



**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**



## **Pre-training session**

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Online  
(22<sup>nd</sup> November 2023)



➤ **Three sessions** (pre-training, in person-training and follow-up)

Date	Content
22 <sup>nd</sup> November	<b>Pre-training online</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Resources for this workshop</li><li>• <b>Crop Module 1</b>-Introduction to Crop Models</li></ul>
5-8 <sup>th</sup> December- <b>Tandojam</b> 11-14 <sup>th</sup> December- <b>Lahore</b>	<b>In-person workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mix of presentations and hands-on training</li></ul>
January 23 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>Follow-up workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Answering questions</li><li>• More hands-on exercises</li></ul>



# Overall outcome of the training

## Outcomes

- Improved understanding of climate science, climate models, and applications
- Application of crop productivity models and limitations
- Learn how to run the AquaCrop model (simplified and advanced mode)
- Learn how to interpret the results of the AquaCrop model and how to use AquaCropPlotter
- Learn how to use and apply AquaCrop in real case studies



# Speakers

- **Riccardo Soldan** holds a Ph.D. in Interdisciplinary Bioscience from the University of Oxford and a Master's in Crop Science. Riccardo has several years of experience in the field of ecosystem modelling. While at FAO Riccardo has developed the Climate and Agriculture Risk and Visualization framework (CAVA) and led the development of AquaCropPlotter, an application used to process and visualize the results of AquaCrop.
- **Jorge Alvar-Beltrán** holds a Ph.D in Environmental Sciences from the University of Florence, with an emphasis on climate-resilient crops in hot-spot regions of climate change, Burkina Faso. Prior to joining FAO in 2020, he worked for the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to strengthen the capacities of Met Services to deliver weather-informed agricultural advisories to the last-mile.



- The link to all material and slides presented in this workshop can be found at <https://github.com/Risk-Team/Pakistan-workshop>
- Link to AquaCrop (<https://www.fao.org/aquacrop/en/>)
- Link to AquaCropPlotter (<https://foodandagricultureorganization.shinyapps.io/AquaCropPlotter/>)



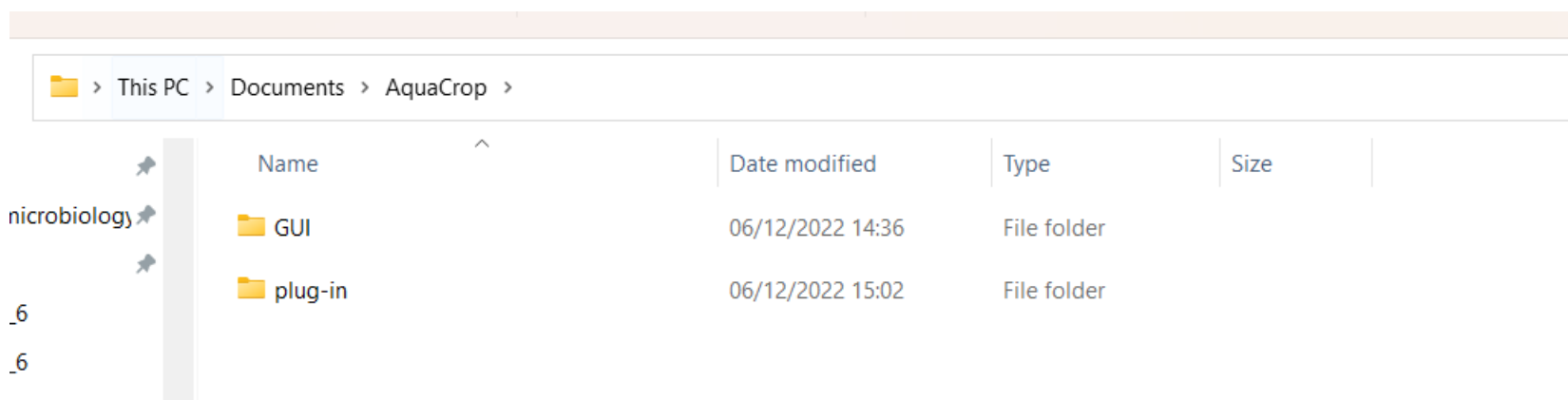
# Instruction-data and material

- The link to all material and slides presented in this workshop can be found at <https://github.com/Risk-Team/Pakistan-workshop>
- Once you are on the correct page, you can download the whole repository to your local computer (**Desktop**)

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'Pakistan-workshop'. The repository is public and has 1 branch and 0 tags. The 'Code' button is highlighted with a green arrow pointing to it, with the text 'Press code' next to it. The 'Download ZIP' button is highlighted with a blue arrow pointing to it, with the text 'Press download zip' next to it. The repository description states: 'This repository contains all the necessary information and material to download the whole repository by clicking on the green button. In this way, all the slides and data will be downloaded in your computer session in the table below. In case you modify by mistake the DATA folder of AquaCrop, you can restore it from the backup folder. Monday day 1: Introduction to climate change and crop modeling. This repository contains all the slides and data required for the training. An overview of the agenda, with a link to the slides and material is found below'.



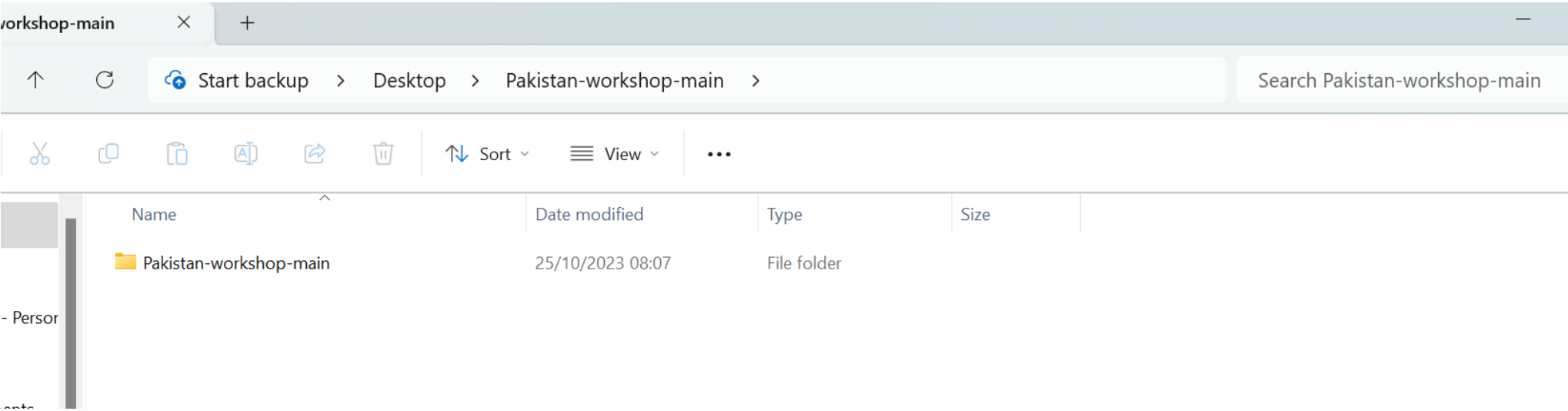
- Install [AquaCrop](#) in the documents folder



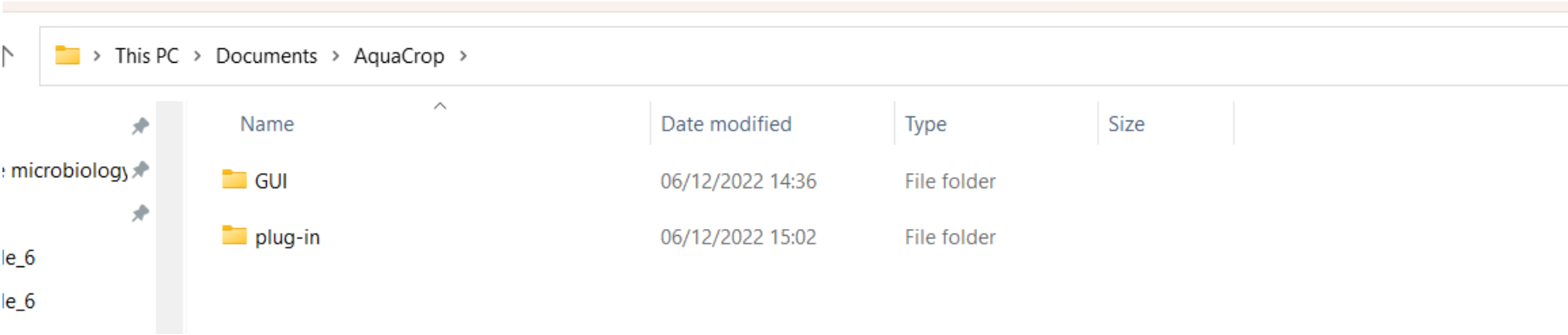
- Paste [this file](#) into the plug-in, folder SIMUL



➤ Where your data folder should be



➤ Where your AquaCrop installations should be







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# **Introduction to Crop Models**

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Online

(22<sup>nd</sup> November 2023)



# Table of content

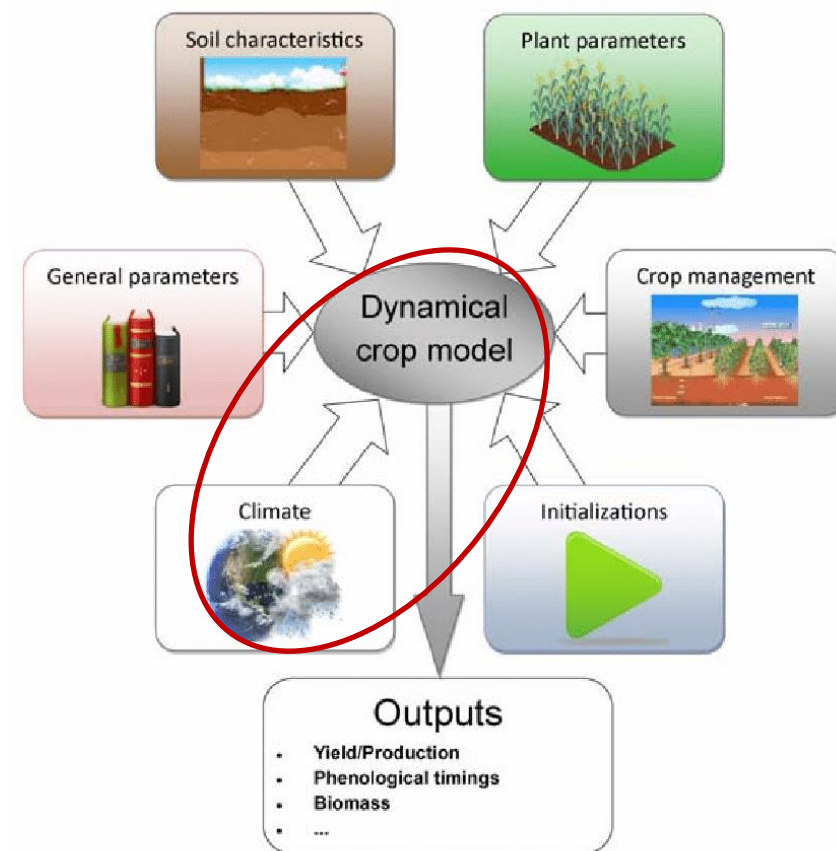
- Practical applications of crop models
- AquaCrop compared to other models
- How do crop models work?
- AquaCrop: user interface

# Crop models: what are they useful for?

Crop models are sets of mathematical equations that represent processes within a predefined plant system as well as the interactions between crops and its environment.

Crops models can contribute to agriculture in many ways:

- understanding crop responses to environmental changes;
- comparing attainable and actual yields;
- identifying constraints to crop production and water productivity;
- developing irrigation schedules for maximizing production;
- studying the effect of climate change;
- supporting decision-making on water allocations and water related policies;





# Some of the most widely used crop models

Model name	Main features/advantages	Link
AquaCrop	Crop-water productivity	<a href="#">link</a>
AEZ	Maximum potential yield	<a href="#">link</a>
APSIM	Crops and agricultural inputs	<a href="#">link</a>
EPIC	Focuses on soil erosion	<a href="#">link</a>
DSSAT	Crop growth and development	<a href="#">link</a>
CropSyst	Effect of management on productivity	<a href="#">link</a>

Useful overview of [crop models](#)



# AquaCrop compared to other crop models

- AquaCrop produces much finer outputs (for site-specific locations) than other models and, as a result, its spatial applications are narrower.
- AquaCrop does not consider the leaf area index (LAI) as done by many other crop simulation models (i.e., GAEZ, DSSAT and CropSyst)
- Uses a relatively low number of parameters and mostly-intuitive input variables that can be determined by simple methods.
- AquaCrop simulates one crop at the time and cannot run multiple crops for comparative economic assessments (GAEZ).
- AquaCrop considers abiotic/biotic stresses (temperature & weeds), while other models do not (WOFOST)
- AquaCrop does not take into account other reducing factors such as pests and diseases



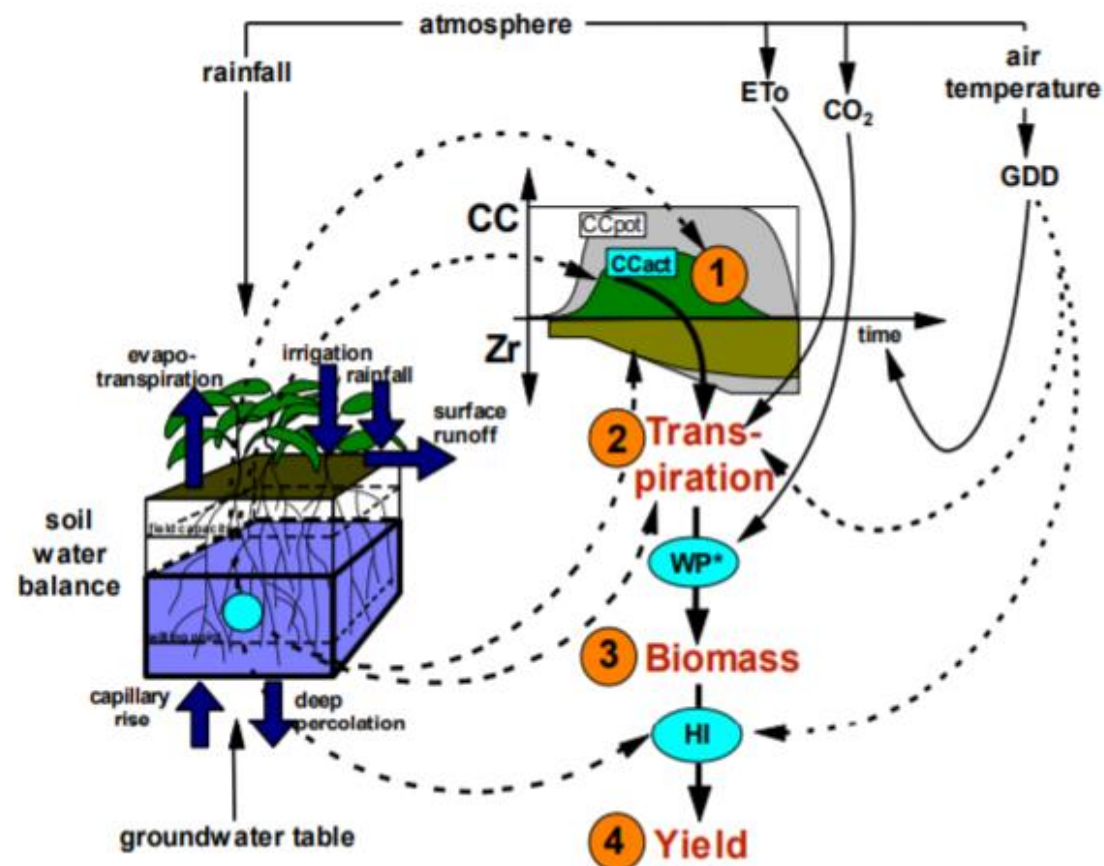
# Limitations of crop models

Every model has its strengths and weaknesses and, therefore, the selection process is a critical step determined by the robustness of the model, as well as on the applications, context and objective of the impact assessment.

A potential threat in crop modelling is that users are not always familiar with the intended use and limitations of each tool and, consequently, are not necessarily aware of the uncertainties associated with their outputs

- A major limitation of crop growth models is the lack of spatial information of the actual conditions of each field or region.
- Many crop-growth models require a significant amount of input data, sometimes difficult to retrieve.
- Many crop-water productivity models lack comprehensive fertilizer management and pests and diseases modules.

# AquaCrop: introduction



AquaCrop simulates crop yield in different steps:

- 1) crop development
- 2) crop transpiration
- 3) biomass production
- 4) yield formation

**Evapotranspiration:** location, air temperature, humidity and solar radiation...

Penman Monteith equation:

$$\lambda ET = \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + \rho_a c_p \frac{(e_s - e_a)}{r_a}}{\Delta + \gamma \left(1 + \frac{r_s}{r_a}\right)}$$










# AquaCrop interface

## Graphical User interface



## Plug-in or standalone

 LIST	File folder
 OUTP	File folder
 PARAM	File folder
 SIMUL	File folder
 aquacrop	Application
 AUTHORS.md	MD File
 LICENSE	File





# Outcomes of today's session

- Format of this workshop (training material, software, etc)
- Introduction to crop models and AquaCrop interface
- The rest will be covered during the in-person training

# Thank you!

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