





# Quantifying Soybean Yield Loss from Satellite-Constrained Ozone Exposure Assessment

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#### OZONE'S IMPACT ON PLANT GROWTH

- O<sub>3</sub> enters plant leaves through the stomata.
- In plant tissue,  $O_3$  reacts to form toxic byproducts which:
  - Reduces photosynthesis
  - Produces detoxification systems
- Visible symptoms include flecking, stippling, bronzing, and reddening.

Open-Top Chamber used to study ozone impact on plants

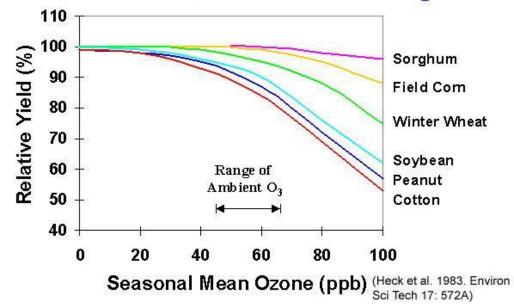
#### IMPORTANCE OF SOYBEANS & CROP EXPOSURE EFFECTS

U.S. is the world's leading soybean producer and second-leading exporter

Soybeans makeup 90% of U.S. oilseed production

Soybeans are among the most sensitive crops to  $O_3$  exposures

## Effect of O<sub>3</sub> on Yield of Crops



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#### **EMISSION CHANGES CAUSED BY COVID-19**

 O<sub>3</sub> changes derived from the differences between two scenarios: the business-as-usual (BAU) case and the COVID-19 (C19) case.

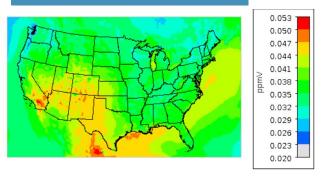
#### BAU Scenario:

 Emission data from National Emission Inventory 2014 version 2 (NEIv2) projected onto "would-be" 2020 level.

#### C19 Scenario:

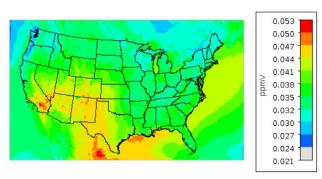
- Fused observed NO<sub>2</sub> trends using OMI NO2 and EPA monitors from 2014 to 2020 represent the actual emission level under pandemic conditions (Tong et al., 2016)
- Emission data after adjustment are used to drive the CMAQ air quality model to calculate the ground-level O<sub>3</sub> levels under each scenario (Campbell et al., 2021)

#### **BAU Scenario**



May-June 2020 Min = 0.020, Max = 0.053

#### C19 Scenario



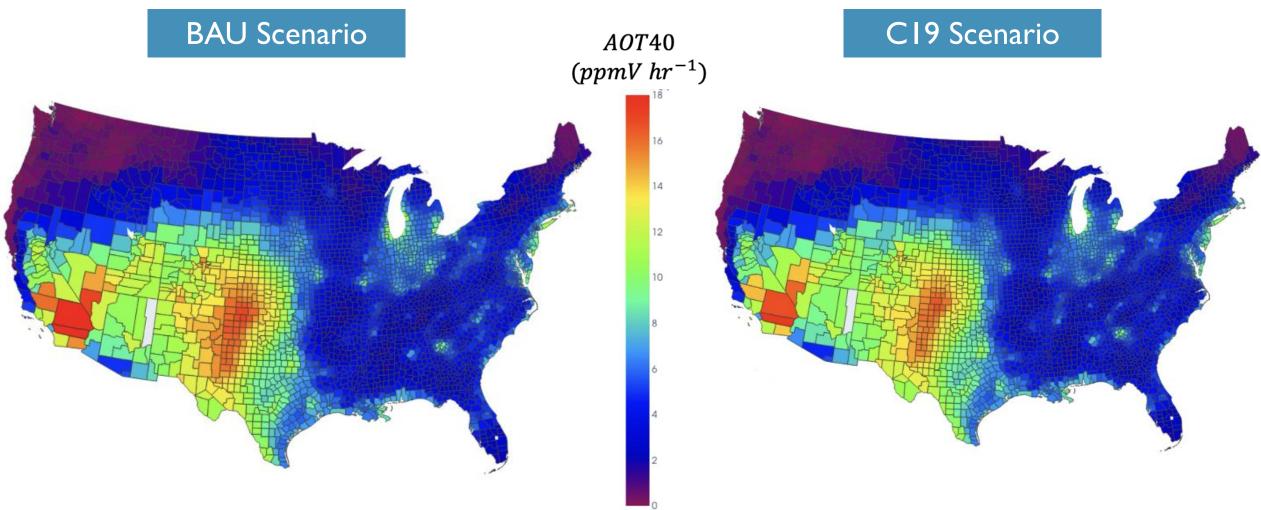
May-June 2020 Min = 0.021, Max = 0.053

#### EXAMINATION OF SOYBEAN CROP EXPOSURE TO OZONE

$$AOT40(ppmV\ hr^{-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [C_{O_3} - 0.04]_i \ for \ C_{O_3} \ge 0.04ppm$$

- Calculated using cumulative exposure index AOT40 (Tong et al., 2007):
  - Utilize previously derived hourly O<sub>3</sub> concentrations
  - Accumulated over three-month period (May-July 2020)
  - Grid-based indices are converted into county-level averages

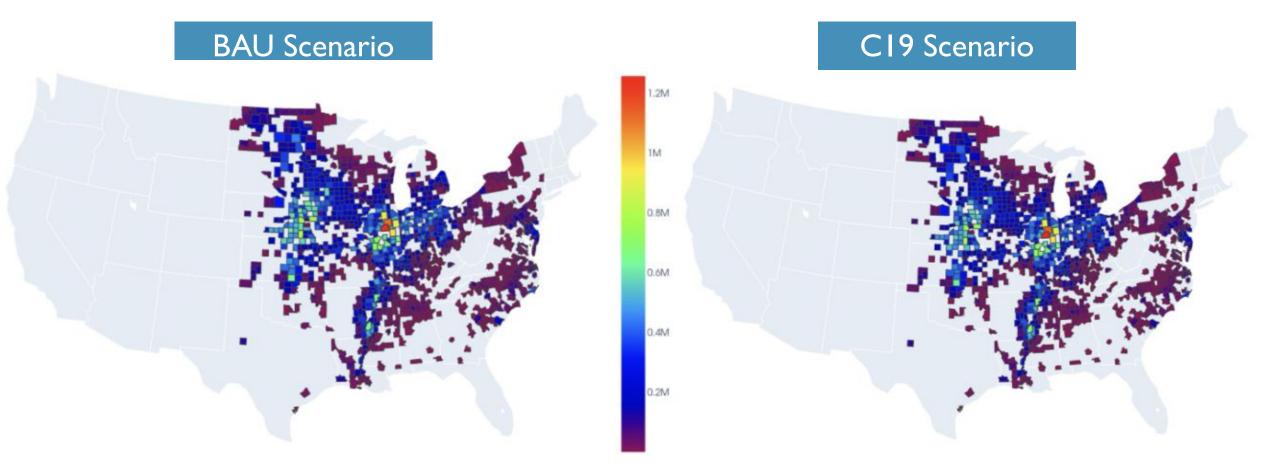
## COUNTY-LEVEL OZONE EXPOSURES



## **ACTUAL YIELD LOSS**

Relative yield loss (RYL) due to  $O_3$  exposure:  $RYL\left(ppmvhr^{-1}\right) = a \times AOT40$ 

Constant a = 0.0113 is determined from Dingenen et al. (2009)



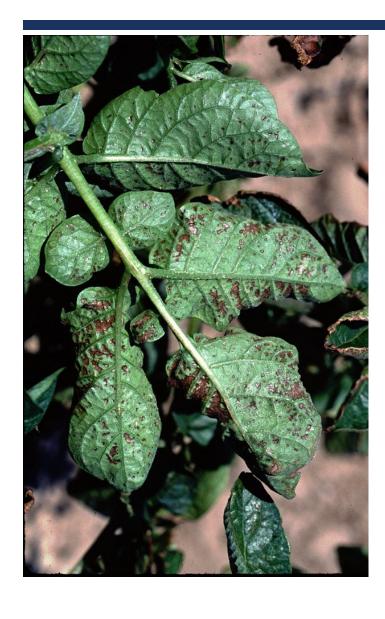
## SUMMARY OF YIELD LOSS CHANGES & PRODUCTION EFFECTS

#### Yield Loss Changes

	BAU	C19
Total Yield Loss	164.5	165.1 Million
(Bushels)	Million	
U.S. Soybean Yield	5.87	5.89
Loss (%)		
Difference in Losses	-	0.02
(%)		

#### **Production Effects**

U.S. Soybean Price	\$9.01
Per Bushel (as of	
August 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2020)	
BAU Production Loss	\$1,482.2M
C19 Production Loss	\$1,486.9M
Production loss from COVID-19	\$4.7M



### **CONCLUSIONS**

Satellite constrained air quality forecasts to assess crop yield loss

Crop Exposure Changes during COVID-19

- Highest exposures in Southwest U.S.
- Increases in exposures under COVID-19 in Mississippi River Valley and southeast U.S.; Decreases in Midwest

Yield Loss and Production Effects:

- US soybean yield losses from O<sub>3</sub> exposure: \$1.5B USD/yr
- Minimal yield loss from COVID-19: ~ \$4 million USD

#### Reference

- Tong, D., et al., (2007). *Atmospheric Environment*, 41(38), 8772-8784.
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