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Spatial Climate Datasets and Tools for
Improved Agricultural Risk Management in a
Changing Climate

Christopher Daly & David Hannaway

Spatial Climate Datasets and Tools for Improved Agricultural Risk Management in a Changing Climate

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Oregon State University

Corvallis, OR



Northwest Alliance for Computational Science and Engineering

Topics

- The Importance of Climate in Crop Insurance
- Climate Mapping with PRISM - overview
- PRISM RMA Weather and Climate Portal
- How growers and others can contribute to our maps
- Crop Suitability Mapping
- The 2012 Plant Hardiness Zone Map

Typical Cause-of-Loss Language

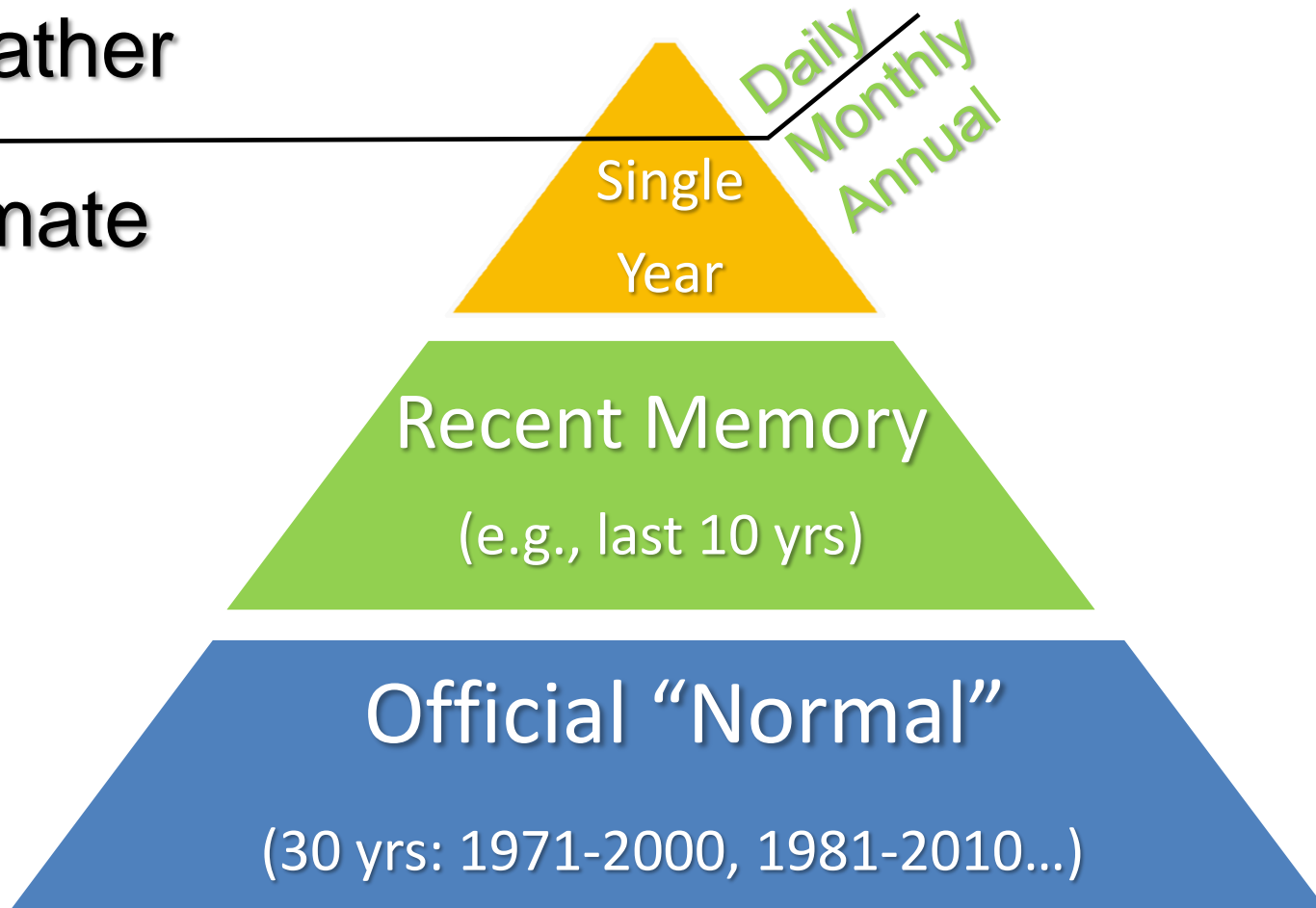
- “Crop could not be planted due to **excessively wet conditions**”
- “Crop failed due to **insufficient moisture**”
- “Harvest was delayed and crop quality was reduced due to **cold and wet weather**”
- “Crop was damaged due to **unusually hot weather**”

Given a changing climate, how do claims managers evaluate whether an event was unusual?

Answer: Place Weather Events in their Climatological Context

Weather

Climate



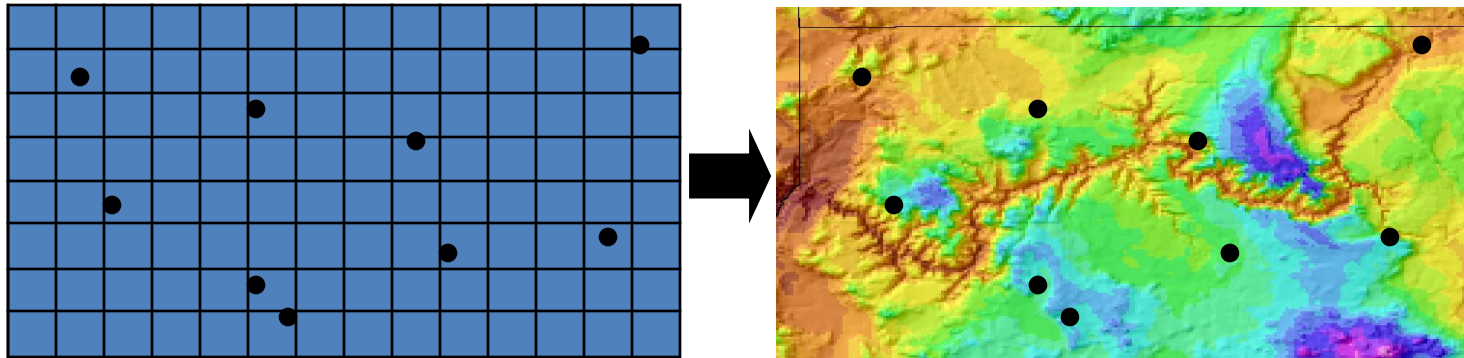
Why are the Spatial Aspects of Weather and Climate Important?

- The location of interest is often not represented by a nearby weather station
- Variations in geographic factors can create large differences in climate or weather over small distances

We need detailed weather and climate maps so that we can see what has been happening on any given field over various times scales

What is Climate Mapping?

The process of interpolating climate statistics at irregularly-spaced station locations to a regular grid



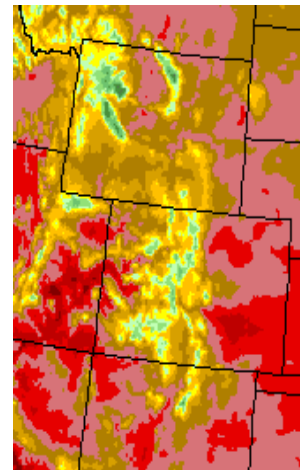
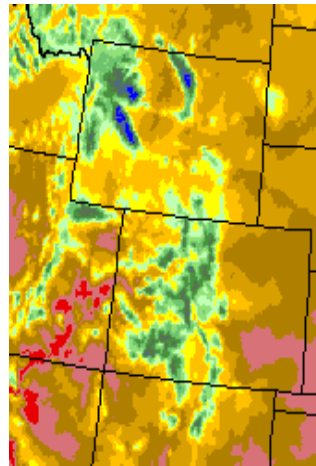
“Geospatial Climatology”

The study of the spatial and temporal patterns of climate on the earth's surface and their causes

Good Climate Mapping Makes for Good Weather Mapping

- Climate provides a long-term context for weather events
- Weather is a variation on typical climate conditions
- The spatial patterns of long-term climate inform the spatial patterns of weather (“Climate Fingerprint”)

1971-2000
July Tmax



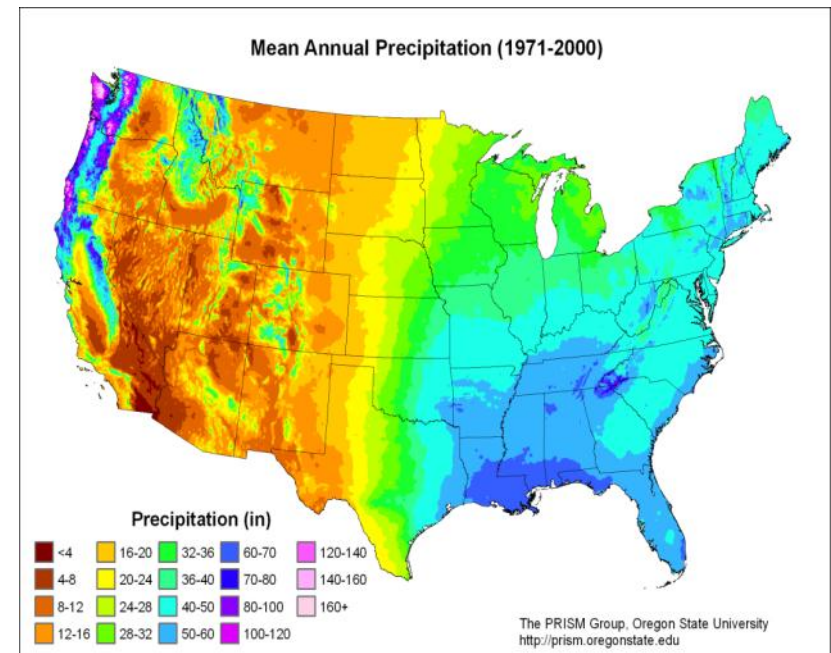
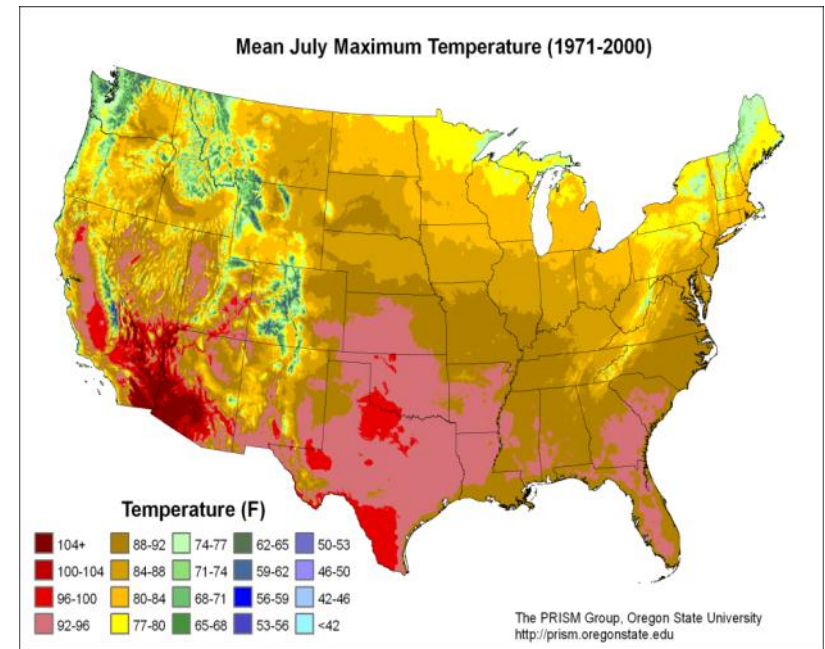
2003
July Tmax
(One of Hottest
on Record)

Different values, but similar spatial pattern

PRISM

Digital Climate Maps

- The world's most advanced climate mapping science
- Developed and operated by the **PRISM Climate Group**, Oregon State University
- Official climate maps of the USDA
 - Funded by NRCS since 1993 and RMA since 2010

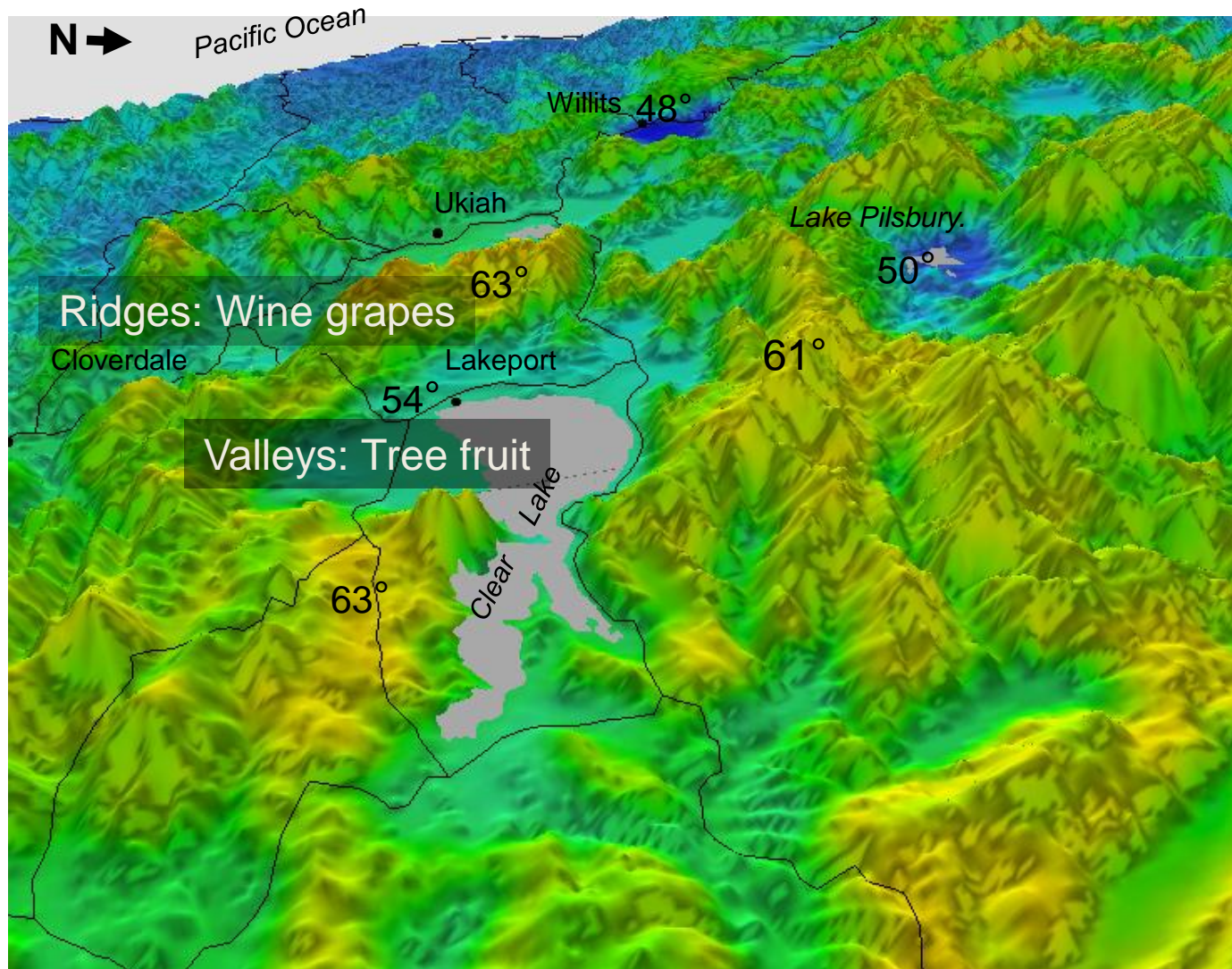


PRISM

- PRISM spatial climate knowledge base accounts for spatial variations in climate due to:
 - **Elevation** – lapse rates
 - **Terrain orientation** – rain shadows
 - **Terrain profile** – terrain enhancement of precipitation
 - **Moisture regime** – exposure to moisture sources
 - **Coastal proximity** – marine air intrusion
 - **Two-layer atmosphere** – inversion layer, free atmosphere
 - **Topographic position** – susceptibility to cold air pooling



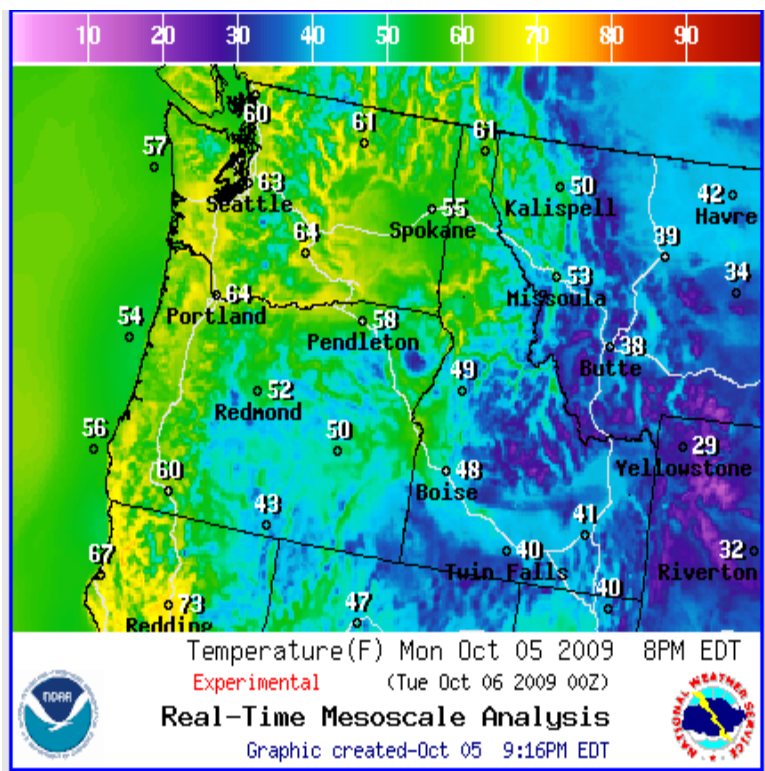
Inversions and Agriculture – 1971-00 July Minimum Temperature Northwestern California



Products Guided by PRISM Climatologies

Spatial Forecasts

National Weather Service Gridded Forecasts



[Weather @ 30,000 ft.](#) | [The Glacier Highway](#) | [Pollen Levels](#) | [Travel Forecasts](#)

10-Day Forecast for
Corvallis, OR (97330)

Weather for your life

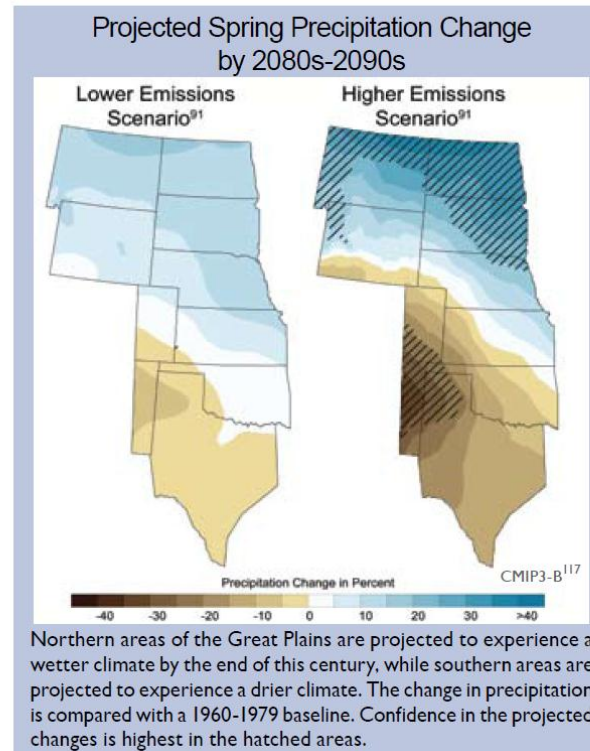
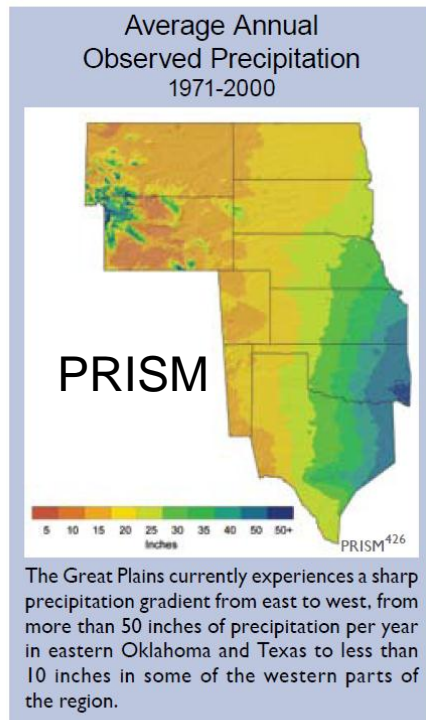
Weather Related to...

[\[English \]](#) | [Metric](#) | [Printable Forecast](#)

Forecast Conditions	High °F Low °F	Precip. Chance	High Temperatures <input type="text"/>
Tonight Oct 5	Mostly Clear N/A 39°	0%	High not valid after 2pm
Tue Oct 6	Sunny 69° 44°	0%	69°F
Wed Oct 7	Partly Cloudy 68° 44°	10%	68°F
Thu Oct 8	Sunny 71° 41°	0%	71°F

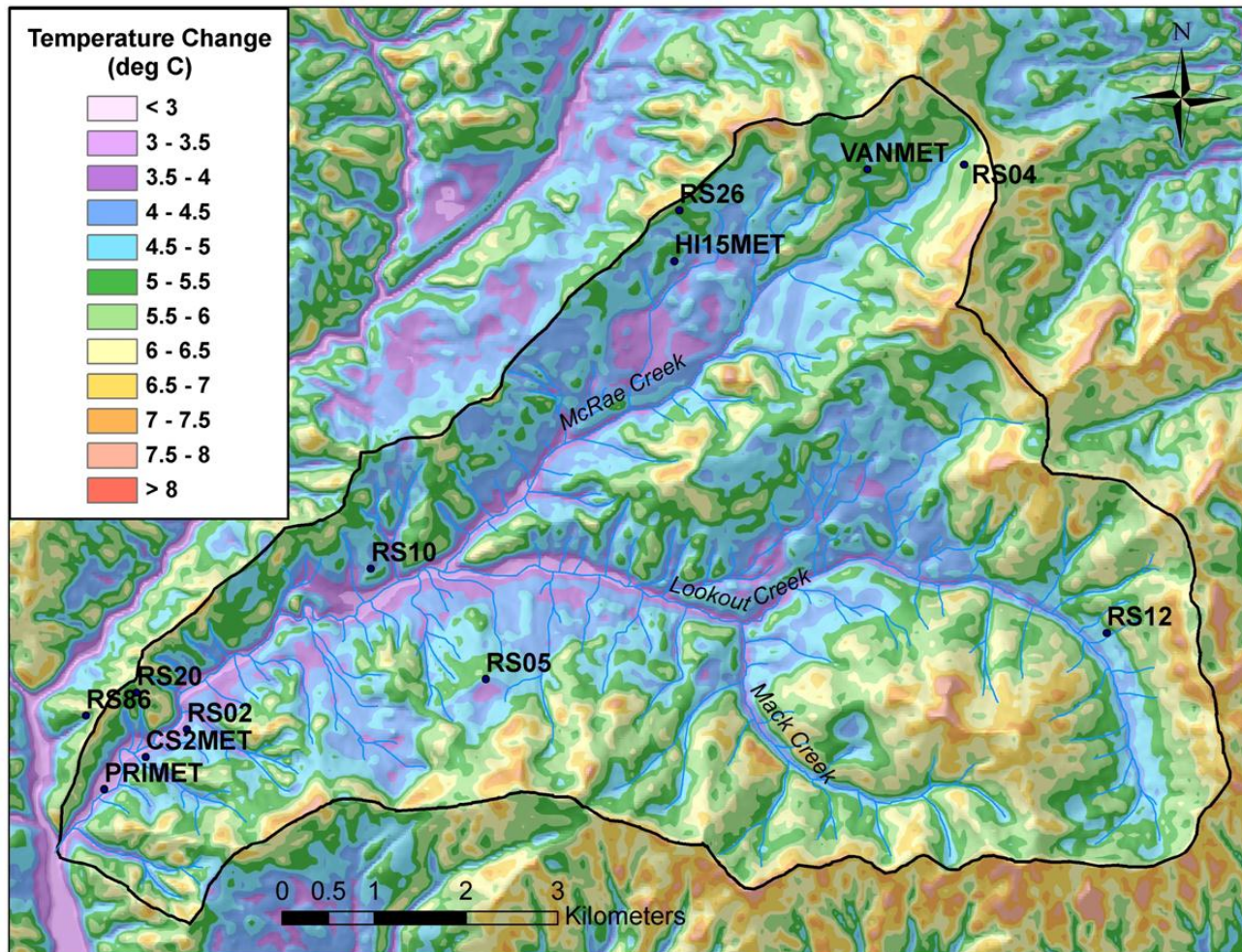
PRISM Datasets are Heavily Used to Guide Spatial Projections of Climate Change

Regional Climate Impacts: Great Plains



Source: US Global Change Research Program report, 2009

Ground-Breaking Research: Spatial Patterns of Climate Change at the Landscape Scale

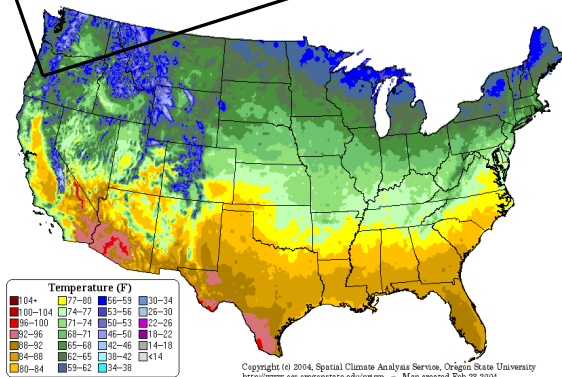
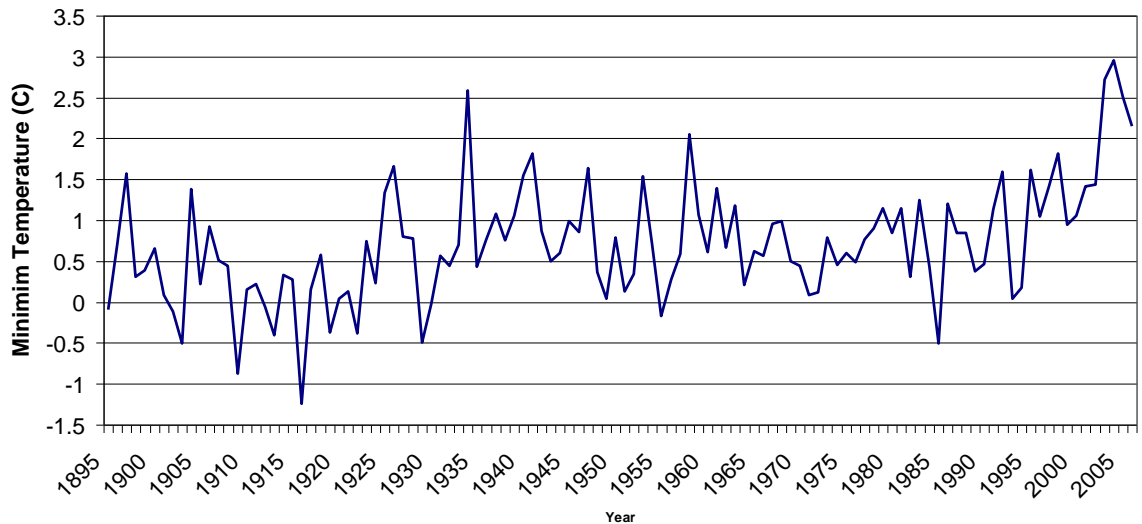


Projected December Maximum Temperature Change
HJ Andrews Experimental Forest, Oregon

CONUS 1895-present Monthly Climate Time Series

116 years of monthly precipitation, min and max temperature, dew point, and vapor pressure

PRISM Mean Annual Minimum Temperature
122W, 44.5N - Oregon Cascades

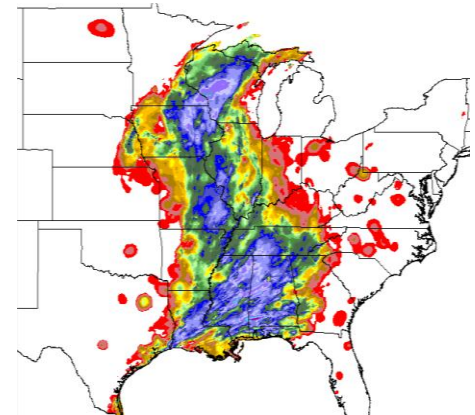


Copyright (c) 2004, Spatial Climate Analysis Service, Oregon State University
<http://www.osa.oregonstate.edu/gisdata> - Map created Feb 28 2004

PRISM Support for Crop Insurance Compliance

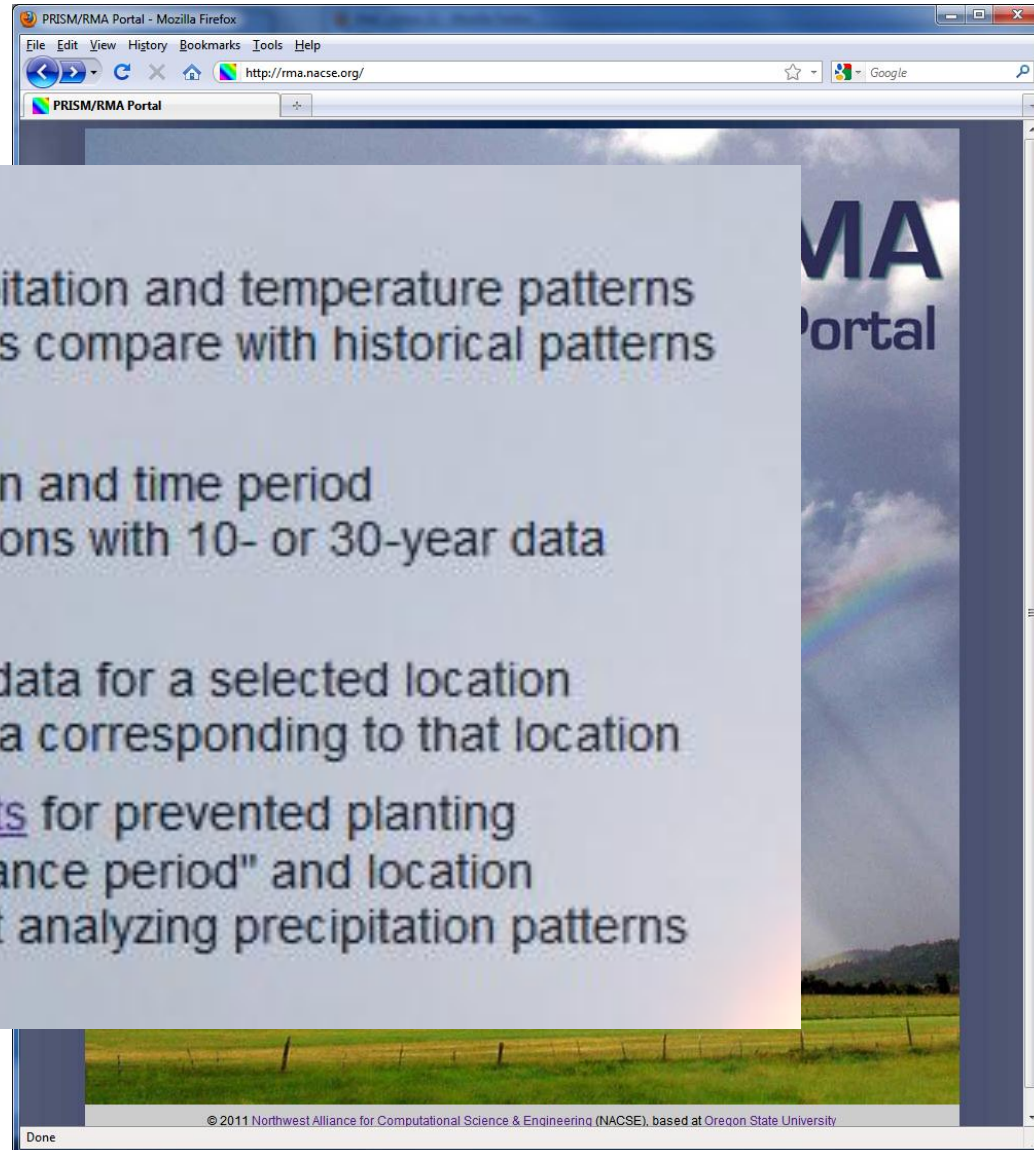
Provide high-quality weather and climate maps to expedite claims

- Did the claimed damaging event occur?
 - Short time scale: Daily and monthly PRISM maps over the lower 48 states in near real time
- Was the event unusual enough to support a loss claim?
 - Long time scale: Climatic context for the event
- Make the assessment process quick and easy
 - Web-based tools



PRISM/RMA Weather & Climate Portal

- New portal being developed for RMA



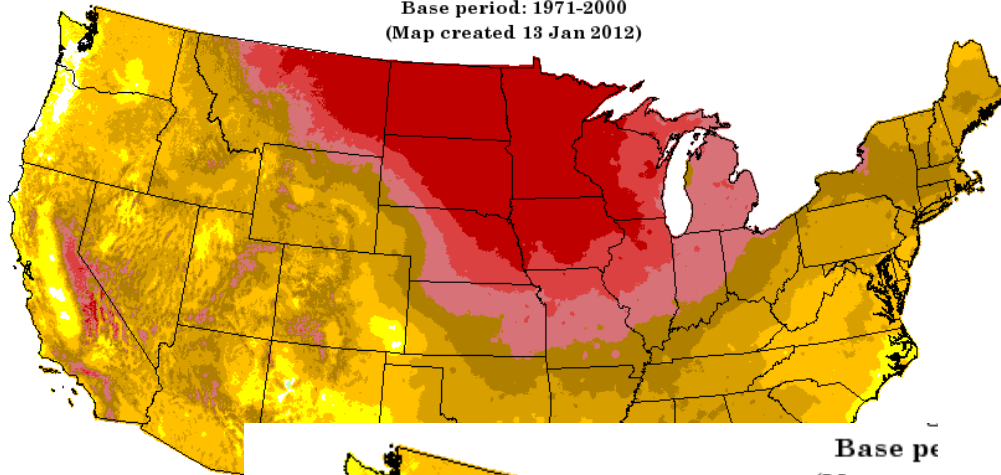
Task 1: Check Recent Conditions

Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: 01 January 2012 - 12 January 2012

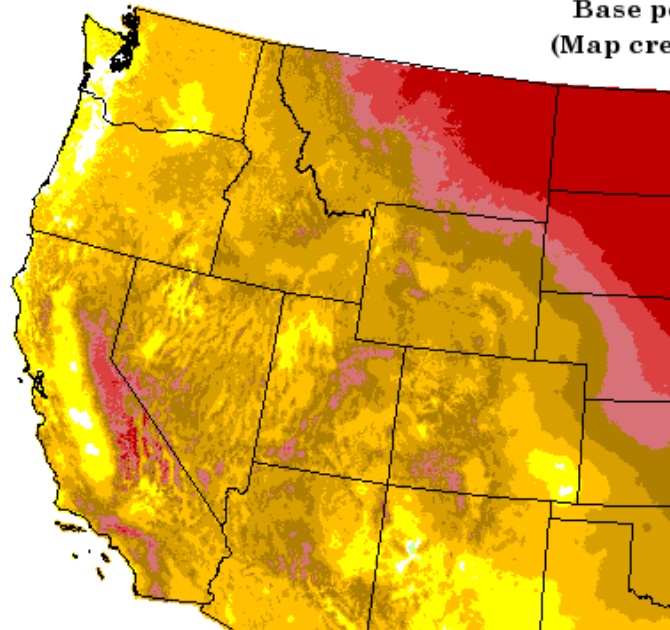
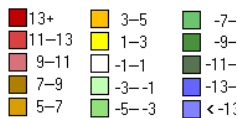
Period ending 7 AM EST 12 Jan 2012

Base period: 1971-2000

(Map created 13 Jan 2012)



Temperature Anomaly (



Base pe
(Map cre

ies

ber

Oct - Dec



Actuals



Precip

Yesterday

Month-to-Date

[December](#)

[Oct - Dec](#)



Min Temp

Yesterday

Month-to-Date



Mean Temp

Yesterday

Month-to-Date

[December](#)

[Oct - Dec](#)



Max Temp

Yesterday

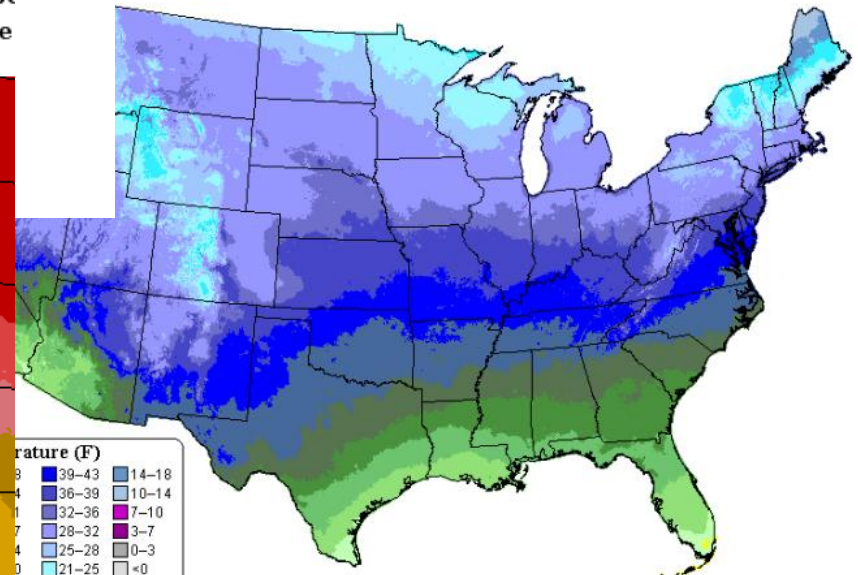
Month-to-Date

g to pan.

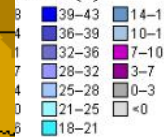
Daily Mean Temperature: 01 January 2012 - 12 January 2012

Period ending 7 AM EST 12 Jan 2012

(Map created 13 Jan 2012)



ature (F)



Copyright (c) 2011, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

Map Interface – Summary Assessment

Time period

[How [data stability](#) is calculated]

☐ Daily time period (current limit is 16 months)

Starts: 2011 December 10 Data for this date is ...

Runs through: 2011 December 10 Data for this date is ...

☒ Monthly time period (current limit is 16 months)

Starts: 2010 April Data for this date is **unlikely to change**

Runs through: 2010 November Data for this date is **unlikely to change**

Compare to ☐ Prior 10 years ☒ 30-year normals (1971-2000)

[How [normals](#) are calculated]

Location

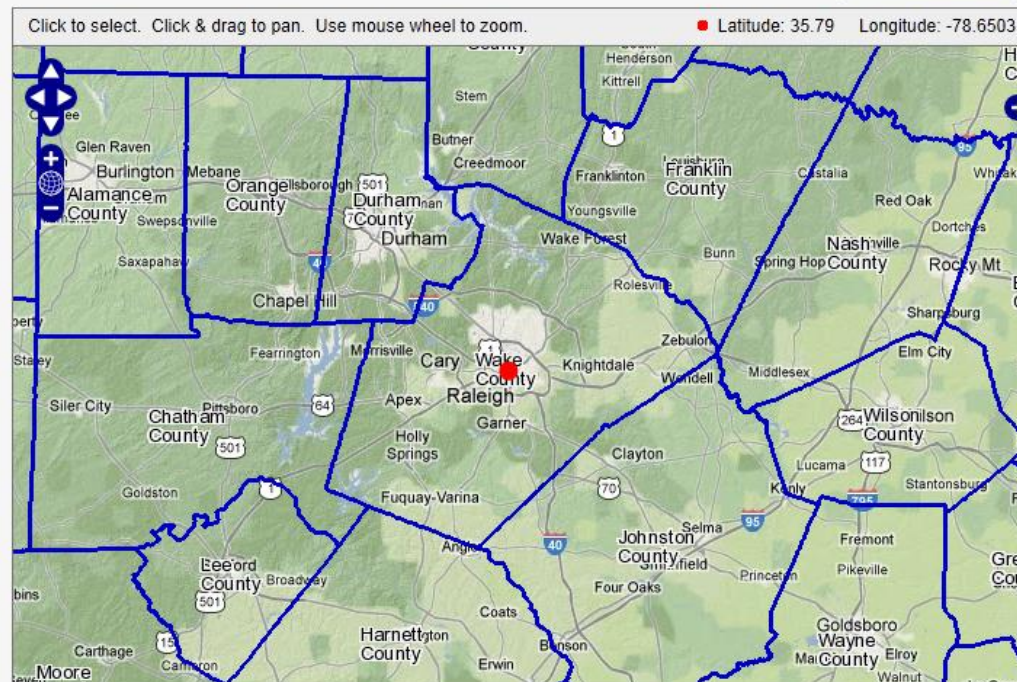
☒ State & County North Carolina Wake

☐ PLSS North Carolina Wake -----

☐ Coordinates Latitude: 35.79 Longitude: -78.6503

☐ Click-to-choose

[View Assessment](#)



Summary Assessment: Raleigh, NC 2010 Tobacco Season

Start Date: **April 2010** Data for this date is **unlikely to change**

[How [data stability](#) is calculated]

End Date: **November 2010** Data for this date is **likely to change**

Assessment Basis: **30-year normals (1971-2000)**

[How [normals](#) are calculated]

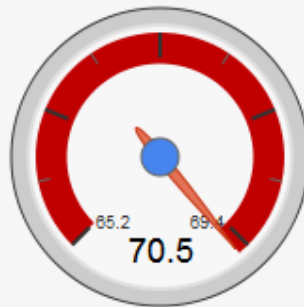
Precipitation
(total inches)

Dry



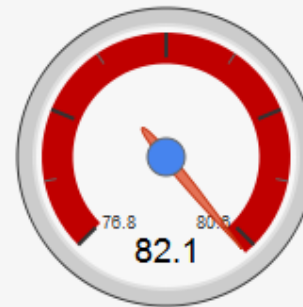
Mean Temperature
(overall average °F)

Unusually Warm



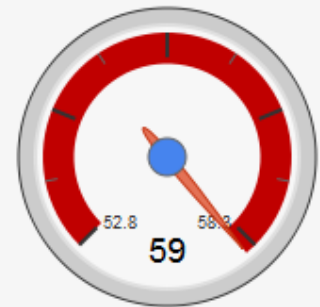
Maximum Temperature
(daytime highs °F)

Unusually Warm



Minimum Temperature
(nighttime lows °F)

Unusually Warm



[View Details](#)

	Selected Period	1971-2000 Normal	Percent of 1971-2000 Normal	Rank in Normal Period & Assessment	[How rank is used]
Precipitation (total)	26.42"	30.81"	85.8%	23/30 = Dry	
	Selected Period	1971-2000 Normal	Deviation from 1971-2000 Normal	Rank in Normal Period & Assessment	[How rank is used]
Mean Temperature (overall average)	70.5°F	67.5°F	+3.0°F	1/30 = Unusually Warm	
Maximum Temperature (daytime highs)	82.1°F	78.9°F	+3.2°F	1/30 = Unusually Warm	
Minimum Temperature (nighttime lows)	59.0°F	56.2°F	+2.8°F	1/30 = Unusually Warm	

Classification Scheme – 30 Years

Precipitation	Percentile Range		Temperature
Unusually Wet	1 2 3	90-100 th	1 2 3 Unusually Warm
Wet	4 5 6 7 8 9	70-90 th	4 5 6 7 8 9 Warm
Typical	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	30-70 th	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 Typical
Dry	22 23 24 25 26 27	10-30 th	22 23 24 25 26 27 Cool
Unusually Dry	28 29 30	0-10 th	28 29 30 Unusually Cool
	Rank		Rank

Task 3: View Detailed Data

- Download data to a spreadsheet

Location: **Lat: 46.2507 Lon: -119.1143 (Washington - Franklin County); T9N R30E Sec 19**

Start Date: **15 October 2011** Data for this date is **likely to change**

[How [data stability](#) is calculated]

End Date: **10 December 2011** Data for this date is **preliminary**

Assessment Basis: **Prior 10 years (2001-2010)**

[How [normals](#) are calculated]

Temperature °F (maximum, mean, minimum)

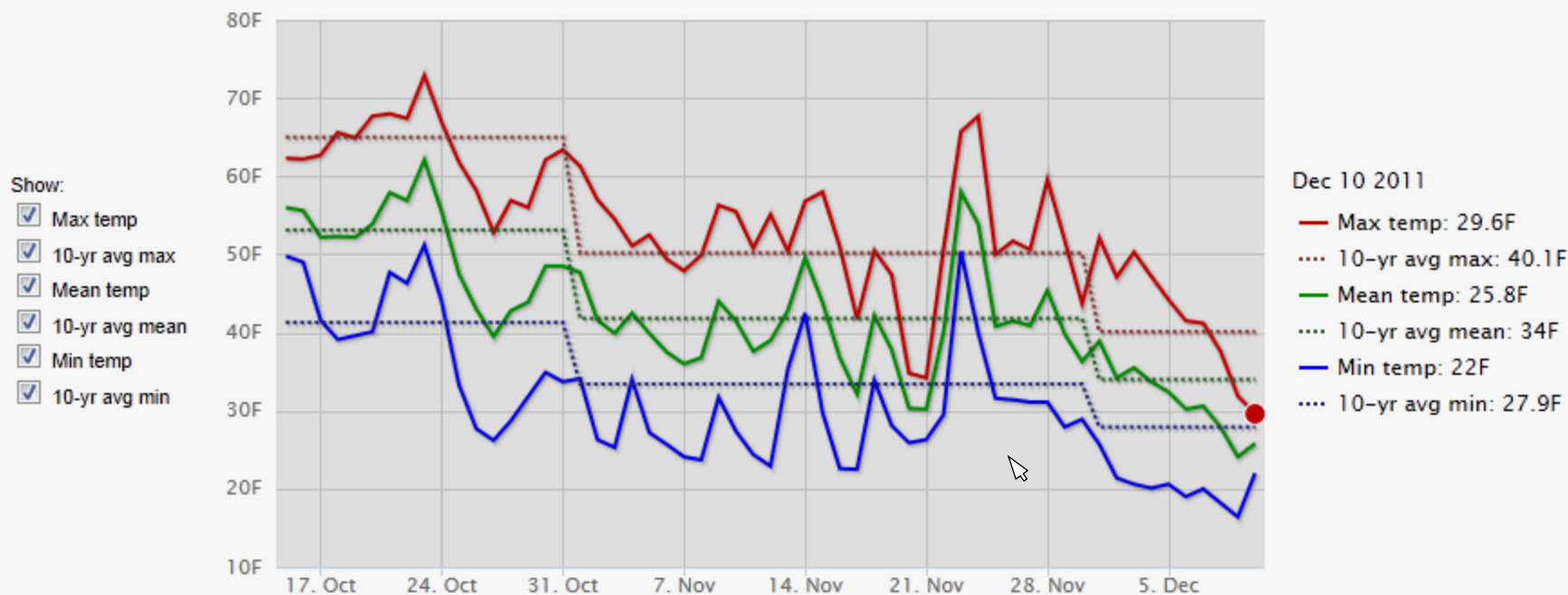
[View or download](#) data values

Mouseover to view individual values

Click-and-drag to zoom

"Reset zoom" link restores full display

10-year averages are available only as monthly values, so they appear as flat lines on the plot



Task 4: Generate Customized Report

- Select a 16-month "insurance period" and location
- Get an on-demand prevented planting report
- Future plans
 - Other types of reports

The screenshot shows the PRISM/RMA Weather & Climate Portal interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The page title is "PRISM/RMA Report Settings - Mozilla Firefox" and the URL is "http://rma.nacse.org/report/". The page features a header with a rainbow over a landscape and the text "PRISM/RMA Weather & Climate Portal". Below the header are four tabs: "Recent Conditions", "Summary Assessment", "Detailed Data", and "Customized Report". The "Customized Report" tab is selected, and the page displays the "Customized Report: Choose Settings" form. The form includes a "16-month (fixed) period" section with "Starts: 2009 February" and "Runs through: 2010 May Day". It also has an "Analyze" section with a radio button for "Prevented planting (precipitation)". The "Location" section has four options: "State & county" (selected), "PLSS", "Coordinates", and "Click-to-choose". The "State & county" option is set to "South Dakota" and "Brookings". The "PLSS" option is set to "South Dakota", "Brookings", "T110N", "R50W", and "Section". The "Coordinates" option is set to "Latitude: 44.3697" and "Longitude: -96.7905". A "Generate Report" button is located at the bottom right of the form. Below the form is a map of South Dakota with a red dot indicating the location at Latitude: 44.3697 and Longitude: -96.7905. The map shows a grid of T110N, R50W, and Section 14, with labels for "Brookings County" and "Aurora".

PRISM/RMA Weather & Climate Portal

Recent Conditions Summary Assessment Detailed Data Customized Report

Home > Report Settings Provide early adopter's [feedback](#)

(Prototype Version)
Customized Report: Choose Settings

16-month (fixed) period
Starts: 2009 February Data for this date is unlikely to change [How [data stability](#) is calculated]
Runs through: 2010 May Day Data for this date is unlikely to change

Analyze
☒ Prevented planting (precipitation)

Location
☒ State & county South Dakota Brookings
☐ PLSS South Dakota Brookings T110N R50W Section
☐ Coordinates Latitude: 44.3697 Longitude: -96.7905
☐ Click-to-choose

Generate Report

Click to select. Click & drag to pan. Use mouse wheel to zoom. Latitude: 44.3697 Longitude: -96.7905

Map showing the location of Brookings County, South Dakota, with a red dot indicating the selected location. The map includes labels for various towns and counties, such as Lake Poinsett, Lake Albert, Brookings, and Aurora.

Customized Report: Interactive Tables and Graphs

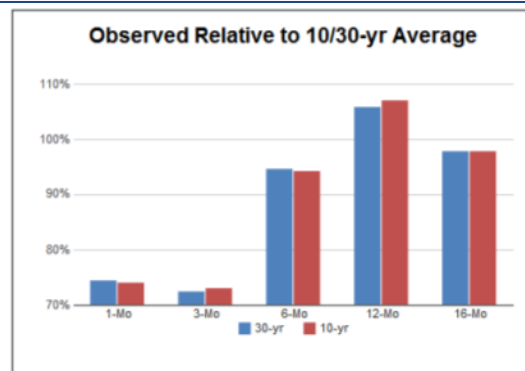


Figure 4. Cumulative precipitation conditions at the parcel over five time periods leading up to and including May 2010, expressed as a percentage of the 10- and 30-year averages. Mouse over a column to see the data value.

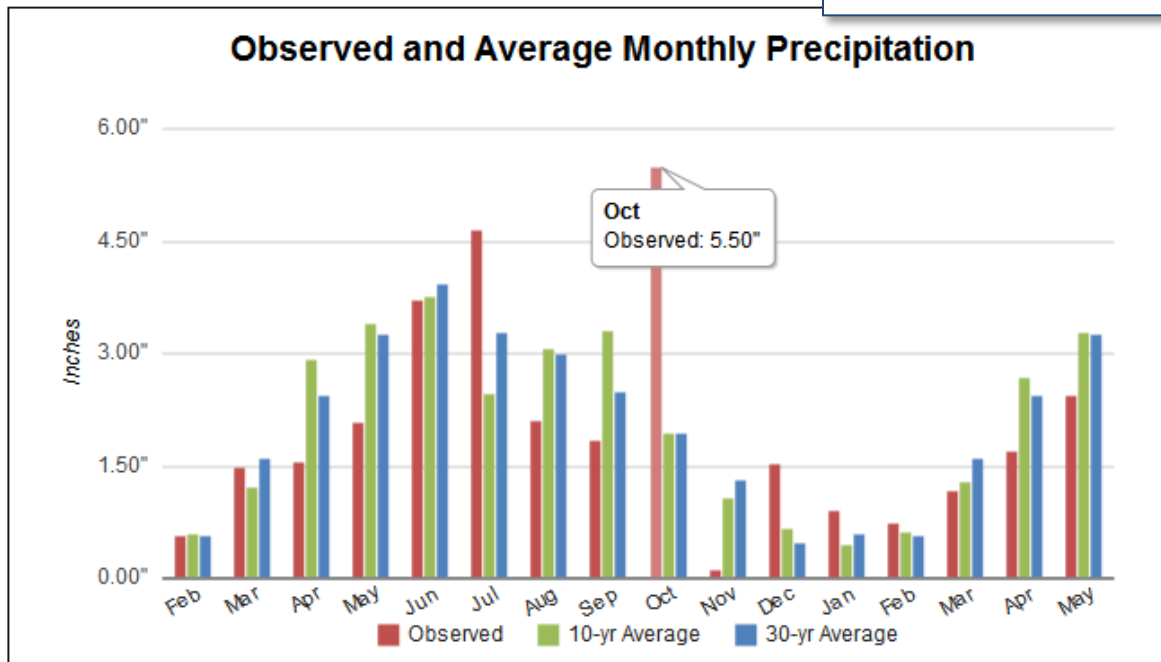
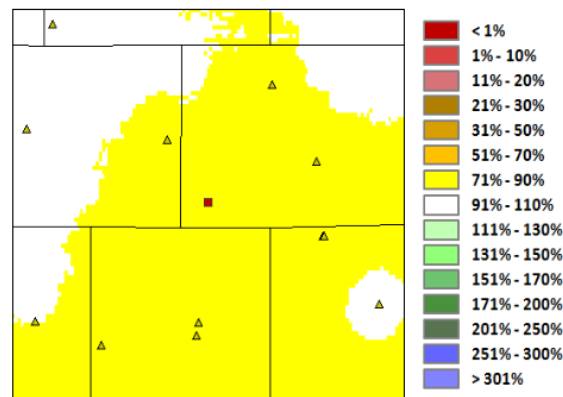
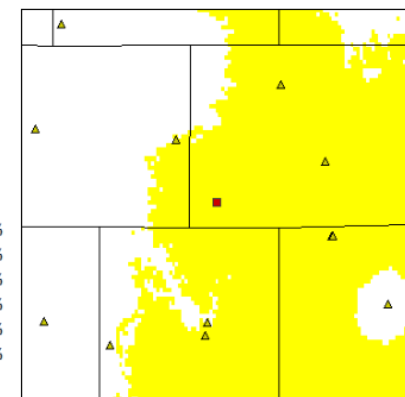


Figure 3. Precipitation conditions at the parcel for the 16-month period leading up to and including May 2010, compared to the averages over the 10- and 30-year periods. Mouse over a column to see the data value.

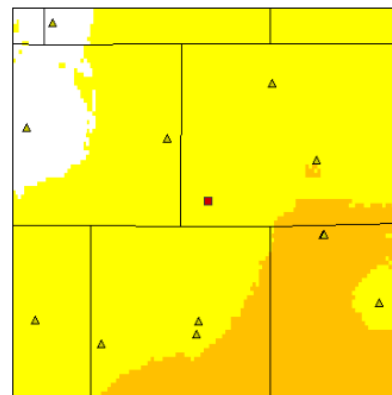
Customized Report: Maps of Cumulative Precipitation Compared to Normal



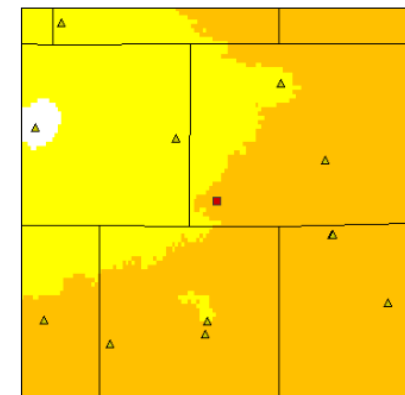
16-month



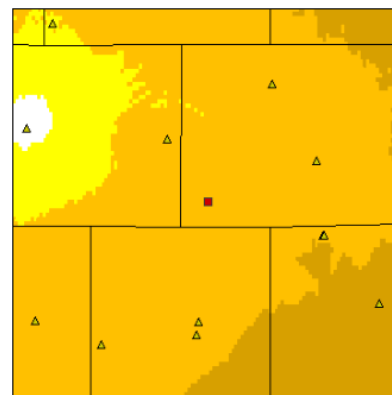
12-month



6-month



3-month



1-month

Customized Report: Summary Section

SUMMARY

This document provides an analysis of the precipitation conditions for a parcel in Brookings County, SD and vicinity over the 16 months leading up to and including May 2009.

For the 16-month period of February 2008 through May 2009, compared to months in the 30-year normal period (1971-2000), 11 months were classified as typical, 2 months were wet or unusually wet, and 3 months were dry or unusually dry. Compared to months in the 10-year period, 9 months were typical, 3 months were wet or unusually wet, and 4 months were dry or unusually dry.

Cumulative precipitation at the parcel also was calculated, starting at May 2009 and working backward. Compared to the 30-year normal period (1971-2000), the 16-month accumulation was typical, the 12-, 6-, and 3- month periods were dry to typical, and the 1-month accumulation (May 2009 only) was typical. Compared to the 10-year period (1998-2008), the 16-month accumulation was dry, the 12-, 6-, and 3- month periods were unusually dry to dry, and the 1-month accumulation was dry.

Next Steps for Portal

- Currently in prototype stage
- Open to RMA offices only
- Taking feedback from RMA “early adopters”
- Plan to open portal to AIP early adopters for review and comment in March 2012
- Long range plan – open up (at least partially) to growers

How Can Growers Participate in the Weather and Climate Assessment Process?

- Growers live and breath the weather!
- Many take their own precipitation measurements
- We cannot accept these measurements because of unknown methods and equipment
- But there is now a way for them to participate...

Community Collaborative Rain, Hail & Snow Network

CocoRaHS



Community Collaborative Rain, Hail & Snow Network

CoCoRaHS

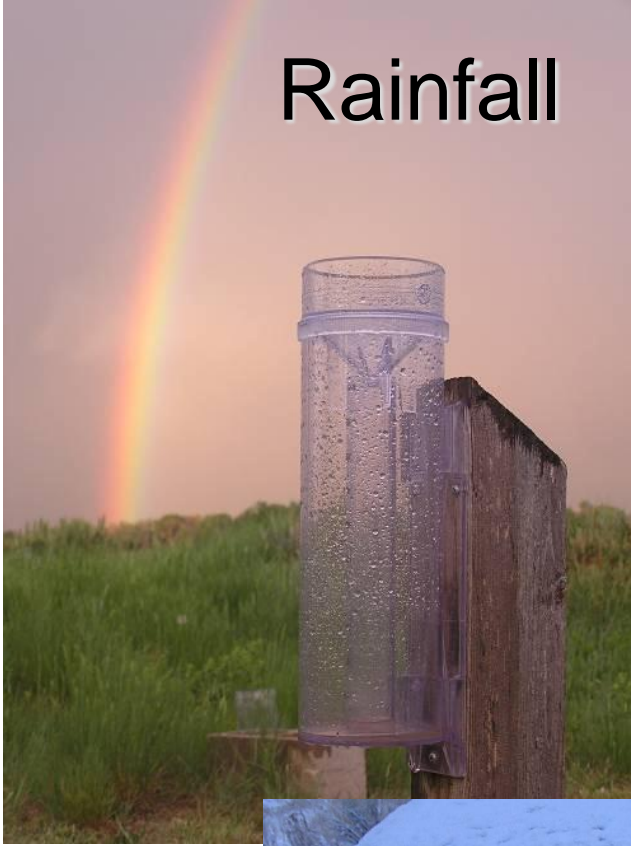
Citizen observers use simple 4" plastic rain gauges to measure precipitation.

The network has suddenly become the nation's *largest* source of daily precipitation measurements (15,000+ observers)

**Data are QC'ed every day
and incorporated into
PRISM weather and climate
datasets**



Rainfall



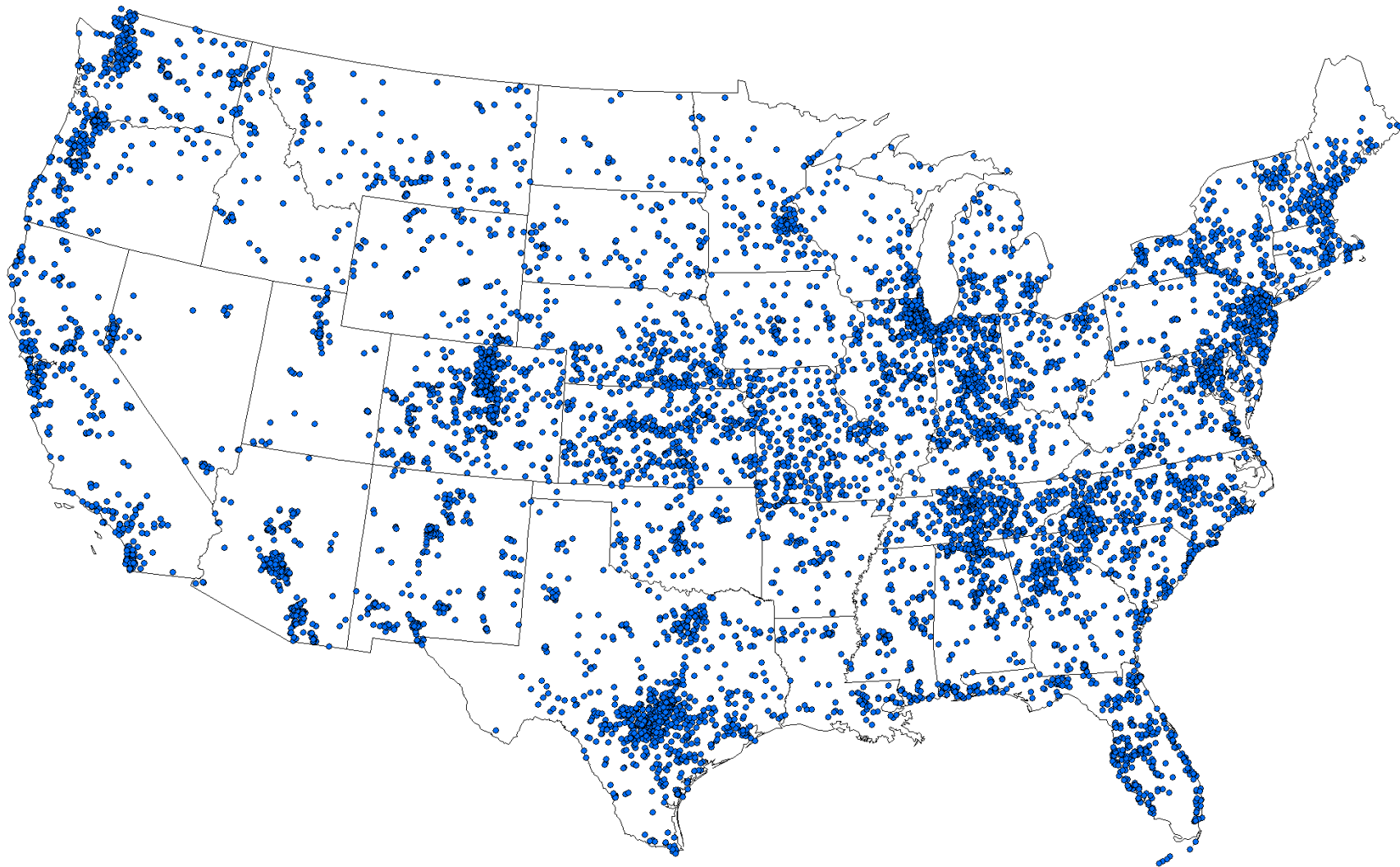
Hail



Snowfall



Current CoCoRaHS Precipitation Stations



Getting Started

- Anyone can join CoCoRaHS
 - Buy a <\$30 rain gauge
- We encourage growers to participate, and contribute data from their farms!
- To get started, go to

<http://cocorahs.org>

PRISM Support for Crop Insurance Underwriting: Crop Suitability Maps

- Develop suitability maps based on climate and soils
 - Relative yield potential (0-100%) based on climate and soil conditions
 - Provide a climatic “reality check” for yield guarantees (currently based on grower’s reported yield history)
 - Should a current crop be insured, or is too risky?
 - Where can a **new biofuel feedstock** be grown successfully?

Origins of our Suitability Mapping Approach

China: Market Opportunities for U.S.-Grown Cool Season Grasses and Legumes

- **Goal:** Improve the marketing of US-grown grass seeds in China by developing better tools for selecting optimal species and varieties for forage, soil conservation, and amenity grasses.

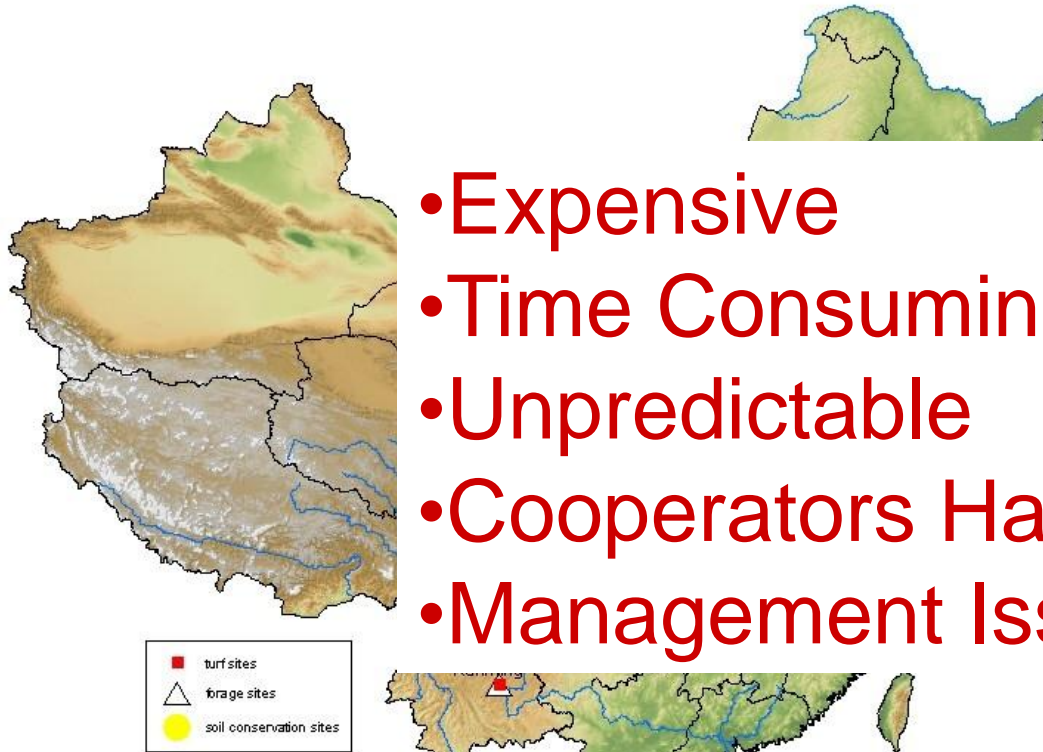
Project performed between 1998 and 2005

Project Rationale

- China is growing rapidly, and demands have greatly expanded for:
 - Improved forage-livestock systems
 - urban beautification
 - improved environmental protection
- Result is increased market demands for high quality grass seeds
- Effective marketing of our high quality US-grown seeds requires that we be able to identify all of the areas suitable for using these grasses
 - Until now that has been impossible on a wide scale. Field-based trials are not effectively extrapolated to other locations.
 - Current computer technology makes it possible to create detailed maps of climate and soils and combine them with species tolerances to accurately identify suitable growing areas for effective marketing

Traditional Method:

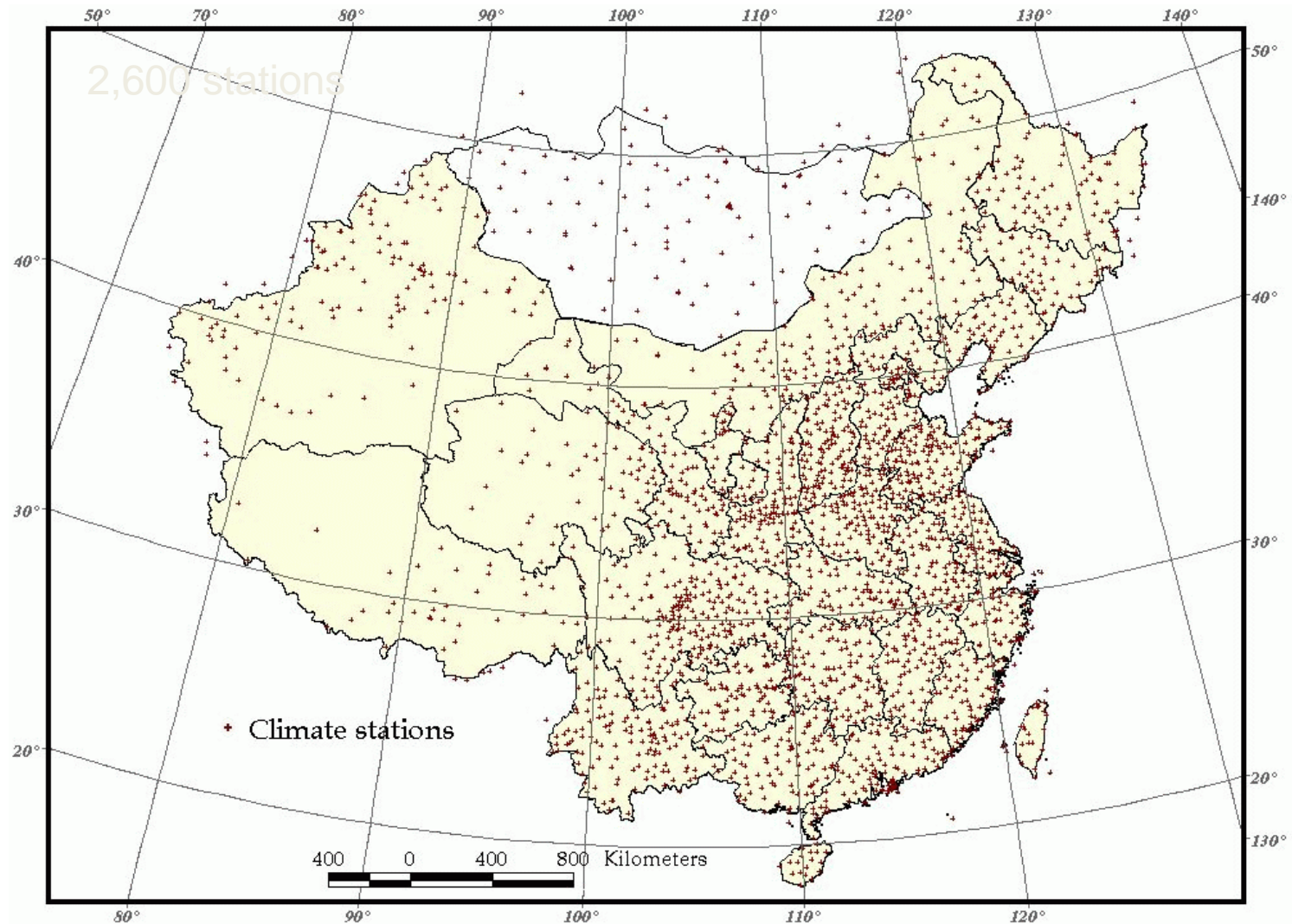
Field-based evaluation trials



- Expensive
- Time Consuming
- Unpredictable
- Cooperators Hard to Find
- Management Issues

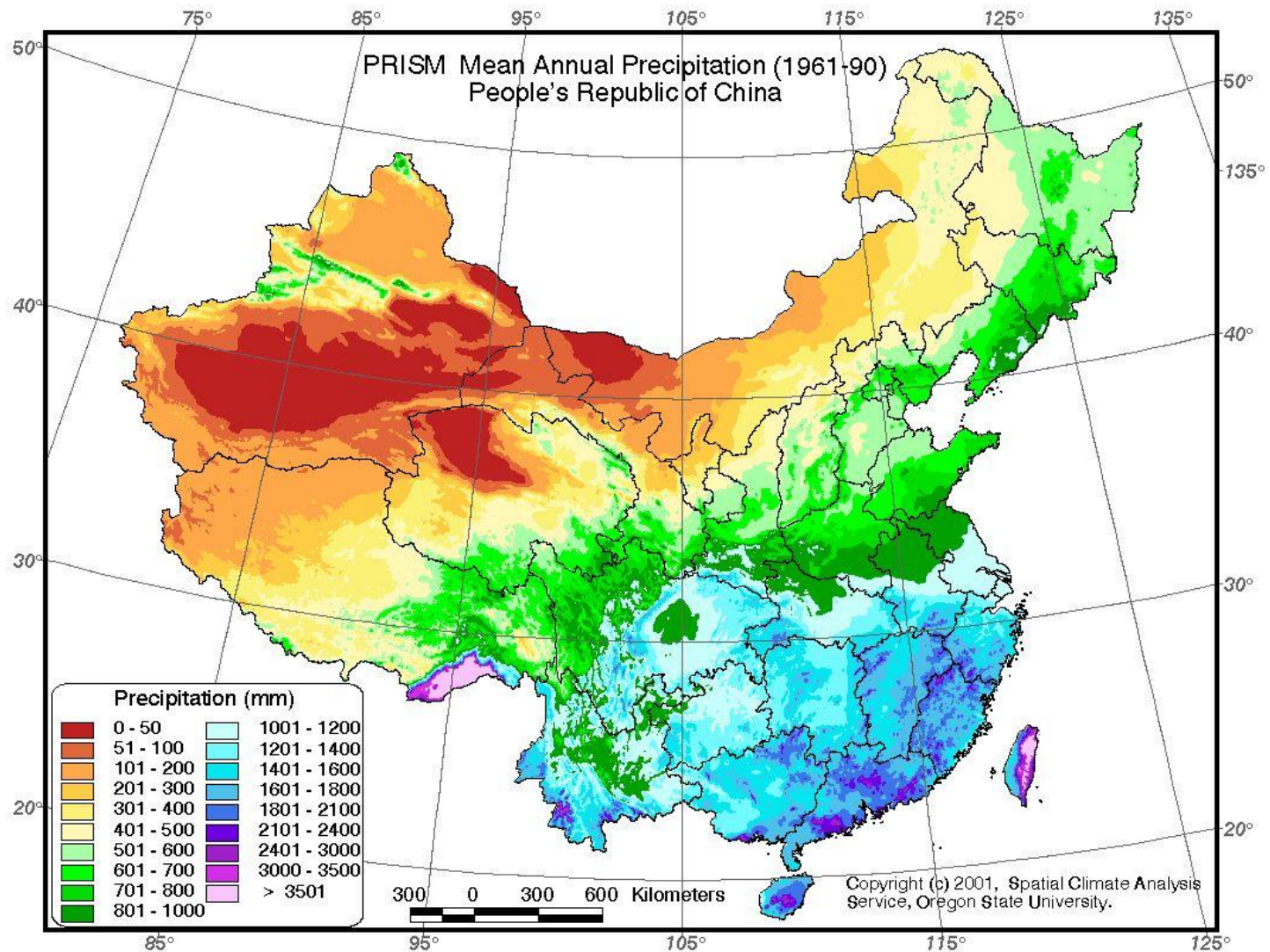


Climate Station Data: 1961-90 mean monthly max/min temperature, precipitation

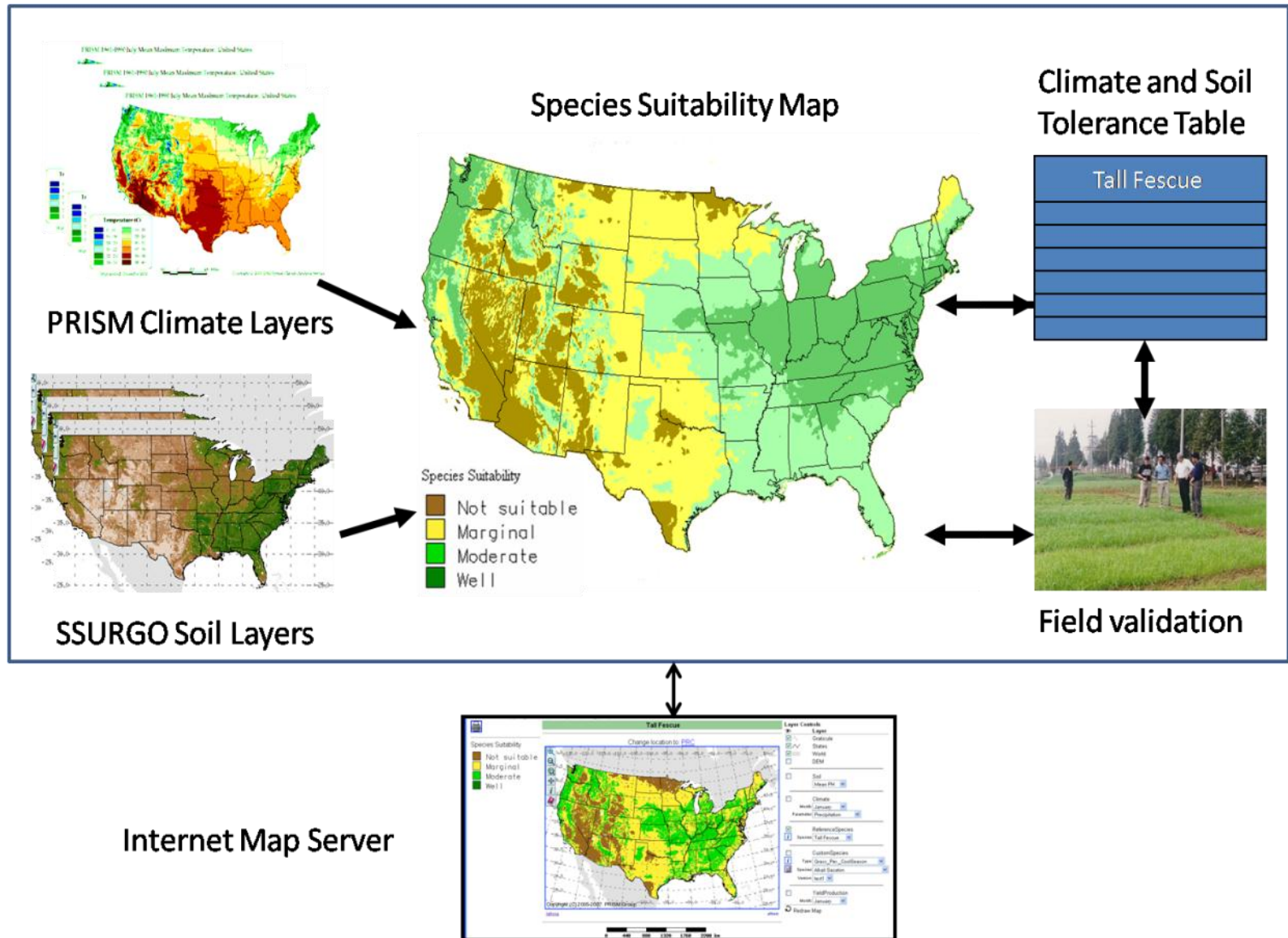


Copyright (c) 2001. OSU Spatial Climate Analysis Service

PRISM Mean Annual Precipitation

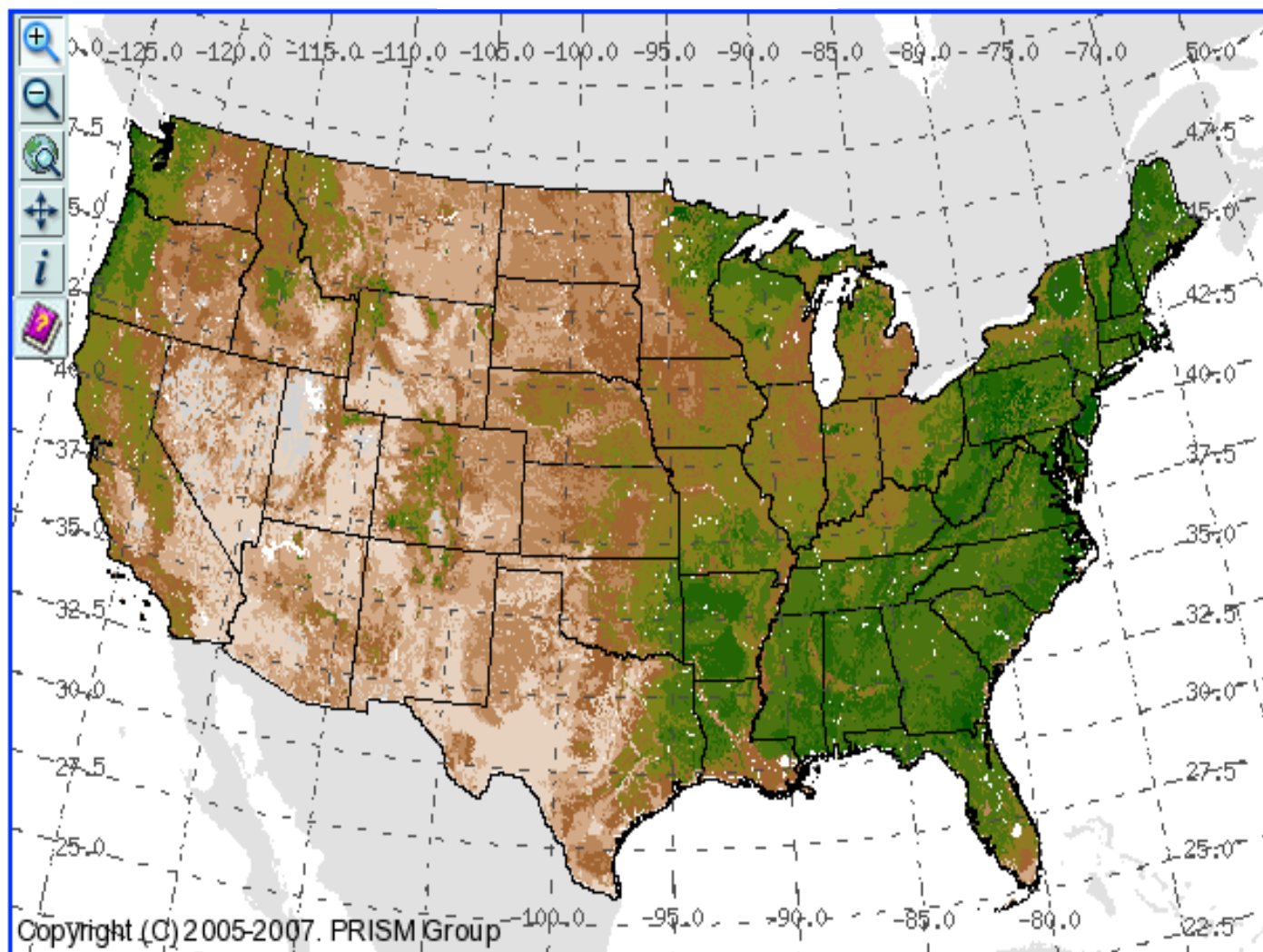
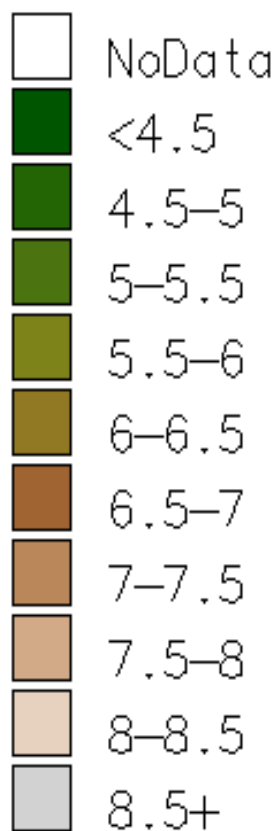


Species Suitability Mapping System



USDA-NRCS SSURGO Soil pH

Soil pH



Identify Quantitative Climate Tolerances in US Where Ranges are Better Known

Species	July Max. Temp (°C)	Jan Min. Temp (°C)	Annual Precipitation (mm)
Well Suited			
Tall Fescue	22 - 32	≥ -10	≥ 625
Orchardgrass	22 - 31	≥ -7.5	≥ 625
Perennial Ryegrass	22 - 30	≥ -5	≥ 625
Moderately Suited			
Tall Fescue	20 - 34	≥ -15	≥ 450
Orchardgrass	20 - 33	≥ -12.5	≥ 490
Perennial Ryegrass	20 - 32	≥ -10	≥ 525
Marginally Suited			
Tall Fescue	18 - 36	≥ -20	≥ 300
Orchardgrass	18 - 35	≥ -17.5	≥ 375
Perennial Ryegrass	18 - 34	≥ -15	≥ 450

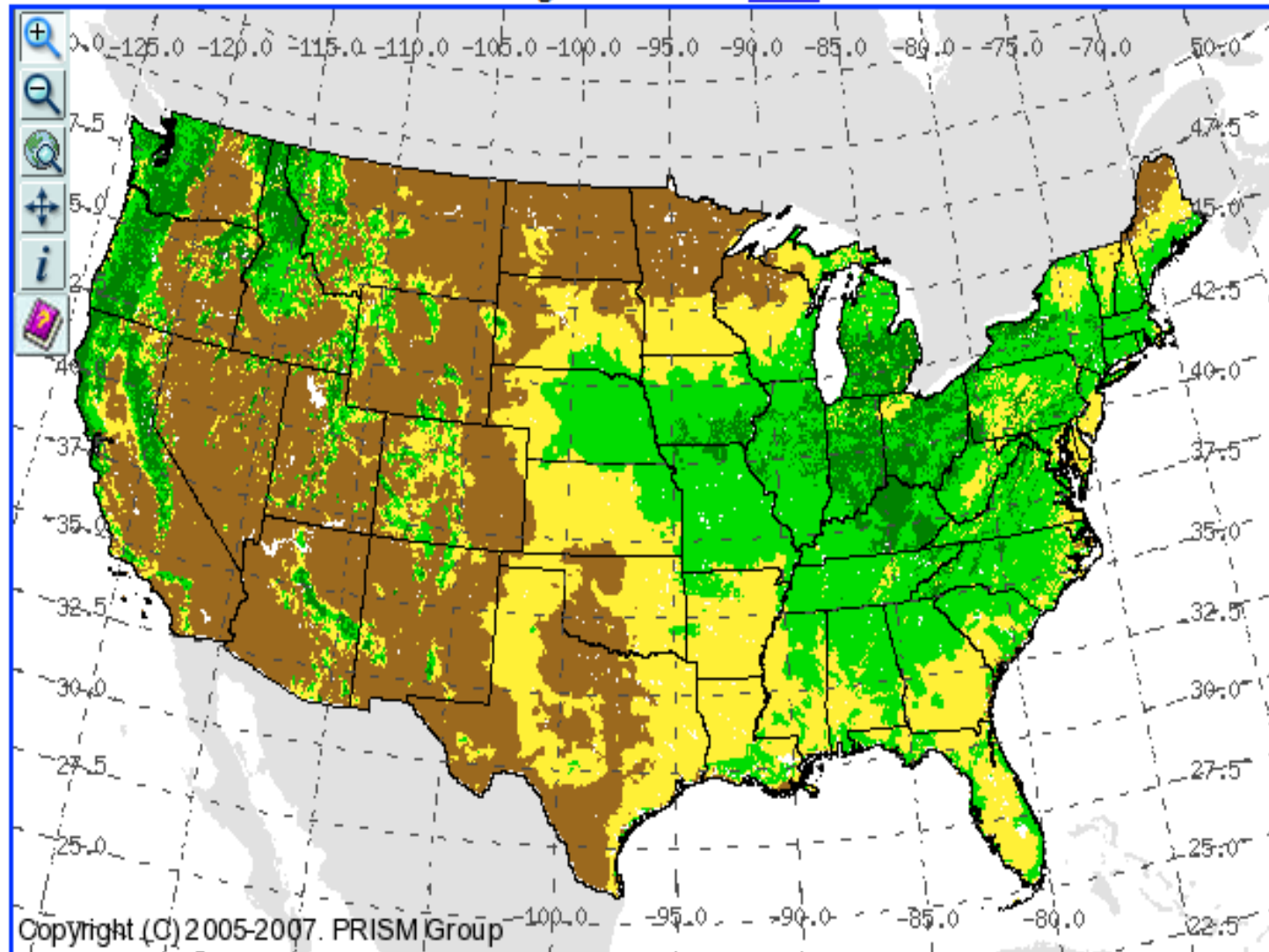
Tall Fescue Suitability

All Climate & Soil Constraints

Species Suitability

- Not suitable
- Marginal
- Moderate
- Well

Change location to: [PRC](#)



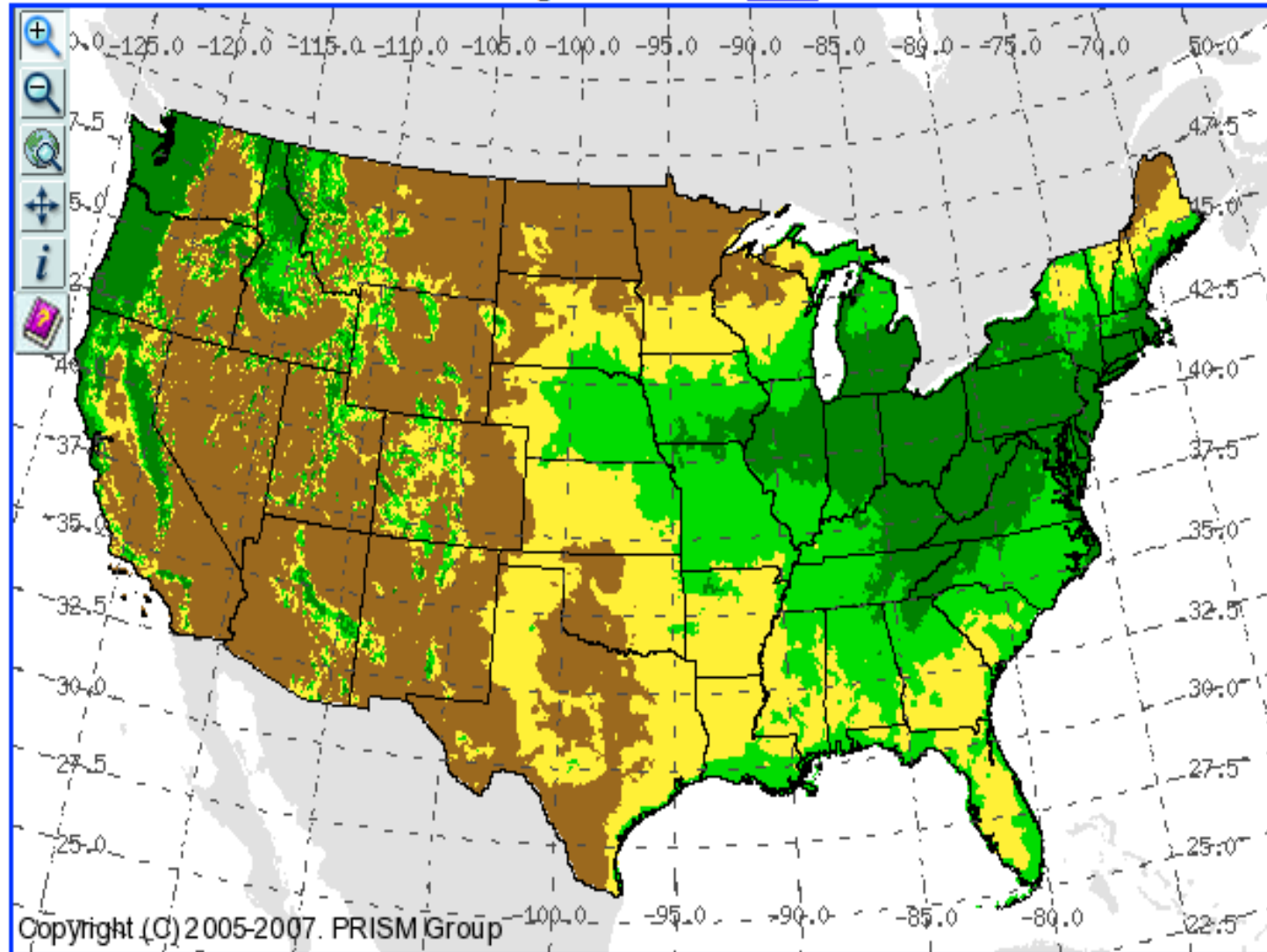
Tall Fescue Suitability

No Soil Constraints (Climate Only)

Species Suitability

- Not suitable
- Marginal
- Moderate
- Well

Change location to: [PRC](#)



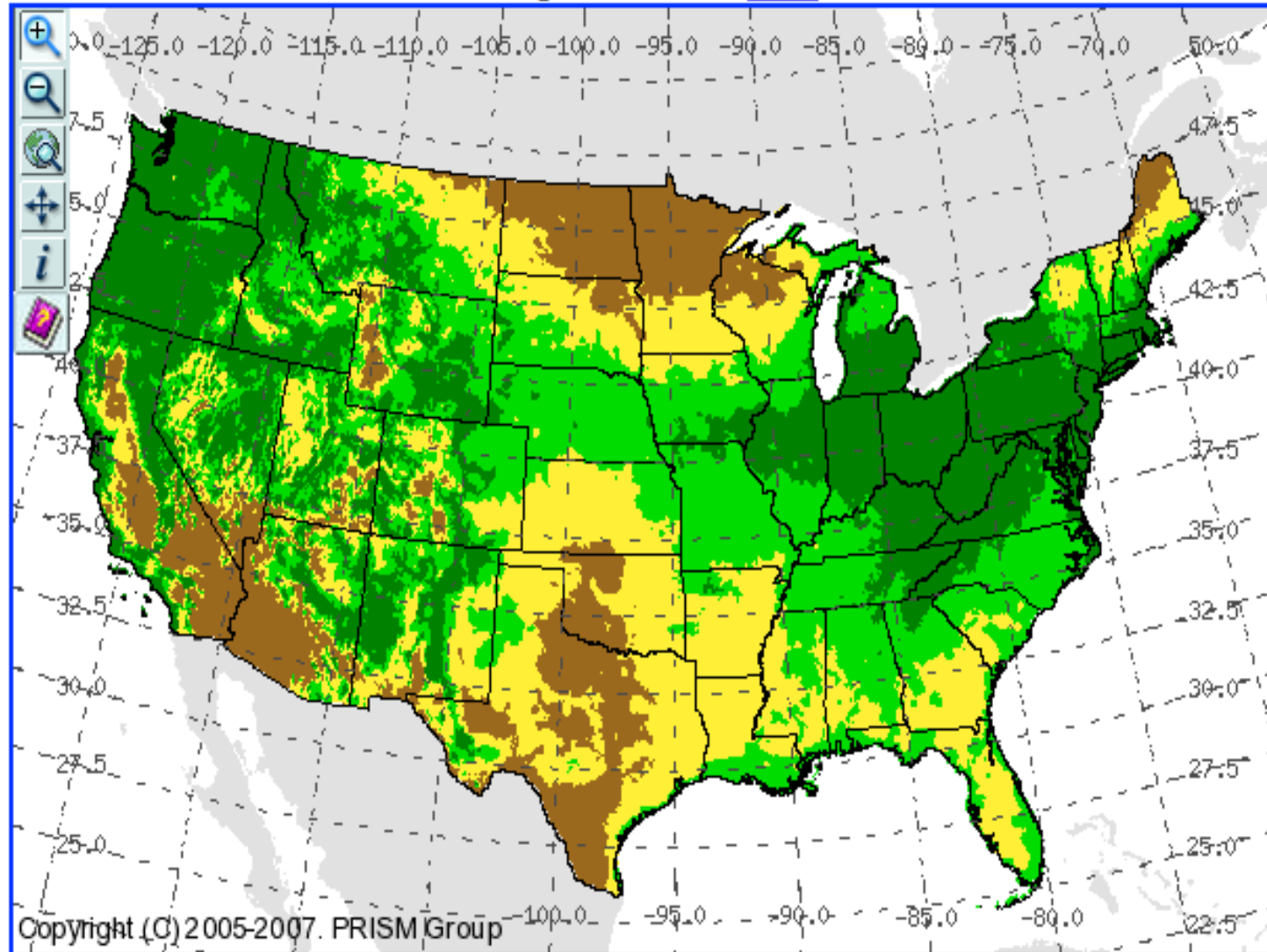
Tall Fescue Suitability

No Precip Constraint (Irrigated)

Species Suitability

- Not suitable
- Marginal
- Moderate
- Well

Change location to: [PRC](#)



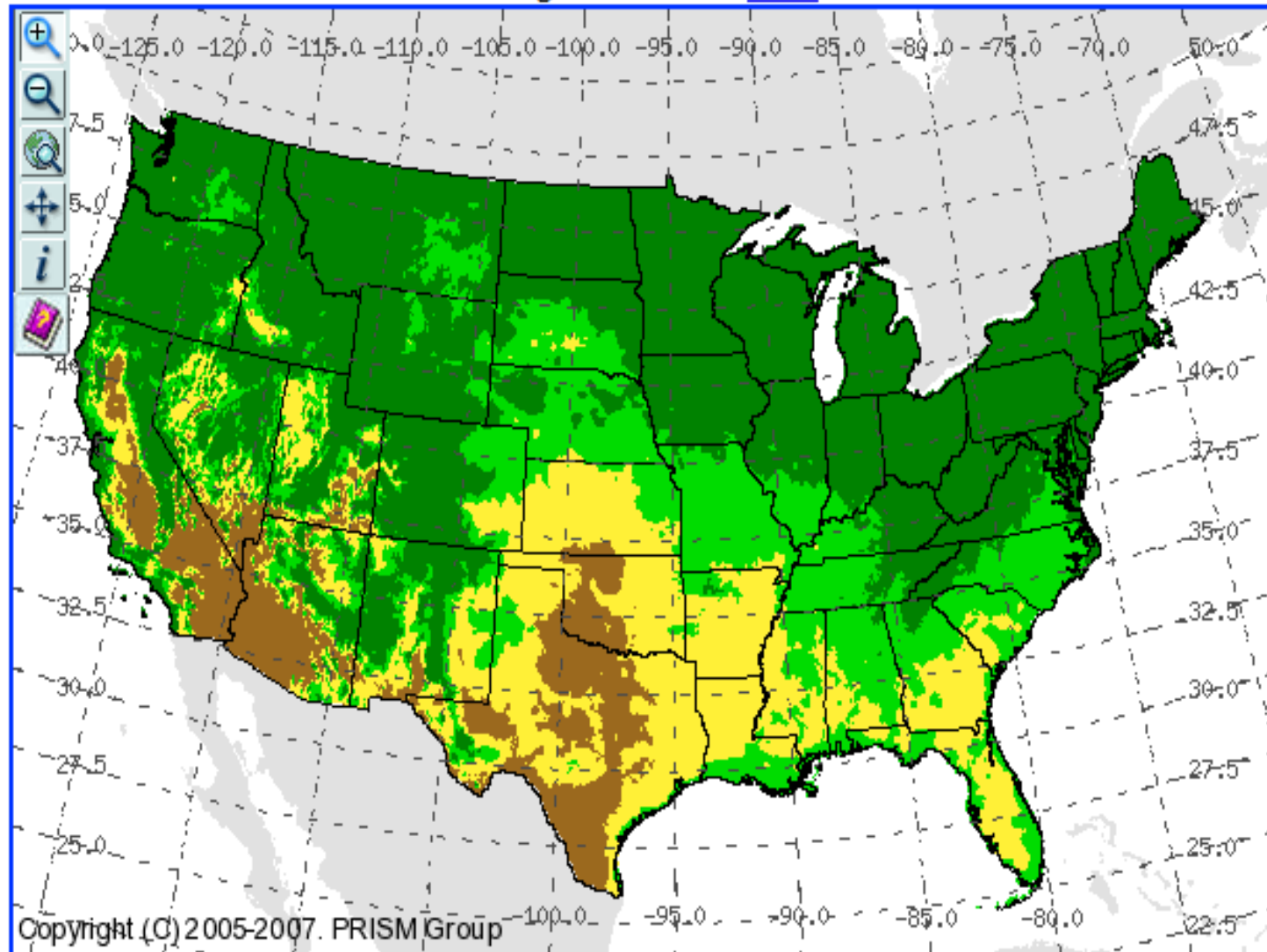
Tall Fescue Suitability

No Soils, Irrigated, No Overwintering (Annual)

Species Suitability

- Not suitable
- Marginal
- Moderate
- Well





Change location to: [PRC](#)



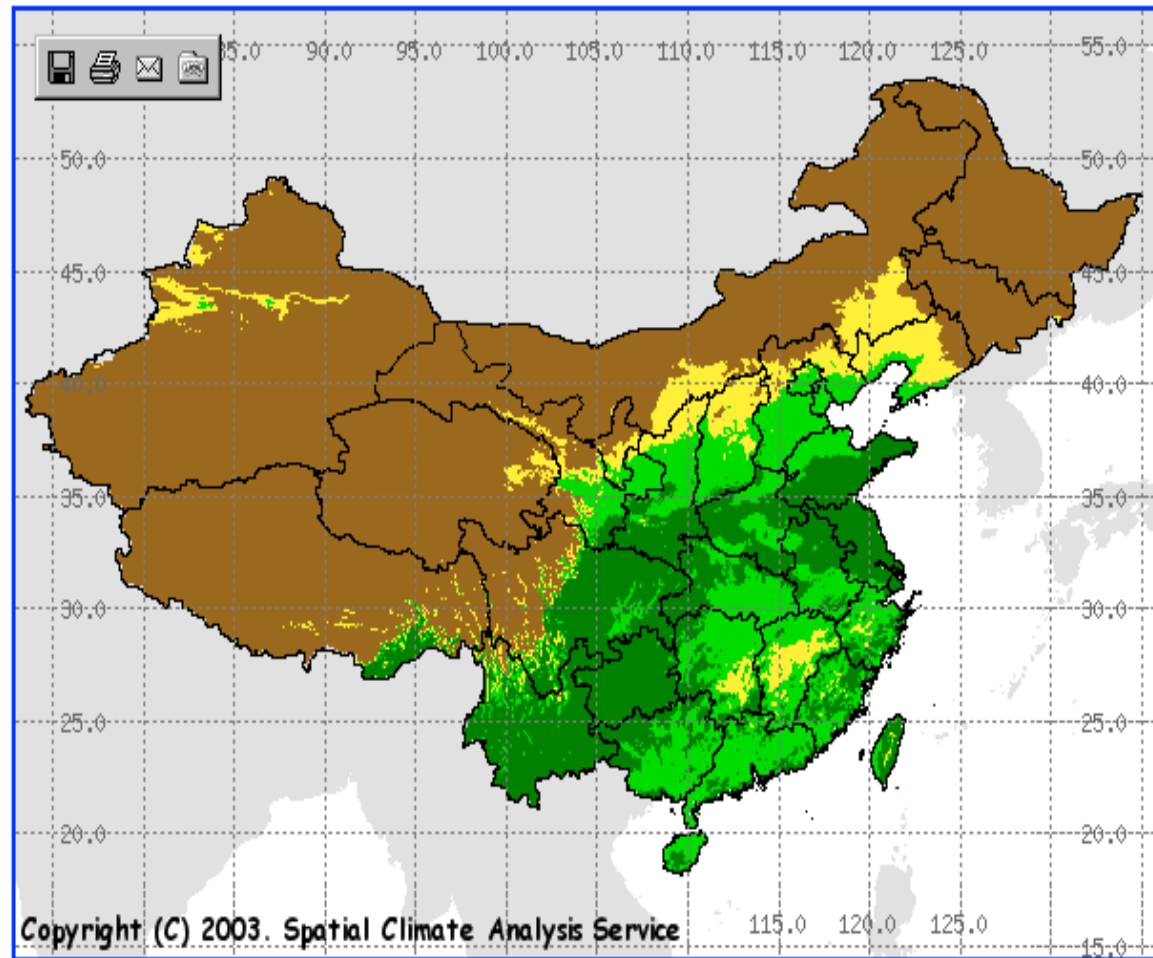
Tall Fescue Suitability Map: China

Grass_Per._CoolSeason - Tall Fescue - climate only

Species Suitability

-  Not suitable
-  Marginal
-  Moderate
-  Well

**Transfer
Tolerance
Table from US
to China**



0 600 1200 1800 2400 3000 km

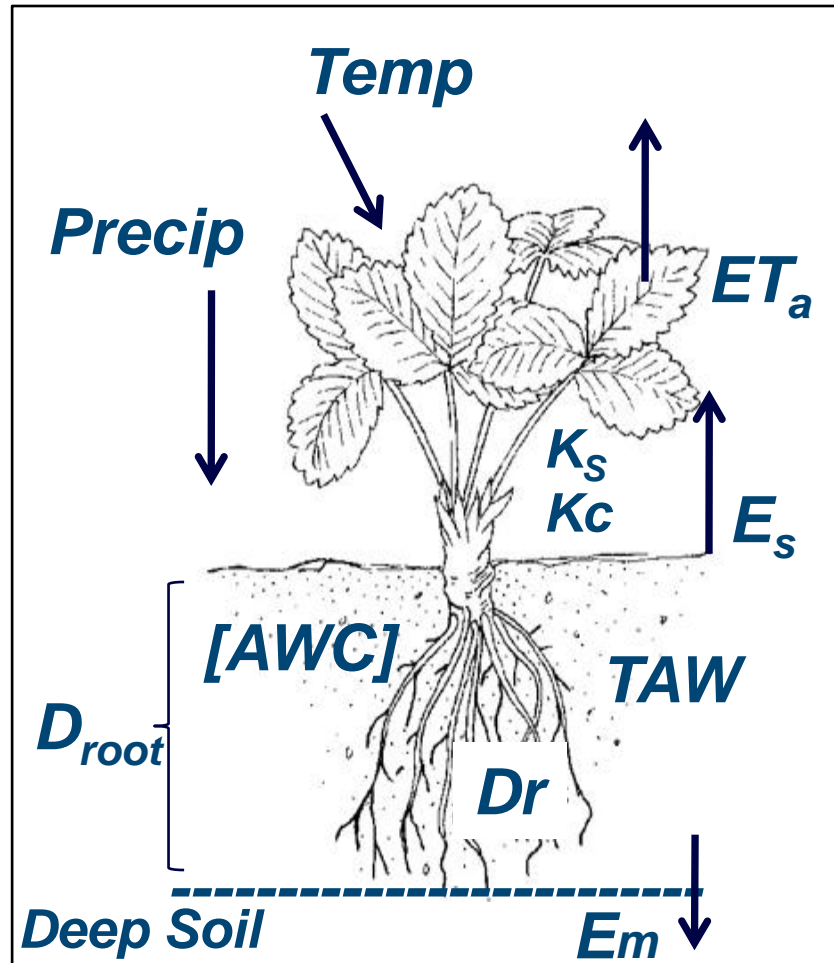
Benefits

- Suitability maps provided an early estimate of grower success throughout the country
- Suitability maps allowed marketing efforts to target the best suited regions of China
- Grass seed exports to China increased dramatically in years following the study

Suitability Mapping Applied to Crop Insurance

China Model
Updated and
Improved

Semi-Monthly Water
Balance Simulation



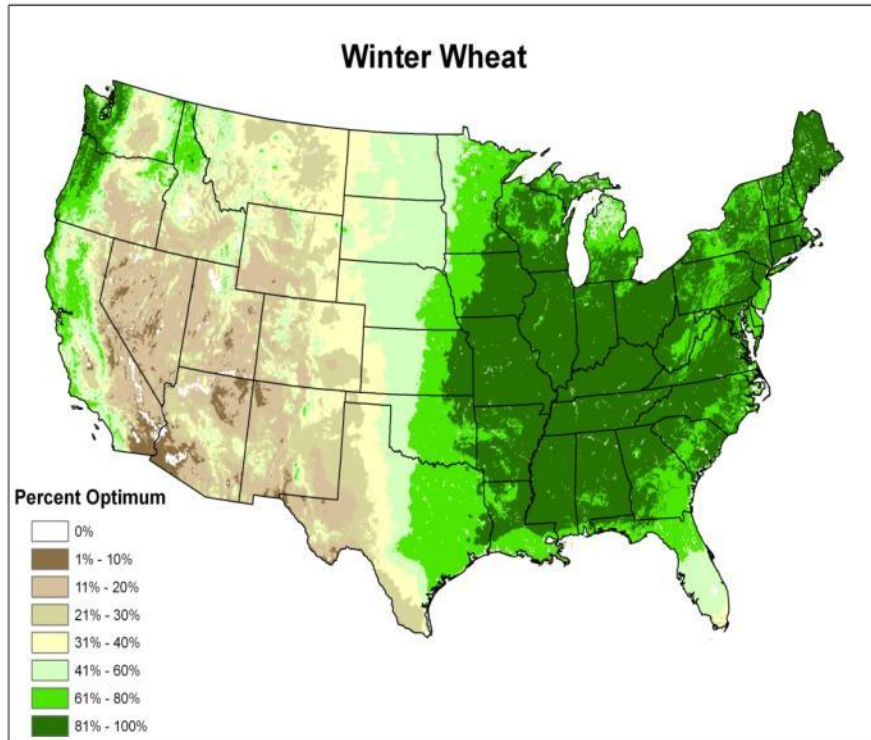
Nationwide Crop Suitability Mapping

Dryland Winter Wheat

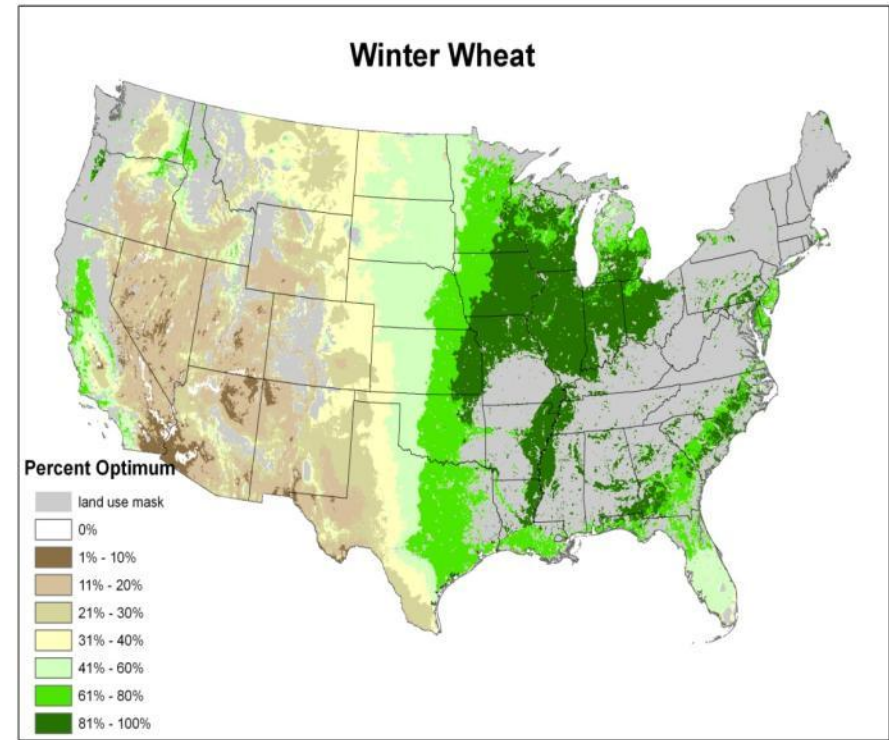
Draft

Support: DOE Sun Grant, RMA

All Land



Non-Forest Land



**Assumes Amended Soils - Liming (pH)
and Tiling (Drainage)**

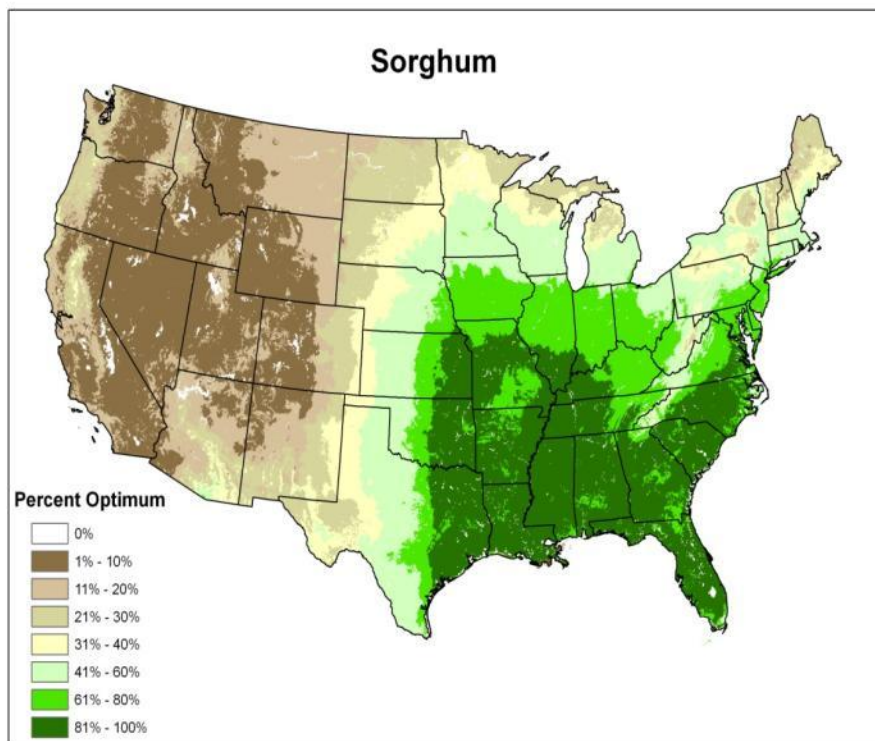
Nationwide Crop Suitability Mapping

Dryland Sorghum

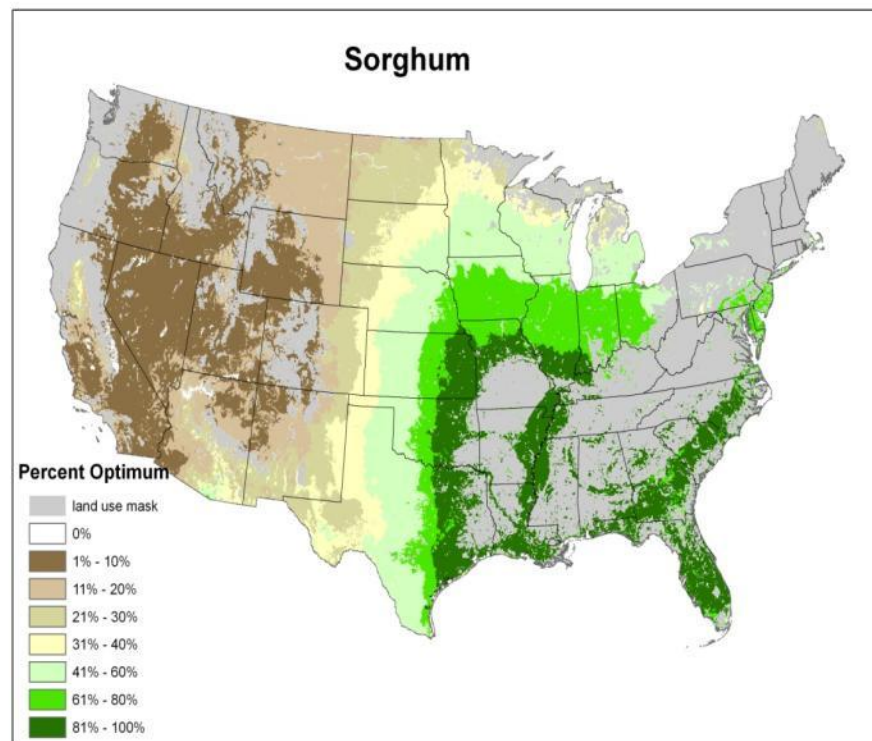
Draft

Support: DOE Sun Grant, RMA

All Land



Non-Forest Land



**Assumes Amended Soils - Liming (pH)
and Tiling (Drainage)**

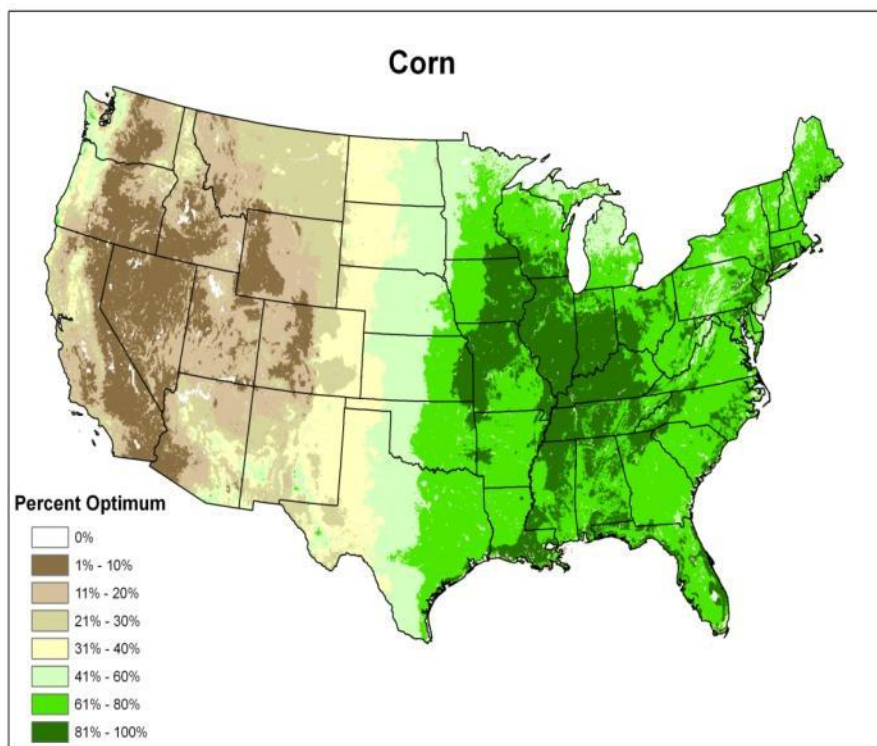
Nationwide Crop Suitability Mapping

Dryland Corn

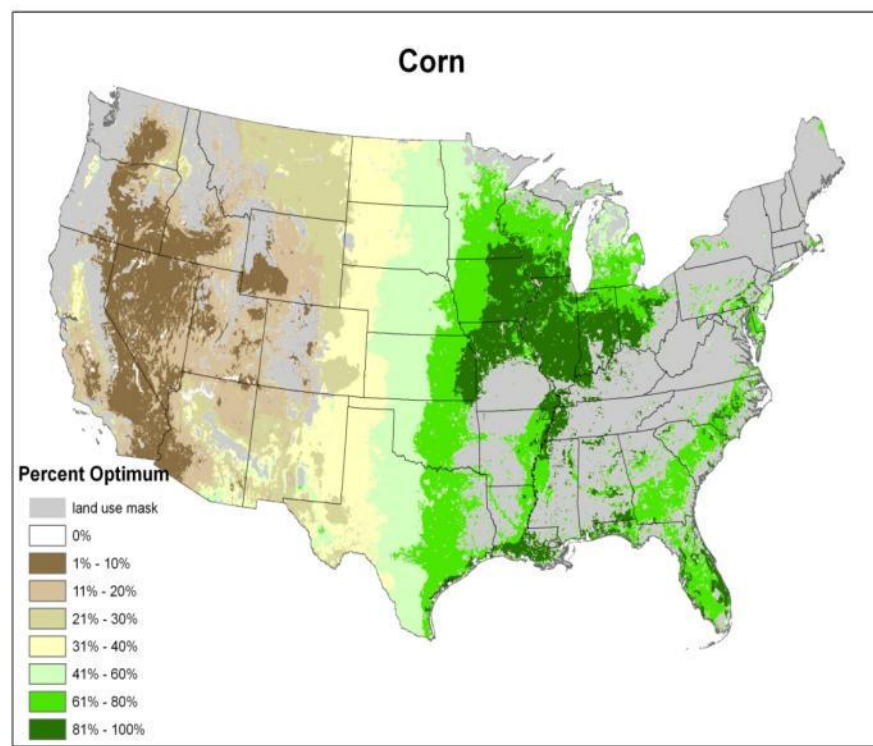
Draft

Support: DOE Sun Grant, RMA

All Land



Non-Forest Land



**Assumes Amended Soils - Liming (pH)
and Tiling (Drainage)**

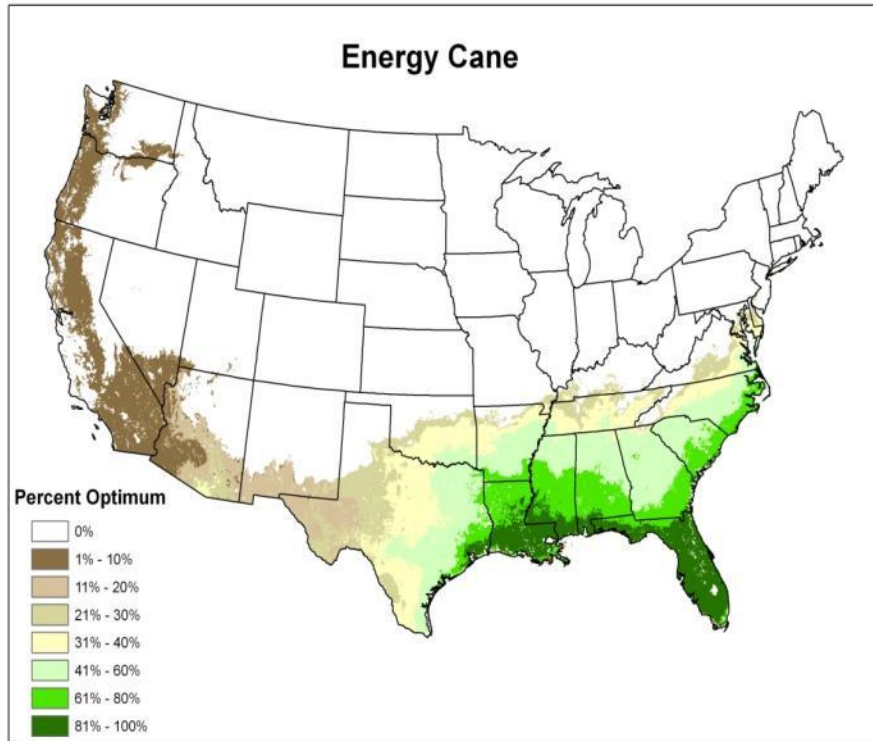
Nationwide Crop Suitability Mapping

Energy Cane

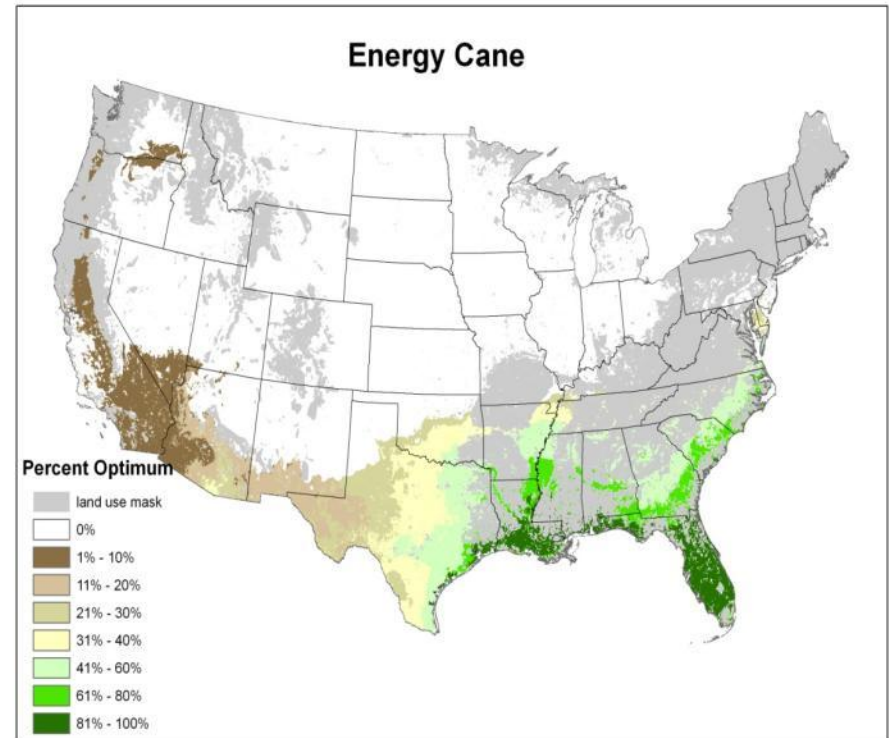
Draft

Support: DOE Sun Grant, RMA

All Land



Non-Forest Land



**Assumes Amended Soils - Liming (pH)
and Tiling (Drainage)**

2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map



Agricultural Research Service

United States Department of Agriculture

Mapping by PRISM Climate Group - Oregon State University

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Find Your Plant Hardiness Zone

Enter ZIP Code:

Find

View Your State Map

For a static map of your state, click on the map below or

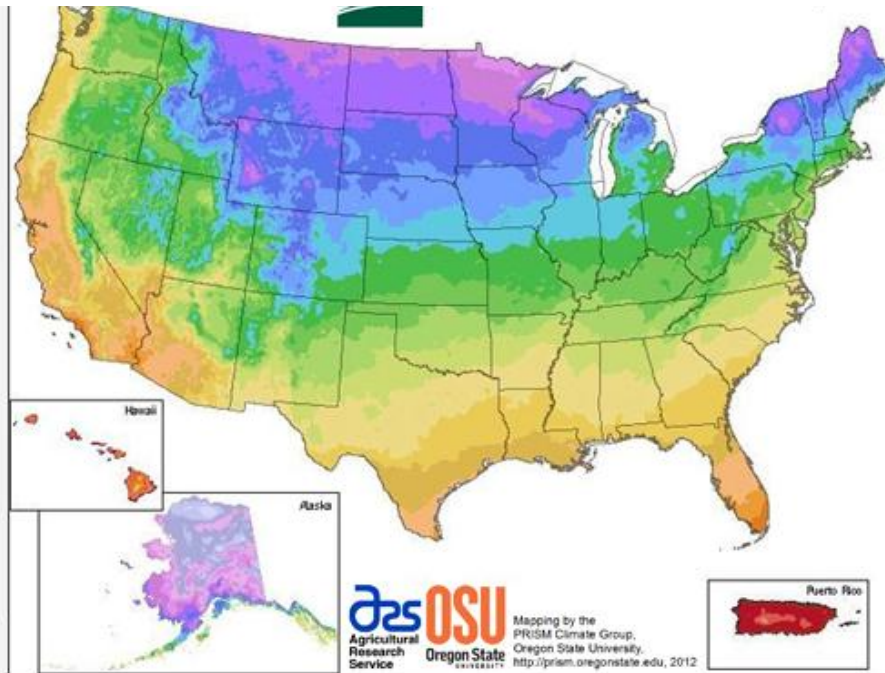
Select a State

USDA Plant Hardiness

The 2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map is the standard by which gardeners and growers can determine which plants are most likely to thrive at a location. The map is based on the average annual minimum winter temperature, divided into 10-degree F zones.

For the first time, the map is available as an interactive GIS-based map, for which a broadband Internet connection is recommended, and as static images for those with slower Internet access. Users may also simply type in a ZIP Code and find the hardiness zone for that area.

No posters of the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map have been printed. But state, regional, and national images of the map can be downloaded and printed in a variety of sizes and resolutions.



Average Annual Extreme Minimum Temperature 1976-2005

Temp (F)	Zone	Temp (C)
-60 to -55	1a	-51.1 to -48.3
-55 to -50	1b	-48.3 to -45.6
-50 to -45	2a	-45.6 to -42.8
-45 to -40	2b	-42.8 to -40
-40 to -35	3a	-40 to -37.2
-35 to -30	3b	-37.2 to -34.4
-30 to -25	4a	-34.4 to -31.7
-25 to -20	4b	-31.7 to -28.9
-20 to -15	5a	-28.9 to -26.1
-15 to -10	5b	-26.1 to -23.3
-10 to -5	6a	-23.3 to -20.6
-5 to 0	6b	-20.6 to -17.8
0 to 5	7a	-17.8 to -15
5 to 10	7b	-15 to -12.2
10 to 15	8a	-12.2 to -9.4
15 to 20	8b	-9.4 to -6.7
20 to 25	9a	-6.7 to -3.9
25 to 30	9b	-3.9 to -1.1
30 to 35	10a	-1.1 to 1.7
35 to 40	10b	1.7 to 4.4
40 to 45	11a	4.4 to 7.2
45 to 50	11b	7.2 to 10
50 to 55	12a	10 to 12.8
55 to 60	12b	12.8 to 15.6
60 to 65	13a	15.6 to 18.3
65 to 70	13b	18.3 to 21.1

OSU
Oregon State University
Agricultural Research Service

Mapping by the PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, <http://prism.oregonstate.edu>, 2012

2012 USDA-ARS PHZM

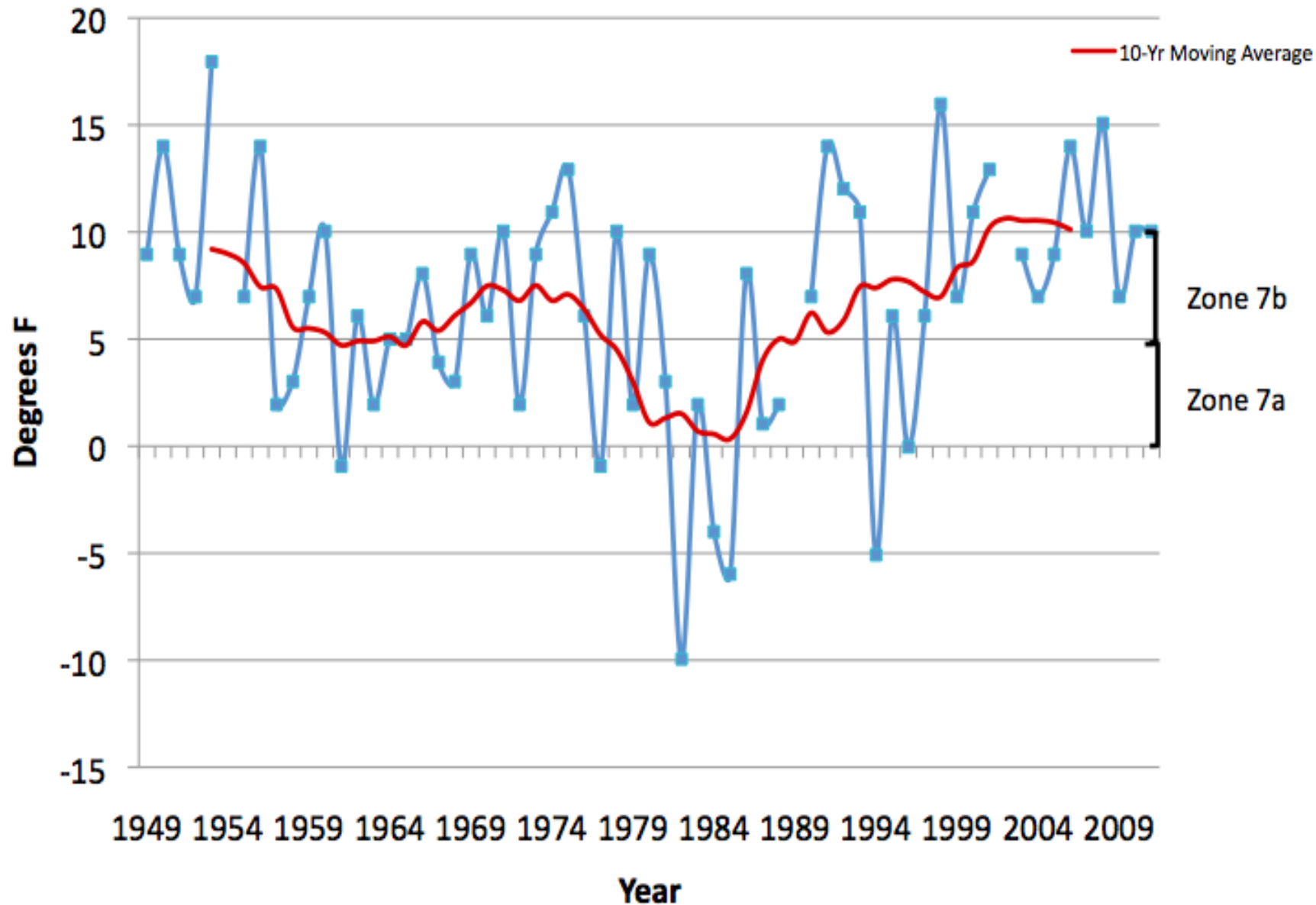
A 21st Century Product

- Used PRISM - the most advanced climate mapping system
- Held to the highest scientific standards
 - Reviewed by experts nationwide
 - Documented in two peer-reviewed journal articles
- Unprecedented detail (1/2 mile pixel size)
- Produced digitally for the first time
 - Online-only product – no hard copies
 - ZIP code finder
 - Map images at various resolutions
 - Internet map server for close scrutiny
 - Map packages for graphic artists
 - Uses cloud computing to handle user load

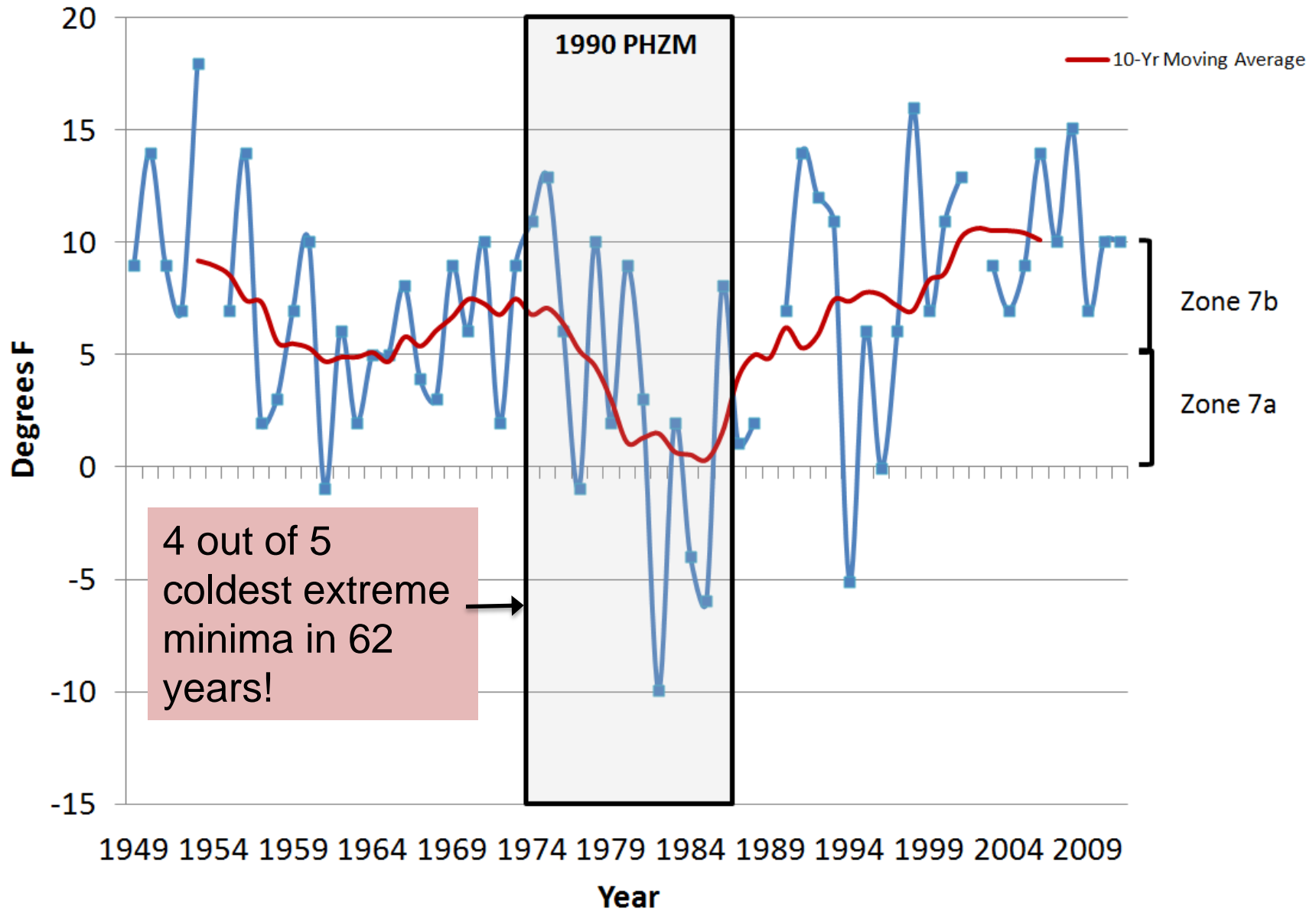
1990 vs. 2012 USDA PHZM: Good Indicator of Climate Change?

- Climate change is measurable and real
- Average annual minimum temperatures have warmed over the last 100 years
- PHZM: average annual EXTREME minimum temperature, a volatile statistic
- 1990 map: 1974-1986, only 13 years
- 2012 map: 1976-2005, 30 years
- Can a comparison of a volatile statistic over such a short period say anything reliable about long-term trends?

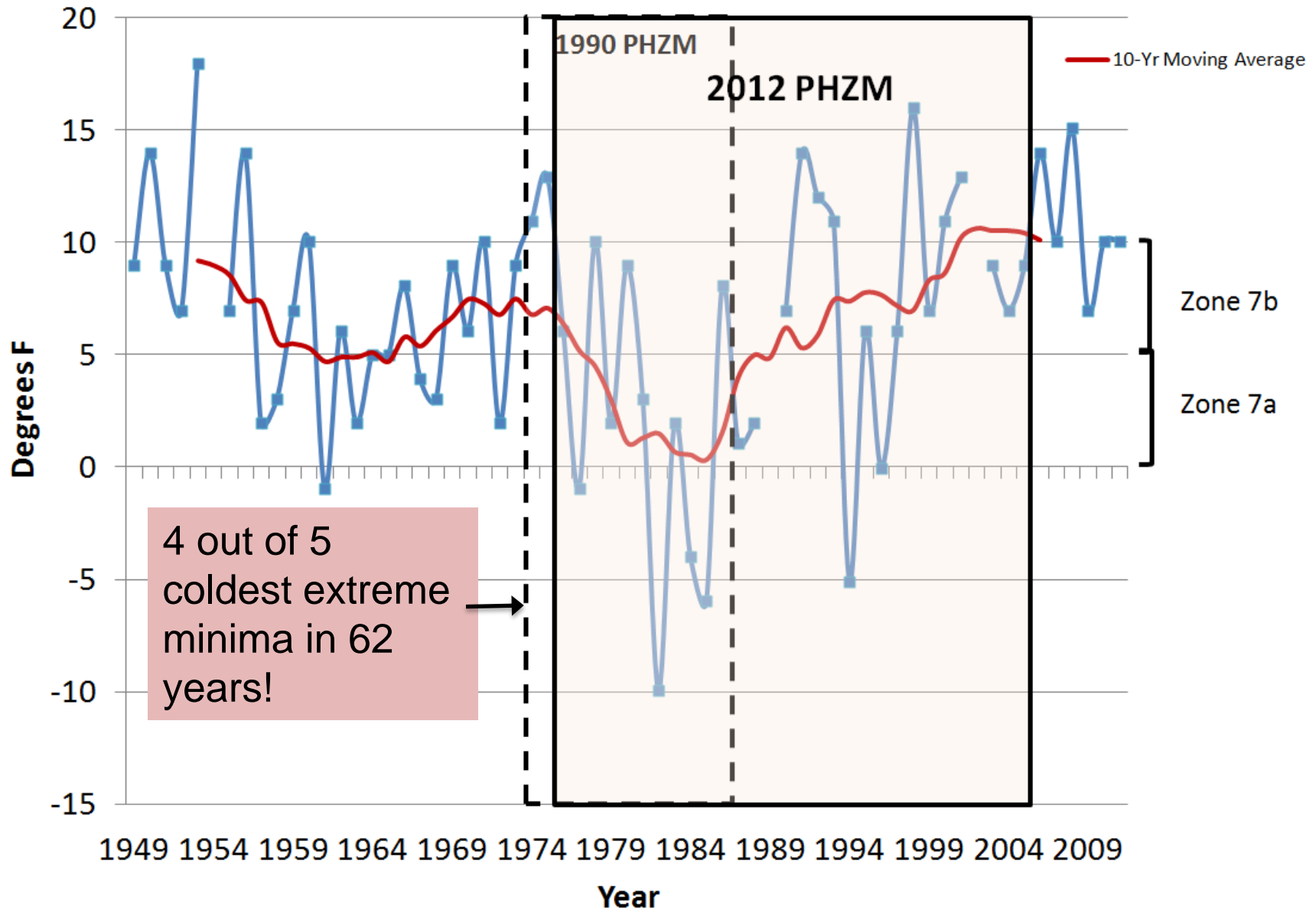
Annual Extreme Minimum Temperature National Arboretum, Washington, DC



Annual Extreme Minimum Temperature National Arboretum, Washington, DC



Annual Extreme Minimum Temperature National Arboretum, Washington, DC



Need for Regular Updates to PHZM

- Users look to the USDA for guidance
 - But gardeners practice “zone denial” if map is poor or out of date
- Keeping up with the Curve
 - Last map was released 22 years ago
 - Climate is varying rapidly
- Ongoing update process
 - More cost effective than starting from scratch
 - Digital technology makes rapid updates possible
 - **Suggest 5-year “supplement” and 10-year full update**

Summary

- The Importance of Climate in Crop Insurance
 - Provides a long-term context for assessing what is “unusual”
 - Historical context moves forward with time to capture climate changes as they occur
- Climate Mapping with PRISM
 - PRISM provides high-quality maps of both weather and climate
- PRISM RMA Weather and Climate Portal
 - Provides users with tools to quickly and easily access what they need
- How growers and others can contribute to our maps
 - Become a CoCoRAHS observer (cocorahs.org)

Summary (concl.)

- Crop Suitability Mapping
 - Provides a reality check on whether a crop can be grown in a given location with acceptable risk
 - Can be used for both established crops and new crops, such as biofuel feedstocks (Sun Grant, RMA)
- The 2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map
 - Completely digital, best science
 - 1990-2012 comparison presents more questions than answers
 - Further study on long term trends and variations needed
 - Should be updated regularly (my opinion)