



Effects of Weather on Iowa Nitrogen Export Estimated by Simulation-Based Decomposition

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Abstract: The state of Iowa is known for its high-yield agriculture, supporting rising demands for food and fuel production. But this productivity is also a significant contributor of nitrogen loading to the Mississippi river basin causing the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico. The delivery of nutrients, especially nitrogen, from the upper Mississippi River basin, is a function, not only of agricultural activity, but also of hydrology. Thus, it is important to consider extreme weather conditions, such as drought and flooding, and understand the effects of weather variability on Iowa's food-energy-water (IFEW) system and the nitrogen loading to the Mississippi river from Iowa. In this work, the simulation decomposition approach is implemented using the extended IFEW model with a crop-weather model to better understand the cause-and-effect relationships of weather parameters on the nitrogen export from the state of Iowa. July temperature and precipitation are used as varying input weather parameters with normal and log normal distributions, respectively, and subdivided to generate regular and dry weather conditions. It is observed that the most variation in the soil nitrogen surplus lies in the regular condition, while the dry condition produces the highest soil nitrogen surplus for the state of Iowa.

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1. Introduction

Nutrients, such as nitrogen (N), are necessary in farming for raising crop and forage productivity, but they can also bring potential harm to the socioeconomic system. Hypoxic zone is a phenomenon where low dissolved oxygen (hypoxia) occurs in aquatic environments that is primarily caused by excess nutrients running off or leaching from the contributing watershed. Over 400 hypoxic zones have been found in the world, and the problem of hypoxia is growing worse [1]. In the US, the environment and socioeconomic system of Gulf of Mexico are impacted by hypoxia and has one of the largest hypoxic zones in the world [2]. Nitrogen (N) is one of the major contributors creating the hypoxic zone of the Gulf of Mexico through the nitrates (NO₃) lost from watersheds within the Mississippi River Basin that moves downstream to the Gulf of Mexico [3]. Studies show that the state of Iowa, one of the major producers of corn, soybean, ethanol, and animal products, contributes a considerable amount of nitrogen loads to the Mississippi river basin [4,5]. As the first rank producing corn in the US, almost 57% of produced corn in Iowa is used for ethanol production [6]. The manure produced by animal agriculture is also rich in nitrogen [7]. The current research aims at creating strategies and policies to mitigate the excess nitrogen originating from the Iowa food-energy-water (IFEW) system.

Climate variability has major effects on FEW systems. For example, extreme events, such as floods or droughts, can reduce water availability and quality. In southern East Africa, infrastructure design is challenging due to multi-year drought [8]. Furthermore,

changes in the weather impact the energy usage and demands of human activities. Moreover, in the food system, the needs for livestock watering and crop fertilizer can be severely impacted due to climates changes. Though Iowa uses primarily rain-fed agricultural production, in other areas irrigation water for crops is also significantly impacted (both in supply and in requirements) by weather and climate. The state of Arizona as a predominantly irrigated agriculture state and supplies the food chain of at least six major cities is especially vulnerable to such strains [9]. Therefore, it is important to investigate the effects of weather variability on the sustainable management of the FEW systems.

It is important to capture the complex interactions of the different domains to determine the exported nitrogen of the system. In this work, weather, water, agriculture, animal agriculture, and energy are considered in modeling the IFEW system. The macro-level simulation-based IFEW model introduced in [10] to determine the surplus nitrogen in the state of Iowa is extended to include a crop-weather model using linear regression of historical weather parameters which is based on a prior study [11]. Simulation decomposition (SD) [12,13] is used to visualize the effects of weather variability on the IFEW nitrogen export. Furthermore, the SD analysis is used to distinguish the influences of different weather scenarios affecting the surplus nitrogen.

The next section gives the details of the IFEW system model and the SD analysis technique. The following section presents the numerical results of SD applied to the proposed IFEW simulation model for several weather scenarios. The last section summarizes the work and discusses potential future work.

2. Methods

This section gives a high-level description of the IFEW system model interdependences. The macro-level simulation-based model of the IFEW system and the SD technique are described.

2.1. IFEW system model interdependencies

The IFEW system model has five distinct macro-level domains, namely, weather, water, agriculture, animal agriculture, and energy (Fig. 1). The weather discipline provides

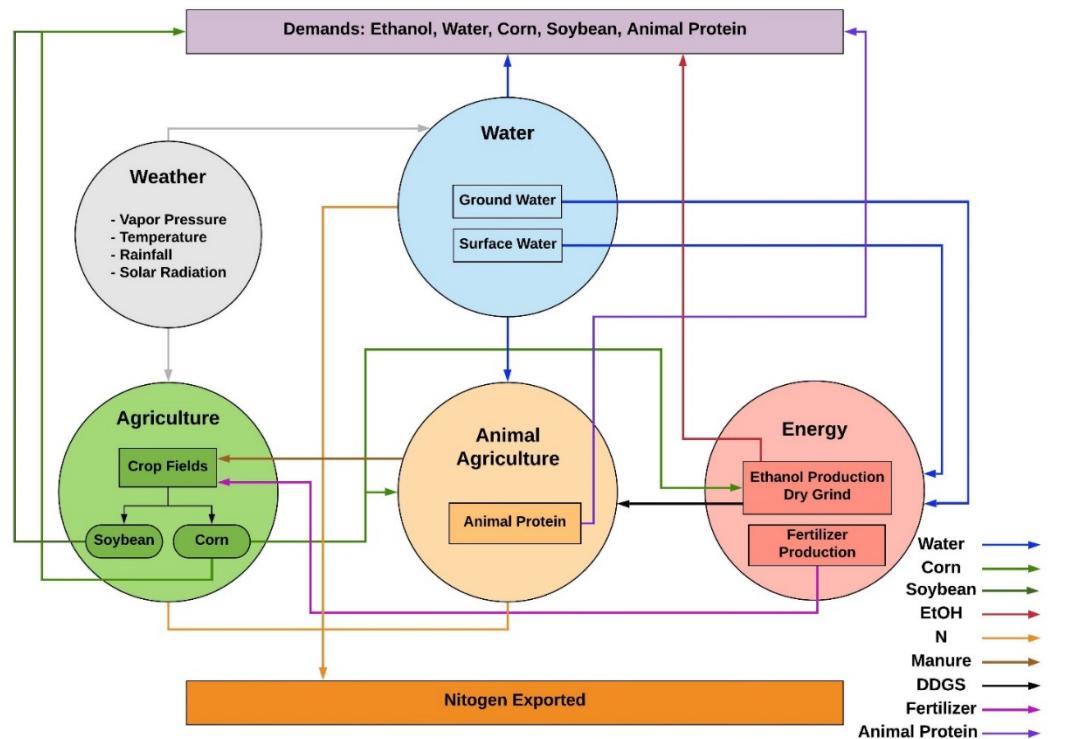


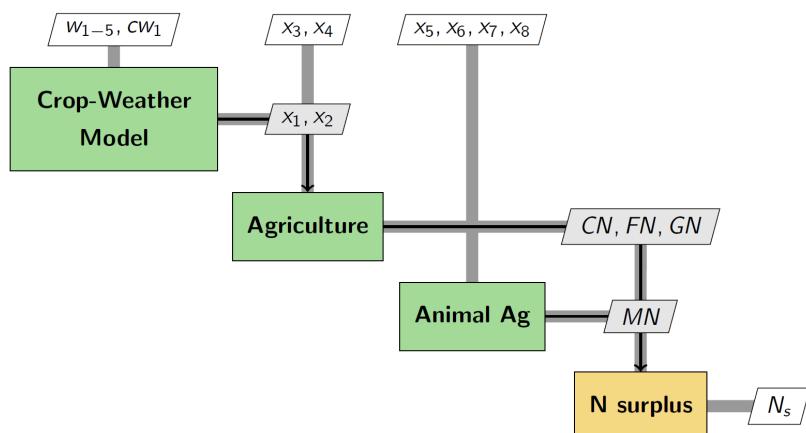
Figure 1. A model of the interdependencies of the Iowa food-energy-water (IFEW) system.

the environmental factors, such as vapor pressure, temperature, rainfall, and solar radiation. Rainfall and snowfall supply surface water and groundwater components for the water discipline. The amount of crop production in the agriculture discipline is strongly related to precipitation and temperature [11]. The water discipline supplies water for drinking and service usage for the animal agriculture discipline, and the production and ethanol and fertilizer for the energy system. Dry distillers' grain soluble (DDGS) that is produced during the ethanol production process and commercial fertilizers provide protein to animals and fertility to soil in the animal agriculture and agricultural domains, respectively. Demand for food protein by society is satisfied by the animal agriculture discipline. Corn yield in the agricultural discipline is used for the ethanol production in the energy discipline and satisfying socioeconomic demand. Other socioeconomic demands are satisfied by the corresponding domains except the weather discipline. The excess nitrogen from animal lands and crop fields is carried by water flow in the form of nitrates draining into the Mississippi river basin and further into the Gulf of Mexico.

2.2. IFEW macro-level simulation model

In this work, an extended simulation-based model of the IFEW system introduced in [10] is proposed to calculate the surplus nitrogen (N_s) considering only the weather, agriculture, and animal agriculture domains in Fig. 1. Figure 2 shows the flow of components and the process of calculation via an extended design structure matrix (XDSM) diagram [14]. The input parameters are the weather model parameters (w_{1-5}), May crop planting progress (CW_1), rate of commercial nitrogen for corn (x_3), rate of commercial nitrogen for soybean (x_4), the total hog/pig population (x_5), number of beef cows (x_6), number of milk cows (x_7), and number of other cattle (x_8) including the population of steers, heifers, and slaughter cattle. Other intermediate response parameters are corn yield (x_1), soybean yield (x_2), the application of commercial nitrogen (CN), nitrogen generated from manure (MN), nitrogen fixed by soybean crop (FN), and the nitrogen present in harvested grain (GN). The model estimates the nitrogen surplus (N_s) based on output quantities yielded by each discipline.

This simulation model is an extension from the authors' previous work with the addition of the crop-weather model [10]. Westcott and Jewison [11] discovered that the amount of corn yield is linear to mid-May planting progress, July temperature, and June precipitation short fall, but is nonlinear to July precipitation. Meanwhile, the productivity of soybean is linear to the average value of July and August temperatures, and June precipitation short fall, but is nonlinear to the average value of July and August precipitations. The crop-weather model of the work is developed based on [11] given a set of temperature



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Figure 2. An extended design structure matrix diagram of the proposed Iowa nitrogen export model.

and precipitation data of certain months over 10-year period (2009-2019) from [15]: July temperature (w_1), July precipitation (w_2), June precipitation (w_3), July-August average temperature (w_4), and July-August average precipitation (w_5). The corn yield (x_1) is estimated by regression model with May planting progress (cw_1), July temperature (w_1), July precipitation (w_2), and June precipitation (w_3). Similar to the corn model, the model for soybean yield (x_2) is created using June precipitation (w_3), July-August average temperature (w_4), and July-August average precipitation (w_5). For simplicity, July and August average values are represented by July values in this work.

The nitrogen present in harvested grain (GN) is calculated using two input parameters, namely, the corn yield (x_1) and soybean yield (x_2) as

$$GN = \left(x_1 \left(\frac{1.18}{100} \right) A_{corn} + x_2 \left(\frac{6.4}{100} \right) A_{soy} \right) / A, \quad (1) \quad 125$$

where A_{corn} and A_{soy} represent the Iowa corn and the soybean acreage, whereas A represents the total area under corn and soybean crop. It is assumed that 6.4% and 1.18% of nitrogen in the soybean seed and the corn seed while harvesting, respectively [16]. The biological nitrogen fixation from the soybean crop (FN) is estimated as [17].

$$FN = (81.1x_2 - 98.5)A_{soy}/A. \quad (2) \quad 130$$

The commercial nitrogen (CN) is estimated using the rate of commercial nitrogen for corn (x_3) and the rate of commercial nitrogen for soybean (x_4) as

$$CN = (x_3 A_{corn} + x_4 A_{soy})/A. \quad (3) \quad 133$$

The values of the corn and soybean acreages are obtained from USDA [18]. The annual manure nitrogen contribution of each animal type is estimated [19]

$$MN_{animal} = P A_{MN} LF, \quad (4) \quad 136$$

where P , A_{MN} , and LF are the livestock group population, nitrogen in animal manure and life cycle of animal, respectively. P is substituted by the corresponding parameters with respect to different animal alternatives: the total hog/pig population (x_5), number of beef cows (x_6), number of milk cows (x_7), and number of other cattle (x_8). The total nitrogen generated from manure (MN) can be determined by the normalized sum of MN for each livestock group with total area A as

$$MN = (MN_{Hog/pigs} + MN_{Beef-cattle} + MN_{Milk-cow} + MN_{other-cattle})/A. \quad (5) \quad 143$$

Table 1 gives the nitrogen content in manure and life cycle for livestock groups used in (5). Lastly, the rough agronomic annual nitrogen budget of Iowa [16,20] provides the function calculated the nitrogen surplus (N_s) given as

$$N_s = CN + MN + FN - GN. \quad (6) \quad 147$$

2.3. Simulation decomposition

The simulation decomposition (SD) [12] approach is an extension to the Monte Carlo simulation [21] that enhances the explanatory capability of the simulation results by exploiting the inherent cause and effect relationship between the input and output parameters [13].

SD has recently been developed and successfully used on problems involved in different domains such as geology, business, and environmental science [22]. It has been shown to provide a deeper understanding of the interaction between different sources of uncertainties and its impact on output uncertainty and its distribution to stakeholders. The current section provides a brief description of SD from an application point of view. A detailed description of SD can be found in [12].

In this section, the fundamental steps of implementing SD are described using an analytical model problem. Consider a simple analytical function given as

Table 1. Nitrogen content in manure and life cycle for livestock groups used in manure N calculation [19].

Livestock group	Nitrogen in manure (A_{MN}) (kg per animal per day)	Life cycle (LF) (days per year)
Hog/pigs	0.027	365
Beef cattle	0.15	365
Milk cows	0.204	365
Heifer/steers (0.5 × other cattle)	0.1455	365
Slaughter cattle (0.5 × other cattle)	0.104	170

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$$y = v_1 + v_2^2, \quad (7)$$

164 where v_1 and v_2 are the real numbered input parameters and y the real number output parameter. The SD process has the following steps [12]:

1. Identify the input parameters (v_1, v_2) and their corresponding distribution ranges in which these parameters are expected to vary. Table 2 provide input parameters and their corresponding distributions. For this example, a uniform distribution is assumed for each parameter.
2. Next, for each parameter the states are identified. The states of each input parameter represent a category of outcomes (e.g., low, or high). Based on the state for each parameter a value range is determined as seen in Table 2 for the example problem.
3. Generate every possible combination of the parameter states. Each combination of states represents a unique scenario (Sc_i) of the to-be-decomposed simulation of the output. The number of scenarios depends on the number of states of each parameter. For the example problem, the number of scenarios is four, as shown in Table 3.
4. Run the Monte Carlo simulations by randomly sampling the parameters, identifying parameter states, and evaluating output. Register output of each simulated iteration for producing full output distribution and simultaneously group the output based on the scenarios for producing decomposed sub-distribution for each scenario.
5. Finally, construct appropriate output graphs or tables to better understand the cause-and-effect relationship between input and output parameters. In particular, the stacked histogram is an informative graph that displays the full output distribution and the decomposed output superimposed on full distribution. Figure 3 shows the full and decomposed distribution of the simulated output.

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Table 2. Input parameter details.

Parameter	Distribution/range	State	Boundary
v_1	U[0,10]	Low	[0-5)
		High	(5-10]
v_2	U[0,10]	Low	[0-5)
		High	(5-10]

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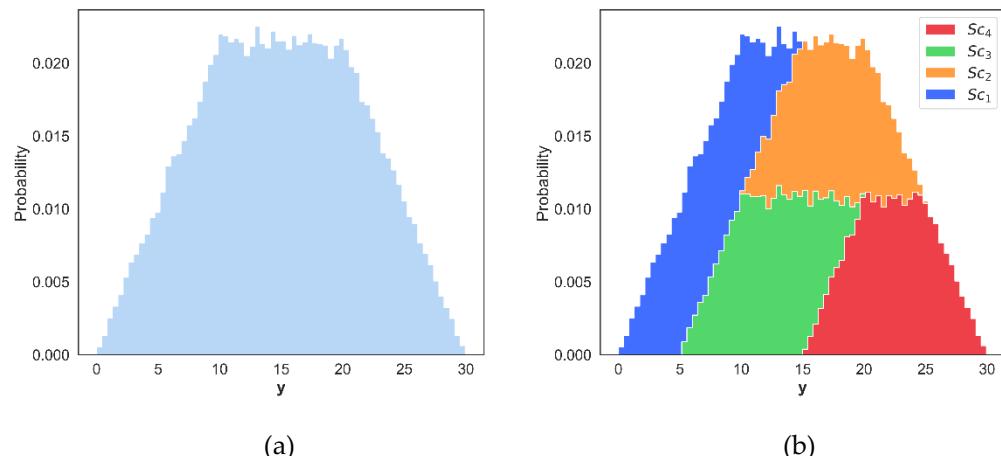
Table 3. Generating scenarios from parameter states.

Scenario	Combination of states
Sc_1	v_1 : Low, v_2 : Low
Sc_2	v_1 : Low, v_2 : High
Sc_3	v_1 : High, v_2 : Low
Sc_4	v_1 : High, v_2 : Low

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(a)

(b)

Figure 3. Probability distribution of simulation output for example problem: (a) output full distribution, and (b) decomposed distribution based on scenarios.

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3. Results

This section presents the results of applying SD to the proposed extended nitrogen export model which includes a weather model. In particular, the current work focuses on understanding the effects of weather parameters on the nitrogen surplus in different scenarios.

For this study, the weather parameters temperature (T) and precipitation (PPT) for July are taken as input parameters, whereas soil nitrogen surplus is considered as an output parameter computed from the IFEW simulation model. Furthermore, the July temperature is assumed to be normally distributed with a mean of 74 °F and a standard deviation of 2 °F, whereas the July precipitation is assumed to have a lognormal distribution with a standard deviation of 0.4 in., shape parameter of 0, and median at 4 as shown in Table 4. All other parameters considered in the IFEW simulation model are kept constant.

In the crop-weather model, May plantation progress and June precipitation is assumed to be 80% and 5.5 in., respectively. The parameters used in the animal agriculture

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model (x_{5-8}) are based on the 2012 Iowa animal population data [19]. The commercial nitrogen application rate for corn (x_3) and soybean (x_4) agriculture are considered to be constant and set as 185 kg/ha and 17 kg/ha based on the Iowa State University extension guidelines for the nitrogen application rate for corn [23] and on the fertilizer use and price data [24].

After setting up the IFEW model, Monte Carlo simulations are performed using Latin hypercube sampling (LHS) [25]. The LHS sampling method ensure that the input parameter ranges are represented appropriately. The input parameter states and boundary details are presented in Table 4. For July temperature, any temperature above 76 °F is considered to be under state high where all other temperature values are considered to be under state regular. Similarly, for July precipitation, any precipitation value below 2.5 in. is labeled under state low precipitation and all other values are under state regular. Table 5 presents the scenarios based on combination of states. The parameter states are selected to produce some of the extreme condition scenarios (e.g., Table 5 dry condition).

A total 10^5 samples of input weather parameters (w_1 and w_2) are generated using LHS and SD approach is implemented using IFEW simulation model. Figure 4 shows the distribution of sampled weather parameters in two states and four scenarios as mentioned in Tables 4 and 5. Most of the generated samples are observed under regular condition (Sc_2) whereas the least number of samples are observed in dry condition (Sc_3).

Table 4. Input parameter details for performing simulation decomposition with IFEW simulation model.

Parameter	Distribution/range	State	Boundary
July temperature (w_1)	N[74,2]	Regular	≤ 76 °F
		High	> 76 °F
July precipitation (w_2)	LogN[0.4,0.4]	Regular	≥ 2.5 in
		Low	< 2.5 in

Table 5. Scenarios for simulation decomposition approach with IFEW model.

Scenario	Combination of states	Description
Sc_1	w_1 : Regular, w_2 : Low	Regular-T Low-PPT
Sc_2	w_1 : Regular, w_2 : Regular	Regular condition
Sc_3	w_1 : High, w_2 : Low	Dry condition
Sc_4	w_1 : High, w_2 : Regular	High-T Regular-PPT

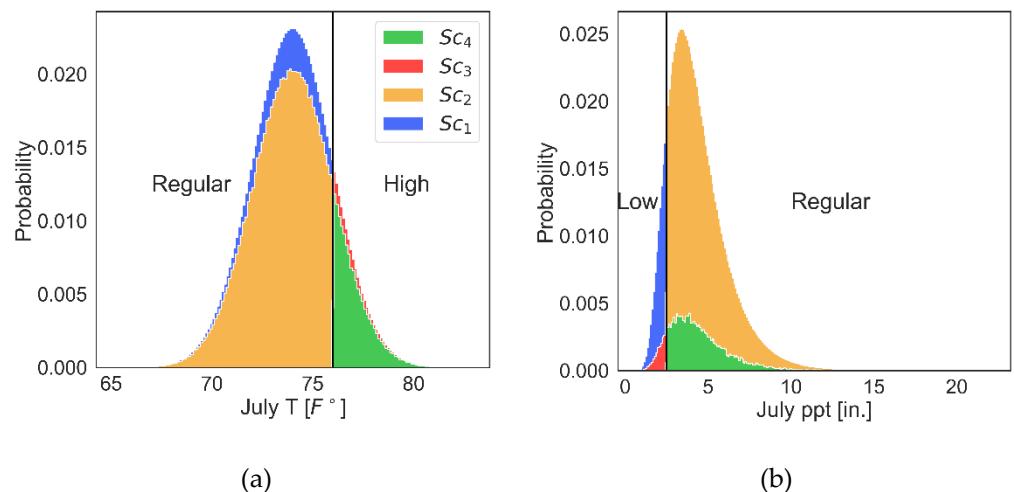
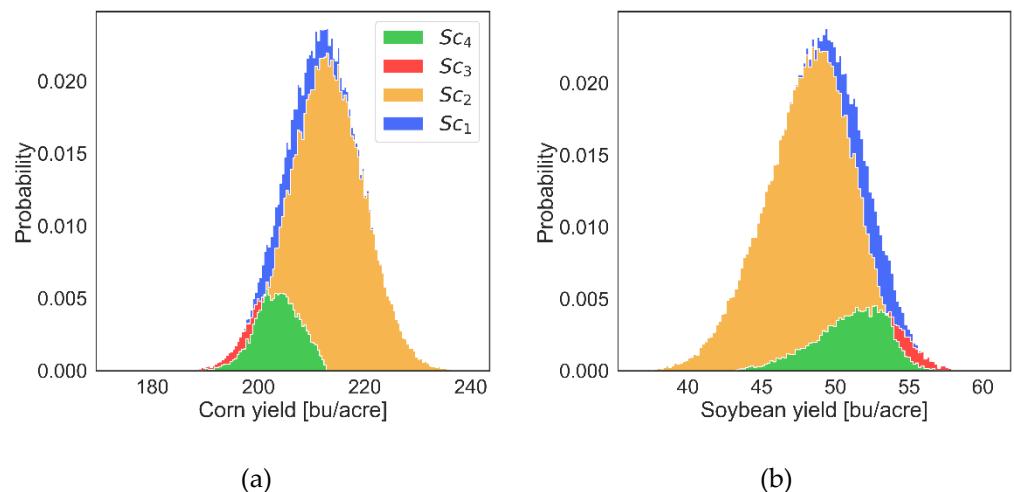


Figure 4. Decomposed distribution of input parameters from simulation decomposition: (a) July temperature (w_1), and (b) July precipitation (w_2).

3.1. Discussion

The input weather parameters are supplied to crop-weather module which computes corn yield (x_1) and soybean yield (x_2). The computed crop yield values are then passed to agriculture module where CN , FN , and GN values are computed as mentioned in Section 2.2. Here, the contribution of CN will be constant for every IFEW model evaluation due to the assumption of constant commercial nitrogen application rate for corn (x_3) and soybean (x_4).

Figure 5 shows the decomposed distribution of corn and soybean yield along with the variation in FN and GN values. The effect of different scenarios due to combinations of weather parameters can be clearly seen in crop yield distribution. It is interesting to note that in dry condition (Sc_3) corn yield drops compared to the yield in regular condition whereas, higher soybean yield is observed in dry condition compared to the regular condition. The computation of GN is influenced by both corn and soybean yield values (Figure 5c). The computation of FN is only influenced by soybean yield values (Section 2.2); thus, the FN distribution is observed to be similar to soybean yield distribution.



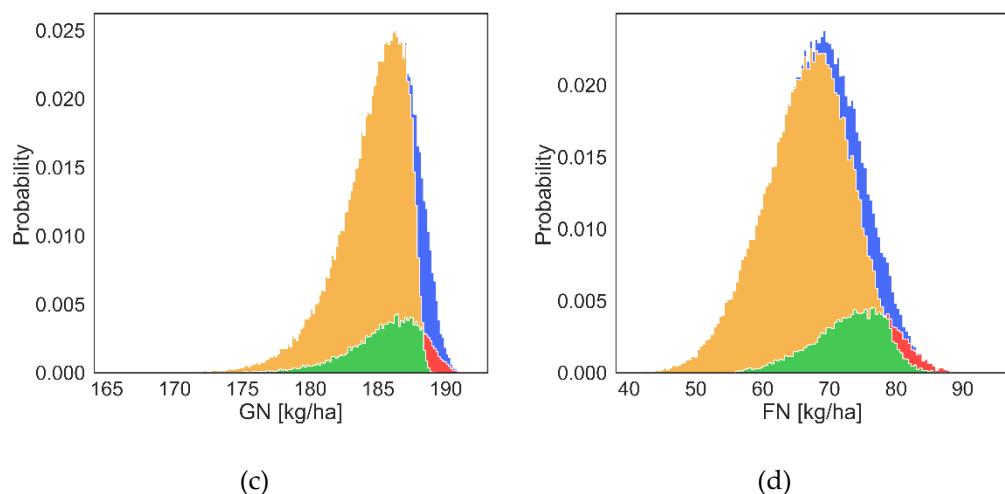


Figure 5. Decomposed distribution of intermittent IFEW model parameters from simulation decomposition: (a) corn yield (x_1), (b) soybean yield (x_2), (c) GN , and (d) FN .

Figure 6 shows the decomposed distribution of nitrogen surplus (N_s), the final output of the IFEW simulation model. The soil nitrogen surplus is usually affected by CN , MN , GN , and FN magnitudes. However, in this study, only GN and FN influence the variation in nitrogen surplus. This is mainly because the parameters affecting CN and MN are kept constant. The variation in nitrogen surplus shown in this work is purely due to uncertainty in weather parameters. From Figure 6, it is observed that most of the variation in nitrogen surplus lies in regular condition (Sc_2), varying approximately between 0 to 20 kg/ha. The scenarios with high July temperatures (Sc_3 and Sc_4) are observed to produce mid to high nitrogen surplus values. Similarly, scenario Sc_1 with very low July precipitation and regular July temperature tends to produce higher nitrogen surplus than in regular conditions. The dry condition with high July temperature and low July precipitation produces the highest soil nitrogen surplus varying between 20 to 30 kg/ha. The accumulated nitrogen in the soil is highly water-soluble and could get exported at a high rate to the Mississippi river through melting snow or rainfall before the next growing season. Thus, the Figure 6 provides the expected magnitude of nitrogen load from state of Iowa to the Mississippi river in different weather scenarios.

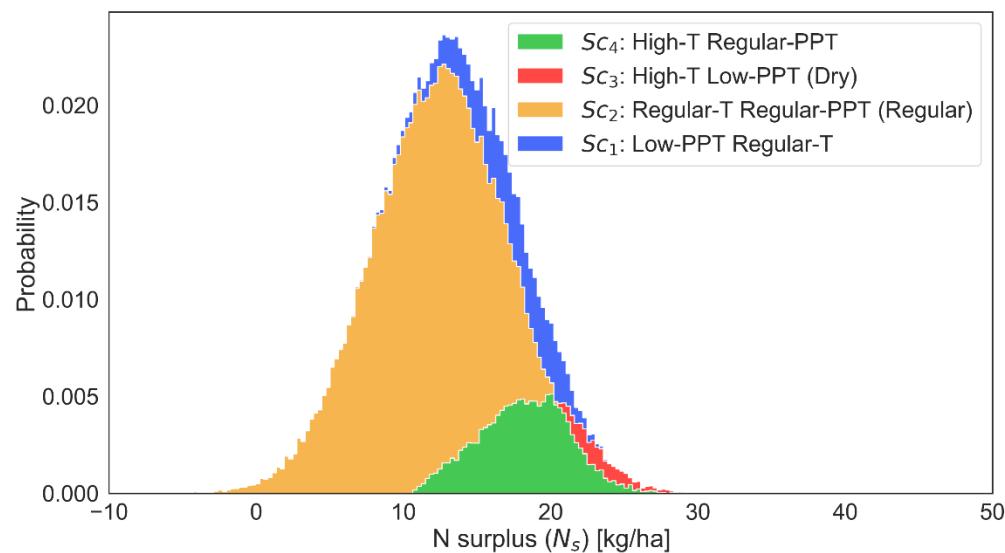


Figure 6. Distribution of IFEW simulation model output: nitrogen surplus (N_s). 276

The SD in this work uses the Monte Carlo sampling approach which could be used to provide approximate probability of scenario occurring in any given year considering the assumption made earlier are true. Based on the data available in current study probability of scenarios Sc_1 Sc_2 Sc_3 , and Sc_4 occurring are 0.1, 0.74, 0.02, and 0.12, respectively. Probability of dry condition (Sc_3) occurring is lowest whereas regular condition (Sc_2) has highest probability of occurring (Figure 6). 277
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The SD approach implemented in the current study provides valuable results to gauge the impact of weather parameters on soil nitrogen surplus along with crop yields and nitrogen transfer in agriculture system. However, the distributions used for the weather parameters are assumptions and two input weather parameters are assumed to be independent of each during the Monte Carlo sampling process. In reality, temperature and precipitation are correlated. Thus, there is a possibility that some combination of scenarios may not entirely occur. For example, high precipitation and high temperature may not occur together as typically in Iowa, with high precipitation the average temperature drops. Further the probability distribution of weather parameters is hard to estimate as they typically do not have a continuous distribution. Thus, it is advisable to use weather generator which have been trained on historical datasets to predict weather parameters than using continuous probability distributions. In future studies, weather generators will be included in IFEW simulation model to predict weather data for more realistic predictions of soil nitrogen surplus. 297
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4. Conclusions

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In this work, simulation decomposition (SD) approach is implemented with the Iowa food-energy-water (IFEW) system simulation model to better understand the impact of weather behavior on the nitrogen export from Iowa. In particular, the previously developed nitrogen export model, which computes the soil nitrogen surplus, is extended with a crop weather model to include the dependence of weather in the IFEW system. The updated IFEW simulation model with SD is used to provide decomposed soil nitrogen surplus distribution in different weather scenarios. 298
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It is observed that July temperature and precipitation directly impact corn and soybean yields. Interestingly, it is observed that in the dry condition, corn yield reduces, whereas soybean yield increases compared to the yield values in regular conditions. The variation in crop yields affects nitrogen transfer in the agriculture system through fixation nitrogen (FN) and grain nitrogen (GN), affecting the soil nitrogen surplus. The SD approach provides the distribution of nitrogen surplus in various scenarios. It is observed that the regular condition covers most variation in the full distribution. Scenarios with high July temperature and low precipitation tend to produce mid to high range of nitrogen surplus values. The dry condition scenario produces the highest nitrogen surplus. Overall, the SD approach provides a deeper understanding of the cause-and-effect relationship between weather parameters and soil nitrogen surplus. 305
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Furthermore, the current study identified that continuous distribution on weather parameters could generate unrealistic scenarios. Thus, in future studies, highly validated weather generators will be used for estimating weather parameters providing a more realistic distribution of soil nitrogen surplus based on weather. Additionally, the IFEW simulation model will be extended to report nitrogen loads for Iowa's nine crop reporting districts providing spatially resolved information from the state of Iowa. 316
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