

Outlook on freeze risk in major peach growing regions in Korea under the RCP8.5 projected climatic condition

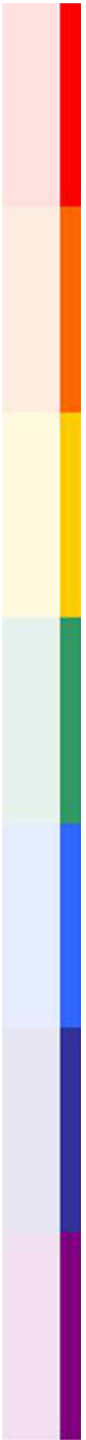
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INTRODUCTION

- Peach (*Prunus persica*) is a temperate zone fruit tree adapted to winter cold through dormancy, but shows a relatively weak cold tolerance compared with other fruits like apples, pears and grapes
- The risk of freezing damage for dormant peach buds is affected by the dormancy depth as well as the ambient temperature
- Warm winters projected by the climate change scenarios might act adversely to the freezing risk in peach trees through weakening of cold tolerance contrary to expectations
- This study was carried out to detect a possible change in freeze risk at landscape scales in three major peach growing areas under the future climate projected by RCP8.5 scenario.



SELECTED REGIONS

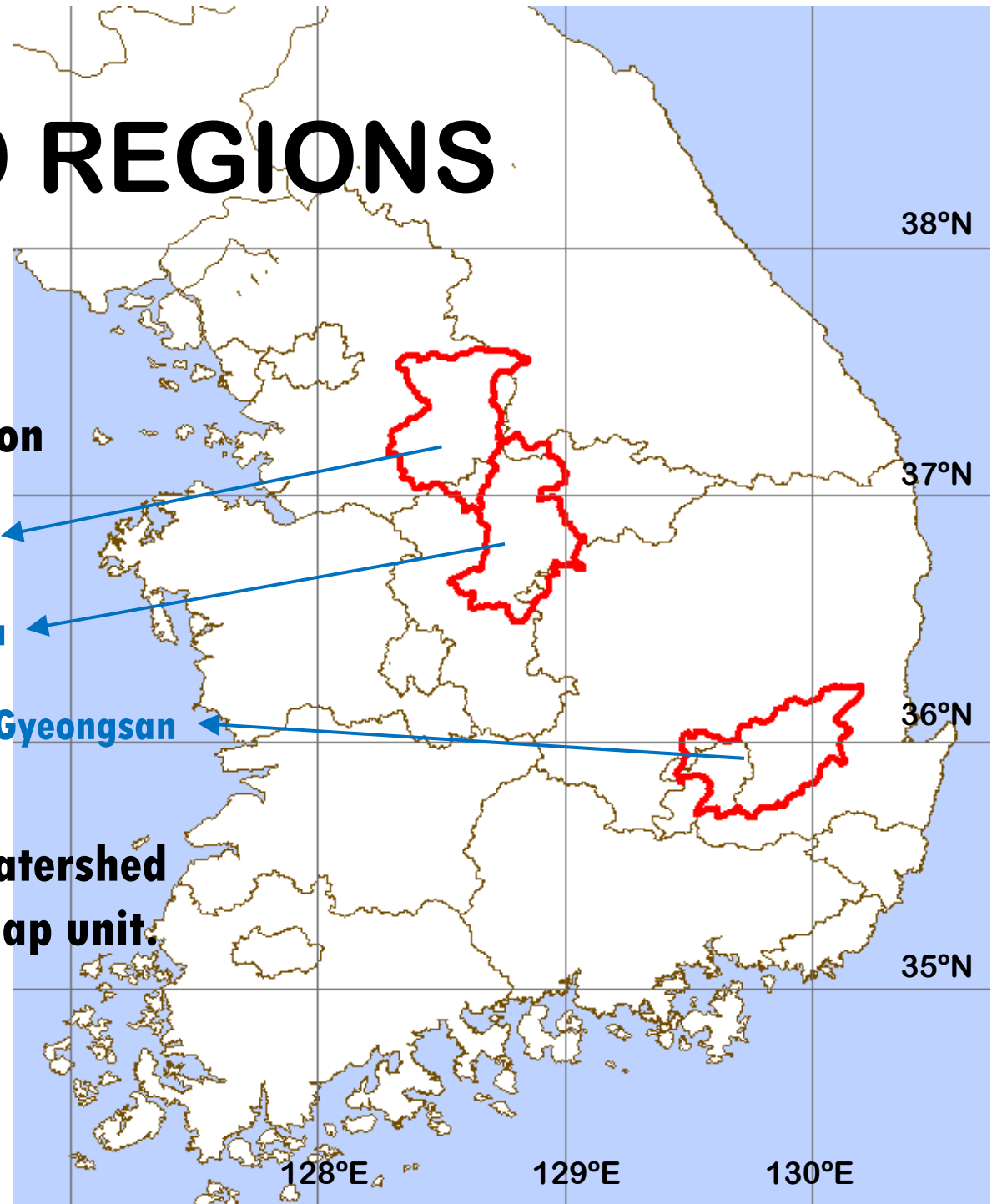
The major peach production regions

A: Icheon area

B: Chungju area

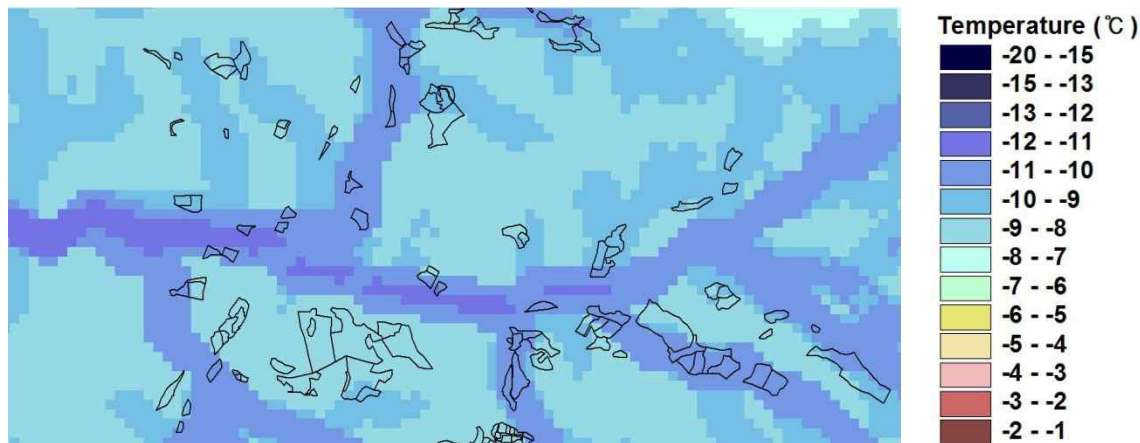
C: Yeongcheon-Gyeongsan

Each area represents a watershed which is a hydrological map unit.



CLIMATE DATA STEP1

- The local climates at 30m grid cells reproduced by a catchment-specific climate mapping scheme based on recently developed techniques in geospatial climatology (Yun, 2010).



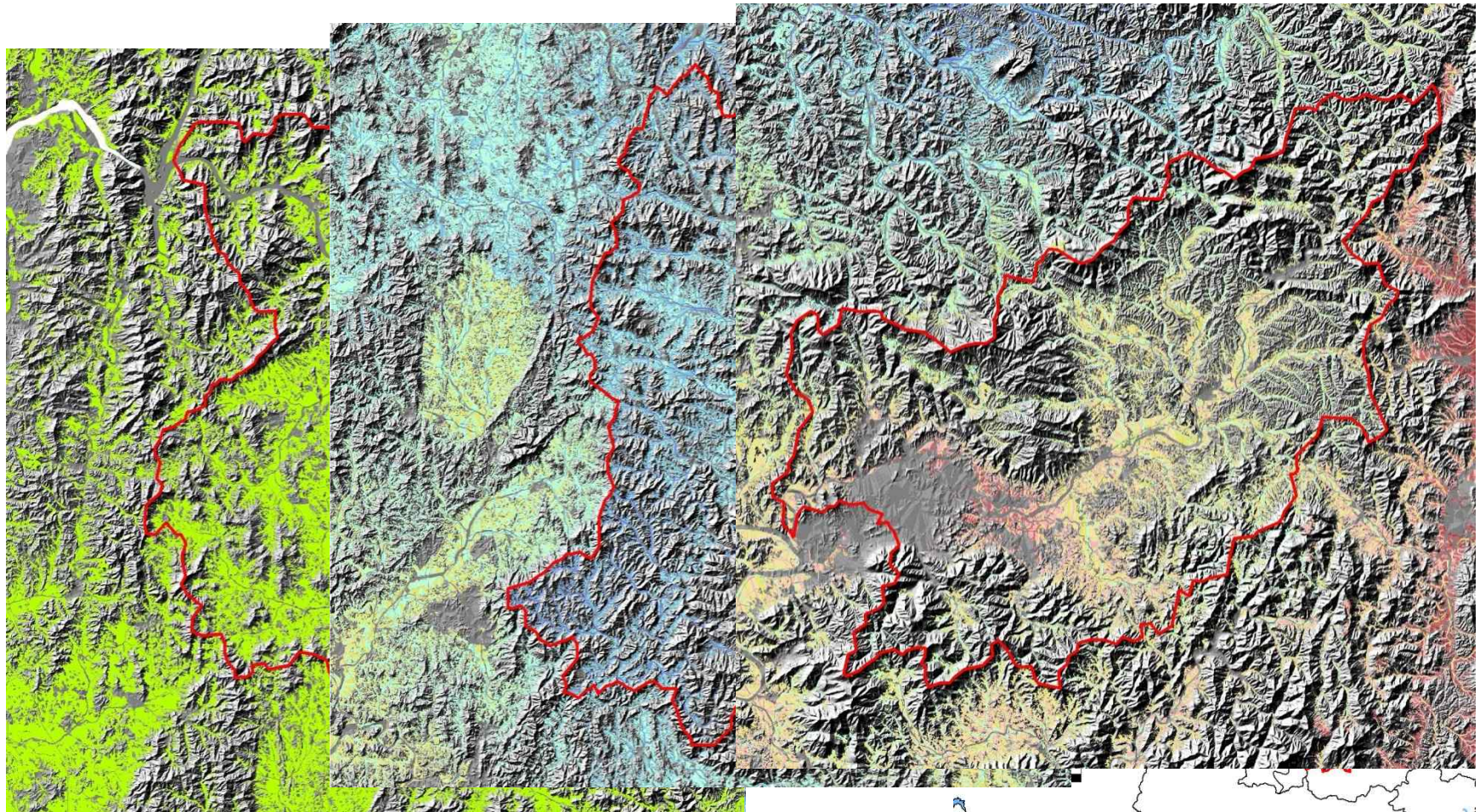
**Monthly temperature maps for the present (2000s)
and the future decade (2020s, 2050s, 2080s)
based on RCP8.5**



Yun, J. I., 2010: Agroclimatic maps augmented by a GIS technology. *Kor. J. Agric. For. Meteorol.* **12**, 63-73.

CLIMATE DATA STEP2

- Decadal monthly temperature data of the grid cells were extracted corresponding to farm lands and averaged spatially .



CLIMATE DATA STEP3

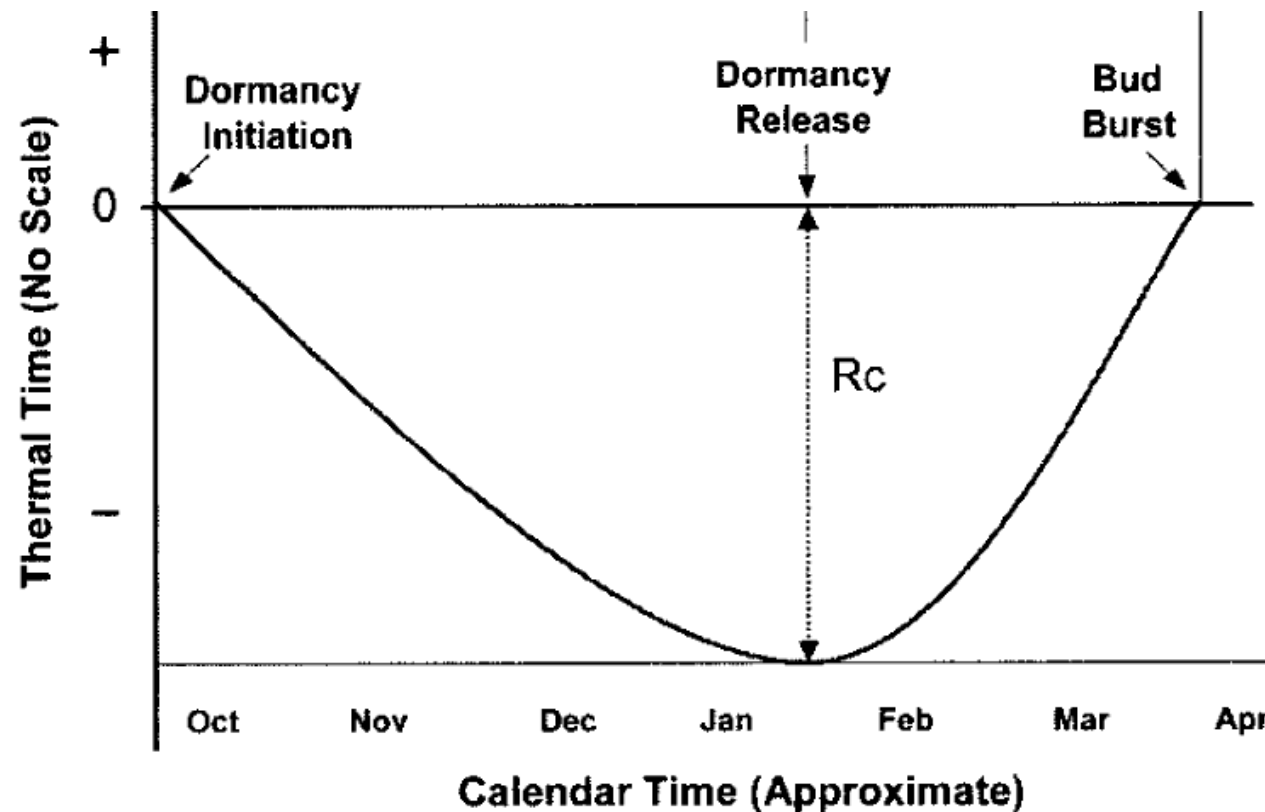
- Thirty sets of daily temperature data for each decade were generated randomly by a stochastic weather generator.
[**365 days** × **30 sets** × **4 decades (2020s, 2050s, 2080s)**]
- These data could be used to simulate inter-annual variation in plant phenology (Kim et al., 2012)

Kim, D. J., U. Chung, and J. I. Yun, 2012: Feasibility of stochastic weather data as an input to plant phenology models. *Kor. J. Agri. & For. Meteorol.* **14**, 11-18.



FREEZING RISK PEACH

- The daily data were used to calculate a thermal time (Cesaraccio et al., 2004) - based dormancy depth index which is closely related to the cold tolerance of peach buds.



Cesaraccio, C., D. Spano, R. L. Snyder, and P. Duce, 2004: Chilling and forcing model to predict bud-burst of crop and forest species. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **126**, 1-13.



FREEZING RISK PEACH

- Combined with daily minimum temperature, dormancy depth (cold tolerance) can be used to estimate the potential risk of freezing damage on peach buds (Kim et al., 2009)

$$Risk(\%) = \frac{100}{1 + Ae^{(X+T_{\min})D_{cd}}} \quad D_{cd} = C(|C_d| - 108)^2 + D$$

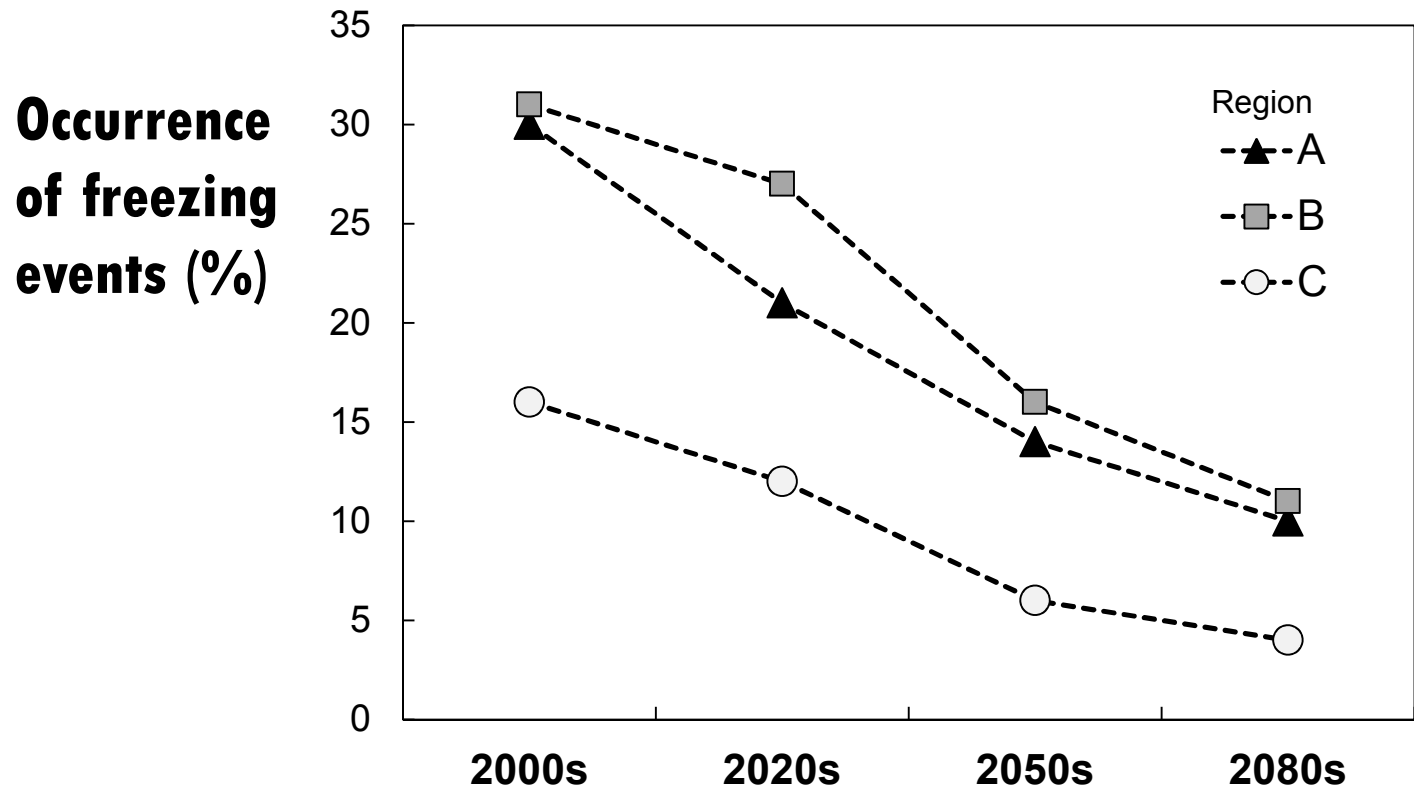
- The freezing risk for each day from November 1 to March 15 in 2000s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2080s were calculated
- The number of days with non-zero risk was counted
- ‘Severe’ risk : the value is over 80%

Kim, J. H., S. O. Kim, U. Chung, J. I. Yun, K. H. Hwang, J. B. Kim, and I. K. Yoon, 2009: Geospatial assessment of frost and freeze risk in ‘Changhowon Hwangdo’ peach (*Prunus persica*) trees as affected by the projected winter warming in South Korea II . Freezing risk index based on dormancy depth as a proxy for physiological tolerance to freezing temperature. *Kor. J. Agric. For. Meteorol.* **11**, 213-220.

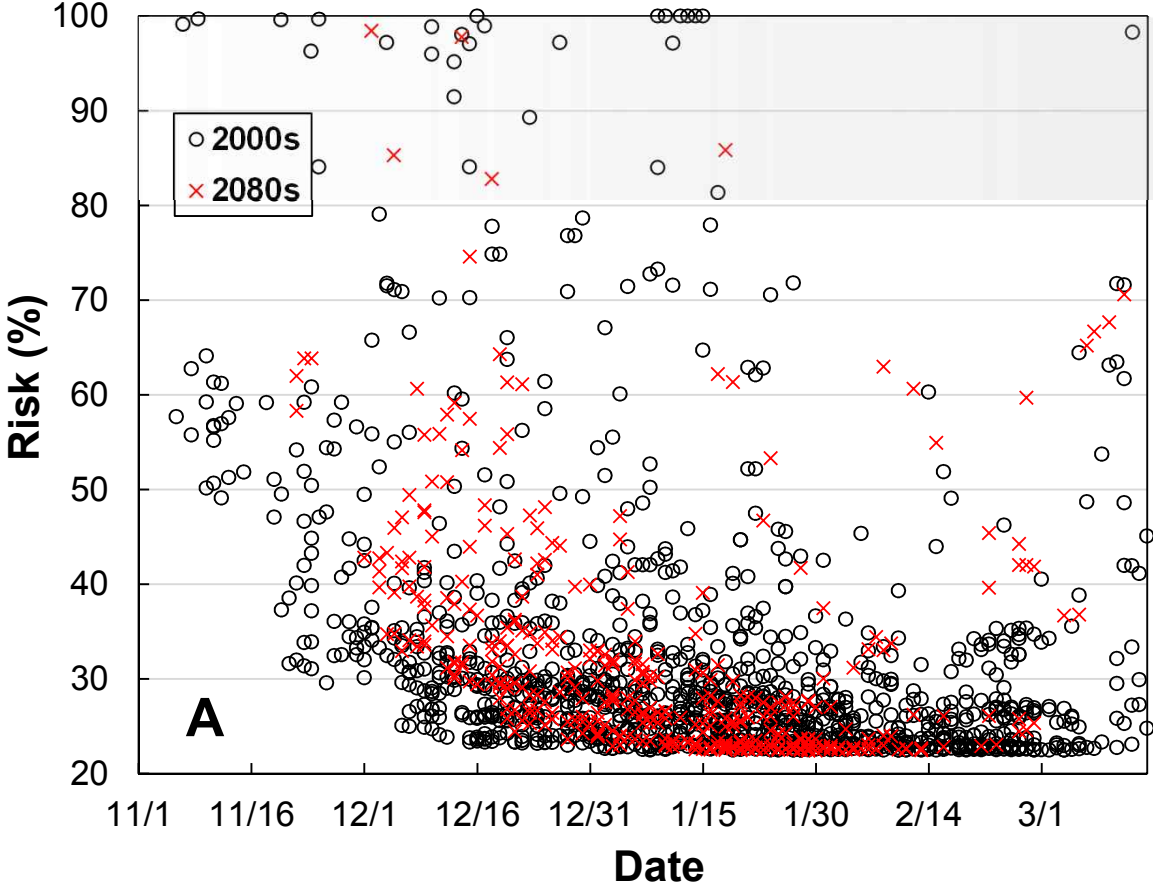


RESULTS FREEZING RISK

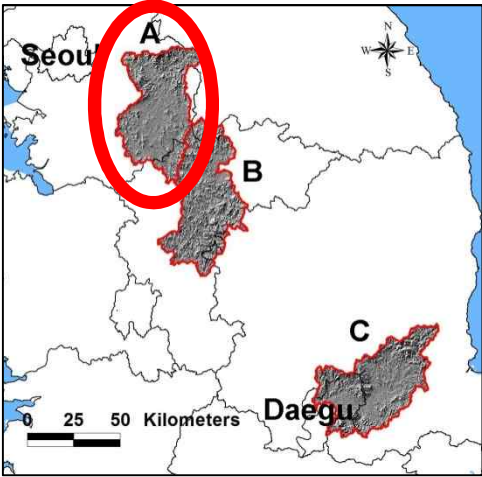
- Frequency of freezing damage during the winter period (from 1 November to 15 March) would be reduced in the future decades



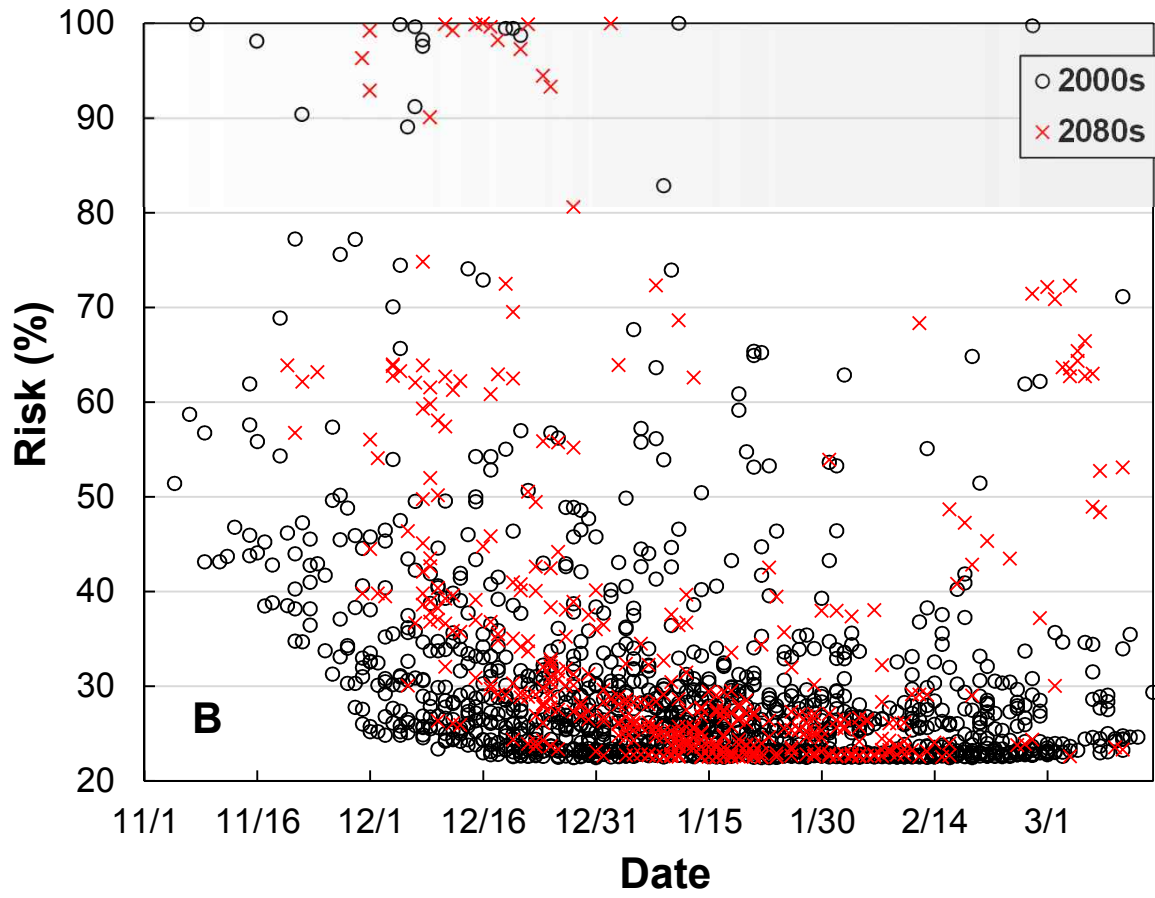
RESULTS FREEZING RISK



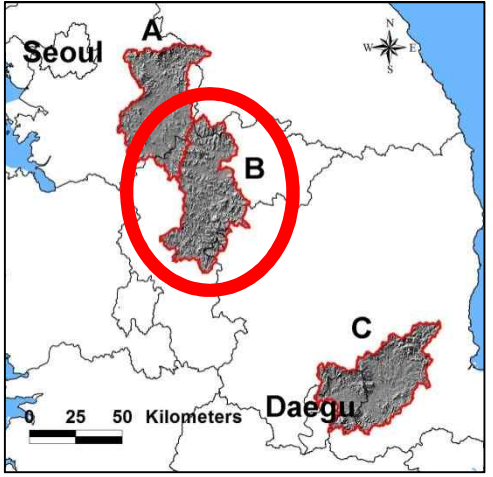
Severe damage



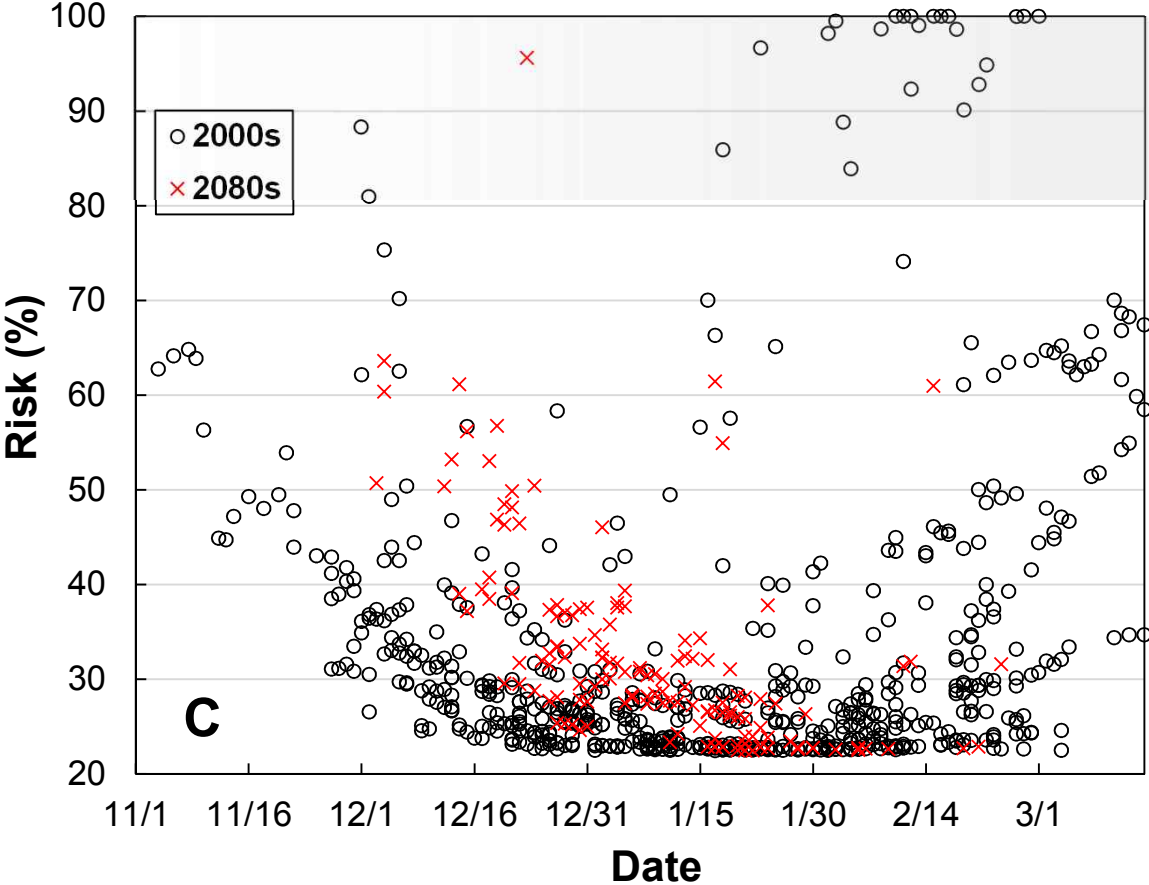
RESULTS FREEZING RISK



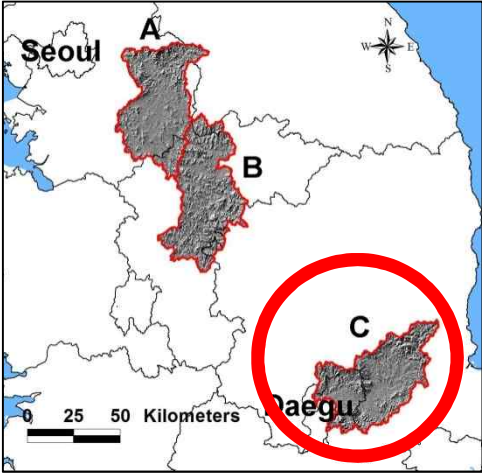
Severe damage



RESULTS FREEZING RISK

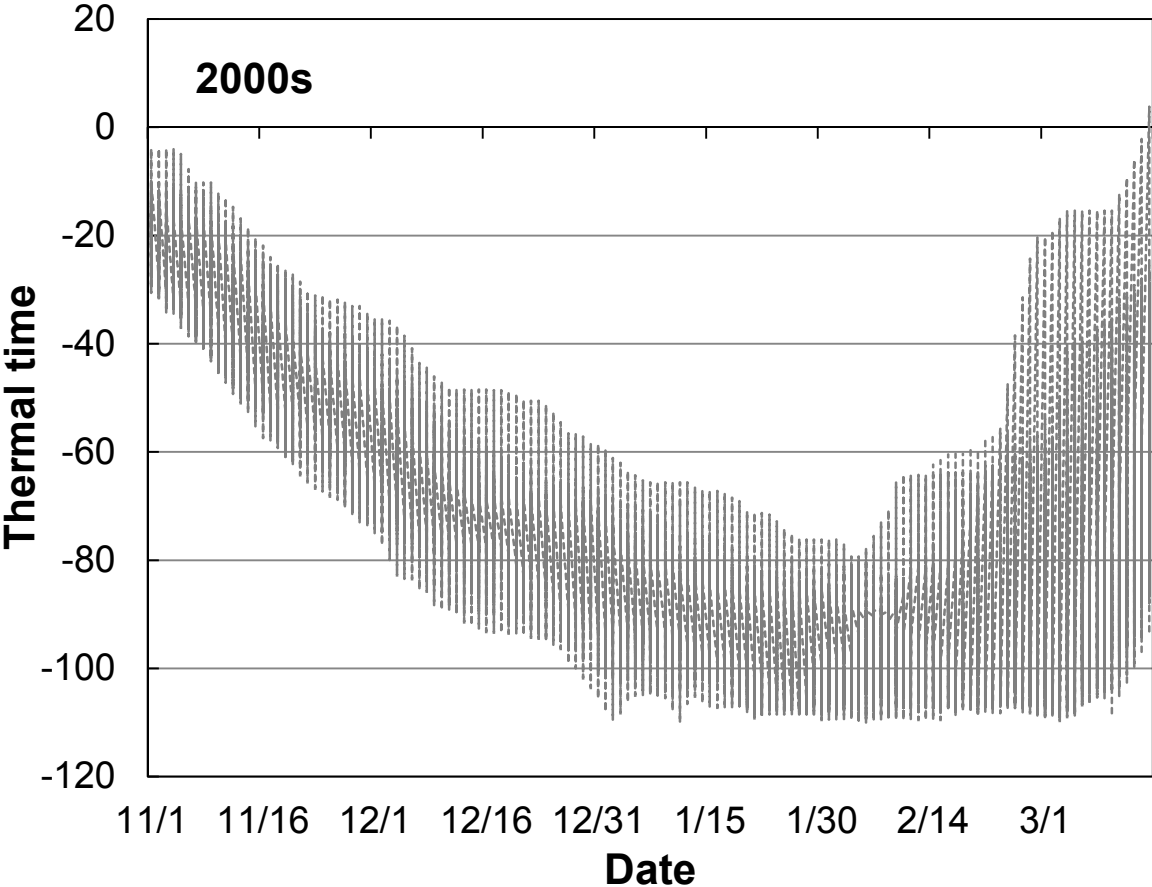


Severe damage



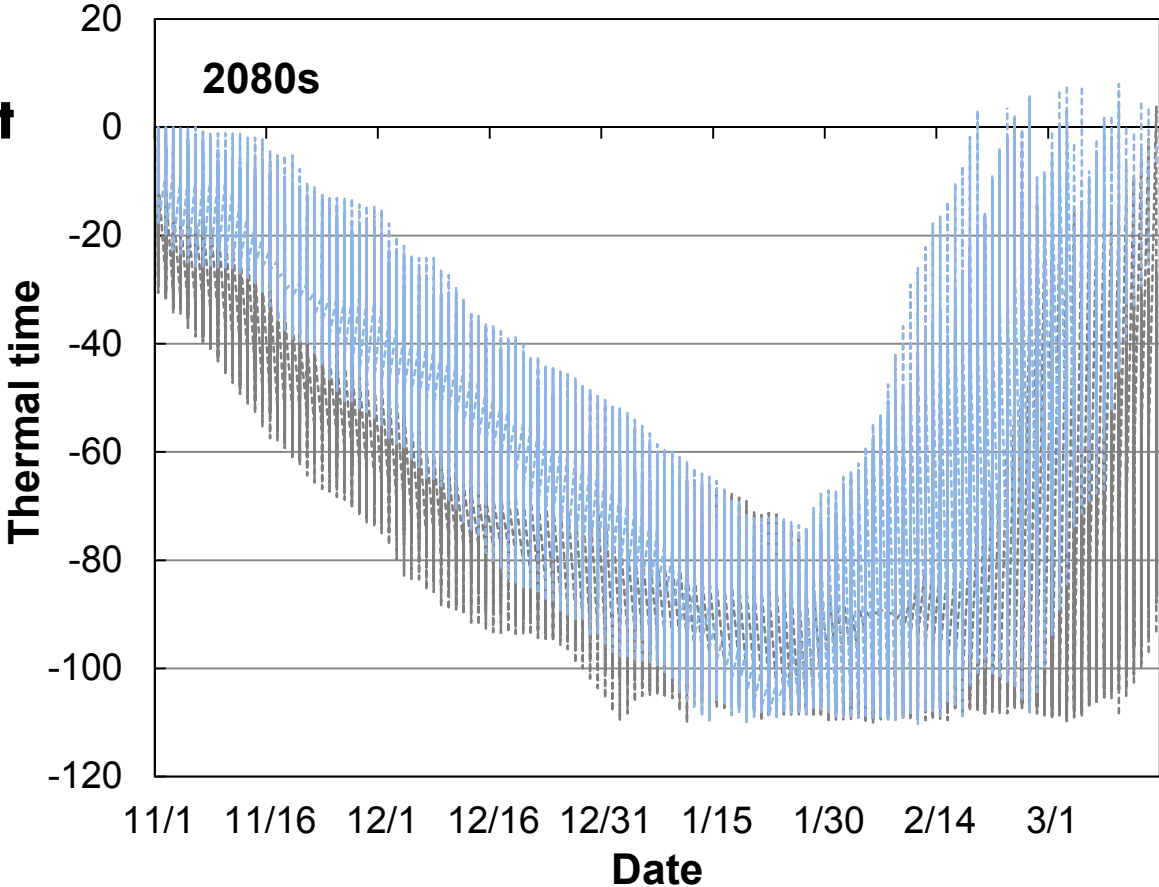
RESULTS COLD TOLERANCE

**Dormancy depth
in the present**



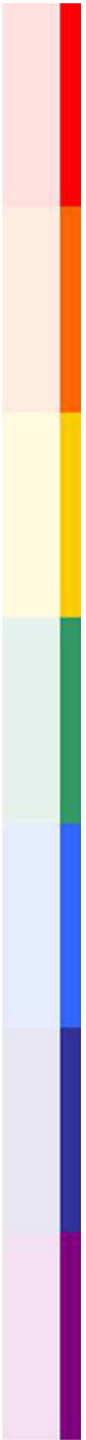
RESULTS COLD TOLERANCE

**Dormancy depth
in the far distant
future**



CONCLUSION

- **Regardless of the warmer winters in the future, the severe class risk at peach orchards will not disappear**
 - shortened cold hardiness period caused by winter warming
 - sudden cold waves resulting from the inter-annual climate variability projected by the RCP8.5 scenario.





**If you have any questions,
PLEASE SEND EMAIL to me.**

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Thank you