Future wheat yield variabilities and water footprints based on the yield sensitivity to past climate conditions

Mirza Junaid Ahmad [1], Kyung-Sook Choi [2,*], Gun-Ho Cho [1] and Sang-Hyun Kim[1]

[1] Department of Agricultural Civil Engineering, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, Korea;
agri.junaid1205@gmail.com (M.J.A); wshh1212@naver.com (G.-H.C.); sangddonga@naver.com (S.-H.K.)

[2] Department of Agricultural Civil Engineering, Institute of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Kyungpook
National University, Daegu 41566, Korea; ks.choi@knu.ac.kr (K.-S.C.)

* Correspondence: ks.choi@knu.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-53-950-5731

Supplementary Material

Materials and Methods

Bias correction of GCM data
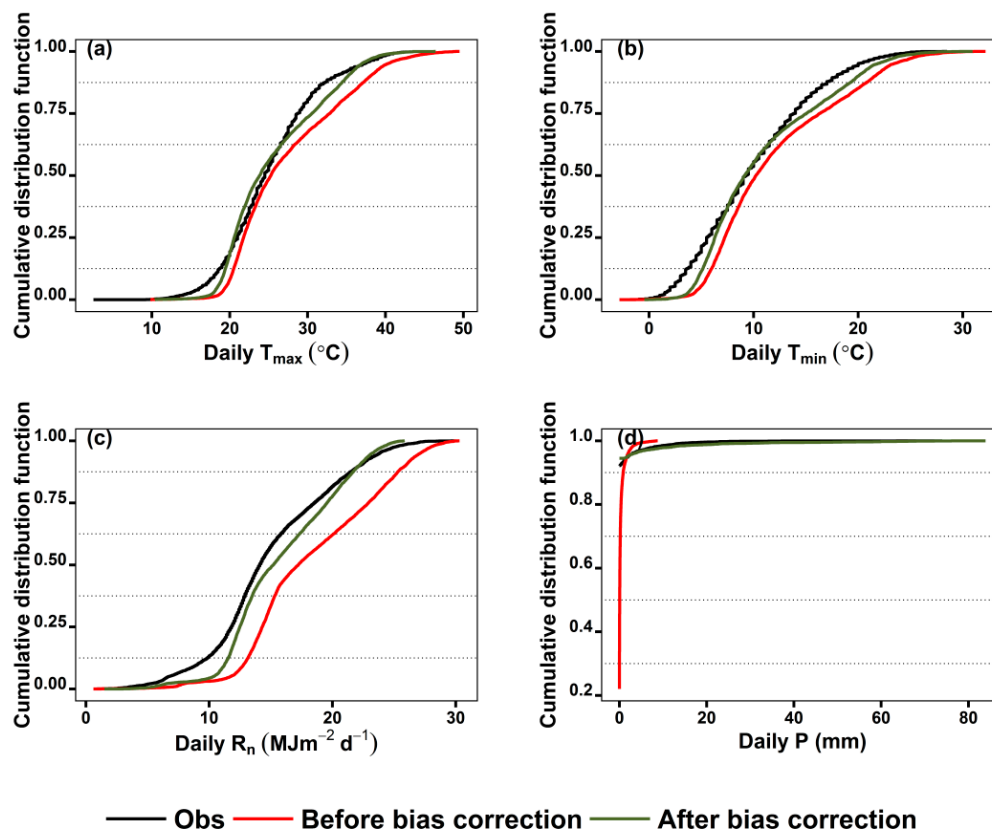
Supplementary Figure S1. Comparison between cumulative distribution functions (CDF) of daily (a) T_{max}, (b) T_{min}, (c) solar radiation (R_n) and (d) rainfall (P) for wheat season (Nov – Apr) during the baseline (1980 – 2010) period. Each red and green line represents an ensemble-output of nine GCMs before and after bias correction.
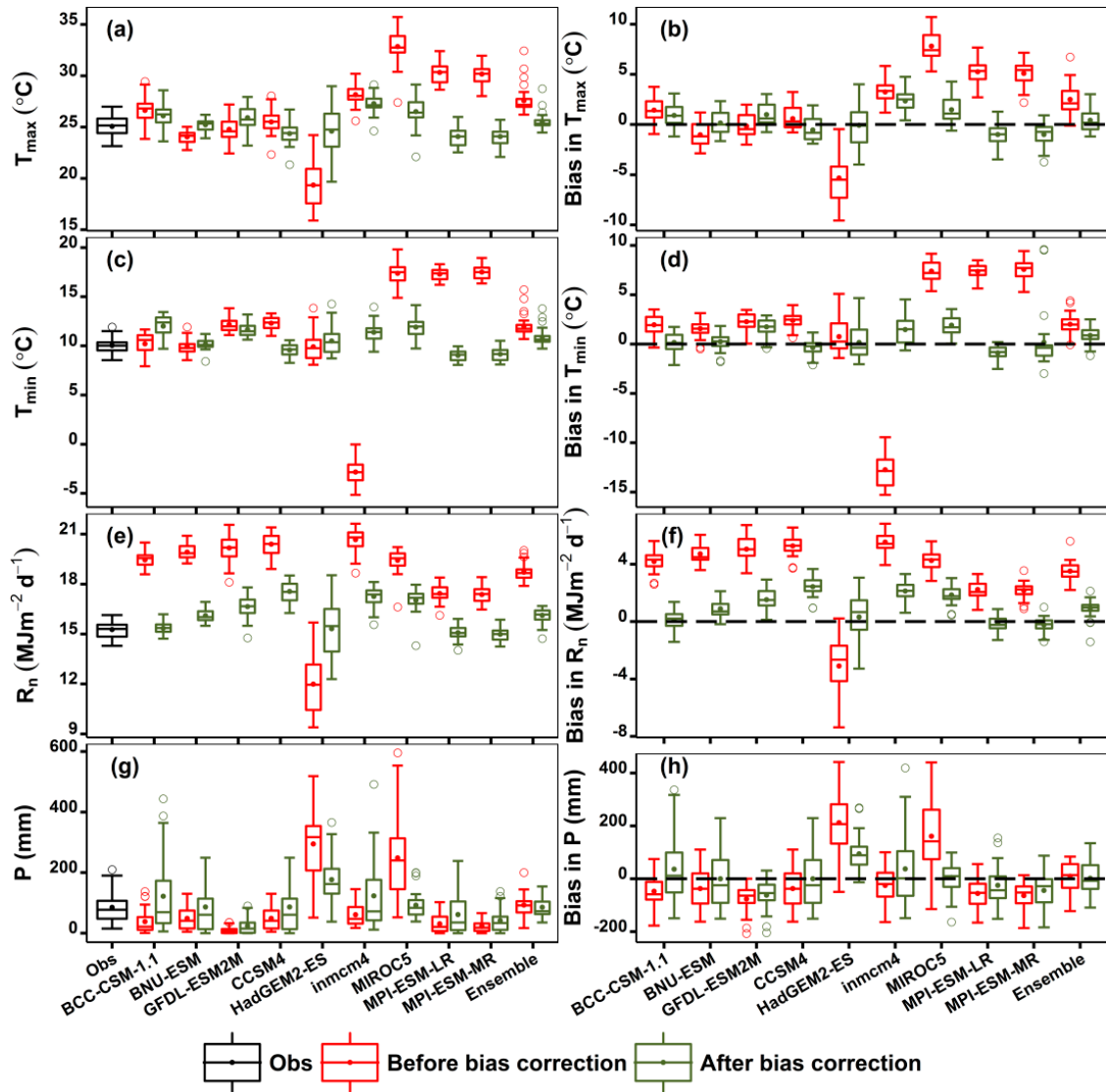
Supplementary Figure S2. Bias correction of wheat seasonal-average T_{max}, T_{min}, solar radiation (R_n) and seasonal cumulative rainfall (P) during the baseline (1980 – 2010) period. The box represents the interquartile range (IQR), the whiskers extend up to 1.5 times the IQR, the dot and horizontal line inside the box represent mean and median, respectively, and outliers are shown as hollow dots outside the box.