

Climate Impact in Agriculture and UC ANR Research and Resources

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Agriculture and Natural Resources

Outline

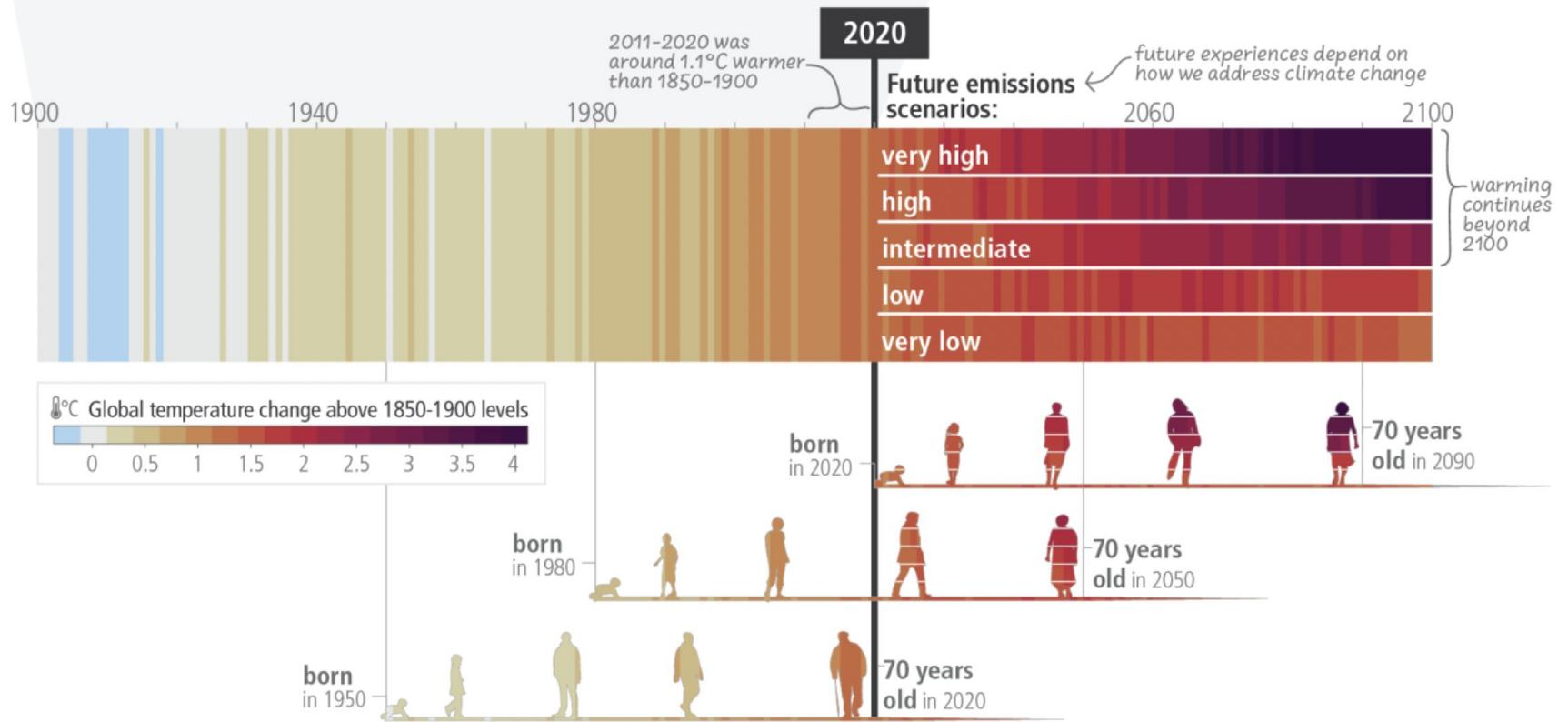
- IPCC 2023 summary report - key takeaways
- Observed and Projected Trends
 - Temperature
 - Precipitation
 - Extreme events
 - Snowpack
- Agricultural Impacts
 - Yield declines
 - Chill accumulations
 - Growing season shifts
 - Impacts due to pests
- UC ANR Resources on Climate and Ag
- Summary

IPCC Summary Report, 2023

- Every increment of warming will intensify multiple and concurrent hazards (*high confidence*)
- Vulnerable communities who have historically contributed the least to current climate change are disproportionately affected
- Adaptation planning and implementation has progressed across all sectors and regions. Despite progress, adaptation gaps and maladaptation exist
- Adaptation options that are feasible and effective today will become constrained and less effective with increasing warming. Holistic approaches with co-benefits is a key
- Accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade would reduce projected losses and damages for humans and ecosystems (*very high confidence*)

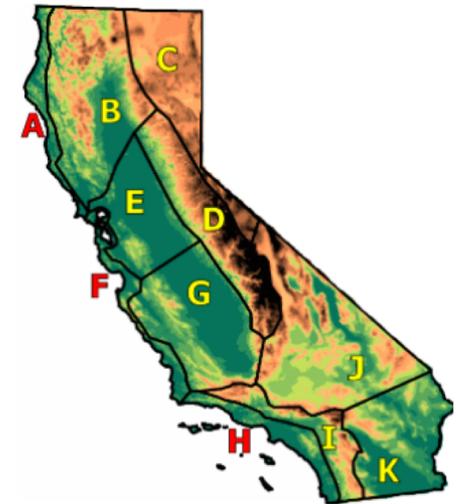
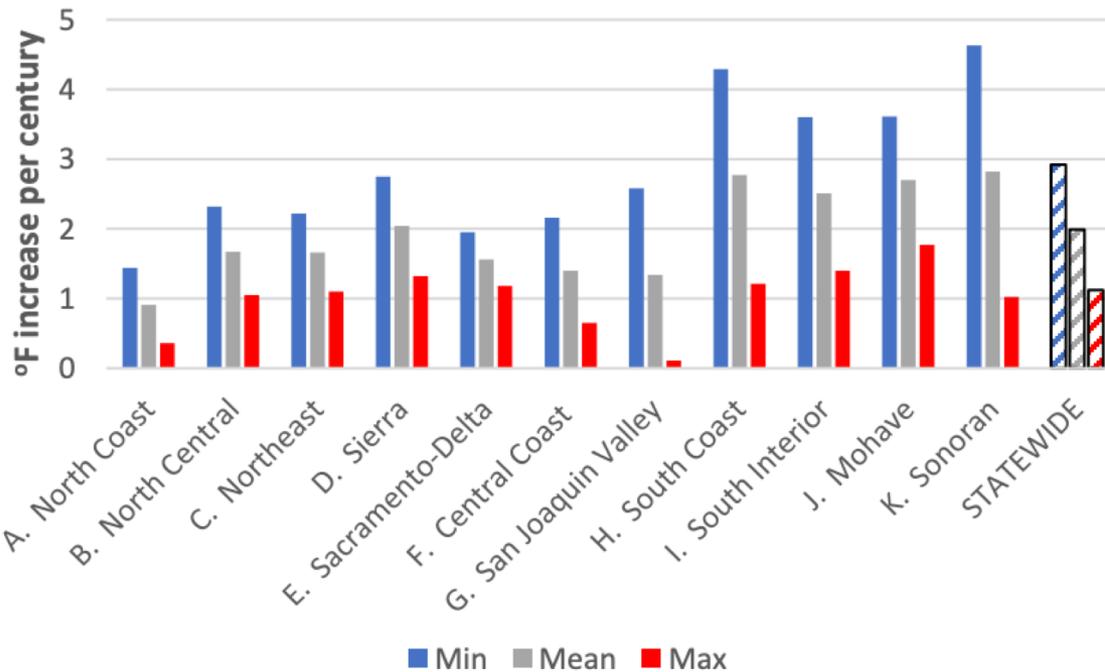
IPCC Summary Report, 2023

c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term



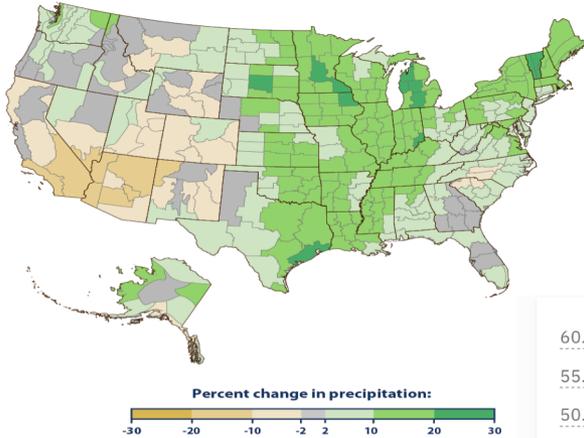
Changes in California Temperatures

Figure 3. Regional and statewide temperature trends (1895 to 2020)

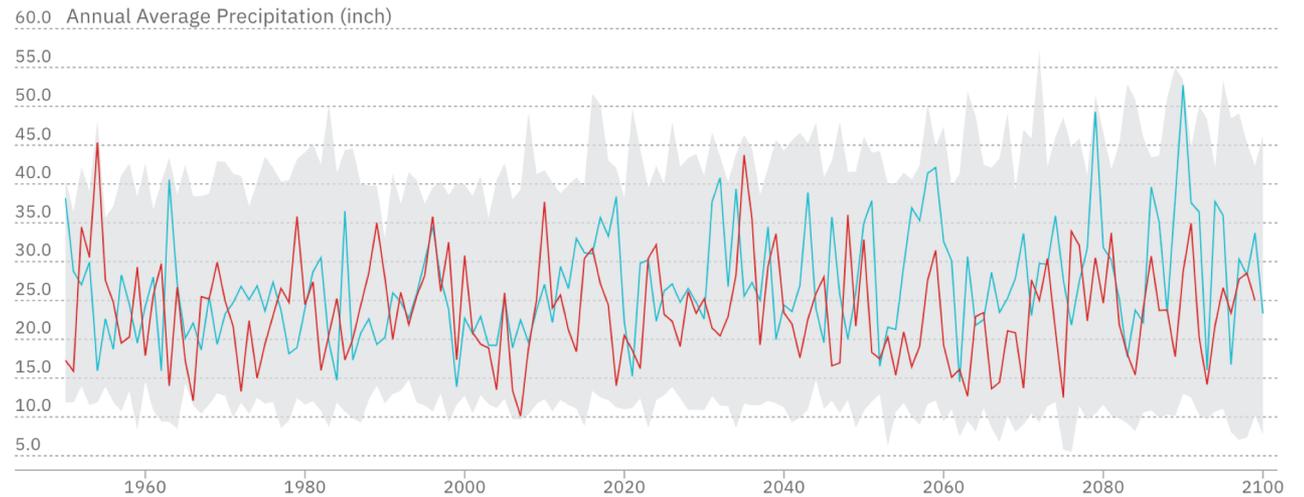


Source: WRCC, 2021

Precipitation Trends



Precipitation trends - California



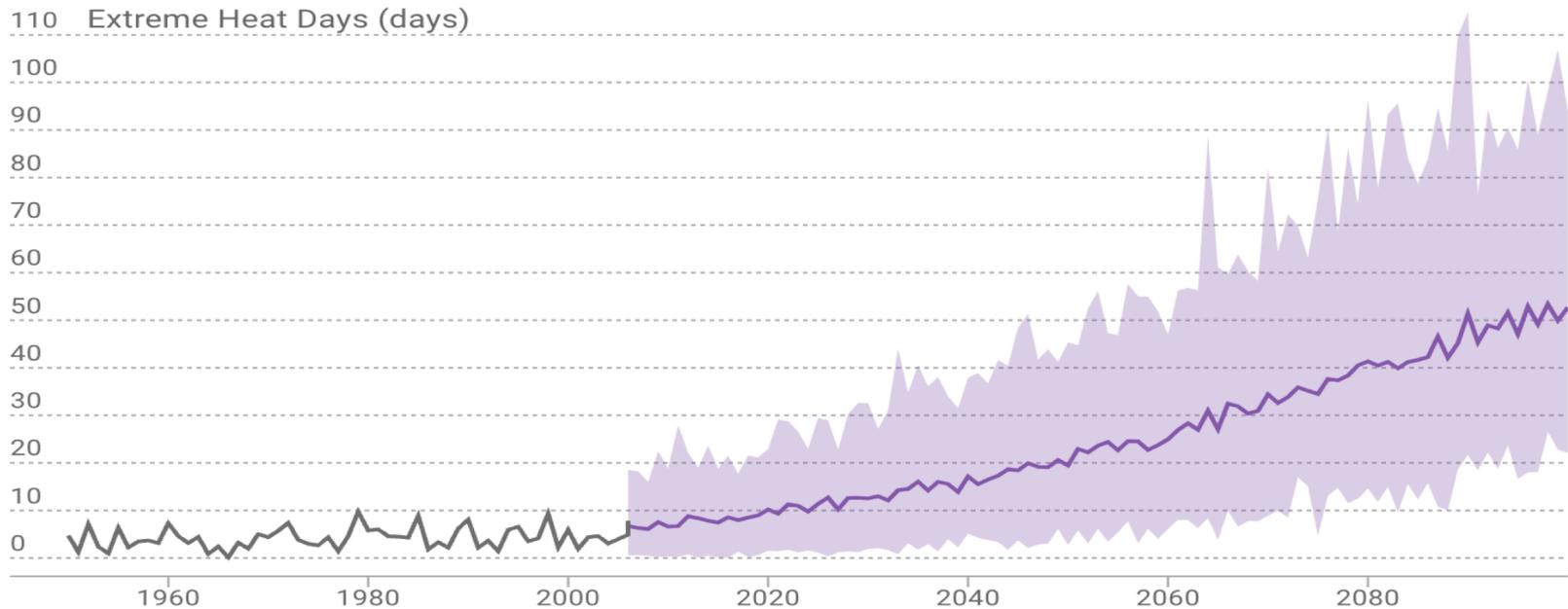
Frequency of Extreme Heat Days

OBSERVED

MEDIUM EMISSIONS (RCP 4.5)

HIGH EMISSIONS (RCP 8.5)

MODELED HISTORICAL



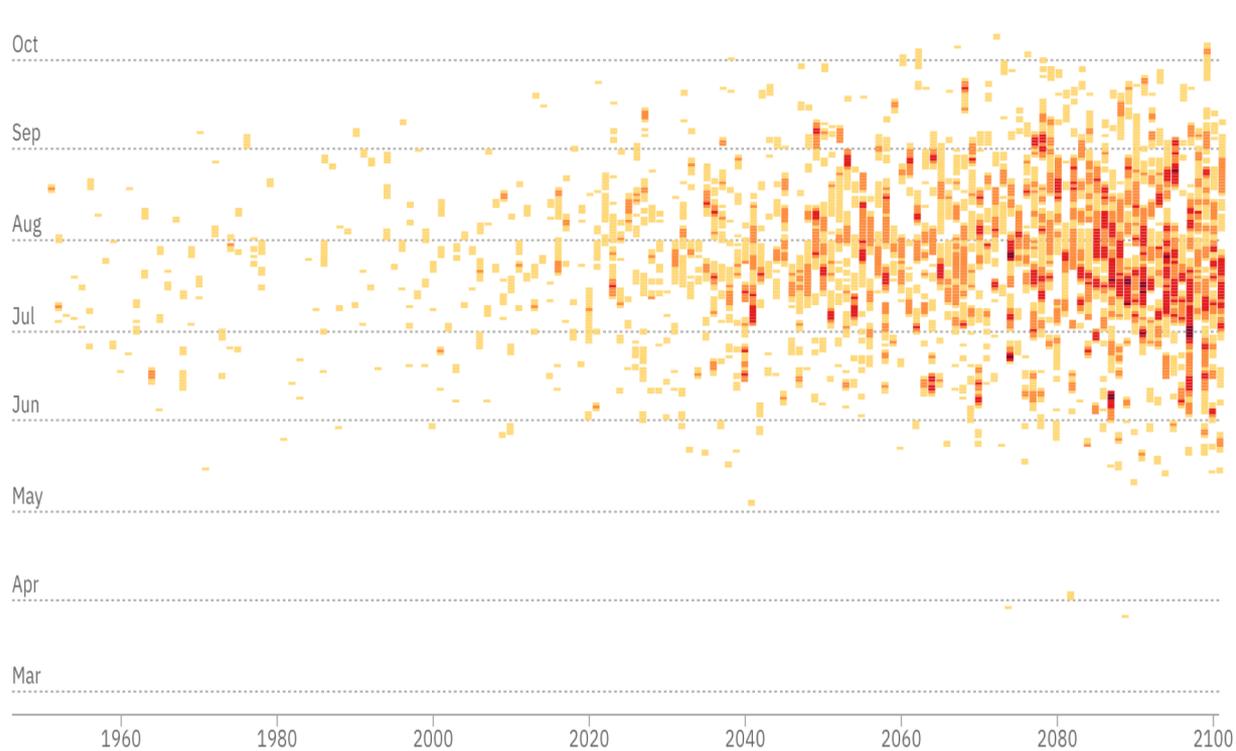
Mid-Century (2035-2064)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| MEDIUM EMISSIONS (RCP 4.5) | +14 days | 17 days | 9 - 37 days |
| HIGH EMISSIONS (RCP 8.5) | +18 days | 21 days | 11 - 42 days |

End-Century (2070-2099)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| MEDIUM EMISSIONS (RCP 4.5) | +19 days | 22 days | 13 - 51 days |
| HIGH EMISSIONS (RCP 8.5) | +40 days | 43 days | 24 - 83 days |

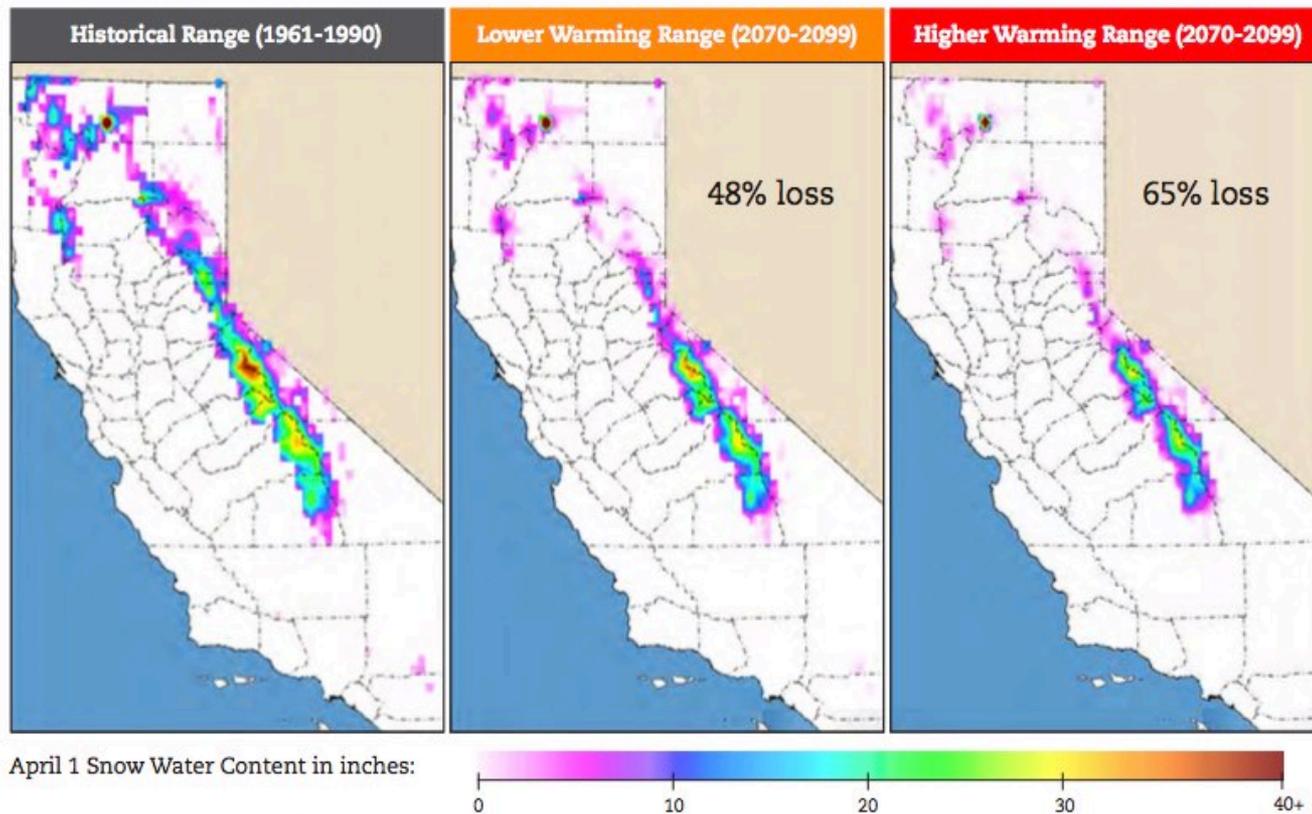
Timing of Extreme Heat Days



Reference: cal-adapt.org

Snowpack

Historical and Projected California Snowpack



April 1 Snow Water Content in inches:

Source: CA DWR

- A loss of 48% and 65% of the snowpack is projected under low and high emission scenarios, respectively
- By 2081–2100, average temperatures in the Sierra Nevada are projected to increase by about 7–10 degrees F (UCLA study)

Impacts on Agriculture

Climate change impacts – Farmers views

“Our crops may have to change which also means that our markets may also change.”

I feel water be feast or famine, more extremely wet or dry years

It's going to be hotter, already we harvest our crops much earlier than 30 years ago because of hotter summers

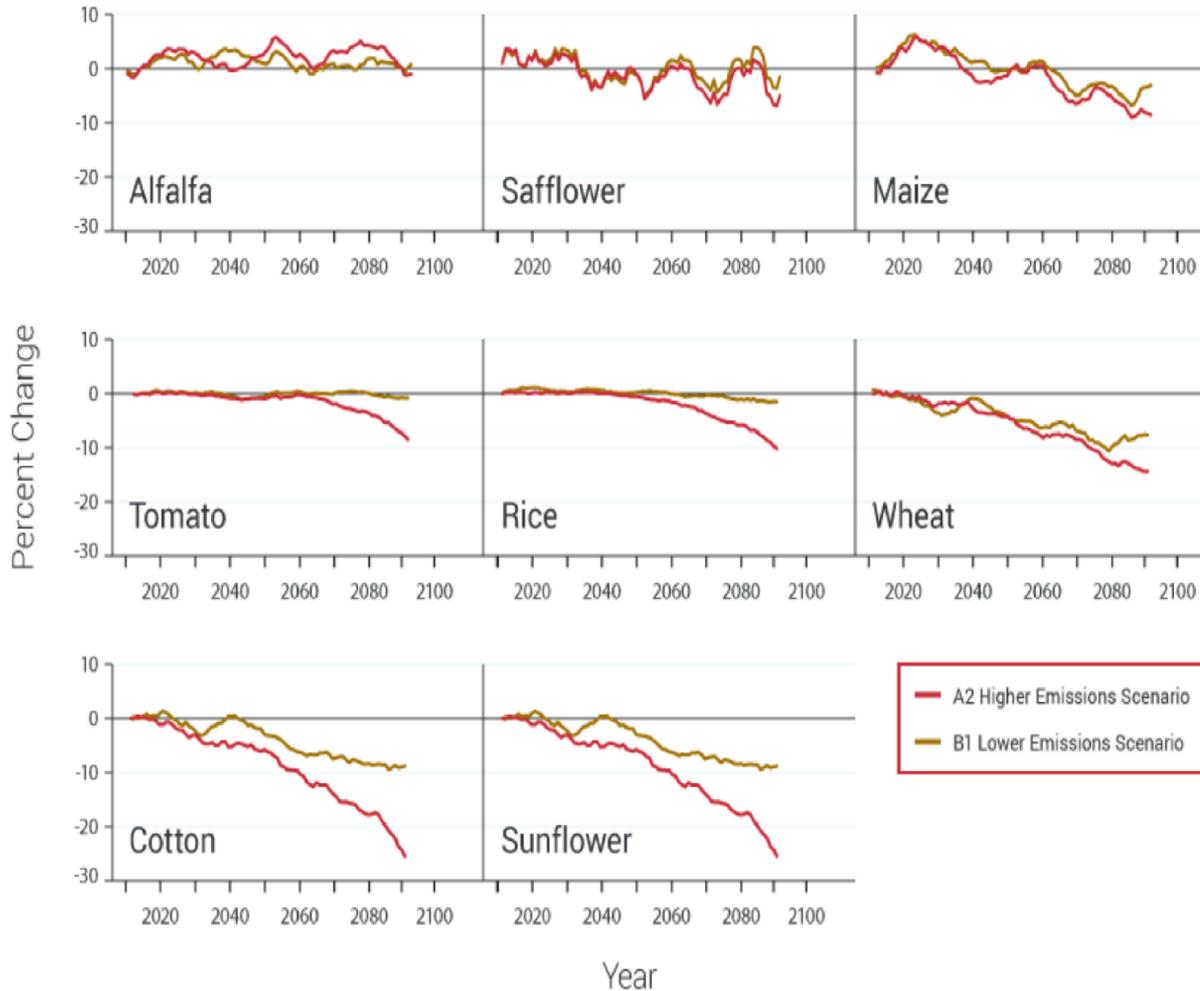
Yield losses

Due to these climate condition changes that are taking place, water districts are having to raise water rates.

Too hot for too long during growing season

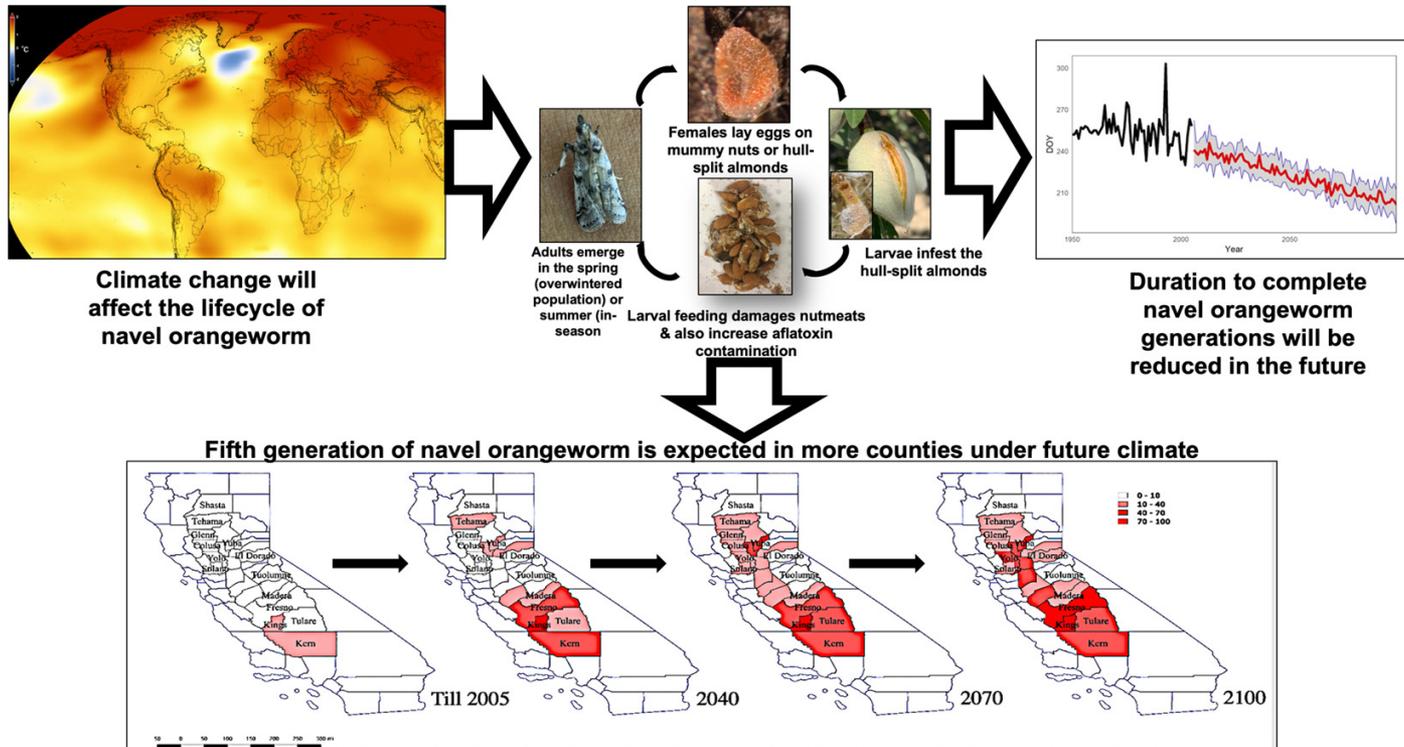
When you really see so much difference in a short amount of time we would have to look at that and say, well, we're going to have to adopt varieties because this is a 20- or 25-year planning and we're going to have to find crops or varieties that will adapt

Impacts on Crop Yield



- Expected yield reductions by 2097: cotton ($\approx 29\%$) > sunflower ($\approx 26\%$) > wheat ($\approx 15\%$) > maize (12%) > rice ($\approx 10\%$) > tomato ($\approx 9\%$)
- These yield decreases were mainly because high temperatures under climate change shorten the duration of phenological phases
- Limitations related to water supply to irrigated croplands
- Adaptation measures such as management practices and improved cultivars may alleviate some of the impacts

Climate change impacts on pests

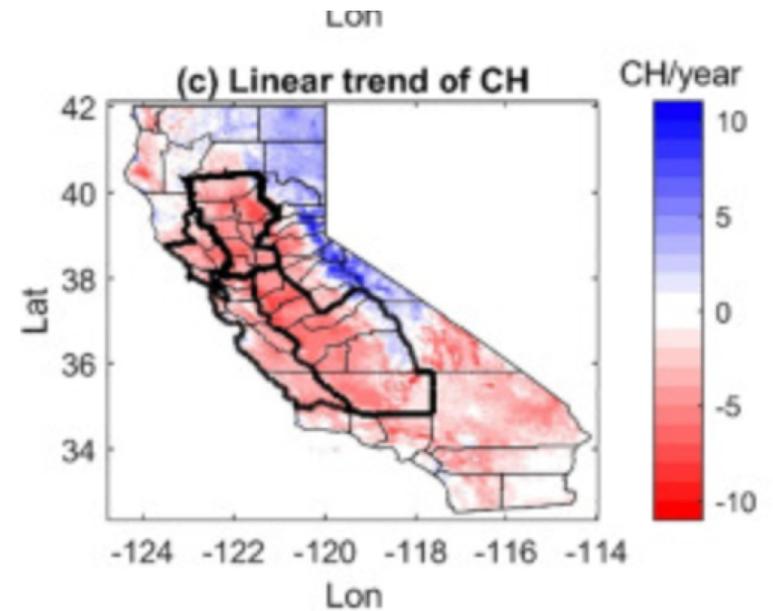
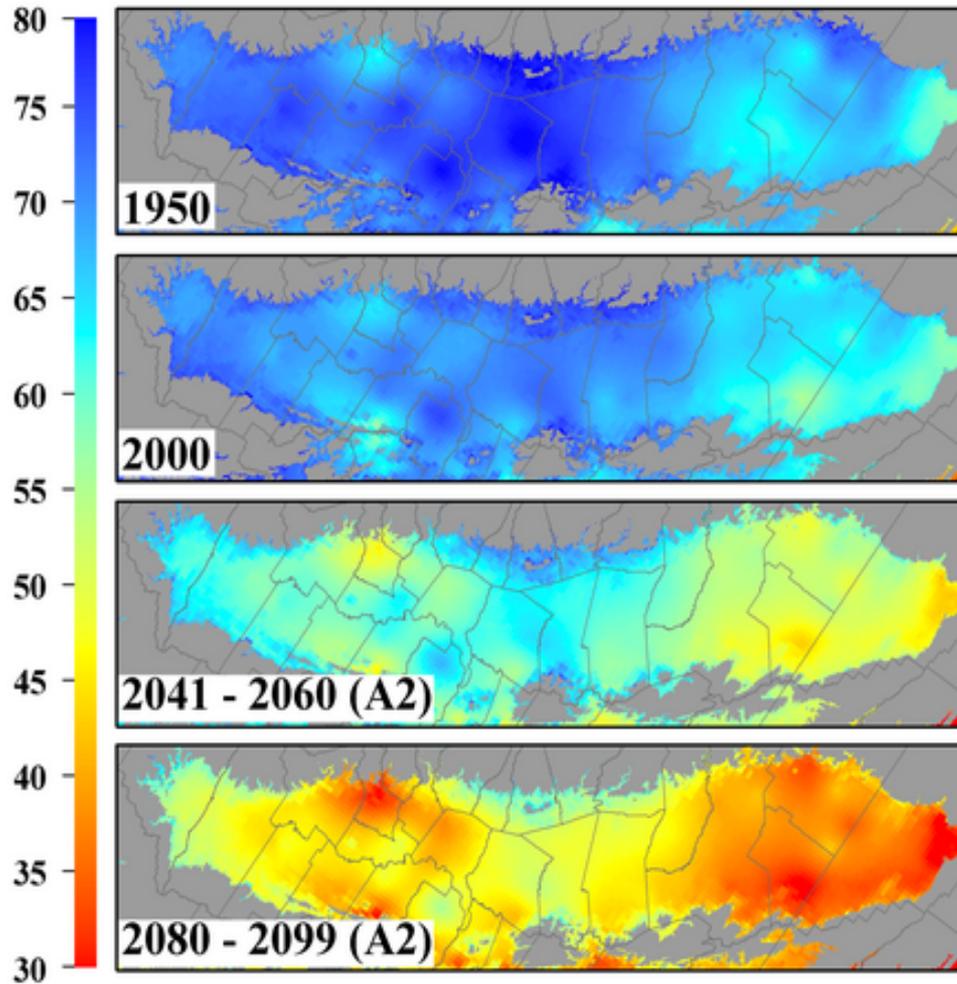


Pathak et al., 2021 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720361866>

Potential impacts – Weeds Pests and Diseases

- Declines in crop due to weeds, diseases, pests, and other climate change induced stresses
- Frost sensitive pests may survive due to reduced frost risks
- Increased rate of development and potentially northward migration of pests
- Increased weed biomass due to elevated temperature and CO₂, competing with crops for water and nutrients

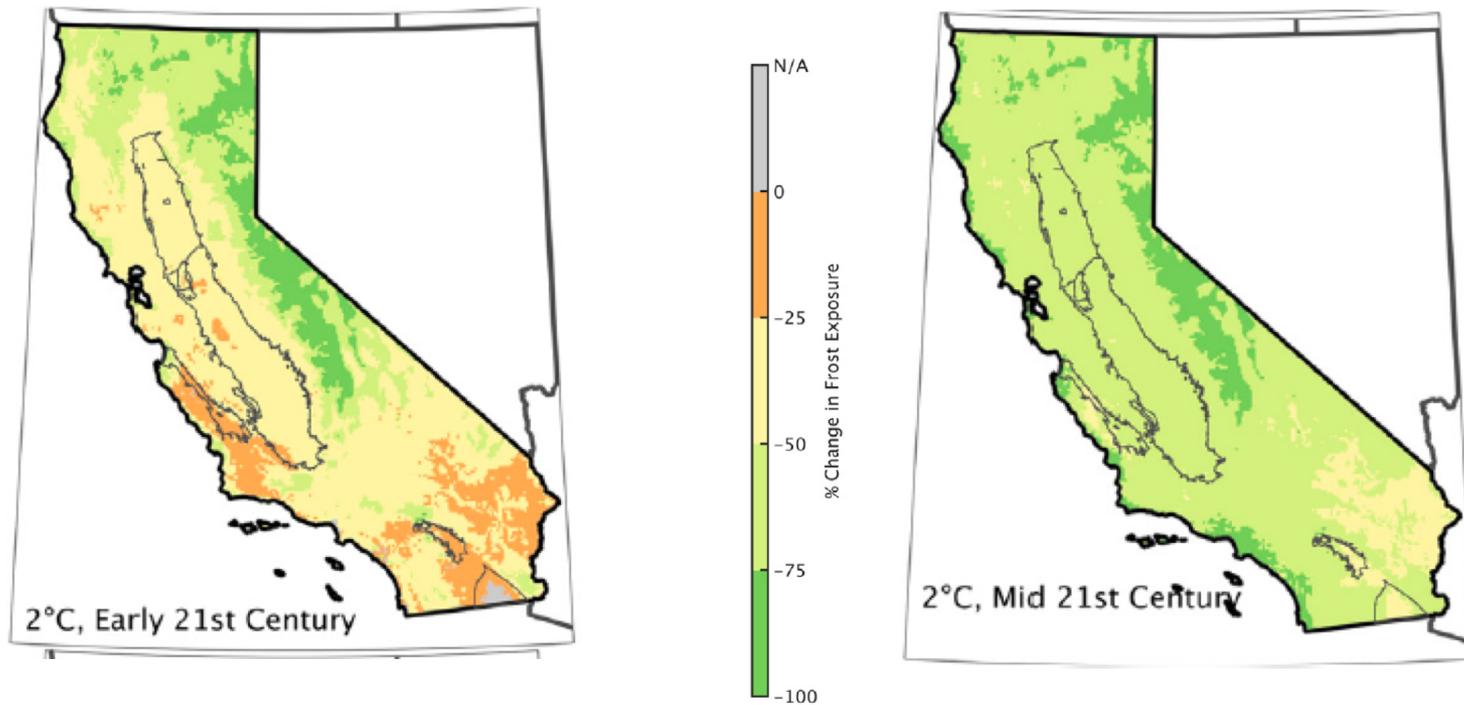
Impacts on chill accumulations



Zhang; Pathak et al., 2021

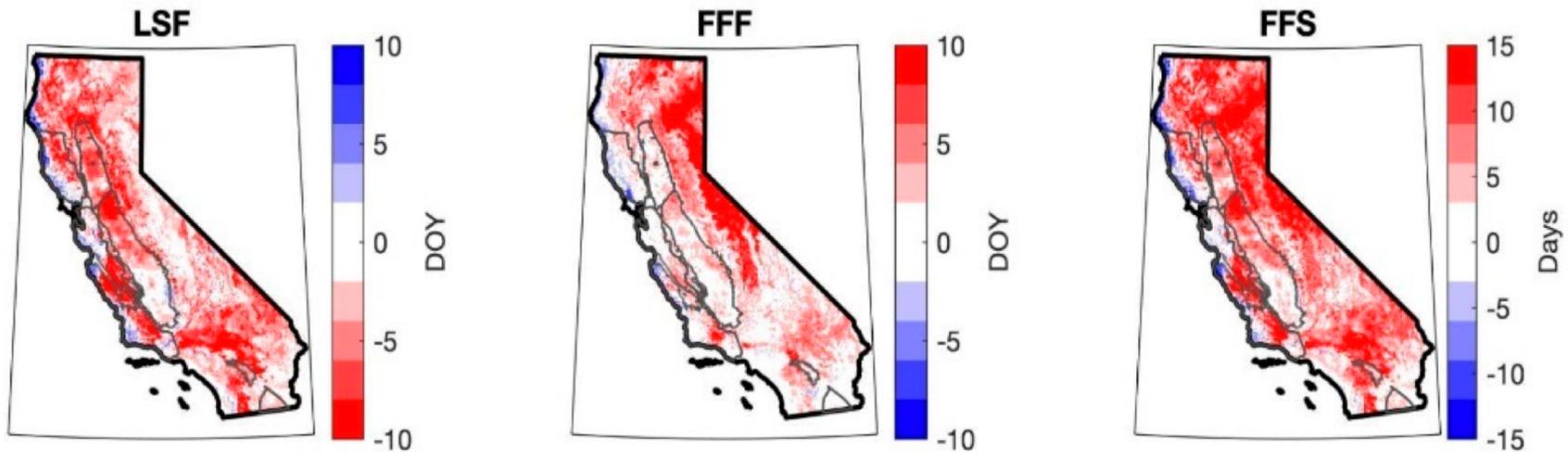
Reduced frost risk under future climate

Lauren Parker; Tapan Pathak, Steven Ostoja,



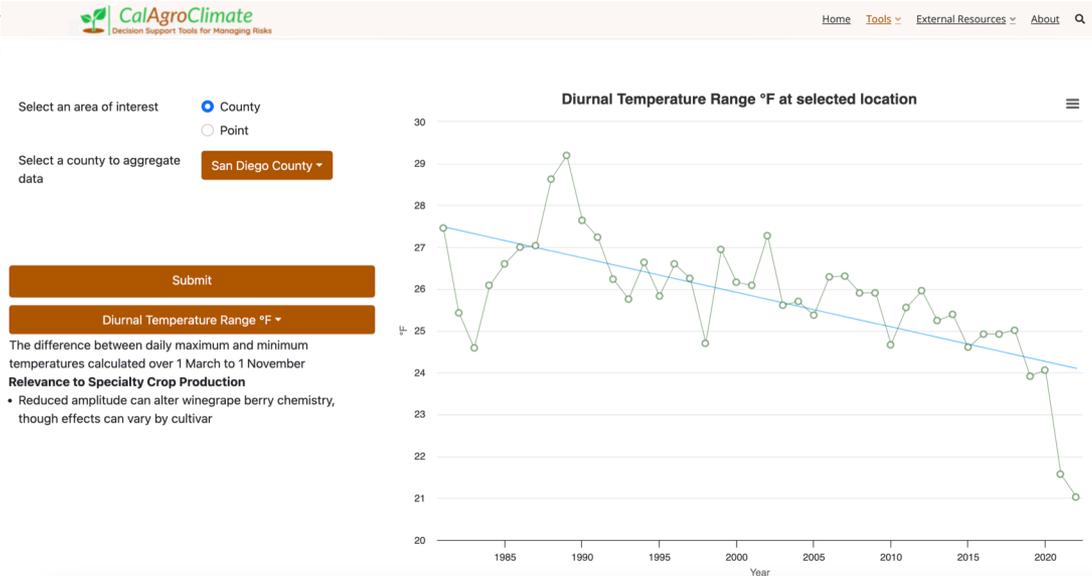
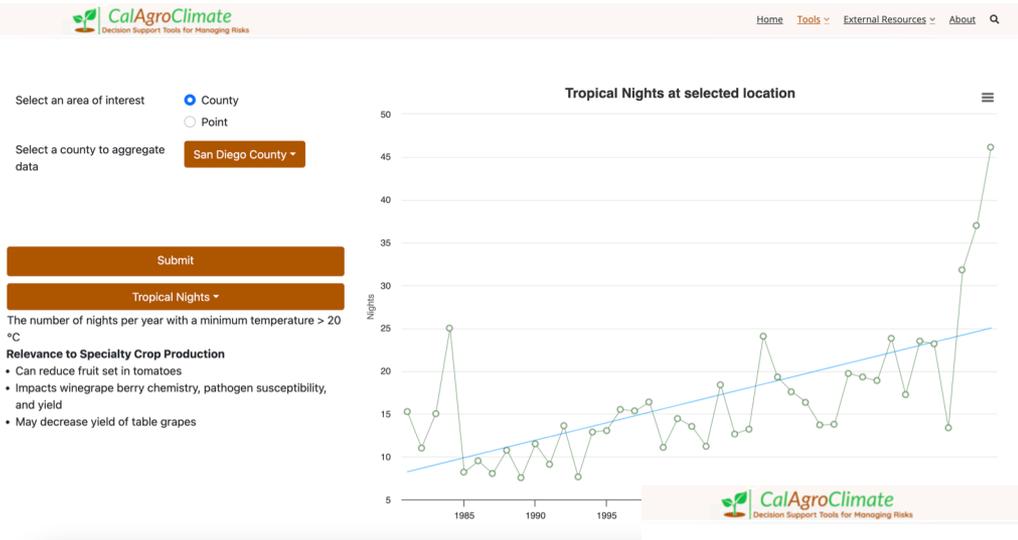
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143971>

Length of the growing season



Lauren E. Parker; Ning Zhang; John T. Abatzoglou; Steven M. Ostoja; Tapan B. Pathak. 2022.

Agroclimatic Indicators



UC ANR Resources



CalAgroClimate

Decision Support Tools for Managing Risks



TOOLS



Heat Advisory

Maximum temperature
forecast



Frost Advisory

Minimum temperature
forecast.



Crop Phenology

Calculate growing degree
days



Pest Advisory

Tool to predict crop pest life
stage.

<https://calagroclimate.org/>



Tapan Pathak

Applied climate in agriculture



Steve Ostoja

USDA California Climate Hub



Lauren Parker

USDA California Climate Hub



Shane Feirer

GIS analyses with emphasis on
natural resource related topics



Robert Johnson

GIS/Web Development



Prakash Jha

Project Scientist



California Climate Hub
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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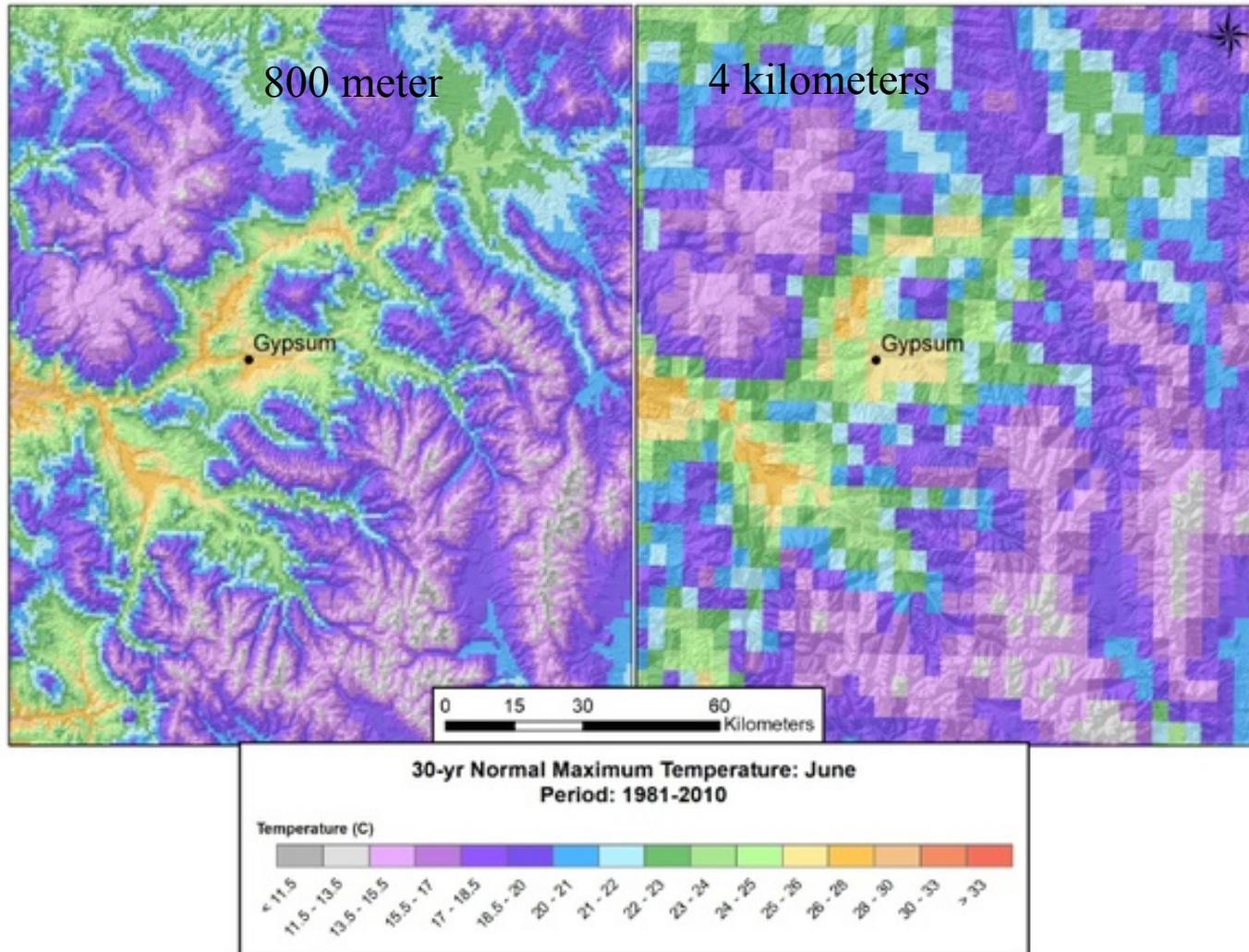


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

High-Resolution PRISM Data



Crop Phenology Tool



Home Tools ▾ External Resources ▾ About 🔍

① Select a commodity

Commodity ▾

② Select a variety

Variety ▾

③ Select a date to start GDD accumulation

Start Date

03/01/2022

④ Select the number of years used to calculate the historical average

Historic Average (Years)

5

⑤ Launch the map to specify your location

Launch map

⑥ Select minimum temperature for GDD accumulation

Min Temp

⑦ Select maximum temperature for GDD accumulation (if applicable)

Max Temp

⑧ Select temperature units

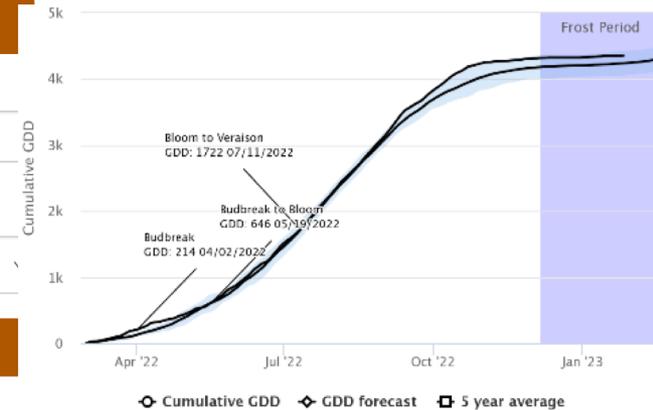
Unit

F C

⑨ Select threshold type for GDD calculation

Threshold ▾

Submit



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<https://calagroclimate.org/>

Agroclimatic Indicators



Agroclimate Indicators

[CalAgroClimate](#) > Agroclimate Indicators

Select an area of interest

County

Point

Select a county to aggregate data

San Diego County ▾

Submit

Frost Days

Last Spring Freeze

First Fall Freeze

Freeze-Free Season

Tropical Nights

Hot Days

Extreme Heat Days

Heatwaves

Diurnal Temperature Range °F

Diurnal Temperature Range °C

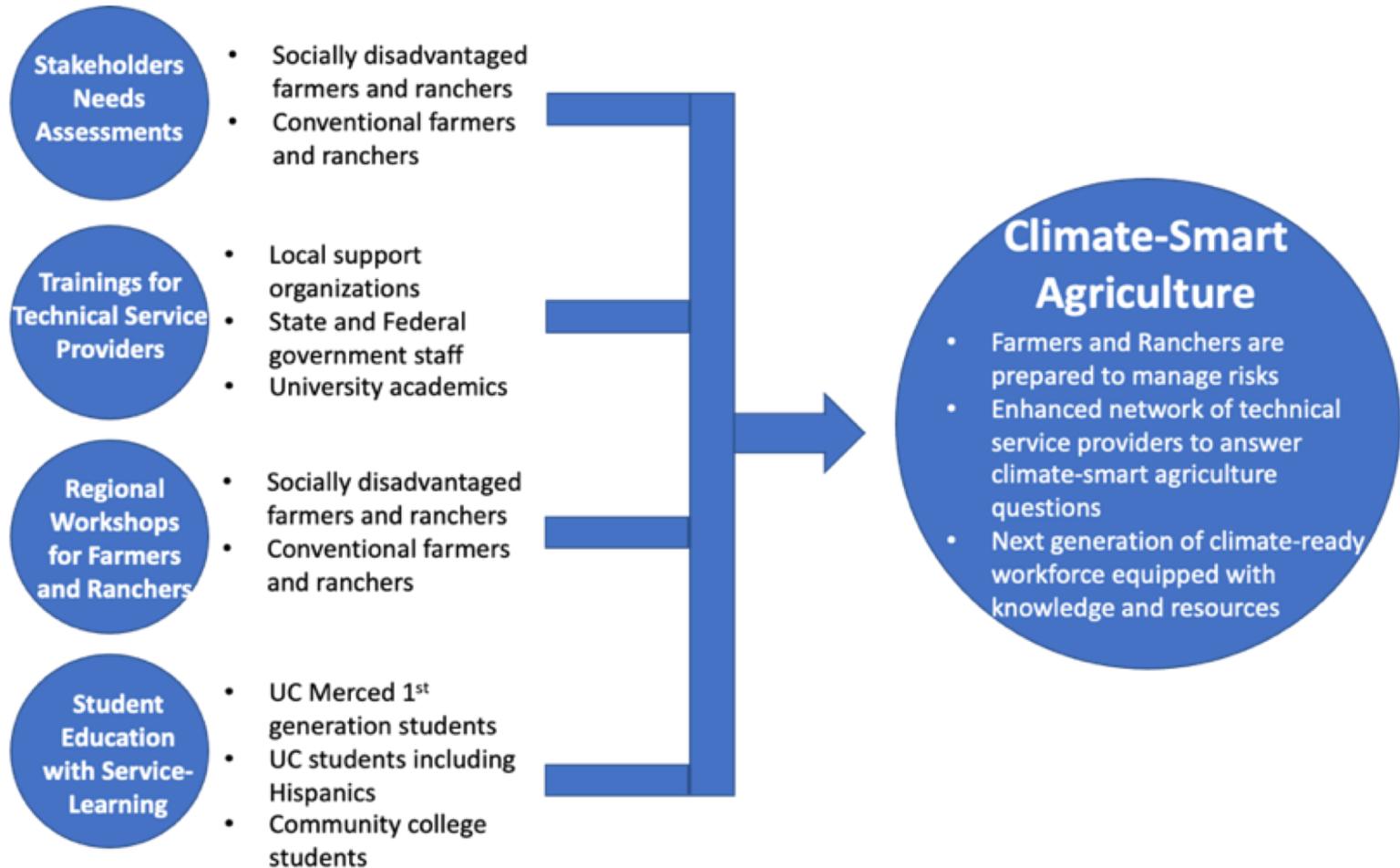
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Multifaceted pathways to climate-smart agriculture

Tapan Pathak, Project Director



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Climate-smart regional workshop

Climate-Smart Agriculture for Nut Production

Wednesday, March 22nd, 2023
UC Cooperative Extension, Merced



2023 Climate-Smart Nut Production Workshop Series (USDA/NIFA)

UCANR

11 videos 56 views Last updated on Apr 5, 2023



▶ Play all

↻ Shuffle

A series of videos produced for the workshop held at UCCE Merced on March 22, 2023, which provides a number of perspectives on climate-smart agriculture processes, risk management, resources, incentives, and other considerations that may be of interest to California nut producers.

-  **An Introduction to the 2023 USDA/NIFA Climate-Smart Nut Production Workshop with Tapan Pathak, Ph.D.**
UCANR • 34 views • 1 month ago
-  **#1: Climate Change Trends & Impacts on California Agriculture with Tapan Pathak, Ph.D.**
UCANR • 52 views • 1 month ago
-  **#2: How Will a Changing Climate Affect Orchard Crops? with Phoebe Gordon, Ph.D.**
UCANR • 38 views • 1 month ago
-  **#3: Effect of Climate Change on Ag Pests and Future Management Implications w/Jhalendra Rijal, Ph.D.**
UCANR • 21 views • 1 month ago
-  **#4: Ag Water Management Challenges in CA in Increasing Variable Climate with Pasquale Steduto, Ph.D.**
UCANR • 34 views • 1 month ago
-  **#5: Investigating the Effects of Winter Cover Cropping with Daniele Zaccaria, Ph.D.**
UCANR • 47 views • 1 month ago



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https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLLjlfxpbNglYEOEhMN_Ic-TbkRCxAA7ML

UCANR/CDFA Climate-Smart Agriculture programs

Program Goals

The UCANR-CDFA program provides technical assistance that improves access for key statewide grant programs, including:



The [State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program \(SWEET\)](#) encourages farmers to install more efficient irrigation systems that decrease their water consumption as well as their greenhouse gas emissions. CDFA's SWEET will fund grants up to \$200,000.



The [Healthy Soils Program \(HSP\)](#) awards up to \$100,000 per project for implementing conservation agriculture techniques that decrease erosion and greenhouse gas emissions, like cover cropping, compost, crop rotation, and mulching.



The [Alternative Manure Management Program \(AMMP\)](#) awards funds - up to \$750,000 - to livestock producers who decrease their methane emissions by changing the way they manage manure.

<https://ciwr.ucanr.edu/Programs/ClimateSmartAg/>

UC ANR Water and Drought Seminar



Insights: Water & Drought Online Seminar Series

UCANR

41 videos 9,870 views Last updated on Aug 3, 2016



▶ Play all

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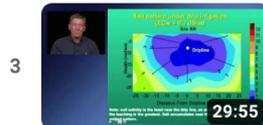
Water-use-efficient tillage, residue and irrigation management

UCANR • 1.6K views • 9 years ago



Salinity management under drought for perennial crops

UCANR • 971 views • 9 years ago



Salinity management under drought for annual crops

UCANR • 933 views • 9 years ago



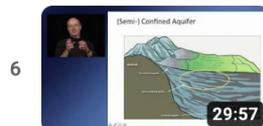
Surface irrigation management under drought

UCANR • 2.3K views • 9 years ago



Crop water stress detection and monitoring

UCANR • 4.1K views • 9 years ago



Groundwater and surface water interactions under water shortage

UCANR • 10K views • 9 years ago



ET-based irrigation scheduling and management considerations under drought

Adaptation Resource Workbook



ADAPTATION RESOURCES WORKBOOK FOR CALIFORNIA SPECIALTY CROPS A Guide for Adaptation Planning



AUTHORS

Lauren E. Parker, Devon Johnson, Tapan B. Pathak, Michael Wolff, Virginia Jameson, and Steven M. Ostoja

Strategy 1: Support and Maintain Soil Health, Soil Biological Services, and Water Quality

- Approach 1.1: Maintain and Improve Soil Structure
- Approach 1.2: Enhance soil biology and nutrient availability with organic amendments
- Approach 1.3: Manage for soil and water salinization
- Approach 1.4: Manage fertilizer application to protect groundwater quality and soil health

Strategy 2: Cope with Uncertain Water Availability

- Approach 2.1: Improve or Alter Water Systems to Meet Current and Expected Demands
- Approach 2.2: Manage for the Effects of Drought
- Approach 2.3: Prepare for Changing Patterns and Intensity of Precipitation

Strategy 3: Manage Biological Stressors

- Approach 3.1: Reduce Pest Pressure
- Approach 3.2: Reduce Disease Risk from Pathogens
- Approach 3.3: Reduce Weed and Invasive Plant Pressure

Strategy 4: Prepare for Temperature Change

- Approach 4.1: Adapt to Warmer Conditions
- Approach 4.2: Manage for Changing Seasonality
- Approach 4.3: Prepare for Longer-Magnitude Temperature Change

Strategy 5: Enhance Preparedness to Extreme Events

- Approach 5.1: Prepare for Extreme Heat Events
- Approach 5.2: Manage for Extreme Precipitation and Flooding
- Approach 5.3: Enhance Resilience to Extreme Wind
- Approach 5.4: Prepare for and Respond to Wildland Fire and Smoke Impacts

Strategy 6: Manage Farms and Fields as Part of a Larger Landscape

- Approach 6.1: Integrate, Improve, or Maintain Natural Ecosystems on Agricultural Operations
- Approach 6.2: Promote Biological Diversity Across the Landscape
- Approach 6.3: Conserve Individual Farms

Strategy 7: Develop or Expand Co-Benefit Efforts to Mitigate Climate Change

- Approach 7.1: Reduce On-Farm Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Approach 7.2: Increase On-Farm Soil Carbon Sequestration

SAREP Cover Crops Database



Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program
A program of UC Agriculture & Natural Resources

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Cover Crops Database

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Cover Crops Database

Click on a cover crop name to learn more about that crop.

| Crop | Growing Period | Type | Annual or Perennial | Drought Tolerance | Shade Tolerance | Salinity Tolerance |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Annual Fescue | Cool Season | Grass | Annual | High | Low | Low |
| Annual Ryegrass | Cool Season | Grass | Annual | High | Intolerant | High |
| Barley | Cool Season | Grass | Annual | Moderate | Intolerant | High |
| Barrel Medic | Cool Season | Legume | Annual | | | Moderate |
| Bell Bean | Cool Season | Legume | Annual | Intolerant | | Low |
| Berseem Clover | Cool Season | Legume | Annual | Low | Intolerant | Moderate |
| Birdsfoot Trefoil | Warm Season | Legume | Perennial | Moderate | Intolerant | Moderate |

About

Cover crop
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<https://sarep.ucdavis.edu/covercrop>

Crop Manage



Smarter Decisions. Better Yields.

Based on years of in-depth research and field studies conducted by the University of California, CropManage provides real-time recommendations for the most efficient, effective, and sustainable irrigation and fertilization applications possible.

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Based on a few simple inputs, CropManage can provide any level of irrigation and fertilization decision support in order to validate or improve your existing operation's production—and increase your overall confidence.



20% to 40% Reduction in Water and Fertilizer With Same Yields

CropManage is ground-truthed in more than 30 field trials and has produced consistent, or in many cases, improved crop yields.



Supports Irrigation AND Fertilization Recommendations

CropManage combines irrigation and fertilization recommendations that, when used together, significantly improve yields while reducing costs.

Thank You!

Contact Information

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