

Delta

AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS as assessed in 2013



THE CHANGES IN CLIMATE projected for the Delta region will have a range of impacts on agricultural production. Potential agricultural impacts are summarized the table below.

This table is extracted from the *Delta Adaptation Strategies* full report, published in 2013 by the BC Agriculture & Food Climate Action Initiative. To read the full report, visit: www.ClimateAgricultureBC.ca

Projected Climate Changes	Projected Effects	Potential Agricultural Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↗ Increasing temperatures ↘ Decrease in snowfall in Fraser River basin ↘ Decrease in summer precipitation ↗ Rising sea level 	<p>Changing hydrology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Earlier river peak flows ▪ Salt wedge moves upstream earlier ▪ Earlier salination of Fraser River water at intake points ▪ Rising water table and soil salinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limited water supply at time of dry conditions in late summer, fall – Increase in management complexity and costs – Increase in demand for irrigation water – Decrease in productivity and quality of crops and livestock under water stress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↗ Increasing growing degree days and frost free days ↗ Increasing annual and seasonal temperature ~ Shifting precipitation patterns ~ Variable timing of frost 	<p>Increase in variability of growing season conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inconsistent productivity, quality & therefore prices – Challenges aligning production with processing schedules – Decrease in suitability for some crops <p>Potential opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Increase in suitability for new varieties of forage and field vegetable crops + Increase in suitability of new crop types + Decrease in heating costs

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Projected Climate Changes	Projected Effects	Potential Agricultural Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↗ Increase in extreme weather events ↗ Increasing extreme rainfall events 	<p>Increasing intensity/frequency of extreme conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Decrease in productivity and crop quality; crop losses – Increase in building maintenance and damage costs – Increase in cooling and ventilation costs (crop storage, livestock) – Interruptions to regional infrastructure and supply lines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↗ Increasing precipitation ↗ Increasing variability of precipitation and extreme rainfall events (especially in spring and fall) 	<p>Increase in excessive moisture on fields</p> <p>Increase in site-specific flood risk</p> <p>Interruptions to pollination</p> <p>Decrease in light levels (cloudiness)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Crop damage or loss – Interruptions to planting, input application and harvesting (can't get equipment on fields) – Lower prices for product if it has to be picked at wrong time – Inability to pump water off at high tide – Increase in nutrient and input leaching – Increase in pressure on drainage and water management – Increase in management complexity (including labour availability; conflicts with neighbours)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↗ Increasing average temperatures ↗ Rising sea level ↗ Increasing annual precipitation and decreasing snowfall in the Fraser River Basin ↗ Increasing extreme rain events 	<p>Increasing coastal flood risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in risk of inundation at high tide (dike breach or overtopping) ▪ Increasing annual river flow ▪ Increasing storm surge levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase in crop and infrastructure damage and loss – Relocation or loss of livestock – Interruptions to supply lines – Salination of soils, and time lag for recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↗ Increasing winter temperature and seasonal temperatures ↗ Increasing spring precipitation and extreme rain events ↘ Decreasing summer precipitation 	<p>Changes in pests, diseases & pollinators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in winter survival rates ▪ Increase in number of cycles in a year ▪ Introduction of new pests and diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase in existing and new pests and diseases – Increase in management costs, complexity, uncertainty – Increase in delays and/or prevention of pollination in spring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Climate change in other growing regions 	<p>Variability of global agricultural production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase in feed, seed or other input costs <p>Potential opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Increase in demand for food production / local food + Increase in prices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↘ Decreasing precipitation as snow ↗ Increasing temperatures 	<p>Possible increase in overwintering water fowl</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase in crop damage and losses <p>Potential opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Possible benefits for cleaning up blueberry fields