

Climate * Water

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Coordinated Agricultural Project (CAP)

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This research is part of a regional collaborative project supported by the USDA-NIFA, Award No. 2011-68002-30190:
Cropping Systems Coordinated Agricultural Project: Climate Change, Mitigation, and Adaptation in Corn-based Cropping Systems
Project Web site: sustainablecorn.org

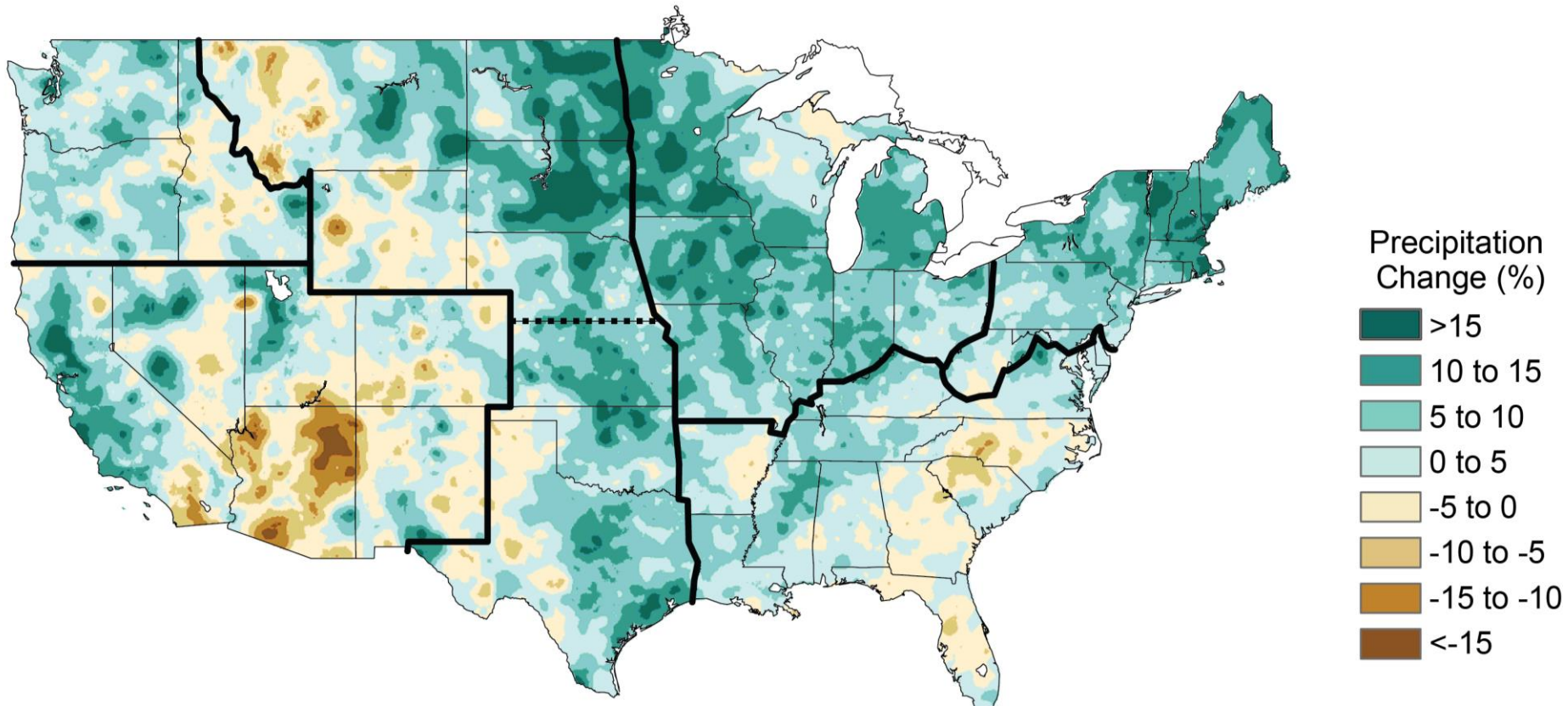


Water is the visible impact of extreme and variable climate conditions



Geography matters

Observed U.S. Precipitation Change



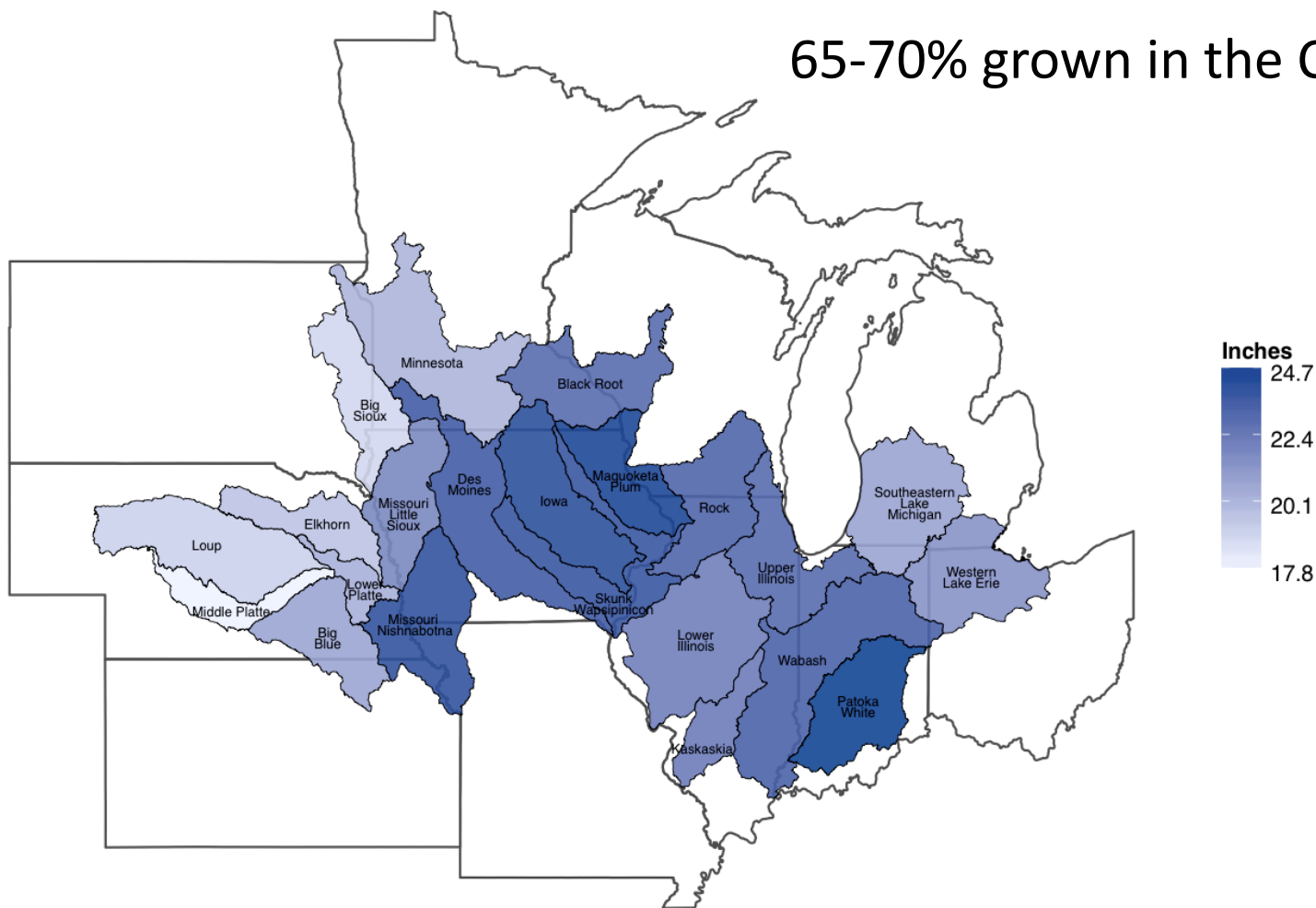
Annual total precipitation changes for 1991 to 2012 compared to 1901 to 1960
(Third US Climate Assessment report, Melillo et al. 2014)

~400,000 US farms grow corn; ¼ of all harvested crop acres

~\$80 billion commodity

US world leader in production

65-70% grown in the Corn belt

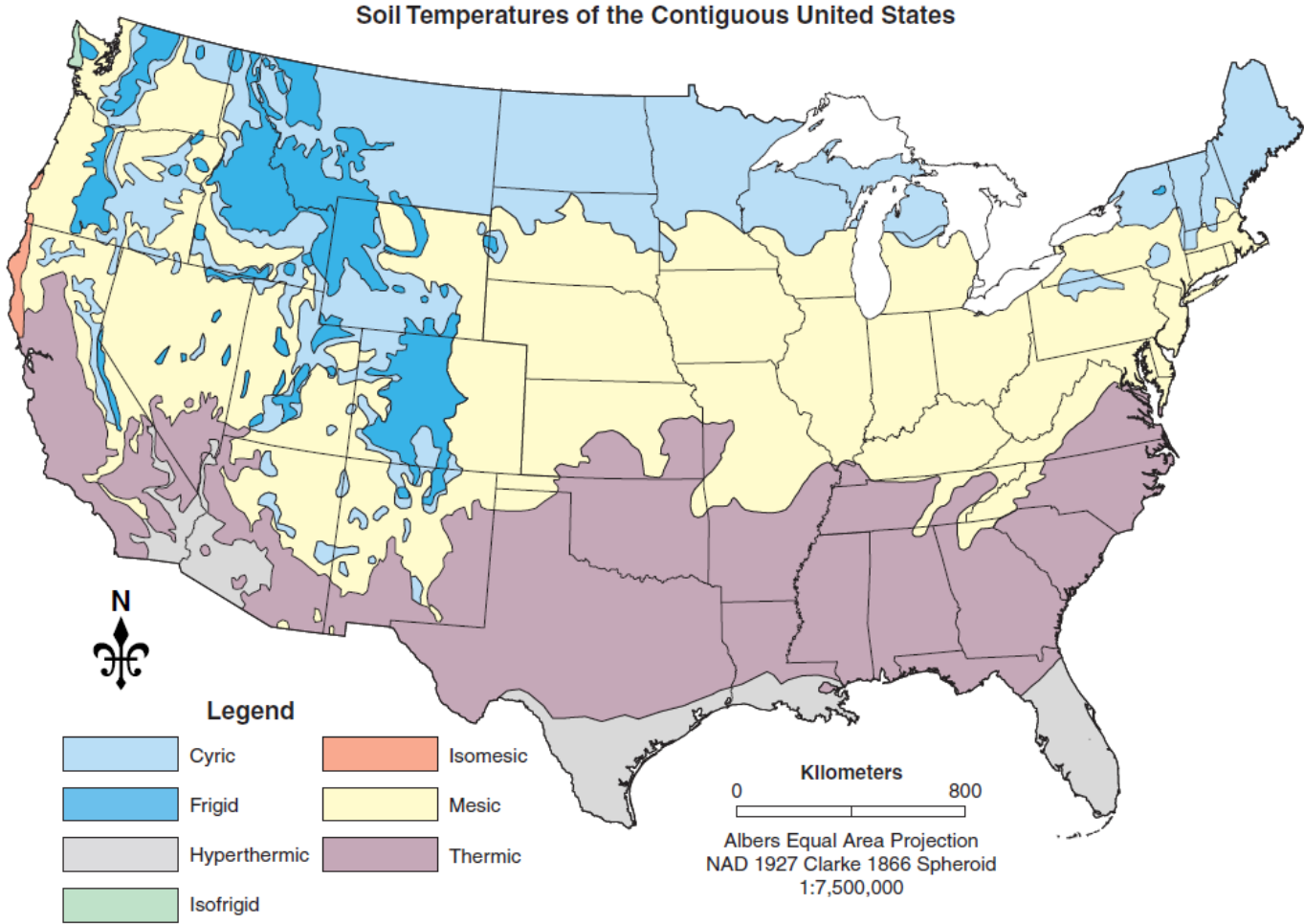


Corn belt median seasonal precipitation (April 1-Sept 30 1971-2011)



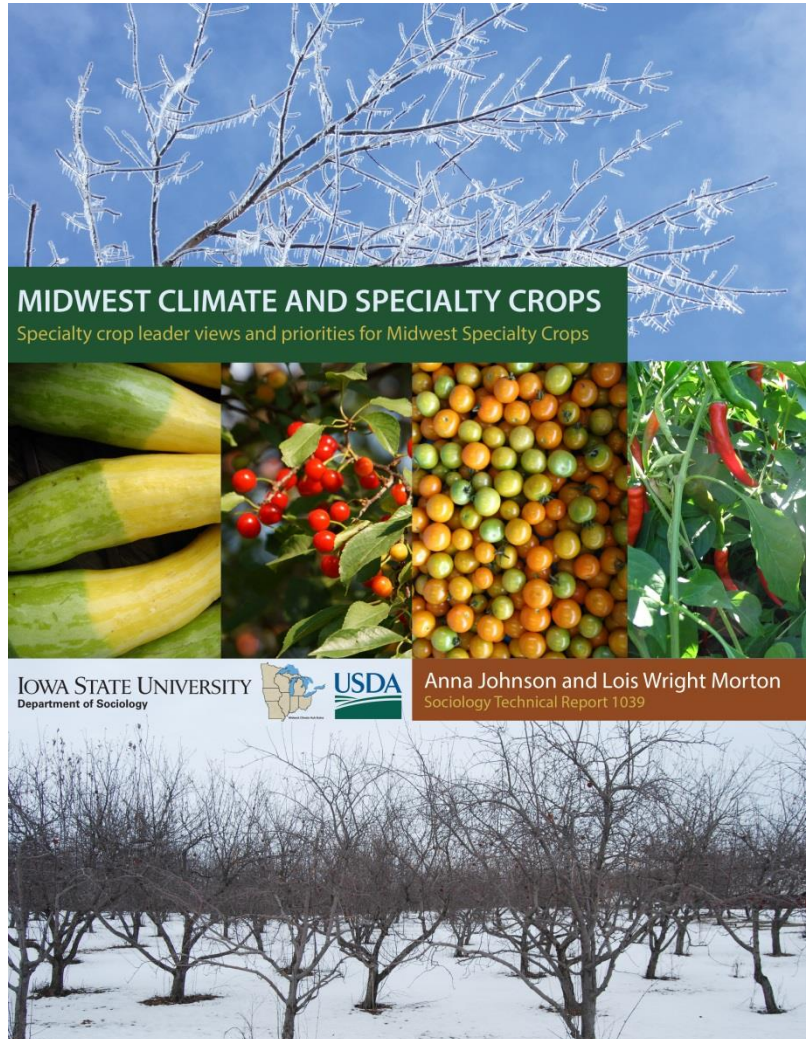
Water * temperature interactions affect cropping systems

shifts in the US mesic-frigid boundary



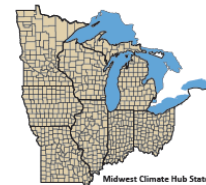
The science of variable climate and agroecosystem management 2014. L.W. Morton
Journal Soil & Water Conservation 696:207A-212A

Midwest Climate and Specialty Crops: Specialty crop leader views and priorities for Midwest specialty crops (2014)



Midwest Climate Hub Priority areas for specialty crops

1. Pest and disease
2. Marketing and risk
3. Water
4. Climate and weather
5. Farming as a livelihood
6. Labor
7. Changes in operations
8. Changing opportunities & vulnerabilities
9. Production-consumer-research nexus



This research, North Central Fruit, Vegetable and Wine Growers' Assessment of Soil and Water Vulnerability Under Changing Climate Conditions and Extreme Weather Events funded by USDA-Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Midwest Climate Hub.

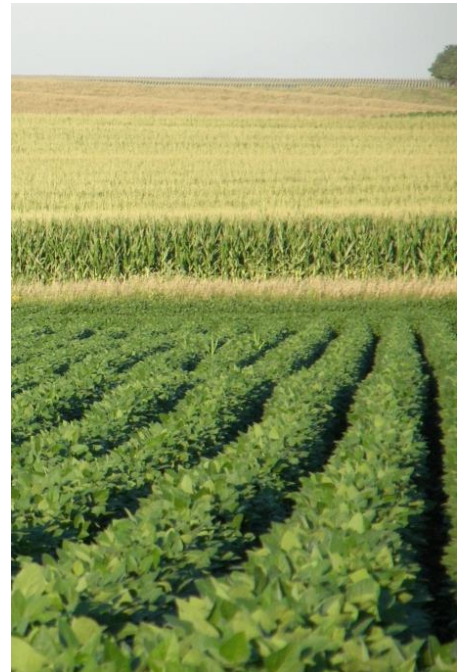
Some of the underlying issues associated with **climate, water and agriculture**

* How much change can specific cropping systems absorb and still retain core functions: productivity, profitability & ecosystem integrity?

* What are the characteristics of specific cropping systems that offer increased capacity to adapt to changing and variable climates?

* What characteristics reduce and limit capacity to adapt and mitigate water challenges under increasingly variable and unpredictable climatic conditions?

Land Grant University **science** is critical if we are to build a knowledge base, effectively address water*climate issues and develop strategies and capacities that help our stakeholders adapt to risk and uncertainties associated with continual change



Key Challenges

1. Fragmentation in how we engage water science
2. Regional exchange & learning
3. AES directors are key investors
4. US water resource science needs cohesive leadership and partners

1. Fragmentation in how we engage water science



The water cycle has no social, geo-political boundaries



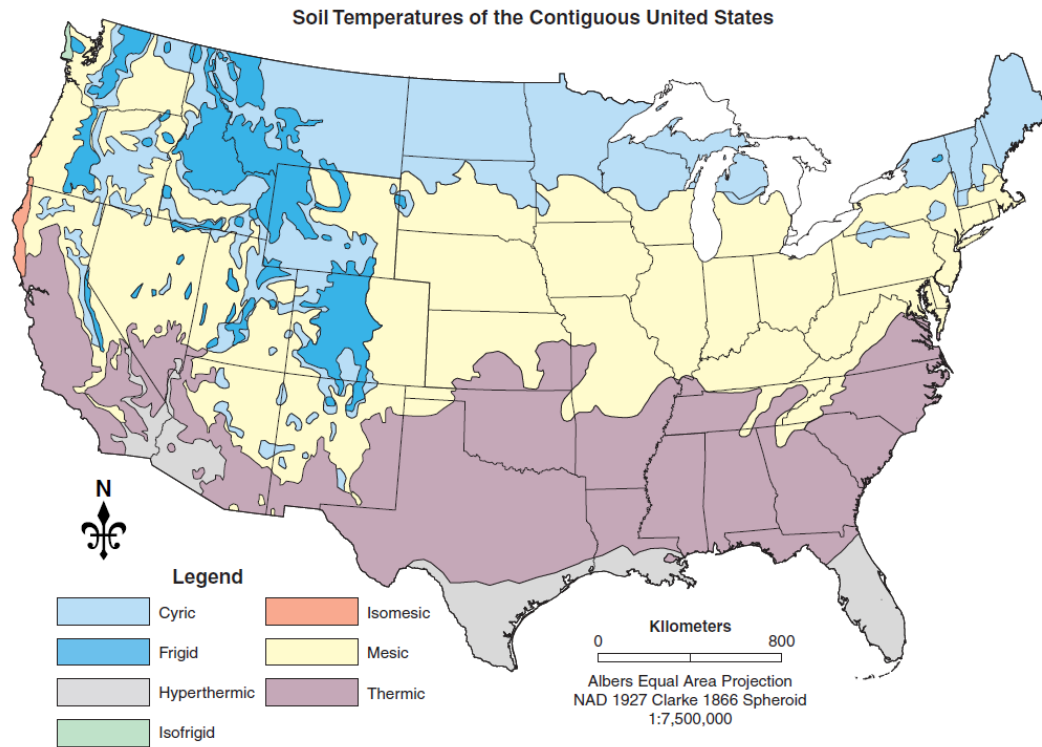
Ecosystems and agriculture are intimately connected



Coupled human-natural systems

2. Regional exchange & learning

What one region has learned could be critical science for another entering/experiencing drought or flooding/excess water



shifts in the US mesic-frigid boundary

3. AES & research directors are key investors

...able to construct collaborative partnerships
to leverage and expand scarce financial,
institutional and human resources across geography

- 1) Coupled human-natural systems research
- 2) Long term observational experiments
- 3) Shared data for synthesis and integration

4. US water resource science
needs cohesive leadership and
partners

Plan to guide
priority investments
in US water resources

Multi-pronged agenda for sustainable agricultural systems research

1. Institutional infrastructure; shared data bases
2. Field & landscape level trials across geography & crops
(innovation & standardized protocols)
3. Sociology and economics (primary & secondary data)
4. Synthesis and integration of data; modeling climate, water, and humans (coupled human-natural systems)
5. Purposeful feedback loops among scientists, farmers, industry, policy-makers, & non-governmental organizations

a microcosm of what is possible among Land Grant Universities

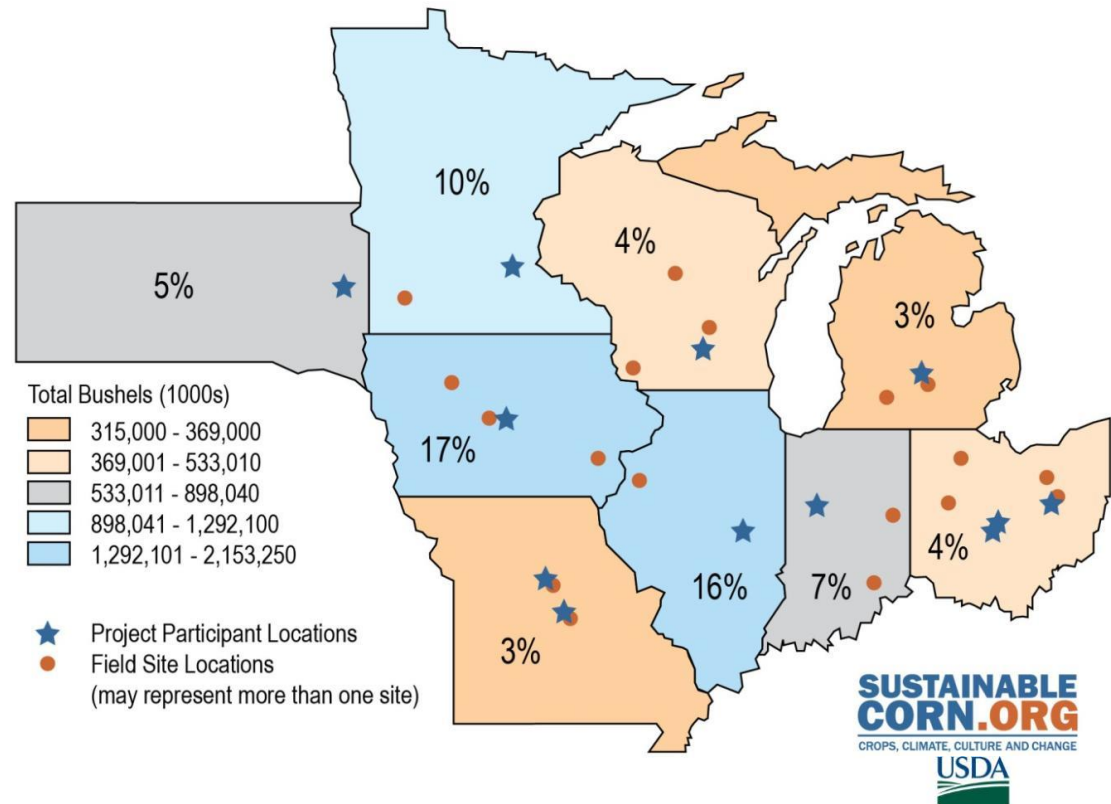
Climate Change, Mitigation & Adaptation in Corn-based Cropping Systems Coordinated Agricultural Project (CAP)

36 research sites, field experiments
14 sites, GHG measurements

9 Upper Midwest states
10 Land Grant Universities
USDA-ARS
~140 faculty, graduate students, post docs, & technical staff

~200 farmers
Advisory board of industry, NGO, agencies, farmers & educators

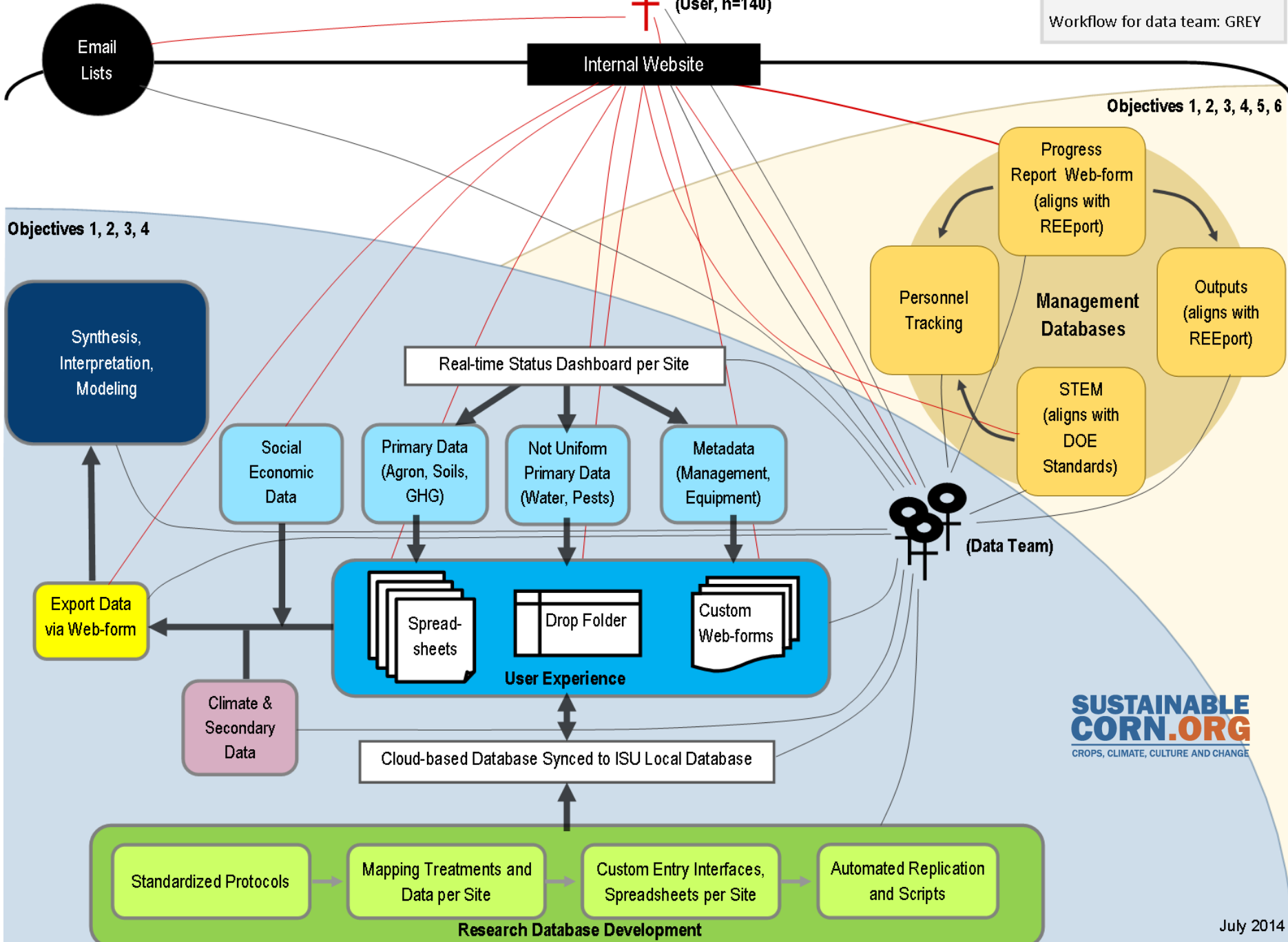
Project Participants and Field Sites and 2010 Percent of U.S. Total Grain Harvest



The 11 institutions comprising the project team include the following Land Grant Universities and USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS): Iowa State University, Lincoln University, Michigan State University, The Ohio State University, Purdue University, South Dakota State University, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin, and USDA-ARS Columbus, Ohio.

(User, n=140)

Workflow for user: RED
Workflow for data team: GREY



Water security will take substantive investments in hydrology, engineering, soil science, agronomy, and a wide variety of physical, natural, and social sciences

