

Climate change impacts on European wheat and maize yields

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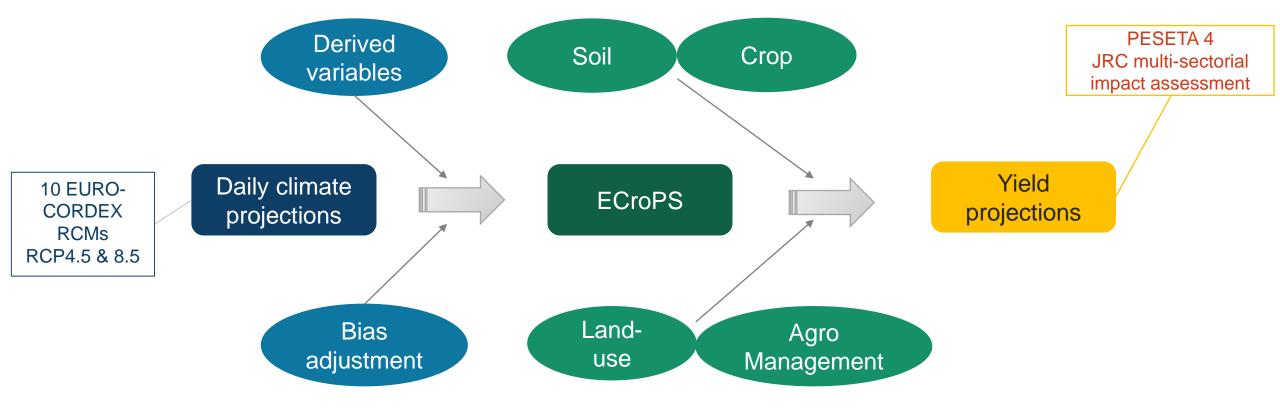
European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy



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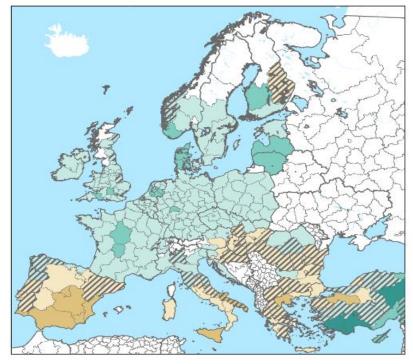
Assessing the impacts of climate change

ECroPS a new modelling environment based on improved WOFOST crop growth model designed for massive simulations and high-res climate change impact assessments

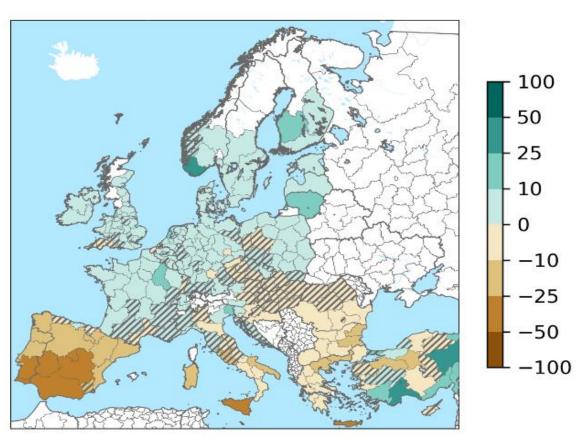




Projected wheat yield RCP8.5, Euro-Cordex, two global warming levels*



1.5 °C, Ensemble median changes (% w.r.t. the baseline)**



2 °C, Ensemble median changes (% w.r.t. the baseline)**

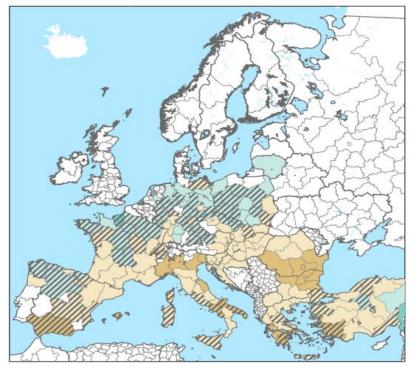


 * 20-year period when the mean global temperature increase reaches 1.5 °C and 2 °C.

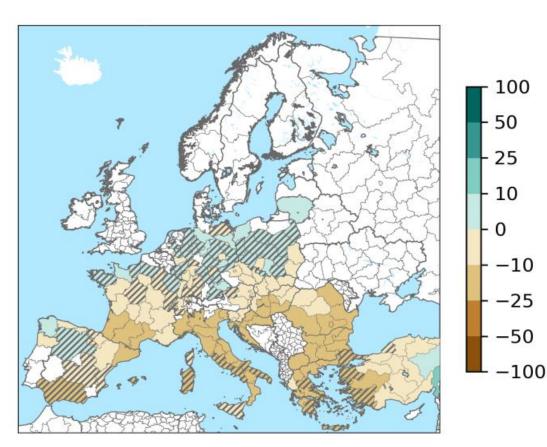
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**Hatching denotes areas with low models' agreement (i.e. less than 66% of models agree in the sign of estimated changes).

Projected grain maize yield RCP8.5, Euro-Cordex, two global warming levels*



1.5 °C, Ensemble median changes (% w.r.t. the baseline). Full irrigation conditions**



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Hatching denotes areas with low models' agreement (i.e. less than 66% of models agree in the sign of estimated changes). 2 °C, Ensemble median changes (% w.r.t. the baseline). Full irrigation conditions



 $^{^{*}}$ 20-year period when the mean global temperature increase reach 1.5 °C and 2 °C.

Projected grain maize yield RCP8.5, Euro-Cordex

100 - 50 - 25 - 10 - 0 -10-25- -50 -100

2 °C, Ensemble median changes (% w.r.t. the baseline). No irrigation*



What if... water for irrigation will not be available?

CONCLUSIONS

Grain maize is projected to be the most affected crop by climate change in Europe, with extreme losses if water for irrigation will not be available.

Tested adaptation strategies* are not so effective to reduce the negative impacts of climate change on maize yield.

> North-South dipole is projected for wheat yield. Reductions in southern Europe points to the limited CO_2 positive effect under limited water conditions.

Tested adaptation strategies* seem to be effective to reduce the impacts of climate change on wheat yield.

The impacts of more intense and more frequent climate extremes may induce severe losses and shocks even in regions where positive changes are projected.



* Adapted sowing and simple variety improvement