

Climate Vulnerability and Risk for Agriculture

Presentation to the AAC, September 8

Okanagan Climate Projections





LONGER GROWING SEASON



HOTTER SUMMERS



INCREASED PRECIPITATION EXCEPT IN SUMMER





SHIFTING SEASONS

2018 Climate Action Plan

- 5-year strategy to reduce emissions
- Nearing end of life
- New strategy to focus on:

Reducing emissions



Adapting to climate change

CLIMATE RESILIENT KELOWNA



Climate Resilient Kelowna Strategy

PHASE 1
GHG
Modelling
(complete)

PHASE 2

Climate

Vulnerability & Risk

(in process)

PHASE 3
Climate Resilient
Kelowna Strategy
(mid 2023)

City of Kelowna





- ► Technical assessment
- Modelled how community emissions could reduce to align with senior government and IPCC targets
- ► Conclusion: Council directed staff to update targets to:
 - ▶ 40% emissions reduction by 2030
 - Net zero emissions by 2050

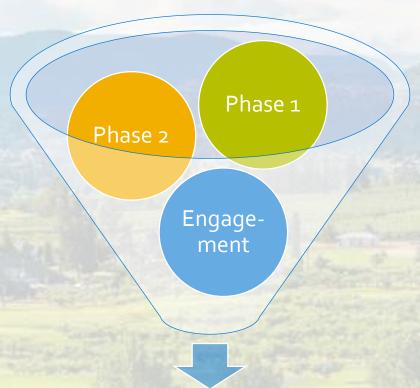




- ► Technical analysis to examine
 - Climate changes Kelowna is exposed to
 - Community's sensitivity to these changes
 - Potential impacts
 - Local capacity to adapt
- Results to inform other plans (e.g. 2040 Infrastructure Plan)

PHASE 3: The Strategy





Climate Resilient Kelowna Strategy

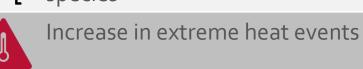
BC Agriculture & Climate Change

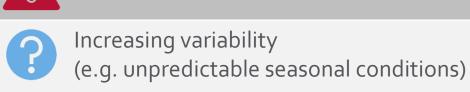
- Strategy released for Okanagan in 2016
 - Priority climate hazards affecting
 Okanagan agriculture
 - Climate hazards impacts to agriculture
 - Strategies and actions for priority impact areas
- ► Update released in 2018
 - Summarized progress to date



AAC Input: Priority concerns						
Top priorities for Okanagan Strategy	Top priorities for Kelowna					
√						
√						
√						
	Top priorities for					







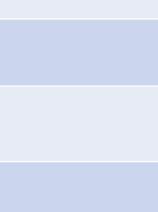
OTHED CONCEDNIC?











AAC Input:

How has climate change <u>already</u> impacted your agricultural practices?

AAC Input: Climate Change Challenges (Schedule B)

- Are any agricultural impacts missing?
- Are any agricultural impacts not applicable to Kelowna?

SCHEDULE B – Potential Agricultural Impacts Due to Climate Change

Projected climate effect	Potential Agricultural Impacts
More frequent and extended dry periods in summer Lower summer stream flow levels (more rapid and earlier spring melt)	Reduction in water supply availability Increase in irrigation demand and draw down of water storage Impacts to crop yields and quality (particularly nonirrigated crops) Increase in plant stress/damage Impacts to livestock health/productivity Changes to timing and use of rangelands for grazing cattle Increase in costs associated with water (e.g., water supply infrastructure)
Extreme precipitation events: Increase in runoff Potential for more rain-driven flood events Increase in excess moisture	Increase in risk of soil erosion and landslides Damage to riparian areas (e.g., erosion, washouts, silting) Damage to infrastructure (e.g., dams) Increase in site-specific flood risk and drainage issues Reduced windows for crop development and seasonal tasks (pollination, planting, germination and harvesting) Negative impact on crop productivity and quality Increase in crop damage and losses (e.g., hall storms)
Changing crop suitability ranges: Changing seasonal conditions Changing production windows	Increase in suitability of late maturing varieties and decrease in suitability of early maturing varieties Expansion or relocation of some operations northward and to higher elevations Changes to irrigation needs and possible land use competition Inconsistent yield and quality of previously suitable crops Difficulty in identifying suitable varieties for crops with long time horizon as change continues (e.g., tree fruit) Potential opportunities: Increase in suitability for new varieties and new crops Opportunity for season extension and additional harvest of certain crops
Changes in pests, diseases, invasive species: Increasing winter survival rates Increasing number of cycles in a year Introduction of new pests and diseases	More frequent and increased damage to crops Impacts to livestock health due to pests/diseases Reduction in forage quality Increase in costs for management of pests, diseases, invasive species Less effective pest models (i.e., pest models calibrated for past climate)

Agriculture and Climate Change



AAC Input:

How is/will the agricultural sector adapt to climate change?

AAC Input: Local government considerations for agricultural sector to adapt

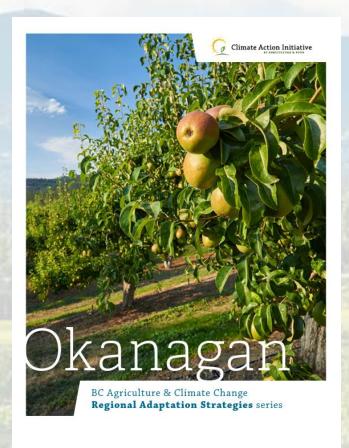
From the 2017 Agriculture Plan

- ▶ Action 2a: Evaluate and monitor water pricing with the goal of sustaining agriculture
- Action 2b: Include agriculture in municipal climate change strategies and plans
- Action 2c: Create consistent water restriction /drought level messaging
- Action 2d: Work with the RDCO to enforce the Noxious Insect Control bylaw and Noxious Weed and Grass Control Bylaw
- Action 2e: Work towards ensuring sustainable, redundant and secure water for all agriculture
- Action 2f: Develop emergency plans (i.e. wildfire, drought) that are inclusive of agriculture
- Action 3d: As part of the Healthy City Strategy, complete the Healthy Food Systems theme area for Kelowna
- ► Action 5a: Continue to support OK Sterile Insect Release program (City support role)
- Action 5e: Encourage farmers to work with the Province to manage troublesome wildlife (City support role)

City of Kelowna



Background: Okanagan Strategy



Graphic representation of progress (2016-2018) within each strategy in the Okanagan Adaptation Strategies.

		not started	partially addressed	fully addressed
Strategy 1.1	Support the agriculture sector's participation in drought planning			
Strategy 1.2	Develop and implement agriculture-specific drought outreach			
Strategy 1.3	Provide knowledge & technology transfer for agricultural water management			
Strategy 1.4	Undertake applied research and demonstration for practices and technologies to improve resilience to hot and dry conditions			
Strategy 1.5	Undertake education and outreach (for Okanagan residents) to increase understanding of agricultural water user and climate change			
Strategy 2.1	Enhance cross-commodity approaches to monitoring and management for critical insect pests			
Strategy 2.2	Improve linkages between climate change projects and weather and pest monitoring data			
Strategy 2.3	Strengthen partnerships and knowledge transfer for management of invasive species			
Strategy 3.1	Improve processes and supports for individual producers to implement runoff and erosion management and riparian rehabilitation activities			
Strategy 3.2	Strengthen cooperative runoff/erosion management and riparian on individual watercourses			
Strategy 3.3	Support knowledge transfer for effective management of runoff and erosion and riparian areas			
Strategy 4.1	Support cooperative approaches to fuel management activities			
Strategy 4.2	Support individual operations with planning for wildfire preparedness and mitigation			
Strategy 4.3	Support regional-scale planning and implementation for wildfire preparedness and mitigation $^{\rm 2}$			