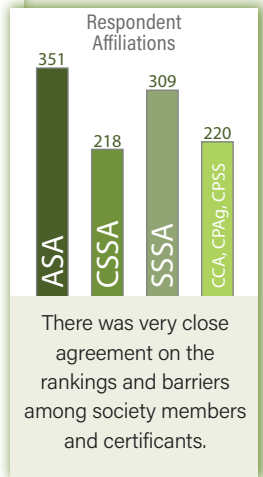
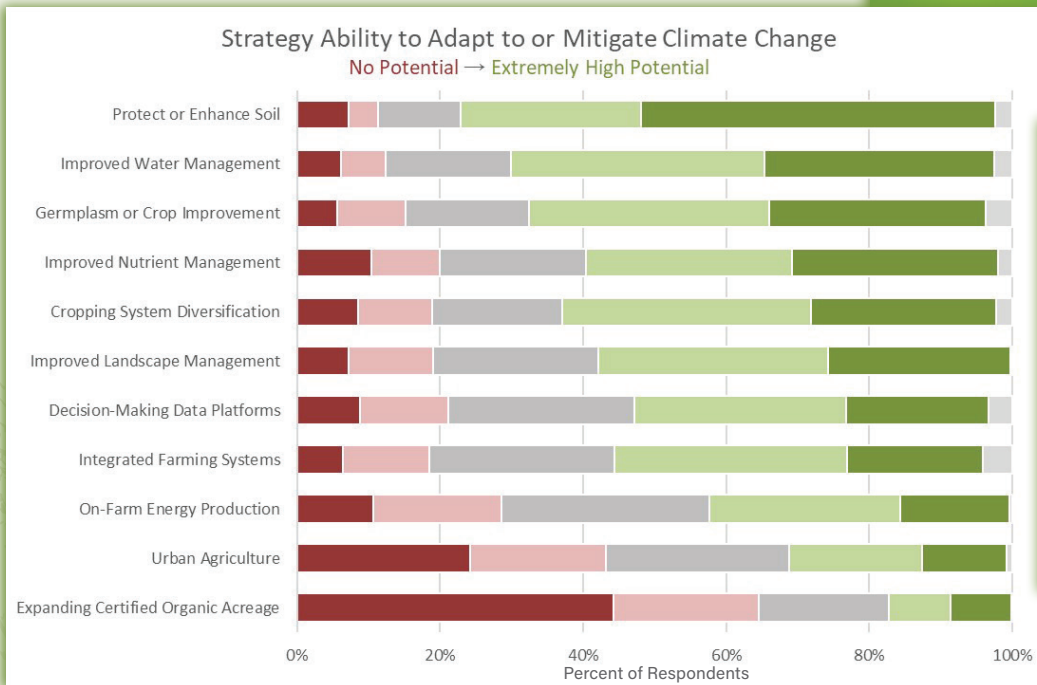


Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation



In May 2021, 656 members and certifiants responded to a Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation survey to assess a variety of climate strategies for their effectiveness in mitigating or adapting to climate change.

Between 4-5 percent of members from each Society participated, and 1.5 percent of certifiants responded.



The survey asked respondents to score 11 categories of agriculturally related strategies from 1 to 10 on how effective they are at mitigating or adapting to climate change. Protect or Enhance Soil and Improved Water Management were consistently given top marks, but respondents commented that many of these categories were both too broad and too interwoven to judge.

For example:

- The Soil, Water, and Nutrient Management categories share effective practices.
- The Germplasm or Crop Improvement category could be an effective climate change strategy, but it depends on what improvements are made.
- The On Farm Energy Production category should be separated into electricity production (e.g. wind, solar) and biofuels.

	Economics	Policies, Incentives, Regulations	Knowledge (More research is needed)	Technology/Translational Research	Society/Culture	Other
Protect or Enhance Soil	67	60	45	37	45	10
Improved Water Management	59	57	45	55	30	8
Improved Nutrient Management	55	60	51	57	33	8
Cropping System Diversification	76	47	48	37	39	8
Germplasm or Crop Improvement	29	31	61	63	35	9

Numbers indicate the percent of respondents identifying each barrier (top) with the implementation of each category (left)

Of the top 5 “most effective” categories, Economics is the most impactful barrier, followed by Policies, Incentives, and Regulations.

The Germplasm or Crop Improvement category was an outlier in terms of barriers, with respondents selecting Knowledge and Technology/Translational Research as more significant barriers than Economics or Policies.