

A red tractor with a large implement is shown in a field of yellow wildflowers. The tractor is the central focus, with its large rear wheel and front wheel visible. The implement is a large, dark-colored piece of machinery, possibly a plow or a similar agricultural tool. The field is filled with tall green grass and numerous yellow wildflowers. The background shows a line of trees under a clear blue sky.

Northeast Farming for Climate Resilience: Floods

NOAA Climate Services Webinar
October 31, 2023

Erin Lane, Deputy Director,
USDA Northeast Climate Hub



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OUTLINE

1 Increase in extreme rain events

2 Adapting to climate change

➤ landscape vulnerability, soil health, decision-support

3 A word about drought



OVERVIEW | CLIMATE HUBS: SCIENCE INTO ACTION

Mission

To develop and deliver science-based, region-specific information and technologies to enable climate-informed decision-making.



Partnerships with FS, ARS, NRCS, LGUs, NGOs and others



OVERVIEW | WORKSTREAMS



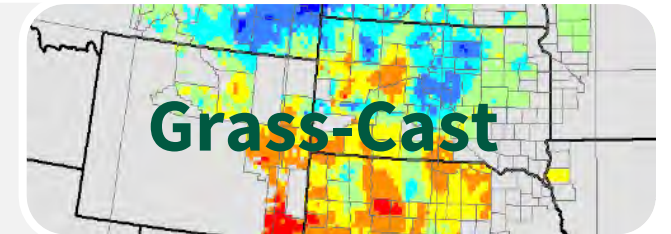
Science and data syntheses

Translating and delivering relevant information



Tool/technology development and support

Supporting climate-informed planning and decision-making



Outreach, convening, and training

Facilitating engagement, discovery, and exchange



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



NCA
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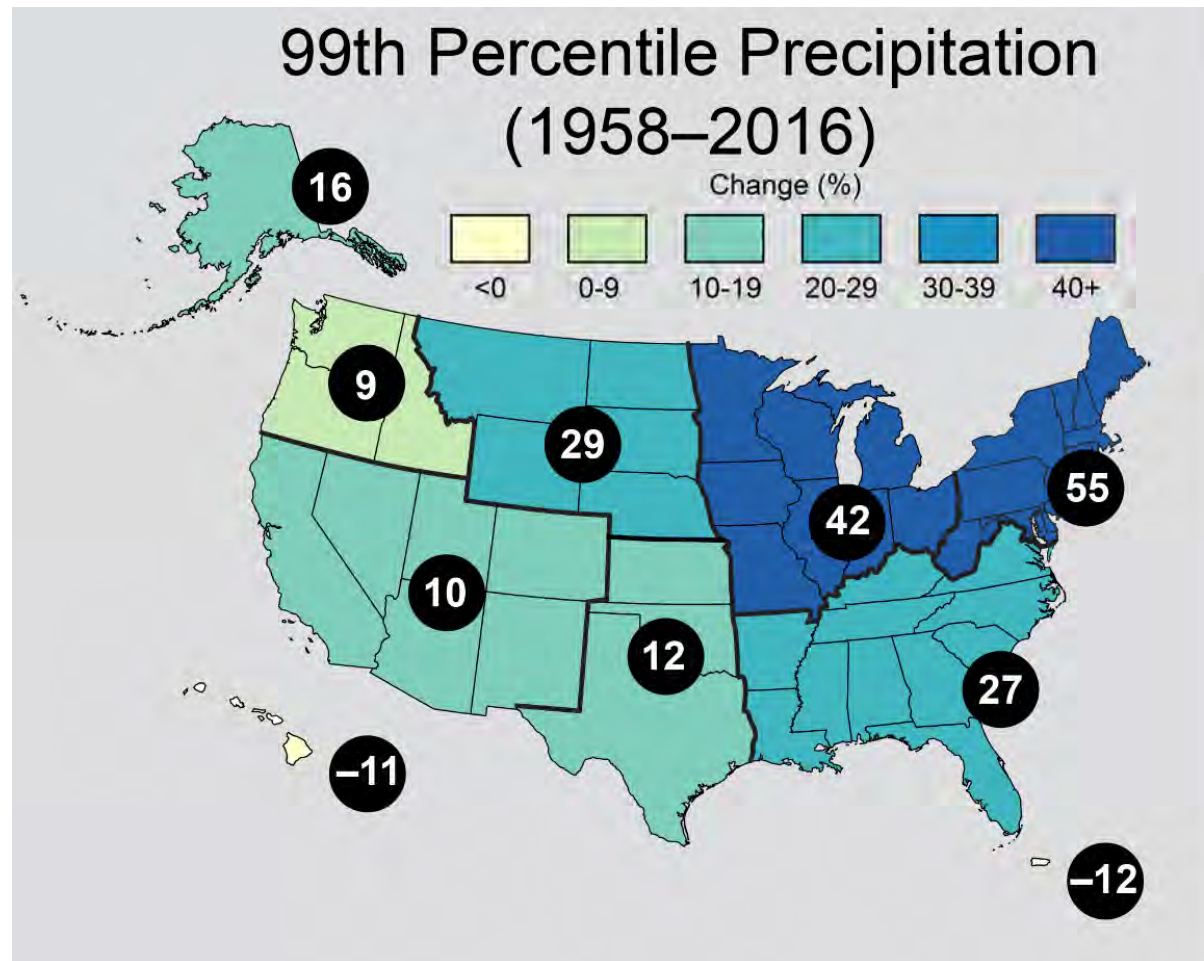
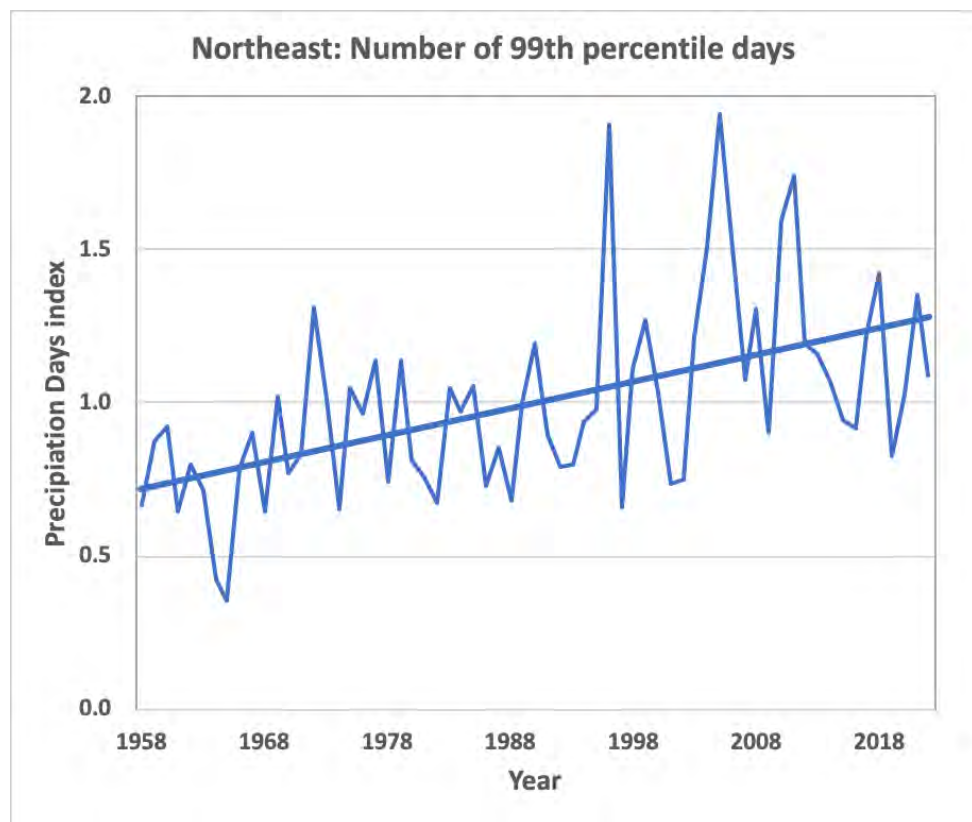
ABOUT ▾ CHAPTERS ▾ DOWNLOADS ▾

A scenic photograph of a rural landscape in autumn. In the background, a red barn with a dark roof is partially visible, surrounded by trees with vibrant yellow and orange foliage. In the foreground, a stream flows over a bed of rocks, with fallen yellow leaves scattered along its banks. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and seasonal.

FOURTH NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT CHAPTER 18: NORTHEAST



The Northeast has experienced a **60% increase in extreme precipitation events** since 1958





damaged infrastructure after
a wind/rain event ↓



↑ spring flooding



← erosion after an intense
rain event

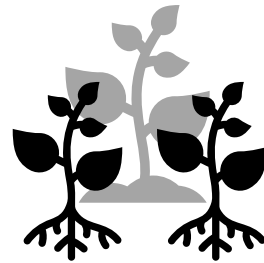
Impacts

- + Flooding
 - + Crop contamination
 - + Debris deposition
 - + Invasive Species
- + Soil Erosion
- + Compaction
- + Crop loss
- + Delayed access (planting/harvesting)
- + Loss of seeds, fertilizer, ag chemicals
- + Nutrient runoff/Loss of nutrients
- + Risk of damage to infrastructure, equipment, and manure lagoons

Create Climate Smart Farms



**Address Landscape
Vulnerability**



Improve Soil Health



**Use Decision Support
Tools**

for better information
faster



Address Landscape Vulnerability

- Take land out of annual production
- Establish perennial systems
- Practice erosion control



Take marginal land out of annual production

- Steep slopes
- Frequently flooded/ponded soils
- Shallow to bedrock soils
- Soils that easily compact
- Areas that are prone to saltwater intrusion





Establish Perennial Systems

Pasture or hay



Perennial crops



Pollinator or wildlife habitat



Conservation buffers



Control Erosion: Install Grassed Waterways, Diversions, Contour Buffer Strips, and Water and Sediment Control Basins



Improve Soil Health

- Increase Organic Matter
- Improve Soil Structure (Disturb Less)
- Keep Soils Covered



Soil Organic Matter

- **Enhances infiltration:** Allows more of the soil mass to hold water.
- **Reduces erosion:** Increasing SOM from 1 – 3% can reduce erosion 20-33%.



Improve soil structure

- Disturb the soil less
- Reduce compaction
- Encourage living roots and biological communities



- No-Till
- Reduced-Till
- Shallow-Till
- Zone-Till/Strip-Till
- Ridge-Till
- Strategic-Till





Reduced Till Soil

Multiple Till Soil

No Till Soil

Keep Soil Covered: crops, mulch, crop residue

- Buffers soil temperature and moisture
- Improves energy flow by capturing sun
- Provides living roots (food source) over a larger part of the growing season.
- Protects against erosion





Keep Soil Covered: Succession Cropping



AUG 2019

RHODE ISLAND'S
CHANGING
CLIMATE
CREATES NEW
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SUMMER
COVER CROPS

Many Rhode Island farmers plant winter cover crops, such as winter rye (*Secale cereale*). The plants help to reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality, and provide other benefits.

Summer cover crops traditionally have not been used in Rhode Island because of the short summer fallow period. However, a changing climate is creating new opportunities for summer cover crops. As the fall season becomes milder, fall cash crops are now being planted as late as the end of September. This creates an increasing gap period between the harvesting of early summer crops and the planting of fall crops. The fall cash crops are also being harvested later, which means that winter cover crops are planted later and are unable to produce as much biomass as in the past. These shifts in planting times are making traditional winter cover cropping less practical and summer cover cropping more worthwhile.

Sufficient soil organic matter is essential for healthy soils and is needed to meet crop production needs. Soil organic matter also helps ecosystems to filter water and stabilize surface water flows. Intensive farming often decreases

soil organic matter levels over time. Low-residue cropping systems that rely on tillage and cultivation are especially at risk. Soil organic matter levels below the recommended value of 5 percent occur on many farms in Rhode Island and New England. Cover crops add organic matter which helps soils hold water, keeping moisture in the root zone. Crops benefit during drought periods, and runoff and leaching are reduced during wet periods. This can help farmers deal with the increased frequency of heavy rains and more frequent summer droughts predicted for the State.

Dr. Rebecca Brown has assessed the viability of using summer cover crops to build soil health. She is an Associate Professor of Plant Sciences at the University of Rhode Island (URI). Dr. Brown's research focused on determining which summer cover crops, seeding rates, and planting windows provide the most benefits in Rhode Island. The ideal seeding rate (amount of seed planted per area) for cover crops balances seed cost, weed suppression, and biomass production. Rapid establishment of a crop canopy is key to weed suppression, so cover crop seeding rates are often higher than cash crop seeding rates for the same species.

A variety of summer cover crops were tested over three years (2015-17) to determine how they responded in Rhode Island's climate. Conventional wisdom suggested that the cool season legumes and winter grains used as winter cover crops in the northern United States would not grow during the summer. It was thought that warm-season grasses and tropical legumes would be better choices for short-window summer cover crops. However, summers in Rhode Island are cooler than summers in the Southeast and Midwest, where most research on summer cover crops has been conducted.

The URI research found that Japanese millet (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) and teff (*Eragrostis tef*) make good summer cover crops in Rhode Island's climate. Both crops effectively build soil health and meet weed suppression standards. Sunn hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) and chickling vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*) performed poorly as cover crops under the same conditions.

Figure 1. | Photo by Dr. Rebecca Brown, University of Rhode Island, September 2018.

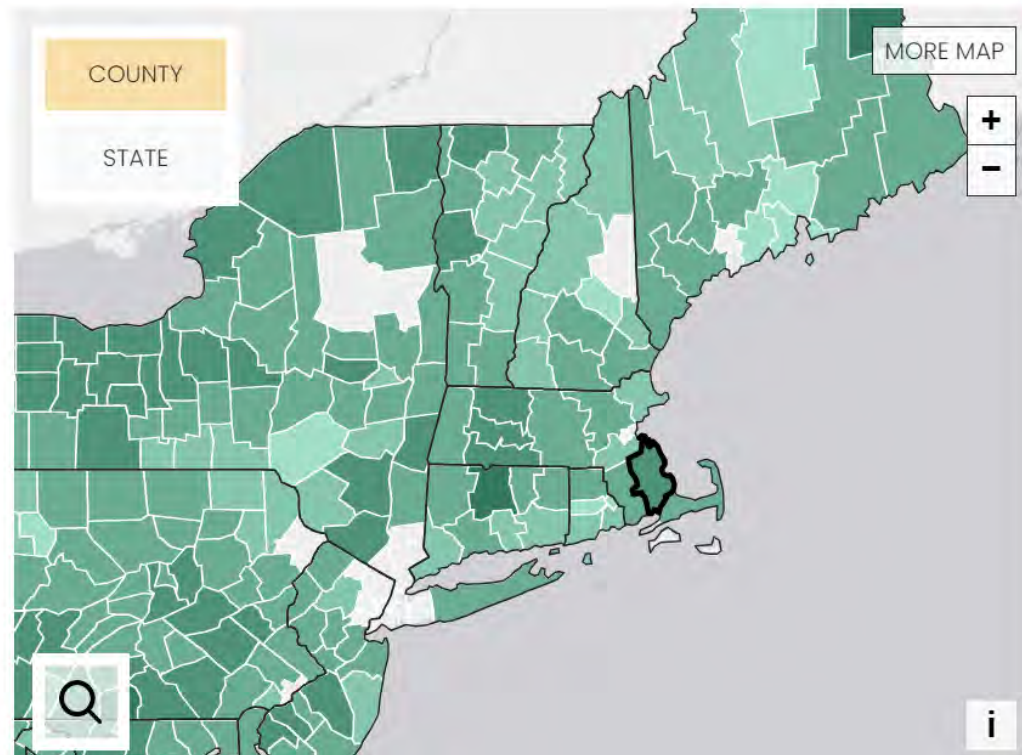
Left to Right: Triticale planted after corn harvest, red clover interseeded between wheat, and field peas and other summer annuals planted in a fallow field.



Decision Support Tools

AgRisk Viewer

USDA SOUTHWEST CLIMATE HUB



Now Viewing
Risk Management Agency Payments

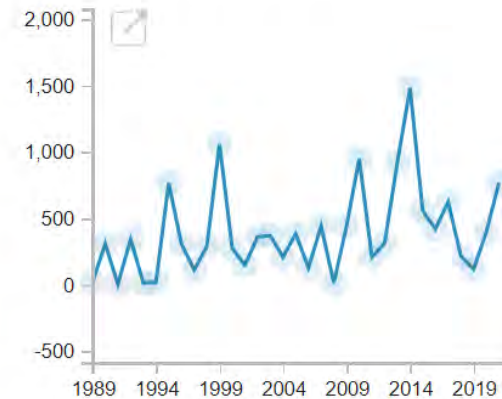
Plymouth County, MA: 12,997,190



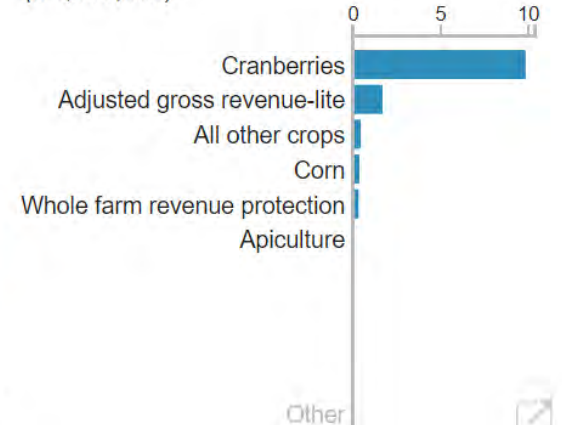
Click on line chart points or bar chart bars or labels to narrow data

Payment indemnity by commodity

Annual totals, all commodities
(x 1,000)

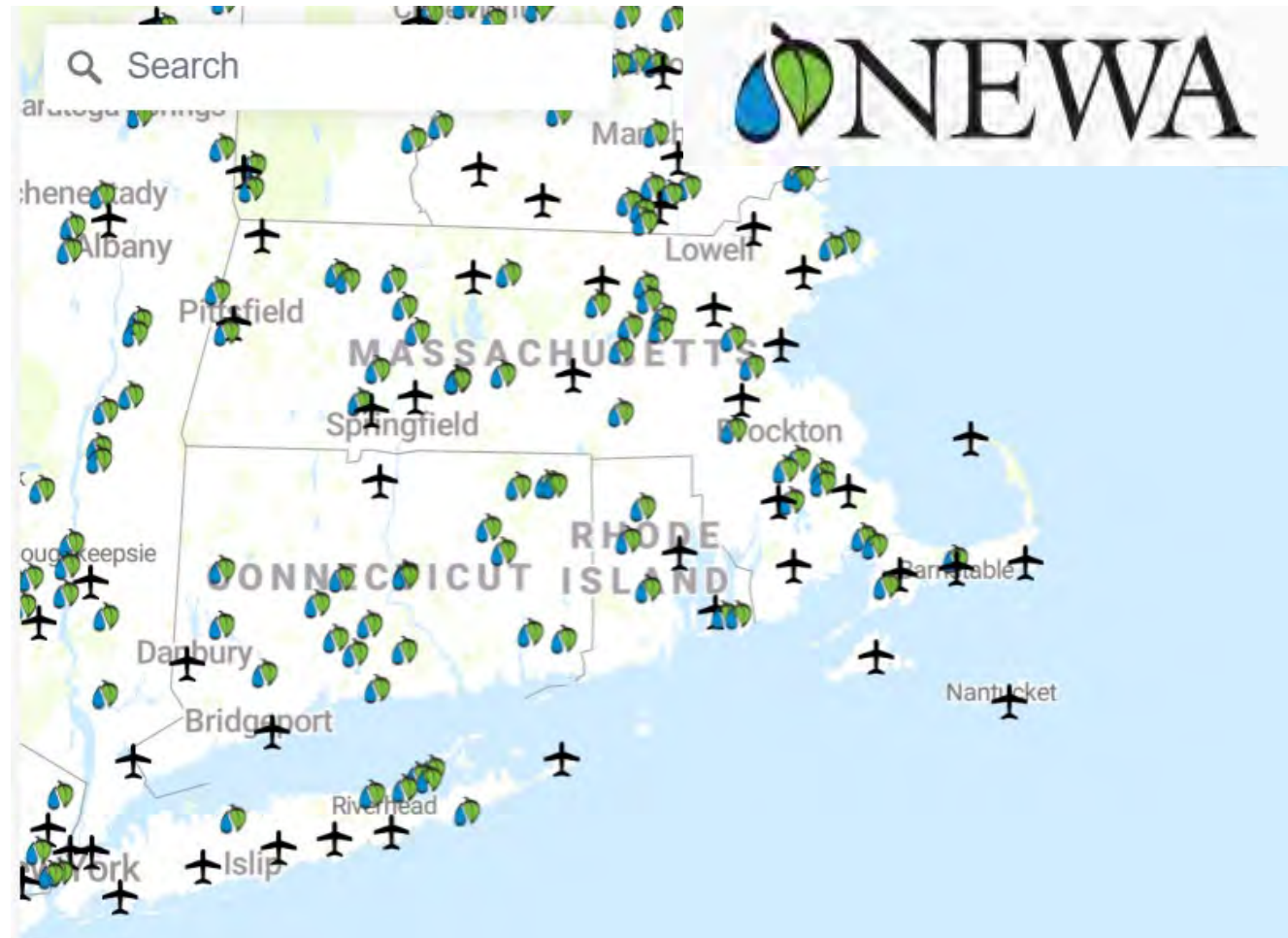


1989–2021 totals by commodity
(x 1,000,000)



Decision Support Tools

- Apple Scab.
- Fire Blight.
- Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck.
- Apple Maggot.
- Codling Moth.
- Oblique-banded Leafroller.
- Oriental Fruit Moth.
- Plum Curculio.
- San Jose Scale.
- Spotted Tentiform Leafminer.
- Apple Carbohydrate Thinning.
- Pollen Tube Growth Model.
- Apple Irrigation.
- Blueberry Maggot.
- Strawberry Diseases.
- Alfalfa Weevil.





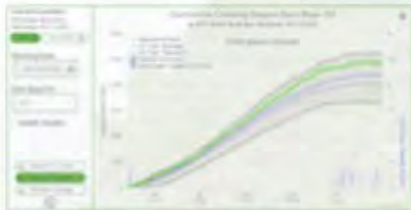
Flooding and Extreme Rainfall

Climate Smart Farming Decision Tools

Cutting-edge tools to help farmers manage climate risk.

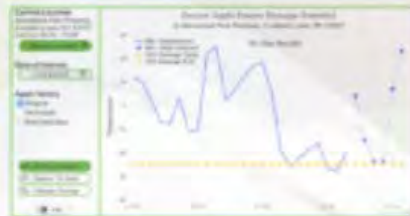
[See more Tools](#)

CSF Growing Degree Day Calculator



Plots Growing Degree Days (GDD) to help predict plant development and pest/disease outbreaks, and provides a climatological context.

CSF Apple Stage / Freeze Damage Probability



Charts observed/forecasted daily minimum temperatures vs. apple hardiness thresholds in order to assess potential risk for freeze damage.

CSF Grape Hardiness & Freeze Risk



Charts hardiness temperature vs. daily observed/forecast temperatures for several varieties of grapes.

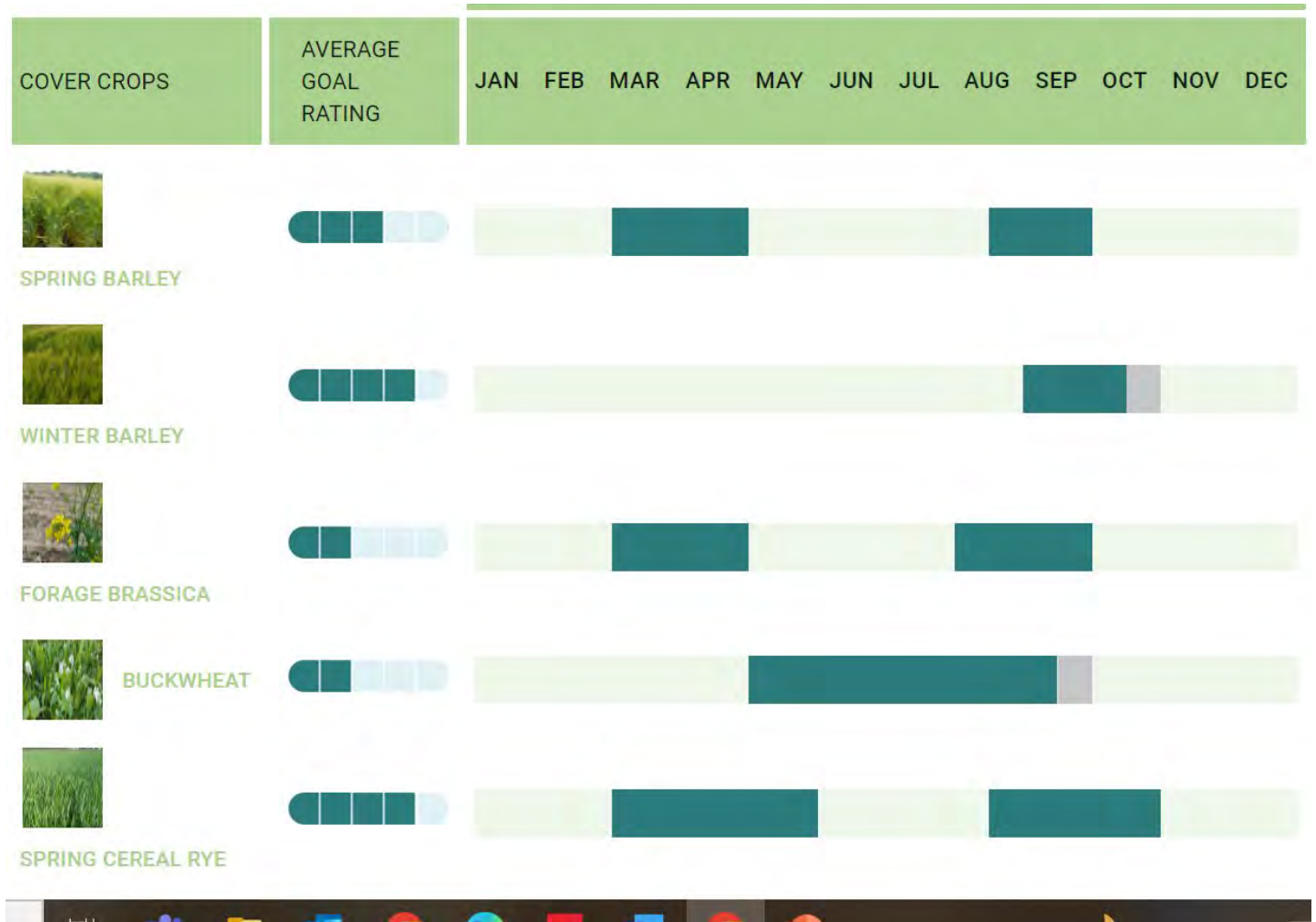
CSF Climate Change in Your County



Find out how the climate has changed in your county since 1950, and what is projected over the next century.



Cover Crop Species Selector





United States Department of Agriculture
Northeast Climate Hub

Weathering the Change

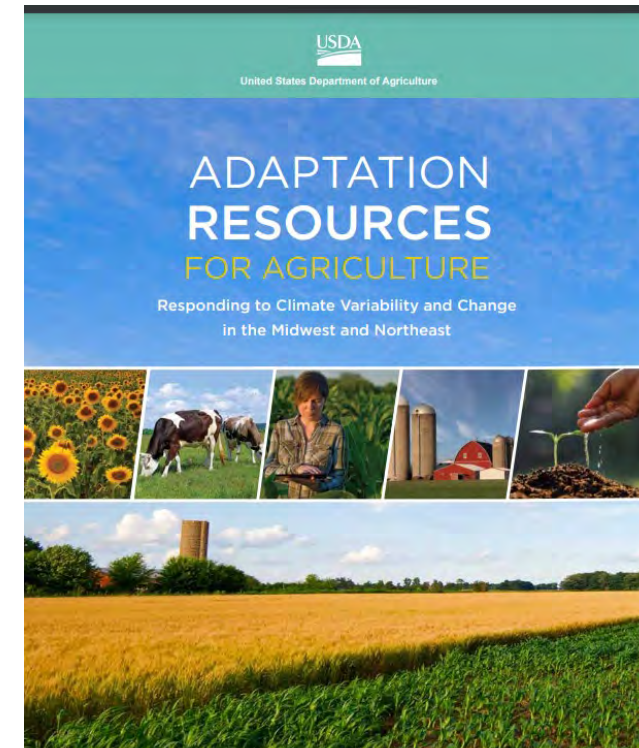


Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

nrcs.usda.gov/

Adaptation Workbook

- 1 Understand Exposure
- 2 Assess Vulnerability & Risks
- 3 Investigate Options
- 4 Prioritize & Plan
- 5 Take Action





Trade-offs

DEC 2019

FARMING THE FLOODPLAIN

TRADE-OFFS + OPPORTUNITIES

Climate change will alter rainfall patterns in New England in the coming decades. Storms will likely become more intense, increasing the frequency of flooding.

This leaves many agricultural lands, especially those in floodplains, at risk. Farms in New England tend to



a levee, or enhancing drainage may help only the very localized area. Yet these practices may actually increase the intensity of water flow. This can exacerbate flooding downstream and degrade river ecosystems.

Interviews with floodplain stakeholders

In 2014, we interviewed 36 residents and farmers in the Deerfield River watershed in western Massachusetts. This area has experienced significant flooding in recent years. Some residents proposed that all the land bor-



TABLE 1 Potential climate change adaptation practices and their trade-offs

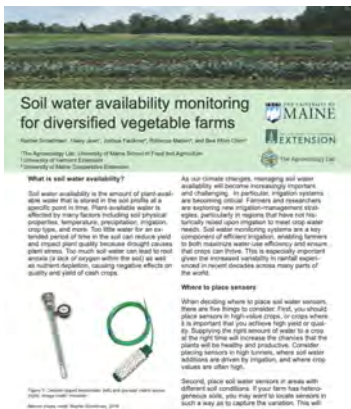
PRACTICE	OBJECTIVE	TRADE-OFFS
Bank Stabilization / Dredging	Protect land from erosion; protect infrastructure	Increases flood impacts downstream; degrades river ecosystems
Land use change / Riparian restoration	Slow flood waters; prevent erosion	Expensive for farmers and may reduce farm area
Flood Insurance	Protect livelihood from loss	Expensive for farmers
Levee / Block flood waters	Protect croplands from flood impacts	Increases flood impacts downstream
Drainage infrastructure	reduce flooding	Increases flood impacts downstream; degrades river ecosystem
Flood debris removal	Preserve or boost cropland productivity; protect farmer's health and safety	Expensive for farmers
Regrading fields	Restore cropland productivity after deposition	Expensive for farmers

RESEARCH BRIEF OF | Warner, B. P., Schattman, R. E., & Hatch, C. (2017). Farming the floodplain: Ecological and agricultural tradeoffs and opportunities in river and stream governance in New England's changing climate. In Case Studies in the Environment. DOI: 10.1525/cse.2017.sc.512407

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Factsheets and summaries of scientific studies



Workshops and proceedings



Economic case studies



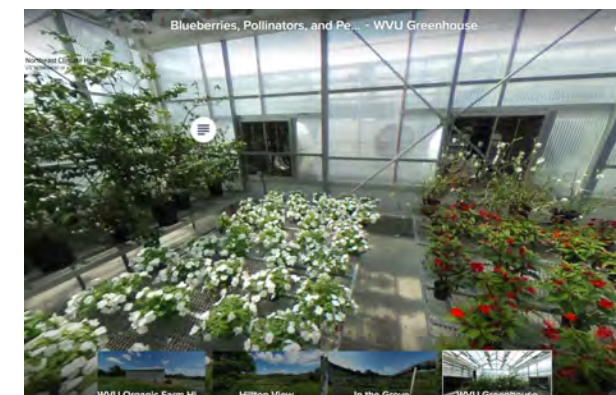
Quarterly e-newsletters



Archived webinars



360 virtual tours demonstrating climate adaptation practices



Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Fellowship Program

- Create a peer learning program for climate communications, adaptation, and mitigation for agricultural advisors and farmers
- Support producers in learning about climate impacts, creating adaptation plans, and implementing climate smart practices

Methods

Promoting climate literacy through stakeholder education and engagement





Climate Equity

A focus on facts, understanding, empathy, and collective action



Climate Equity Fellow (ORISE)

Climate Equity Webinars

Tribal Climate Equity Fellow (NRS)

Art + Climate Equity

Our goal is to integrate climate equity into all our projects as part of 'This is who we are.'



More Rain and... More Drought?



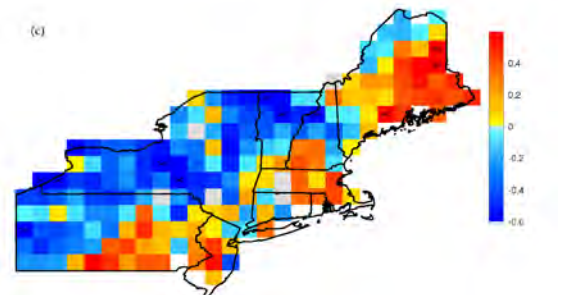
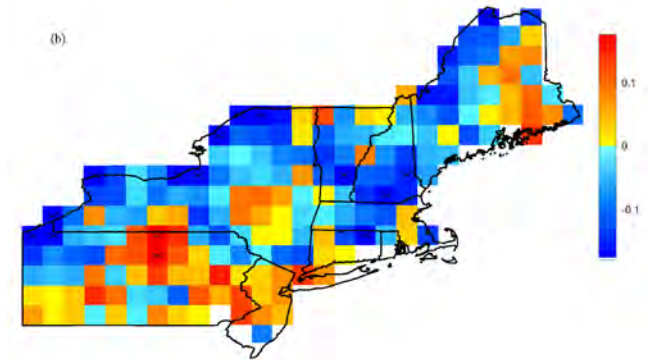
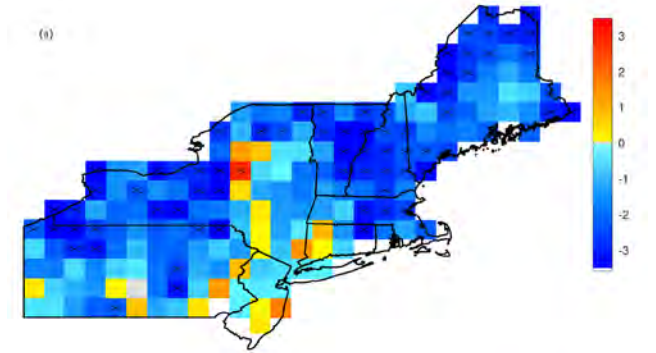
Changing Characteristics of Snow, Precipitation and Drought in the Northeast U.S.

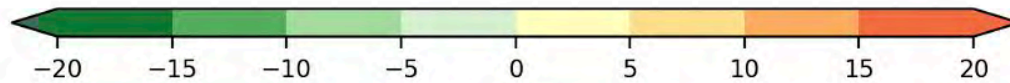
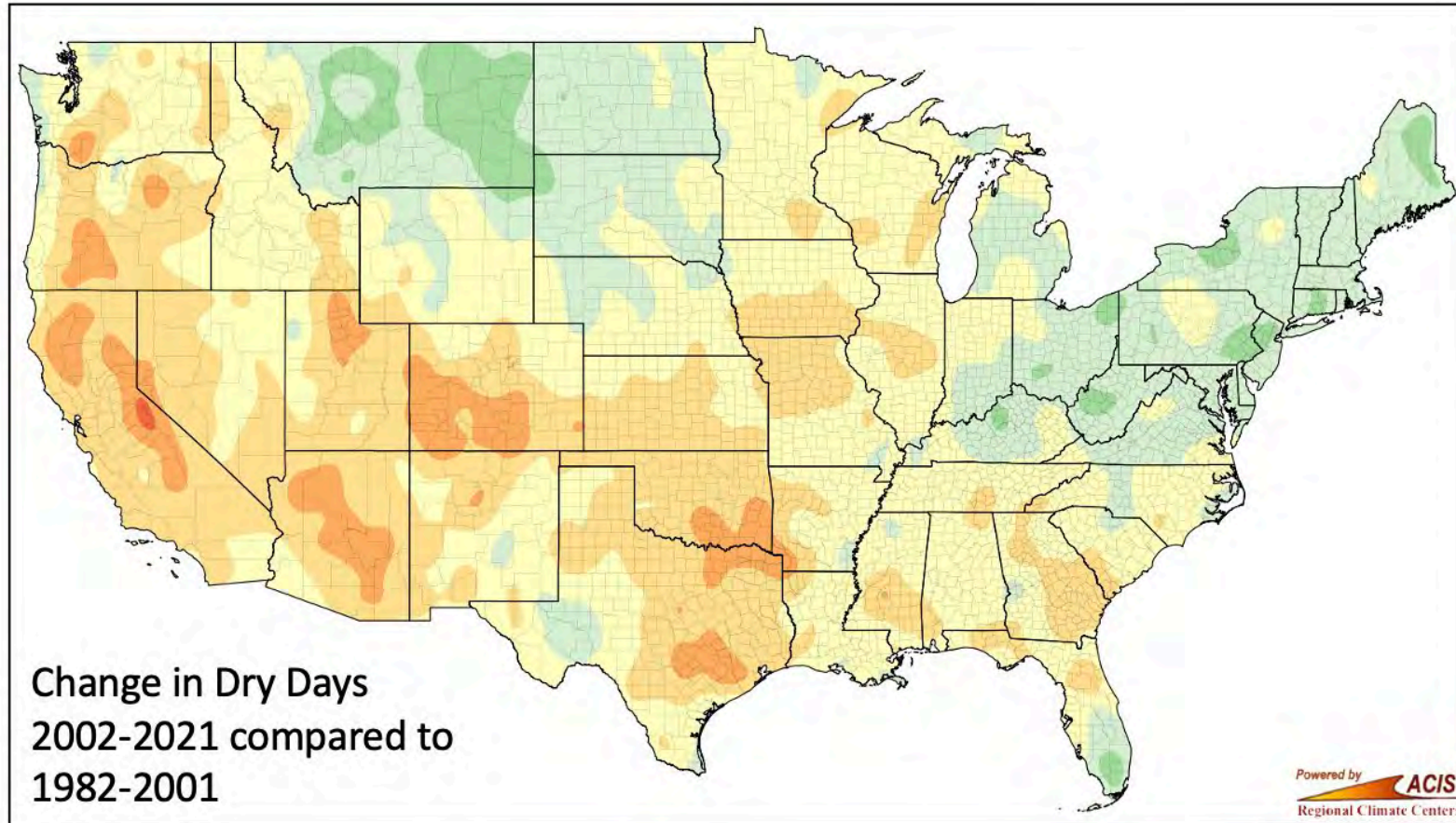
Curtis Riganti, NDMC; Lindsay Johnson, NDMC; Brian Fuchs, NDMC; Erin Lane, USDA; Anthony Buda, USDA; Lindsey Rustad, USDA

Published October 2023

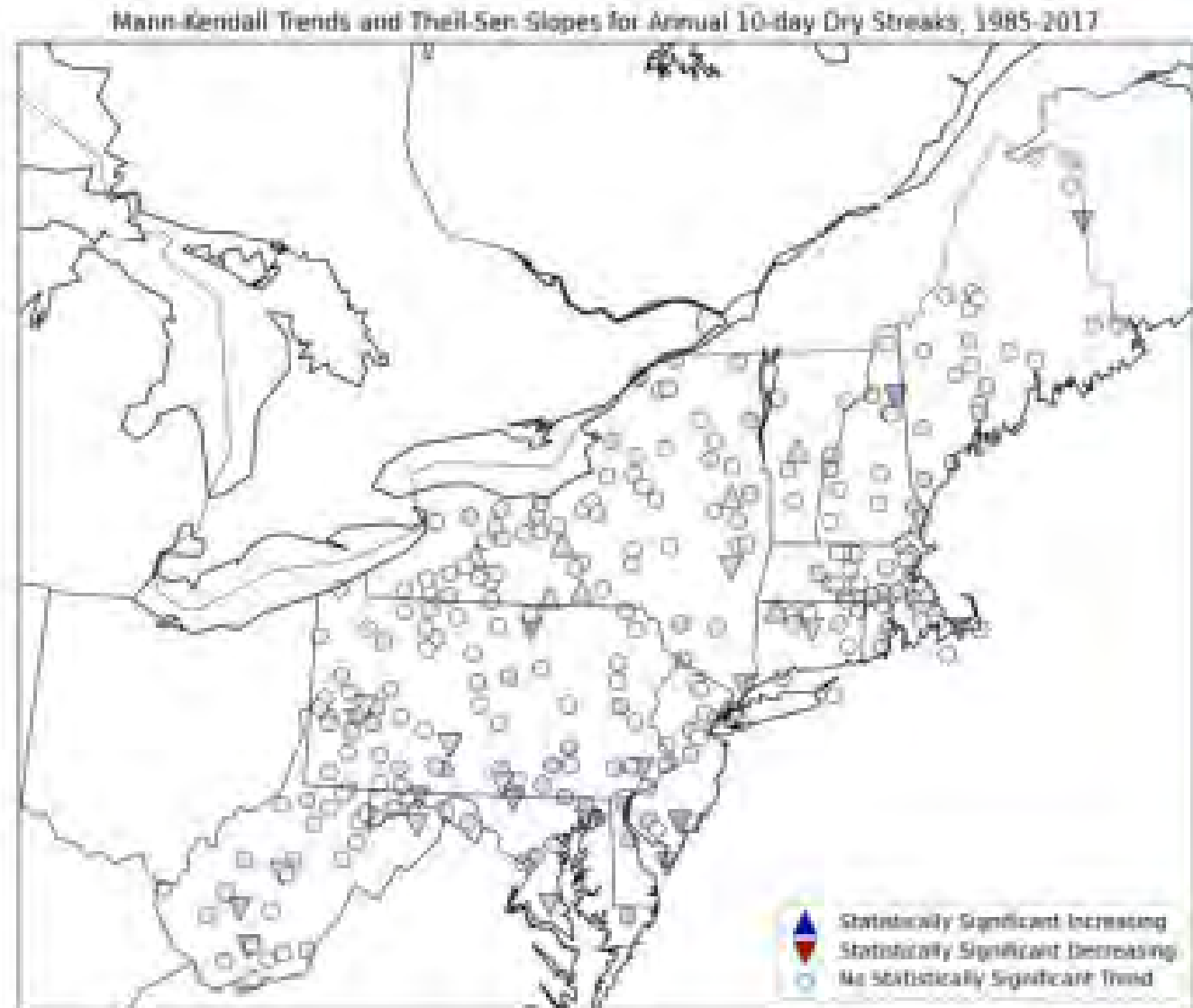
Drought risk isn't decreasing as much as expected

- Hydrologic intensification
- Increased variation in precipitation evaporation
- Drought frequency has decreased, but not much change in intensity or duration



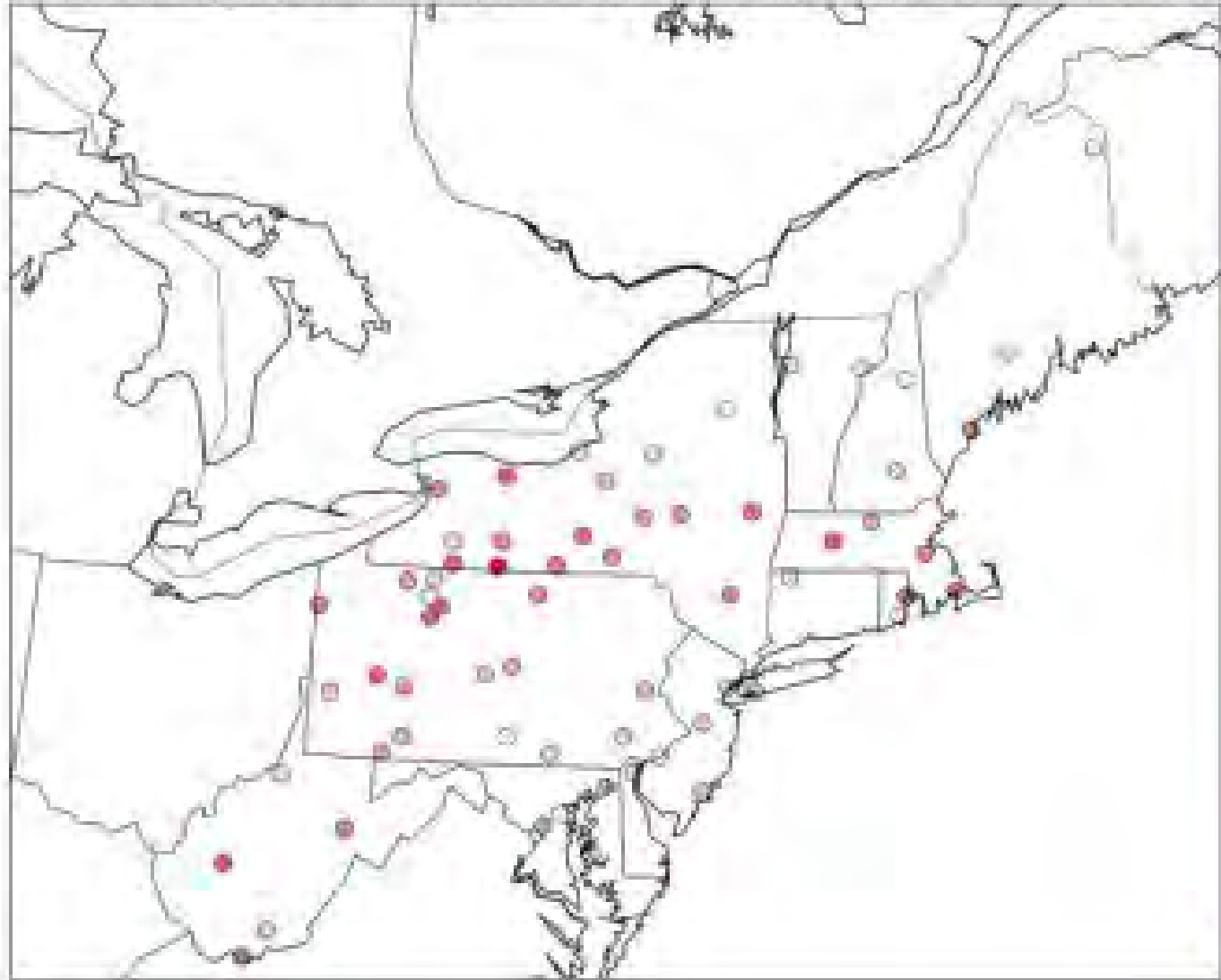


No clear signals emerged for recent changes in the number of dry periods in the NEUS.

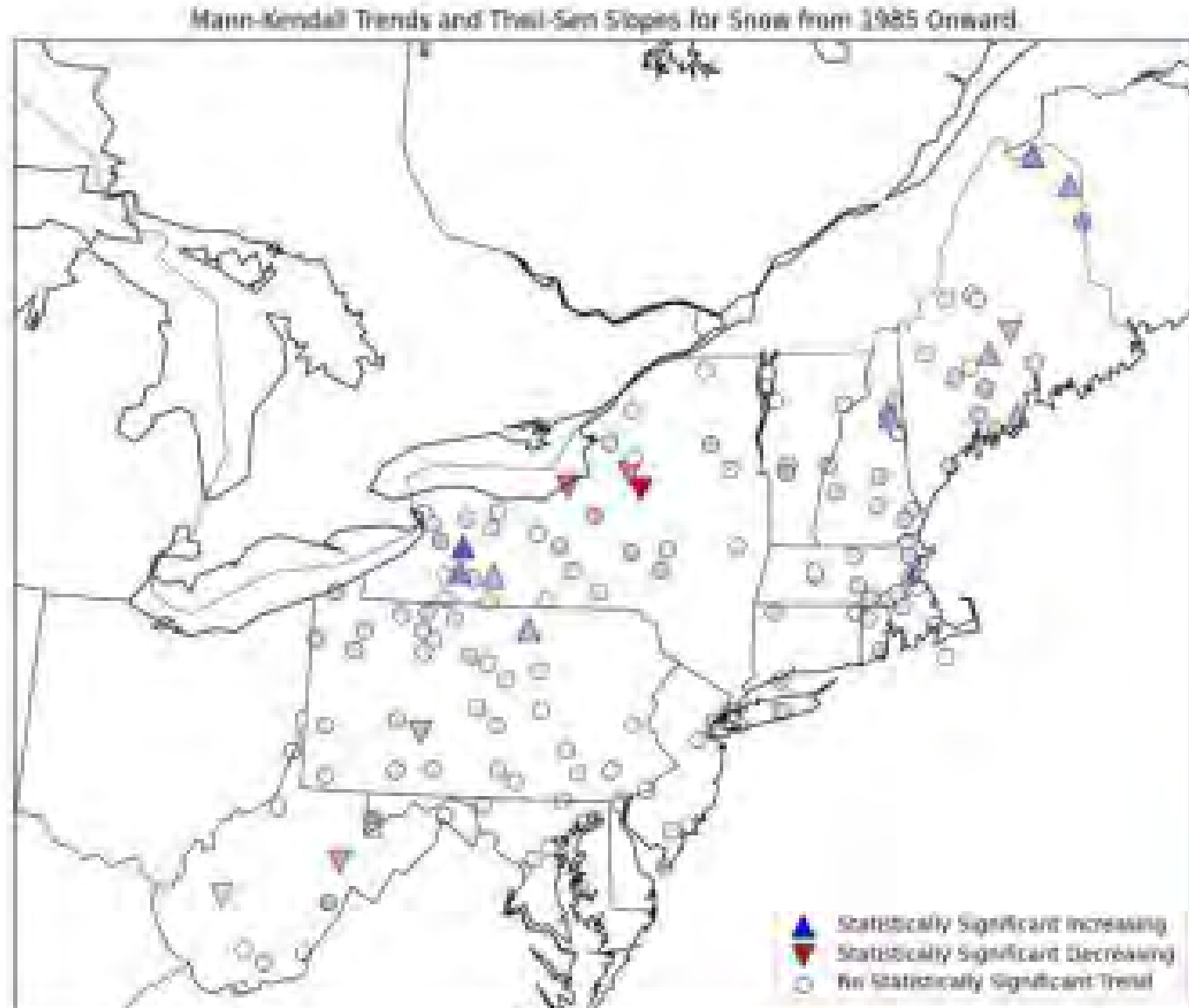


Days with non-zero snow depth in February appear to be decreasing overall in the last 30 years when compared to the previous 30 years

Difference in Average Days with Snow Depth ≥ 0 inches in February between 1960-1989 and 1990-2019



Spring and annual snowfall has decreased across most of the NEUS, especially in the Appalachian regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. It is possible that some increase in snowfall has occurred in northeastern parts of New England.





Changing Characteristics of Snow, Precipitation, and Drought in the Northeast U.S.

- Increase in winter and spring precipitation and heavy precipitation events
- No clear regional change in dry periods
- Days with snow on the ground in February are decreasing
- Snowfall has decreased across the region though some increase in northeastern New England

USDA Climate Hubs



Website: <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northeast>

Quarterly Harvest:

<https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northeast/topic/quarterly-harvest>

Twitter: @USDAClimateHubs

Forest Pulse: <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northeast/project/pulse>

Email: erin.d.lane@usda.gov



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cover Crop Strategies in Cold Climates: Successful Strategies

- Using winter rye or other cereals.
- Legumes grown for only part of the year (i.e. after a main crop is harvested) probably not an option as they need a longer growing season.
- Crop Planning (i.e. early crop -> over wintering cover crop -> late season crop the following year.
- Shorter day corn.
- Inter-seeding (i.e. red clover and wheat, rye in 3' corn with High Boy seeder).
- Fallow rotation that include summer annuals or perennials.