

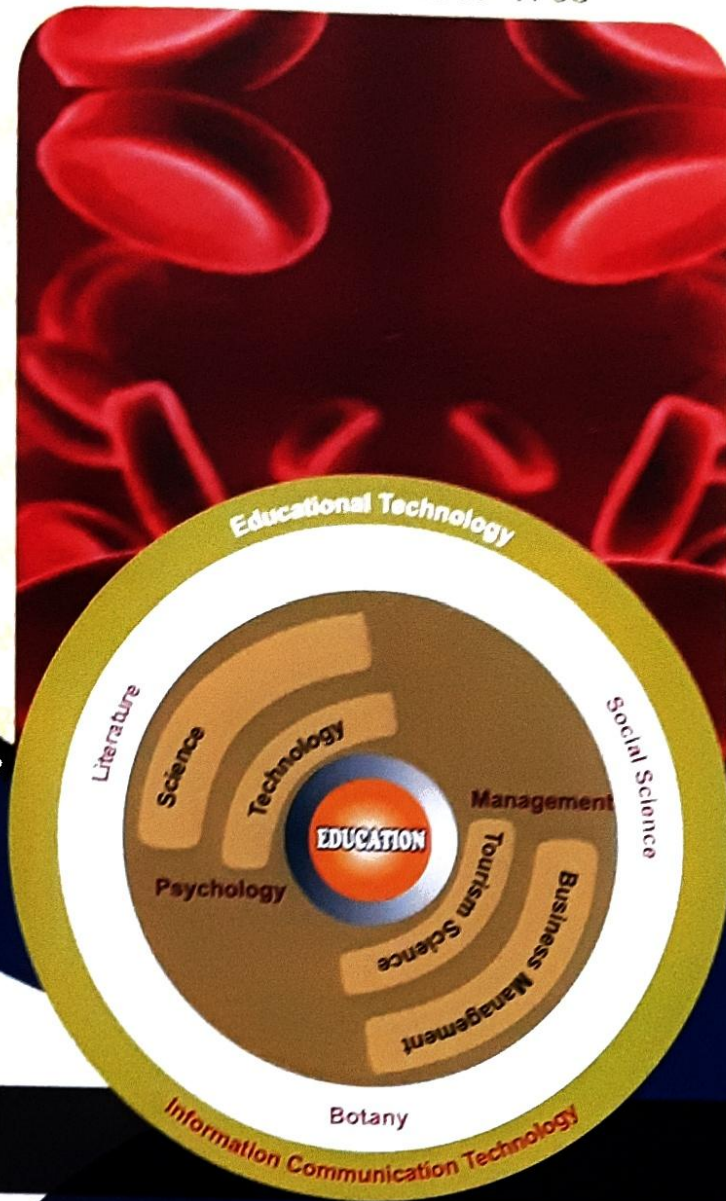
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## Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies

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## CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE

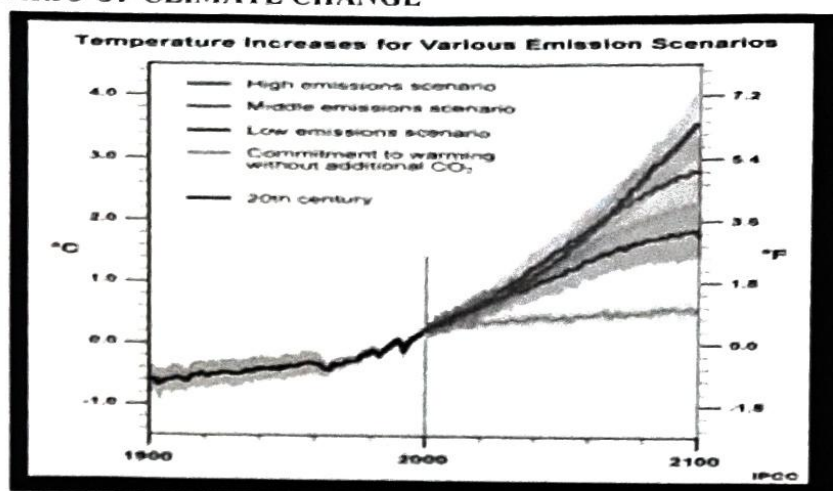
Prof. Anil N. Shinde

Dr. C. D. Deshmukh Comm. & Sau. K. G. Tamhane Arts College Roha. Dist- Raigad.

### INTRODUCTION:

Climate change is any significant long-term change in the expected patterns of average weather of region (or the whole Earth) over a significant period of time. It is about non-normal variations to the climate, and the effects of these variations on other parts of the Earth. These changes may take tens, hundreds or perhaps millions of year. But increased in anthropogenic activities such as industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, agriculture, change in land use pattern etc. leads to emission of green house gases due to which the rate of climate change is much faster. Climate change scenarios include higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and higher atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. There are three ways in which the Greenhouse Effect may be important for agriculture. First, increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations can have a direct effect on the growth rate of crop plants and weeds. Secondly, CO<sub>2</sub>-induced changes of climate may alter levels of temperature, rainfall and sunshine that can influence plant and animal productivity. Finally, rises in sea level may lead to loss of farmland by inundation and increasing salinity of groundwater in coastal areas.

### GLOBAL SCENARIO OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Projected scenarios of global warming indicate that the global average surface temperature could rise by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100. The projected rate of warming is unprecedented during last 10,000 years. All climate models indicate a rising trend in temperature. Precipitation pattern has changed with decreased rainfall over south and south-east Asia. More intense and longer droughts have occurred since 1970s. Perpetual snow cover has declined on both area and depth of snow cover. Global mean sea level is projected to rise by 0.18 to 0.59 m by the end of the century. Six of the 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change are in the Asia-Pacific. Bangladesh tops the list followed by India, Nepal, the Philippines, Afghanistan and Myanmar. In Bangladesh, for example, about one-fifth of the nation's population would be displaced as a result of the farmland loss estimated for a 1.5 m sea-level rise. The Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean would have one-half of their land area inundated with a 2 m rise in sea level.

**CROP RESPONSES TO EXPECTED CLIMATE CHANGE FACTORS:** Climate change scenarios include higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and higher atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations which may affect on yield (both quality and quantity), growth rates, photosynthesis and transpiration rates, moisture availability, through changes of water use (irrigation) and agricultural inputs such as herbicides,