

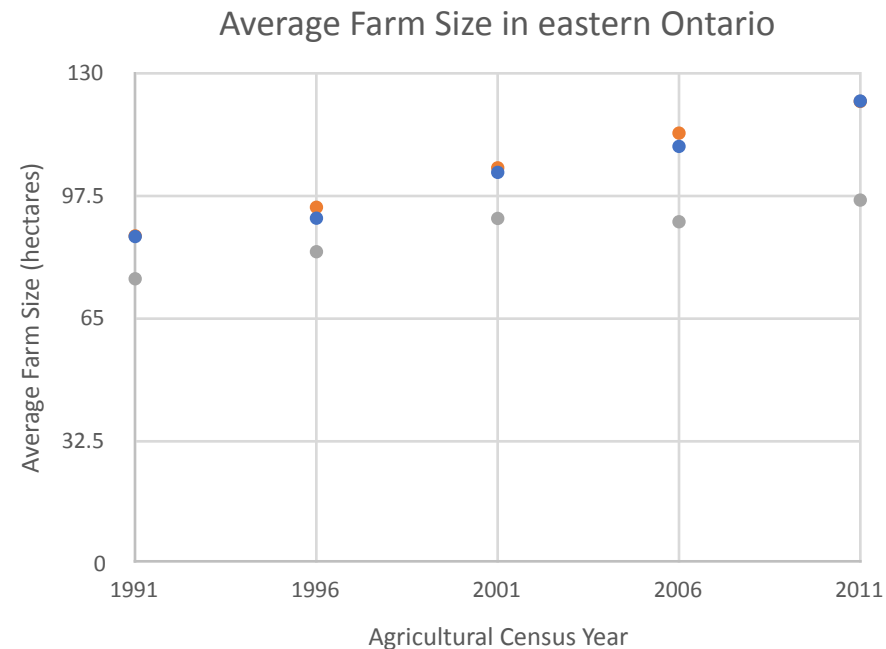
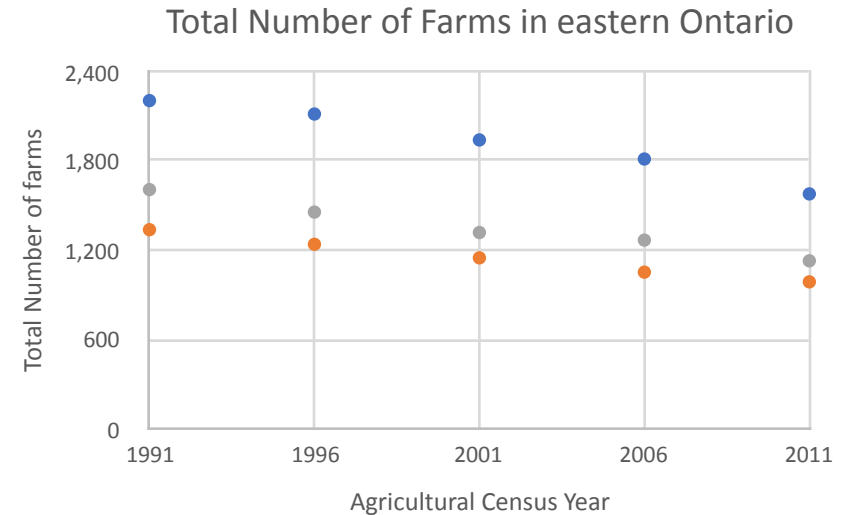
# Where are we going from here?

- in addition to improvements based on what we've heard today, and our own wish lists of things we haven't been able to get in yet, parallel projects:
  - hydrology - initial testing phase
  - other indicators (broad application)
  - “spatial farm dynamics” - changes to field configurations, farm amalgamation

# Present Trends in Agriculture:

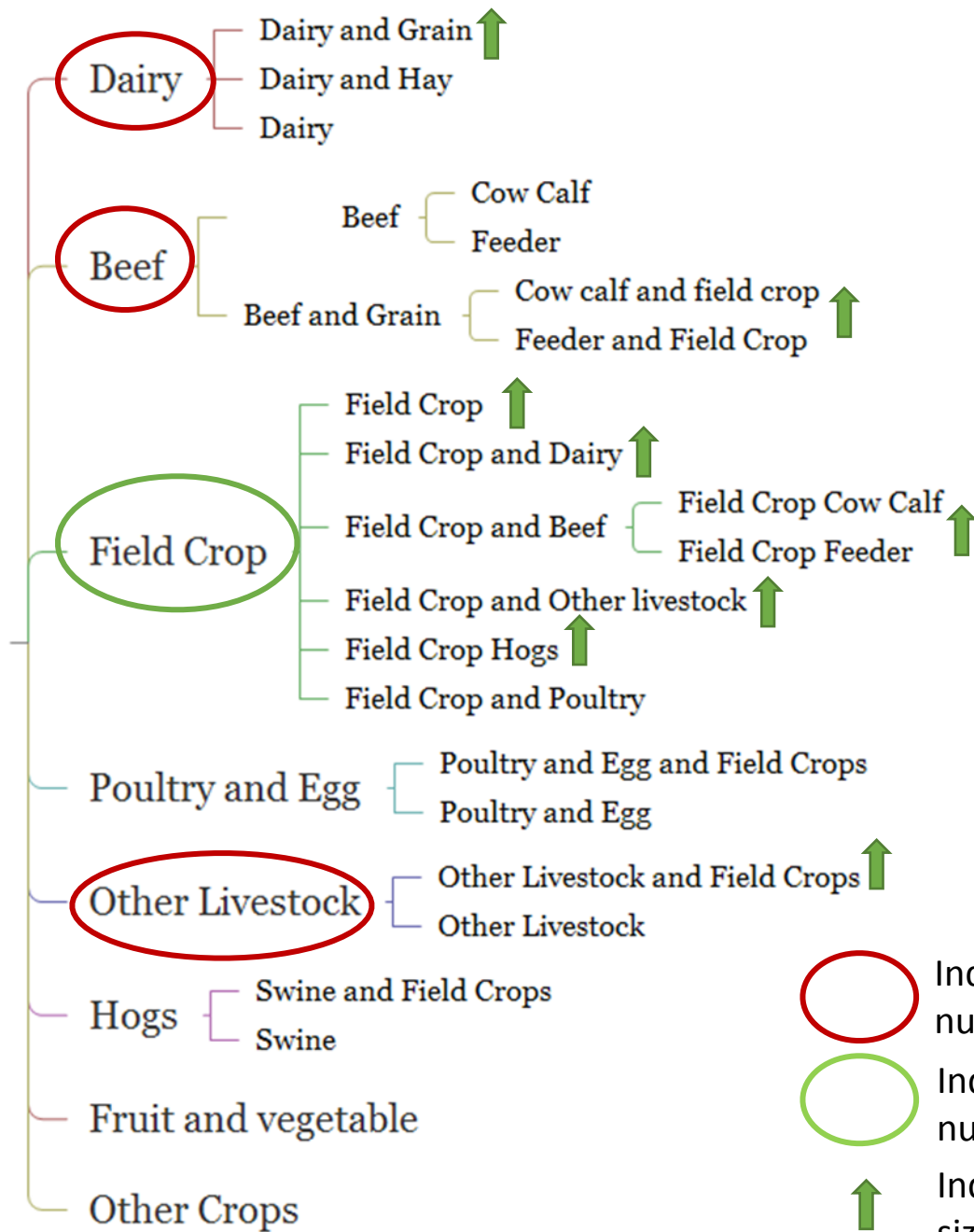
- Every 5 years the number of farms in eastern Ontario decreases by an average of 364
- Average farm size is increasing at a rate of between 5 to 9 ha every 5 years throughout the region
- As a result, we have fewer larger farms

- Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties
- Prescott and Russell United Counties
- Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality



# Farm Type and Size Trends

## Farm Types



○ Indicates a decrease in the number of these farm types

○ Indicates an increase in the number of these farm types

↑ Indicates an increase in the average size of these farm types

[www.carleton.ca/envisionontarioag](http://www.carleton.ca/envisionontarioag)

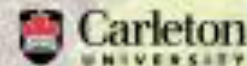
# MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE

## Integrated Landscape Assessment, Decision-Support Process & Tool Kit

Guidebook to implementing  
the quantitative and qualitative  
aspects of the assessment

Authors  
Ruth Weisick, Livia Birkova, John Bolla, Dan MacDonald,  
Anita Zhylova, Kelly Lindsay, David White, Peter Yves Cassar,  
Scott Mitchell, Kristin Kocher, Saigal Harvathana, Darren Swanson

Design  
Ann Williams



Agriculture and  
Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et  
Agroalimentaire Canada



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

# Lessons from today

- adjustments needed to seeding dates
- some processes/phenomena to consider: snow cover; drainage; land pricing constraints on farm purchases; farm demographics
- other potential data sources - e.g. (insurance, S&C associations, ...)
- spatial variability - what can we do to add more spatial detail?

- early season threats are less severe than they used to, but that's because of adaptation: e.g. new varieties (big improvements in tolerances and resistance to pests), reduced/no-till, ...
- pollination problems critical for corn
- pod filling stage critical for soy - can survive threats in other periods
- winter weather may deserve more attention
- livestock impacts may be important - insulation, energy, farm building code...
- irrigation may appear here pretty soon
- challenges to adaptation normally cost; can't control crop prices; to some extent early adopters will try new things anyways

- increasing talk of crop diversification in the region
- different audiences have different information needs / need different targeting - e.g. land-owning farmers ≠ managers of leased land; comfort w change/innovation, skin in the game, ... also the different impacts to different farm types - e.g. if you have dairy and cash crop, insurance less important
- impacts of drought on increased need for pesticide
- combinations of extremes can be important and we aren't specifically examining that yet
- different needs for cereals, although not a great area for growing spring cereals

- hay challenges - adapt = hay as silage instead of getting dry hay up
- frost seeding - seed can sit until it's ready to grow - not common, but is being tried now
- zero till is working - in addition to other advantages, often lets you get on the field sooner
- cover crops - importance of soil health and SOM



# Thanks and final logistics

- today's input extremely valuable
- feel free to contact us in the future with ideas/  
concerns
  
- gas cards