

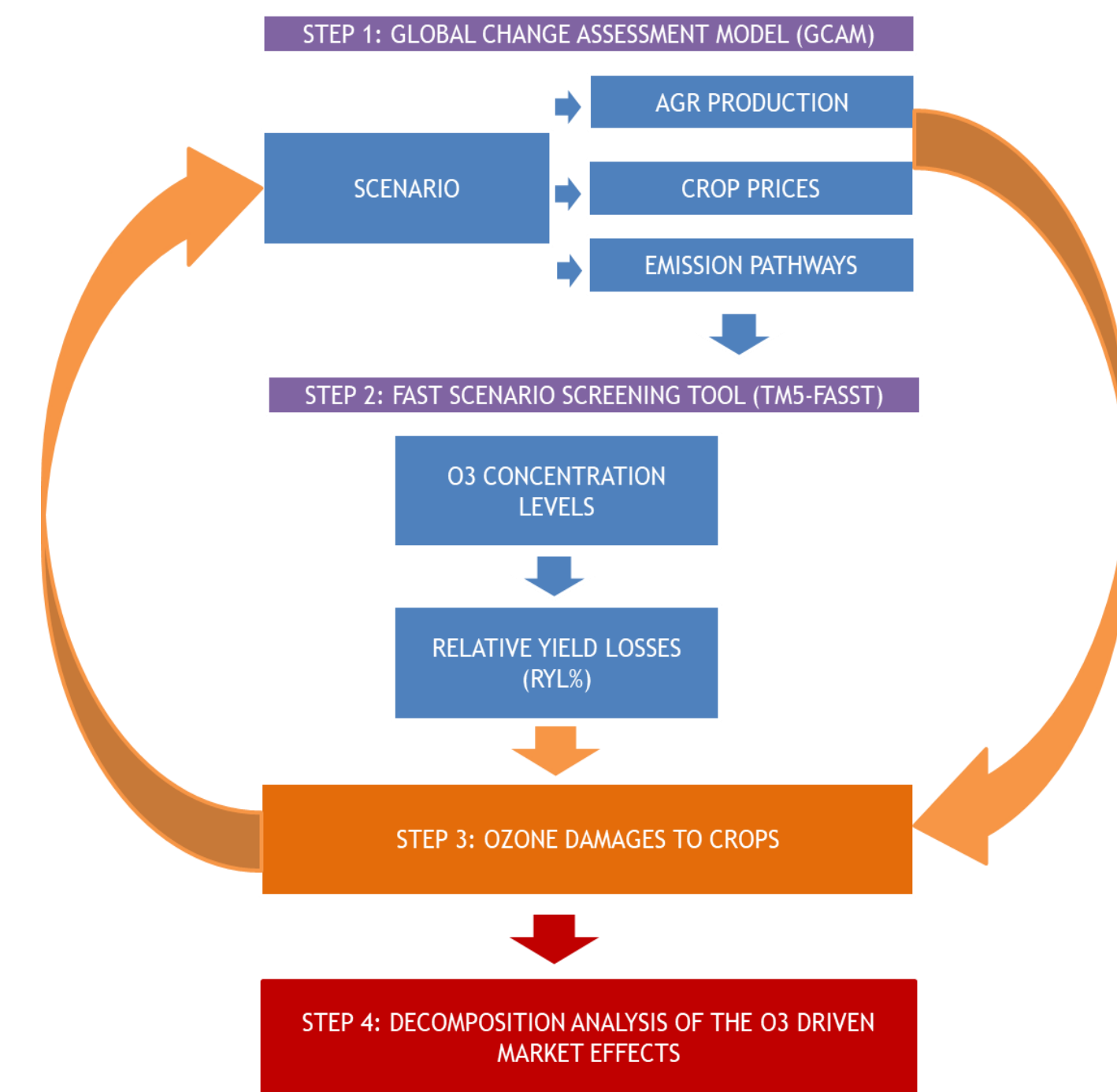
Future impacts of ozone driven damages on agricultural systems--GC43H-1401

Jon Sampedro, Stephanie Waldhoff, Dirk-Jan Van de Ven, Guillermo Pardo, Rita Van Dingenen, Iñaki Arto, Maria Jose Sanz, Agustín del Prado

BACKGROUND

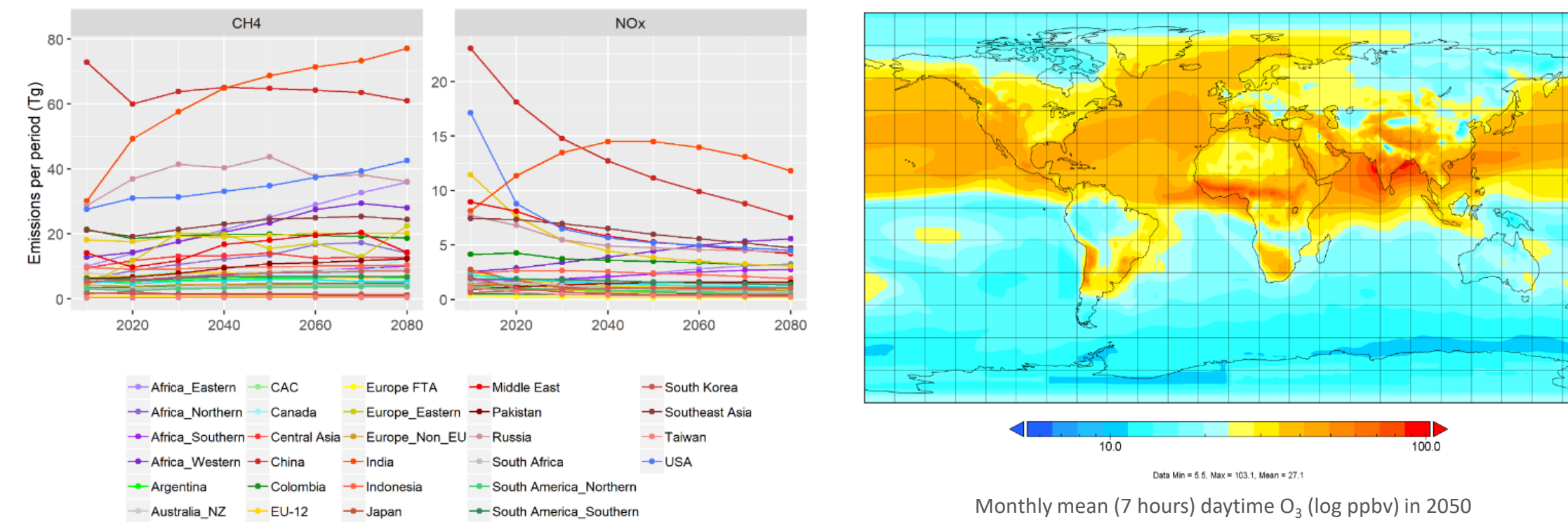
- Ozone is the most hazardous pollutant for crop yields: visible foliar injuries, reduced photosynthesis, gene alteration, and a **reduction in yields**
- It always produces **negative impacts**
- Mitigation actions for **decreasing NO_x or CH₄** would be the most effective to reduce O₃ concentration
- Climate policies and changes in meteorological conditions **affect future O₃ concentration levels**

METHODOLOGY

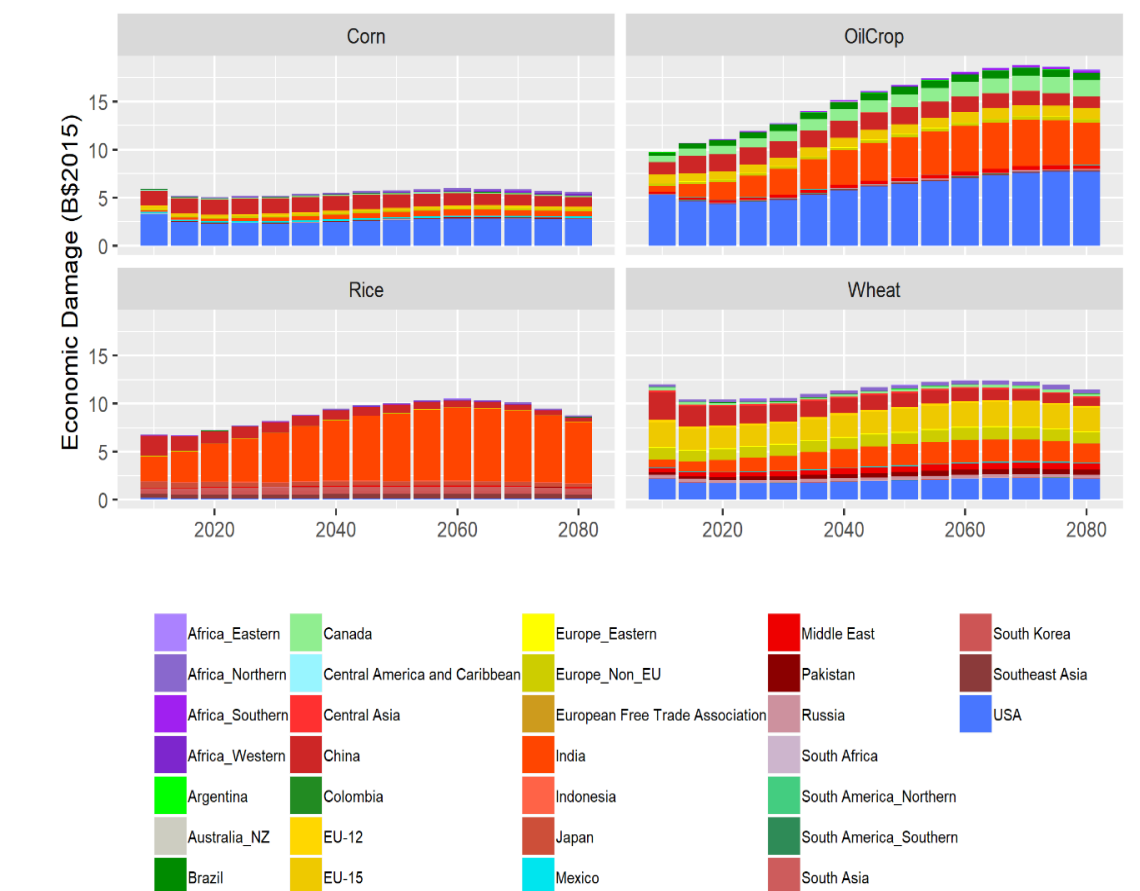


$$\begin{aligned} \text{RYL}_{t,i,j} &= 1 - \frac{\exp(-\frac{M_{12,t,i,j}}{a_j} b_j)}{\exp(-\frac{20}{a_j} b_j)} \quad \text{and} \quad 1 - \frac{\exp(-\frac{M_{7,t,i,j}}{a_j} b_j)}{\exp(-\frac{25}{a_j} b_j)} \\ \text{Economic Damage}_{t,i,j} &= \text{RYL}_{t,i,j} \times P_{t,i,j} \times Q_{t,i,j} \\ \Delta \text{NPV}_{t,i,j} &= \text{NPV}_{t,i,j}(\text{scen}) - \text{NPV}_{t,i,j}(\text{base}) = \Delta P_{t,i,j} + \Delta Y_{t,i,j} + \Delta S_{t,i,j} + \Delta L_{t,i,j} \end{aligned}$$

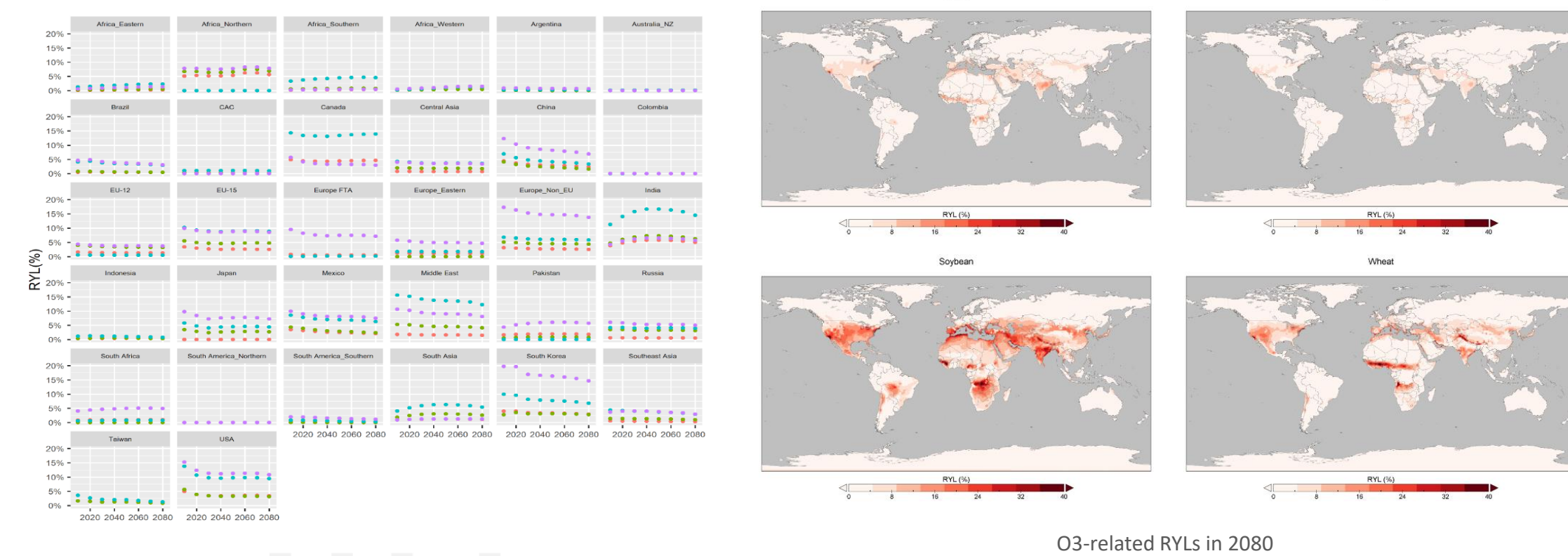
1- EMISSIONS and O₃ CONCENTRATIONS



3-ECONOMIC DAMAGES



2- RELATIVE YIELD LOSSES (RYLs)



4- DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS IN AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

Region	ΔP	ΔY	ΔSL	ΔLU	ΔNPV
Africa_Eastern	-2.75	-4.38	2.02	-3.27	-8.40
Africa_Northern	-6.95	-0.42	-0.79	-3.60	-11.77
Africa_Southern	-0.54	-1.47	0.73	-2.36	-3.65
Africa_Western	2.09	-14.29	6.35	-2.63	-8.49
Argentina	-11.38	0.17	-2.45	-6.69	-20.36
Australia_NZ	-3.20	-0.67	0.77	-5.66	-8.76
Brazil	-9.10	5.76	1.68	-7.24	-8.91
Canada	-8.06	8.62	2.07	-5.05	-2.41
CAC	-2.18	0.18	0.29	-2.44	-4.16
Central Asia	-2.96	1.81	0.74	-2.48	-2.89
China	-178.19	200.04	4.92	-85.95	-59.19
Colombia	-0.62	0.02	0.40	-1.53	-1.73
EU-12	-11.49	4.87	-3.07	-7.02	-16.70
EU-15	-73.76	59.90	3.24	-37.75	-48.40
Europe_Eastern	-6.93	3.09	-0.43	-3.18	-7.46
Europe_Non_EU	-31.71	35.49	4.12	-11.28	-3.38
European FTA	-1.11	1.33	0.26	-0.44	0.04
India	215.30	-114.89	-9.87	27.75	118.19
Indonesia	-2.74	0.17	0.09	-1.02	-3.50
Japan	-8.08	6.57	0.18	-6.86	-8.20
Mexico	-13.14	14.70	2.92	-6.77	-2.27
Middle East	-21.74	20.79	2.01	-7.26	-6.19
Pakistan	1.24	-5.90	-1.73	-0.15	-6.54
Russia	-6.07	3.88	-0.62	-6.69	-9.50
South Africa	-0.74	-0.92	-0.79	-1.32	-3.78
SouthAmer_North	-0.18	0.01	0.36	-0.79	-0.60
SouthAmer_South	-3.98	1.29	-0.93	-4.46	-8.08
South Asia	1.65	-4.44	-0.74	0.10	-3.44
South Korea	-0.34	-1.69	0.22	-1.11	-2.91
Southeast Asia	-12.22	5.95	2.23	-7.21	-11.25
USA	-111.47	172.04	23.82	-10.55	73.89
TOT	-311.32	397.59	37.99	-214.95	-90.80

MAIN FINDINGS

- Projected emissions of O₃ precursor reduce the agricultural damages, compared to present, except for some regions (India)
- Annual economic impact of O₃ driven losses from 2010-2080 (\$B) are 5.0-6.0, 9.8-18.8, 6.7-10.6 and 10.4-12.5 for corn, soybeans, rice and wheat, respectively
- When O₃ effects are considered, cumulative NPV of crop production would decrease up to \$90.8B at a global level, with large differences between regions

Jon Sampedro: jon.sampedro@pnnl.gov