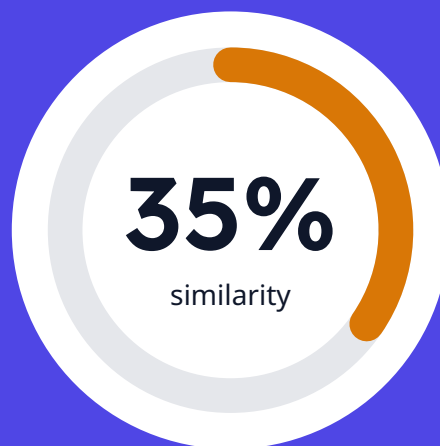


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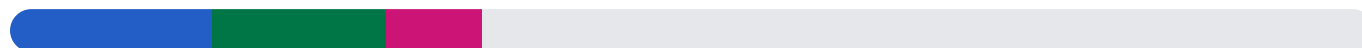


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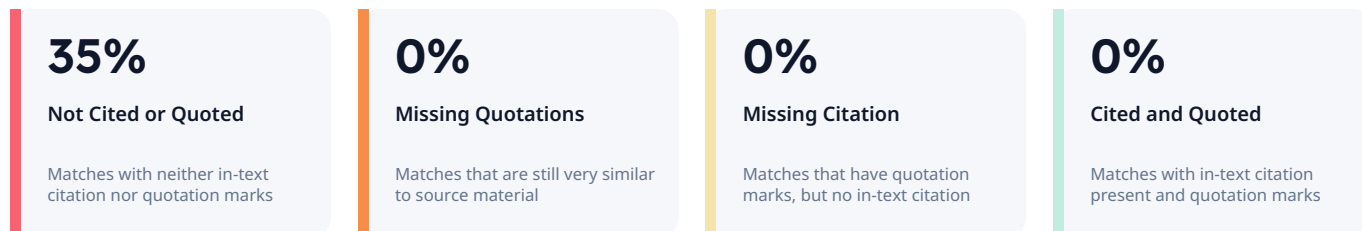
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The Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of rural economies, and climate change is already changing how and where food can be grown. Rising global temperatures are causing glaciers to melt and sea levels to rise across many regions of the world. In my district, older farmers say the seasons no longer arrive when they expect them.

Rainfall and crop yields

Farmers in South Asia depend on regular monsoon rainfall to grow rice, wheat and pulses for millions of people. When the rains come late, sowing is delayed and the whole season becomes shorter. Crop yields depend heavily on stable rainfall and moderate temperatures throughout the growing season. Our village survey of twenty farms showed the same pattern over the last five years.

Year	Rainfall (mm)	Wheat yield (t/ha)
2022	812	3.4
2023	690	3.1
2024	640	2.8

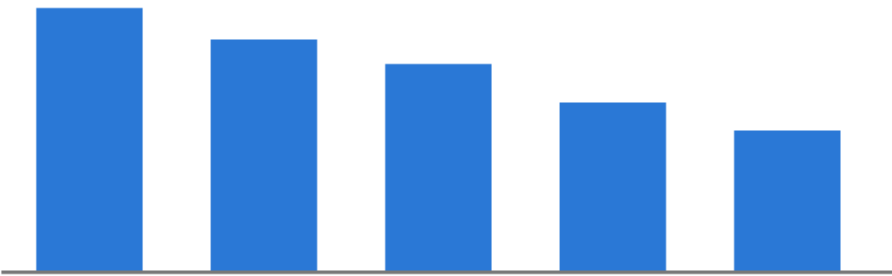


Figure 1: Wheat yield in our village, 2020–2024

Environmental Studies – Term Paper

Solutions

2

Drought-tolerant seed varieties and drip irrigation can reduce water use by up to forty percent on small farms. Several families in our village have started using drip lines with good results. Governments should invest in early-warning systems so that farmers can prepare for floods and heatwaves in time.

3

Conclusion

Climate change is not a distant problem for farmers – it is visible in every season. With better water use, new seed varieties and reliable warnings, villages like mine can adapt (Kumar & Singh, 2021).

References

Kumar, R., & Singh, P. (2021). Rainfall variability and crop yields. *Field Crops Research*, 262, 108123.