

Climate Change and Wisconsin Agriculture

Projected Impacts

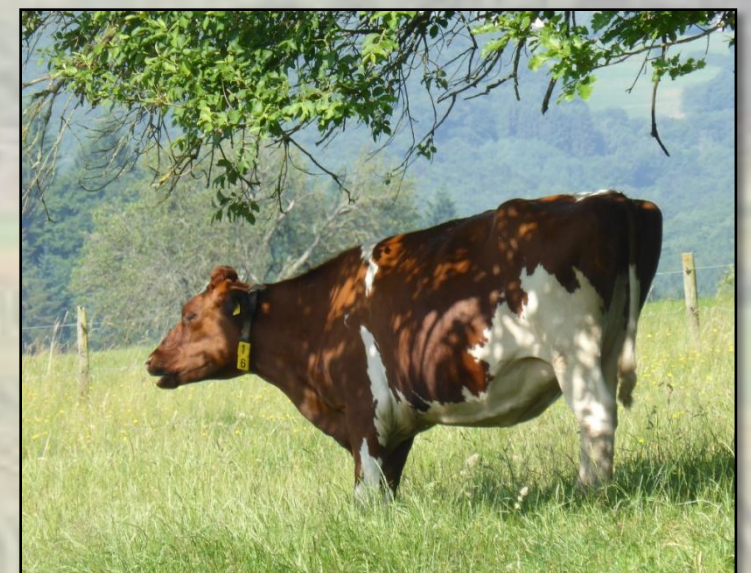
- More droughts and extremely hot days, reducing yields for corn, soybeans, wheat, and other crops¹
- Increased heat stress on crops and livestock, especially due to warm, humid nights¹
- More rain when you don't need it (spring), less when you do (summer)¹
- Extreme storms & flooding leading to crop failure, loss of topsoil, manure management issues, & property damage¹
- Increases in harmful insects and livestock pathogens¹



Flooding & soil erosion



Droughts & reduced yields



Livestock heat stress

What Can We Do?

- Put a price on carbon: Carbon Fee and Dividend
 - Places a steadily rising fee on fossil fuels
 - Revenue-neutral: money is returned to every household monthly
 - Creates a net 2.8 million jobs within first 20 years²
 - Fastest, most cost-effective way to reduce our risk and minimize adverse climate impacts²

Carbon Fee and Dividend and Agriculture

- Minimal costs you can plan for relative to climate and market volatility
- Increased opportunities for rental income from wind and solar installations
- Potentially increased competitiveness of diversified agriculture and grazing

Minimal Costs
over the long run
compared to no CO₂
mitigation

Opportunity
for farmland to be
leased for wind and
solar

No measurable
impact
on international
ag trade³

¹ USDA and Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts

² Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI), a top firm used by both government and the fossil fuel industry

³ No impact on trade based on analysis of existing carbon tax in British Columbia

