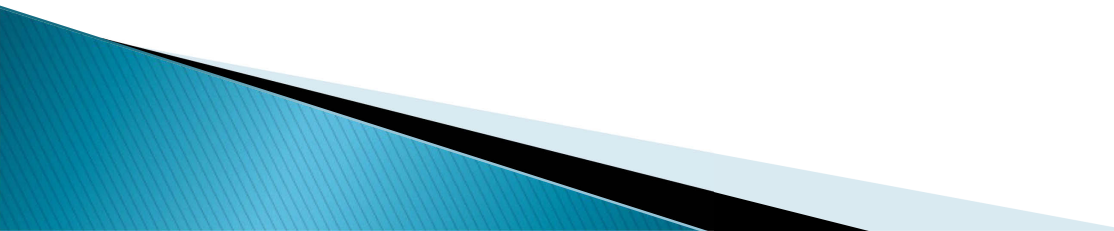


# Climate change impacts on wheat yields in the North-West of Tunisia



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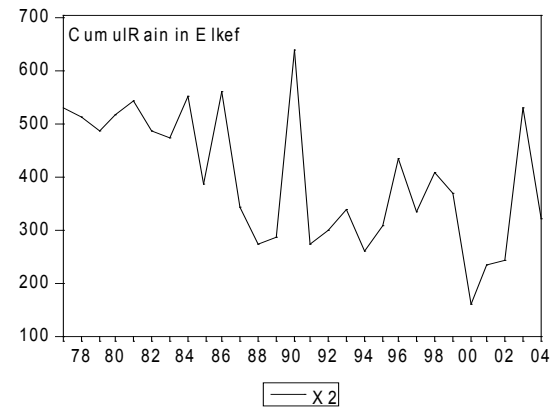
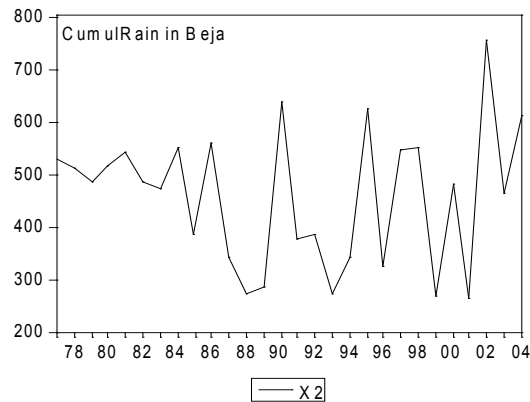
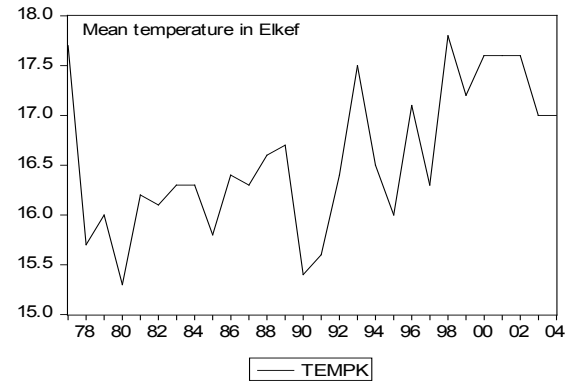
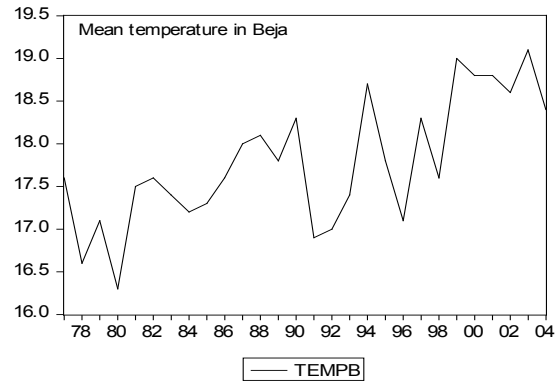
# Outline

- ▶ Introduction
  - ▶ Study districts
  - ▶ Econometric model
  - ▶ Estimation Results and Interpretations
  - ▶ Conclusions
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# Study Districts



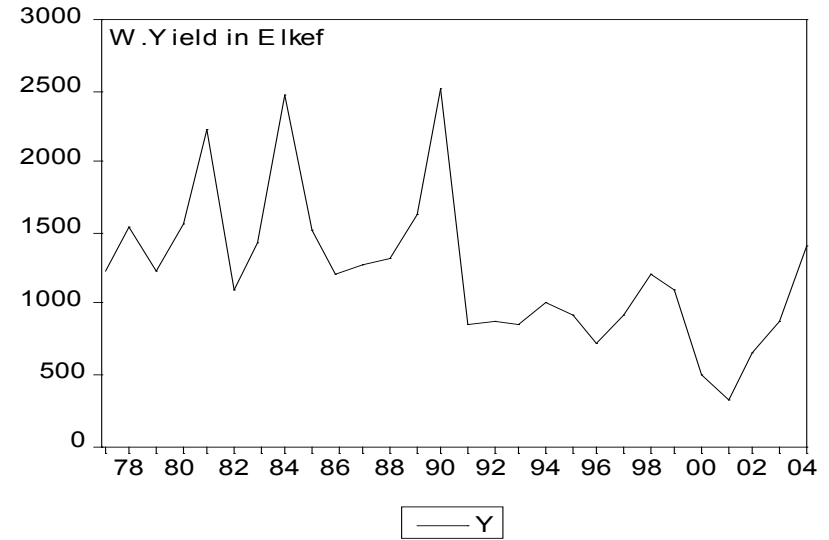
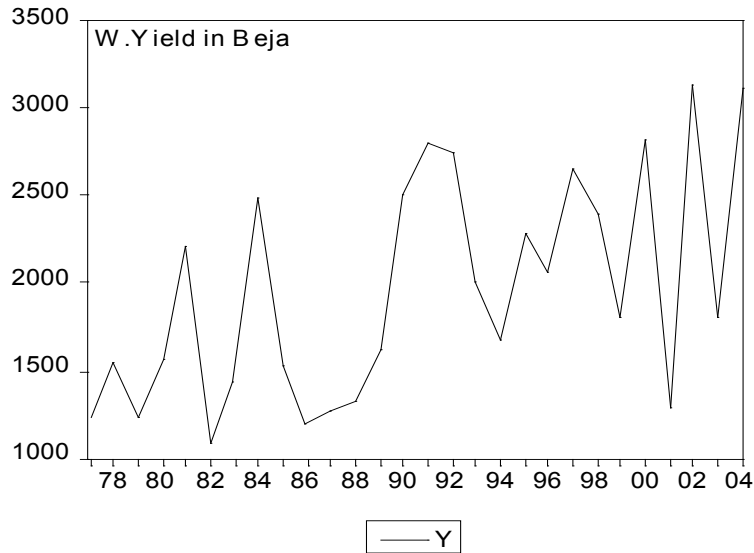
# Evolution of climatic factors



Temperature increase and rainfall decrease in the two districts.

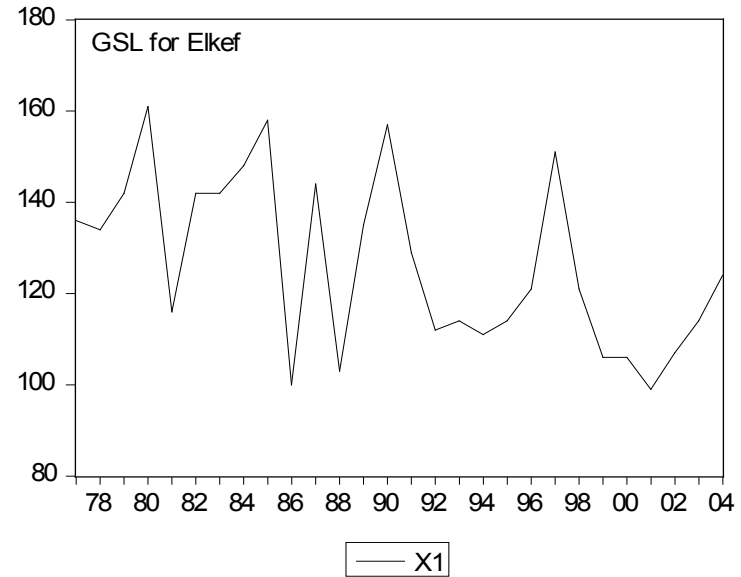
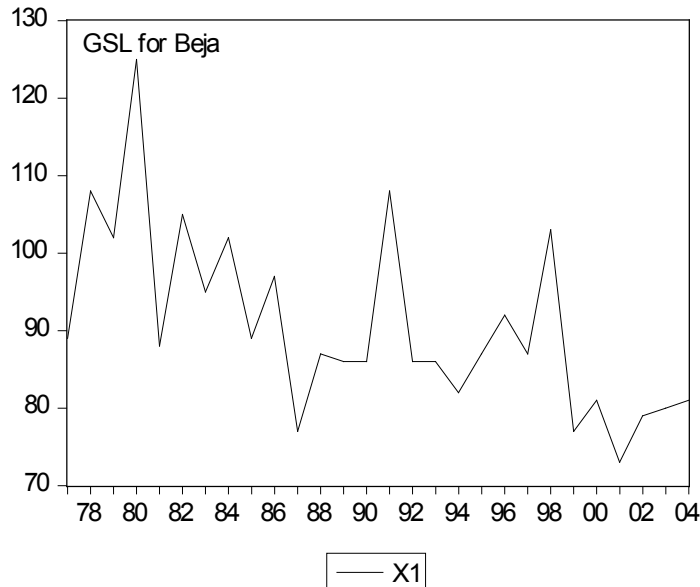


# Durum wheat yield variation



Rising temperatures and rainfall decrease have actually affected crop development and production in the field.

# Growth Season Length(GSL) variation



Growing season length for durum wheat crop in Beja and Elkef districts is decreasing.

# Econometric model

$$Y = AX_1^{\beta_1} X_2^{\beta_2} \exp(\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X_1} = \left[ \frac{\beta_1}{X_1} + \alpha_1 \right] * Y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X_2} = \left[ \frac{\beta_2}{X_2} + \alpha_2 \right] * Y = 0$$

$$X_{1optimum} = -\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1}$$

$$X_{2optimum} = -\frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial^2 X_1} < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial^2 X_2} < 0$$

$$\text{and} \quad \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial^2 X_1^2} * \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial^2 X_2^2} > \left( \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial X_1 X_2} \right)^2$$

where  $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial X_1^2}$  and  $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial X_2^2}$  are the partial derivatives of second order



# Empirical model

$$\ln Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_{1t} + \beta_2 \ln X_{2t} + \alpha_1 X_{1t} + \alpha_2 X_{2t} + \beta_3 X_{3t} + \varepsilon_t$$

where  $Y_t$  : cereal yield in (kg / ha);

$X_1$  : growing season length in days ;

$X_2$  : cumul of precipitations in mm;

$X_3$  : time;

$\varepsilon$  : random error;

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1$  et  $\alpha_2$  are the coefficients to estimate.

$\beta_1 > 0$     $\beta_2 > 0$     $\alpha_1 < 0$     $\alpha_2 < 0$ .

# Estimation results

**Tab.1. Regression results for durum wheat yield in Beja district using time series data (1976/1977-2003/2004)**

variables	coefficients	Std.errors	t-statistics	probability
Ln A ( $\beta_0$ )	-24.52	20.43	-1.20	0.20
Ln growing season length ( $\beta_1$ )	8.87	5.81	1.52	0.10
Ln rainfall ( $\beta_2$ )	0.12	0.15	0.77	0.44
Growing season length ( $\alpha_1$ )	-0.08	0.05	-1.41	0.10
Rainfall ( $\alpha_2$ )	-0.00008	0.00007	-1.21	0.23
time (year number) ( $\beta_3$ )	0.03	0.008	3.72	0.00
DW = 1.99 GSL = 110 days R <sup>2</sup> = 0.46				

**Tab.2. Regression results for durum wheat yield in El-Kef district using time series data (1976/1977-2003/2004)**

variables	coefficients	Std.errors	t-statistics	probability
Ln A ( $\beta_0$ )	-130.74	72.17	-1.81	0.10
Ln growing season length( $\beta_1$ )	40.74	19.47	2.09	0.06
Ln rainfall ( $\beta_2$ )	4.50	2.83	1.59	0.10
Growing season length ( $\alpha_1$ )	-0.30	2.83	-2.02	0.07
Rainfall ( $\alpha_2$ )	-0.01	2.83	-1.85	0.10
time (year number) ( $\beta_3$ )	-0.0009	0.04	-0.02	0.98
<b>DW =1.99</b> <b>GSL = 136 days</b> <b>R<sup>2</sup> =0.62</b>				

# Interpretations

*$\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  are positive and significant*

*$\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  are negative and significant*

*$R^2$  is significant*



Our empirical results show that the two climate variables (growing season length and rainfall) have a significant impact on durum wheat yield.

# Climate change scenarios and their impact on GSL

Temperature increase ( C)	GSL(Beja)	GSL (Elkef)
0	105	136
1.5	83	125
2	79	72
2.5	74	84
3	71	80
3.5	68	76
Mean GSL	91	127



Growing season length for durum wheat is decreasing in Beja and Elkef districts under various climate change scenarios.

# Climate change scenarios and their impact on yield of durum wheat

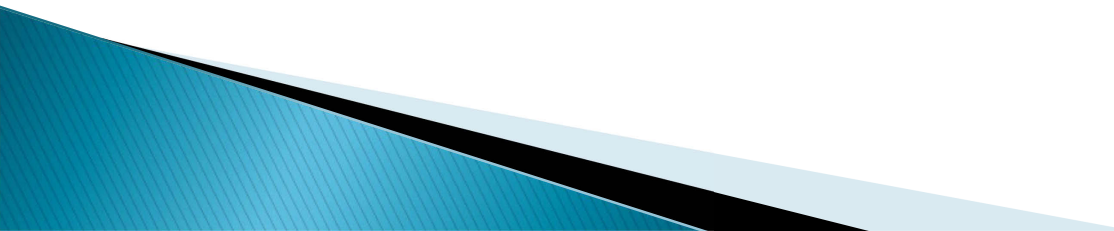
Temperature increase ( C)	Yield of durum wheat(Kg/Ha) (Beja)	Yield of durum wheat(Kg/Ha) (Elkef)
0	1652	1197
1.5	1831	1507
2	1784	963
2.5	1722	625
3	1592	1237
3.5	1642	1125
Mean of yield	1959	1058



Different variation for two regions.



# Conclusions

- ▶ We find that high temperatures correspond to a decrease in growing season length.
  - ▶ Future increases in temperatures between 1.5 and 3.5° C may reduce the yield of durum wheat in the two districts.
  - ▶ The choice of good varieties of wheat and delaying the date of plantation to December will be the best solution to ameliorate the yield.
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# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

