

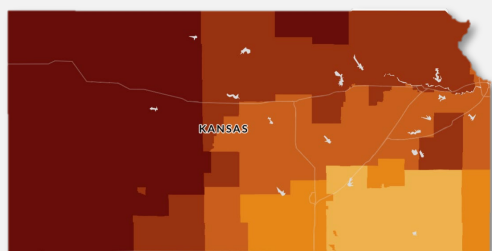
CLIMATE RISKS GROW FOR KANSAS FARMS

Kansas farmers play a crucial role in feeding families in the U.S. and around the world. But hotter temperatures and less predictable weather patterns caused by climate change are drying up fertile farmland and threatening the health and livelihood of farmers and ranchers. Congress can't turn its back on hard-working Kansans – and the farm bill is the best opportunity to seed a more productive and resilient agricultural system.

WHY THE U.S. NEEDS KANSAS

Agriculture is a significant contributor to Kansas' economy with the state leading in production of wheat, grain sorghum and beef. However, these important commodities face climate threats according to the U.S. Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI), a screening tool developed in partnership between EDF, Texas A&M University and community-based stakeholders. The CVI provides us with a better understanding of the growing climate risks facing farmers and ranchers by visualizing how drivers of cumulative vulnerability harm communities across the United States.

KANSAS RANKS HIGHLY NATIONWIDE FOR VULNERABILITY TO EXTREME TEMPERATURES AND CROP YIELD DECLINES

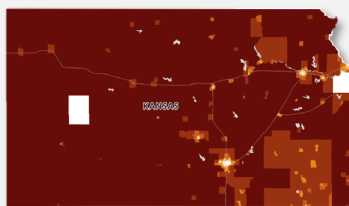


Kansas is ranked **#17** in vulnerability to extreme temperatures.

TEMPERATURE

Data from the CVI indicates that census tracts across the state are vulnerable to increases in the number of severely cold and severely hot days. In extreme temperatures, many crops will struggle to maintain their regular growing cycles, potentially increasing crop failures and raising concerns over the health and safety of farm workers.

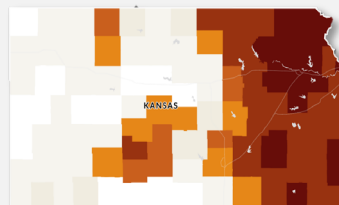
AG LAND VALUE



Annual loss of farmland value due to climate change in the U.S.

Ranks **21** out of **50** states and DC.

CROP YIELDS



Decline in the amount of stable crops produced by the year 2100.

Ranks **8** out of **50** states and DC.

These climate vulnerabilities will disrupt agricultural production systems across the state and will have major consequences to the state's economy as well as the national food supply.

National Vulnerability Percentile



KANSAS FARMERS NEED CONGRESS TO HELP THEM STAY PRODUCTIVE

Kansas' farmers and ranchers need more technical and financial support to best respond to a changing climate. Many are already implementing cover crops, no-till, split nutrient application and other conservation practices on their farms. Farmers and ranchers know their land better than anyone. They know what they need to do to stay competitive and productive.

Programs administered by USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service, such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Stewardship Program and Regional Conservation Partnership Program, are available to help improve the resilience of farms and ranches. These programs are incredibly popular, but the \$6 billion allocated for them in the 2018 farm bill doesn't go far enough. That's why up to two-thirds of applications for these voluntary programs are rejected each year.



"On our farm, I truly believe that when we implement new conservation practices—such as planting cover crops, no-till farming or increasing the diversity of our cropping system—it improves the resilience of our system. But sometimes the impact of those management practices, which also carry risks, have a long-term payoff. That's one of the reasons why the conservation title of the farm bill is so important to me."

Justin Knopf, fifth-generation grain farmer, Knopf Farms, Gypsum, Kansas

THE SOLUTION

For this farm bill, Kansas farmers need Congress to help them stay productive in a changing climate while also reducing environmental impacts.

Otherwise, we risk the food on our tables.