

# Projected changes in land use in the lowland case study

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Landcare Research



VICTORIA

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#### Input scenarios



#### Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs)

describe future global socioeconomic conditions including emissions of GHG



**Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)** describe the global atmospheric radiative forcing associated with varying levels of GHG concentrations

SPA scenario

#### Shared climate Policy Assumptions (SPAs)

describe potential climate change mitigation and/or adaptation policies specific to New Zealand

# Modelling approach





## Output for commodity prices (SSP3)





## Results – NZFARM (RCP8.5/SSP3)



### LURNZ Land Use in Rural New Zealand



Motu

- Spatially explicit econometric model of land use in New Zealand
- Simulates annual changes in dairy, sheepbeef, plantation forestry and scrub in response to commodity price changes
- Spatially allocates land use change based on physical characteristics

LURNZ Land-use allocation module

Motu /



**Results LURNZ** 

Motu



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# Key differences NZFARM/LURNZ

	NZFARM	LURNZ
Land uses	Dairy, sheep/beef, crop, forestry, kiwifruit, others	Dairy, sheep/beef, scrub, forestry
Objective	Maximise farm profit (economic-driven only)	Calibrated on historical land-use changes (empirical, mix of socio-economic drivers)
Outputs	Area share Coarse spatial allocation Environmental outputs Economic outputs	Area share Spatial allocation
Climate change impacts	Yield-change for cropping, dairy, sheep/beef and forestry	Yield changes for dairy, sheep/beef
SSP scenario	High forestry prices, most profitable	Historical legacy

#### Framework to assess impacts and implications



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### Sea level rise – land at risk



## Results: RCP8.5/3/A

#### **Resources:**

*Fuel cost increase, Loss of productive land due to sea level rise* 

**Demographics** Aging population, rural population declining

**Economic development** Decline in economic health Food security a major driver, increasing likelihood of local markets Increased cost of production

**Environmental factors** Reversion to natural wetlands? Increased risk of pest invasion, sedimentation, water diversion Welfare, institutions, technological development,
Broader societal factors, policies
Increased risk of flooding due to limited investment in infrastructures
Decline in coastal property values
No new climate change mitigation option development
Disconnection from nature
Ad hoc coastal protection



Thanks for your Attention!

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