

Crop production intensification

Increased irrigation and fertilization

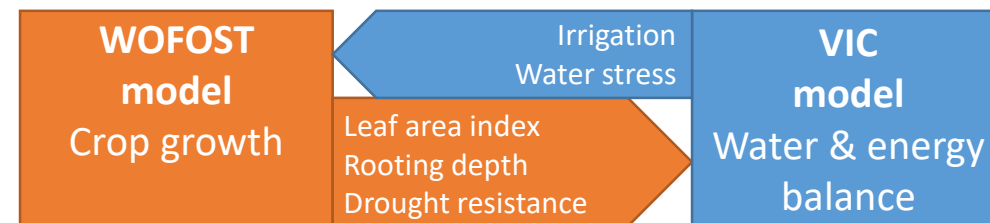


Sustainable water management

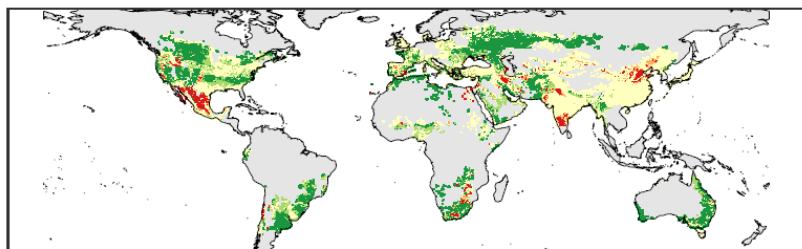
Limit to renewable water withdrawals and protecting riverine ecosystems

**How much irrigated crop production is attainable worldwide?**

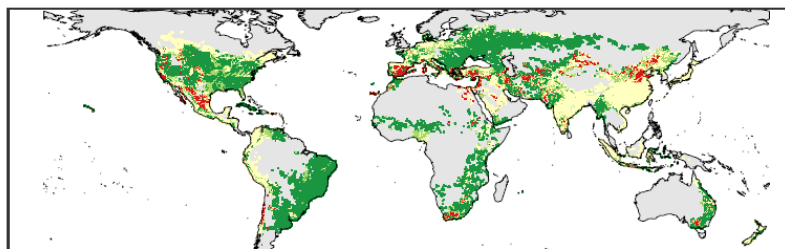
VIC-WOFOST two-way coupled model framework



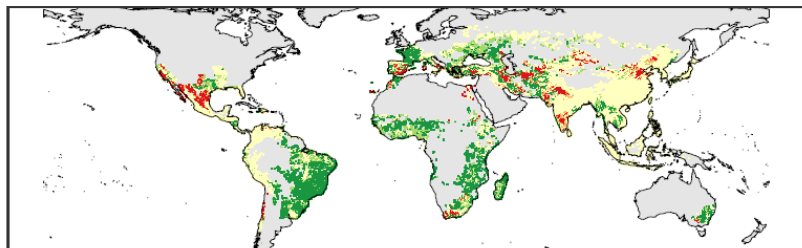
(a) Wheat



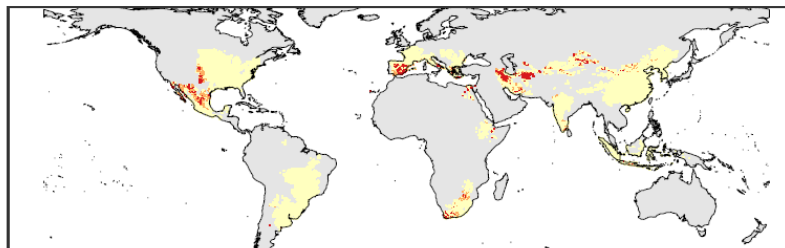
(b) Maize



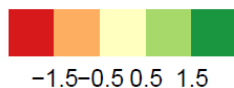
(c) Rice



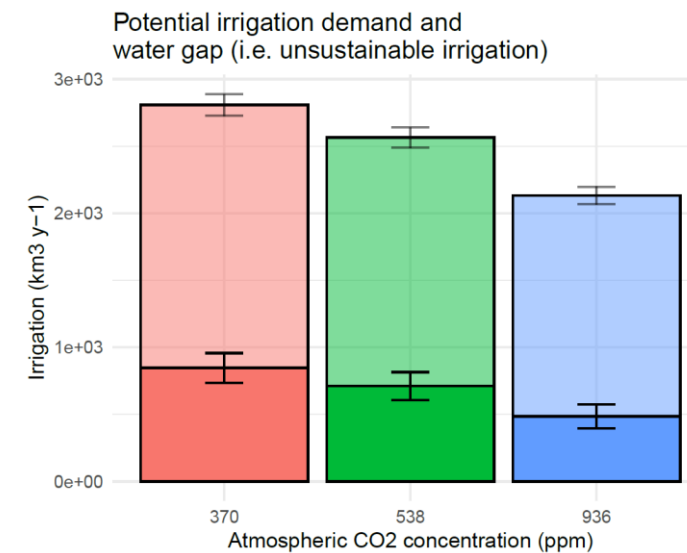
(d) Soybean



Yield change (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)

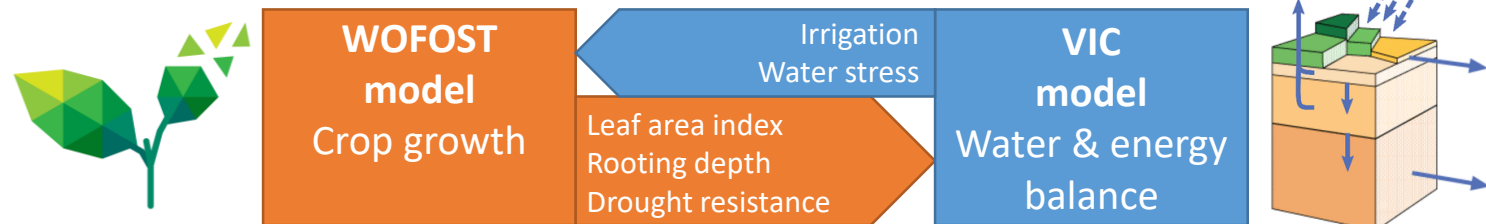


Change in achievable irrigated crop yield when constraining irrigation withdrawals to sustainable amounts, as compared to unconstrained withdrawals



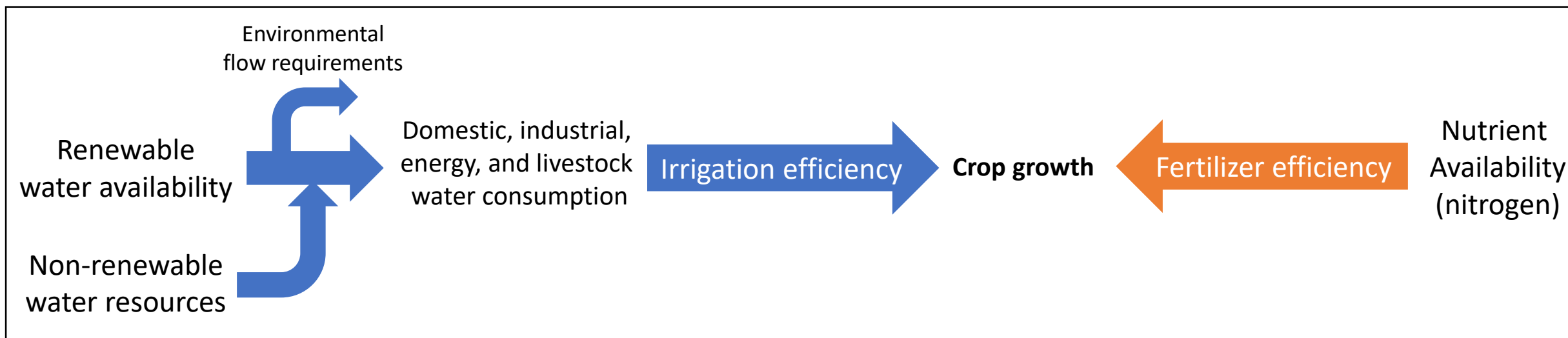
Worldwide unconstrained total (light) and unsustainable irrigation withdrawal under various atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (colours)

## VIC-WOFOST two-way coupled model framework



Supit et al. (1994); de Wit et al. (2019)  
de Wit et al. (2020); wur.nl

Liang et al. (1994); Hamman et al. (2016);  
Droppers et al. (2020); vic.readthedocs.org



## Model setup

| Simulations | Nutrient limitations | Non-renewable withdrawals | Environmental water requirements |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Potential   |                      | X                         |                                  |
| Baseline    | X                    | X                         |                                  |
| Restricted  | X                    |                           | X                                |
| Attainable  |                      |                           | X                                |

*Potential* - unlimited by water and nutrients

*Baseline* - limited nutrients and rainfed limited by precipitation

*Restricted* - as baseline, but irrigation limited by sustainable water withdrawals

*Attainable* - as restricted, but unlimited by nutrients

*Potential production – baseline production = production gap*

| Input data   | Source   |
|--|--|
| WFDEI weather forcing (1979-2016)                        | Weedon et al. (2014)   |
| MIRCA2000 monthly cropland areas                         | Portmann et al. (2010)   |
| Compiled crop fertilizer application                     | Mueller et al. (2012)<br>Hurt et al. (2020)<br>Zhang et al. (2017) |
| QUEFTS mineralization rate                               | Sattari et al. (2014)  |
| ISRIC-WISE soil characteristics                          | Batjes et al. (2016)<br>Saxton et al. (1986)                       |
| AVHRR land cover   | Hansen et al. (2000)   |
| Domestic, industrial, energy and livestock water demands | Droppers et al. (2020)   |

Worldwide irrigated wheat, maize, rice and soybean crop production for potential, baseline, attainable and restricted simulations.

From Droppers et al. (2021)

| Irrigated Production | Potential (Mt y <sup>-1</sup> ) | Baseline (% of potential) | Attainable (% of potential) | Restricted (% of potential) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wheat                | 268                             | 89                        | 78                          | 71                          |
| Maize                | 242                             | 80                        | 80                          | 67                          |
| Rice                 | 436                             | 95                        | 91                          | 87                          |
| Soybean              | 15                              | 100                       | 94                          | 94                          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>961</b>                      | <b>89</b>                 | <b>85</b>                   | <b>78</b>                   |

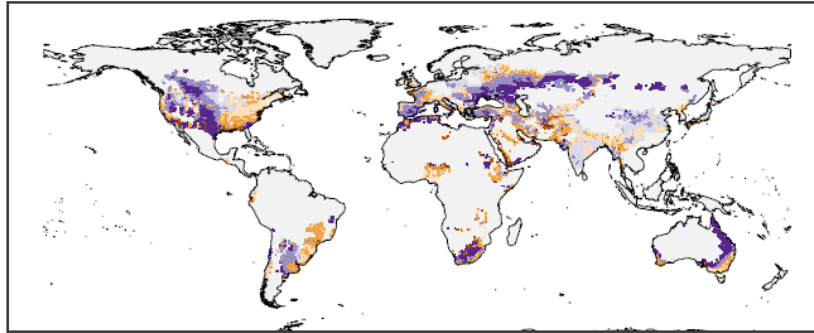
*Potential* - unlimited by water and nutrients

*Baseline* - limited nutrients and rainfed limited by precipitation

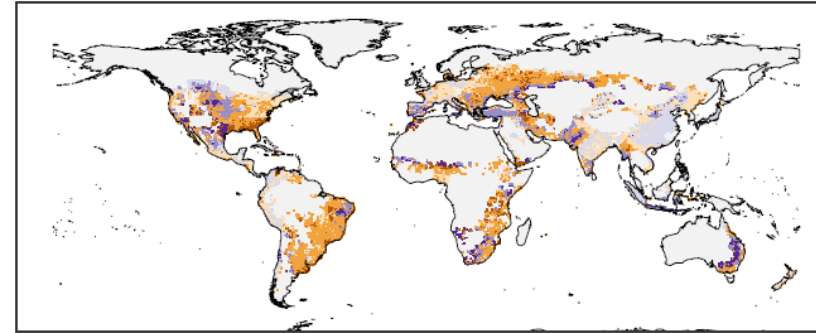
*Restricted* - as baseline, but irrigation limited by sustainable water withdrawals

*Attainable* - as restricted, but unlimited by nutrients

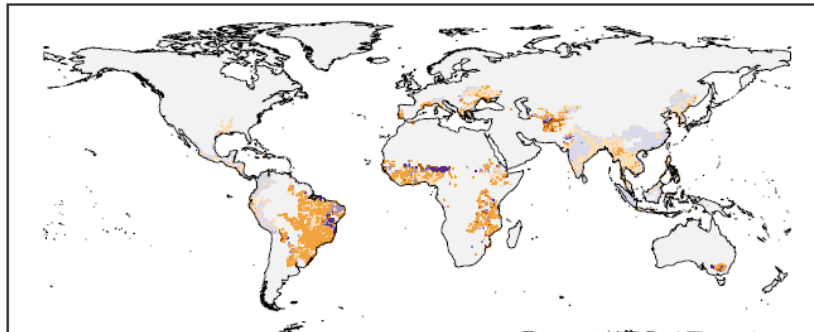
(a) Wheat



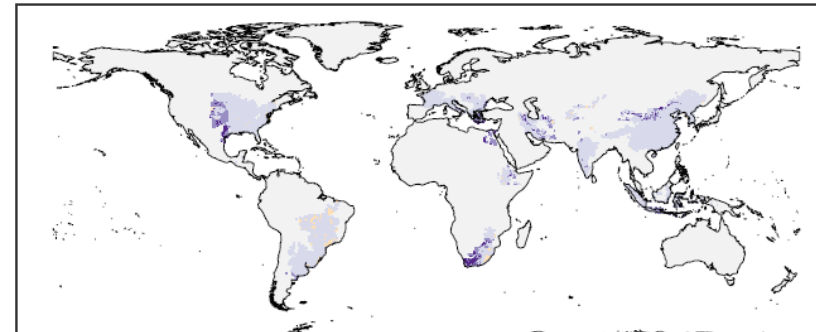
(b) Maize



(c) Rice



(d) Soybean

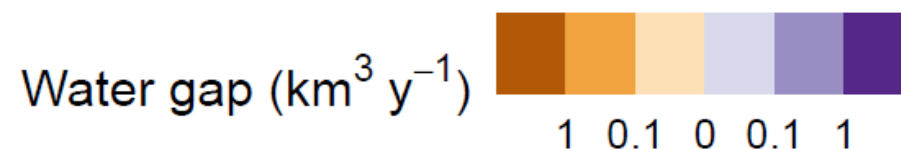
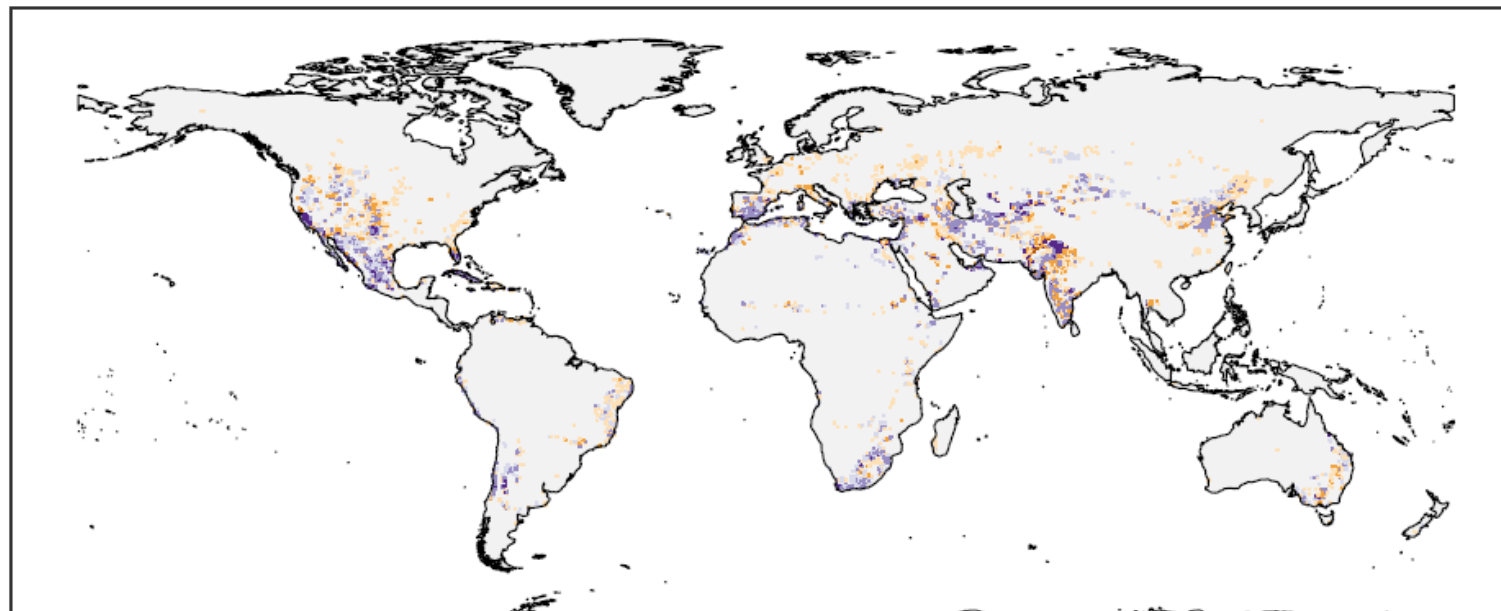


Crop production gap for rainfed and irrigated crop production (as % of potential production).

Colours indicate whether the gap results mainly from water (purple) or nutrients (brown).

From Droppers et al. (2021)

## Irrigation



Water gap (unsustainable water withdrawals) for irrigated crop production.  
 Colours indicate whether the gap is at the expense of environmental flow requirements (brown)  
 Or non-renewable water withdrawals (purple).

From Droppers et al. (2021)

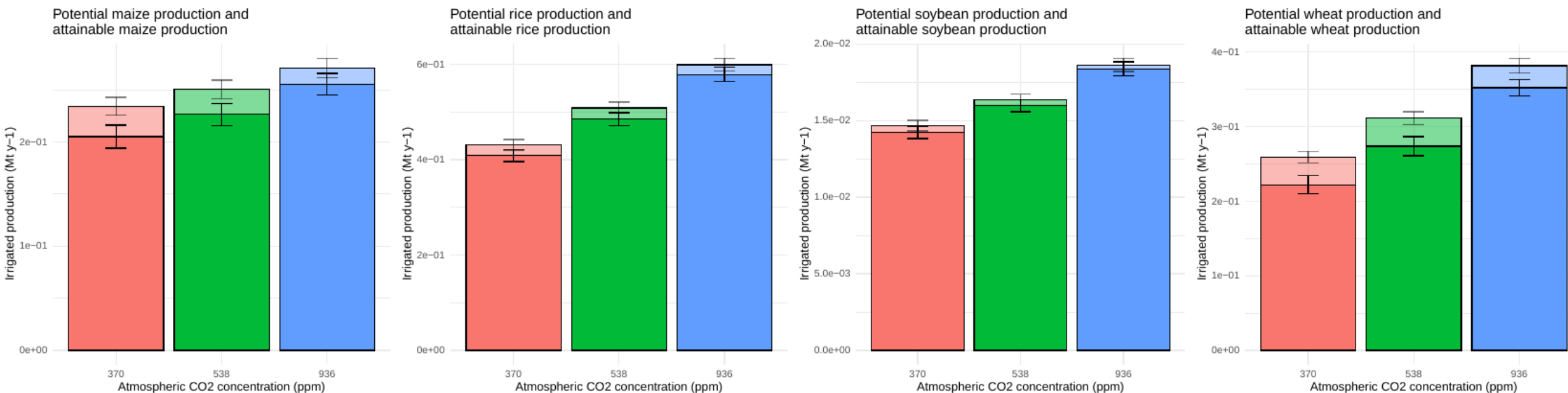
## Solutions

Water efficient crops and crop varieties (Godfrey et al., 2010; Morison et al., 2008)

Increasing irrigation efficiencies (Jägermeyr et al., 2017; Jägermeyr et al., 2016)

Inter-basin water transfers (Liu et al., 2017)

Reallocation and expansion of irrigation in other regions (Rosa et al., 2018; Rosa et al., 2019; Pastor et al., 2019)



Worldwide potential (light) and attainable (dark) irrigated crop production Under various atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (colours)



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