

Identification of potential future areas for sustainable cashew production in Togo using the maxent model

Kossi-Messan Jacques Agboka^{1,3}, Dodiomon Soro², Komi Agboka³

¹Université Felix Houphouet-Boigny, WASCAL-Graduate Research Program on Climate Change and Biodiversity, Côte d'Ivoire

²Université Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Lab. des Milieux Naturels et Conservation de la Biodiversité-UFR Biosciences-UFHB, Côte d'Ivoire

³Université de Lomé, Ecole Supérieure d'Agronomie (ESA), Togo

Introduction

Study area

To help cashew nut producers to identify areas suitable for cashew nut production in Togo.

This research was conducted to identify areas currently highly favourable for cashew nut production.

Find out how climate change will affect cashew nut production areas in 2050.



Figure 2: The Cross-validated areas under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) Current and future notential cropping area of A occidentale in 2050

Conclusion

In short, 89.14% of Togo's territory is currently highly suitable for cashew nut production. This area will be reduced by more than 50% by 2050 according to our results. It is important to use climate-smart cashew production techniques.

Figure 1: Location of the study area A : Togo in Africa B: Togo in West Africa C: Climatic zones of



Figure 3: Contribution of variables in the modelling according to the Jackknife test

Good prediction because the AUC value is 0.949 (Figure 2)

Methods

For the maximum entropy algorithm, 2538 species occurrence records and a combination of seventeen (17) climate, soil and elevation variables were used.

For the future two global circulation models (HadGEM3-GC3.1-L and MIROC6) and two shared socioeconomic pathways (SSP245 and SSP585) by 2050.



Figure 4: Current habitat suitability according to economic regions; and future potential distribution in 2050 for Anacardium occidentale in Togo, according to GCM-HadGEM A, **SCENATIOS**; B, ssp 245; C, ssp585 GCM-MIROC6, scenarios; D, ssp 245; E, ssp 585.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), for their financial support through the graduate research program Climate Change and Biodiversity of the West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL) program.



Federal Ministry of Education and Research

