



Vulnerability of Grassland Systems to Climate Change in Europe

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Grassland ecosystems

In EU-27...



- ... grassland ecosystems are permanent for ~85%
- ... they cover 67 million ha, i.e. ~40% of agricultural surface (60-70% in Ireland and UK)
- ... they are run by ~5.4 millions of farmers
- ... they provide the feed basis of 78 million herbivores, producing ~25% of milk and meat

(Peyraud, 2013)

Climate change impacts on grasslands

Climatic & atmospheric changes




Impacts

CO₂ concentration 

Photosynthesis 

Water use efficiency 

Precipitation 

Plant water status 

Temperature 

Length of the cycle 

Adaptations to climate change impacts / 1

Impacts



Adaptations

Start of grass growing season

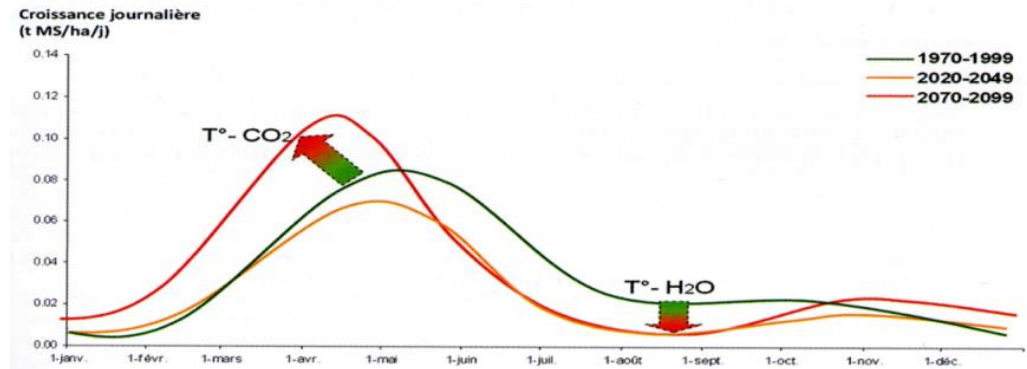


Nitrogen input

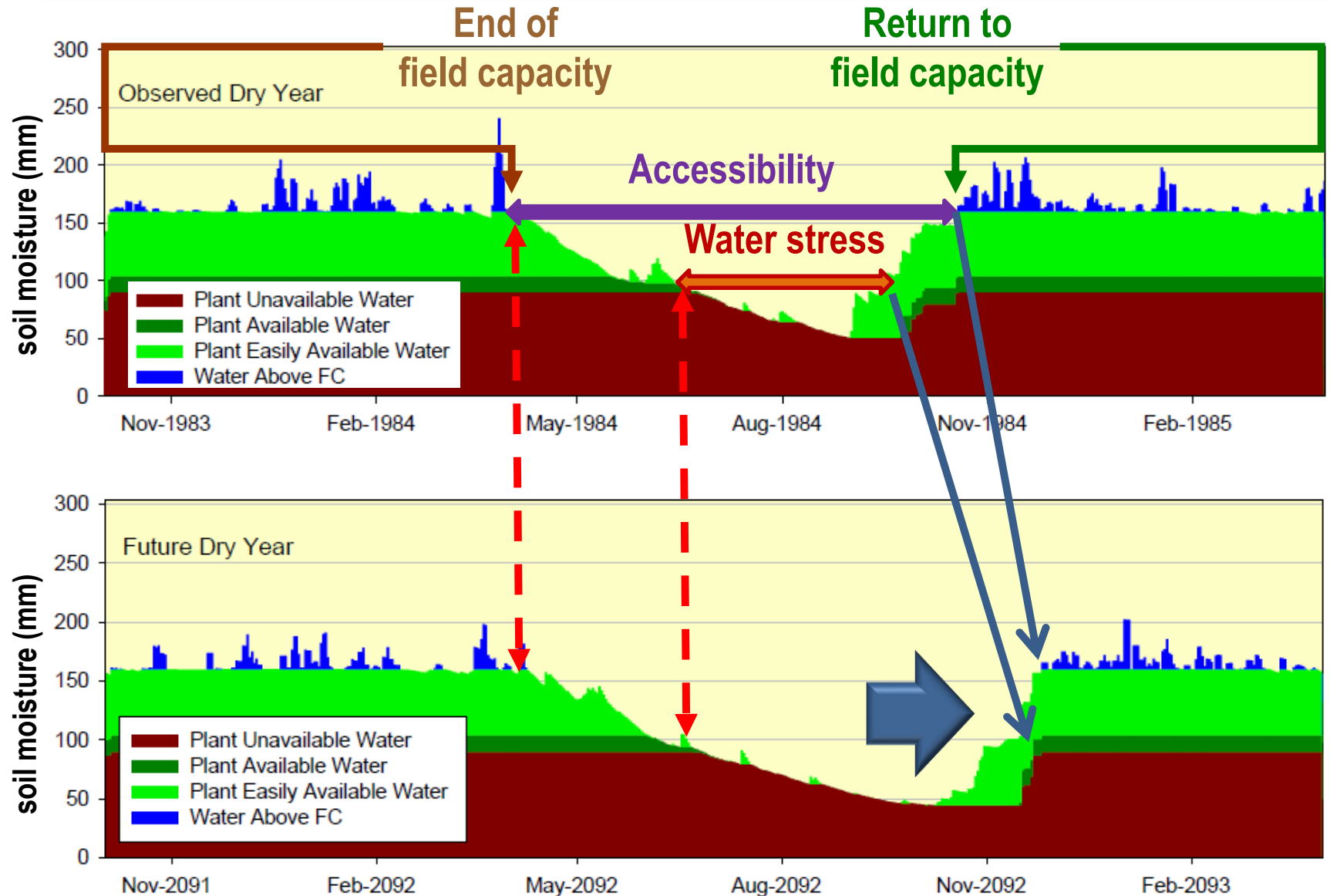


Evolution of yearly
productivity of a grassland

(Durand et al., 2010)



Soil water balance



(Rivington et al., 2013)

Adaptations to climate change impacts / 2

Impacts



Adaptations

End of grass growing season



Length of grazing time



Number of cuts



Summer water deficit



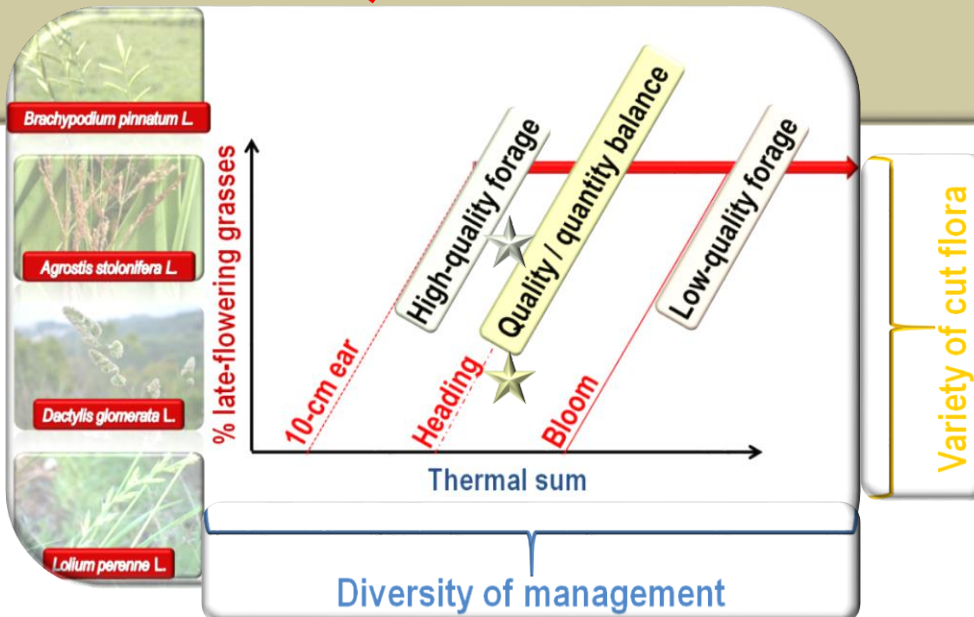
Forage stocks



Irrigation requirements



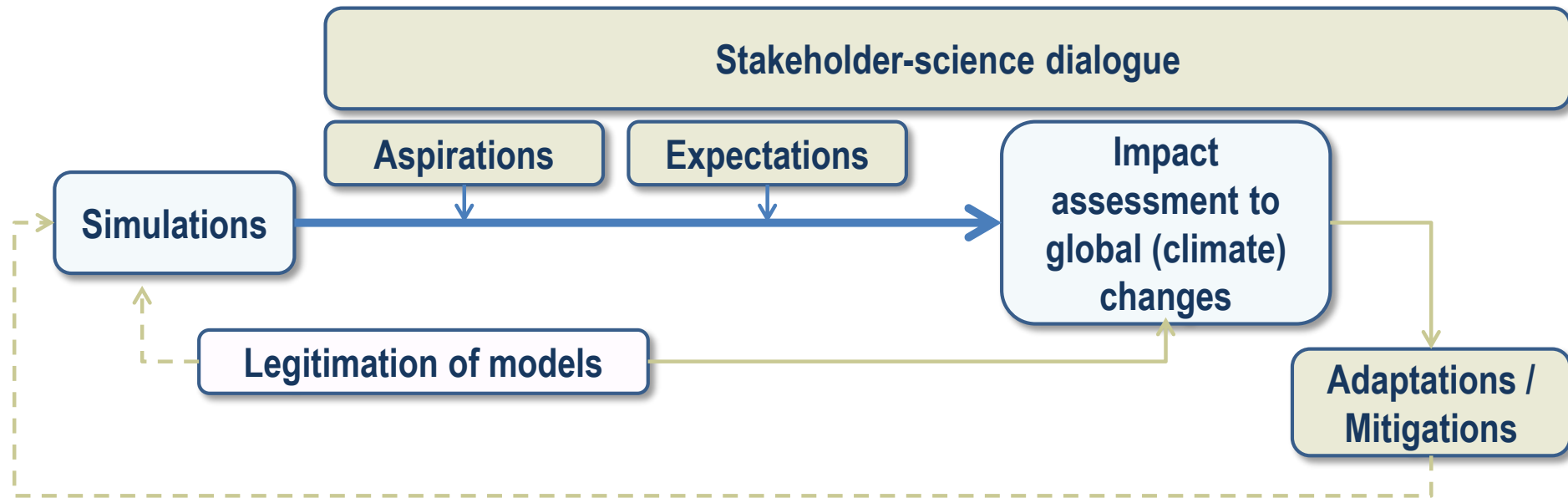
Plant diversity



(Theau et al., 2010)

- + Lignin
- + Cellulose
- Crude protein
- Nonstructural carbohydrates

Model-based climate change studies



Bellocchi et al., 2006, 2015

Rivington et al., 2007

The uncertainty cascade

Emission scenarios (GHG, aerosols)

Emissions \Rightarrow Concentrations

Climate models

Downscaling

IMPACT MODEL(S)

UNCERTAINTIES

Range of emission and socio-economic pathways (after 2050, projections vary with pathways)

Range of climate models and downscaling techniques (e.g. anomalies, weather types, quantiles)

Range of impact models (further uncertainties: soil, vegetation, management)

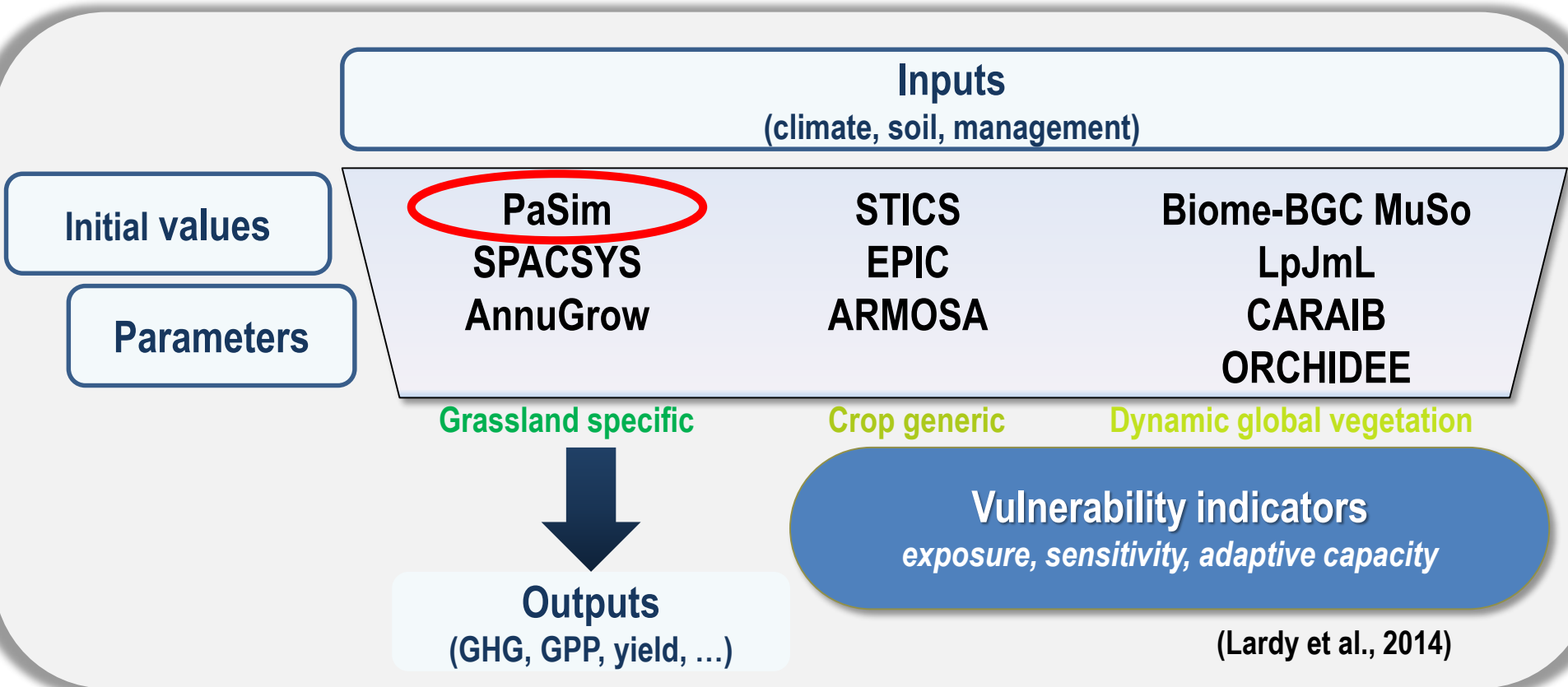
Ensemble of models to assess local impacts and adaptation responses

← The envelope of uncertainty →

Systemic approach to grassland vulnerability

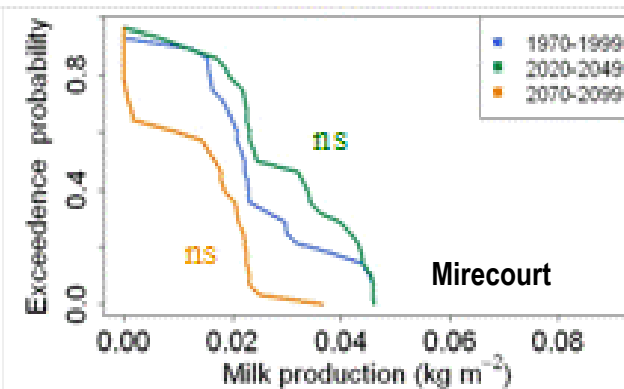
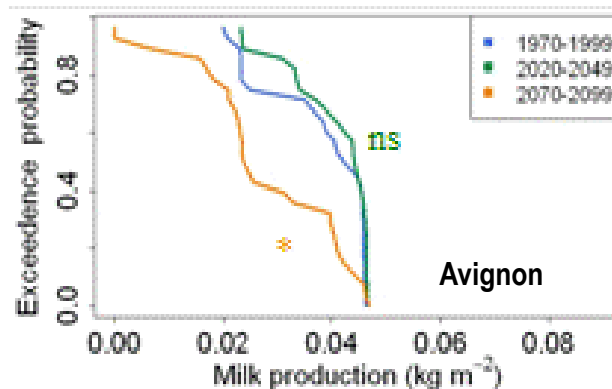
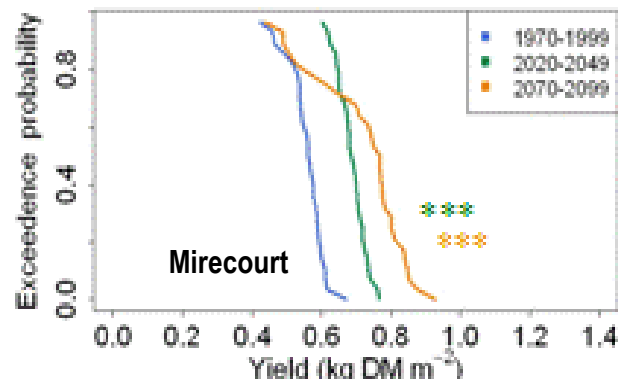
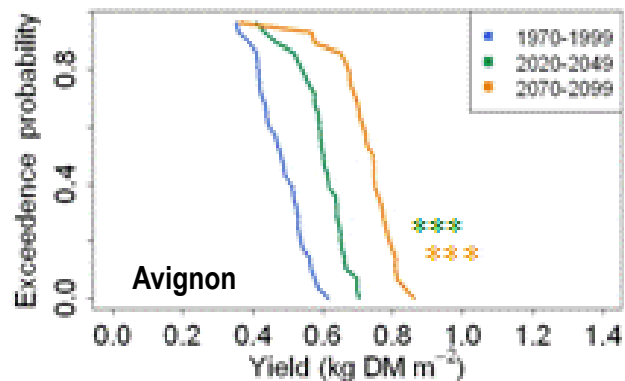


Modelling



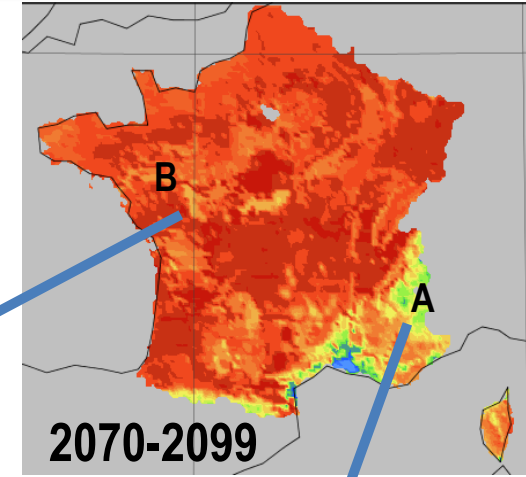
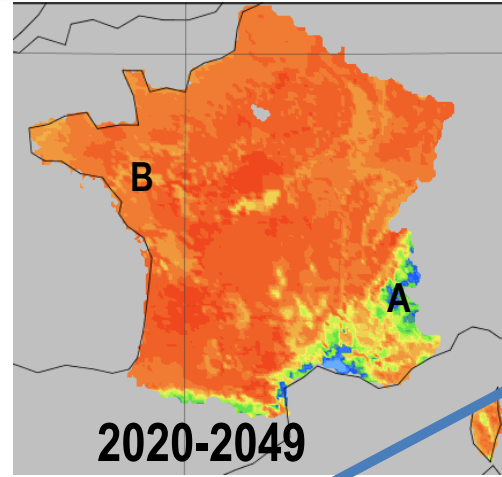
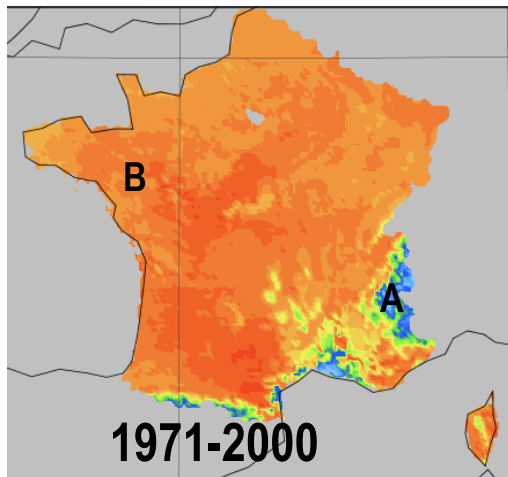
Impact projections in France / 1

Extensive permanent grasslands



New opportunities for annual forage production with risks of forage losses in summer
(and risks of milk production losses in summer-autumn)

Impact projections in France / 2

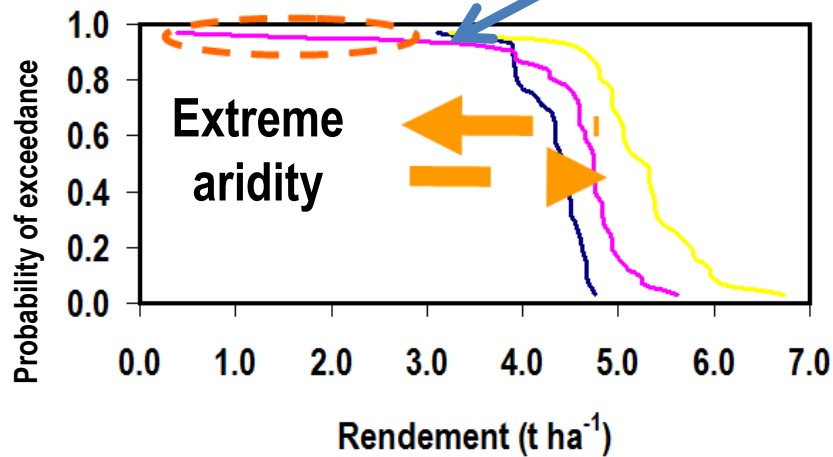


Simulated grassland yield ($\text{kg DM m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$)

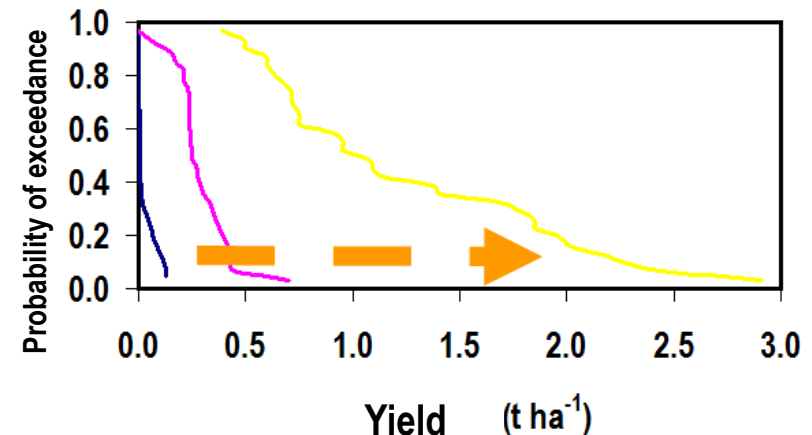


A: low-production area (Vital et al., 2013)

B: high-production area



— 1971-2000 — 2020-2049 — 2070-2099



— 1971-2000 — 2020-2049 — 2070-2099

Vulnerability to climate change

- **IPCC definition (IPCC, 2001)**

The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes

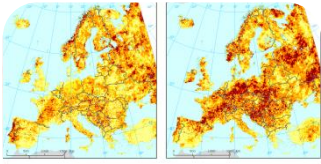
Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is **exposed**, its **sensitivity** and its **adaptive capacity**

- **Conceptualisation of vulnerability for climate change research**

The definition accounts for the **long-term nature of the climate problem** (by including the adaptive capacity) and for the **heterogeneity and complexity of the hazard** (by including an exposure factor)

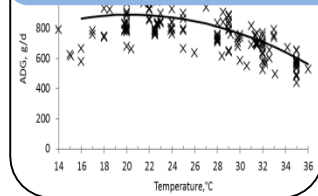
Vulnerability assessment

Characterisation of the pressure of climate on grasslands



Exposure indicators

Estimation of grassland responses to climatic pressure



Sensitivity indicators

Characterisation of evolution scenarios

Context: technical, economic, social, etc.

Coping capacity

Potential impacts

Vulnerability

Adaptation strategies

Evaluation of adaptation measures / social dialogue

+ / -

+ / -

+ / -

-

+

Exposure metrics

Indicator	Quantile	Metric
Dry spell length	25%	Maximum number of consecutive dry days in a year
Number of heat waves	75%	No. of >six consecutive days when $T_{max} > T_{max} \text{ (baseline)} + 3 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Aridity index	25%	$b = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{P_Y}{T_Y + 10} + 12 \cdot \frac{p_a}{T_a + 10} \right)$ <p>$b < 5$: extreme aridity ... $b > 59$: strong humidity</p>

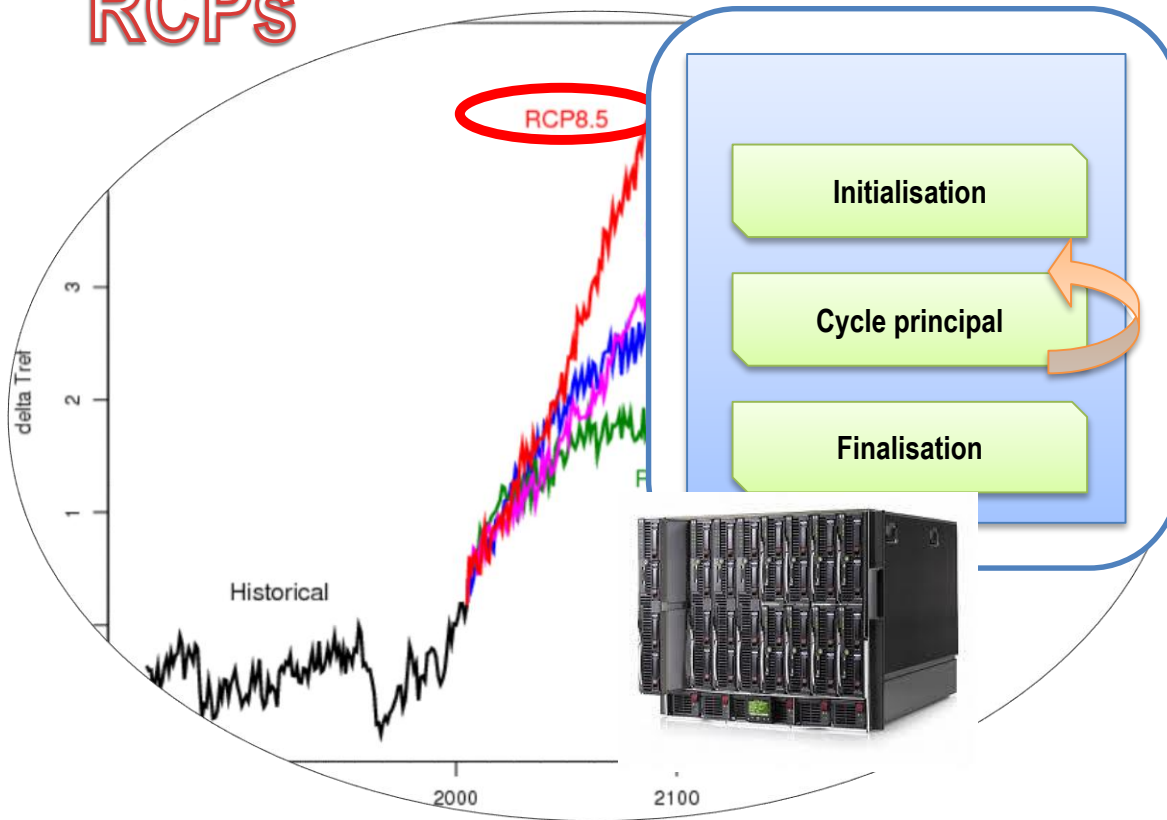
(Confalonieri et al., 2010)

Sensitivity metrics

Category	Output
Productivity	Gross primary production
Carbon stocks	Total soil carbon
Nitrogen fluxes	Nitrogen leaching

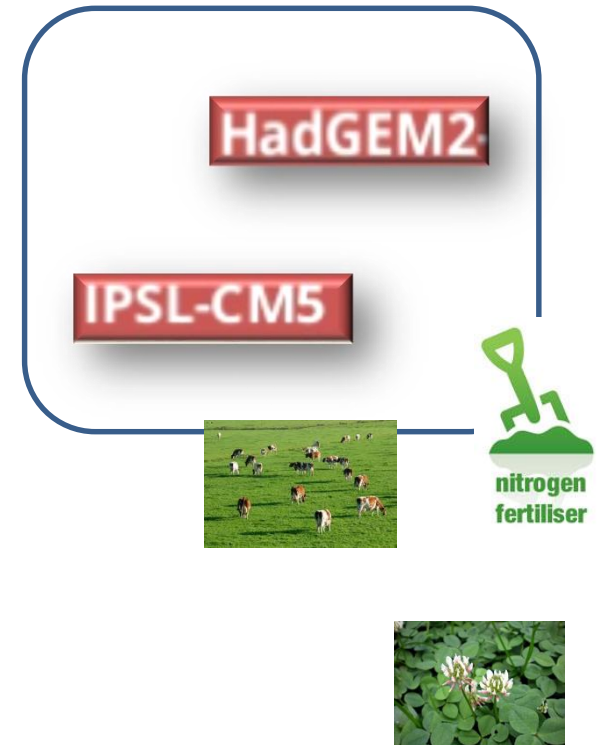
Climate scenarios / vulnerability maps

RCPs

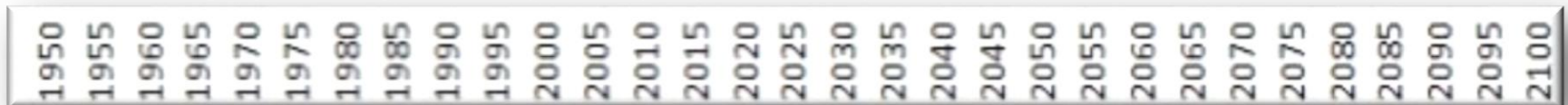


past

Climate models

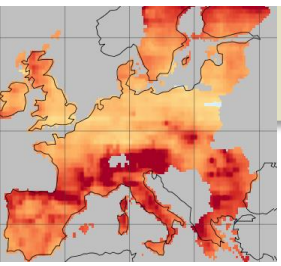


future





Aridity conditions



HADGEM-2

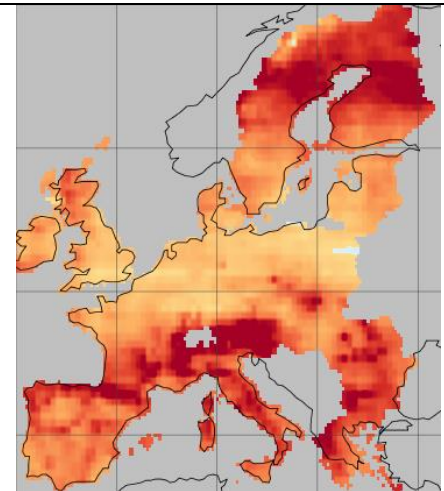
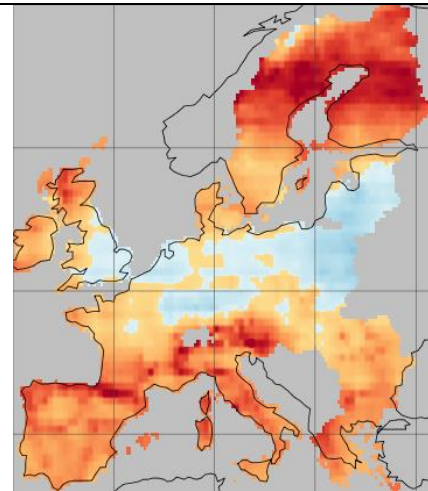
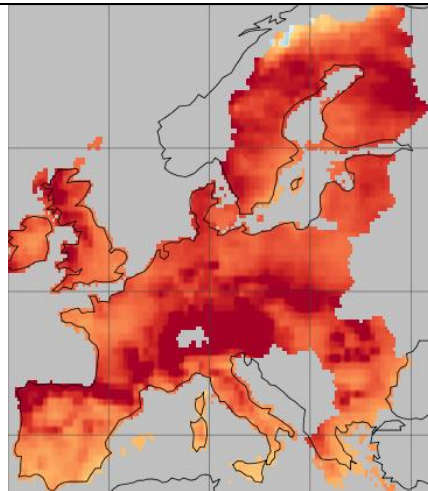
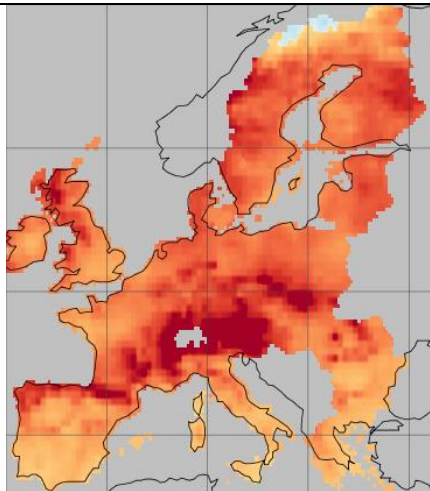
IPSL-CM5

RCP 4.5

RCP 8.5

RCP 4.5

RCP 8.5



Towards increased exposure to arid conditions

Gross primary production (GPP)

1970-1999

2070-2099

increased average gross
primary productivity



increased year-to-
year variability

1970-1999

2070-2099



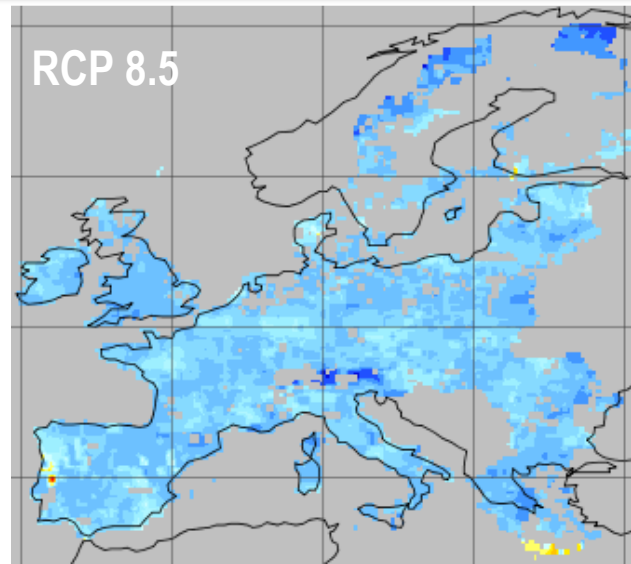
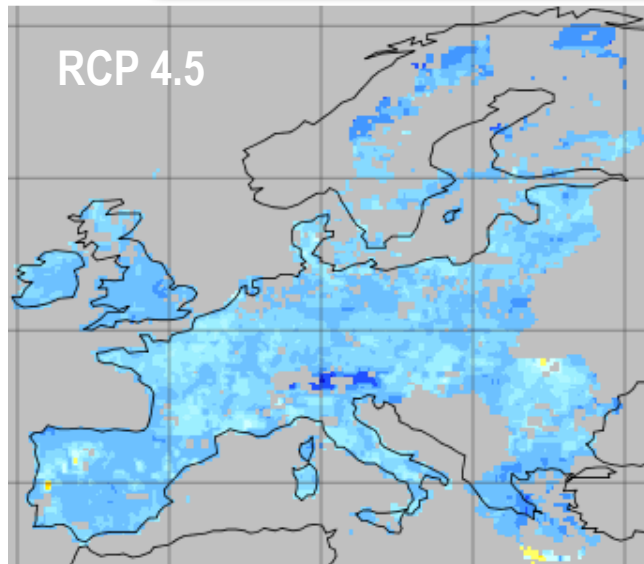
PaSim
HadGEM2
RCP 8.5

Luers-based vulnerability index

$$V_L = f \left(\frac{\boxed{|\partial W / \partial X|}}{\underbrace{W}_{\text{state}} / \underbrace{W_0}_{\text{threshold}}} \right) / f \left(\frac{|\partial W / \partial X|}{W / W_0} \right)_{\text{past}}$$

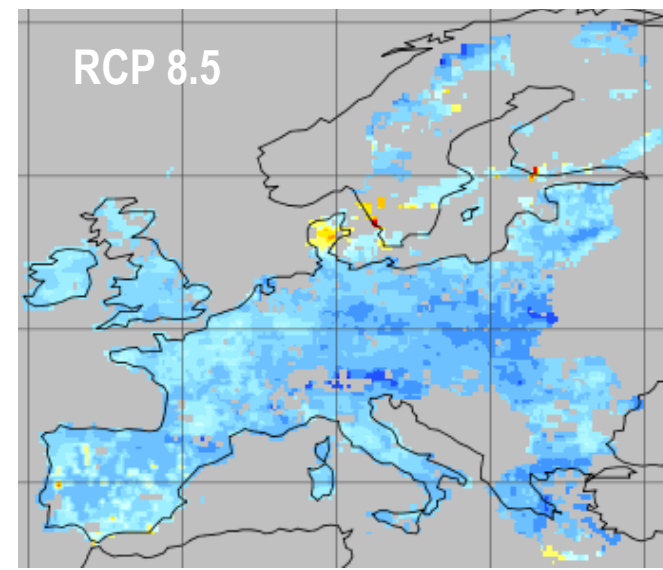
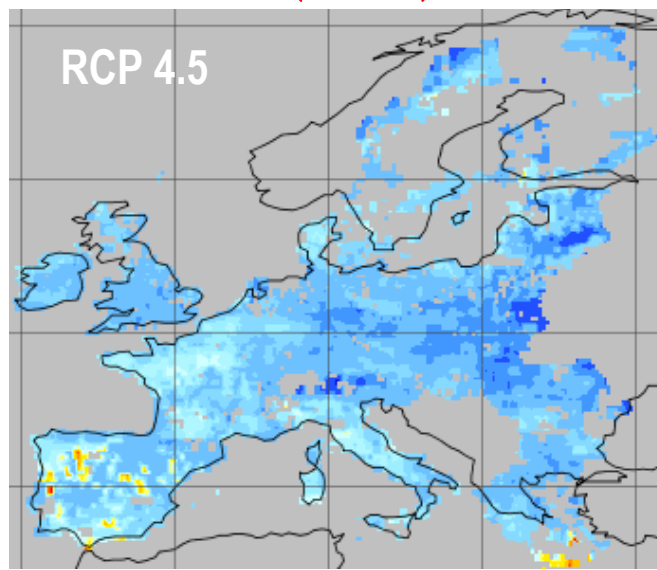
The diagram illustrates the Luers-based vulnerability index (V_L) formula. The formula is presented as a ratio of two functions, f . The numerator function $f \left(\frac{|\partial W / \partial X|}{W / W_0} \right)$ is evaluated at a "future" state, while the denominator function $f \left(\frac{|\partial W / \partial X|}{W / W_0} \right)_{\text{past}}$ is evaluated at a "past" state. The term $|\partial W / \partial X|$ is labeled "sensitivity" and is enclosed in a red box. The term W is labeled "state" and is enclosed in a red circle. The term W_0 is labeled "threshold" and is enclosed in a red circle. A blue diagonal line separates the two functions.

Vulnerability index



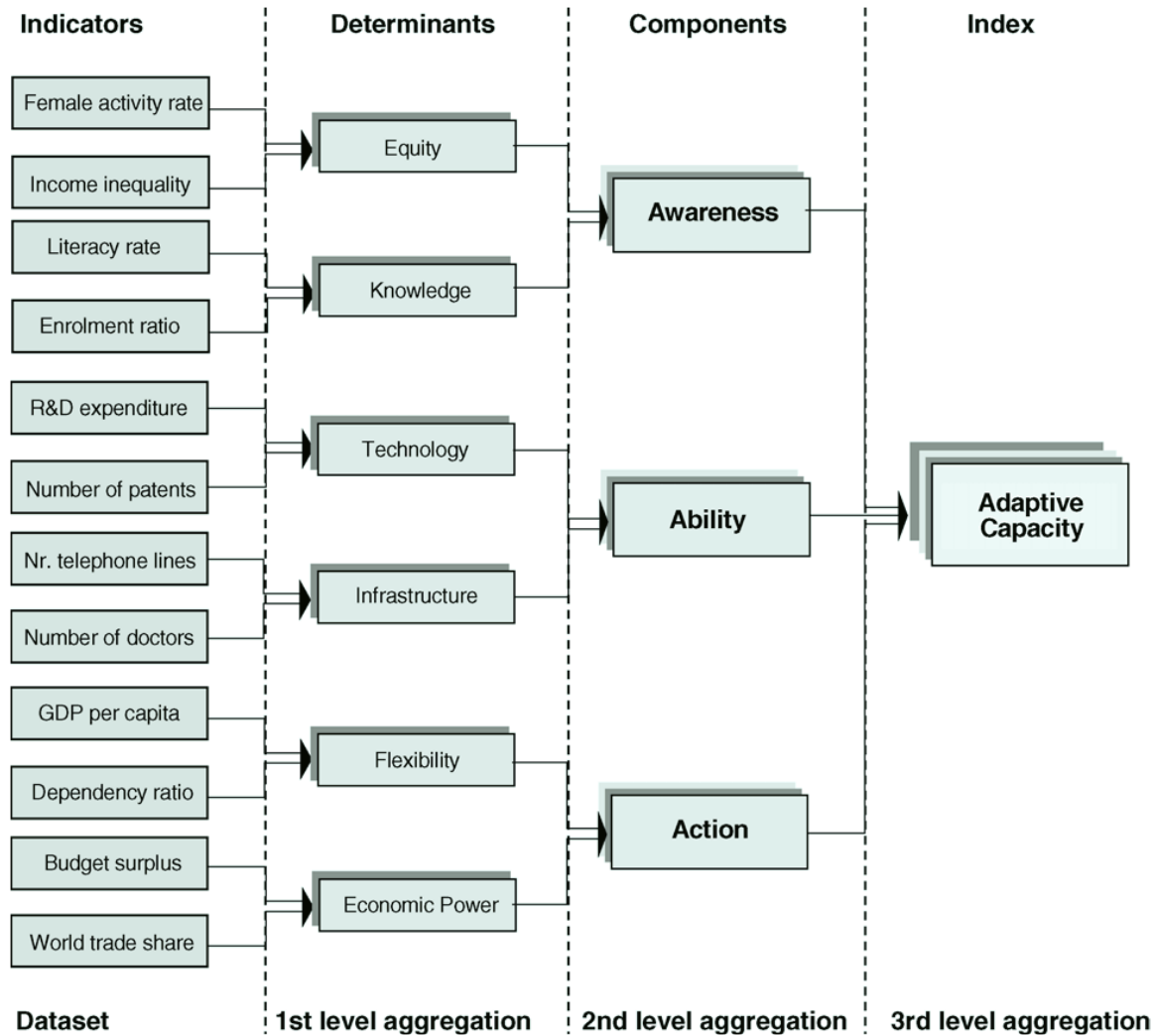
Lower vulnerability ← Higher vulnerability

**PaSim
IPSL-CM5**



**PaSim
HadGEM2**

Adaptive capacity



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Thank you!