



Agroclimatic conditions in Europe under Climate Change

Talk structure:

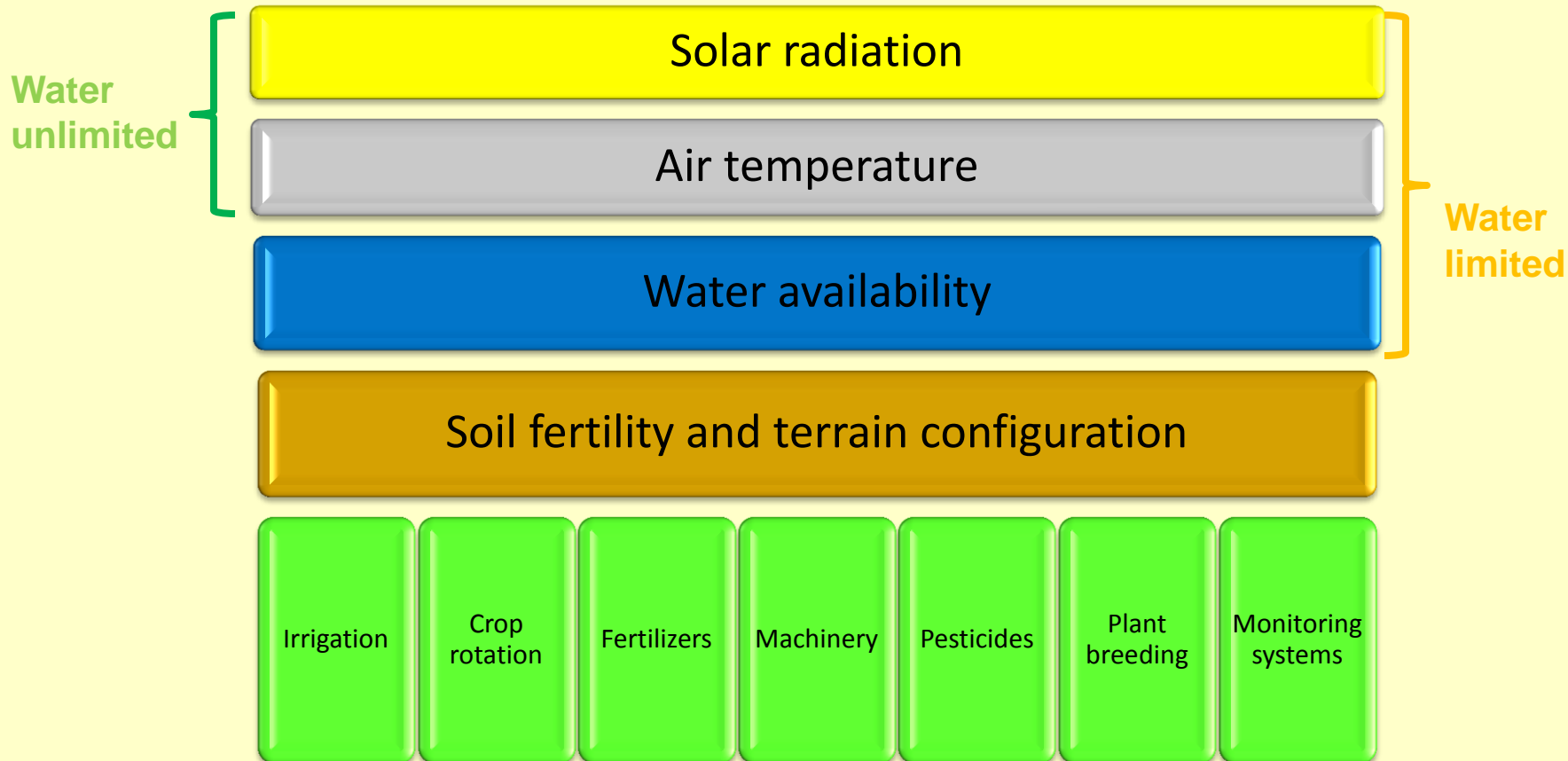
1. Introducing regional differences in agriculture production potential;
2. Range of agroclimatic conditions in this century;
3. A bit of historical context.

More details available in:

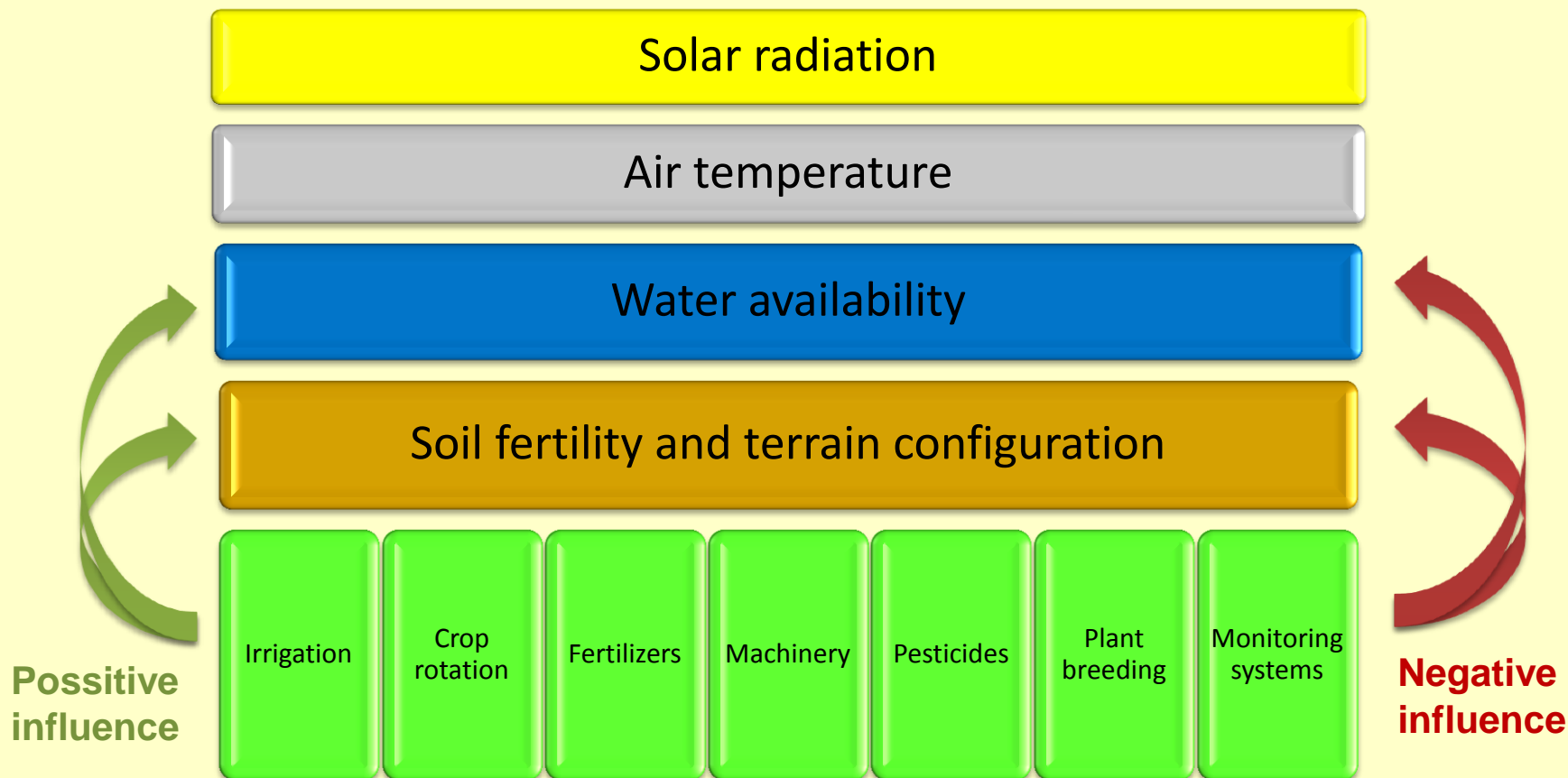
Trnka, M., Olesen, J. E., Kersebaum, K. C., Skjelvag, A. O., Eitzinger, J., Seguin, B., Peltonen-Sainio, P., Rotter, R., Iglesias, A., Orlandini, S., Dubrovsky, M., Hlavinka, P., Balek, J., Eckersten, H., Cloppet, E., Calanca, P., Gobin, A., Vucetic, V., Nejedlik, P., Kumar, S., Lalic, B., Mestre, A., Rossi, F., Kozyra, J., Alexandrov, V., Semerádová, D. and Zalud, Z. (2011), Agroclimatic conditions in Europe under climate change. **Global Change Biology**, 17: no. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2486.2011.02396.x

Trnka M, Brázdil R, Dubrovský M., Semerádová D., Štěpánek P., Dobrovolný P., Možný M., Eitzinger J., Málek J., Formayer H., Balek J., Žalud Z. (2011) A 200-year record of climate in Central Europe and its implications for agriculture, **Journal of Sustainable Agronomy**, (in print)

Production potential of agriculture:

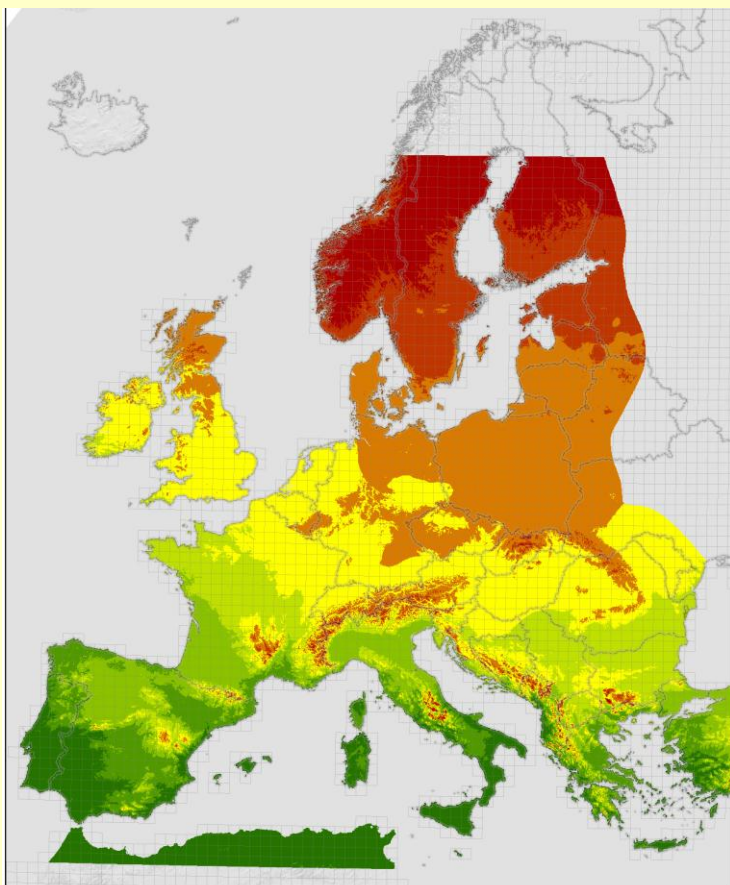


Production potential of agriculture:



Production potential of agriculture:

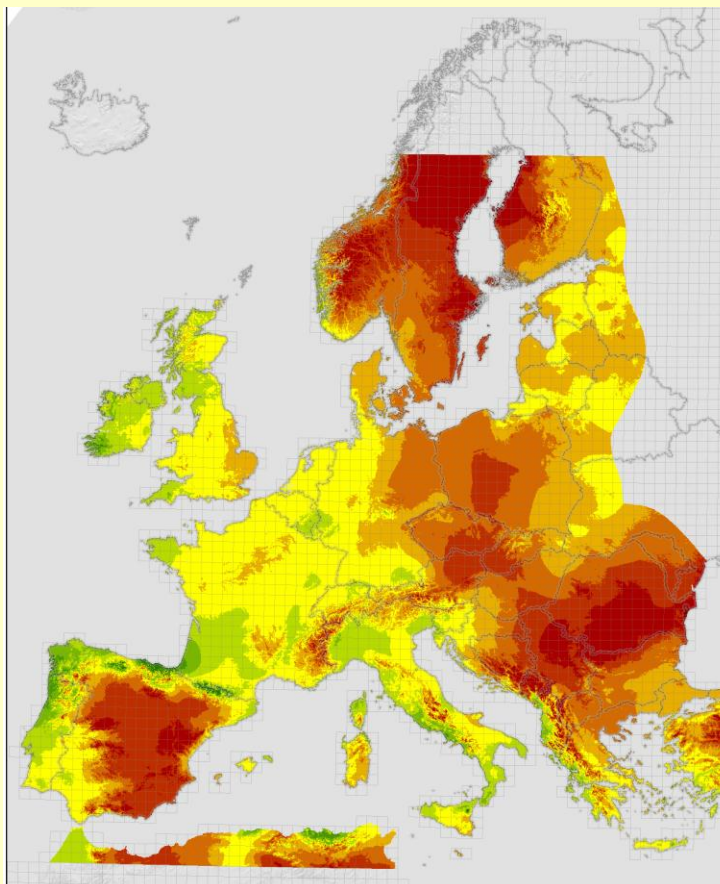
Water unlimited



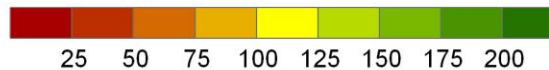
Number of potential growing season days with daily global radiation above 5 MJ/m²



Water limited



Number of effective growing season days with daily global radiation above 5 MJ/m²



Environmental zones – rainfed productivity:

Low

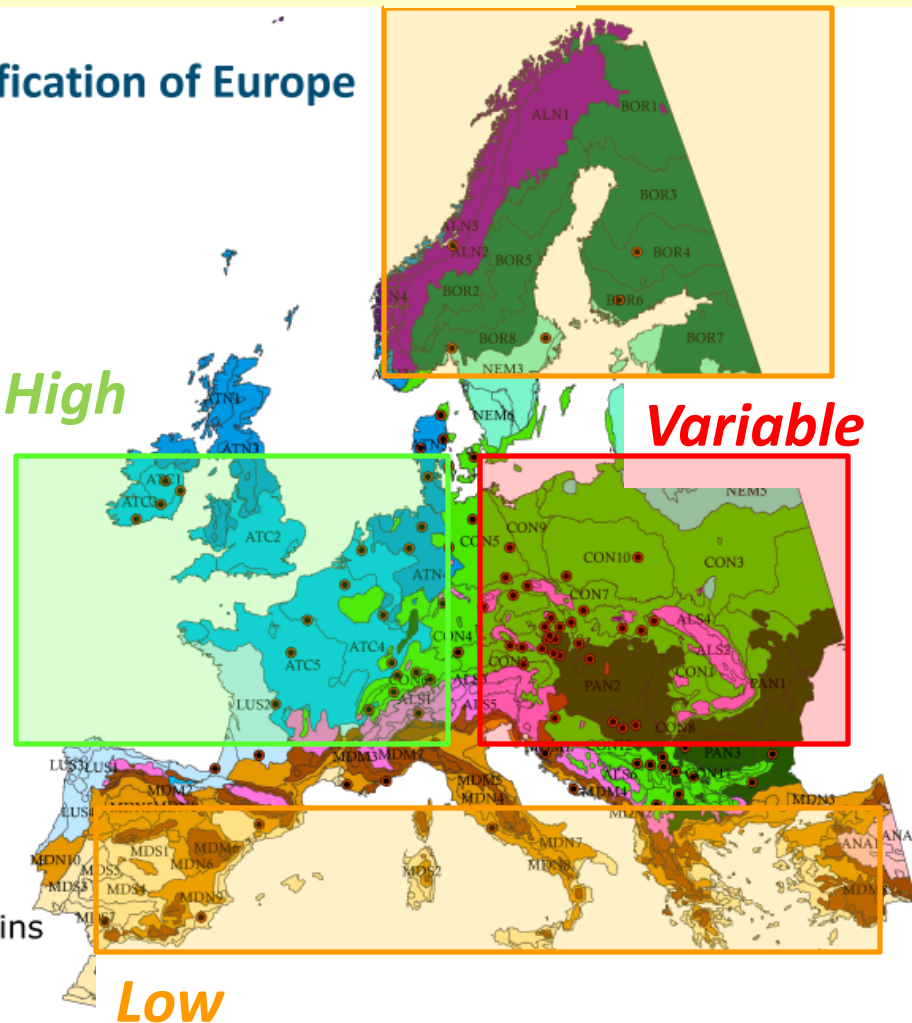
The Environmental Stratification of Europe

Environmental Zone

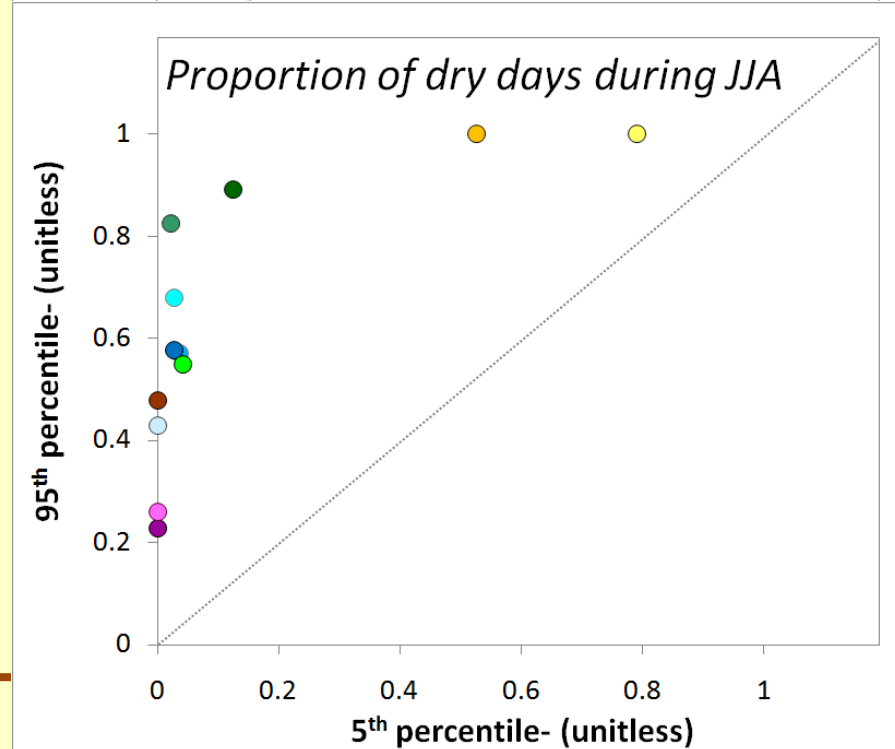
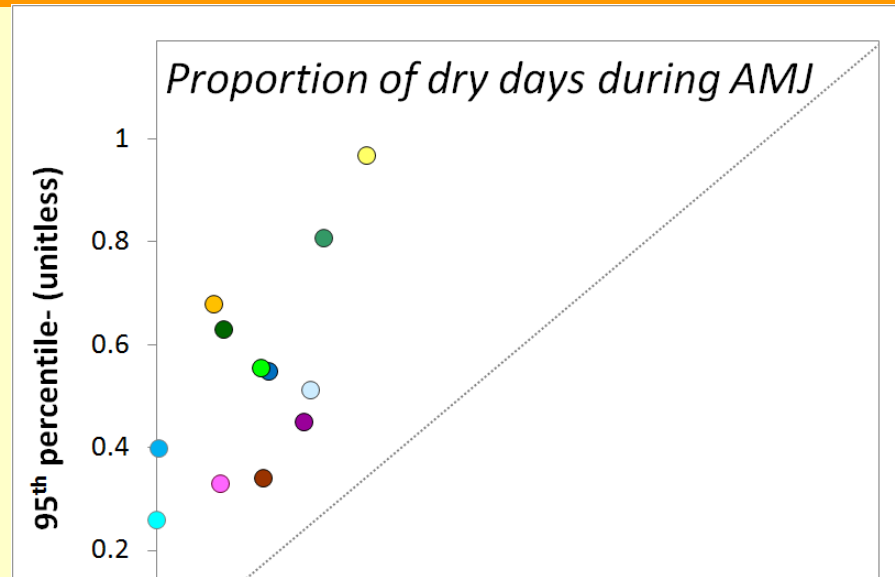
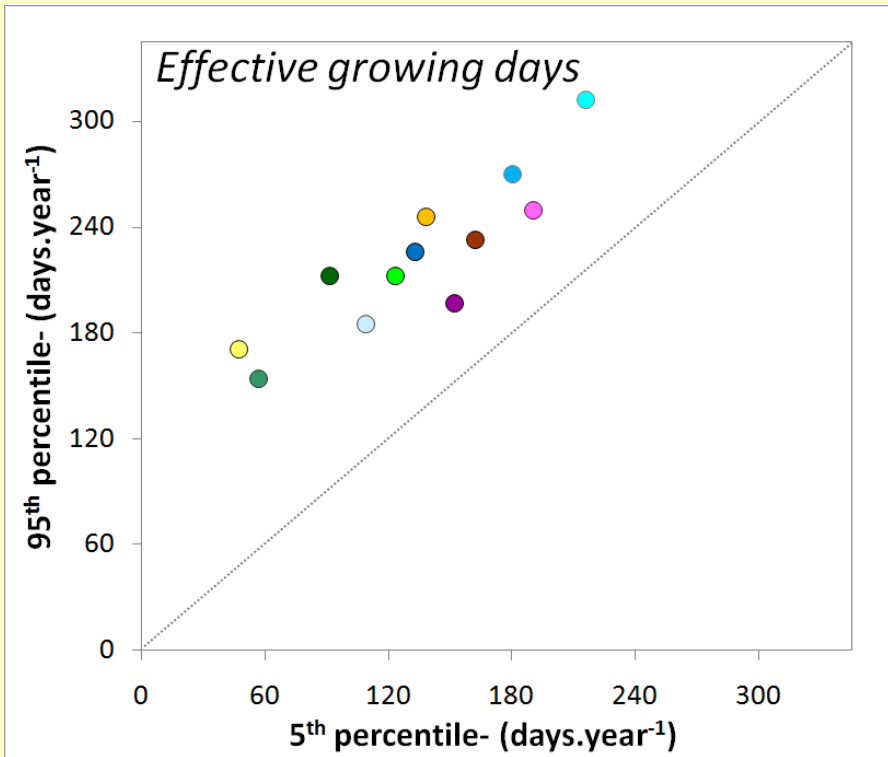
- ALN - Alpine North
- BOR - Boreal
- NEM - Nemoral
- ATN - Atlantic North
- ALS - Alpine South
- CON - Continental
- ATC - Atlantic Central
- PAN - Pannonian
- LUS - Lusitanian
- ANA - Anatolian
- MDM - Mediterranean Mountains
- MDN - Mediterranean North
- MDS - Mediterranean South

High

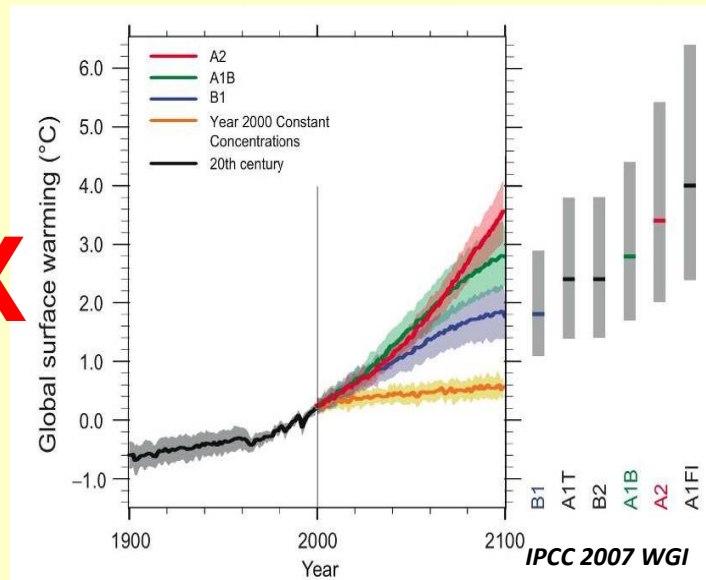
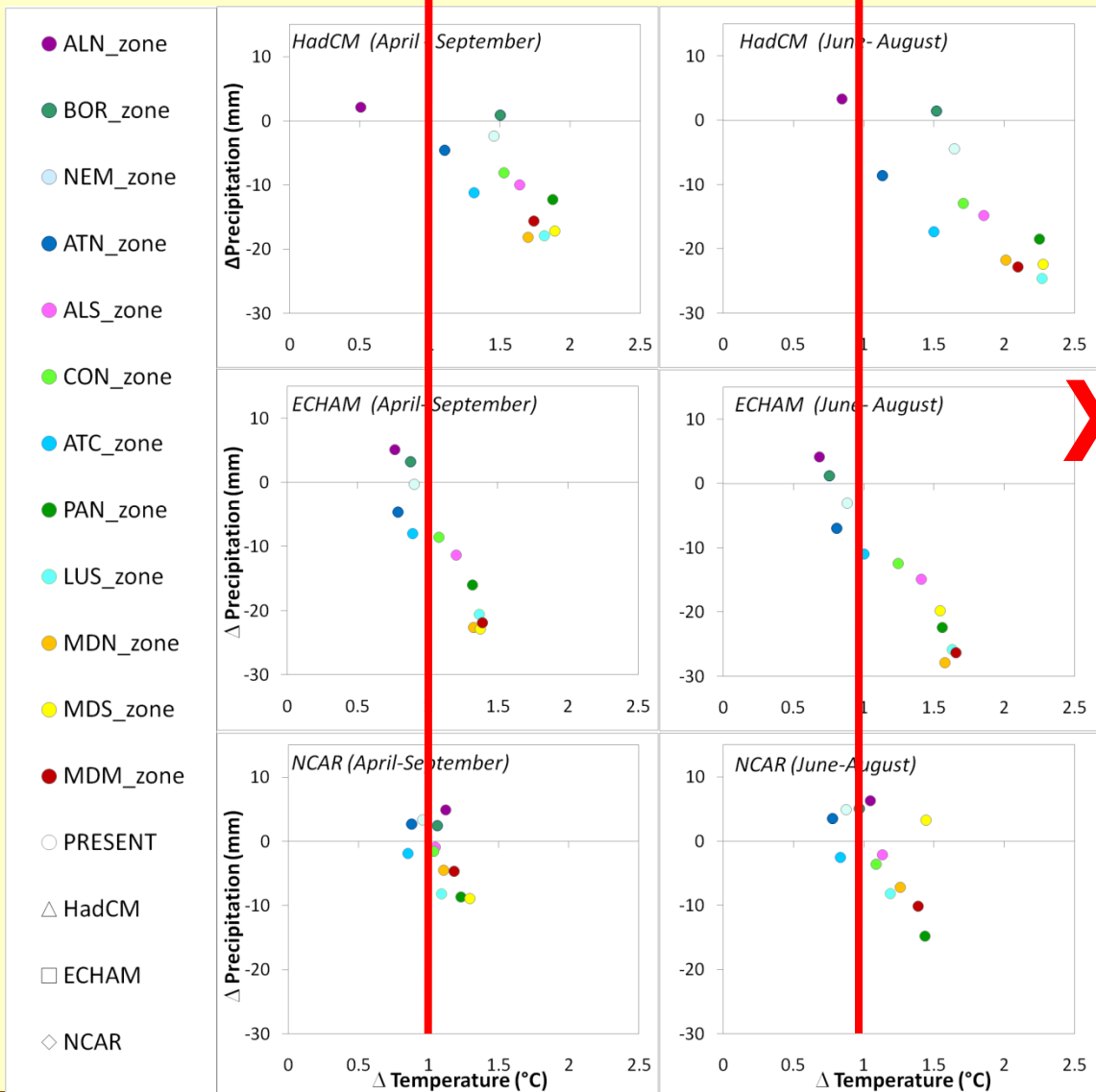
Variable



- ALN_zone
- BOR_zone
- NEM_zone
- ATN_zone
- ALS_zone
- CON_zone
- ATC_zone
- PAN_zone
- LUS_zone
- MDN_zone
- MDS_zone
- MDM_zone



Change of the temperature and precipitation per 1°C warming

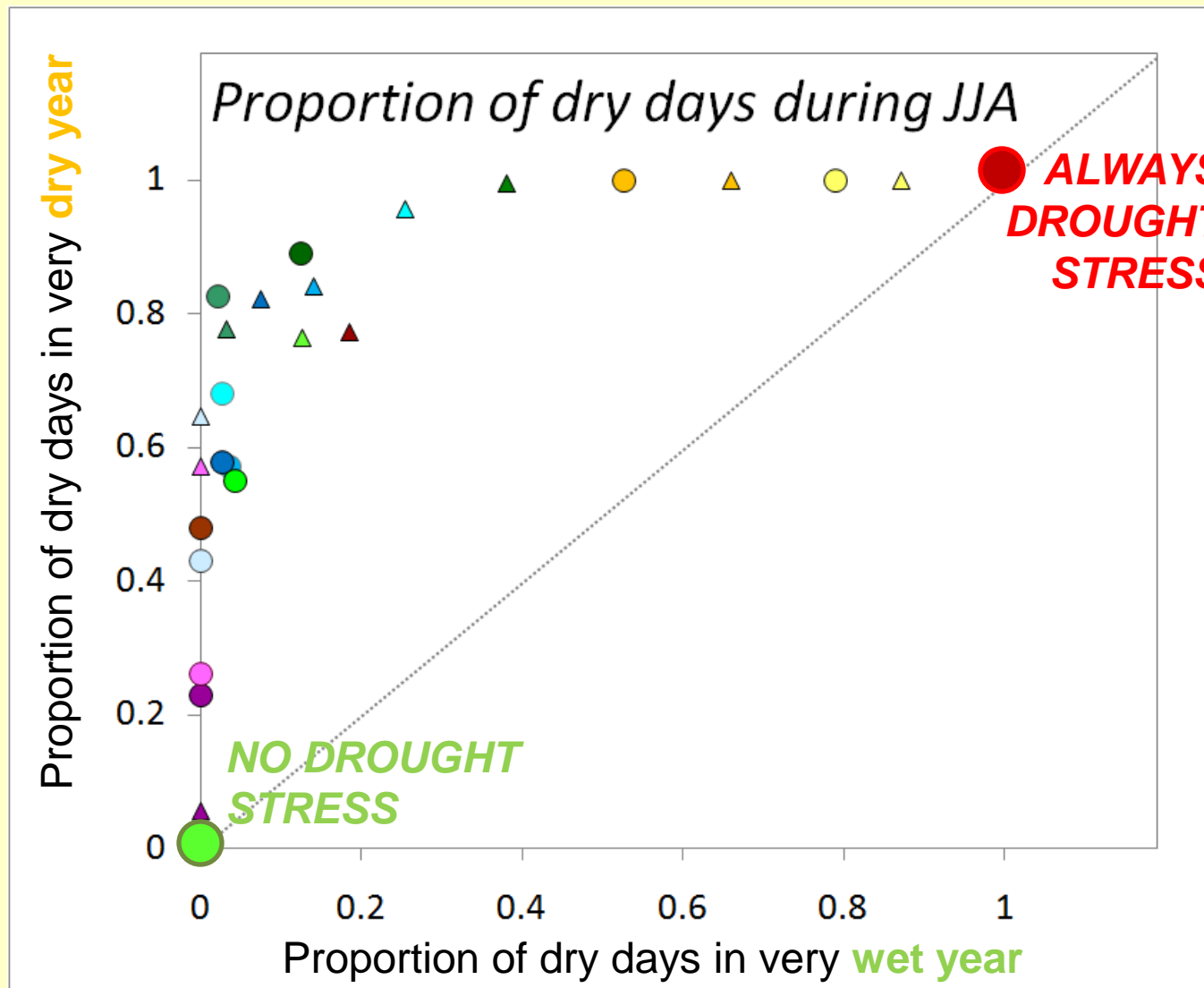


Impact on the agroclimatic conditions

5°C

Environmental Zone	Effective global radiation change (%)			Effective growing days change (days)			Huglin index change (%)			Date of the last frost change (days)			Proportion of dry days in AMJ change (%)			Proportion of dry days in JJA change (%)			Proportion of sowing days - early spring change (%)			Proportion of sowing days - fall change (%)		
	E	H	N	E	H	N	E	H	N	E	H	N	E	H	N	E	H	N	E	H	N	E	H	N
ALN	10	19	28	95	88	129	81	106	126	-33	-37	-40	-11	-14	-10	-2	-1	2	33	33	38	8	15	17
BOR	16	3	5	76	46	91	78	148	96	-22	-35	-25	1	8	10	2	27	8	31	37	39	19	28	30
NEM	7	-3	16	64	20	117	79	135	83	-31	-30	-33	-5	0	-10	31	48	5	34	32	36	16	22	26
ATN	-12	-11	7	28	8	80	64	92	71	-43	-46	-52	-11	-15	-23	49	54	14	20	17	24	10	12	11
ALS	-25	-22	5	-24	-28	18	71	97	61	-50	-53	-50	5	5	-7	60	61	20	15	12	5	11	10	18
CON	-24	-24	-3	-10	-17	21	66	95	63	-31	-39	-35	-5	-3	-13	46	52	23	17	17	14	11	13	18
ATC	-17	-24	-7	-15	-33	12	62	92	59	-45	-59	-56	3	10	-7	45	59	24	9	10	9	6	4	9
PAN	-47	-41	-28	-44	-30	-25	62	89	58	-31	-31	-27	21	22	4	47	48	37	13	13	10	-17	1	-2
LUS	-48	-48	-27	-102	-97	-64	71	94	57	-50	-52	-50	49	52	34	76	76	48	7	12	5	-2	-2	5
MDM	-46	-37	-18	-58	-48	-17	71	85	58	-15	-16	-13	35	29	9	43	43	29	4	7	5	-2	3	11
MDN	-42	-34	-18	-55	-38	-23	51	68	44	-37	-39	-36	45	38	18	17	17	10	2	2	0	-9	-2	3
MDS	-57	-56	-27	-62	-60	-31	48	67	45	-54	-52	-51	27	26	19	1	1	1	-27	-26	-16	-37	-24	-5

- ALN_zone
- BOR_zone
- NEM_zone
- ATN_zone
- ALS_zone
- CON_zone
- ATC_zone
- PAN_zone
- LUS_zone
- MDN_zone
- MDS_zone
- MDM_zone



Brief summary:

1. Throughout most of the environmental zones, there were clear signs of agroclimatic condition deterioration and a marked need for adaptive measures;
2. Rainfed agriculture might face more climate-related risks, although the analyzed agroclimatic indicators will most likely remain at a level that permits acceptable crop yields;
3. evidence also suggests that there is the risk of an increasing number of extremely unfavorable years in many climate zones, which result in poor economic returns.

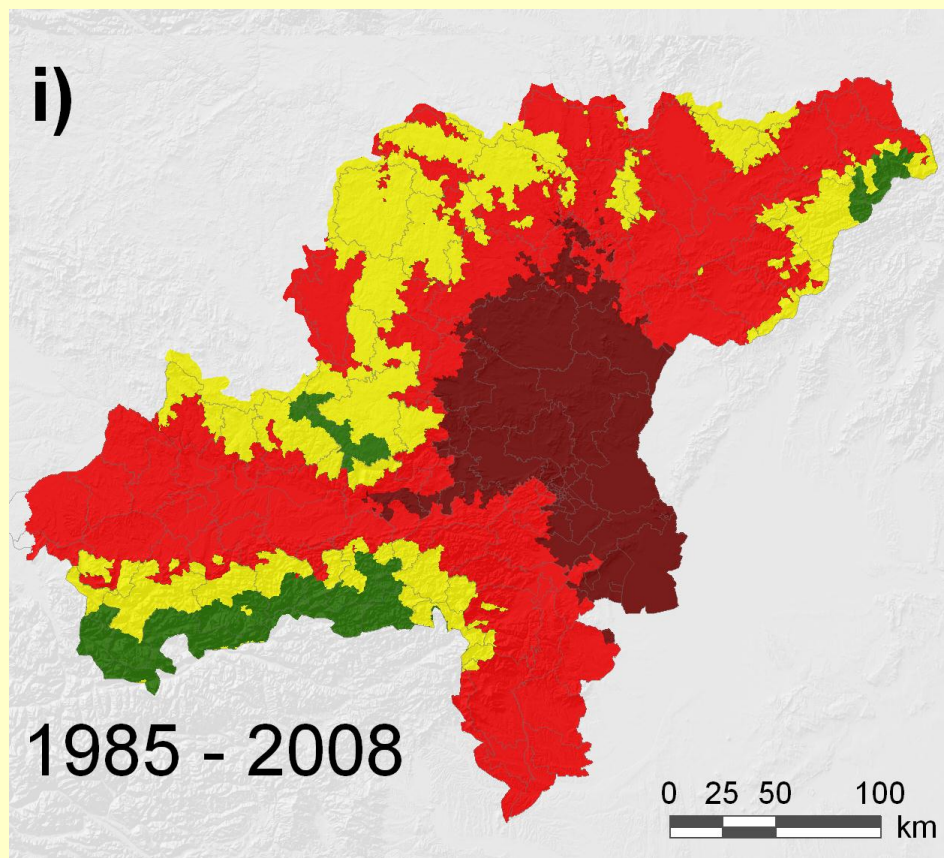
Historical context study of agroclimatic conditions



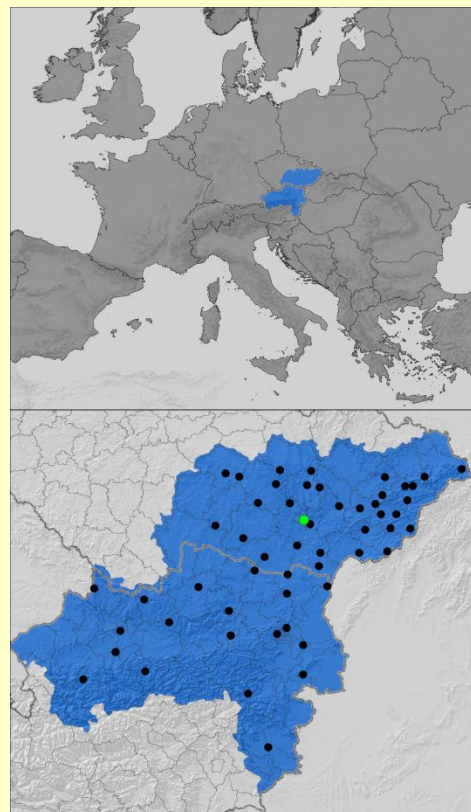
Legend

- Studied area
- Stations Brno
- Grain maize growing zone
- Sugar-beet growing zone
- Cereal-Potato growing zone
- Forage and Grassland growing zone

© M. Trnka, D. Semerádová, Z. Žalud



Historical context study of agroclimatic conditions



Legend

- Studied area
- Stations Brno
- Grain maize growing zone
- Sugar-beet growing zone
- Cereal-Potato growing zone
- Forage and Grassland growing zone

1800-1825

~1771 – last large-scale famine caused by crop failure

Introduction of Norfolk crop rotation system

1826-1850

~ 1827 – modern plow comes into use

1848 – abolition of corvée duties

1851-1875

wider use of mineral fertilisers

1876-1900

Massive introduction of new machinery (still relying on horse power)

1901-1925

Start of crop breeding institutions

1926-1950

Phasing out the horse power

Introduction of industrial pesticides

1951-1975

Signs of agrosystem degradation

1976-2000

Phasing out many agrochemicals

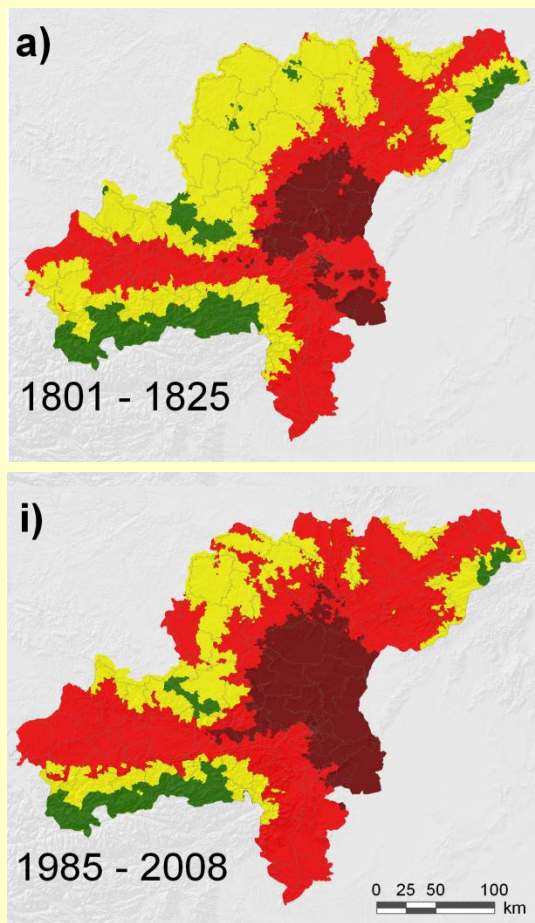
Emphasis on sustainability

1985-2008

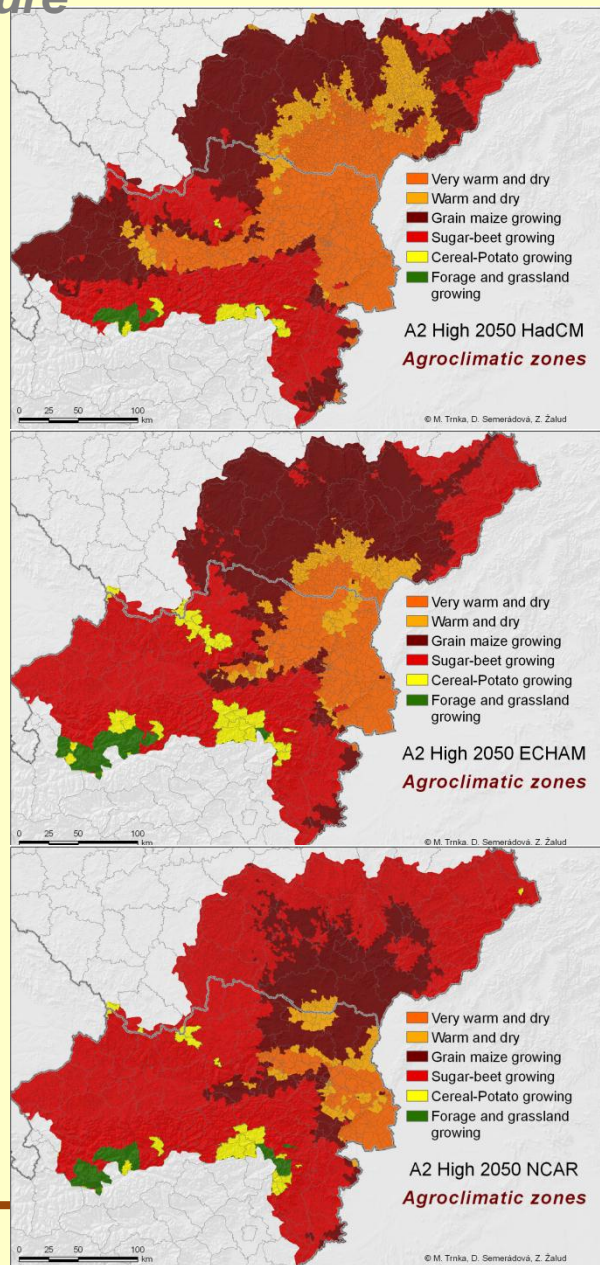
Signs of changing climate conditions

Expected future agroclimatic conditions

„Observed“



„Future“



- Very warm and dry
- Warm and dry
- Grain maize growing
- Sugar-beet growing
- Cereal-Potato growing
- Forage and grassland growing

- Very warm and dry
- Warm and dry
- Grain maize growing
- Sugar-beet growing
- Cereal-Potato growing
- Forage and grassland growing

- Very warm and dry
- Warm and dry
- Grain maize growing
- Sugar-beet growing
- Cereal-Potato growing
- Forage and grassland growing

Brief summary:

1. Even local agroclimatic conditions tend to vary significantly;
2. However the expected change of agroclimatic conditions is unprecedented and likely beyond range experienced by modern agricultural systems;
3. Changes in climate will affect other parts of the landscape and soil processes in particular;
4. Adaptation is possible but will require substantial investment both in terms of finances, research and creative thinking....**and the investment seems to be lacking!**

Results presented could not be achieved without:

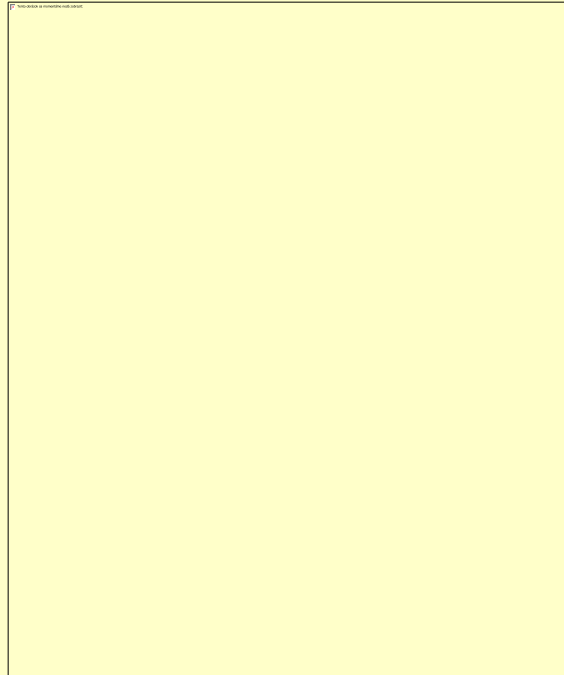
1. Colleagues from:

- MENDELU (Z.Žalud, P. Hlavinka, J. Balek, D. Semerádová);
- Masaryk University (R. Brázdil, P. Dobrovolný);
- Institute of Atmospheric Physics (M. Dubrovský);
- BOKU University (J.Eitzinger, H. Formayer);

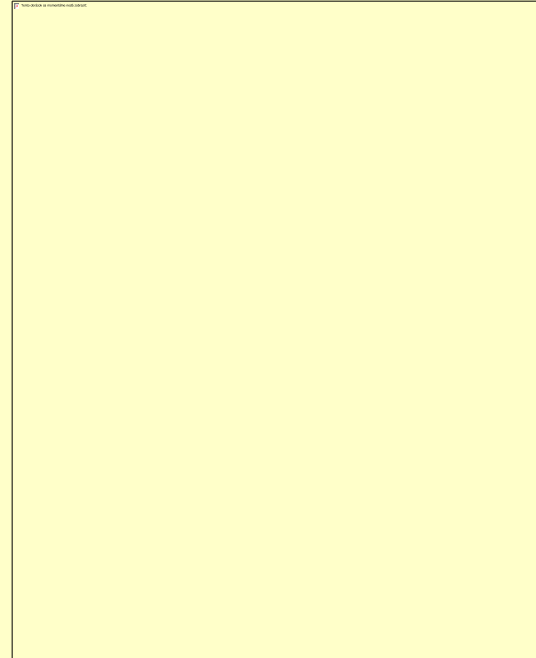
2. Members of COST Action 734 CLIVAGRI participating on the studies presented in the talk: (*J.E. Olesen, K.C Kersebaum, A.O. Skjelvåg, J. Eitzinger, B. Seguin, P. Peltonen-Sainio, Ana Iglesias, S. Orlandini, M. Dubrovský, H. Eckersten, E. Cloppet, P. Calanca, R. Rötter, A. Gobin, V. Vučetić, P. Nejedlik, S. Kumar, B. Lalic, A. Mestre, F. Rossi, J. Kozyra., V. Alexandrov*)

3. *Support by projects COST 734, Ministry of Education project KONTAKT OC 187 and Research plan No. MSM6215648905.*

Thank You for Your attention



May 2011??😊



2011...