

Impact of drought stress and climate change on yield and forage quality of grassland

Andreas Schaumberger, Andreas Klingler and Markus Herndl

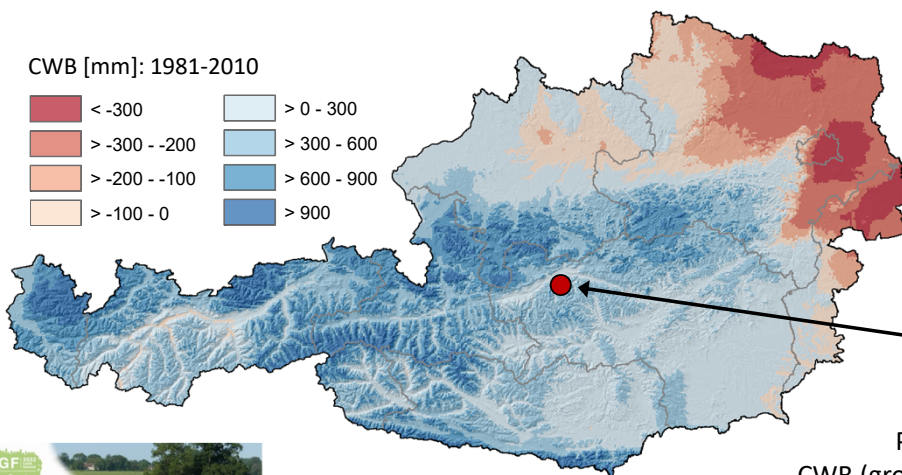
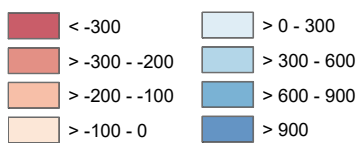
Agricultural Research and Education Center Raumberg-Gumpenstein, Austria



EGF 2022
Caen, 26- 30 June 2022

Climatic water balance in the growing season

CWB [mm]: 1981-2010



Climatic Water Balance (CWB):

Precipitation - ET
(Penman-Monteith)

Gumpenstein

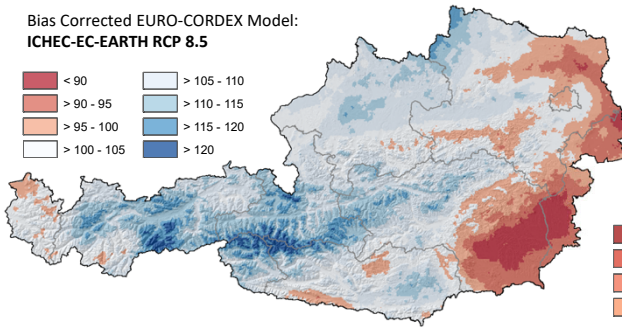
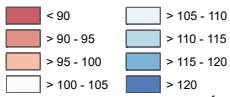
Temperatur: 8.5 °C
Precipitation: 1077 mm
CWB (growing season): 260 mm



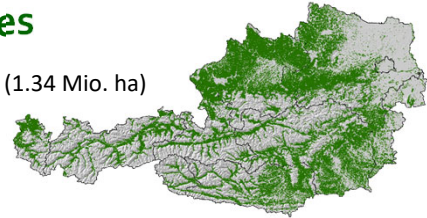
Climatic water balance: projected changes

Changes in %: 1981-2010 to 2071-2100

Bias Corrected EURO-CORDEX Model:
ICHEC-EC-EARTH RCP 8.5

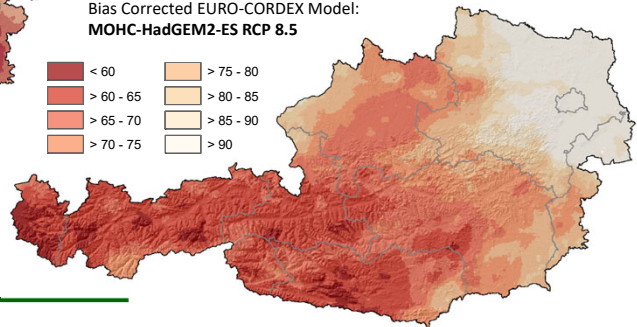
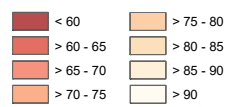


Grassland (1.34 Mio. ha)



Changes in %: 1981-2010 to 2071-2100

Bias Corrected EURO-CORDEX Model:
MOHC-HadGEM2-ES RCP 8.5



ClimGrass: Research for climate impact on grassland



ClimGrass: Multifactorial field experiment

Temperature - 3 Levels:

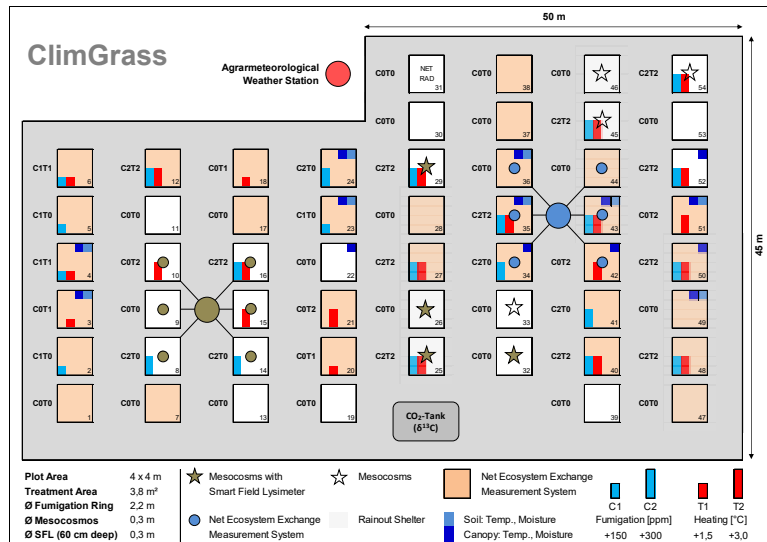
- ambient (T0)
- + 1,5 °C (T1)
- + 3,0 °C (T2)

CO₂-Concentration - 3 Levels:

- ambient (C0)
- + 150 ppm (C1)
- + 300 ppm (C2)

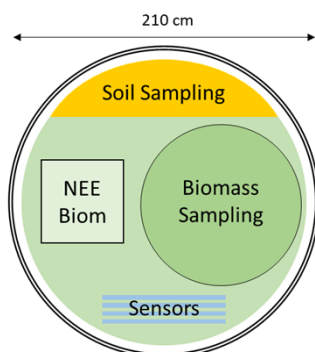
Drought - Rainout shelters:

- 12 Plots (C0T0 and C2T2)



ClimGrass: Plot design and technical equipment

Treatment area on 4 x 4 m plots



- **Temperature increase:** Infrared heater (6 per plot)
- **CO₂-Enrichment:** Gastank, blower and perforated rings
- **Drought stress:** Sensor controlled rainout shelter for 12 plots
- **Lysimeter:** Monitoring soil water balance on 10 plots
- **Net Ecosystems Exchange (NEE) measurement system:** Frames for plant and soil respiration (4 different soil depths)
- **3 Weather stations**
- **Controlling:** Highly dynamic adjustments with NI LabView
- **Central database:** Collecting of about 50.000 data per day



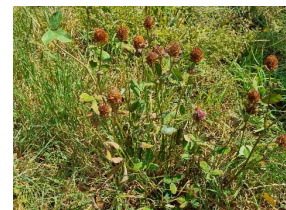
Material and Methods: Drought simulation with rainout shelters

- **Management:** 3-Cut-System, mineral fertilizer (NPK: 90 kg / 65 kg / 170 kg ha⁻¹)
- **Sward** (established 2012): 85 % grasses, 10 % herbs, 5 % legumes
- **Drought experiments:** Second growth (June/July) in 2017, 2020, 2021
- **Non-destructive measurements (weekly):** Spectral signatures, crop height, LAI
- **Destructive measurements:** Yield, wet chemical analysis
- **Rewetting:** Irrigation of 40 mm after the second cut

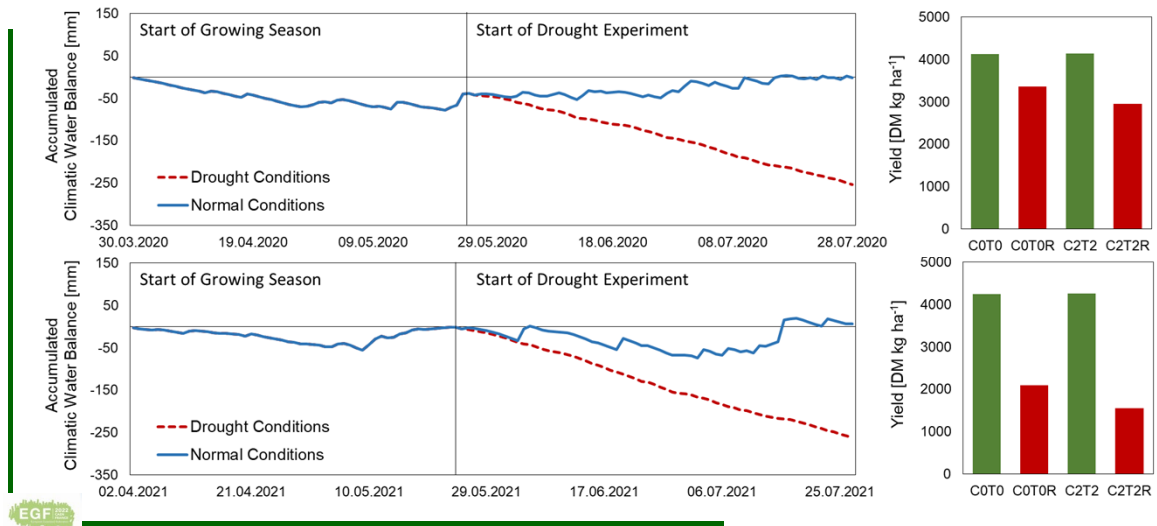


Material and Methods: Data collection and analysis

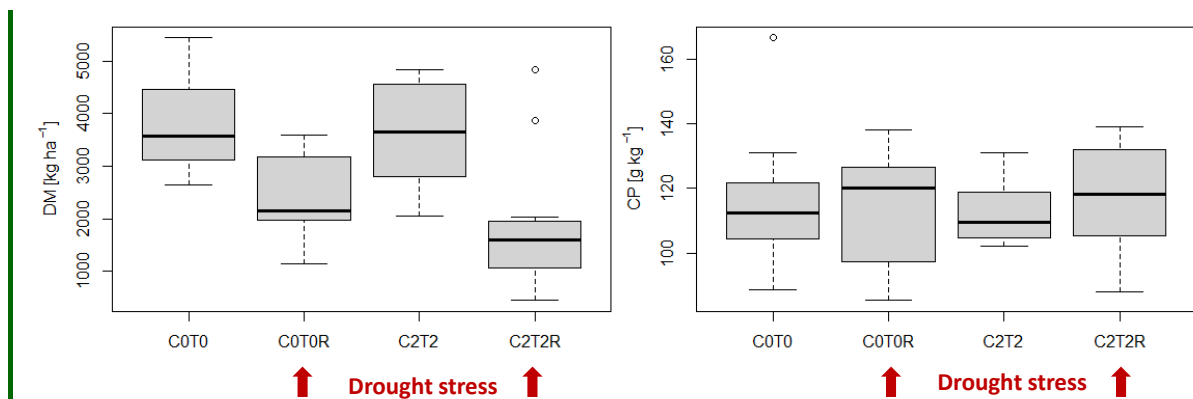
- **Observation years:** 2017, 2020, 2021
- **Climate treatments:** C0T0 and C2T2 (ambient water supply), C0T0R and C2T2R (drought stress)
- **Observations and replicates:** n = 45, C0T0, C0T0R and C2T2R with 4 replicates, C2T2 with 3
- **Statistical analysis with SAS:** Proc GLIMMIX (generalised linear mixed model), fixed effects of year, climate treatment and their interaction on DM, CP, ADL, LAI and crop height



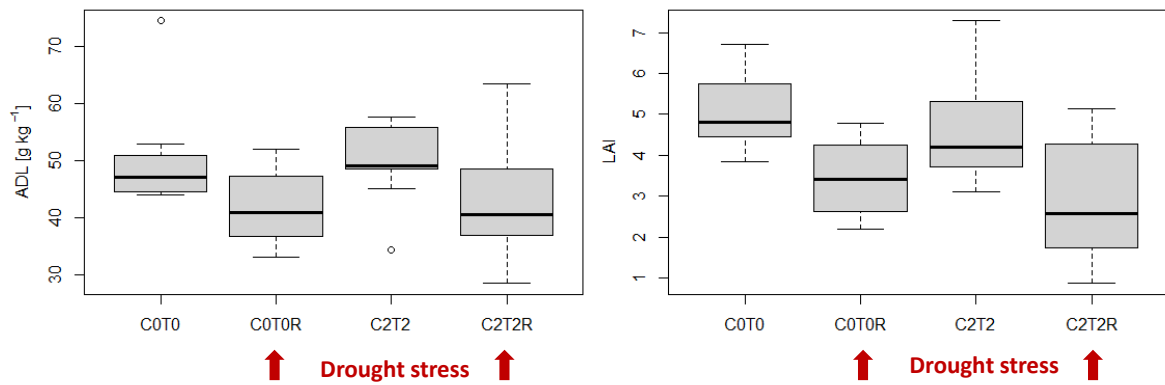
Results: Climatic water balance and yield



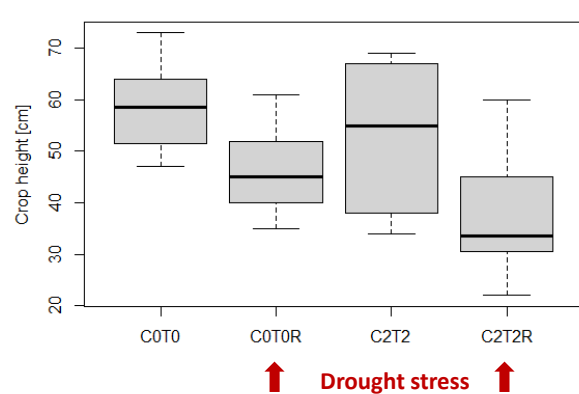
Results: Yield (dry matter) and quality (crude protein content)



Results: Lignin content (ADL) and Leaf Area Index (LAI)



Results: Crop height (measured with ruler)



Photos from 21.07.2021



Conclusions

- Soil moisture at the start of growth is crucial for the effect of drought on yield. Sufficient moisture supports the first phase before vegetative growth is constrained.
- Future climate with higher temperatures will increase drought stress and thus reduce yields.
- CP content does not differ much between drought-stressed and non-stressed plant stands.
- ADL is significantly lower under drought stress, because water shortage strongly reduces vegetative growth and thus leads to stocky stands with a smaller portion of stems.
- Impact of drought stress on growth concerning Leaf Area Index and crop height are comparable.

Drought results in lower yields, while forage quality remains more or less the same!



Thank you for your attention

