

Adaptive management of water resources in grasslands: Challenges in a changing world



2 Years After
PolicyFor
Alm
TheThe Huffin
Posted: 10/24/2014

Lightning Ridge sheeps

- Fellowship
 - EGU in the News
 - Resources for Scien
- Awards & Medals
- Membership
- Elections
- Collaborations
- Young Scientists
- Jobs

Two free
checked bags

Drought impacts environmental processes, international security, and our societal framework



Syrian refugees collect water at the Zaatari refugee camp in the Jordanian city of Mafraq, near the border with Syria, last month. (Muhammad Hamed/Reuters)

could

A

TOP VIDEOS OF
THE WEEK

Most Read Politics

1 Jon Stewart realized that Koch Industries was running ads during his sh...



2 Election could tip historic number of legislatures into Republican hands

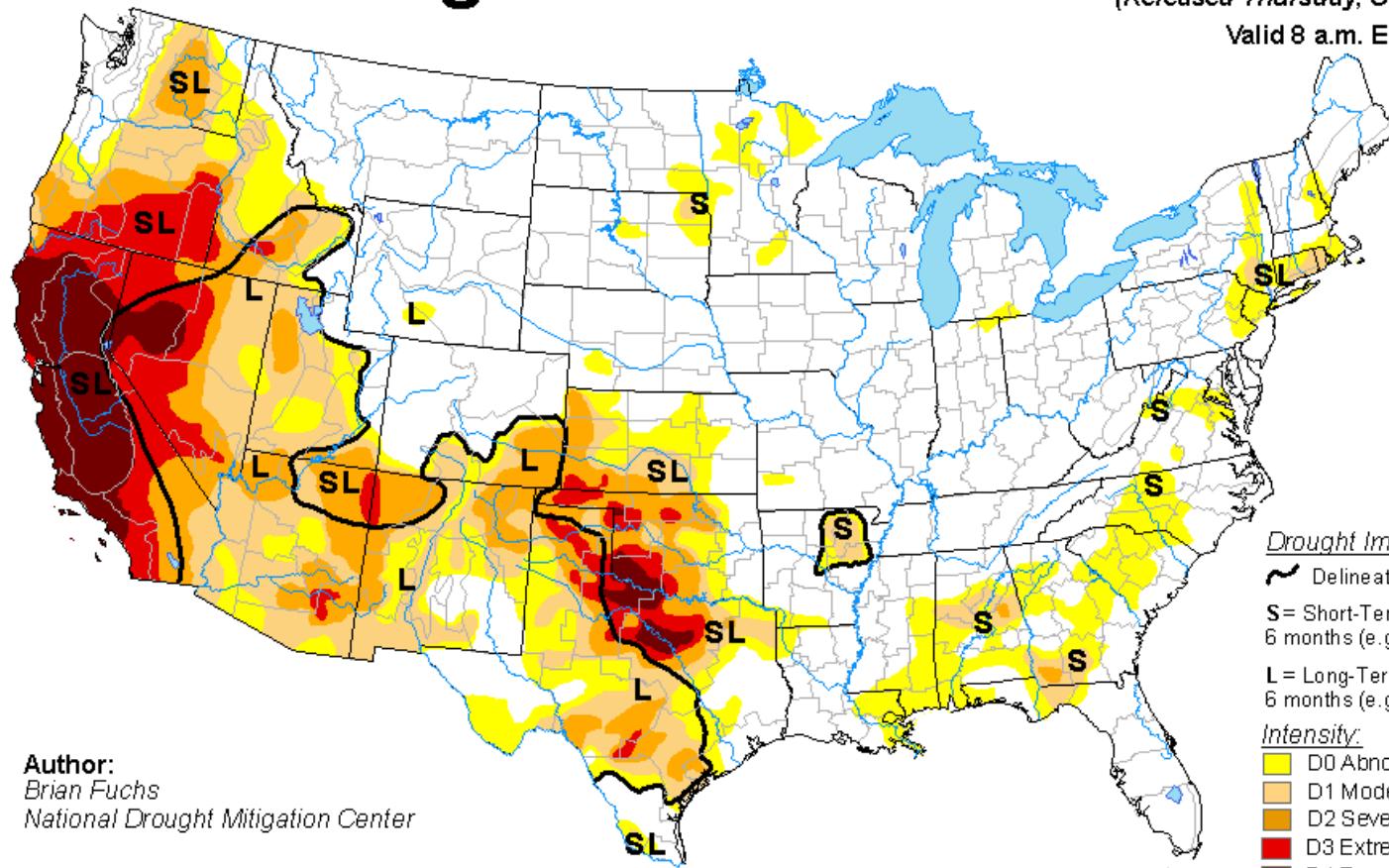


U.S. Drought Monitor

October 28, 2014

(Released Thursday, Oct. 30, 2014)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:

Brian Fuchs

National Drought Mitigation Center

Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S= Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

A vertical legend consisting of five colored squares with corresponding labels: D0 Abnormally Dry (yellow), D1 Moderate Drought (light orange), D2 Severe Drought (medium orange), D3 Extreme Drought (dark orange/red), and D4 Exceptional Drought (dark red).

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.





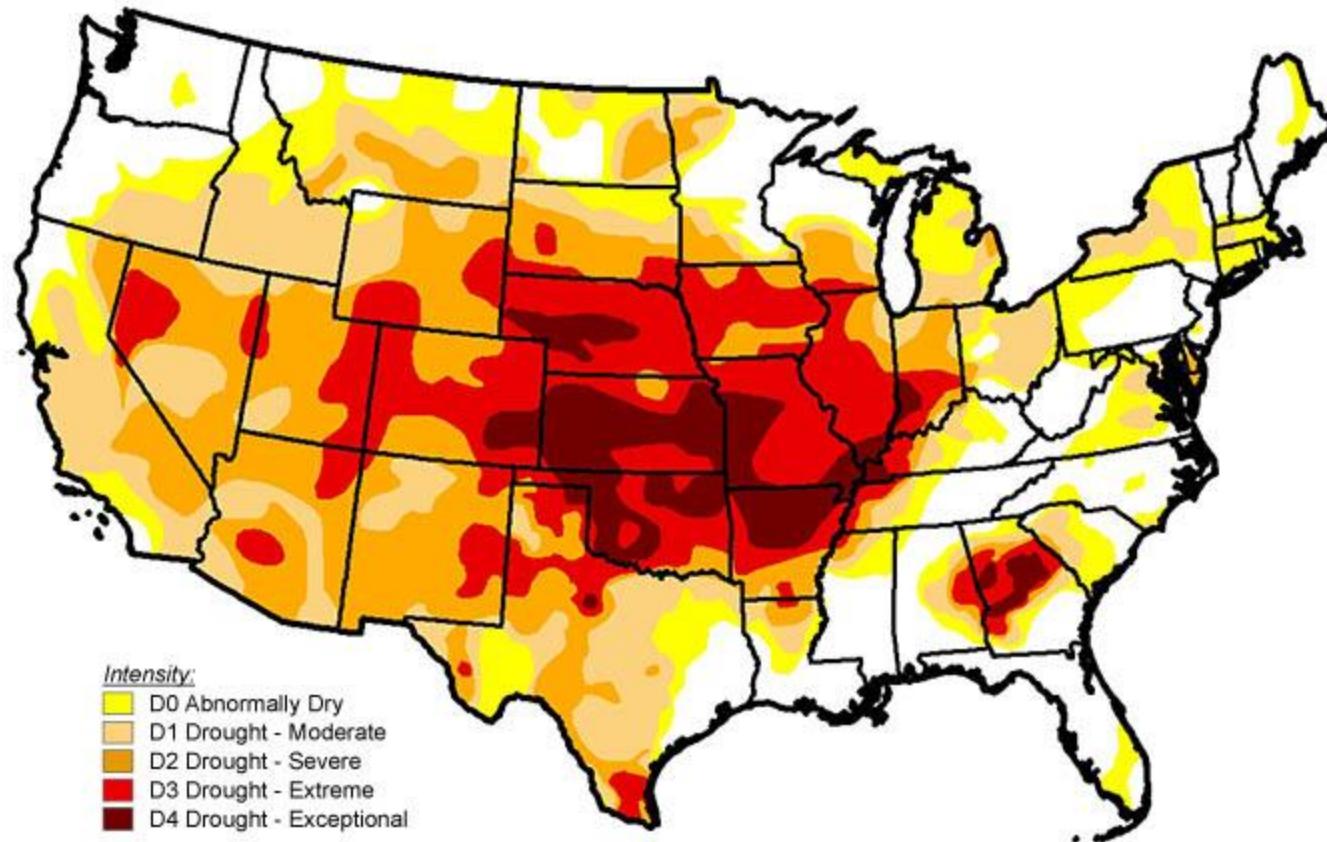


<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



www.mattblack.com

Aug 21, 2012



National Drought Mitigation Center

Climate change impacts the hydrological cycle and land-surface ET

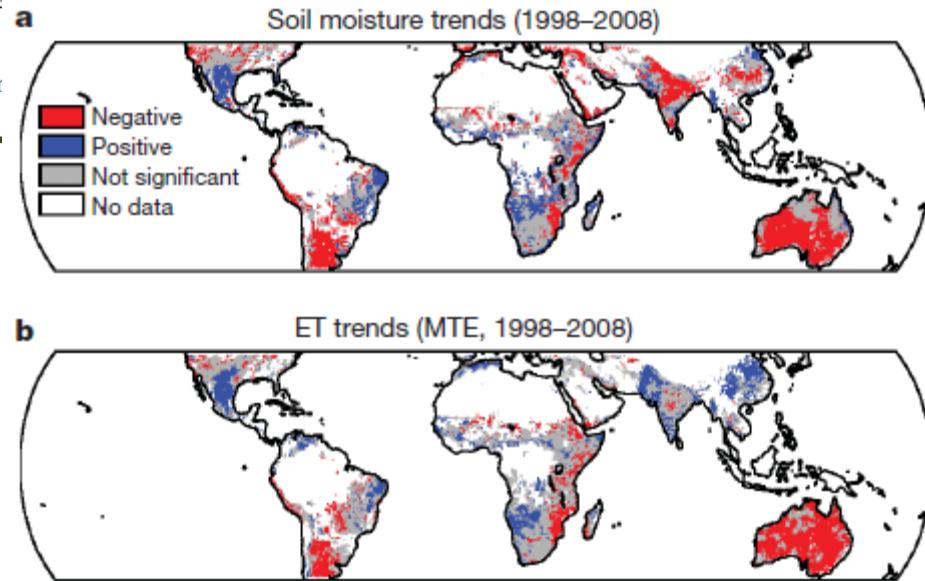
LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature09396

Recent decline in the global land evapotranspiration trend due to limited moisture supply

Martin Jung¹, Markus Reichstein¹, Philippe Ciais², Sonia I. Seneviratne³, Justin Sheffield⁴, Michael L. Goulden⁵, Gordon Bonan⁶, Alessandro Cescatti⁷, Jiquan Chen⁸, Richard de Jeu⁹, A. Johannes Dolman⁹, Wei Wang¹⁰, Nadine Gobron¹³, Jens Heinke¹¹, John Kimball¹⁴, Beverly E. Law¹⁵, Leonardo Keith Oleson⁶, Dario Papale¹⁸, Andrew D. Richardson¹⁹, Olivier Rouspard²⁰, Ulrich Weber¹, Christopher Williams²¹, Eric Wood⁴, Sönke Zaehle¹ & Ke Zhai¹

- Reduced soil moisture has reduced global ET since 1997.
- Reduced SM reduces the 'buffer' between atmosphere and land surface, increasing air temperatures.
- Warmer temp.'s with less SM will reduce ecosystem productivity.



Re-occurrence of Kansas Dust Storms?



1930's



2004, 2011, 2012

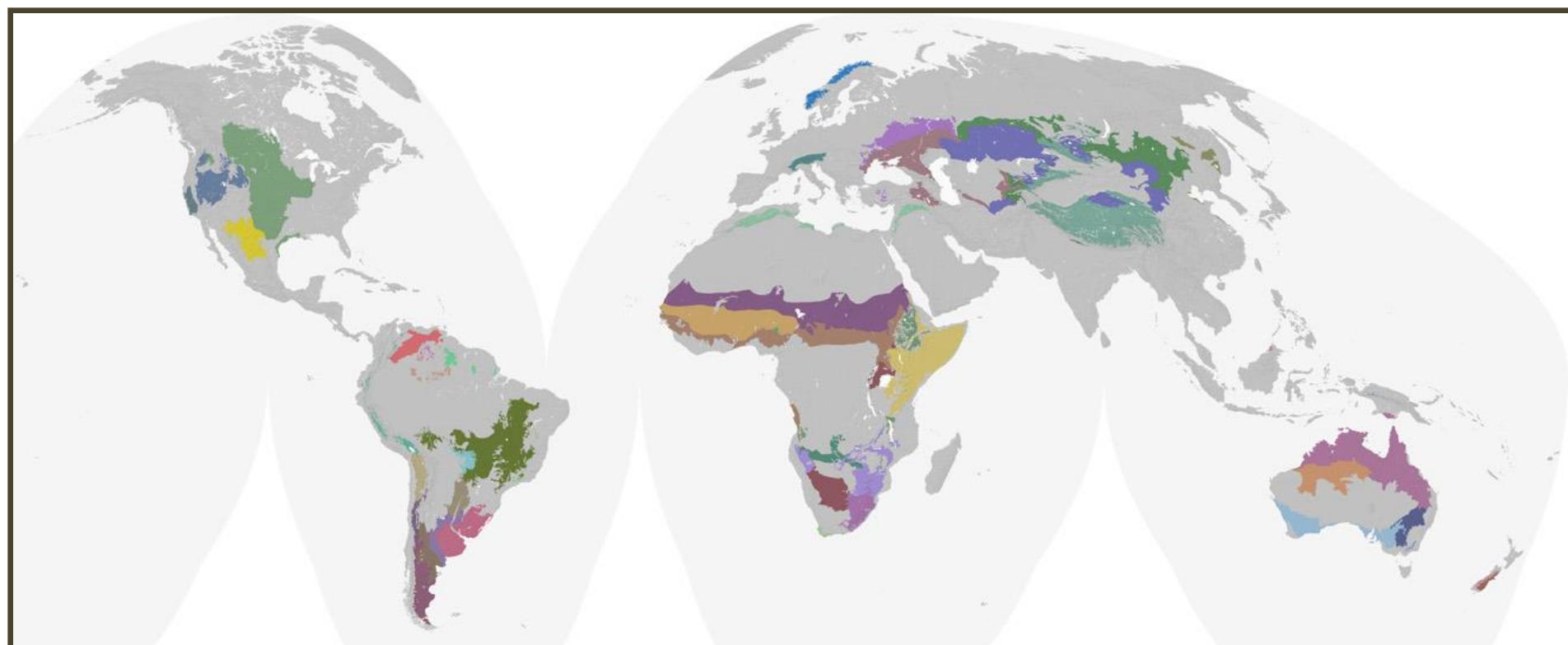
Can we predict and effectively respond to future droughts?

Water resource management in grasslands

- i. current and projected water budgets for grassland systems,
- ii. the impacts of water stress and drought on grassland productivity and stability, and
- iii. potential strategies to maintain viable grasslands and their goods and services.



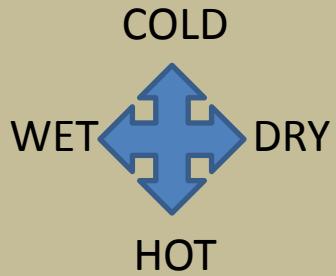
Global grassland distribution



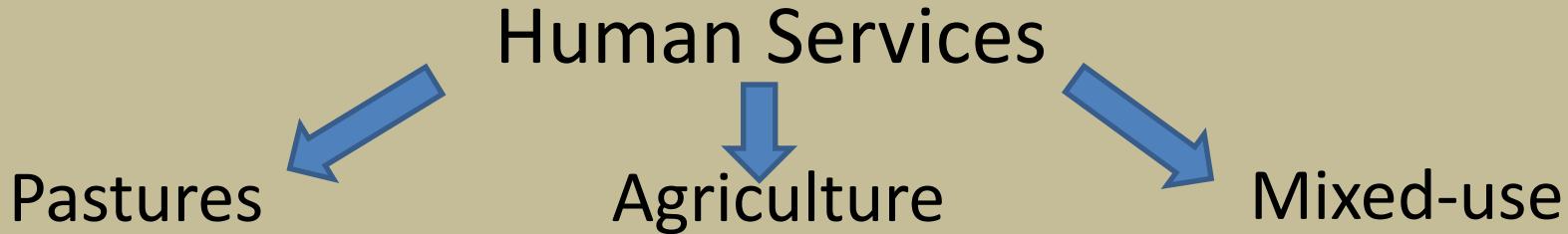
Dixon et al. 2014 *J. Biogeography* 41:2003-19

Grasslands, grazers, and humans

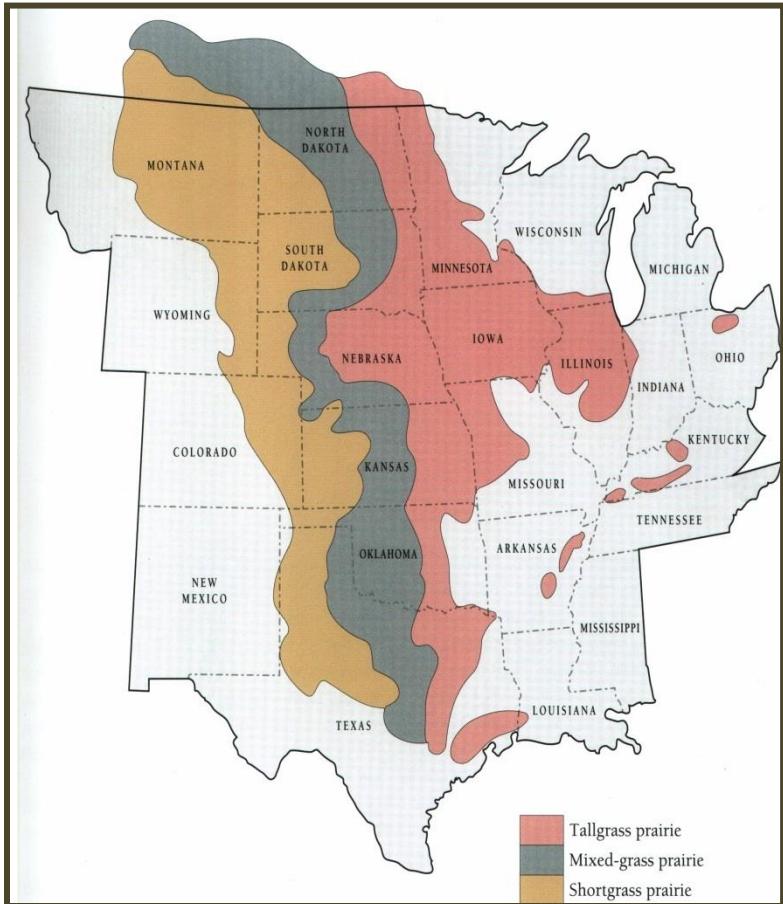
~30% of terrestrial land surface is grasslands



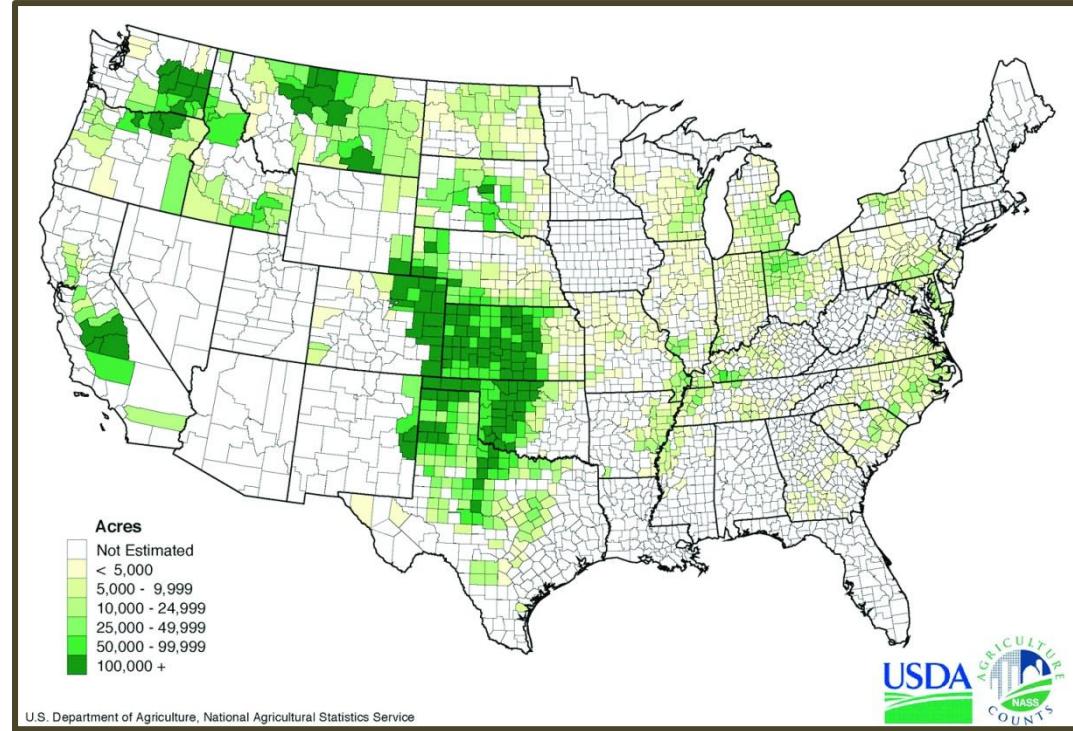
- Habitat
- Bio-geochemical cycling
- Human evolution
- Ecological theory



Grasslands and Agriculture in the U.S.



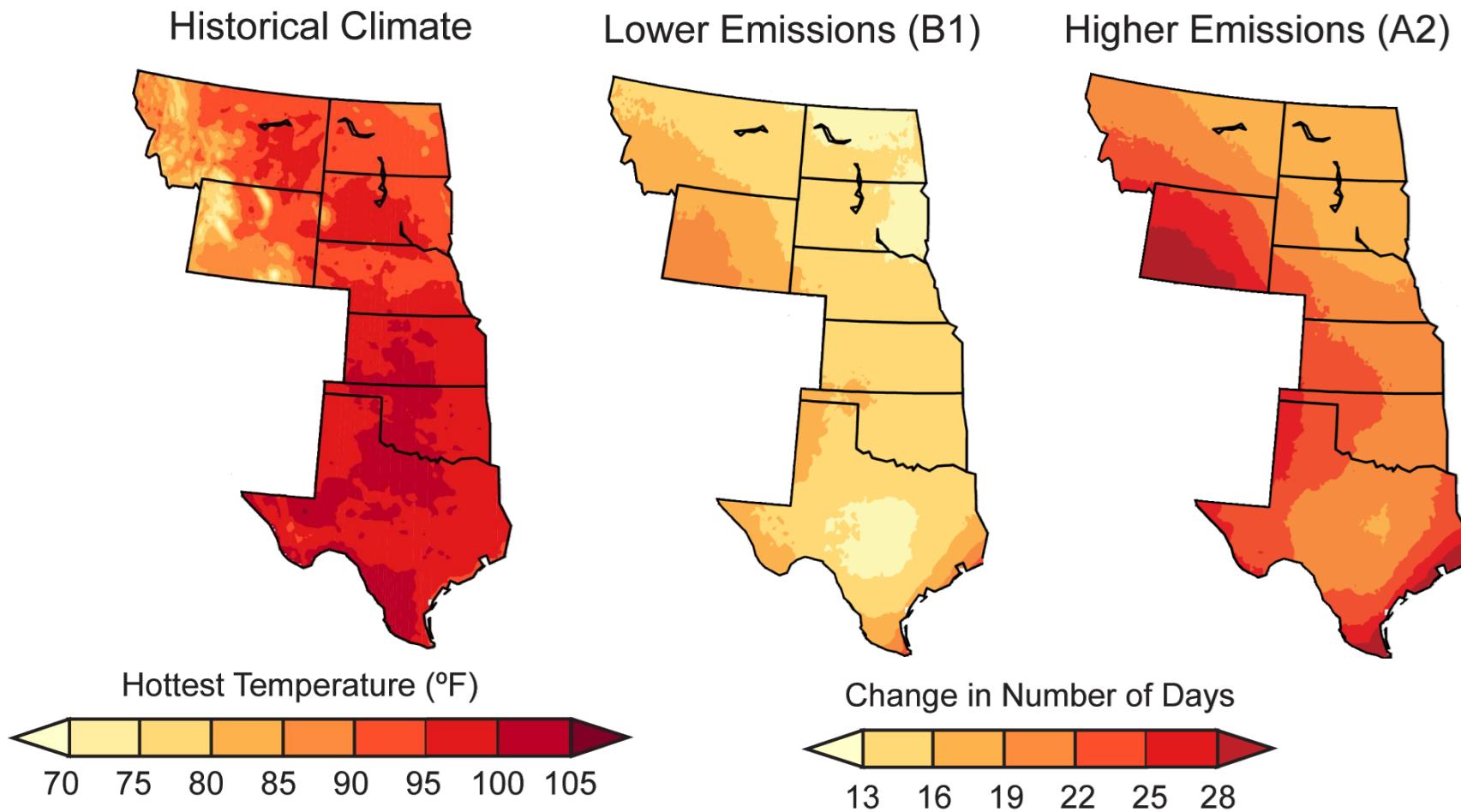
Grassland types



Winter Wheat Production

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/>
USDA Statistics Service

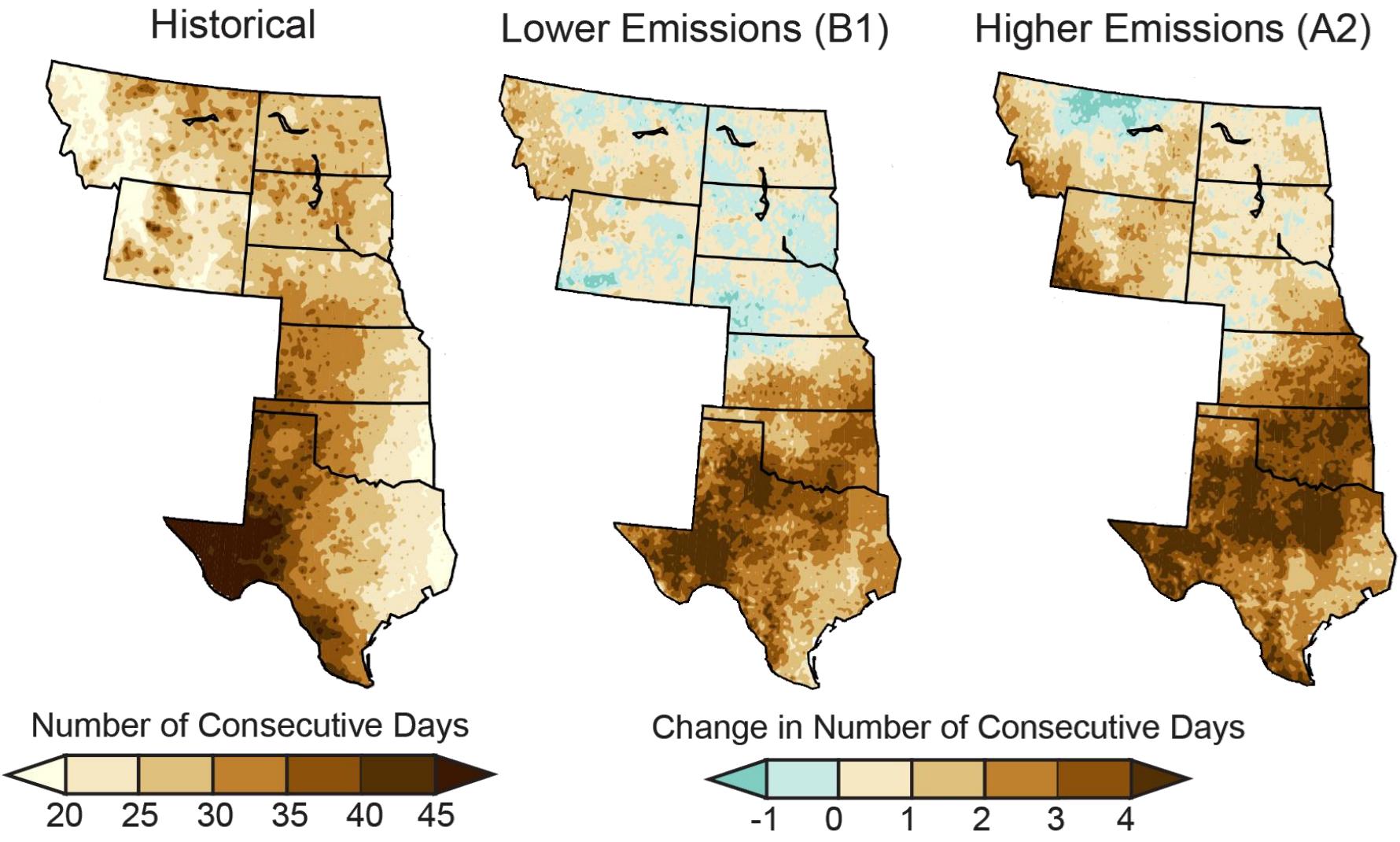
Projected change in number of hot days



<http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/>

Fig. 19.2 – National Climate Change Assessment Report 2014

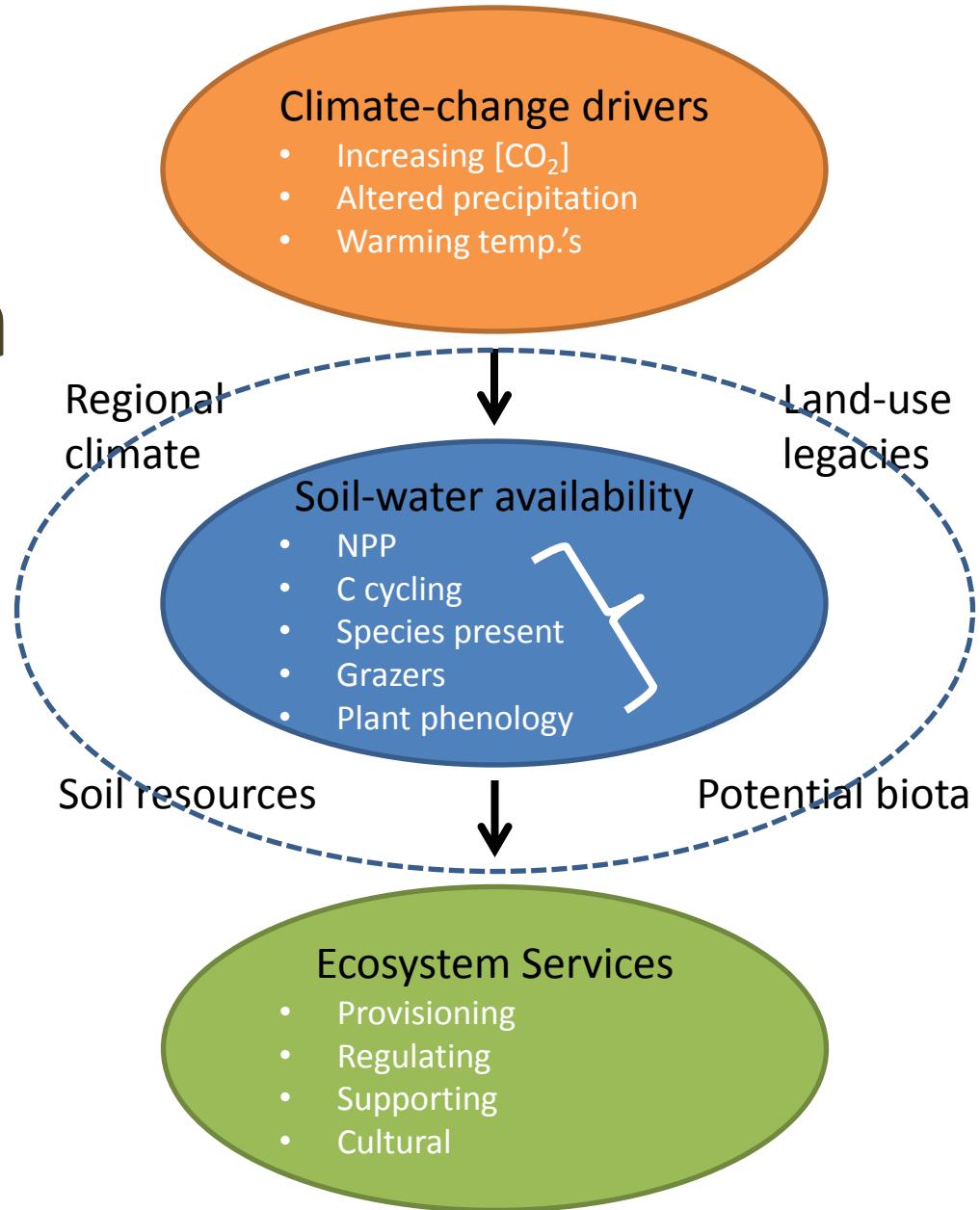
Change in consecutive dry days



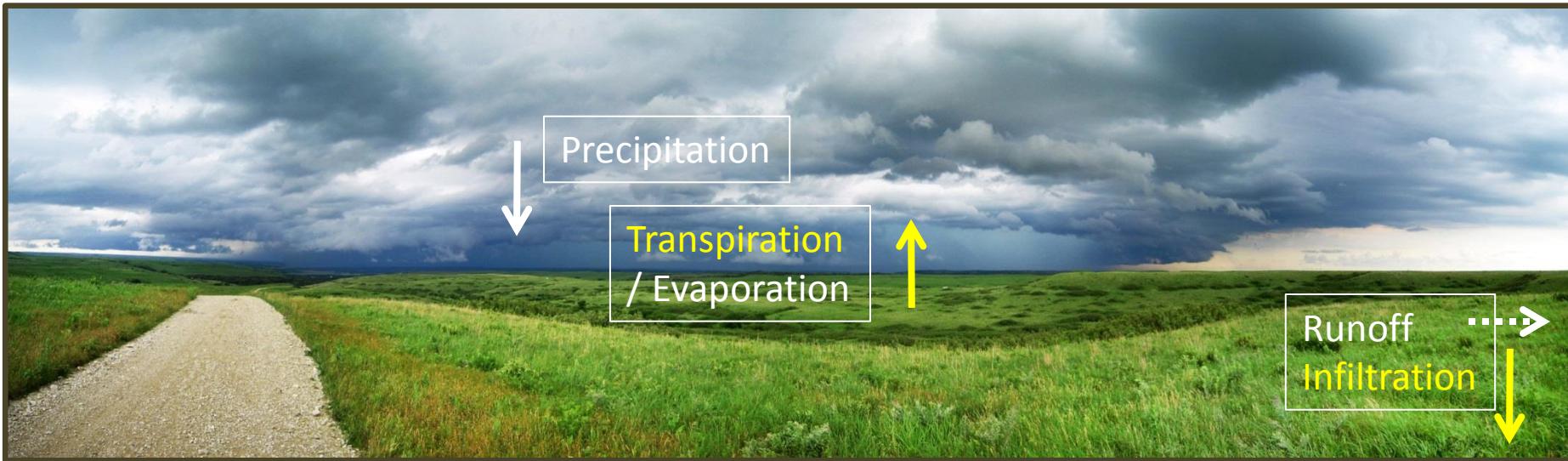
<http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/>

Fig. 19.5 – National Climate Change Assessment Report 2014

Soil moisture integrates responses from vegetation to atmosphere



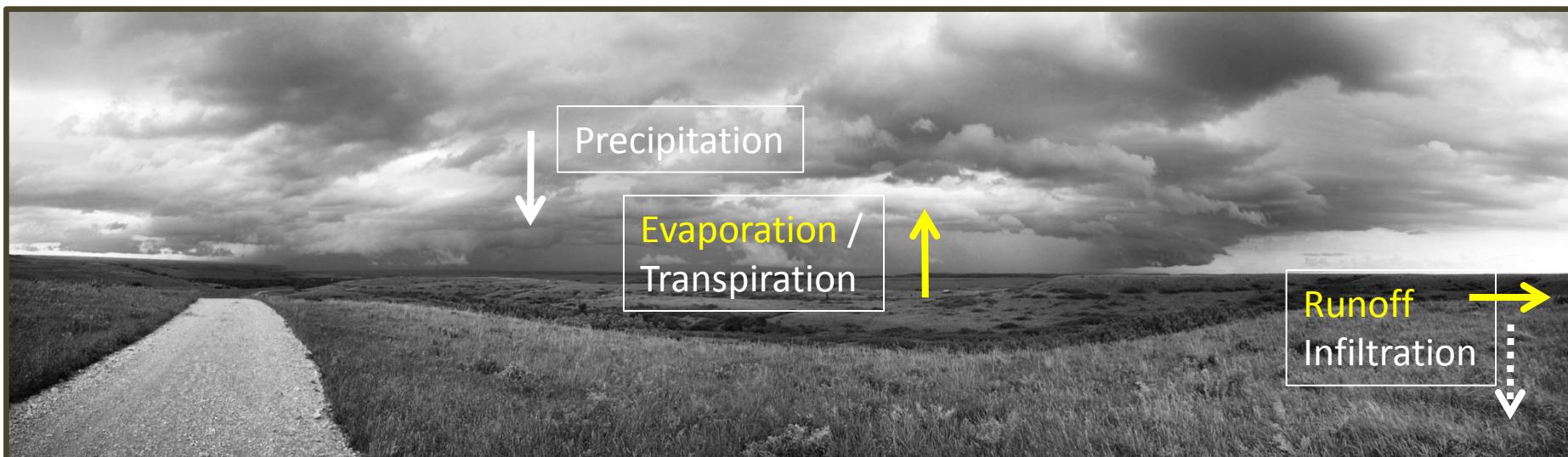
[Fig. 5] Polley et al. 2013 *J. Rangeland Mgt.* 66:493-511



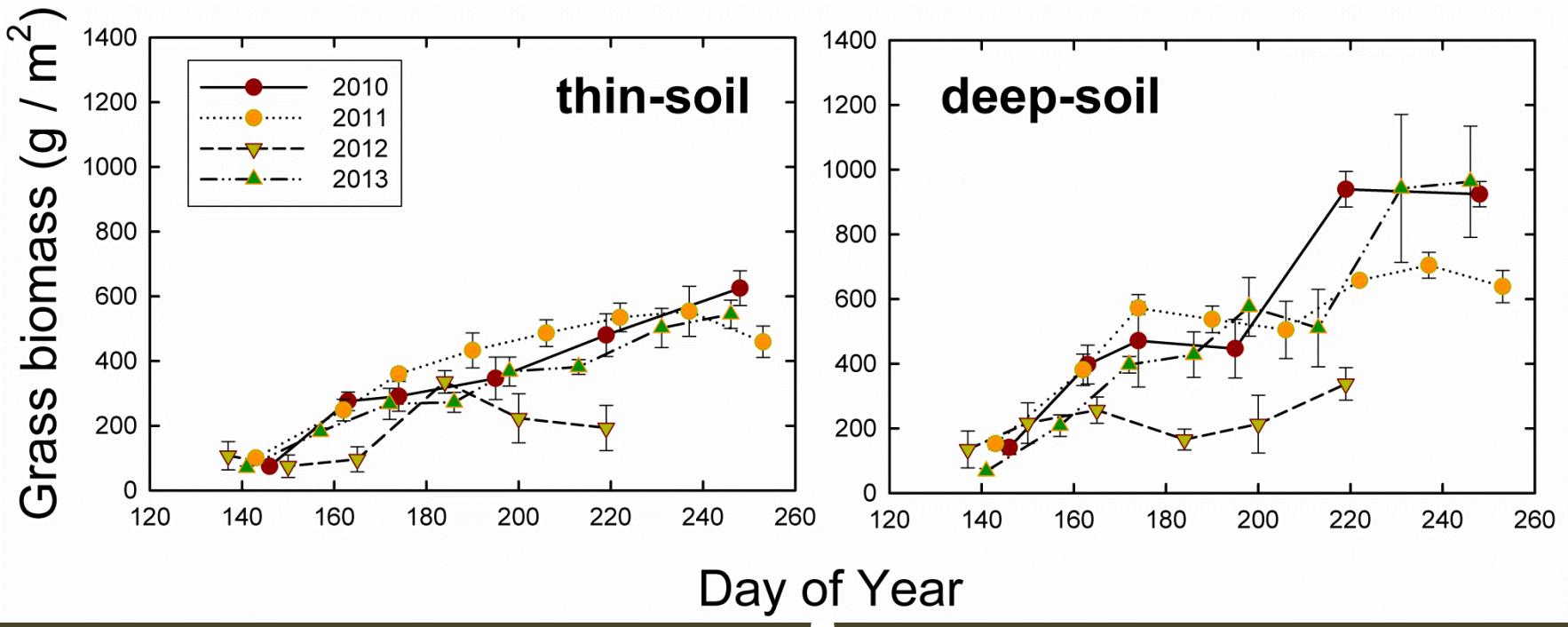
Temperate grassland hydrological cycle reflects rainfall amount and timing

Future ?

increased event sizes, decreased frequency, altered seasonality, increased air temperatures



How does water stress impact grassland productivity and physiology?



Annually-burned grassland, Konza Prairie – eastern KS, USA

Sept., 2008

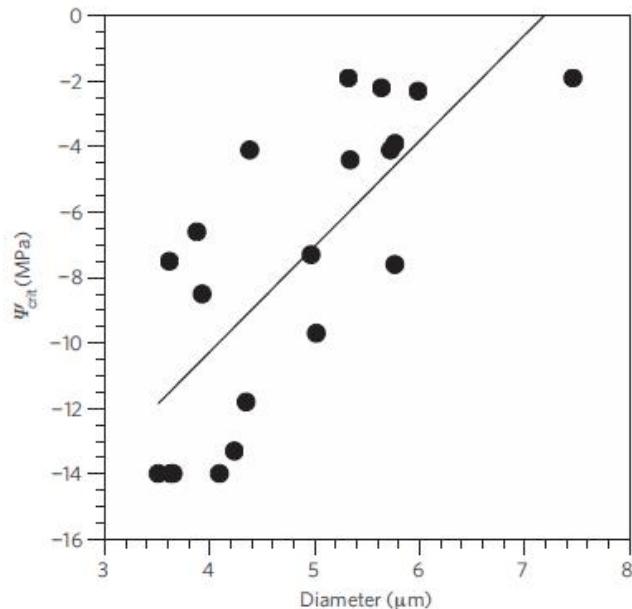
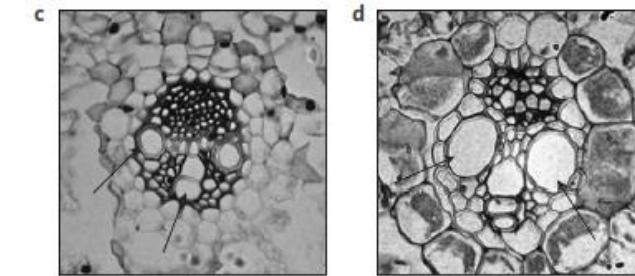
ANPP – $1000 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
+25% annual rainfall

Sept., 2012

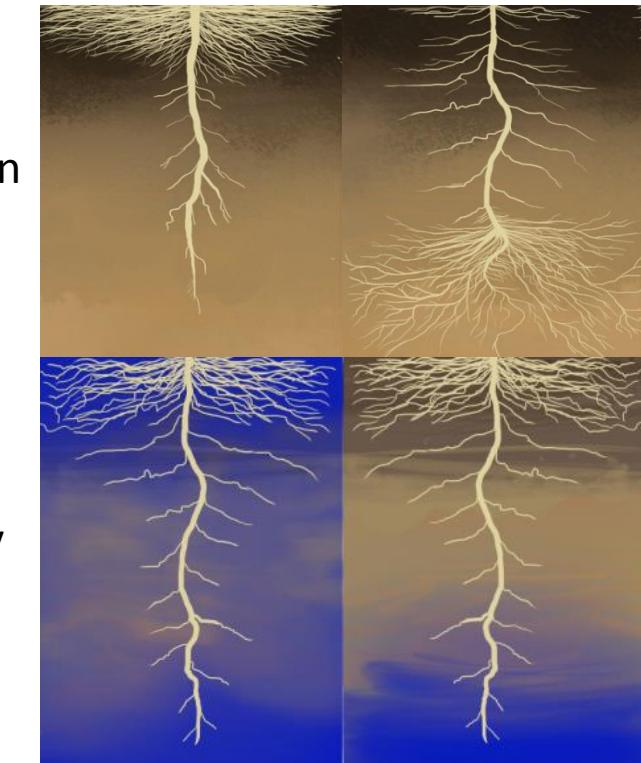
ANPP – $400 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
-50% annual rainfall

How does water stress impact grassland productivity and physiology?

Drought tolerance

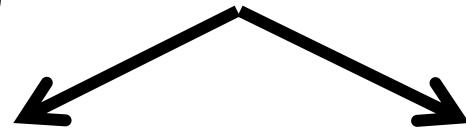


Drought avoidance

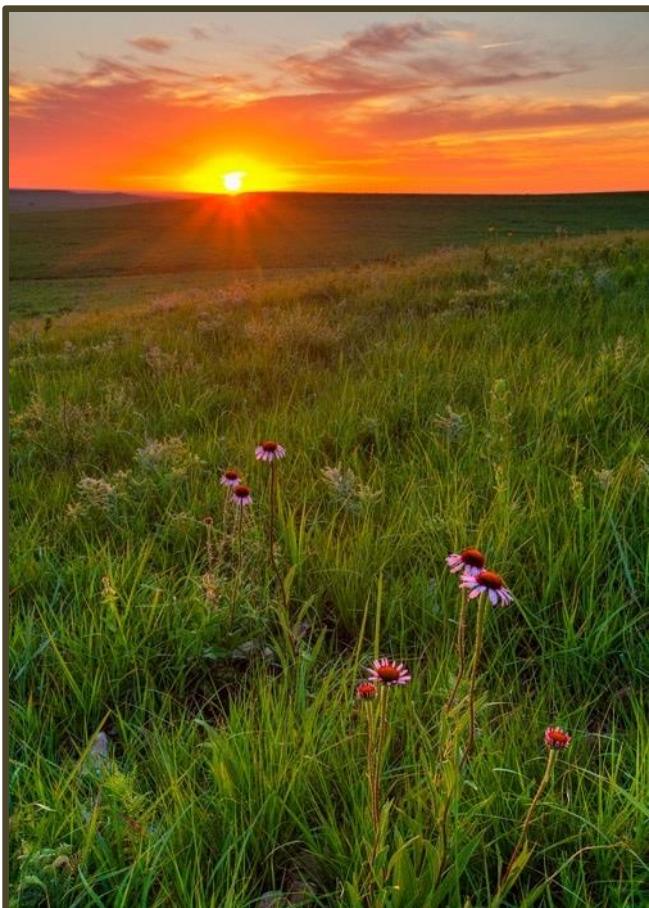


Art by: John J. Girvin III

Major Challenges



Prediction



Production



Photo credits: Judd Patterson

A new look at water transport regulation in plants

ECOLOGY LETTERS

Ecology Letters, (2014)

doi: 10.1111/ele.12374

LETTER

Global analysis of plasticity in turgor loss point, a key drought tolerance trait



Global Change Biology (2014) 20, 1992–2003, doi: 10.1111/gcb.12498

Physiological advantages of C₄ grasses in the field: a



Review



Tansley review

Root structural and functional dynamics in
terrestrial biosphere models – evaluation and

esa

ECOSPHERE

Anticipating changes in variability of grassland production
due to increases in interannual precipitation variability

JOANNA S. HSU^{1,†} AND PETER B. ADLER

Department of Wildland Resources and the Ecology Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322 USA

Citation: Hsu, J. S., and P. B. Adler. 2014. Anticipating changes in variability of grassland production due to increases in interannual precipitation variability. *Ecosphere* 5(5):58. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/ES13-00210.1>

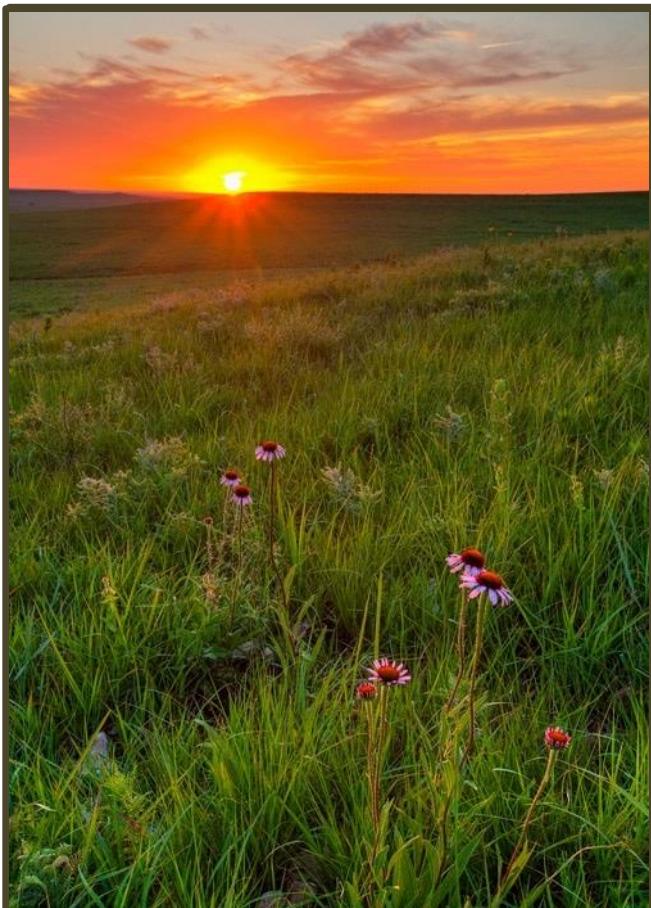
Abstract. Expected increases in interannual precipitation variability due to climate change will lead to increases in the variability of primary production, with potentially important consequences for natural

PREDICTION

- Physiology
- Traits
- Drought experiments
- Root dynamics
- Forecasting grassland responses

Major Challenges

Prediction



Production



Photo credits: Judd Patterson

COMMENTARY:

The global groundwater crisis

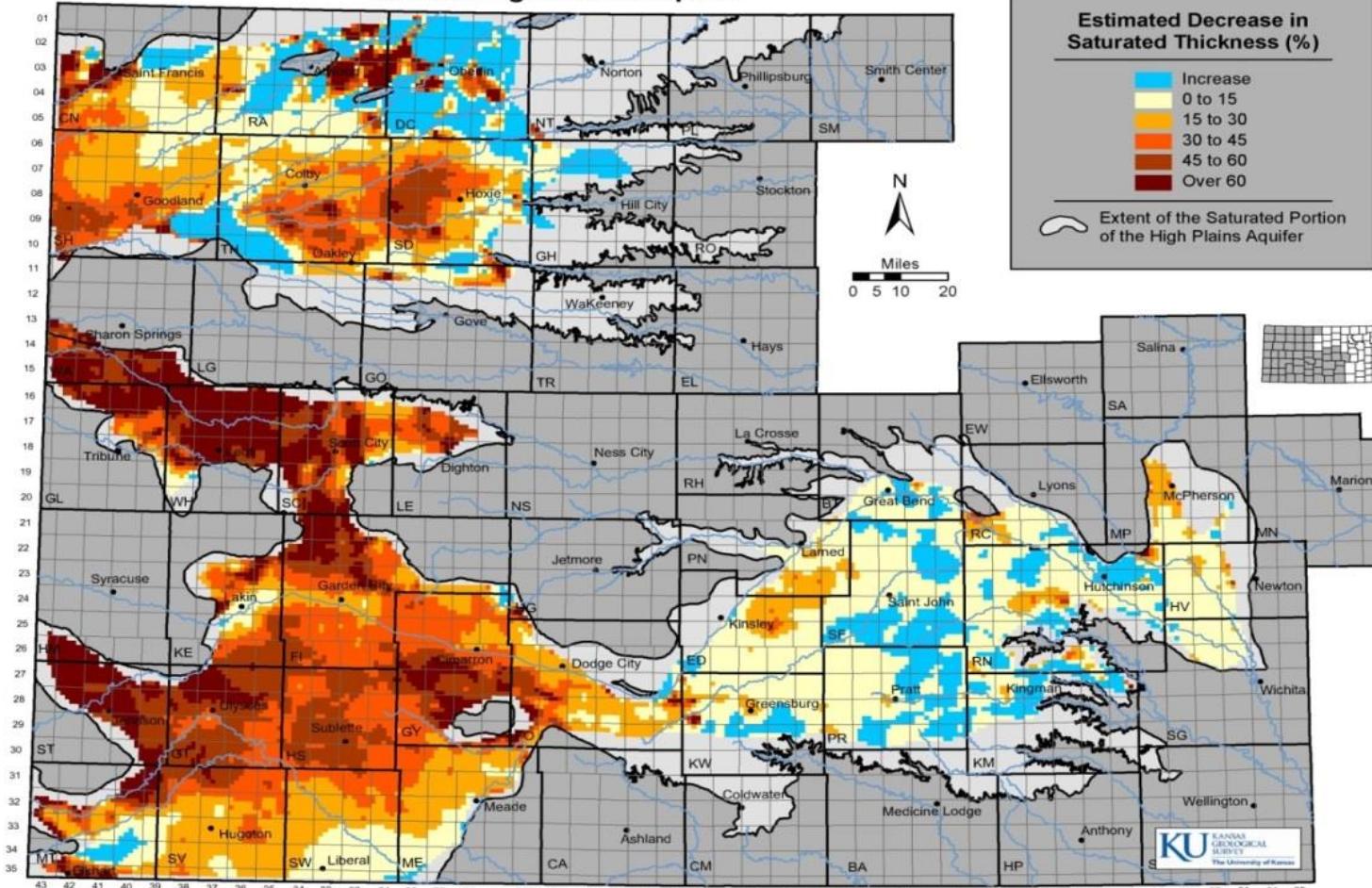
J. S. Fam

Percent Change in Saturated Thickness, Predevelopment to Average 2011 - 2013,
Kansas High Plains Aquifer

Groundwater
currently

Groundwater
beneath
porous
as much as 3
worldwide¹.
groundwater

NATURE CLIMA



Butler *et al.* 2014

Greater Sensitivity to Drought Accompanies Maize Yield

Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 193 (2014) 37–41



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/agee

Short communication

Spatial heterogeneity stabilizes livestock productivity
in a changing climate

Climate Change Impacts on Global Food Security

Tim Wheeler^{1,2*} and Joachim von Braun³

Climate change could potentially interrupt progress toward a world without hunger. A robust and coherent global pattern is discernible of the impacts of climate change on crop productivity that could have consequences for food availability. The stability of whole food systems may be at risk under climate change because of short-term variability in supply. However, the potential impact is less clear at regional scales, but it is likely that climate variability and change will exacerbate food insecurity in areas currently vulnerable to hunger and undernutrition. Likewise, it can be anticipated that food access and utilization will be affected indirectly via collateral effects on household and individual incomes, and food utilization could be impaired by loss of access to drinking water and damage to health. The evidence supports the need for considerable investment in adaptation and mitigation actions toward a "climate-smart food system" that is more resilient to climate change influences on food security.

Addressing hunger is one of the greatest challenges of our time (1). Hunger has multiple dimensions and causes, ranging from deficiencies in macro- and micro-nutrients, through short-term shocks on food access, to chronic shortages. Causes range from constraints on the supply

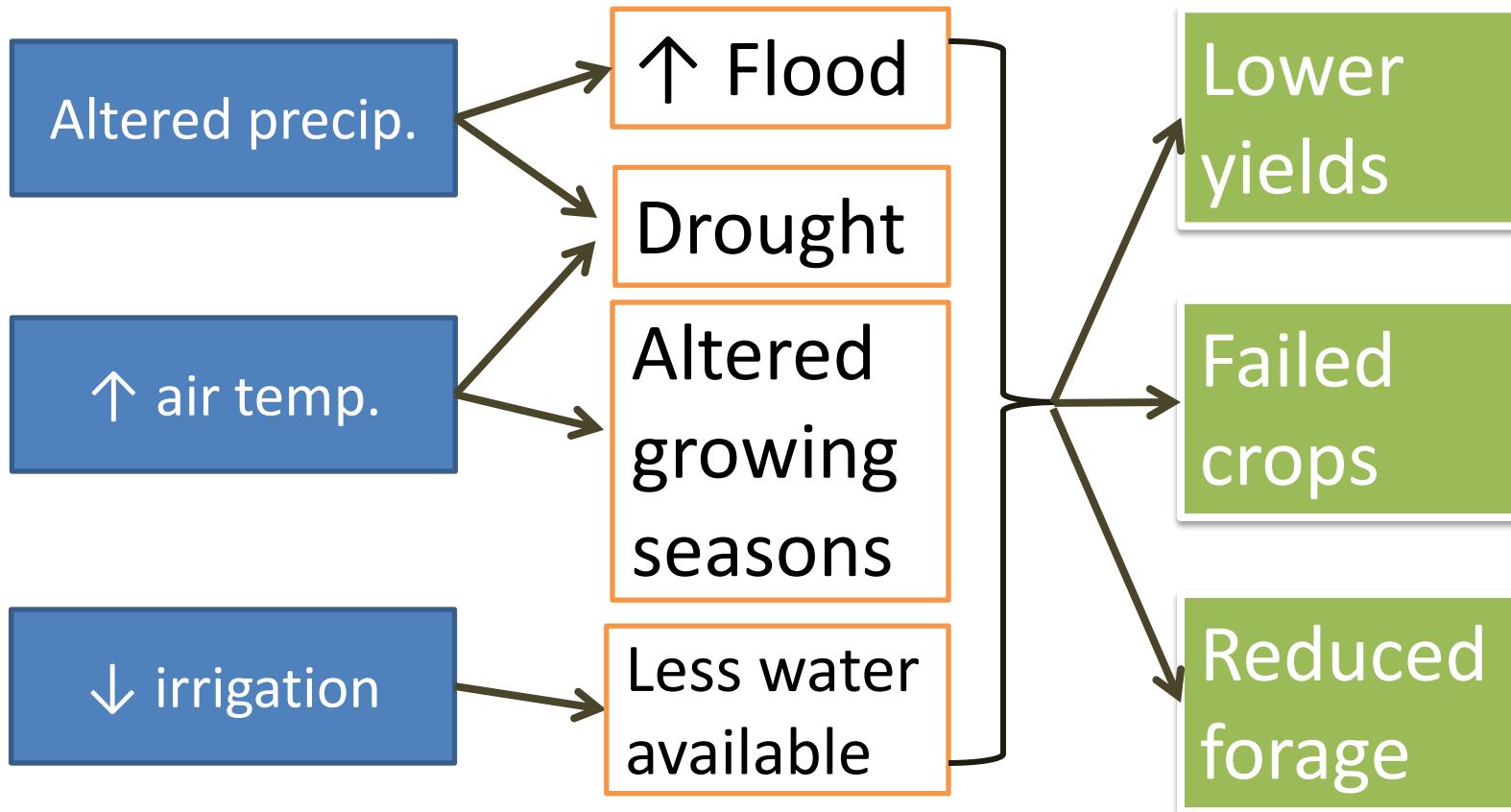
PRODUCTION

- Improved cultivars
- Sensitivity to drought
- Grassland management
- ↑system resilience

CHANGE

RESPONSE

OUTCOME



GRASSLAND SUSTAINABILITY WILL REQUIRE -

NEW METHODS

NEW GENOTYPES

NEW CROPS

Next Frontiers?



Perennial Polycultures

- Greater ET than annuals
- But,**
 - more water available
 - no tillage,
 - increased soil structure,
 - increased SOM,
 - incr. water holding capacity
 - During bad years, crops used for forage
 - Potential for niche partitioning maximizes total water-use

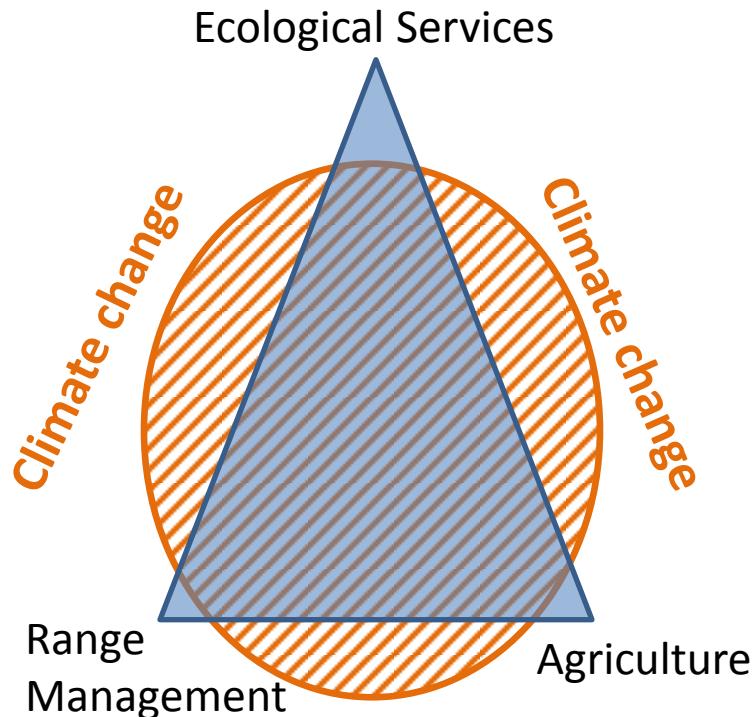


Domesticating native species (*Silphium*)

Perennializing current annual crops (Kernza)



Strategy for Adaptive Management



Grassland mgt will require:

- Balanced goals
- Effective communication
- Improved efficiency
- Intensification
- Interdisciplinarity
- Novel solutions
- Social investment

Thanks!



Eco-phys Lab

Kim O'Keefe

Troy Ocheltree

Zak Ratajczak

John Blair

John Briggs

Tim Crews

Ricardo Holdo