

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



Jesse B. Nippert • Division of Biology • Kansas State University, USA

October 30, 2014

HUFF POST GREEN

MY NEWS MY CLIPPINGS MY COMMENTS MY BENEFITS

TODAY'S PAPER SUBSCRIBE LOGIN

Edition: U.S.

FRONT PAGE POLI

Green • Energy • Climat



2 Years After  
Police

For  
Alm  
The

The Huffing  
Posted: 10/24



Lightning Ridge she

Fellowship

• EGU in the News

• Resources for Scien

Awards & Medals

Membership

Elections

Collaborations

Young Scientists

Jobs

The Sydney Morning Herald

Environ

Weather Climat

You are here: Home >

Drought

August 7, 2014



European Geosciences Union

The Washington Post

Ad

Two free checked bags



AdChoices



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

could

A

Print

Share

TOP VIDEOS OF THE WEEK



Secret Service watched this woman for months

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



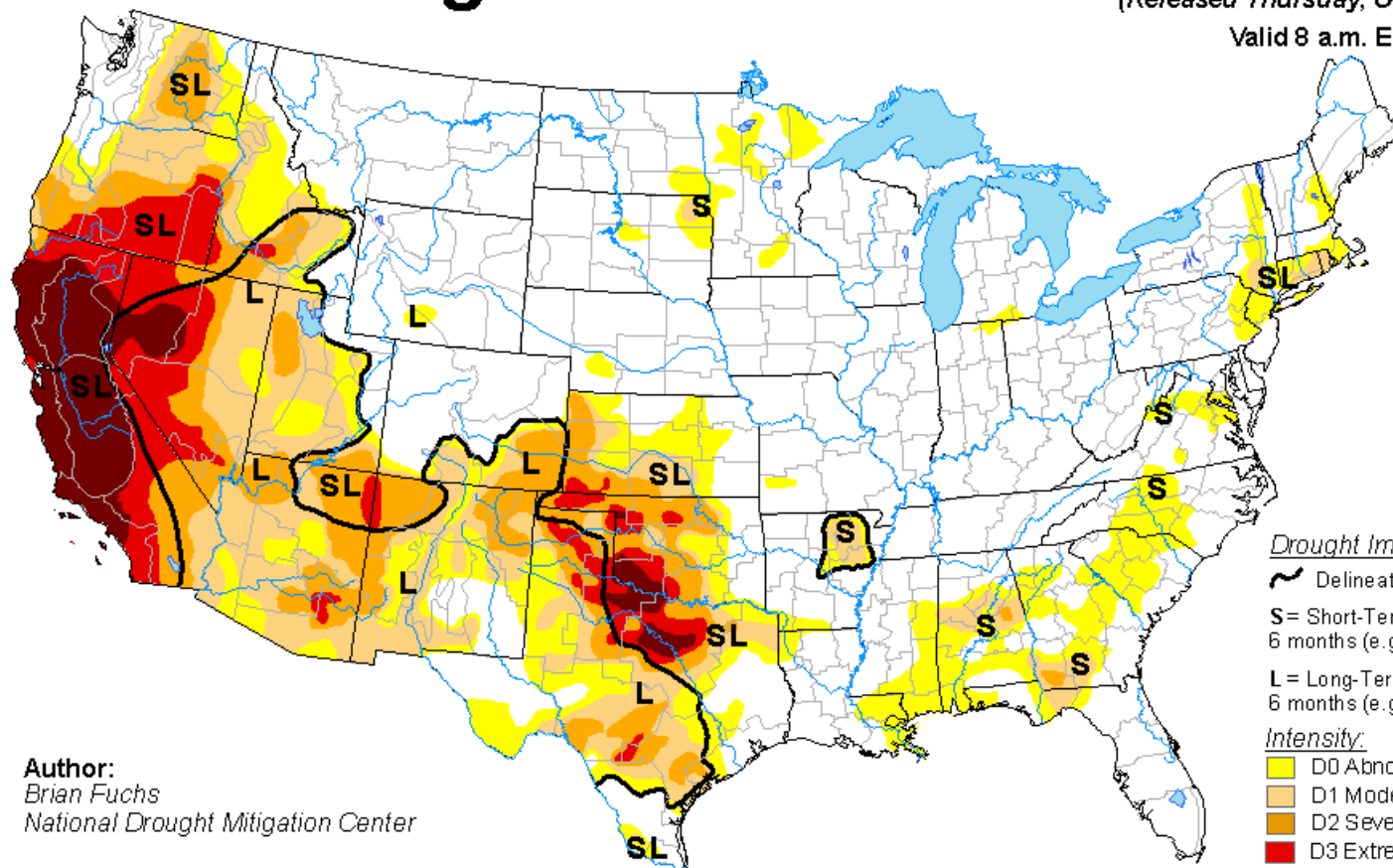
Syrian refugees collect water at the Zaatari refugee camp in the Jordanian city of Mafraq, near the border with Syria, last month. (Muhammad Hamed/Reuters)

# 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

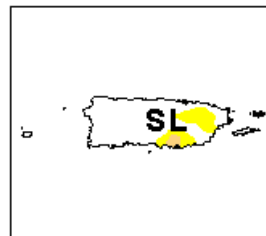
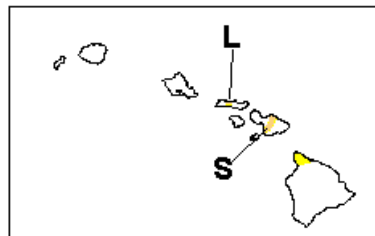
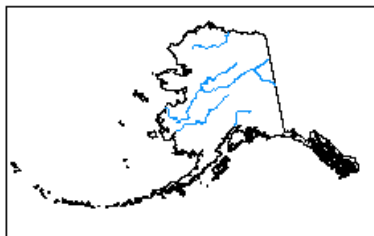
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

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

## Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

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

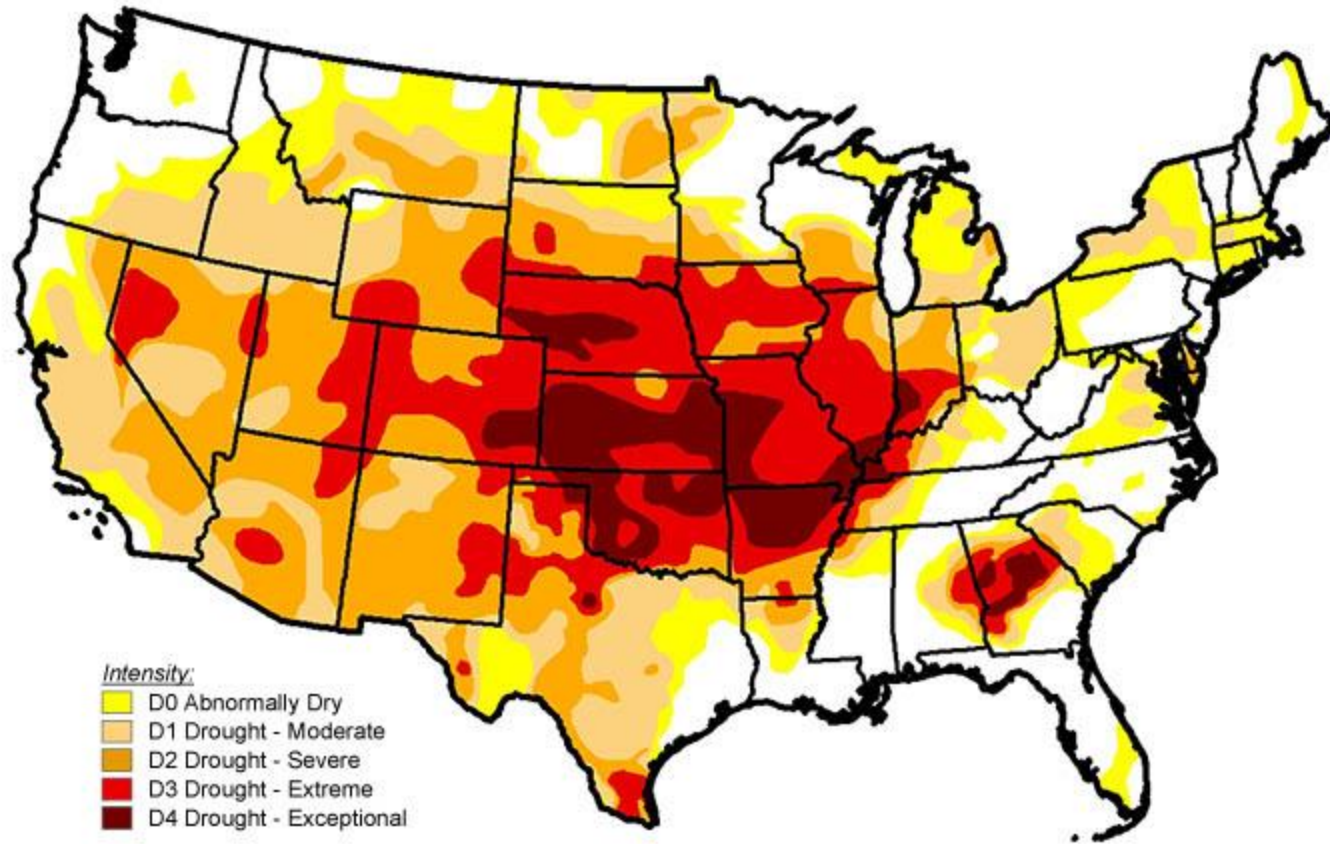


<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>





# Aug 21, 2012



*National Drought Mitigation Center*

# Climate change impacts the hydrological cycle and land-surface ET

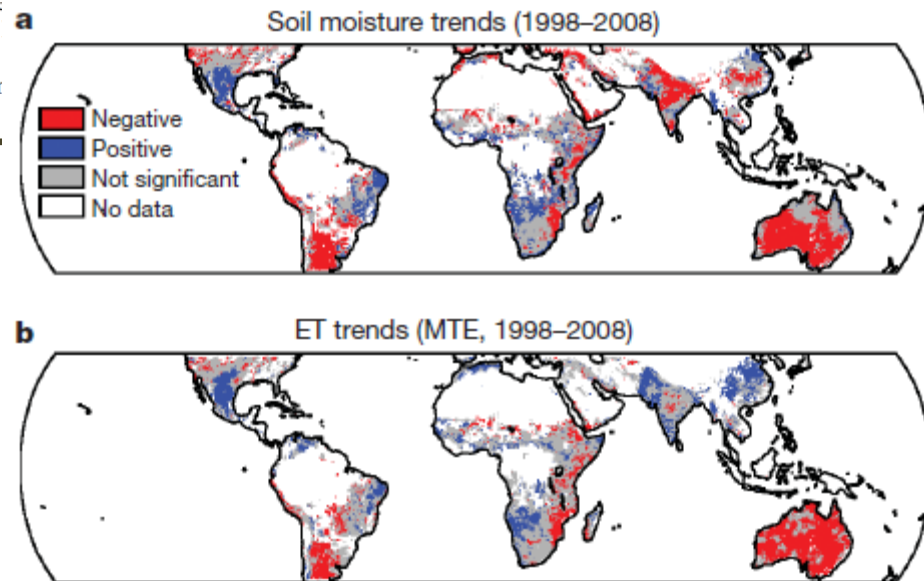
## LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature09396

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

Martin Jung<sup>1</sup>, Markus Reichstein<sup>1</sup>, Philippe Ciais<sup>2</sup>, Sonia I. Seneviratne<sup>3</sup>, Justin Sheffield<sup>4</sup>, Michael L. Goulden<sup>5</sup>, Gordon Bonan<sup>6</sup>, Alessandro Cescatti<sup>7</sup>, Jiquan Chen<sup>8</sup>, Richard de Jeu<sup>9</sup>, A. Johannes Dolman<sup>9</sup>, We Nadine Gobron<sup>13</sup>, Jens Heinke<sup>11</sup>, John Kimball<sup>14</sup>, Beverly E. Law<sup>15</sup>, Leonardo Keith Oleson<sup>6</sup>, Dario Papale<sup>18</sup>, Andrew D. Richardson<sup>19</sup>, Olivier Roupsard<sup>20</sup>, Ulrich Weber<sup>1</sup>, Christopher Williams<sup>21</sup>, Eric Wood<sup>4</sup>, Sönke Zaehle<sup>1</sup> & Ke Zhar

- 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.



Jung et al. 2010 Nature 467:951-954



# Re-occurrence of Kansas Dust Storms?



1930's



2004, 2011, 2012

*Can we predict and effectively respond to future droughts?*

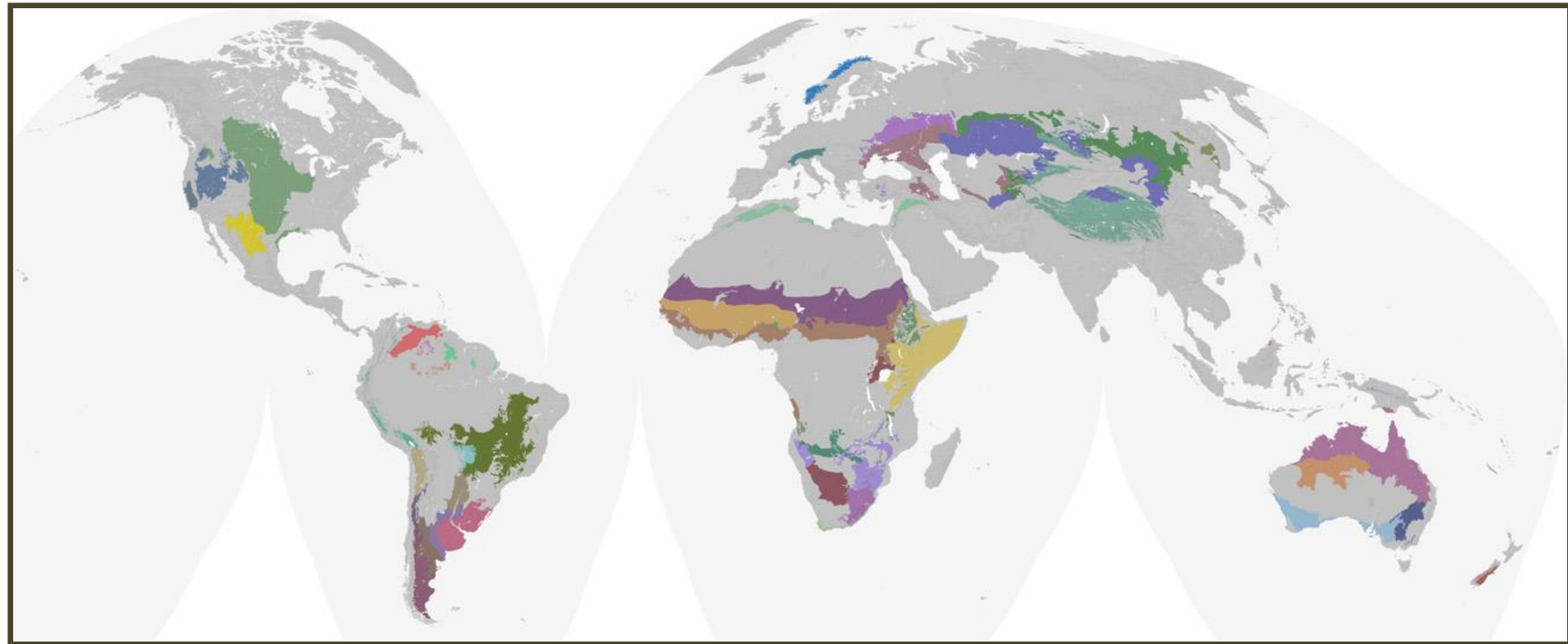
# Water resource management in grasslands

- 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.





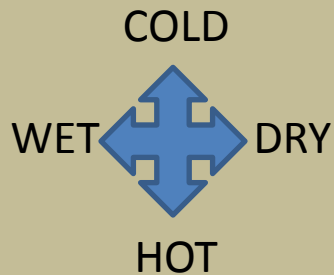
# Global grassland distribution



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

# Grasslands, grazers, and humans

~30% of  
terrestrial  
land surface  
is grasslands



Credit: TX Parks & Wildlife

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

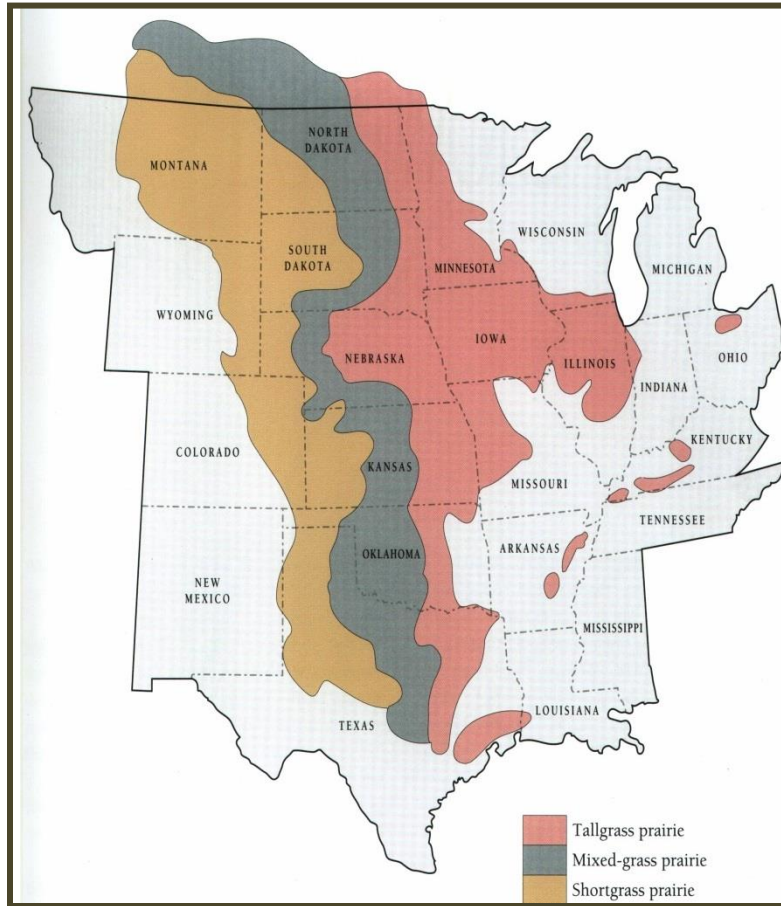
Human Services

Pastures

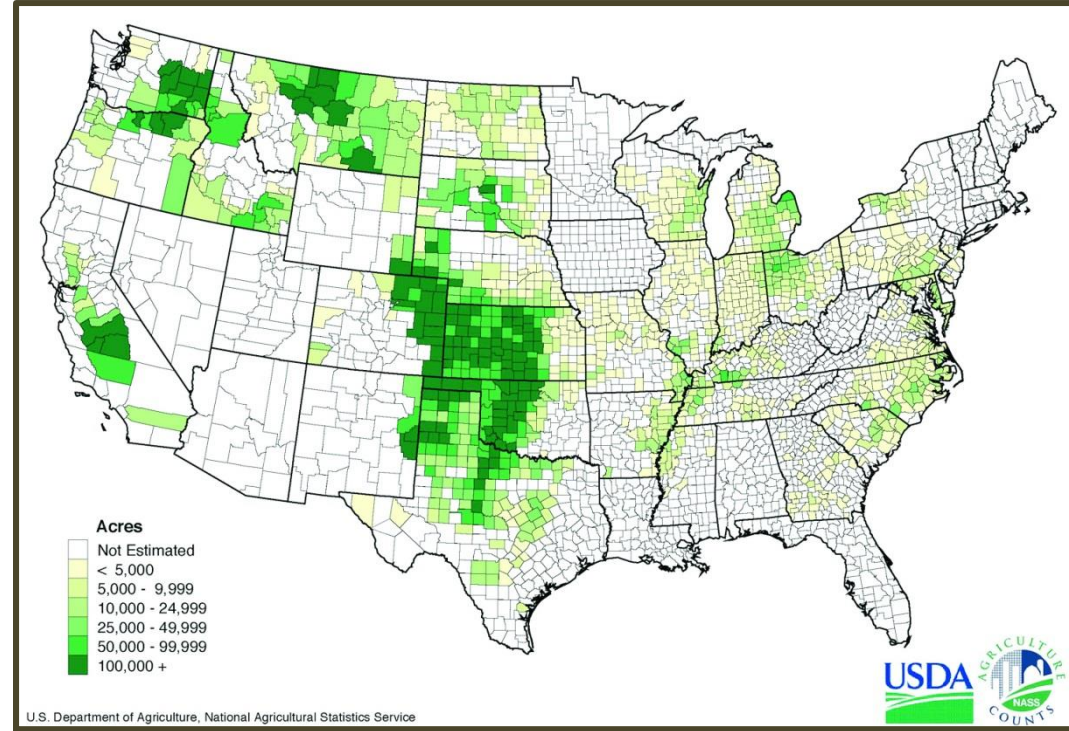
Agriculture

Mixed-use

# Grasslands and Agriculture in the U.S.



Grassland types

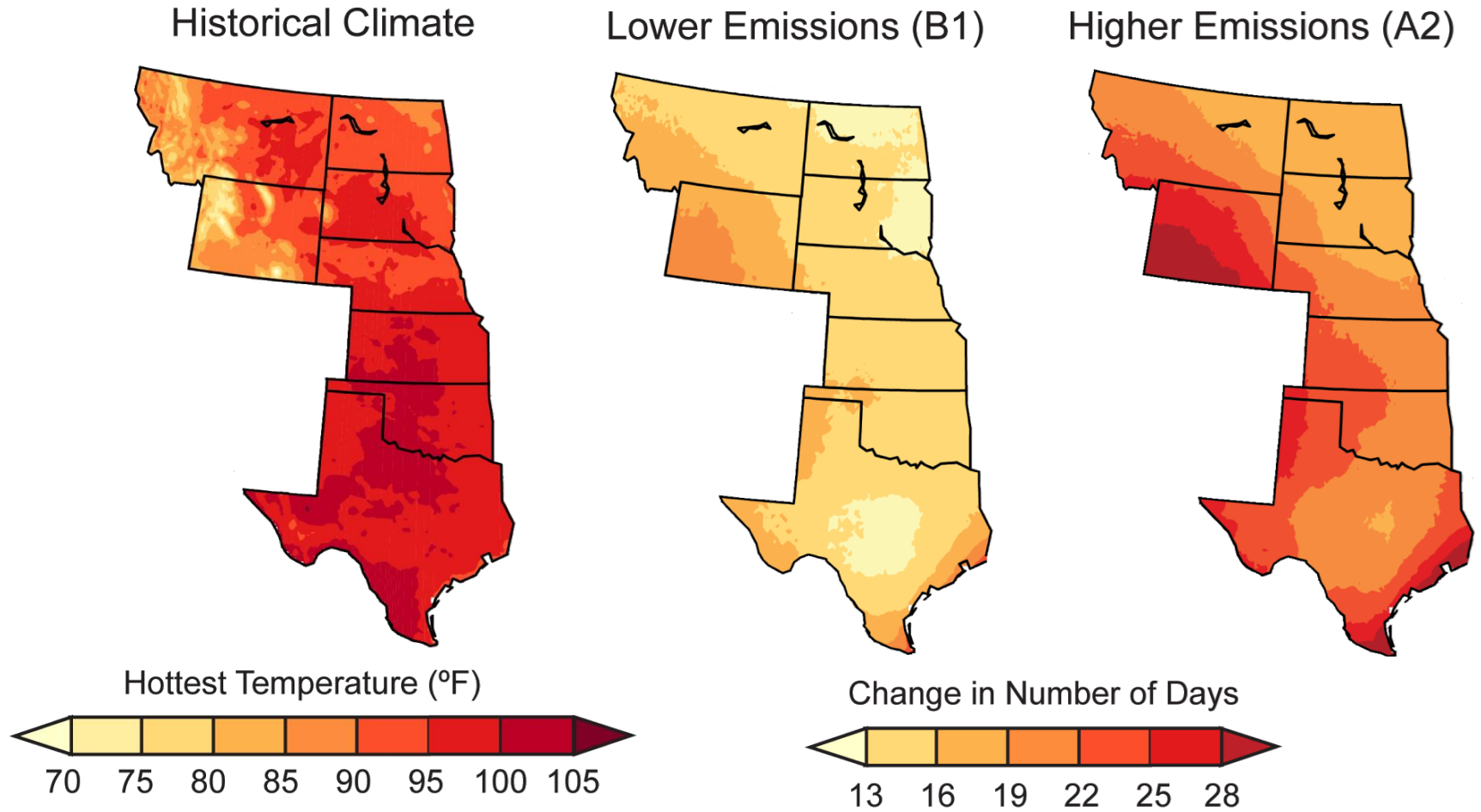


Winter Wheat Production

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



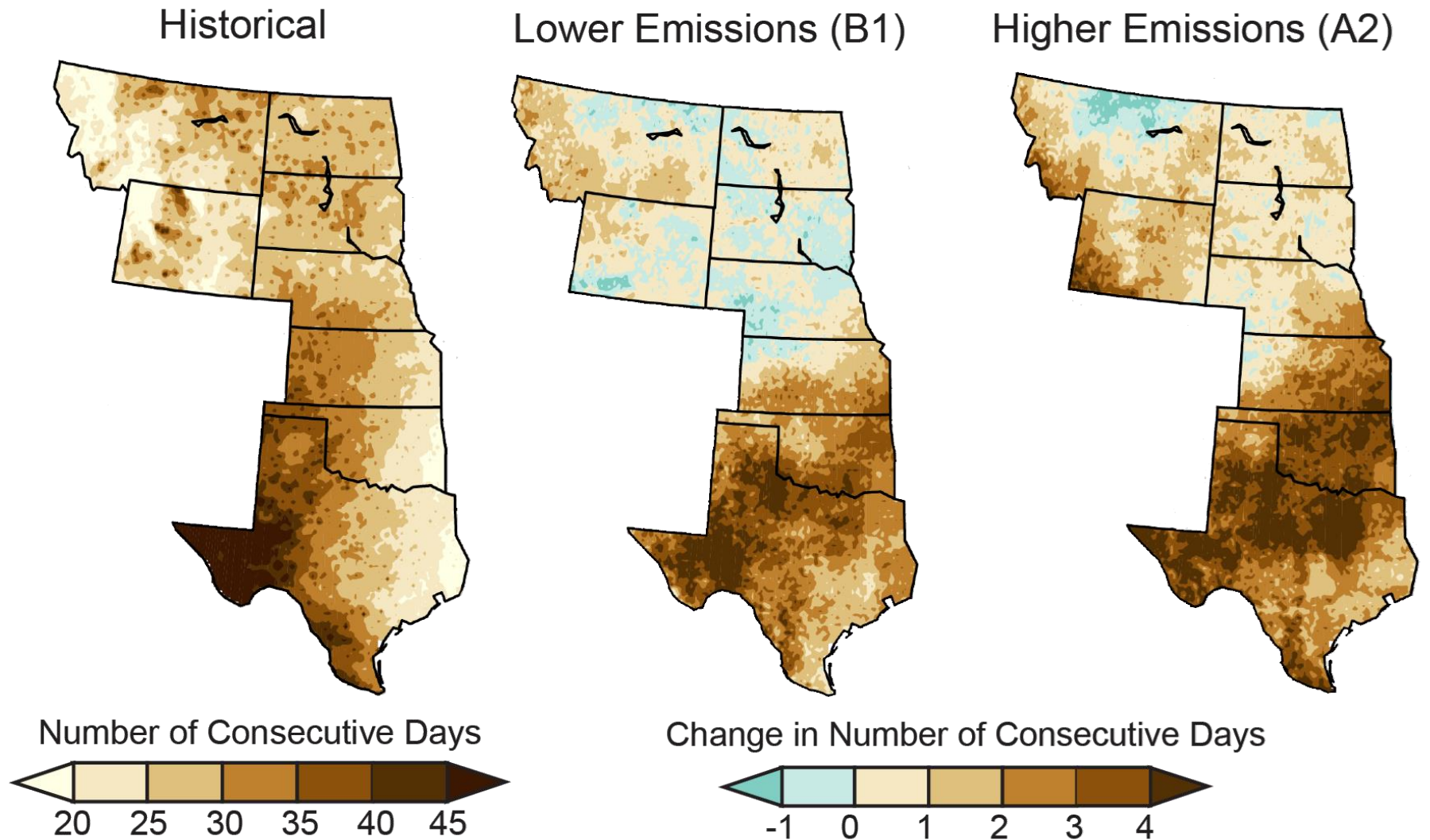
# Projected change in number of hot days



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

Fig. 19.2 – National Climate Change Assessment Report 2014

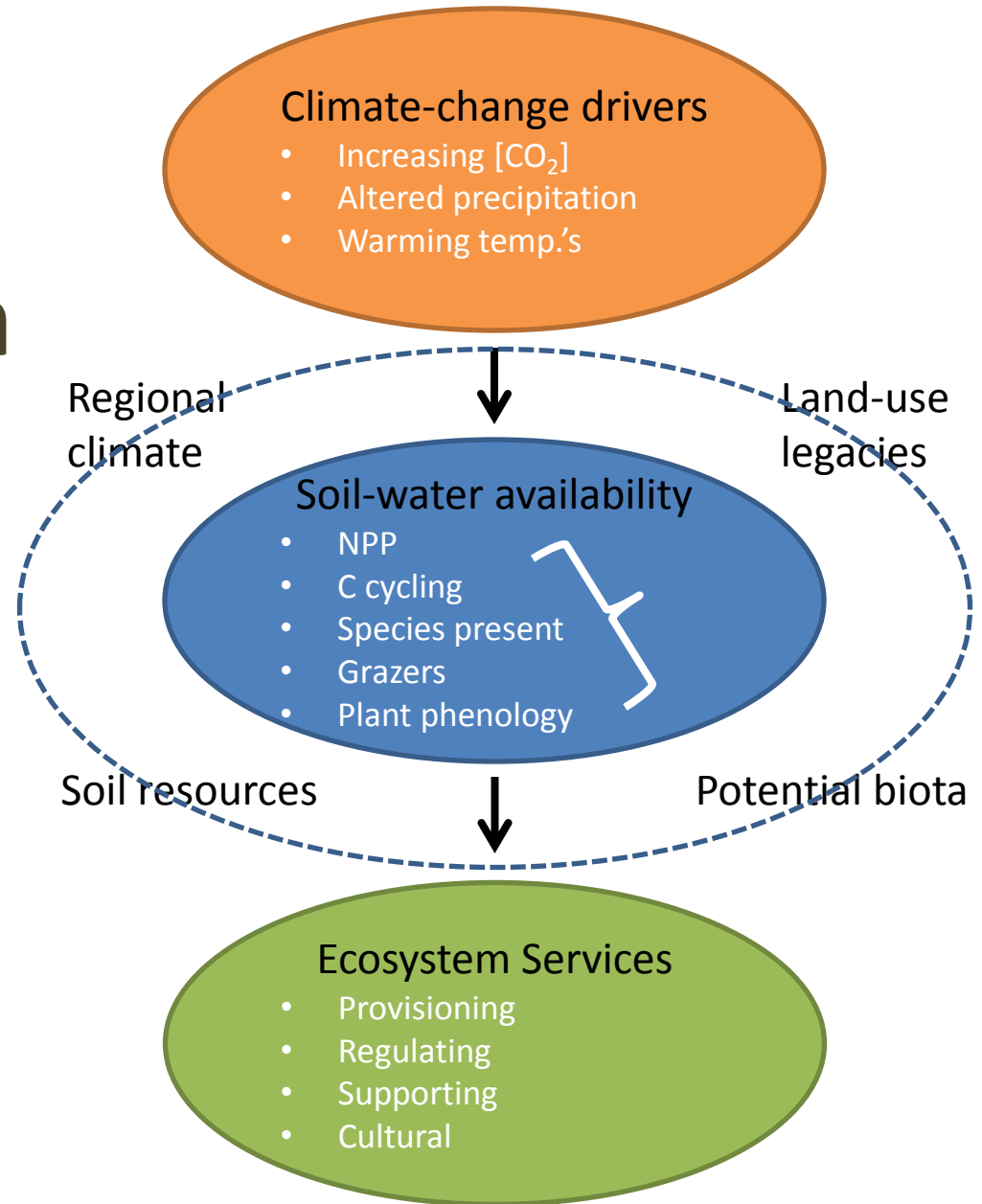
# Change in consecutive dry days



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

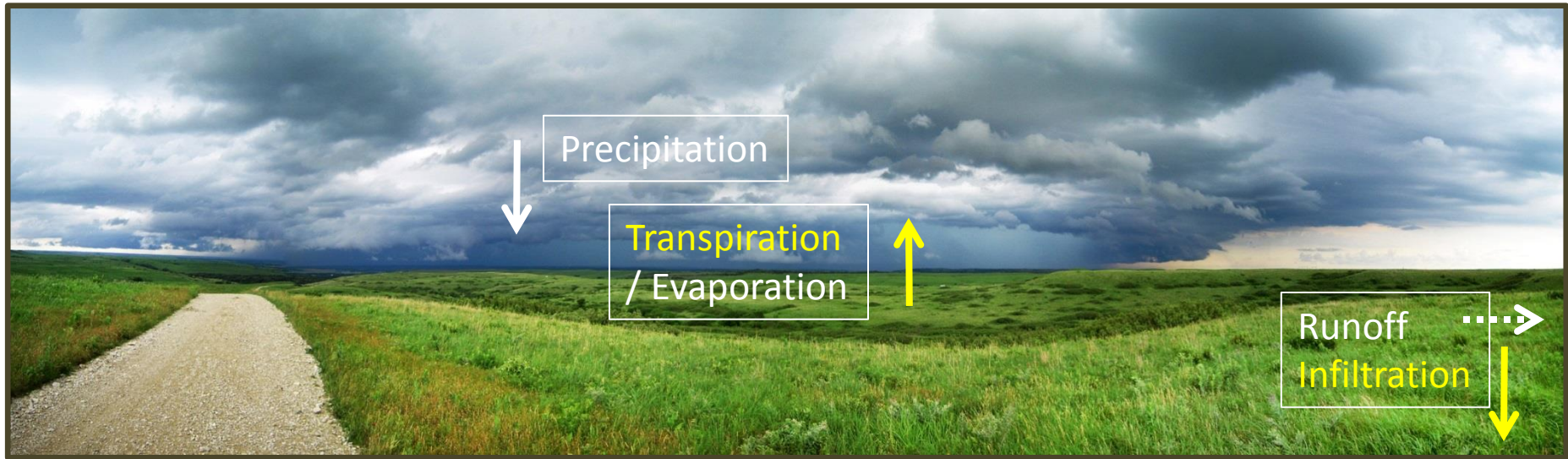
Fig. 19.5 – National Climate Change Assessment Report 2014

# Soil moisture integrates responses from vegetation to atmosphere



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

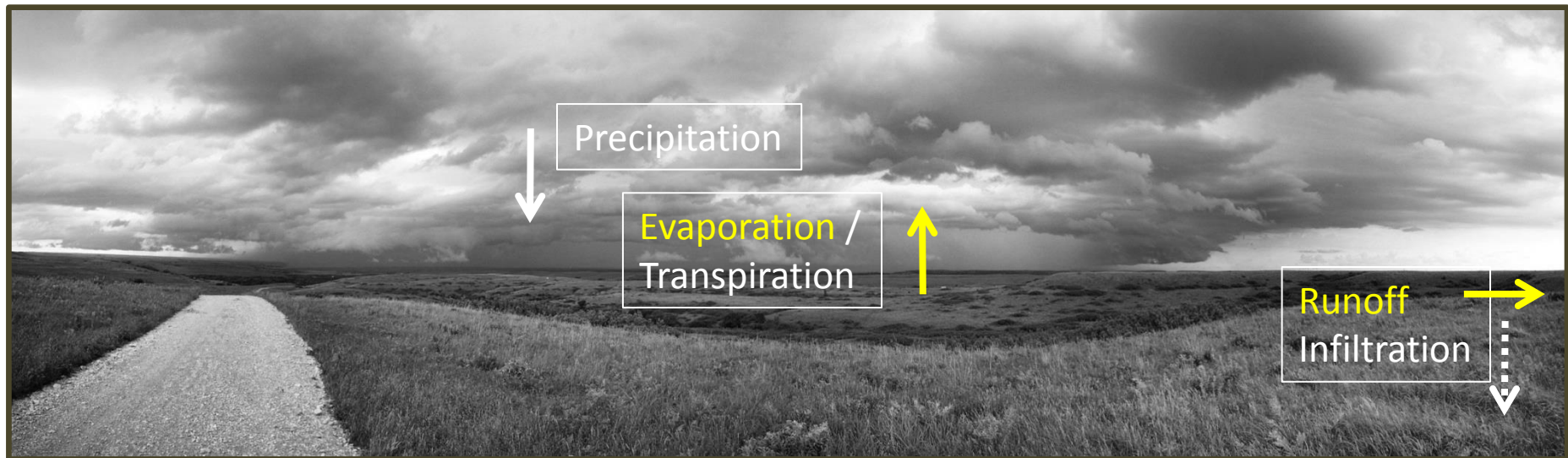




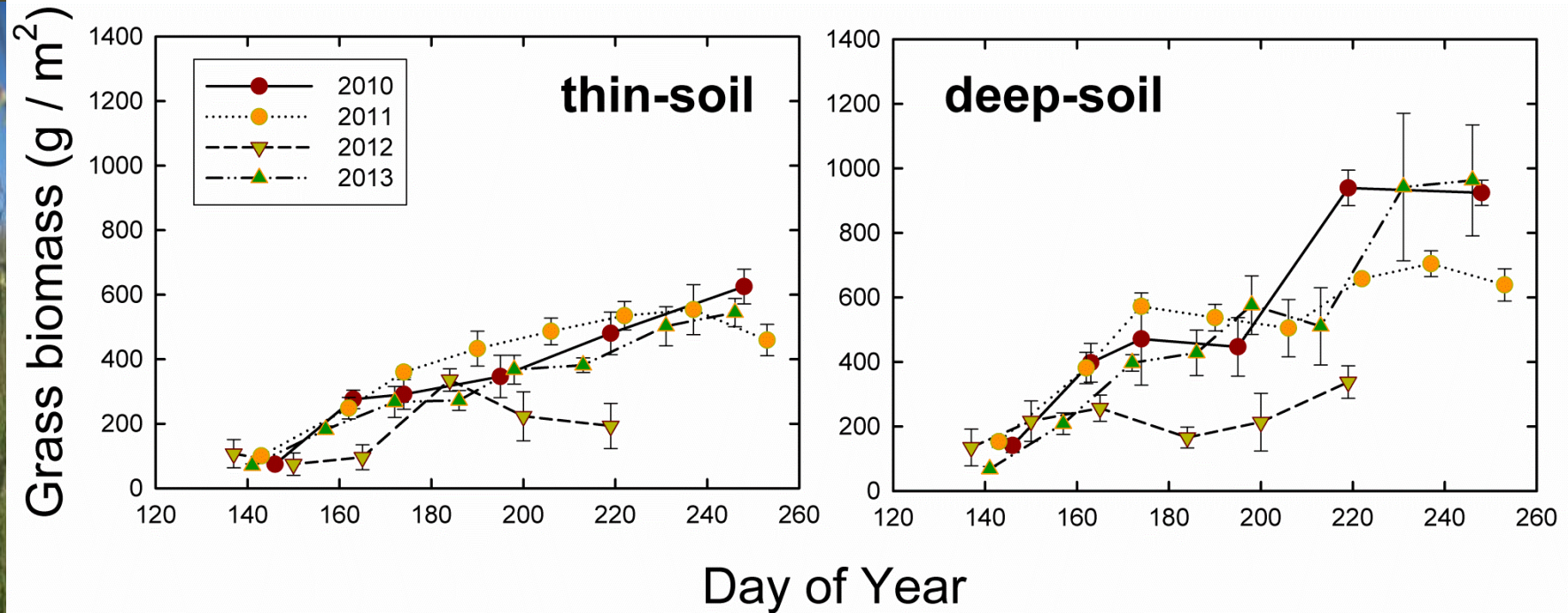
**Temperate grassland hydrological cycle reflects rainfall amount and timing**

## **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

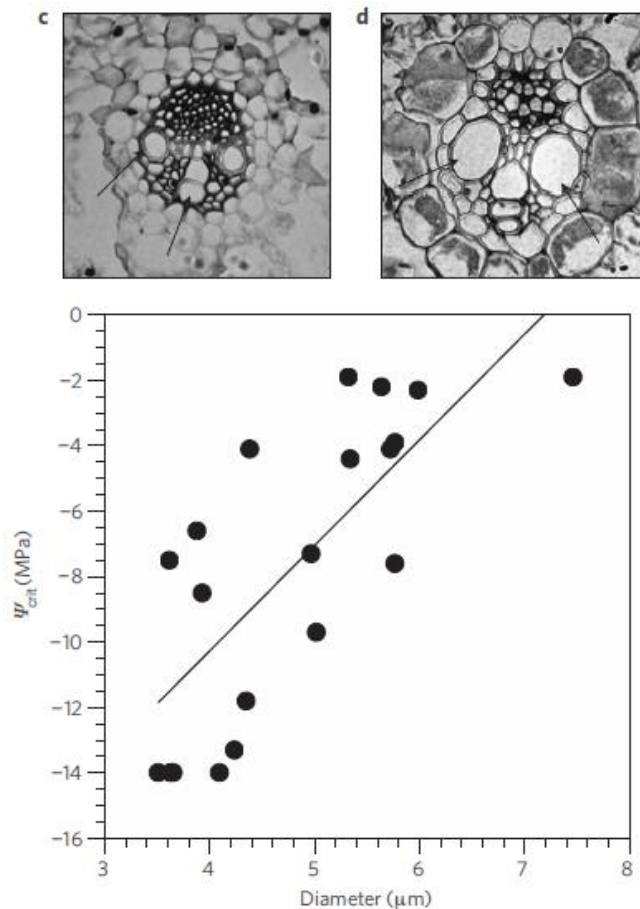
ANPP – 1000 g m<sup>-2</sup> – yr<sup>-1</sup>  
+25% annual rainfall

Sept., 2012

ANPP – 400 g m<sup>-2</sup> – yr<sup>-1</sup>  
-50% annual rainfall

# How does water stress impact grassland productivity and physiology?

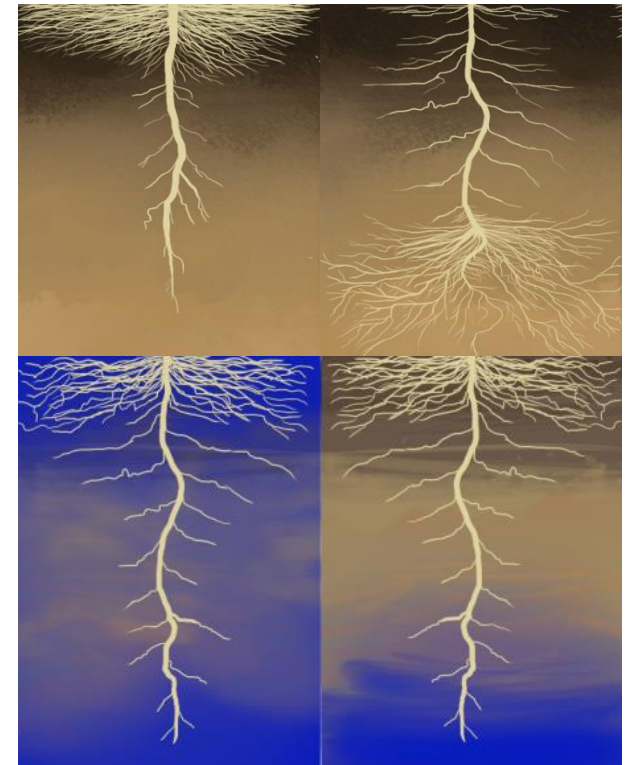
## Drought tolerance



## Drought avoidance

Root allocation

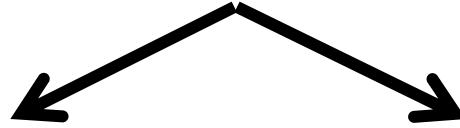
Root plasticity



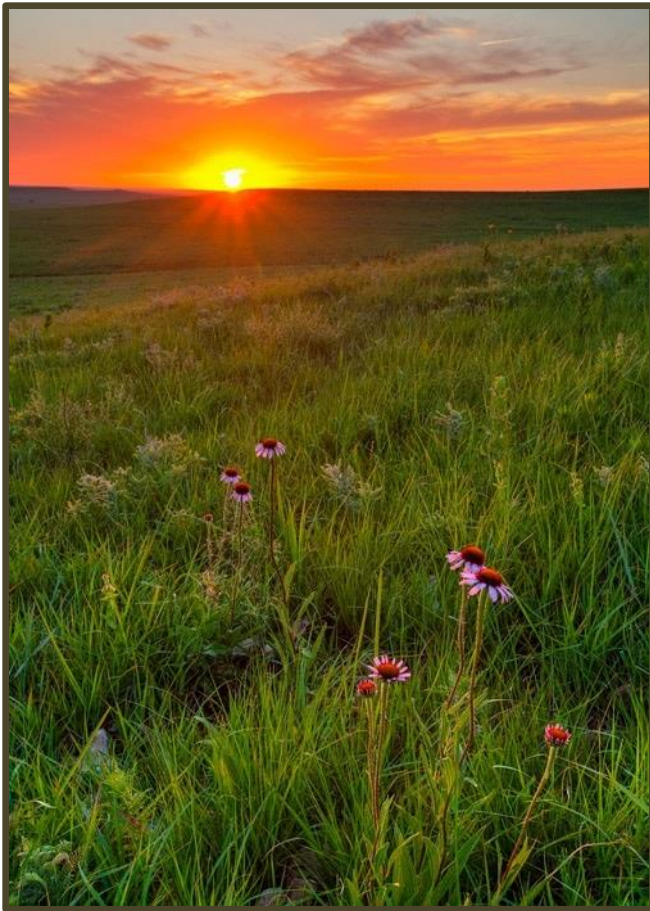
Art by: John J. Girvin III



# 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

celebrating 20 years

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

## Physiological advantages of $C_4$ 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<sup>1,†</sup> AND PETER B. ADLER

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

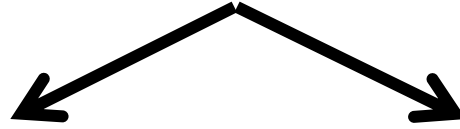
**Citation:** Hsu, J. S., and P. B. Adler. 2014. Anticipating changes in variability of grassland production due to increases in interannual precipitation variability. *Ecosphere* 5(5):58. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/ES13-00210.1>

**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

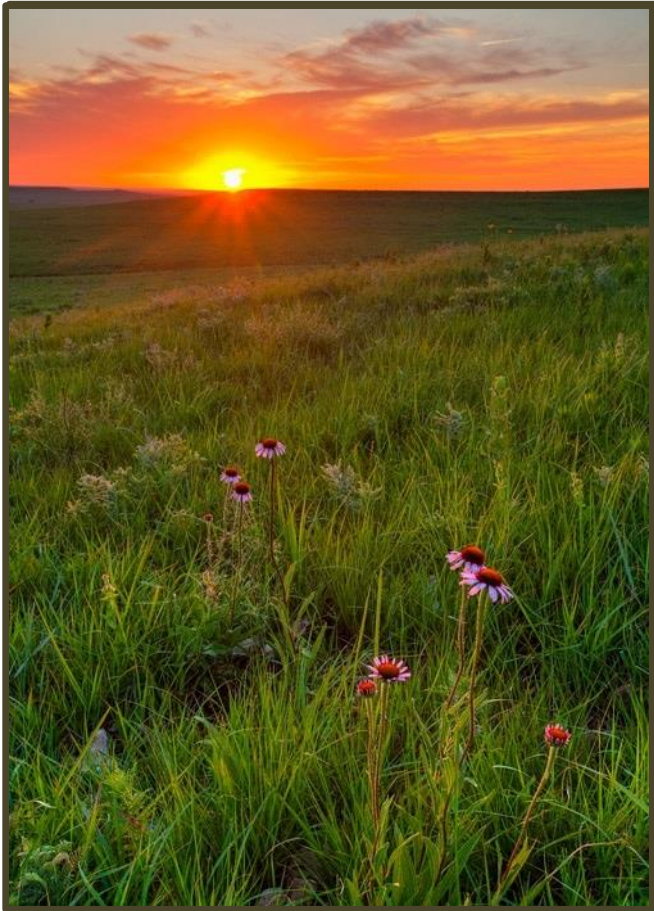
## PREDICTION

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

# Major Challenges



Prediction



Production



Photo credits: Judd Patterson



## COMMENTARY:

# The global groundwater crisis

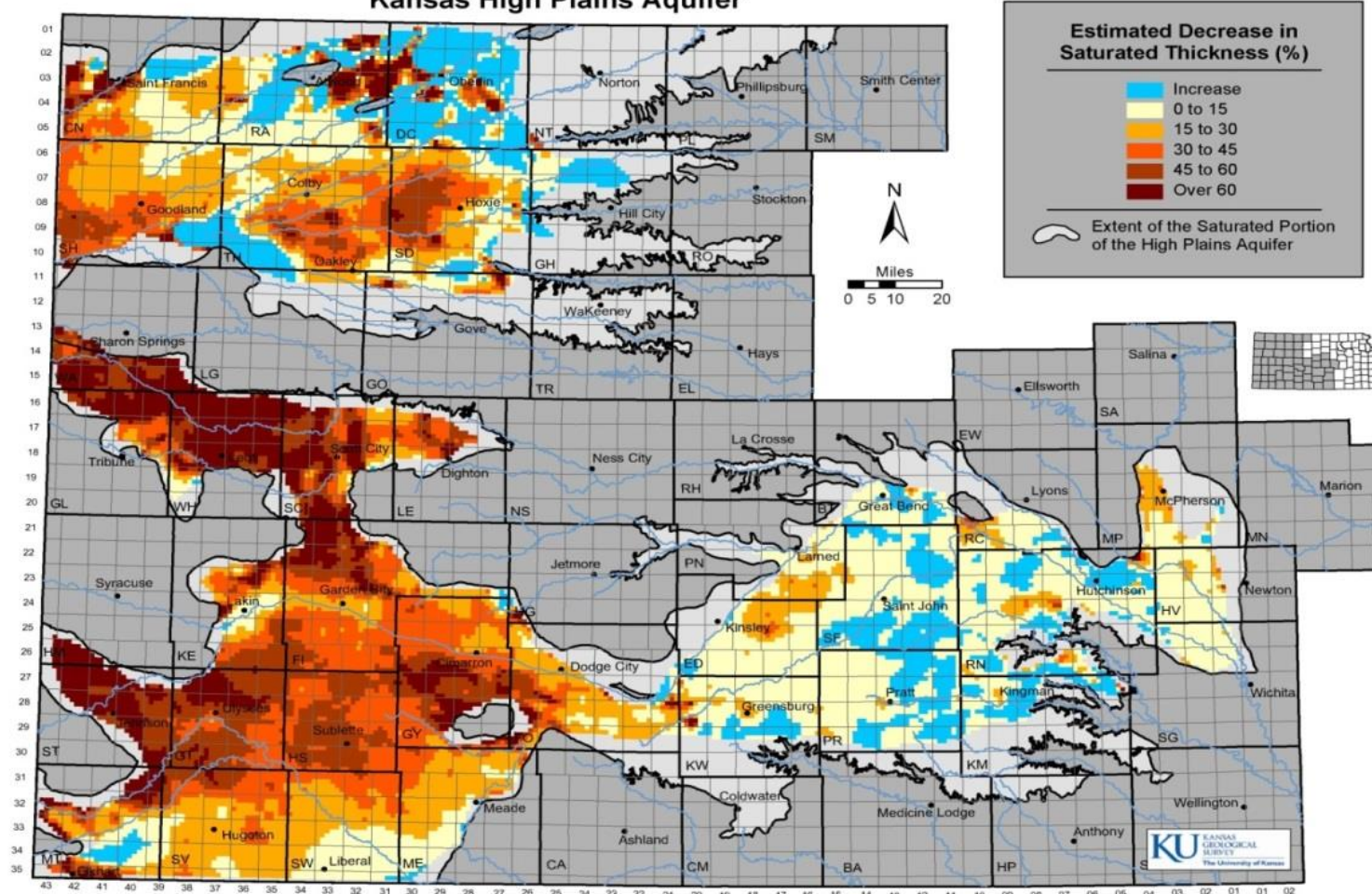
J. S. Famiglietti

Groundwater is currently

Groundwater beneath porous rocks as much as 3000 km deep worldwide<sup>1</sup>. Groundwater

NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE

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



in Brazil, though the snow water

945

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](http://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<sup>1,2\*</sup> and Joachim von Braun<sup>3</sup>

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.

Tackling 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

Idorf<sup>b</sup>,

ia

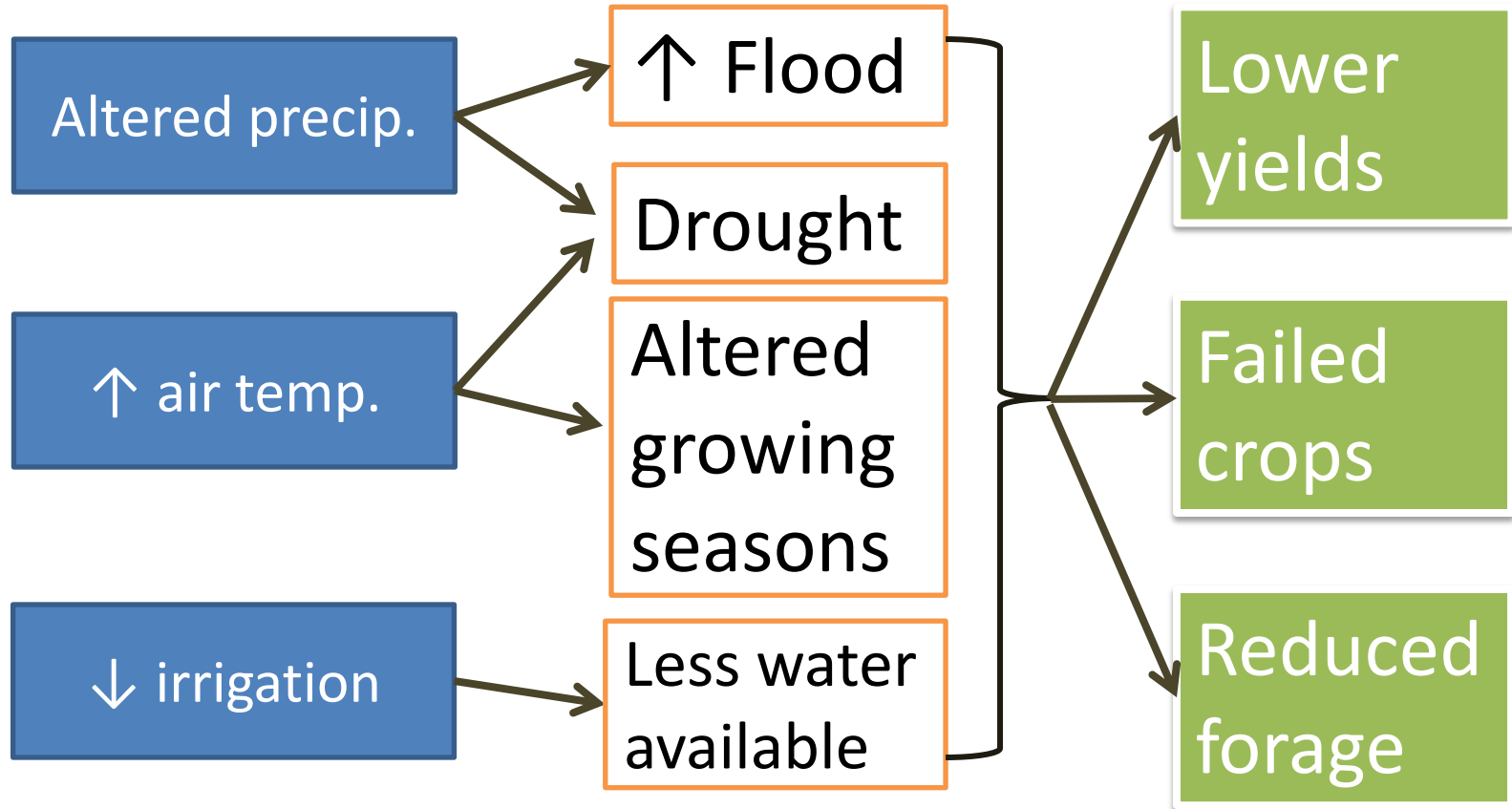
## PRODUCTION

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

## CHANGE

## RESPONSE

## OUTCOME



**GRASSLAND SUSTAINABILITY WILL REQUIRE -**

**NEW METHODS**

**NEW GENOTYPES**

**NEW CROPS**



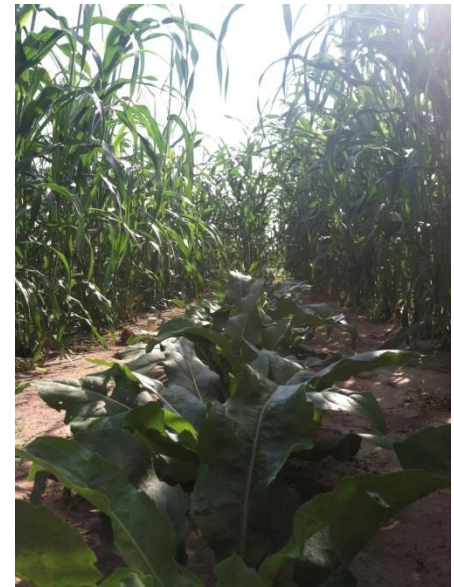
# Next Frontiers?



## 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

[www.landinstitute.org](http://www.landinstitute.org)

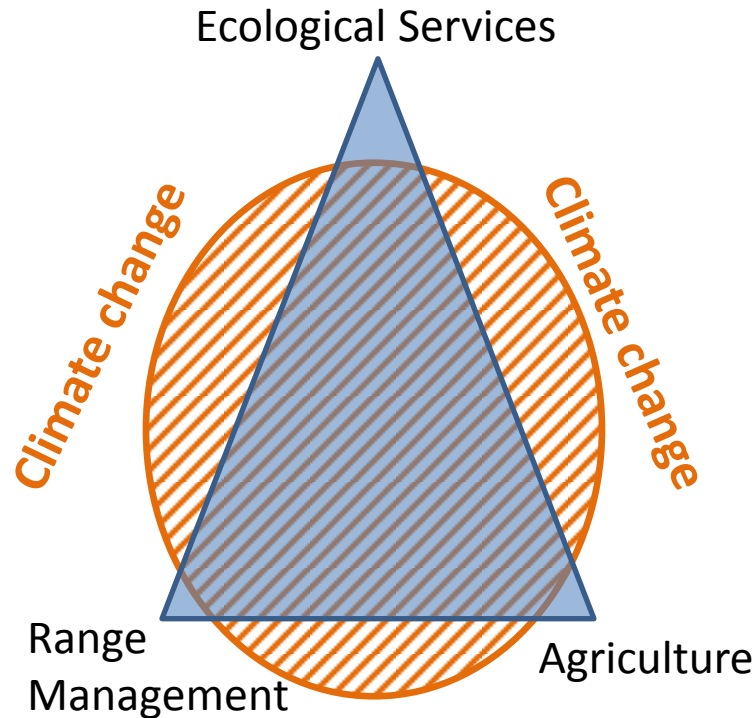


Domesticating native species (*Silphium*)

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