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Adaptation au Changement
Climatique de l'Agriculture et
des Ecosystèmes



Global warming potential from French grassland / livestock systems

Anne-Isabelle Graux

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(INRA - French National Institute for Agricultural Research)

Clermont-Ferrand (France), October 2010, 20-22

Grassland / livestock systems & Global warming / 1

☀️ Global warming potential (GWP) is a measure of how much a given mass of greenhouse gas (GHG) contributes to global warming

- Equal to 1 for CO₂, GWP is calculated by adding CH₄ and N₂O emissions to the net ecosystem exchange (NEE) values (IPCC, 2007a)

$$GWP = k_{N_2O} N_2O + k_{CH_4} CH_4 - NEE$$

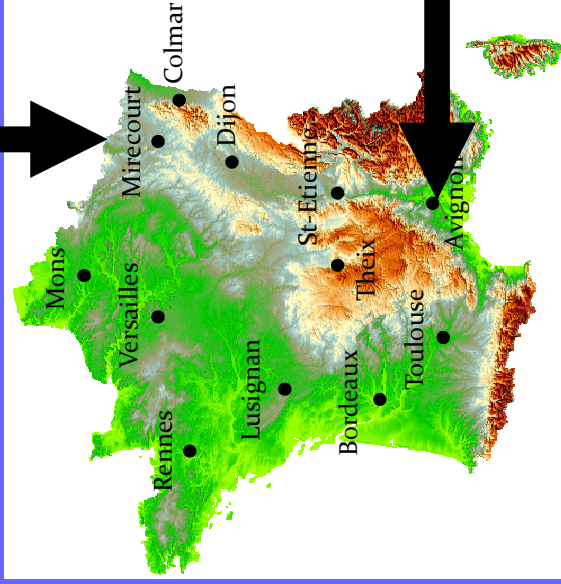
- A positive GWP indicates a net source of GHG to the atmosphere and conversely
- Of the three GHG exchanged by grasslands, CO₂ is exchanged with soil and vegetation, N₂O is emitted by soils, and CH₄ is emitted by livestock at grazing

Grassland / livestock systems & Global warming / 2

- ✿ Grassland / livestock systems differ for their impact on the magnitude of GHG fluxes and their GWP (FAO, 2006)
 - Livestock systems generate 18% of global GHG emissions, with considerable variability depending on both the animal (breed, age, kind of production, physiological stage, etc.) and the diet (level of intake, forage / concentrate proportion, feed processing, etc.)
 - Combined effects of elevated CO₂ and climate change may enhance net primary production and carbon (C) stocks, reducing GHG emissions by sequestering C in the soils
- ✿ A model-based study was employed to simulate prospective changes and feedbacks between grassland / animal performances and GWP in France

Sub-humid / humid

The simulation study / 1



Semi-arid / arid

☀ An array of scenarios was sketched to represent climate-soil-plant-management interactions under climate changes and CO₂ enrichment in France

| Management | Sown | | Permanent | |
|---|--|-------------|---|---------------|
| | Irrigated (SI) | Rainfed (S) | Intensive (PI) | Extensive (P) |
| Vegetation | monoculture 100% <i>Lolium perenne</i> L. | | multispecies 20% <i>Trifolium repens</i> L. 5% <i>Trifolium repens</i> L. | |
| Fertilization (kg N ha ⁻¹) | 320 | 200 | 200 | 0 |
| Irrigation (% of needs) | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cutting dates | April 15 | | April 15 | April 15 |
| | June 30 | | June 01 | June 01 |
| | August 15 | | - | - |
| | October 15 | | - | - |
| Grazing periods | - | | July 20 to August 05 | |
| | - | | October 15 to November 01 | |
| Stocking density (Livestock unit ha ⁻¹) | - | | 1.5 | 0.8 |

The simulation study / 2

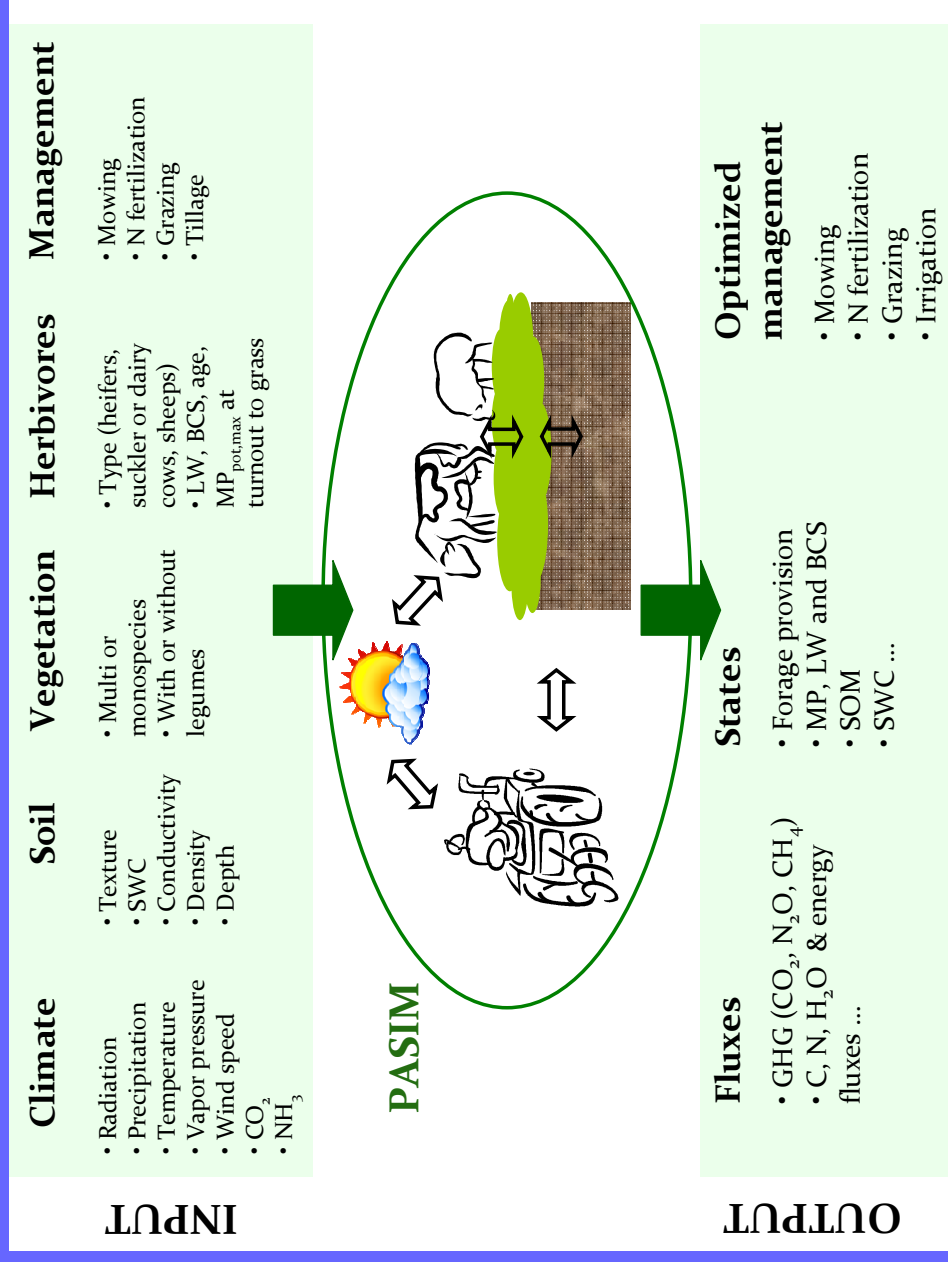
☀️ Projections of climate conditions of near future (2020-2049) and far future (2070-2099) were generated from the Special Report on Emission Scenarios (SRES) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)...

| SRES | GCM | Institute | Downscaling method | Initialization |
|------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| B1 | ARPEGE | CNRM | Variable corrections (VC) | |
| A1B | ARPEGE | CNRM | Anomalies | |
| A1B | ARPEGE | CNRM | VC | |
| A1B | ARPEGE | CNRM | Statistical disaggregation (SD) | 1 |
| A1B | ARPEGE | CNRM | SD | 2 |
| A1B | CGCM 3.1 T63 | CCCMA | SD | |
| A1B | NASA/GISS AOM | GISS | SD | |
| A1B | CGCM 2.3.a | MRI | SD | |
| A1B | CCSM 3.0 | NCAR | SD | |
| A2 | ARPEGE | CNRM | VC | |

☀️ ... crossing a range of global circulation models (GCM), downscaling methods / initializations in order to encompass the whole range of uncertainty associated with current climate modelling

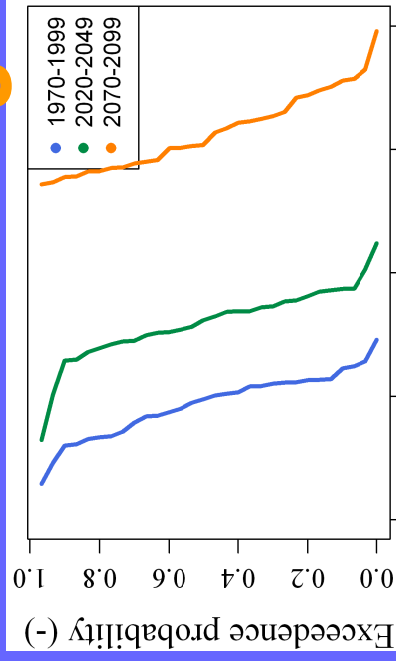
The simulation study / 3

🌟 The Pasture Simulation Model (PASIM) was employed to generate a variety of outputs related to GWP under future (2020-2049, 2070-2099) and near past (1970-1999) climate conditions

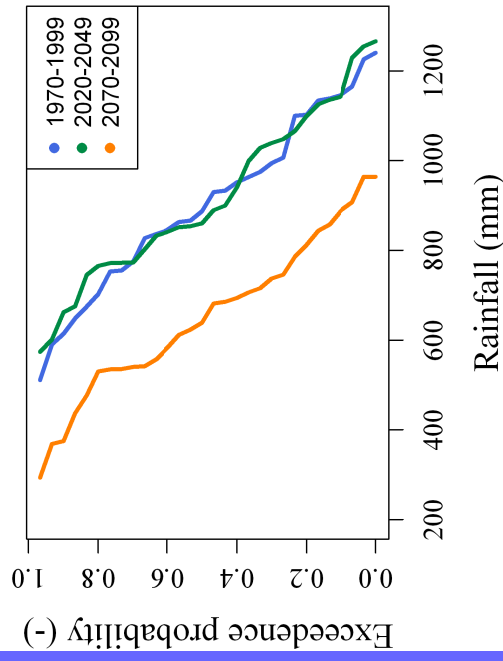


Changes in rainfall and air temperatures in rainfall and air temperatures: SRES A2, ARPEGE model, variable correction downscaling

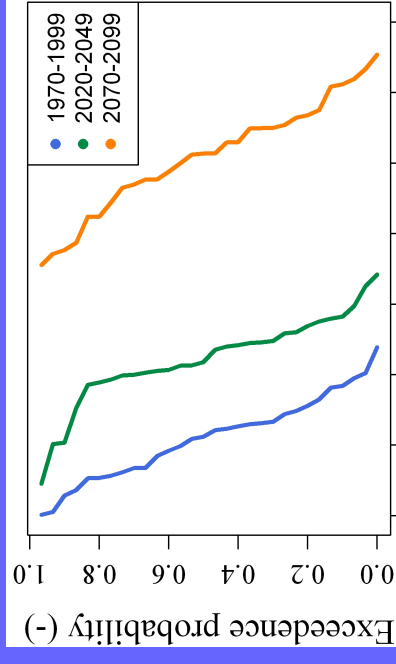
Avignon Mirecourt



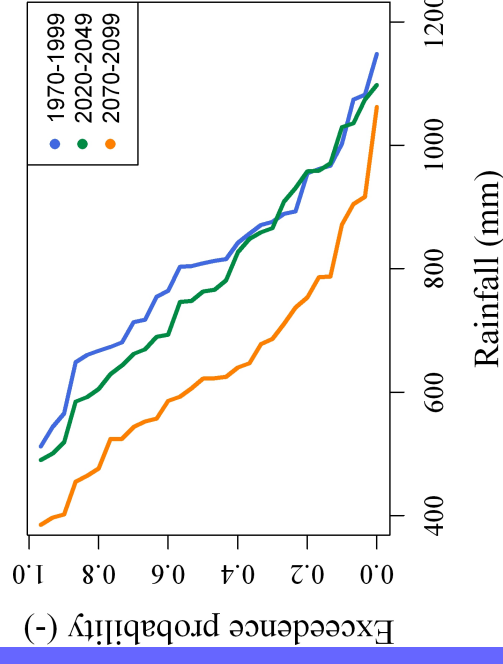
Air temperature (°C)



Rainfall (mm)

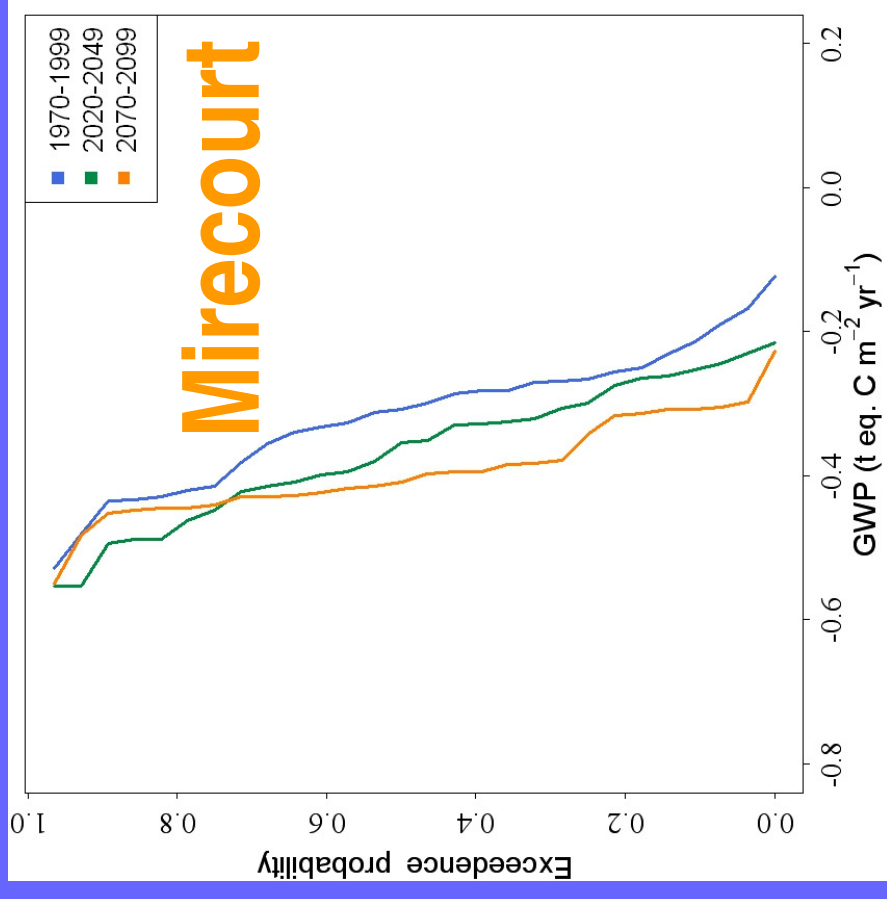
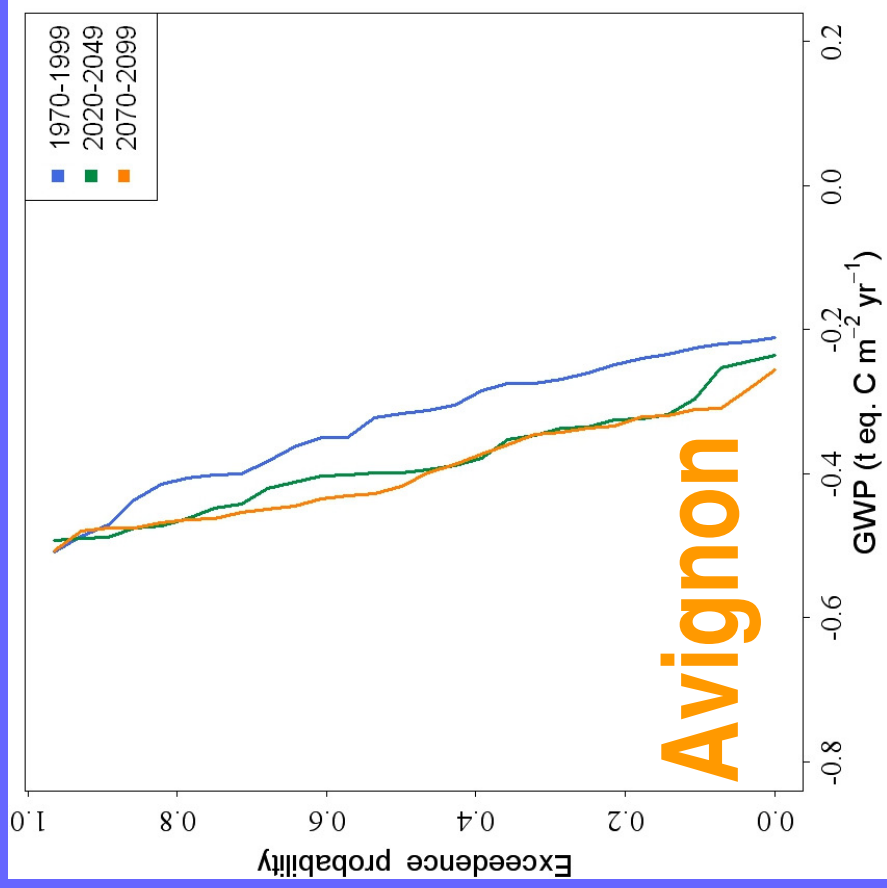


Air temperature (°C)

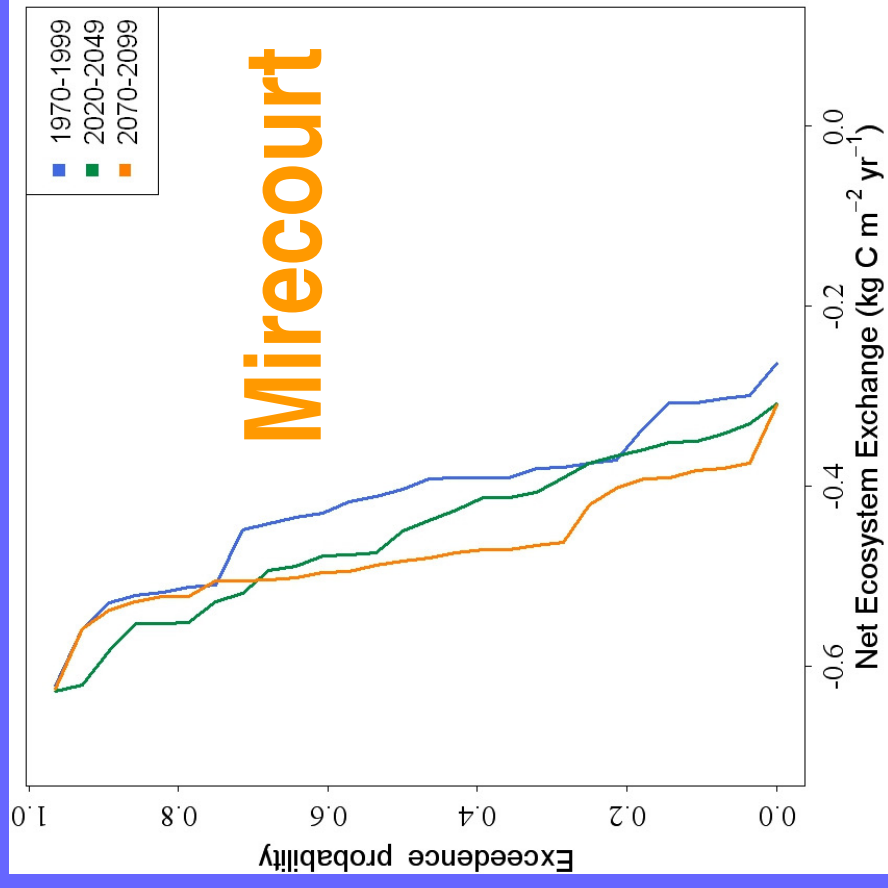
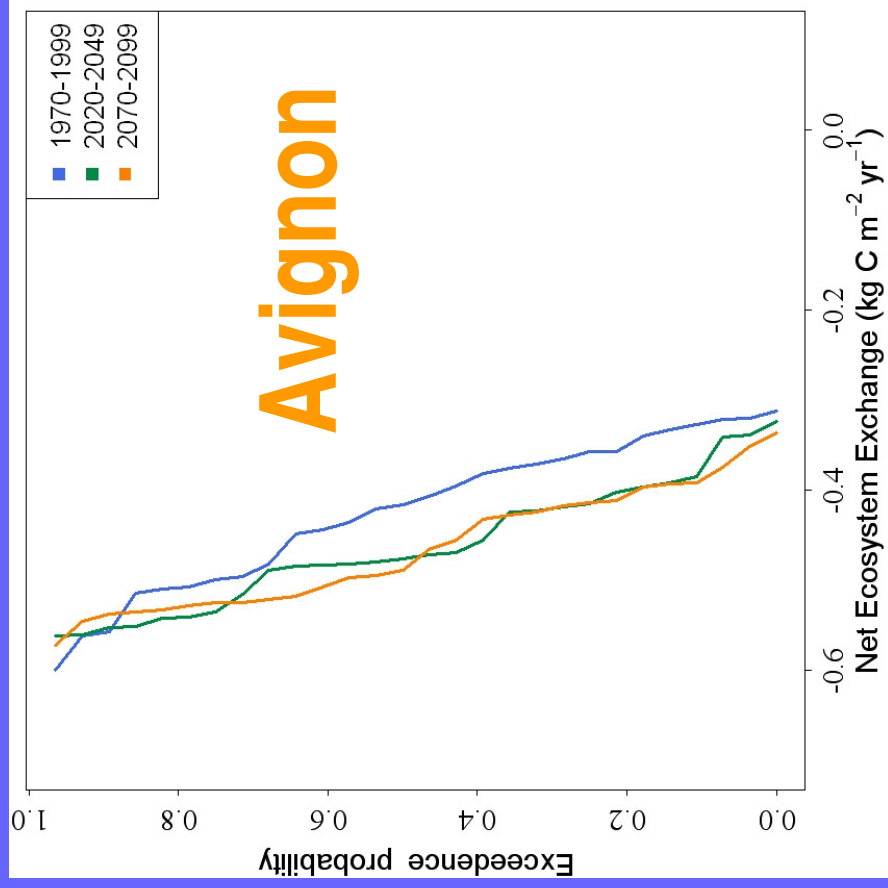


Rainfall (mm)

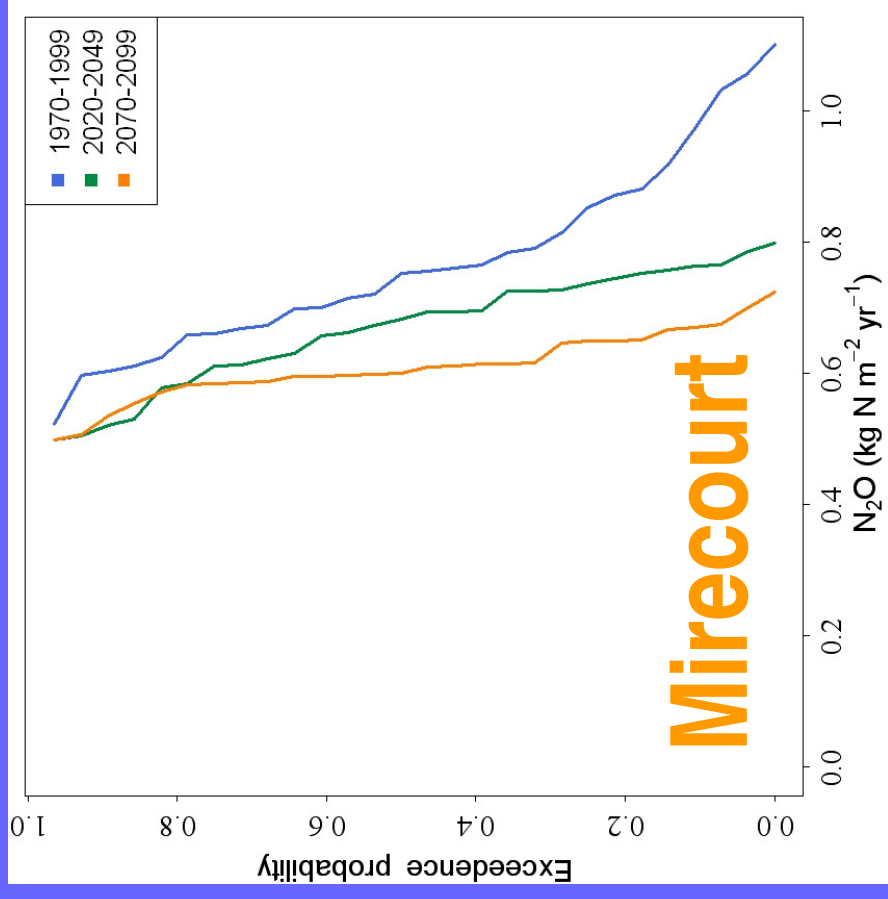
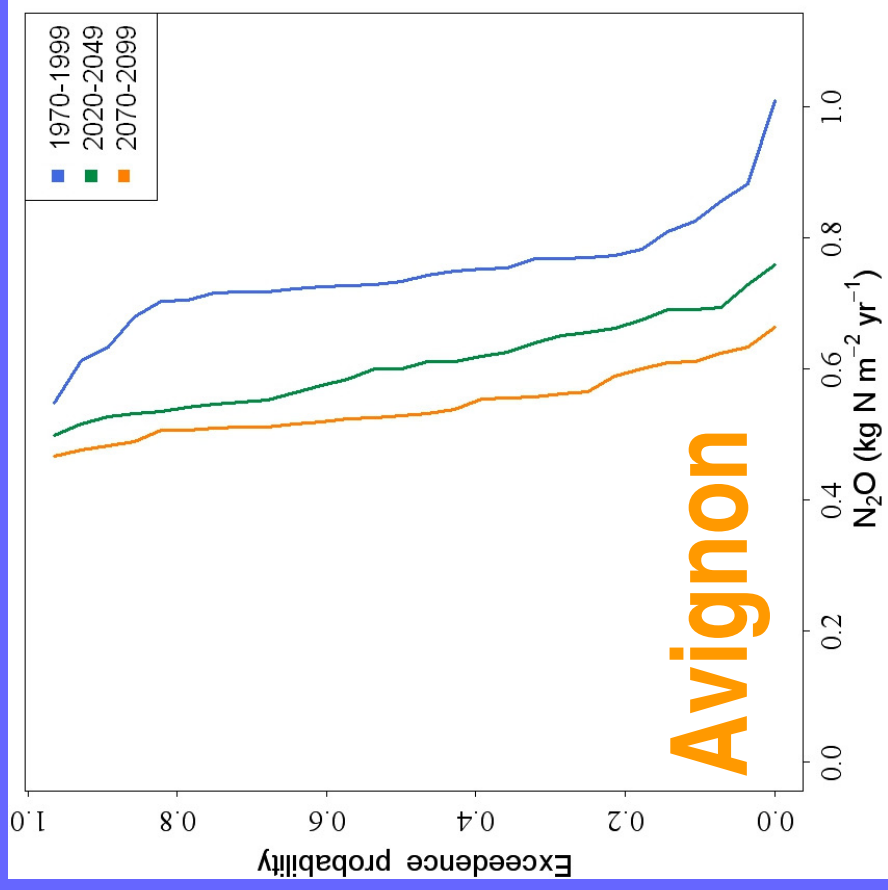
Changes in the GWP: irrigated temporary grassland, shallow soil



Changes in the NEE: irrigated temporary grassland, shallow soil



Changes in the N_2O : irrigated temporary grassland, shallow soil



Overall findings

- ☀ While there are site-to-site and climate-to-climate variations, a conclusion is that the GWP may decrease in the future as result of increased soil dryness and C storage
- ☀ All systems were observed to be net sinks of C, with temporary irrigated grasslands offering the greatest potential to mitigate GHG in the future thanks to higher NEE
- ☀ Strategies to enhance fertilizer use efficiency, animal feed and return of animal waste could be explored as adaptation & mitigation measures

***Thank you for your
attention!!!***

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