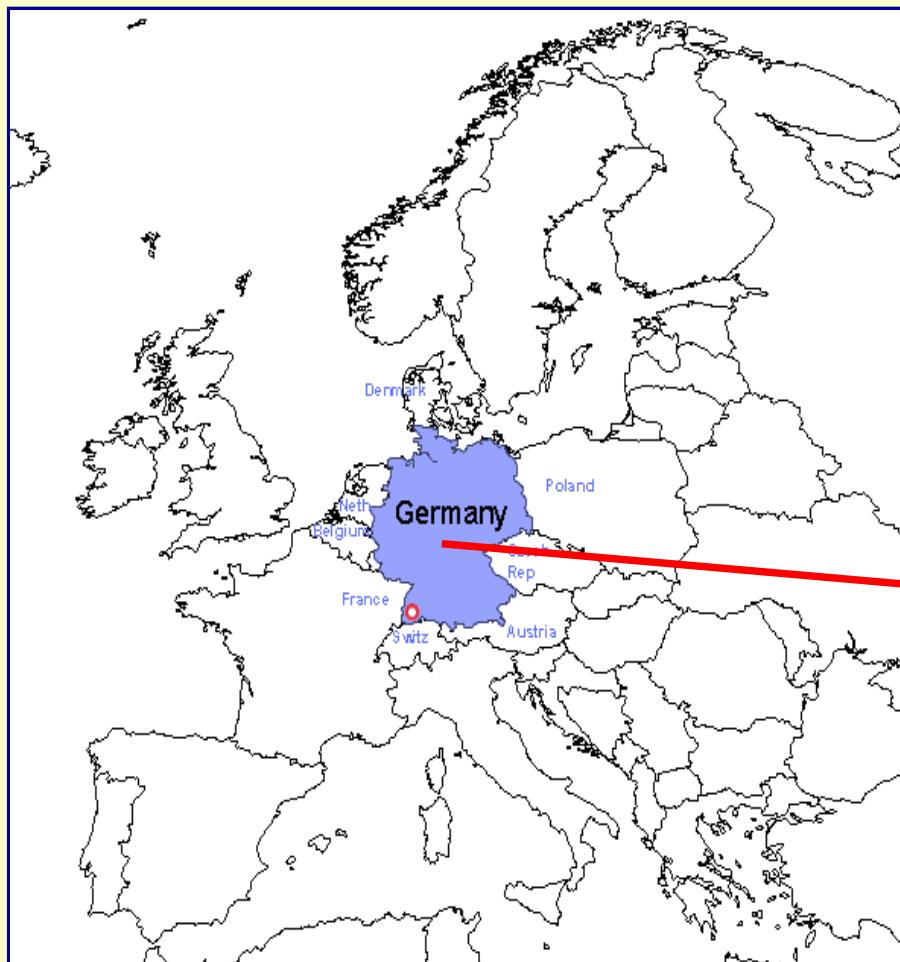




## Soil water availability and groundwater as plant growth factors

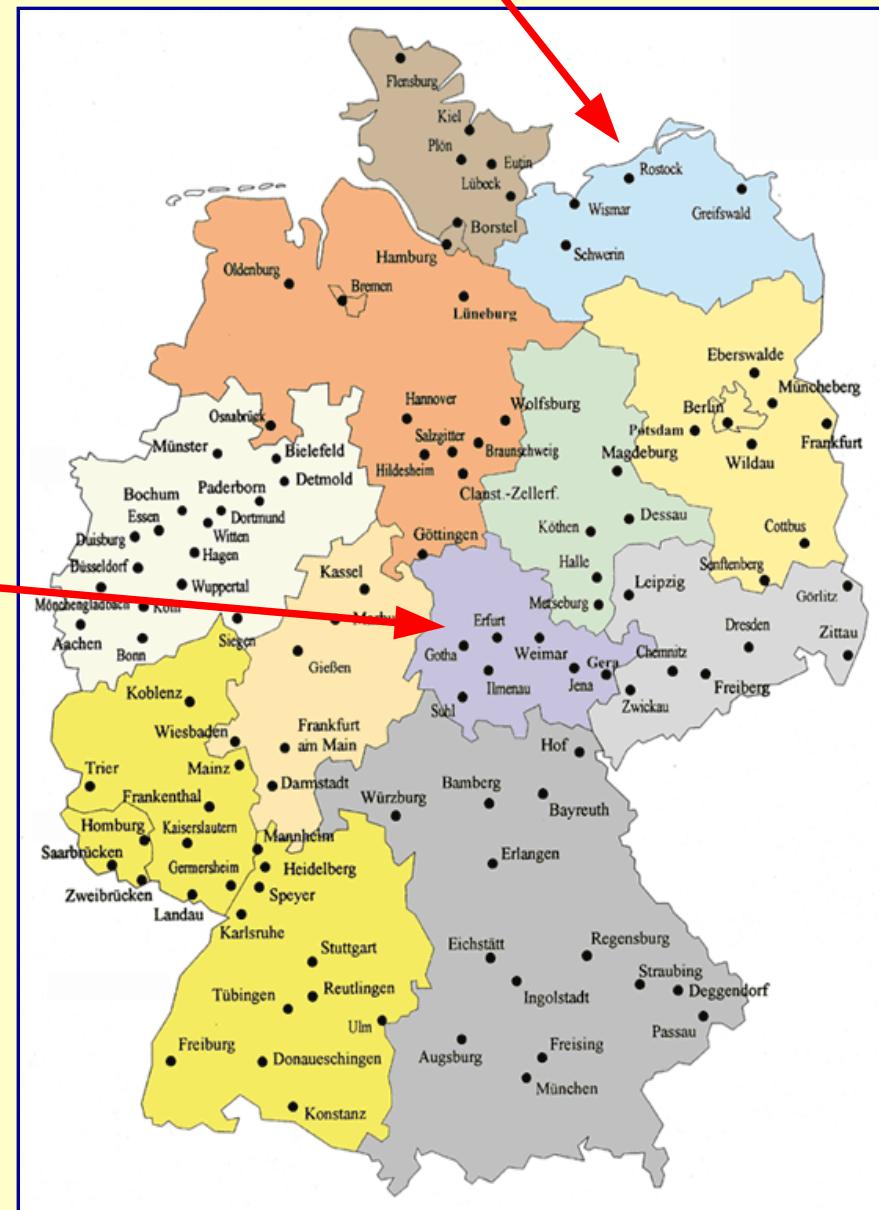


Meeting in Cuba, March 2014



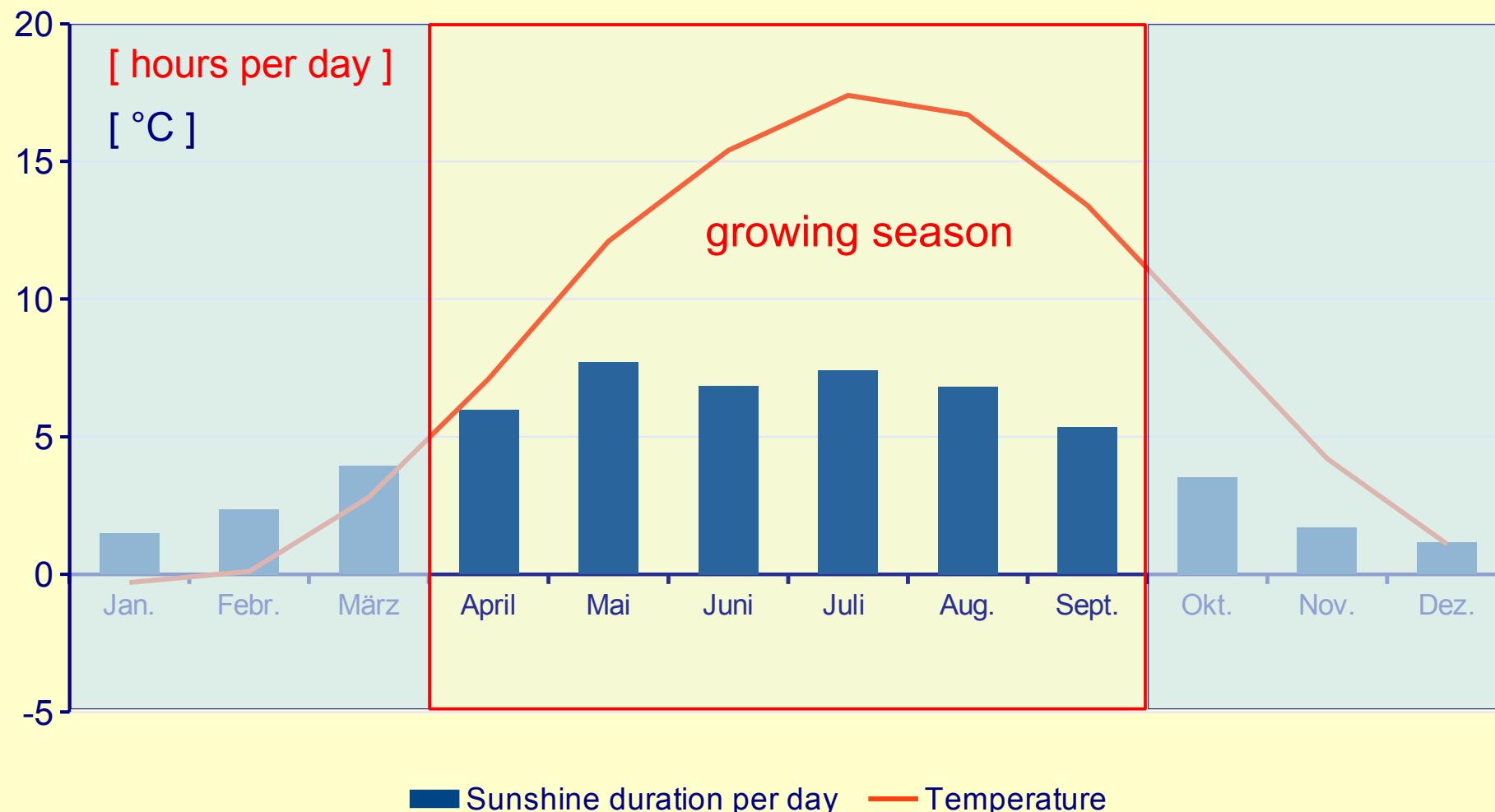
Position of Germany in Europe

### The State Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



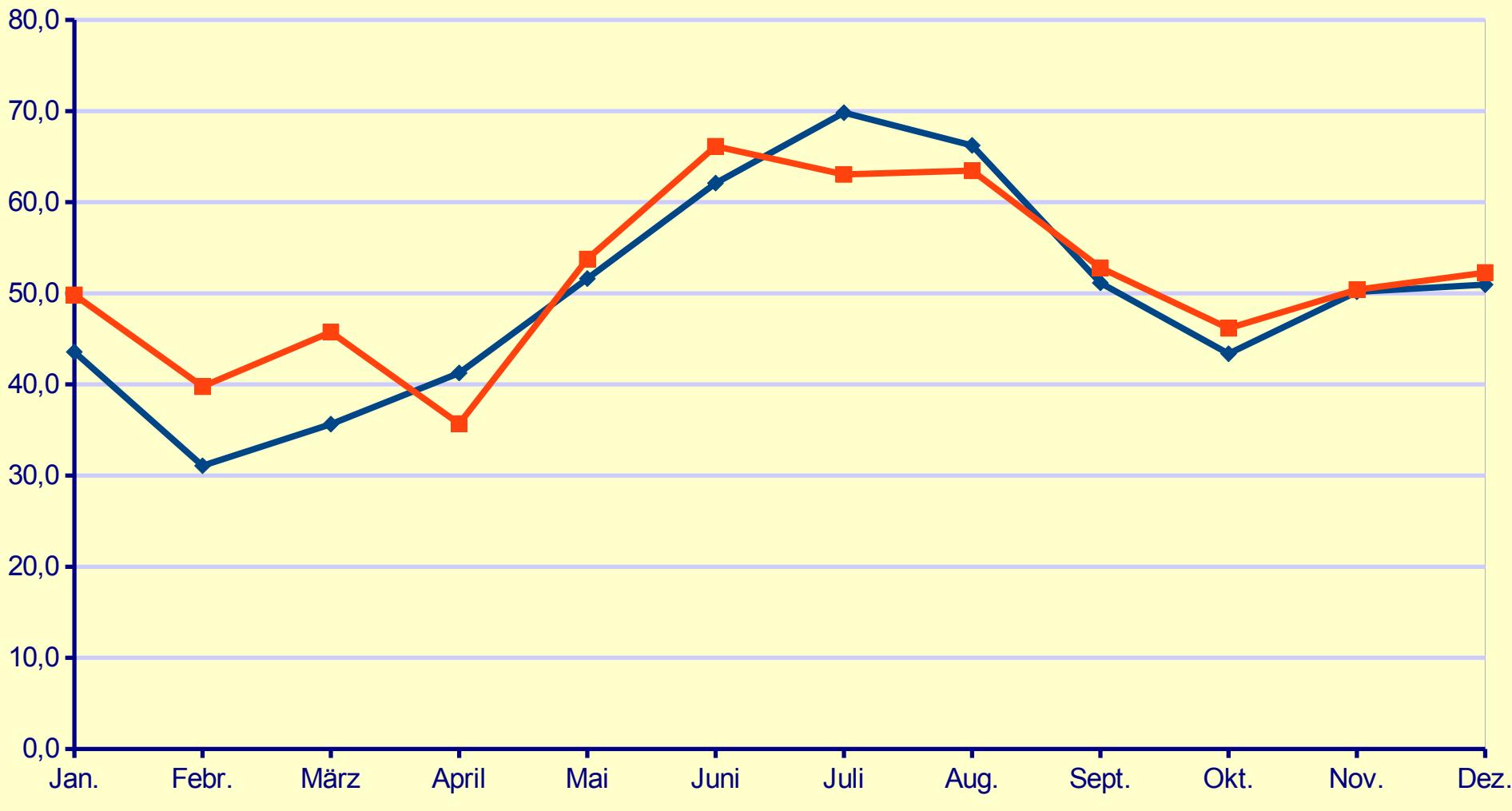


## Mean monthly temperature and sunshine duration in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern





## Mean monthly precipitation in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

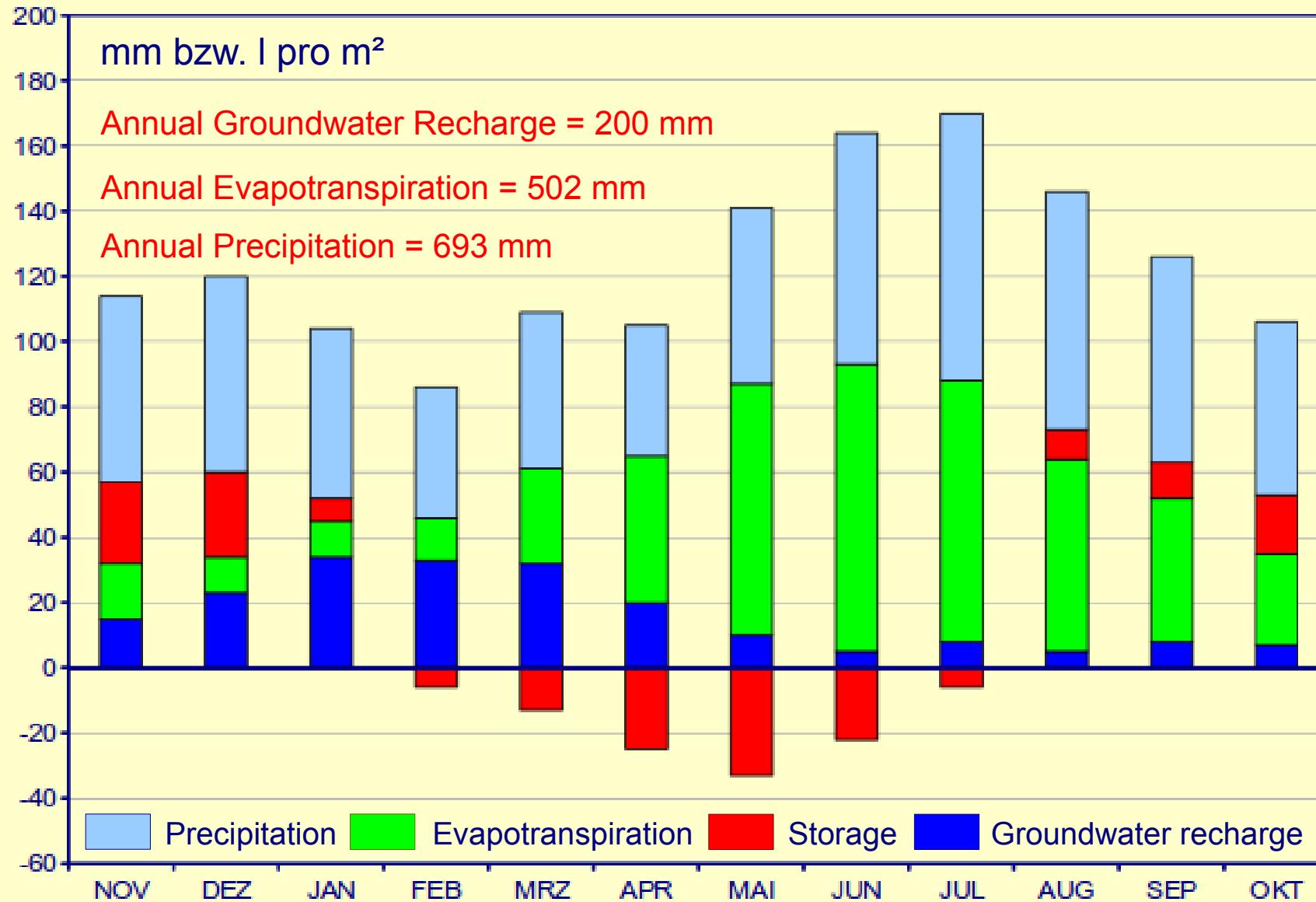


blue line: 1951 – 1980

red line: 1981 – 2010



## Water Balance of the Lysimeterstation Groß Lüsewitz





### Lysimeter station Groß Lüsewitz nearly by Rostock

Rotation of the lysimeters: Rye, wheat (after harvest) and maize





## Lysimeter Station Groß Lysewitz



Entry to  
the cellar

Features:

Depth 2,5 m

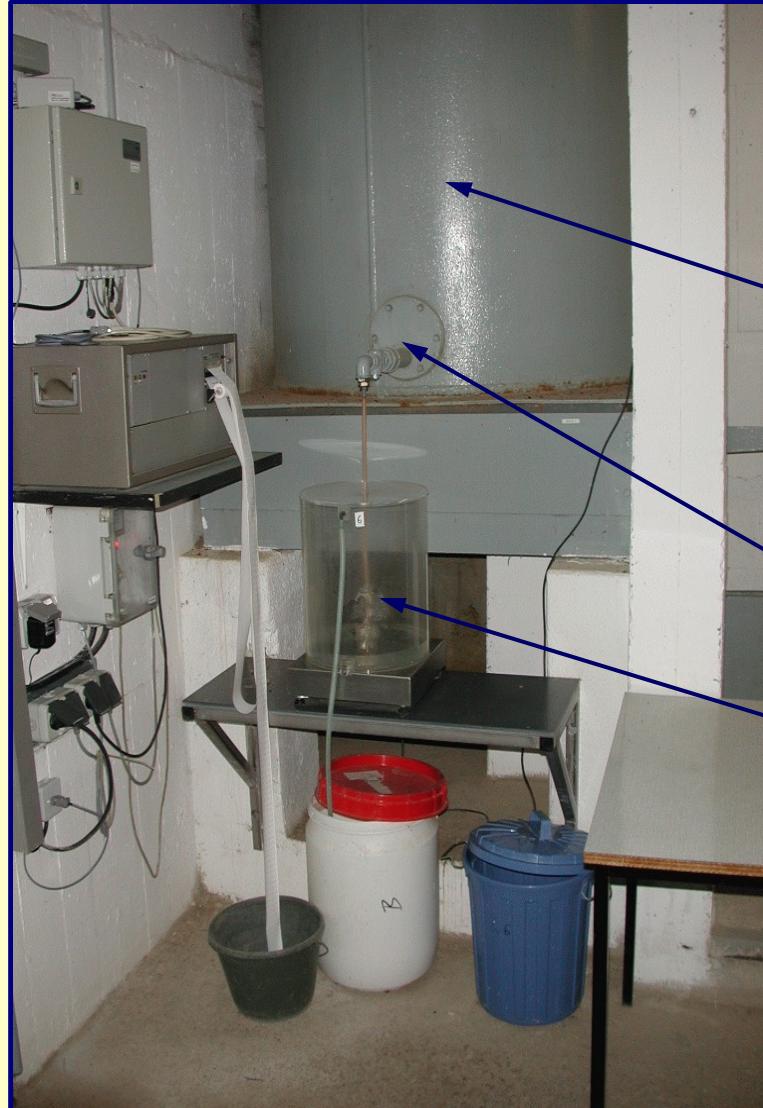
Surface 1 m<sup>2</sup>

Soil: sandy  
loam.

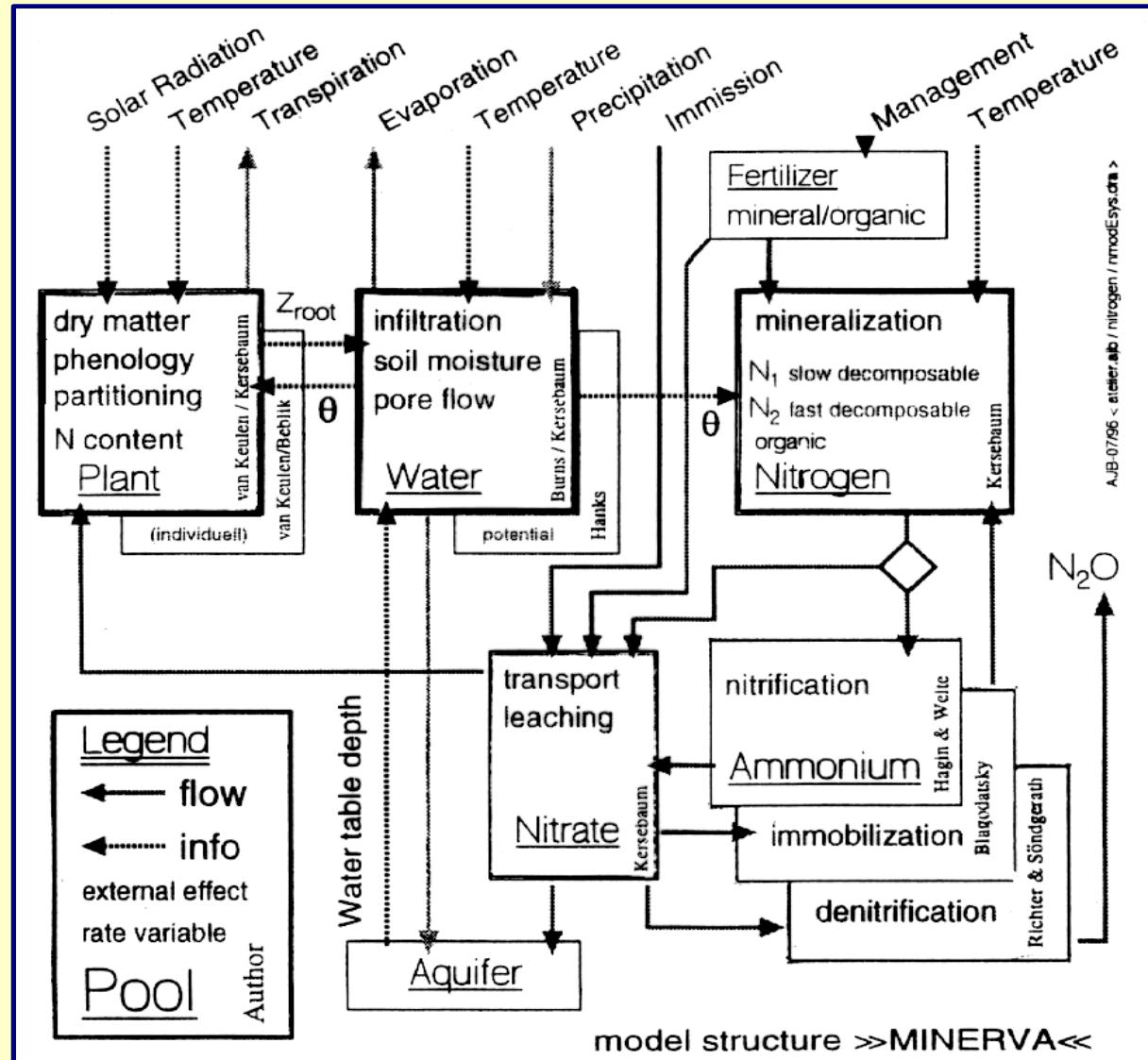
Edge of the  
Lysimeters



### Cellar of the lysimeters



### Structure of the model MINERVA



Model calibration on the basis of comprehensive field experiments

Long lasting measurements by lysimeters:

measurement of different parameters of soils, soil water and soil nitrogen

Experiments on lots at different research stations:

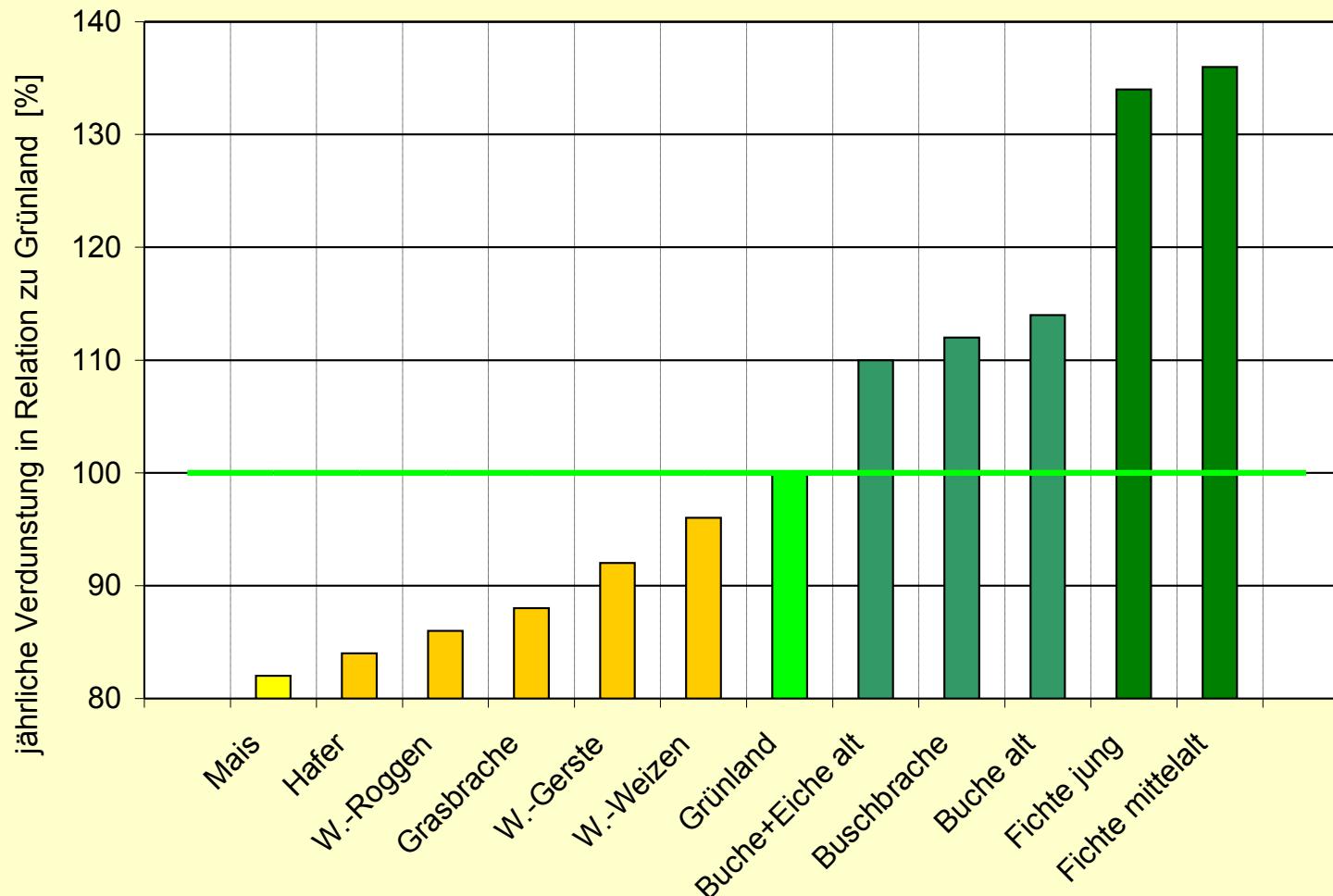
investigation of plant parameters during the vegetation period and of nitrogen uptake by plants

Field experiments under conditions of farmers practice

Model test and model validation

### 3. Influence of land use on soil water balance

Dependence of evapotranspiration on vegetation  
compared to a grass stock in % (ATV-DVWK, 2002)



#### Influences:

- plant properties,
- root distribution,
- canopy closure,
- length of the growing season,
- stage of development,
- age of trees,
- height of interception
- and others.



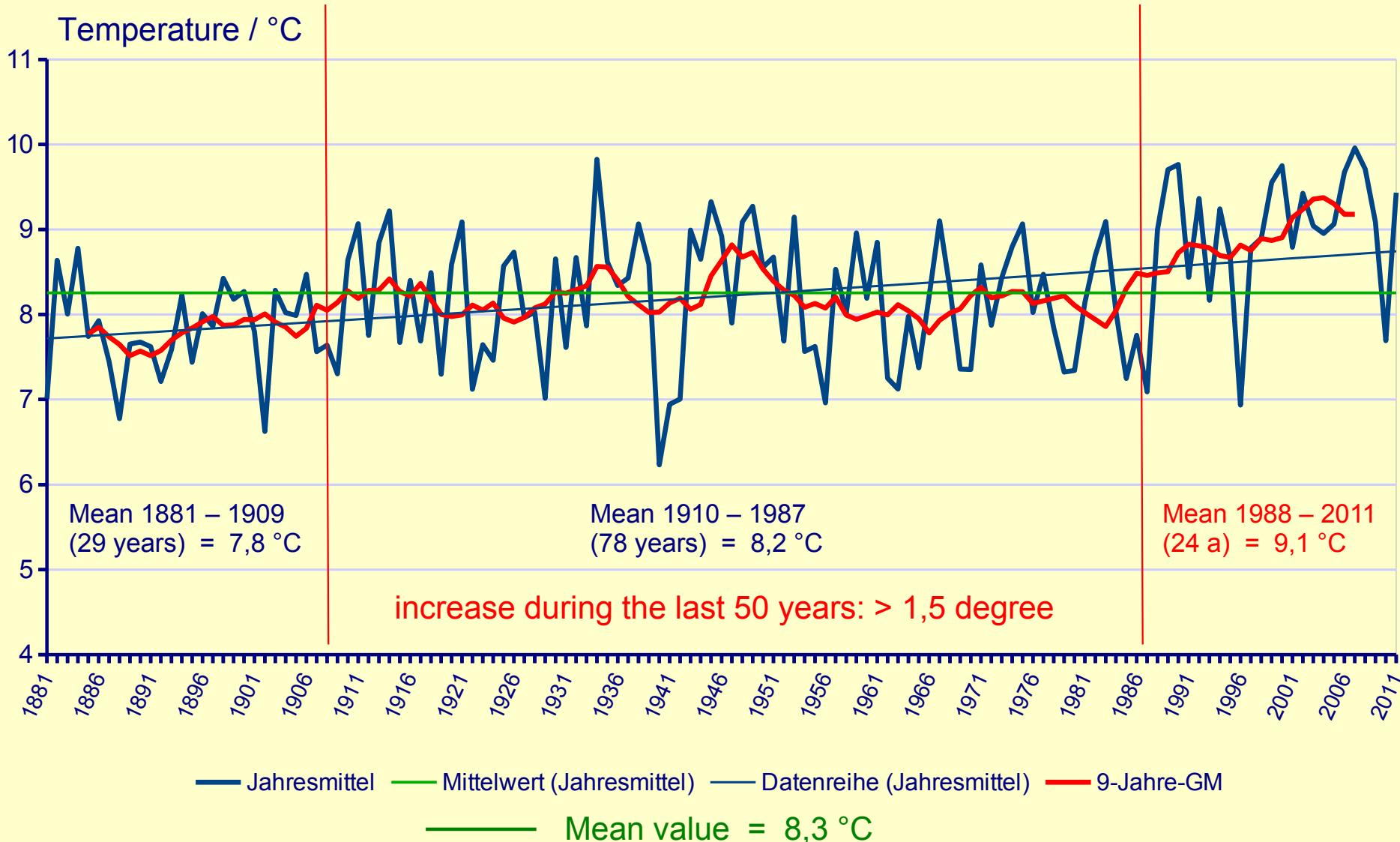
### 3. Influence of land use on soil water balance

#### Water consumption during the growing season (Günther, 2002)

vegetation	years of investigation	water consumption during the growing season [mm]	duration of the growing season [d]	mean daily evapo-transpiration [mm]
perennial ryegrass	1990	522	349	1,5
winter wheat	1983, 1987, 1992	489	160	3,1
sugar beans	1984, 1988	430	177	2,4
summer barley	1985, 1989	331	149	2,2
potatoes	1986, 1991	243	106	2,3
onions	1999	312	112	2,8
cabbage	1997	305	105	2,9
bush bean	1995	233	68	3,4
wild herbages	1994	454	133	3,4
phacelia	1994	566	122	4,6

## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

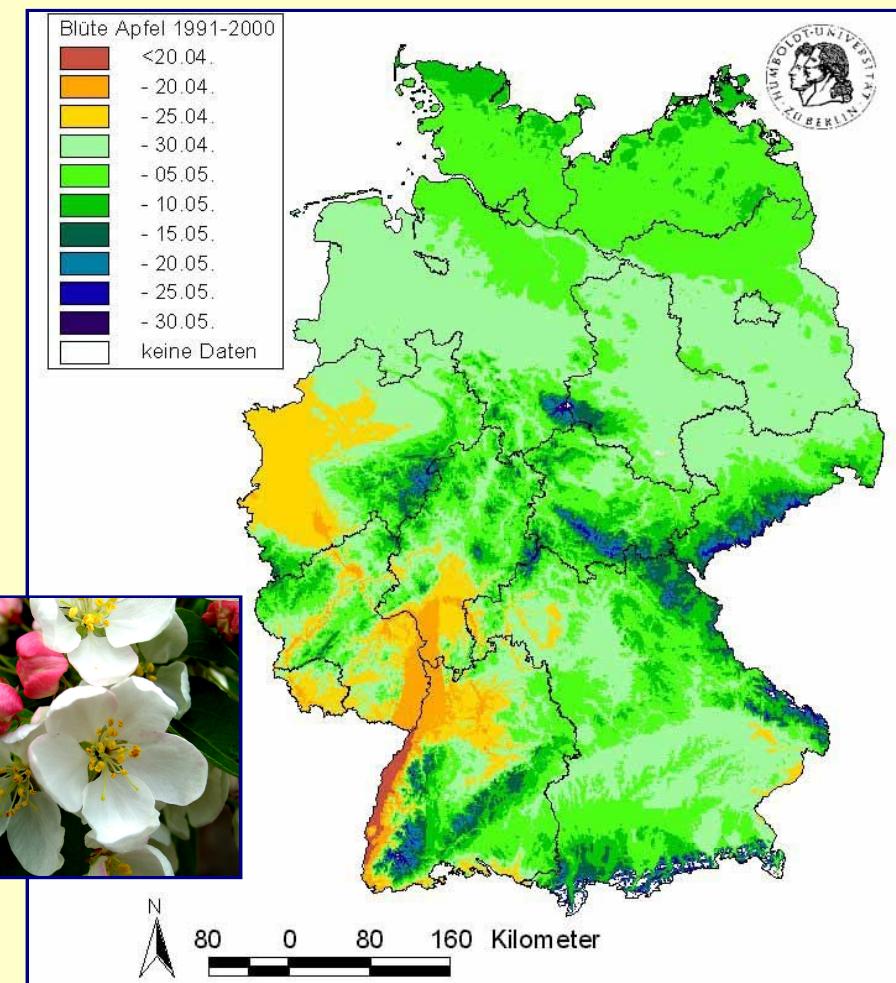
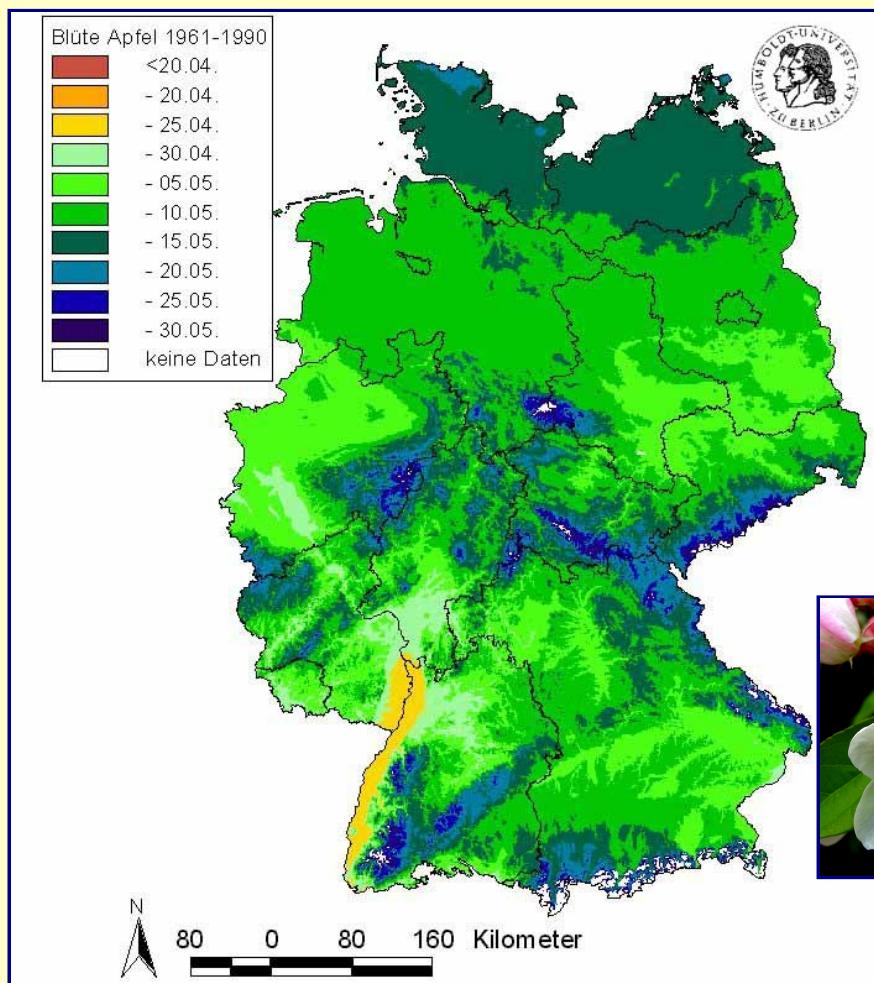
Annual temperatures in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1881 bis 2011)  
compared with moving average over 9 years





## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

### Mean beginning of apple tree blossom in Germany



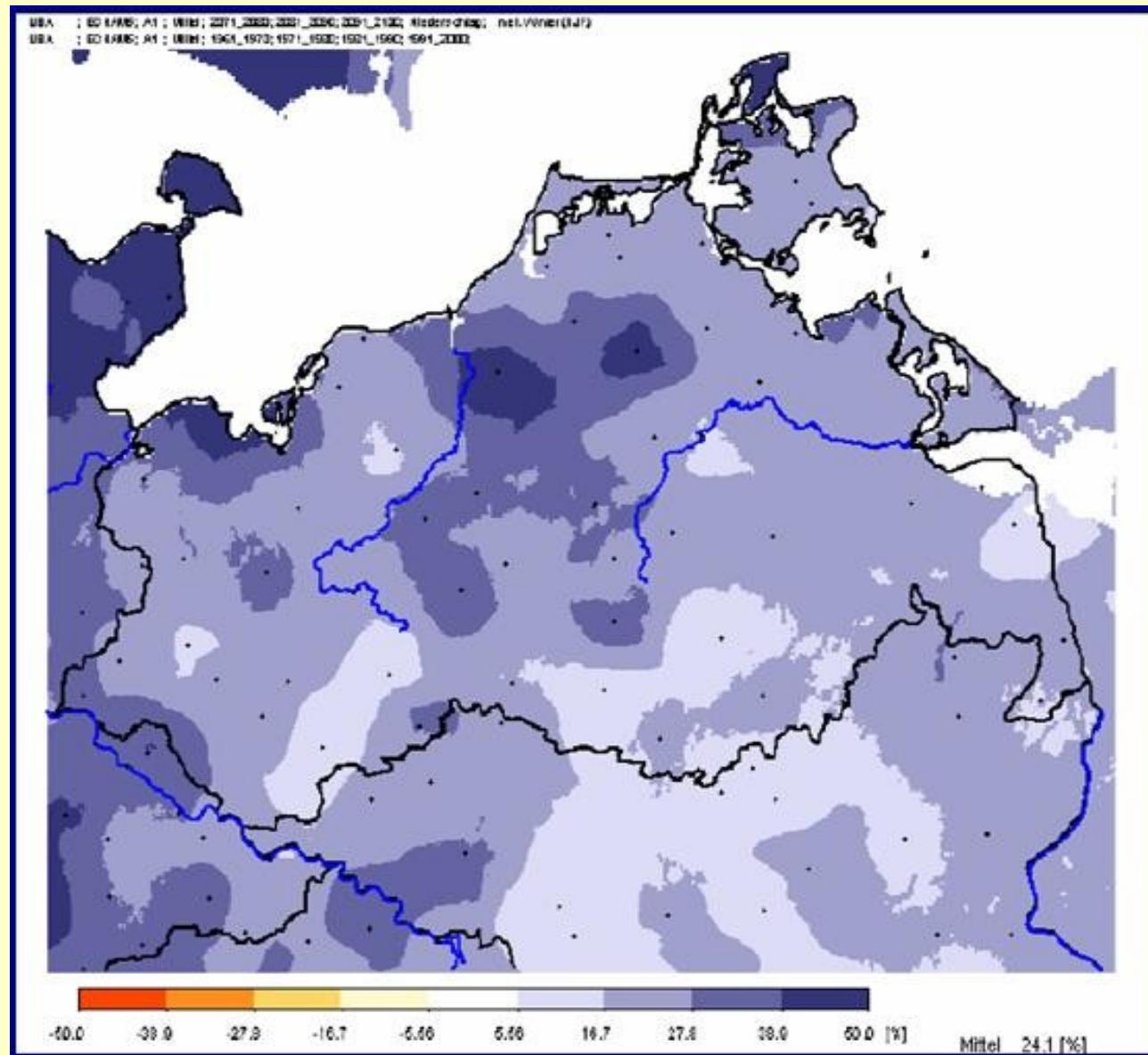
Mean date:

7 th May

30 th April



## 4. Consequences of Climate Change



Increase of winter  
precipitation

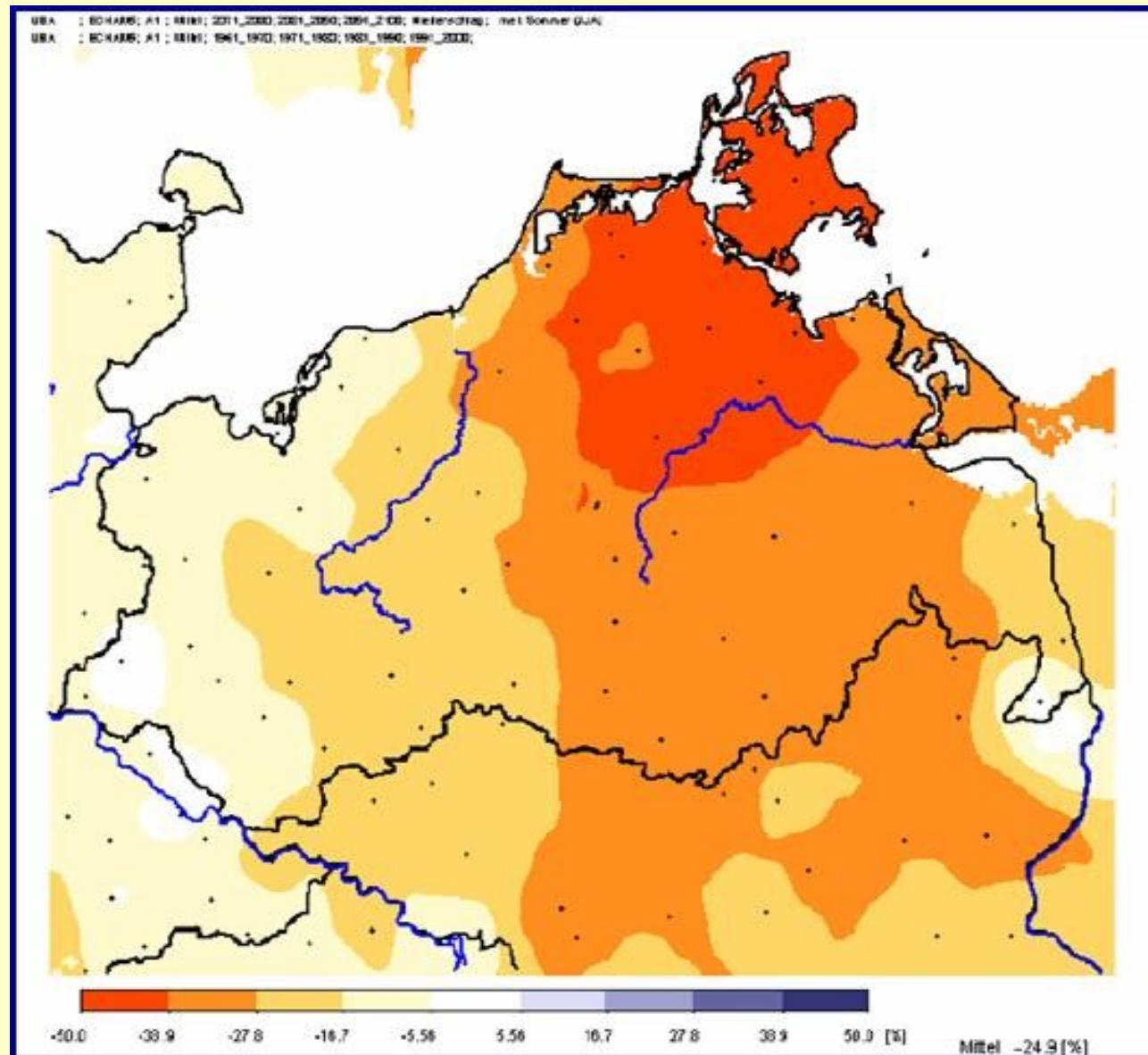
+ 5 . . . + 50 %

A1B-Szenario,

Regional Downscaling  
by WETTREG

Comparison 2071 bis 2100  
against 1961 bis 2000

## 4. Consequences of Climate Change



Decrease of summer  
precipitation

0 . . . - 50 %

A1B-Szenario,

Regional Downscaling  
by WETTREG

Comparison 2071 bis 2100  
against 1961 bis 2000



## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

Higher demand of irrigation water in agriculture





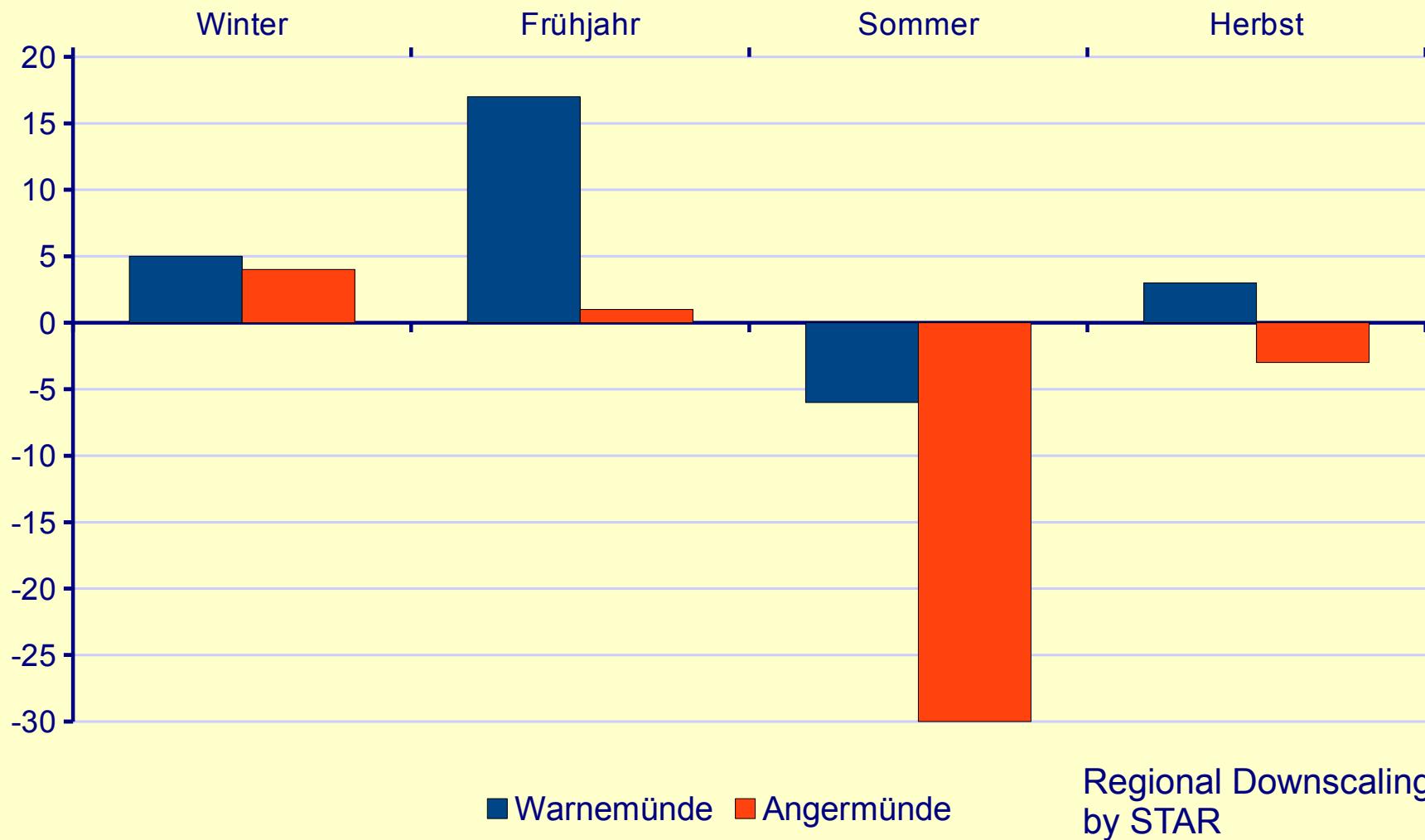
## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

Increase of erosion by heavy rains



Annual evapotranspiration of two station in the west (blue) and east (red)  
of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (2004- bis 2055 compared with 1952 - 2001)

$\Delta ET / \text{mm}$





## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

Investigation of mixed crops under water stress conditions (1)





## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

### Investigation of mixed crops under water stress conditions (2)



water stress condition

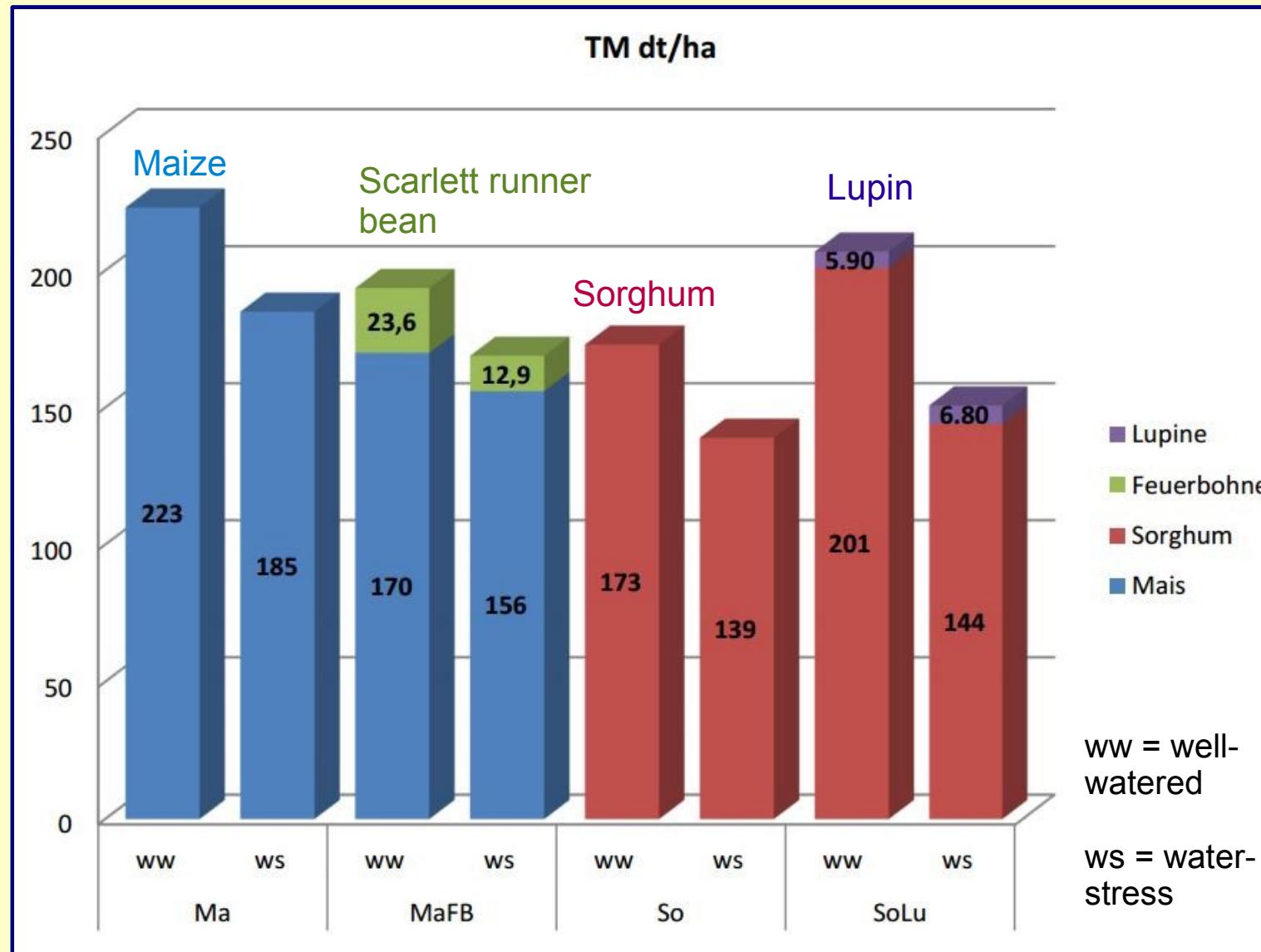


well-watered



## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

Yield in dependence on water supply and vegetation





## Flooded wetland near the coast of the Baltic Sea

(17. August. 2011)



### Consequences

- higher storm surges
- flooding of lower river sections
- waterlogging and re-wetting by subterranean flow processes
- salinization of ground water
- changes of land use and vegetation

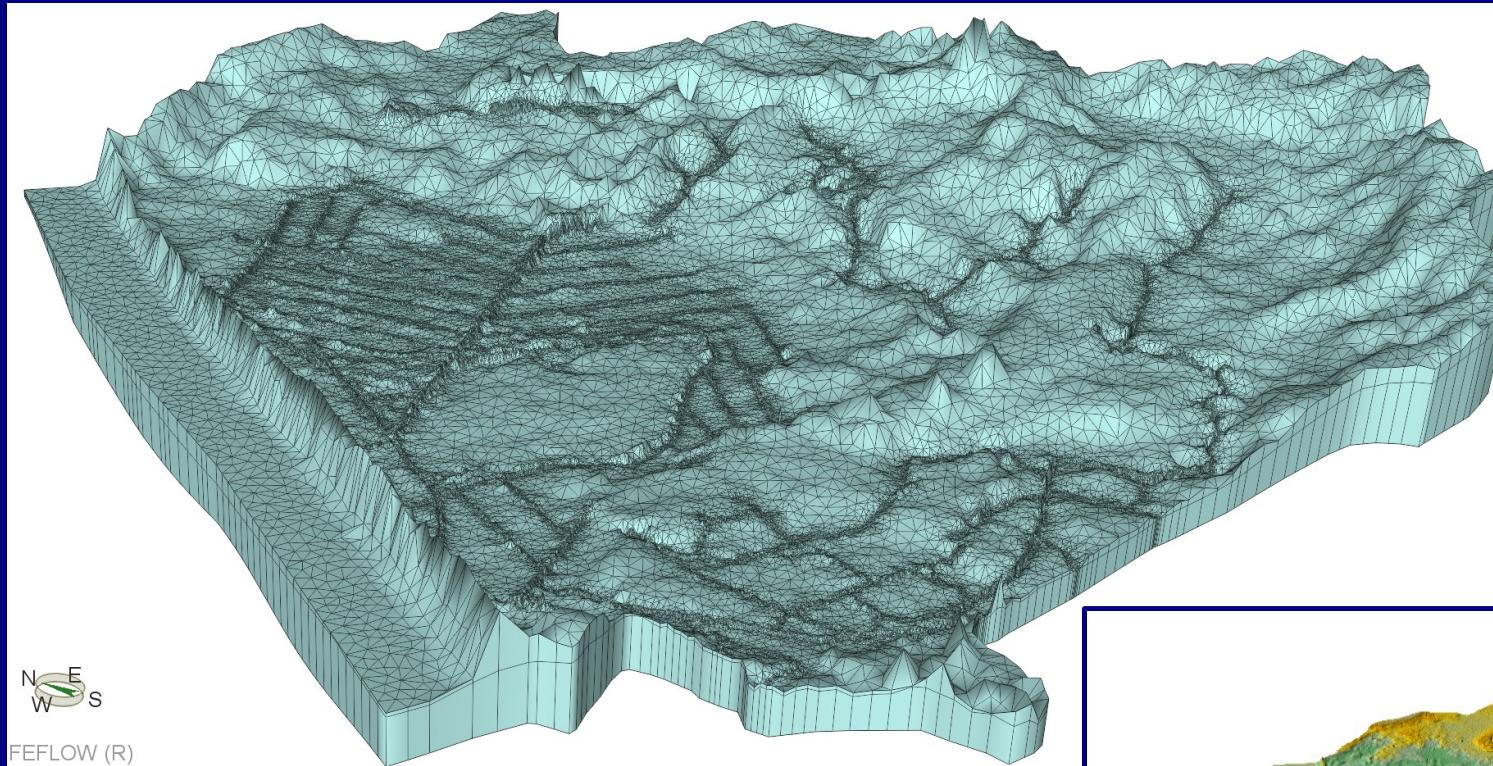


Investigation area „Hütelmoor“ in summer 2011

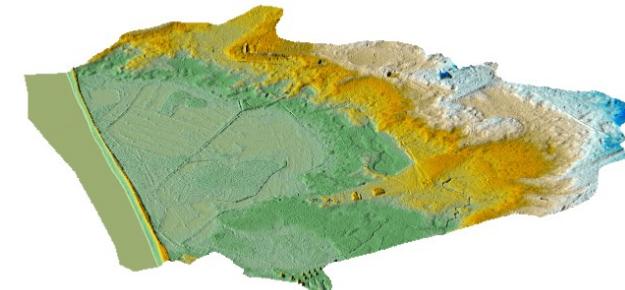


Foto: Anne Hohlbein

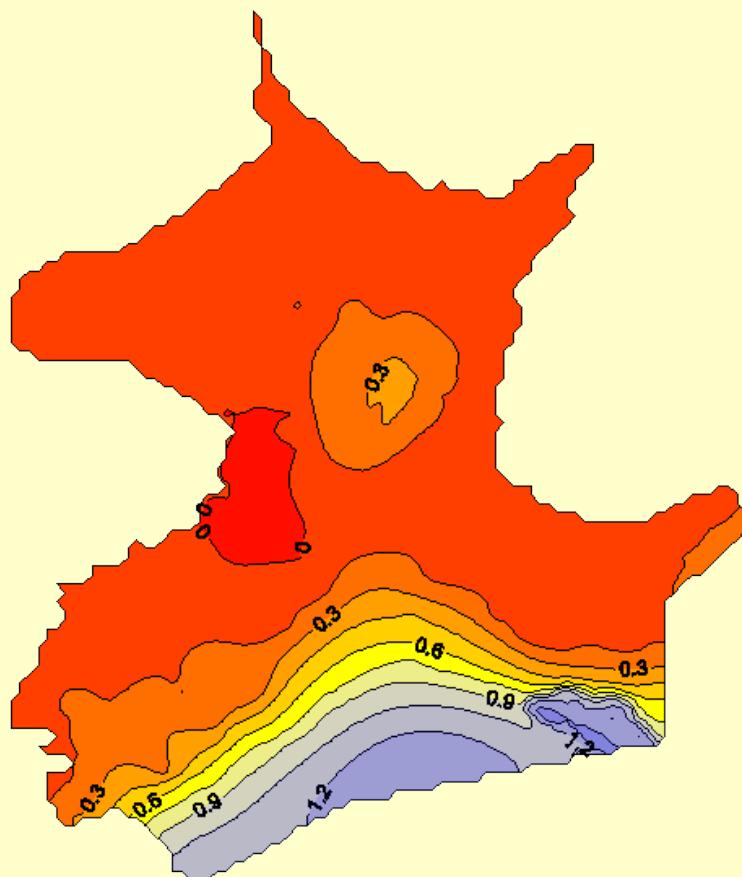
Investigation area „Hüttelmoor“ – groundwater model  
and digital terrain model (small picture)



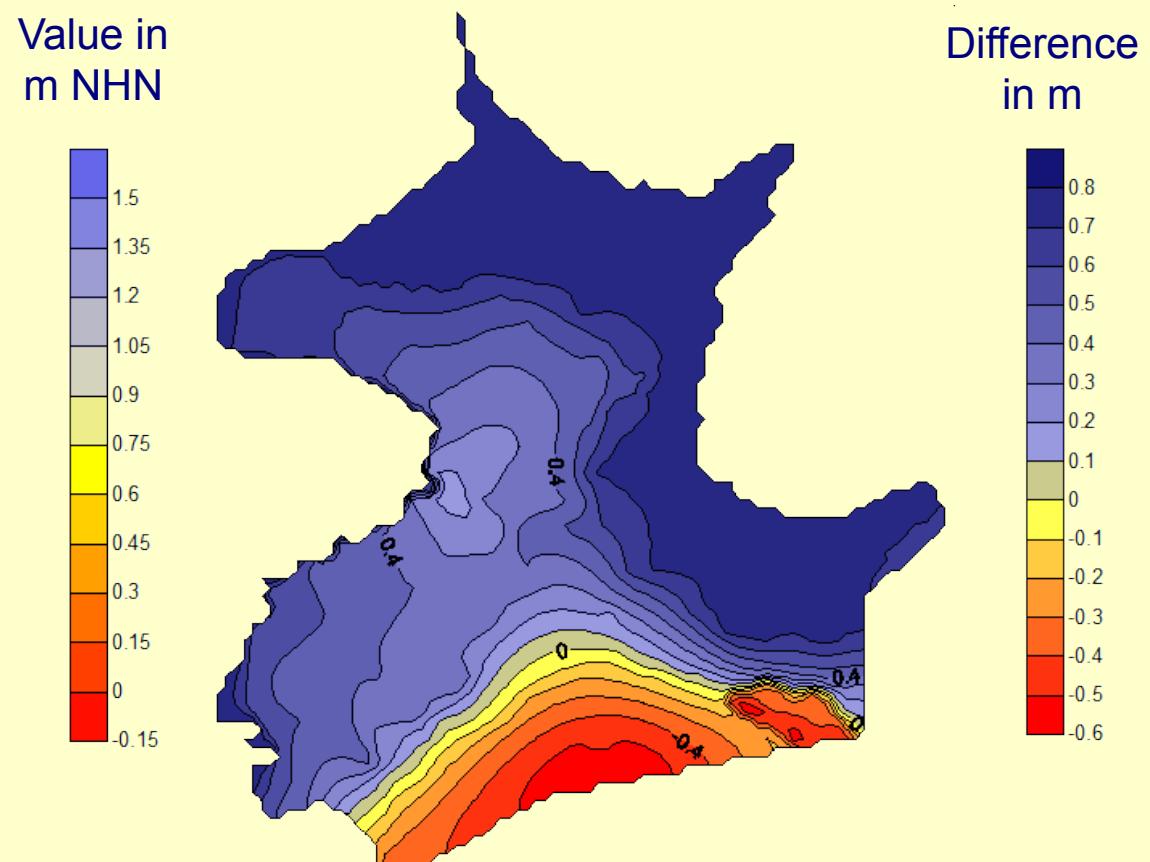
Editor: Anne Hohlbein



### Groundwater table in Michaelsdorf



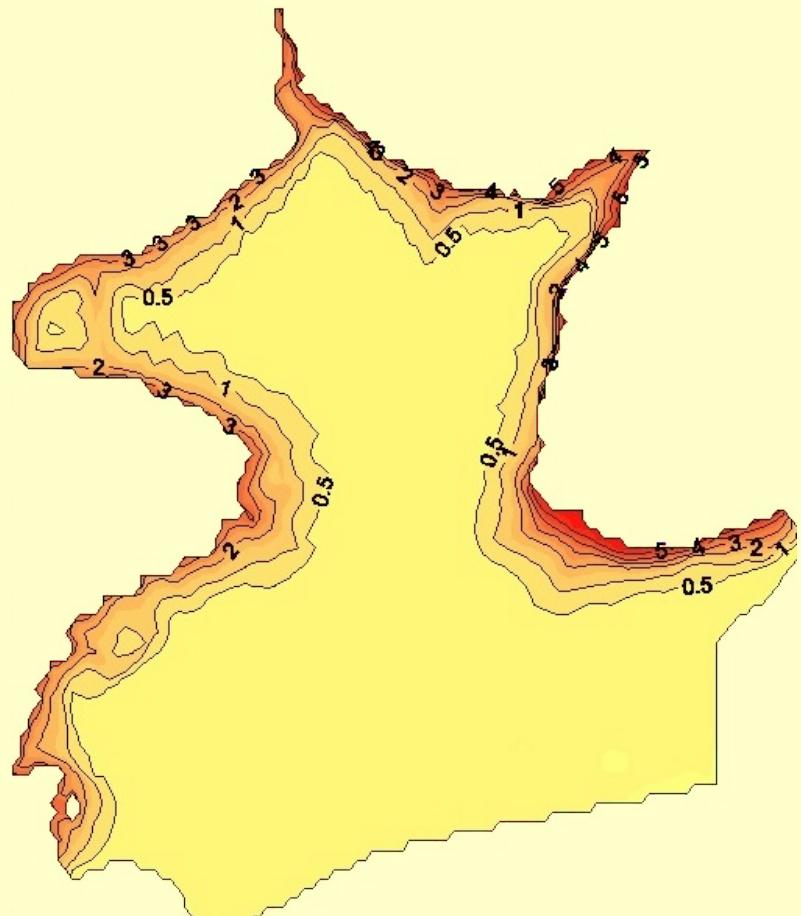
Present state  
(1983 to 2012)



Future conditions (1971 – 2000)  
compared to the present state

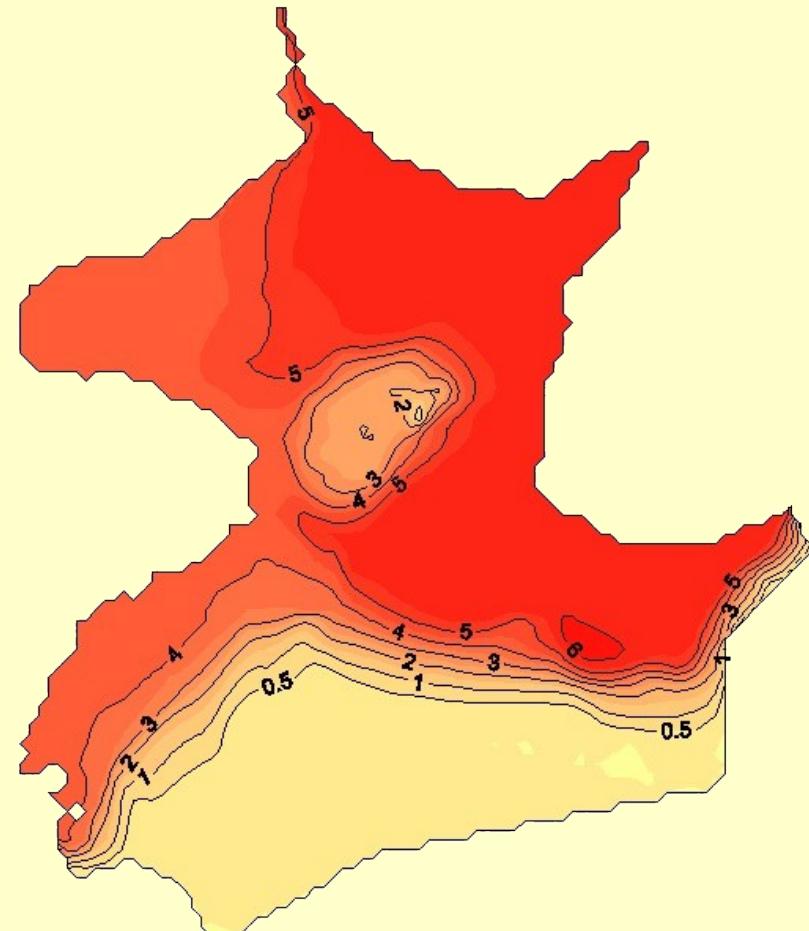
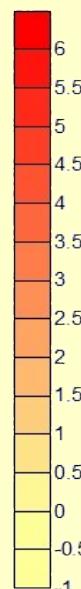
25

### Salt water concentrations in Michaelsdorf



Present state  
(1983 to 2012)

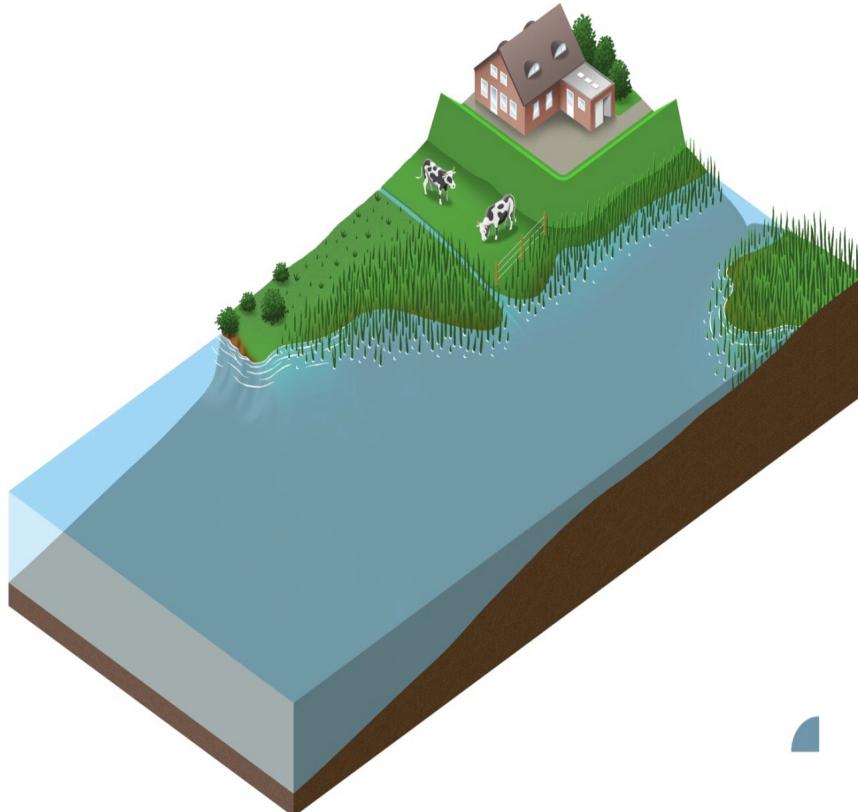
Value in  
 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$



Future conditions (1971 – 2000)  
compared to the present state



## Possible future strategies to manage coastal near lowlands



### Possible Strategies

Business as usual  
with adapted flood  
protection

Water management  
and flood protection  
by polders

Rewetting and carbon  
sequestration by reed  
and peat growth

Stakeholder =  
management as  
requested

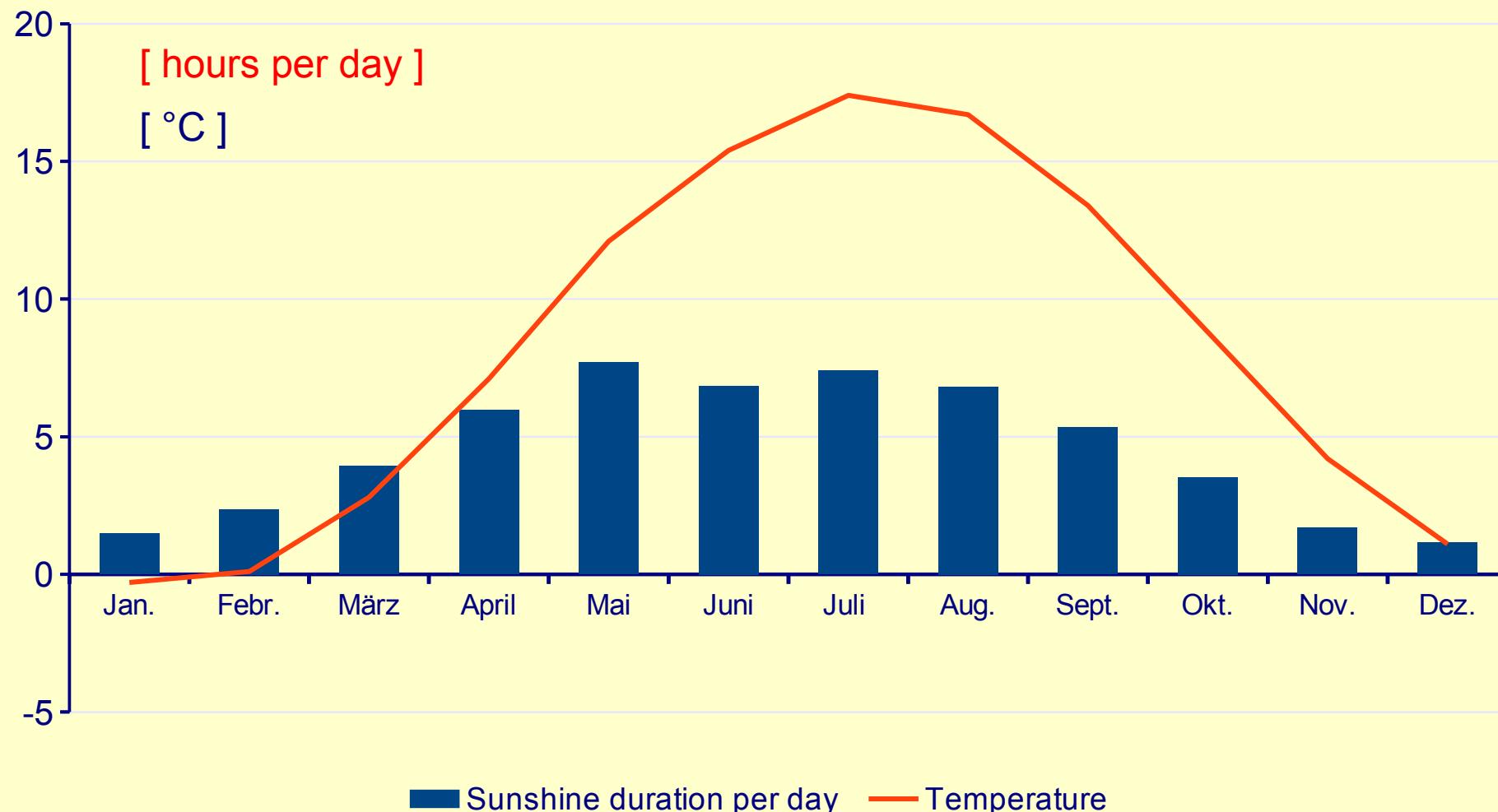


Thank you very much for your attention !

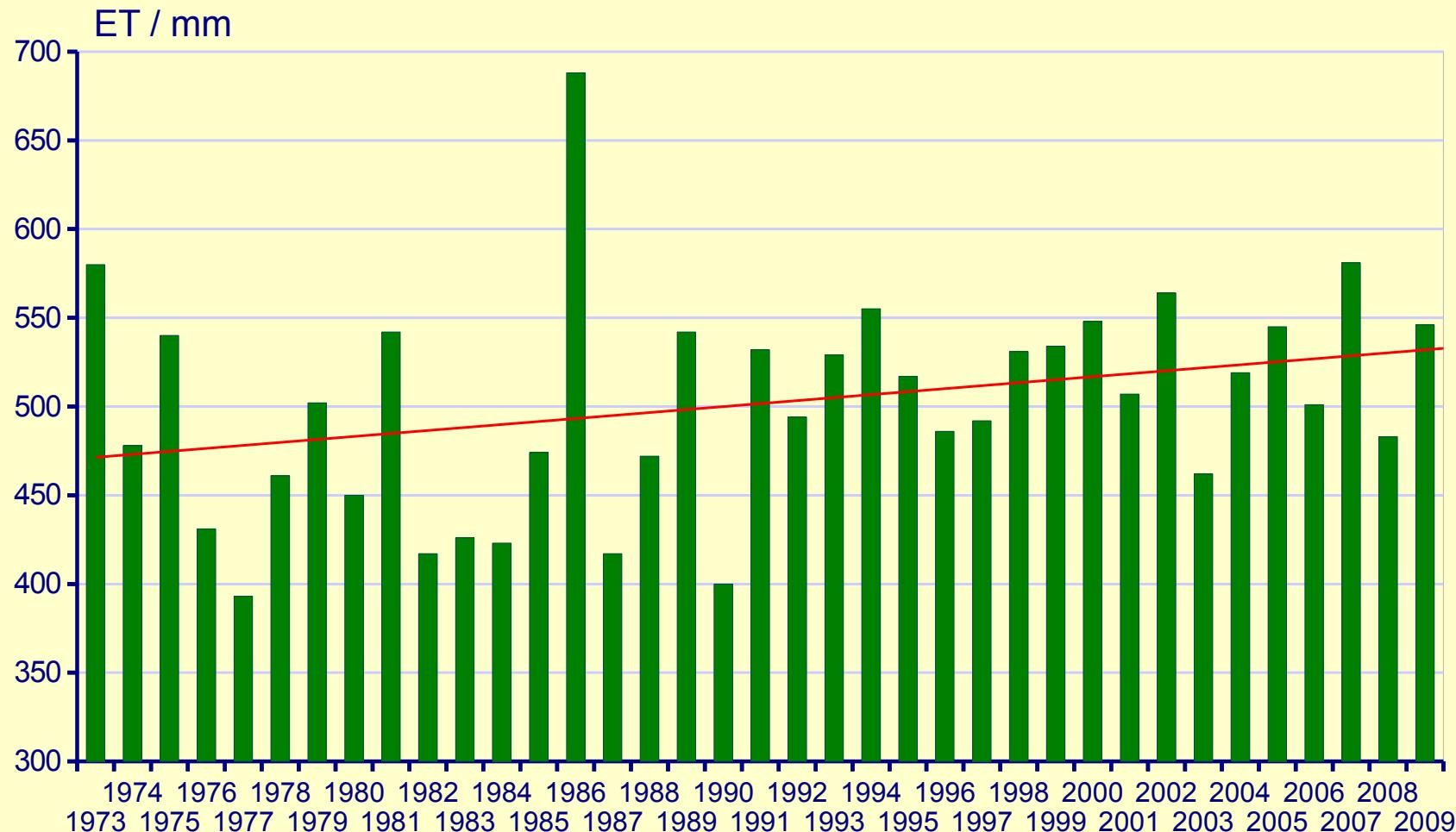




## Mean monthly temperature and sunshine duration in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



### Annual evapotranspiration at the lysimeter station Groß Lüsewitz (balanced in periods from November to Oktober)





## Lysimeter Station Groß Lysewitz





## Equipment for measurement of soil moisture





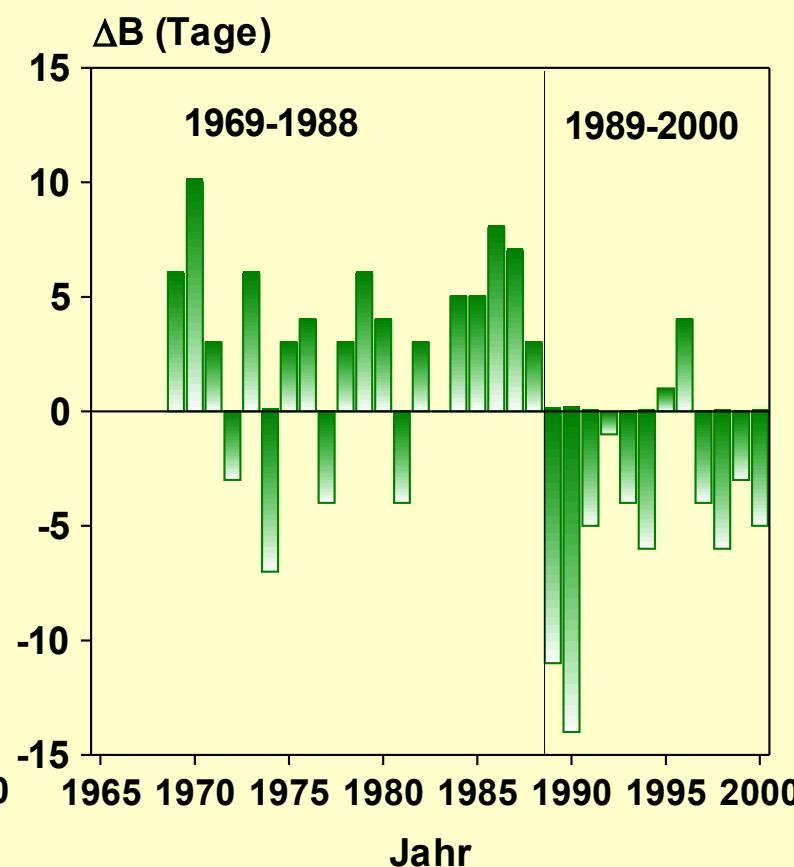
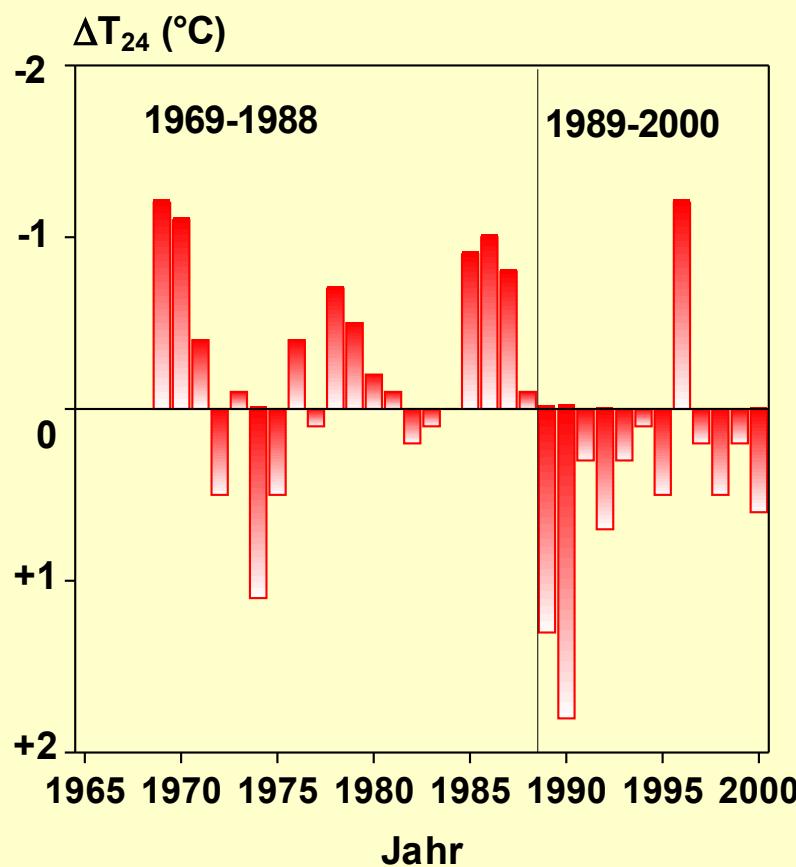
## Meteorological measurements





## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

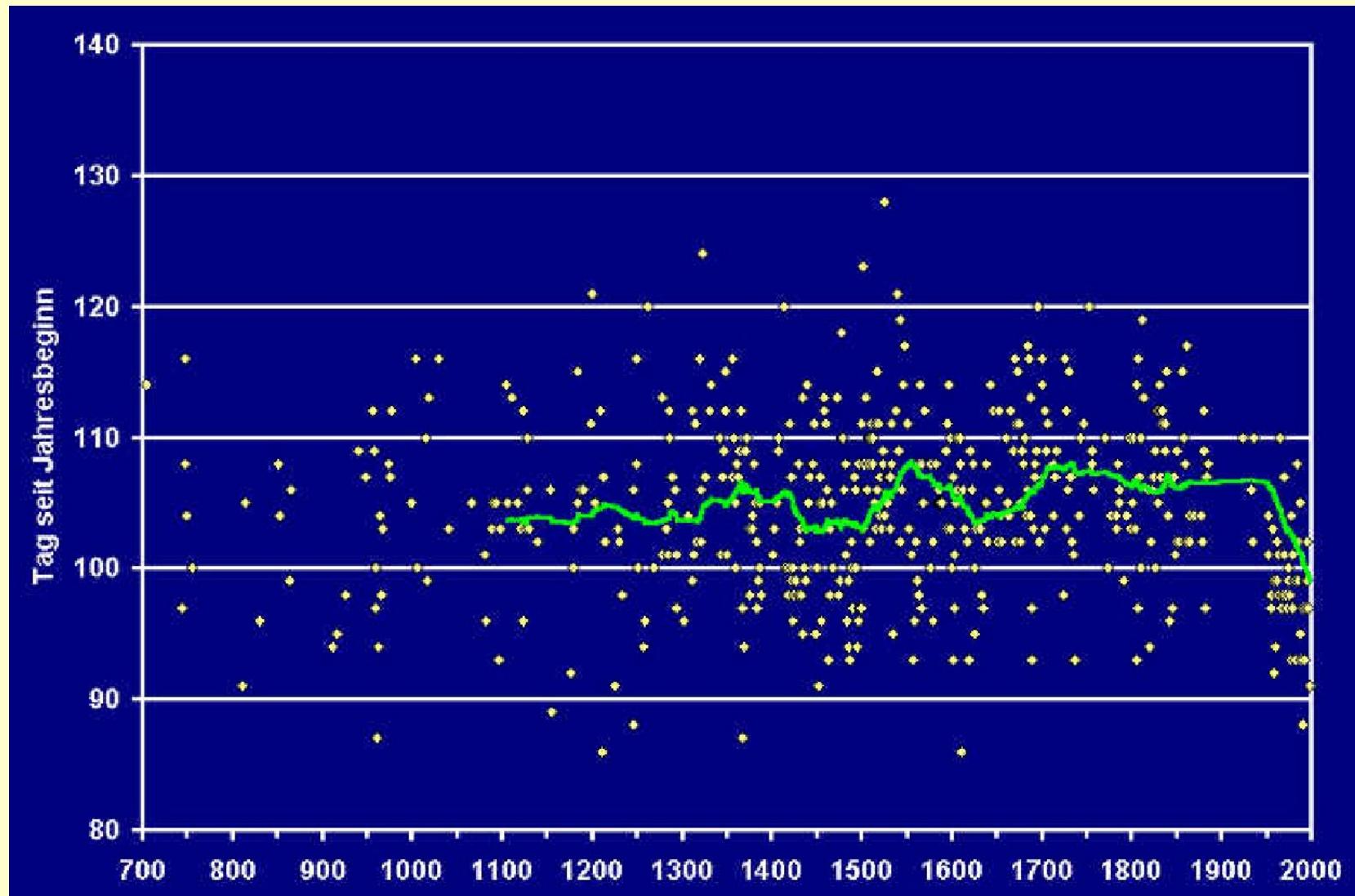
Correlation between change of mean daily temperature  $T_{24}$  and the begin of the growing season B (mean value = April 23th) in Europa





## 4. Consequences of Climate Change

Blossom of cherries during the last 1.300 years since 705 in Kioto (Japan)  
(green line: moving average over 50 years)

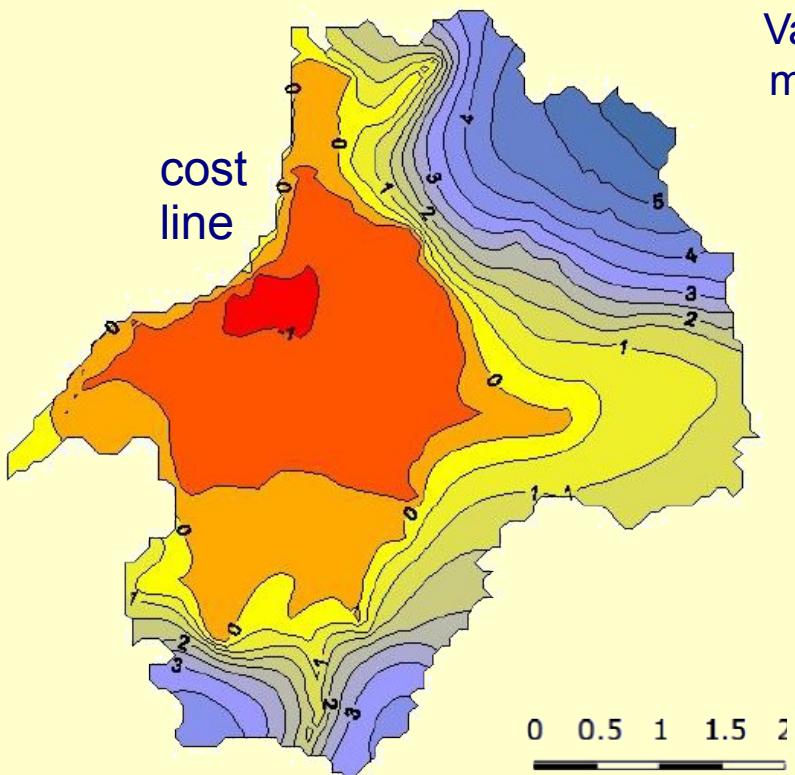


<http://www.dmg-ev.de/fachausschuesse/Biomet/phaenologie.htm>

### Precipitation

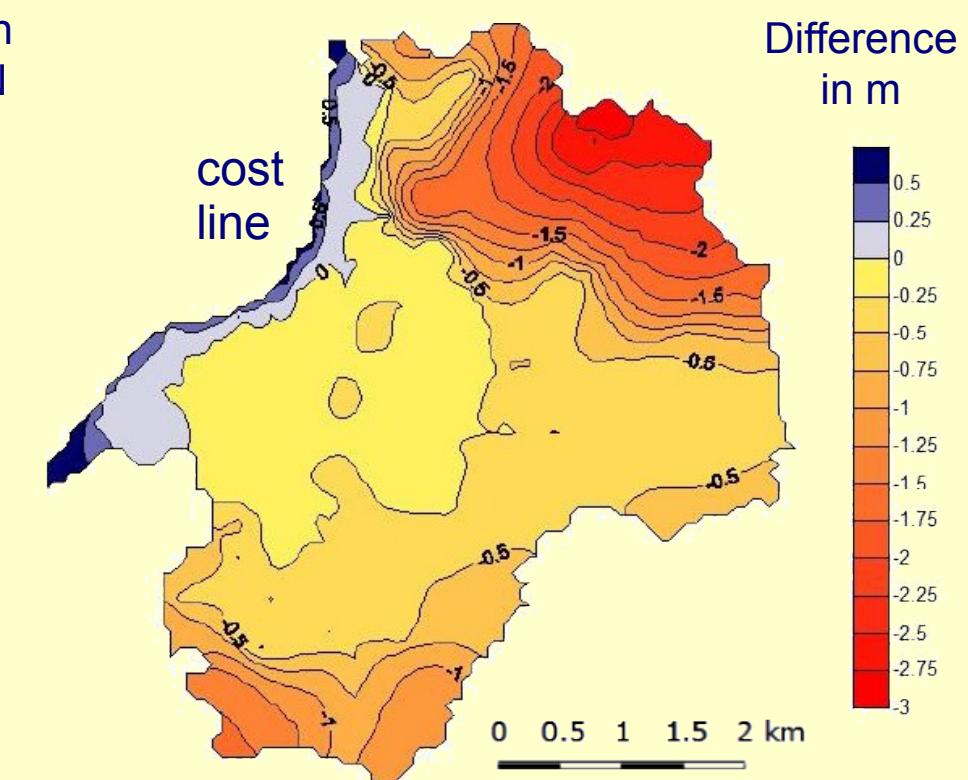
Present  $673 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{a}^{-1}$

Future  $539 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{a}^{-1}$



Present state  
(1983 to 2012)

### Groundwater table in Neu Bartelshagen



Future conditions (1971 – 2000)  
compared to the present state



## Possible future strategies to manage coastal near lowlands (1)



Business as usual  
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Water management  
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Rewetting and carbon  
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Stakeholder =  
management as  
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