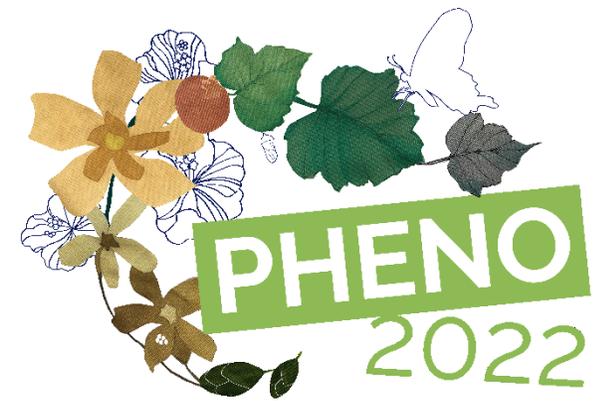




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# Phenology and herbage yield and quality in Swiss permanent grasslands as linked to climate and climate change

**Pierluigi Calanca, Elisa Perotti, Olivier Huguenin-Elie, David Frund, Massimiliano Probo and Pierre Mariotte**

Avignon, Phenology 2022, 20.06.2022

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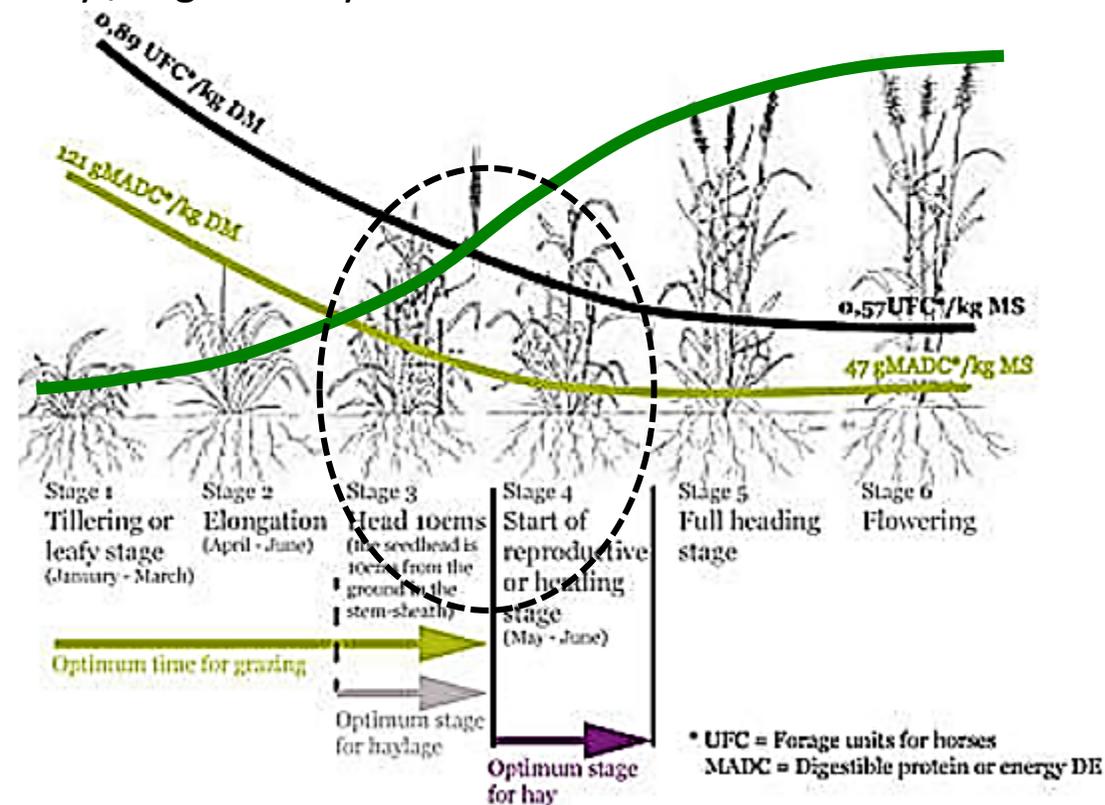
# Context

Phenology is key  
for determining the optimum time  
window for management



quality / digestibility

biomass

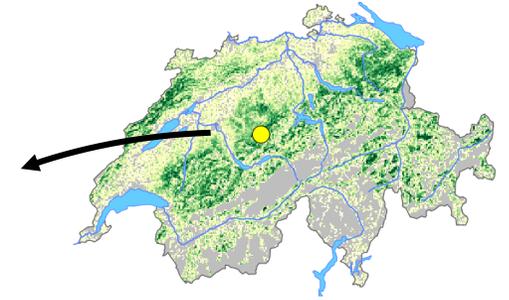
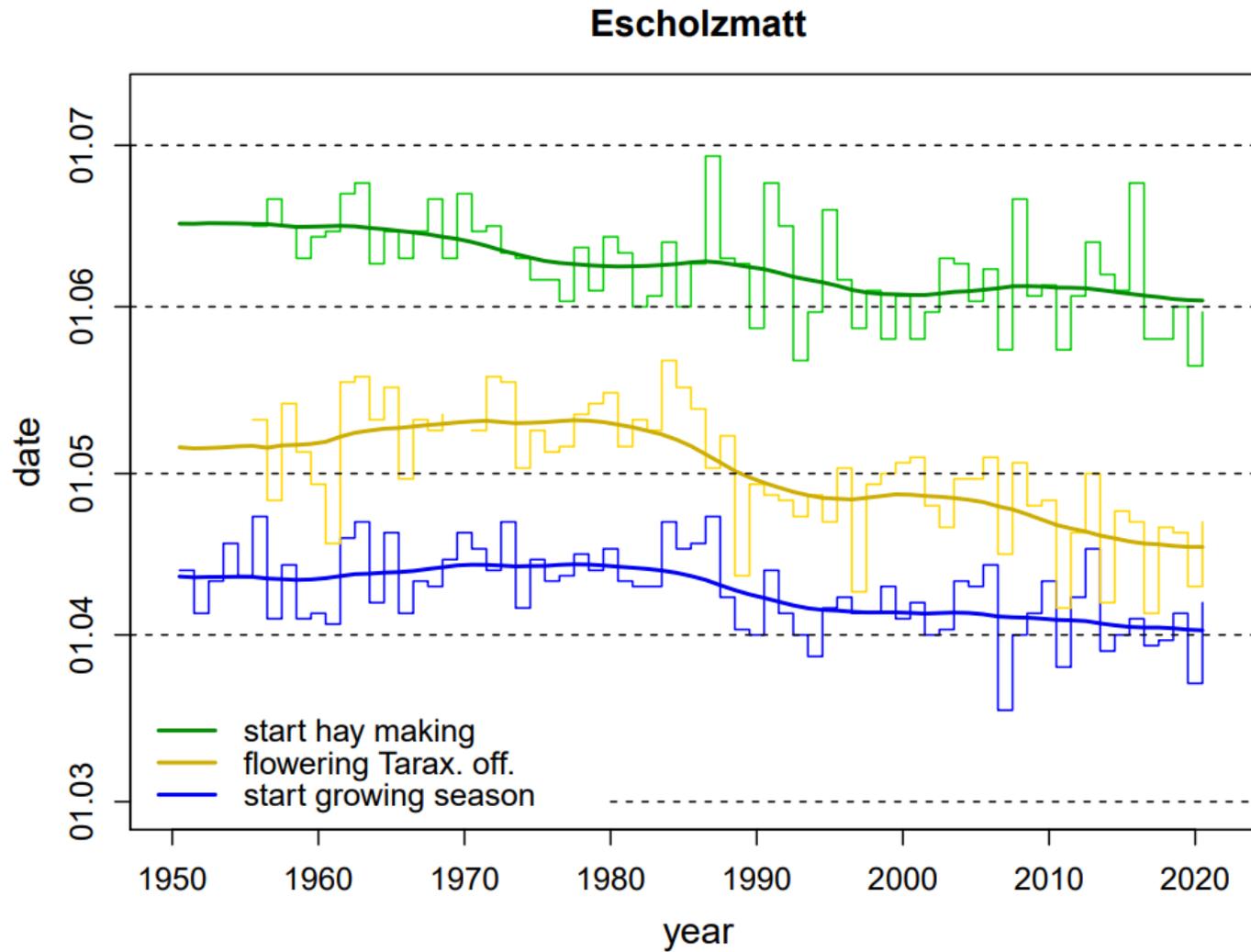


Development of grasses (Rousset, 2012).

© <https://equipedia.ifce.fr/en/equipedia-the-universe-of-the-horse-ifce>



# Background

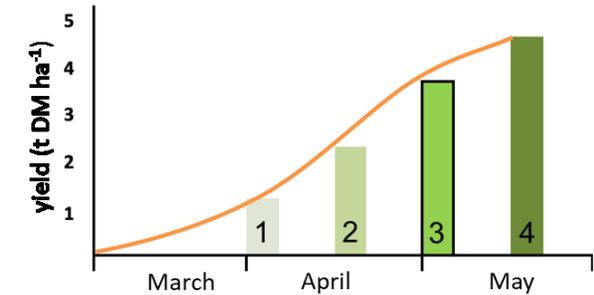
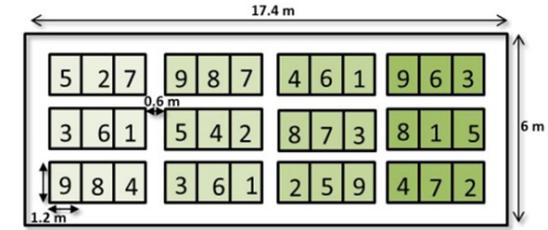
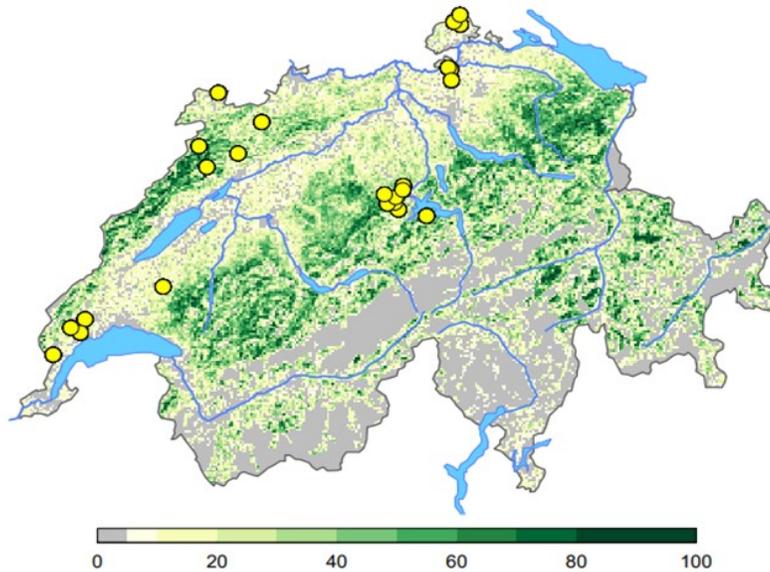




# Project Obs'Herbe

## Goals

- Finding pertinent indices for herbage growth and forage quality (1st growth period);
- Assessing temperature sum thresholds for relevant pheno stages;



## Setup

- 23 Sites distributed across Switzerland
- Three years of observations (for this analysis): 2017, 2018 and 2019
- 4 cuts every 2 weeks after start of growing season (bands 1 → 4)
- Temperature sum → INRA method (start on February 1st, effective temperature =  $\max(\min(T, 18^{\circ}\text{C}), 0^{\circ}\text{C})$ )



# Grassland phenology

*Dactylis glomerata*



*Lolium perenne*



*Taraxacum officinale*



*Trifolium pratense*

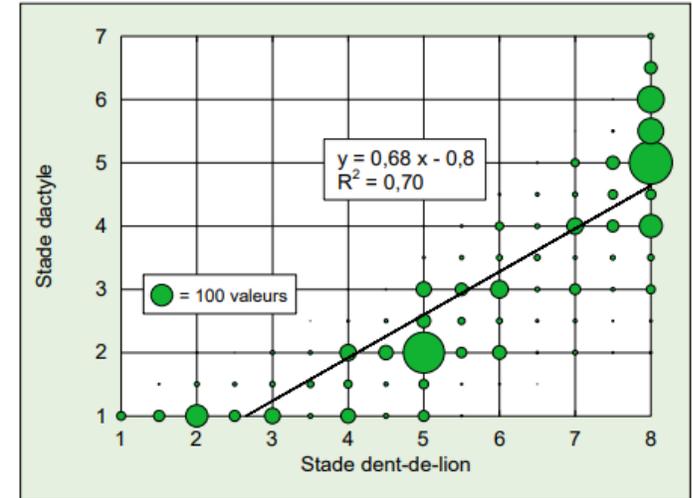


Fig. 8. Stades observés simultanément chez le dactyle et la dent-de-lion au cours de la 1<sup>re</sup> pousse de 1995 à 2004 sur l'ensemble des prairies permanentes observées (n = 2930).



Definition of a “mean phenology” by relating the phenology of individual species to the one of a *reference species* (*Dactylis glomerata*)



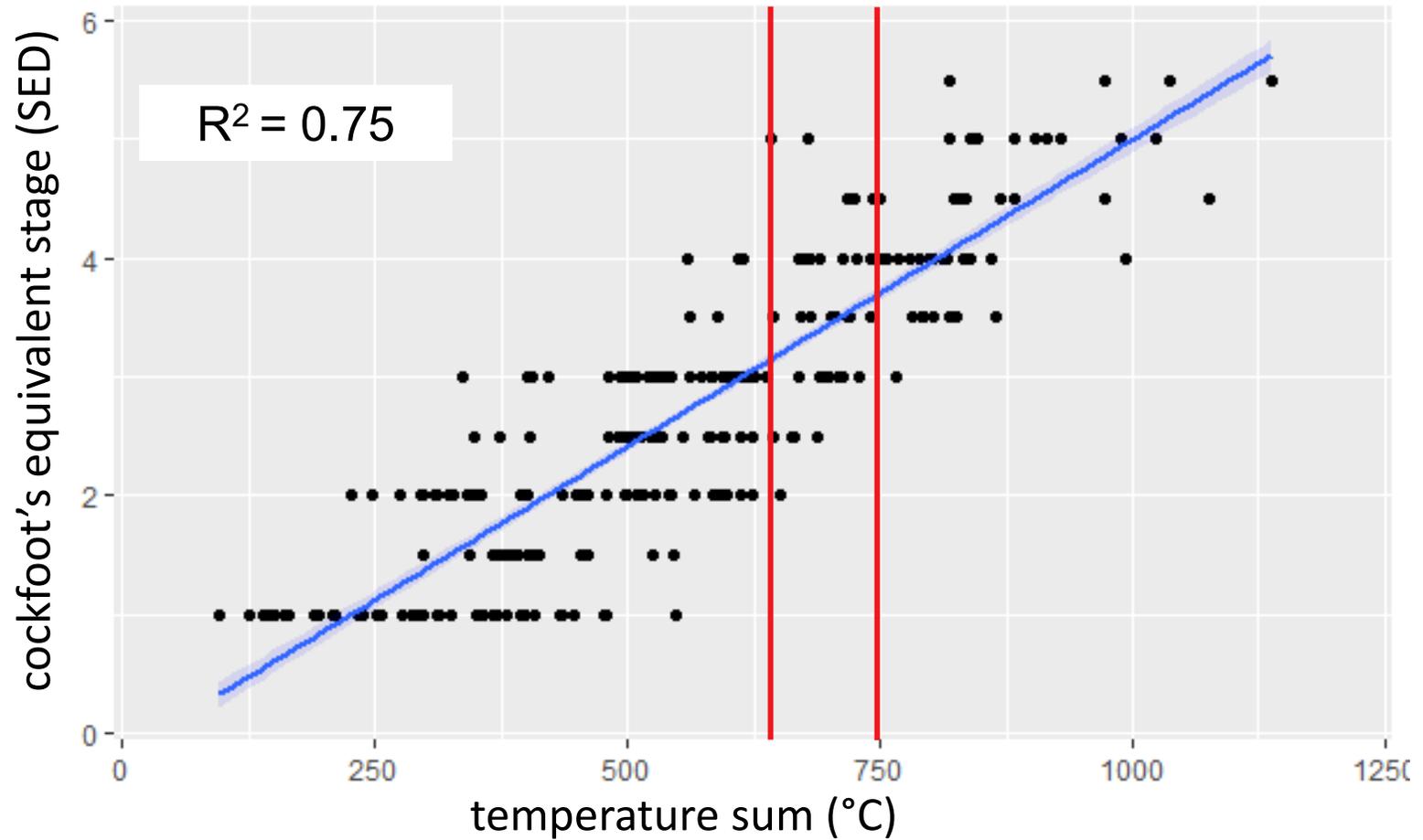
Stade Equivalent Dactyle (SED)  
(cocksfoot's equivalent stage)



# Results: phenology

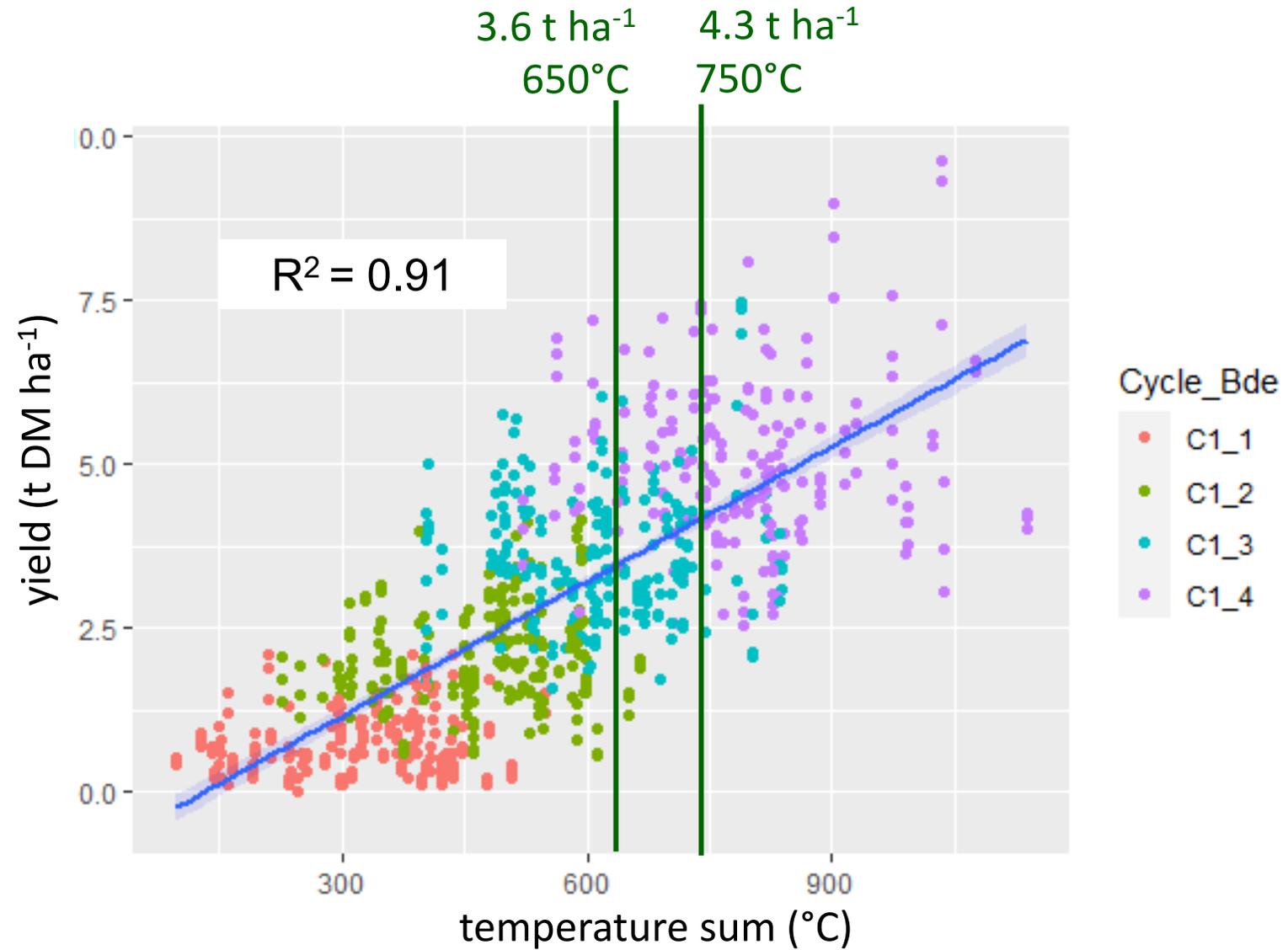
stage 3  
start heading  
650°C

stage 3.5 – 4  
full heading  
750°C



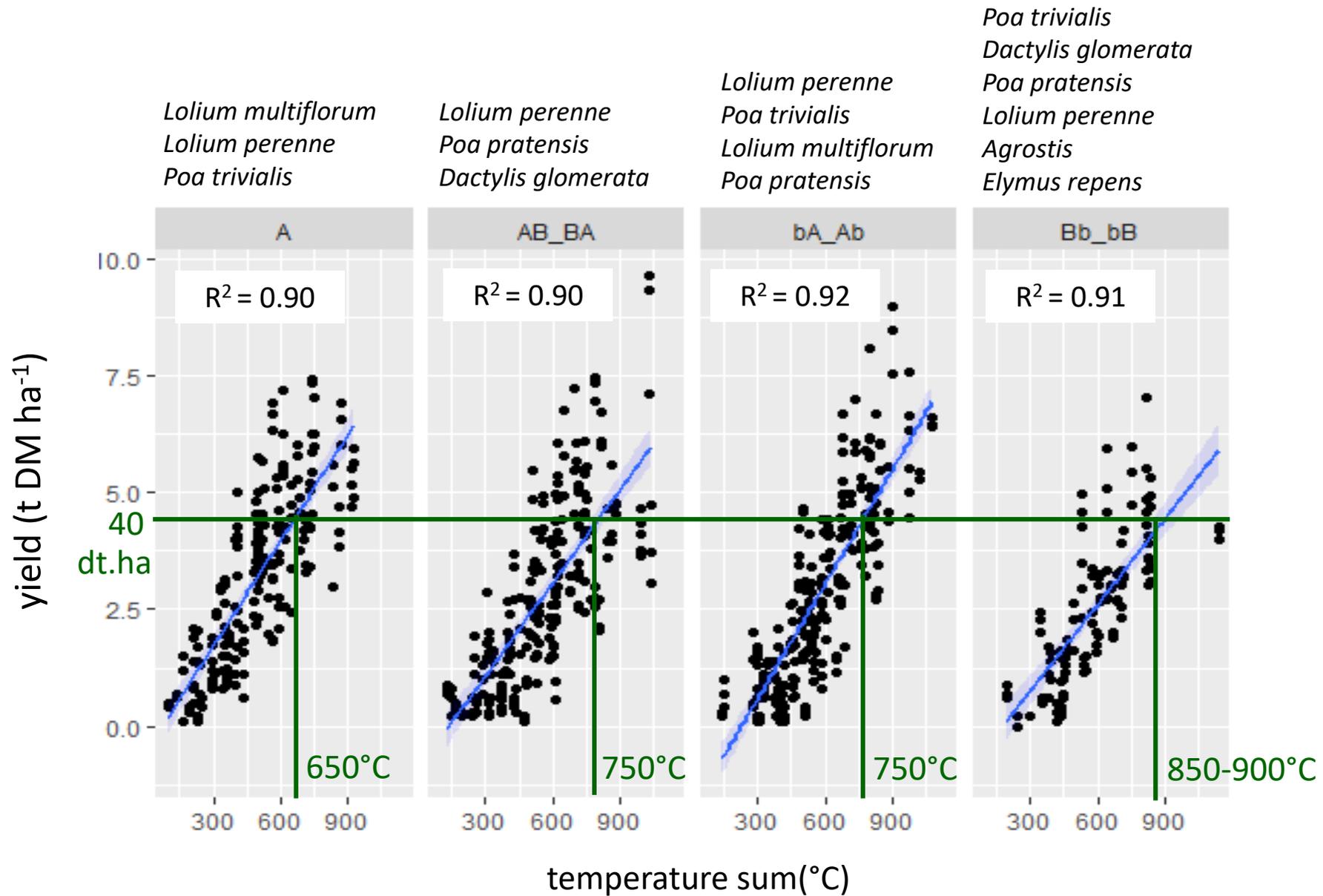


# Results: DM yield



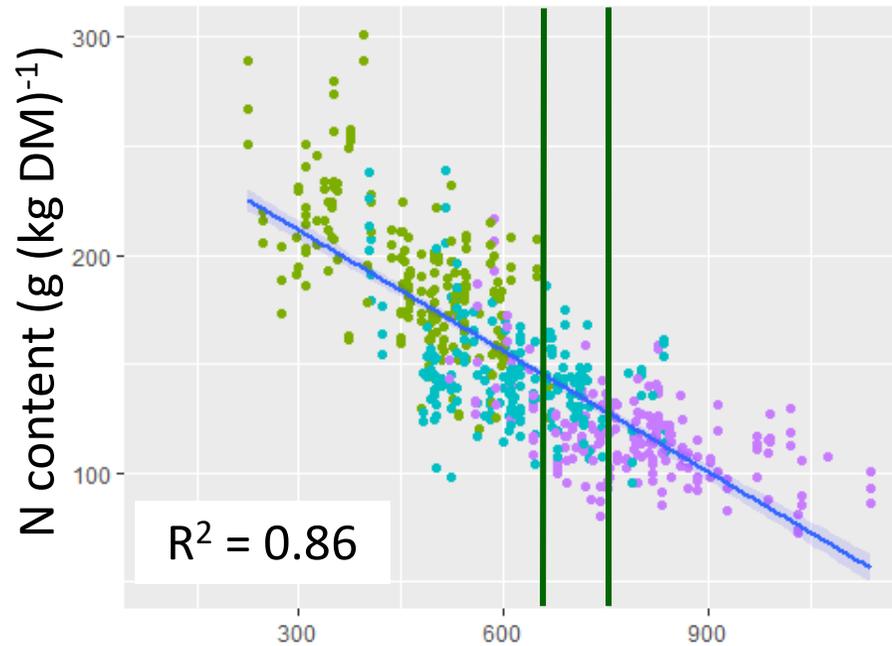


# Results:

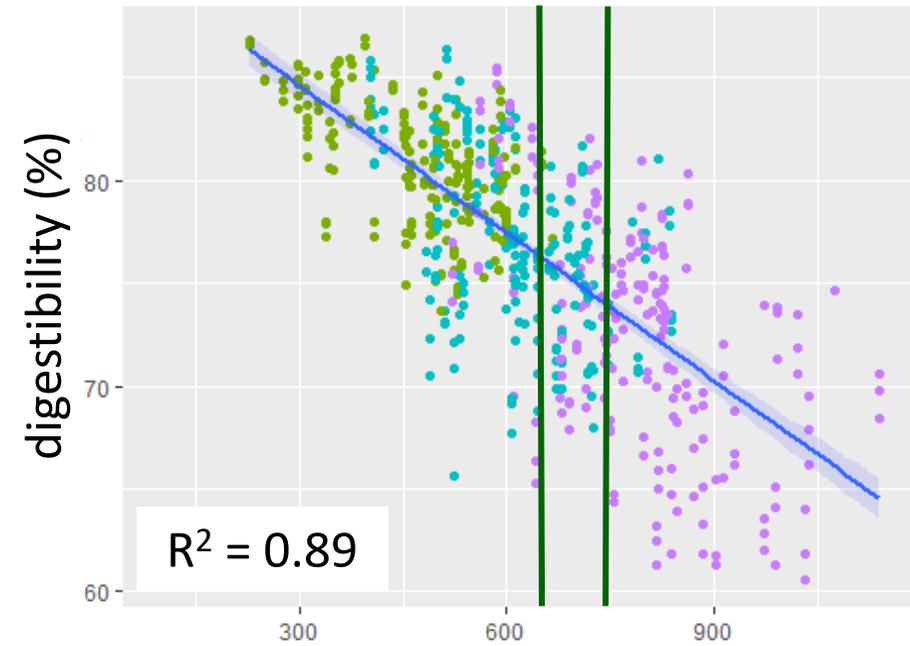




# Results: yield quality



650°C      750°C  
146.6 g kg<sup>-1</sup>      128.1 g kg<sup>-1</sup>



650°C      750°C  
76.2%      73.8%



# Climate change

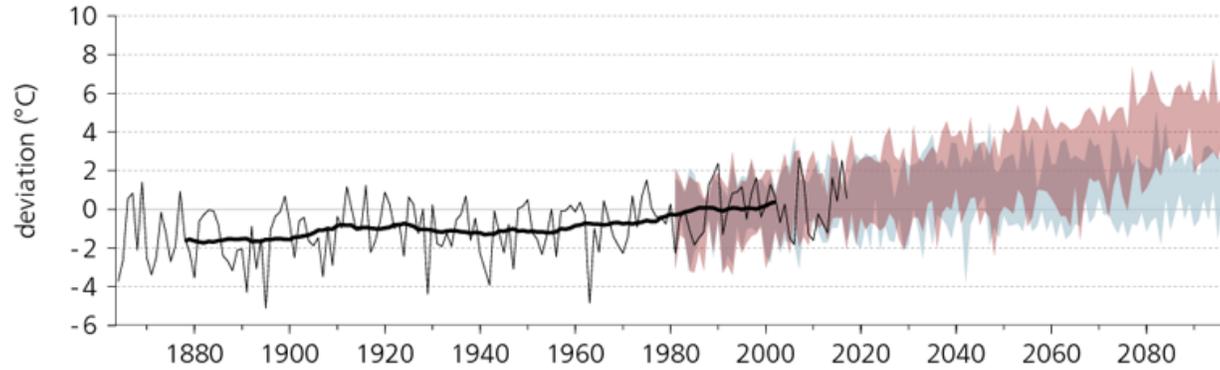
## Temperature

deviation from the normal period 1981-2010

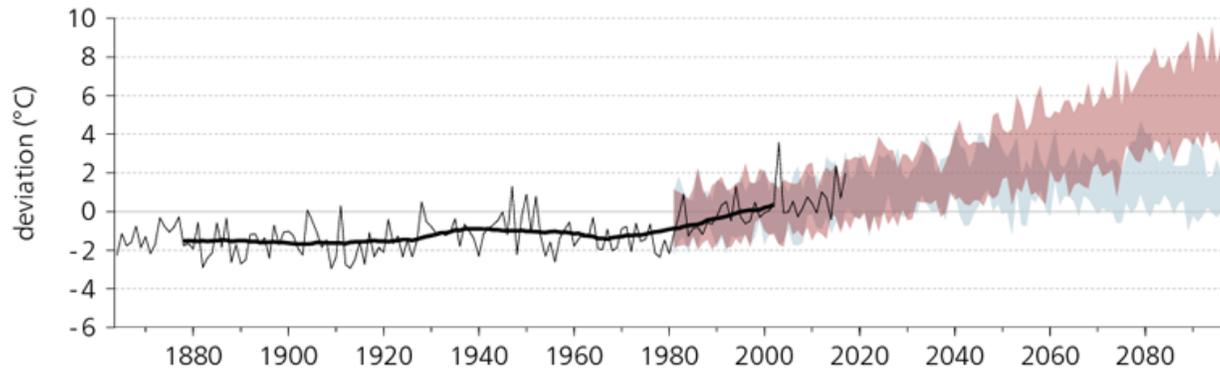
Switzerland  
winter

— observations  
— 30-year moving average

■ RCP2.6  
■ RCP8.5



summer



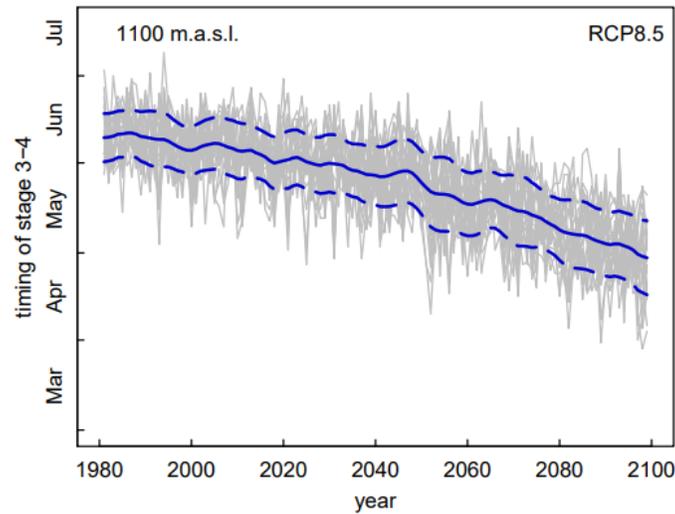
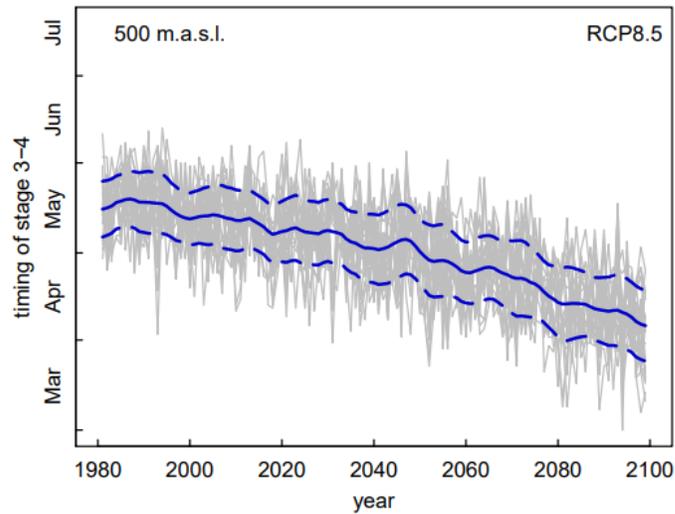
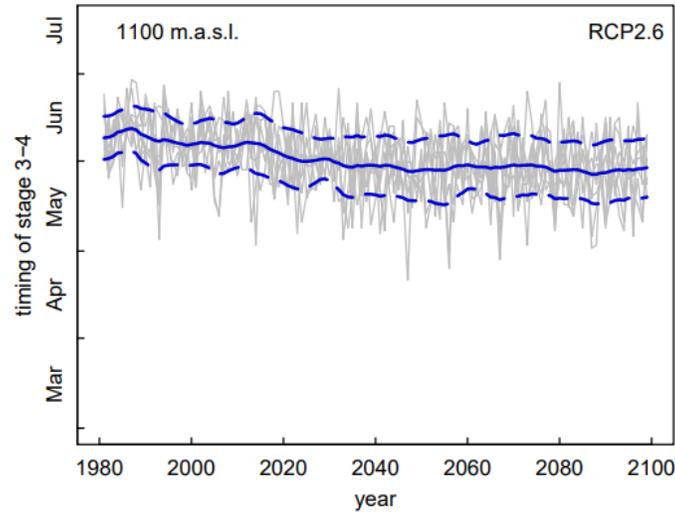
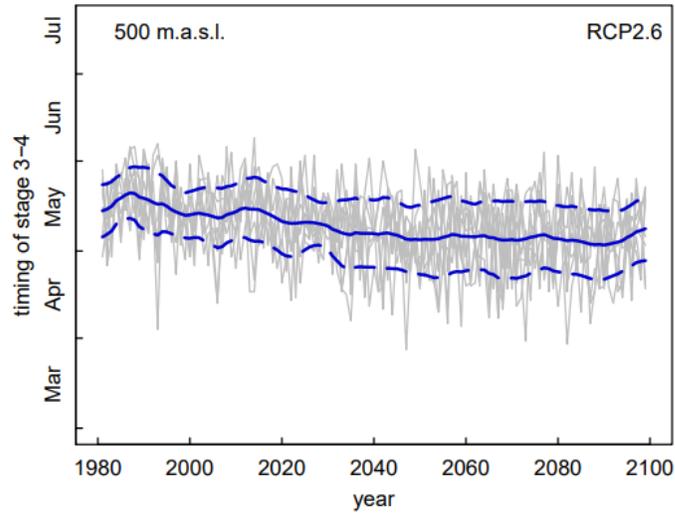
© climate scenarios CH2018



An additional +2°C until the mid of the century



# Impacts of climate change



Depending on scenario and geographic location, optimum time window shifting to as early as mid of April by the mid of the century



# Open questions: “mean phenology”

- How to define it?
- Should relative abundances be taken into account?
- Are linear relations appropriate?

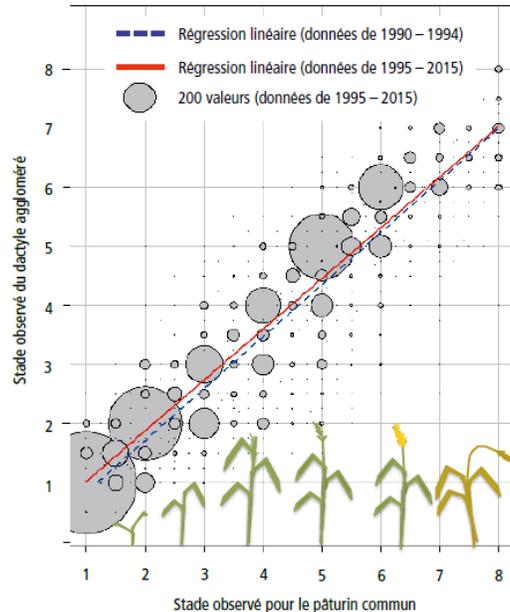


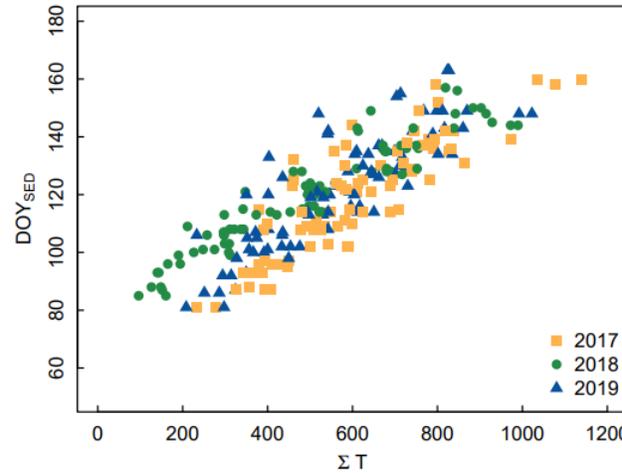
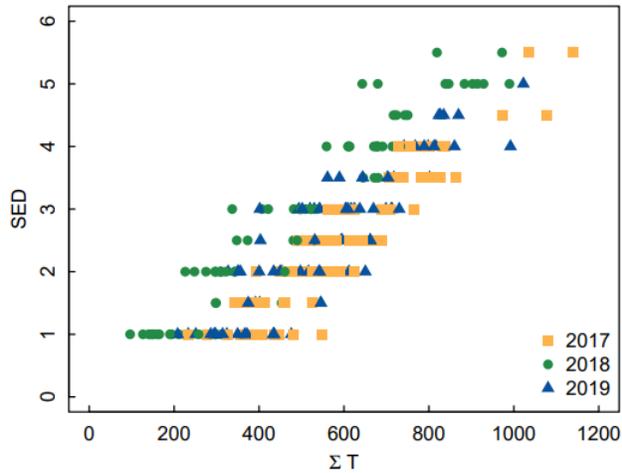
Tableau 2 | Nouvelles équations «stade équivalent dactyle» pour les prairies permanentes

Nom commun	Nom latin	Equation ( $y = \text{stade équivalent dactyle}$ , $x = \text{stade espèce}$ )	R <sup>2</sup>
Dent de Lion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	$y = 0,096x^2 - 0,324x + 1,395$	0,74
Pâturin commun	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	$y = 0,858x + 0,162$	0,84
Fléole	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	$y = -0,158x^2 + 2,174x - 0,411$	0,74
Trèfle violet	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	$y = 0,898x + 0,504$	0,85
Marguerite	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	$y = 1,006x - 0,070$	0,77
Vulpin des prés	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	$y = 0,109x^2 - 0,206x + 1,214$	0,77
Ray-grass anglais	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	$y = 0,907x + 0,384$	0,84
Anthriscue sauvage	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	$y = 0,089x^2 + 0,035x + 0,929$	0,83
Renoncule âcre	<i>Ranunculus acris friesianus</i>	$y = 0,085x^2 + 0,092x + 0,801$	0,84
Flouve odorante	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	$y = 0,032x^2 - 0,239x^2 + 0,560x + 0,787$	0,82
Cardamine des prés	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	$y = 0,762x - 1,786$	0,52

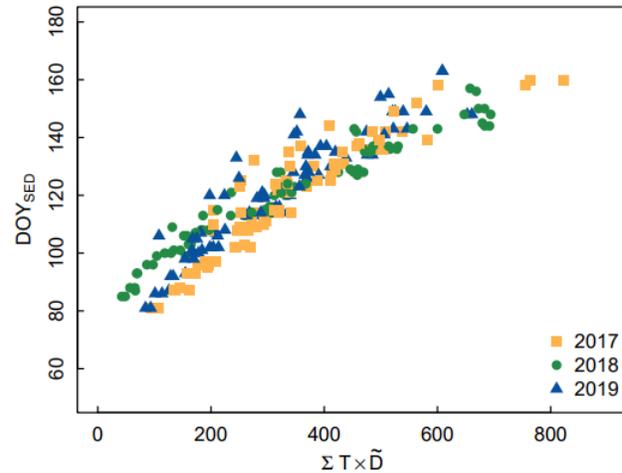
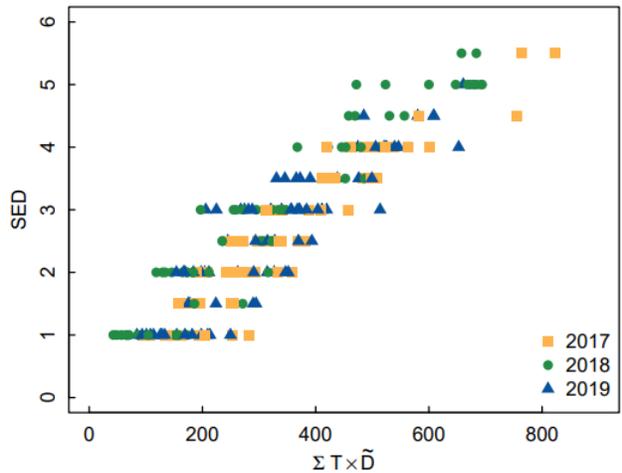


# Open questions: temperature sums

- Which temperature, over which time window?
- Considering temperature only, or including other factors such as day length (DL)?



$$\sum_{?}^{DOY} T$$



$$\sum_{?}^{DOY} T \cdot \frac{DL - DL_{min}}{DL_{max} - DL_{min}}$$



# Open questions: role of management

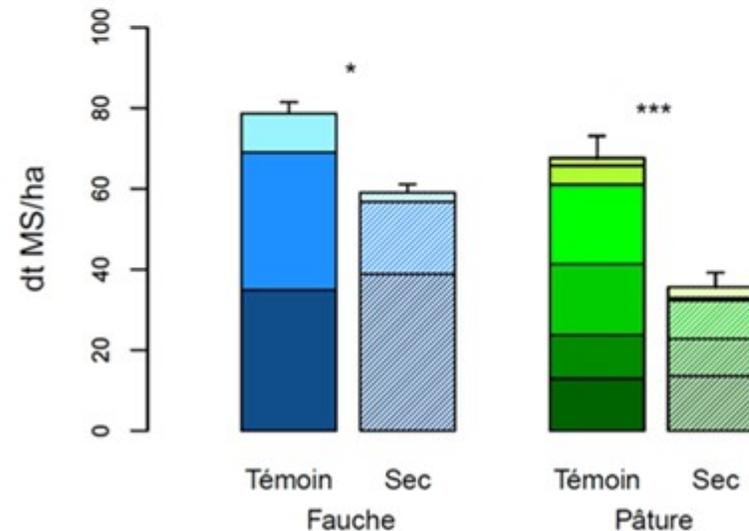
- How does “mean phenology” depend on species / PFTs composition?
- What are the effects of management?
- What are the repercussions of extreme events?
- How are these determinants intertwined?



24 juillet



20 août





**Thank you for your attention**

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