



Resilience surfaces for pasture production under climate change scenarios

Brendan Cullen & Richard Eckard

Department of Agriculture and Food Systems
University of Melbourne



1. Climate change projections
 2. Resilience surfaces for pasture production
 - Impacts of incremental changes
 - Adaptation options
 3. Limitations of approach
 4. Conclusions
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- Based on A1FI emissions (highest)
- Median and range of changes shown

Year	Temperature (° C)	Rainfall (%)	CO ₂ conc (ppm)
2030	1.0 (0.6-1.5)	-3 (-10 to 0)	≈ 440
2050	2.2 (1.5-2.8)	-8 (-20 to +10)	≈ 550
2070	3.4 (2.2-5.0)	-10 (-30 to +10)	≈ 710

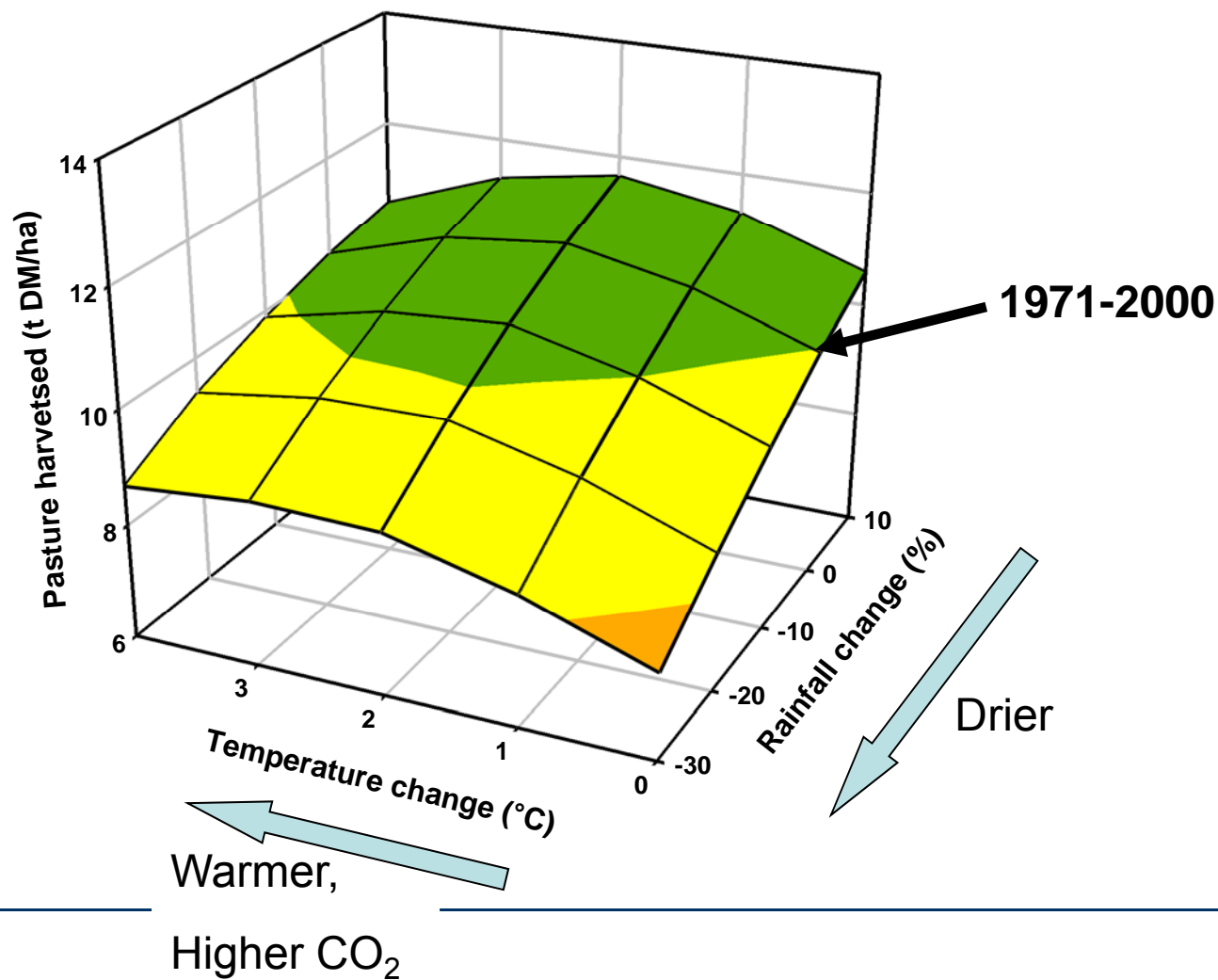
Source: Climate Change in Australia. Technical Report 2007



- IF... how will the climate change?
 - Warmer and drier across southern Australia.
 - But considerable uncertainty with rainfall.
 - Use a range of climate scenarios
 - Temperature scaled by 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4° C
 - Rainfall scaled by +10, 0, -10, -20, -30%
 - Atmospheric CO₂ concentration increased with temperature.
 - THEN... what is the likely impact on pasture production?
 - Need modelling tools, like DairyMod.
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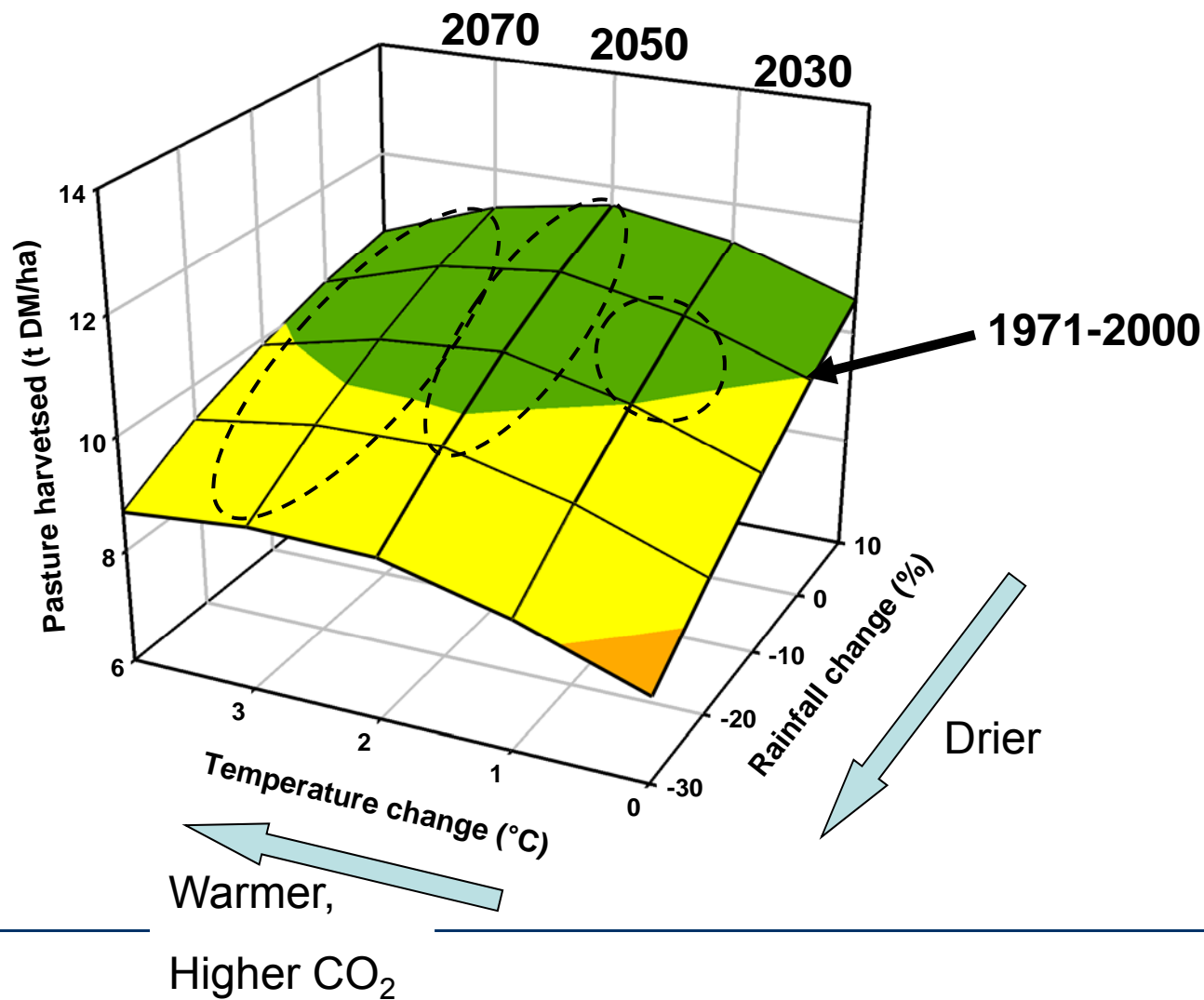


Hamilton - perennial ryegrass, subclover





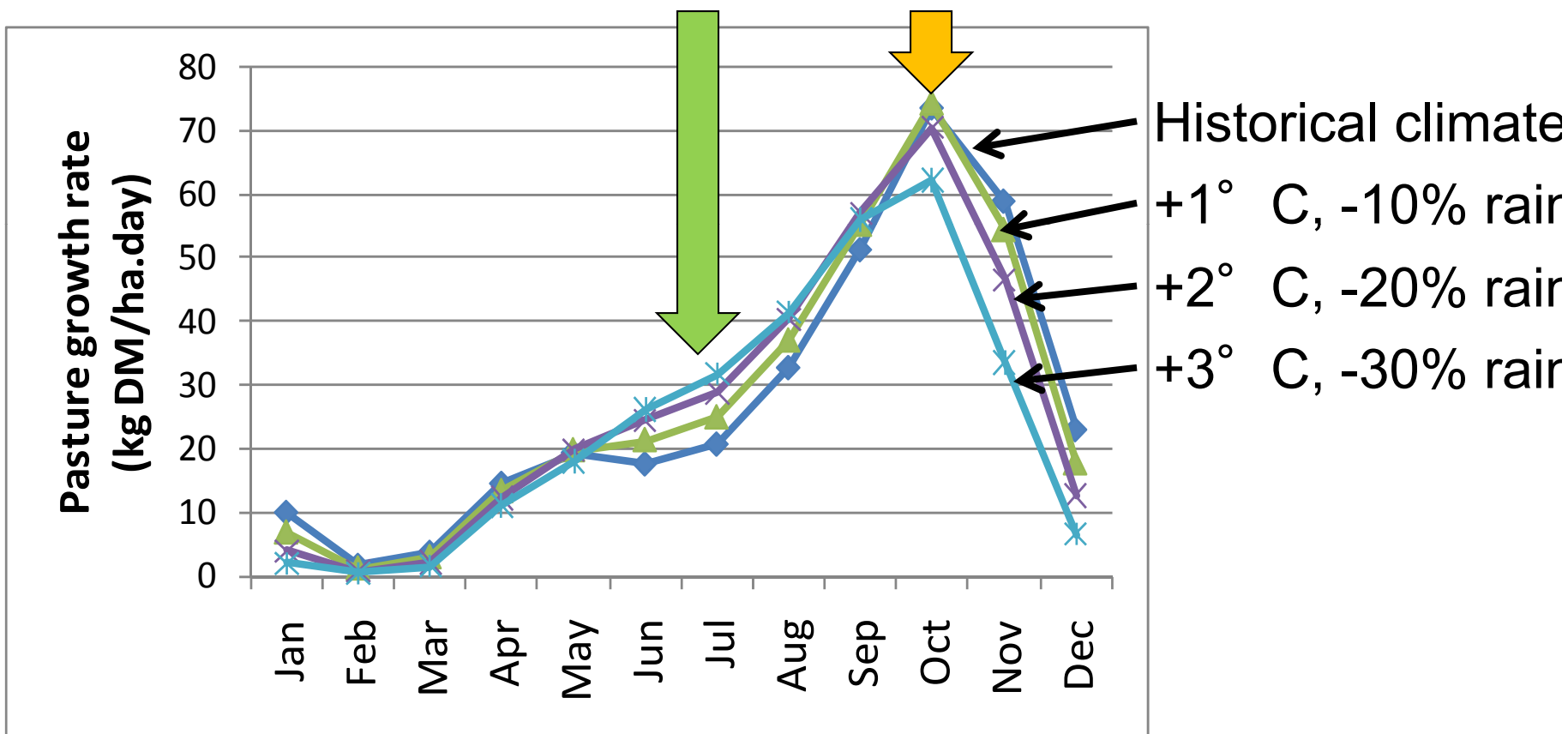
Hamilton - perennial ryegrass, subclover





Higher winter production

Contracted Spring

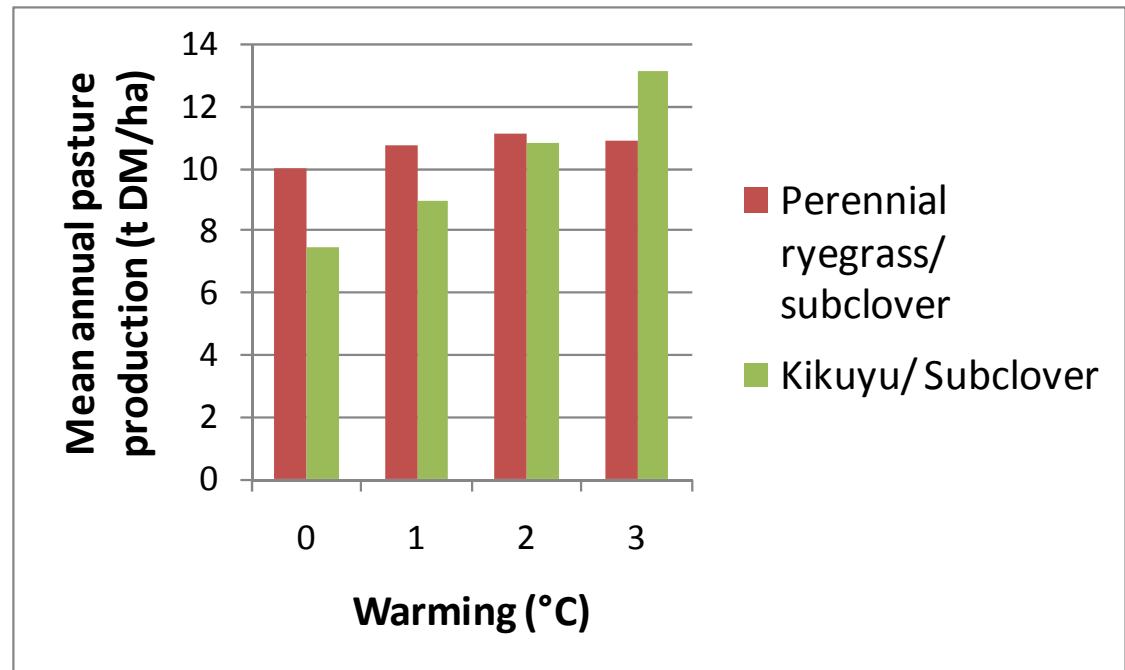


Hamilton – perennial ryegrass, subclover



- Select species/cultivars with:
 - Heat tolerance
 - Higher water use efficiency, deeper roots

C₄ grasses, like kikuyu, will become more productive as the climate warms.





- Projected changes in the variability of climate are not captured
 - Eg. increased precipitation intensity
 - Grazing systems models do not considered plant persistence
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- Approach allows exploration of a range of future climate scenarios
 - Pasture systems are resilient to climatic changes projected over next 20 years.
 - Trend towards:
 - higher winter production.
 - shorter spring seasons.
 - Heat tolerance and water use efficiency will be more important as climate becomes warmer and drier.
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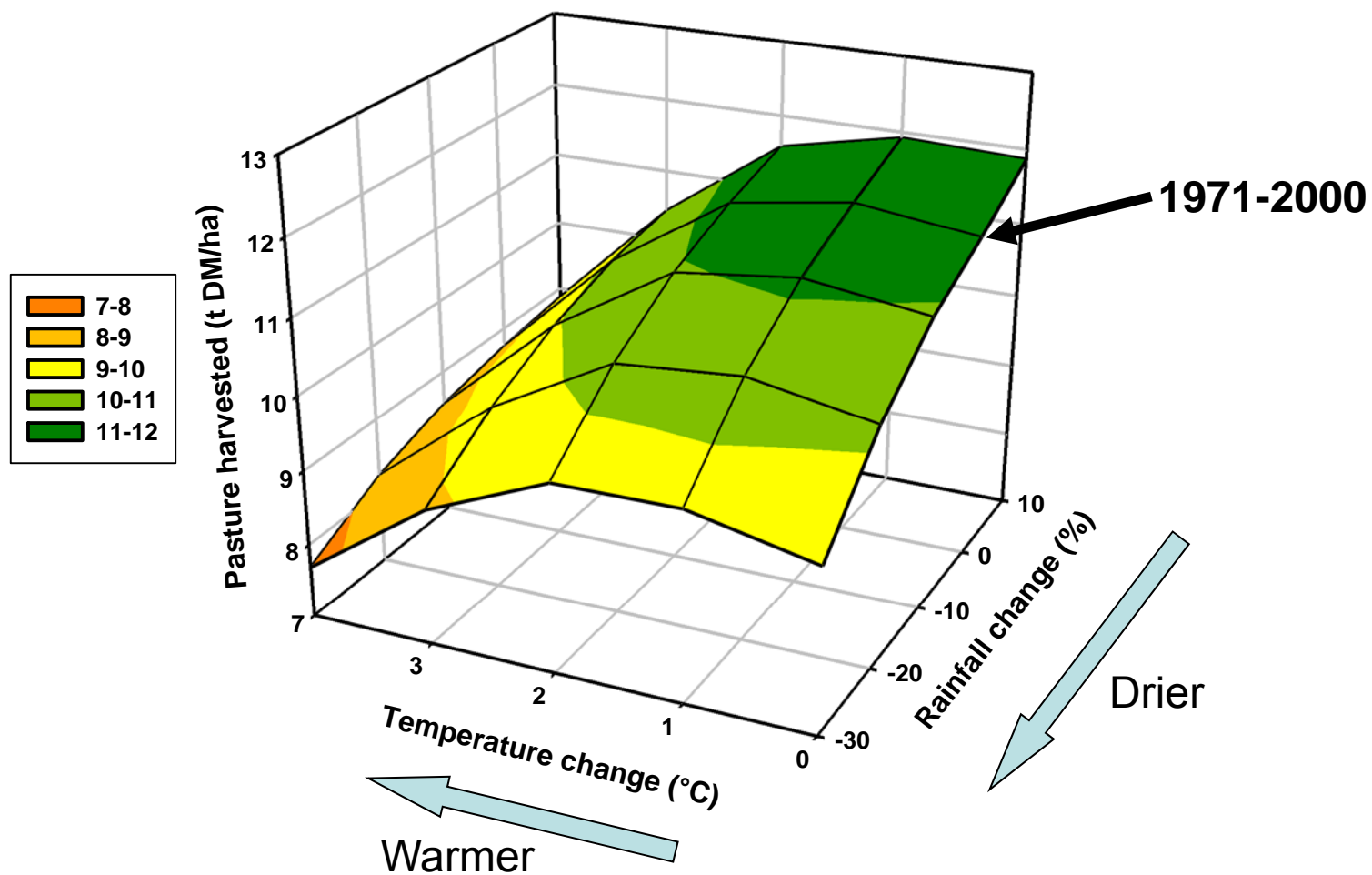
THE UNIVERSITY OF

MELBOURNE

Brendan Cullen bcullen@unimelb.edu.au
Department of Agriculture and Food Systems



Ellinbank, West Gippsland





Elliott, NW Tasmania

