



 Bundesamt
für Wasserwirtschaft



Managing water scarcity in European
and Chinese cropping systems

Exploring the value of long-term data sets to develop and evaluate agricultural management practices

Webinar, June 23rd 2021

Speakers:

Prof. Andreas Klik – University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna (BOKU)

Dr. Peter Strauss – Federal Agency for Water Management, Austria

Gunther Liebhard, MSc - University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna (BOKU)



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Managing water scarcity in European
and Chinese cropping systems

What are long-term studies (LTS)?

Long-term studies (LTS) are critical for **providing key insights** in environmental change and natural resource management

LTS sufficiently long to **quantify the key processes** that structure the system under investigation

LTS **collect systematically and regularly field data** from a particular site or set of sites for more than 10 years



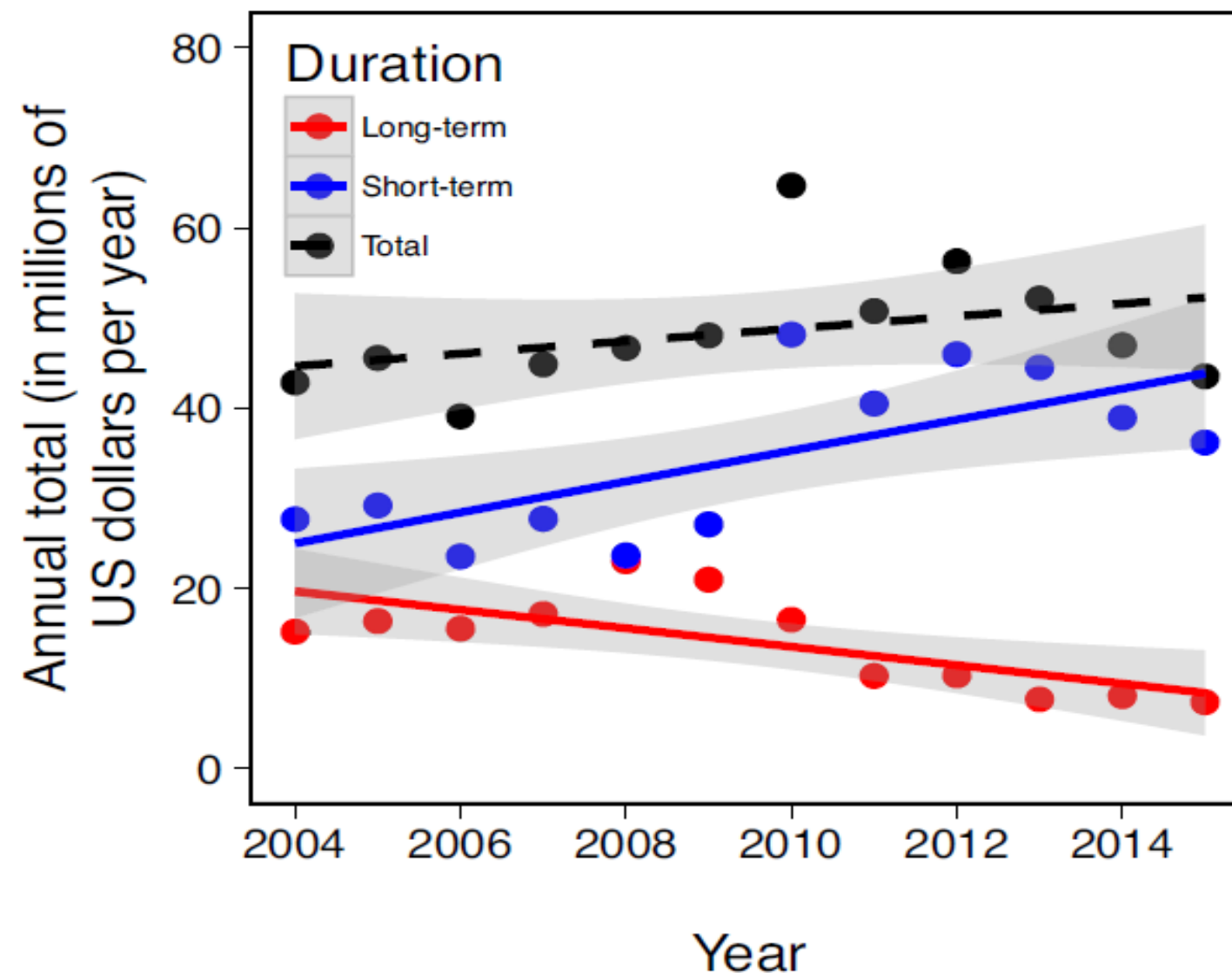
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Funding of long-term studies (LTS)

Trends in NSF funding for short- (4 years or shorter) and long-term (> 4 years) ecological and environmental studies

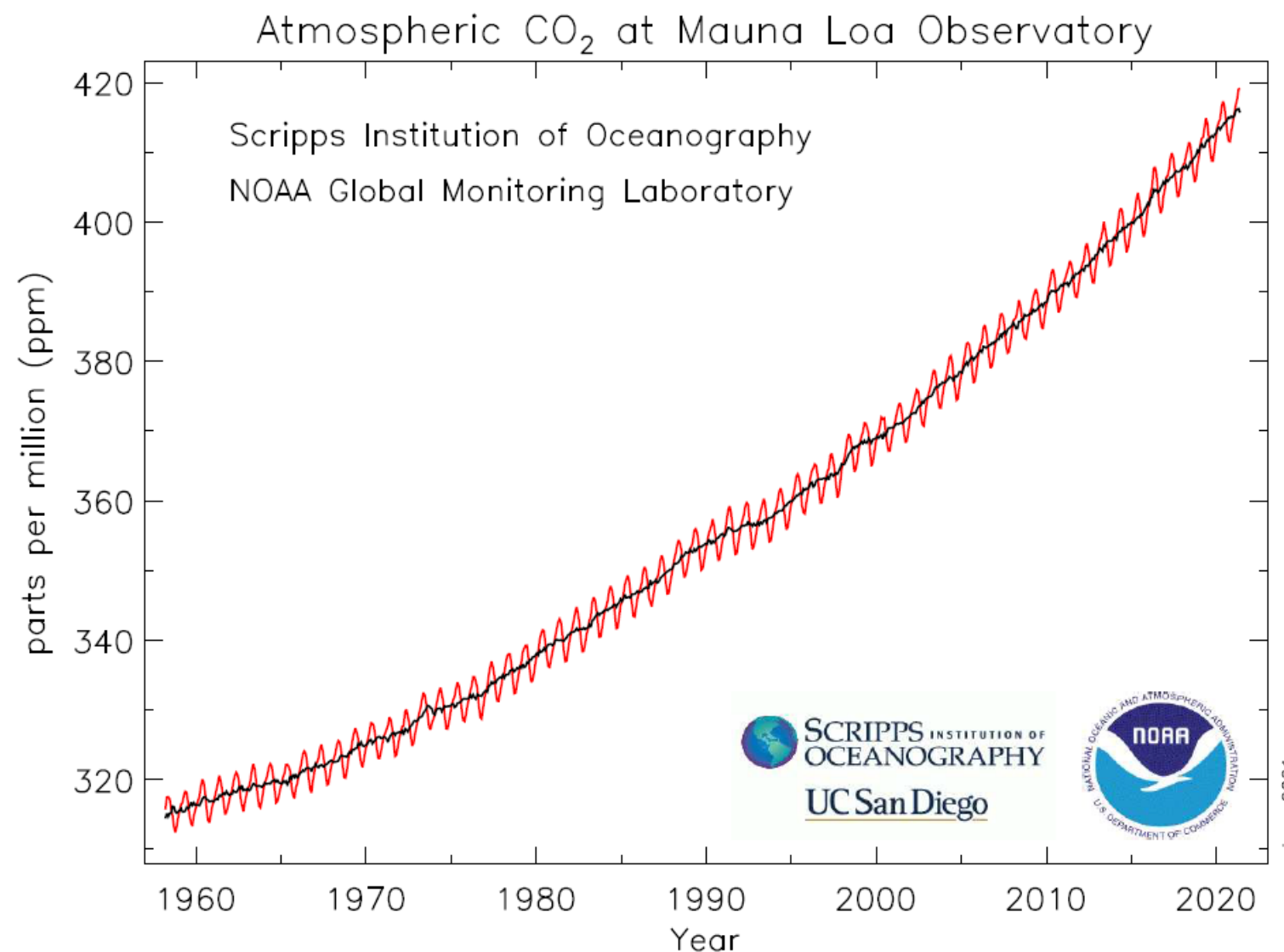


Hughes et al. (2017). BioScience 67

Mauna Loa (Hawaii, USA) record of atmospheric CO₂ concentrations



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Keeling (1976)

<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/>

One of the most famous LT data set started by C. Daving Keeling in March 1958
Study was threatened with termination six times



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Key values of LTS (Lindenmayer et al., 2012)

- (1) quantifying responses** to drivers of ecosystem change;
- (2) understanding complex processes** that occur over prolonged periods
- (3) providing core data** that may be used to **develop, parameterize and validate simulation models**
- (4) providing data** at scales relevant to management, and hence critically **supporting evidence-based policy and decision making**
- (5) acting as platforms** for collaborative studies, thus promoting multidisciplinary research

Quantifying responses to drivers of ecosystem change

Rainfall erosivity (R) expresses erosive power of rainfalls to detach and transport soil particles

R is combination of rainfall kinetic energy and rainfall intensity during a rain event

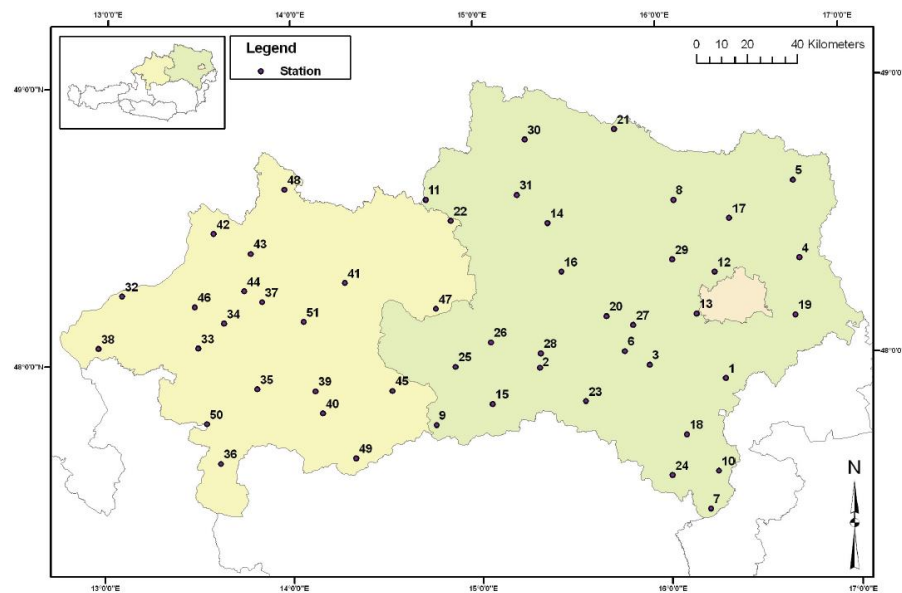


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of rain gauges in northeastern Austria.

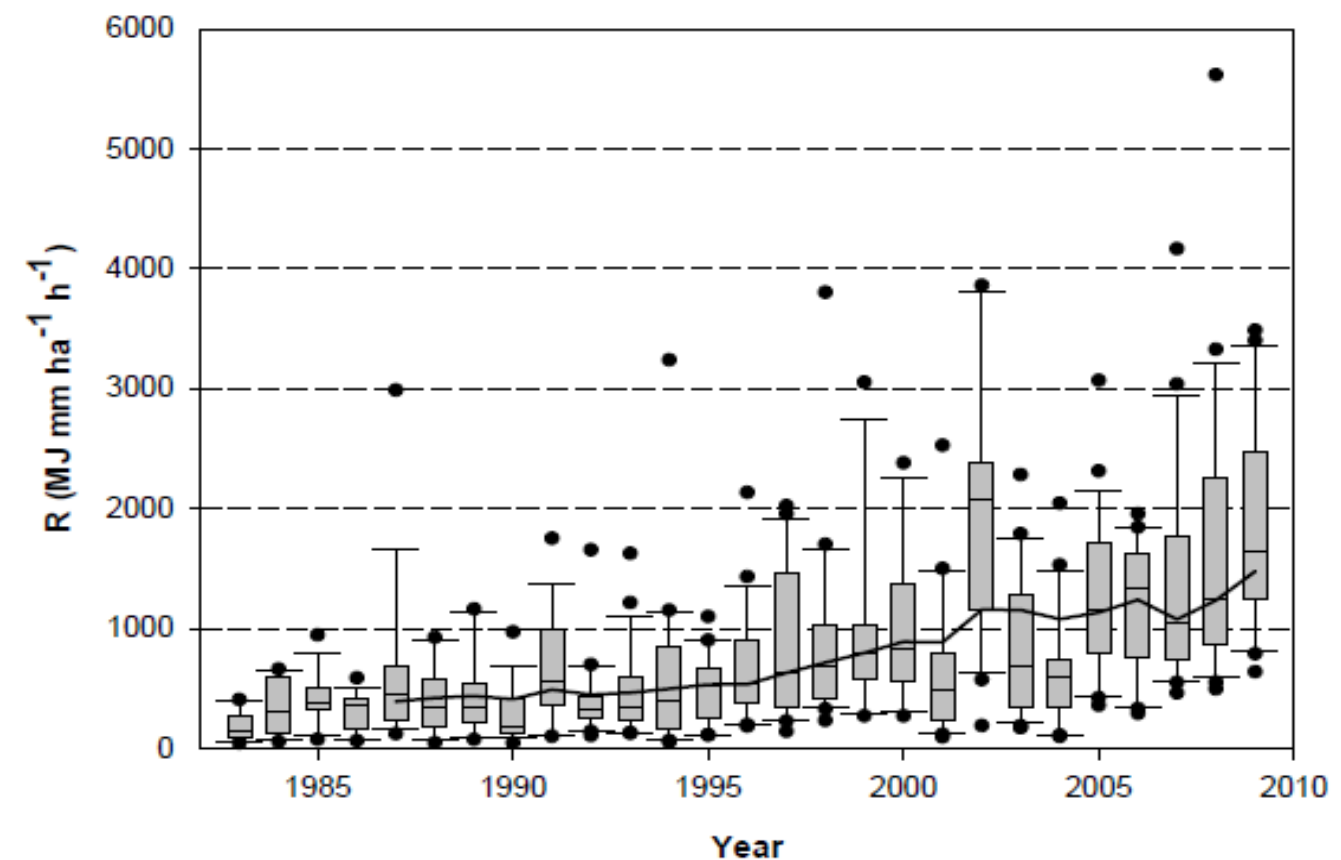
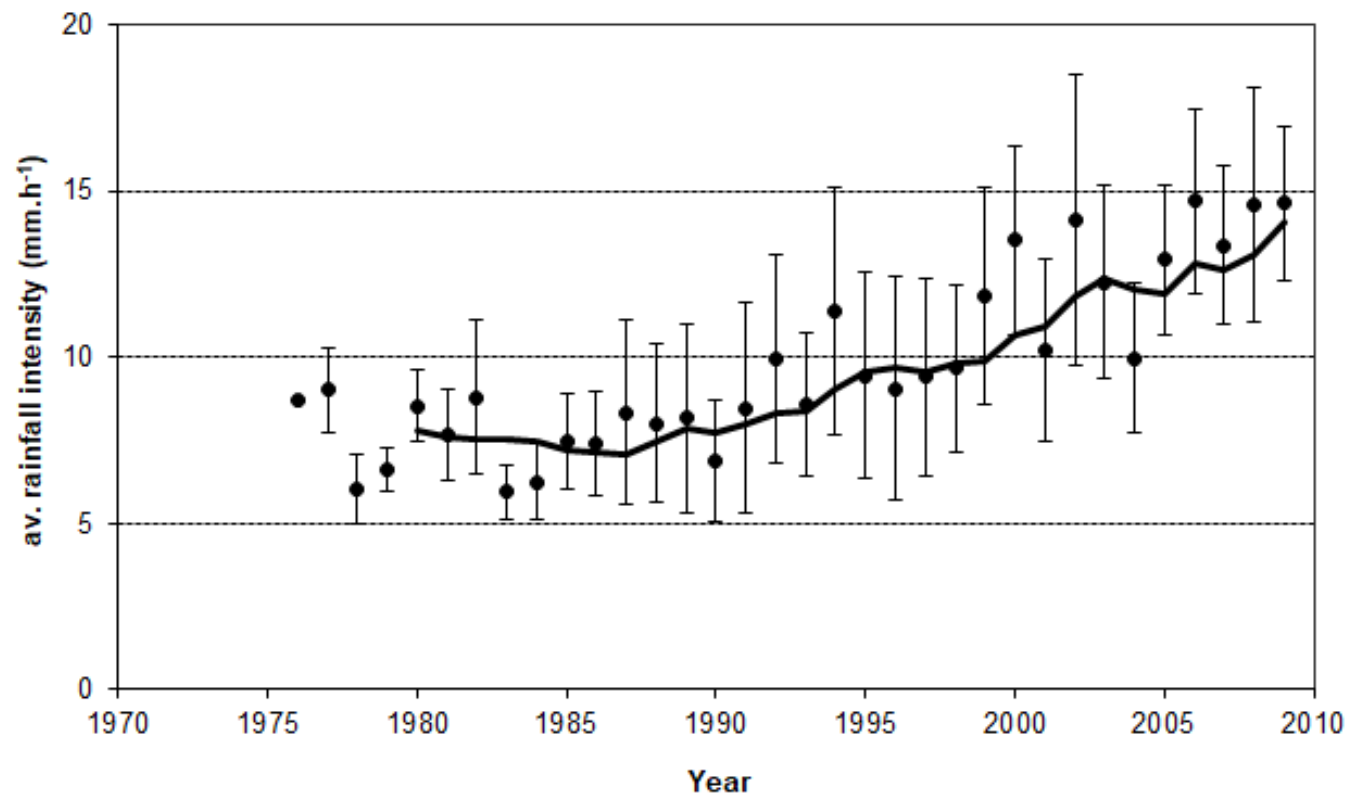


Figure 4. Mean rainfall erosivity (R) (May-October) of stations with statistically increasing trends, including 25/75 percentiles (boxes), 5/95 percentiles (vertical lines), outliers (dots), and five-year running average.

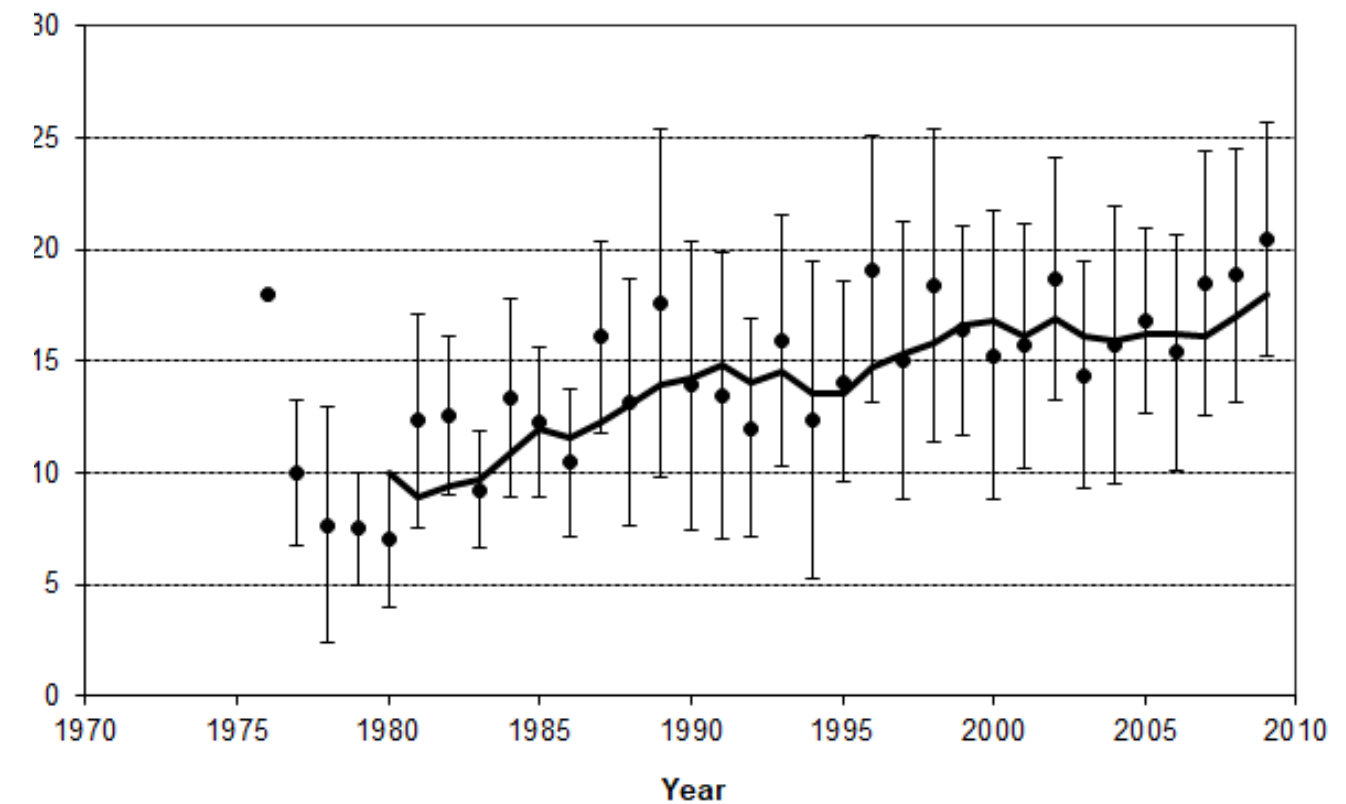
Klik and Konecny (2012). Trans. ASABE

Rainfall erosivity

Average max 30-min rainfall intensity



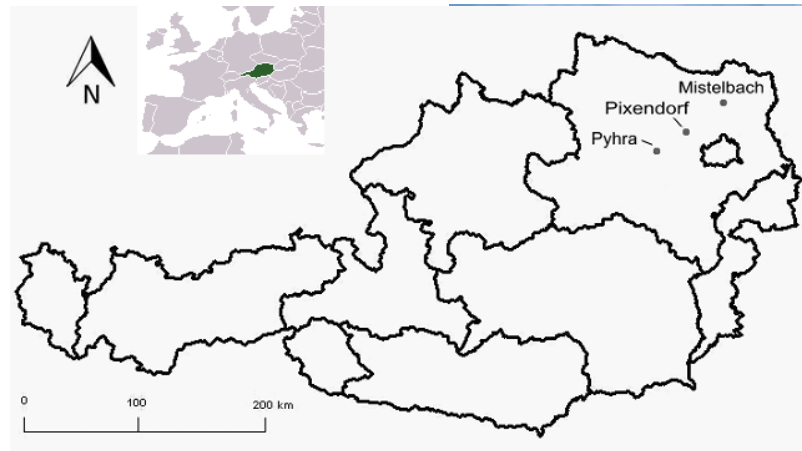
Number of erosive events



Klik and Konecny (2012). Trans. ASABE

Understanding complex processes that occur over prolonged periods

Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems



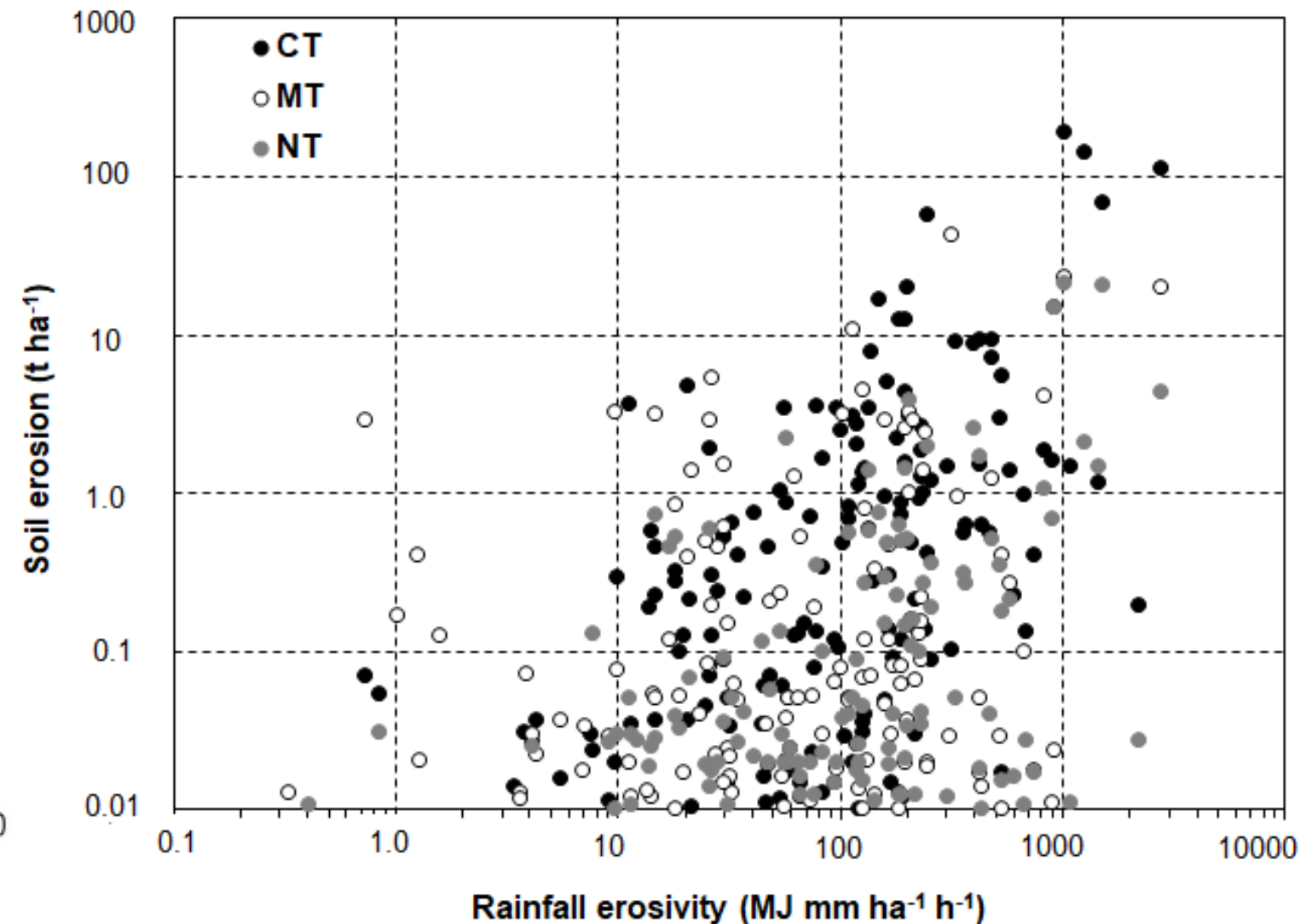
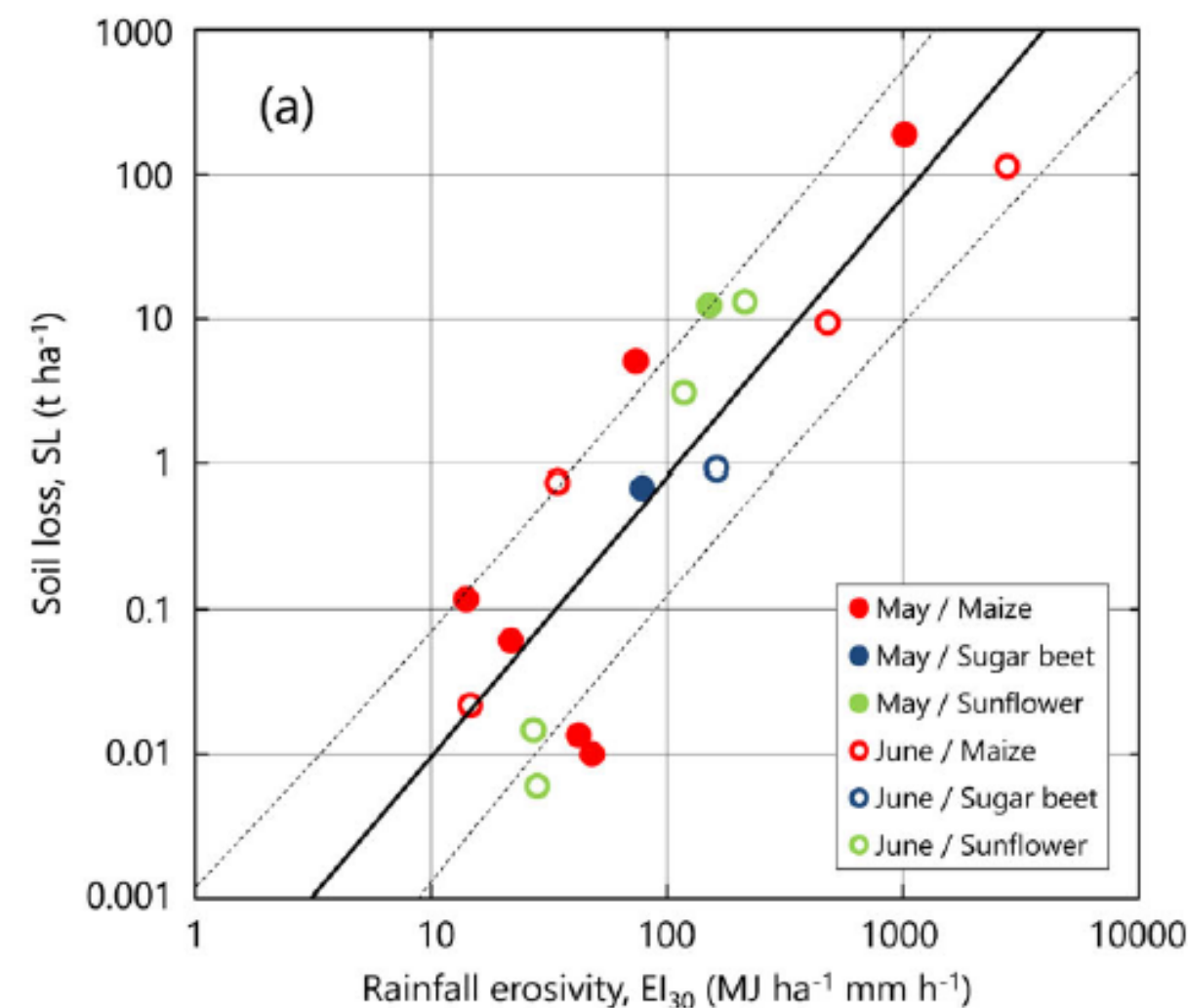
Erosion plots in Mistelbach (Austria)



Understanding complex processes that occur over prolonged periods

Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems

Relationship between rainfall erosivity and soil erosion

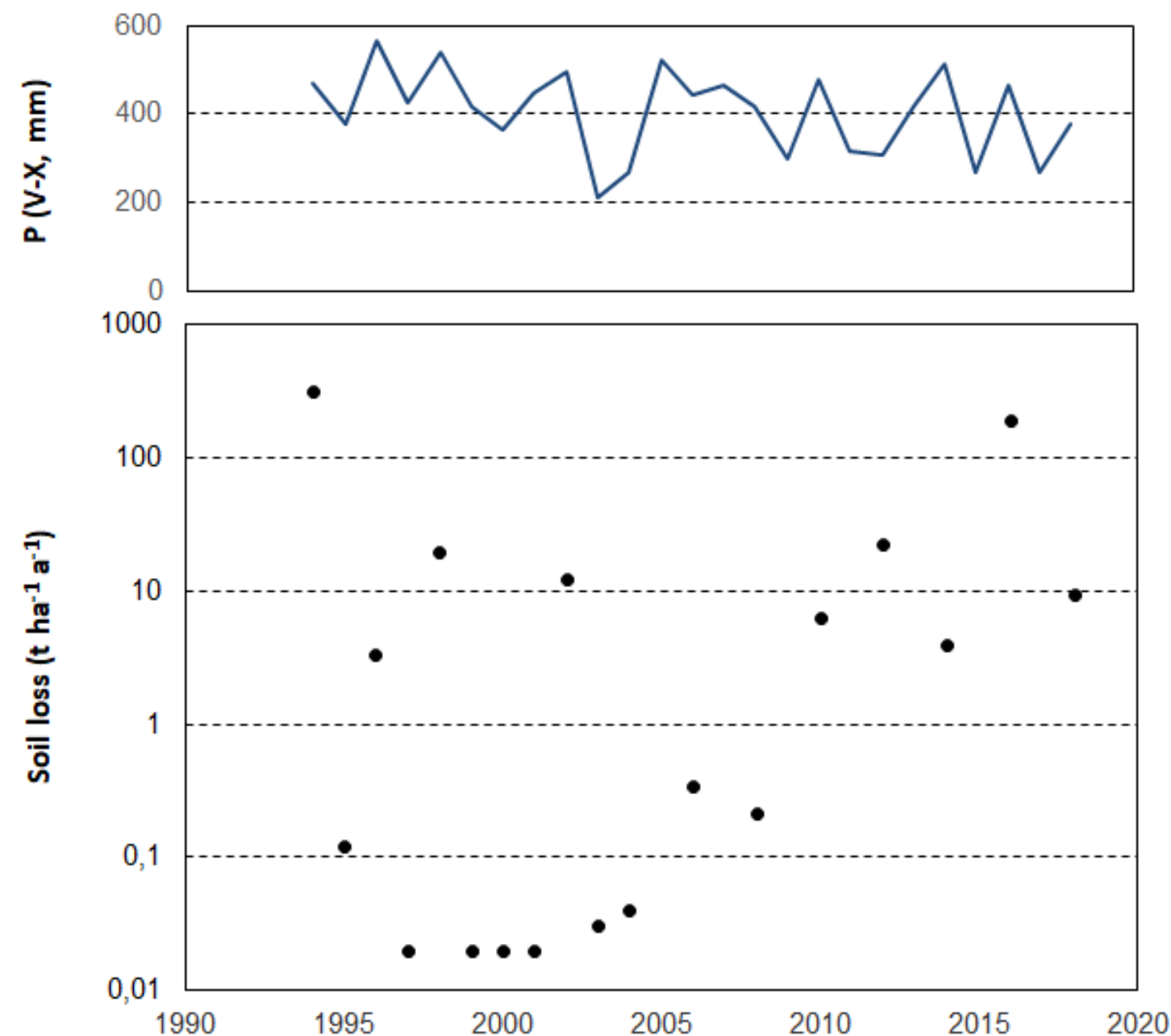


Strohmeier et al. (2014). LDD

Klik and Rosner (2020). Soil & Till Res. 203

Understanding processes that occur over prolonged periods

1994 – 2018
84 erosive events



Understanding processes that occur over prolonged periods

1994 – 2018
84 erosive events

50 % of years
> 2,5 t.ha⁻¹.a⁻¹



Understanding complex processes that occur over prolonged periods

Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems

1994 – 2018
84 erosive events

28 % of years
> 10 t.ha⁻¹.a⁻¹

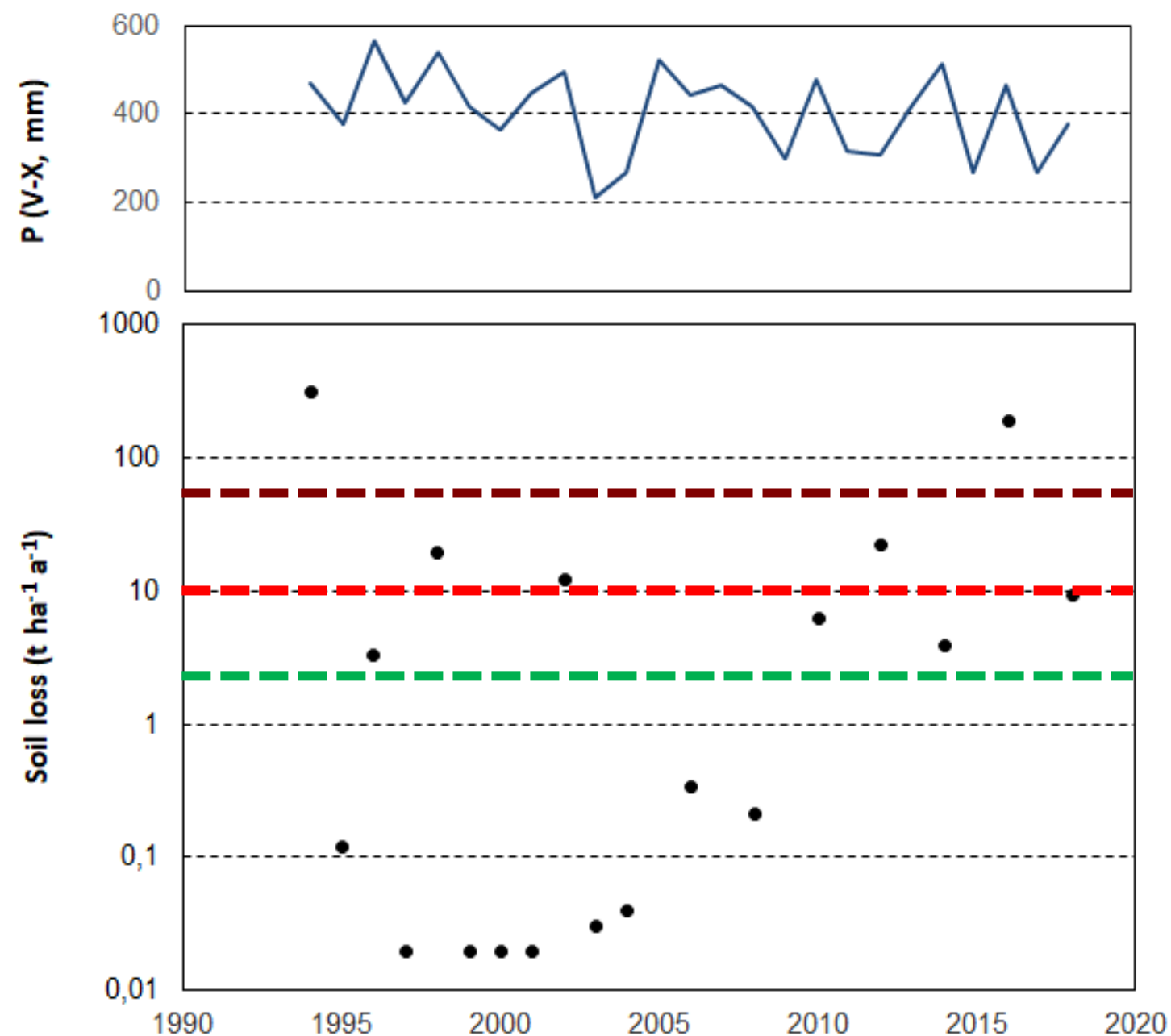


Understanding complex processes that occur over prolonged periods

Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems

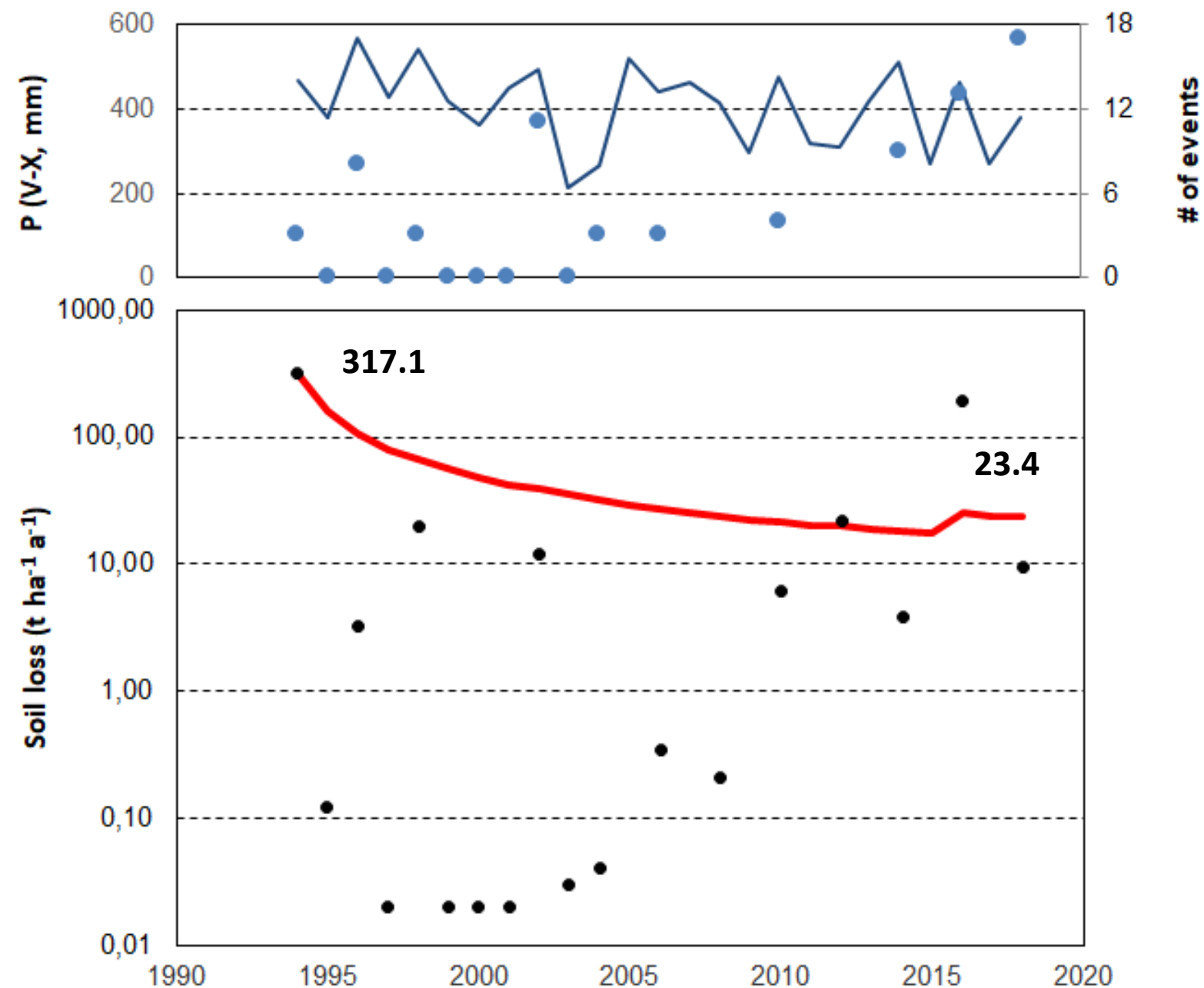
1994 – 2018
84 erosive events

10 % of years
> 50 t.ha⁻¹.a⁻¹



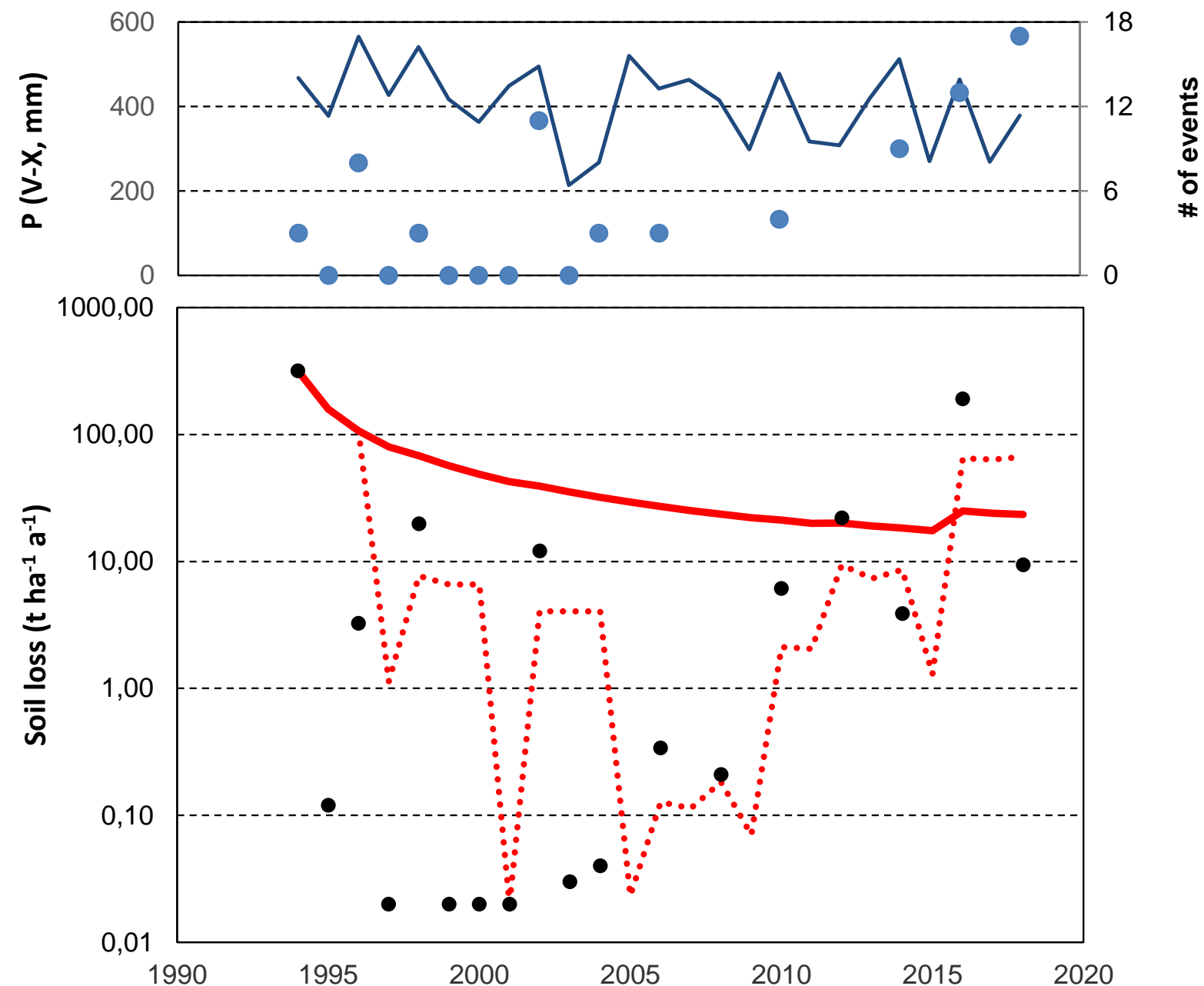
Understanding complex processes that occur over prolonged periods

Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems



Understanding complex processes that occur over prolonged periods

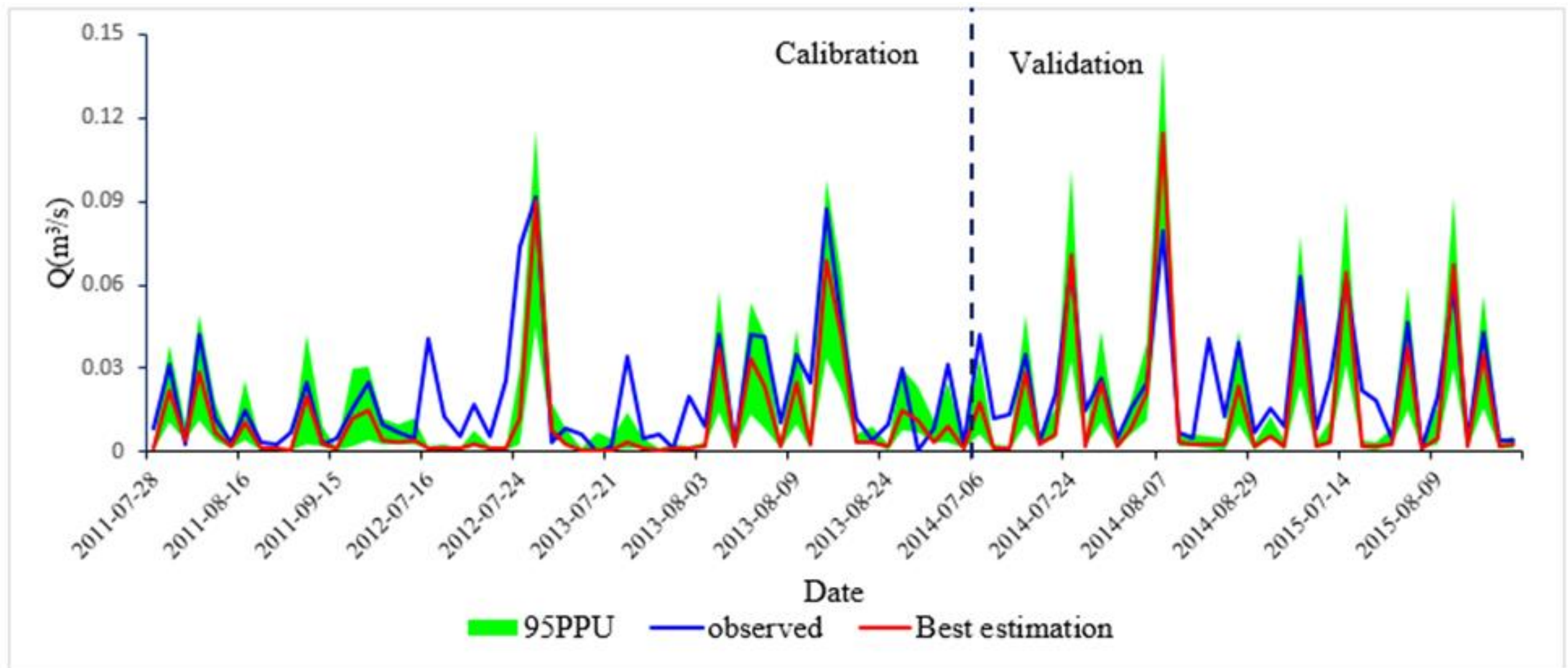
Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems



Providing core data to develop, parameterize and validate simulation models



Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems



Goodness of fit:

Nash-Sutcliffe coefficient (NSE)

Wilmott index (WI)

Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)

Melaku et al. (2019). Catena

Range and variability of data



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Providing data at scales relevant to management, and supporting evidence-based policy and decision



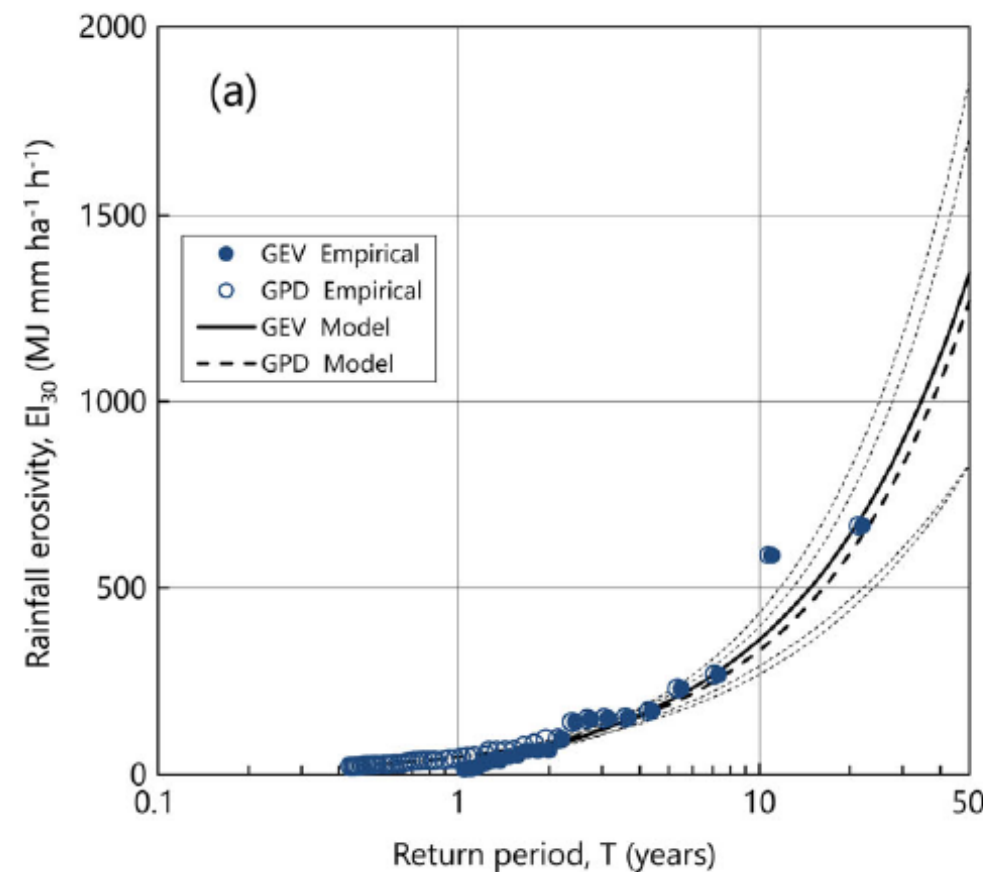
Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems

Risk of soil loss Mistelbach

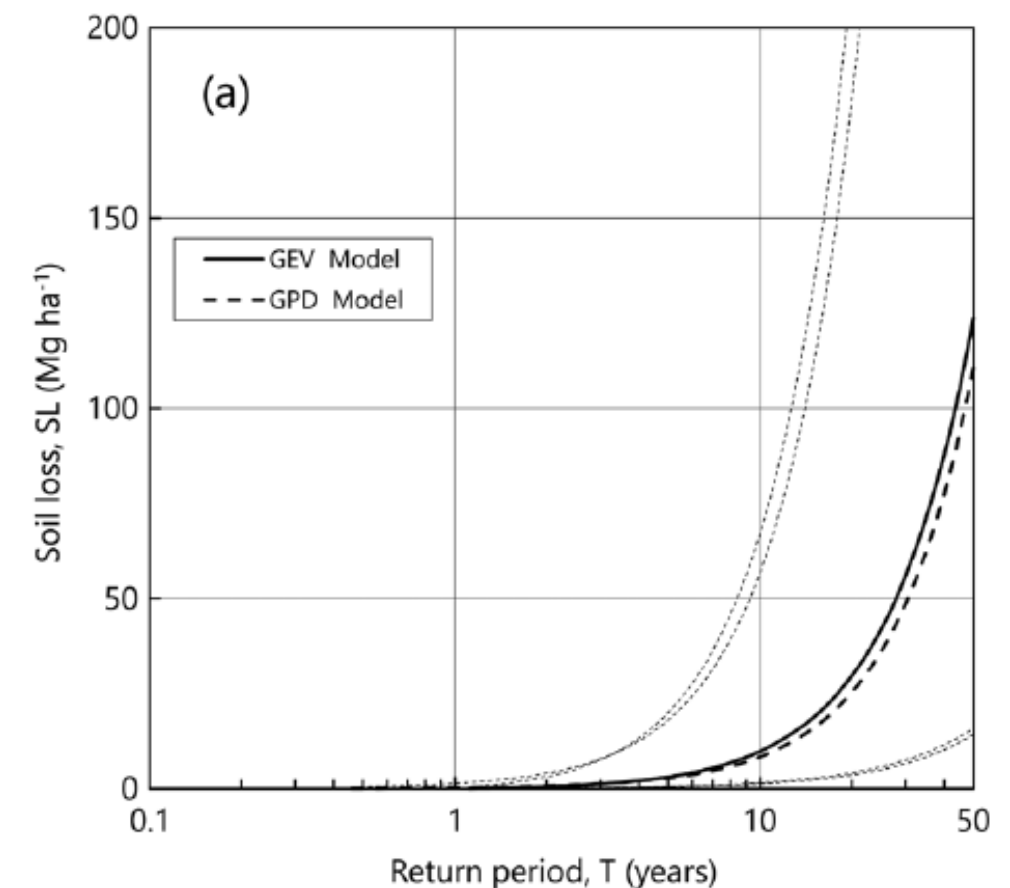


Return periods of

Rainfall erosivity



Soil loss



Strohmeier et al. (2014). LDD



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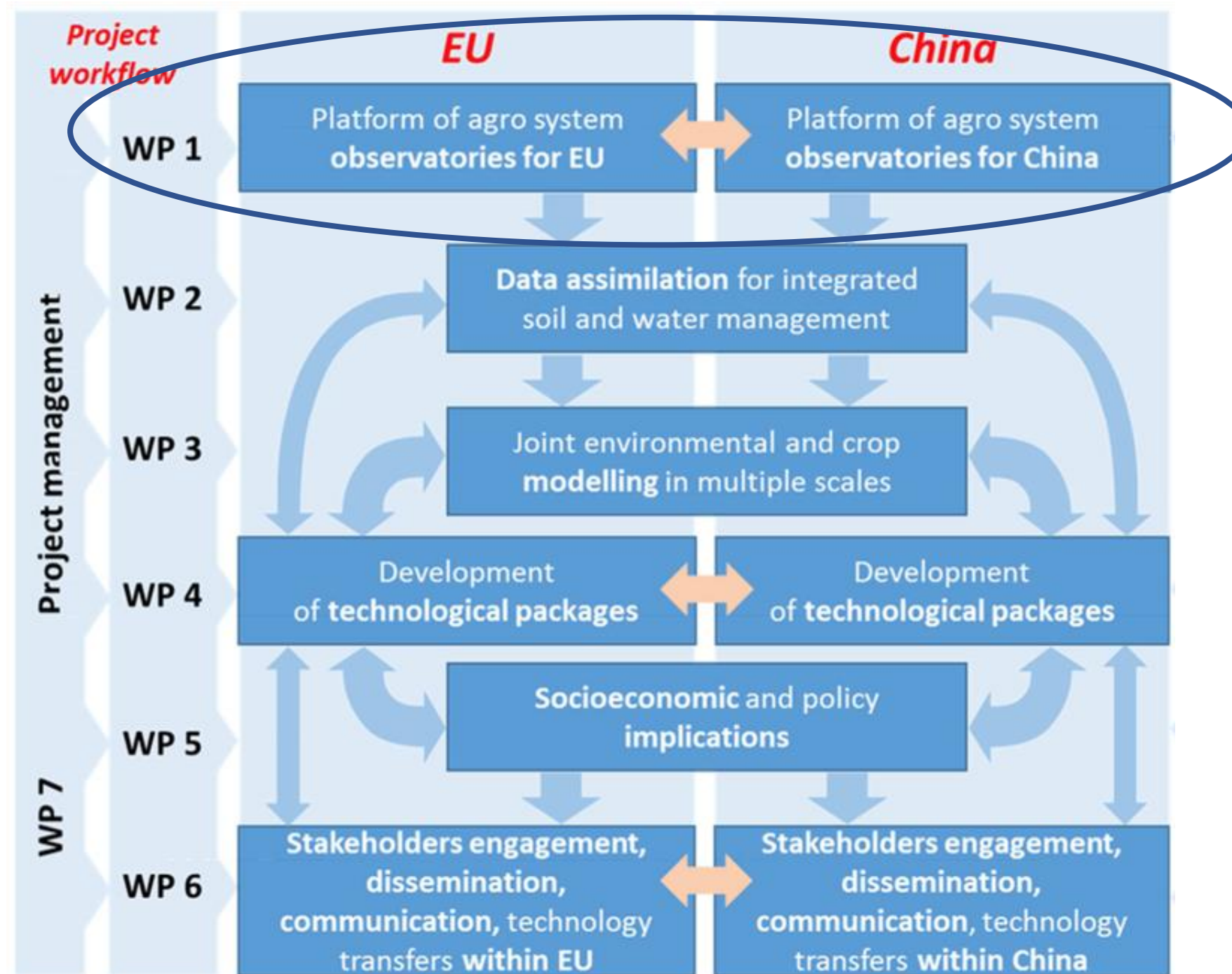
Acting as platforms for collaborative studies

Soil Hydrology research platform underpinning innovation to manage water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems

Gomez et al. (2020)



Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems



UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA



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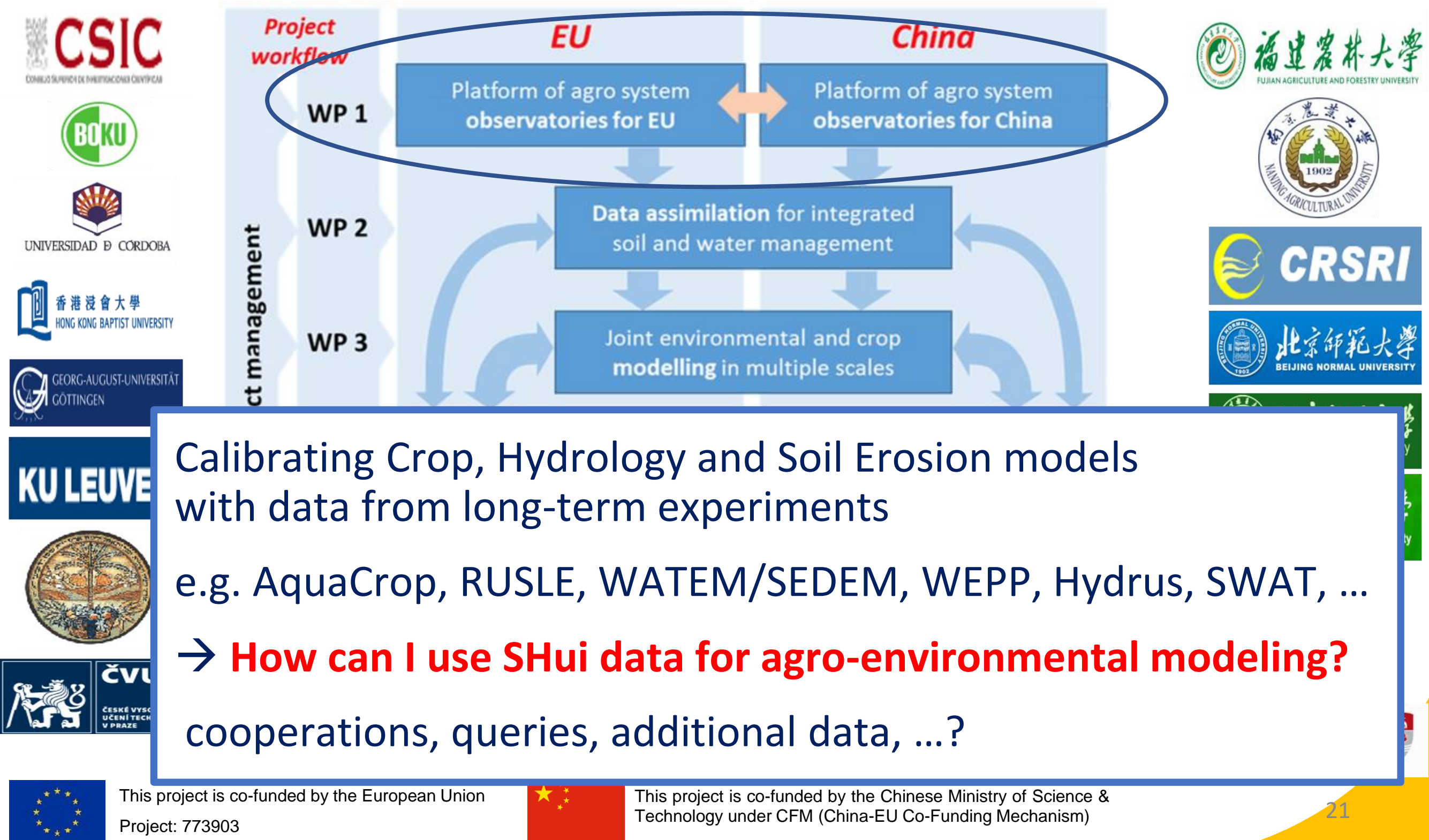
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Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems











SHui database

Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems

shui.boku.ac.at/shui/public/start



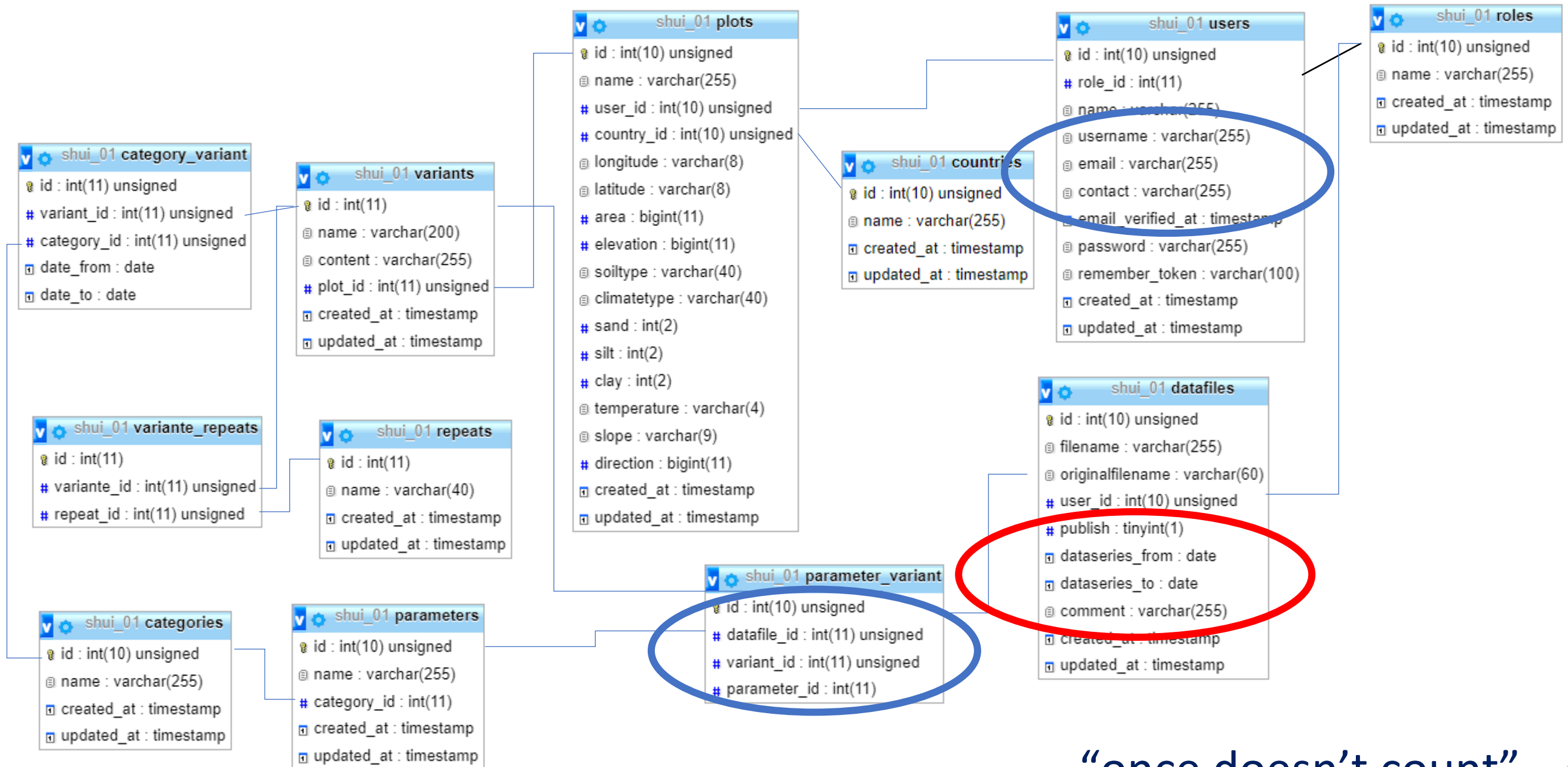
Copy CSV Excel PDF Print

Country 	Site 	Treatment (Overall research interest)	Area in m ² 	Sand 	Silt 	Clay 	Annual precipitation in mm 	Average temperature in °C 
Austria	Mistelbach	Erosion	360	9	68	23	645	9.6
Austria	Mistelbach	Erosion	360	9	68	23	645	9.6



SHui database - structure

Managing water scarcity in European and Chinese cropping systems



“once doesn’t count”



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Experiment runtime

Data set for treatment **Erosion**

Crop ✓

You uploaded following file: MB - V5 - Crop.csv
Start dataseries: 1994-01-01
End dataseries: 2017-04-17
Gap filling method and comment:
Status: **Published**

Download

Management ✓

You uploaded following file: MB - V5 - Management.csv
Start dataseries: 1995-08-01
End dataseries: 2018-09-10
Gap filling method and comment:
Status: **Published**

Download

Runoff ✓

Soil Characteristics ✓



Managing water scarcity in European
and Chinese cropping systems

Data exploitation

Water Flux



Weather



Catchment

Additional information

ADD FILE

Durchsuchen... Keine Datei ausgewählt.

Comment

SUBMIT



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Data exploitation – example I

Crop growth data from Marchfeld, Austria



hydrology



crop growth



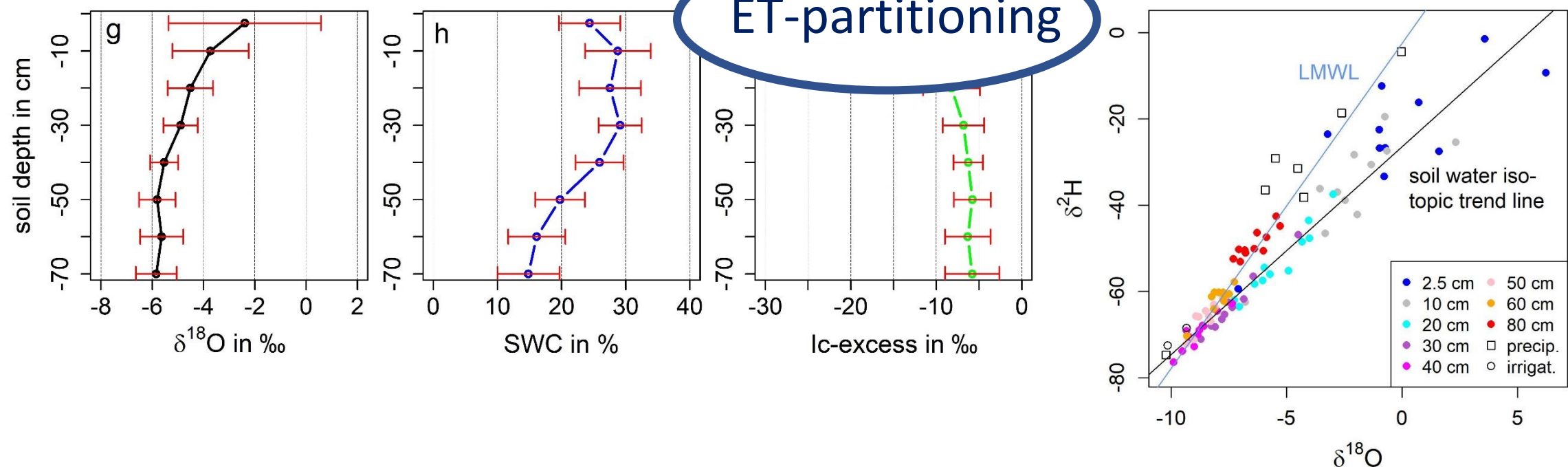
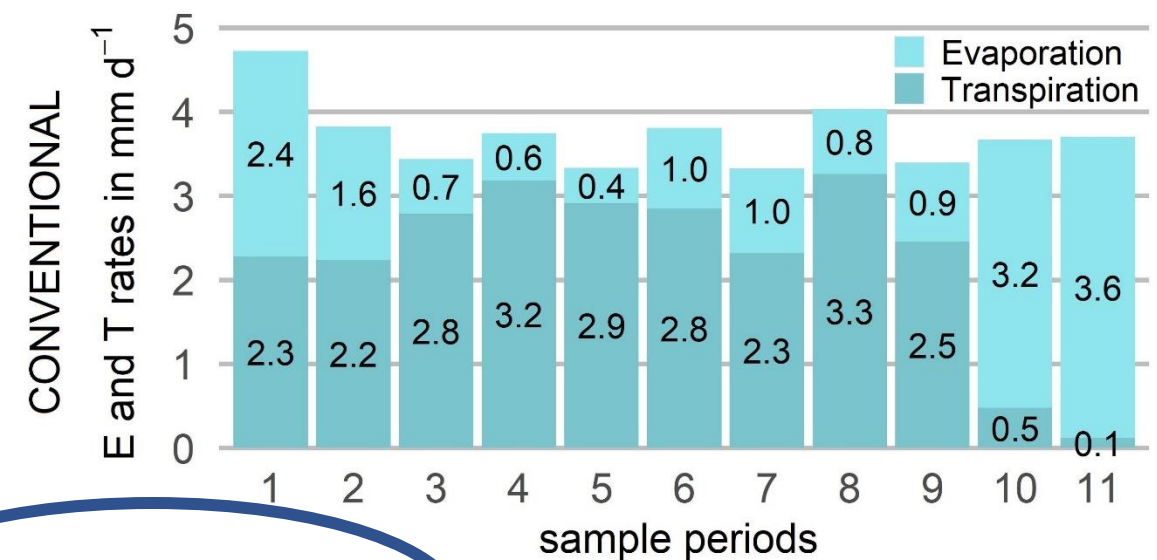
meteorology



Data exploitation – example I

Crop growth data from Marchfeld, Austria

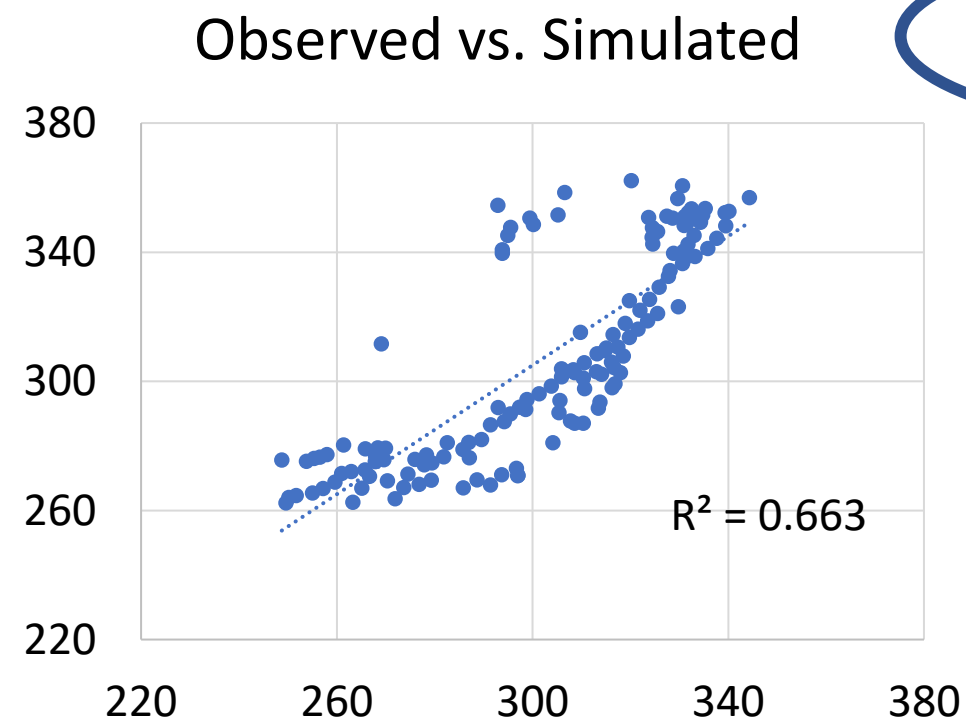
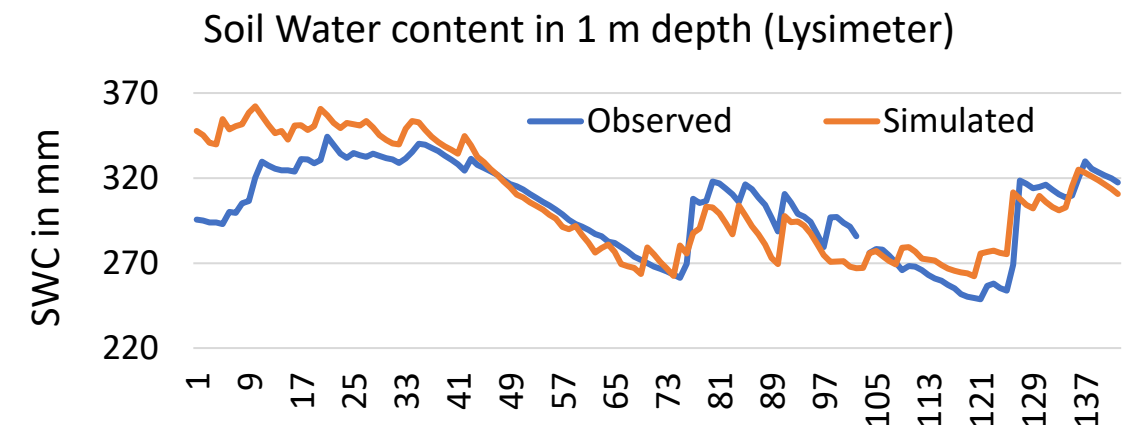
Original exploitation:



Data exploitation – example I

Crop growth data from Marchfeld, Austria

Database exploitation:



Crop parameter	Annex AquaCrop	Calibrated Soybean Leanka 2019	
	GDD	GDD	DAYS
CCo (%)	0.004-0.005	2.25	
		98	
		0.500	
Emergence	150-300	147	18
Ccmax	N/A	1048	74
Max. rooting depth	N/A	1085	75
Senescence	1600-2400	1640	106
Maturity	2000-3000	2081	139
Flowering	1000-1500	860	61
Lenght HI	N/A	1208	78
Duration flowering	400 - 800	710	42
HI (%)	40	25	

AquaCrop modeling

Long-term catchment data,
Xichuan River Catchment (719 km²), China
subcatchment close to Ansai

Experiment runtime (measured periods): 1970-1990 & 2006-2010

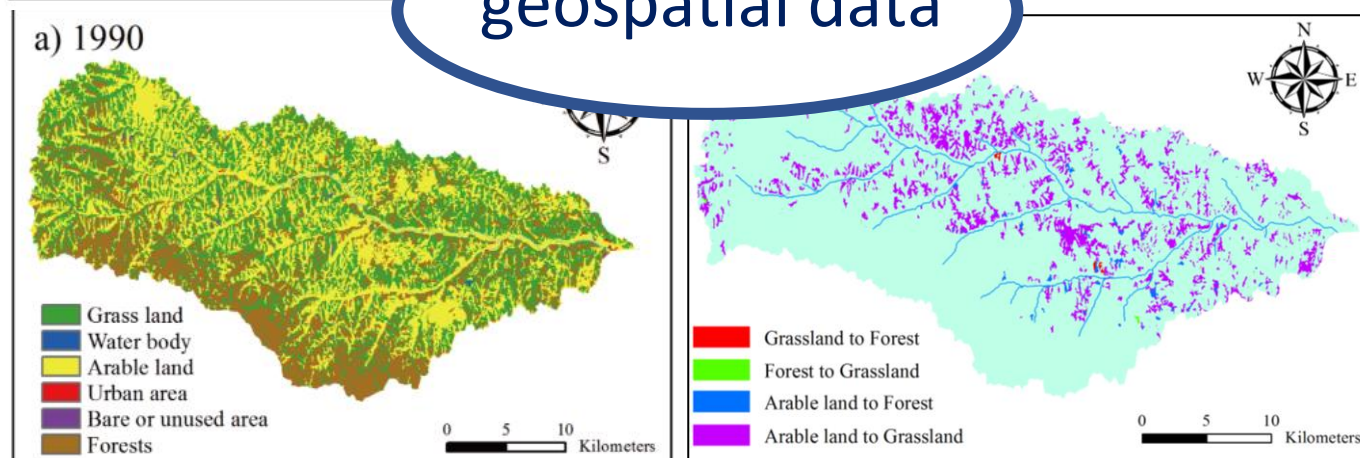
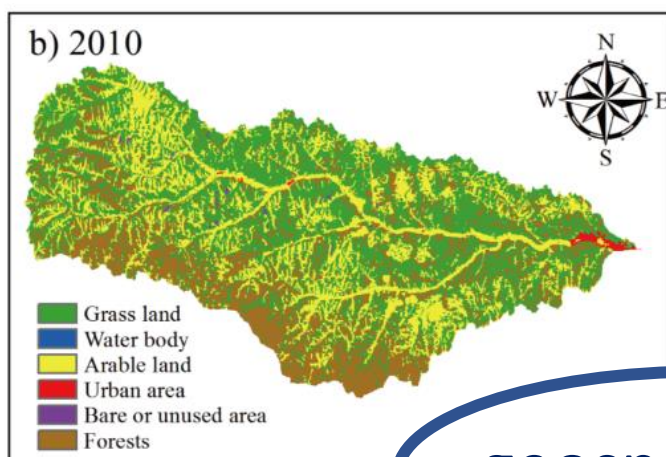
 DailyRain-Zhuanyaowan

meteorology

runoff & sediment load

hydrology

erosion



The slide displays a map of a watershed with a network of blue lines representing rivers and streams. Green dots are scattered throughout the watershed, and a red square is located near the center. A legend titled 'Total storage (Mm³)' is positioned to the left of the map, showing four categories: 0.0 - 0.50 (green dot), 0.50 - 1.0 (pink triangle), 1.0 - 3.0 (black plus), and 3.0 - 13.0 (red square).

Below the map is a table with 13 columns and 24 rows. The first column contains years from 1978 to 2001. The second column contains dates from 1 to 12. The third column contains values from 0.070 to 0.078. The fourth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The fifth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The sixth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The seventh column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The eighth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The ninth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The tenth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The eleventh column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The twelfth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088. The thirteenth column contains values from 0.087 to 0.088.

Two large blue ovals are overlaid on the slide. The first oval, labeled 'hydrology', is positioned over the map and the legend. The second oval, labeled 'erosion', is positioned over the table.

29



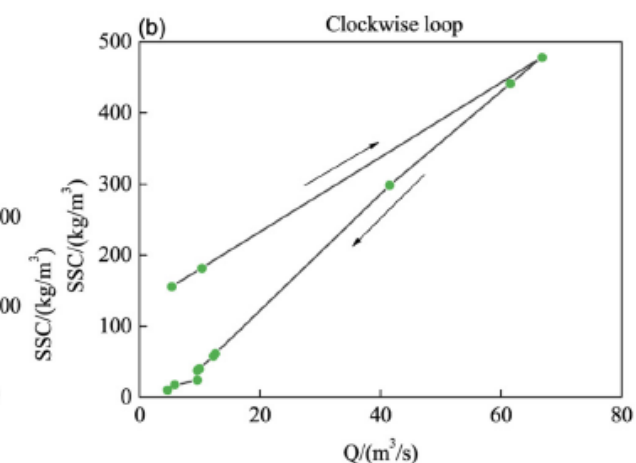
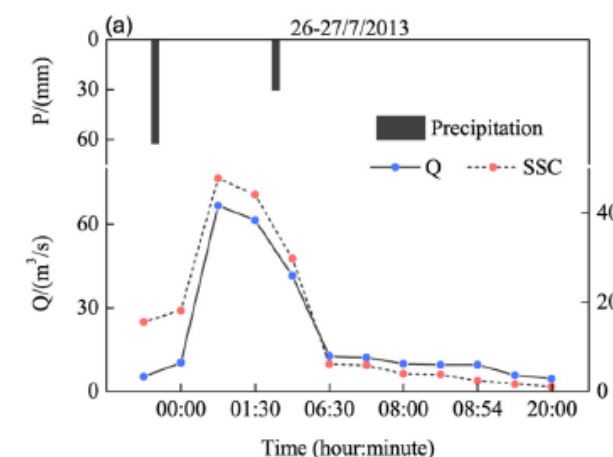
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Data exploitation – example II

Long-term catchment data,
Xichuan River Catchment (719 km²), China

Original exploitation:

- flood patterns
- characteristic of flood events
- hysteretic loops
- ...



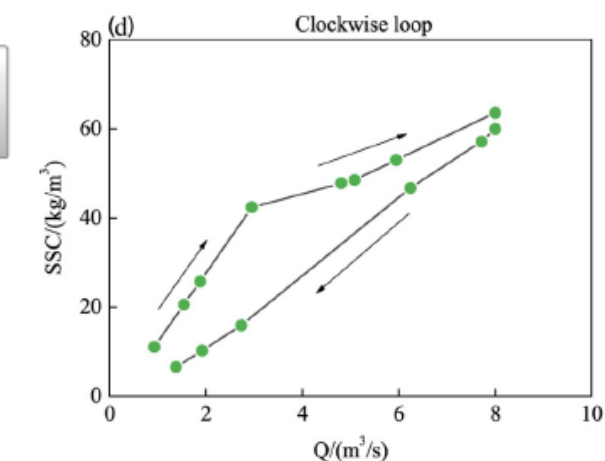
Runoff-sediment dynamics under different flood patterns in a Loess Plateau catchment, China

Jinfei Hu^{b,c}, Peng Gao^{a,b,*}, Xingmin Mu^{a,b}, Guangju Zhao^{a,b}, Wenyi Sun^{a,b}, Pengfei Li^b, Limei Zhang^a

^a State Key Laboratory of Soil Erosion and Dryland Farming on the Loess Plateau, Northwest A&F University, Xingong Road 26, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi Province, China

^b Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences & Ministry of Water Resources, Xingong Road 26, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi Province, China

^c University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China



Data exploitation – example II

Long-term catchment data,
Xichuan River Catchment (719 km²), China

Database exploitation:

Hydrologic modeling?

Erosion model calibration?

Remediation management evaluation?

Loess plateau investigation?

Data exploitation – example III

Long-term field plot experiment data,
Ansai experimental station, Yanhe River Basin, China
Experiment runtime (measured periods): **2001-2019**

precipitation	Temperature	T max. daily	T min. daily	air humidity	w
rain	T	Tmax	Tmin	RH	u-
mm time-	°C	°C	°C	%	m
step-1					
0.9	-6	8.2	-16.4	51	
12.6				51	
40.8				61	
3.2				35	
34.6				37	
67.3	21.5		8.6	58	
103.6	22	35.3	13.3	67	
62.1	22.6	34.4	12	67	

meteorology

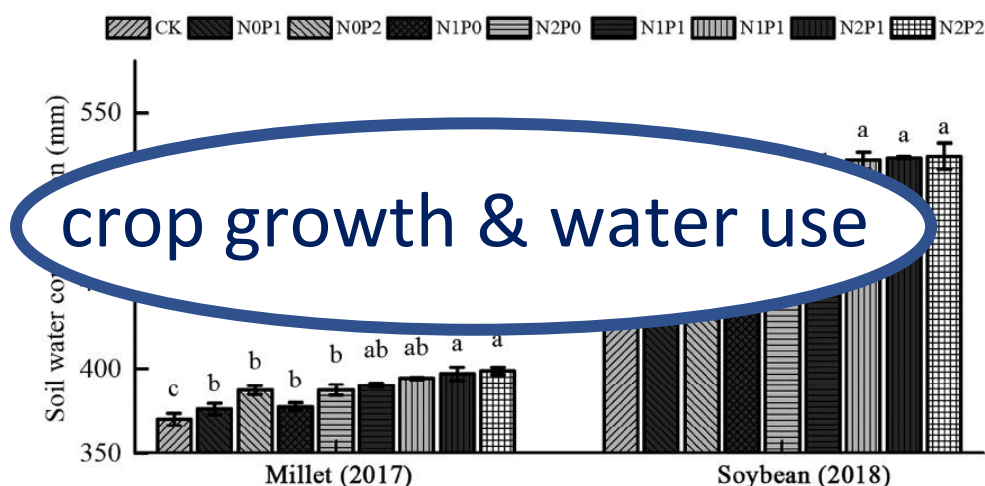


Figure 5. Soil water consumption under different fertilization regimes. Notes: bars with the same letter



management

Experimental plot layout.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CK	N0P1	N0P2	N1P0	N1P1	N1P2	N2P0	N2P1	N2P2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N2P2	N2P1	N2P0	N1P2	N1P1	N1P0	N0P2	N0P1	CK
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
N1P0	N1P1	N1P2	N2P0	N2P1	N2P2			

phosphorus applied;

N1P0: 145 kg/ha nitrogen and no phosphorus;

N2P0: 240 kg/ha nitrogen applied and no phosphorus;

N0P1: 45 kg P/ha phosphorus applied and no nitrogen;

N0P2: 90 kg/ha phosphorus and no nitrogen;

Data exploitation III

Long-term field plot experiment data,
Ansai experimental station, Yanhe River Basin, China

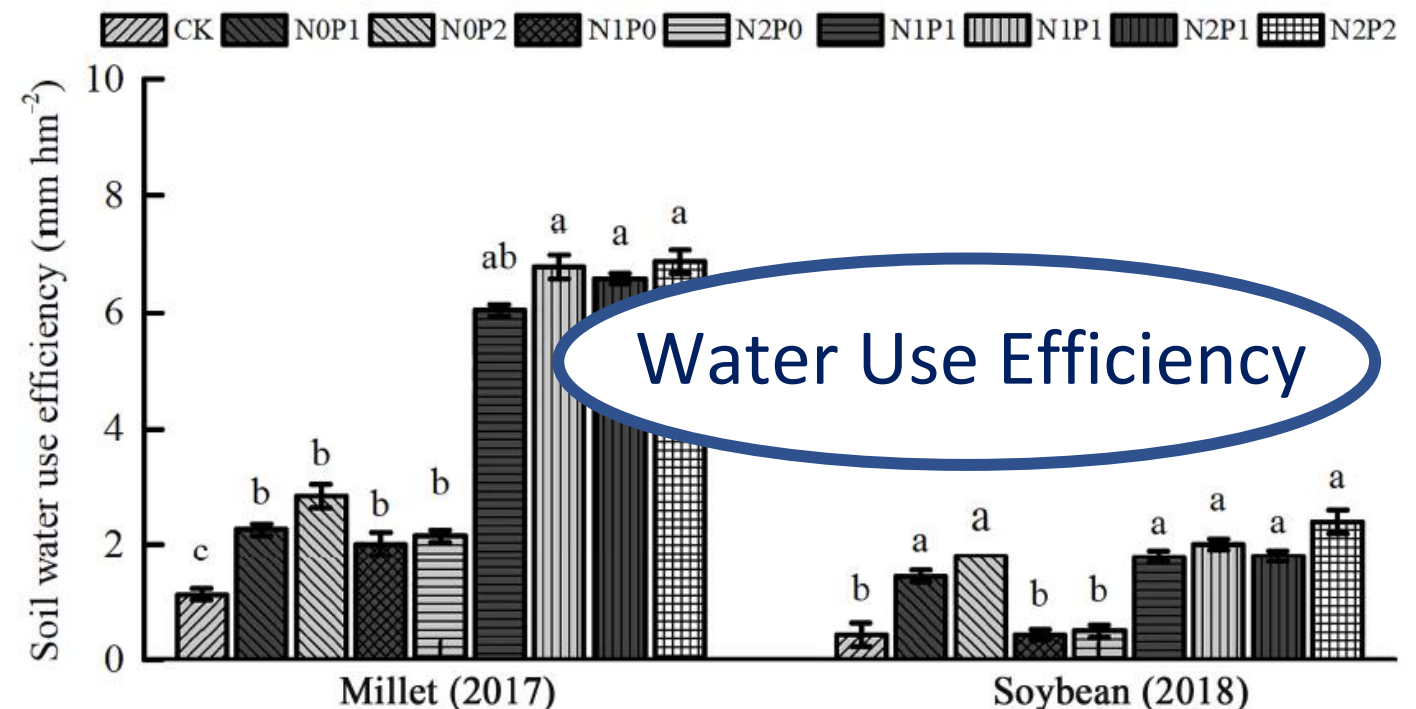
Original exploitation:



Article

Effects of Different Fertilization Regimes on Crop Yield and Soil Water Use Efficiency of Millet and Soybean

Qiang Liu ^{1,2}, Hongwei Xu ^{1,2} , Xingmin Mu ^{1,3,*}, Guangju Zhao ^{1,3}, Peng Gao ^{1,3} and Wenyi Sun ^{1,3}





Managing water scarcity in European
and Chinese cropping systems

Data exploitation – example III

Long-term field plot experiment data,
Ansai experimental station, Yanhe River Basin, China

Database exploitation:

AquaCrop modeling?

Further Water Use Efficiency approaches?

Give additional value!



Managing water scarcity in European
and Chinese cropping systems

Stakeholder feedback

What?

Honest and critical feedback regarding the database

Who?

Project partners and all persons who
compiled/uploaded/downloaded/used the data

Really?

Yes, even if you have not used the data base so far!



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