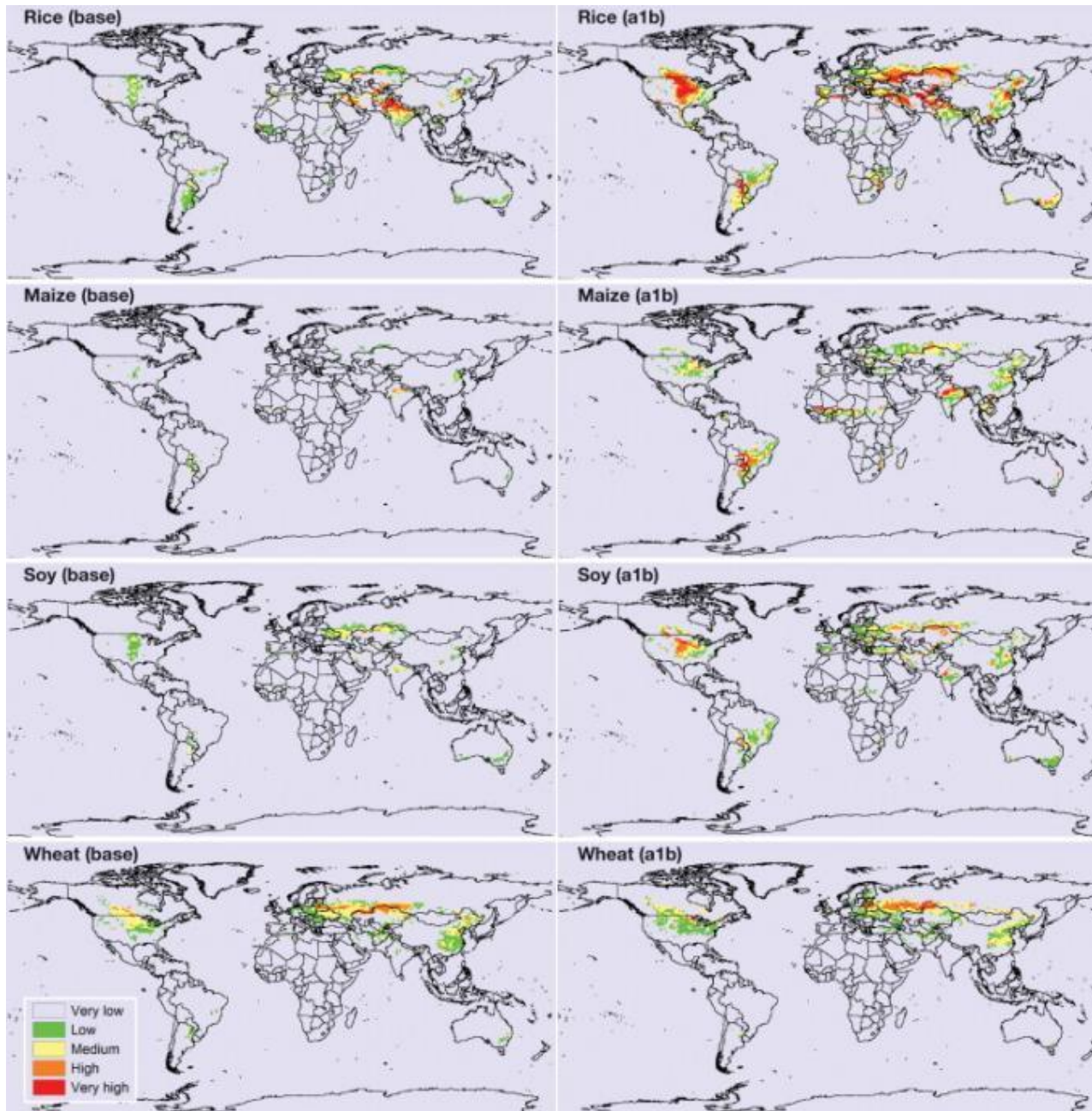




ADA Meeting December 2014

Crop drought and heat impacts in Austria

Gernot Bodner, Peggy McCaigne



Globale heat stress

Teixeira et al., 2013, Agric. Forest Meteorol. 170

In some regions, yield losses might be rather a response to heat than to drought

(e.g. Semenov and Shewry 2011, Nature)

Still often separation is difficult.

Heat stress: Crop response and adaptation

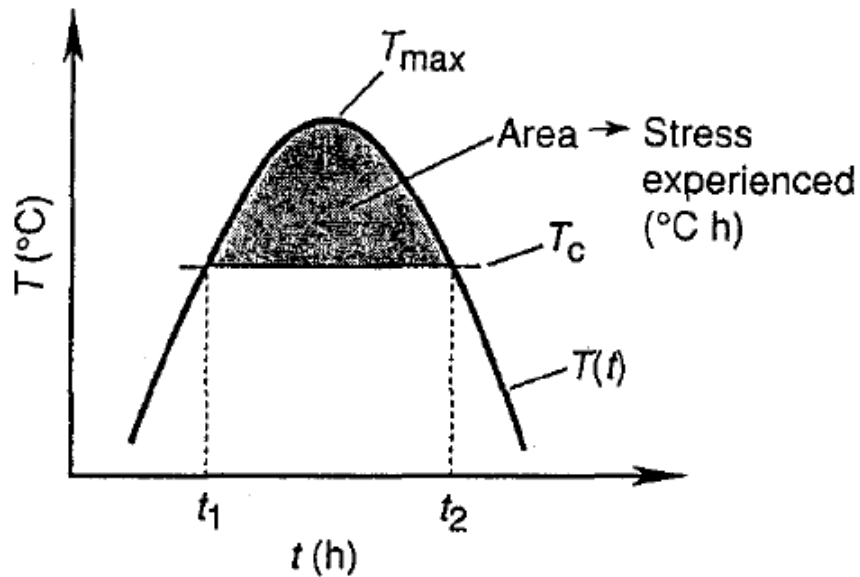
Effect	Consequence
Shortening of phenological stages	Shorter leaves and stems (lower radiation use), reduction in grain filling
Damage of fertilization	Reduced kernel setting (low sink strength)
Enhanced respiration	Lower net photosynthesis
Cell membran-instability (ROS; Symptoms: Electrolyte leaching)	Damage of photosynthesis and other metabolic processes

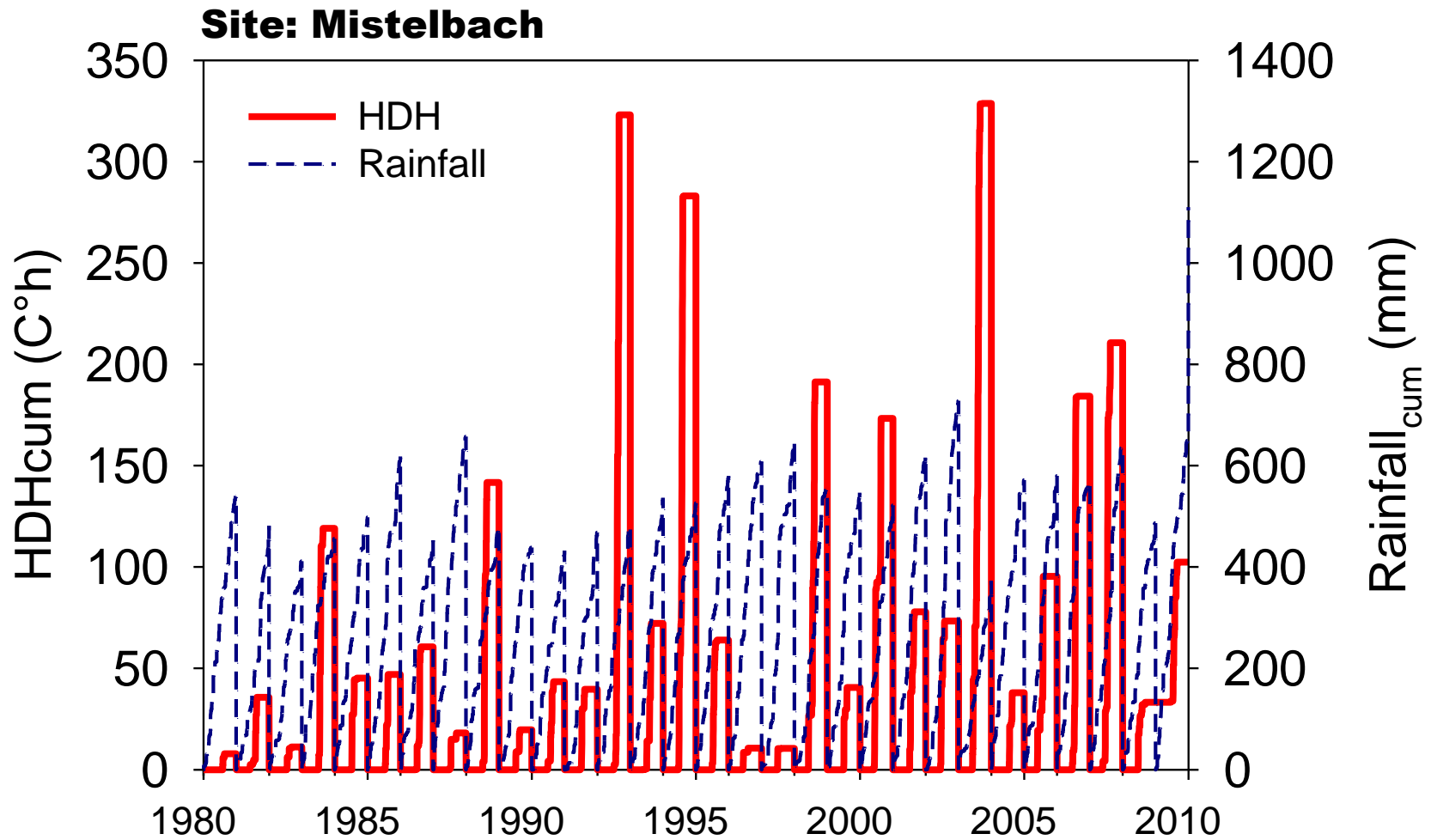
Response	
Phänological	Early ripening
Morphological	Leaf reorientation, epicuticular wax formation (radiation avoidance and reflection)
Physiological	Synthesis of low molecular weight organic compounds, Xantophylls, Heat shock proteins, anti-oxidative compounds

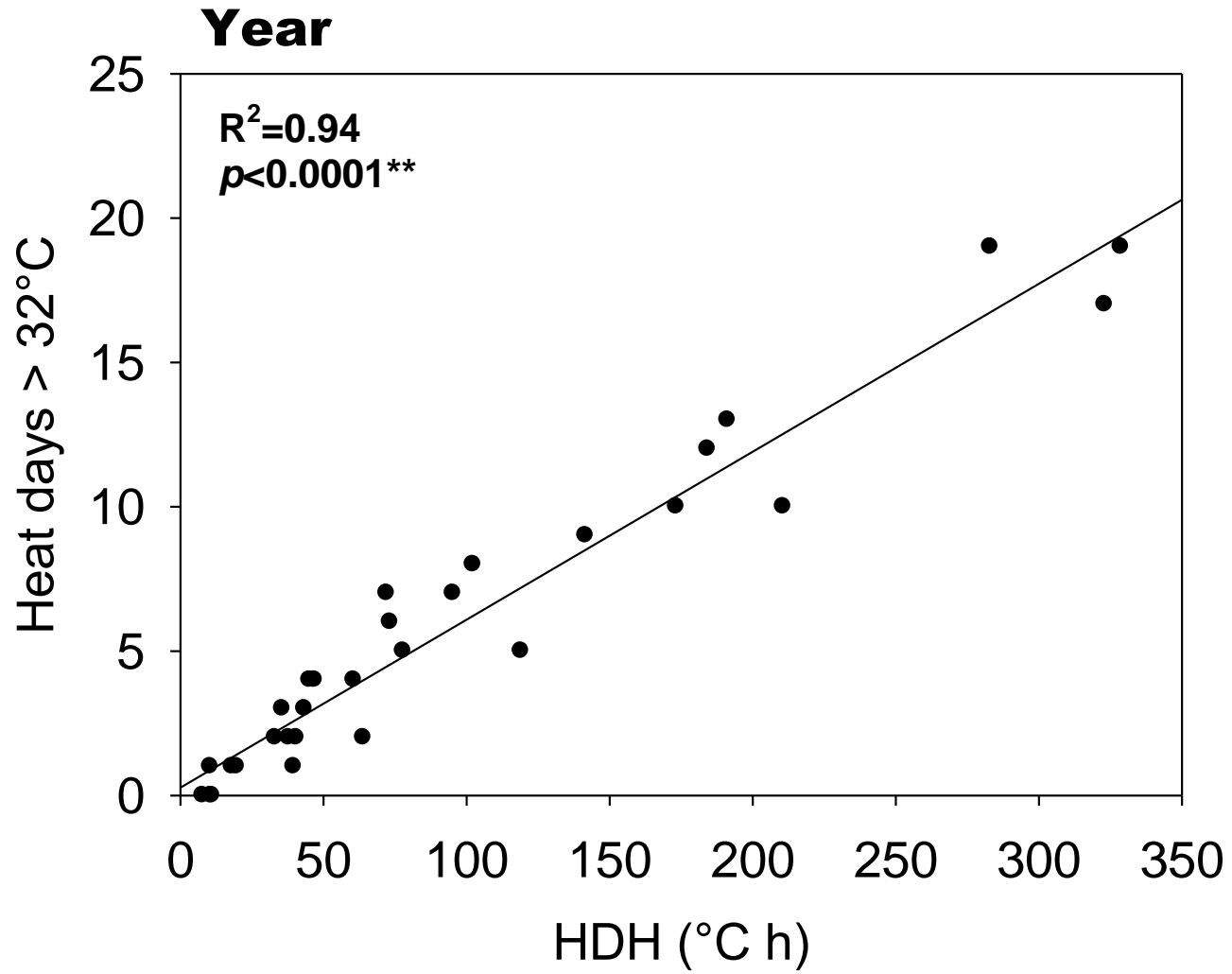
There are several heat stress indicators that could be tested.

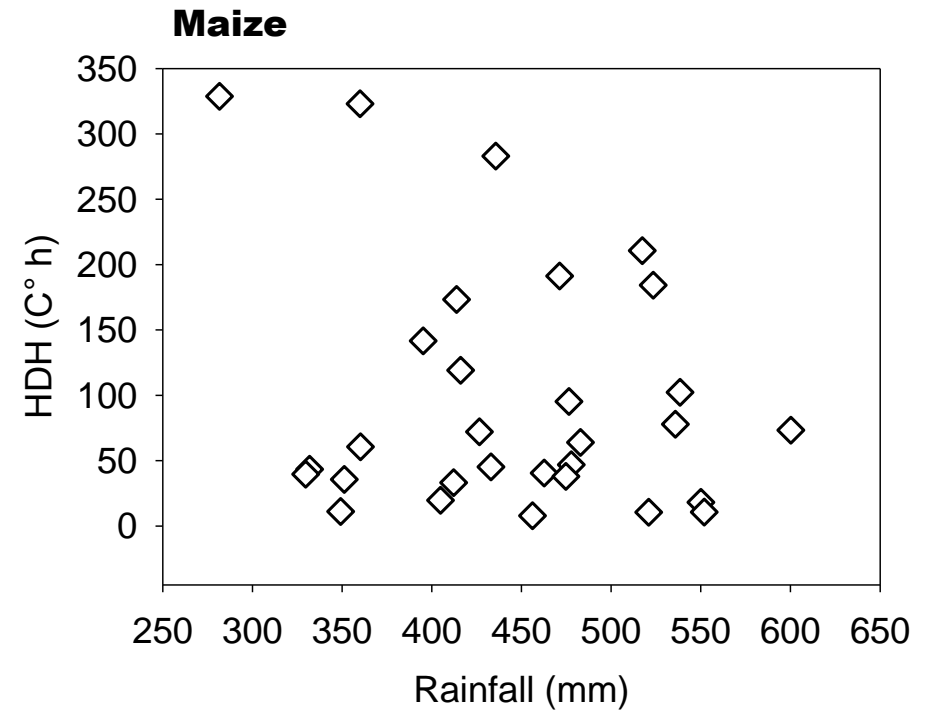
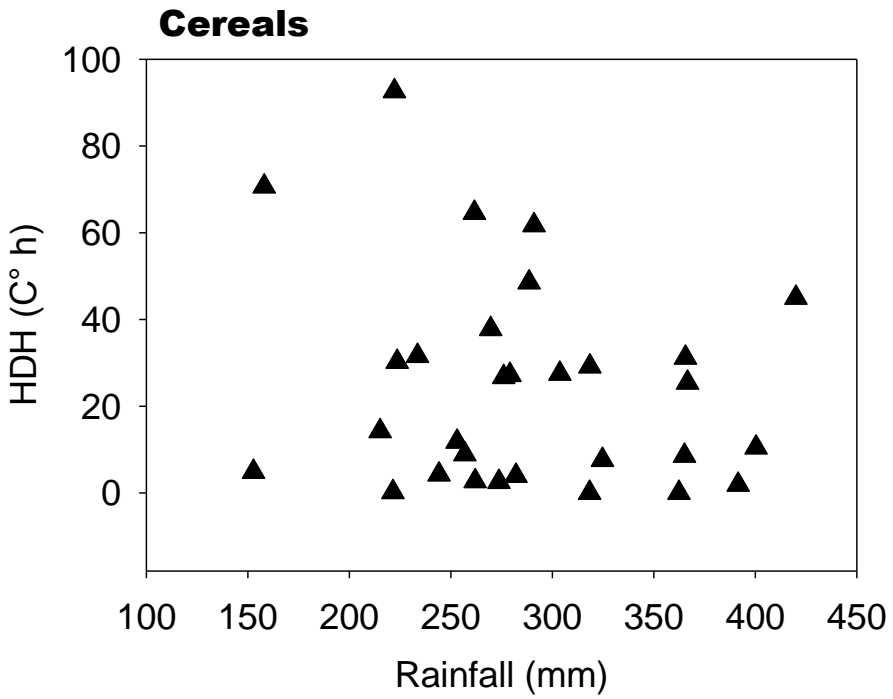
e.g. Number of days with temperature > Treshold temperature

e.g. High degree hours (HDH, °C h; Bristow and Albrecht 1991, Aust. J. Soil Res. 29)

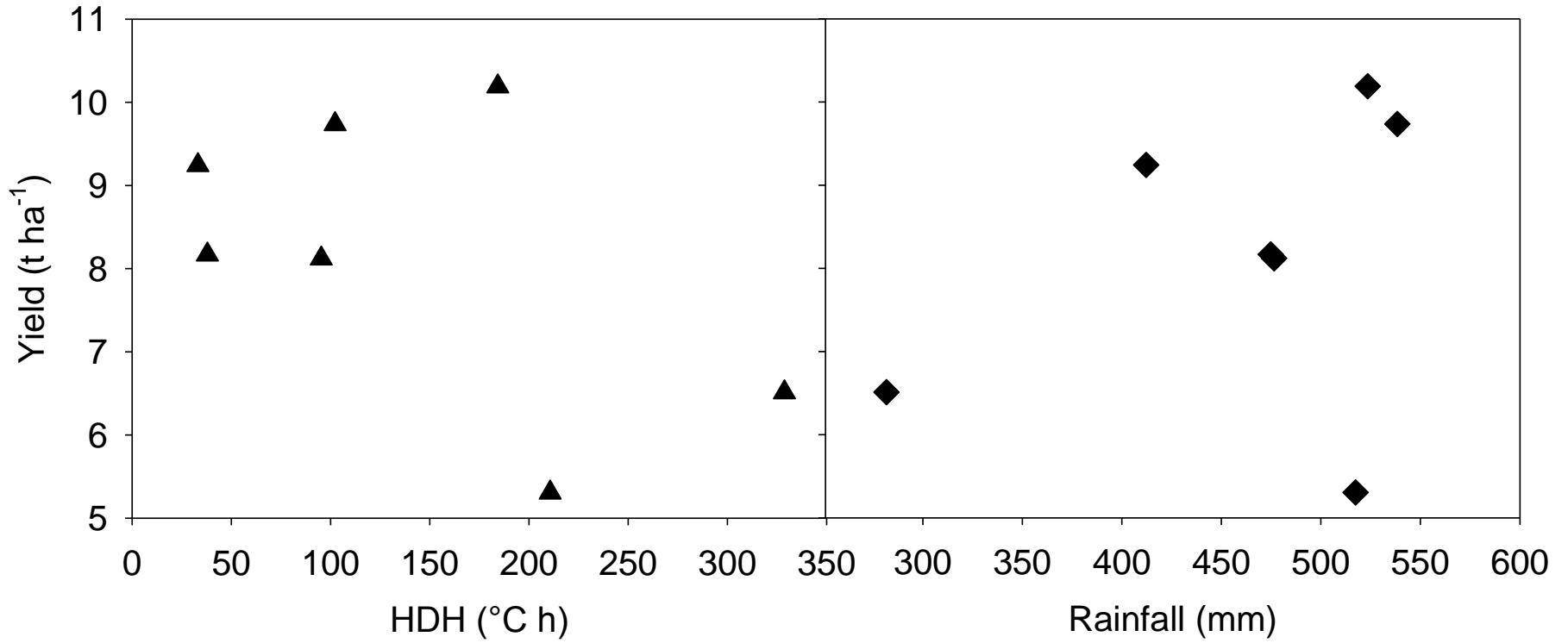


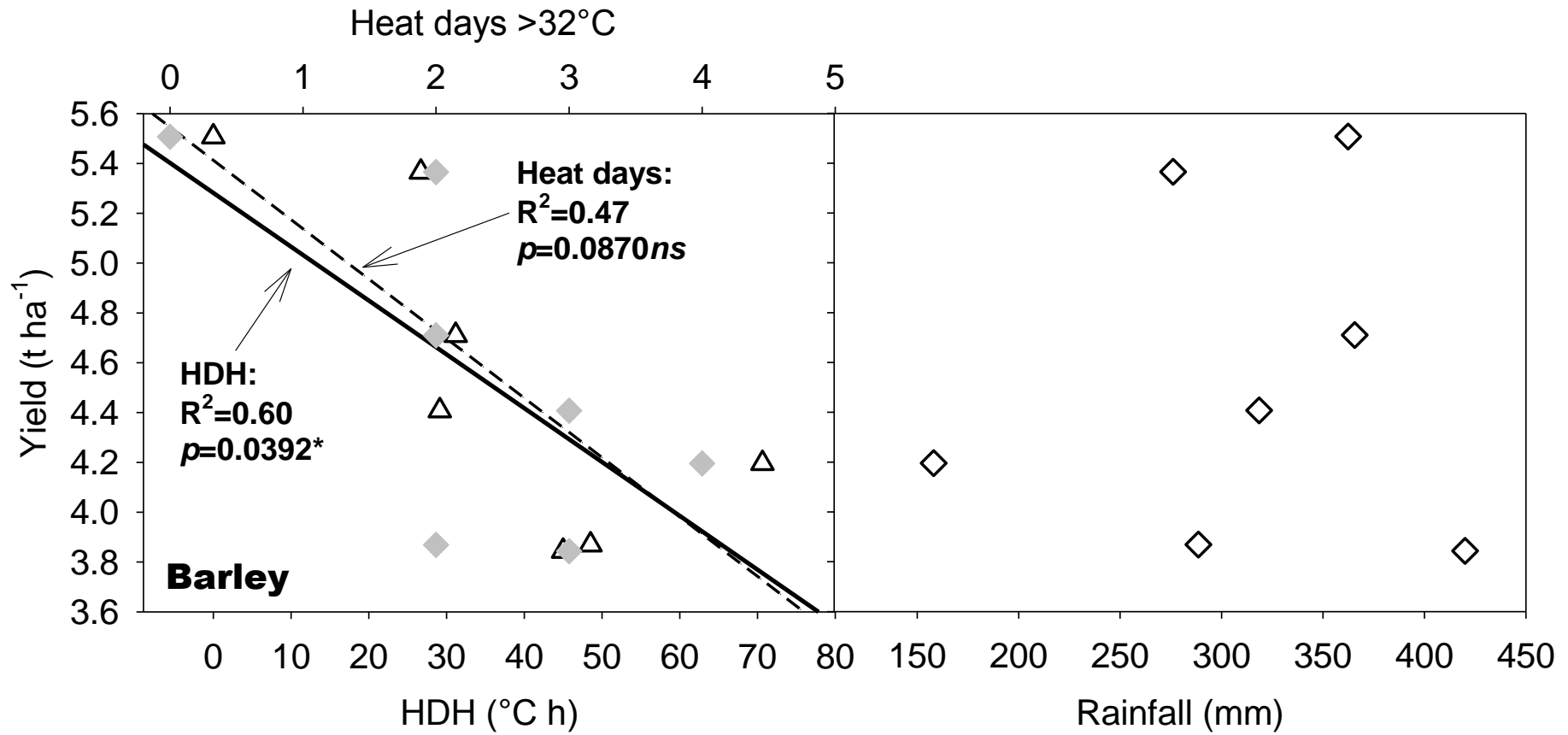






Maize





Conclusions:

- 1.) **Heat stress** seems to be **very relevant** to explain variable yields – even more than drought stress.
- 2.) **Heat stress indicators and rainfall** are **not correlated**. To be tested with drought indicators and in terms of common yield effects (additive?)

Tasks:

Testing of **different indicators** for different crops (determine treshold temperatures).

Determination of **common use of stress indicators** (heat, drought) for yield loss prediction (dataset?)