

Klimalandschaften

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. A paved road runs diagonally from the bottom left towards the center. To the right of the road, there are several long, narrow, parallel rows of young trees planted in a field. To the left of the road, there are green fields and a small cluster of trees. In the background, there are more fields, a small village with red-roofed houses, and a line of trees. The overall scene is lush and green, suggesting a well-maintained agricultural or natural landscape.

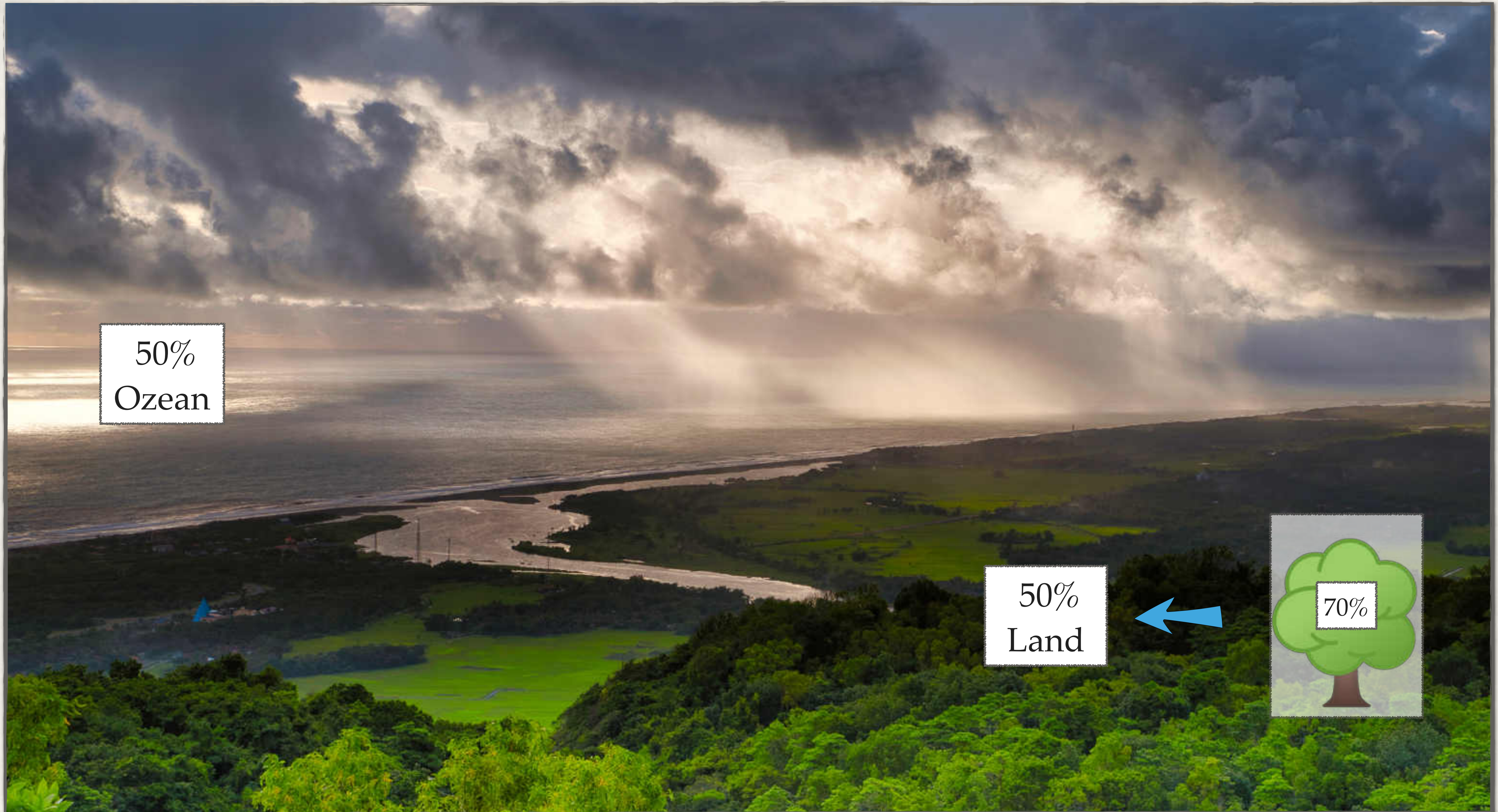
Mit Vegetation die kleinen Wasserkreisläufe stärken und das Klima kühlen



Sommertrockenheit

erhöhte Temperaturen

trockene Böden



50%
Ozean

50%
Land





Pflanzen als Regenmacher

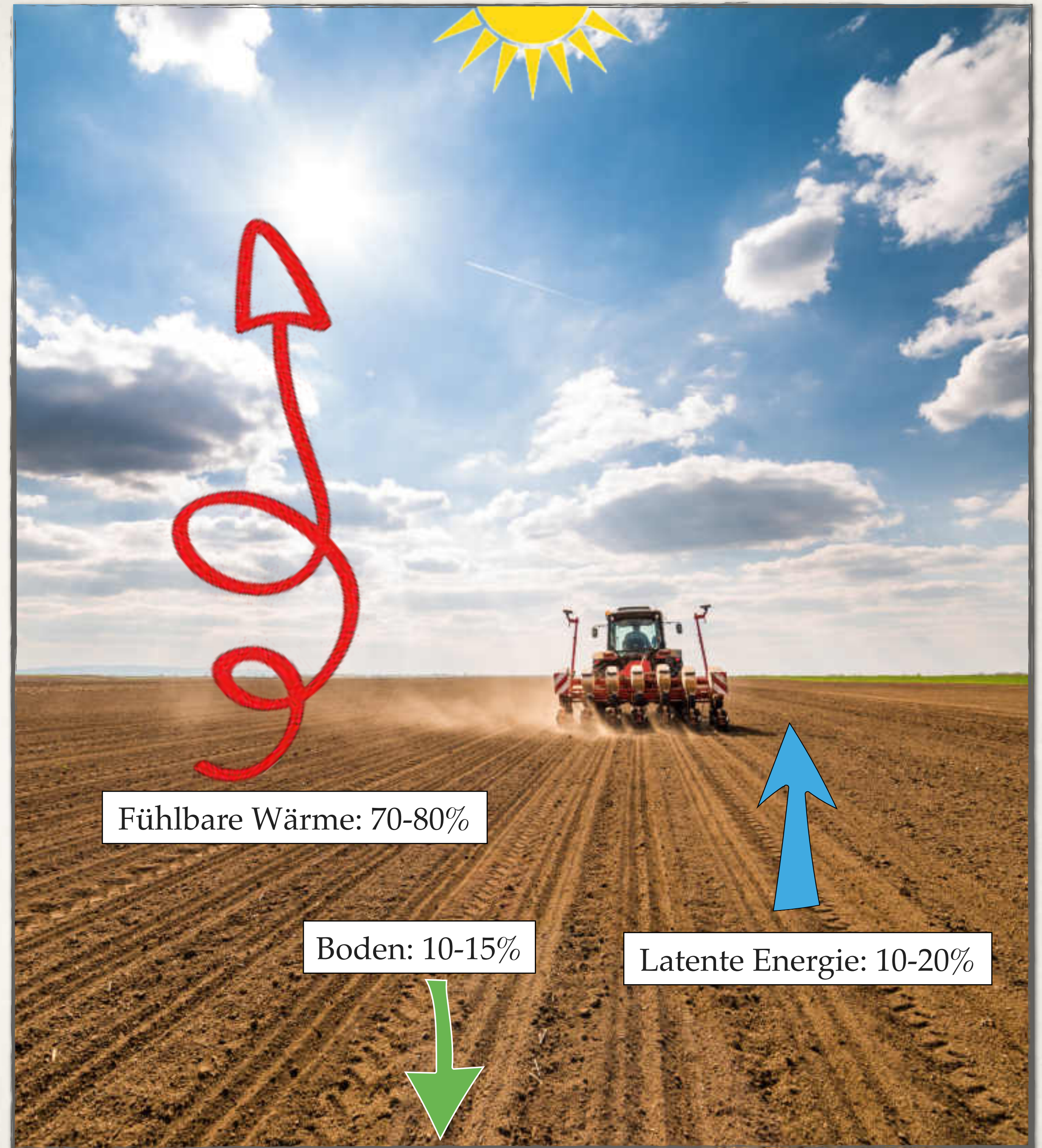
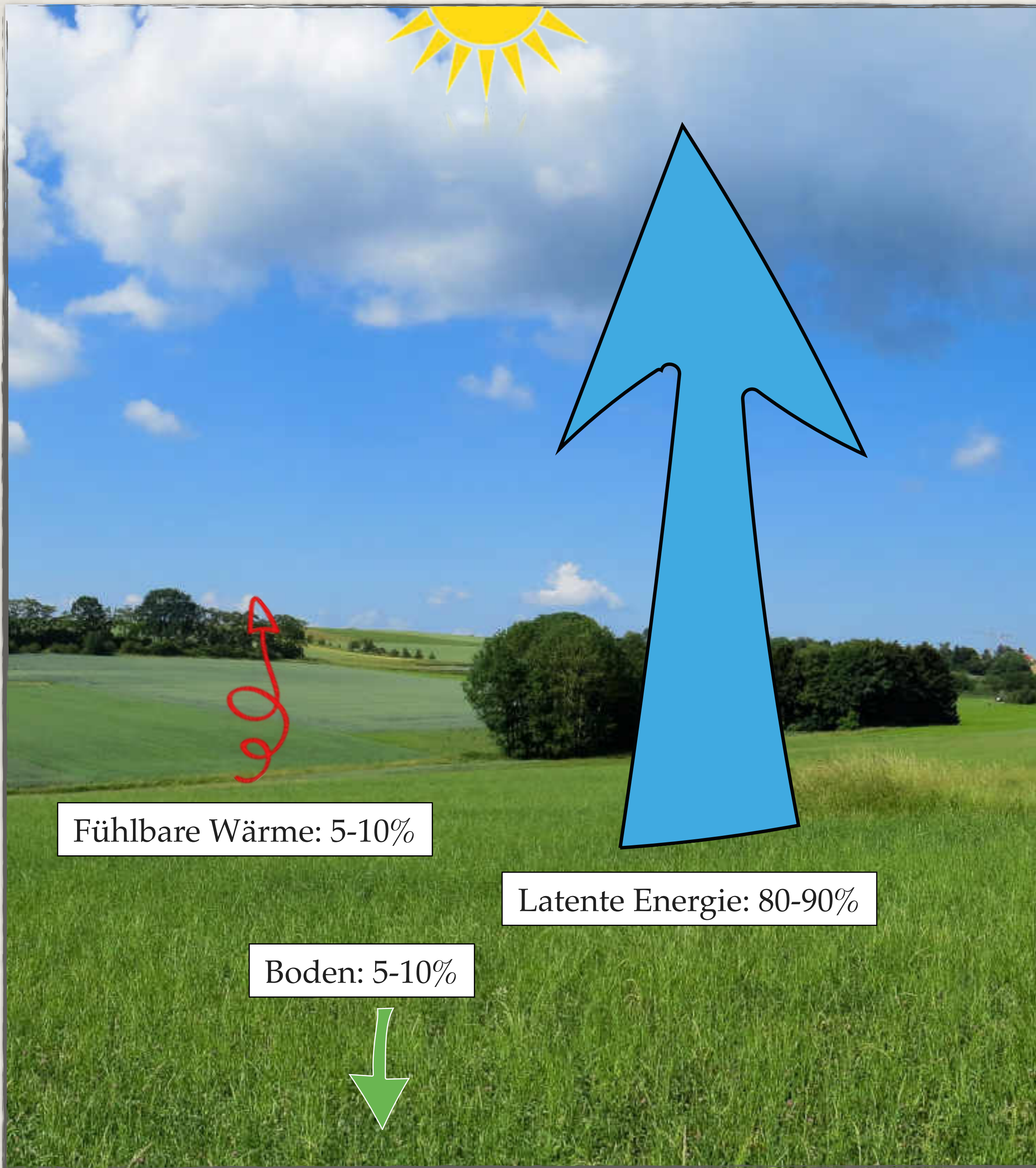
Pflanzen zur Klimakühlung

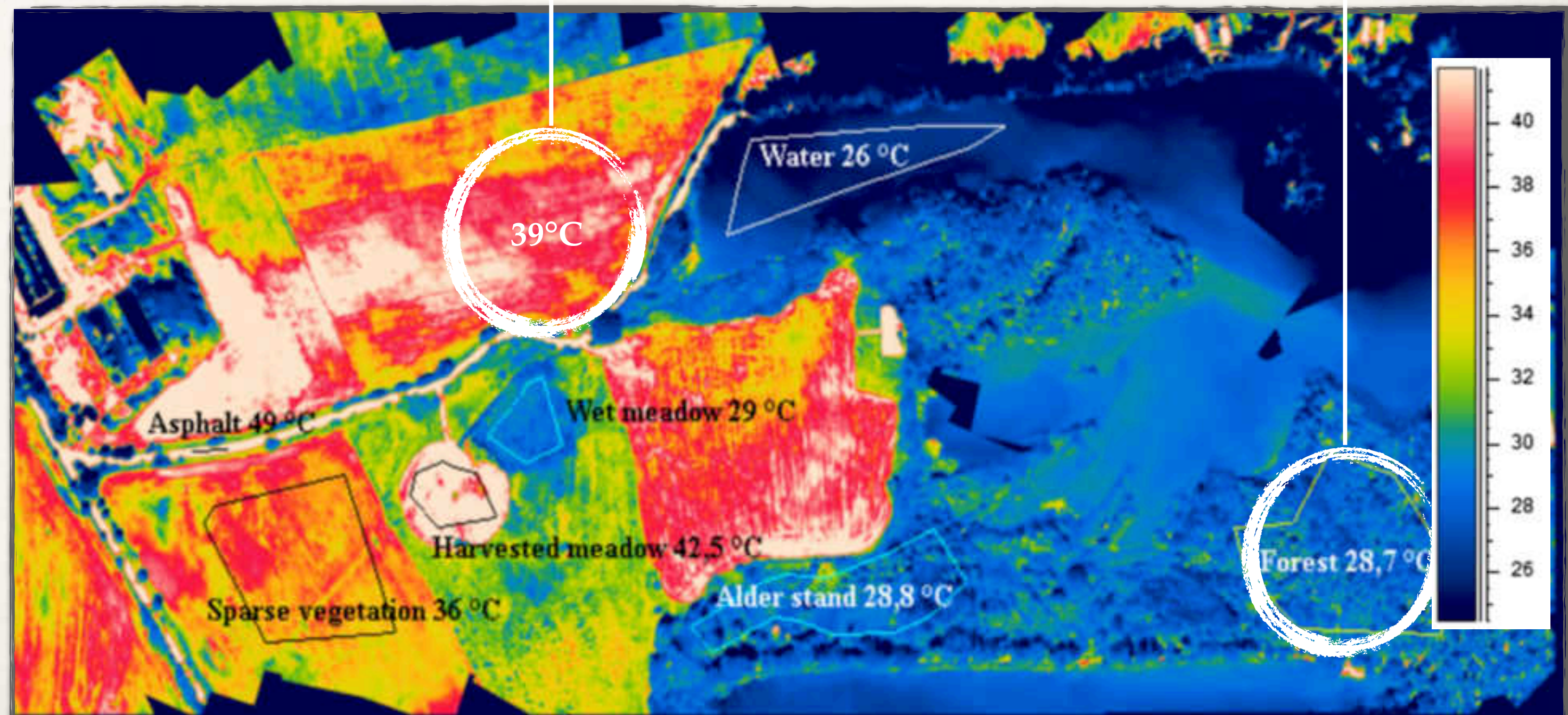
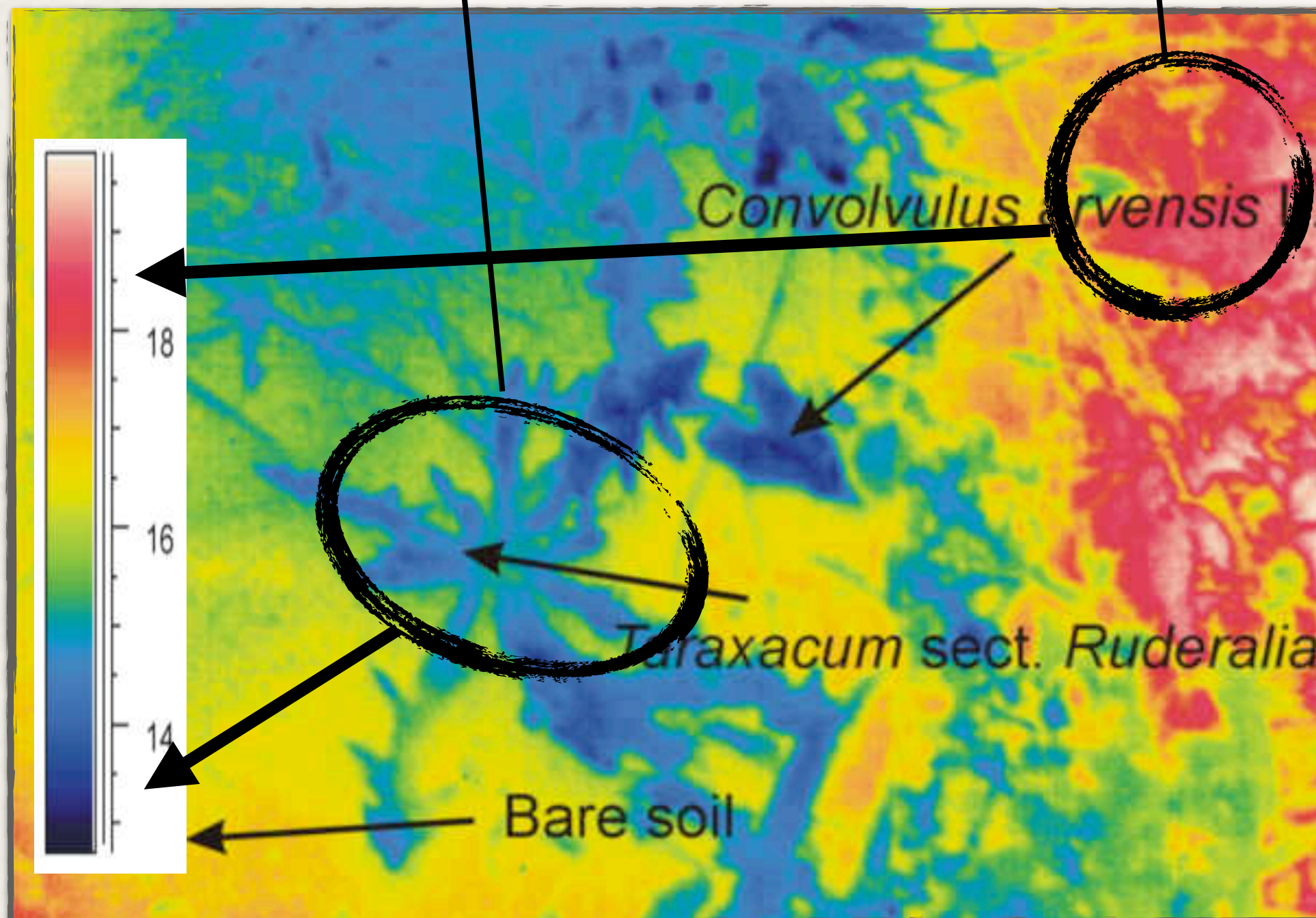
Wasserrückhalt in der Land(wirt)schaft



200 Liter Wasser / Tag

5 Klimaanlage



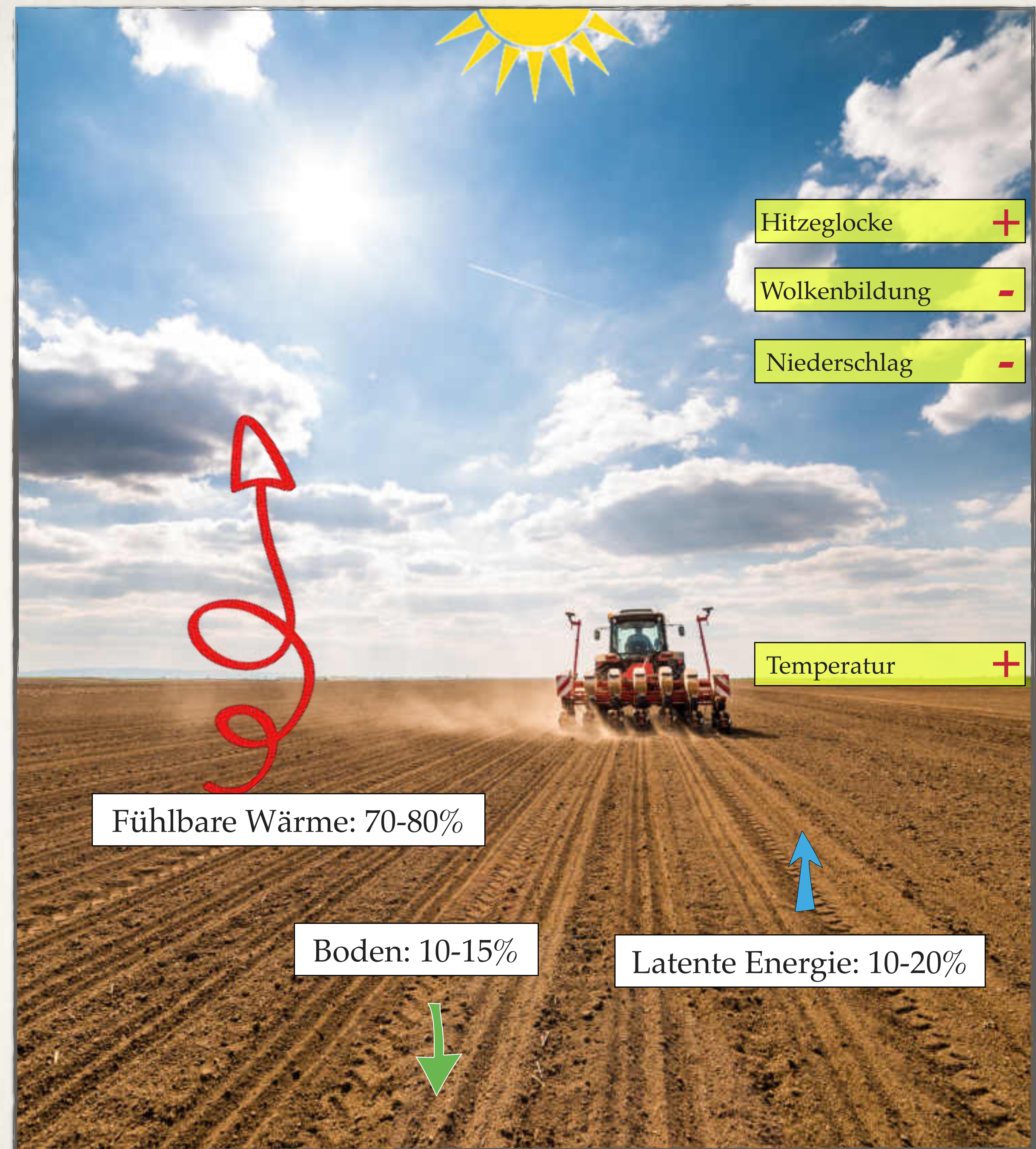
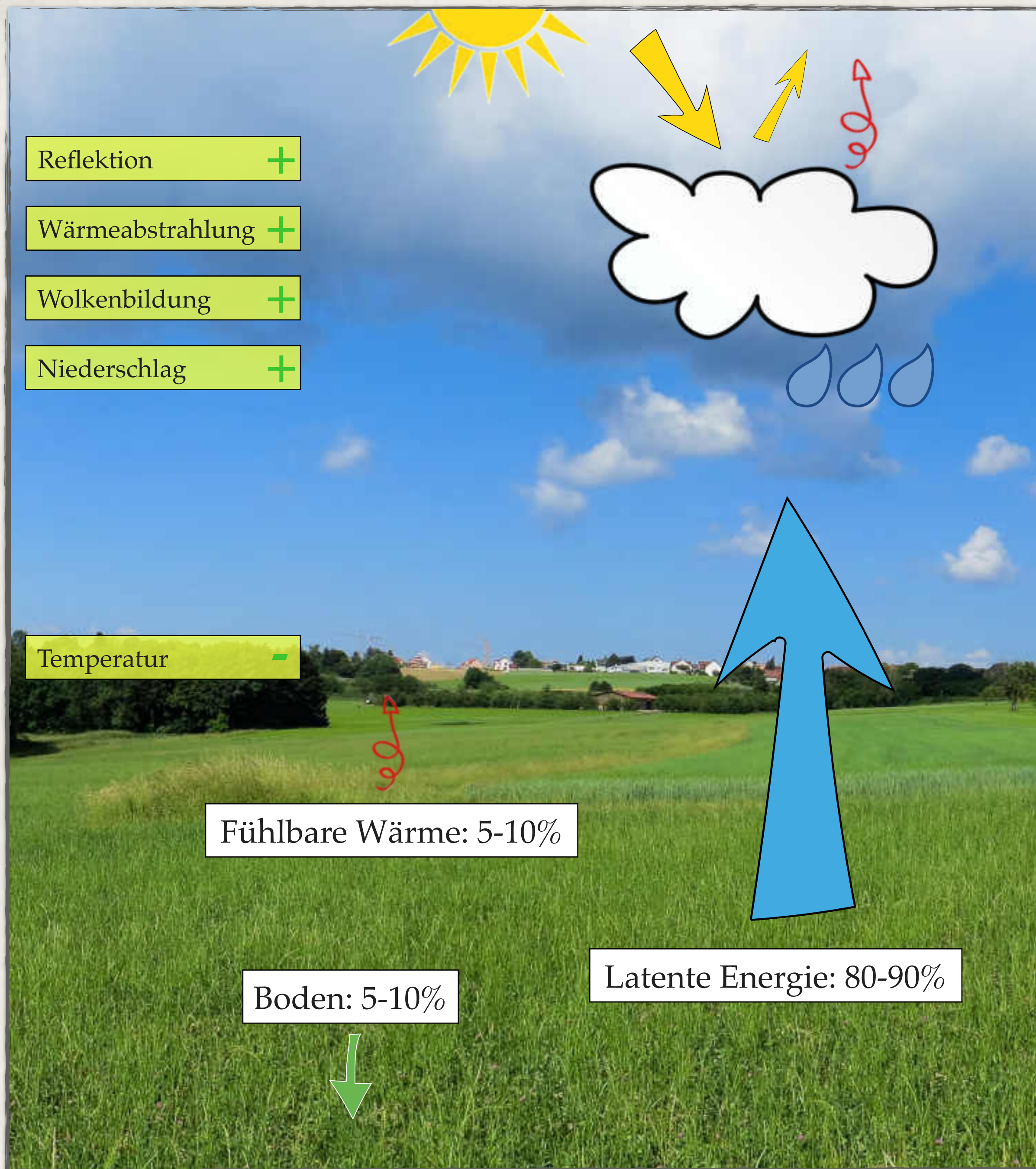


Klee gras



gefräster Acker





Vegetationsindex (NDVI), 8.8.2022

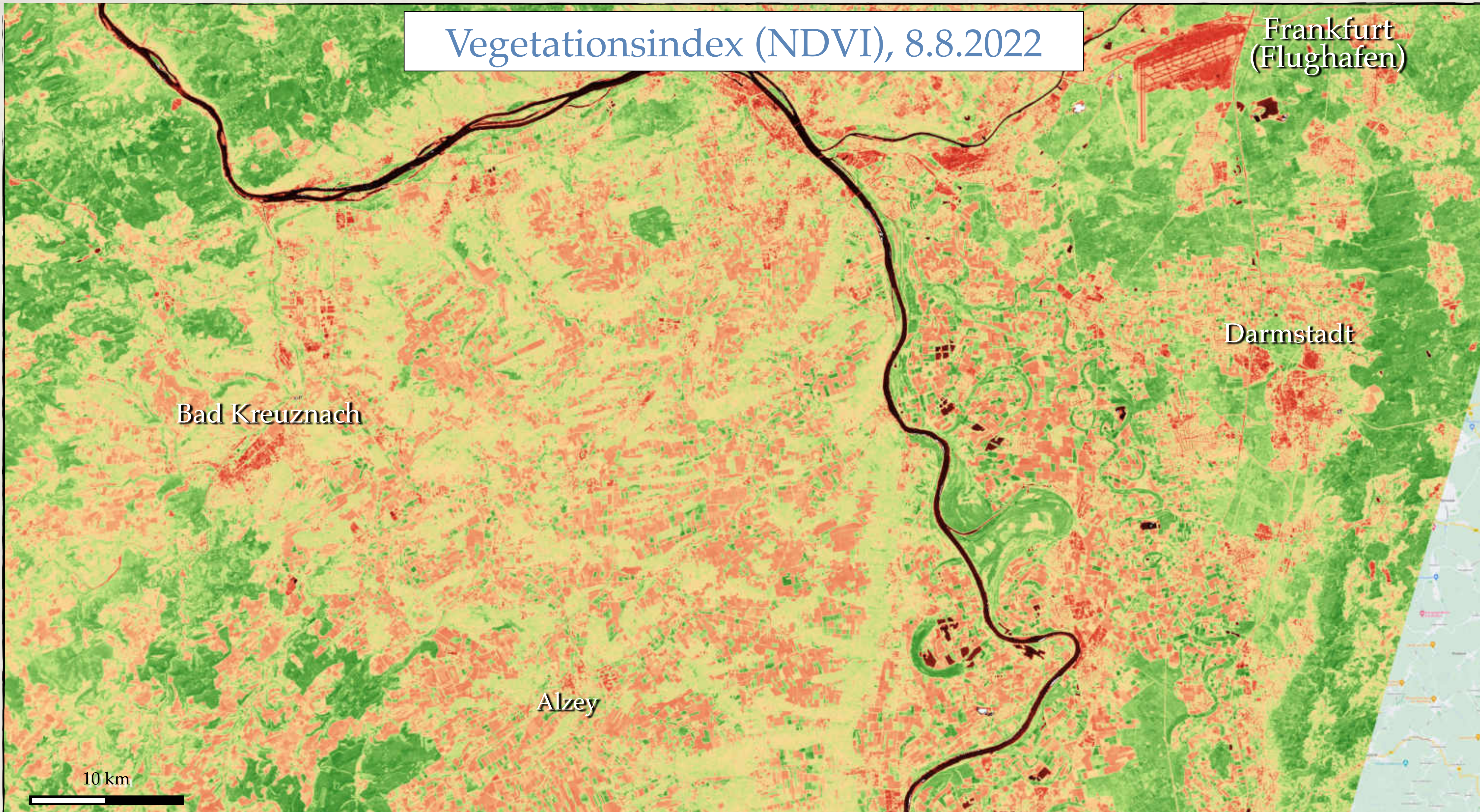
Frankfurt
(Flughafen)

Darmstadt

Bad Kreuznach

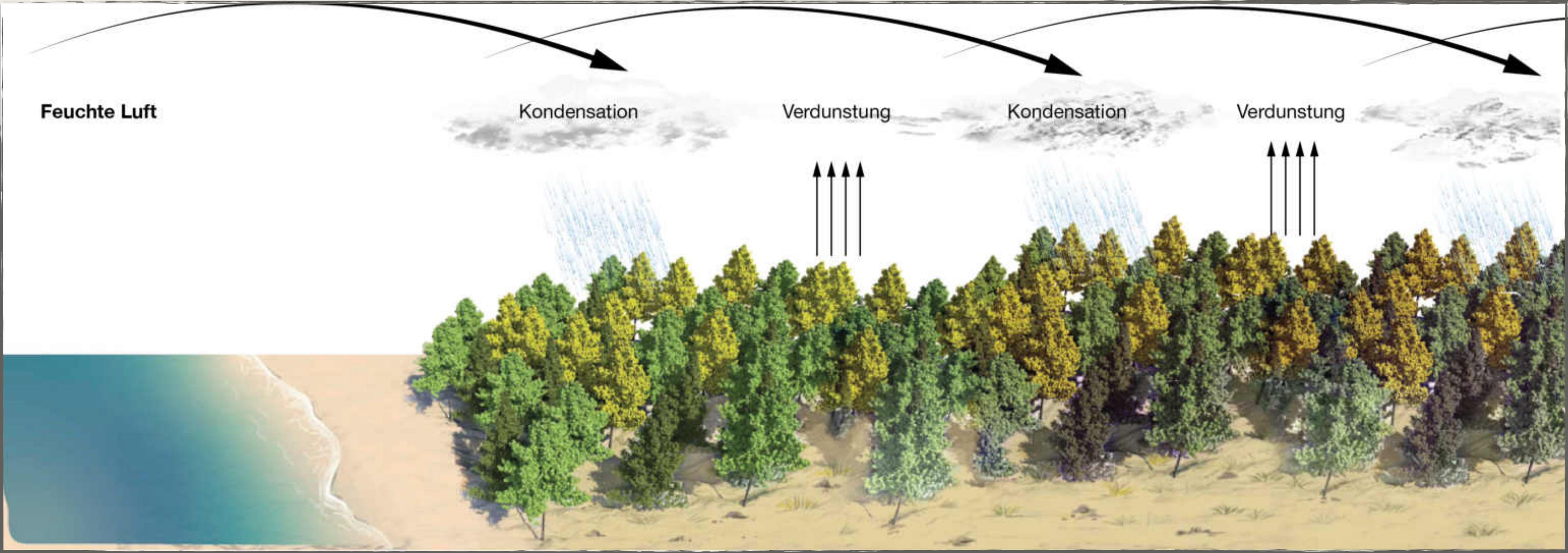
Alzey

10 km

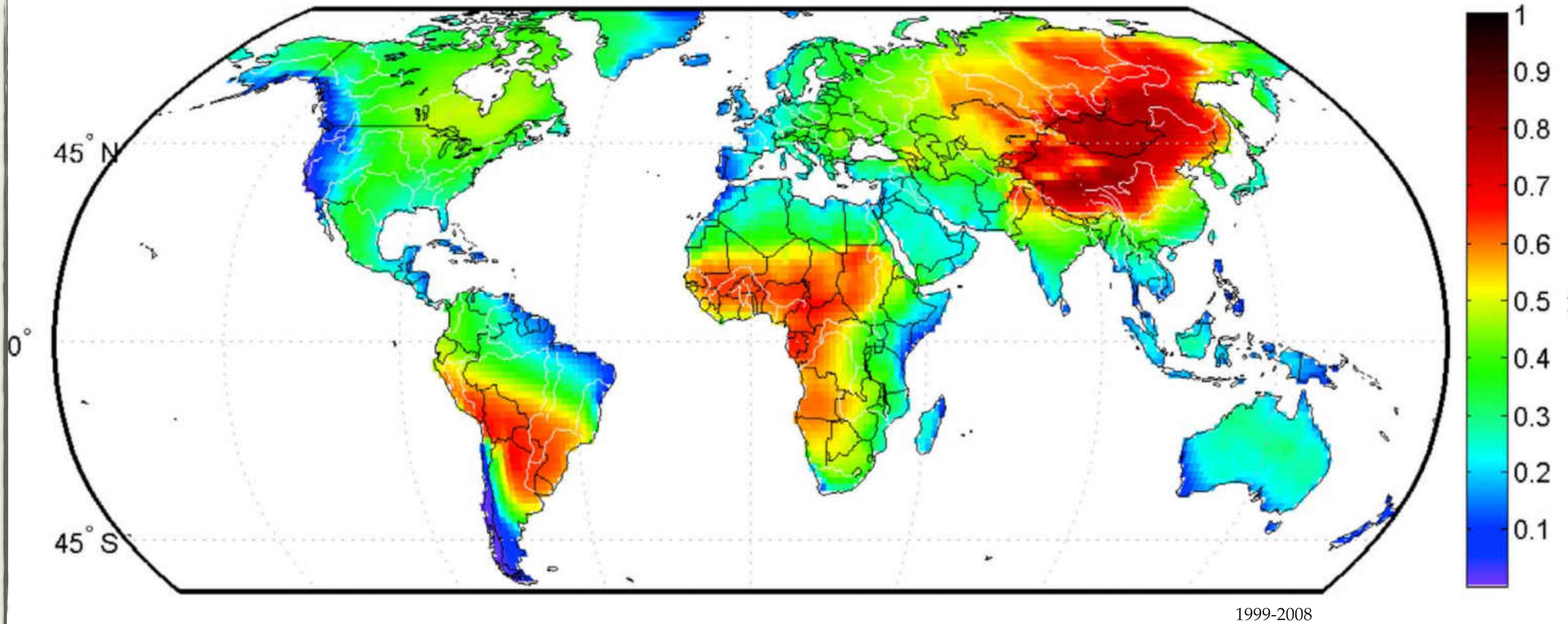


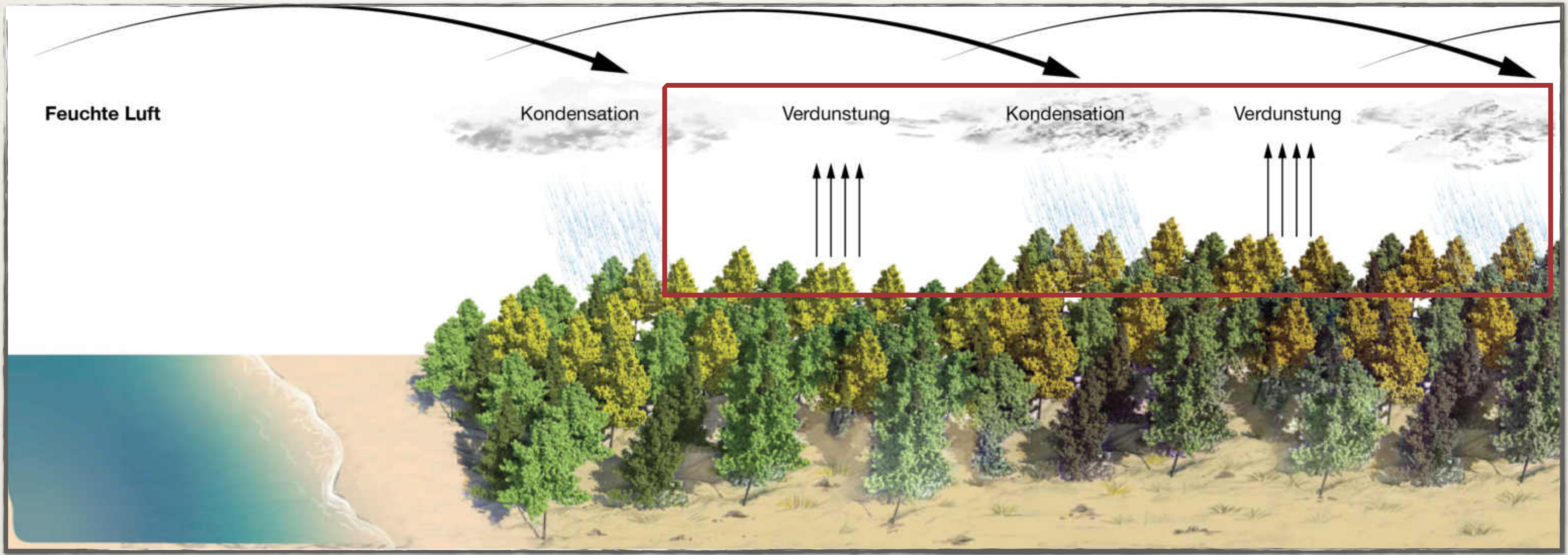


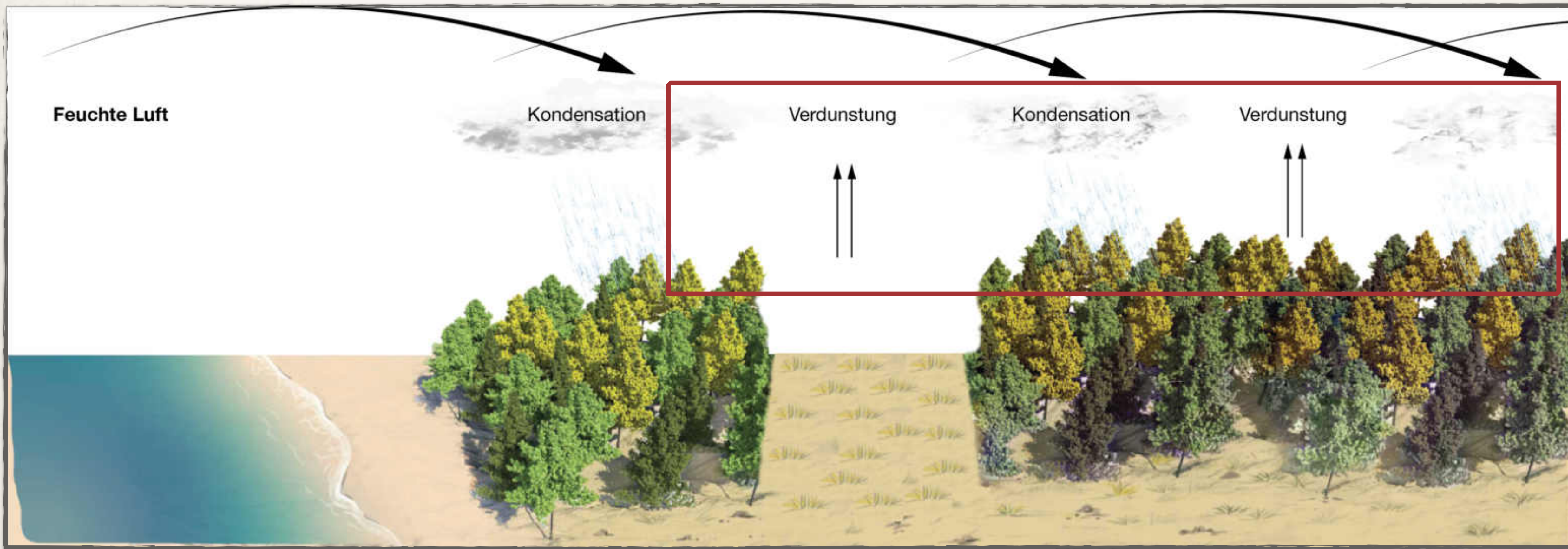
Der kleine Wasserkreislauf



Niederschlags-Recycling-Verhältnis









Trockenheit in Ostdeutschland:

50% Klimawandel

50% falsche Landnutzungsmaßnahmen

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Borchardt, UFZ, Dürre-Monitor

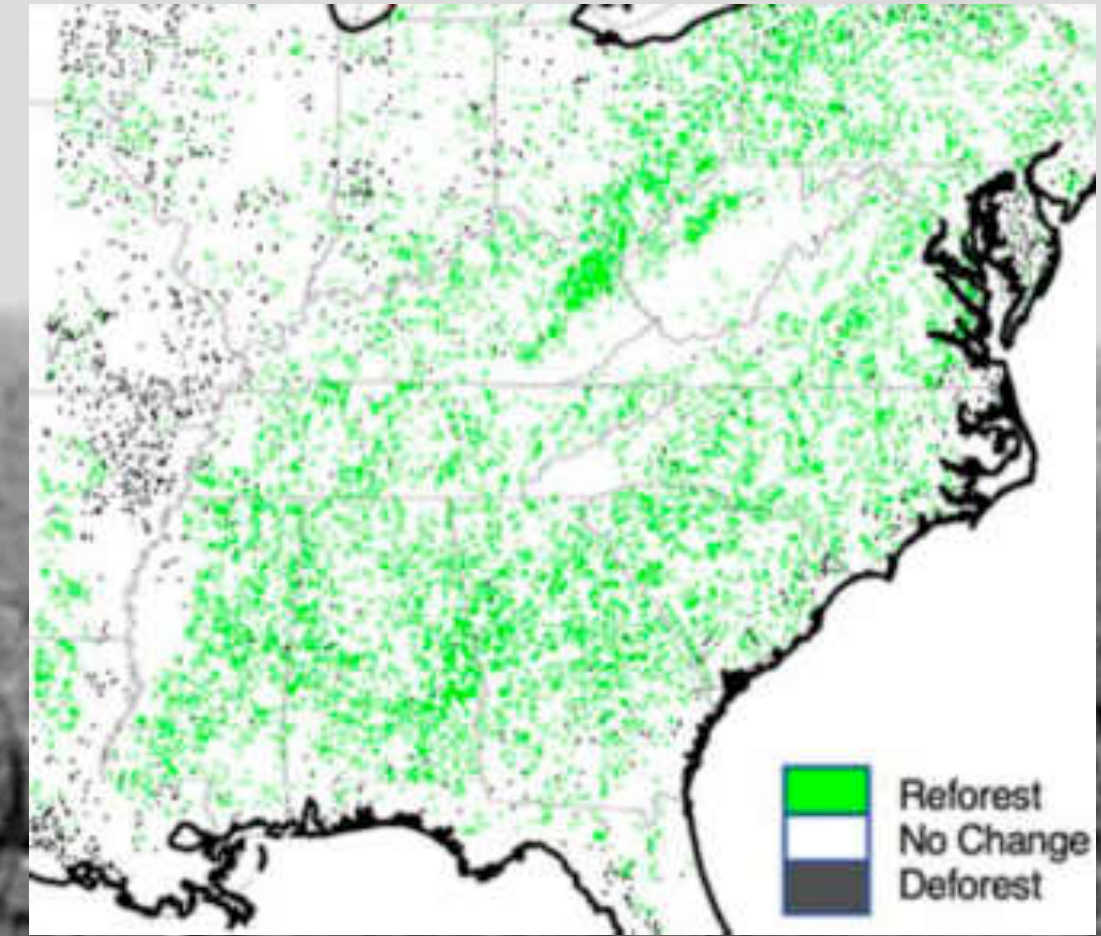
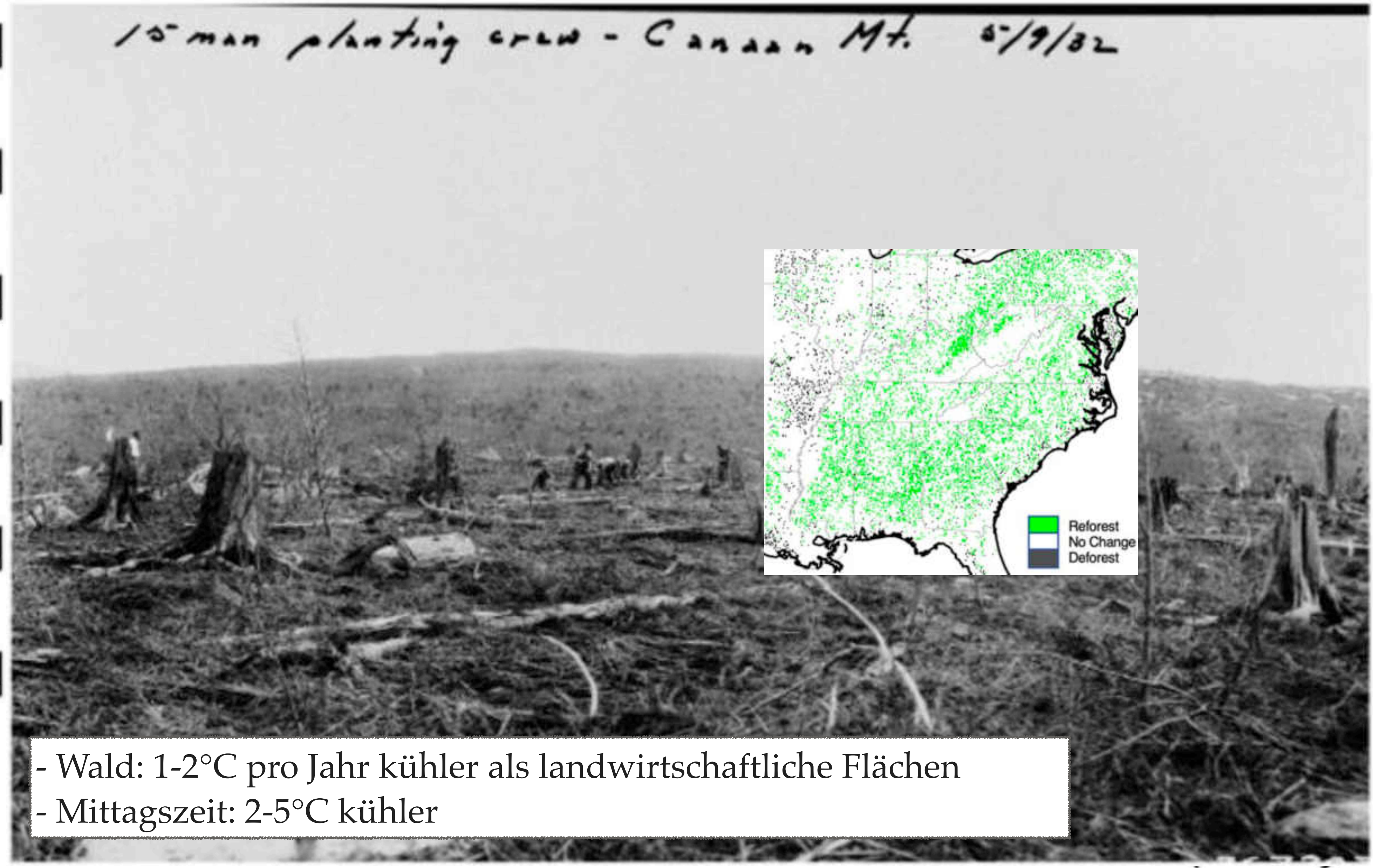
Indonesien

↑ +10°C Temperatur

↓ 15% Niederschlag

50°N
45°N
40°N
35°N
30°N
25°N

15-man planting crew - Canaan Mt. 5/9/32



1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0

- Wald: 1-2°C pro Jahr kühler als landwirtschaftliche Flächen
- Mittagszeit: 2-5°C kühler

(ars)



Research article

Assessing the cooling potential of climate change adaptation measures in rural areas

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ARTICLE INFO

Dataset link: <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>, <https://land.copernicus.eu/en>, <https://www.dwd.de/EN/>

Keywords:
Climate change adaptation
Land surface temperature
Water retention
Evapotranspiration
Cooling effect
Measure evaluation

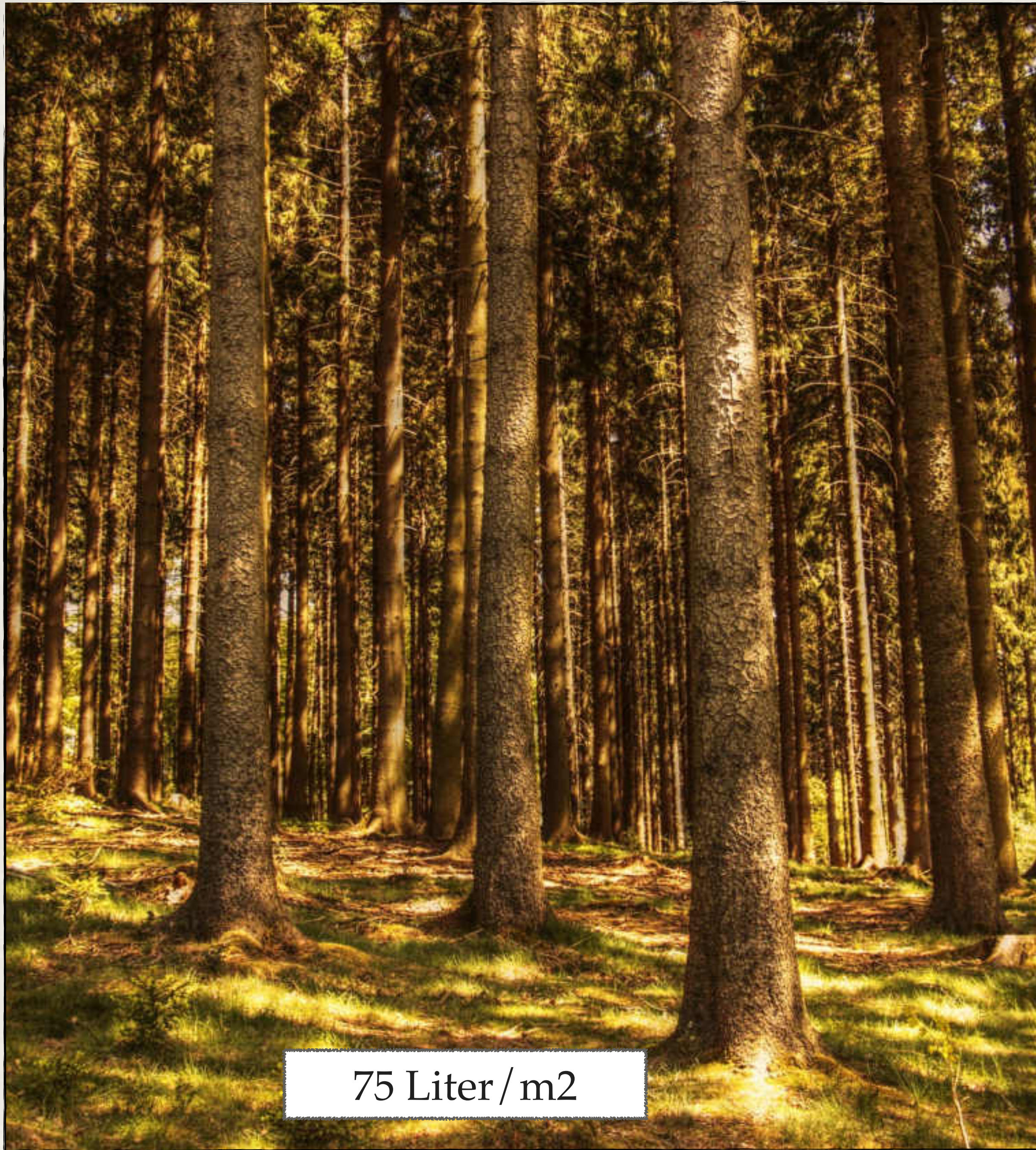
ABSTRACT

Atmospheric heat has become a major public concern in a rapidly warming world. Evapotranspiration, however, provides effective land surface cooling during the vegetation period. Adversely, modern cultural landscapes – due to both water and potential evapotranspiration pathways lacking – are increasingly incapable of offering this important benefit.

We hypothesised that concerted measures for a revived landscape water retention can fuel plant transpiration, especially during dry periods, and thus contribute to climate change adaptation by stabilising the regional climate. Seeking nature-based ways to an improved landscape water retention, we used the land surface temperature (LST) as a proxy for landscape mesoclimate. For our drought-prone rural study area, we identified potential candidate environmental predictors for which we established statistical relationships to LST. We then, from a set of potential climate change adaptation measures, mapped selected items to potential locations of implementation. Building on that, we evaluated a certain measures' probable cooling effect using (i) the fitted model and (ii) the expected expression of predictors before and after a hypothetical measure implementation.

In the modelling, we took into account the spatial and temporal autocorrelation of the LST data and thus achieved realistic parameter estimates. Using the candidate predictor set and the model, we were able to establish a ranking of the effectiveness of climate adaptation measures. However, due to the spatial variability of the predictors, the modelled LST is site-specific. This results in a spatial differentiation of a measure's benefit. Furthermore, seasonal variations occur, such as those caused by plant growth. **On average, the afforestation of arable land or urban brownfields, and the rewetting of former wet meadows have the largest cooling capacities of up to 3.5 K. We conclude that heat countermeasures based on fostering both evapotranspiration and landscape water retention, even in rural regions, offer promising adaptation ways to atmospheric warming.**

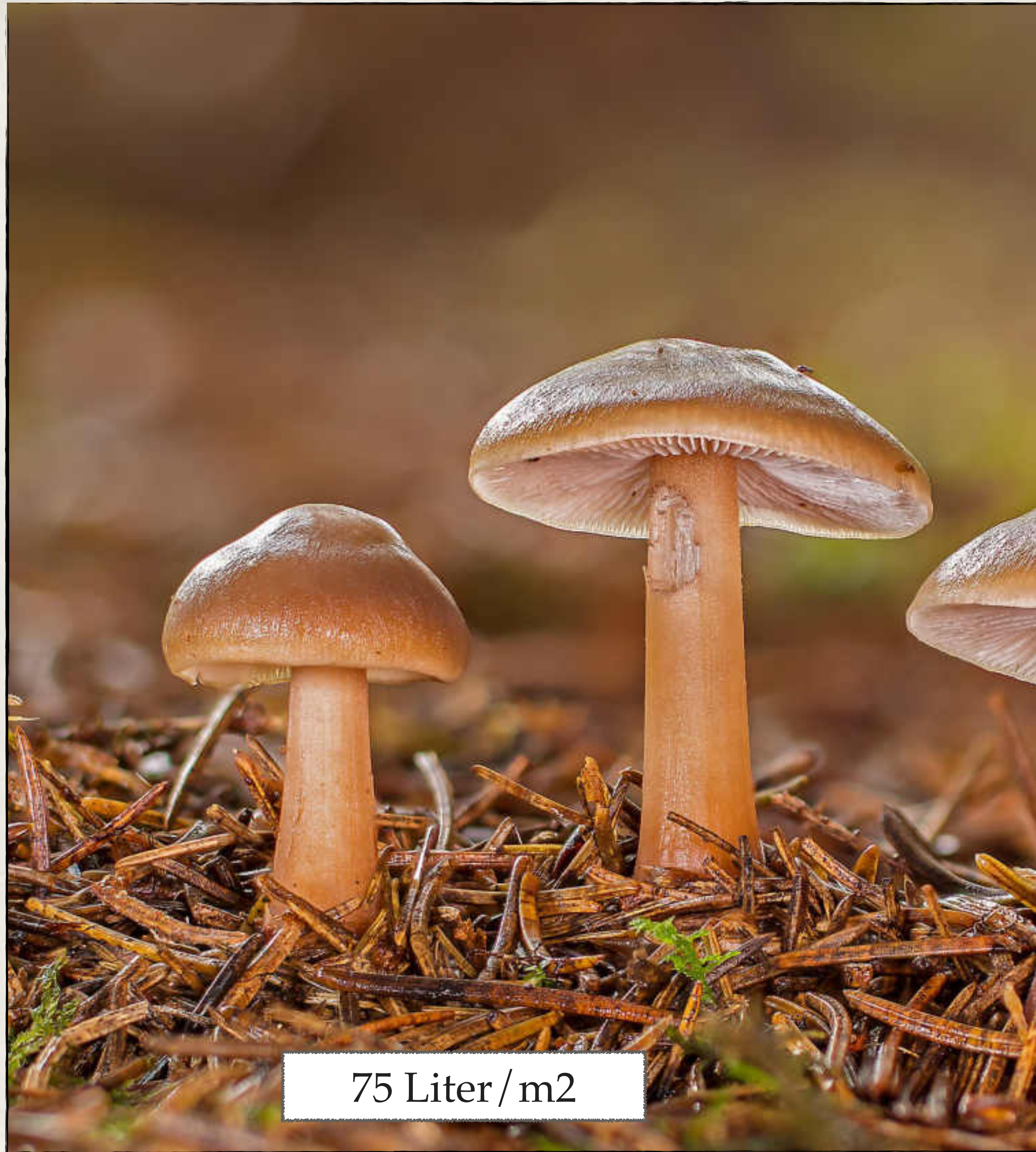
... dass durch gezielte Landnutzungsänderungen eine bedeutsame Kühlung von bis zu 3,5 °C erreicht werden kann



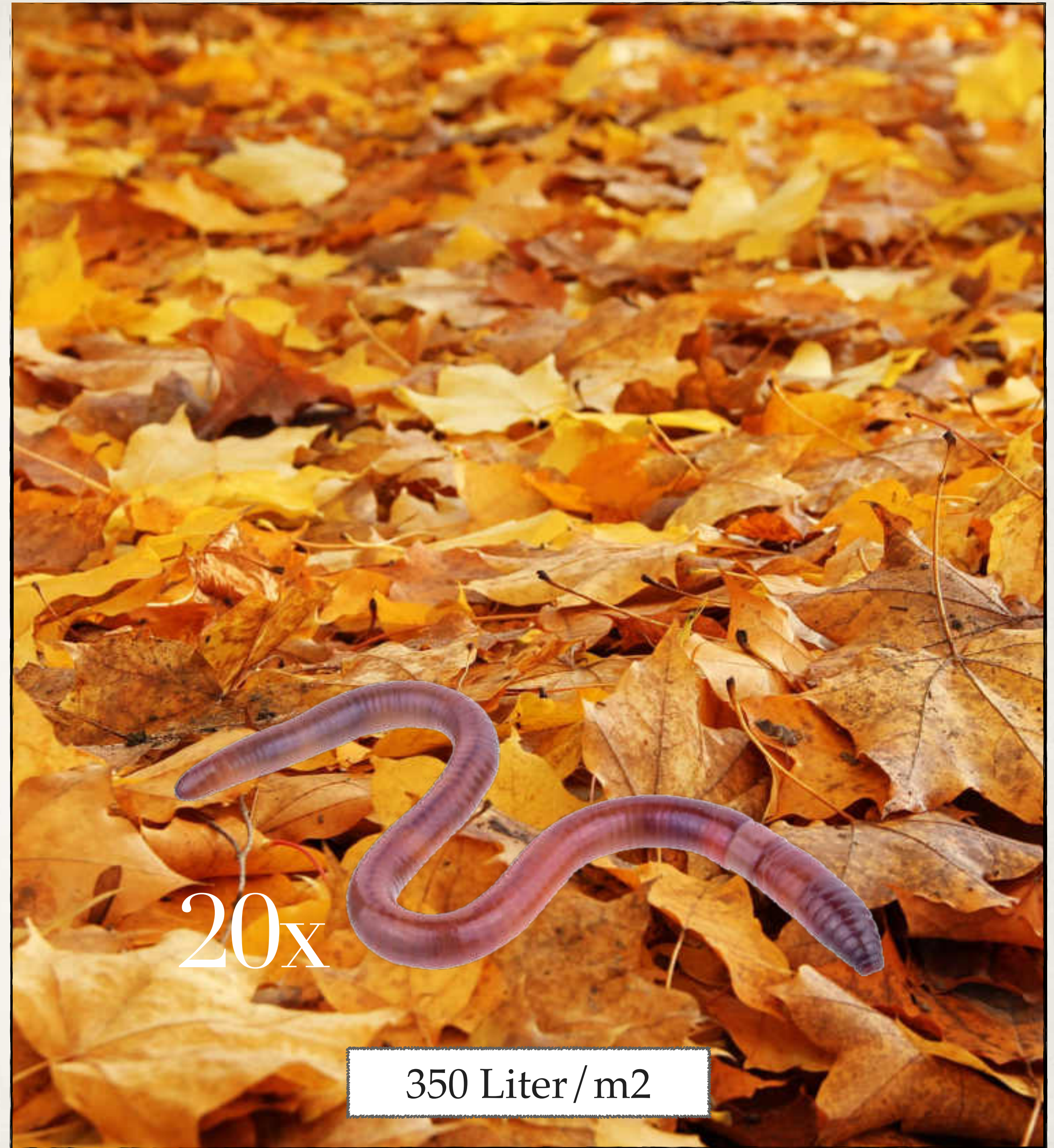
75 Liter / m²



350 Liter / m²



75 Liter / m2



20x

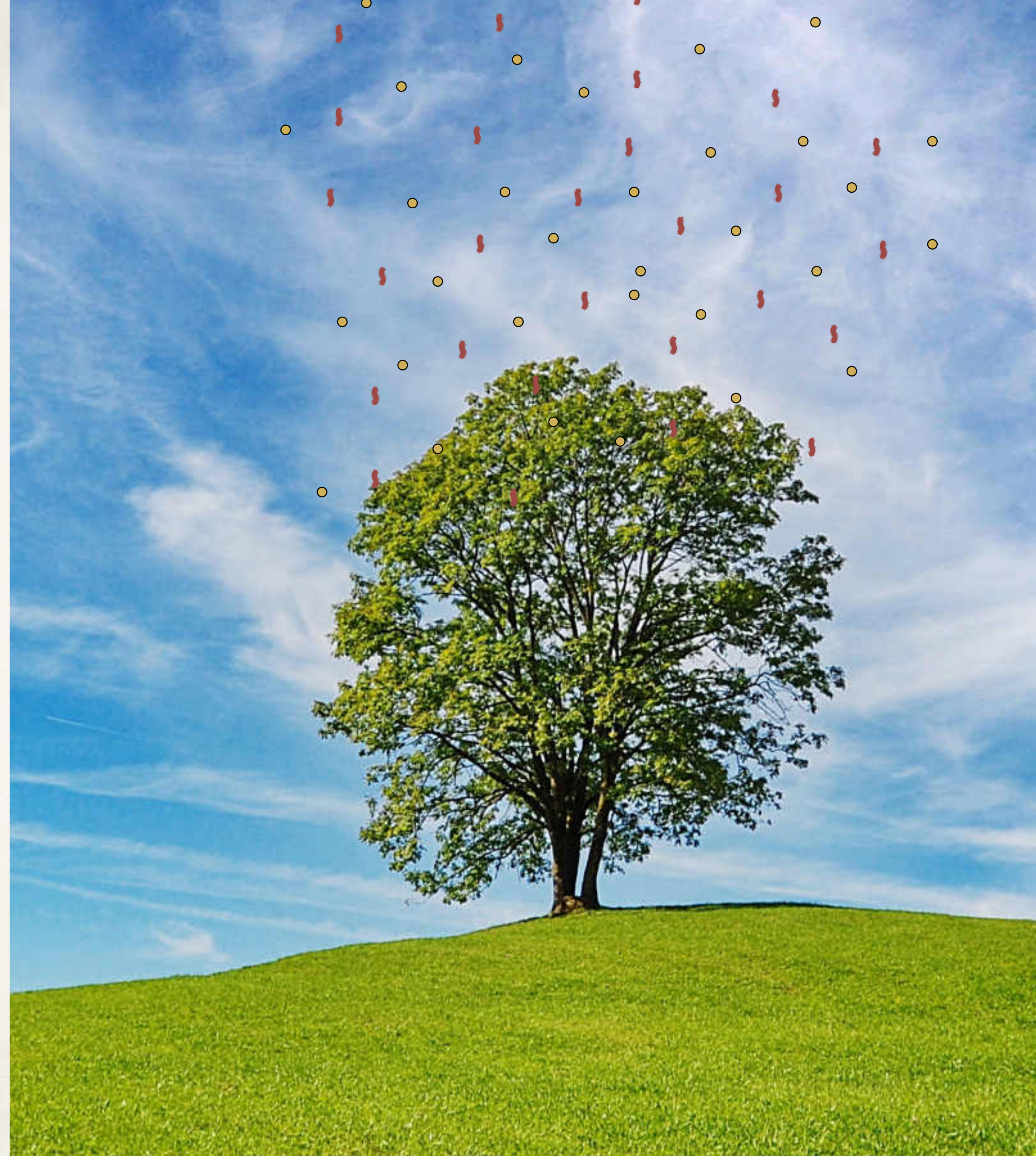
350 Liter / m2

VOC* & Mikroorganismen

* flüchtige organische Verbindungen

Bigg, E.K., Soubeyrand, S., Morris, C.E., 2015. Persistent after-effects of heavy rain on concentrations of ice nuclei and rainfall suggest a biological cause. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

Joung, Y.S., Ge, Z., Buie, C.R., 2017. Bioaerosol generation by raindrops on soil. Nature Communications





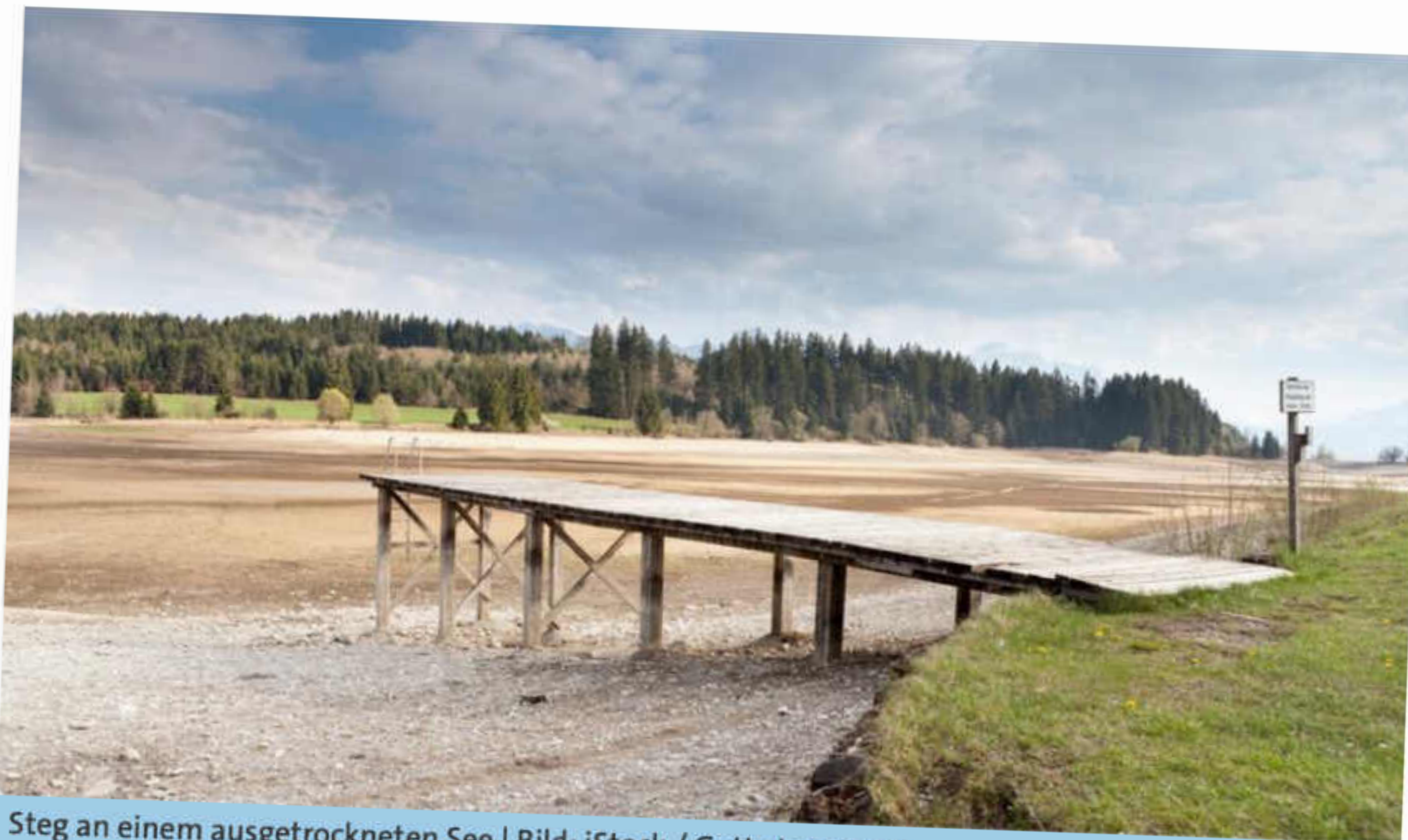






Deutschlands Wasser verschwindet

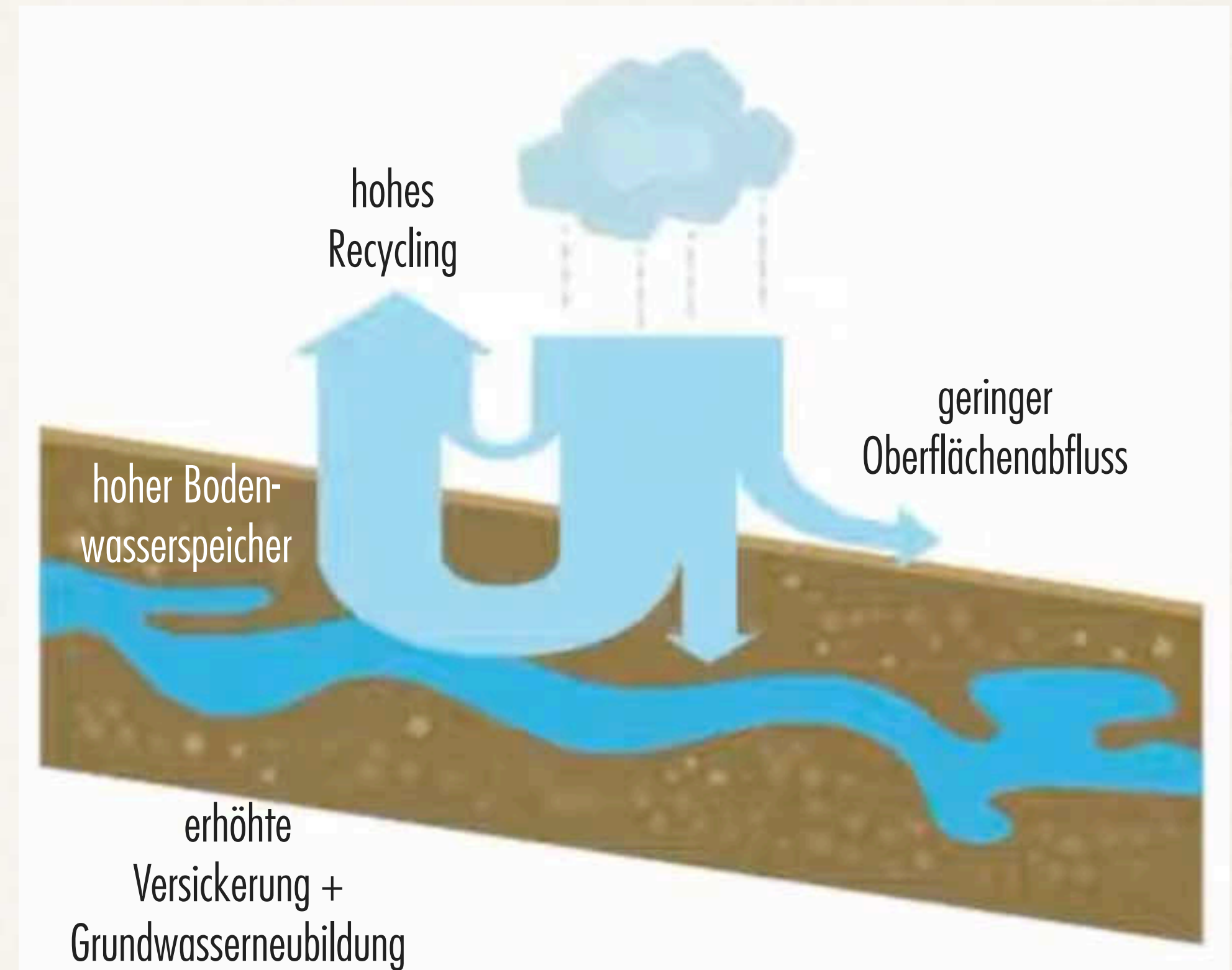
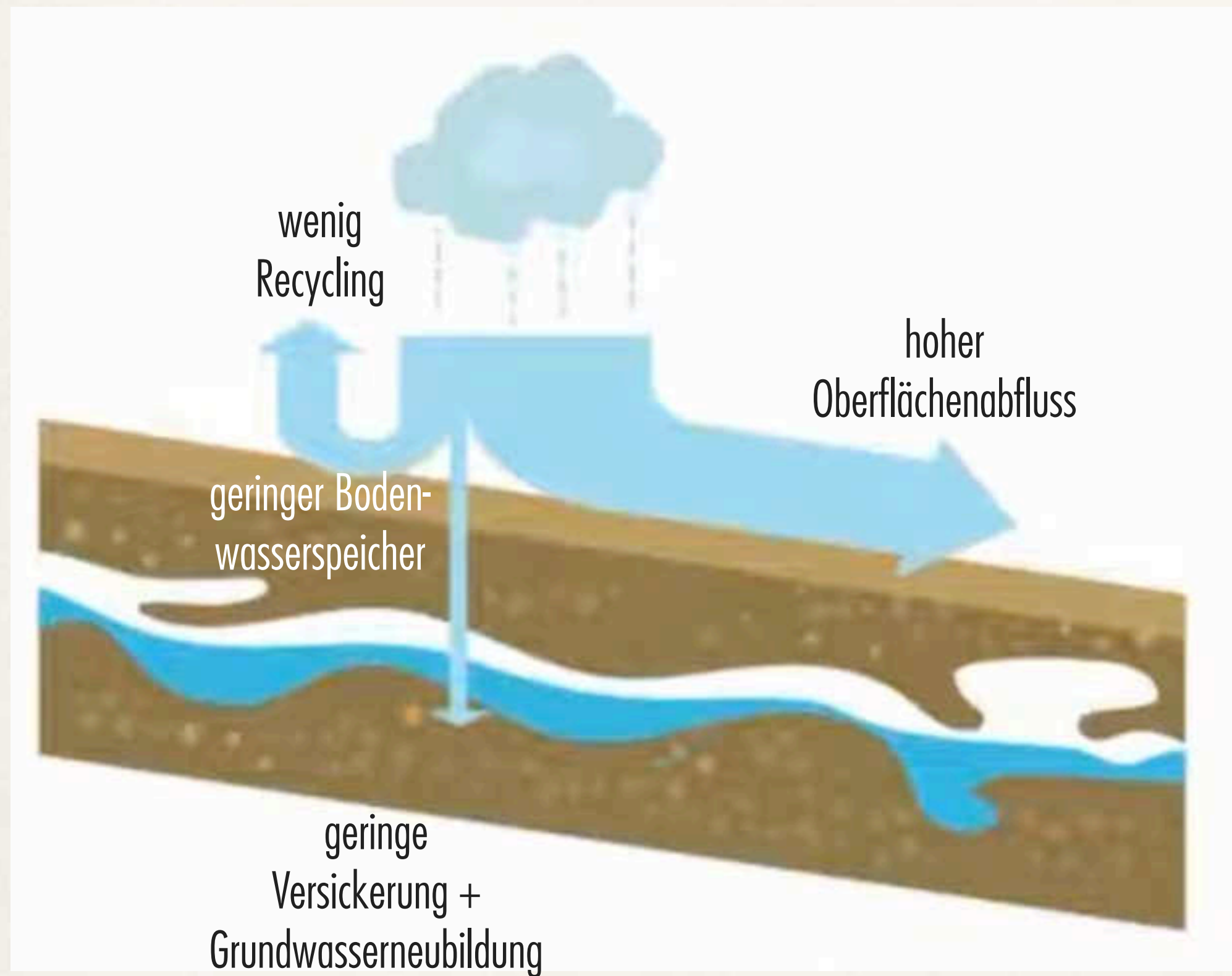
Neue Satellitendaten zeigen dramatische Wasserverluste



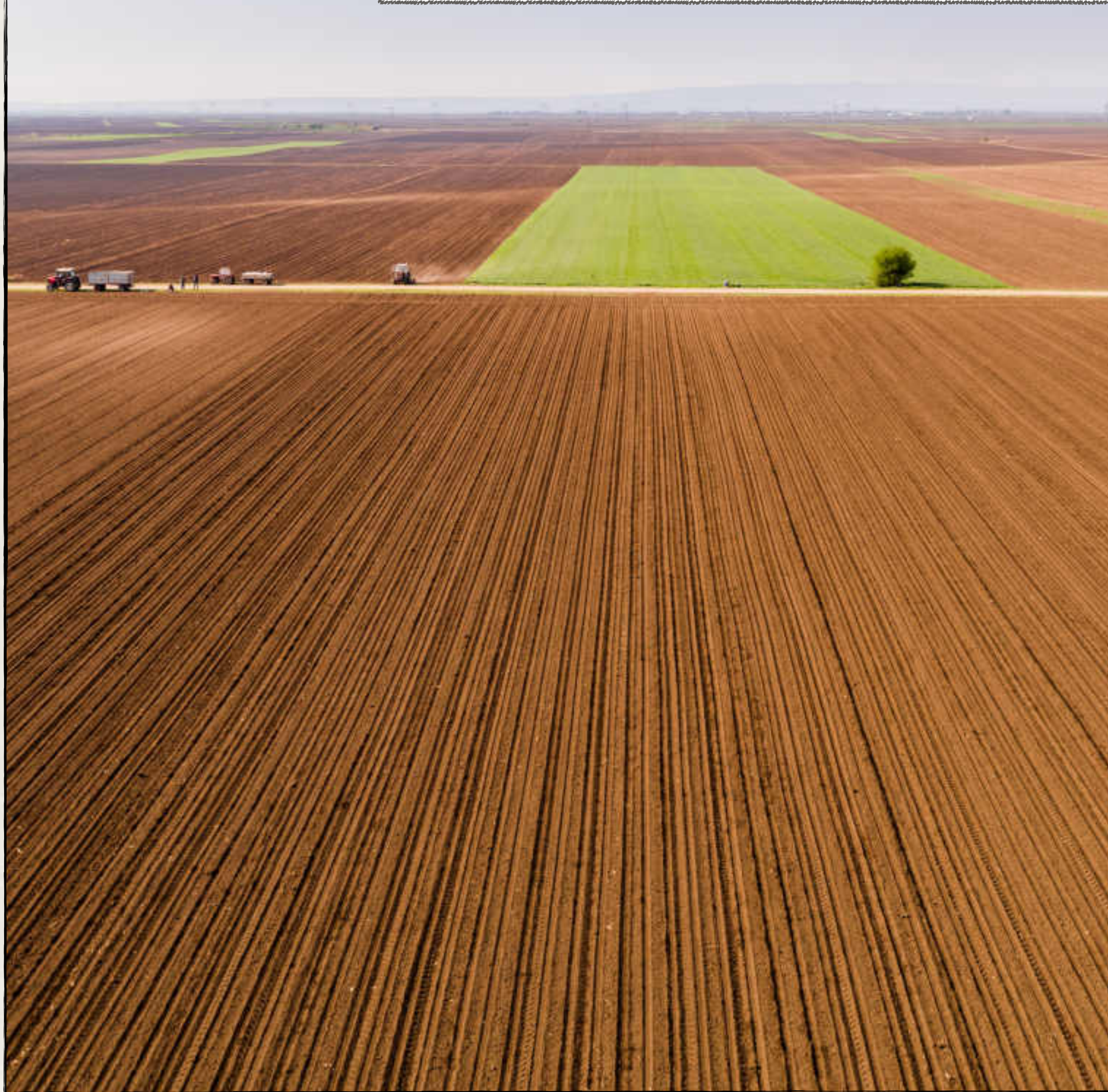
Steg an einem ausgetrockneten See | Bild: iStock / Getty Images Plus/landschaftsfoto

Deutschland hat in den vergangenen 20 Jahren dramatisch an Wasser verloren. Experten schätzen, dass der Verlust der gesamten Wassermenge des Bodensees entspricht. Das zeigen neue Analysen.

Altes vs neues Wasserparadigma



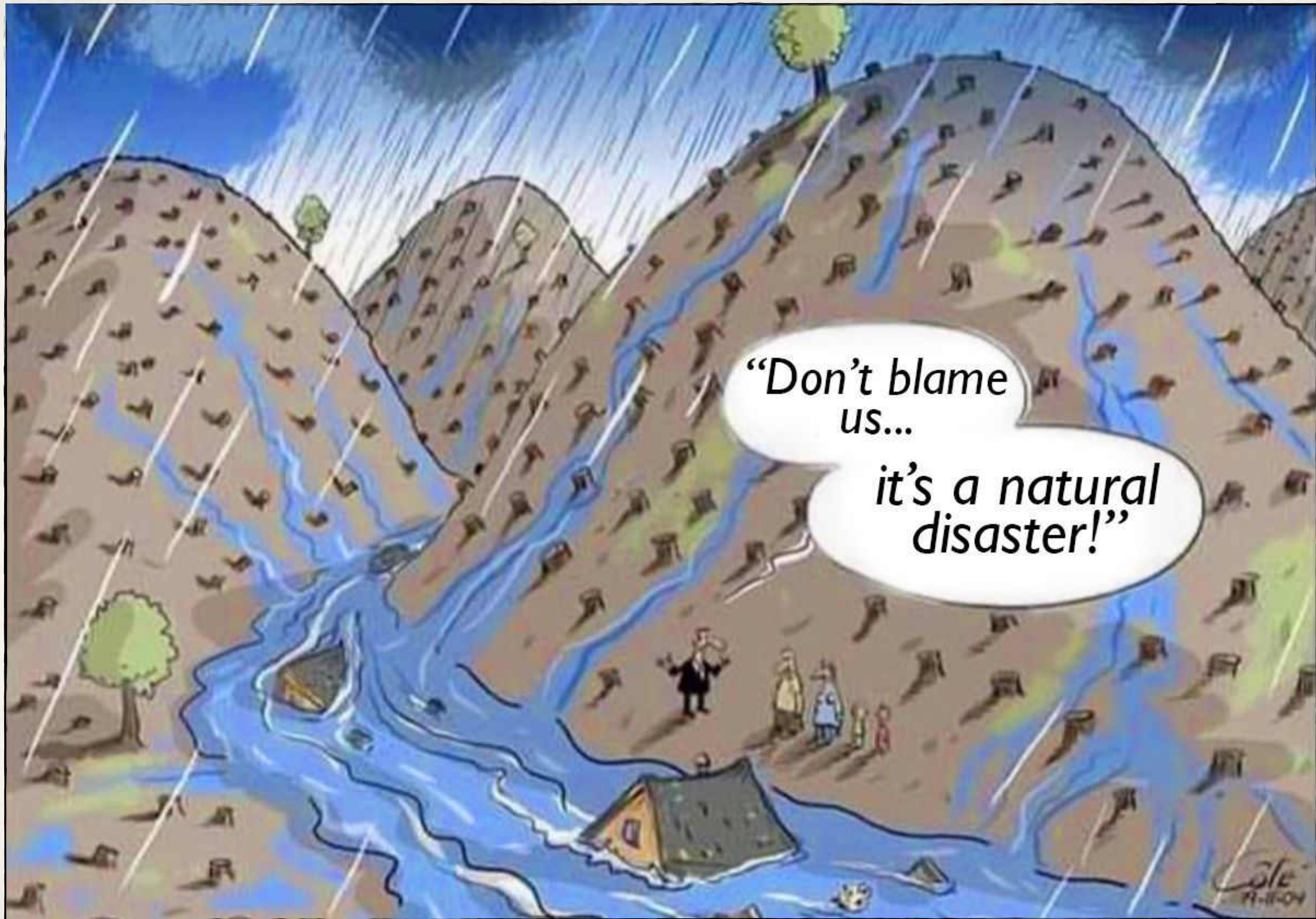
Altes vs neues Wasserparadigma



Wir müssen mehr Wasser verdunsten,
damit es feucht bleibt.

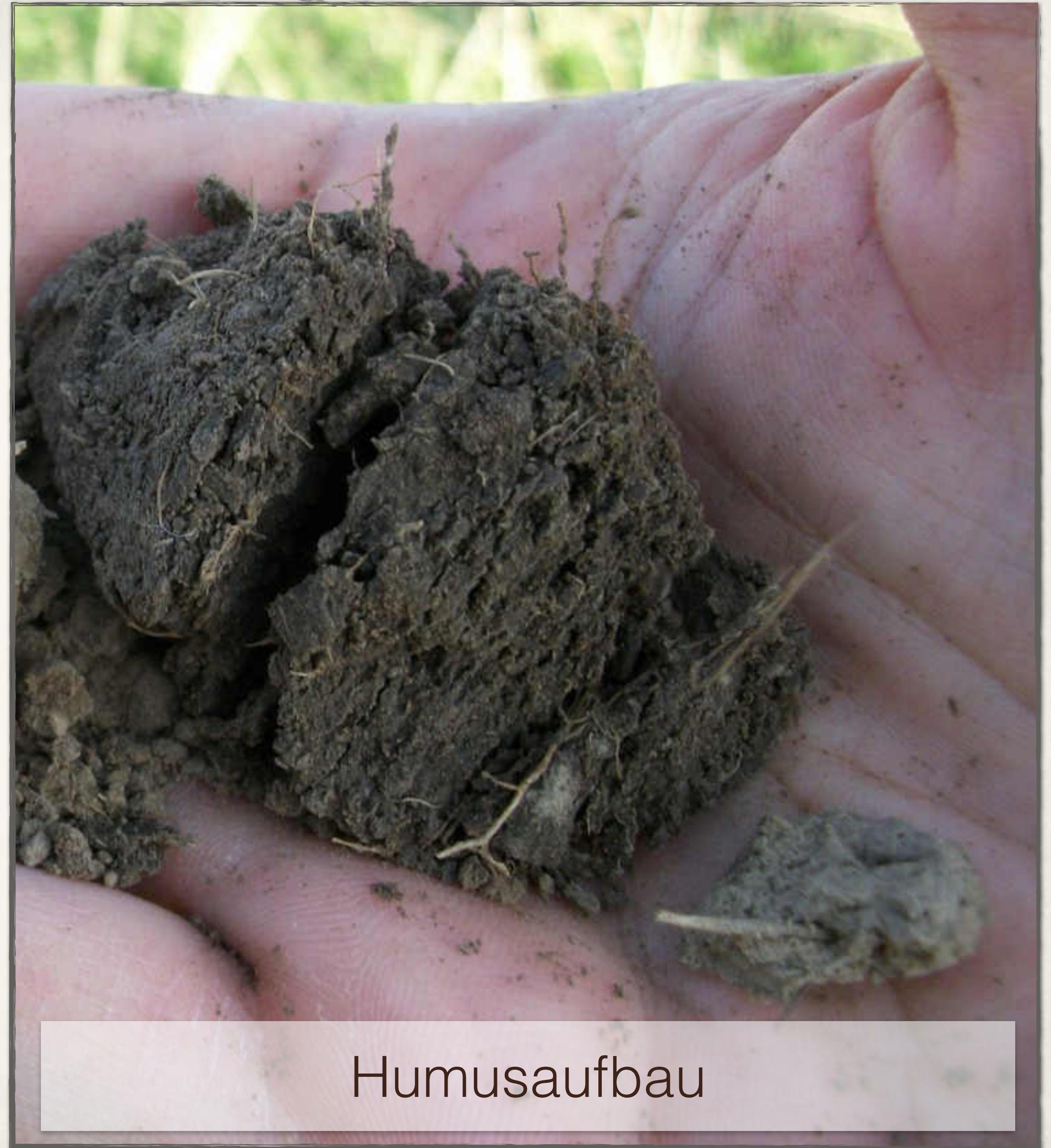






“Don't blame
us...

*it's a natural
disaster!”*



Humusaufbau



Achslast reduzieren



Minimal-Bodenbearbeitung



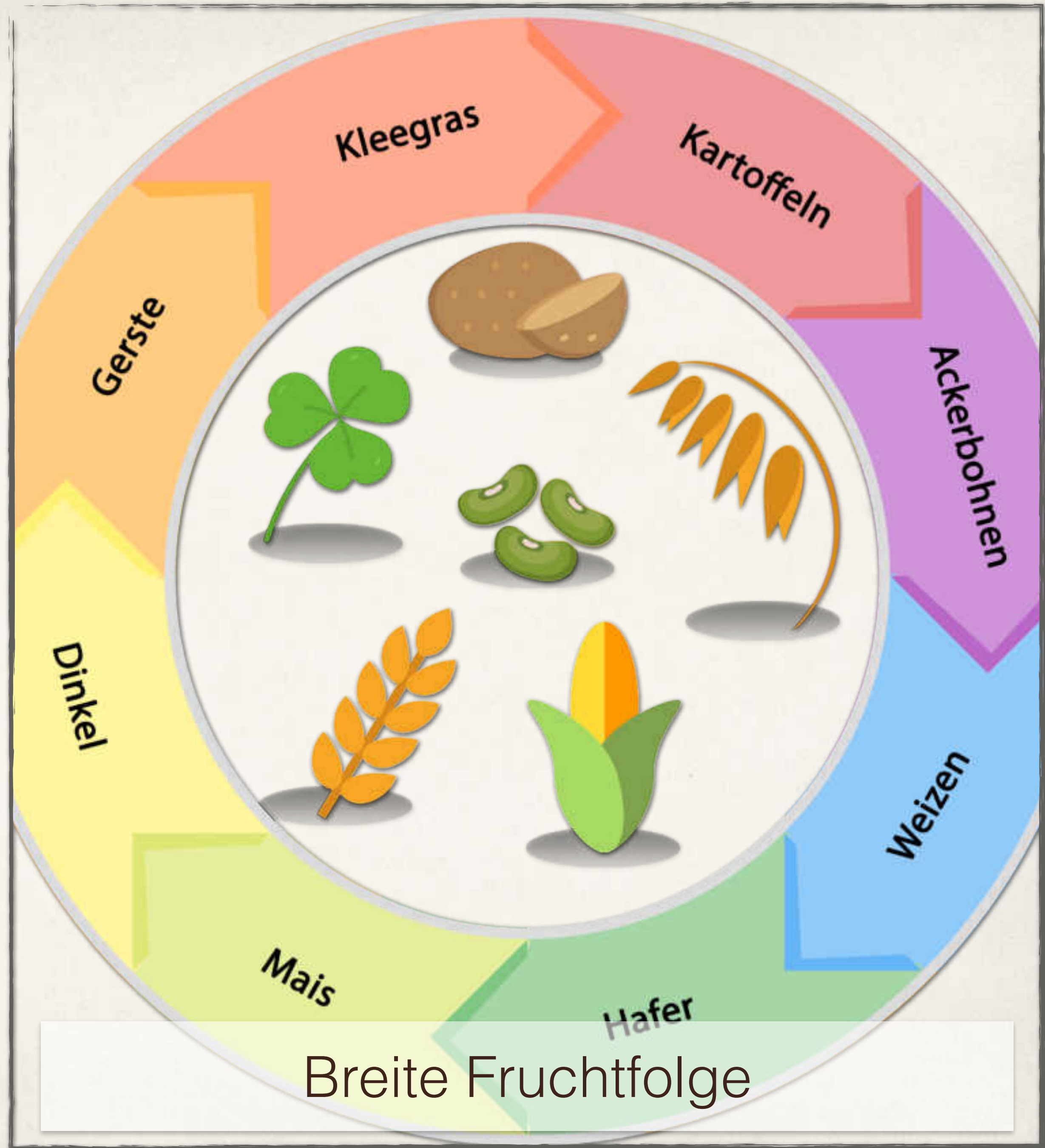
Direktsaat

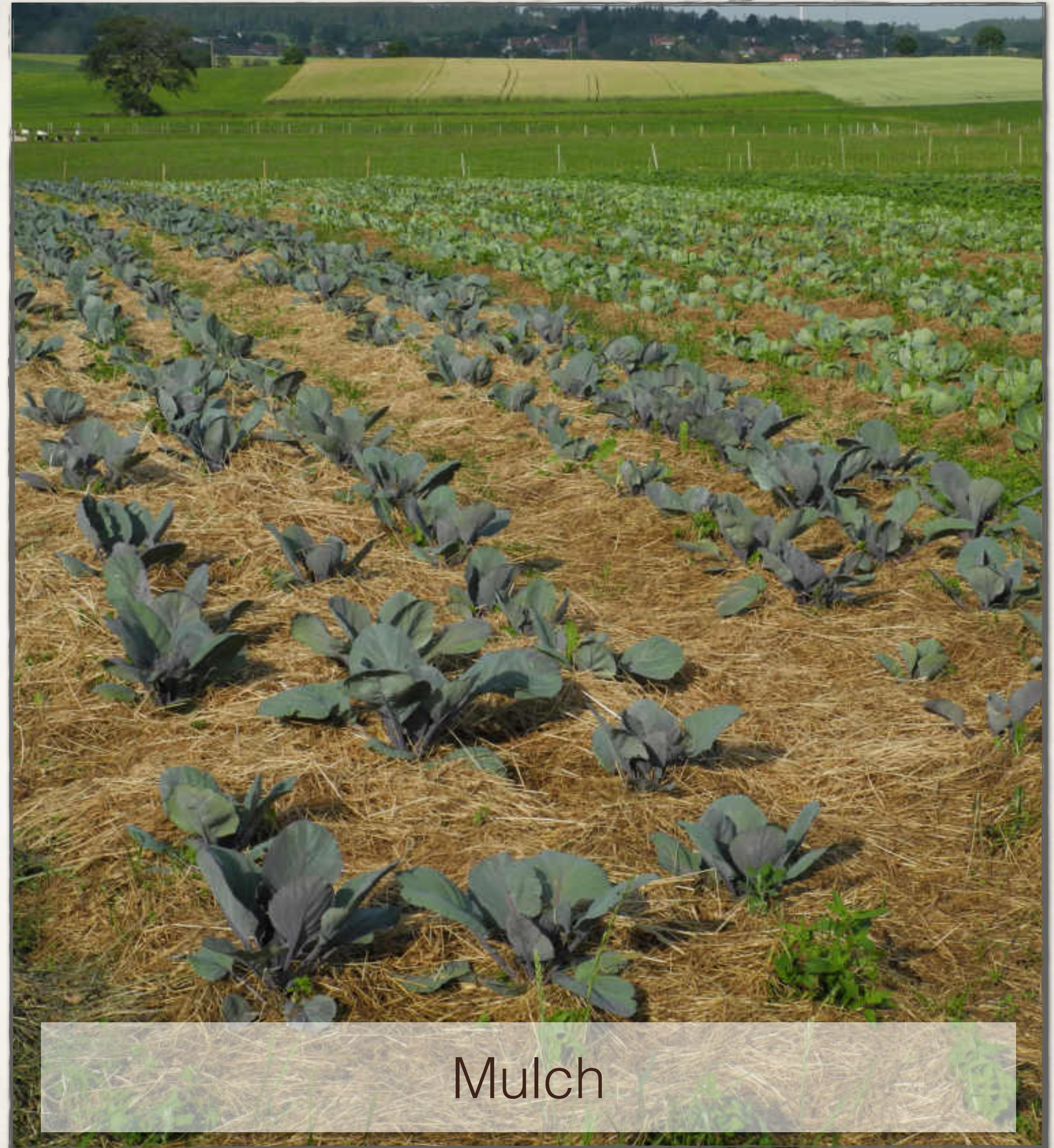


Untersaaten

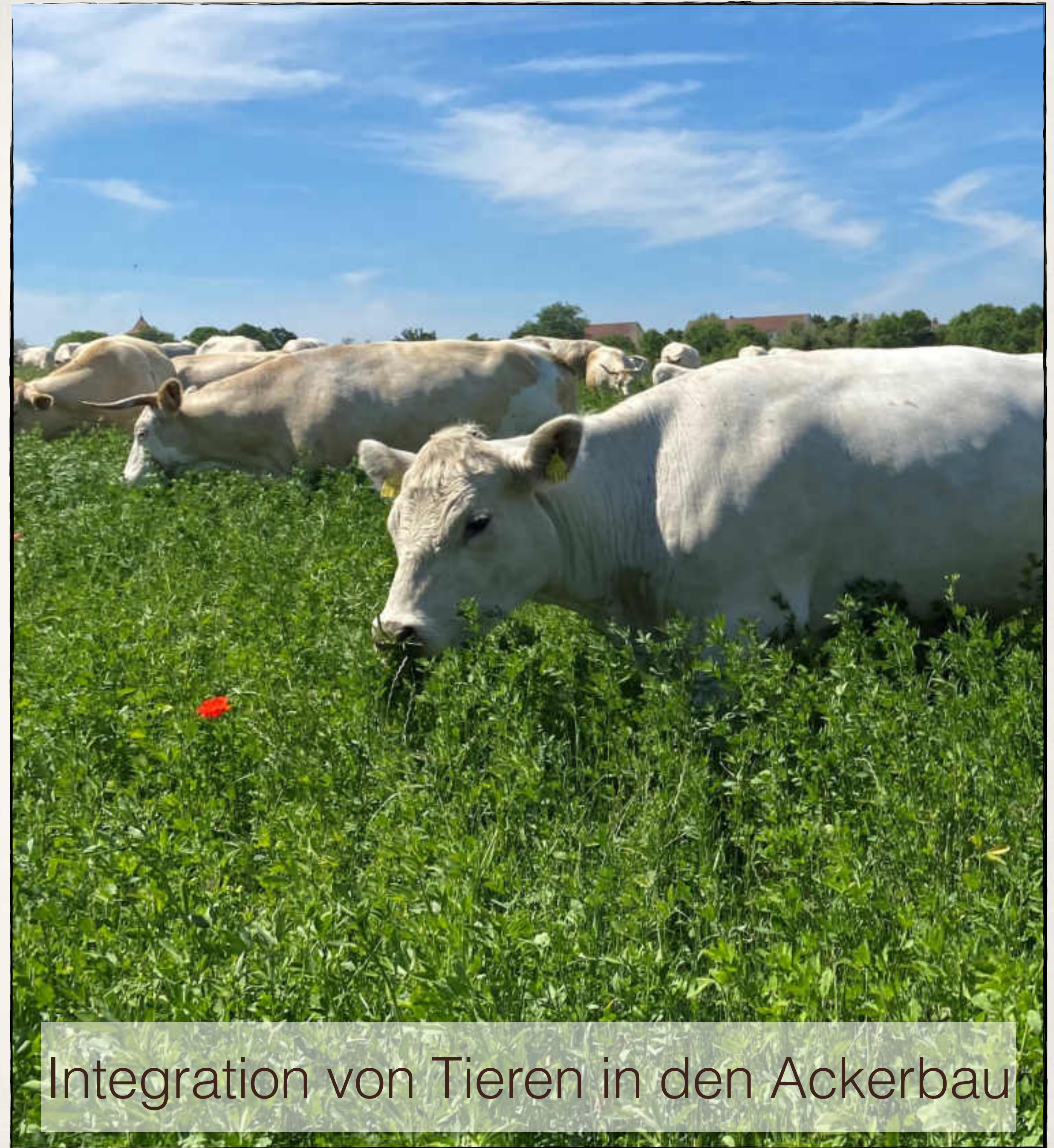


Zwischenfrüchte





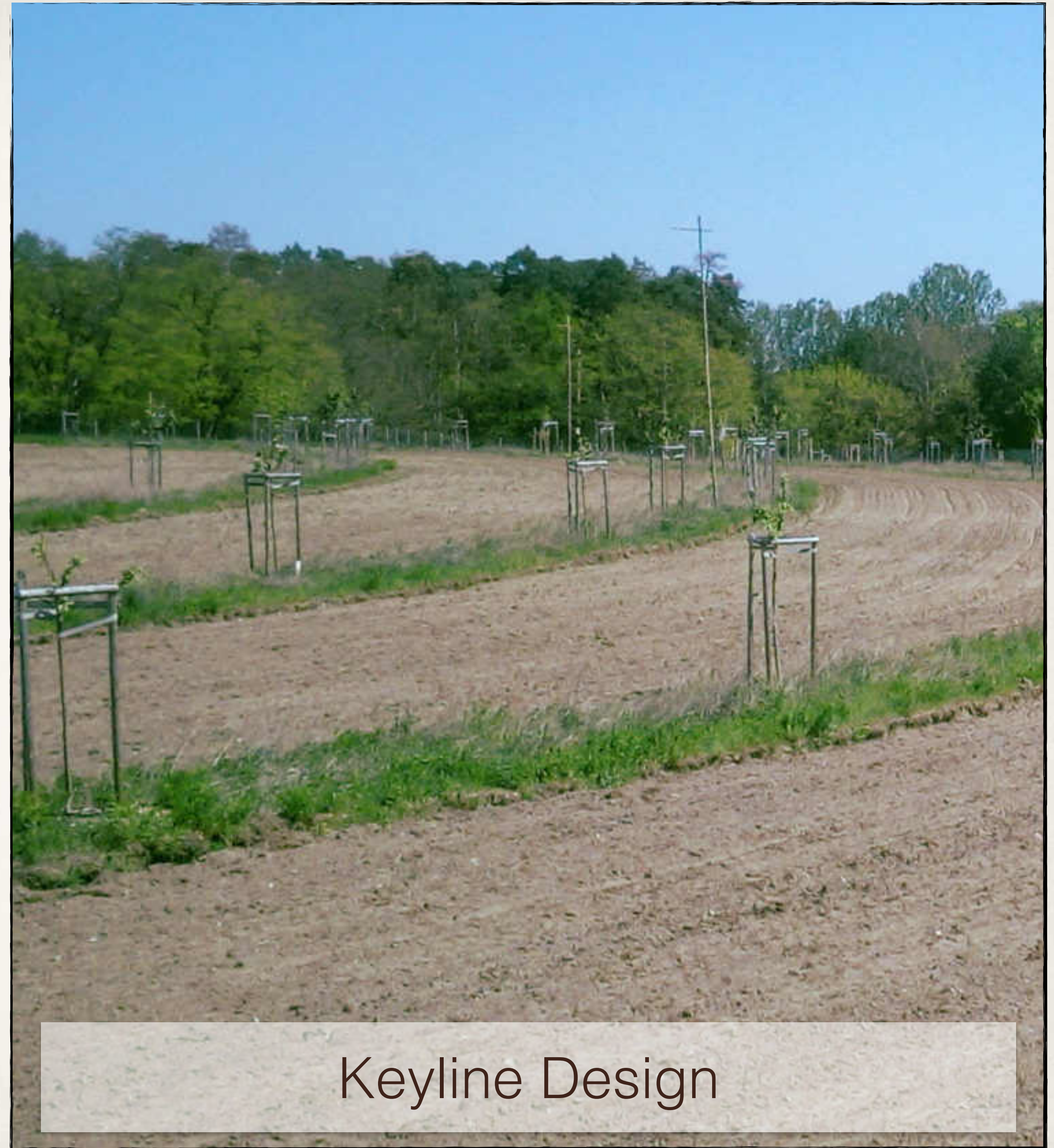
Mulch



Integration von Tieren in den Ackerbau



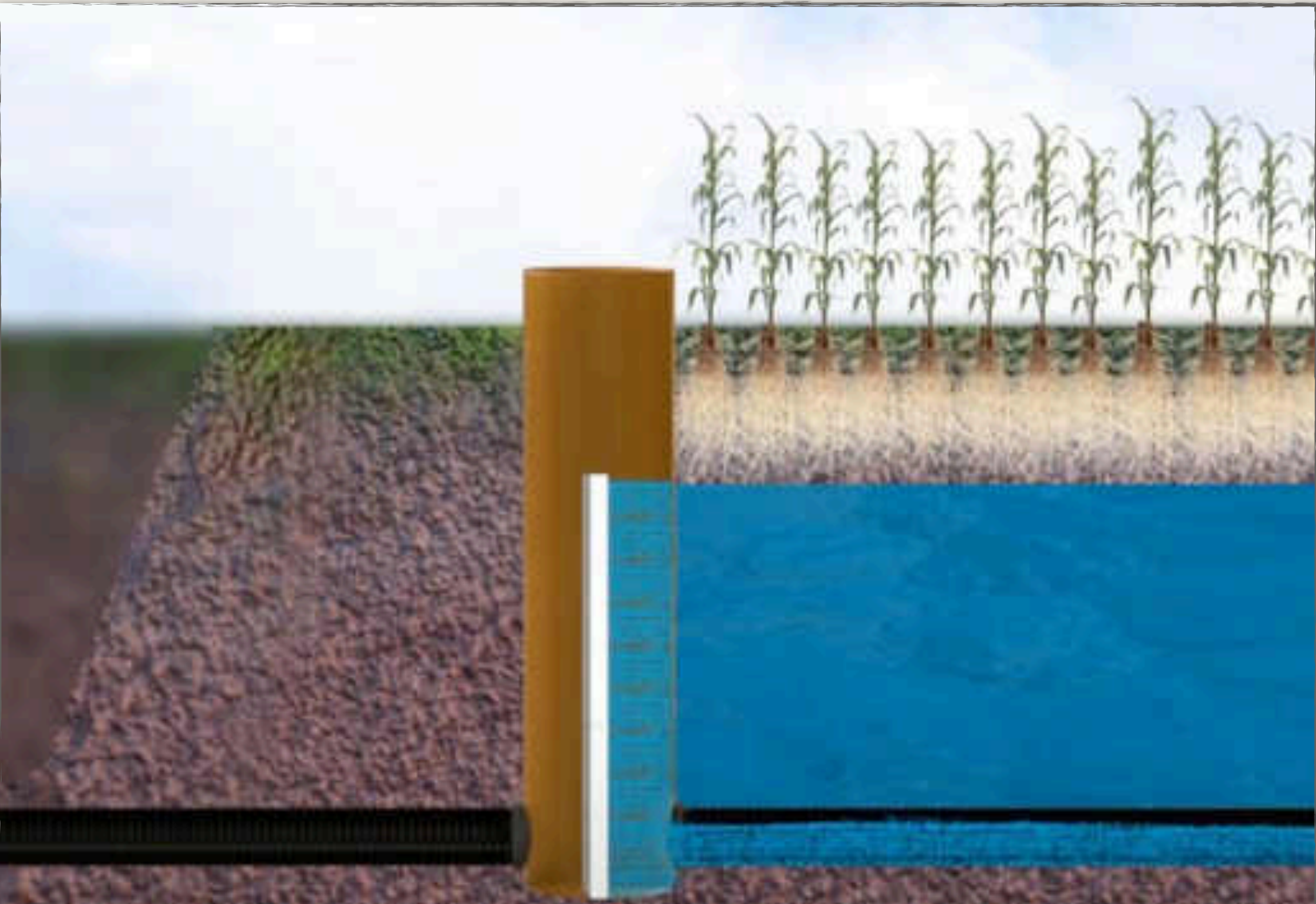
Agroforstwirtschaft



Keyline Design



Holistisches Weidemanagement



Drainagen-Rückstau



Kulturwehre



Biberdämme



Staustufen



Seen



Auen




UTE SCHEUB / STEFAN SCHWARZER

Die Humusrevolution

Wie wir den Boden heilen,
das Klima retten und die
Ernährungswende schaffen

Mit
Praxistipps zu
Humusaufbau und
Permakultur

 oekom



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AUFBÄUMEN GEGEN DIE DÜRRE

Wie uns die Natur helfen kann,
den Wassernotstand zu beenden

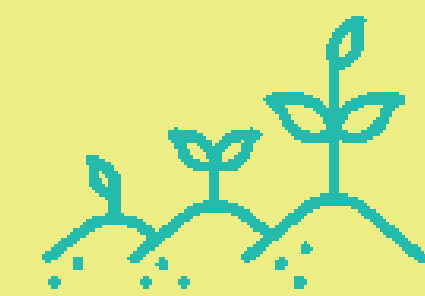
Alles über
regenerative
Landwirtschaft,
Schwammstädte,
Klimalandschaften
& Co.

 oekom

GESUNDHEIT

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BEGINNT



Alles ist
verbunden:
Mikrobiom, Boden,
Pflanzen, Tiere &
Menschen

Warum die Gesundheit
allen Lebens von winzigen
Mikroben abhängt

IM BODEN

 oekom

Slow it, spread it, store it, sink it
Plant it, cover it, keep it

the soil



the water



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