

# Klimalandschaften

Wie die Gestaltung unserer Landschaft Einfluss auf das lokale und regionale Klima hat



Sommertrockenheit





Sommertrockenheit

erhöhte Temperaturen



Sommertrockenheit

erhöhte Temperaturen

trockene Böden





50%  
Ozean



50%  
Ozean

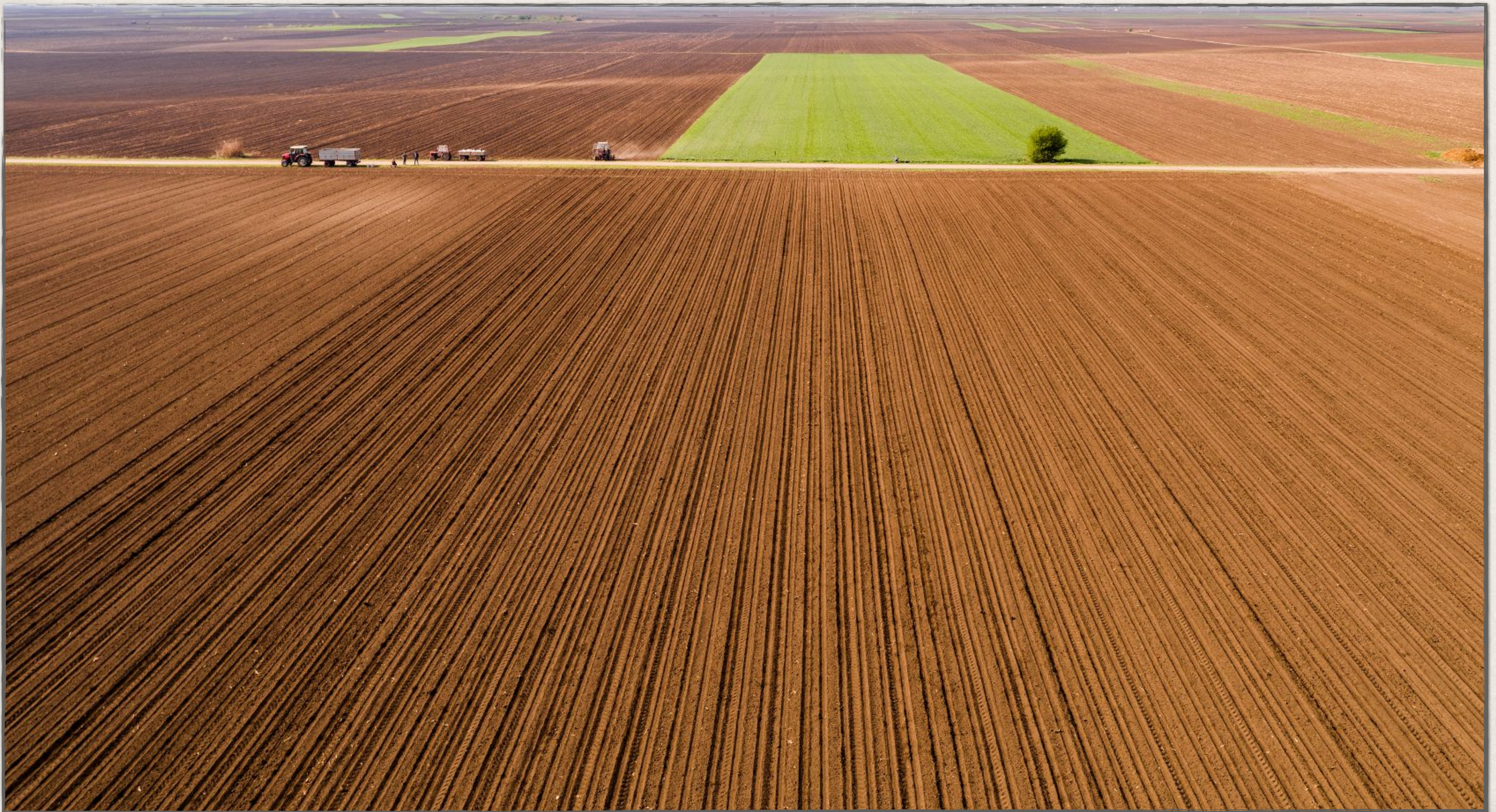
50%  
Land

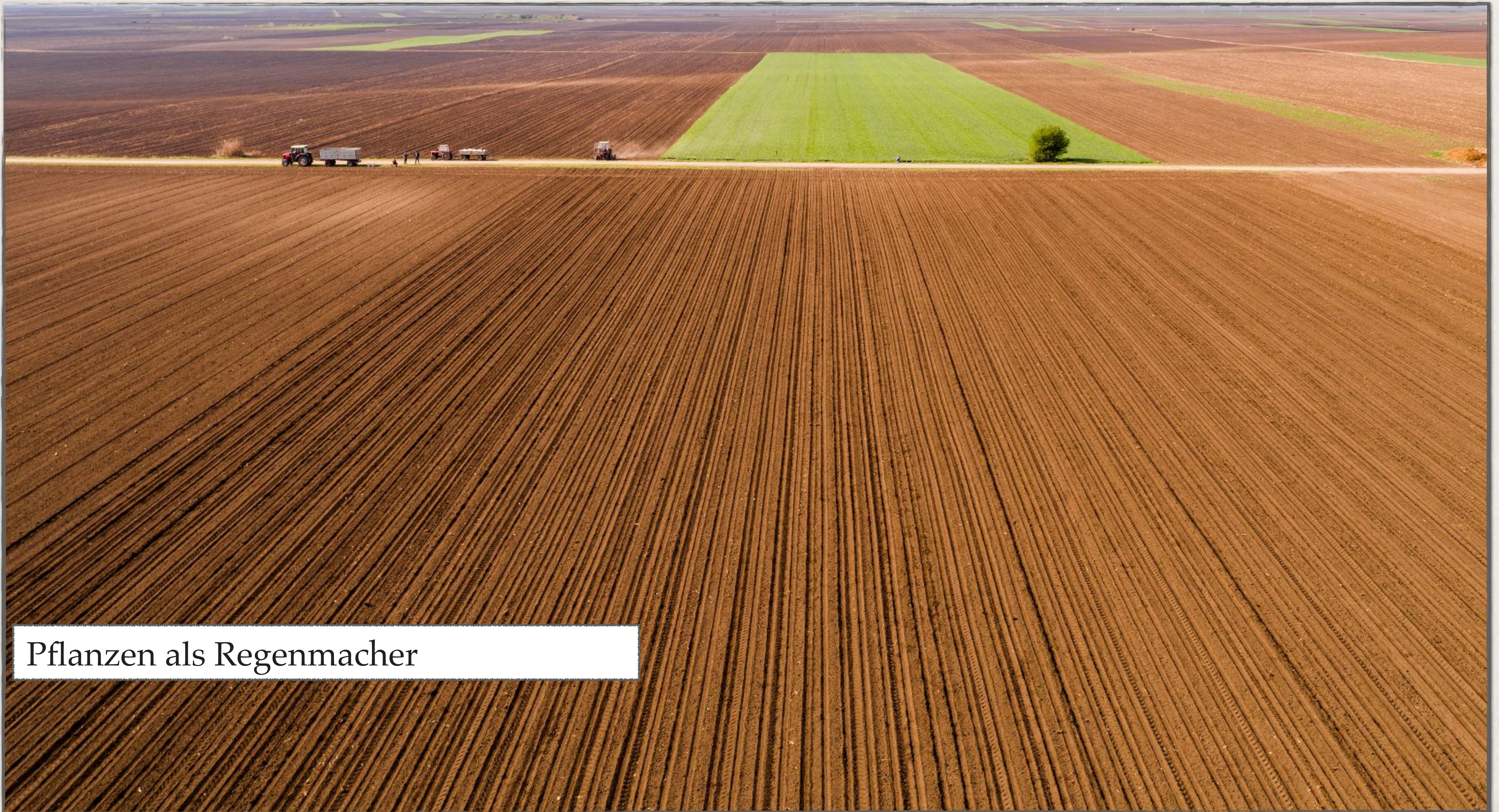


50%  
Ozean

50%  
Land







Pflanzen als Regenmacher



Pflanzen als Regenmacher

Pflanzen zur Klimakühlung



Pflanzen als Regenmacher

Pflanzen zur Klimakühlung

Wasserrückhalt in der Land(wirt)schaft

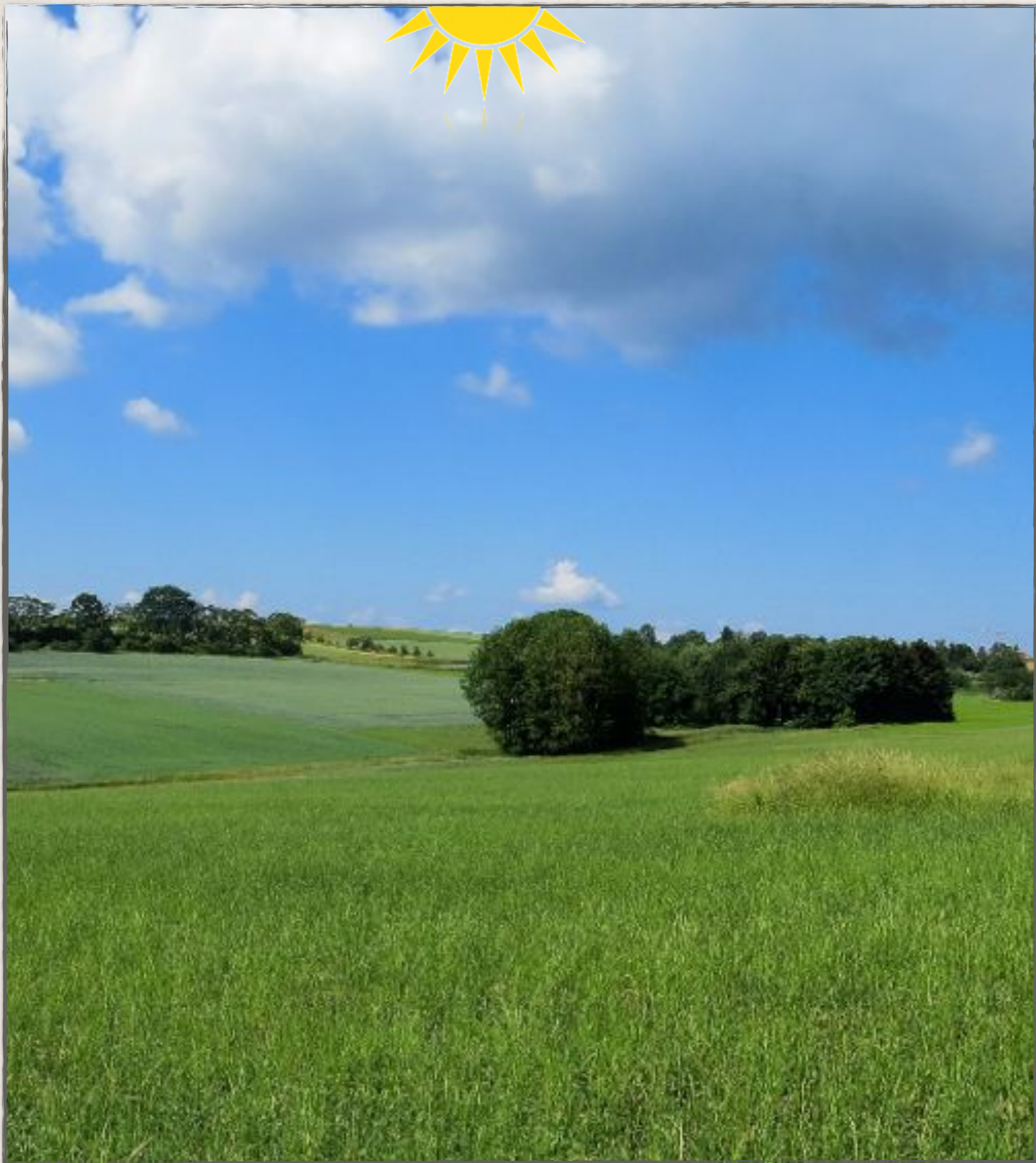


400 Liter Wasser / Tag



400 Liter Wasser / Tag

10 Klimaanlage





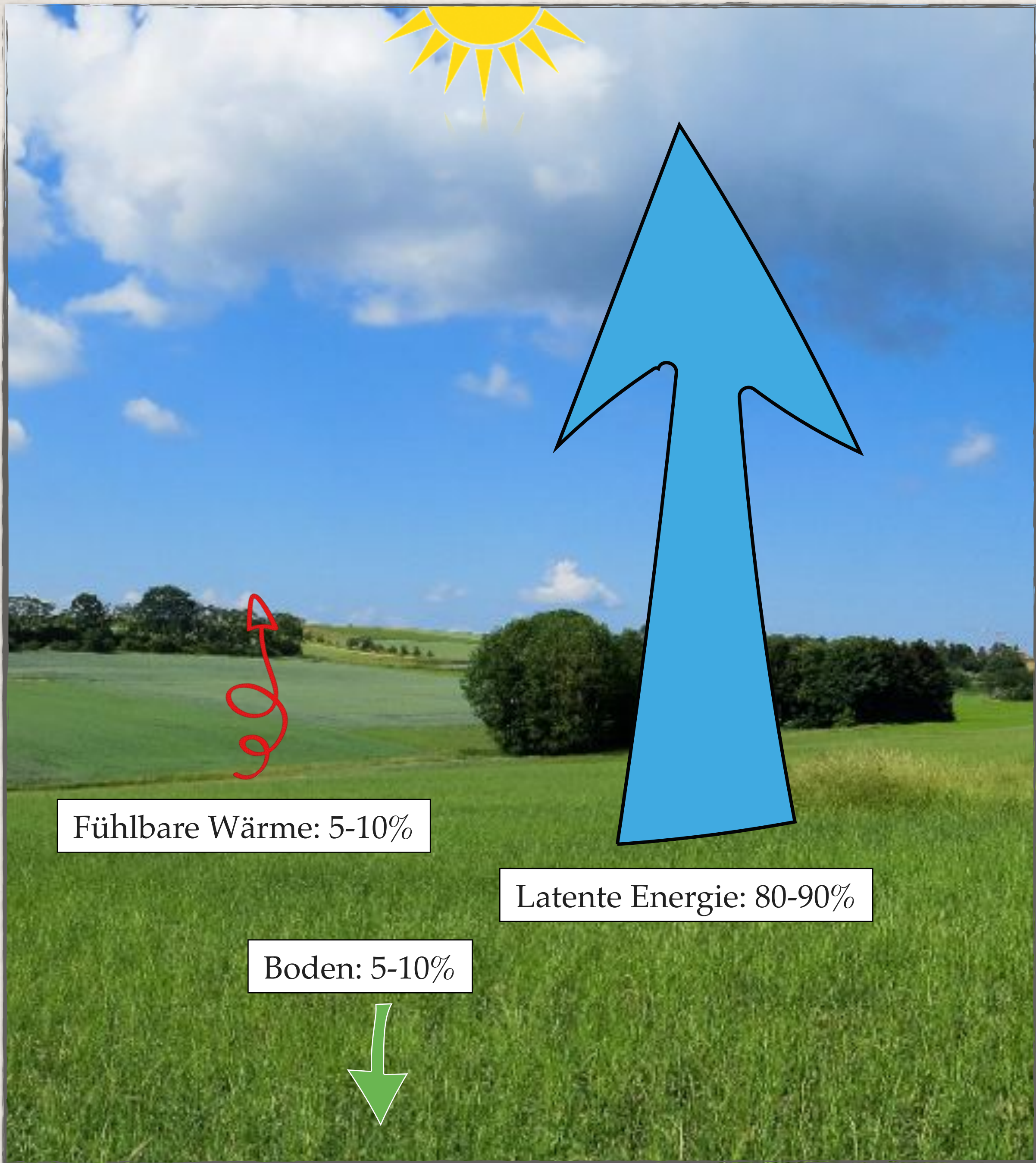
Boden: 5-10%

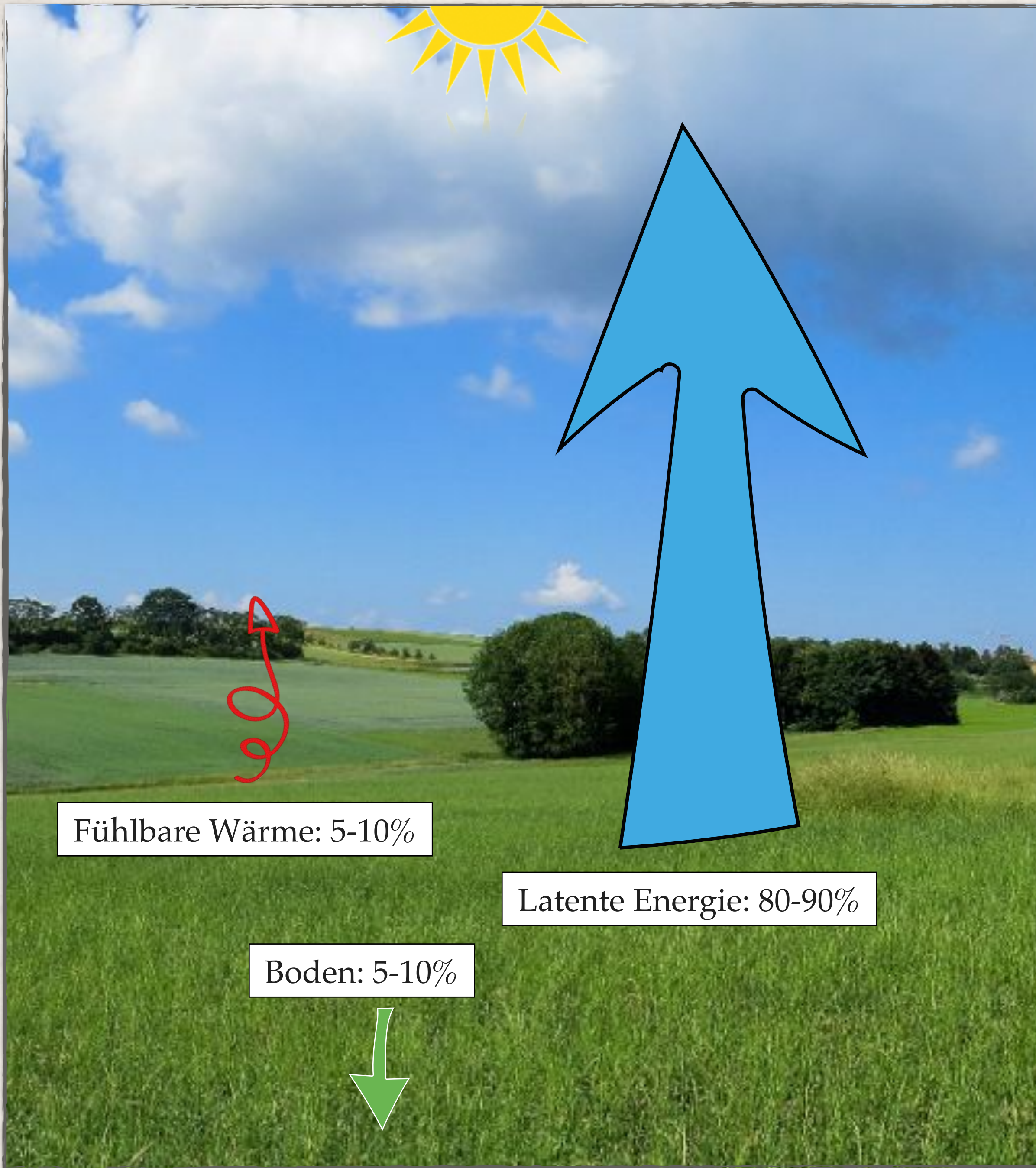


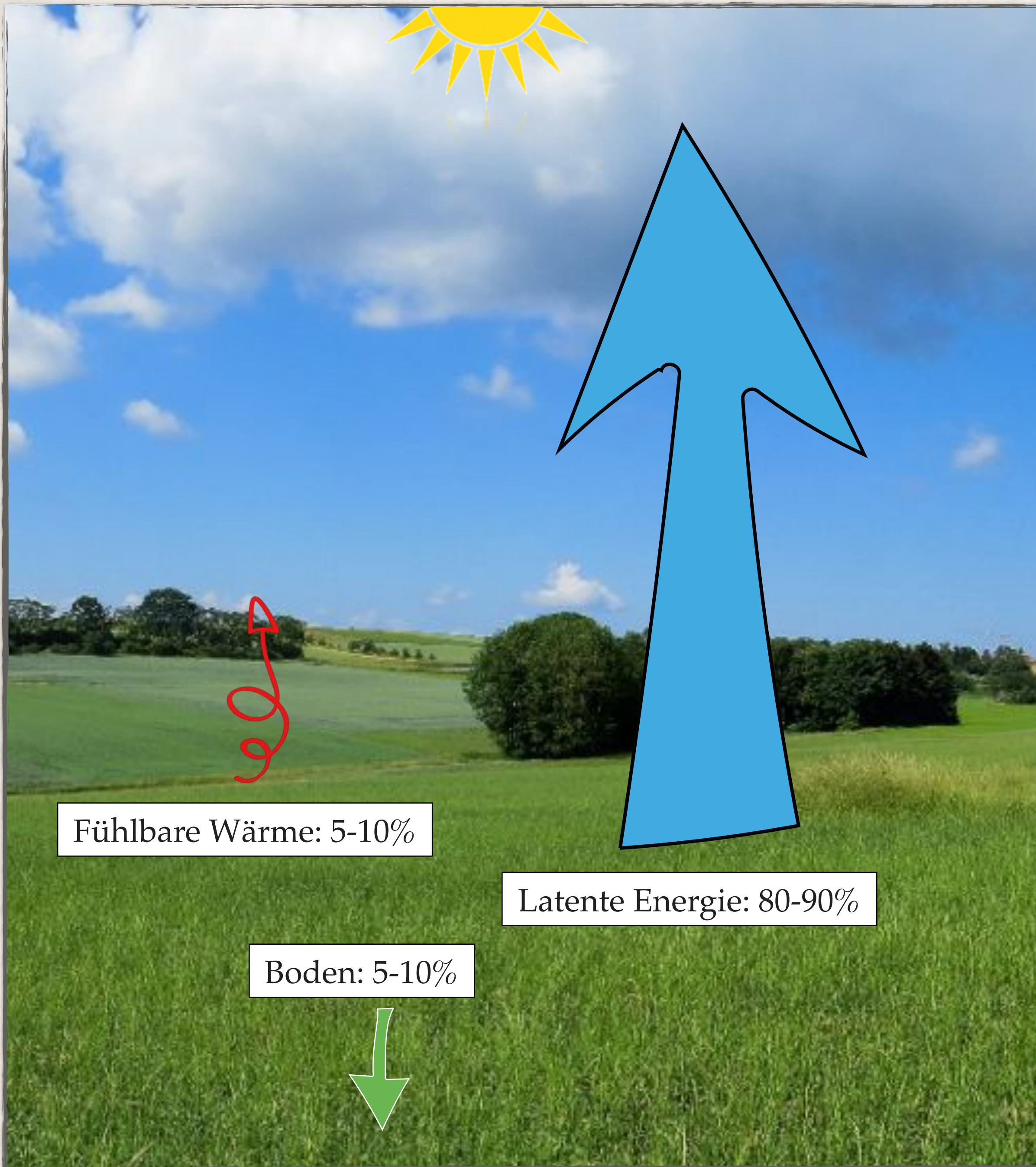


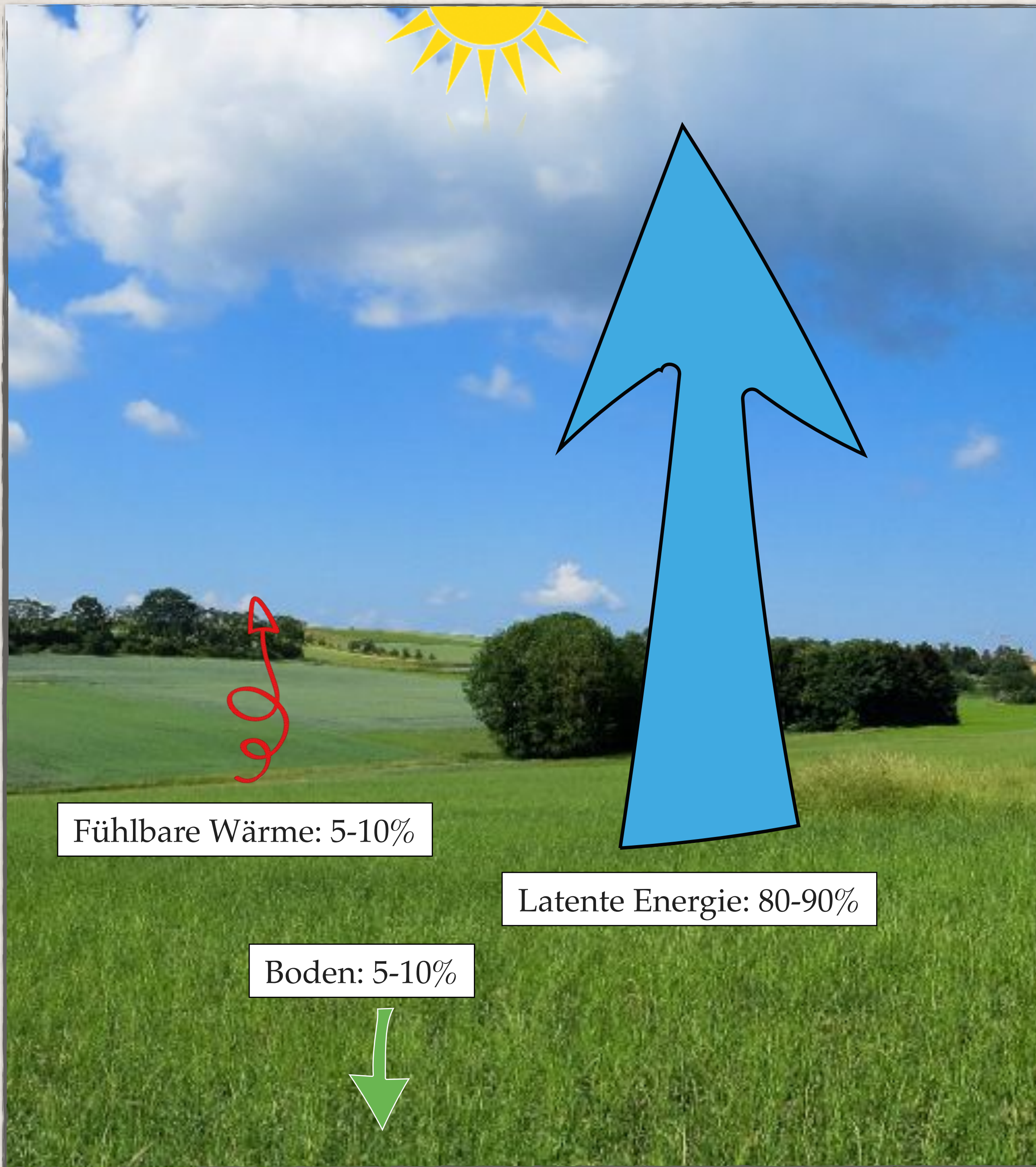
Fühlbare Wärme: 5-10%

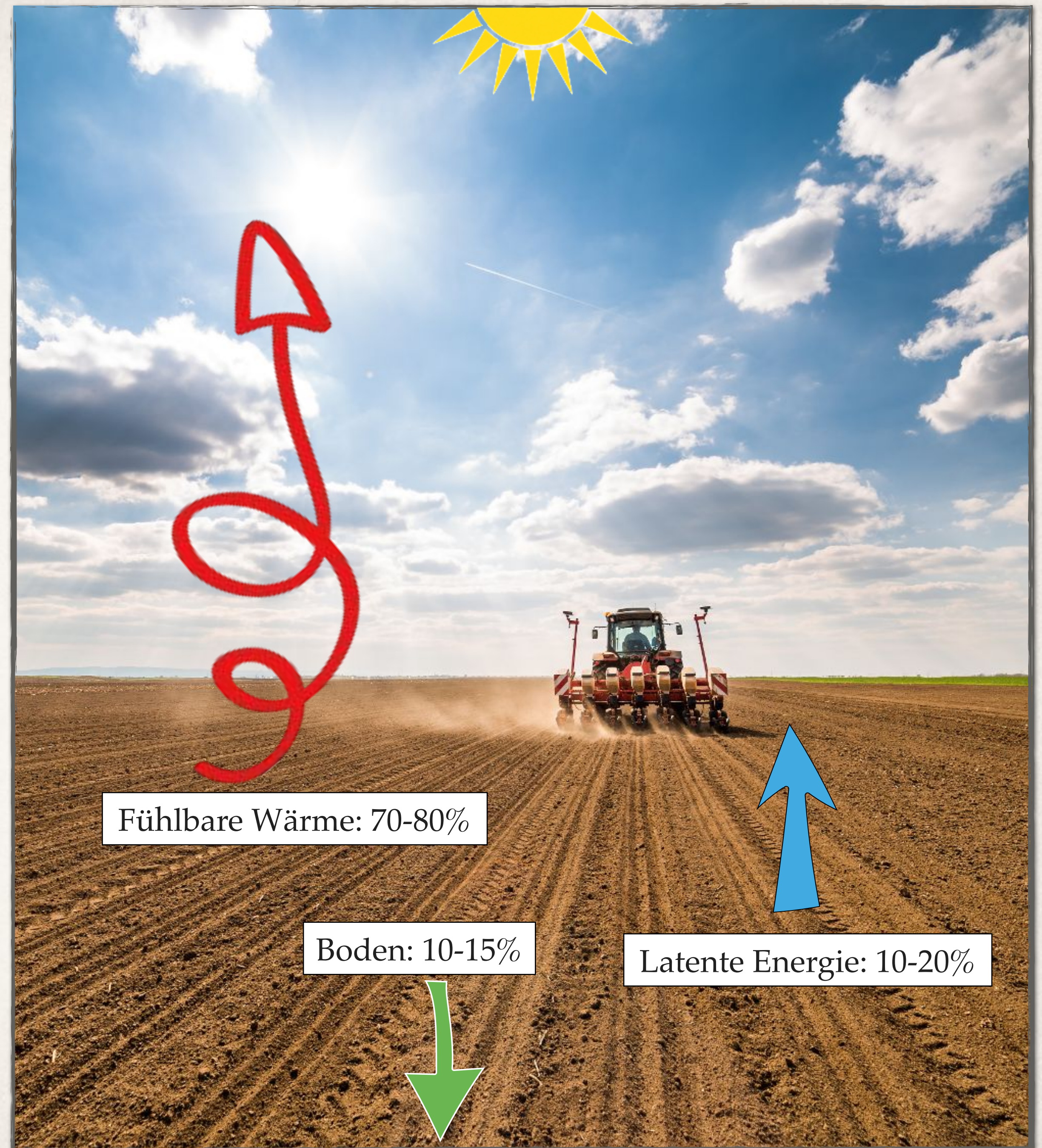
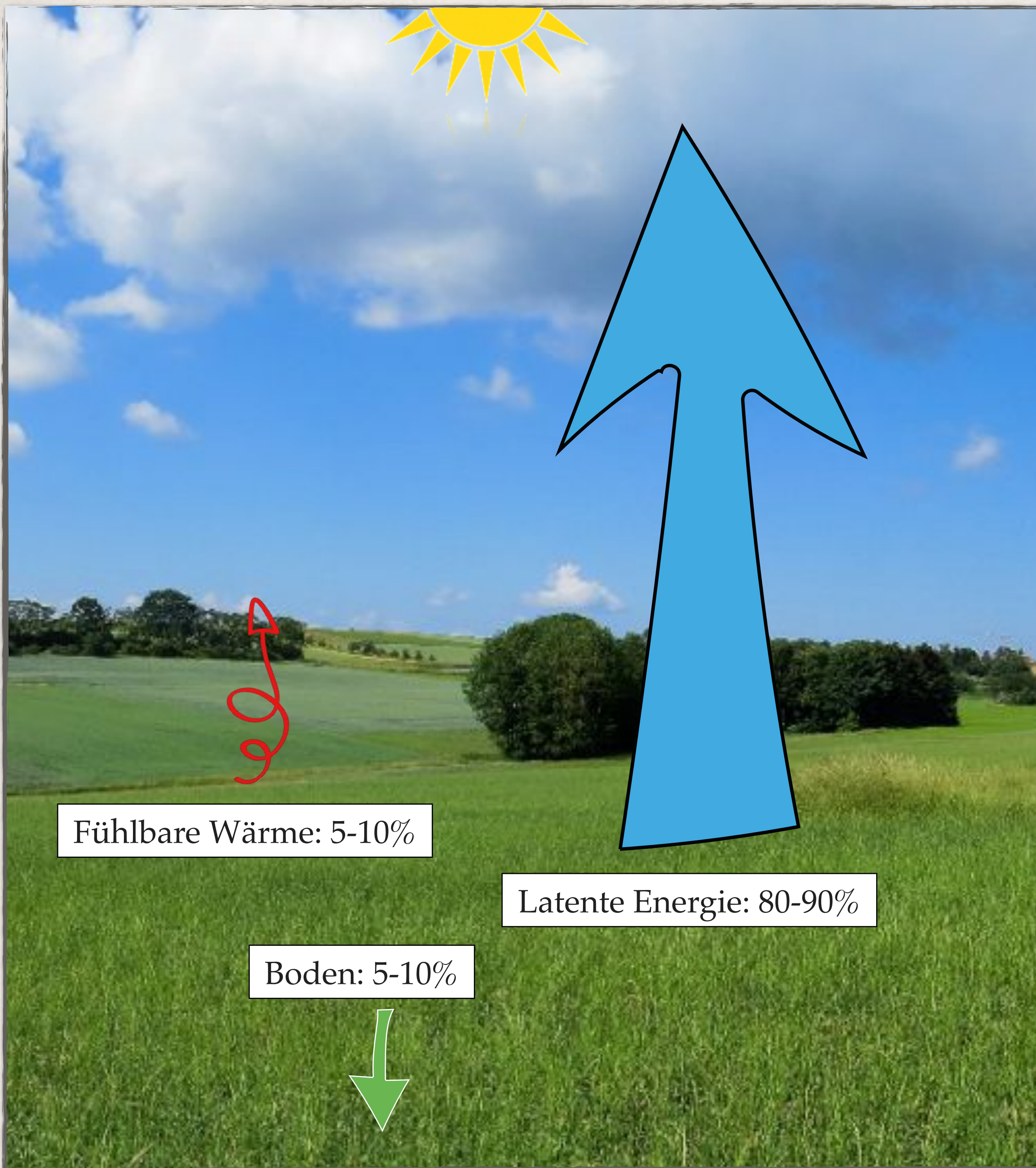
Boden: 5-10%

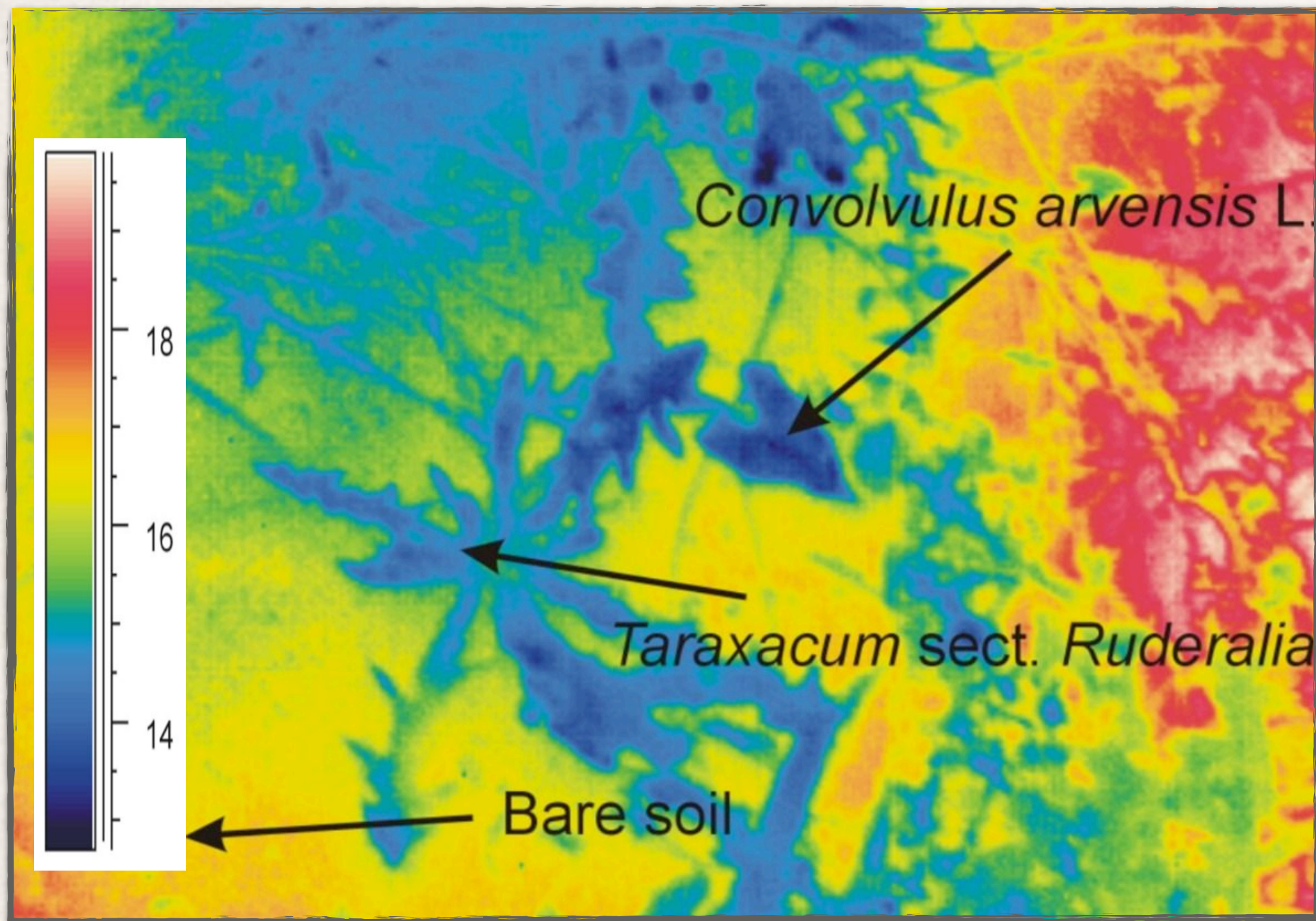


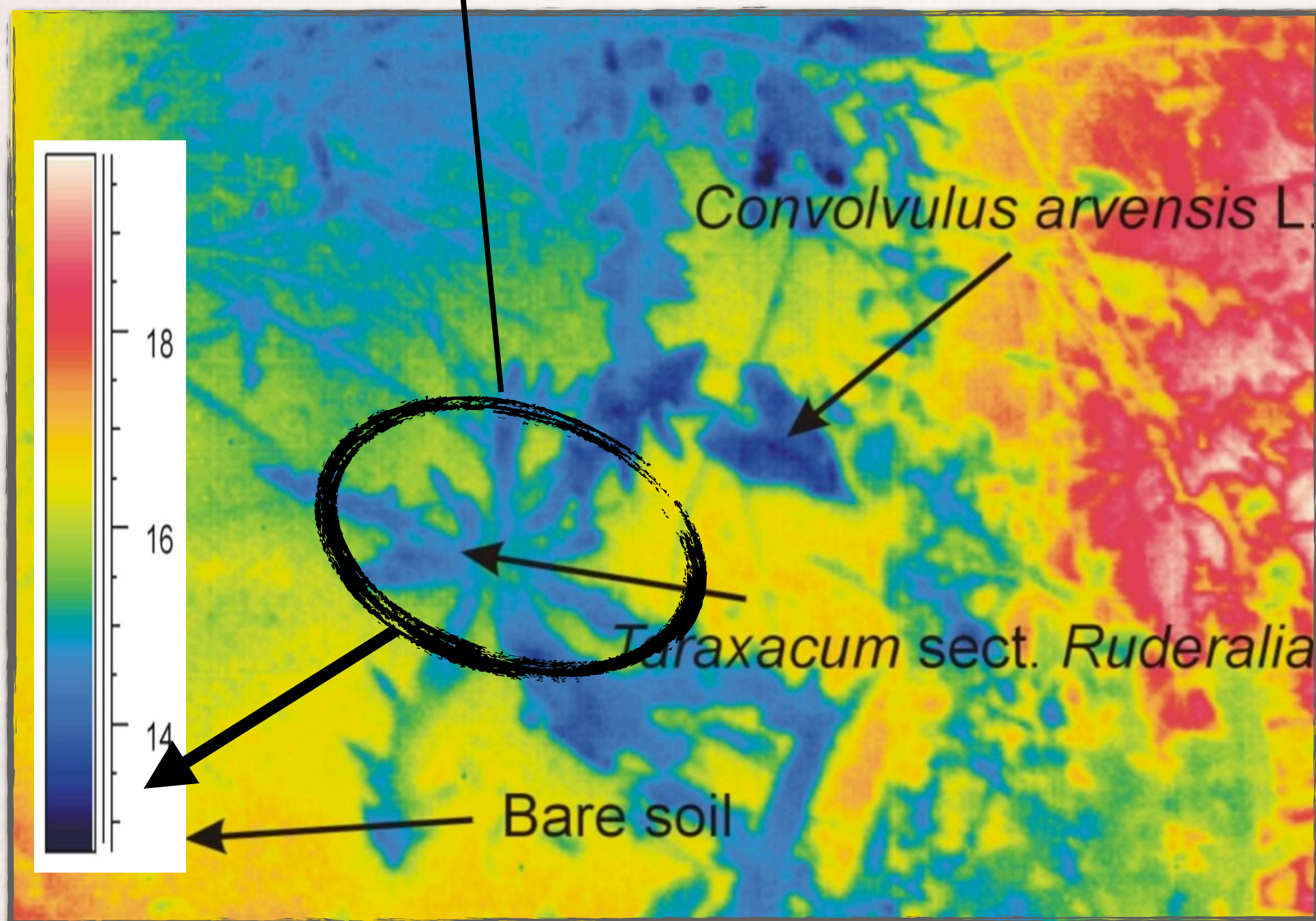


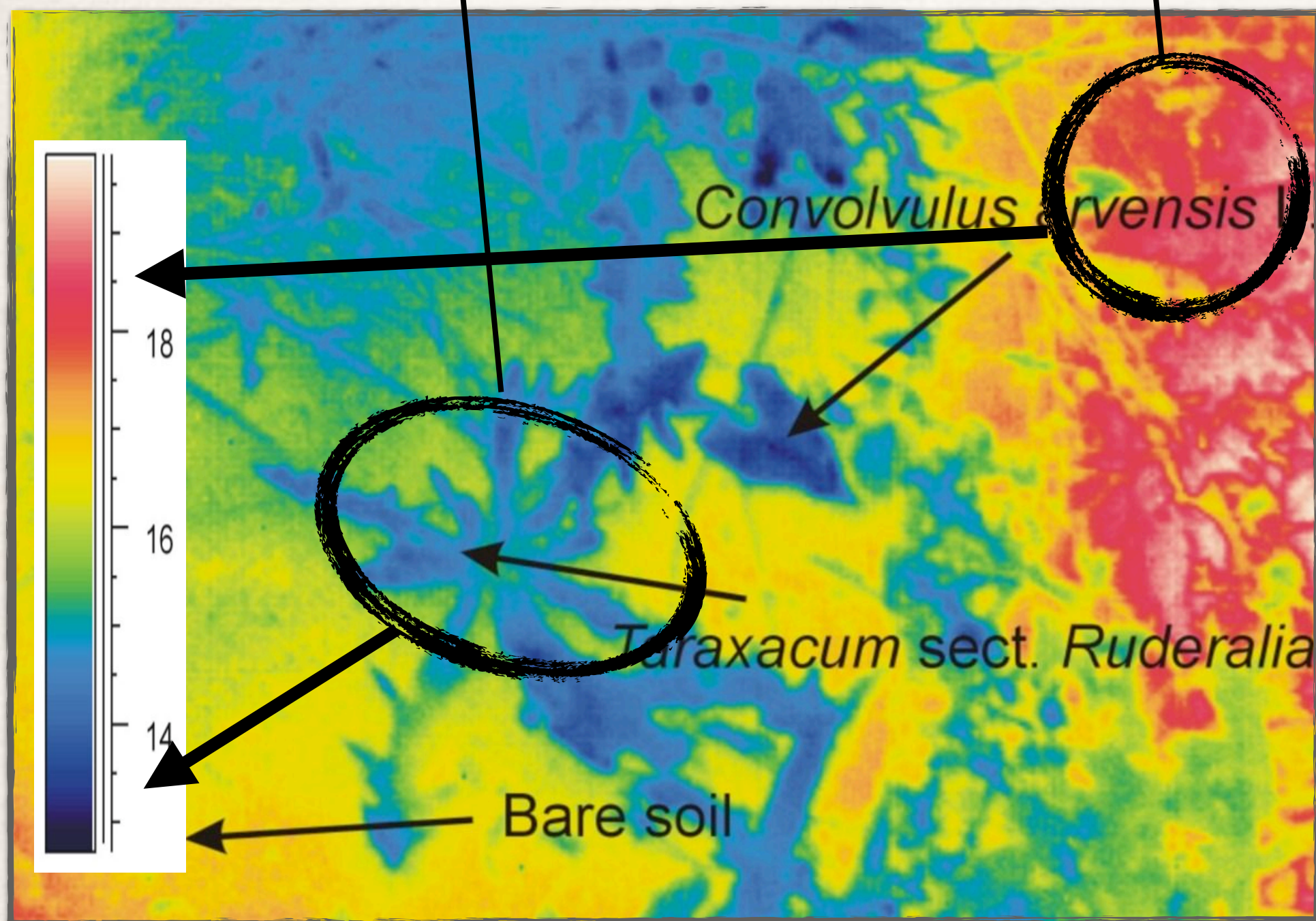


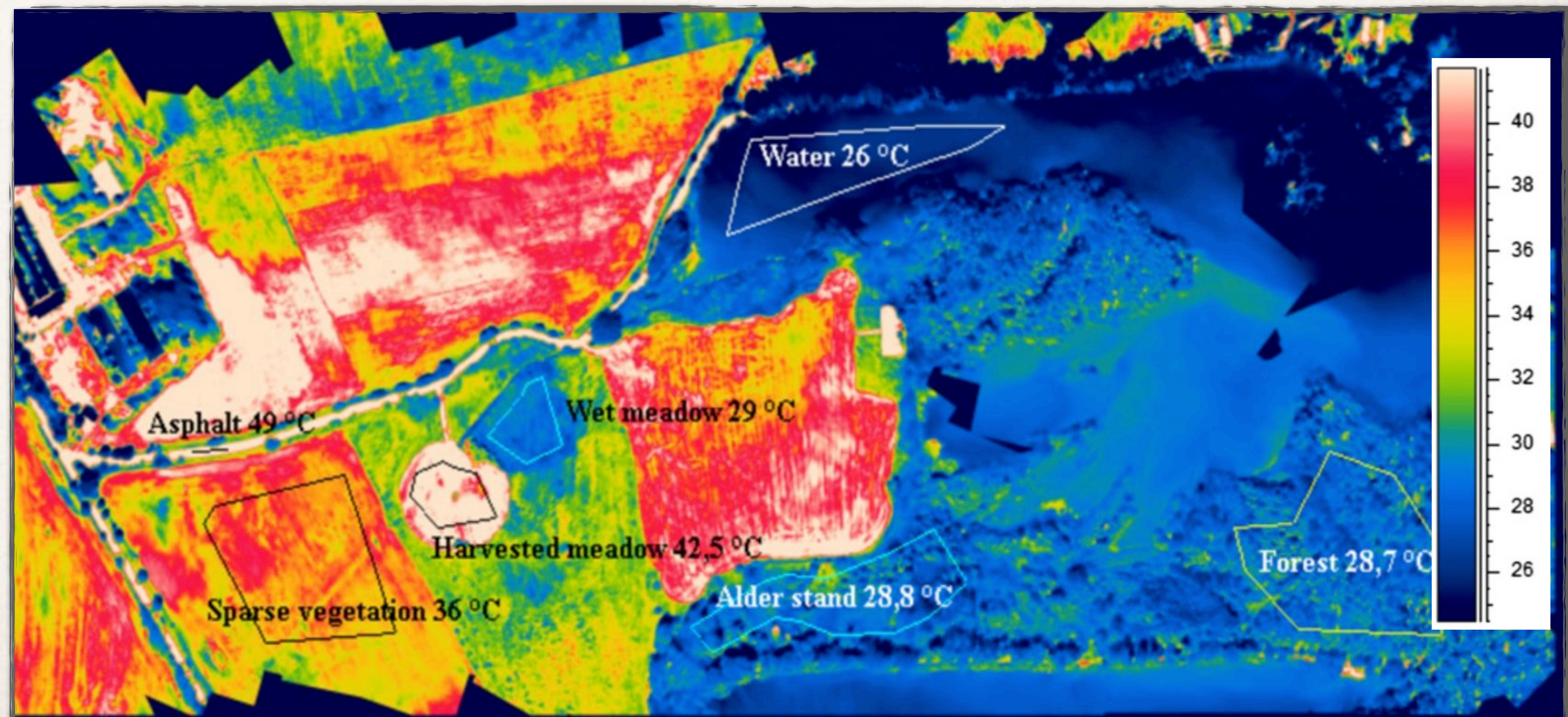
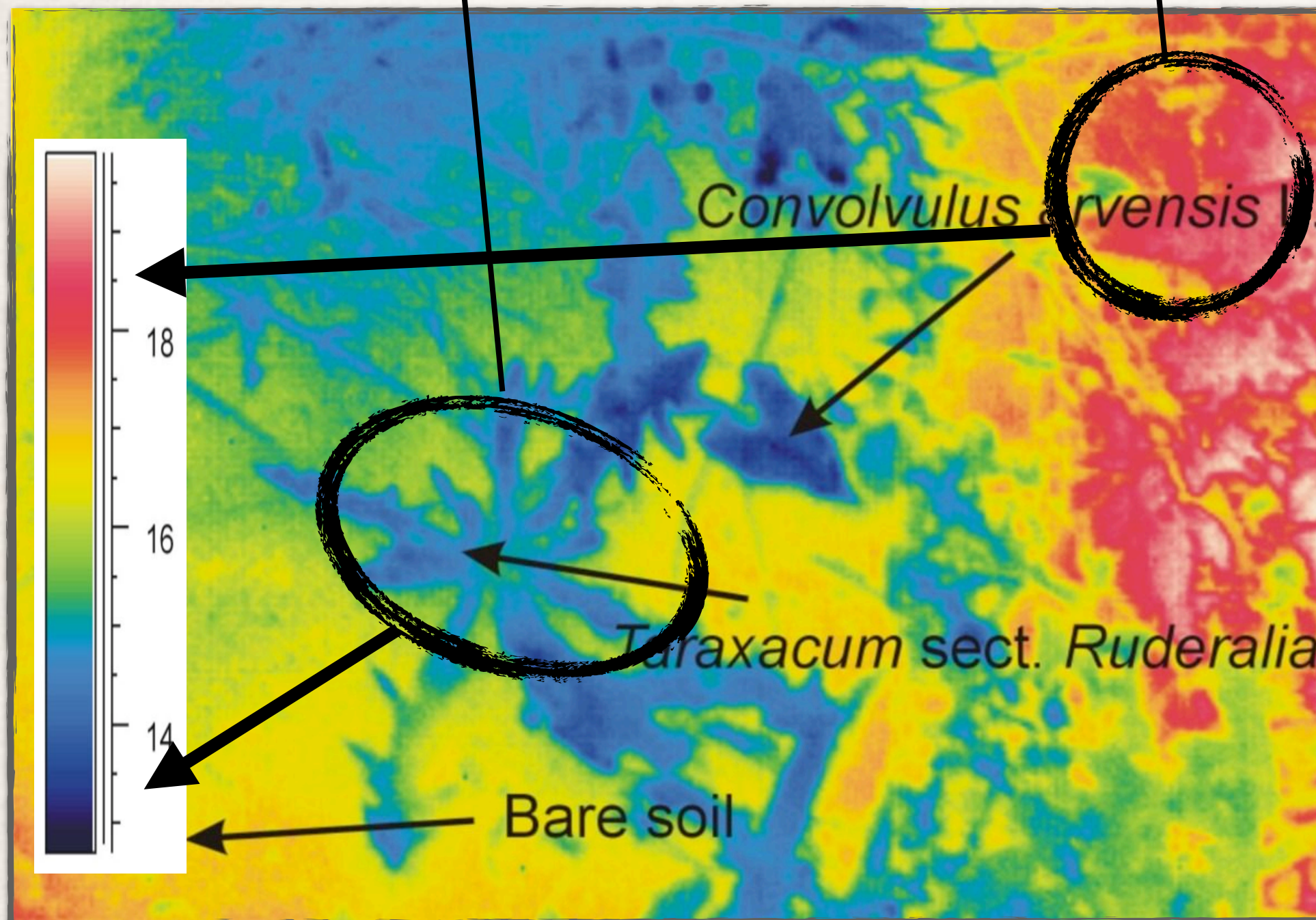


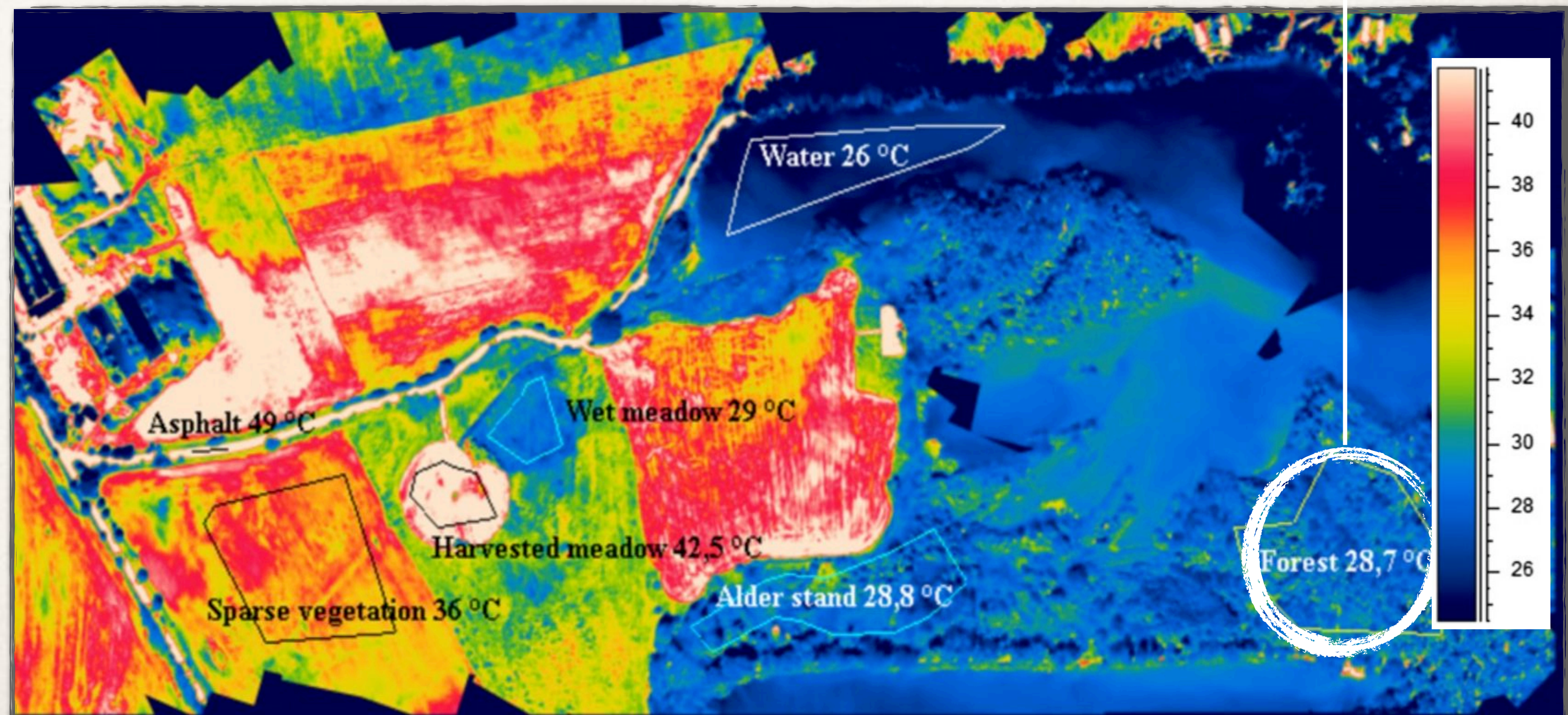
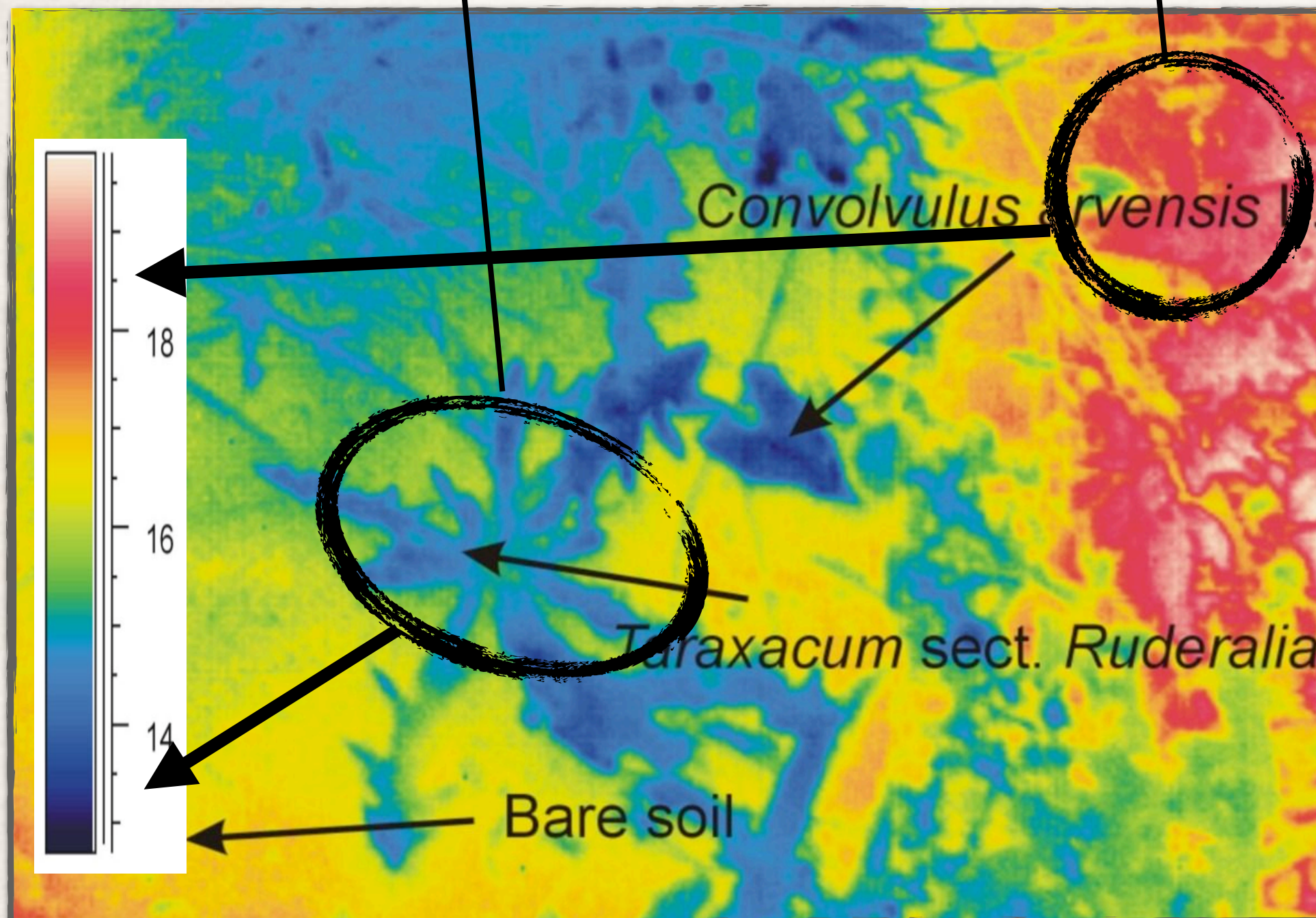


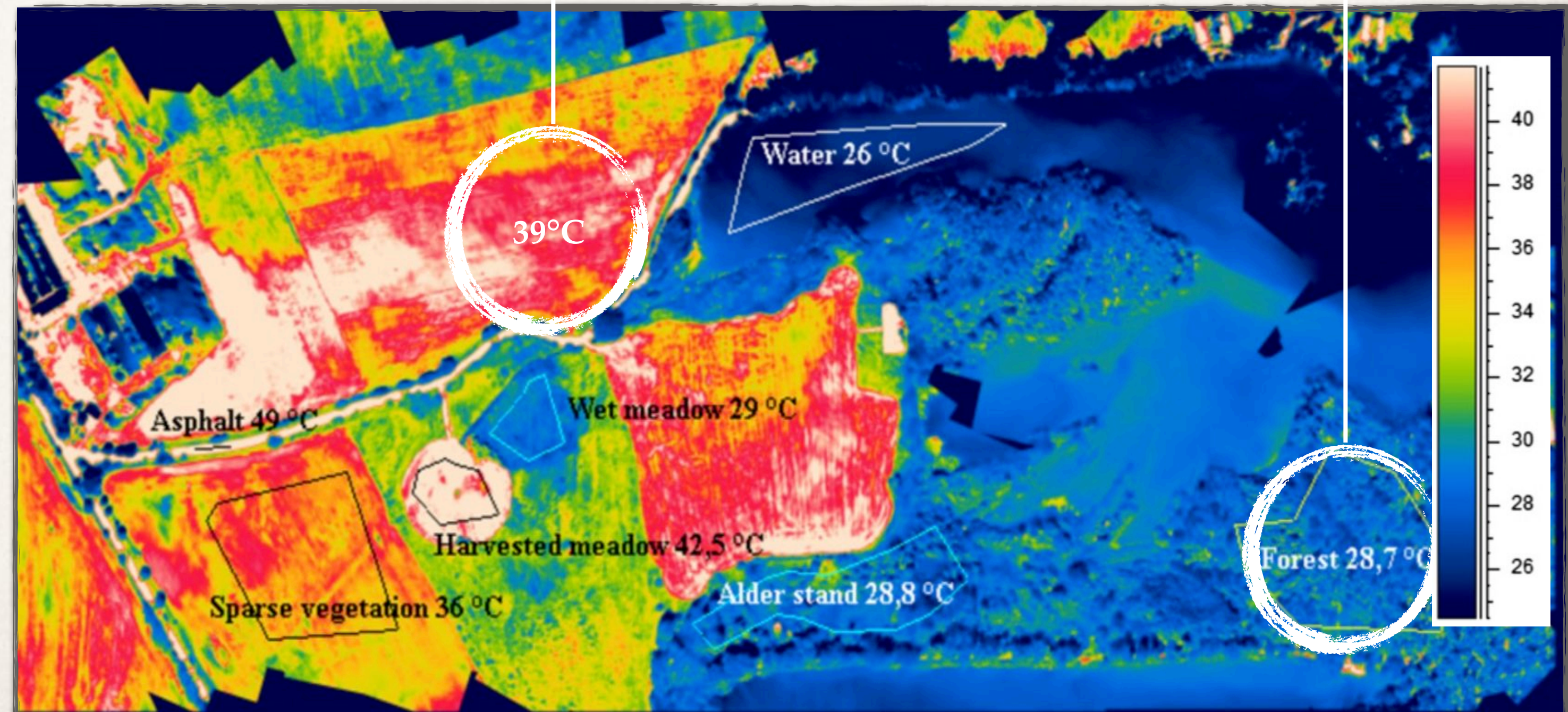
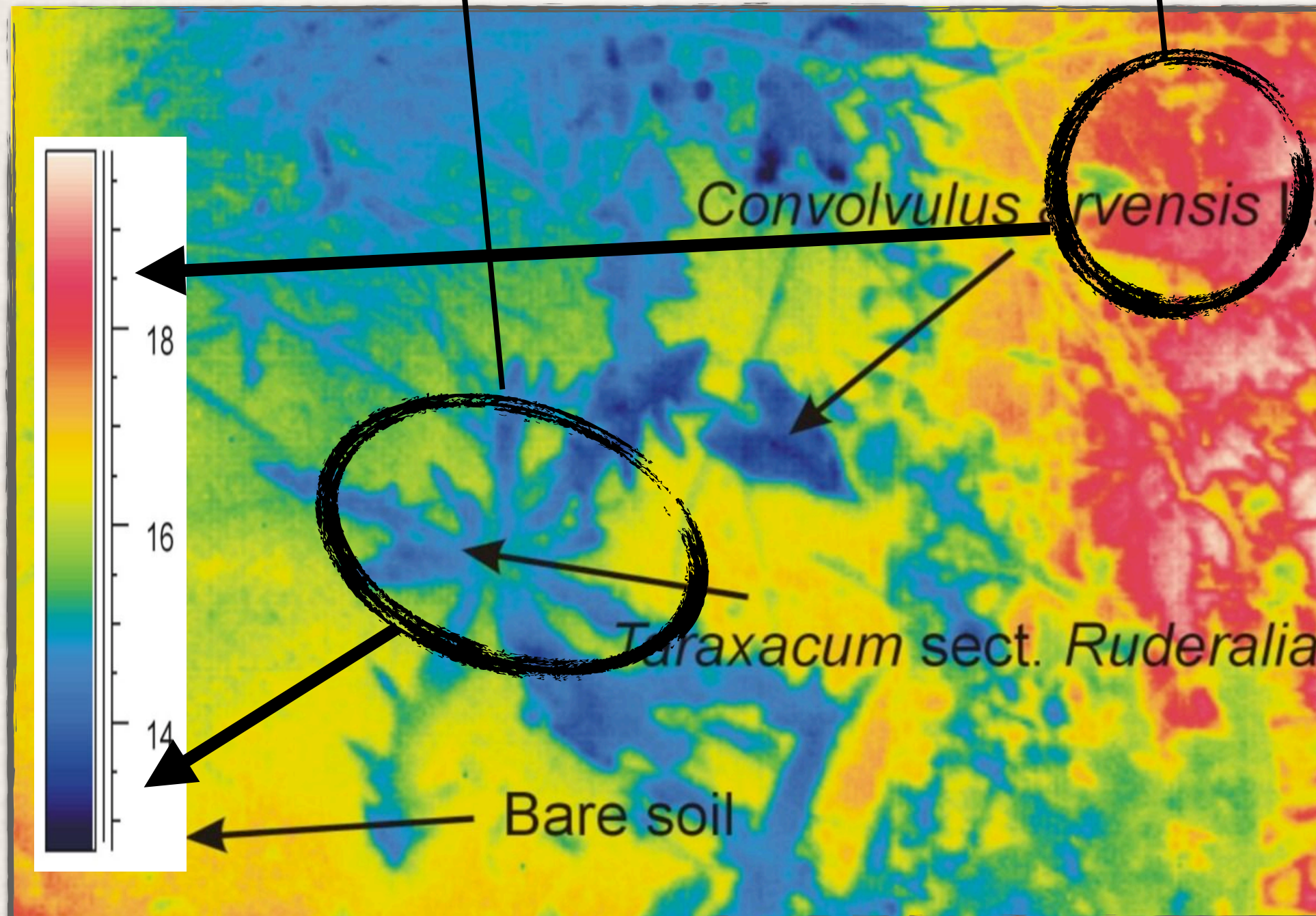
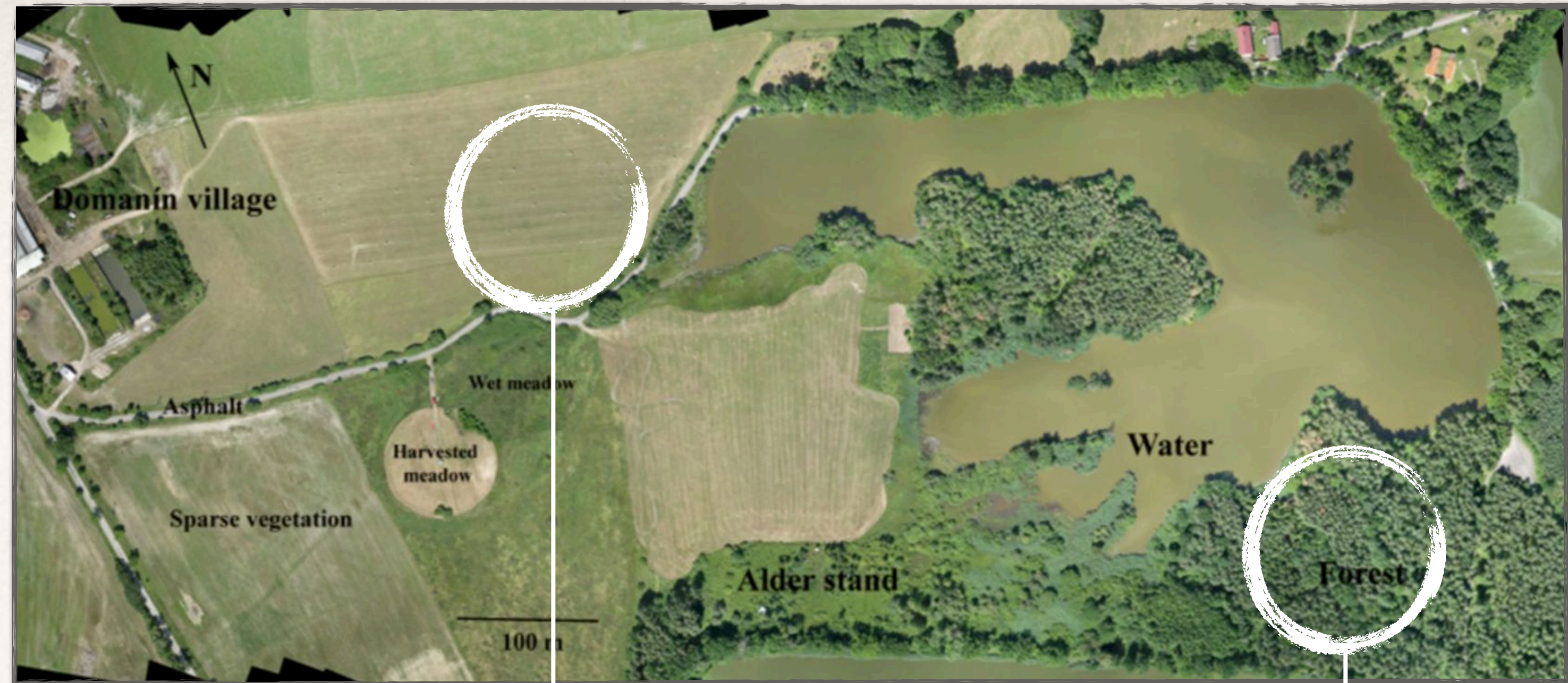










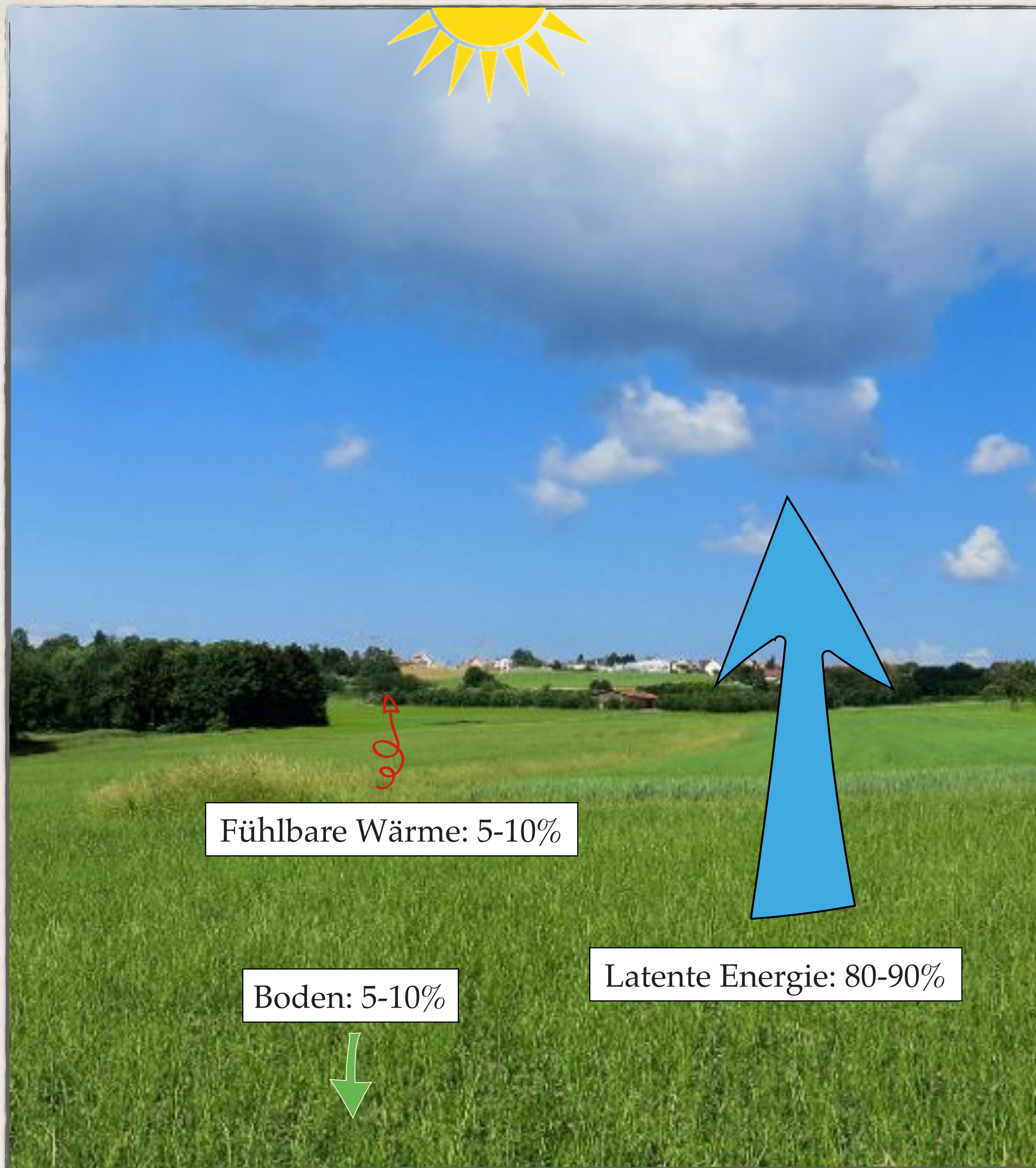


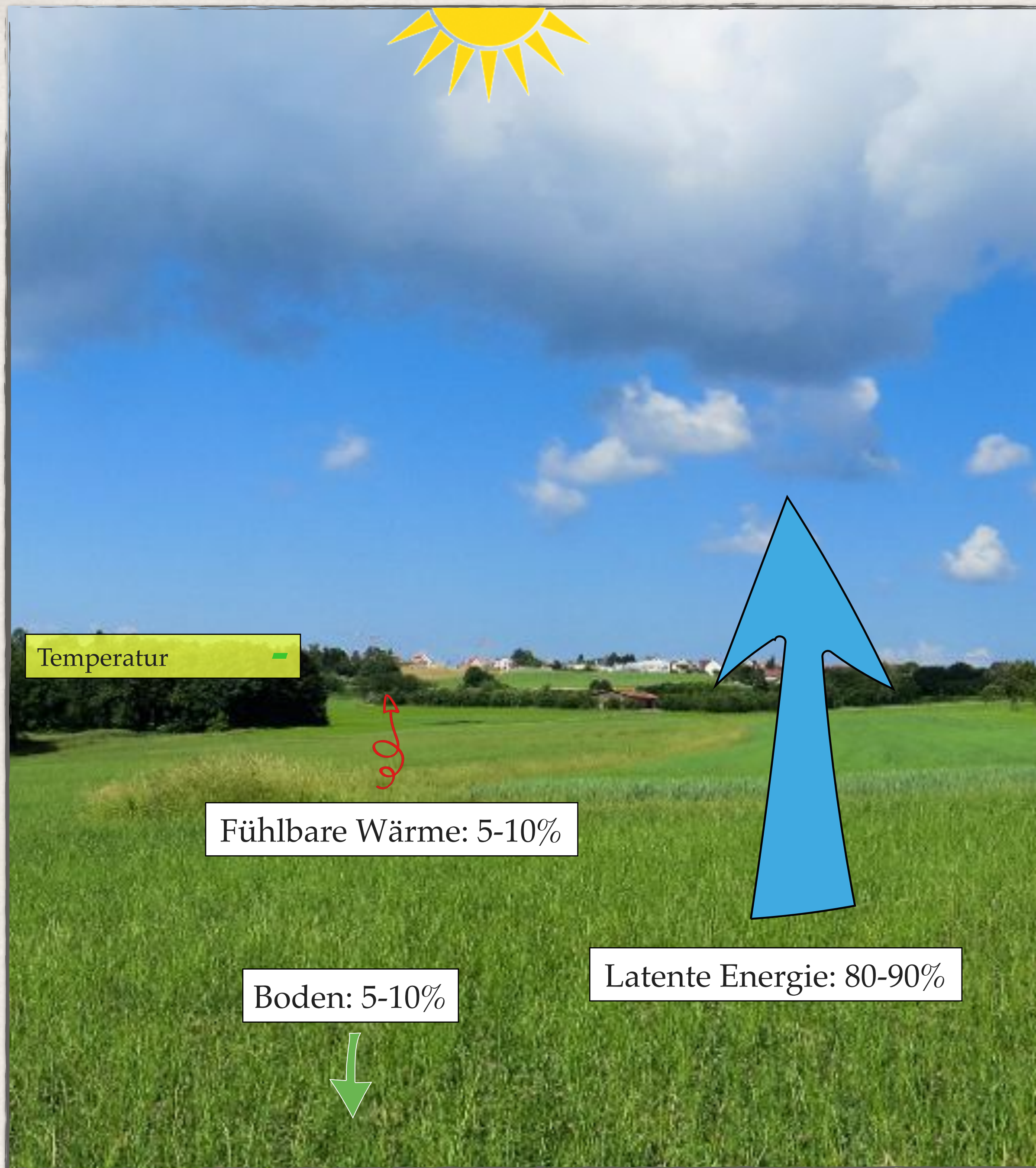
Klee gras

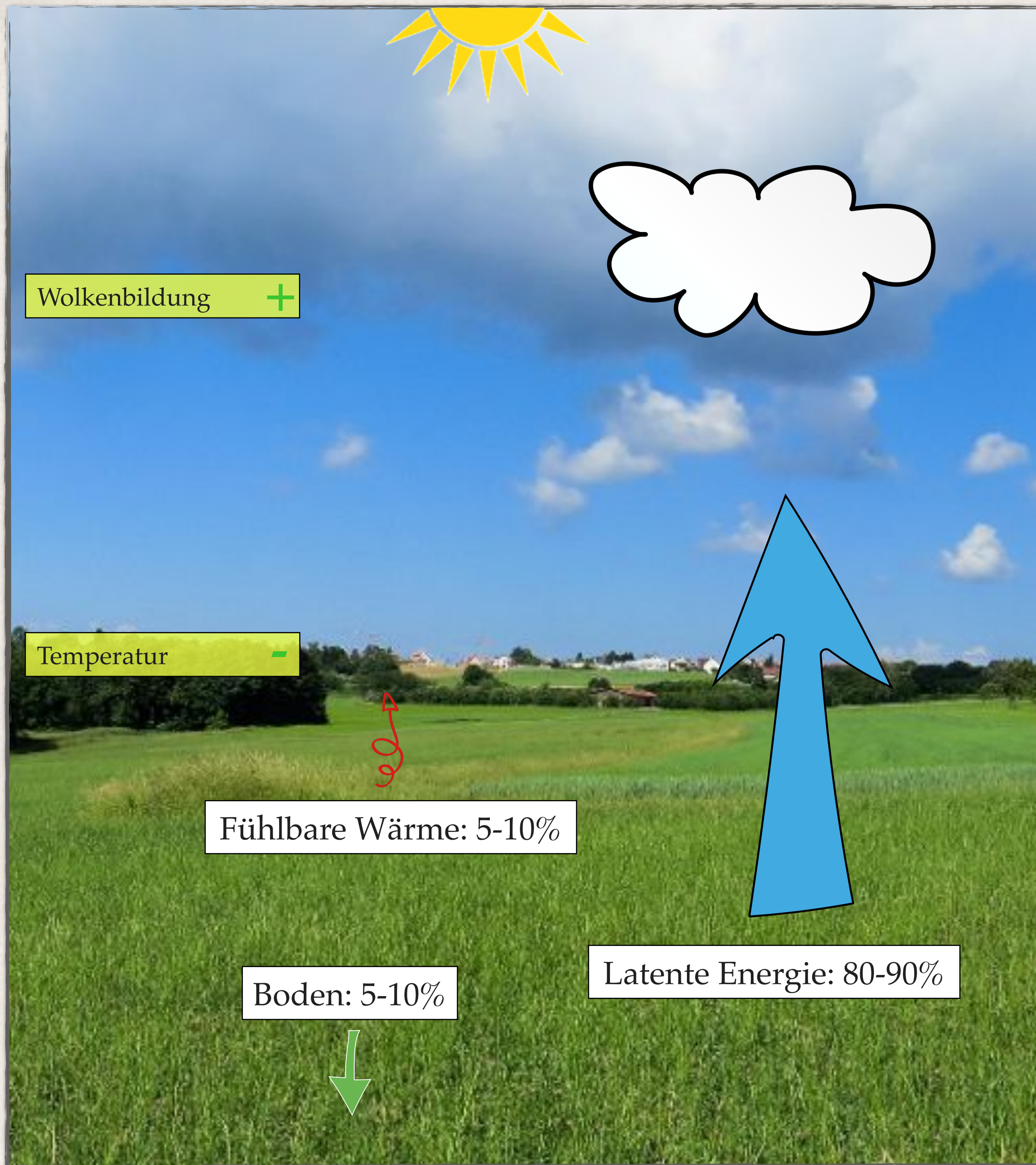


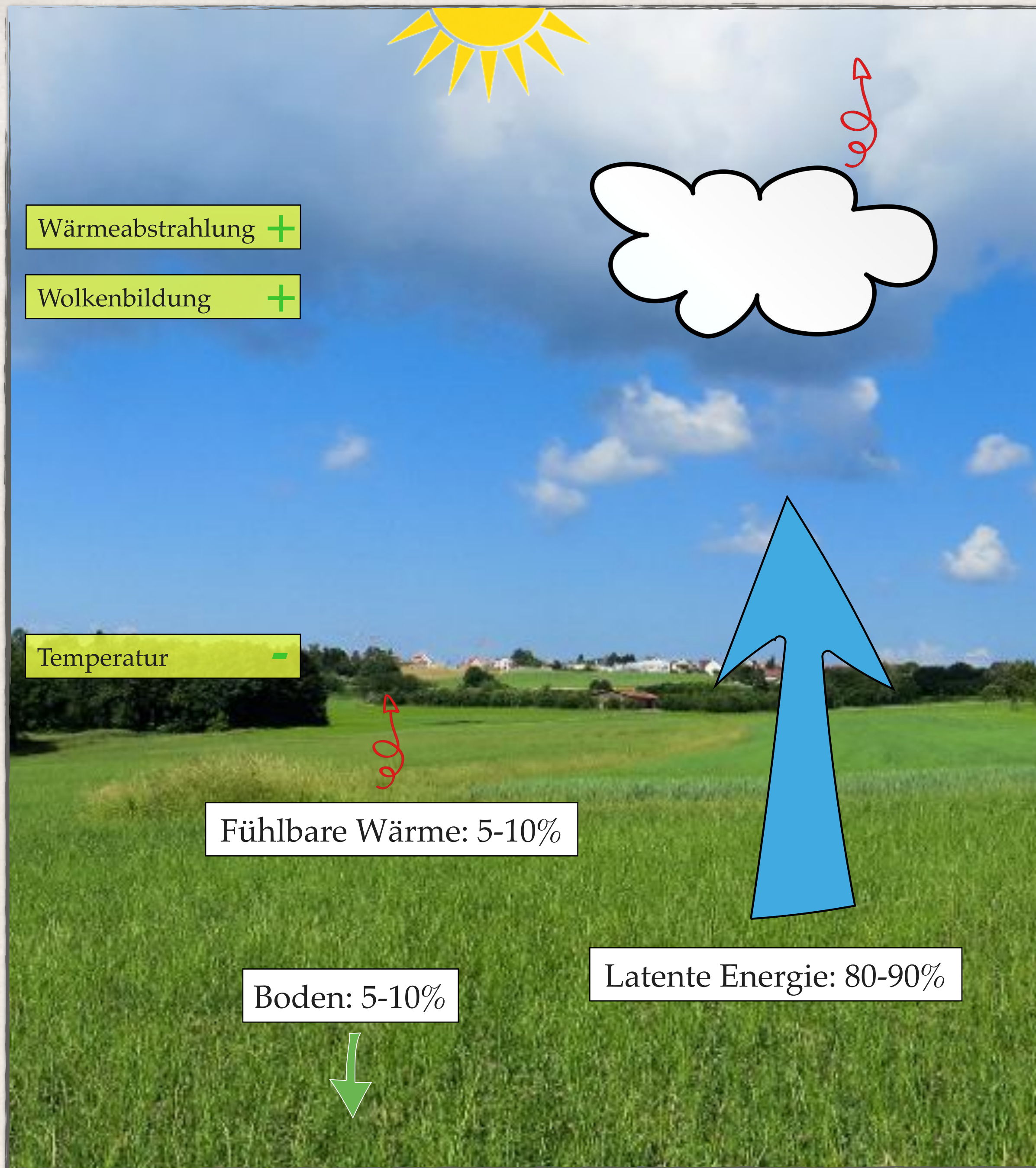
gefräster Acker

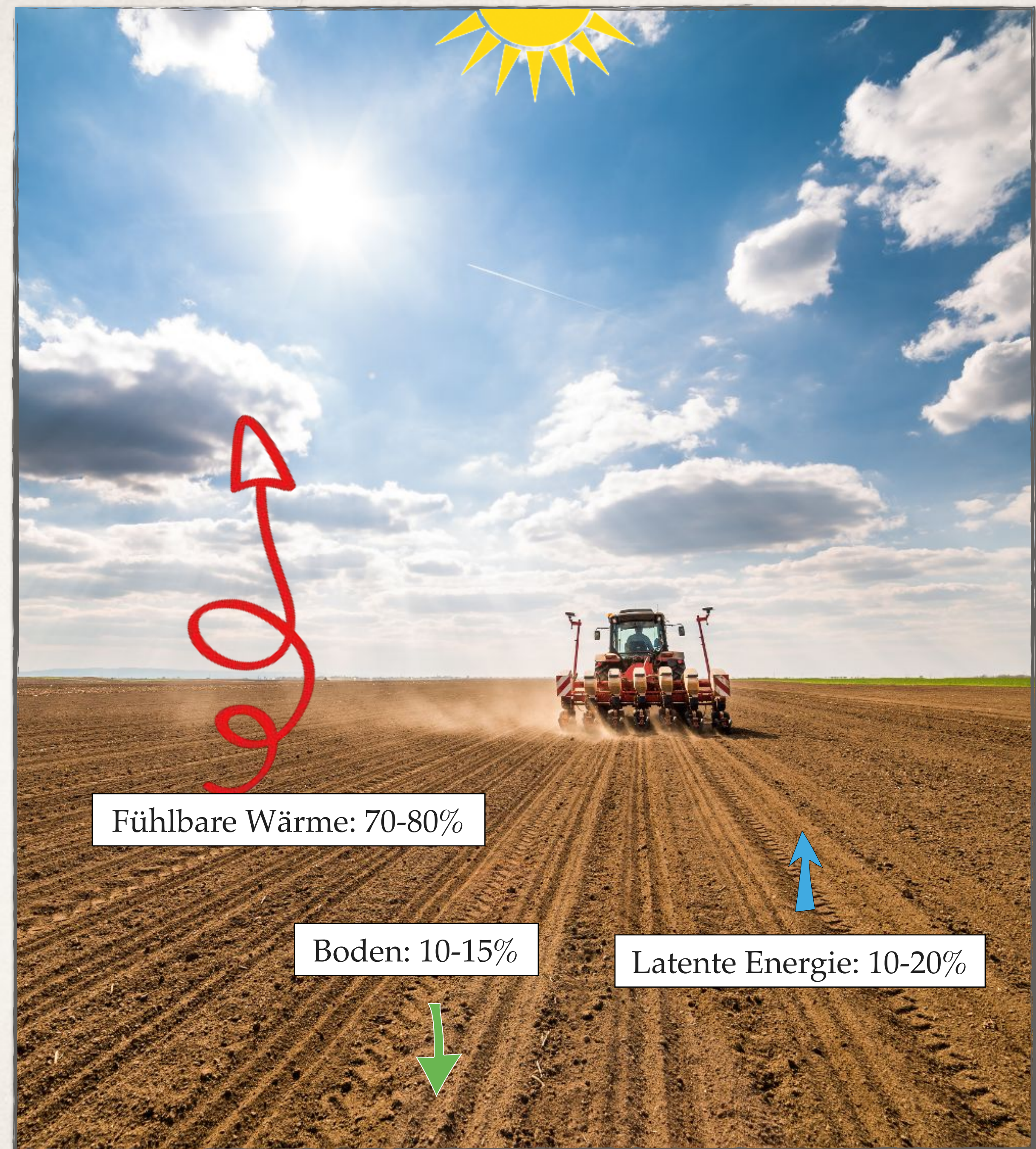
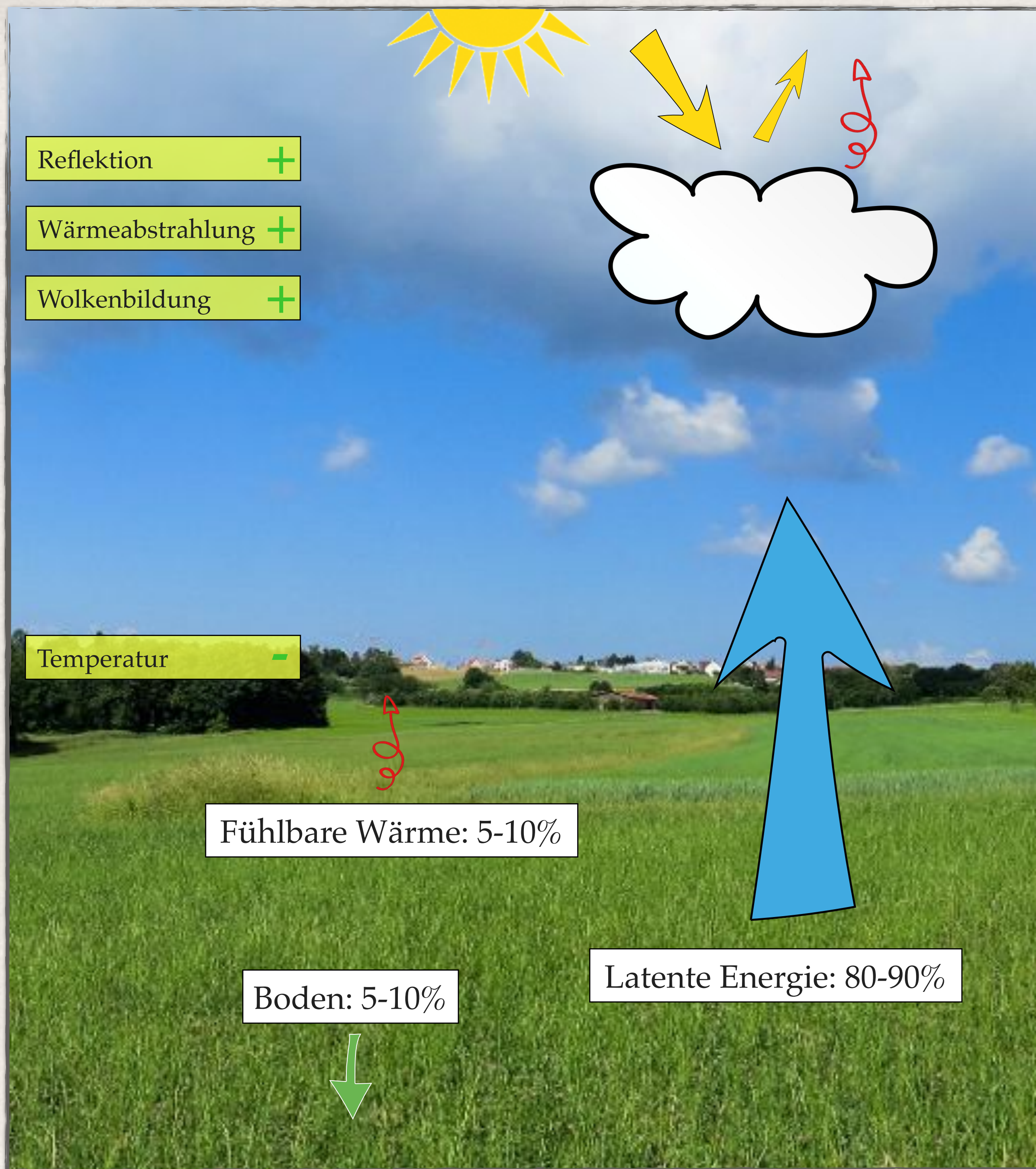


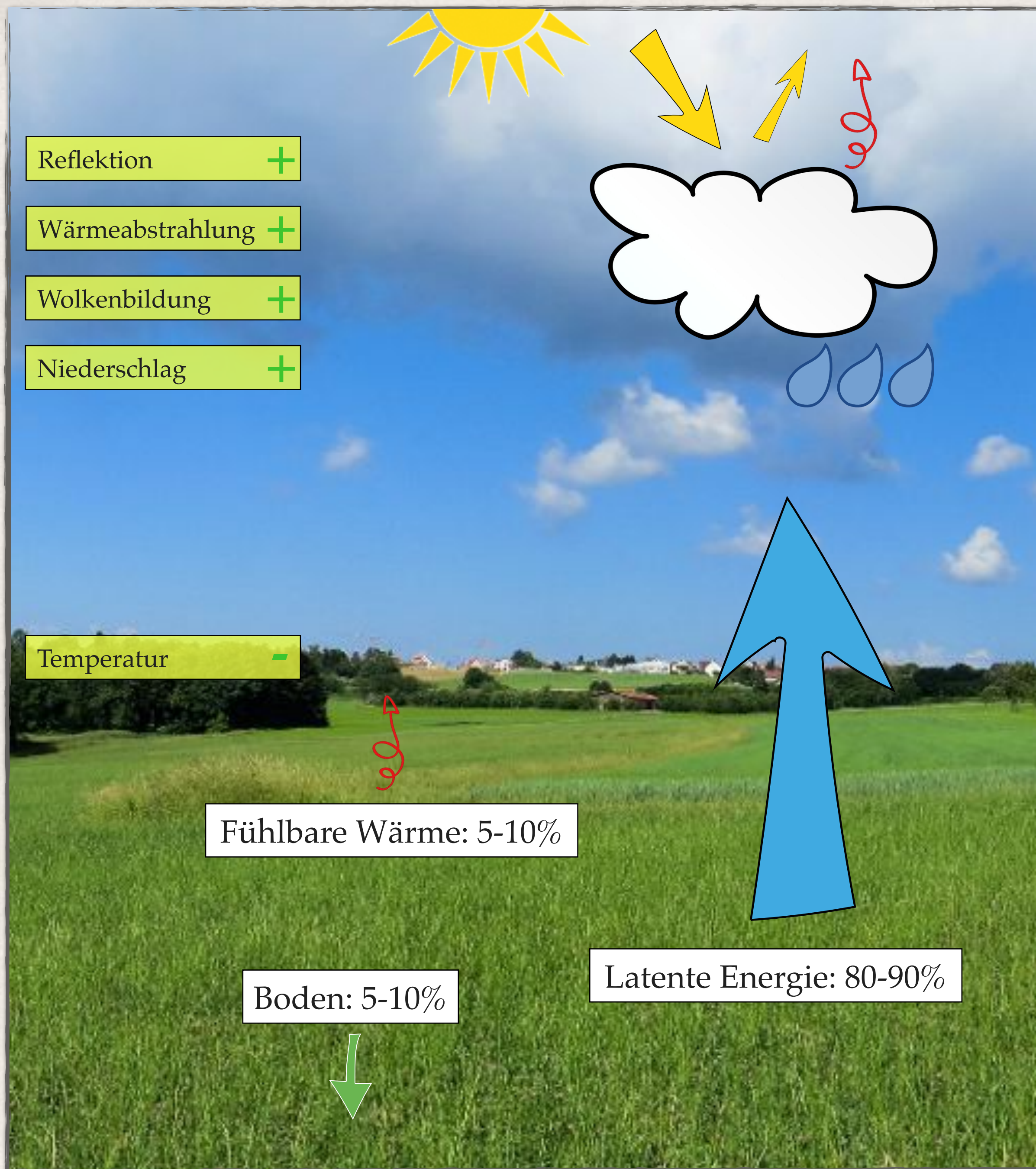


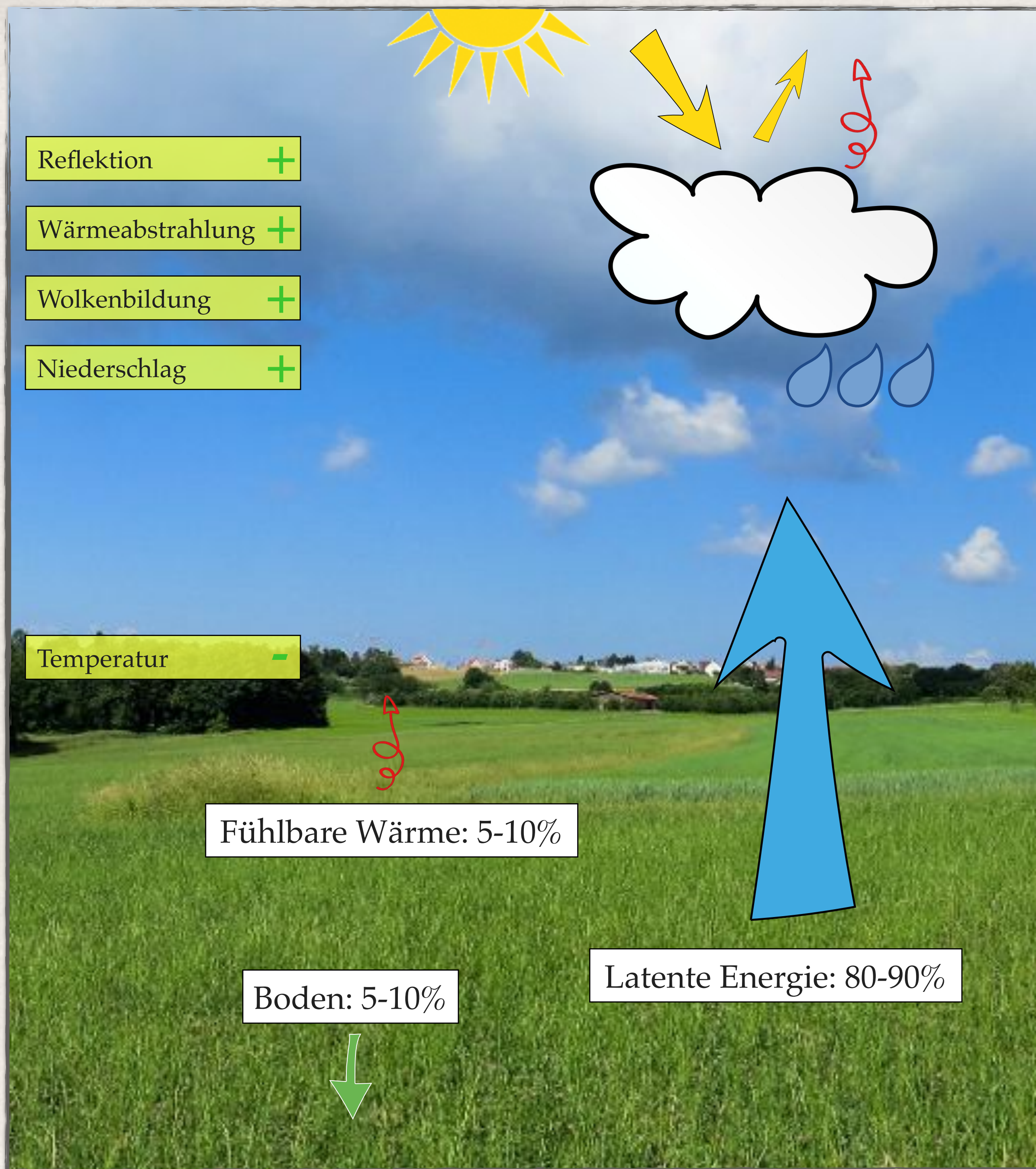


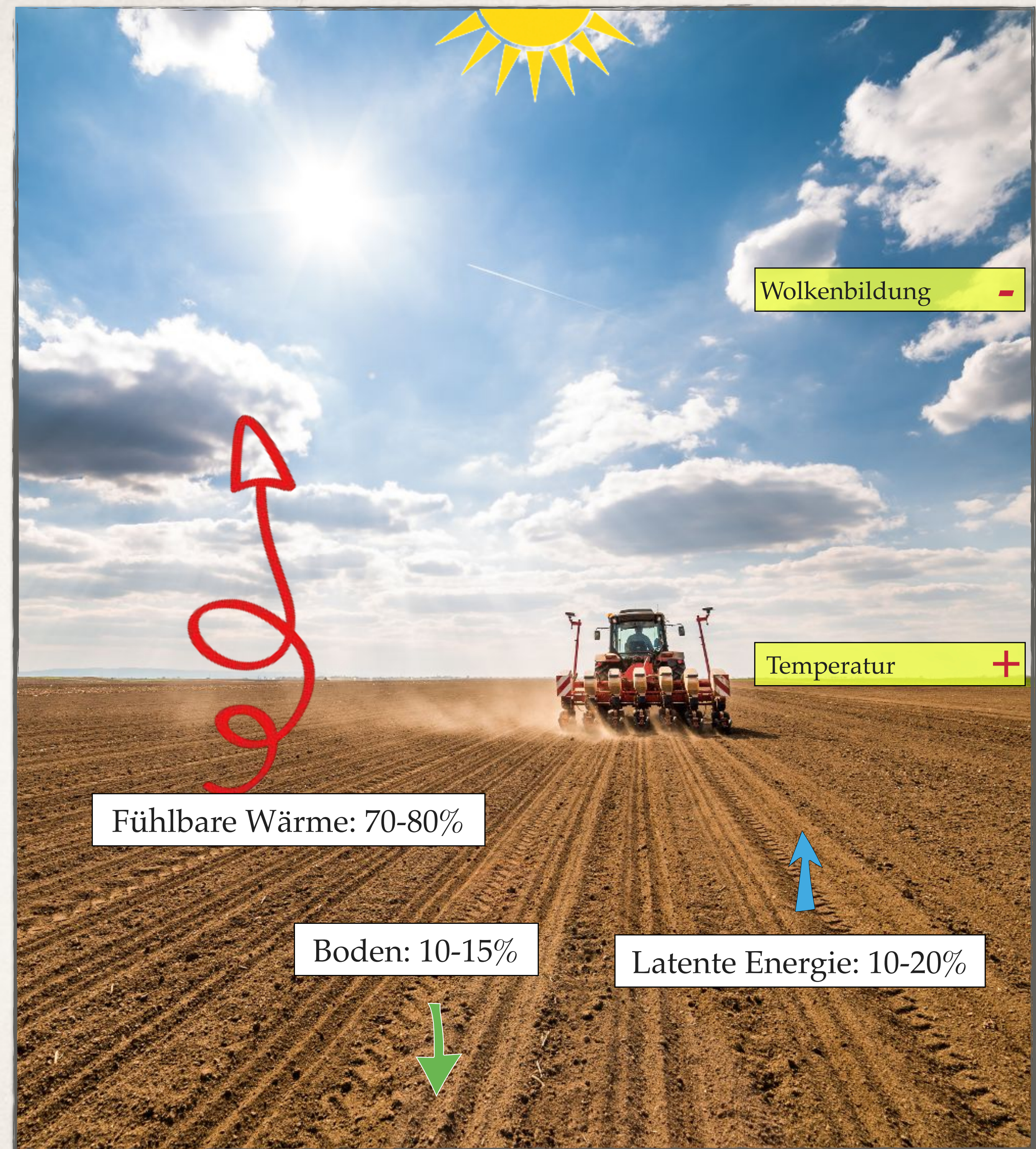
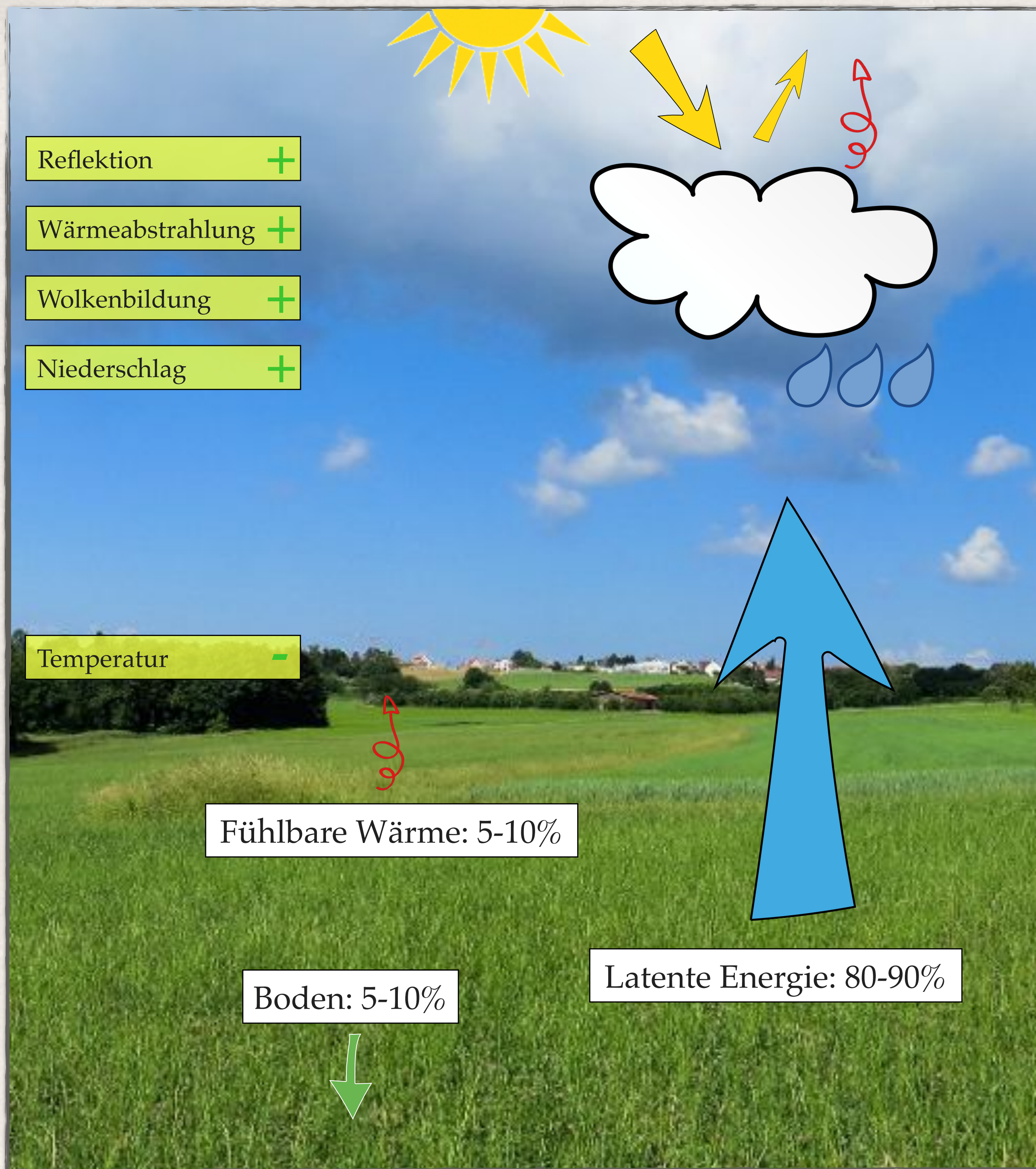


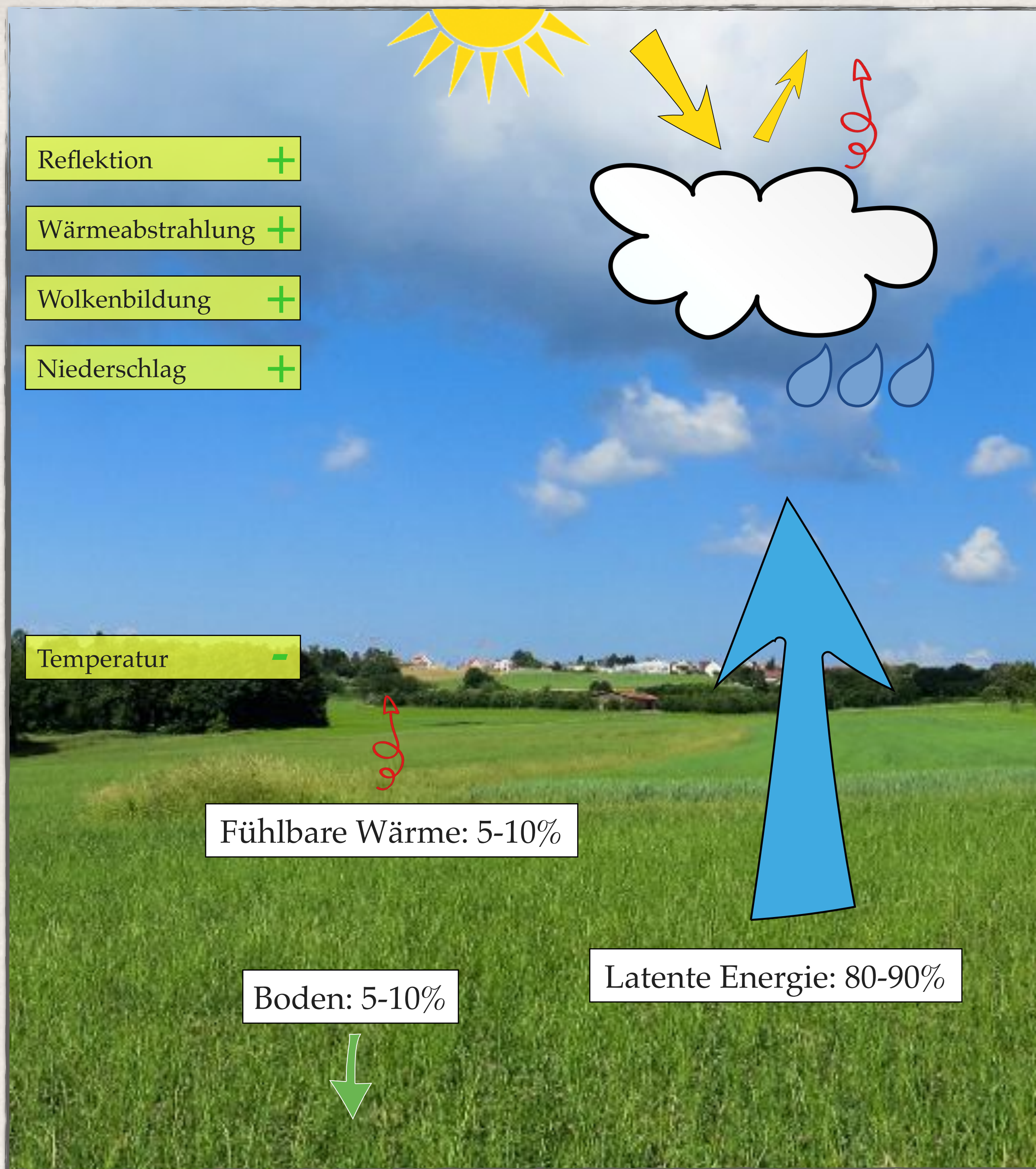


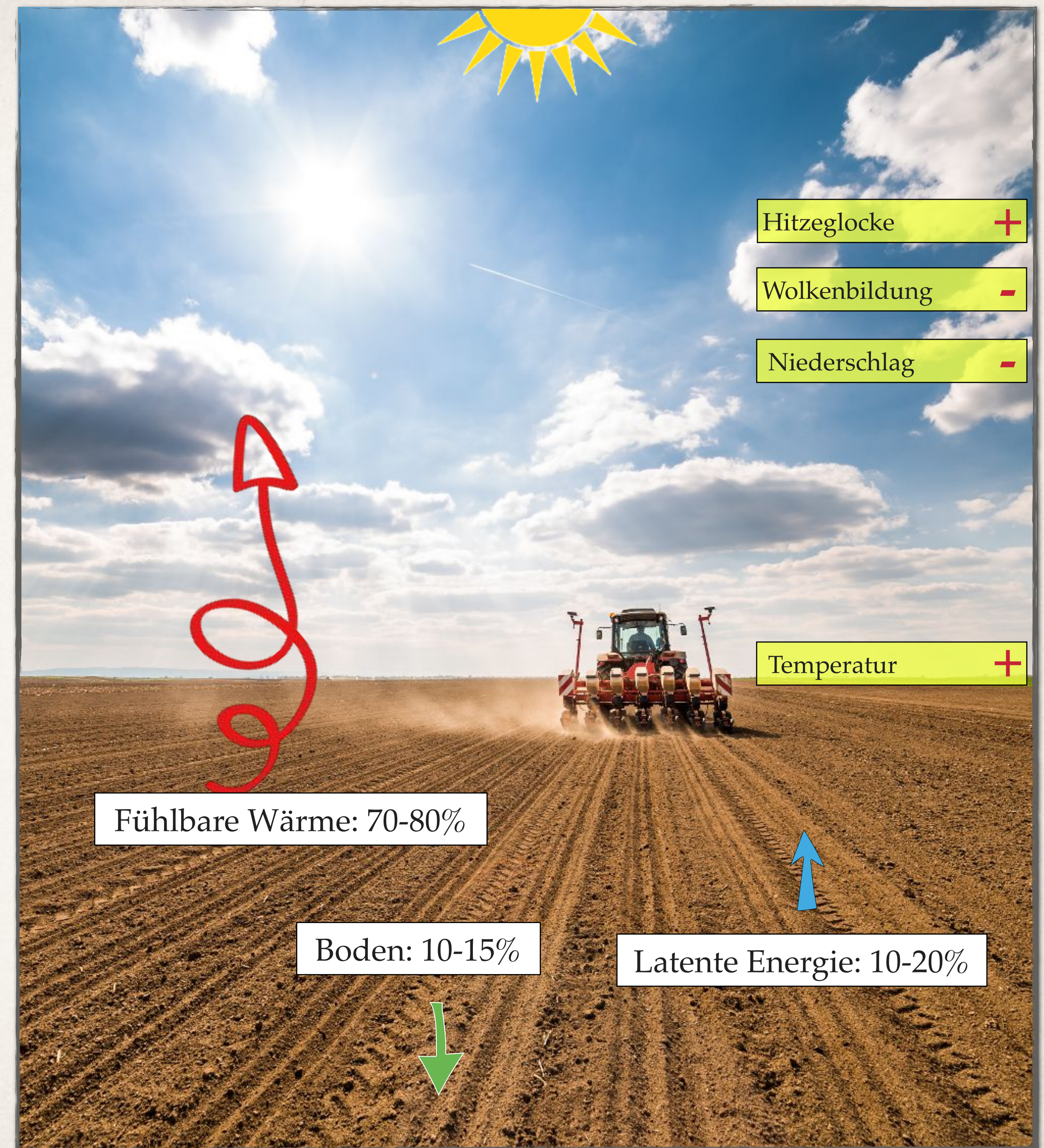
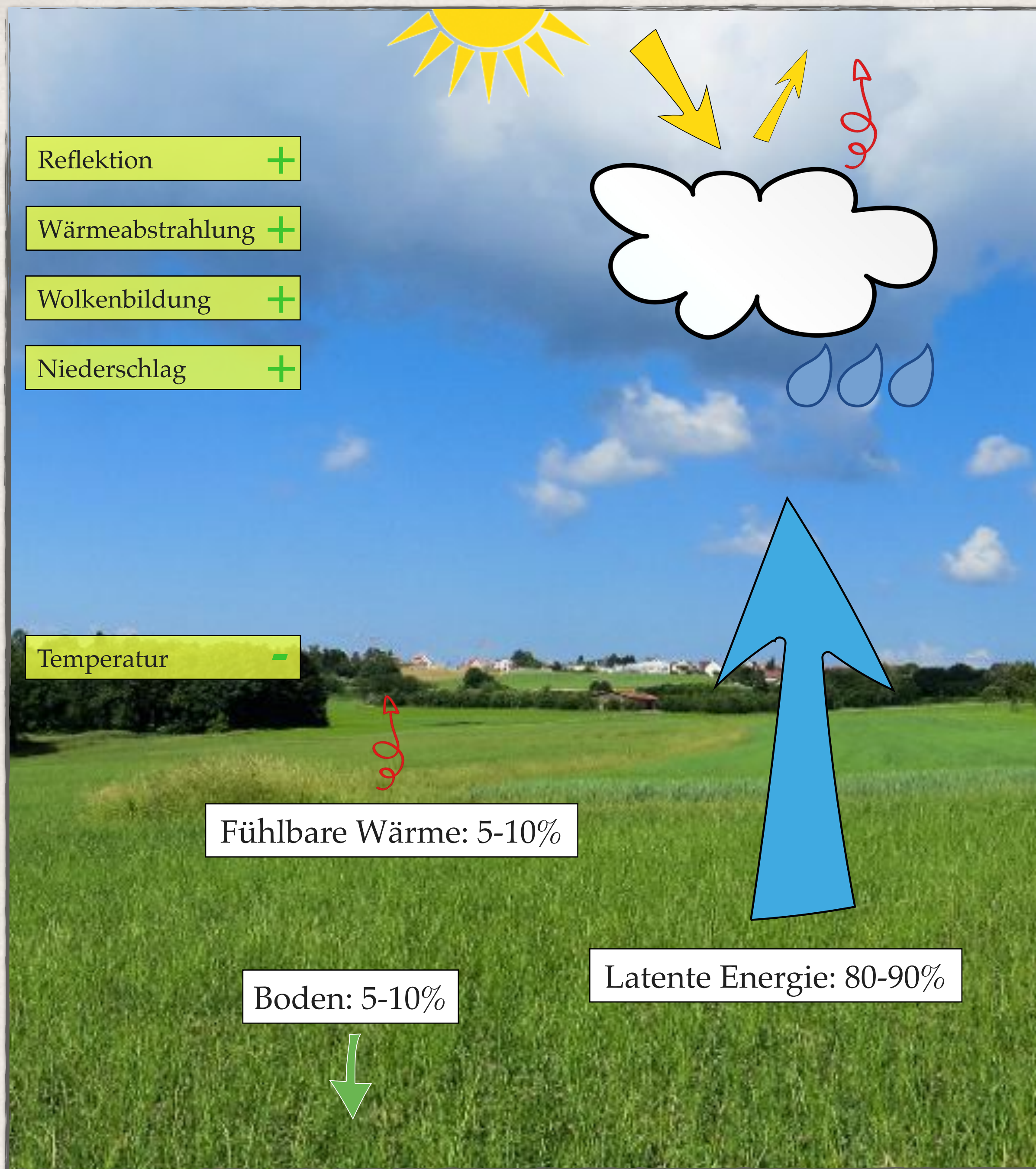




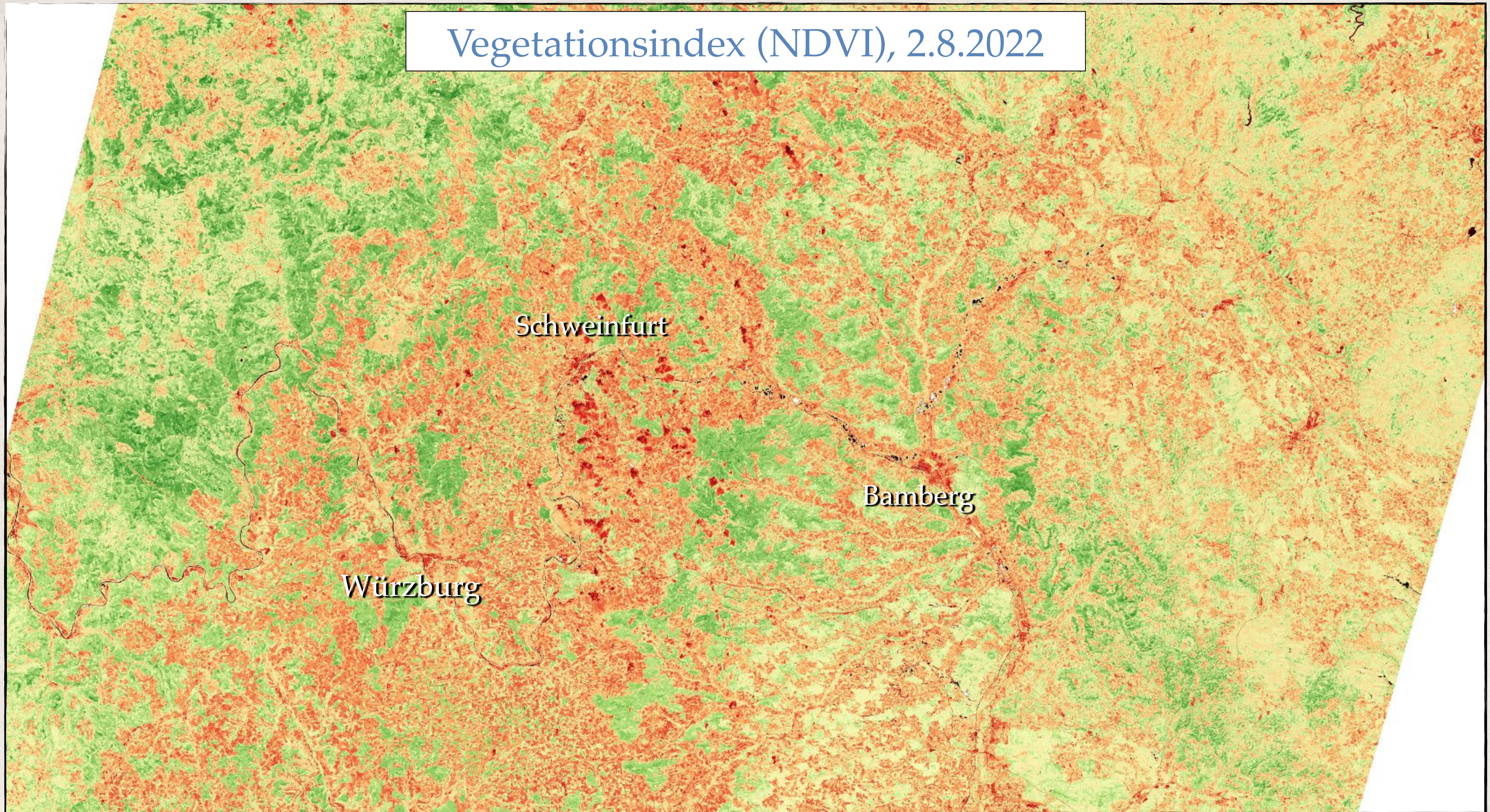








Vegetationsindex (NDVI), 2.8.2022

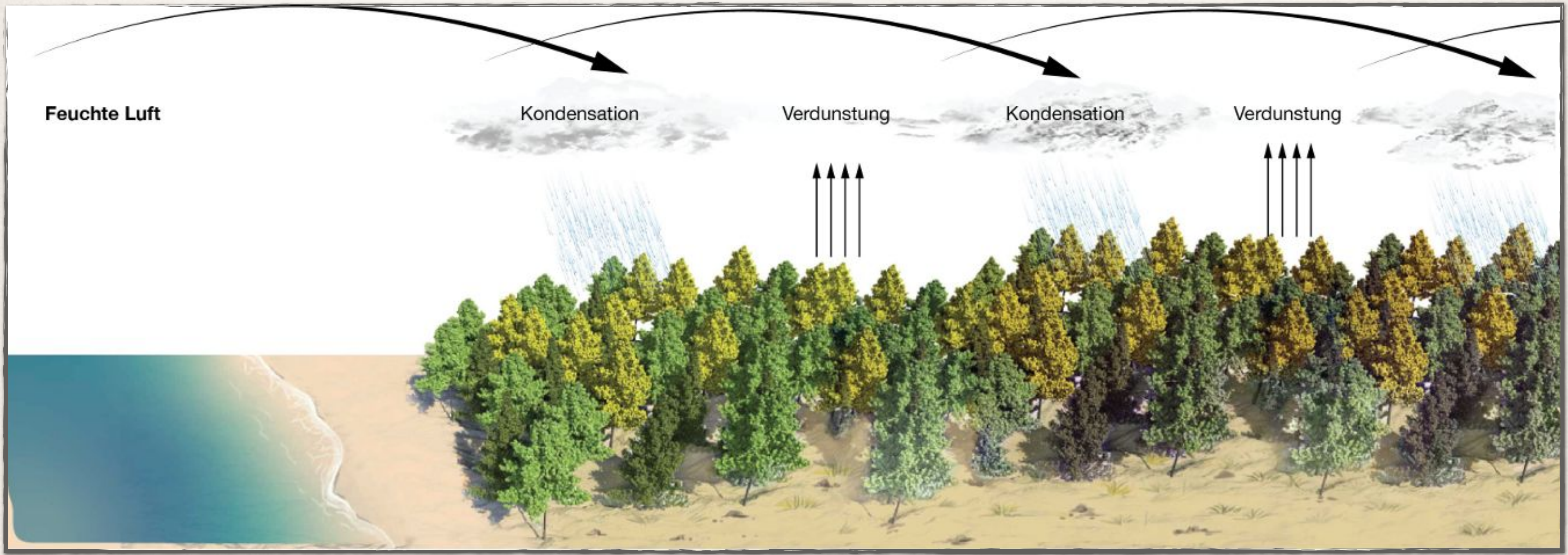


Schweinfurt

Bamberg

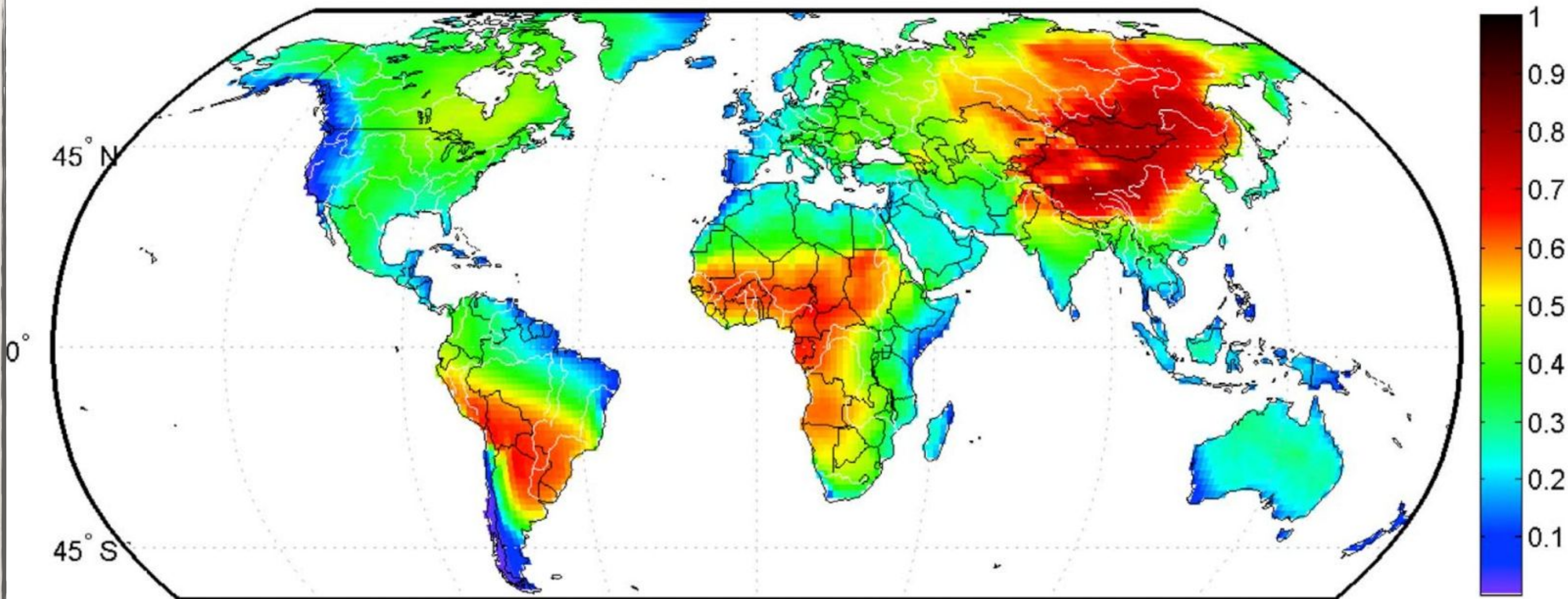
Würzburg







# Niederschlags-Recycling-Verhältnis



1999-2008



## **Trockenheit in Ostdeutschland:**

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



**Trockenheit in Ostdeutschland:**

50% Klimawandel

50% falsche Landnutzungsmaßnahmen

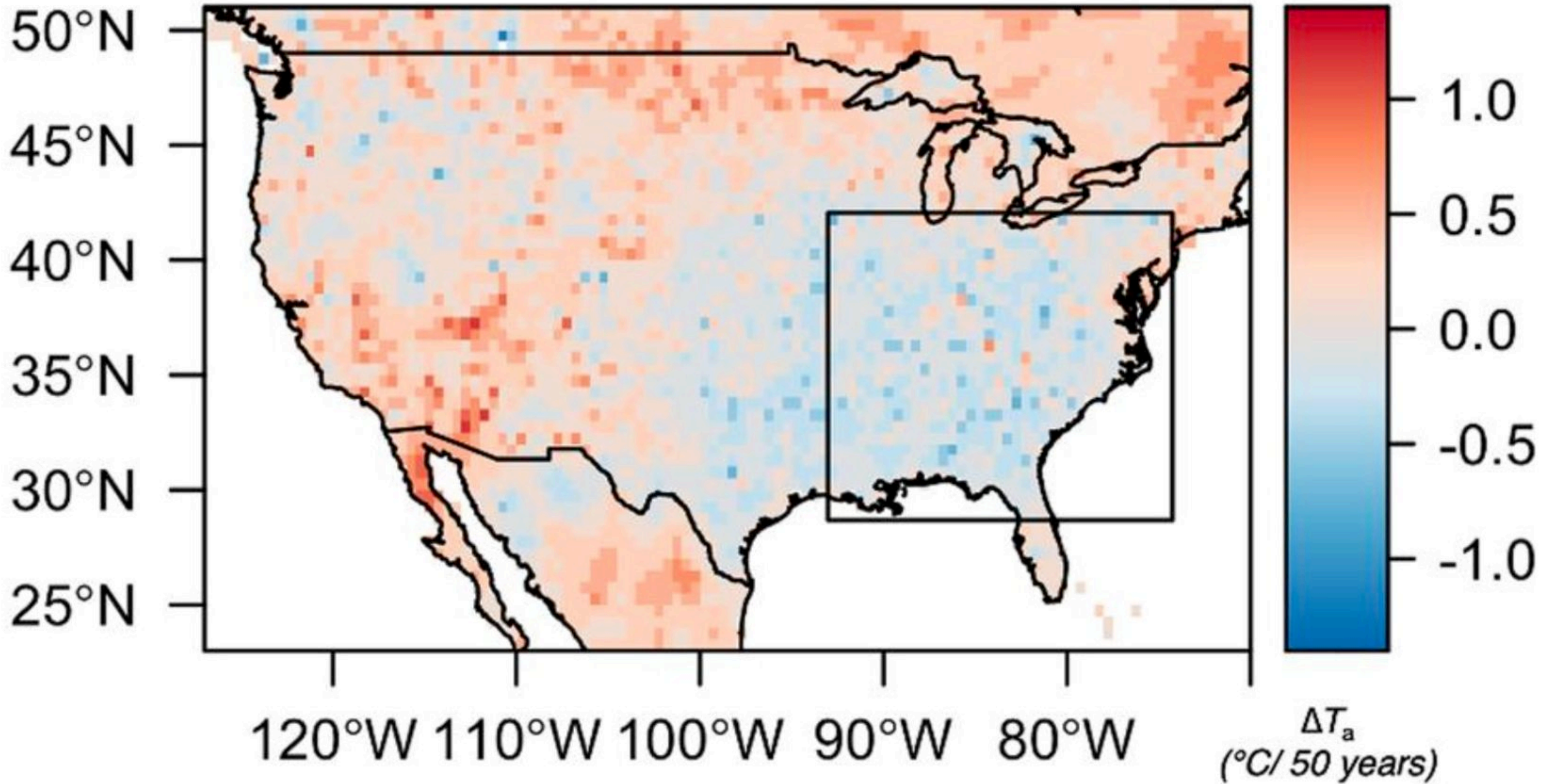
*Prof. Dr. Dietrich Borchardt, UFZ, Dürre-Monitor*

# Indonesien



↑ +10°C Temperatur

↓ 15% Niederschlag



50°N  
45°N  
40°N  
35°N  
30°N  
25°N

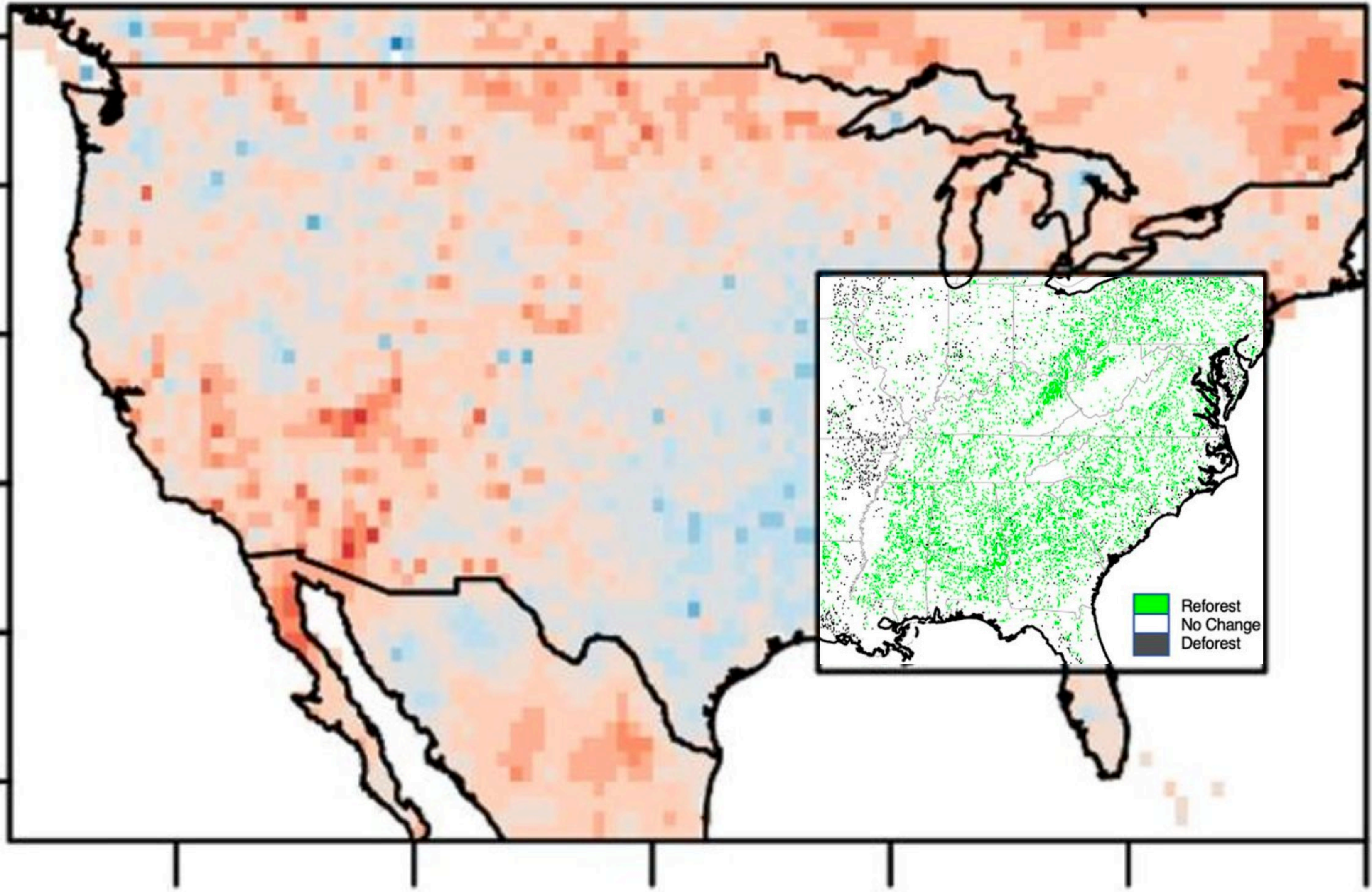
*15-man planting crew - Canaan Mt. 5/9/32*



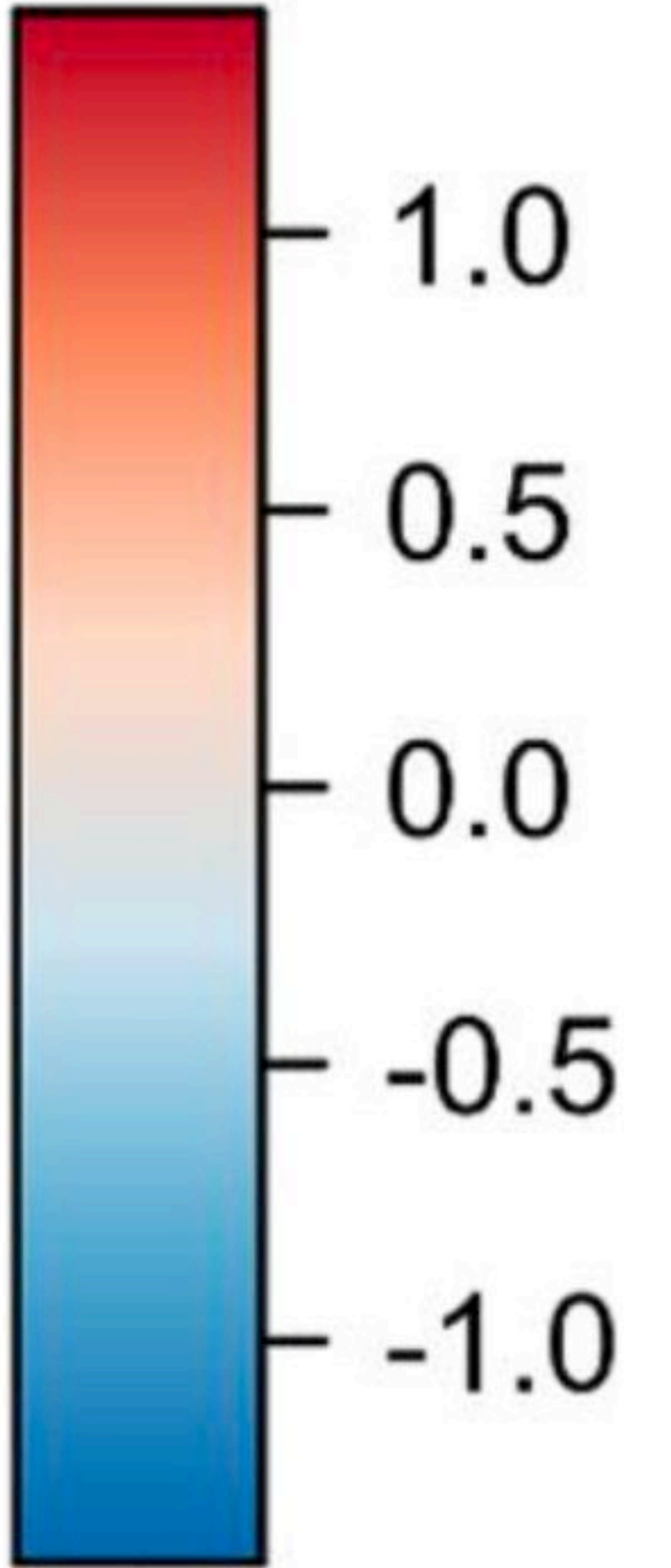
1.0  
0.5  
0.0  
-0.5  
-1.0

(meters)

50°N  
45°N  
40°N  
35°N  
30°N  
25°N

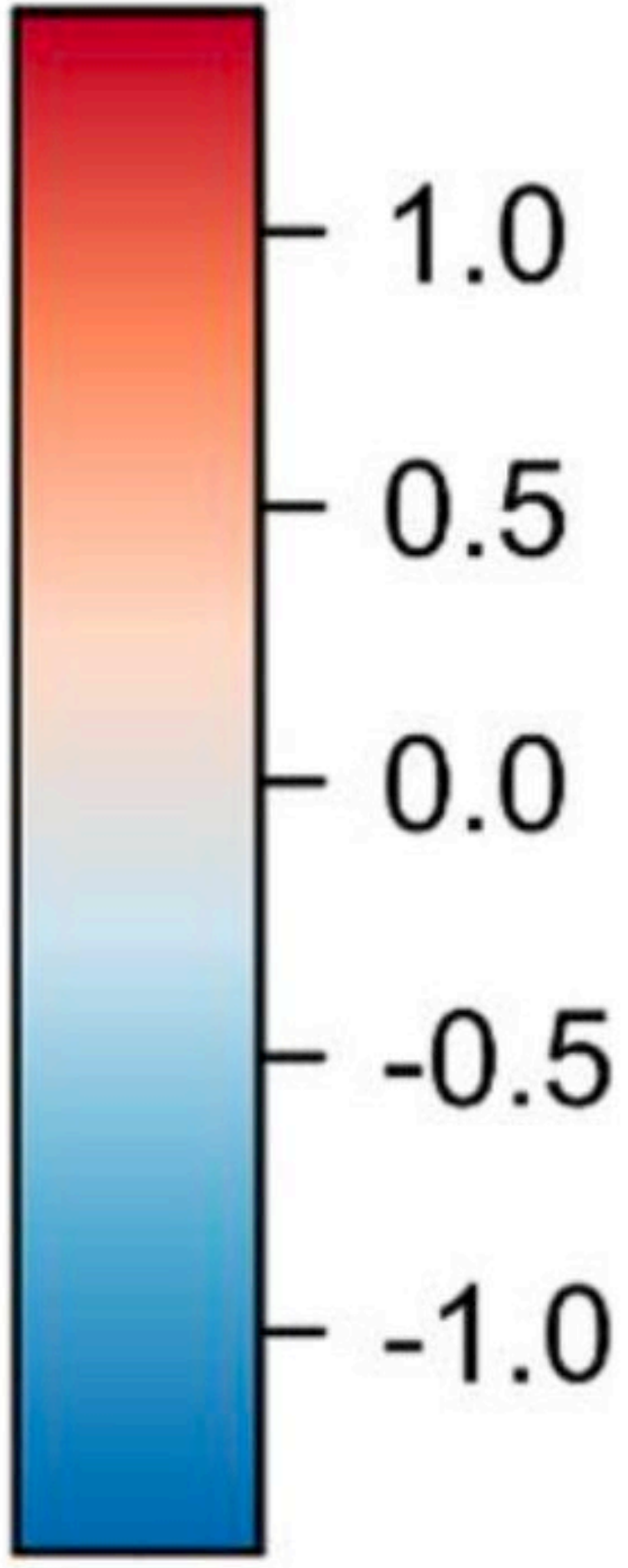
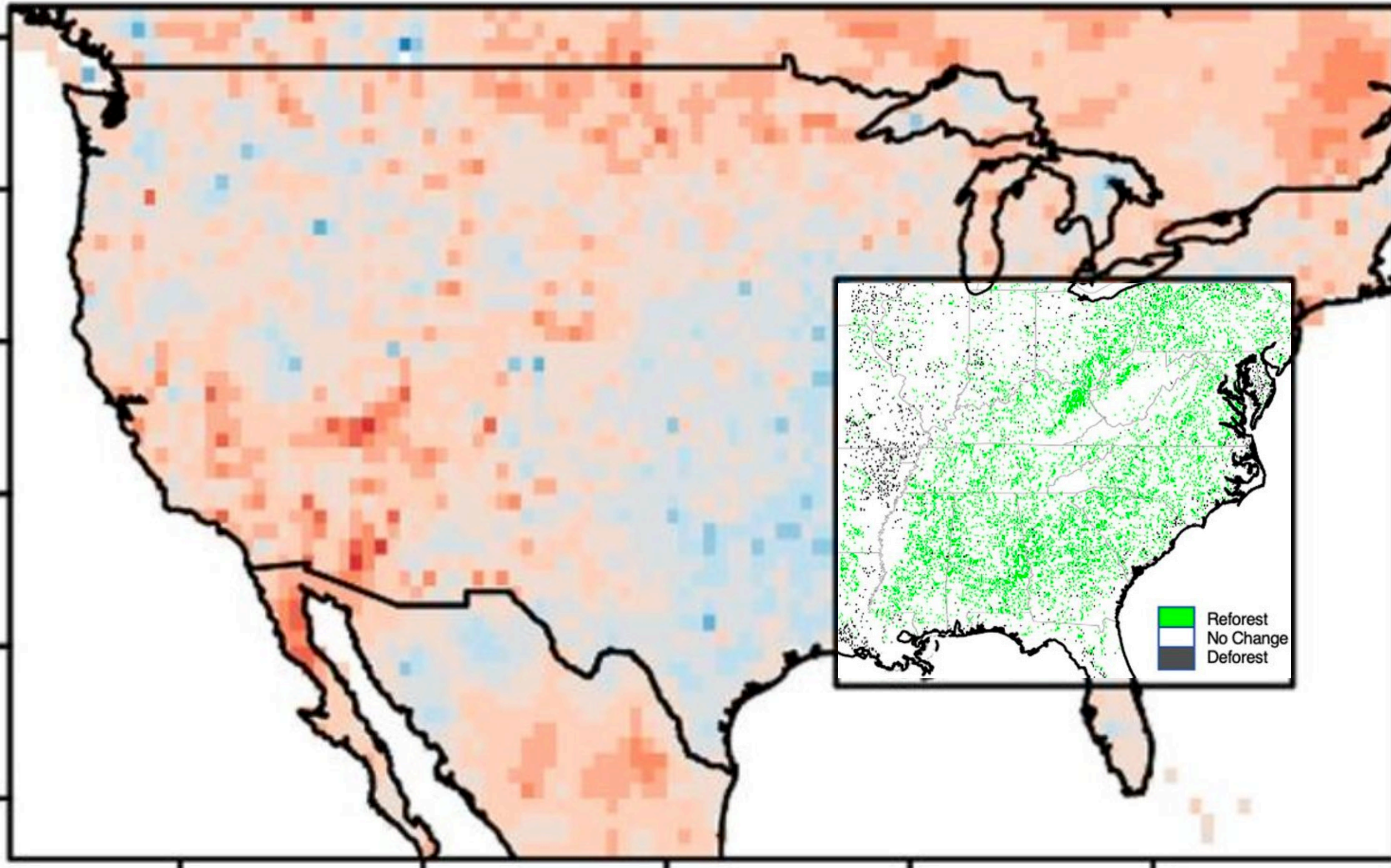


120°W 110°W 100°W 90°W 80°W



$\Delta T_a$   
(°C/50 years)

50°N  
45°N  
40°N  
35°N  
30°N  
25°N



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

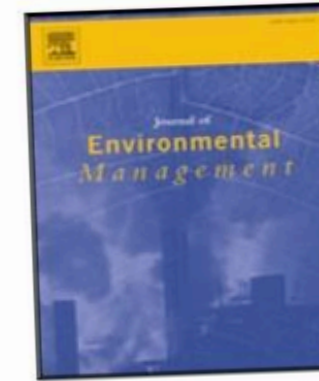
$\Delta T_a$   
(°C/ 50 years)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

# Journal of Environmental Management

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvman](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvman)



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

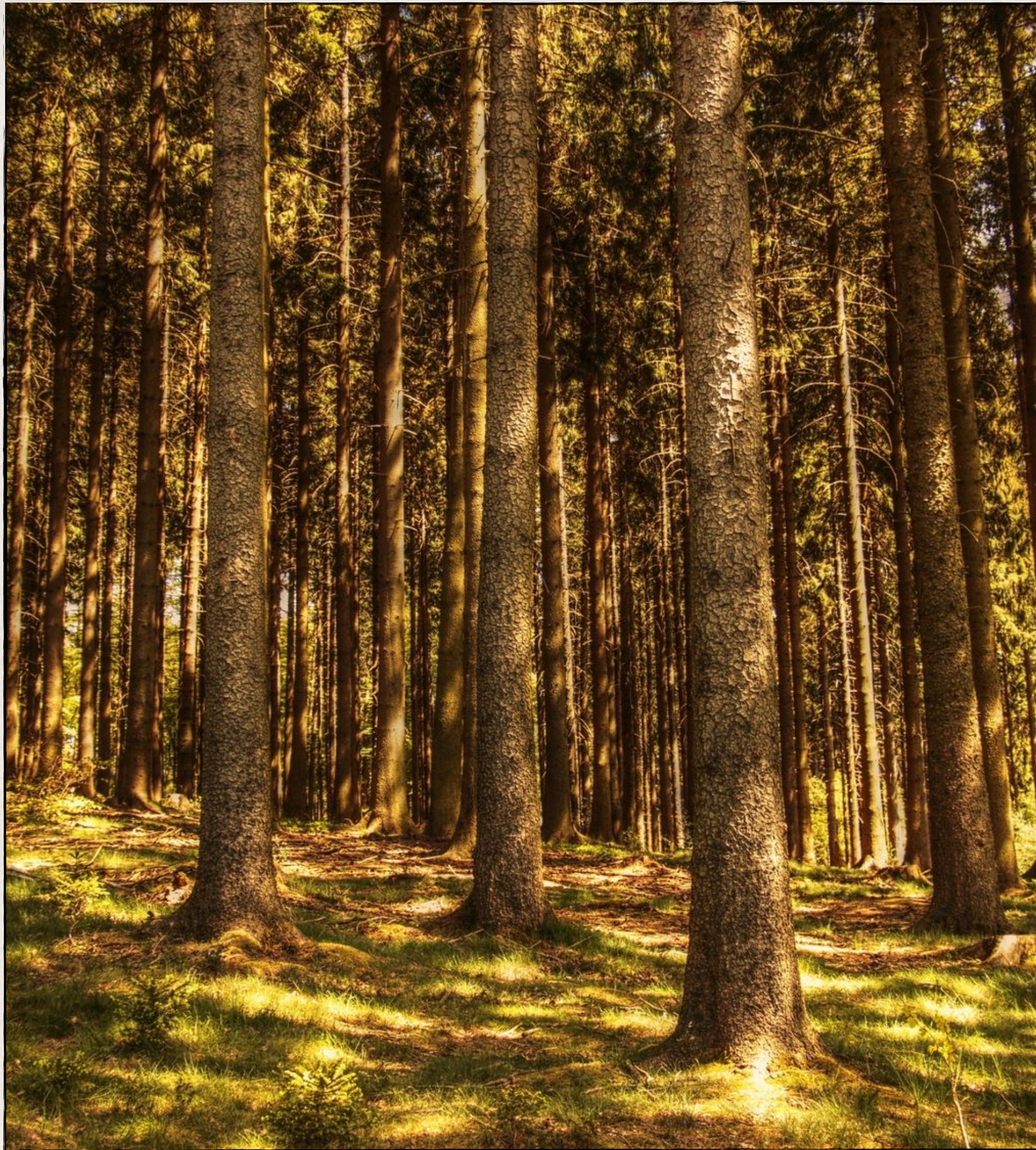
### ABSTRACT

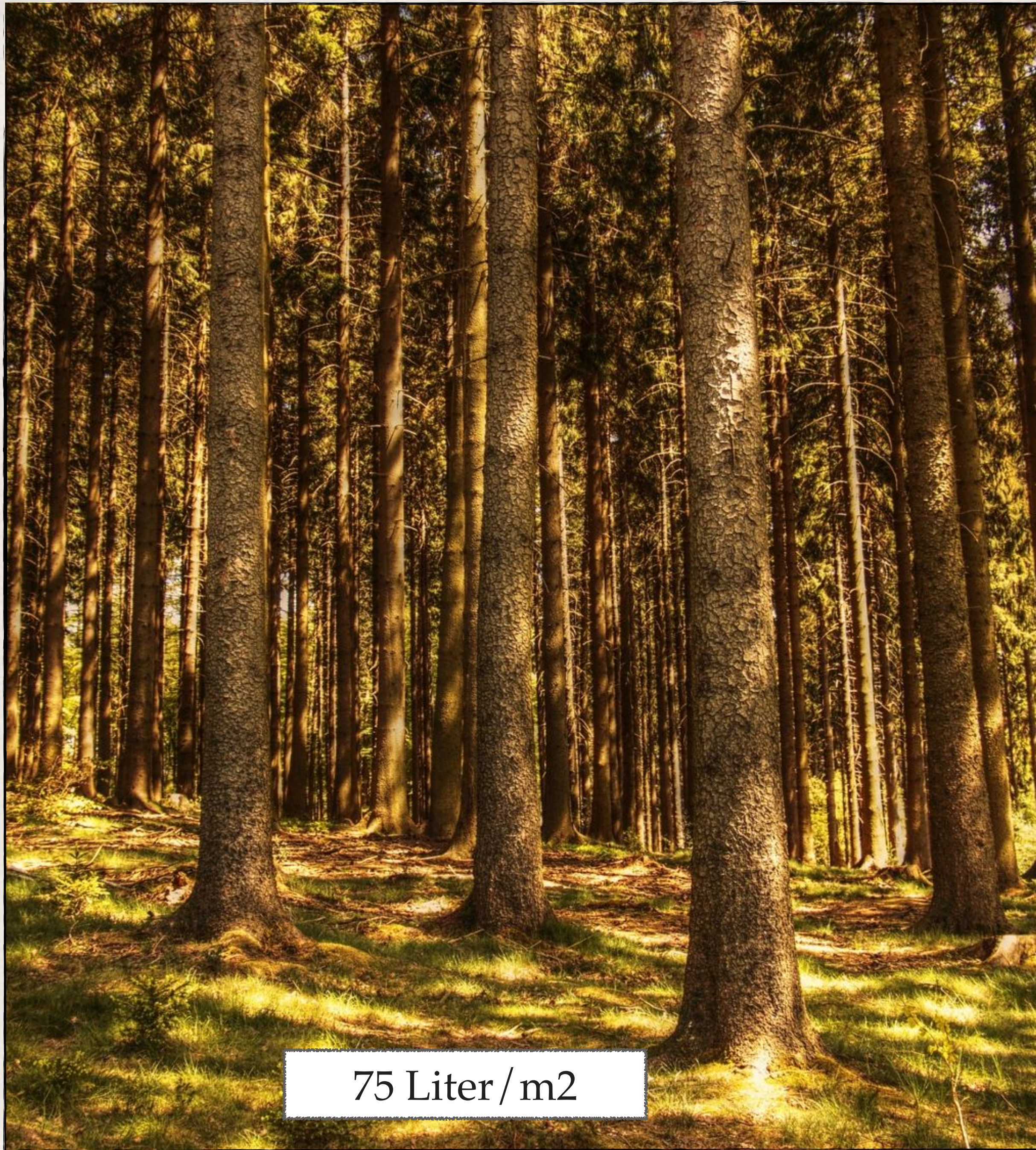
Atmospheric heat has become a major public concern in a rapidly warming world. Evapotranspiration, however, provides effective land surface cooling during the vegetation period. Adversely, modern cultural landscapes – due to both water and potential evapotranspiration pathways lacking – are increasingly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

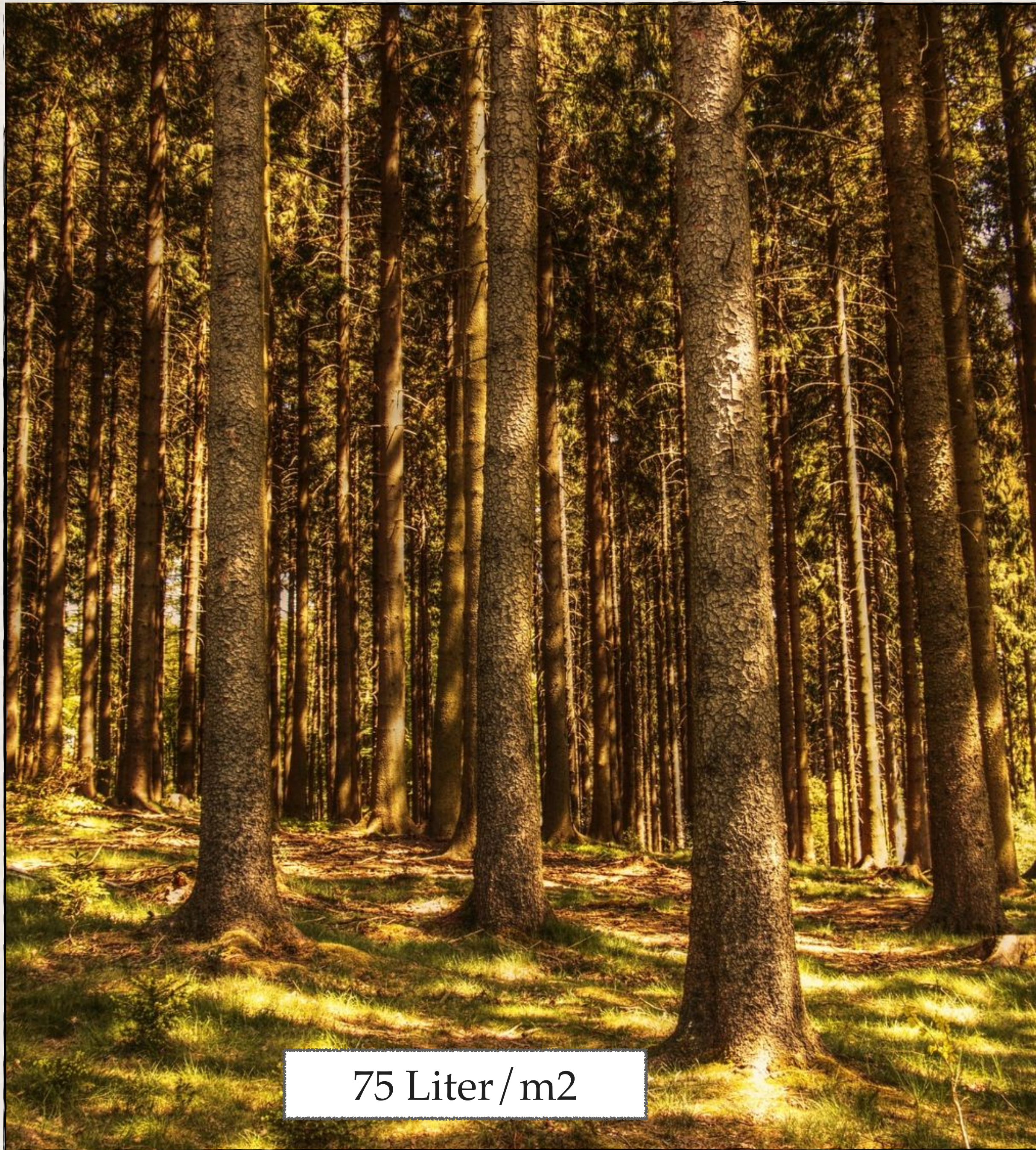
... dass durch gezielte Landnutzungsänderungen eine bedeutsame Kühlung von bis zu 3,5 °C erreicht werden kann





75 Liter / m2





75 Liter / m<sup>2</sup>



350 Liter / m<sup>2</sup>



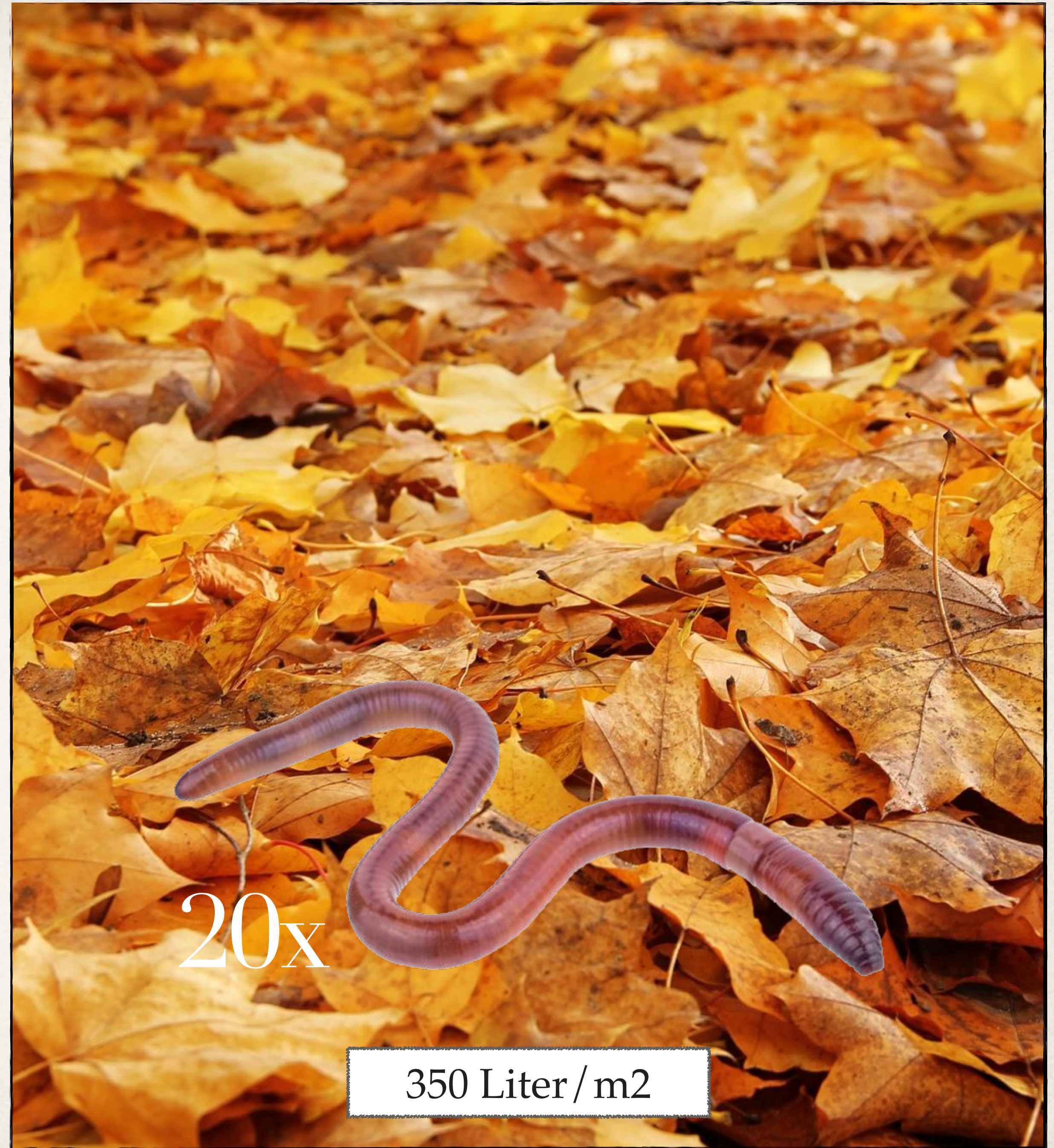
75 Liter / m<sup>2</sup>



350 Liter / m<sup>2</sup>



75 Liter / m2



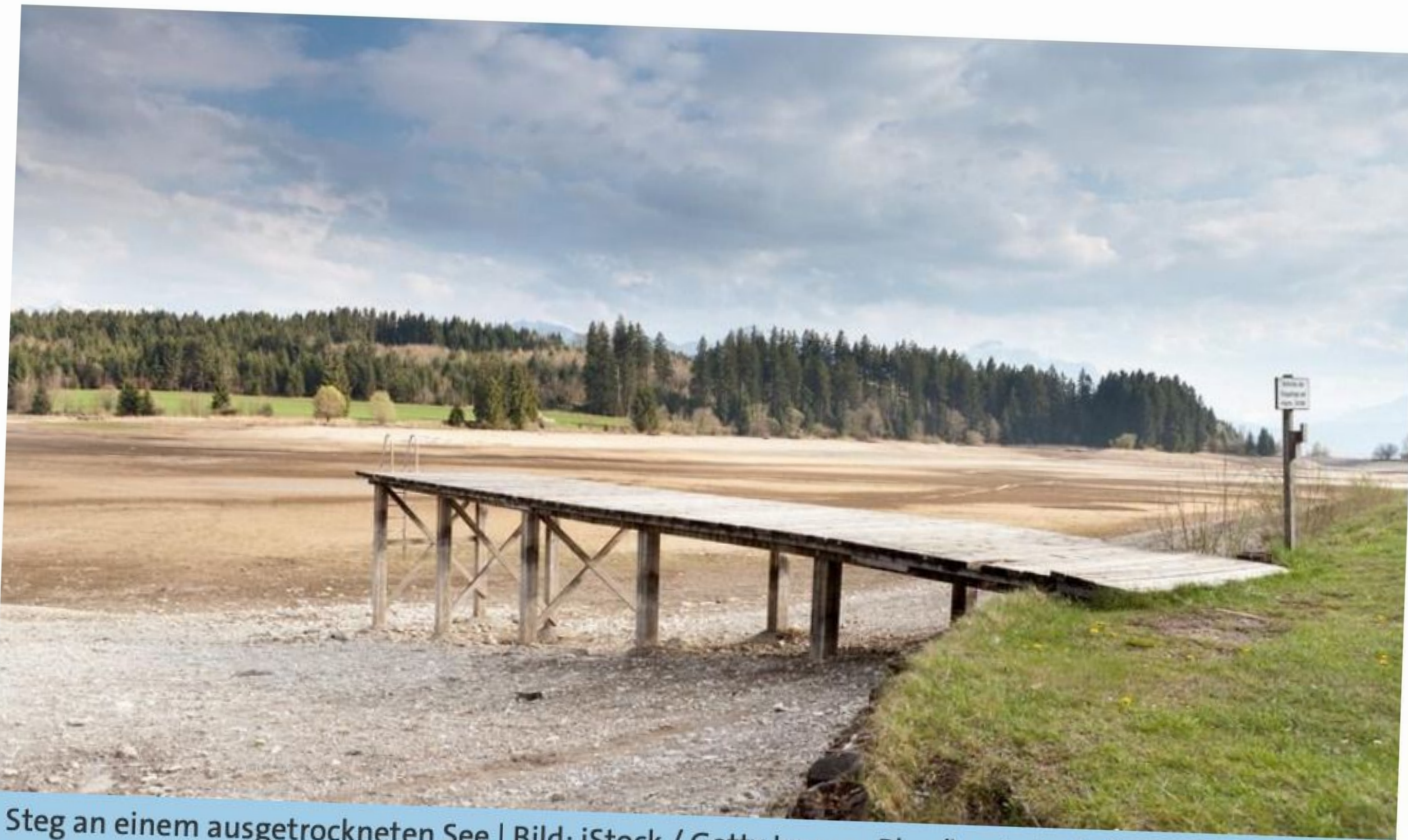
20x

350 Liter / m2



# Deutschlands Wasser verschwindet

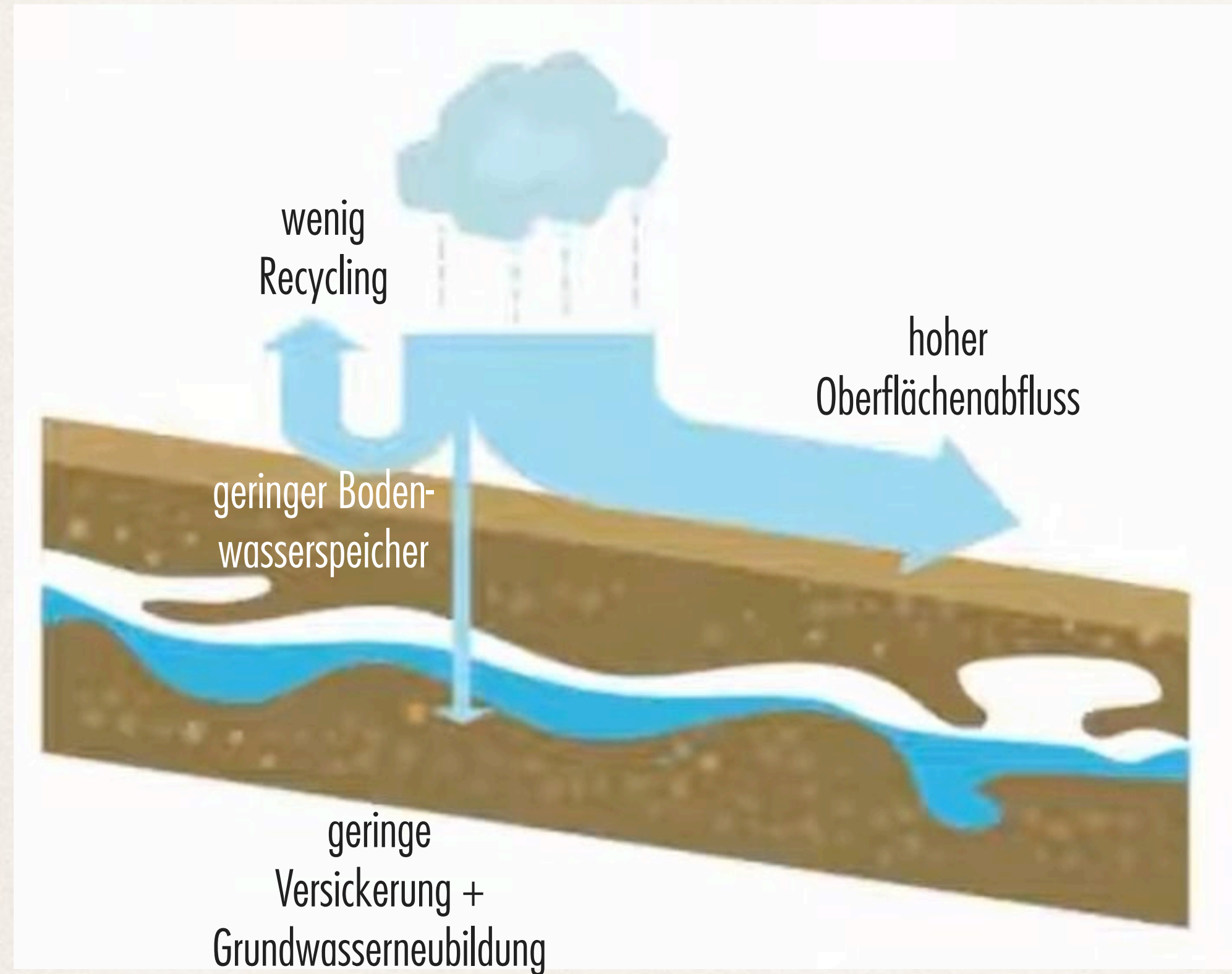
Neue Satellitendaten zeigen dramatische Wasserverluste



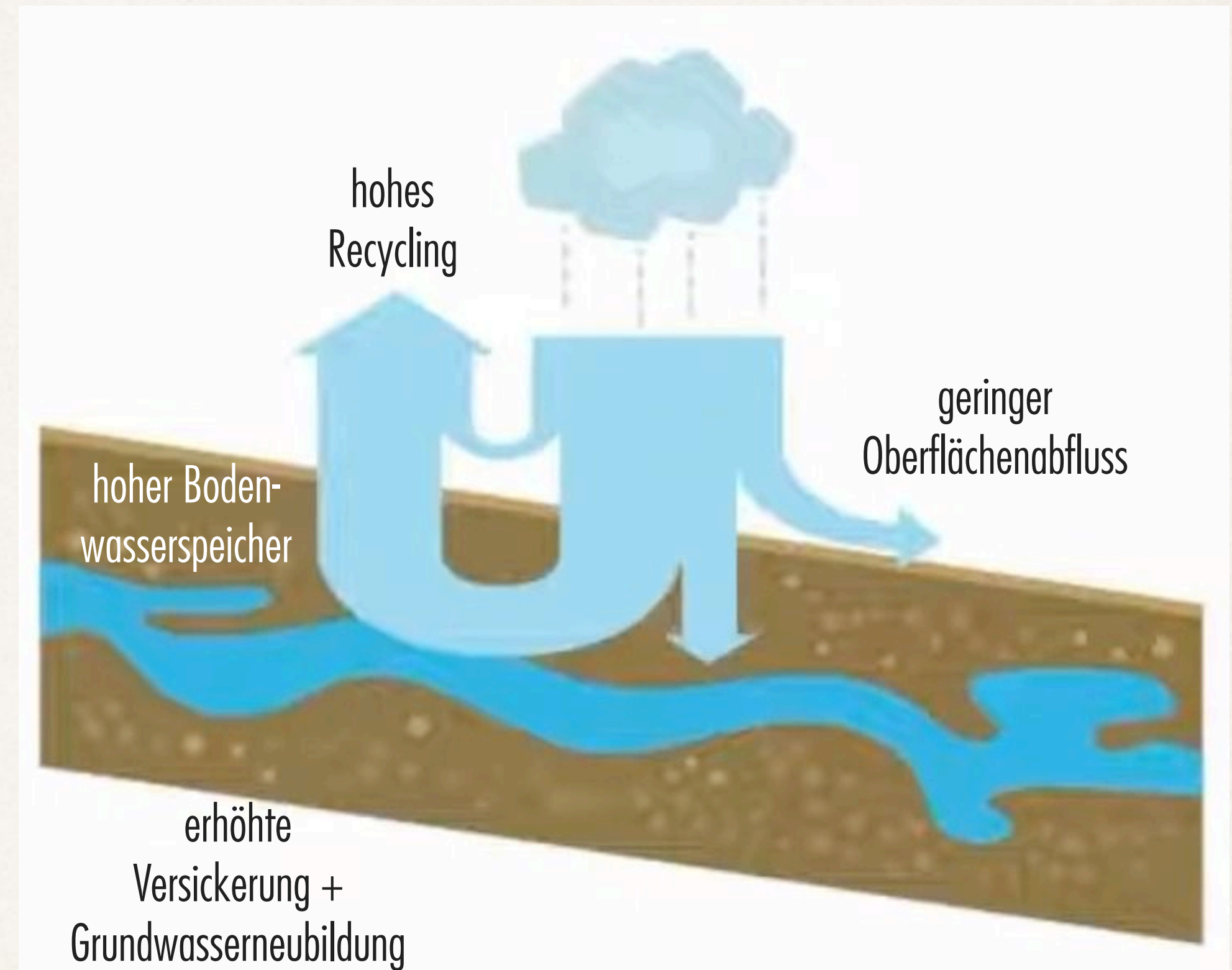
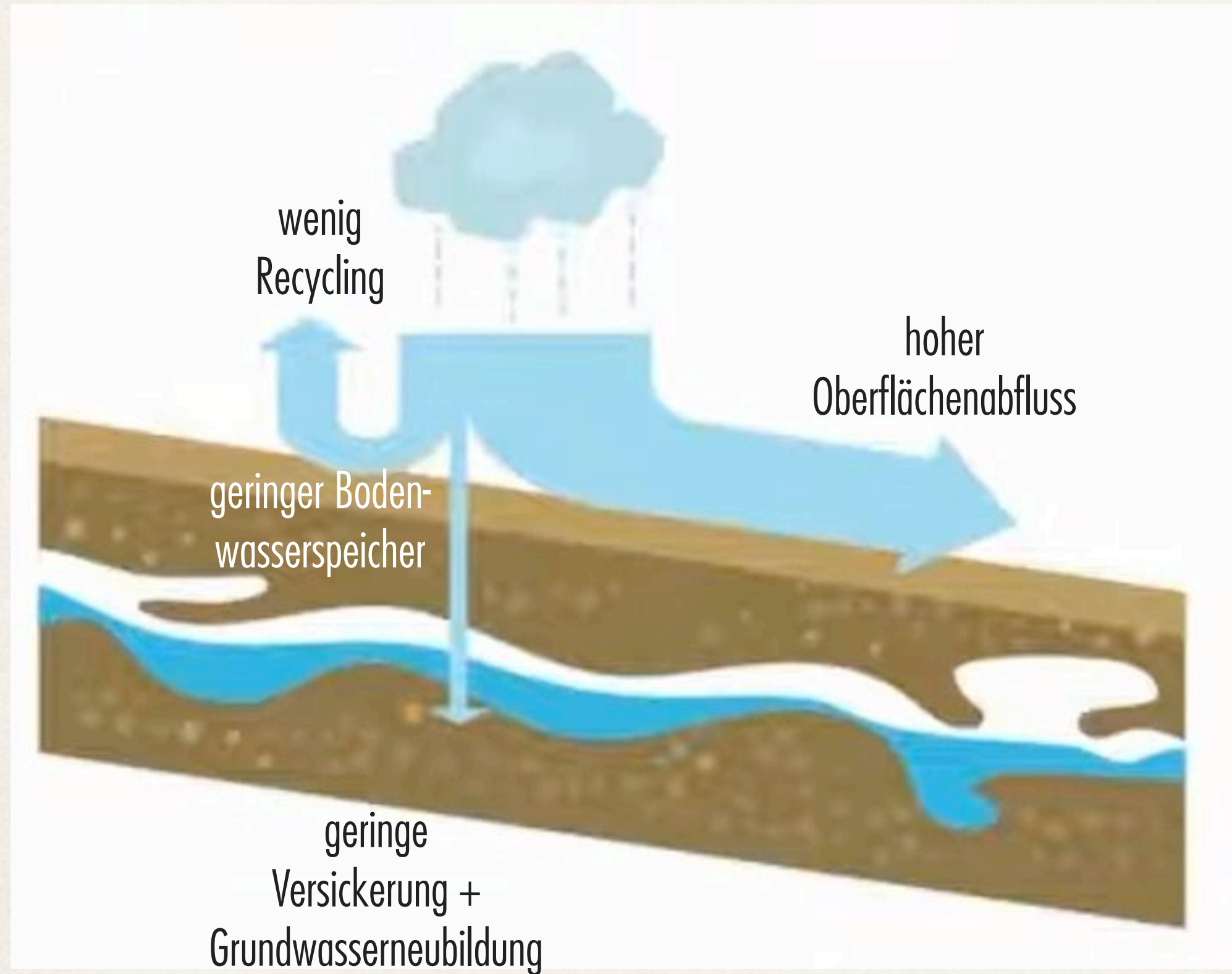
Steg an einem ausgetrockneten See | Bild: iStock / Getty Images Plus/landschaftsfoto

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



# Altes vs neues Wasserparadigma



# Altes vs neues Wasserparadigma



Wir müssen mehr Wasser verdunsten,  
damit es feucht bleibt.



## Humusaufbau



Achslast reduzieren



Minimale Bodenbearb.



Direktsaat



Untersaaten



Zwischenfrüchte



Agroforstwirtschaft



Klee gras



Weite Fruchtfolgen



Keyline Design



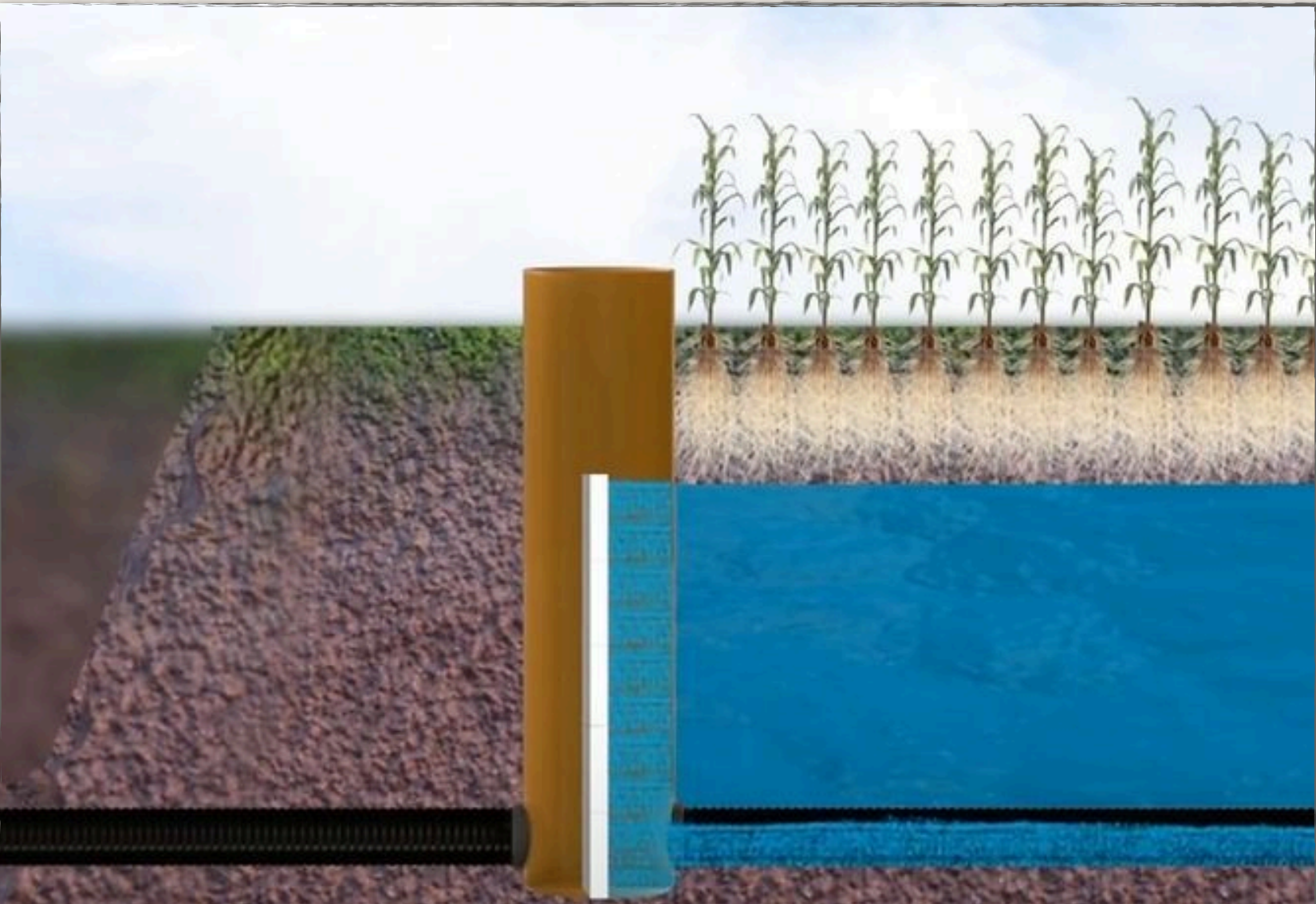
Tiere & Ackerbau



Mobgrazing



Waldumbau



Drainagen-Rückstau



Kulturwehre



Biberdämme



Staustufen



Seen



Auen






UTE SCHEUB / STEFAN SCHWARZER

# Die Humus revolution

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

Mit  
Praxistipps zu  
Humusaufbau und  
Permakultur

 oekom



UTE SCHEUB / STEFAN SCHWARZER

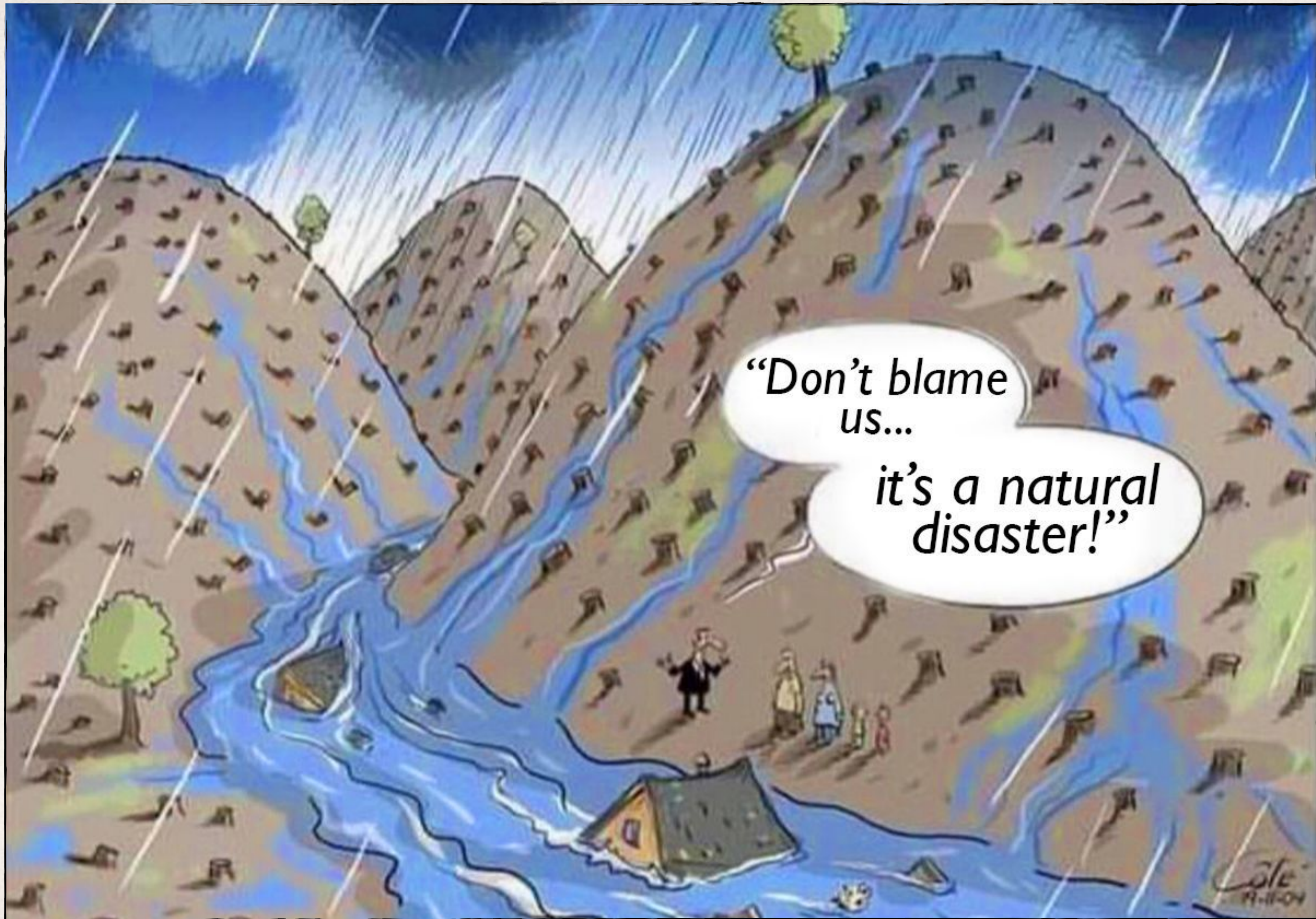
# AUFBÄUMEN GEGEN DIE DÜRRRE

Wie uns die Natur helfen kann,  
den Wassernotstand zu beenden

Alles über  
regenerative  
Landwirtschaft,  
Schwammstädte,  
Kimalandschaften  
& Co.

 oekom





“Don't blame  
us...

*it's a natural  
disaster!”*



Stefan Schwarzer • Aufbauende Landwirtschaft e.V. • [www.aufbauende-landwirtschaft.de](http://www.aufbauende-landwirtschaft.de)  
Symposium & Webinar-Reihen »Aufbauende Landwirtschaft«, Mikrobiom-Symposium, uam.



# Slow it, spread it, store it, sink it



Stefan Schwarzer • Aufbauende Landwirtschaft e.V. • [www.aufbauende-landwirtschaft.de](http://www.aufbauende-landwirtschaft.de)  
Symposium & Webinar-Reihen »Aufbauende Landwirtschaft«, Mikrobiom-Symposium, uam.



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

the soil



the water

