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Climate factors contribute to grassland net primary productivity

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Editorial

Climate Factors Contribute to Grassland Net Primary Productivity

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Our call set out to enlarge the evidence base and methods for improving and evaluating grasslands in a changing environment as a sustainable ecosystem for all life. We hoped for articles that illustrate the response of grassland systems to changes in pedo-climatic conditions, temperature and water, how management could be optimised, adapted to climatic challenges, and the potential of grassland to improve soil biophysical and geochemical properties. Out of six broad topics, the articles in this Special Issue addressed three: sward development affected by temperature and drought, and modelling effects at the field and landscape scale. Maybe a fourth topic was addressed, considering that one model was implemented as a teaching and exploratory management tool.

Grasslands are important across the world and we received contributions from four continents. These could be roughly divided into three different climatic regions: humid temperate (Chile, Great Britain), semi-arid cold (Mongolia) and warm (South Africa) climates. Interestingly, the objectives for temperate regions were mostly about managing and optimizing (high) productivity, improved grassland. In the semi-arid regions, the paper focused more on the response of natural grasslands to the increasing climatic constraints, fluctuations in temperature and precipitation. The approaches chosen were empirical [1–3] providing evidence for dose–response relationships for management effects and environmental changes. These are essential to derive parameters for process-based modelling as shown by Giannitsopoulos [4], as well as for understanding ecological phenomena and implementing observed changes in functional groups [3] and functional types [5].

Calvache et al. [1,2] provide the evidence for optimising yield and quality as a function of off-take intensity for mixed grazing and mowing systems, comparing an indigenous to the widely used European grass forage species (*Lolium p.*). Giannitsopoulos and colleagues demonstrate that the expanded LINGRA model can emulate such effects on production and composition once calibrated for high-performance grassland [4]. Experimentalists should feel encouraged to use this type of model for further work to develop and test research hypotheses and for consultancy purposes. Nanzad and his team demonstrate in their study for Mongolia that models are a crucial component in the analysis of ground- and space-based evidence [5]. Magandana et al. should follow up their nice experimental results [3] by collaborating with mathematical modellers to raise their analysis to another level, to enable an impact assessment at the sub-continental scale.

The content of this Special Issue should encourage experimentalists to use process-based, functional models; this would be a perfect outcome and step forward, well worth the initial hope and sustained effort.



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