

Humus depletion induced by climate change?

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If the input of organic matter stagnates, soil will lose some of its humus in the long term. Credit: Fotolia

The yields of many important crops in Europe have been stagnating since the 1990s. As a result, the input of organic matter into the soil - the crucial source for humus formation - is decreasing. Scientists from the Technical University Munich (TUM) suspect that the humus stocks of

arable soils are declining due to the influence of climate change. Humus, however, is a key factor for soil functionality, which is why this development poses a threat to agricultural production - and, moreover, in a worldwide context.

In their study, which has been published in *Science of the Total Environment* (2015), scientists from the Technical University Munich (TUM) evaluated the crop yield statistics for EU countries compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) since the 1960s. The yields for the three most important cereal crops, wheat, barley, and corn, have been stagnating in Central and Northern Europe for 20 years. "The stagnation in yields has only been statistically verifiable for a few years," explains Dr. Martin Wiesmeier from the TUM Chair of Soil Science in Freising-Weihenstephan and first author of the study. This finding coincides with those of other studies, which confirm that [crop yields](#), particularly in the case of cereals, are falling throughout the world.

"Due to the strong link between crop yields and the input of organic substances into the [soil](#), the stagnation in yields must also have an impact on the humus stocks in the soil," says TUM scientist Wiesmeier, "particularly in the context of the steady rise in temperatures." Given that rising temperatures cause higher levels of humus decomposition while, at the same time, the supply of organic substances is stagnating, a depletion of humus must be expected in the long term.

Climate change and changes in EU agricultural policy as possible causes?

The cause of the yield stagnation has not yet been explained but is probably due to a variety of factors: "Following the introduction of new priorities with the joint EU agricultural policy of the 1990s, among other

things, less fertilizer was used and leguminous plants were often omitted from crop rotation cycles," explains Wiesmeier's co-author Dr. Rico Hübner from the Chair for Strategic Landscape Planning and Management, also in Weihenstephan. "Few authors have discussed this as a reason for the stagnation in crop yields," he notes.

However, the changes in climatic conditions arising from [climate change](#) could represent a far more important factor here: i.e. temperatures that increasingly exceed the optimum level for plant growth, like those experienced this summer, shifts in the vegetation periods, and more frequent droughts. "This inevitably leads to stagnation in crop biomass production and reduced inputs of organic matter into the soil," says Wiesmeier.

Moreover, livestock numbers in Europe have also declined significantly since the 1980s. "The spreading of organic fertilizer, another important source of organic matter, is also falling as a result," adds Wiesmeier.

Early signs of a reduction in humus stocks due to the stagnating harvest yields can already be observed. Initial indications of humus depletion in arable soil have been observed in almost all EU countries in recent years.

Interdisciplinary research group

While many previous studies predicted a future increase in humus levels as a result of climate change, based on their current findings, the TUM scientists are critical of this assumption: If the input of [organic matter](#) stagnates, soil will lose some of its humus in the long term. "If this trend continues, it could have negative impacts on soil fertility and water storage capacity," concludes TUM scientist Wiesmeier. "This, in turn, could ultimately result in poorer harvests - a vicious circle," he adds.

To counteract the problem, agriculture needs to make far greater use of

positive measures for the promotion of humus formation. "These include the diversification of crop rotation, the application of green manure and winter greening to reduce soil erosion, optimized soil cultivation, organic farming, agroforestry, and leaving crop residues on fields," explains Hübner. The study authors also consider that interdisciplinary research on the causes of yield stagnation and humus depletion is essential, "as a single discipline alone cannot solve this problem."

More information: Martin Wiesmeier, Rico Hübner, Ingrid Kögel-Knabner: Stagnating crop yields: An overlooked risk for the carbon balance of agricultural soils? *Science of the Total Environment*, August 2015. [DOI: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.07.064](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.07.064)

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