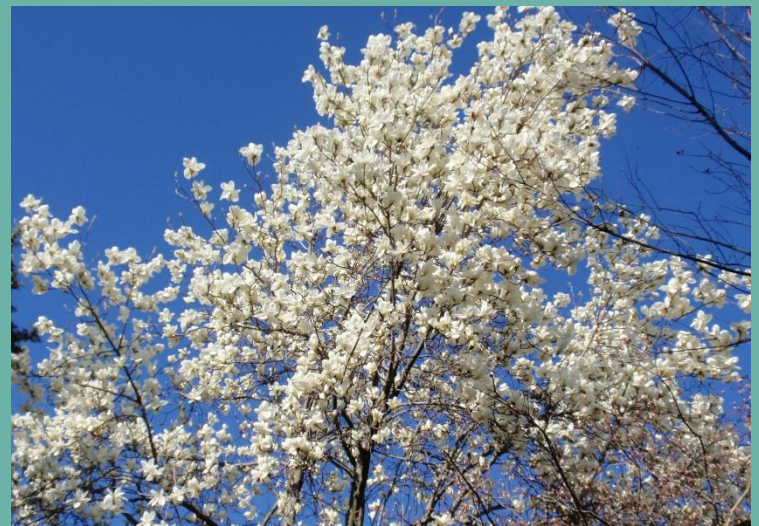


Main impacts of climate change on fruit trees.

Recent changes, expected impacts and adaptation strategies

Iñaki Garcia de Cortazar-Atauri
US 1116 AGROCLIM – INRA PACA

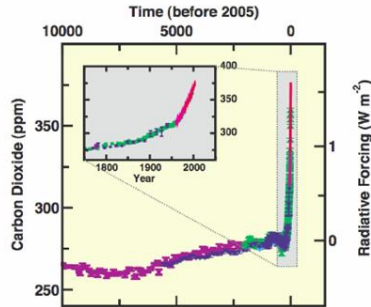


Some basis about climate change

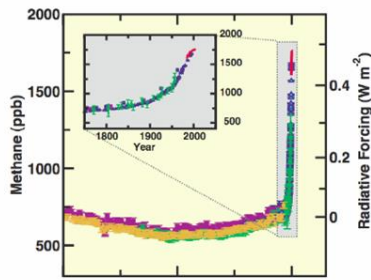
Changes in GHG concentrations and temperature

Changes in Greenhouse Gases
from ice-Core and Modern Data

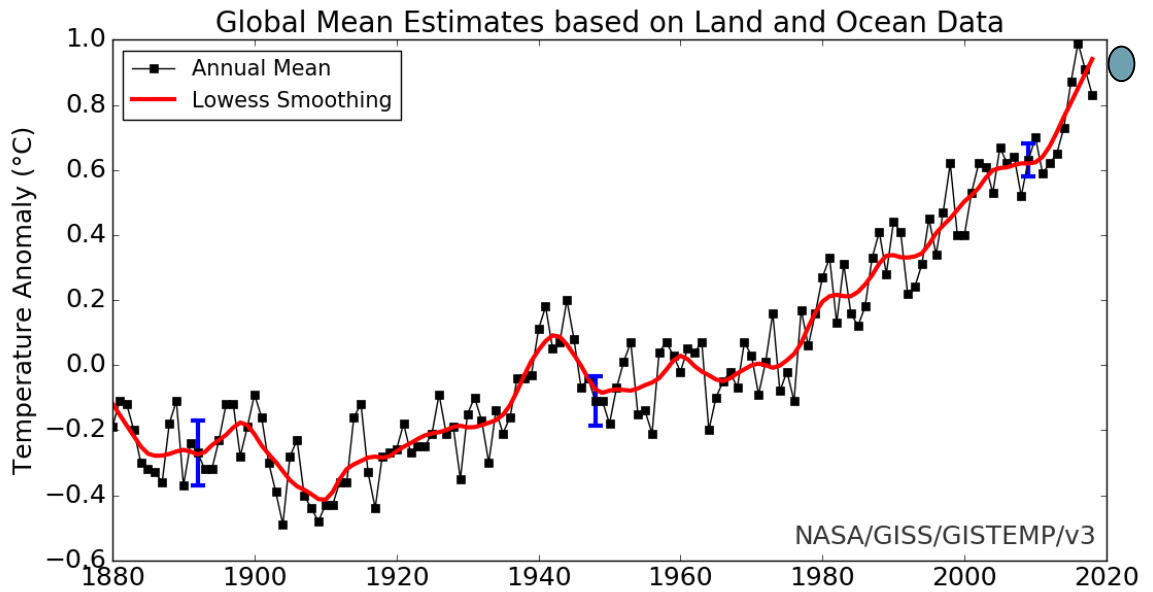
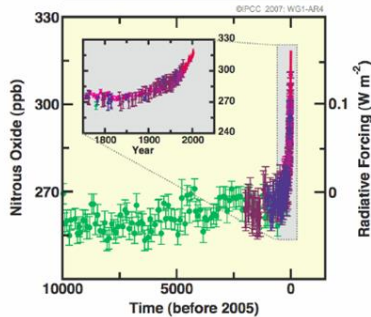
100 years



12 years



120 years

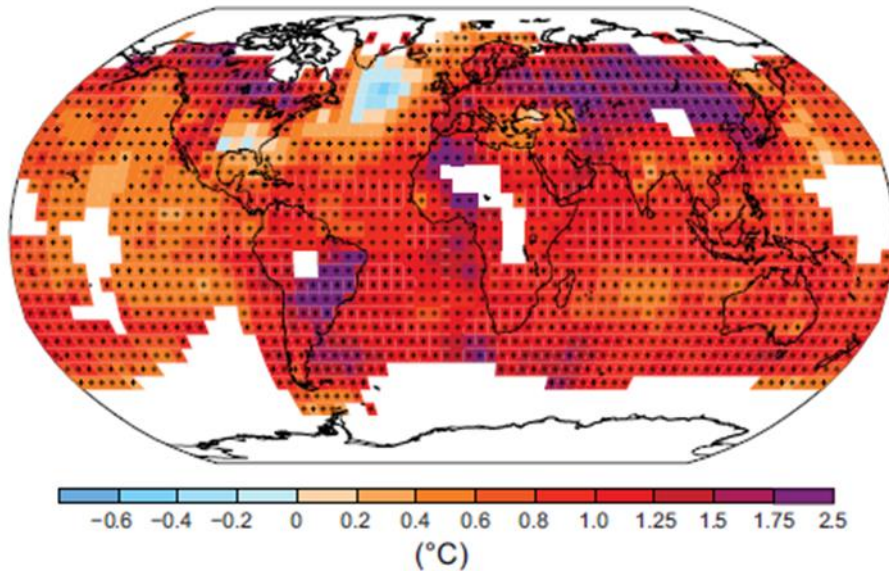


2016, 2017, 2015, 2018, 2014, 2010, 2005, 1998,
2013, 2003, 2002, 2006, 2009, 2007, 2004, 2012

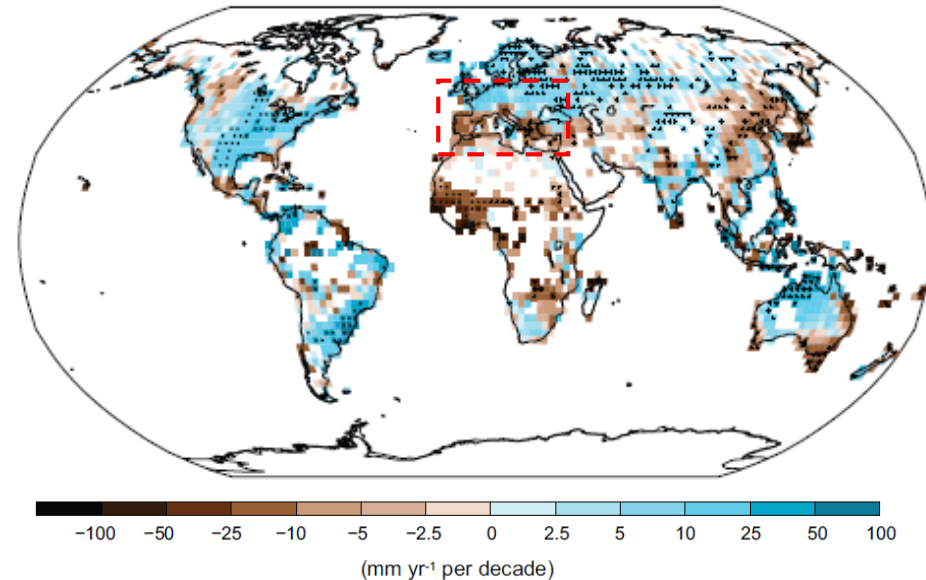
Some basis about climate change

Observed changes – World level

Observed change in surface
temperature
1901 - 2012



Observed change in annual
precipitation
1951–2010

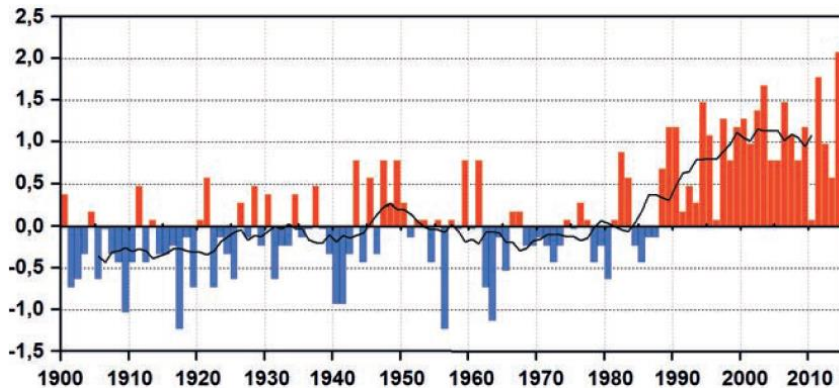


Not the same changes depending of the variable and the region

Some basis about climate change

Observed changes in France

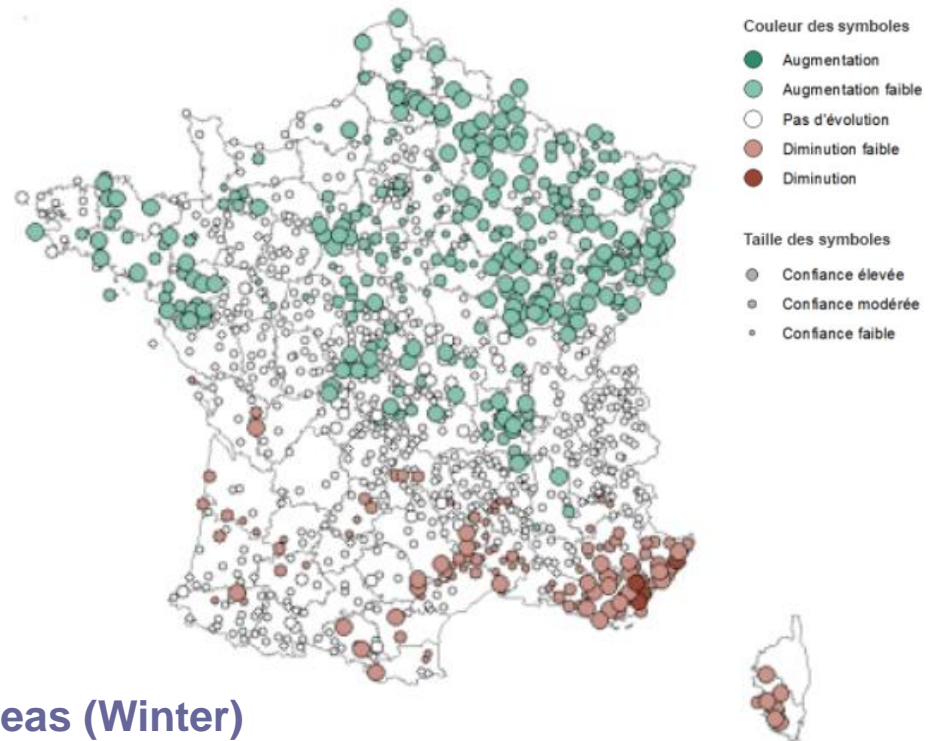
Changes in the anomaly of the annual mean temperature (ref. 1961-1990)



Temperature increase – all the seasons

Rainfall – Differences Northern/Southern areas (Winter)

Changes in annual rainfall accumulations – Period 1959-2009



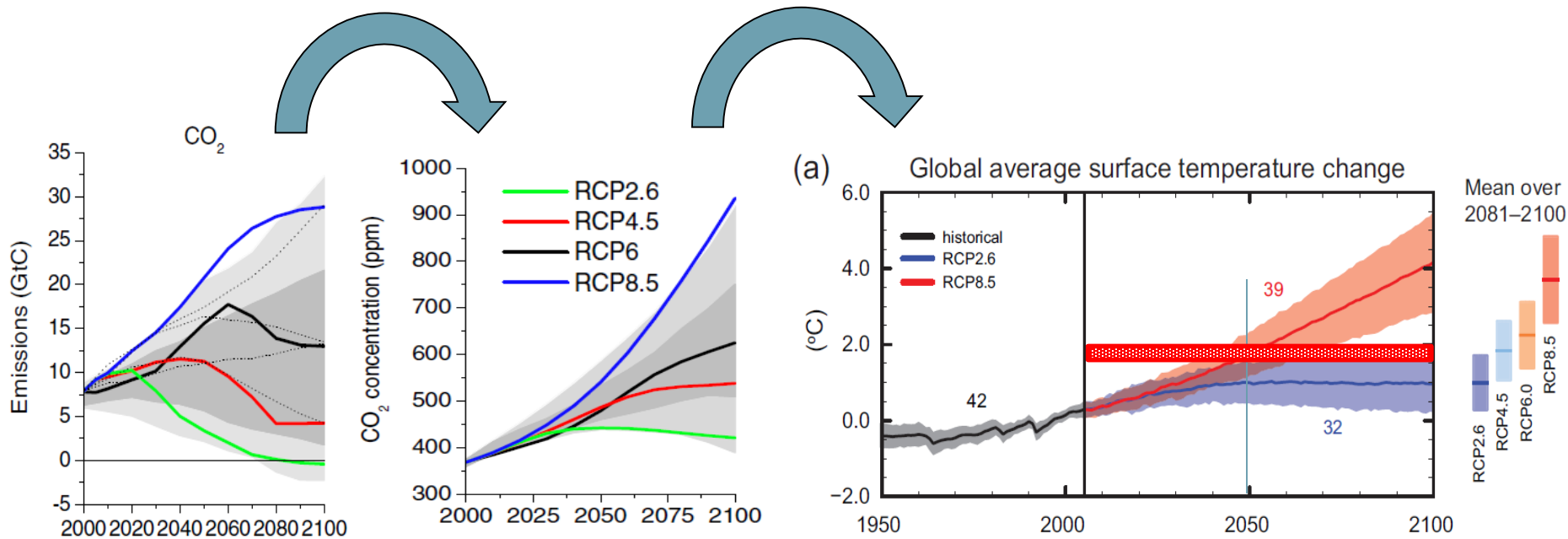
Some basis about climate change

Observed changes – Extreme events

Extreme event	Years	Periods	Impact
Heatwave	2003, 2006, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019	End June – Beginning August	Maturity, yield, physiology
Drought	2003, 2011, 2015 – 2018, 2019	Spring, Summer, Winter	Localized and variable Growth, nutrition, quality, production
High temperatures	2007, 2011, 2015-2016, 2018	Winter, Spring	Earlier development, Mild winter-> less control of pathogens
Rainy periods	2002, 2004, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2018	Spring, Summer, Autumn	Flowering, Harvest
Frost	2012, 2016, 2017, 2019	Winter end, Spring	Plant mortality
Hail	2008(3), 2009 (5), 2010(3), 2012(4), 2013(3), 2014(4), 2016(2), 2017, 2018	Spring - Summer	Localized - plant destruction and production

Some basis about climate change

How do you predict the future?



Rapport GIEC 2013

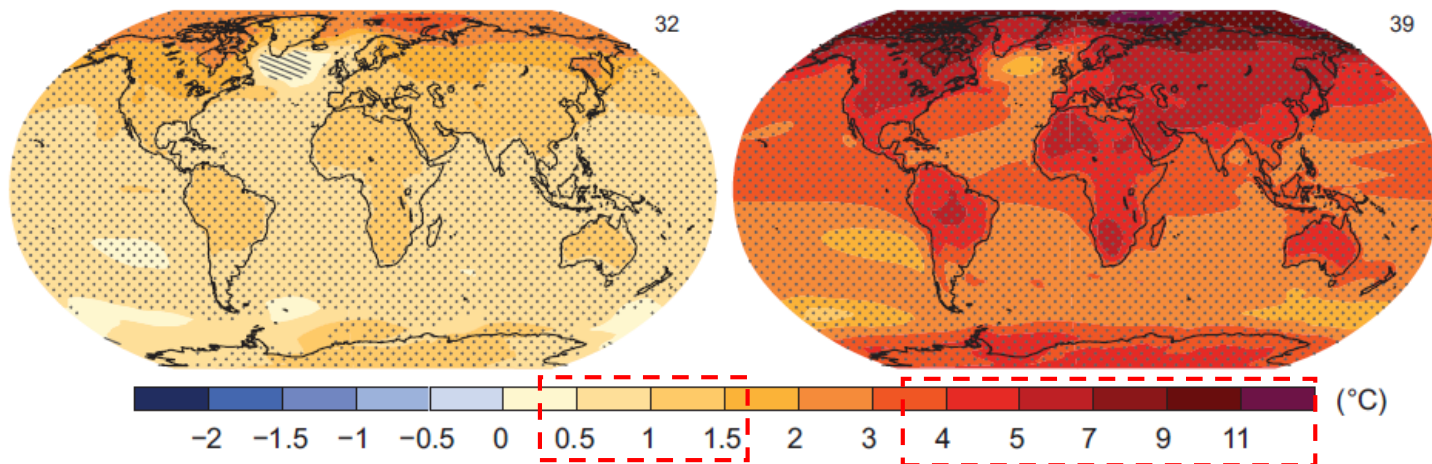
**Different scenarios depending on various global policies!
Very high inertia of the system!**

Some concepts about climate change

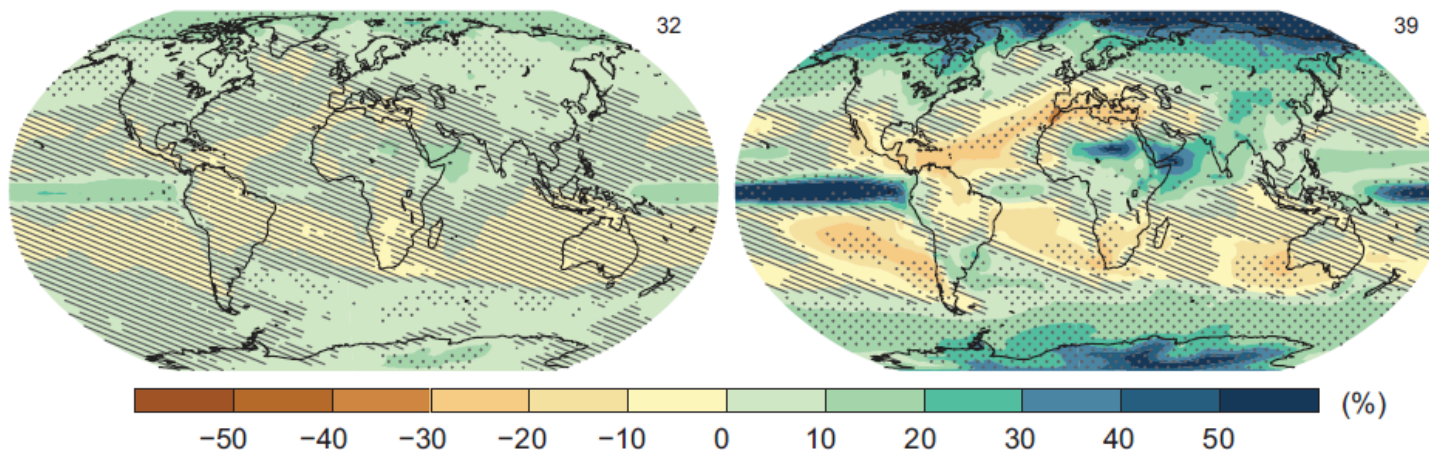
Global conditions

Uncertainties

(a) RCP 2.6 RCP 8.5
Change in average surface temperature (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)



(b) Change in average precipitation (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)

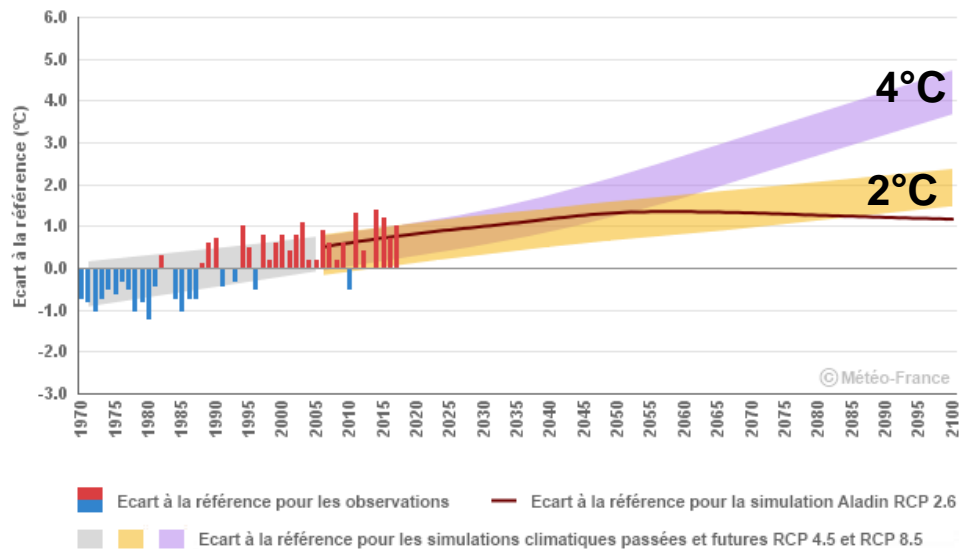


Some concepts about climate change

French conditions

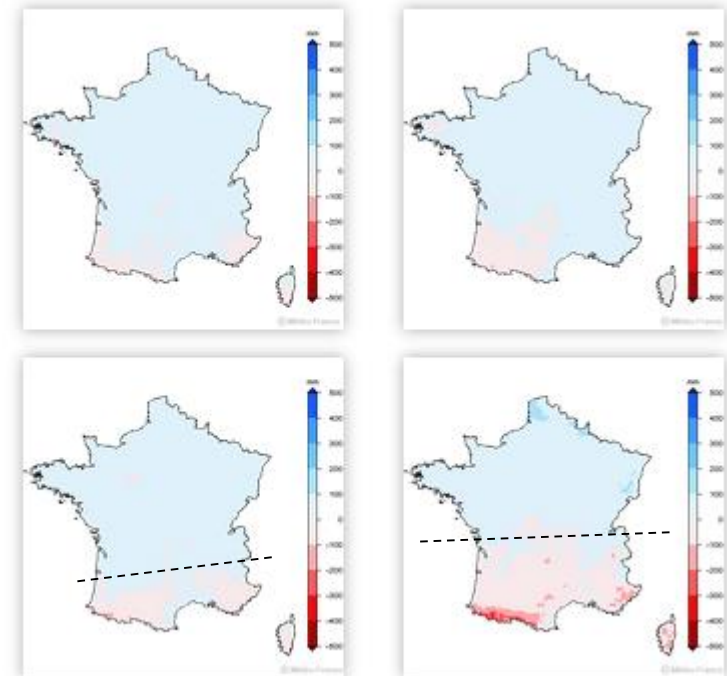
Temperature

Température moyenne annuelle en France métropolitaine: écart à la référence 1976-2005
Observations et simulations climatiques pour trois scénarios d'évolution RCP 2.6, 4.5 et 8.5



Rainfall

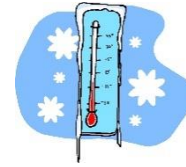
Horizon moyen (2041-2070) Horizon lointain (2071-2100)



Interactions between climatic conditions and crops

Temperature effect

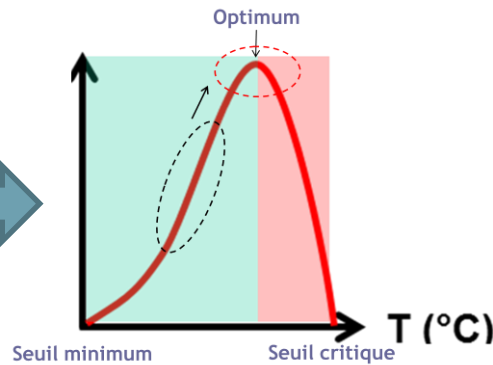
Cold temperatures



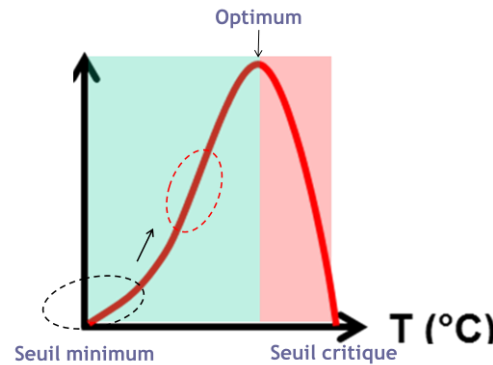
Autumn - Winter
Escape Frost

Important for budbreak
Flowering - production

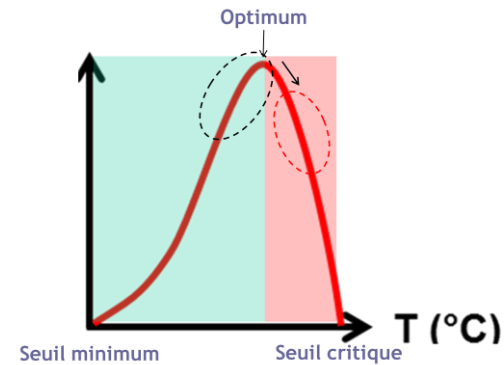
Warm temperatures



Reach optimum



New opportunities



Supra-optimal

Interactions between climatic conditions and crops

Complexity of interactions

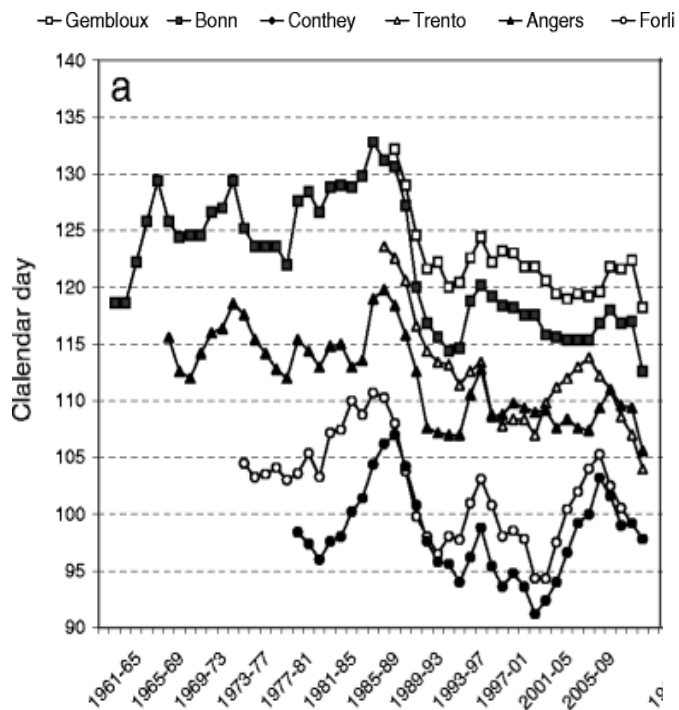


Water and Nitrogen balances...
Carbon and Nitrogen reserves...
Water efficiency...

Observed changes

Phenology and Quality

Golden apple flowering date (F1)



Legave et al., 2013

Other changes: aromas, colour, typicality, physiological disorders ...



Ctifl



Sugar +1°/10 years
Acidité -0.5 – 1g/L /10 years

Similar trends for many species (i.e. grapevine) but not the same intensity. These changes are considered as problem in Southern areas and as a benefit in Northern areas

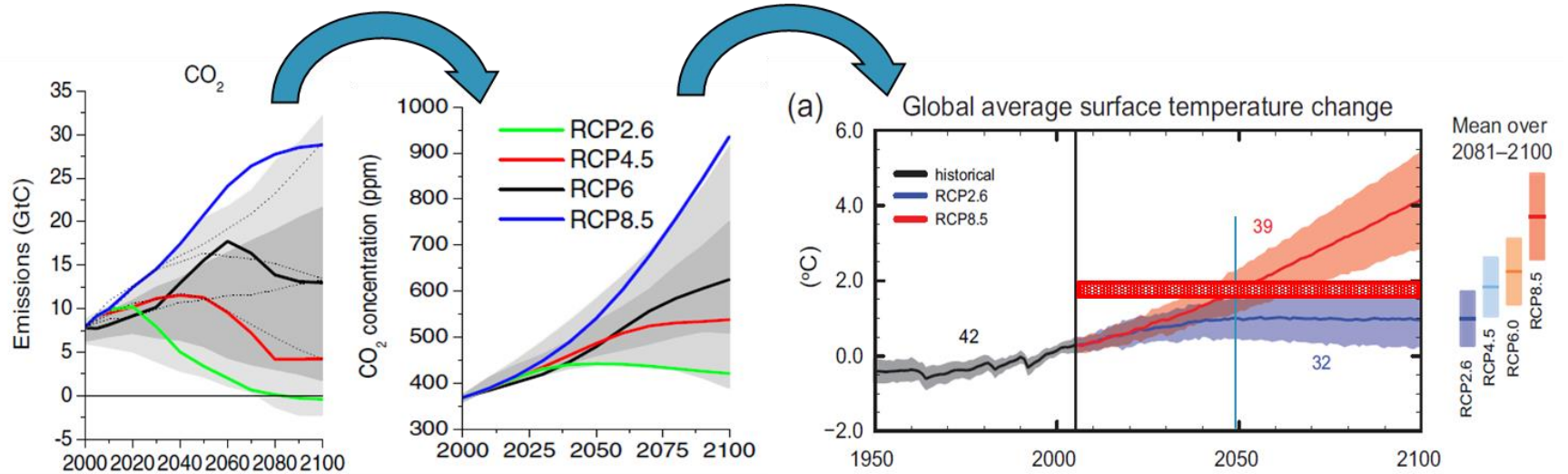
Observed changes

Other changes

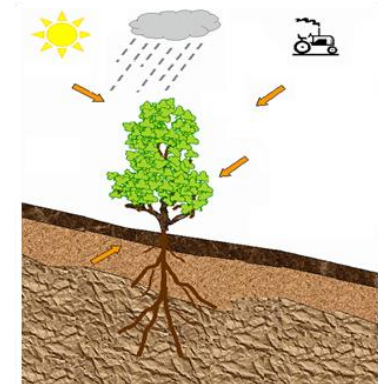
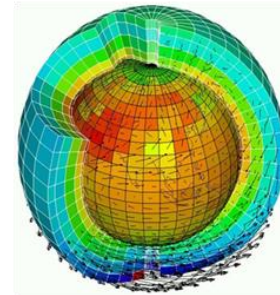
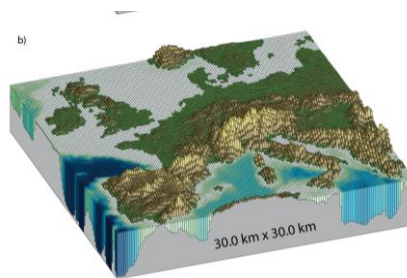
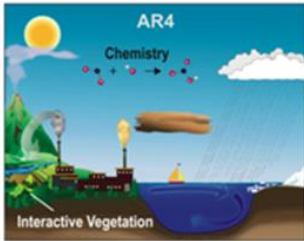
- Relationships between winter conditions (rest, dormancy) and yield → Apricot
- No evidence of changes on pest and diseases distribution and frequency **related to Climate change → more facilities to stay and development**
- **Changes in work organization:** number of days for harvest, harvest period, technical staff availability
- **Extreme events** – high variability (2003, 2006, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019...)

Futur impacts

General framework



Rapport GIEC 2013

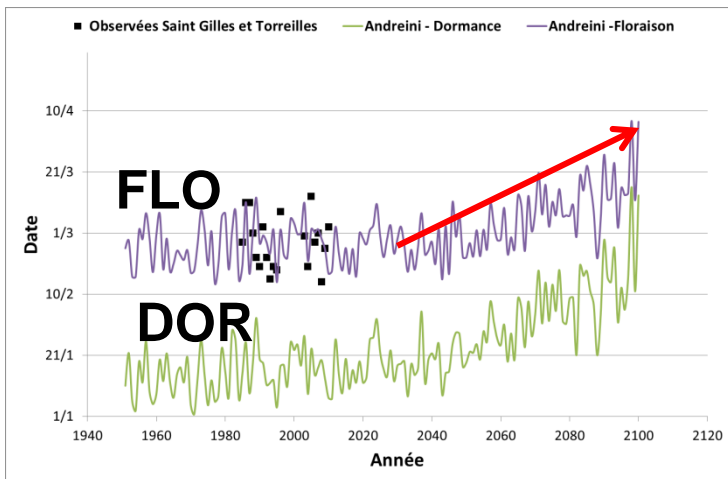


Futur impacts

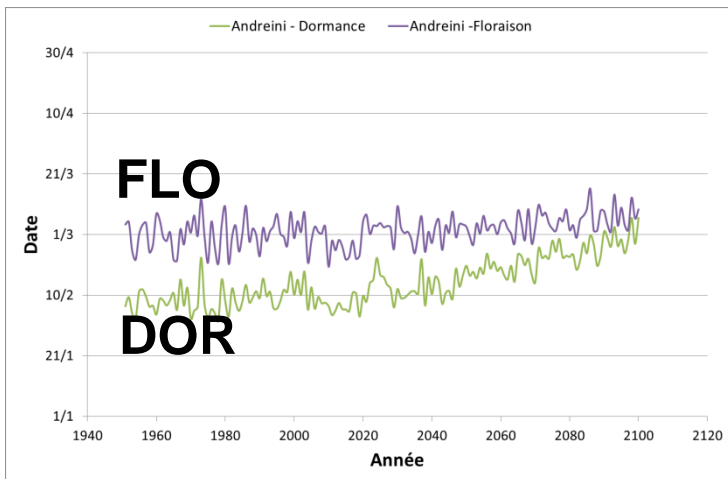
Phenology evolution - Apricot

Perpignan

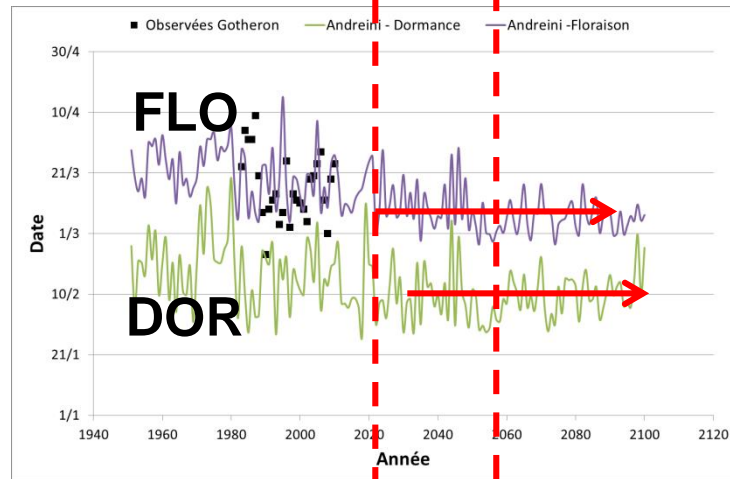
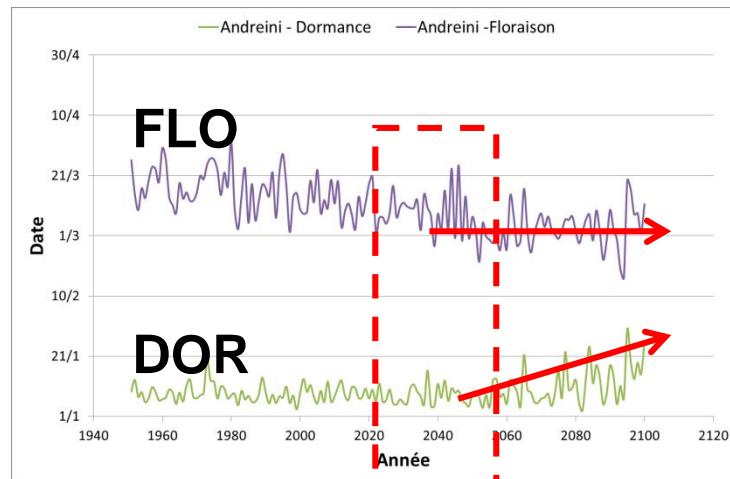
Early varieties



Late varieties



Valence



CTPS Abricot

Futur impacts

Other impacts

- **Maturity climatic conditions** will still change – typicity !!!
- **Dormancy problems** in Southern areas
- **Yield variability**
- **New regions**

Adaptation strategies



**Harvest management,
Transformation, Conservation**

**Genetics
Knowledge /
Phenotyping**



**New markets
and consumers
choices**



**Testing new
training system
(irrigation,
rootstocks...)**



**Learn more about the quality
and yield determinants
(responses to stress)**



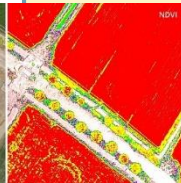
Some adaptation strategies

Short term (incremental ch.)

Agronomy



Precision Agric.



Mid term

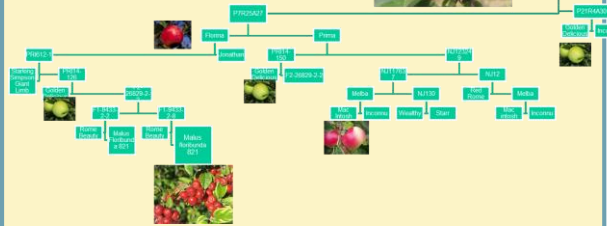
Breeding



Résistance au bio-agresseur
Introduction du gène Vf
contre la tavelure



Ariane cov



Spatial Diversification



Module 1 de Balandran en 2019

Long term (transformation)

New species



N Areas /Altitude



Crédits photo: Ctifl, INRAE

Conclusions

- Big changes **have been and will be** observed
- If temperature **increases “only” 2°C**, we can adapt current regions without major changes (extreme events...)
- **Adaptation** is possible **at local scale** – no global solutions
- **No adaptation without mitigation**
- Importance of **involving different scales of analysis**, and various multidisciplinary approaches.

Merci beaucoup de votre attention