

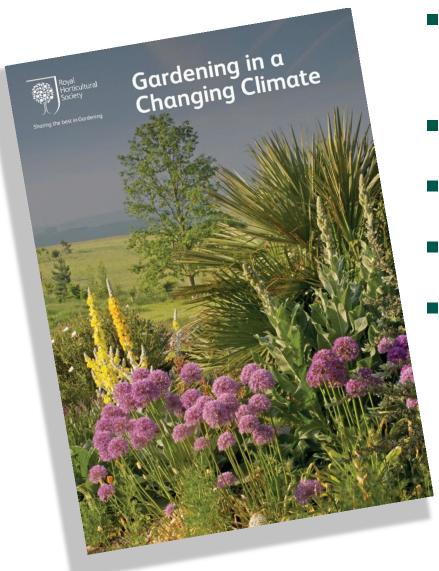


Whatever the weather

Leigh Hunt, Principal Horticultural Advisor



RHS research



- Spread of pests and disease
- Soil Health
- Flooding
- Mitigation
- Urban areas: cooling, air pollution



Results: Knowledge

"Only 2% of survey respondents feel that they are prepared for gardening in a changing climate".

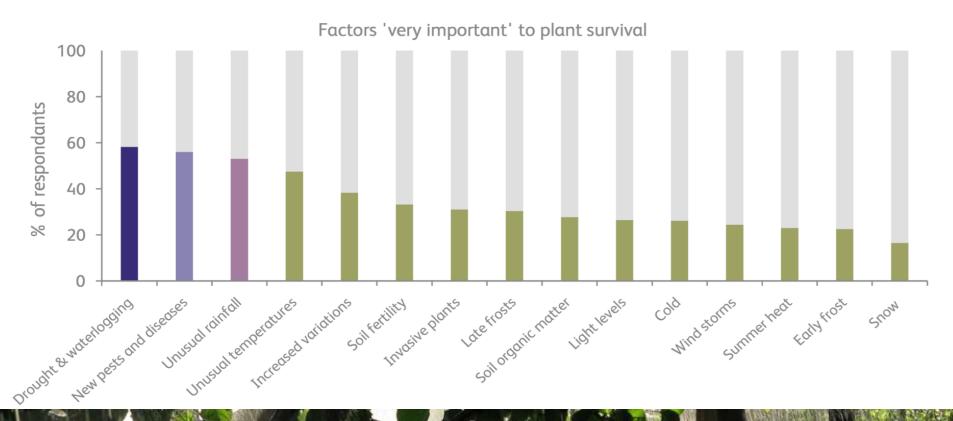
"...there was the idea of a warmer climate and, ten years on, we have an appreciation that changeable is a better description than warmer, and perhaps less predictable".



Results: Concerns

Sharing the best in Gardening

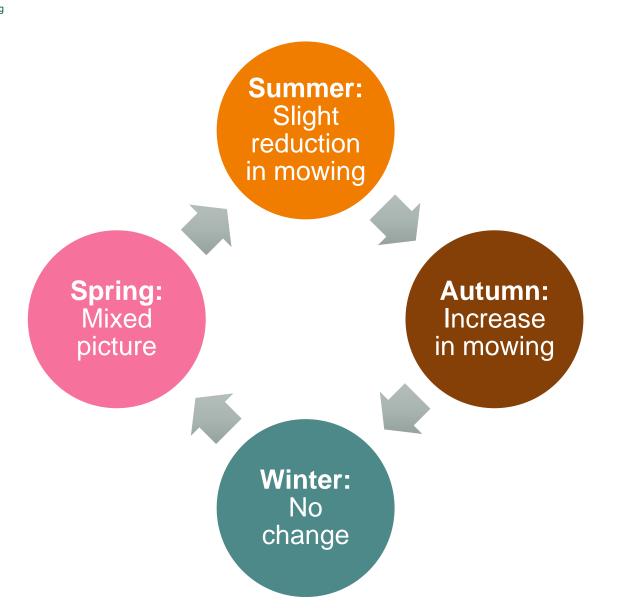
Over 50% respondents worried about drought, waterlogging and unusual rainfall





Results: Experience









Results: Willingness

- Most respondents would not want to see artificial grass replace lawns
- The majority of respondents would prefer a brown lawn in summer
- Reluctance to see a change in garden style





25%

of respondents would cancel their membership to their gardening/landscape society



Solution: communicate opportunities

- Longer growing season already 6 weeks longer
- Grow more and new varieties
- Flexibility in gardening practices when weather allows
- Champion native species
- More incentive for wildlife friendly gardens
- More time outside it might be drier and warmer!





Solution: provide guidance

"The majority of survey respondents are optimistic that they will adapt".

"The majority of respondents believe that their current understanding of climate change will only 'moderately' prepare them".



Weather not climate?





Weather extremes in April

April 1-2: Flooding in Derbyshire

April 5: 18cm of snow in East Lothian

April 9-10: Flooding in Devon

April 19: 29.1°C in London St James's Park

April 21-22: Flooding in Southampton

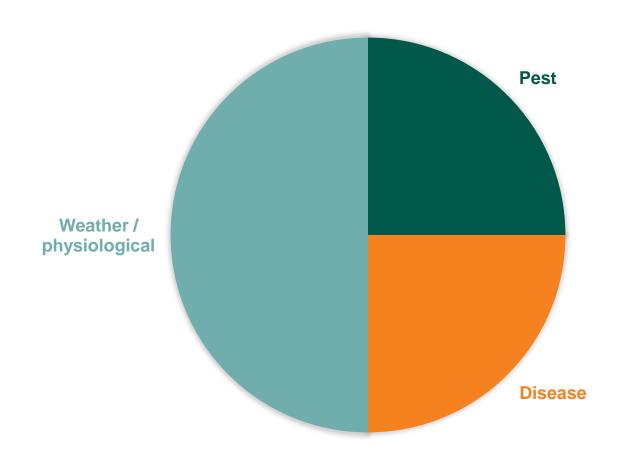
April 29: 6-7°C max in East Anglia

For gardeners... it was generally wet and cold until the second half of the month, but then exceptionally warm and dry (which is persisting)



Weather in the garden

PLANT PROBLEMS





Weather problems











Weather-related disease







Adaptation: wind





Resilient tree planting

- Rainstorms: flooding from the coast, rivers, hard surfaces
- Wet and dry: areas temporarily waterlogged – resilient species e.g. Amelanchier
- Wind: filtering; street funnelling; using current shelterbelt trees e.g. sycamore, hawthorn, Corsican pine (Pinus nigra var. martima)
- Storm events earlier in season: in leaf with sail effect increased so canopy porosity important





Probable shifts in tree choice

Challenging for:

Acer palmatum

Acer rubrum

Alnus

Betula

Populus

Sorbus

certain *Abies, Larix*

and Picea spp.

OK and more common:

Acer platanoides

Acer pseudoplatanus Castanea sativa

Pinus nigra

Pinus sylvestris

More frequent:

Carpinus

Cercis

Cupressus

Ginkgo

Gleditsia

Hippophae

Rhamnus

Robinia

Pinus pinea

Ginkgo biloba 'Troll'



Wet and dry



Miscanthus sinensis 'Kleine Fontäine'

Rosa rugosa 'Roseraie de L'Hay'

Stachys byzantina (lambs' ears)



Water: too much, too little



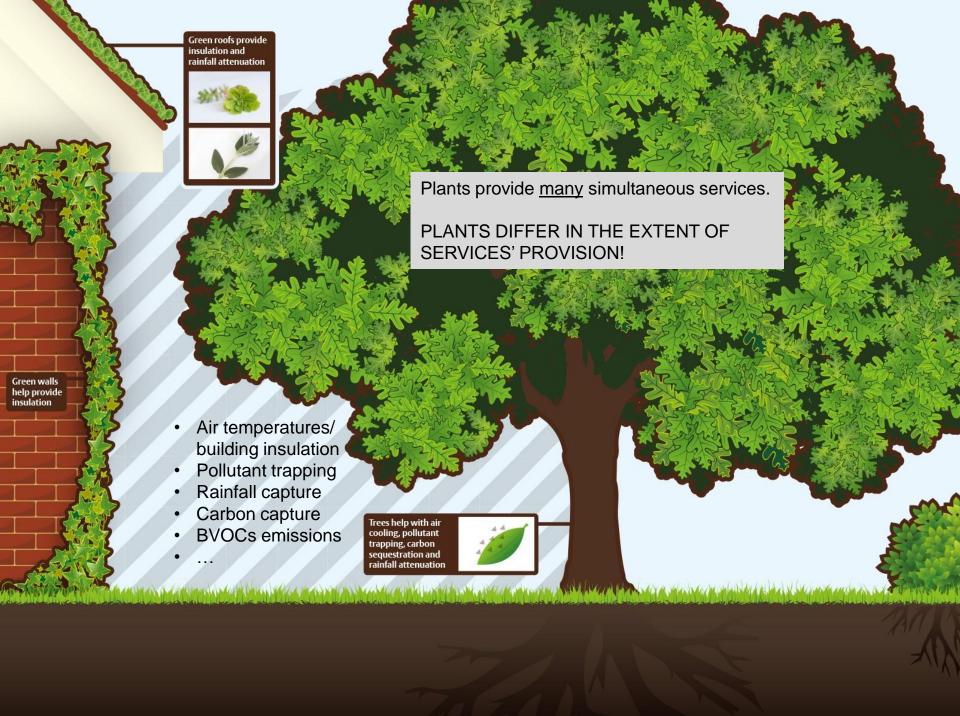
- Mulch
- Dig in organic /no dig
- Grey water

- Rain water harvesting
- Raised beds
- Water well!



Using your greenfingers







Whatever the weather

