



Land Modeling II: Biogeochemistry and Ecosystems

Adrianna Foster, Will Wieder, Dave Lawrence, Andy Wood, Bill Sacks, Danica Lombardozzi, Daniel Kennedy, Erik Kluzek, Gordon Bonan, Guoqiang Tang, Jackie Shuman, Katie Dagon, Keith Oleson, Naoki Mizukami, Peter Lawrence, Sam Levis, Sam Rabin, Sean Swenson, Teagan King... and many more!



11 August 2023
CESM Tutorial



Land biogeochemistry in CESM

Why?



How?

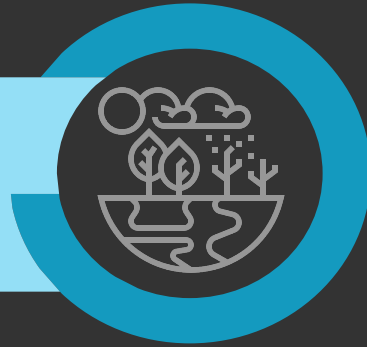


Uncertainties and future directions



Land biogeochemistry in CESM

Why?



Climate impacts vegetation

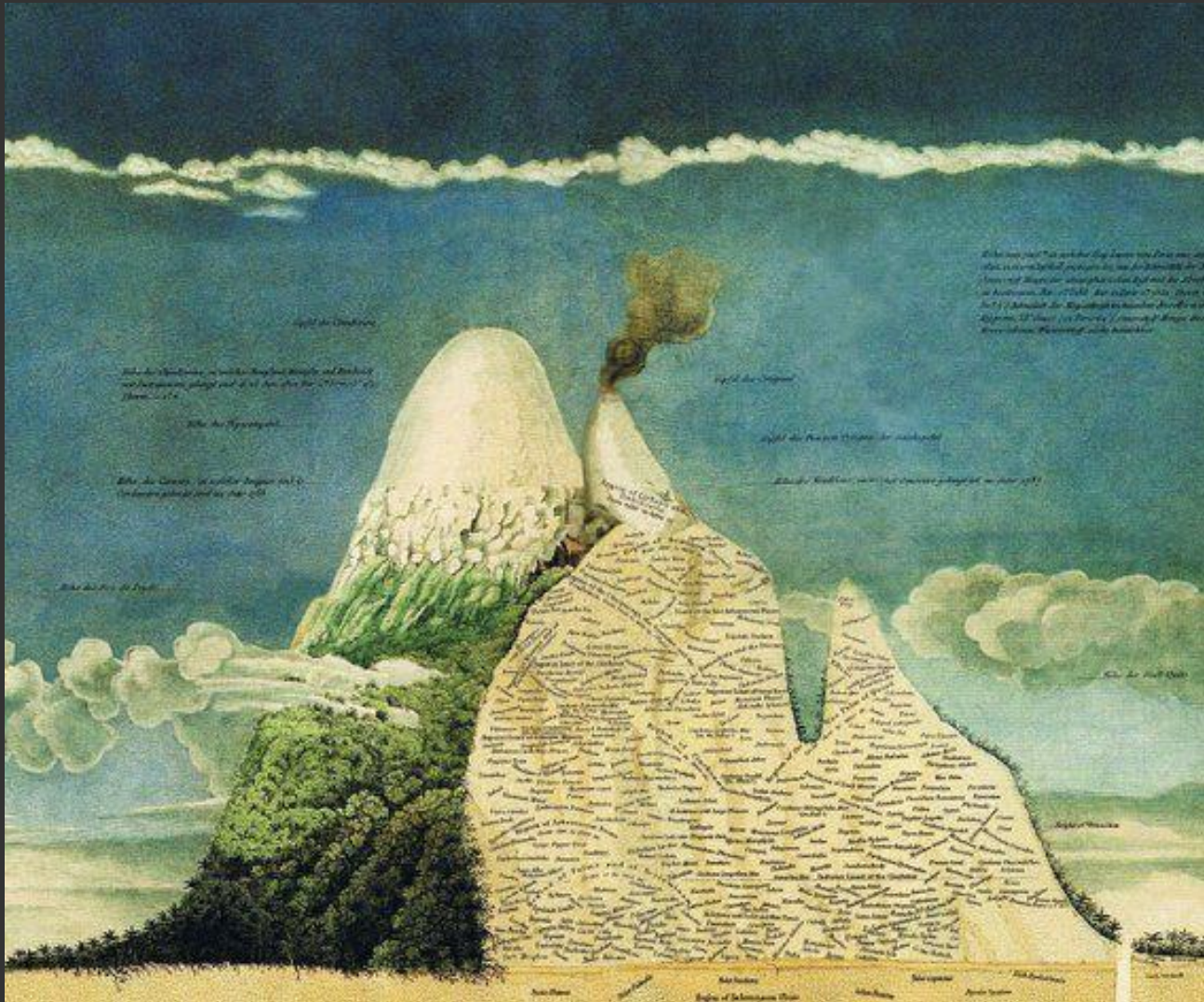
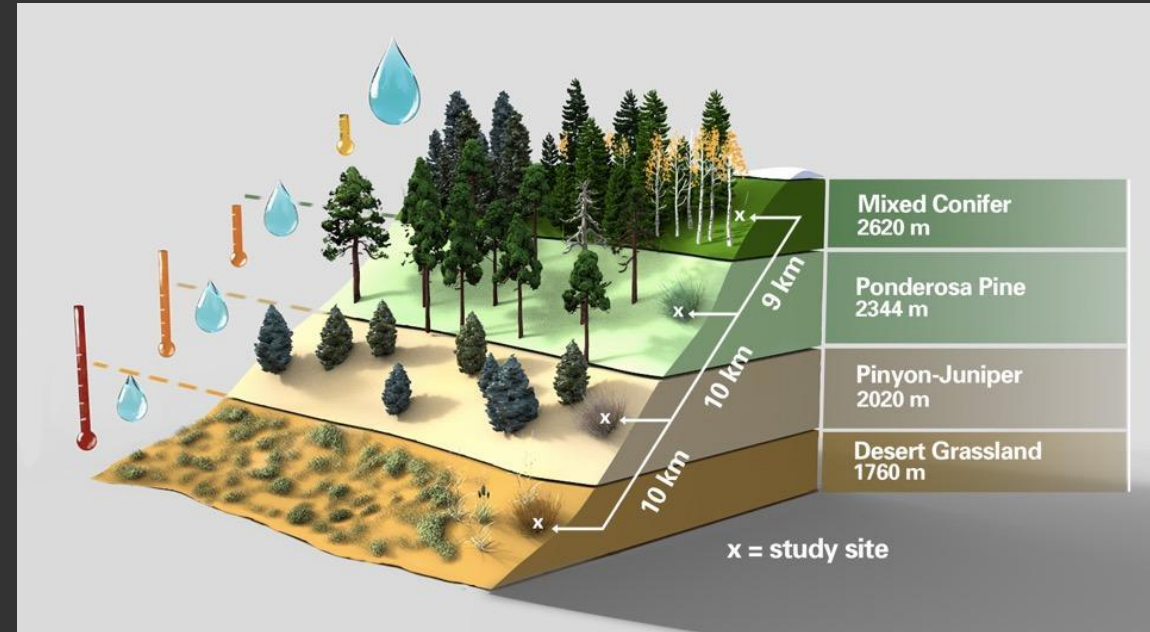
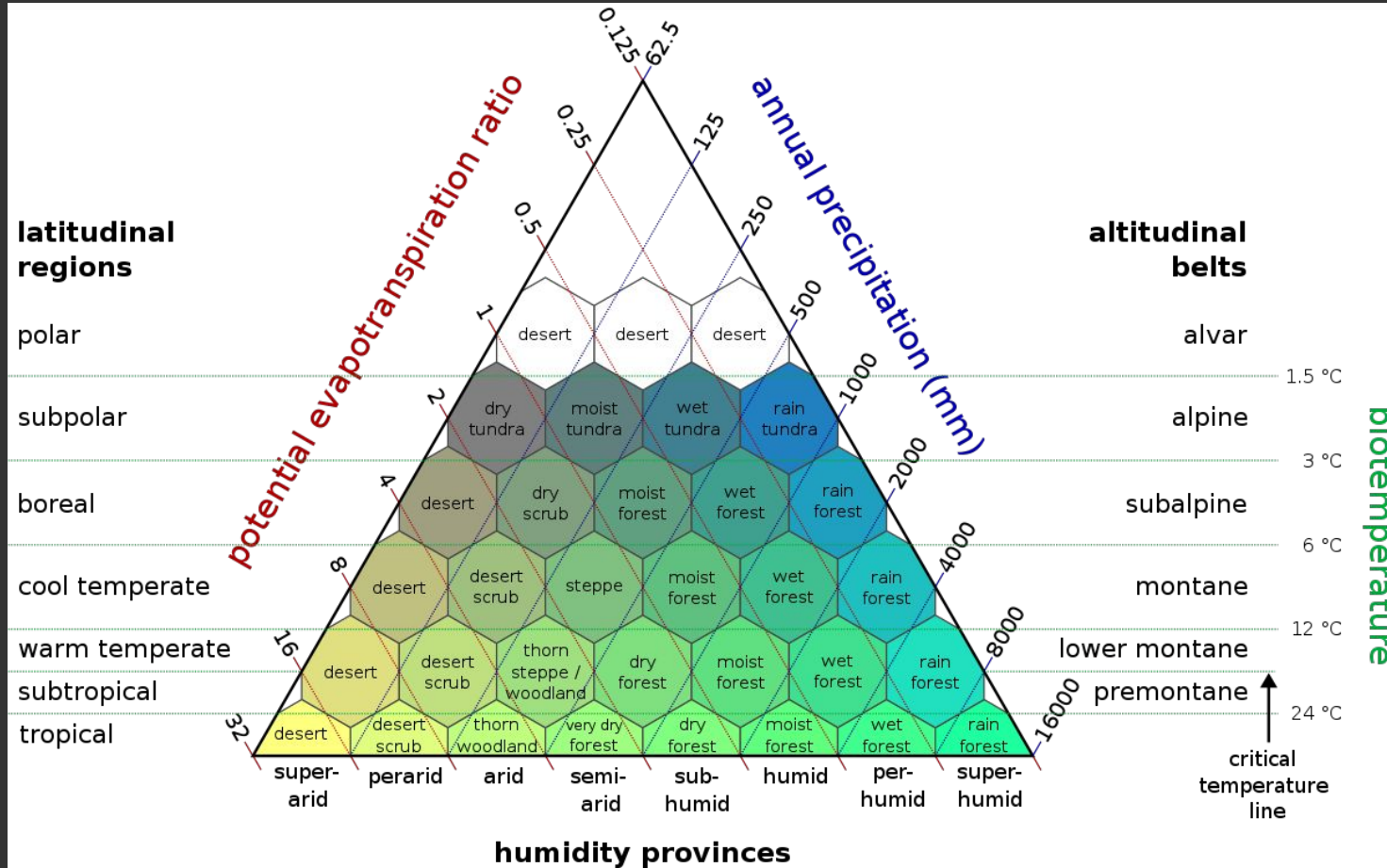


Tableau des Régions équinoxiales from Humboldt (1807)



Morrissey et al. (2019) *Nature Ecology and Evolution*

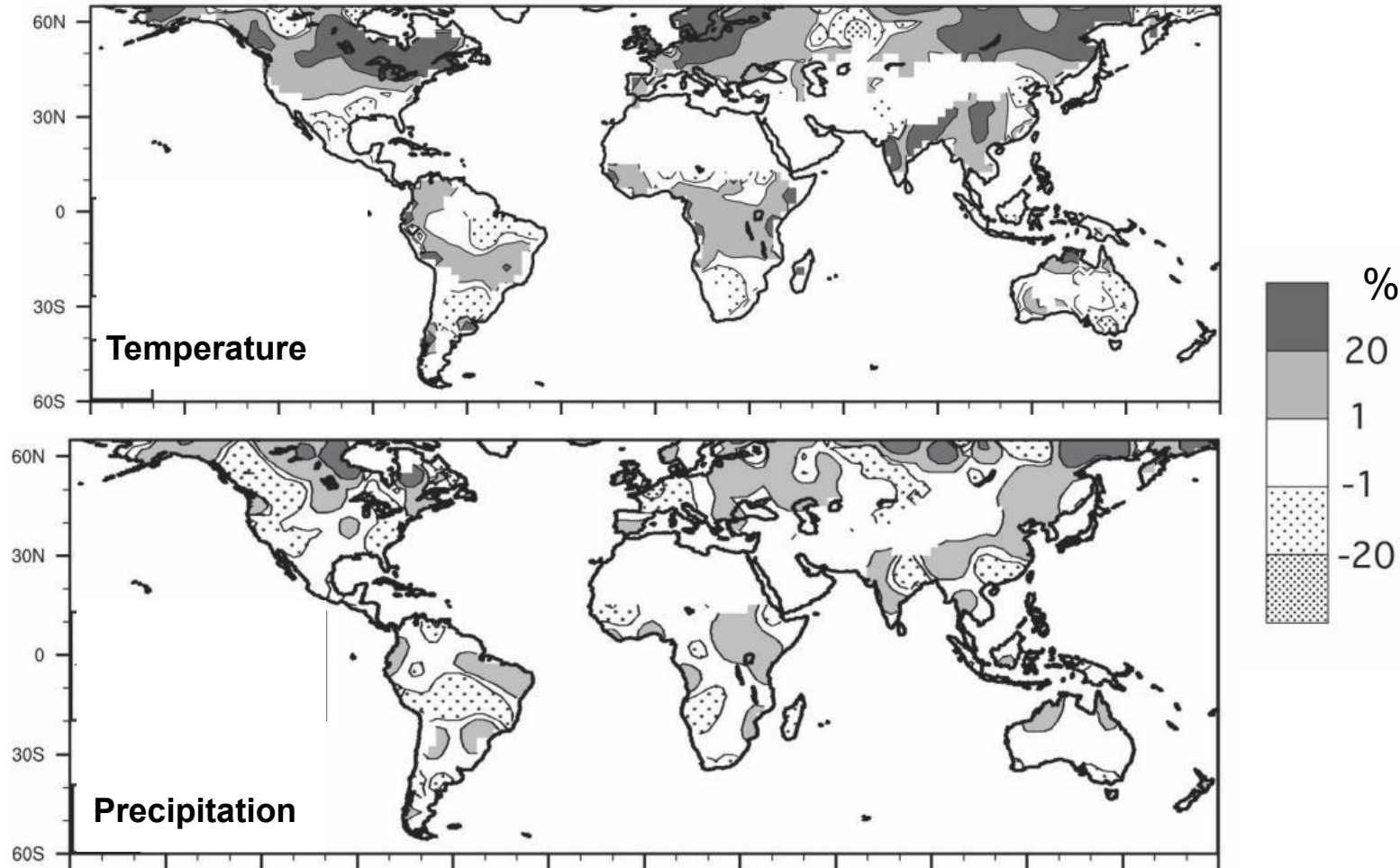
Climate impacts vegetation



Holdridge life zones

Vegetation impacts climate

Short time scales –
dominated by albedo and
evapotranspiration

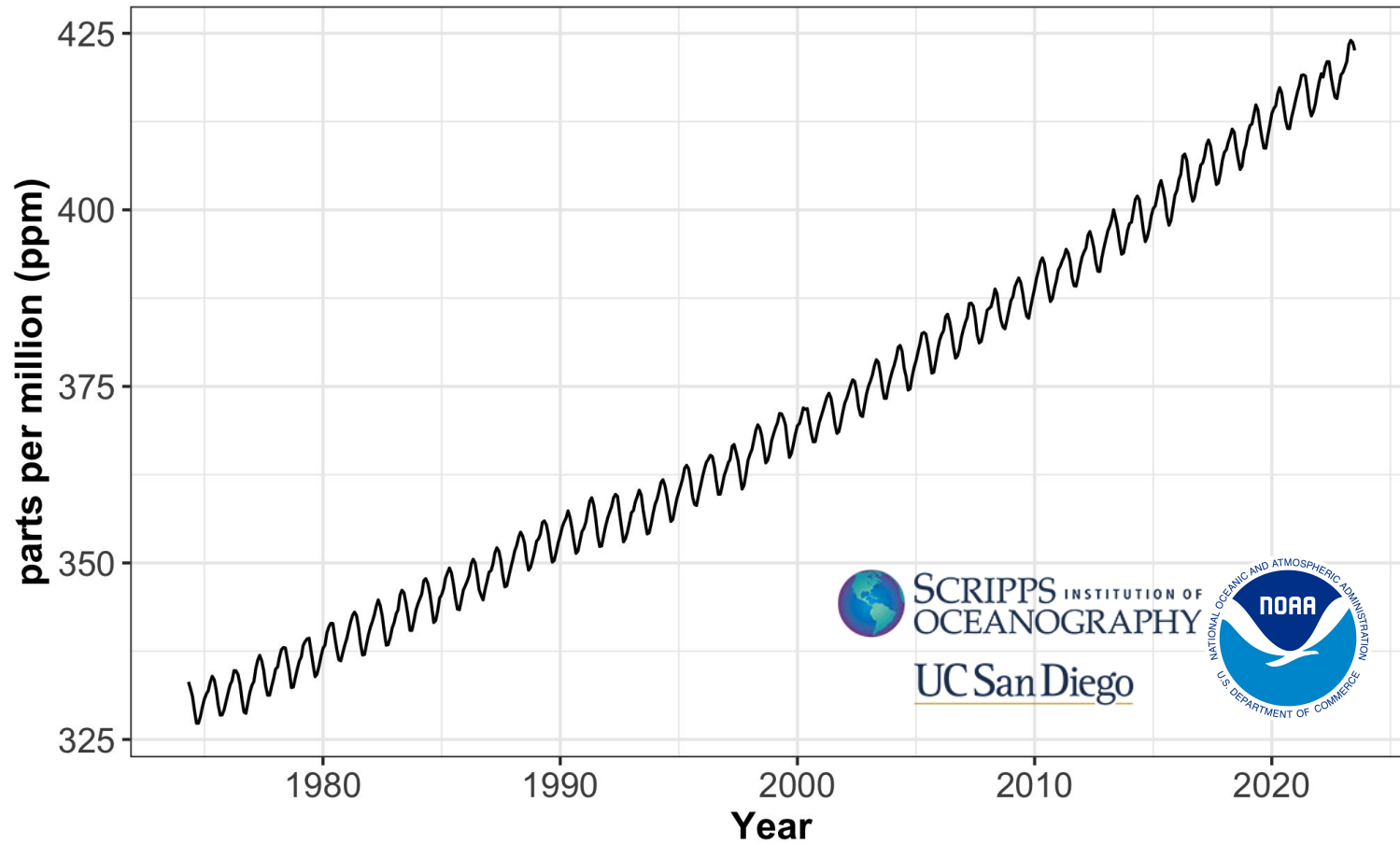


Liu et al. 2006 *Journal of Climate*

Vegetation impacts climate

Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

Scripps Institution of Oceanography
NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory



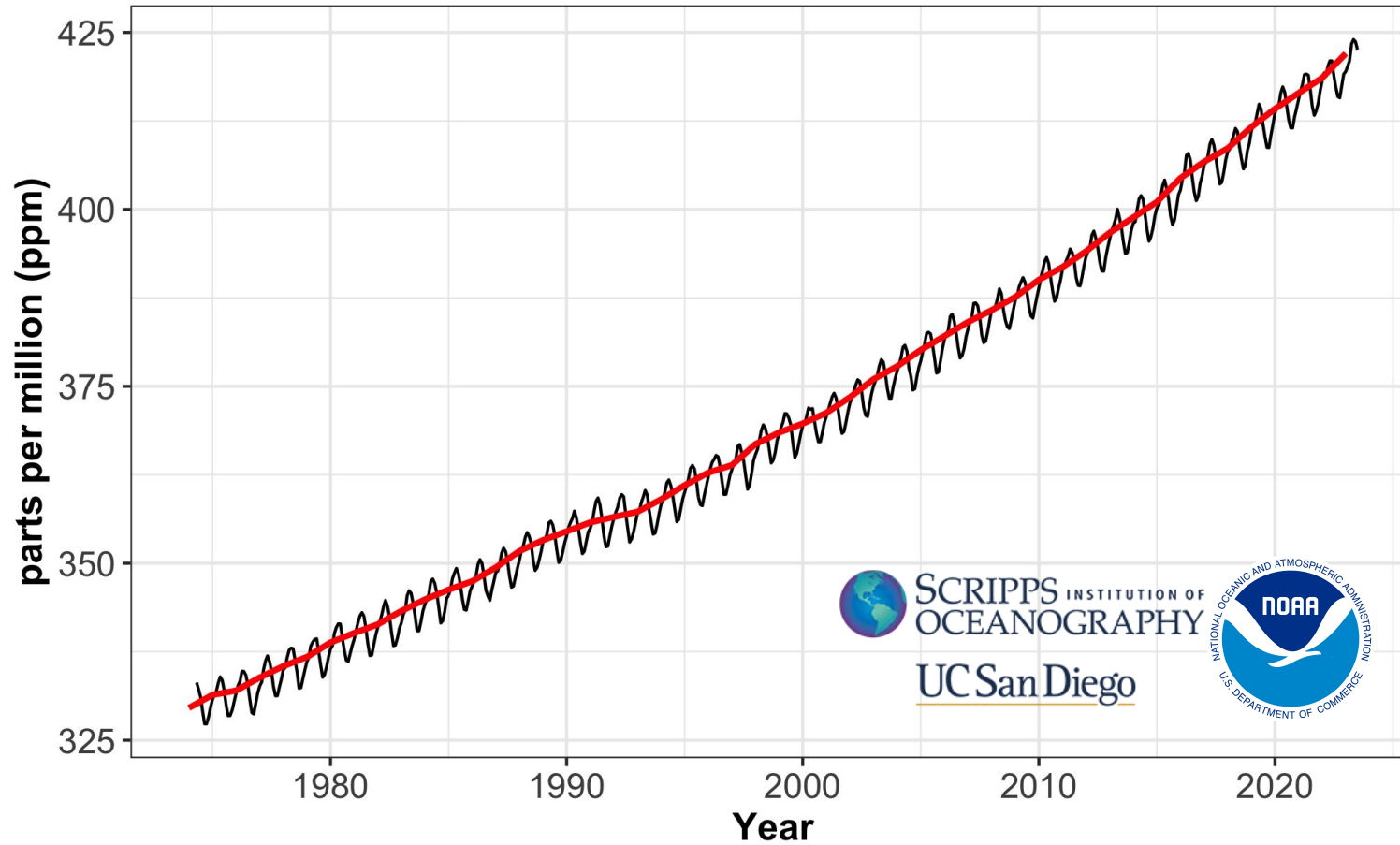
Longer time scales
fate of carbon

<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/mlo.html>

Vegetation impacts climate

Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

Scripps Institution of Oceanography
NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory



<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/mlo.html>

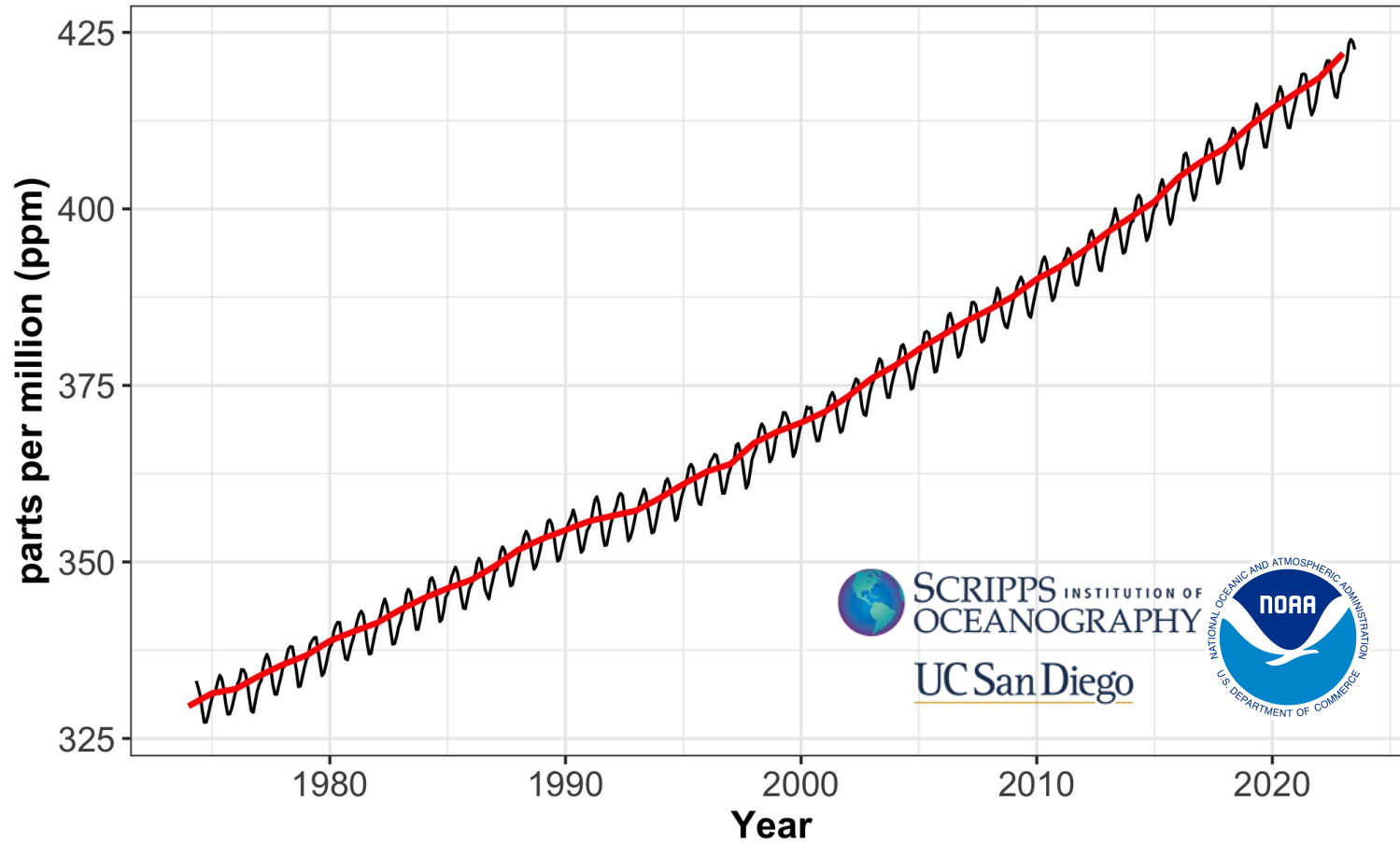
Upward trend due to human activities



Vegetation impacts climate

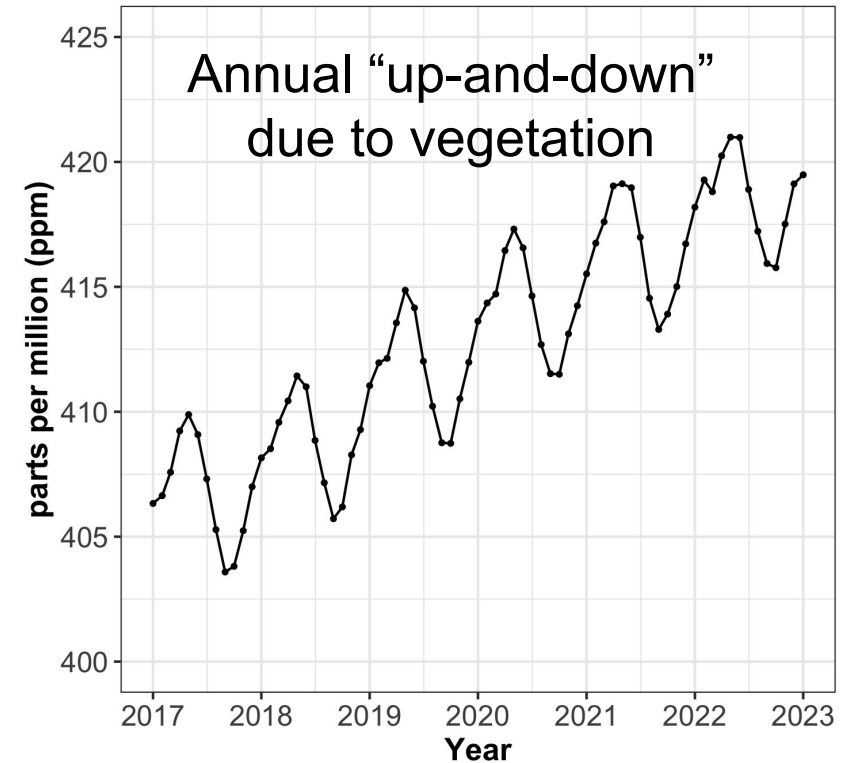
Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

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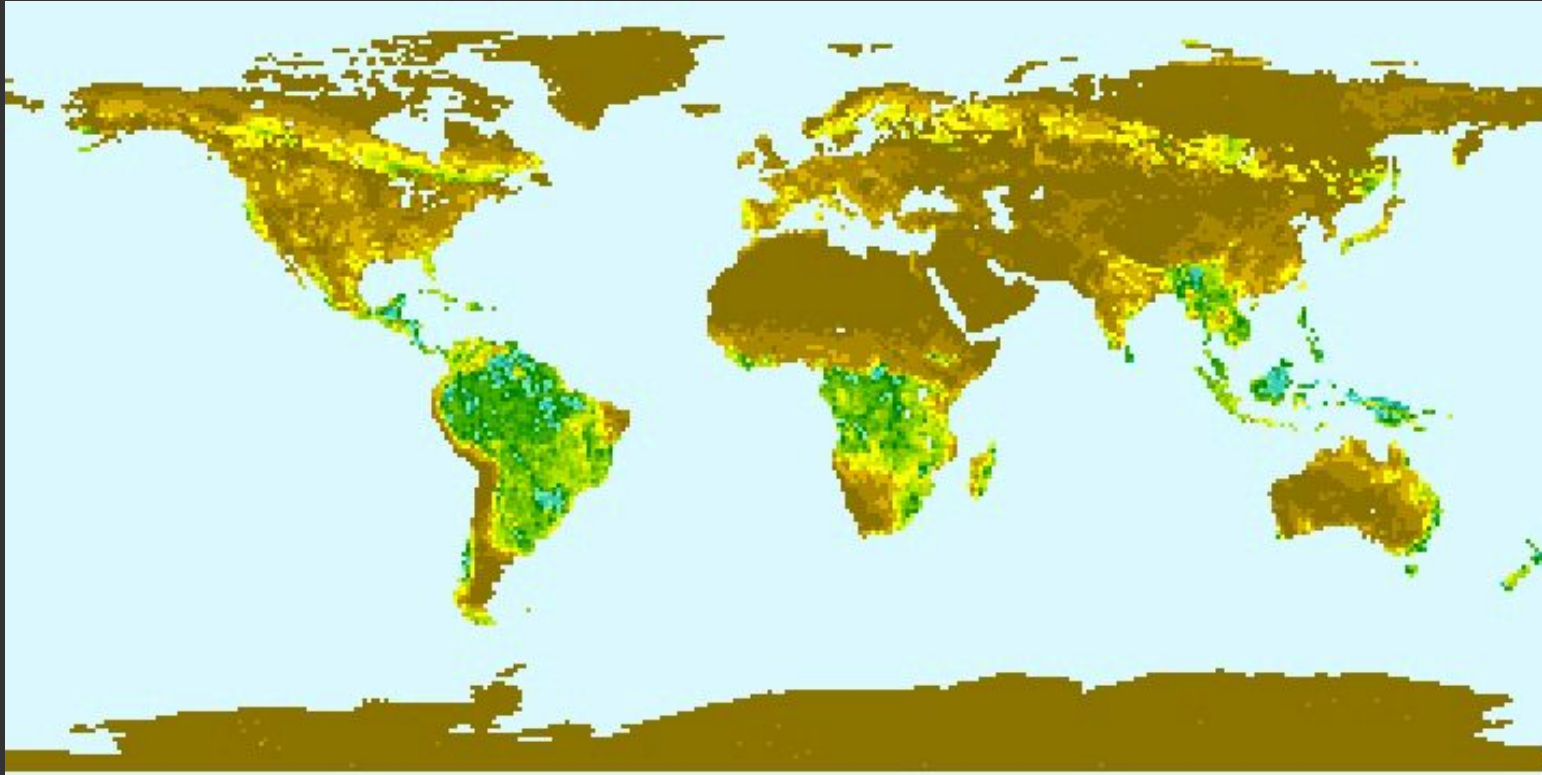
<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/mlo.html>

Recent monthly mean CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory

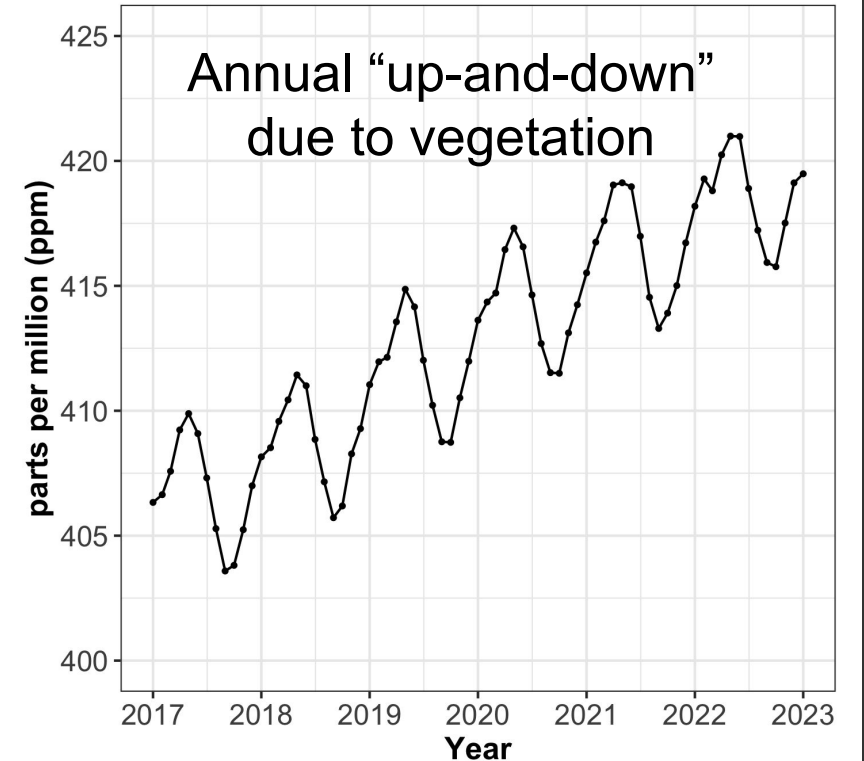


Vegetation impacts climate

MODIS NDVI



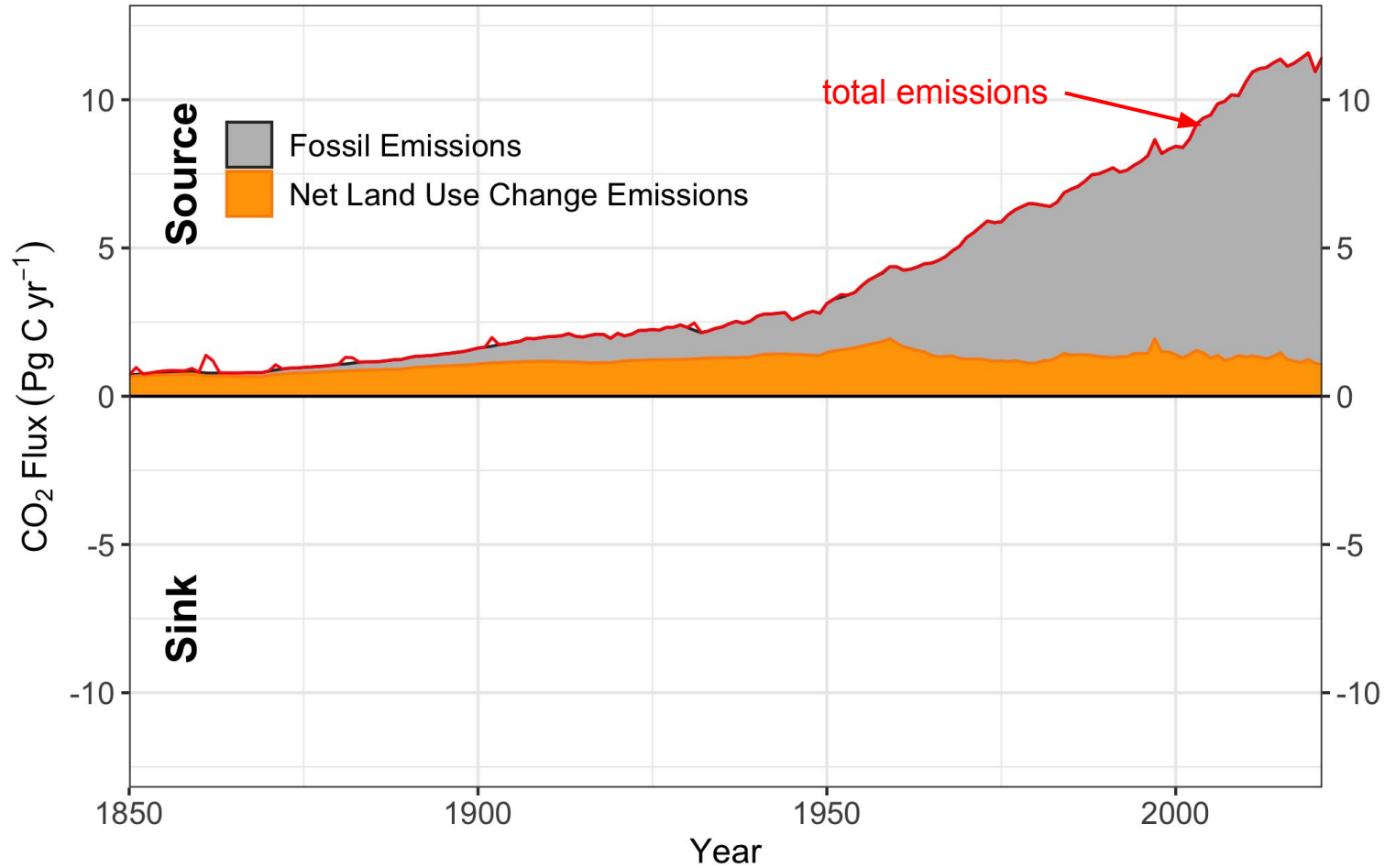
Recent monthly mean CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



Annual C emissions

Annual Carbon Emissions and their Partitioning

Friedlingstein et al. Global Carbon Budget 2022



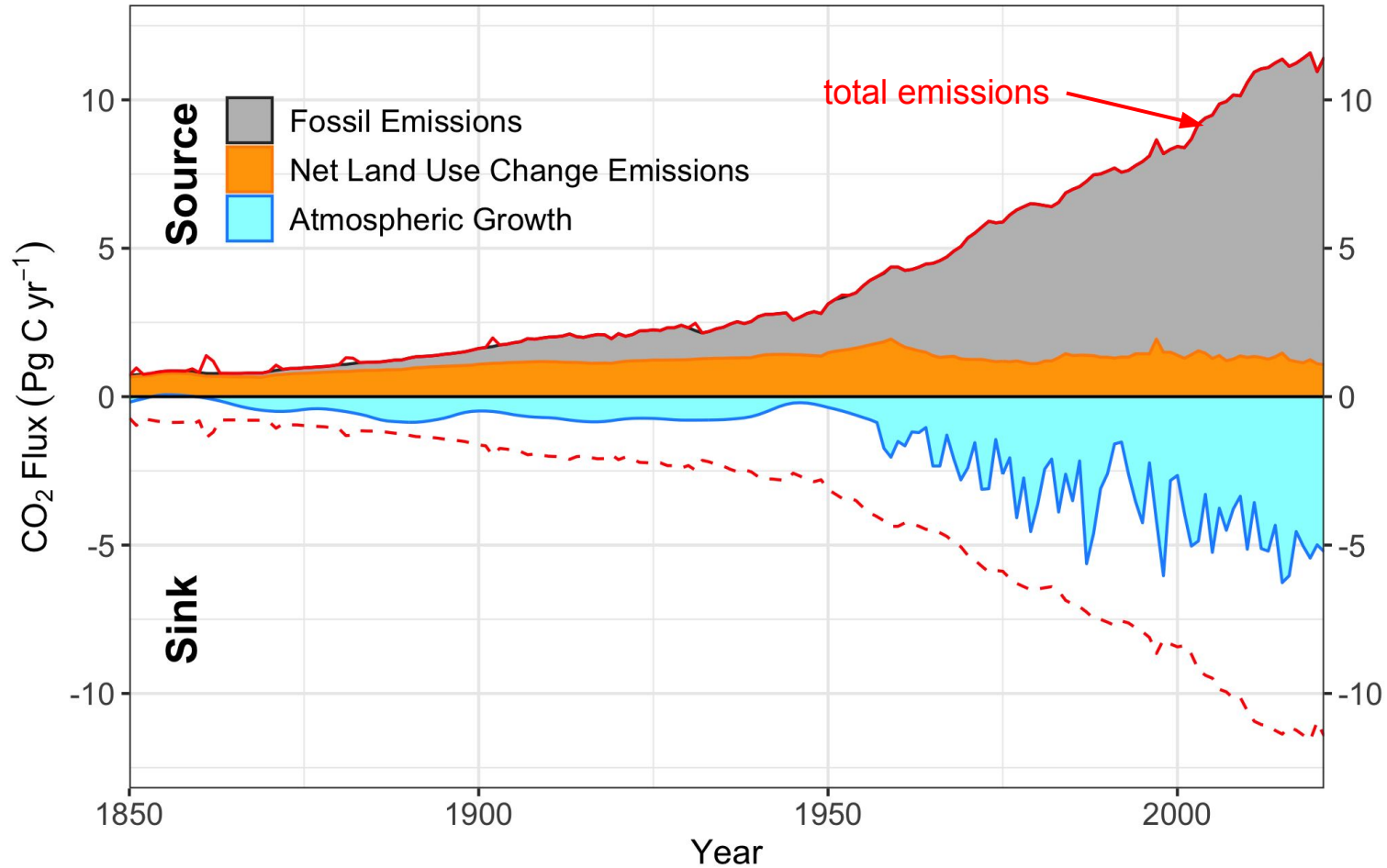
Energy statistics and cement production data

Land use and land use change data

Where are these emissions going?

Annual Carbon Emissions and their Partitioning

Friedlingstein et al. Global Carbon Budget 2022



Energy statistics and cement production data

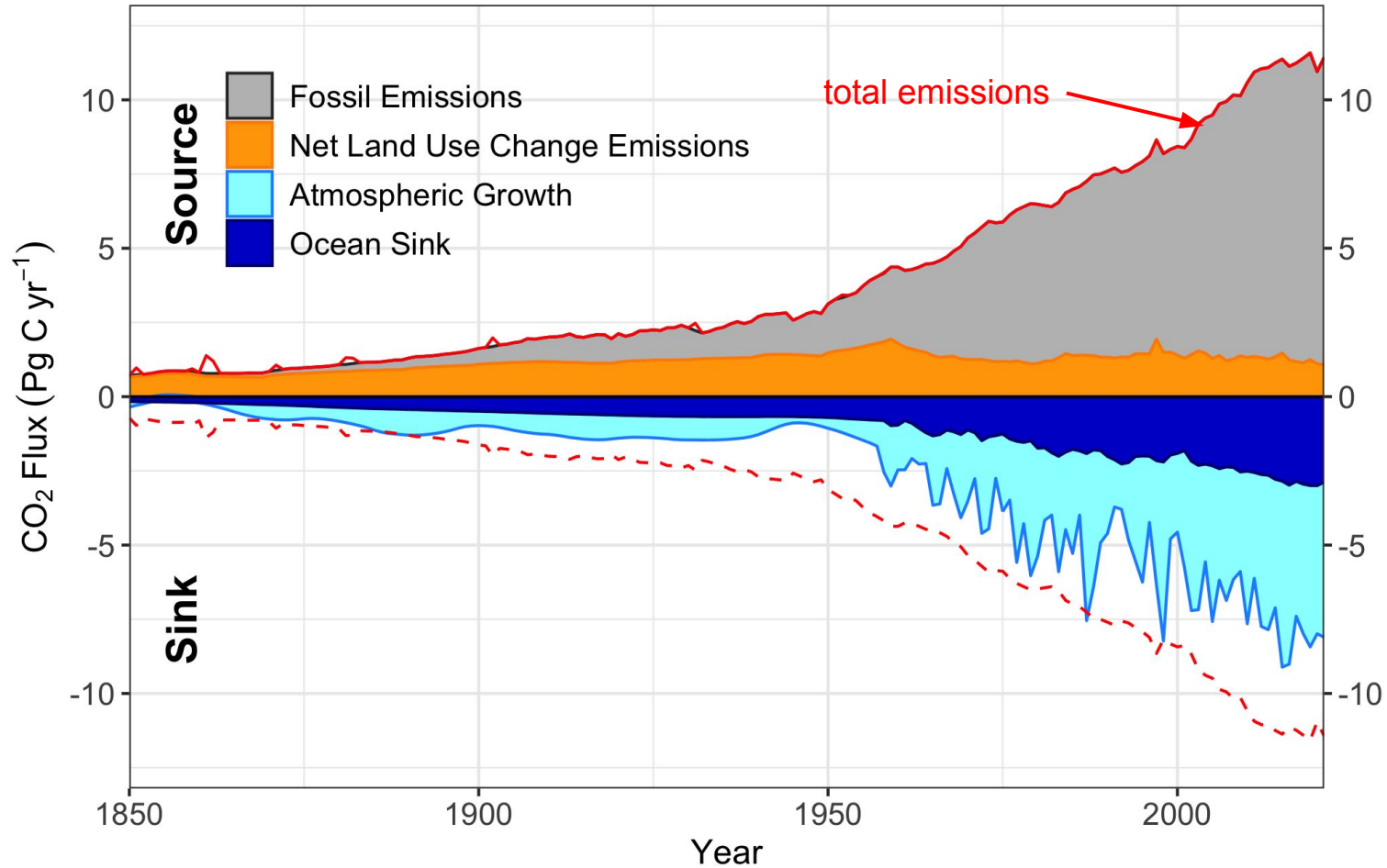
Land use and land use change data

Atmospheric CO₂ – observations

Where are these emissions going?

Annual Carbon Emissions and their Partitioning

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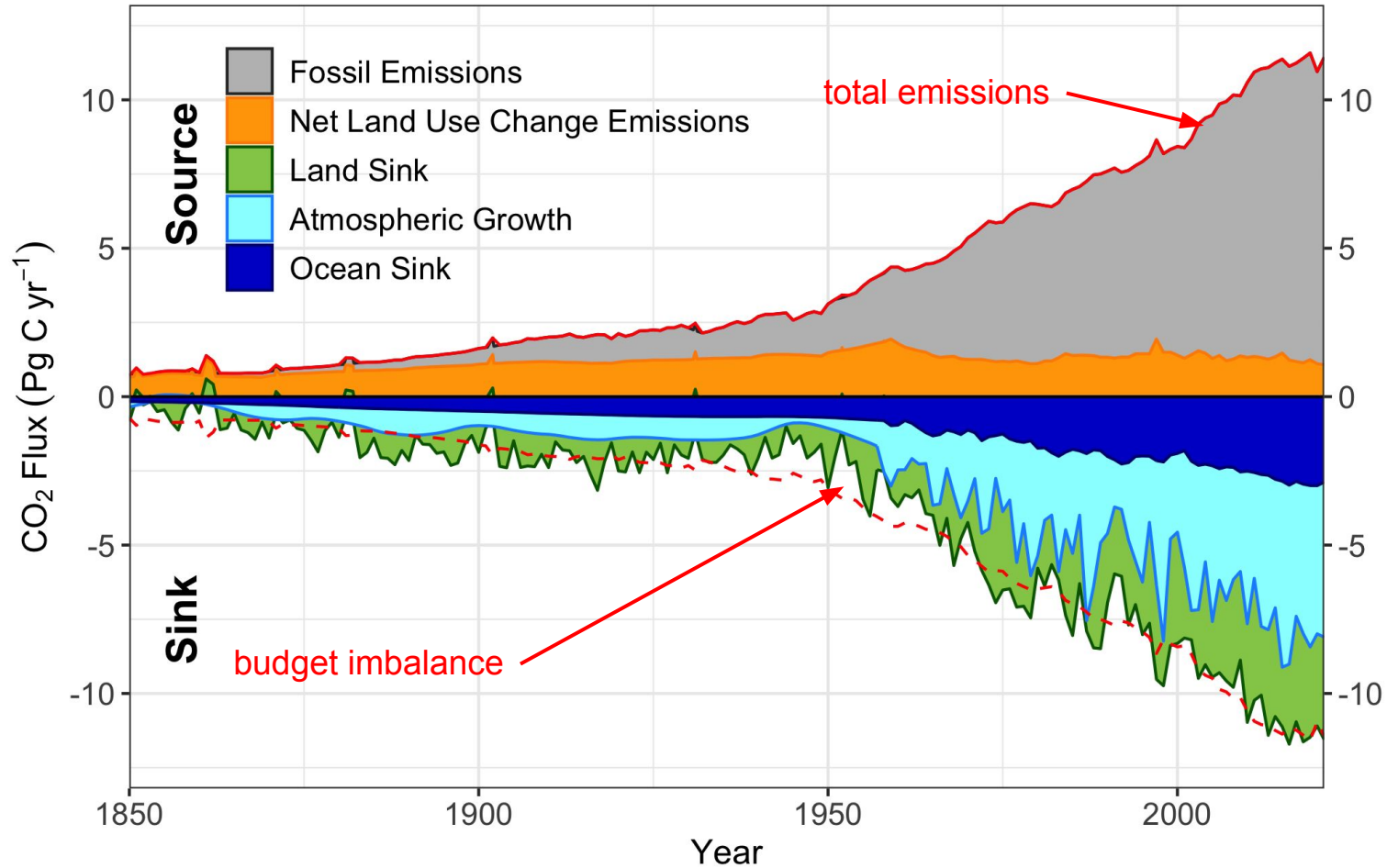
Atmospheric CO₂ – observations

Ocean sink – ocean biogeochemistry models, data products

Where are these emissions going?

Annual Carbon Emissions and their Partitioning

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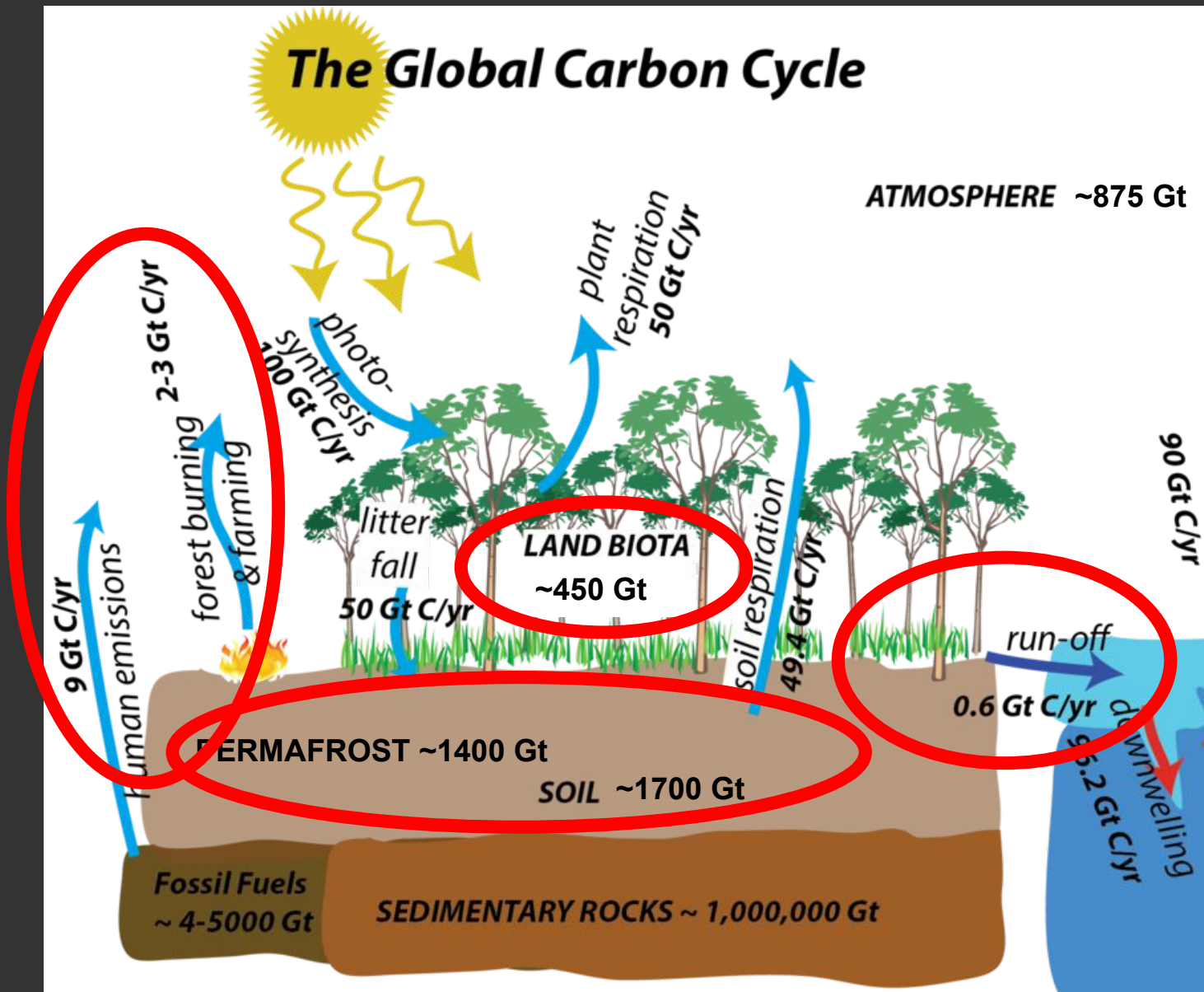
Land use and land use change data

Atmospheric CO₂ – observations

Ocean sink – ocean biogeochemistry models, data products

Land sink – global vegetation models

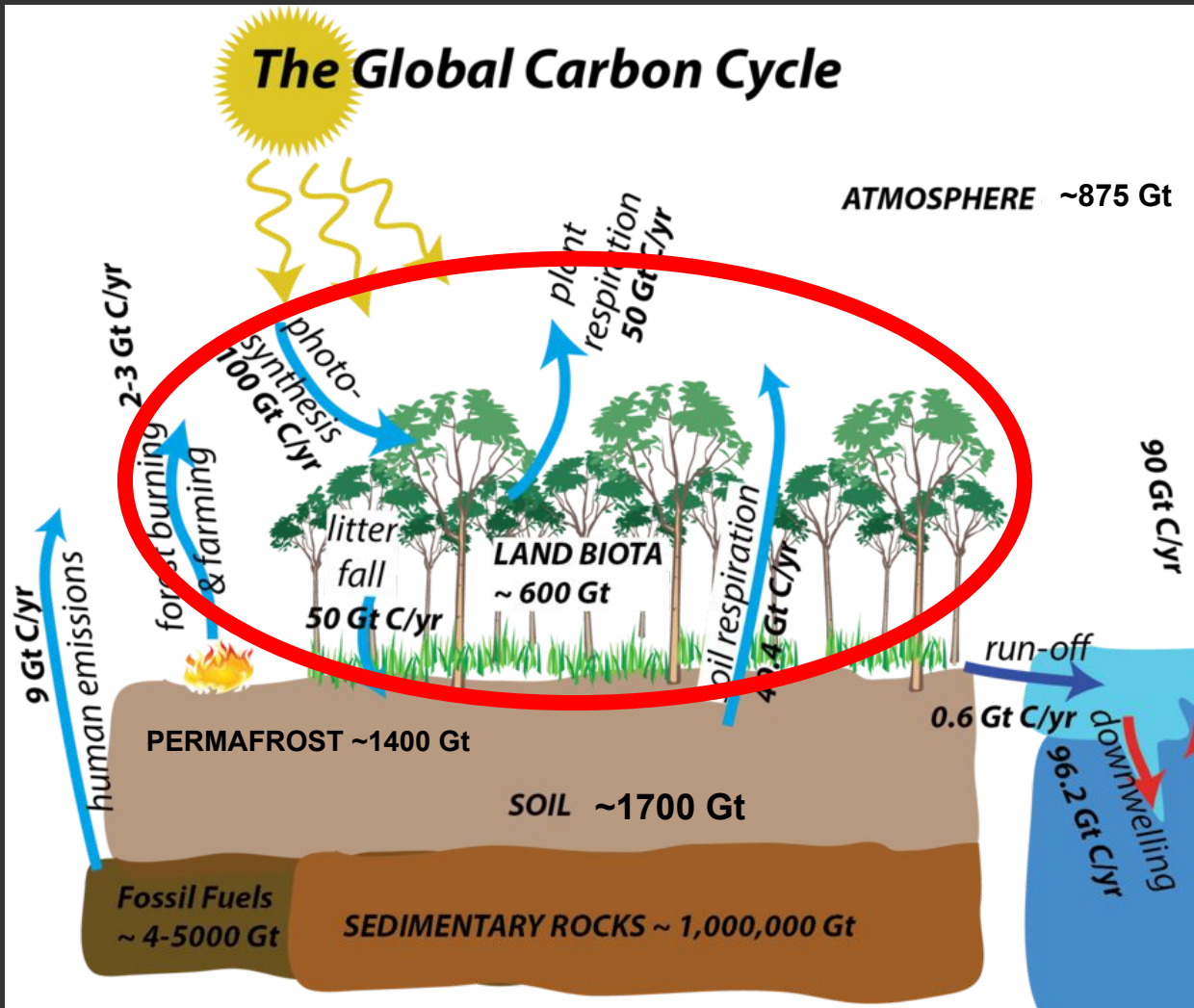
The Global Carbon Cycle



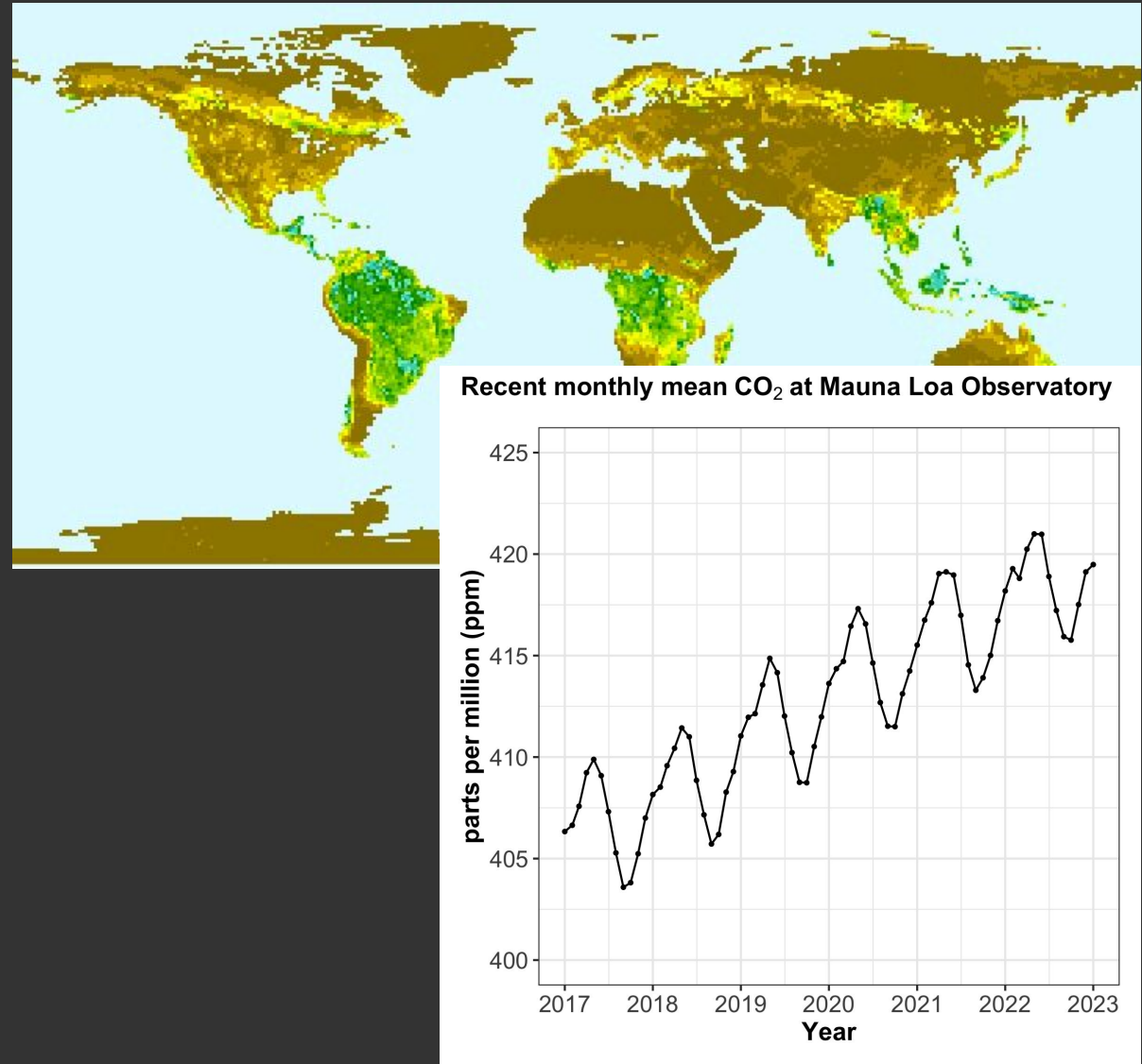
Huge pools
Large fluxes
Sink = small residual

https://serc.carleton.edu/integrate/teaching_materials/earth_modeling/student_materials/unit9_article1.html

The Global Carbon Cycle

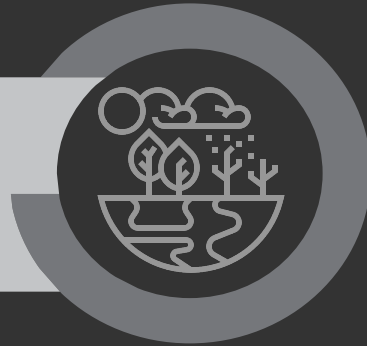


https://serc.carleton.edu/integrate/teaching_materials/earth_modeling/student_materials/unit9_article1.html



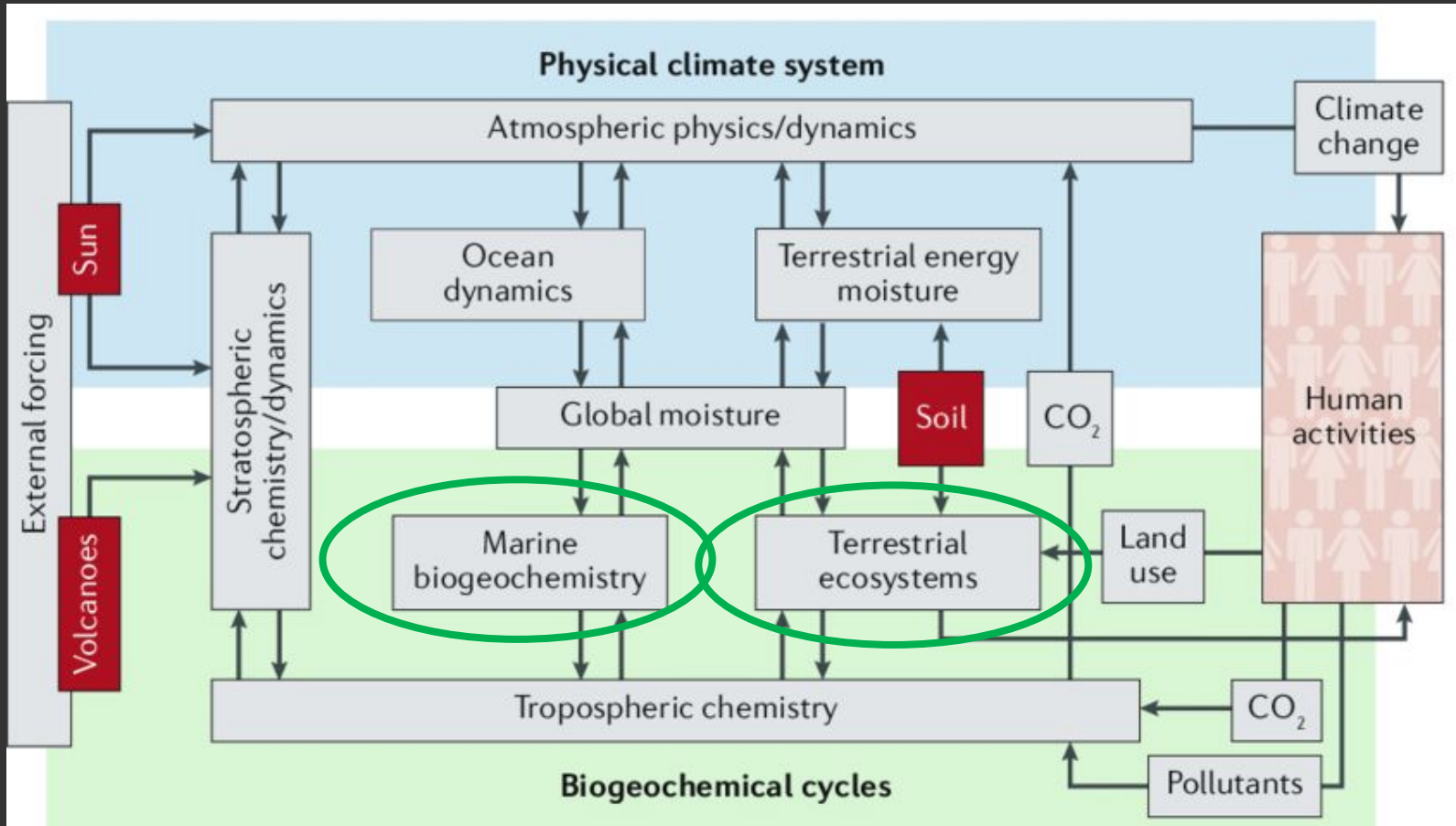
Land biogeochemistry in CESM

Why?



How?





“Bretherton diagram” showing the concept of an Earth System Model

Full-Form Earth System Models: Coupled Carbon-Climate Interaction Experiment (the “Flying Leap”)

by Inez Fung, Peter Rayner, and Pierre Friedlingstein; Edited by Dork Sahagian

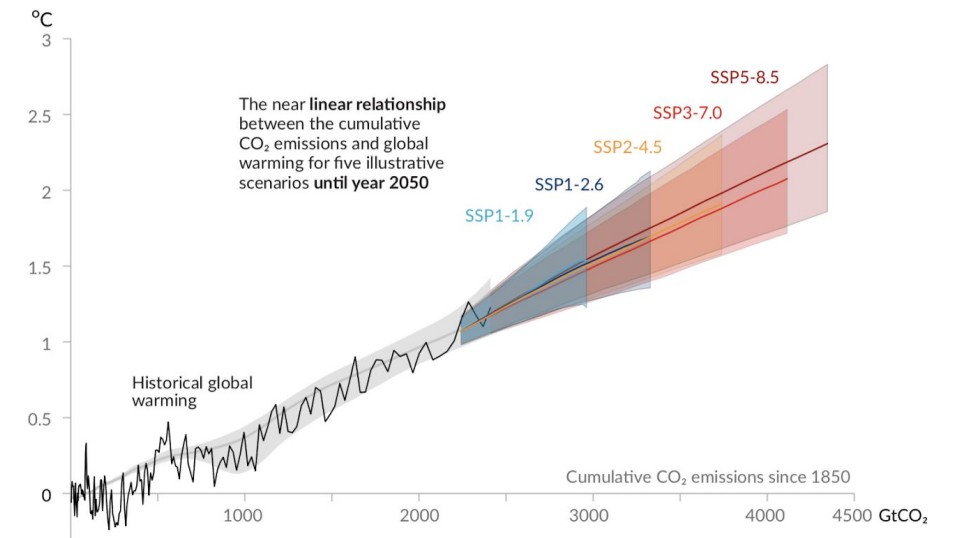
IGBP Newsletter, May 2000. The flying leap proposal was to make atmospheric CO₂ a prognostic variable in climate models

A. Swann, BGCWG

NCAR and CESM were key players in the development of the concept and creation of the first coupled carbon cycle models.

Every tonne of CO₂ emissions adds to global warming

Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO₂ emissions (GtCO₂)



Full-Form Earth System Models: Coupled Carbon-Climate Interaction Experiment (the “Flying Leap”)

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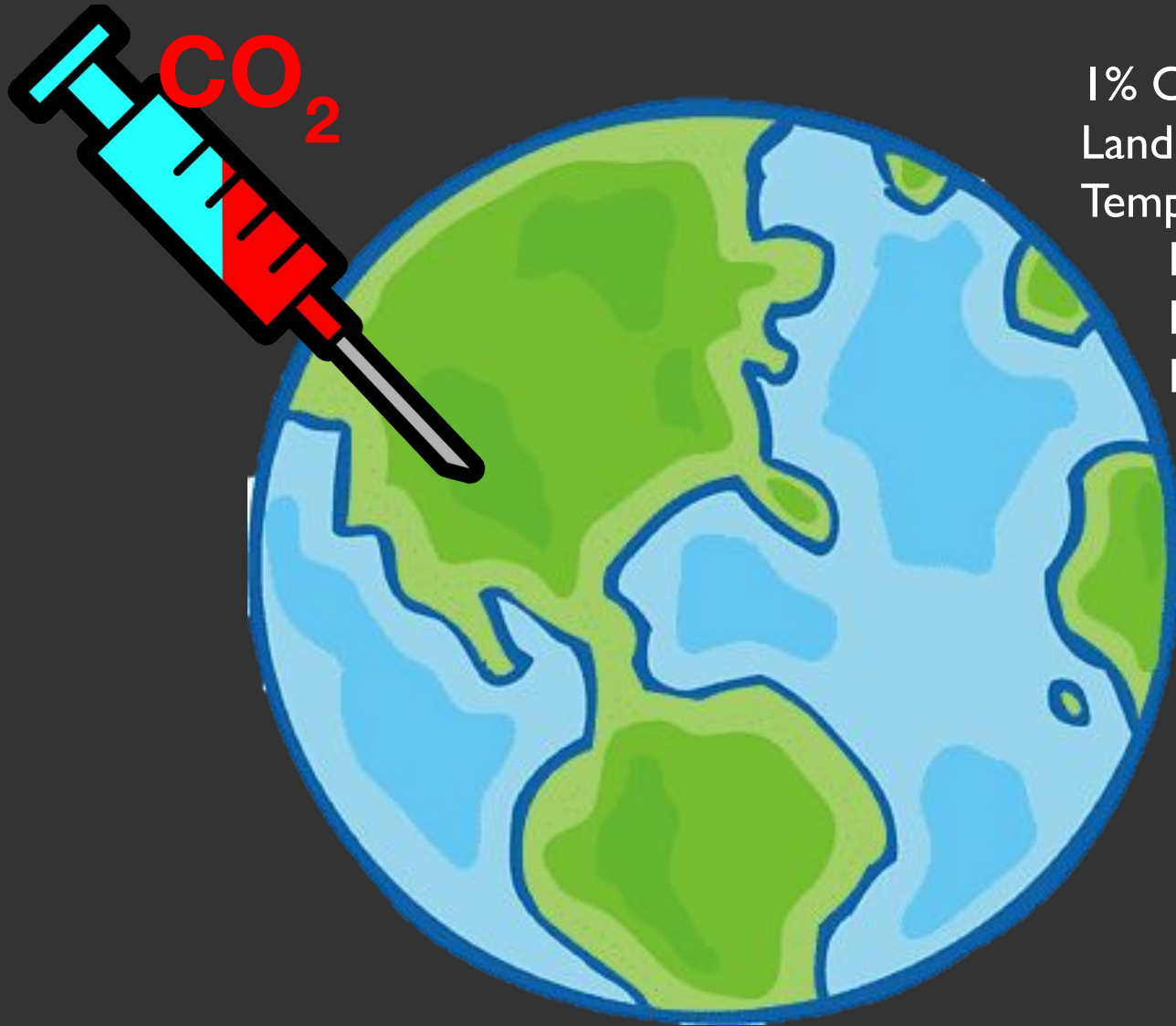
IGBP Newsletter, May 2000. The flying leap proposal was to make atmospheric CO₂ a prognostic variable in climate models

NCAR and CESM were key players in the development of the concept and creation of the first coupled carbon cycle models.

- + Coupled C-N biogeochemistry, CESM1
- + Explicit crop management, CESM2



Idealized experiments



1% CO₂ / year

Land & Ocean uptake

Temperature change

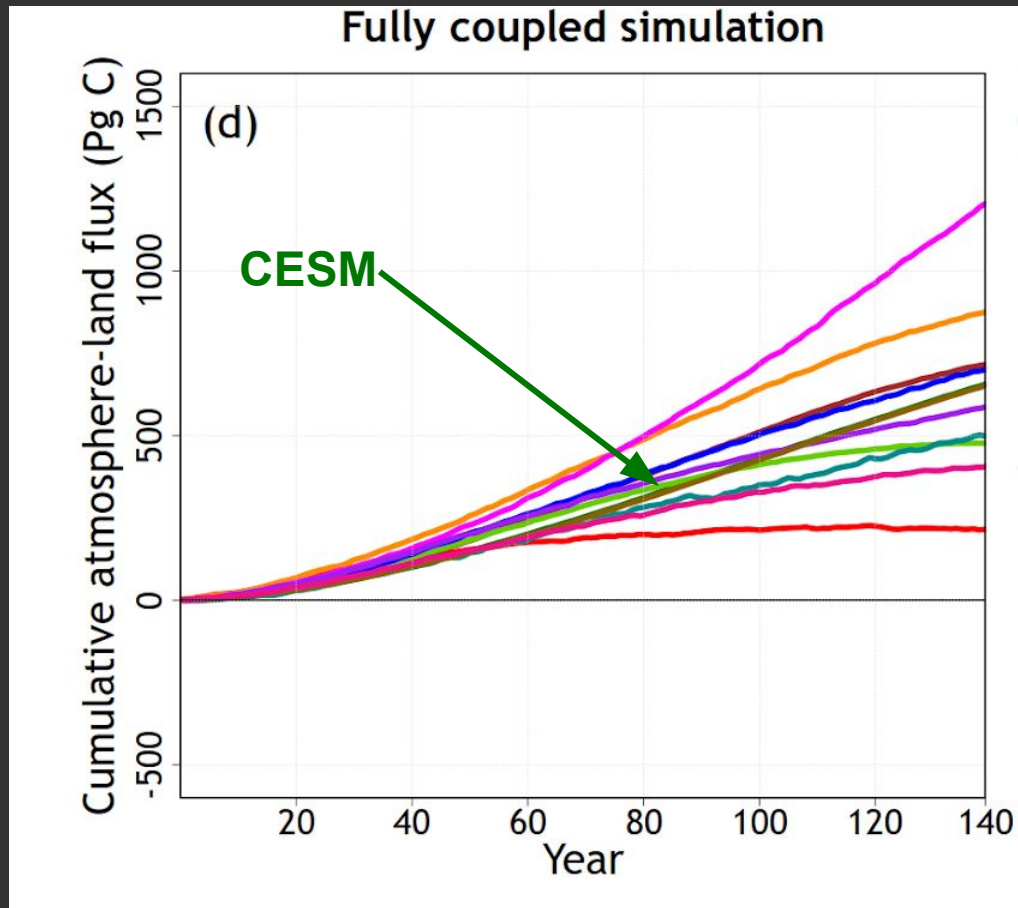
Fully coupled

Biogeochemically coupled

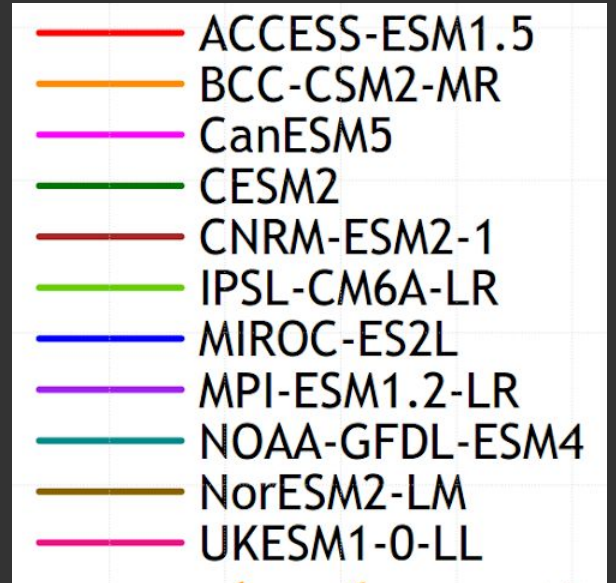
Radiatively coupled

Arora et al. 2020

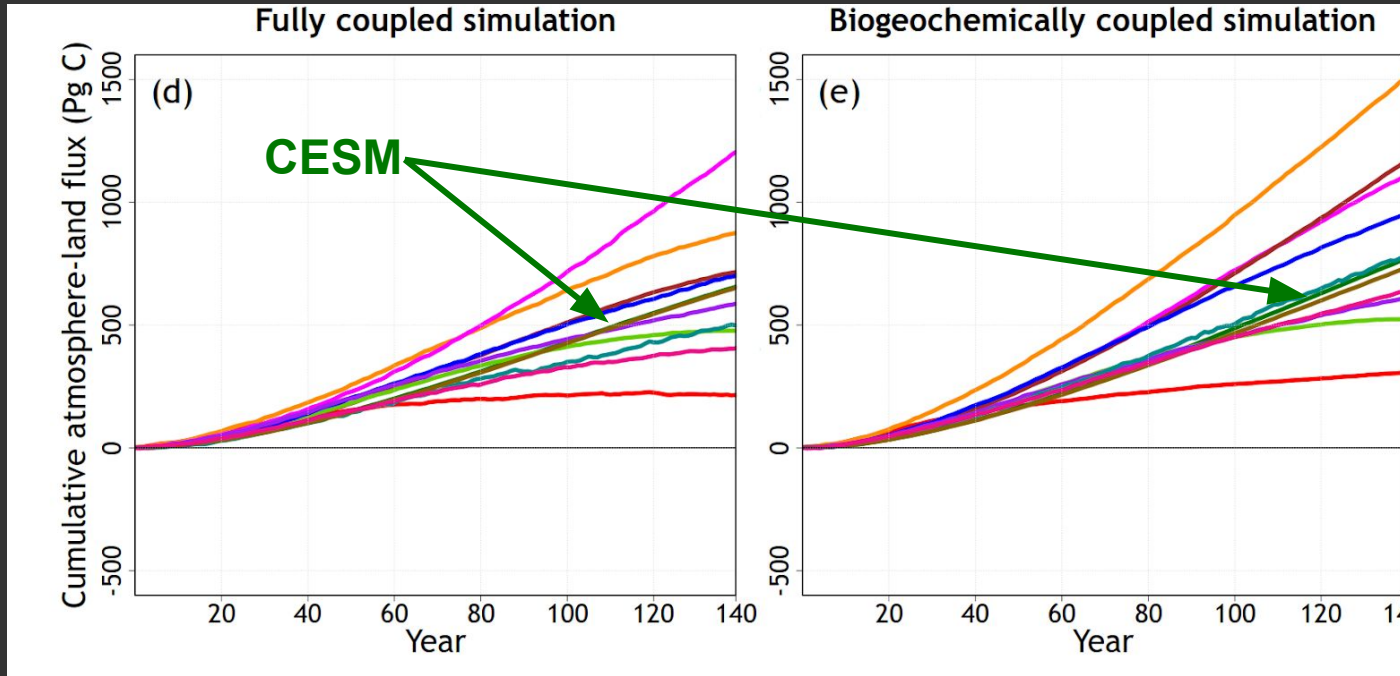
Cumulative land CO₂ sink



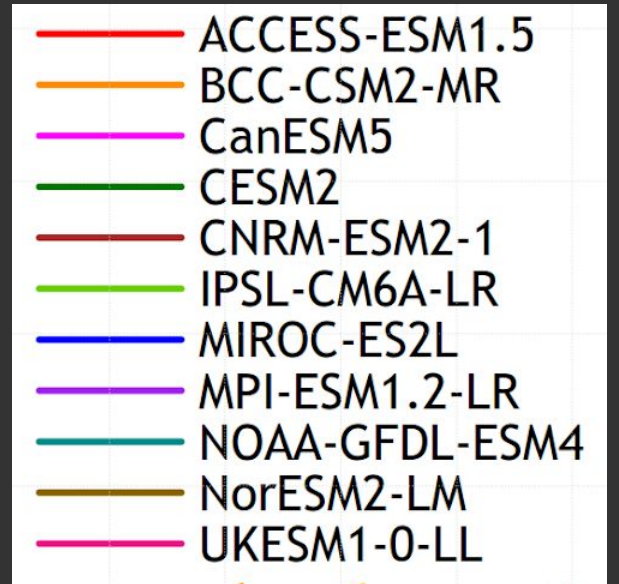
CMIP6 models



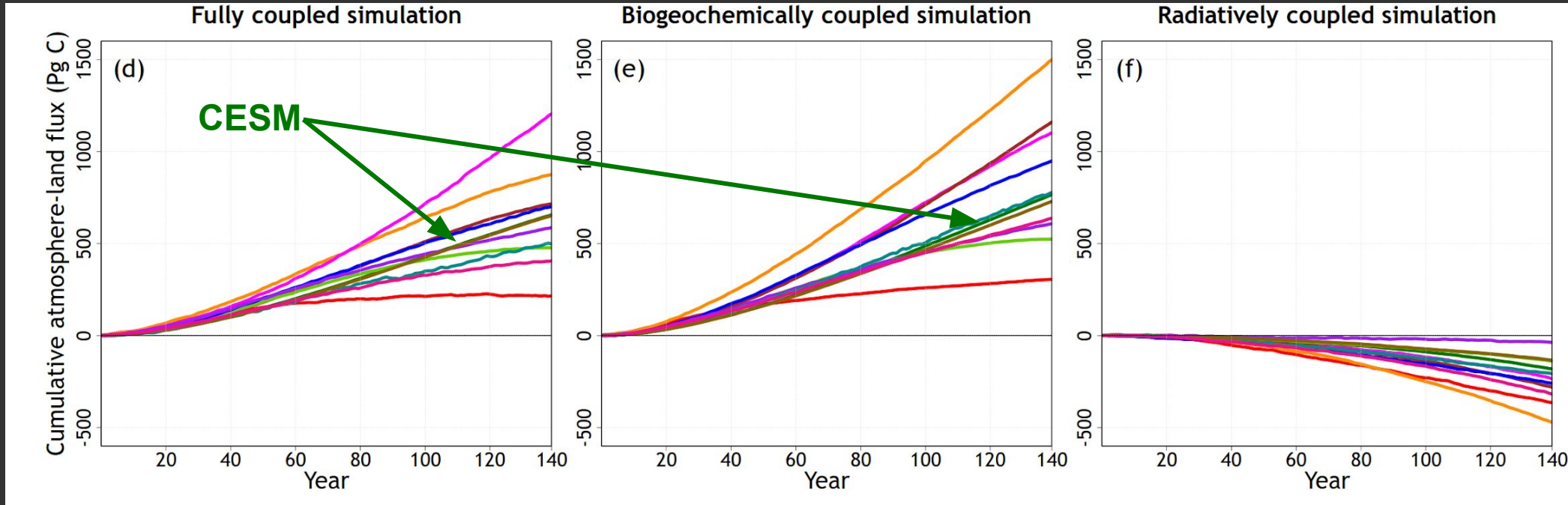
Cumulative land CO₂ sink



CMIP6 models

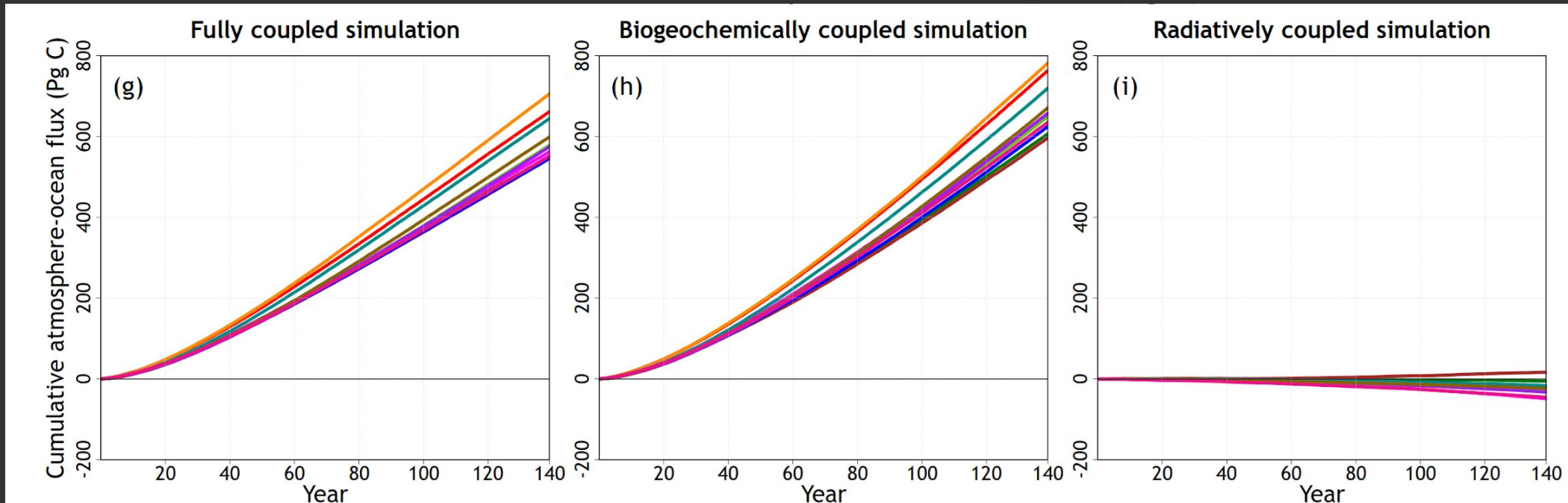


Cumulative land CO₂ sink

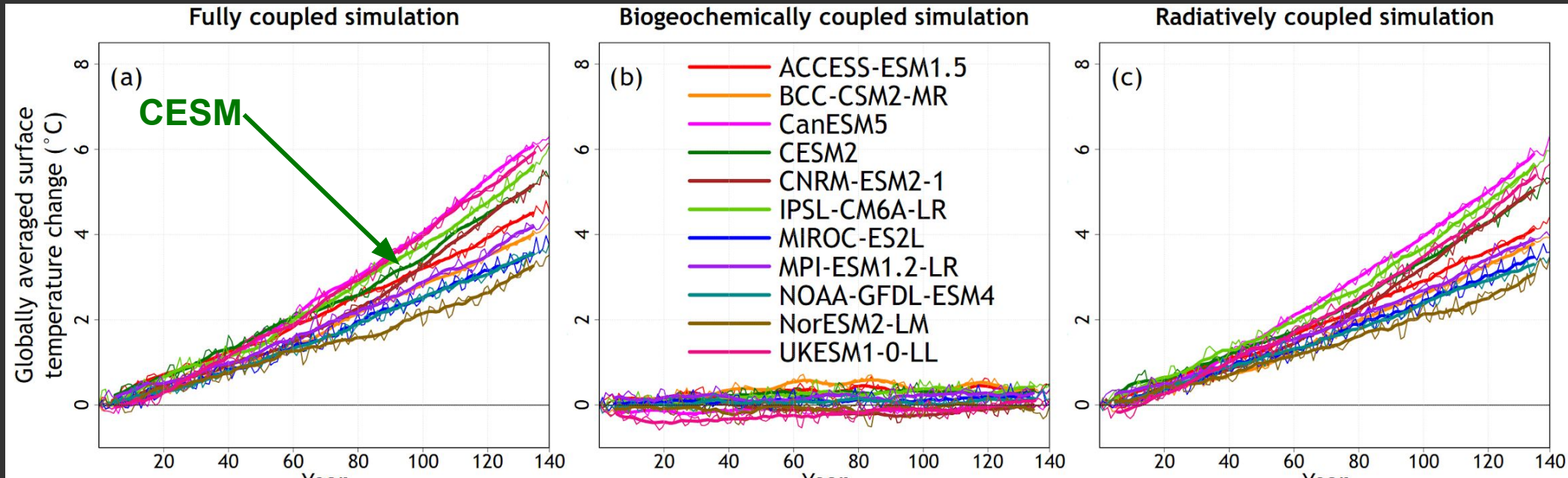


Arora et al. 2020

Cumulative ocean CO₂ sink

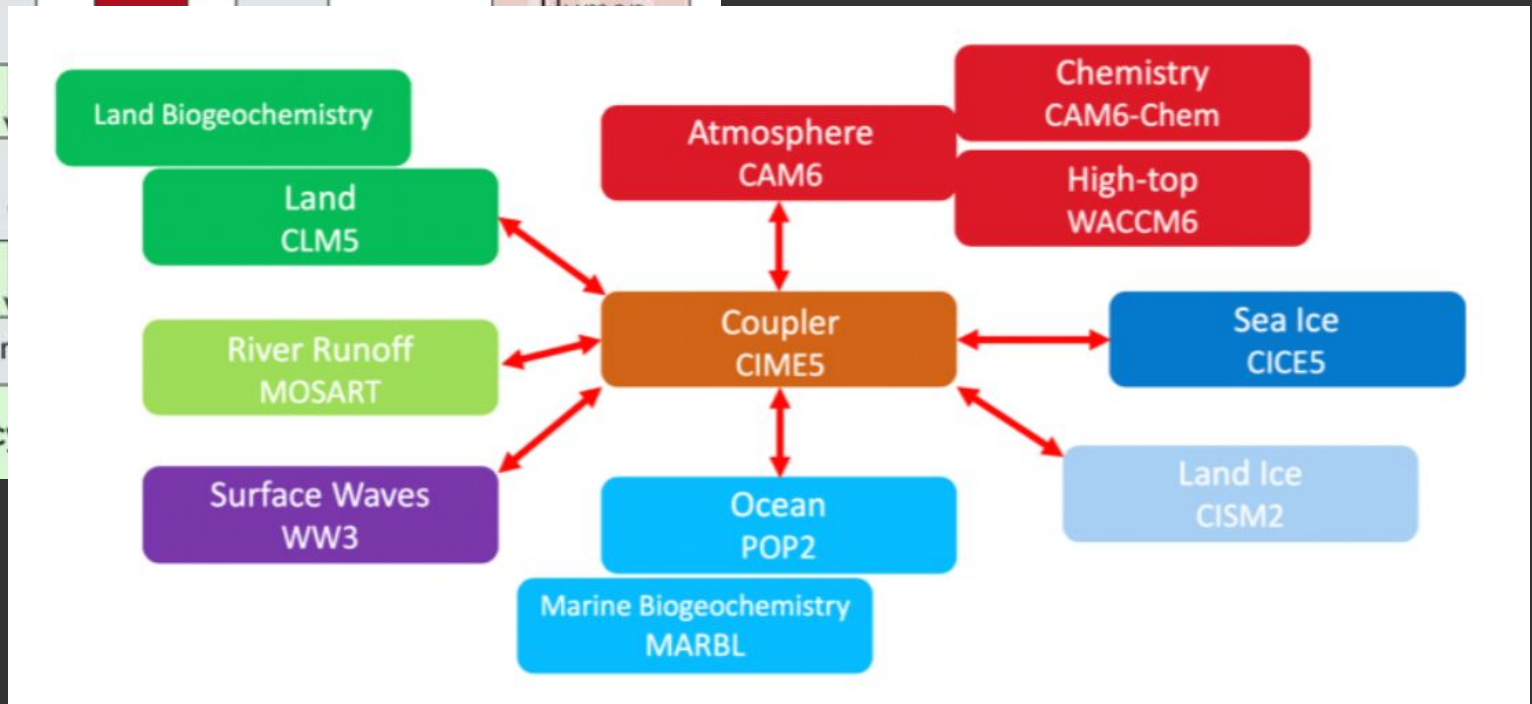
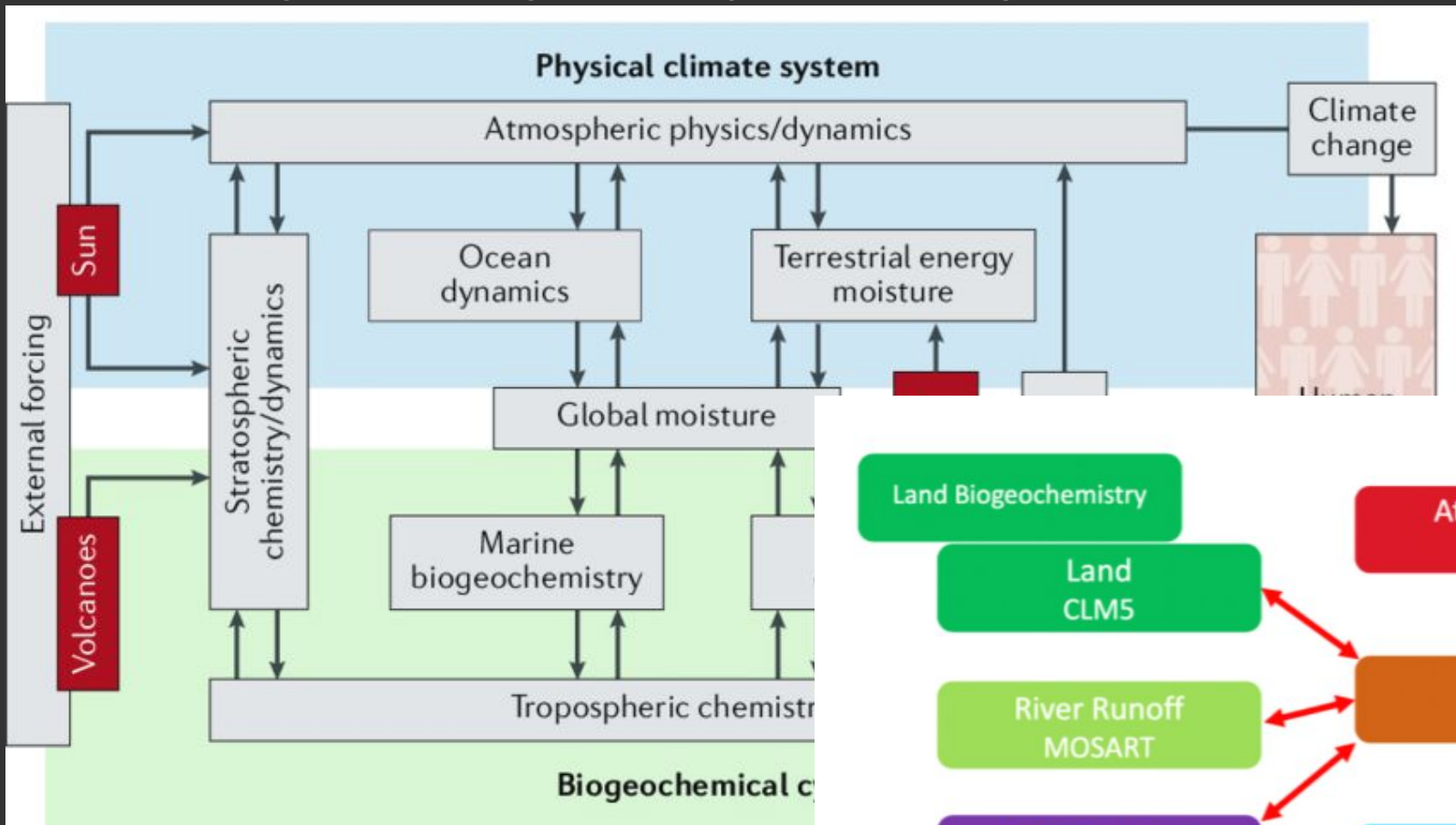


Global average surface temperature change (°C)



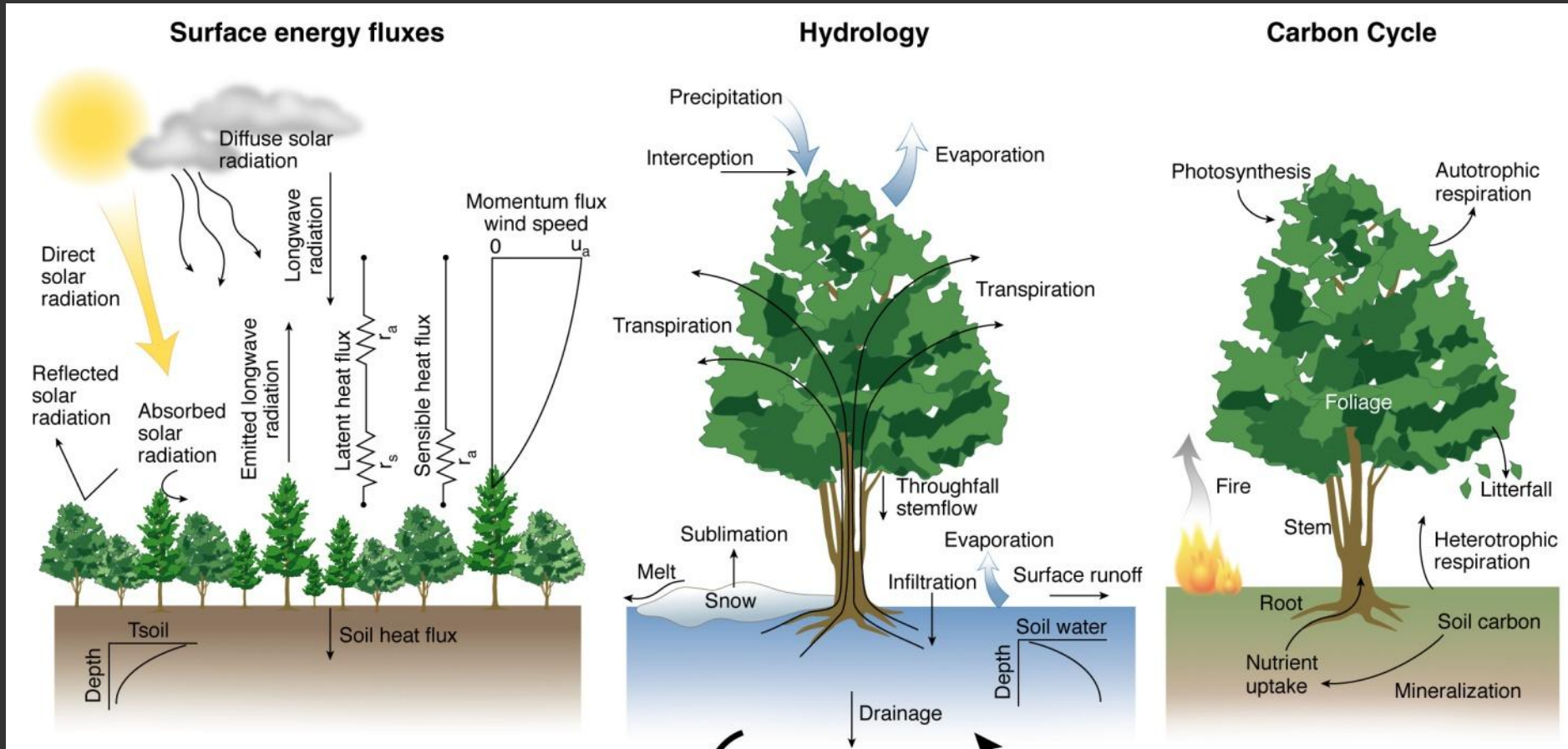
Arora et al. 2020

“Bretherton diagram” showing the concept of an Earth System Model

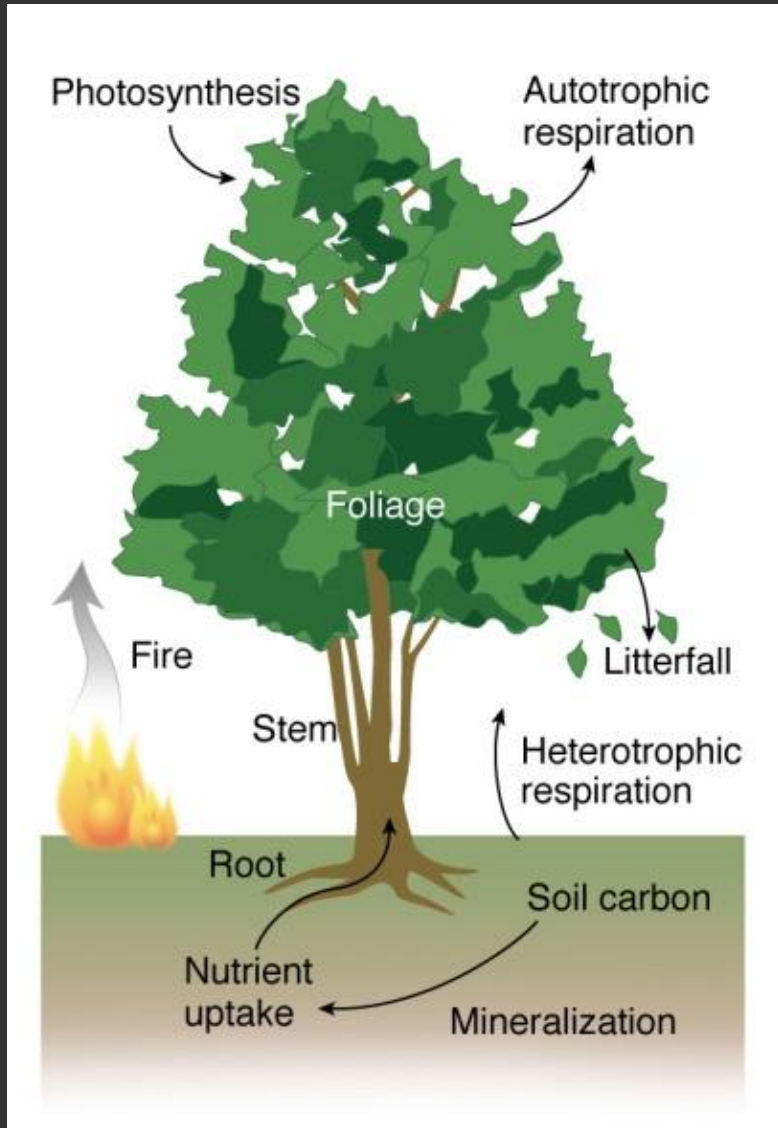


Community LAND MODEL DEVELOPMENT

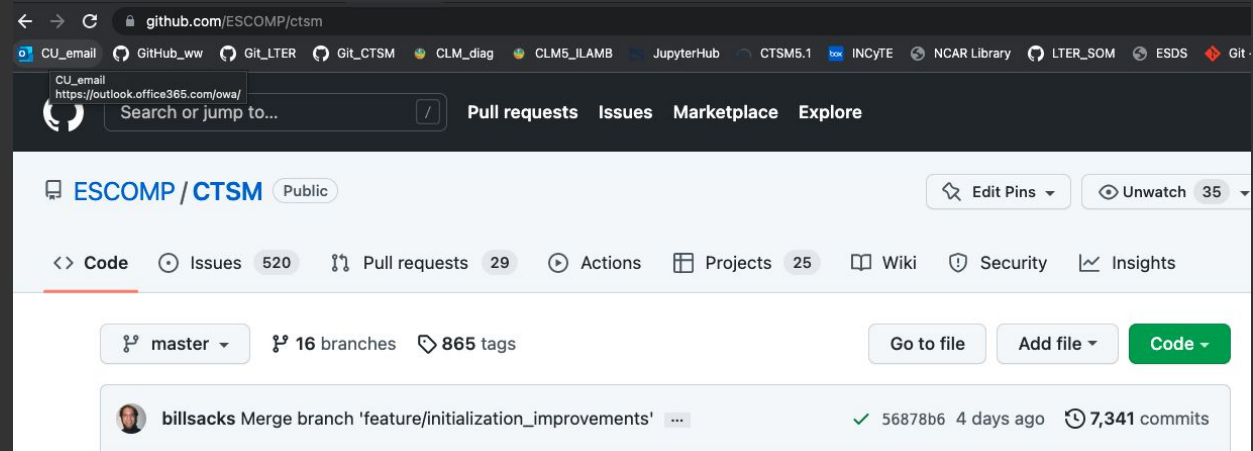
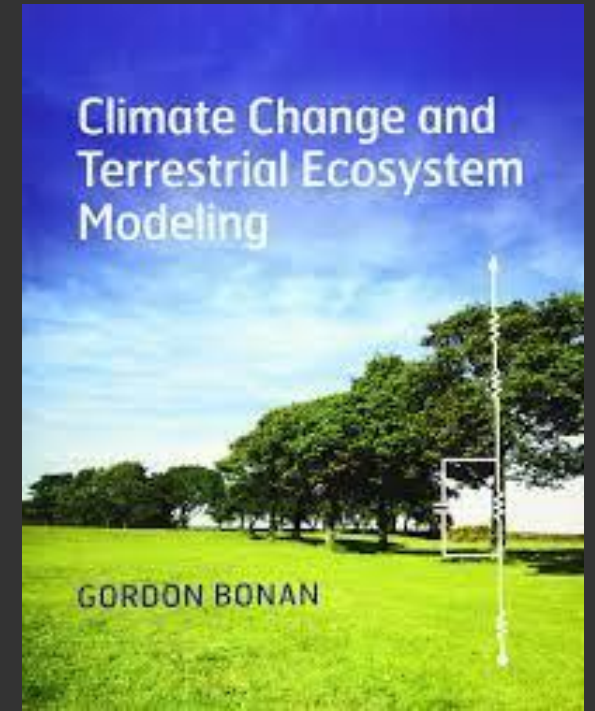




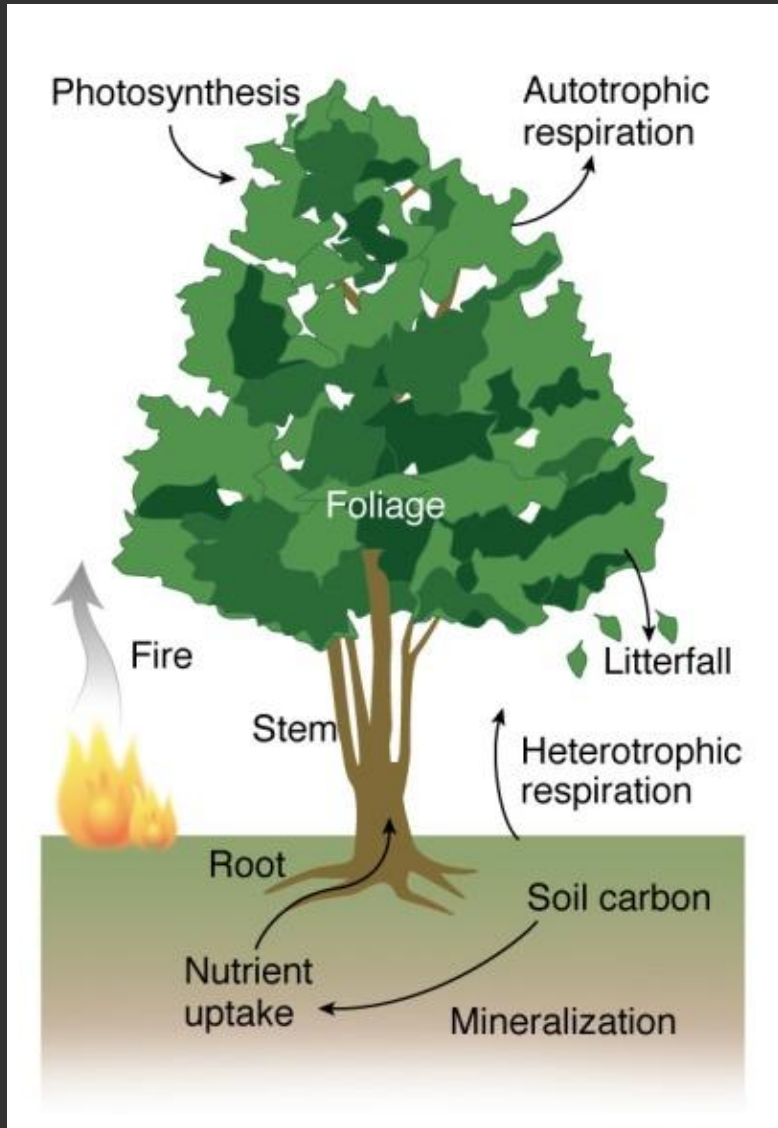
Bonan 2008, Science



Bonan 2008, Science



<https://github.com/ESCOMP/ctsm>

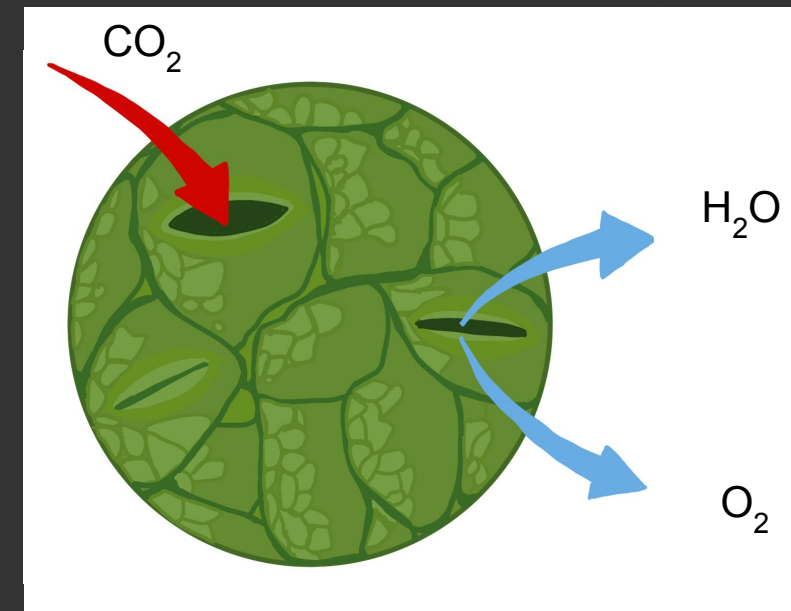
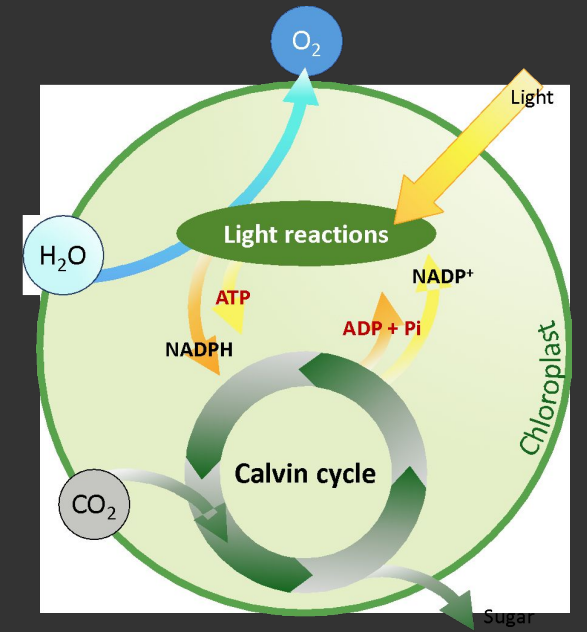


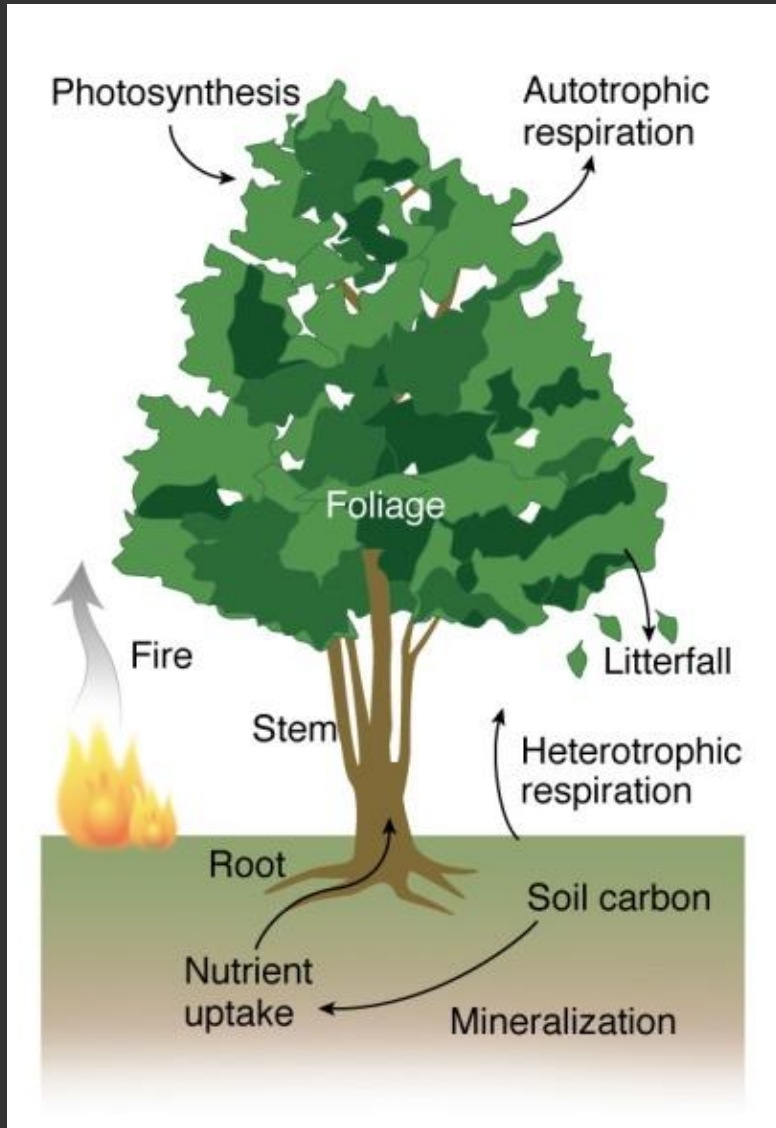
Bonan 2008, Science

Leaves

Farquhar Photosynthesis

Medlyn Stomatal Conductance





Bonan 2008, Science

Leaves

Farquhar Photosynthesis

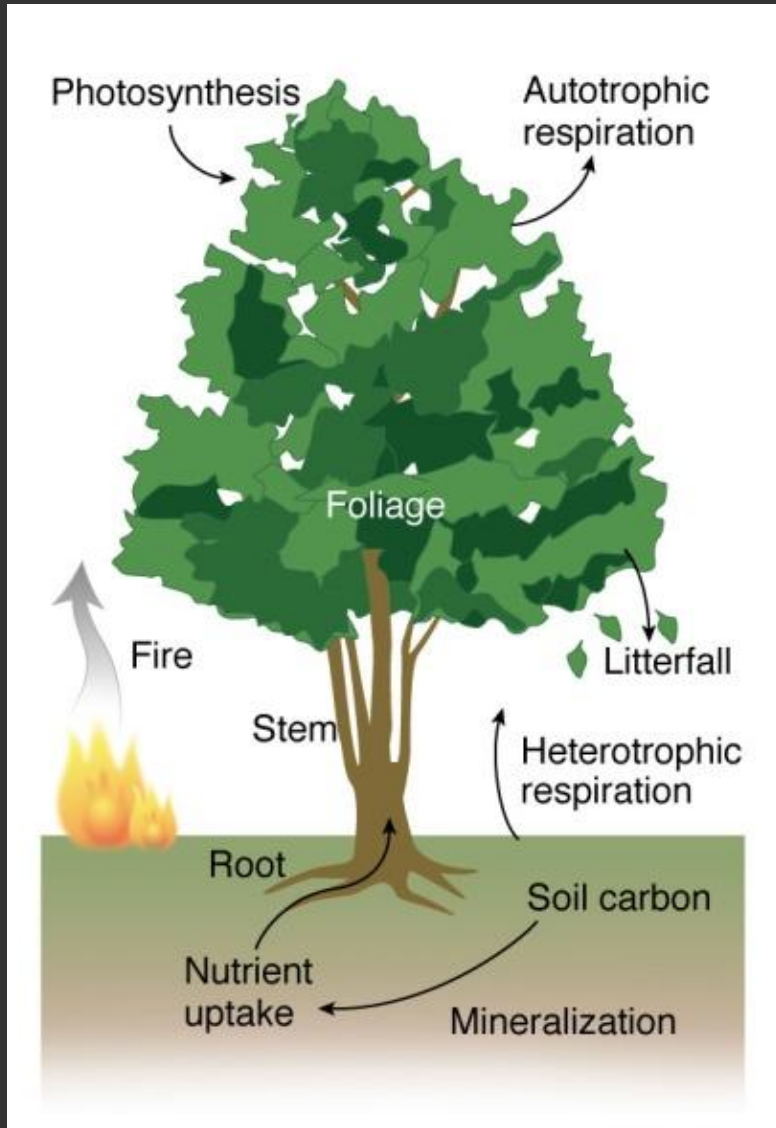
Medlyn Stomatal Conductance

Canopy

Two stream approximation, sunlit / shaded

GPP - Gross Primary Productivity





Bonan 2008, Science

Leaves

Farquhar Photosynthesis

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Canopy

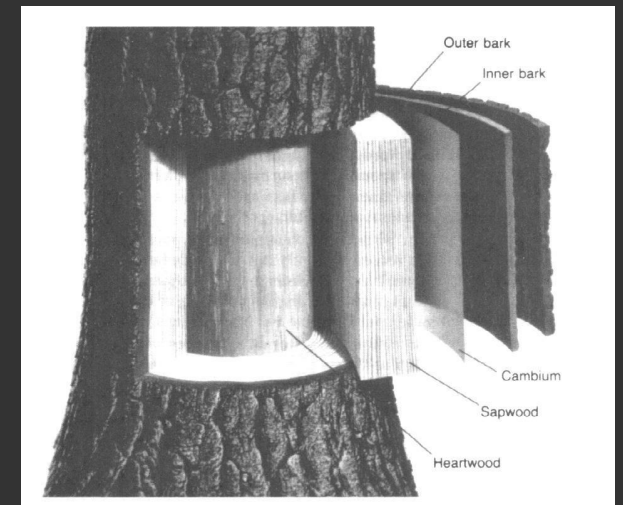
Two stream approximation, sunlit / shaded

Allocation

Respiration, leaves, wood, roots

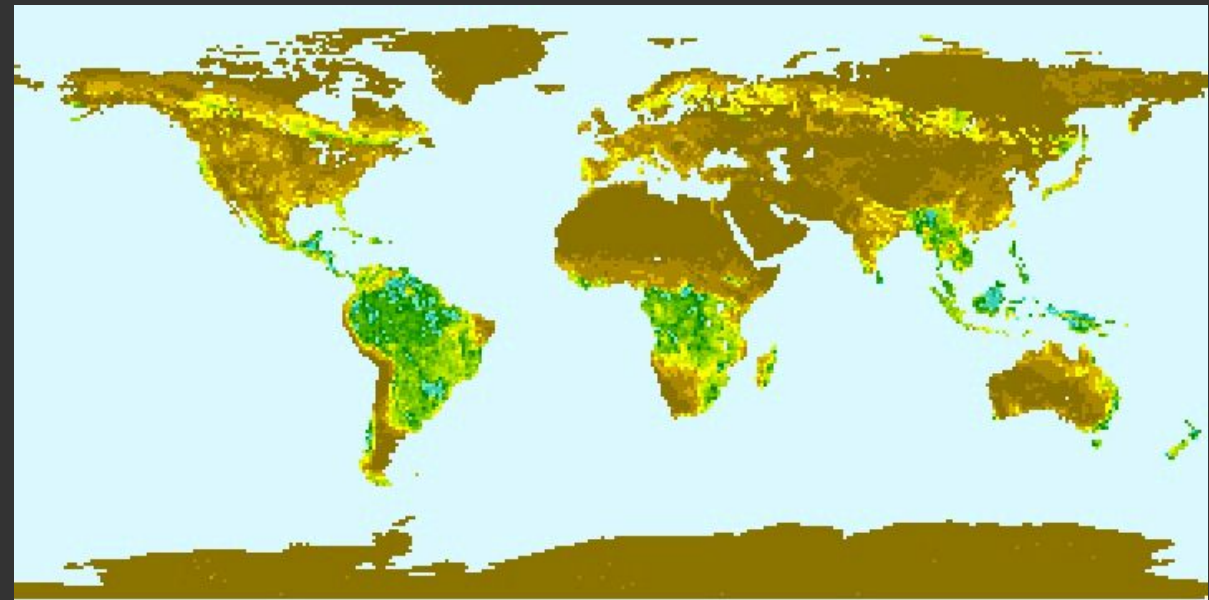
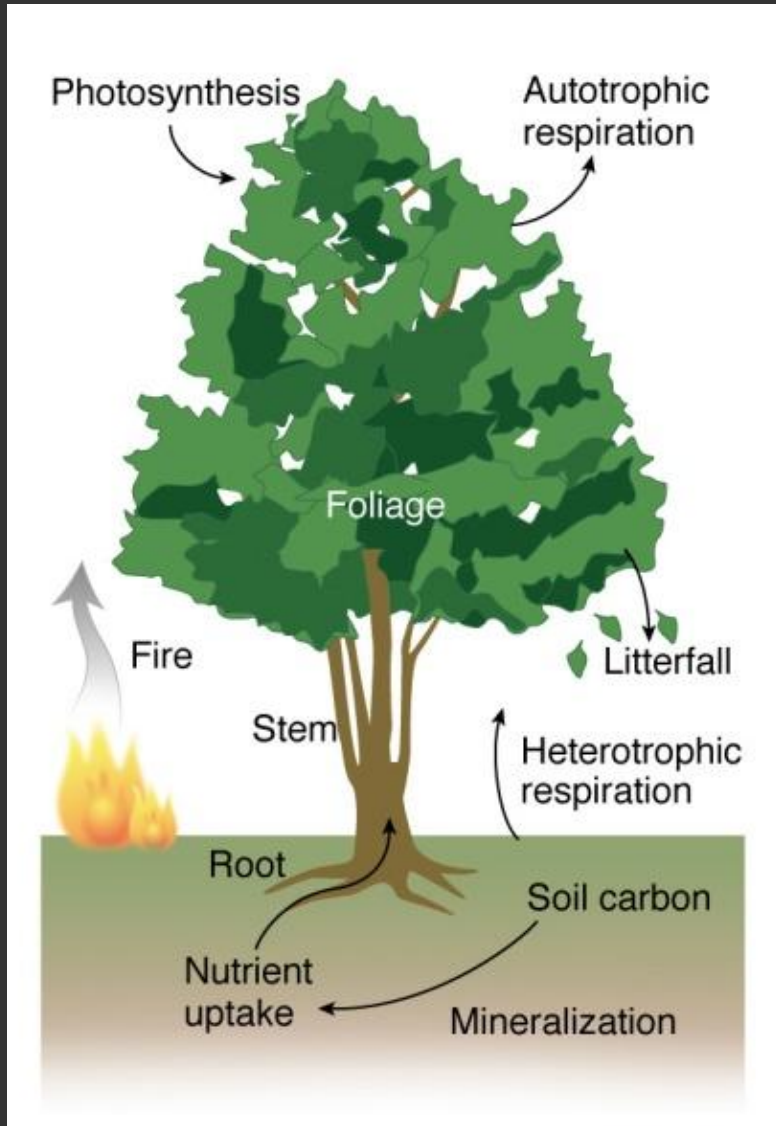
AU – Autotrophic Respiration

**NPP – Net primary production =
GPP - AR**



Phenology
mortality and turnover
(e.g., evergreen, drought or stress deciduous)

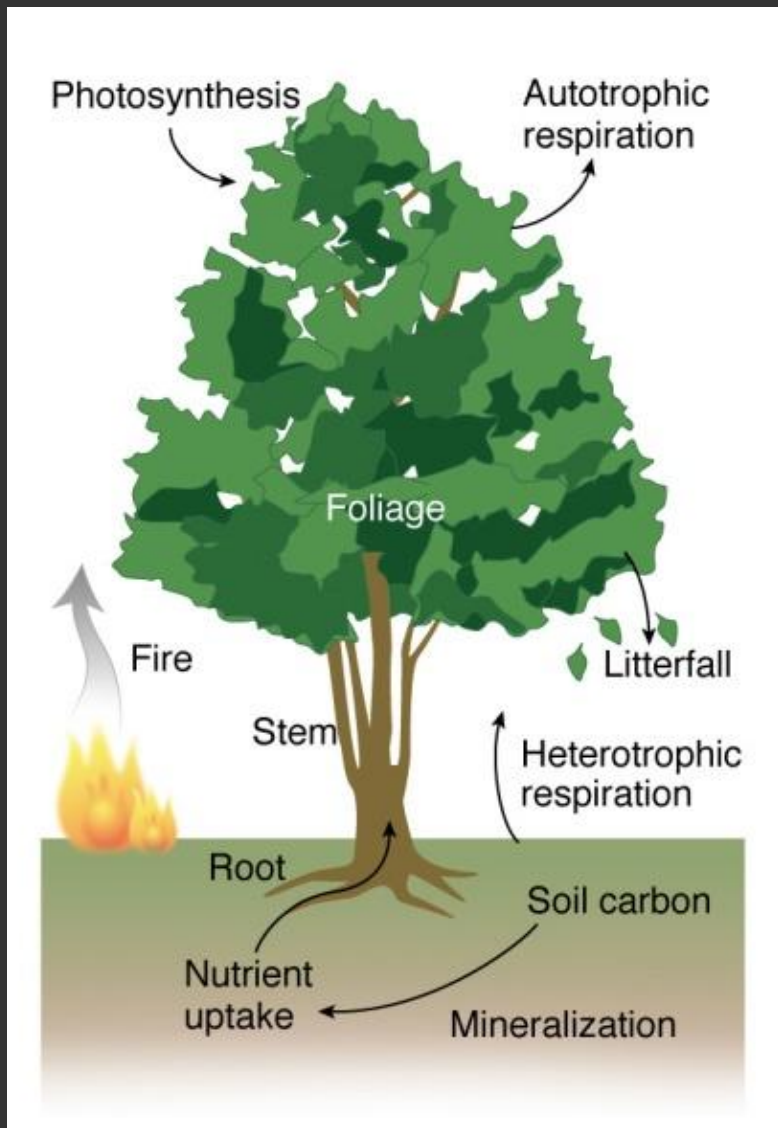
ELAI – Leaf Area Index



Bonan 2008, Science

Phenology
mortality and turnover
(e.g., evergreen, drought or stress deciduous)

Decomposition
HR – Heterotrophic respiration



Bonan 2008, Science



GPP - Gross Primary Productivity

AR – Autotrophic respiration

NPP – Net primary productivity = $GPP - AR$

ELAI – Leaf Area Index

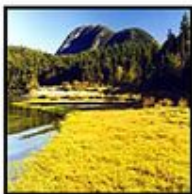
HR – Heterotrophic Respiration

NEP – Net Ecosystem Production = $GPP - AR - HR$

NEE – Net Ecosystem Exchange = $NEP - \text{Fire}$

NBP = $NEE - \text{Land Use} - \text{Harvest}$

Gridcell



Landunit



Vegetated



Lake



Urban



Glacier



Crop

Column



Soil



Roof



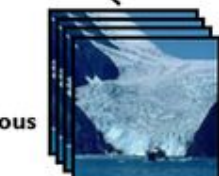
Sun Wall



Shade Wall



Pervious



Elevation



Rainfed



Irrig



Rainfed



Irrig

Patch



PET1



PET2



PET3



PET4...



Crop1



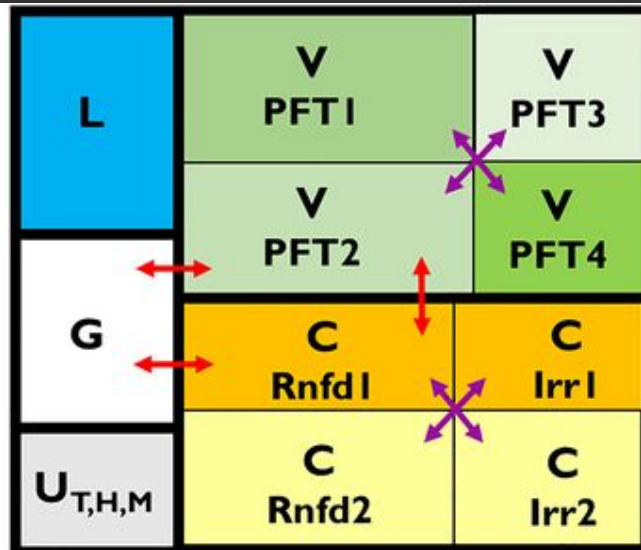
Crop1

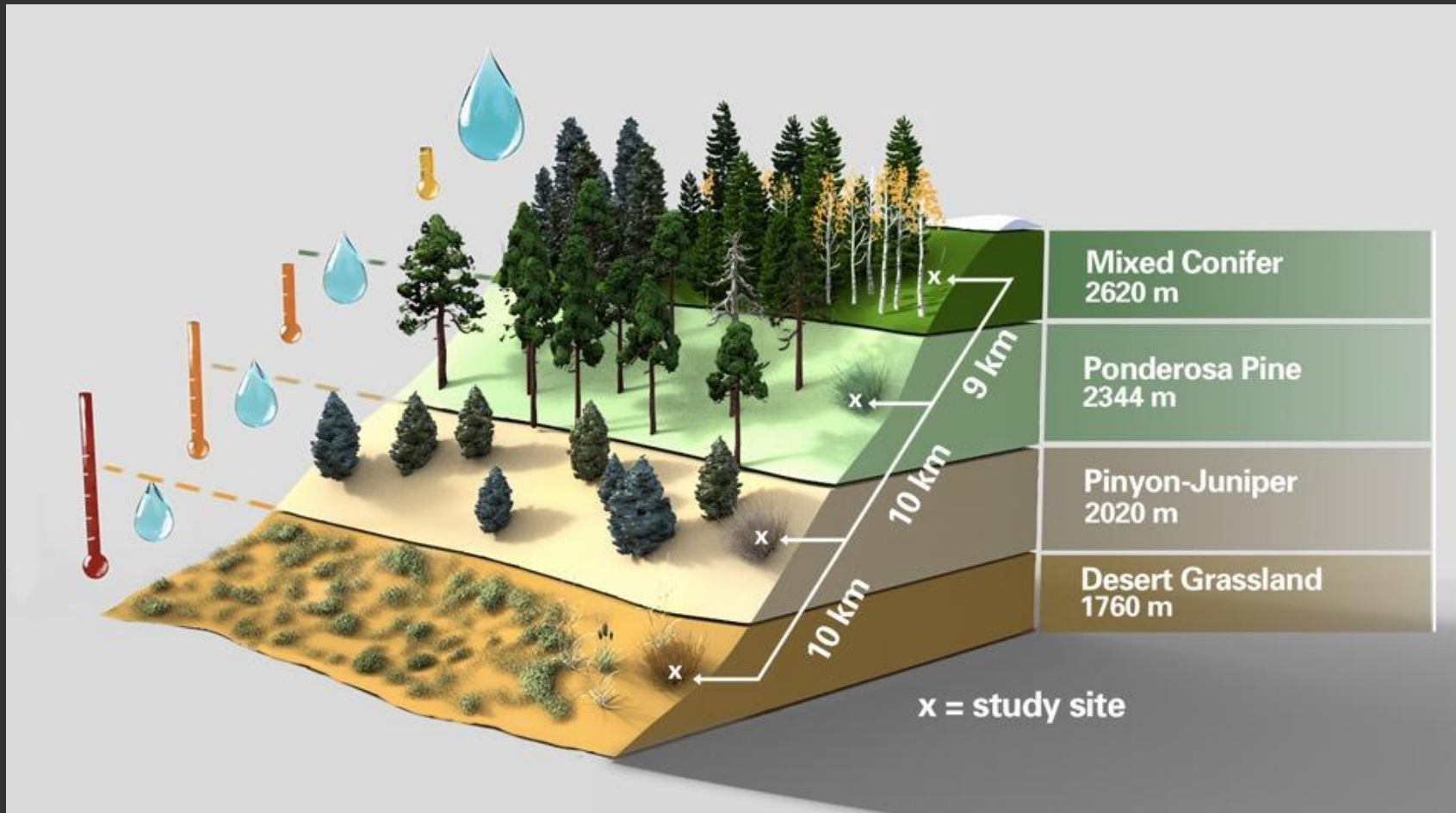


Crop2



Crop2...





Morrissey et al. (2019) *Nature Ecology and Evolution*

Patch



PFT1



PFT2



PFT3



PFT4 ...



Crop1



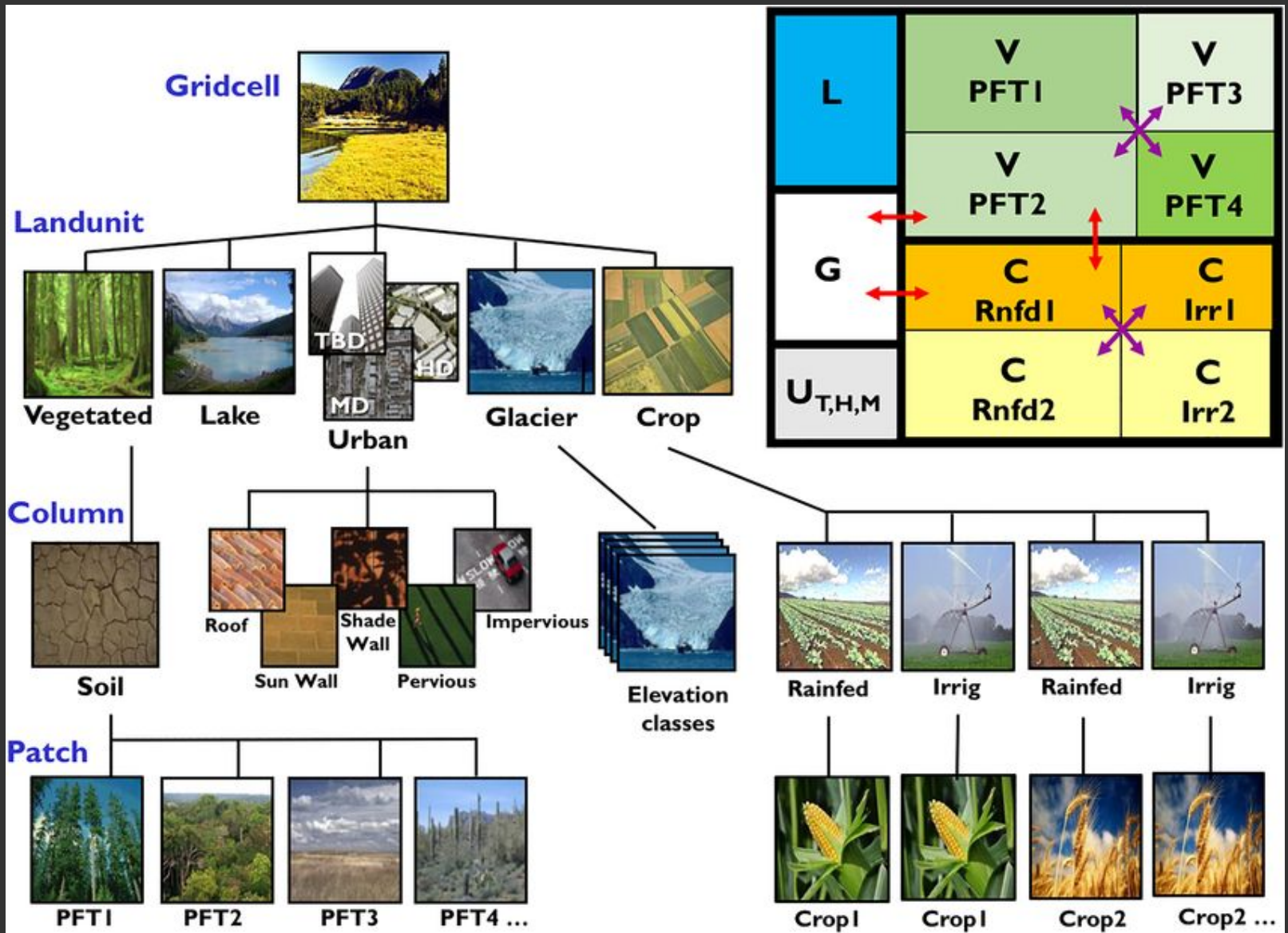
Crop1



Crop2



Crop2 ...



Agriculture in CLM5

Corn*



Wheat



Sugarcane



Soy*



Cotton



Rice

Agriculture in CLM5

Fertilize



Irrigate



Transient fertilizer and irrigation (1850-2100)
1850 fertilizer assumed to be from manure only

Where do parameterizations come from?

1. **Laboratory understanding: of plant physiological processes**

e.g., Farquhar: Photosynthesis is co-limited by: light, energy, export of sugars

2. **Empirical relationships: From as large a sample of the real world as possible**

e.g., TRY Database (Leaf N and dark respiration)

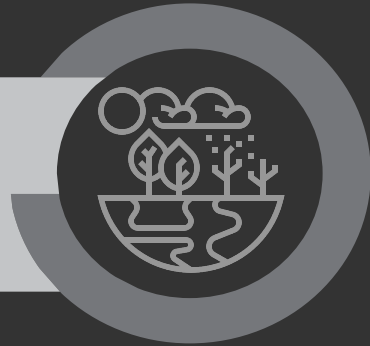
3. **Optimality theory: plants try to optimize things like water use efficiency**

e.g., FUN and LUNA modules



Land biogeochemistry in CESM?

Why?



How?

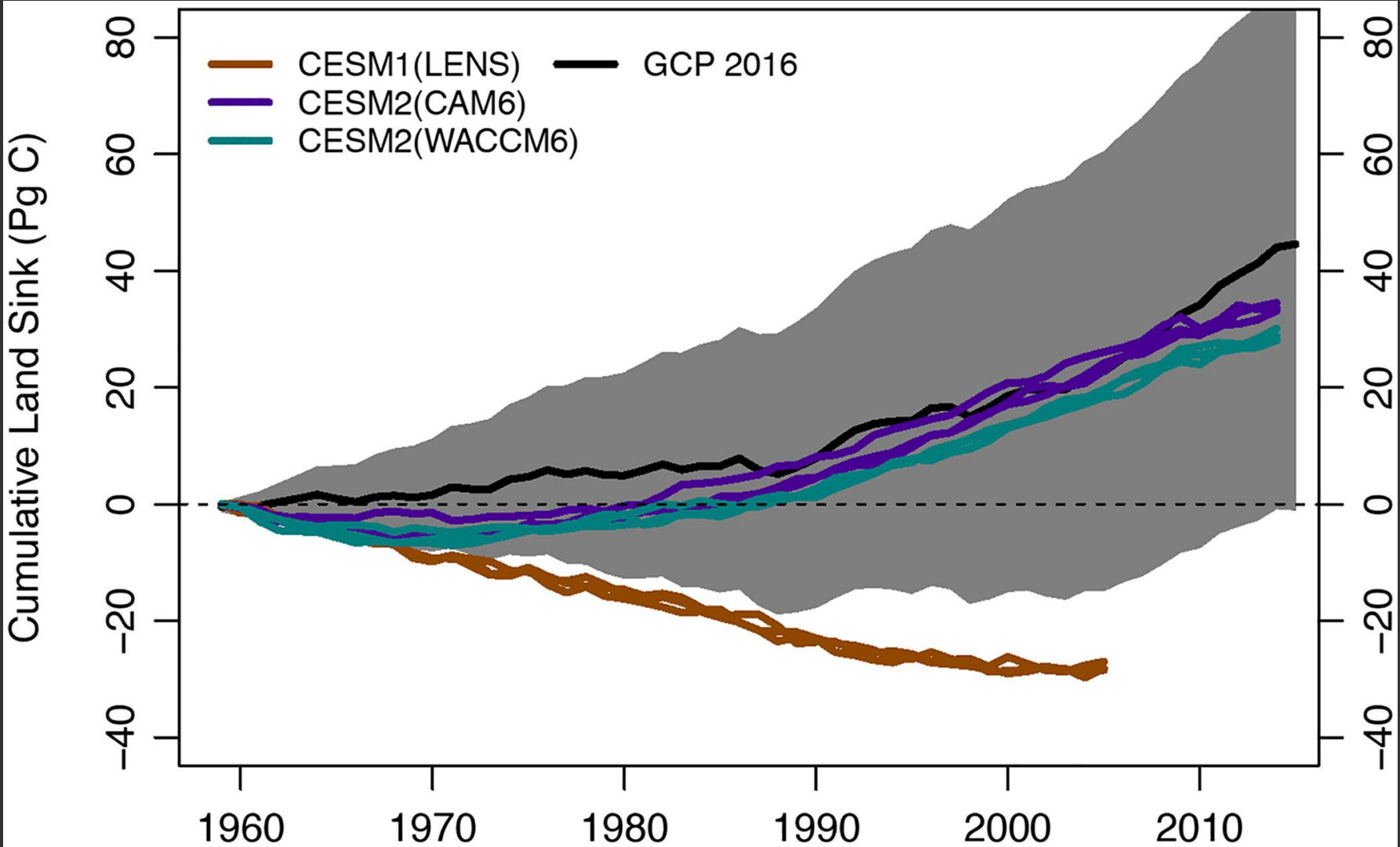


Uncertainties and future directions



Represent land C sink!

Danabasoglu et al 2020 JAMES



Objectively 'better' carbon cycle

Danabasoglu et al 2020 JAMES

ILAMB – International Land Model Benchmarking package

	CESM1(1)	CESM1(5)	CESM1(10)	CESM2(1)	CESM2(2)	CESM2(3)
Ecosystem and Carbon Cycle						
Biomass	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Burned Area	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Carbon Dioxide	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Gross Primary Productivity	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Leaf Area Index	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Global Net Ecosystem Carbon Balance	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Net Ecosystem Exchange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Ecosystem Respiration	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Soil Carbon	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange
Hydrology Cycle						
Evapotranspiration	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Evaporative Fraction	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Latent Heat	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Runoff	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Sensible Heat	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Terrestrial Water Storage Anomaly	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange
Permafrost	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Radiation and Energy Cycle						
Albedo	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Upward SW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Net SW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Upward LW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Net LW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Net Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green

	CESM1(1)	CESM1(5)	CESM1(10)	CESM2(1)	CESM2(2)	CESM2(3)
Forcings						
Surface Air Temperature	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Diurnal Max Temperature	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Diurnal Min Temperature	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Diurnal Temperature Range	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Precipitation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Relative Humidity	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Downward SW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Surface Downward LW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Relationships						
Burned Area vs Precipitation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Burned Area vs Surf Air Temp	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
GPP vs ET	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
GPP vs Precipitation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
GPP vs Surf Down SW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
GPP vs Surf Net SW Radiation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
GPP vs Surf Air Temp	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
LAI vs Precipitation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
ET vs Precipitation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
ET vs Surf Air Temp	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green

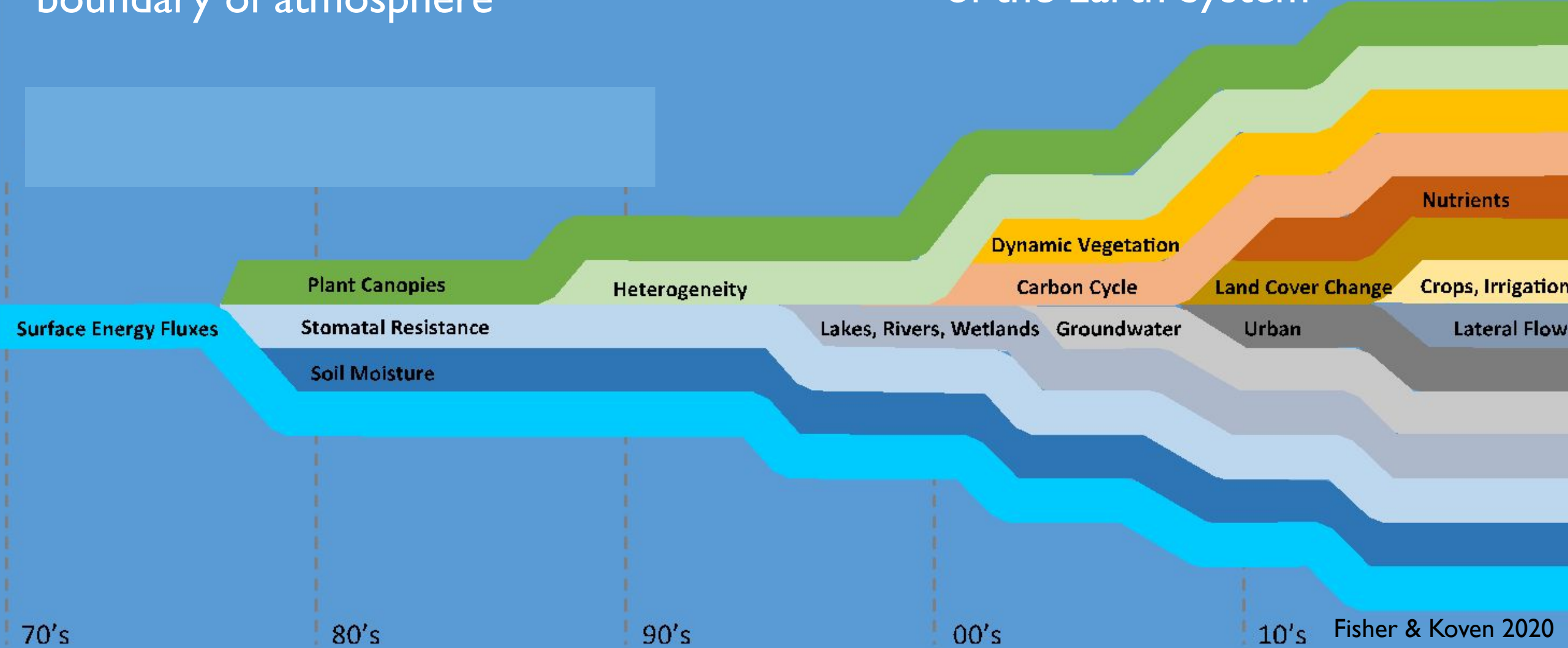


the Evolution of land modeling

Land as lower boundary of atmosphere



Land as an integral component of the Earth System



LMWG priorities for CESM3+

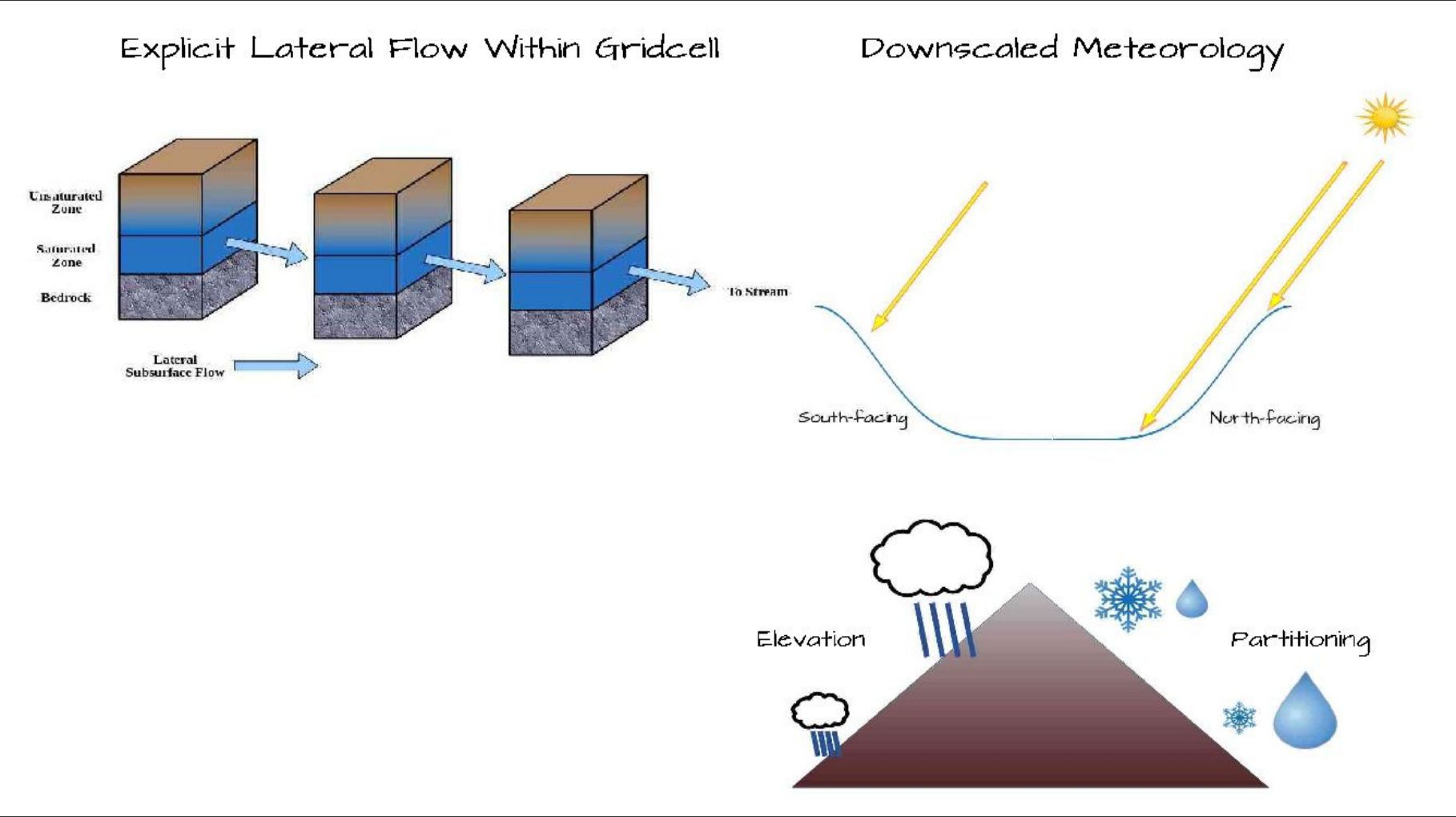
How will ecosystem function and vulnerabilities transform under climate change?



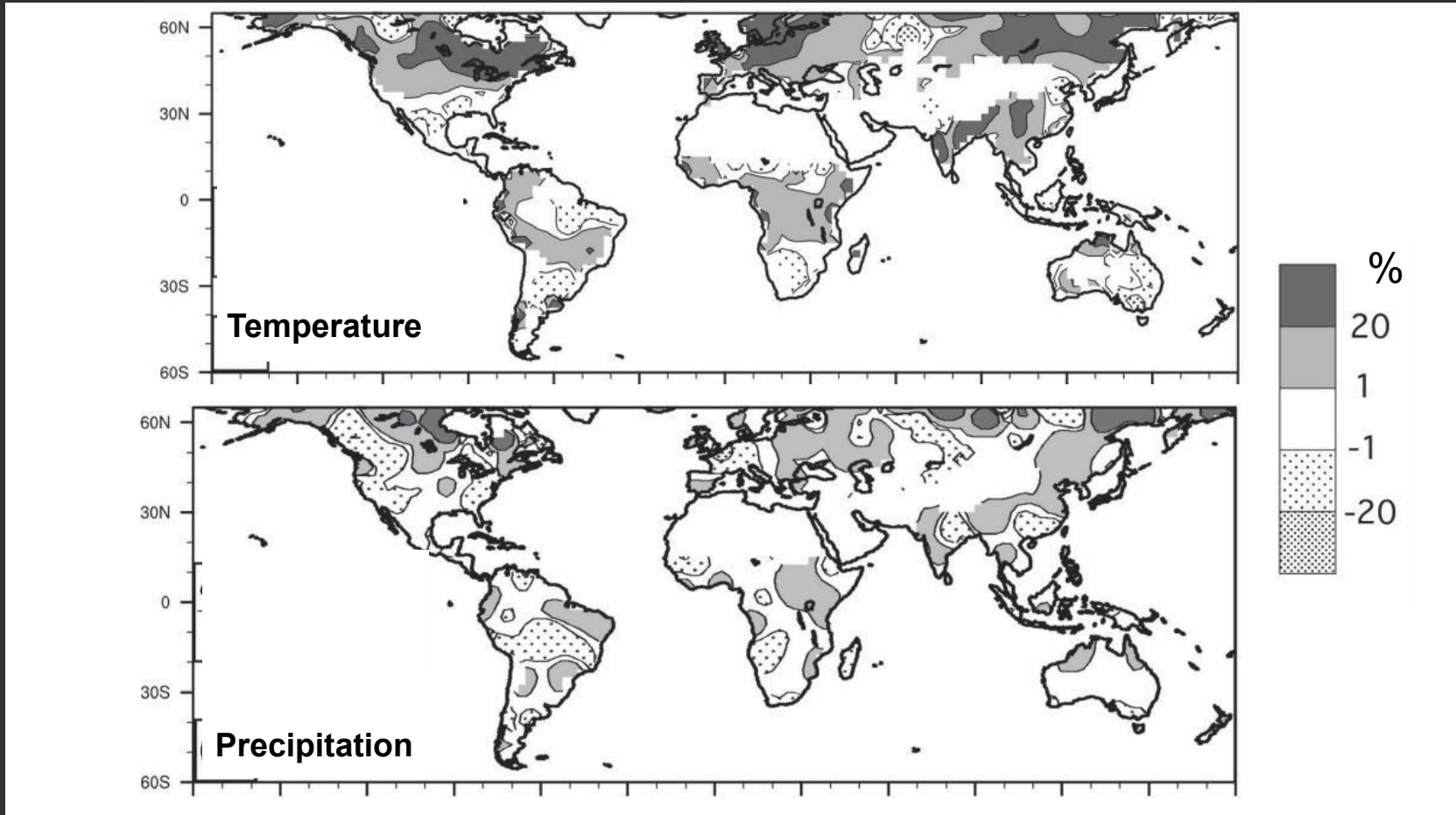
Representative Hillslope Model



Sean Swenson



Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator (FATES)



Forest height, structure, age, competition all feed back to climate!

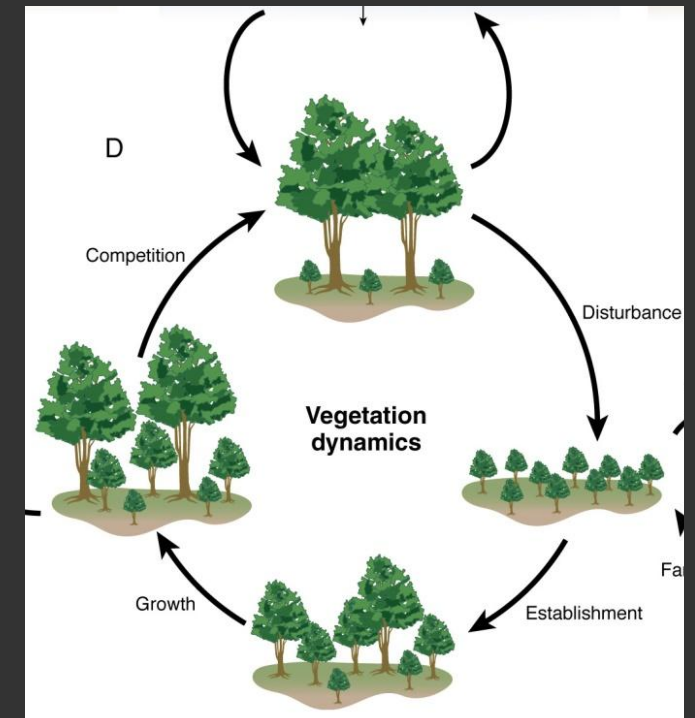
Liu et al. 2006 *Journal of Climate*

Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator (FATES)



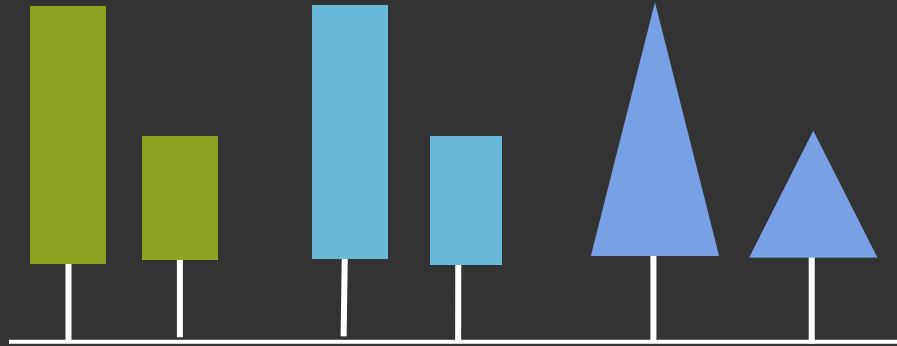
Forests are a mosaic of patches

Forest dynamics are the average responses of many such gaps/patches

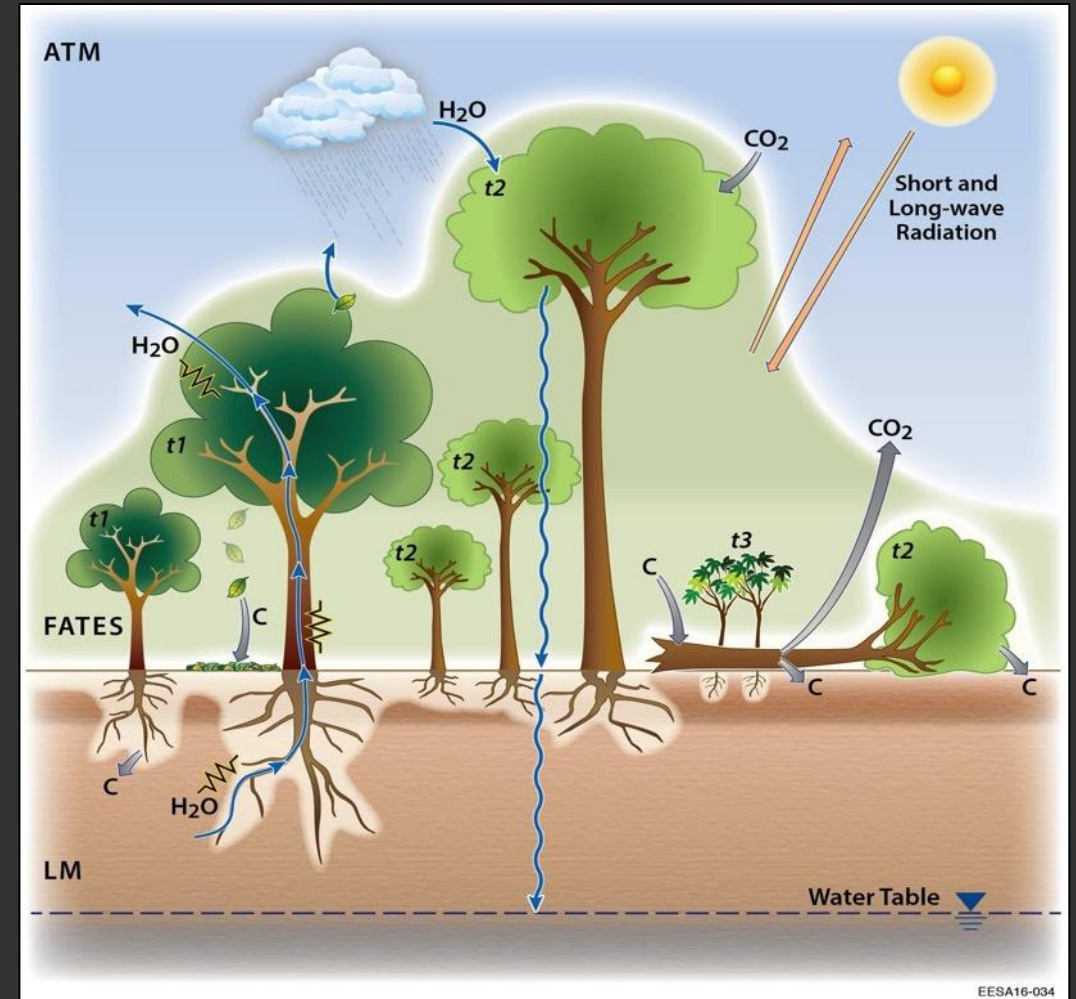




Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator (FATES)

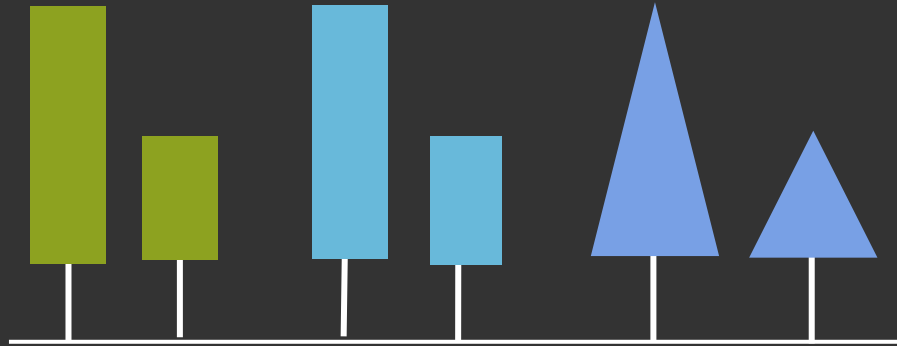


cohort-specific model
30-minute photosynthesis and fluxes





Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator (FATES)

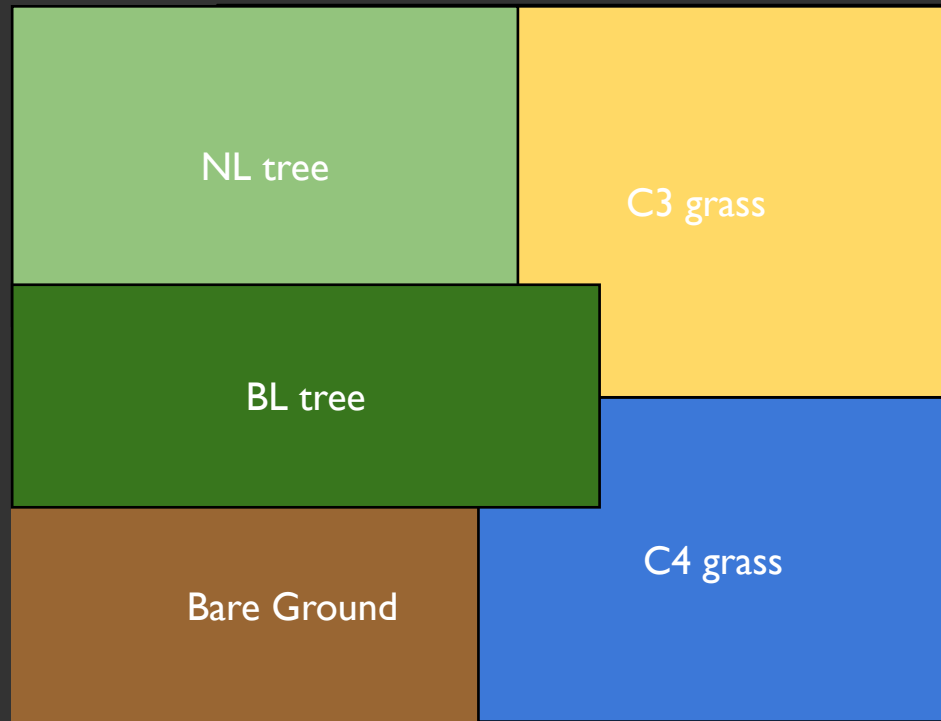


cohort-specific model
30-minute photosynthesis and fluxes
daily growth and allocation
dynamic vegetation!

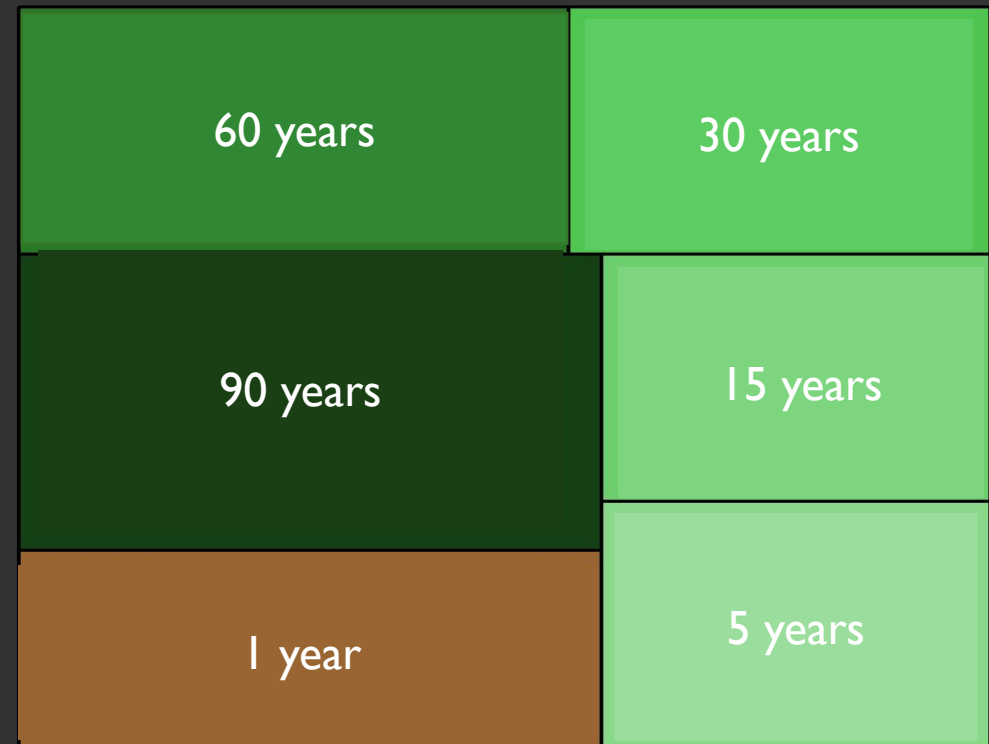


Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator (FATES)

Plant Functional Type tiling



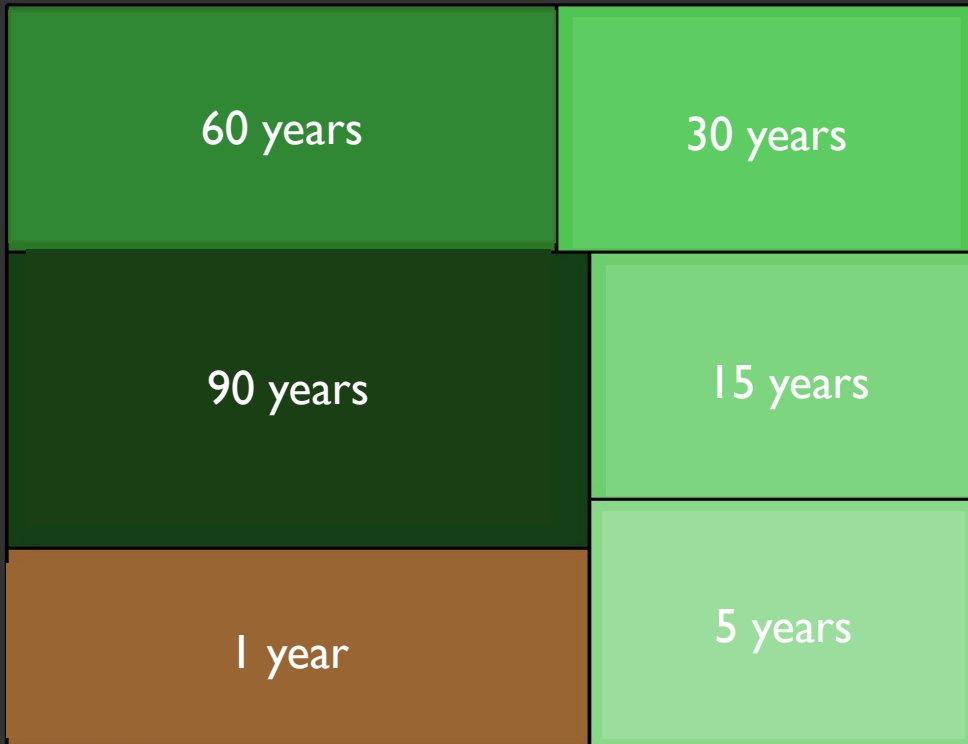
Time-since-disturbance tiling



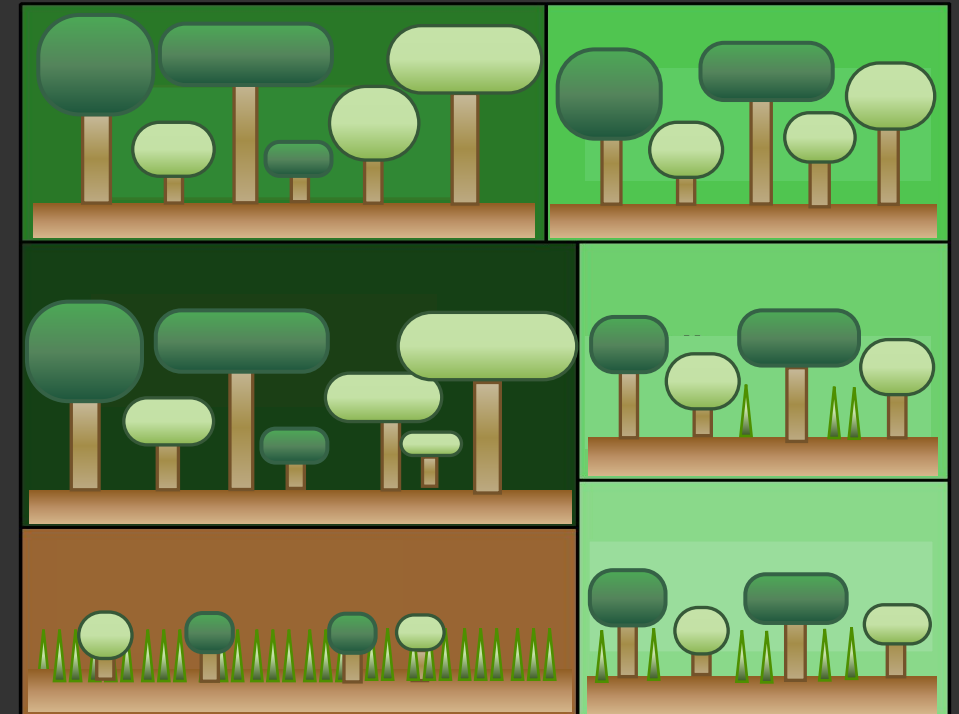
Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator (FATES)

Each **time-since-disturbance** tile contains **cohorts** of plants, defined by **PFT** and **size**.

Time-since-disturbance tiling

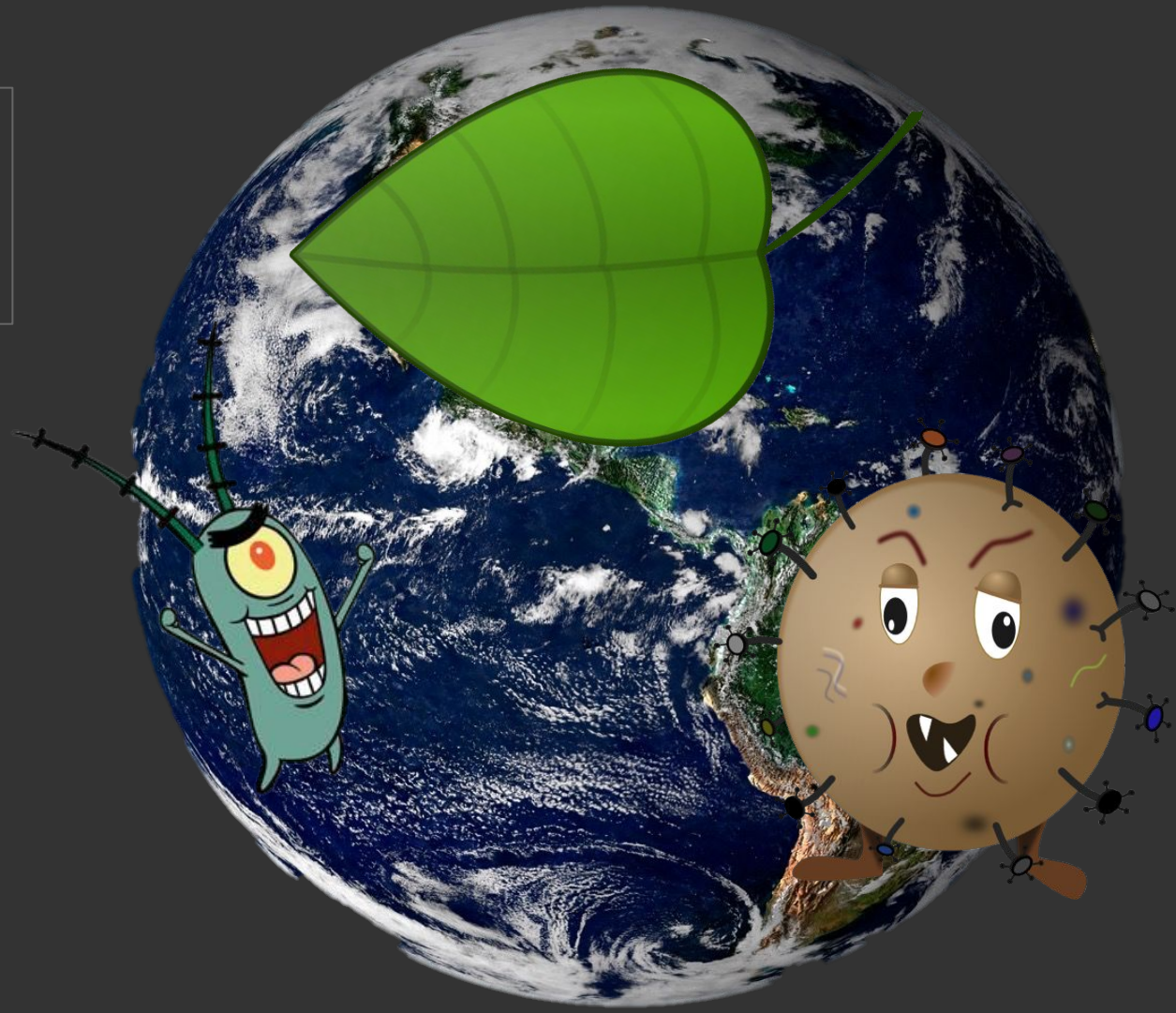


Time-since-disturbance tiling



Functional traits and the global C cycle

We consider biology above ground and at sea, what about in the world beneath our feet?



How do ecosystem function and vulnerabilities transform under climate change?

- **Community Terrestrial Systems Model:** Land model used for climate change and weather predictions that can be run at single points (~ 1 ha) to global scale.
- **Hillslope Hydrology:** Considers effects of aspect, elevation, and hydrologic connectivity on water availability (feature within CTSM).
- **FATES:** Represents vegetation demographics, traits, and recovery from disturbance (feature within CTSM).
- **MIMICS:** Soil biogeochemistry model (explicitly represent microbial activity and physiological diversity).

