

# Land Ecosystems – Climate Interactions

Presented by

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GFDL land working group**

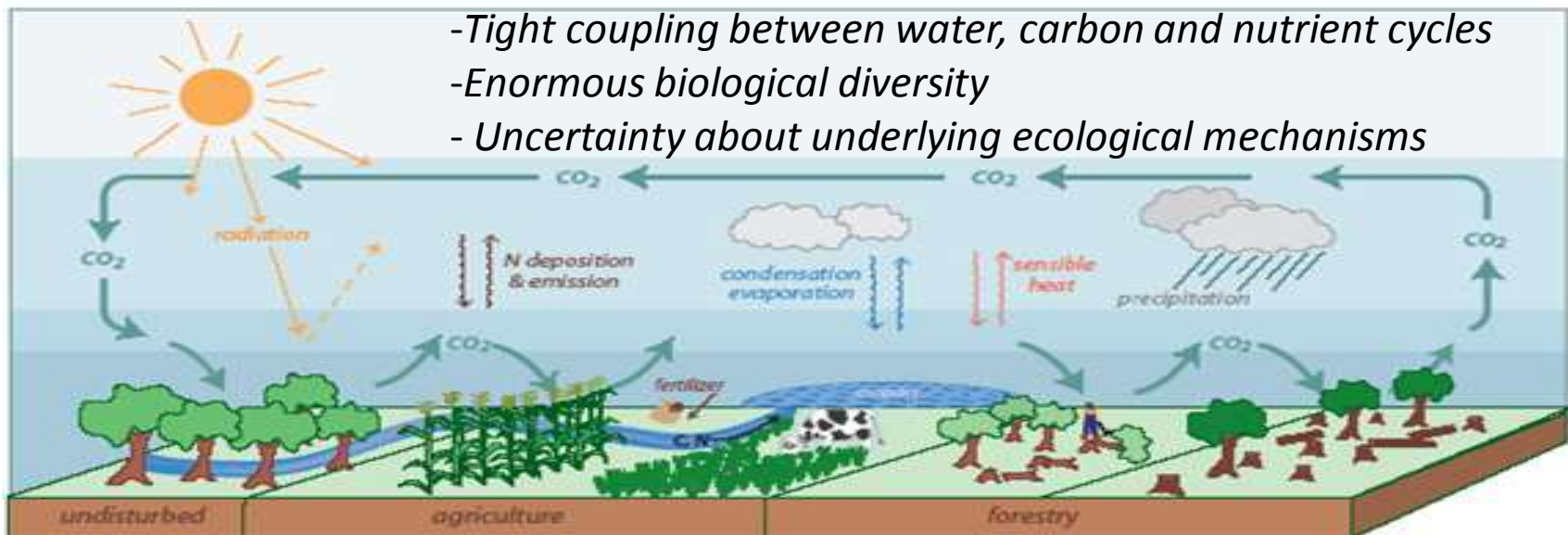
Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory Review

May 20 – May 22, 2014



# Overarching questions

- How do changes in land ecosystem structure and functioning effect global biogeochemical cycles and climate?
- How do direct human activities and climate influence land ecosystems?

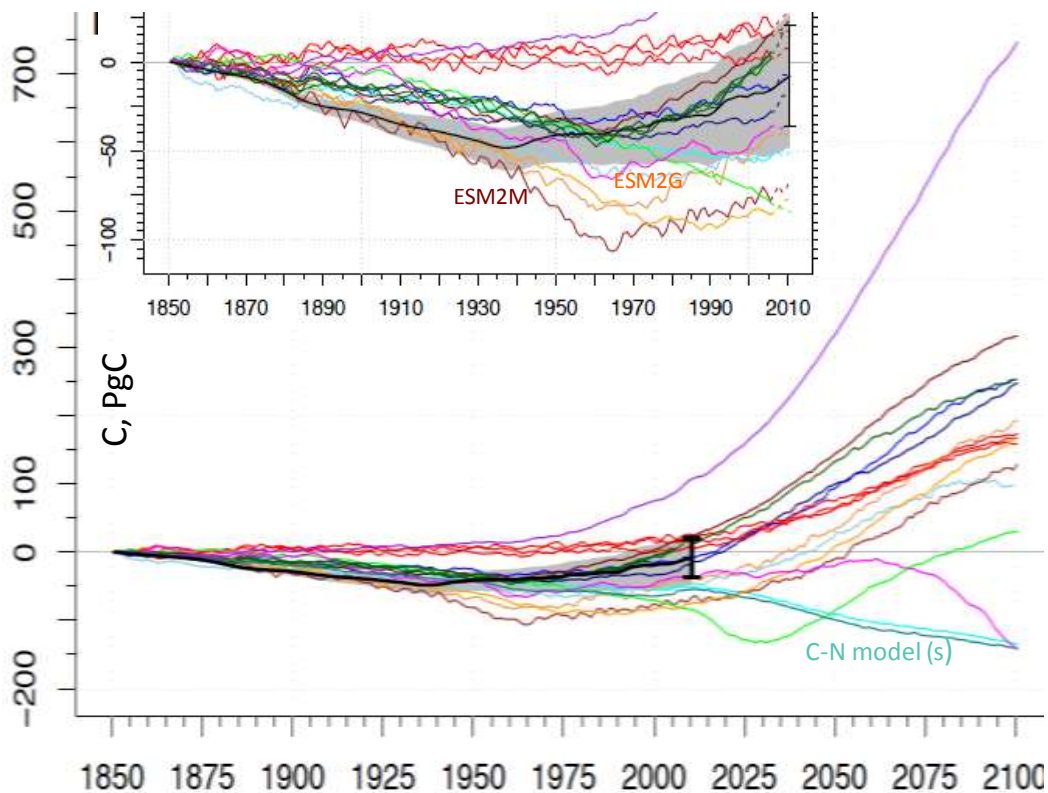


# Summary of 2009-2014 land efforts

- Married LM3 ecosystem and hydrology branches
- Brought LM3 into all new GFDL GCMs and ESMs
- Developed coupled C-N land model, LM3-N
- Participated in CMIP5 ESM analyses and beyond
- Begin development of the new LM4 model
  - Comprehensive biogeochemistry in ESM: N, P, CH<sub>4</sub>, ...
  - Prognostic aerosols: dust, biomass burning, ...
  - Hydrological sub-grid heterogeneity & BGC
  - New age-height vegetation succession model LM3-PPA
  - Land-use management: fertilizers, water quality,...

# GFDL ESMs participated in CMIP5 terrestrial C studies

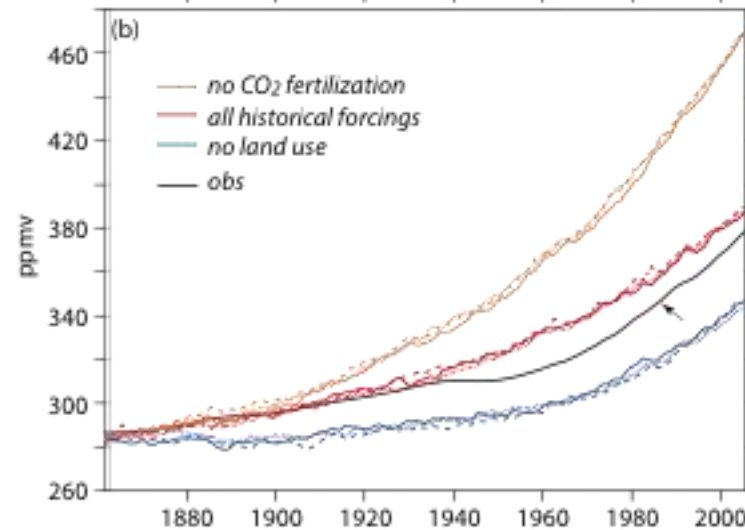
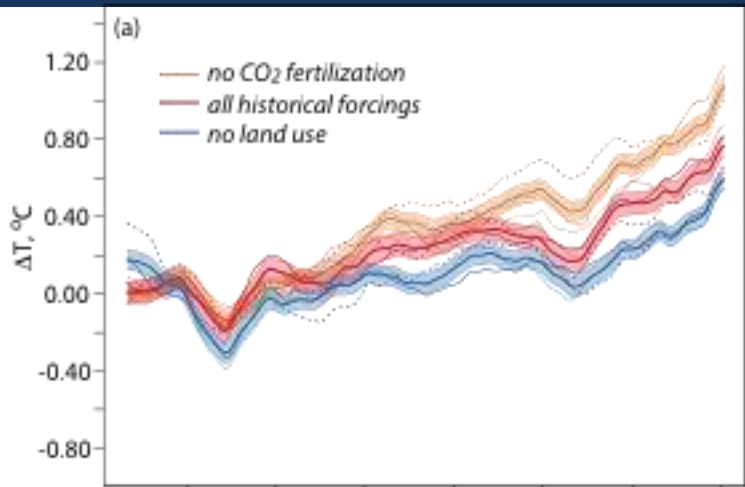
Land C Accumulation



*Hoffman et al. 2013*

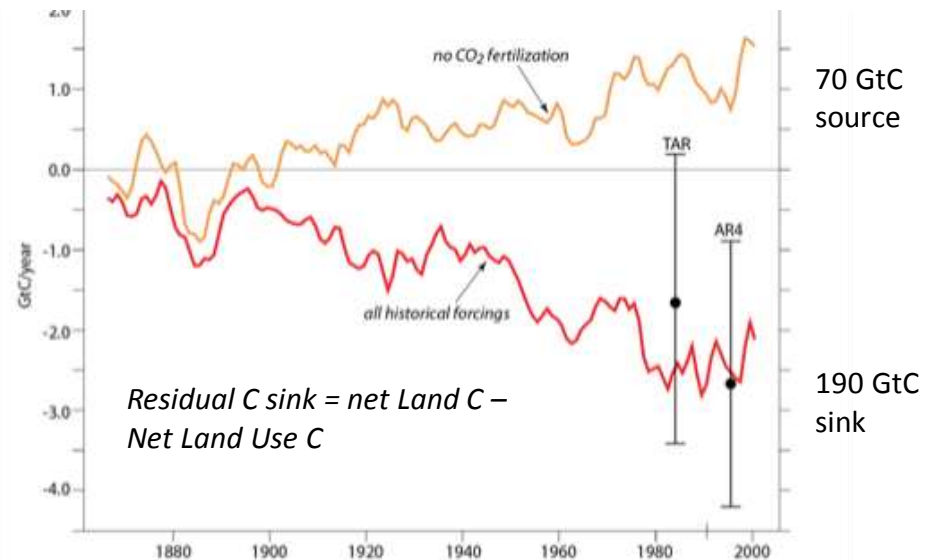
- Only 5 out of 15 ESMs used prognostic biogeography
- GFDL ESMs include comprehensive land use model
- GFDL ESMs capture land C source to sink transition, but timing is delayed
- Cumulative historical land C uptake in ESM2G within observational constraints.
- **Large uncertainty in future land uptake**
  - **nutrient limitation**
  - **ecosystems processes**
  - **climate change**

# Climate benefit of the enhanced land C uptake

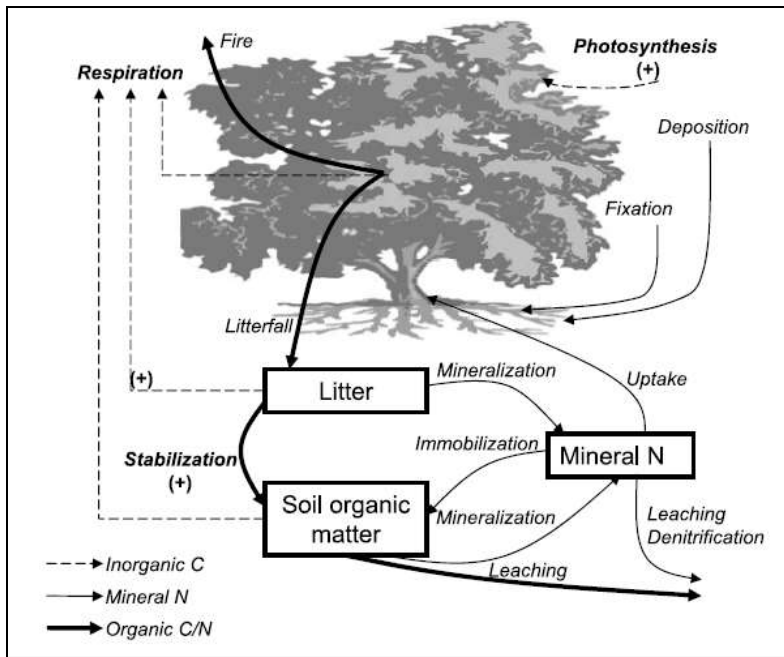


Shevliakova et al. 2013

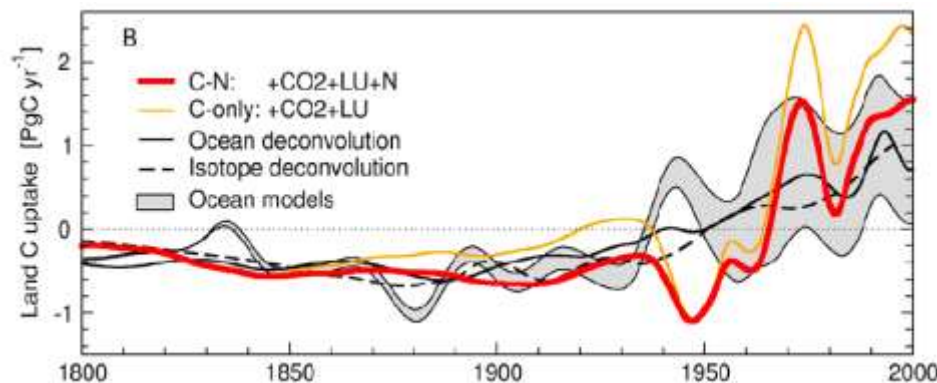
- Land use emissions contributed ~30 ppm to the current atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> increase;
- Without enhanced vegetation growth in 2005:
  - Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> would have additional 85 ppm;
  - Global surface temperature would be 0.31±0.06°C higher.



# GFDL LM3-N stand alone model

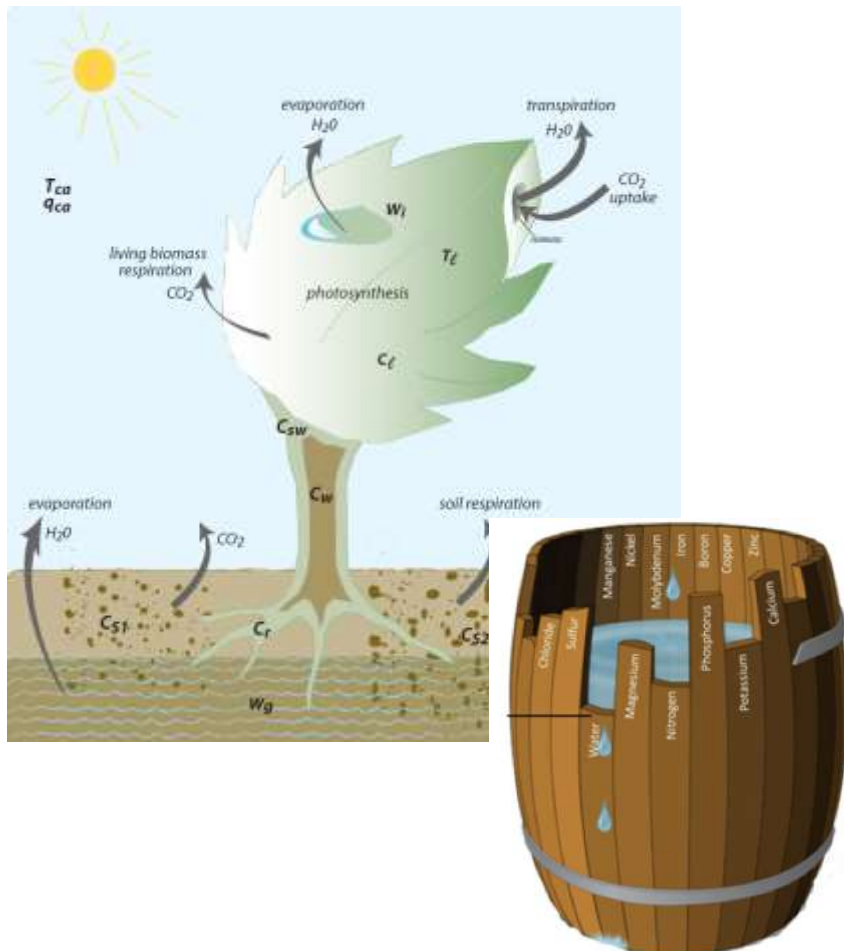


- Fixed C:N vegetation pools
- Prognostic biological N fixation
- 4 competing sinks of mineral N
  - plant uptake, immobilization, sorption to particles, denitrification
- Organic removal of N
  - leaching, ecosystem losses through fire
- River N cycle
- Traditional N limitation on plant growth distorts seasonal cycles of H<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>2</sub> => LM3-N is not suitable for coupling with ESMs



Gerber et al. 2010, 2013; Lee 2014

# LM3 limitations

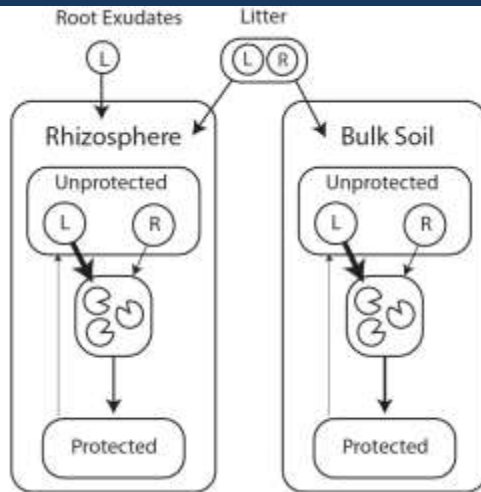


- Big soil C&N bucket with first order decays
- Liebig's Law nutrient limitation
- Fixed stoichiometry
- Fixed allocation
- No vertical canopy structure
- No explicit microbes
- Mortality via carbon starvation
- No hydrological sub-grid heterogeneity

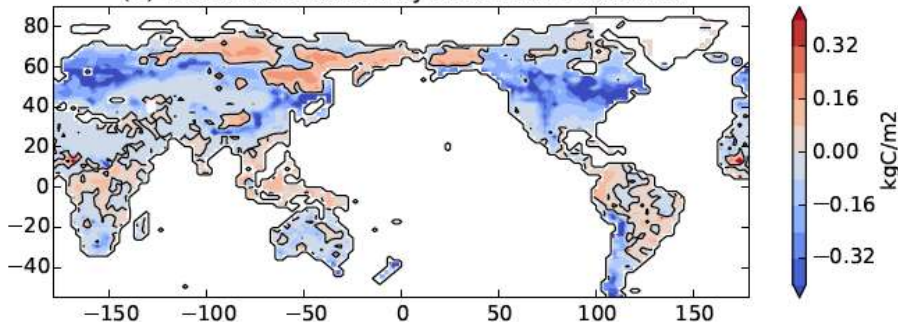
***These limitations apply to all CMIP5 land models.***

***Good news: we are addressing all these limitations in LM4!***

# Towards LM4: New soil model



(a) Difference caused by increased exudation



*Sulman et al., submitted*

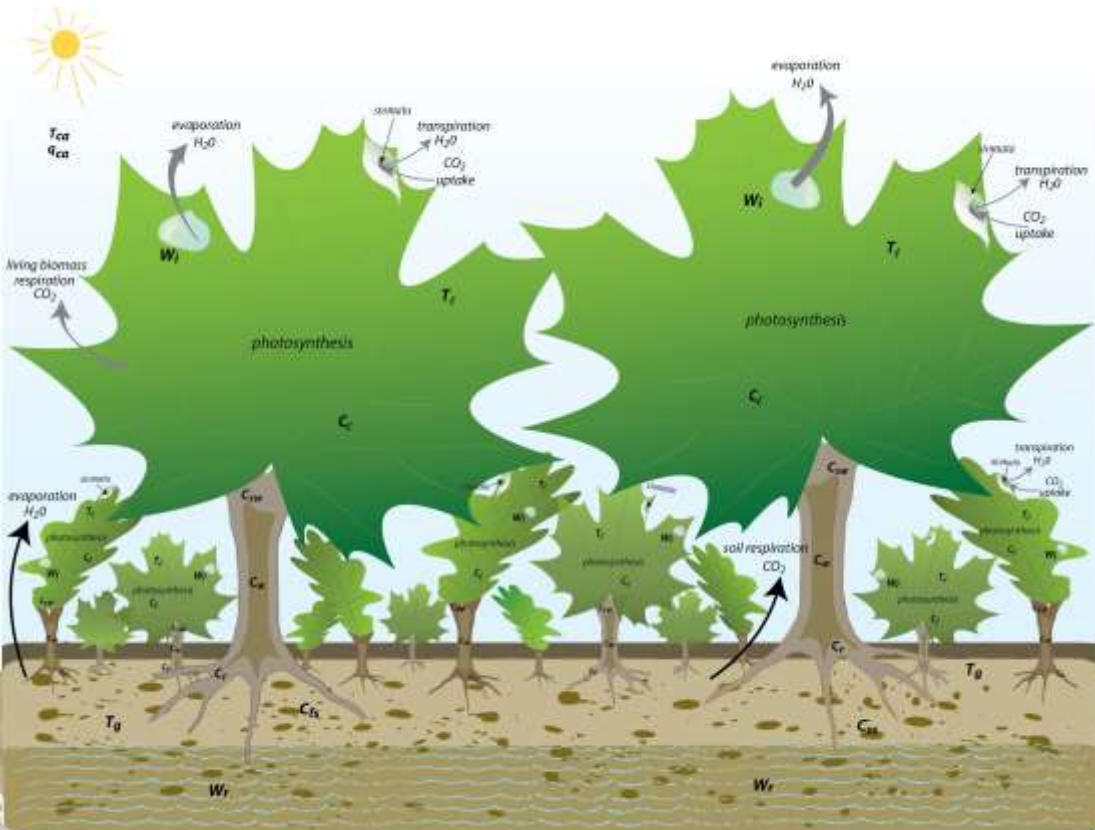
## Carbon, Organisms, Respiration, and Protection in the Soil Environment (LM3-CORPSE) model

- Vertical structure
- Explicit above and below ground litter
- DOC leaching
- Dynamic microbial activity
- Protected carbon pools
- Root exudates
- Implemented in water-tiled version (LM3-TiHi)
- *Currently adding N & P*

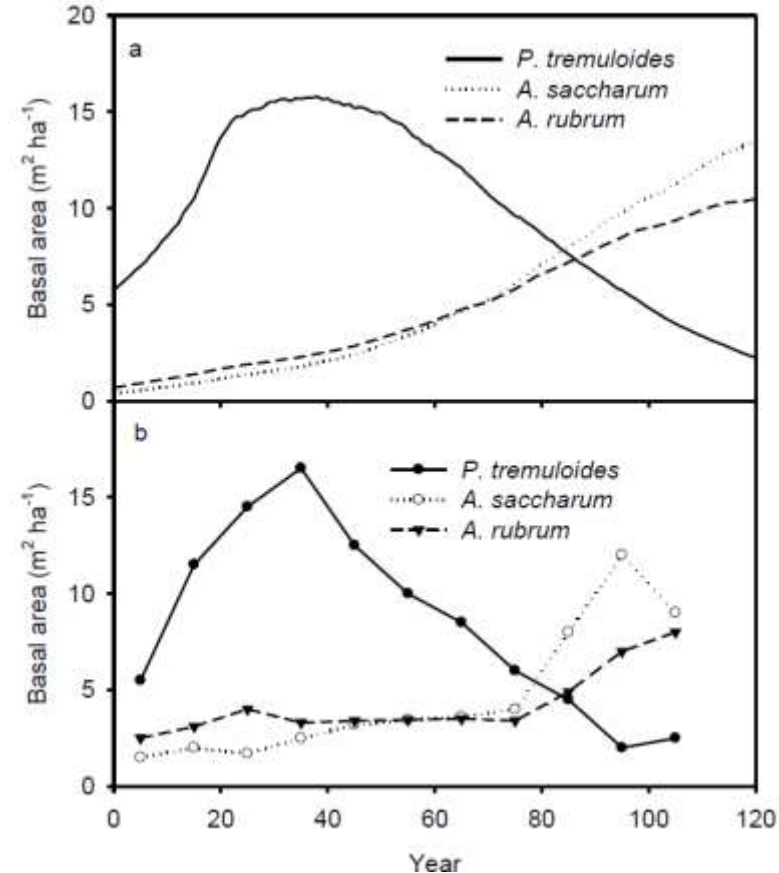
***Key uncertainty: the sensitivity of soil Carbon to changing climate***



# Towards LM4: Perfect Plasticity Approximation (PPA) vegetation dynamics model (LM3-PPA)



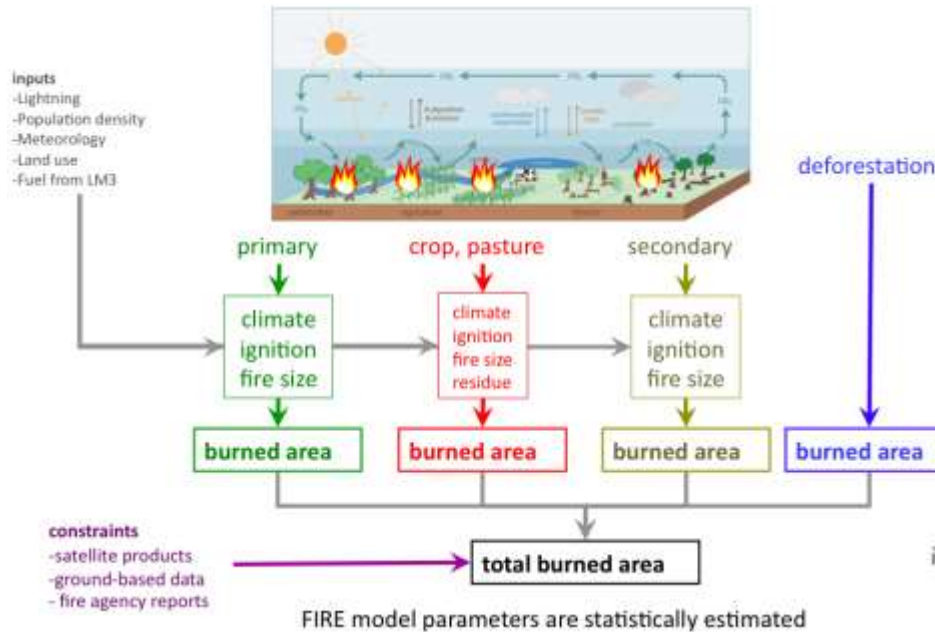
Willow Creek, WI



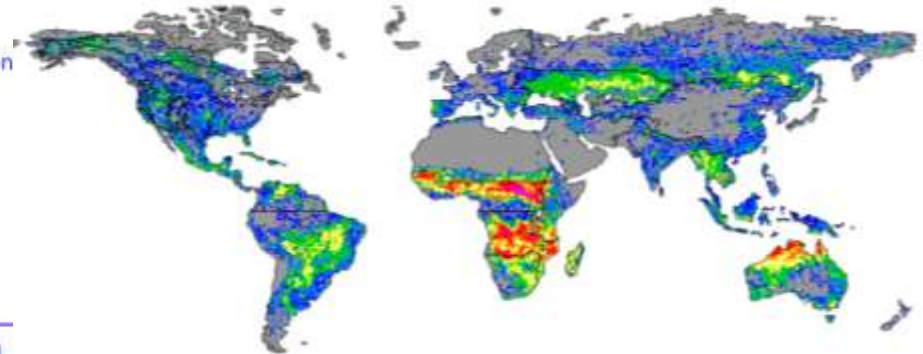
Weng et al. in prep

- Currently expanding PPA plant diversity and evaluating globally

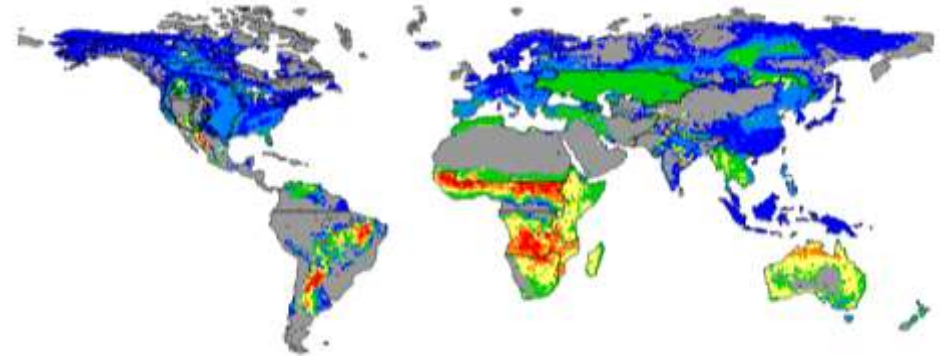
# Towards LM4: new fire model



Observed area burned, 2003-2008



Estimated area burned, 2003-2008



Rabin et al. in prep

Land-use specific fire models =>  
 LU-specific datasets to estimate these  
 parameters , *Magi et al 2011*

*New daily fire model to enable prognostic biomass burning aerosols in CM4/ESM4*

# Lessons learned

- Large uncertainty remains about historical and future land C sources and sinks, particularly implications of nutrient limitations
- Exciting new LM4 developments and improvements for a number of land processes
- Collaborations with broad scientific community are essential in ongoing GFDL land model development and analysis
- Need to innovate not just tune existing CMIP5-class land models to a limited set of observations

# Acknowledgements

- Princeton-GFDL CICS and Princeton CMI
- We are not a community model but we have a growing GFDL Land Model community.
- Thank you to all land working group members and our collaborators:

*GFDL:* Stouffer, Ginoux, Krasting, Dunne, Phillips, Sentman, John

*Princeton U:* Malyshev, Subin, Li, Kanter, Rabin, Medichi, Wolf, Weng, Paulot,  
Pacala, Jaffe, Hedin labs

*USGS:* Milly, Dunne

*Indiana U:* Sulman

*UNH:* Froking

*Purdue U:* Smith & Dukes

*CUNY:* McDonald lab

*U Florida:* Lichstein, Gerber

*U Texas:* Yin, Fu, Dickinson

*Columbia U:* Menge

*Arizona U:* Russel, Saleska

*To be continued !*