

ETH

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



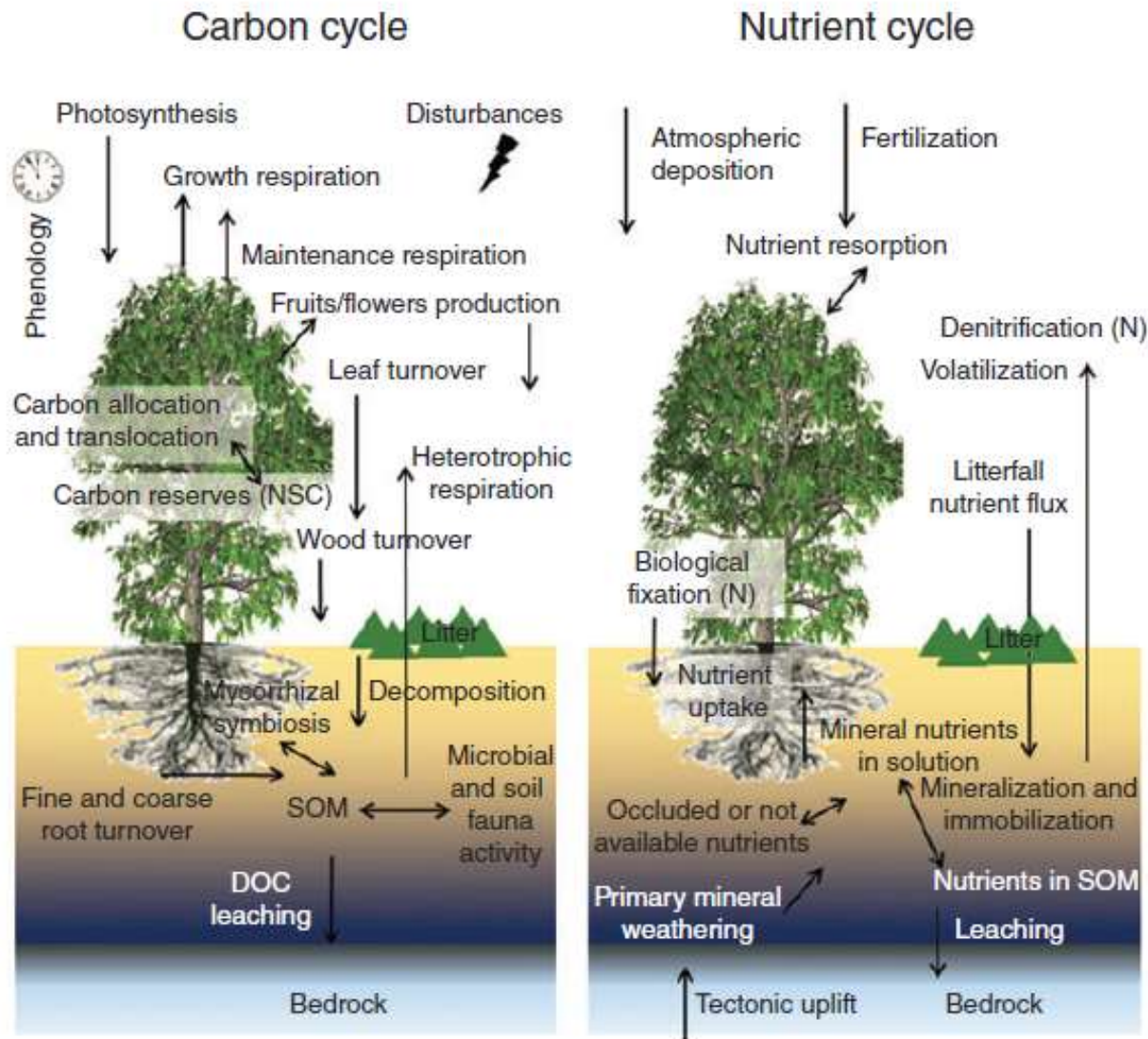
Outlooks for vegetation and soil-biogeochemistry representations

Simone Fatichi

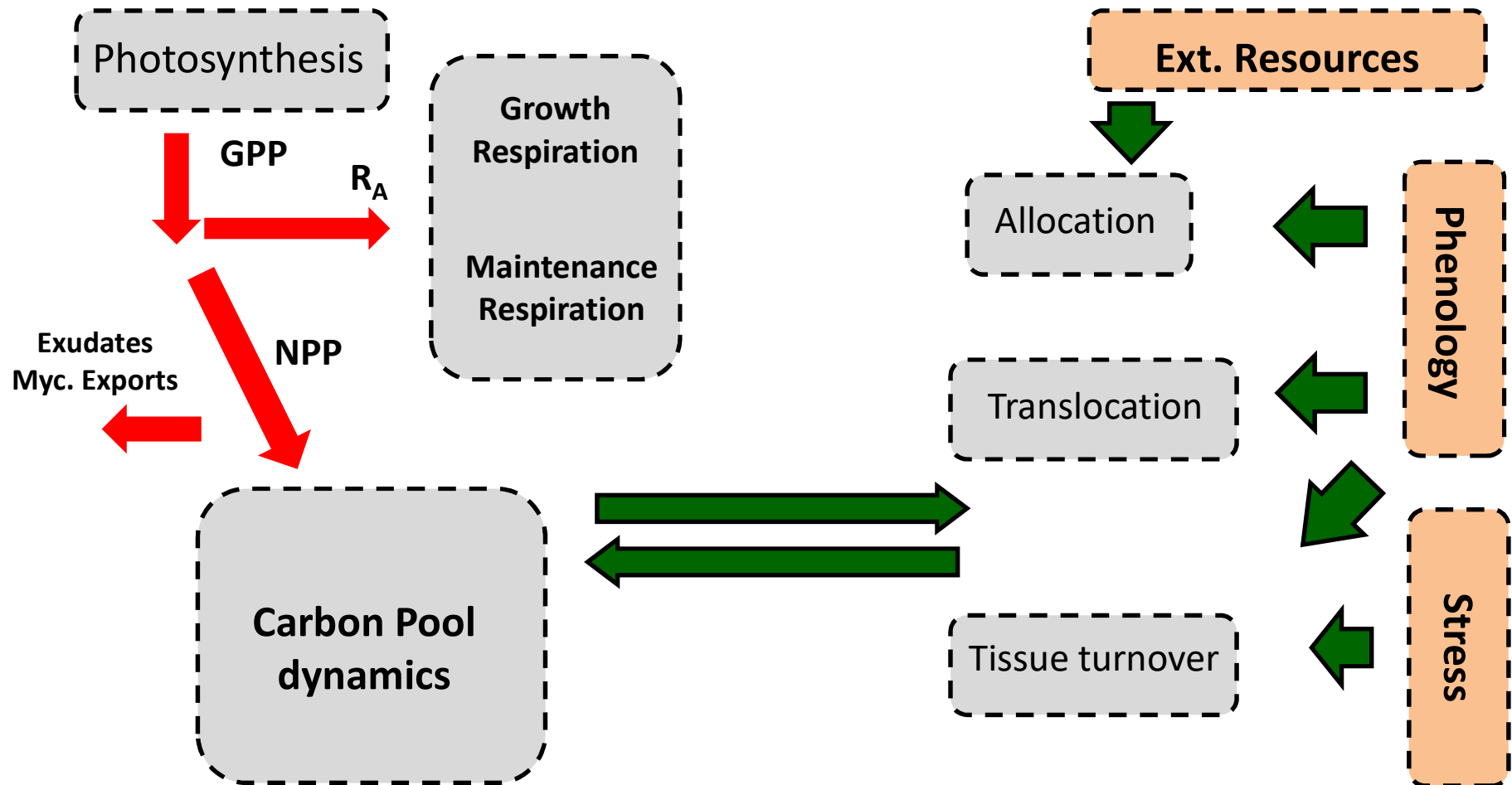
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8 April 2018
Vienna, Austria

Including Carbon and Nutrient Cycle in Land-Surface Models



Carbon Pool - Concept



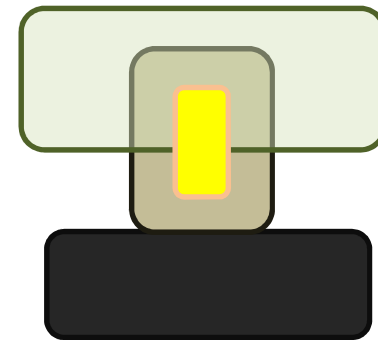
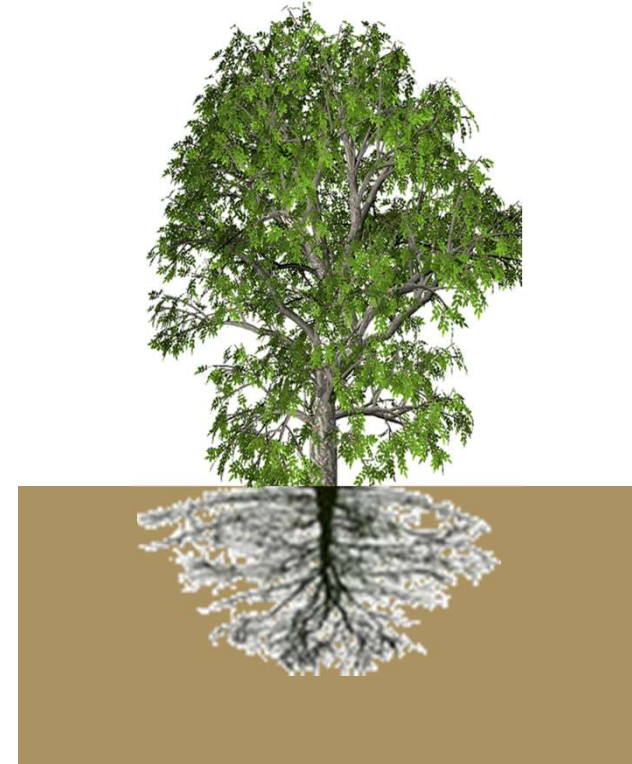
Plant structure and anatomy is conceptualized with a given number of carbon pools representing different functional compartments.

Carbon Pools

Tissue growth
and turnover

- Leaves
- Stem
- Fine roots

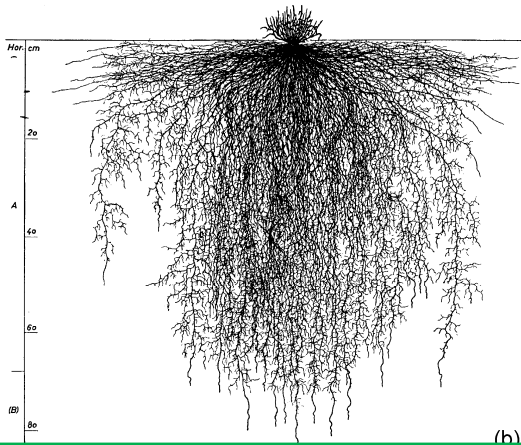
- Sapwood/heartwood
- Fine/Coarse Roots
- Carbohydrate Reserves (NSC)
- Reproductive Tissues
- Mycorrhiza



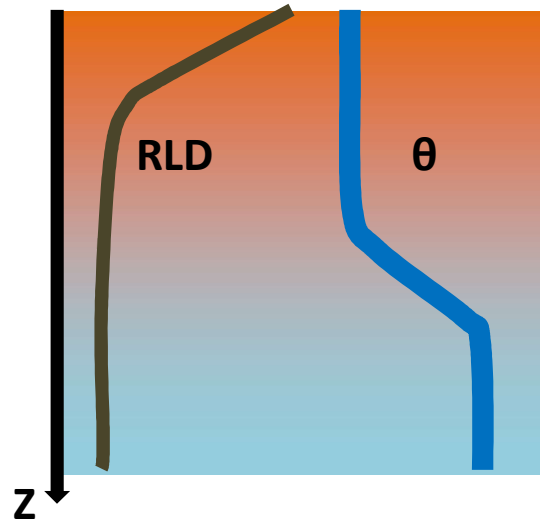
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dB_1}{dt} = f_1 NPP - t_1 B_1 \\ \frac{dB_2}{dt} = f_2 NPP - t_2 B_2 \\ \dots \\ \frac{dB_n}{dt} = f_n NPP - t_n B_n \end{cases}$$

Mass-based representation with limited morphological details (LAI, SAI, H_c , RLD)

Root distribution

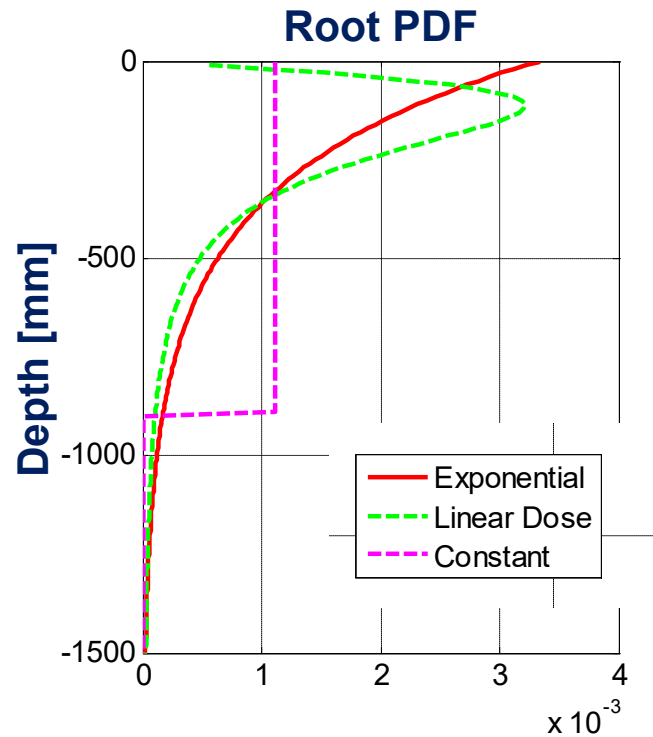


Pages et al 2004, *PLSO*



Sink capacity
proportional to:
Root Biomass, RLD

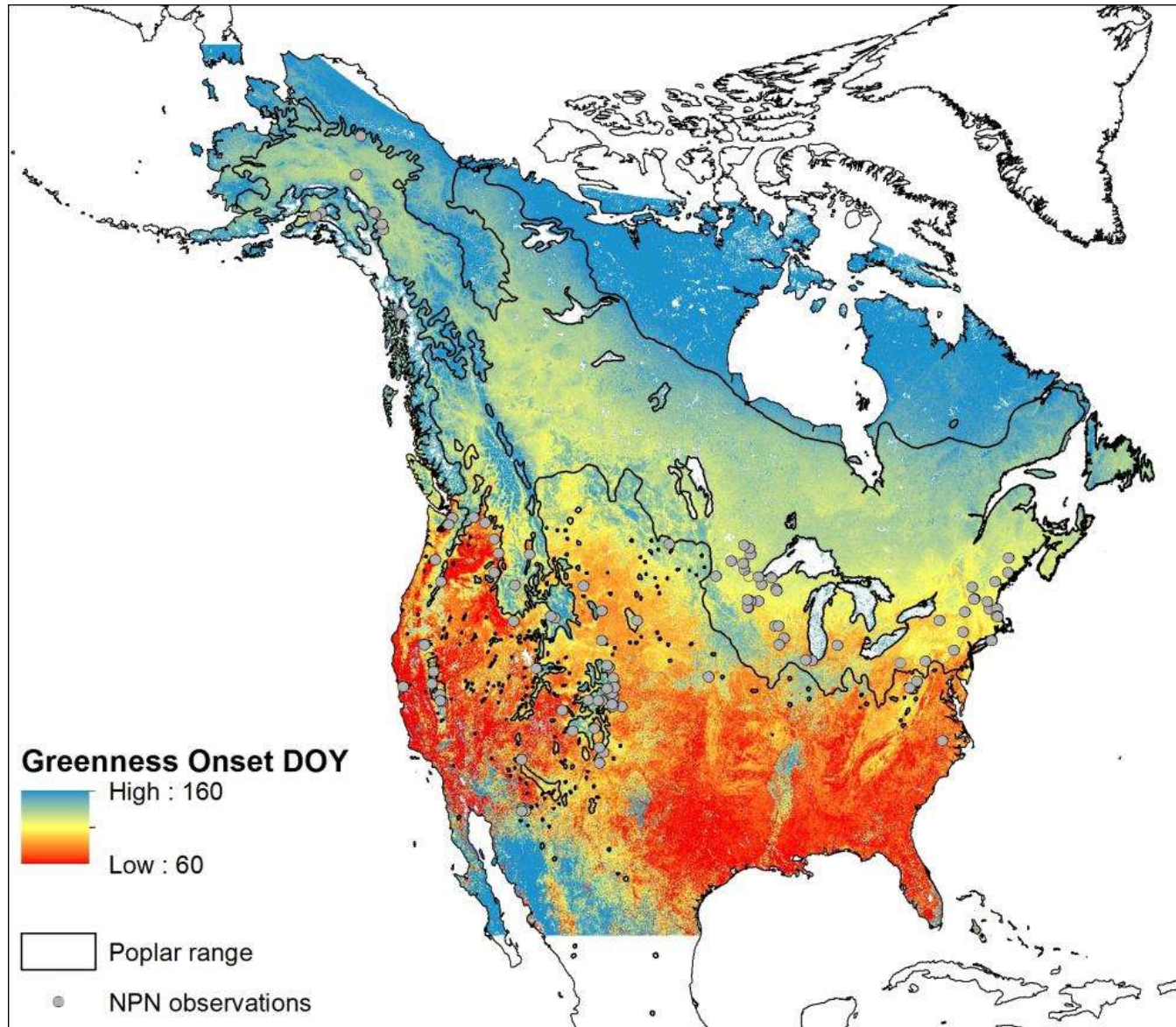
$$RLI = RLD * \text{Root_depth}$$



For each soil layer or
for the bulk root
system we can
compute:

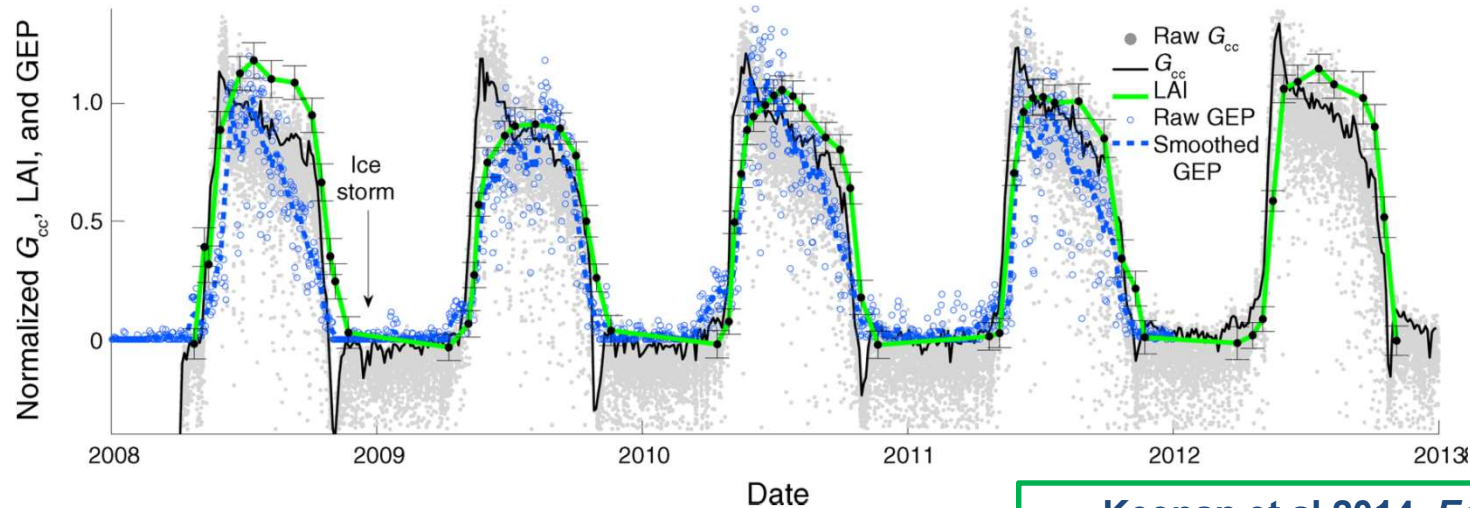
$$\theta_R, \psi_R, g_{sr}$$

Phenology



Source: <https://www.usanpn.org/taxonomy/term/210>

Phenology

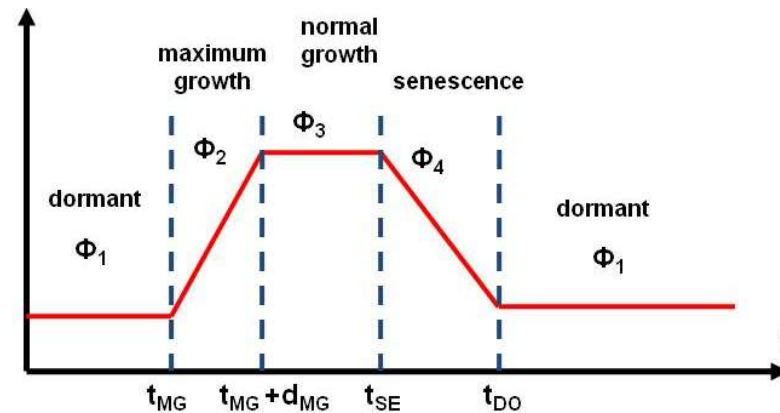


Keenan et al 2014, *Ecol. Appl.*

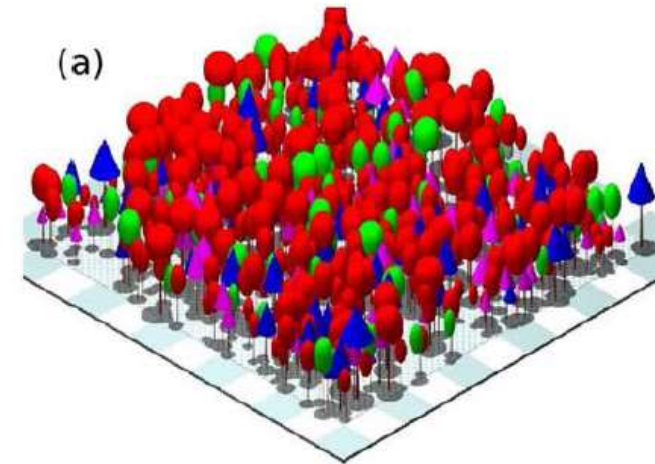
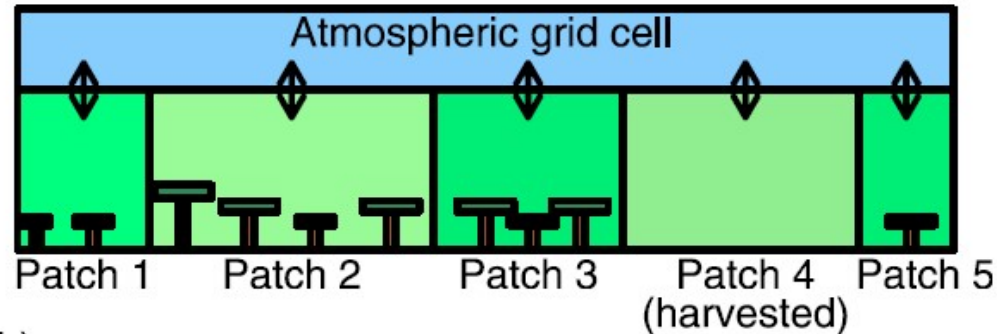
- ❑ Prescribed or Assimilated (Constant LAI, prescribed LAI annual cycle, derived from MODIS)
- ❑ Semi-prescribed (Annual shape prescribed but actual values are function of GPP)
- ❑ Prognostic (phenology is simulated dynamically in the model)

Temperature (T_{soil} , GDD, Spring T_a , Acc. Freezing)
 Light (photoperiod)
 Soil water content
 Positive/Negative NPP

Arora and Boer, 2005, *GCB*;
 Fatichi et al 2012, *JAMES*

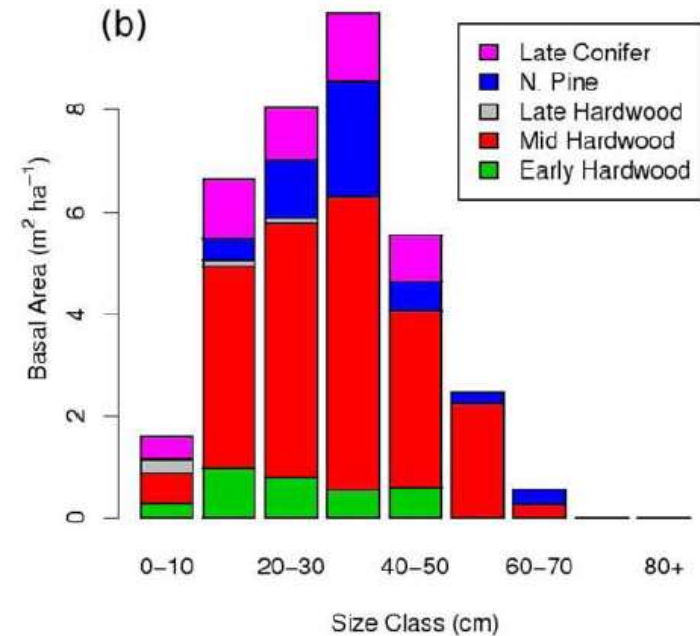


ED2 MODEL (linked to OLAM)



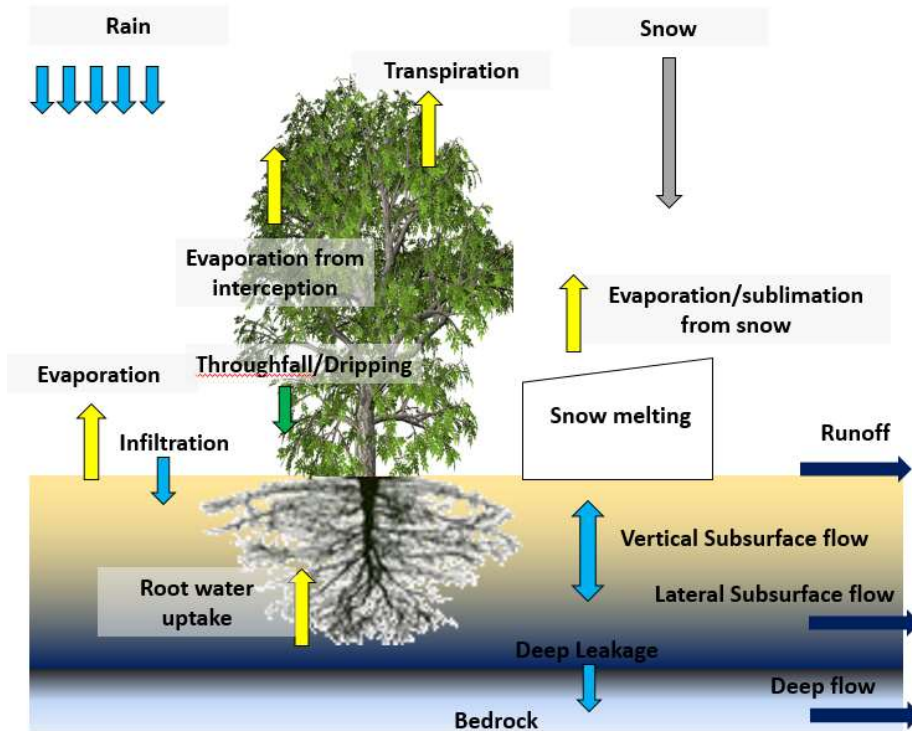
- Leaf physiology
- C-budget and allocation including C-storage
- Soil C decomposition
- Forest demography

ED2 model
Moorcroft et al 2001 *Ecol. Monog.*;
Medvigy et al 2009 *JGR*

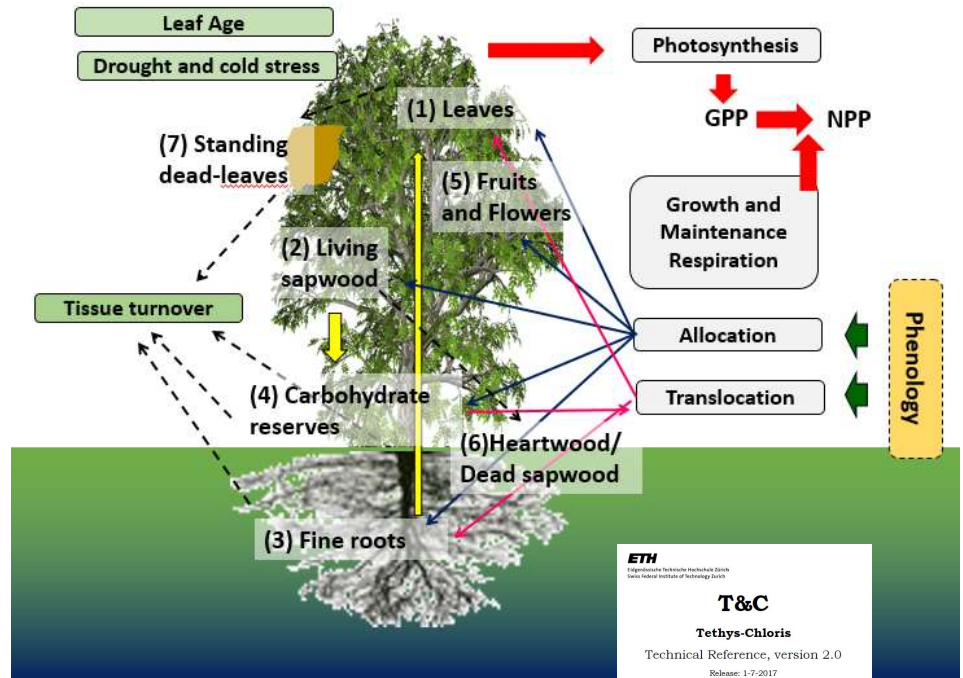


Tethys-Chloris (T&C) MODEL

Hydrological Part



Vegetation Part



Fatichi et al., 2012a,b, *J. Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*

Fatichi and Leuzinger 2013, *Agr. For. Met.*

Fatichi et al., 2014, *WRR*; Fatichi and Ivanov

2014, *WRR*; Fatichi et al 2016, *PNAS*

Pappas et al. 2016 *NP*; Paschalis et al. 2015 *JGR*

Fatichi and Pappas, 2017, *GRL*

Mastrotheodoros et al 2017, *JGR*

ETH
 Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
 Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich
T&C
Tethys-Chloris
 Technical Reference, version 2.0
 Release: 1-7-2017
 Simone Fatichi
 Institute of Environmental Engineering, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Technical Reference

Mechanistic Soil-Biogeochemistry

- (i) Functional partitioning of soil organic carbon (SOC) pools
- (ii) Representation of microbial biomass and diversity
- (iii) Mechanistic coupling of carbon and nutrient cycles

Introducing microbial and extracellular enzyme explicit models

Soil-carbon response to warming dependent on microbial physiology

Allison et al 2010 *Nat. Geosc.*

Global soil carbon projections are improved by modelling microbial processes

Wieder et al 2013 *Nat. Clim. Change*

Representing life in the Earth system with soil microbial functional traits in the MIMICS model

Wieder et al 2015 *GMD*

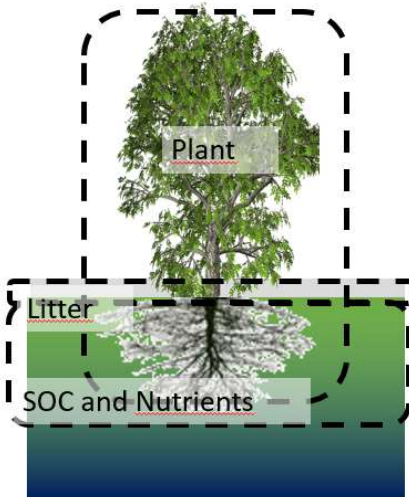
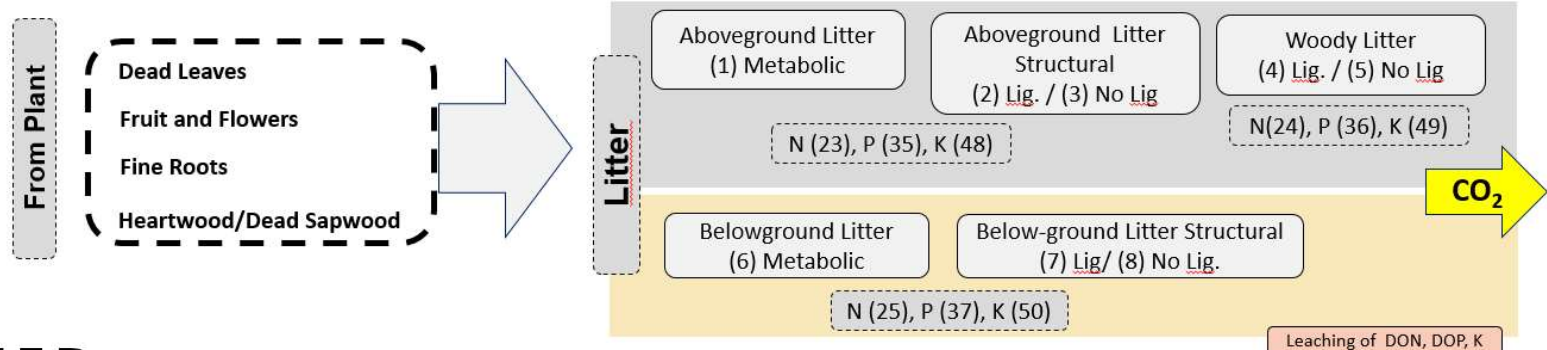
Explicitly representing soil microbial processes in Earth system models

Wieder et al 2015 *Glob. Biog. Cycles*

T&C-Soil Biogeochemistry Module

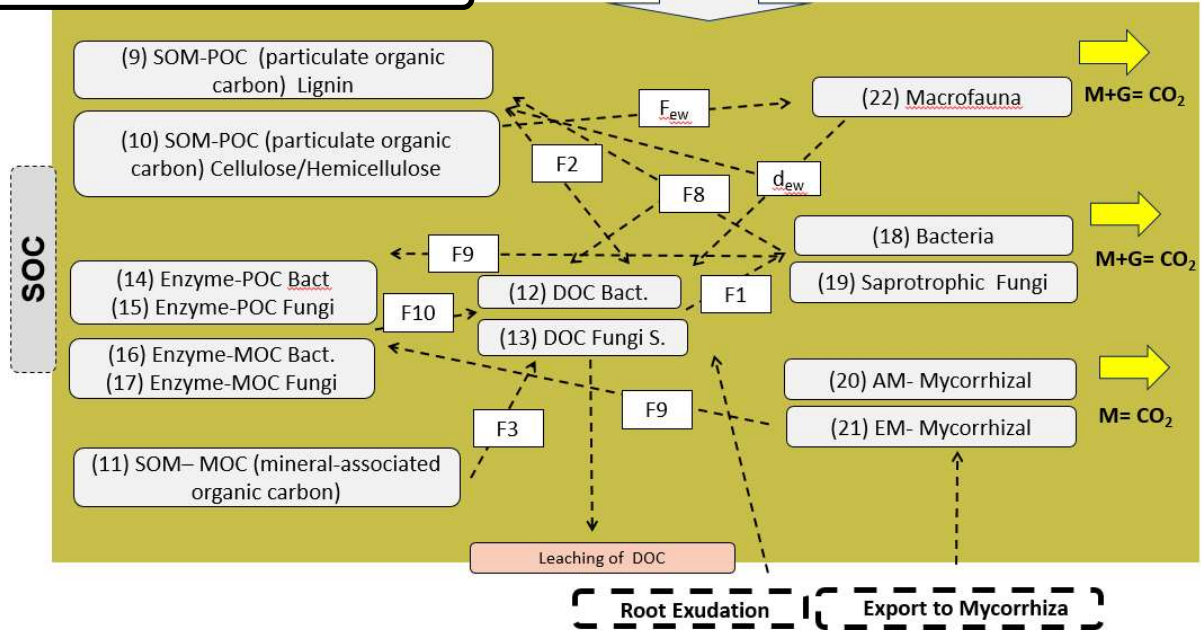
Many prognostic pools

LITTER MODULE



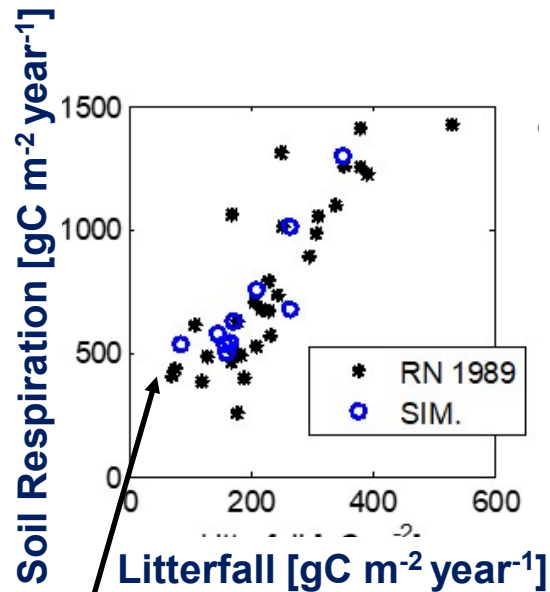
Nutrient uptake.
Nutrient limitations on
plant growth and plant
stoichiometric flexibility.

SOC MODULE

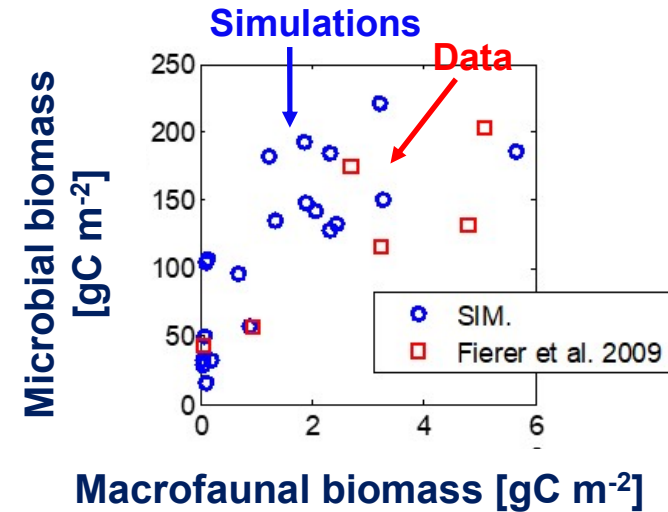
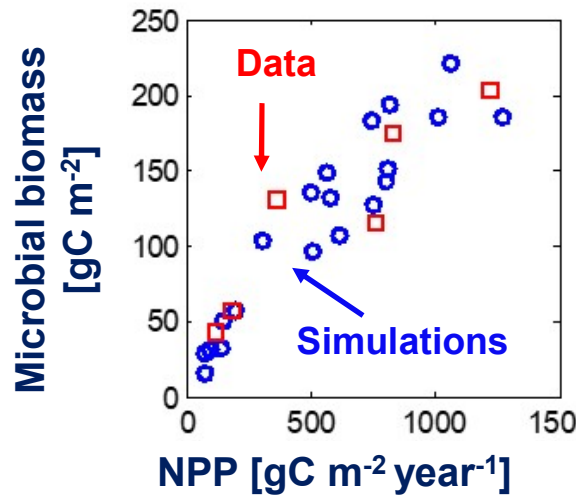


NUTRIENT MODULE: N, P, K cycles

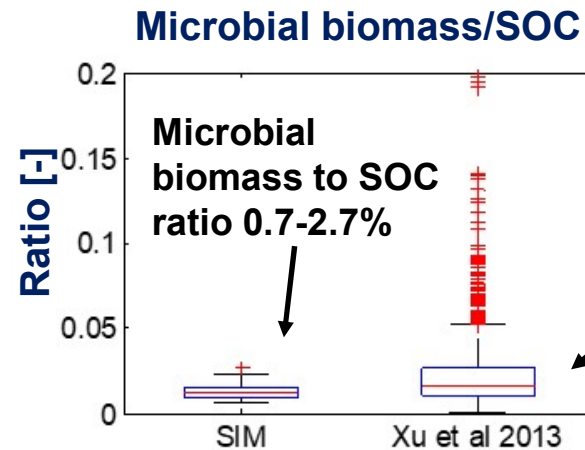
Global patterns of belowground pools/fluxes



Data from Raich and Nadelhofer (1989), *Ecology*



Data from Fierer et al 2009 *Ecol Lett*



Data from Xu et al 2013 *GEB*

Simulations correspond to 20 case studies with different climate and biomes (no local tuning)

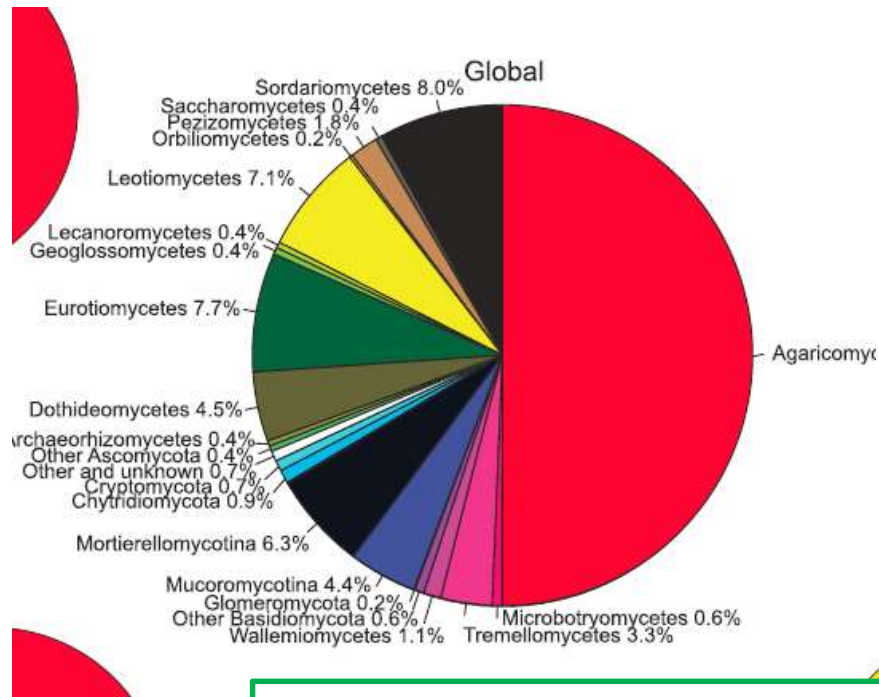
Biomes are quite different and heterogeneous



Different shapes and forms

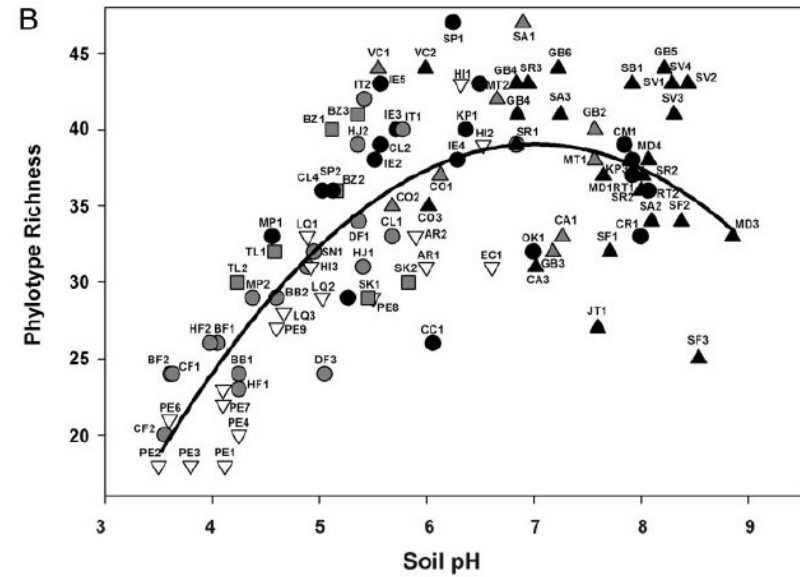


Microbial traits are also varying

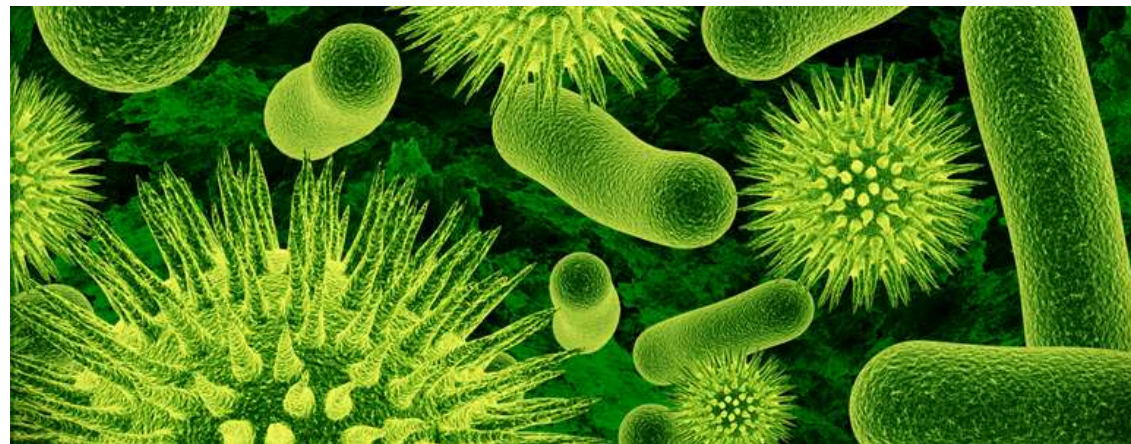


Tedersoo et al 2014, Science

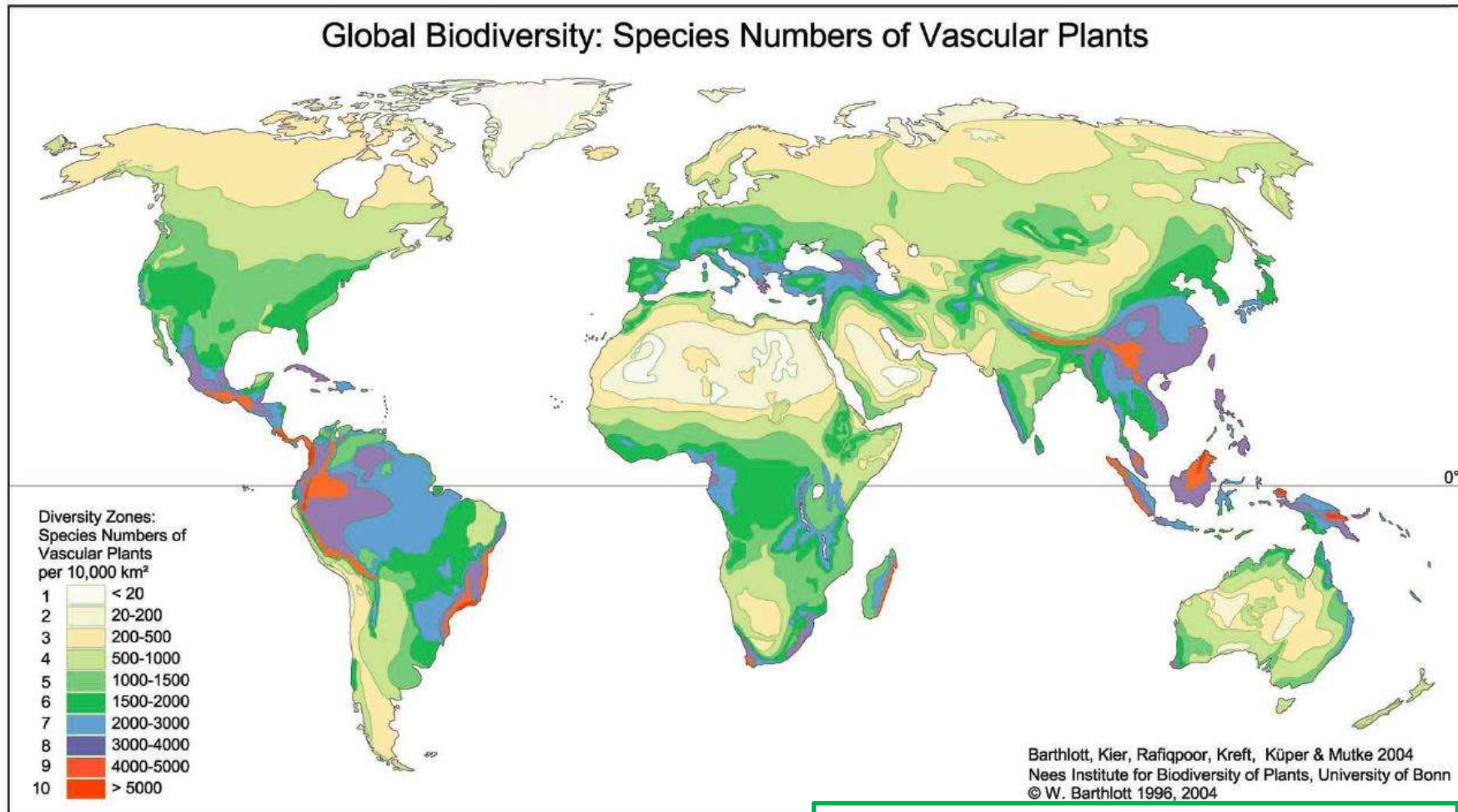
Fierer and Jackson 2006, PNAS



Very limited characterization of microbial functional diversity



Global biodiversity

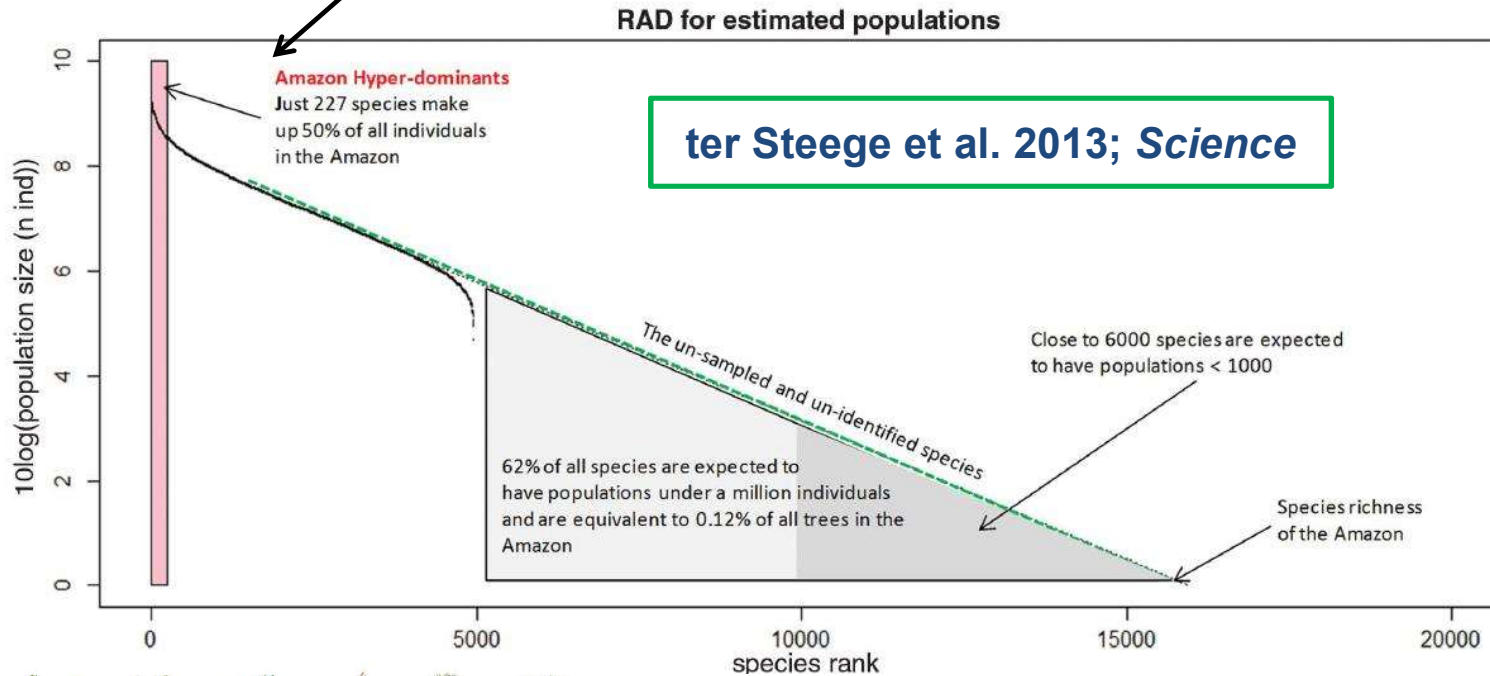


Muttke and Barthlott 2005 *Biol. Skr.*

How to summarize in models such an extent of “bio”-diversity?

Dealing with biodiversity

227 species makes 50% of the Amazon Individuals



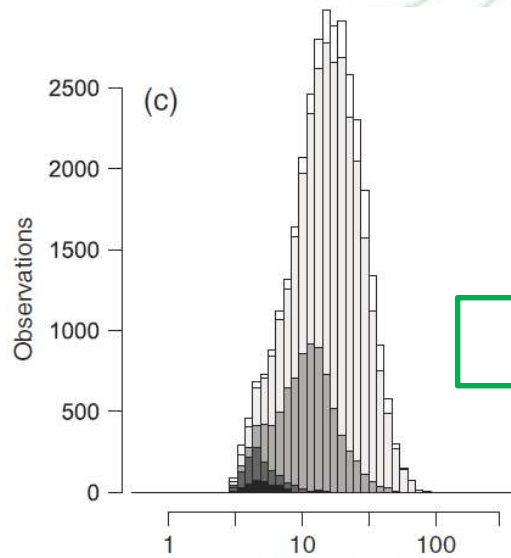
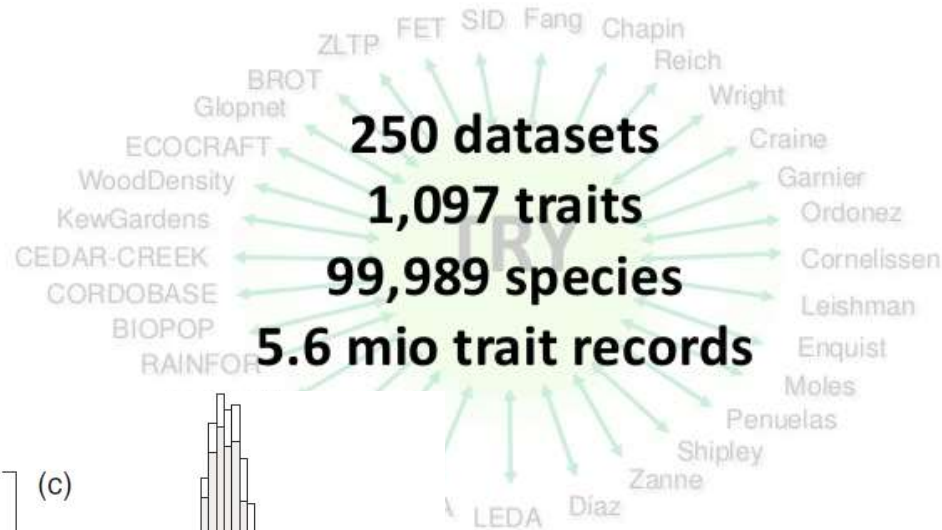
30 species cover a very large fraction of forest diversity in Switzerland

Swiss National Forest Inventory
<https://www.lfi.ch/resultate/baumarten.php?lang=de>

Trait Distributions

TRY – a global database of plant traits

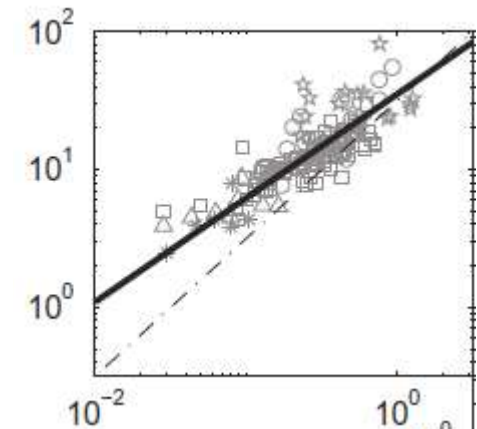
Second generation of data pooling



Specific Leaf Area
[mm² mg⁻¹]

Kattge et al. 2011; *GCB*

Max Photosynthetic Capacity
[μmolC m⁻² s⁻¹]

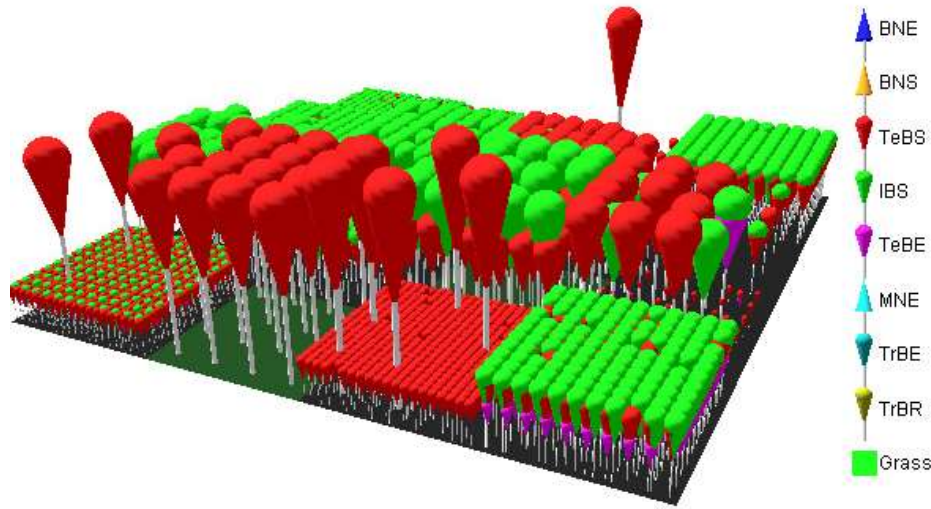


Max Stomatal Conductance
[mol m⁻² s⁻¹]

Manzoni et al 2013; *AWR*

How plants are represented in numerical models?

Plant Functional Types



Source: LPJ-GUESS user manual

Axes of stratification:

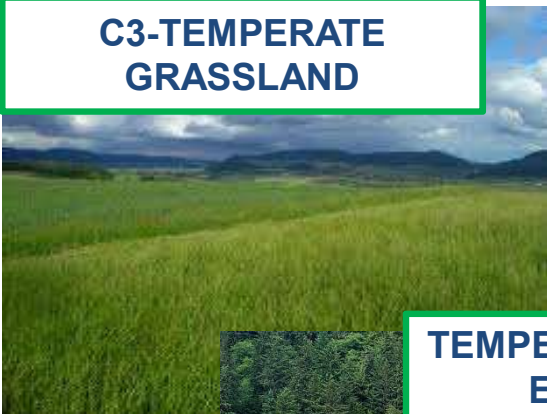
Broad Bioclimatic Limits
Leaf morphology
Phenology
(Successional stage)



**BOREAL NEEDLELEAF
DECIDUOUS**



**TEMPERATE BROADLEAF
DECIDUOUS**



**C3-TEMPERATE
GRASSLAND**



**TEMPERATE NEEDLELEAF
EVERGREEN**



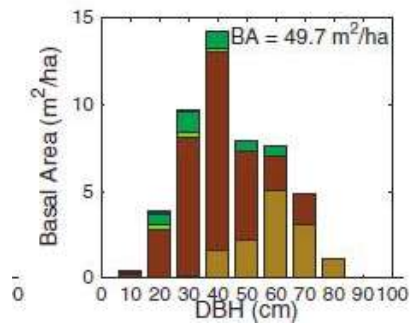
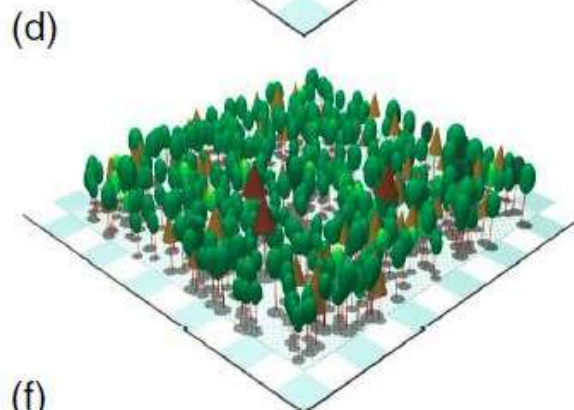
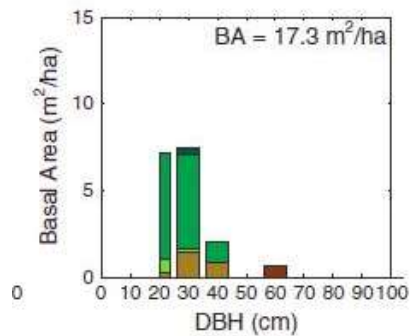
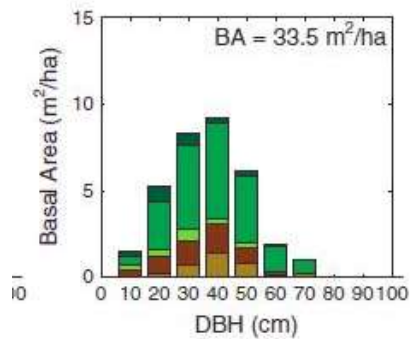
C3 ARCTIC GRASS

Plant Functional Types



PDE approximation of individual based models

Subgrid scale biotic heterogeneity arising from disturbance events is captured using a system of plant type, size- and age-structured partial differential equations (PDEs) that closely approximate the ensemble mean behavior of a corresponding individual-based stochastic gap model.

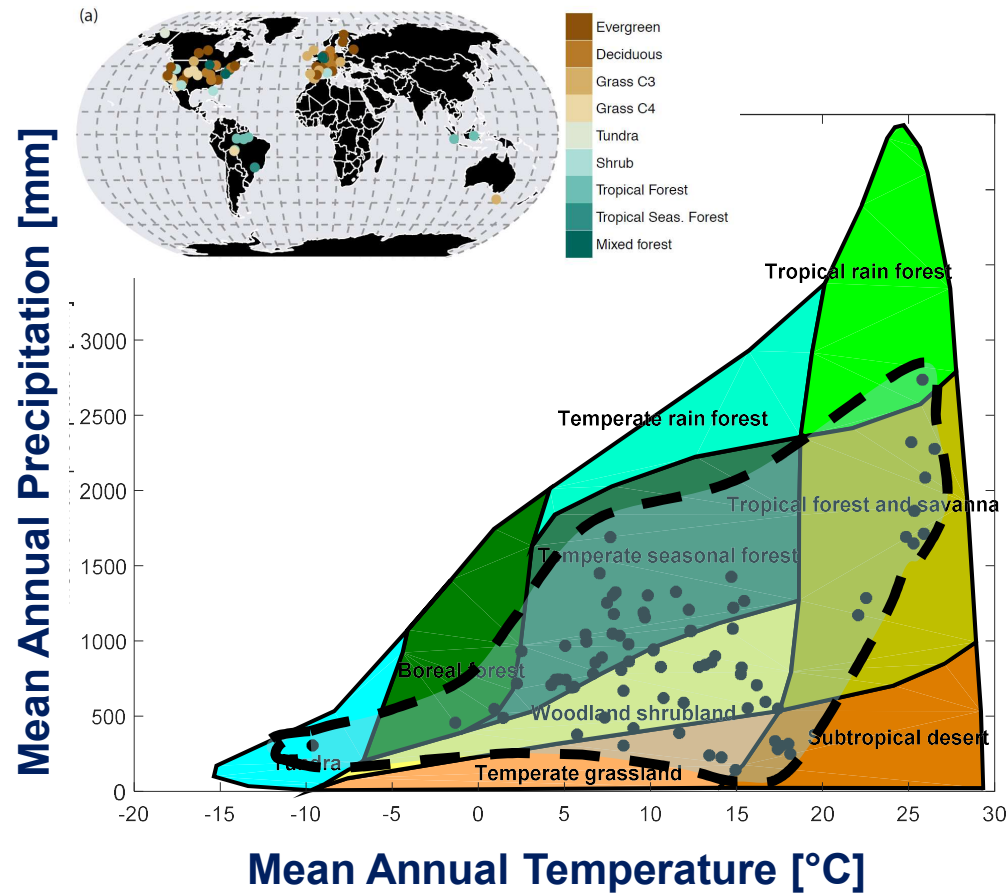


ED2 model
Moorcroft et al 2001 *Ecol. Monog.*;
Medvigy et al 2009 *JGR*

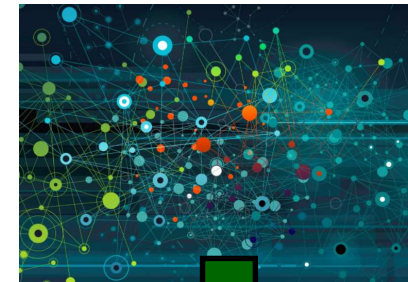
Antonarakis et al. 2014 *GRL*

A POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

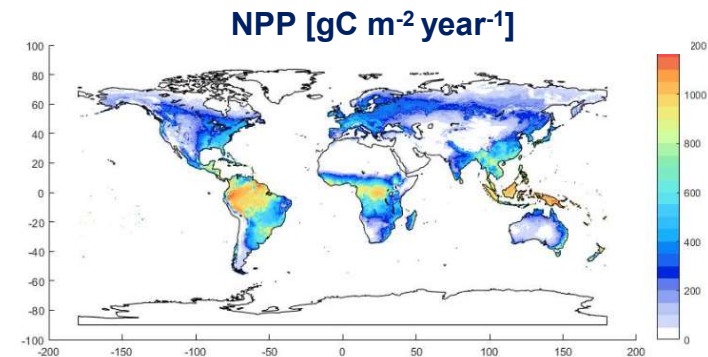
Multiple locations where we can constrain the model simulations and have a reasonable estimate of parameters



Machine learning techniques



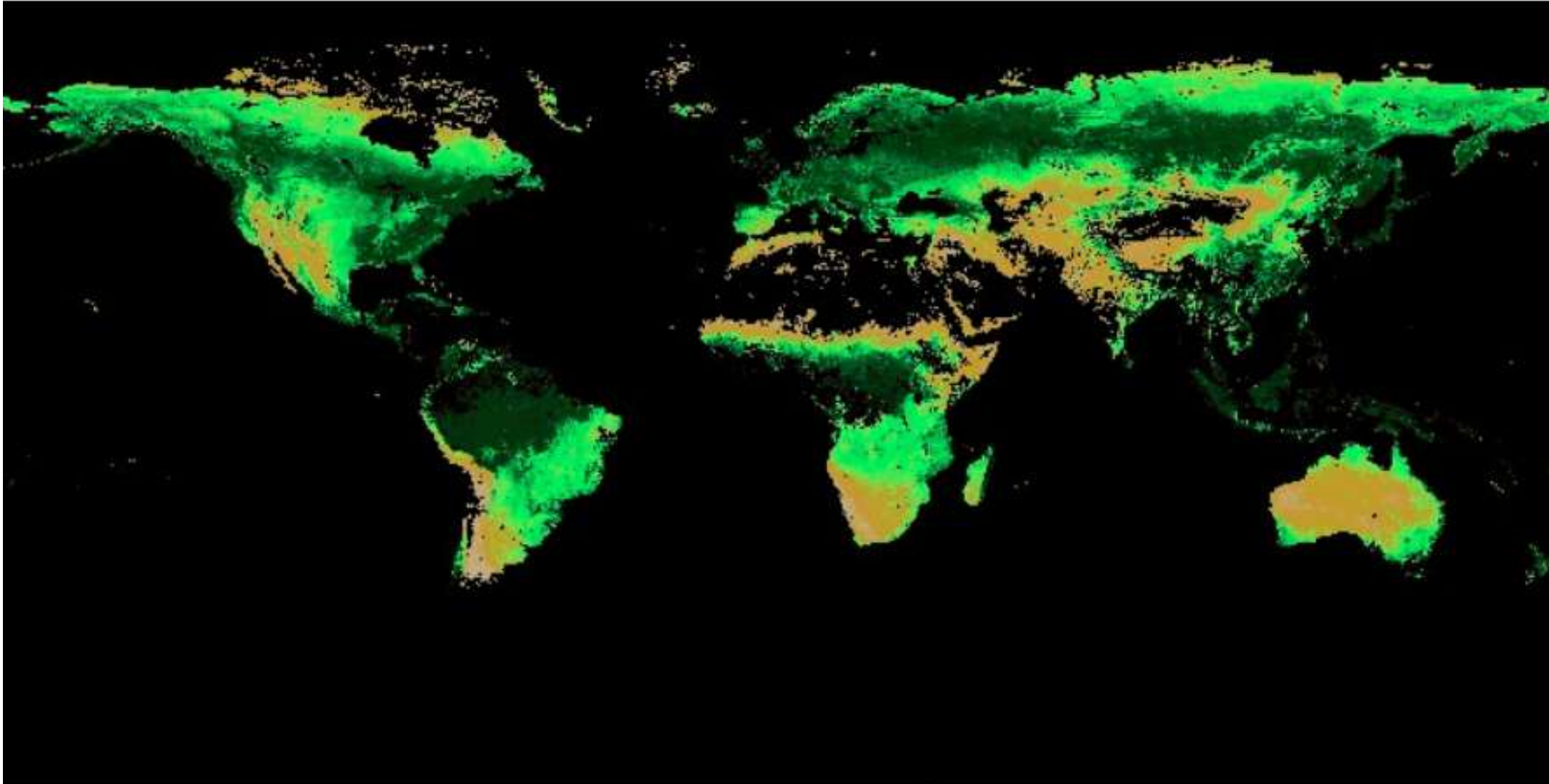
Distributed Parameters



REMOTE SENSING PRODUCTS

MODIS – PRODUCTS: e.g., LAI, GPP, NPP, Albedo, Surface temperature

LEAF AREA INDEX (1 MONTH - TERRA/MODIS)



OTHER LAI PRODUCTS:

- GIMMS LAI3g
- LAI- Global Land Surface Satellite (GLASS)

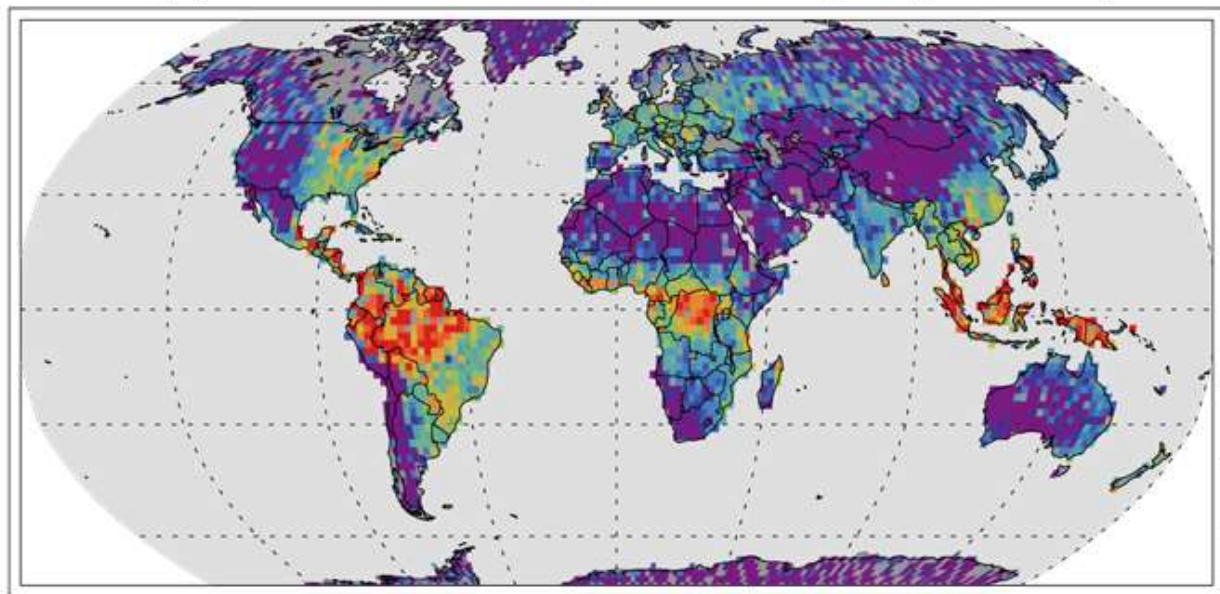


[Download color table](#) ⓘ

REMOTE SENSING PRODUCTS

Chlorophyll Fluorescence (GOSAT, GOME-2, new FLEX-ESA mission)

A Chlorophyll a fluorescence at 755 nm, June 2009 through May 2010 average

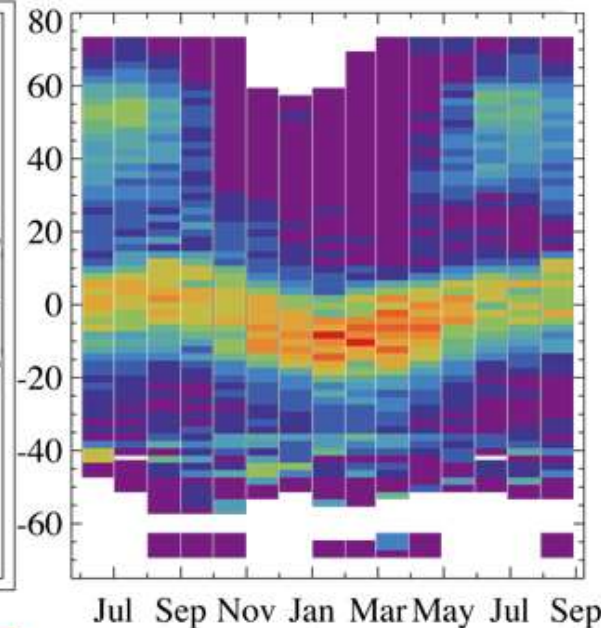


$F_s / (\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ micron}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1})$

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3

Image Source: <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/693/watching-the-planet-breathe/>

B Timeseries



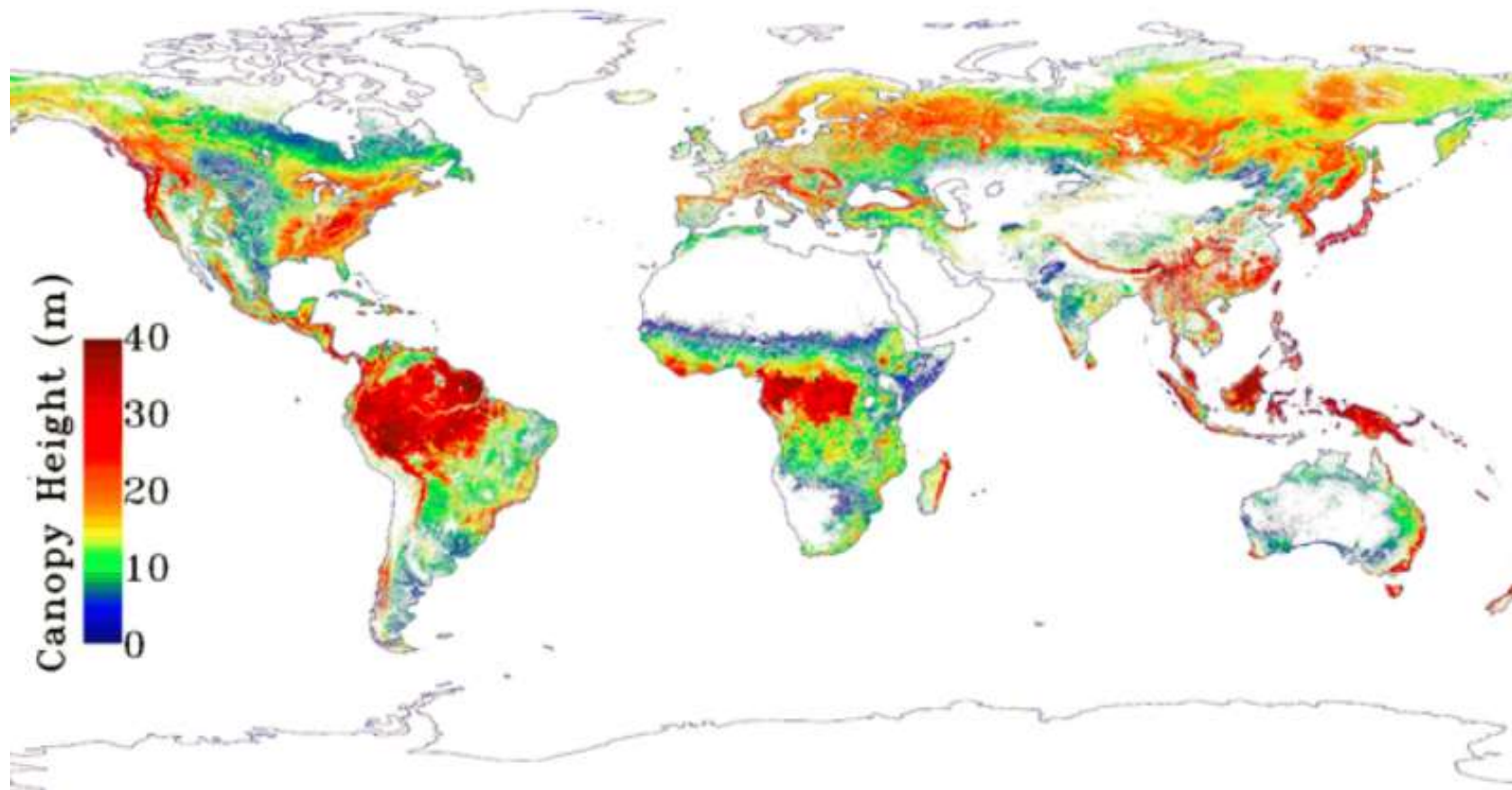
2010

Frankenberg et al 2011 *GRL*; Joiner et al 2011 *Biogeo*;
Zhang et al 2016, *Rem Sens. Env.*



REMOTE SENSING PRODUCTS

Global forest canopy height

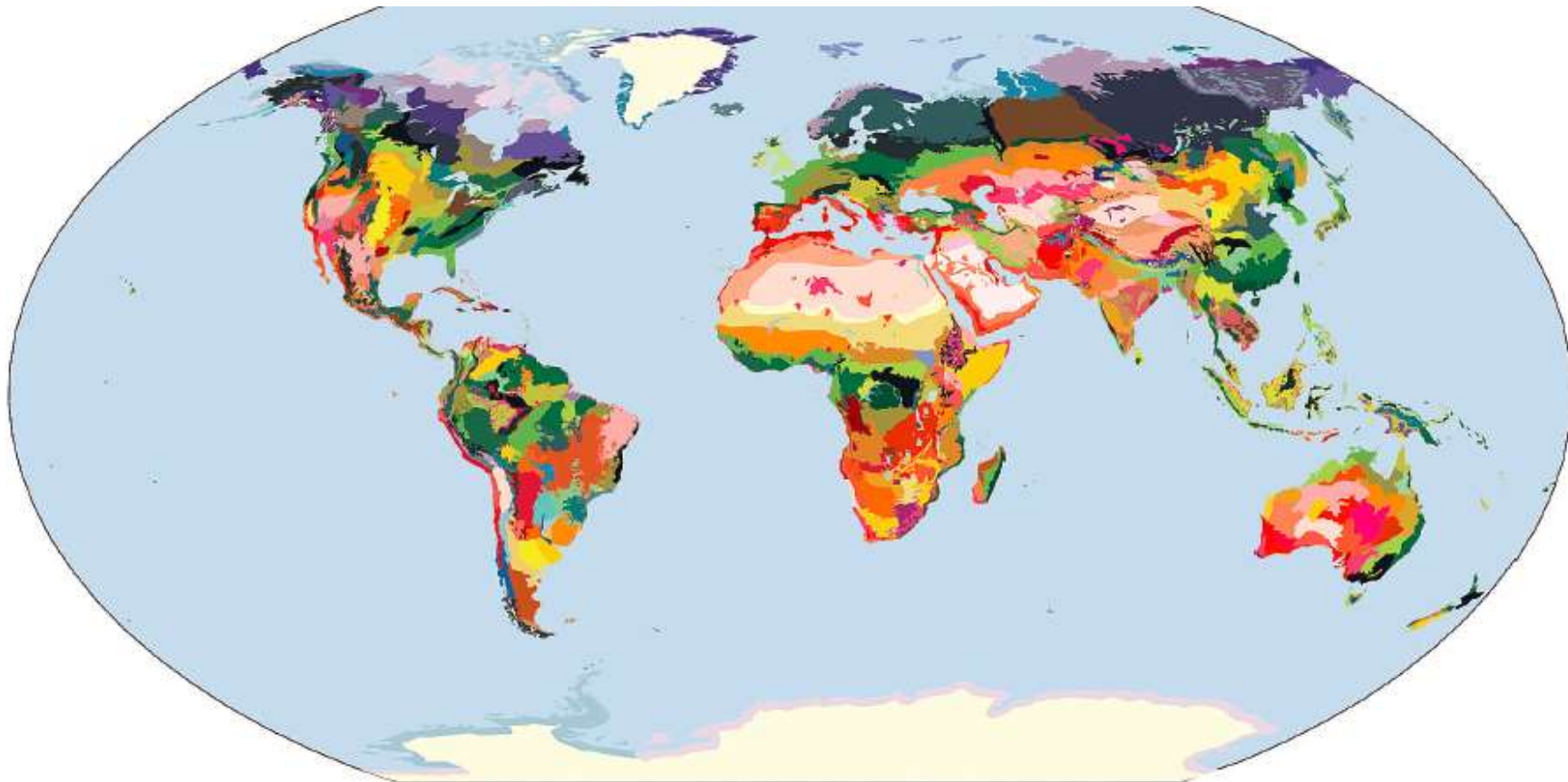


Lefsky 2010, *GRL*; Simard et al 2011 *JGR*

- LIDAR estimates of carbon stocks

OTHER PRODUCTS

Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World



Olson et al. 2001 *Bioscience*

867 Distinct Units



**Thanks for your
attention !**