

# Forestation Trumps Emissions in Mitigating European Summer Heat Extremes under SSP1

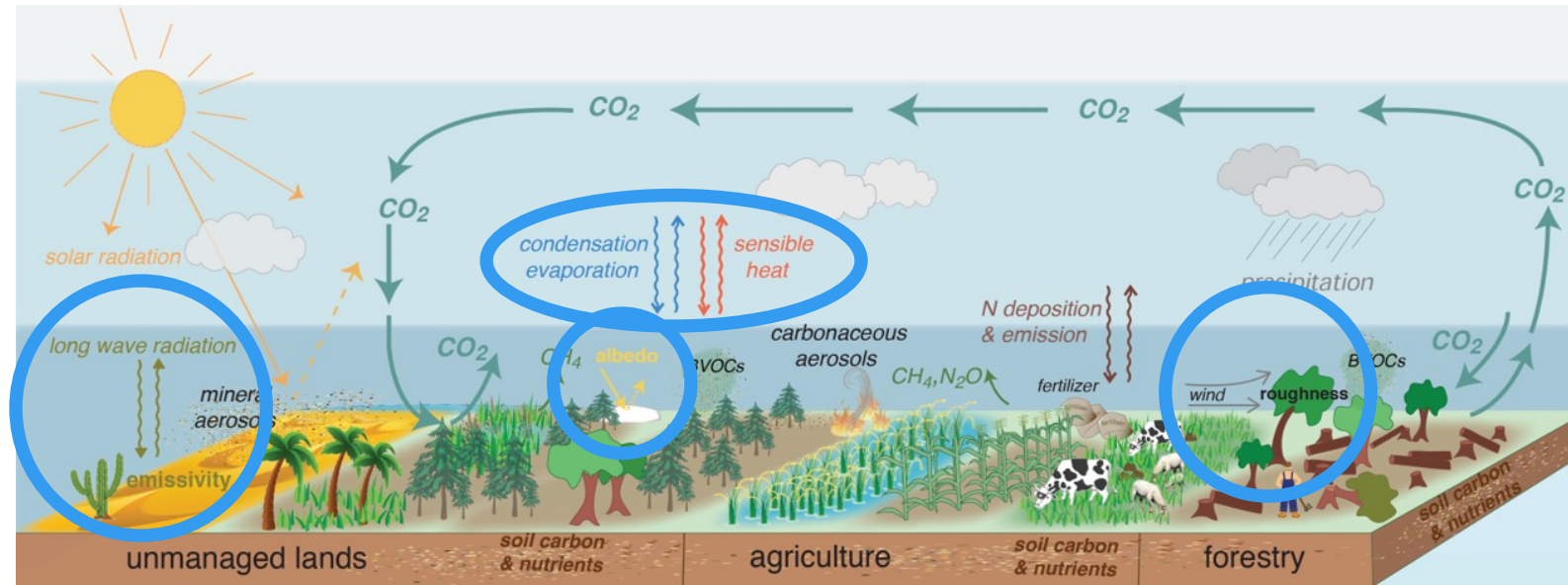
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# Biophysical Effects of Land-Use Change (LUC)



**Biophysical effects**  
*modifications of energy and water transfers between the surface and the atmosphere*

*scientific question*

**What are the relative contributions of LUC and GHG to present and future climate?**

*method*

**Ensemble of RCM simulations with various combinations of LUC and GHG**

# Simulation Ensemble



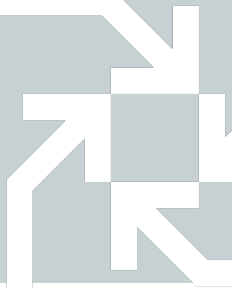
Land covers / GHG	present	SSP1-2.6	SSP3-7.0
present	$G_p^1 L_p$	$G_1^1 L_p$	$G_3^1 L_p$
SSP1-2.6		$G_1^1 L_1$	
SSP3-7.0			$G_3^1 L_3$

Earth System Model-Driven Runs, members X=1 to 4.

Land covers / GHG	present
present	$G_p^R L_p$
SSP1-2.6	$G_p^R L_1$
SSP3-7.0	$G_p^R L_3$

Reanalysis-Driven Runs

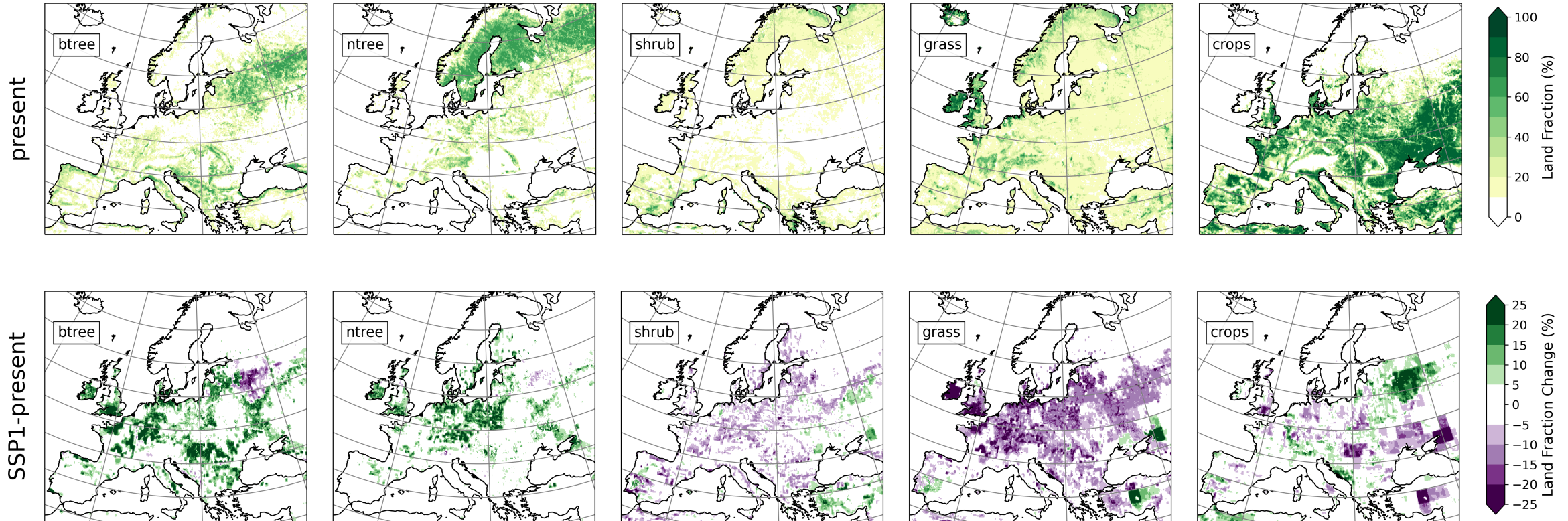
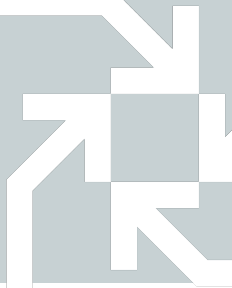
# Setup: Complementarity with LUCAS Phase II



	This Experiment	LUCAS Phase II
<i>Global Climate Model</i>	MPI-ESM-LR	MPI-ESM-HR
<i>Members</i>	4	1
<i>Scenarios</i>	SSP1-2.6 & SSP3-7.0	SSP1-2.6*
<i>Regional Climate Model</i>	CRCM5	Multiple RCMs
<i>Land Surface Model</i>	CLASS v3.5c	Multiple LSMs
<i>Resolution</i>	0.11	0.11
<i>Domains</i>	Europe & North America	Europe
<i>Land Cover Maps</i>	LANDMATE	LANDMATE
<i>Land-Use Change</i>	Static	Transient

\*advantages

# Land Cover Maps: LANDMATE & LUCAS LUC

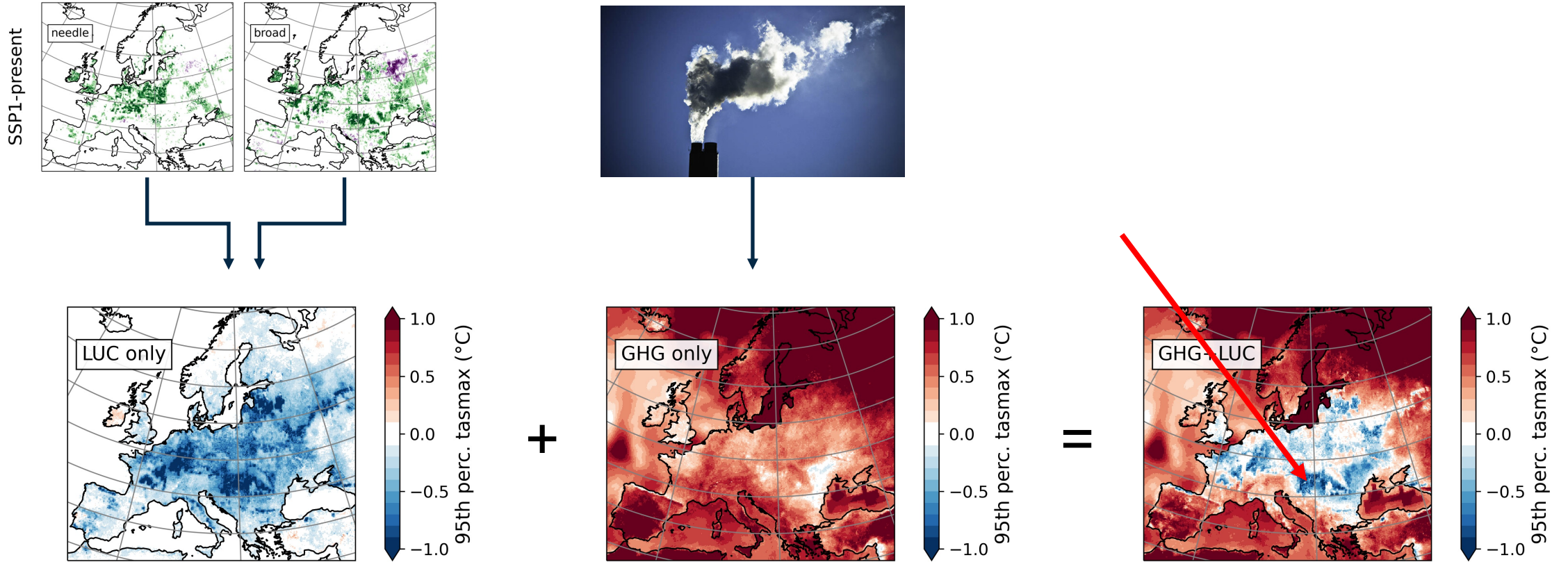


LUC under SSP1-2.6: **forestation** of **grasslands**, a realistic version of FOREST-GRASS.



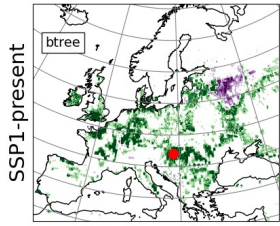
# Results: Summer in Europe under SSP1-2.6

# FORESTATION MITIGATES SUMMERTIME HEAT EXTREMES



End-of-century **heat extremes reduced** under SSP1-2.6!

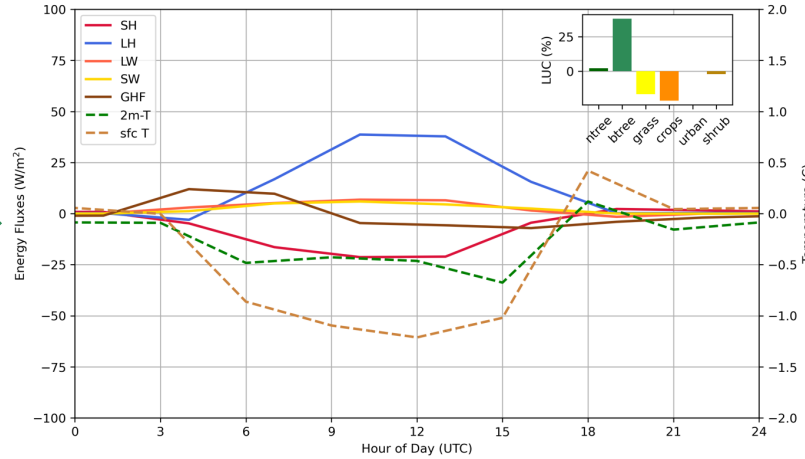
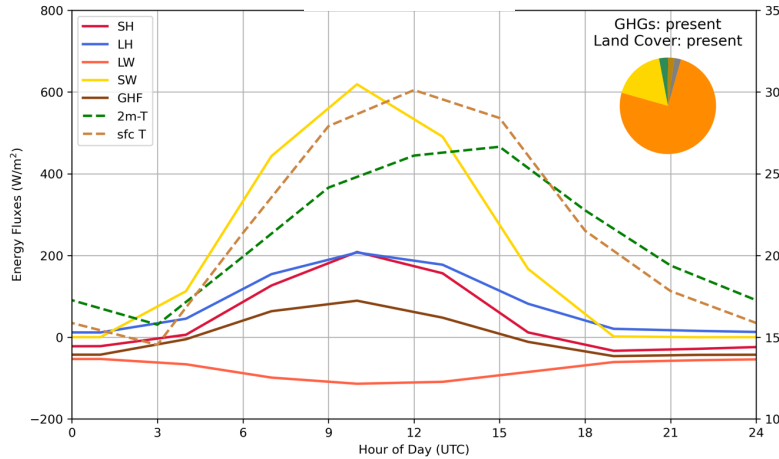
# DIURNAL CYCLE AT A BROADLEAF FORESTATION SPOT



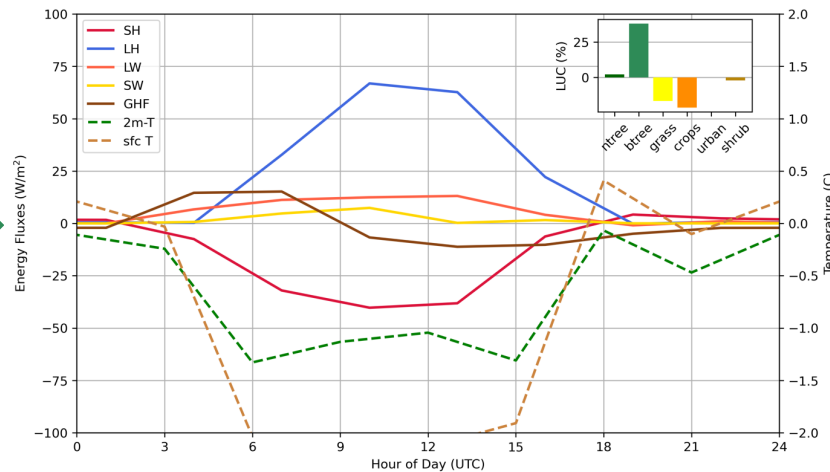
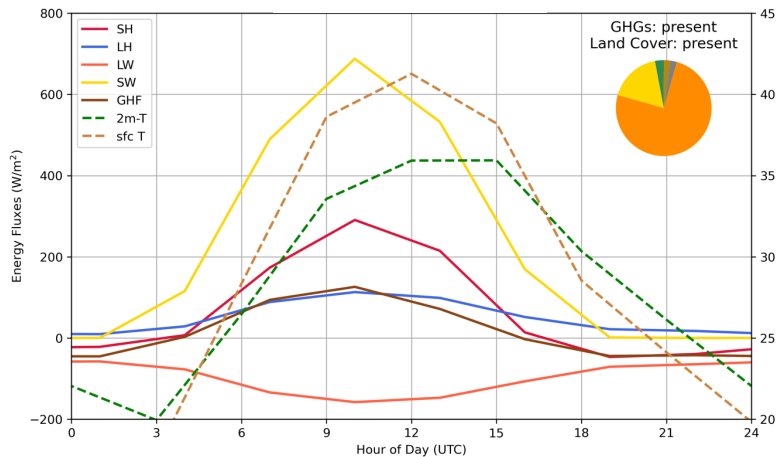
present land cover

LUC effect

ALL DAYS



HOT DAYS



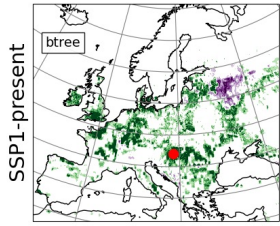
Forestation favors latent heat at the expense of sensible heat fluxes, damping the daily temperature maximum.

Effects exacerbated during hot days.

Consistent with remote sensing observations (Schwaab et al. 2020)

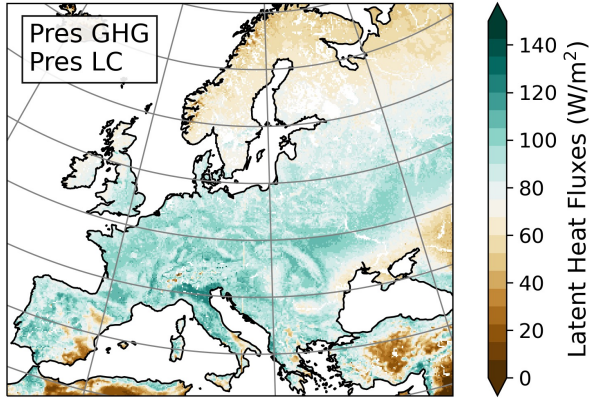


# LUC EFFECT ON LATENT HEAT FLUXES

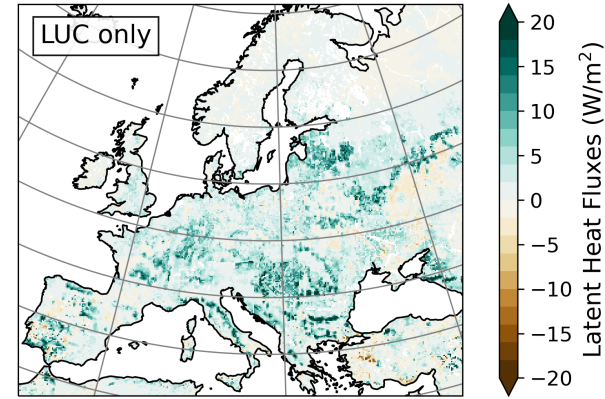


ALL DAYS

present land cover



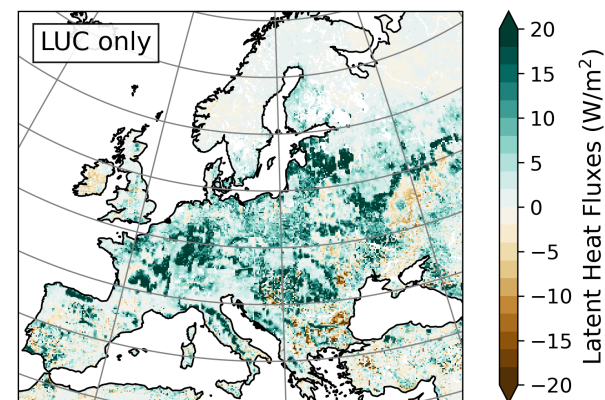
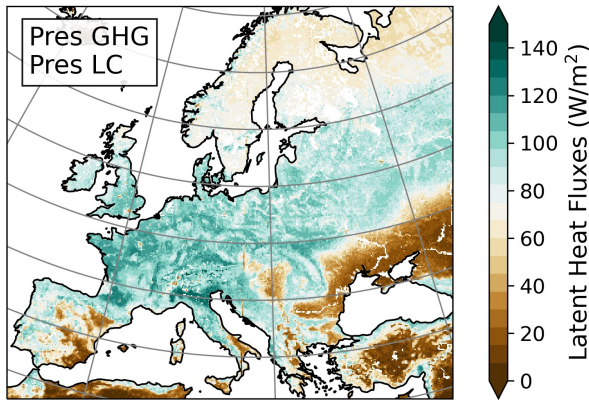
LUC effect



Forestation favors latent heat at the expense of sensible heat fluxes, damping the daily temperature maximum.



HOT DAYS

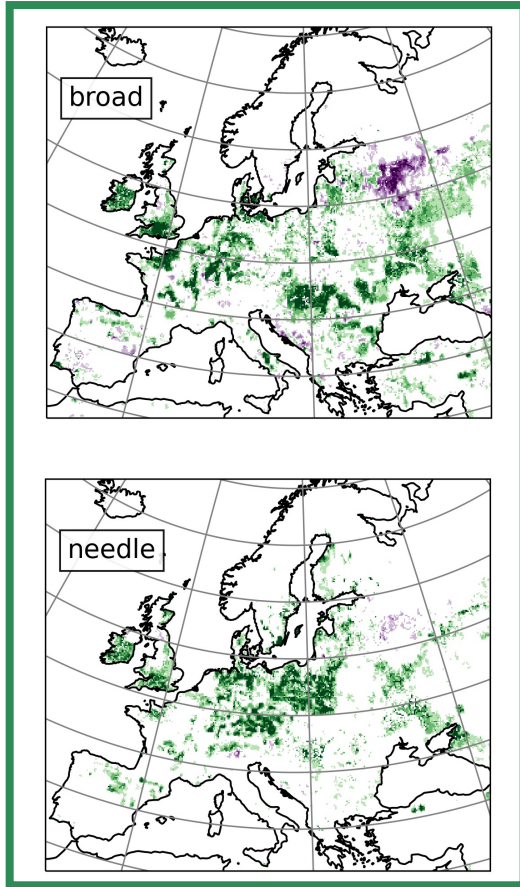


Effects exacerbated during hot days.

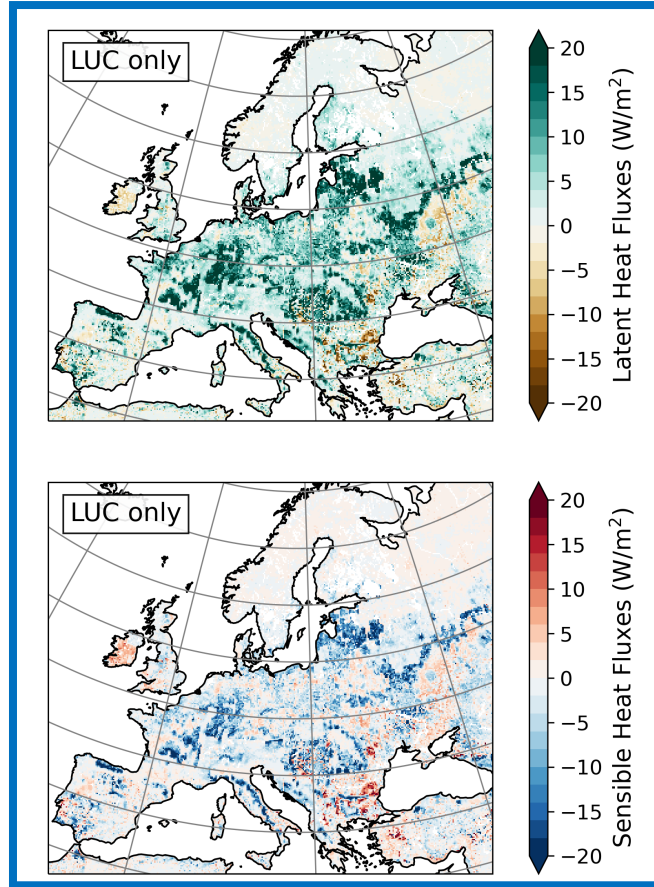
Consistent with remote sensing observations (Schwaab et al. 2020)

# COOLING PROVIDED BY ENHANCED EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

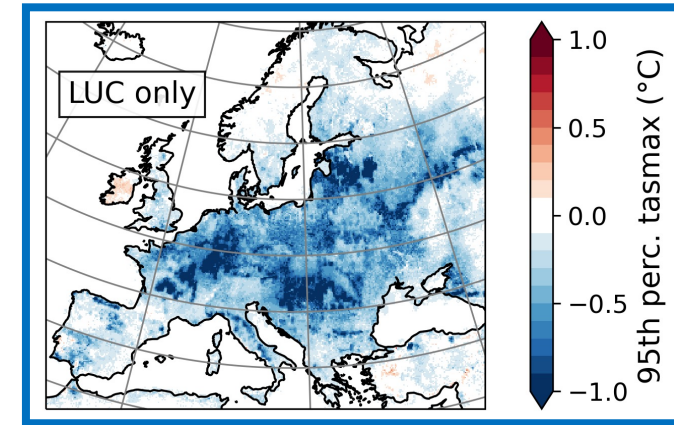
SSP1 LUC: Forestation



Shift in turbulent flux partition

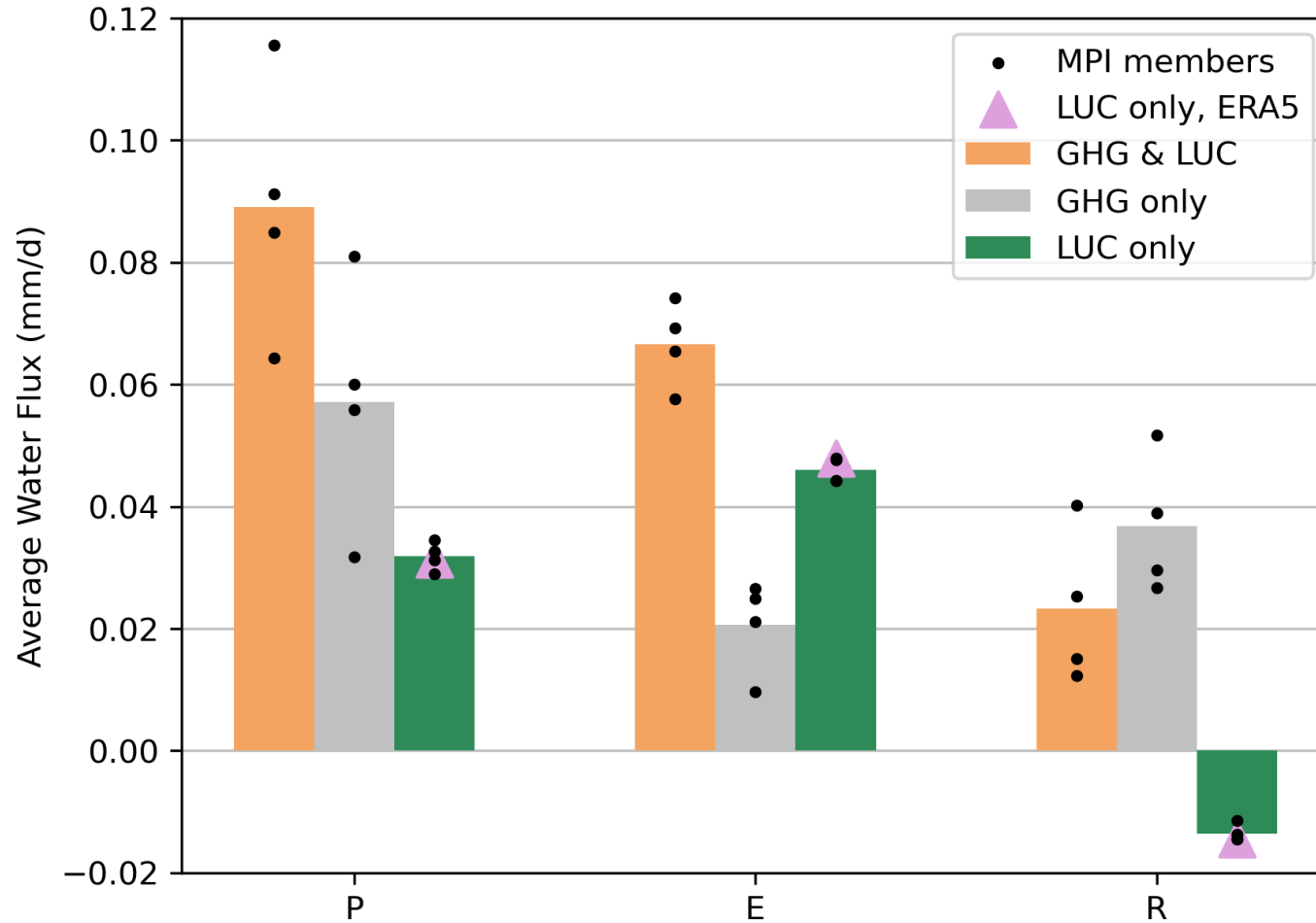


Mitigates Heat Extremes



Where does the water come from?

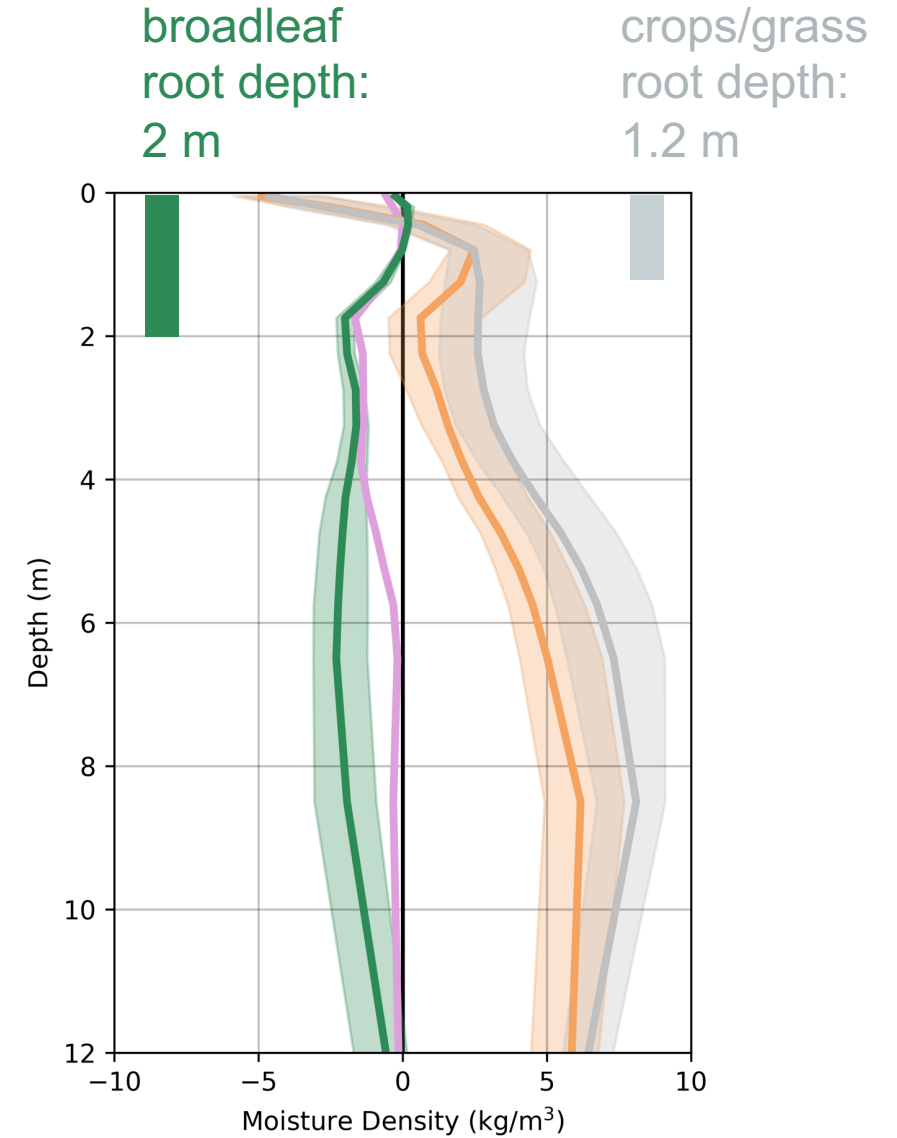
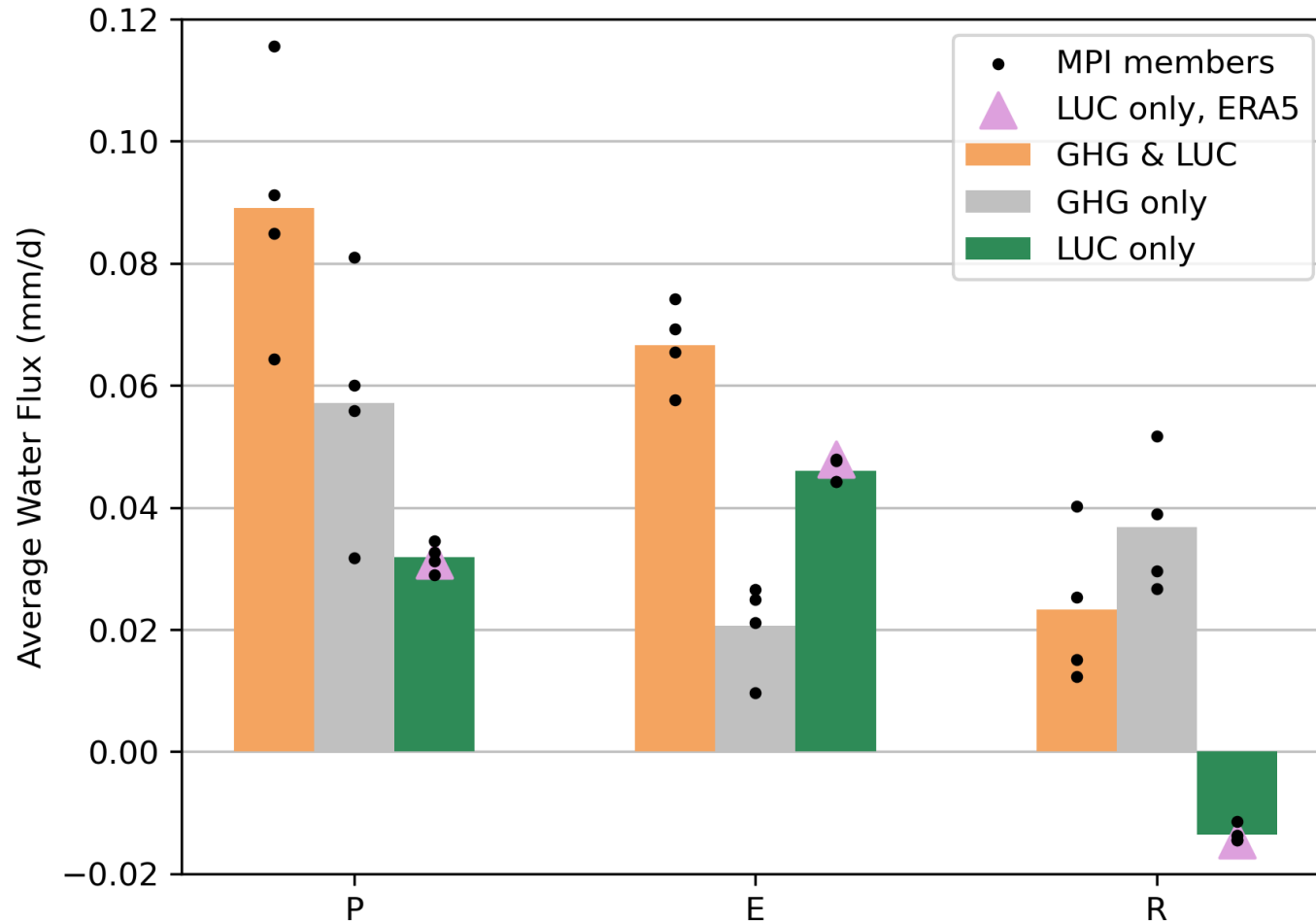
# ANNUAL WATER BUDGET



## LUC effects:

- + Precipitation (0.03 mm/d)
- + Evapotranspiration (0.045 mm/d)
- Run-off (0.015 mm/d)

# ANNUAL WATER BUDGET



Trees pump extra water 1-2 m deep. The column below dries up, reducing deep run-off.

# Conclusions



- Forestation **damps summertime heat extremes** by **enhancing evapotranspiration (and reducing sensible heat fluxes)**
- Under SSP1-2.6, LUC beats GHG: **heat extremes are reduced in 2100**
- **Increased evapotranspiration** facilitated by forestation-induced precipitation, but **also ends up drying the soil below 1 meter and reduce run-off.**
- Forestation implies trading **blue (run-off)** for **green water (evapotranspiration)**, with **cooling benefits** but **water availability challenges.**



Thank you!

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