

Dynamical Vegetation Model

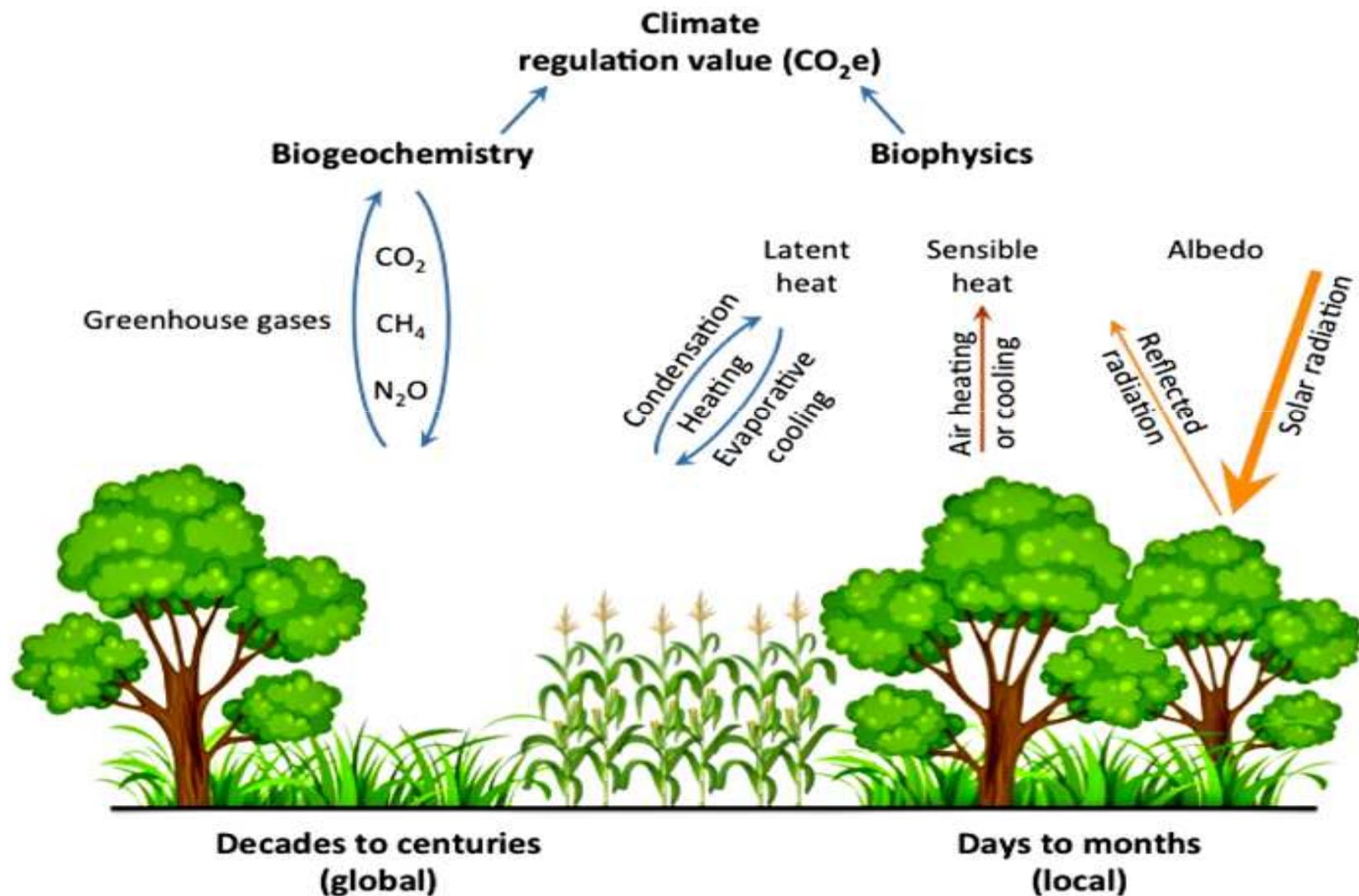
Eighth ICTP Workshop on the Theory and Use of Regional Climate Models
Trieste, 24.05.2016

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•IAFES-CMCC - Division on Impacts on Agriculture, Forests and Ecosystem



LUC and Climate



Courtesy of Evan de Lucia

LUC and RF

LUC RADIATIVE EFFECTS

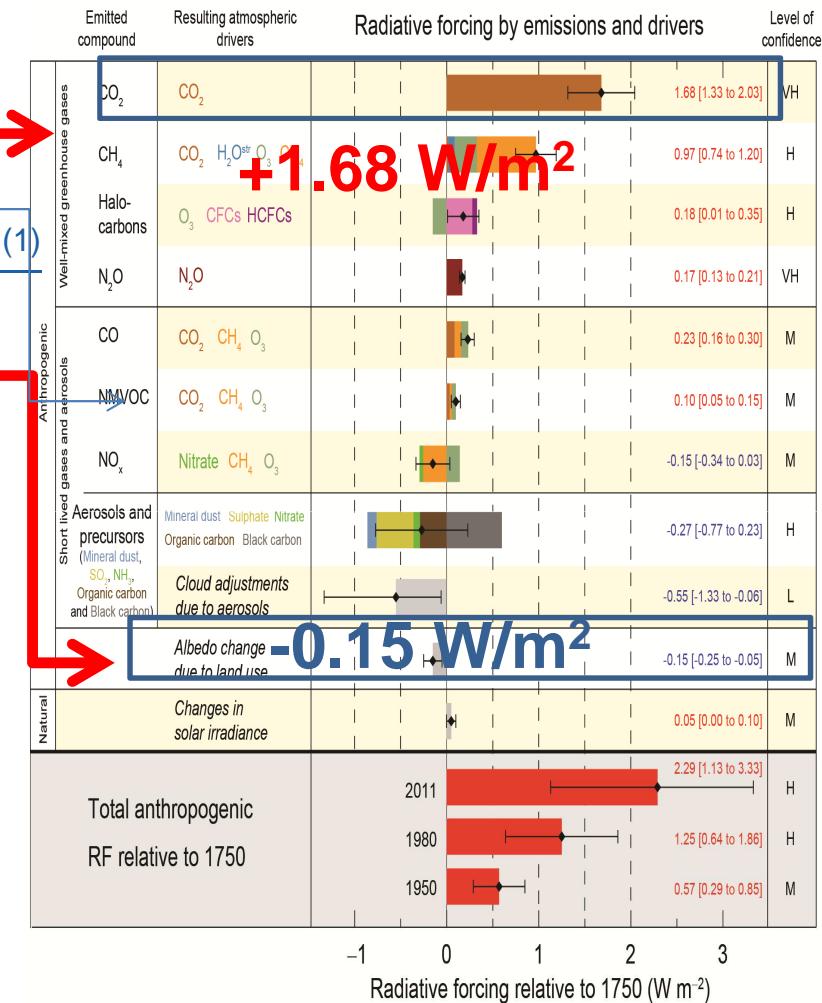
BGC Impact ~ 33% tot anthropogenic emissions (1)

BPH Impacts

LUC NON RADIATIVE EFFECTS

Surface roughness, LE , River Runoff

Hard to quantify the LULLC Non linear processes → Change in circulation (3)

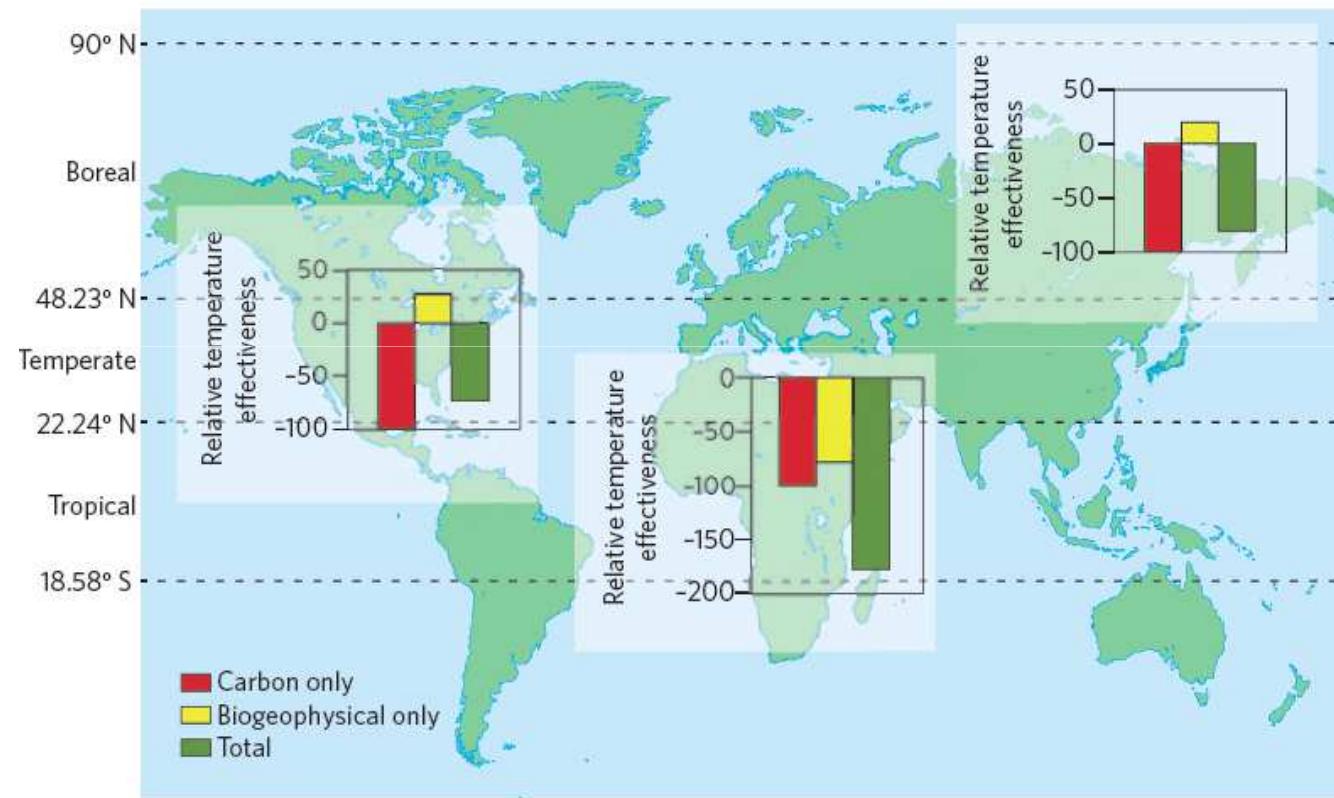


IPCC AR5 REPORT

- (1) Houghton, R. A. et al. *Biogeosciences* 9, 5125-5142 (2012);
- (2) Rounsevell, M. D. A.. Et al. *Earth System Dynamics* 5, 117-137 (2014)
- (3) Pielke et al . Phil. Trans. 360, 1705-1719 (2002)

Biophysical vs Biogeochemical Magnitude

Experiment: Afforesting 50% of the regional crop area until 2060



Biophysical climate effects have regionally different magnitude and signs

Systematic Review Biophysical LULCC

LUC4C

- 
- Only recent studies (January 2000)
 - Explicit transition in LULCC (e.g. 100% deforestation/reforestation)
- 2 m air Temperature / Precipitation
 - Annual Average
- No site specific
 - No Biogeochemical effects
 - Main ecological zones

Systematic Review Biophysical LULCC



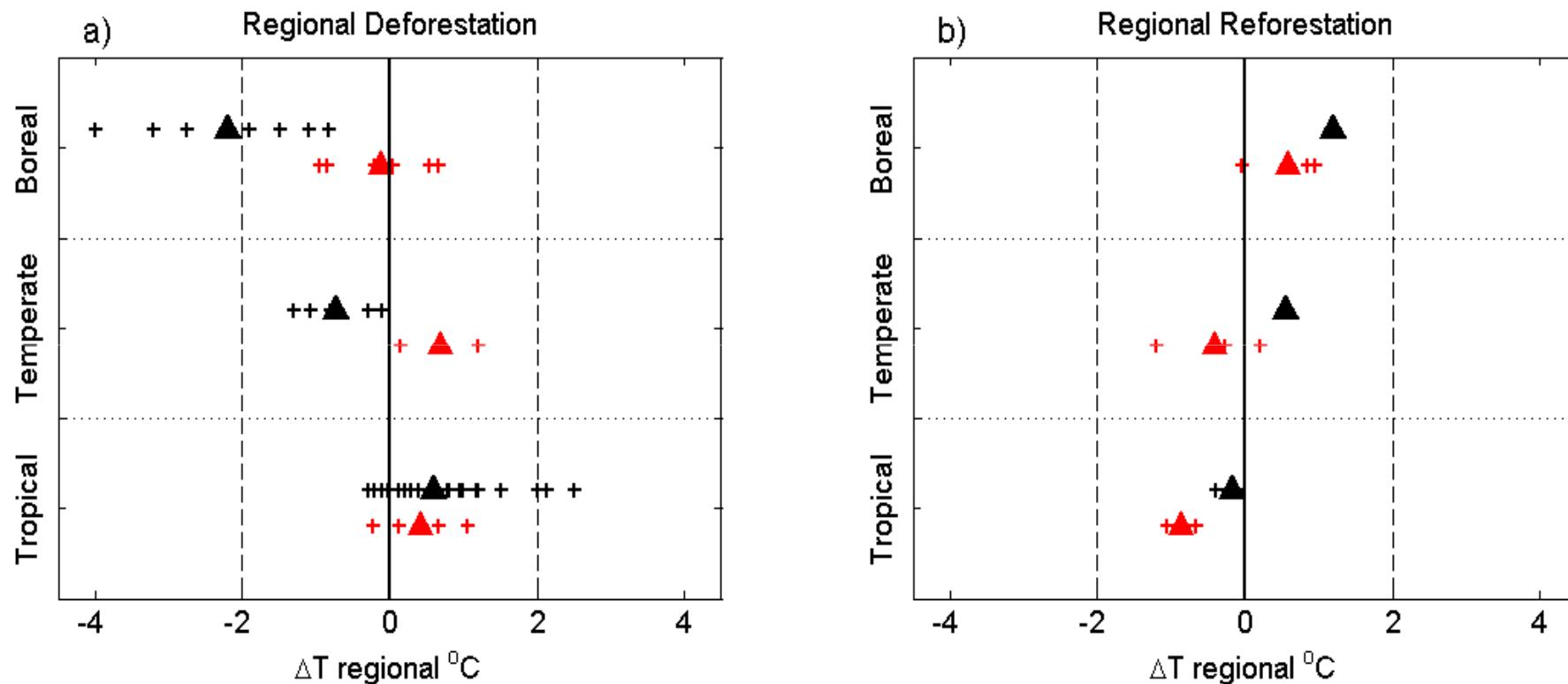
Tropical Regional LUC Transitions

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Stdev</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Entries</i>
MODELED						
<i>Shrubland</i>	<i>Bare land</i>	0.55	0.62	1.20	-0.40	5⁶
<i>Shrubland</i>	<i>Cropland</i>	0.50	~	~	~	1⁵
<i>Forest</i>	<i>Cropland</i>	1.02	0.71	2.00	0.29	5^{5,11,12}
<i>Forest</i>	<i>Grassland</i>	0.33	0.76	2.50	-0.30	21^{2,4,9,13,14,15,16,17}
<i>Forest</i>	<i>Bare land</i>	1.06	0.23	1.50	0.80	8^{6,18}
<i>Grassland</i>	<i>Forest</i>	-0.17	0.12	-0.10	-0.40	6^{1,9}
Deforestation		0.60	0.74	2.5	0.3	34^{2,4,5,6,11 to 18}
Forestation		-0.17	0.12	-0.10	-0.40	6¹
OBSERVED						
Deforestation		0.41	0.57	1.06	-0.23	4^{7,8,9}
Forestation		-0.87	~	-0.67	-1.06	2^{8,9}

LULCC induces changes in Temperature

LUC4C

REGIONAL IMPACTS



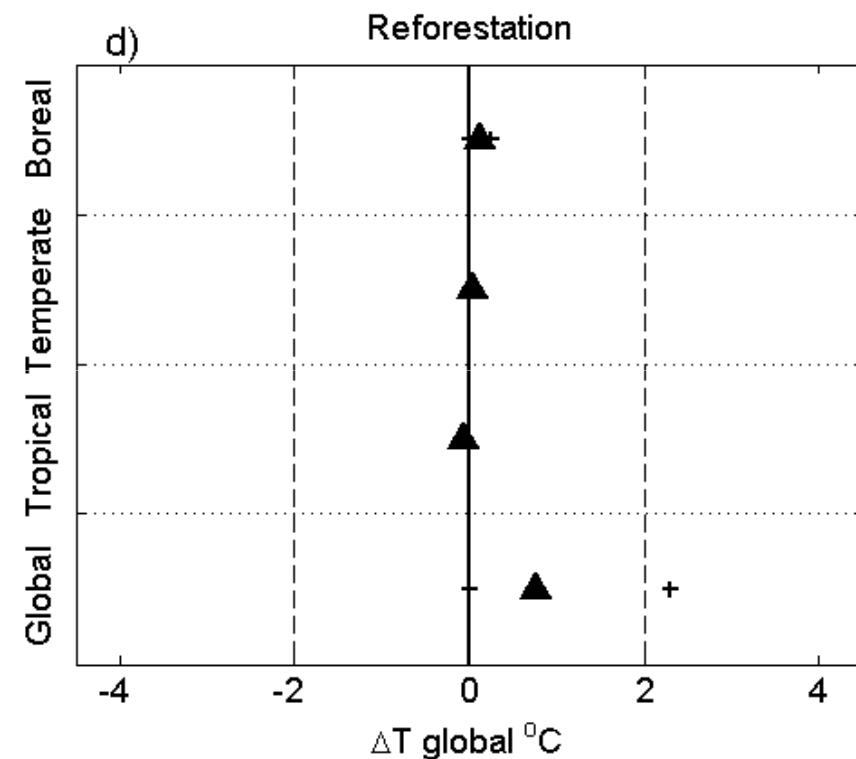
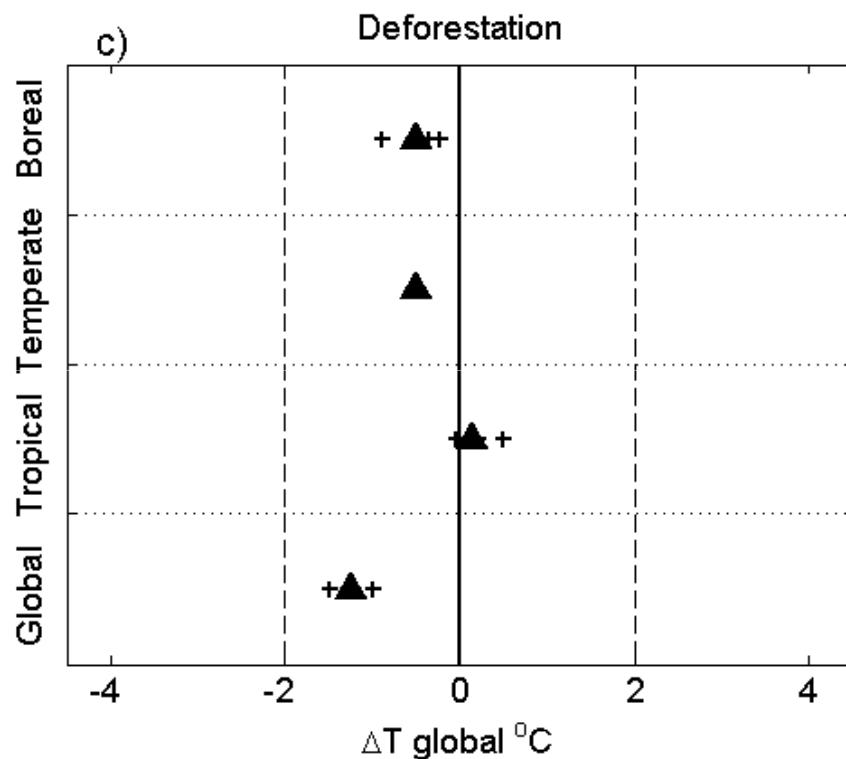
OBSERVATIONS \neq MODELS \rightarrow NOT DIRECTLY COMPARABLE (SCALE ISSUE*)

Deforestation >> Forestation

LULCC induces changes in Temperature

LUC4C

GLOBAL IMPACTS

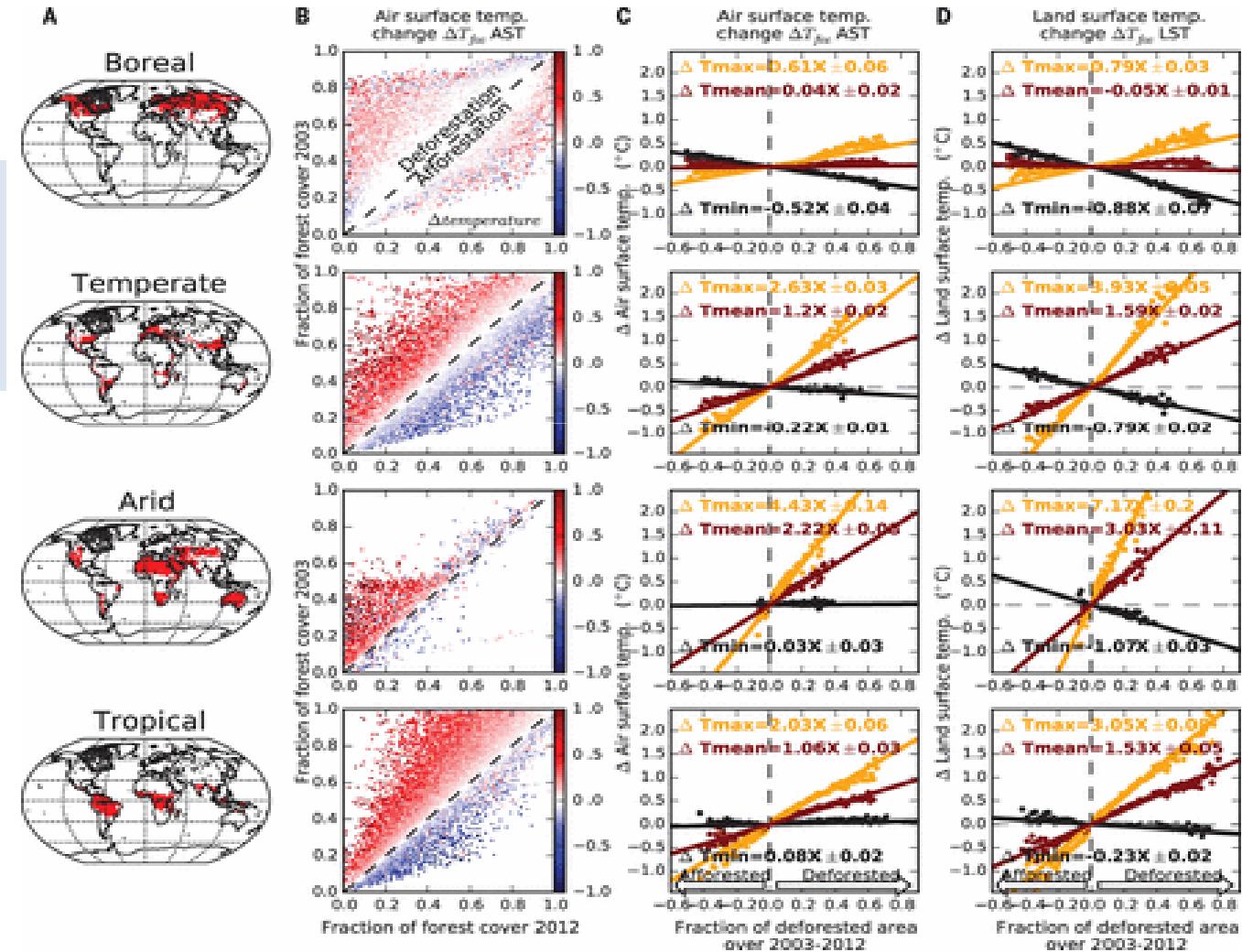


Paucity of Data

... Observed also from Satellite

Luc4C

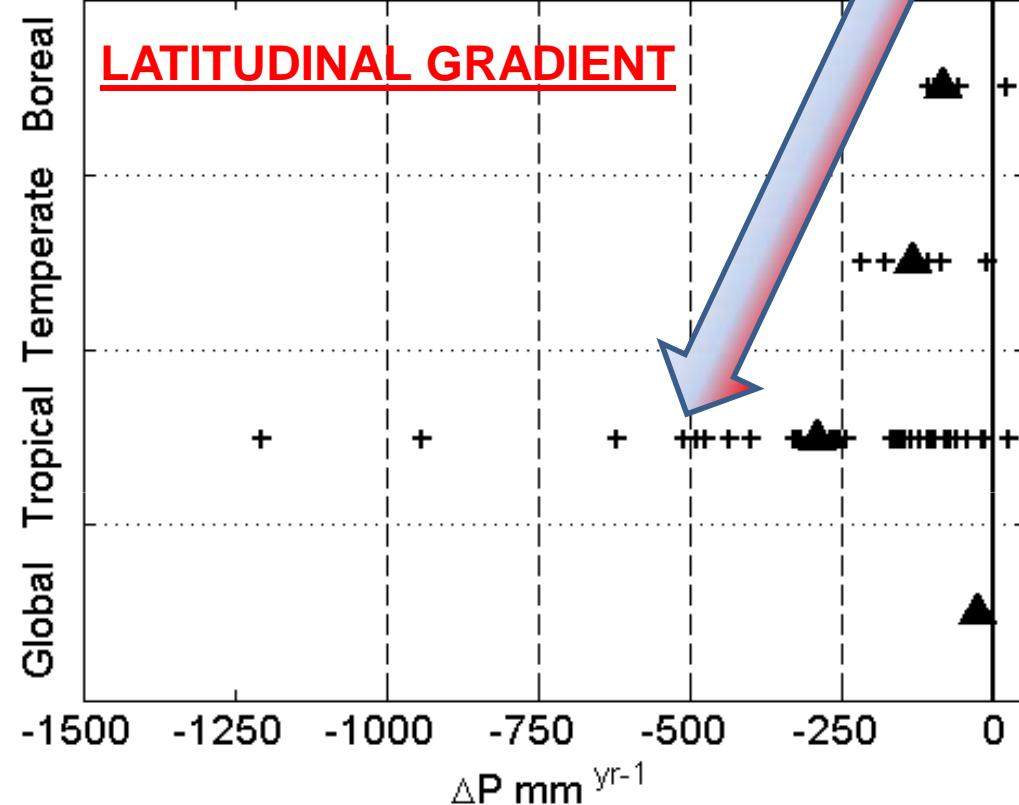
- ❖ MODIS 2001-2012
- ❖ 5 Km Resolution
- ❖ > 5500 tiles
- ❖ BHP = 18% BGC



LULCC induces changes in Precipitation

LUC4C
Deforestation

The effect of deforestation across different biomes, which leads to a decrease of precipitation in all cases (n=86)



When forests are substituted with herbaceous plant types, the decrease of precipitation is reduced if compared with bare soils transition

IAM and HYDE 3.1



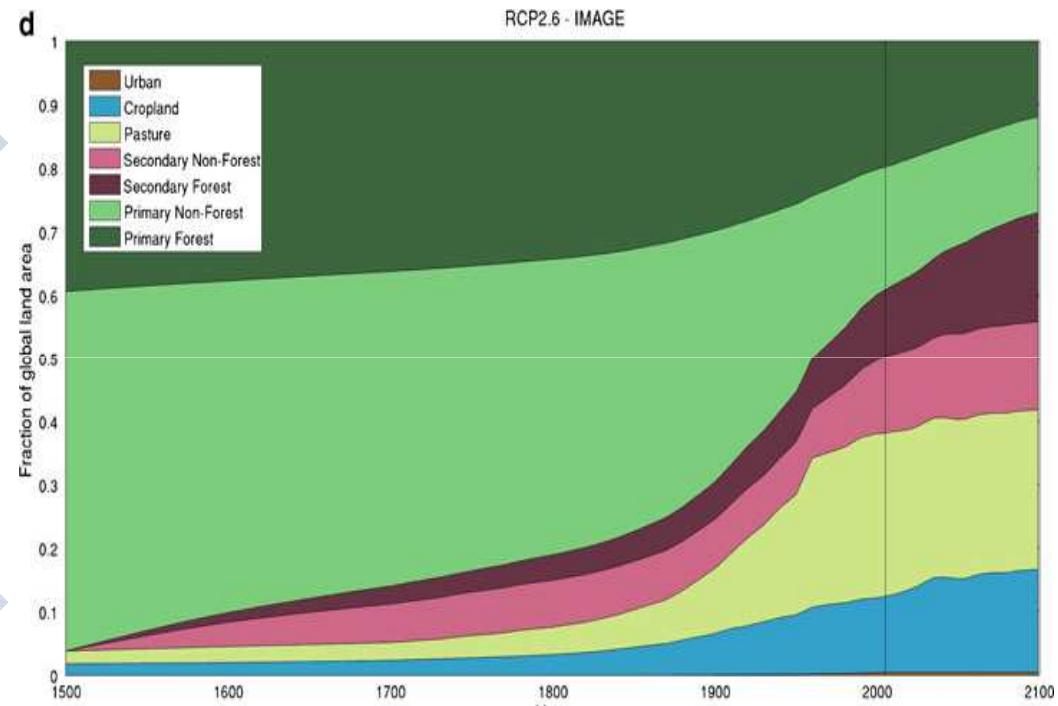
Hyde 3.1

- Harmonization of land-use historical data with future IAMs scenarios
- 0.5 deg res

Major Shortcomings

- Consider just few categories of LU:(eg pasture, cropland, primary forest) with some internal inconsistencies

CMIP5-LUCID and IPCC AR5



The (RCPs) are associated with a story-line for future anthropogenic LUC

Van Vuuren et al., Climatic Change 2011

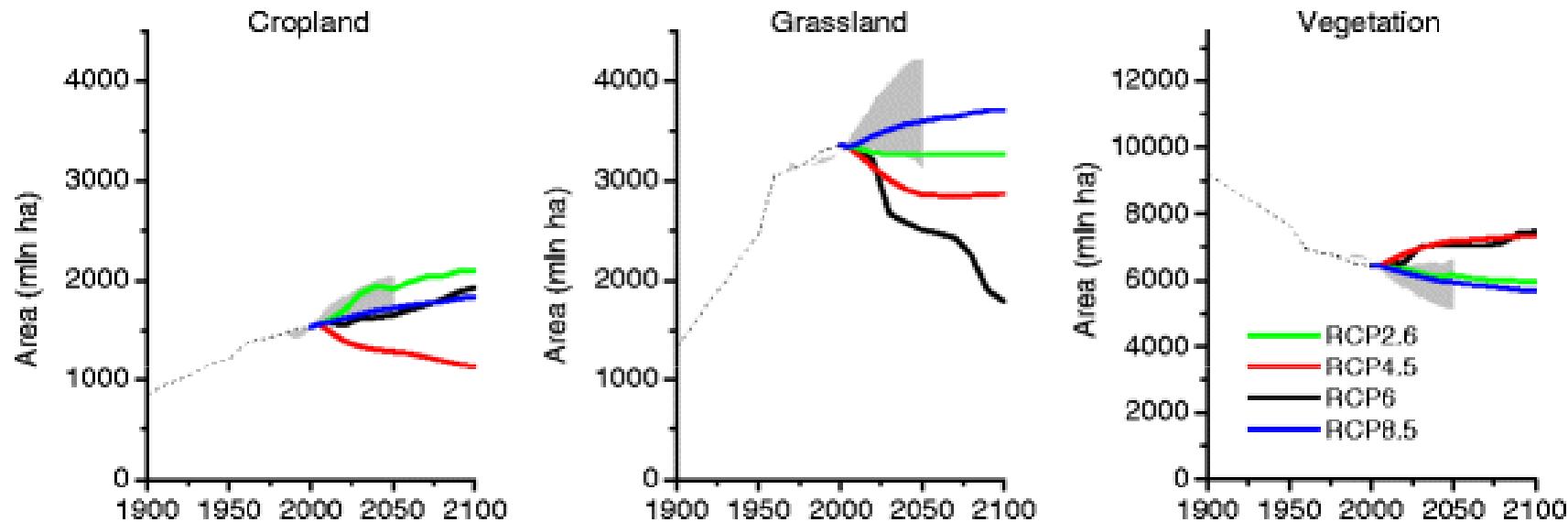
Moss et al. Nature 463:747-756 2010

Pitman et al. 2009

Brovkin et al. 2013

HYDE 3.1 and CMIP5 SCENARIOS

The land use classifications and their spatial resolutions mean that for the use in ESM integrations, a harmonisation process was required (HYDE v3.1)



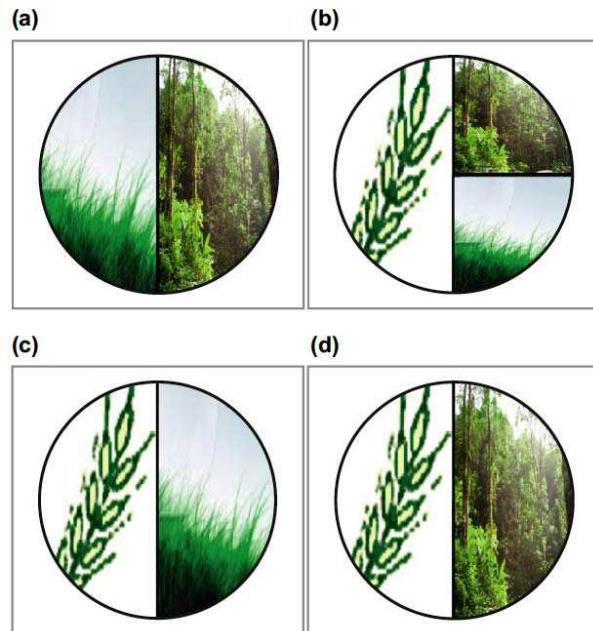
Although the ESMs use the same harmonized land-use scenarios, the method employed to convert HYDE categories into land categories and PFTs used by ESMs differs between the models



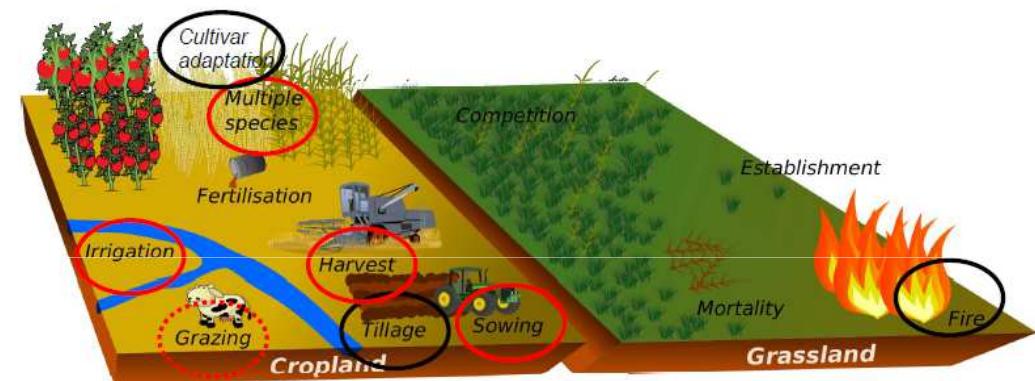
UNCERTAINTIES !!!!

CMIP5 LUC UNCERTAINTIES

Different decisions on land-transitions



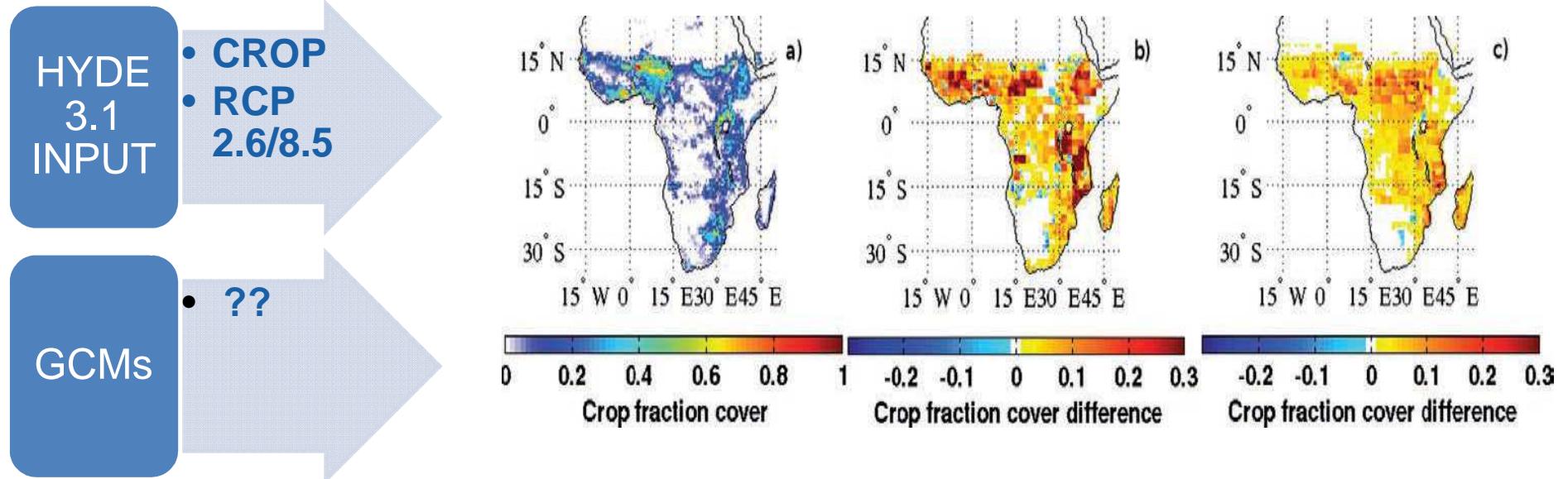
AR5 ESMs represented croplands as grasslands



Courtesy of Almut Arneth

Users often ignore the fact that HYDE 3.1 is not observation data but merely modeling results

CMIP5 LUC SCENARIOS

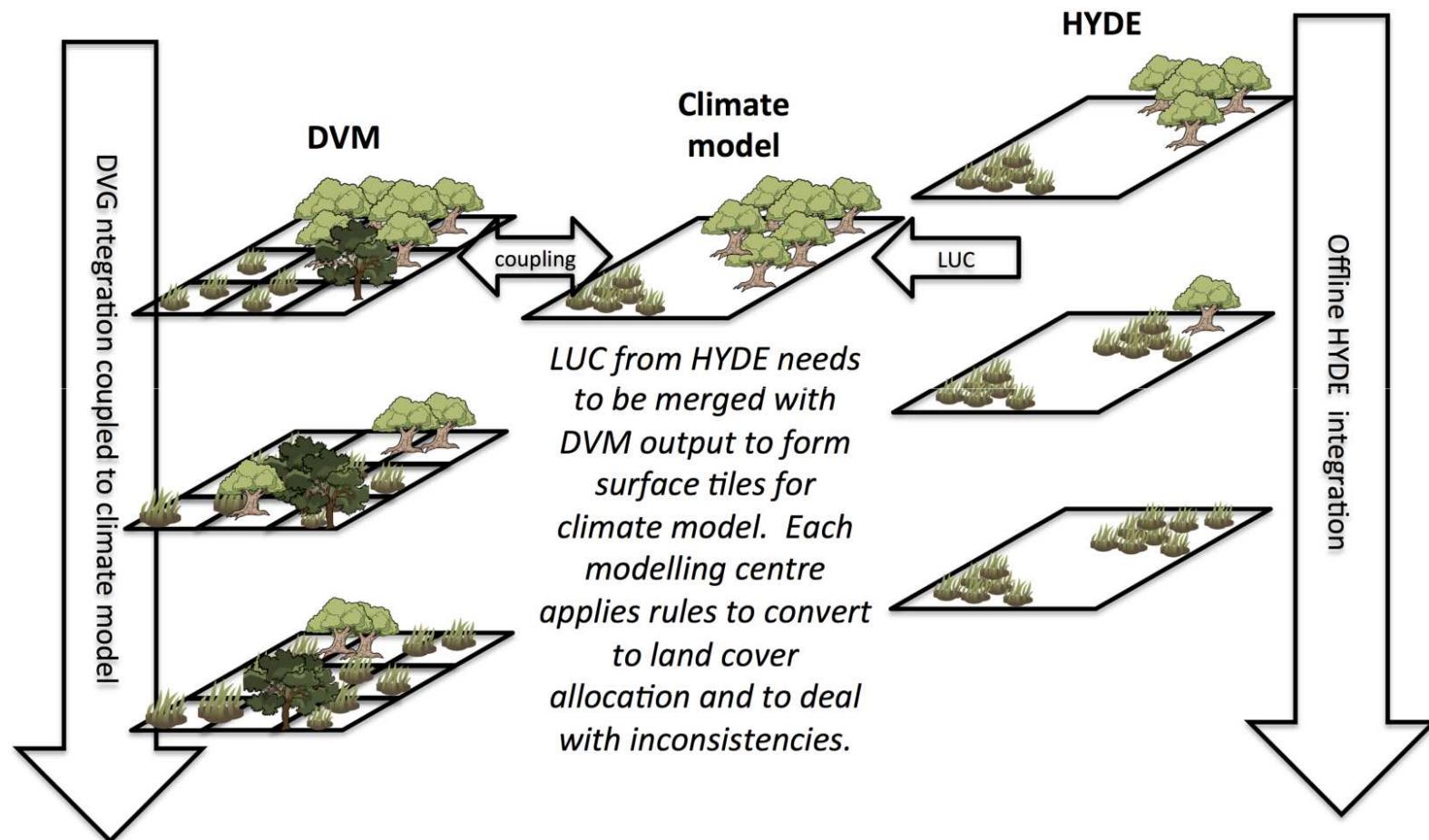


Present day crop fraction in Africa and the changes projected to occur by 2099 under (B) RCP2.6 and (C) RCP8.5.

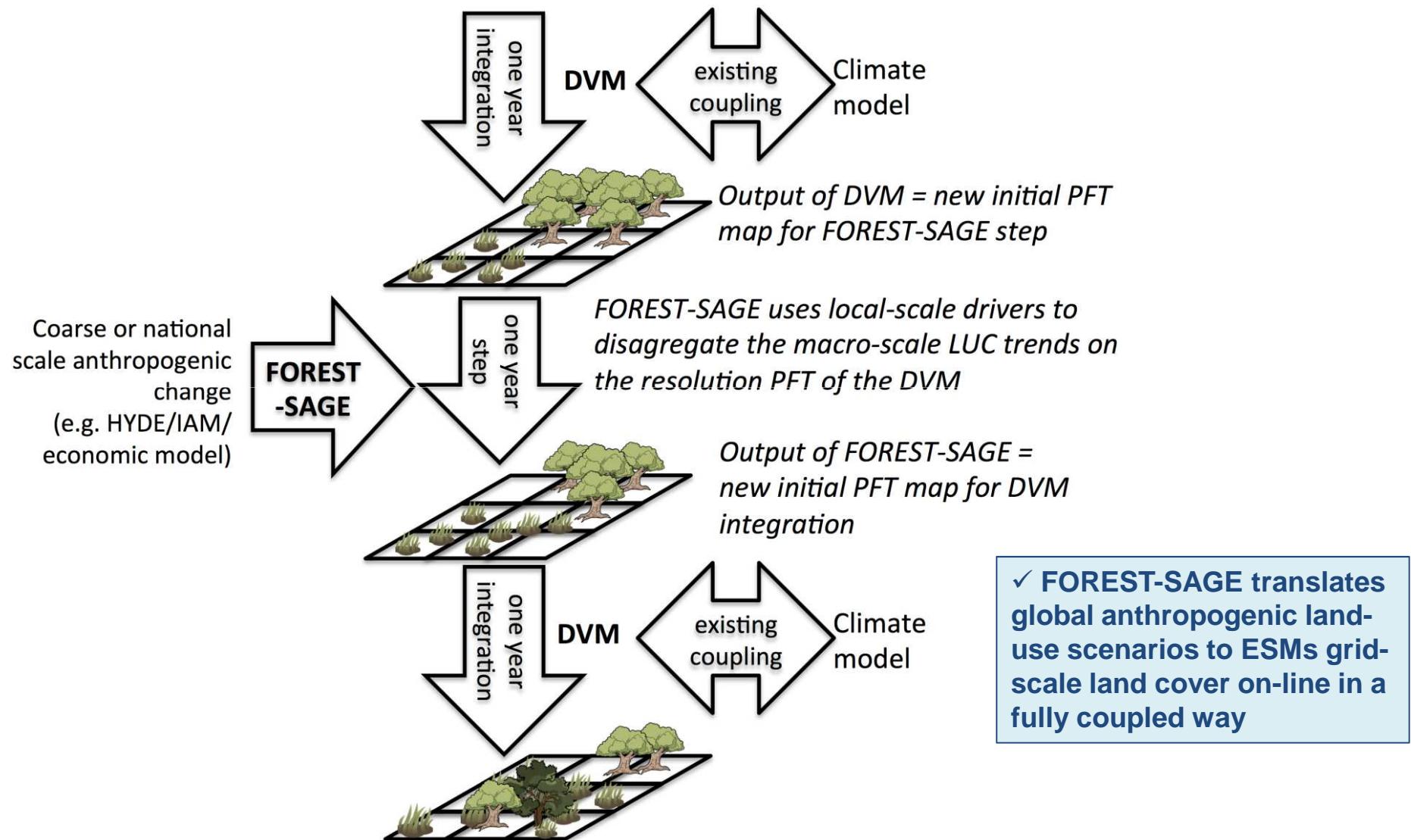
Table 1. Summary of the key land surface details relevant for the History Database of the Global Environment 3.1 conversion.

ESM	CanESM2	IPSL-CM5A-LR	MIROC-ESM	MPI-ESM-LR
Land model	CTEM	ORCHIDEE	SEIB-DGVM	JSBACH
Reference	Arora and Boer (2010)	Krinner <i>et al.</i> (2005)	Sato <i>et al.</i> (2007)	Raddatz <i>et al.</i> (2007)
PFTs classes	9	13	13	12
DVM	No	No	Yes	Yes
HYDE output	Absolute values	Absolute values	Transition matrix	Transition matrix
HYDE conversion	Woody + herbaceous = natural	Woody + herbaceous = natural	Primary + secondary = natural	Primary + secondary = natural

CURRENT LUC-GCM IMPLEMENTATION

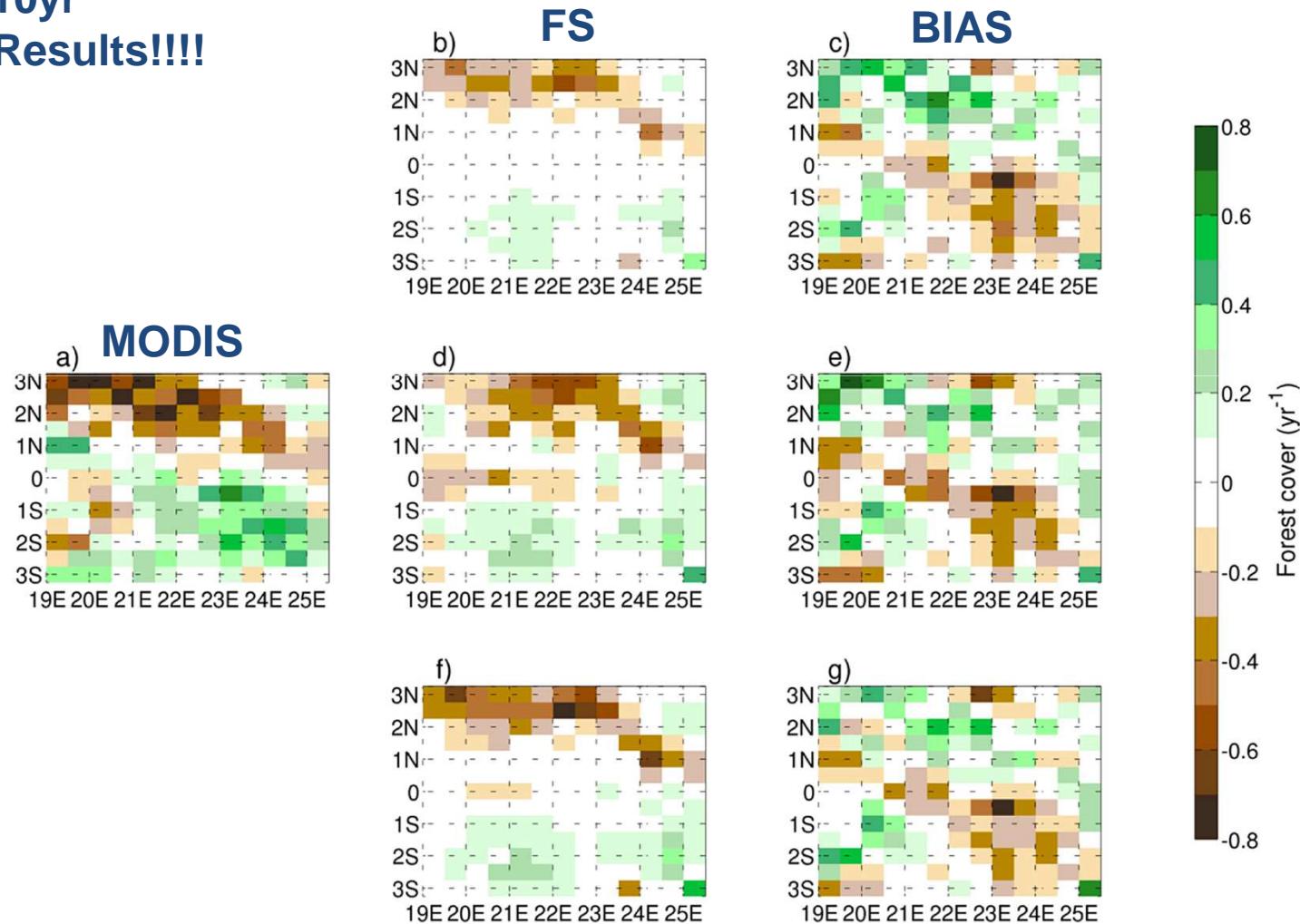


FOREST-SAGE: Deforestation and land-use change scenario generator model



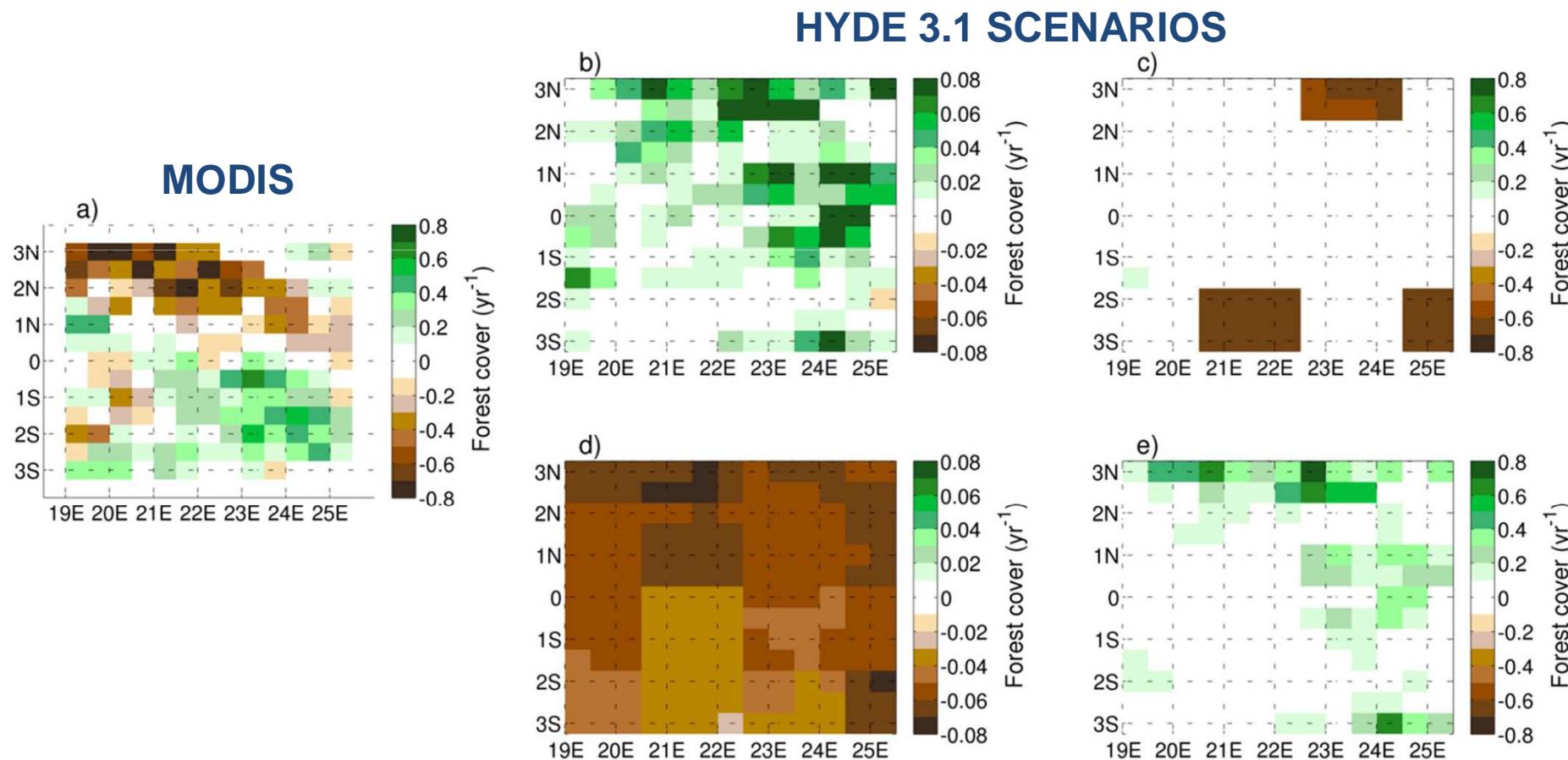
FOREST-SAGE over Congo Basin

- FS Off Line Simulations
 - MODIS VCF 10yr
 - Reasonable Results!!!!

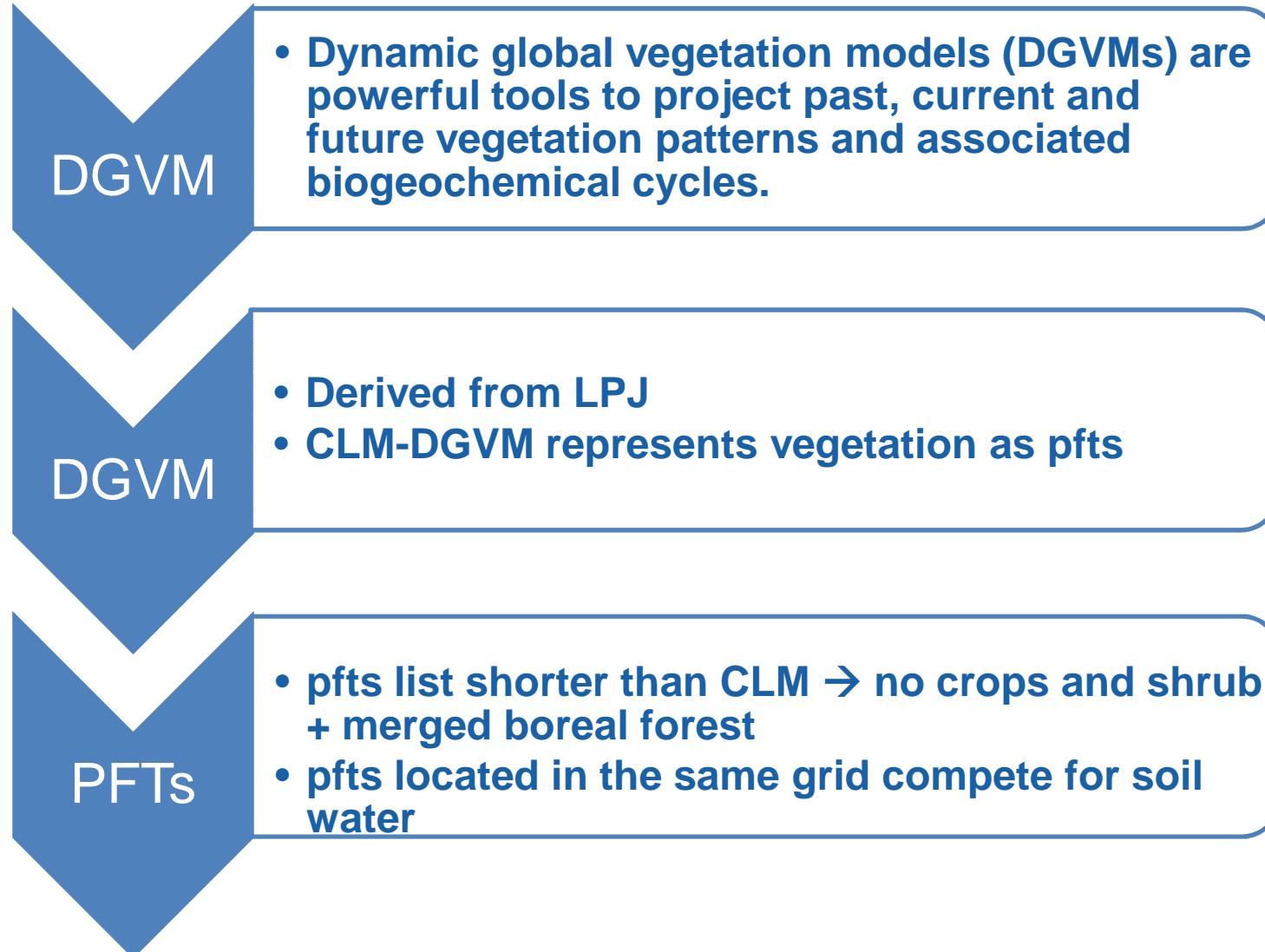


HYDE 3.1 over Congo Basin

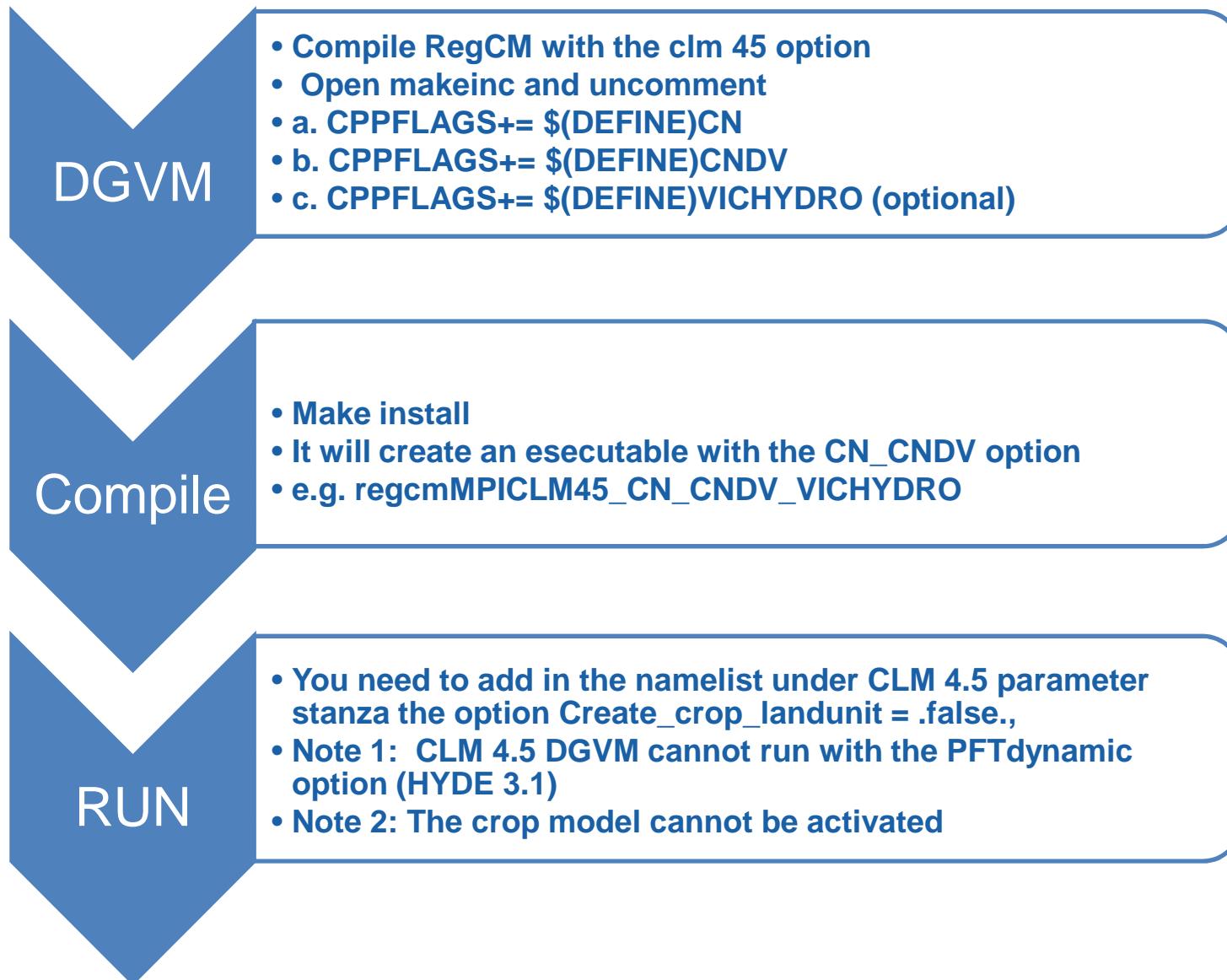
- MODIS trend 2001-2010 vs Hyde 3.1
 - Hyde 3.1 Scenarios cannot capture spatial variability!!!



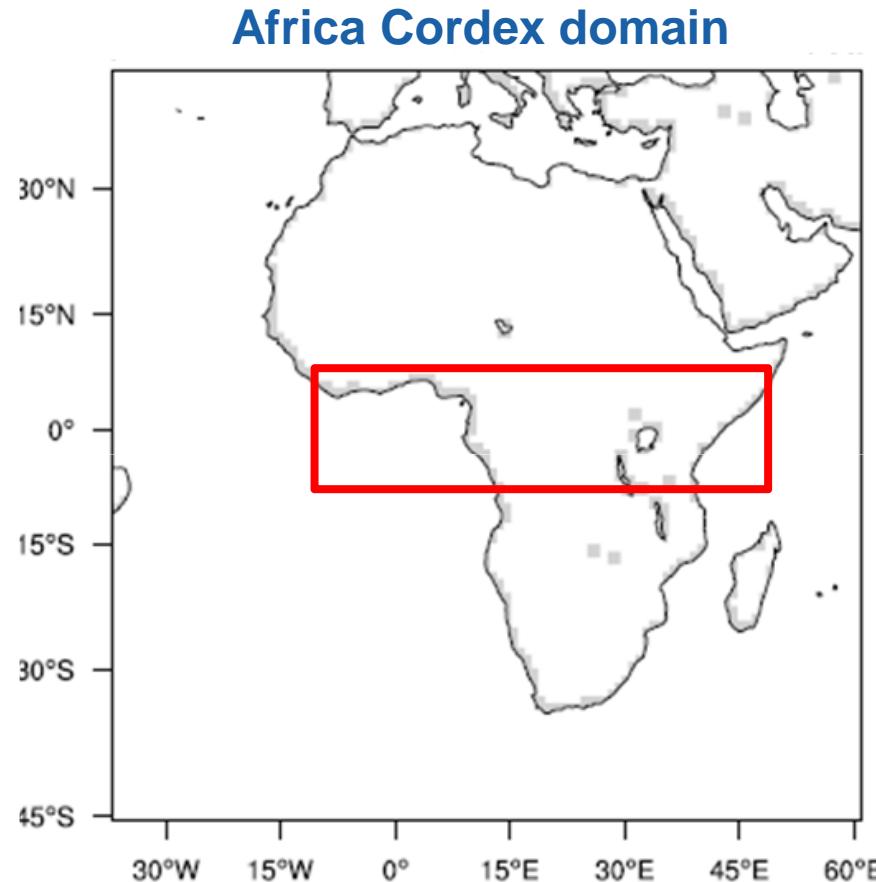
RegCM 4.5 CLM 4.5 CN-CNDV 1/2



RegCM 4.5 CLM 4.5 CN-CNDV 2/2



Experiment Preliminary Results



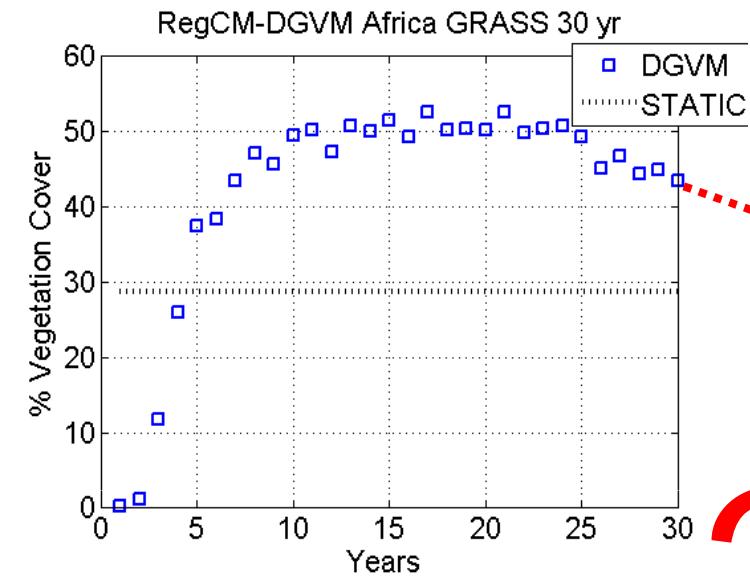
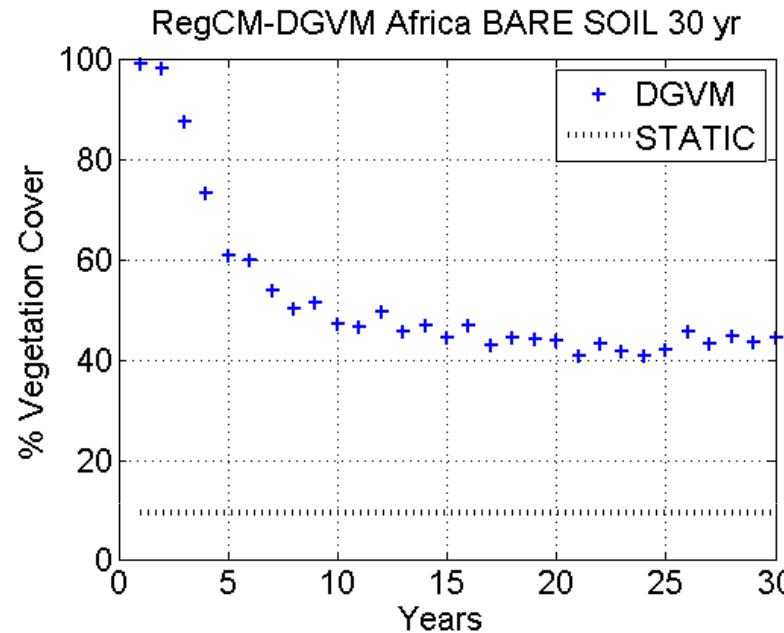
AFRICA + KE

100 Km + ERA

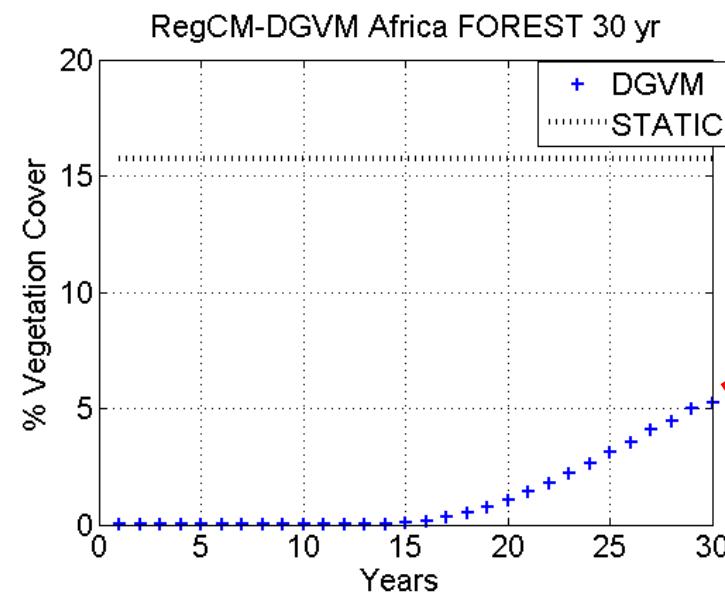
30 yr + CLM hv

POTENTIAL VEGETATION
VS
STATIC MAP

Experiment Preliminary Results

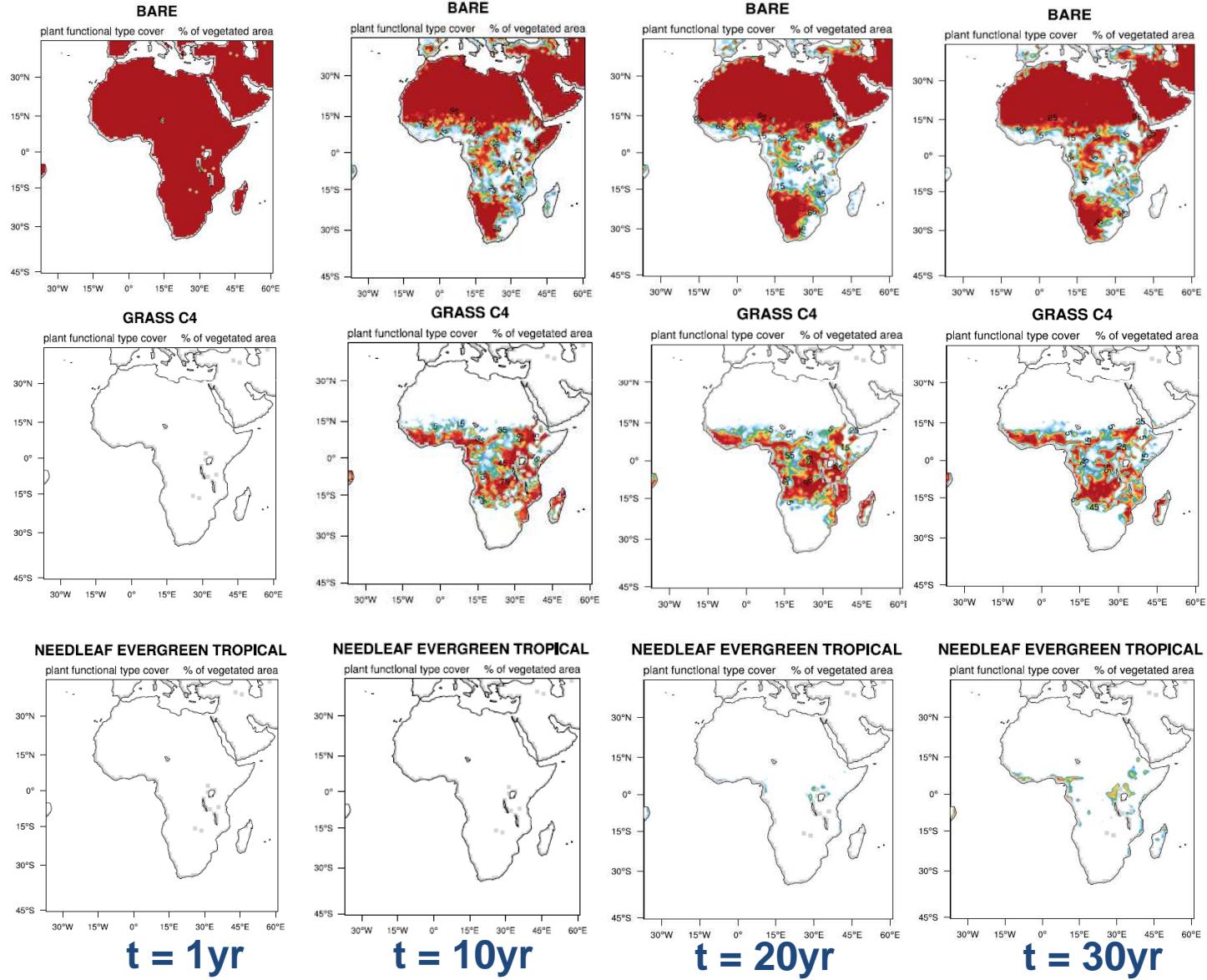


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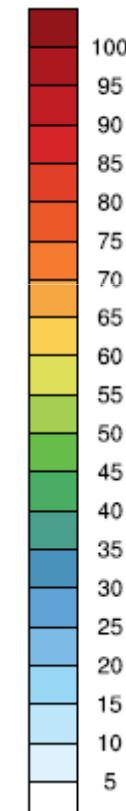


Experiment Setting:

Experiment setup: Africa Cordex domain/100 km/ERA –INTERIM



- ✓ CLM_hv file
- ✓ Yearly
- ✓ 1d → 2d



Conclusions/Future Work:

- ✓ LUC and Climate
- ✓ RegCM 4.5-CLM 4.5 → static land use map
- ✓ RegCM 4.5-CLM 4.5 anthropogenic LUC map → HYDE 3.1
- ✓ RegCM 4.5 CLM-DGVM → Preliminary Results
- ✓ Several experiments ongoing (Parallel with/without DGVM)
- ✓ Coupling FOREST-SAGE with CLM4.5-DGVM

Thanks