

Effects of Land Use On Climate and Water Resources: Application of a Land Surface Model for Land Use Management

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National Center for Atmospheric Research
Boulder, Colorado

Personnel Supported:

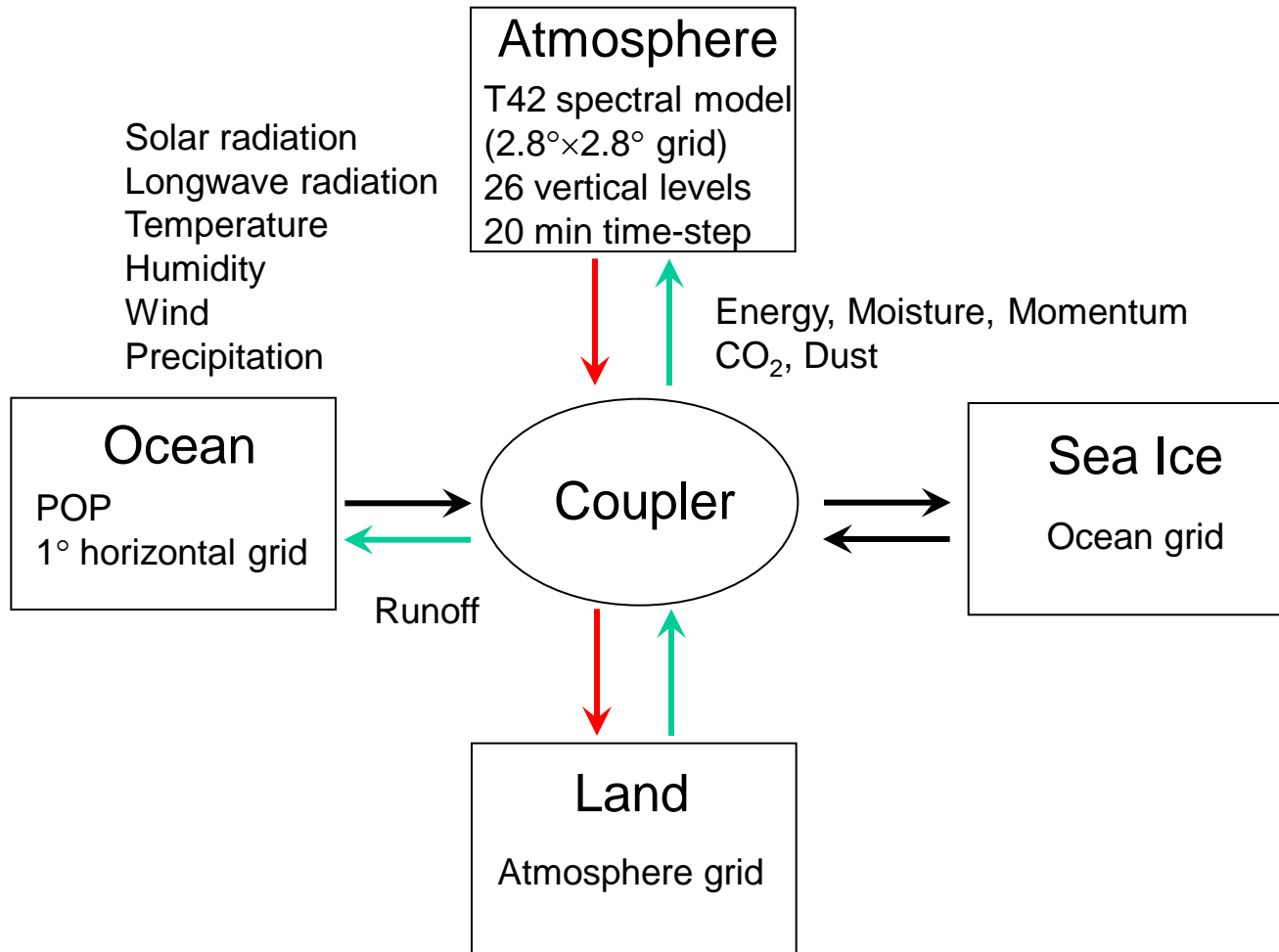
Dr. Keith Oleson, Associate Scientist (NCAR) - 100%
Dr. Charles Zender (UC-Irvine) - 2 months

Goal: Study natural and human changes in land cover and ecosystem functions and their effects on climate, water resources, and biogeochemistry

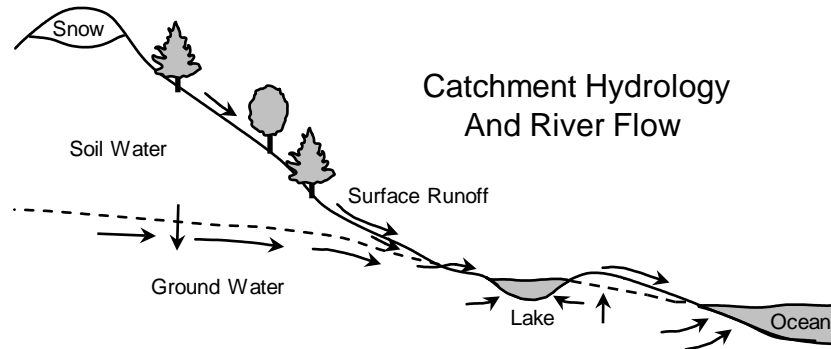
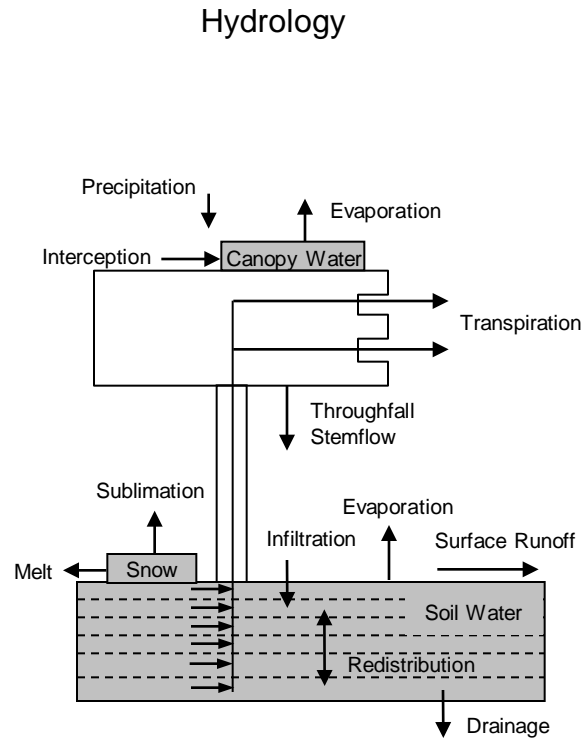
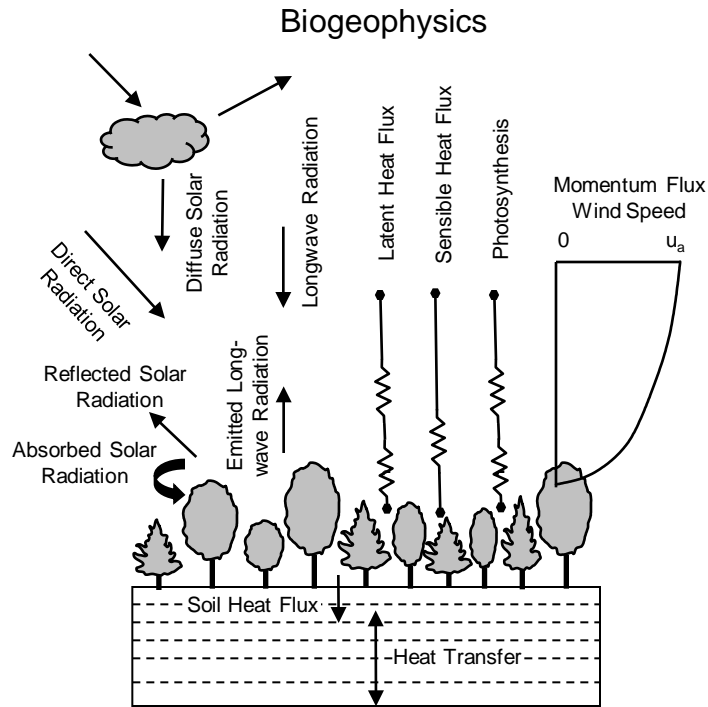
Land Cover Land Use Change Program Goals

- (1) Capability to perform global inventories of land use and land cover from space
- (2) Develop scientific understanding and models to simulate processes
- (3) Evaluate the consequences of observed and predicted change
 - Environmental goods and services
 - Carbon and water cycles
 - Management of natural resources
- (4) Understand human interaction with the environment - sustainability, vulnerability, and resilience of land systems and their use

Community Climate System Model



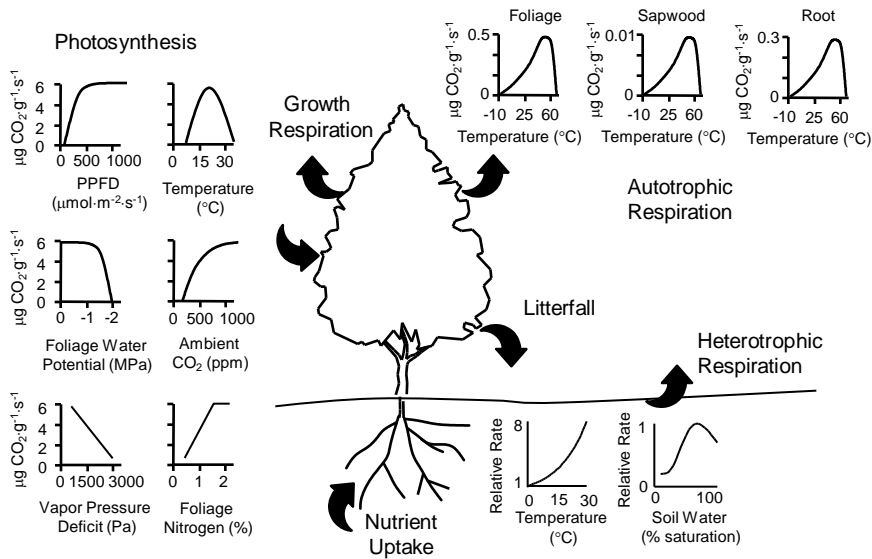
Community Land Model



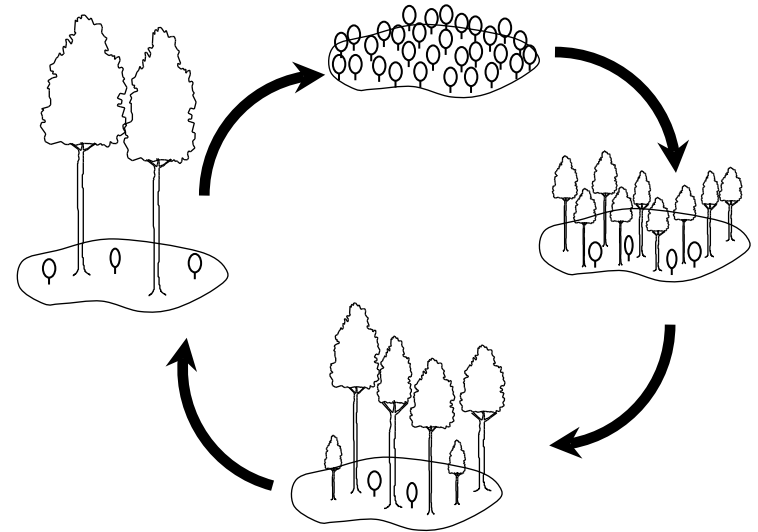
Community Land Model

Interactive Vegetation

Ecosystem Carbon Balance



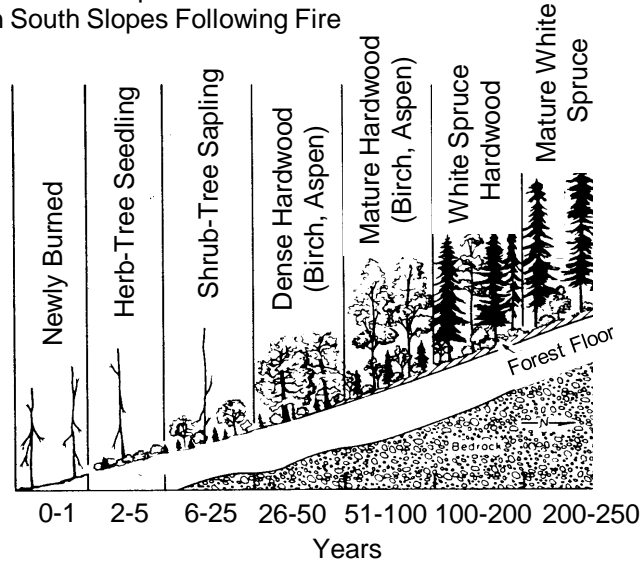
Vegetation Dynamics



Land Cover and Land Use Change

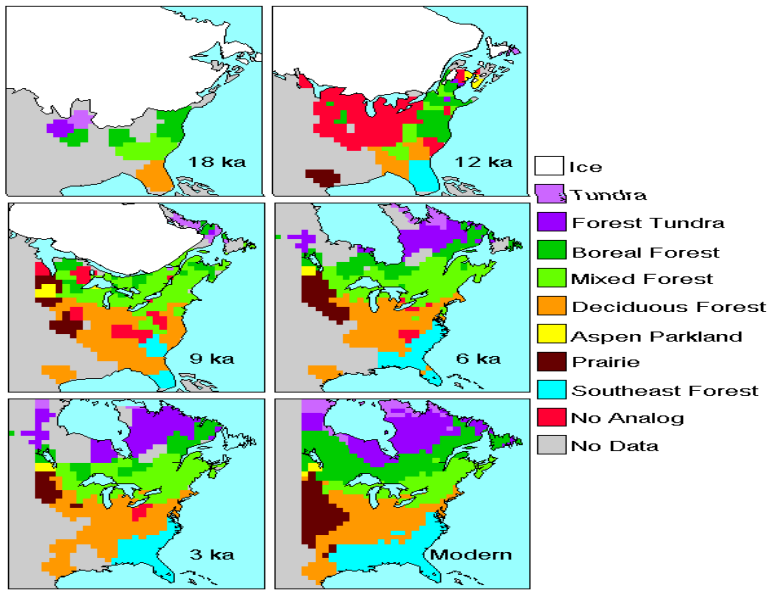
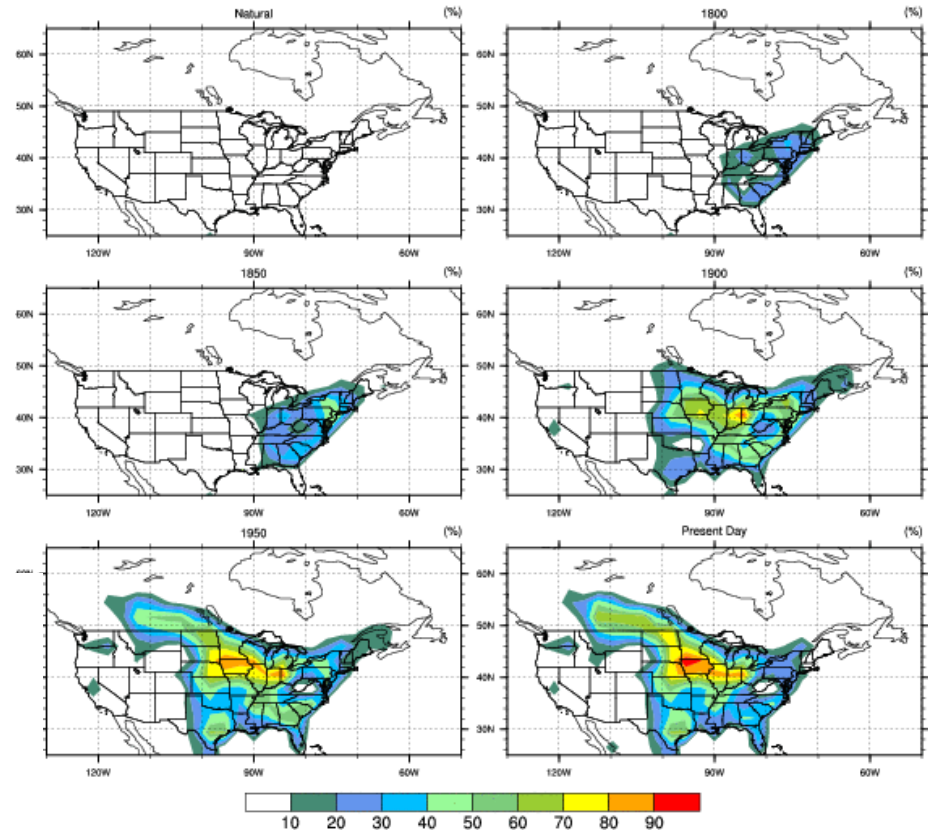
Vegetation Dynamics

Upland White Spruce Succession
On South Slopes Following Fire



Land Use

Crop Cover Time Series



- Surface energy fluxes (albedo, $H, \lambda E$)
- Hydrologic cycle
- Atmospheric CO_2 (carbon storage)
- Dust

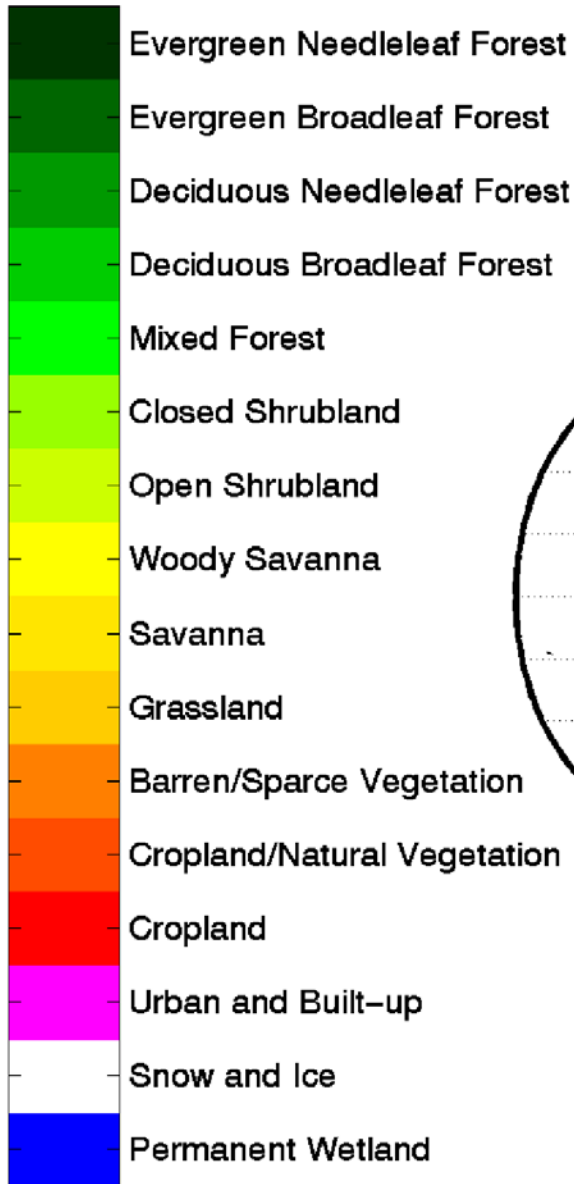
Tasks

- * • Implement subgrid land cover
- * • New biogeophysics and hydrology
- * • Implement river routing model
- Implement dust emission model
- Add urban land cover
- * • U.S. agroecosystem experiments
- * • Implement dynamic vegetation model

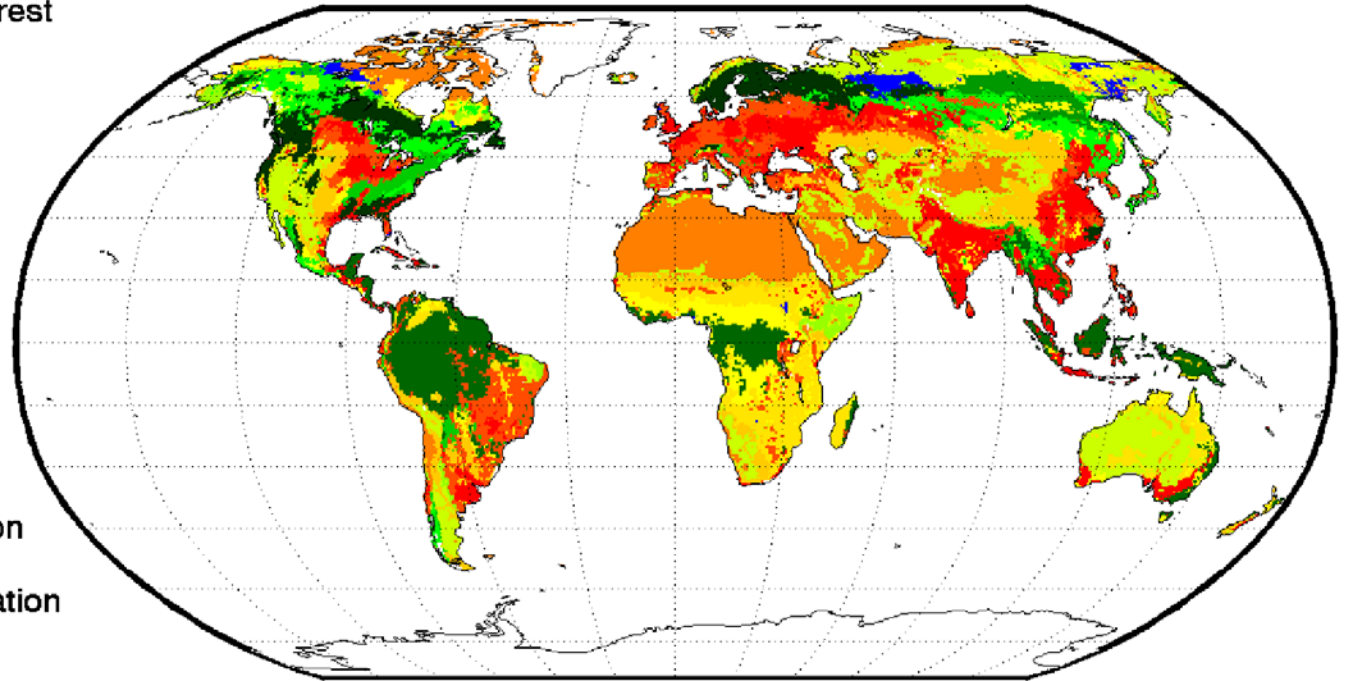
Status

- Done
- Done
- Done
- In progress
- In progress
- In progress
- In progress

Biome Representation Of Land Cover



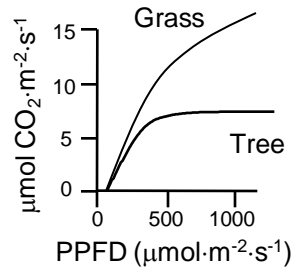
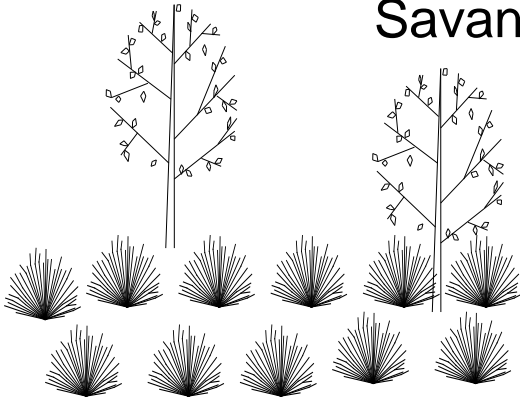
IGBP land cover types



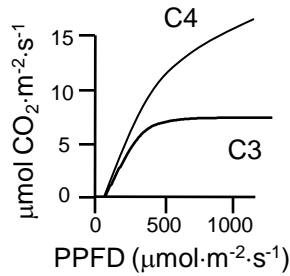
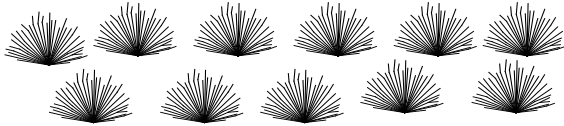
Biomes determine:
Plant physiology (e.g., V_{max})
Leaf and stem optical properties
Roughness length
Leaf and stem area index

Mixed Life-Form Biomes

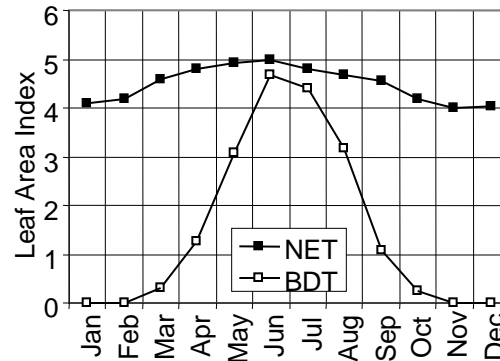
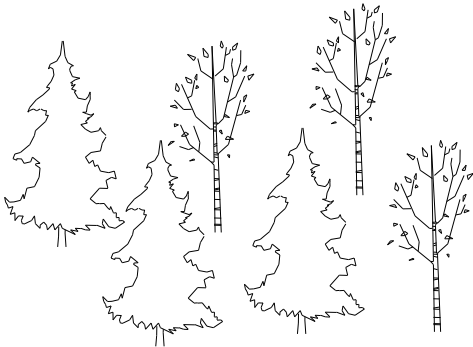
Savanna



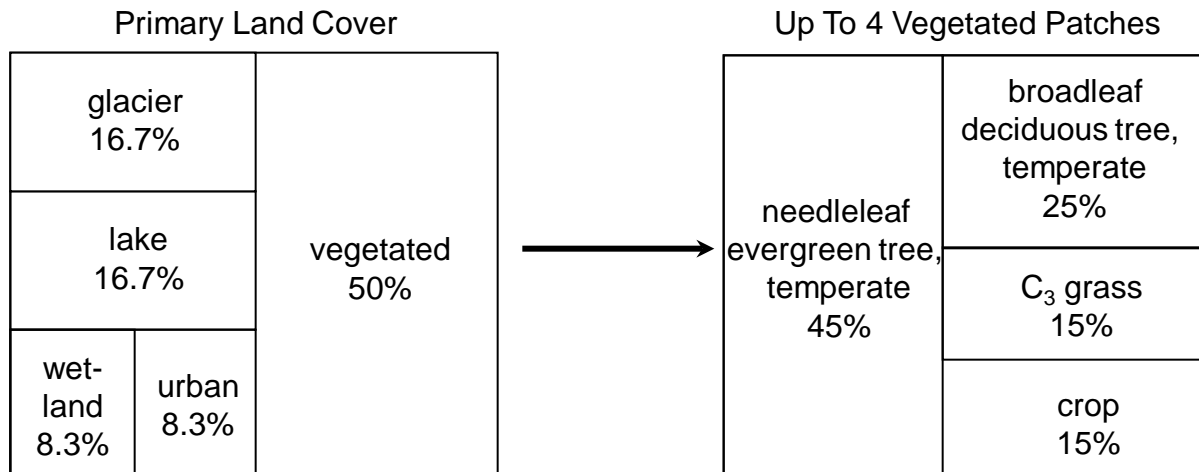
Grassland



Mixed Forest



Subgrid Land Cover and Plant Functional Types



Each subgrid land cover type is separate column for energy, water, and carbon

Each patch has own:

- PFT abundance
- leaf area
- height

Datasets provided on $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ grid and then aggregated to T42 grid

Oleson and Bonan (2000) The effects of remotely-sensed plant functional type and leaf area index on simulations of boreal forest surface fluxes by the NCAR land surface model. *Journal of Hydrometeorology* 1:431-446.

Bonan, Levis, Kergoat, and Oleson (2002) Landscapes as patches of plant functional types: an integrating concept for climate and ecosystem models. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, in press

Plant Functional Types

Climate Rules

Remote Sensing Data Products



Plant Functional Types

Needleleaf evergreen tree	temperate boreal
Needleleaf deciduous tree	boreal
Broadleaf evergreen tree	tropical temperate
Broadleaf deciduous tree	tropical temperate boreal
Shrub	broadleaf evergreen temperate broadleaf deciduous temperate broadleaf deciduous boreal
Grass	C3 C3 arctic C4
Crop	Corn Wheat

Trees

1-km U. Maryland tree cover

- needleleaf, broadleaf
- evergreen, deciduous

Others

1-km IGBP DISCover

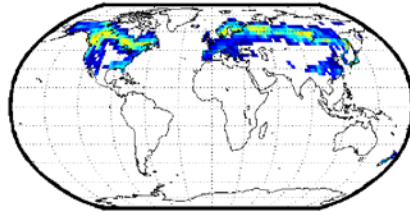
- shrub, grass, crop

Monthly Leaf Area

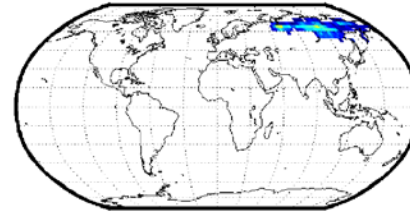
- 1-km AVHRR red and near infrared reflectance
- April 1992 to March 1993
- 'Pure PFT' NDVI for 200 km × 200 km grid
- Average NDVI for each 1-km pixel with PFT > 60%

Plant Functional Type Geography

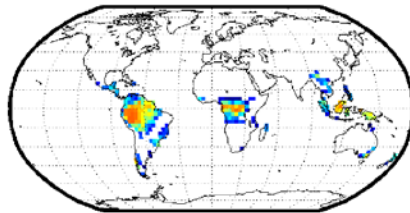
(A) NEEDLELEAF EVERGREEN TREES



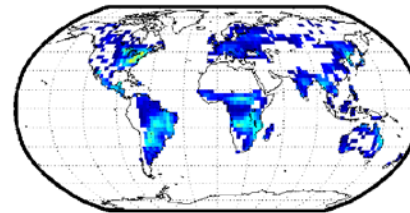
(B) NEEDLELEAF DECIDUOUS TREES



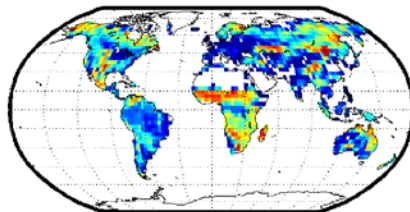
(C) BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES



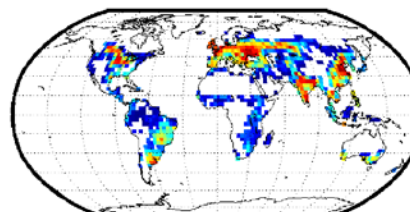
(D) BROADLEAF DECIDUOUS TREES



(E) GRASSES



(F) CROPS



(percent)

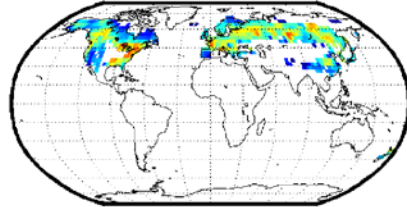


($1/2^0$ grid)

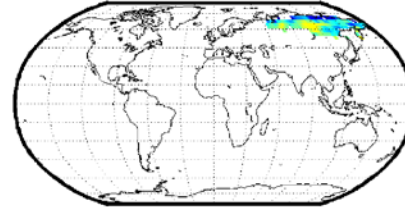
Leaf Area Index

JULY

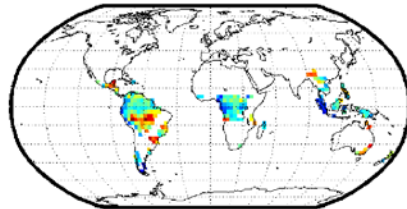
(A) NEEDLELEAF EVERGREEN TREES



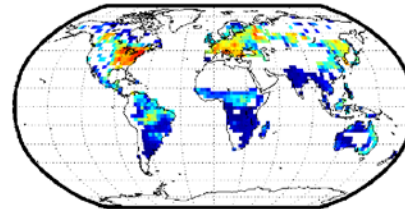
(B) NEEDLELEAF DECIDUOUS TREES



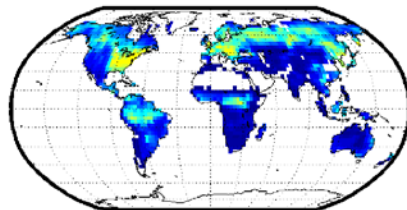
(C) BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES



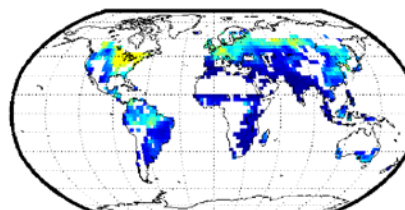
(D) BROADLEAF DECIDUOUS TREES



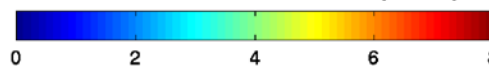
(E) GRASSES



(F) CROPS

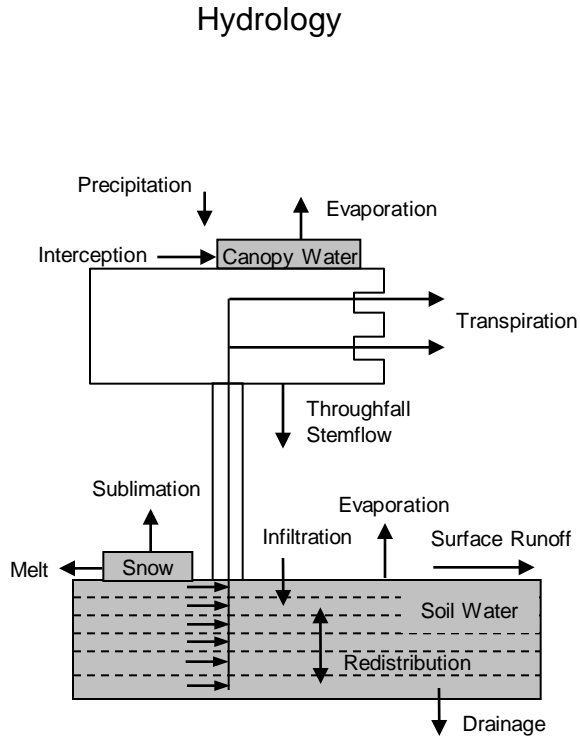
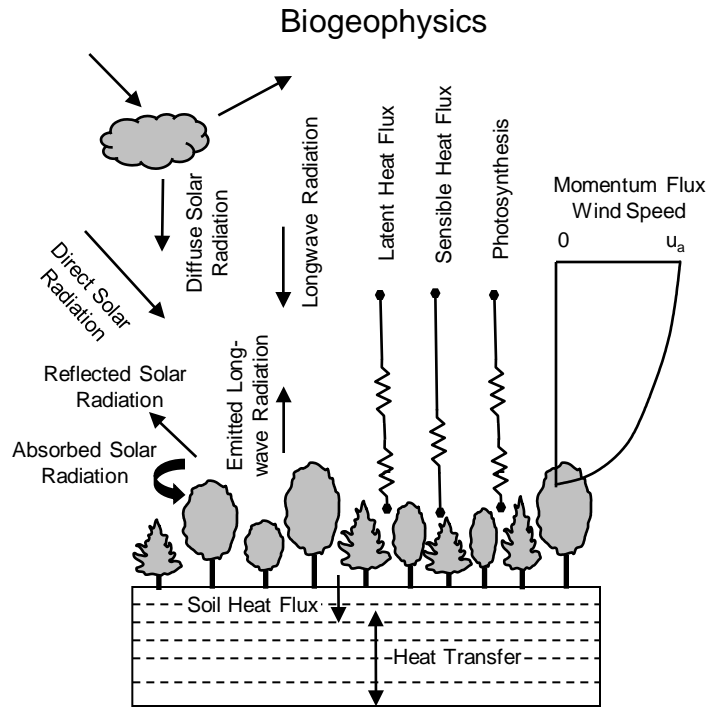


SINGLE SIDED LEAF AREA INDEX ($\text{m}^2 \text{m}^{-2}$)



($\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ grid)

Improved Biogeophysics and Hydrology



CCSM Land Model Working Group

Gordon Bonan (NCAR)

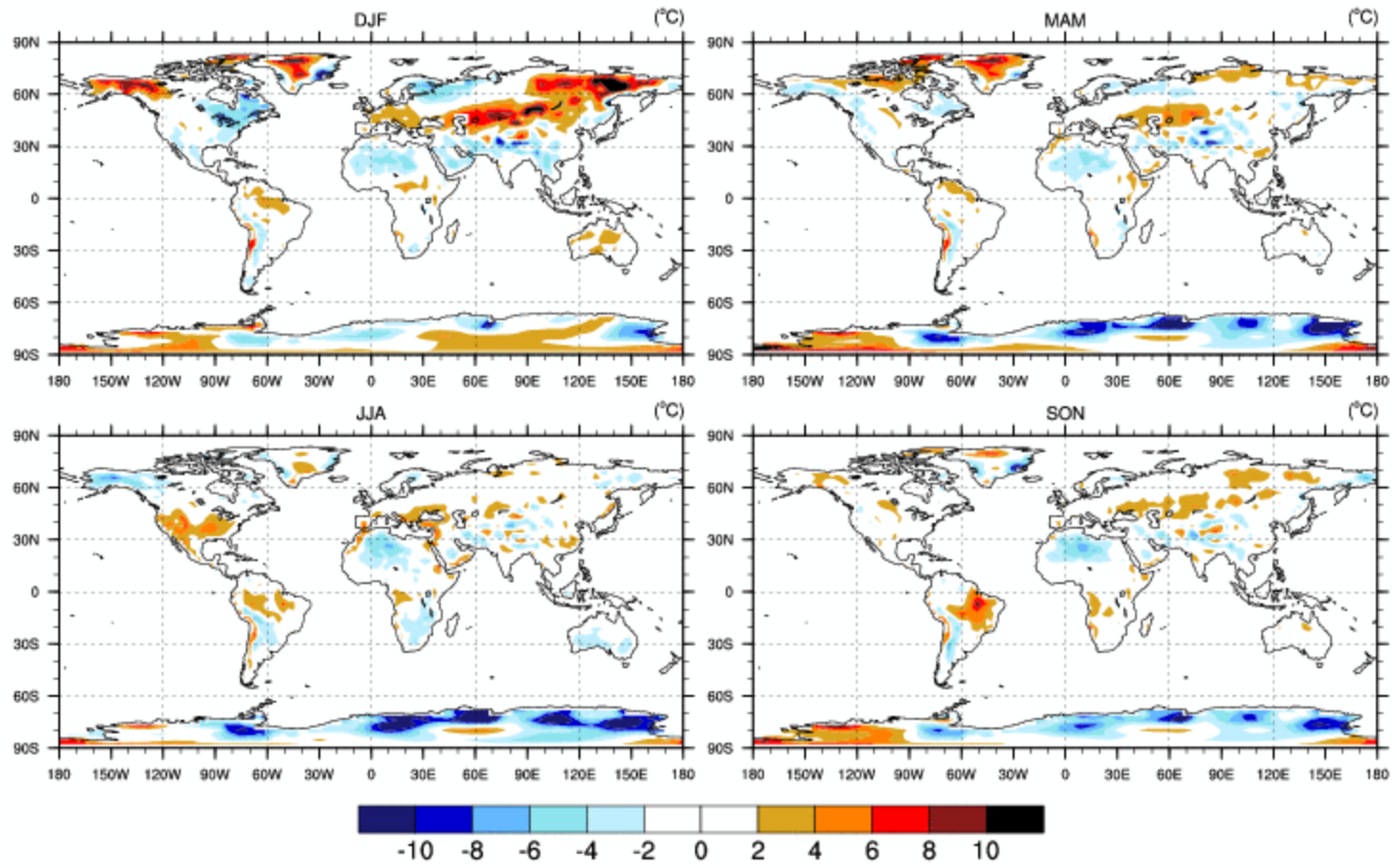
Robert Dickinson (Georgia Tech.)

Paul Houser (NASA/GSFC)

Zong-Liang Yang (U. Texas)

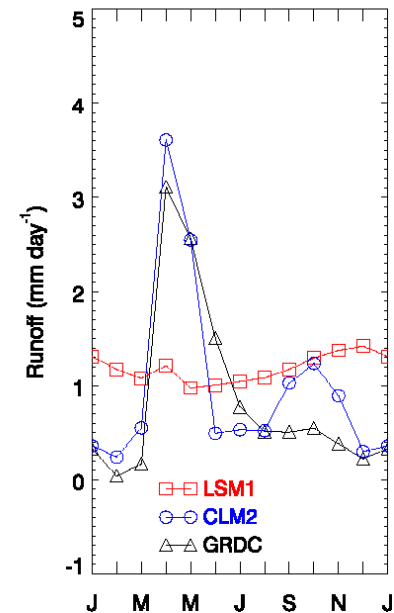
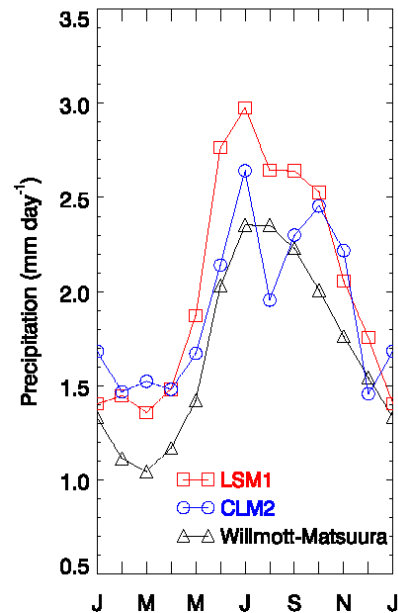
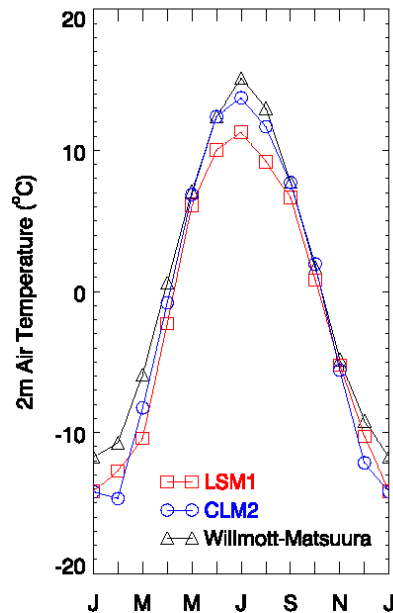
Xubin Zeng (U. Arizona)

CLM2 - Willmott/Matsuura Surface Air Temperature Difference



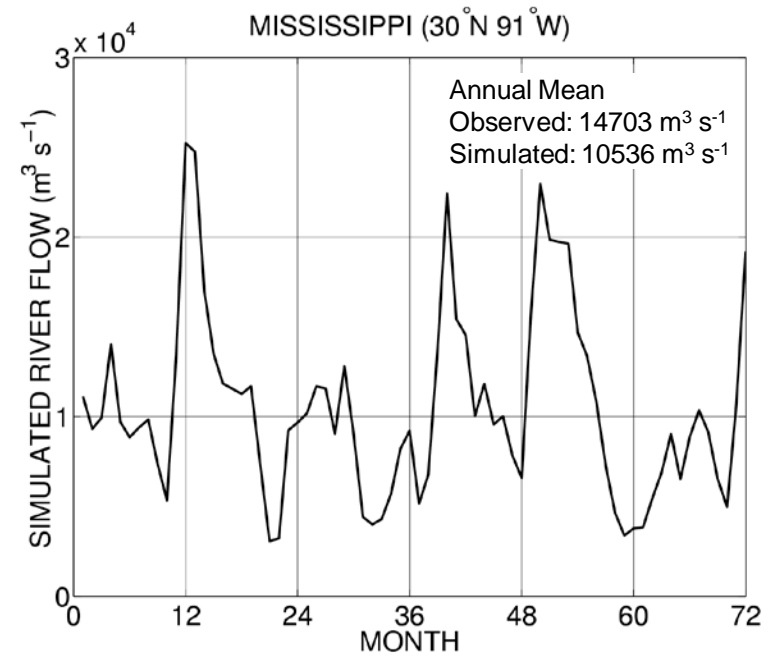
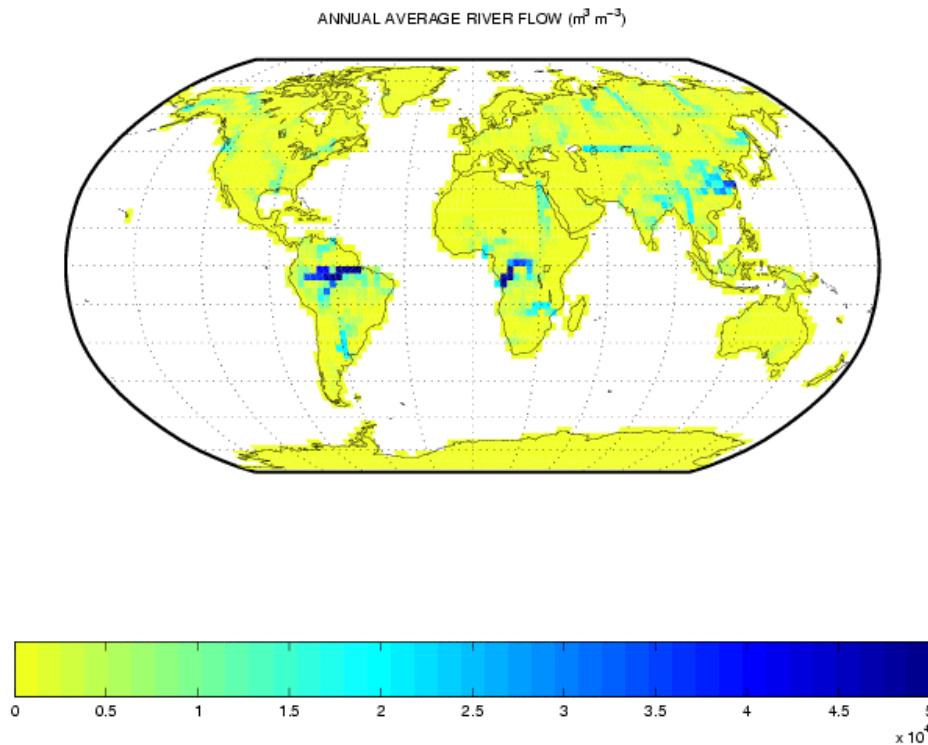
Regional Analyses

Northern Europe 55-70N,5-60E



- Reduced summer cold bias
- Reduced precipitation
- Improved runoff

River Routing



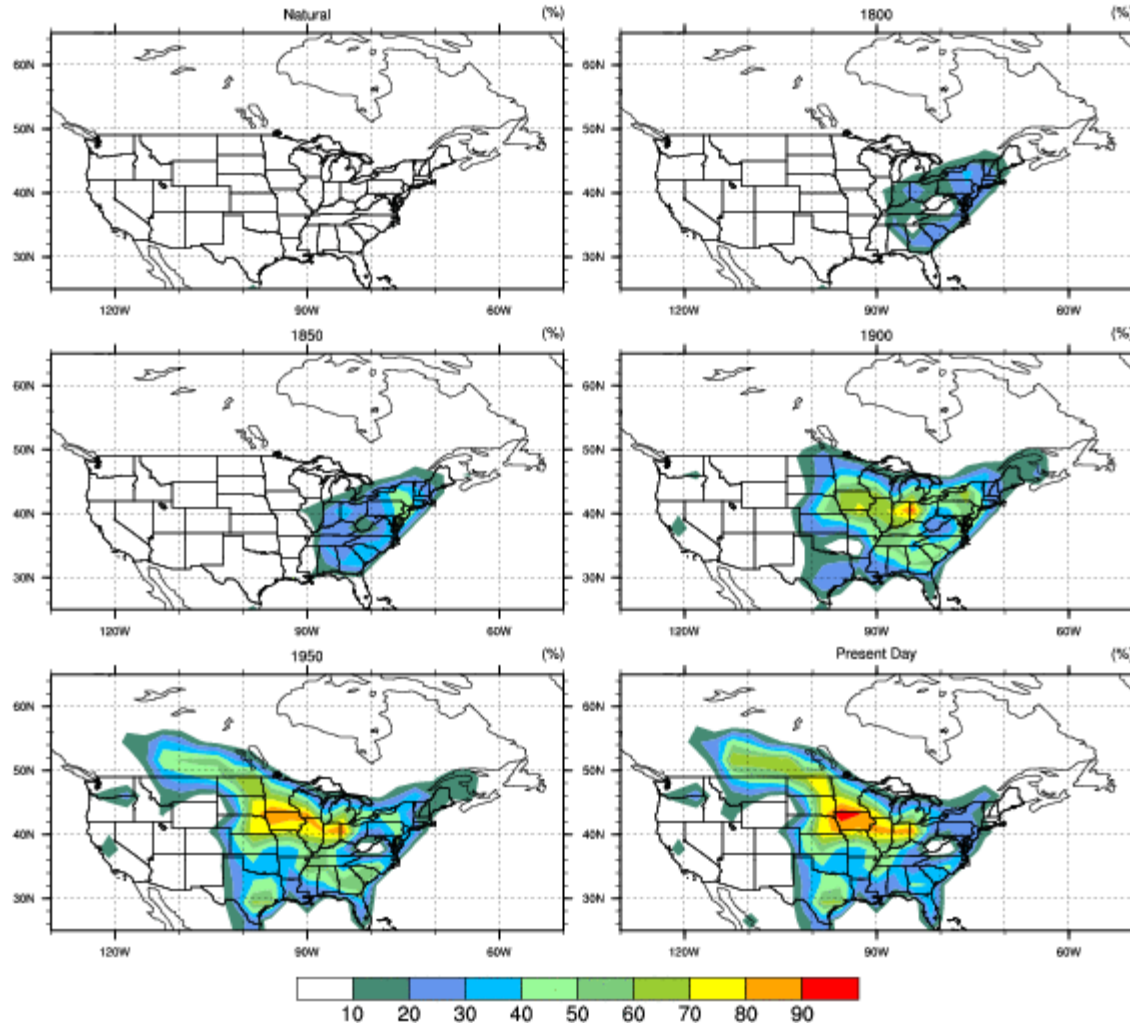
Collaborator

Jay Famiglietti (UC - Irvine)

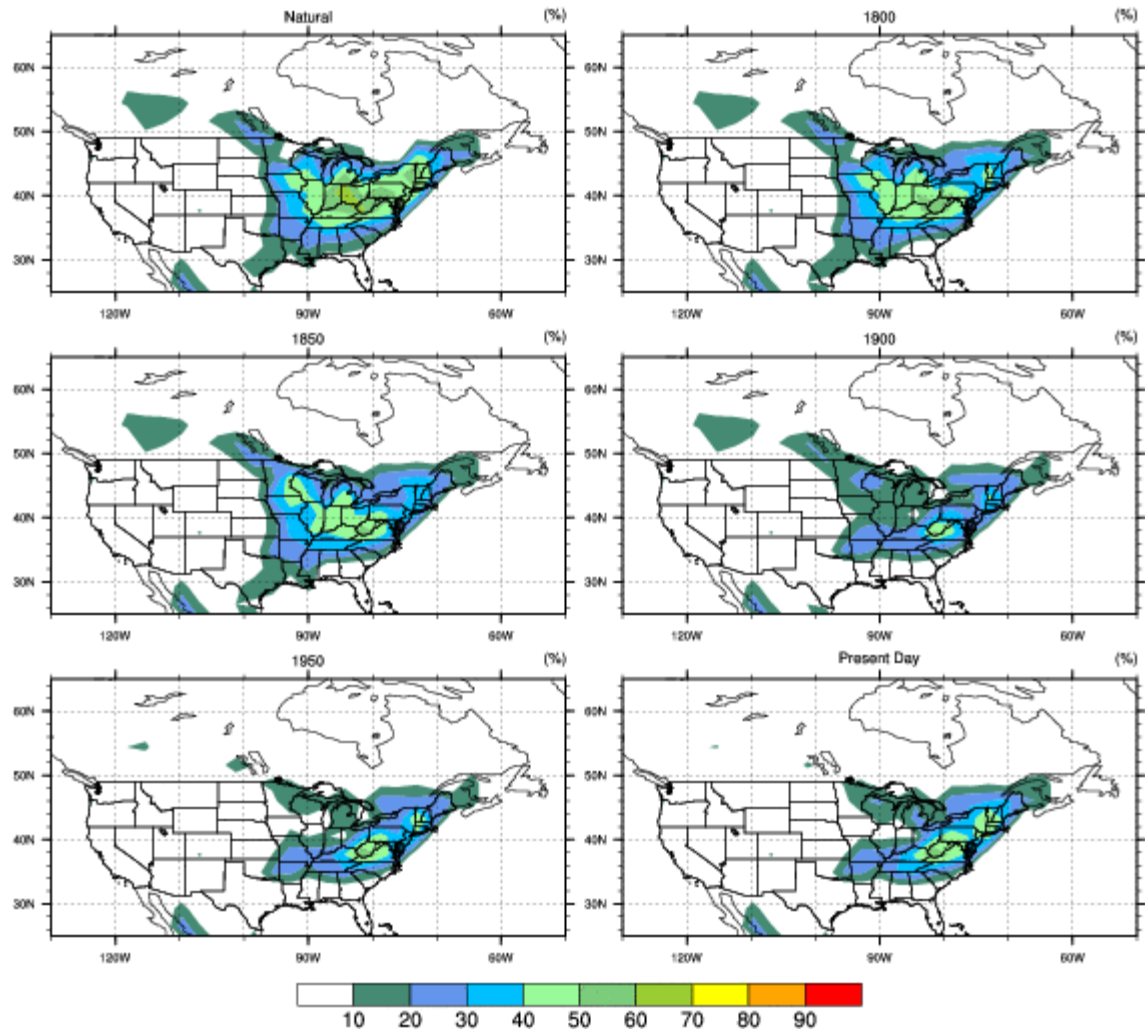
Route Runoff To Oceans

Land Cover and Land Use Change Experiments

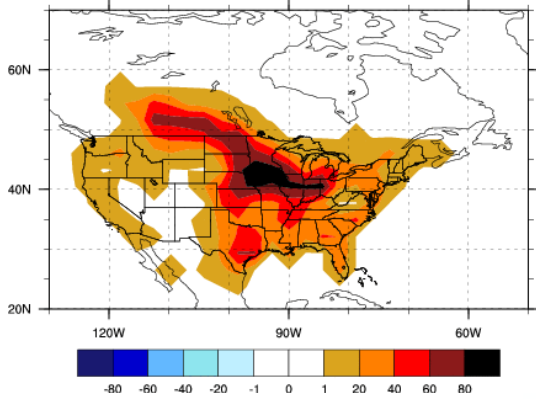
Crop Cover Time Series



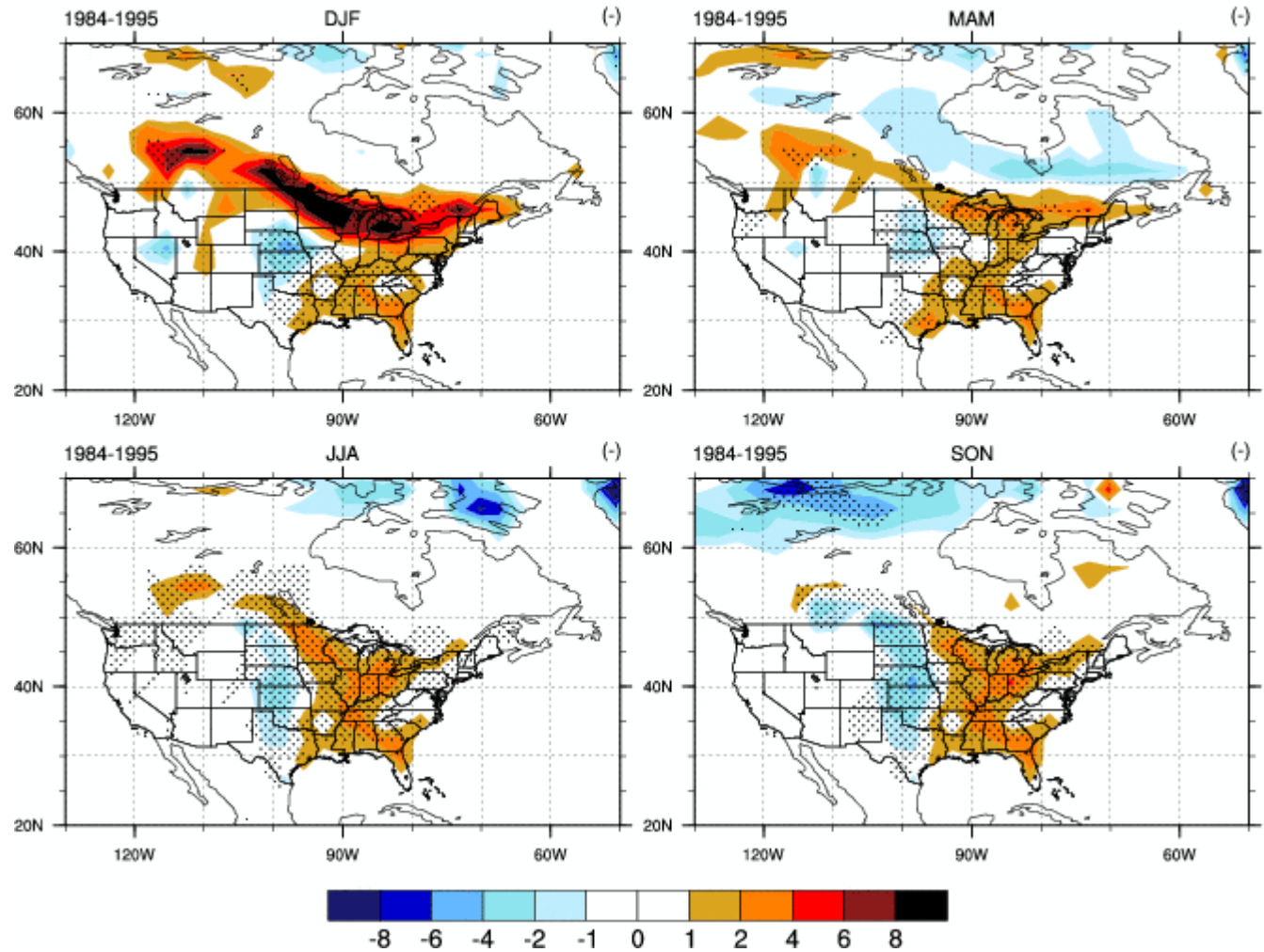
Broadleaf Deciduous Cover Time Series



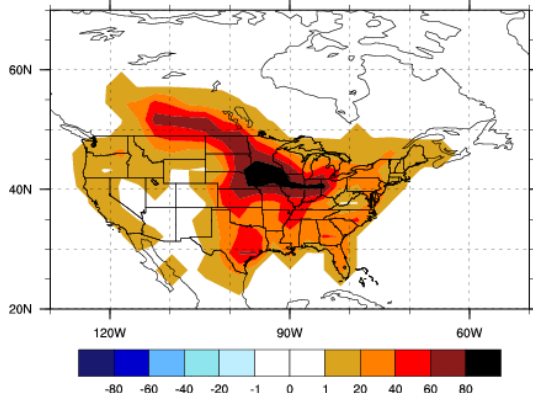
Crop2000-Crop1600 Crop Cover (%)



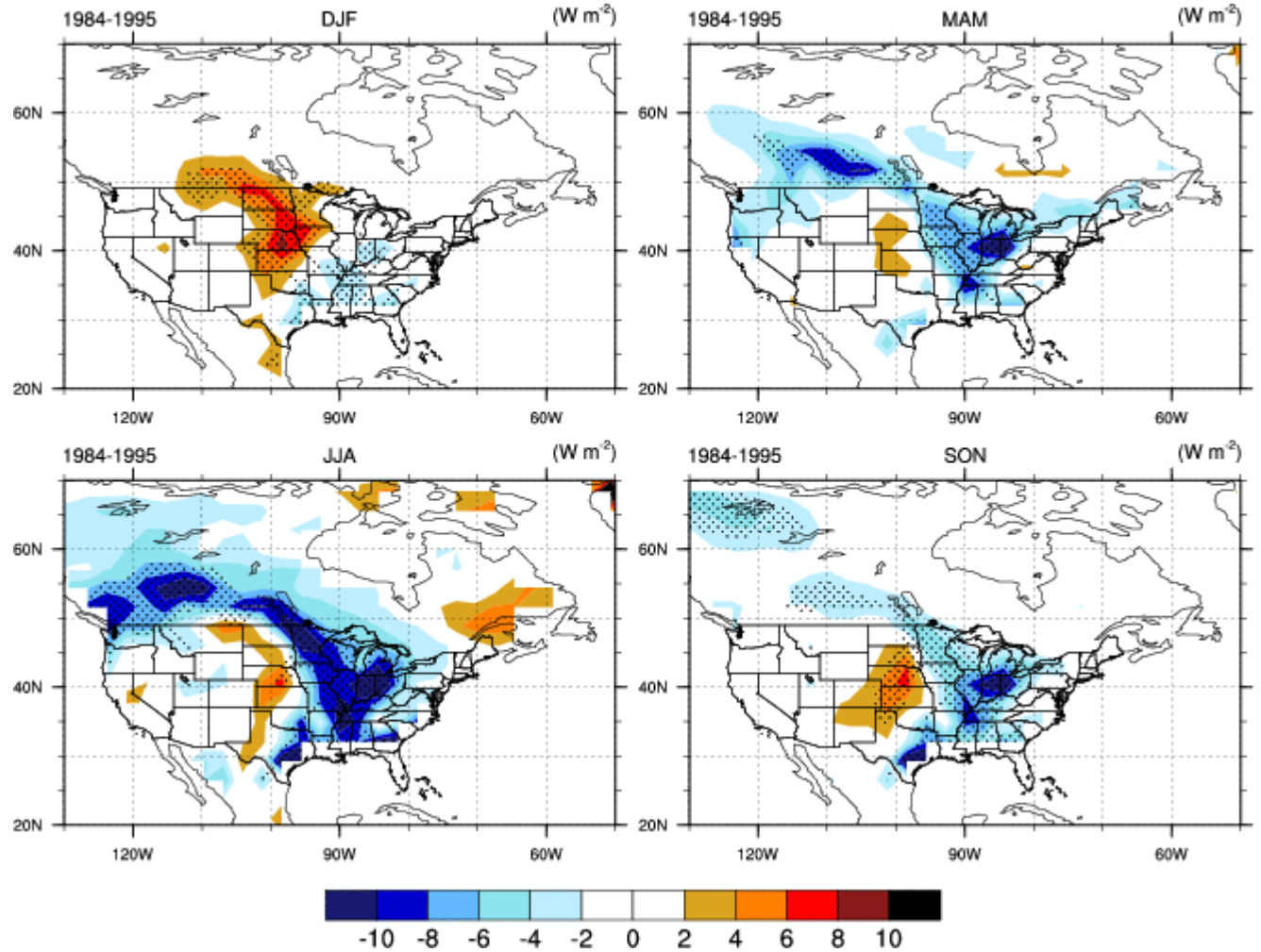
Crop2000 - Crop1600 Albedo Difference



Crop2000-Crop1600 Crop Cover (%)

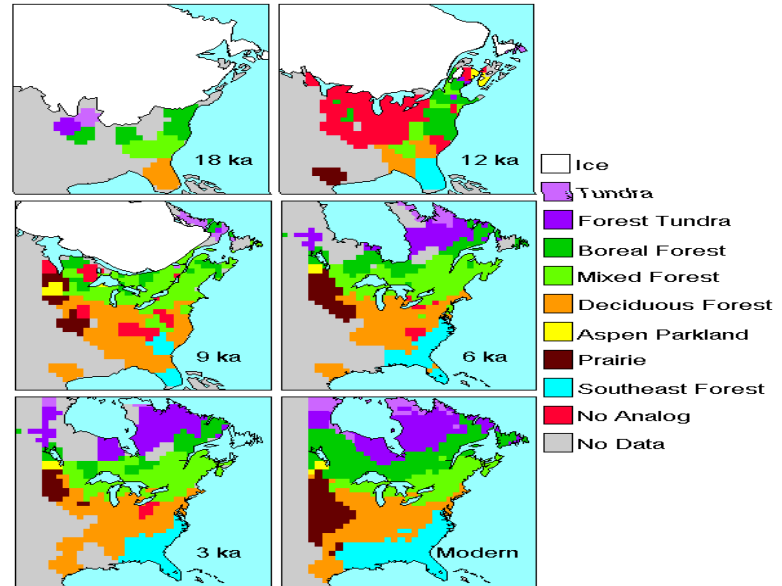
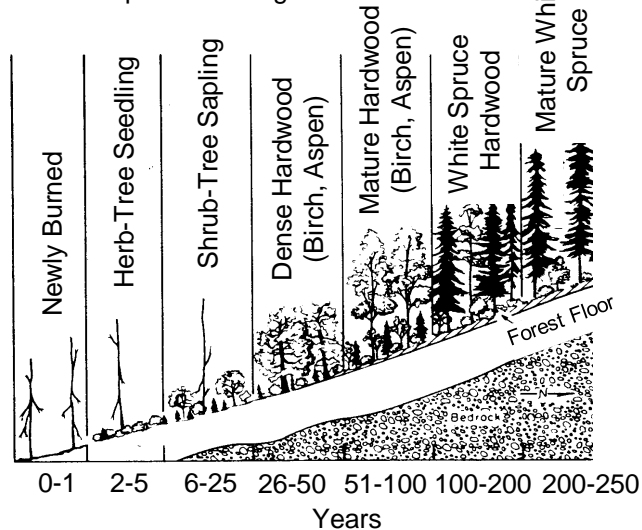


Crop2000 - Crop1600 Net Radiation Difference



Vegetation Dynamics

Upland White Spruce Succession
On South Slopes Following Fire



Collaborators

CCSM Land Model Working Group

CCSM Biogeochemistry Working Group

Inez Fung (UC-Berkeley)

CCSM Paleoclimate Working Group

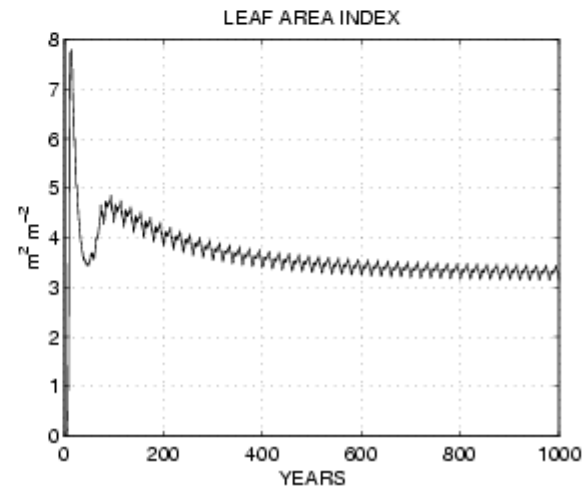
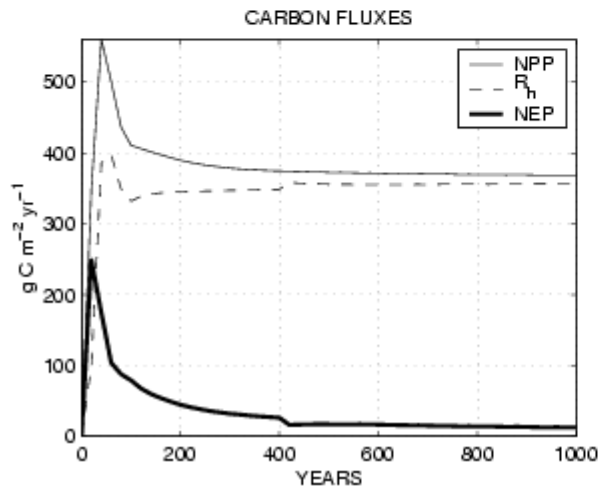
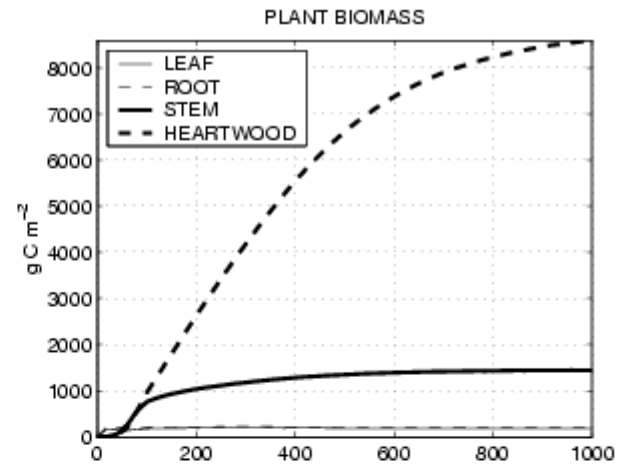
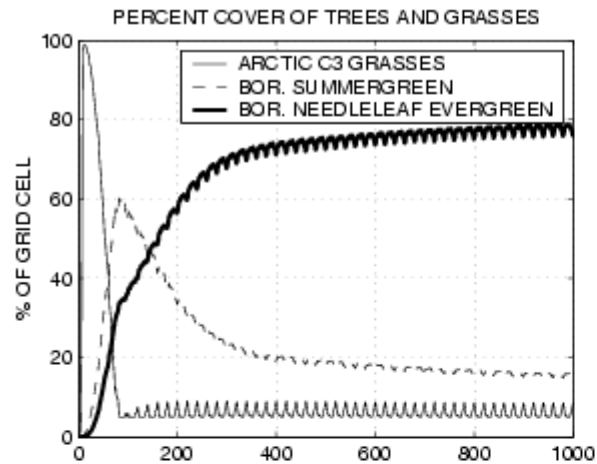
John Kutzbach (U. Wisconsin)

Bob Gallimore (U. Wisconsin)

- Grow plants
- Store carbon
- Manage ecosystems

Boreal Forest Succession

Single grid cell in northern Canada



Products/Deliverables

Land surface datasets for CCSM2

Land model (Community Land Model) for CCSM2

Land Cover Land Use Change Program Goals

- (1) Global inventories of land use and land cover from space - 0%
- (2) Evaluate the consequences of observed and predicted change
 - Carbon cycle - 100%
 - Water cycle - 100%
 - Nutrient cycles - 0%