

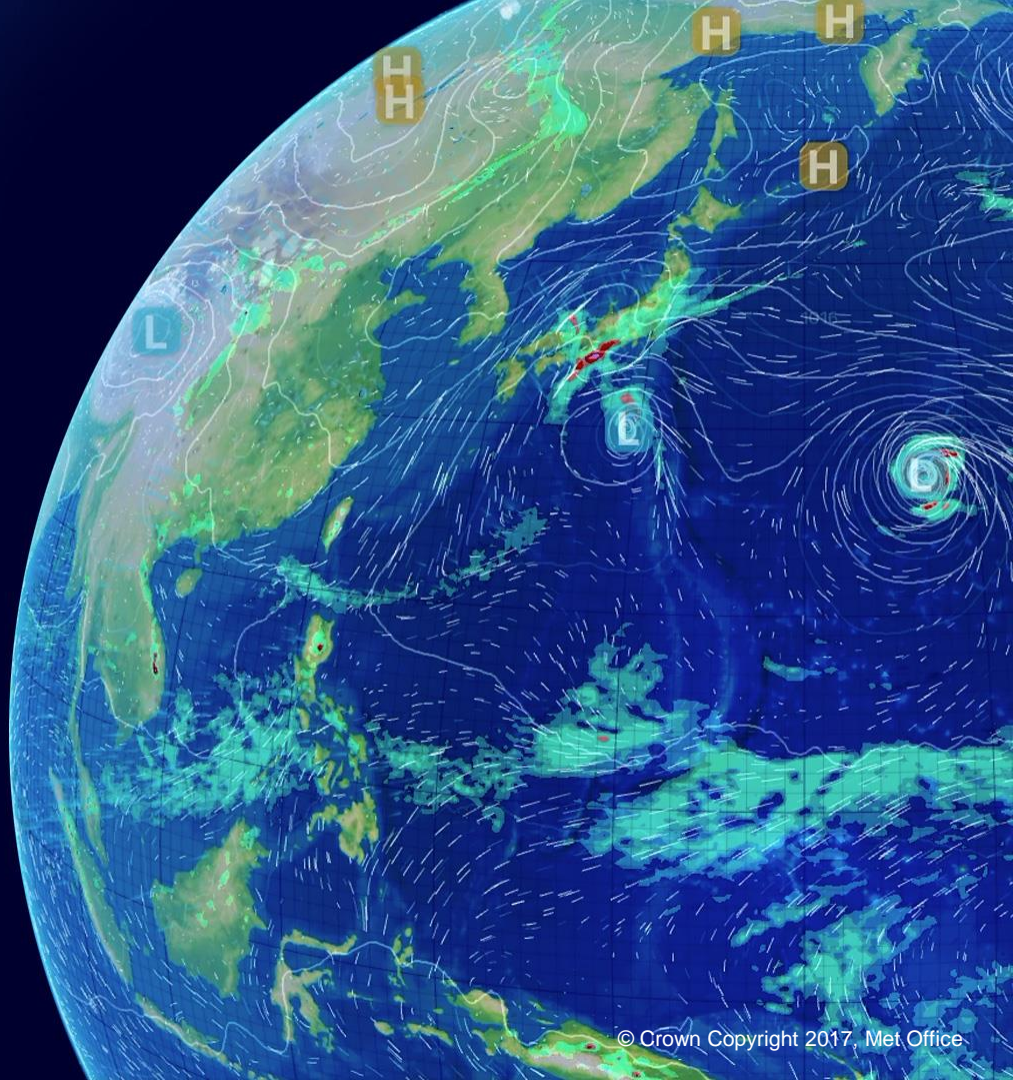
Terrestrial Nitrogen cycle in JULES and it's impact in CMIP6



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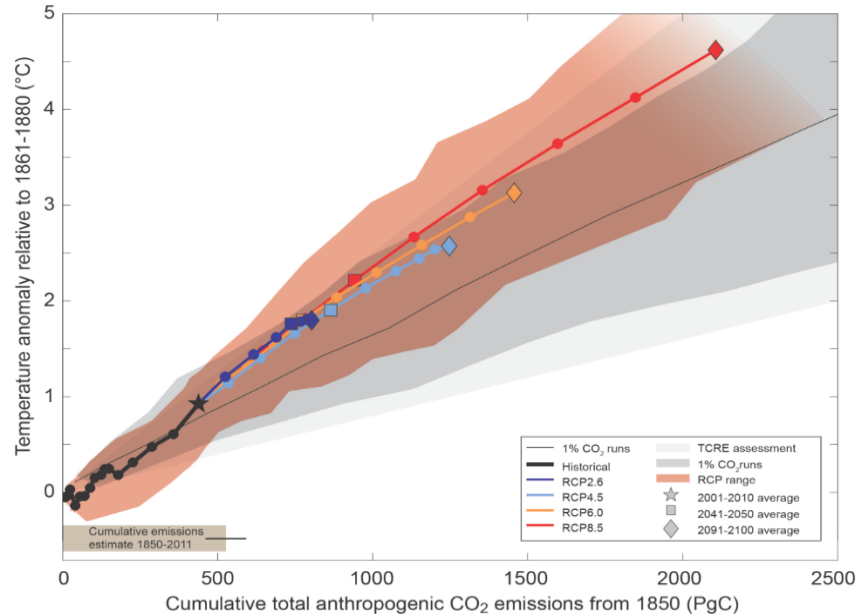


Contents

- Importance of N-cycle and it's omission in land models
- N-cycle in JULES
 - structure
 - evaluation
- Impact in CMIP6
 - ESM complexity
 - Impact on feedbacks and carbon sinks

Total CO₂ emissions are strongly linked to total warming

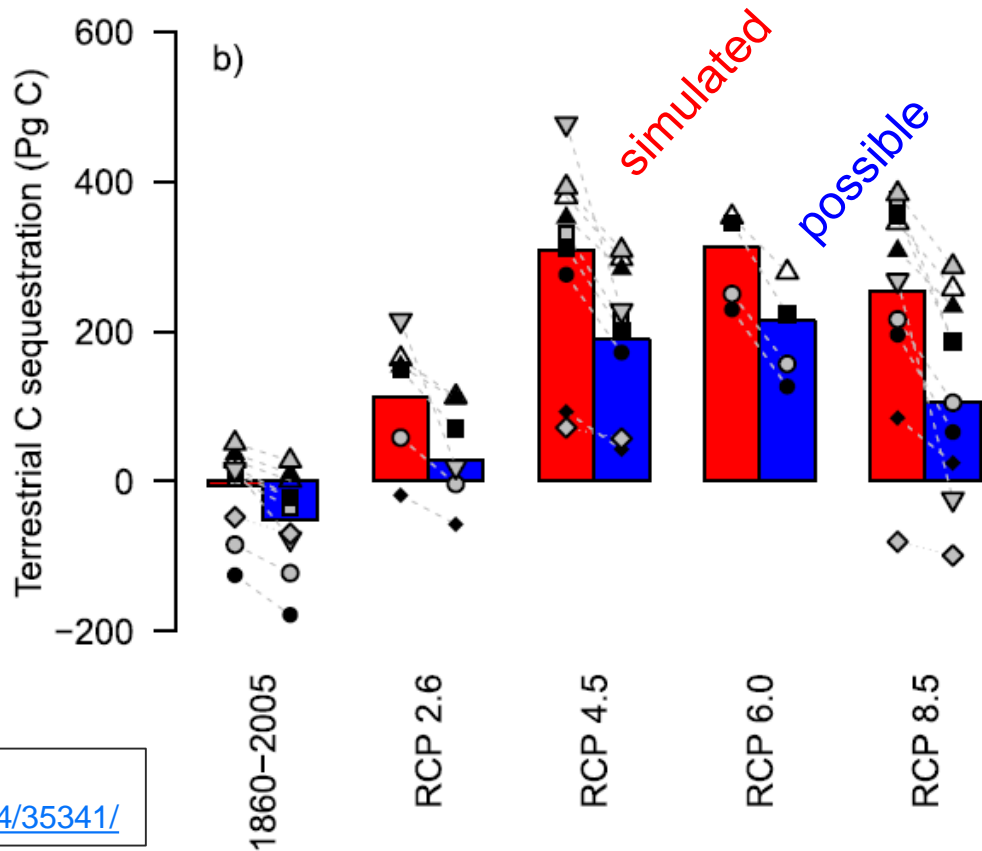
- A key message from last IPCC report (AR5: 2013/14)
- Long-term warming is linearly related to total emissions of CO₂.
- For a given warming target, higher emissions now imply lower emissions later.



- Allows us to quantify exactly what we must do to meet targets
- Carbon “budget” we can spend
- Quantifying this drew together **ALL** of climate science into a single straight line!

BUT... almost all models drastically over-estimated land carbon sinks

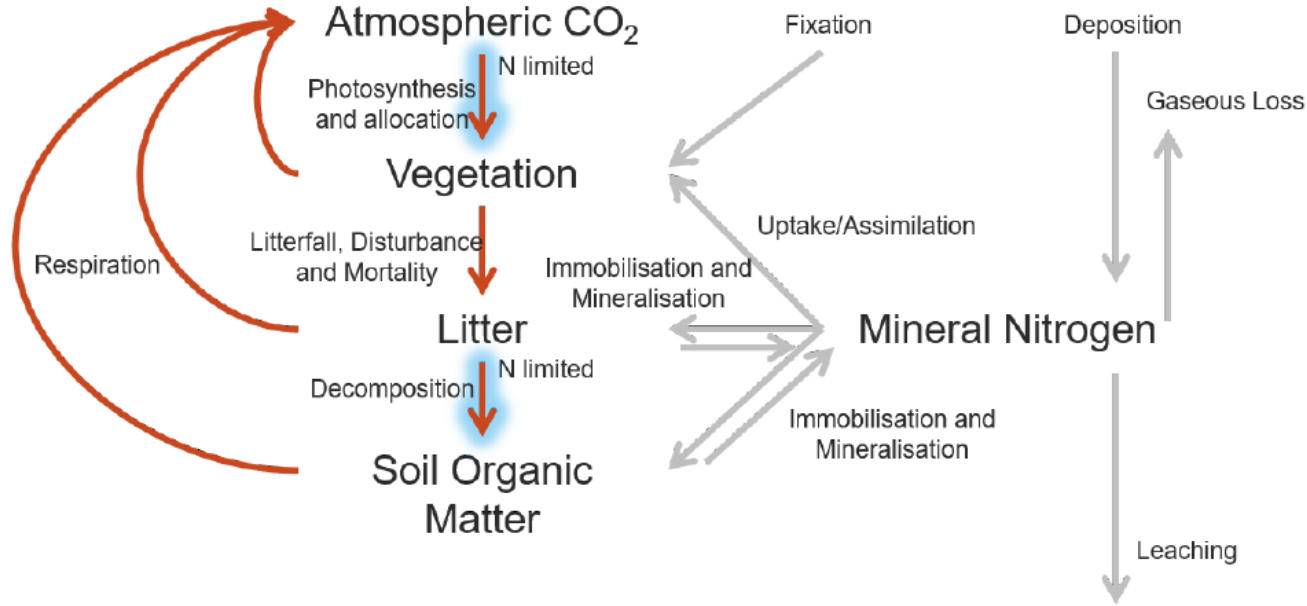
- Only one land-surface scheme in CMIP5 had N-cycle
- All other models simulated land carbon uptake much bigger than is physically possible
- 100 PgC over 21st century
- Therefore our link from emissions to climate change is biased low* (all other aspects being correct)
- In which case, we must cut emissions faster and sooner



Zaehle et al., 2014. J. Clim.,

<https://journals.ametsoc.org/jcli/article/28/6/2494/35341/>

JULES-CN structure



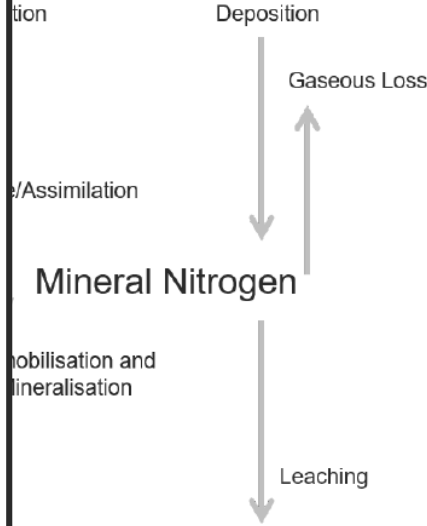
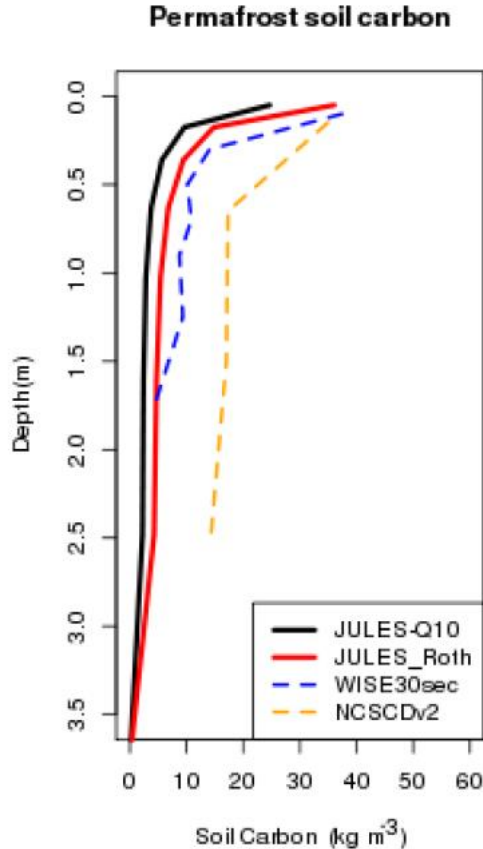
Designed from outset to be built on top of JULES carbon structure

Figure 1. Schematic of the nitrogen cycling within the JULES-CN model. Carbon fluxes are shown in red, Nitrogen fluxes in grey. Nitrogen limited carbon fluxes are highlighted in blue.

JULES-CN structure



Respiration



Designed from outset to be built on top of JULES carbon structure

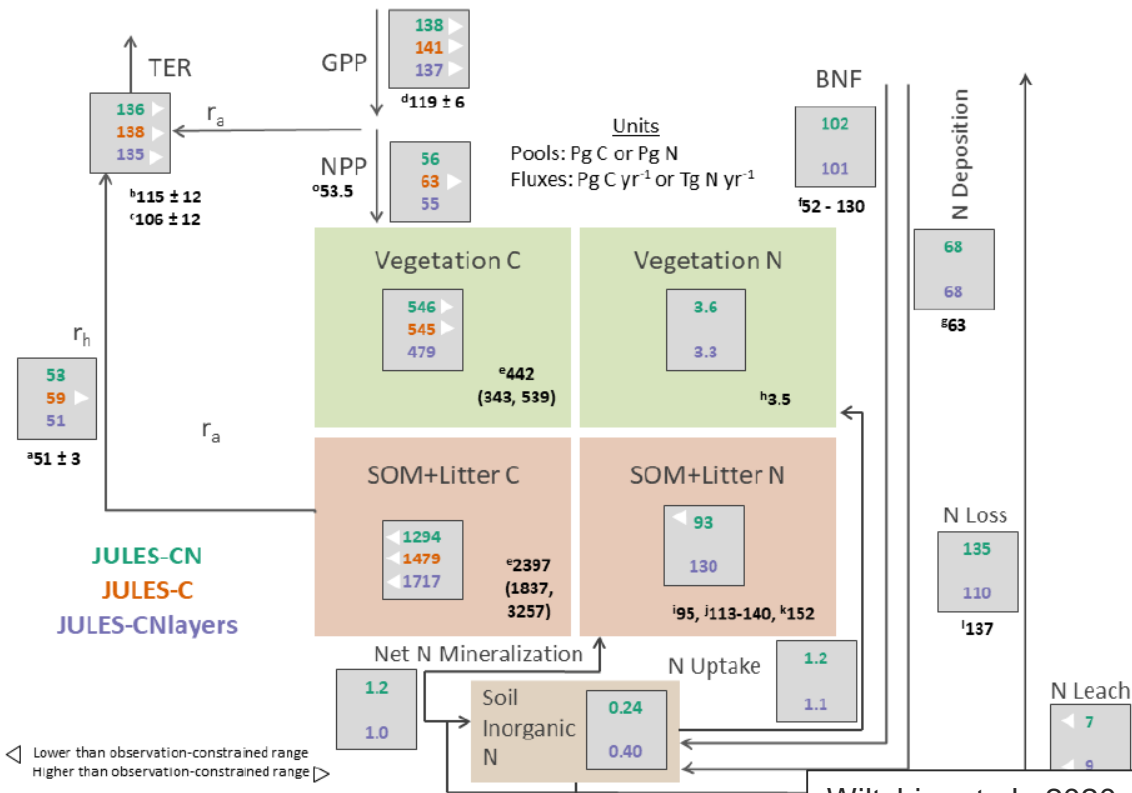
Also implemented to be consistent with layered soil carbon /biogeochemistry

Figure 1. Schematic of Nitrogen fluxes in g

N model. Carbon fluxes are shown in red, Nitrogen fluxes are shown in blue.

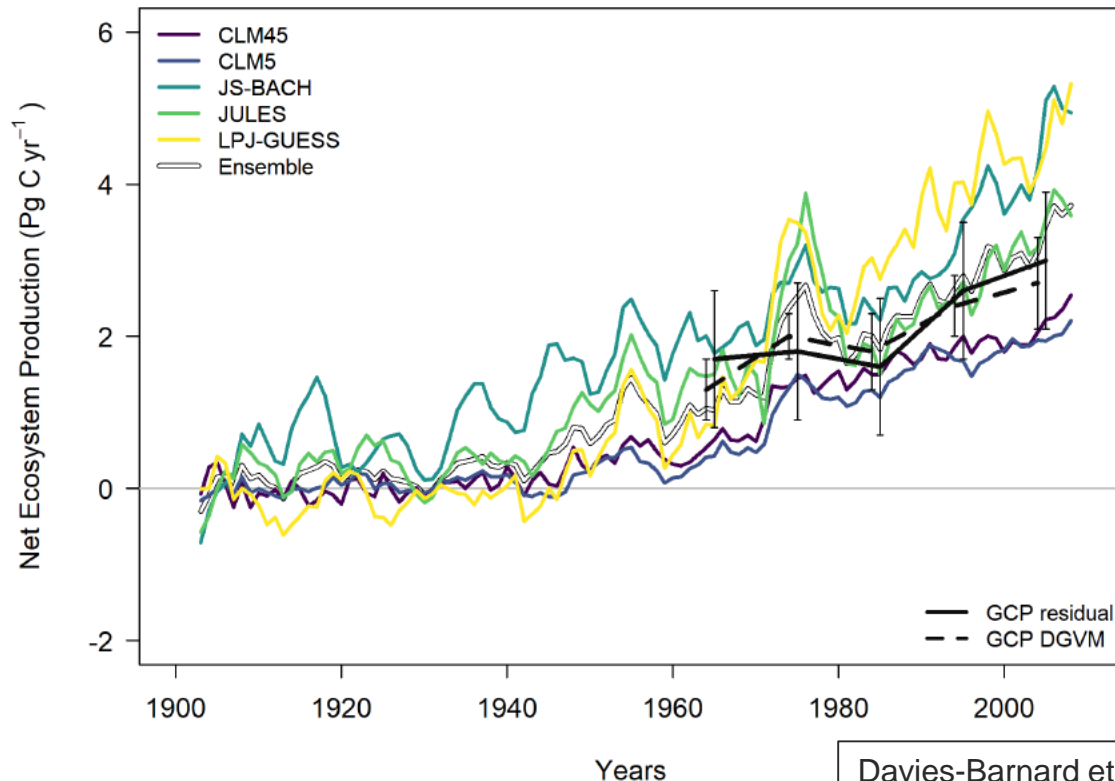
Burke et al., 2017. GMD, <https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/10/959/2017/>
<https://gmd.copernicus.org/preprints/gmd-2020-200/>

JULES-CN stocks and flows



C and N pools and fluxes compared with observational estimates

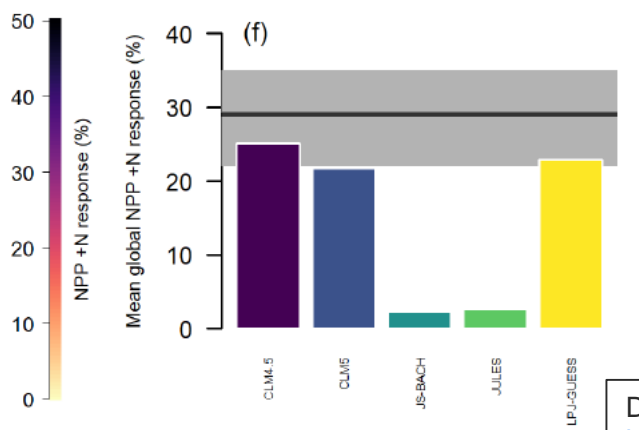
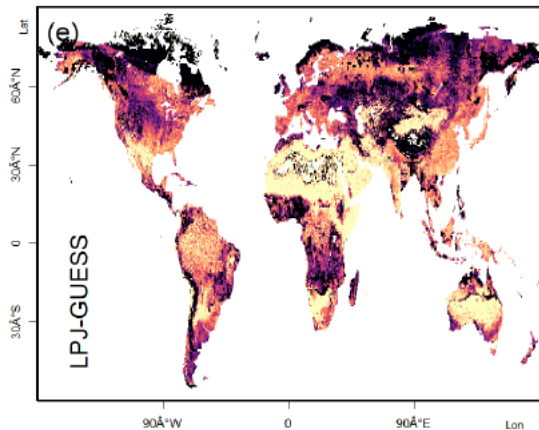
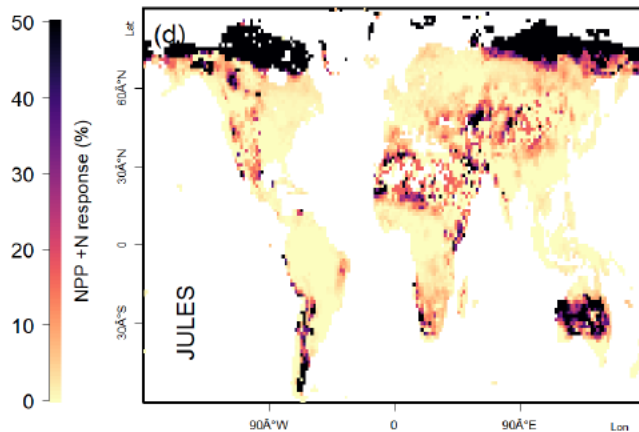
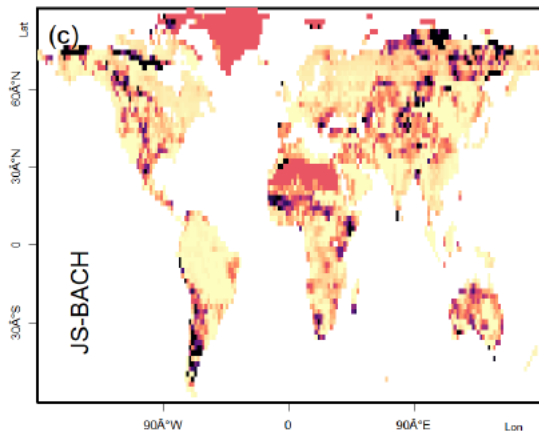
Evaluation vs other LSMs



CRESCENDO EU
project
5 EU land models
from CMIP ESMs

JULES is good at 20th
century land-
carbon uptake

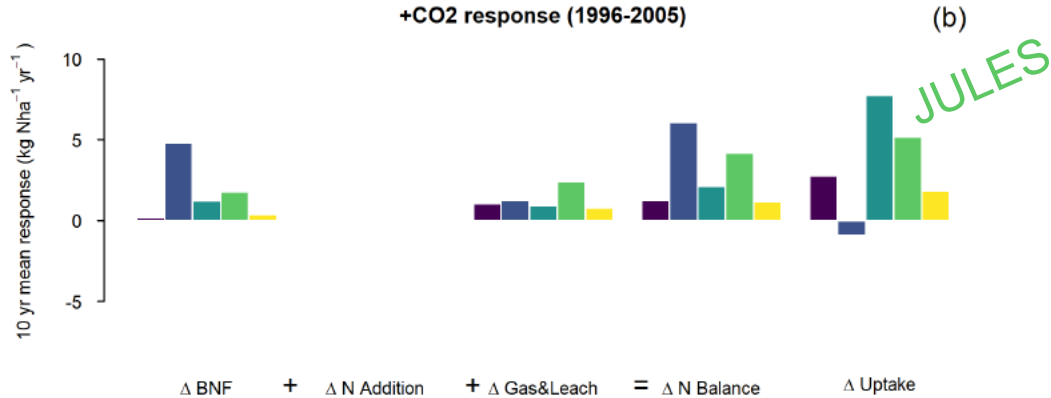
Evaluation vs other LSMs



CRESCENDO EU
project
5 EU land models
from CMIP ESMs

JULES is less good
at carbon uptake
(here NPP)
response to
adding Nitrogen

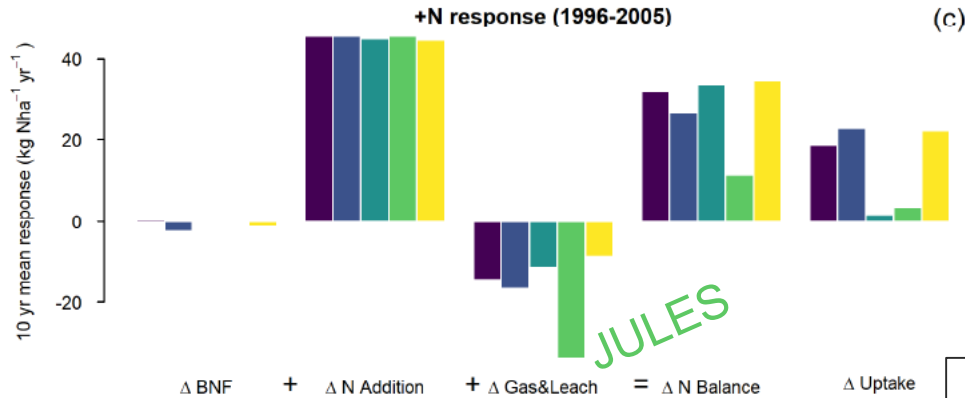
Process comparison with other LSMs



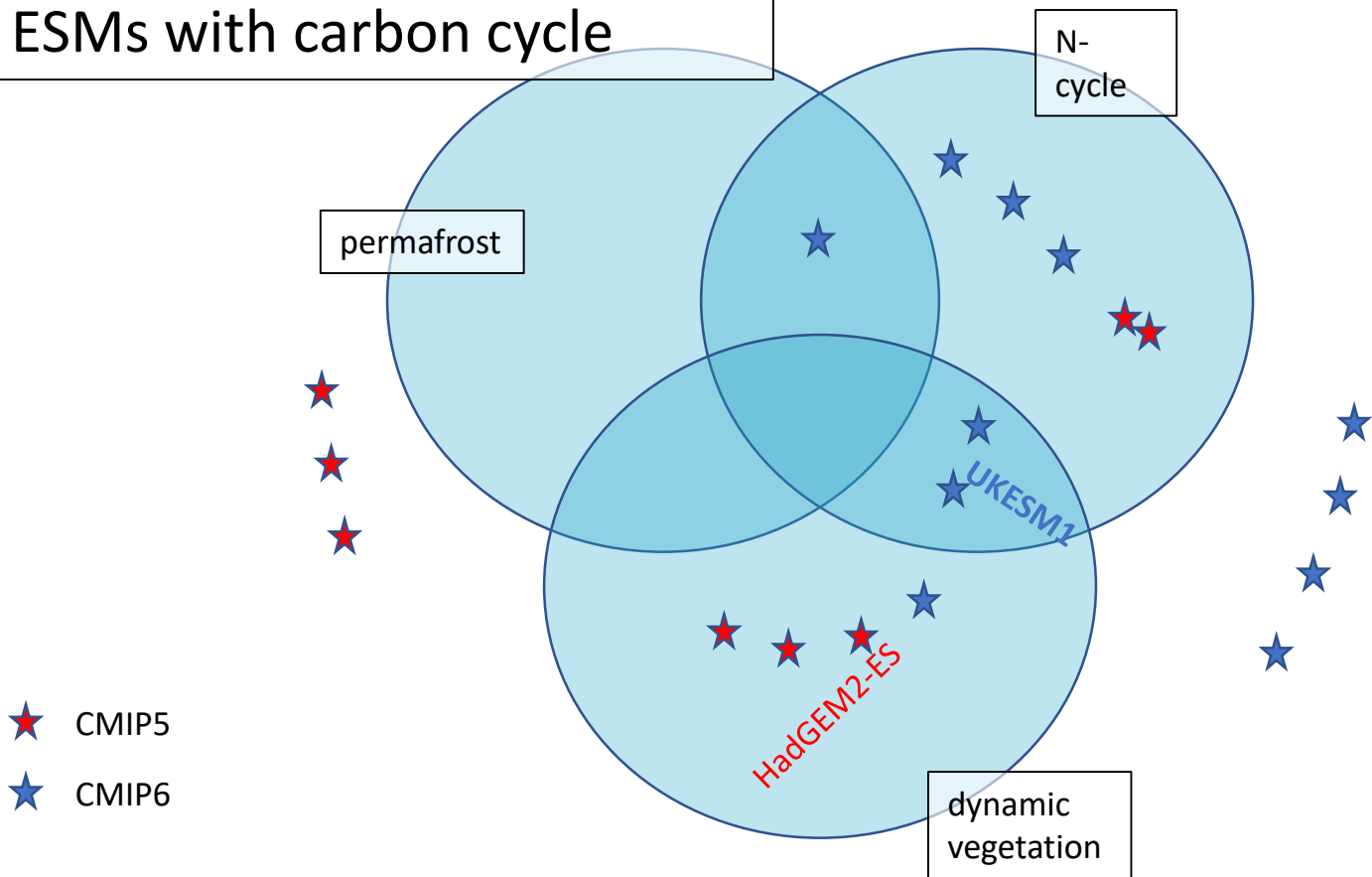
Differing responses to adding CO₂ or N

JULES N uptake possibly too low?

Evaluation ongoing...

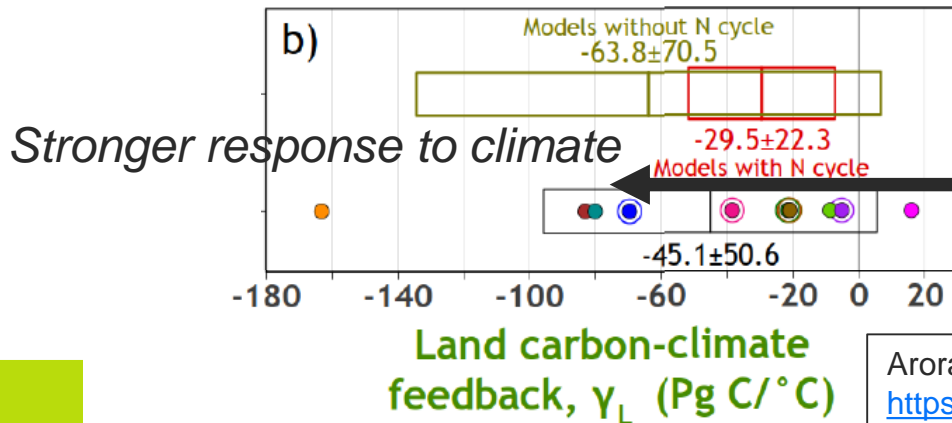
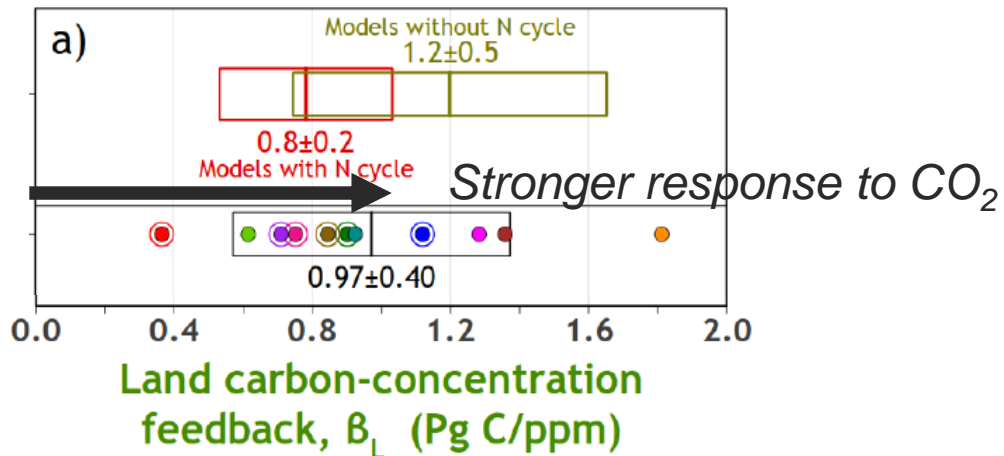


Process complexity of CMIP ESMs with carbon cycle



CMIP6 models at 4xCO₂

- 6 of 11 models include terrestrial N-cycle



- N-cycle models less sensitive than non-N
 - To CO₂ and to warming
- Reduced spread in model response

Concluding comments

- Terrestrial N-cycle has leading order control on land carbon sinks
- Previously neglected in CMIP models/IPCC assessments
 - Major over estimate of land carbon response
 - Vital that JULES and UKESM1 fill this gap
- JULES-CN now does so, and UKESM1 submission to CMIP6
 - Increased complexity (N-cycle) in land models has led to reduced spread of response
 - Enables more reliable carbon budget estimates

- Next steps
 - Development and evaluation – e.g. BNF, N-uptake response
 - Coupling to atmospheric composition – N-dep and soil NO_x emissions
 - Interaction with other BGC – e.g. permafrost (see Eleanor’s talk, Thursday)
 - Other (phosphorus) nutrient cycles