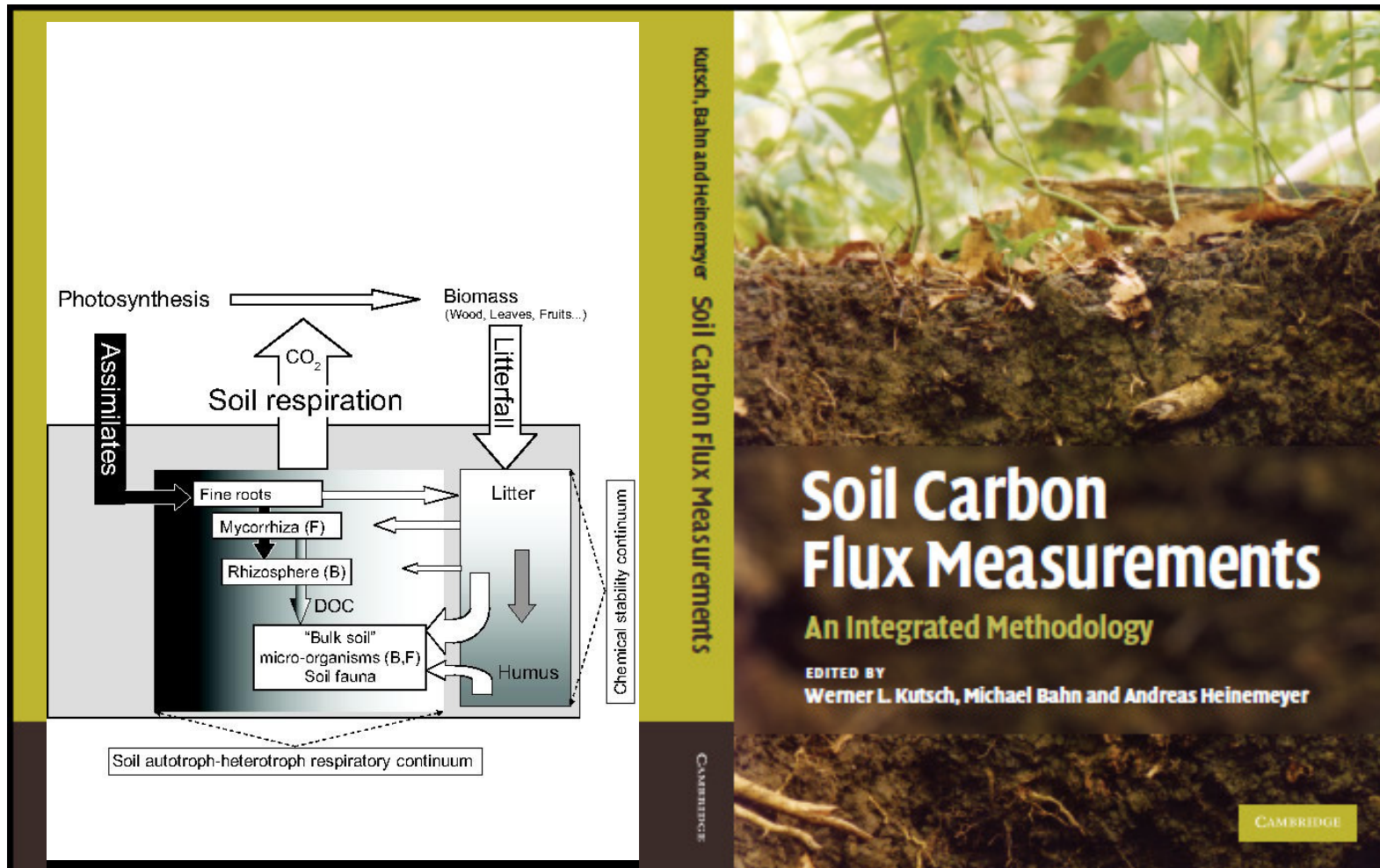


“Kutsch, Bahn, Heinemeyer, CUP 2009”



Modelling upland peat carbon: past present and future



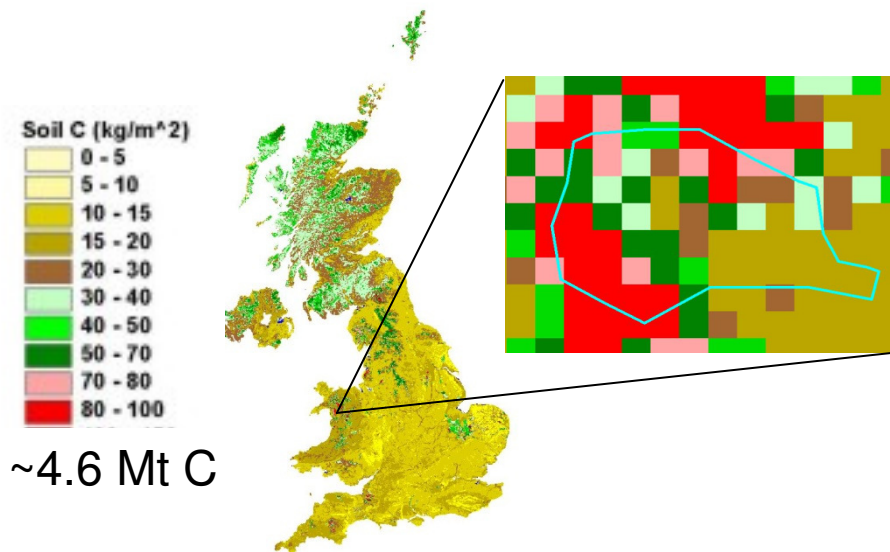
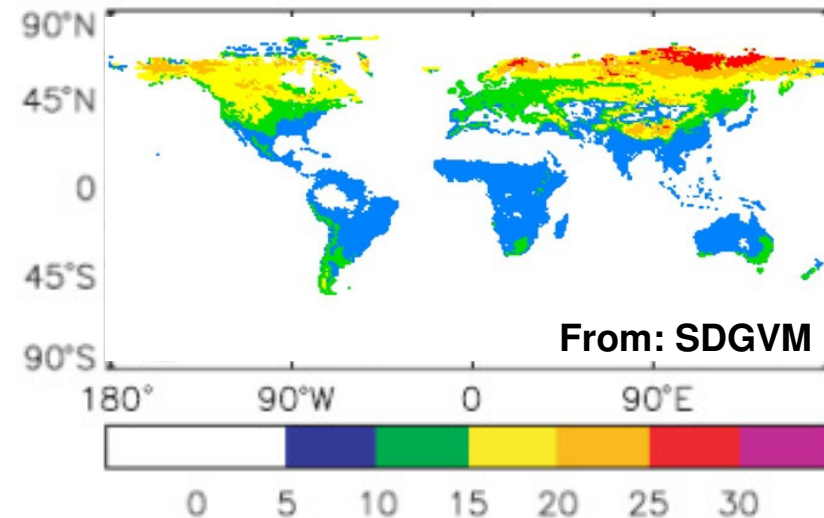
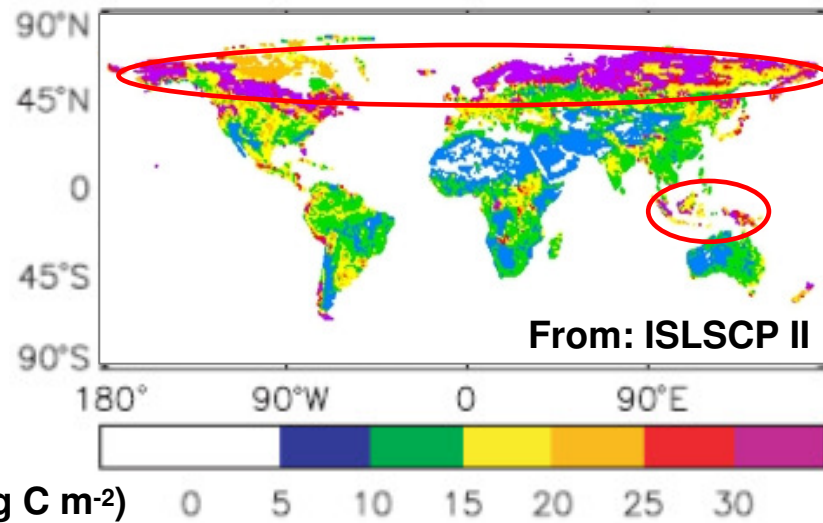
“Thinking big, working small and modelling in between”

Dr Andreas Heinemeyer andreas.heinemeyer@york.ac.uk

University of York, Environment Department

Current models & peat

Currently, we cannot adequately predict peatland soil C stocks and C dynamics



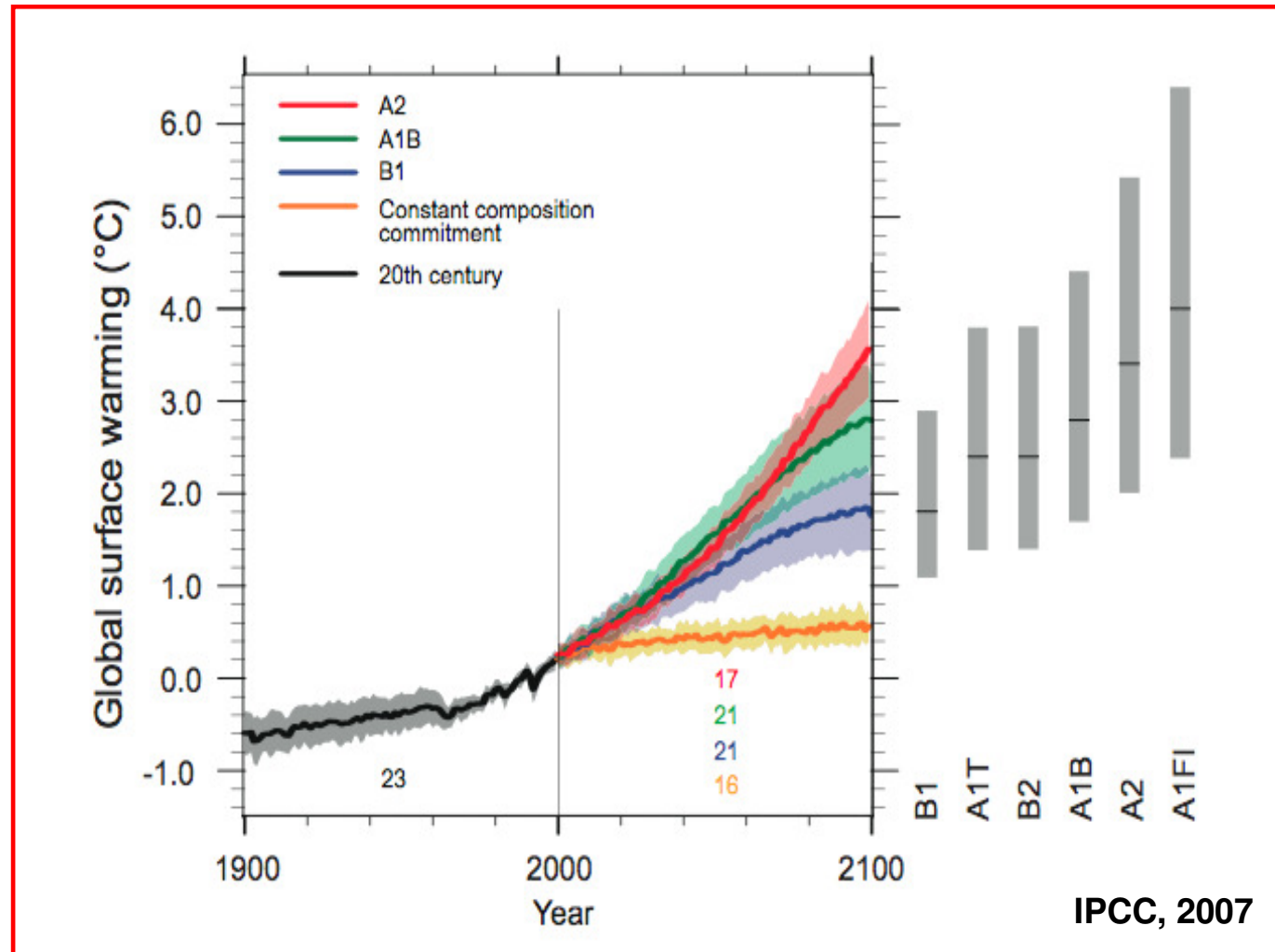
Most current models lack:

- Holocene peat accumulation
- total peat column decomposition
- peat depth dynamics
- dynamic water table
- vegetation feedbacks
- topography effects

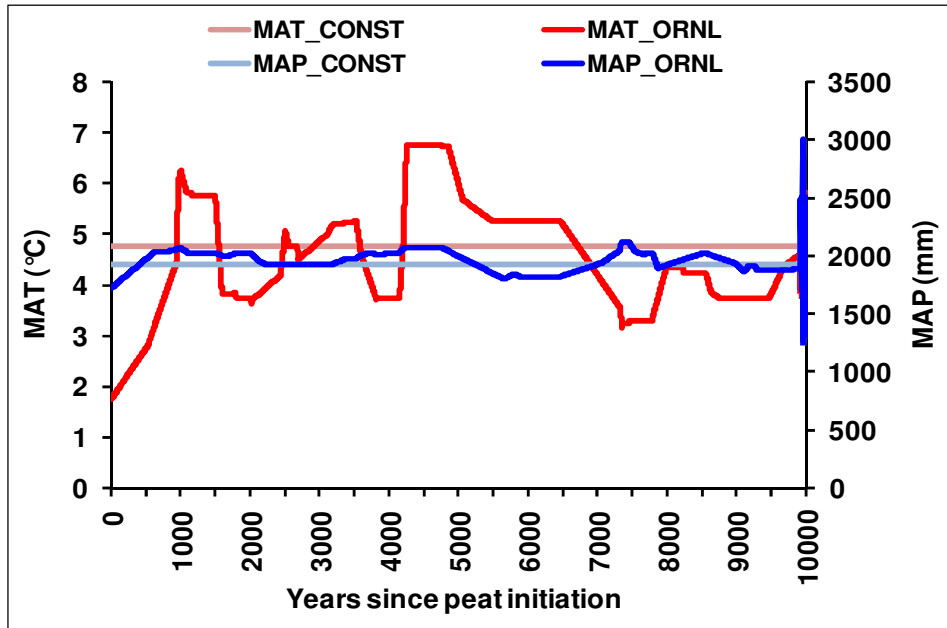
→ lacking a pedogenesis concept

Feedback implications

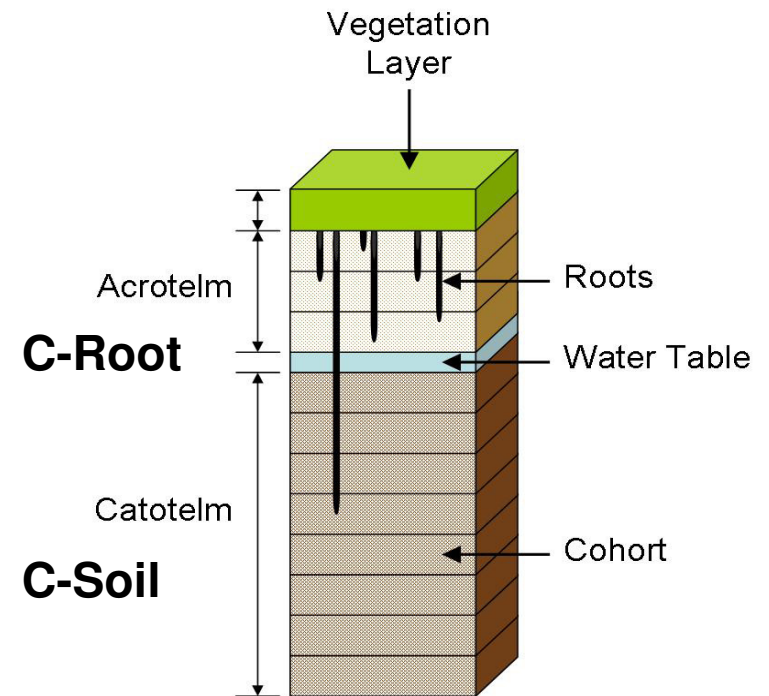
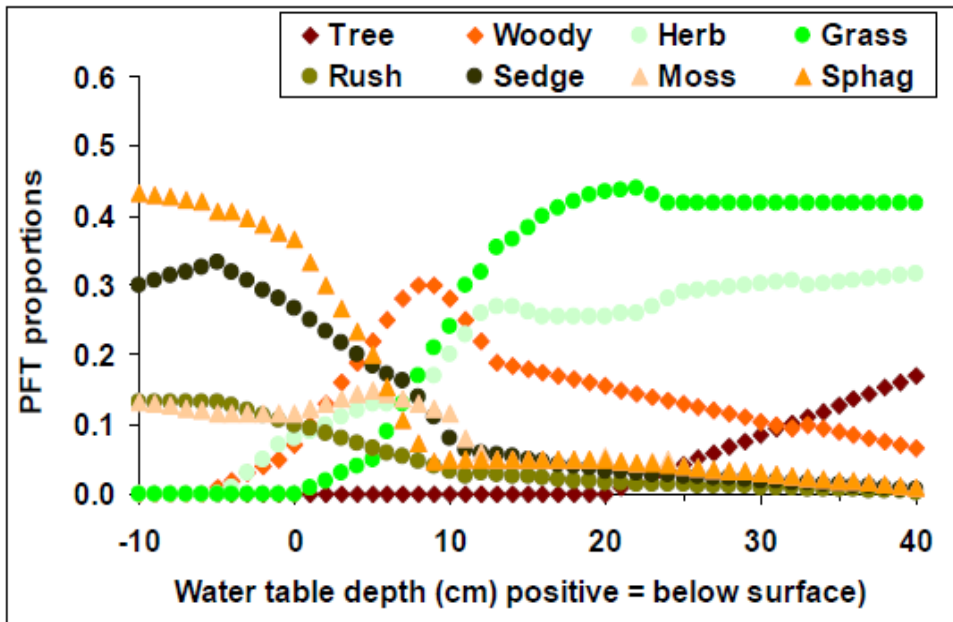
So, how much can we trust current model SOC - climate feedbacks (CO₂ & CH₄)?



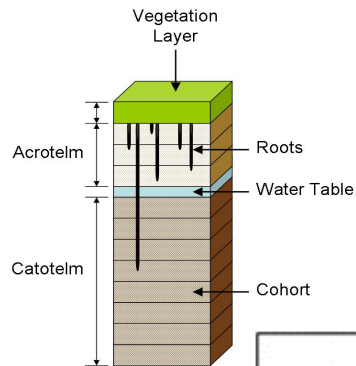
MILLENNIA peat model



Cohort model
Basic climate
Long-term spin-up
Dynamic water table
Dynamic vegetation
Litter quality



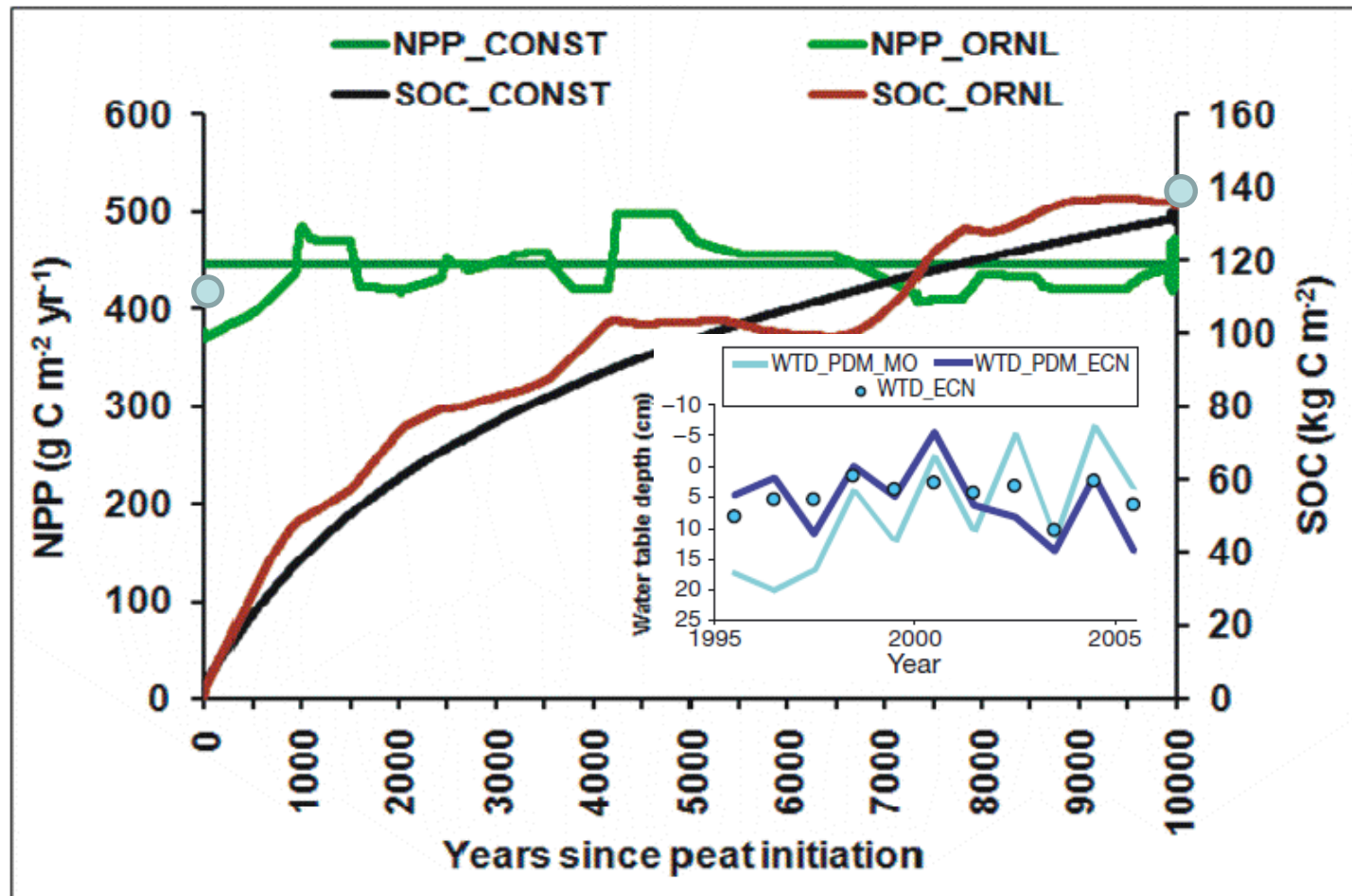
MILLENNIA: current C stocks



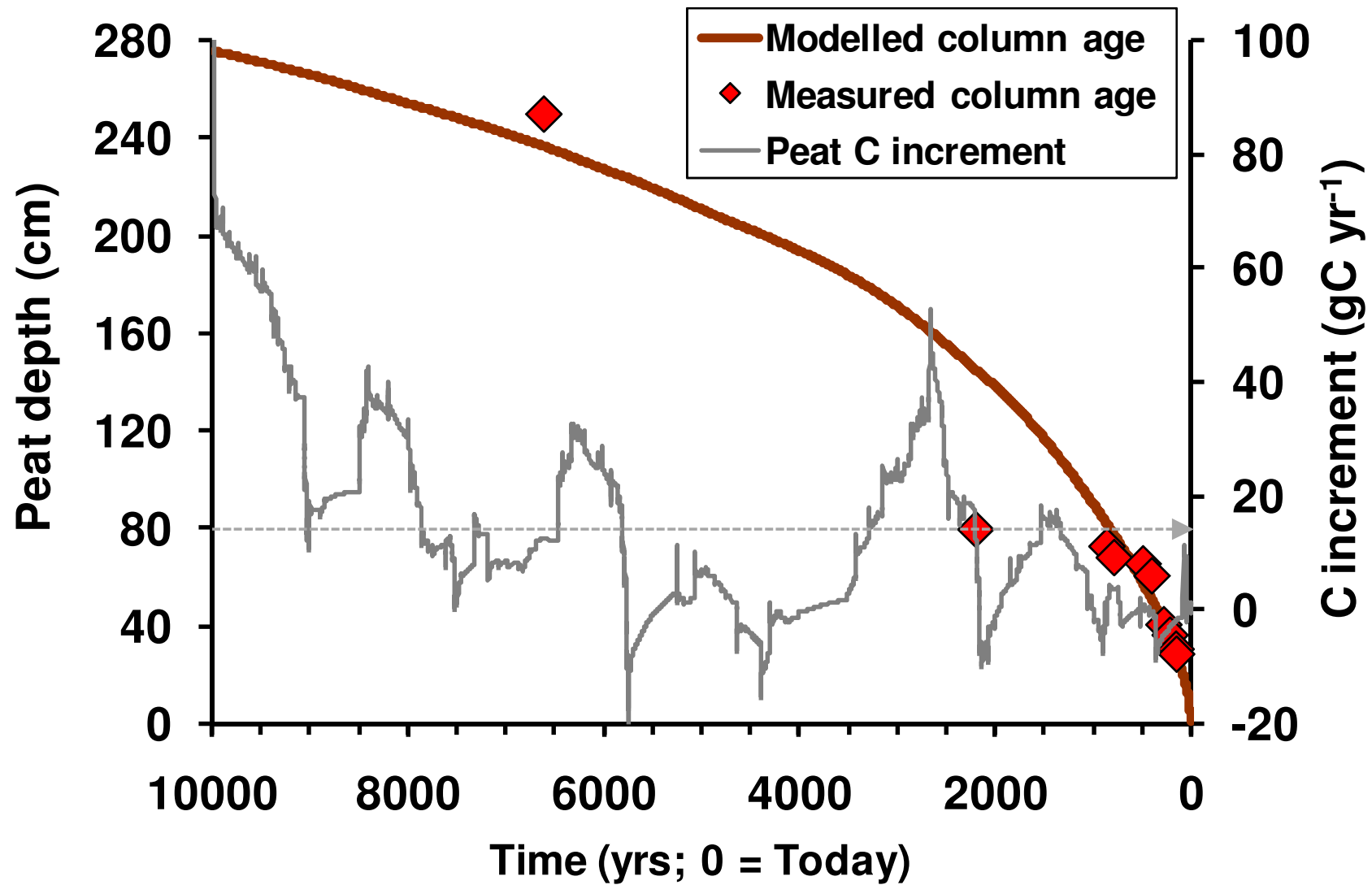
Climate Research, 2010

The MILLENNIA peat cohort model: predicting past, present and future soil carbon budgets and fluxes under changing climates in peatlands

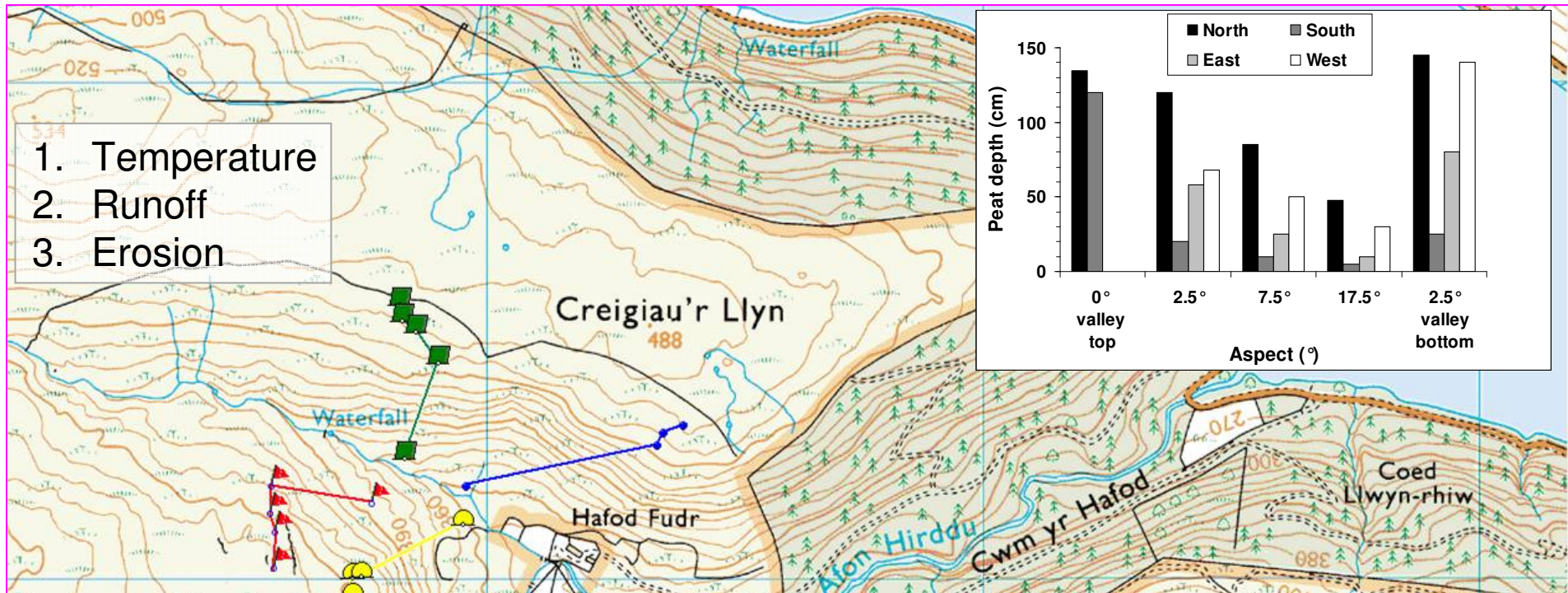
Andreas Heinemeyer^{1,*}, Simon Croft^{2,6}, Mark H. Garnett³, Emanuel Gloor⁴, Joseph Holden⁴, Mark R. Lomas⁵, Phil Ineson¹



MILLENNIA: SOC age



MILLENNIA: topography

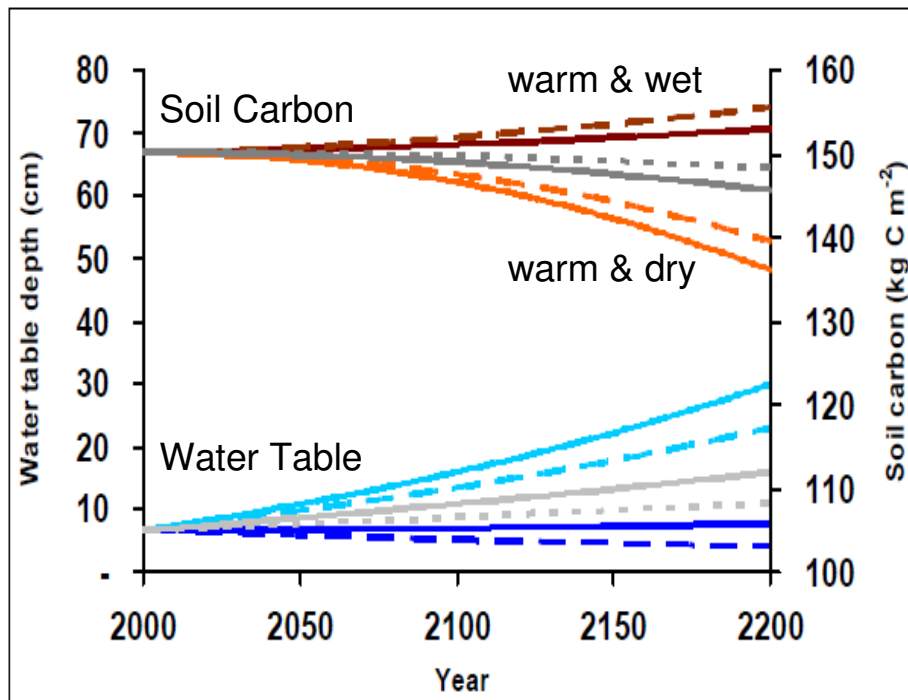


Terrain information			Model vs. Site data		Model vs. Site data	
Elevation (m)	Slope (°)	Aspect (°)	SOC (kgC m ⁻²)	SOC (kgC m ⁻²)	Peat Depth (cm)	Peat Depth (cm)
500-700	0-5	N	131.86	121.37	240.02	233.50
500-700	0-5	S	124.66	66.77	227.28	151.00
500-700	5-10	N	129.18	76.46	235.34	145.33
500-700	5-10	S	103.78	42.43	190.48	87.00
500-700	10-25	N	91.21	51.97	168.54	105.00
500-700	10-25	S	22.25	29.40	37.01	65.50

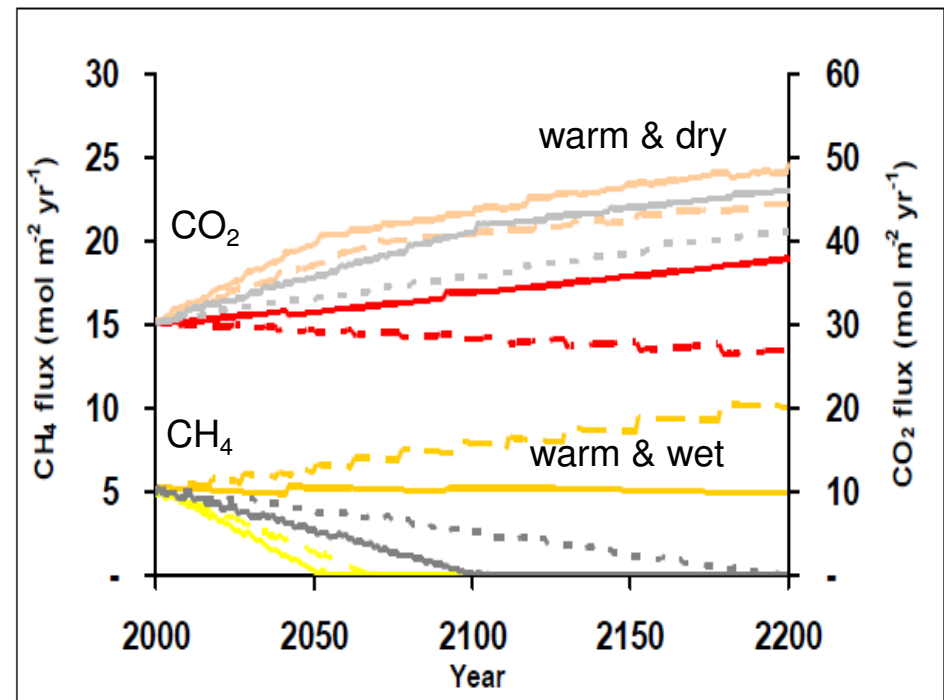
MILLENNIA: future C dynamics

Temperature rise (+2 or +4 °C)
Precipitation change ($\pm 25\%$ mm)

C Stocks



C fluxes

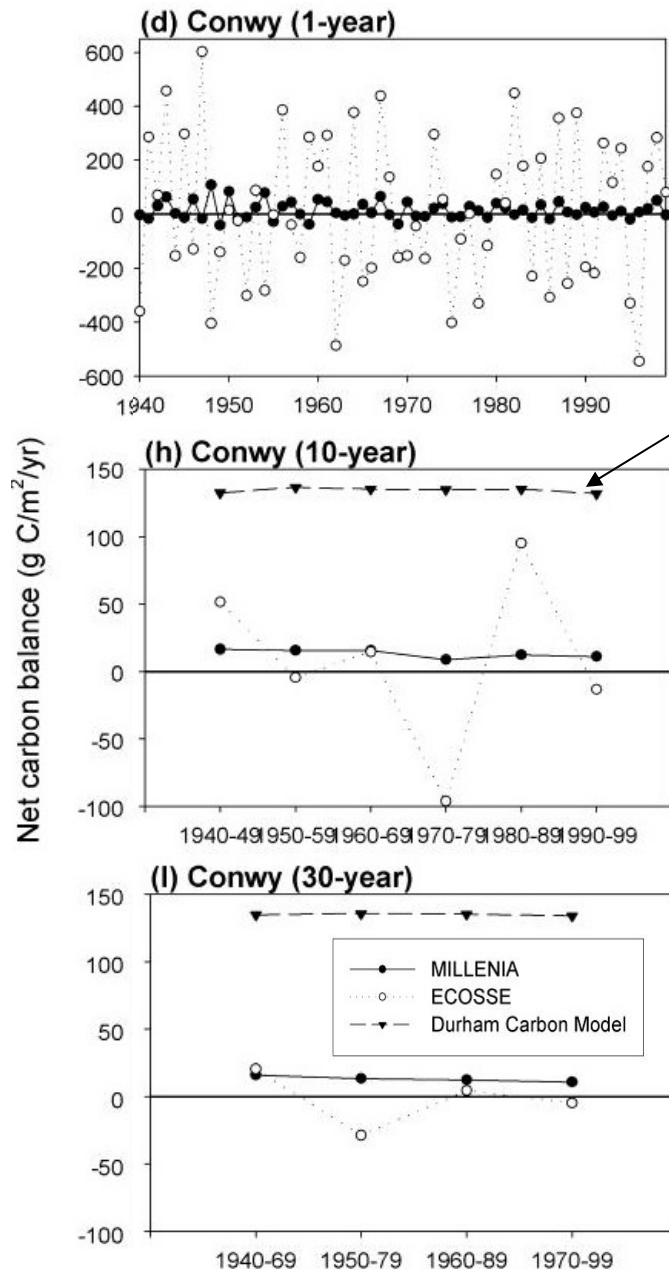


Model inter-comparison: Migneint

Climate Research, 2010

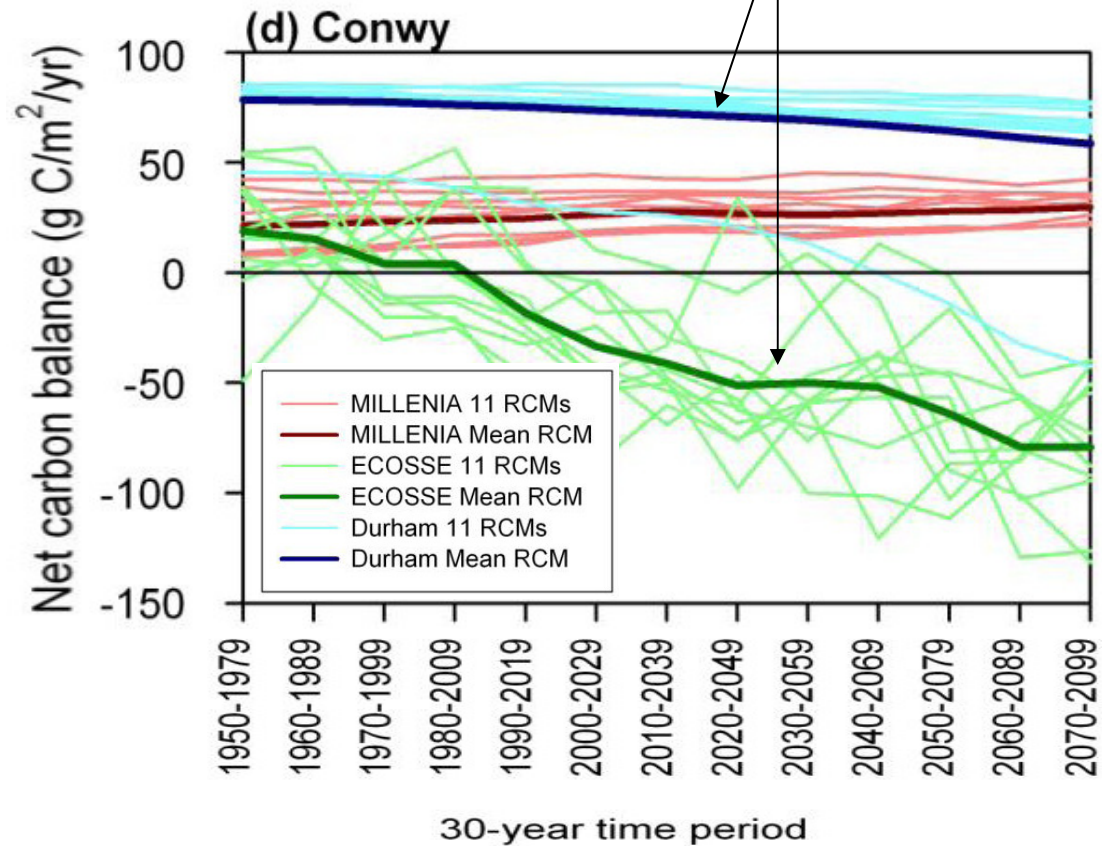
Model inter-comparison between statistical and dynamic model assessments of the long-term stability of blanket peat in Great Britain (1940–2099)

J. M. Clark^{1,*}, M. F. Billett, M. Coyle, S. Croft, S. Daniels, C. D. Evans, M. Evans, C. Freeman, A. V. Gallego-Sala, A. Heinemeyer, J. I. House, D. T. Monteith, D. Nayak, H. G. Orr, I. C. Prentice, R. Rose, J. Rowson, J. U. Smith, P. Smith, Y. M. Tun, E. Vanguelova, F. Wetterhall, F. Worrall



= to 20 cm peat/ year!

Temperature!

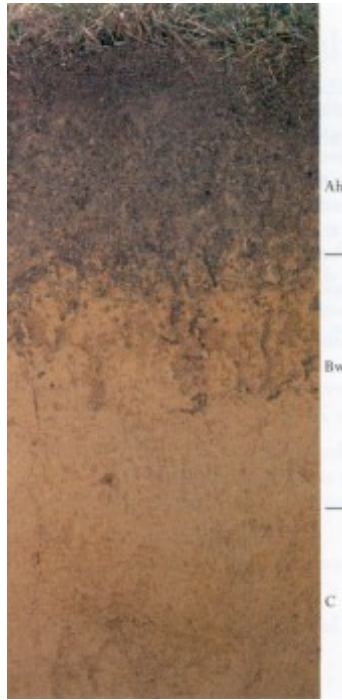


Major UK Soil Types

Rendzinas



Brown Earths



Gleys



Podsols

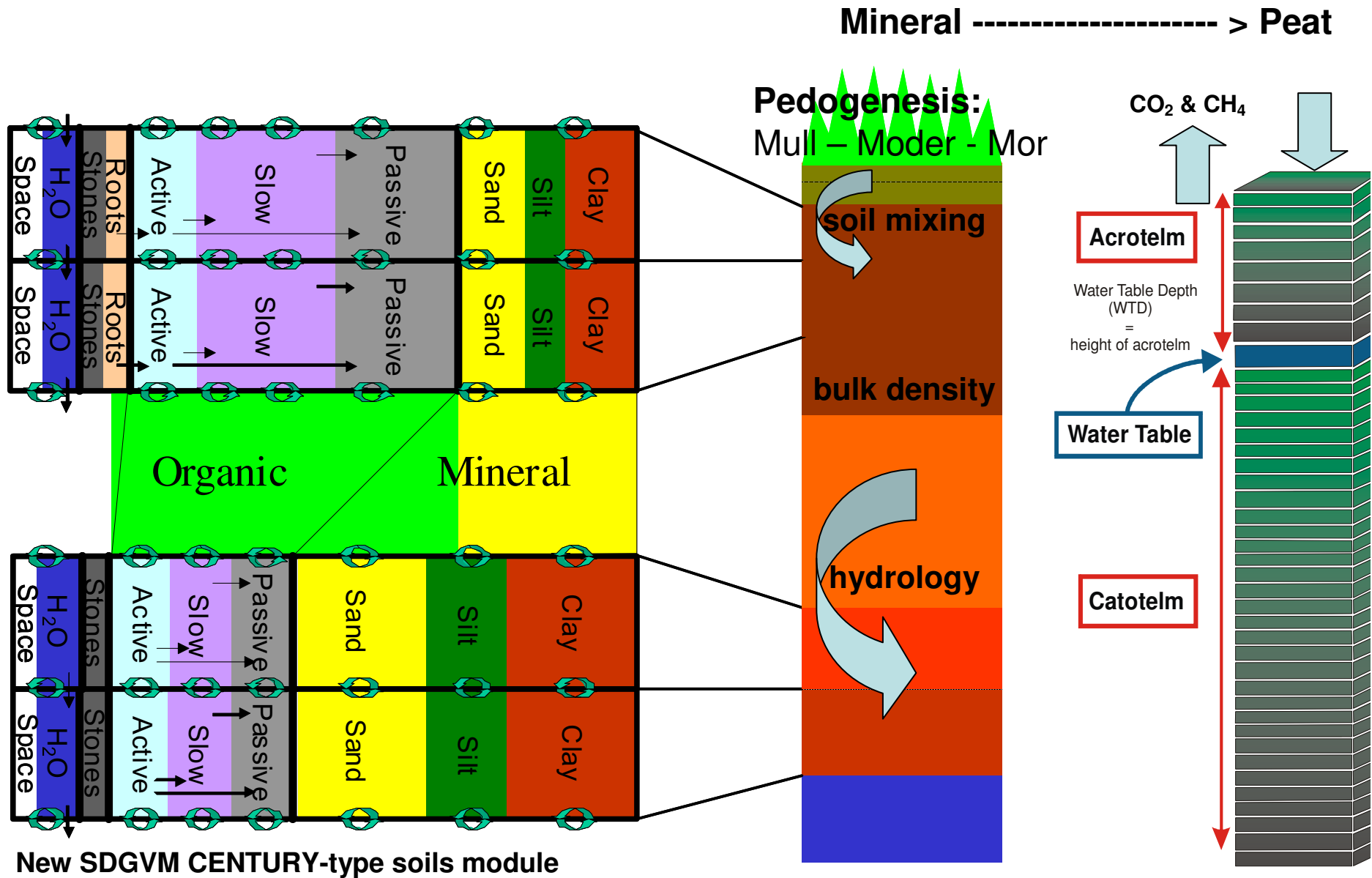


Peats



Requires dynamic changes in both, percentage and amount of texture

Future modelling: pedogenesis

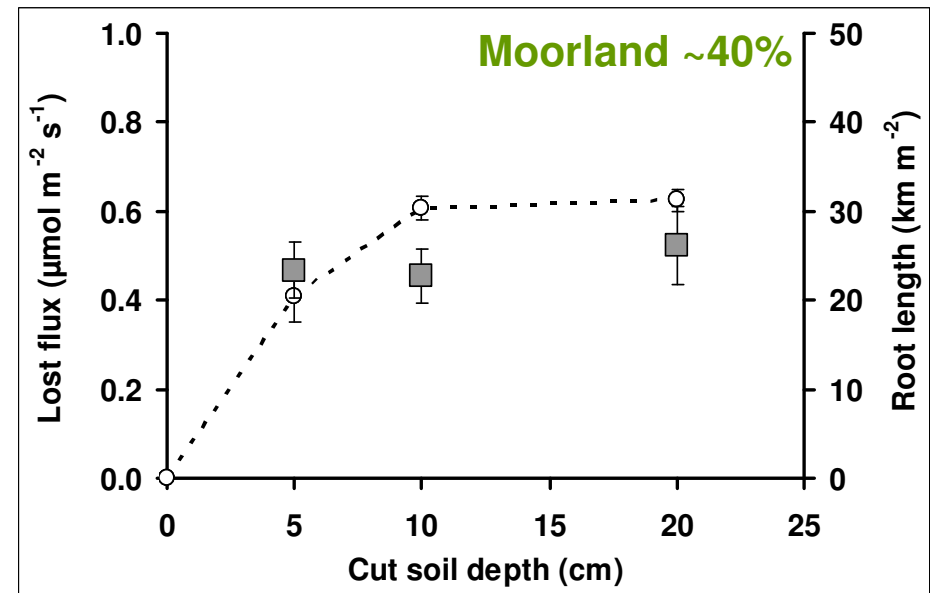
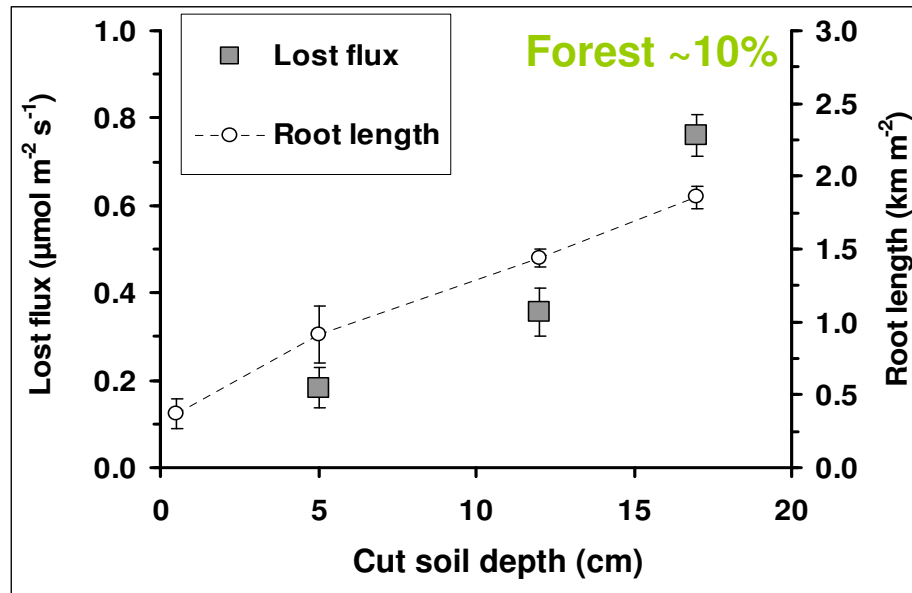


Thank you !

Acknowledgements:

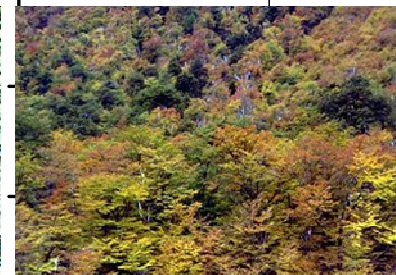
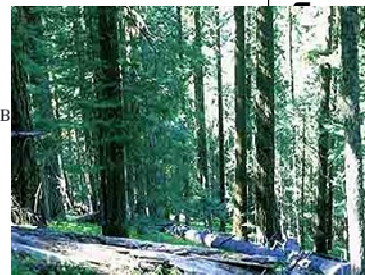
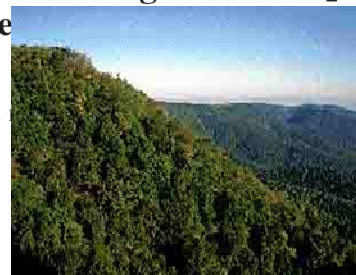
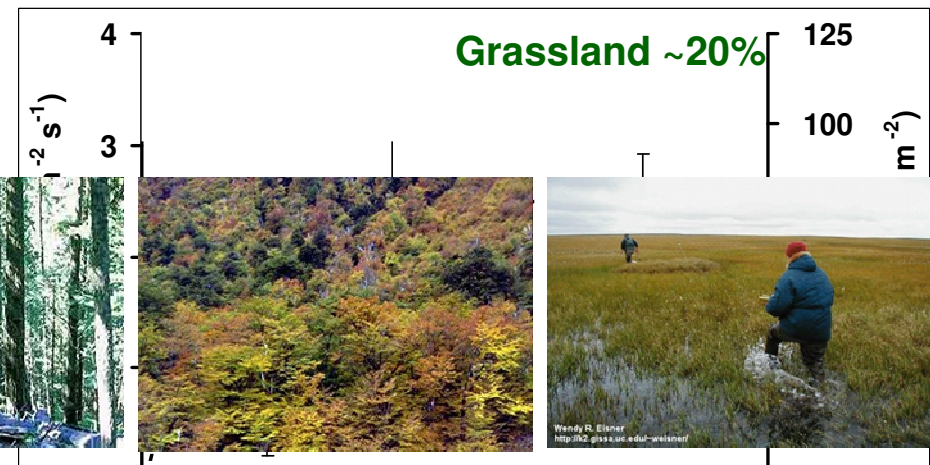
RSPB, CCW, EU LIFE project,
Severn Trent Water, United Utilities, NE,
Edinburgh aircraft team,
Bob Baxter, Brian Huntley, Fred Worrall,
Mark Garnett, UKPopNet staff,
Simon Croft, Pippa Gillingham,
Project students and many others...!

Collar insertion and 'lost' root flux



European Journal of Soil Science, 2010

Soil respiration: implications of the plant-soil continuum and respiration chamber collar-insertion depth on measurement and modelling of soil CO_2 efflux



Tundra
6 cm

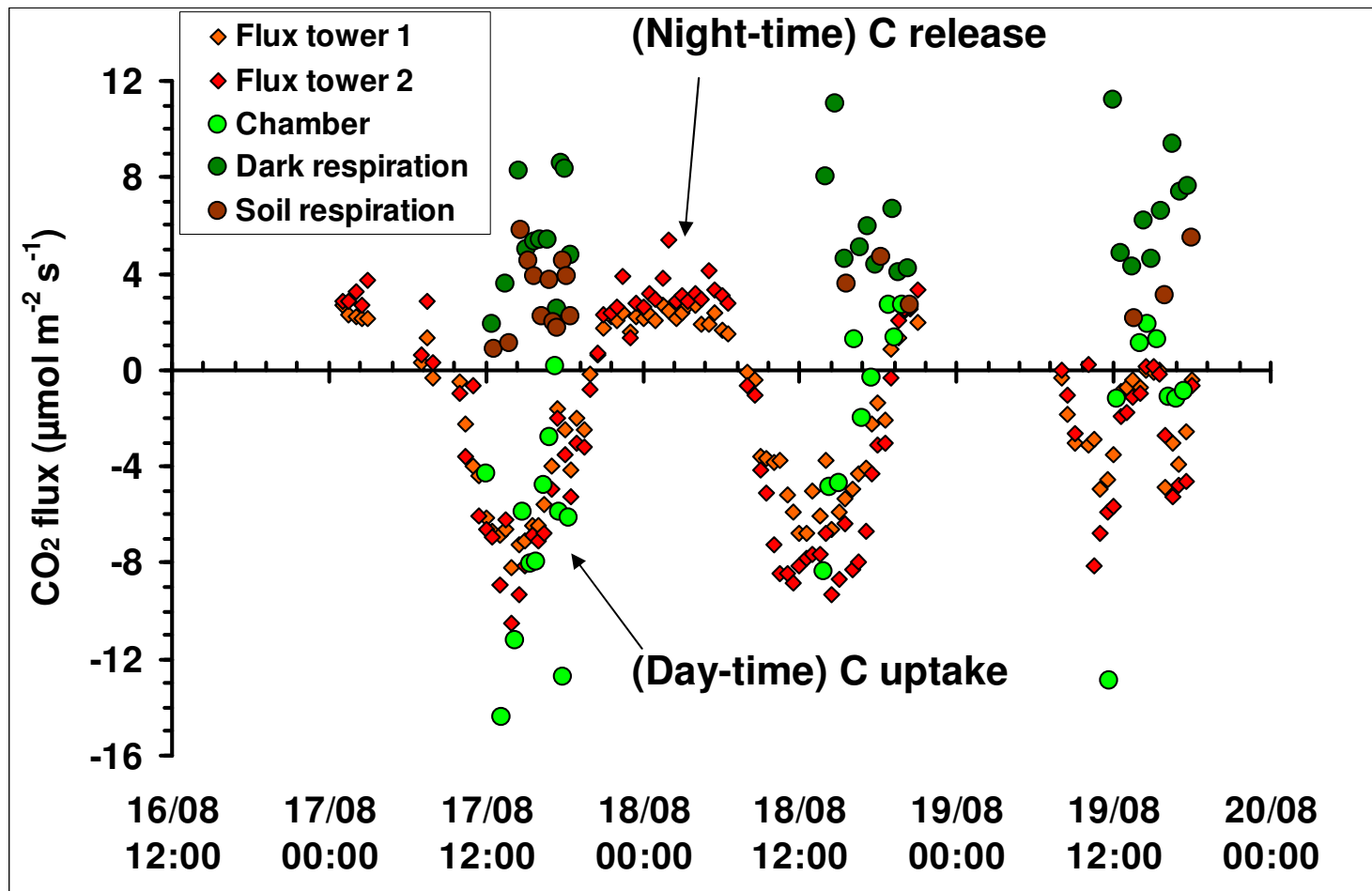
trop. Forest
7 cm

con. Forest
7 cm

dec. Forest
4 cm

Moorland
17 cm

'Breaking down' flux components



Scaling up from plot to landscape

