

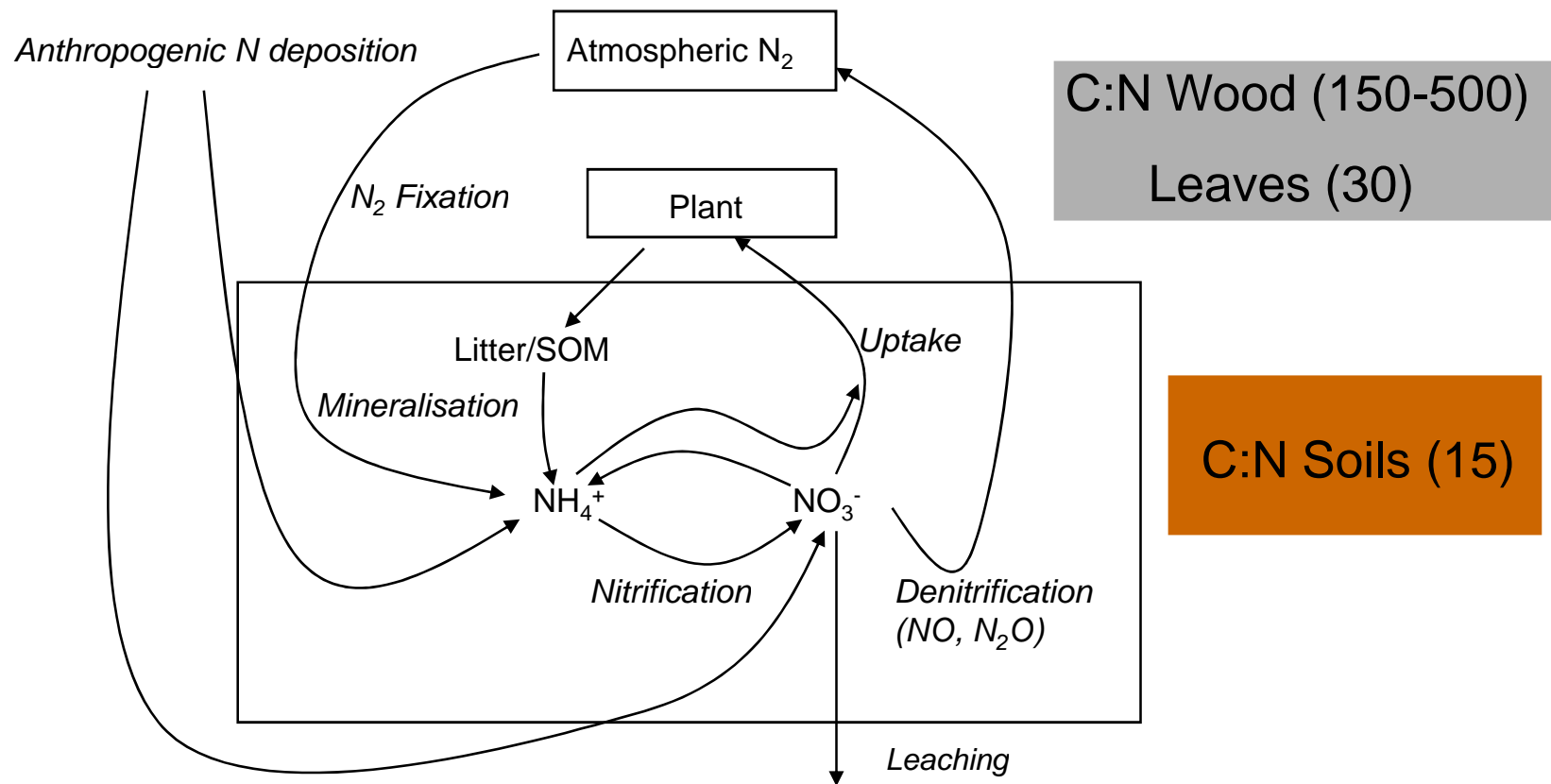
JULES- Plant Physiology



Stephen Sitch, Josh Fisher, Federica Pacifico, Lina Mercado,
Richard Ellis, Doug Clark, David Galbraith, Chris Huntingford,
Chris Jones, Sandy Harrison, Peter Cox, Olivier Boucher,
Nicolas Bellouin, Patricia Cadule, Pierre Friedlingstein et al.

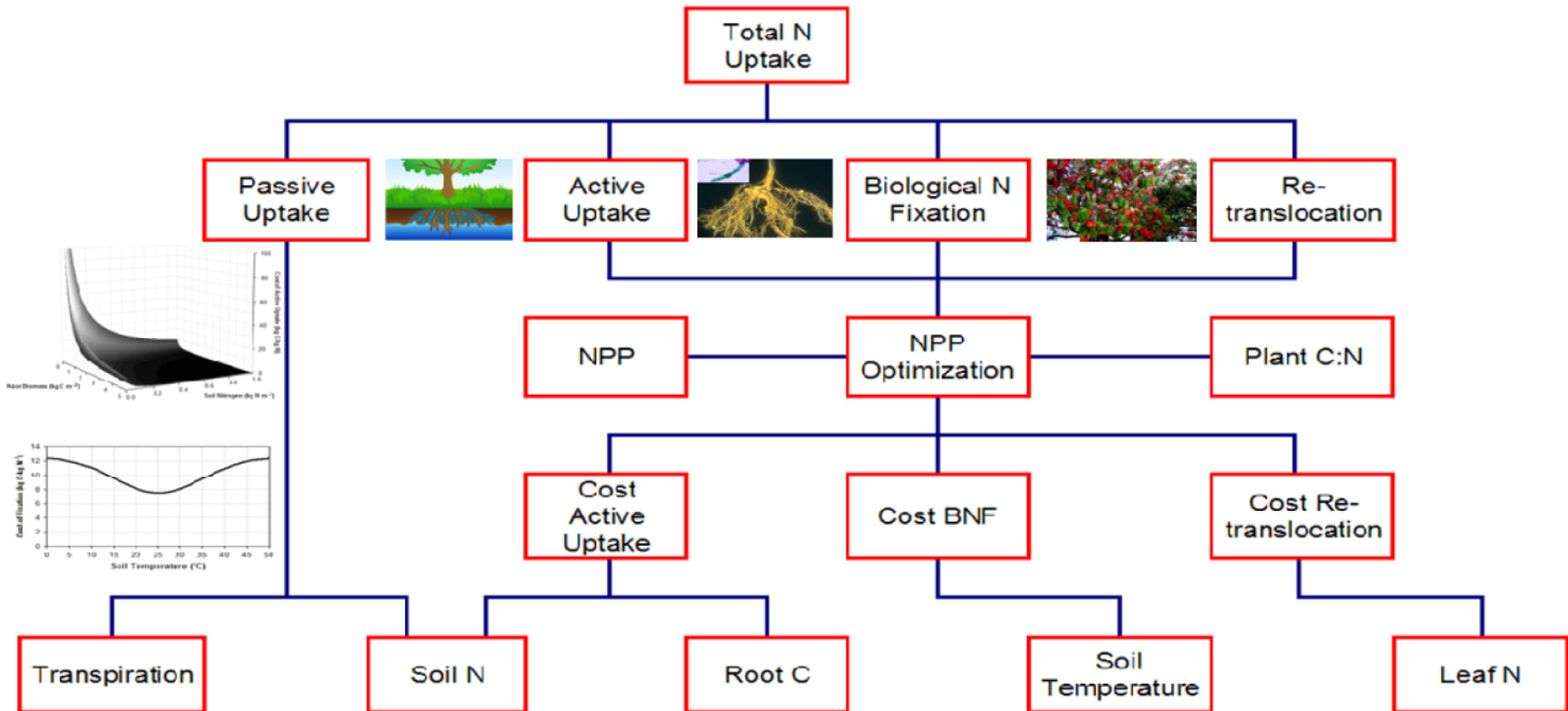


Terrestrial Nitrogen Cycle

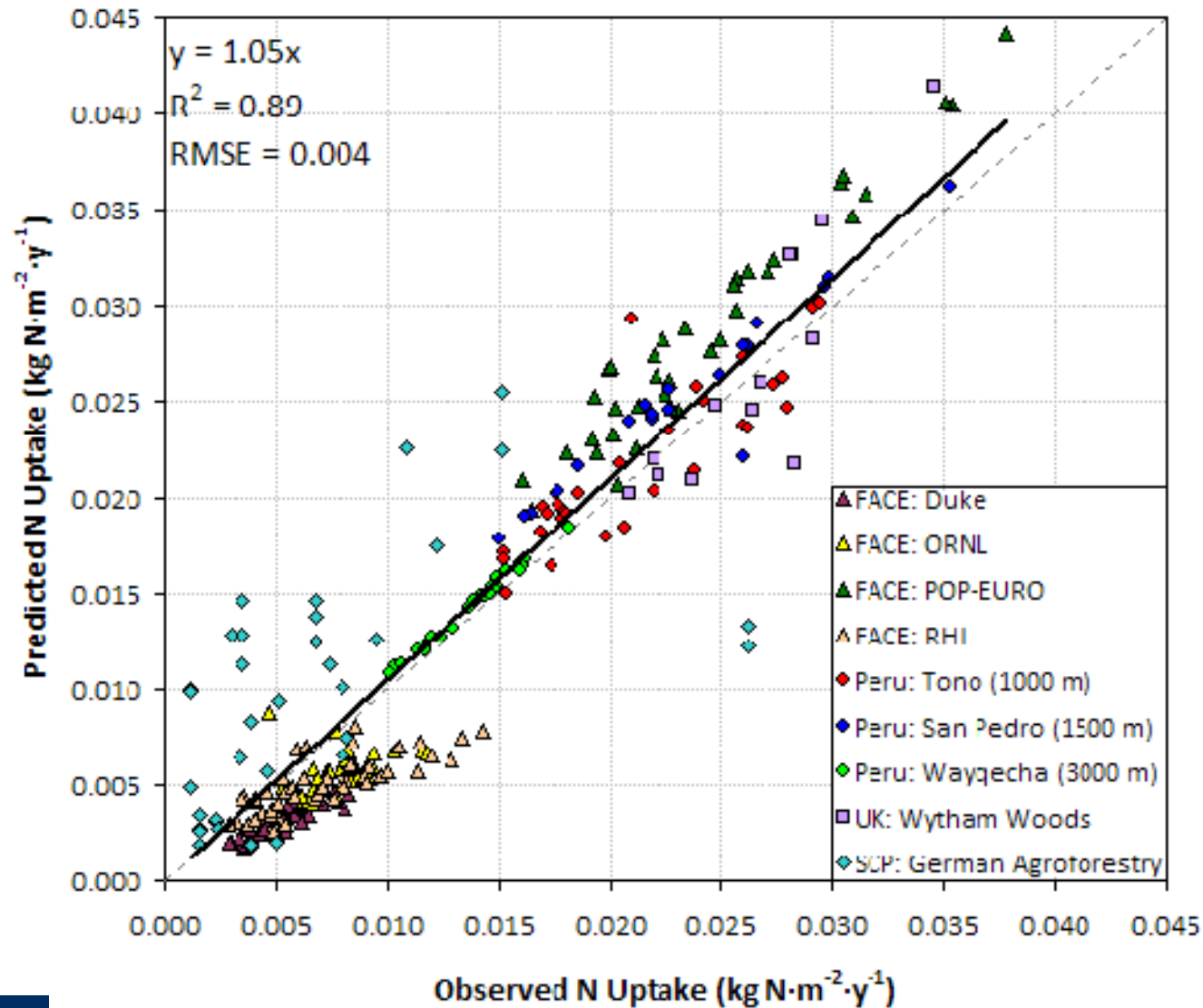


Competition between Microbes and Plants for Mineral N:
For C-sequestration want N in the plants

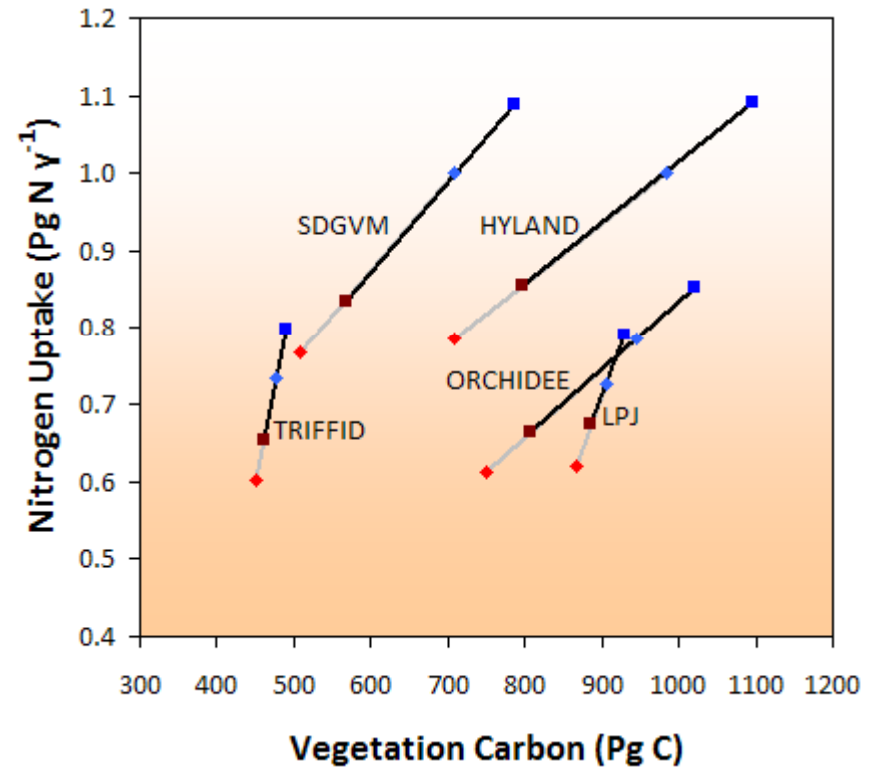
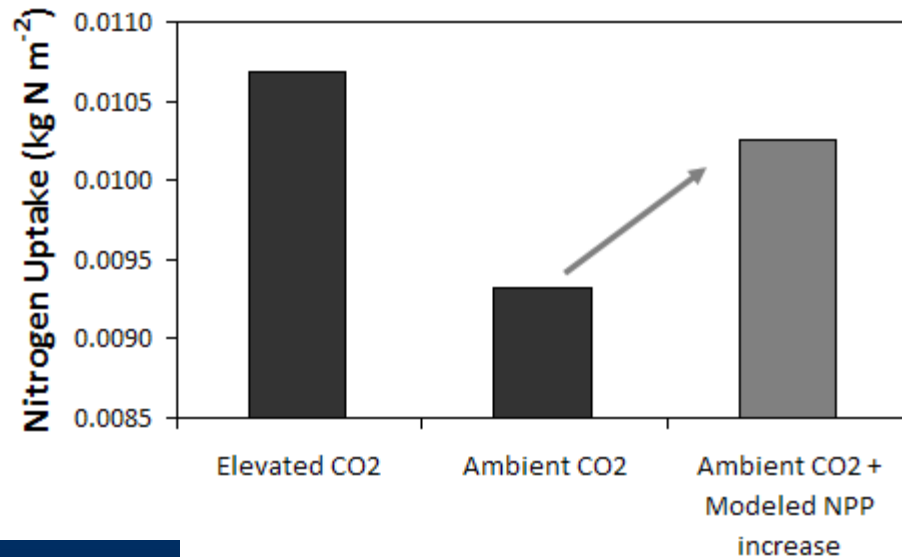
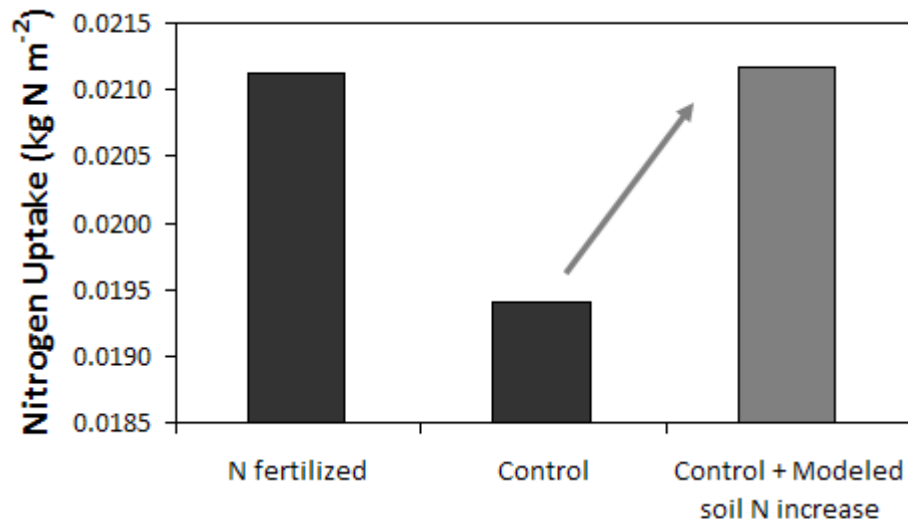
Fixation & Uptake of Nitrogen (FUN)



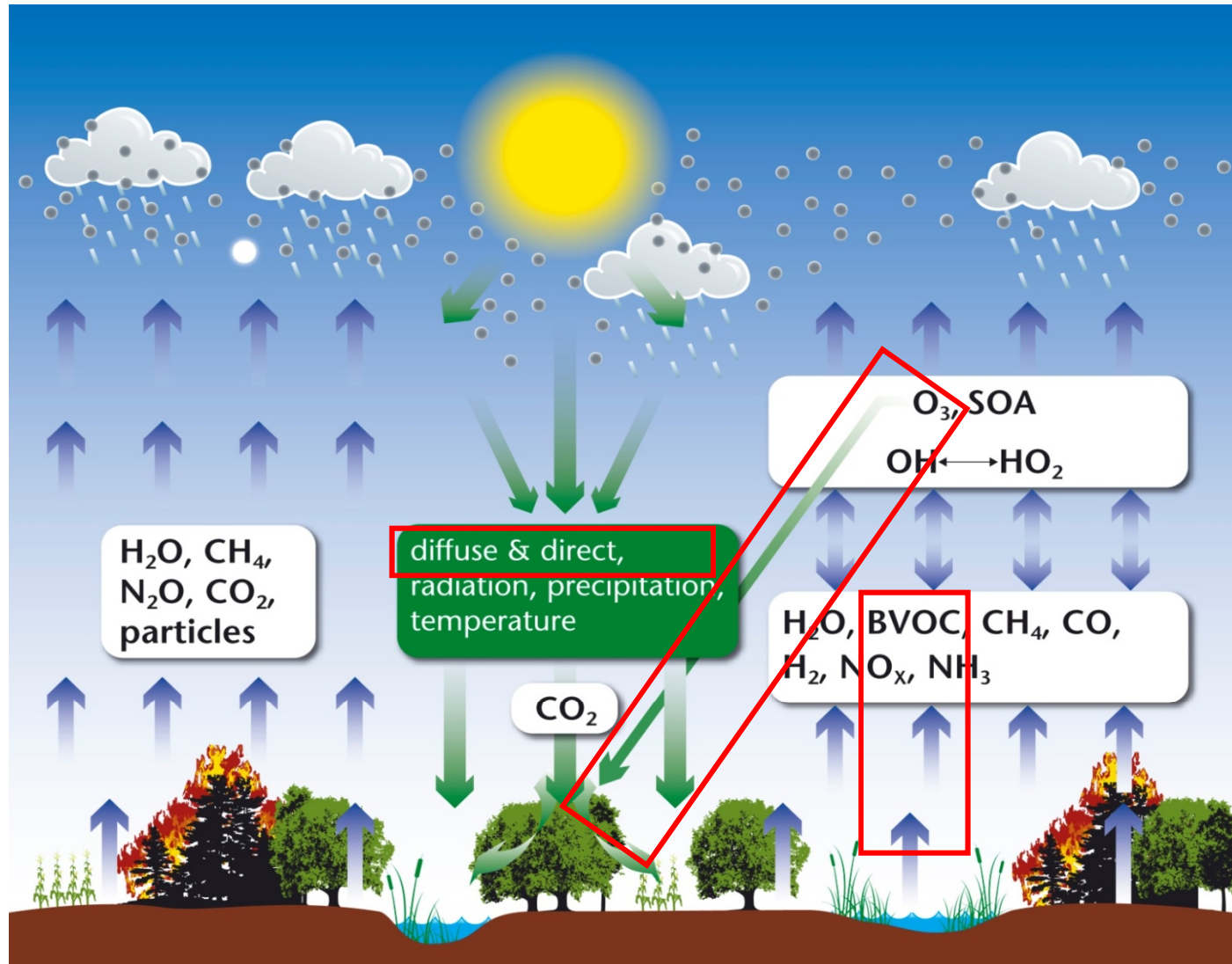
Fixation & Uptake of Nitrogen (FUN)



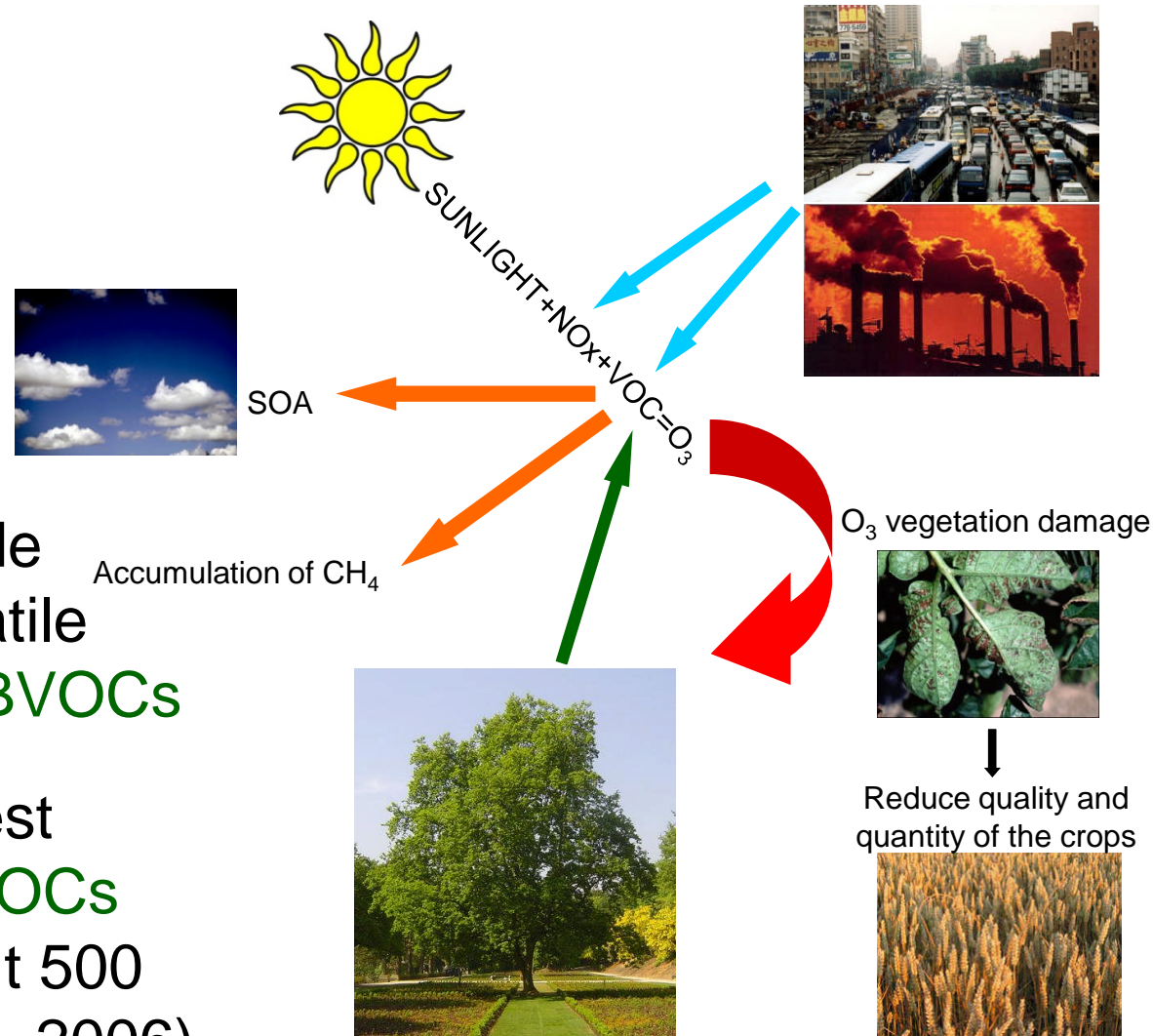
Fixation & Uptake of Nitrogen (FUN)



Modelling Land Trace-Gas Exchange



Biogenic Isoprene Emission for Air Quality & Climate



Vegetation emits a wide range of **Biogenic Volatile Organic Compounds BVOCs**

Isoprene has the largest emission flux of all **BVOCs** with estimates of about 500 TgC/y (Guenther et al., 2006)

Modelling Biogenic Isoprene Emissions

Process-based model for isoprene emission [Arneth et al., 2007]

Assumes that all isoprene emitted from the leaves has been synthesized in chloroplasts via the DXP pathway and that a certain proportion of electrons absorbed by leaves is going to isoprene synthesis.

$$I = \varepsilon_s \frac{(A + R_d)}{7} f_T \cdot f_{CO_2}$$

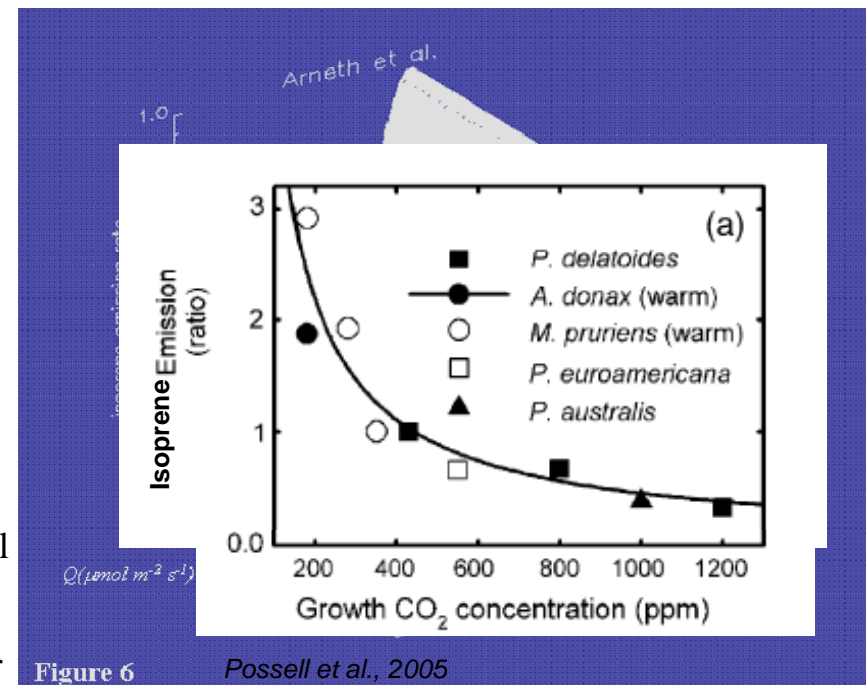
I isoprene emission (mgC/m²/h)
A net photosynthesis rate (mol/m²/h)
R_d respiration rate (mol/m²/h)

$\varepsilon_s = \frac{7 \cdot I_s}{A_s + R_{ds}}$ electron fraction used for isoprene production (PFT dependent) (mgC/mol)

$f_T = \exp(a_T(T - T_s))$ temperature factor, a_T is an empirical parameter equal to 0.1

$f_{CO_2} = \frac{CO_{2s}}{CO_2}$ atmospheric CO₂ concentration factor

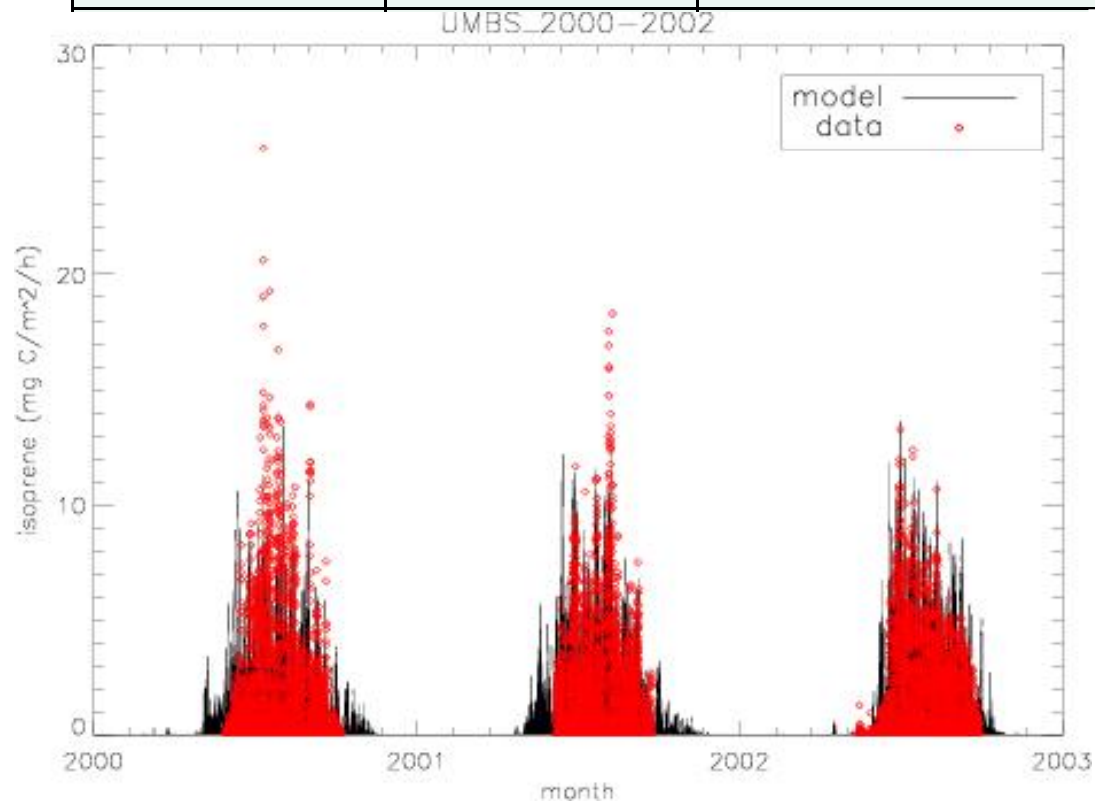
--s indicates standard conditions, T=30°C and PPFD=1000μmol/m²/s



Useful for future projections, as it's mechanistic

Modelling Evaluation of Isoprene Emissions

Site	Record period	Tree species PFT	Measurement technique	Reference
University of Michigan (UMBS) 45°30' N; 84°42' W	May 2000-Oct 2002 (~5 months every year)	<i>Populus grandidentata</i> , <i>P. tremuloides</i> , <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> , <i>Betula papyrifera</i> , <i>Acer rubrum</i> , <i>A. saccharum</i> , <i>Qiercus rubra</i> , Deciduous broadleaf forest	eddy covariance fast isoprene sensor	<i>Pressley et al.</i> , 2005

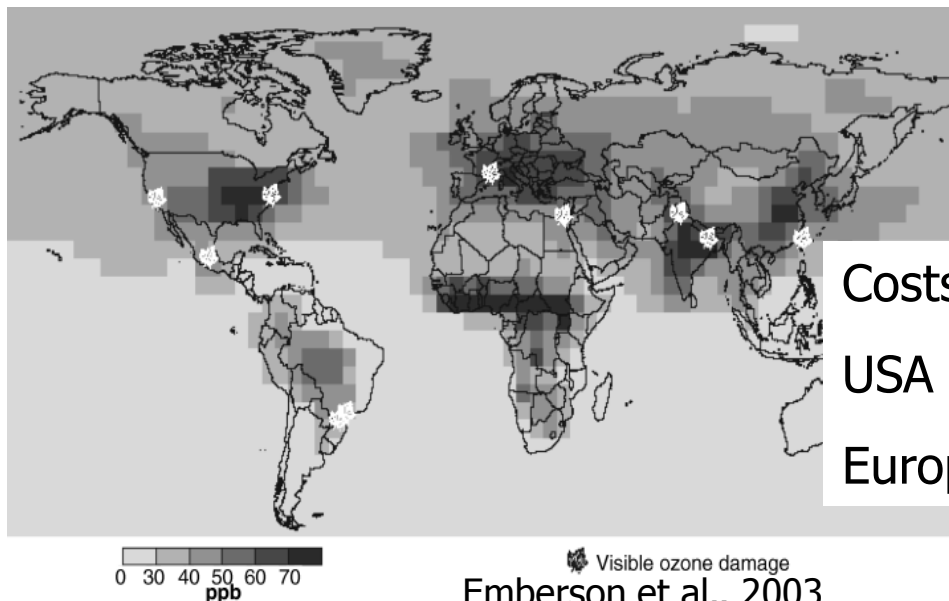
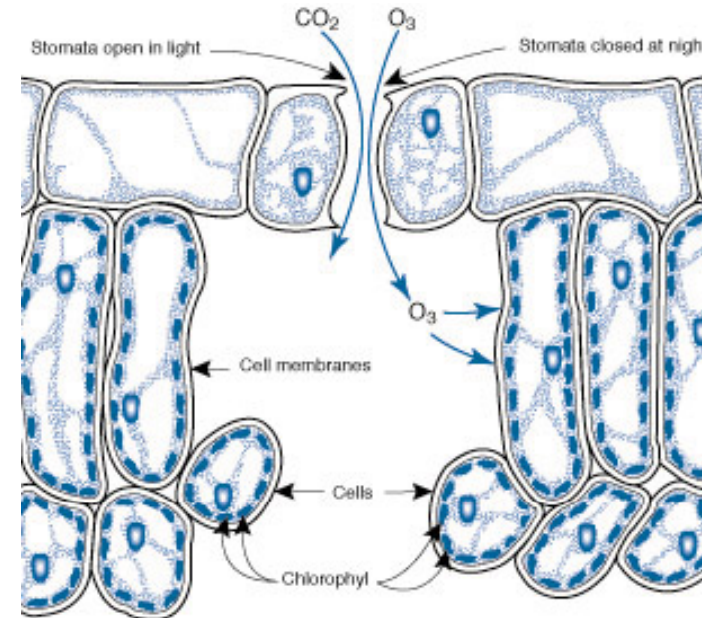


JULES phenology has been modified
to delay leaf onset and speed up fall

A time-lag of two/three weeks
between the onset of photosynthesis
and that of isoprene emission has
been observed in various
experiments (Monson et al., 1994;
Fuentes et al., 1999)

Pacifico, Harrison, Jones et al., in prep

Plant Ozone Injury



Costs associated with reduction in crop yields:

USA = **US\$2-4 billion** (Murphy et al. 1999)

Europe = **4 billion EU** (Holland et al. 2002)

Plant – Ozone - Water Interactions

Hydrological Cycle

TOTAL RUNOFF LOW, $\times 10^{12}$ m³/yr 29.3787

TOTAL RUNOFF HIGH, $\times 10^{12}$ m³/yr 30.0169

% Change (1901-1995) in RUNOFF

HIGH

X(CO₂) 2.2

X(O₃) 5.6

X(O₃CO₂) 7.5

LOW

X(CO₂) 2.6

X(O₃) 2.7

X(O₃CO₂) 5.0

% change (1901-1995) in GS

HIGH

X(CO₂) -4.3

X(O₃) -7.3

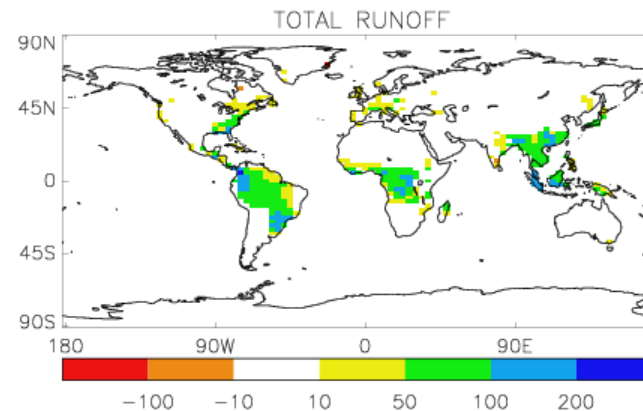
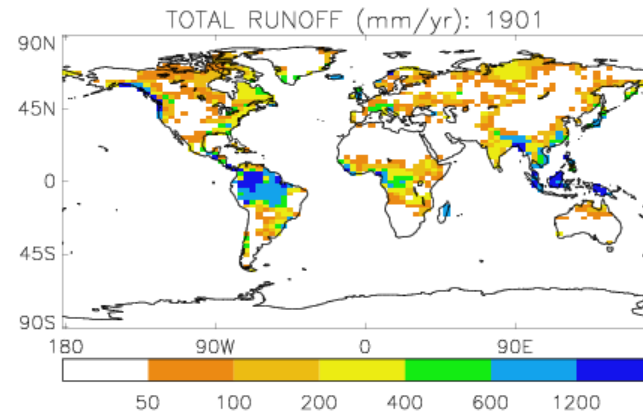
X(O₃CO₂) -10.4

LOW

X(CO₂) -4.6

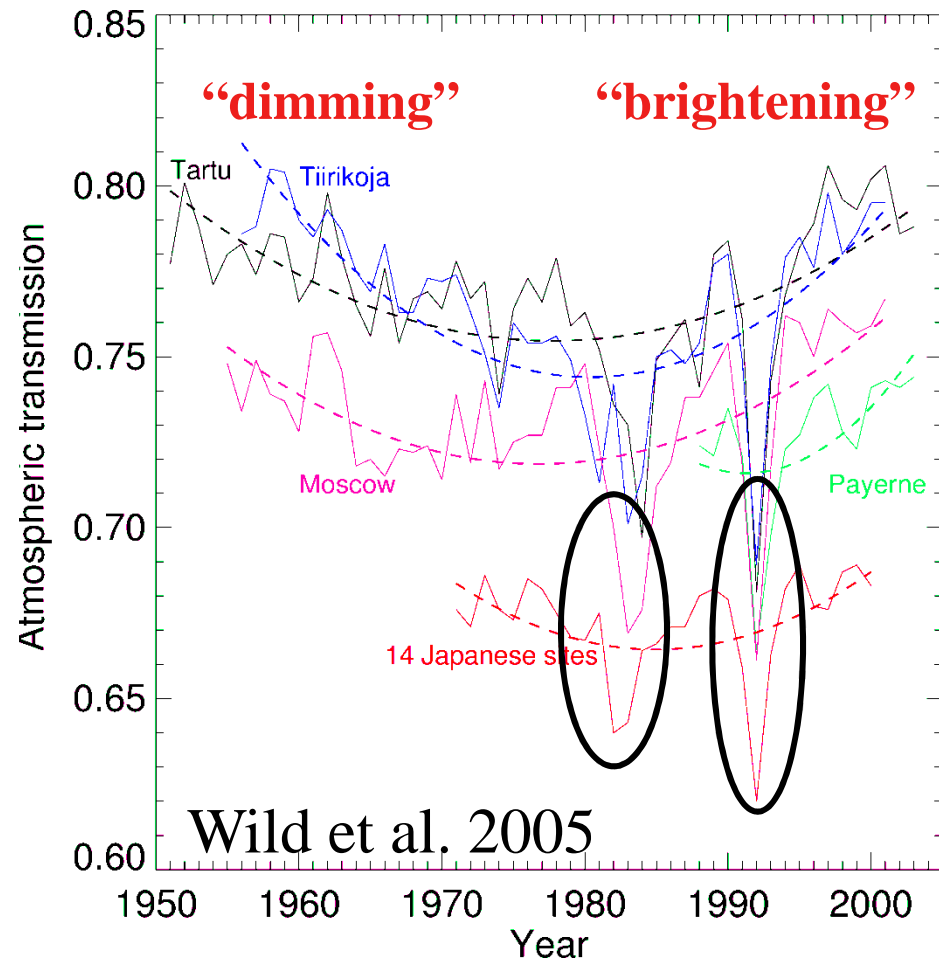
X(O₃) -4.6

X(O₃CO₂) -8.4



- From a recent meta-analysis by Wittig, Ainsworth & Long, 2007:
- % change in Gs ambient o₃ vs charcoal filtered (zero o₃) = -13%
- % change in Gs elevated o₃ vs charcoal filtered (zero o₃) = -10%
- % change in Gs ambient o₃ vs elevated o₃ = -6%

Global Dimming & Brightening



Decrease in surface radiation
(1950-1980)

Stanhill and Cohen 2001, Liepert 2002, Wild et al 2005

Subsequent increase radiation
(1980-2000) Wild et al 2005, 2007

Linked to changes in cloudiness &
anthropogenic aerosol emissions

Volcanic eruptions
El Chichón 1982 and Pinatubo 1991

Counteracting effects of changes in Radiation on Plant Photosynthesis

Increase (scattering) aerosols/clouds



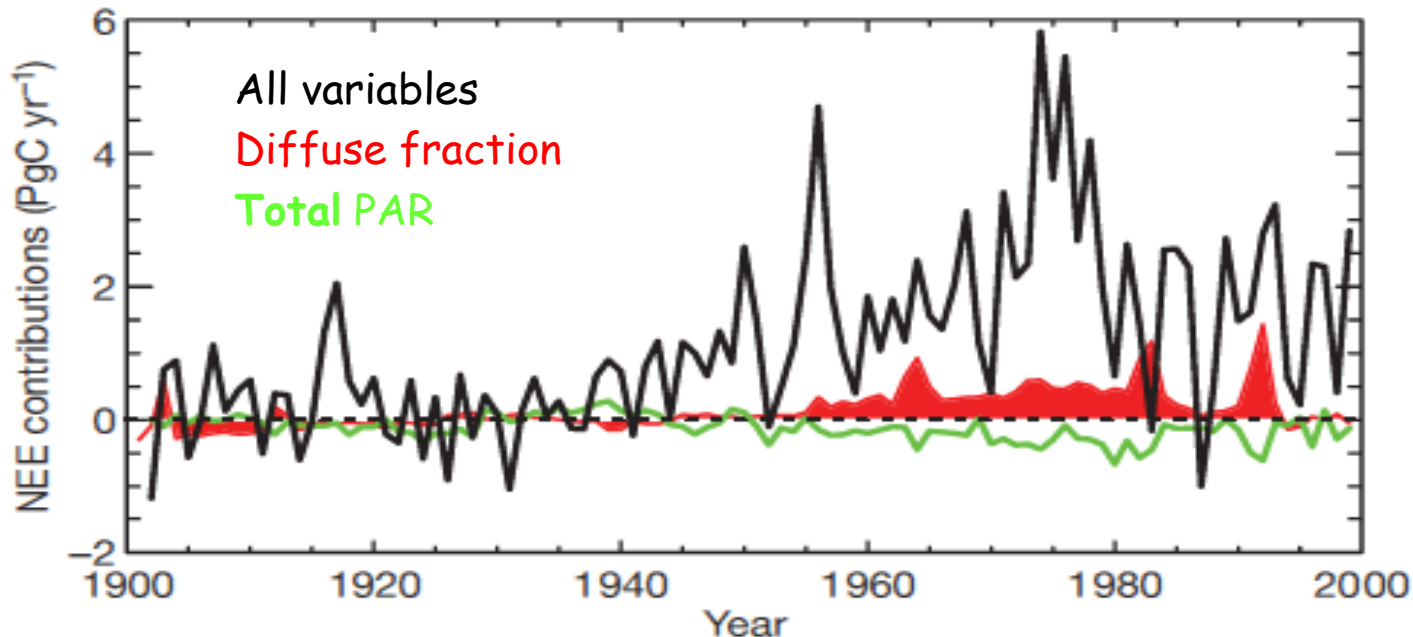
Decrease radiation surface

Increase diffuse fraction

Decrease photosynthesis

Enhancement of photosynthesis

Contributions to Global Land Sink



During 1960-2000 (dimming & brightening periods)

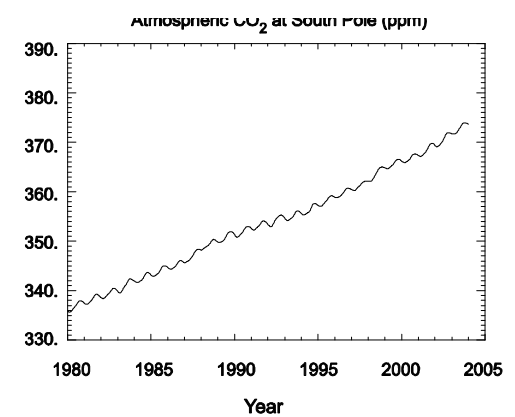
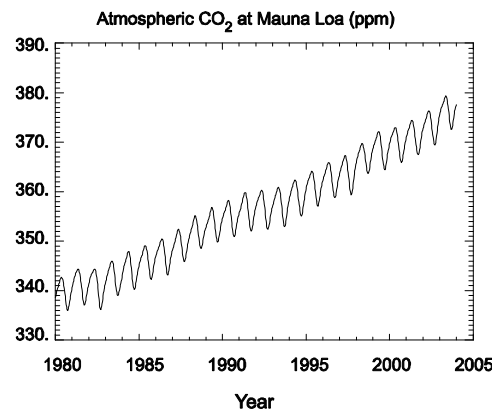
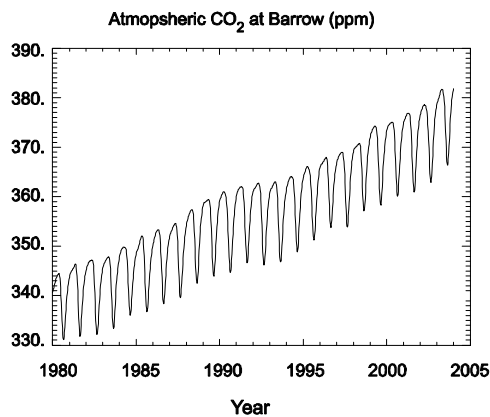
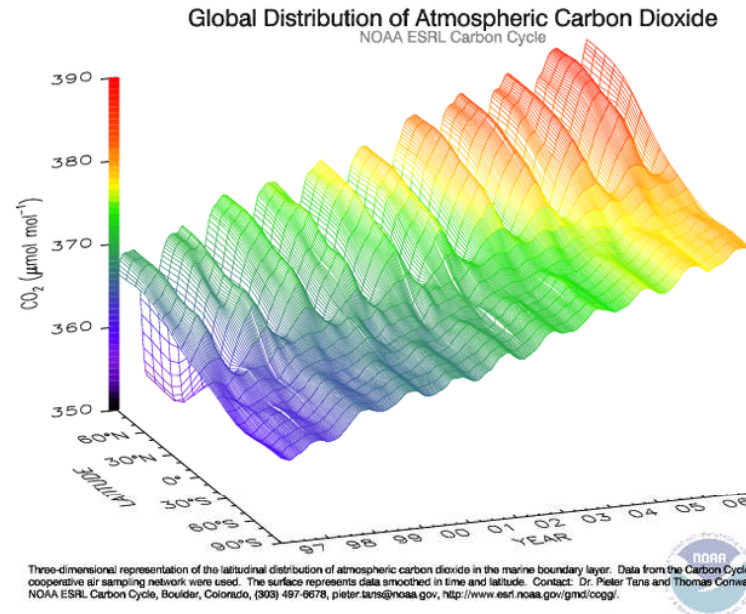
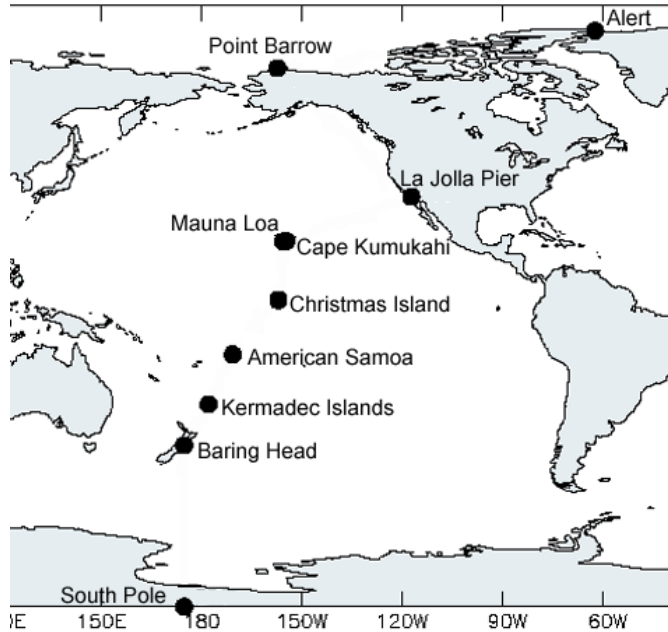
Diffuse radiation fertilization effect **+23.7%**

Reductions in total PAR **-14.4%**

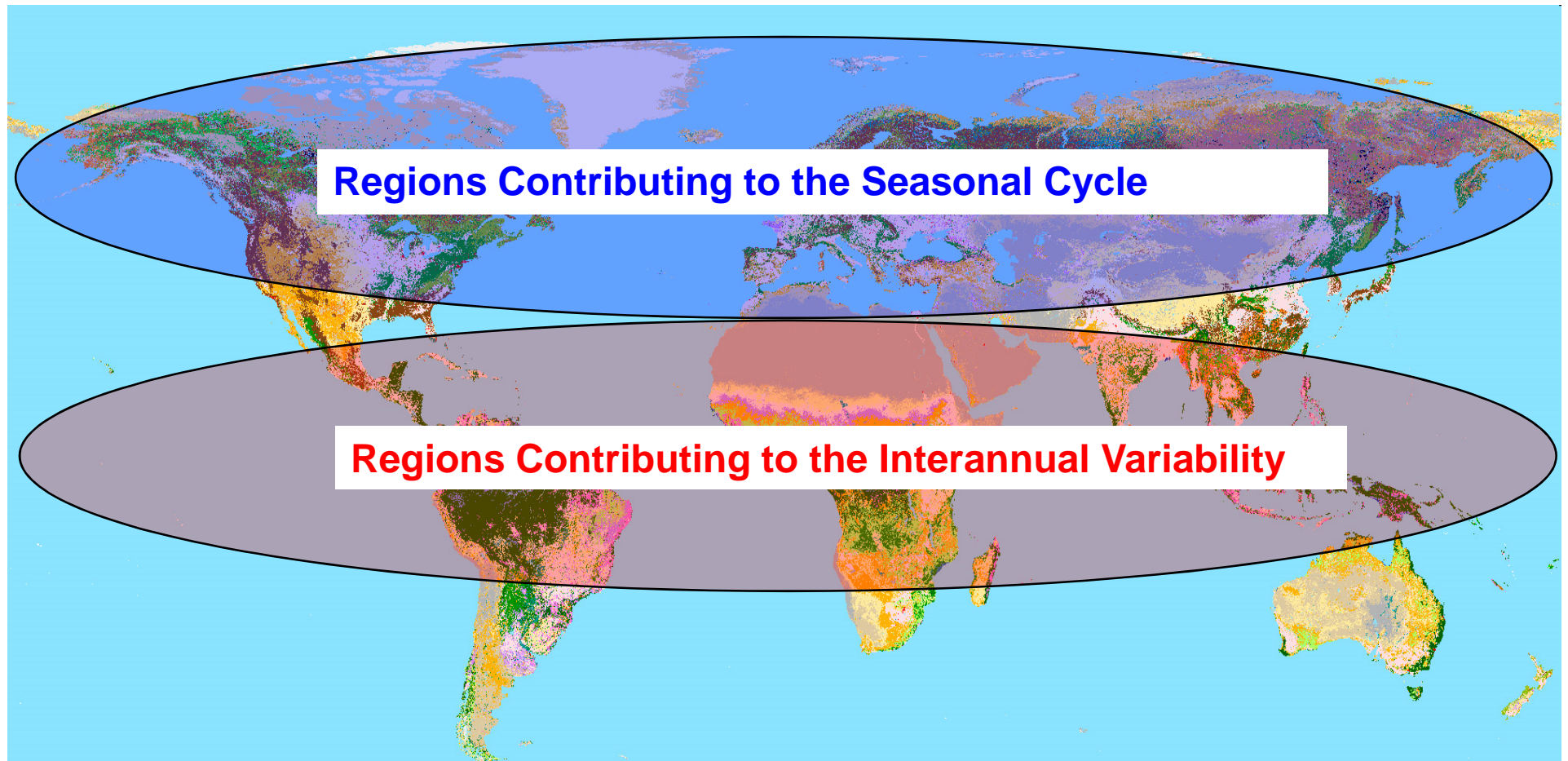
Net balance **+9.3%**

Steeper GHG emission cuts required to stabilize climate if anthropogenic aerosols decline as expected
Diffuse radiation fertilization overweighs "global dimming"

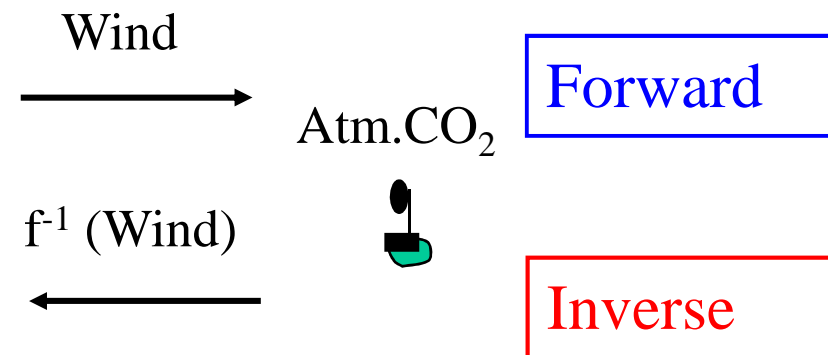
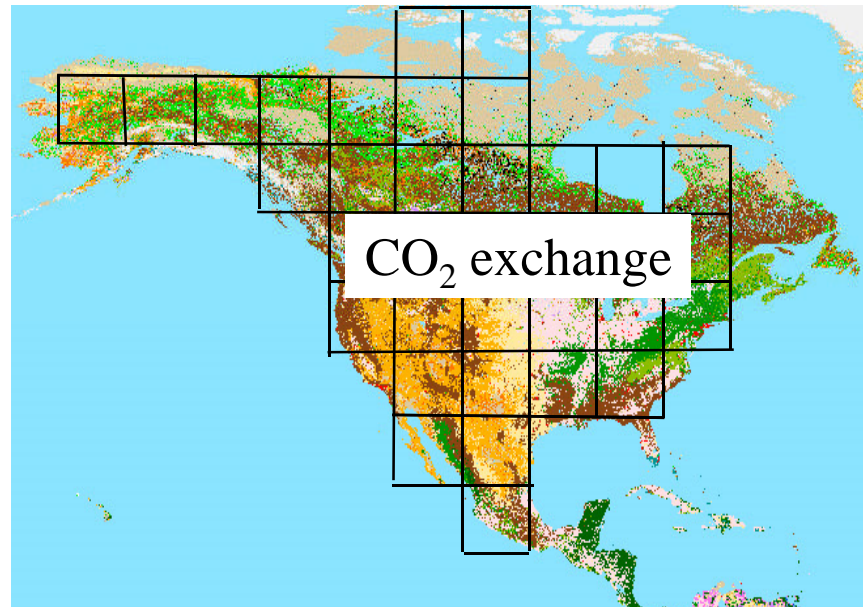
Seasonal cycle at different Monitoring stations



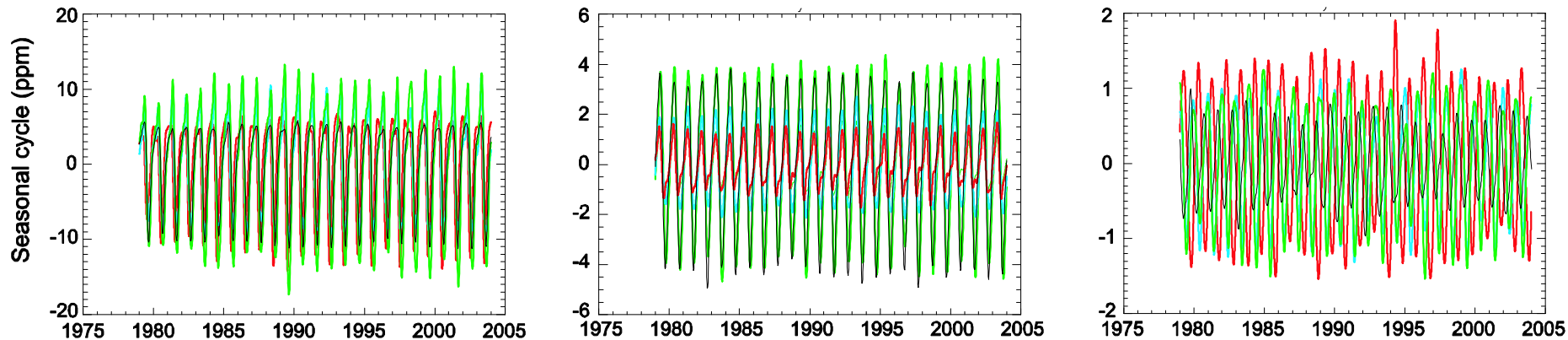
Regional Strategy to Evaluate models



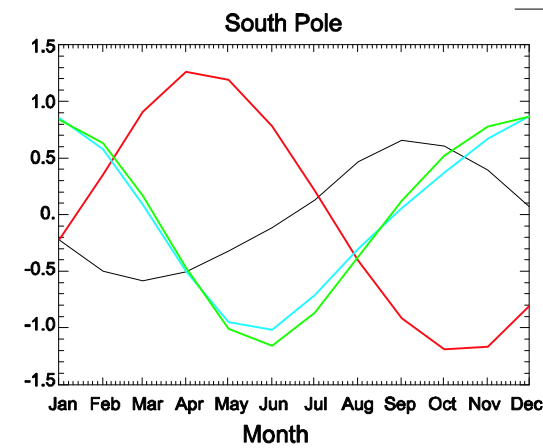
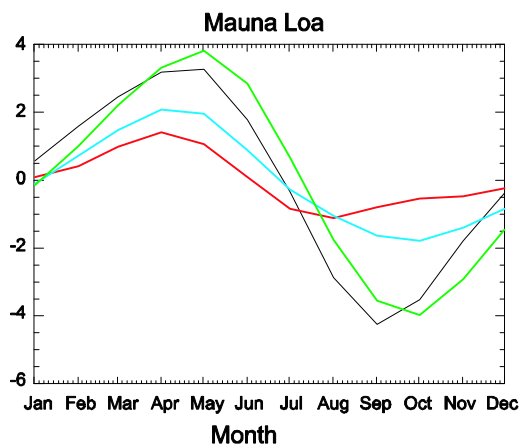
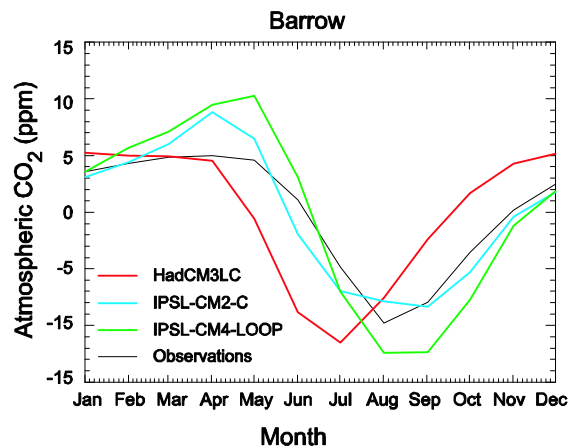
CO₂ Transport Modelling



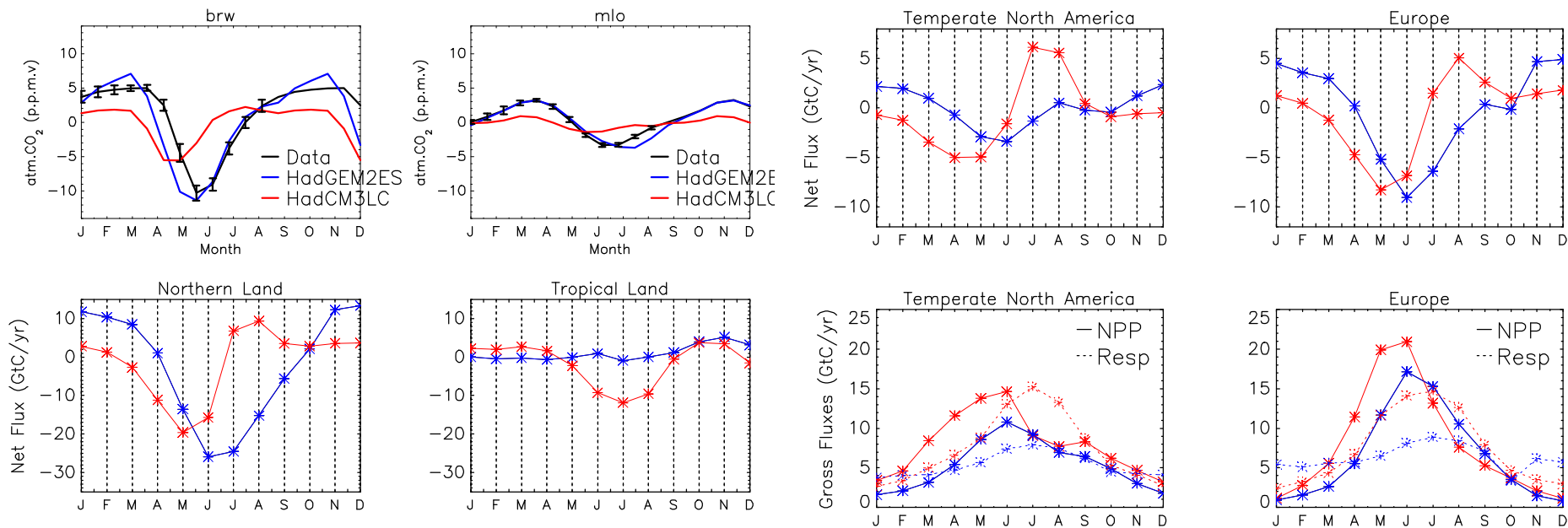
Seasonal Cycle



- HadCM3LC
- IPSL-CM2-C
- IPSL-CM4-LOOP
- Observations

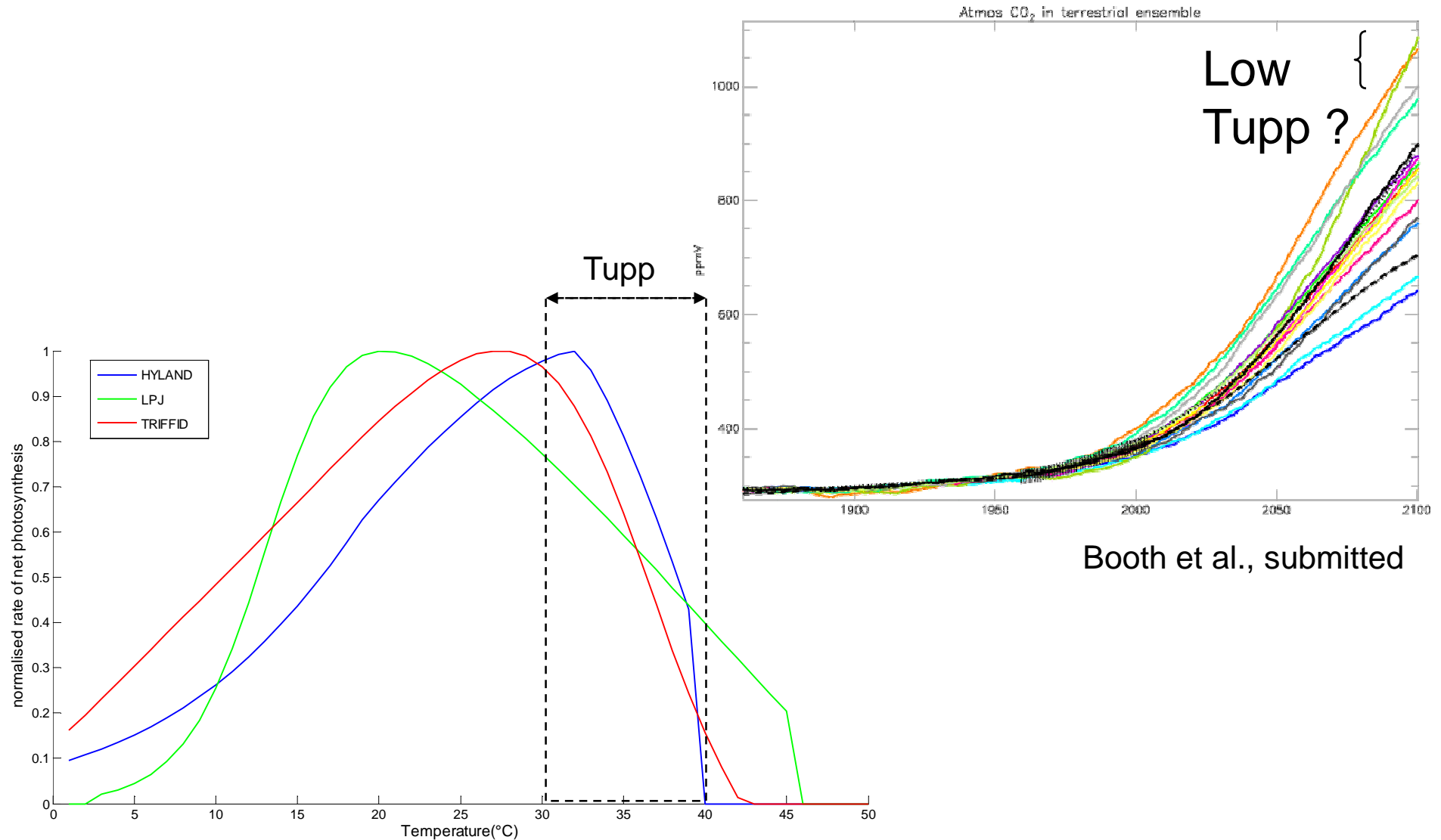


Improved SC (HadGEM2)



Transferring Parameterizations from HadGEM2 to JULES v2
(In progress - R. Ellis, D. Clark, CEH, Wallingford)

Ecophysiology at high temperatures



Booth et al., submitted

Courtesy D. Galbraith

Summary

- ✓ Implementing into JULES state-of-the-art representations of:
Plant Nitrogen Cycle (FUN) (J. Fisher et al.,)
(N-Deposition; Future C sinks; Climate Stabilization & Mitigation)
- ✓ Progress in mechanistically modelling non-CO₂ trace gas exchanges:
Isoprene, (F. Pacifico et al.,) (Biofuels)
Plant O₃ – water relations (Food Security)
- ✓ Implementation of diffuse/direct radiation into JULES
(L. Mercado et al.,) (Food Security, Geoengineering)
- ✓ Global Calibration of JULES (R. Ellis, D. Clark et al.,)
- ✓ Identified Ecophysiology at high temperatures (J. Lloyd et al.)
(Tipping points)

Extras

