

# Representation of soil water stress in GCM simulations of vegetation physiology

P.L. Vidale, B. Sarojini, A. Verhoef  
JULES meeting, 2016

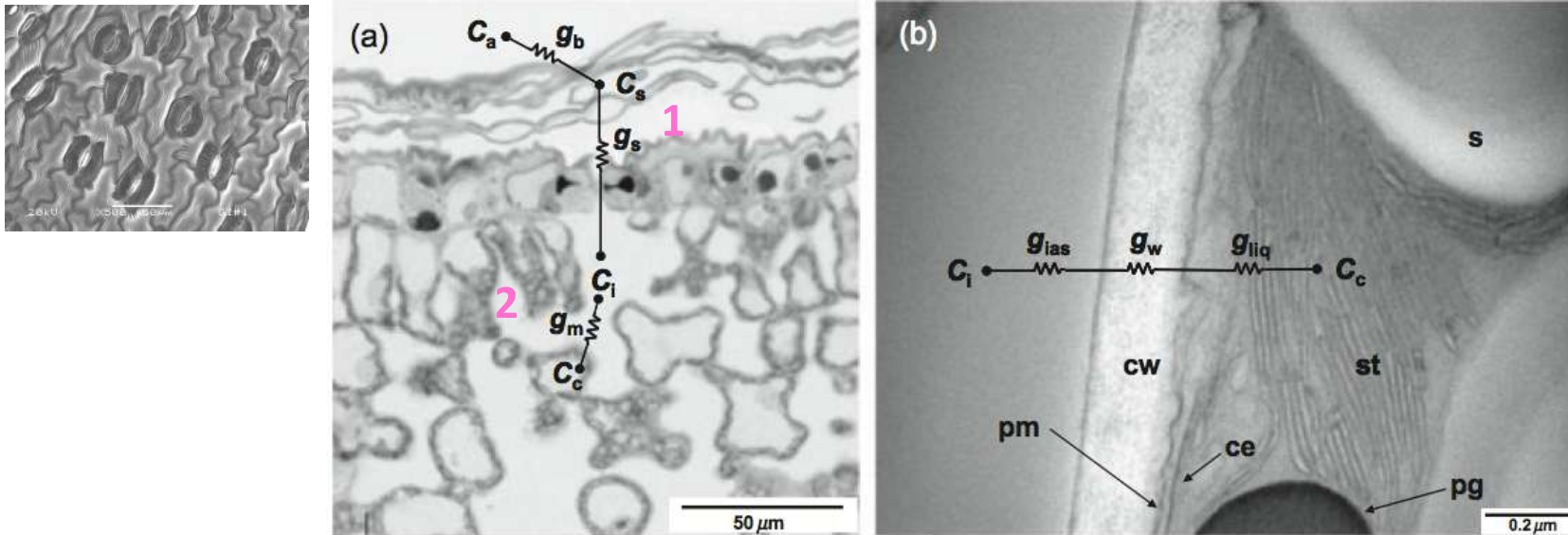
# Do we include the right processes in simulating the EFFECTS OF SOIL WATER STRESS ON PLANT FUNCTION?

**Water stress** affects the **CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at chloroplast level, C<sub>c</sub>** by:

1. Stomatal Conductance Limitation (**SCL**), reducing stomatal conductance  $g_s$  (diffusion of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O)
2. Mesophyll Conductance Limitation (**MCL**), reducing mesophyll conductance to CO<sub>2</sub> diffusion ( $g_m$ )

**Water stress** affects the **biochemical capacity (BL)** by:

3. Reducing  $V_{cmax}$  (carboxylation rate)
4. Reducing  $J_{max}$  (electron transport rate)



Flexas et al. 2008

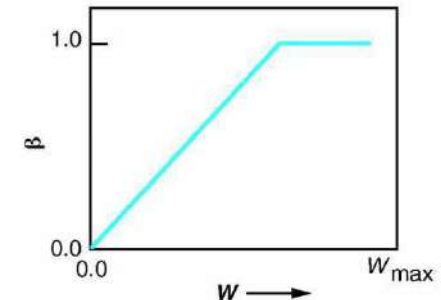
**Figure 1.** (a) Micrograph of the abaxial surface of an olive leaf (bottom side up), where the stomata can be seen, as well as the pathway of CO<sub>2</sub> from ambient (C<sub>a</sub>) through leaf surface (C<sub>s</sub>) and intercellular air spaces (C<sub>i</sub>) to the chloroplast (C<sub>c</sub>). Boundary layer conductance (g<sub>b</sub>), stomatal conductance (g<sub>s</sub>) and mesophyll conductance (g<sub>m</sub>) are indicated. (b) Electron micrograph of a grapevine leaf where cell wall (cw), plasma membrane (pm), the chloroplast envelope (ce) and stroma thylakoid (st) can be observed. The pathway of CO<sub>2</sub> from C<sub>i</sub> to chloroplastic CO<sub>2</sub> (C<sub>c</sub>) is characterized by intercellular air space conductance to CO<sub>2</sub> (g<sub>ias</sub>), through cell wall (g<sub>w</sub>) and through the liquid phase inside the cell (g<sub>liq</sub>). A grain of starch (s) and a plastoglobule (pg) can be also observed in the picture (photos by A. Diaz-Espejo).

# GENERALISED, NEW APPROACH TO MODEL WATER STRESS

## MODELS SUCH AS JULES NEGLECT DIFFUSIONAL LIMITATIONS (I.E. STOMATAL AND/OR MESOPHYLL CONDUCTANCE LIMITATIONS)

Egea et al. (2011) generalize the  $\beta$  relationship by introducing an **exponential dependence**, which allows for non-linear  $\beta = \beta(\theta)$  functional dependencies through the exponent  $q_i$ :

$$\beta_i^l = \begin{cases} 1 & \theta^l \geq \theta_c^l \\ \left[ \frac{\theta^l - \theta_w^l}{\theta_c^l - \theta_w^l} \right]^{q_i} & \theta_c^l > \theta^l > \theta_w^l \\ 0 & \theta^l \leq \theta_w^l \end{cases}$$



Furthermore, the indices (i=S,B,M) **enable three pathways** (**S**tomatal, **B**iochemical, **M**esophyll) for soil water stress  $\beta$  to affect plant function individually, or in any combination.

The generalised model limitations are thus applied to:

$$A = A_p \beta_B \quad \text{photosynthesis}$$

$$g_m = g_m \beta_M \quad \text{mesophyll conductance}$$

$$g_s = g_s \beta_S \quad \text{stomatal conductance}$$

# Experiments with recent version of JULES

## ➤ Control and \*Improved Simulations of JULES 4.4

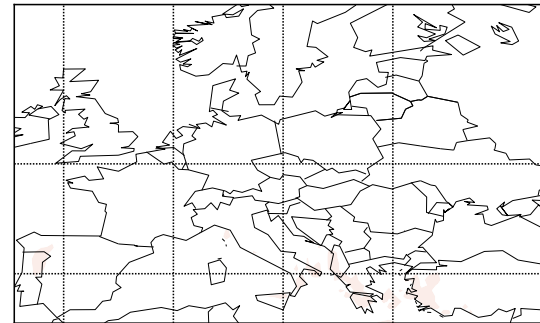
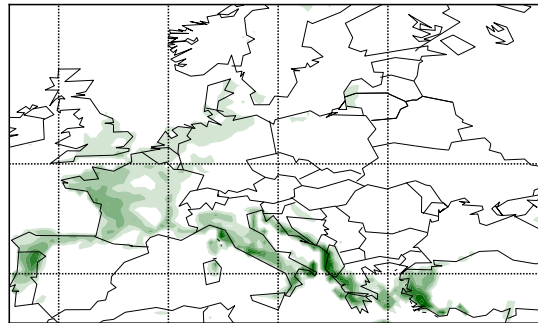
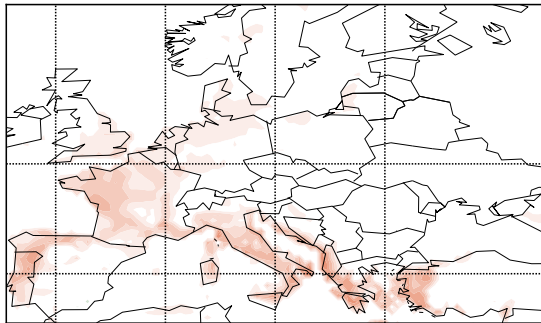
- Study domain -- Europe including the UK (10°W -40°E, 35°N -65°N)
- Resolution – 0.5° X 0.5°, Time step – 30 mins
- Forcing Dataset – WFDEI (Weedon et al. 2014), 3 hourly, 0.5 x 0.5 resolution, 8 atmospheric variables – SWdown, LWdown, Psurf, Qair, Tair, Windspeed, Rainfall, Snowfall
- Simulation period – 1979-2012
- Spin up cycles – 30 each
- \* Improved soil water stress factor (beta) representations using Stomatal (SCL), Biochemical (BL) and Mesophyll (MCL) limitations and their combinations (C6)

# **CLIMATOLOGY**

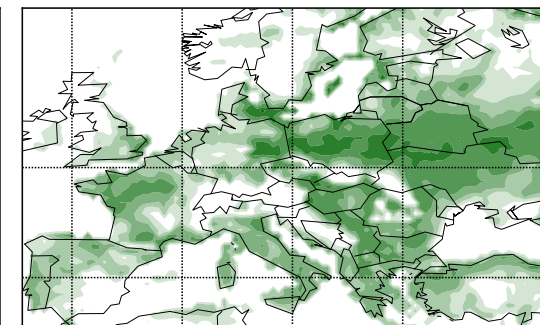
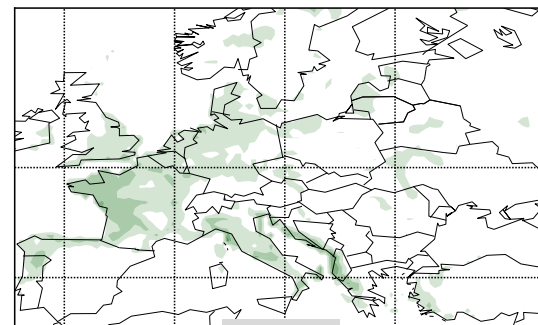
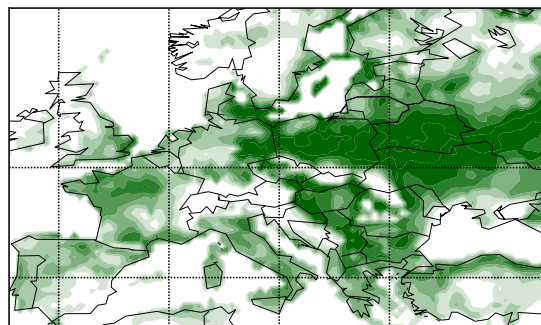
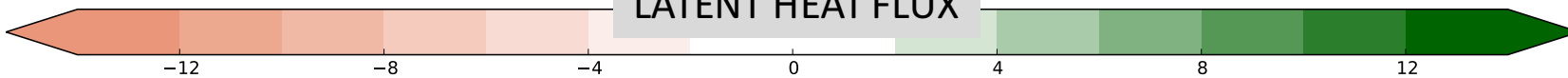
**SCL - CTL**

**MCL - CTL**

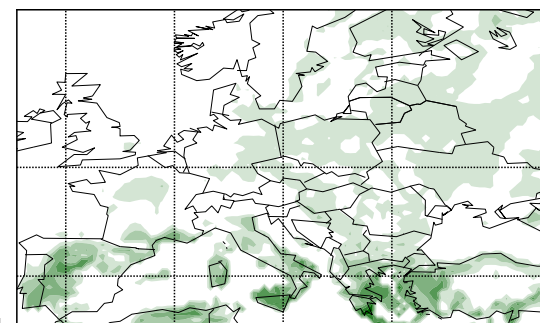
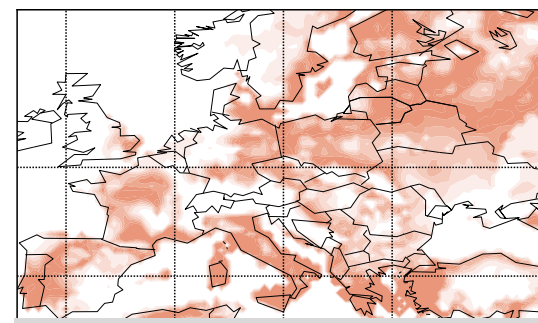
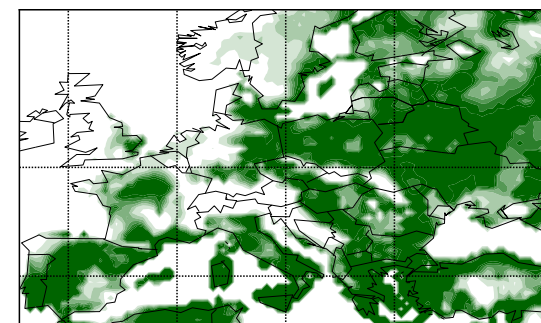
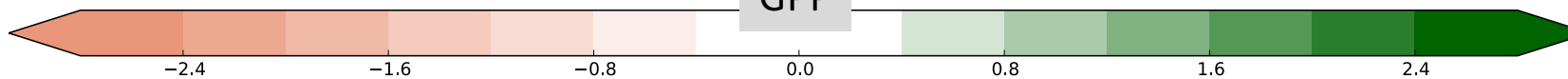
**C6 - CTL**



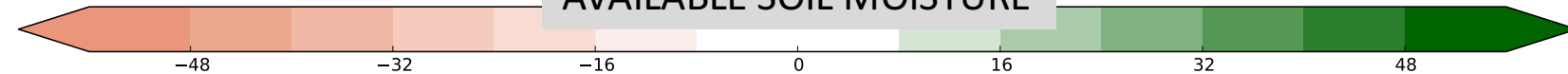
**LATENT HEAT FLUX**



**GPP**



**AVAILABLE SOIL MOISTURE**



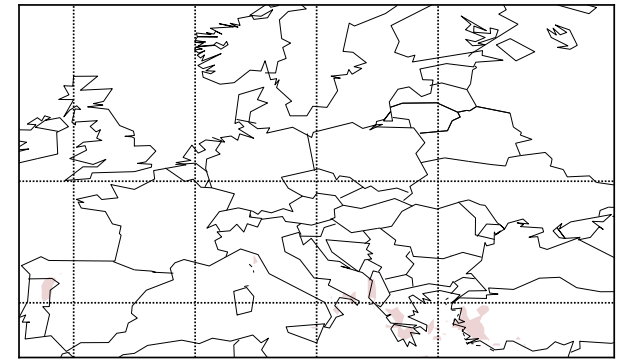
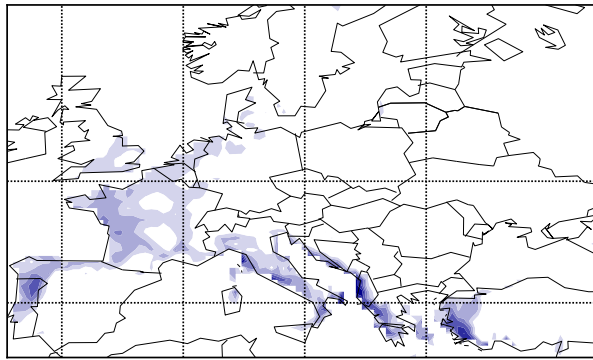
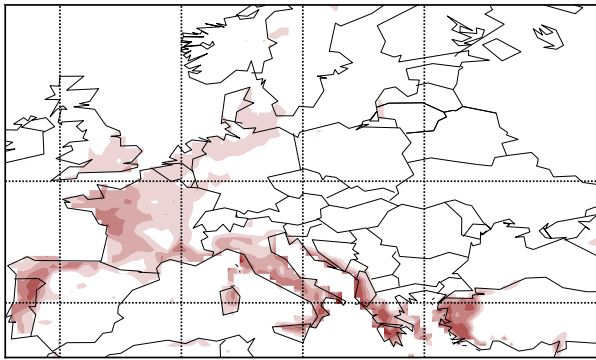
**Difference in climatologies w.r.t BL (CTL): LH ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ) (top), GPP ( $1\text{E}-8 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ ) (middle), Available SM (mm) (bottom)**



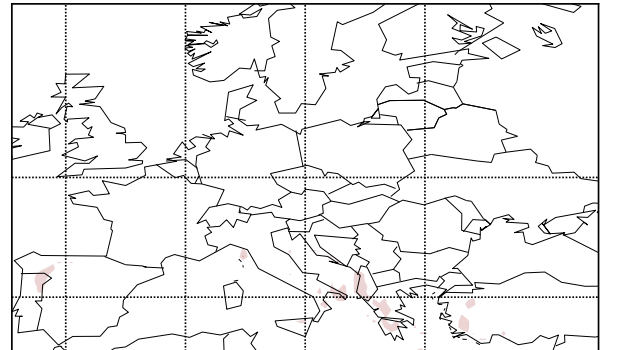
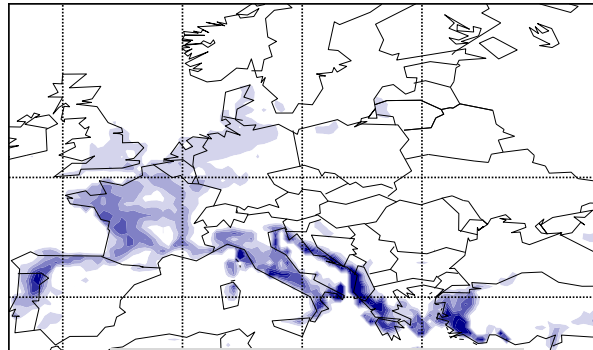
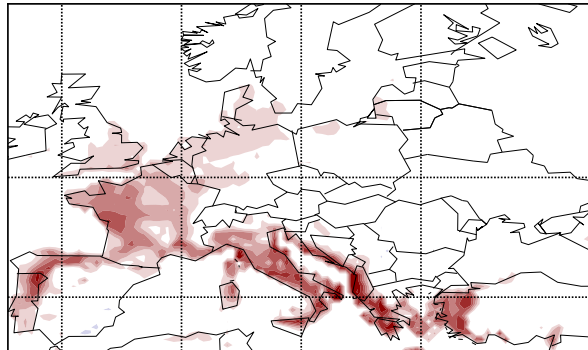
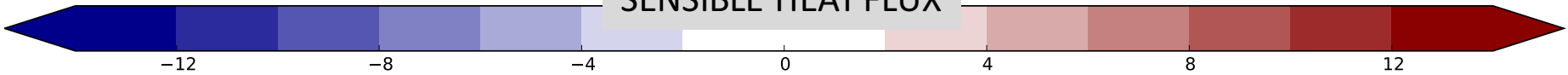
**SCL - CTL**

**MCL - CTL**

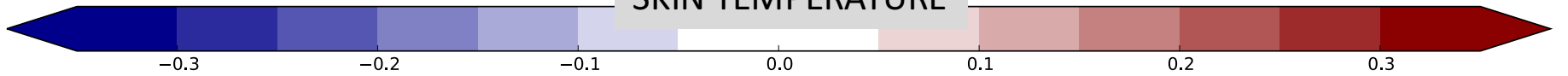
**C6 - CTL**



**SENSIBLE HEAT FLUX**

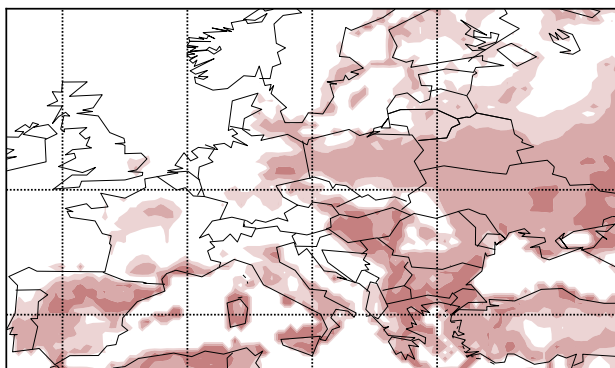


**SKIN TEMPERATURE**

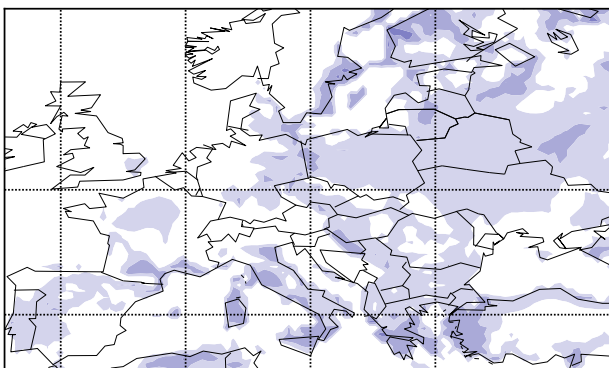


**Difference in JJA climatologies w.r.t BL (CTL): SH (W/m<sup>2</sup>) (top), Tstar (K) (bottom)**

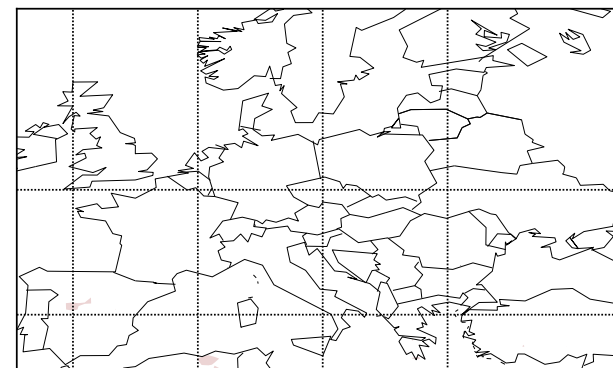
**SCL - CTL**



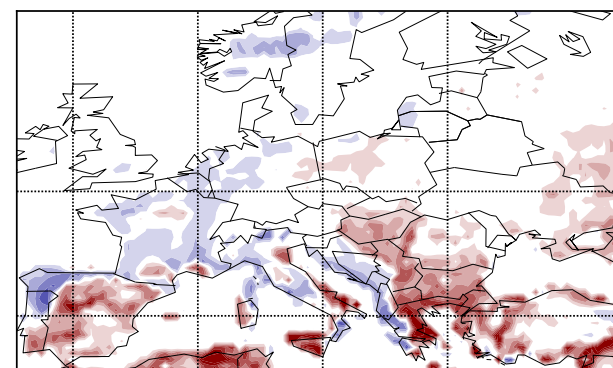
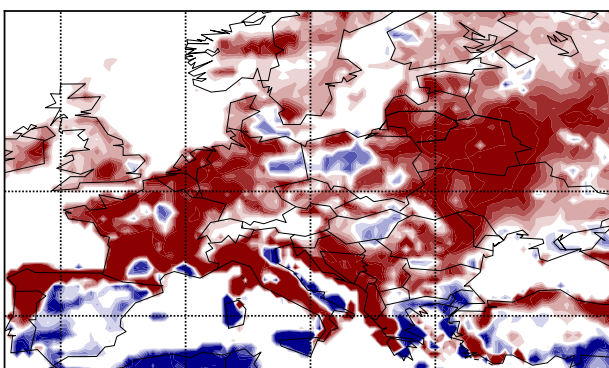
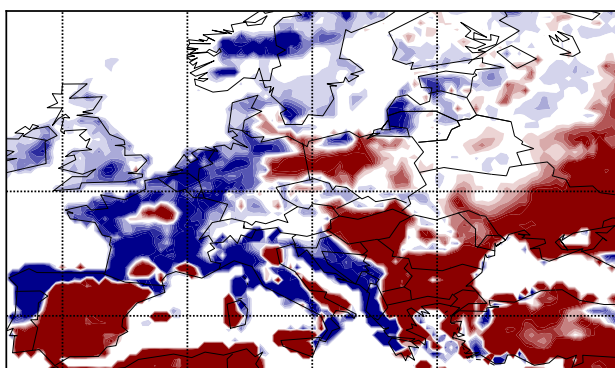
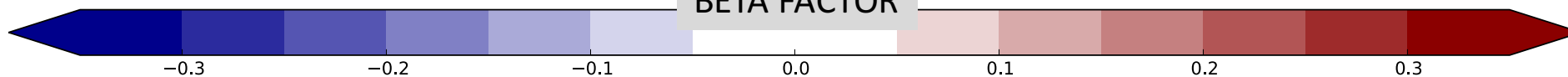
**MCL - CTL**



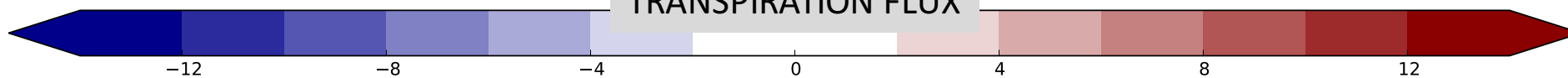
**C6 - CTL**



**BETA FACTOR**



**TRANSPIRATION FLUX**



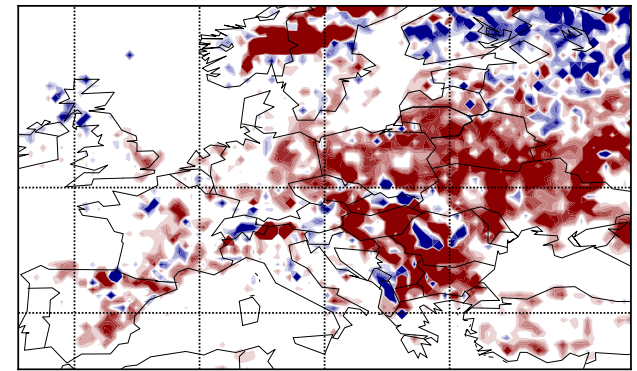
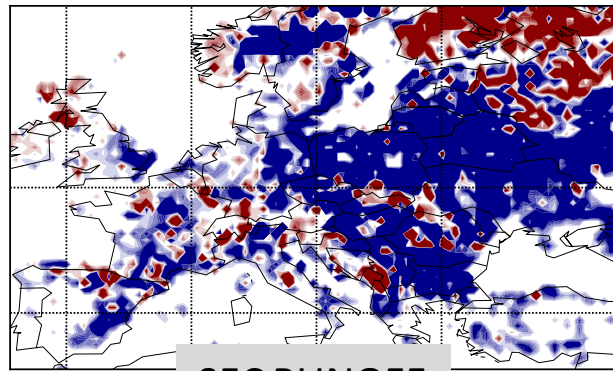
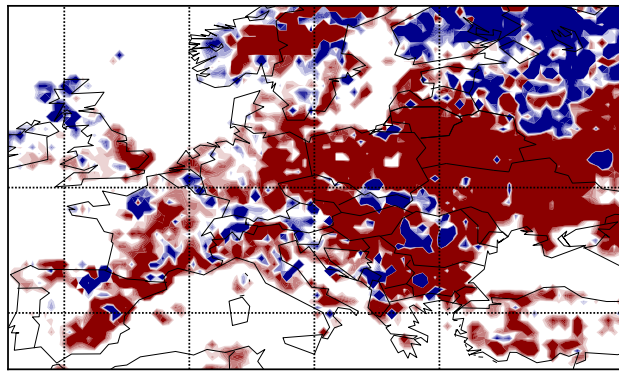
**Difference in climatologies w.r.t BL (CTL): Beta (top), Transpiration Flux (bottom)**



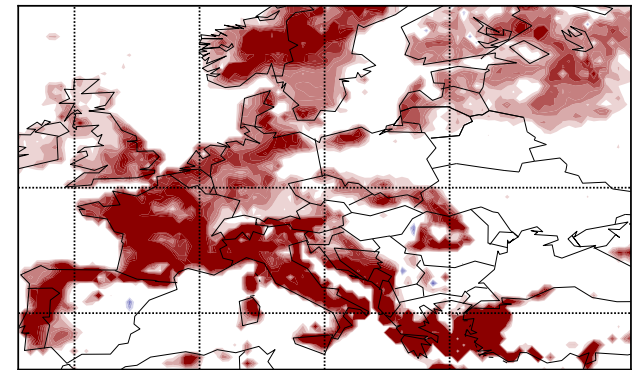
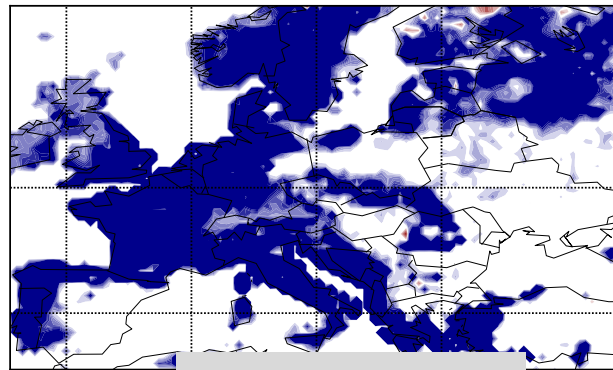
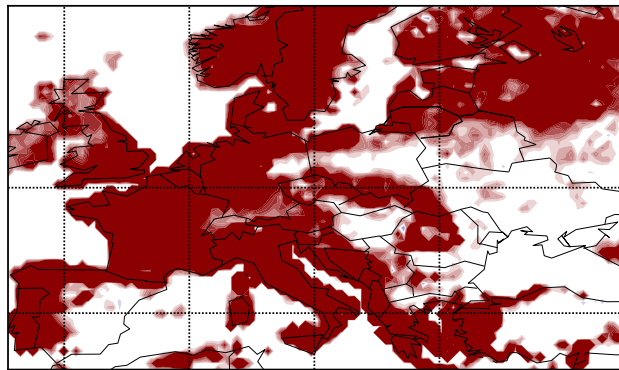
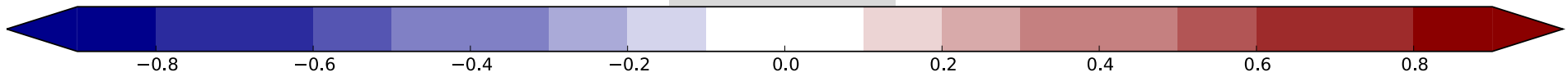
SCL - CTL

MCL - CTL

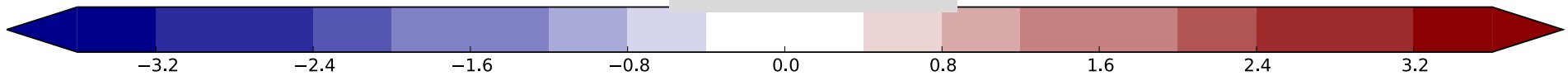
C6 - CTL



SFC RUNOFF



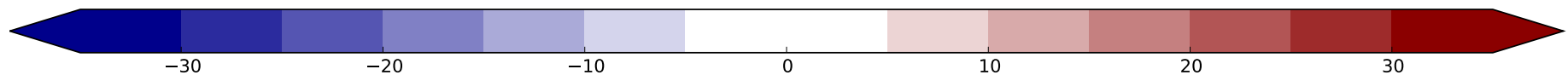
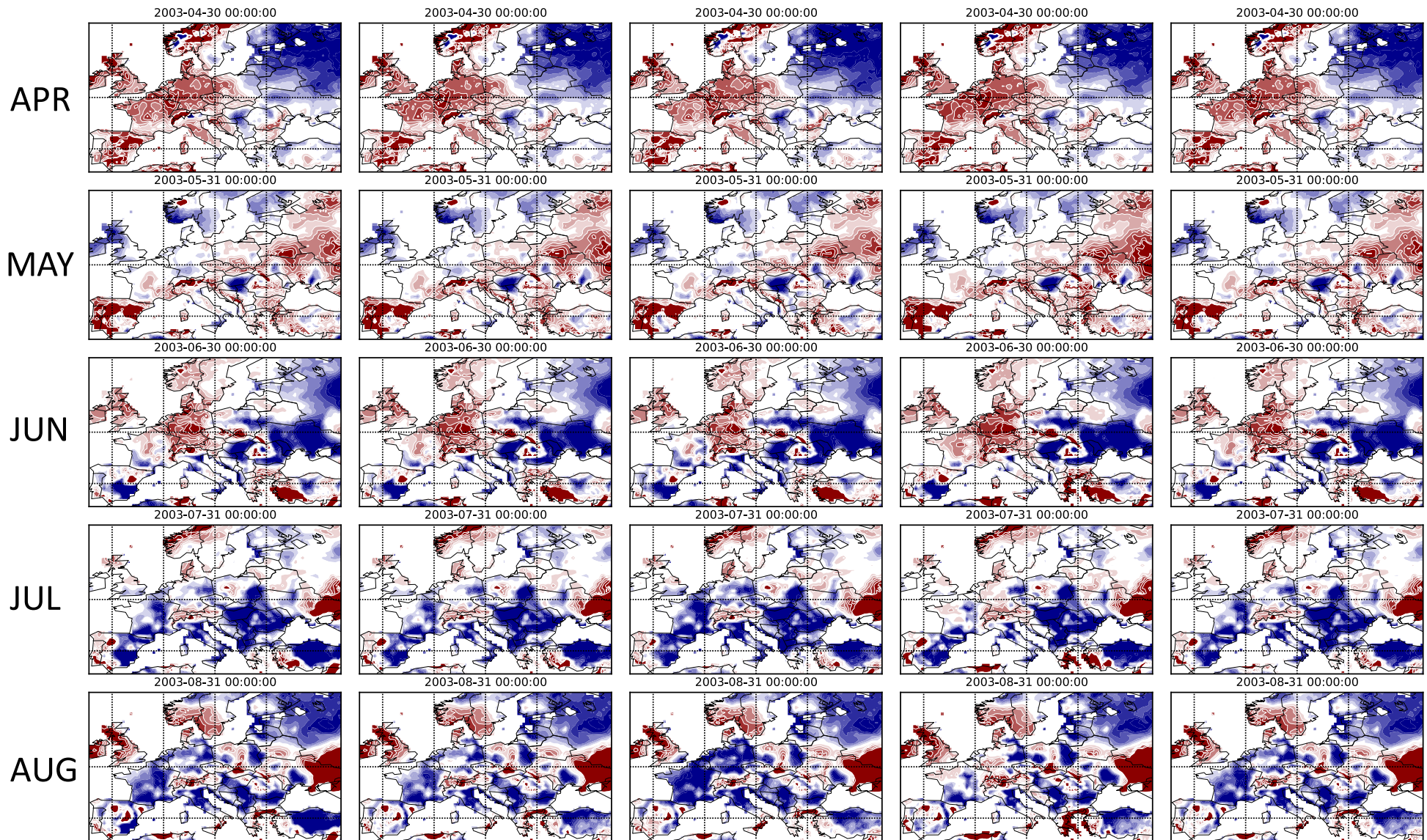
SUBSFC RUNOFF



**Difference in climatologies w.r.t BL (CTL): Surface Runoff ( $1E-8 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s}$ ) (top),  
Subsurface Runoff ( $1E-8 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s}$ ) (bottom)**

# **RESPONSE TO THE 2003 HEAT WAVE**

# Latent Heat Flux (%): anomaly in 2003 ['CTL', 'BL', 'SCL', 'MCL', 'C6']



Monthly anomalies in 2003, LH