



#### QUERCC: QUantifying Ecosystem Roles in the Carbon Cycle

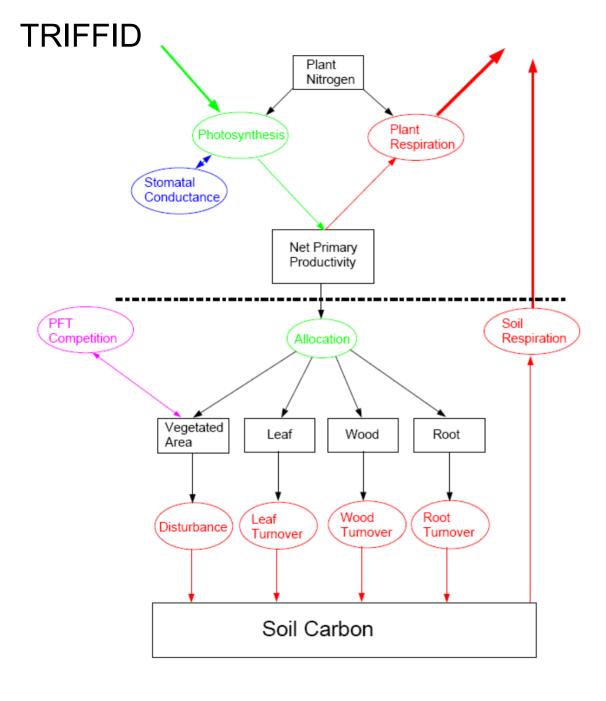
Overall objective: - NERC-speak.

To quantify the contemporary terrestrial carbon cycle using new combinations of data and models.

This will be achieved through 4 work packages

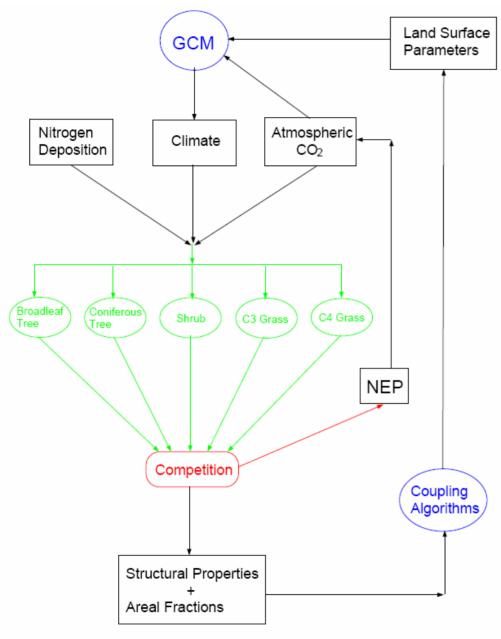
#### Overall objective: - reality?.

Change/replace TRIFFID components to include a nitrogen cycle, a wider range of functional types and more ecologically realistic sub-grid scale dynamics.



Schematic showing TRIFFID carbon flows for each vegetation type. Processes above the dotted line are fluxes calculated in the MOSES2 land surface scheme every atmospheric model time step (≈ 30 minutes).

In dynamic mode, TRIFFID updates the vegetation and soil carbon every 10 days using timeaverages of these fluxes.



TRIFFID and GCM coupling.

Changes in the distribution and structure of five functional types feedback to climate via two routes.

- Vegetation determines the biophysical parameters which affect fluxes of heat, water and momentum.
- 2. Changes in the carbon stored in vegetation and soil (NEP) also change atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and climate.

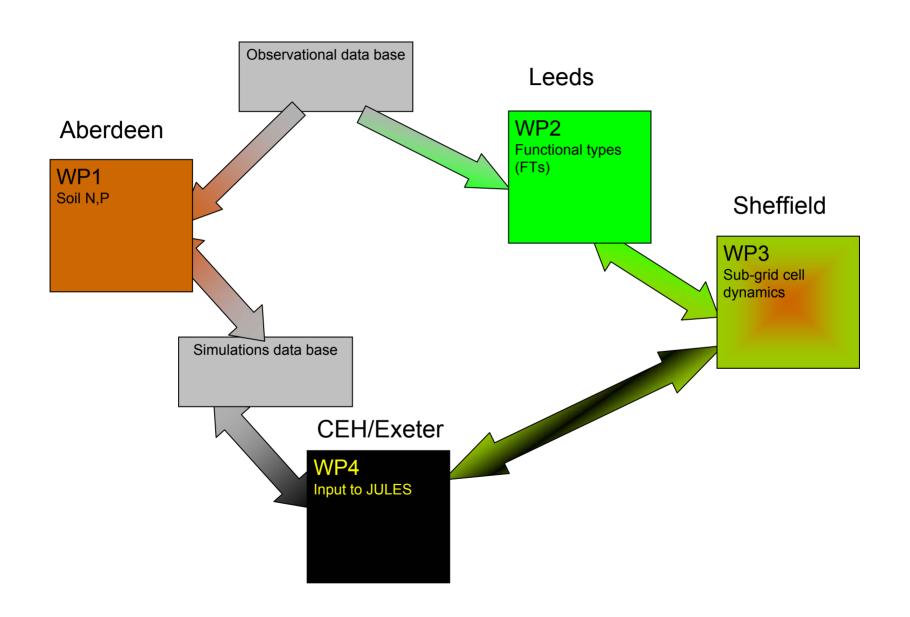
Nitrogen deposition is also shown as a driver for vegetation change, but **this** version of TRIFFID does not include an interactive nitrogen cycle.

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#### Work package objectives

- WP1. Develop new calibrated models of soil chemistry and nutrients that influence the carbon cycle, with particular emphasis on the N cycle.
- WP2. Develop, expand and validate descriptions of plant function.
- WP3. Create model(s) to capture sub-grid scale dynamics of vegetation behaviour.
- WP4. Combine the above models into the JULES structure and apply globally.

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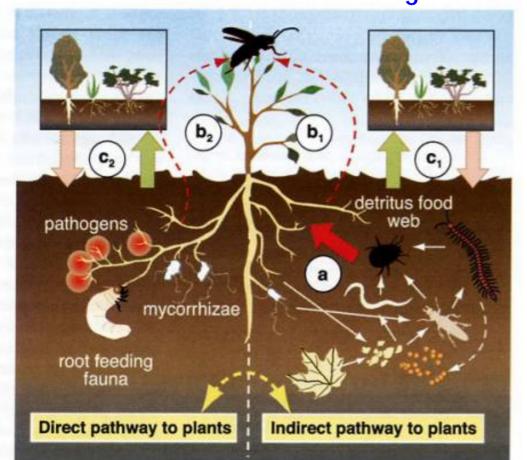
# How to represent nutrient availability in models

- 1. Temporal compartmentalisation of soil C cycling.
- 2. Identify the role of soil nutrient availability (N and P) on rapid and slow cycling.



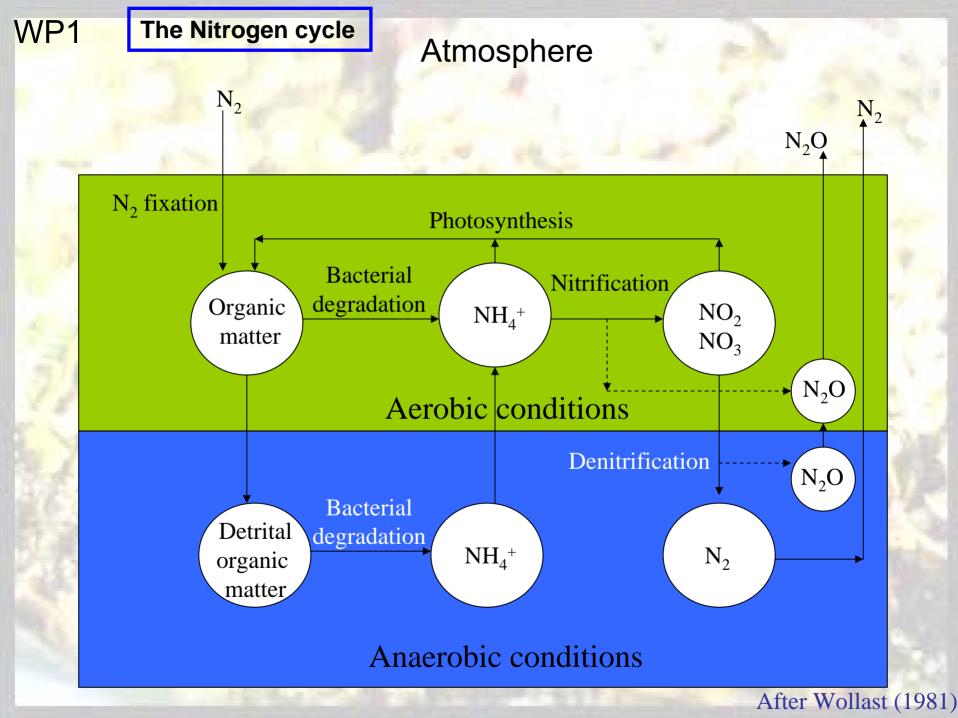
#### Hypothesis -

Organic matter pool turnover regulated by nutrient driven feedbacks in the short and long term

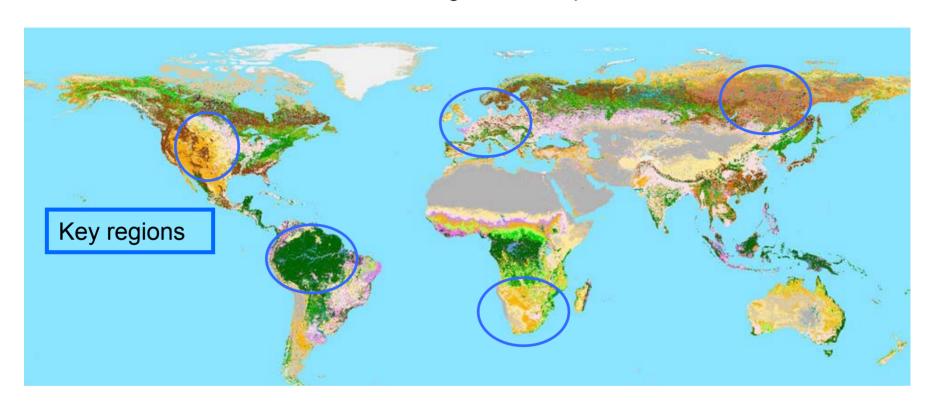


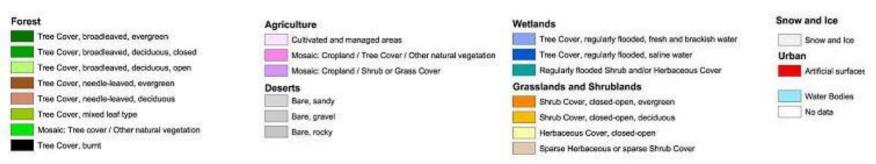


Wardle et al. (2004) Science

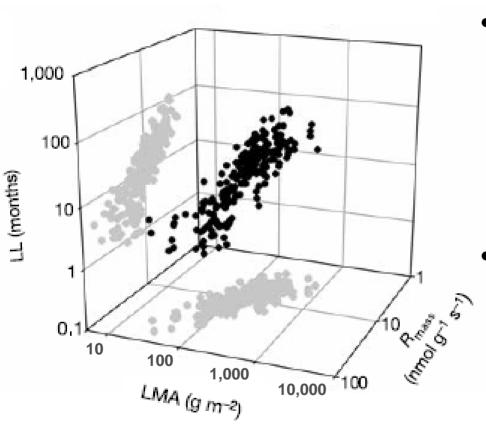


#### GLC 2000 vegetation map





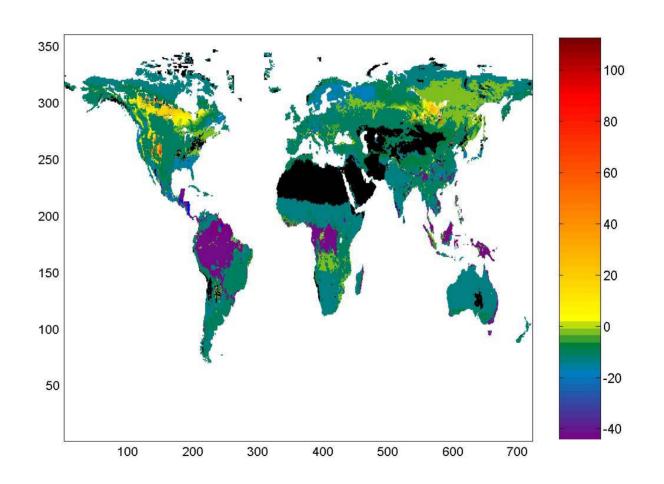
## Wright et al.: Major axis of leaf variation



 Major axis of variation from fast to slow living plants.

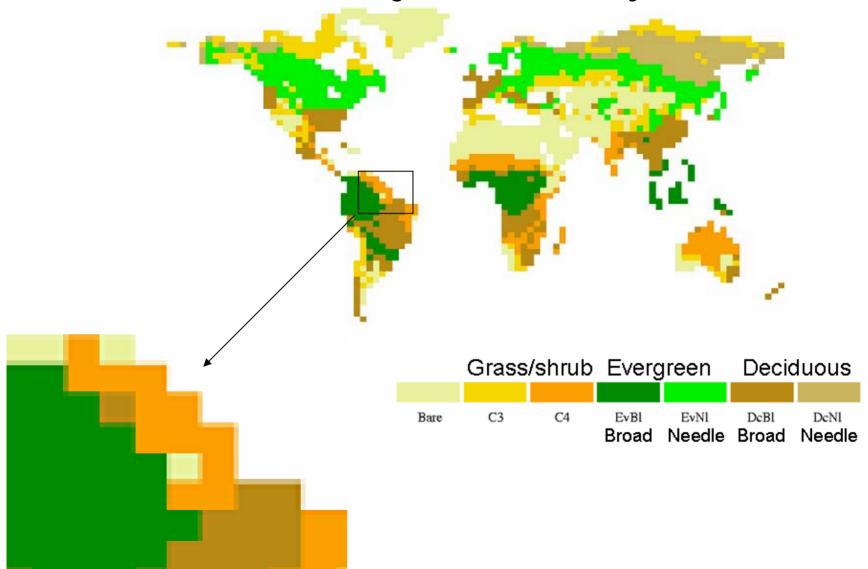
- Also correlated:
  - N content,
  - P content
  - Assimilation capacity,
  - Dark respiration

# Change in leaf longevity of dominant vegetation (months)



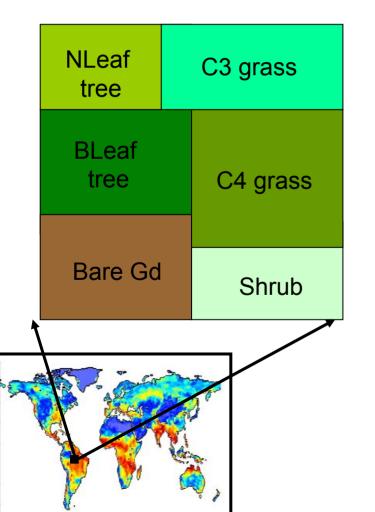
Black = Outside Climatic range

Work Package 3 Sub-grid scale activity Grass/shrub Evergreen Deciduous C3 C4 EvNl EvBl DcB1 Bare DcNl Broad Needle Broad Needle

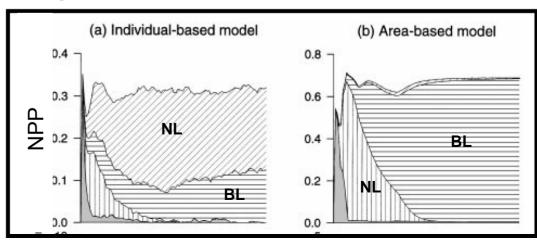


#### TRIFFID/MOSES land surface scheme

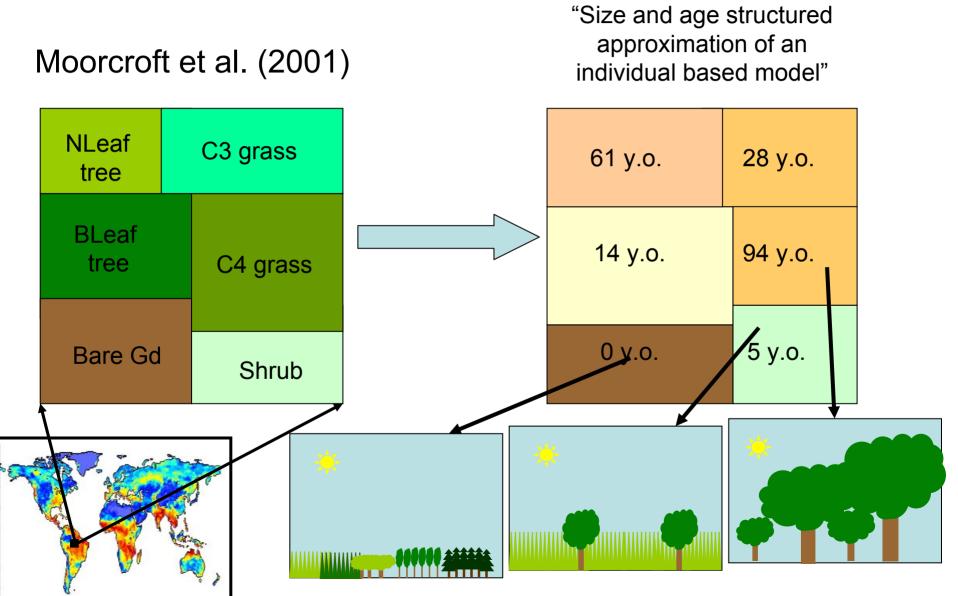
**Existing JULES model** 



- Grid cell divided into tiles.
- Each tile is one PFT
- Size of tile determined by empirical dominance hierarchy
- Tendency for a single vegetation type to dominate
- E.g. LPJ (Smith et al 2001)

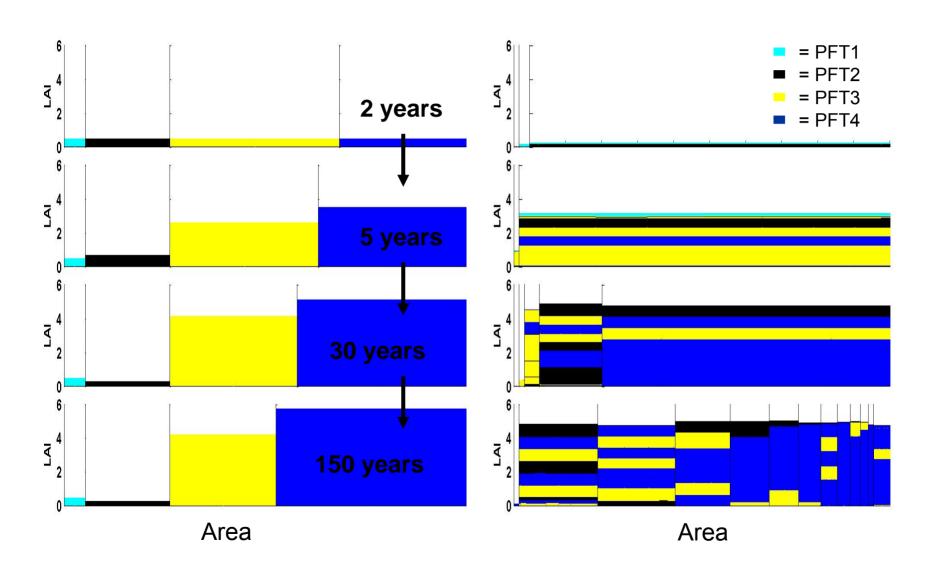


## Ecosystem Demography Model (ED)



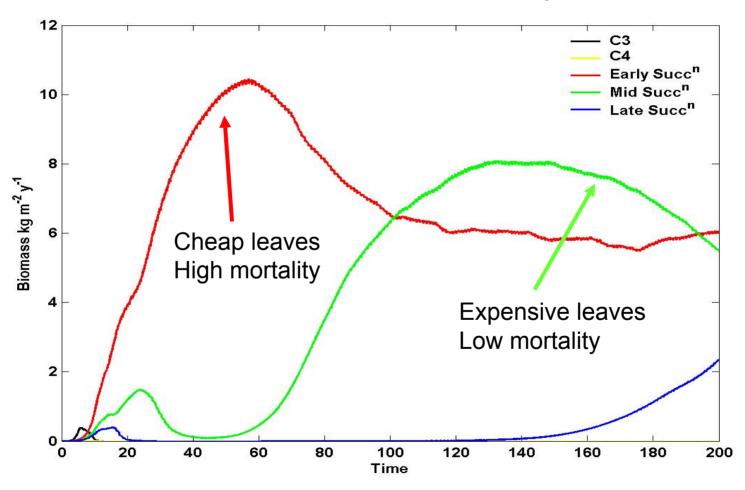
# **TRIFFID**

## ED



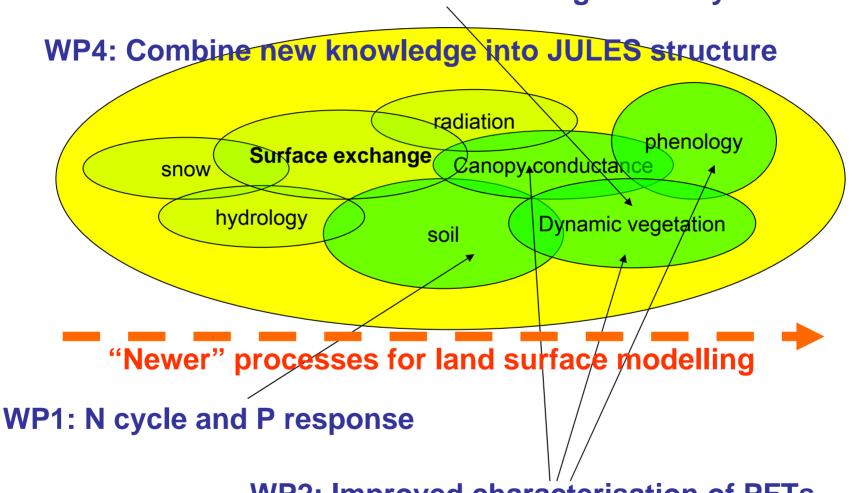
# Simulating succession in ED

Leaf cost vs. mortality trade off



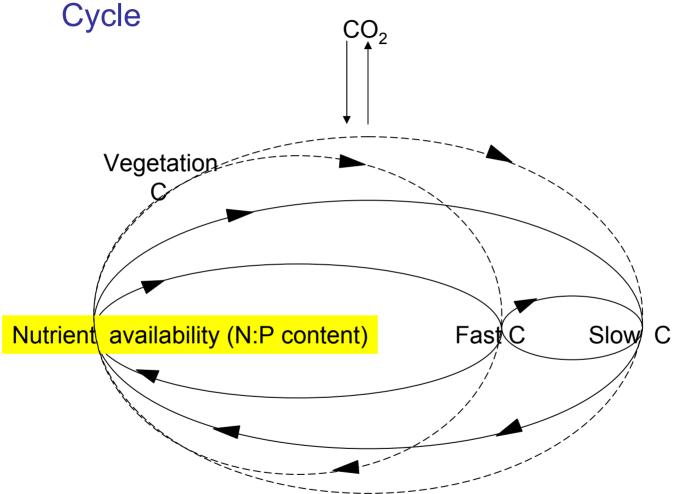


WP3: Sub-grid cell dynamics



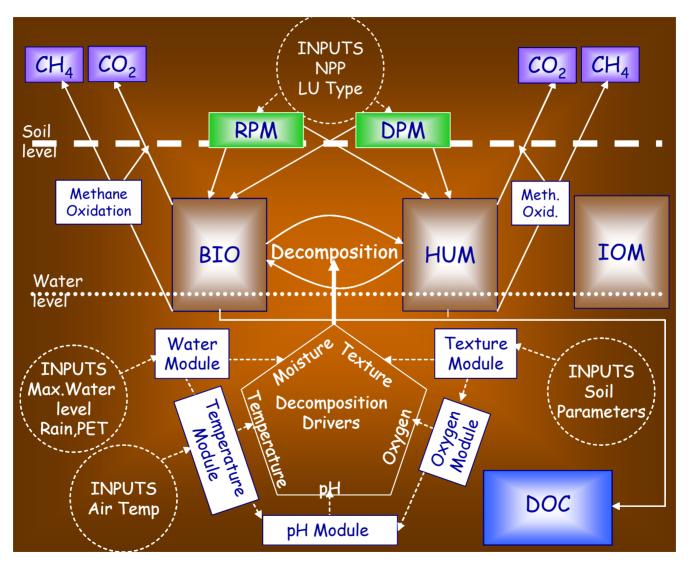
**WP2: Improved characterisation of PFTs** 

Soil Nutrient regulated Ecosystem Carbon



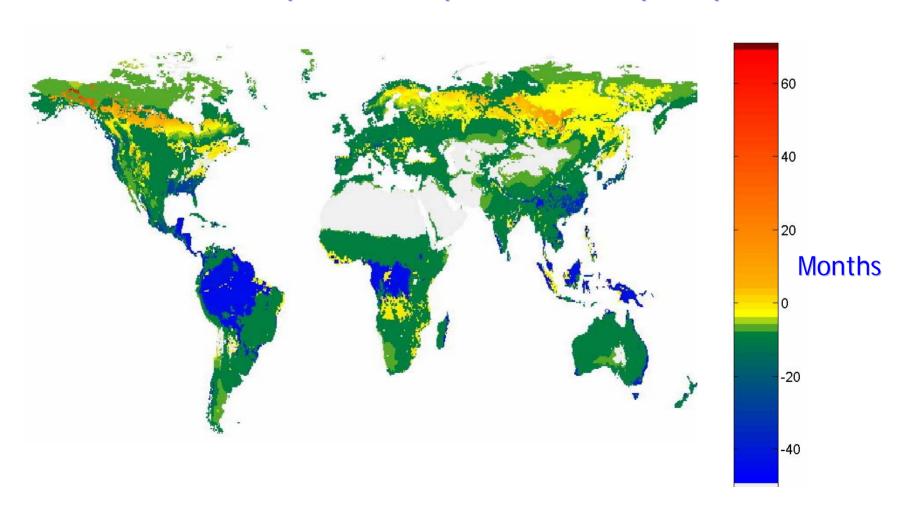
Can N and P availability be used as a predictor of Carbon cycling?

Slide from Nick Ostle, CEH Lancaster

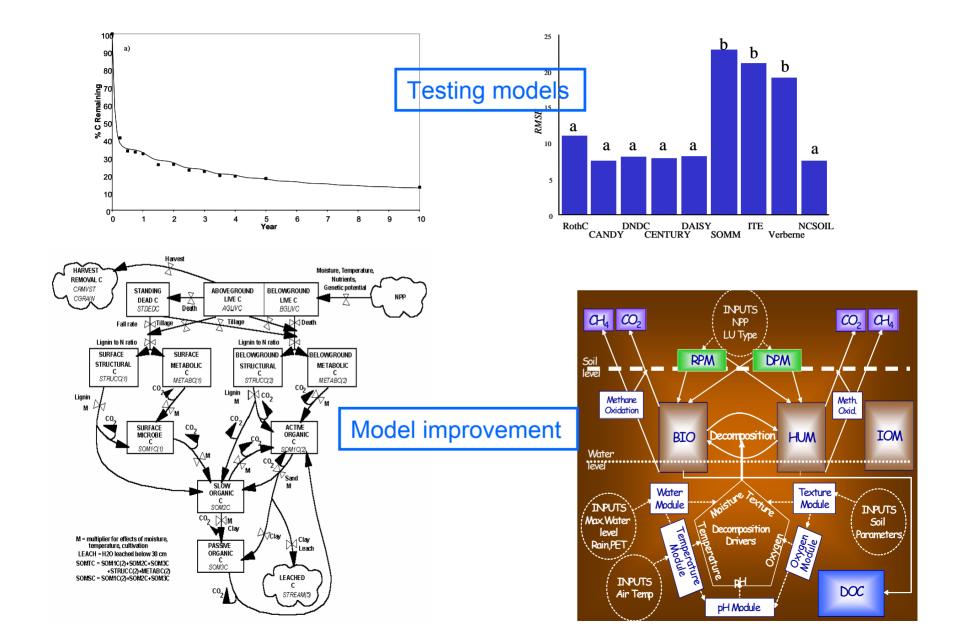


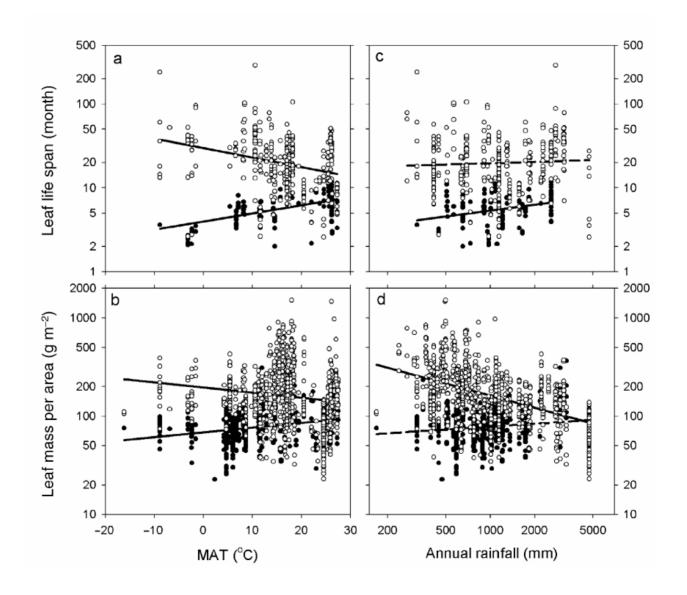
Slide from Peter Smith, Aberdeen

Leaf life span change from fixed per FT to Wright *et al* variable relationship with temperature and precipitation

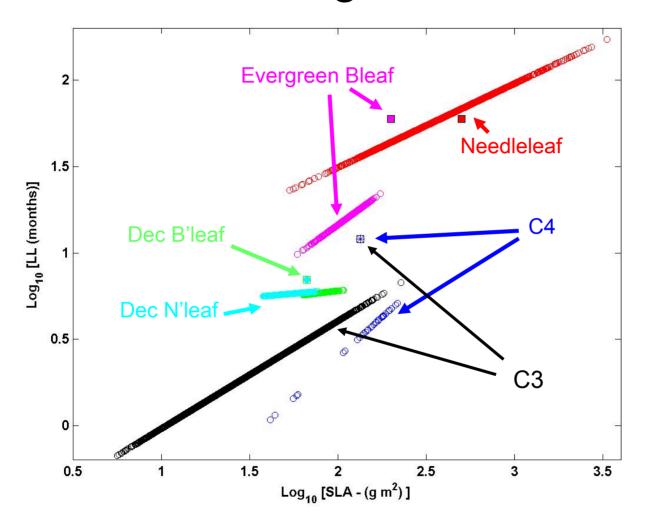


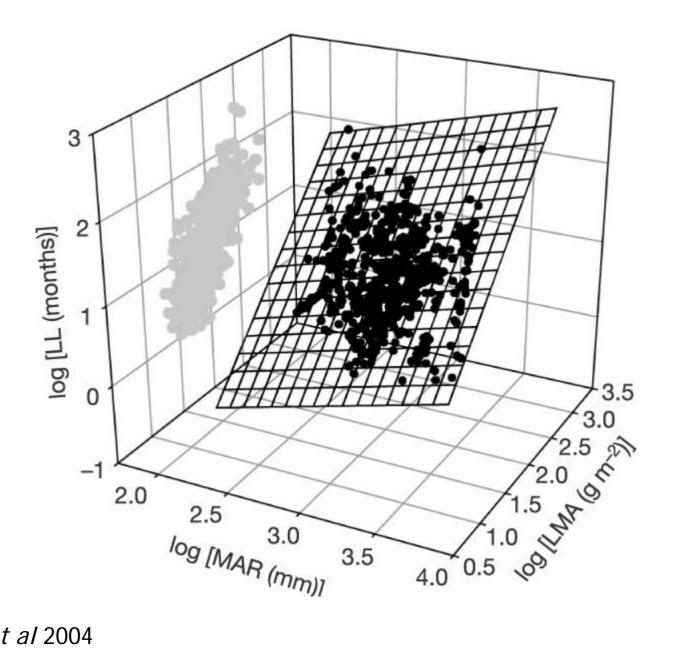
#### Soil model evaluation and improved process description

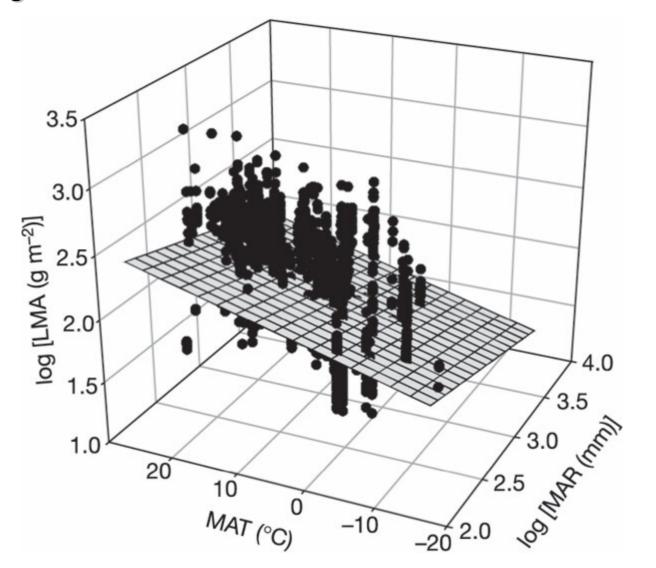




# Predicted changes in LL/SLA ratio







#### JULES modular structure

