

State-of-the-art capabilities in LPJ-GUESS

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State-of-the-art capabilities in LPJ-GUESS





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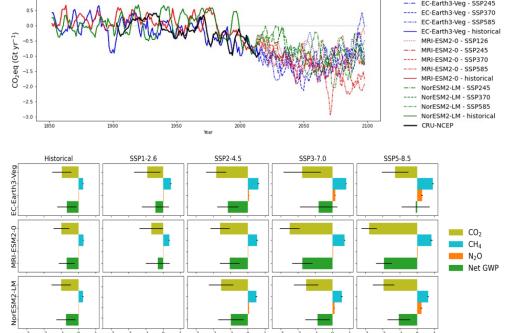
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Overview

LPJ-GUESS is an advanced DGVM including detailed forest demography and management, croplands, wetlands, specialised arctic processes, emissions of non-CO₂ GHGs and a highly flexible land-use change scheme which tracks transitions between different land-uses. It is the vegetation component of the EC-Earth CMIP6 ESM, the RCA-GUESS regional ESM, and also has a European mode operating at tree species level.

Dedicated high-latitude features

- High-latitude shrub and tundra PFTs
- Peatland PFTs and biogeochemistry, incl. CH₄
- Improved soil physics and biogeochemistry, including permafrost, wetland hydrology, soil N₂O emissions



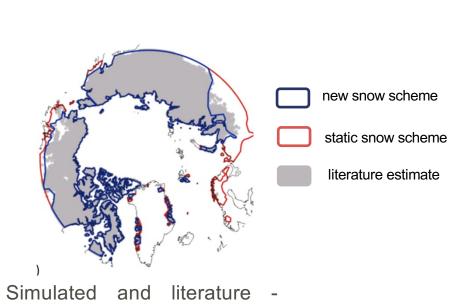
Simulated annual CO_2 -eq indicate an increased sink for a domain containing land points north of 60°N, from 1850-2100. Forcing from three bias-corrected CMIP6 ESMs and CRU-NCEP for reference.

Decadal-averaged CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and net CO₂-eq for the historical and end-of-century periods, showing that the net emissions are both ESM and SSP-dependent but uptake is greater in the warmer scenarios (Gustafson et al. in prep.)

• Annual CO_2 -eq estimates indicate an increased sink, with increased CO_2 uptake (treeline advance, increased tree and shrub growth) only partially counteracted by greater respiration and CH_4 and N_2O emissions

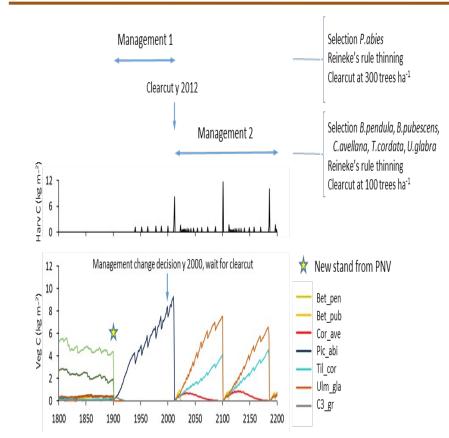
Arctic cold-season focus:

- Dynamic, multi-layer snow scheme
- Improved permafrost extent
- Improved near-surface soil temperature



estimated permafrost extent

Forest management



Automated harvest examples and management changes.

- Forest initialization:
 Land-use history, species & age structure
- Harvest alternatives:
 Clearcut w. thinnings/ continuous

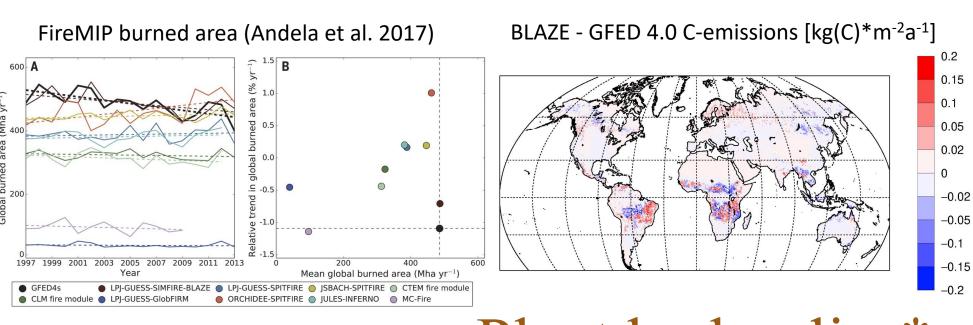
Automated/ fixed (detailed)

Management change

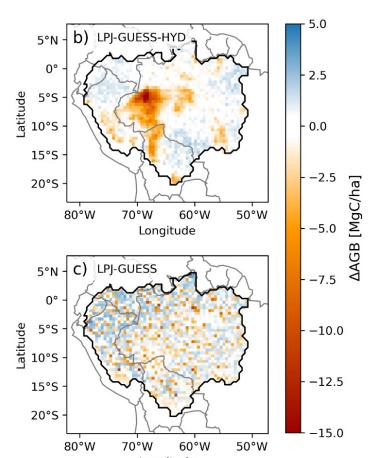
Fire dynamics

The wildfire model SIMFIRE-BLAZE provides

- Daily burned-area and C,N turnover
- Fire-line Intensity (FLI) based on fuels and fire-weather
- Biome specific tree-mortality based on allometry and FLI
- Combustion completeness depending on FLI



Plant hydraulics*



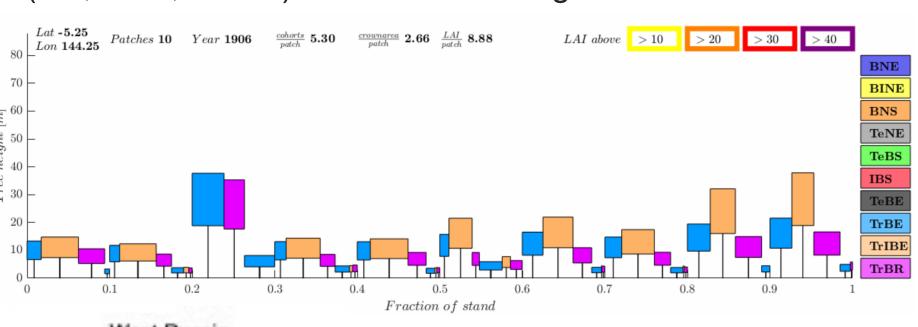
- Based on Darcy's law and the water supply-demand principle
- Simulates different plant hydraulic behavior (e.g., early vs late stomatal closure) under drought stress
- New mechanistic drought induced tree mortality based on hydraulic failure

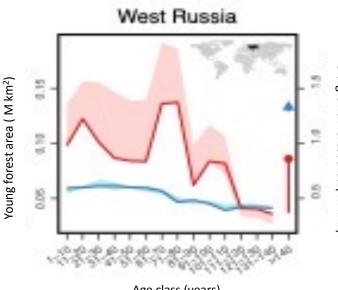
Impact of the 2005 drought event on the Amazon basin. **Top**: Simulated net change in aboveground biomass of LPJ-GUESS with new hydraulic architecture. **Bottom**: Simulated net change in aboveground biomass of standard LPJ-GUESS

* Not included in release 4.1.

Detailed forest demography

- Direct competition between tree cohorts of different sizes and functional type
- Explicit representation of stand age due to disturbance. (fire, wind, beetle) or land-use change



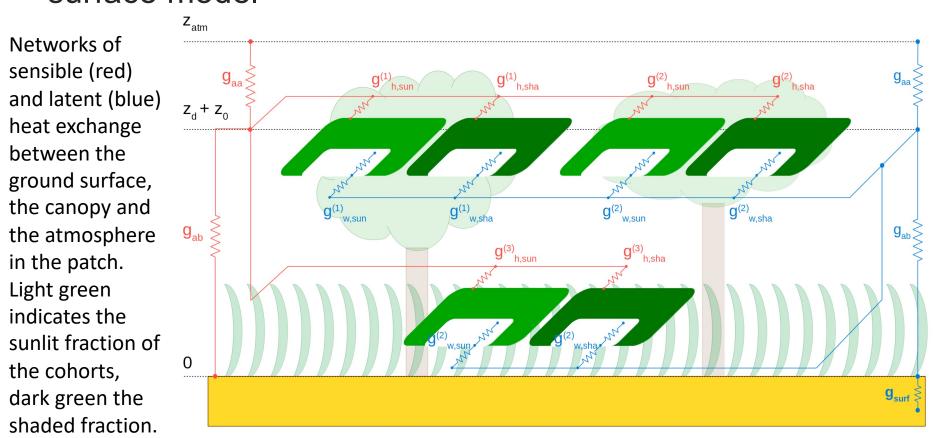


Above: Example tree size structure in a simulation with 10 replicate 1000 m2 patches. Cohorts compete for light, water and nutrients within the same patch.

Left: Example forest age structures simulated by LPJ-GUESS with natural disturbances only (blue) and including land-use and management (red). Carbon fluxes follow from the age distribution.

Energy Balance*

 New surface energy balance feature allows use as full Land surface model



Other developments, usage and collaboration

Full Atm-Canopy-Surface energy balance closure, coupling to regional climate model, BVOCs, P cycling, daily plant carbon allocation, flexible multi-layer OM-scheme.

We welcome collaborations for application of features under active development or new feature development. Please contact lpj-guess@nateko.lu.se

