

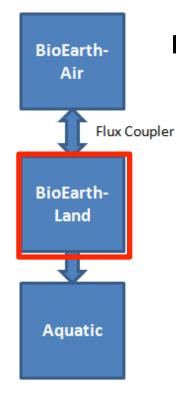




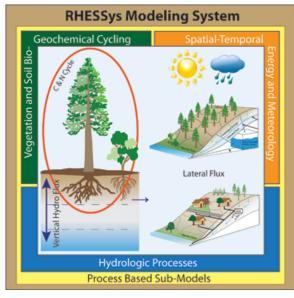
WG IB - TERRESTRIAL & AQUATIC PROCESSES

All-Hand Meeting February, 2013

MODELS IN BIOEARTH-LAND/AQUATIC



RHESSys: ecohydrology and dynamic vegetation



Canopy Layer 1

VIC large-scale
physical hydrology: we
will utilize surface
energy balance
components



CropSyst: will use to incorporate crops into RHESSys



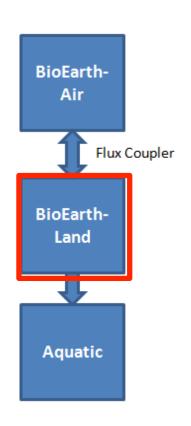
Streamflow routing, reservoirs, water management

MEGAN Biogenic VOC Emission Estimates

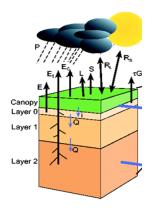


Economic Decision Making

TWO BIOEARTH-REGIONAL-SCALE LAND SURFACE MODEL OPTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT



1. VIC-CropSyst (hydrology/crops)



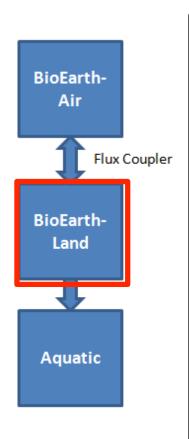
VIC: large-scale physical hydrology, including an hourly full energy balance needed for coupling to atmospheric models



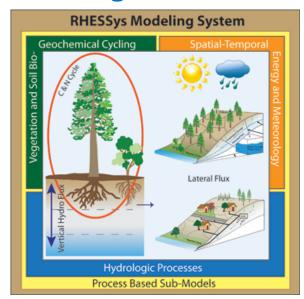
CropSyst: crop phenology and crop – plugs into VIC as a dynamic vegetation function

Crop dynamics in croplands, physical hydrology in all lands

TWO BIOEARTH-REGIONAL-SCALE LAND SURFACE MODEL OPTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT



2. Upscaled RHESSys: ecohydrology and dynamic vegetation



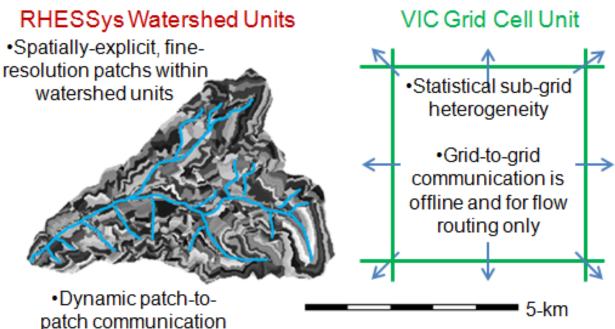
Coupled C:N:H2O in forested and grassland ecosystems

Comparison of Hydrologic Modeling Approaches at 2 Scales

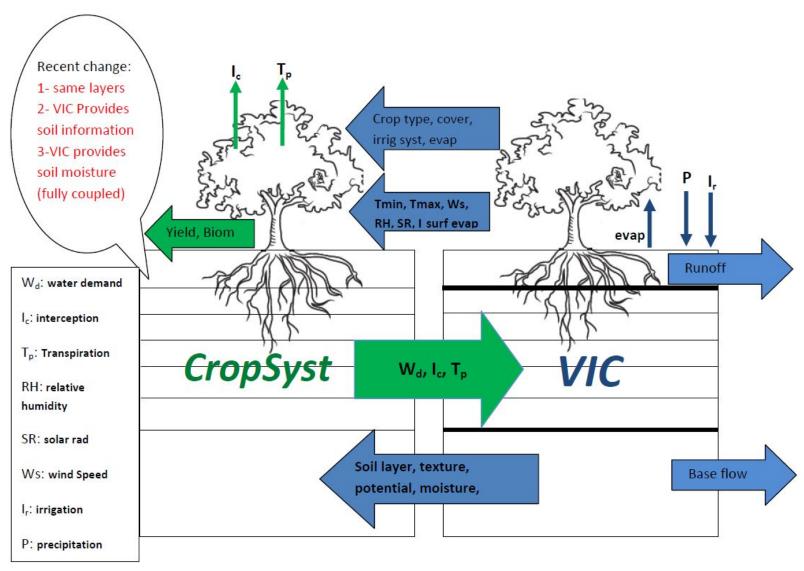
Modeling Watersheds at Finer Scales, e.g., native RHESSys scale

 High detail in lateral dimension, may have slightly less detail in vertical dimension and time w.r.t.
 VIC Modeling the Region at Coarser Scales, e.g. VIC/VIC-CropSyst

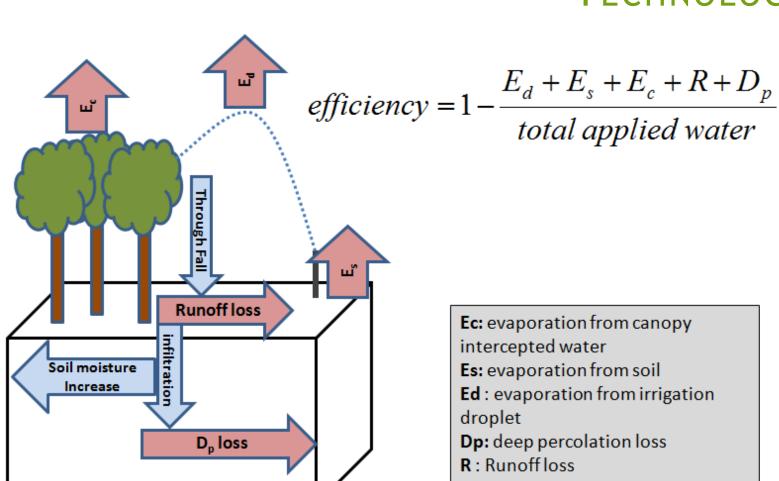
 High detail in vertical dimension and in time, coarse in lateral dimension (land/atm interactions)



OPTION 1: PROGRESS TOWARDS VIC-CROPSYST TIGHT COUPLING BETWEEN MODELS

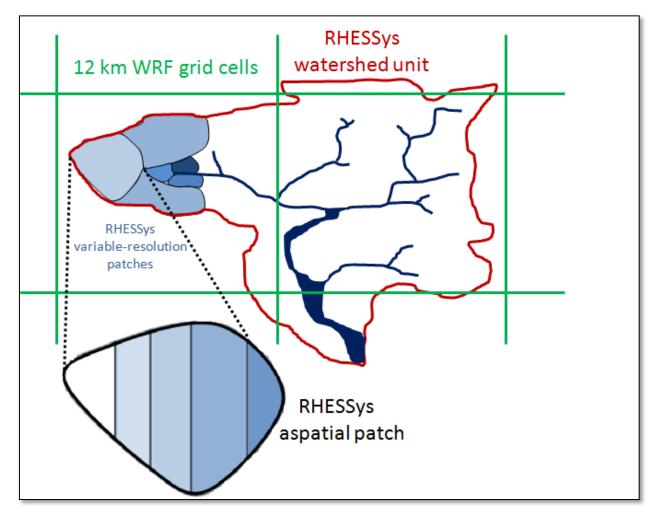


OPTION 1: PROGRESS TOWARDS VIC-CROPSYST CAPTURING ET LOSSES BY IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY



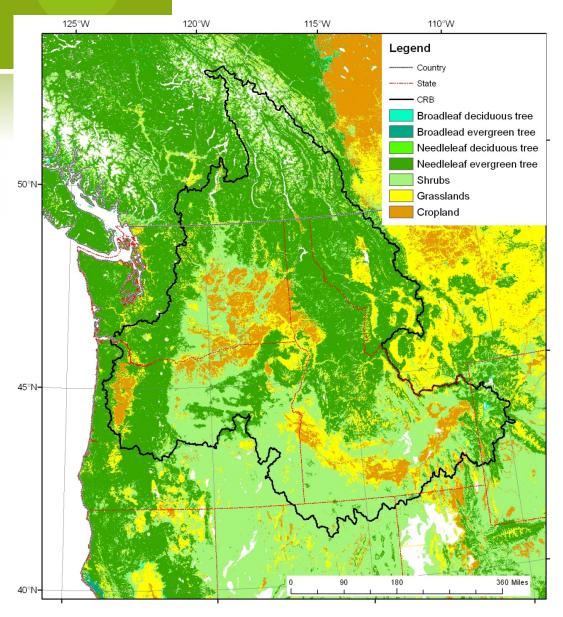
- •12 km grids converted from latitude/longitude boxes to watershed boundaries (see right)
- •RHESSys will run at a finer resolution (for each "patch") within each watershed, handling all hydrology
- •RHESSys patches resolution will be finer within riparian areas and coarser in upland areas; these scales are one of our research questions
- •Patches will be subdivided statistically to increase computational efficiency (i.e., the patches can be bigger)

OPTION 2: PROGRESS TOWARDS RHESSYS UPSCALING



•RHESSys will route flow within the VIC grid; a separate routing algorithm will be used to route flow contributed from the VIC grids

LAND COVER CONSISTENCY



Need to ensure land cover consistency between NLDAS2+crops dataset we have been working on and Alex Guenther's new vegetation dataset (left).

Near-term Future Directions for NEWS in BioEarth (1-year goals)

• Downscale, test and apply NEWS-DIN (DIN=dissolved inorganic nitrogen, $NO_3 + NH_4$) at the sub-basin scale for the Columbia River Basin

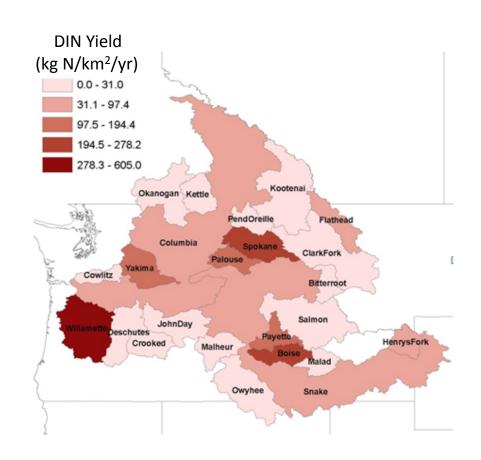
 Integrate an explicit wetland component into the sub-basin NEWS-DIN model

Longer-term Future Directions for NEWS in BioEarth

- Use sub-basin DIN model to investigate sensitivity of river DIN loading to:
 - Inter-annual climate variability
 - Historic and anticipated changes in land use
 - Historic and anticipated changes in nitrogen inputs to the landscape
 - Changes in wetland extent
 - Others?

Inputs needed by NEWS from other BioEarth models (near-term goals)

- We have or are working on developing:
 - Basin delineations for 24 sub-basins at 1 km resolution,
 - DIN yield for 24 subbasins
 - Half degree spatially explicit inputs for all NEWS inputs



Inputs needed by NEWS from other BioEarth models (near-term goals)

Needed:

- Appropriately scaled spatially explicit inputs for sub-basins:
 - Hydrologic inputs: Runoff, Irrigation demand (VIC)
 - Nitrogen inputs: Deposition (CMAQ), Fertilizer application (VIC-CropSyst), Natural and Agricultural N Fixation(VIC-CropSyst/RHESSys), N Harvested (CropSyst?)