

Using the CLM 5.0 to detect canopy stress patterns in a temperate mixed forest at Weierbach catchment, Luxembourg



This work is supported by the Luxembourg National Research Fund (FNR) CORE programme (C19/SR/13652816/CAPACITY).



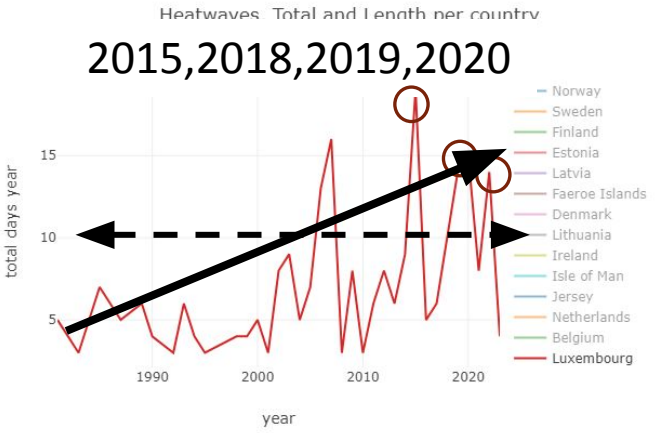
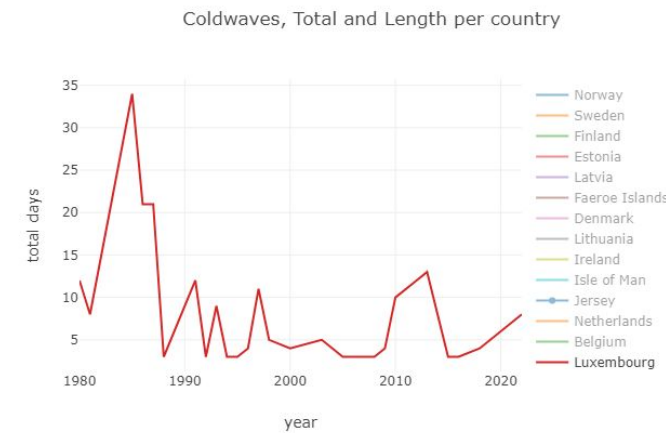
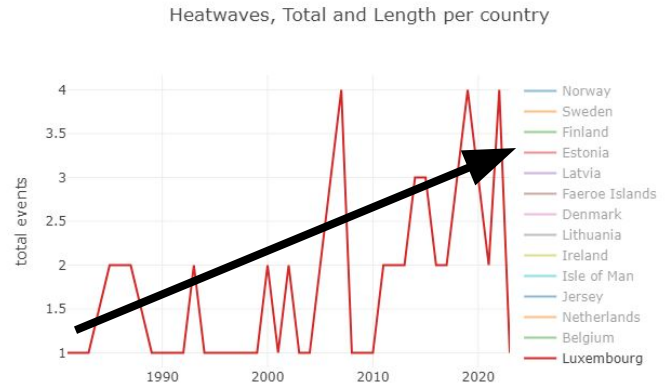
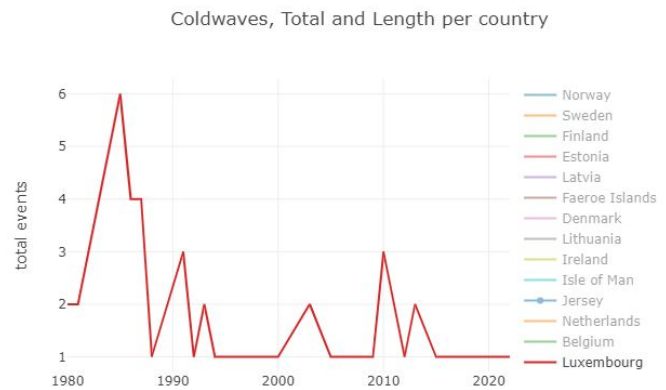
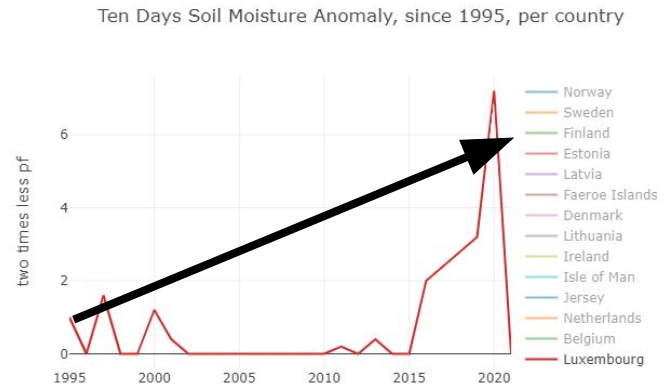
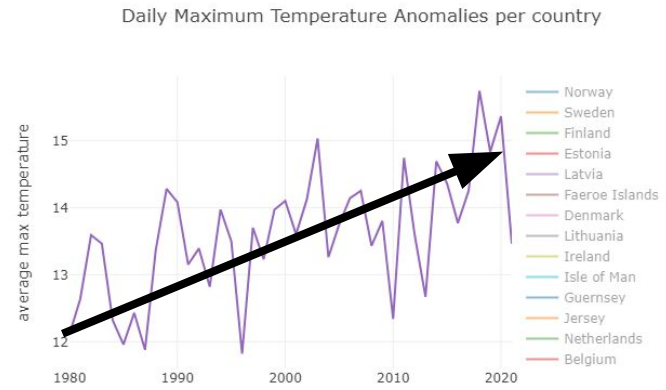
C.D. Jiménez-Rodríguez, M. Sulis, S. Schymanski, K. Mallick, G. Fabiani, R. Schoppach

**Considering that:**

- CLM provides a good tool to assess the hydraulic stress experienced by vegetation.
- CLM can be used to identify vegetated areas more susceptible to hydraulic stress.
- Current weather patterns in Luxembourg have increased the vegetation stress.

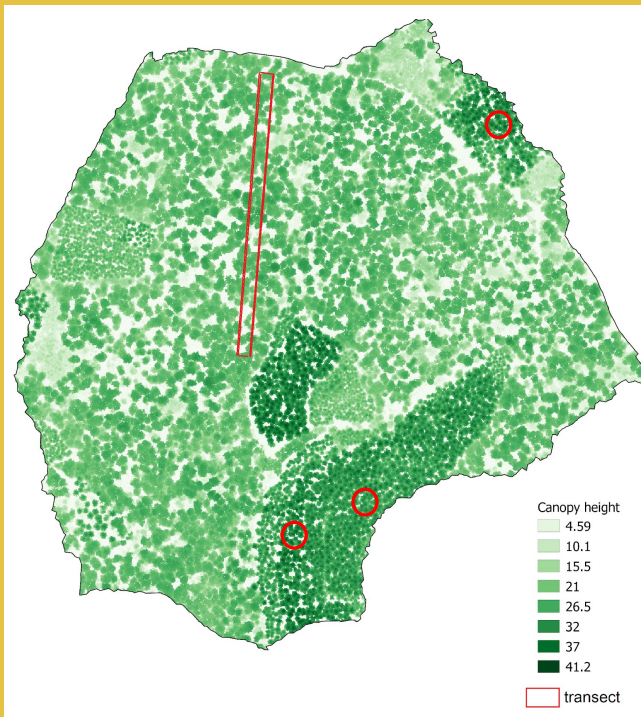


**Current climate conditions in Luxembourg according to the European Drought Observatory**



Source: <https://edo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/edov2/php/index.php?id=1059>

The Weierbach catchment provides a great field laboratory to test the impact of recent heat waves in Luxembourg.

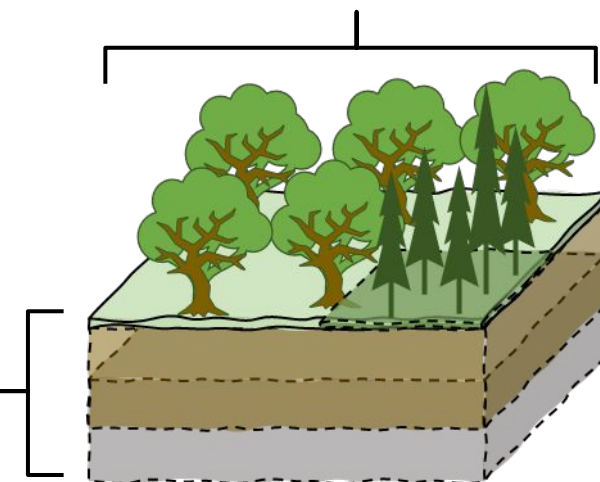


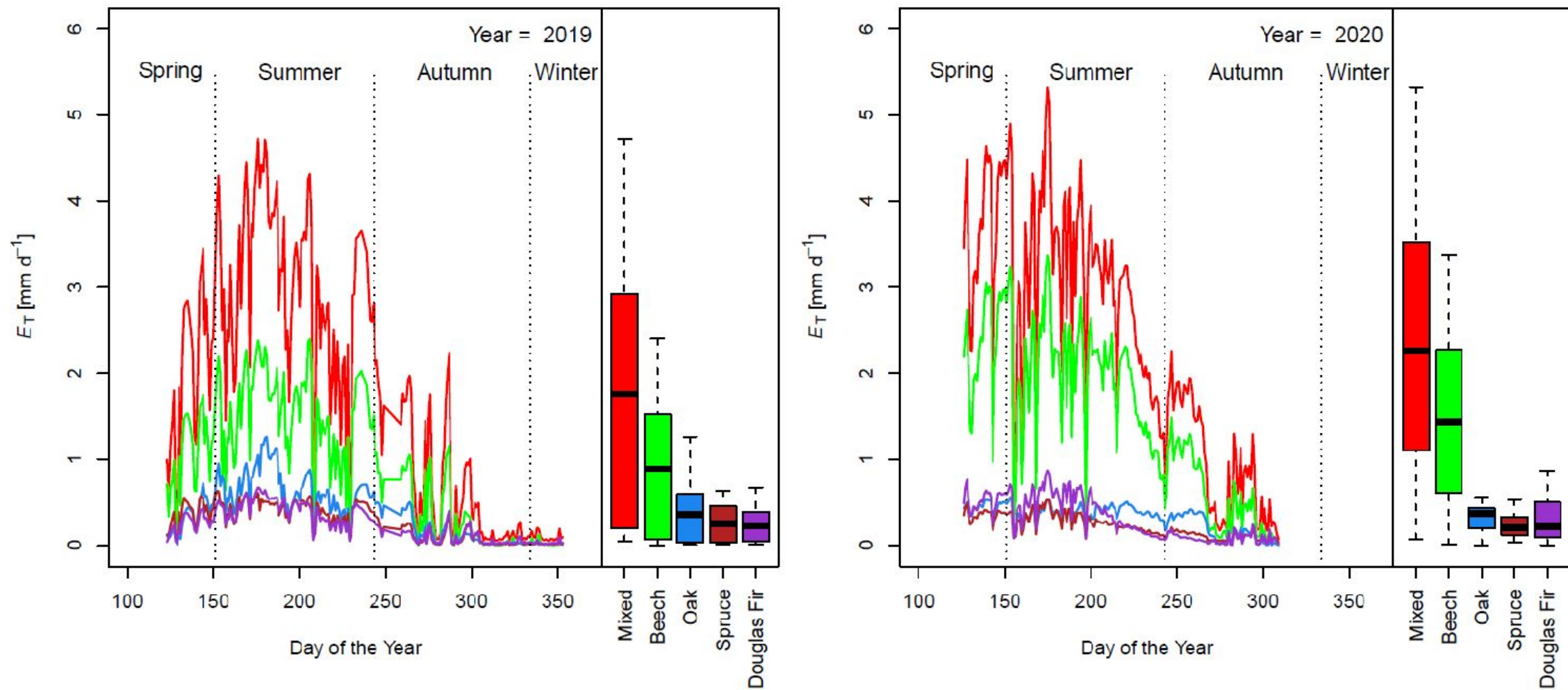
Plant Functional Type	Broadleaf		Needleleaf	
	Deciduous Forest		Evergreen Forest	
Species	Oak	Beech	Douglas Fir	Spruce
Area per PFT (%)	77.6		22.4	
Stand Basal Area (m <sup>2</sup> ha <sup>-1</sup> )	13.1	19.0	32.7	14.4
Tree Density (trees ha <sup>-1</sup> )	67	235	149	170
Sampling Area (%)	2.04		0.92	

$$E_T = \sum_{sp=1}^n \left( 10^{-3} \frac{\bar{Q}_{sp} \cdot N_{sp}}{A} \right)$$

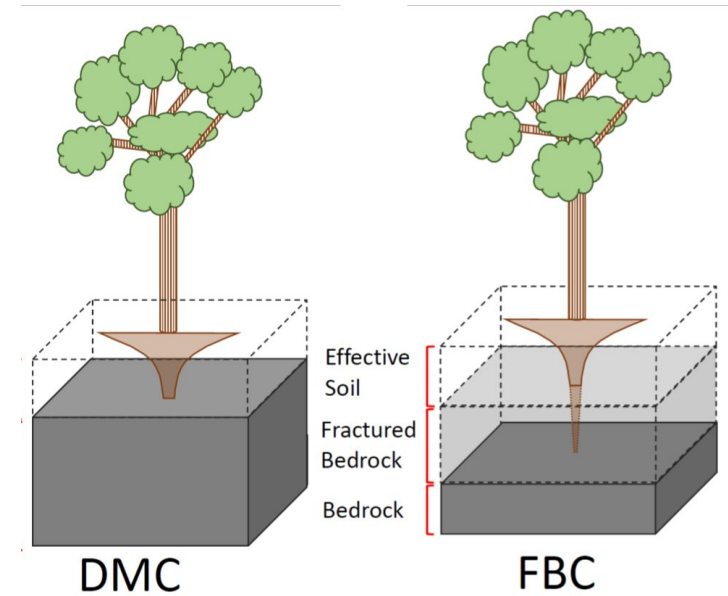
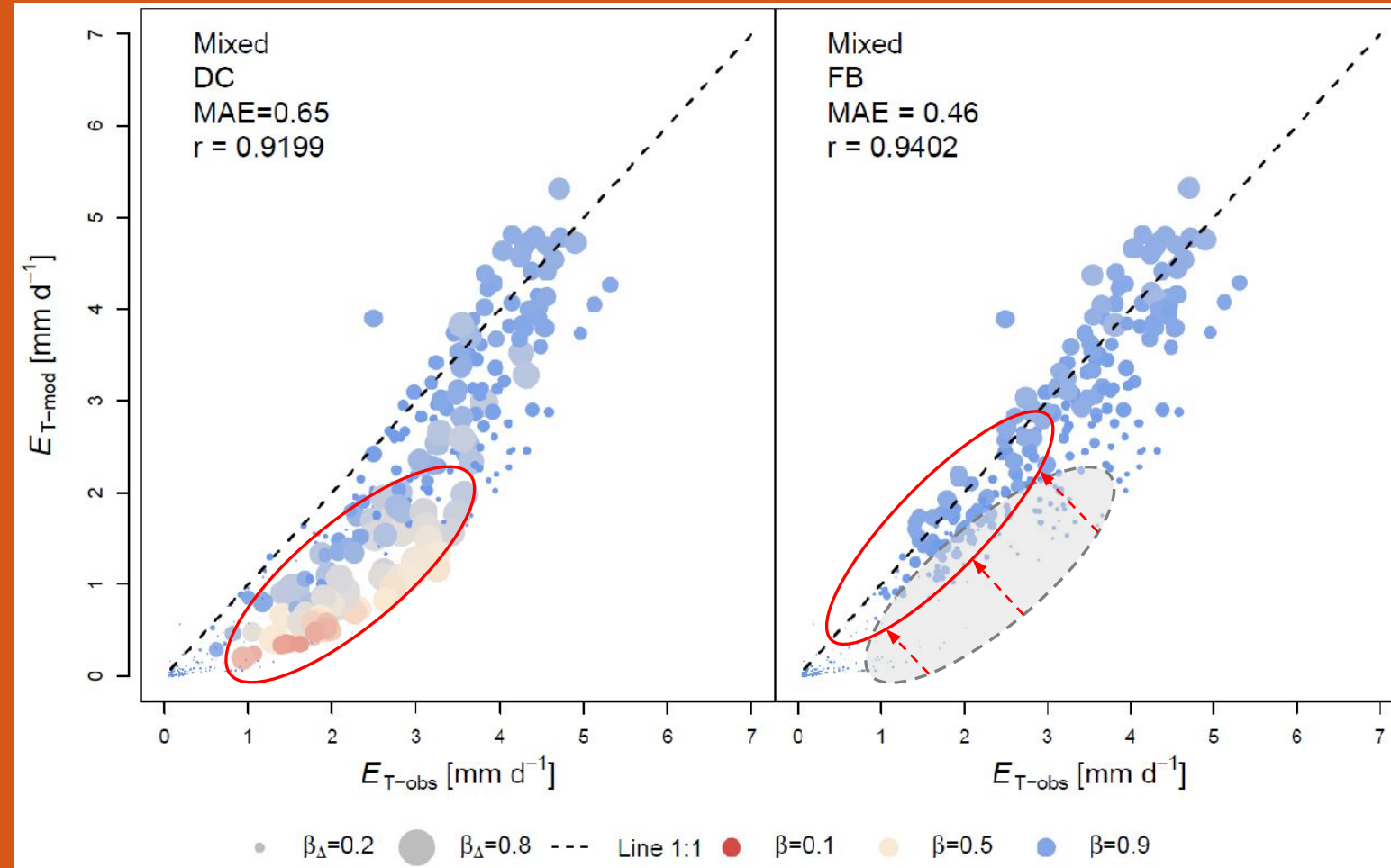
Atmospheric forcing based on Roodt station (~ 5km) and ERA 5

Lower Boundary Conditions based on Glaser *et al.* (2016)





- Larger contribution of  $E_T$  by BDT
- Beech is the main species contributing to  $E_T$ .
- Contribution of Oak, Spruce, and Douglas Fir is relatively small at catchment level.



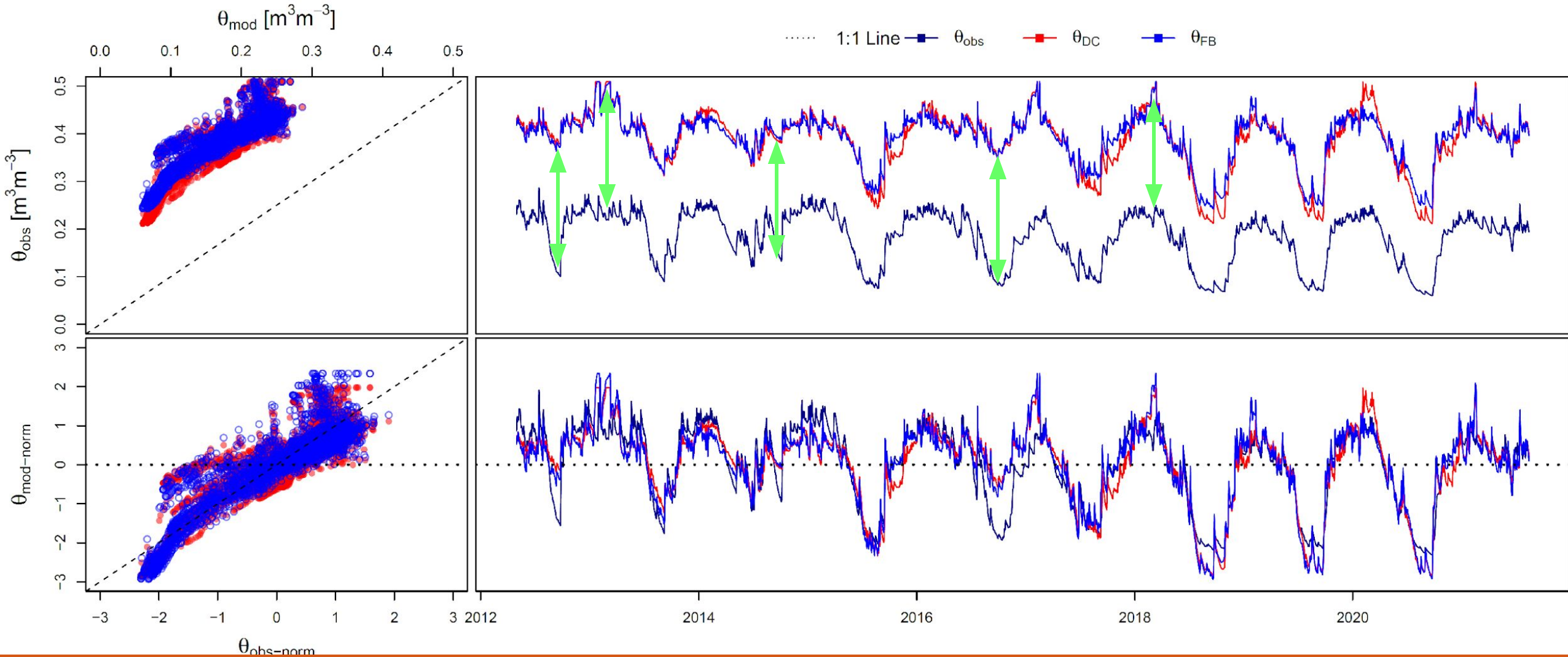
Jiménez-Rodríguez *et al* (2022). Biogeosciences.

DC has the larger MAE and lower r for ET  
FB showed almost no vegetation stress

How to test the “accuracy” of the  
vegetation stress modelled by CLM5?

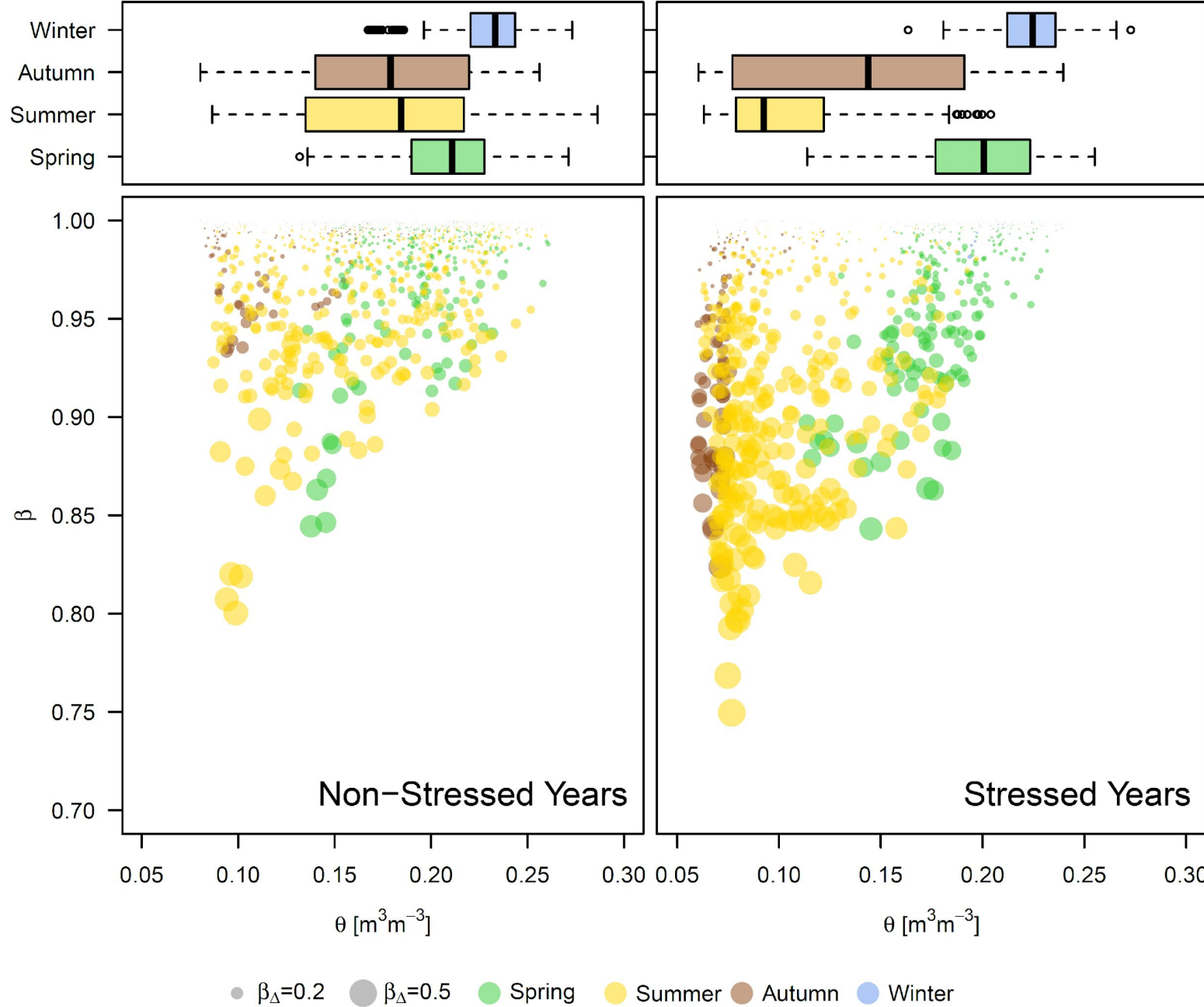
### Proposed Approaches

- Remote Sensing Data
- Field data

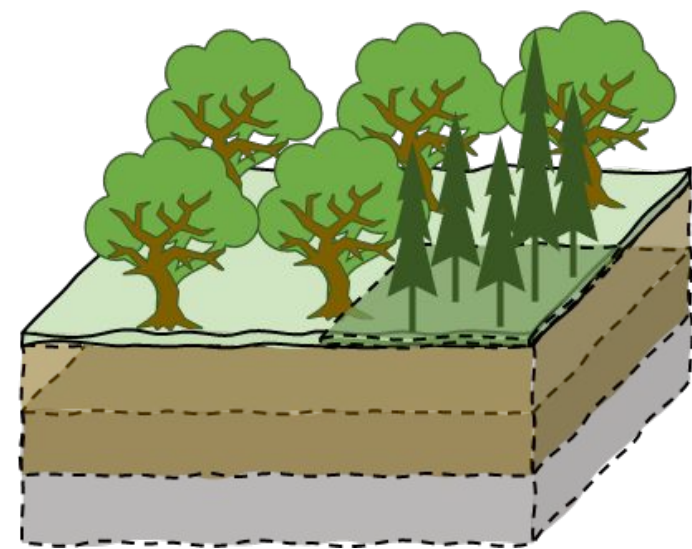


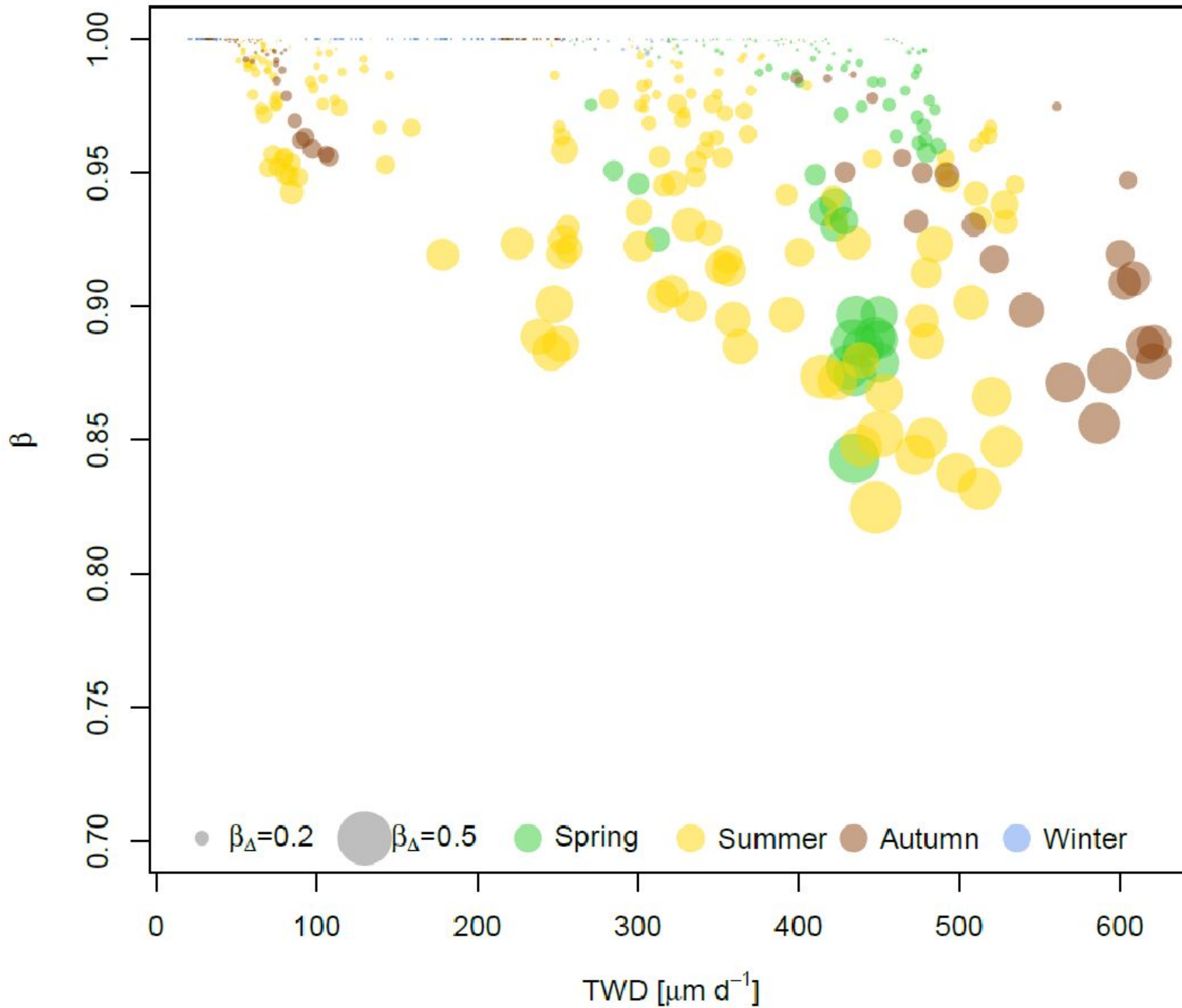
- Both model configurations overestimate the soil moisture measured on site.

- Data standardization shows that CLM5 retrieved the  $\Theta$  seasonality.



- The lower soil moisture measured during the dry years is reflected in lower  $\beta$  values.
- No drastic  $\beta$  values ( $> 0.5$ ) were showed by the model



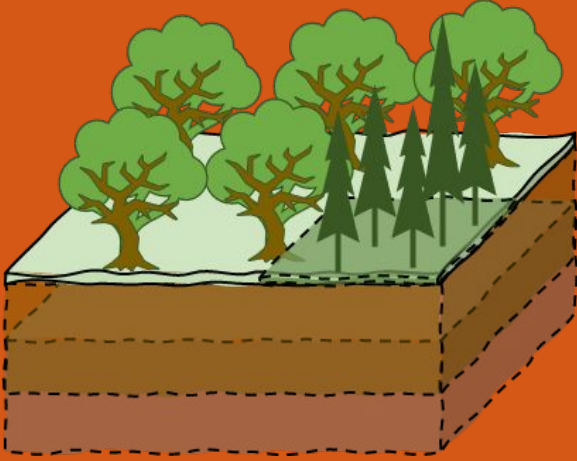


- Dendrometers measured the changes in tree circumference.
- Affected by water stress, tree growth, freezing temperatures.
- There is an increment on the average  $\beta$  and  $\beta_{\Delta}$  measured on site.



Thanks!

¡Pura Vida!



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