



Global calibration of demographic rates and forest structure in FATES

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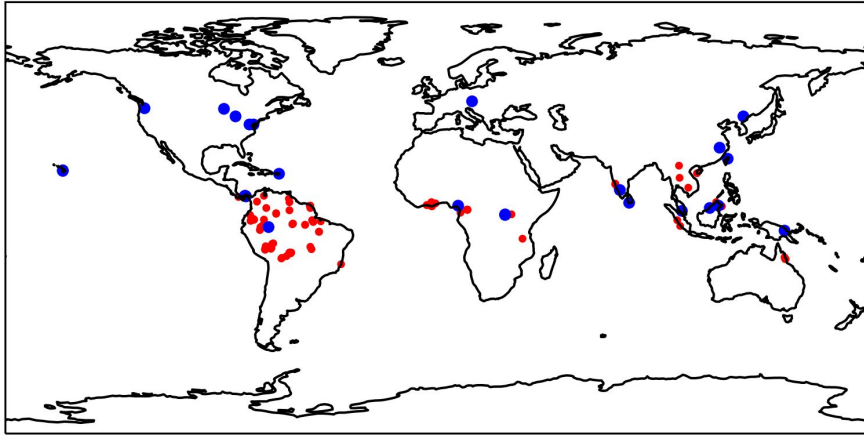
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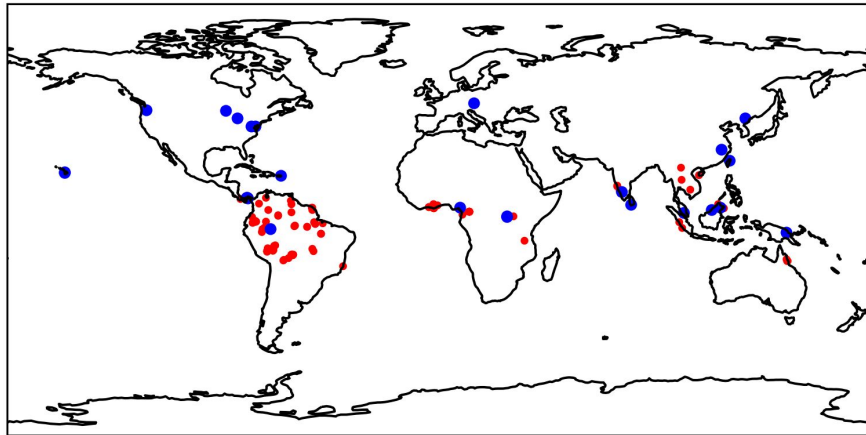


Networks of forest plots provide useful data for global benchmarking



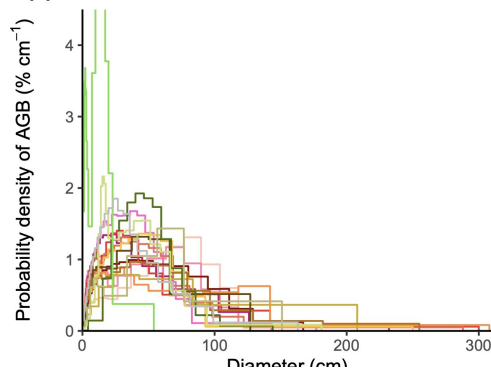
- **Galbraith et al. 2013**
178 smaller (0.2 - 50 ha)
Total AGB, productivity and carbon residence time.
- **Pipiniot et al. 2022**
25 large (4 - 50 ha) ForestGEO plots
Size-dependent and total AGB, productivity and mortality.

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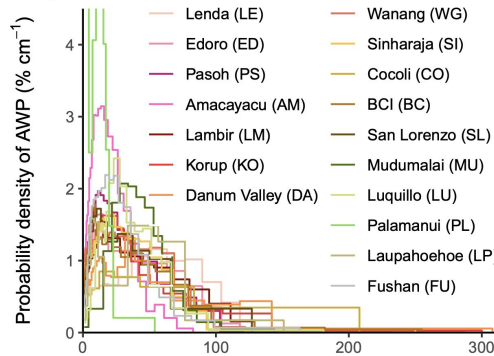


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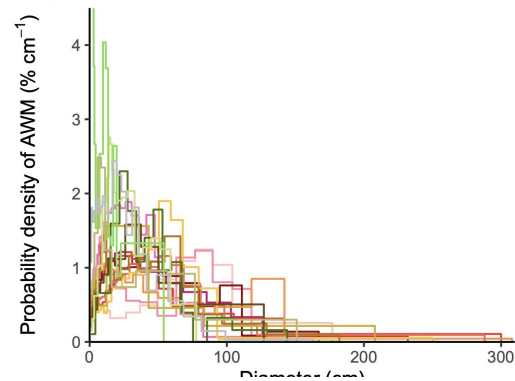
(a) AGB – Tropical



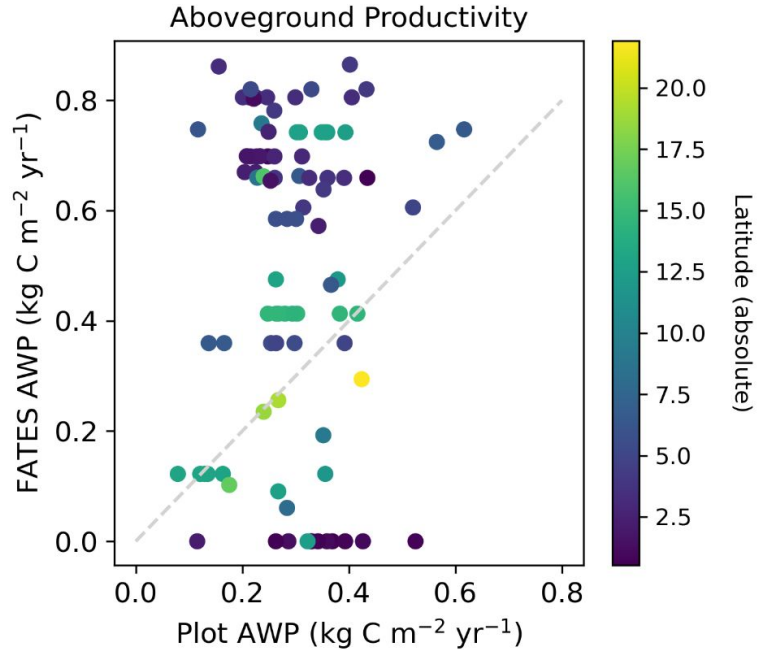
(d) AWP – Tropical



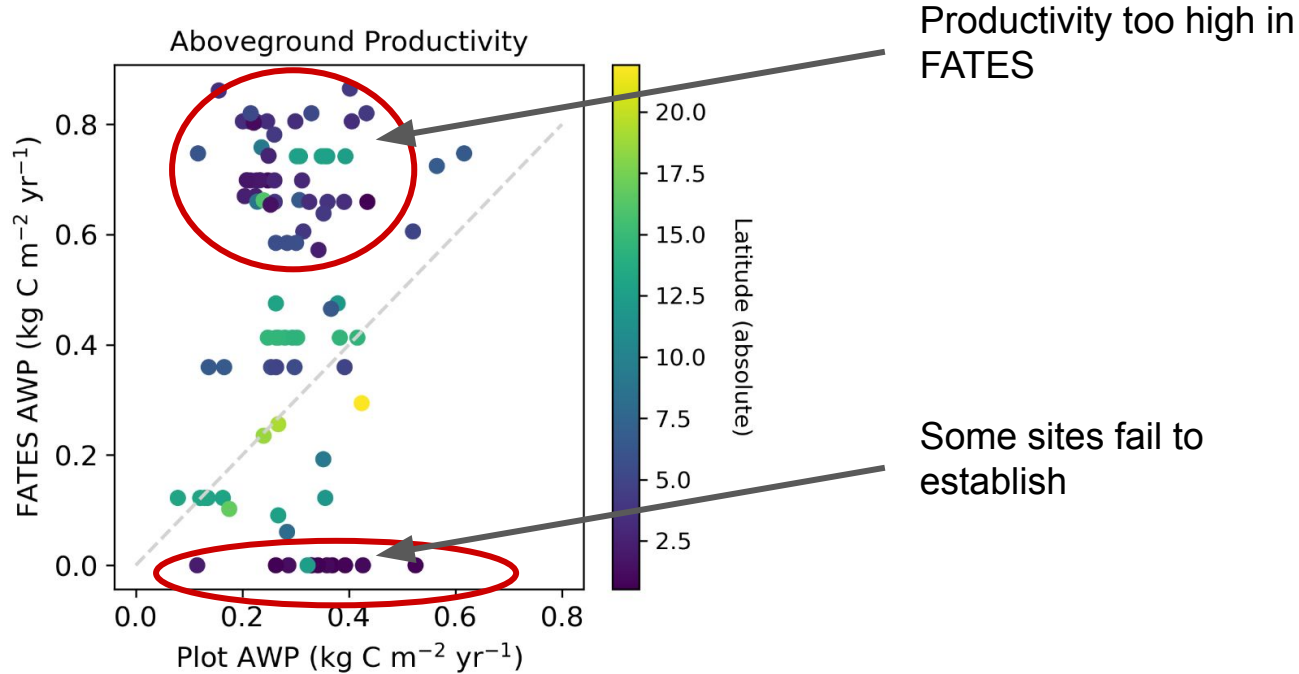
(g) AWM – Tropical



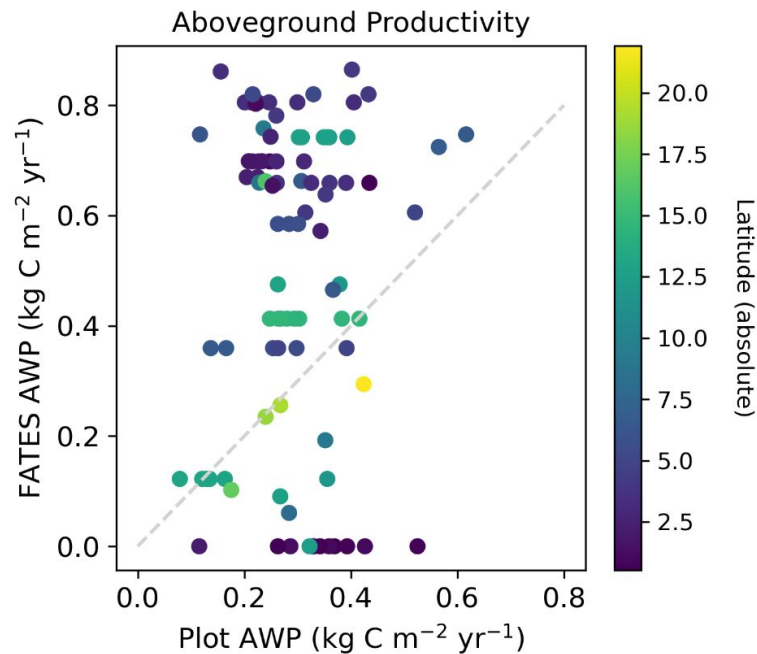
FATES has a high productivity bias



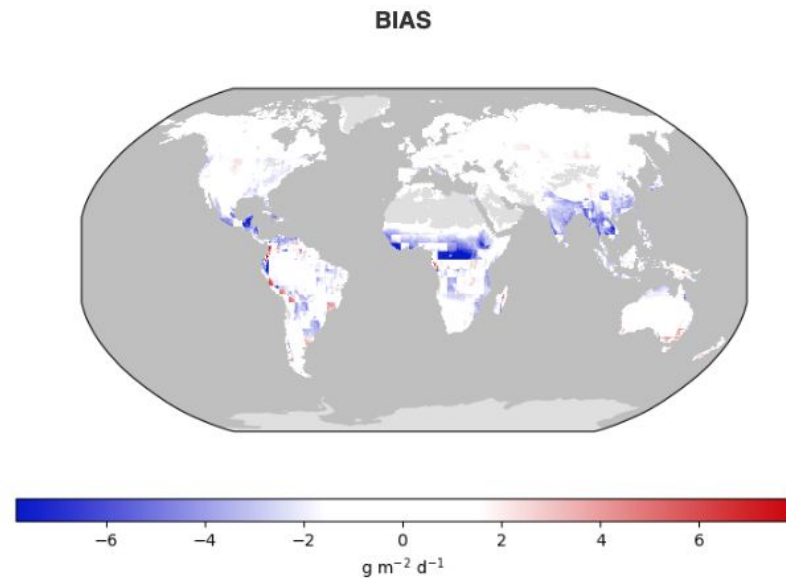
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...despite low GPP



ILAMB comparison of FATES and FLUXCOM data <https://www.ilamb.org/>

Is respiration too low?

Respiration in FATES

- Maintenance Respiration

Leaf layer dark respiration



Whole plant MR =

+

Sapwood + fineroot MR



'fates_base_mr_20'

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'fates_base_mr_20'

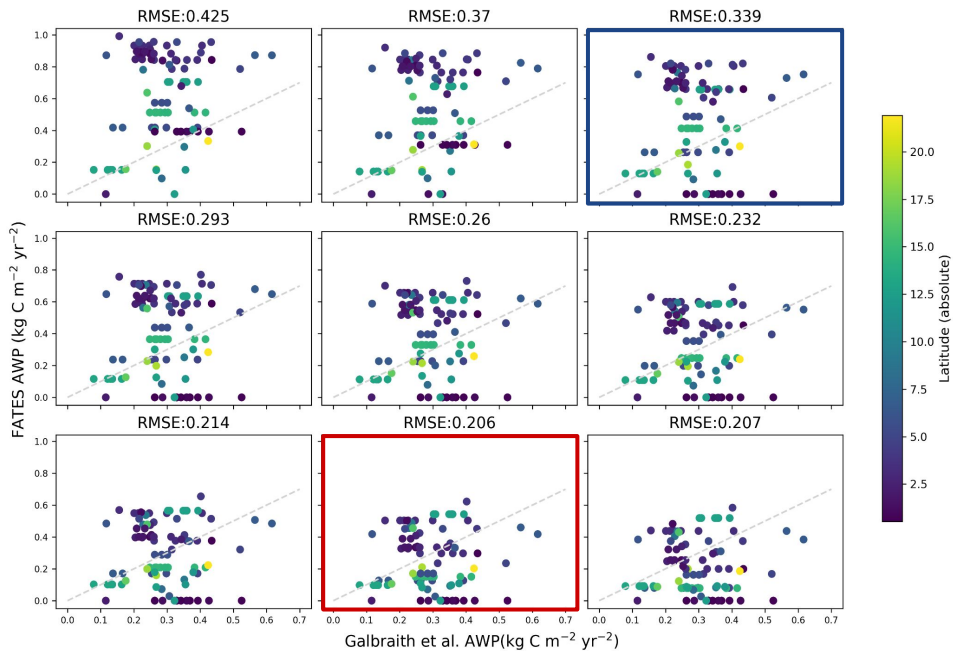
- Growth Respiration

GR is (GPP - MR) multiplied by the growth respiration factor parameter

'fates_grperc'

Maintenance respiration sensitivity

Increasing MR (`fates_base_mr_20`) leads to lower AWP (but lack of establishment in some sites)

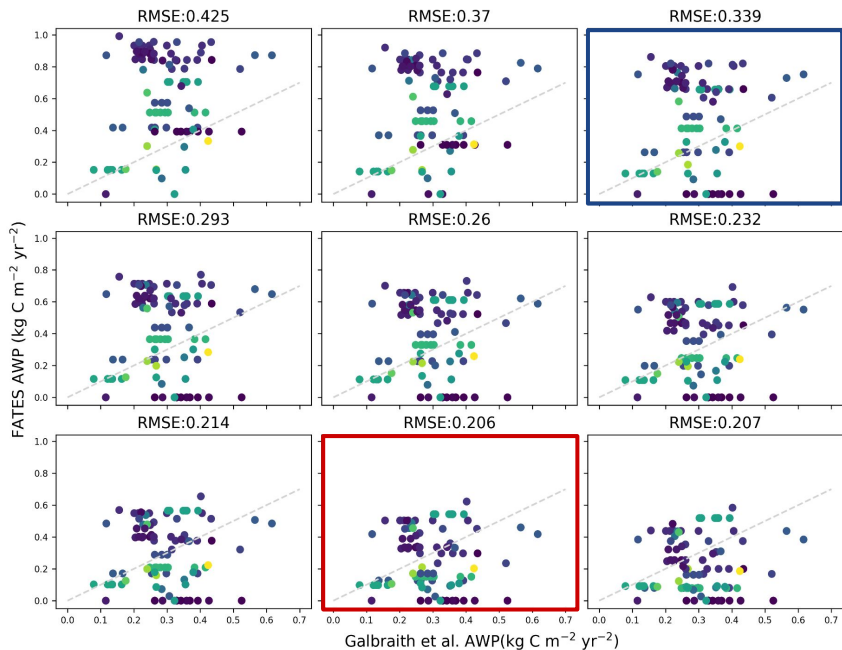


 Default `fates_base_mr_20`

 Lowest RMSE

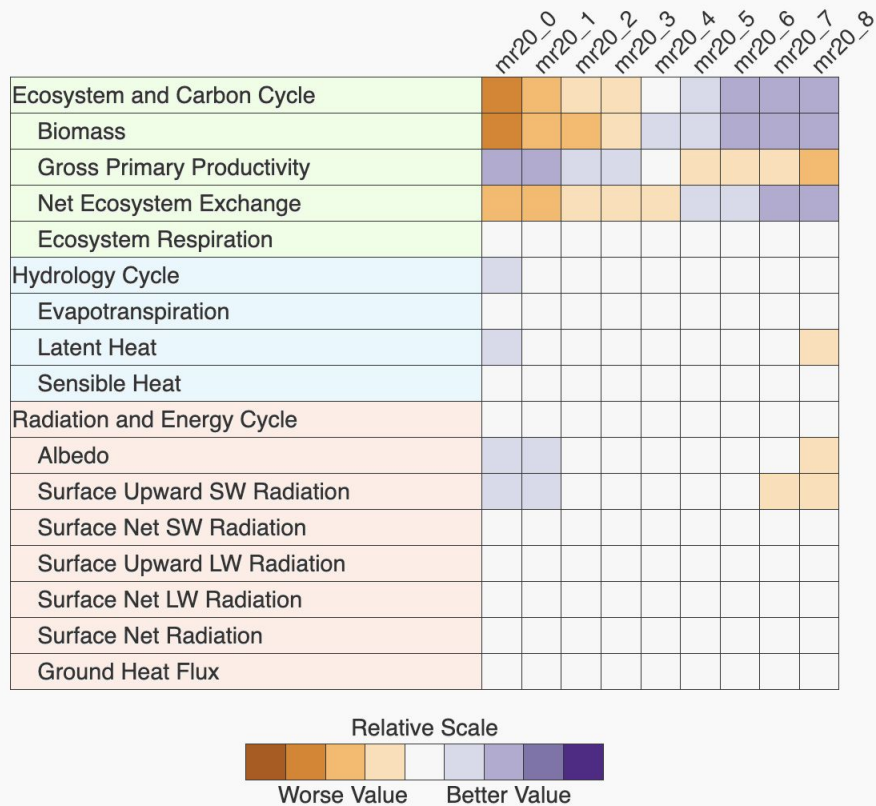
Maintenance respiration sensitivity

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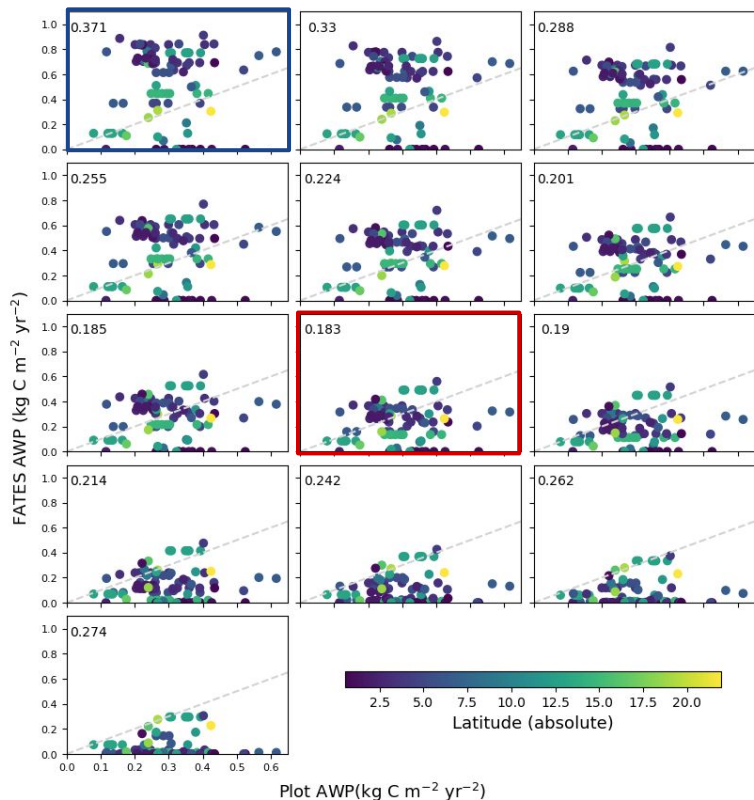


 Default `fates_base_mr_20`

 Lowest RMSE

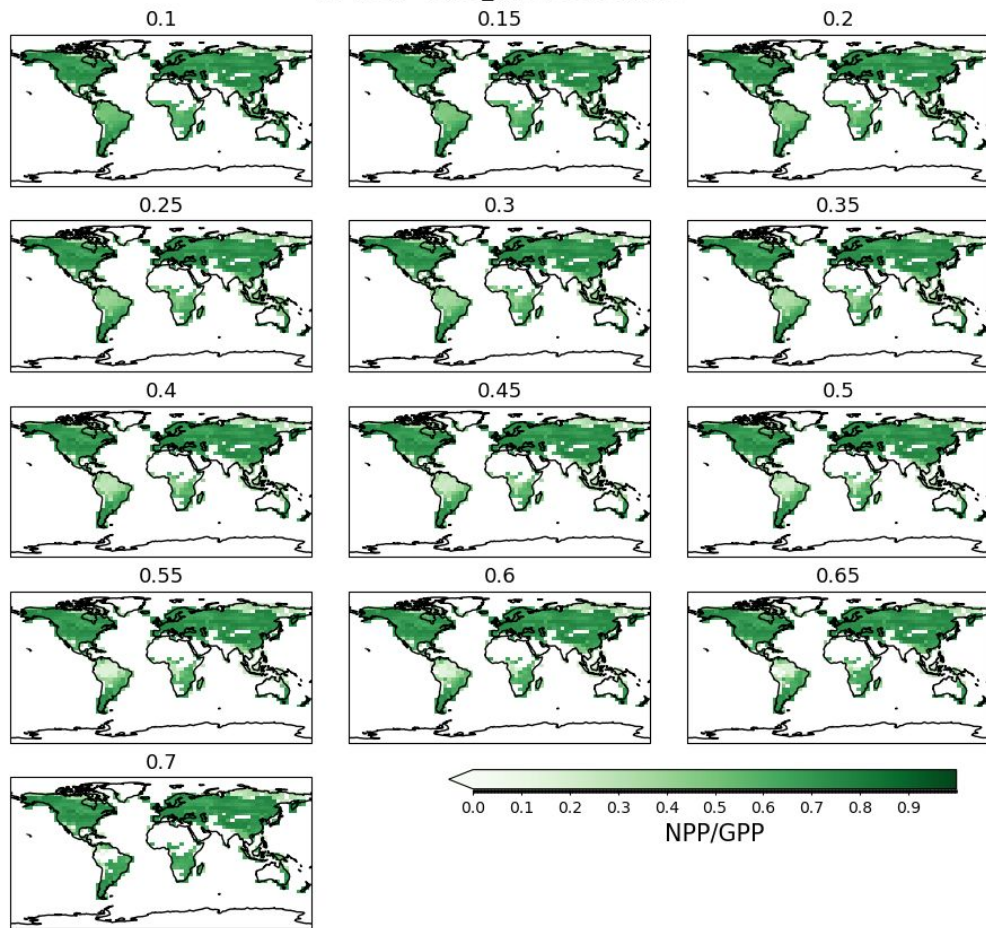


Growth respiration sensitivity



 Lowest RMSE Default `fates_grperc`

NPP/GPP `fates_grperc` ensemble



Leaf layer dark respiration - two alternate schemes:

Ryan 1991

Respiration at the canopy top at 25 °C scaled by temperature and leaf N through the canopy.

Atkin et al. 2017

Base respiration rate scaled by leaf N through the canopy and a **moving window of temperature**.

See FATES github PR #931 and issue #729

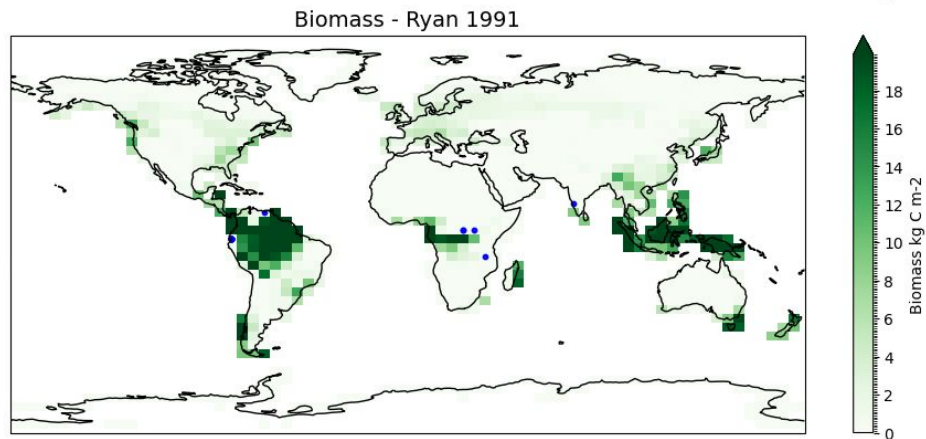
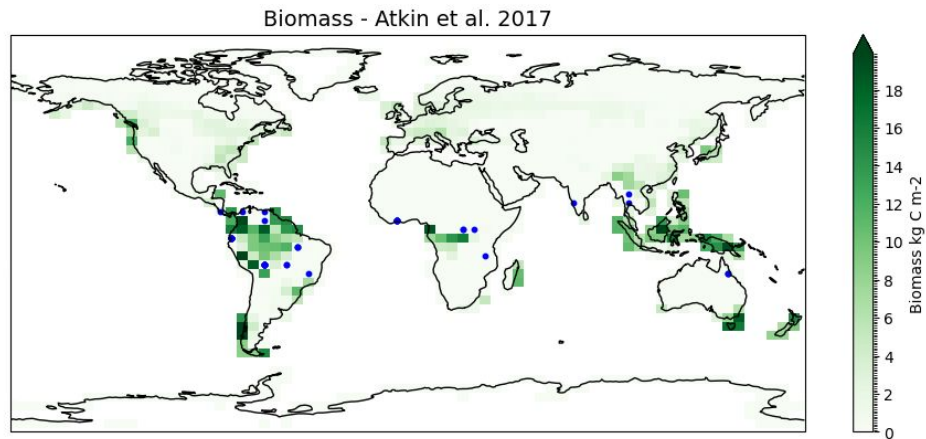
Atkin et al. respiration scheme improves overall biomass but with lack of establishment in some grid cells

	Ryan_1991	Atkin_2017
Ecosystem and Carbon Cycle	Orange	Purple
Biomass	Orange	Purple
Gross Primary Productivity	White	White
Net Ecosystem Exchange	Orange	Purple
Ecosystem Respiration	Orange	Purple
Hydrology Cycle	White	White
Evapotranspiration	White	White
Latent Heat	Purple	Orange
Sensible Heat	White	White

Relative Scale

Worse Value Better Value

Missing Data or Error



Exploring conditions for successful establishment

Hypotheses:

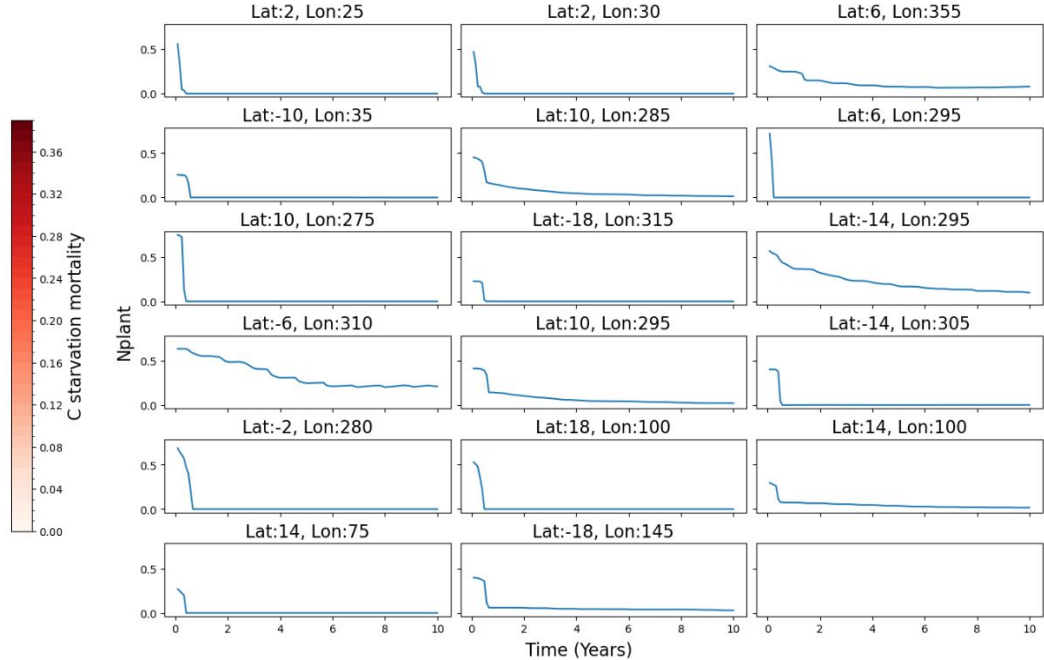
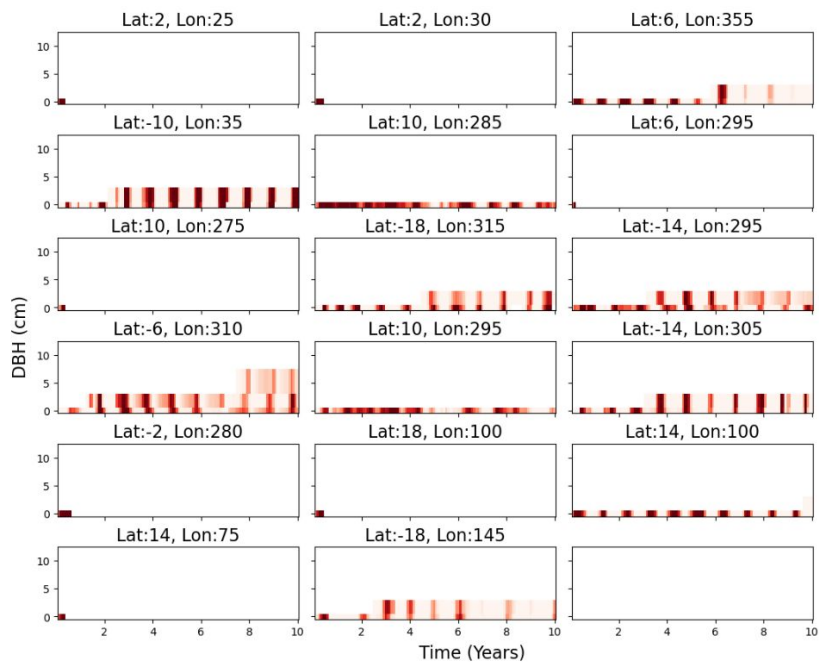
- Growth is too slow to allow trees to reach reproductive size before the population declines
- High initial carbon starvation/hydraulic failure kills all recruits in first few year

No improvement from:

- high initial recruit density
- high storage carbon
- starting runs in the wet season

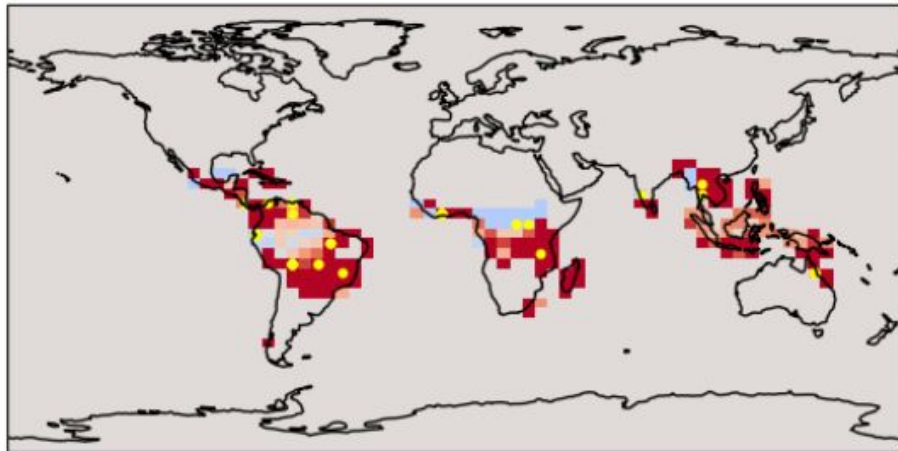
Some improvement from supplemental seed rain

High carbon starvation mortality and low plant density in sites that fail to establish

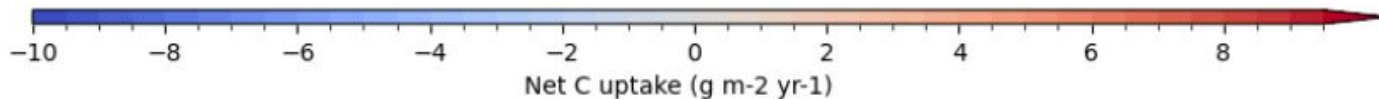
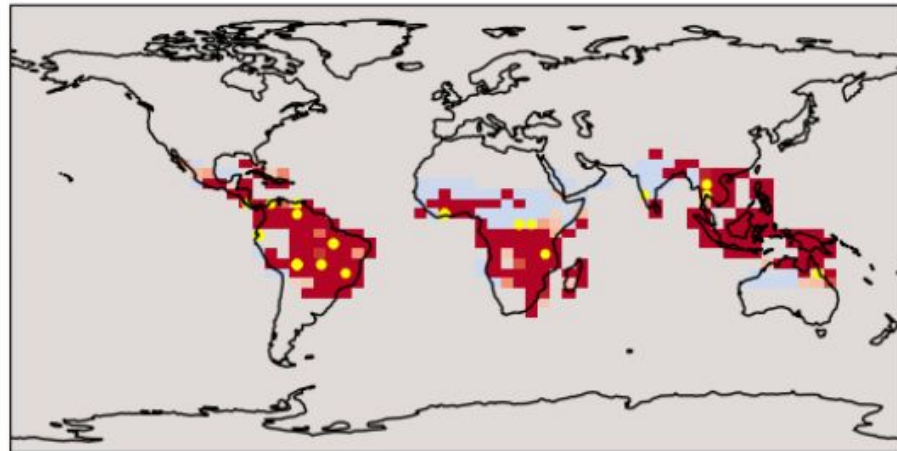


Not all sites that fail to establish have negative net C uptake

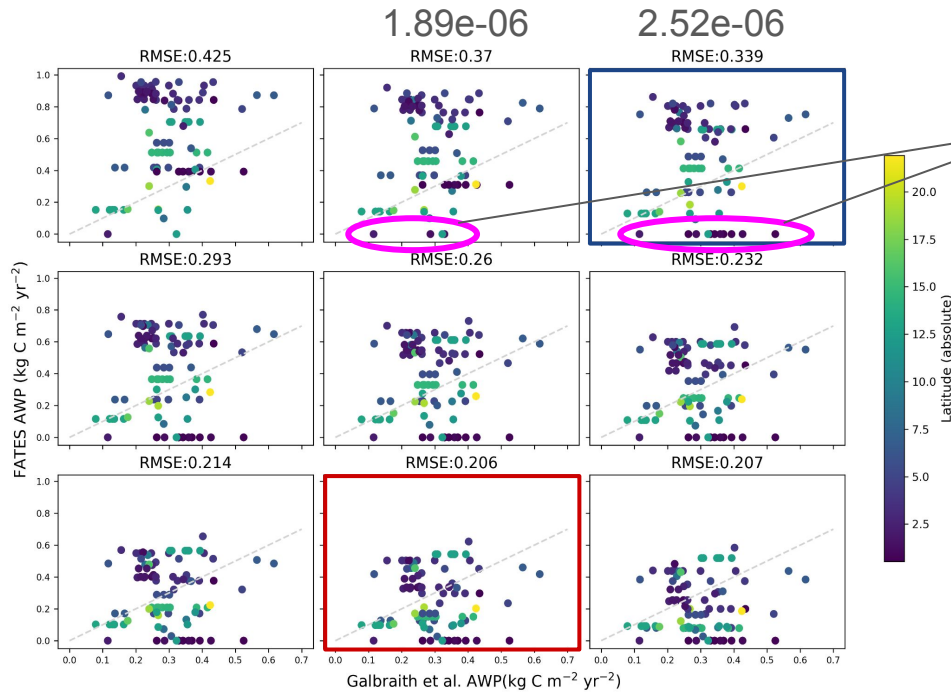
Broadleaf evergreen tropical tree



Broadleaf hydro deciduous tropical tree



Can we identify thresholds that cause a lack of establishment?



Increase in `fates_base_mr_20` from 1.89e-06 to 2.52e-06 causes a big increase in the number of sites that fail to establish

 Default `fates_base_mr_20`

 Lowest RMSE

Conclusions

- Networks of forest plots provide valuable demographic benchmarks
- Comparisons with plot data reveals a high aboveground woody productivity (AWP) bias
- AWP is reduced by increasing respiration costs
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Next steps

- Find thresholds that allows for successful establishment
- Acclimation of V_{cmax}
- Explore the CUE of different vertical scalings of respiration, N and v_{cmax}