Understanding Plant Carbon-Water Tradeoffs in a Coupled Earth System

CLM + BGC Working Group Meeting | February 27, 2024

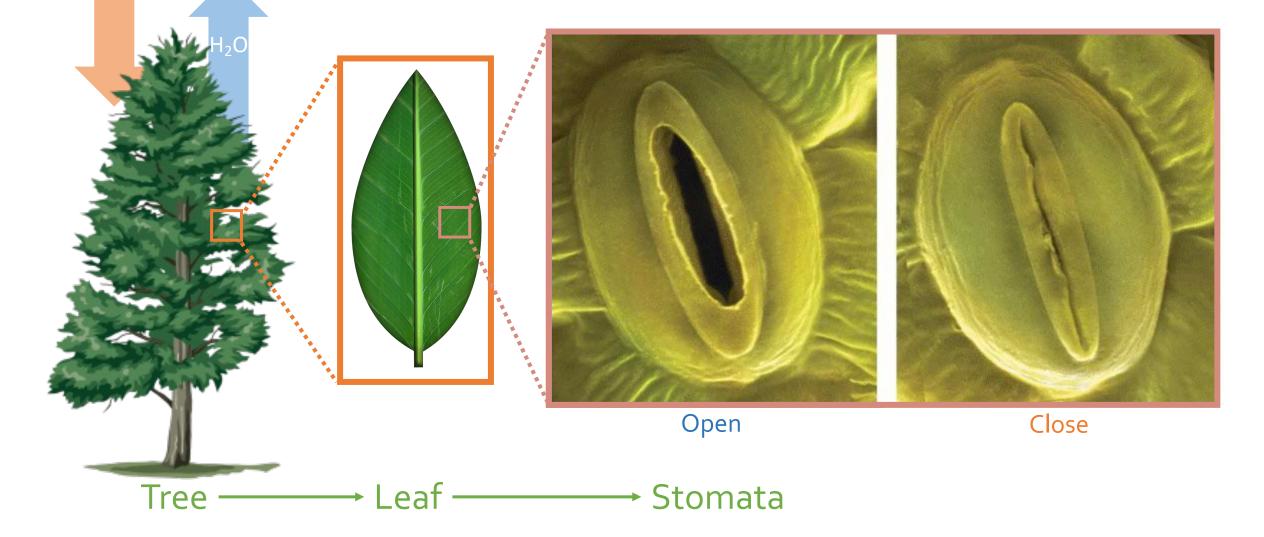
Amy Liu¹, Claire Zarakas¹, Abigail Swann¹

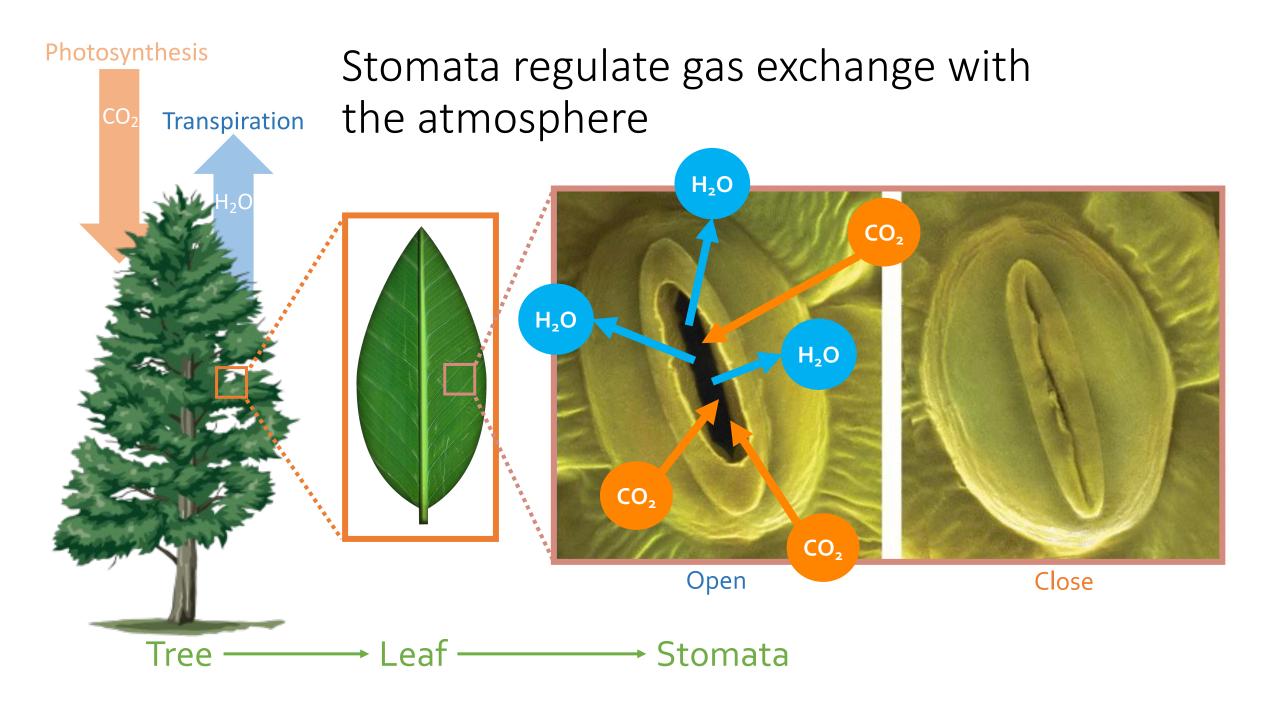
Collaborators:, Alana Cordak², Ashley Cornish², Linnia Hawkins^{3,4,5}, Gabriel Kooperman², Christopher Still³, Charles Koven⁶, Jim Randerson⁷, Forrest Hoffman⁸

> ¹UW; ²UGA; ³OSU; ⁴CU; ⁵NCAR; ⁶LBNL; ⁷UCI; ⁸ORNL *Funding from DOE and NSF*

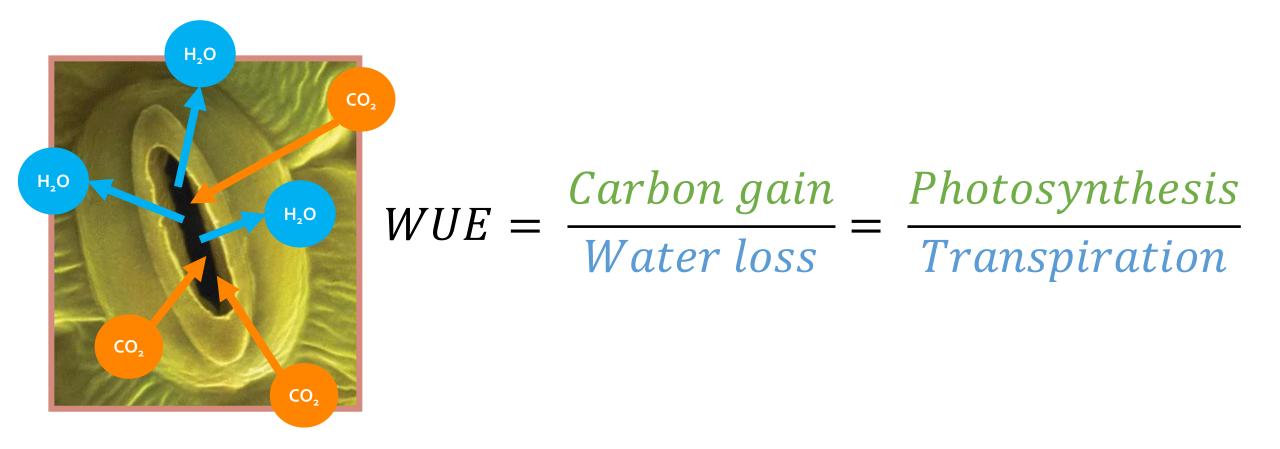


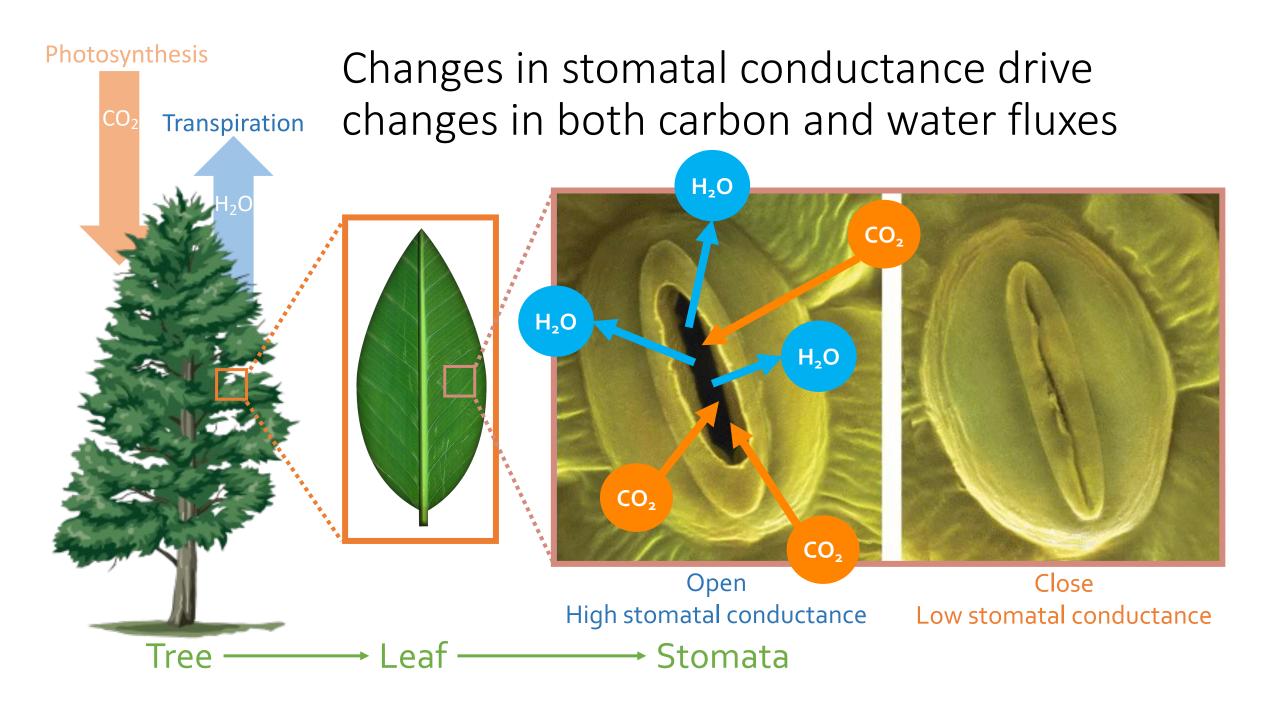
Plants have stomata on their leaves that Transpiration can open and close





Water use efficiency (WUE) represents the CO_2 and H_2O tradeoff plants make

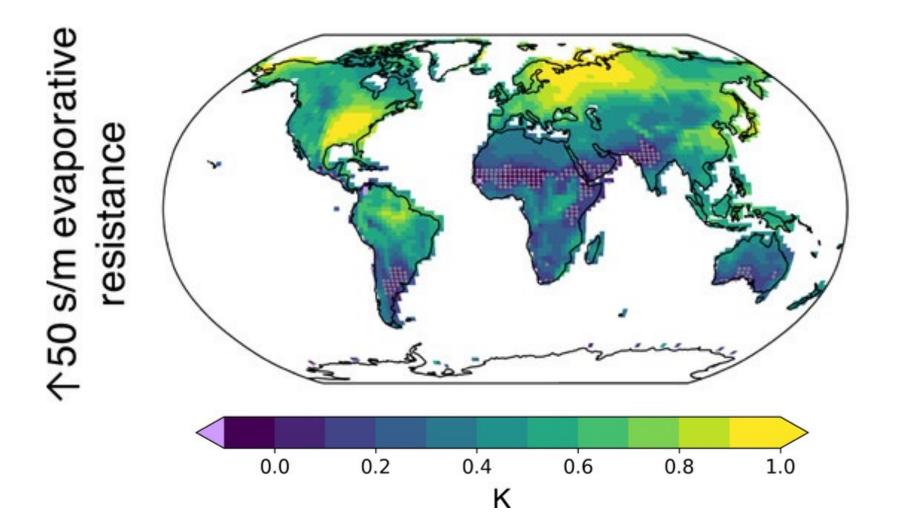






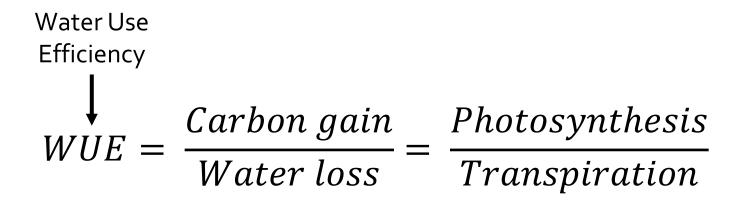
Carbon and water fluxes impact the carbon and water cycle, affecting water availability and the risk of extreme climate events like droughts, heatwaves, and floods.

Changes in evaporative resistance affects surface T

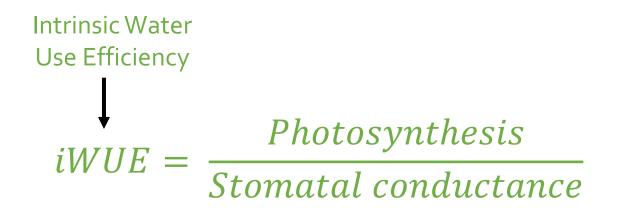


Laguë et al. 2019

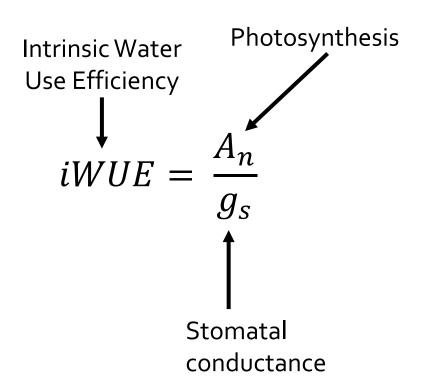
Ran global scale simulations changing *iWUE*



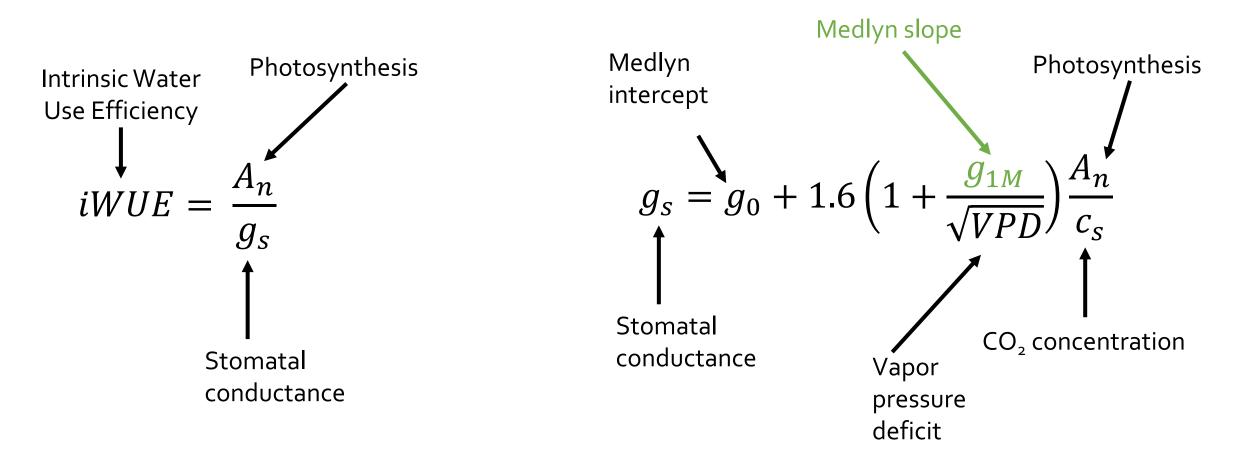
Transpiration \propto stomatal conductance $\times \nabla VPD$



How are we perturbing *iWUE*?

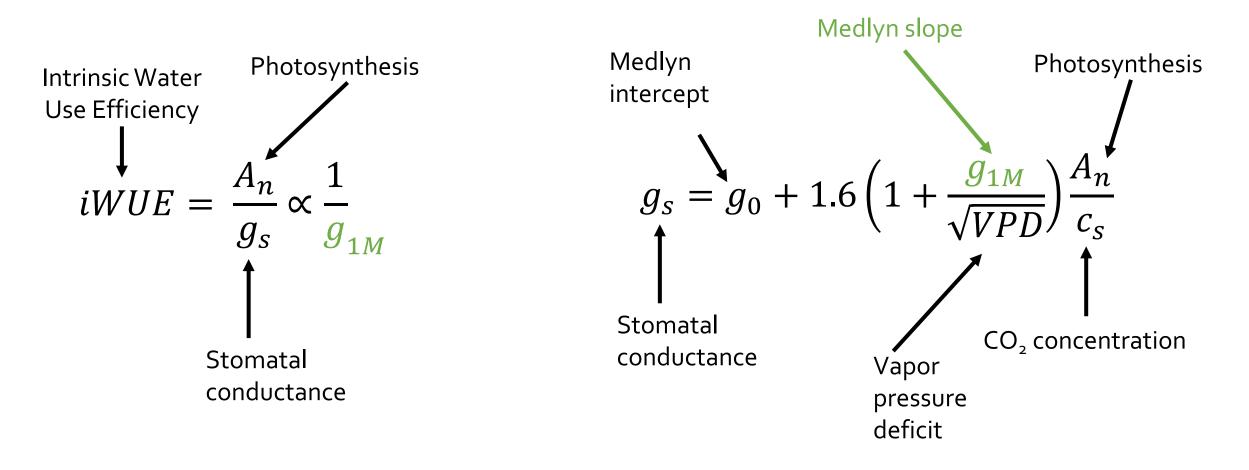


Changing *iWUE* by modifying the Medlyn slope (g_{1M})



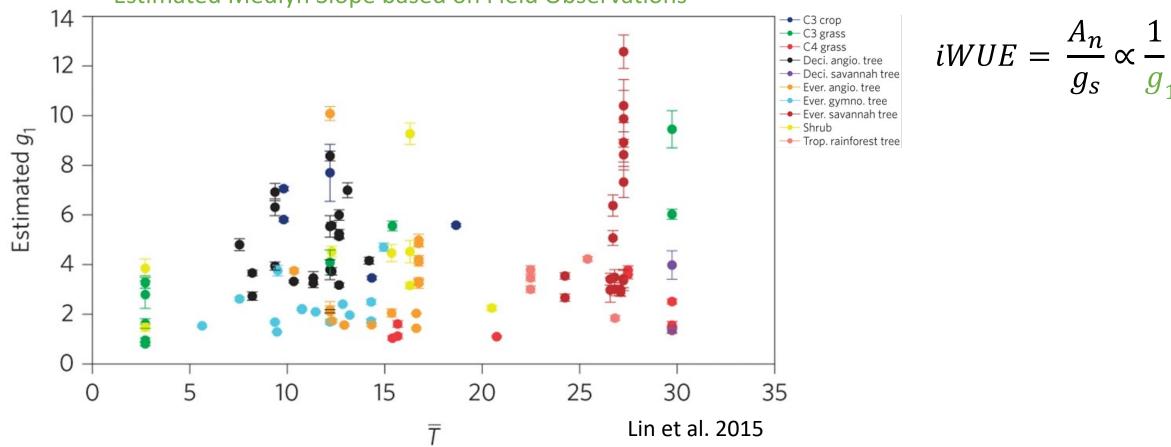
Medlyn et al. 2011

Changing *iWUE* by modifying the Medlyn slope (g_{1M})



Medlyn et al. 2011

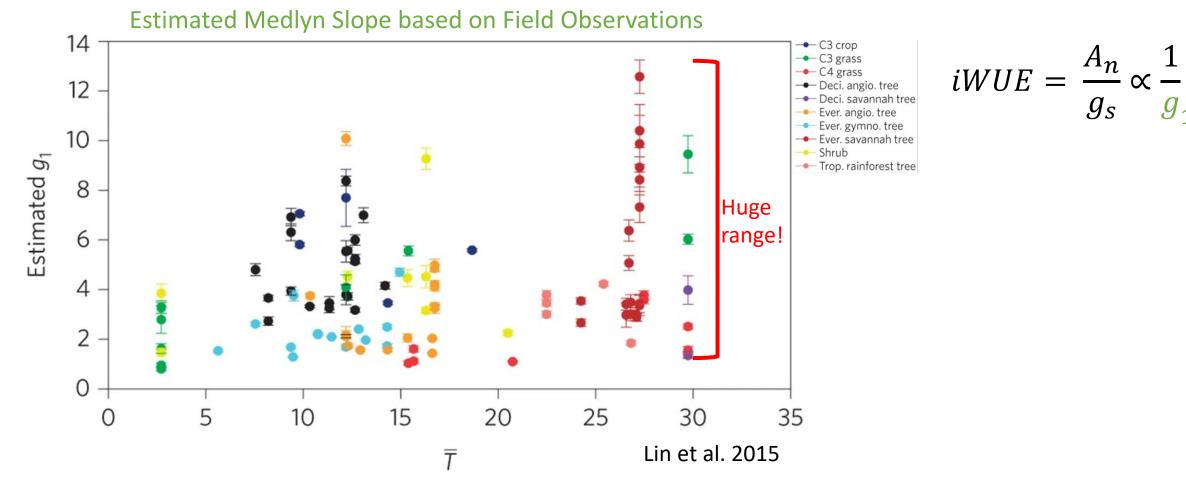
There is variability of g_{1M} within + across plant types



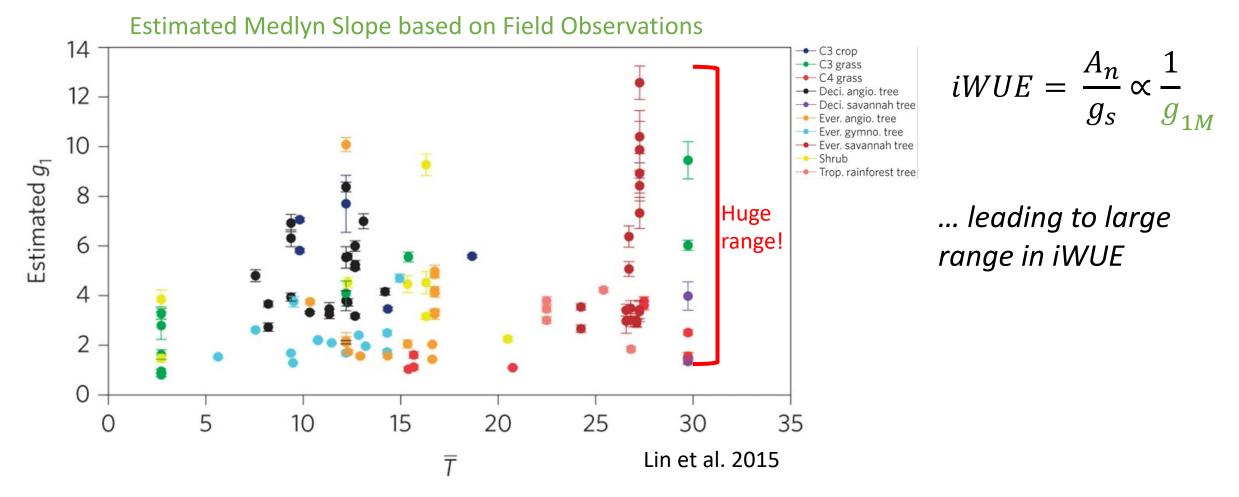
Estimated Medlyn Slope based on Field Observations

There is variability of g_{1M} within + across plant types

 g_s



There is variability of g_{1M} within + across plant types



One Medlyn slope value is used to represent each plant type in the land model

Medlyn Slope Values for the 12

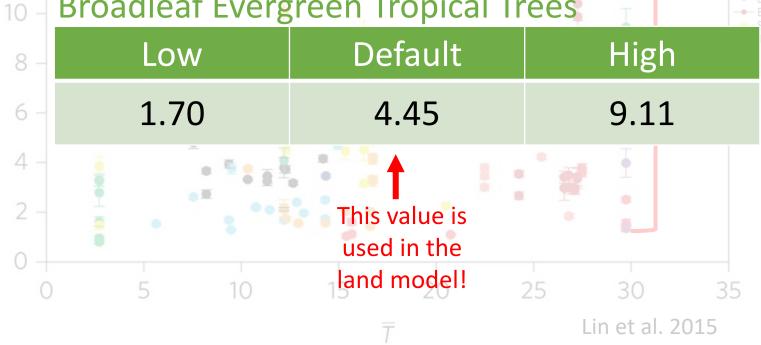
14

Estimated g₁

Broadleaf Evergreen Tropical Trees



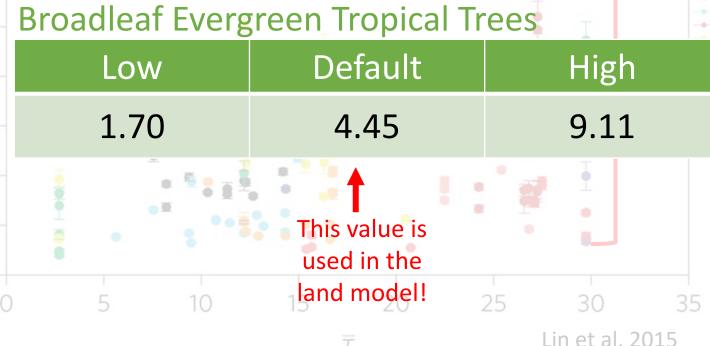
$$iWUE = \frac{A_n}{g_s} \propto \frac{1}{g_{1M}}$$

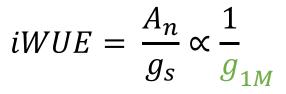


One Medlyn slope value is used to represent each plant type in the land model

Medlyn Slope Values for the 12

Broadleaf Evergreen Tropical Trees 10





C3 crop

 C3 grass C4 grass

Deci, angio, tree

Deci. savannah tree

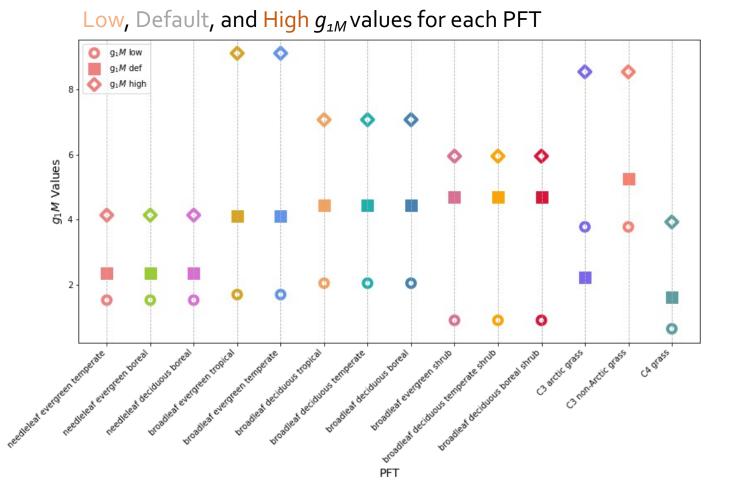
What are the climate impacts of changing *iWUE* (Medlyn slope)?

14

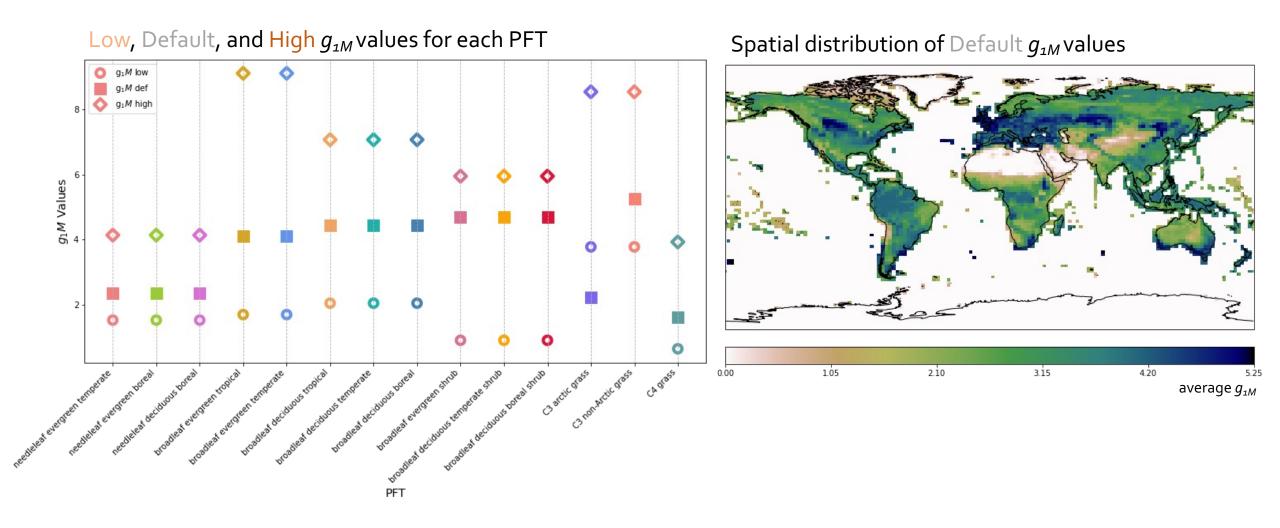
6

4

Our perturbed g_{1M} values have large spread within + across PFTs



Our perturbed g_{1M} values have large spread within + across PFTs



Questions we aim to answer today:

+/- iWUE How does our choice of iWUE impact photosynthesis?

+/- atmosphere +/- leaf area How much of the photosynthetic response can be attributed to the inclusion of a coupled atmosphere and dynamic LAI?

+ CO_2 Does the photosynthetic response to iWUE perturbation change with increase in atmospheric CO_2 ?

Questions we aim to answer today:

+/- iWUE How does our choice of iWUE impact photosynthesis?

+/- atmosphere +/- leaf area

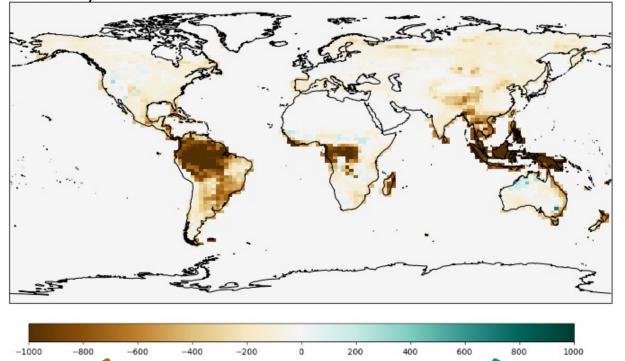
How much of the photosynthetic response can be attributed to the inclusion of a coupled atmosphere and dynamic LAI?

+ CO₂ Does the photosynthetic response to iWUE perturbation change with increase in atmospheric CO₂?

Photosynthesis decreases with low *iWUE*

Photosynthesis Low – Default *iWUE*

decrease

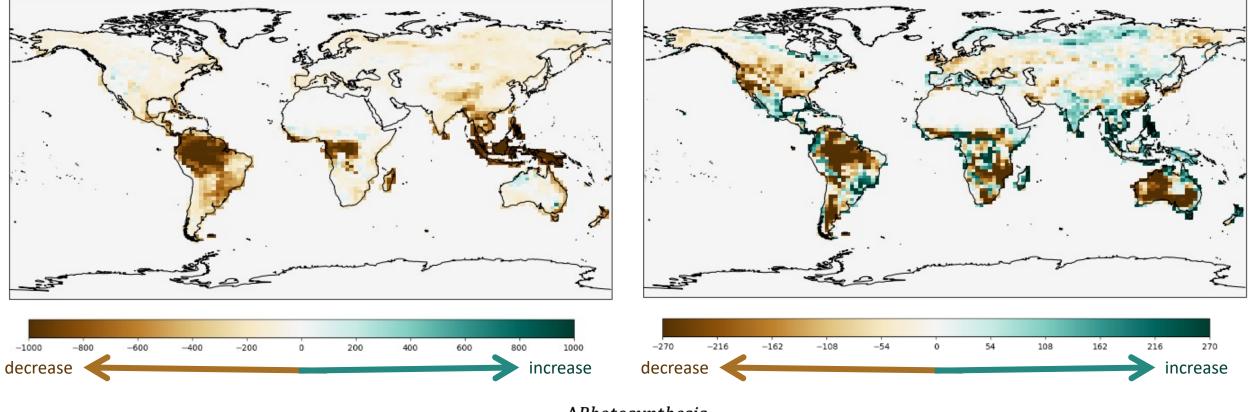


 $\Delta Photosynthesis$ (g C m⁻² year¹)

increase

Photosynthesis regionally varies with high *iWUE*

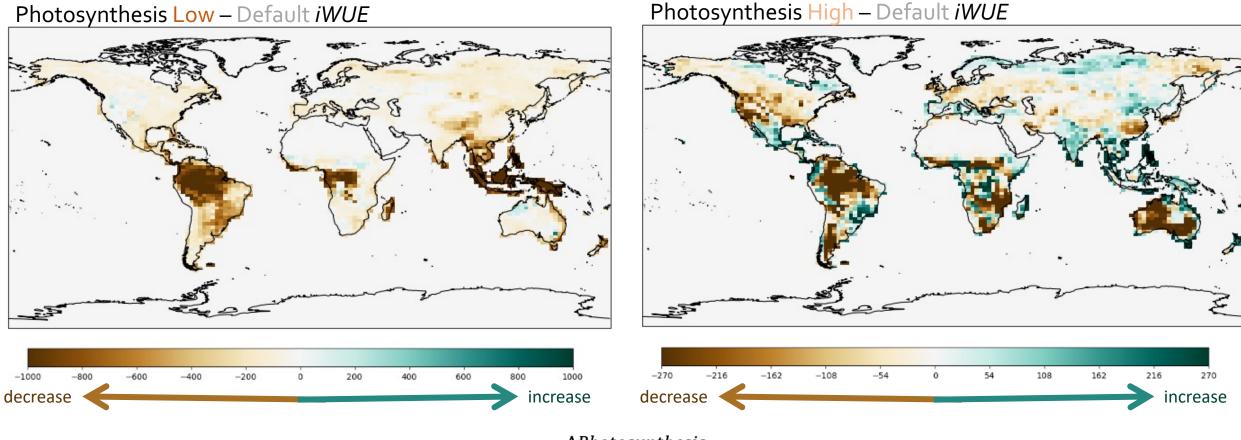
Photosynthesis Low – Default *iWUE*



Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE*

 $\Delta Photosynthesis$ (g C m⁻² year¹)

Takehome #1: Our choice of *iWUE* impacts photosynthesis



Photosynthesis Low – Default *iWUE*

 $\Delta Photosynthesis$ (g C m⁻² year¹)

Questions we aim to answer today:

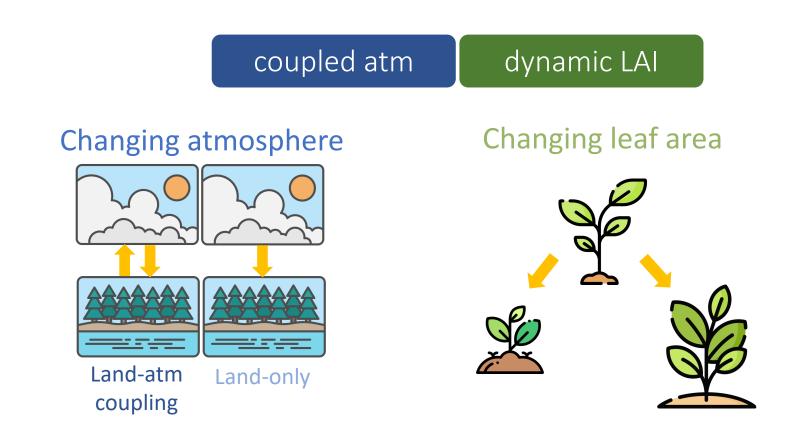
+/- iWUE How does our choice of iWUE impact photosynthesis?

+/- atmosphere +/- leaf area

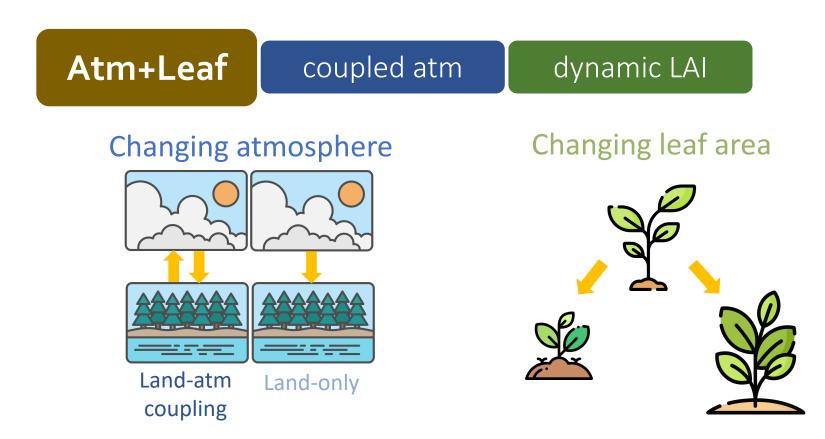
How much of the photosynthetic response can be attributed to the inclusion of a coupled atmosphere and dynamic LAI?

+CO₂ Does the photosynthetic response to iWUE perturbation change with increase in atmospheric CO₂?

How much of the photosynthetic response can be attributed to the inclusion of a coupled atm and dynamic LAI?



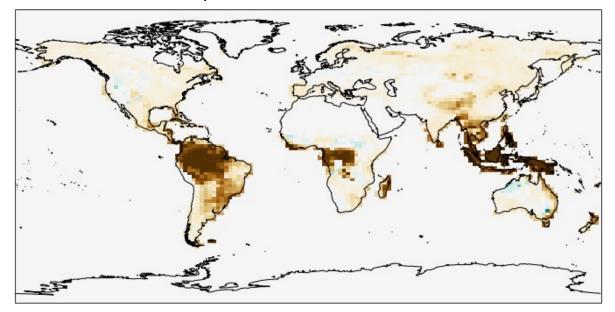
How much of the photosynthetic response can be attributed to the inclusion of a coupled atm and dynamic LAI?



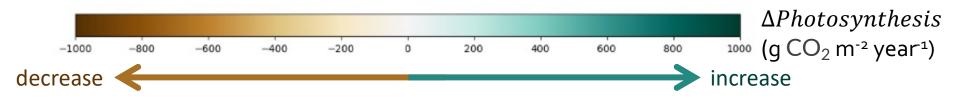
How much of the photosynthetic response can be attributed to the inclusion of a coupled atm and dynamic LAI?

Static	uncoupled atm	fixed LAI
Atm+Leaf	coupled atm	dynamic LAI
Changing at Changing at Land-atm coupling	mosphere	Changing leaf area

Previously: Photosynthesis decreases for the Atm+Leaf low *iWUE* case

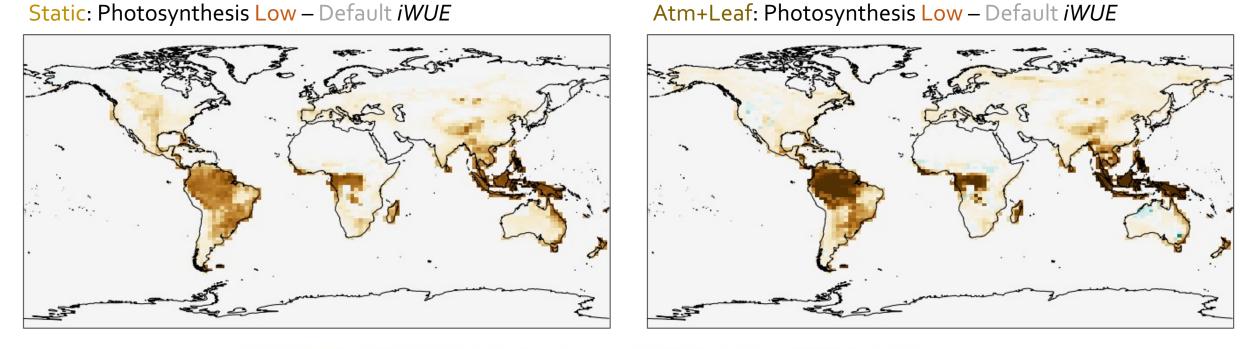


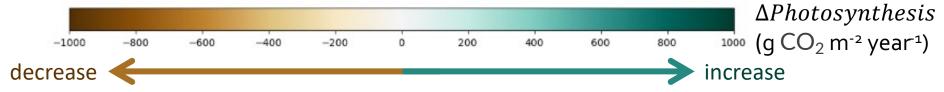




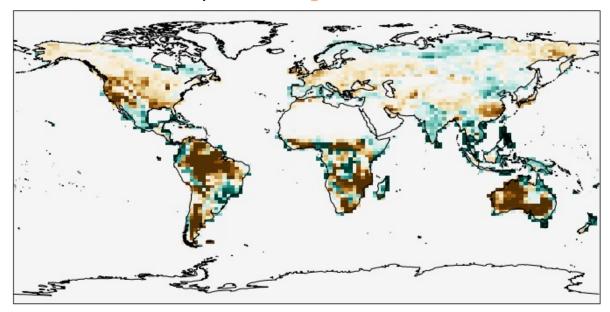
Photosynthesis decreases for both low *iWUE* cases

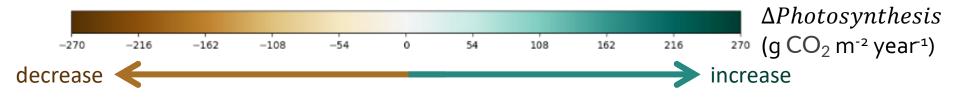
Static: Photosynthesis Low – Default *iWUE*





Previously: Photosynthetic response is regionally sensitive for Atm+Leaf high *iWUE* case

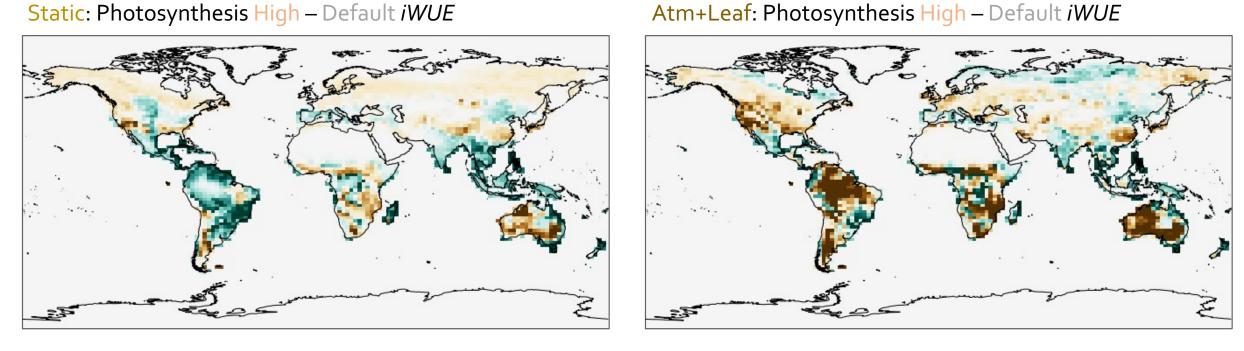


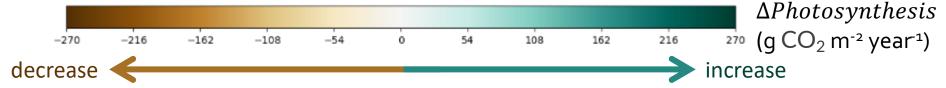


Atm+Leaf: Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE*

Photosynthesis also has different responses for static high *iWUE* cases

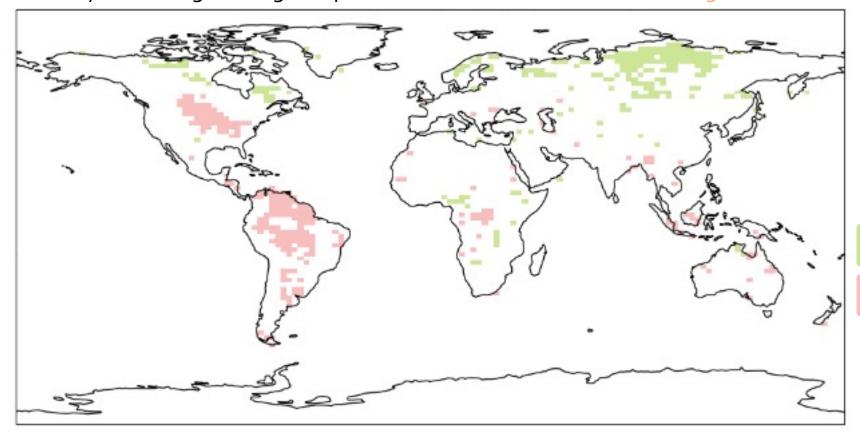
Static: Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE*





Atm+Leaf changes the sign of photosynthetic response to high *iWUE*

Photosynthesis Sign Change Map between Static and Atm+Leaf for High – Default *iWUE*

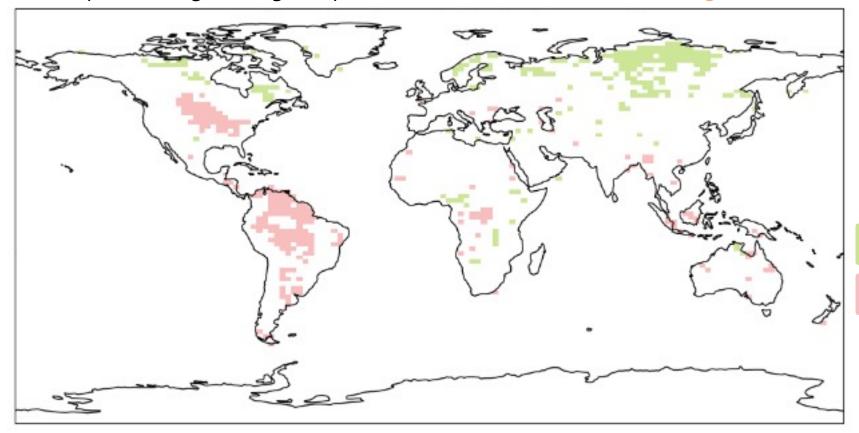


Static negative; Atm+Leaf positive

Static positive; Atm+Leaf negative

Takehome #2: A coupled atmosphere enables the climate to respond differently

Photosynthesis Sign Change Map between Static and Atm+Leaf for High – Default *iWUE*

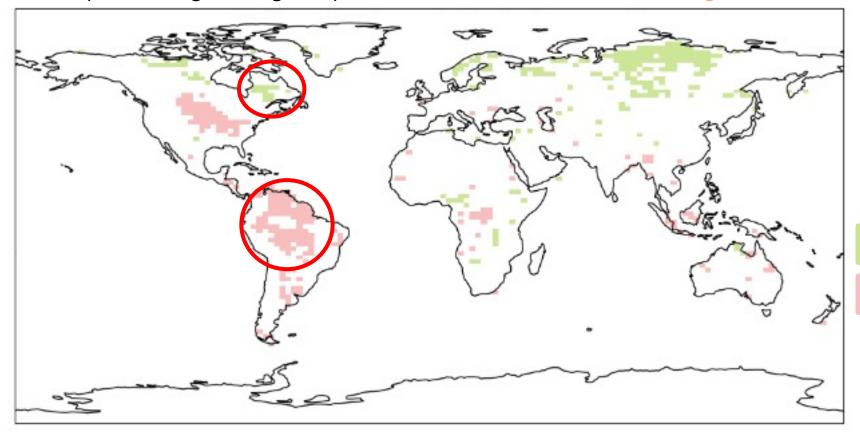


Static negative; Atm+Leaf positive

Static positive; Atm+Leaf negative

Takehome #2: A coupled atmosphere enables theclimate to respond differentlySpoiler: Temperature increases!

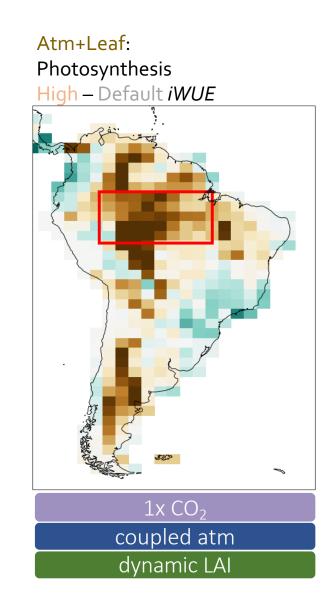
Photosynthesis Sign Change Map between Static and Atm+Leaf for High – Default *iWUE*



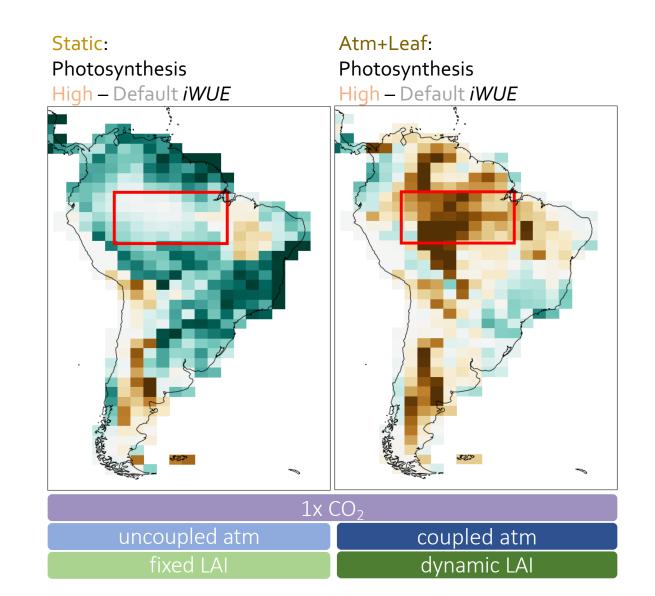
Static negative; Atm+Leaf positive

Static positive; Atm+Leaf negative

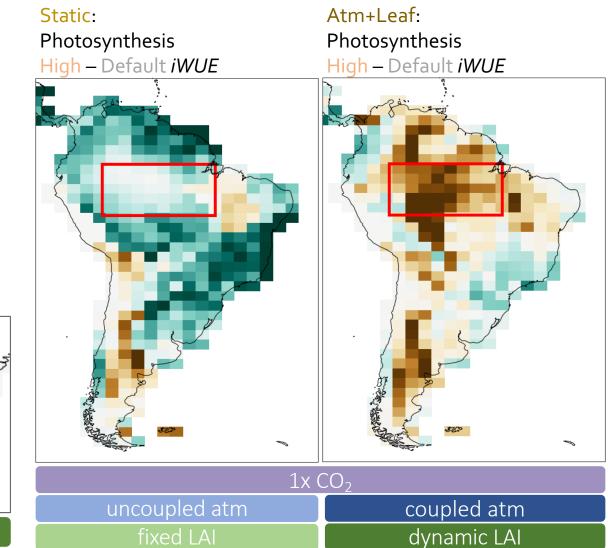
With a coupled atmosphere and dynamic leaf area, photosynthesis decreases in the Amazon



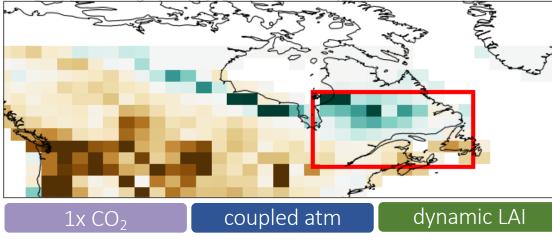
In the static high *iWUE* case, photosynthesis increases



In the boreal Canada Atm+Leaf high *iWUE* case, photosynthesis increases

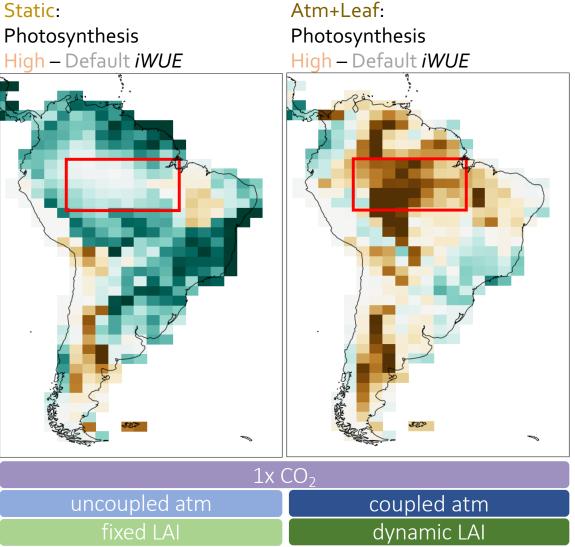


Atm+Leaf: Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE*

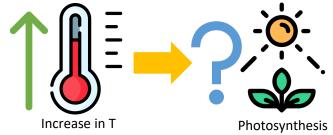


In the boreal Canada static high *iWUE* case, photosynthesis decreases

Static: Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE* LING IN Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE* uncoupled atm $1 \times CO_2$ Atm+Leaf: Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE* dynamic LAI coupled atm 1x CO₂

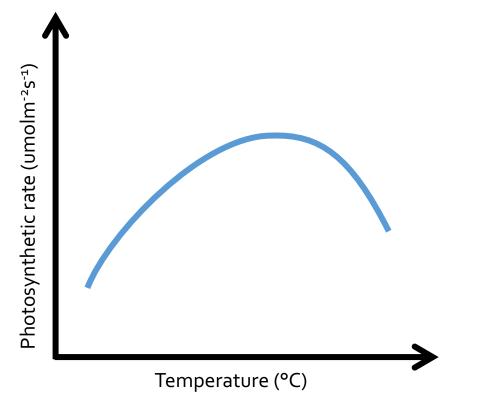


Same temperature response, but different photosynthetic response



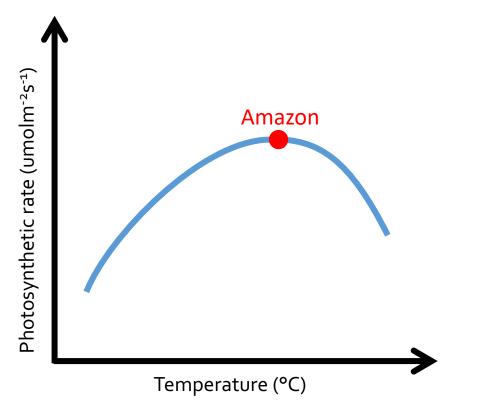
Static: Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE* Atm+Leaf: Static: LING IN Photosynthesis Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE* High – Default *iWUE* uncoupled atm $1 \times CO_2$ Atm+Leaf: Photosynthesis High – Default *iWUE* LANG B 1x CO₂ coupled atm uncoupled atm dynamic LAI coupled atm 1x CO₂ dynamic LAI

Photosynthesis has an optimal temperature



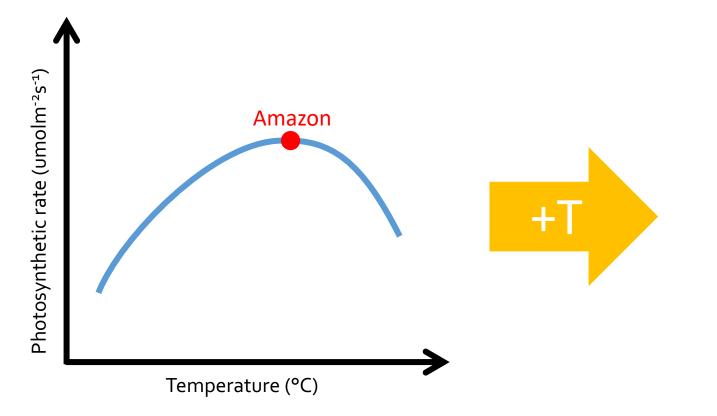
Inspired by Yamori et. al. 2013

Photosynthesis has an optimal temperature



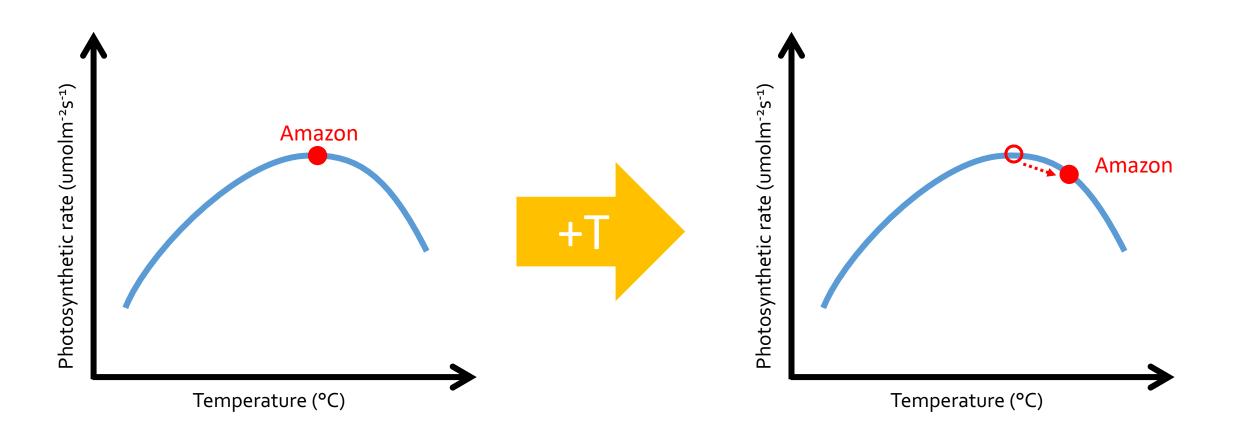
Inspired by Yamori et. al. 2013

Photosynthesis has an optimal temperature

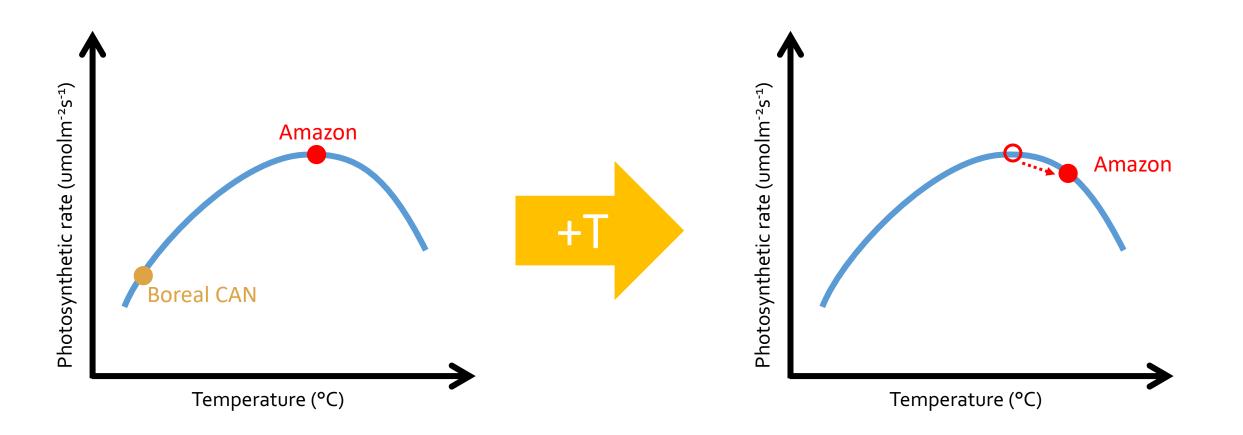


Inspired by Yamori et. al. 2013

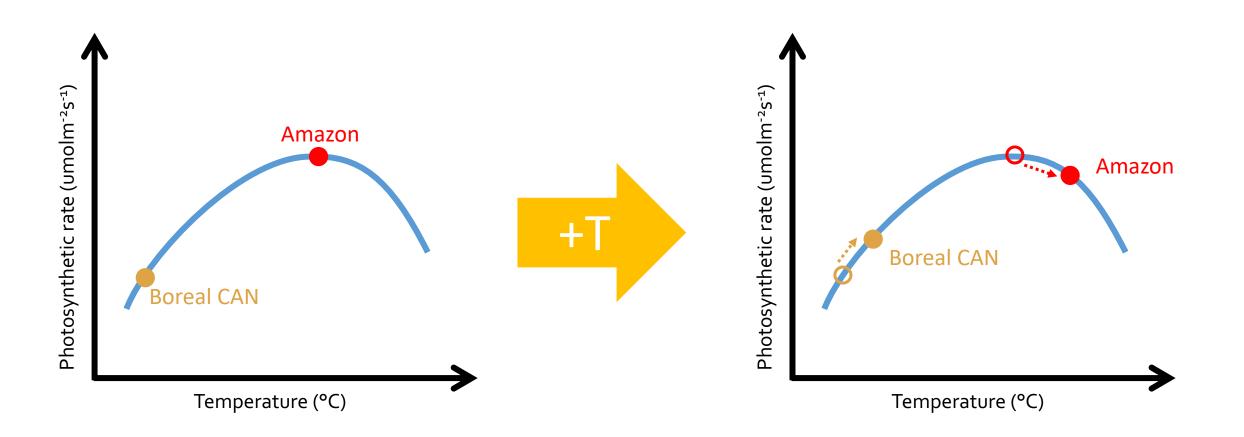
An increase in temperature pushes the Amazon *past* the thermal optimum for photosynthesis



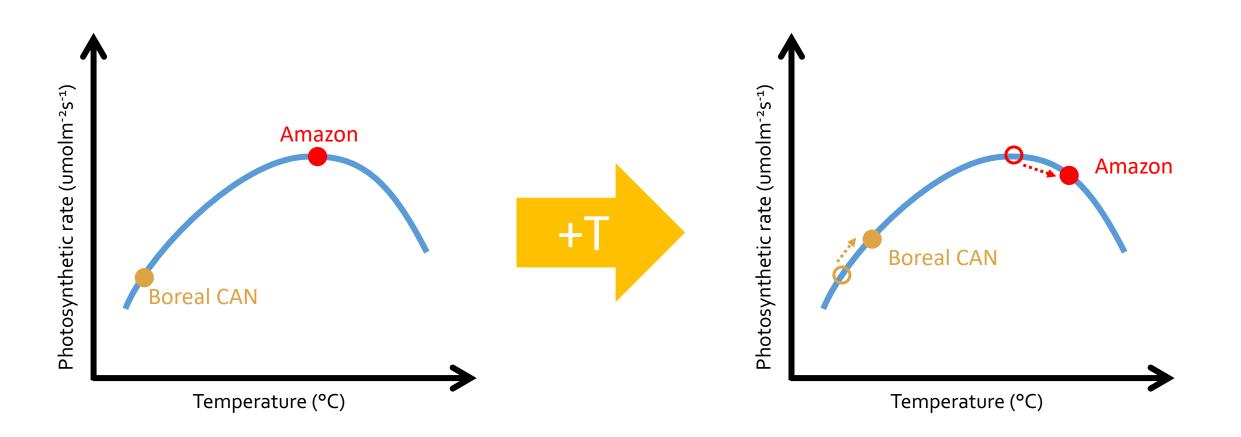
An increase in temperature pushes the Amazon *past* the thermal optimum for photosynthesis



An increase in temperature pushes boreal Canada *towards* the thermal optimum for photosynthesis



Takehome #3: Photosynthetic response to +T is different in hot vs cold places



Questions we aim to answer today:

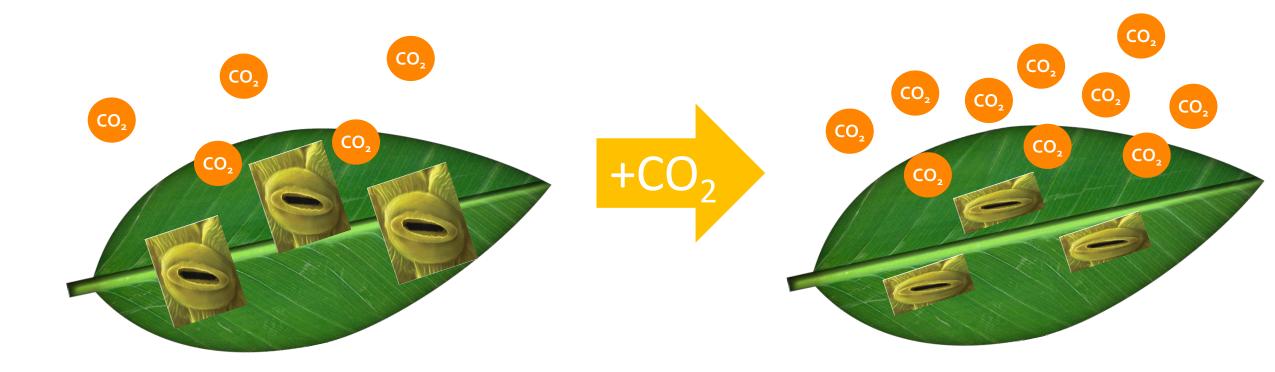
+/- iWUE How does our choice of iWUE impact photosynthesis?

+/- atmosphere +/- leaf area

How much of the photosynthetic response can be attributed to the inclusion of a coupled atmosphere and dynamic LAI?

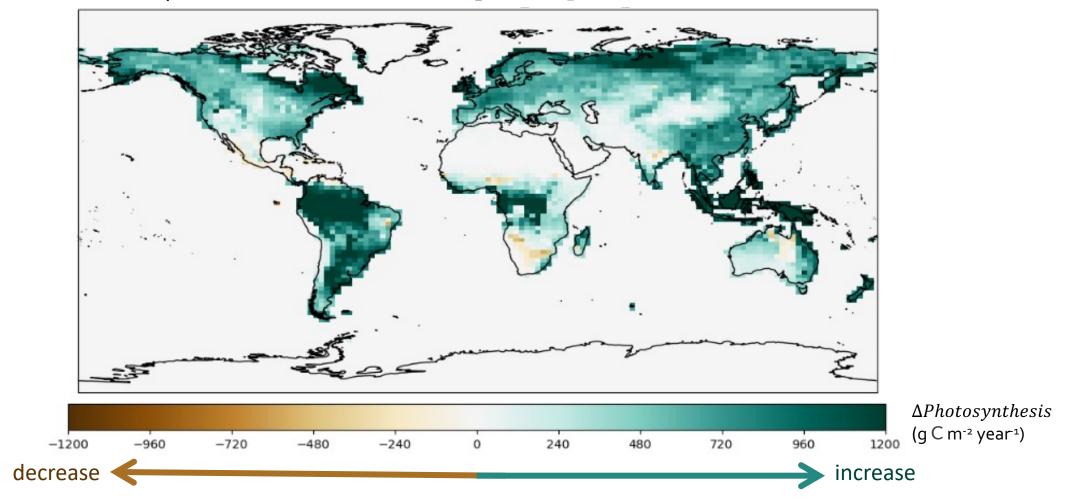
+ CO₂ Does the photosynthetic response to iWUE perturbation change with increase in atmospheric CO₂?

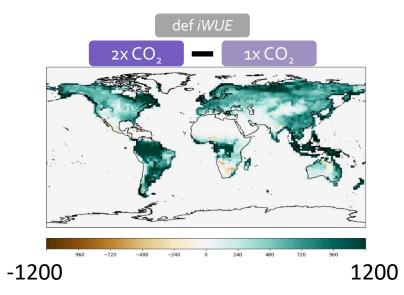
Does the photosynthetic response to iWUE perturbation change with increase in atmospheric CO_2 ?

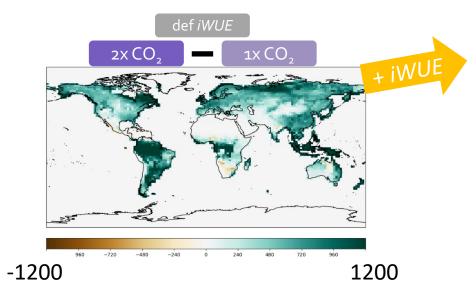


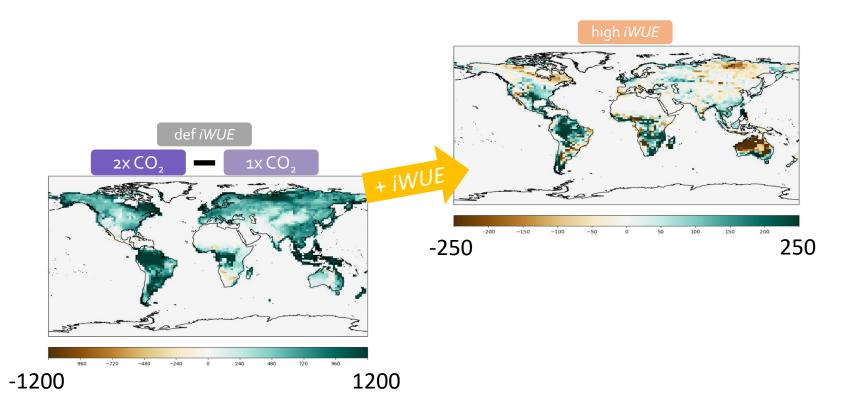
Increase in atmospheric CO₂ increases photosynthesis

Photosynthesis Default *iWUE* $2xCO_2 - 1xCO_2$

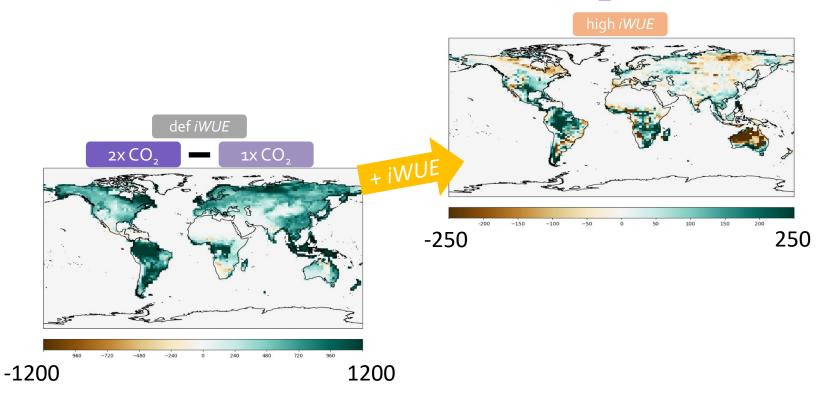




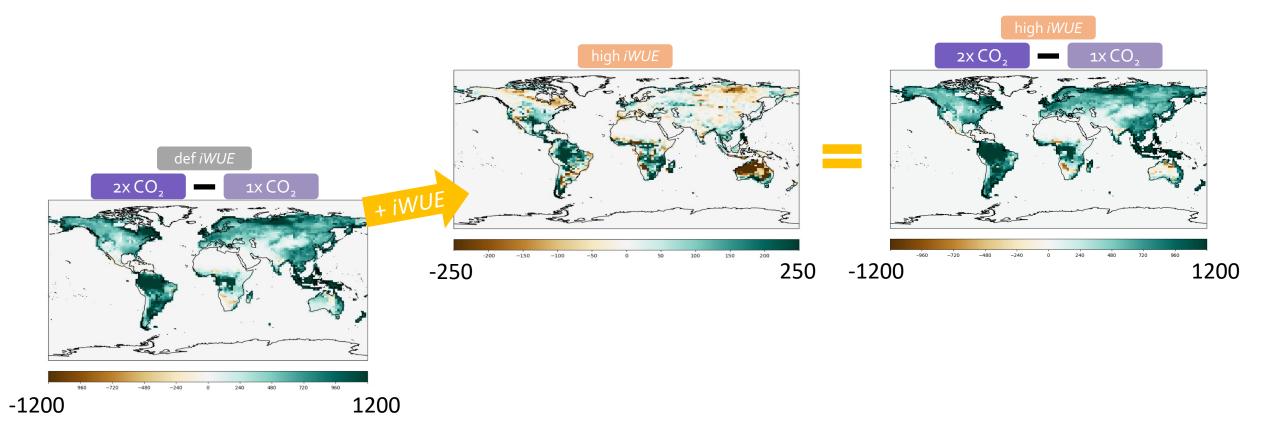




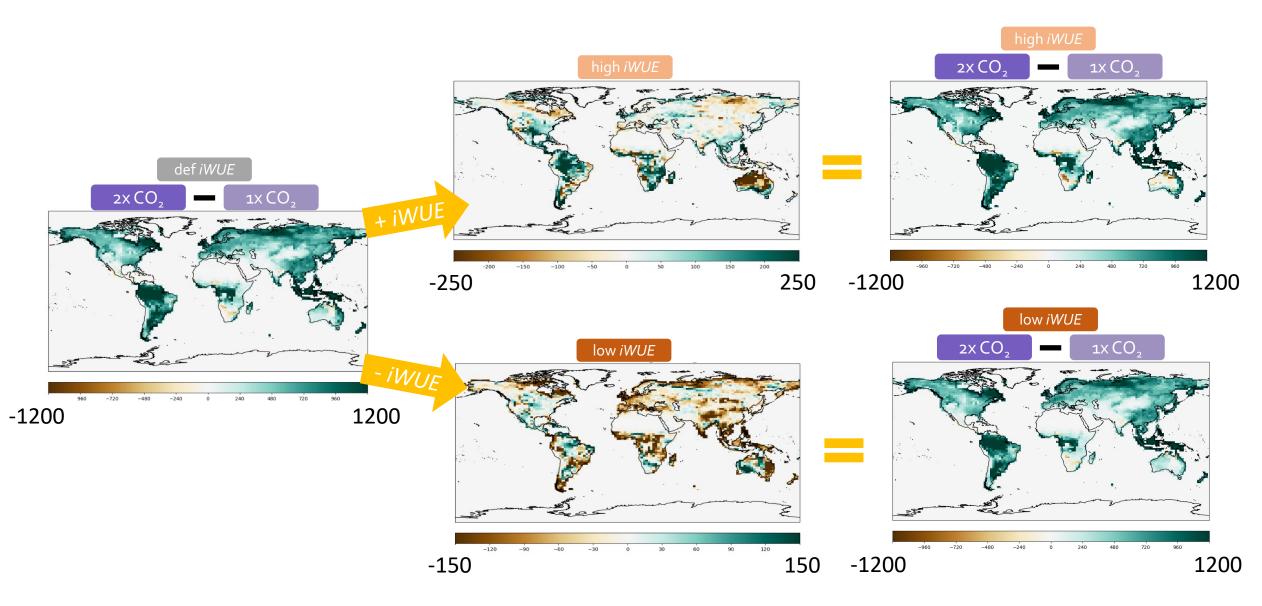
This is the change in photosynthetic response caused by iWUE perturbation at +CO₂



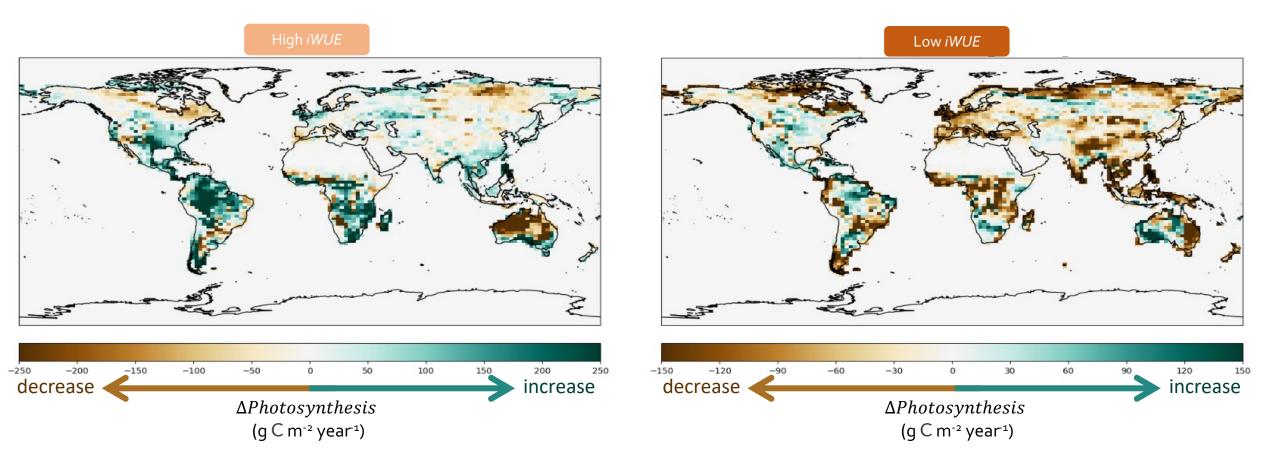
Gives us the overall response to *iWUE* perturbation at +CO₂



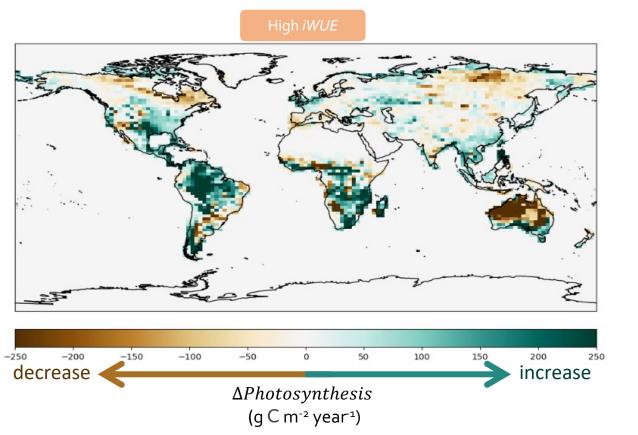
Gives us the overall response to *iWUE* perturbation at +CO₂

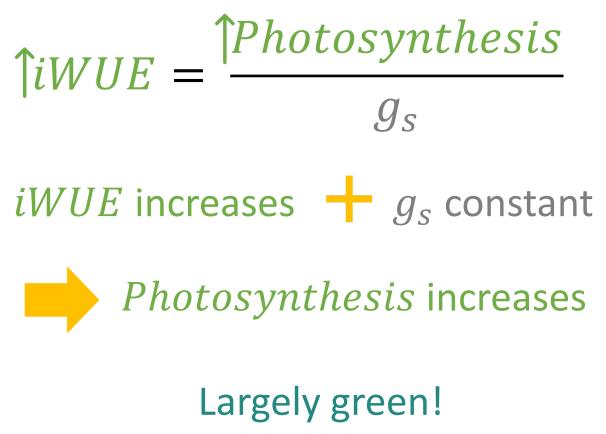


There are general responses to *iWUE* perturbations

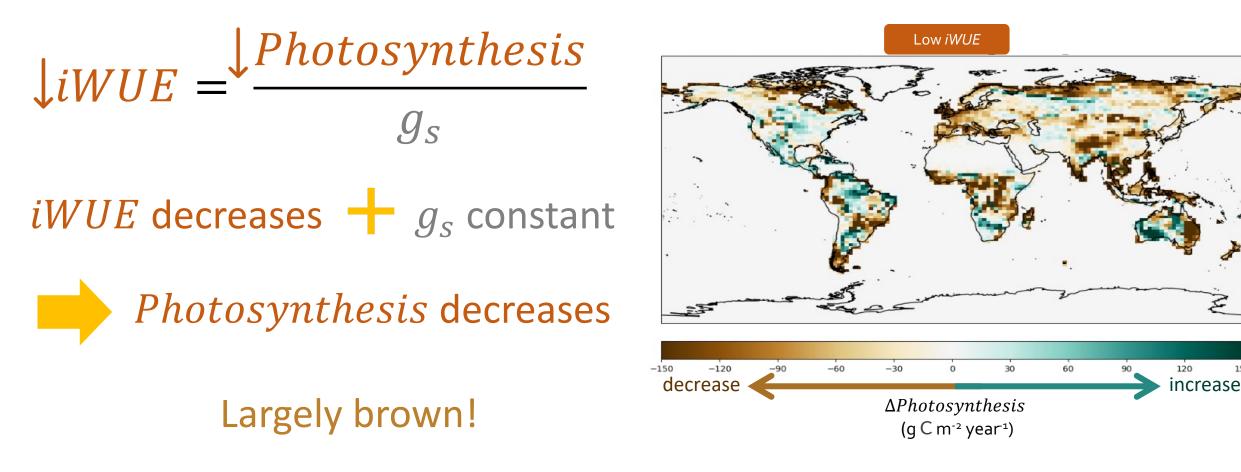


Why do high *iWUE* perturbations generally have increasing photosynthesis?

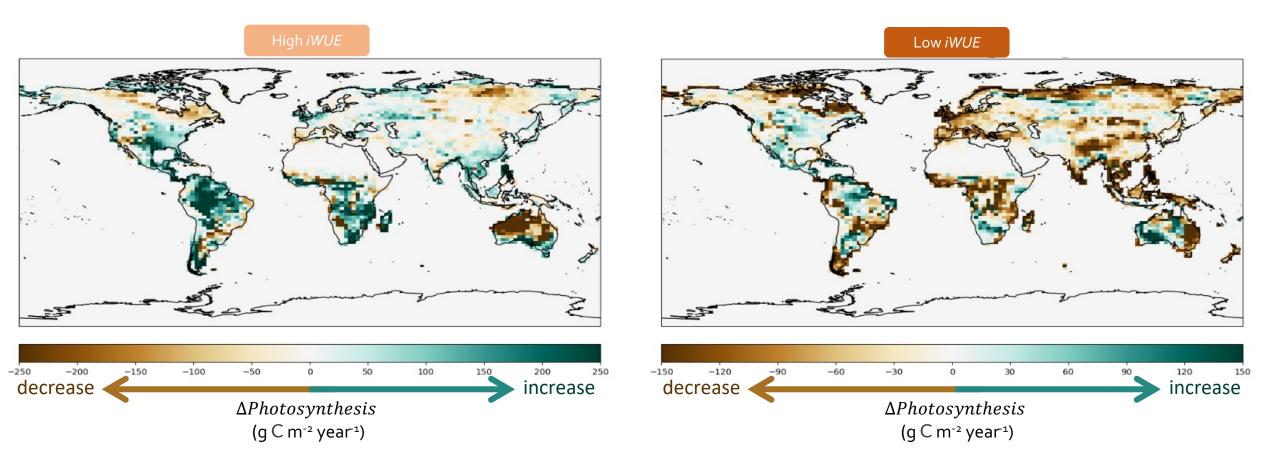




Why do low *iWUE* perturbations generally have decreasing photosynthesis?

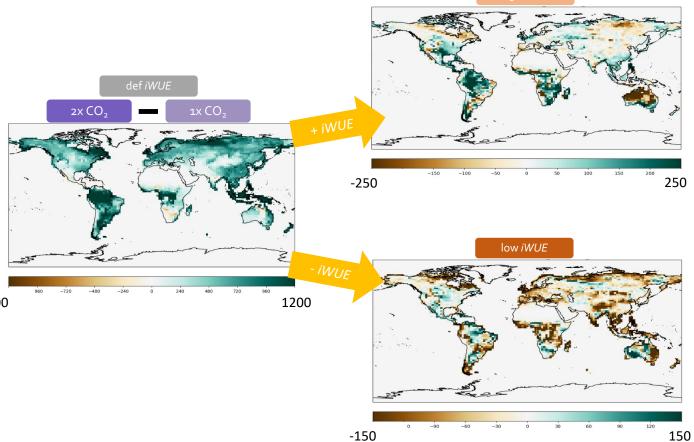


Photosynthetic response to *iWUE* perturbations at +CO₂ are generally as expected

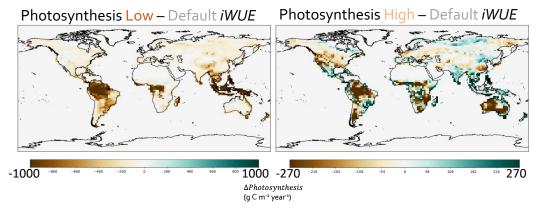


high *iWUE*

Takehome #4:*iWUE* perturbationchanges thephotosyntheticresponse to +CO2

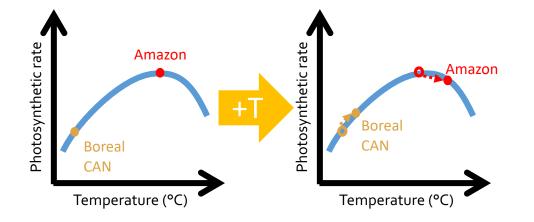


Takehome #1:



 $\downarrow iWUE \rightarrow \downarrow photosynthesis$ $\uparrow iWUE \rightarrow regional response$

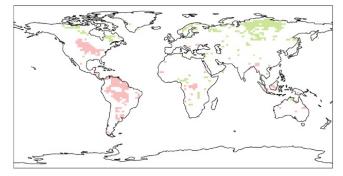
Takehome #3:



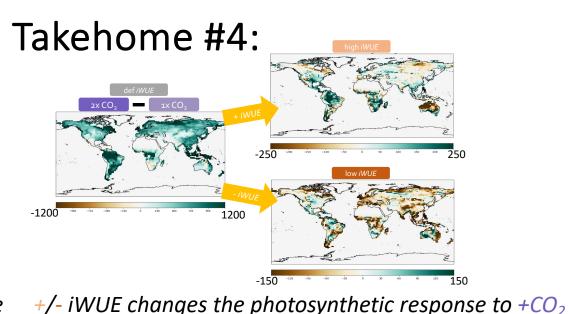
Photosynthetic response to +T depends on background climate

Takehome #2:

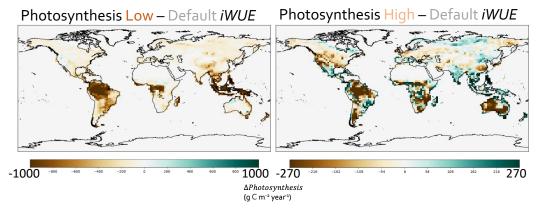
Photosynthesis Sign Change Map between Static and Atm+Leaf for High – Default *iWUE*



Coupled atmosphere enables $\uparrow T$

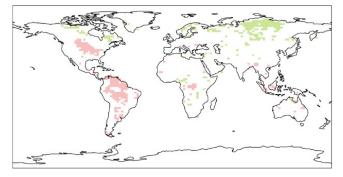


Takehome #1:



Takehome #2:

Photosynthesis Sign Change Map between Static and Atm+Leaf for High – Default *iWUE*

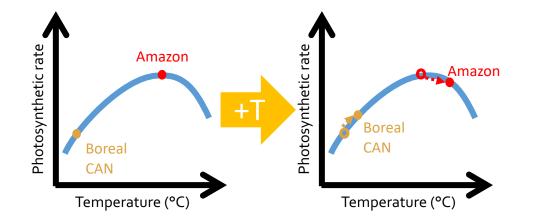


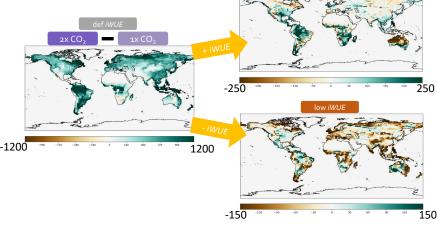
 \downarrow *iWUE* $\rightarrow \downarrow$ *photosynthesis*

Coupled atmosphere enables **^**T

↑iWUE → regional reWhat does this mean for hydrological cycling and

Takehome how does it impact events like floods and droughts?





Photosynthetic response to +T depends on background climate

+/- iWUE changes the photosynthetic response to $+CO_2$

Thank you