

Plant functional trait uncertainty drives variability in productivity responses to climate change across an alpine tundra hillslope

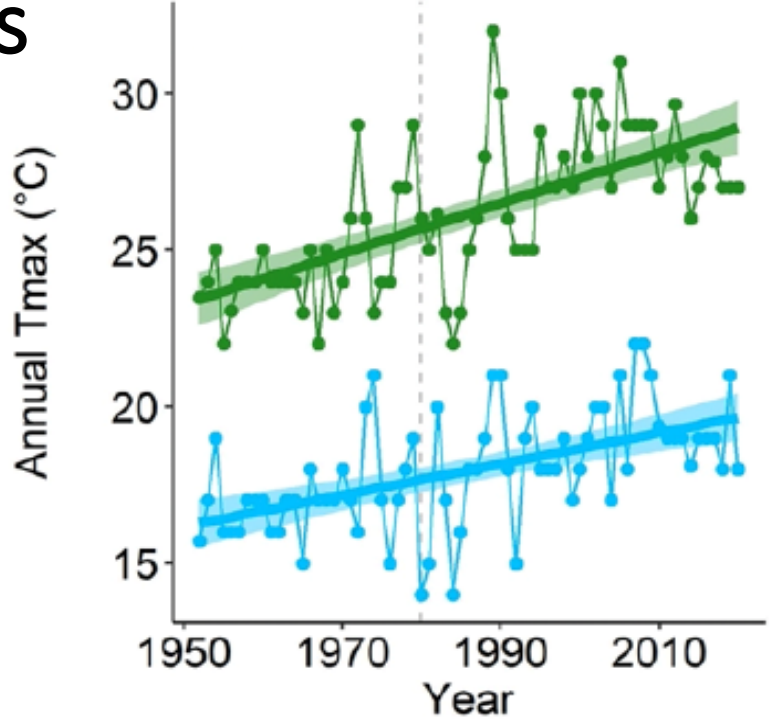
Katya Jay, Will Wieder, Sarah Elmendorf, Marko Spasojevic, Katharine Suding



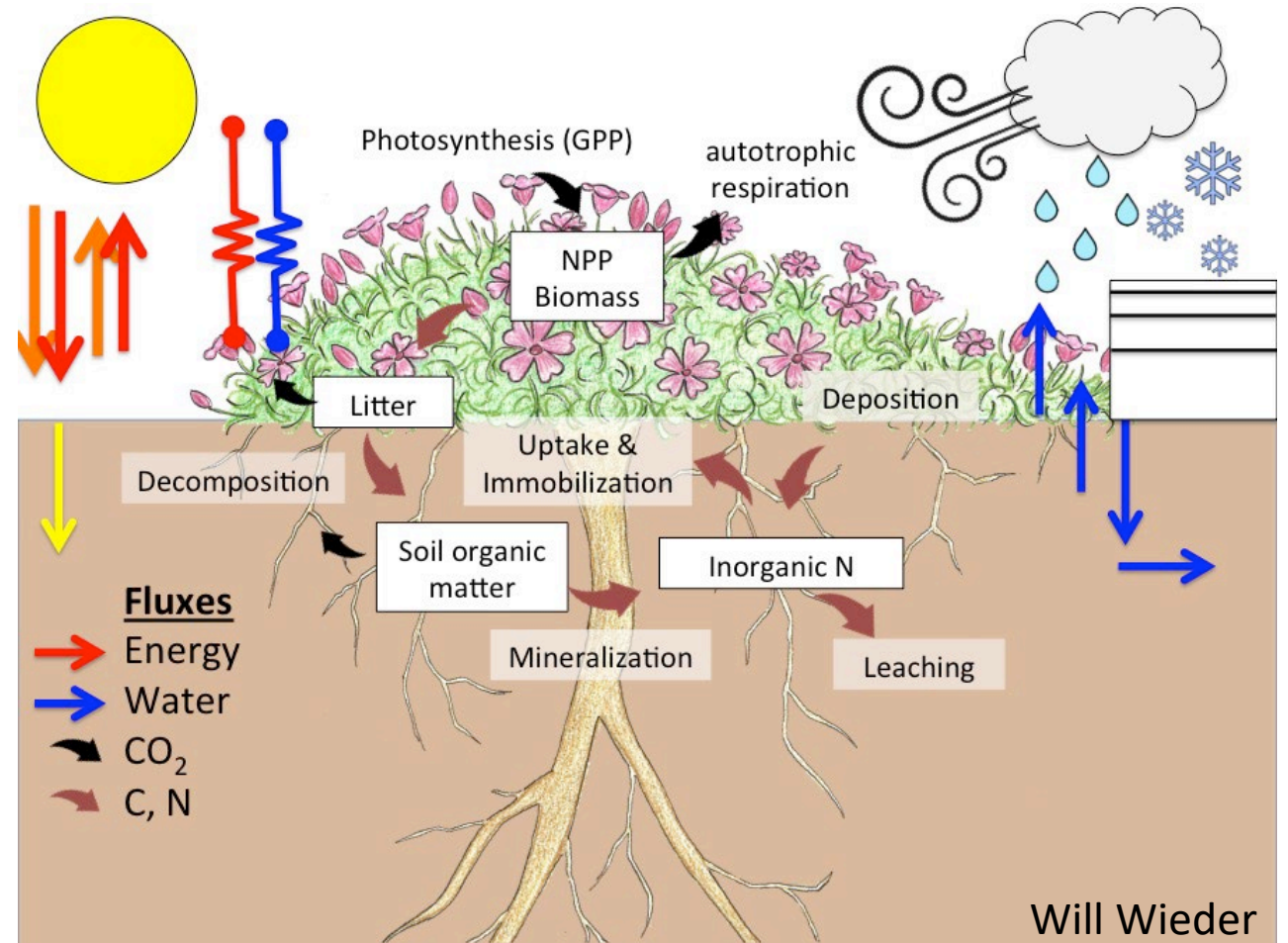


Niwot Ridge LTER: long-term measurements

Alpine ecosystems are changing rapidly



Diverse alpine growth strategies may not be captured by default PFTs





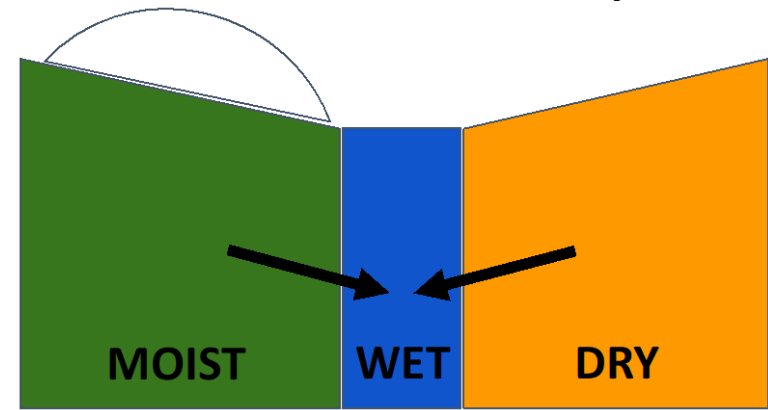
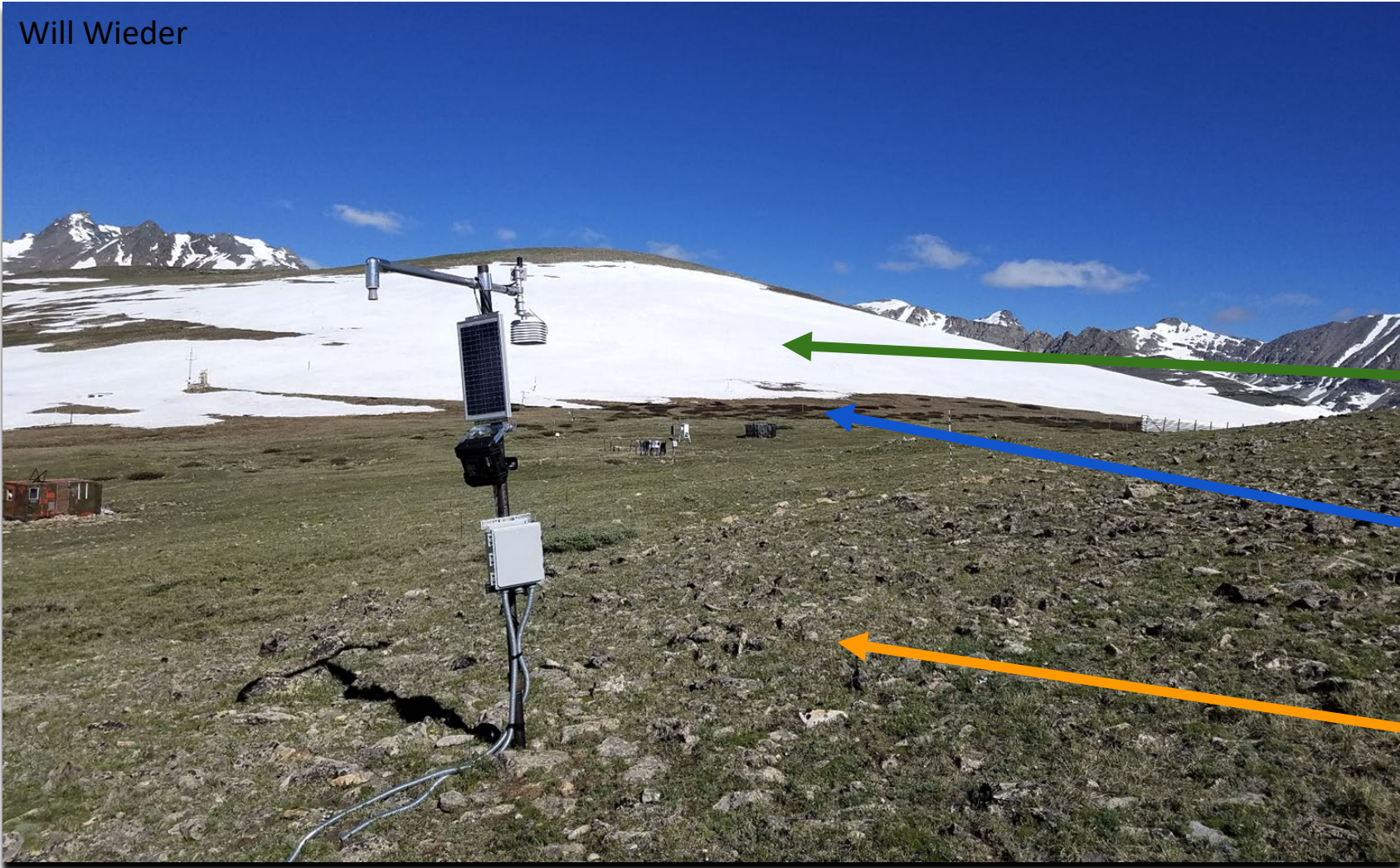
Objectives

- 1.** Incorporate site-level plant traits to improve model performance for a heterogeneous alpine ecosystem
- 2.** Quantify the magnitude of trait uncertainty relative to forcing uncertainty under climate change



Niwot Ridge Representative Hillslope

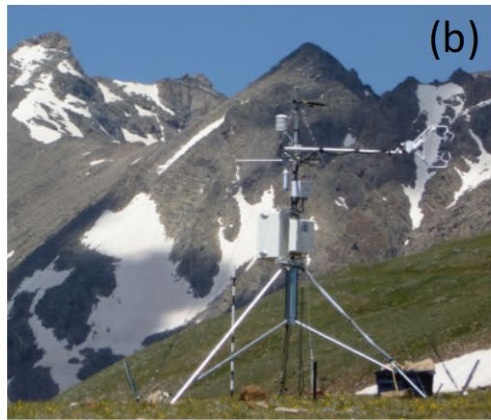
“The Saddle”



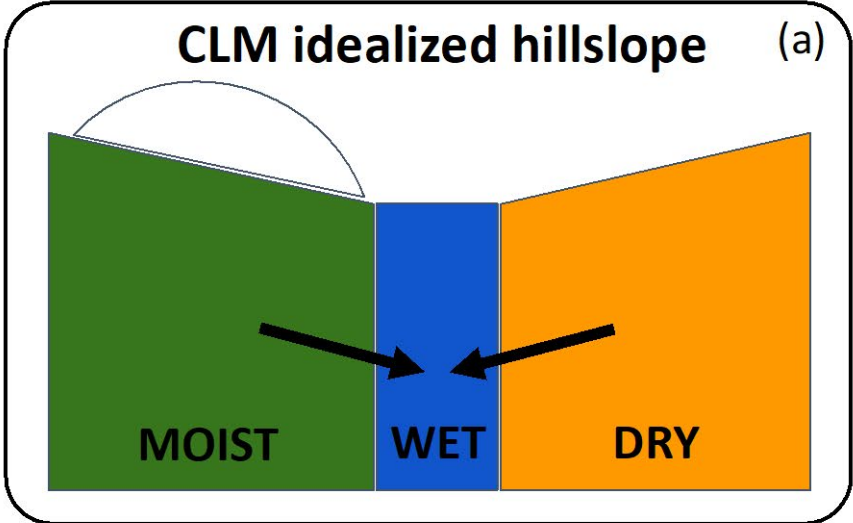
Moist Meadow
*Resource-acquisitive
plants*

Wet Meadow

Dry Meadow
*Conservative growth
strategies*



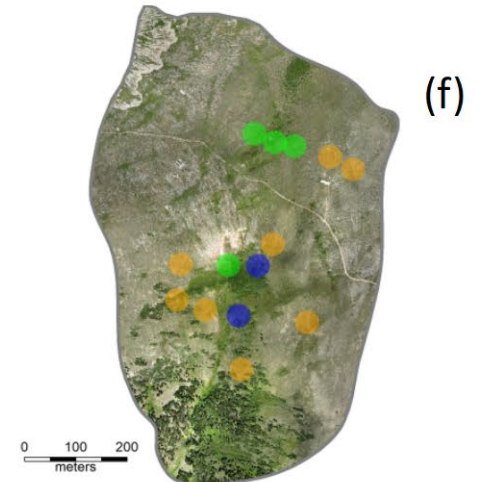
Site input data
 Saddle precipitation
 Tvan meteorology
 Ameriflux radiation
 Soil properties

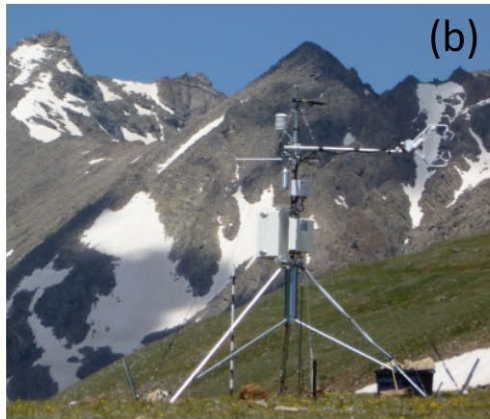


Model evaluation
 Snow depth
 Soil temperature
 Soil moisture
 Productivity

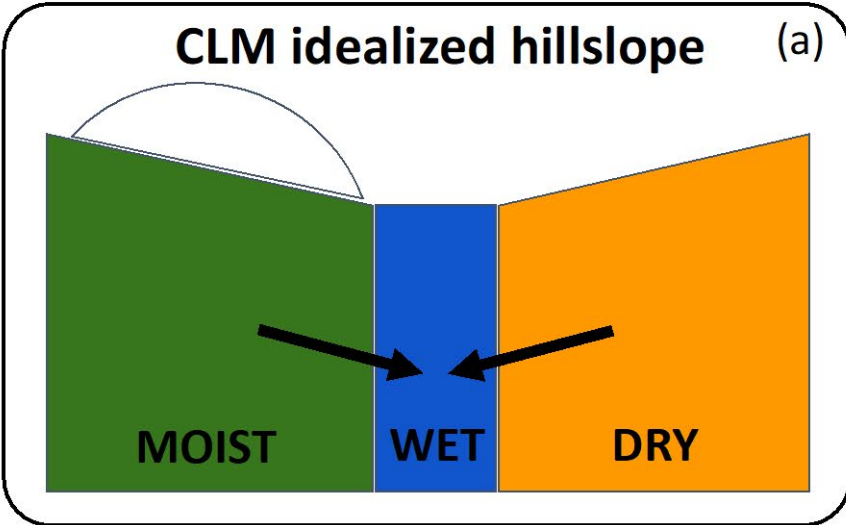


Model parameterization
 Foliar traits
 Phenology traits
 Plant hydraulics





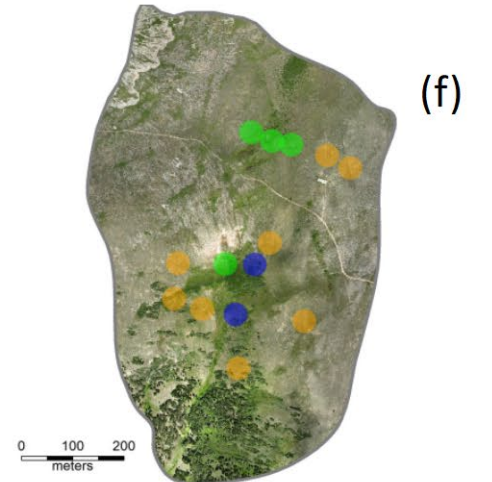
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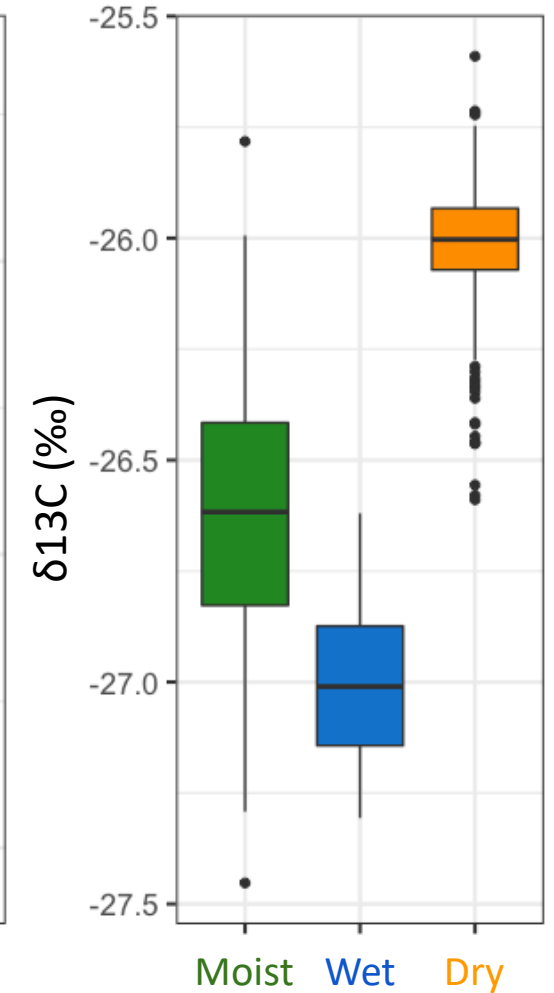
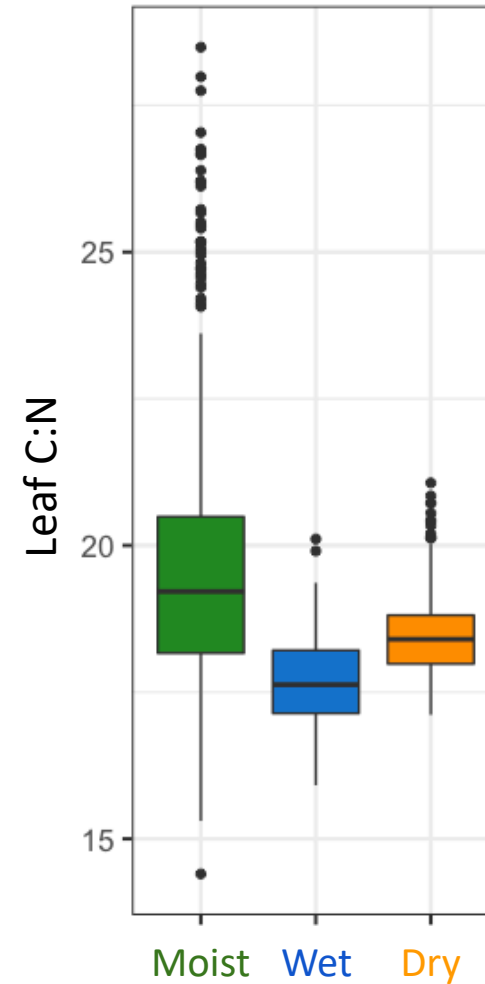
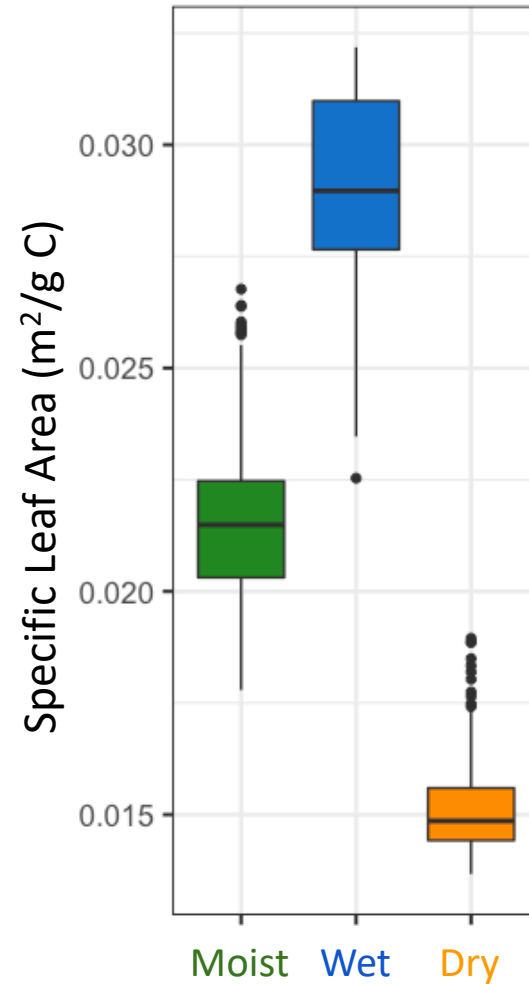
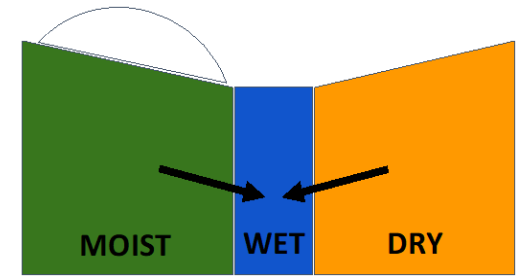
Model projection
 Extended to 2100
 2 forcing pathways
 Trait sensitivity
 More conservative
 More acquisitive



Model parameterization
 Foliar traits
 Phenology traits
 Plant hydraulics



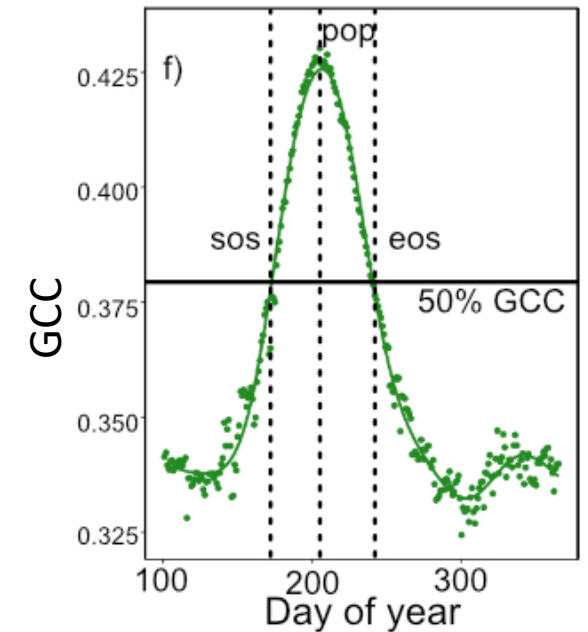
Parameterization using site-specific foliar traits





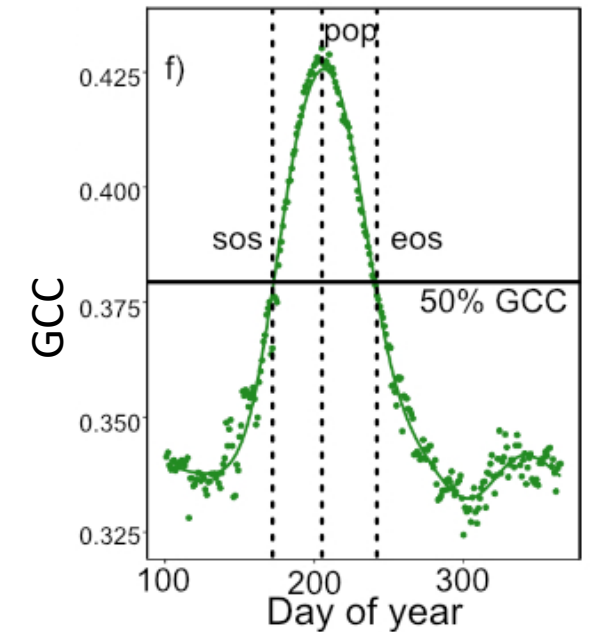
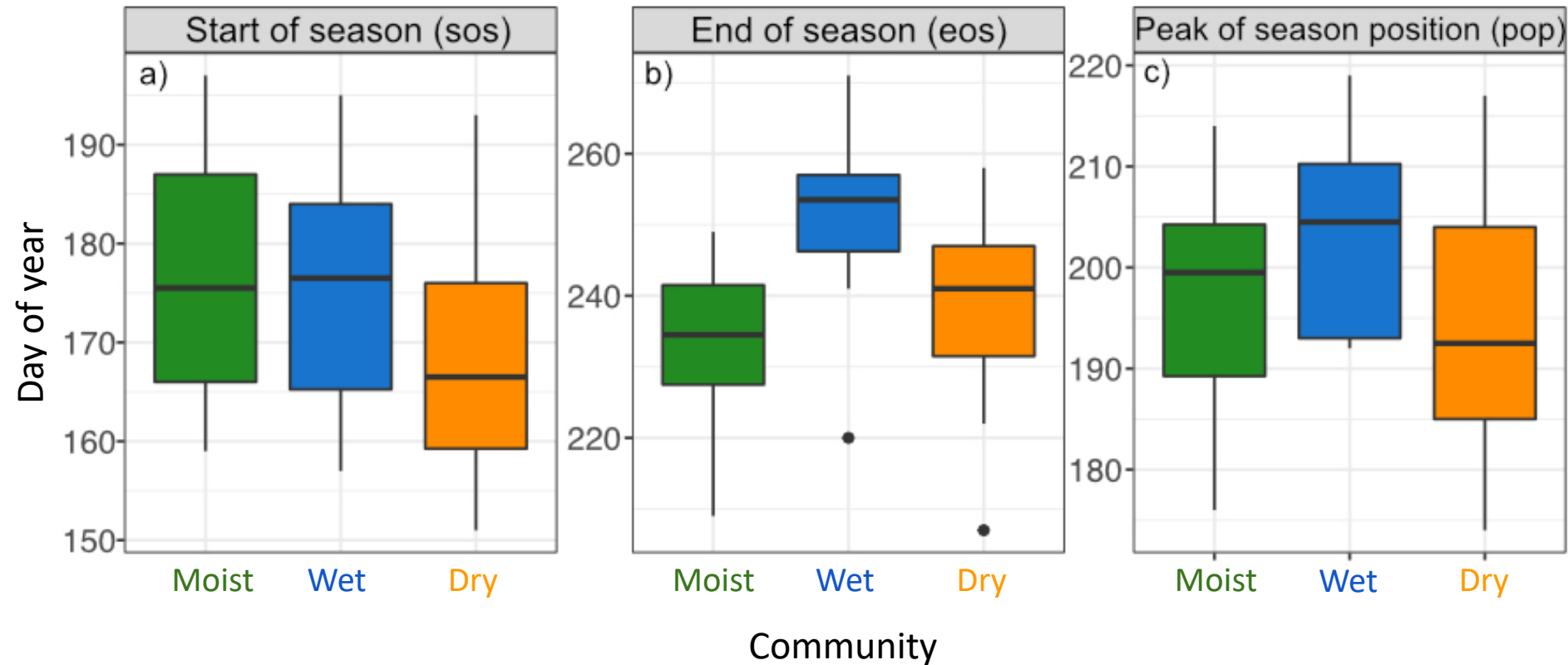
Parameterization using site-specific phenology

Phenology metrics vary between communities at Niwot

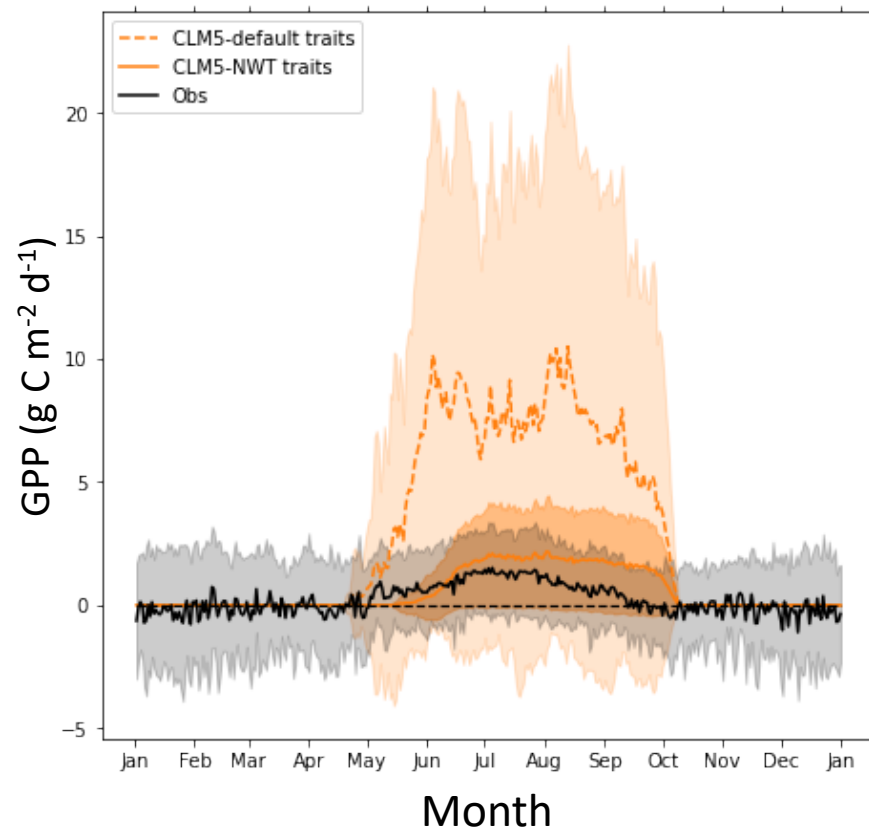
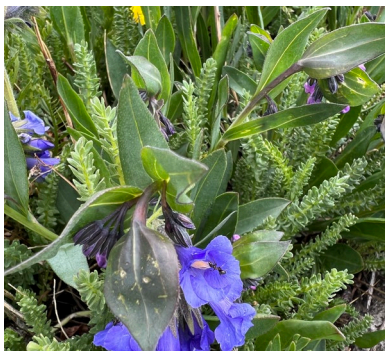


Parameterization using site-specific phenology

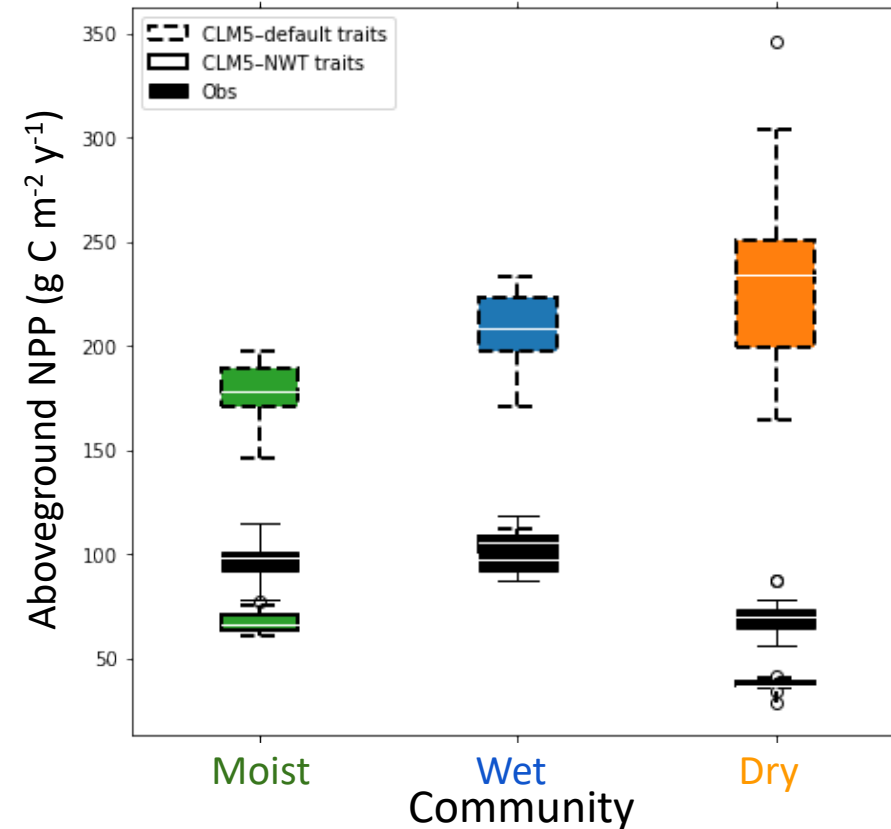
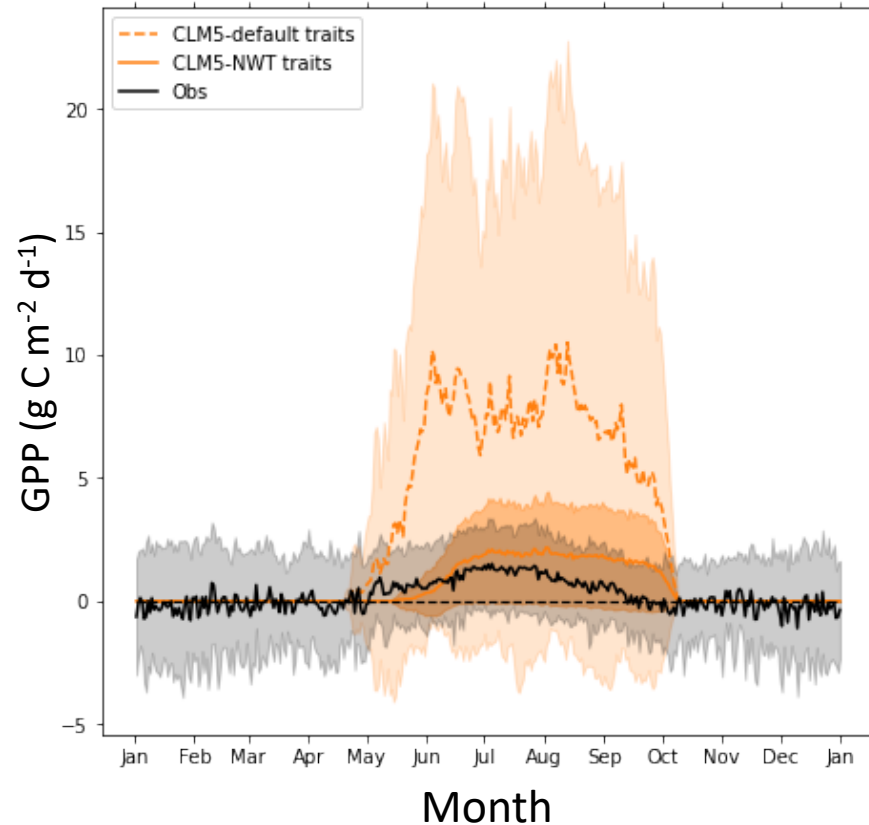
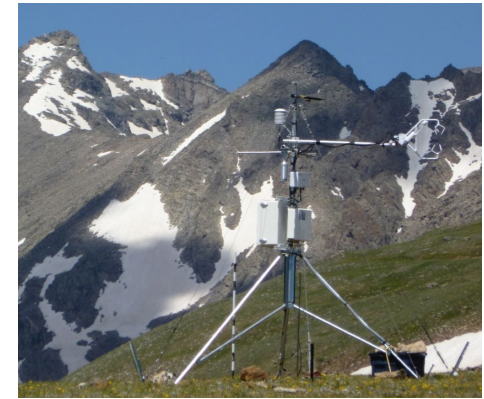
Phenology metrics vary between communities at Niwot



Evaluation: Simulations with NWT-specific traits show improved productivity estimates compared to those with default Arctic C3 grass



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Projection: Quantifying trait uncertainty and forcing uncertainty under climate change

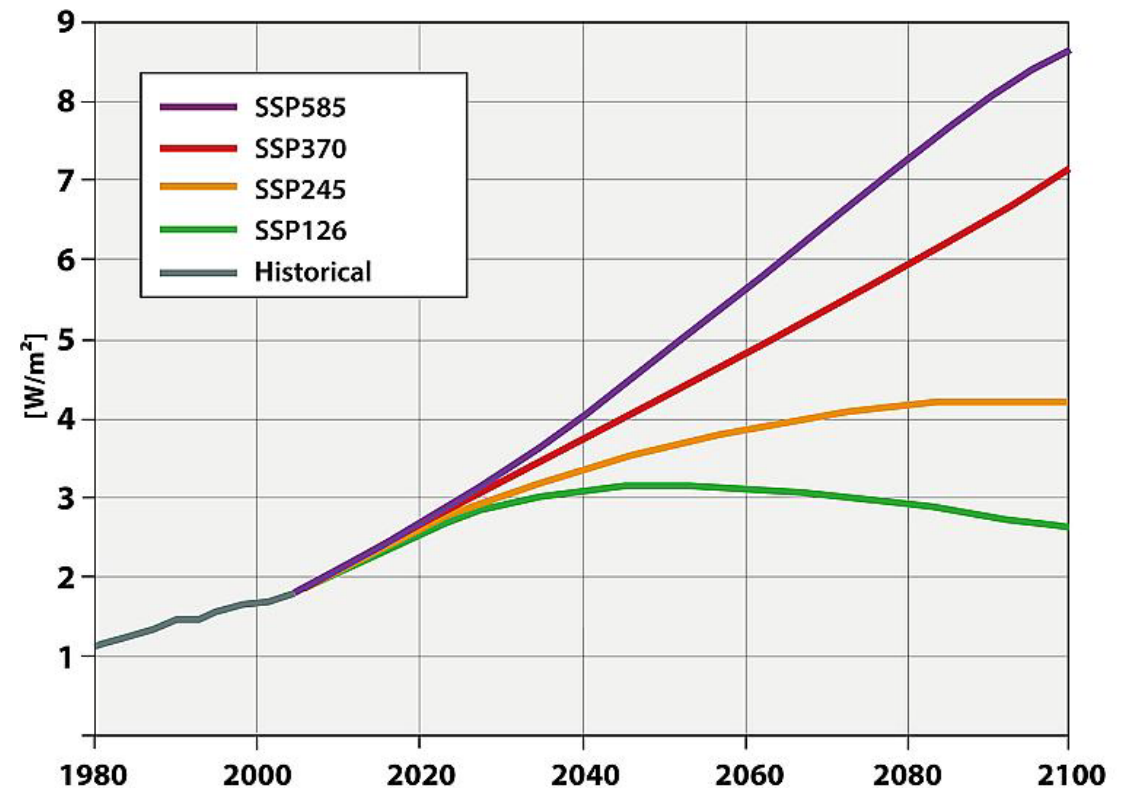
Trait experiments:

- *Control*: parameterized for site
- *Acquisitive*: ↑ SLA, ↓ leaf C:N, ↑ k_{max}
- *Conservative*: ↓ SLA, ↑ leaf C:N, ↓ k_{max}

2 forcing pathways to 2100:

	SSP2-4.5	SSP3-7.0
CO ₂ (ppm)	602.8	867.2
Warming (°C)	2.8	4.4

CMIP6 Scenarios - Anthropogenic Radiative Forcing [W/m²]





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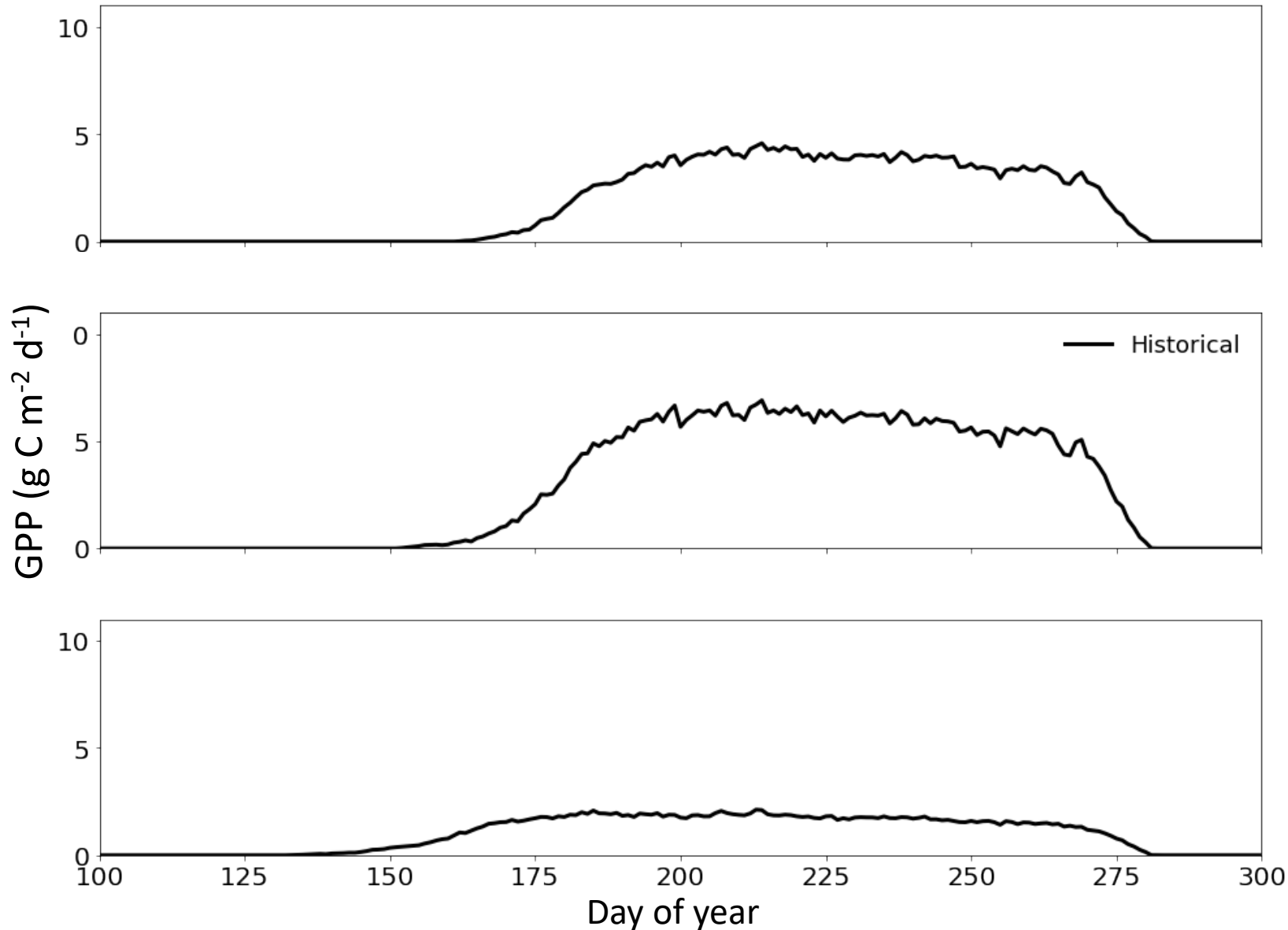
Uncertainty partitioning:

Between group

Within group

	Forcing pathway	
Experiment	SSP2-4.5	SSP3-7.0
Control	x_{11}	x_{12}
Acquisitive	x_{21}	x_{22}
Conservative	x_{31}	x_{32}
Mean	$x_{.1}$	$x_{.2}$
Variance	s^2_1	s^2_2

Projection: Trait sensitivity and forcing uncertainty in GPP



Moist



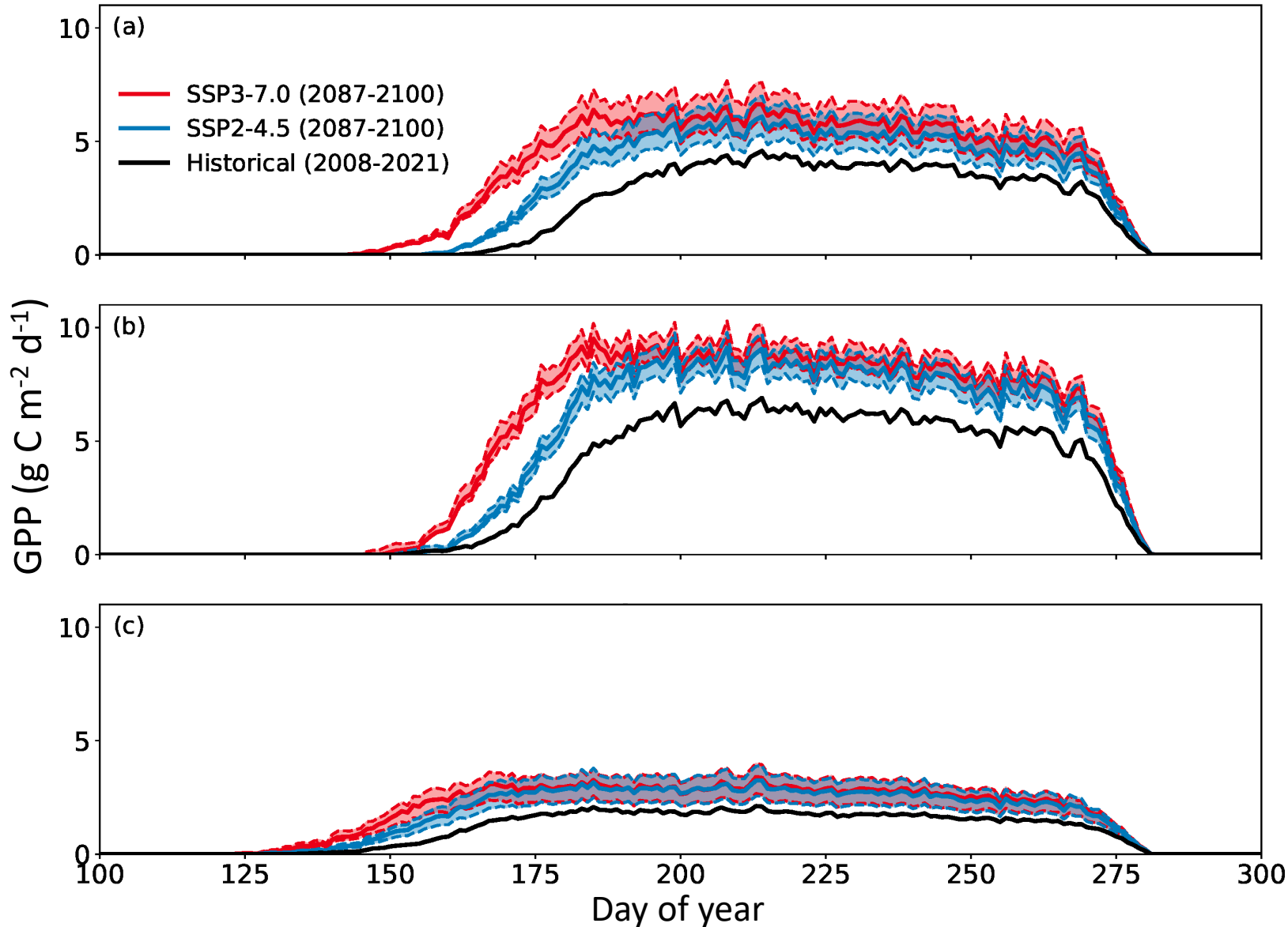
Wet



Dry



Projection: Trait sensitivity and forcing uncertainty in GPP



Moist



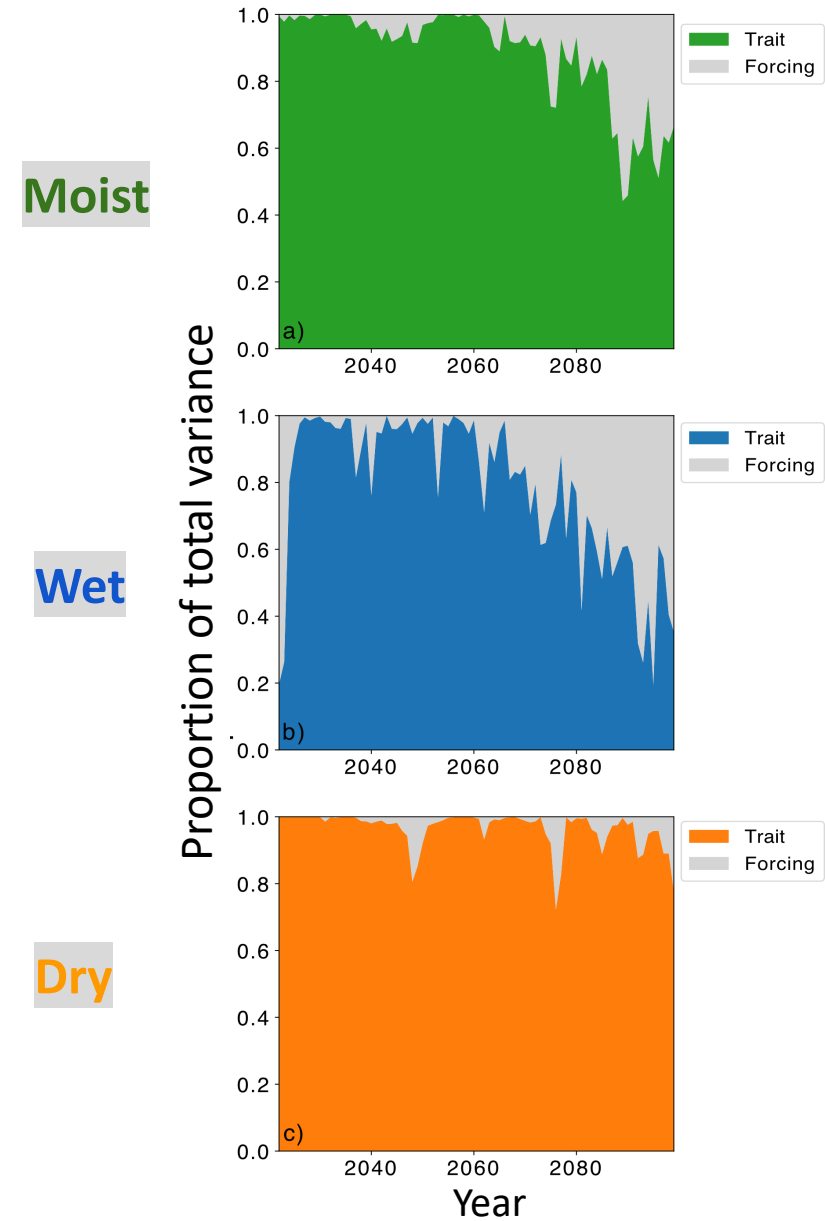
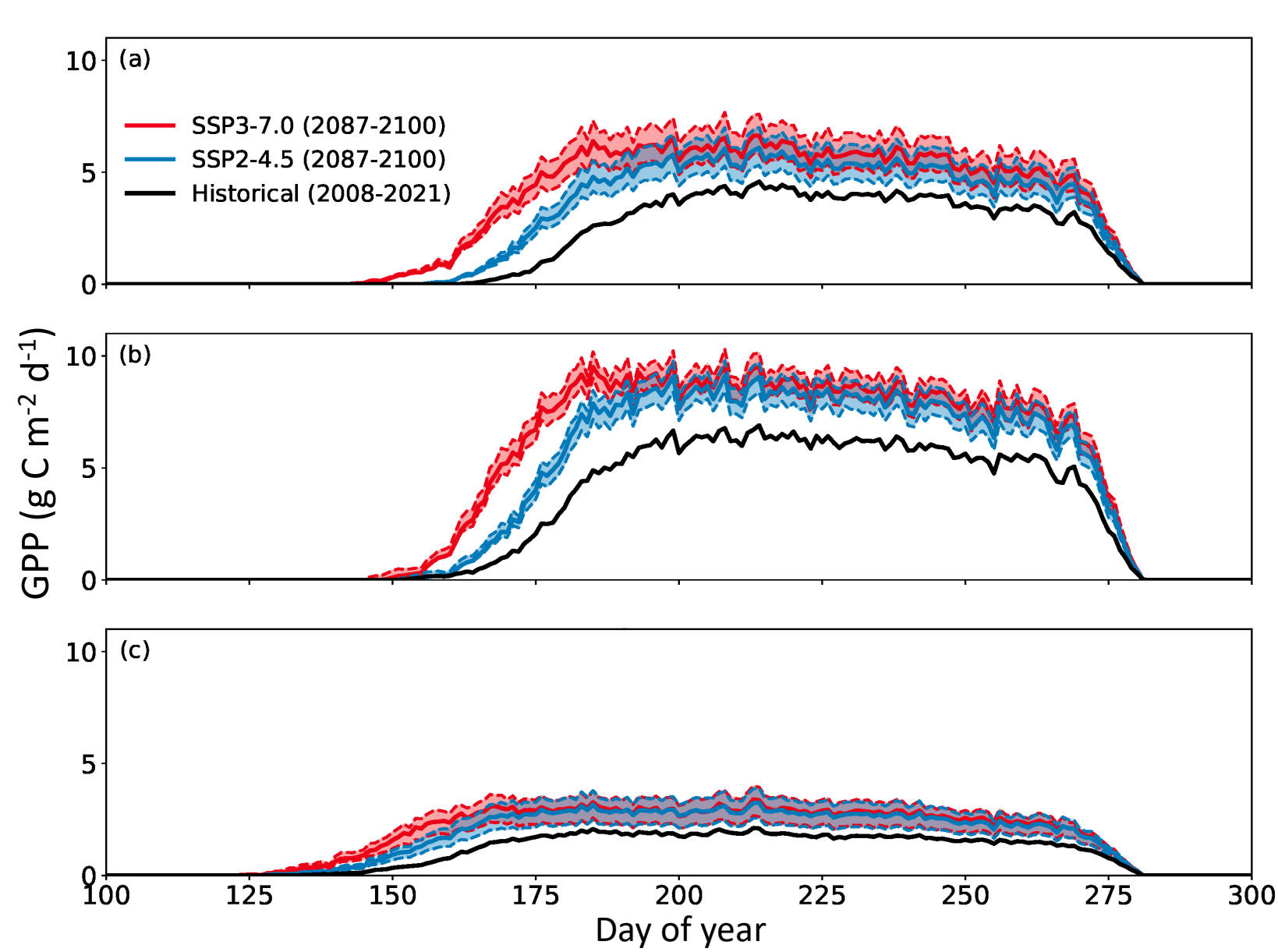
Wet



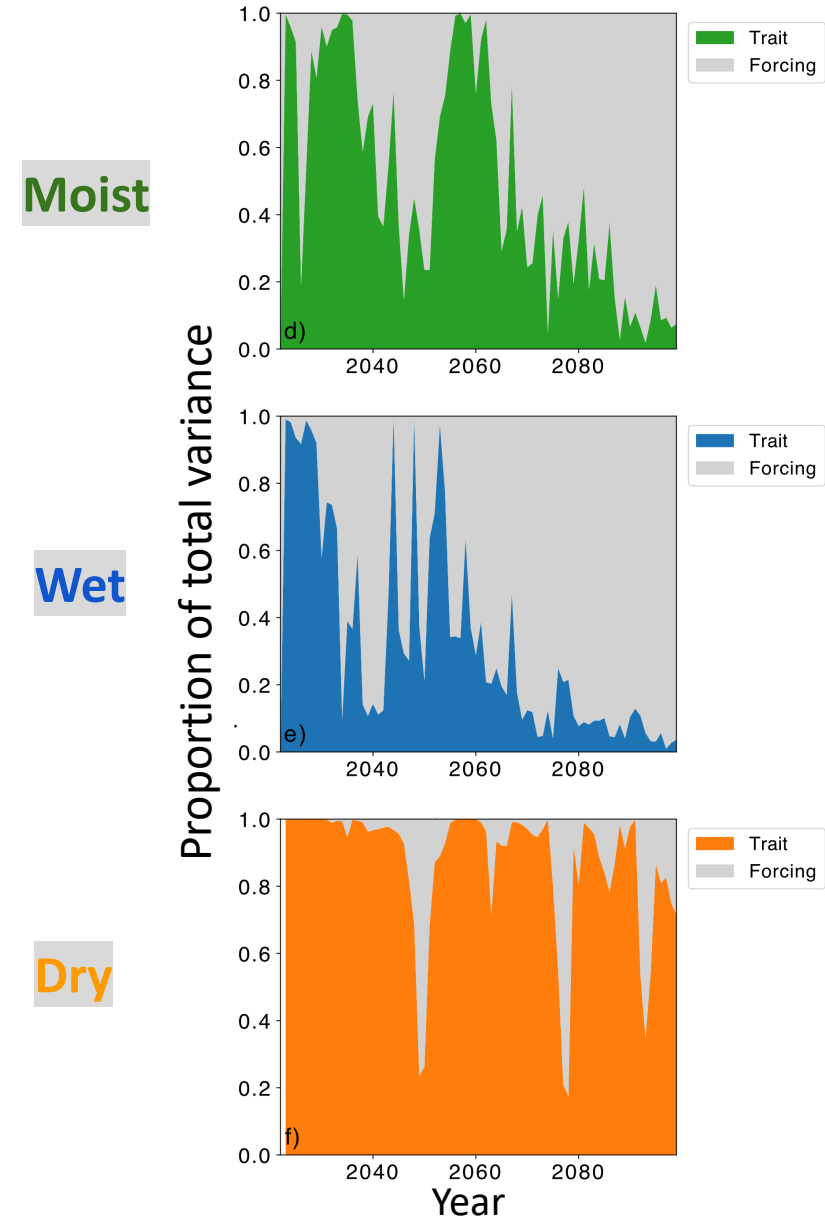
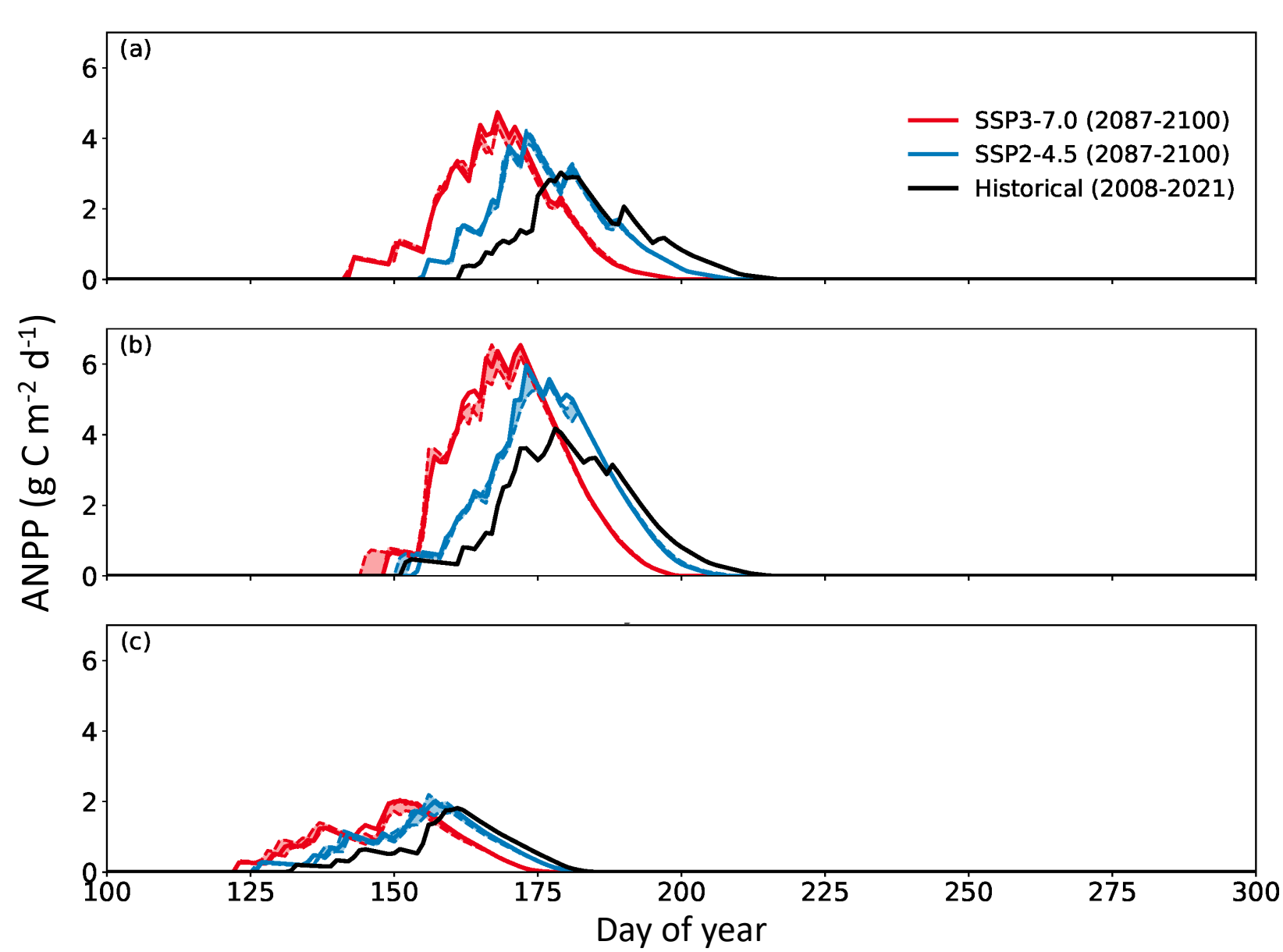
Dry



Projection: Trait sensitivity and forcing uncertainty in GPP



Projection: Trait sensitivity and forcing uncertainty in ANPP





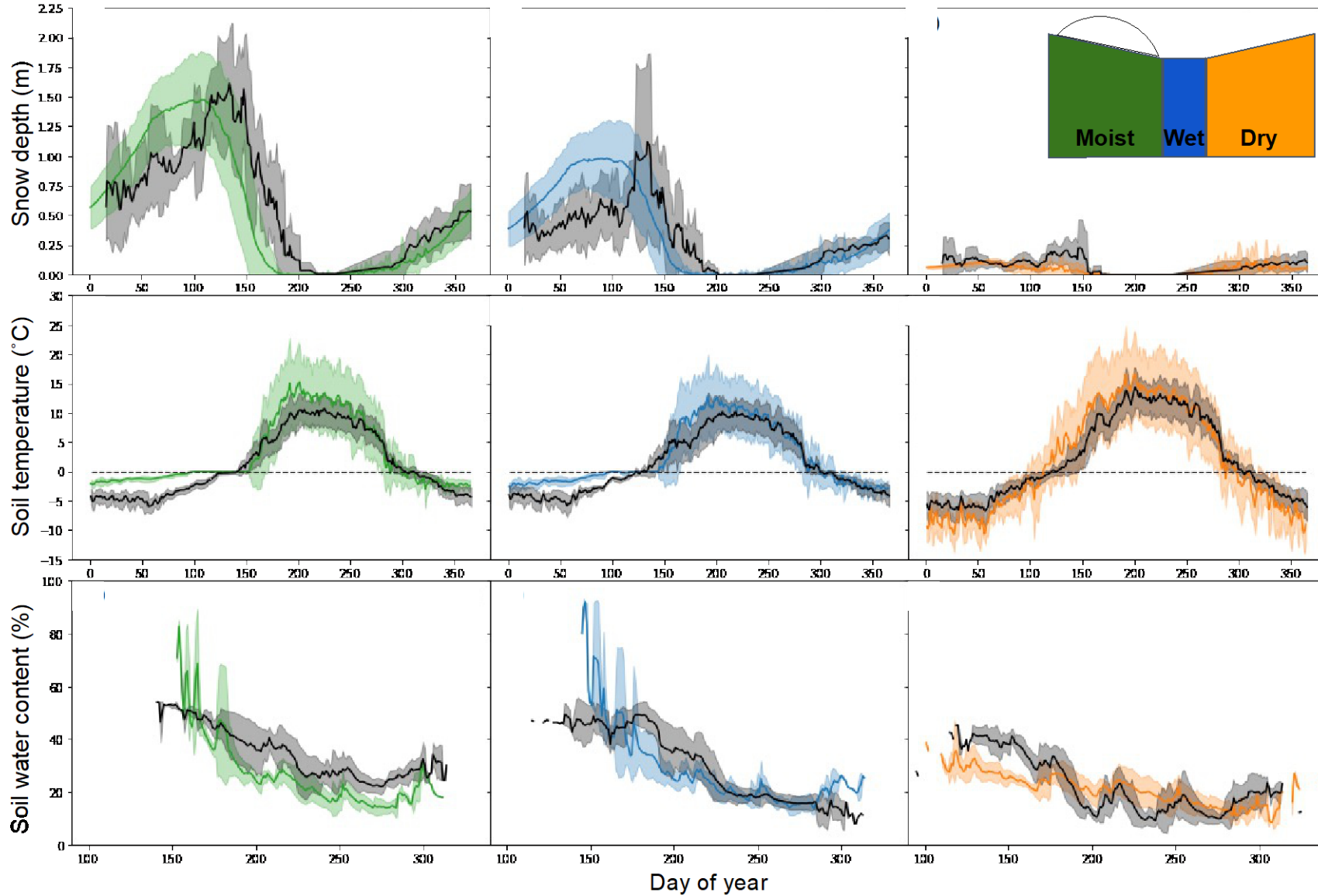
Main takeaways

- Incorporating variability in foliar and phenology traits constrains carbon fluxes and improves representation of alpine tundra vegetation
- Plant trait uncertainty generally had a larger impact on productivity than climate scenario uncertainty, but the proportion varied between communities and carbon cycle metrics
- Trait uncertainty is likely being underestimated
- Next steps: Using FATES to allow communities and traits to change over time



Thanks for listening!
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Model validation: Niwot Ridge LTER measurements



Uncertainty partitioning

	Climate	
Model	GSWP3	CRUNCEP
CLM4	x_{11}	x_{12}
CLM4.5	x_{21}	x_{22}
CLM5	x_{31}	x_{32}
Mean	$x_{.1}$	$x_{.2}$
Variance	$s^2_{.1}$	$s^2_{.2}$

Total uncertainty

Variance across the 6-member ensemble

Climate uncertainty

Variance of the GSWP3 and CRUNCEP multi-model means ($x_{.1}$, $x_{.2}$)

Model uncertainty

Average of the multi-model variances for GSWP3 and CRUNCEP ($s^2_{.1}$, $s^2_{.2}$)

This is equivalent to a fixed-effects single factor analysis of variance for $k=2$ groups with $n=3$ within each group

Modifications to foliar, hydraulic, and photosynthetic parameters and soil properties

Parameter	Description	Units	Moist Meadow	Wet Meadow	Dry Meadow	Default
<i>slatop</i> ¹	specific leaf area	m ² /gC	0.0215	0.029	0.015	0.0402
<i>leafcn</i> ¹	leaf C:N	gC/gN	19.6	17.7	18.5	28.03
<i>ndays_on</i> ²	# days to complete leaf onset	days	21	28	25	10
<i>crit_onset_gdd_sf</i> ²	scale factor modifying GDD	unitless	1	1	1.7	1
<i>kmax</i>	plant maximum conductance	mm H ₂ O/mm H ₂ O/sec	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.30E-10	2.42E-09
<i>krmax</i>	root maximum conductance	mm H ₂ O/mm H ₂ O/sec	8.05E-11	8.05E-11	2.05E-11	8.05E-11
<i>jmaxb₀</i>	baseline proportion of N for electron transport	unitless	0.0225	0.0225	0.0225	0.0331
<i>jmaxb₁</i>	response of electron transport rate to light availability	unitless	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1745
<i>froot_leaf</i>	new fine root C per new leaf C allocation	gC/gC	1.5	1.5	2	2
<i>d_max</i>	dry surface layer thickness	mm	10	10	10	15
<i>h_bedrock</i>	depth to bedrock	m	1.3	1	1	
<i>wat_sat</i>	water saturation (porosity)	m ³ /m ³			wat_sat/2	
<i>organic</i> ³	organic matter density	kg/ m ³	80.7	107.6	80.7	
<i>sand</i> ³	percent sand	%	49.3	44.4	49.3	
<i>clay</i> ³	percent clay	%	12.7	14	12.7	