



Science opportunities and software engineering needs of the CLM-ml multilayer canopy

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Background

Big-leaf models are incorrect but useful

CLM-FATES uses a hybrid canopy

- FATES: multilayer for vegetation demography
- CLM: big-leaf for fluxes and coupling with CAM

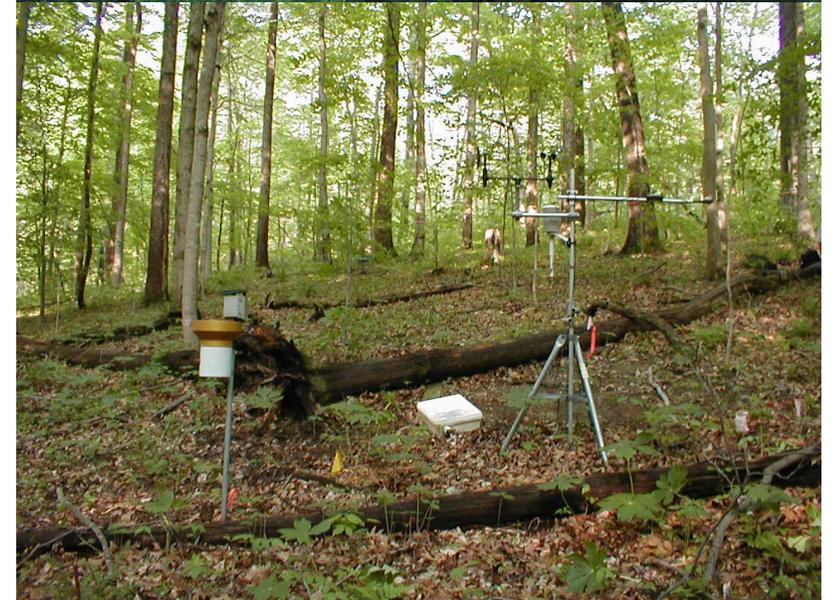
Bonan, Williams et al. (2014) *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 7, 2193-2222

Bonan, Patton, Harman, et al. (2018) *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 11, 1467-1496

Bonan, Patton, Finnigan, et al. (2021) *Agric. For. Meteorol.*, 306, 108435

Bonan, Burns & Patton (2026) *Agric. For. Meteorol.*, 378, 110960

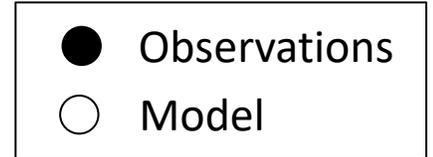
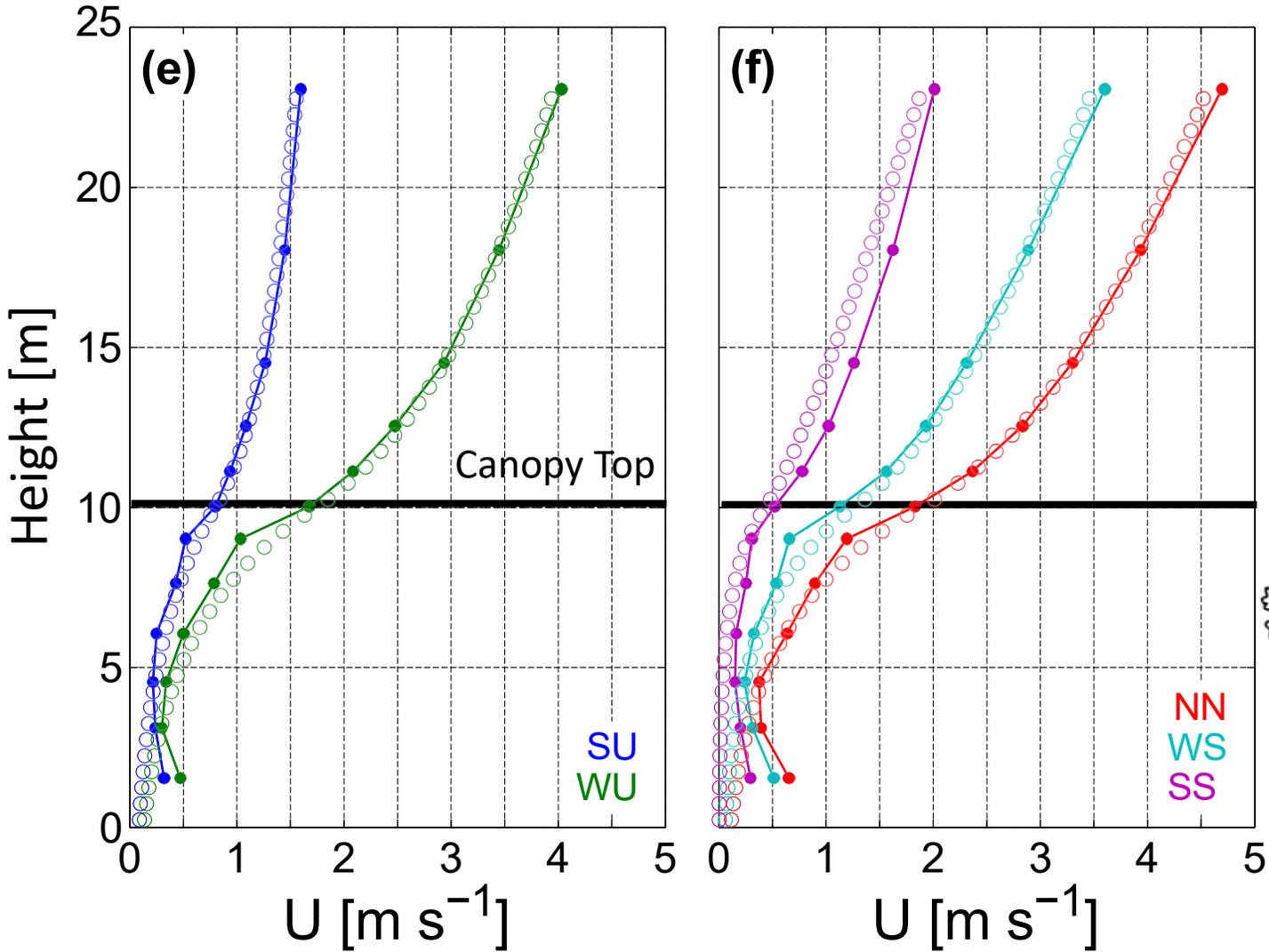
Photographs of Morgan Monroe State Forest tower site illustrate two different representations of a plant canopy: as a big-leaf (top) or with vertical structure (bottom)



CHATS: Wind speed (May 2007)

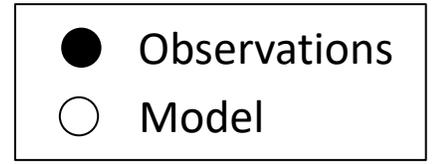
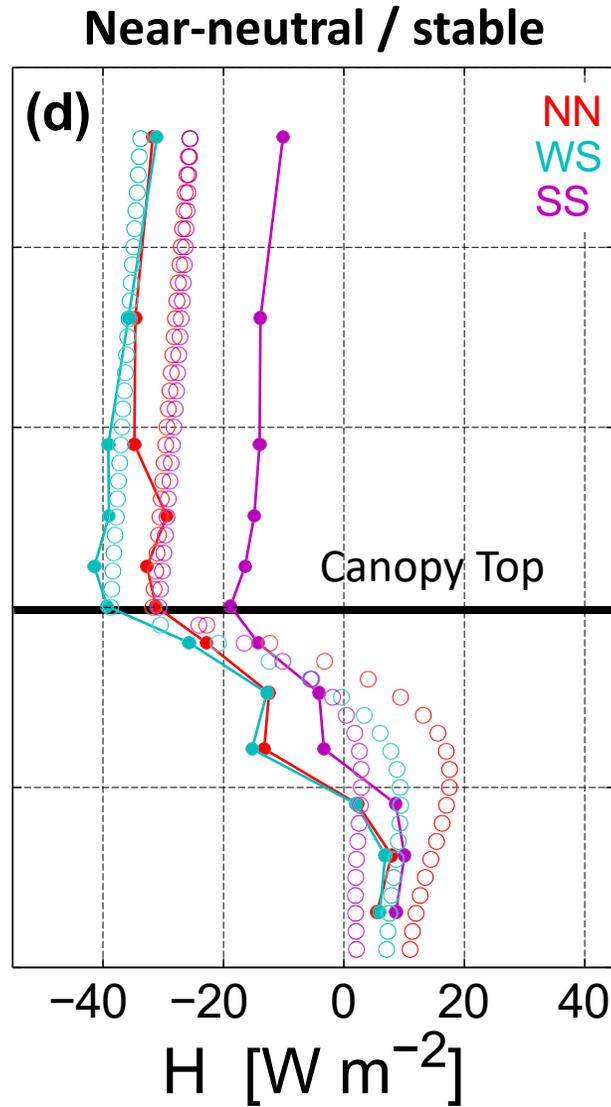
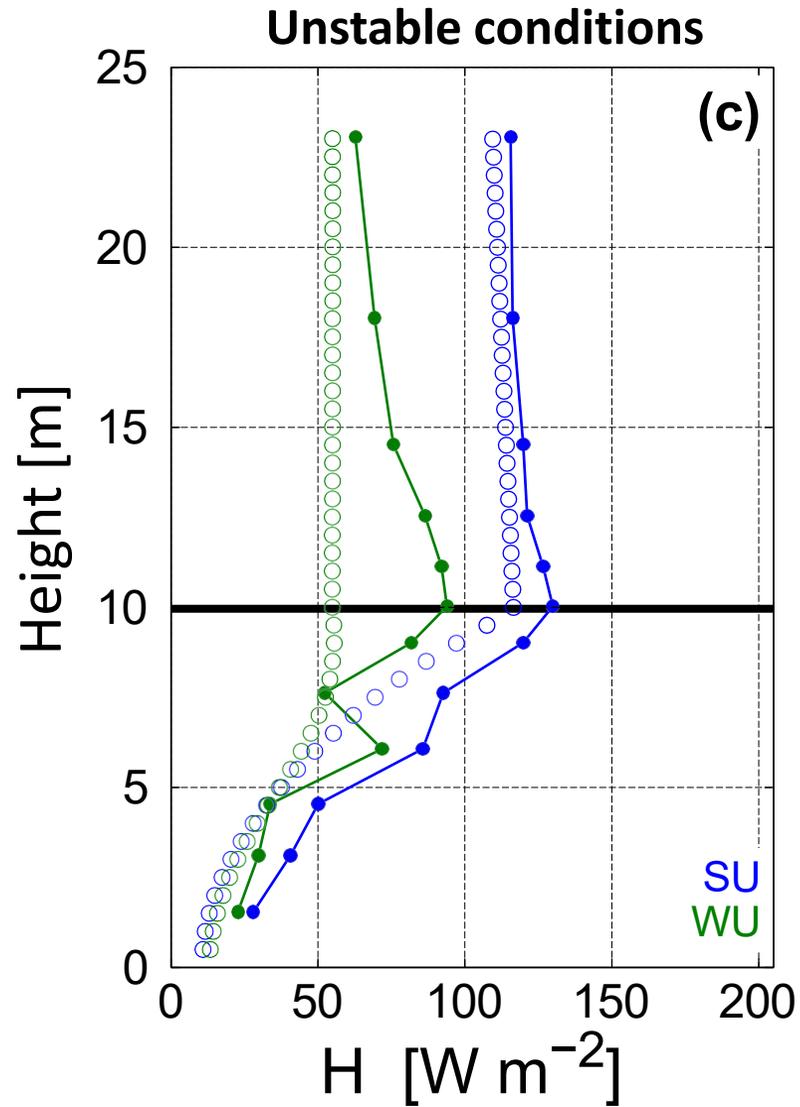
Unstable conditions

Near-neutral / stable



- Stability classes**
- SU: strongly unstable
 - WU: weakly unstable
 - NN: near-neutral
 - WS: weakly stable
 - SS: strongly stable

CHATS: Sensible heat flux (May 2007)



Stability classes
SU: strongly unstable
WU: weakly unstable
NN: near-neutral
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Profile data

Martin Béland (Université Laval)

US-Ha1: Harvard Forest

US-HBK: Hubbard Brook

Experimental Forest



Image Credit: Harvard Forest

Sean Burns (CU/NCAR)

US-NR1: Niwot Ridge Forest



Image Credit: Sean Burns

Other sites

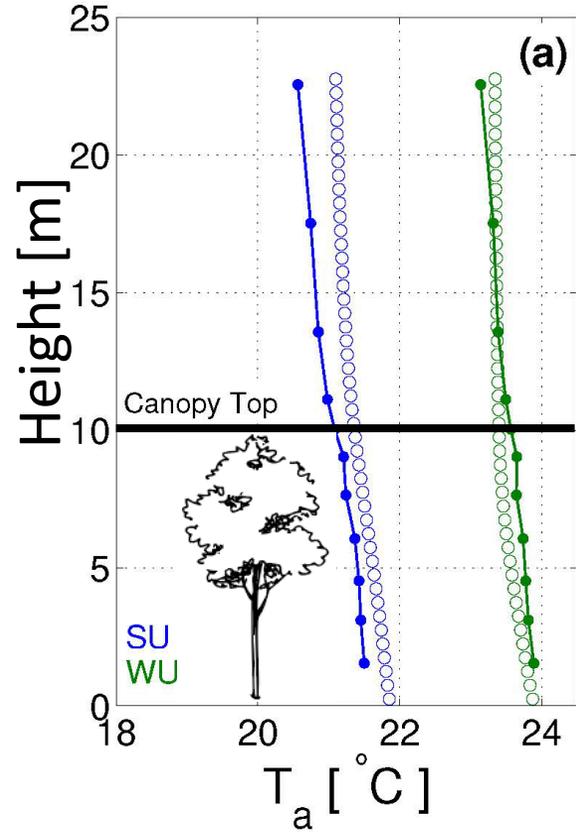
US-UMB: Univ. of Mich. Biological Station

NEON

more ...

How does canopy structure shape temperature profiles?

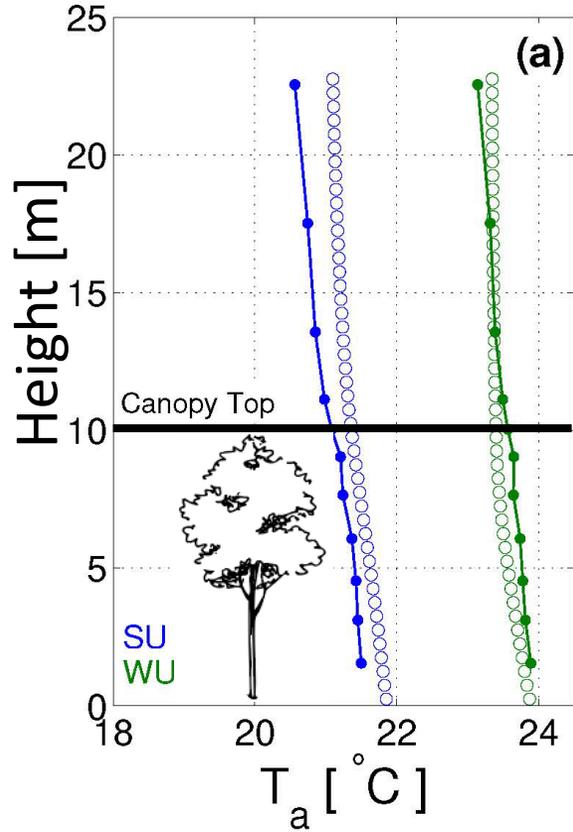
Walnut orchard



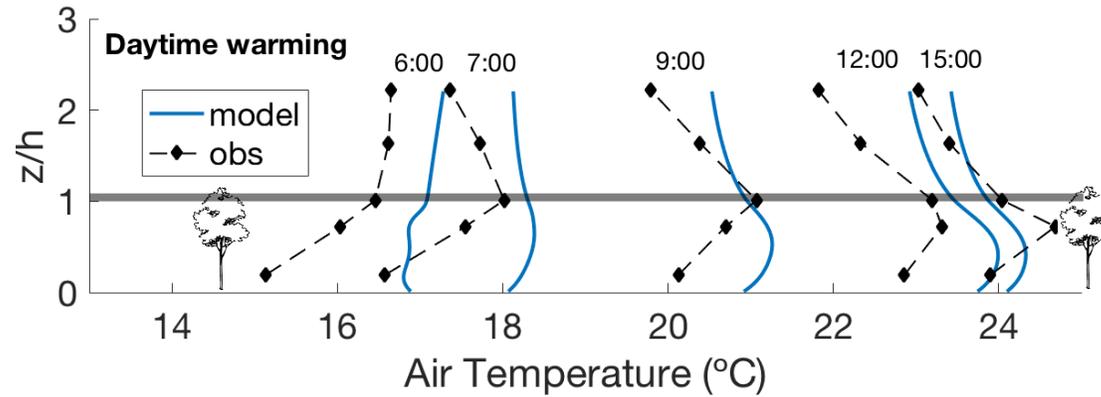
Patton et al. (2011) *BAMS*, 92, 593-611

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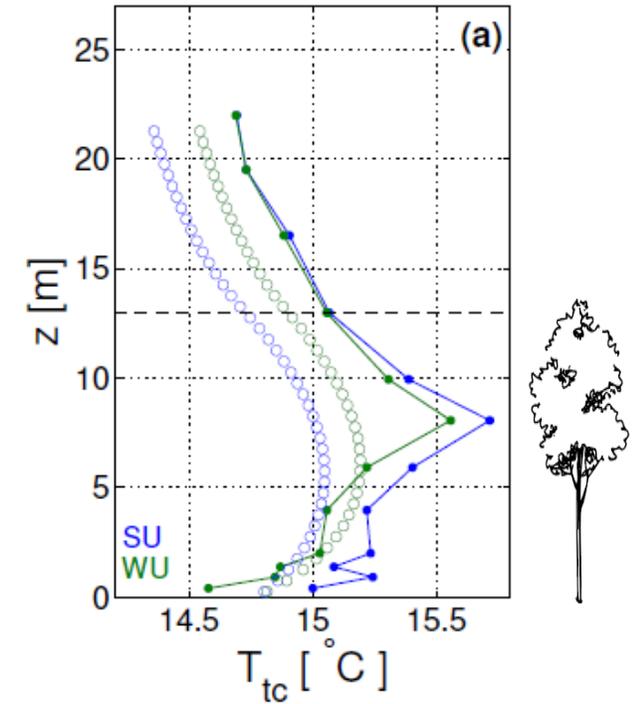


US-UMB

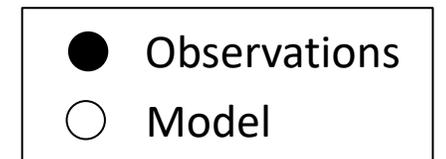


Wozniak, Bonan, et al. (2020) *JGR: Biogeosci.*,
125, e2020JG005658

US-NR1



Sean Burns (unpublished)



CO₂ profiles

Sean Burns (CU/NCAR)

US-NR1: Niwot Ridge Forest

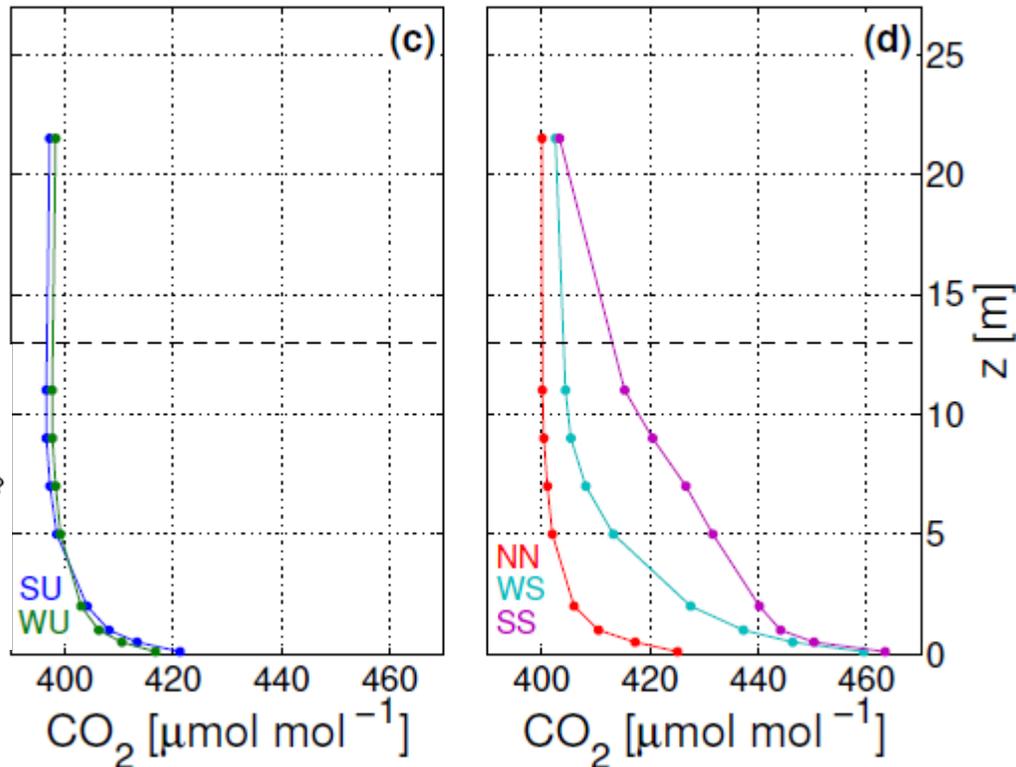
Martin Béland (Université Laval)

US-Ha1: Harvard Forest

CANVEG2 model

Unstable Conditions

Near-Neutral / Stable Conditions

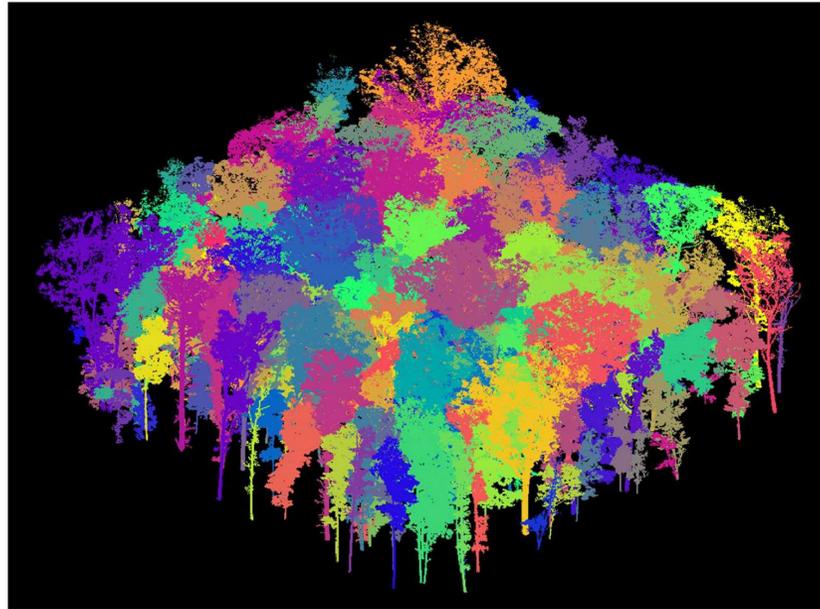


Conservation equation

$$\rho_m \frac{\partial c(z)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F_c(z)}{\partial z} = S_c(z)$$

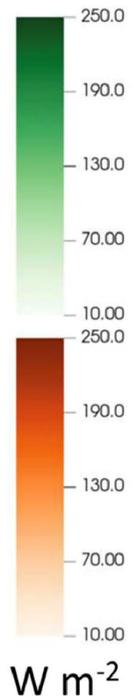
Biomass heat storage: CANVEG2

Harvard Forest

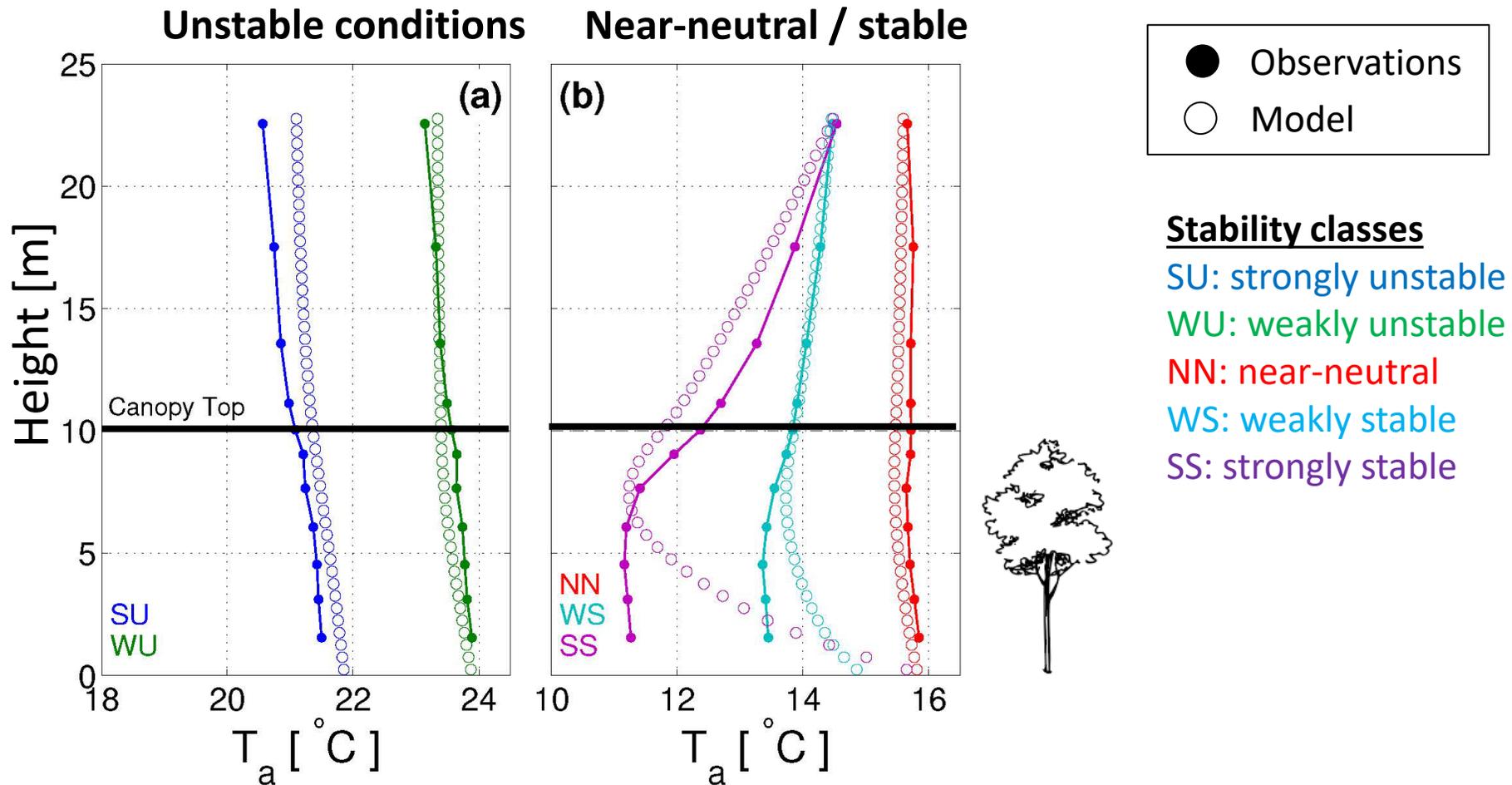


Ground lidar

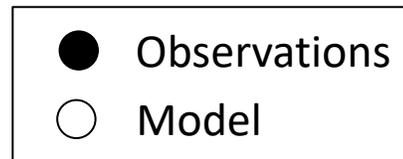
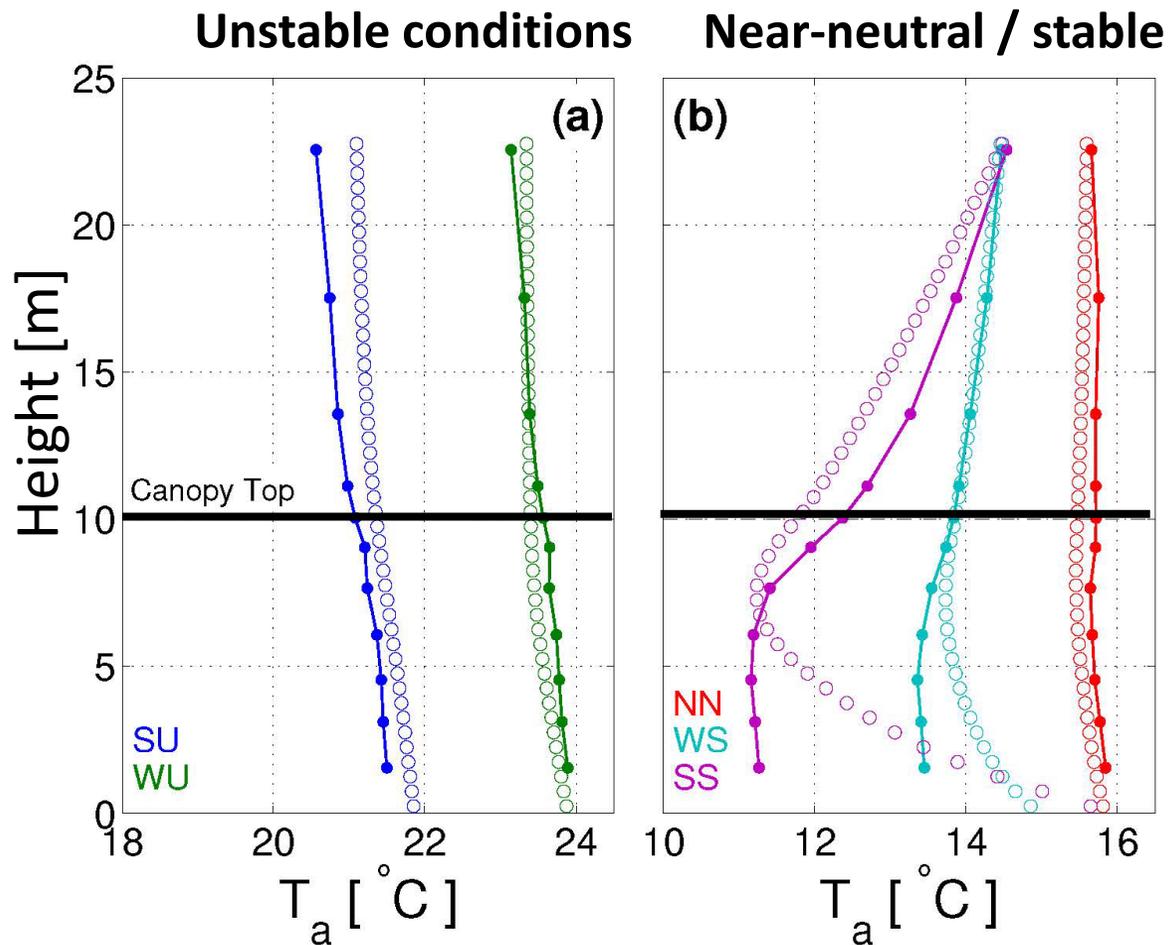
NIR absorbed radiation



Model biases



Model biases



Stability classes

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CLM-ml: First-order turbulence closure
 CANVEG2: Dispersion matrix (Lagrangian)
 Martin Béland (Université Laval)
 Tilden Meyers (NOAA)
 Sreenath Paleri (Texas A&M)

Microclimate ecology

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PERSPECTIVE

Global Ecology
and Biogeography

A Journal of

WILEY

Microclimate, an important part of ecology and biogeography

Ecological Modelling 451 (2021) 109567



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Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Ecological Modelling

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolmodel

Microclimc: A mechanistic model of above, below and within-canopy microclimate

Ilya M.D. Maclean, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; Writing – Review & Editing^{a,*}, David H. Klings, Validation; Writing – Original Draft Preparation; Writing – Review & Editing^{b,c}

Software engineering needs

CLM6 code is not modular. No clean interface to surface fluxes

- a. CanopyFluxes, SoilFluxes, BareGroundFluxes, SoilTemperature, BiogeophysPreFluxCalcs, ...
- b. z_0 & d: 5 subroutines in 4 modules

Many CLM6 modules do things in addition to the stated intent

- a. SoilTemperature: urban surfaces
- b. CanopyFluxes: moisture stress, human heat stress indices, ...

Duplication of code for specific model needs (CLM6, FATES, CLM-ml)

- a. Photosynthesis and stomatal conductance
- b. Radiative transfer
- c. Other: CANVEG2 (wood), Noah-MP (3-D radiation)

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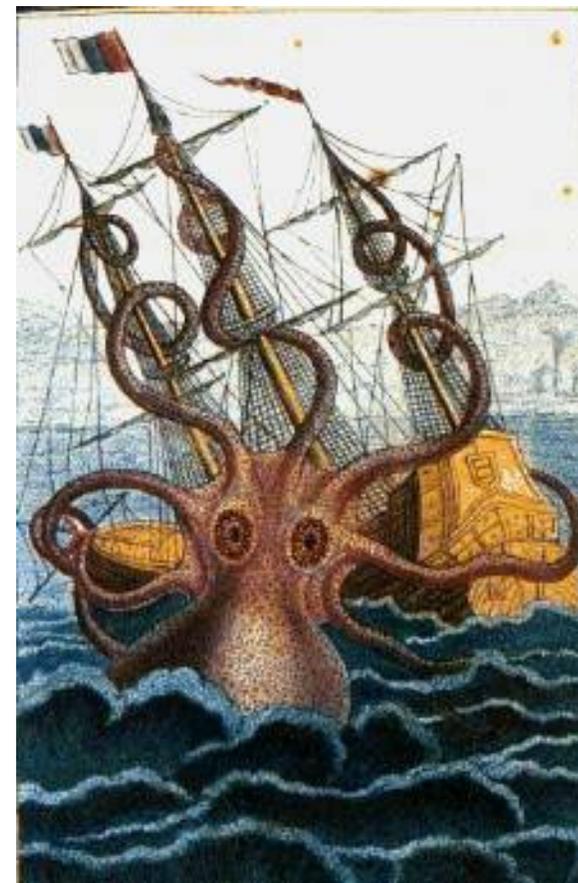
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The kraken devouring the ship



Colossal octopus attacking a ship
(Pierre Denys de Montfort, 1801)

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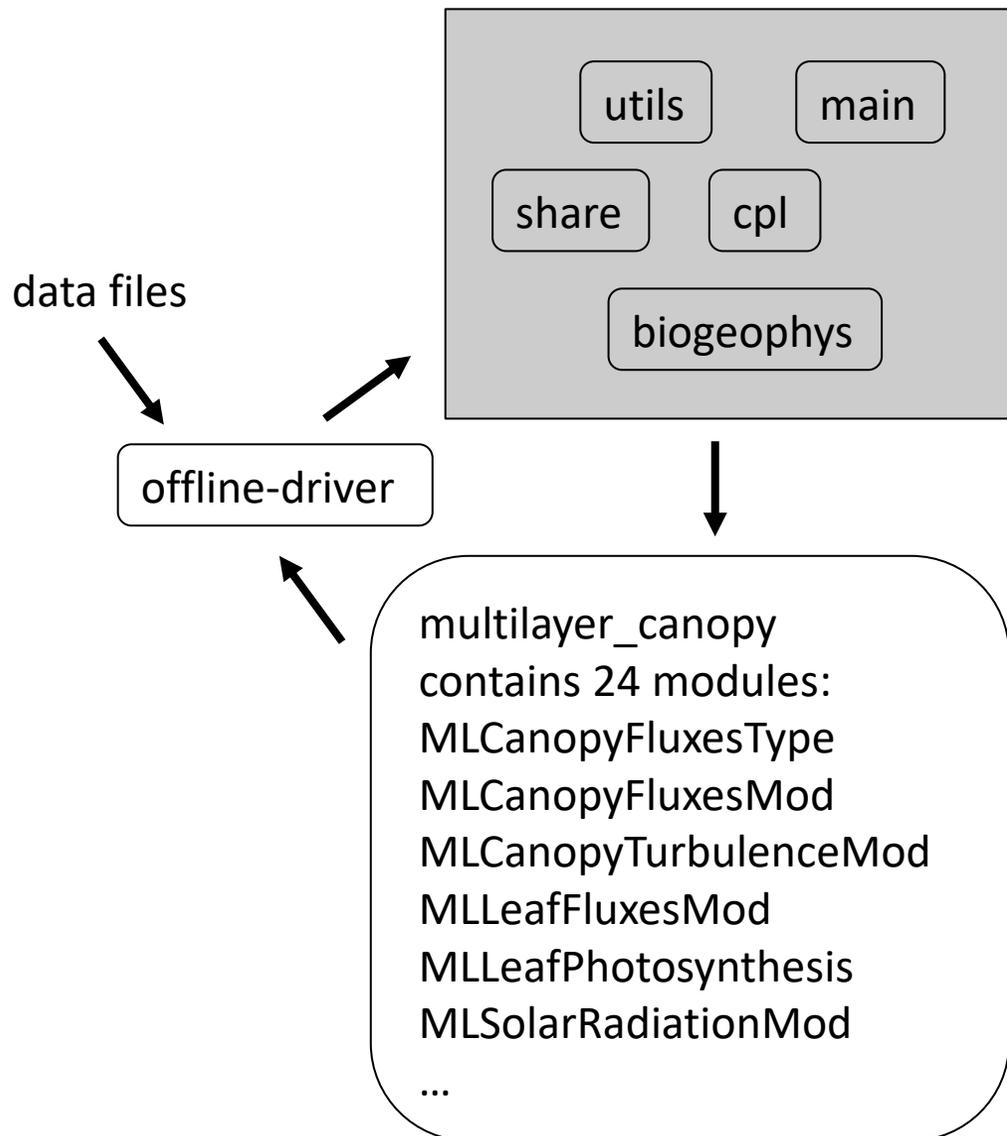
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The Gordian knot

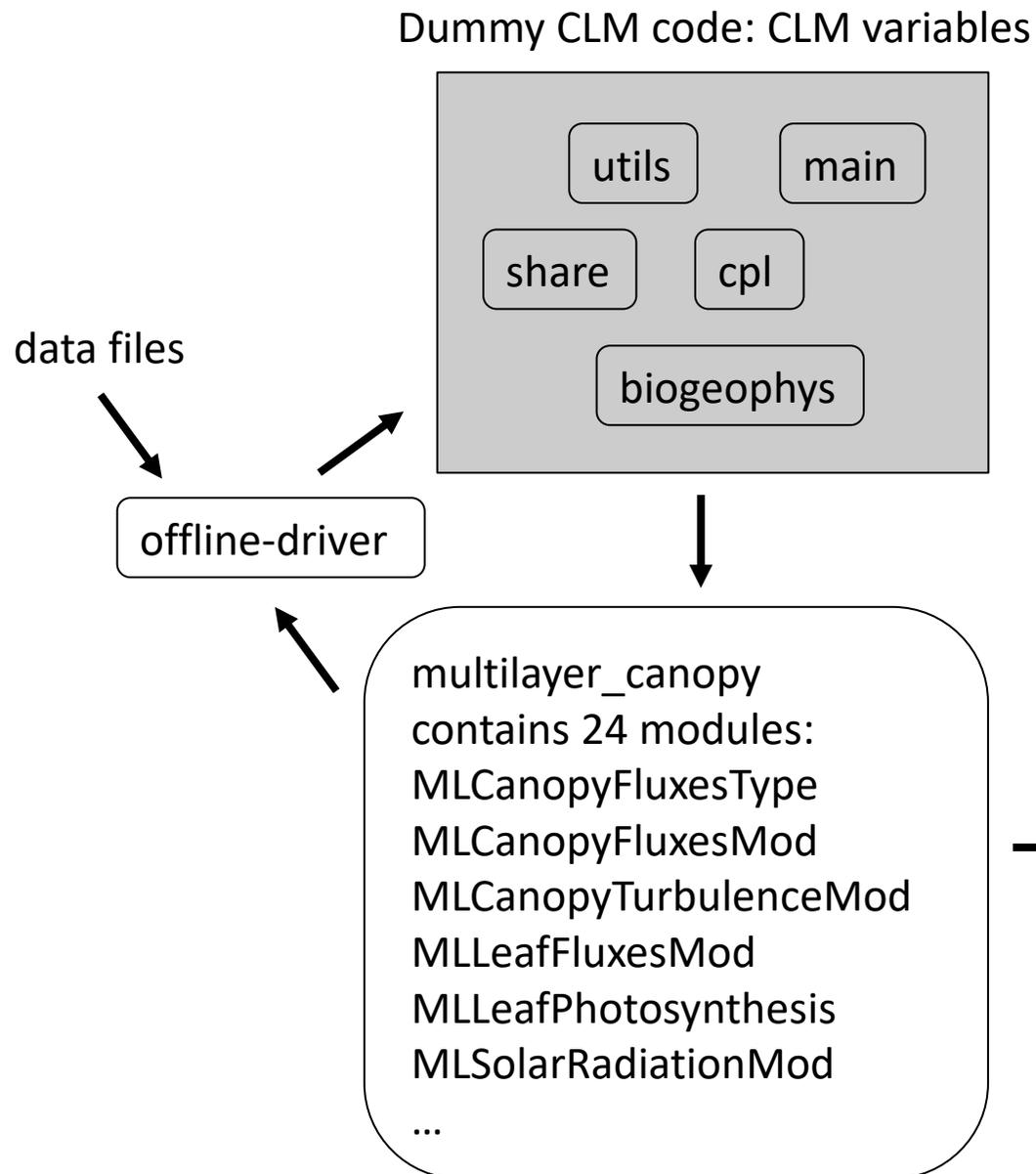


CLM-ml: software design

Dummy CLM code: CLM variables



CLM-ml: software design



Prototype coupling with CLM: runs parallel to existing surface fluxes

```

subroutine clm_drv
...
call CanopyInterceptionAndThroughfall
...
call SurfaceRadiation
...
call BareGroundFluxes
call CanopyFluxes
...
call SoilTemperature
call SoilFluxes
{ call MLCanopyFluxes
...
  
```

https://github.com/slevis-lmwg/ctsm/tree/multilayer_canopy

How can the LMWG contribute?

Lots of interesting science

Research model

- Flux tower case studies
- Process studies
- Very much a hands-on model

Cutting the Gordian knot

