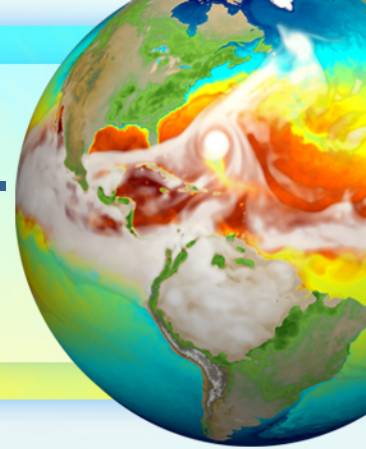
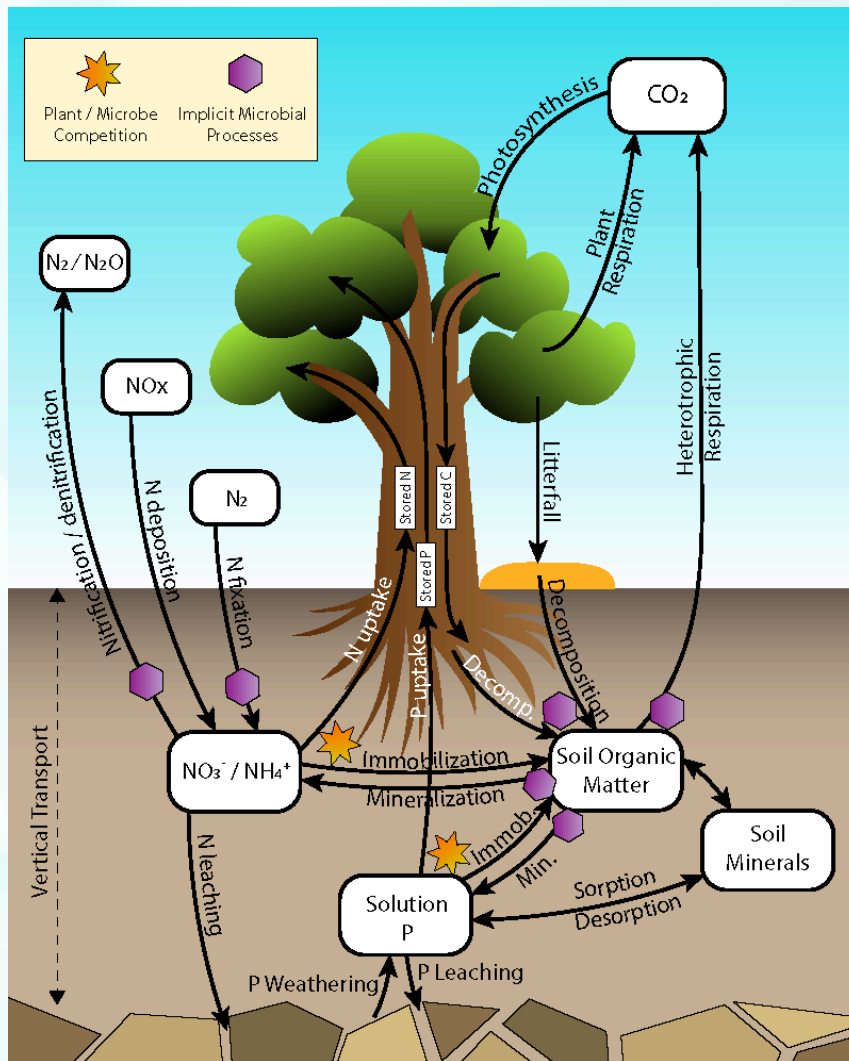


# Global benchmarking of ELM v1 – ILAMB and beyond



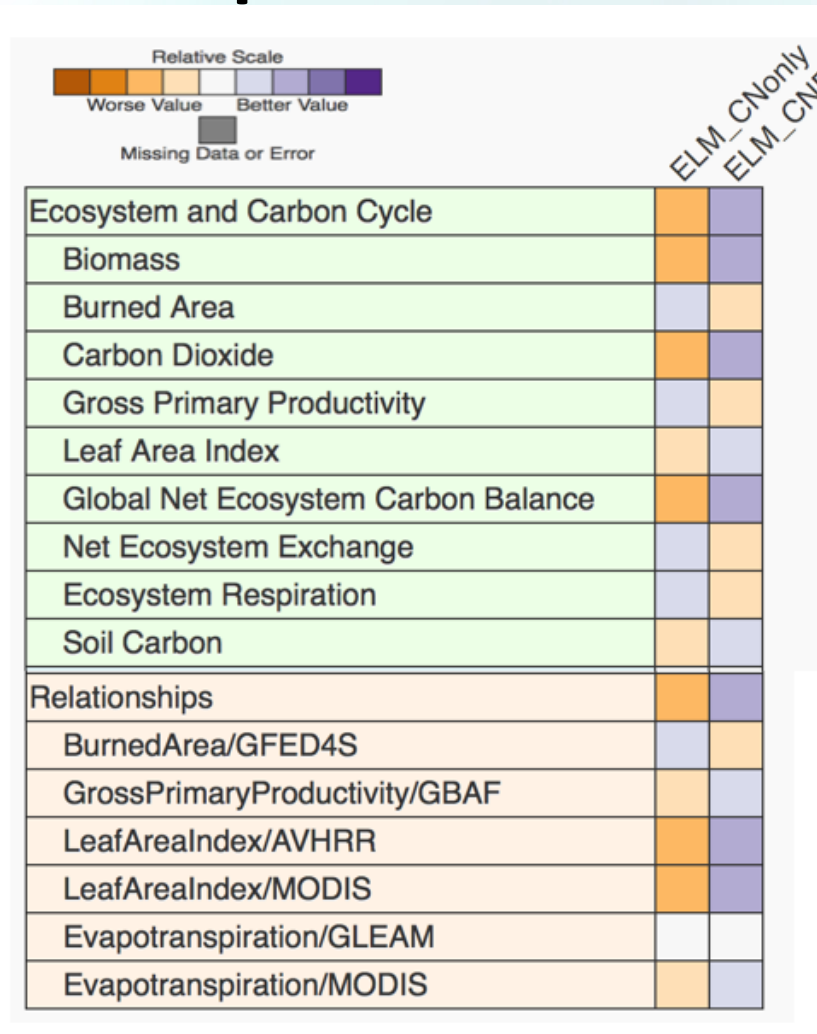
Xiaojuan Yang, Peter Thornton, Dan Ricciuto, Forrest Hoffman  
Oak Ridge National Lab, Oak Ridge, TN 37831

# E3SM Land Model v1



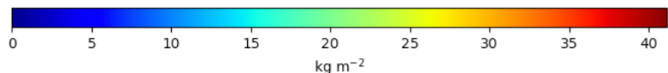
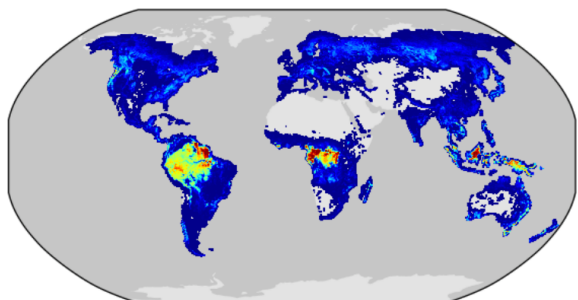
- Introduction of a prognostic phosphorus cycle and C-N-P interactions
- Representation of dynamic storage pools for C, N and P
- Global P maps for model initialization
- Representation of edaphic factors on mortality rate
- Representation of the competition between plants and microbial process for available soil N and P

# Implementation of P generally improves model performance

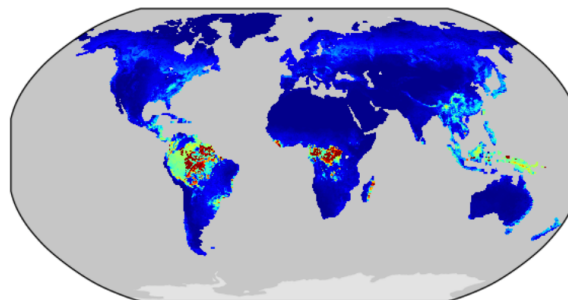


# Implementation of P improves simulated spatial distribution of biomass

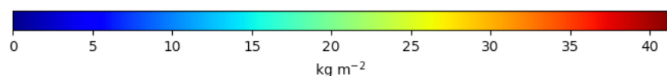
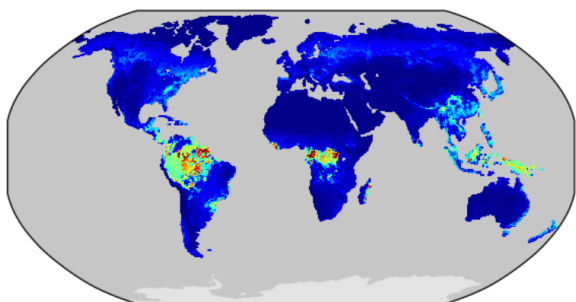
Benchmark



ELM\_CNonly



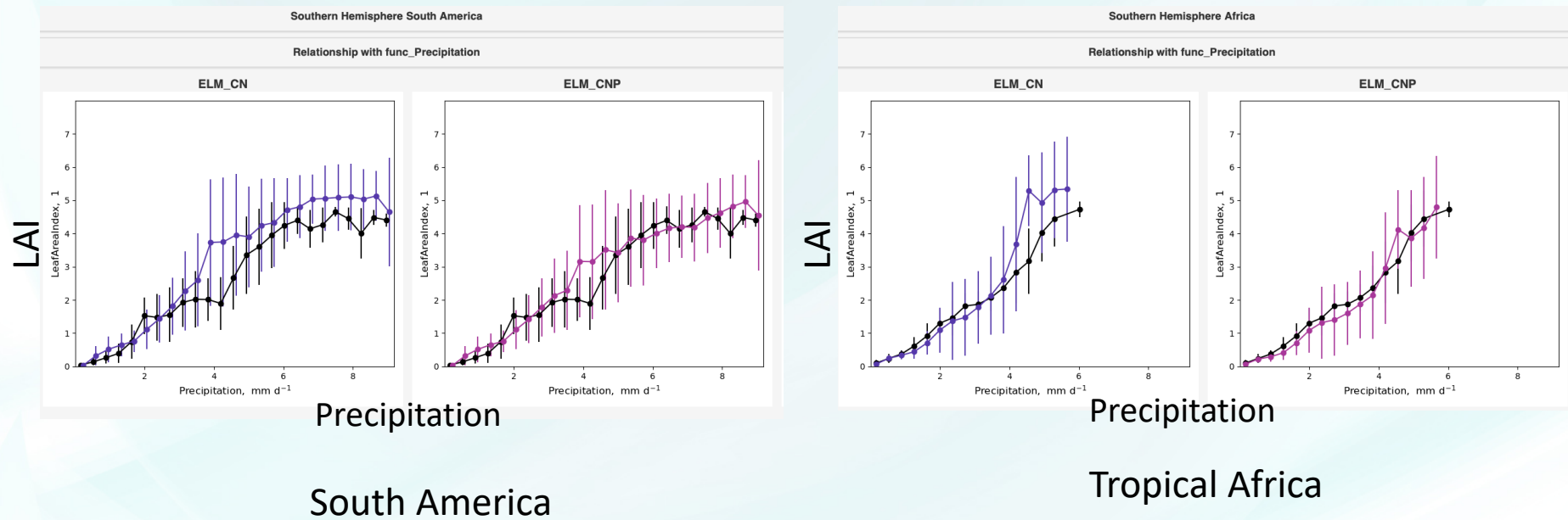
ELM\_CNP



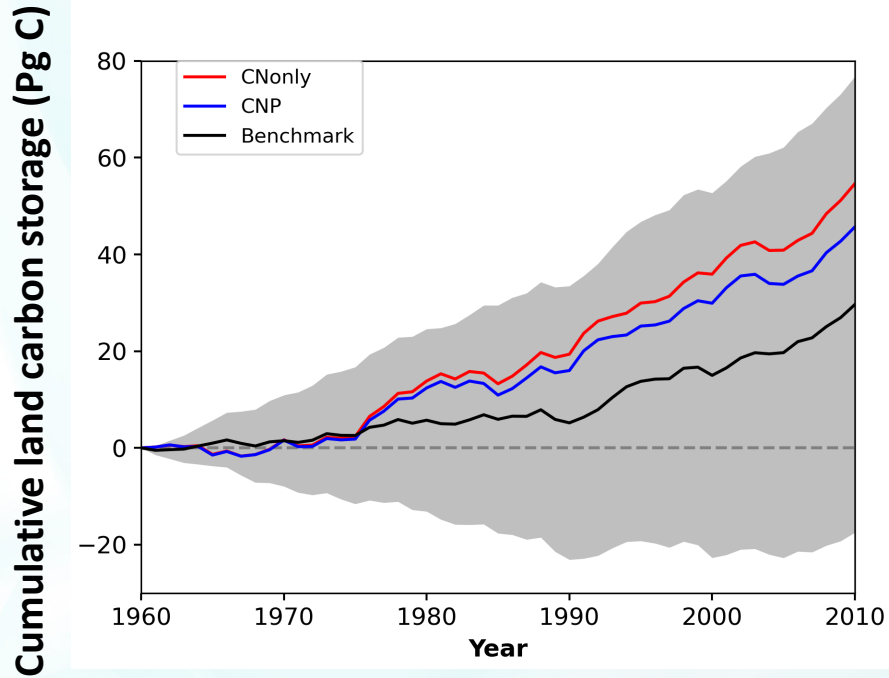
	Download Data	Period Mean (original grids) [Pg]	Model Period Mean (intersection) [Pg]	Model Period Mean (complement) [Pg]	Benchmark Period Mean (intersection) [Pg]	Benchmark Period Mean (complement) [Pg]	Bias [kg m-2]	Bias Score [1]	Spatial Distribution Score [1]	Overall Score [1]
Benchmark	<a href="#">[Link]</a>	451.								
ELM_CNonly	<a href="#">[Link]</a>	632.	612.	20.1	446.	4.91	1.87	0.655	0.917	0.786
ELM_CNP	<a href="#">[Link]</a>	578.	558.	19.3	446.	4.91	1.27	0.688	0.924	0.806



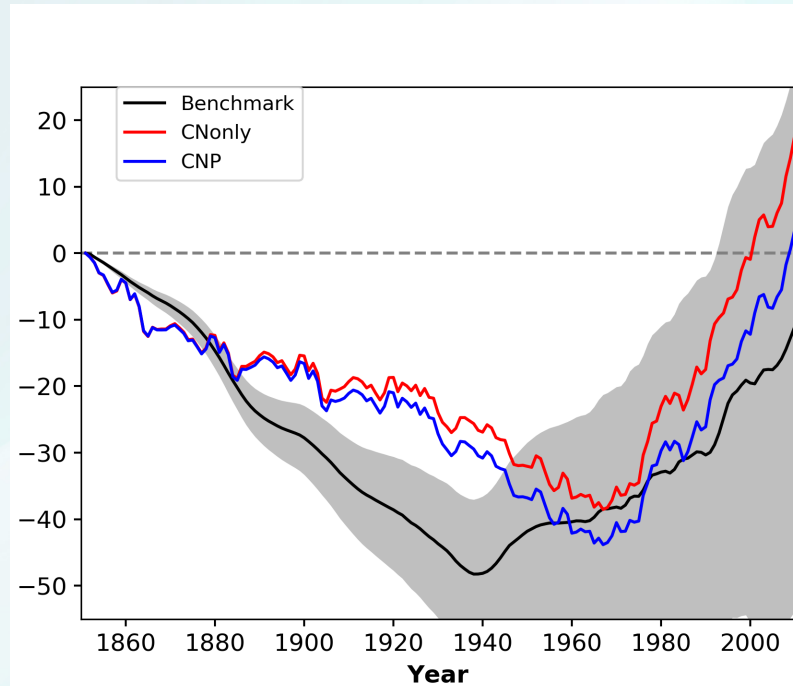
# Implementation of P improves simulated functional relationships, particularly in tropical regions



# Implementation of P improves simulated historical land carbon accumulation

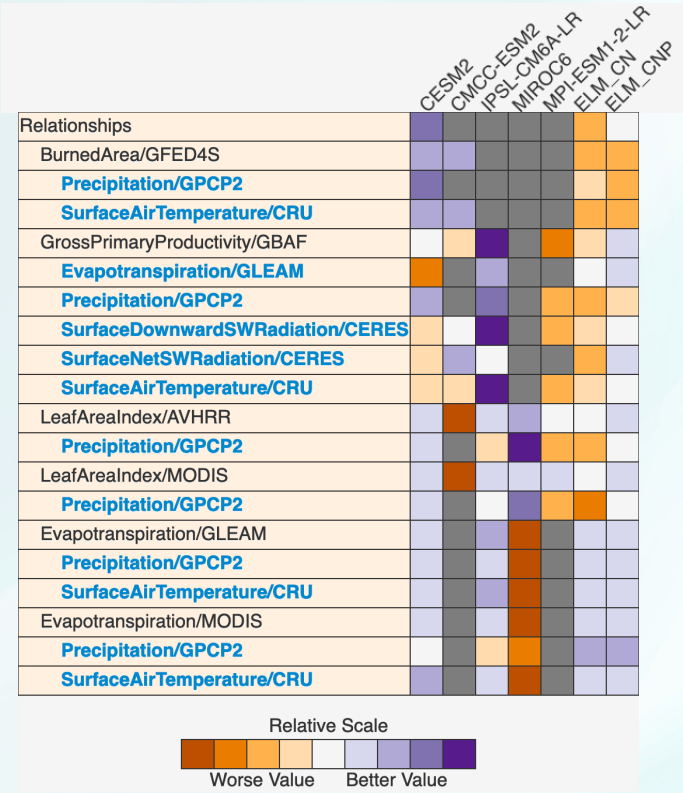
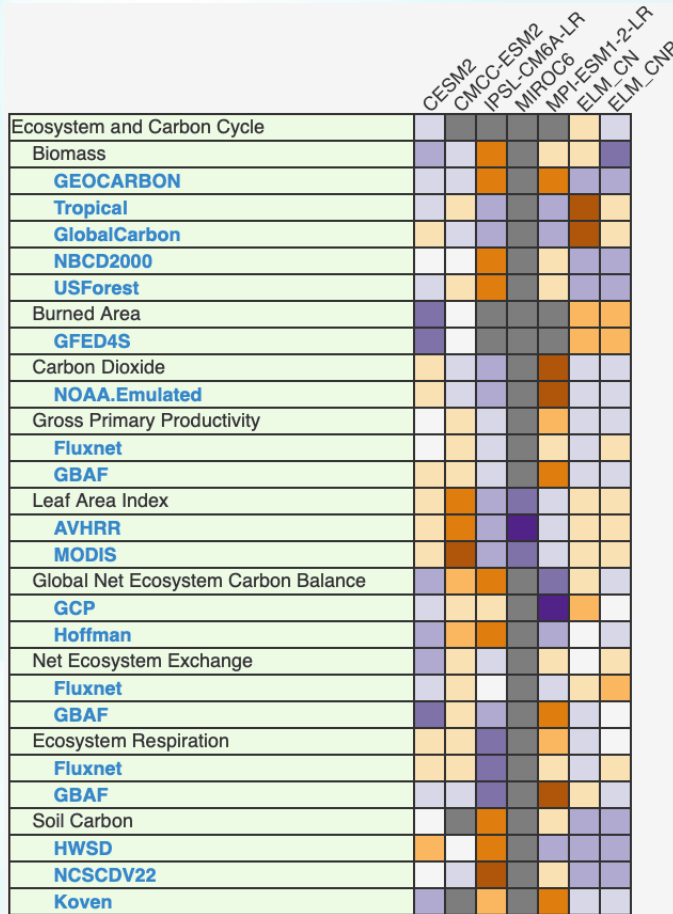


Benchmark: Le Quere et al., 2016  
Global Carbon Project



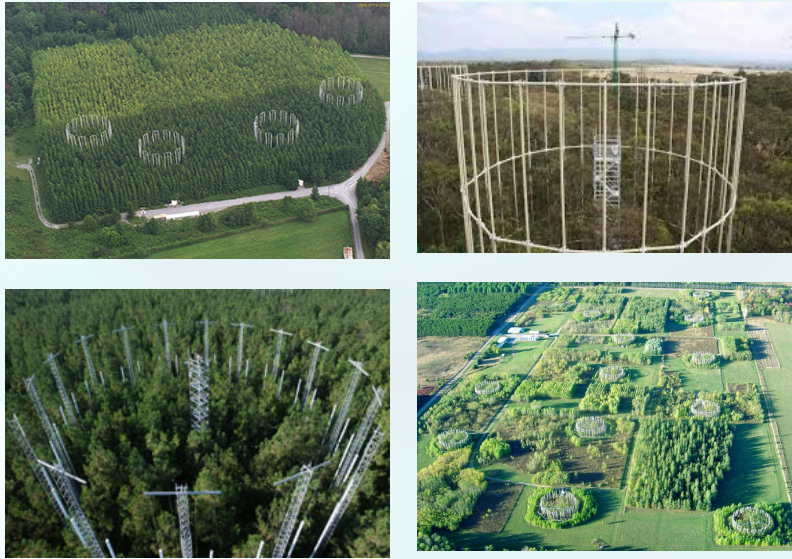
Benchmark: Forrest Hoffman et al., 2014

# ELMv1 and other land models in CMIP6



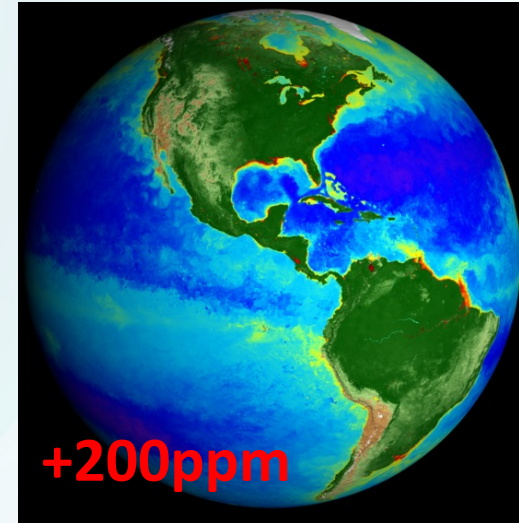
- **LS3MIP archive in CMIP6**
- **Offline global simulations**
- **0.5 degree resolution**
- **Same input data**

# Benchmarking beyond ILAMB



## FACE synthesis

Picture credit: Oak Ridge FACE, Aspen FACE, Duke FACE, and EucFACE



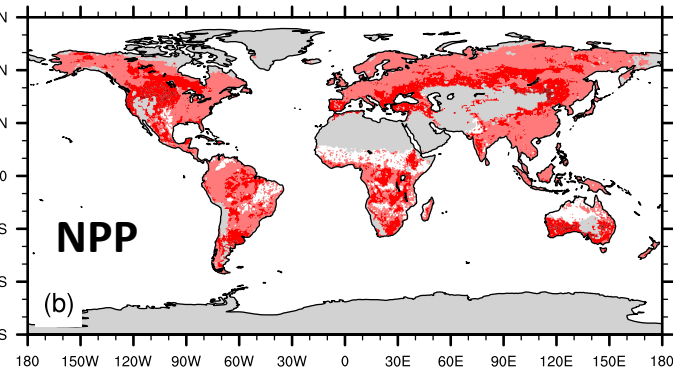
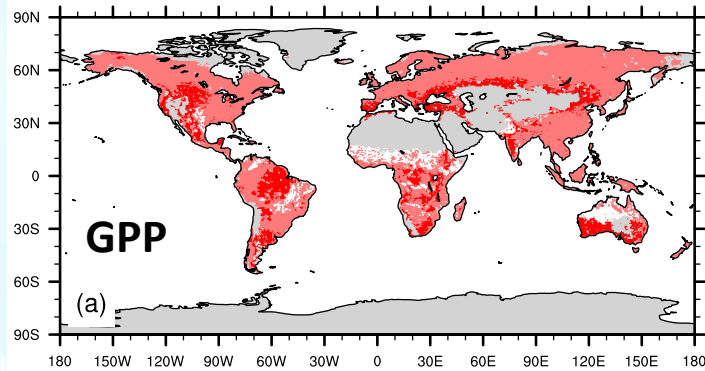
## A global FACE model experiment

Picture credit: NASA

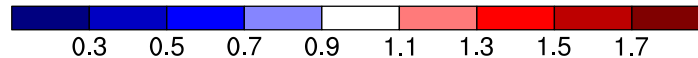
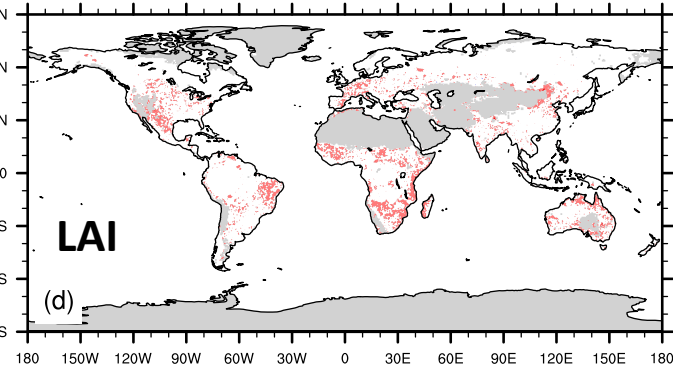
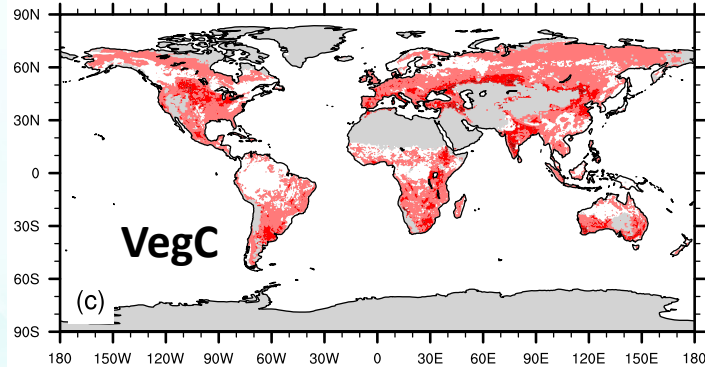


# ELMv1 simulated effect size of CO<sub>2</sub> enrichment

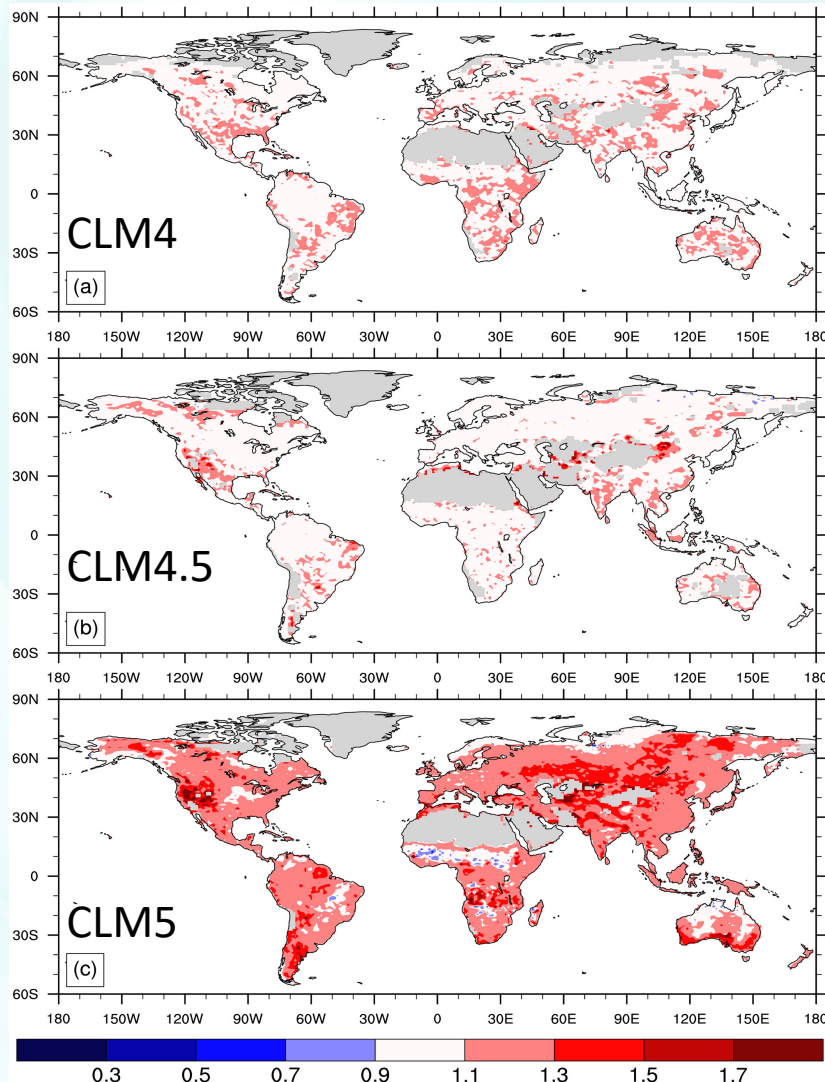
a



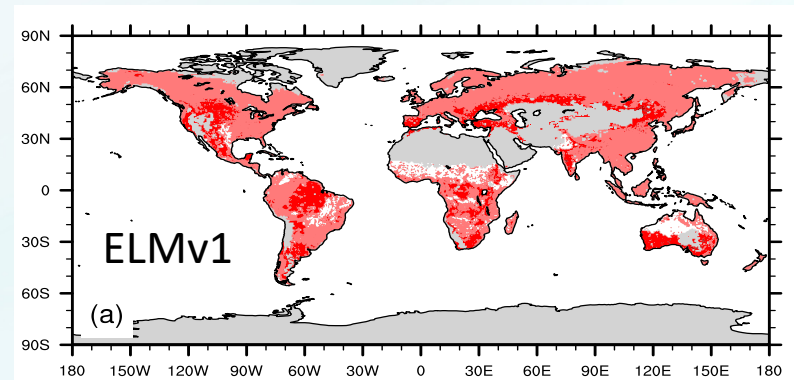
c



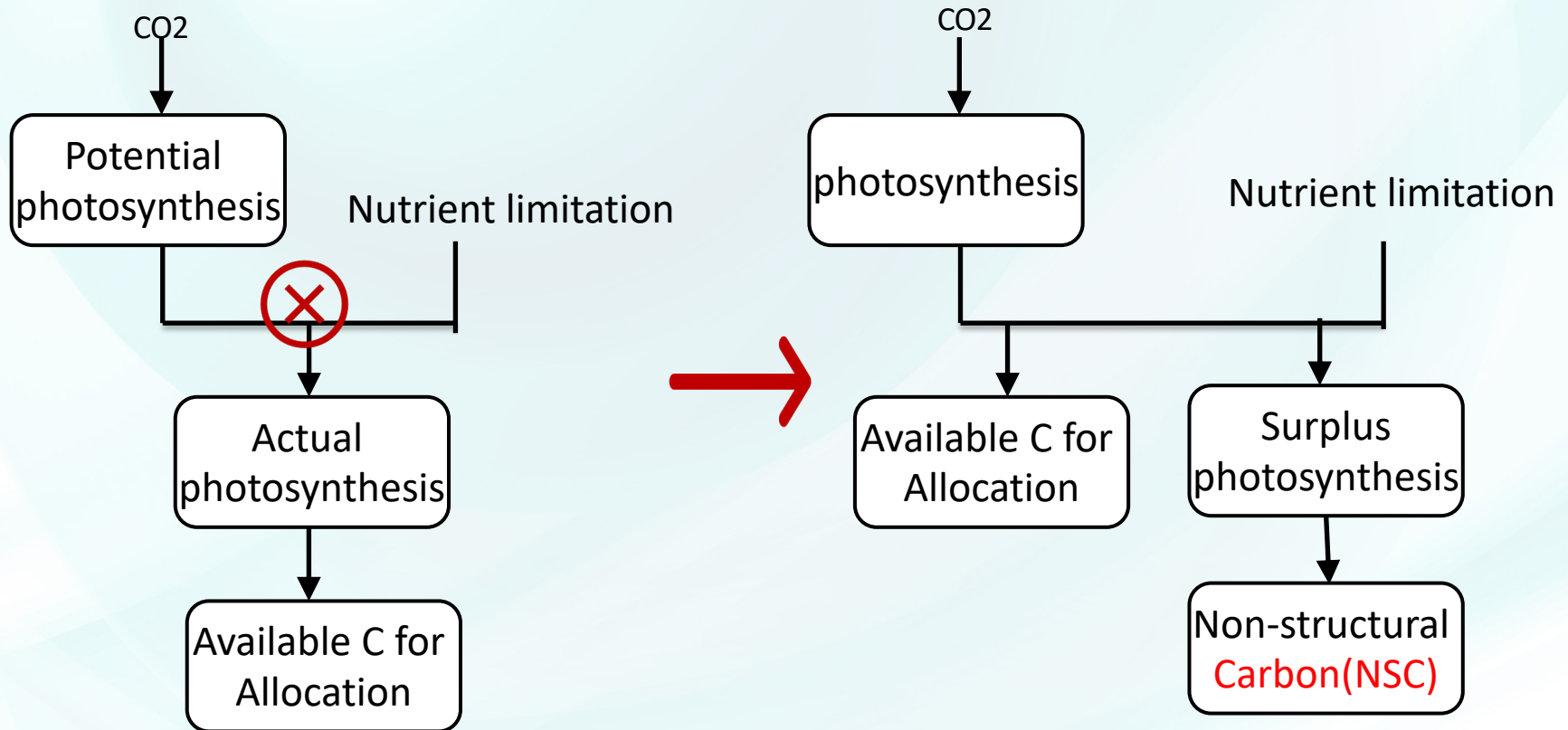
# Simulated effect size of CO<sub>2</sub> enrichment on GPP



Wieder et al., 2019



# Representation of nutrient limitation: from limitation on source activity to sink limitation

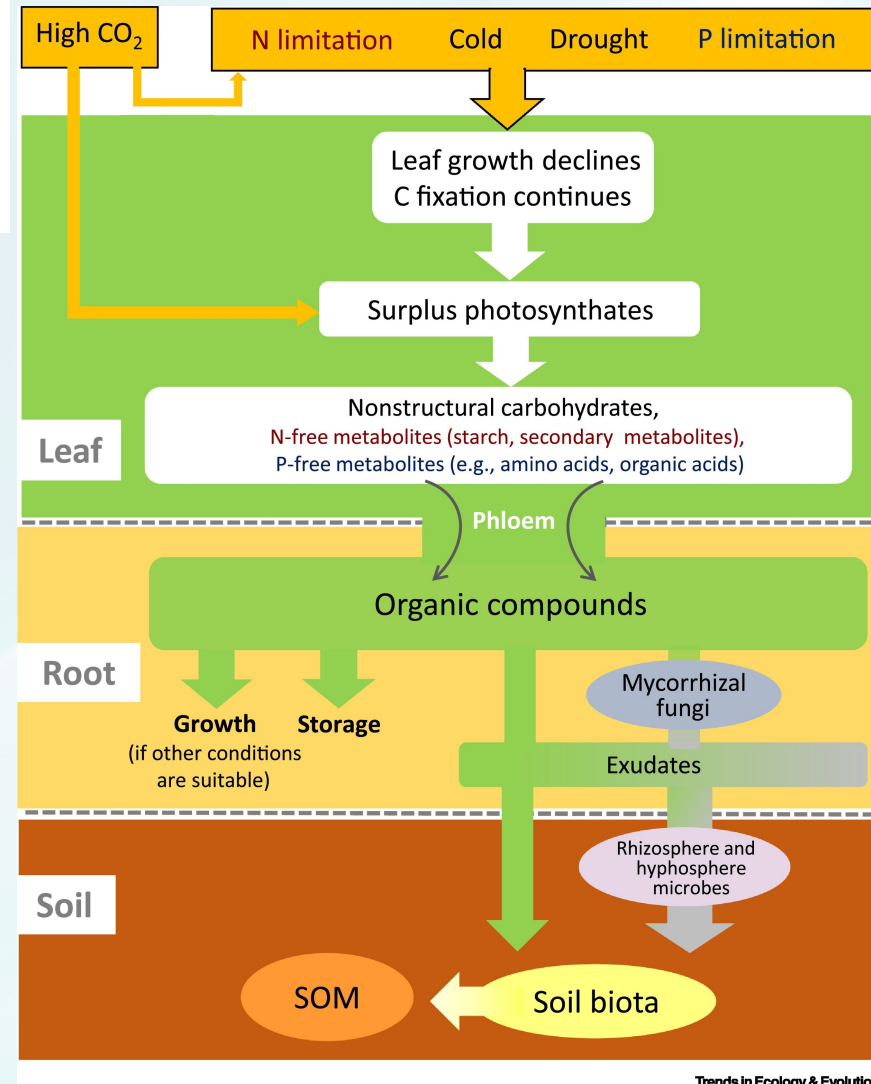


## Opinion

## Surplus Carbon Drives Allocation and Plant–Soil Interactions

Cindy E. Prescott,<sup>1,\*</sup> Sue J. Grayston,<sup>1</sup> Heljä-Sisko Helmisaari,<sup>2</sup> Eva Kaštovská,<sup>3</sup> Christian Körner,<sup>4</sup> Hans Lambers,<sup>5</sup> Ina C. Meier,<sup>6</sup> Peter Millard,<sup>7</sup> and Ivika Ostonen<sup>8</sup>

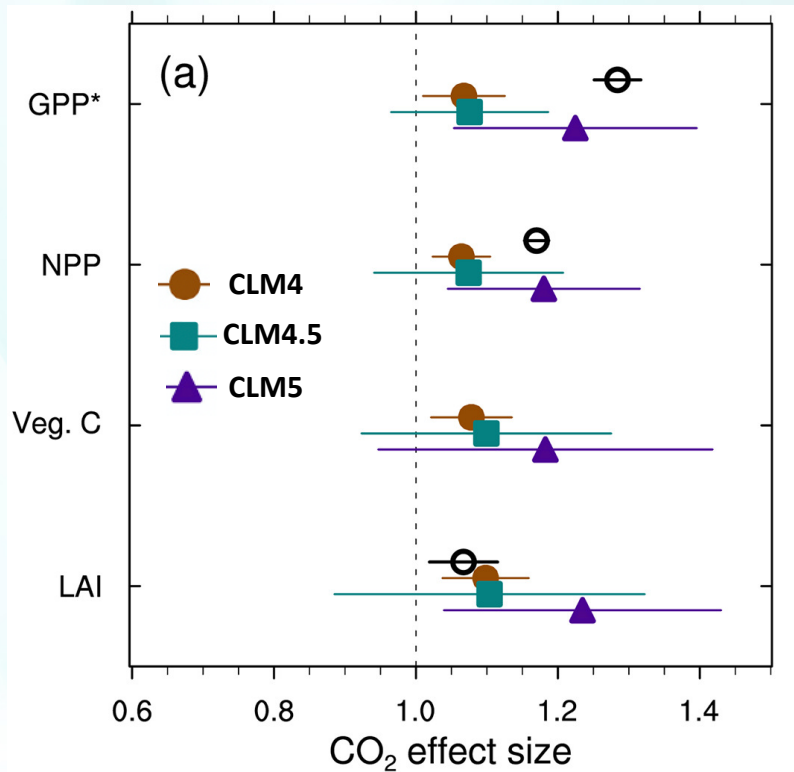
- Plant growth is usually constrained by the availability of nutrients, water, or temperature, rather than photosynthetic carbon (C) fixation
- In plants limited by nitrogen (N) or phosphorus (P), photosynthates are converted into sugars and secondary metabolites.
- Many interactions among above- and below- ground ecosystem components can be parsimoniously explained by the production, distribution, and release of surplus C under conditions that limit plant growth



Trends in Ecology &amp; Evolution

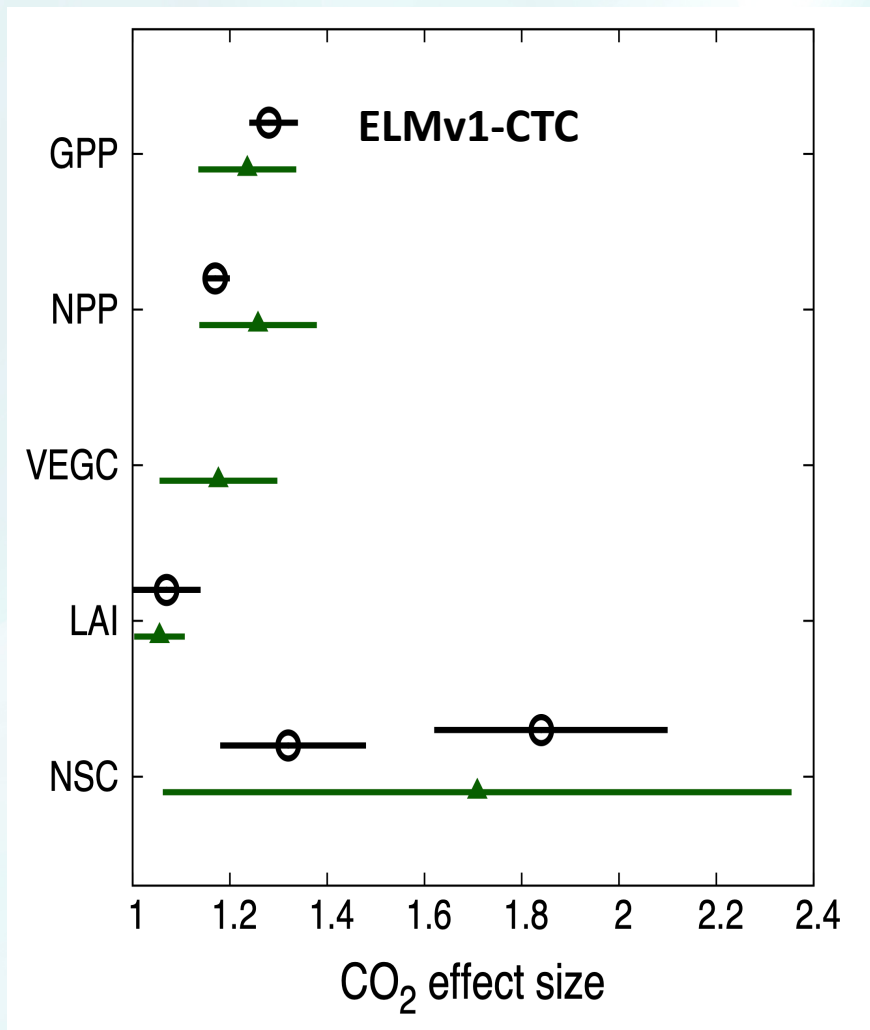


# Similar GPP responses to eCO<sub>2</sub>, but very different LAI responses



Wieder et al., 2019

Observations are from Anisworth and Long 2005



# A data-driven global quantification of the eCO<sub>2</sub> effect

LETTERS

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0545-2>

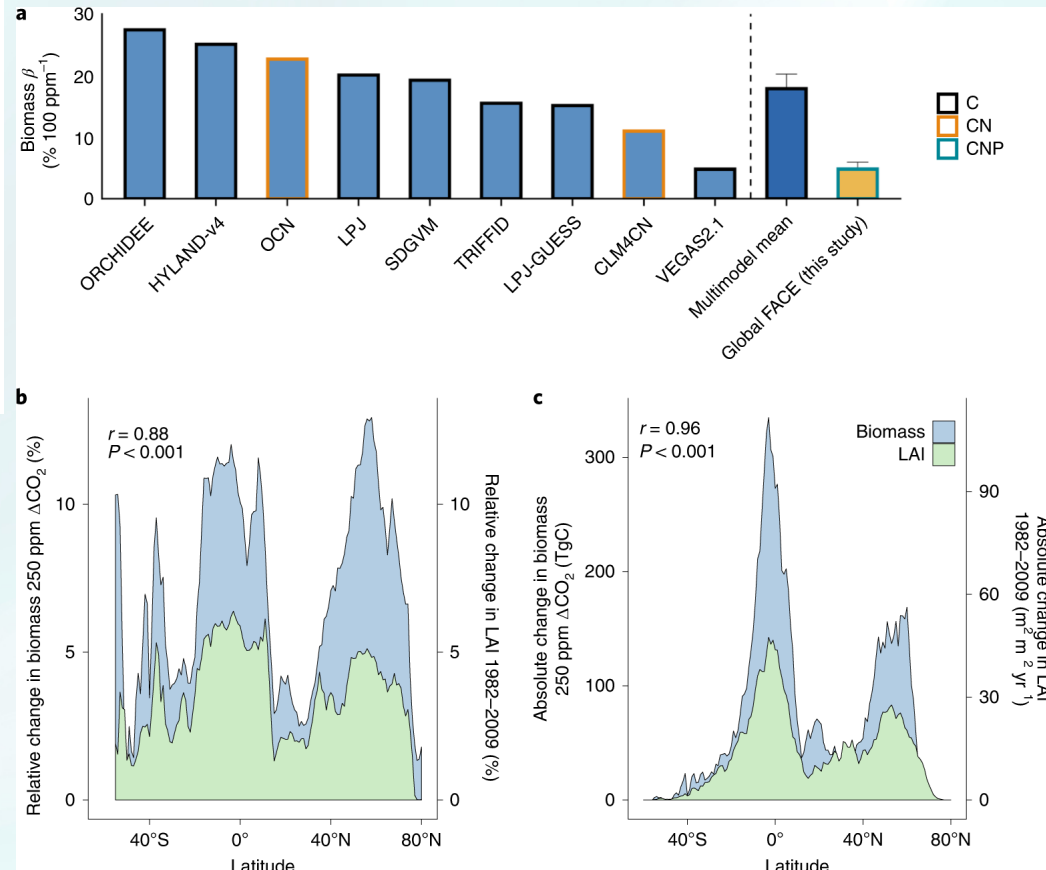
nature  
climate change

There are amendments to this paper

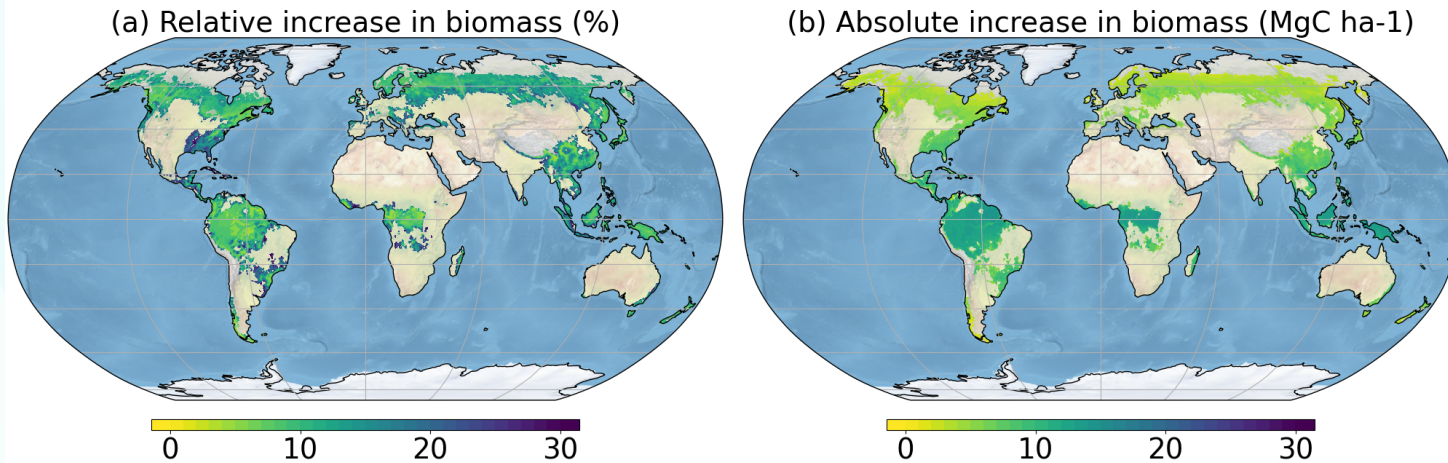
## Nitrogen and phosphorus constrain the CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization of global plant biomass

César Terrer<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Robert B. Jackson<sup>1,4</sup>, I. Colin Prentice<sup>5,6,7</sup>, Trevor F. Keenan<sup>8,9</sup>, Christina Kaiser<sup>10,11</sup>, Sara Vicca<sup>12</sup>, Joshua B. Fisher<sup>13,14</sup>, Peter B. Reich<sup>15,16</sup>, Benjamin D. Stocker<sup>17</sup>, Bruce A. Hungate<sup>18,19</sup>, Josep Peñuelas<sup>17,20</sup>, Ian McCallum<sup>3</sup>, Nadejda A. Soudzilovskaia<sup>21</sup>, Lucas A. Cernusak<sup>22</sup>, Alan F. Talhelm<sup>23</sup>, Kevin Van Sundert<sup>12</sup>, Shilong Piao<sup>24,25</sup>, Paul C. D. Newton<sup>26</sup>, Mark J. Hovenden<sup>27</sup>, Dana M. Blumenthal<sup>28</sup>, Yi Y. Liu<sup>29</sup>, Christoph Müller<sup>30,31</sup>, Klaus Winter<sup>32</sup>, Christopher B. Field<sup>4</sup>, Wolfgang Viechtbauer<sup>33</sup>, Caspar J. Van Lissa<sup>34</sup>, Marcel R. Hoosbeek<sup>35</sup>, Makoto Watanabe<sup>36</sup>, Takayoshi Koike<sup>37</sup>, Victor O. Leshyk<sup>18,19</sup>, H. Wayne Polley<sup>38</sup> and Oskar Franklin<sup>3</sup>

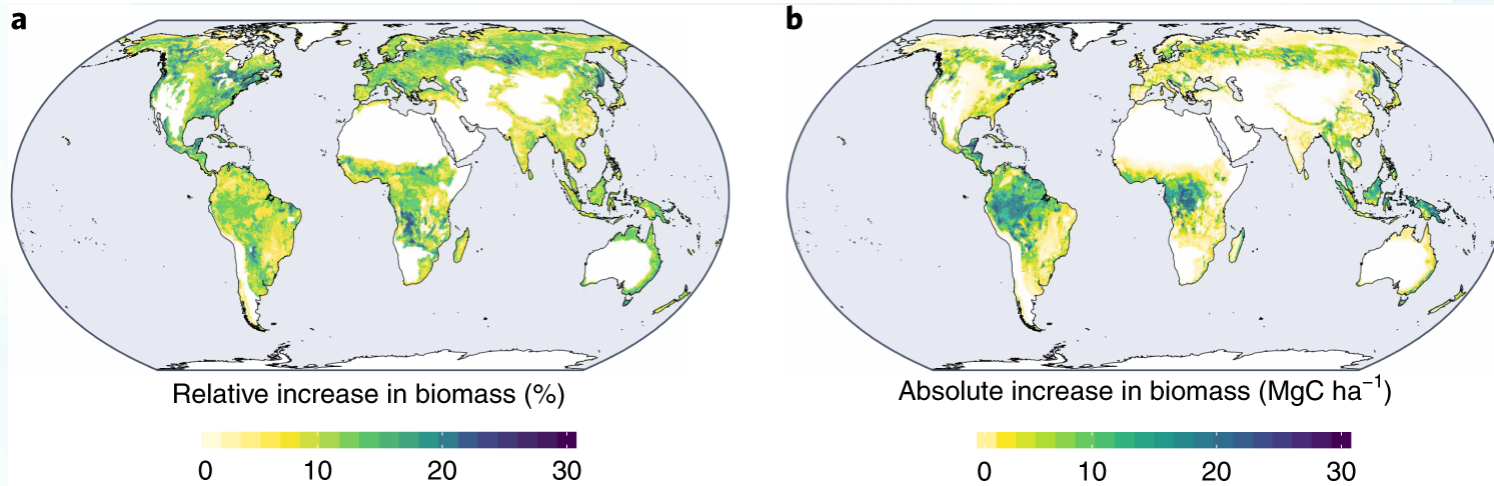
- A data-driven global quantification of the eCO<sub>2</sub> effect on biomass based on 138 eCO<sub>2</sub> experiments
- The derived eCO<sub>2</sub> effects is geographically consistent changes in greenness
- Lower than the previous model estimates



# ELMv1 simulated biomass responses to eCO2 is consistent with the new data-derived estimate



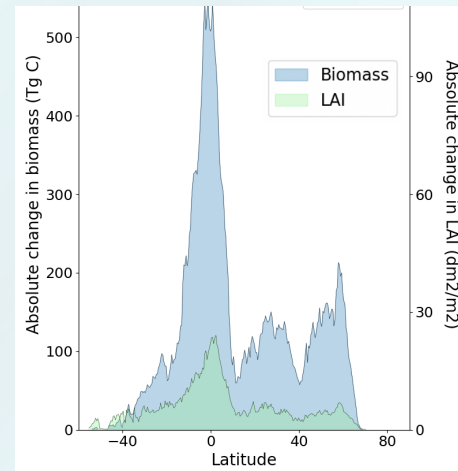
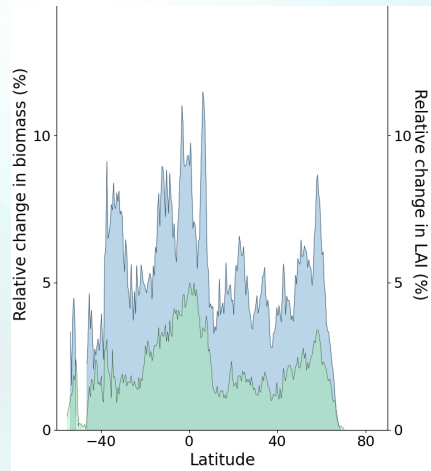
ELMv1



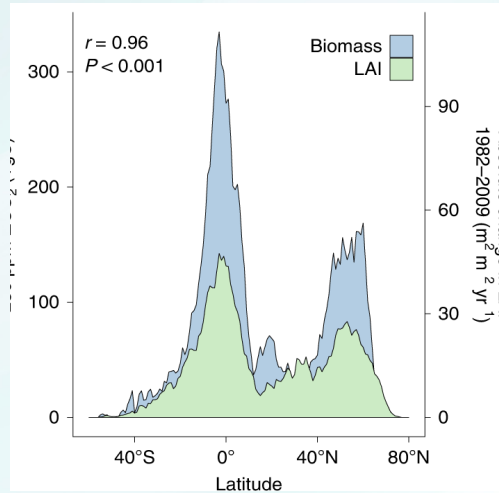
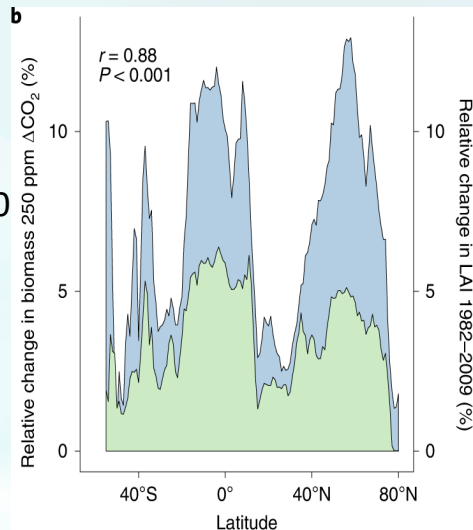
Terrer et al., 2020

# ELMv1 simulated biomass responses to eCO<sub>2</sub> is consistent with the new data-derived estimate

ELMv1



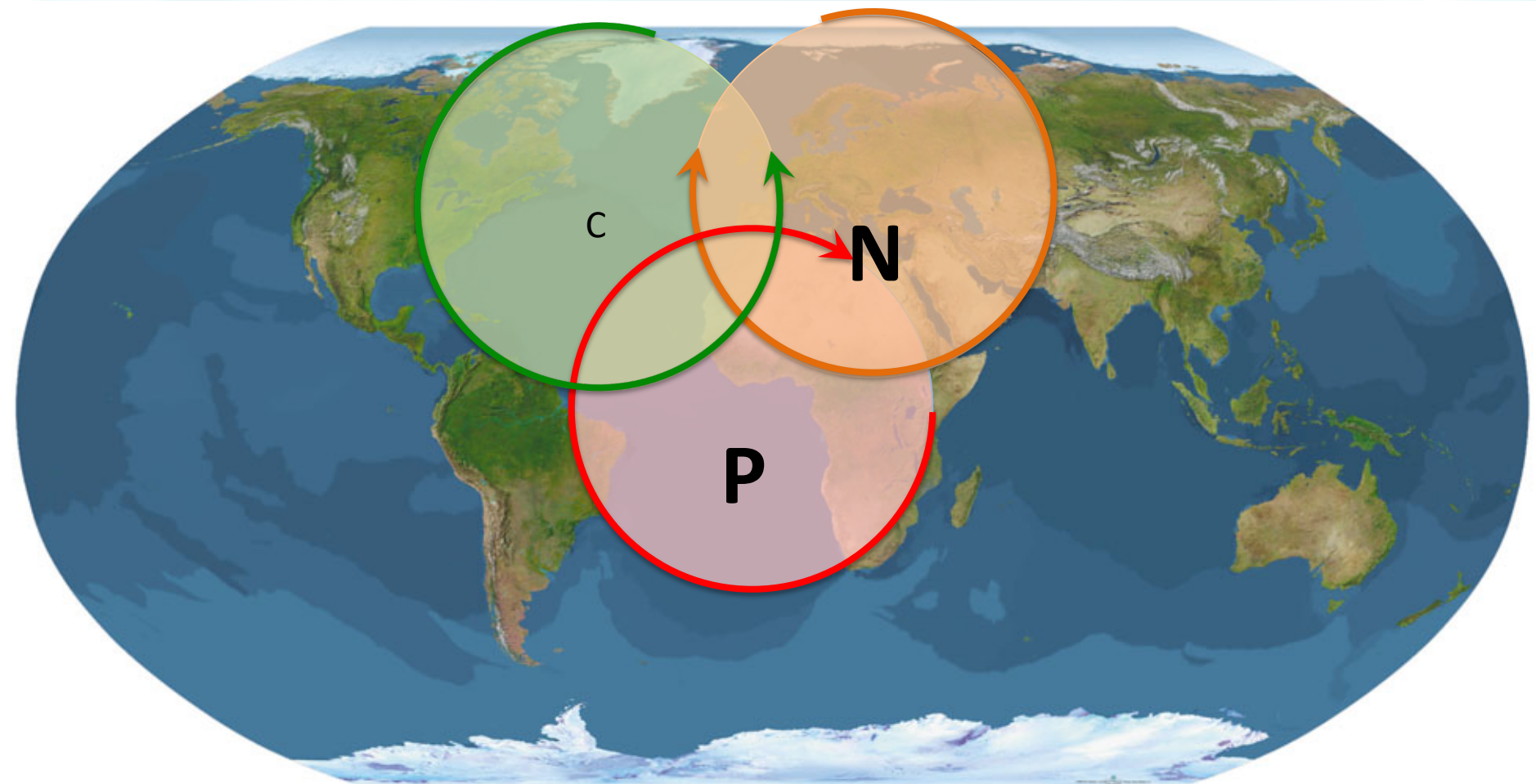
Terrer et al., 2020





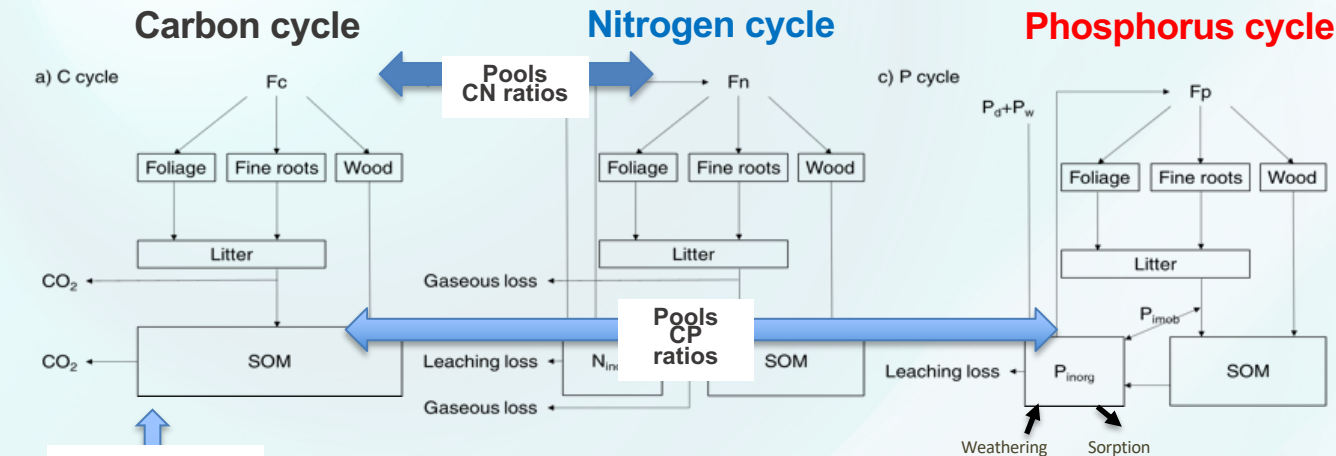
# Benchmarking beyond carbon

Evaluation of nutrient pools and fluxes on the global scale

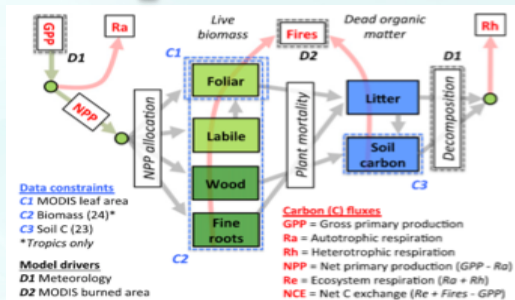


# GOLUM-CNP

## An observational based global datasets



simplified from Cardamom



(Bloom et al., 2016)

### Assumptions

- Mass conservation
- Steady state equilibrium

### Input data

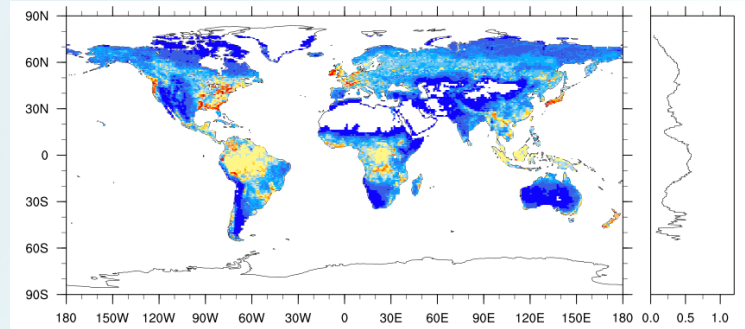
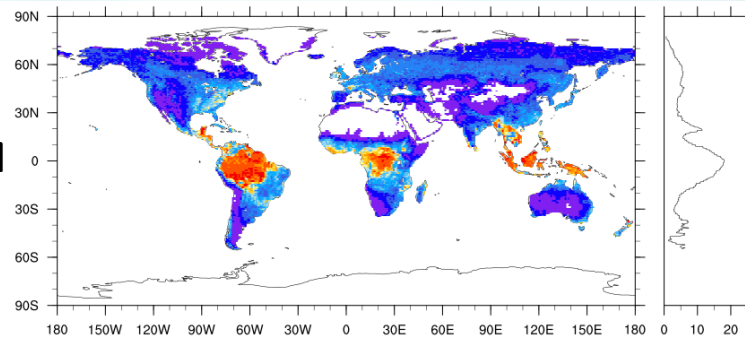
- External N and P inputs : BNF, deposition, weathering
- Biome-specific CN and CP of C pools

# Comparison with GOLUM-CNP: nutrient uptake

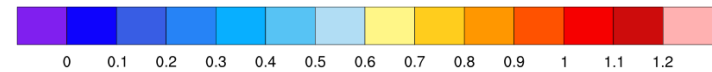
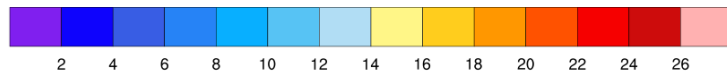
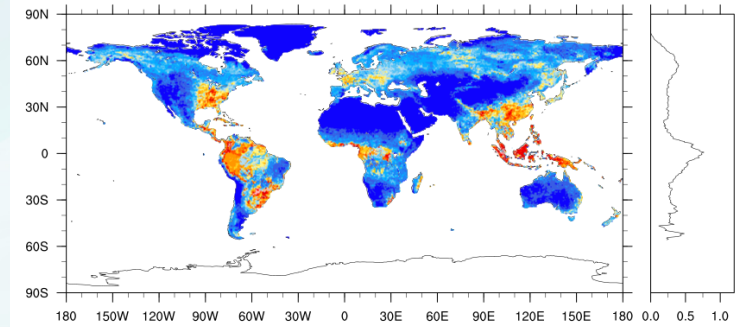
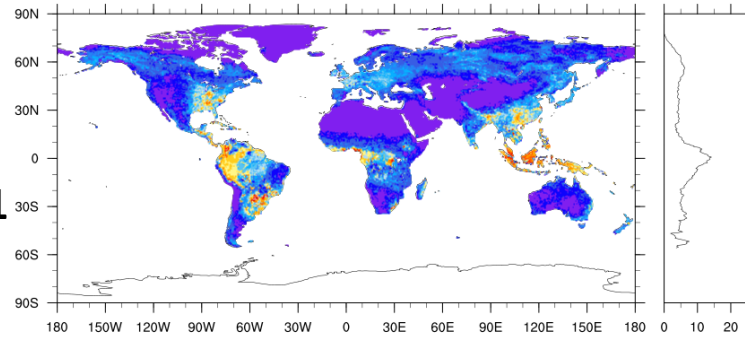
N uptake

P uptake

GOLUM  
-CNP



ELMv1



Unit:  $\text{g N m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$

Unit:  $\text{g P m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$

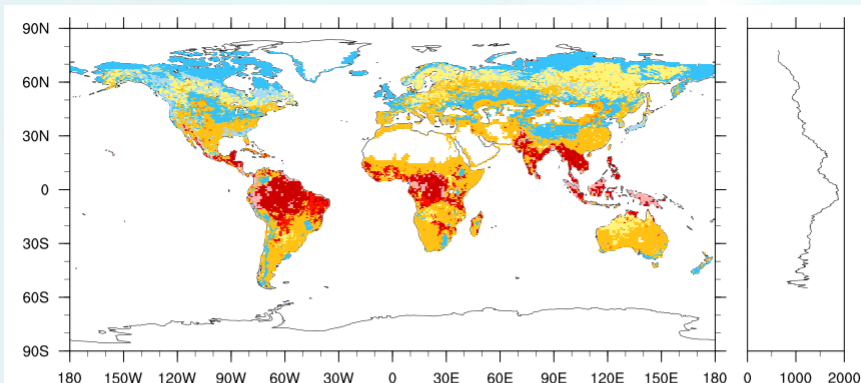
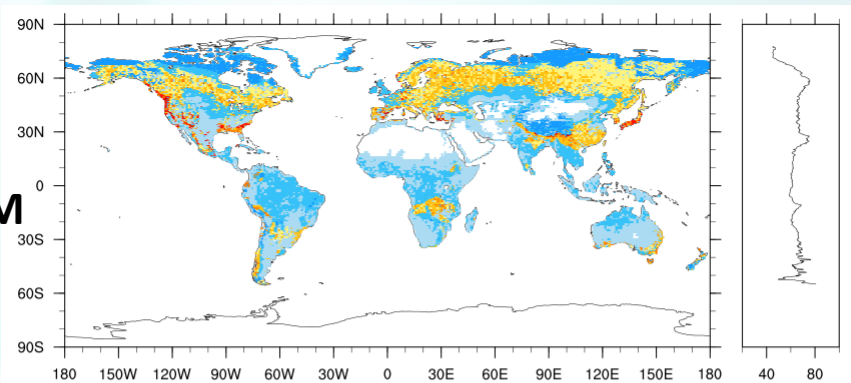


# Comparison with GOLUM-CNP: Nutrient use efficiency

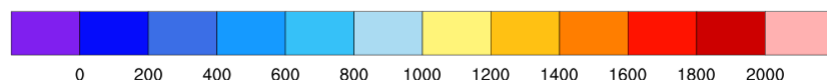
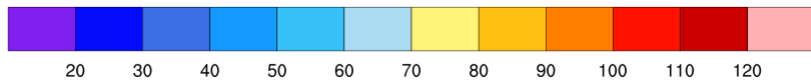
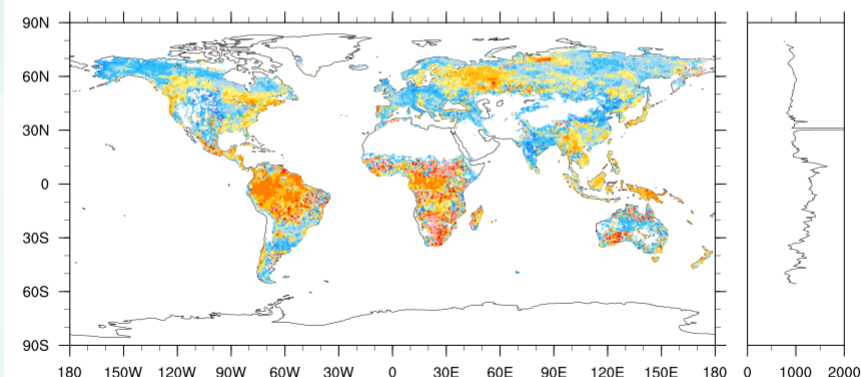
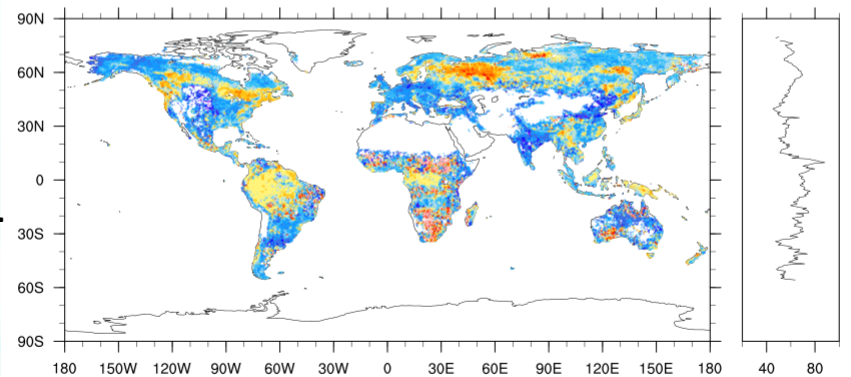
NUE

PUE

GOLUM-CNP

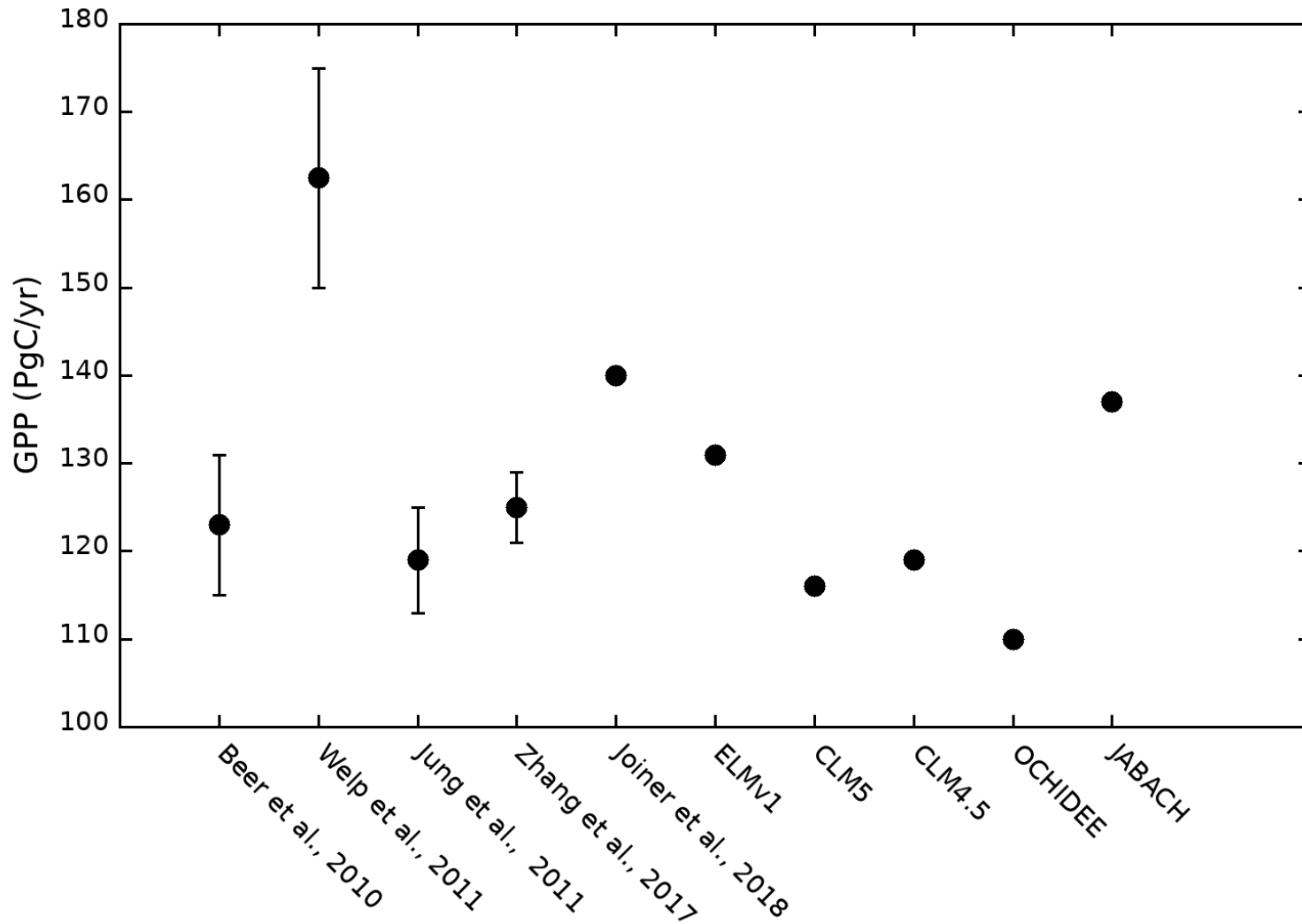


ELMv1

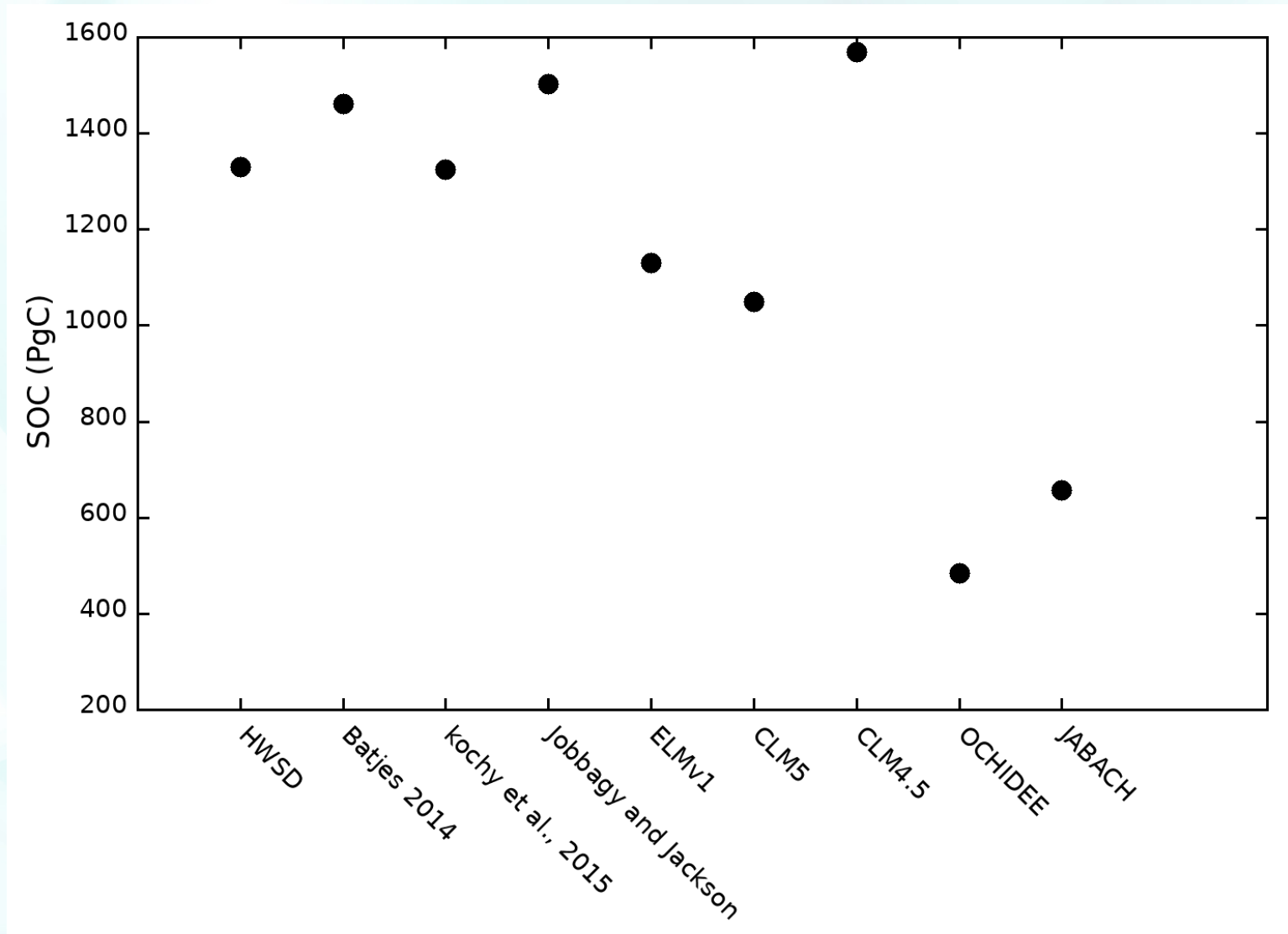




# Other Literature values might be useful too!



# Other Literature values might be useful too!



# Summary and discussion points

- ILAMB is a great tool for systematic evaluation of land models, which can help identify improvement or degradation with the implementation of new processes
- Similar ILAMB scores between models that have very different process representations suggest process level evaluation is needed
- Comparison with a meta-analysis of FACE suggests ELMv1 assumptions of nutrient limitation is reasonable
- Benchmarks for nutrient cycle dynamics are needed as more land models are including N and even P limitation
- Other independently derived data product will be valuable addition to ILAMB