



# Land and Water Management in Earth System Models: Opportunities and Challenges

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NCAR is sponsored by the National Science Foundation

**... with significant impacts on water (e.g.,  
70% of water withdrawals for agriculture)  
and energy fluxes**

**Regionally, land-use and land-cover  
change has been as impactful as GHGs**

**... and on direct carbon emissions (~1/3  
of direct historic C emissions -  $180 \pm$   
80PgC - from land use)**



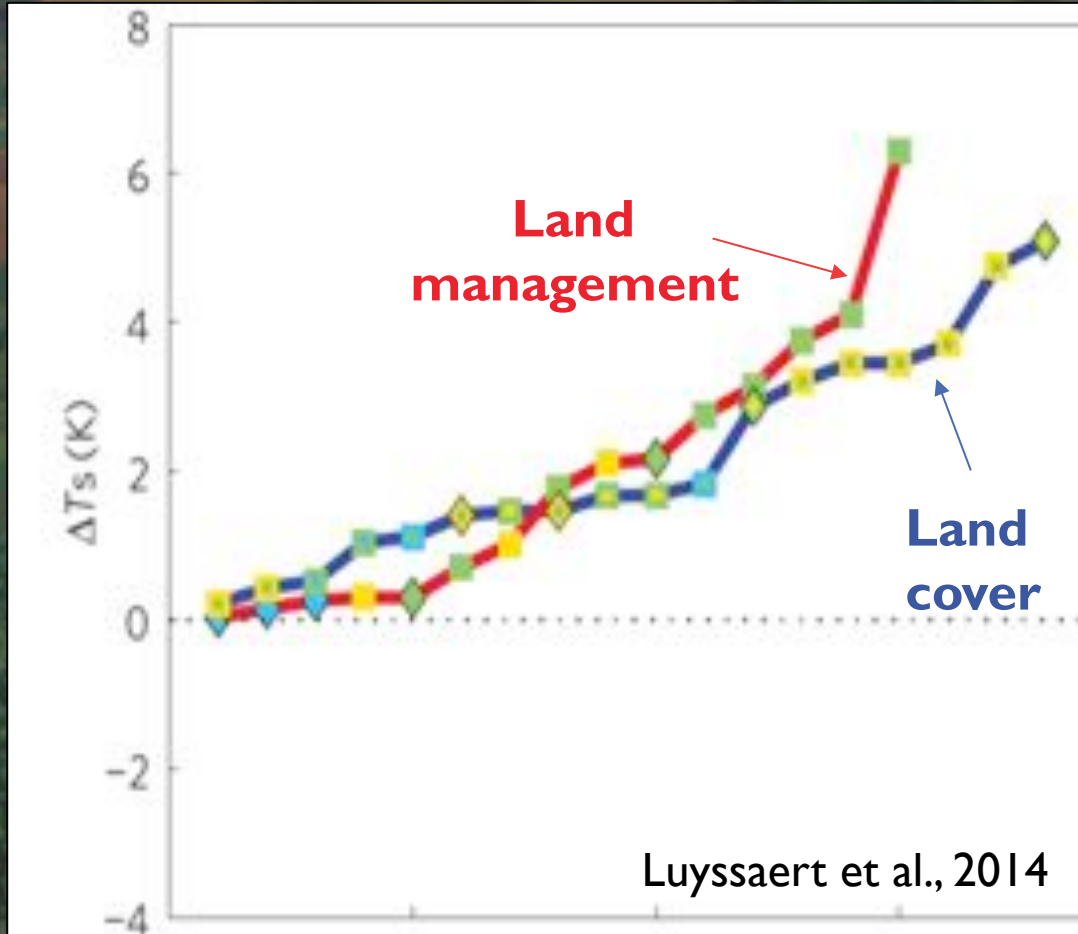
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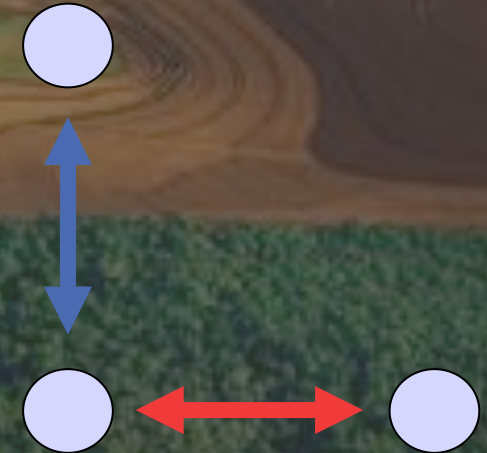
**... and indirect carbon emissions (e.g.,  
the Loss of Additional Sink Capacity)**



# Land management and land-cover change have impacts of similar magnitude on surface temperature



Paired Tower sites

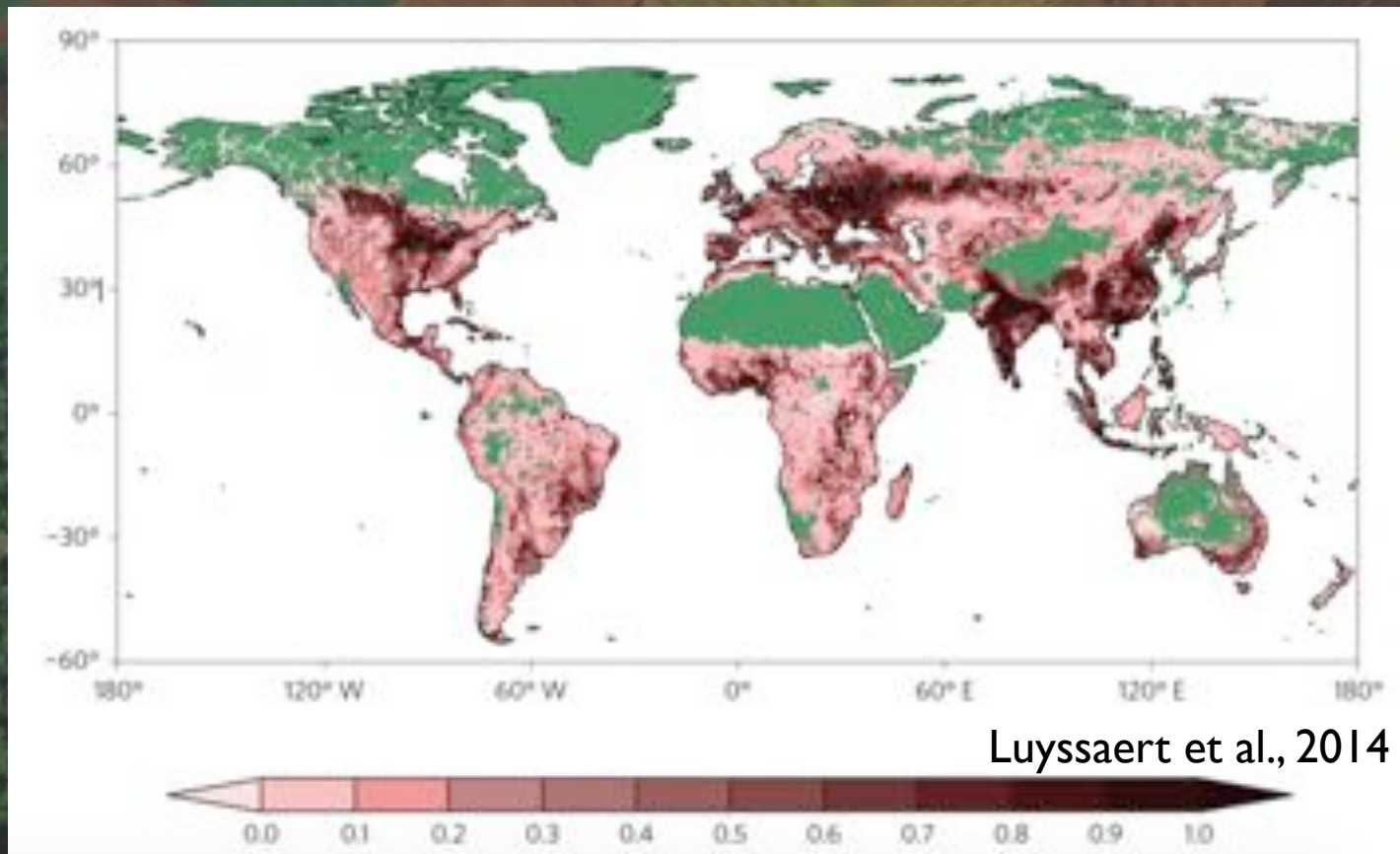


since 1993



# Spatial extent of land cover change, land management, wilderness and non-productive area

- ~25% non-ice land area undergone anthropogenic land-cover change
- Additional ~50% non-ice land area under some form of land management



# Land-use intensification

- **Due to predicted increases in global population and affluence, demand for land-based food and fiber is likely to surge during coming decades**
- **Expansion of management into relatively untouched regions may satisfy part of growing demand**
- **But, land-use intensification will necessarily play a decisive role**
- **Land management will likely be a required mitigation tool to reach 1.5 or 2C targets**

since 1993

# Global Change Biology

Research Review |  Full Access

## Land management: data availability and process understanding for global change studies

Karl-Heinz Erb , Sebastiaan Luyssaert, Patrick Meyfroidt, Julia Pongratz, Axel Don, Silvia Kloster, Tobias Kuemmerle, Tamara Fetzel, Richard Fuchs, ... [See all authors](#) ▾

First published: 22 July 2016 | <https://doi-org.cuucar.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/gcb.13443>

# Global Change Biology

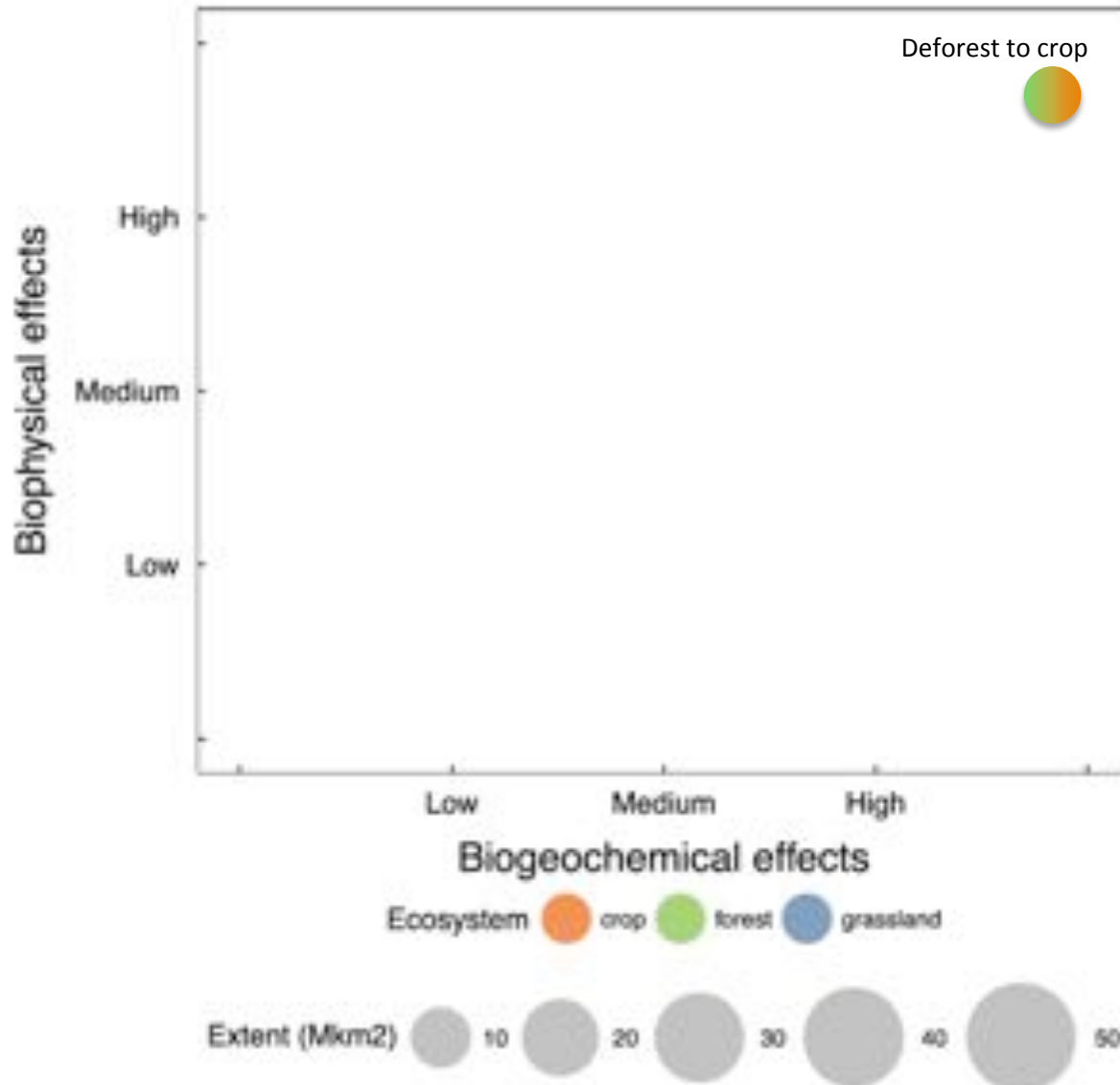
RESEARCH REVIEW

## Models meet data: Challenges and opportunities in implementing land management in Earth system models

Julia Pongratz , Han Dolman, Axel Don, Karl-Heinz Erb, Richard Fuchs, Martin Herold, Chris Jones, Tobias Kuemmerle, Sebastiaan Luyssaert, Patrick Meyfroidt, Kim Naudts

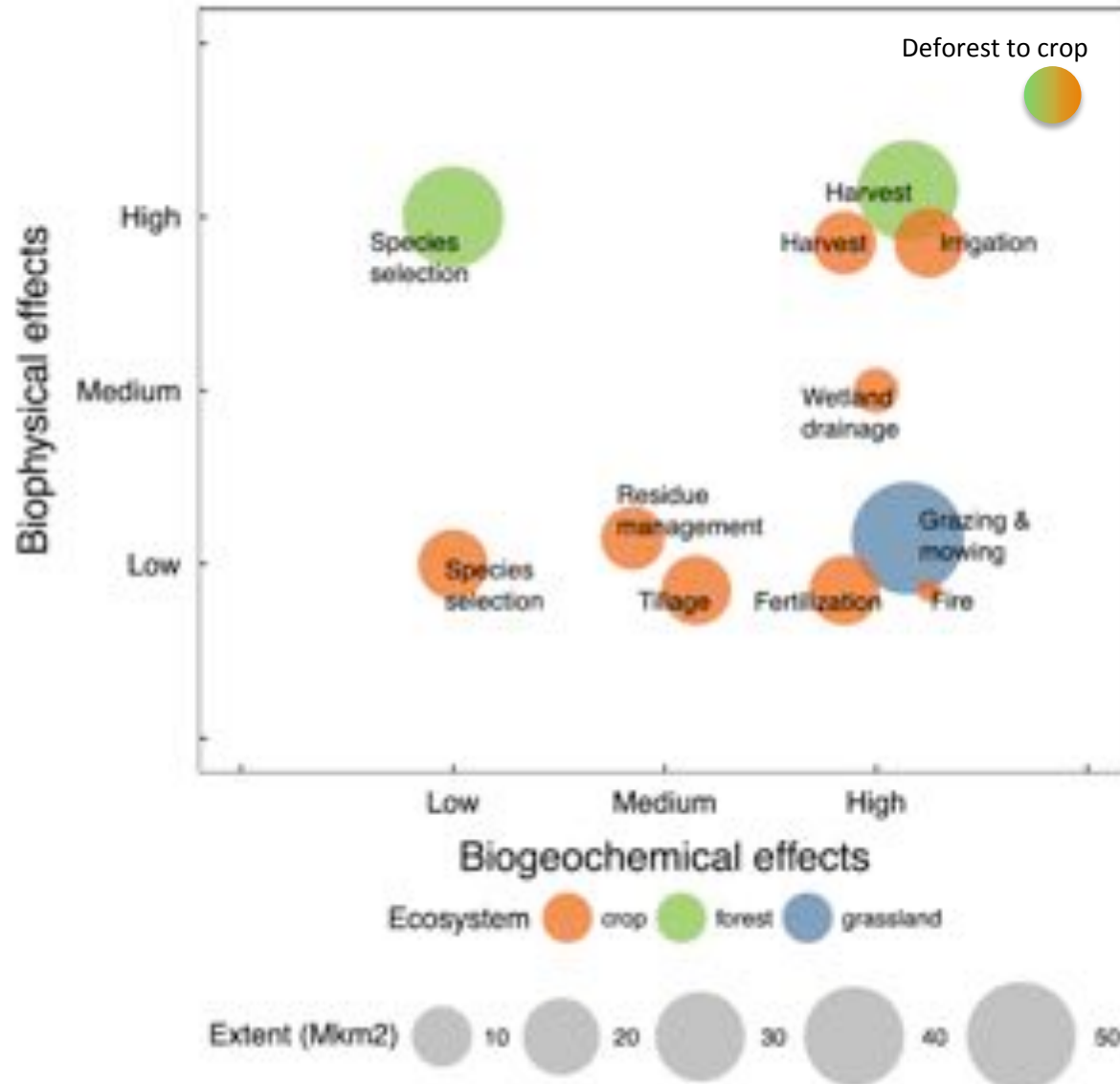
First published: 13 December 2017 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13988>

# Synthesis of land management impacts



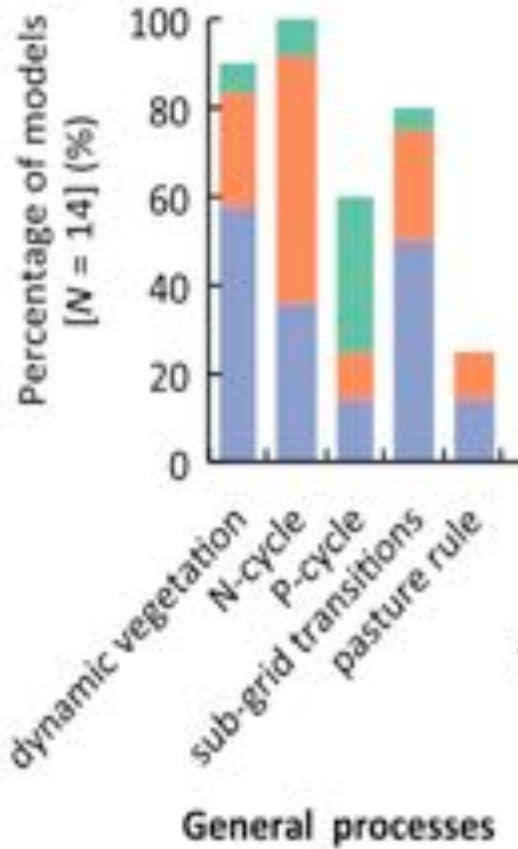


# Synthesis of land management impacts



# Survey of modeling groups' progress and plans with respect to implementation of land management

(b)



# Land management in Community Land Model (CLM5)

## Included in default CLM5

- Global crop model with 8 crop types; planting, grain fill, harvest, residue manage
- Crop irrigation
- Crop Industrial fertilization
- Wood harvest
- Urban environments
- Human fire ignition and suppression

Corn\*

Winter wheat

Sugarcane

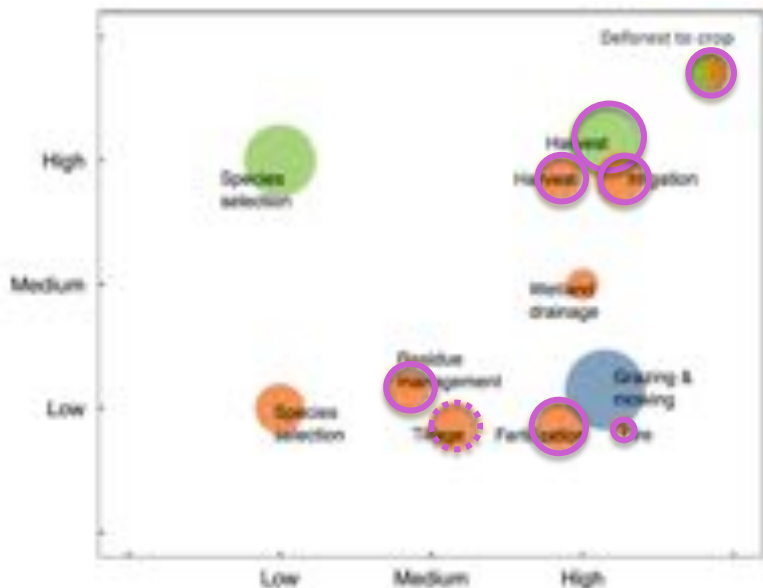


Soy\*

Cotton

Rice

\* Temperate and tropical varieties



Fertilization

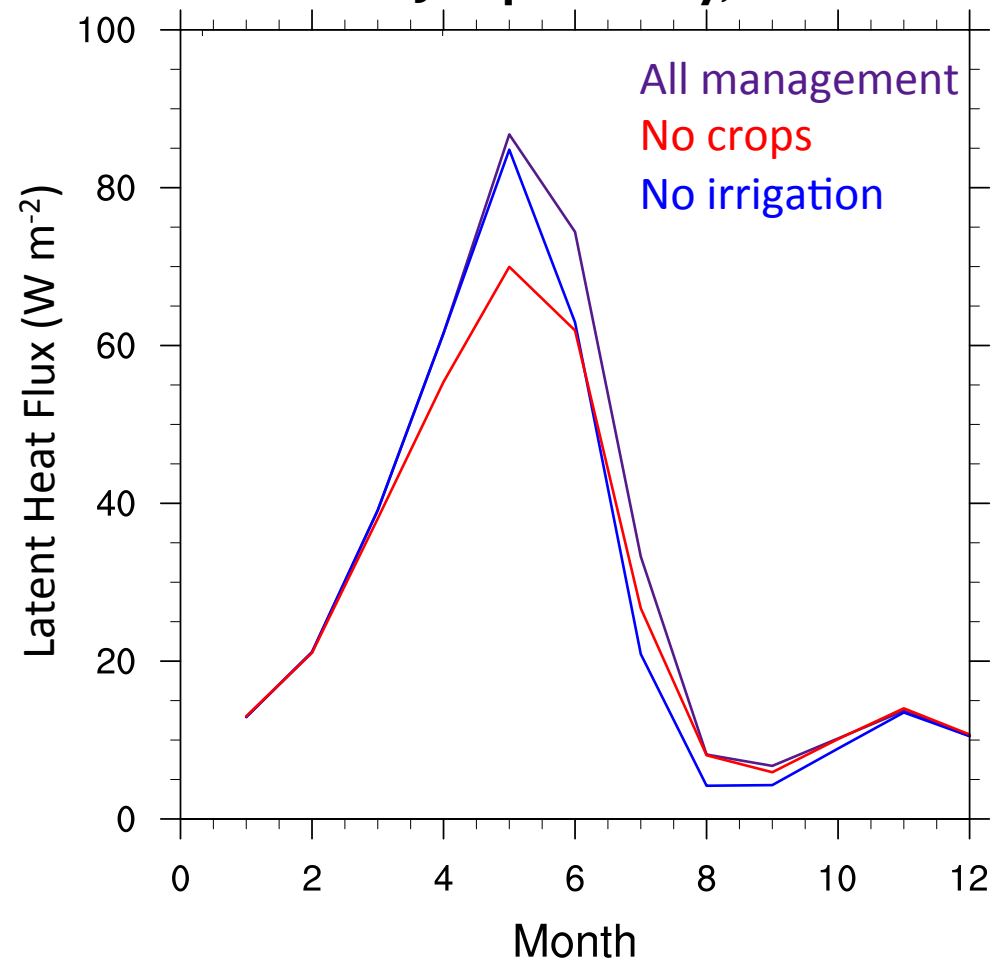
Irrigation



Land-only land management experiments with CLM5

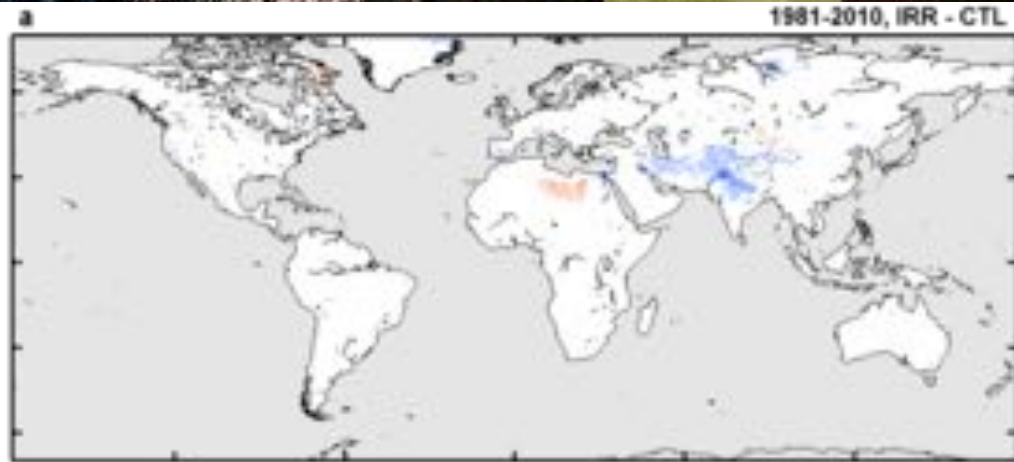


San Joaquin Valley, CA

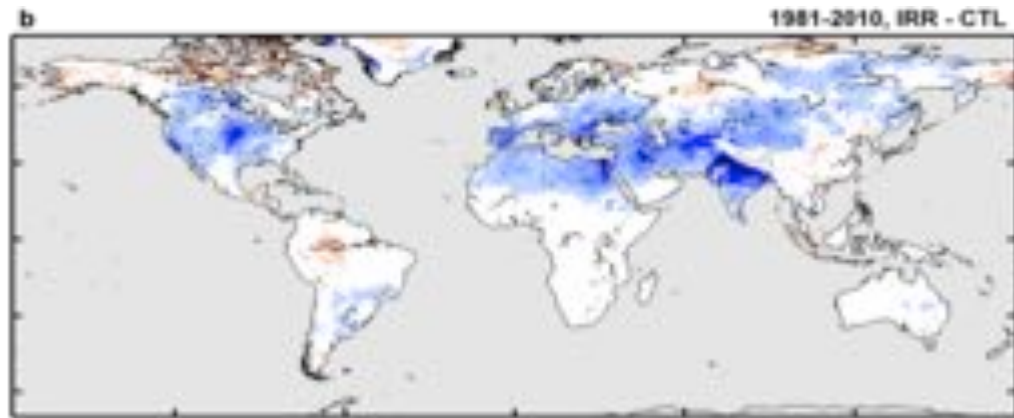


# Impact of irrigation on climate and extremes

$T_{2m}$

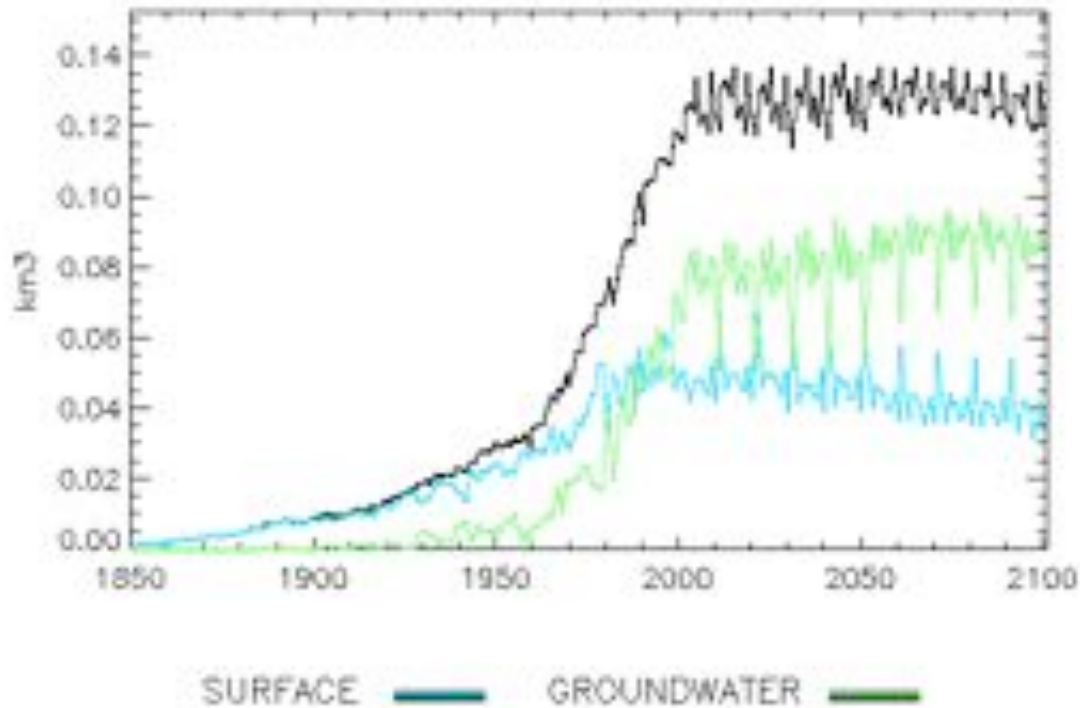


$TX_x$



# More realistic treatment of sources of irrigation water

## Annual irrigation Northern India

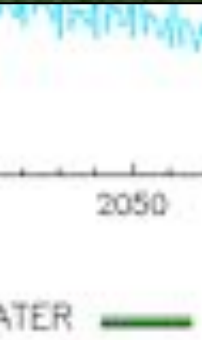


Introduce groundwater  
pumping



Assess relative  
withdrawals from surface  
water versus  
groundwater

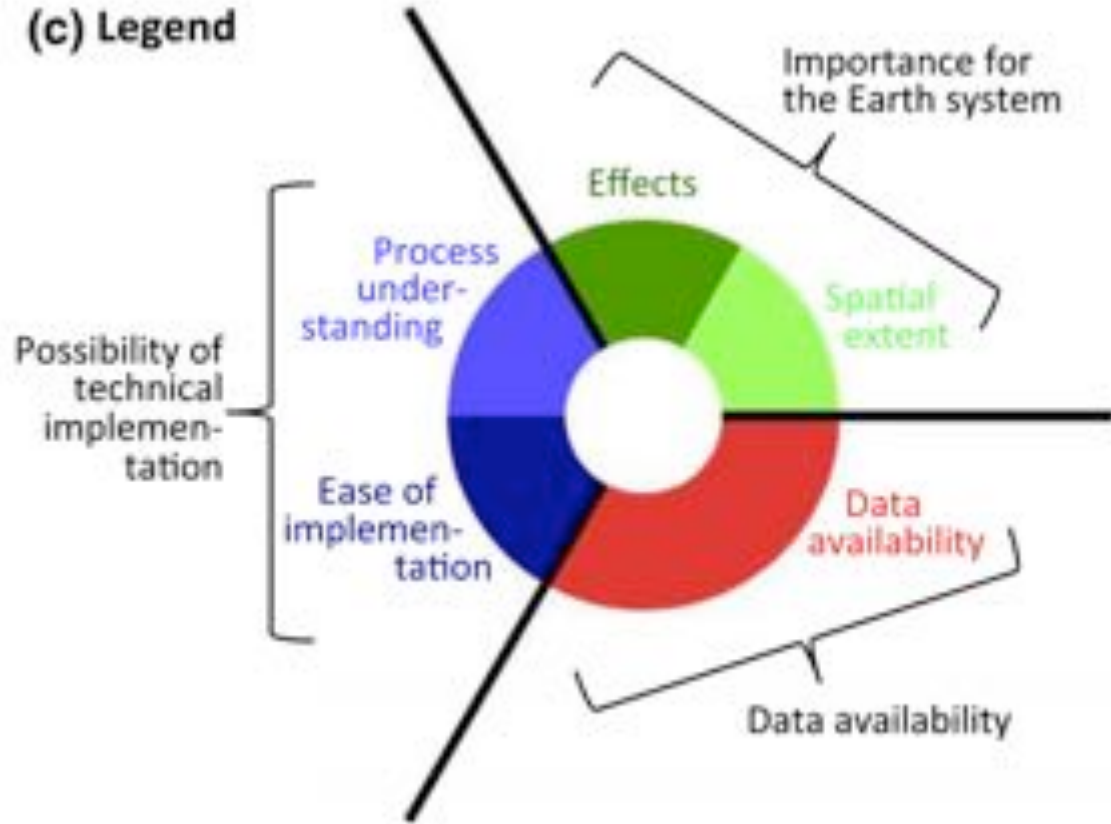
# More realistic treatment of sources of irrigation water





# Importance and feasibility roadmap

(c) Legend



Irrigation (Simple)



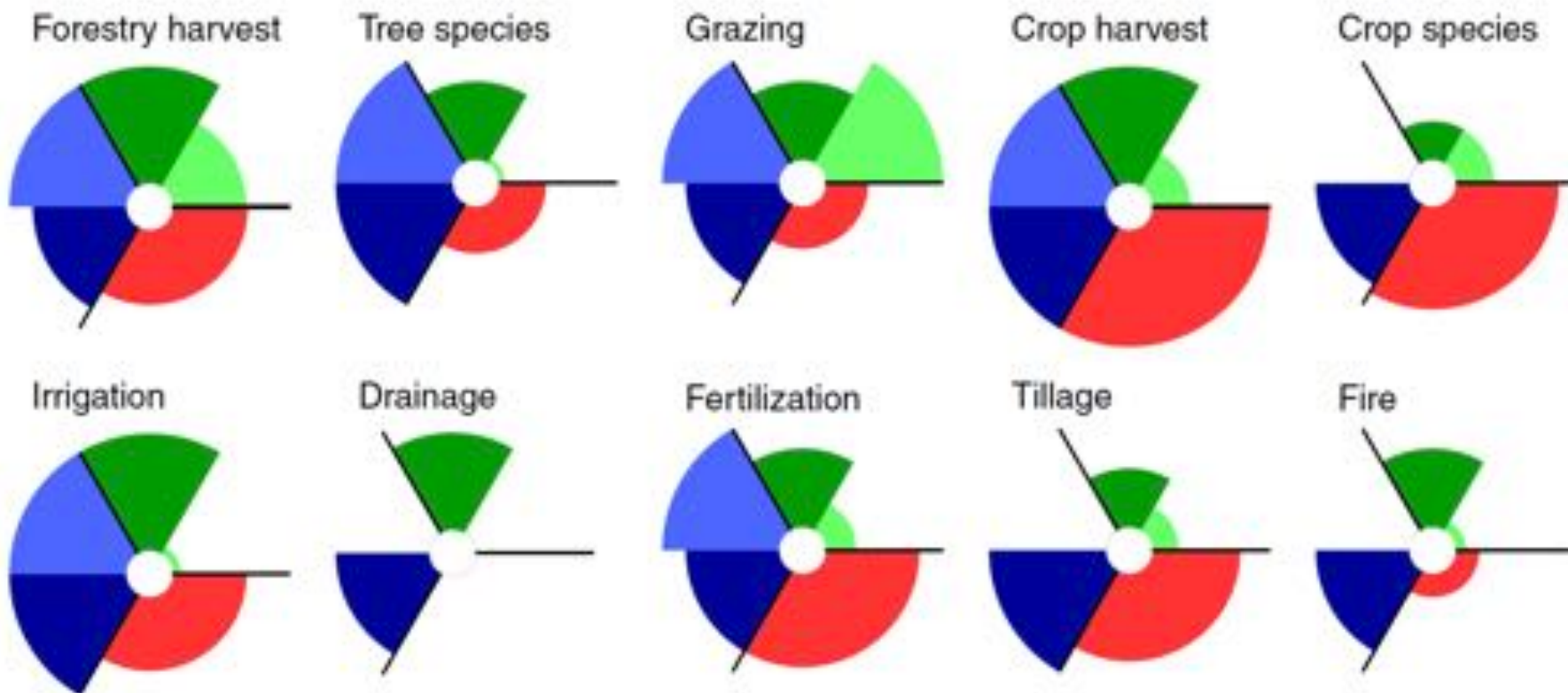
Irrigation (Comprehensive)





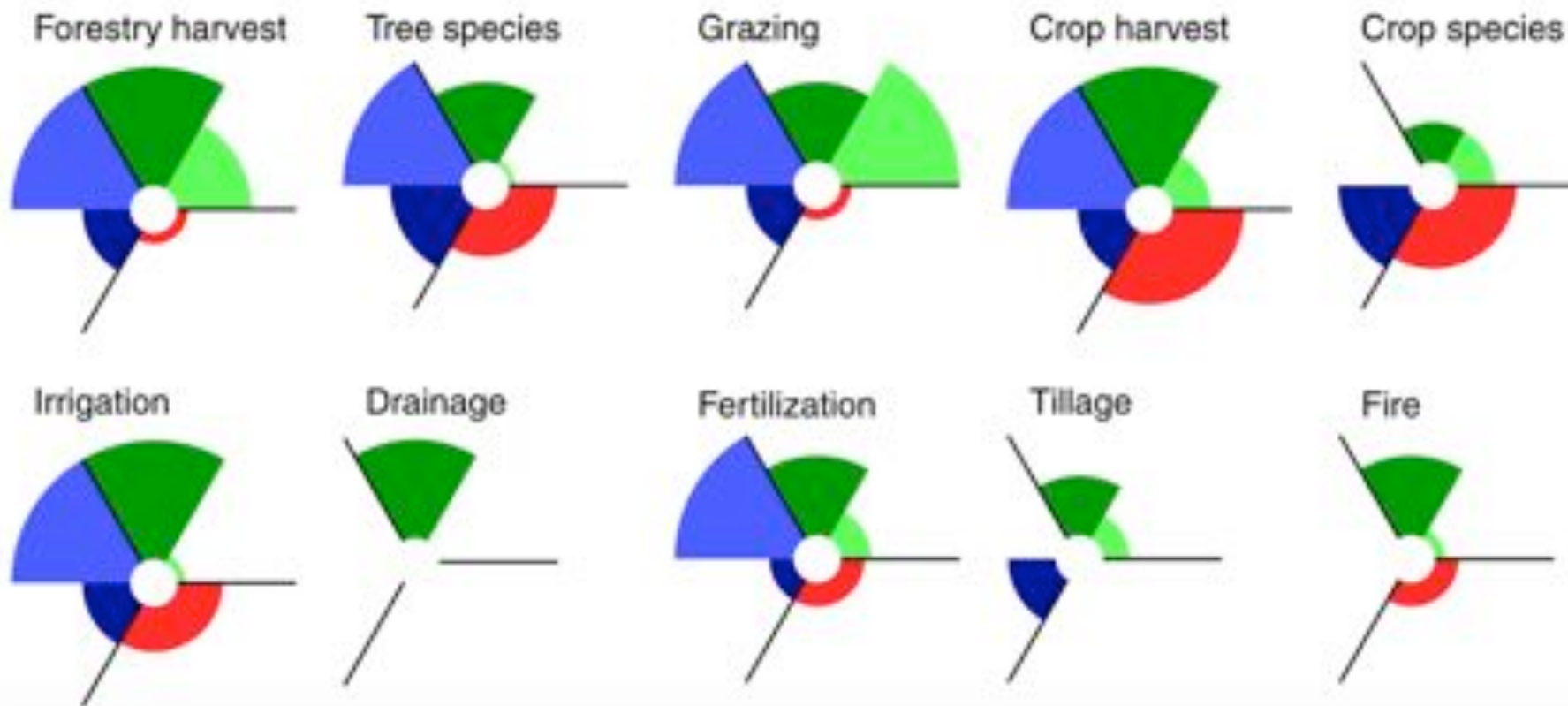
# Importance and feasibility roadmap

## (a) Basic implementation

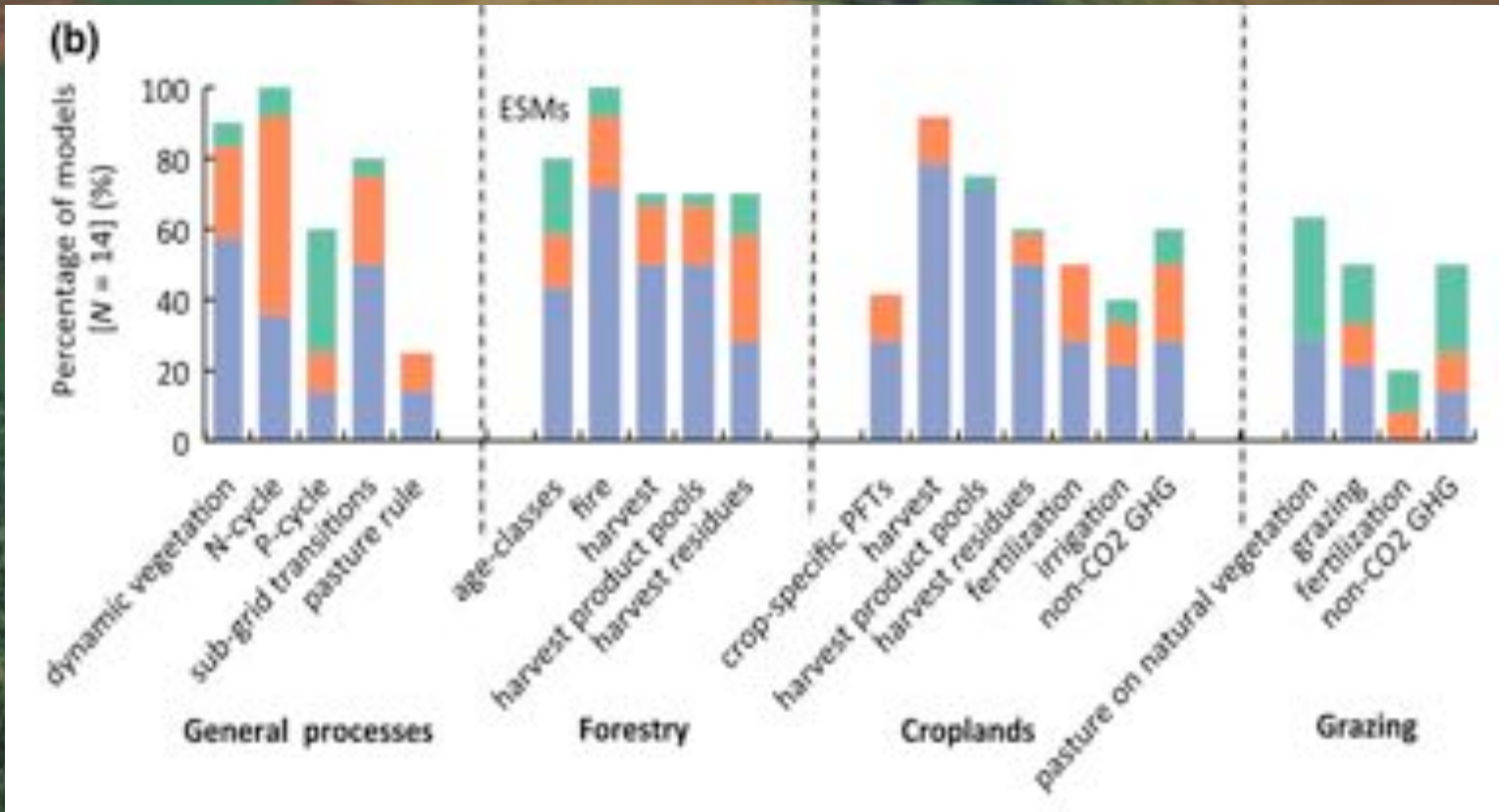


# Importance and feasibility roadmap

## (b) Comprehensive implementation



So, how do we collectively move forward in the face of all this (relatively new) complexity?



# Land Use Model Intercomparison Project (LUMIP)



# CMIP6



# Land Use Harmonization Dataset (LUHv2)

0.25° resolution  
850 to 2100 (5 SSPs)

## New History

- Hyde 4-based
- Landsat F/NF constraint
- Multiple crop types (5)
- Multiple pasture types (2)
- Updated forest cover/  
biomass
- Updated wood harvest
- Updated shifting cultivation

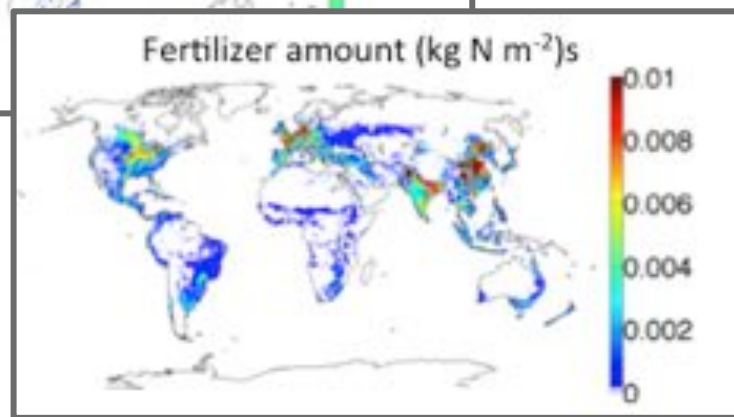
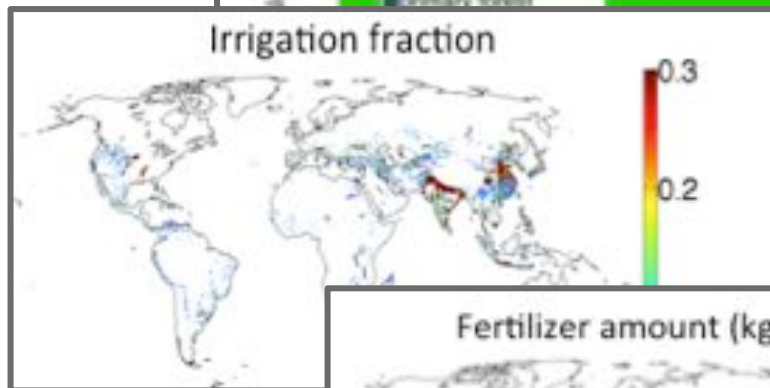
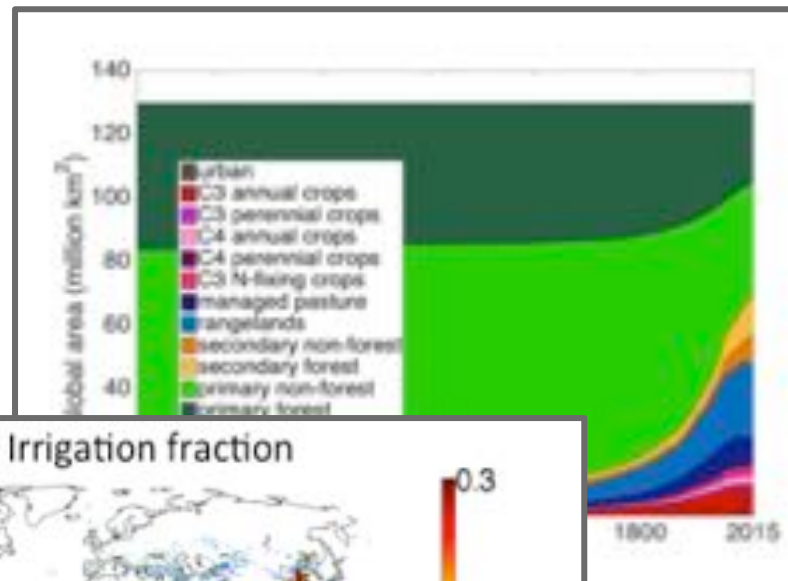
## New Management Layers

### Agriculture

- % cropland irrigated
- % cropland flooded
- % cropland fertilized (industrial)
- Industrial Fertilizer application rates
- % cropland for biofuels
- Crop rotations

### Wood Harvest

- % used for industrial products
- % used for commercial biofuels
- % used for fuelwood

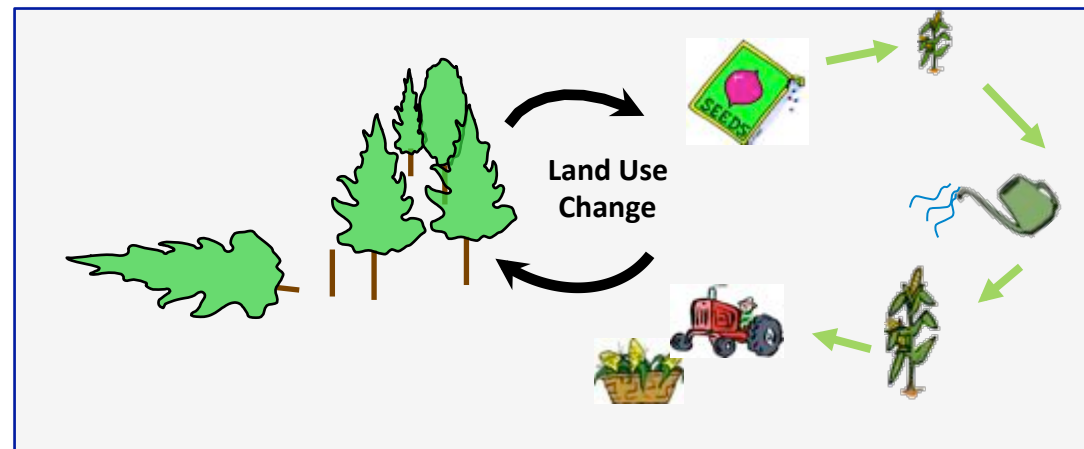




# Land Use Model Intercomparison Project land-only land management experiments

Set of land-only historic (1850 – 2014) simulations with one-at-a-time modification of particular aspects of land management

## I Land historical all management (land-hist of LS3MIP)





# Land Use Model Intercomparison Project land-only land management experiments

Set of land-only historic (1850 – 2014) simulations with one-at-a-time modification of particular aspects of land management

## 1 Land historical all management (land-hist of LS3MIP)

2 Year 1700 instead of 1850 start

3 No LULCC change

4 Alternate land use histories

5 No shifting cultivation

6 Crop and pasture as unmanaged grassland

7 Crops with crop model but no irrigation/fertilization

8 No irrigation

9 No fertilization

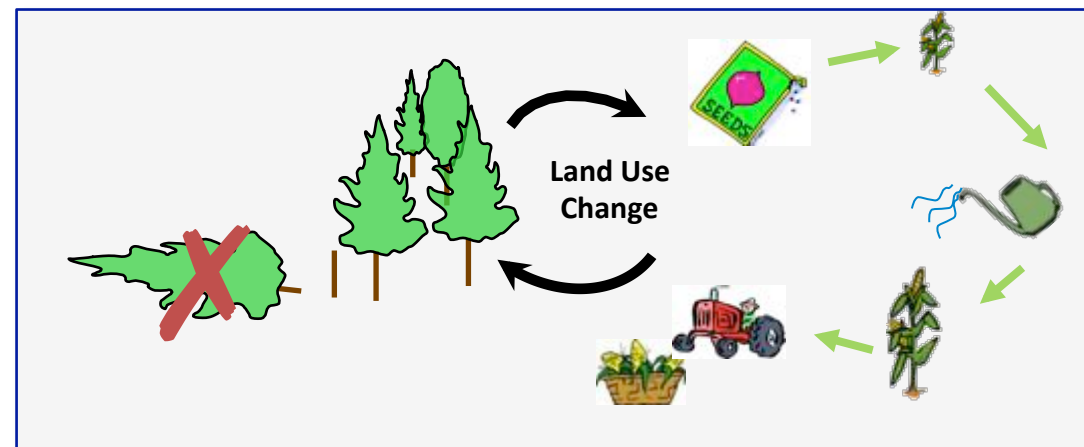
10 No wood harvest

11 No grazing on pastureland

12 No human fire ignition/suppression

13 Constant 1850 CO<sub>2</sub>

14 Constant 1850 climate





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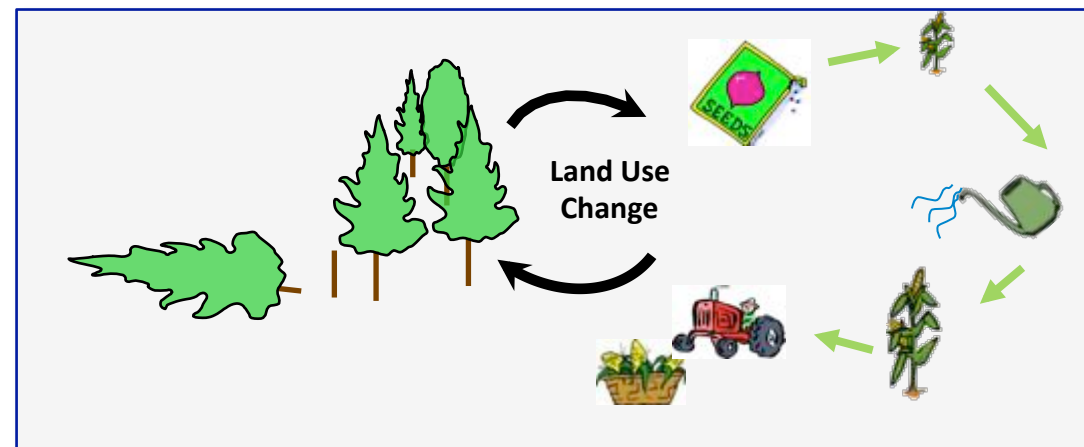
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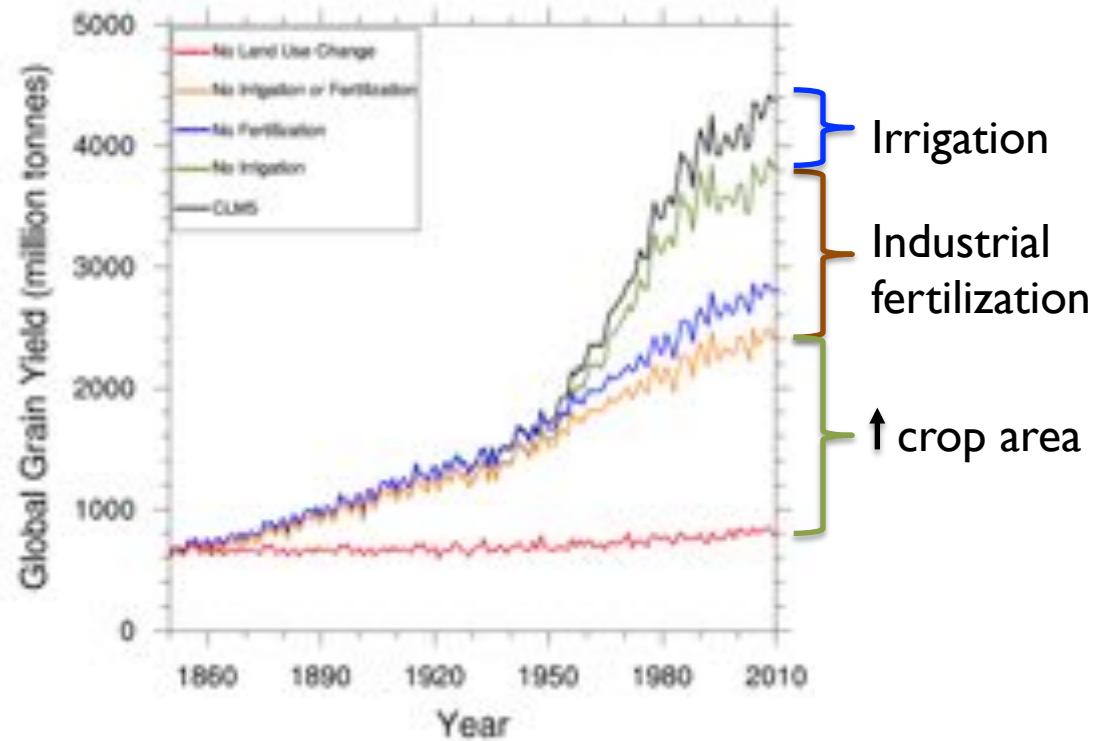
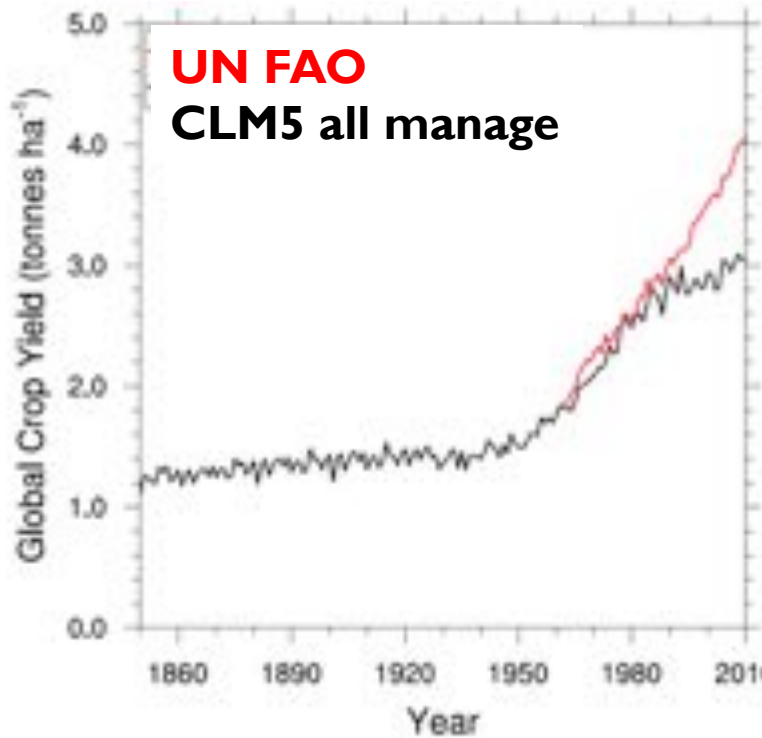
14 Constant 1850 climate





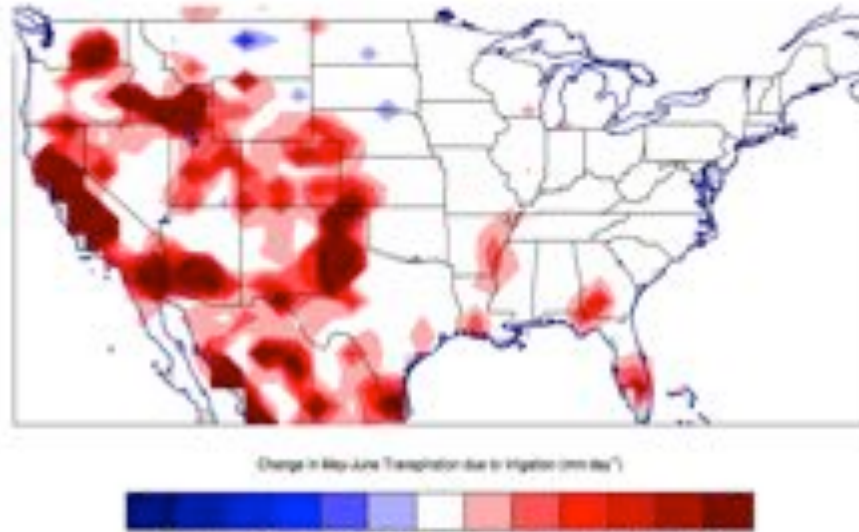
# Land-only land management experiments with CLM5

## Crop Yield



# Impact of fertilization and irrigation on transpiration (preliminary results)

**$\Delta$ Transpiration w/  
irrigation**  
land-hist – land-nocropirr



# Summary: Prospects for implementation of land management practices in ESMs

## Opportunities (Imperatives)

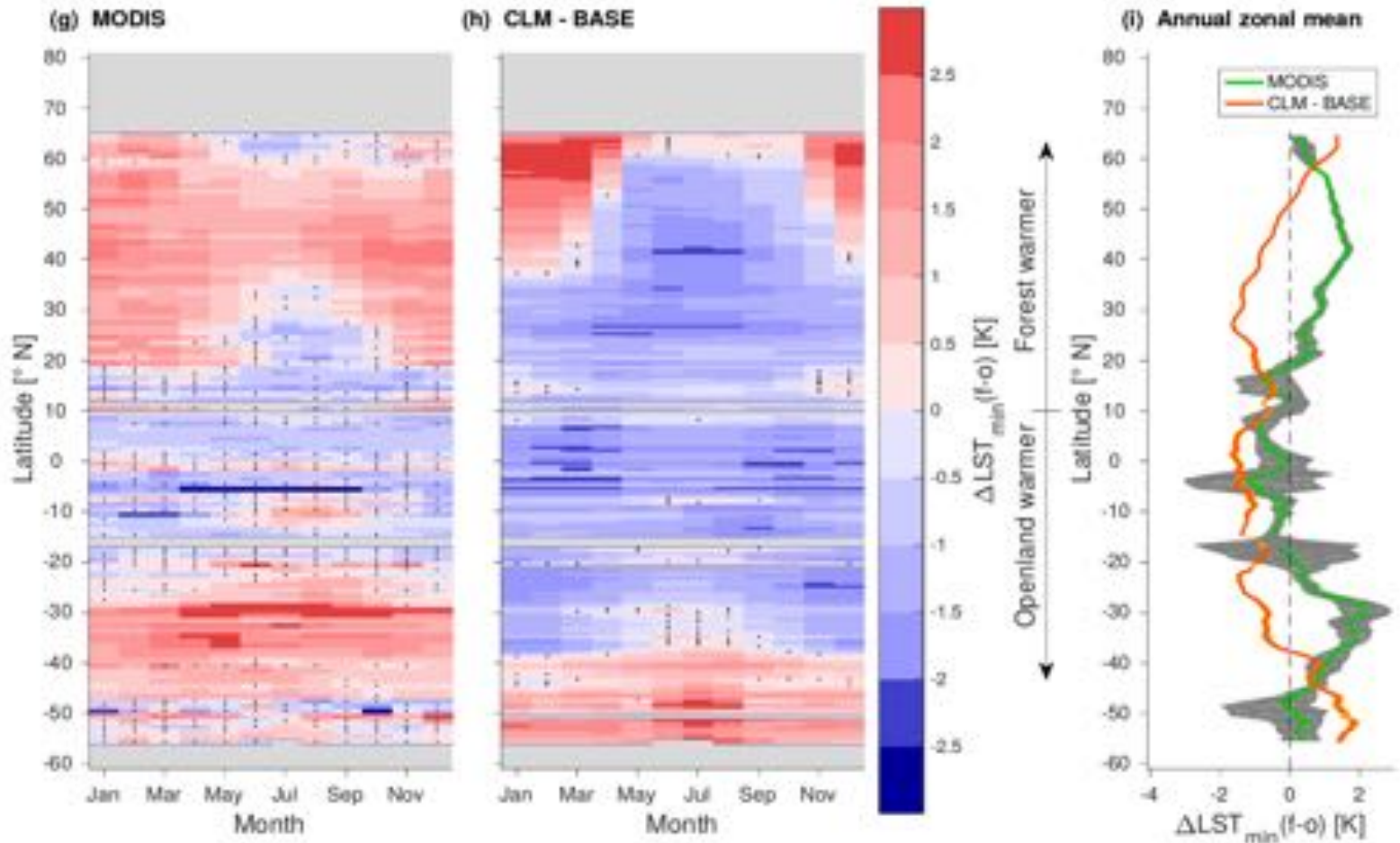
- Land management is pervasive and can strongly impact weather, climate, and biogeochemical cycles
- Land management strategies likely to play key roles in mitigation and adaptation
- Vastly expands research applications
- Embedded physically-based and -consistent impacts models

## Challenges

- Lot of work; prioritization
- Input datasets, validation/assessment datasets
- Increasing divergence across models
- Increases importance of underlying physical and biological processes
  - Plant physiology
  - Hydrology
  - Land-atmos interactions

# Land Surface Temperature

Daily minimum LST



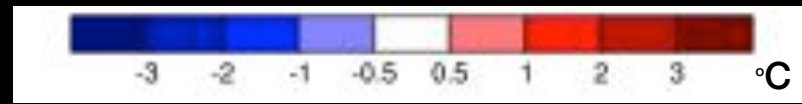
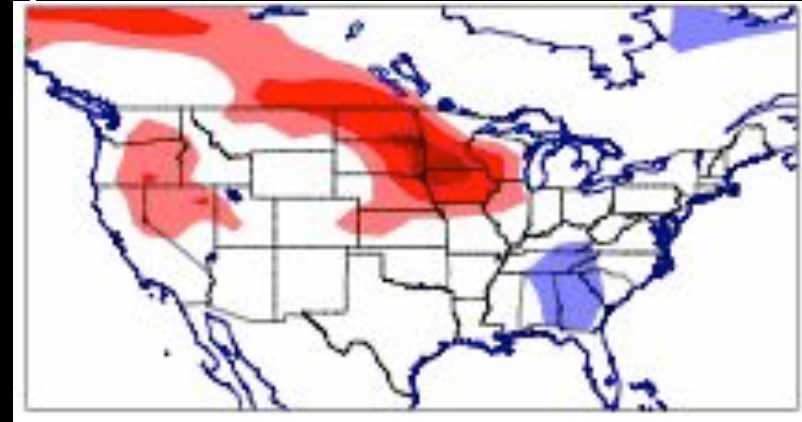
Meier et al. (submitted)

With Cover Crop

No Cover Crop

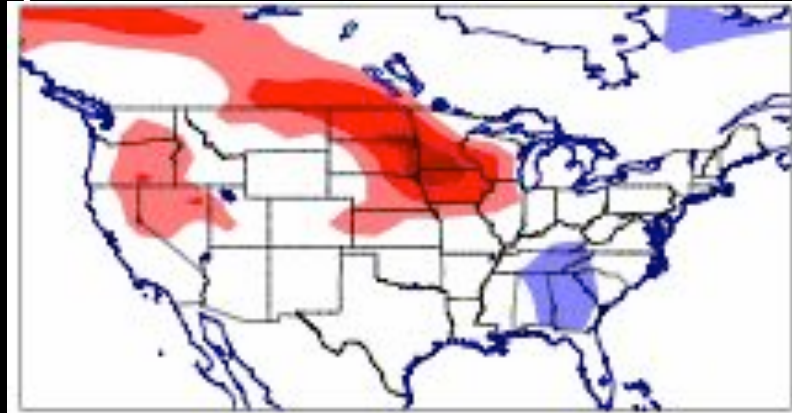
# Change in Winter Surface Temperature (°C)

Tall, Sparse:  
LAI = 1  
Height = 50 cm

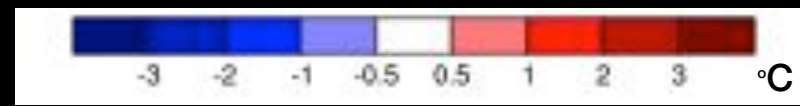
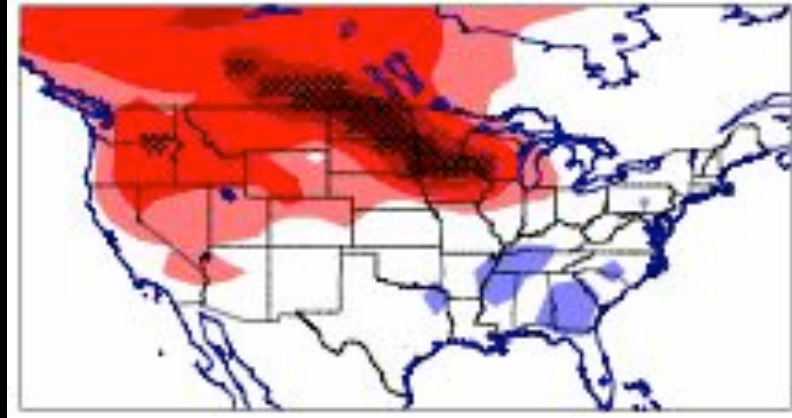


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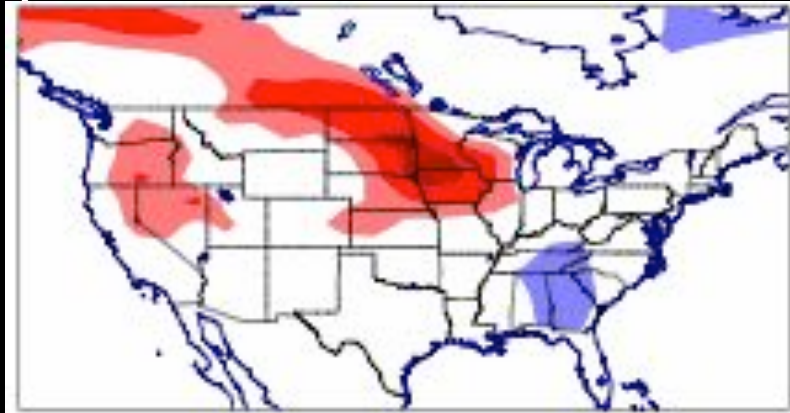


Tall, Leafy:  
LAI = 4  
Height = 50 cm

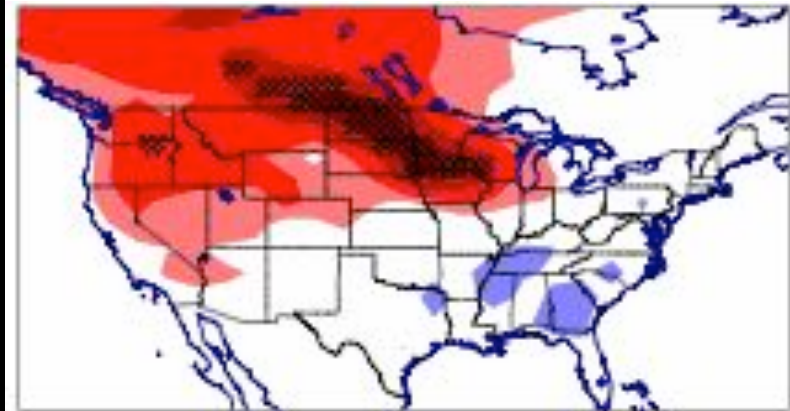


# Change in Winter Surface Temperature (°C)

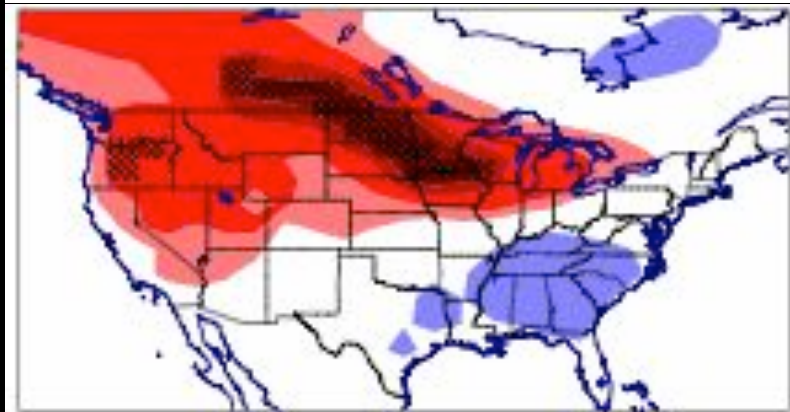
Tall, Sparse:  
LAI = 1  
Height = 50 cm



Tall, Leafy:  
LAI = 4  
Height = 50 cm



Short, Leafy:  
LAI = 4  
Height = 10 cm



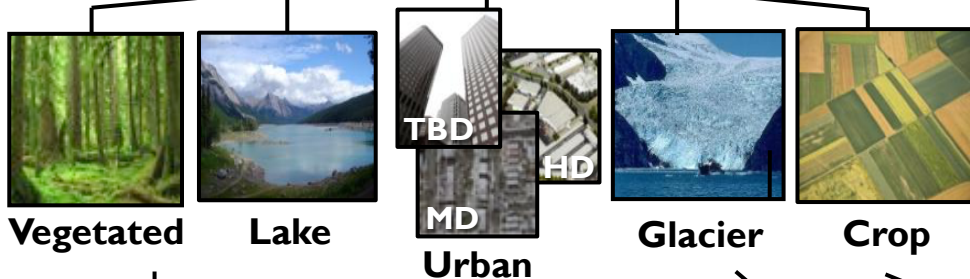


# Heterogeneity

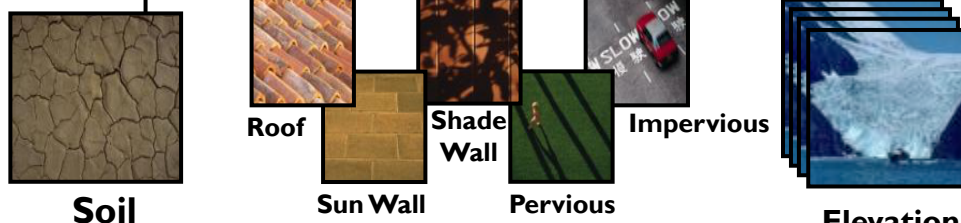
Gridcell



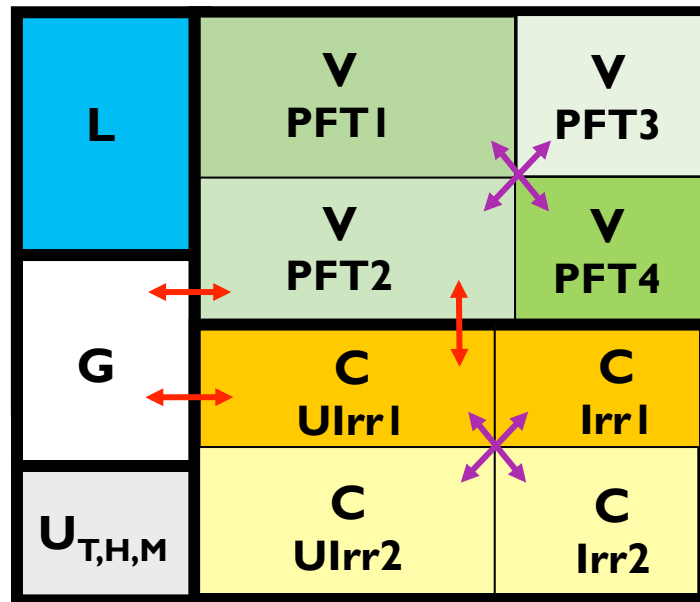
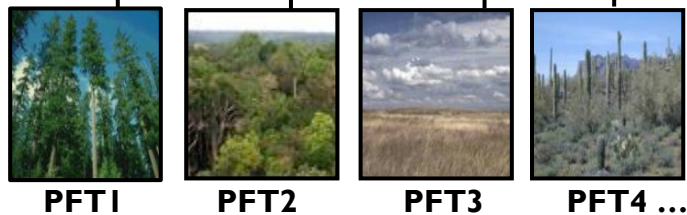
Landunit



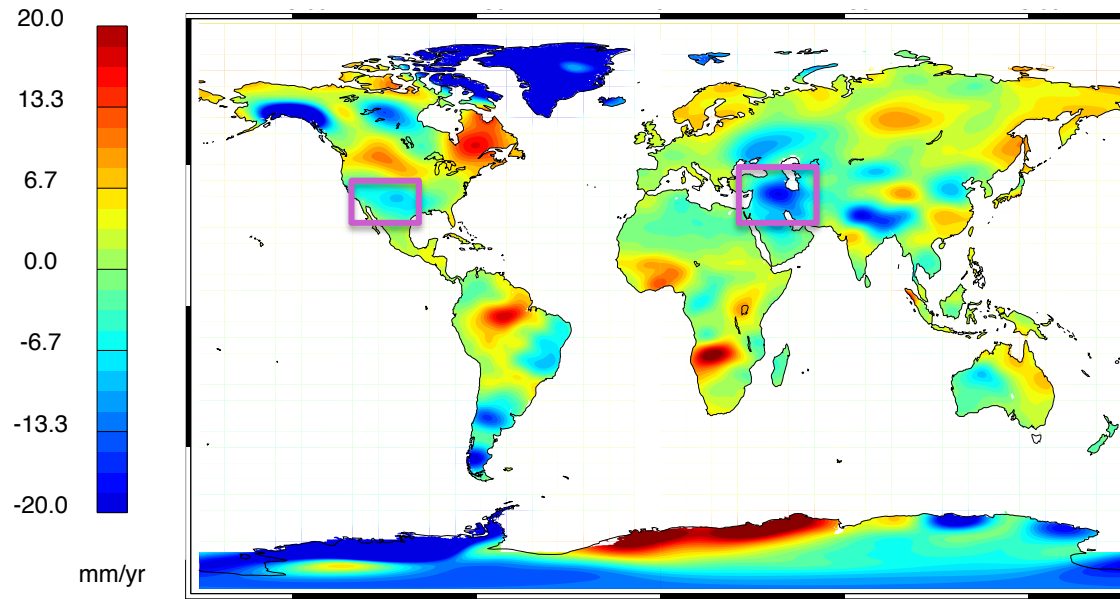
Column



Patch

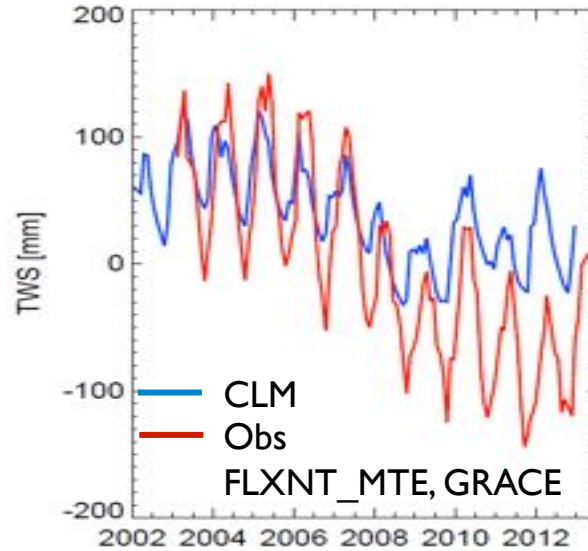
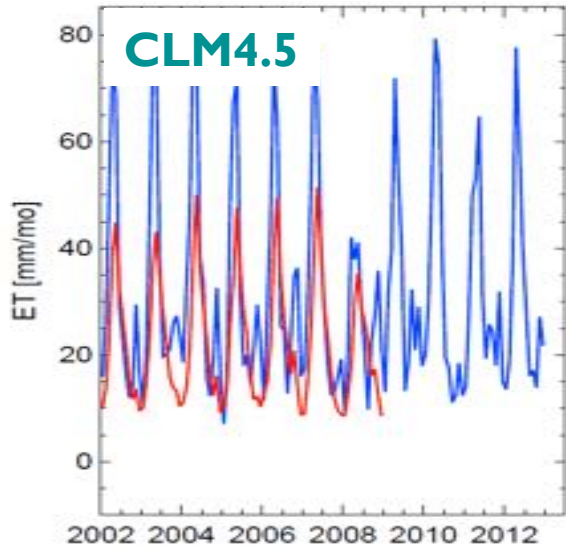


# GRACE trends in Total Water Storage (2003 to 2015)

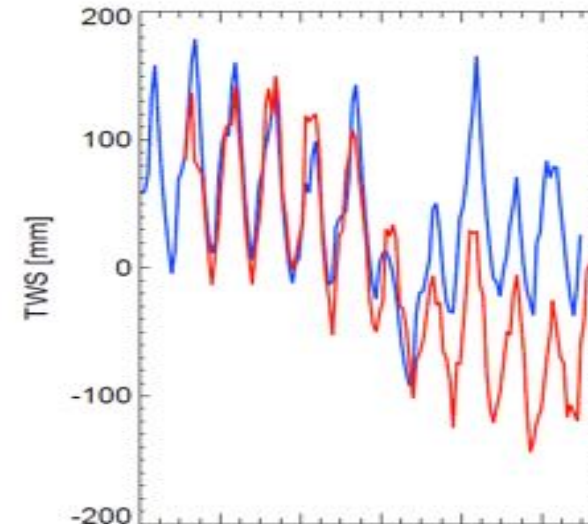
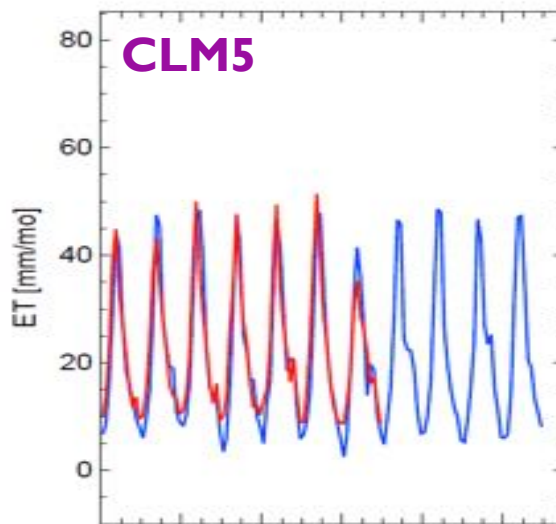


# Detecting anthropogenic groundwater withdrawal with CLM

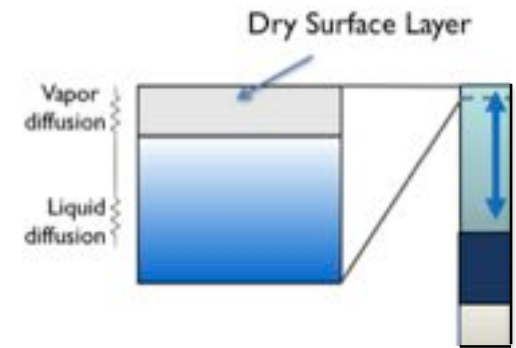
## Semi-arid region: Iran



CLM4.5 ET too high after rain  
→ weak annual cycle of water storage

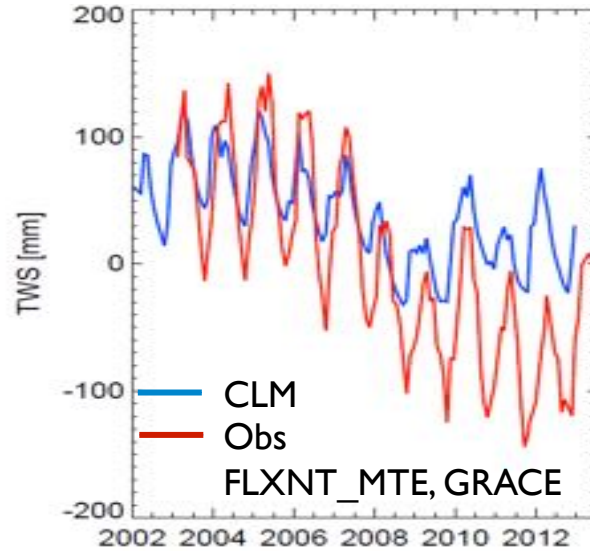
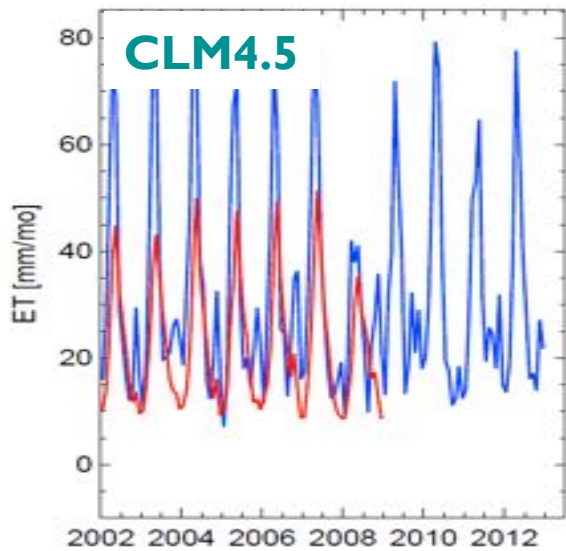


Resolved in CLM5 with 'dry surface layer' parameterization  
(Swenson and Lawrence, 2014)

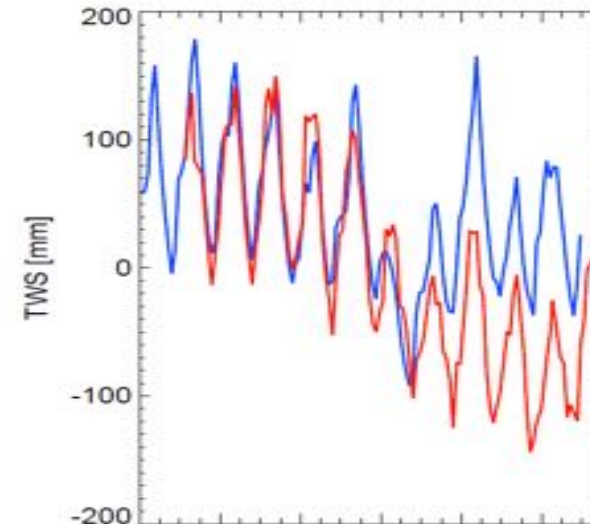
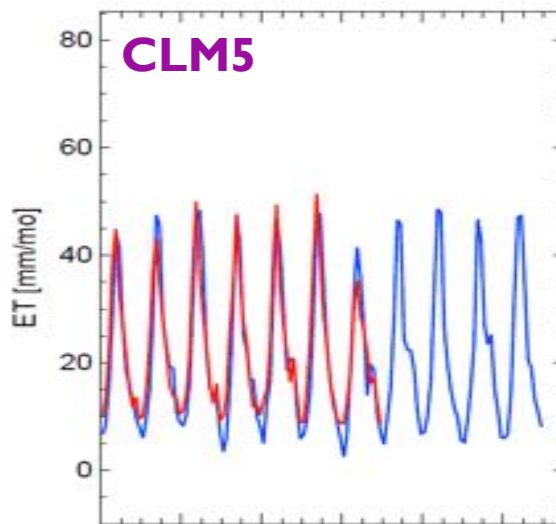


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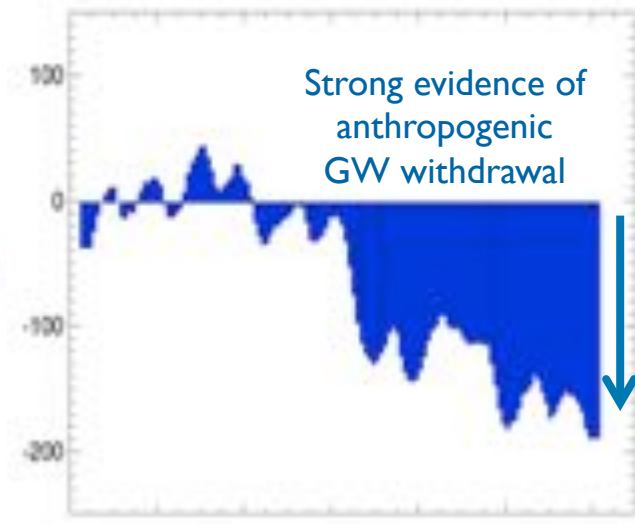
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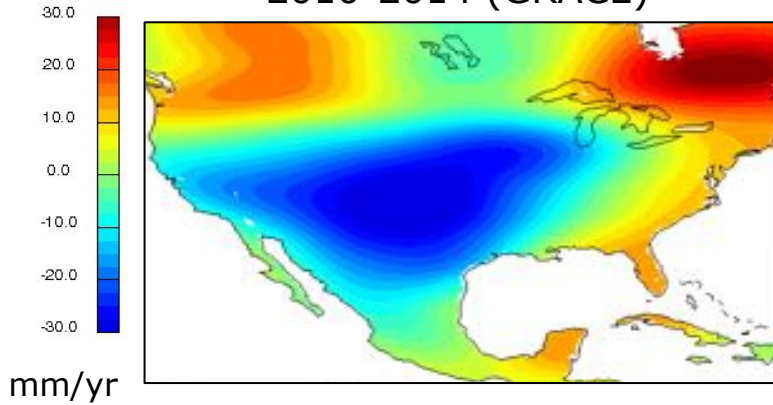


Obs Water Storage –  
CLM Water Storage



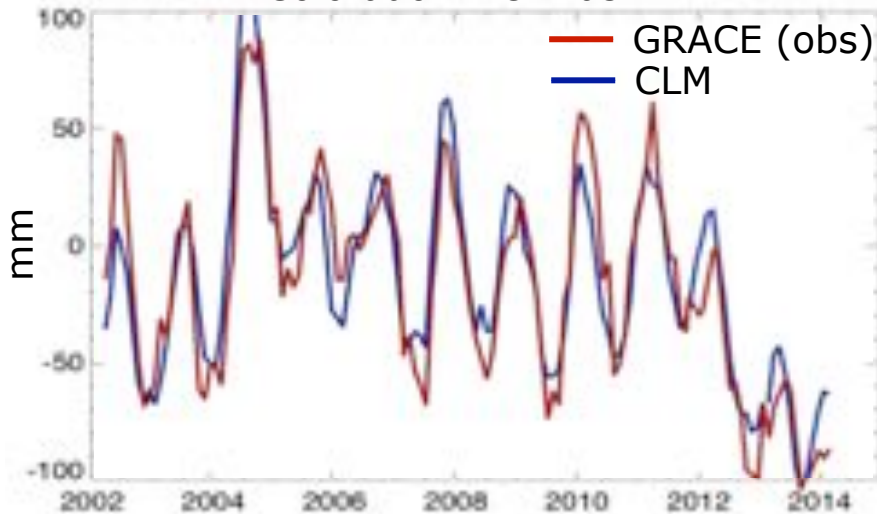
# Detecting anthropogenic groundwater withdrawal

Land water storage trend over 2010-2014 (GRACE)

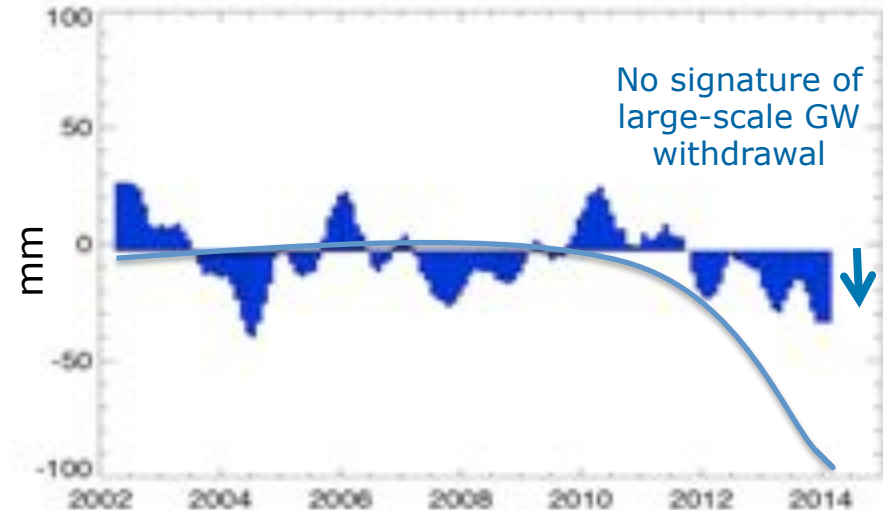


Recent studies suggest that anthropogenic groundwater depletion in **Colorado River basin** during recent drought threatens future water supply

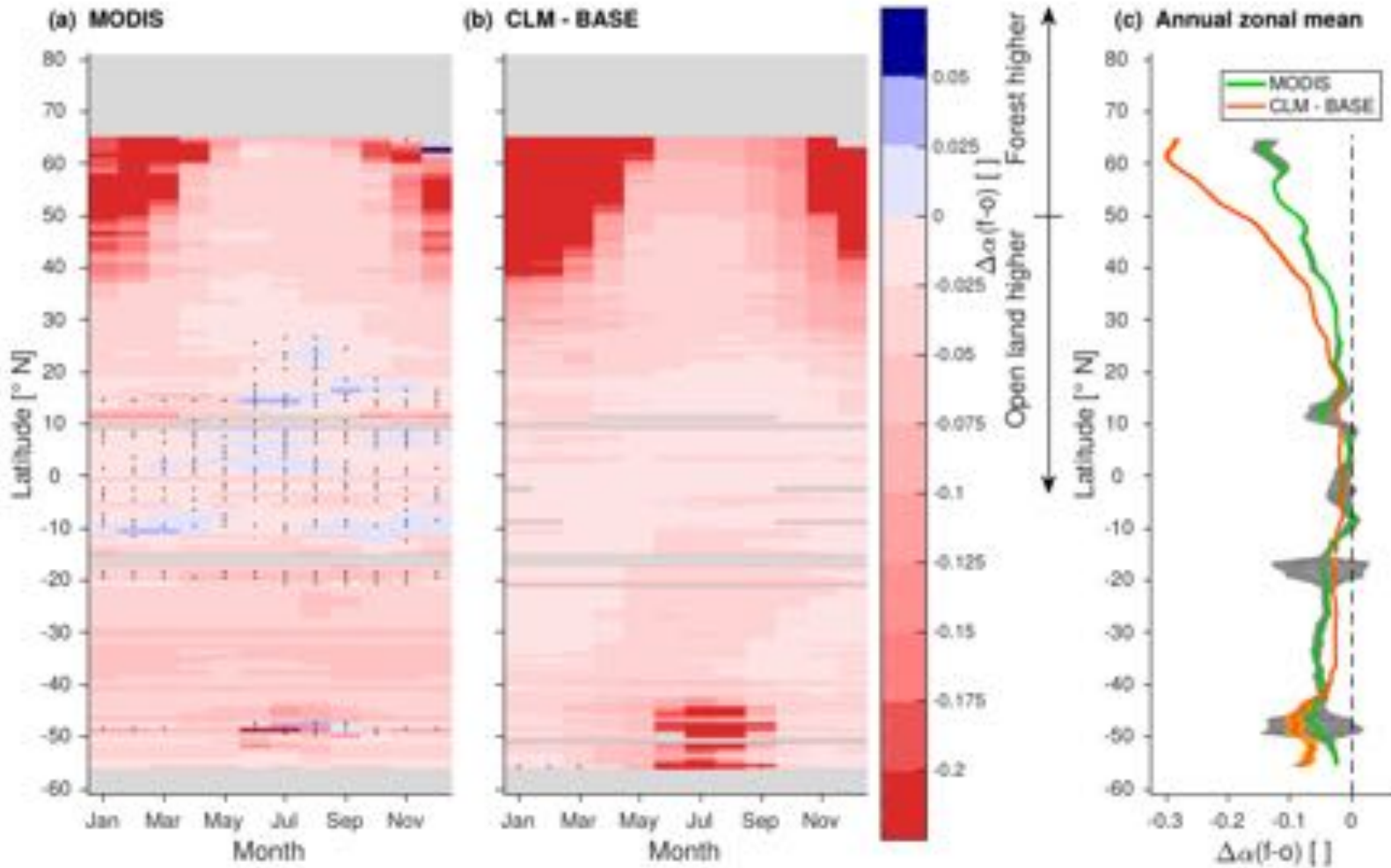
Land Water Storage Anomaly Colorado River Basin



Obs Water Storage - CLM Water Storage Colorado River Basin



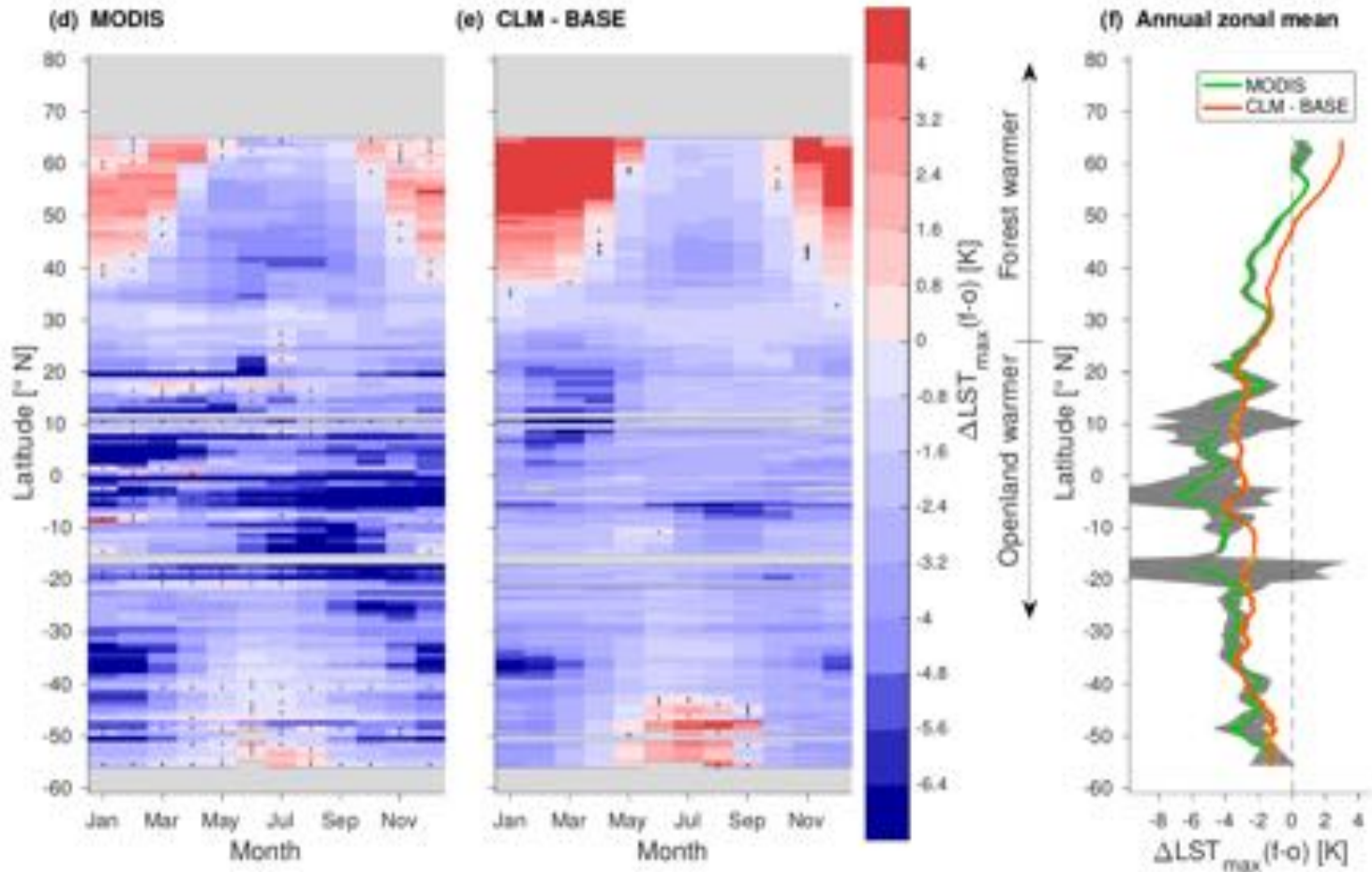
# Albedo



Meier et al. (submitted)

# Land Surface Temperature

Daily maximum LST



Meier et al. (submitted)

What's next?

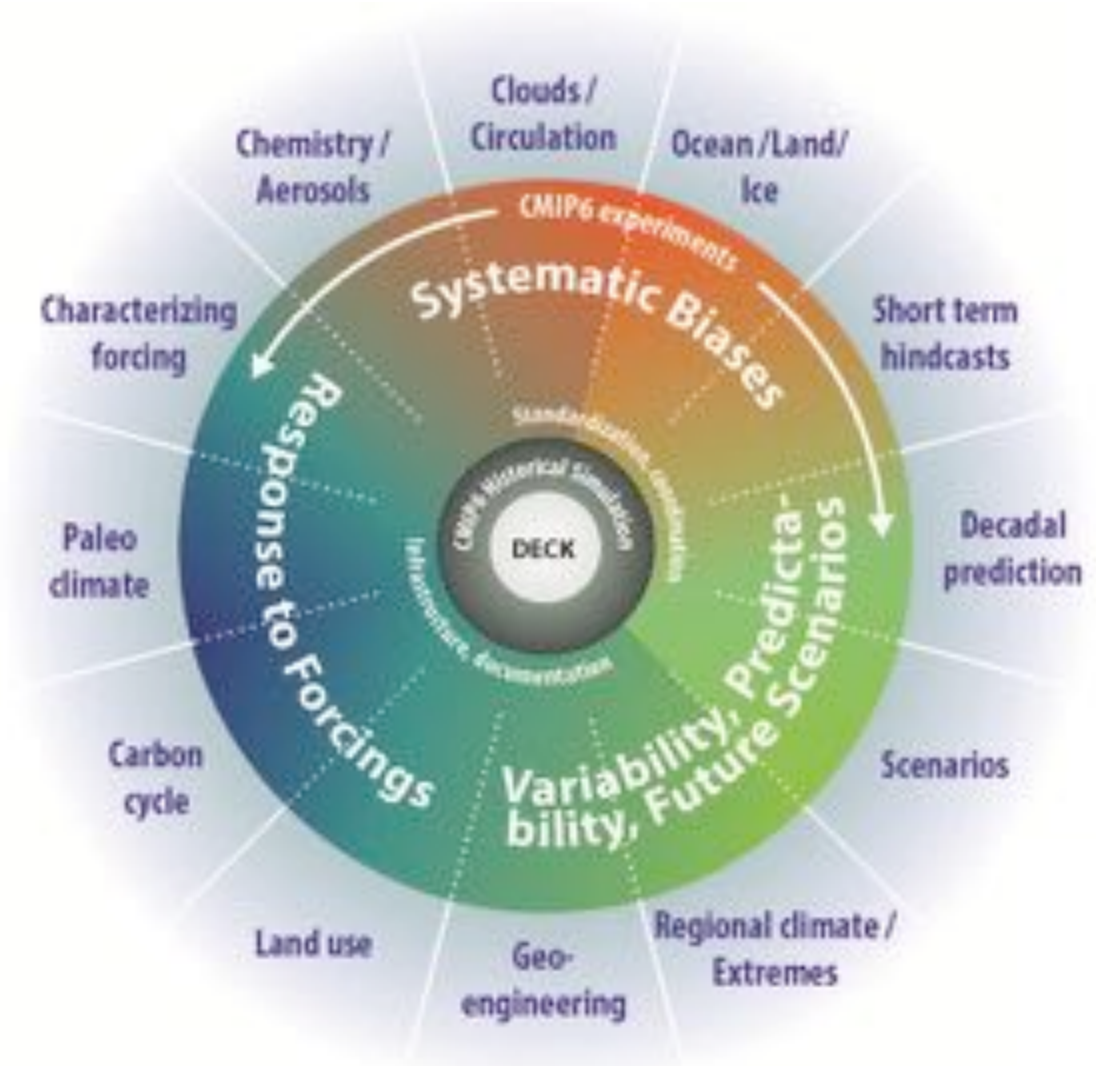




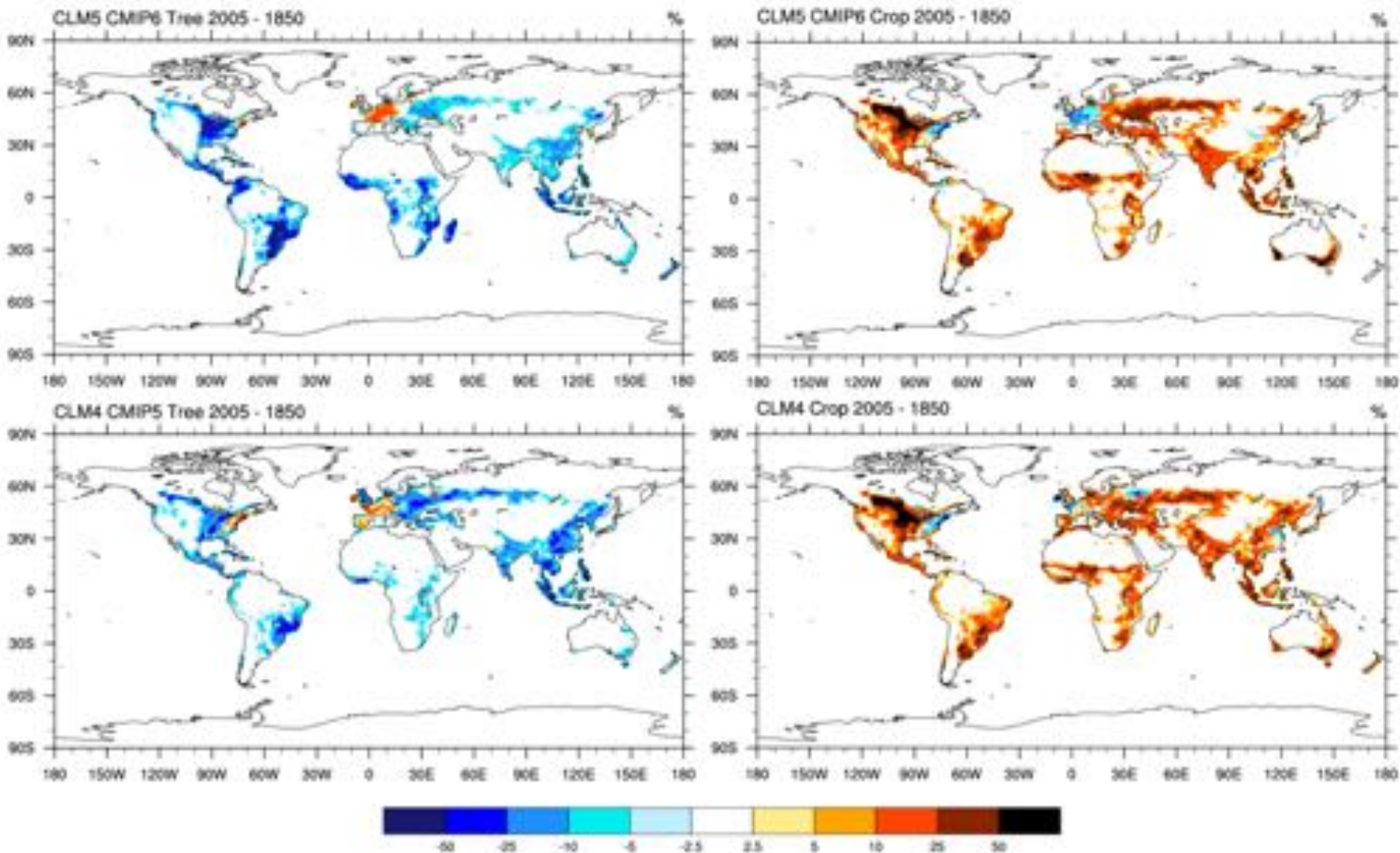
# Terrestrial Processes in CMIP6

Coordinated activities to assess land role and response to climate and climate change

- **Land-only** simulations forced with obs historical climate, land systematic biases
- **Land Use (LUMIP)** land use forcing on climate and carbon, impacts of land management, land management as mitigation
- **Water, Land-atmos (LS3MIP)** biogeophys feedbacks including soil moisture and snow feedbacks
- **Carbon (C4MIP)** land biogeochemical feedbacks on climate, permissible emissions

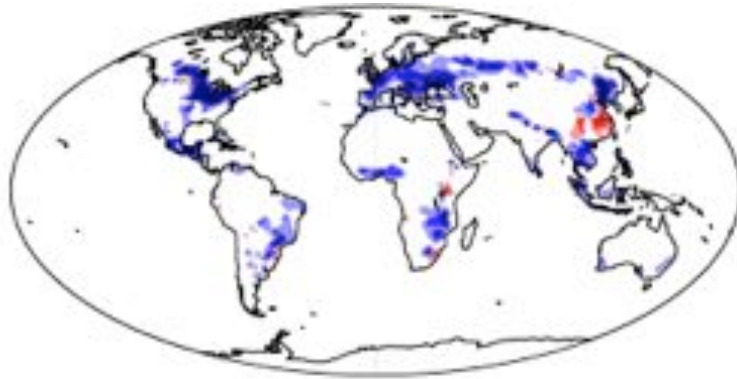


# CLM5 LUMIP vs CLM4 CMIP5 Land Cover in 1850 – 2005

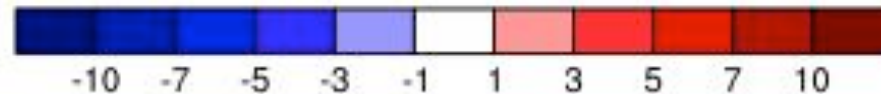


# Change<sup>+</sup> in Future Crop Yields

Using a business-as-usual scenario (RCP8.5)



← Due to future climate\*



<sup>+</sup> 2100 relative to 2015

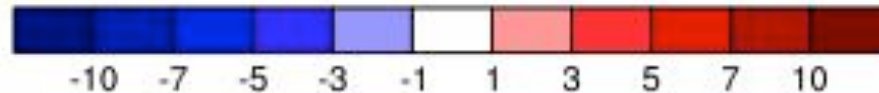
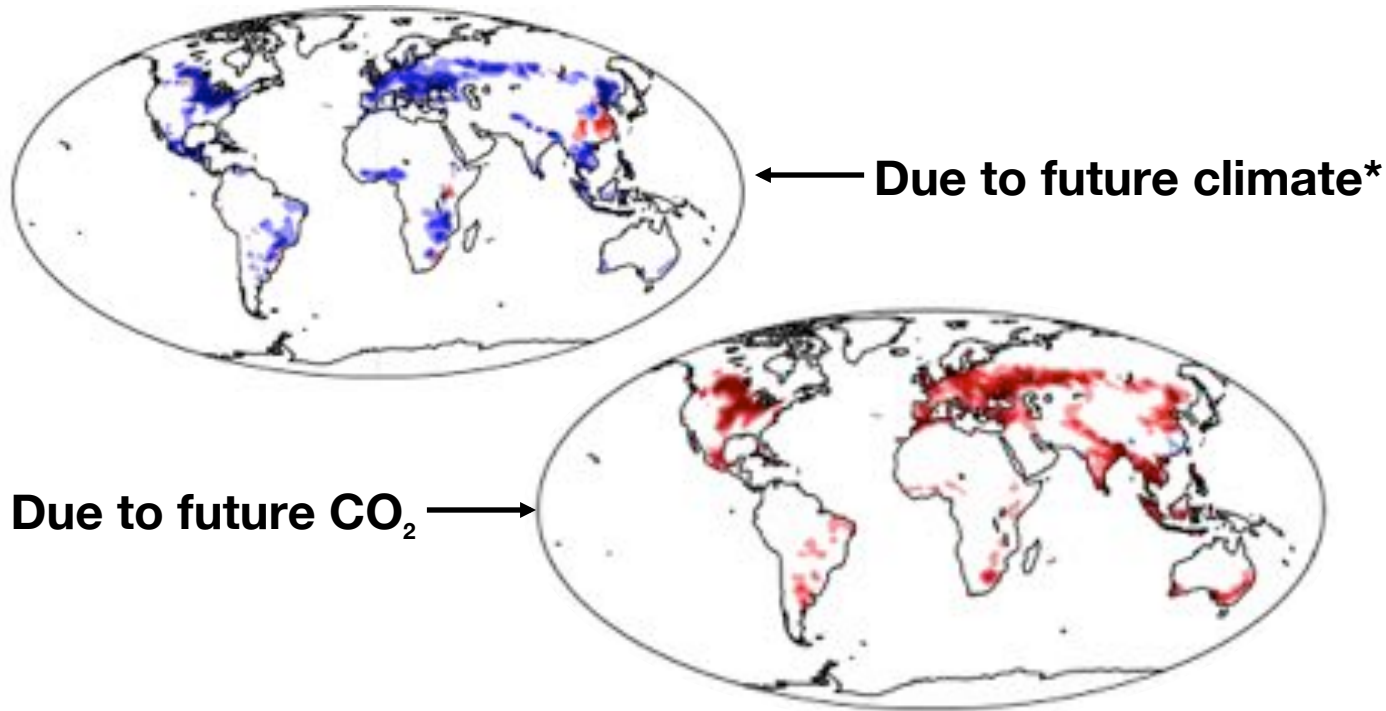
\* temperature & precipitation

g C m<sup>-2</sup>

*Lombardozzi et al. In prep*

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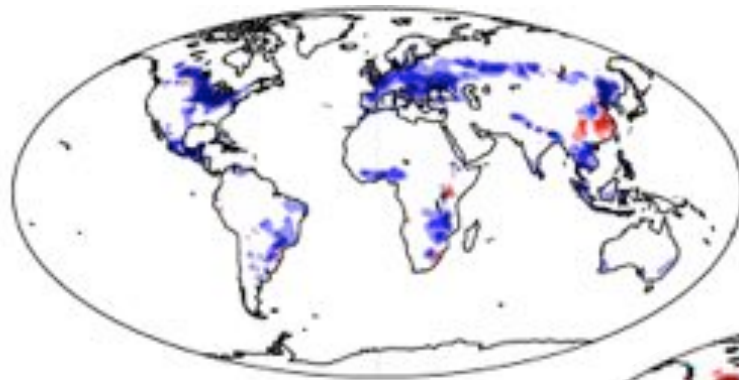
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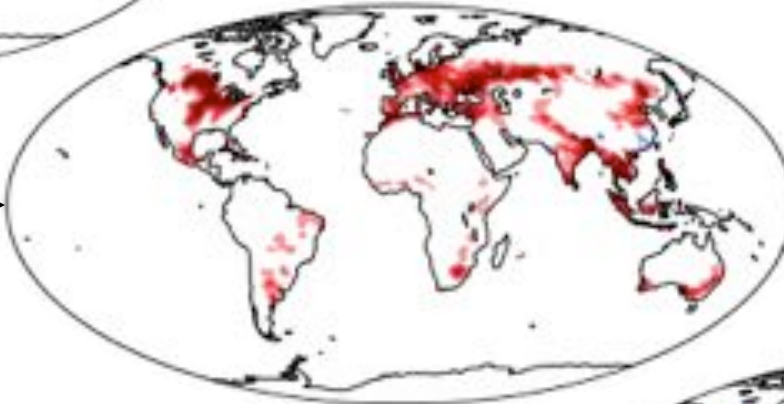
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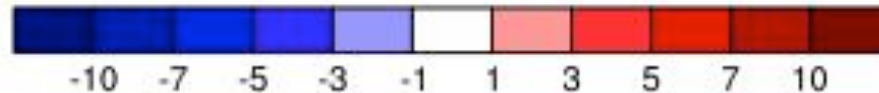
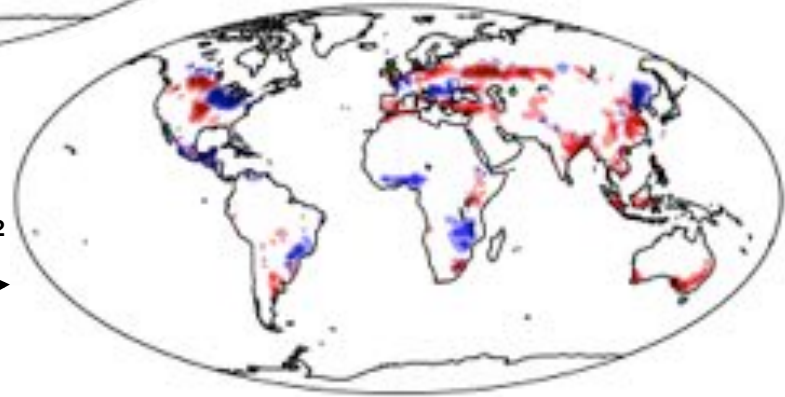


← Due to future climate\*

Due to future CO<sub>2</sub> →



Due to the combination of future climate & CO<sub>2</sub>



g C m<sup>-2</sup>

<sup>+</sup> 2100 relative to 2015

\* temperature & precipitation



Management techniques and technological advances are necessary to increase crop yields.

We need to carefully consider the climate feedbacks that management decisions have.

August 4 2014

Potato, var. LaChipper



August 4 2014

# Potato, var. LaChipper

August 28 2014





August 4 2014

# Potato, var. LaChipper

August 28 2014

September 9 2014

