EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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Plant Stoichiometry Traits in Earth System Land Model and Their Impacts on terrestrial ecosystem carbon cycle

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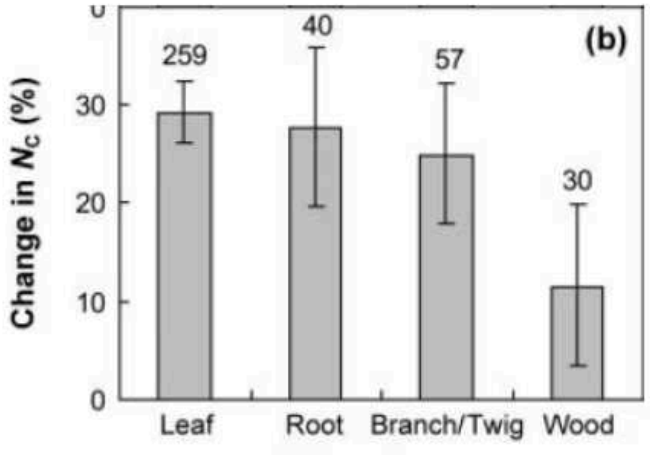
Outline

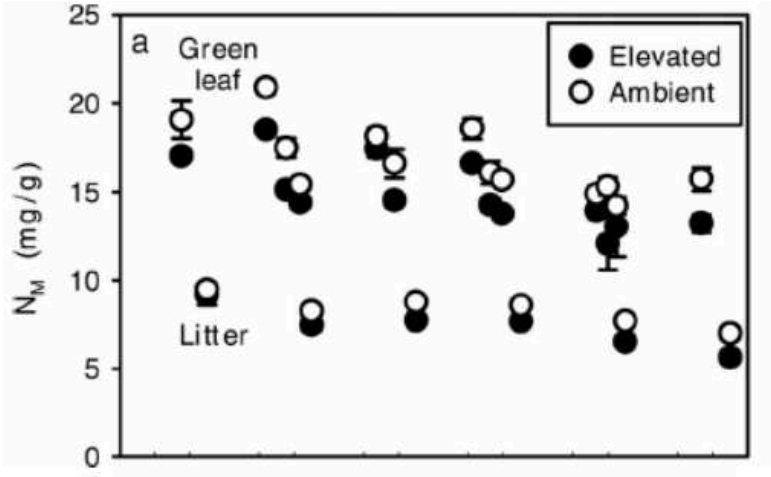
- Critical challenges in modeling ecosystem responses to environmental changes
- Dynamic plant allocation
- Dynamic plant stoichiometry

Multi-factor environmental changes

- eCO2, N deposition



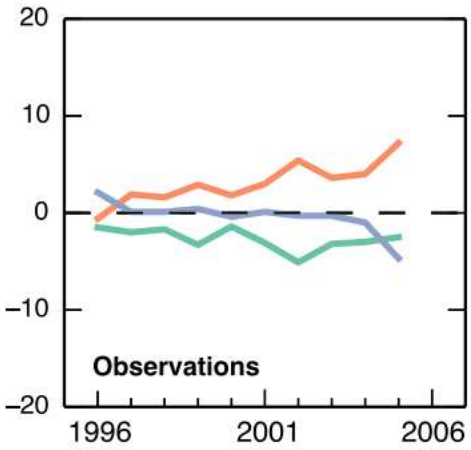
Xia 2008; N fertilization



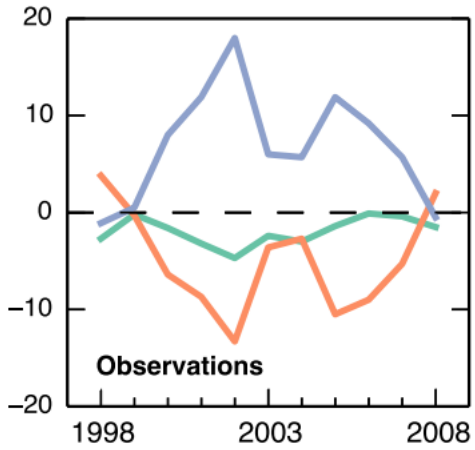
Norby 2006; Oak Ridge eCO2

Multi-factor environmental changes

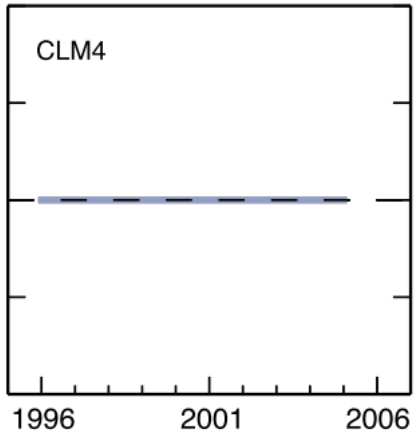
- eCO2, N deposition



Duke FACE



ORNL FACE

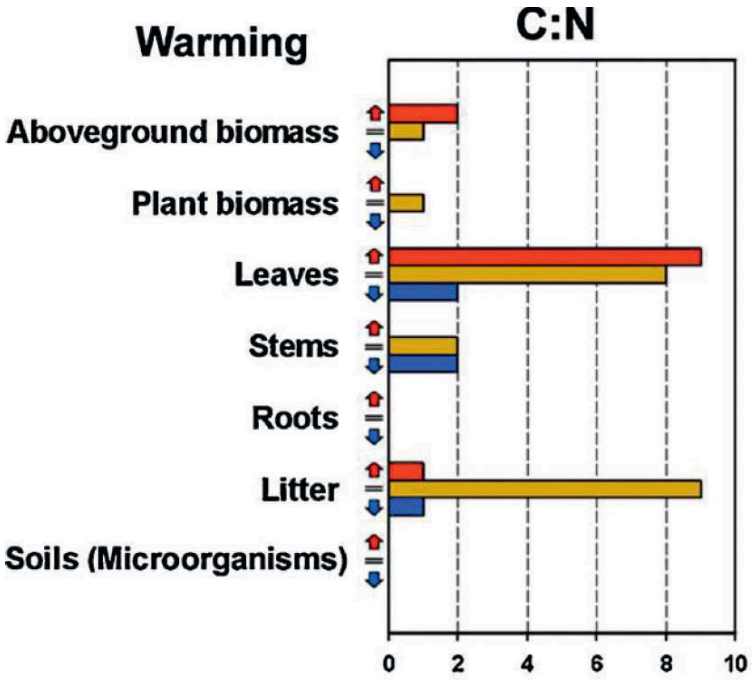


CLM4

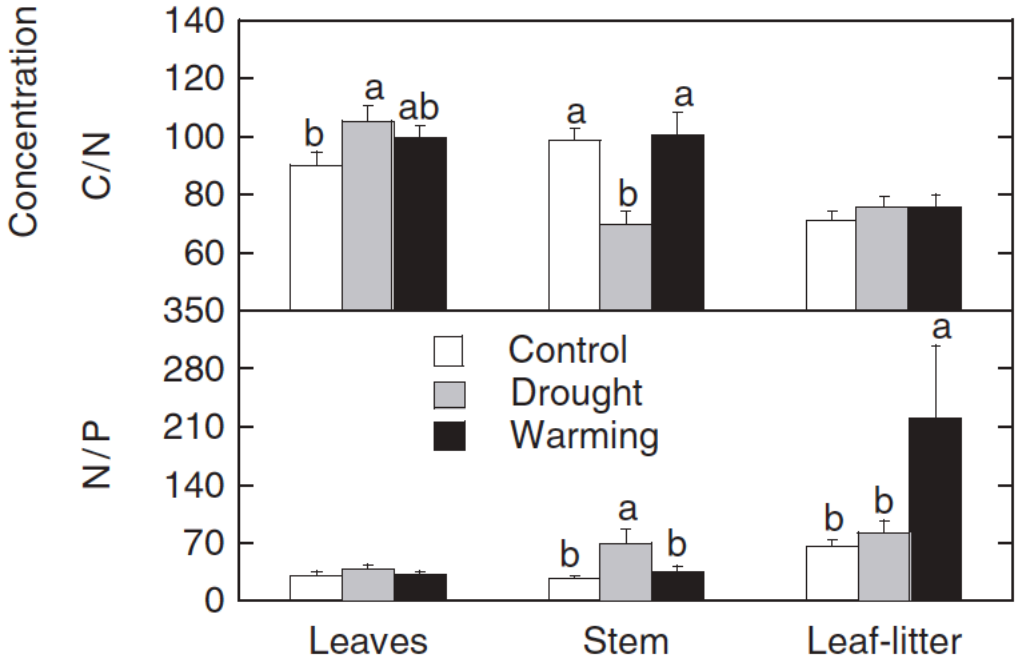
De Kauwe 2014

Multi-factor environmental changes

- Warming, drought



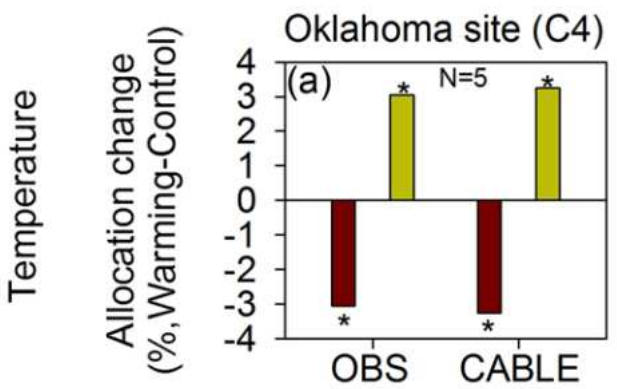
de Mello Prado - 2017

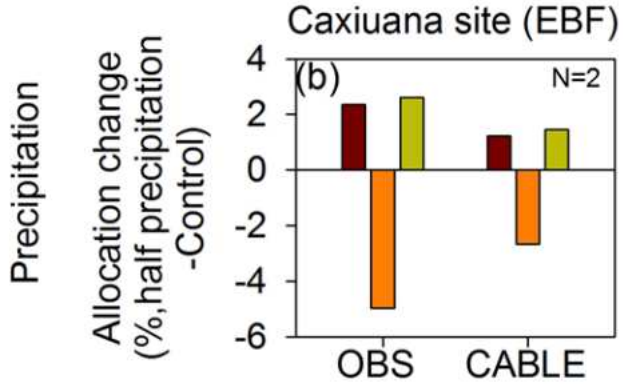


Sardans et al., 2008

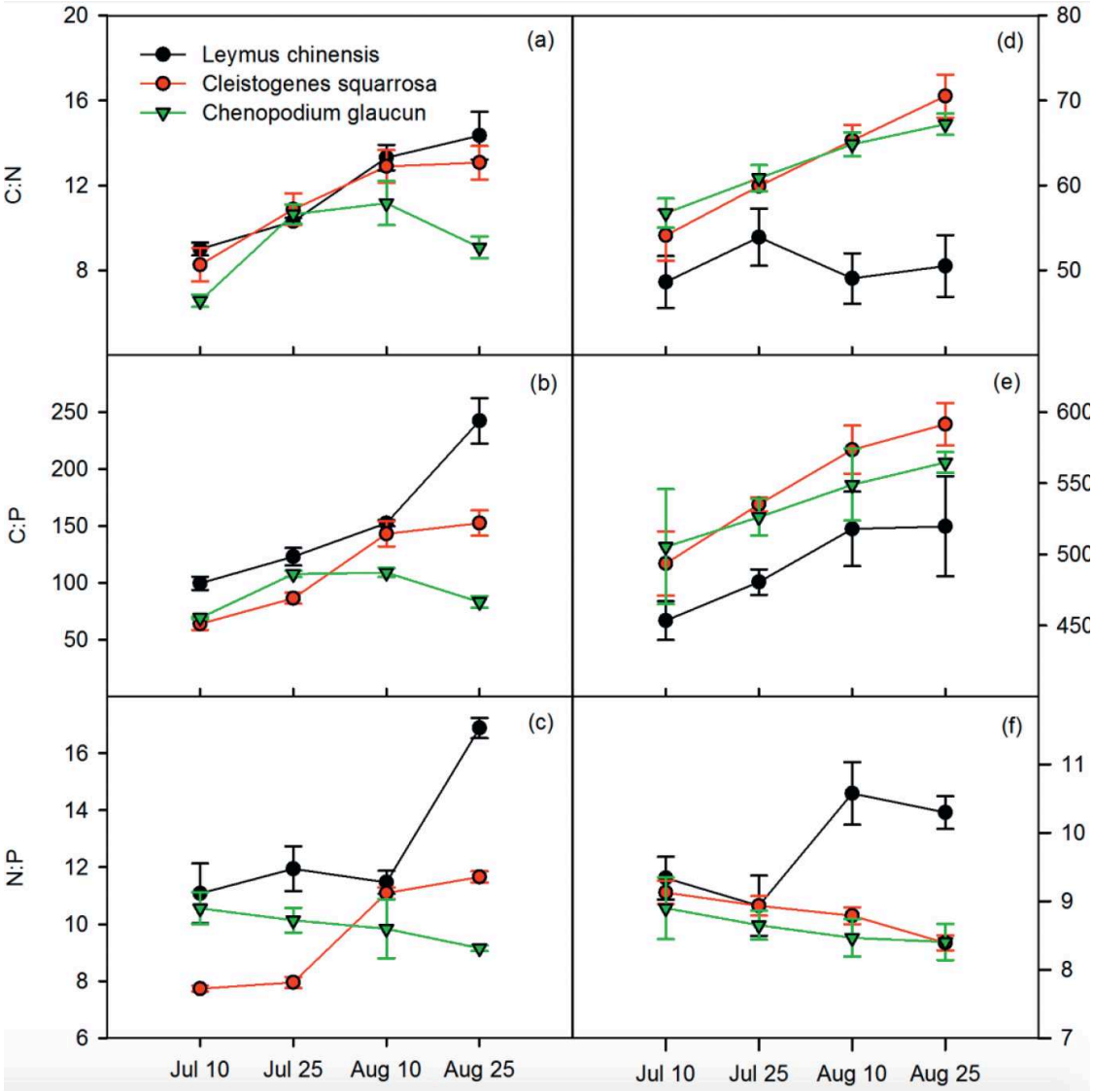
Multi-factor environmental changes

- Warming, drought





Xia et al. 2017



de Mello Prado - 2017

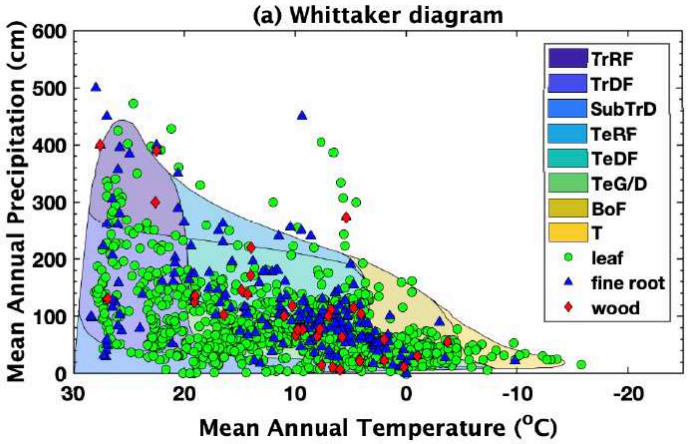
Critical challenges

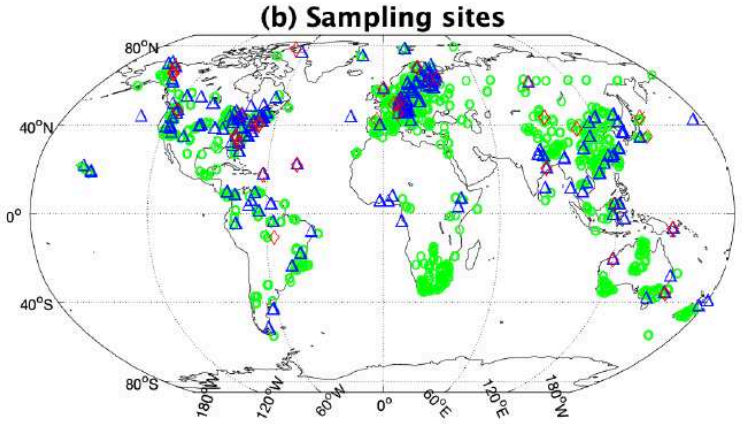
- Principles for changing C:N:P stoichiometry and carbon allocation?

- Variability of C:N:P stoichiometry and carbon allocation?

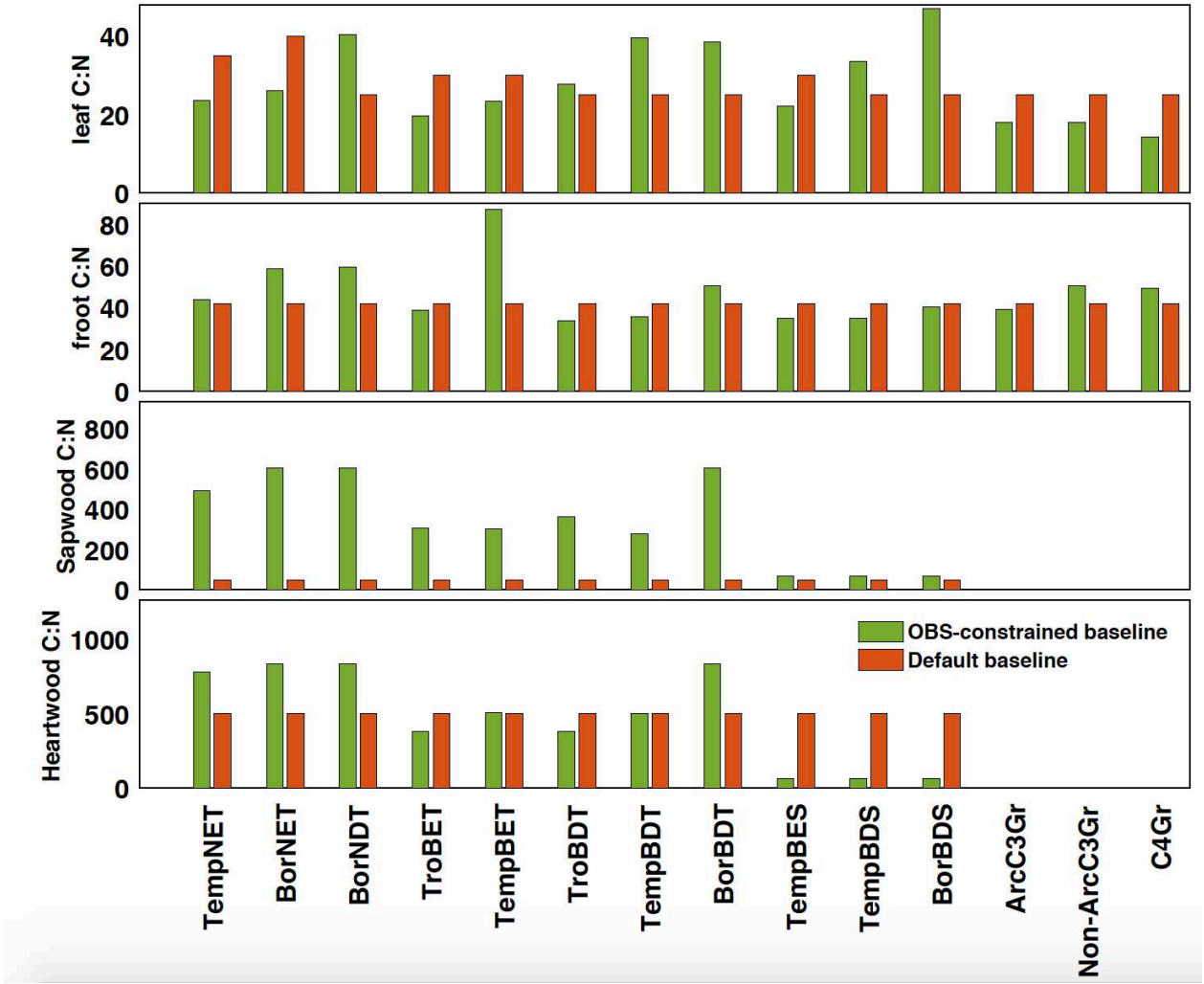
C:N:P variability: plant stoichiometry synthesis

- TRY (Kattge 2011)
- FRED (Iversen 2017)
- Other synthesis

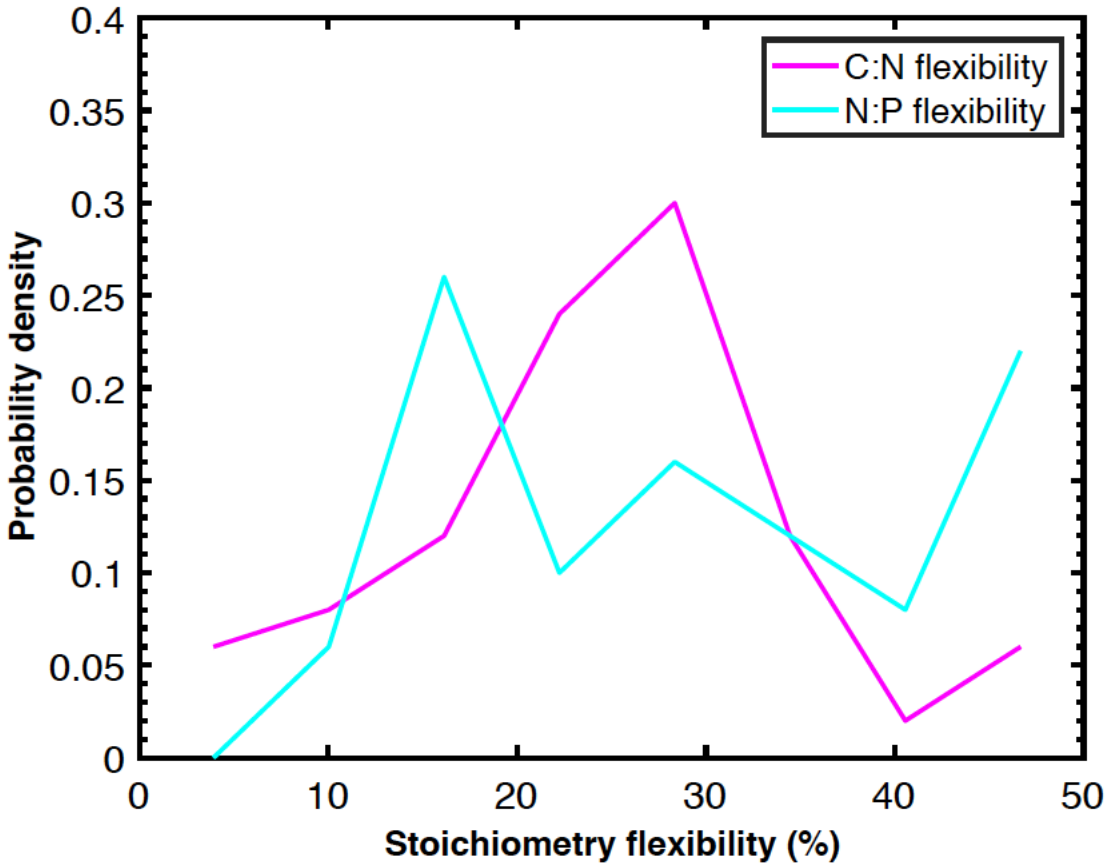




Plant stoichiometry synthesis

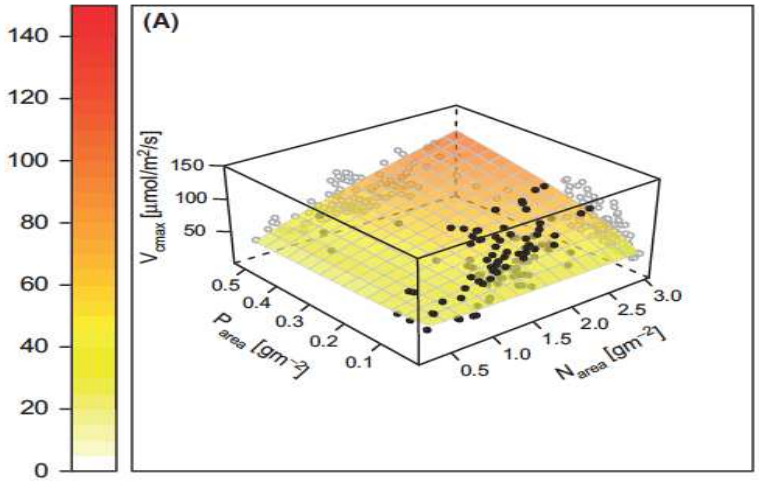


Plant stoichiometry flexibility



Principle: photosynthesis – dynamic stoichiometry relationship

- Flexible leaf C:N and N:P ratios feedback to photosynthesis rate
- Flexible leaf C:N and C:P ratios feedback to nutrient uptakes



cn_scalar = $f(N_{leaf})$

cp_scalar = $f(P_{leaf})$

Walker et al., 2014; Zhu et al., 2019

Principle: Carbon allocation scheme

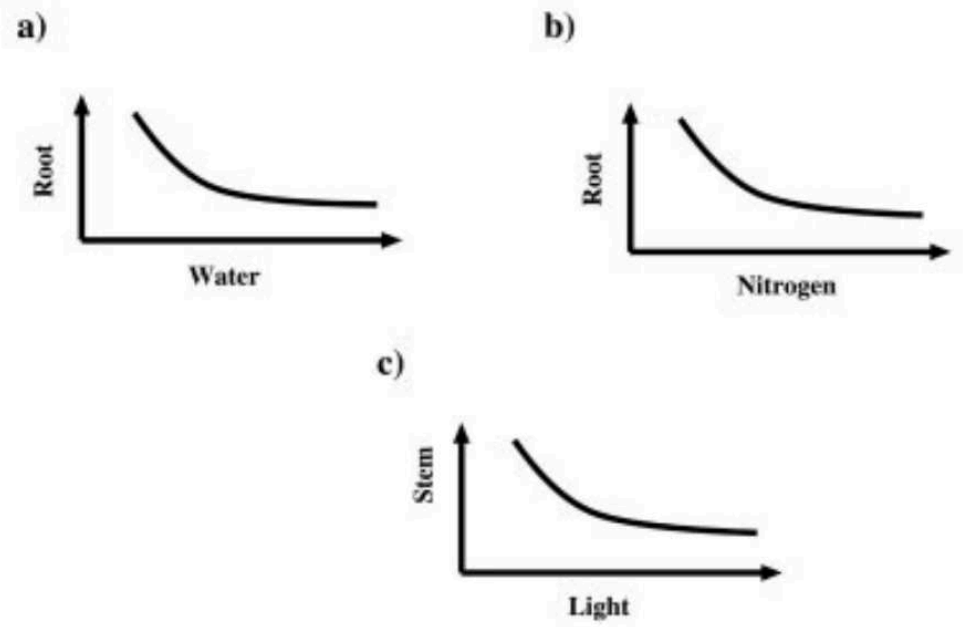
$$A \propto \frac{\sum X_i}{\sum X_i + \sum Y_j}$$

Friedlingstein et al., 1999

$$\rho = 3r_0 \frac{L}{L + 2min(W, N)}$$

$$\sigma = 3s_0 \frac{min(W, N)}{2L + min(W, N)}$$

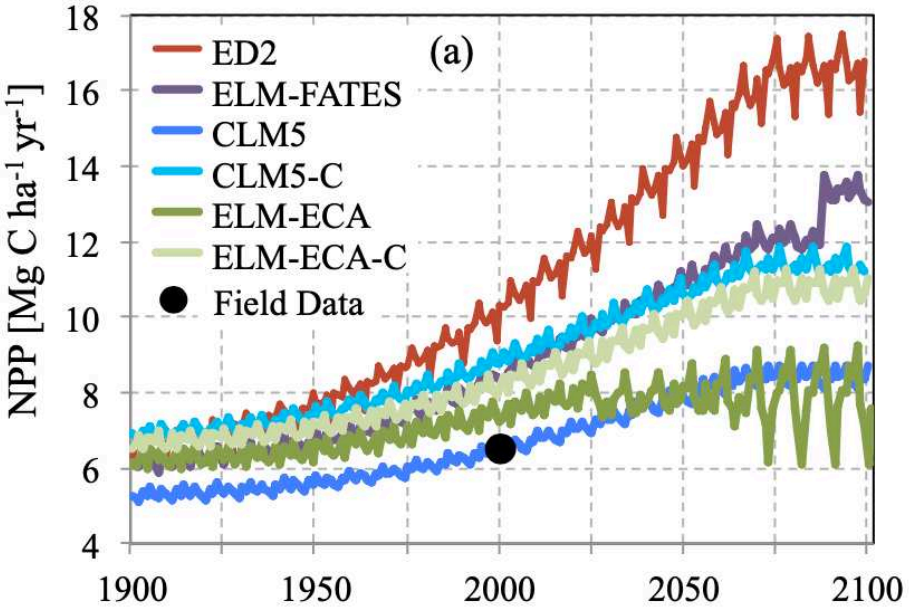
$$\lambda = 1 - (\sigma + \rho),$$

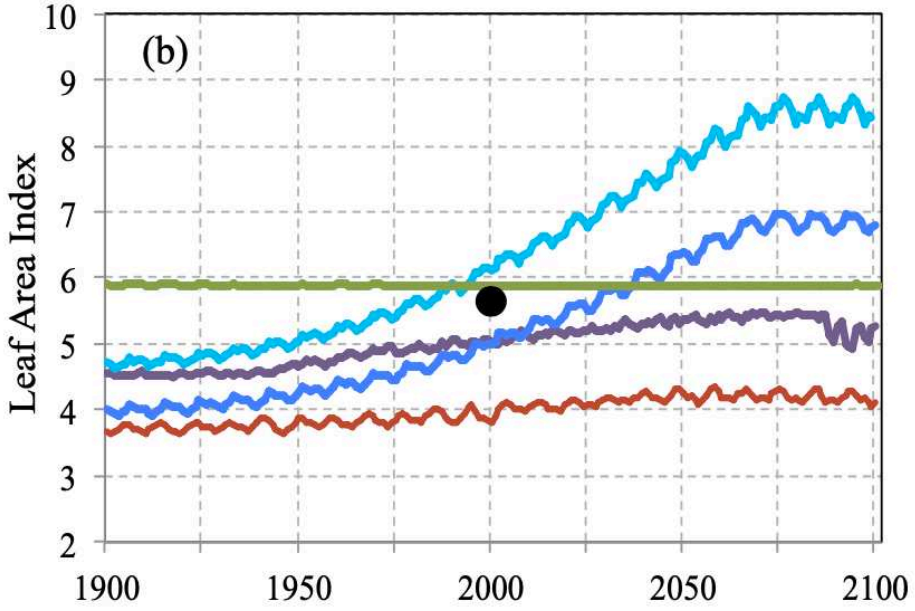


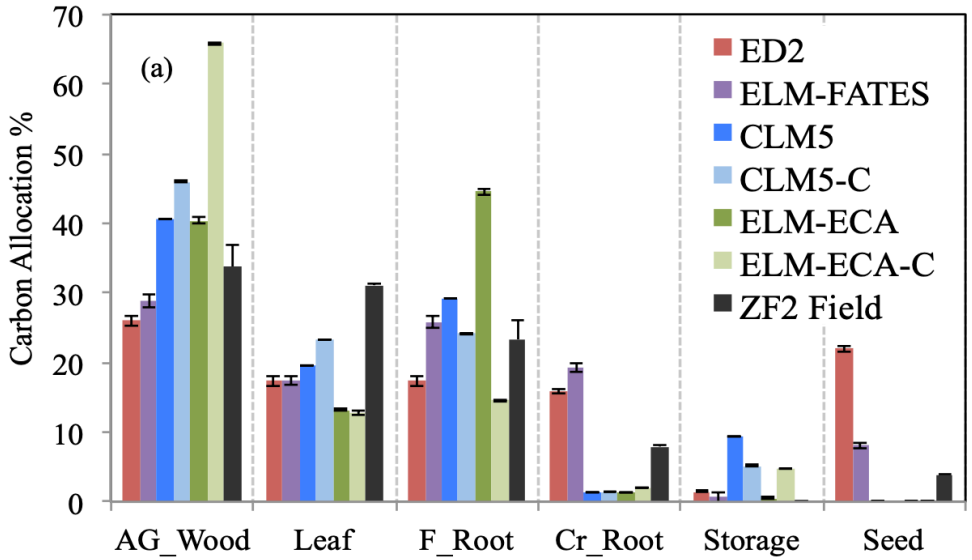
Case 1: tropical forest site

- Amazon forest biomass sink under current and future atmospheric CO_2?

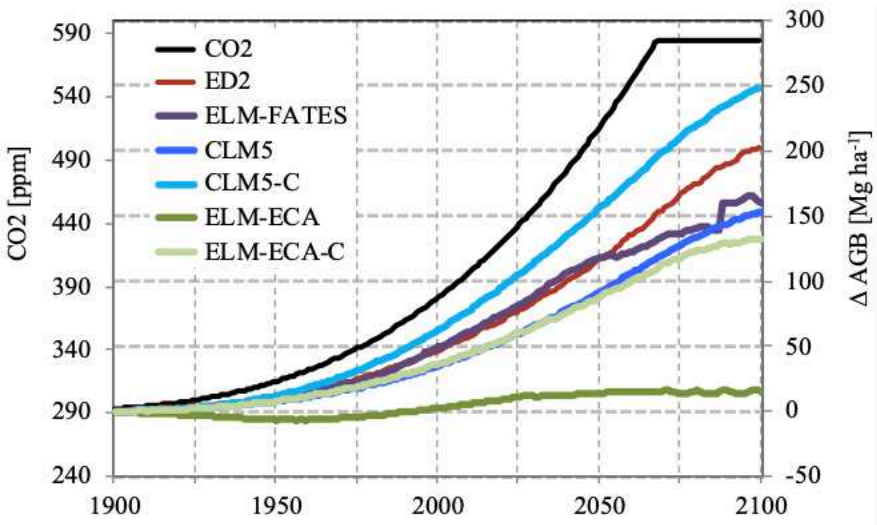
Holm et al., 2020 JGR-B

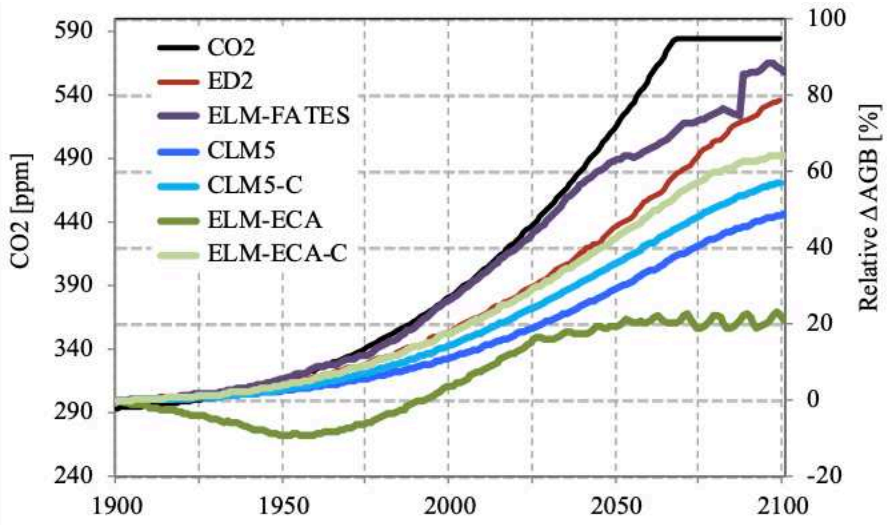

(a)
ED2
ELM-FATES
CLM5
CLM5-C
ELM-ECA
ELM-ECA-C
Field Data
NPP [Mg C ha-1 yr-1]
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
1900
1950
2000
2050
2100

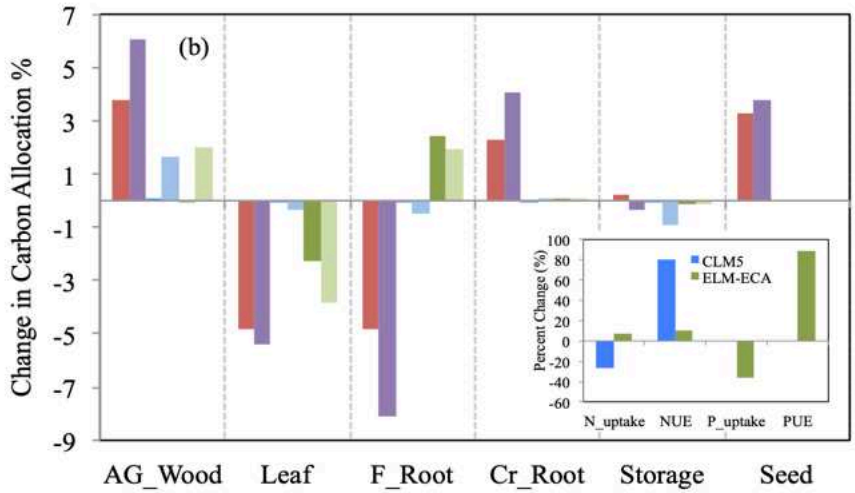

(b)
Leaf Area Index
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1900
1950
2000
2050
2100


(a)
ED2
ELM-FATES
CLM5
CLM5-C
ELM-ECA
ELM-ECA-C
ZF2 Field
Carbon Allocation %
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
AG_Wood
Leaf
F_Root
Cr_Root
Storage
Seed

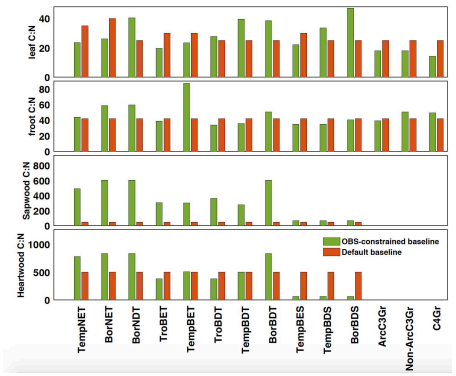
Dynamic allocation of carbon

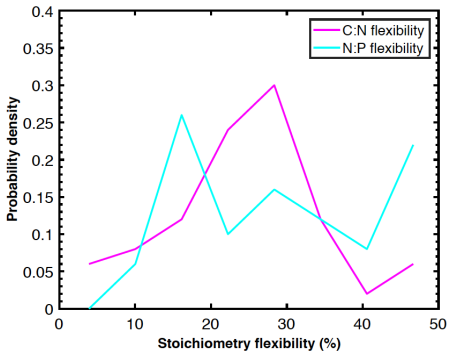




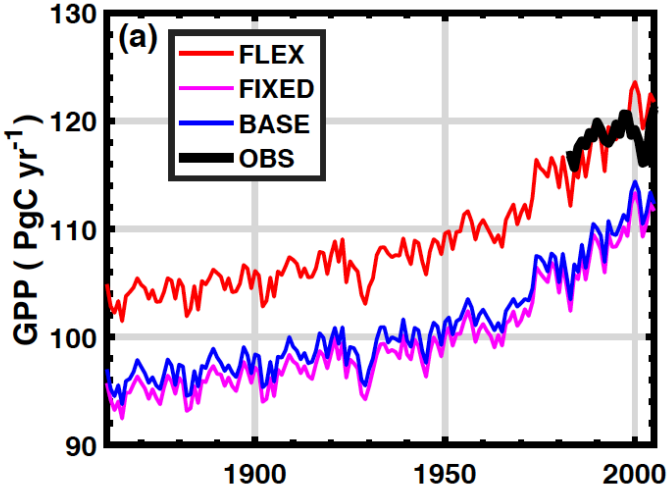


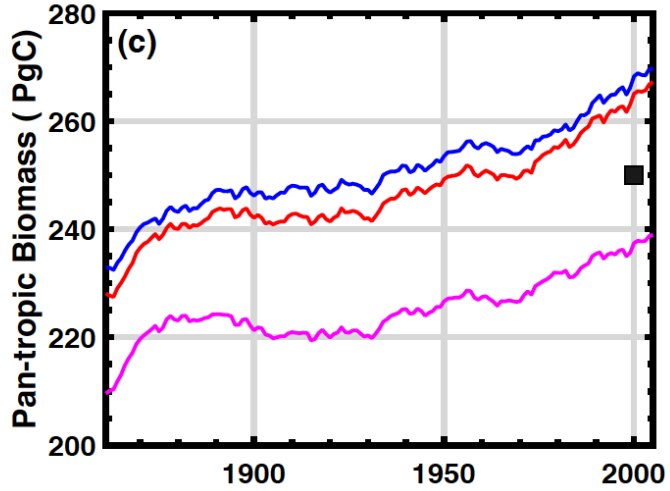
Case 2: global scale





ELM

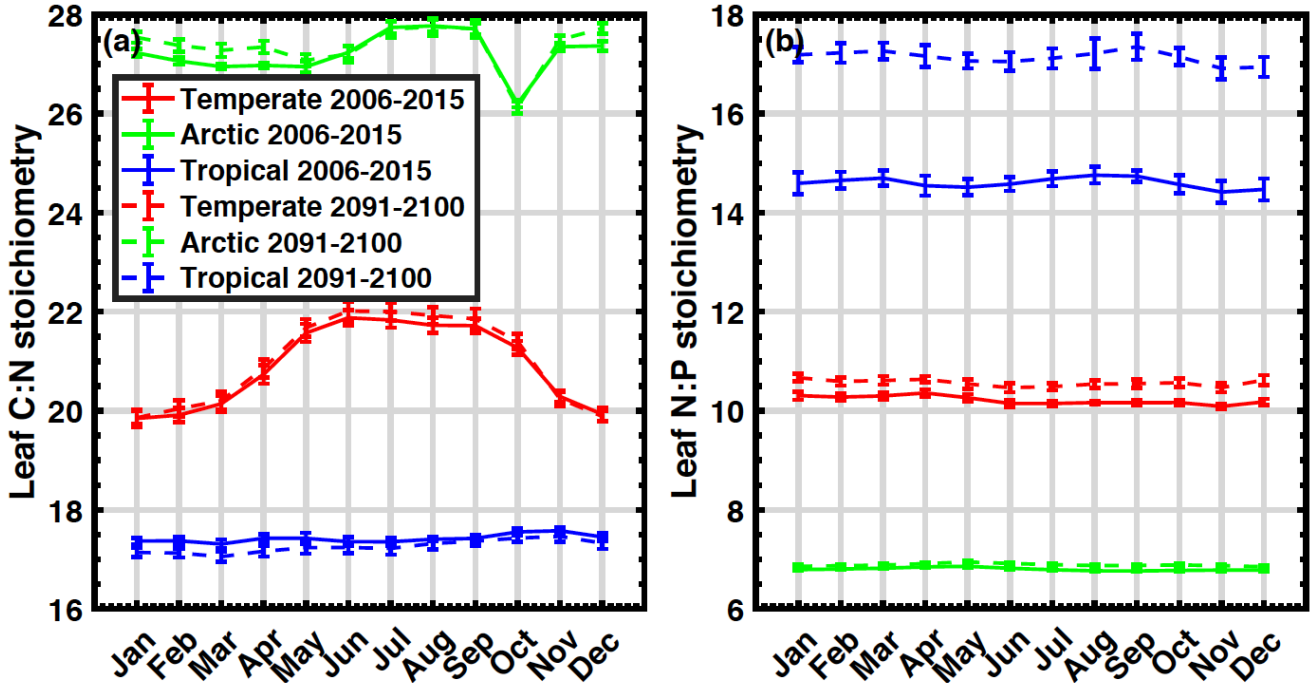




Zhu et al. 2020 JAMES

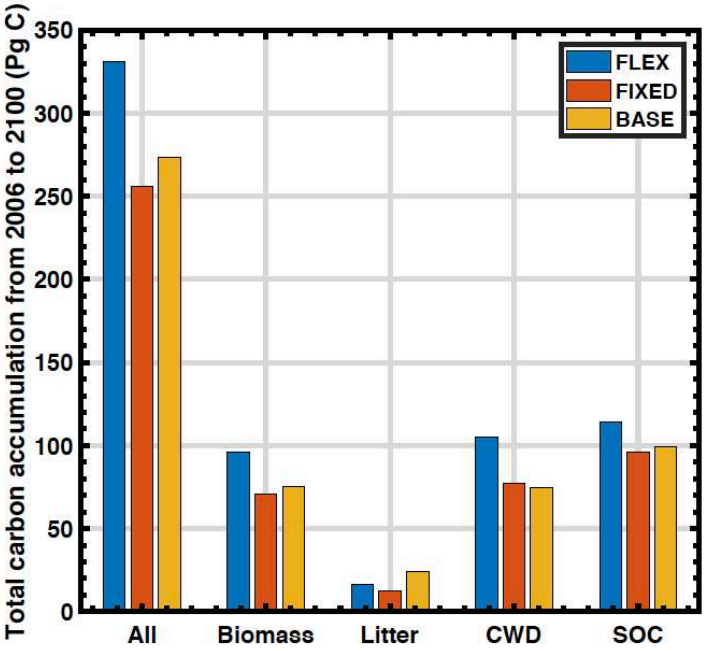
Global mean stoichiometry

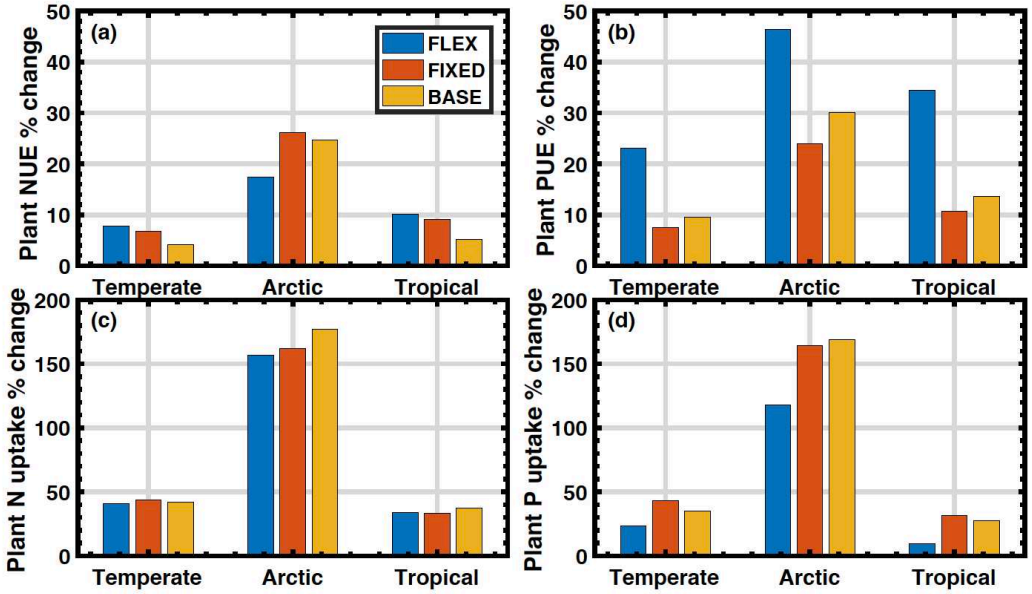
- Strong seasonal cycle of C:N ratio at temperate ecosystems
- Tropical forest N:P ratio changed sign



Consequences of flexible stoichiometry

- Higher biomass and SOC accumulation
- Higher phosphorus use efficiency





summary

- Plants dynamically adjust carbon allocation in response to multiple environmental changes
- Plant C:N:P stoichiometry dynamically evolves to reflect imbalance between carbon assimilation and belowground nutrient uptake
- Plant trait database provide strong constrain on baseline and variability of stoichiometry
- Dynamic allocation and C:N:P stoichiometry provide significant implication into future carbon accumulation across different ecosystems

Thanks!