

Modeling land cover changes with the regional model REMO-iMOVE for Europe

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Stefan Hagemann, Christian Reick, Thomas Raddatz, Reiner Schnur, Veronika Gayler, Monika Esch

For explanations, technical hints and fruitful discussions about REMO, JSBACH and ECHAM 3, 4, 5 and 6

Outline



- Aims
- REMO-iMOVE technical basics & features
- The AR5 harmonized land use change scenario and its implementation
- Experiment setup and results
- Conclusions



- 1. couple REMO to an vegetation scheme which is able to account for land use changes
- 2. Model land use changes in a physically consistent manner
- 3. Check if 50 years of land use changes have an effect on the regional scale

REMO-iMOVE technical basics & feature



REMO⁽¹⁾ + JSBACH⁽²⁾ (in parts) = **REMO-iMOVE**

REMO with interactive MOsaicbased VEgetation

No flux differentiation between different plant covers

REMO-iMOVE technical basics & feature



→ explicitly modeled key processes of vegetation:
radiation absorption in the plant canopy (LAI)^(3,4)
photosynthesis (radiation & soil water & CO₂)^(3,5,6)
stomatal conductance (radiation & CO₂)⁽³⁾
phenology (model time, soil water, heat sum)⁽²⁾

\rightarrow online at model timestep basis

REMO-iMOVE technical basics & feature



Interactive changes in vegetation have the need that the model knows about all relevant parameters (distribution, albedo, roughness) at run time

The information needed could be introduced by the use of new datasets & measurements:

GLOBCOVER 2000 (1x1 km²)⁽⁷⁾

Harmonized World Soil Database (1x1 km²)

Tsvetsinskaya et al. 2002 (albedo of soils)

The AR5 harmonized land use change set



Harmonized land use change information for AR5 **globally on 0.5**° resolution

Ranging from 1700 to 2100 in different szenarios

- 5 land use classes: primary | secondary | pasture | urban | crop
- Additional information: harvested from forest | shrubland

This information needs to be translated into the models' representation of geographical vegetation distribution

The AR5 harmonized land use change se



Information used for Europe

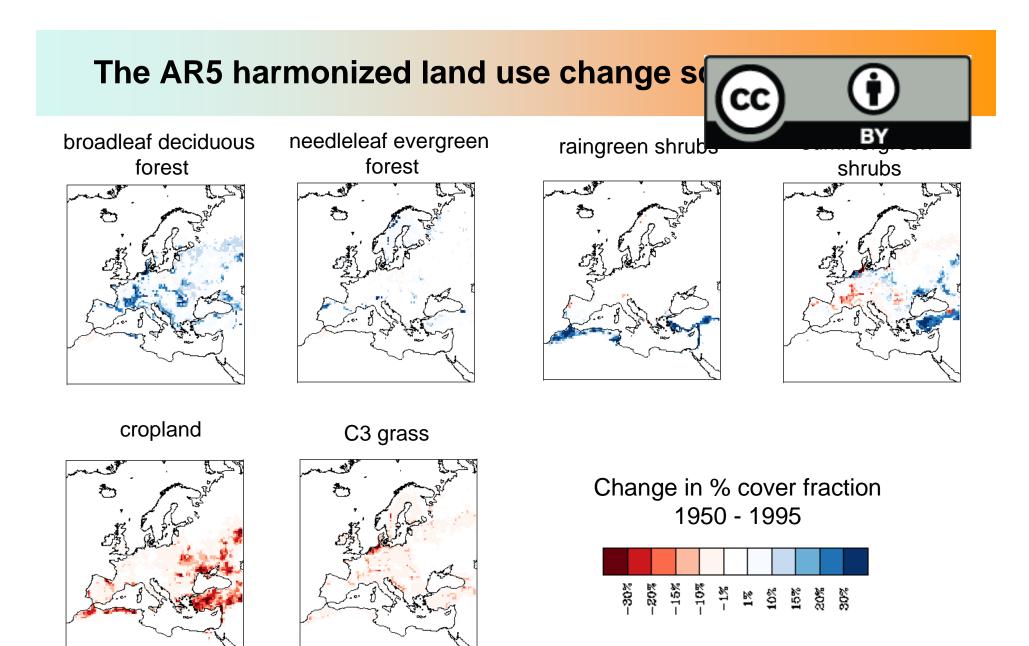
pr. / sec. to cropland

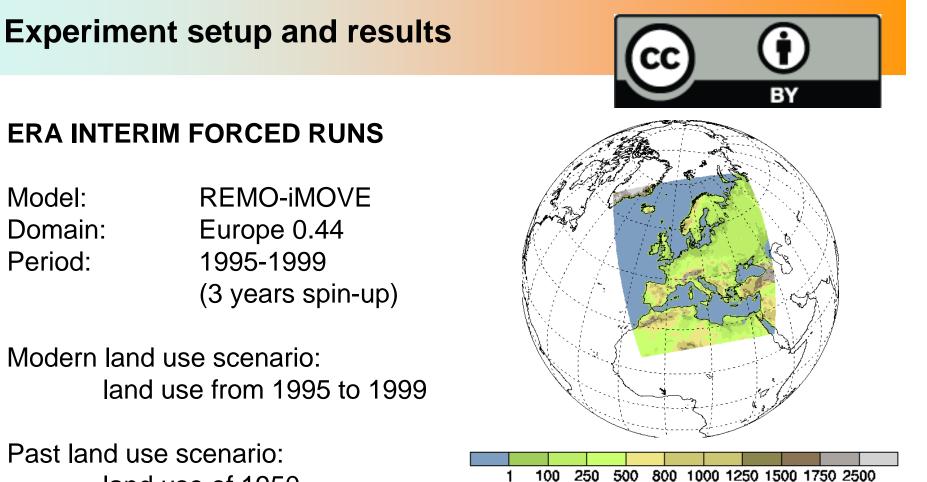
harvested from mature and young pr. / sec. forest

harvested from shrubs

		FROM					
		forest	shrub	grass	crop		
то	forest			Х	Х		
	shrub			Х	Х		
	grass	X	Х		Х		

changes use the dominant type approach



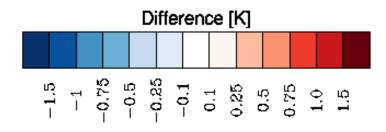


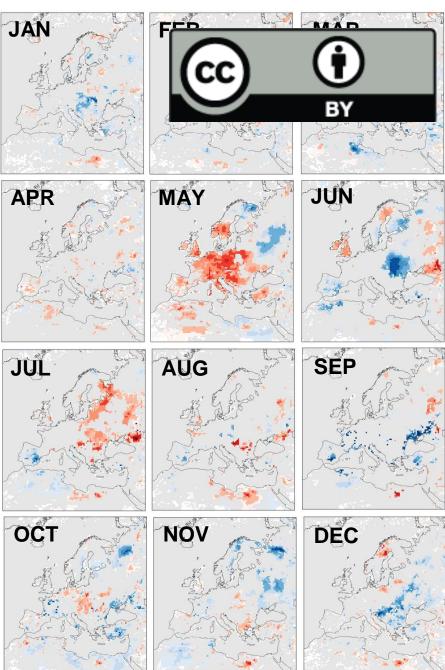
land use of 1950

modern LU vs. past LU

Surface temperature differences

- T-test: significant changes in monthly mean values at 90% level
- changes up to +/- 1.5 K
- if projected to the climate change signal:
 - substantial altering or enhancement







Climate change signals from observations:

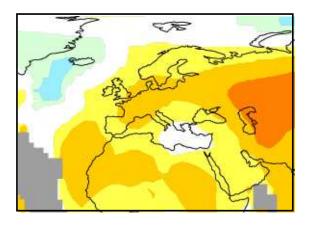
Germany: C.D. Schönwiese 2010⁽¹⁰⁾

Temperature	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	YEAR
1901-2000	+0.8	+1.0	+1.1	+0.8	+1.0
1950-2000	+1.4	+0.9	+0.2	+1.6	+1.0

Europe:

Annual temperature anomalies 1930-1960 vs. 1980-2010

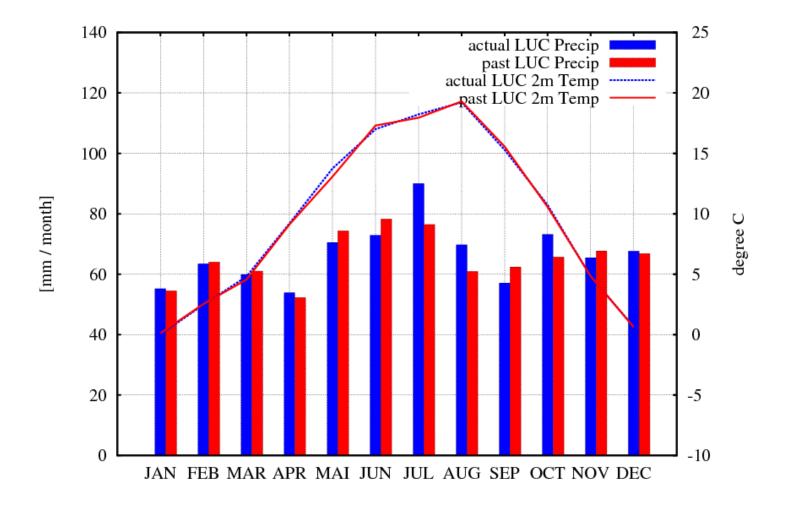
Hansen et al. 2010 ⁽¹¹⁾ (http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/maps/)

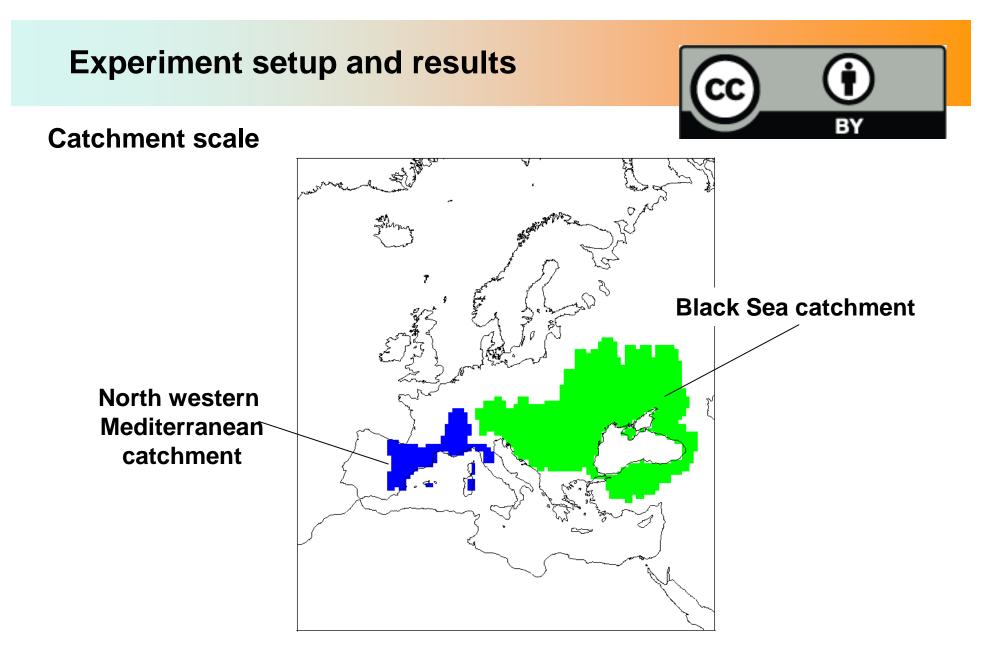






Climate characteristics in Germany



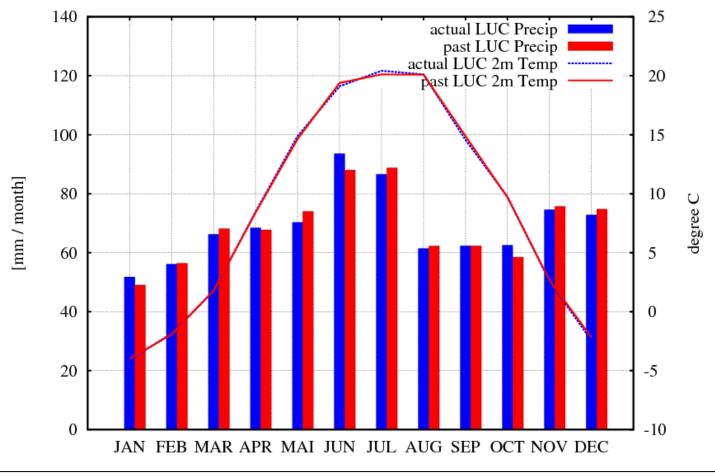


Catchment data: (9)



Climate characteristics on catchment scale

BLACK SEA catchment 1995-1999



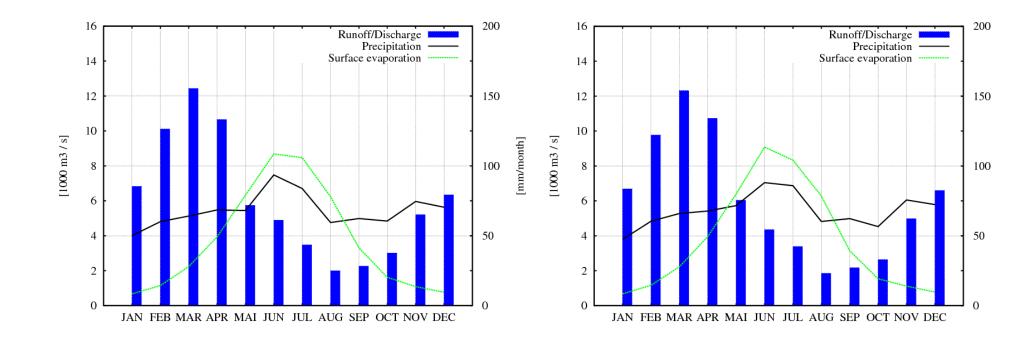
Land Cover Changes: REMO-iMOVE

Land Cover Changes: REMO-iMOVE

Experiment setup and results

Hydrological characteristics on catchment scale

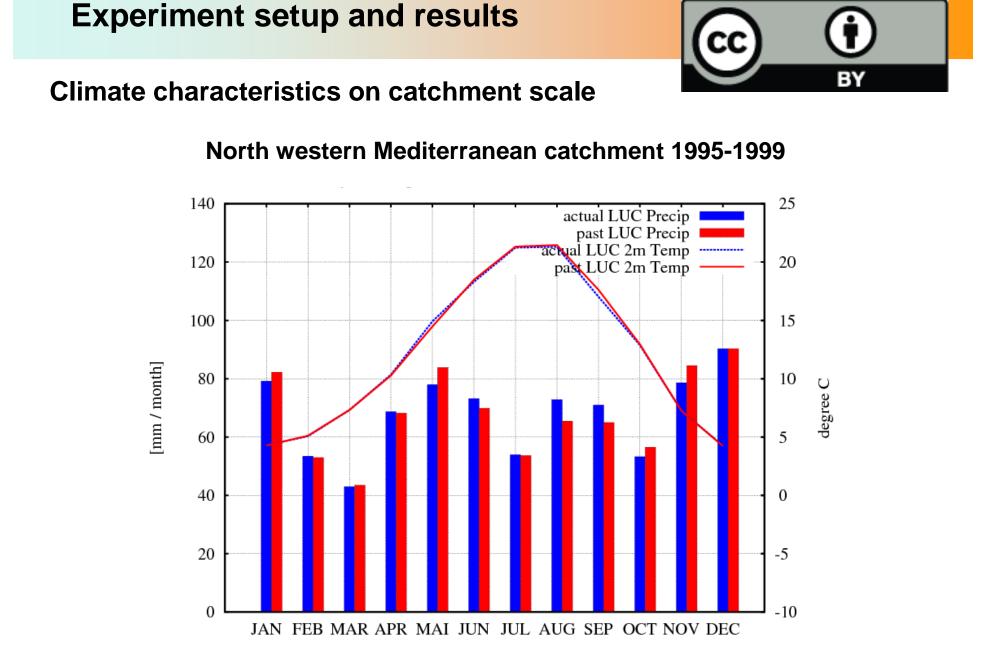
BLACK SEA catchment 1995-1999



modern LU

CC I





Hydrological characteristics on catchment scale

North western Mediterranean catchment 1995-1999

200 200 16 16 Runoff/Discharge Runoff/Discharge Precipitation Precipitation Surface evaporation Surface evaporation 14 14 12 150 12 150 10 10 [1000 m3 / s] [1000 m3 / s] [mm/month] 8 100 8 100 6 6 4 50 50 4 2 2 0 0 0 JAN FEB MAR APR MAI JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAI JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

modern LU

past LU



Conclusions



- The new model version REMO-iMOVE is able to react physically consistent to geographic vegetation distribution changes
- Although changes in geographical vegetation distribution are small, the model reacts with changes in surface energy budget and water cycle
- 3. Including land use changes into transient **regional climate change scenario** runs may alter or enhance the modeled climate change signal

→ running also regional climate models with changing land use is recommended

Conclusions



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

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