

Constraining carbon allocation in a terrestrial ecosystem model using forest biomass data

Simon Besnard^{1,2}, Sujan Koirala¹, Maurizio Santoro⁴, Shanning Bao¹, Oliver Cartus⁴, Fabian Gans¹, Martin Jung¹, Tina Trautmann¹, Nuno Carvalhais^{1,3}

¹Department for Biogeochemical Integration, Max-Planck-Institute for Biogeochemistry

²Laboratory of Geo-Information Science and Remote Sensing, Wageningen University

³CENSE, Departamento de Cincias e Engenharia do Ambiente

⁴GAMMA Remote Sensing Research and Consulting

Do not hesitate to contact me for further questions:
sbesnard@bgc-jena.mpg.de

Introduction

Motivation

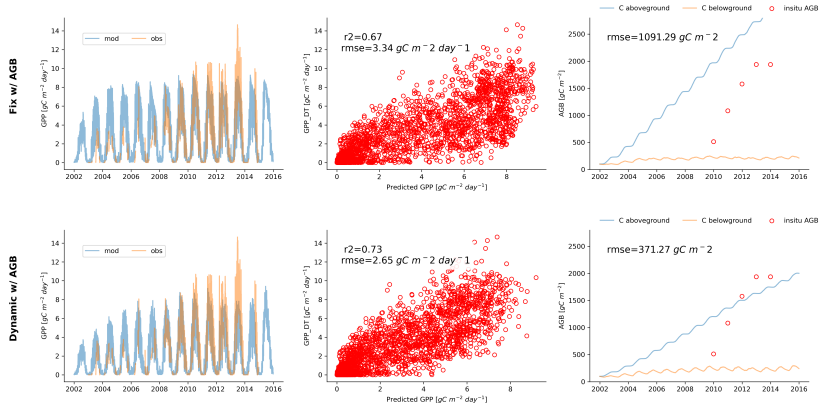
- Uncertainty remains about the main drivers and mechanisms of spatial and temporal variability of biomass via photosynthesis, respiration, allocation, and mortality
- The dynamics of carbon allocation are poorly understood due to a lack of observations, albeit they may have substantial role in controlling both the spatio-temporal variations of AGB and the interannual variability of carbon and water fluxes

Main question

- How biomass-constraints distinguish competing allocation formulations (fix vs. dynamic)?

Contrasting fix versus dynamic (climate dependent) allocation

- Two allocation model structures all constrained with biomass and fluxes



Current remarks

- ➊ Dynamic allocation simulated better GPP dynamics, particularly during the early stage of the forest development
- ➋ AGB estimates from dynamic allocation had a better agreement with in-situ data
- ➌ Still substantial discrepancies in aboveground stocks: issues with model optimization?, need to initialize the C pools in different ways after spin-up?
- ➍ Allometry above/ground did not seem realistic for both allocation schemes
- ➎ Model optimization is a work-in-progress and needs to be further investigated

Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?

Contact: **sbesnard@bgc-jena.mpg.de**