Impacts of LCLUC on Carbon Cycling in South and South East Asia

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Overall Objective

- Improve our understanding of the historical effects of LCLUC dynamics on the quantities and pathways of terrestrial carbon fluxes
 - achieve by systematically synthesizing existing terrestrial ecosystem model results for LCLUC CO₂ emissions.



Estimating the Impact of LCLUC on Carbon Stocks and Fluxes







- Uncertainty in Carbon Stocks and Fluxes could be due to
 - Uncertainty in LCLUC Data
 - Uncertainty in process level understanding of parameterization of different biogeochemical (BGC) and biophysical (BGP) processes

Maximum grid-level differences using Various Realizations of LCLUC (Average for the period 2001-2013)



Estimates of Land Use Emissions for CO₂ Calculated based on Various Dynamic Vegetation Models



Pongratz (2013, Nature)

Quantify Magnitude and Uncertainty in Carbon Stocks and Fluxes

 Used ISAM dynamic vegetation model results, which are calculated based on three sets of LCLUC data for SSEA (1 DGVM and 3 LCLUC Date Sets)

2) Used nine different dynamic vegetation model results, which are calculated based on one set of LCLUC data for SSEA (9 DGVM and 1 LCLUC Date Set) ISAM dynamic vegetation model results, which are calculated based on three sets of LCLUC data for SSEA region

Various Land Use Change History

Richard Houghton (HH)

Cropland, Pastureland

HYDE

Cropland, Pastureland, Urban land

SAGE (RF)

Cropland, Pastureland

Hurtt et al. (GLM)

- Wood Harvest

ISAM Estimated Land use Emissions based on three different data sets (GtC/yr)



Negative values represent net C release to the atmosphere

Jain et al. (GCB, 2013)

Front. Earth Sci. , 6(2): 122–139 DOI 10.1007/s11707-012-0314-2

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Three distinct global estimates of historical land-cover change and land-use conversions for over 200 years

Prasanth MEIYAPPAN, Atul K. JAIN (🖂)

Estimates of Forests Unit % of Grid Cell



Data sets do not account of changes in land cover, which are resulting from both indirect anthropogenic and natural causes.

Meiyappan and Jain (2012)

Land Use Change Data is Available at Decadal or Longer Time Scale



Over the decadal and longer time scales different pathways of carbon dynamics after deforestation

Causes of Differences in Crop Lands

- These data sets adopted different methods to estimate agricultural inventory.
 - HYDE inventory data was based on FAO (2008)
 - RF estimates relied more on national-level census statistics, along with FAO estimates for recent years.
 - HH data includes only cropland that were created or abandoned on land originally covered by forest.

Nine different dynamic vegetation model results, which are calculated based on one set of LCLUC data for SSEA (Global Carbon Project - TRENDY) Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 7, 47–85, 2015 www.earth-syst-sci-data.net/7/47/2015/ doi:10.5194/essd-7-47-2015 © Author(s) 2015. CC Attribution 3.0 License.





Global carbon budget 2014

C. Le Quéré¹, R. Moriarty¹, R. M. Andrew², G. P. Peters², P. Ciais³, P. Friedlingstein⁴, S. D. Jones¹, S. Sitch⁵, P. Tans⁶, A. Arneth⁷, T. A. Boden⁸, L. Bopp³, Y. Bozec^{9,10}, J. G. Canadell¹¹, L. P. Chini¹², F. Chevallier³, C. E. Cosca¹³, I. Harris¹⁴, M. Hoppema¹⁵, R. A. Houghton¹⁶, J. I. House¹⁷, A. K. Jain¹⁸, T. Johannessen^{19,20}, E. Kato^{21,22}, R. F. Keeling²³, V. Kitidis²⁴, K. Klein Goldewijk²⁵, C. Koven²⁶, C. S. Landa^{19,20}, P. Landschützer²⁷, A. Lenton²⁸, I. D. Lima²⁹, G. Marland³⁰, J. T. Mathis¹³, N. Metzl³¹, Y. Nojiri²¹, A. Olsen^{19,20}, T. Ono³², S. Peng³, W. Peters³³, B. Pfeil^{19,20}, B. Poulter³⁴, M. R. Raupach^{35,†}, P. Regnier³⁶, C. Rödenbeck³⁷, S. Saito³⁸, J. E. Salisbury³⁹, U. Schuster⁵, J. Schwinger^{19,20}, R. Séférian⁴⁰, J. Segschneider⁴¹, T. Steinhoff⁴², B. D. Stocker^{43,44}, A. J. Sutton^{45,13}, T. Takahashi⁴⁶, B. Tilbrook⁴⁷, G. R. van der Werf⁴⁸, N. Viovy³, Y.-P. Wang⁴⁹, R. Wanninkhof⁵⁰, A. Wiltshire⁵¹, and N. Zeng⁵²

9 DGVMs and One Land Use Data Set

- Nine dynamic vegetation models
 - CLM (NCAR, USA)
 - ISAM (University of Illinois, USA)
 - JULES (Met Office, UK)
 - LPJ (University of Exeter, UK)
 - LPJ GUESS (Lund University, Sweden)
 - LPX (University of Bristol, UK)
 - ORCHIDEE (IPSL, France)
 - VEGAS (University of Maryland, USA)
 - VISIT (IAE, Japan)
- One set of LCLUC data set
 - HYDE Data set

Land Use Emissions Estimated Based on 9 DGVMs (GtC/yr)



Negative values represent net C release to the atmosphere and positive values net C storage in terrestrial biosphere

SD for 9 Model Results for Above Ground Carbon and Soil Carbon (KgC/m²)



Annual Average Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) for the Period 2000s



Annual Average Net Primary Productivity (NPP) for the Period 2000s



Annual Average Soil Carbon for the Period 2000s





Standard Deviation for Land Use Emissions for the 2000s (gC/m²/yr)



Overall Uncertainty



Uncertainty range for recent decade -0.43 – (-0.24) GtC/yr

Uncertainty range for recent decade -0.65 - 0.07 GtC/yr



Conclusion

- The discrepancy in the magnitudes of the modeled and the data based estimates for LCLCU emission in SSEA region is large due to
 - Uncertainty in LCLUC data sets
 - Limitations of the terrestrial ecosystem models

Importance of satellite and groundbased measurement Data

- Satellite data provides important information to study the impacts of historical LCLUC on carbon
 - But the focus so far is on mapping land cover and land Use
 - More emphasis should be give on improving the rates and spatial patterns of LUC
 - Ground based measurement data is also needed to further improve our estimates

Improving Model Based Estimates

- Model based estimates for carbon emissions due to LCLUCs needs to more focus on
 - improving the estimates for biomass for different vegetation and soil pools by evaluating the model results using both ground based and satellite based measurements.
 - Evaluating the models for various regional case studies
 - Emphasis should be given to improve quantitative estimates of LCLUCs

Thank You

Mean land Use Emissions based on three data sets (KgC/m²/yr)



Negative values represent net C release to the atmosphere and positive values net C storage in terrestrial biosphere