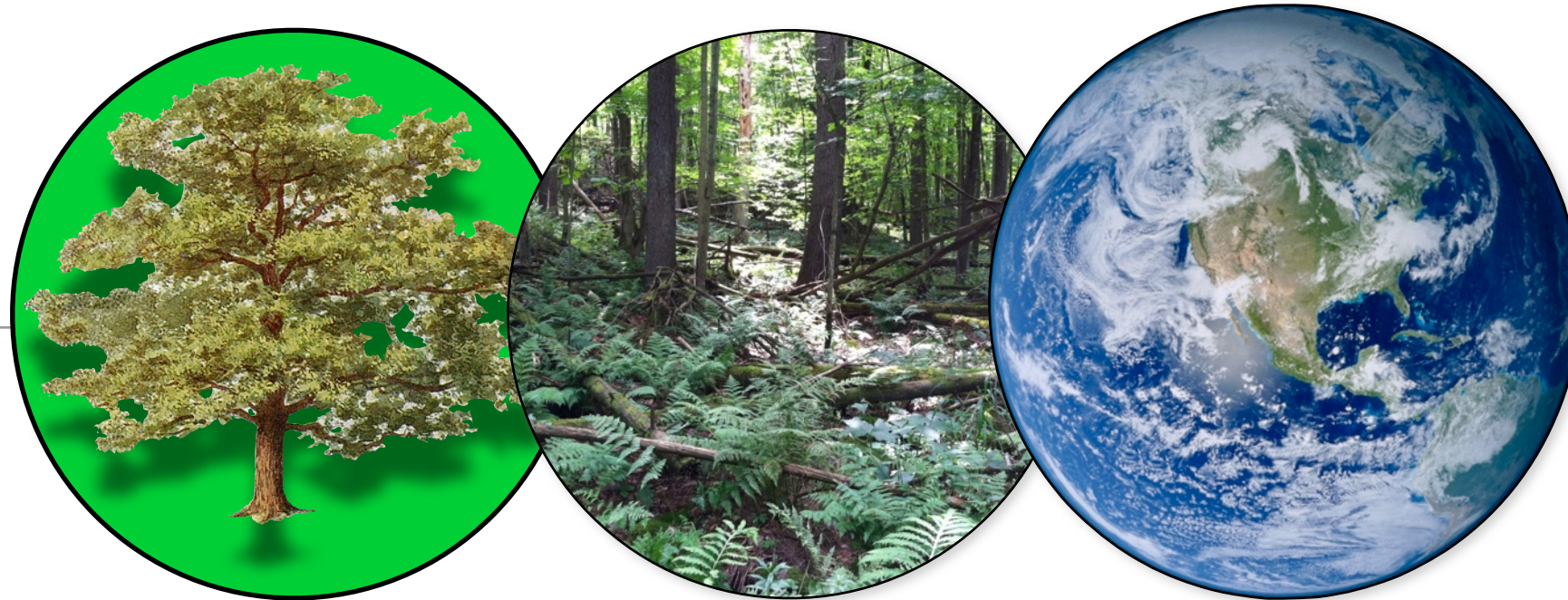


Nitrogen limitation on land: How can it occur in Earth System Models?



R. Quinn Thomas

Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation

Virginia Tech

Blacksburg, VA

What is nitrogen limitation?

Biogeochemistry **13**: 87–115, 1991

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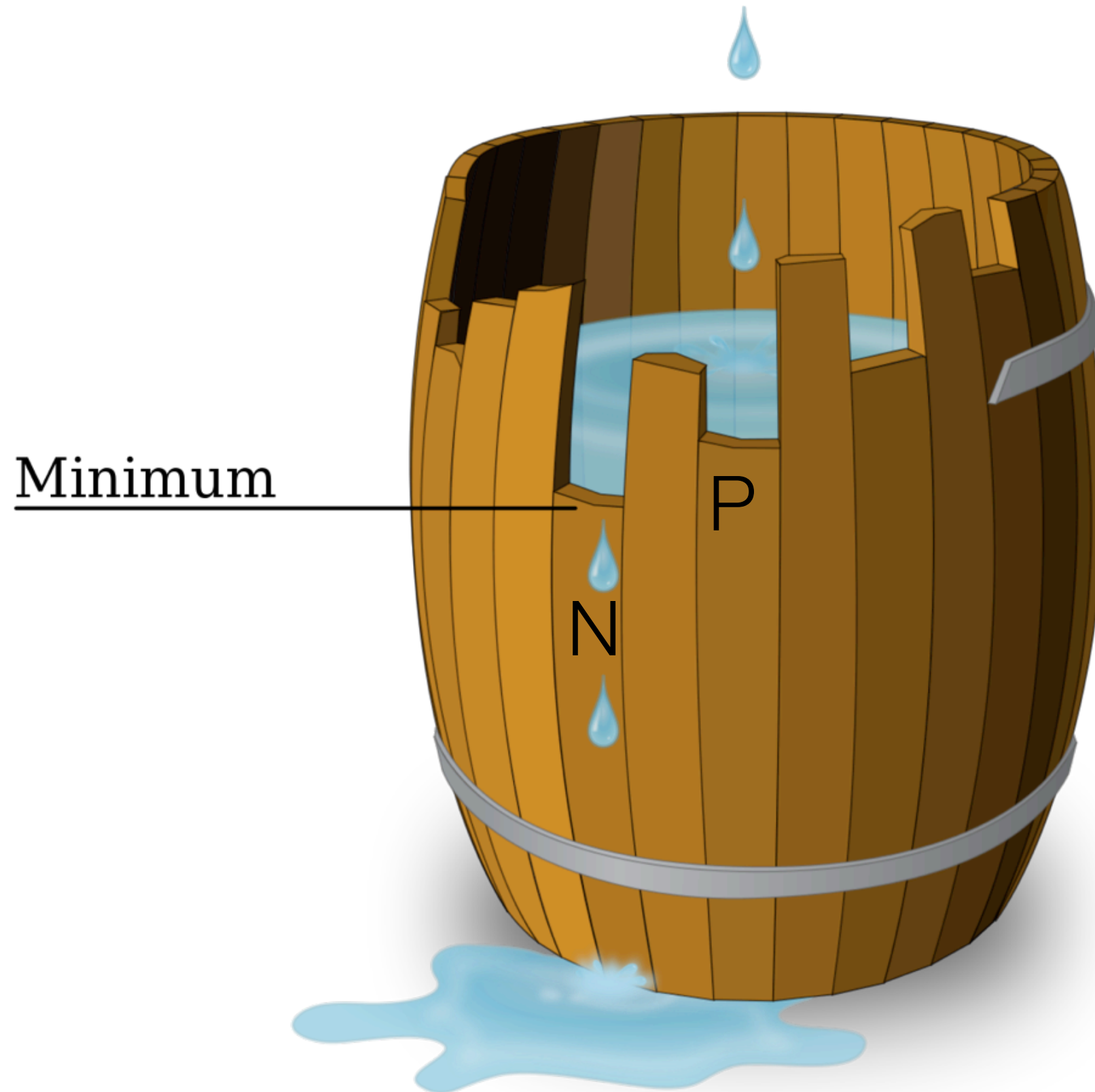
Nitrogen limitation on land and in the sea: How can it occur?

PETER M. VITOUSEK¹ & ROBERT W. HOWARTH²

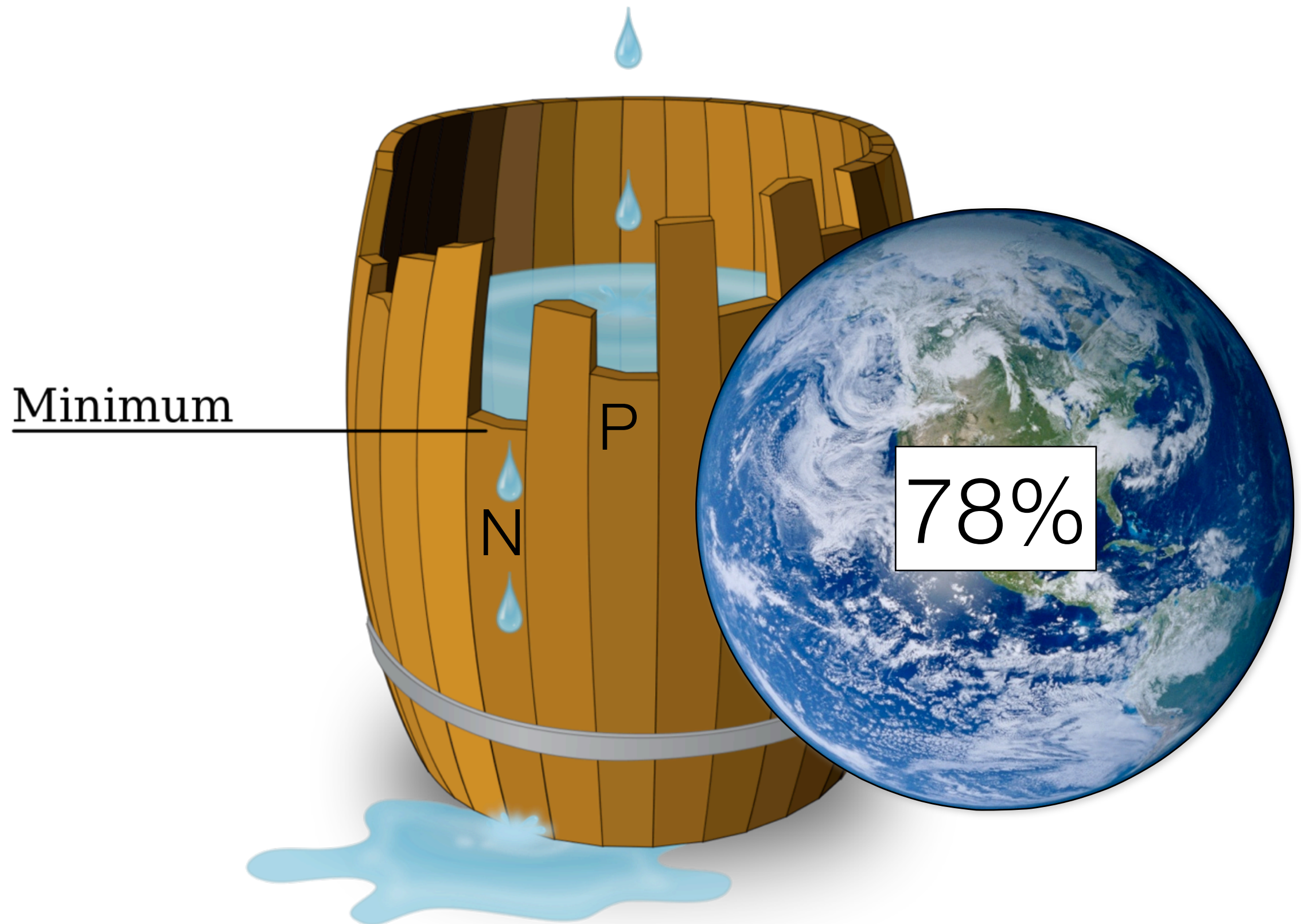
¹ *Department of biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA*

² *Section of Ecology and Systematics, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA*

What is nitrogen limitation?



What is nitrogen limitation?



Why is nitrogen limiting?

Why is nitrogen limiting?

- Essential element for growth

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- Essential element for growth
- Necessary for photosynthesis and carbon uptake

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- Easily lost from ecosystems through disturbance

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Boreal forests



Temperate forests



Early successional
tropical forests

Why is nitrogen limiting?

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Boreal forests



Temperate forests

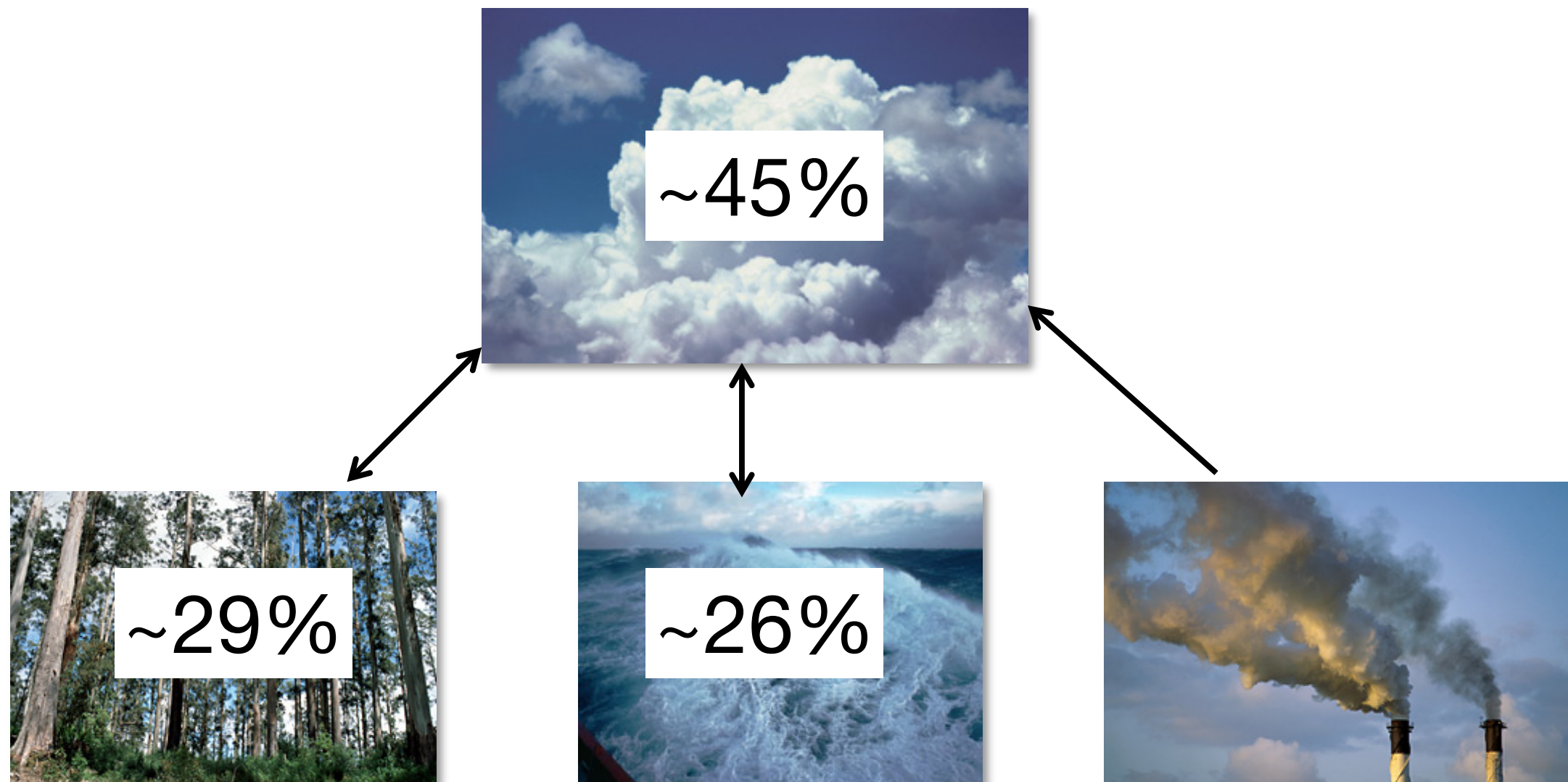


Early successional
tropical forests

‘Disturbed’ ecosystems

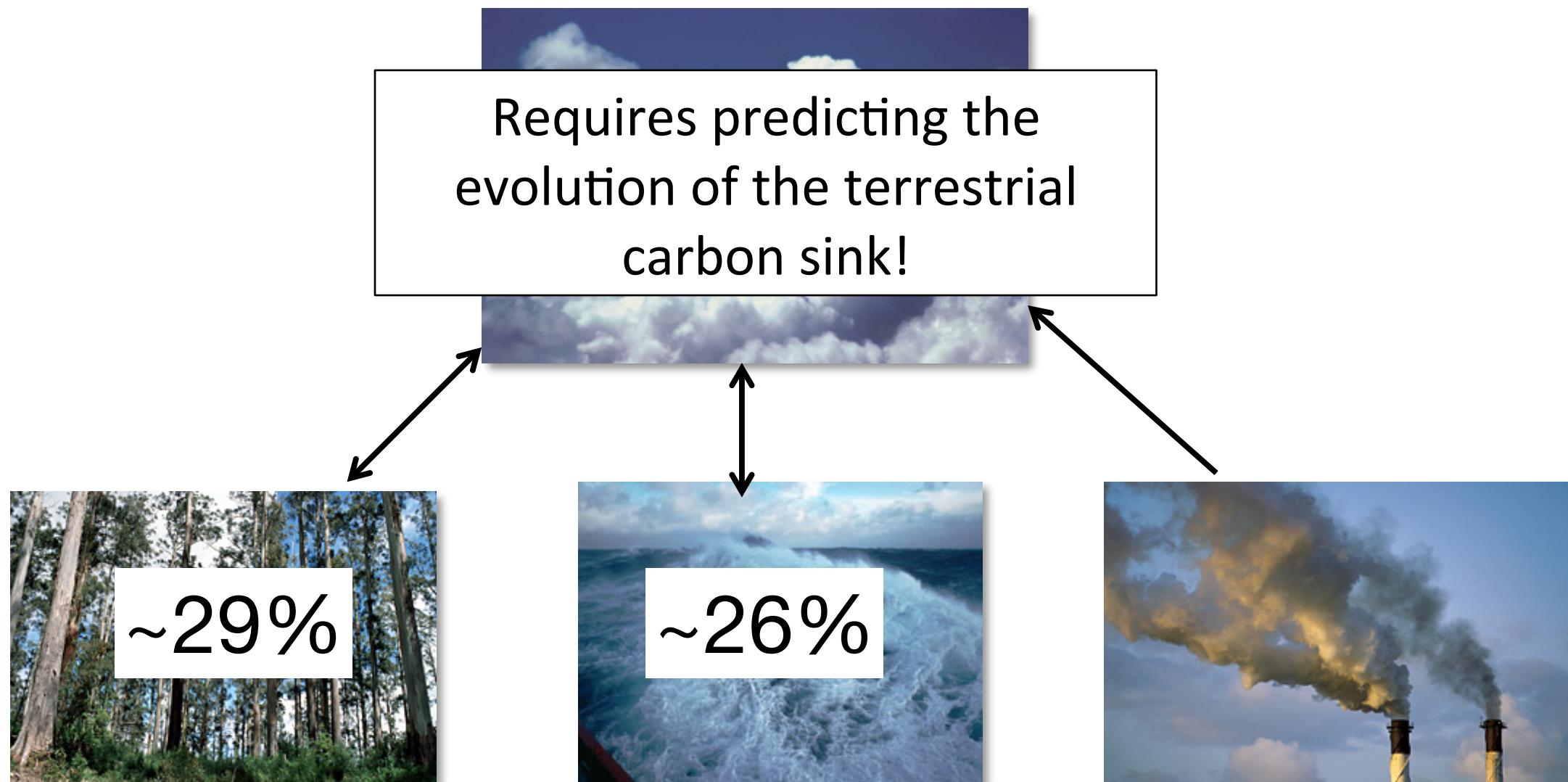
Why Earth System Models?

- Goal: Predict the allowable emissions that avoid exceeding a temperature target



Why Earth System Models?

- Goal: Predict the allowable emissions that avoid exceeding a temperature target



Carbon cycle feedbacks

Atmospheric CO₂

+ ↓ Stabilizing ↑
Feedback

Land C sink

Temperature

- ↓ Amplifying ↑
Feedback

Land C sink

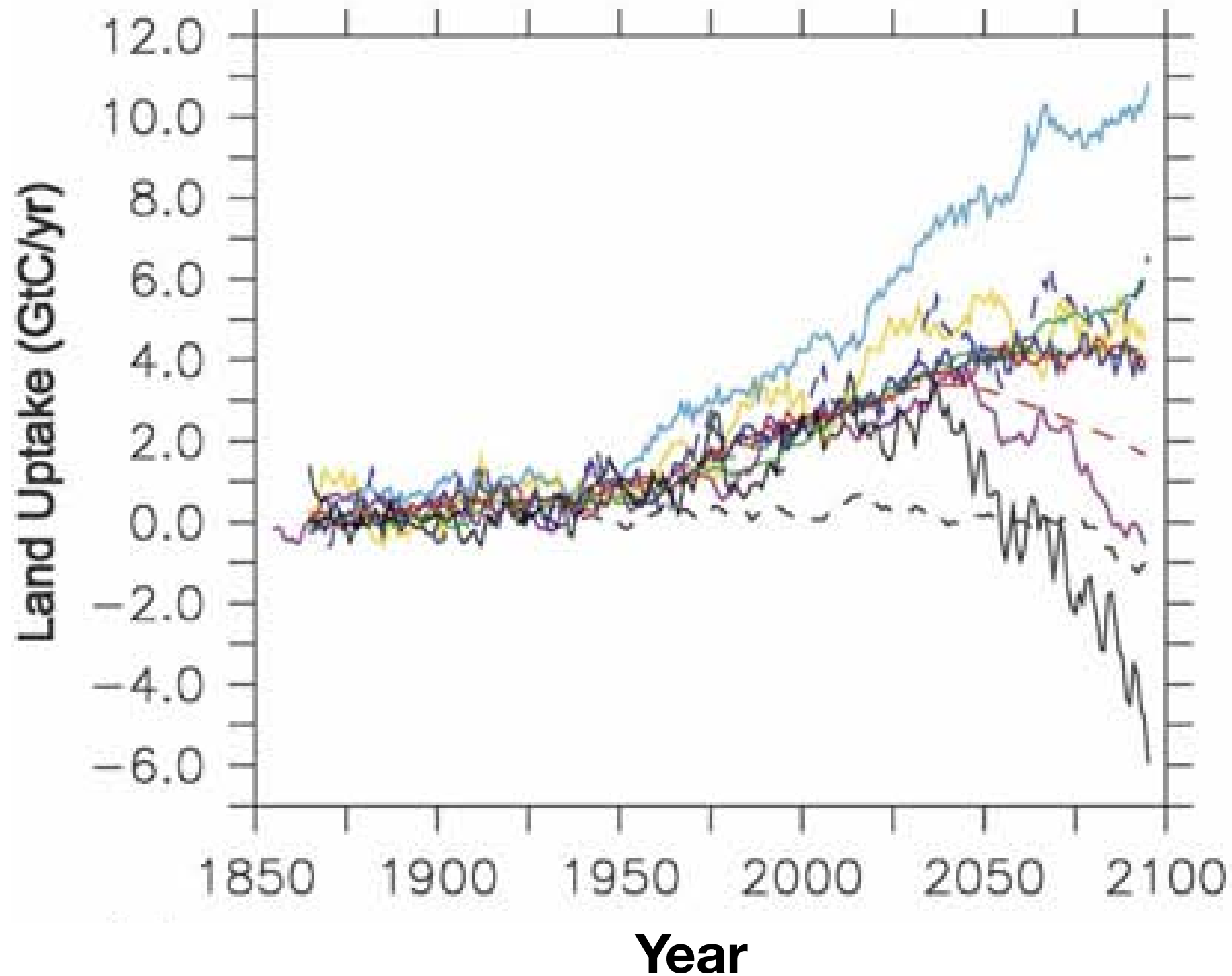


Carbon concentration feedback

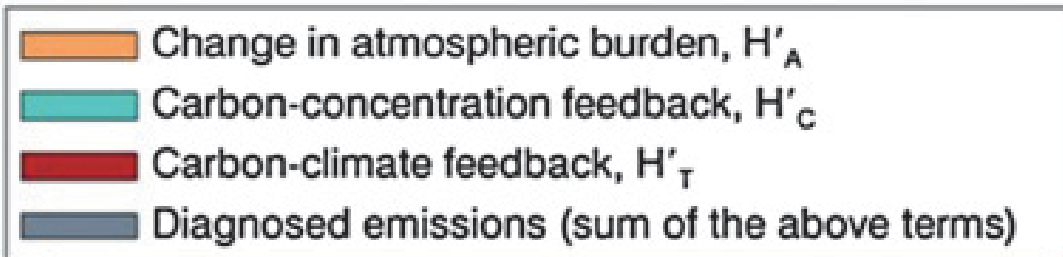
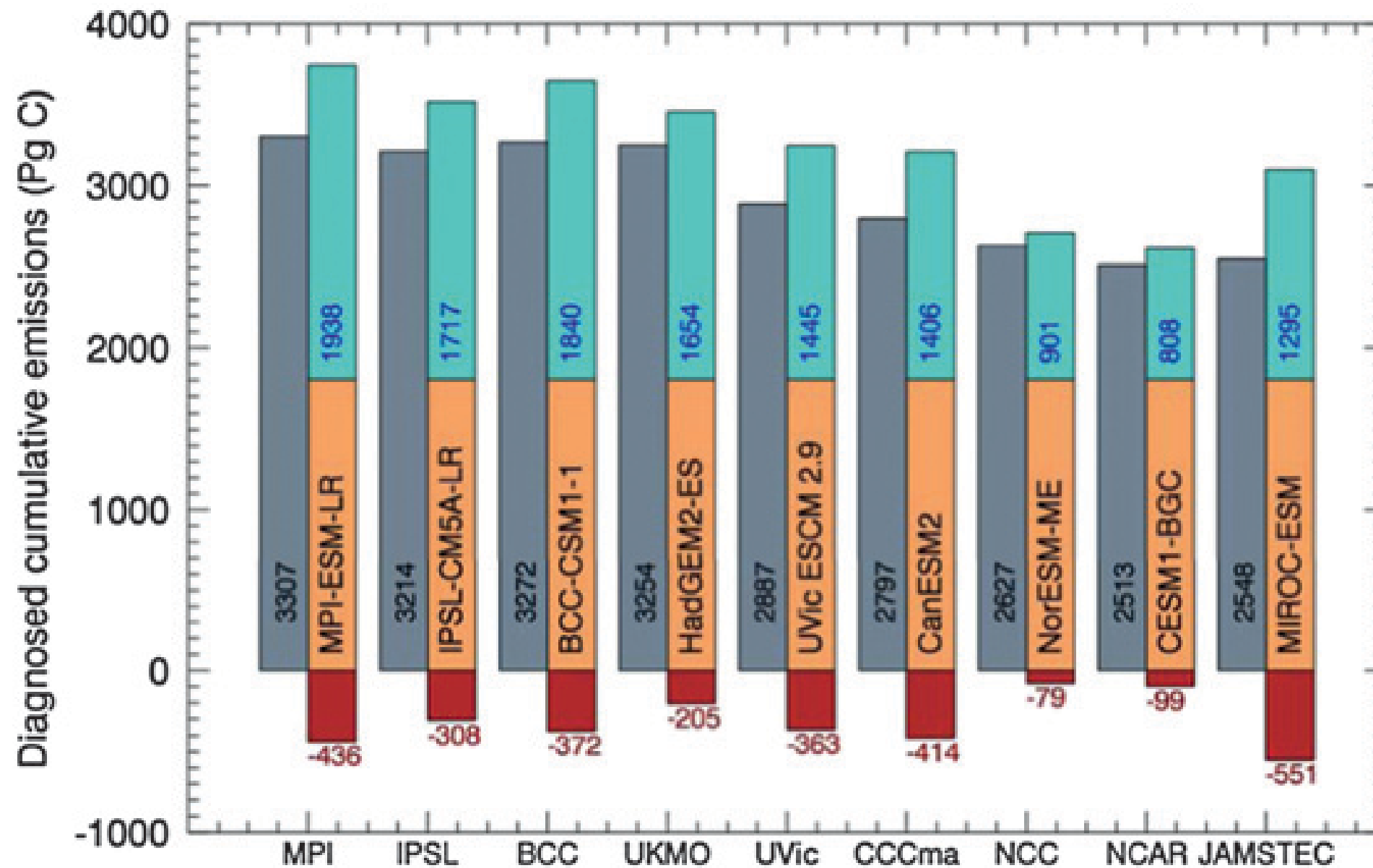


Carbon climate feedback

Wide range of predictions for future carbon sink



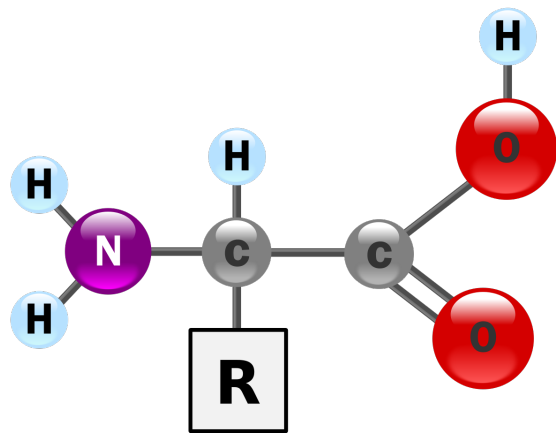
Carbon feedbacks impact effective emissions



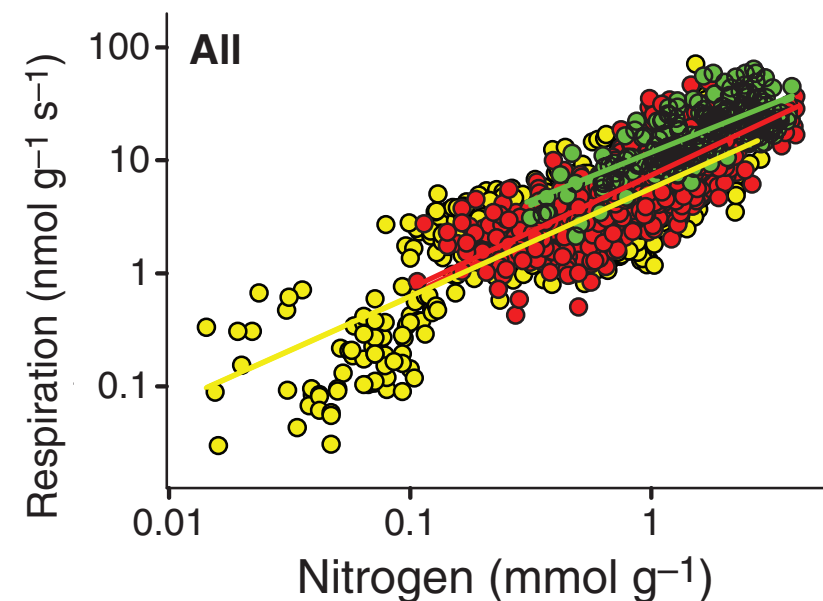
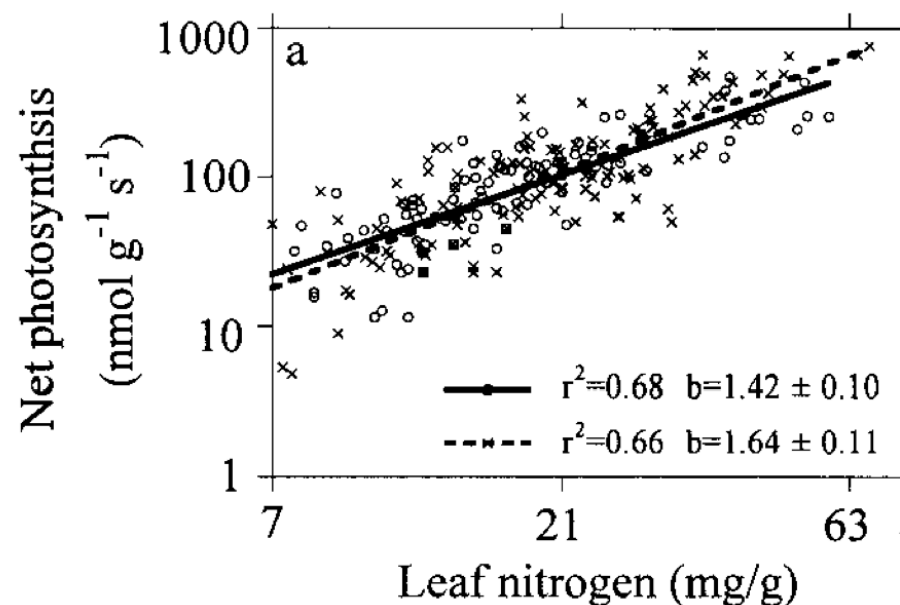
Components of the land carbon sink

C sink =

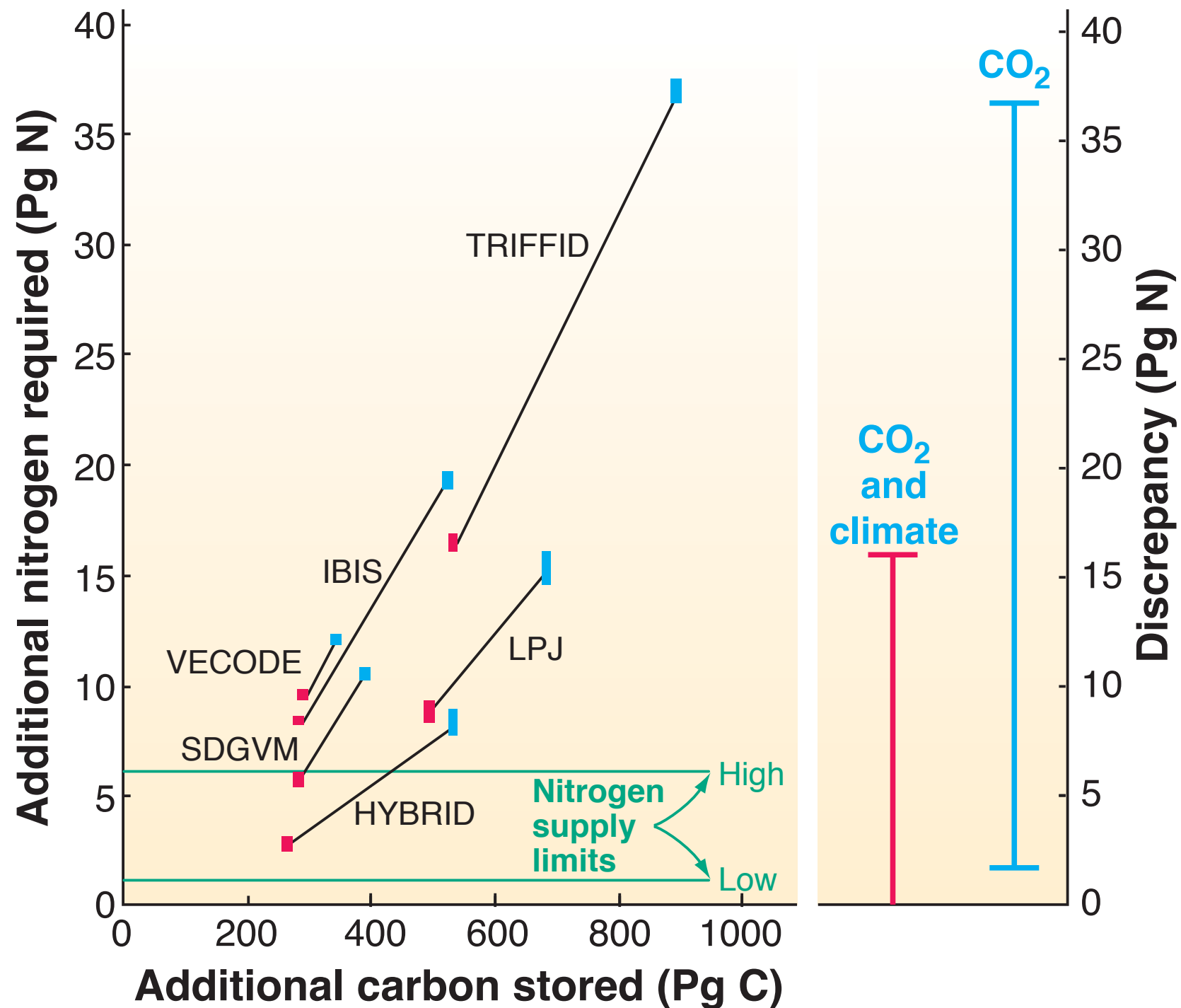
Plant C uptake - C release by decomposition



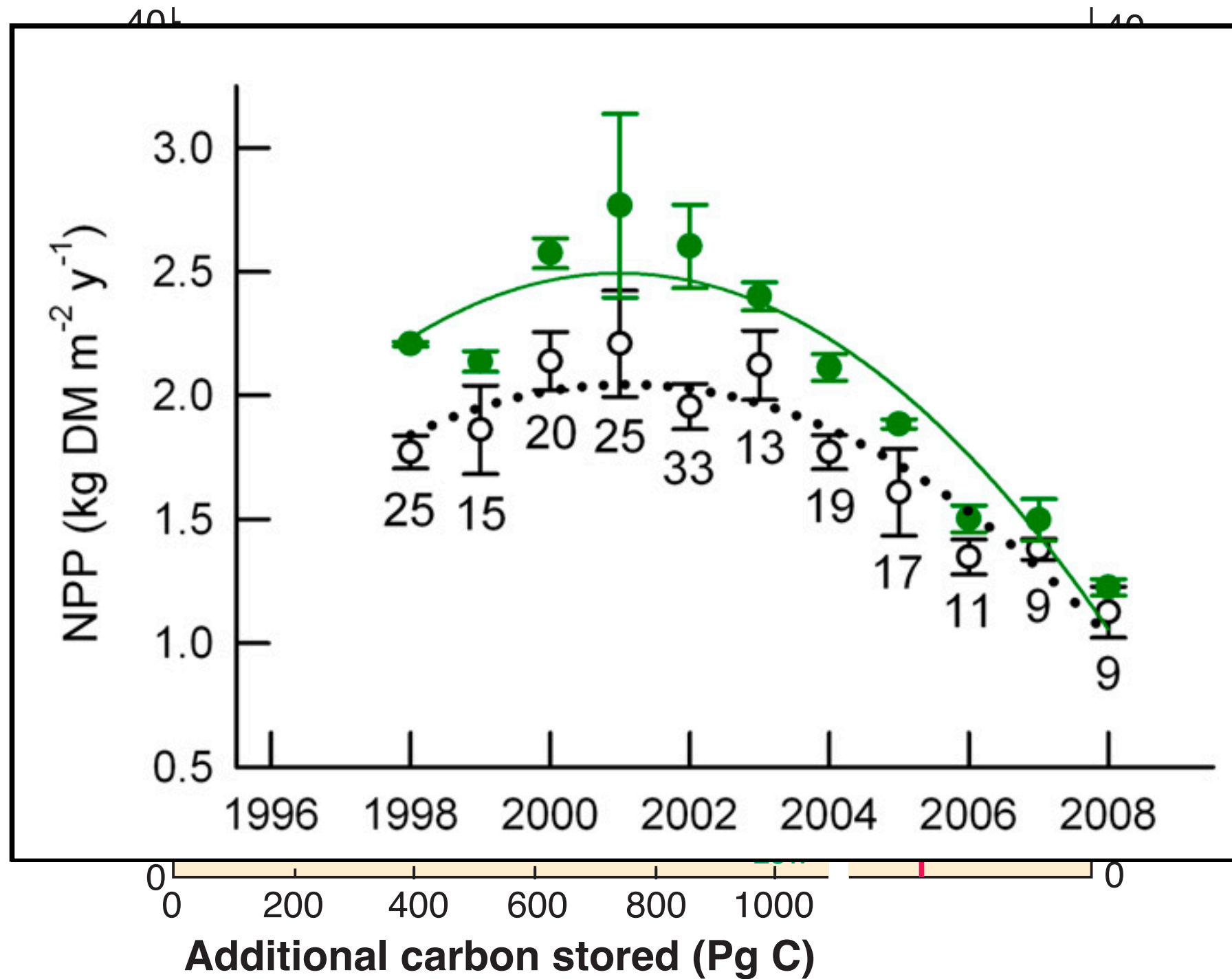
Tissue	C:N
Leaves	16-60
Woody tissue	212-1400
Fine roots	20-70
Microbes	5-17



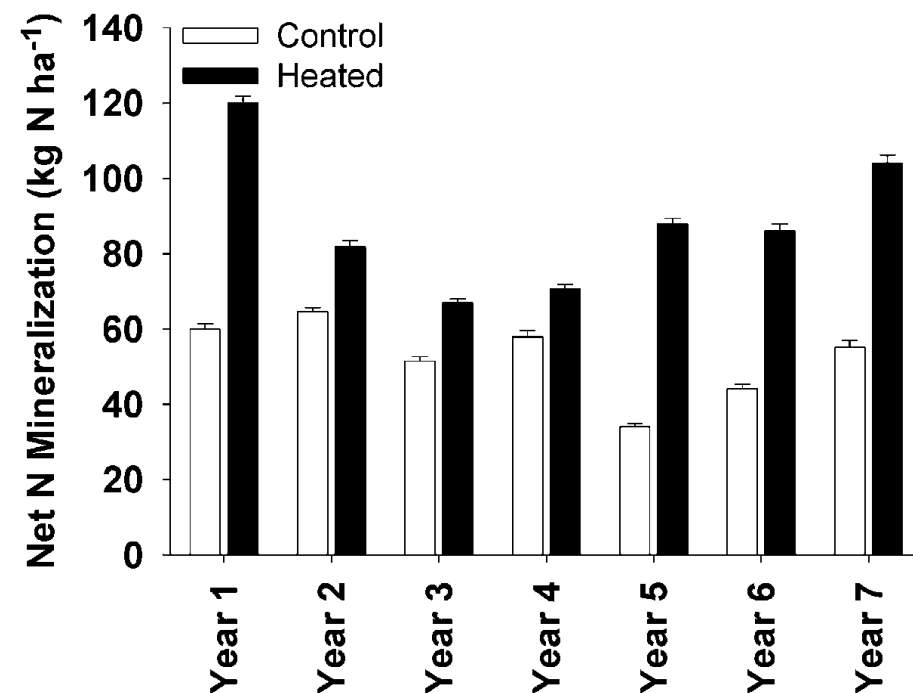
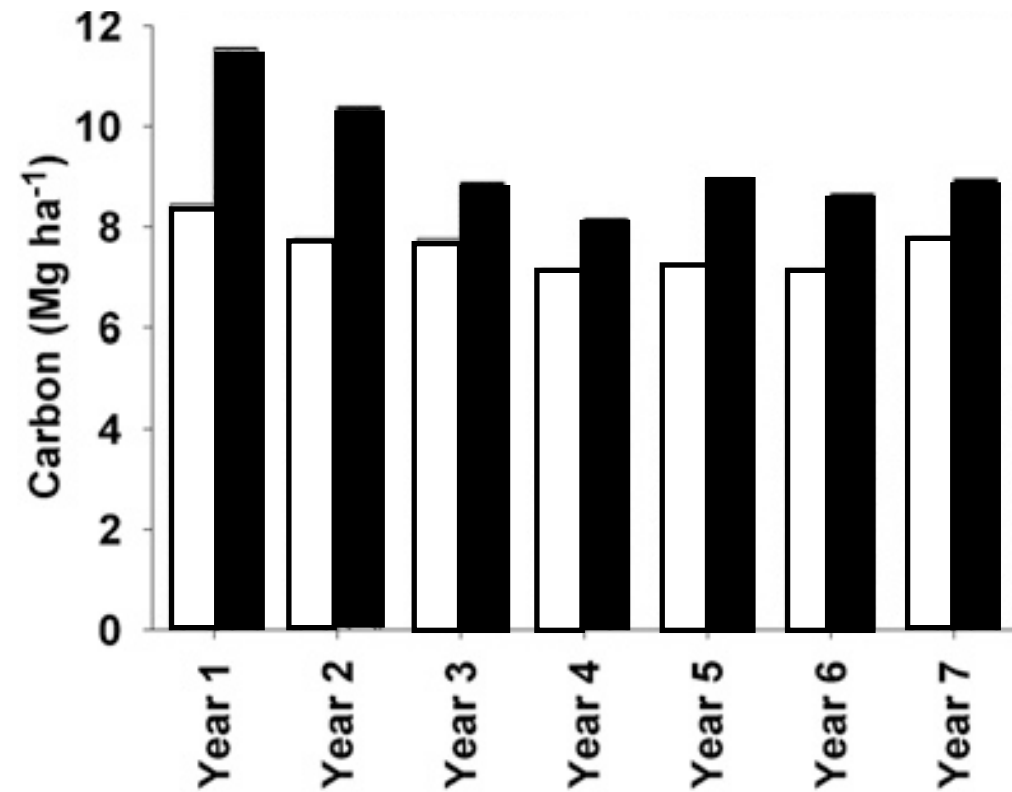
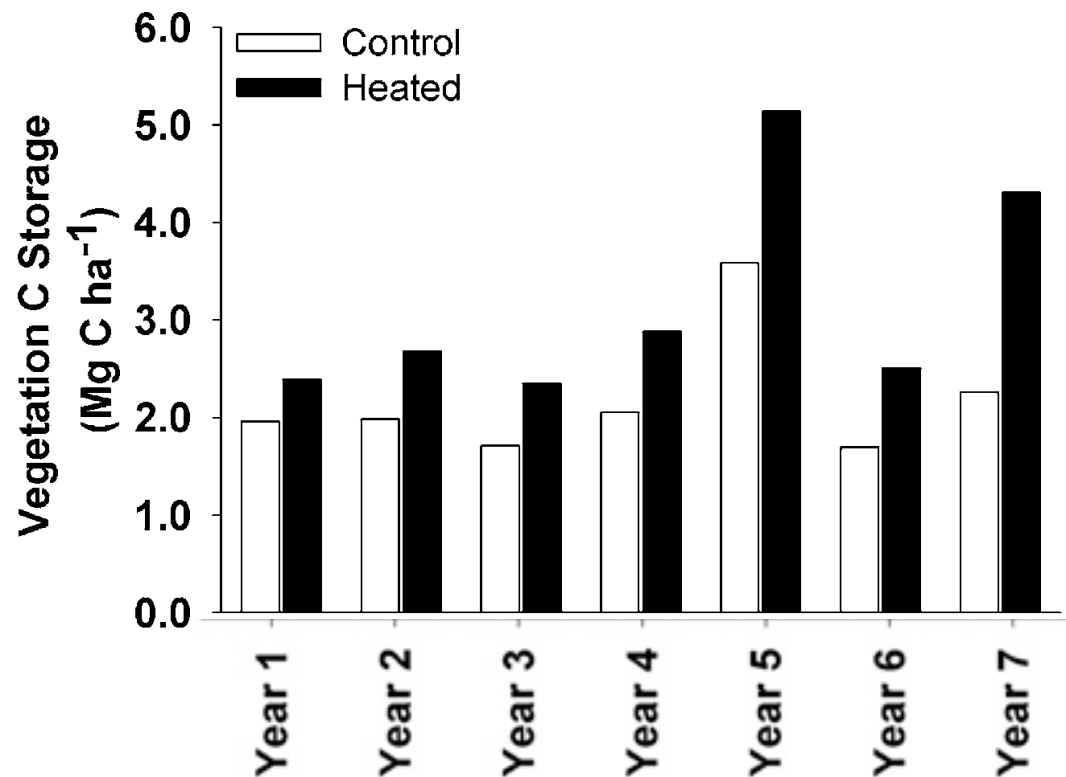
Overly optimistic CO₂ fertilization?



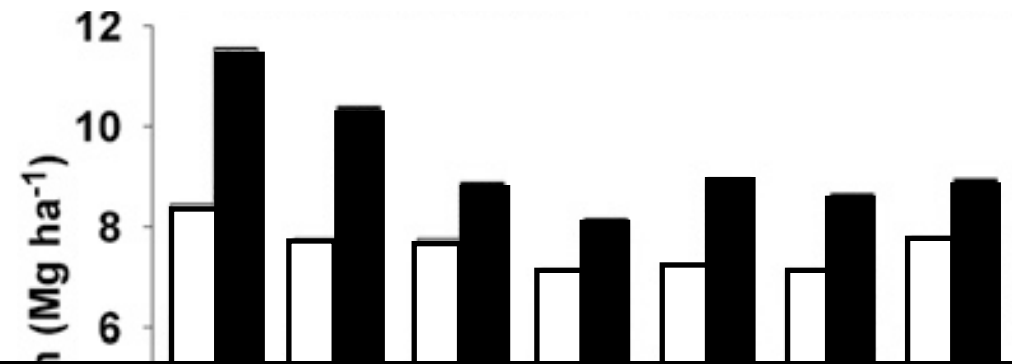
Overly optimistic CO₂ fertilization?



Overly negative carbon loss?



Overly negative carbon loss?

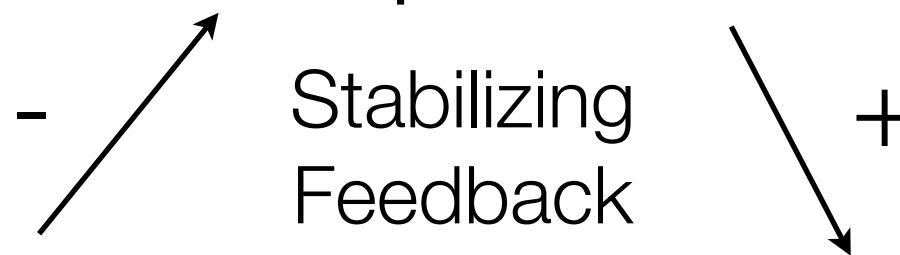


Temperature



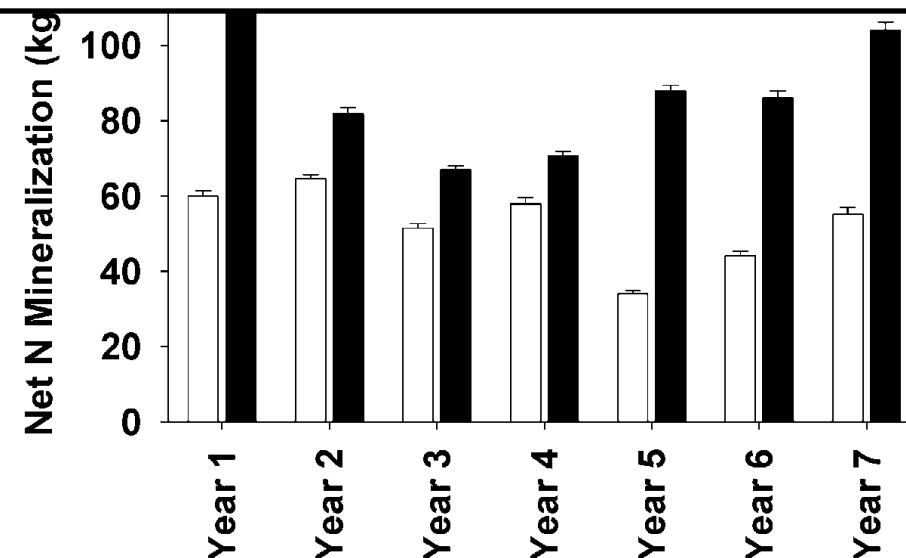
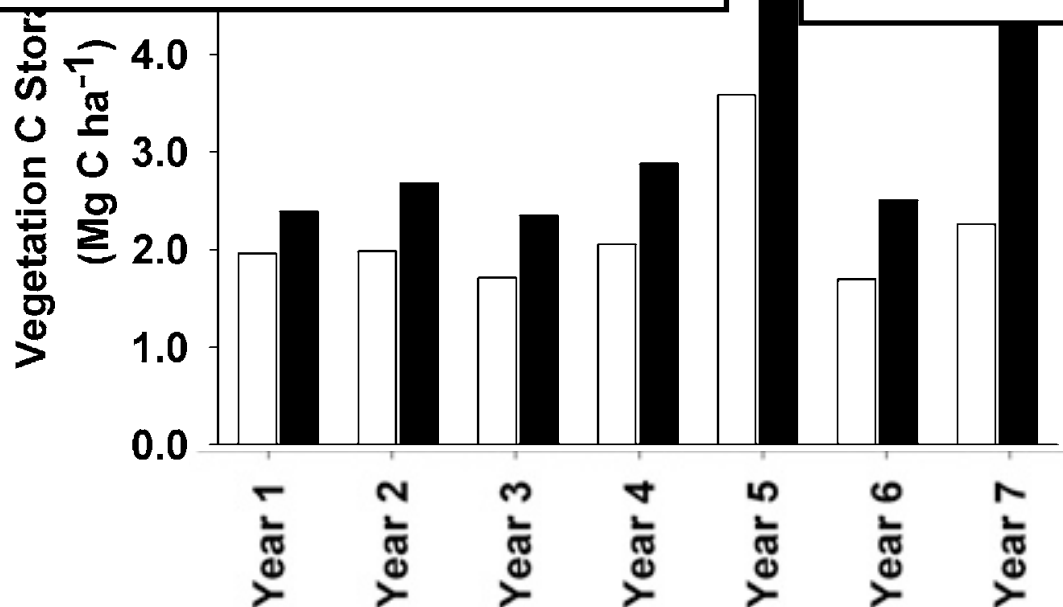
Soil C sink

Temperature

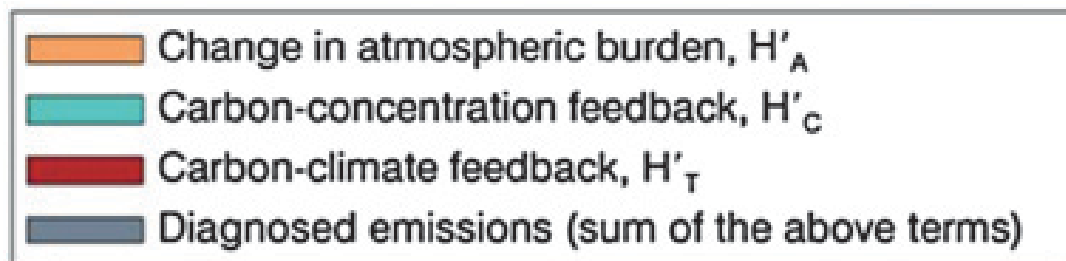
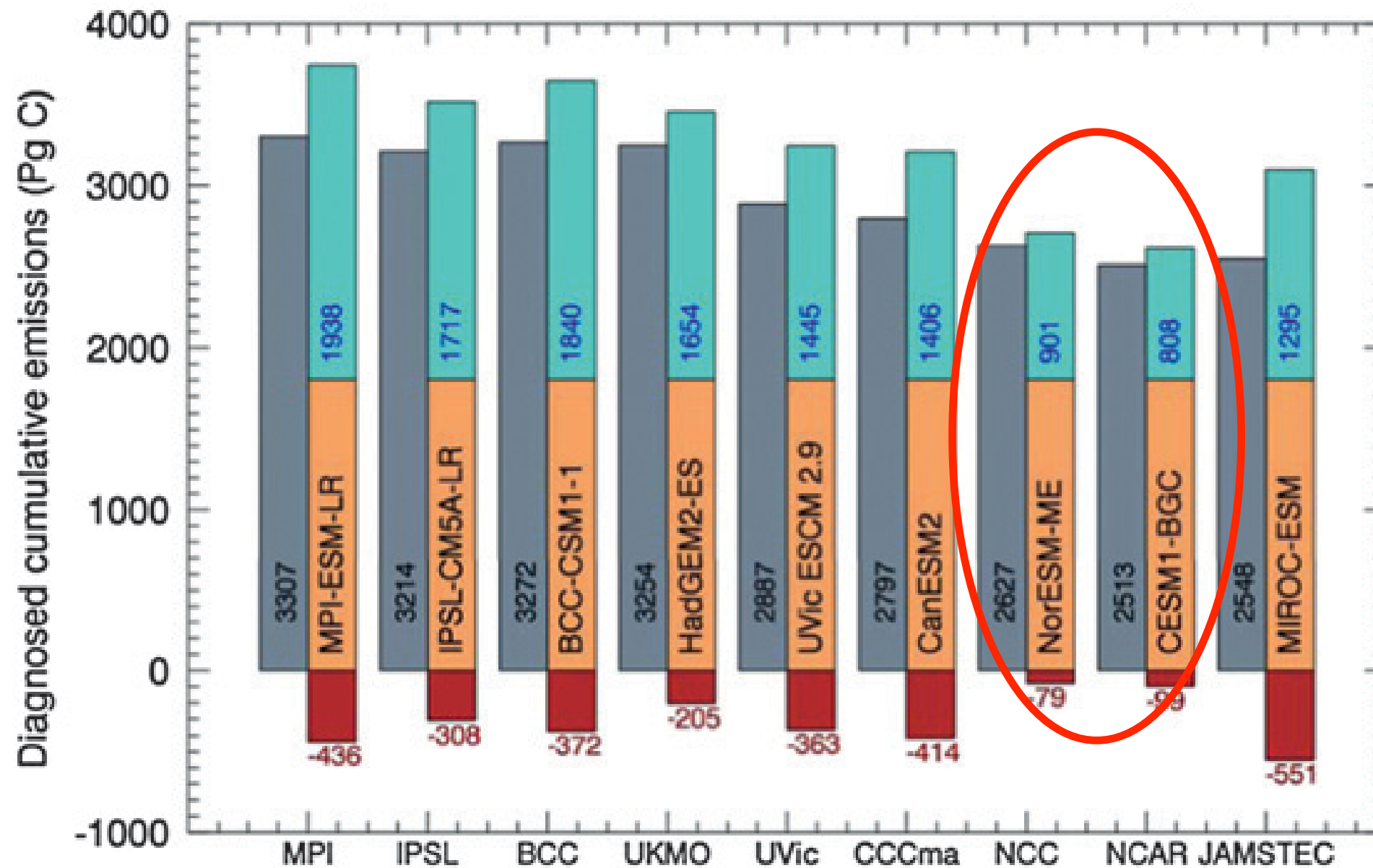


Plant growth

N mineralization

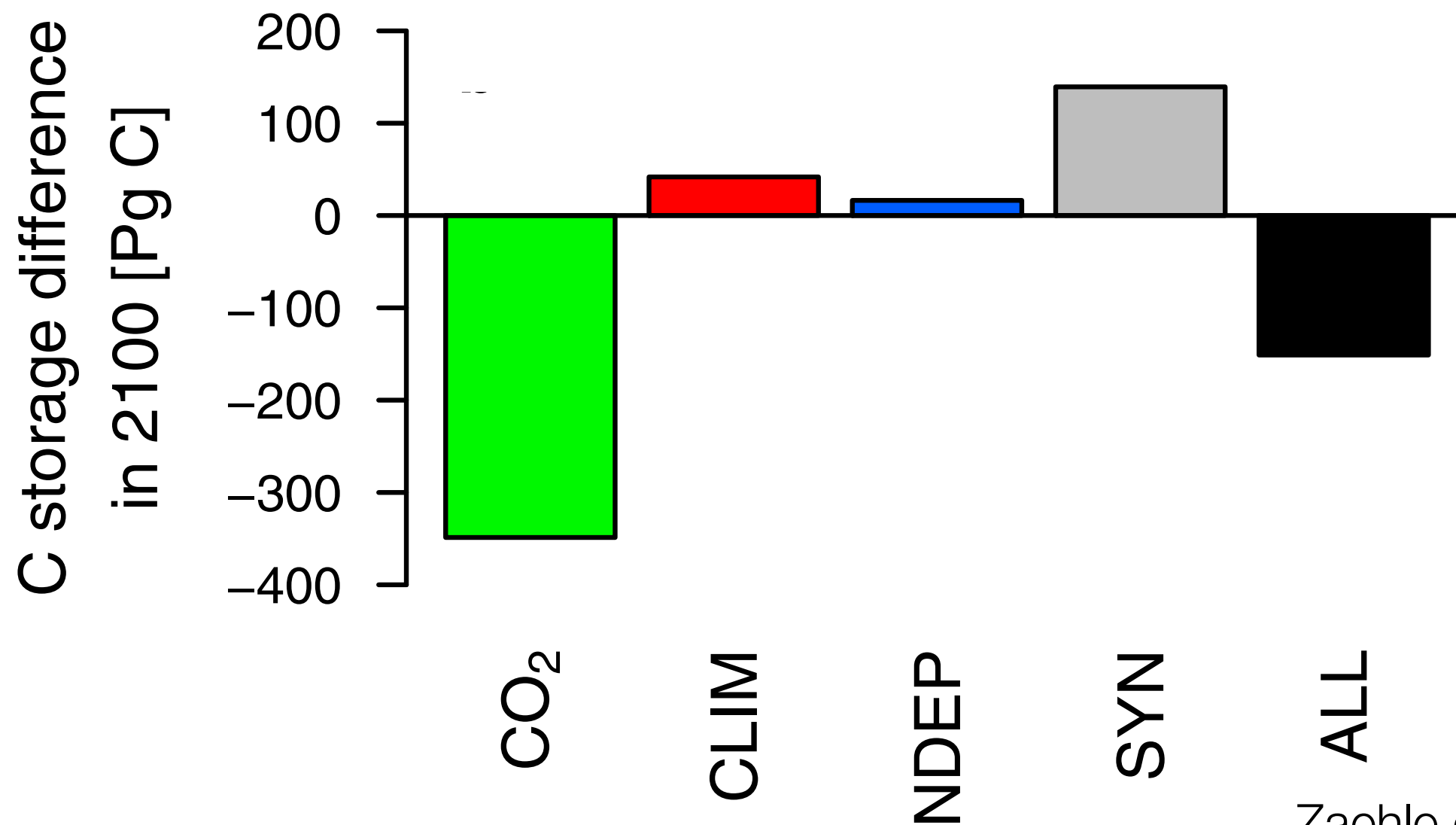


Carbon-nitrogen interactions impact effective emissions

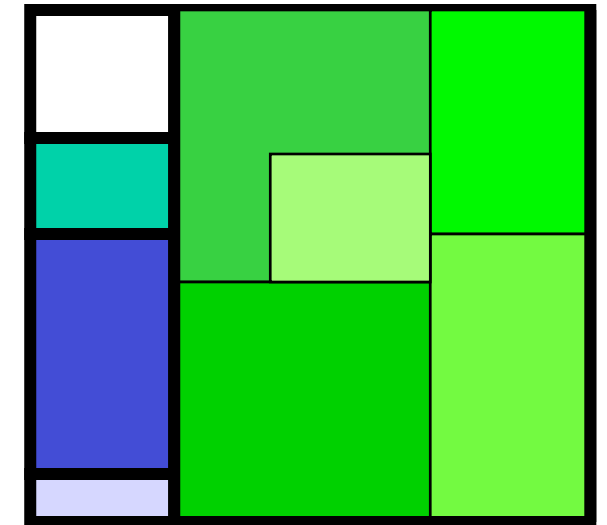
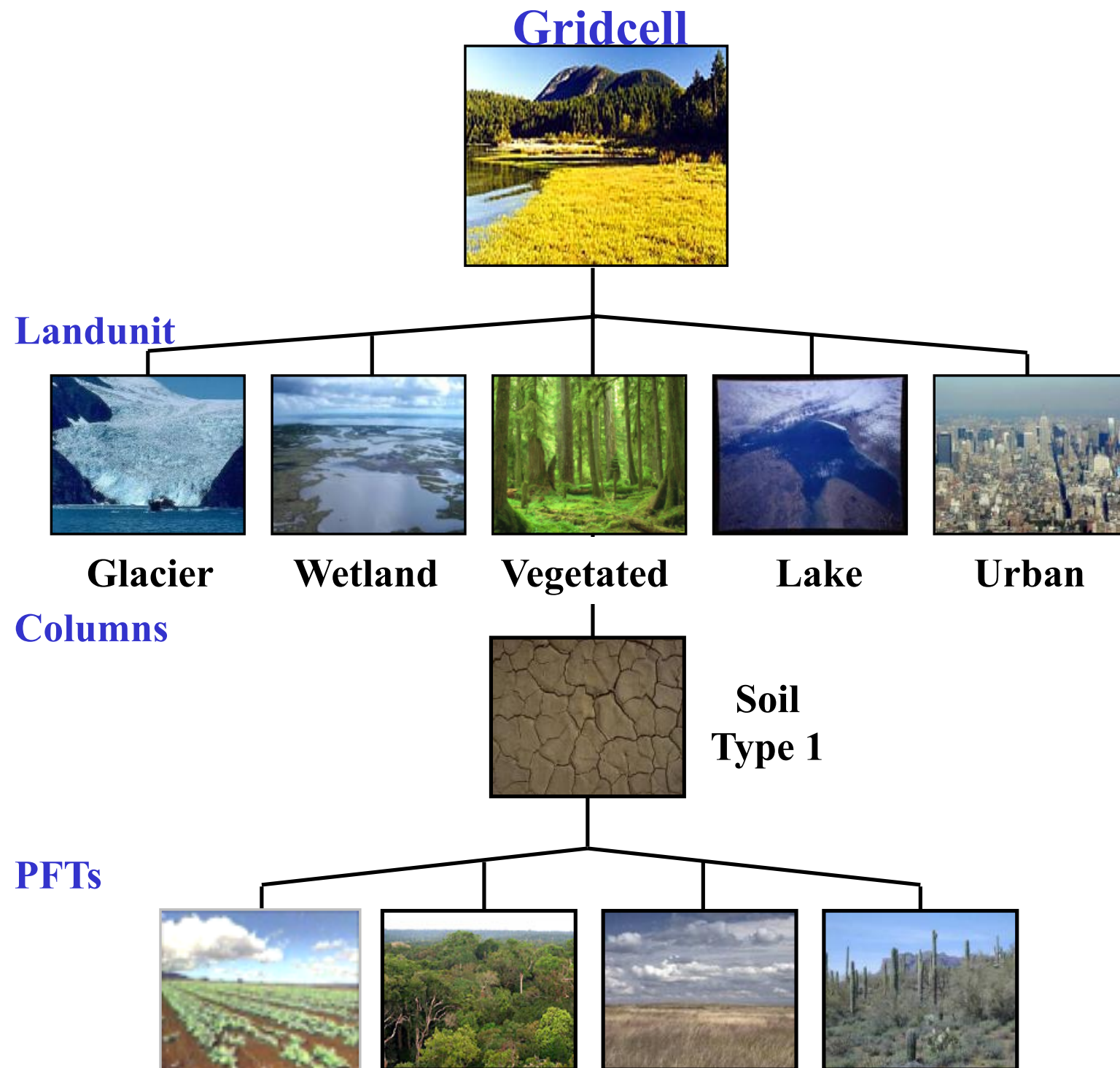


Typical result from Earth System models with carbon and nitrogen interactions

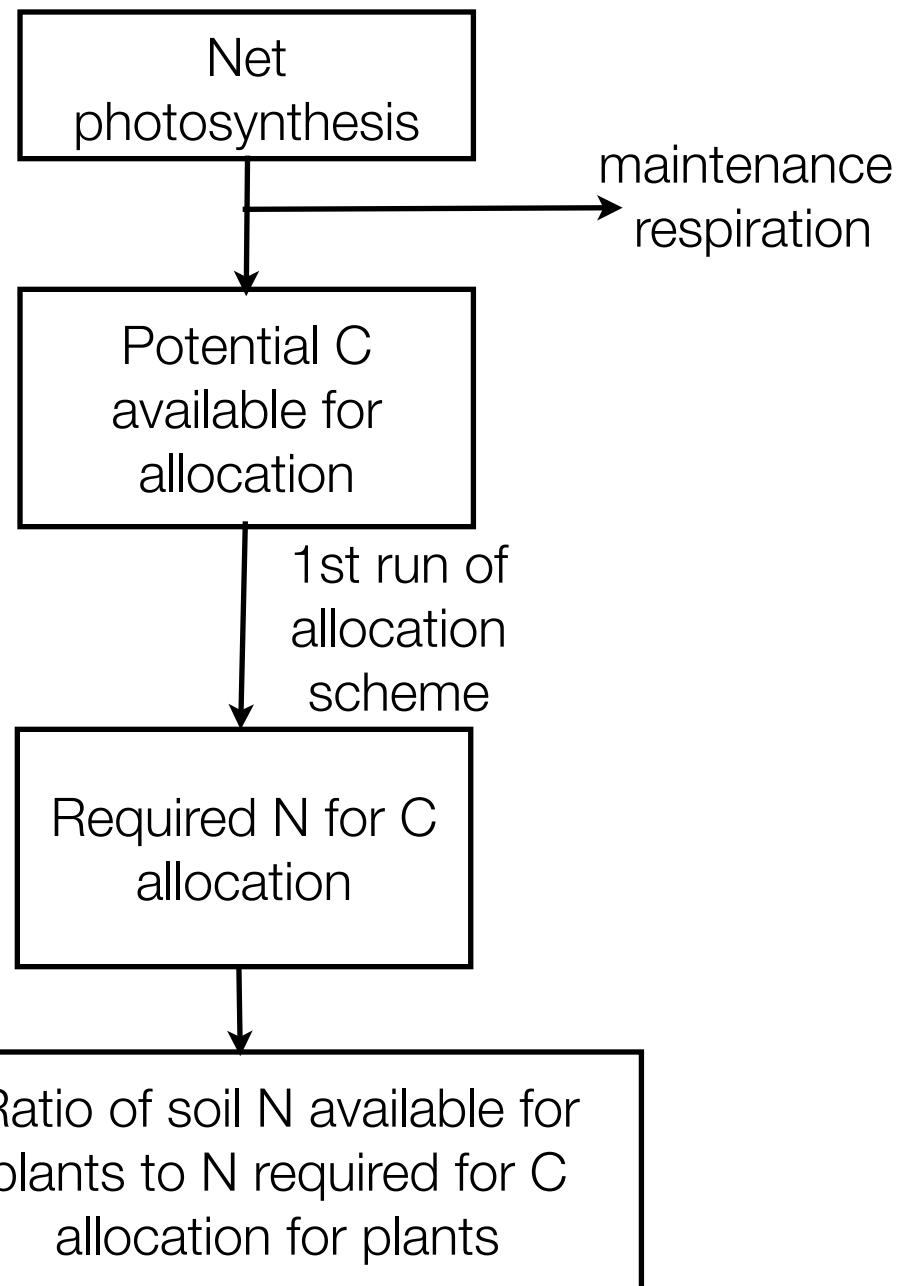
Simulation with carbon and nitrogen coupled cycles - Simulation with only carbon cycle



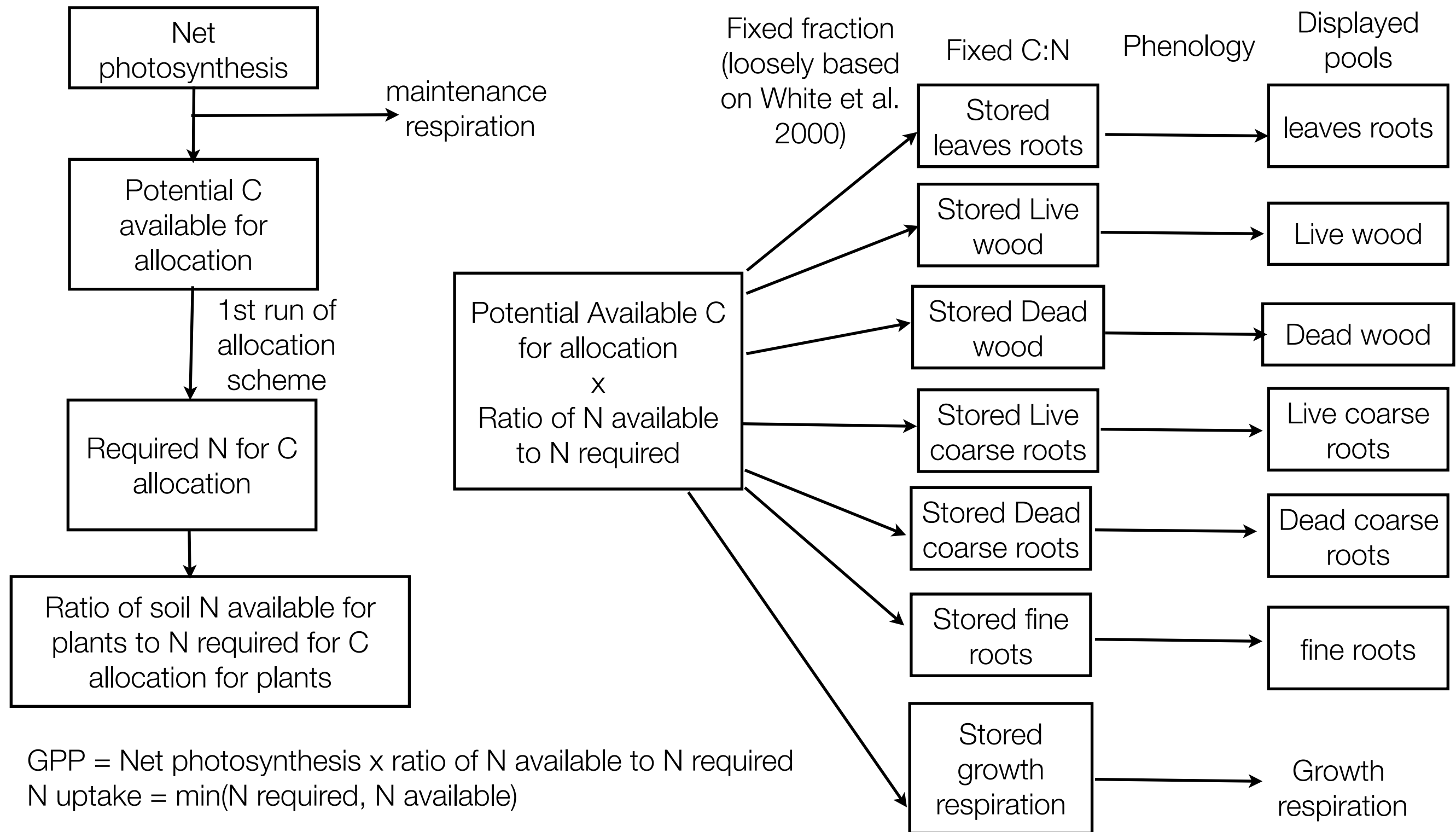
N cycle is resolved at the landunit scale



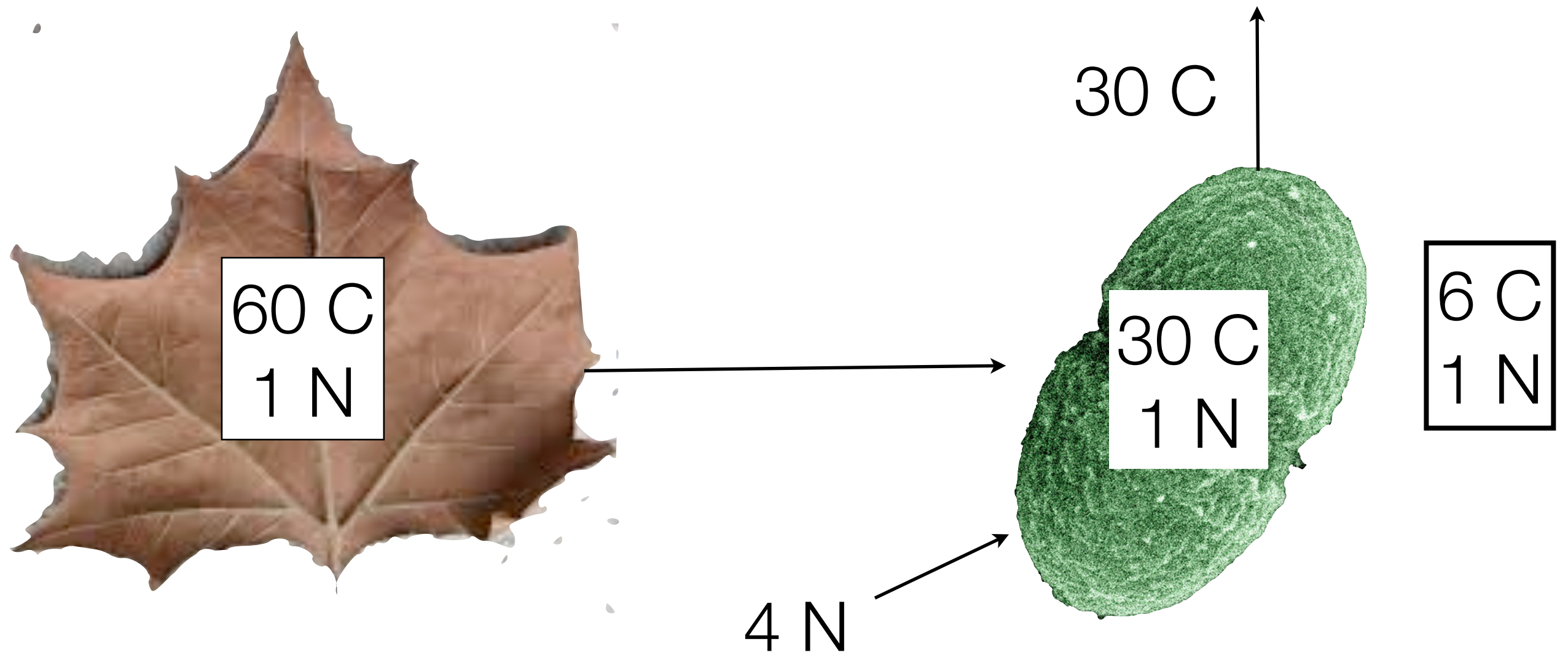
How do we model coupled C & N cycles: CLM-CN: Allocation and Plant N limitation



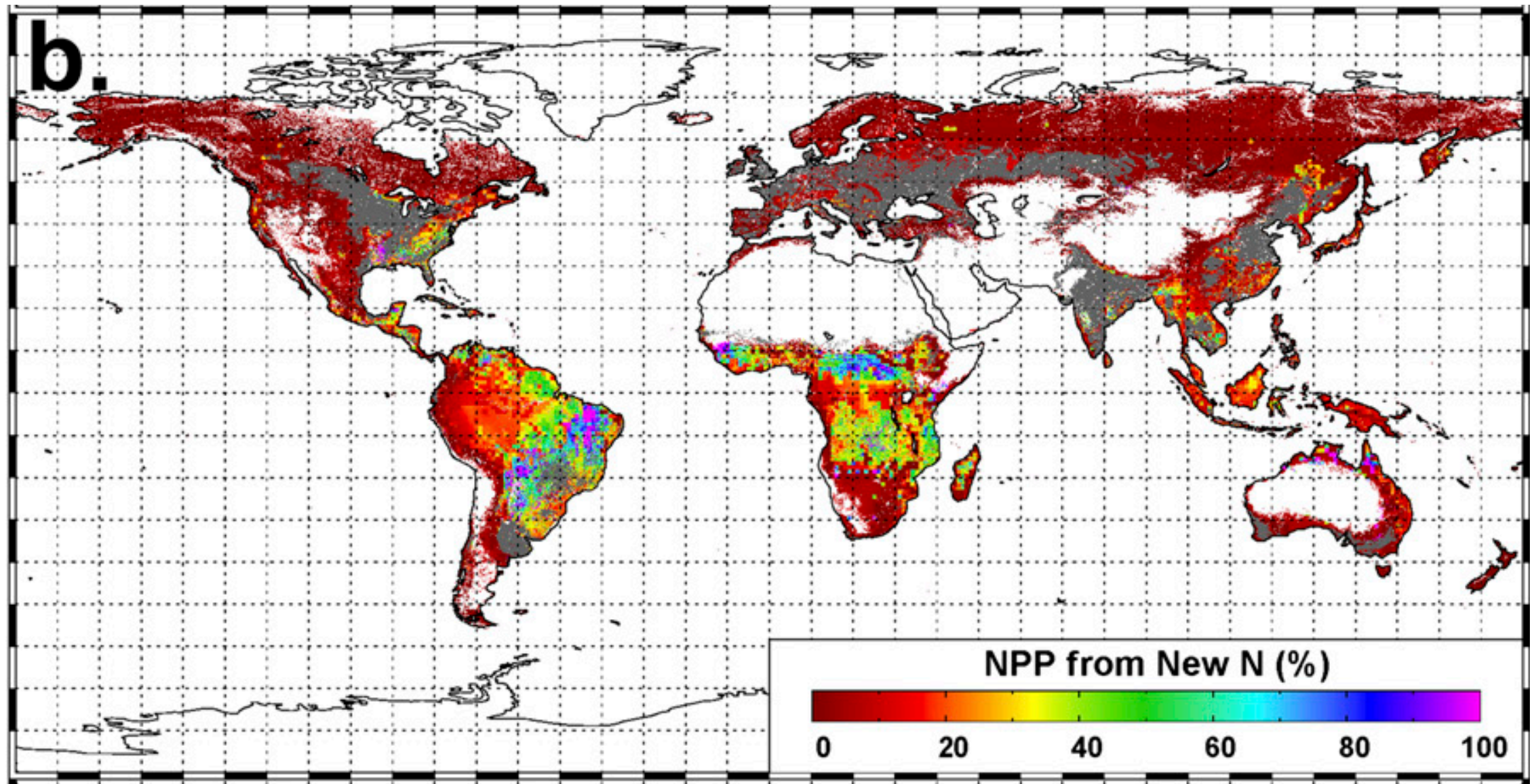
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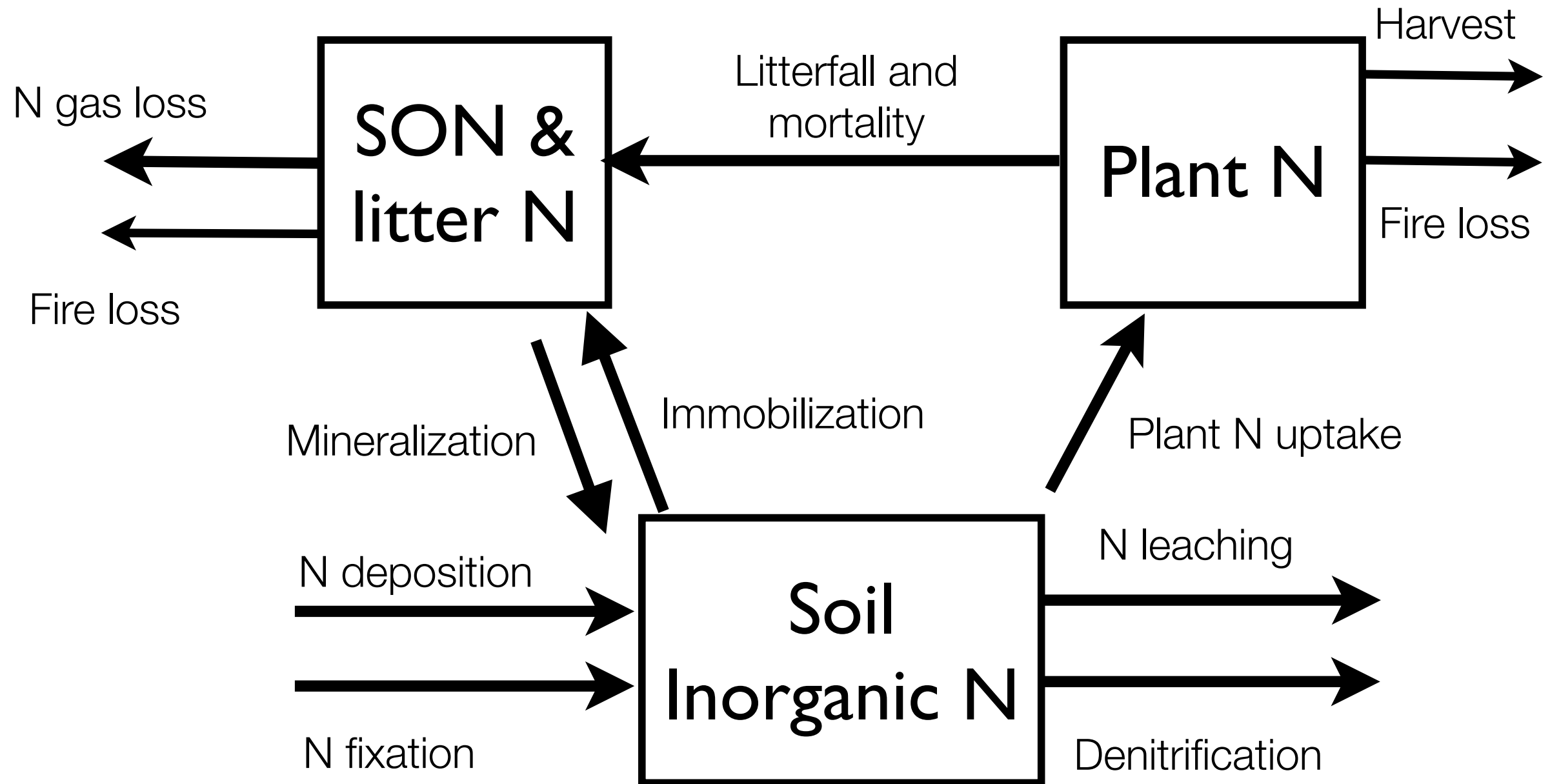
How do we model coupled C & N cycles: Microbial example



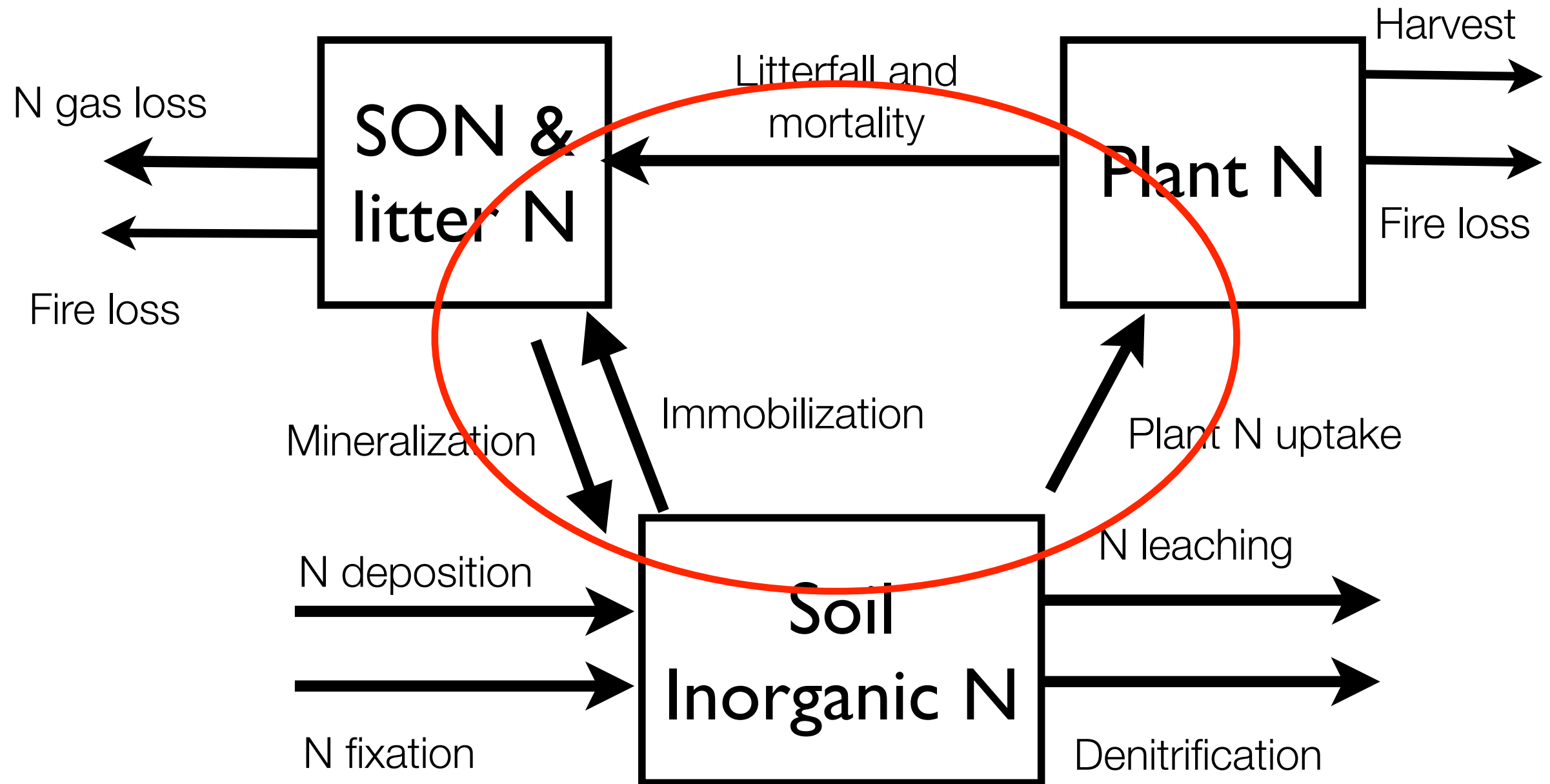
Most nitrogen is recycled



CLM-CN 4.0: General N cycle structure



CLM-CN 4.0: General N cycle structure



Mechanisms that govern N limitation

Steady-state and transient processes

Pathway	Mechanism
Demand-independent losses	losses of combined N that organisms cannot prevent, including leaching of DON, post- disturbance losses, some gaseous pathways
Constraints to biological N fixation	biological N fixation is slow or absent even when N is limiting; could be due to energetic costs, differential grazing, demands for P, Mo, or other essential elements
Transactional Sink driven	slow release of N from complex organic into soluble forms, relative to the supply of other resources sequestration of available N in an accumulating pool within ecosystems

Sources: Vitousek and Howarth (1991), Vitousek and Field (1999), and Vitousek (2004).

Transient-only processes

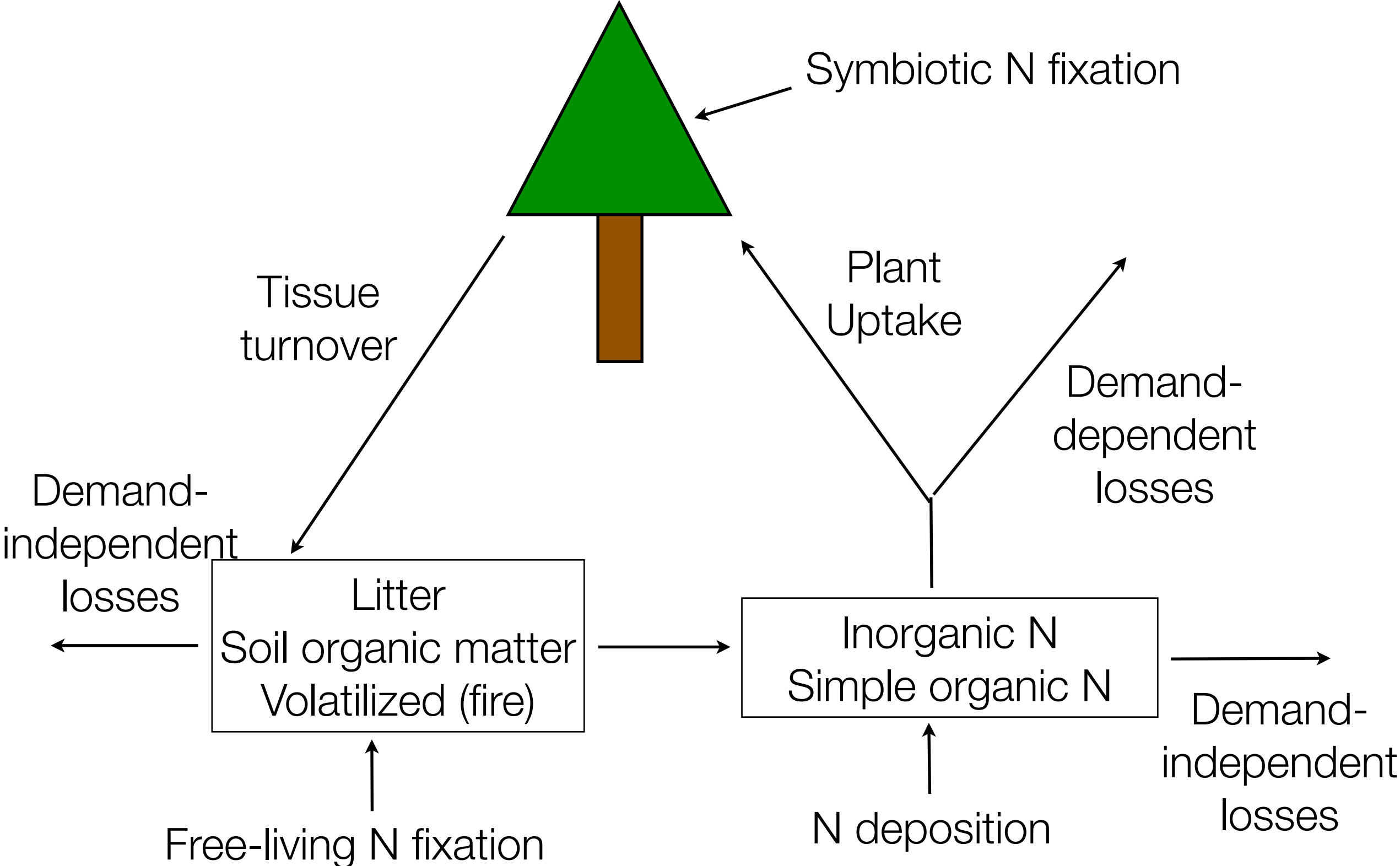
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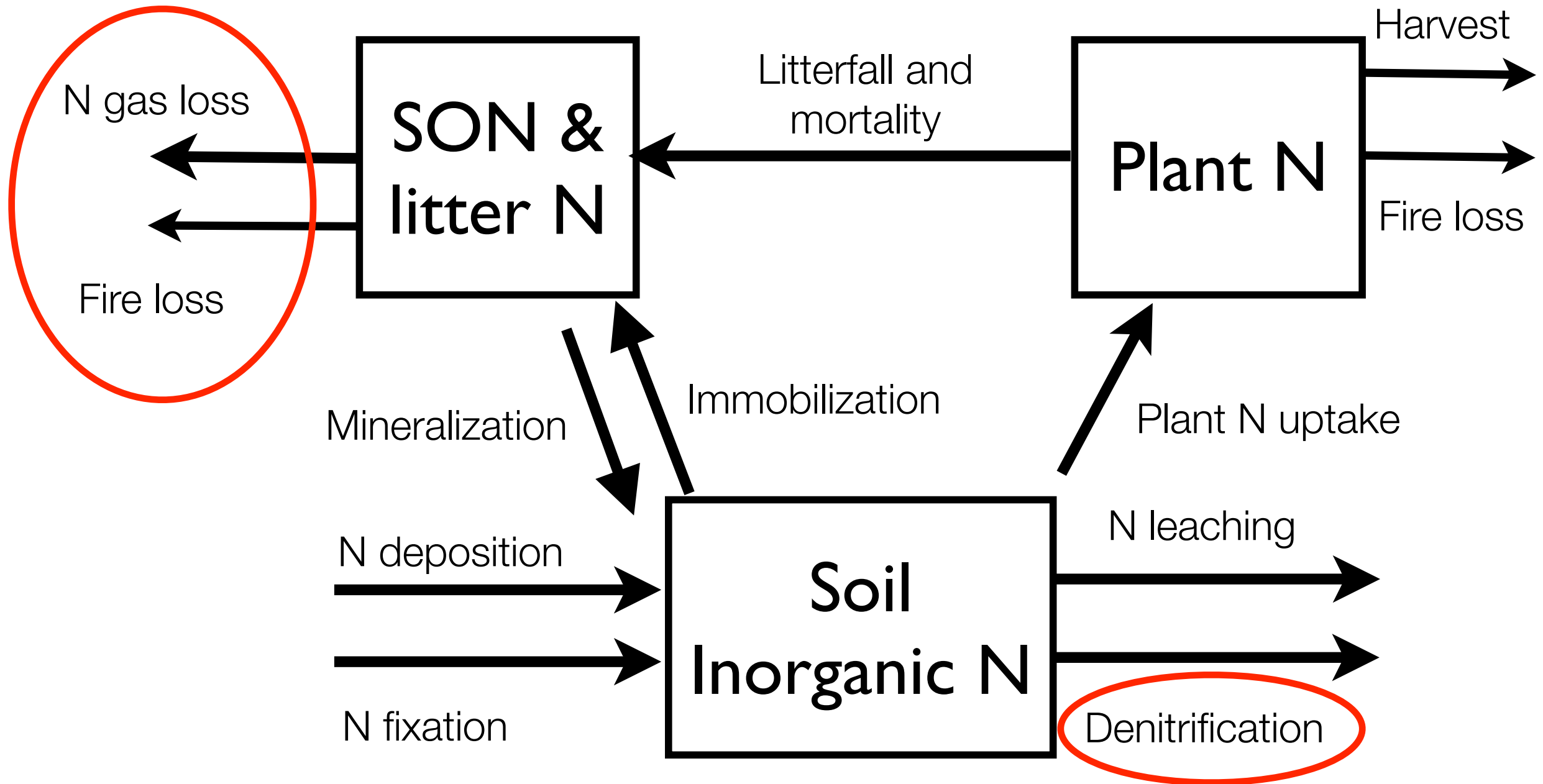
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Demand-independent losses



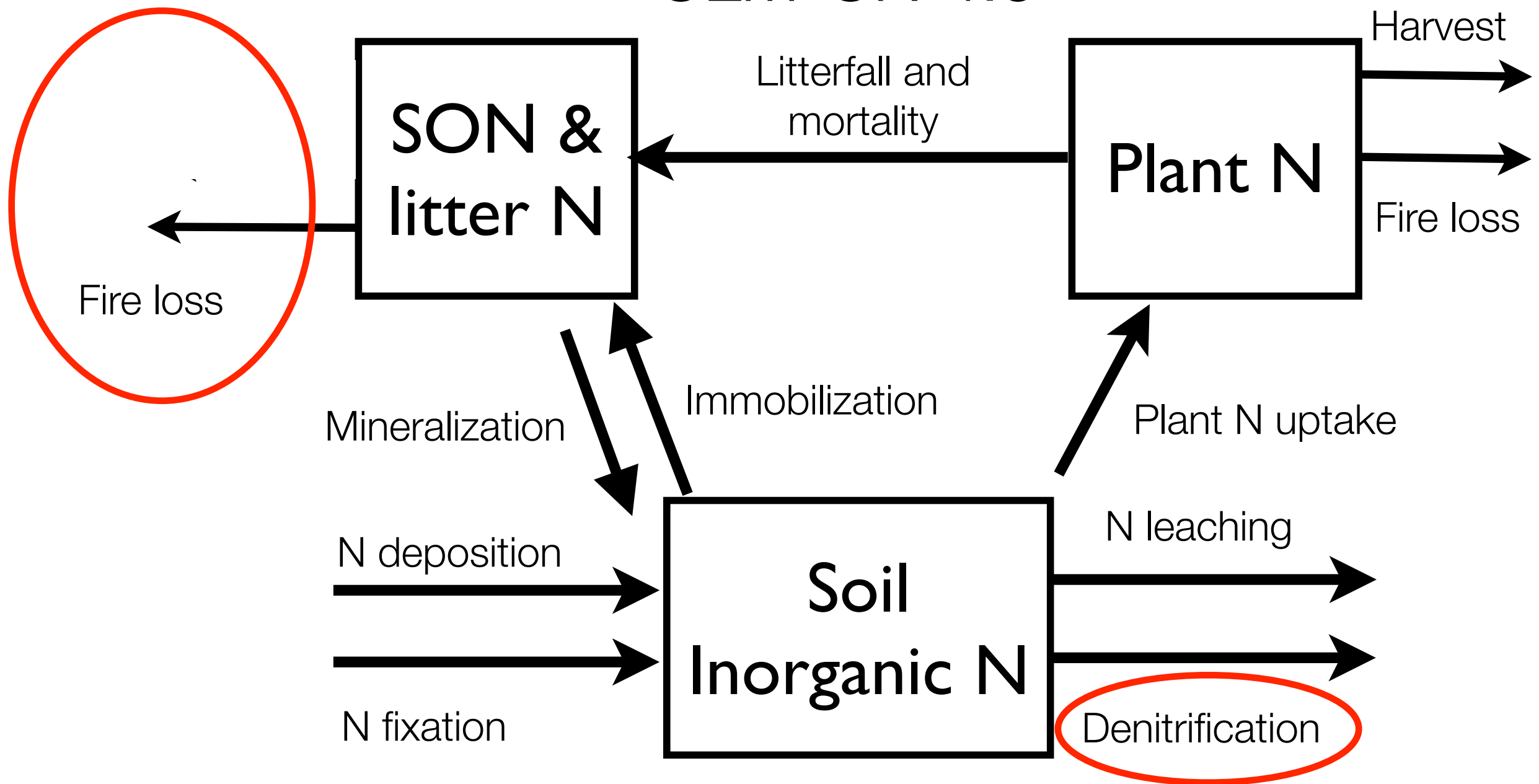
Demand-independent losses

CLM-CN 4.0



Demand-independent losses

CLM-CN 4.5



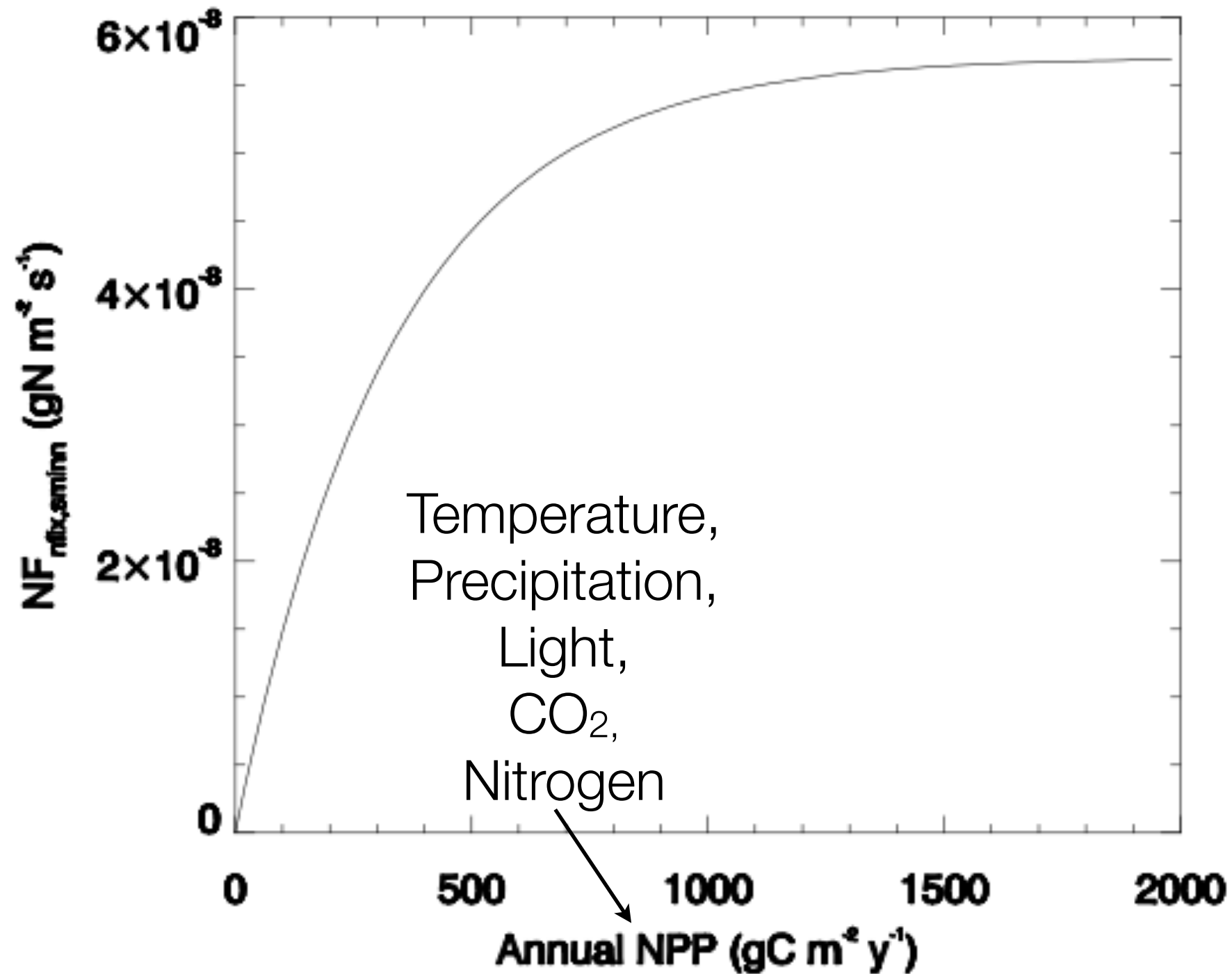
Mechanisms that govern N limitation

Steady-state and transient processes

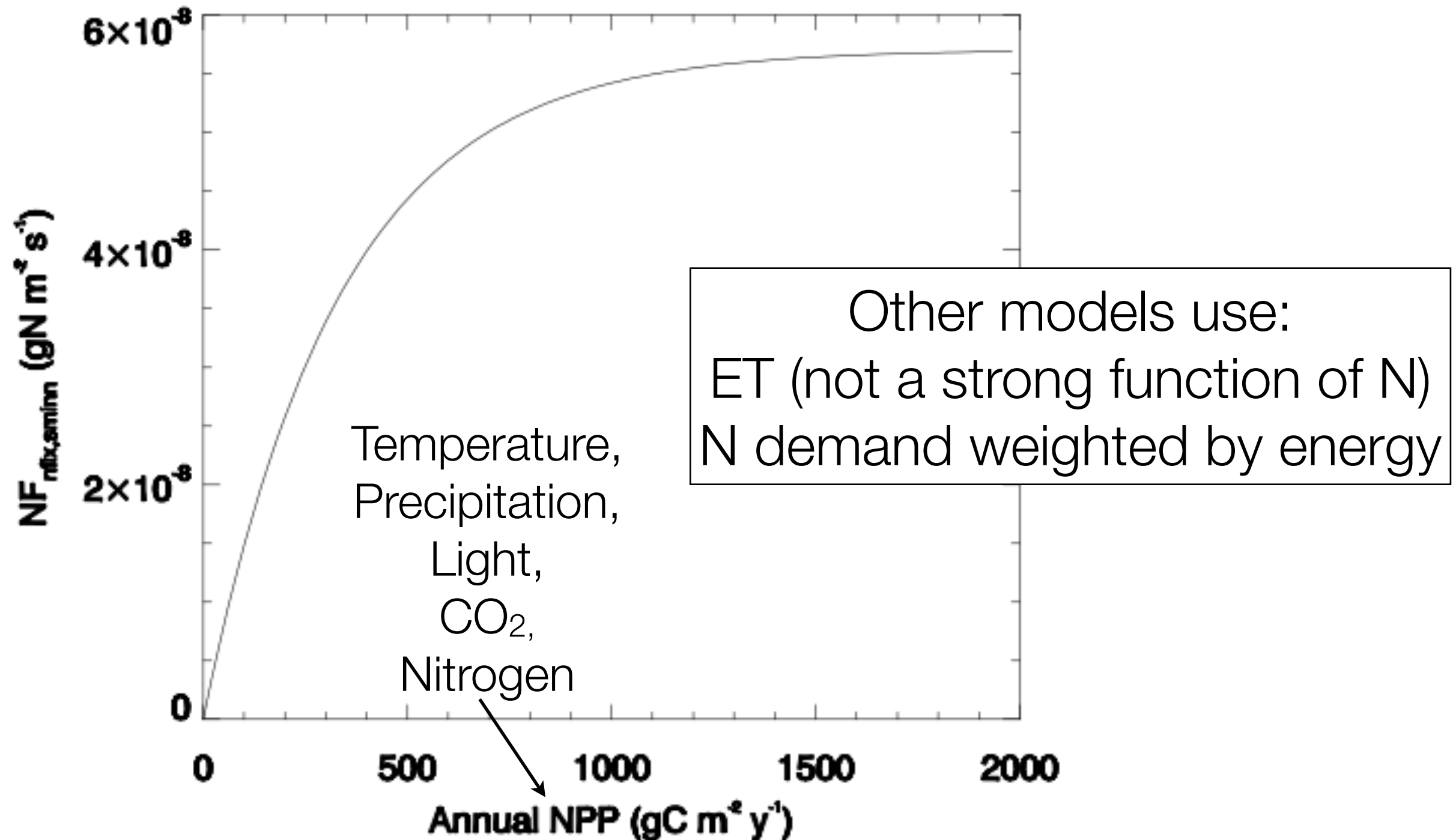
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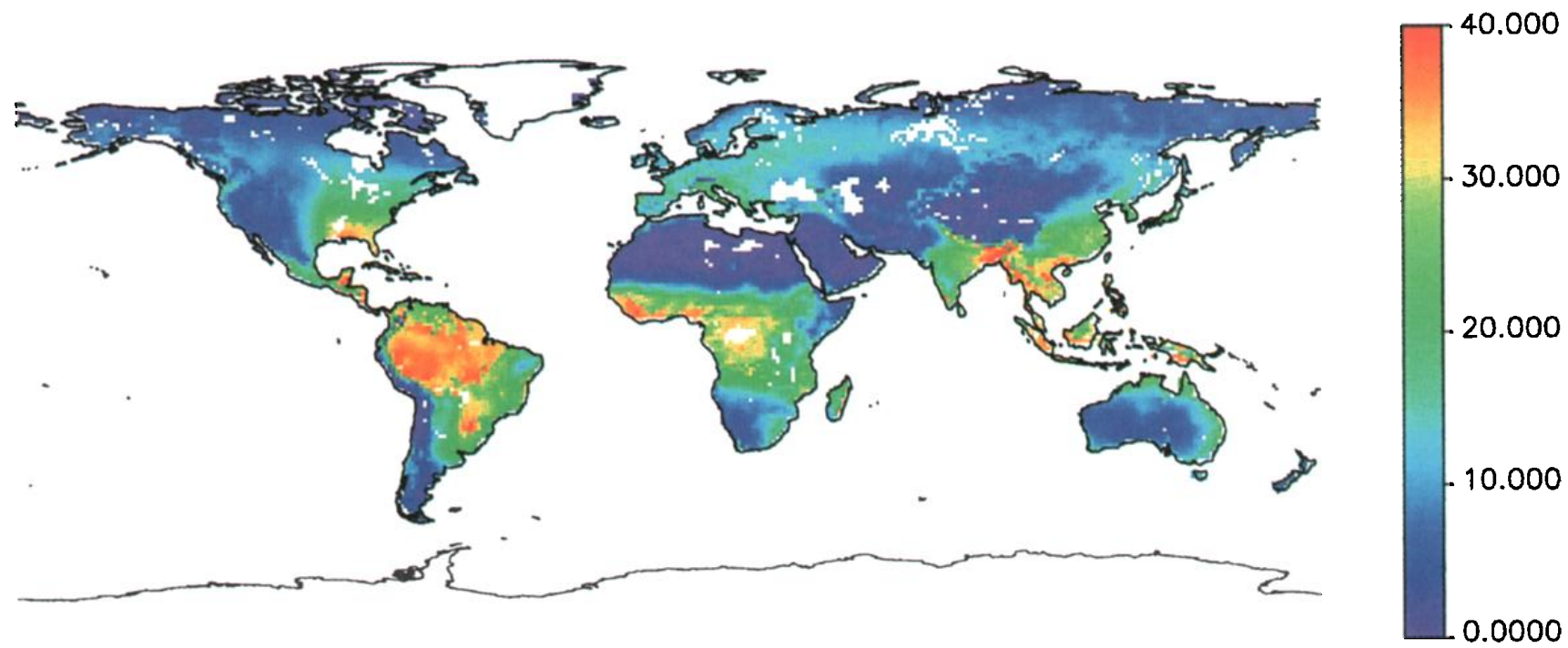
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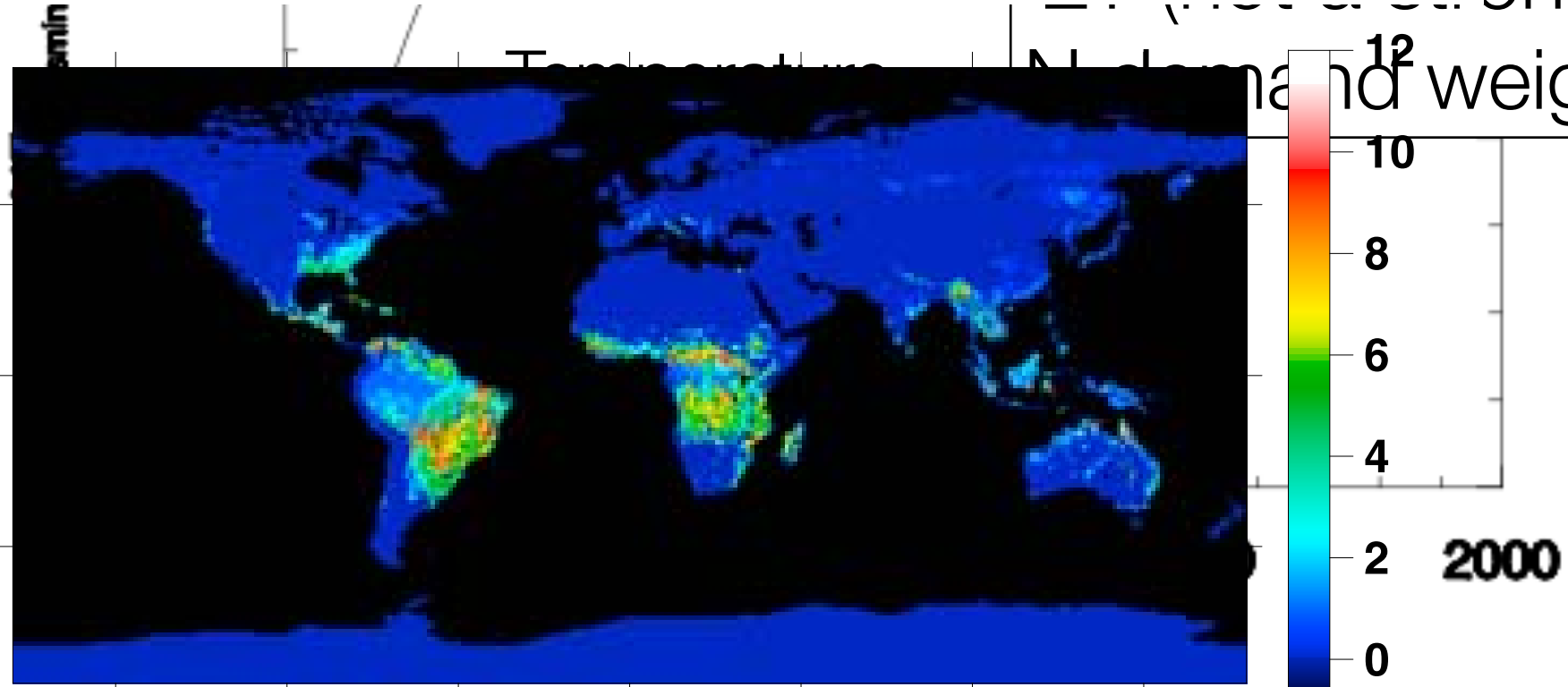
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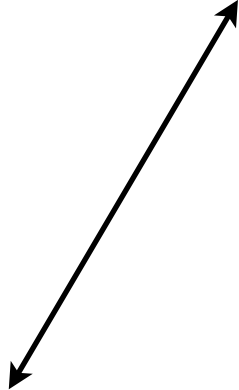


models use:
log function of N)
and weighted by energy



N limitation at steady-state

$N \text{ fixation} < \text{Demand-independent losses}$



How to classify losses
in Earth System Models?

$\text{Demand-dependent losses} < N \text{ deposition}$

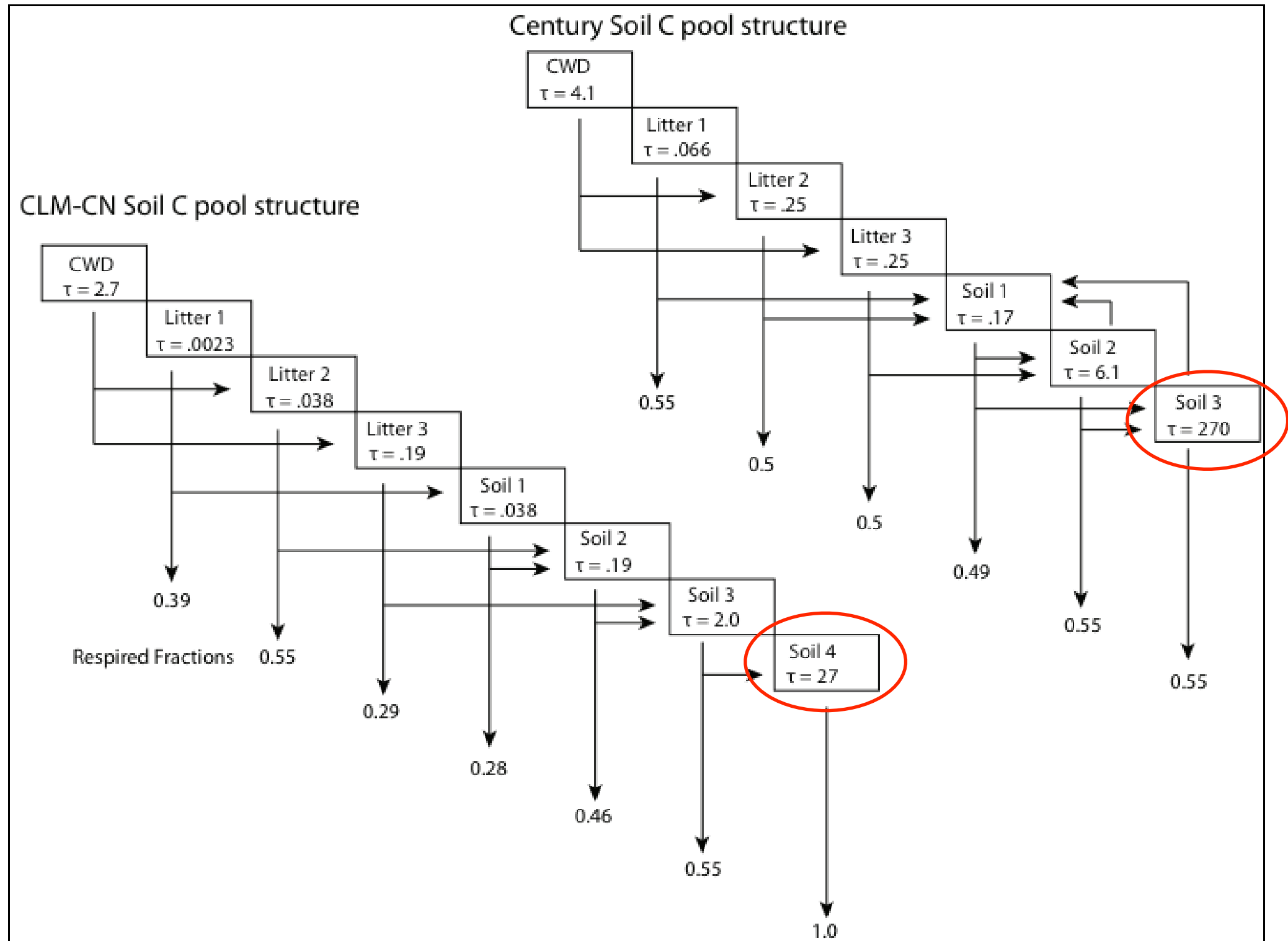
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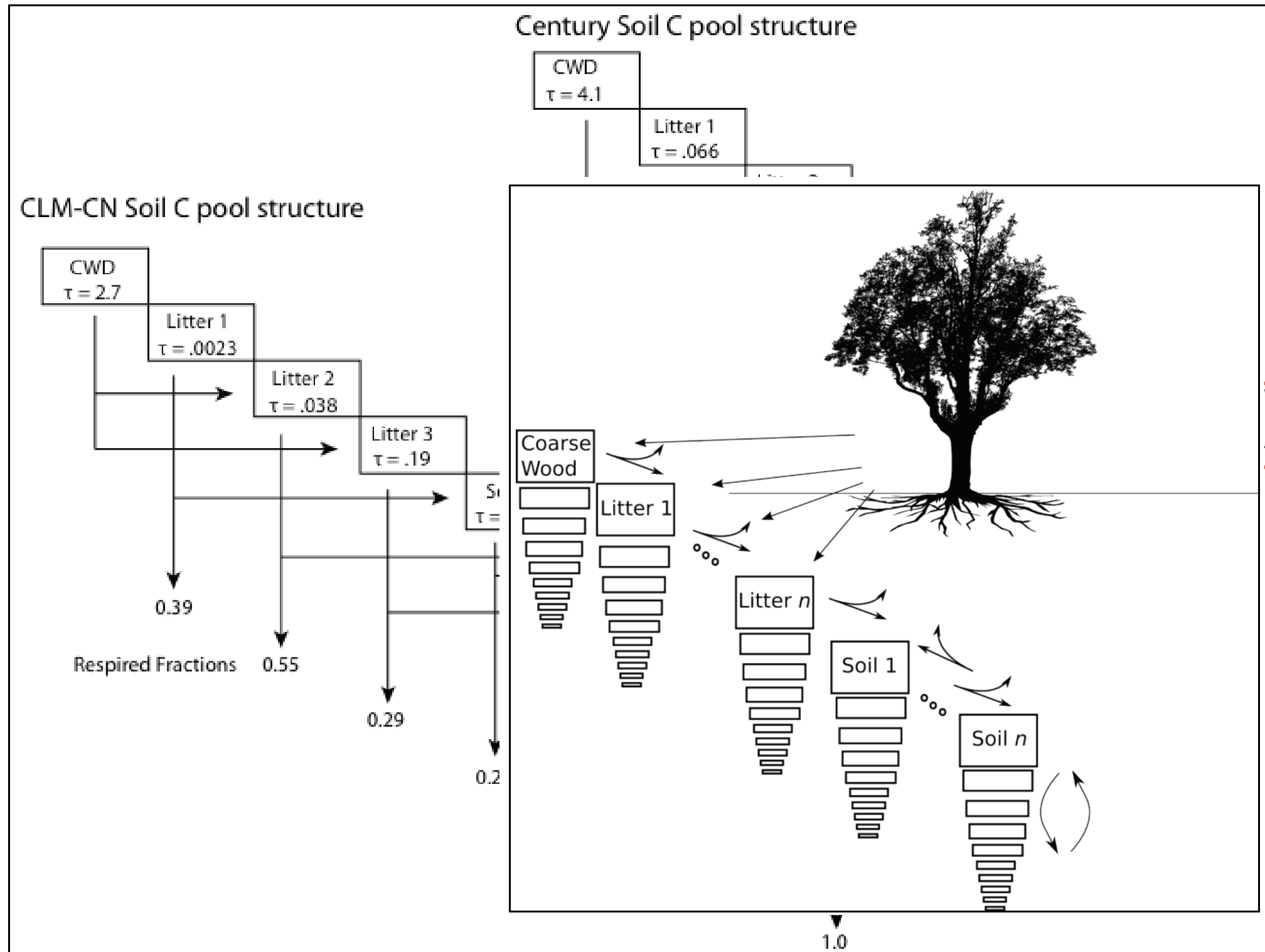
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Transient-only processes

Transactional N limitation



Transactional N limitation



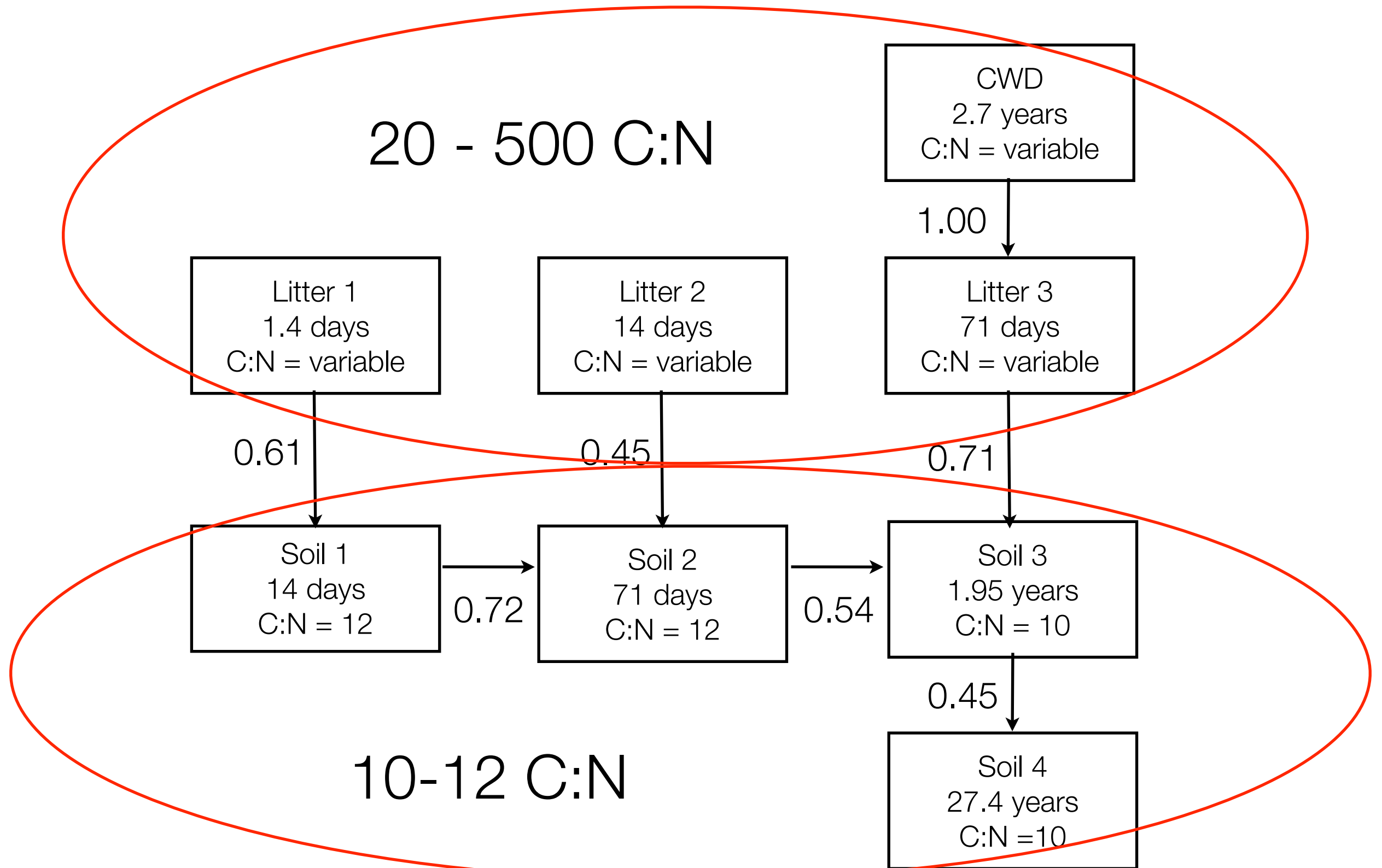
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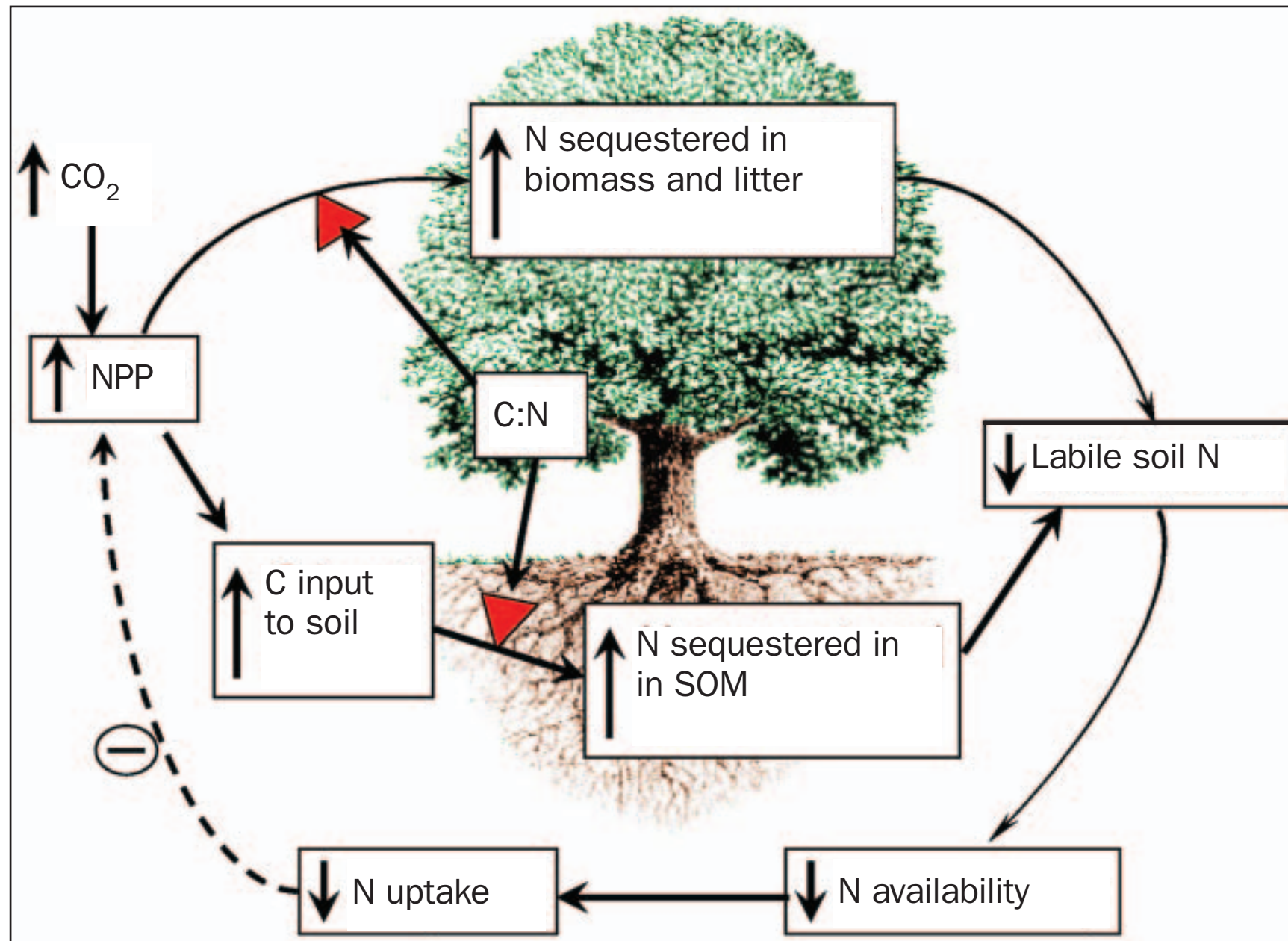
Transient-only processes

Sink-driven N limitation



Sink-driven N limitation

Progressive N limitation



How do we measure and evaluate N limitation?

Field

Add N to ecosystem
and measure response

Measure inorganic N
leaching relative to N
deposition

Measure leaf chemistry
(N:P ratios)

Measurement of N
fixation relative to DON
leaching

Model

Instantaneous metric in
models
(actual NPP/potential NPP)

Coupled simulations with
and without N constraints
included

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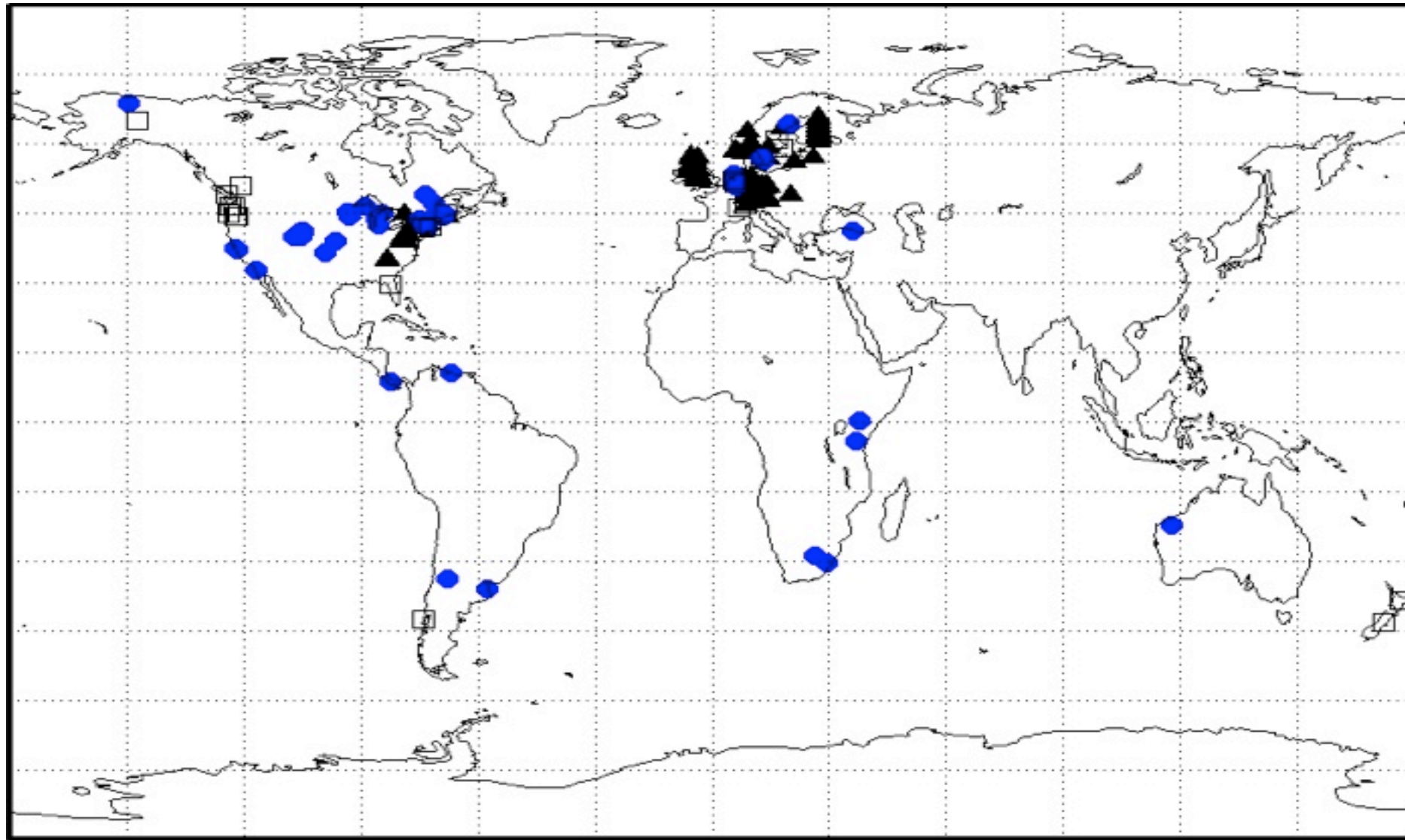
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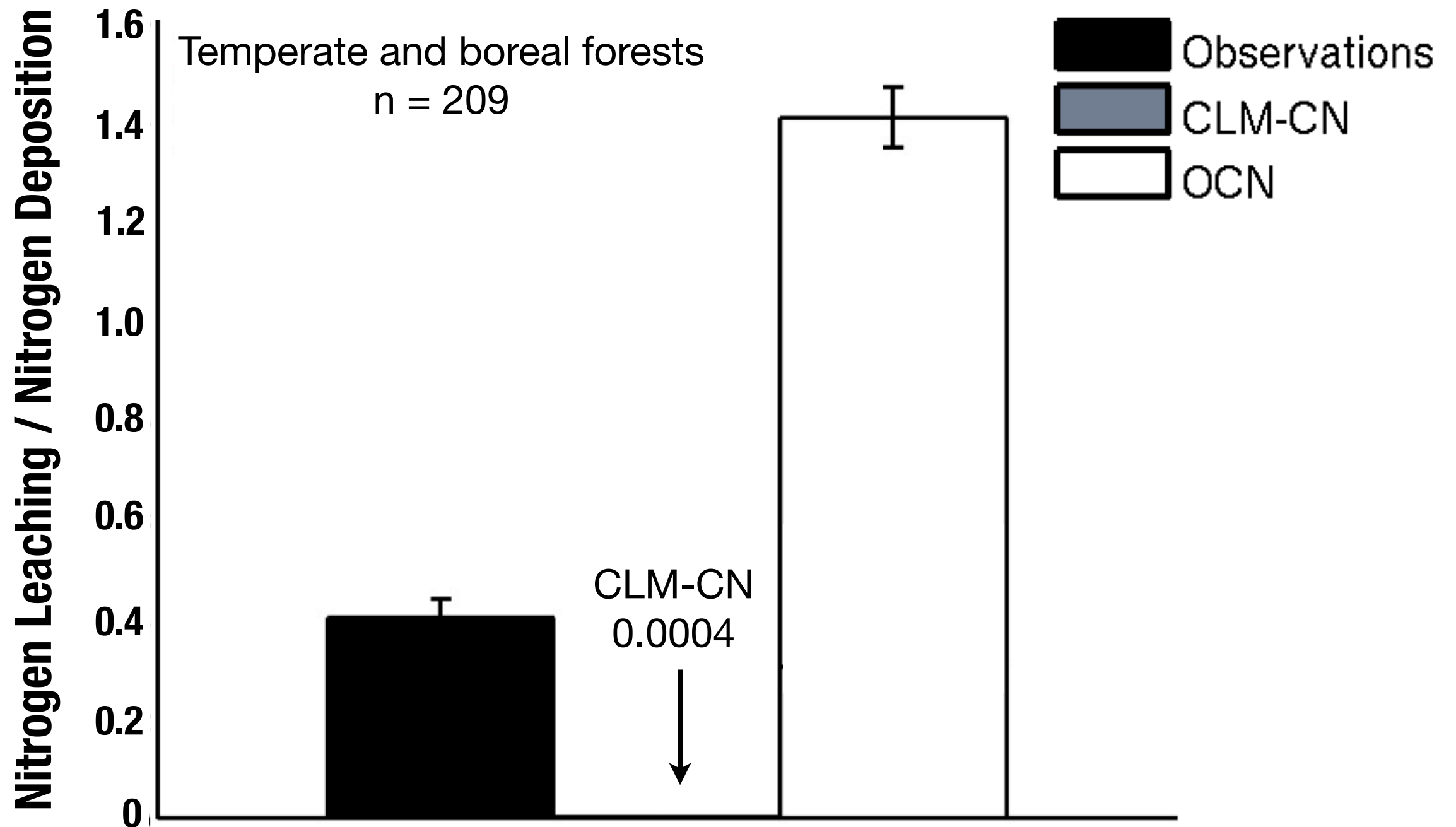
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Model comparison to data: Model response compared to observations



- Nitrogen fertilization experiments
- ^{15}N tracer studies
- ▲ Plot/small catchment nitrogen budgets

Model comparison to data: Plot/Small Catchment Nitrogen Budgets



How do we measure and evaluate N limitation?

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Test of nitrogen limitation in two global biogeochemical models

CLM-CN 4.0

(Thornton *et al.* 2009 *Biogeosciences*)

O-CN

(Zaehle *et al.* 2011 *Nature Geoscience*)

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(Thornton *et al.* 2009 *Biogeosciences*)

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Carbon-nitrogen interactions regulate climate-carbon cycle feedbacks: results from an atmosphere-ocean general circulation model

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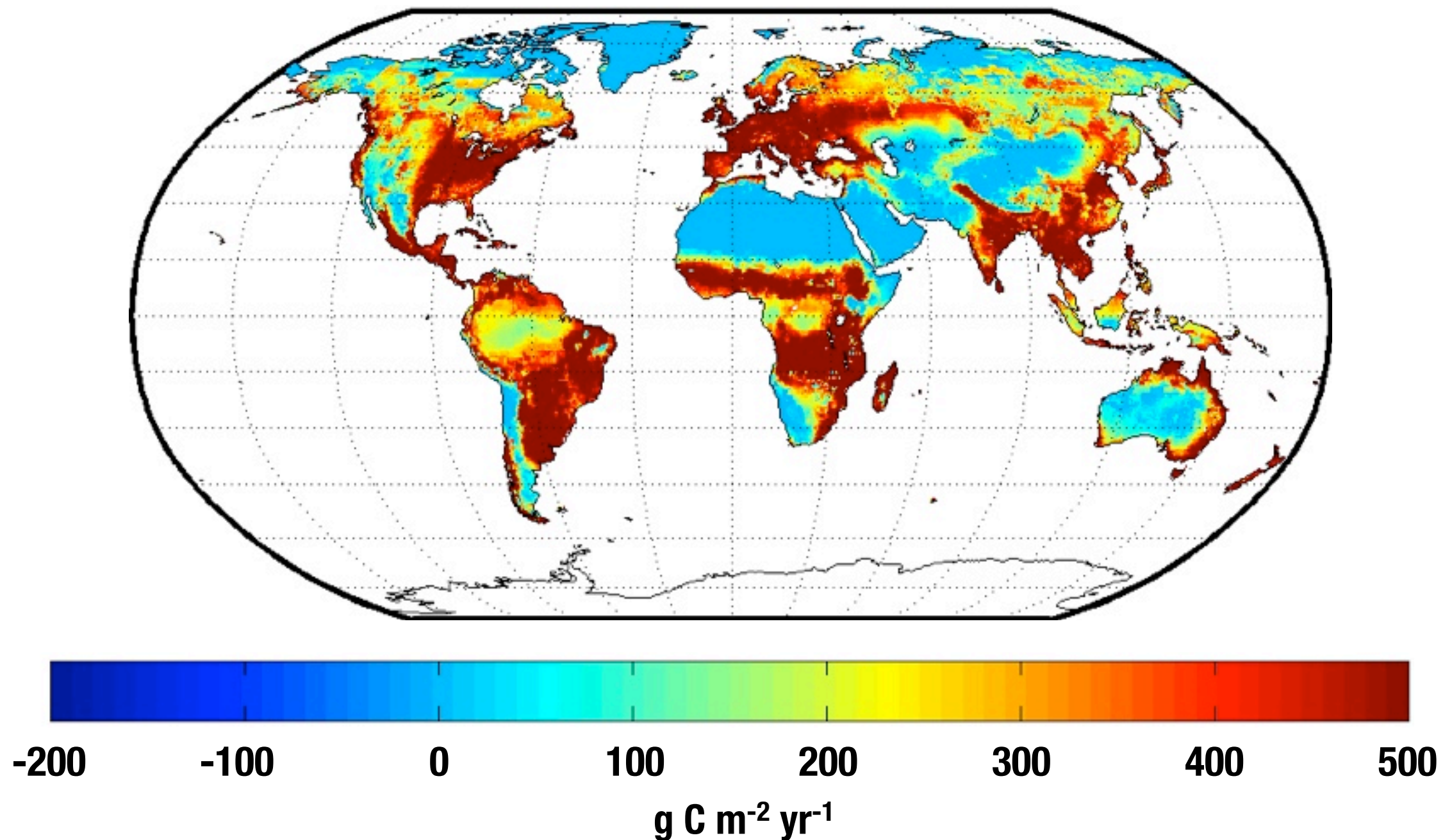
Differing mechanisms governing N loss

Global nitrogen fertilization experiment

- 25 year simulations (1985-2009)
- Nitrogen applied globally at five levels continuously
 - Low application to parallel plausible changes in nitrogen deposition ($0.5 \text{ g N m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
 - Higher applications to parallel field experimental additions of nitrogen fertilizer to terrestrial ecosystems ($2.0, 4.0, 10.0 \text{ g N m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
 - High application to test nitrogen saturation ($30.0 \text{ g N m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
- Same climate inputs and land-use history

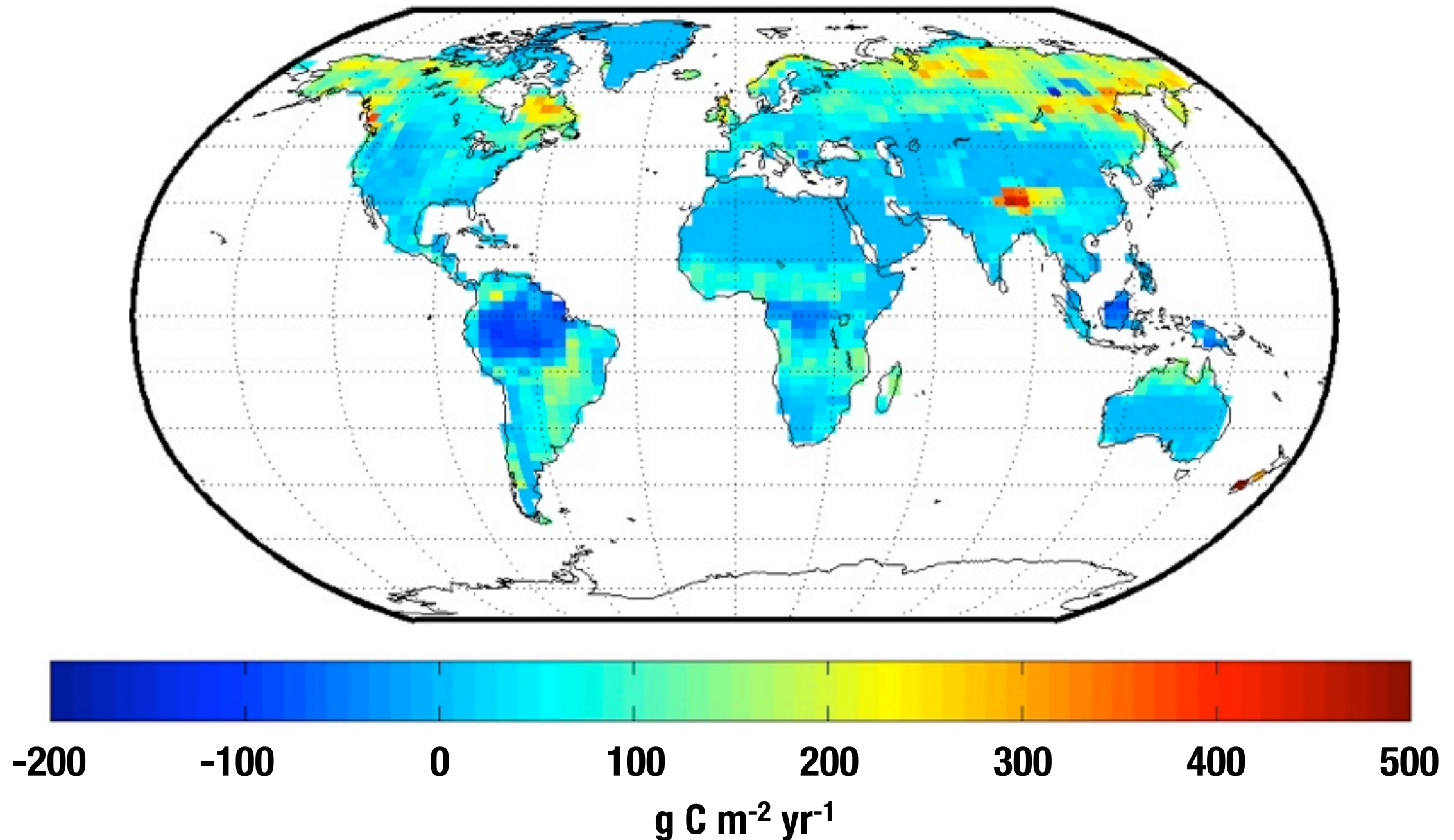
Global nitrogen fertilization response: High addition ($30.0 \text{ g N m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)

CLM-CN Δ Net Primary Productivity



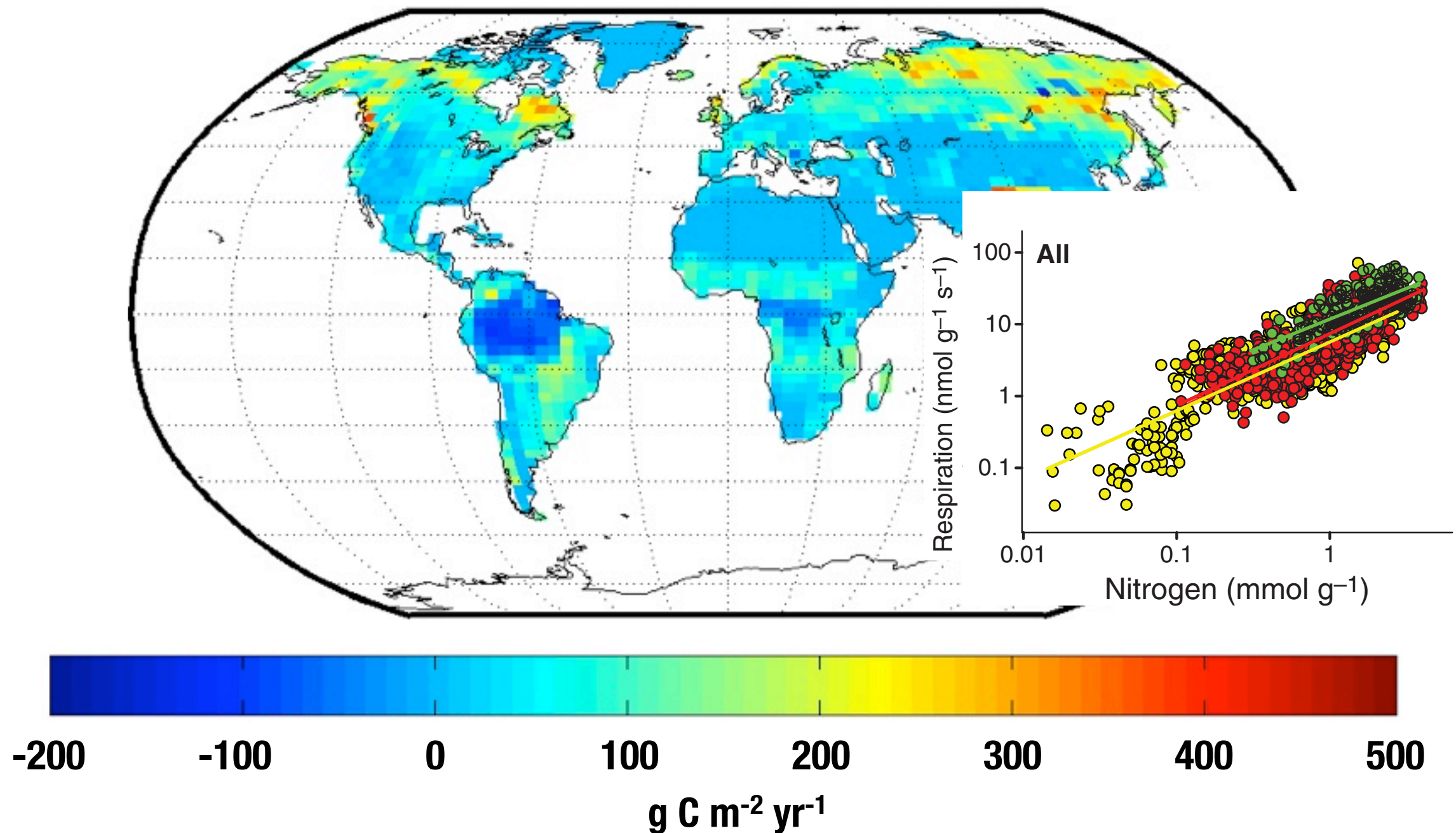
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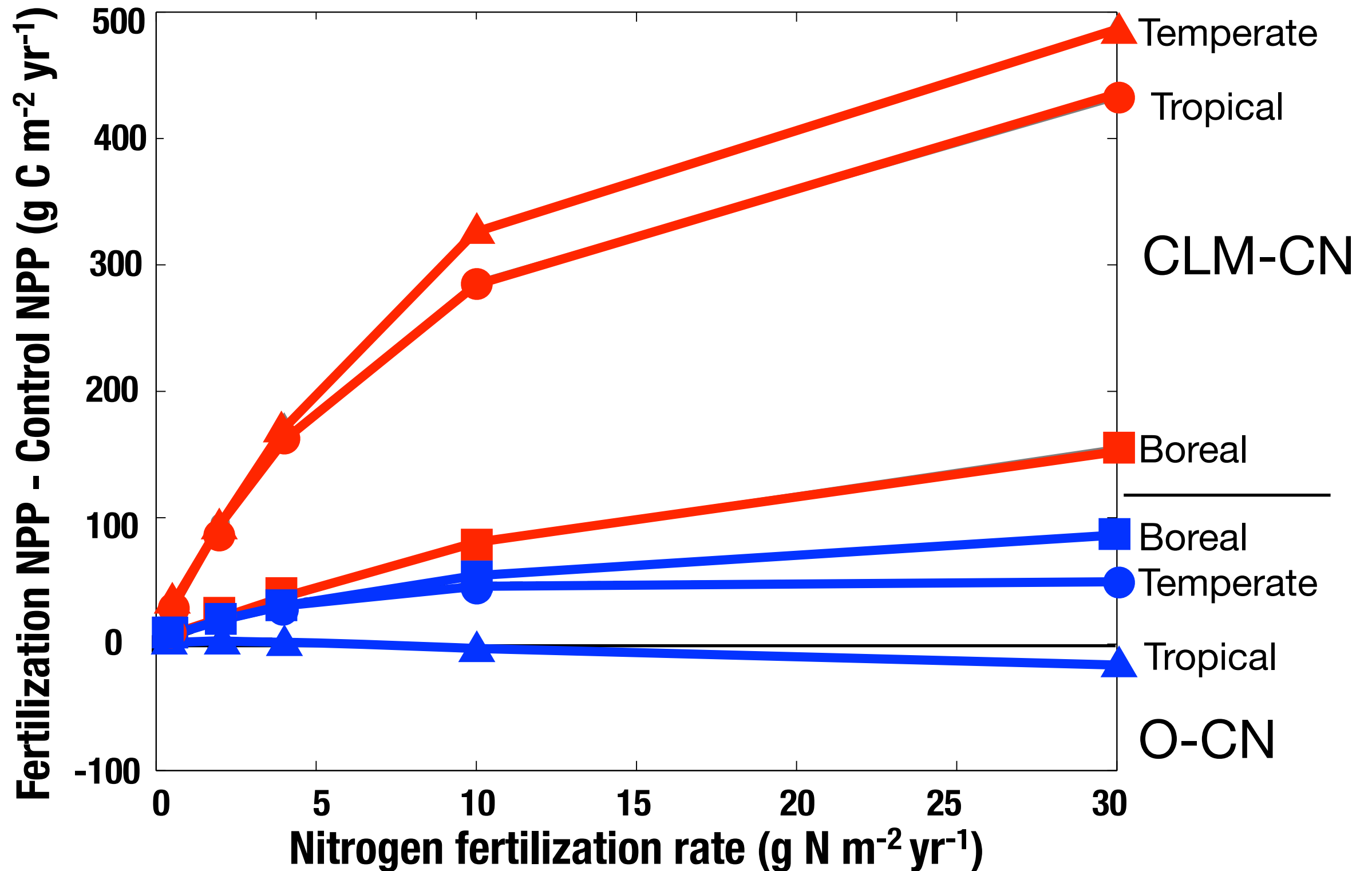


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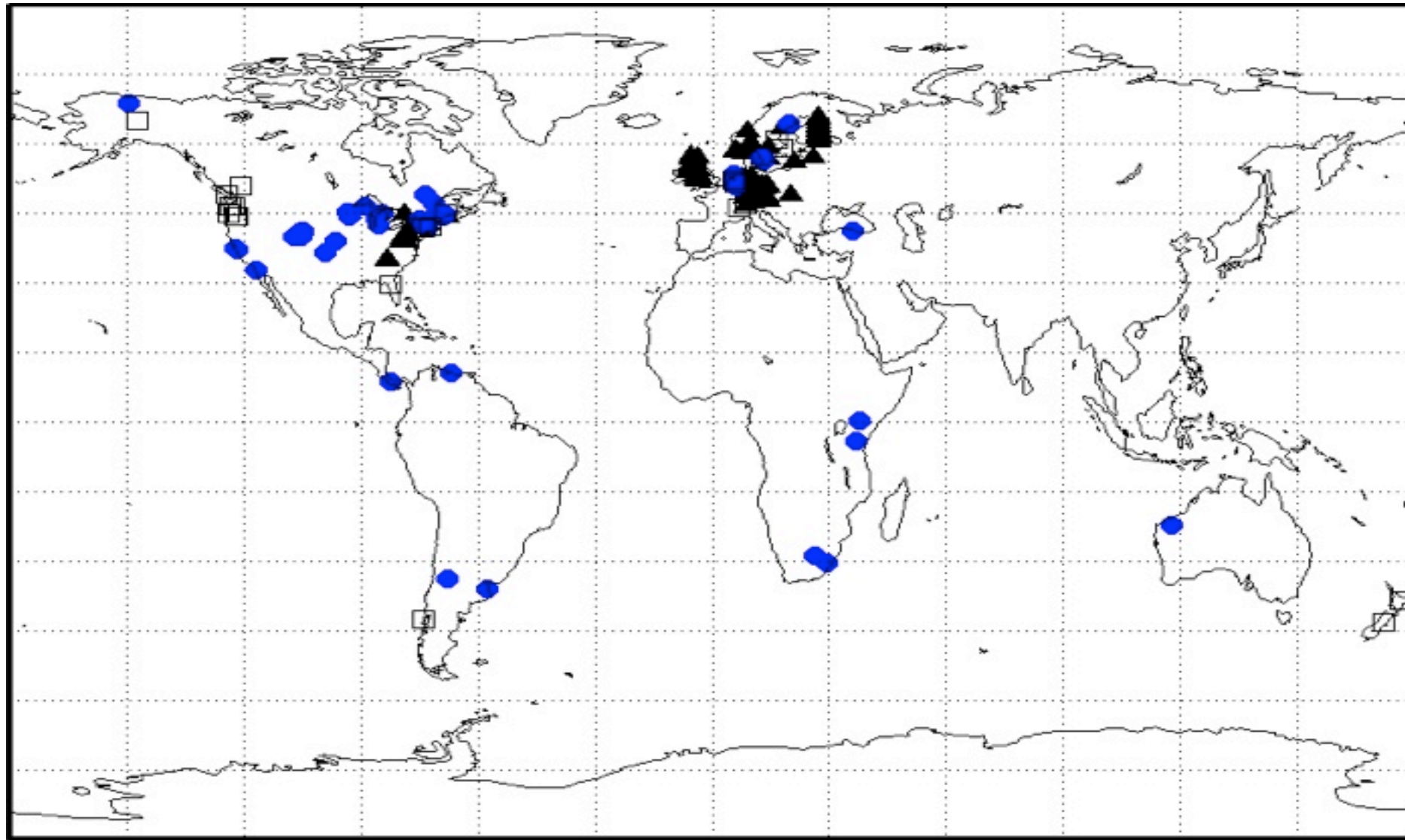
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CLM-CN more responsive to nitrogen than O-CN

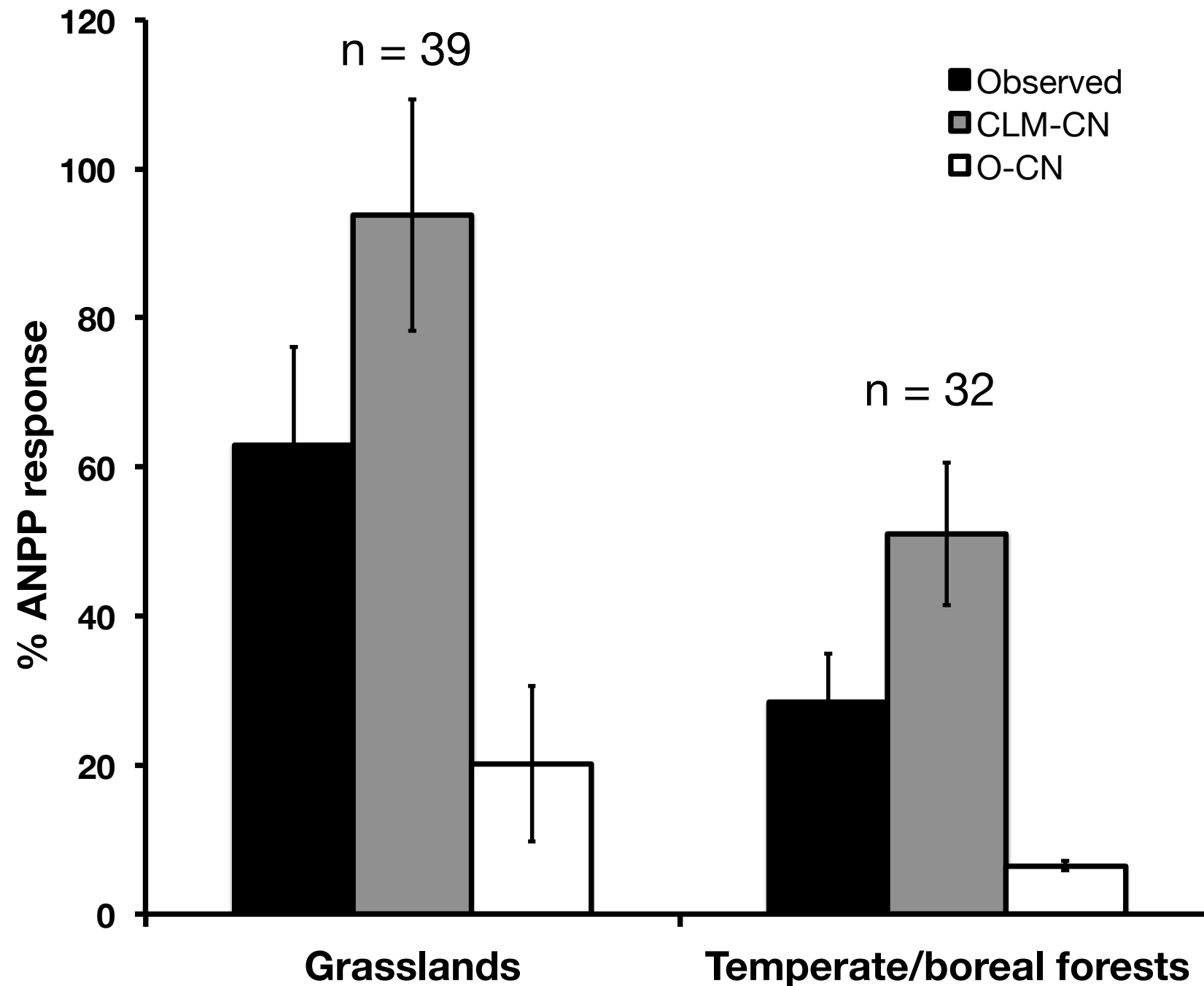


Model comparison to data: Model response compared to observations

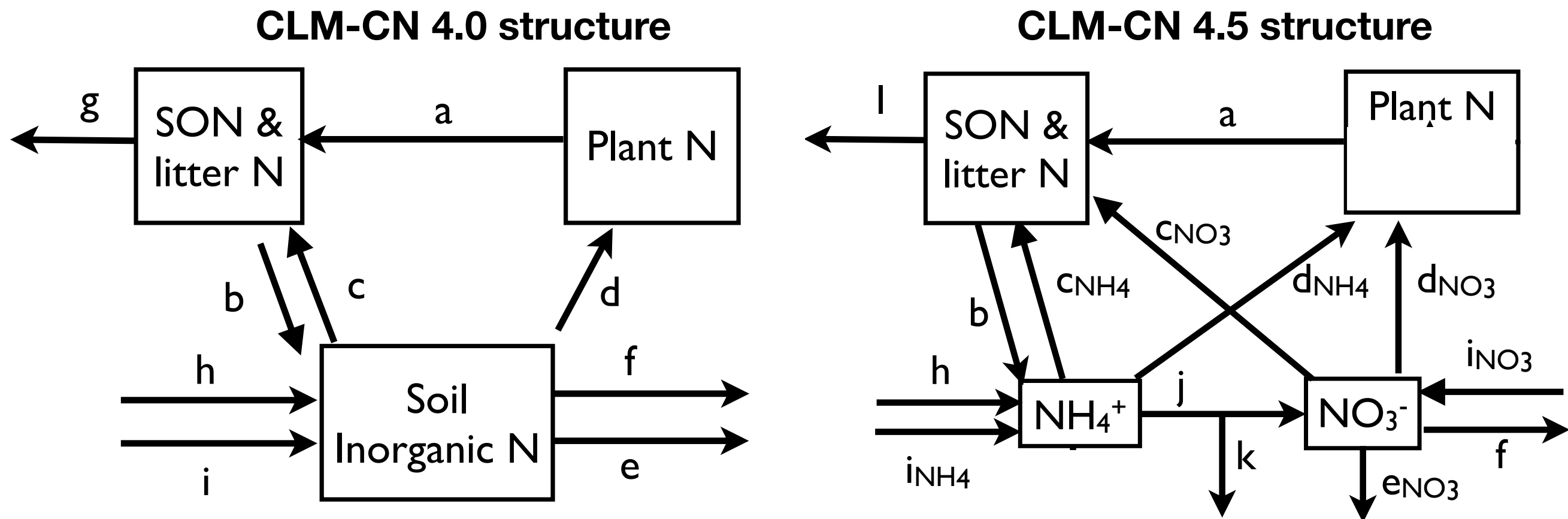


- Nitrogen fertilization experiments
- ^{15}N tracer studies
- ▲ Plot/small catchment nitrogen budgets

Model comparison to data: NPP response to N fertilization



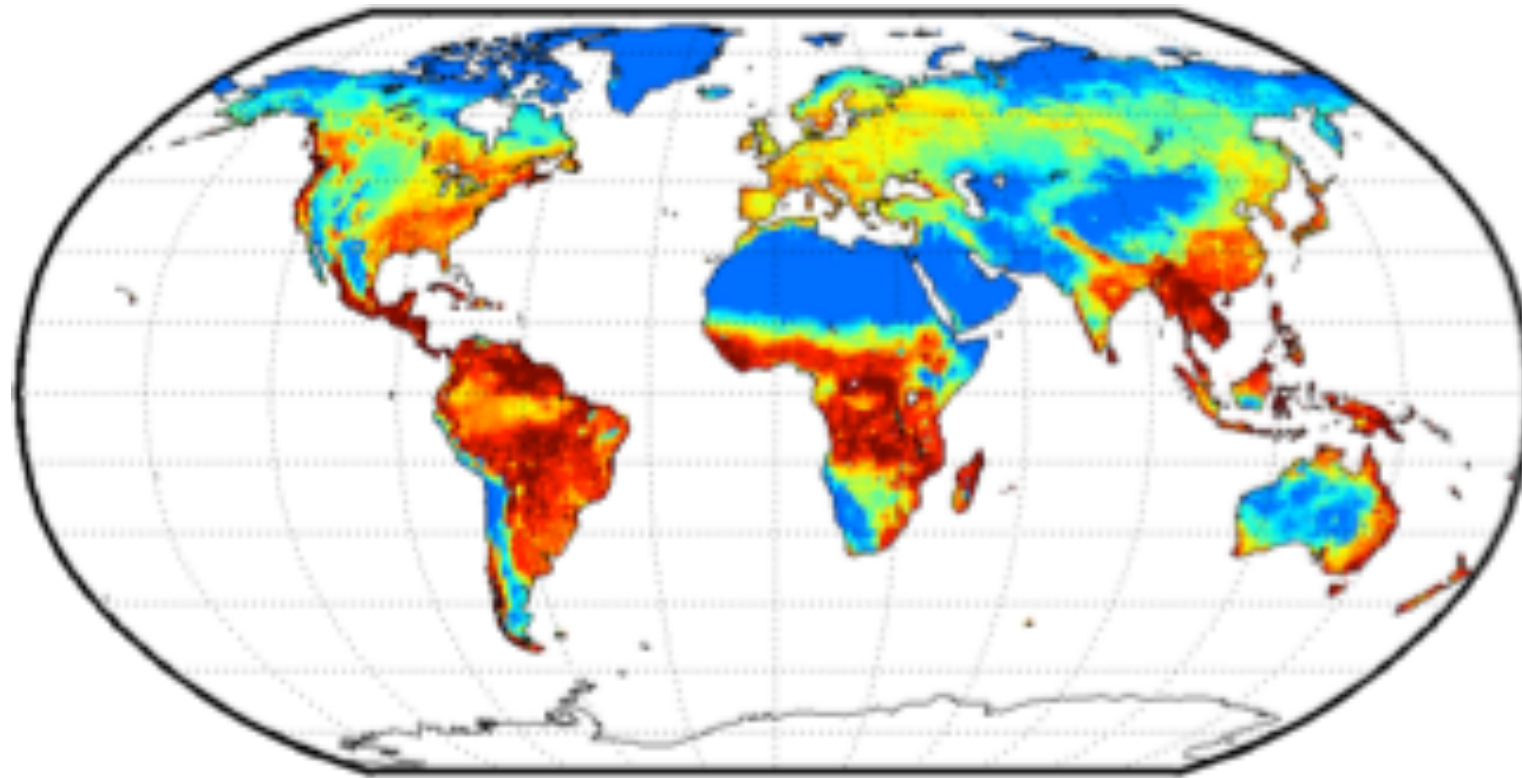
What controls the C cycle response to N additions? Alternative versions of the CLM-CN



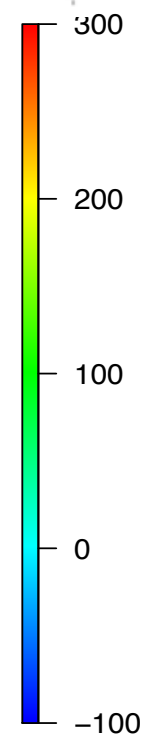
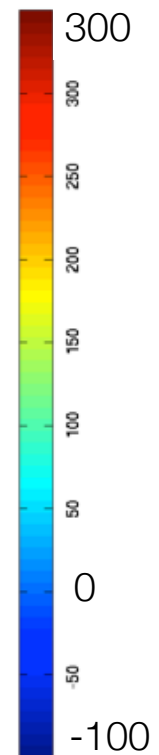
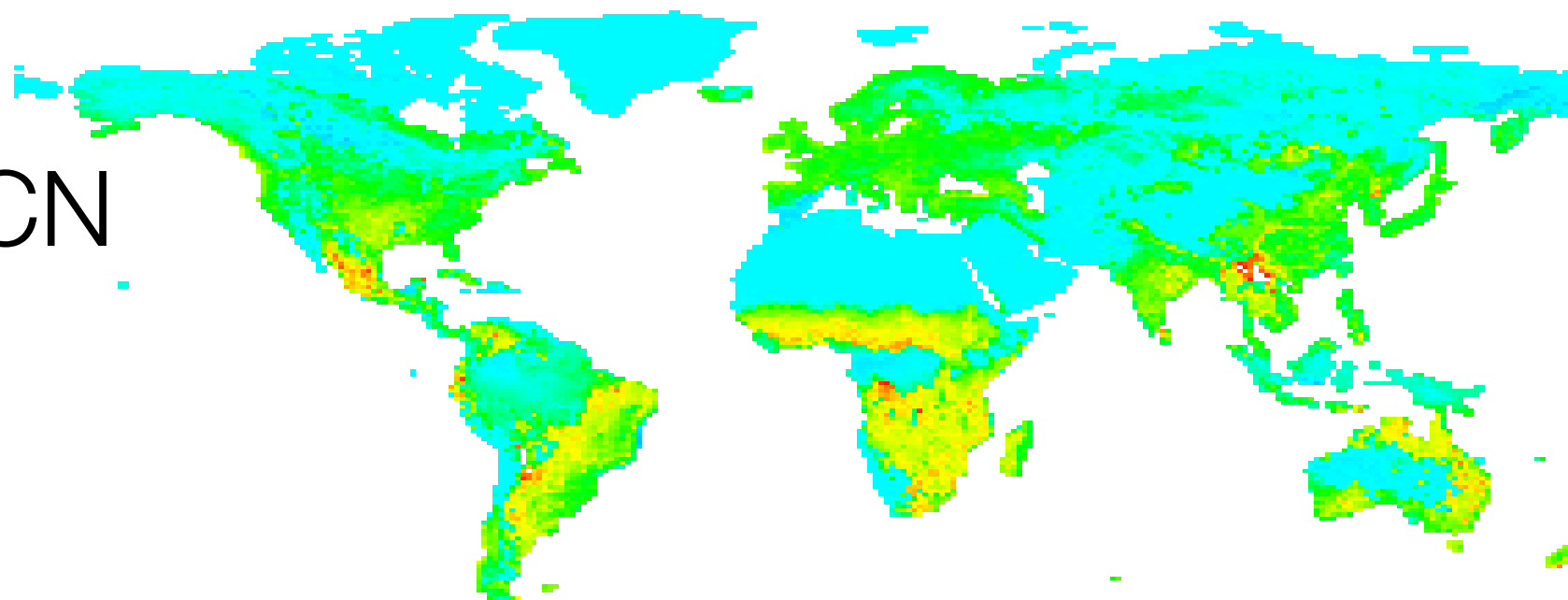
- Removed N gas loss that is 1% of net mineralization
- Denitrification based on environmental conditions
- Soil NH_4^+ and NO_3^- pools
- Reduced light use efficiency (Bonan et al. 2011,2013)
- Vertical soil layers
- Modified the timing of N fixation in high latitudes

NPP response to N fertilization: CLM-CN 4.0 vs. CLM-CN 4.5

CLM-CN
4.0



CLM-CN
4.5



Challenges associated with including coupled C and N cycles

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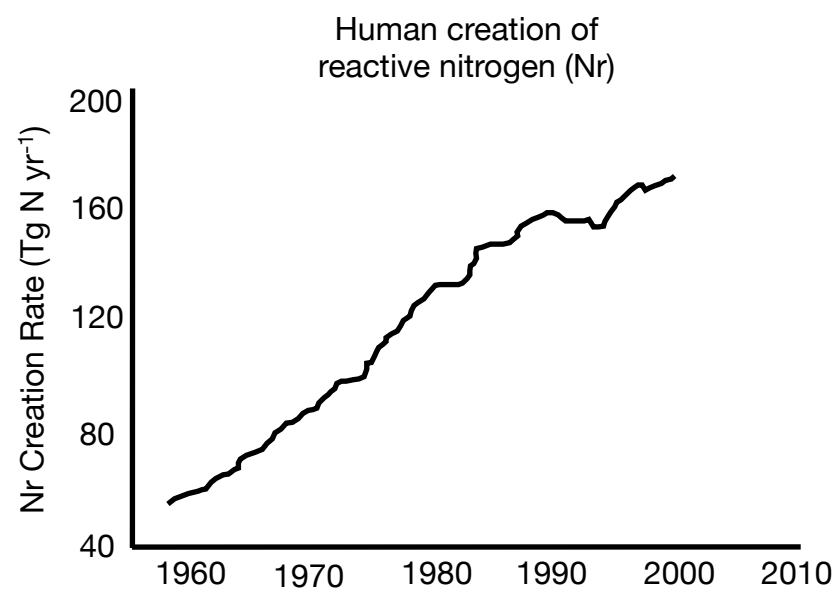
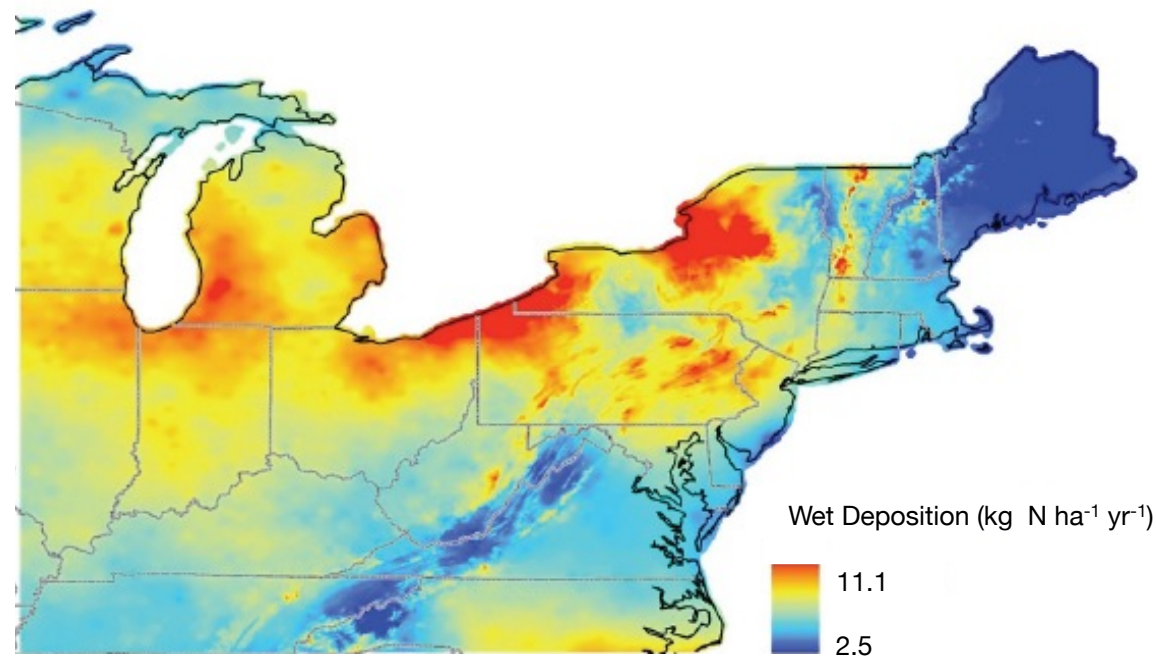
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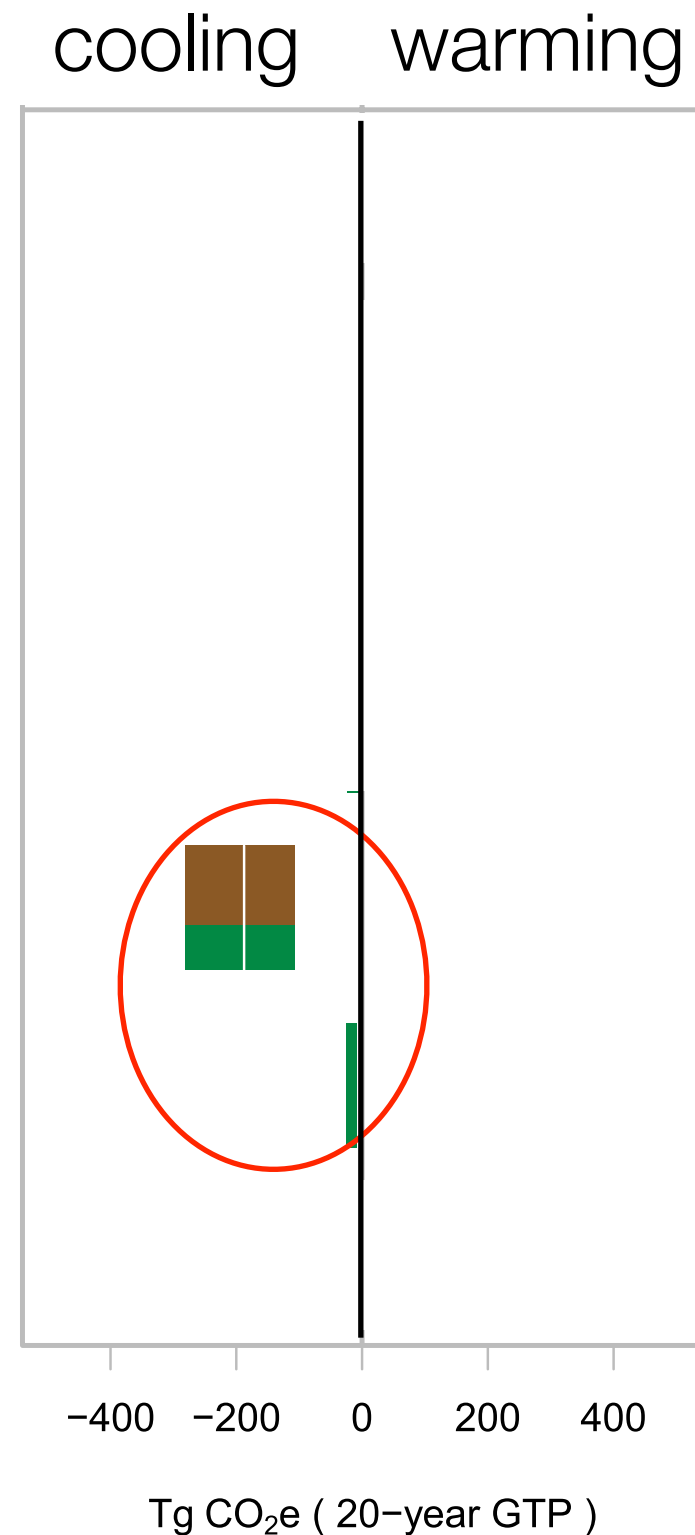
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- Involves coarsely representing fine-scale non-linear processes.

Many other pathways that N influences climate: What happens when adding N?

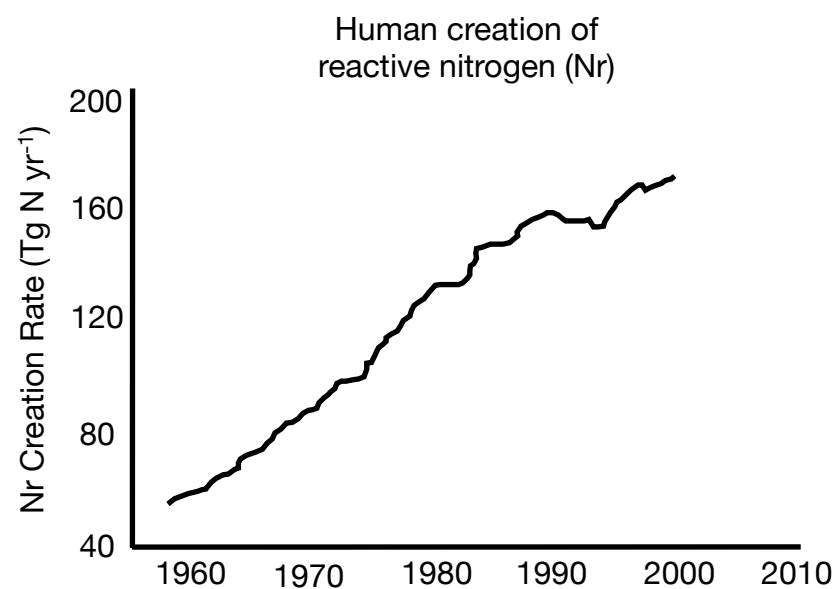
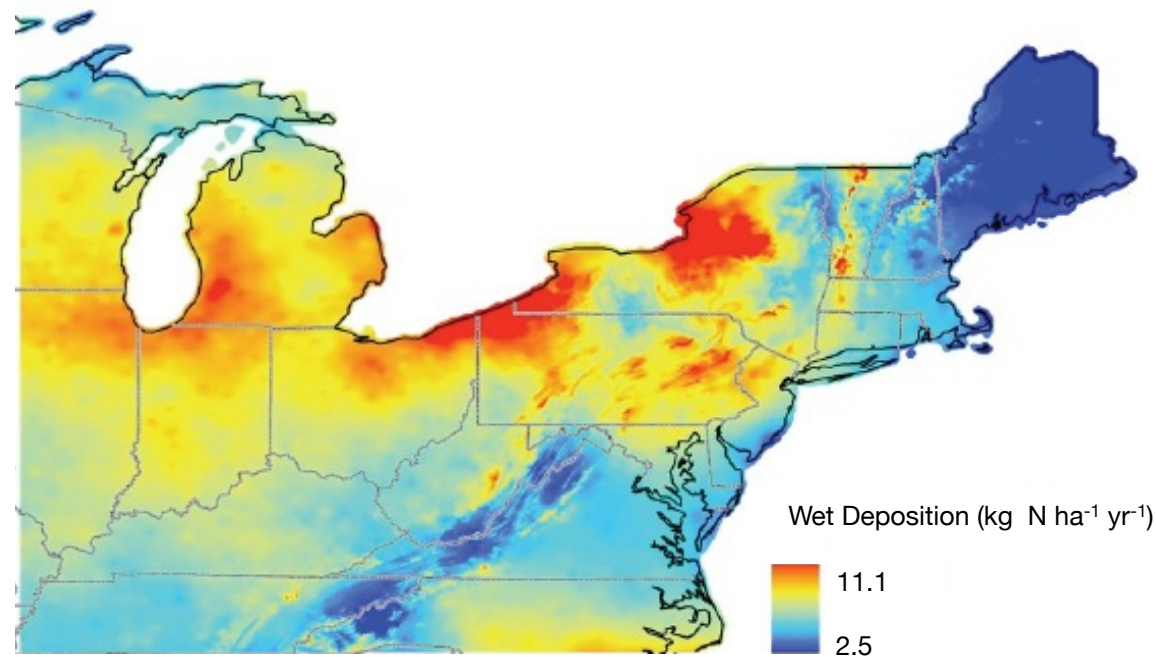


N deposition →
 CO_2 & CH_4 flux

N fertilizer →
 CO_2 & CH_4 flux

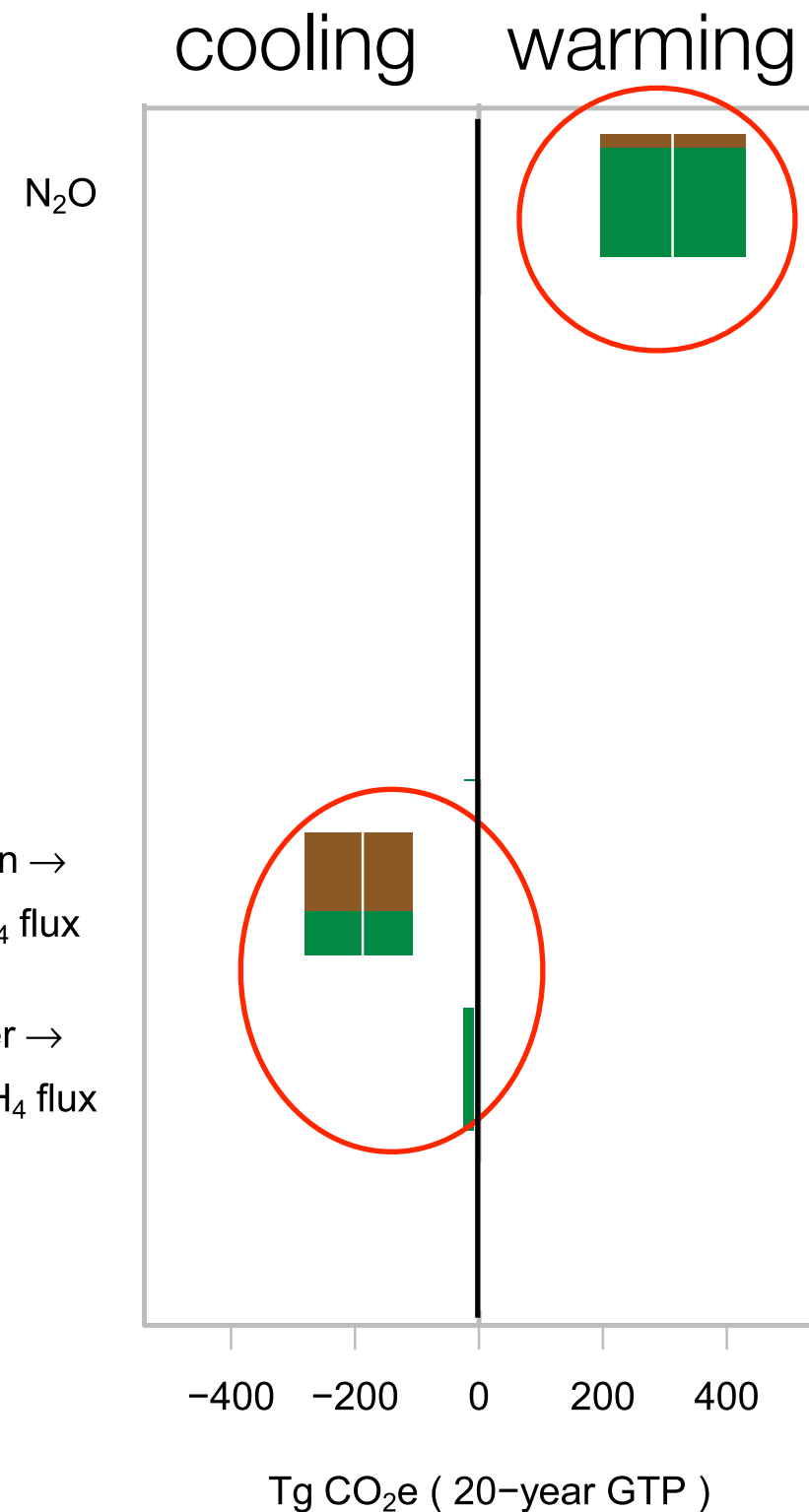


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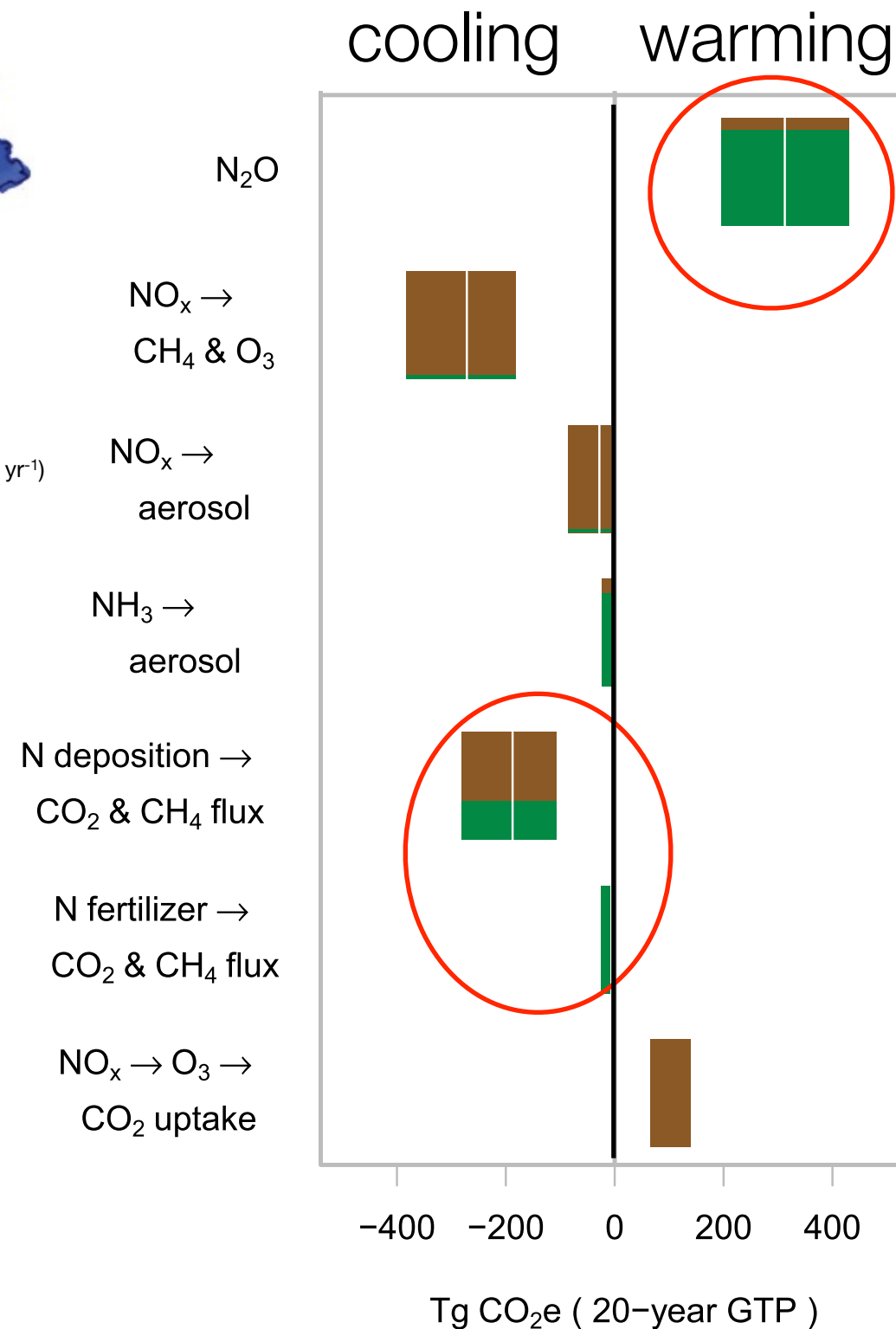
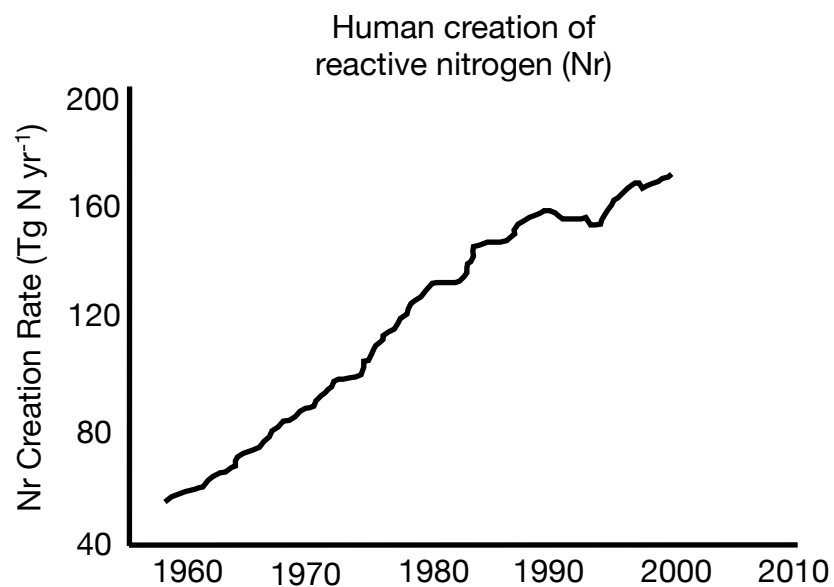
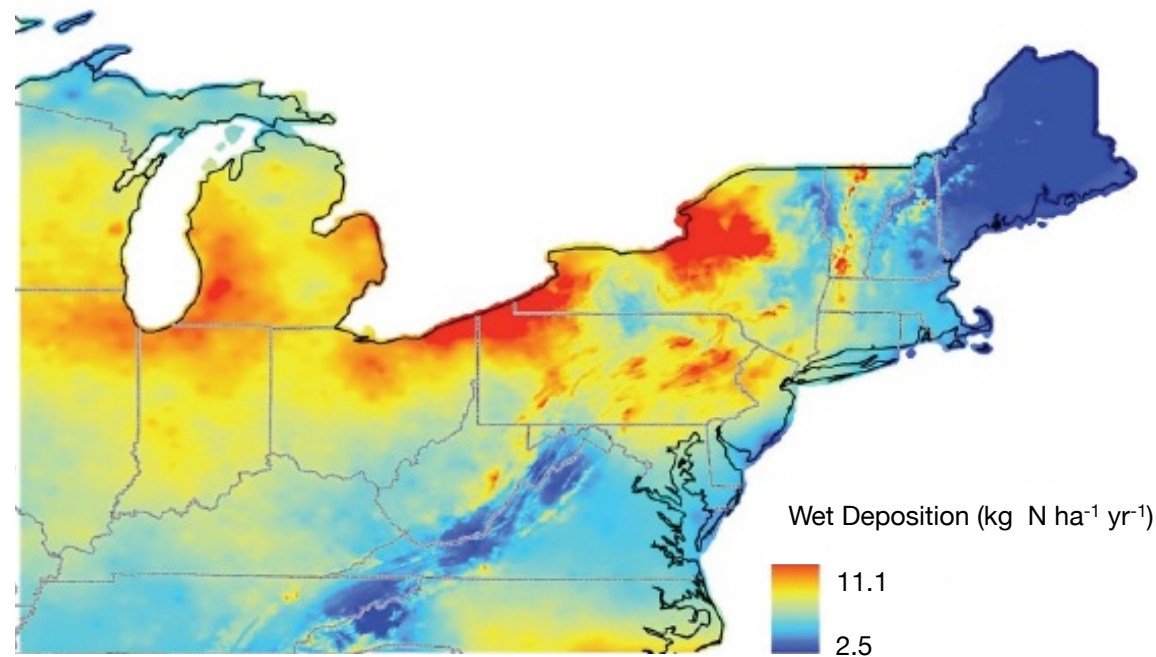


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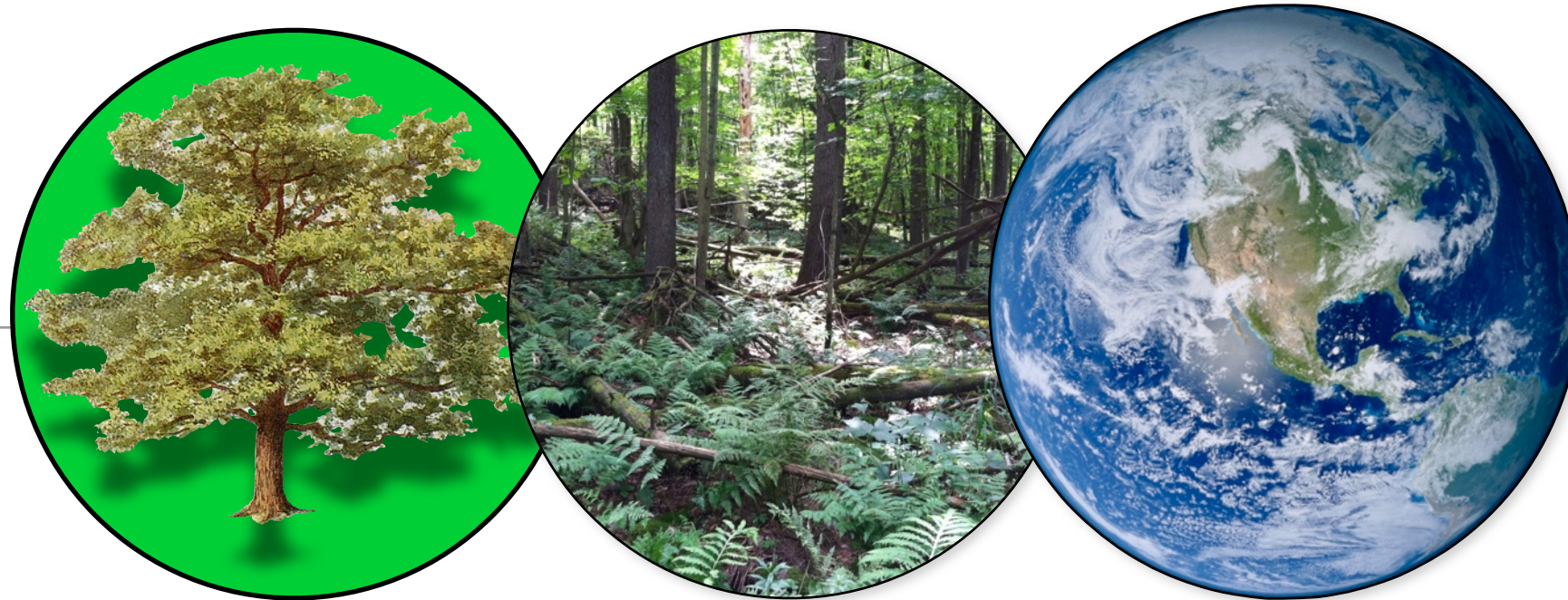
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Questions?



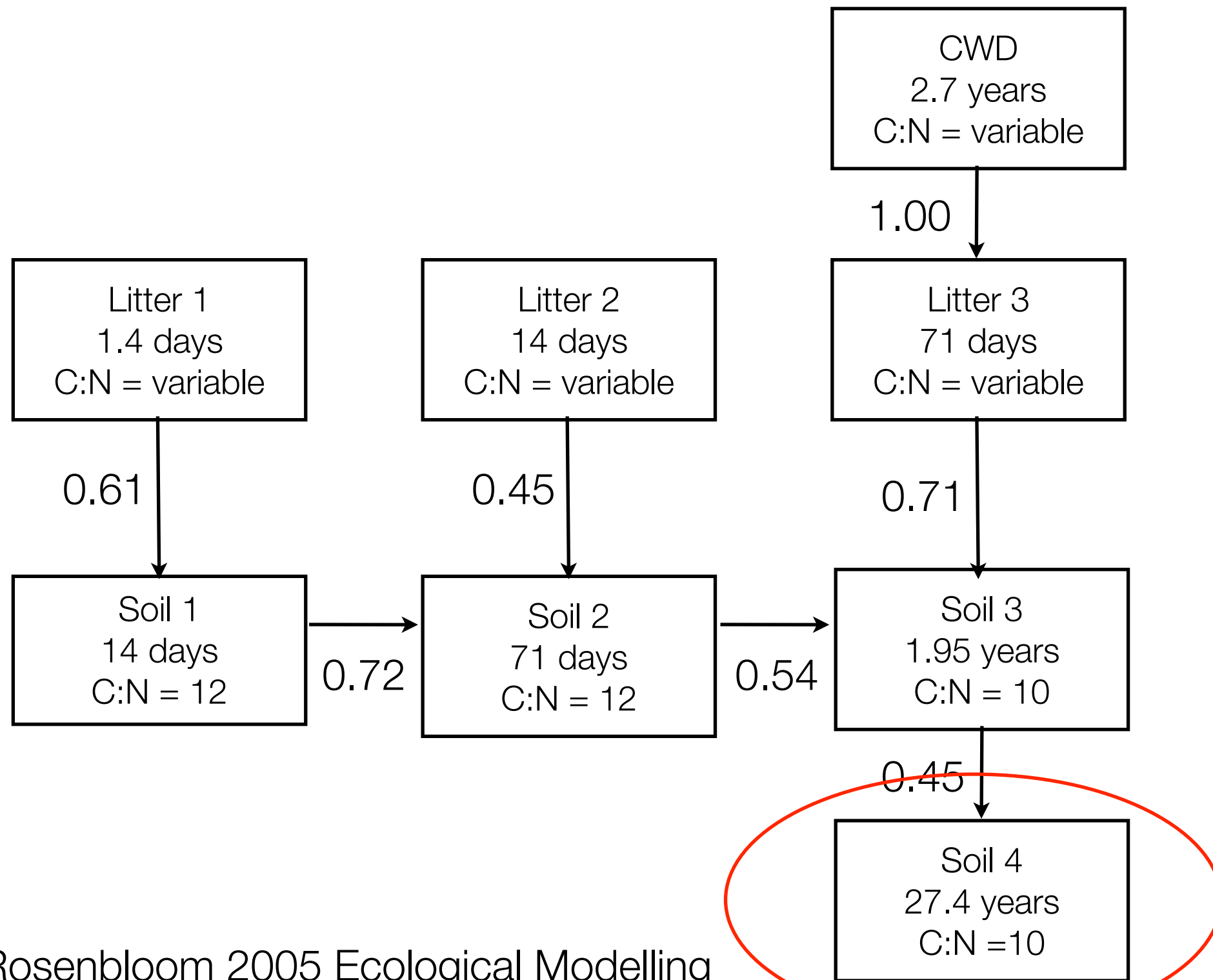
R. Quinn Thomas

Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation

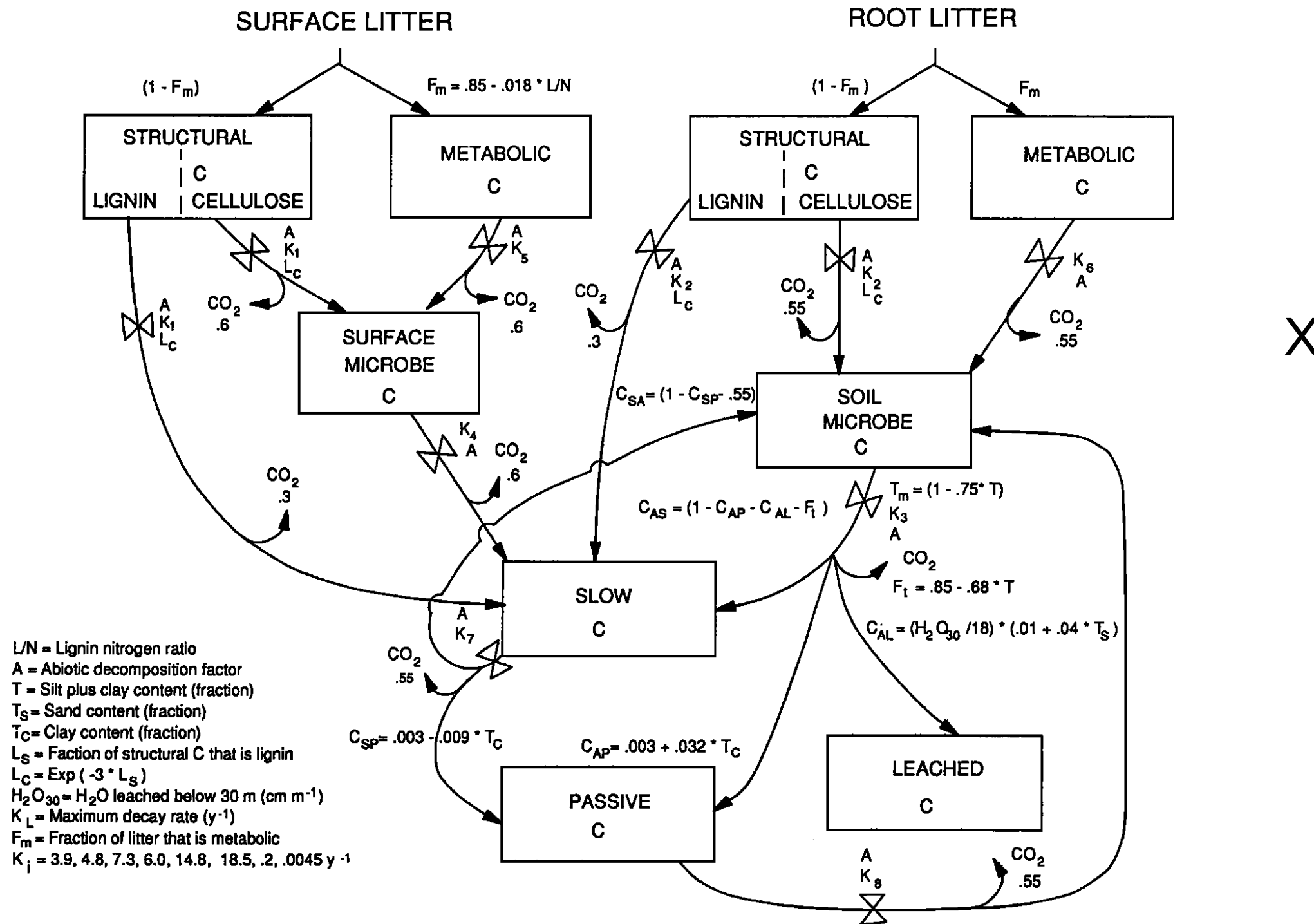
Virginia Tech

Email: rqthomas@vt.edu

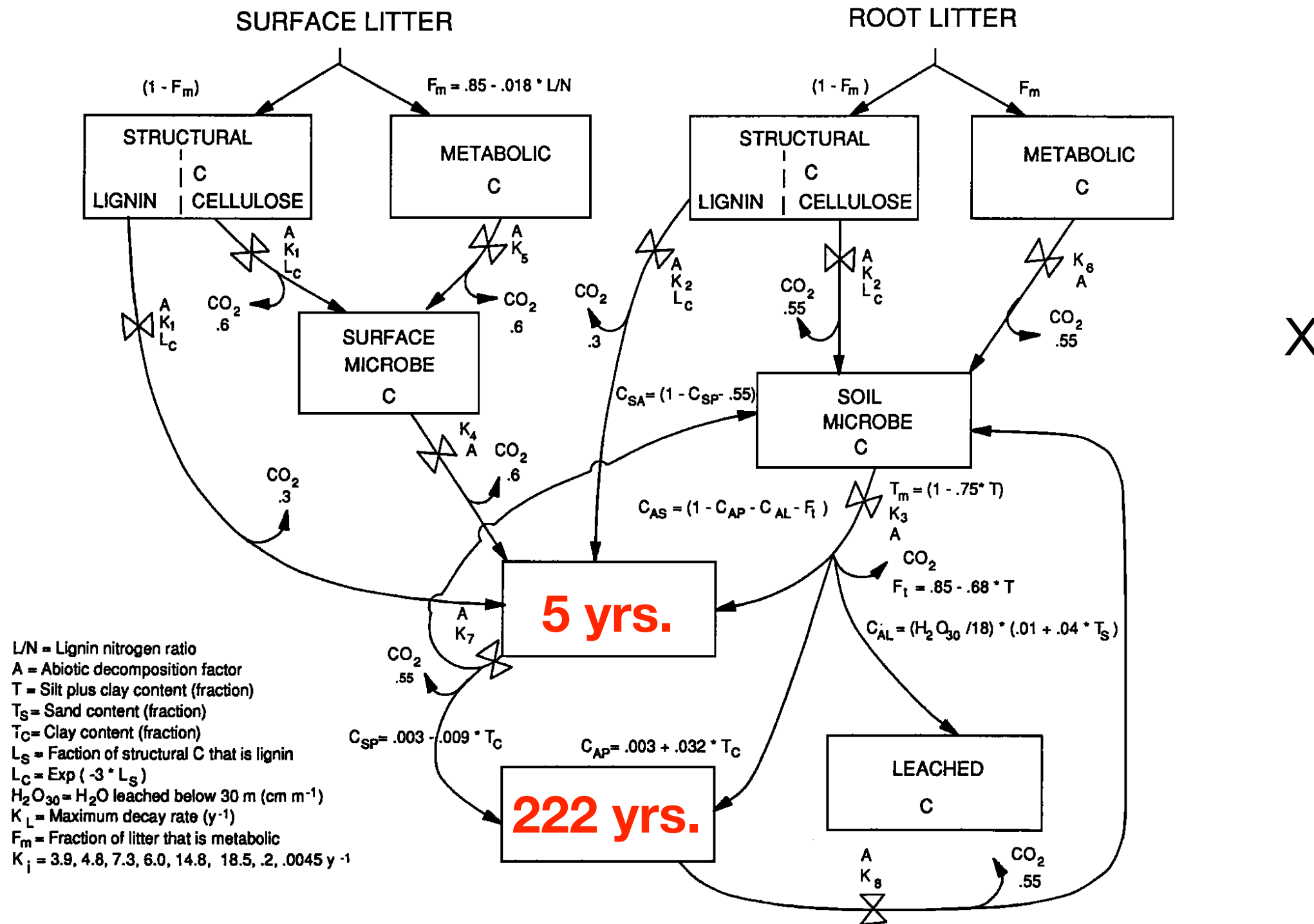
Transactional N limitation



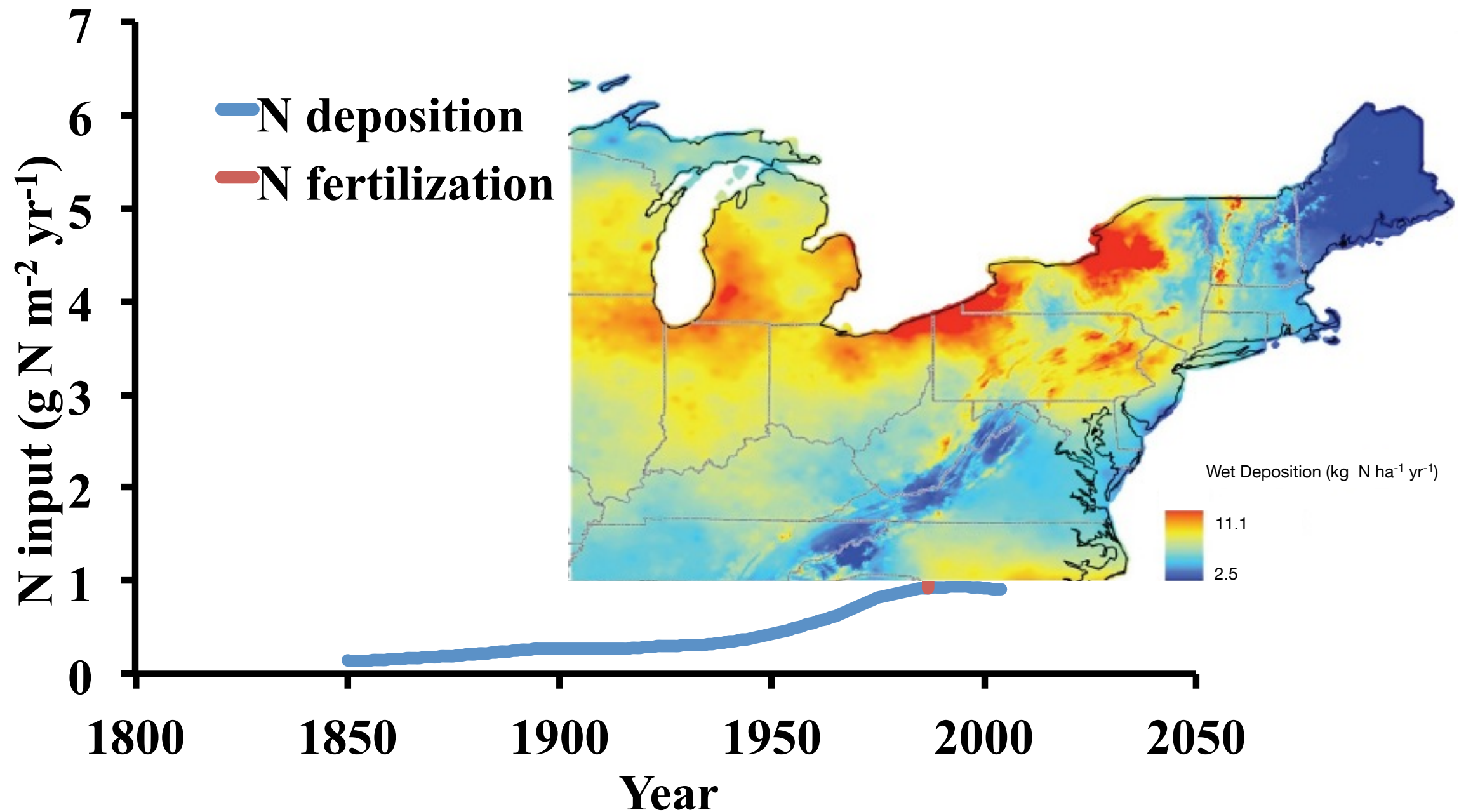
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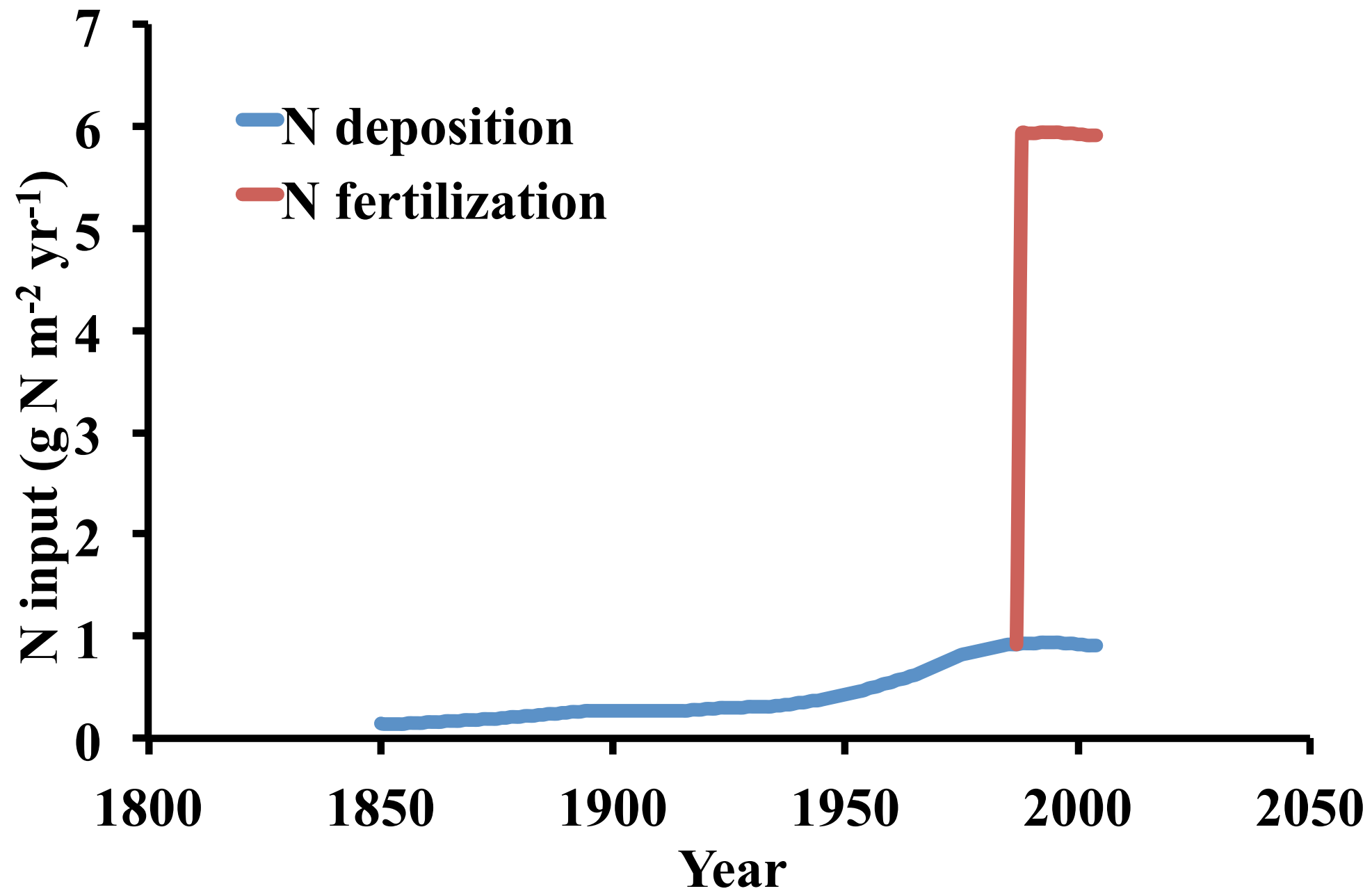
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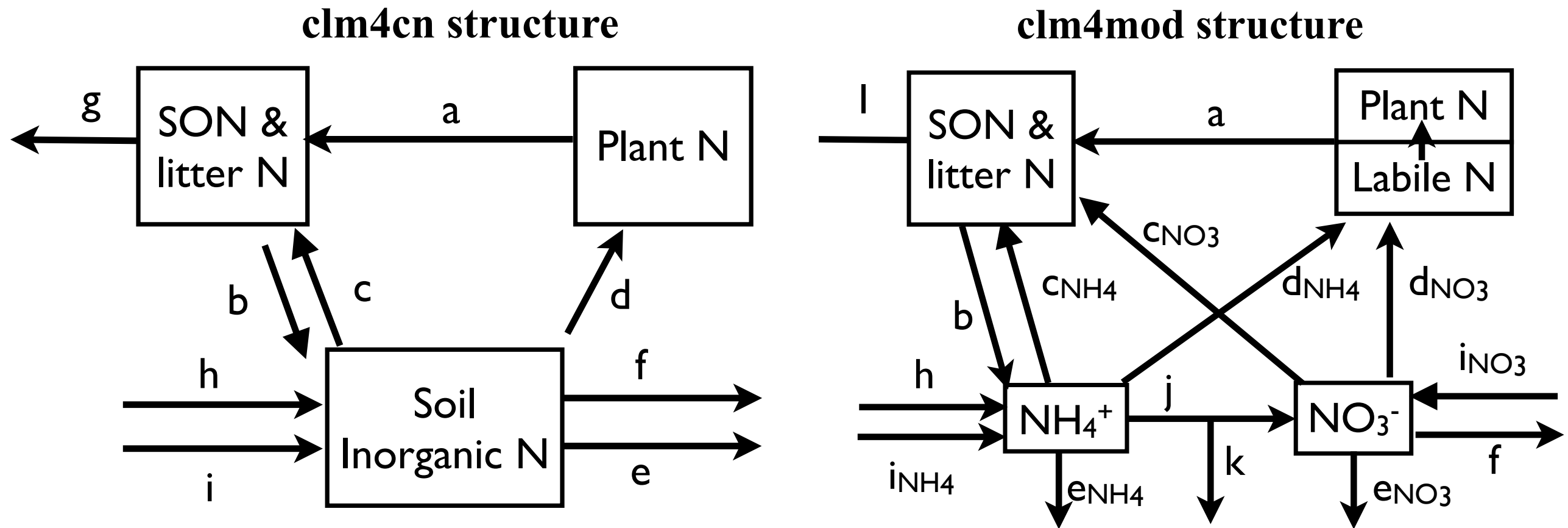
Carbon response to N addition: Nitrogen deposition vs. nitrogen fertilization



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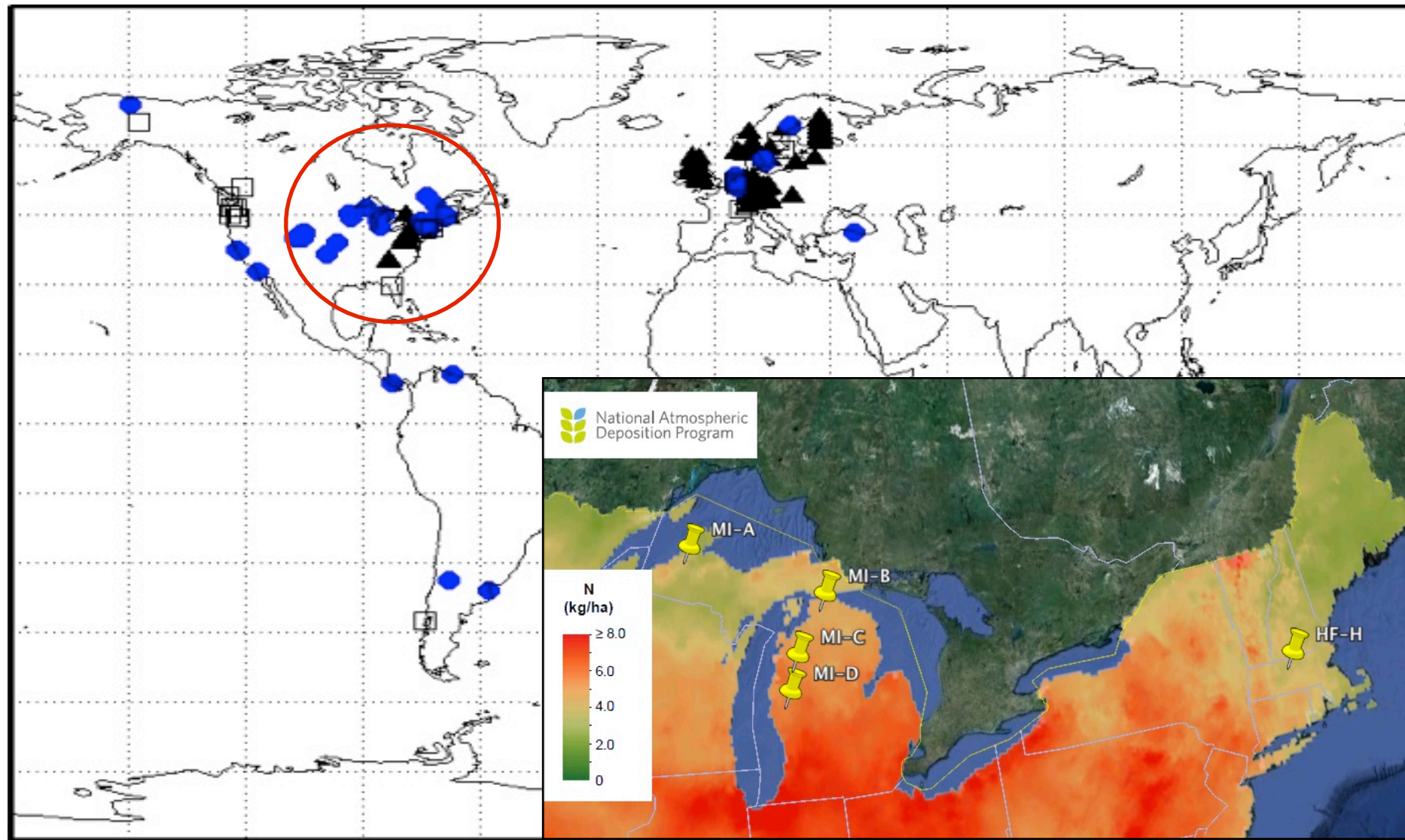


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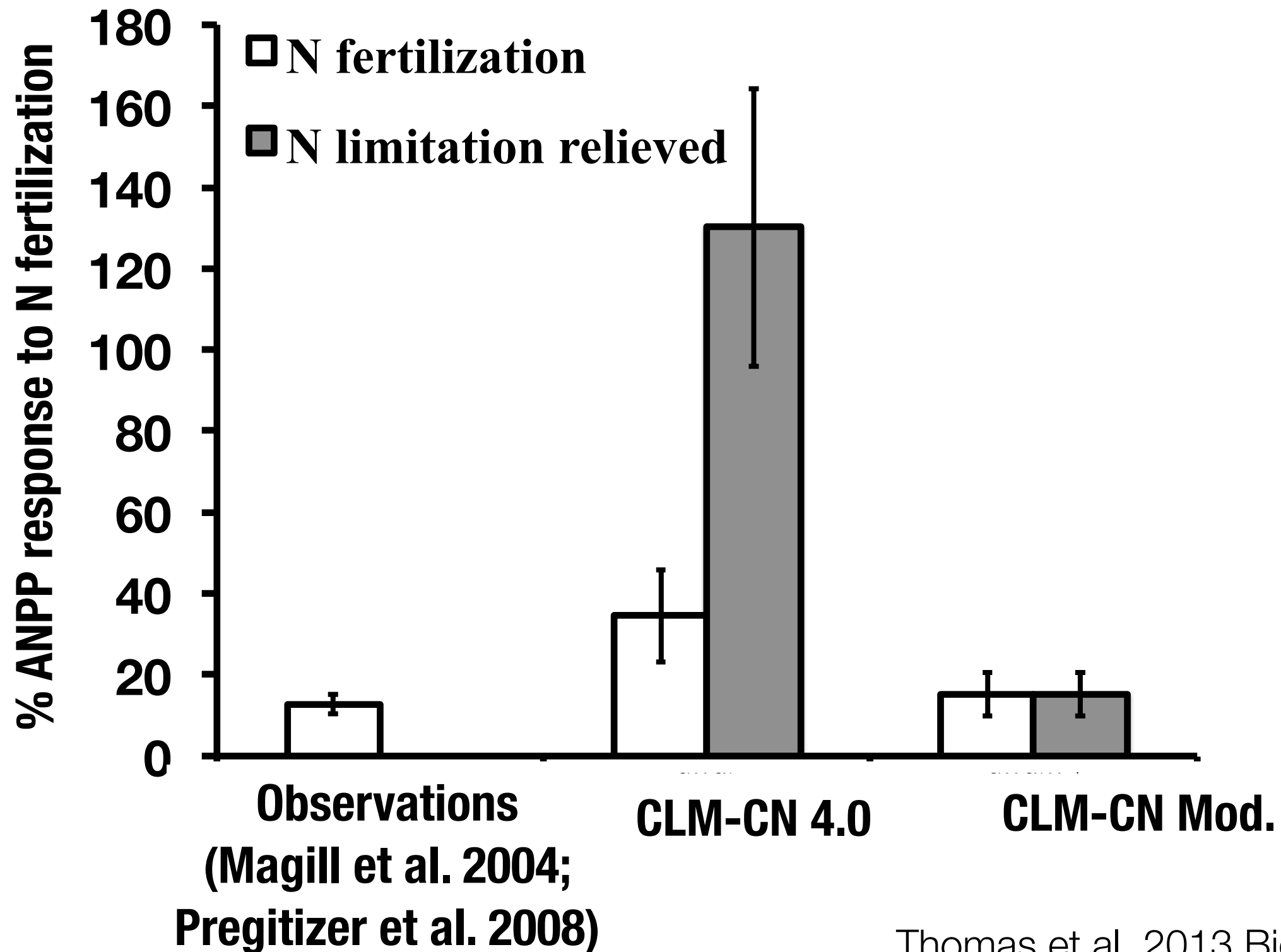
- Michaelis-Menten plant N uptake
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Model comparison to data: Model response compared to observations

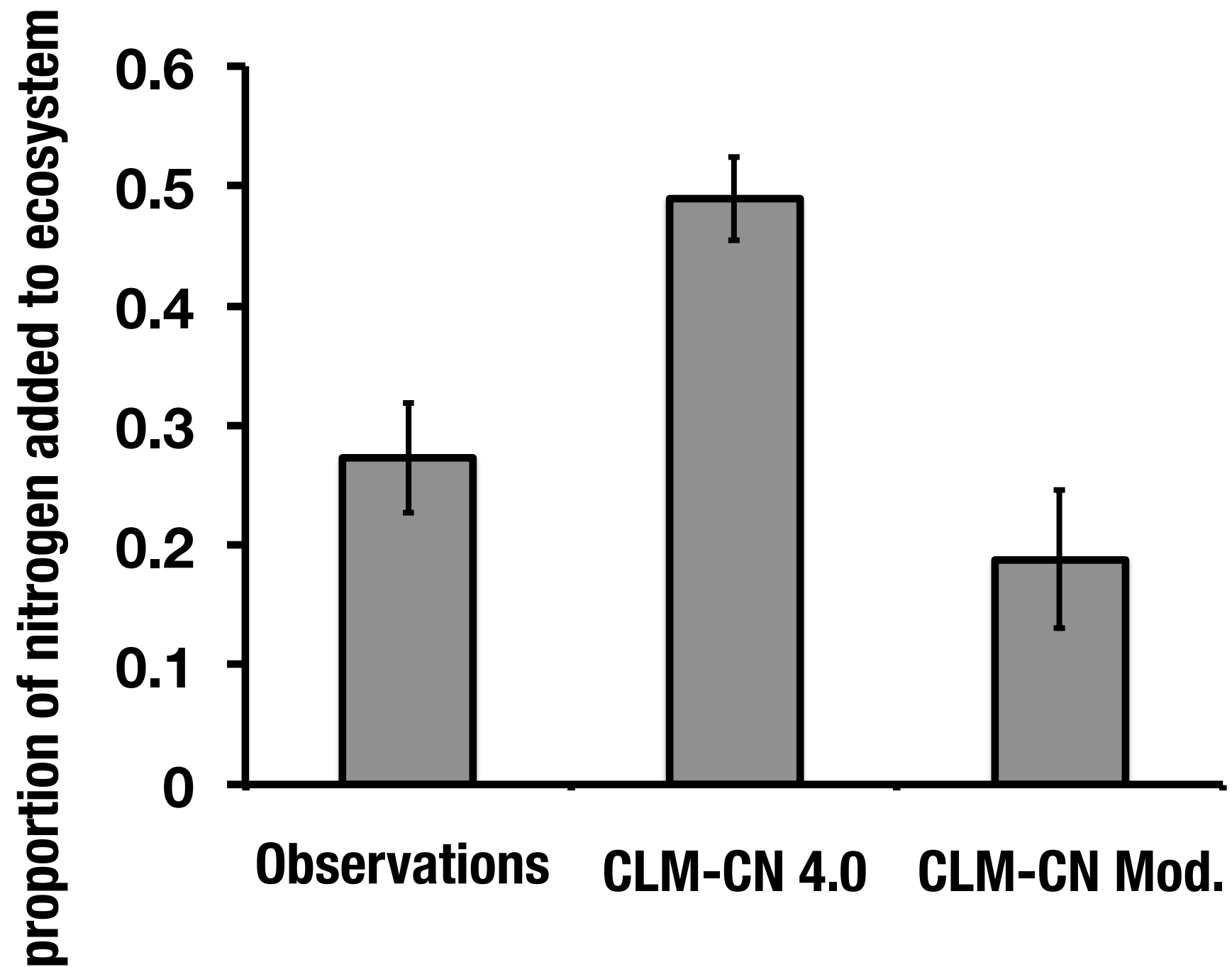


5 sites, 6 fertilization experiments
(4 in Michigan, 1 in Massachusetts)
10+ years of observations

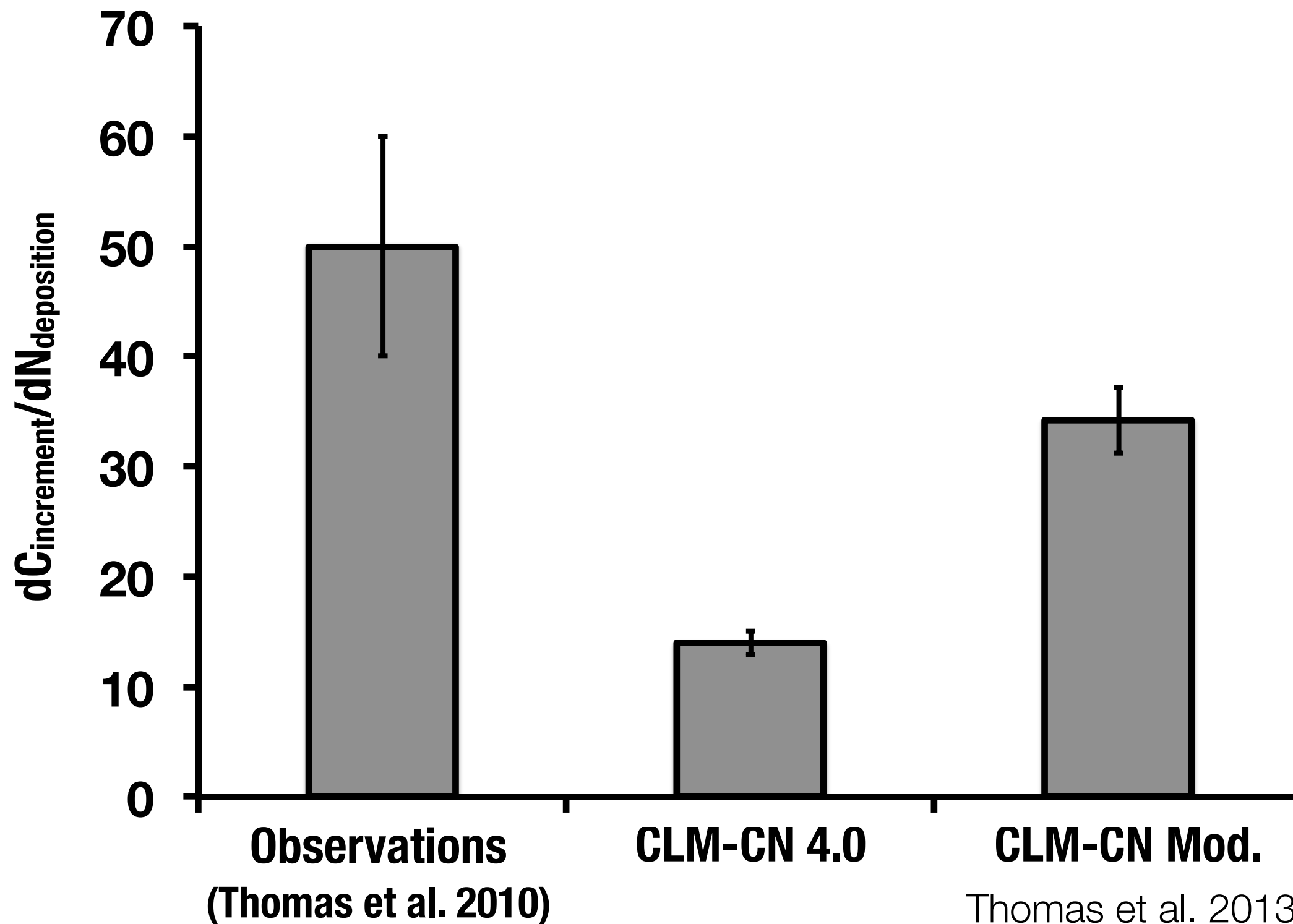
Model comparison to data: NPP response to N fertilization



Model comparison to data: ¹⁵N Tracer studies



Model comparison to data: C increment response to N deposition



Implications of alternative approaches to modeling N cycling

