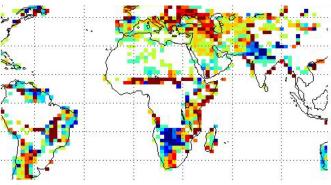
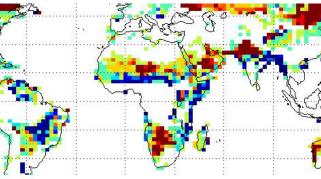


21st century North Africa as simulated in the CCSM4/CESM1



Sam Levis

Terrestrial Sciences Section CGD/NESL/NCAR Boulder, Colorado, USA







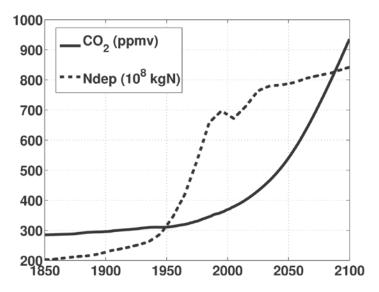
Outline/Summary

- 21st c. North Africa progressively wetter/greener
- Photosynth. less limited by soil moisture due to
 - increased water use efficiency
 and
 - increased wet season precip
- The increase in veg. cover decreases the albedo

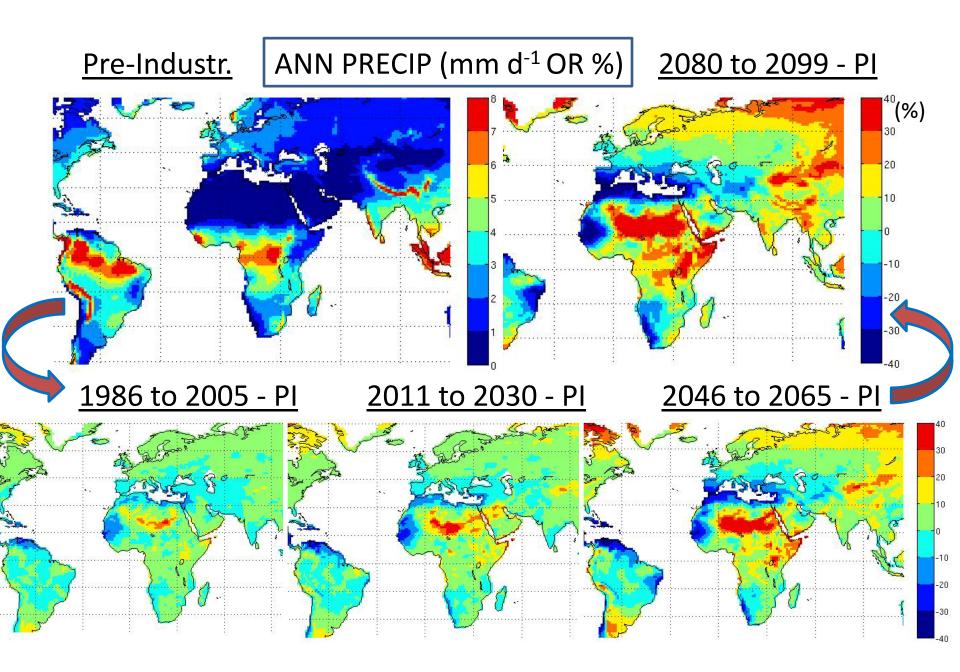
CAVEATS

- 1. Shortage of N delays vegetation response
- 2. DGVM feedbacks NOT included in what I show

The simulations

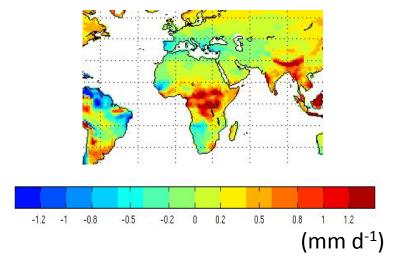


- 1. Transient CCSM4CN simulations
 - A. 1850 to 2005
 - B. 2006 to 2100 (RCP8.5)
- 2. Transient CLM4CNDV (BUT NO land use + wood harvest) driven with met data simulated in 1A and 1B

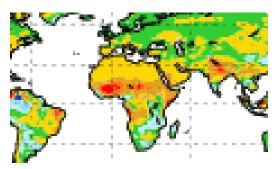


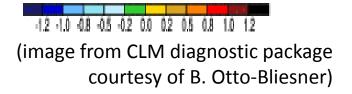
ANN PRECIPITATION (mm d⁻¹)

2080 to 2099 - PI



6 ka BP - PI





Examples of simulations with increased future precip:

ECHAM5 (A1B) used in Scheiter and Higgins (2009)

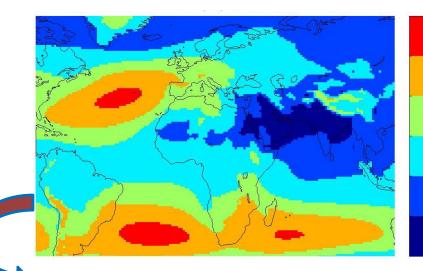
CLIMBER-2 (1%) Claussen et al. (2003)

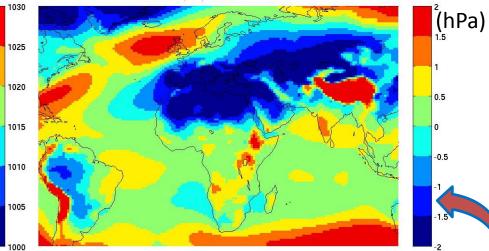
-SSTs lag the land in warming; this enhances monsoon circulation; temporary? -Increased humidity increases moist static energy and precipitation

Pre-Industrial

JAS SLP (hPa)

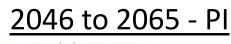
2080 to 2099 - PI

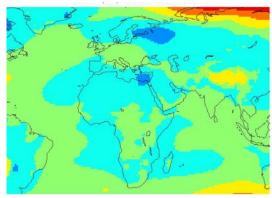


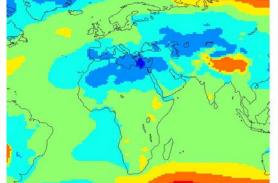


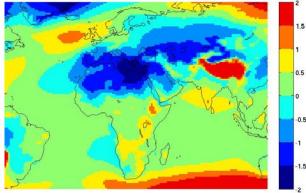
1986 to 2005 - PI

2011 to 2030 - PI





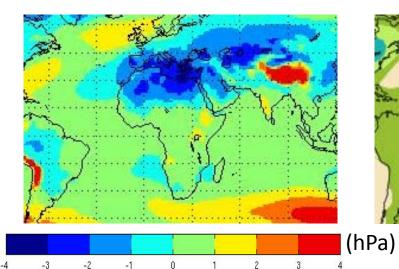


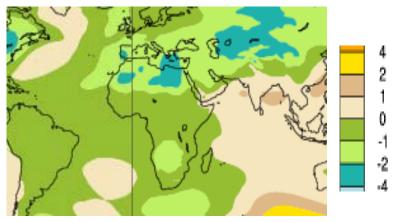


0.5

1.5

JASsea-level pressure(hPa)JJA2080 to 2099 – PI6 ka BP - PI





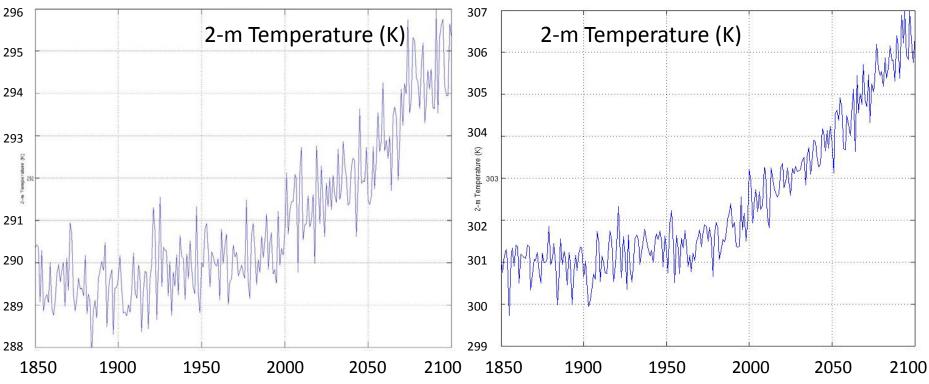
(image from CAM diagnostic package courtesy of B. Otto-Bliesner)

<u>0-30°N 20°W-60°E</u>

JULY

warmer...

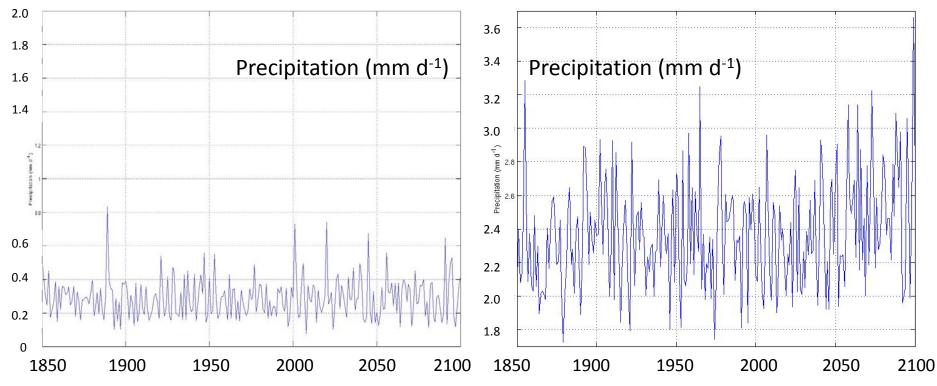
JANUARY



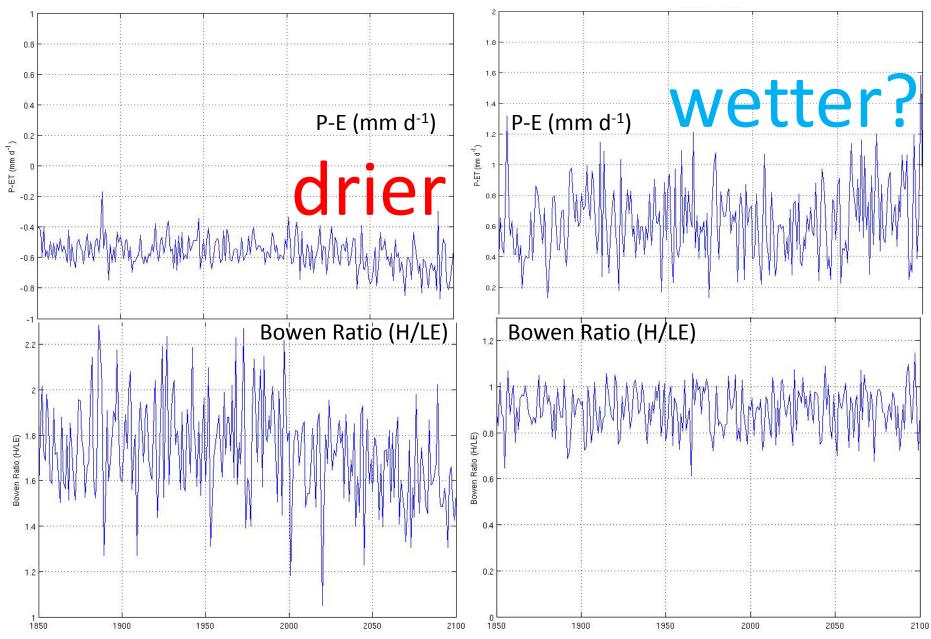
<u>0-30°N 20°W-60°E</u>

JANUARY

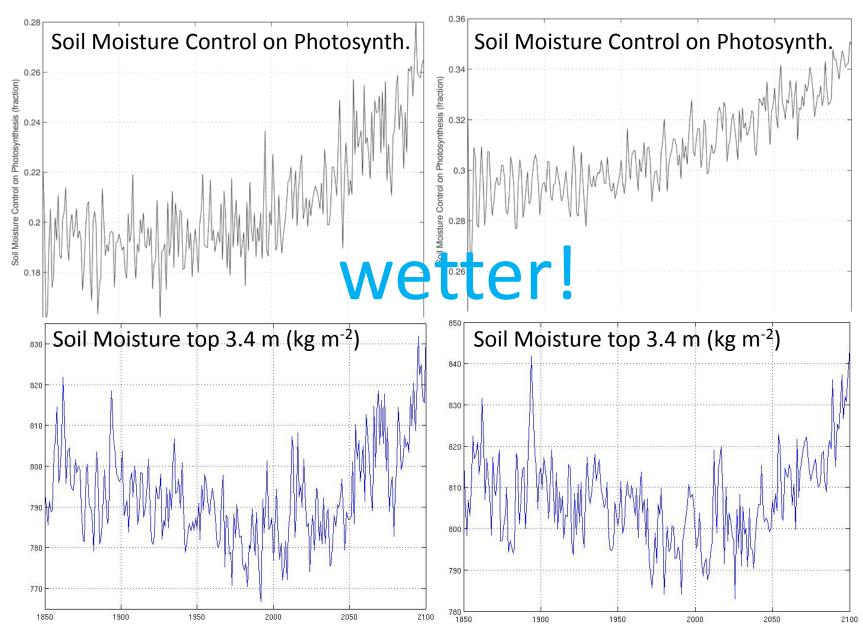
JULY wetter



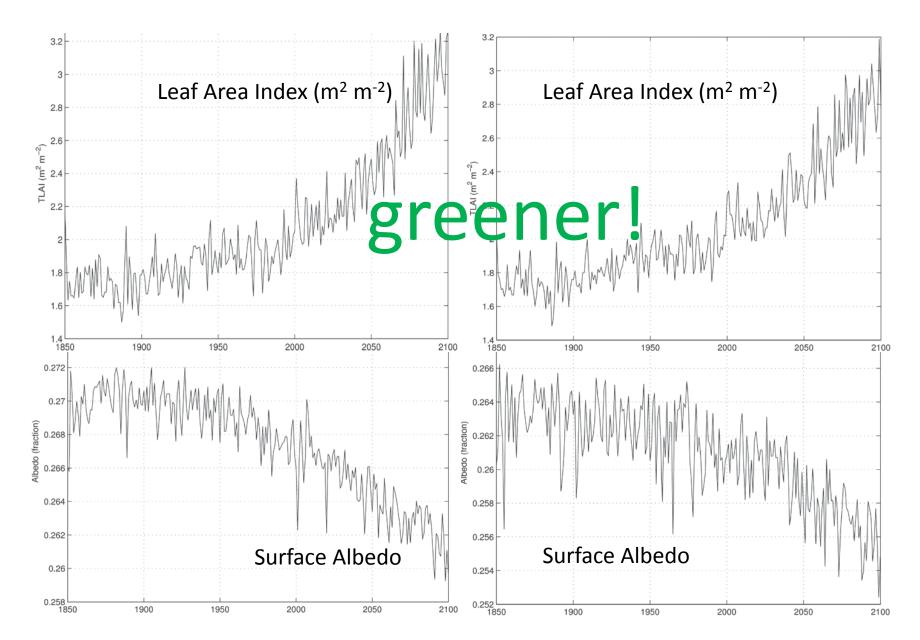
JANUARY <u>0-30°N 20°W-60°E</u> JULY



JANUARY <u>0-30°N 20°W-60°E</u> JULY



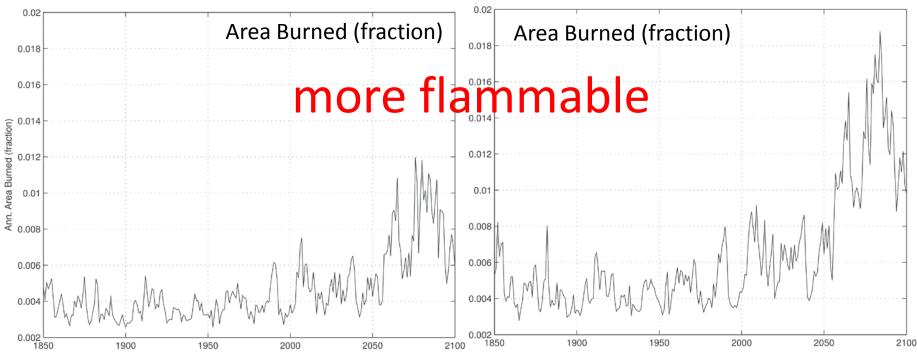
JANUARY <u>0-30°N 20°W-60°E</u> JULY



<u>0-30°N 20°W-60°E</u>

JANUARY

JULY



The talk so far...

- 21st c. North Africa progressively wetter/greener
- Photosynth. less limited by soil moisture due to
 - increased water use efficiency
 and
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CAVEATS

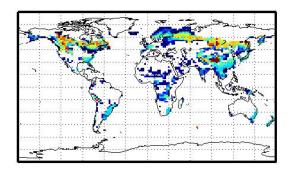
- 1. Shortage of N delays vegetation response
- 2. DGVM feedbacks NOT included in what I show

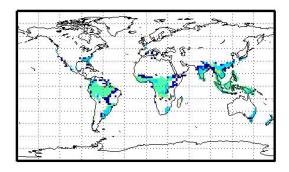
Pre-Industrial PFT cover (%)

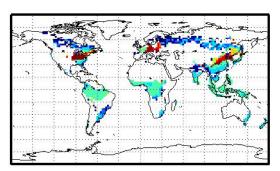
NEEDLELEAF EVERGREEN TREES

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES

DECIDUOUS TREES

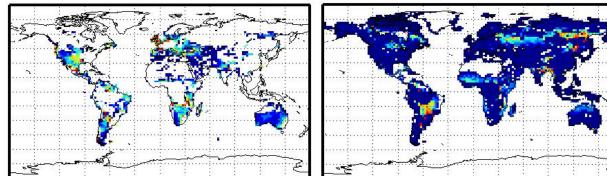




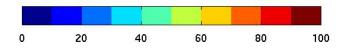




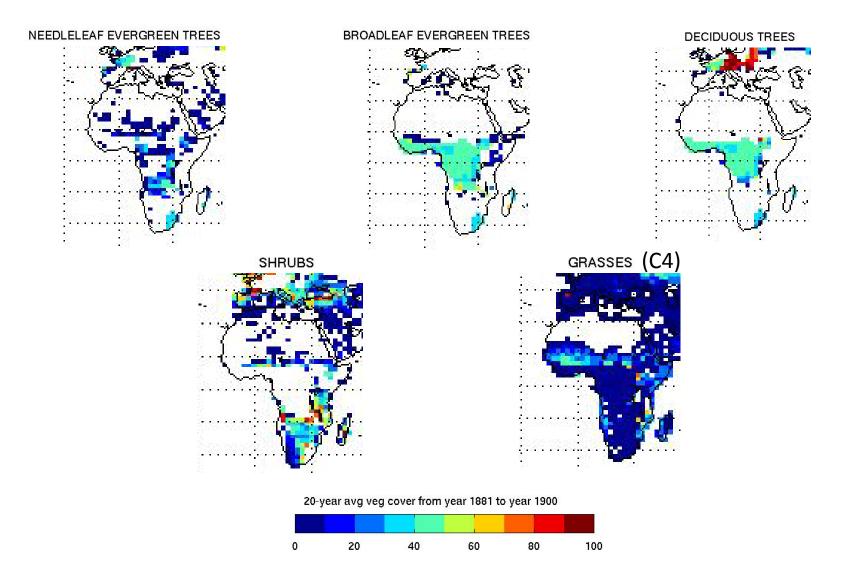




20-year avg veg cover from year 1881 to year 1900



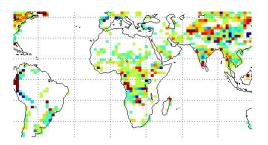
Pre-Industrial PFT cover (%)

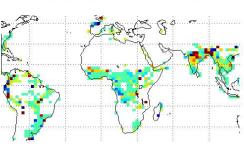


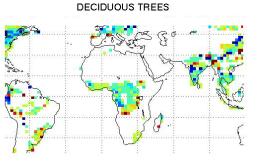
1986 to 2005 - PI

NEEDLELEAF EVERGREEN TREES

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES

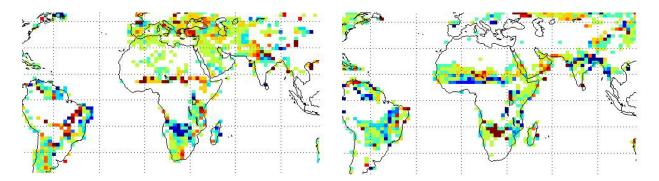


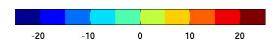




SHRUBS



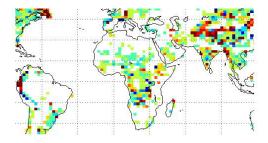


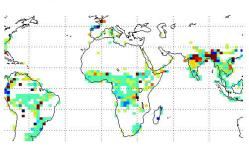


2011 to 2030 - PI

NEEDLELEAF EVERGREEN TREES

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES

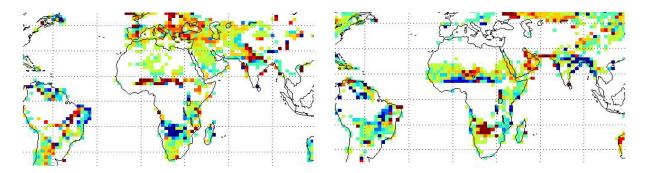






SHRUBS

GRASSES

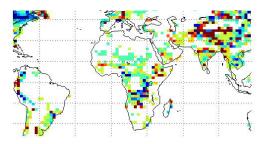


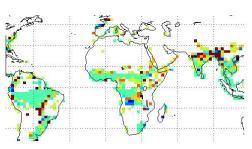


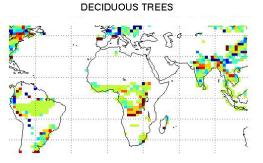
2046 to 2065 - PI

NEEDLELEAF EVERGREEN TREES

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES

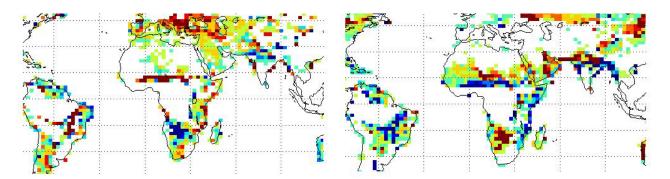


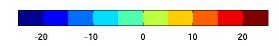




SHRUBS





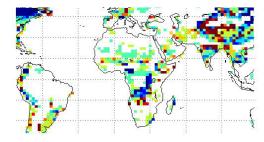


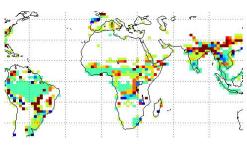
2080 to 2099 - PI

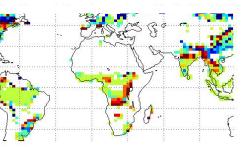
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DECIDUOUS TREES

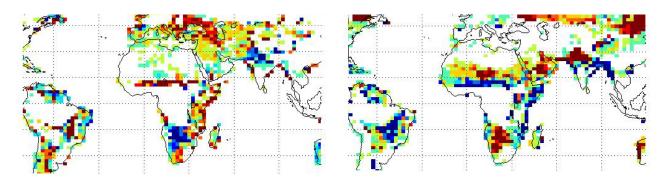


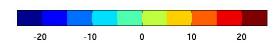




SHRUBS

GRASSES





Potential vegetation feedbacks

- Biogeophysical enhancement of NA Monsoon
 - Albedo
 - Evapotranspiration

- Biogeochemical
 - Net Ecosystem Exchange
 - Dust mobilization

Summary/Outline

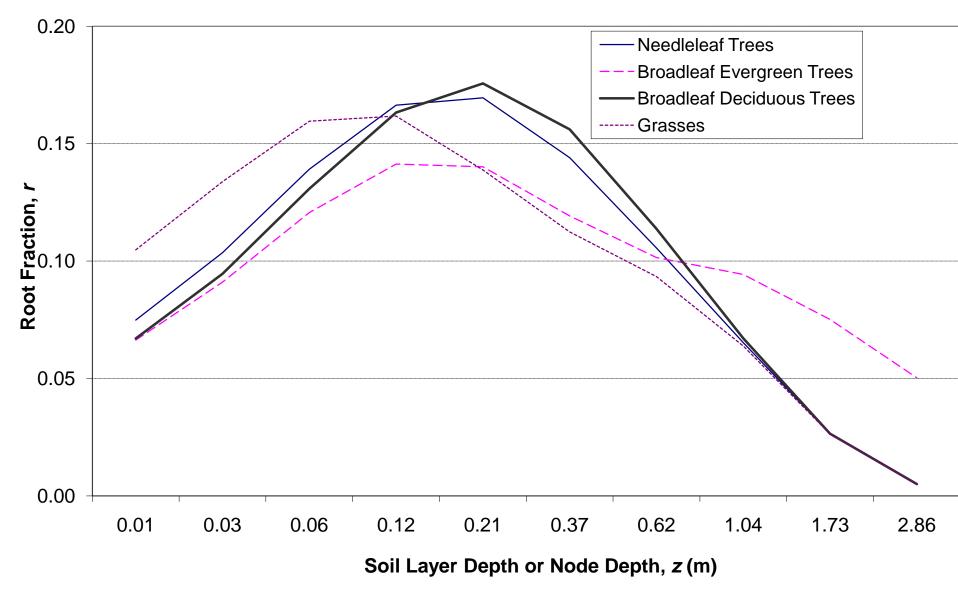
- 21st century N. Africa progressively wetter
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CAVEATS

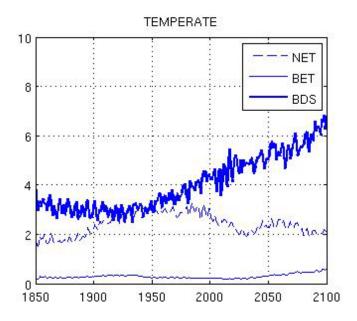
- 1. Shortage of N delays veg. response... REALISTIC?
- 2. DGVM feedbacks NOT included in what I show

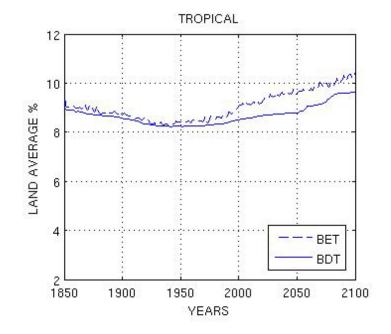
Extra slides...

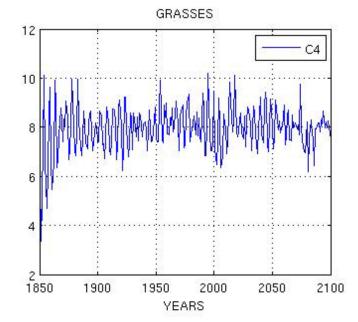
CLM root fraction profiles (Zeng 2001)



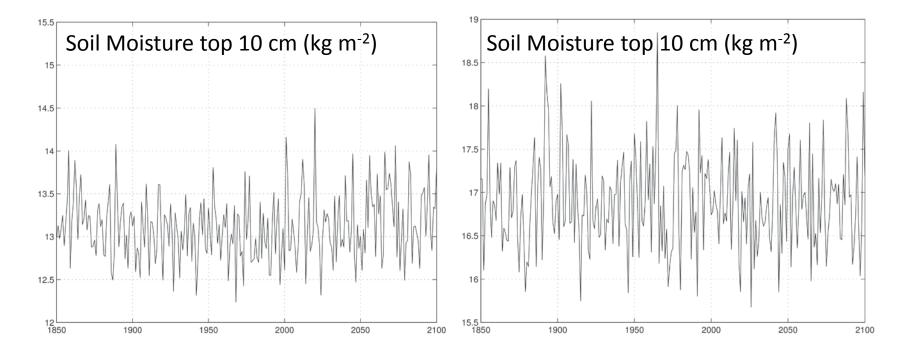
PFT trends 0-30°N 20°W-60°E







<u>0-30°N 20°W-60°E</u> JANUARY JULY



0-30°N 20°W-60°E

GLOBAL

