ARCTIC PHENOLOGICAL CHANGES IN CLM

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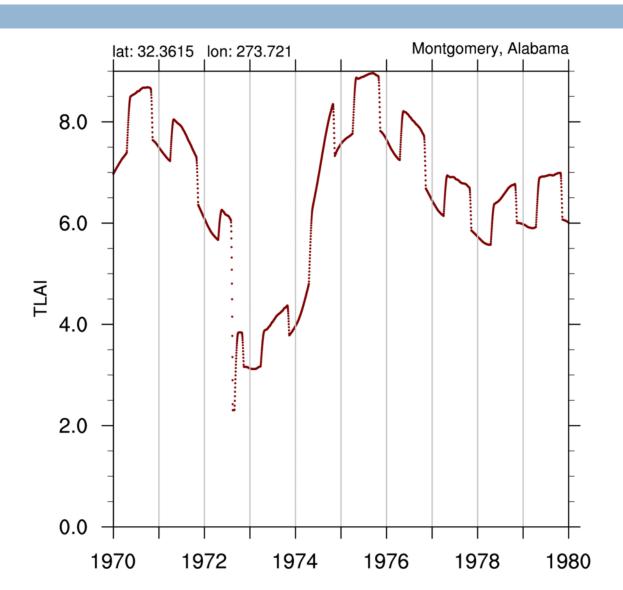
Motivation

- how well does CLM perform?
 - phenology
 - other ecosystem components
 - carbon cycle feedbacks
- □ local vs. remote drivers of ecosystem processes
- ecosystem relationship to extreme events

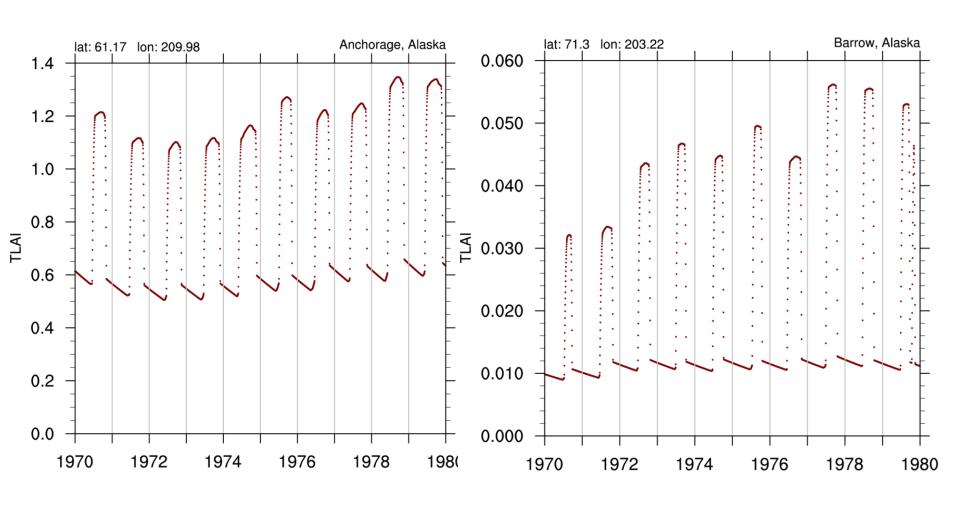
Simulations

- CLM4-CN forced with coupler data from MOAR simulations
- 1850-2004
- 2005-2100 with RCP 8.5 scenario
- terabytes of daily grid cell-level and PFT-level output

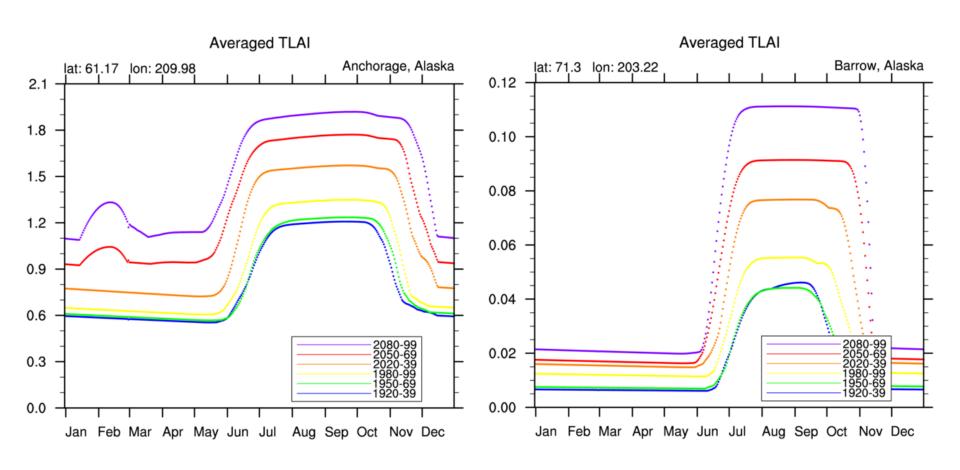
Total leaf area index (TLAI)



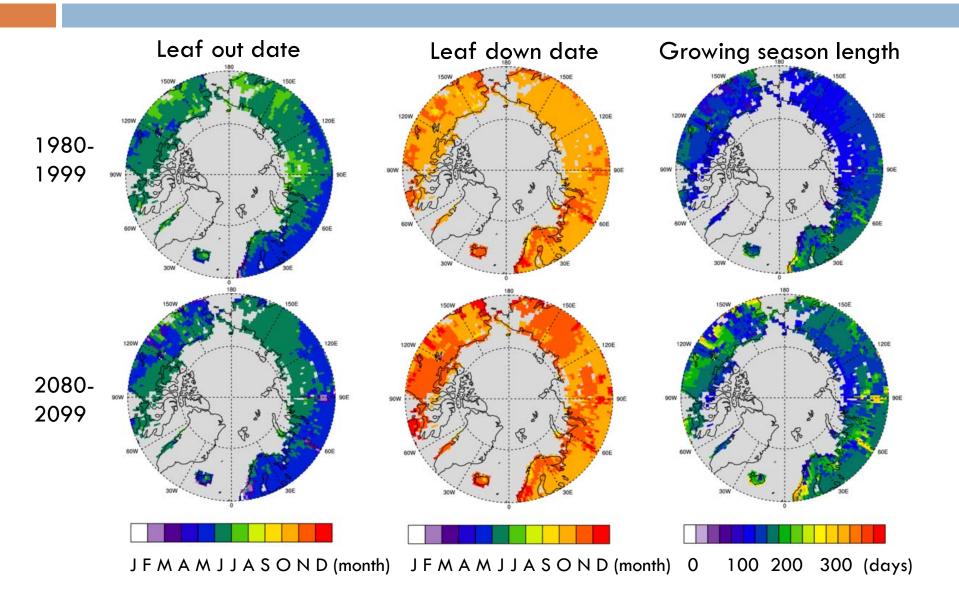
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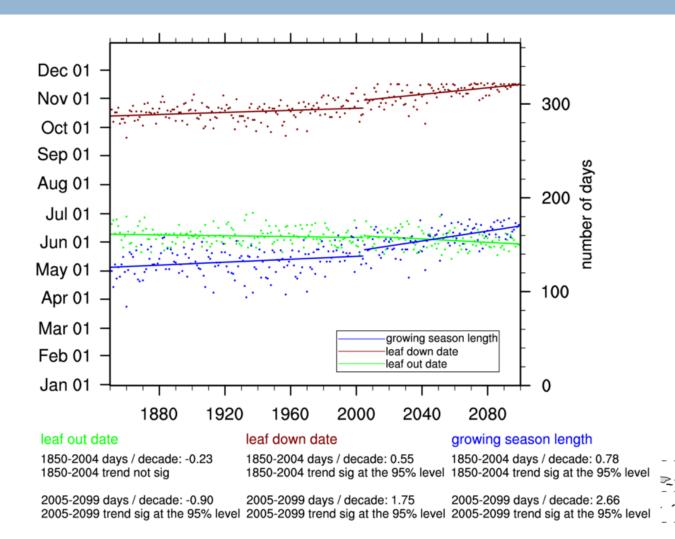
Shift in annual TLAI signal



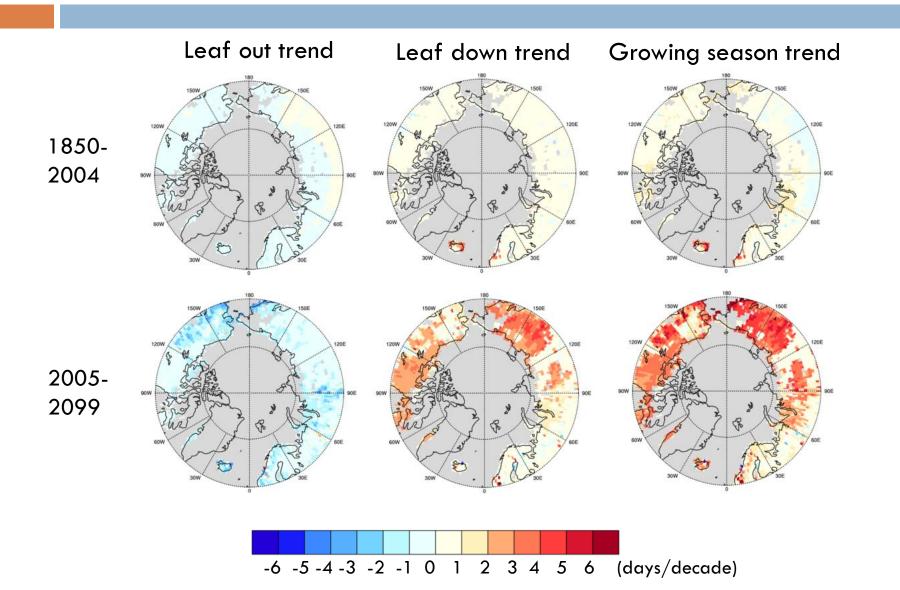
Arctic phenological dates spatially



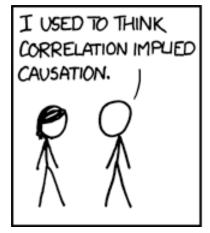
Trends in Alaskan Arctic phenological dates

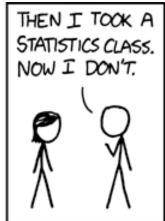


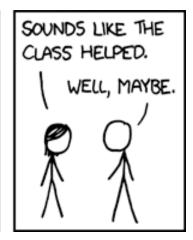
Trends in Alaskan Arctic phenological dates











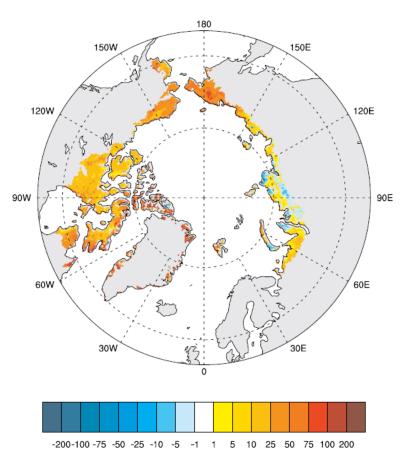
XKCD Alt Text:

Correlation doesn't imply causation, but it does waggle its eyebrows suggestively and gesture furtively while mouthing "look over there"

Observed Summer Warmth Index (SWI)

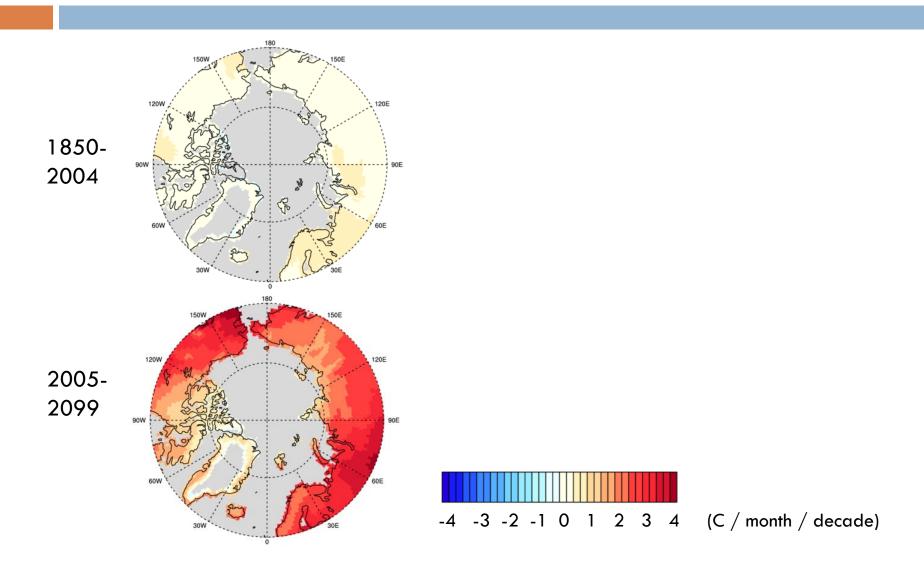
Summer Warmth Index (SWI)

(percentage change, 1982-2008)

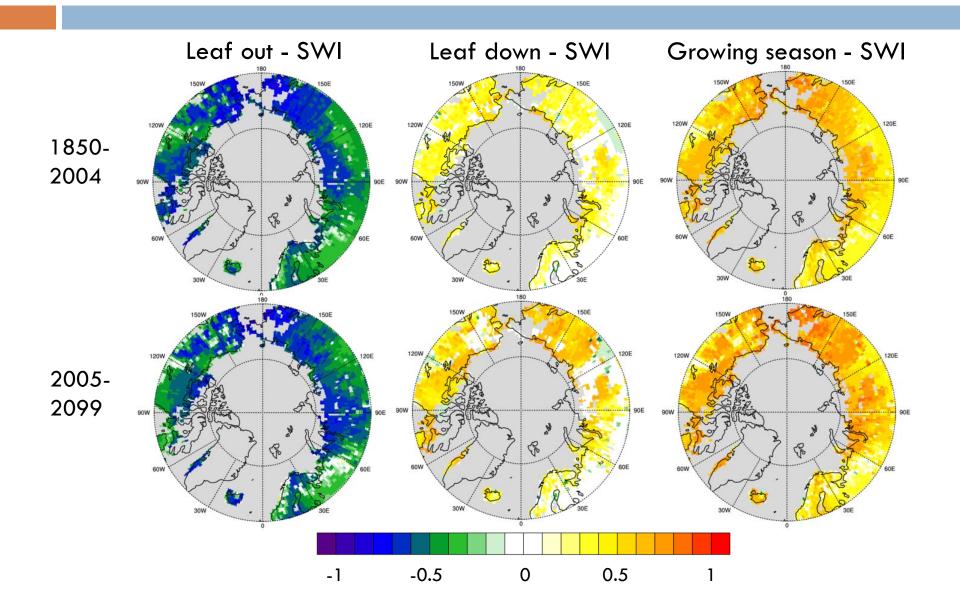


Bhatt 2010

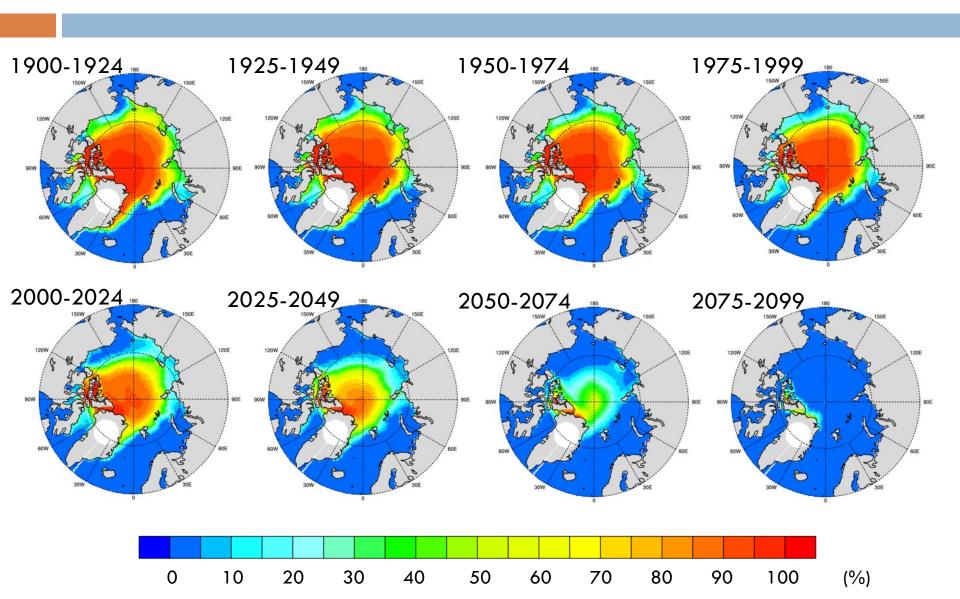
Summer Warmth Index model trends



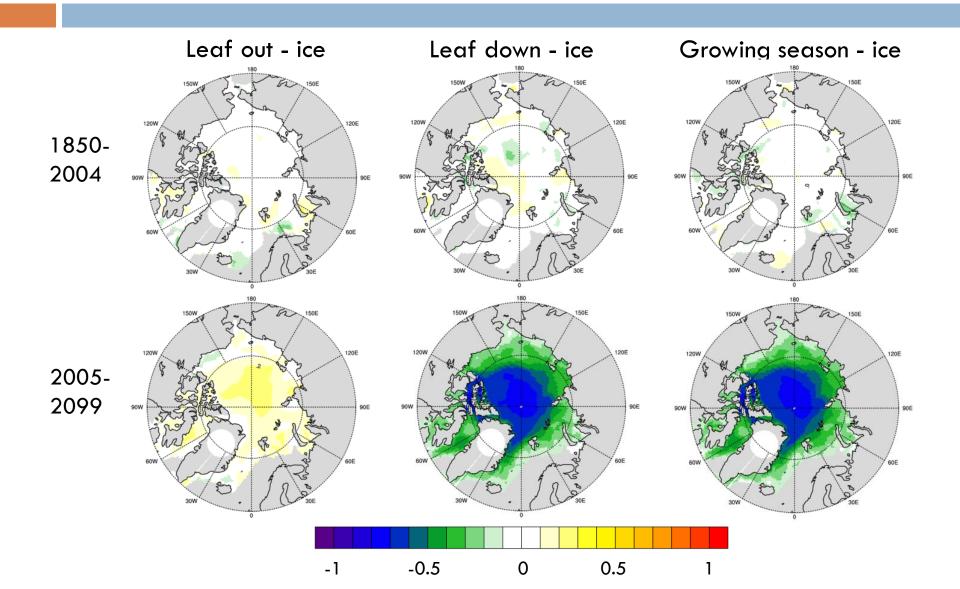
Summer Warmth Index correlations



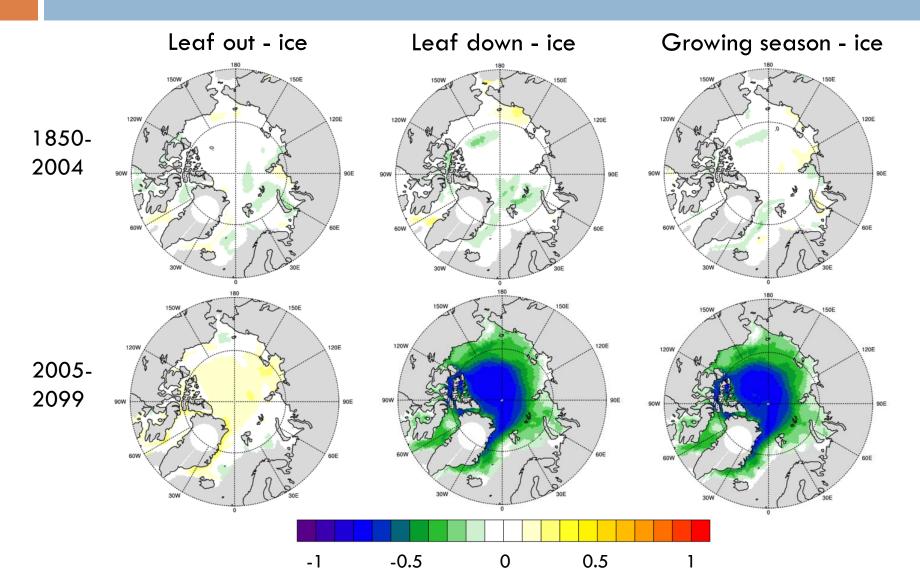
September sea ice extent model trends



September sea ice extent correlations



September sea ice correlations, one year lag



Conclusions

- Leaf area index can be used to estimate phenological dates in CLM
- □ Significant shift in phenological dates in RCP 8.5:
 - □ ~1-2 days / decade advance of leaf out date
 - □ ~1-5 days / decade delay of leaf down date
 - □ ~1-6 days / decade increase in growing season
- Strong correlation between SWI and phenological dates
- Strong correlation between leaf down date and sea ice loss in both current year and prior year