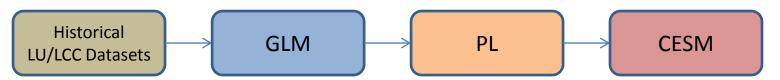
Influence of land use and land cover change on climate predictions over the period 1850-2004

Peter Thornton³, Ben Bond-Lamberty³, Kate Calvin¹, Louise Chini⁴, Bill Collins², Tony Craig⁵, Alan Di Vittorio², Jae Edmunds³, George Hurtt⁴, Andy Jones², Jiafu Mao³, Xiaoying Shi³, Allison Thomson¹, John Truesdale⁵ (¹PNNL, ²LBNL, ³ORNL, ⁴U Md, ⁵NCAR)

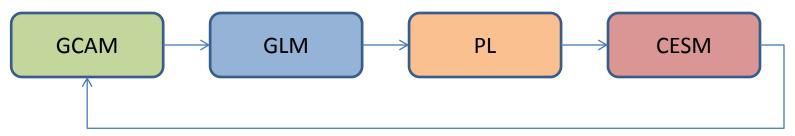
iESM: integrated Earth System Model

iESM: LU/LCC coupling

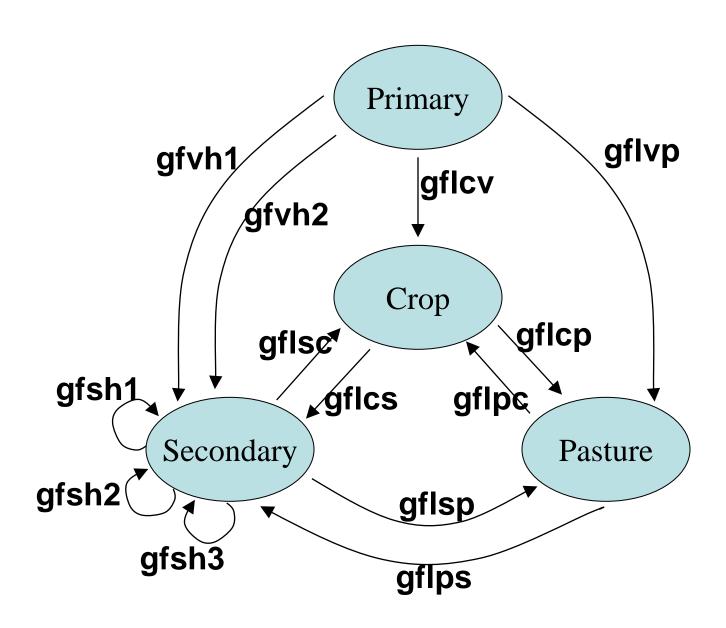
Historical period: 1850-2004



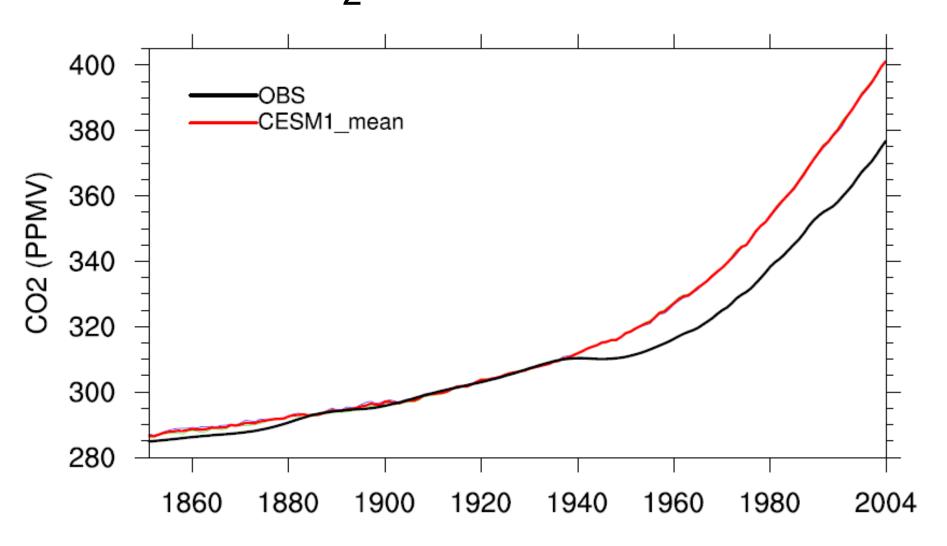
Scenario period: 2005-2100



Land use states and transitions represented by GLM (Hurtt et al., 2011)

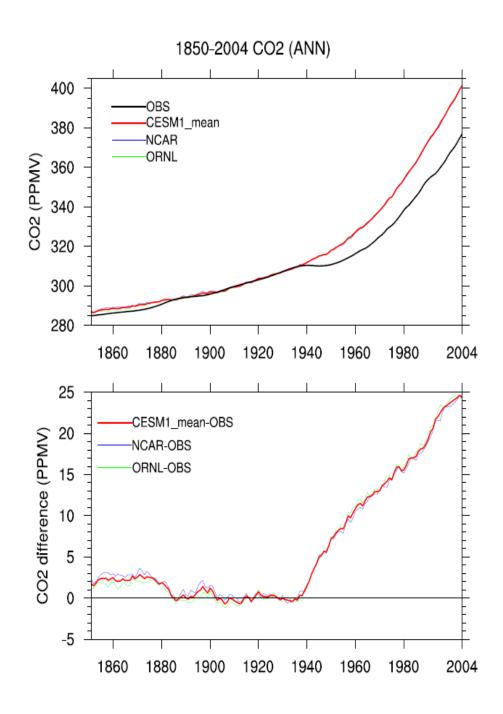


Assessment of bias in global mean CO₂ concentration

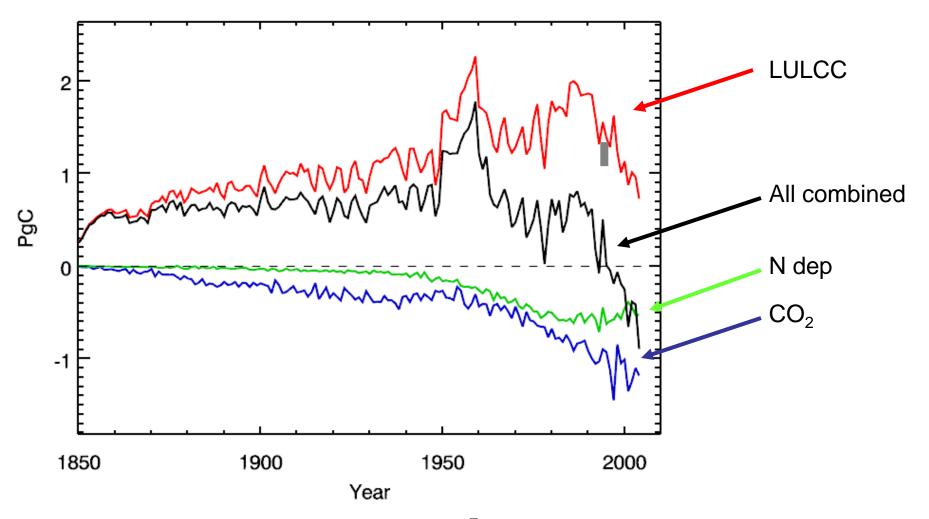


What's wrong with this picture?

- Observed CO₂ concentration is biased
 - Ice core / instrument transition?
- Fossil fuel emissions are biased
 - Emissions forcing too high during WWII?
- Land use / land cover change data are biased.
 - Forest harvest too high? Regrowth too small?
- Model is biased
 - Internal climate variability?
 - Low land and/or ocean sensitivity to rising CO₂?
 - Response to harvest too strong?
 - Regrowth response too weak?

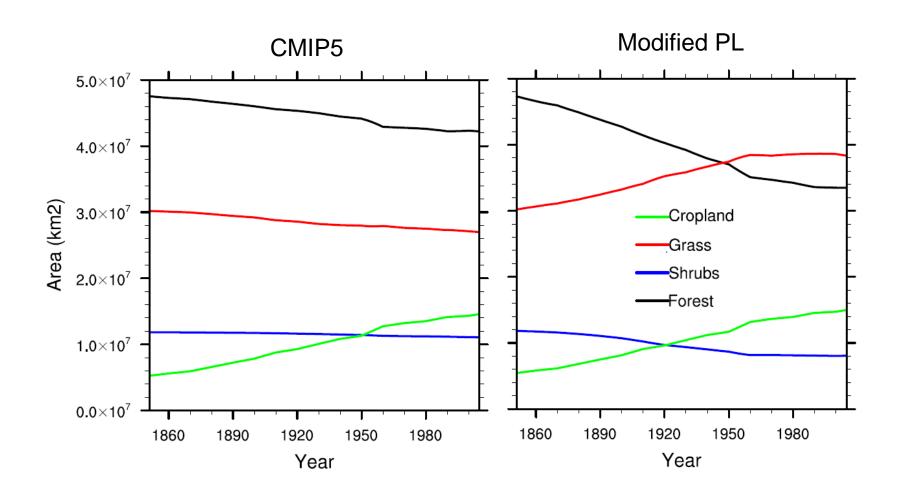


Single and combined effects on NEE

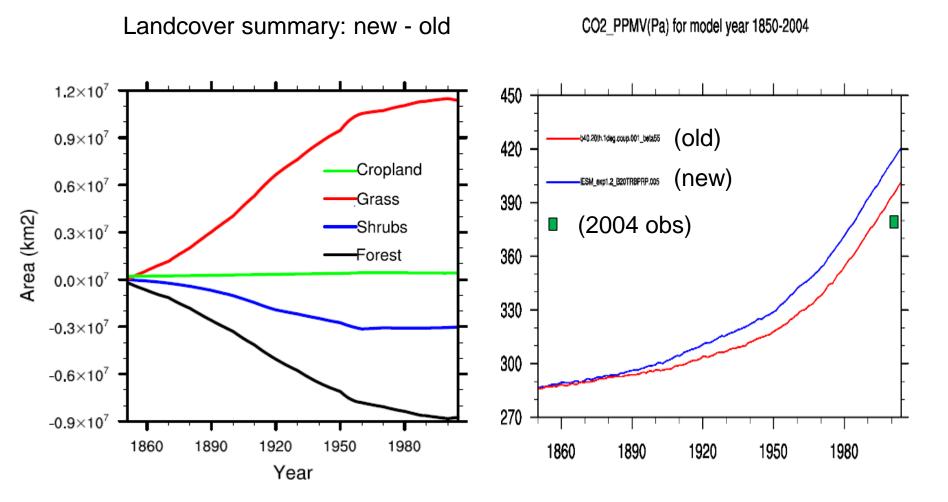


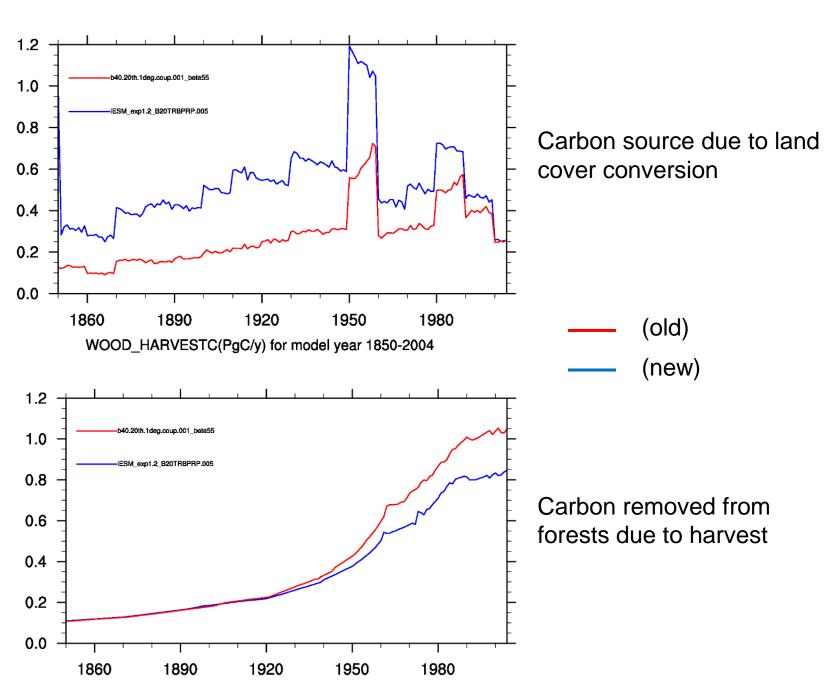
Shevliakova 2009 (LM3V model result)

Sensitivity to assumptions about LU/LCC

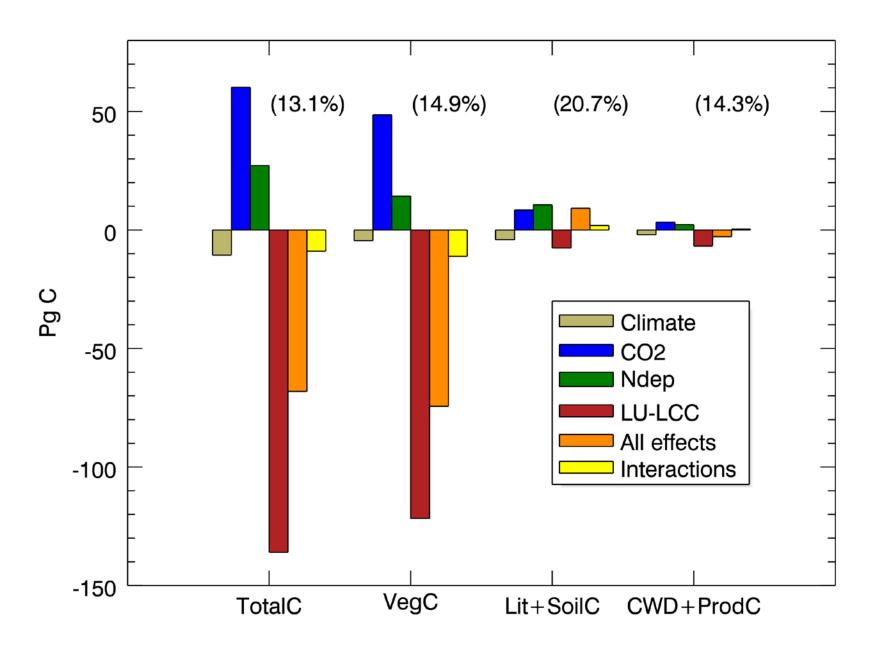


Impact on historical prognostic CO₂

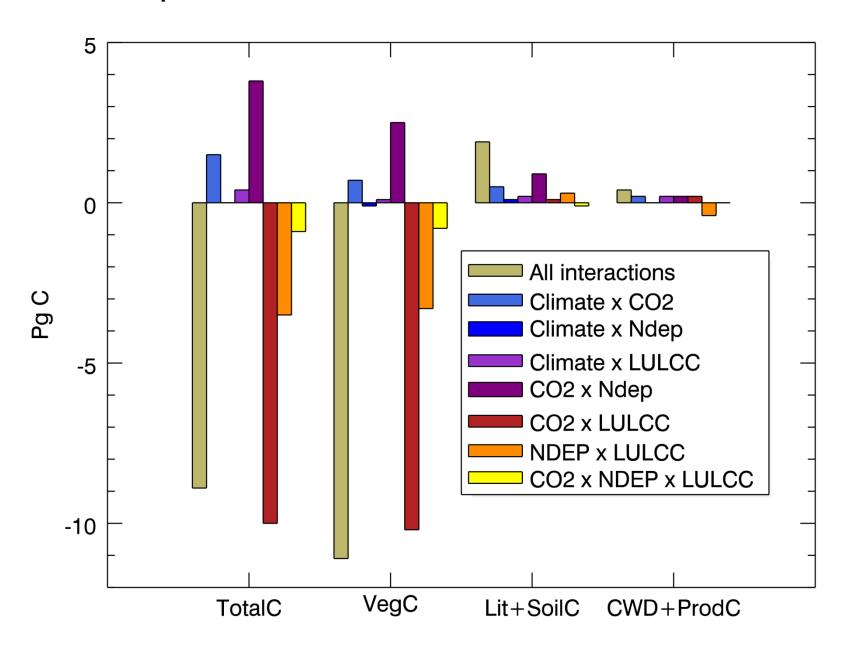




SFF: Impacts on total land carbon stock, 1850-2009



SFF: Impacts on total land carbon stock, 1850-2009



Conclusions

- Model-data inconsistency starting ~1940 remains unexplained
 - Revisiting pasture data
- LU/LCC uncertainty can drive significant variation in historical atmospheric CO₂
- Interactions among LU/LCC, rising CO₂, and N deposition need to be considered
- LU/LCC modeling requires a consistent treatment of carbon pools and fluxes