

A landscape photograph of a mountain range. The foreground features a large, cleared, light-brown area, possibly a logging site or a natural clearing, surrounded by dense green coniferous forests. The mountains in the background are covered in similar green forests under a bright, slightly overcast sky. The overall scene is a natural, mountainous environment.

# Land Use for the Near-term Climate Forecast

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# Proposed AR5 Simulations

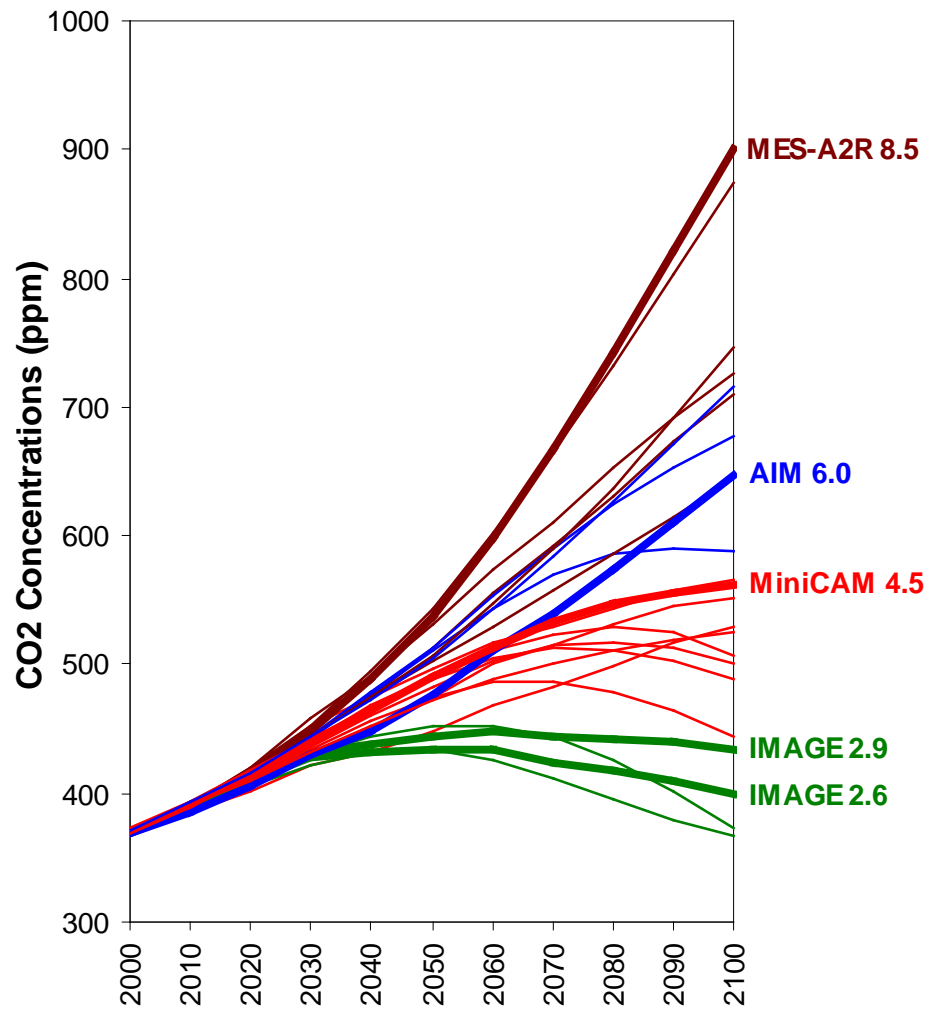
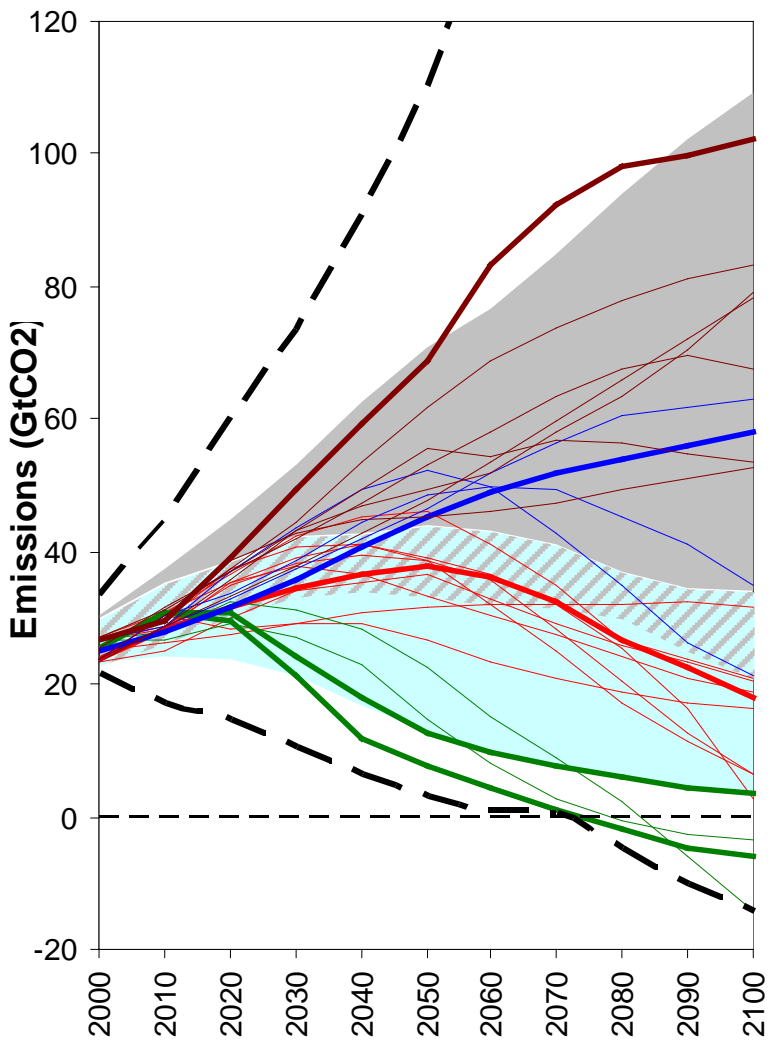
1. Four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) have been selected for IPCC future climate simulations that include emissions and land cover change scenarios.
2. Each future simulation is based on a different Integrated Assessment Model (IAM) simulation that makes specific assumptions about the human activities creating the RCP outcome.
3. Each Earth System Model (ESM) group will run a number of specified simulations and ensembles as resources permit:
  - Simulations for RCPs through 2100/2300 (priority 8.5, 2.6 then 4.5 and/or 6.0).
  - **High resolution (0.5 degree) “climate forecast” simulation from 1980 to 2030 (tentatively 4.5).**

# Question:

Is the RCP 4.5 a good scenario for the “Climate Forecast” simulation from a land cover change perspective?

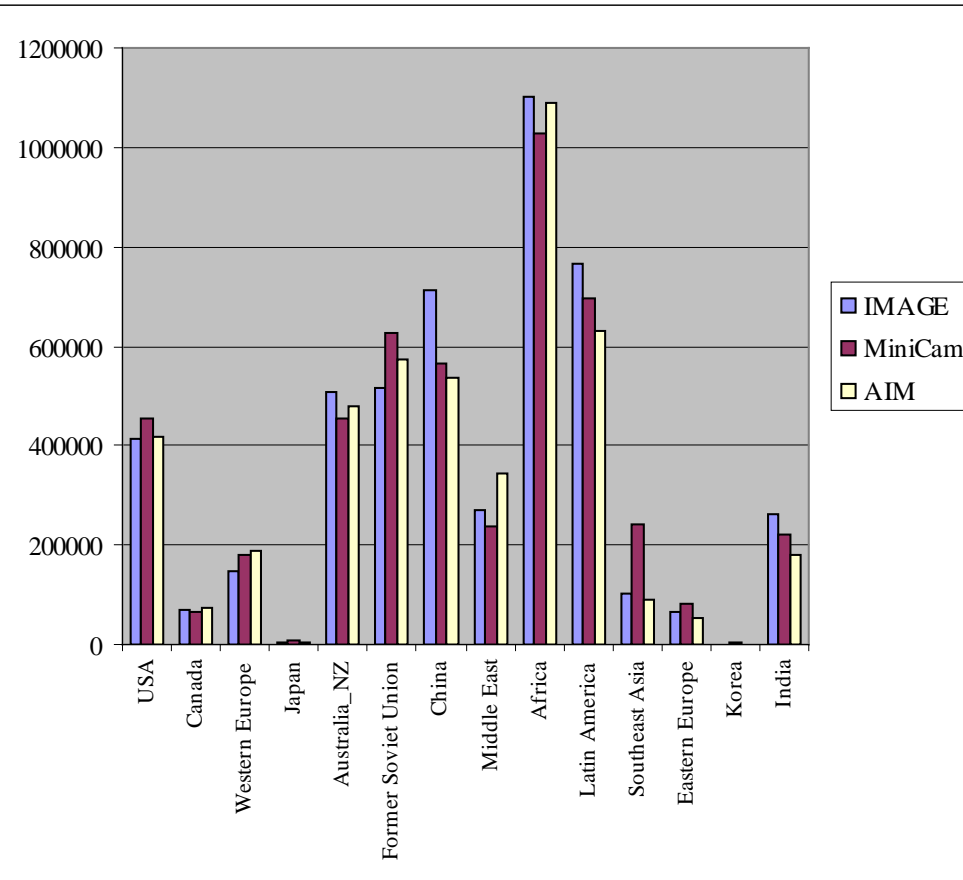
- How important is it that this be a realistic land cover scenario?
- Can the CLM effectively represent the projected conditions

# Selected RCP CO<sub>2</sub> Properties

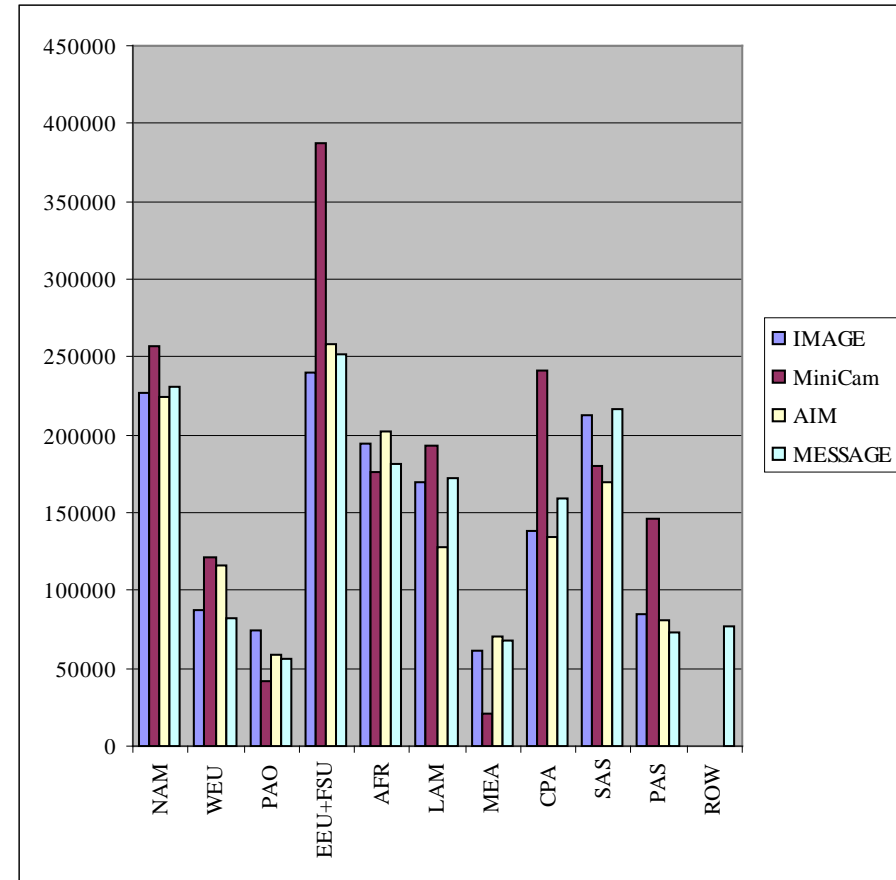


# Native IAM Land Use Variability

## Total ag-land, 2000



## Crop land, 2000

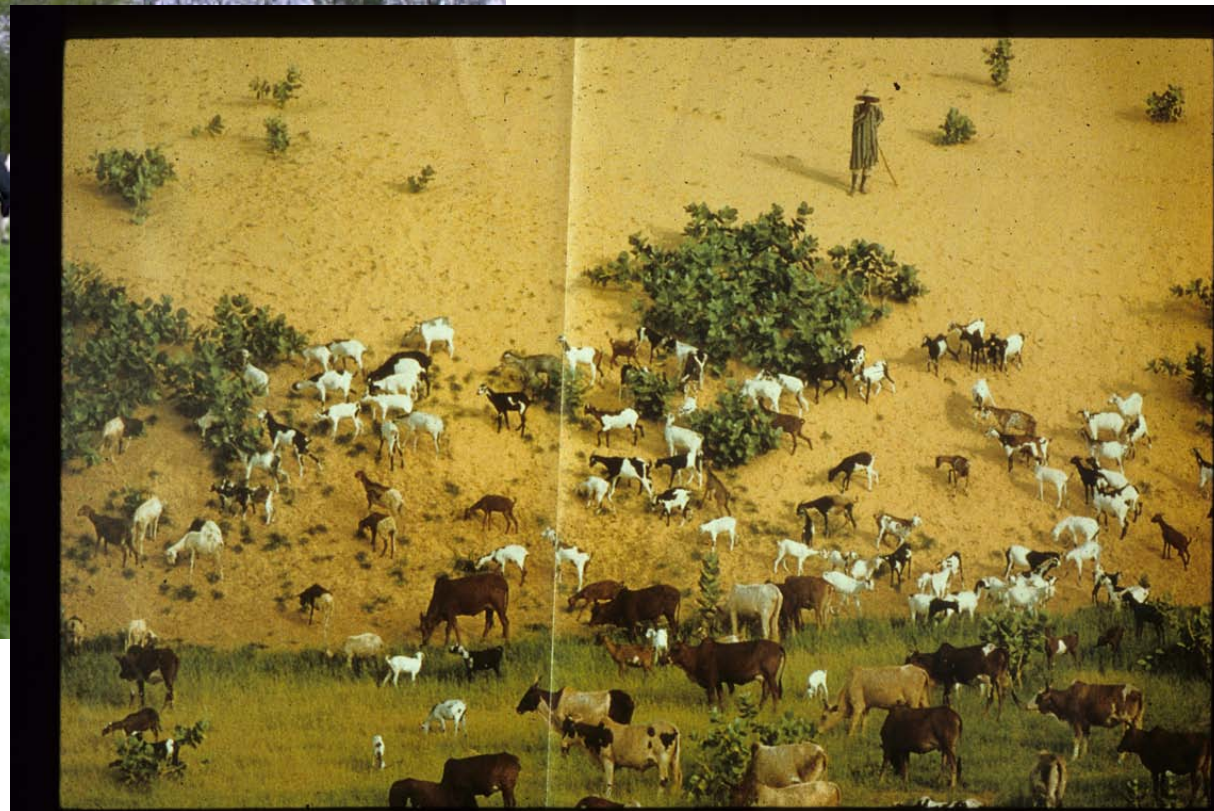


# IPCC AR5 – RCP Standardization

1. All scenarios will use an identical 2005 land cover as a starting point
2. All pathways share the same historical trajectory to 2005. After 2005 they diverge following their own representative pathway.
3. For each RCP, minimal information related to land cover change will provide changes in four basic land units:
  - Primary Vegetation (V)
  - Secondary Vegetation (S)
  - Cropping (C)
  - Pasture (P)
4. Historical harvesting of biomass is also prescribed for both primary and secondary vegetation land units (Hurtt, 2006)
5. The University of New Hampshire (UNH) group is standardizing each scenario and the historical trajectory for harvest and land cover information
6. Each ESM group will have to construct land cover datasets by blending their own natural land cover with the prescribed human activities

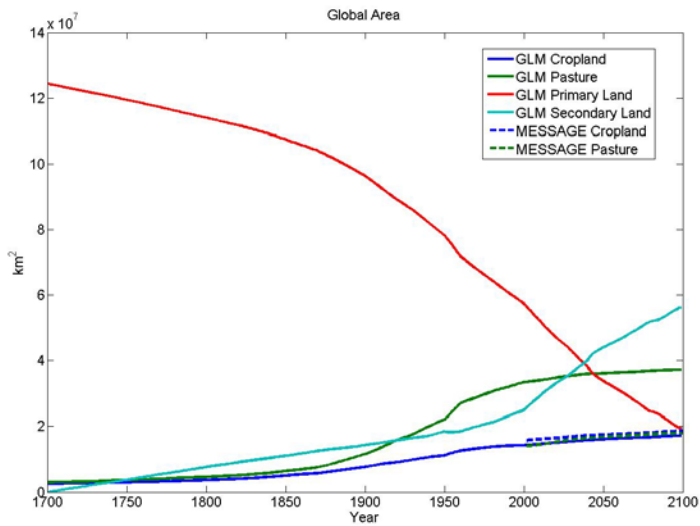
# Issues of definitions

e.g. What is Pasture/Grazing

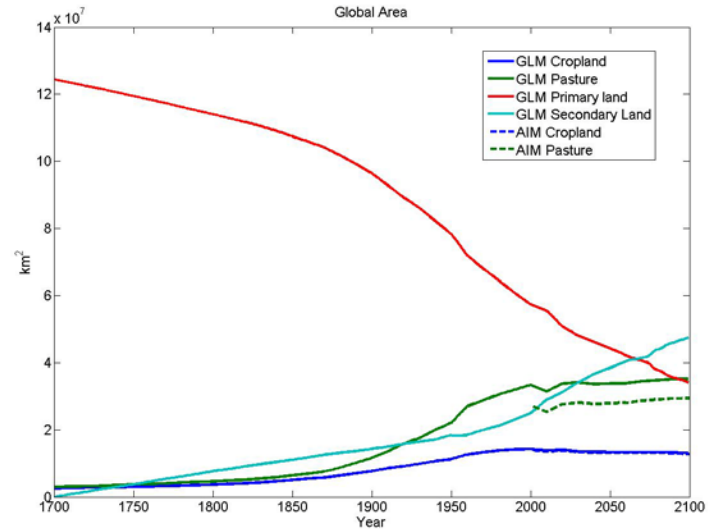


# RCP Comparisons

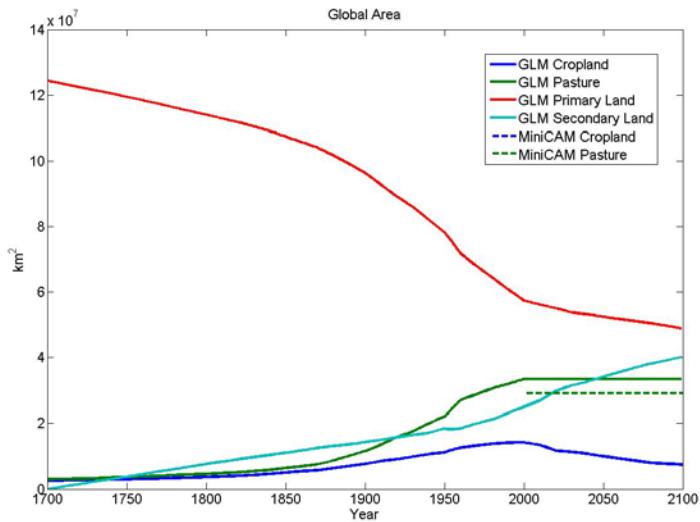
## RCP 8.5: Message



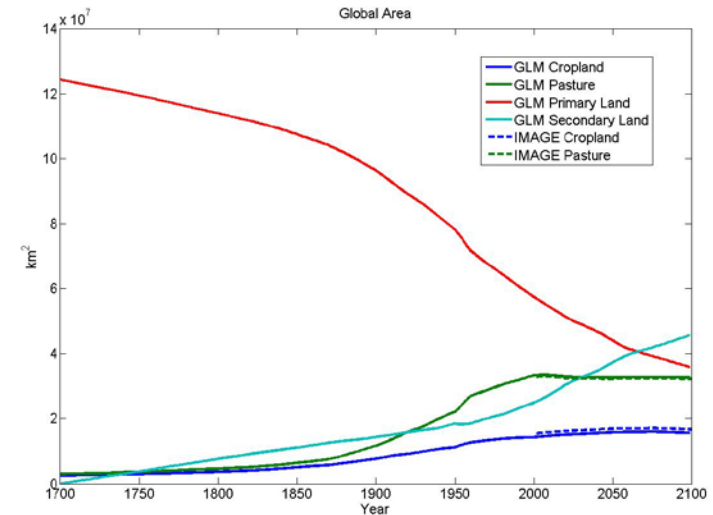
## RCP 6.0: AIM



## RCP 4.5: Mini-Cam



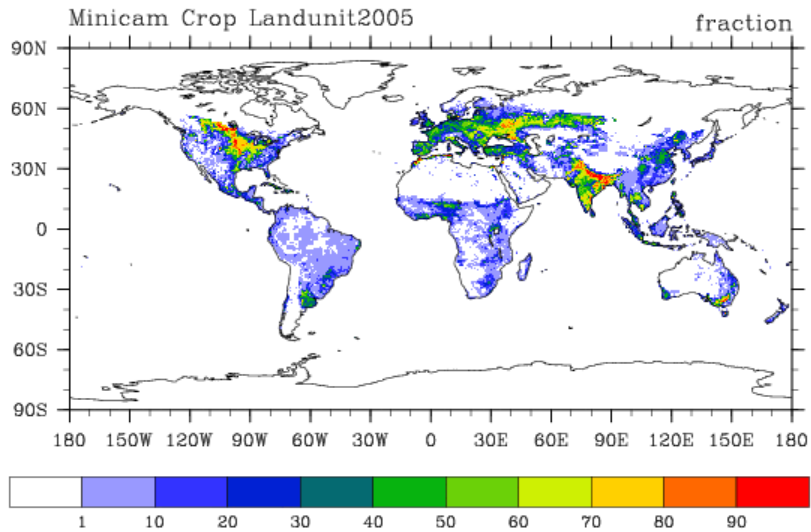
## RCP 2.6: IMAGE



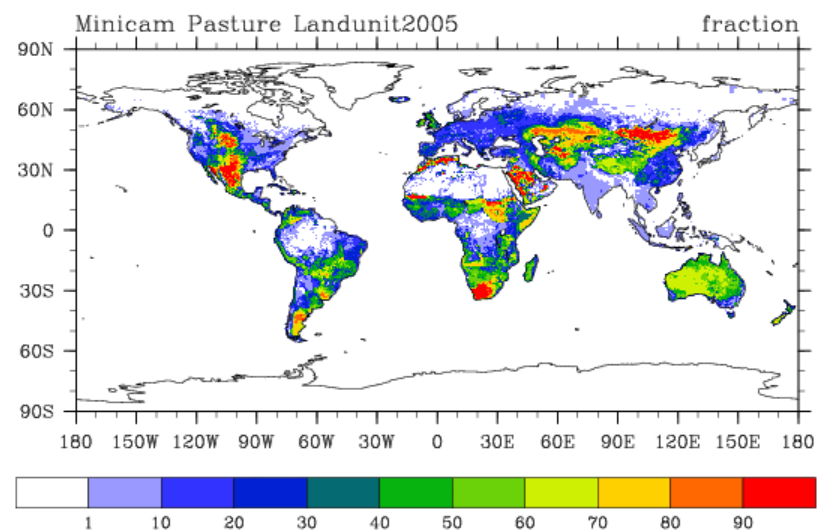


# Mini-Cam (RCP 4.5 Wm<sup>-2</sup>): 2005 Land Cover

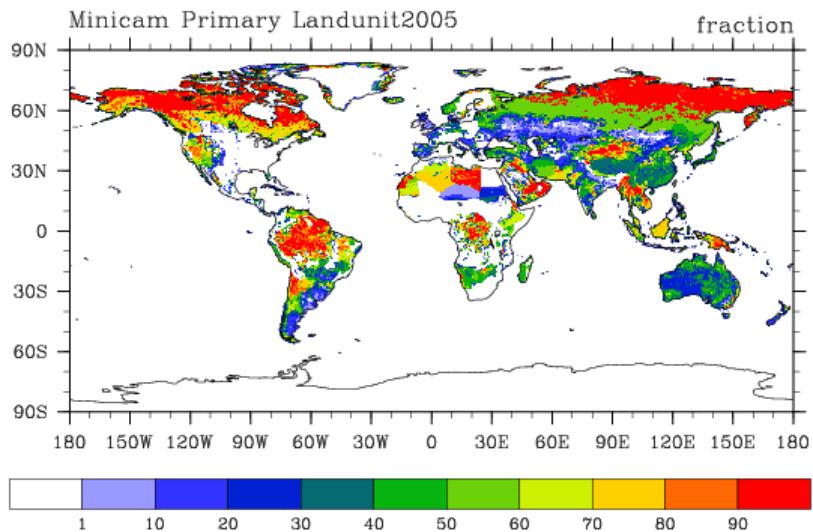
## Crop



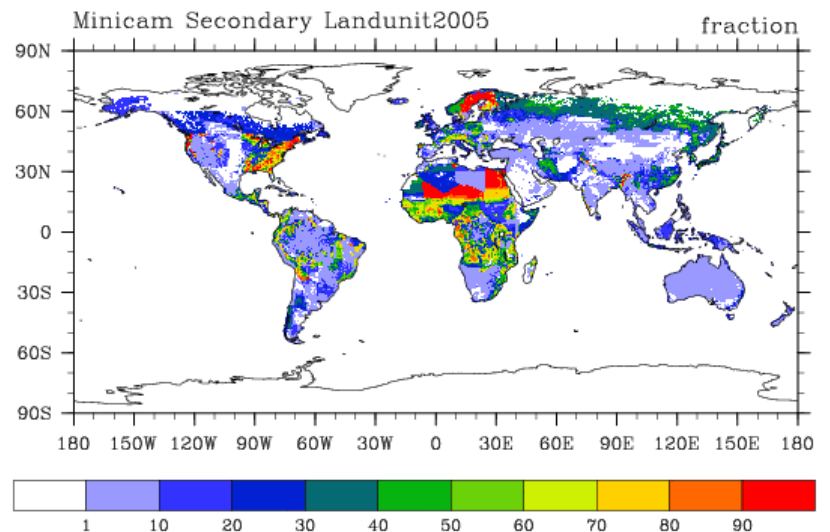
## Pasture



## Primary

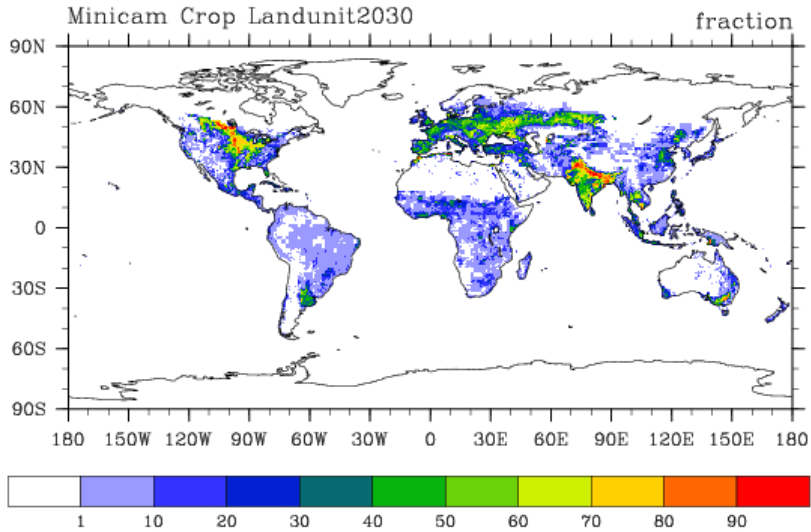


## Secondary

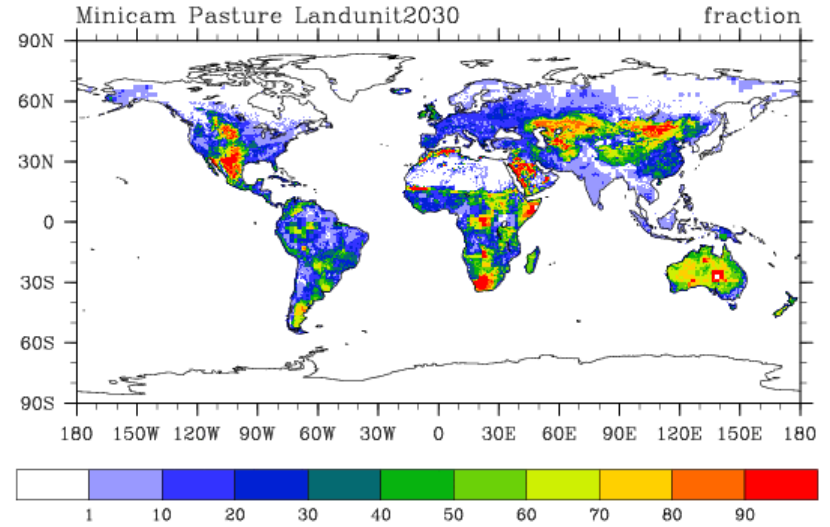


# Mini-Cam (RCP 4.5 Wm<sup>-2</sup>): 2030 Land Cover

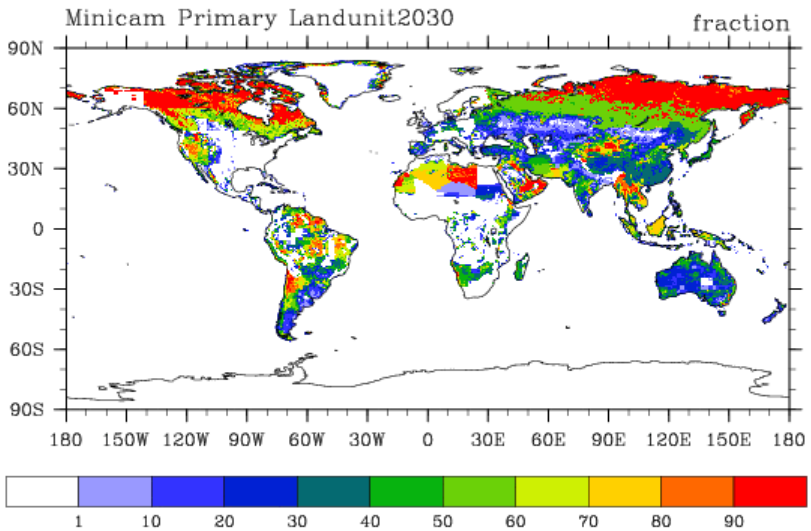
## Crop



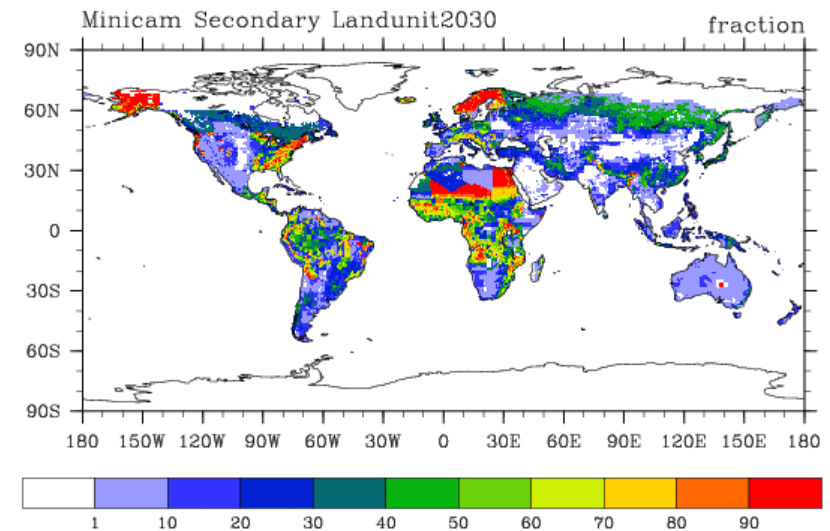
## Pasture



## Primary

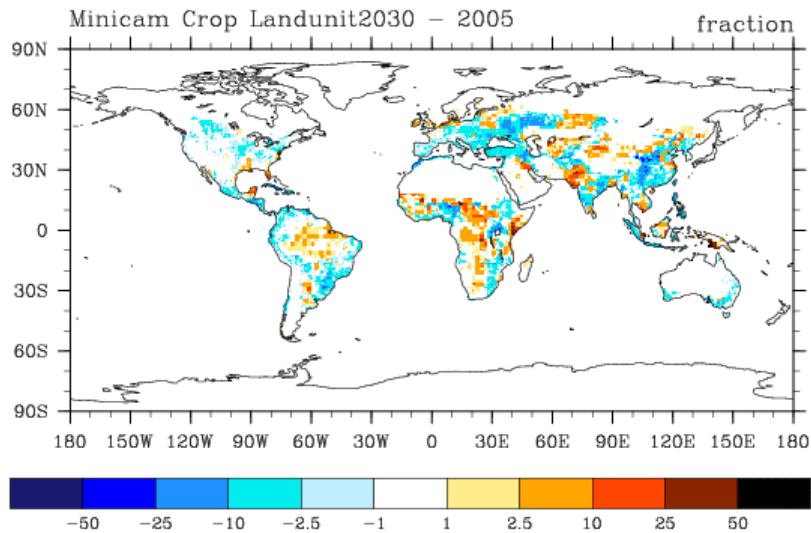


## Secondary

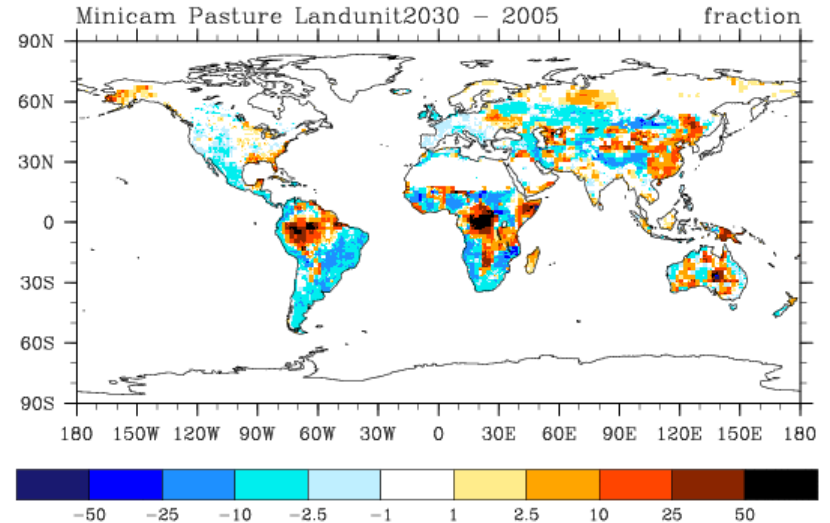


# Mini-Cam (RCP 4.5 $\text{Wm}^{-2}$ ): Land cover change 2005-2030

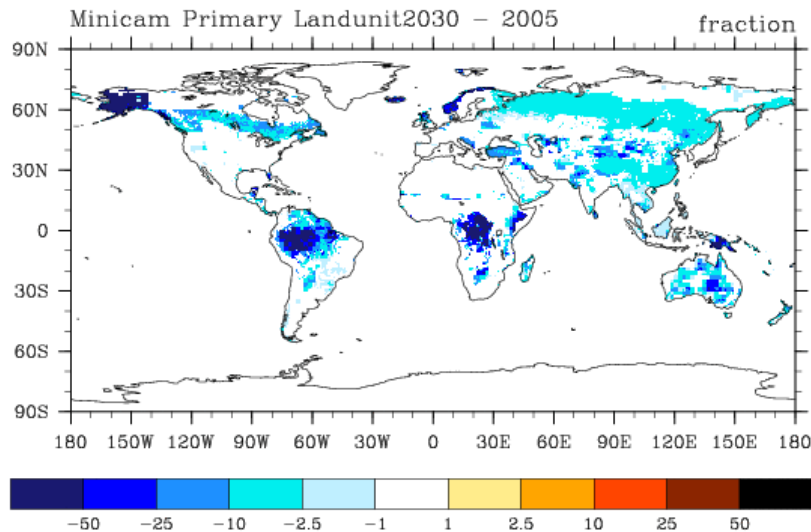
## Crop



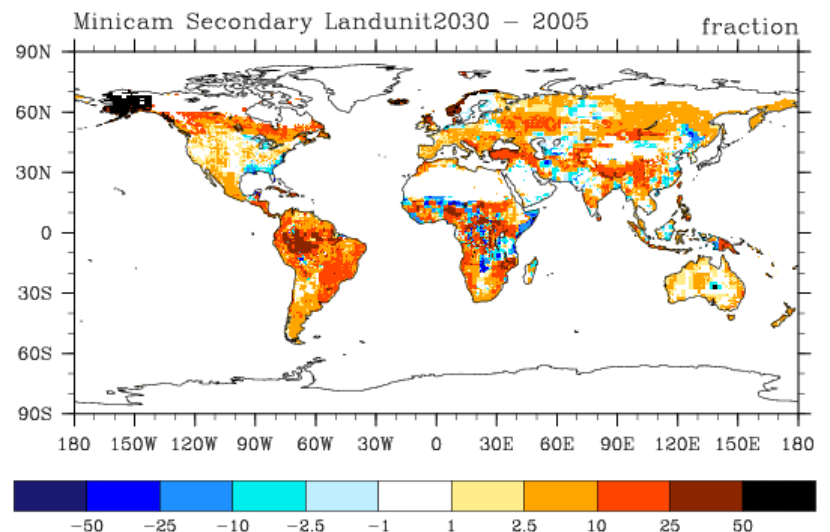
## Pasture



## Primary

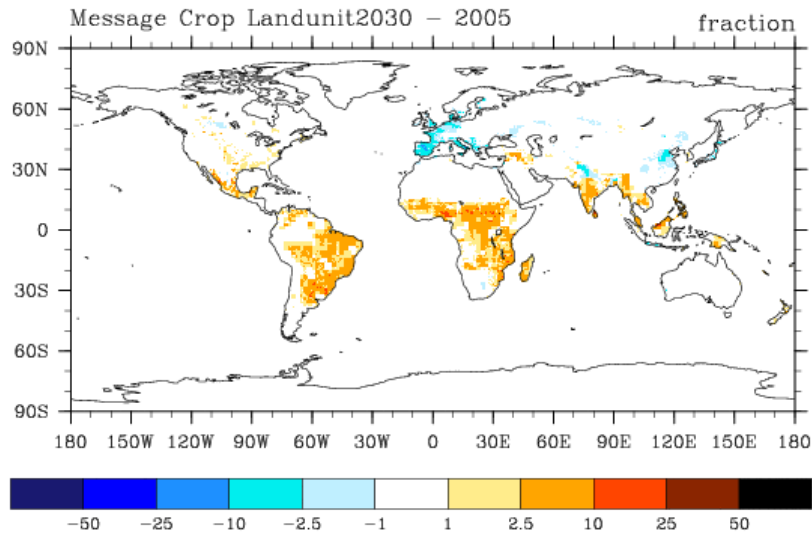


## Secondary

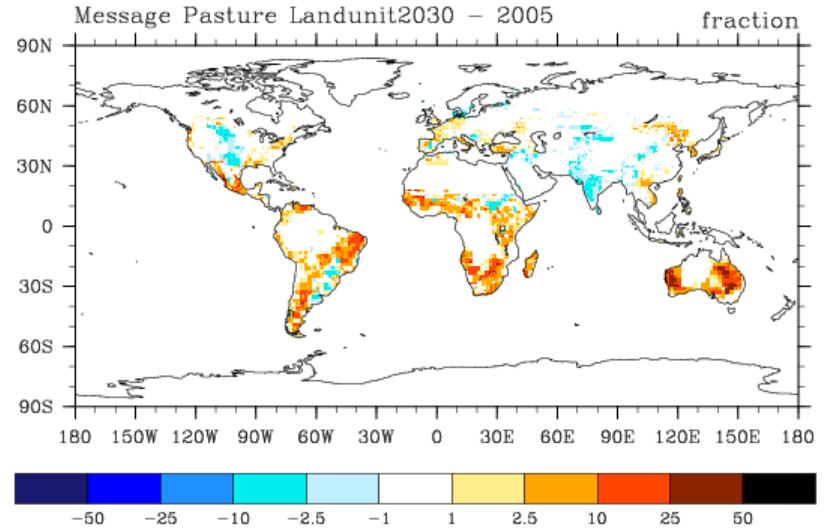


# Message (RCP 8.5 Wm<sup>-2</sup>): Land cover change 2005-2030

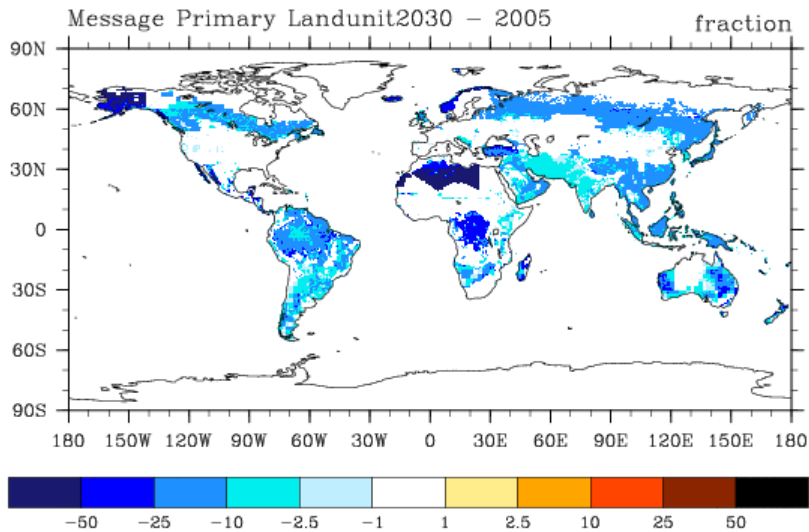
## Crop



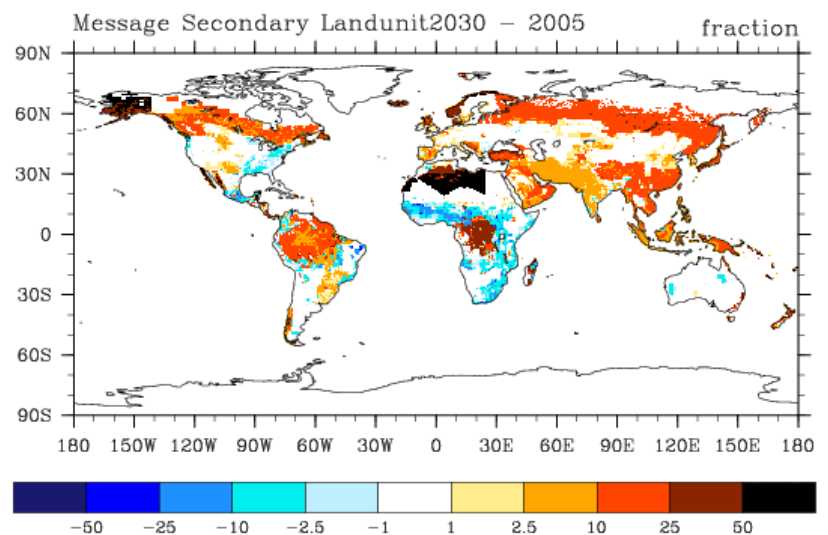
## Pasture



## Primary



## Secondary



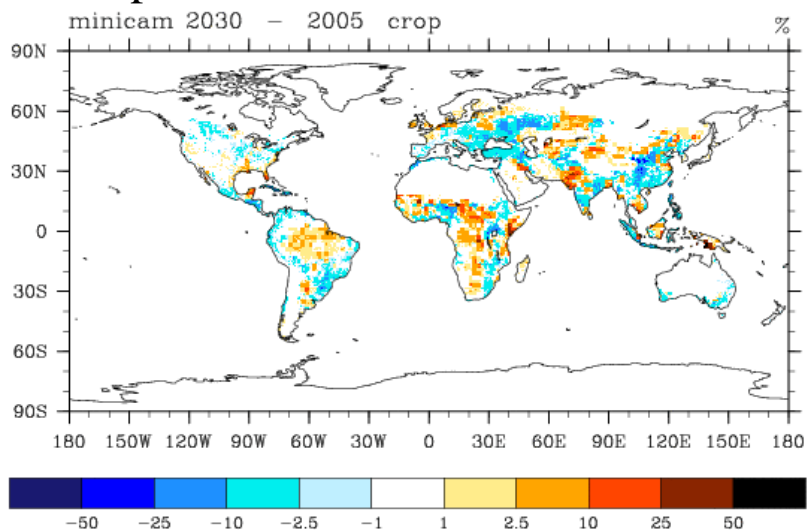
# Converting UNH land cover to CLM land cover

Present day PFT allocation using Peter Lawrence (PL) present day PFT as starting point

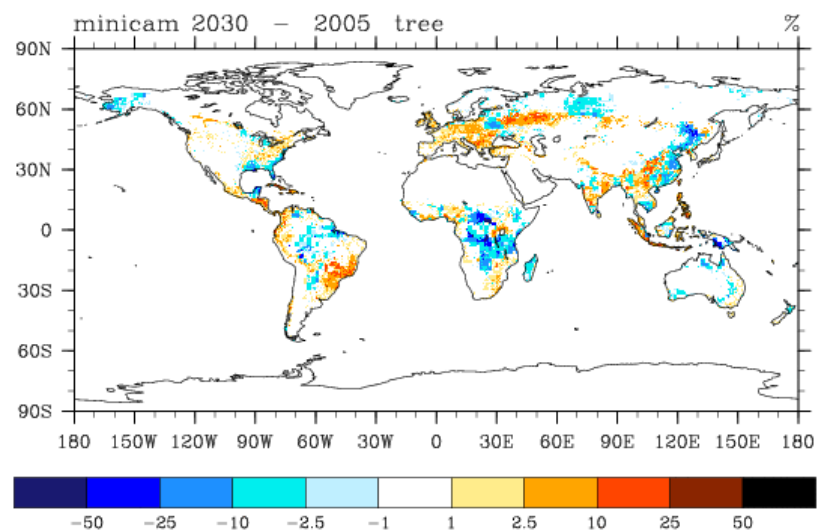
1. Assign glacier, wetland, lake and urban land units
2. Assume that present day PFT distribution will determine the final allocation of UNH LU classes. Process in the following order (i.e. order of entry):
  - a) Crops (assign crop PFTs)
  - b) Primary (assign “potential PFT distribution” to the area)
  - c) Secondary (assign “present day non human use PFT distribution”)
  - d) Assign Pasture areas to:
    - I. grass and shrub areas of Primary and Secondary land
    - II. Then optionally:
      - i. In dry-land areas leave as is (assume bare ground is included in grazing area)
      - ii. In other areas remove secondary forest and replace with grasses
3. Transitions from “primary to secondary” and “secondary to secondary” land determine forest harvest rates and C extraction. Note: Pasture could interfere with forest harvest rates depending on how it is assigned

# Mini-Cam (RCP 4.5 Wm<sup>-2</sup>): PFT change 2005-2030

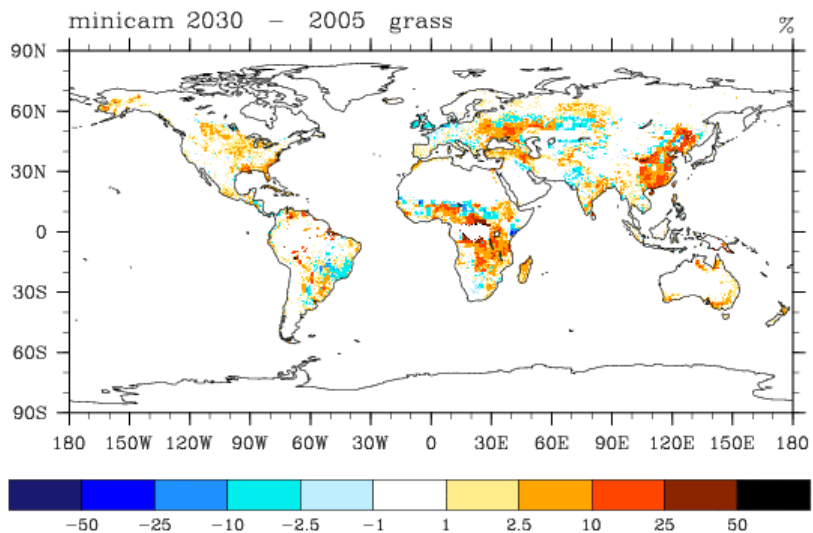
## Crop



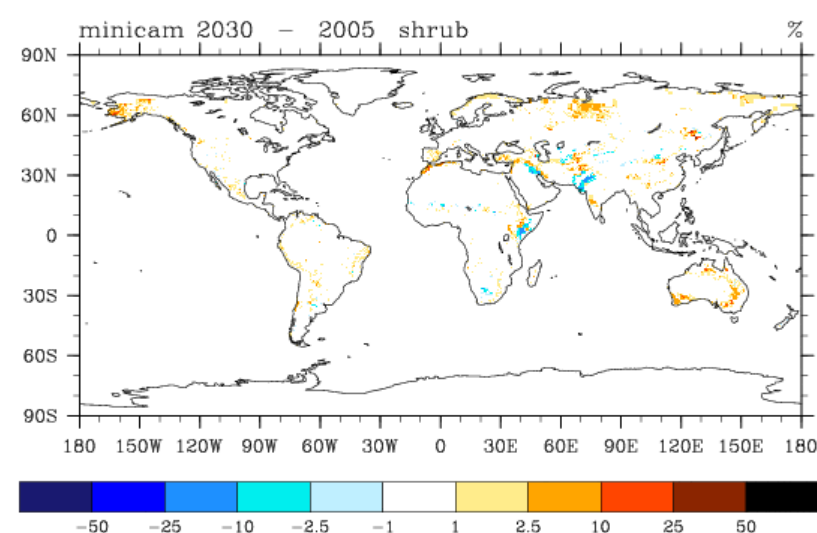
## Trees



## Grasses

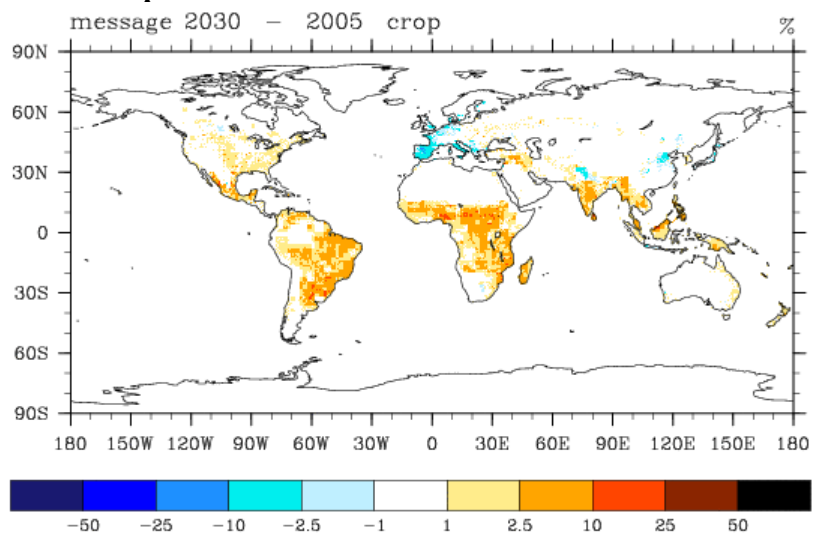


## Shrubs

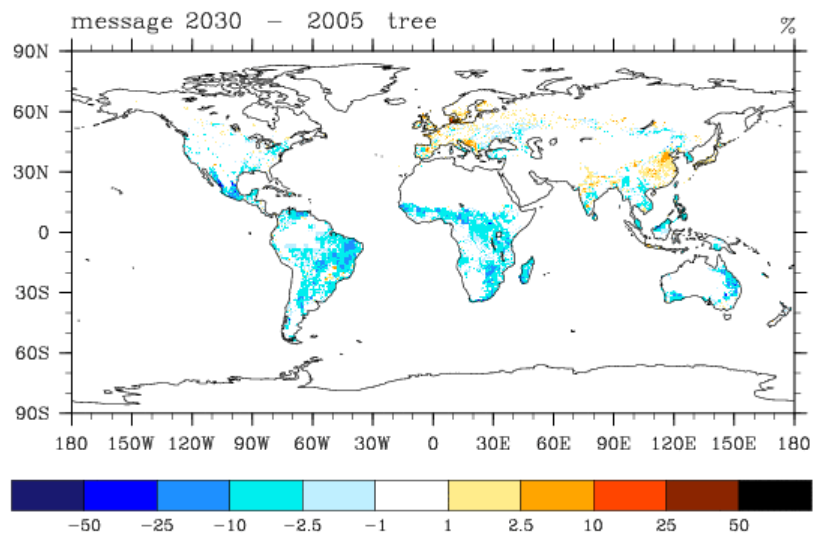


# Message (RCP 8.5 Wm<sup>-2</sup>): PFT change 2005-2030

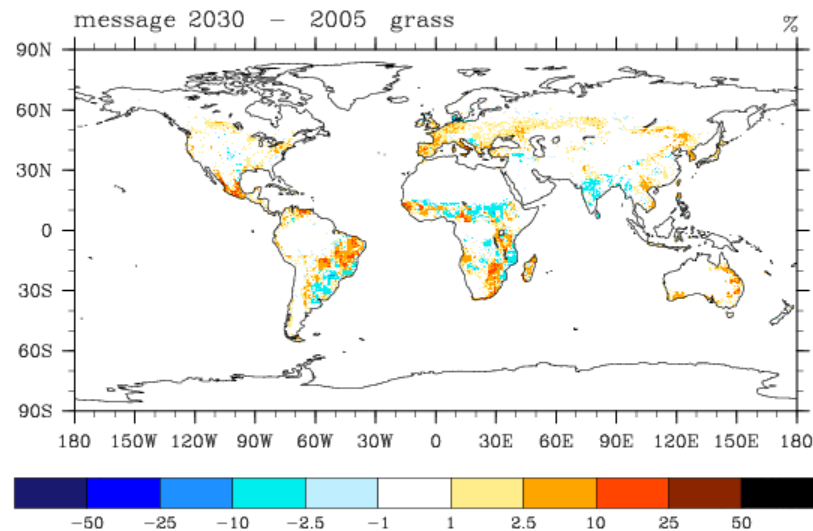
## Crop



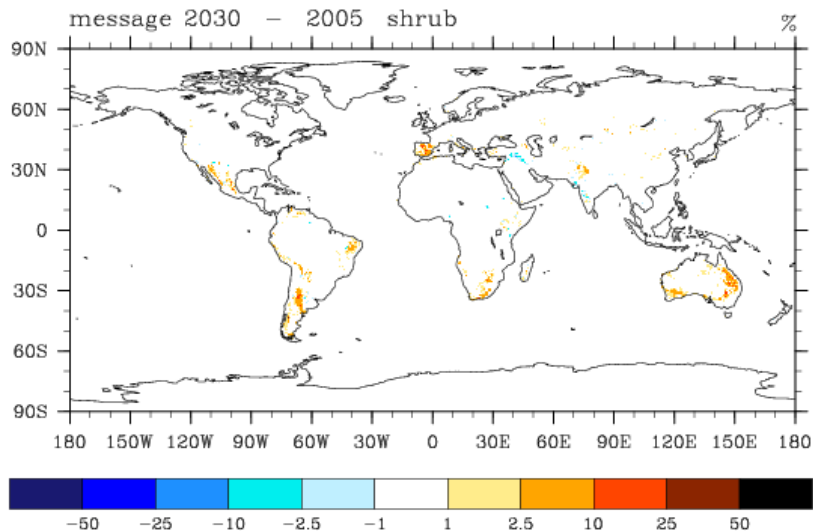
## Trees



## Grasses



## Shrubs



# Discussion

1. The high resolution (0.5 degree) “Climate Forecast” simulations are ideal for land cover change experiments.
2. The proposed RCP 4.5 is a very aggressive land cover change scenario, aimed to maximize bio-fuel production.
3. This projected land cover change does not seem likely, given current trends.
4. Is this an appropriate scenario for the “climate forecast” simulation?
5. Should BGC be turned on for this simulation?



# IPCC AR5 – RCPs

	<b>Pathway Description</b>	<b>IA Model Group</b>
<b>RCP8.5</b>	Rising radiative forcing pathway leading to 8.5 W/m <sup>2</sup> in 2100.	<b>MESSAGE</b>
<b>RCP6</b>	Stabilization without overshoot pathway to 6 W/m <sup>2</sup> at stabilization after 2100	<b>AIM</b>
<b>RCP4.5</b>	Stabilization without overshoot pathway to 4.5 W/m <sup>2</sup> at stabilization after 2100	<b>MiniCAM</b>
<b>RCP3</b>	Peak in radiative forcing at ~ 3 W/m <sup>2</sup> before 2100 and decline	<b>IMAGE</b>