

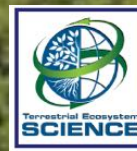
# Amazon Column CO<sub>2</sub> Observations from Ground and Space to Evaluate Tropical Ecosystem Models

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IWGGMS meeting, June 2 2016, Jeju, S. Korea

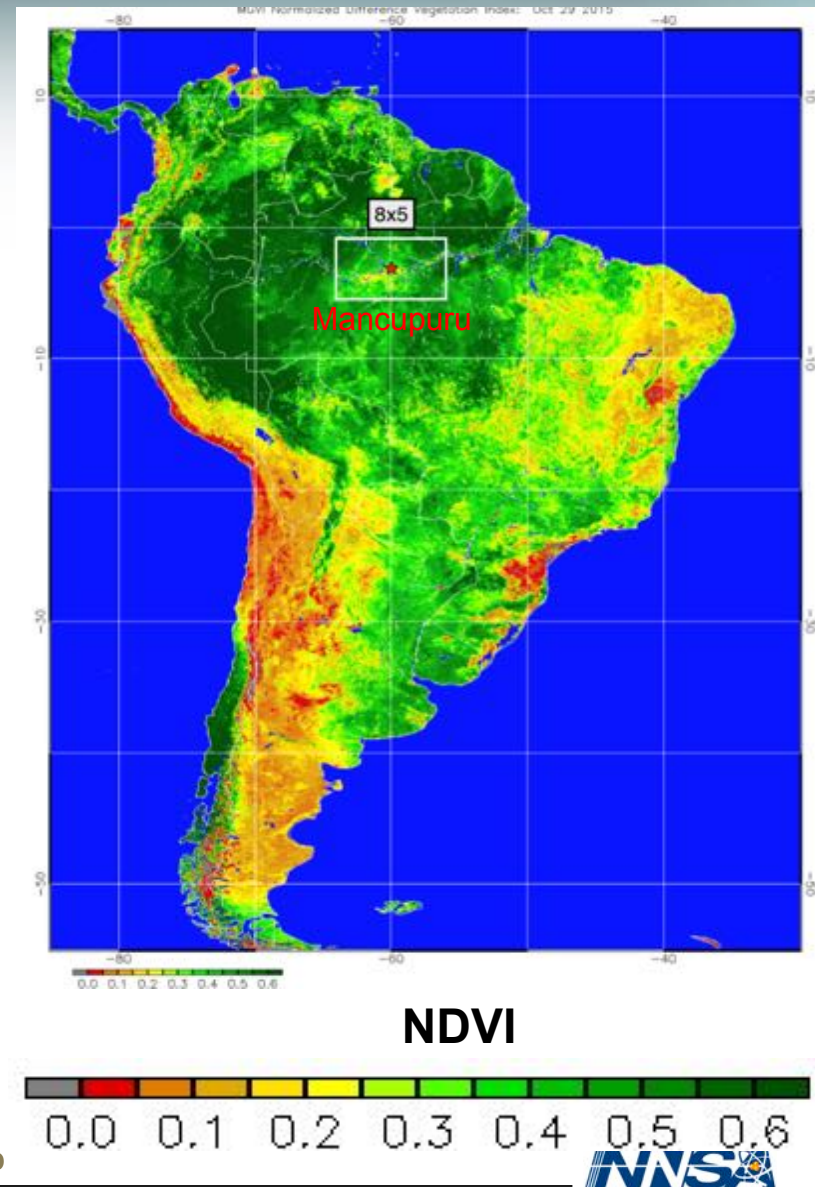


# Evaluate Amazon Carbon Cycle Mechanisms

- Amazon Carbon Budget
  - Biomass burning emissions and rainforest uptake
- Leaf phenology explain *in situ* Amazon tower seasonal data but are missing in models: Does this scale up?
- TCCON-Manaus  $X_{\text{CO}_2}$  Seasonal Cycle
  - Isolate rainforest from fire (CO), trend & transport terms
- TCCON-Manaus  $X_{\text{CO}_2}$  Daytime Drawdown
  - Isolate photosynthesis from respiration
- TCCON – OCO-2 Comparisons

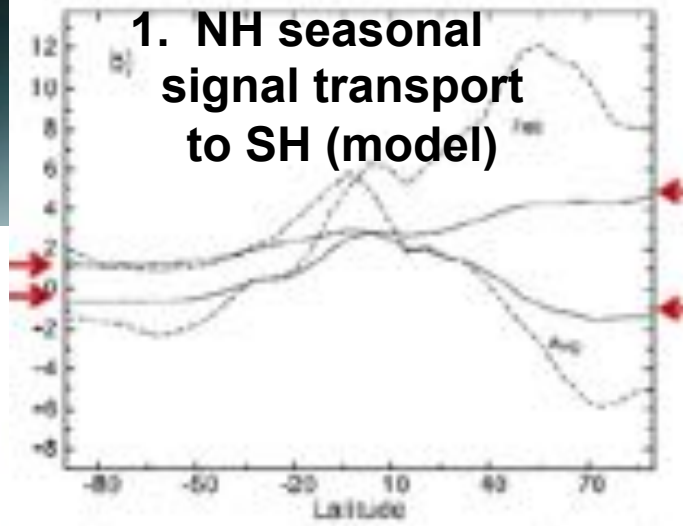
# Tropical Carbon-Climate Feedback Uncertain: Large Reservoir, Dynamic Fluxes, Multiple Sources, Sparse Data

- Stores 150-200 PgC
- Cycles 18 Pg C/y
- Large CO<sub>2</sub> sources & sinks
- Uptake '90-'07 ~0.5 PgC/y
- Processes at daily, seasonal & decadal time scales from fires, rainforest & land use change
- Need to scale ‘sparse fine-scale’ data to coarse GCM grid and evaluate predictions of Amazon carbon cycle response to climate & land-use change.
- Leverage NGEE-Tr & OCO-2



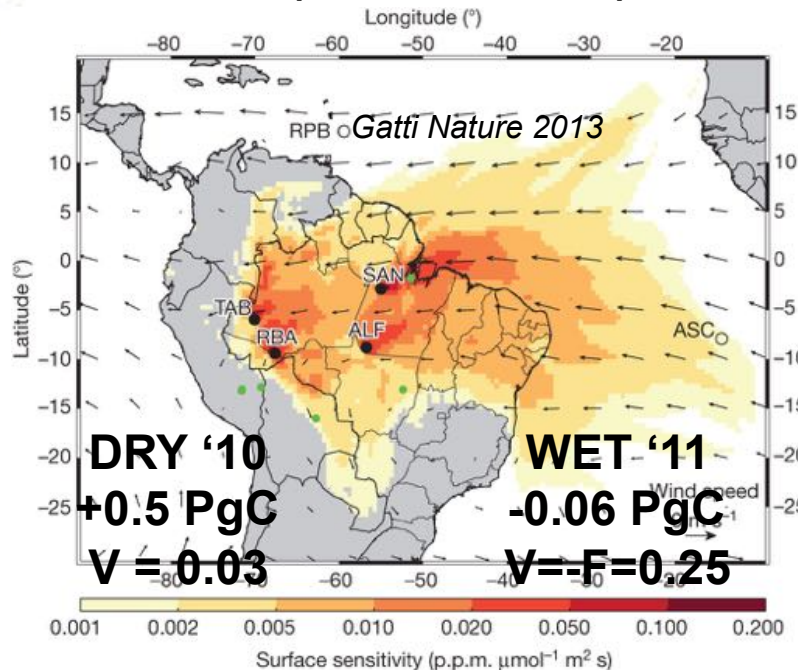
# Processes Controlling Column CO<sub>2</sub> Variations in Amazon

TCCON



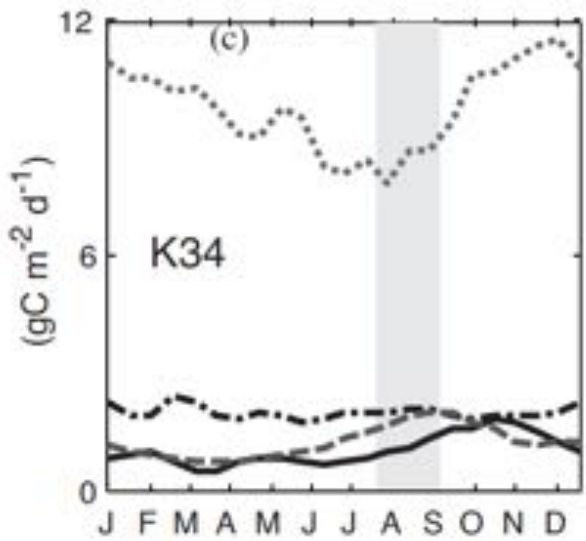
Olsen & Randerson, JGR, (2004)

## 2. Basin budgets (zonal, aircraft)

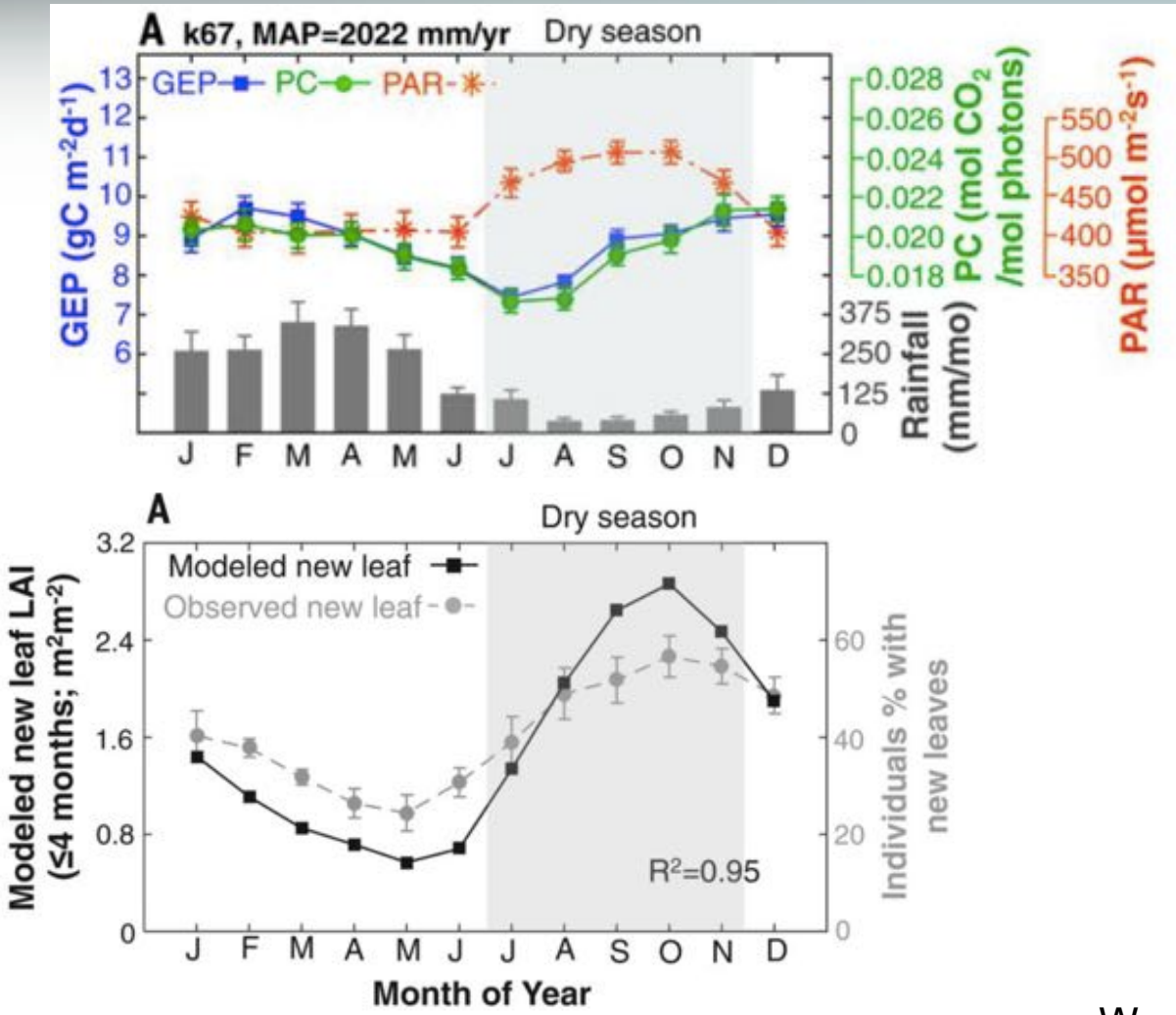


## 3. Local uptake, Leaf phenology (tower) & Fire

N. Restrepo-Coupe Ag.  
For. Met. 2013  
Wu Science 2015



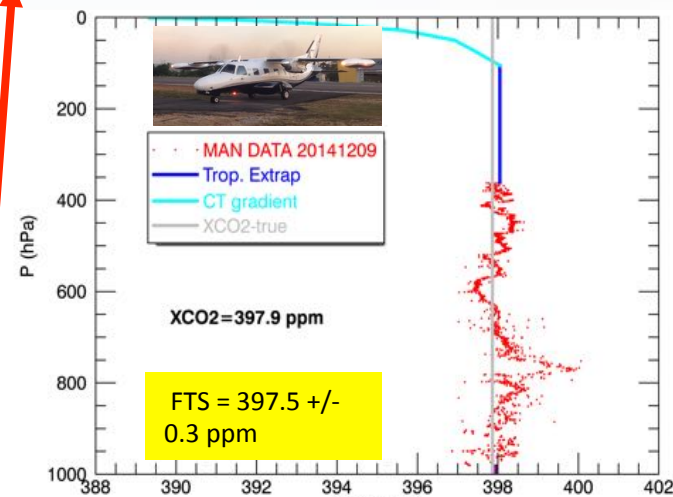
# Leaf development & demography explain photosynthetic seasonality in Amazon evergreen forests

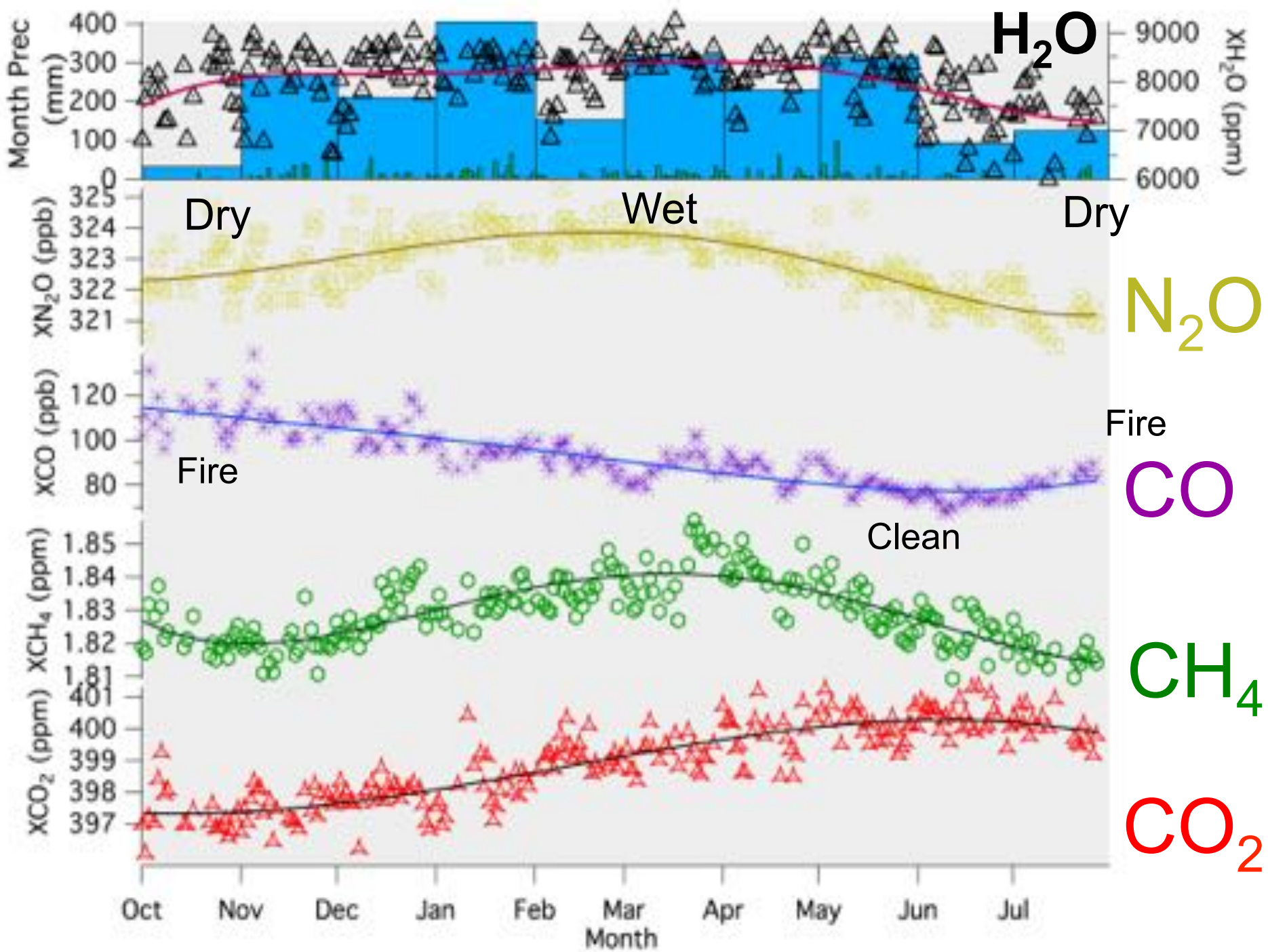


Wu et al. Science 2016

# TCCON in Amazon Rainforest Oct 14 – July 15

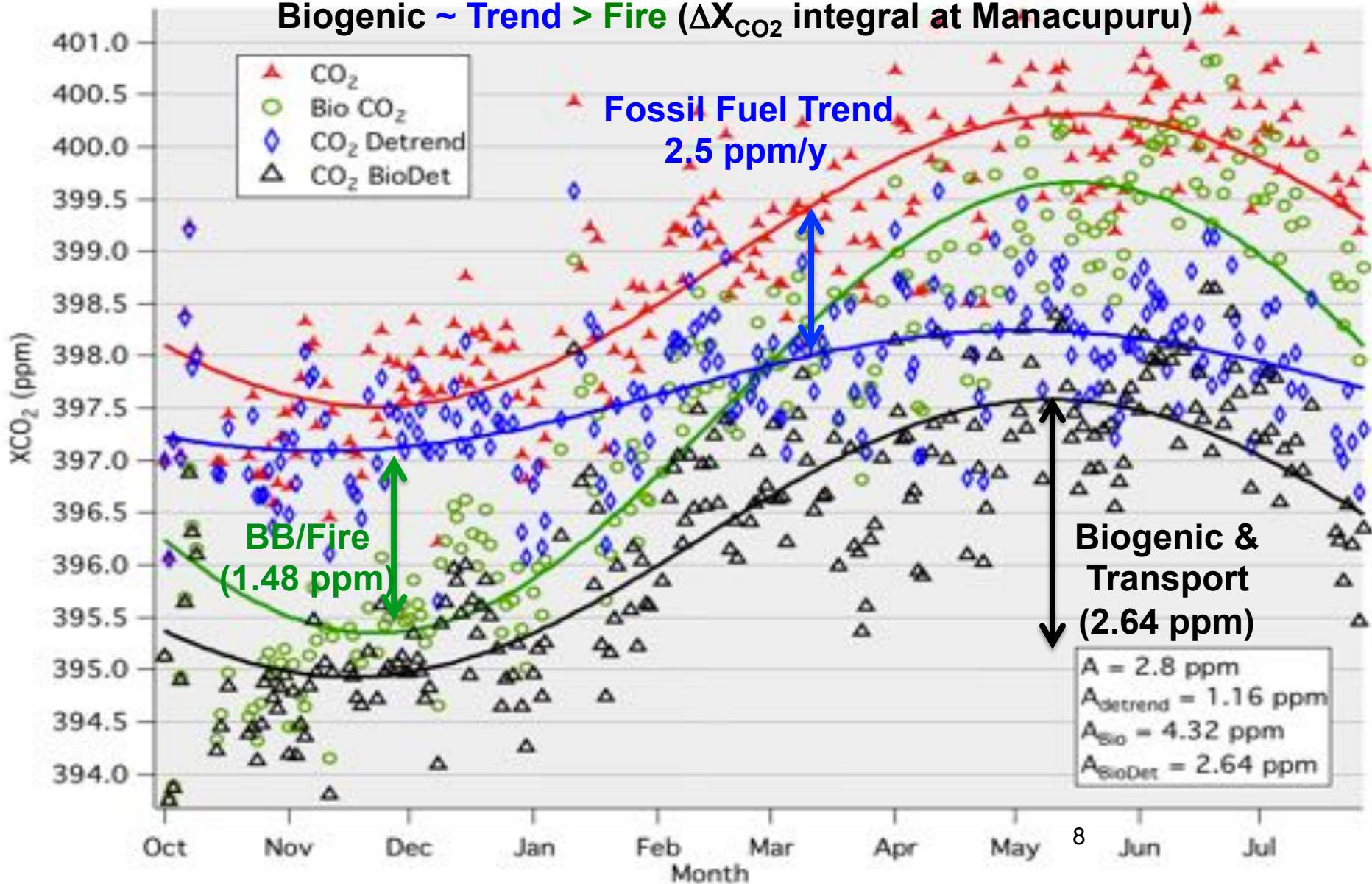
- Measure column dry column mixing ratios of trace gases to evaluate models
- Seasonality of CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>O and HOD.
- Delineate CO<sub>2</sub> changes from global secular rise, biomass burning & rainforest uptake.
- Evaluate CO<sub>2</sub> seasonal change in OCO-2 data.
- Compare seasonality and daily photosynthetic uptake with optimized carbon transport models





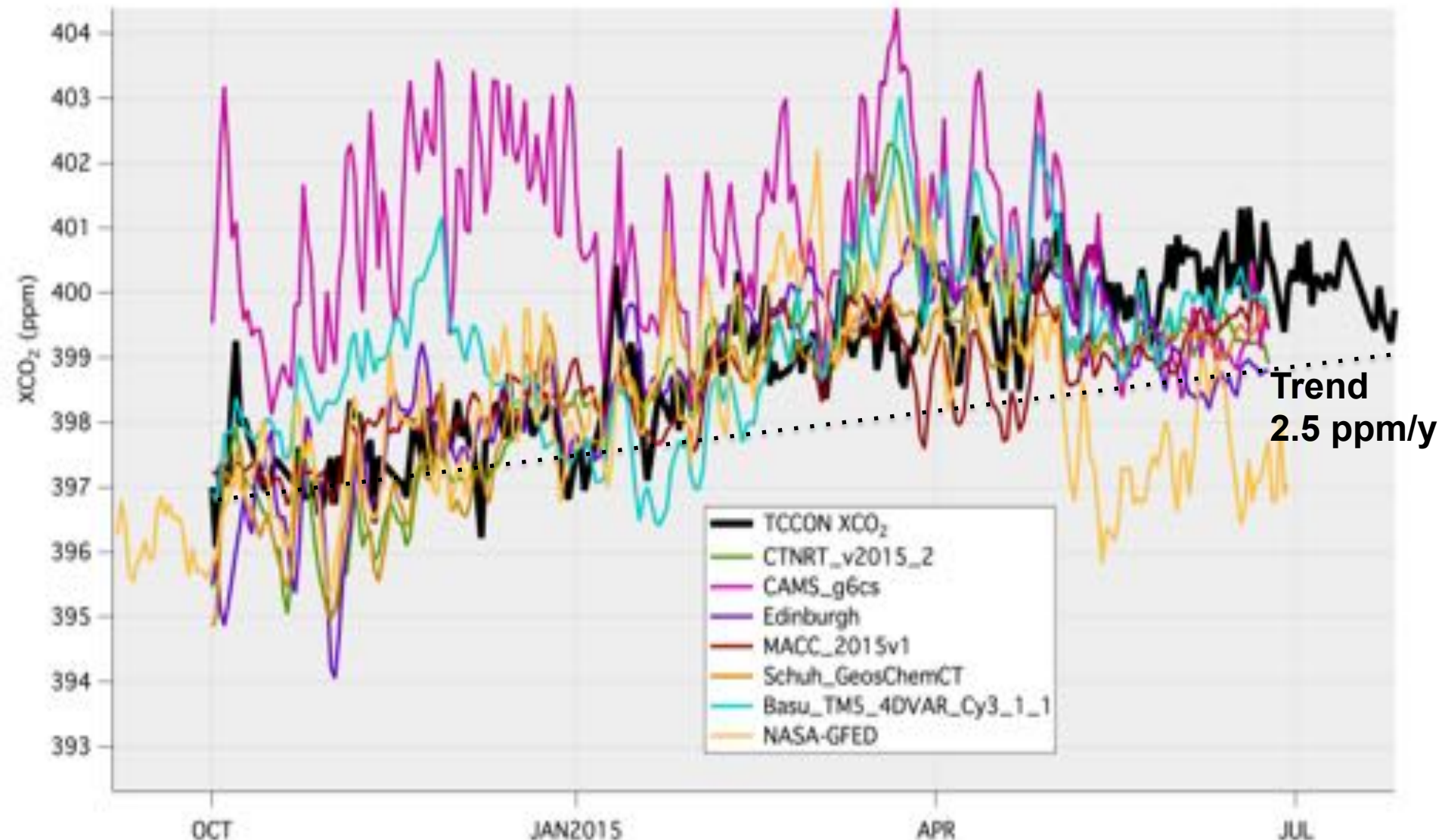
# Decompose $X_{\text{CO}_2}$ (t): Detrend (-2.5ppm/y) and subtracting fire contributions (CO) to get biogenic

Biogenic  $\sim$  Trend  $>$  Fire ( $\Delta X_{\text{CO}_2}$  integral at Manacupuru)





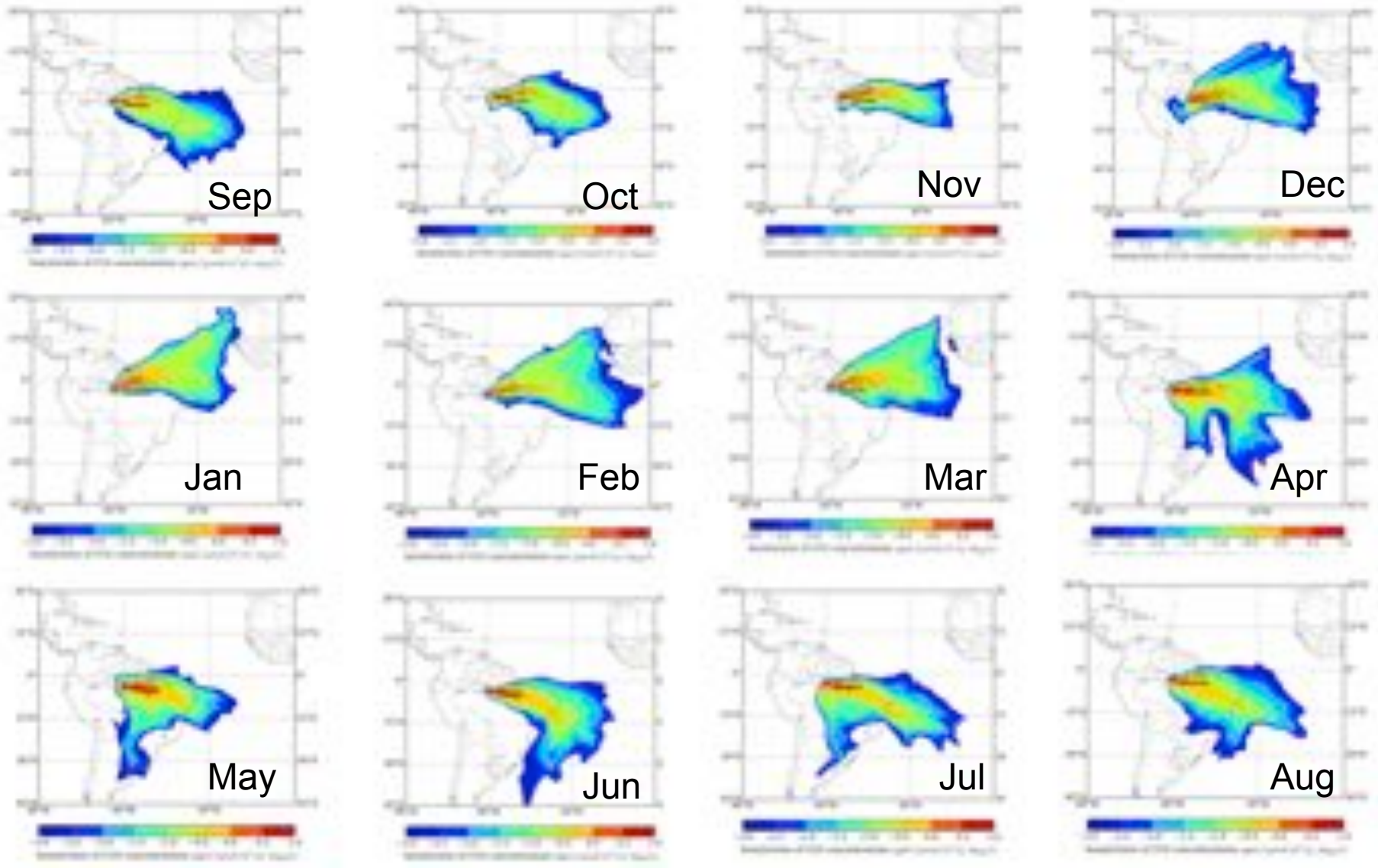
# TCCON Seasonal Observations Compared with “Optimized” Global Transport Models (14-15)



5 of 7 CTMs capture observed seasonal X<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub> variability well. Global vs local effects?

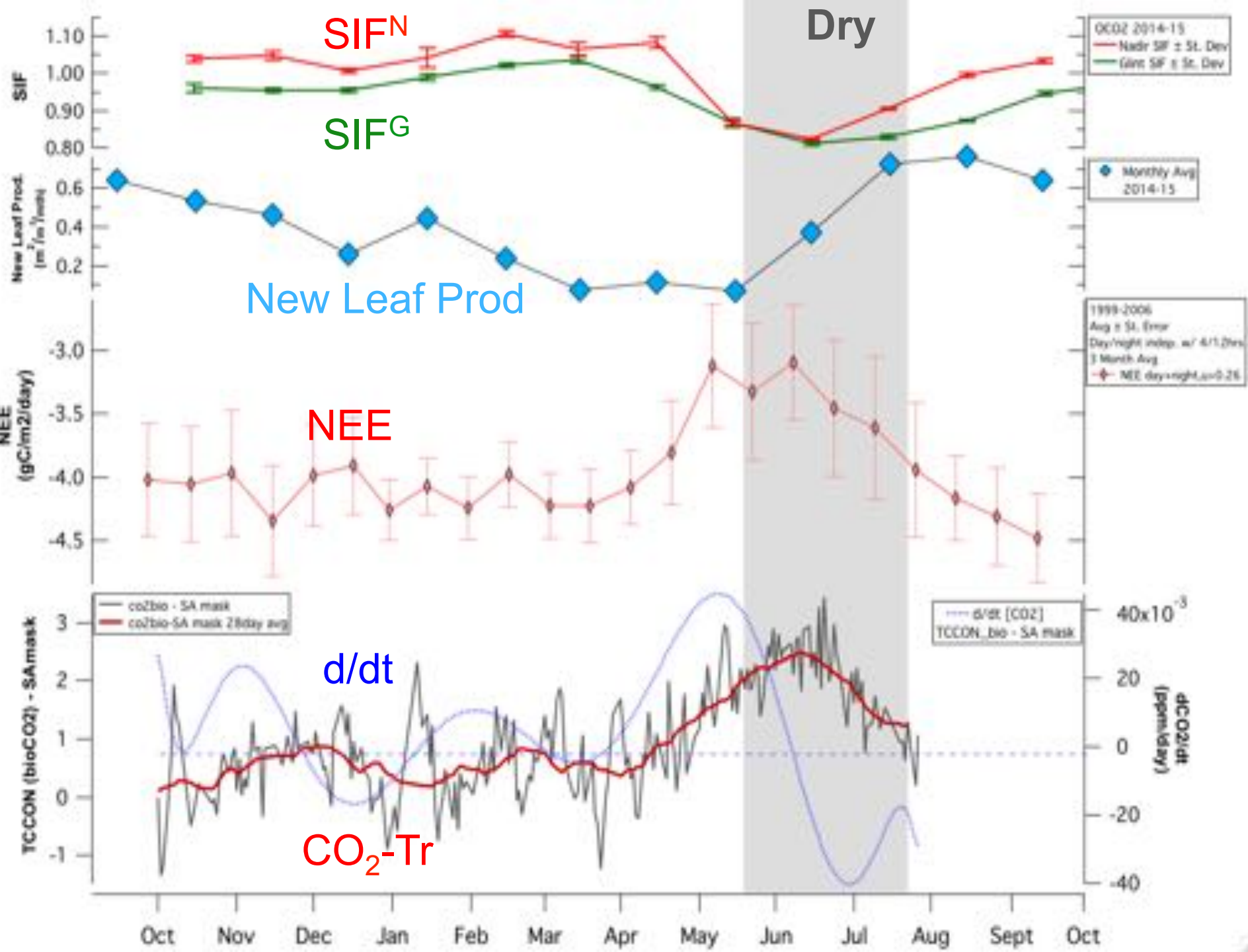
# Manaus Footprint (3 day): Transport Affects $X_{CO_2}$

*Belikov et al ACPD 2016*

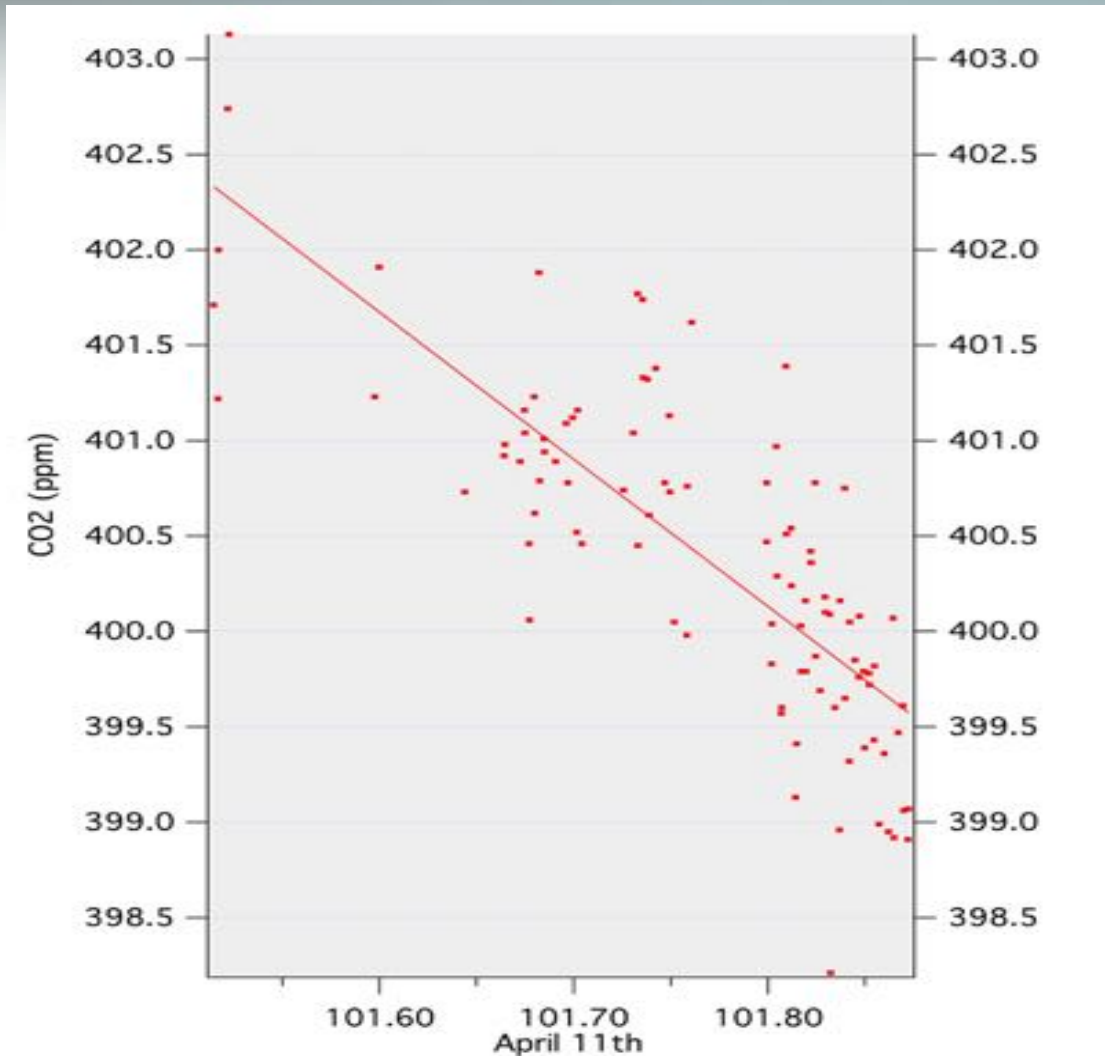


# Remove Transport: C-Tracker S. Am. Mask





# Daily CO<sub>2</sub> photosynthetic drawdown

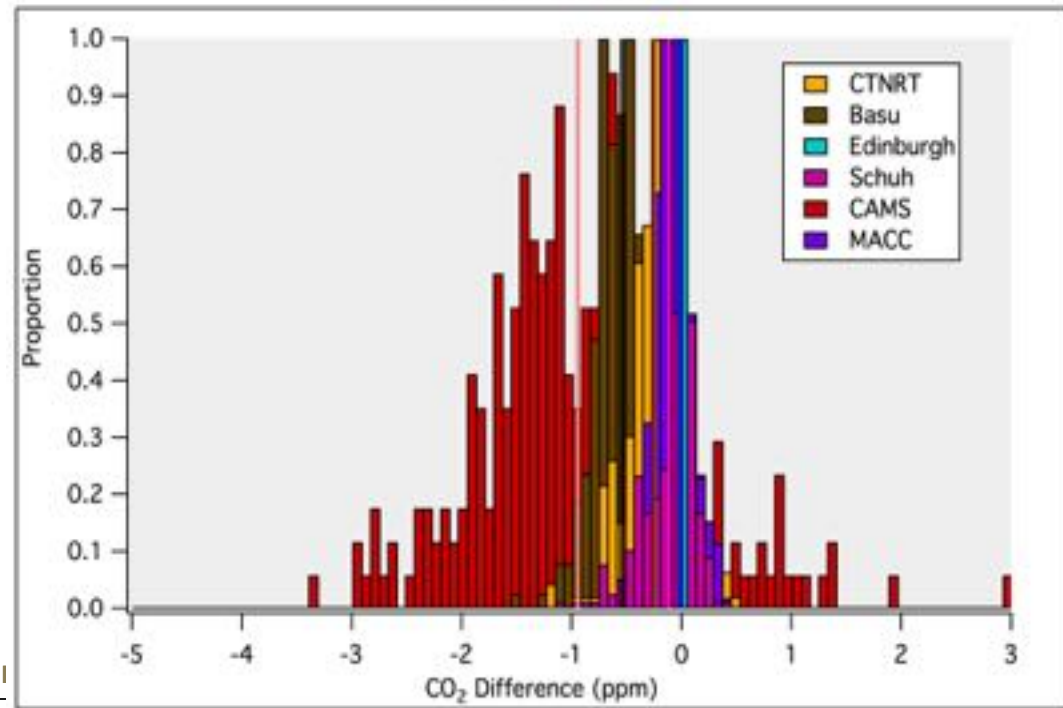
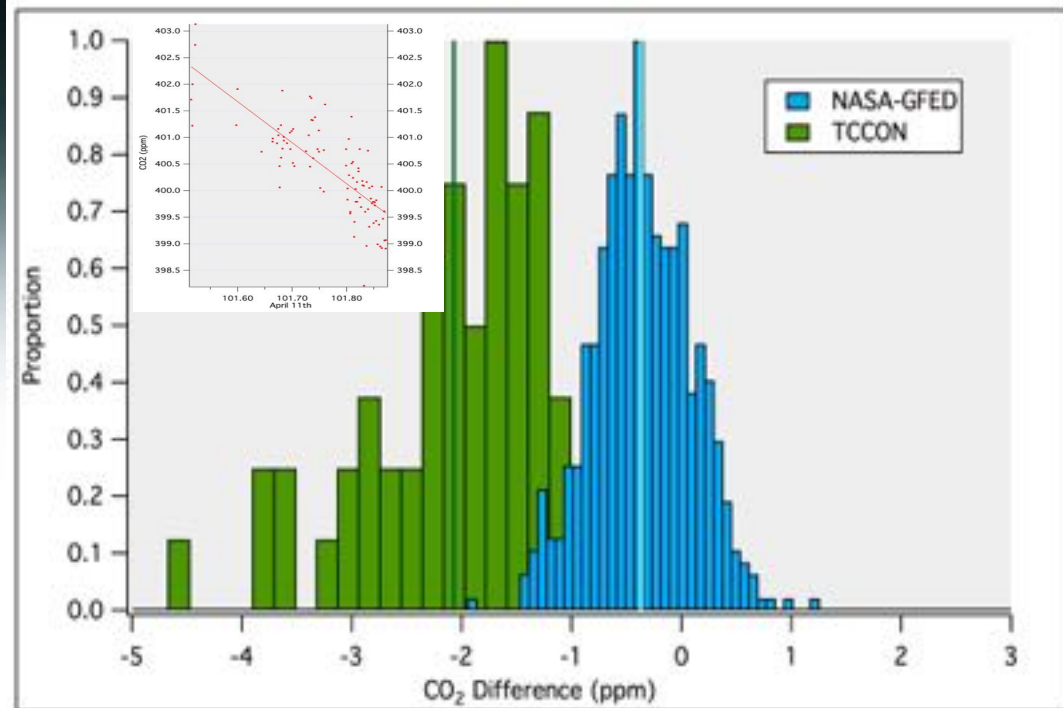


# Daily Photosynthetic $X_{CO_2}$ Drawdown 12 hr (Local Amazon Signal)

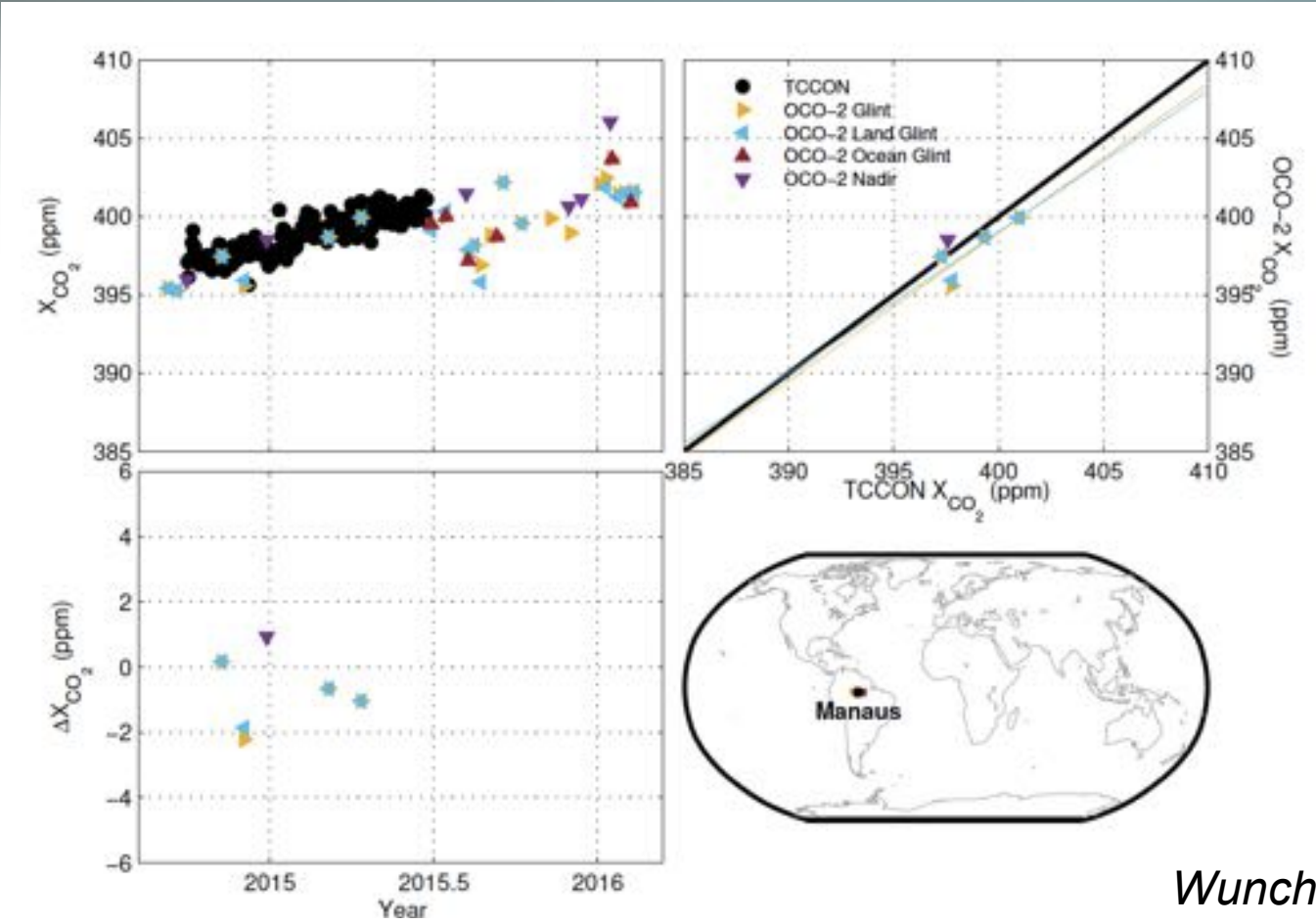
<b>TCCON</b>	<b>-2.1 ppm</b>
<b>GFED</b>	<b>-0.4 ppm</b>
<b>CTNRT</b>	<b>-0.3 ppm</b>
<b>Basu*</b>	<b>-0.5 ppm</b>
<b>Edinb</b>	<b>-0.0 ppm</b>
<b>Schuh</b>	<b>-0.1 ppm</b>
<b>CAMS*</b>	<b>-0.9 ppm</b>
<b>MACC</b>	<b>-0.1 ppm</b>

**TCCON > 4•Model**

**\*Do not simulate seasonality**



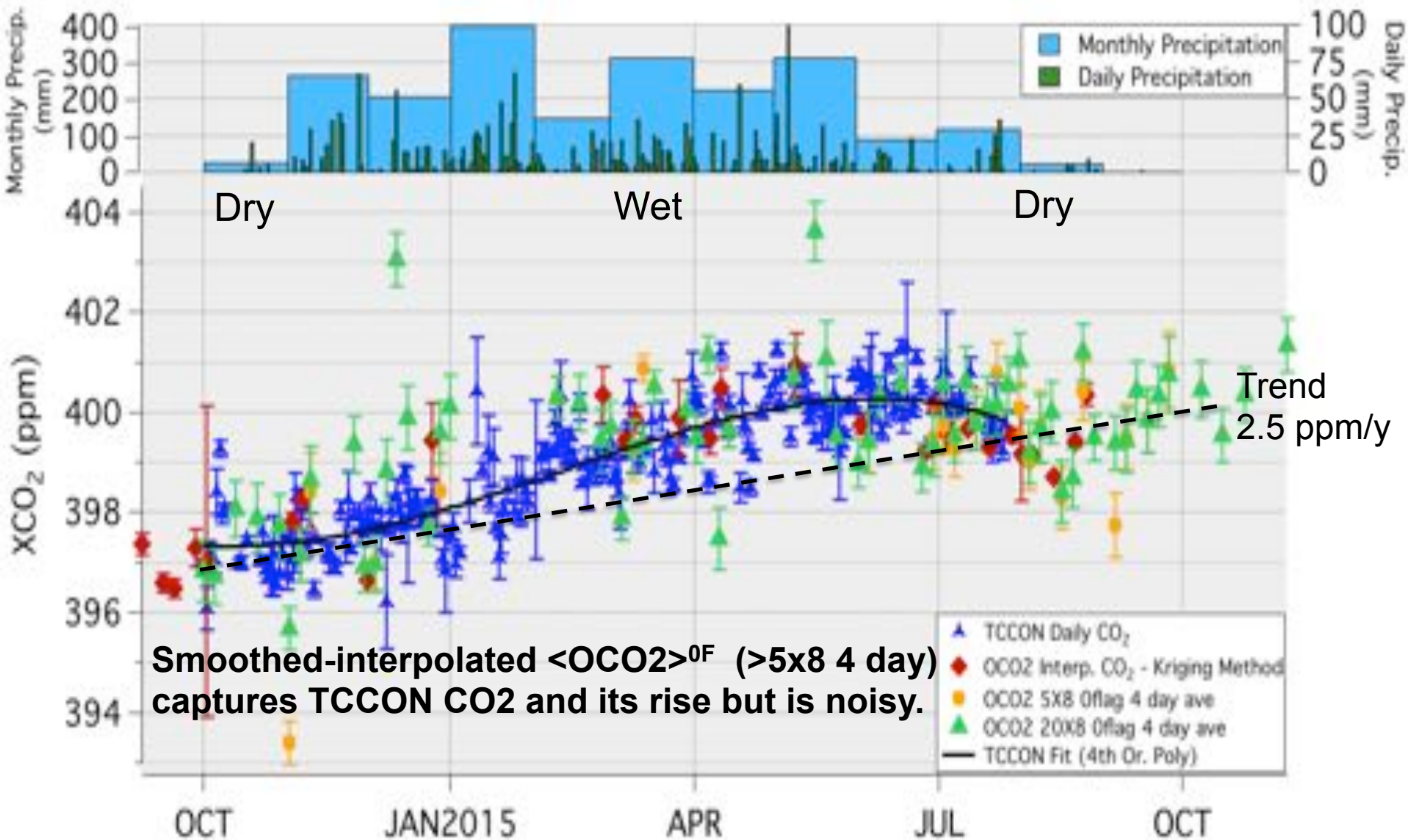
# OCO-2 - TCCON Comparison ( 5 x 10 deg, 1 day)



Wunch et al  
AMTD Draft  
2016

TCCON Site	Glint Land		
	slope	$R^2$	N
Manaus	$0.90 \pm 0.35$	0.770	4

# TCCON-OCO2 $X_{CO_2}$ Comparison @ Manacupuru

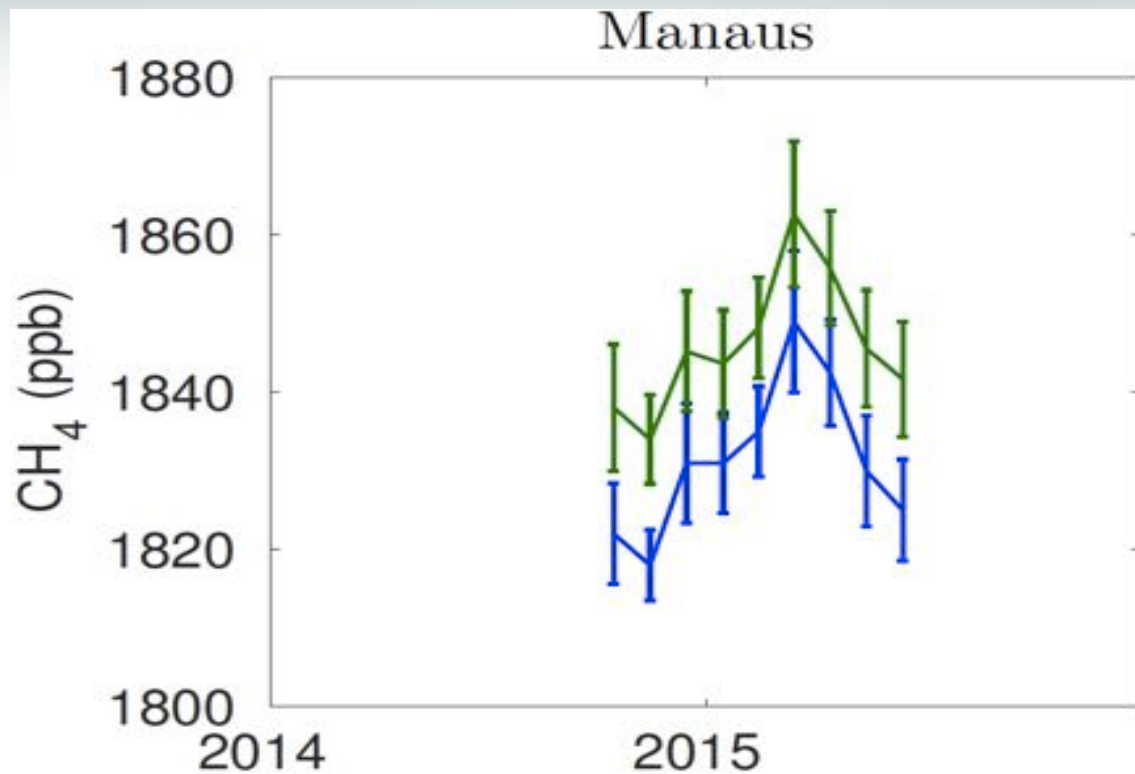
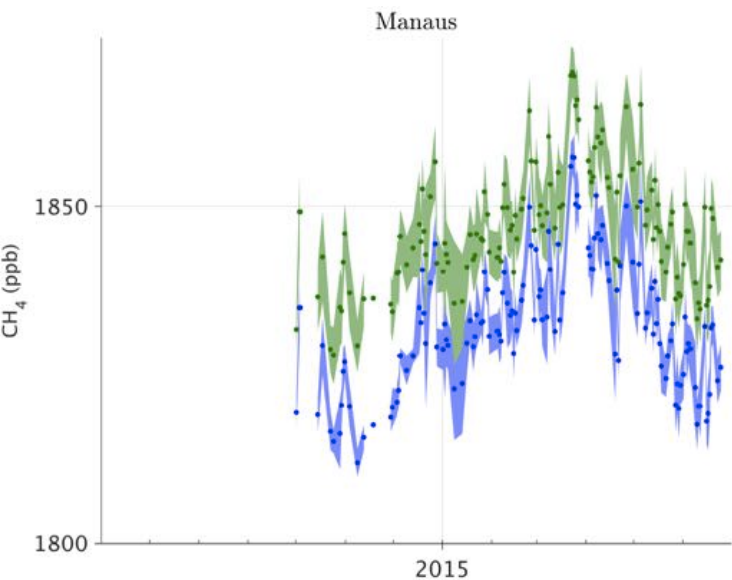
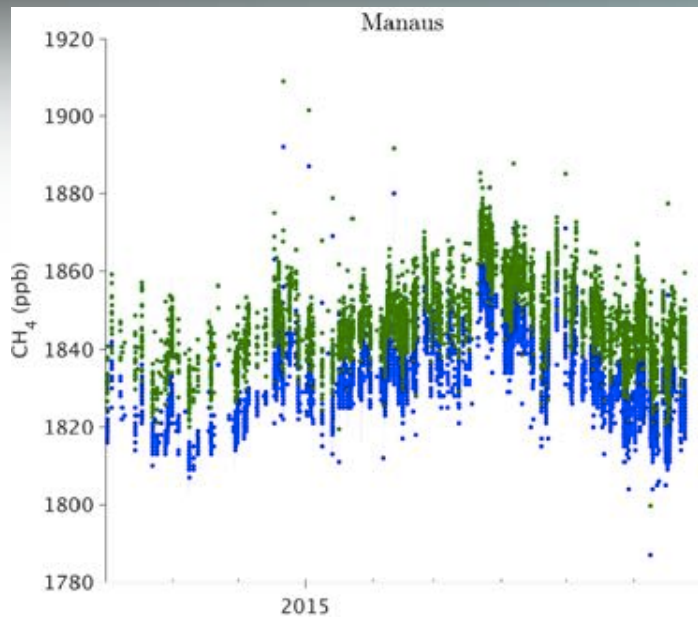




# Conclusion

- Column  $X_{\text{CO}_2}$  Observations in the Amazon rainforest show:
  - Seasonal cycle that is a sum of 2.3 ppm (biogenic), 0.4 ppm (transport), -1.5 ppm (biomass burning) and 2.5 ppm (trend)
  - Implies a net CO<sub>2</sub> sink '14-'15 sink in the wet Manaus region
  - Mean daily photosynthetic drawdown of -2.1 ppm.
- 5 of 7 transport models capture the observed seasonal changes of column  $X_{\text{CO}_2}$ . However, the daily photosynthetic drawdown is too low by a factor of  $> 4$ , suggesting models do not partition the respiration and uptake correctly.
- Seasonality of biogenic  $X_{\text{CO}_2}$  and SIF is consistent with *in situ* tower results indicating leaf phenology (flushing) plays a key role at larger scales in the Amazon.

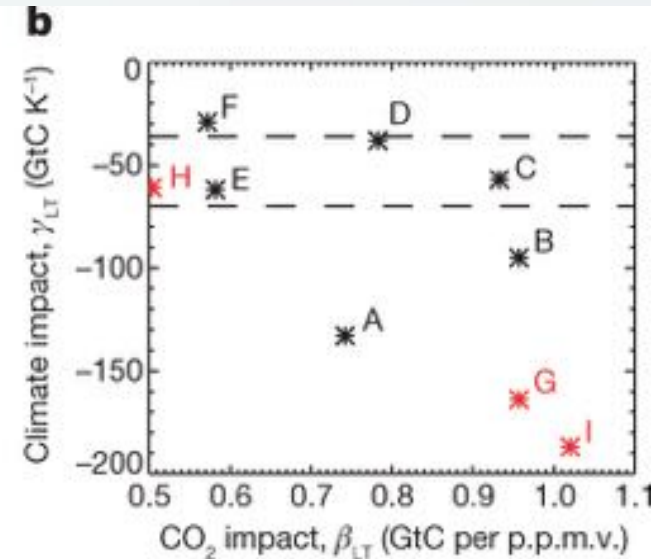
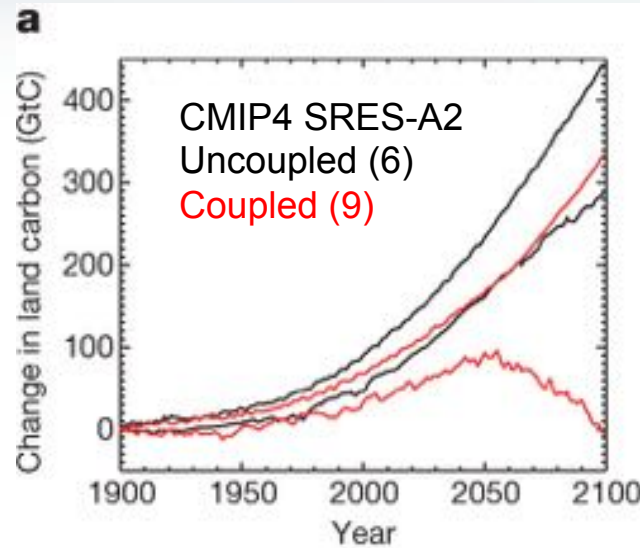
# Tropospheric Methane



*Saad et al 2016*

# Tropical C storage uncertainty in climate-carbon model

- Land C-storage increases from enhanced photosynthesis and water use efficiency at higher CO<sub>2</sub> ( $\beta_{LT}$ ) but decreases from higher soil and plant respiration rates with warming ( $\gamma_{LT}$ ).
- **Coupled simulations** have a much larger uncertainty in C-storage (330 GtC) than uncoupled ones.

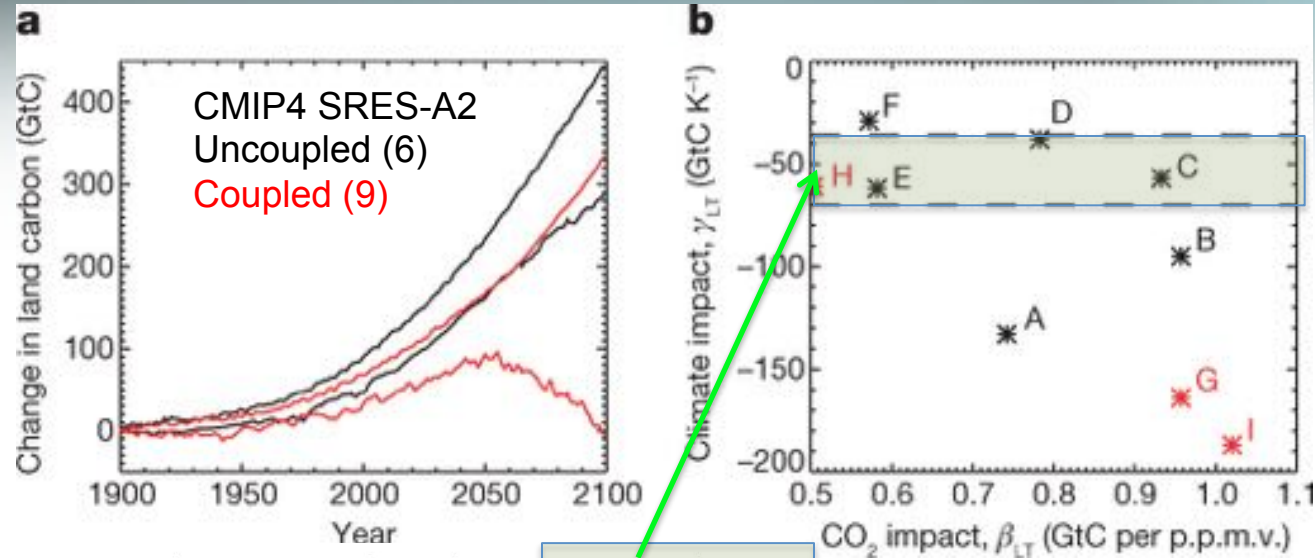


$$\Delta C_{LT} = \beta_{LT} \Delta C_a + \gamma_{LT} \Delta T_T$$

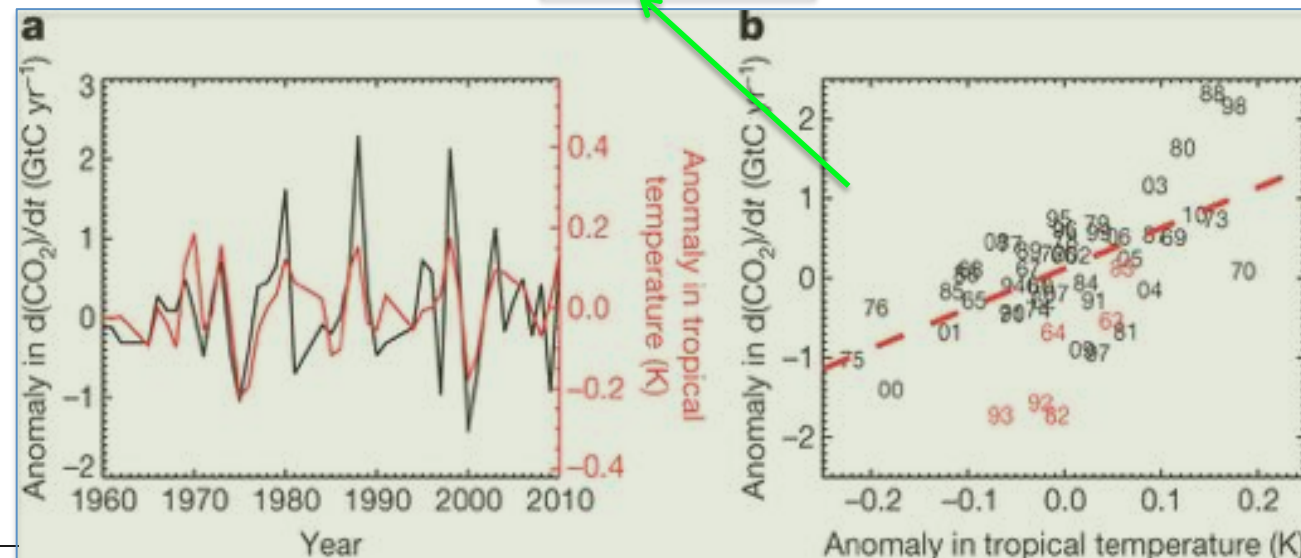
*PM Cox et al. Nature (2013)*

# Contemporary CO<sub>2</sub> variability used to evaluate $\gamma_{LT}$

- Data consistent with **uncoupled models** that show much smaller tropical carbon release than in **coupled models**

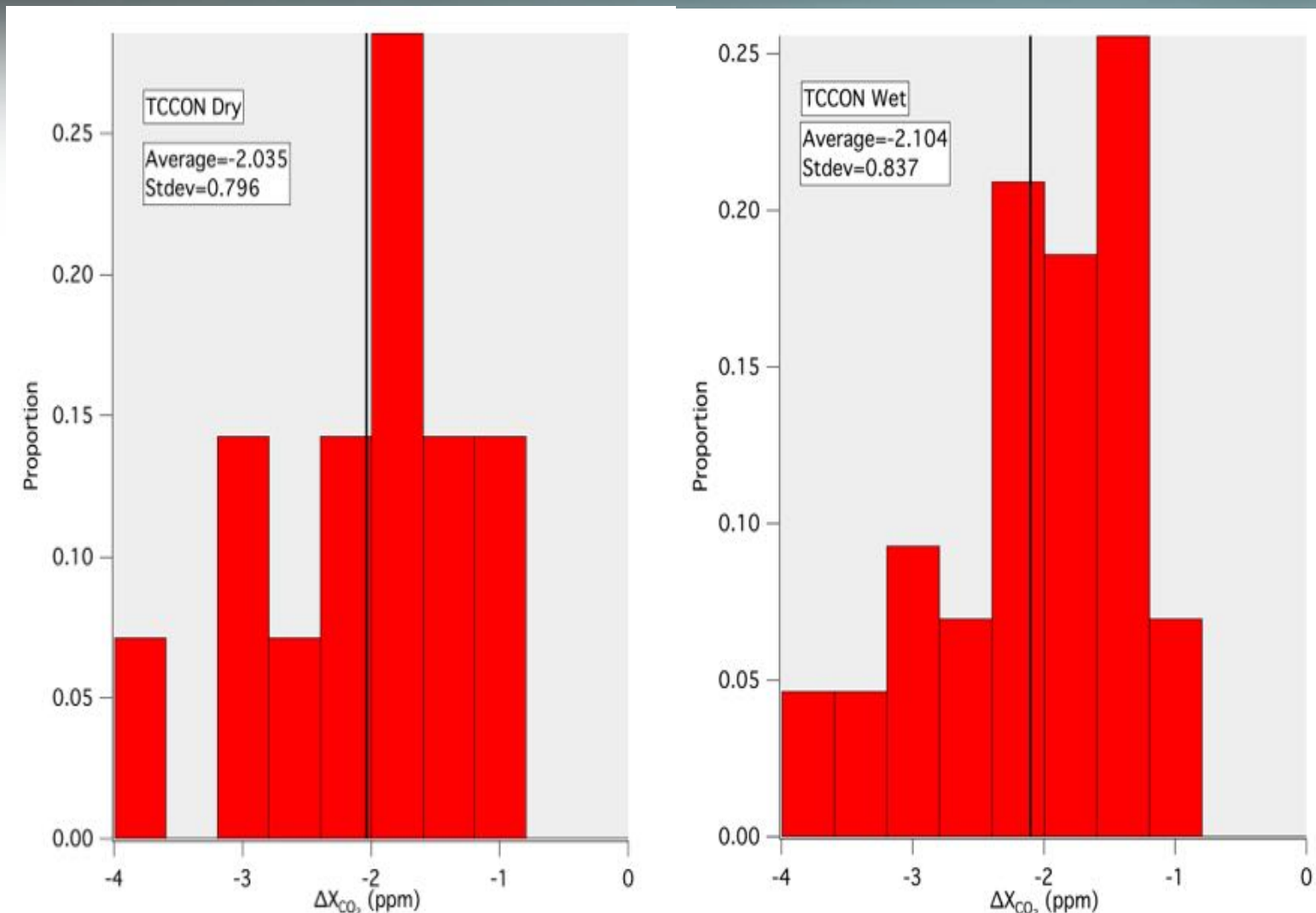


$$\Delta C_{LT} = \beta_{LT} \Delta C_a + \gamma_{LT} \Delta T_T$$



PM Cox et al. Nature (2013)

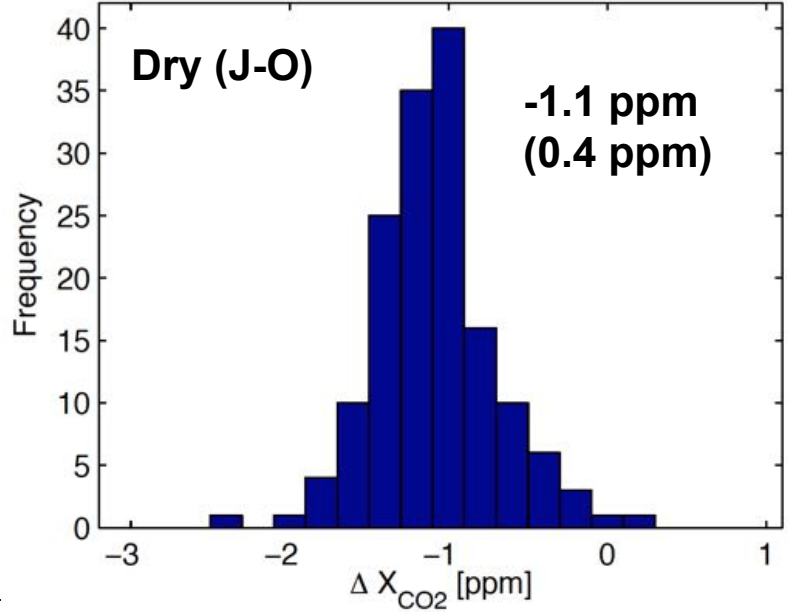
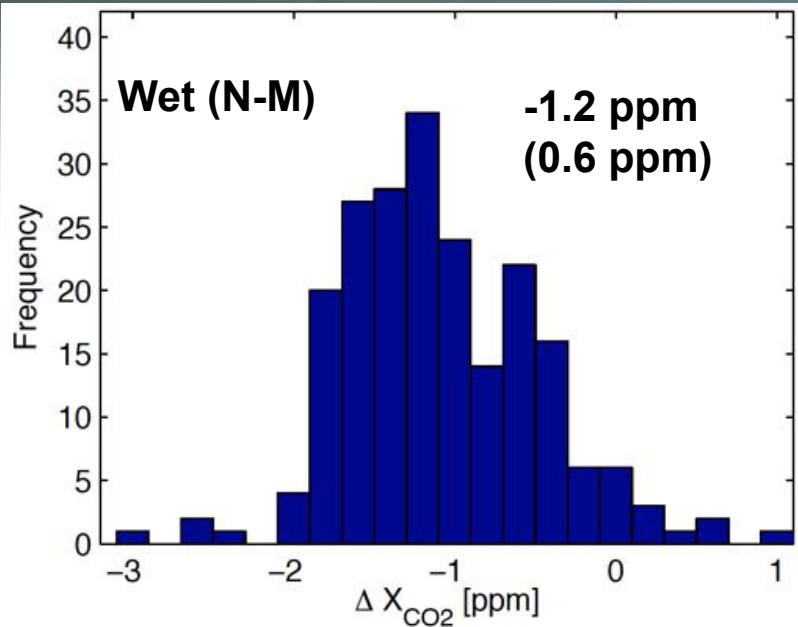
# TCCON daily CO<sub>2</sub> drawdown – Wet versus Dry



Consistent Wet > Dry, but not statistically significant.

Observations biased to relatively cloud free conditions.

# How does process based prognostic CLM perform?



## Annual Mean CO<sub>2</sub> daily drawdown

•CLM  
-1.1 ppm (0.5 ppm)

•TCCON  
-2.1 ppm

•Inverse Models  
-0.1 to -0.5 ppm

•CLM better than Transport Models still half of data



**Dean Green, Gregor Surawicz, Vagner Castro, Norton Allen, J. F. Blavier & LANL ARM FIDO team.**

