

- ## OUTLINE
- Plant morphology
    - Perennial *versus* (bi-)annual
      - Management
      - Litterfall
  - Plant N demand & allocation pattern
  - Plant radiation use efficiency

## Plant morphology

- Canopy height, LAI, albedo, root distribution
- Regulating water and energy balance

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## Plant morphology - Explicit big Leaf

- 1) *Static*: Albedo, Root depth
- 2) *Driving*: Canopy height, LAI
- 3) *Dynamic*: LAI, Canopy height

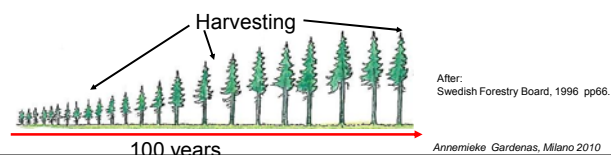
- number of parameters 4 extra  
+ flexibility

Example parameter  
of LAI dynamic: g C/ LAI

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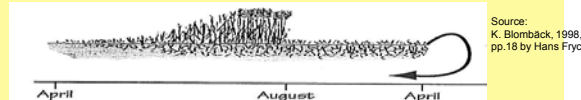
## Perennial vs. Annual

Time scale: Forest 100 years and arable land 1-2 years  
 - Management  
 - Litter fall



## Perennial vs. Annual – Litter fall

- Plant life cycle:  
 sowing, emergence, leafing, seed building, seed maturing, harvest



- Quantity a) constant rate,  
 b) seasonality  $f(T_{sum})$
- Quality – C/N ratio of different plant compartments, re-translocation

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## Perennial vs. Annual - Management



Processes	F. vs. A.	Parameters
N fertilization - mineral - manure	=, $\Delta$	day, dissolution rate, N-NH <sub>4</sub> Manure: 5 additional parameters
Ploughing -deep ploughing -surface cultivation	$\Delta$ (=)	A: day, depth; day, depth
Harvesting	$\Delta$	day, % of each C pool to harvest or to litter

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## Plant N uptake and allocation

- Uptake of N:  
 Root uptake of mineral N, organic N and N-fixation by leaves
- Optimum N % of different plant compartments

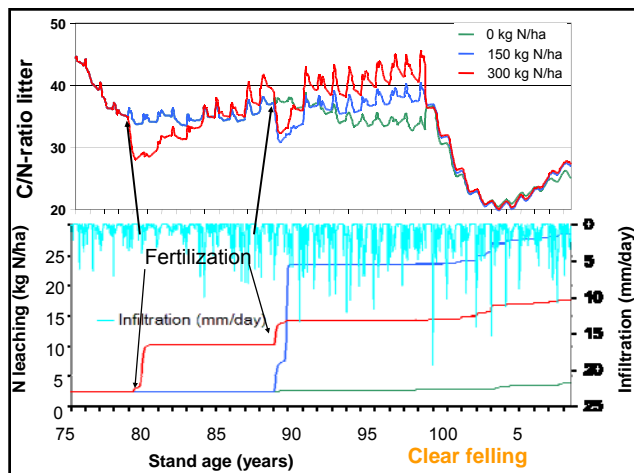
	Forest	Arable
Stem	0.1	<0.5
Leaves	1.5	2.5
Fine roots	1	1.5
Coarse roots	0.07	
Seeds		2.5

### Radiation and water use efficiency

- Radiation use efficiency  
 $\epsilon_L$  (gDW/MJ)
- Max conductance of water per LAI

### Products:

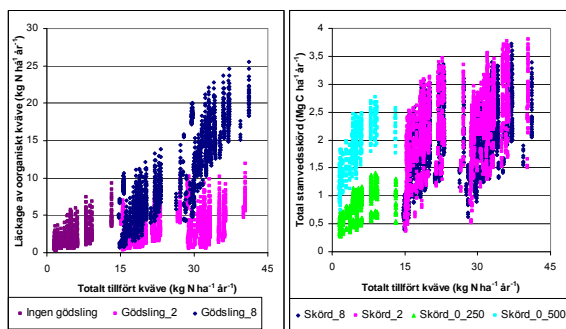
- I. Seasonal and yearly variation of litterfall production, CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions, DOC, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> leaching and information to analyse their governing processes



### Products:

- I. Seasonal and yearly variation of DOC, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> leaching and information to analyse their governing factors
- II. Scenarios of climate change and management

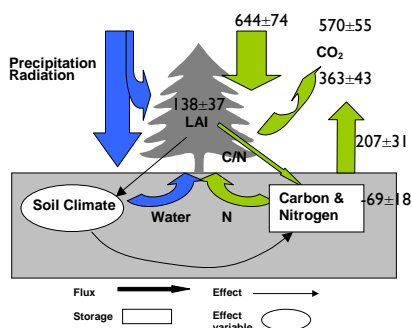
### Comparison of ecosystem services for different N fertilization scenarios



### Products:

- I. Seasonal and yearly variation of DOC, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> leaching and information to analyse their governing factors
- II. Scenarios – Comparison of different ecosystem services
- III. Uncertainty analyses - GLUE or Bayesian

### Uncertainty estimates using GLUE or Bayesian



### THANKS !



PhD-course SOM-modelling 23/8-3/9 2010  
Models Q, Yasso and CoupModel

#### References

Jansson P.-E. & Karlberg L. (Eds). 2004. Coupled heat and mass transfer model for soil-plant-atmosphere systems. Royal Institute of Technology, Dept of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Stockholm, <http://www.lwr.kth.se/Vara%20atorprogram/CoupModel/index.htm>

Gärdenäs, A. Eckersten, H. & Lillemägi, M. 2003. Modeling long-term effects of N fertilization and N deposition on the N balance of forest stands in Sweden. 30 pages. Emergo 2003.3

Nordin, A., Bergström, A.-K., Granberg, G., Grip, H., Gustafsson, D., Gärdenäs, A., Hyvönen-Olsson, R., Jansson, P.-E., Laudon, H., Nilsson, M. B., Svensson, M., Öquist, M. 2009. *Effekter av ett intensivare skogsbruk på skogslandskapets mark, vatten och växthusgaser. Faktaunderlag till MINT-utredningen*. SLU, Rapport. ISBN 978-91-86197-46-9. 84 pp.

#### Illustrations:

Spruce: Peter Robertz, in Gärdenäs et al. 2009  
Potato: Google Image  
Plant Life cycle: by Hans Fryck in Blomback, K. 1998. PhD-thesis pp. 18.  
Swedish Forestry Board, 1996, Basic Book for foresters, pp66. (in Swedish)