

Impacts of climate change on the vegetation of Africa: an adaptive dynamic vegetation modelling approach

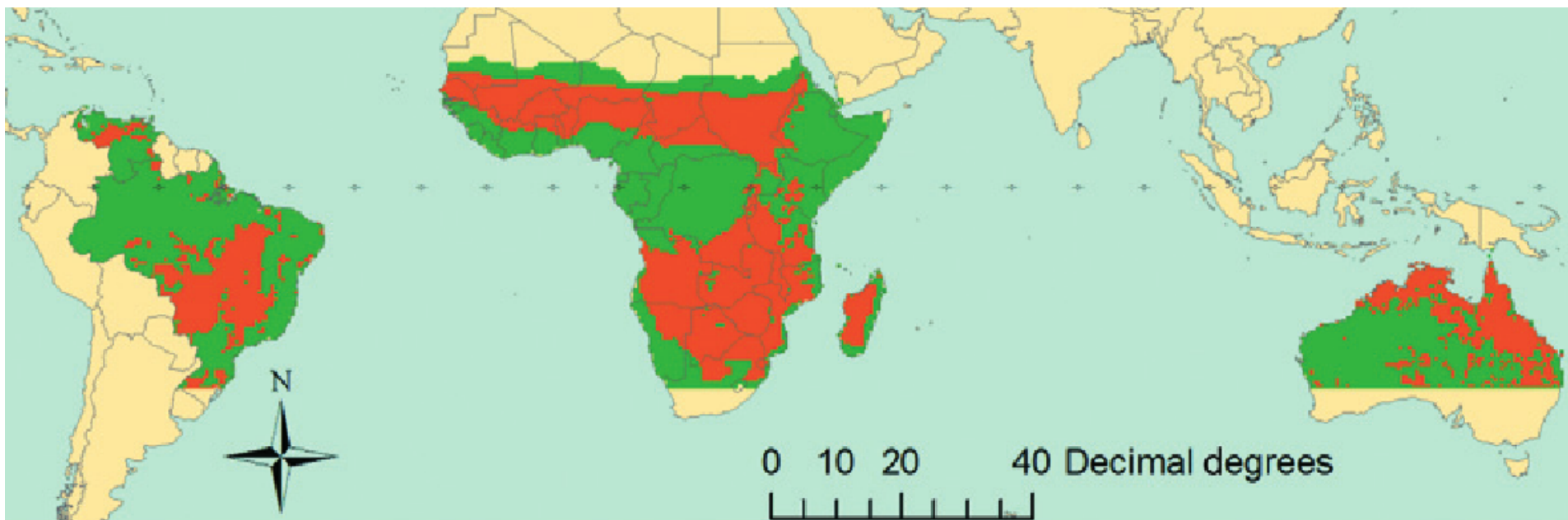
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What is a savanna?



Global distribution of savannas



- Savanna
- No savanna

The aDGVM: scaling from leaf level to ecosystem level

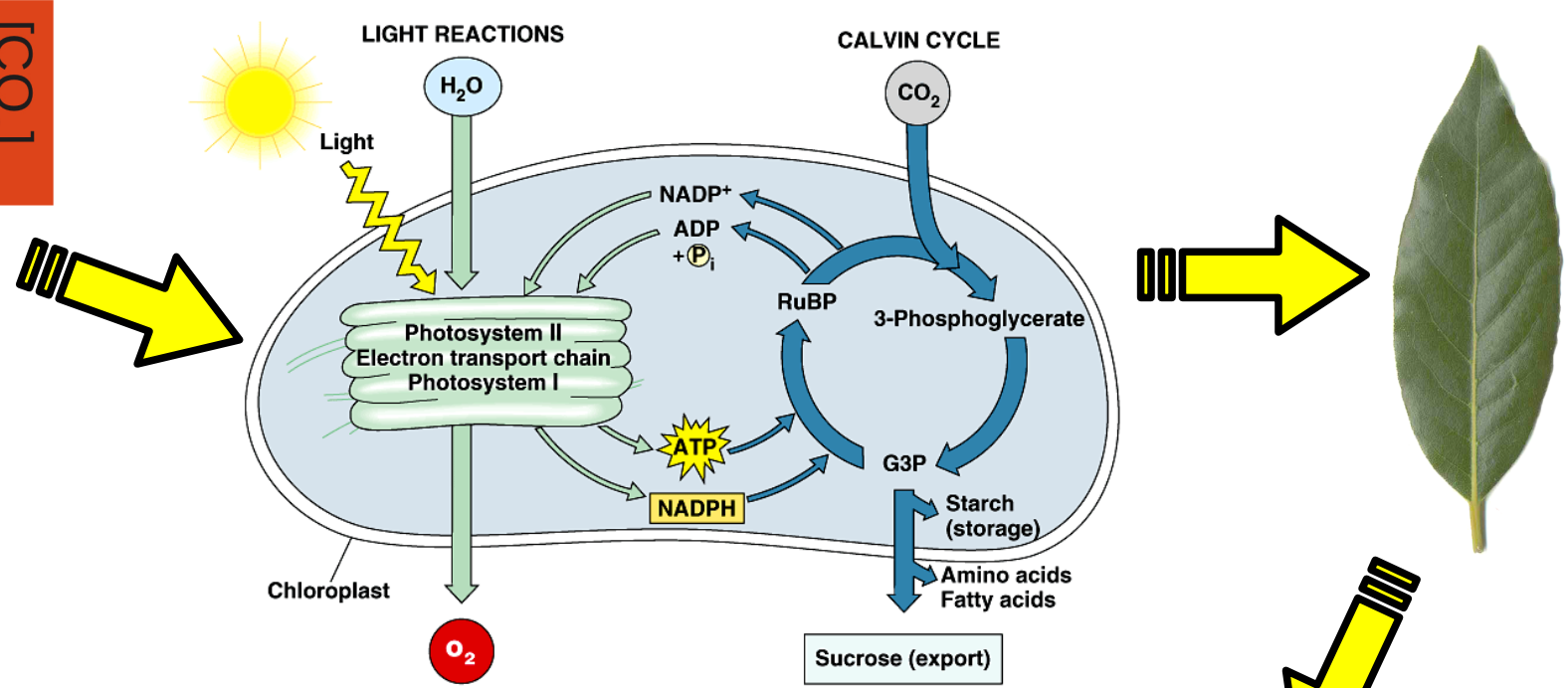
Soil hydraulic properties

Solar radiation

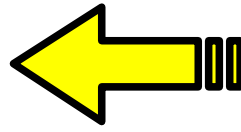
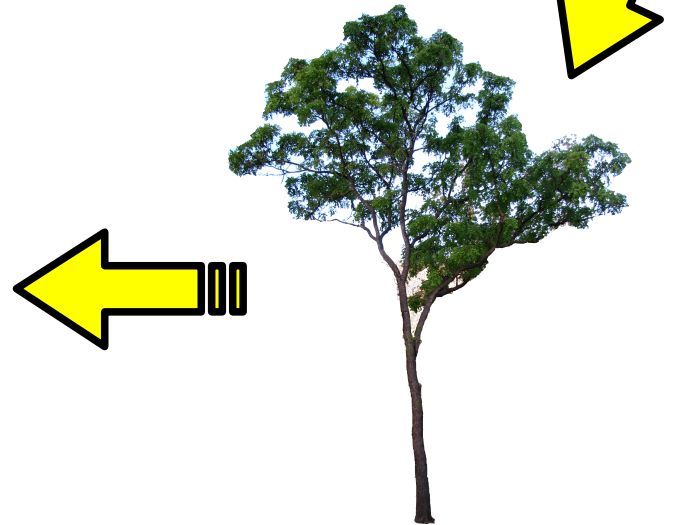
Precipitation

Temperature

[CO₂]



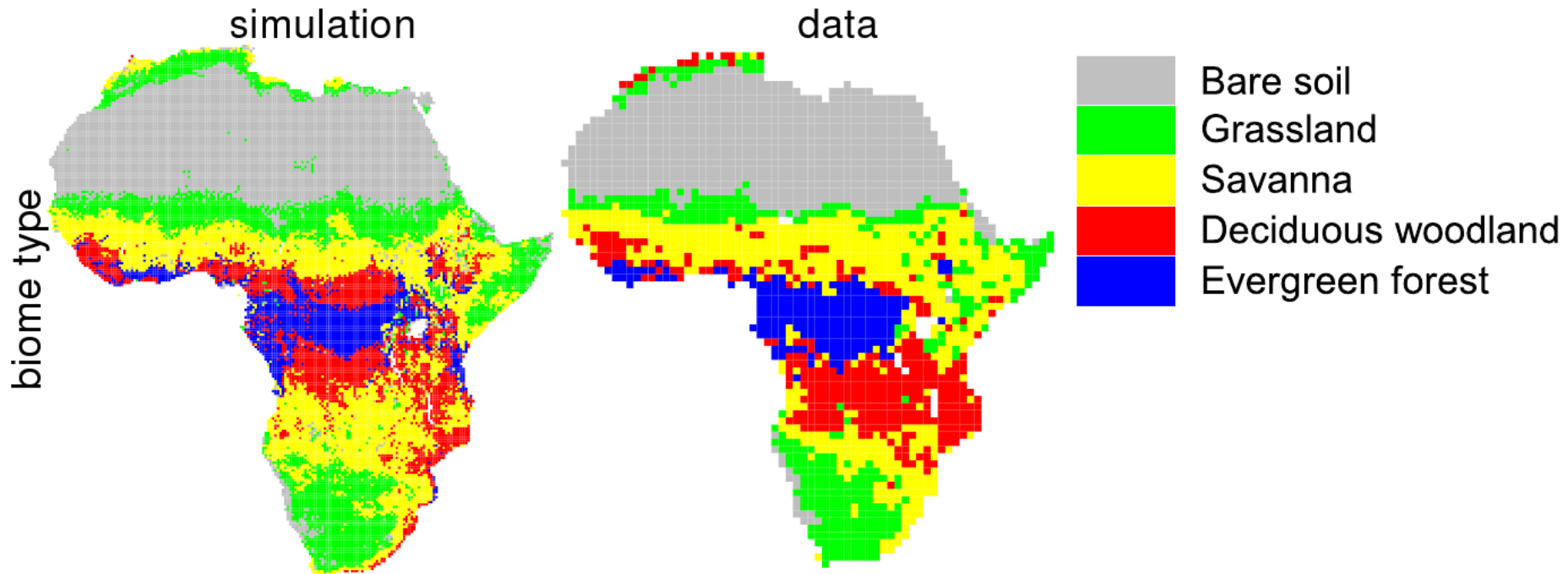
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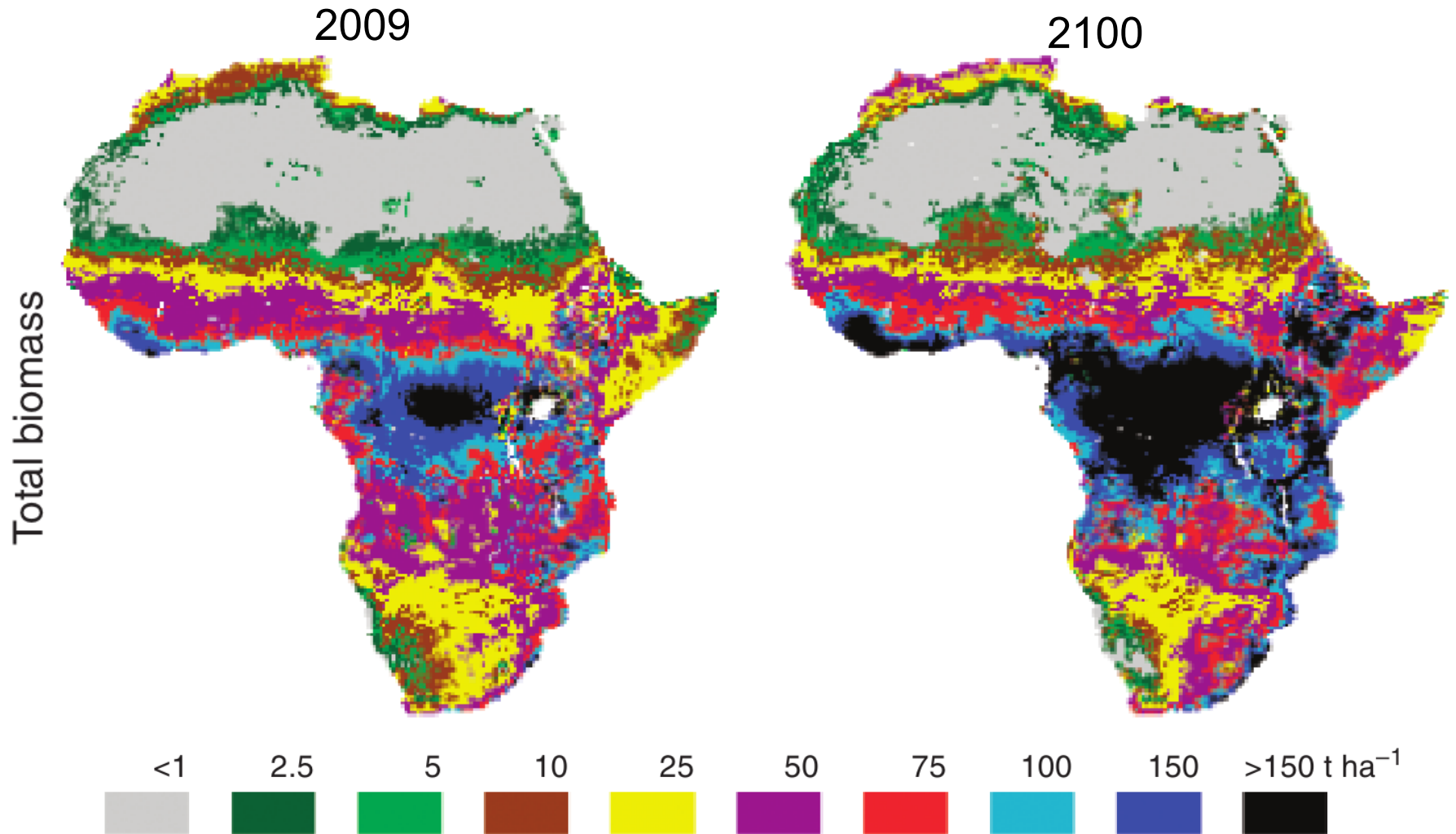
The aDGVM: scaling from leaf level to ecosystem level

- Model builds on existing bio-physical models
- Individual-based approach
- Vegetation responds flexibly to climate conditions
 - based on leaf-level physiology
 - process-based allocation model
 - process-based phenology model
- Simulates light and root competition
- Fire impacts depend on tree height

Model benchmarking at continental scale



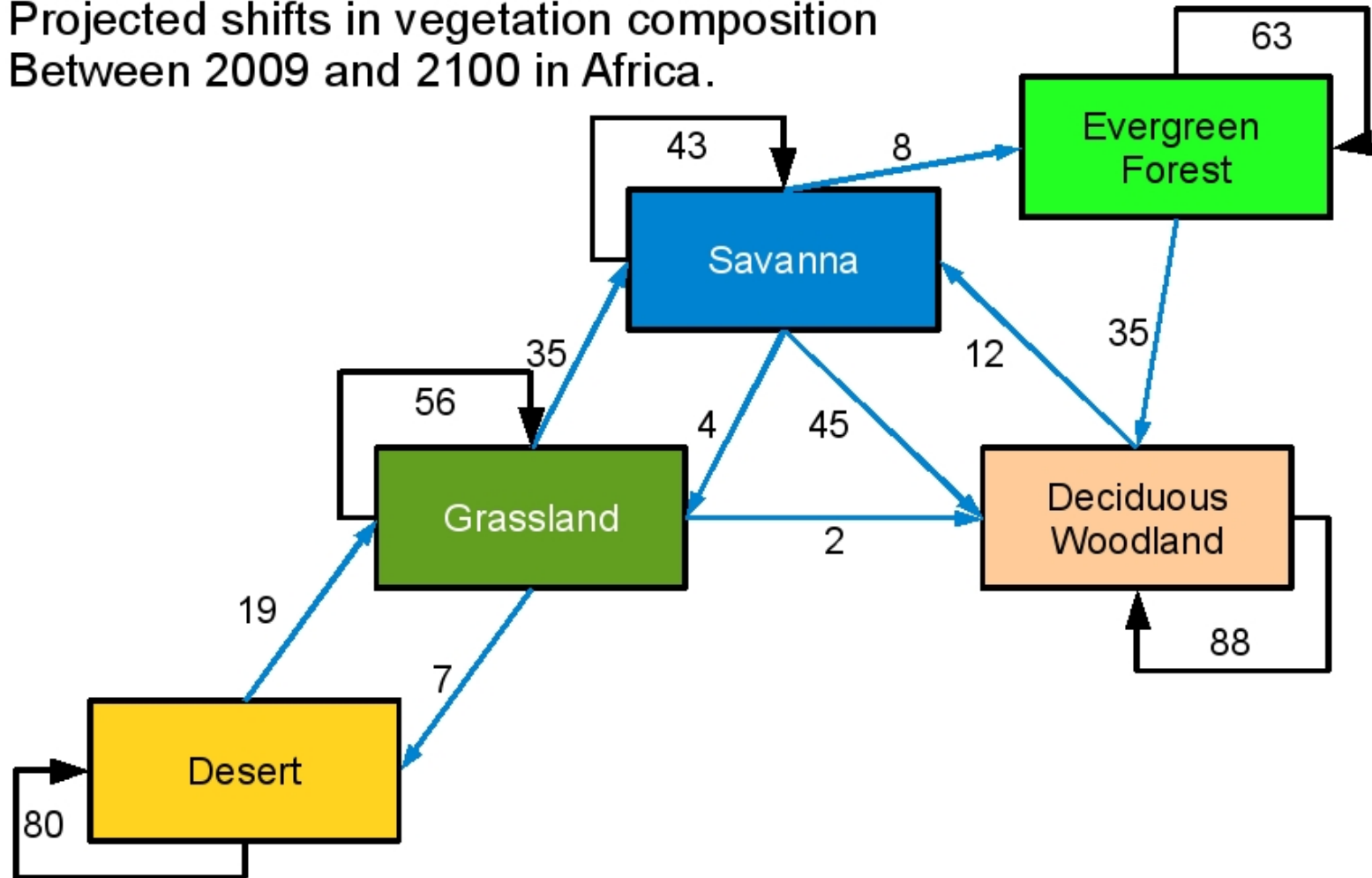
Climate change increases carbon sequestration



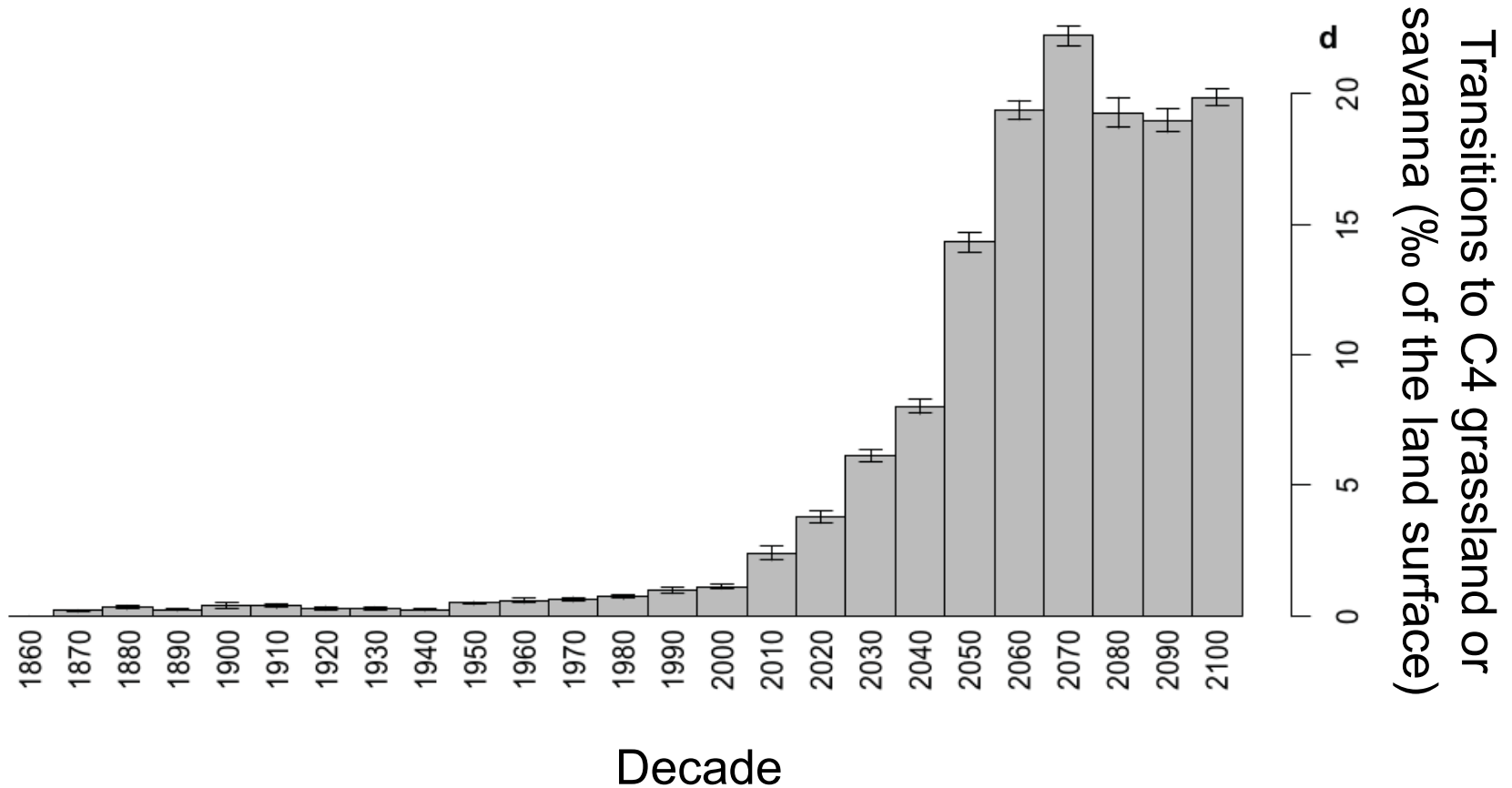
Simulations conducted for IPCC SRES A1B, MPI Hamburg ECHAM model
Scheiter and Higgins (2009) Global Change Biology

Climate change promotes tree dominated biomes

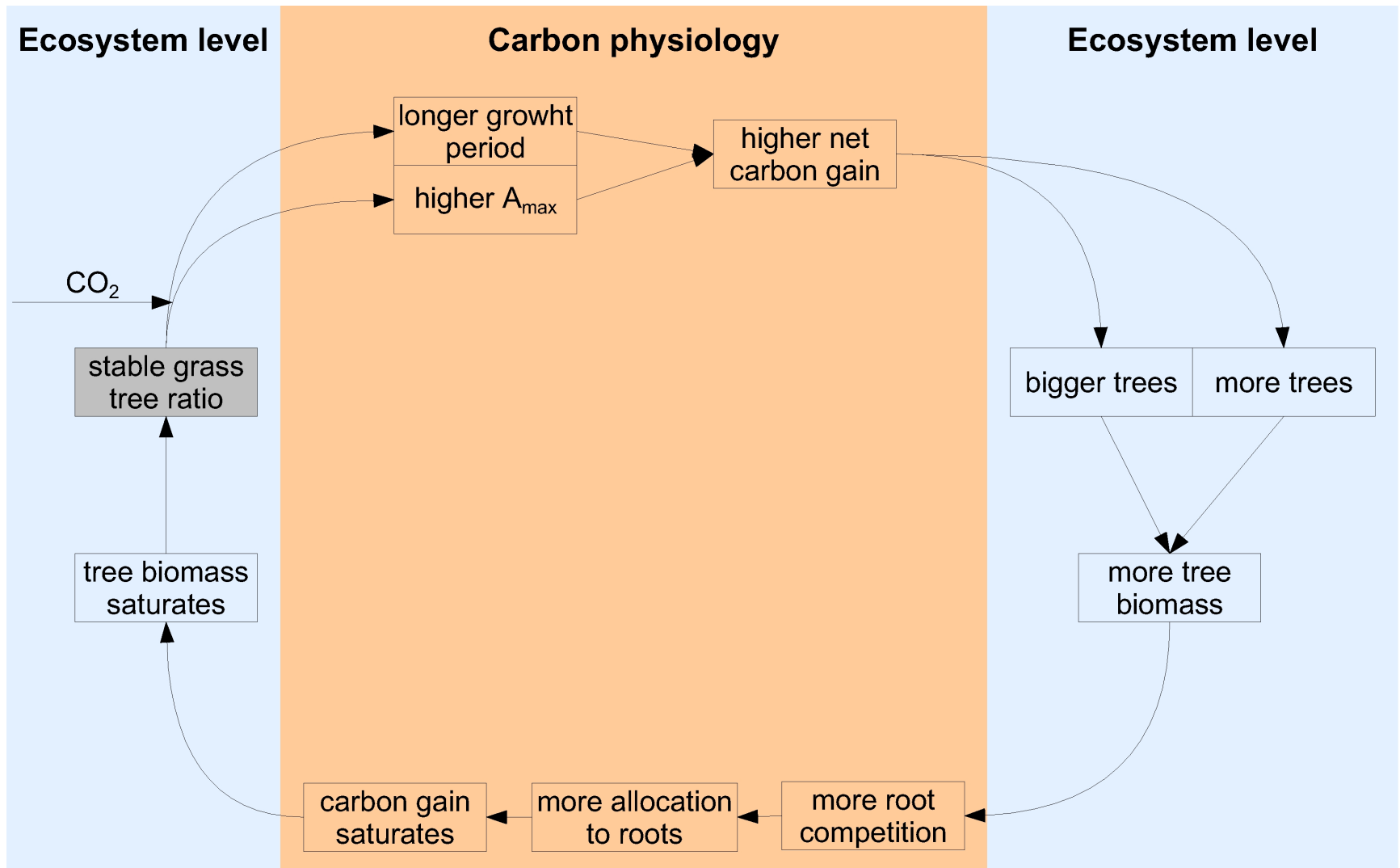
Projected shifts in vegetation composition
Between 2009 and 2100 in Africa.



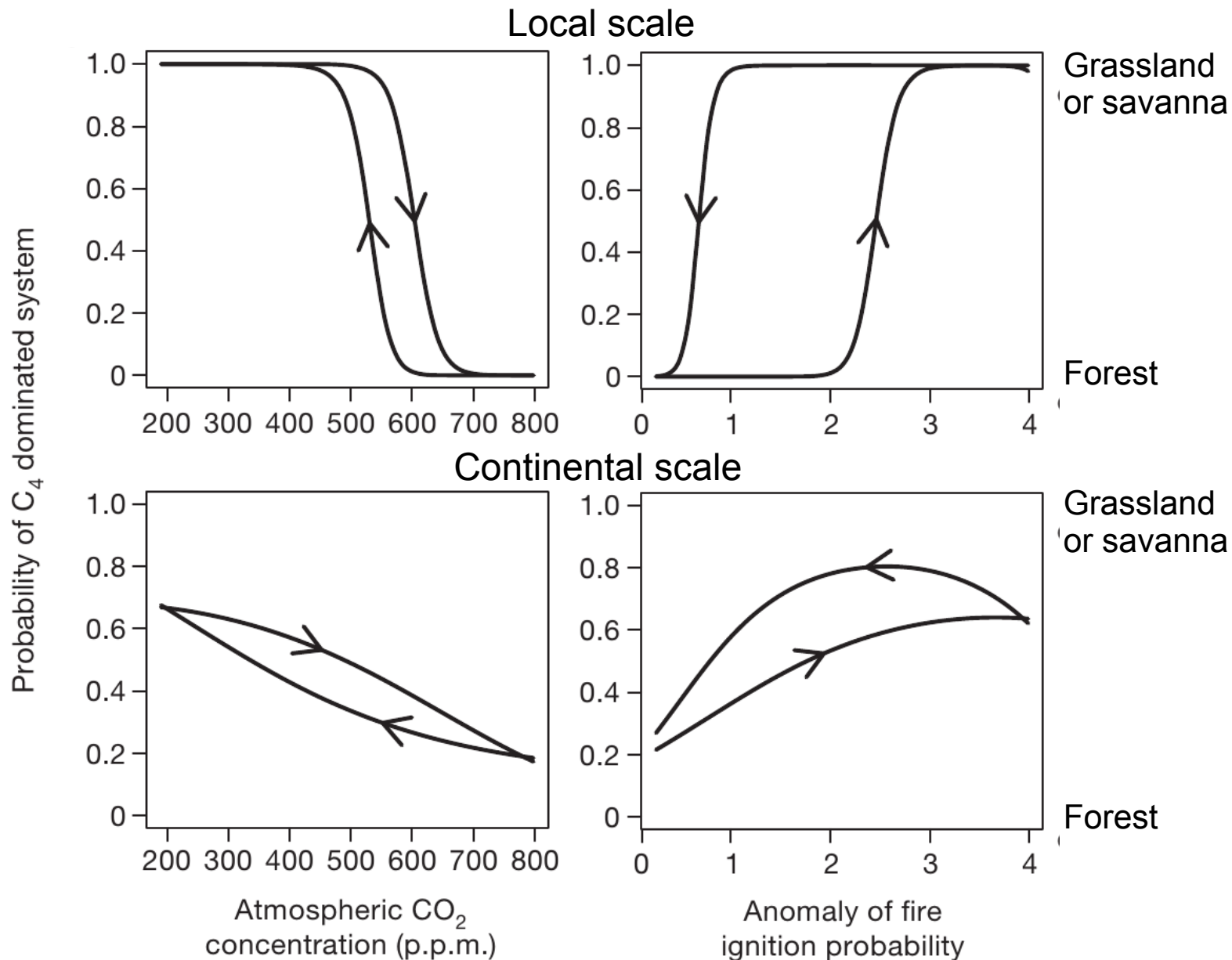
Climate change promotes tree dominated biomes



CO₂ fertilization in aDGVM



Smooth transitions or abrupt biome shifts?

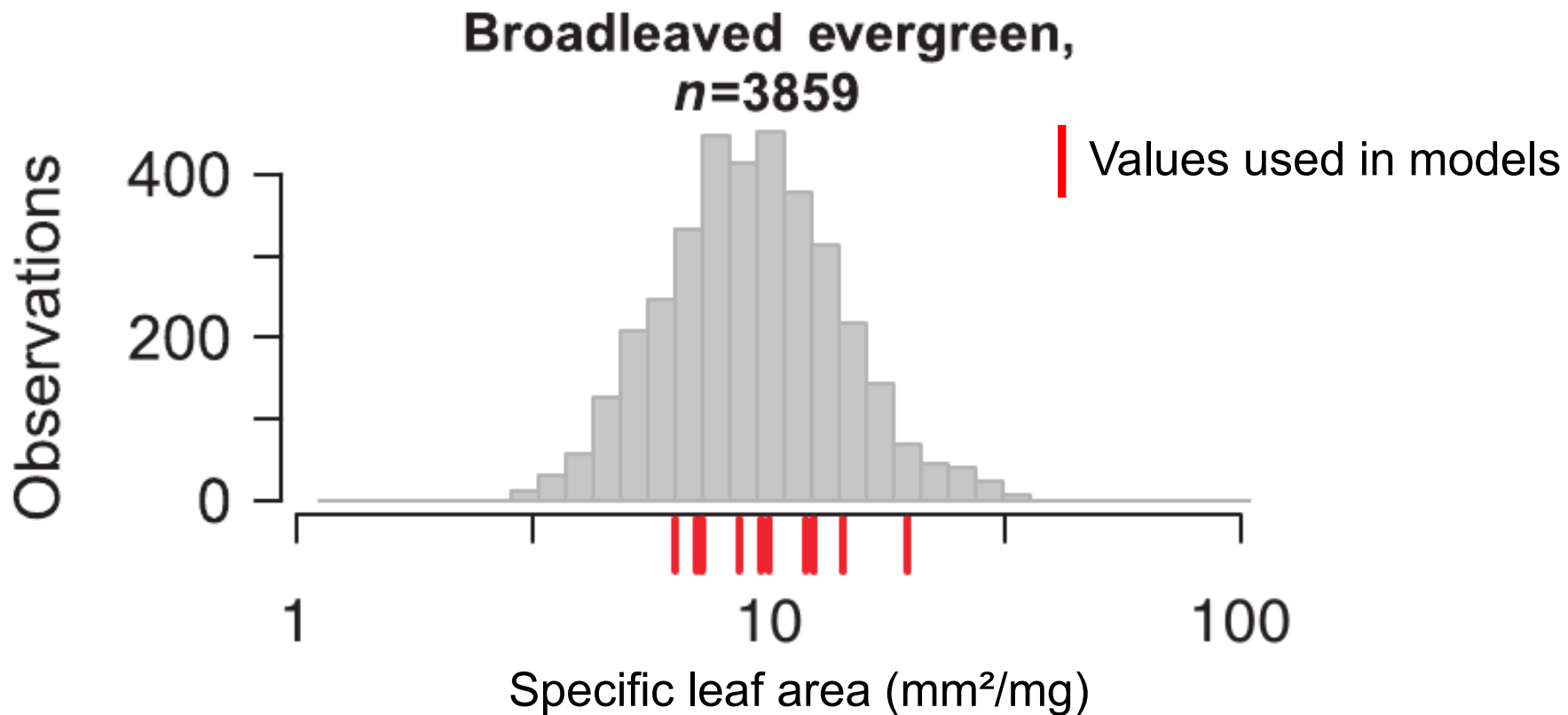


Plant functional types in DGVMs

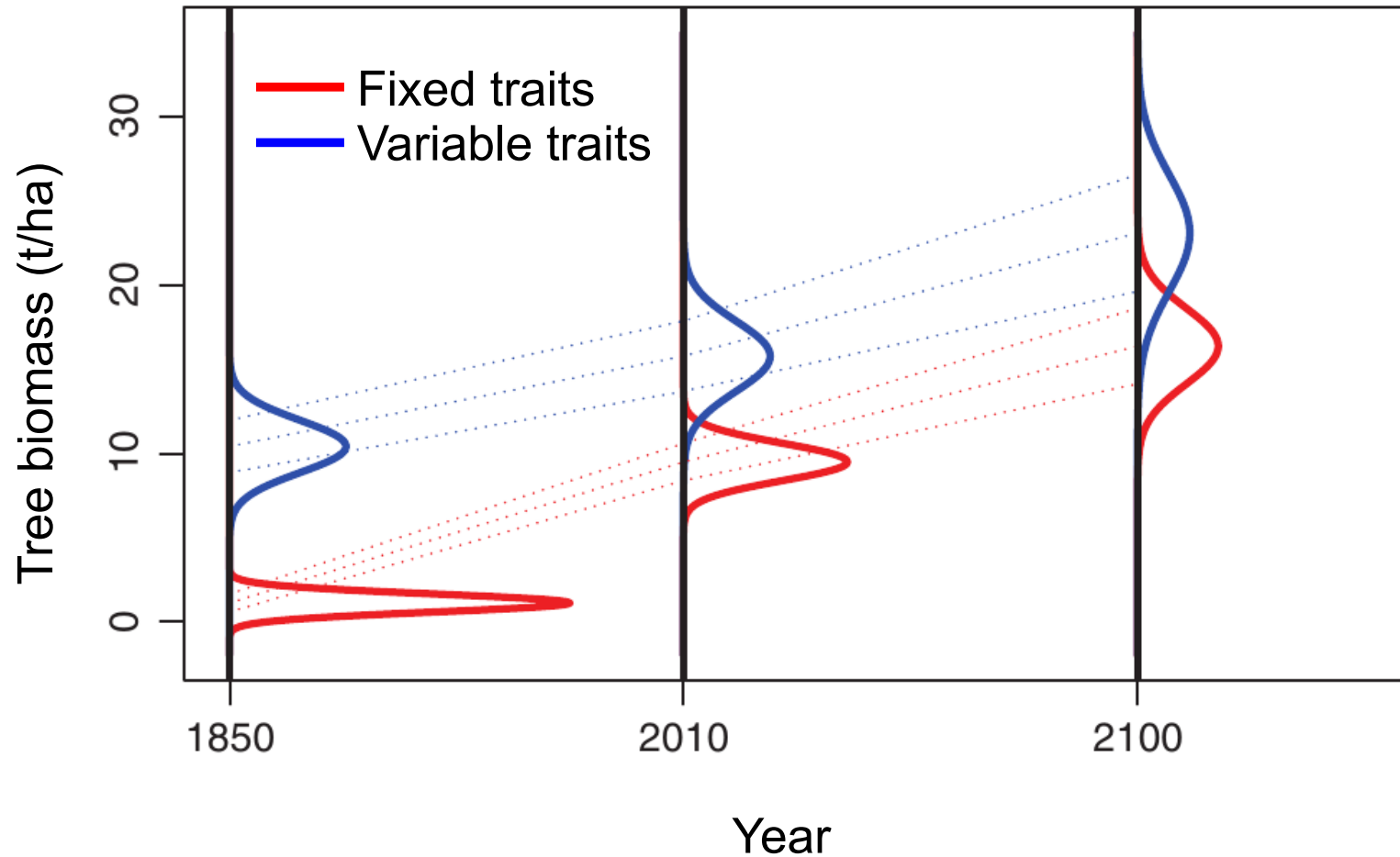
PFT	W/H^*	z_1 (-)	z_2 (-)	g_{\min} (mm s^{-1})	r_{fire} (-)	a_{leaf} (yr)
Tropical broad-leaved evergreen (TrBE)	<i>W</i>	0.85	0.15	0.5	0.12	2.0
Tropical broad-leaved raingreen (TrBR)	<i>W</i>	0.70	0.30	0.5	0.50	0.5
Temperate needle-leaved evergreen (TeNE)	<i>W</i>	0.70	0.30	0.3	0.12	2.0
Temperate broad-leaved evergreen (TeBE)	<i>W</i>	0.70	0.30	0.5	0.50	1.0
Temperate broad-leaved summergreen (TeBS)	<i>W</i>	0.80	0.20	0.5	0.12	0.5
Boreal needle-leaved evergreen (BoNE)	<i>W</i>	0.90	0.10	0.3	0.12	2.0
Boreal needle-leaved summergreen (BoNS)	<i>W</i>	0.90	0.10	0.5	0.12	0.5
Boreal broad-leaved summergreen (BoBS)	<i>W</i>	0.90	0.10	0.3	0.12	0.5
Temperate herbaceous (TeH)	<i>H</i>	0.90	0.10	0.5	1.00	1.0
Tropical herbaceous (TrH)	<i>H</i>	0.90	0.10	0.5	1.00	1.0

**W* = Woody; *H* = Herbaceous.

Limitations of DGVMs: the PFT approach



Including trait variability into a DGVM

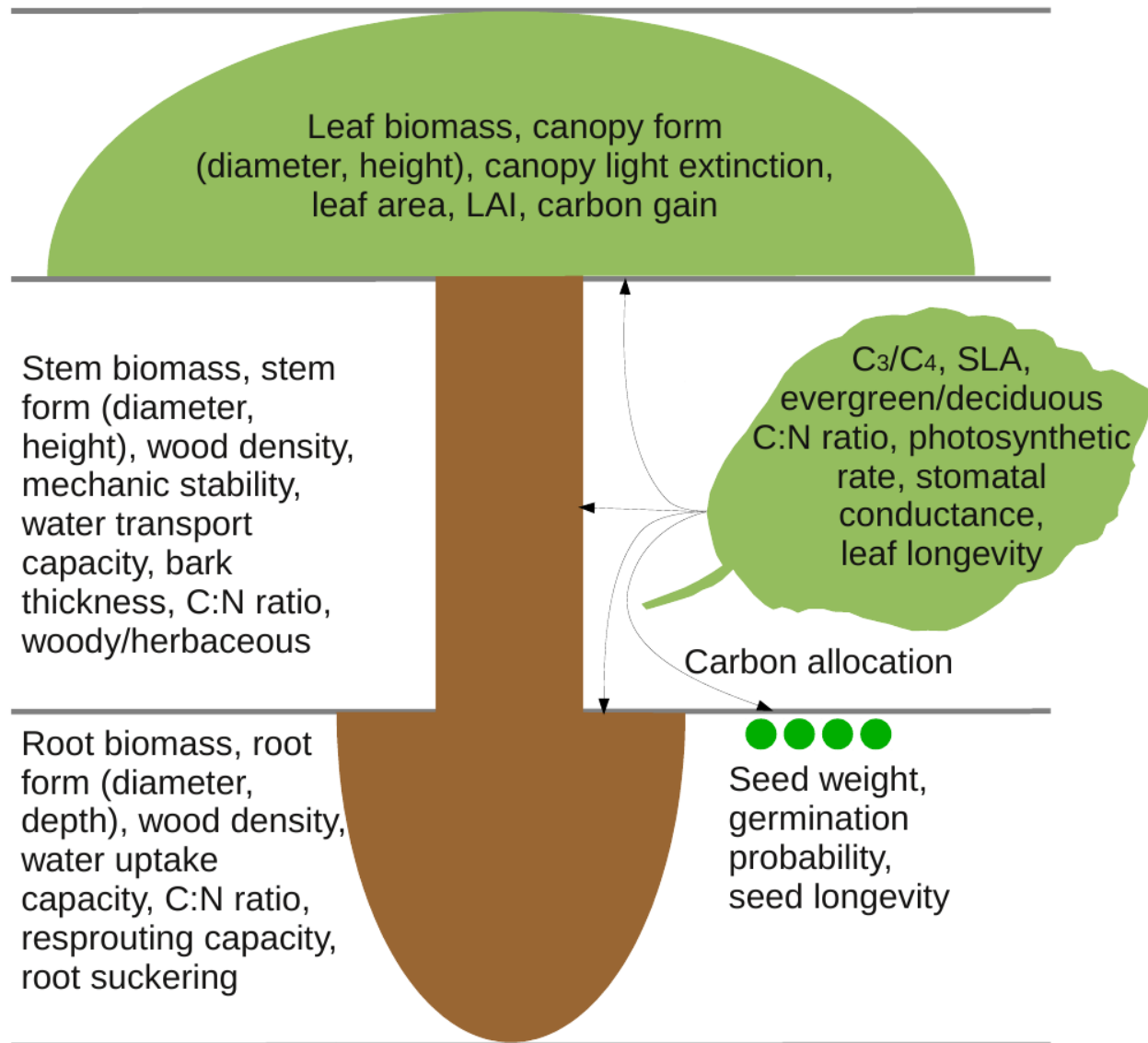


The aDGVM2: major features

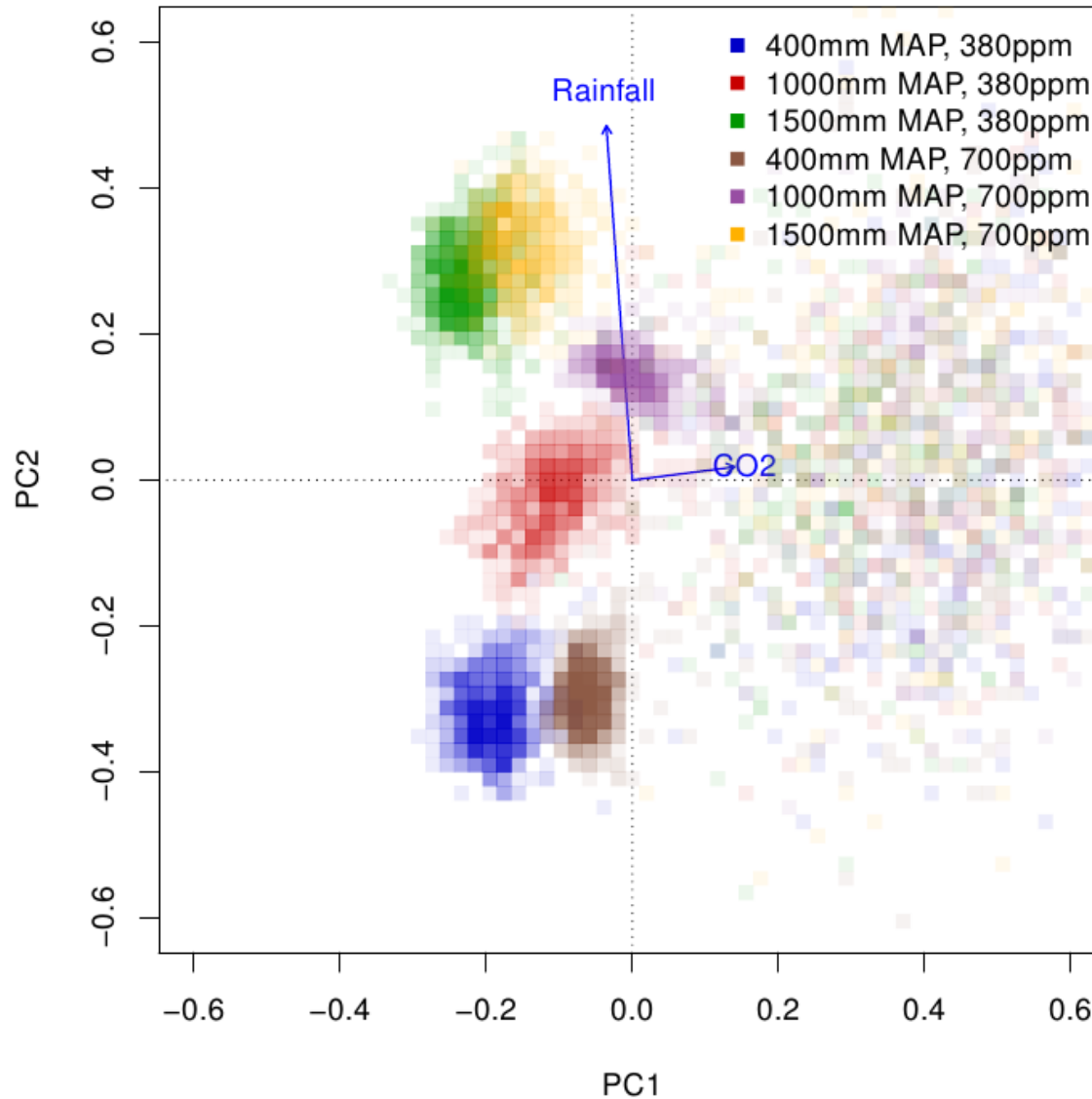
The aDGVM2 is a trait-based dynamic vegetation model:

- Model is based on leaf-level physiology
- Model uses an individual-based approach
- Each individual is characterized by combination of trait values
- Growth controlled by trade-offs between traits
- Neighboring plants compete
- Reproduction controlled by inheritance, mutation and cross-over
- Trait combinations that maximize fitness under given climate conditions can persist

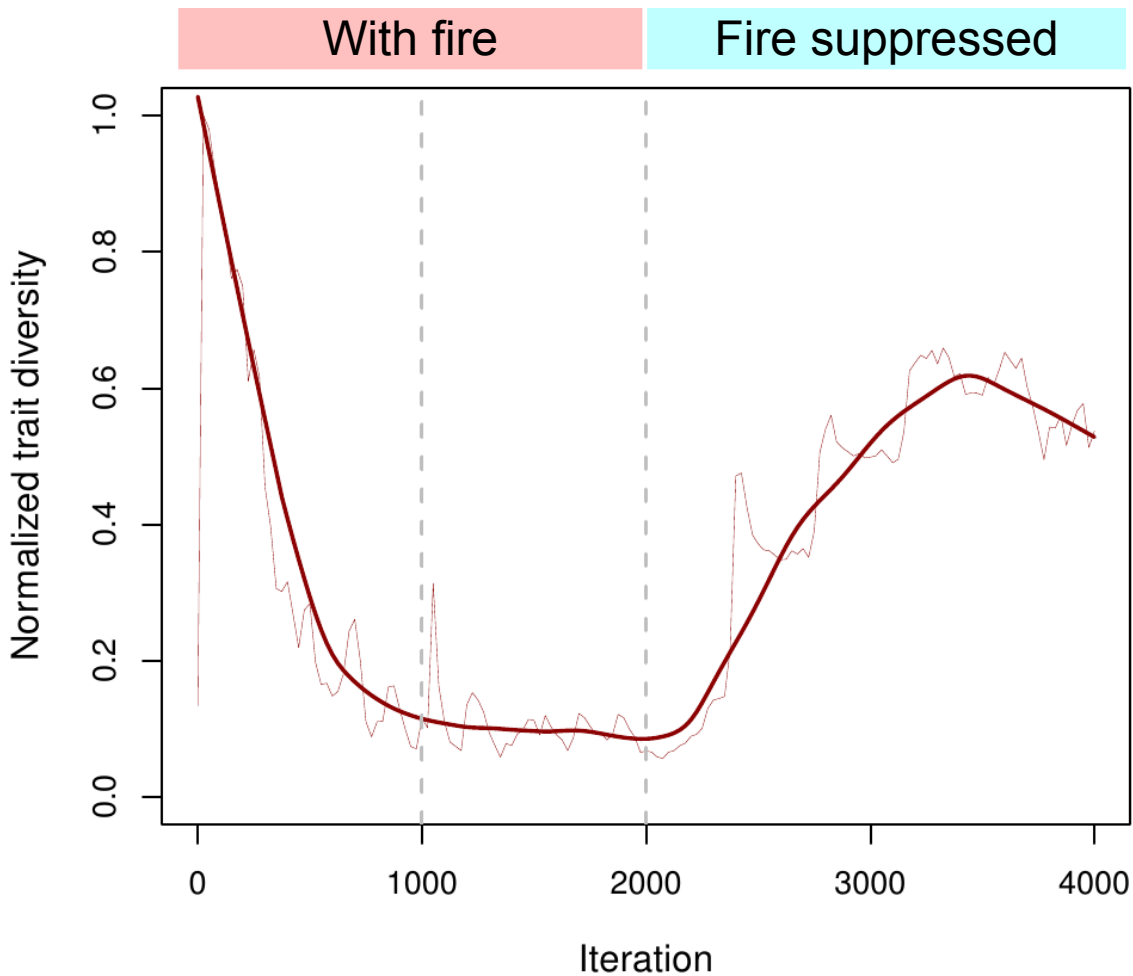
The aDGVM2: a trait-based vegetation model



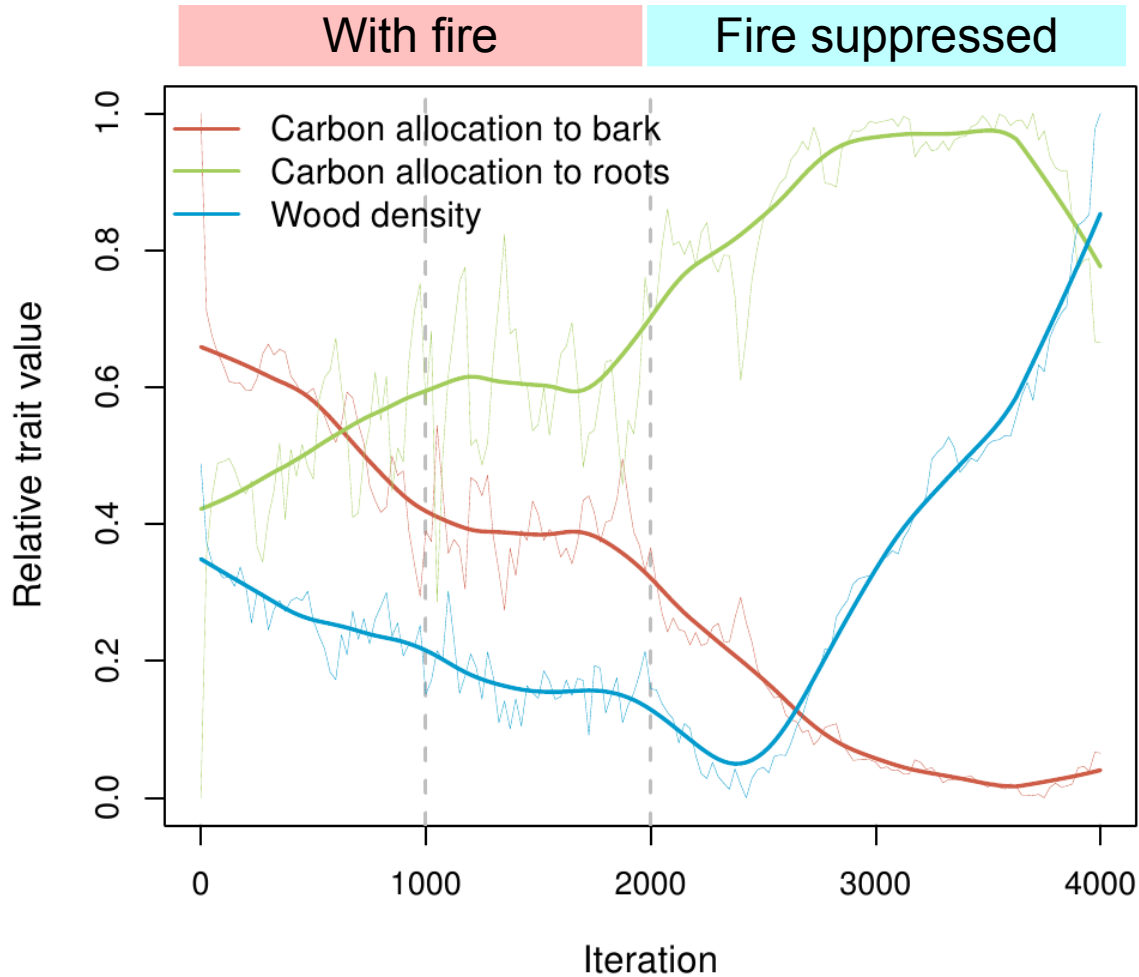
Communities respond to environmental conditions



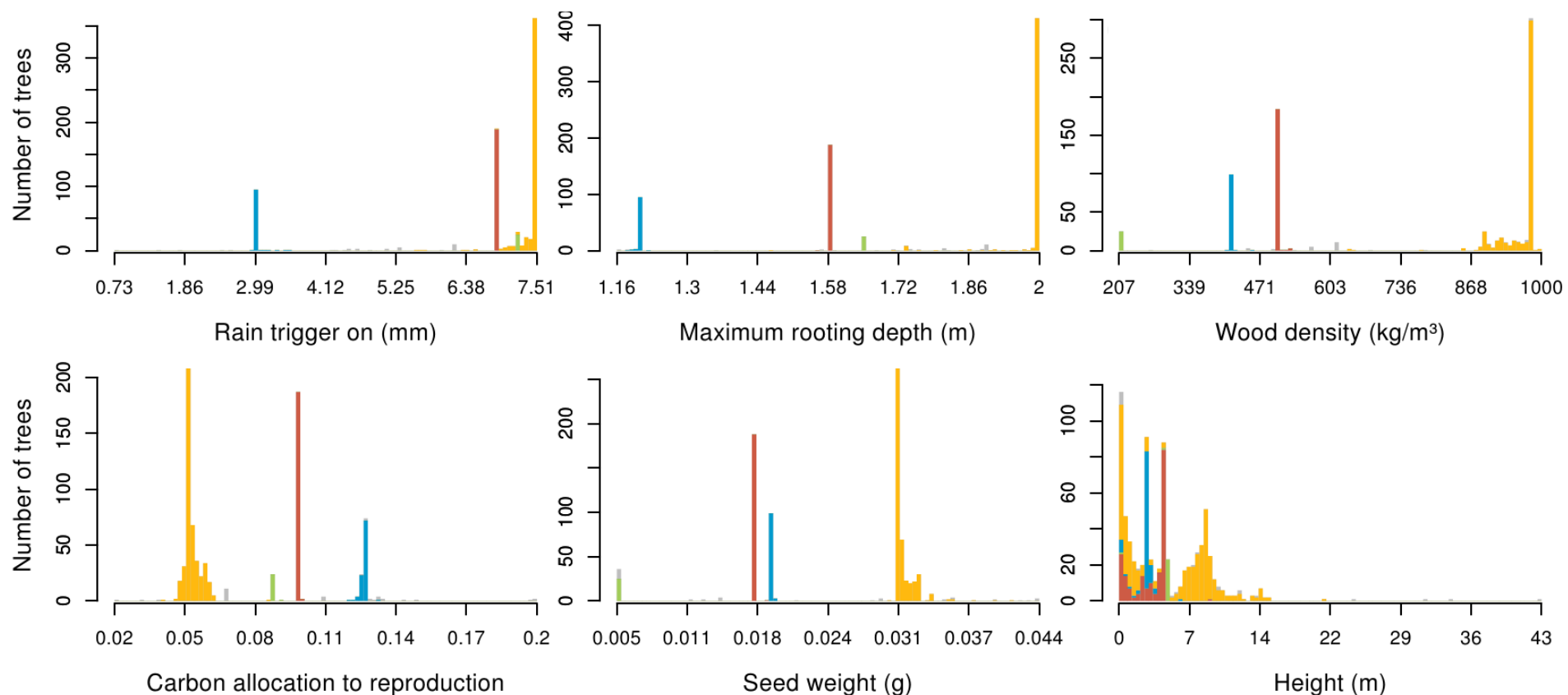
Trait diversity responds to fire suppression



Traits respond to fire suppression

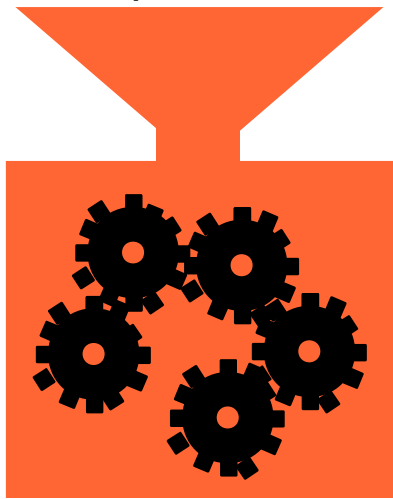


The aDGVM2 projects coexisting life history strategies

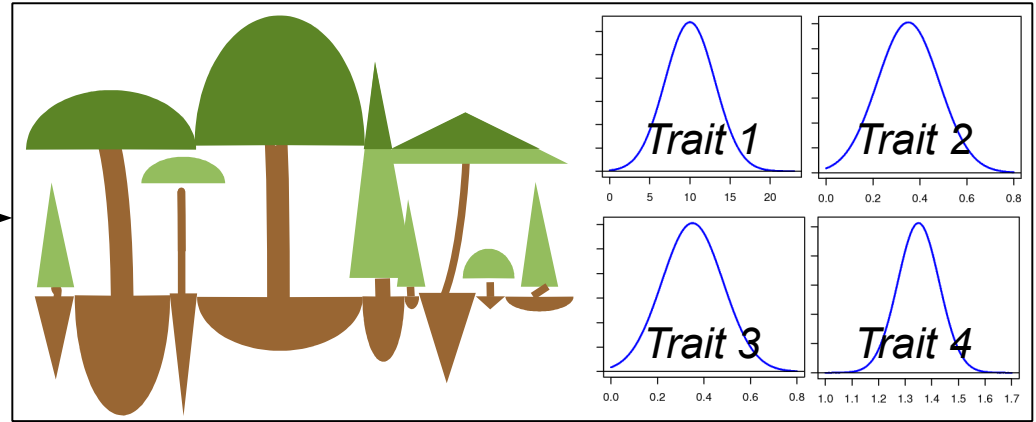


Putting pieces together

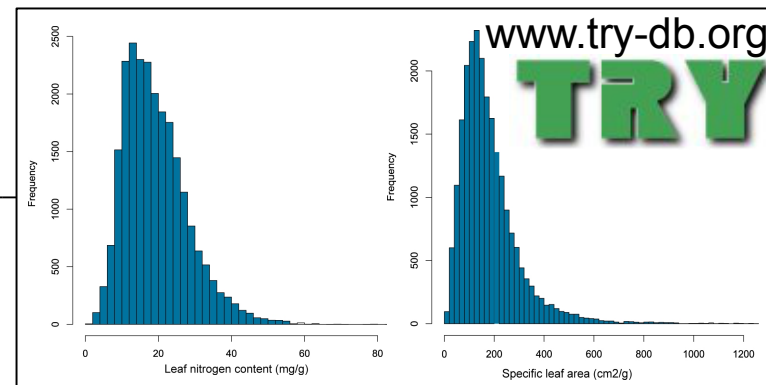
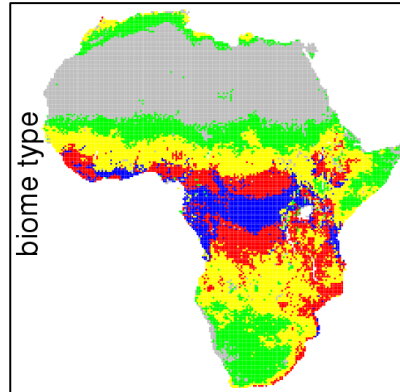
Environmental
input data



Model based on
ecological knowledge
(traits&tradeoffs)



PFT and biome classification
by using trait databases



Thanks for your attention.

Thanks to Steven Higgins and Liam Langan

