

THE INFLUENCE OF LAND-SURFACE CONDITIONS ON THE 2020-21 WESTERN US DROUGHT

2024 DOE EESM PI Meeting

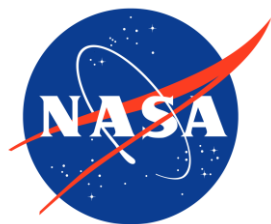
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Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University

Jason Smerdon, Richard Seager, Guiling Wang, Benjamin Cook,
Cheng Zheng, Justin Mankin, and Park Williams

7th August 2024

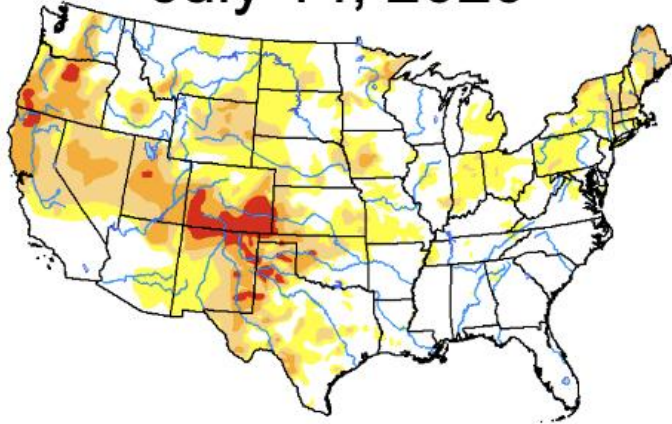
Bethesda, Maryland



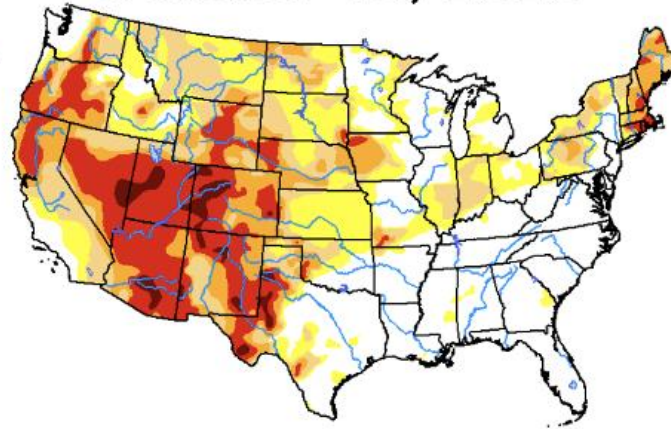
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

2020-21 WESTERN US DROUGHT

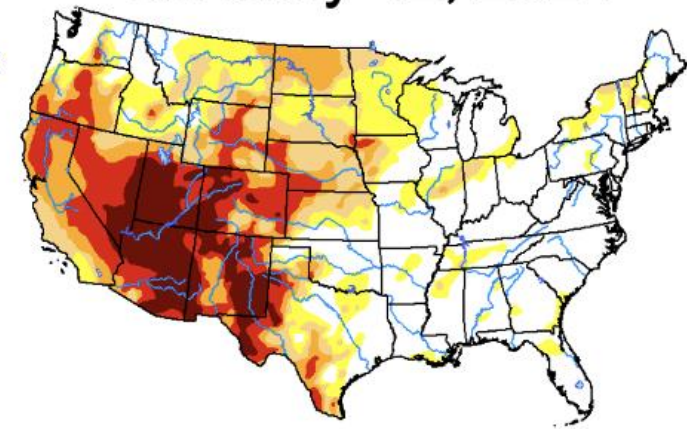
July 14, 2020



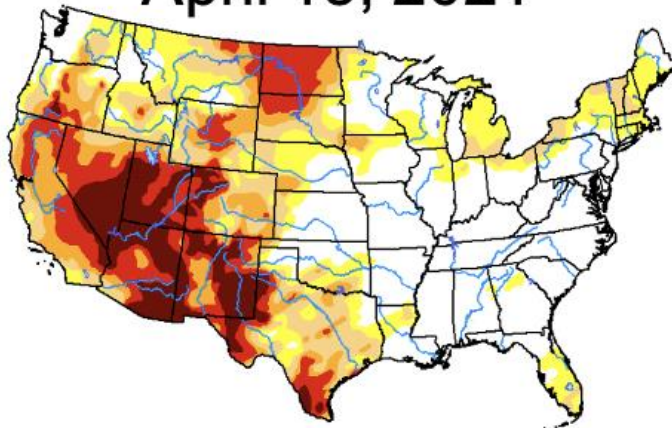
October 13, 2020



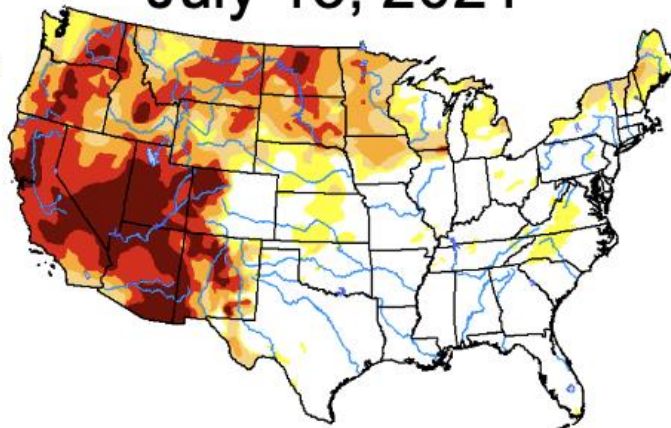
January 12, 2021



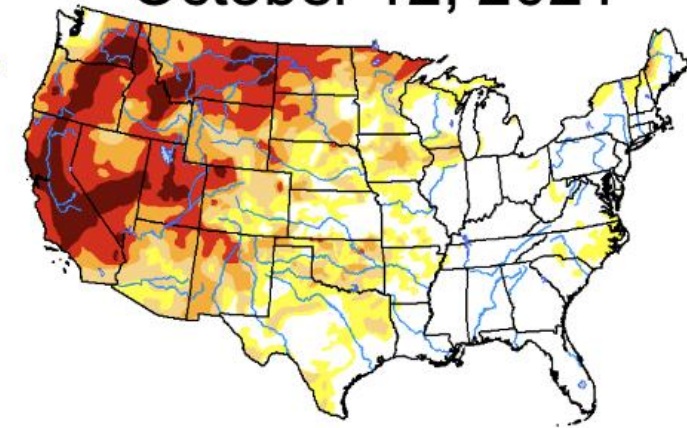
April 13, 2021



July 13, 2021



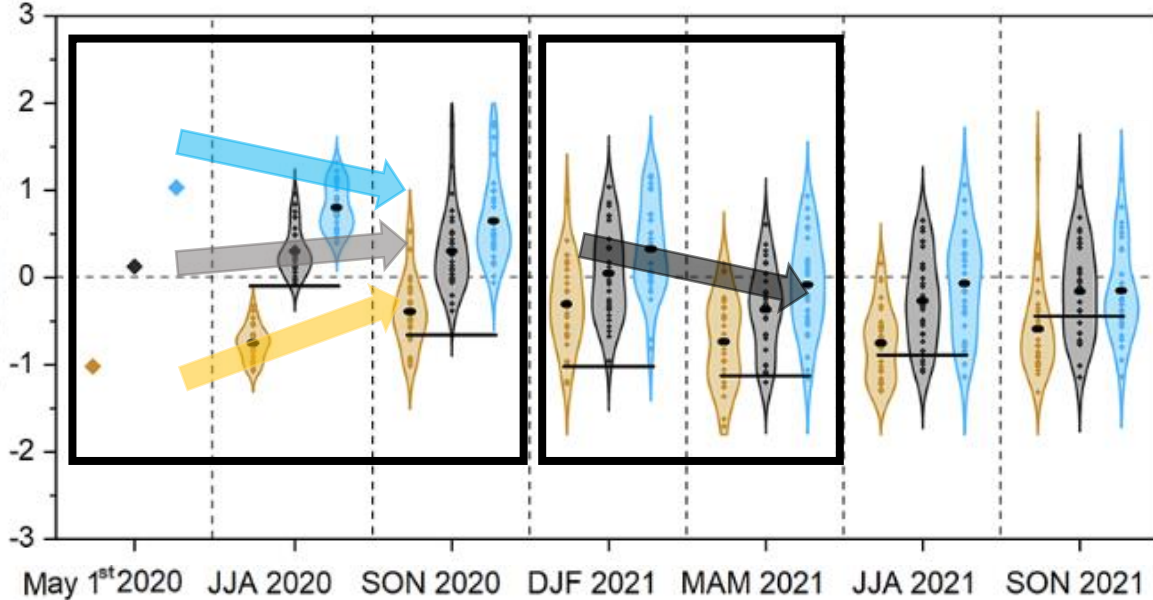
October 12, 2021



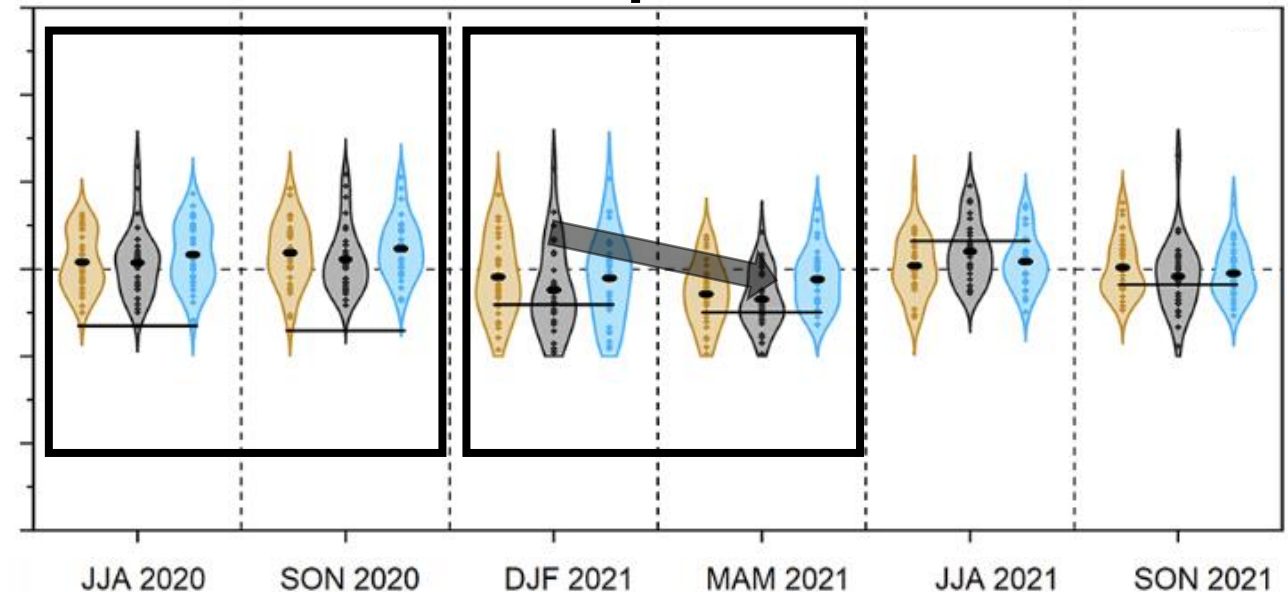
Credit: *US Drought Monitor*

SIMULATED IMPACTS OF INITIAL SOIL MOISTURE

Soil Moisture



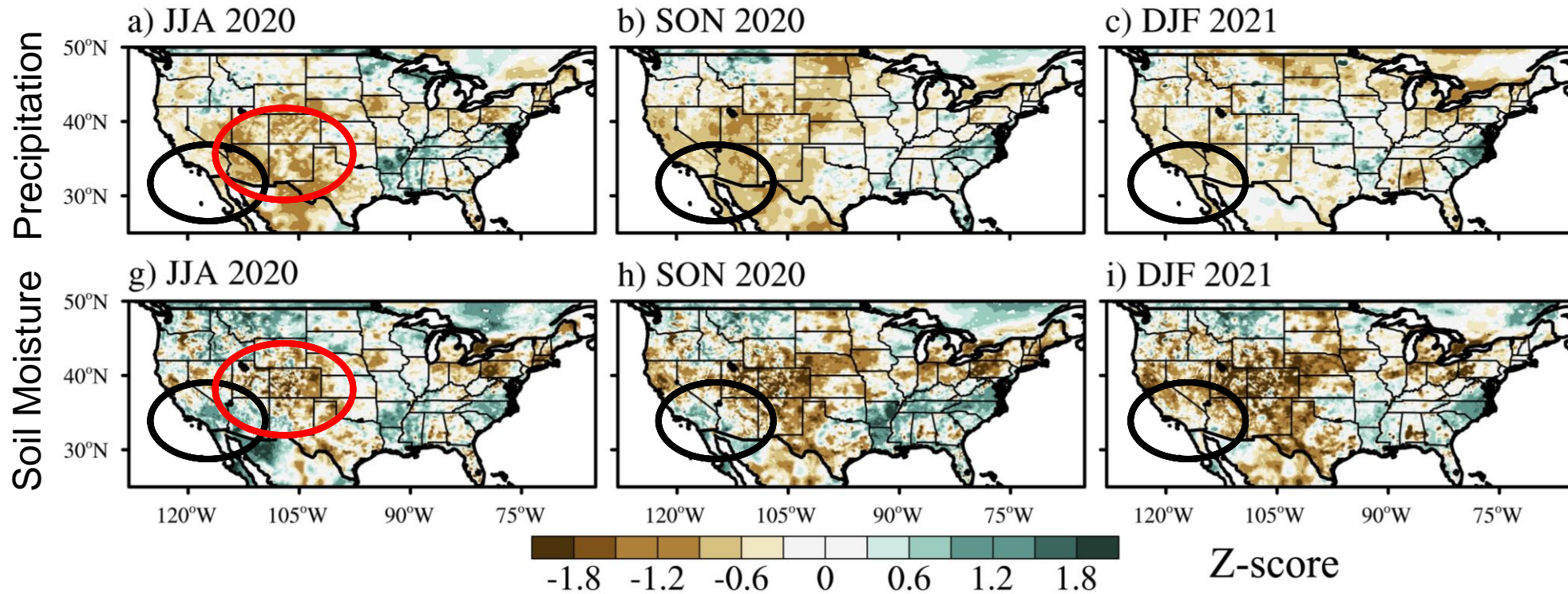
Precipitation



— NLDAS-Noah DRY Ensemble CTL Ensemble WET Ensemble

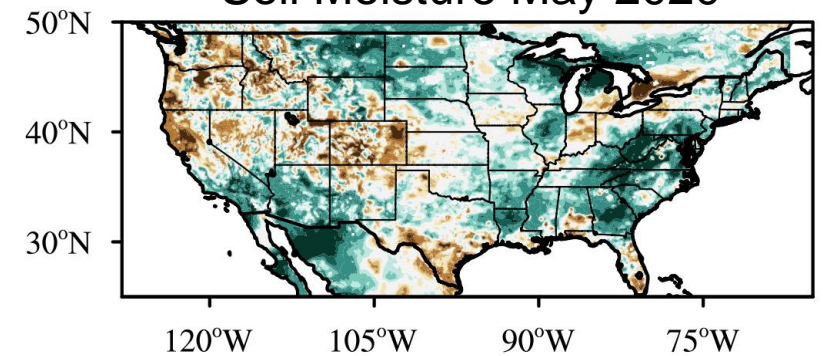
- ❖ Wetter soil: delay or even nullify the impact of La Niña-driven meteorological droughts
- ❖ Drier soil: more severe, persistent, and impactful soil droughts

OBSERVATIONAL EVIDENCE FOR SOIL MOISTURE IMPACT



Z-score

Soil Moisture May 2020

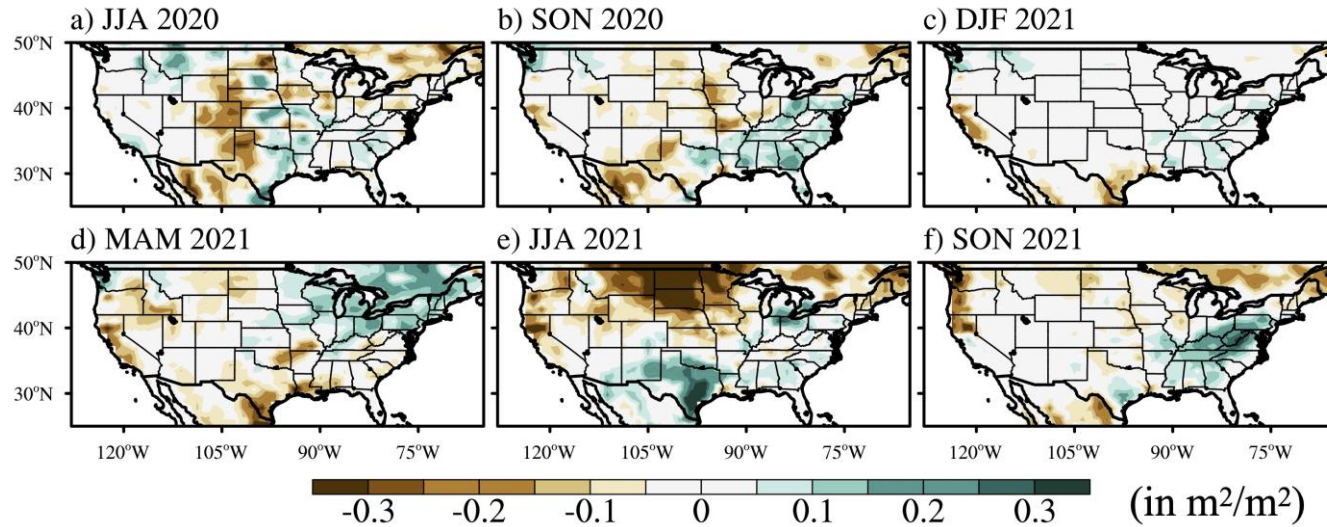


❖ Southern California: did not emerge until DJF 2021

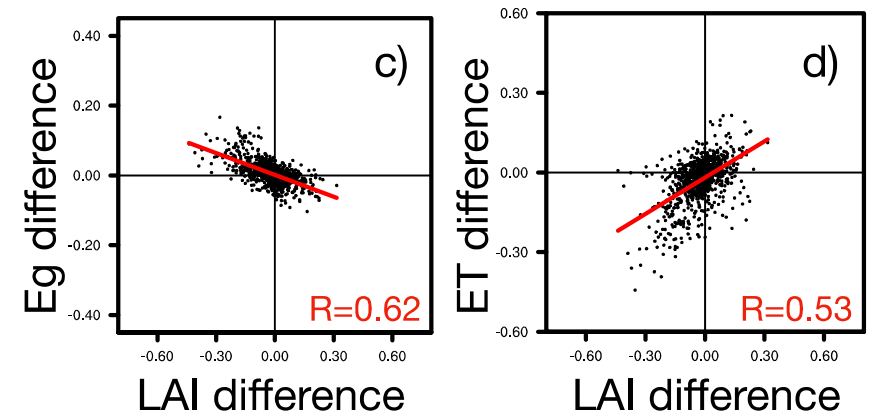
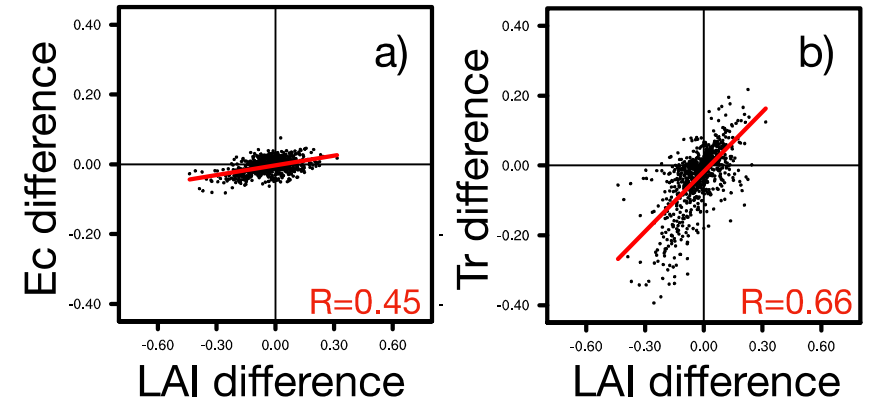
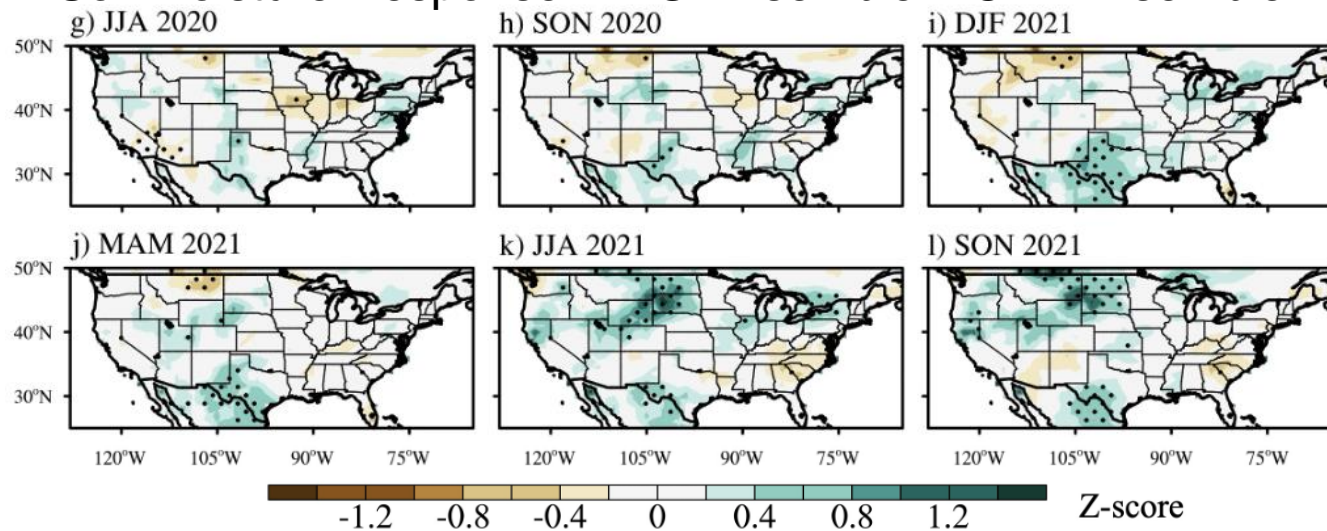
➤ Northern California, Nevada, Texas, and the Four Corner states: initiated as early as JJA 2020

SIMULATED IMPACTS OF VEGETATION VARIATIONS

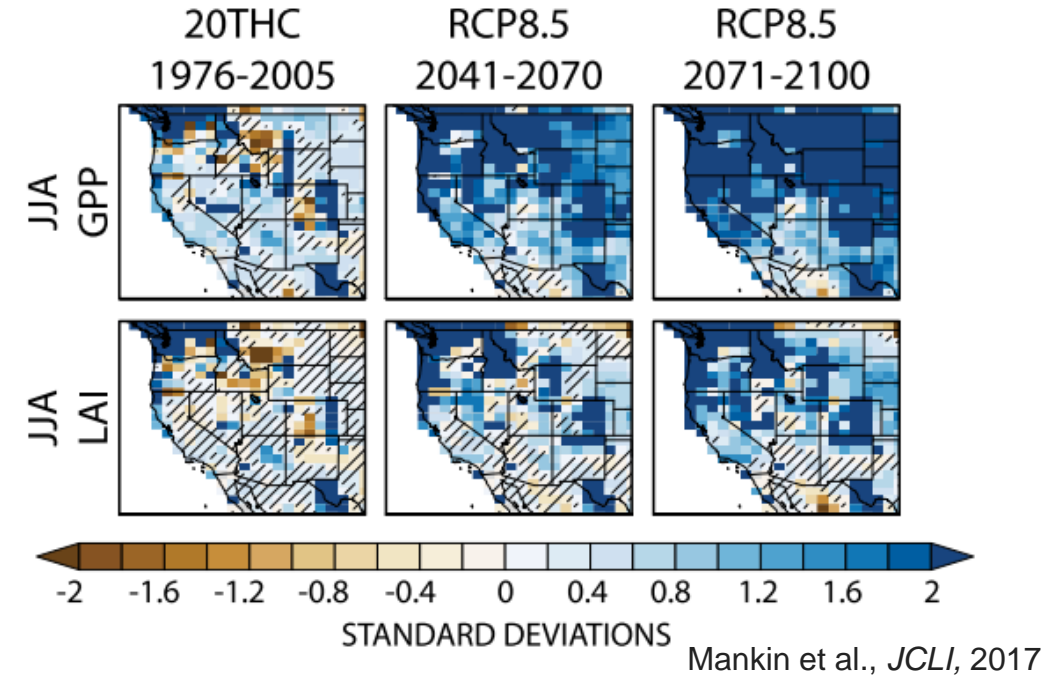
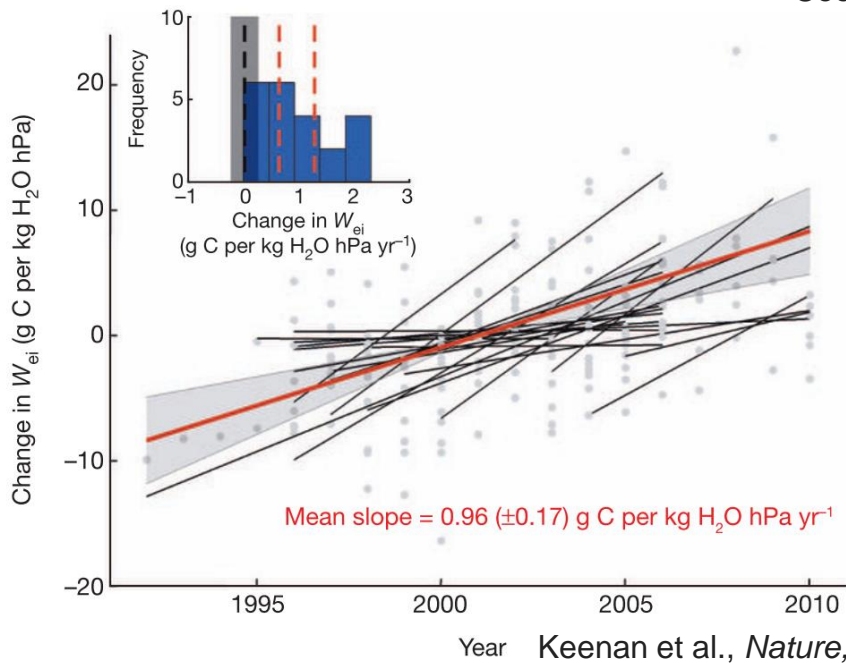
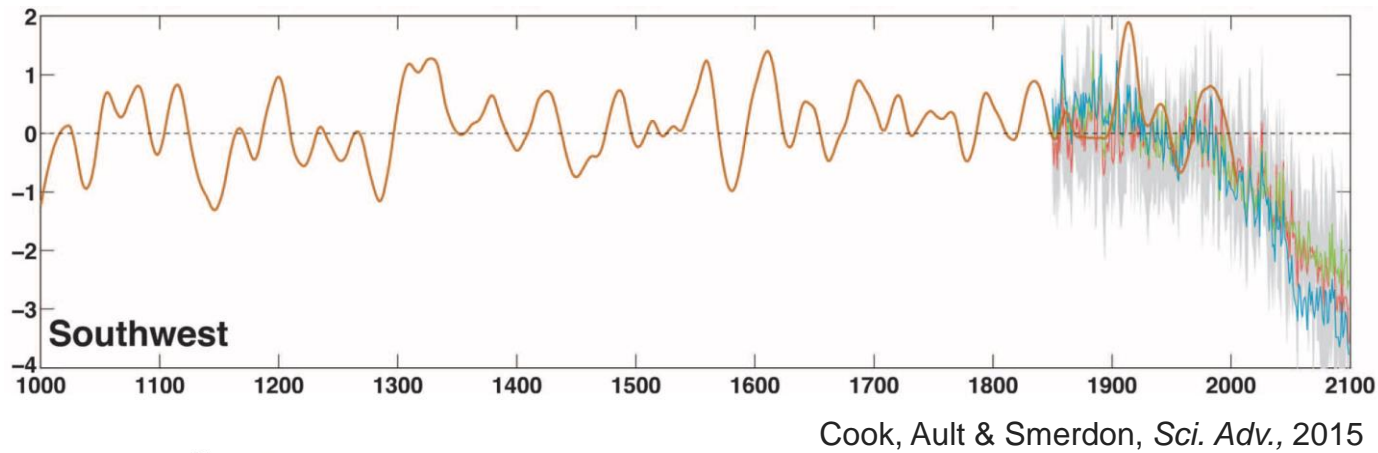
LAI Difference: VEG Ensemble – CTL Ensemble



Soil Moisture Response: VEG Ensemble – CTL Ensemble



DRIER AND GREENER WESTERN US IN THE FUTURE



- ❖ Enhanced plant WUE due to the partial closure of leaf stomata in response to higher CO₂
- ❖ Accelerate the transition from meteorological to soil droughts, leading to more rapid, severe, and persistent soil droughts in the future

GRAND CHALLENGES IN UNDERSTANDING AND SIMULATING VEGETATION IMPACT ON EXTREMES

1) Lack of long-term reliable observational records:

- Satellite observations: Since the 1980s; Unreliable in cloudy and aerosol-heavy areas
- In-situ observations: Sparse distribution; No data in hard-to-access regions (e.g., Amazon)

2) Insufficient detailed representation of sub-grid and grid level processes:

- Absence of species-specific responses due to the use of aggregated PFTs
- Lack of representation of vegetation competition within grid cells
- Simplified soil-vegetation interactions (e.g., root dynamics, nutrient cycling)
- Difficulty in accurately capturing microclimate variations

3) Uncertainties in future projections of vegetation:

- Future socio-economic developments (CO₂ levels and Land-use practices)
- Decadal oceanic variability (PDO and AMO)
- Vegetation adaptations
- Nutrient limitations

THE CURRENT AND UNIQUE STRENGTHS OF DOE

The Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator (FATES)

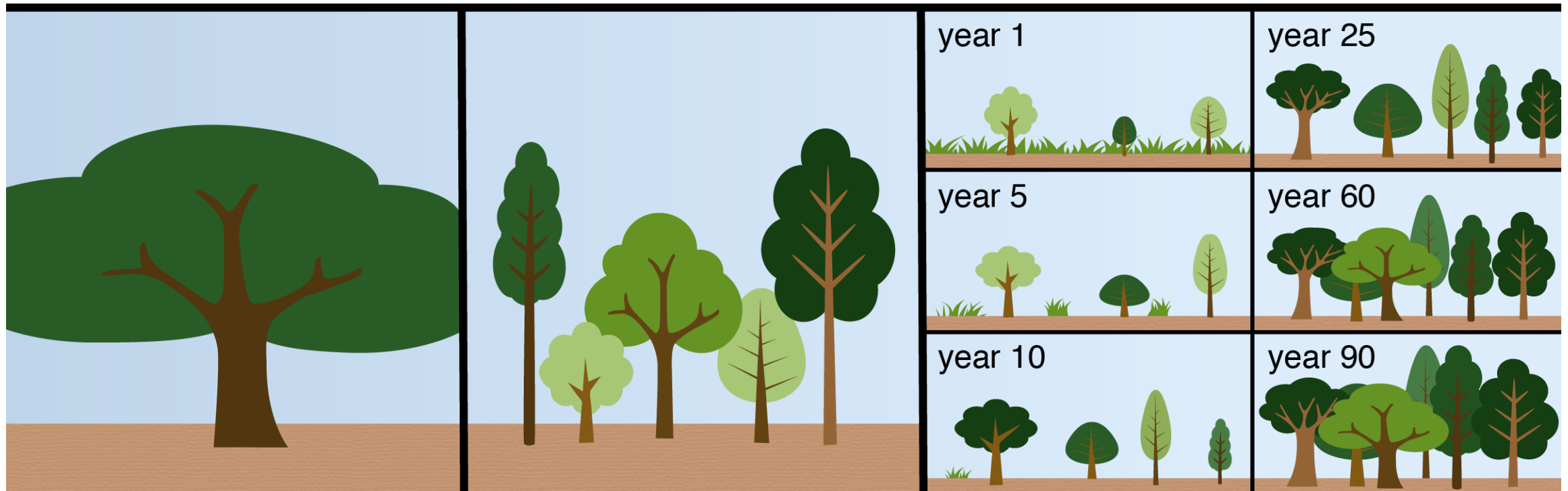
ELM
"Big-Leaf" vegetation



FATES
Demographic vegetation



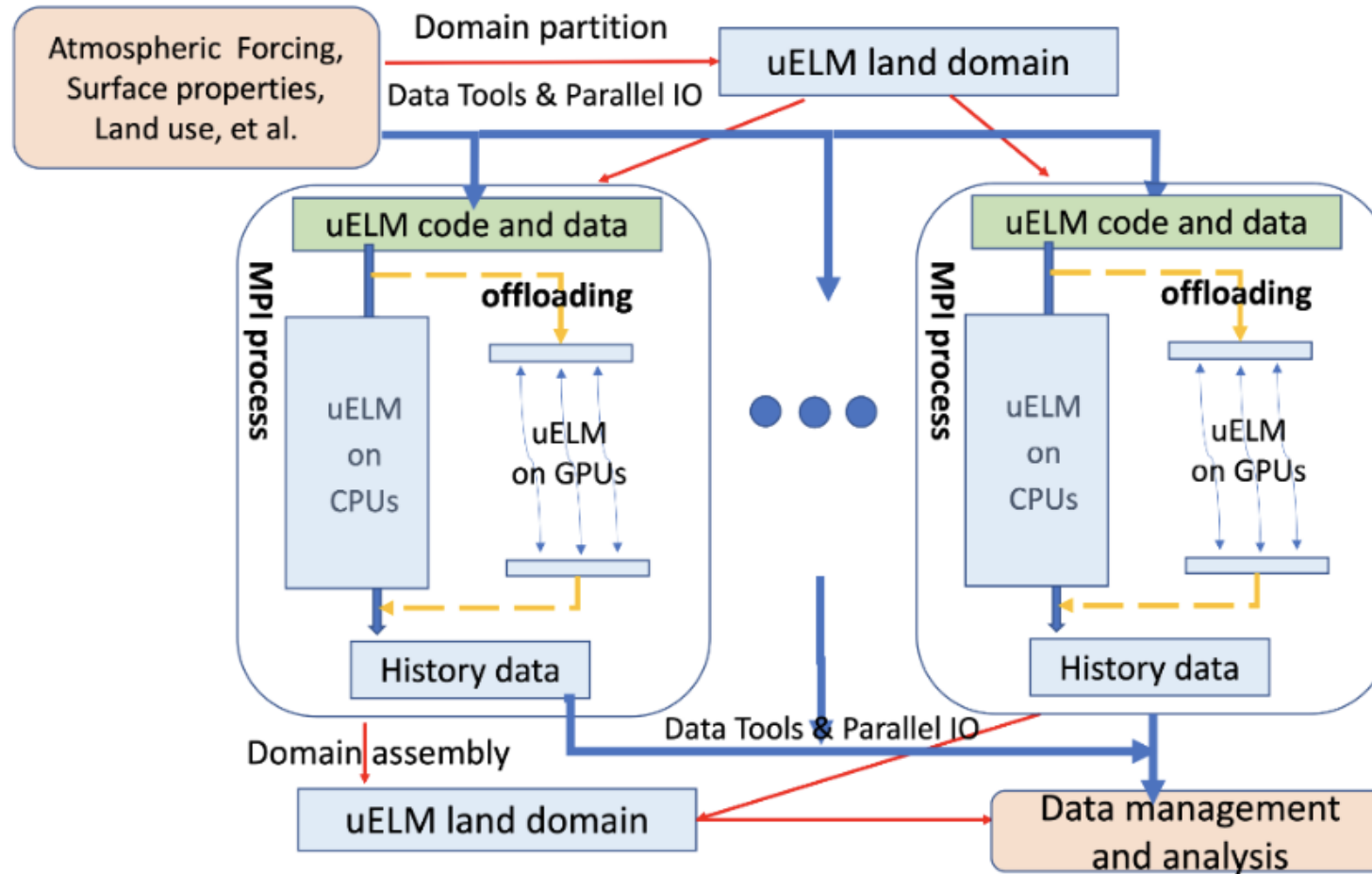
ELM – FATES
Patch and Cohort Dynamics



Credits: Jennifer Holm, LBNL

THE CURRENT AND UNIQUE STRENGTHS OF DOE

Ultrahigh Resolution ELM via GPUs



Wang et al., *CiSE*, 2022
E3SM Land Team, E3SM tutorial, 2024

MORE INFORMATION

FUNDED BY RGMA PROGRAM: THE ROLE OF VEGETATION IN PAST AND FUTURE GLOBAL HYDROCLIMATIC CHANGE

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