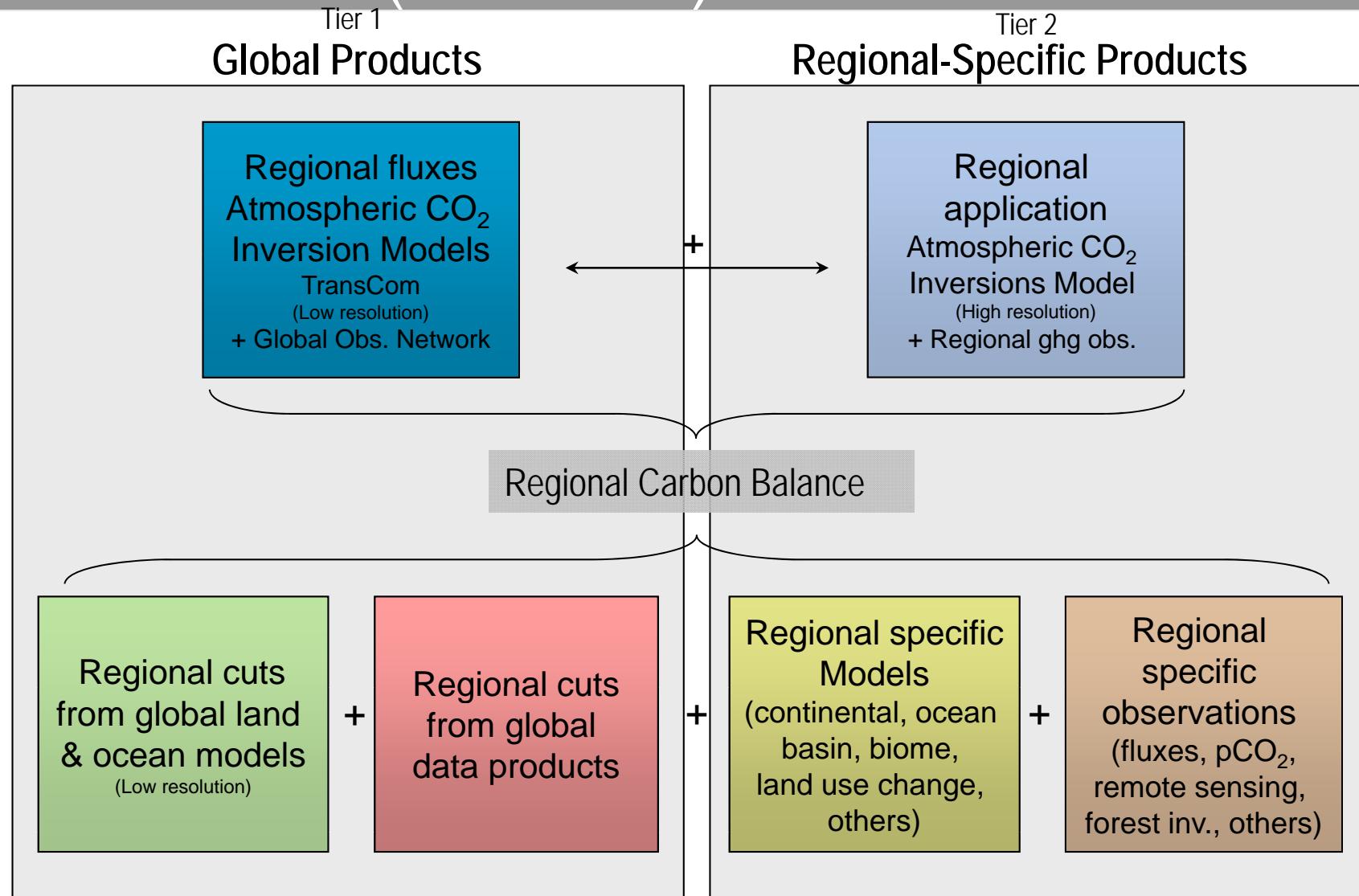


# The Australian Terrestrial Carbon Balance: 1990-2009

**Vanessa Haverd, Christopher Pickett-Heaps, Pep Canadell, Michael Raupach,  
Rachel Law, Glen Peters, Raphael Viscarra Rossel, Peter Briggs**



# REgional Carbon Cycle Assessment and Processes (RECCAP)



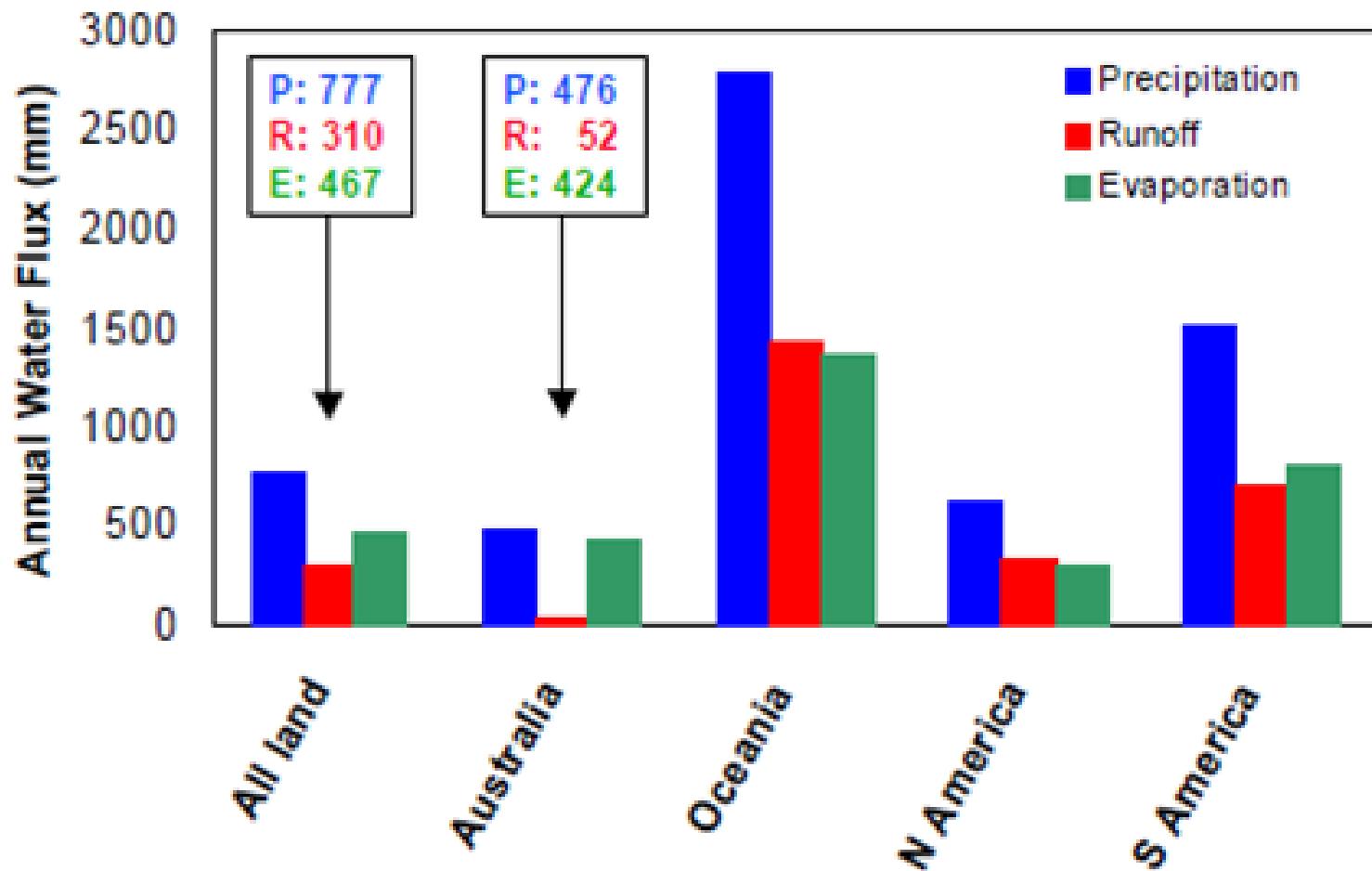
The Australian Terrestrial Carbon Balance 1950–2000



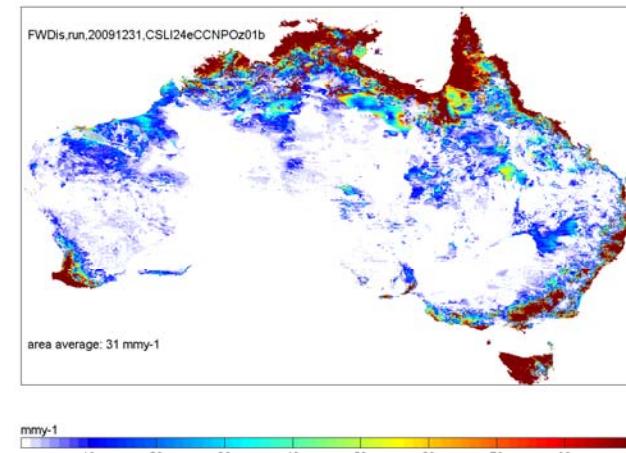
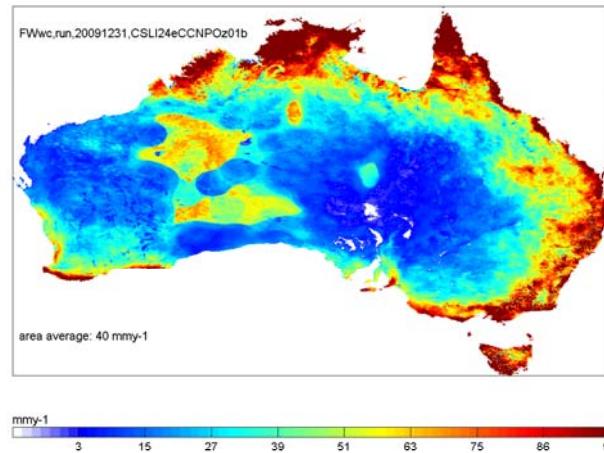
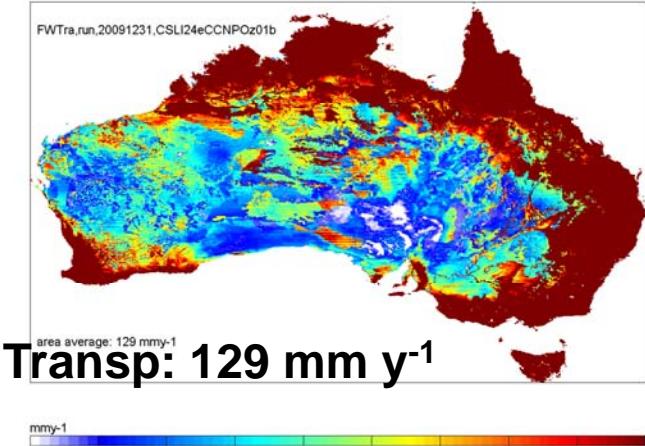
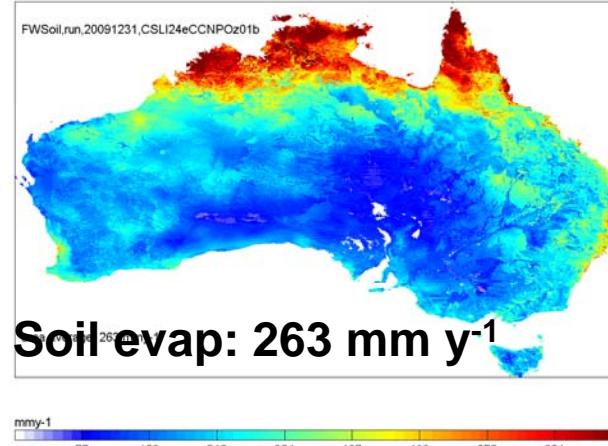
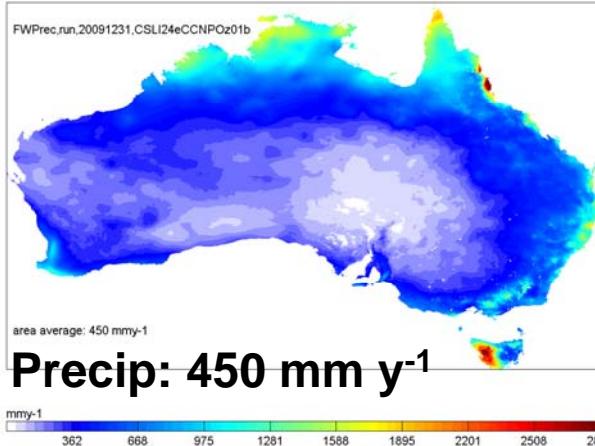
# Methods

- CABLE-SLI-CASCACNP
  - High resolution ( $0.05^{\circ}$ ) land surface model simulations of coupled carbon and water budgets at hourly resolution.
  - Forced by gridded met and LAI (woody and grassy) from remotely-sensed FPAR
  - Constrained by eddy flux data; soil moisture; streamflow; litterfall; biomass; soil carbon measurements.
- DGVMs, resampled to  $0.05^{\circ}$  resolution for comparison with CABLE-SLI-CASCACNP
- Independent continental LUC, fire emissions, export by trade

# Long term water balance



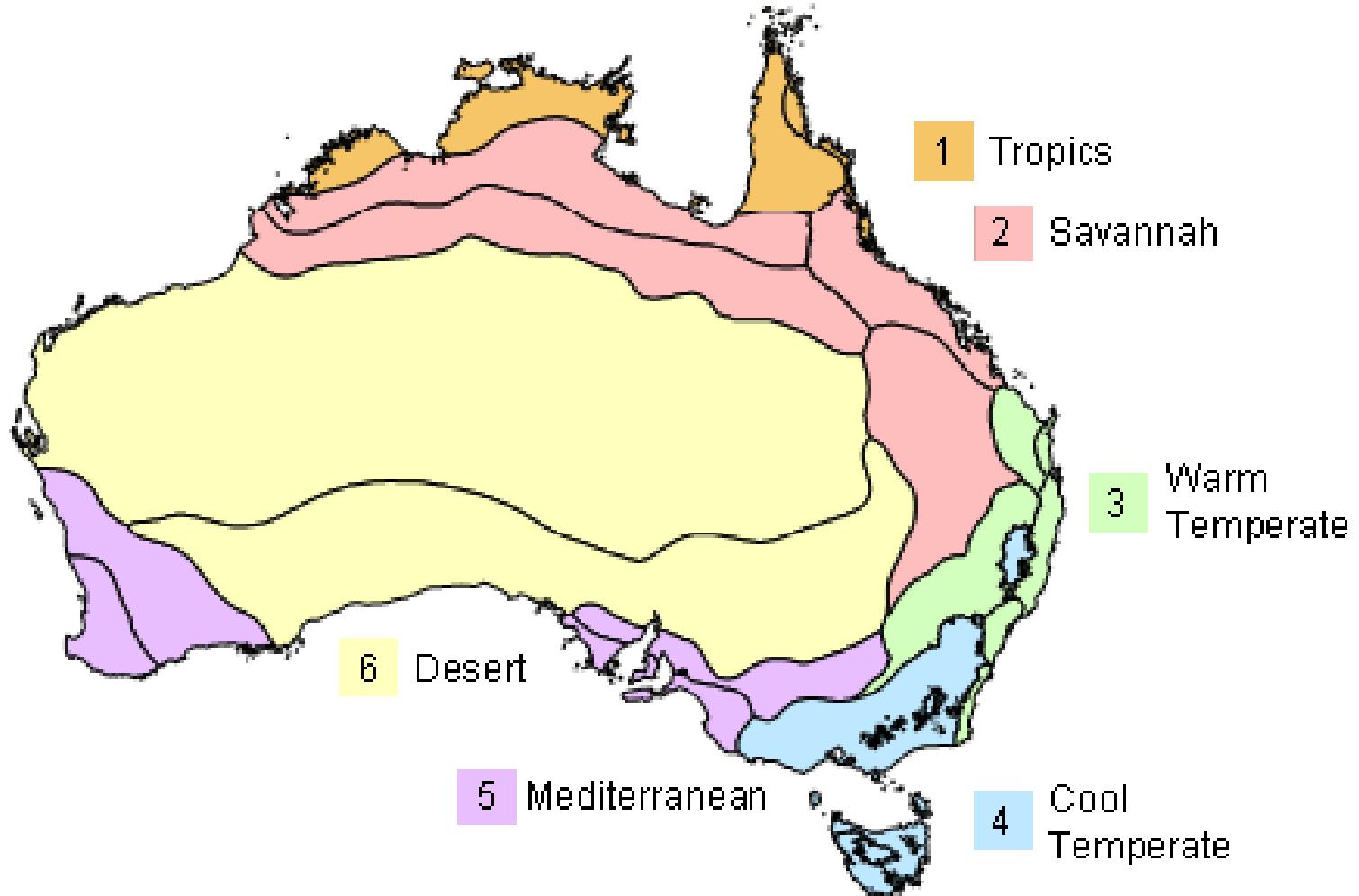
# Continental water balance: 2000:2009



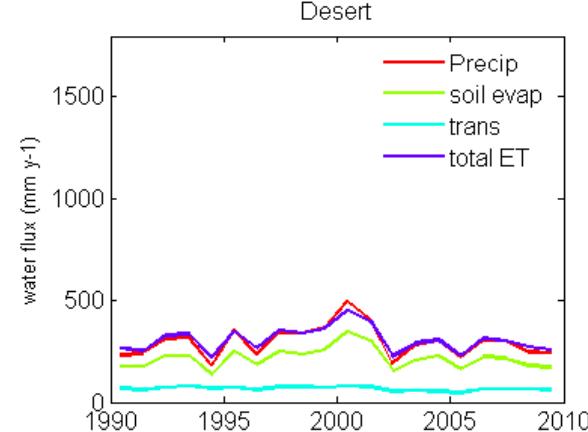
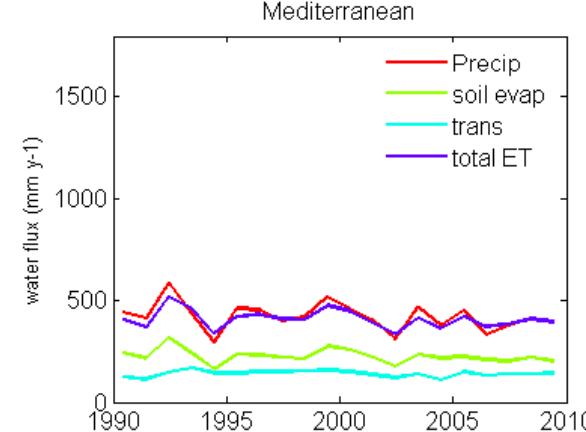
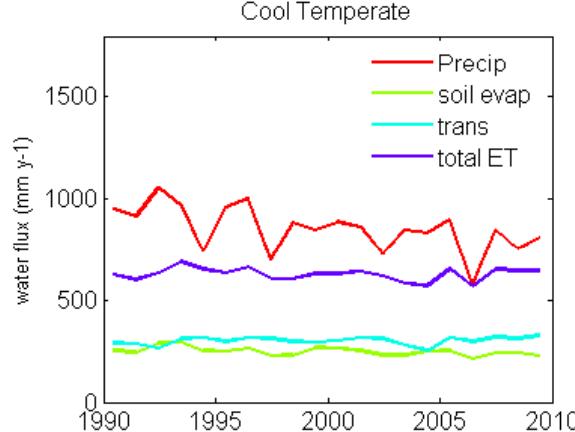
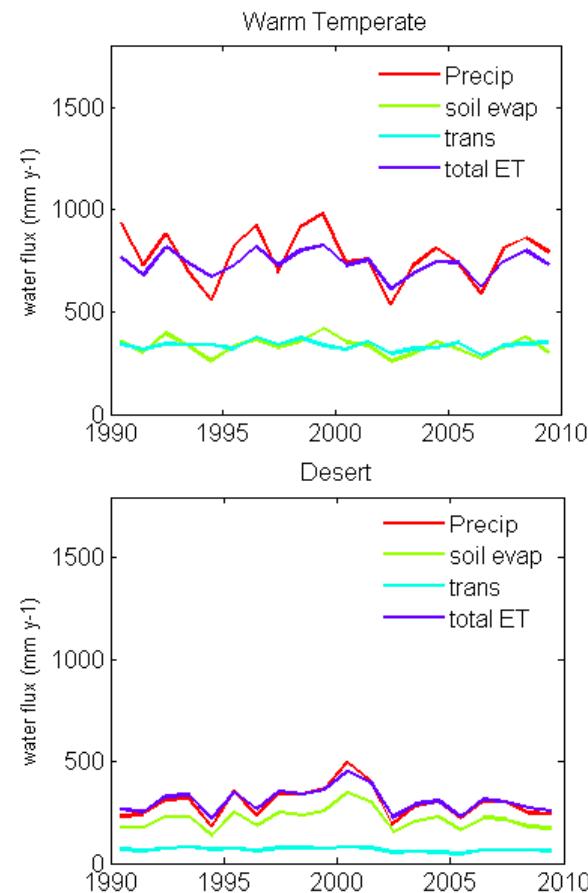
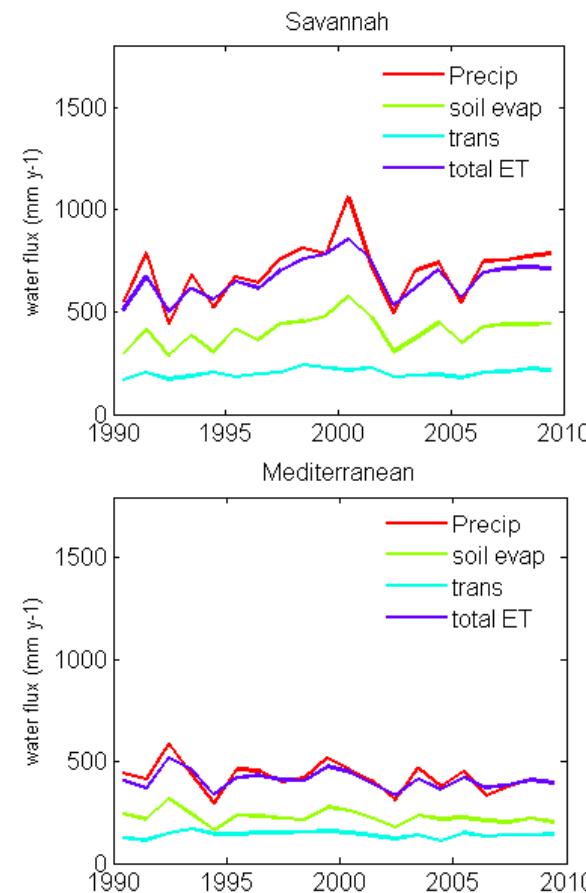
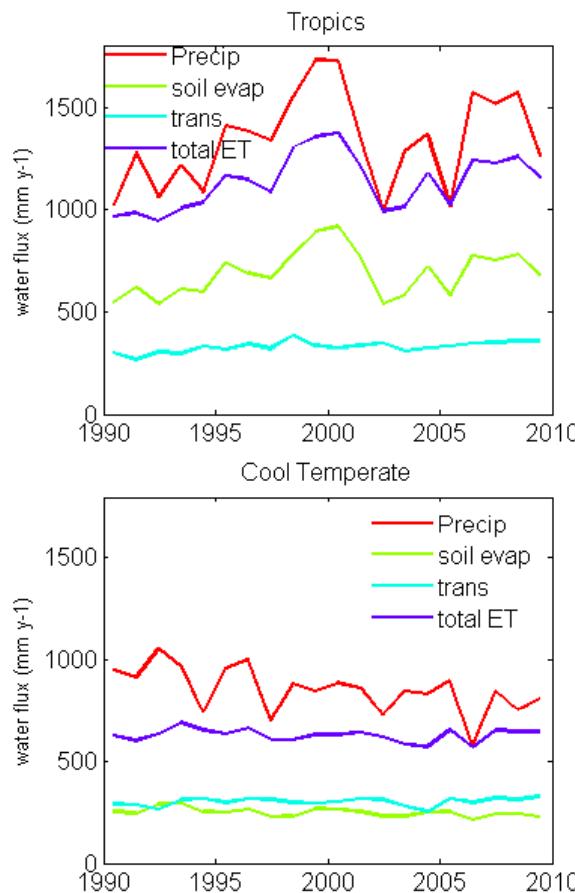
Wet canopy evap:  $40 \text{ mm y}^{-1}$

Discharge:  $31 \text{ mm y}^{-1}$

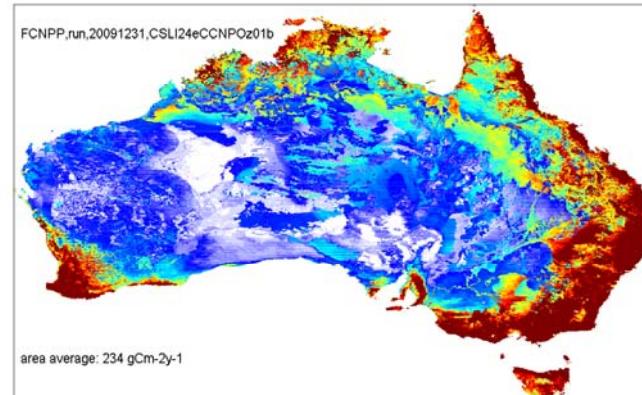
# Aggregation of Hutchinson Agro-Climatic Classification



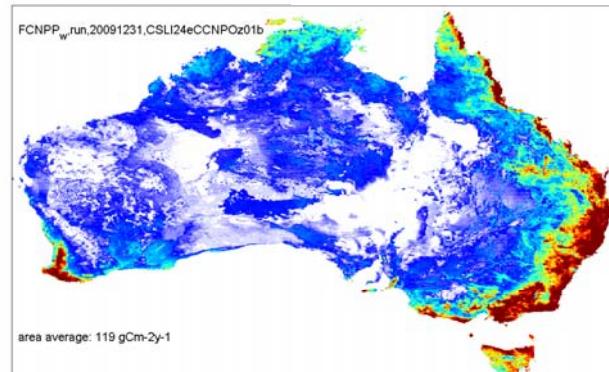
# Water balance: annual time series



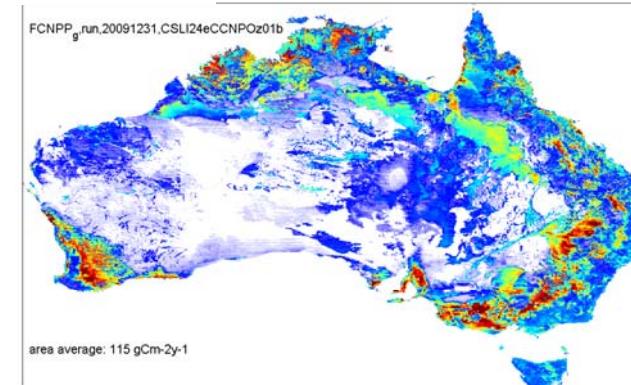
# CABLE-SLI Continental NPP: equal contributions from woody and grassy vegetation.



**Total NPP: 234 gCm<sup>-2</sup>**

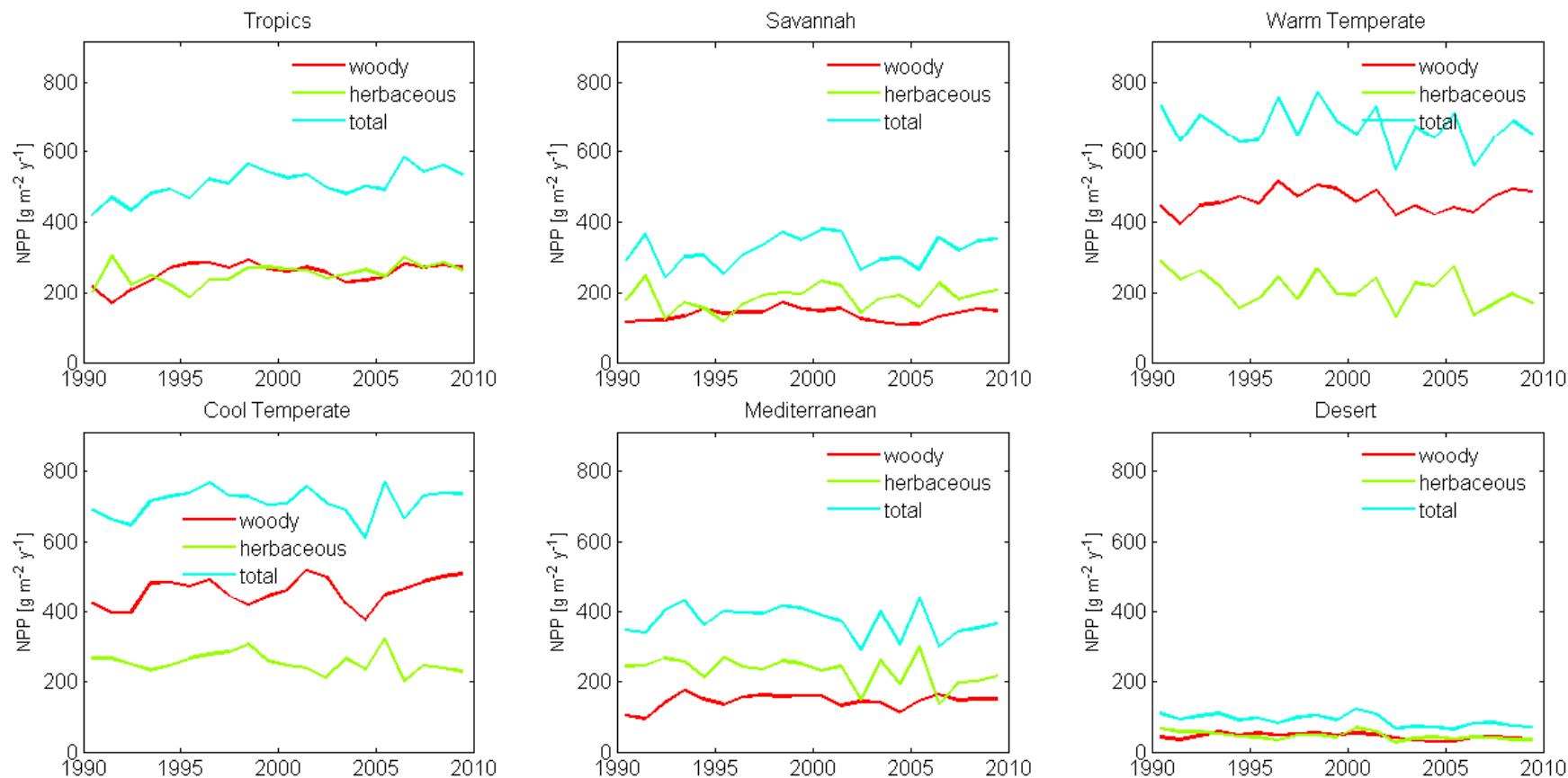


**woody NPP: 119 gCm<sup>-2</sup>**

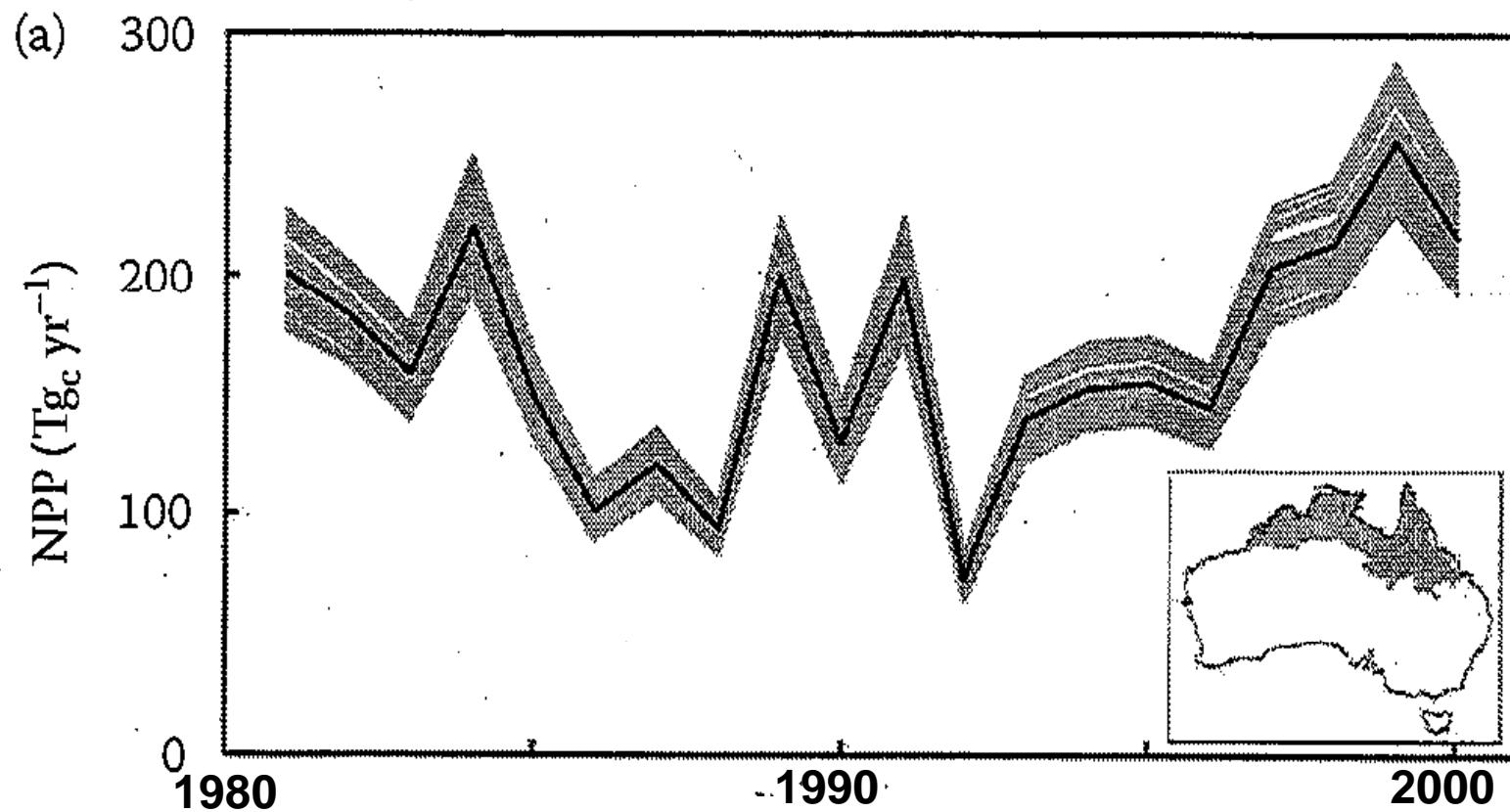


**grassy NPP: 115 gCm<sup>-2</sup>**

# Annual NPP: woody and herbaceous components

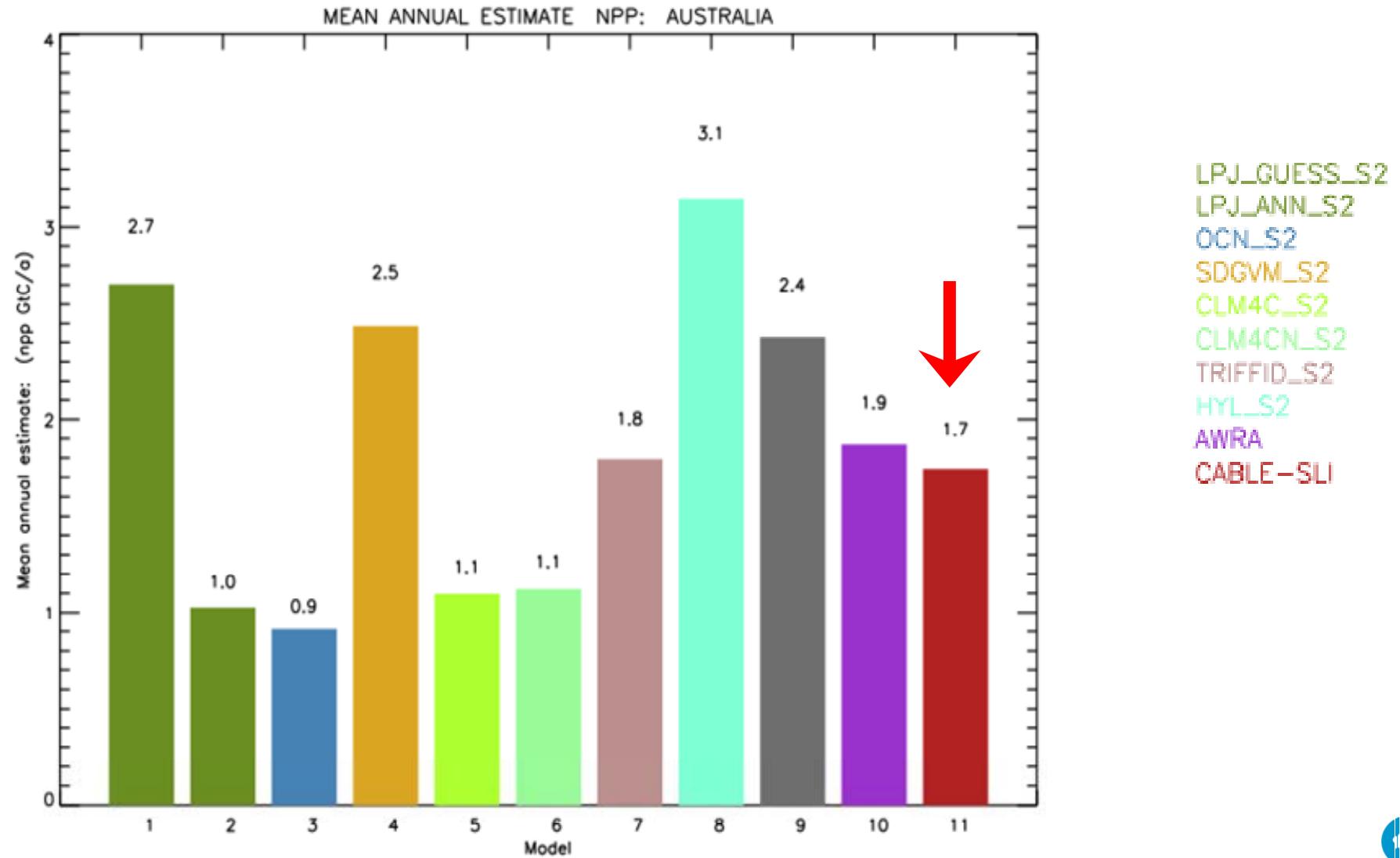


# NPP interannual variability?

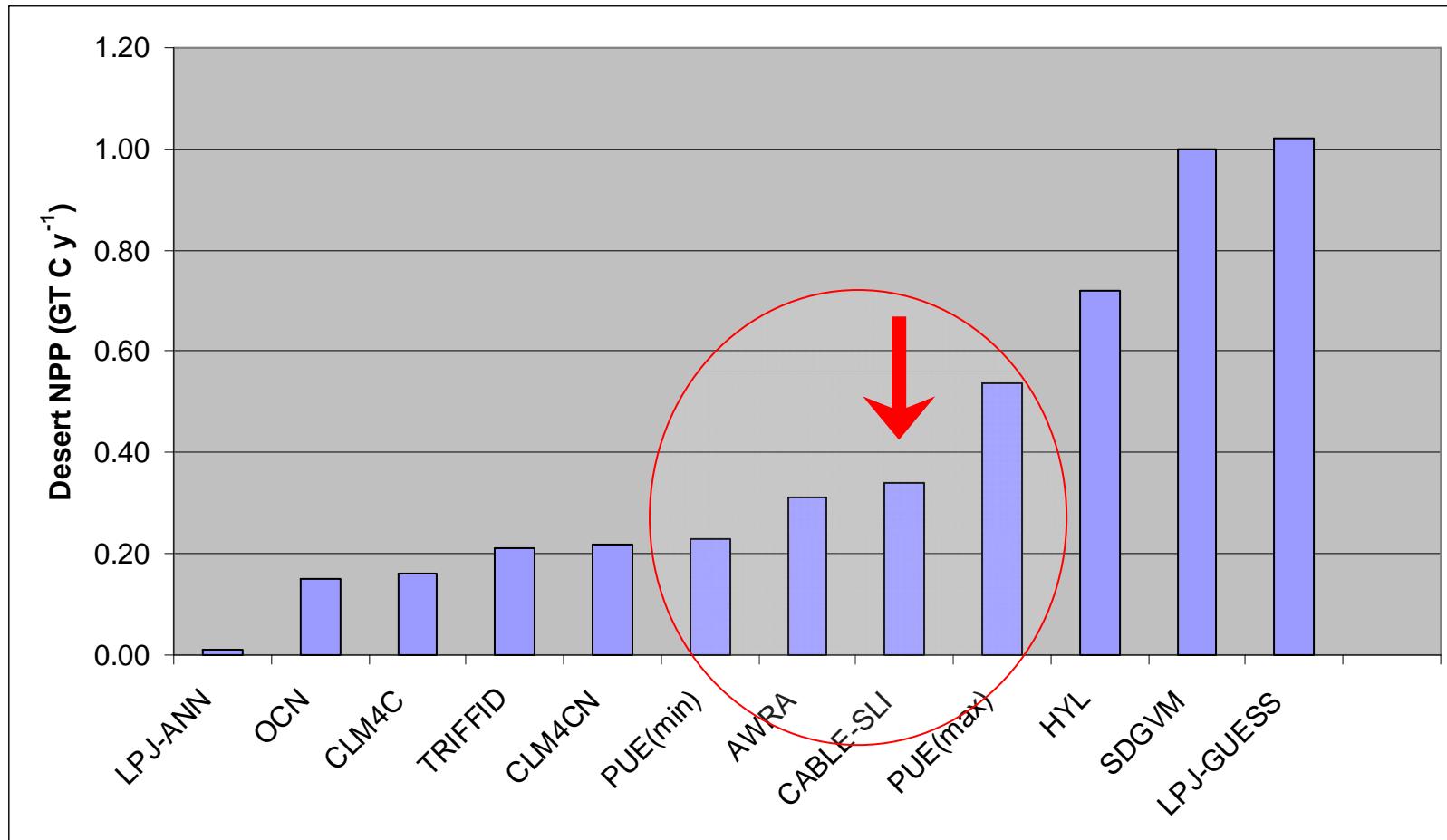


VAST 1.2 NPP, Barrett 2011

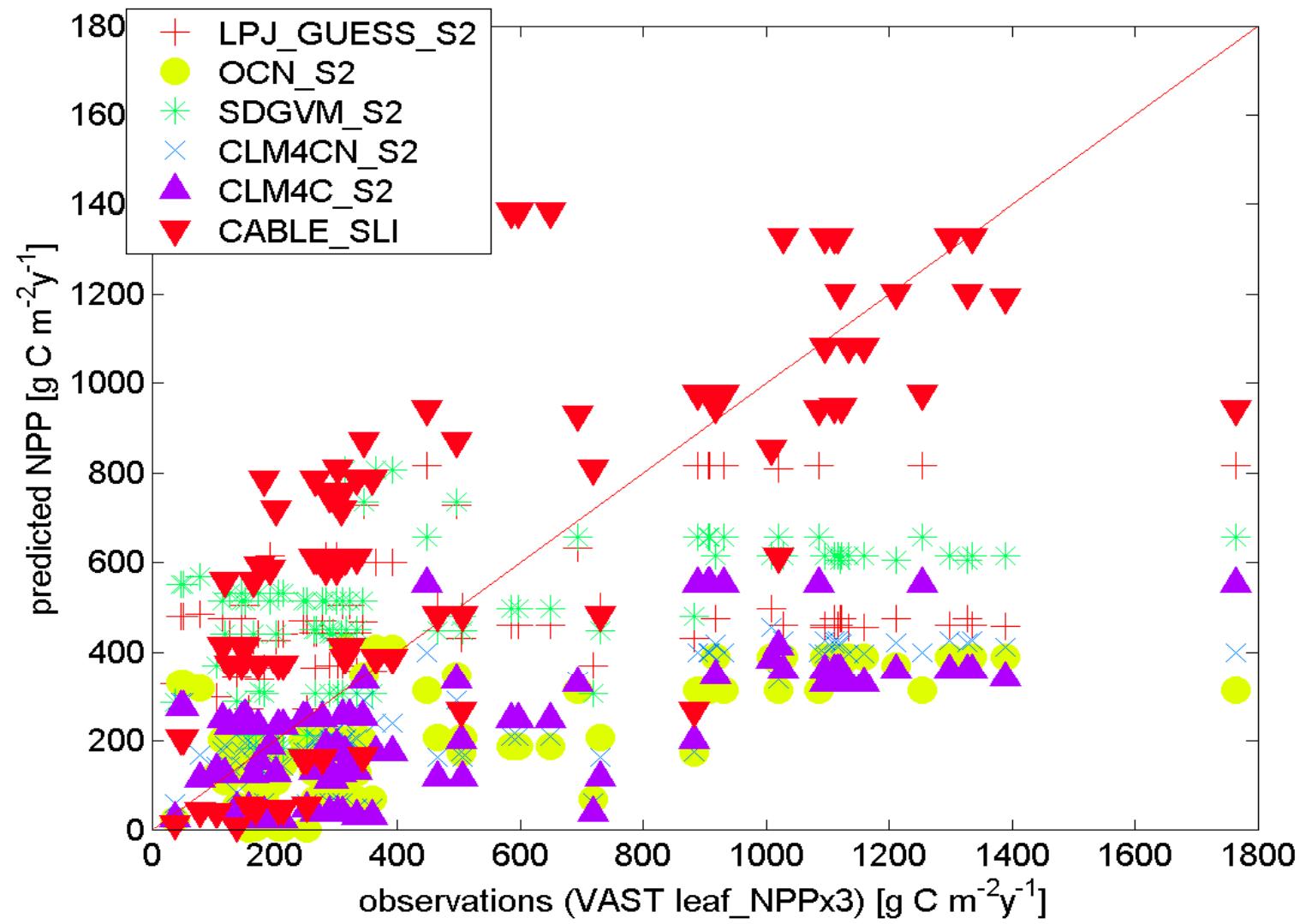
# Continental NPP: multiple model estimates



# Desert NPP: multiple model estimates

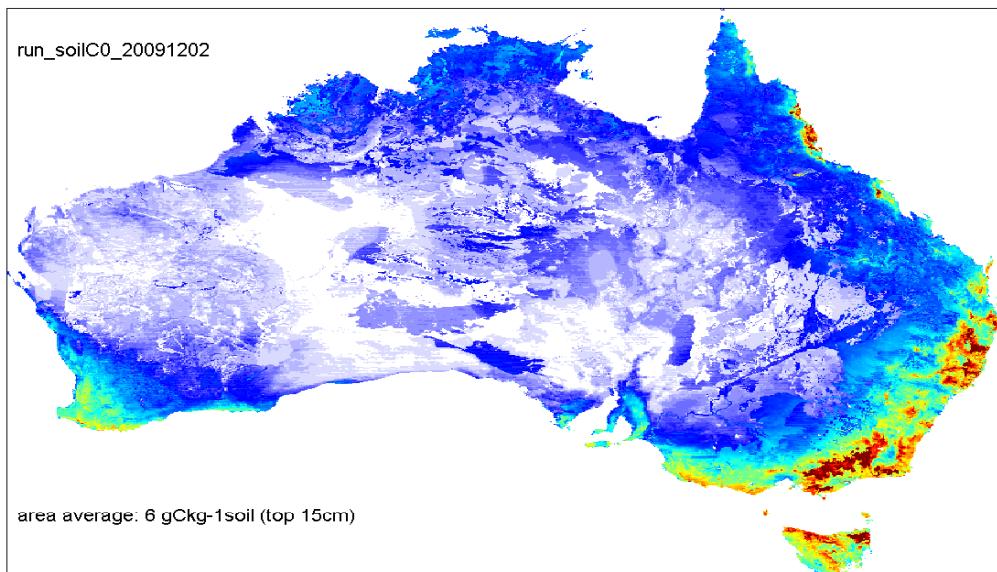


# Model output (1990-2009 NPP) vs observations from VAST dataset

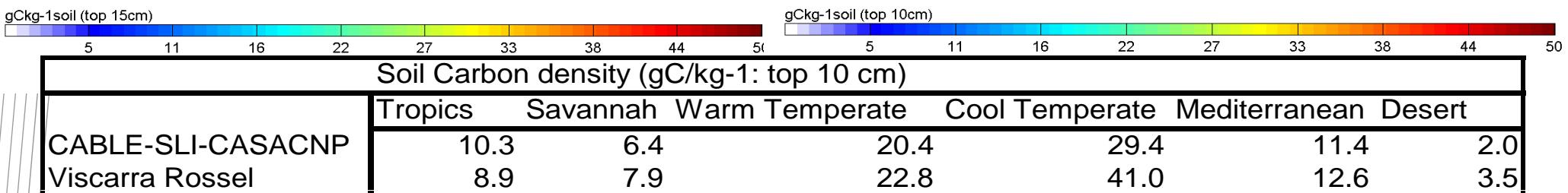
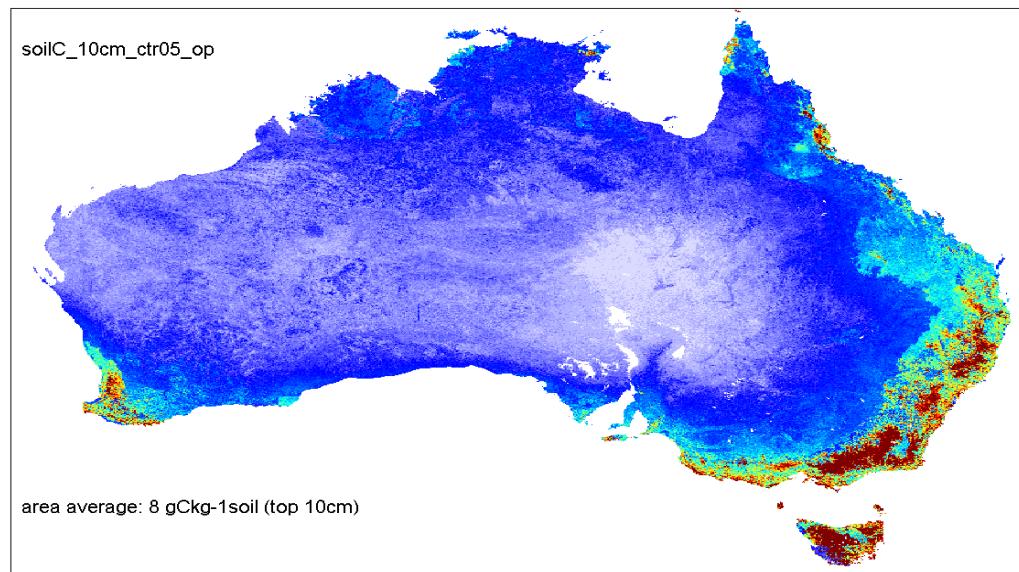


# Soil carbon density

CABLE-SLI-CASACNP



Viscarra Rossel (meas-based with spatial modelling)



# Briefly...the methodology involved:

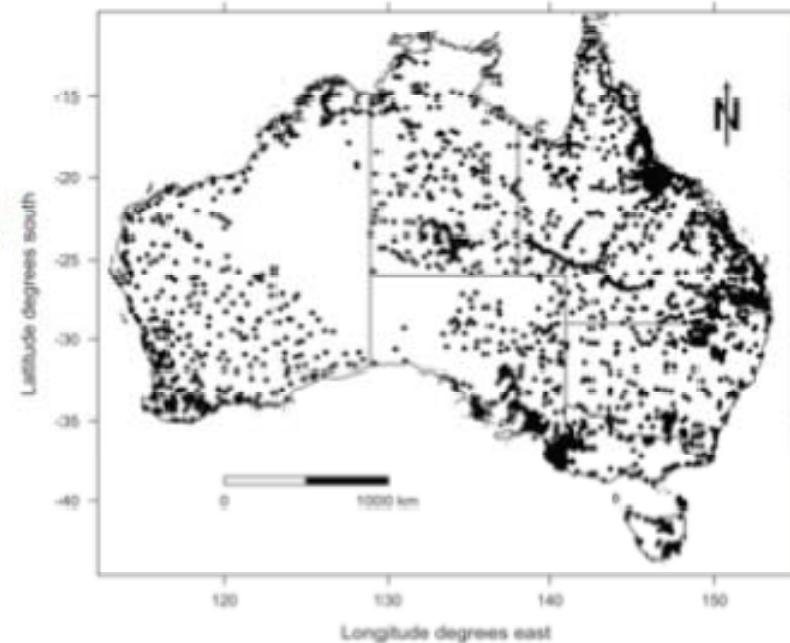
4606 soil samples soil (0-20cm) samples from across Australia

Organic carbon measurements were made with both laboratory measurements and soil visible-infrared spectra

Spatial modelling using a wide range of environmental covariates including climatic, vegetation, land use and soil layers – Models are interpretable!

Mapping made at 90 x 90 m pixel (i.e. 3 arc seconds) resolution

All maps produced together with error maps to assess uncertainty

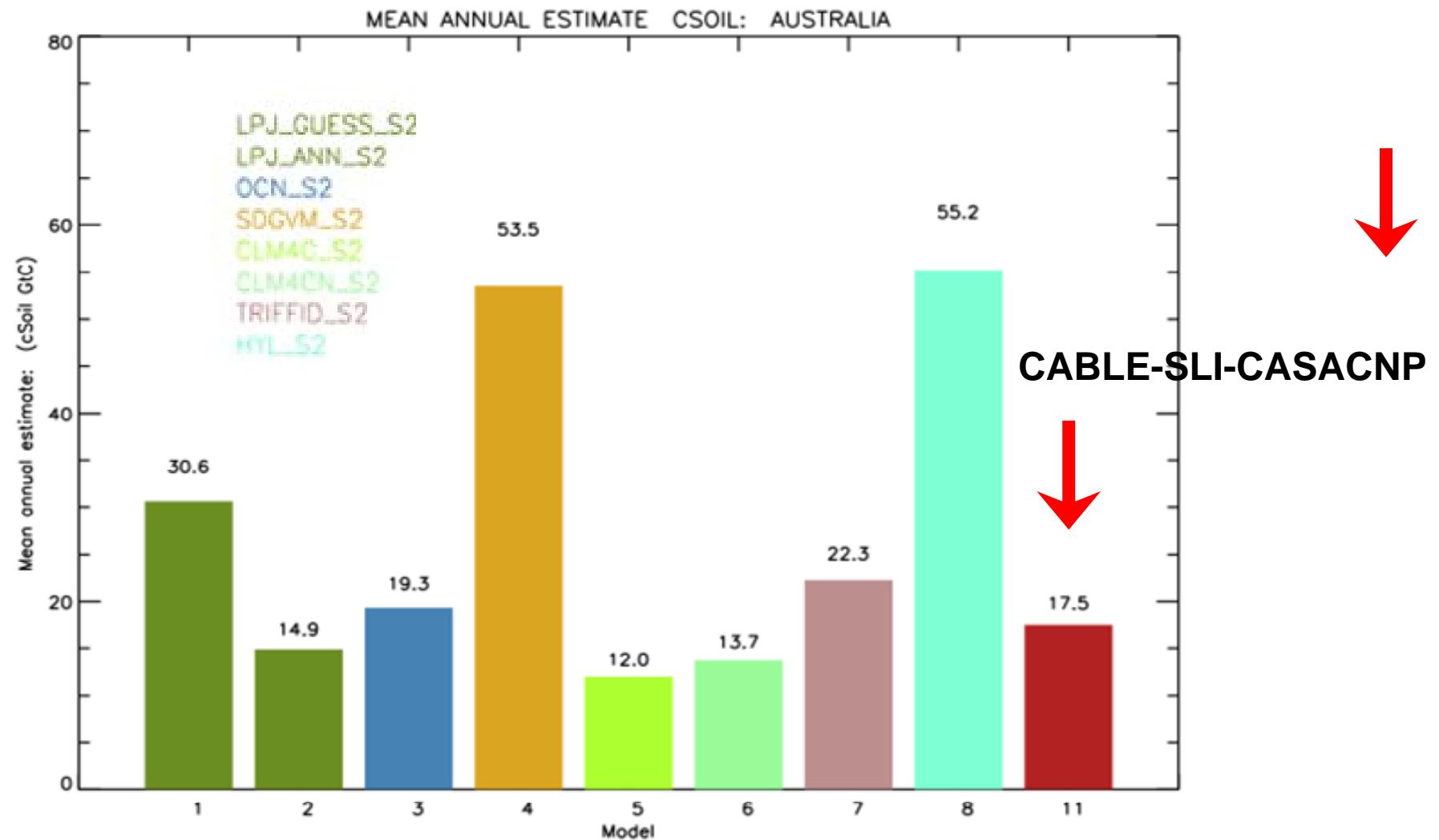


All maps validated using both cross and test set validations

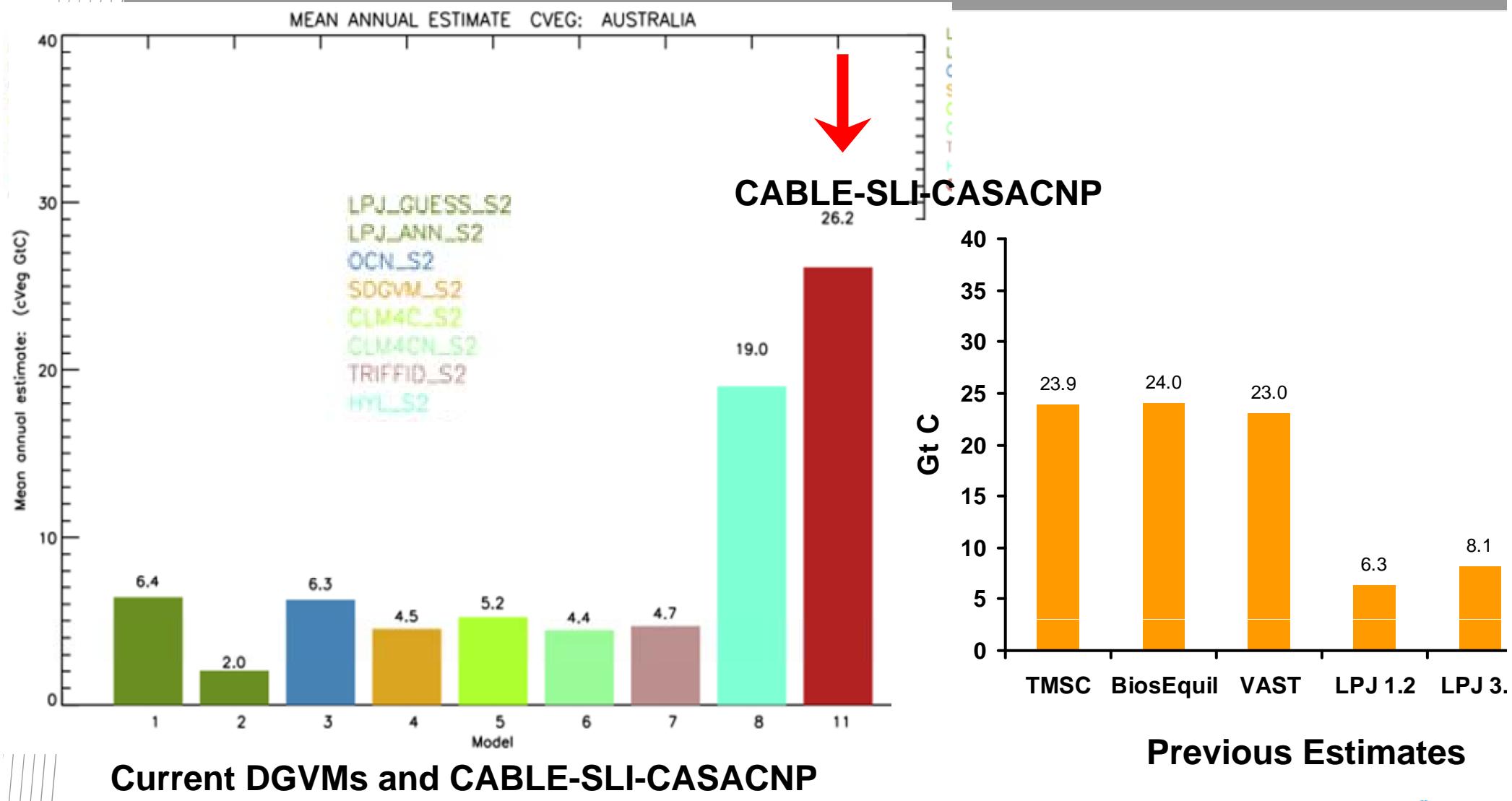
Can model to TOC density to different depths.



# Soil carbon pools : multimodel estimates



# Continental Biomass



# Summary

		Other	CABLE- SLI	DGVM min	DGVM max
<b>GPP</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>		3.3	2.1	6.3
<b>NPP</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>		1.7	0.9	3.1
<b>RA</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>		1.6	1.4	3.2
<b>RH</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>		1.5	0.9	2.8
<b>NEP</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>		-0.2	-0.3	0.9
<b>Fire</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>	0.1			
<b>Riverine</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>	small			
<b>LUC</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>	0.02			
<b>NBP</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>				
<b>Trade</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>	0.01			
<b>Territorial</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>	0.09			
<b>Consumption</b>	GtC.y <sup>-1</sup>	0.08			

# Maps more than just pretty pictures?

- CABLE-SLI parameter estimation & evaluation using:
  - Stream-flow
  - Oznet soil moisture
  - Hourly latent heat fluxes (3 sites so far, but can easily extend)
- CASA-CNP parameter estimation & evaluation using:
  - Carbon stores (soil, above-ground biomass, litter)
- Independent evaluation using:
  - Ozflux NEE (monthly)
  - Long-term leaf NPP (VAST data set)
- Diagnosis of model structural problems using multiple data types...more on this tomorrow.