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Modelling managed forest ecosystems in Sweden

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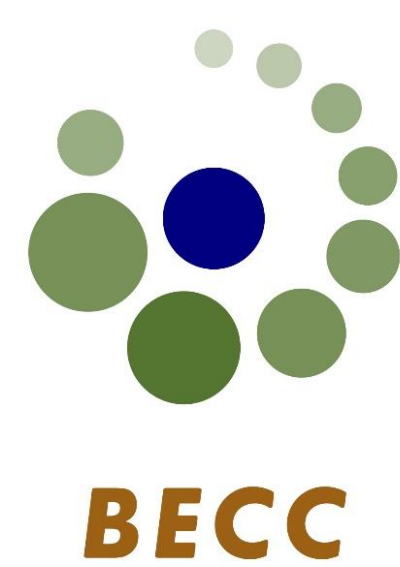
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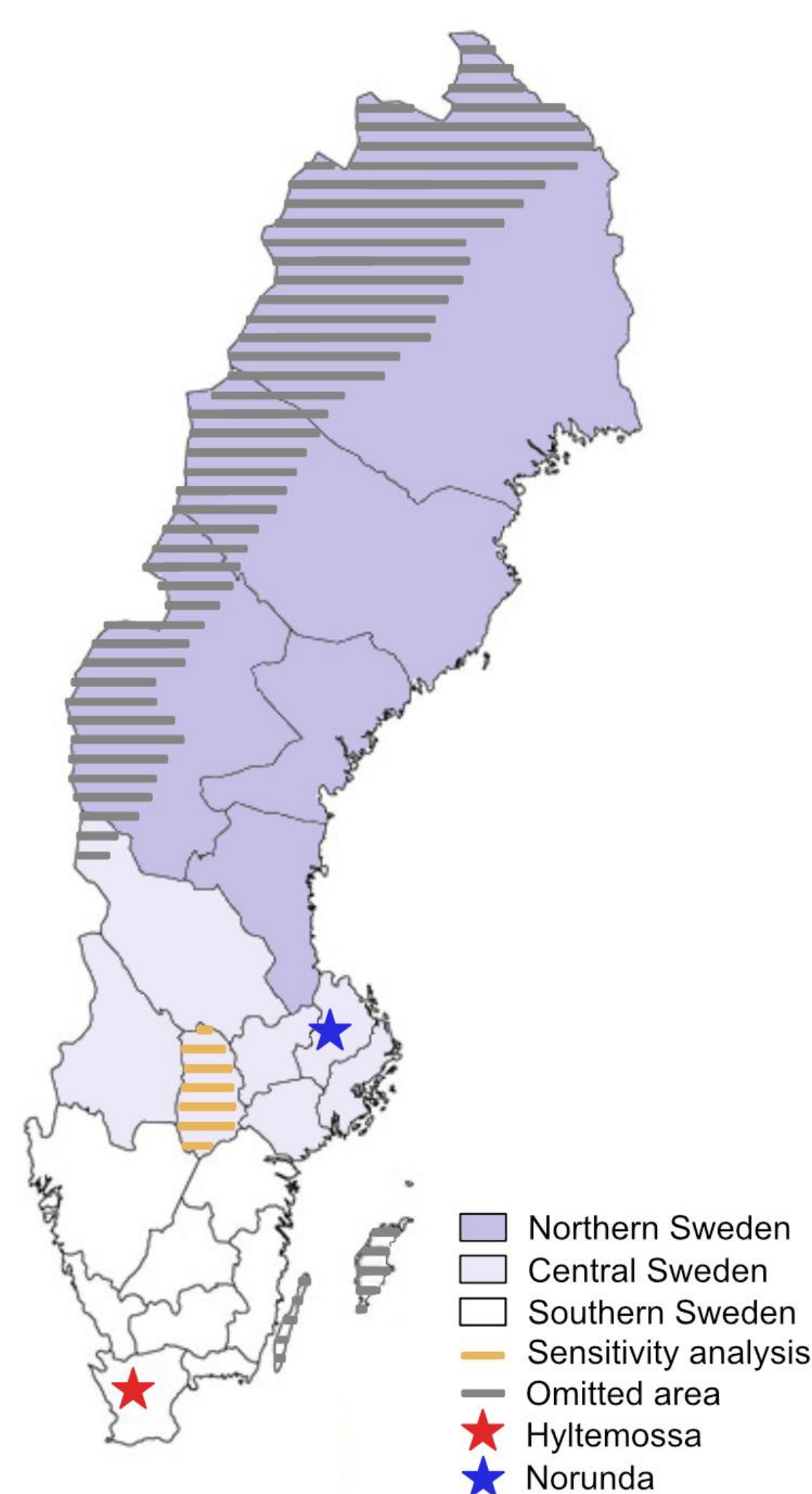
Modelling managed forest ecosystems in Sweden: An evaluation from the stand to the regional scale

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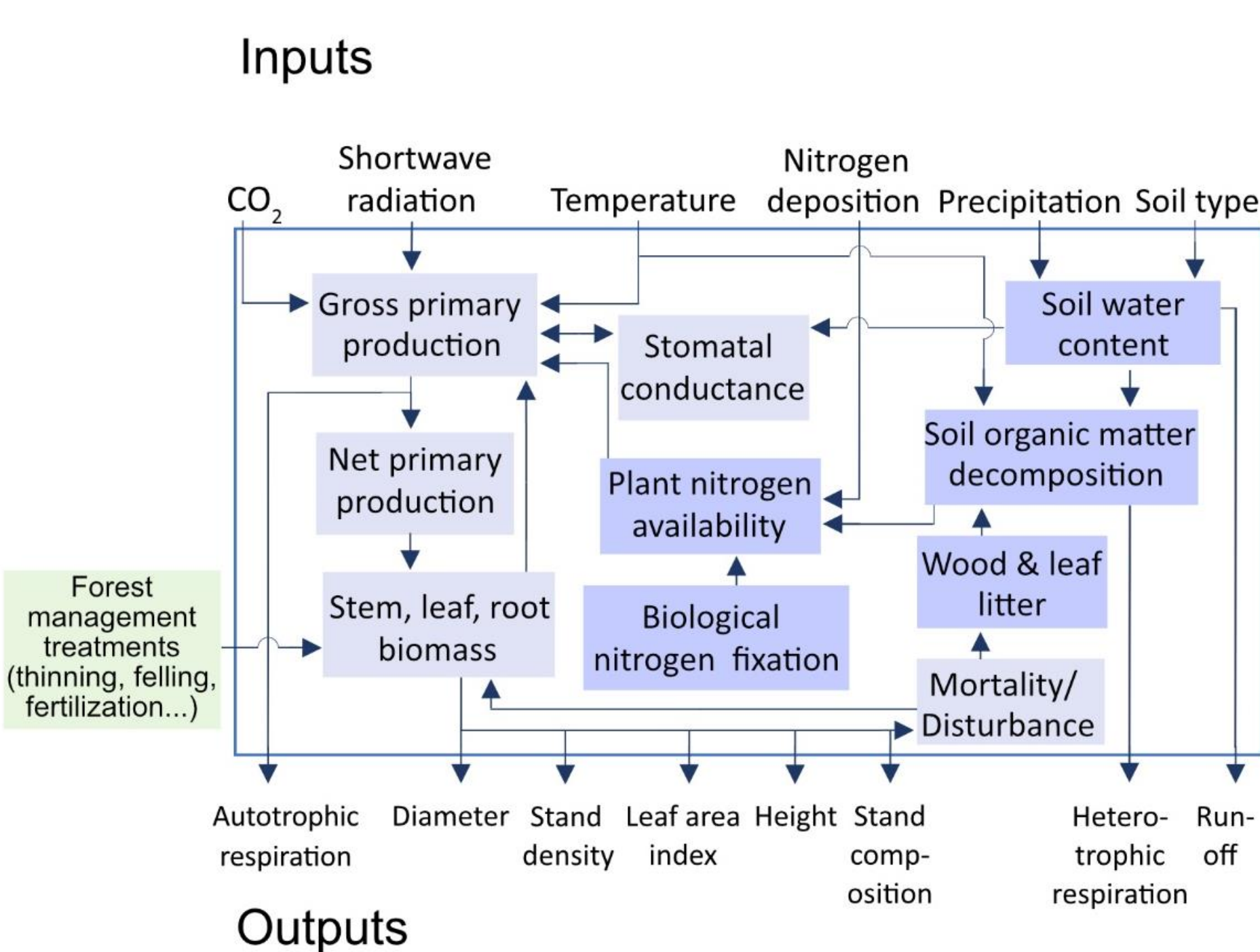
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Study area

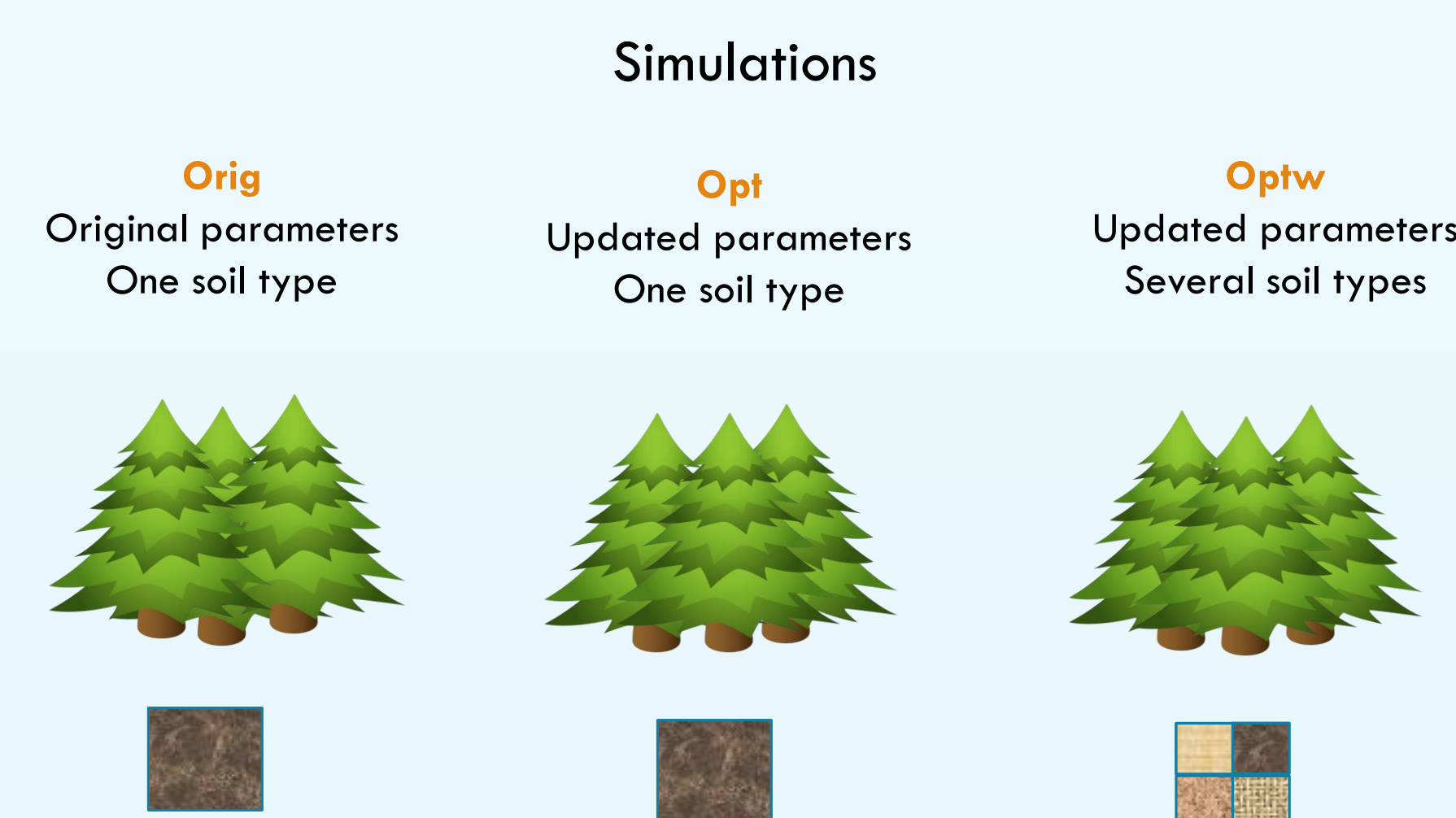


Conceptual model diagram

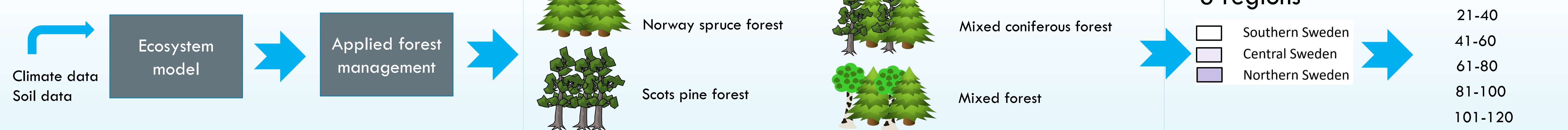


SUMMARY

- The dynamic vegetation model LPJ-GUESS was used to simulate forest standing volume for the three main regions of Sweden. The model results were evaluated against observational data from the Swedish National Forest Inventory.
- We also simulated carbon fluxes of net ecosystem exchange (NEE), gross primary productivity (GPP), and ecosystem respiration (Reco) at the local scale on a daily time step for two sites in Sweden and evaluated the results against data from the Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS).
- The model was updated with new parameters (**Opt**) for the two dominating coniferous species Norway spruce (*Picea abies* L. Karst) and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) and the new parameters were compared against the original (**Orig**).
- For **Opt** and **Orig**, simulations were run with one dominating soil type representing the most frequently occurring soil on forested land: sandy silty till. Additional simulations based on several soil types were run in the scenario **Optw**.



CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL SIMULATIONS



CONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL SIMULATIONS



RESULTS

The model produced adequate results of standing volume in monocultures of Norway spruce and Scots pine for southern and central Sweden, after an updated parameterization of the species (**Opt** and **Optw**).

In northern Sweden, the standing volume was underestimated in Norway spruce monocultures with the original species-specific parameters (**Orig**) and overestimated with the new parameter set (**Opt**).

Stand-scale simulations of carbon fluxes produced mixed results after evaluation against EC data from ICOS. Modelled annual average GPP and interannual variation was well represented for Norunda, with a positive bias of 2%. In Hyltemossa, GPP was underestimated by 22% for the corresponding period.

Simulated NEE deviated from observed at the local scale, but the modelled interannual variation was relatively accurate for both sites.

The results highlight the potential to perform species-specific calibration to capture latitudinal gradients in key ecosystem properties, and to incorporate additional characteristics of site quality which could benefit model accuracy at the scale of individual forest stands, both regarding simulated carbon fluxes and forest stand variables.

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MATERIAL & METHODS

Details of the forest management module is described in Lindeskog et al. (2021). The model is described in full in Smith et al. (2014) with appendix.

Data for input to regional scale simulations were 50 x 50 km mean monthly values for temperature, precipitation, short-wave radiation and annual values for carbon dioxide concentration and nitrogen deposition, taken from CRUNCEP version 7 forcing dataset (Viovy, 2018). Site-specific meteorological data received from two ICOS stations enabled model simulations of ecosystem fluxes on a daily time step. Data for carbon fluxes originated from the 2020 European Warm Winter synthesis analysis (Sabbatini et al. 2018).

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