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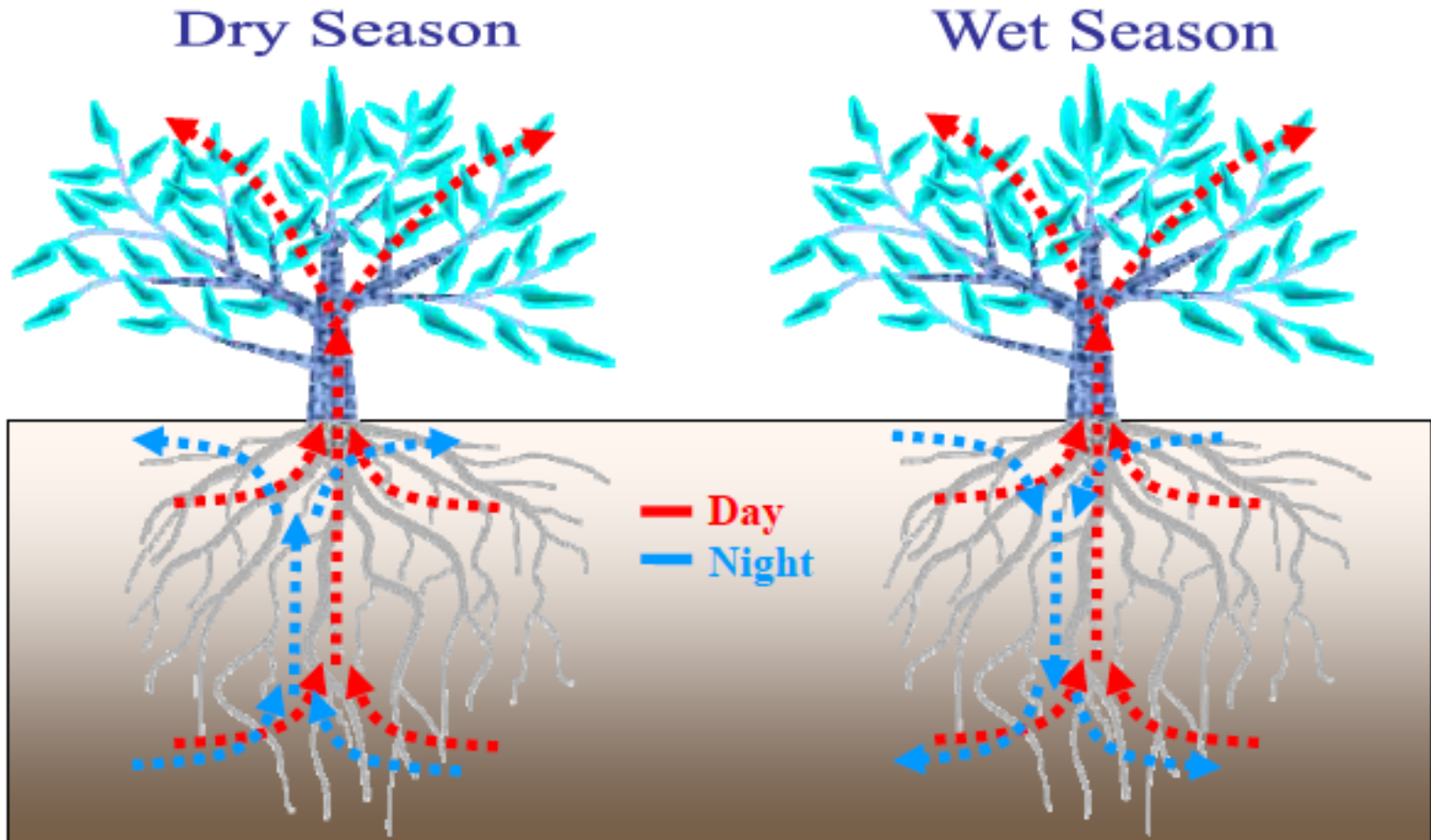
# Impacts of Root Hydraulic Redistribution on Site, Regional, and Global Evapotranspiration and Soil Moisture

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# Root Hydraulic Redistribution



# Background

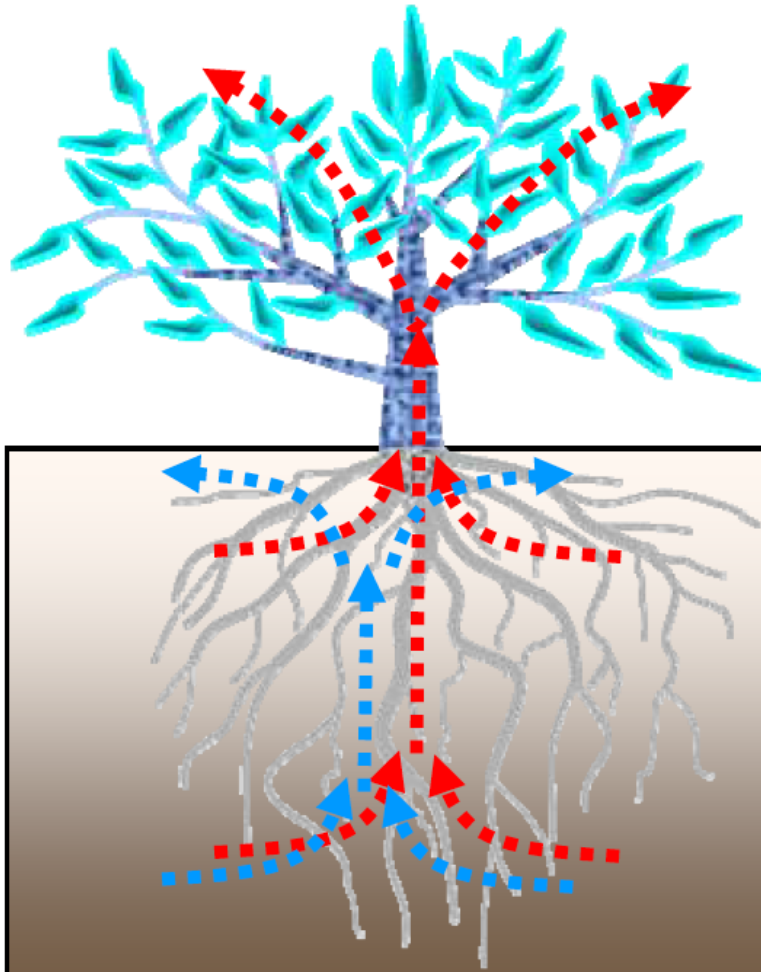
- Lee et al. (2005), Wang (2011)
  - Root Hydraulic Redistribution (RHD) increases ET and photosynthesis during dry season
  - Enhances ground water depletion and recharge
  - Modifies regional climate
- Amenu and Kumar (2008)
  - Deep root hydraulic redistribution enhances the connection between surface and ground water

# Objectives

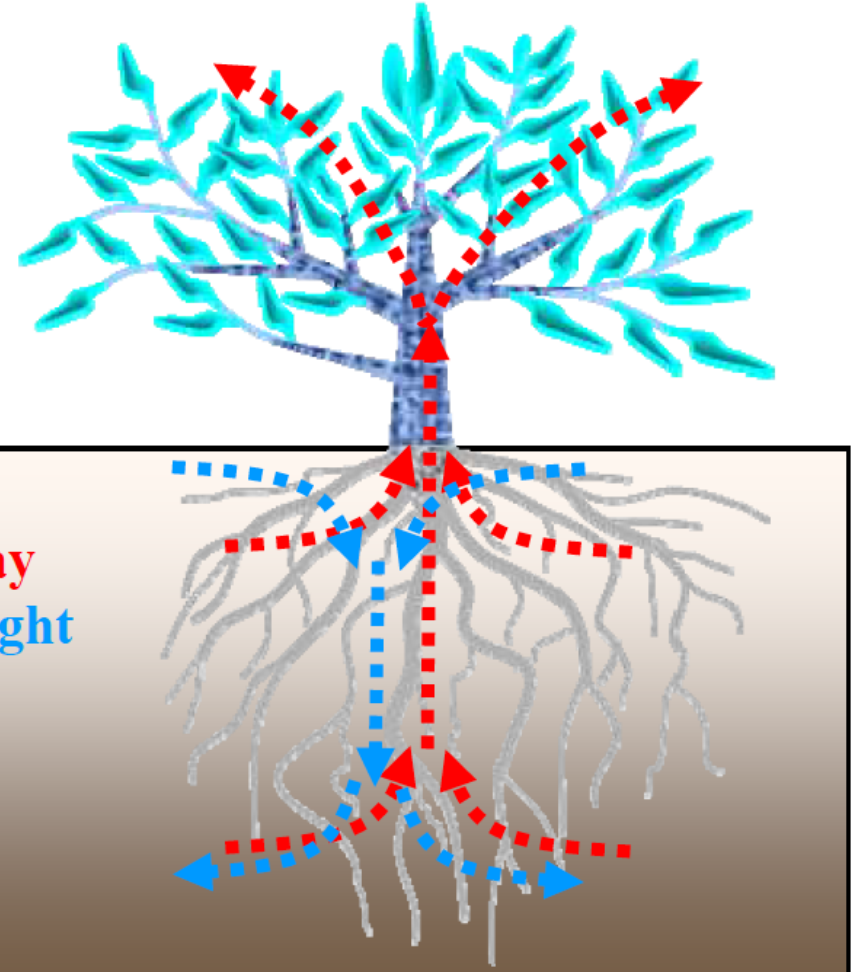
- Evaluate impacts of RHD on hydrological states and fluxes
  - Implement RHD in CLM4.5 using the Amenu-Kumar model
  - Test impacts of numerical implementation
  - Test impacts of rooting distribution, depth, and properties
  - Test impacts of pedotransfer function, including for oxisols

# The Amenu-Kumar (2008) Model of RHD

Dry Season



Wet Season



# Sequential Coupling vs. Tight Coupling

## Sequential model

- Process-splitting method

Step 1: solve Richards' equation

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ K_{sh} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_{sm}}{\partial z} - 1 \right) \right] - K_{rh,rad} (\psi_{sm} - \psi_{rp})$$

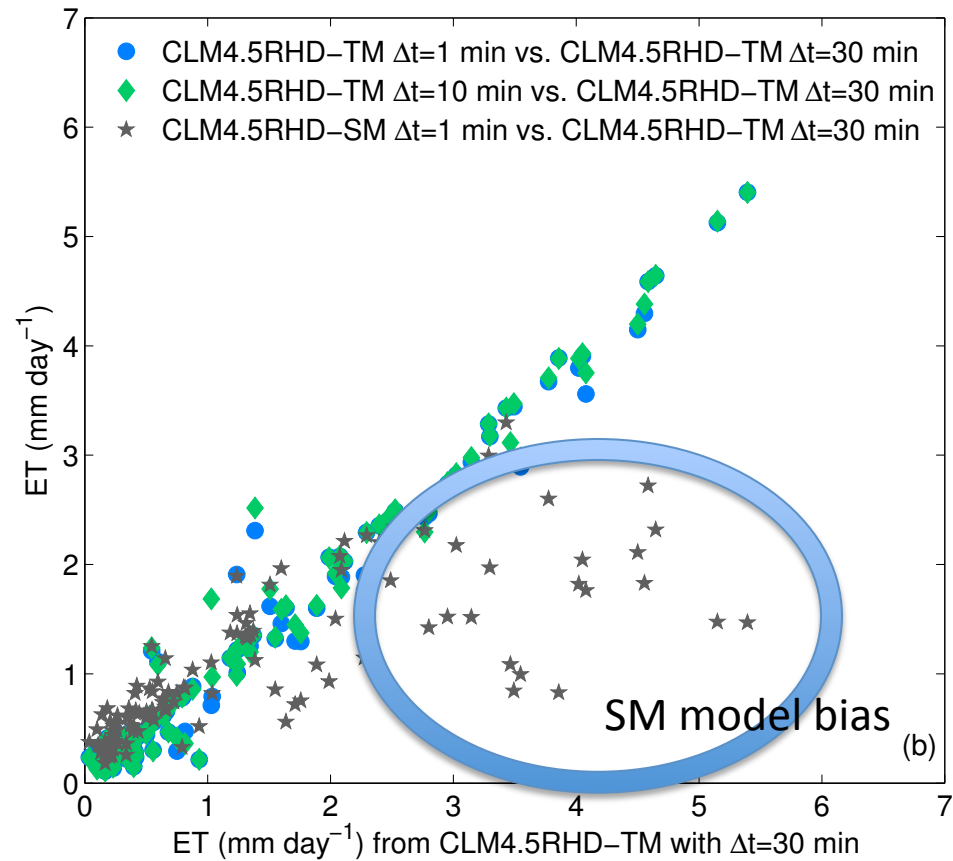
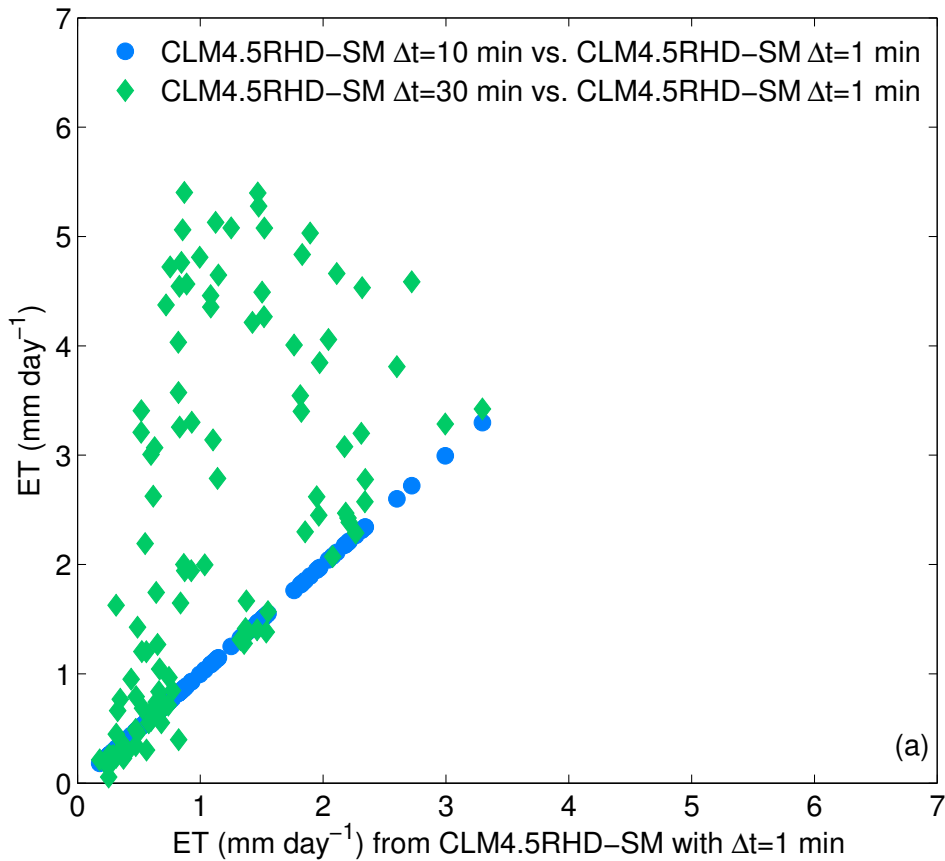
Step 2: solve root model

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ K_{rh,ax} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_{rp}}{\partial z} - 1 \right) \right] + K_{rh,rad} (\psi_{sm} - \psi_{rp})$$

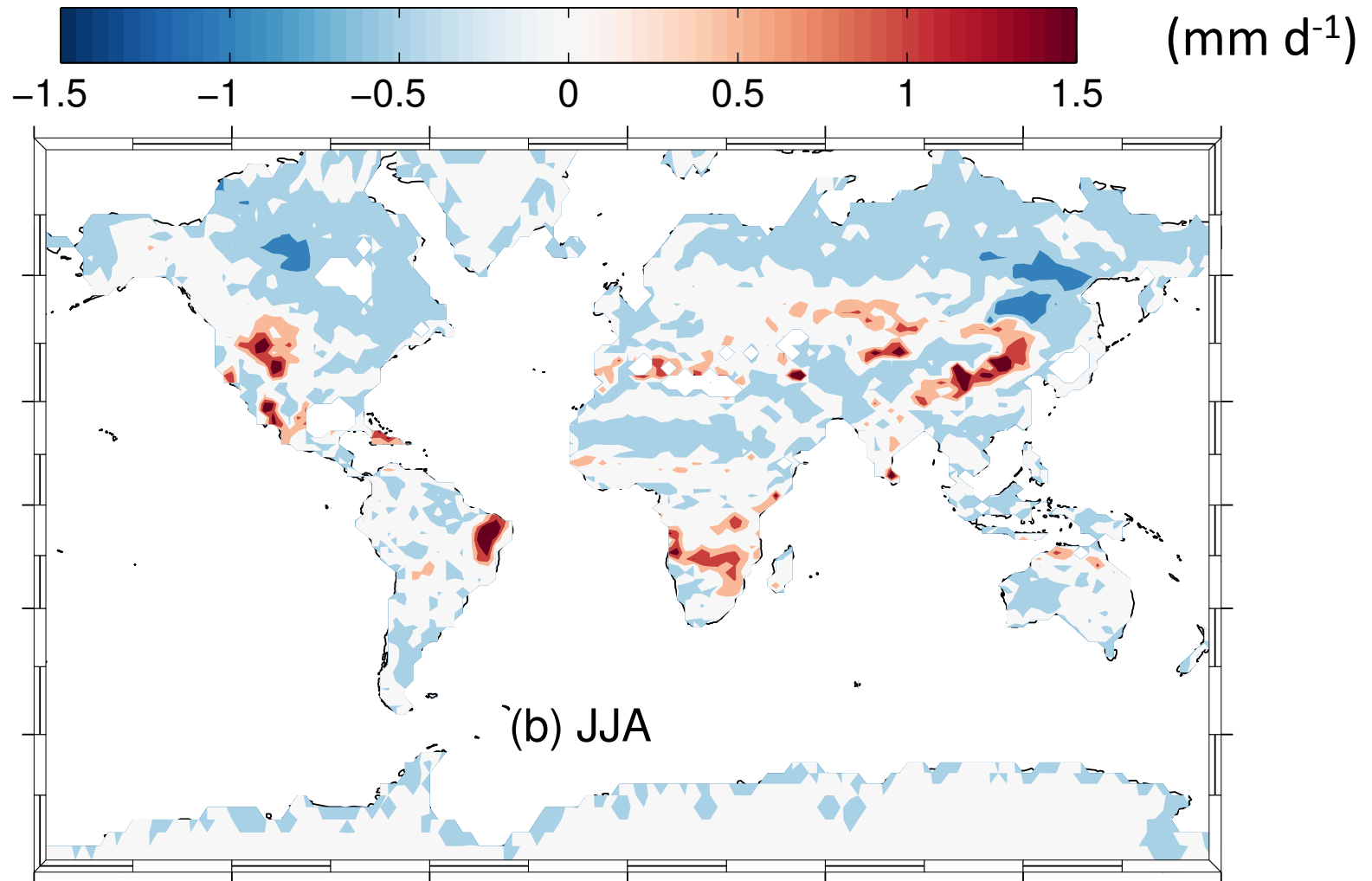
## Tightly coupled model

- Form and solve coupled system

# Sequential Model (SM) Has Large Sensitivity to Time Step



# Sequential Coupling vs. Tight Coupling: Non-Physical Changes in Global ET



Coupling biases are as high as  $3.5 \text{ mm day}^{-1}$  8



# Blodgett Forest Site

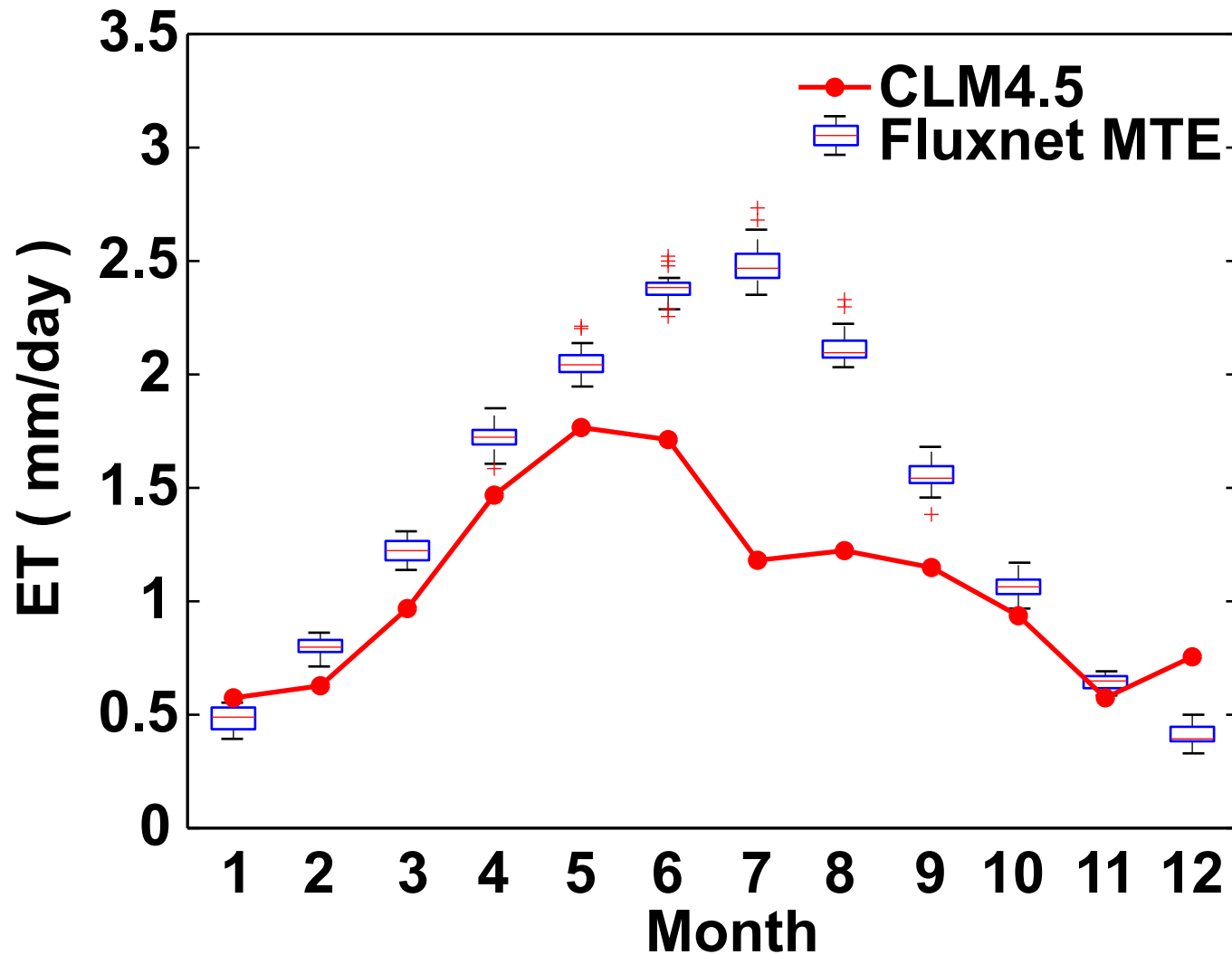


<http://journalism.berkeley.edu/>

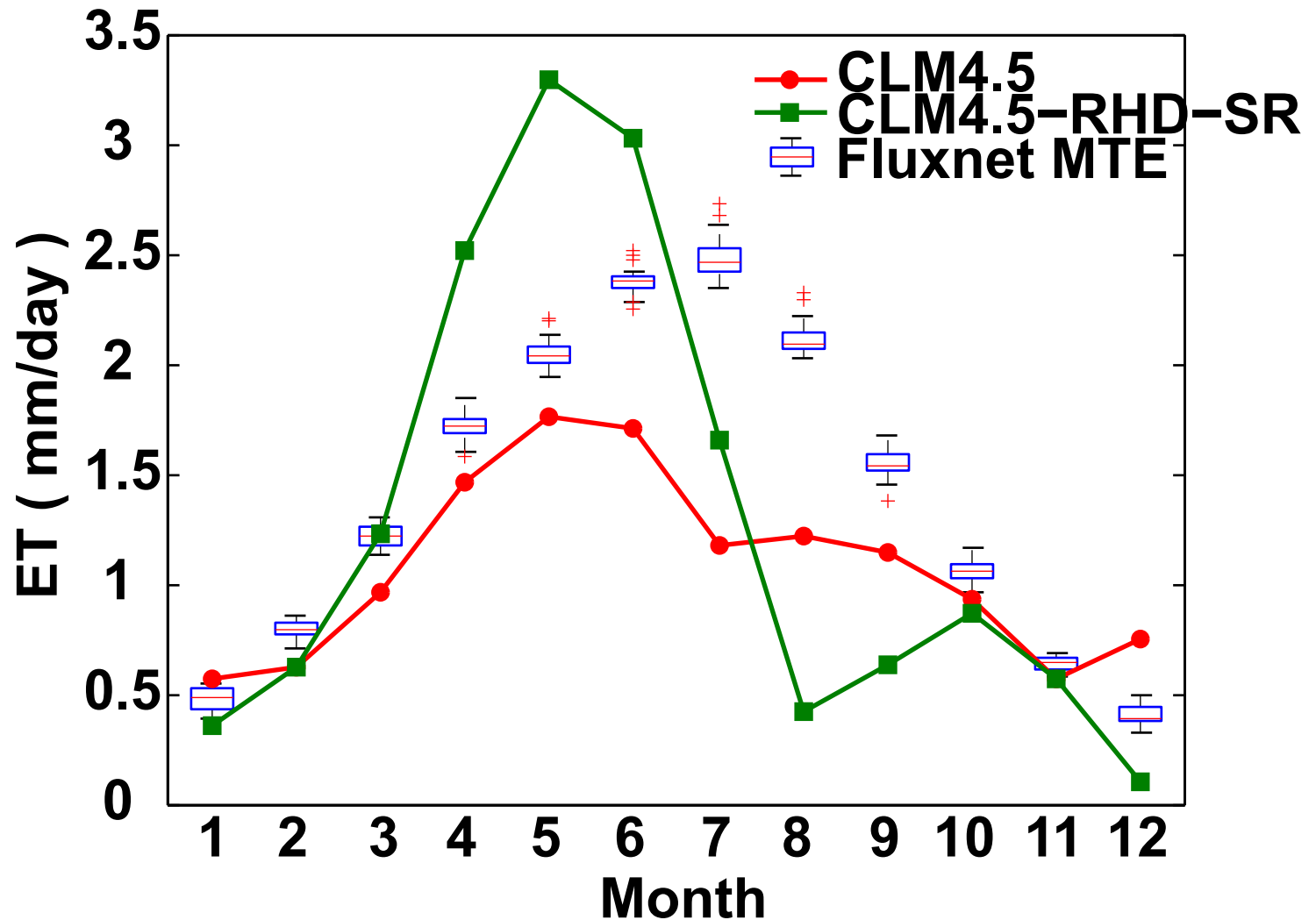


<http://fluxnet.ornl.gov/>

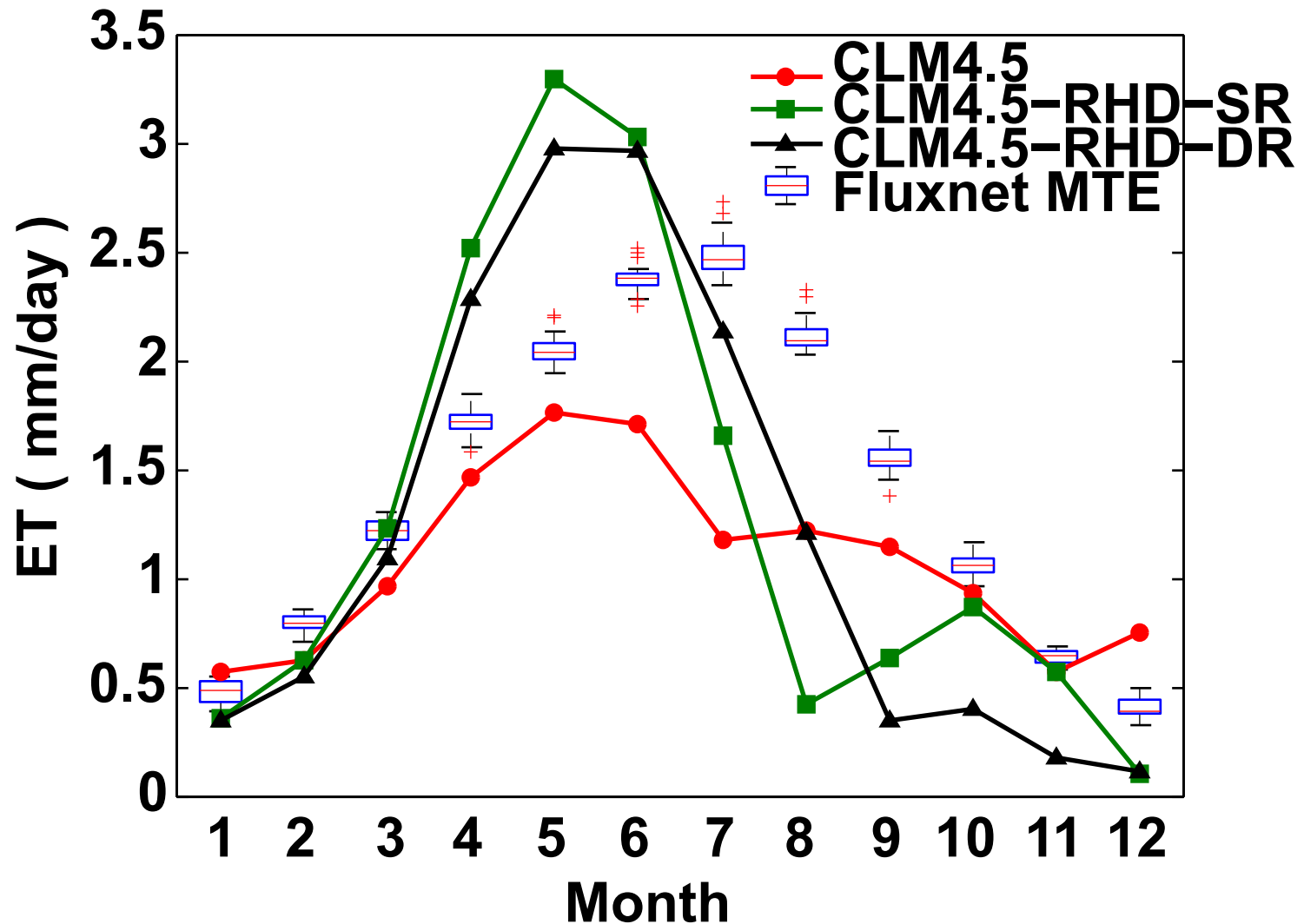
# Sierra (Blodgett) LH Evaluation



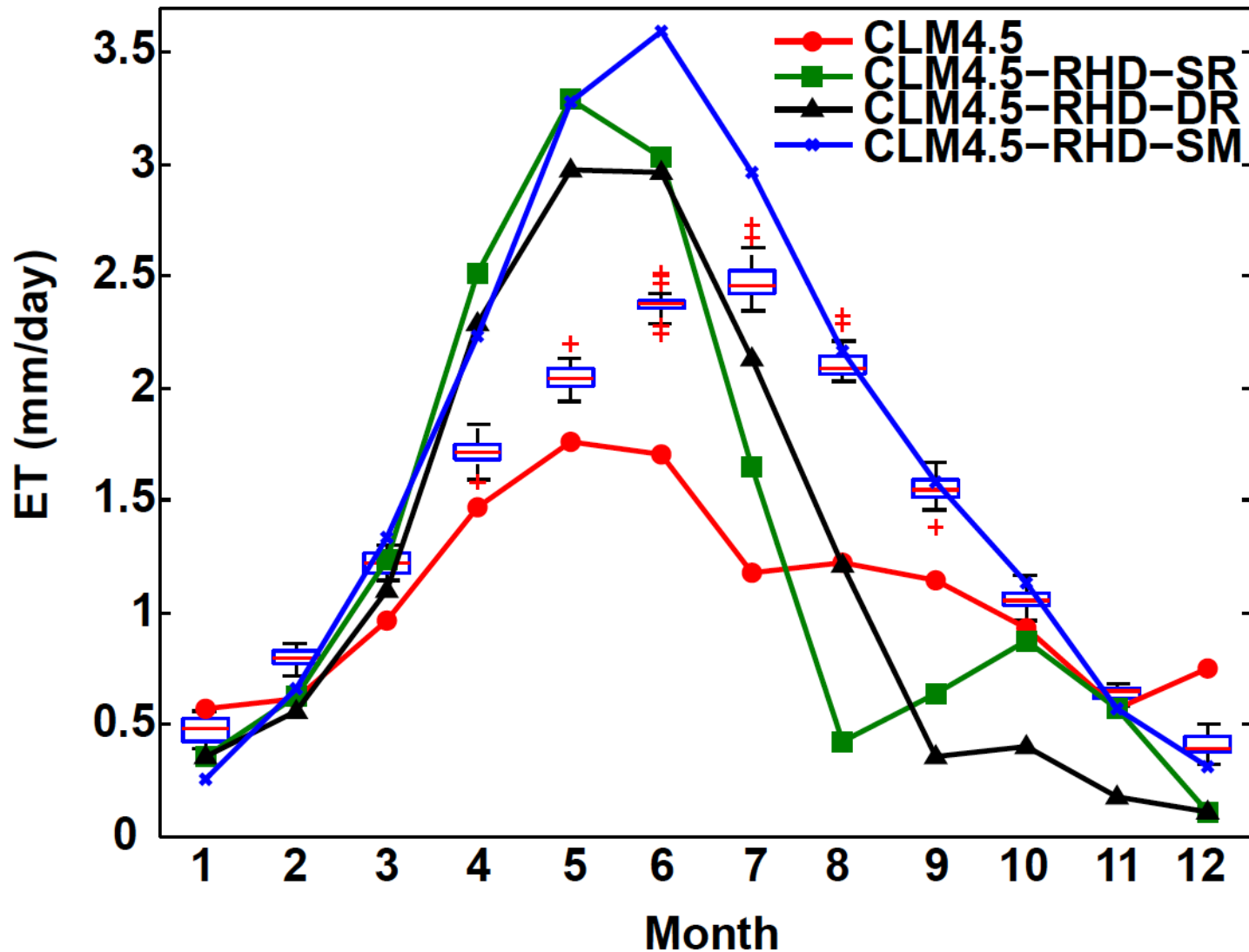
# Sierra (Blodgett) LH Evaluation



# Sierra (Blodgett) LH Evaluation

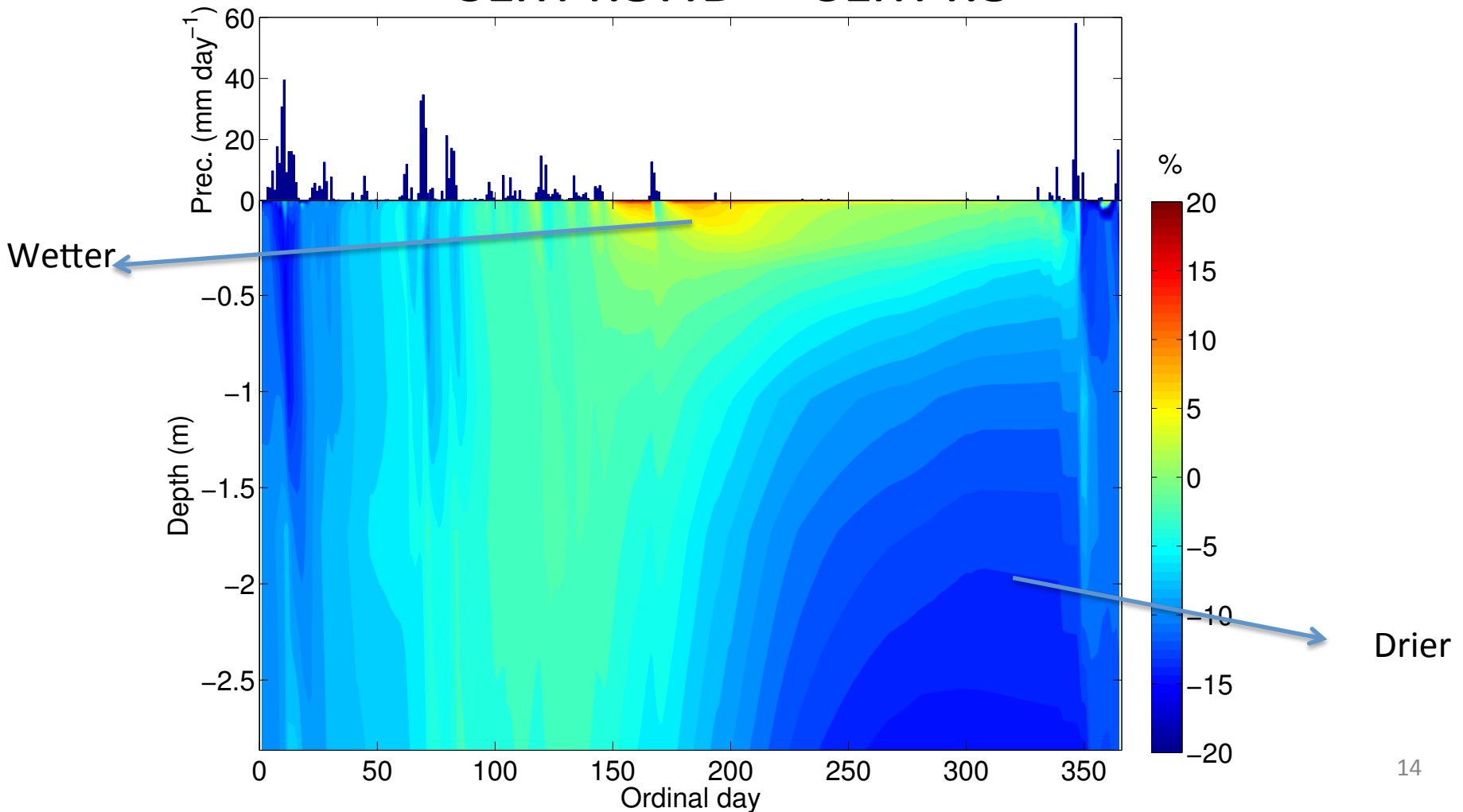


# Sierra (Blodgett) LH Evaluation

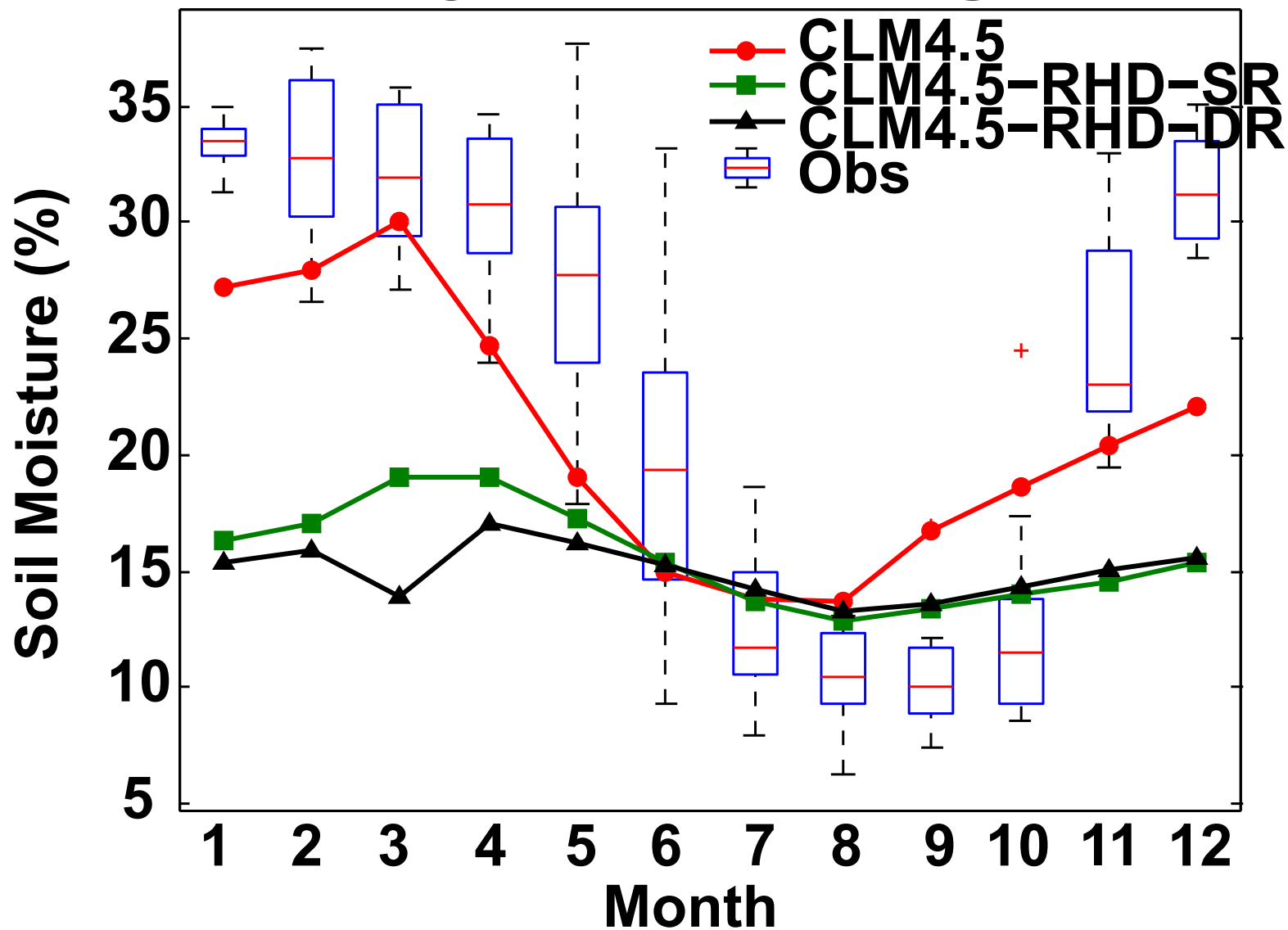


# Hydraulic redistribution affects seasonal soil moisture (Blodgett)

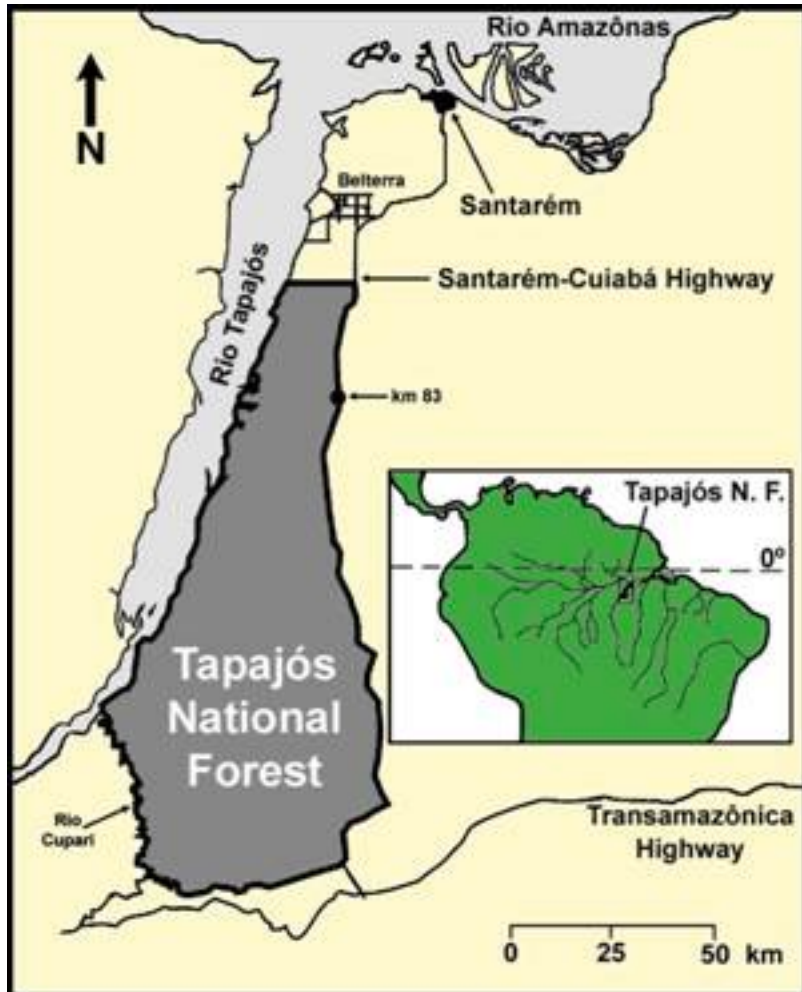
## CLM4.5HD – CLM4.5



# Blodgett Soil Moisture @ 10cm



# Tapajos site



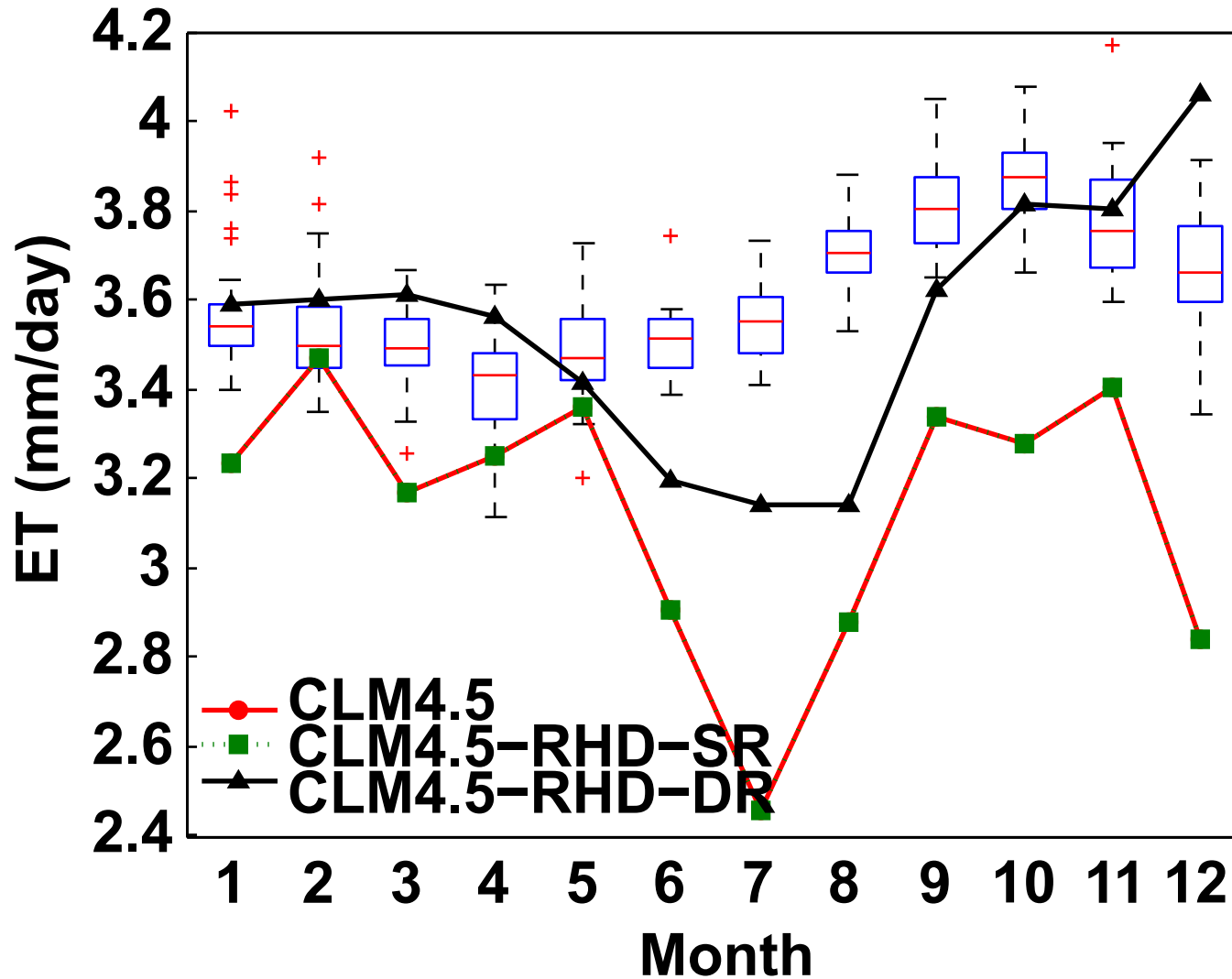
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From: <http://daac.ornl.gov/LBA>

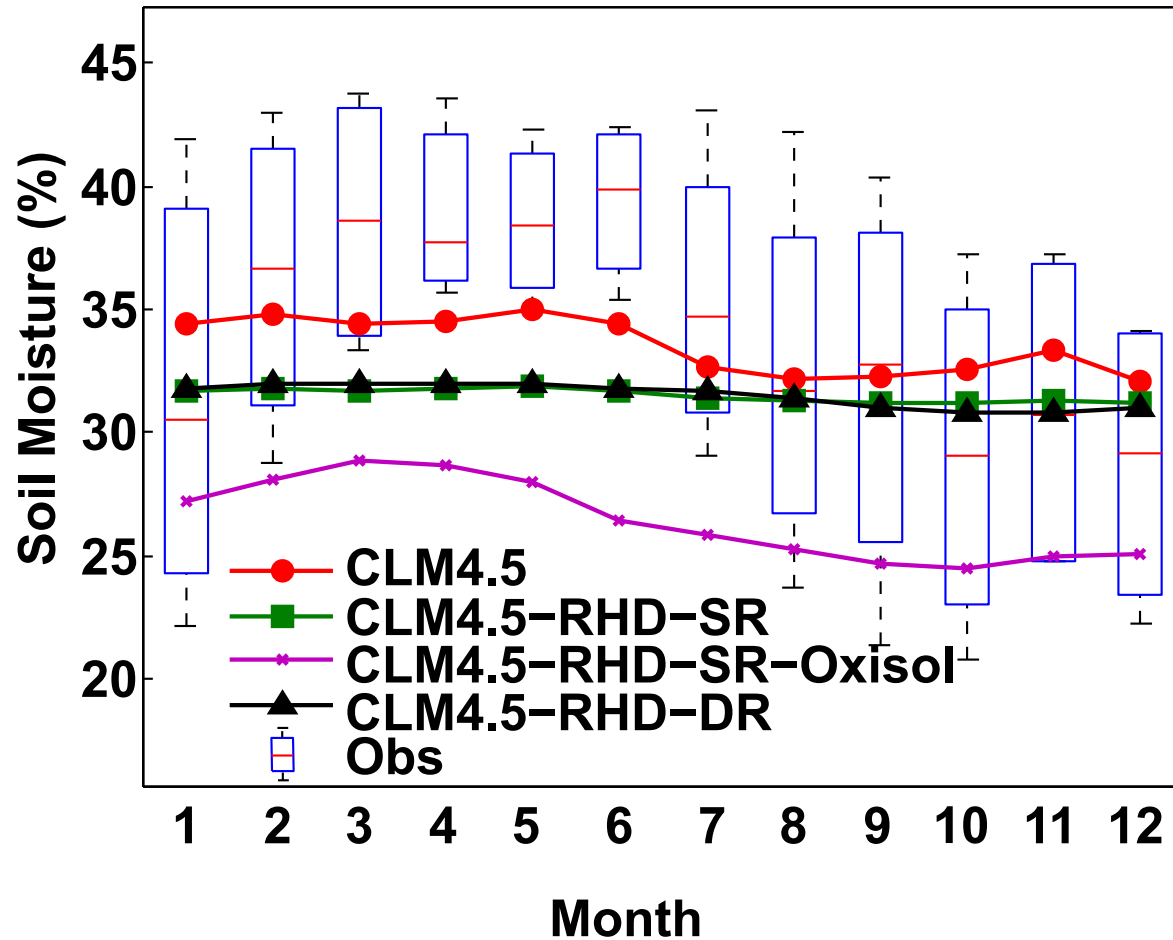


# Tapajos Site LH Evaluation



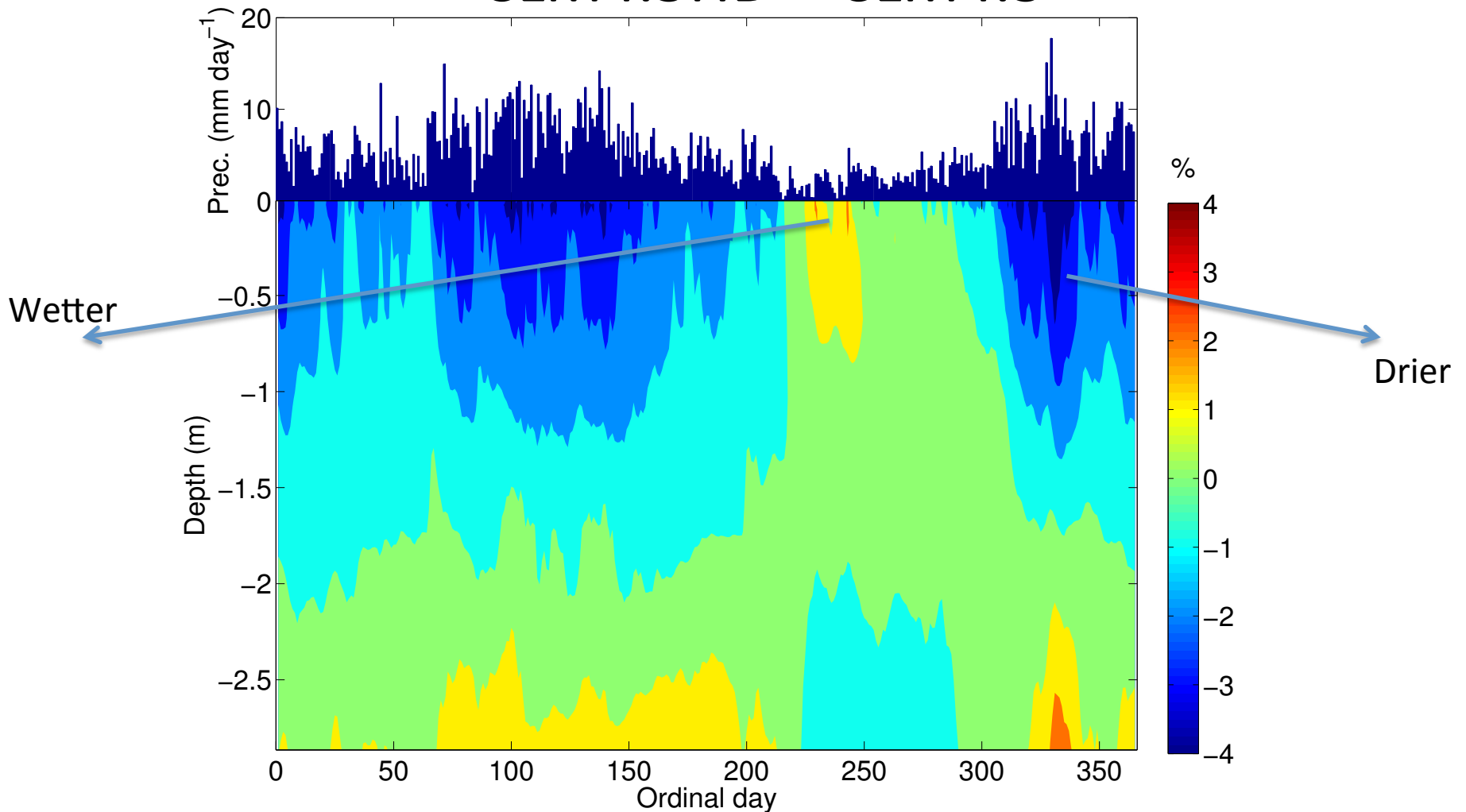
# Impacts on Soil Moisture

Tapajos KM83 Soil Moisture @ 10cm



# Hydraulic Redistribution Affects Seasonal Soil Moisture (Tapajos)

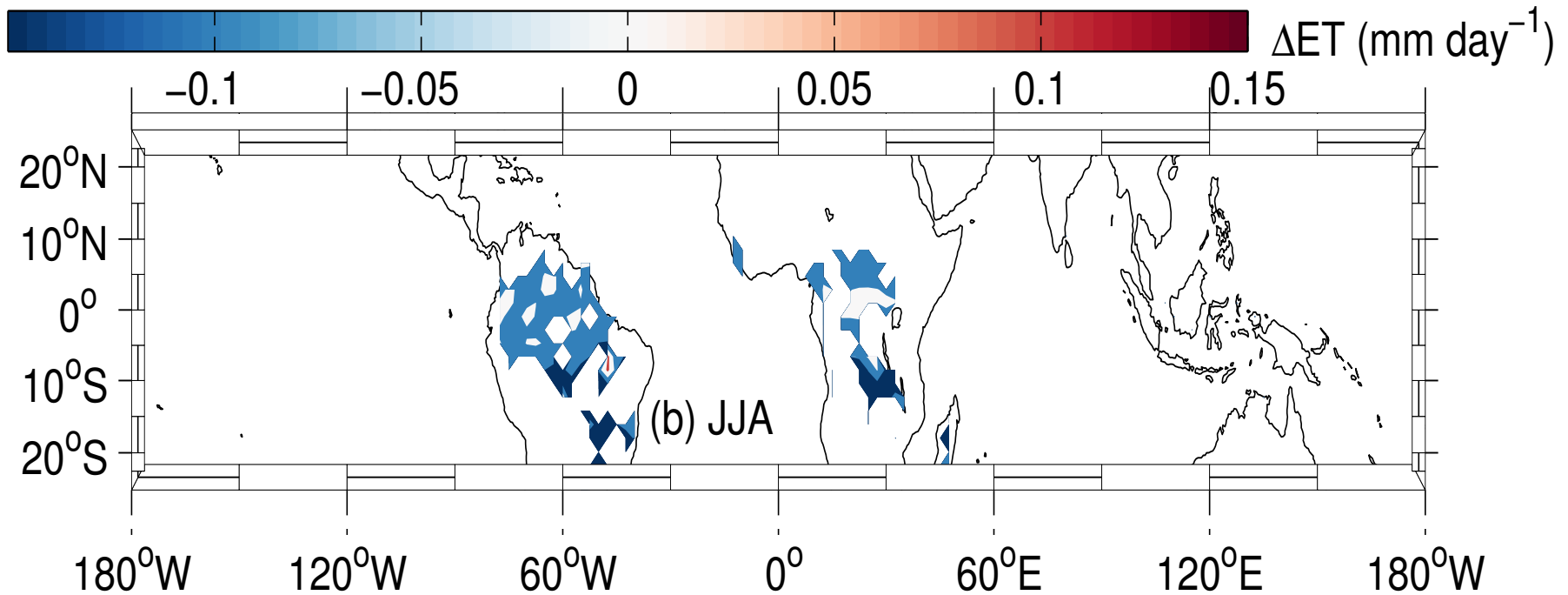
## CLM4.5HD – CLM4.5



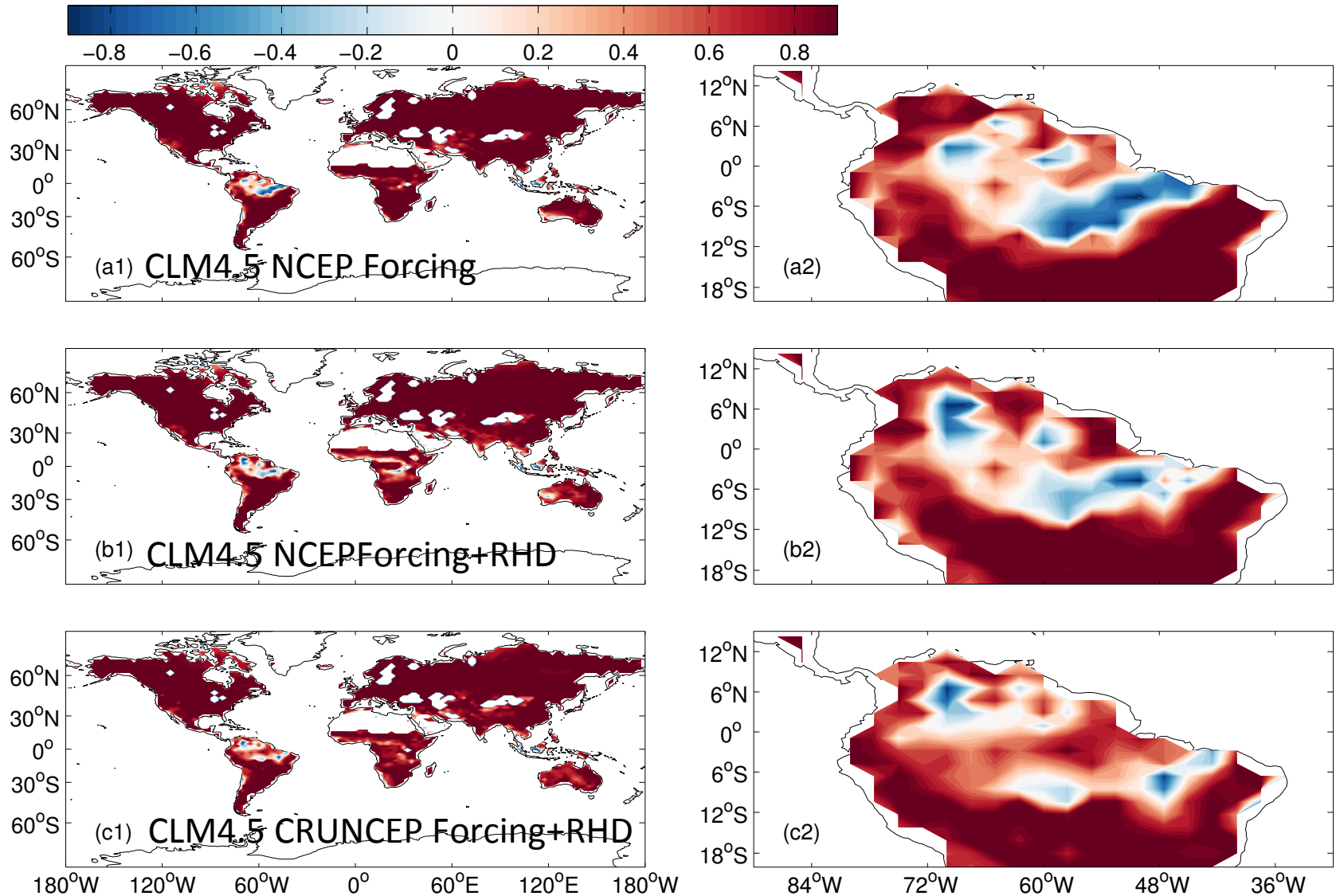
# CLM Amazon Hydrology

- Pedotransfer function based on Cosby et al. or Noihan and Lacarrere (1995) do poorly for Amazon soils (Delire et al. 1997)
- CLM underestimates clay fraction in Amazon
- No account in CLM for preferential flow, which can be important
- Differences in climate forcing

# Impacts of Oxisols in the Tropics



# Impacts of RHD in CLM4.5 Compared to FLUXNET-MTE LH Flux



# Summary

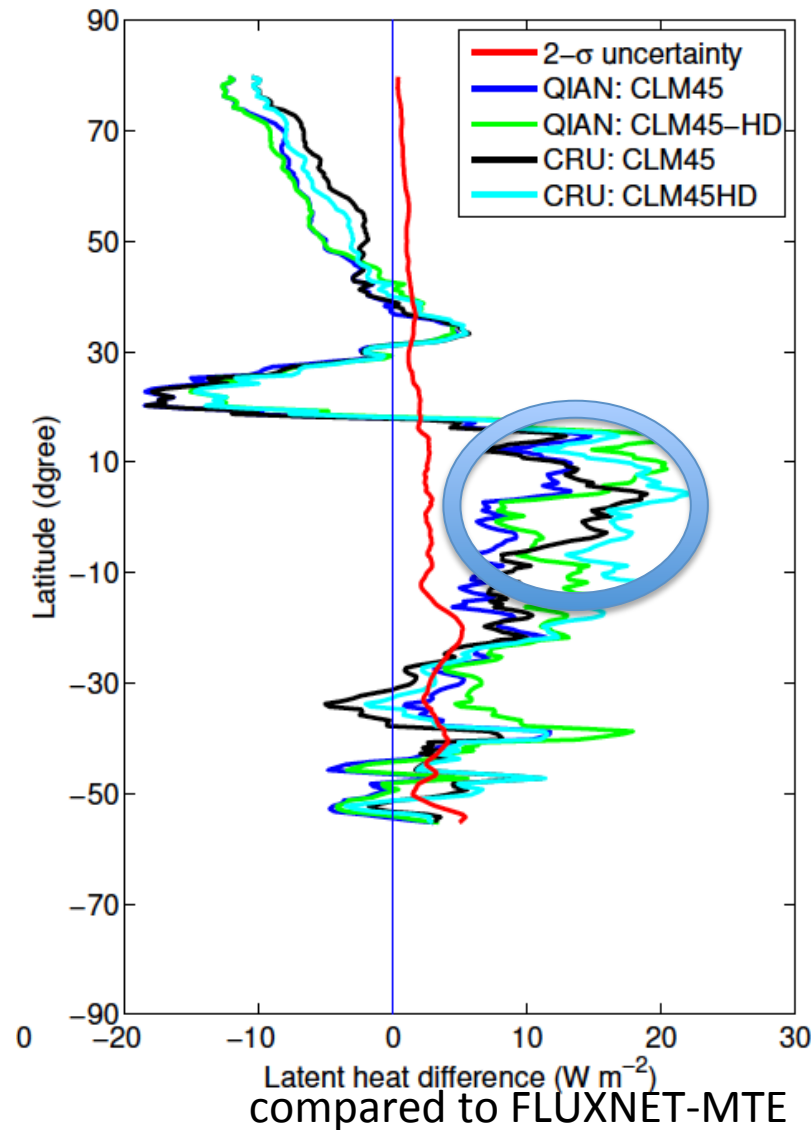
- Blodgett Forest
  - Correct numerical solution gave poorer fit to LH observations
  - RHD improved fit to LH but gave poorer soil moisture prediction
    - Comparable to Amenu and Kumar (2008) results
- Tapajos and Tropics
  - Deep roots improved ET seasonal cycle
  - Oxisol pedotransfer function resulted in ~small ET change
- Climate forcing has large impact on interpretation of mechanisms
- For a full hydrological evaluation, CLM needs restructuring to account for flexible formulations of pedotransfer function, root depth profile, soil resistance, root water uptake, etc.

# Acknowledgements

- This work was supported by the U.S. DOE



# LH Evaluation Against FLUXNET-MTE



Jinyun:

1. what component of the forcing creates the ~10 W/m<sup>2</sup> difference in LH between Qian and CRU forcing around 0 degrees?
2. HD has higher bias than default. Why? How do we argue about the benefits of including HD if it makes the simulation worse?
3. Lee et al get ~40% increase in dry season LH. Is that about the same here?
4. Lee et al also argue that greater storage