



**FLUXNET and Remote Sensing: Open workshop
Berkeley, June 2011**



FLUXNET – scope, progress and challenges

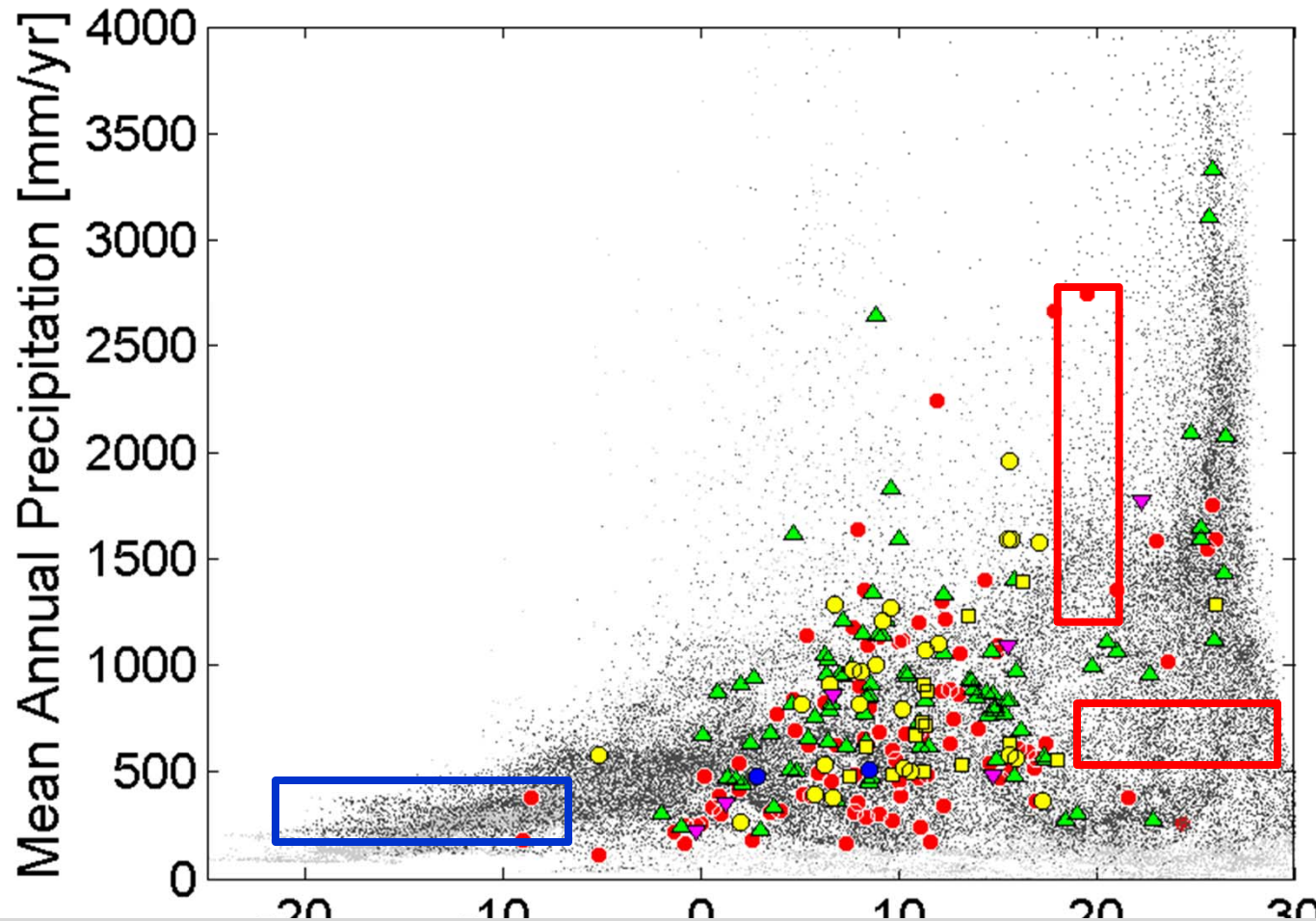
Part II: global up-scaling

**Markus Reichstein*, Martin Jung, Dario Papale
C. Beer, N. Carvalhais, E. Tomelleri, N. Gobron**

***Biogeochemical Model-Data Integration Group,
Max-Planck-Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena**

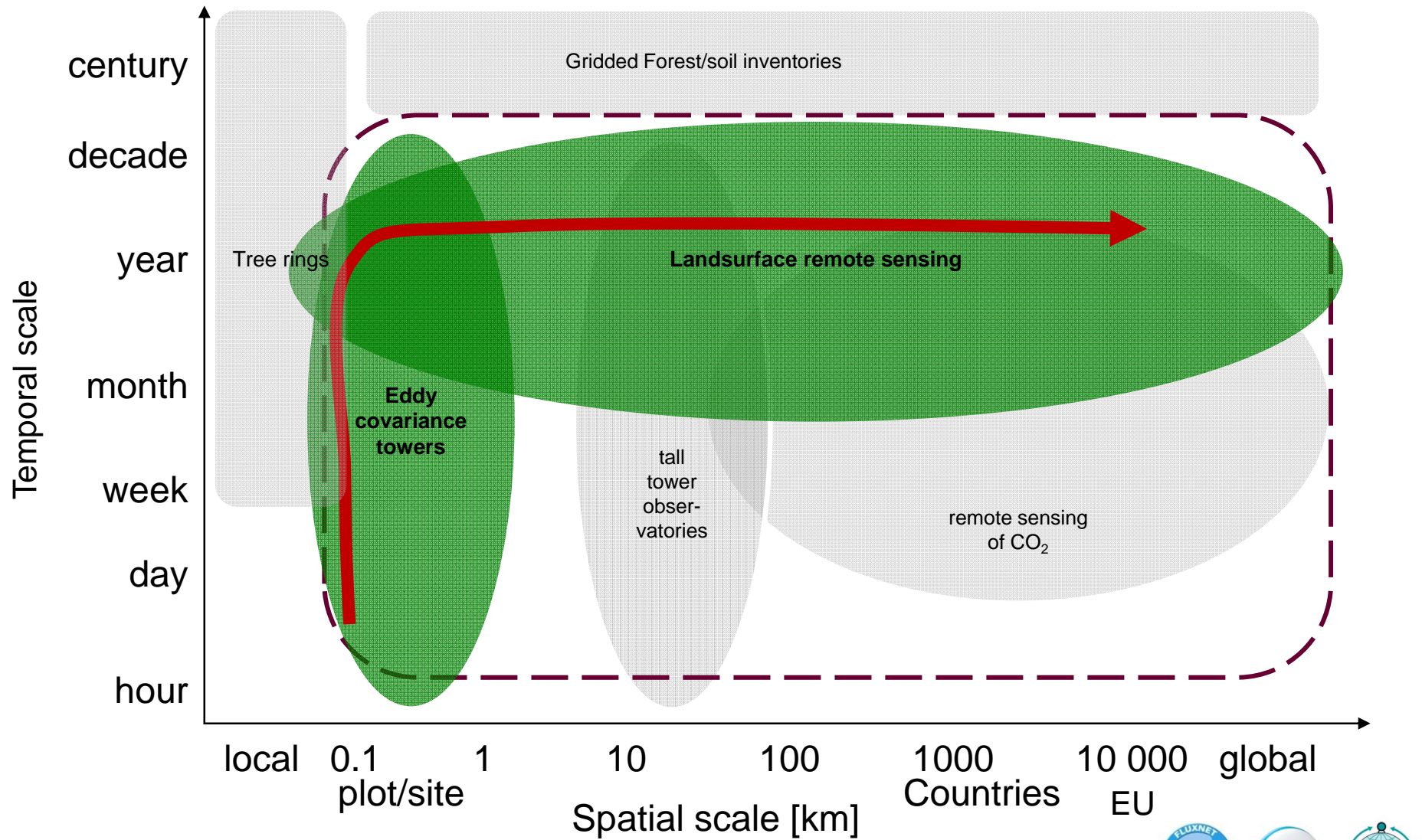


FLUXNET global network of sites: representativeness in different dimensions

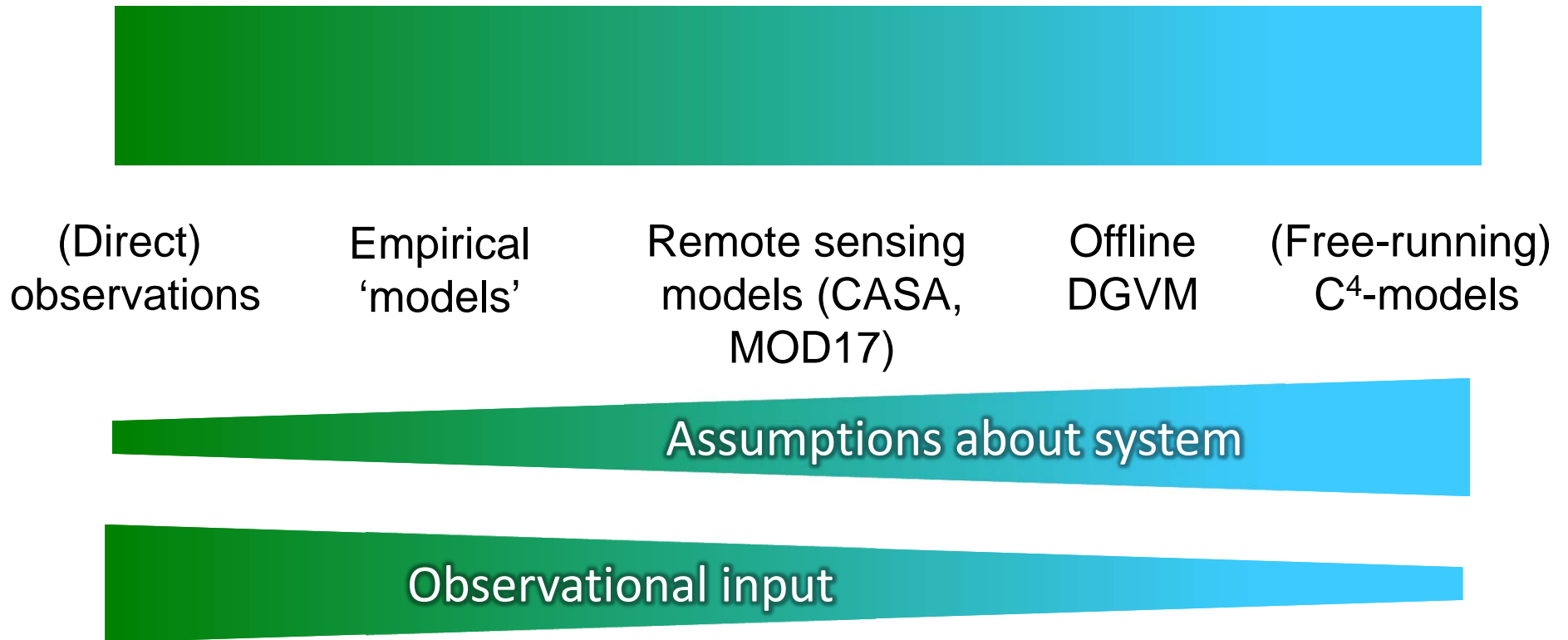


Can we learn general relationships between fluxes, properties and drivers for „filling the gaps“?

From point to globe via integration with remote sensing



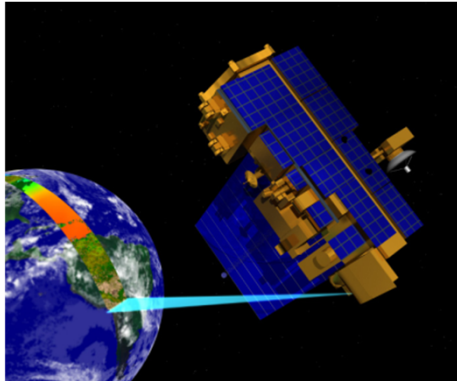
FLUXNET gridded products rationale:



... be as much as possible on observational side!



Empirical upscaling methodology



Site-level explanatory variables

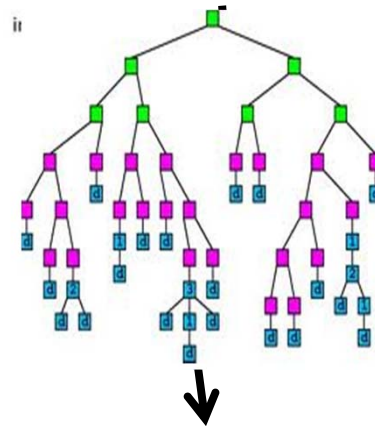
- Meteorology
- Vegetation type
- Remote sensing indices

Training →



The same gridded explanatory variables

Temperature: CRU-PIK
 Precipitation: GPCP
 FPAR: harmonized AVHRR, SeaWIFS, MERIS product
 Vegetation map: SYNMAP

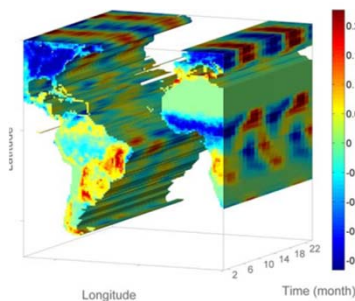


Training ←

Target variable
 ecosystem-atmosphere flux



Gridded target variable



(Partly) overcomes site-peculiarities, point-to-grid scale mismatch and representativeness



with models....



Details:

Biogeosciences, 6, 2001–2013, 2009
www.biogeosciences.net/6/2001/2009/
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Towards global empirical upscaling of FLUXNET eddy covariance observations: validation of a model tree ensemble approach using a biosphere model

M. Jung¹, M. Reichstein¹, and A. Bondeau²

doi:10.1038/nature09396

Recent decline in the global land evapotranspiration trend due to limited moisture supply

Martin Jung¹, Markus Reichstein¹,
Alessandro Cescatti⁷, Jiquan Chen⁸,
Nadine Gobron¹³, Jens Heinke¹¹, J.
Keith Oleson⁶, Dario Papale¹⁸, An
Ulrich Weber¹, Christopher Willia

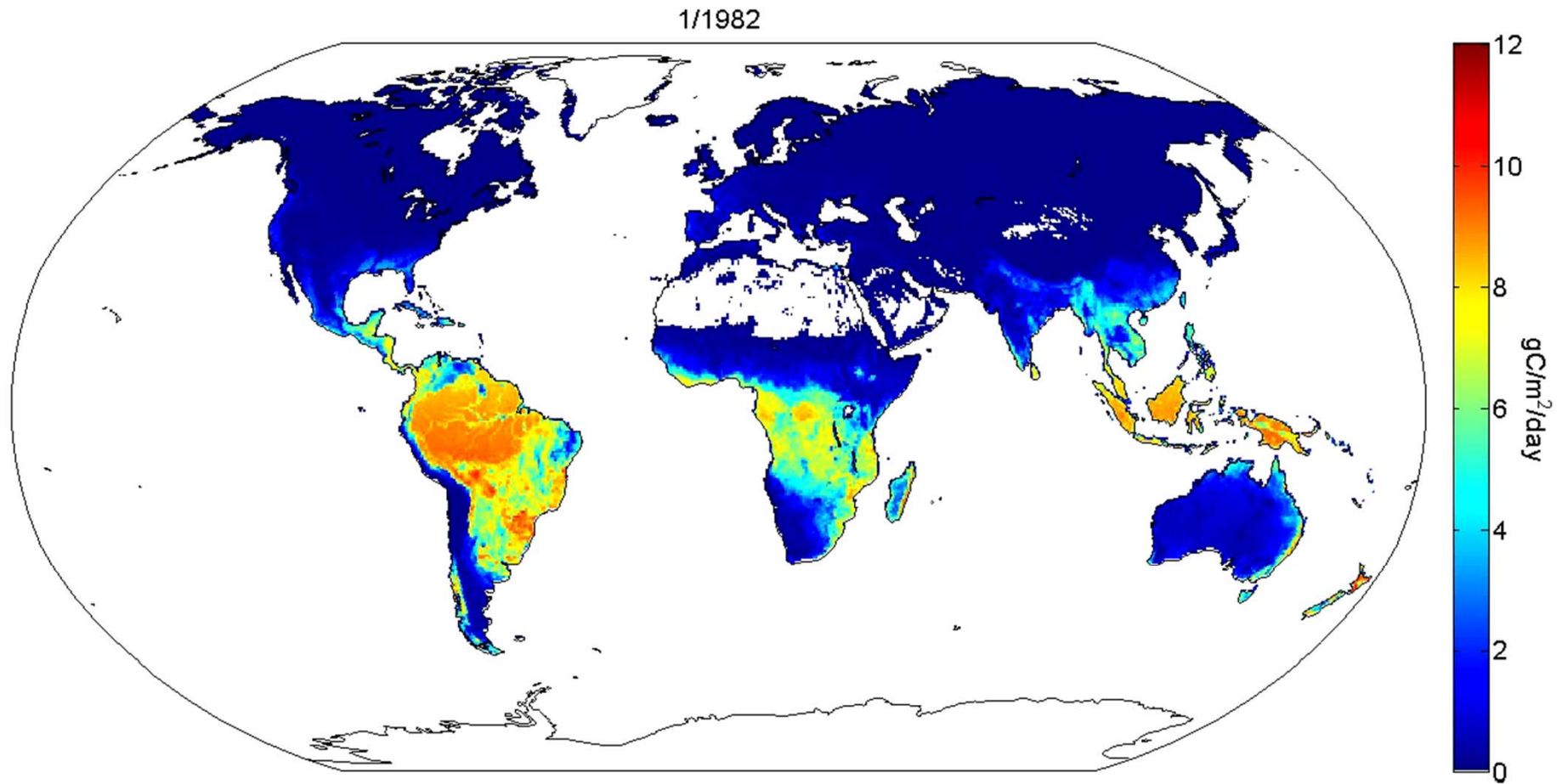
Terrestrial Gross Carbon Dioxide Uptake: Global Distribution and Covariation with Climate

Christian Beer,^{1*} Markus Reichstein,¹ Enrico Tomelleri,¹ Philippe Ciais,² Martin Jung,¹
Nuno Carvalhais,^{1,3} Christian Rödenbeck,⁴ M. Altaf Arain,⁵ Dennis Baldocchi,⁶
Gordon B. Bonan,⁷ Alberte Bondeau,⁸ Alessandro Cescatti,⁹ Gitta Lasslop,¹ Anders Lindroth,¹⁰
Mark Lomas,¹¹ Sebastiaan Luyssaert,¹² Hank Margolis,¹³ Keith W. Oleson,⁷
Olivier Roupsard,^{14,15} Elmar Veenendaal,¹⁶ Nicolas Viovy,² Christopher Williams,¹⁷
F. Ian Woodward,¹¹ Dario Papale¹⁸

... and coffee
(beer!) break...

27 years of monthly global biosphere-atmosphere exchange @ 0.5°

Here: **Gross primary productivity**



Robust patterns...

Across space and time scales

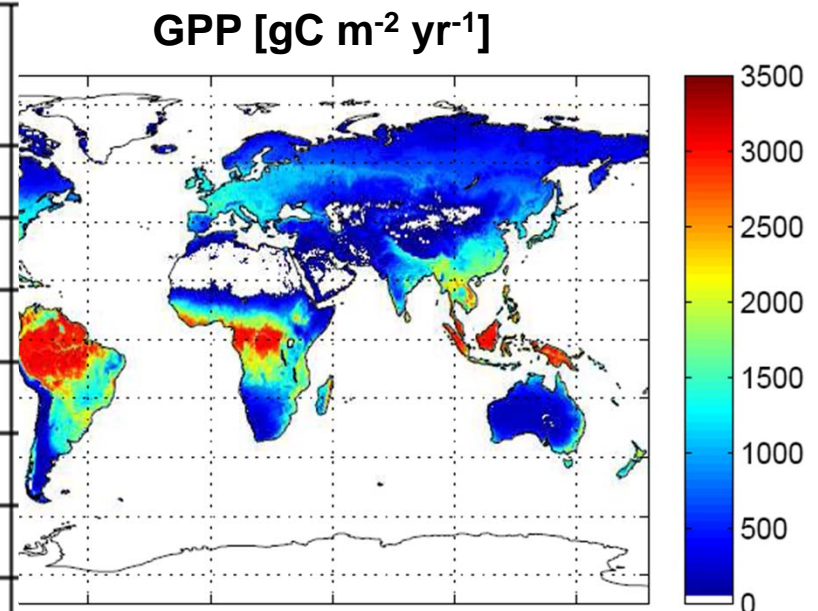


Global estimation of terrestrial gross primary productivity (GPP)

Global total: 123 +/-8 Pg/yr

Ensemble median map

Biome	GPP [Pg C a ⁻¹]
Tropical forests	40.8
Temperate forests	9.9
Boreal forests	8.3
Tropical savannahs & grasslands	31.3
Temperate grasslands & shrublands	8.5
Deserts	6.4
Tundra	1.6
Croplands	14.8
Total	121.7

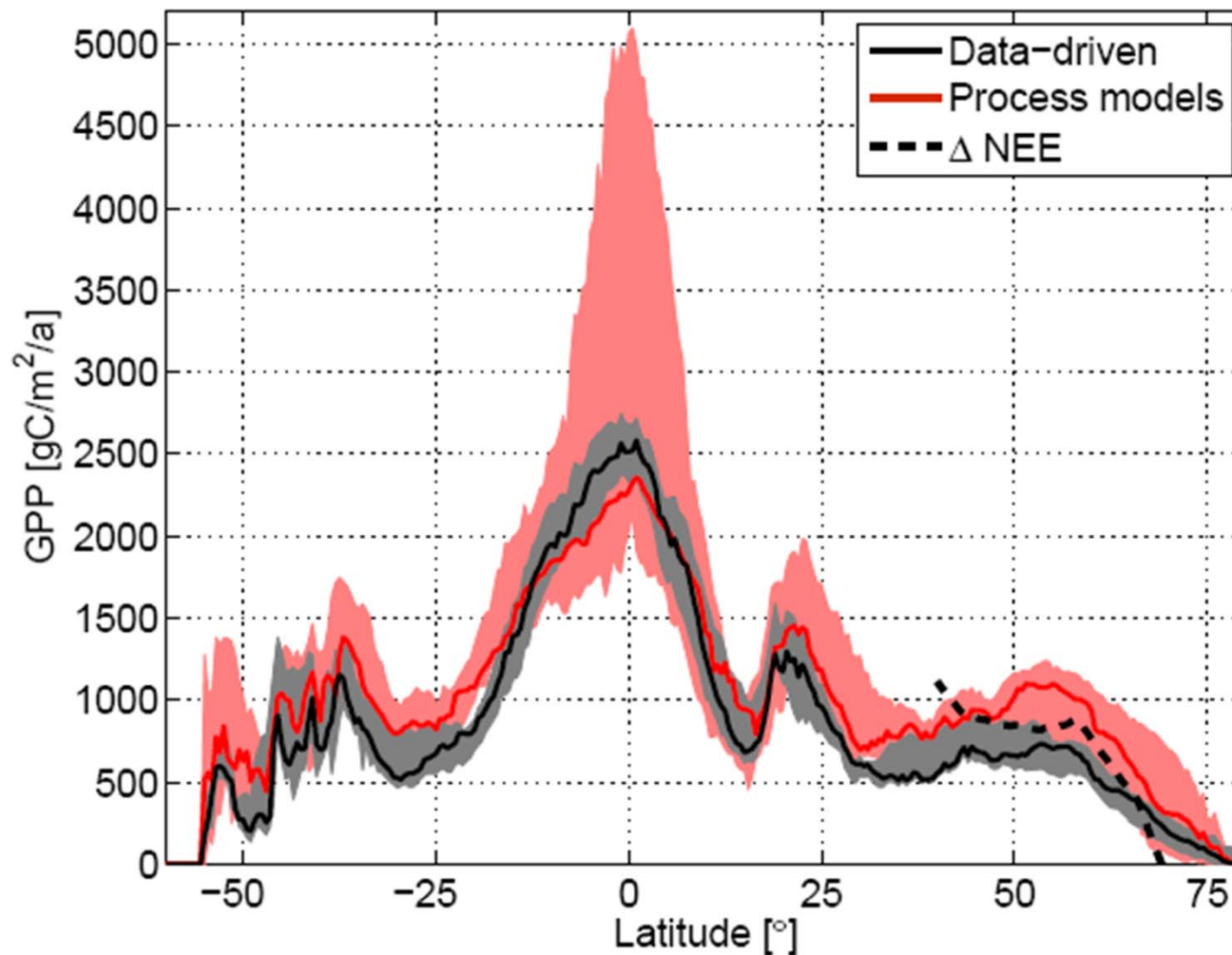


Beer et al. (2010), Science

Light-use eff. ignores C4 veg (> 20 Pg)



Latitudinal patterns of GPP as model constraint



Process models:

CLM-CN

LPJ-DGVM

LPJmL

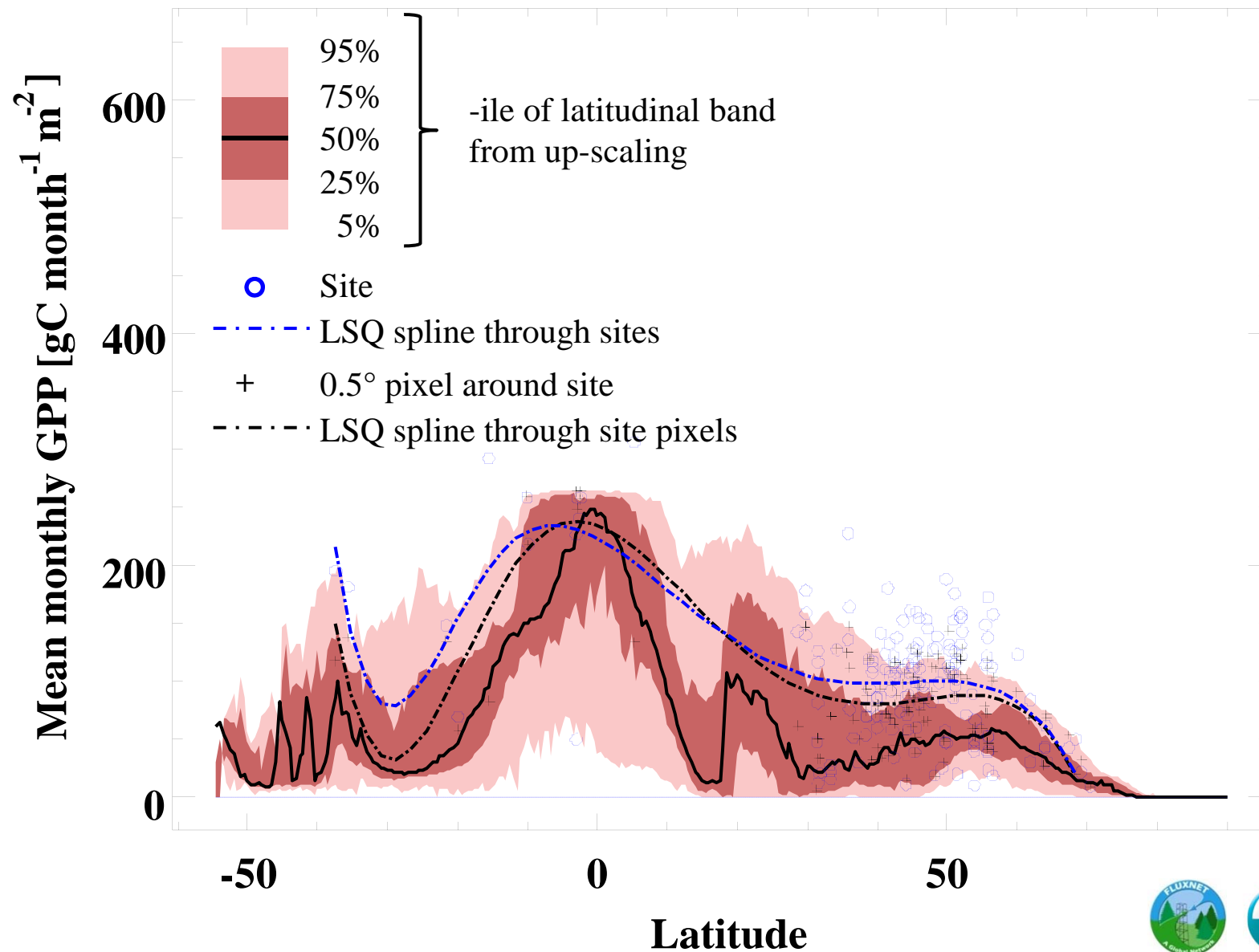
SDGVM

ORCHIDEE

All 1° resolution
or higher



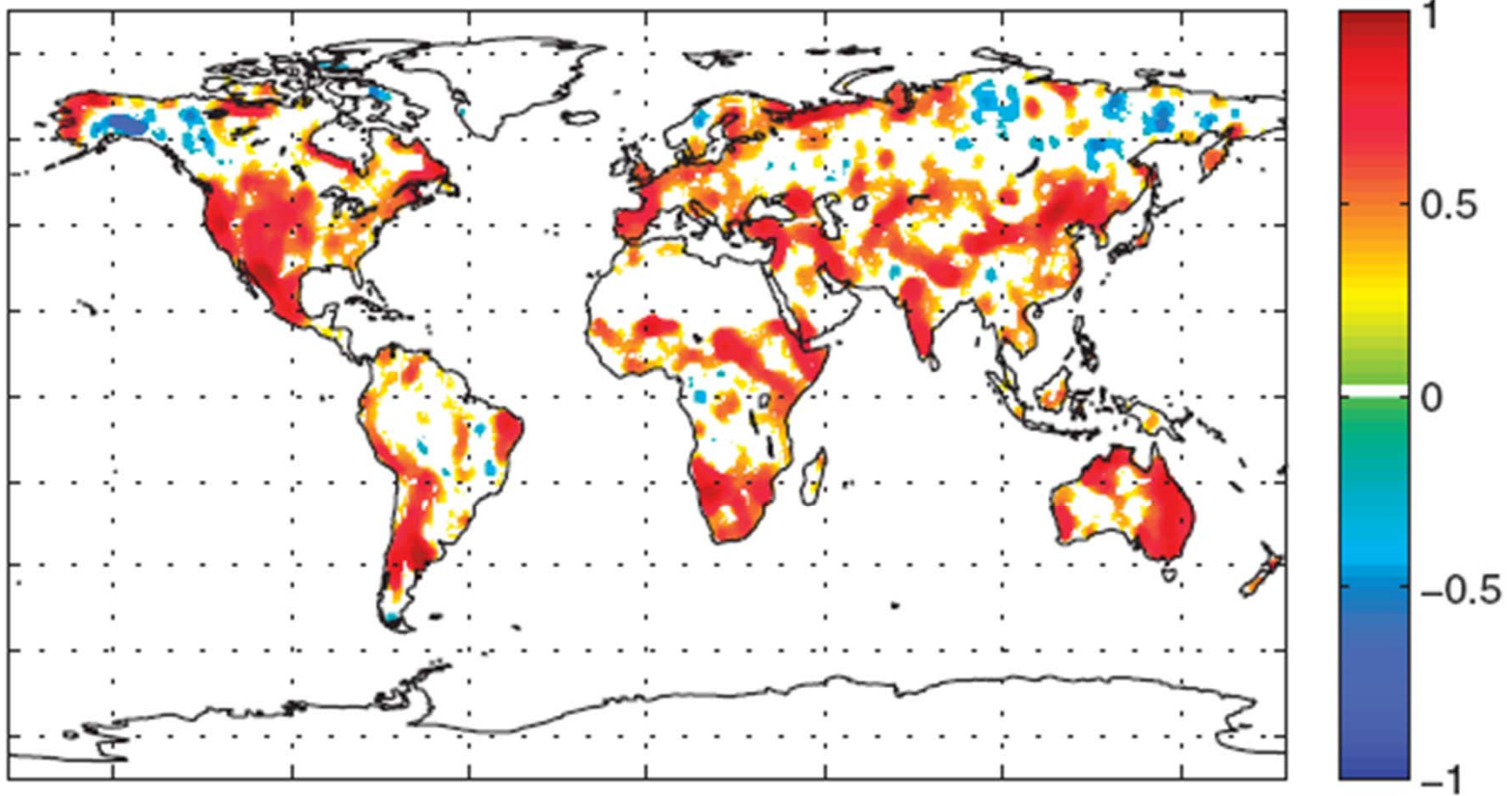
Within-pixel and zonal representativeness: sites are at higher end!



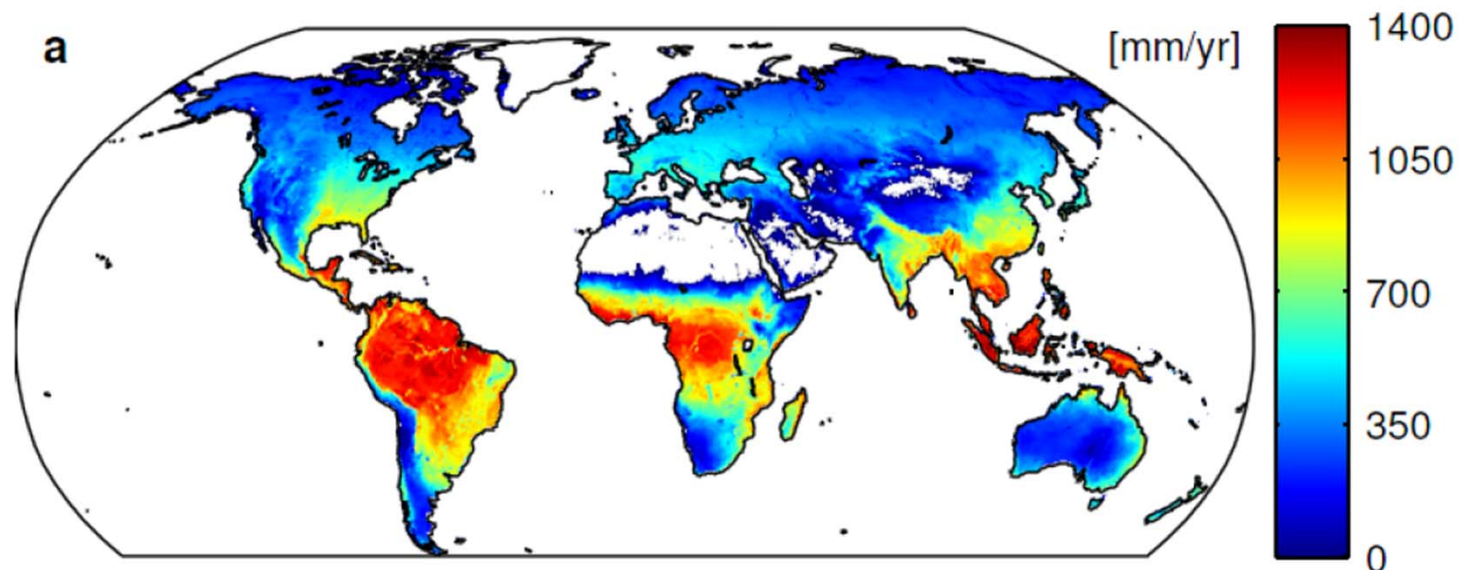
Precipitation control of productivity

A

Partial correlation median GPP and precipitation

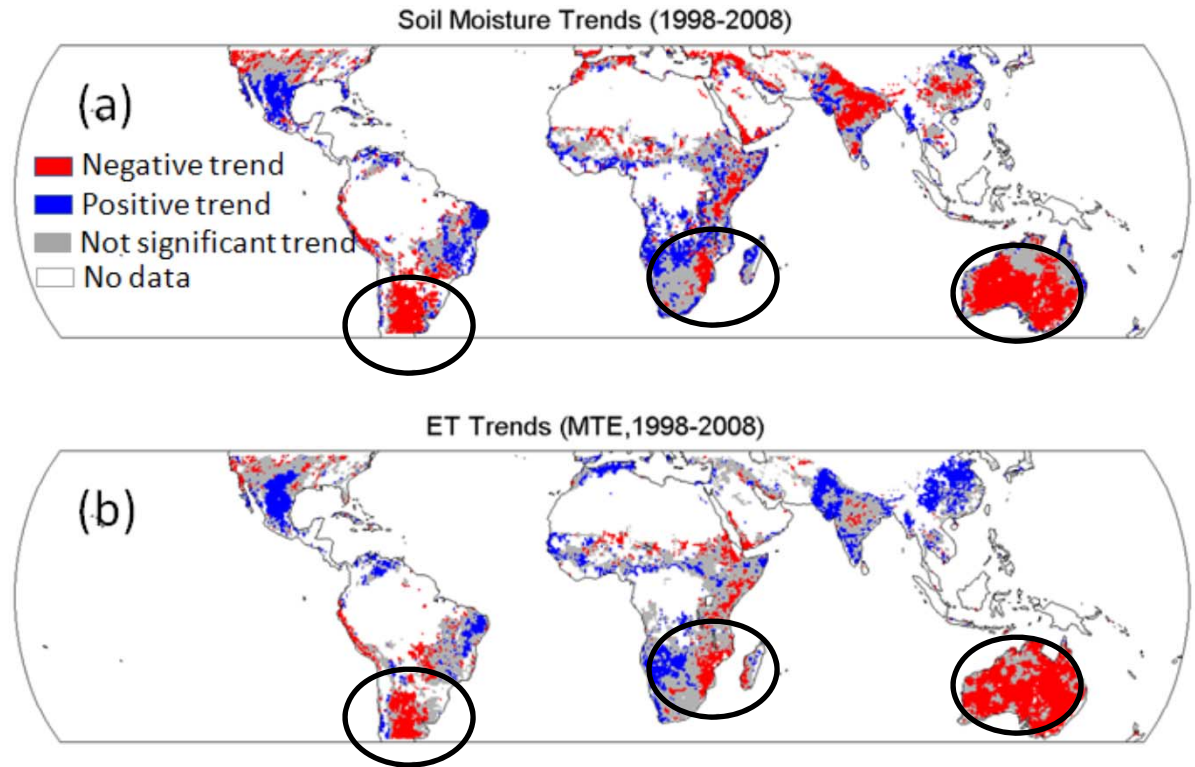


Global evapotranspiration (ET): ca. 65 Eg yr⁻¹



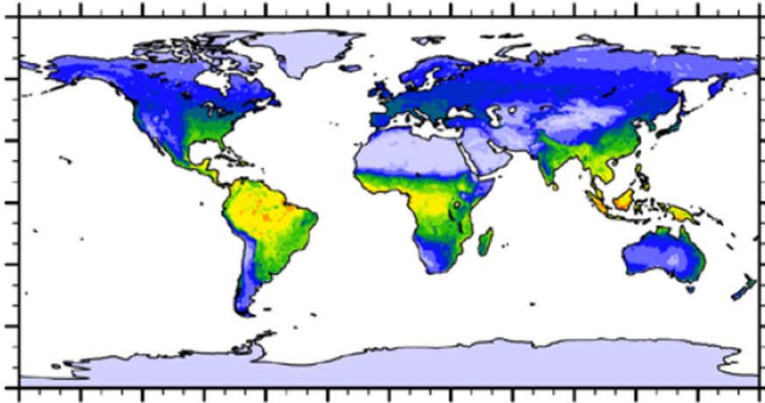
Plausible ET decadal variability

1998-2008
ET and soil
moisture
'trends'
(from
TRMM)

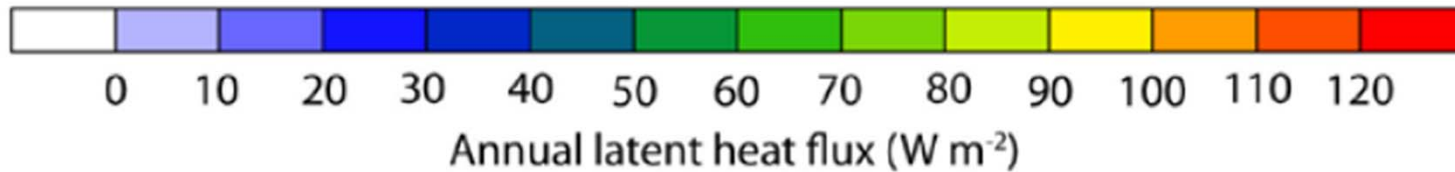
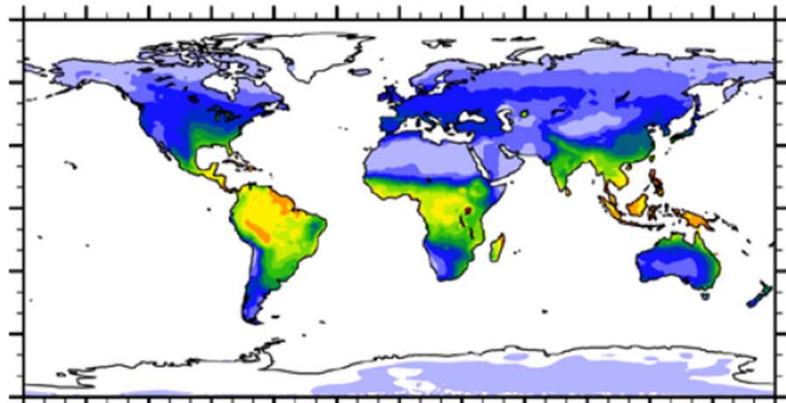


Improving models: CLM

a) FLUXNET-MTE



c) CLM4a



Bonan et al. (2011)

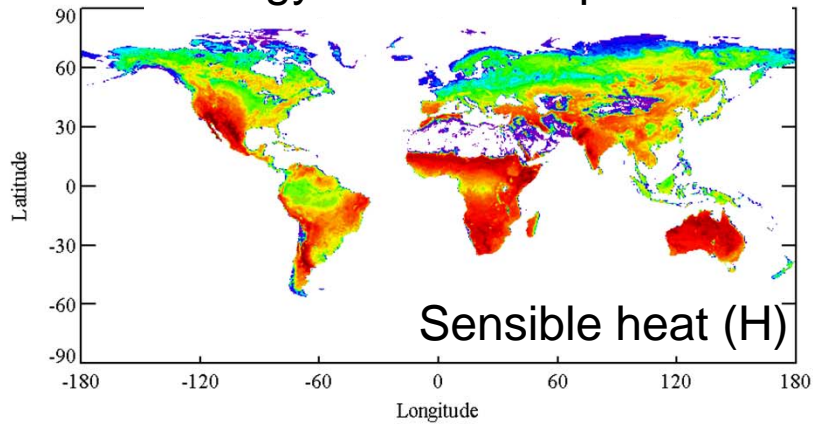


Biosphere ,properties‘

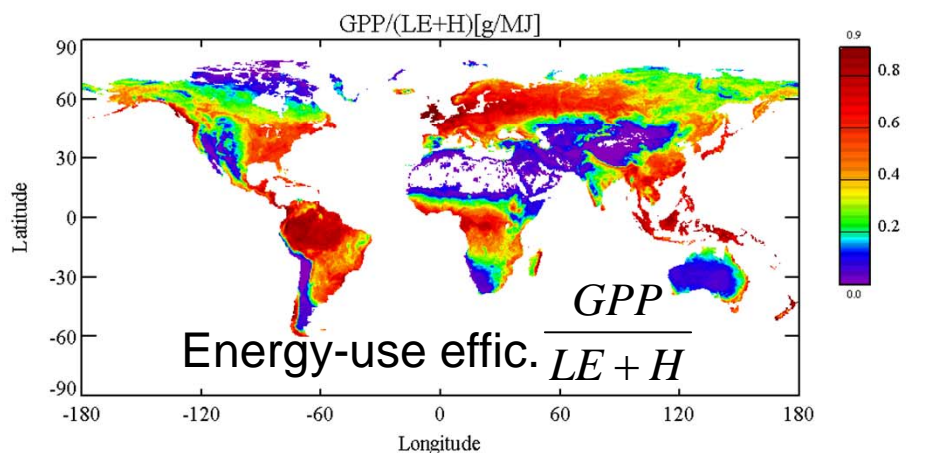
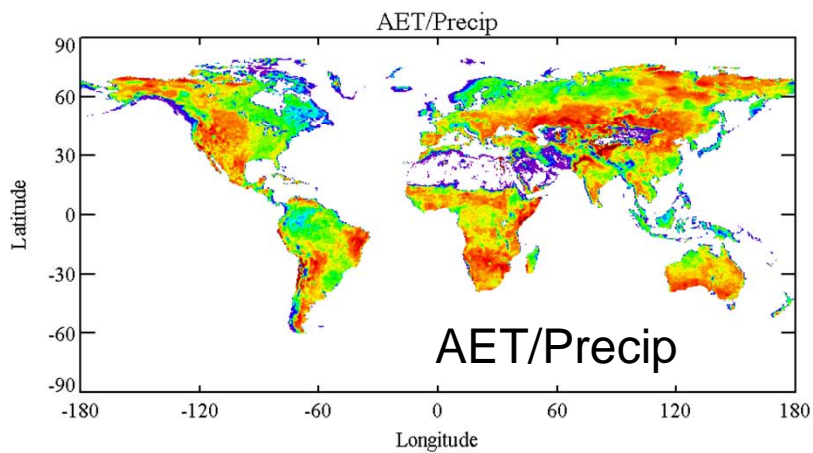
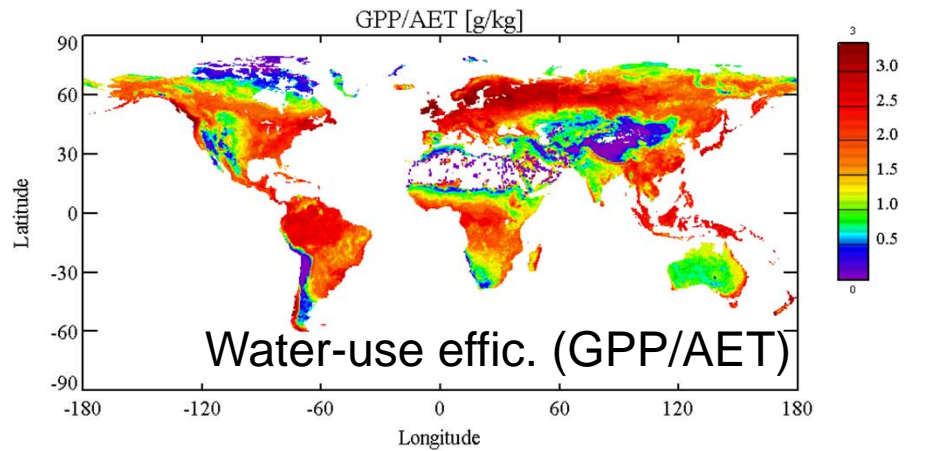
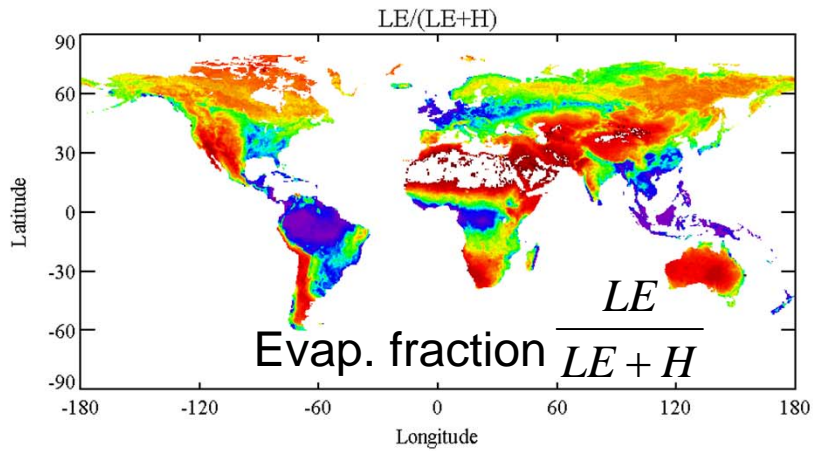
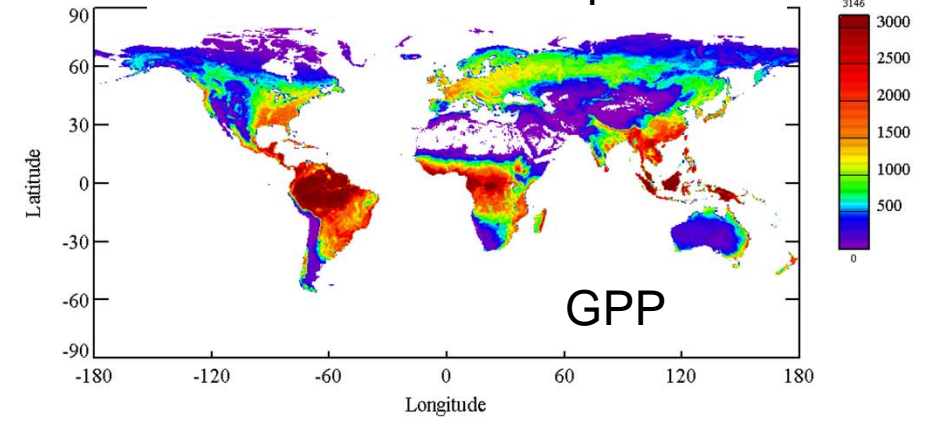
multivariate, synoptic view



Energy-flux related patterns

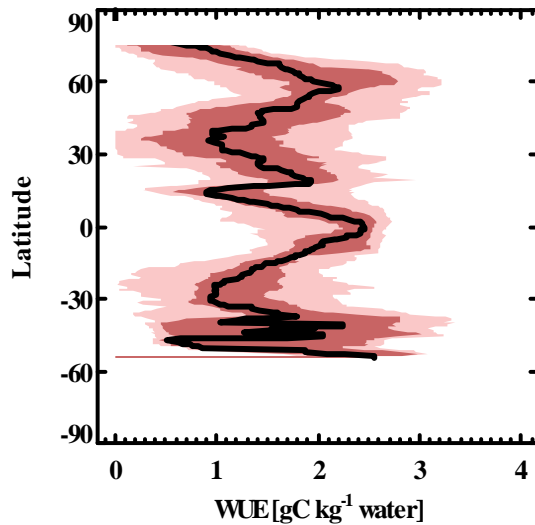


Carbon-flux related patterns

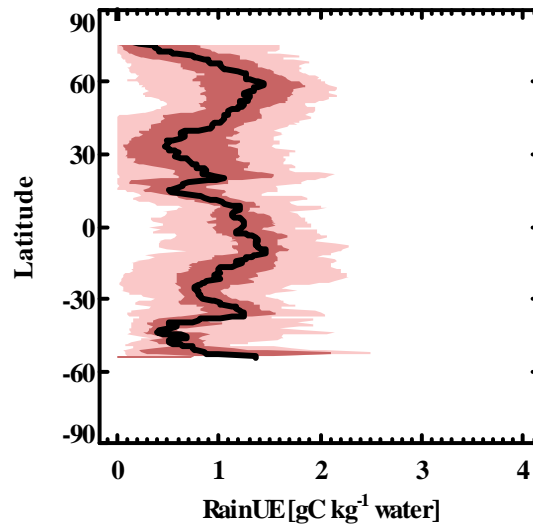


Latitudinal functional biosphere patterns

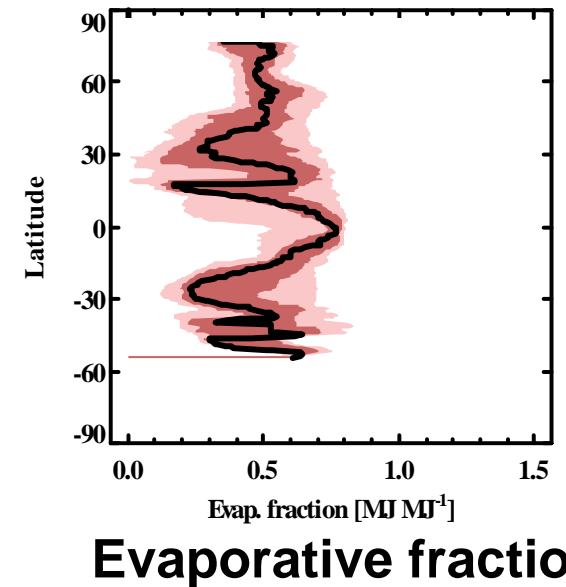
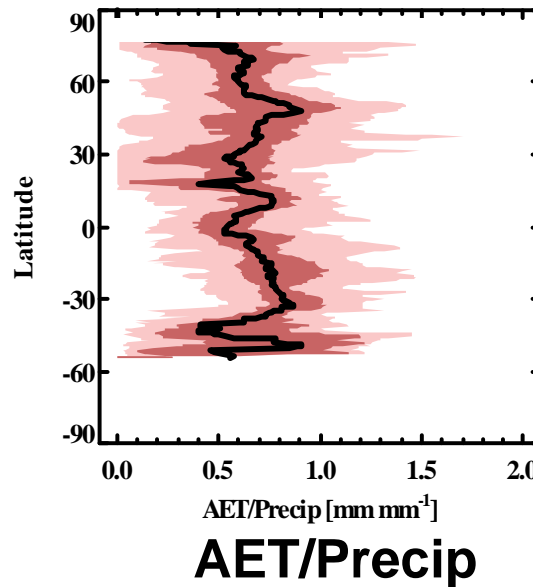
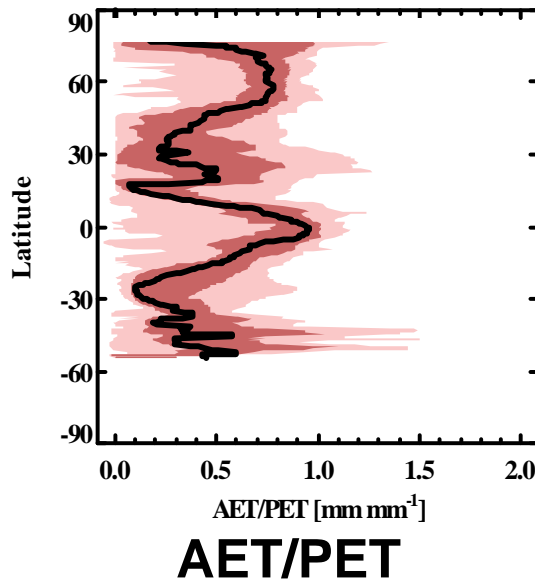
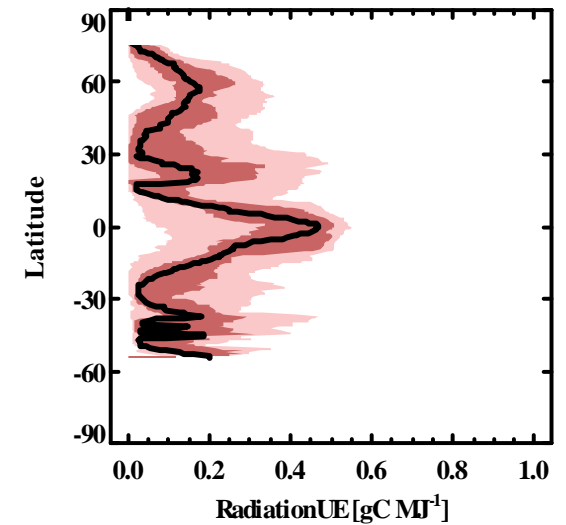
Water-use efficiency



Rain-use efficiency



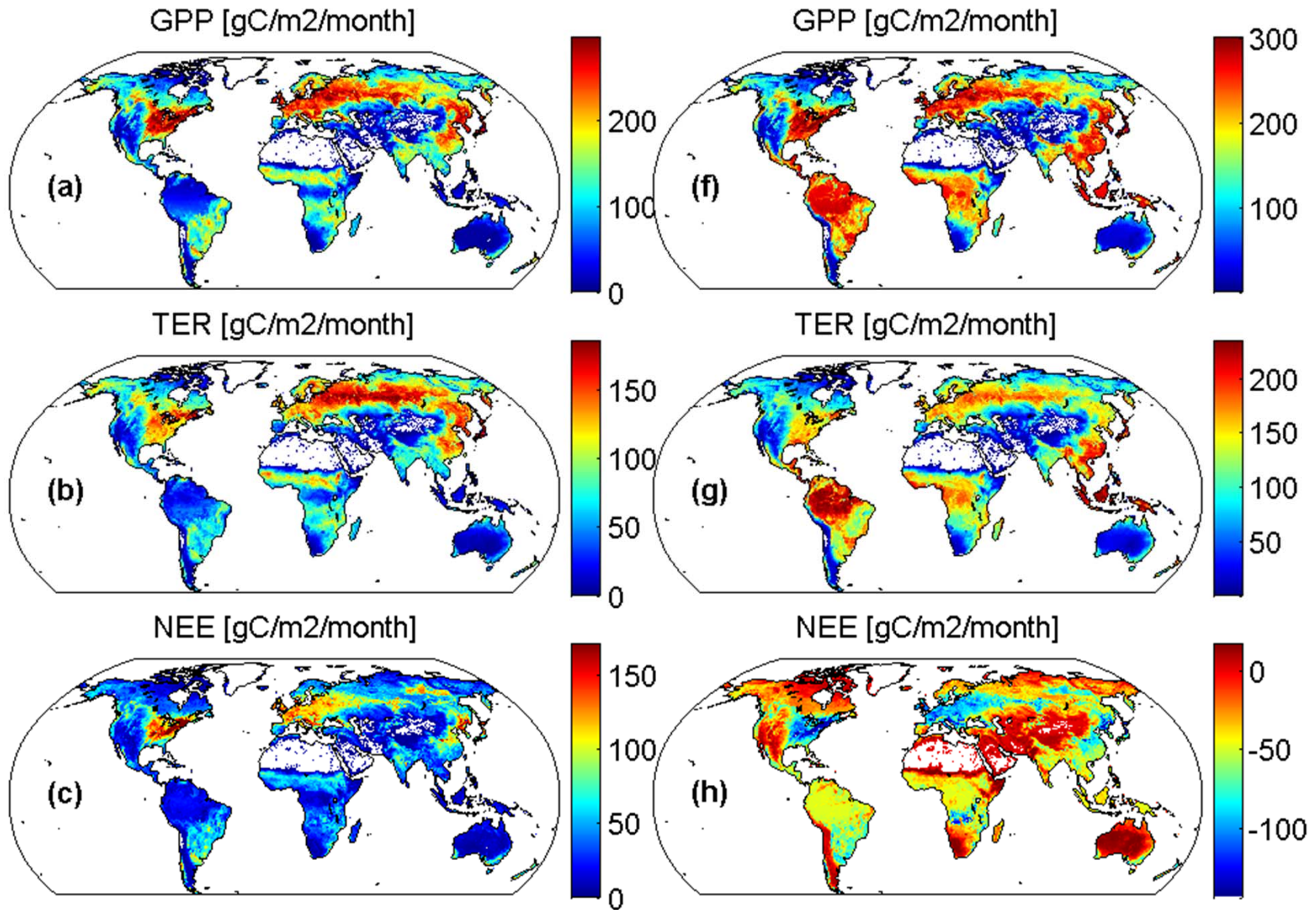
Radiation-use efficiency



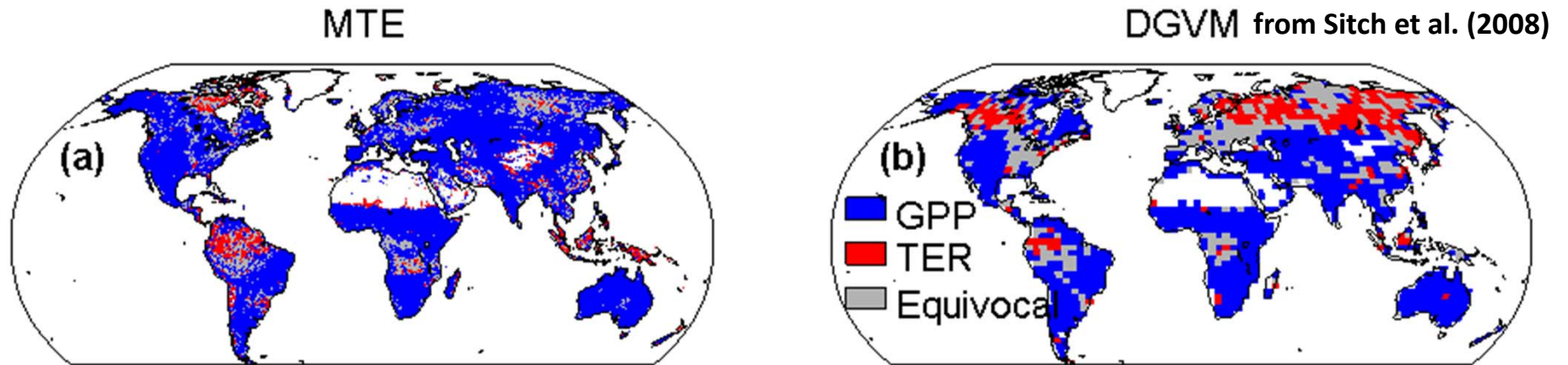
Seasonal patterns

Amplitude of mean seasonal cycle

Max of mean seasonal cycle



NEE interannual variability driven by GPP or TER? Correlative patterns



Now the ChOPs*...

* ChOP = Challenge and opportunity

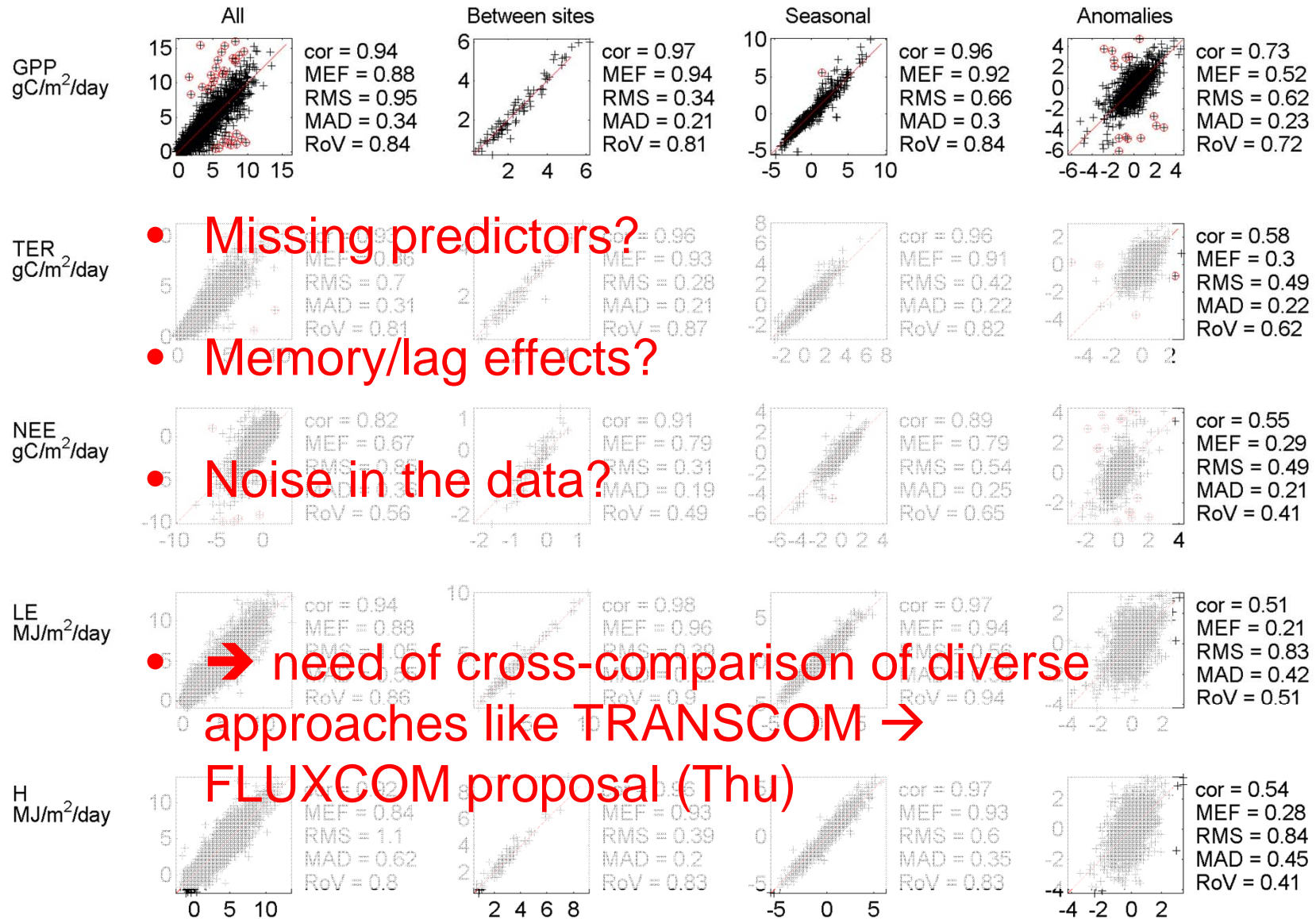


ChOP* I: Interannual variability and lag effects

* ChOP = Challenge and opportunity



Cross-validation across time-scales shows: room for improvement



ChOP* II: Local heterogeneity – matching pixel and footprint

* ChOP = Challenge and opportunity

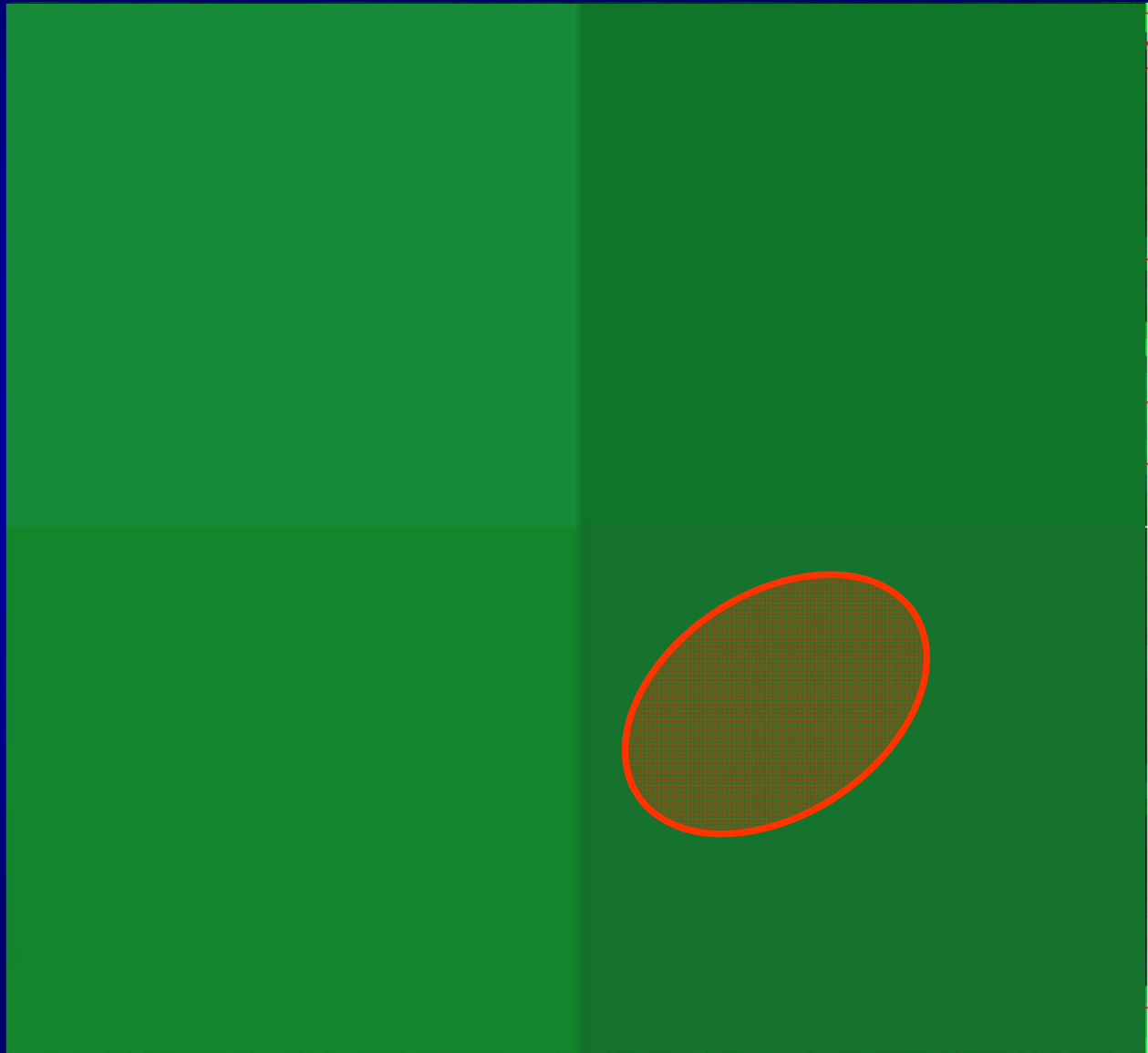


Spatial heterogeneity...

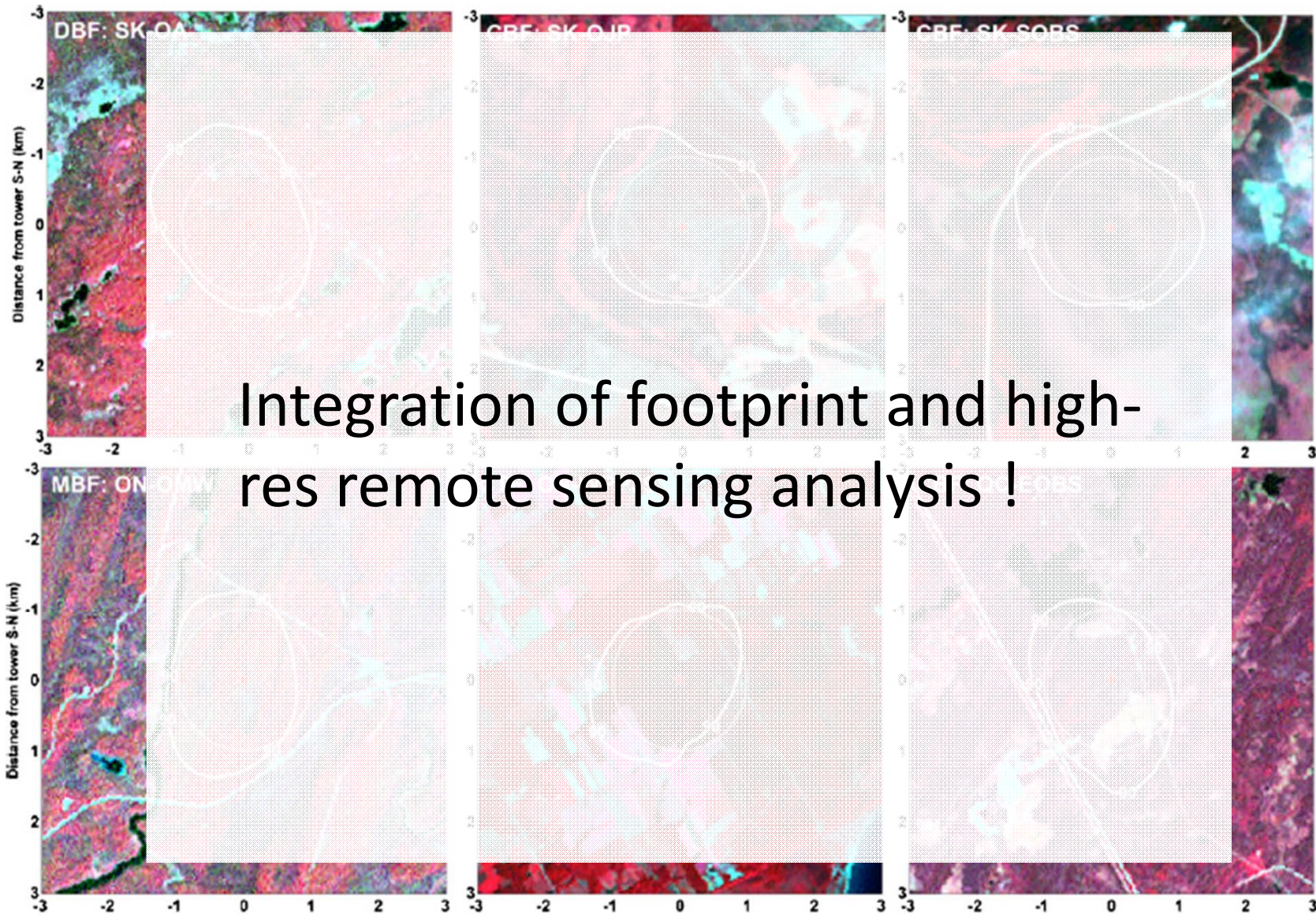
Aerial photo

Landsat

MODIS



1 km



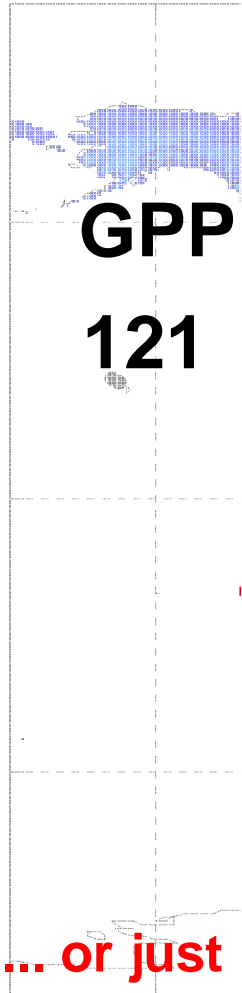
Integration of footprint and high-res remote sensing analysis !

ChOP* III: Closing the global balance

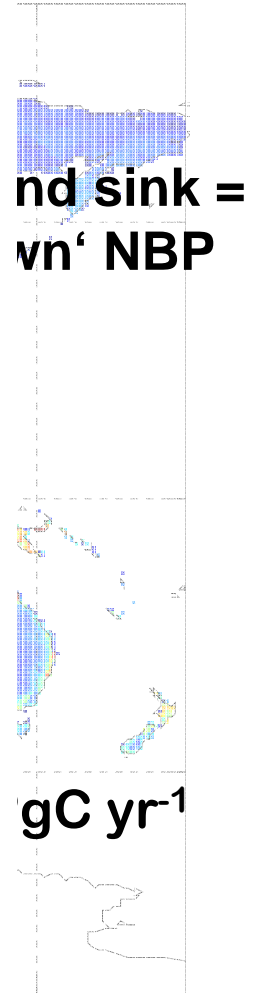
* ChOP = Challenge and opportunity



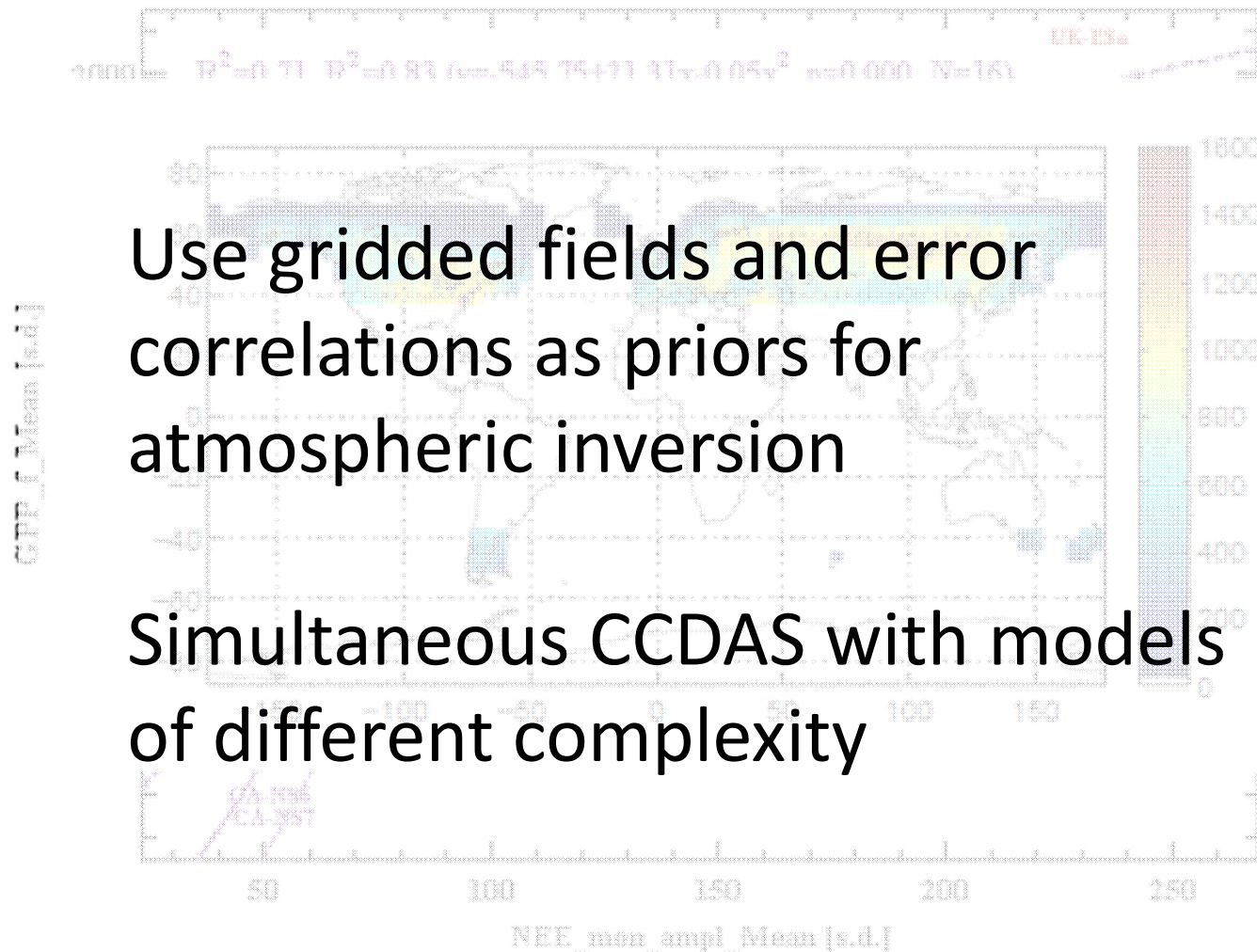
Challenge: closing the global balance



1. What can we do now given the available data?
2. What can we design in the future?



ChOP* IV: Synergy with atmospheric constraints



The four ChOPs

1. Tackling **interannual variability** and **NEE** incl. lag effects (“**right predictors**”)
2. Addressing **local heterogeneity** (or even make use of it)
3. Closing the **global balance** (**NBP** incl. **disturb**)
4. Integration with **atmospheric observations**



FLUXNET



Thanks for the collaboration !

www.fluxdata.org

www.fluxnet.ornl.gov