

A closer look at the seasonal amplitude of global, biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes using OCO-2 and in situ observations

Scot

Miller

Johns Hopkins University

Ruixue Lei (1), Jeralyn Poe (2), Deborah Huntzinger (2,3), Junjie Liu (4,5), Stephen Sitch (6), David F. Baker (7), Leyang Feng (1), Dylan C. Gaeta (1), Ziting Huang (1), Scot M. Miller\* (1)

\* Presenting author

1 Department of Environmental Health and Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA

2 School of Informatics, Computing, and Cyber Systems, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ, USA

3 School of Earth & Sustainability, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ, USA

4 Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

5 California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

6 College of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK

7 Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA

Oral

Existing models of the global carbon cycle disagree on the seasonal-cycle amplitude of net biome productivity (SCANBP), complicating future projections of carbon fluxes. We evaluate SCANBP from an ensemble of dynamic global vegetation models (DGVMs) known as TRENDY (v8 and v9) against CO<sub>2</sub> observations from the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2), in situ observations, and inverse models. We find that models with a larger SCANBP are more sensitive to climate and exhibit a larger upward trend in SCANBP during the past century. With that said, most models underestimate SCANBP in comparison with satellite-based inverse modeling estimates, and these discrepancies are particularly large in regions with high photosynthetic activity. Models with larger seasonal amplitudes almost always exhibit a better fit compared to CO<sub>2</sub> observations from OCO-2 and in situ sites, especially in extratropical regions. We also find that DGVMs produce similar SCANBP using very different combinations of gross primary production and respiration, making these disagreements challenging to resolve.

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