

Article

# Implication of vegetation response to climate change for mountain grasslands

Matevž LVremec <sup>1,†,‡</sup>, Veronika Forstner <sup>1,†‡</sup> and Steffen Birk <sup>2,†,\*</sup>

- Affiliation 1; matevz.vremec@uni-graz.at
- <sup>2</sup> Affiliation 2; e-mail@e-mail.com
- \* Correspondence: matevz.vremec@uni-graz.at
- † Current address: Heinrich Strasse 26, Instutue for Earth Sciences, University of Graz
- ‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.

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#### Abstract:

- 2 1. Evaluate default PET models
- 2. Evaluate calibrated PET models
- Sensitivity analysis and model uncertainty of calibrated PET models
- 4. Implication of elevated  $CO_2$  in PET models
- 5. Implication of warming in PET models
- <sub>7</sub> 6. Combined effect of warming and elevated  $CO_2$  in PET models
- 8 7. Evaluation, Sensitivity analysis and model uncertainty of calibrated PET models
- 8. Conclusion
- Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (list three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the article, yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.)

## 0. How to Use this Template

The template details the sections that can be used in a manuscript. Note that the order and names of article sections may differ from the requirements of the journal (e.g., the positioning of the Materials and Methods section). Please check the instructions for authors page of the journal to verify the correct order and names. For any questions, please contact the editorial office of the journal or support@mdpi.com. For LaTeX related questions please contact latex@mdpi.com.

## 1. Introduction

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research. Citing a journal paper. And now citing a book reference. Please use the command for the following MDPI journals, which use author-date citation: Administrative Sciences, Arts, Econometrics, Economies, Genealogy, Humanities, IJFS, JRFM, Languages, Laws, Religions, Risks, Social Sciences.

#### 2. Evaluation of PET models

29 2.1. Evaluation of PET models with default coefficients

same Rn same rh same T...

Penman

$$E = \frac{1}{\lambda \rho_w} \frac{\Delta (R_n - G) + K_u \gamma (a_w + b_w u_2) (e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma}$$
(1)

where  $a_w$  and  $b_w$  are wind function coefficients that are usually receive a local or regional calibration.

Parameter  $K_u = 6.43$  for ET in mmd<sup>-1</sup> and  $K_u = 0.268$  for ET in mmhour<sup>-1</sup>. Penman [1] used for clipped

grass [2]  $a_w = 1.0$  and  $b_w = 0.537$ , respectively, for wind speed in ms  $^{-1}$ , es - ea in kPa and grass ETo

in mmd $^{-1}$ . The equations were intended for use with daily computations. In application of the 1963

<sup>35</sup> Penman, saturation vapor pressure is traditionally based on mean daily air temperature rather than on

Tmax and Tmin" [3].

Penman-Monteith [2]

$$E = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\Delta (R_n - G) + \rho_a c_p (e_s - e_a) / r_{ah}}{\left[ \Delta + \gamma (1 + \frac{r_s}{r_{ah}}) \right]}$$
(2)

Priestley-Taylor [2]

$$E = \frac{1.26}{\lambda} \frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} (R_n - G) \tag{3}$$

Kimberley-Penman [2]

$$E = \frac{1}{\lambda \rho_w} \frac{\Delta (R_n - G) + K_u \gamma (a_w + b_w u_2) (e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma}$$
(4)

where:

$$a_w = 0.4 + 1.4exp - \left[ \left( \frac{J - 173}{58} \right)^2 \right] \tag{5}$$

$$b_w = 0.605 + 0.345exp - \left[ \left( \frac{J - 243}{80} \right)^2 \right] \tag{6}$$

37 Hamon

\* Turc-

Makink [2]

$$ET_0 = 0.61 \frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} \frac{R_s}{2.45} - 0.12 \tag{7}$$

Doorenbos and Pruitt [4]

$$ET_0 = c \frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} \frac{R_s}{2.45} - 0.3 \tag{8}$$

where c is the calibration factor that is a fucntion of rh and ud. allen and pruitt [5]:

$$c = 1.066 - 0.00128RH_{mean} + 0.045u_d - 0.0002RHmeanu_d - 0.0000315(RHmean^2) - 0.001103(u_d)^2$$

$$\tag{9}$$

 $u_d$  has limits  $0 < u_d < 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

Hargreaves [6]

$$ET_0 = 0.0023(T_{max} - T_{min})^{0.5}(T_{mean} + 17.8)\frac{R_a}{\lambda \rho_w}$$
(10)

Ra is average daily exoatmospheric radiation(extra terrestrial) Blaney-Criddle [2]

Jensen-Haise [2] -  $ET_r$  is alfalfa reference ET

$$ET_r = \frac{1}{\lambda} C_r (T - Tx) R_s \tag{11}$$

 $C_r$  and  $T_x$  should be constant for a given area... Later Jensen defined:

$$C_r = \frac{1}{C_1 + C_2 C_H} \tag{12}$$

$$C_H = \frac{5}{e_2 + e_1} \tag{13}$$

e2 and e1 are the saturation vapor pressures in kPa at the mean daily maximum and mean daily minimum temperatures, respectively, for the average warmest month of the year in an area, and C1 and C2 are constants (C2 = 13 degress F or 7.3 degrees C).

$$C_1 = 38 - (2Elev/305) \tag{14}$$

$$T_x = -2.5 - 1.4(e_2 - e_1) - Elev/550$$
(15)

2.1.1. Inputs

 $R_n$  net longwave radiation

$$R_n l = f_{cd}(a_1 + b_1 \sqrt{e_a}) \sigma T^4 \tag{16}$$

- if 24-hour or longer time steps... $T^4$  transforms to  $(T_{max}^4 T_{min}^4)/2$ .  $\sigma$  is for daily values 4.901 x 10<sup>-9</sup> MJm<sup>-2</sup>d<sup>-1</sup>K<sup>-4</sup> with Rnl in MJm<sup>-2</sup>d<sup>-1</sup>
- for hourly calculations  $\sigma = 2.042 \times 10^{-10} \text{ MJm2 h}^{-1}\text{K}^{-4}$ , Rnl is in MJm<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>.

Wright and Jensen [7] developed an expression for  $f_{cd}$ :

$$f_{cd} = a \frac{R_S}{R_{SO}} + b \tag{17}$$

- a and b are empirical coefficients. General a= 1.3, b=0.3,  $a_1$  = 0.39 and  $b_1$ =0.158
- 2.1.2. Evaluation of calibrated/validated PET models
- **TEXT**
- 2.1.3. Evaluation of calibrated PET models
- **TEXT**
- 3. Results
- This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation as well as the experimental conclusions that can be
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- 3.1.1. Subsubsection
- Bulleted lists look like this:

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- 64 1. First item
- 65 2. Second item
- 66 3. Third item
- The text continues here.
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- All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.



**Figure 1.** This is a figure, Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (a) Description of what is contained in the first panel. (b) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

- 70 Text
- 71 Text

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Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data

- 72 Text
- 73 Text
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$$a + b = c ag{18}$$

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- The text continues here. Proofs must be formatted as follows:
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#### 6. Conclusions

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#### 103 7. Patents

This section is not mandatory, but may be added if there are patents resulting from the work reported in this manuscript.

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#### Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

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MDPI Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute

DOAJ Directory of open access journals

TLA Three letter acronym

LD linear dichroism

### 31 Appendix A

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#### 132 Appendix A.1

The appendix is an optional section that can contain details and data supplemental to the main text. For example, explanations of experimental details that would disrupt the flow of the main text, but nonetheless remain crucial to understanding and reproducing the research shown; figures of replicates for experiments of which representative data is shown in the main text can be added here if brief, or as Supplementary data. Mathematical proofs of results not central to the paper can be added as an appendix.

## 139 Appendix B

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142

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## 57 Sample Availability: Samples of the compounds ..... are available from the authors.

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