**Mosicas, a simple R process-based crop model to study the growth of giant C4 grasses**

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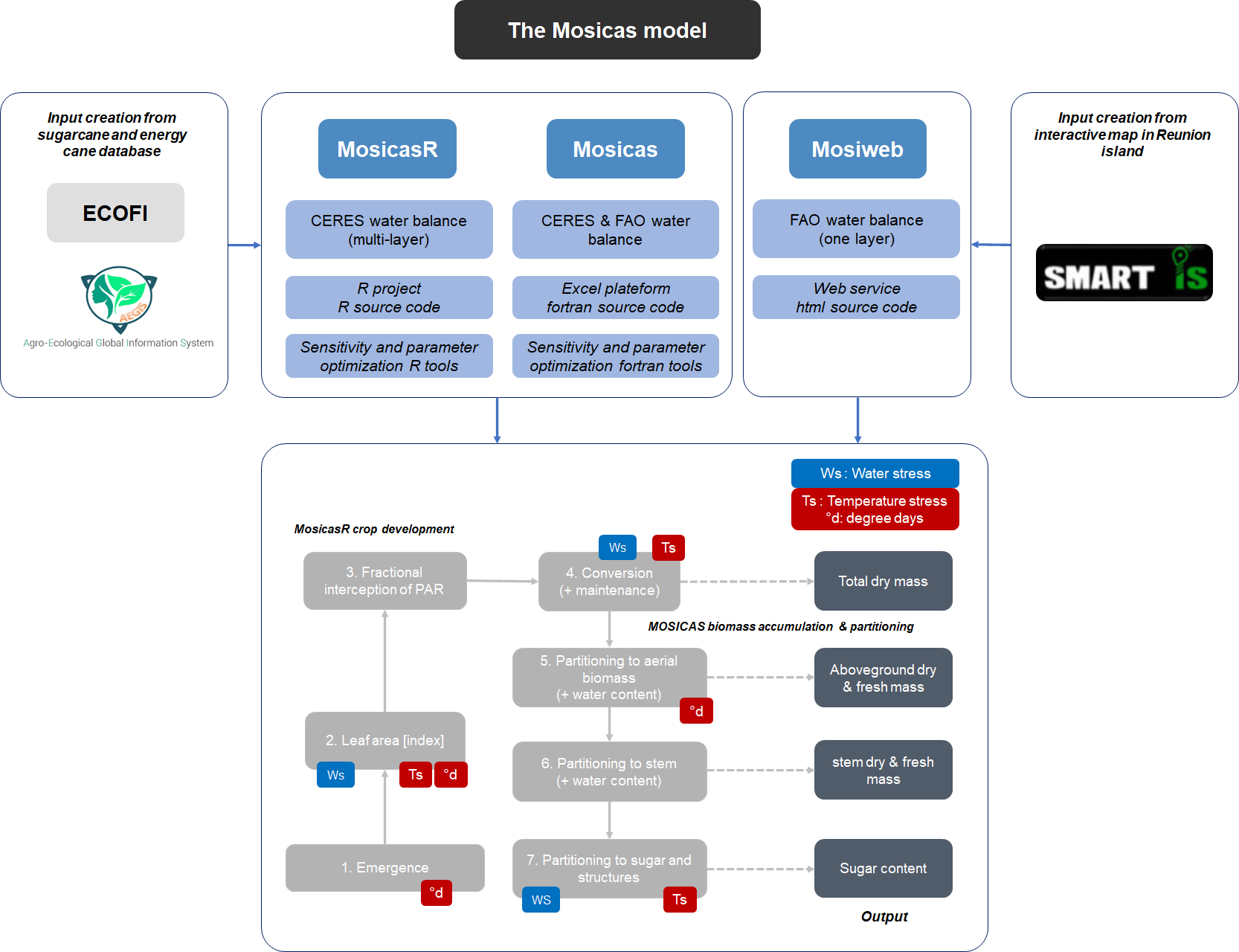
**Abstract**

The Mosicas model was designed to model semi-perenial giant C4 crops (in particular sugar and energy cane) under different climatic and management conditions. The model simulates the carbon accumulation and partitioning within the crop, influenced by temperature and water balance, using a relatively limited set of plant parameters. The following document describes the model formalisms and present a global sensitivity analysis.

1. **Mosicas model overview**

The Mosicas model is a simple crop model adapted to annual or semi-perenial giant C4 crops. The model simulates the crop growth in biomass influenced by soil water balance and air temperature. According to plant parameters defining if the crop is harvest for the first time or if it’s a regrowth after harvest, the model simulate a daily growth of the leaf area index. Intercepted radiation are then converted to dry mass accumulation through the radiation use efficiency. Carbon is partitioned into various compartments: roots, leaves, stem and eventually sugar reserve. Necessary weather data includes daily temperature, precipitation, global radiations and evapotranspiration. Necessary soil data includes the soil water holding capacity and an estimation of soil depth.

The Mosicas model was developed as an R project (R Core Team, 2020). The code is open-source (GNU GPLv3 license) and available on Github repositories (R: https://github.com/Christina/Mosicas) and archived on Zenodo (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3766222). Full documentation is available on Github repositories. The project includes R script to run simple simulations, sensitivity analysis and parameter optimization. It also includes R script to create model input from the sugarcane ECOFI database (Christina et al., 2020). The Mosicas model has been originally developed by Martiné and Todoroff (2002) as a fortran source code associated to an excel plateforme and its original code and manual are also open-source in Github repositories. Additionally a web version of the model (named Mosiweb) was developed using an html source code (REF). An overview of the Mosicas model is presented in Fig. 1.



**Fig 1**. Overview of the Mosicas model and its different version (Mosicas, MosicasR and Mosiweb). The main step of crop growth within the model and how water (Ws), temperature stress (Ts) or thermal time( °d) influence growth are presented.

1. **Model formalism**

In the following sections, all plant parameters are indicated as ).

* 1. **Crop emergence**

Emergence occurs when an accumulated thermal energy during following days () reached a threshold ():

Where and are the maximum and minimum daily temperature, and is a plant parameter and represents the base temperature for emergence.

* 1. **LAI calculation**

After emergence, the leaf area index (, m2 m-2) for a given day is a variable that grows as a function of temperature, water stress and intra-specific competition. The daily growth in lai () is computed as follow:

Where is a growth parameter, , the of the previous day, the maximum leaf area, the soil water deficit factor for . is the accumulated thermal energy during the day and is defined as:

Where is the base temperature for growth in .

The leaf mortality due to water stress () is calculated as follows:

Where laiwksenp is a parameter of sensitivity to water stress.

Finally, is calculated as:

* 1. **Intercepted radiation**

The daily photosynthetic active radiation intercepted by the canopy () is calculated based on the bear-lamber law:

Where is the daily global incident radiation and its extinction coefficient within the canopy, takes into account for the diffuse radiation effect and is the global extraterrestrial radiation.

* 1. **Radiation conversion into dry mass**

The total dry mass () at a given day is calculated as the sum of the total dry mass of the previous day and the daily growth in dry mass (). The daily is calculated as:

And:

Where is the maximum radiation use efficiency, the soil water deficit factor for radiation use, and and some parameter defining the effect of maintenance respiration and temperature, respectively.

The effect of temperature on radiation conversion is defined as:

Where and are plant parameters that define the optimal temperature for radiation use efficiency and a parameter used in the response of this efficiency to temperature, respectively. defines the average temperature during daylight:

The effect of maintenance respiration is calculating based on the total dry mass ()

Where is a plant parameter to take into account maintenance respiration.

* 1. **Dry mass partitioning**

The daily total dry mass accumulated () is firstly allocated to aerial part vs roots. In case of plant crop, the dry mass allocated to roots () decreases with thermal time:

And

Where , and are plant parameters (Table 1), and is the sum of degree days since planting (base temperature = 0°C).

In case of a regrowth after harvest, the dry mass allocated to roots is assumed constant and equal to . Consequently, the aerial dry mass () and daily dry mass allocated to aerial parts are equal to:

And

The aboveground dry mass is partitioned into stem dry mass (), as follows:

Where , and are plant parameters (Table 1). Allocation to stem increases with aerial dry mass and starts when > .

* 1. **Sugar accumulation in stem**

In case of crop with sugar accumulating in stem (e.g. sugarcane), the model also simulated the sucrose accumulation as a function of stem dry mass, temperature and water stress.

The daily increase in structural dry mass in the stem () is calculated as:

Where and are plant parameters and and takes into account for temperature and water influence, respectively:

Where to takes into account the temperature effect on allocation to structure and the respective base temperature. is the daily average temperature:

Structural accumulation decrease with water stress, following:

Note that for daily average temperature below , there is no sucrose accumulation.

* 1. **Aboveground and stem water content**

Aboveground water content () is assumed constant and equal to up to a thermal time threshold () which is defined by the plant parameter .

Where is a base temperature.

Once reaching this threshold, aboveground water content starts to decrease with thermal time as follows:

Finally, the stem water content is assumed to decrease linearly with days since stem appearance (:

* 1. **Water balance**

Soil water balance, including soil evaporation, soil drainage, plant evaporation and rainfall infiltration, can be simulate using a multi-layer module (based on Ceres) or a one-layer module (based on FAO). In the current study, only the multi-layer module was used and described in the following sections. The multi-layer soil water balance module is based on the CERES adaptation from Gabrielle et al. (1995) slightly adapted to sugarcane (Martiné and Todoroff, 2002).

* + 1. **Rainfall and irrigation infiltration**

Currently, no water interception by foliage and runoff are simulated in the model. Consequently, all water coming from the precipitation and irrigation reaches the first soil layer. The first layer is filled with water up to reaching the saturated soil water content (). If infiltration excess the water holding capacity of the first layer, the second layer is filled up to and so on.

* + 1. **Gravimetric drainage**

Drain occurs under gravimetric forces only and each layer loses water above field capacity independently (within a day) from what may drip from the upper layer. In each layer, drain occurs when soil water content () is higher than field capacity ().

In that case the water flux from layer to layer (, cm d-1) is calculated as:

Where is the soil saturated hydraulic conductivity (cm/d) and a soil parameter. This downwards water flux is limited by the water available in the layer as well as the water capacity of the layer below:

Where is the layer width (cm).

Deep drainage is equal to the downwards flux of the last layer.

* + 1. **Soil evaporation**

Potential soil evaporation (, mm d-1) is calculated based on potential evapotranspiration (, mm d-1) and crop :

Soil evaporation is limited by the water available in the first layer down to welting point ().

* + 1. **Upwards water flow**

When soil water content is below field capacity, upwards water flow can reach layer from layer below ():

Where is a dimensionless parameter that depends on soil texture (Driessen, 1986).

calculation follows the same iterative computation as in drainage, the flow fill the upper layer and empty the lower layer only at the end of the procedure.

* + 1. **Maximum crop transpiration**

Maximum crop transpiration () by plant (before limiting by soil water content) is dependent on the maximum crop coefficient () and approximated by:

According to the approximation, crop coefficient value is reached for higher than 3. calculation is limited by and :

The maximum evapotranspiration () is then defined as:

* + 1. **Root growth and potential water uptake**

The root front () is assumed to increase under the influence of temperature only up to a maximum depth (, define in the simulation unit input) as follow:

Where is the base temperature for root front growth and the root front growth velocity (cm °d-1).

In each layer above the root front, the root length density (, cm cm-3) is increasing daily () and influenced by temperature and water stress:

Where is the maximum root length density (cm cm-3) per soil layer. is a soil water deficit factor influencing root length density growth in each layer:

Potential root water uptake (, cmwater cmsoil-1 cmroot-1) per soil layer is calculated using the empirical equation:

Total potential water uptake (, mm) of the crop is then calculated as the sum of root water uptake in each layer:

* + 1. **Actual crop transpiration**

Actual plant transpiration is defined as the minimum between total potential water uptake ( and maximum crop transpiration (). A water use factor (f) is defined as:

And used to actualized the soil water content in each layer:

* + 1. **Soil water deficit factor for growth**

Two soil water deficit factors are calculated for growth () and radiation conversion into dry mass ():

Where is a pression parameter defined as 8 according to Brisson 1992 and Slabber 1982, the maximum transpiration of the day according to actual canopy, and are plant parameters defining the sensitivity to water stress.

is a global soil water deficit down to root front and calculated as follows:

Where is the total soil water content down to root front and and the field capacity and welting point down to the root front.

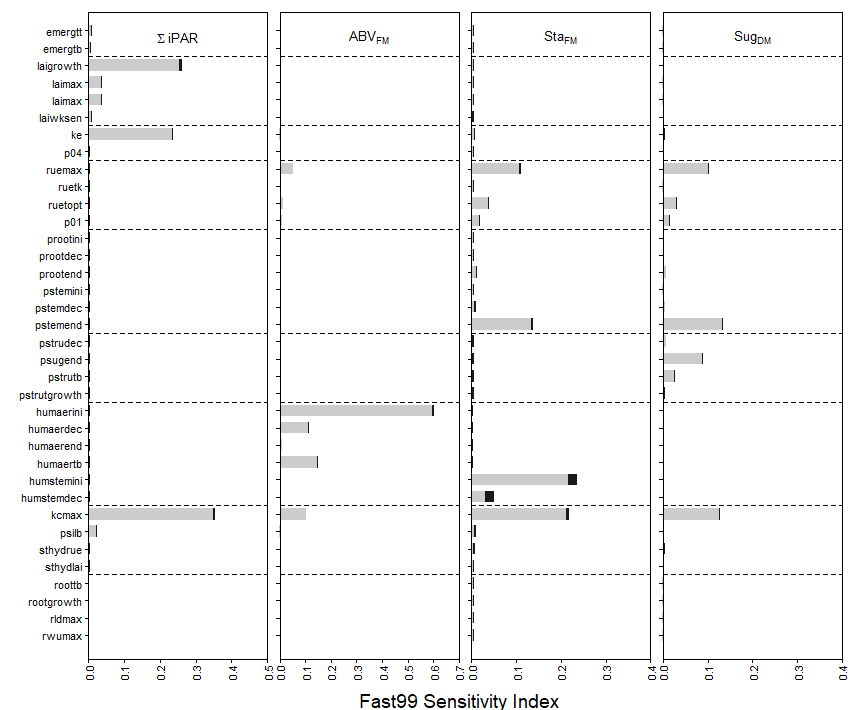
**Table 1**. Mosicas model parameter description depending on each process.

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| **Process** | **Parameter** | **Description** |
| Emergence | emergtb | Base temperature for stalk appearance (°C) |
| emergtt | Beginning of stalk appearance (°Cd) |
| Leaf area growth | laigrowth | growth rate of LAI |
| laimax | Maximum LAI (m2 m-2) |
| laitb | base temperature for LAI calculation (°C) |
| laiwksen | sensitivity of lai to water stress |
| Radiation interception | ke | extinction coefficient |
| p04 | coefficient for diffused radiation effect on conversion. |
| Radiation conversion | ruemax | conversion coefficient of intercepted photosynthetic radiation into total dry mass (g MJ-1) |
| ruetopt | Optimum temperature for conversion (°C) |
| ruetk | Effect of temperature on conversion. |
| p01 | coefficient for maintenance effect on conversion (used in FAO water balance model). |
| Dry mass partitioning | prootini | Initial proportion of daily fraction of total DM allocated to roots |
| prootdec | Rate of decrease in proportion allocated to roots with thermal time |
| prootend | Final proportion of DM allocated to roots |
| pstemini | Initial proportion of daily fraction of aboveground DM allocated to stem |
| ptemdec | Extinction coefficient of daily fraction of aboveground DM allocated to stem |
| pstemend | Final daily fraction of aboveground DM allocated to stem |
| Structural vs sugar partitioning | pstrudec | Extinction coefficient of daily fraction of stem DM allocated to structures |
| psugend | Final daily fraction of stem DM allocated to sucrose |
| pstrutb | Temperature threshold from which fraction of stem DM allocated to structures is decreasing. |
| pstrutgrowth | Temperature effect on daily fraction of stem DM allocated to structures |
| Water content | humaerini | Initial above ground biomass water content (%) |
| humaerdec | Rate of decrease in above ground biomass water content |
| humaerend | Thermal time begining in decrease of above ground biomass water content (°Cd) |
| humaertb | Base temperature for above ground biomass water content |
| humstemini | Initial stem water content (%) |
| humstemdec | Rate of decrease in stalk water content |
| Water requirement | Kcmax | Crop coefficient for crop evapotranspiration calculation |
| psilb | Pression parameter (mm) for water stress calculation |
| sthydrue | Sensitivity to water stress index for mass accumulation. |
| sthydlai | Sensitivity to water stress index for LAI growth. |
| Roots | roottb | Base temperature for root growth (°C) |
| rootgrowth | Root growth velocity (cm °d-1) |
| rldmax | Maximum root length density (cm cm-3 soil) |
| rwumax | Maximum rate of root water uptake (cmwater cmsoil-1 cmroot-1) |

1. **Example of global sensitivity analysis**

A sensitivity analysis was performed on one crop cycle from the SYPECAR project (ECOFI database, Christina et al., 2020): with or without irrigation. The sampling method used was the FAST method on all 36 plant parameters with a 350 sample size (12600 parameter combinations). Each parameter was sampled within ±5% around a central value. Parameter sensitivity was assessed using the fast99 function from sensitivity package.

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*Fig. 2. Sensitivity index of MOSICAS parameters using the Fast99 methods for different output variables. Indices are presented in blue for an irrigated sugarcane and in red for a rainfed one in the same crop cycle. Light bars indicated the main parameter effect while dark color indicated the interaction effect with other parameters.*

1. **Example of global uncertainty analysis**

In progress

1. **Example of model calibration**

In progress