Calibration Report: Low N Basalt Site Base Case

Kaveh Gholamhossein Siah

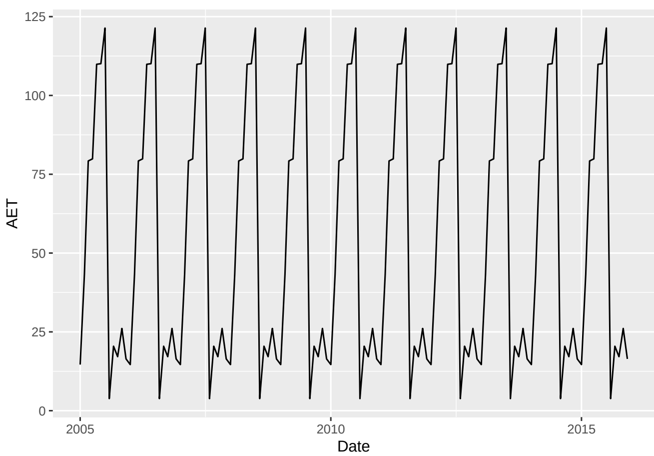
28 February 2021

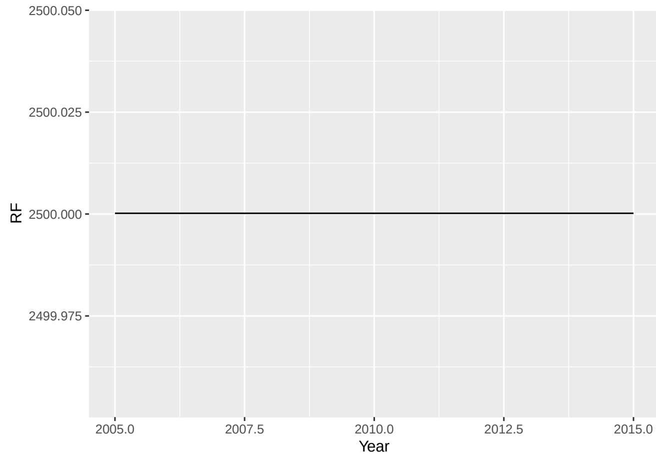
Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Hydrology





Soil Solution Results

Table 1: Average Soil Solution Concentrations of Reliable Months (2005-2006)

	μmol/L														
Soil Layer	Ca	Mg	K	Na	NO3	NH4	SO4	Cl	PO4	DOC	Al	Si	H+	pH	R	HR
Layer 1	25.5	34.7	14.11	66.7	96.5	9.597	11.40	55.4	0.1069	262.1	10.435	3.11	13.260	4.88	65.7	21.698
Layer 2	19.8	30.0	12.76	88.4	83.6	3.817	7.12	63.3	0.0809	95.9	0.906	5.93	1.629	5.79	30.5	1.436
Layer 3	15.4	24.9	11.87	108.0	71.0	1.808	9.59	64.3	0.0480	95.7	0.898	7.92	1.617	5.79	30.8	1.136
Layer 4	11.5	19.1	7.88	112.0	61.3	0.820	12.06	69.2	0.0441	63.8	0.665	10.14	1.241	5.91	20.4	0.900
Layer 5	11.0	18.5	8.00	122.0	58.3	0.580	11.08	80.4	0.0375	61.6	0.372	12.98	0.713	6.15	19.8	0.722
Layer 6	11.1	18.7	8.08	131.8	55.2	0.571	10.61	94.2	0.0409	59.9	0.477	15.98	0.882	6.05	19.3	0.710
Layer 7	11.4	18.5	8.32	139.7	52.5	0.541	11.56	98.5	0.0283	57.3	0.294	19.11	0.560	6.25	18.6	0.484
Layer 8	11.2	18.4	8.40	143.2	50.7	0.530	11.85	104.5	0.0102	47.0	0.213	21.21	0.405	6.39	15.4	0.235

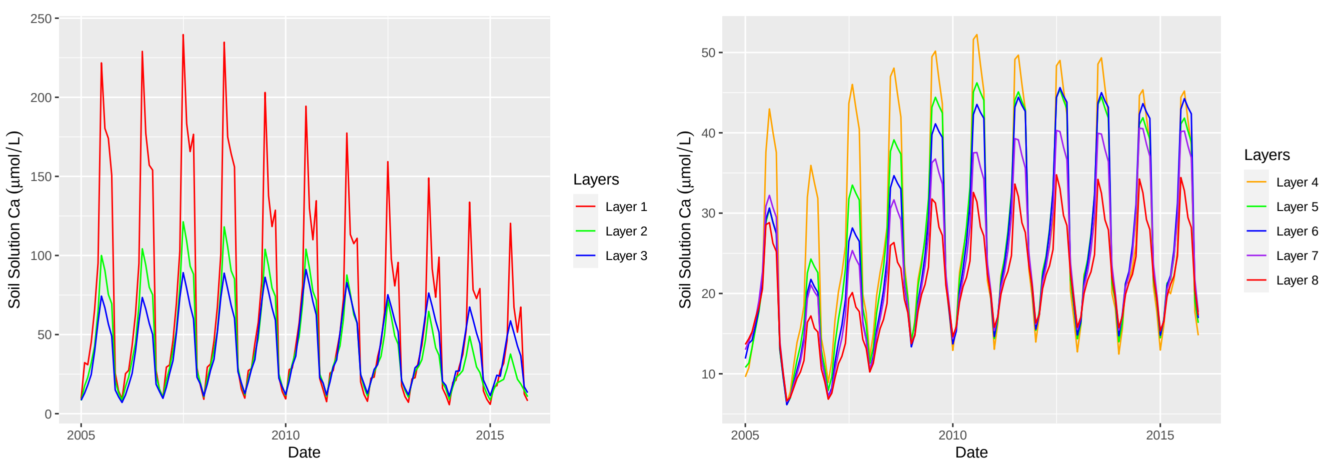


Figure 1: Monthly Calcium Concentrations by Soil Layer

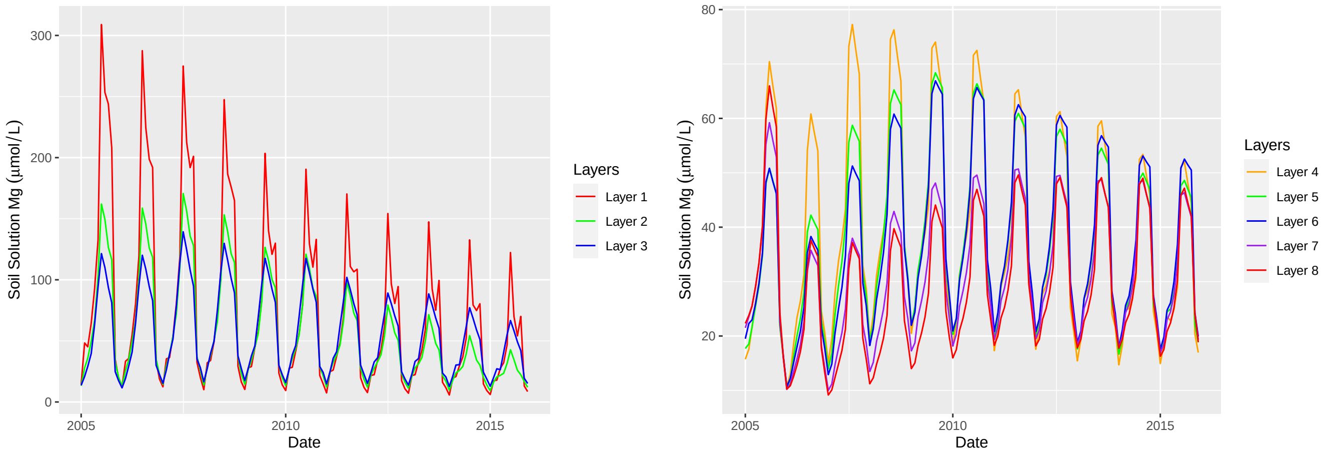


Figure 2: Monthly Magnesium Concentrations by Soil Layer

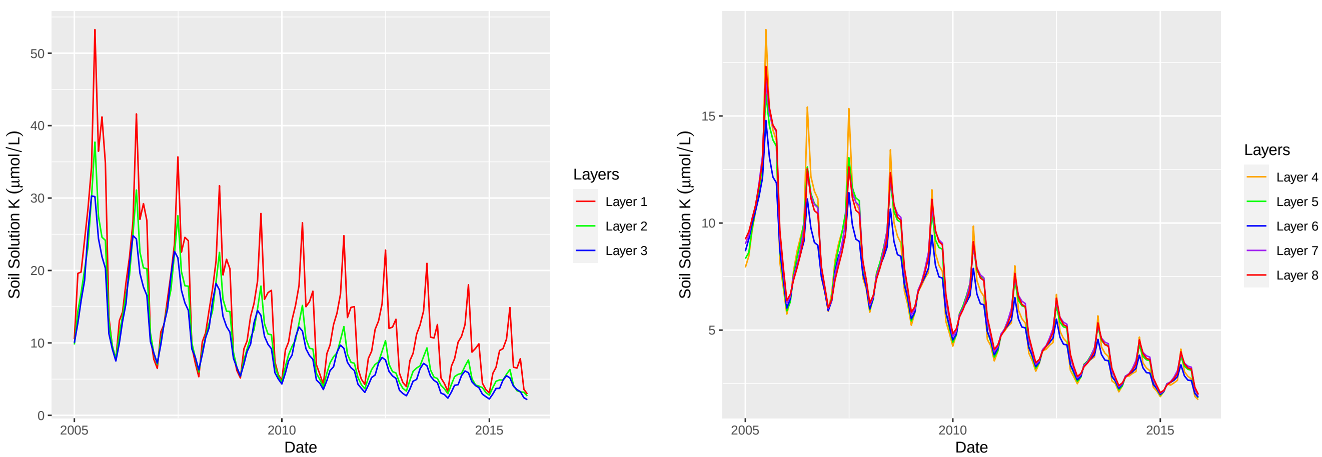


Figure 3: Monthly Potassium Concentrations by Soil Layer

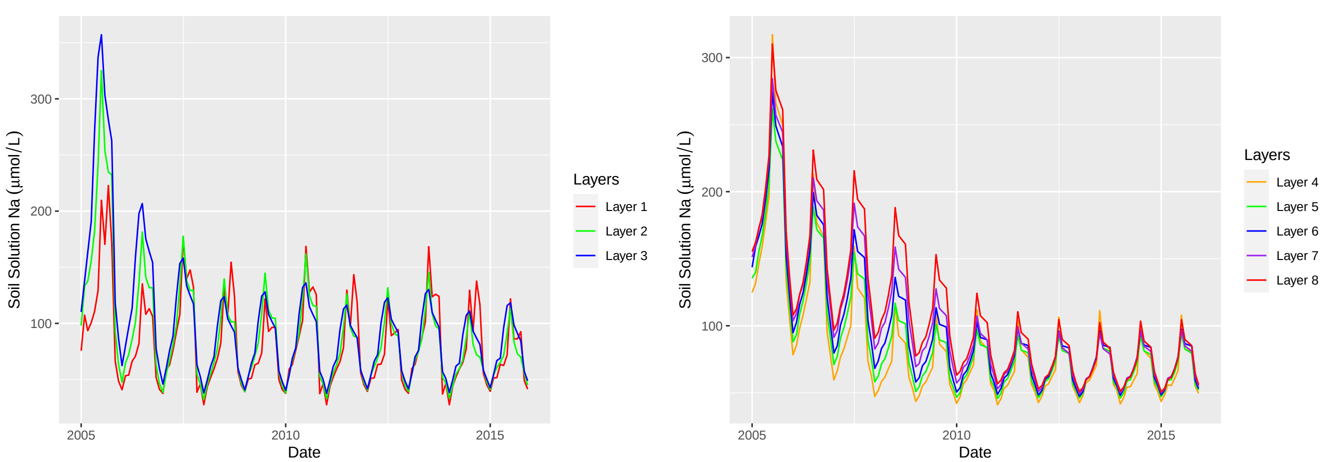


Figure 4: Monthly Sodium Concentrations by Soil Layer

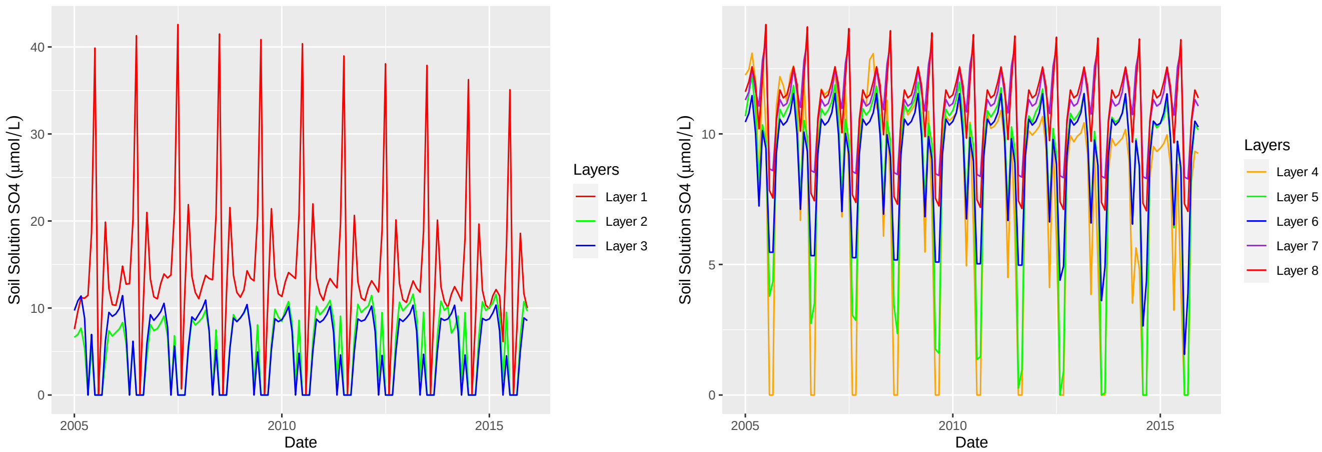


Figure 5: Monthly Sulfate Concentrations by Soil Layer

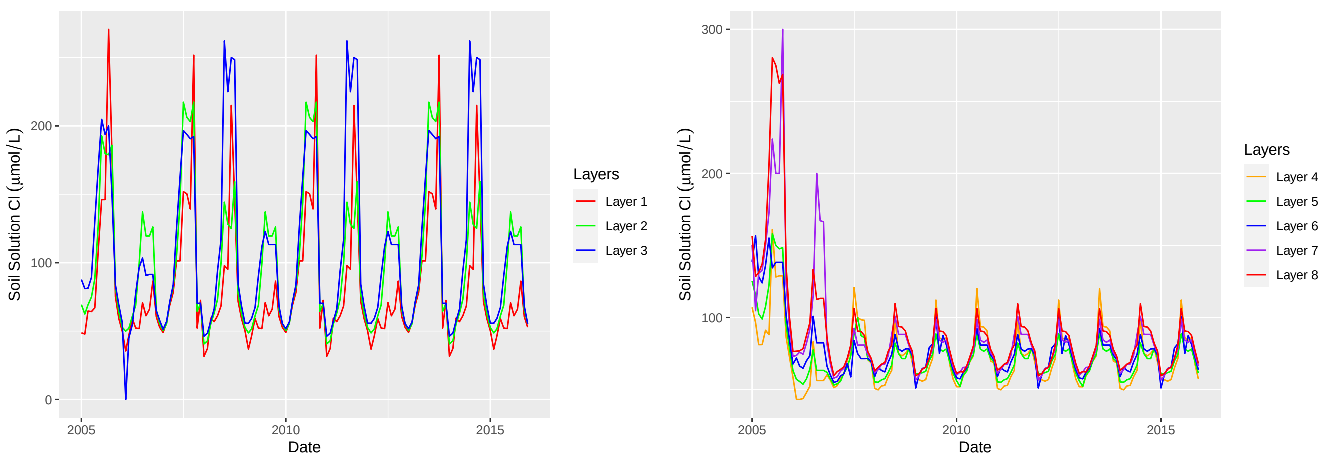


Figure 6: Monthly Chloride Concentrations by Soil Layer

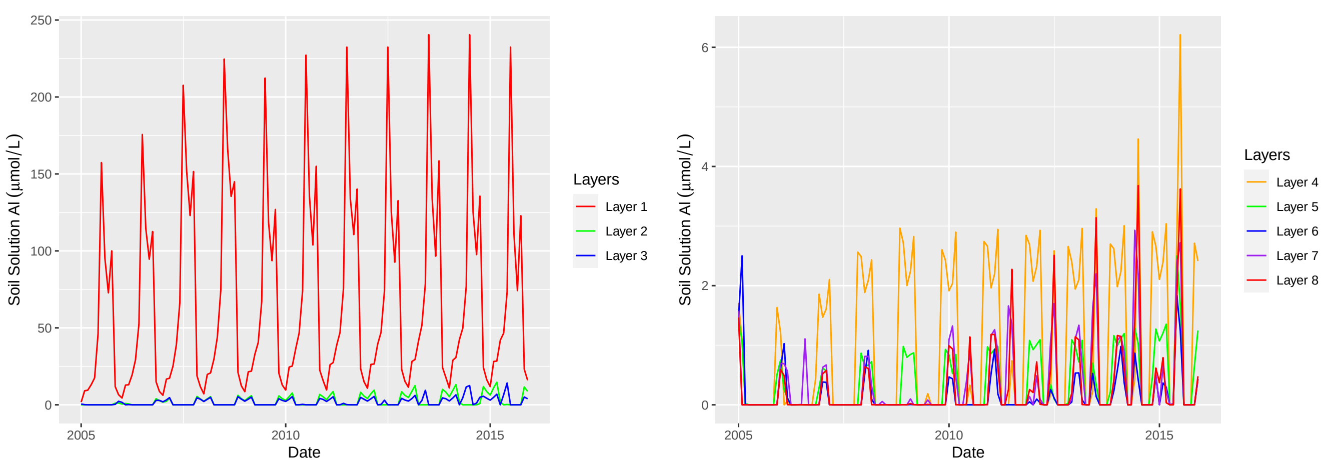


Figure 7: Monthly Aluminum Concentrations by Soil Layer

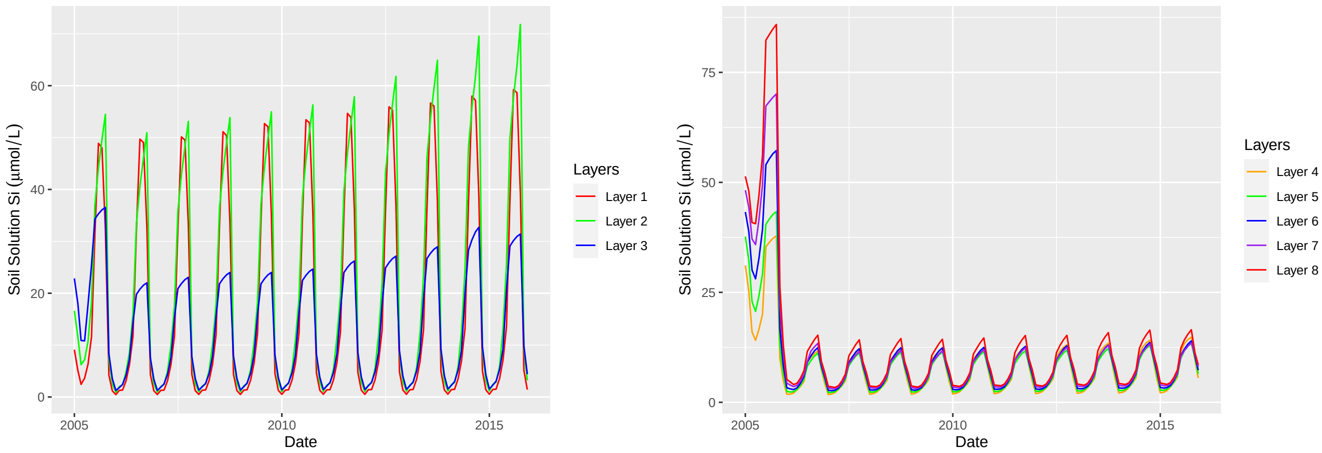


Figure 8: Monthly SiO2 Concentrations by Soil Layer

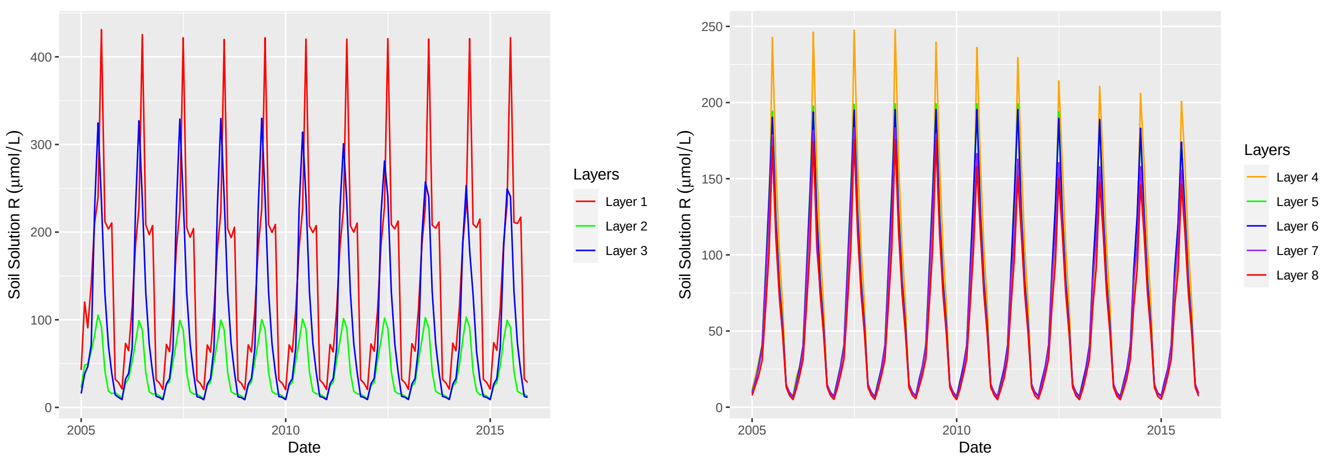


Figure 9: Monthly Organic Acid Base (R-) Concentrations by Soil Layer

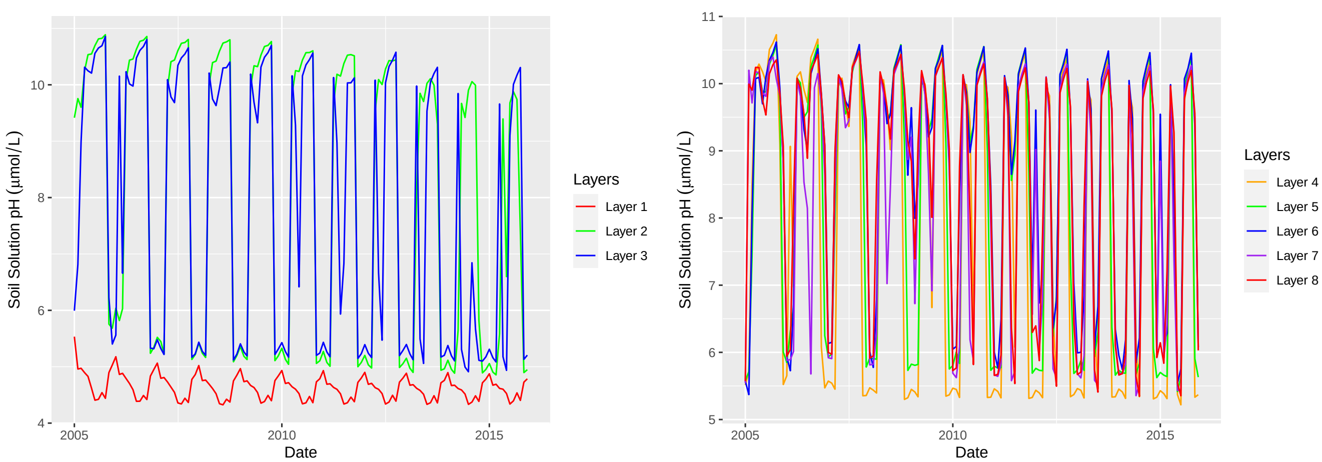


Figure 10: Monthly pH by Soil Layer

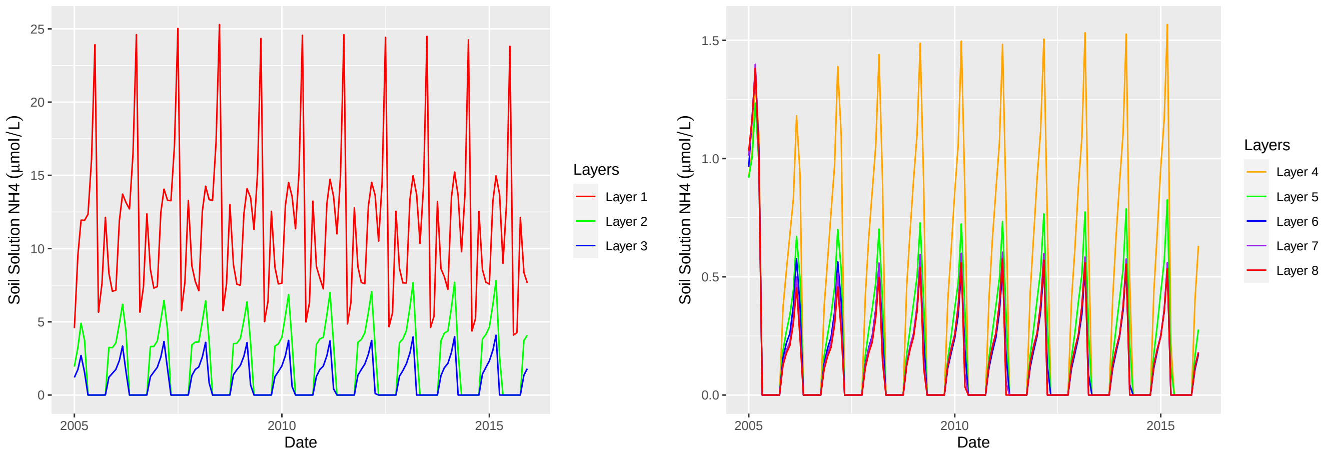


Figure 11: Yearly Ammonium concentration by Soil Layer

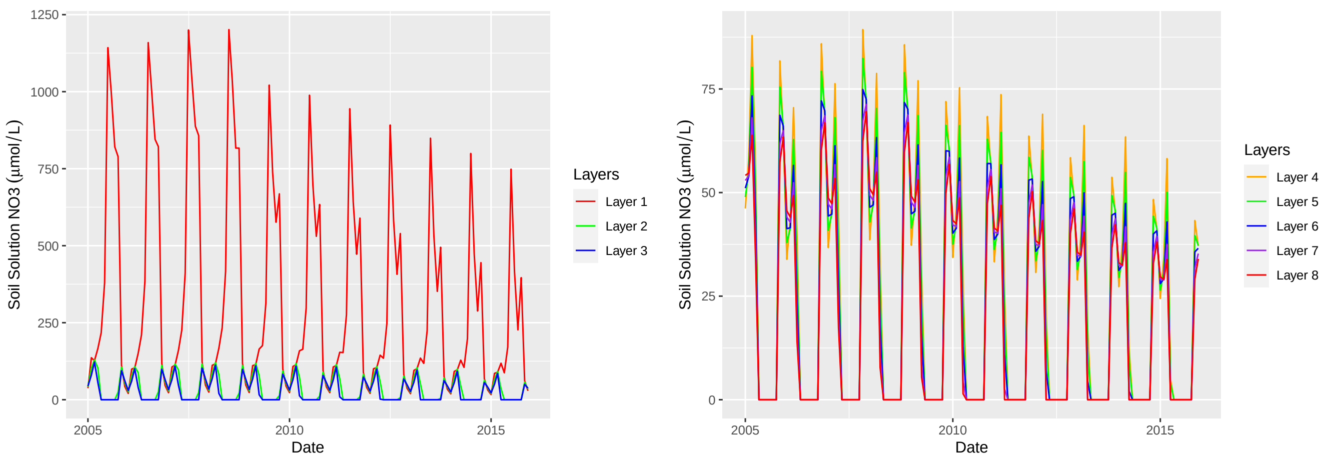
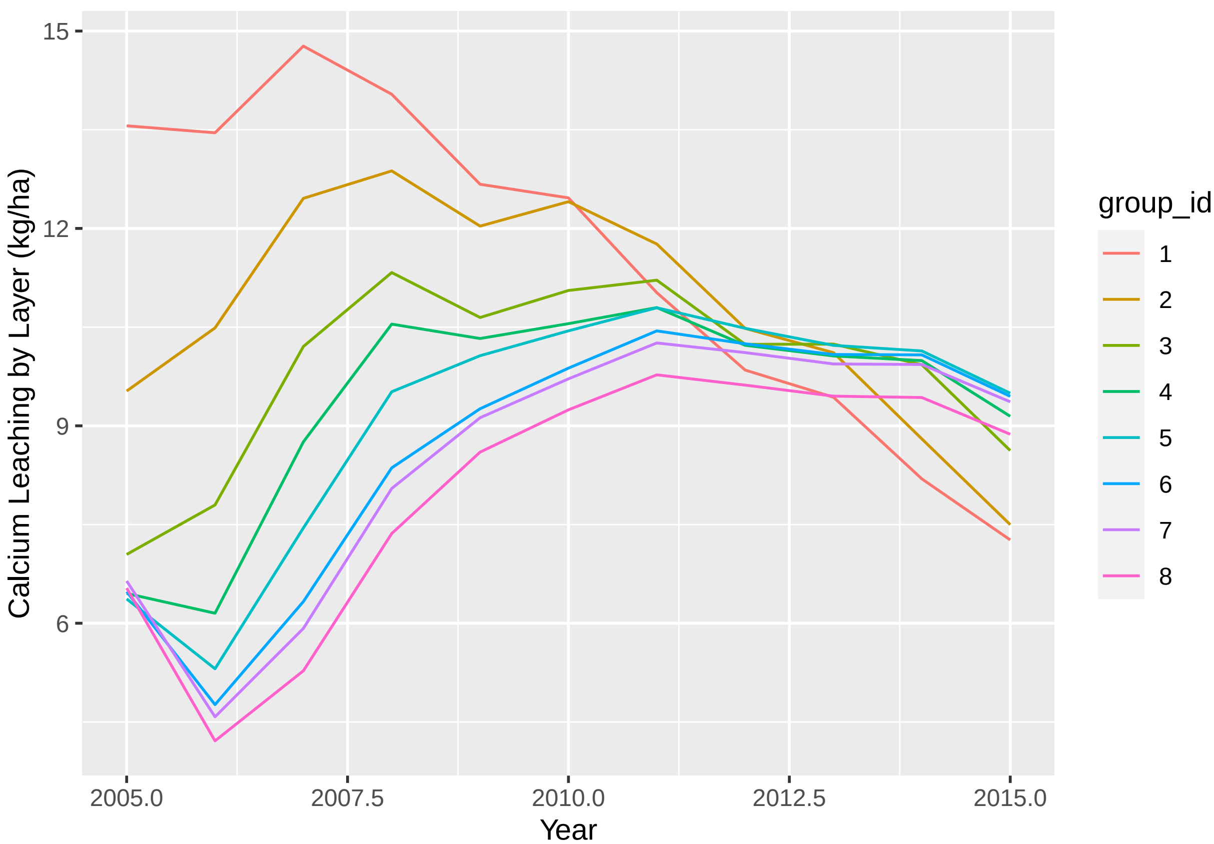


Figure 12: Yearly Nitrate concentration by Soil Layer

Lysimeter Comparisons



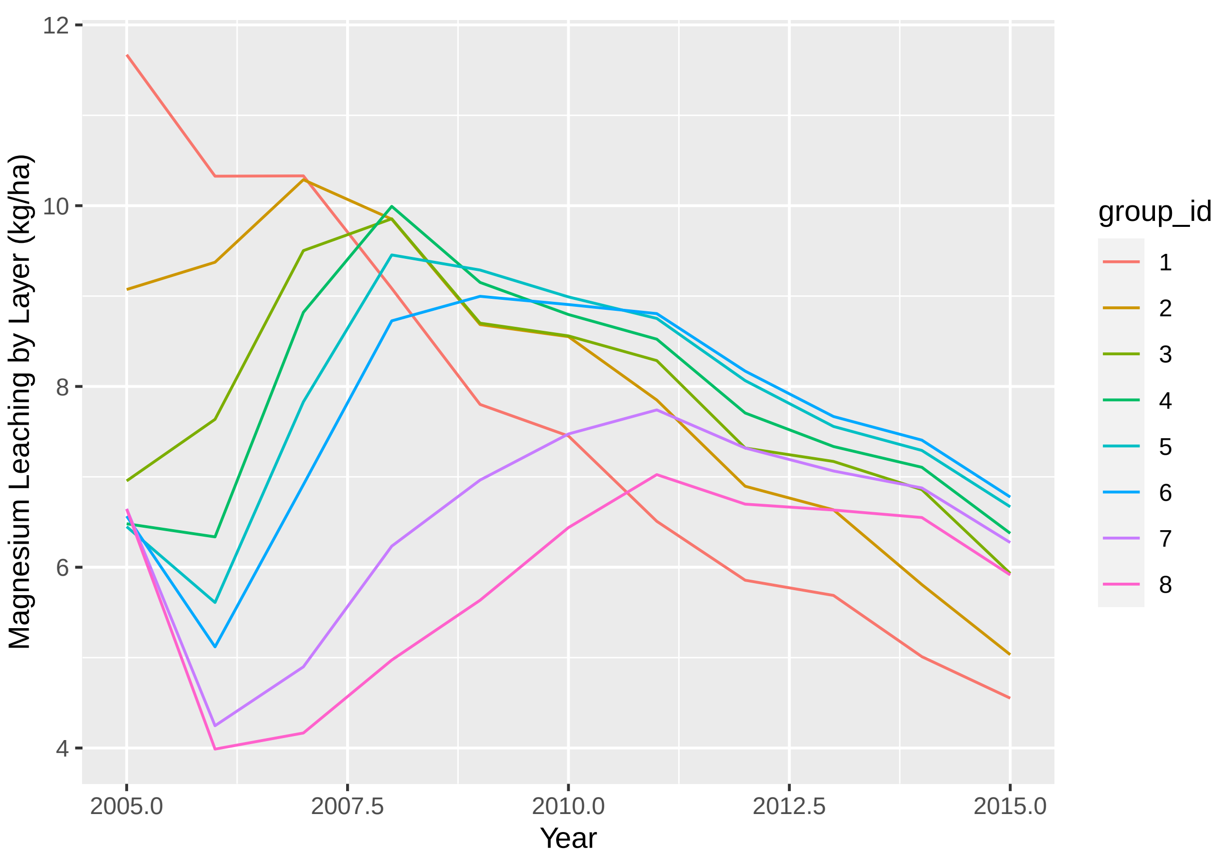


Table 2: Simulated Lysimeter Fluxes by Depth (2005-2006)

		kg/ha											
Depth	YEAR	Ca	Mg	K	Na	NO3	NH4	SO4	Cl	P	DOC	Al	Si
2	2005	9.5	9.1	6.9	33	16	0.61	3.3	38	0.058	14	0.00059	3.9
2	2006	10.5	9.4	5.8	19	14	0.76	3.6	30	0.058	11	0.00234	1.5
8	2005	6.5	6.6	4.5	45	10.1	0.115	4.7	59	0.0068	5.2	0.00040	12.3
8	2006	4.2	4.0	3.5	35	9.4	0.036	4.7	35	0.0068	4.7	0.00029	2.2

Weathering Results

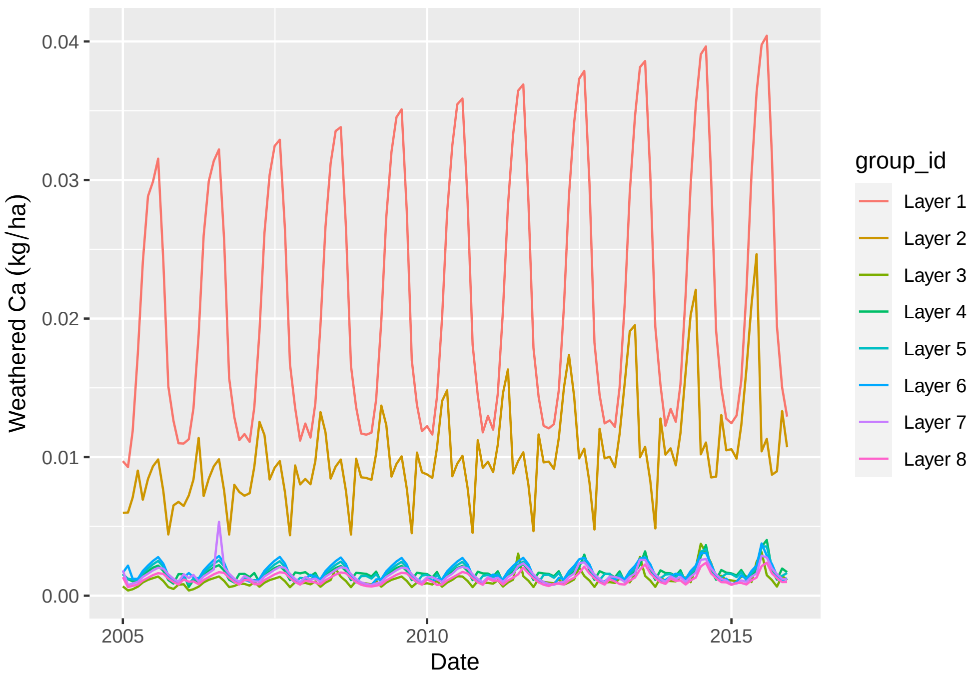


Figure 13: Calcium Weathering (All Layer)

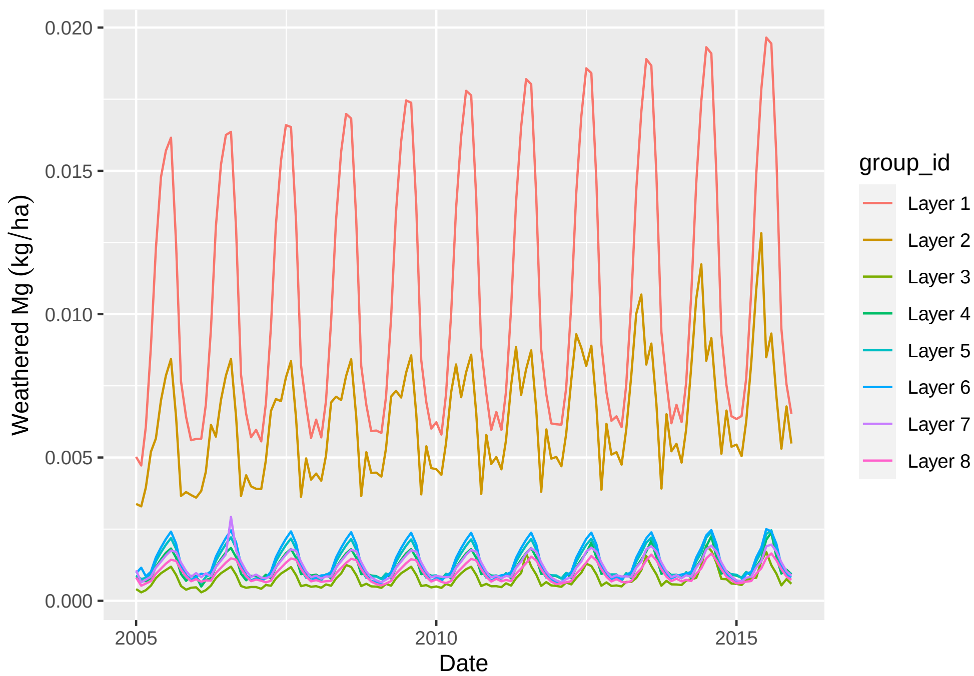


Figure 14: Magnesium Weathering (All Layer)

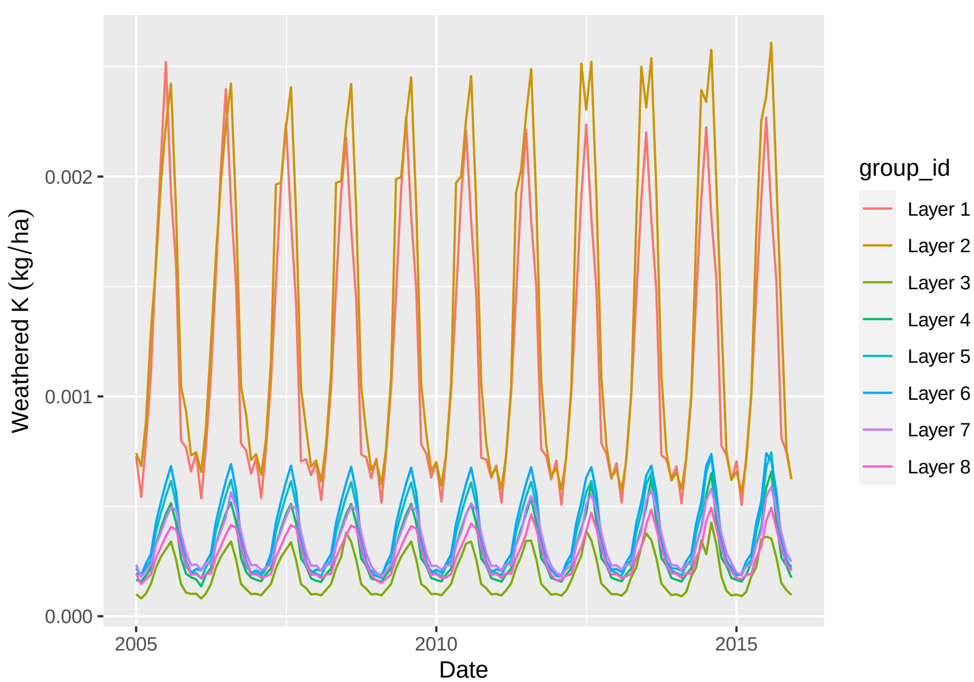


Figure 15: Potassium Weathering (All Layer)

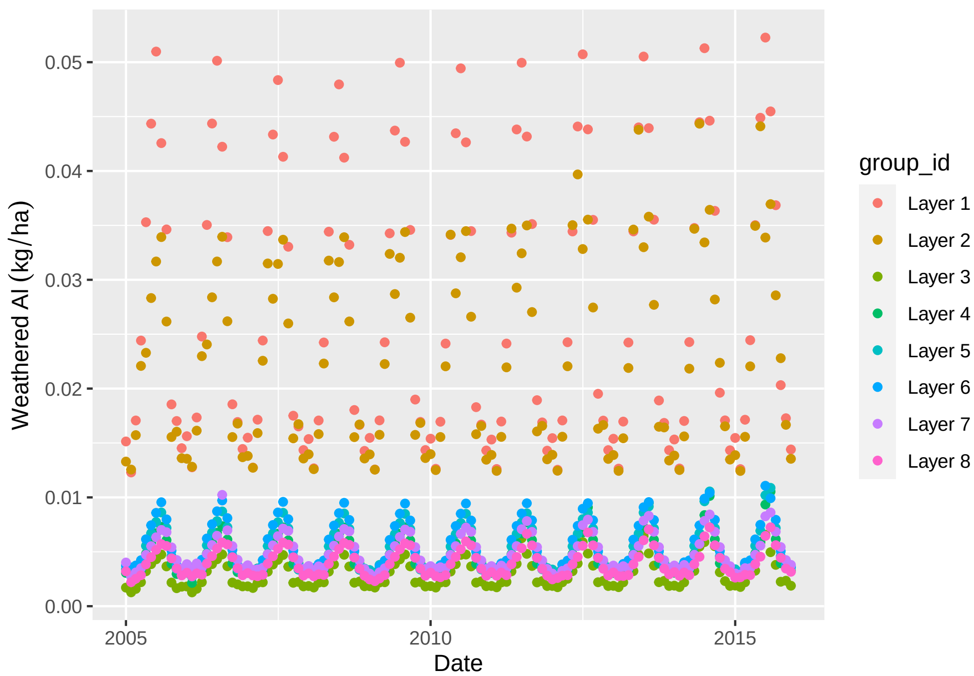


Figure 16: Aluminum Weathering (All Layer)

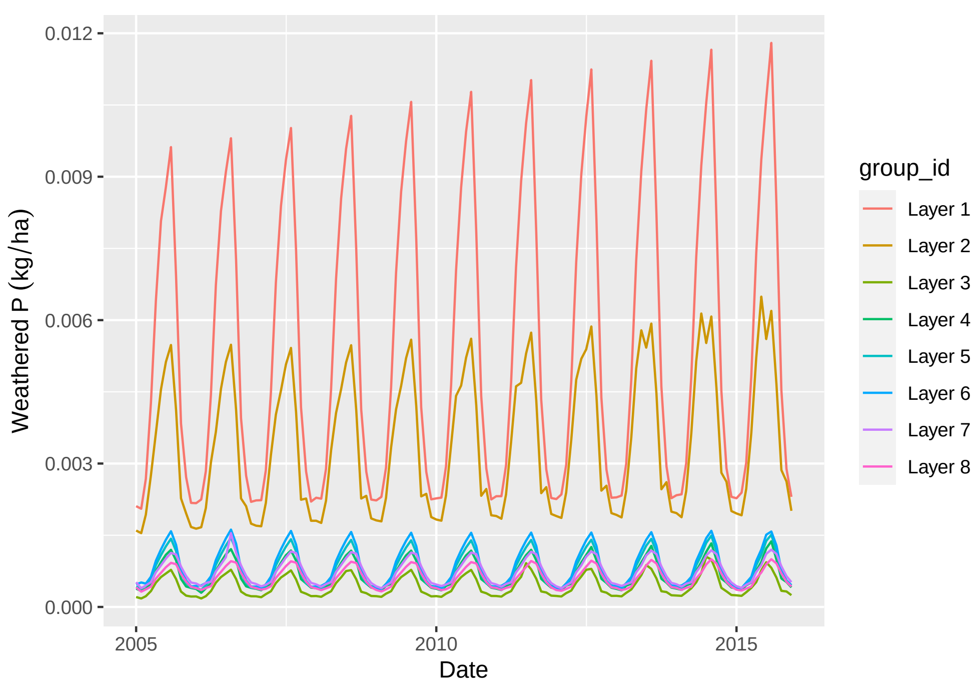


Figure 17: Phosphate Weathering (All Layer)

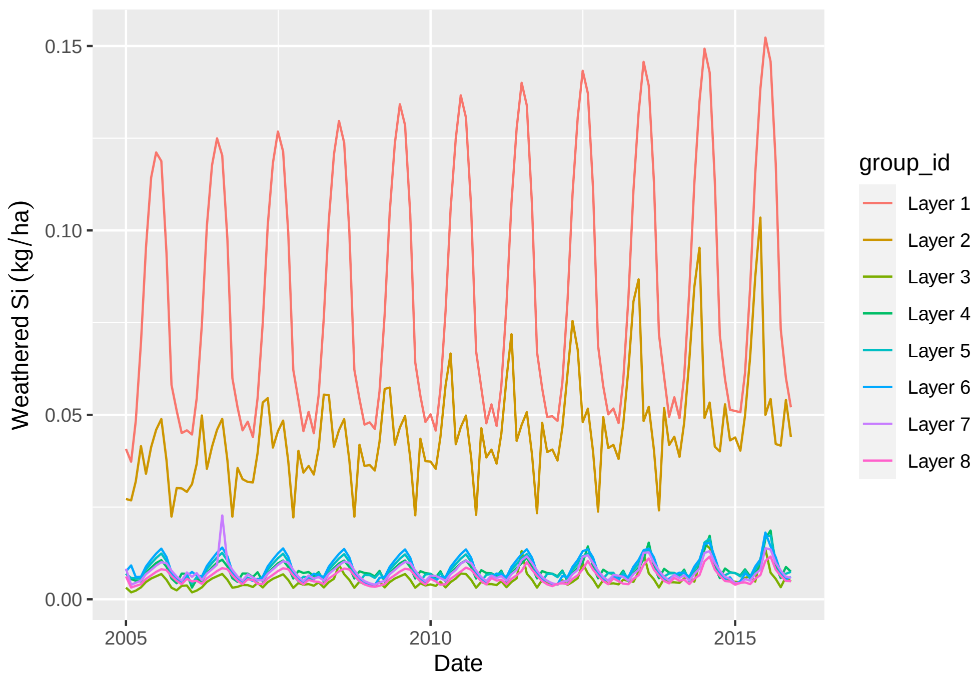


Figure 18: Silica Weathering (All Layer)

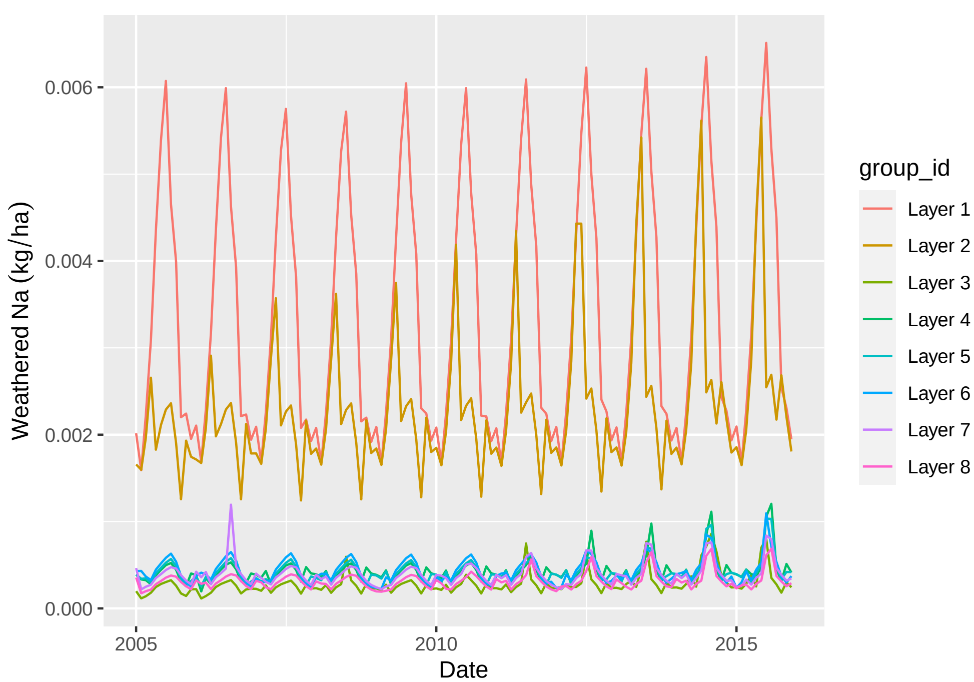
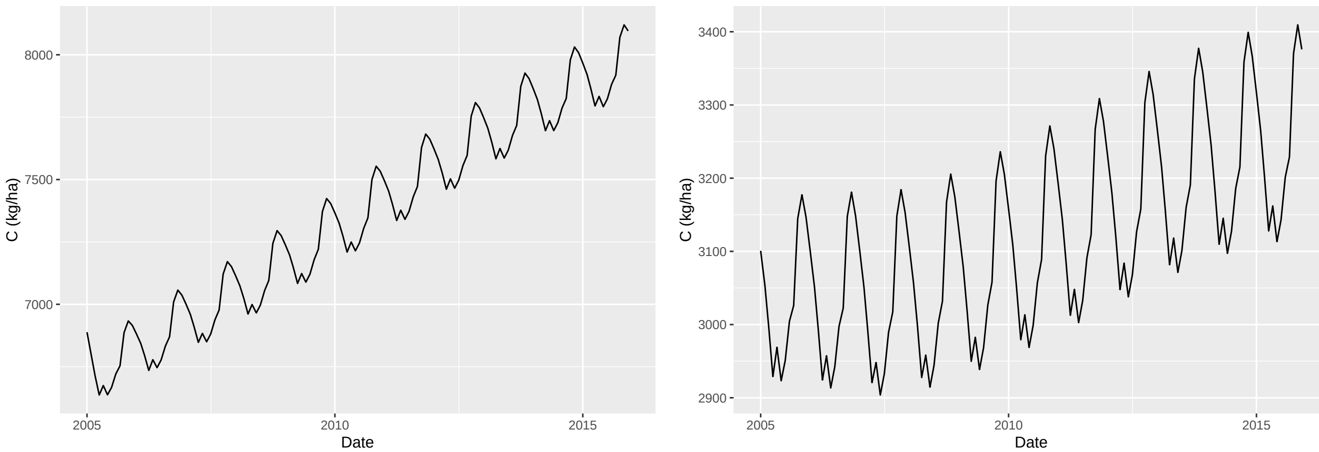


Figure 19: Sodium Weathering (All Layer)

Litter Pool Results

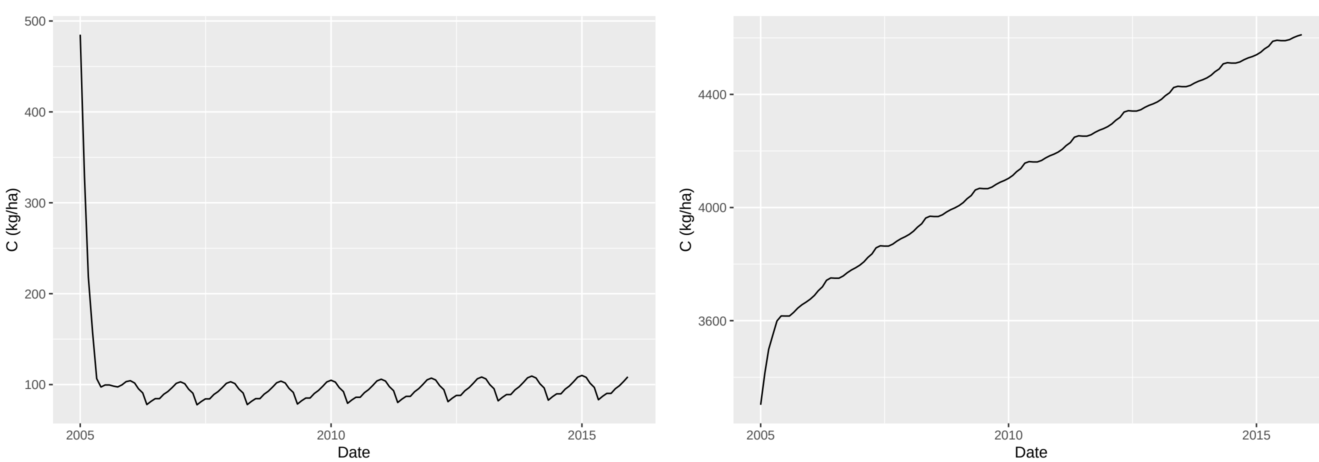


(a) Total forest floor carbon content (kg/ha)

(b) Carbon content of coarse litter (kg/ha)

Figure 20: Forest Floor (O-Layer) Carbon Content Over Simulation Period

Looking at a range of soil carbon studies in Douglas-fir forests of the Pacific Northwest, forest floor (defined as non-mineral OM) C content goes from a lower bound of 3,700 kg C/ha in a 9-yr old stand[@cromackSoilCarbonNutrients1999] to 8200 kg C/ha in an average 38 year old stand [edmondsRelationshipsSoilOrganic1994]. These stands were notably N rich compared to the site simulated for the low N site, the soil C should be lower in the simulations as there is about half as much soil N in the low N simulated site as in the sites described in [edmondsRelationshipsSoilOrganic1994]. The high N site has about 21,000 kg N/ha at 1m depth, so it should be modeled to be at the higher end of organic and litter C buildup.

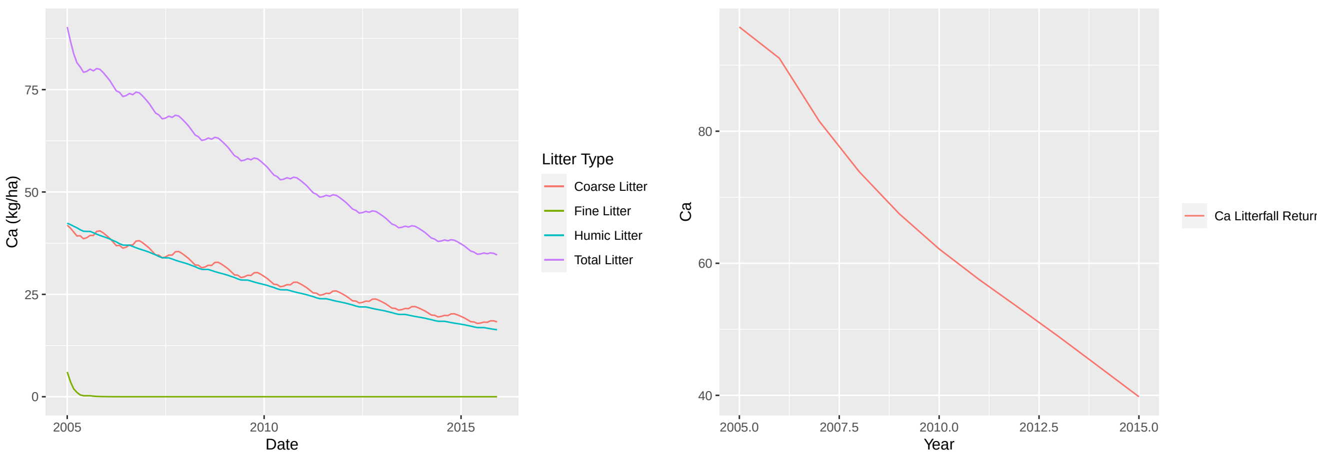


(a) Carbon content of fine litter (kg/ha)

(b) Carbon content of humic litter (kg/ha)

Figure 21: Forest Floor (O-Layer) Carbon Content Over Simulation Period

Note that the fine litter pool (the stage between humus and fresh/coarse litter) is growing in this model. This might deviate from observed behavior.

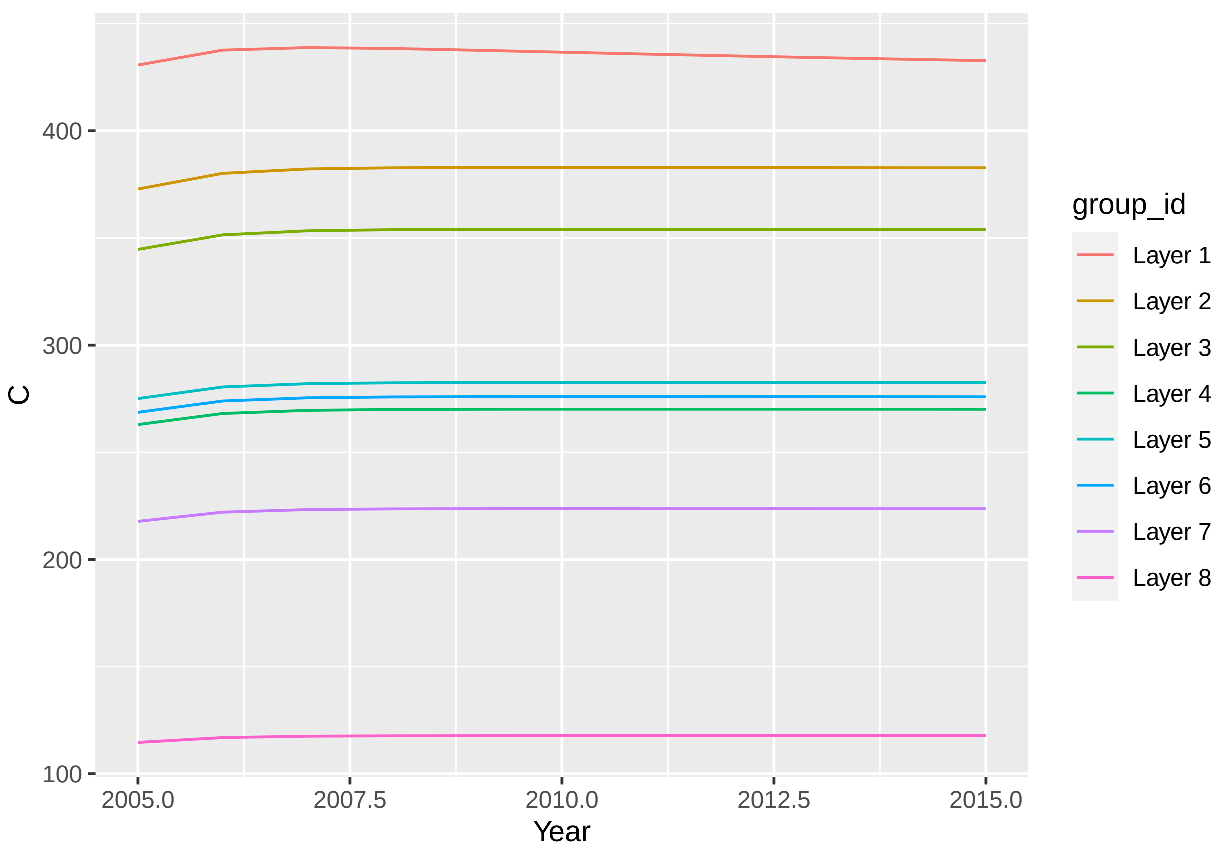


(a) Ca Content in each litter decomposition stage (kg/ha)

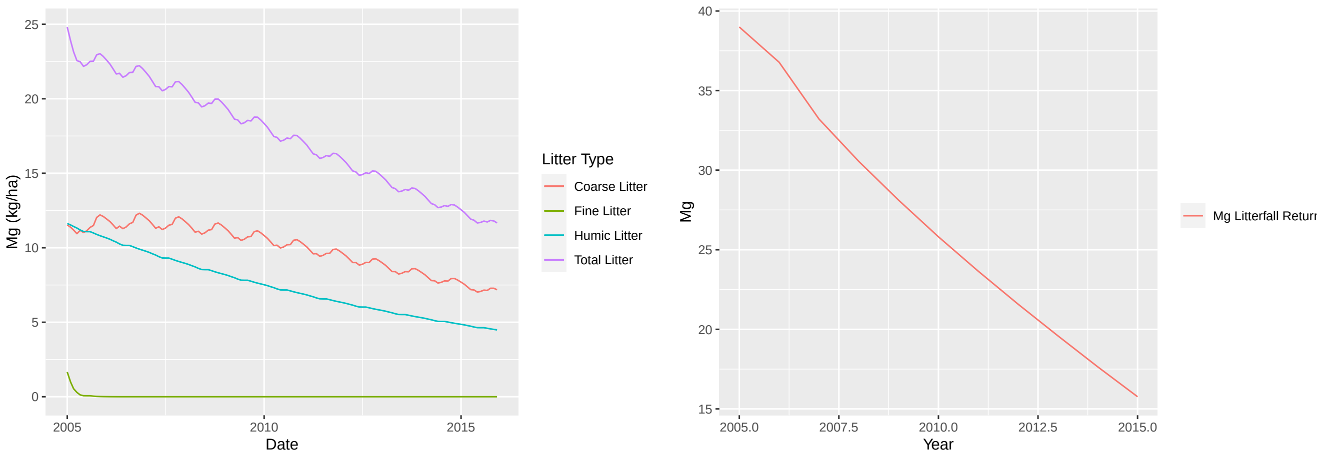
(b) Ca net annual return in litterfall (kg/ha)

Figure 22: Forest Floor/O-horizon Ca content over time (a). and net annual Ca return in litterfall (b).

Soil Organic Matter Results



Mineral soil SOM C content is very high compared to other pools of carbon in the ecosystem, soil carbon should buildup over time assuming available surfaces exist for soil carbon “stabilization”. In NutsFor, the SOM pool is represented by an active microbial pool, so there are issues with building up SOM in the soil as one might expect from a real stand. Microbial growth is limited by soil moisture and nutrient availability like the tree pool, so it is not a wholly adequate representation of C stabilization. Instead of calibrating this output to show buildup, I calibrated it such that it was “level”, thus, soil carbon additions to the mineral soil are dictated by DOC percolation with water flow.



(a) Mg Content in each litter decomposition stage (kg/ha)

(b) Mg net annual return in litterfall (kg/ha)

Figure 23: Forest Floor/O-horizon Mg content over time (a). and net annual Mg return in litterfall (b).

(a) K Content in each litter decomposition stage (kg/ha)

(b) K net annual return in litterfall (kg/ha)

Figure 24: Forest Floor/O-horizon K content over time (a). and net annual K return in litterfall (b).

(a) S Content in each litter decomposition stage (kg/ha)

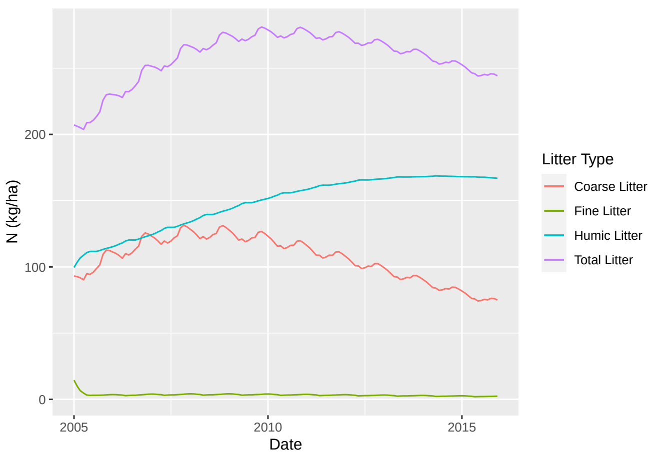
(b) S net annual return in litterfall (kg/ha)

Figure 25: Forest Floor/O-horizon S content over time (a). and net annual S return in litterfall (b).

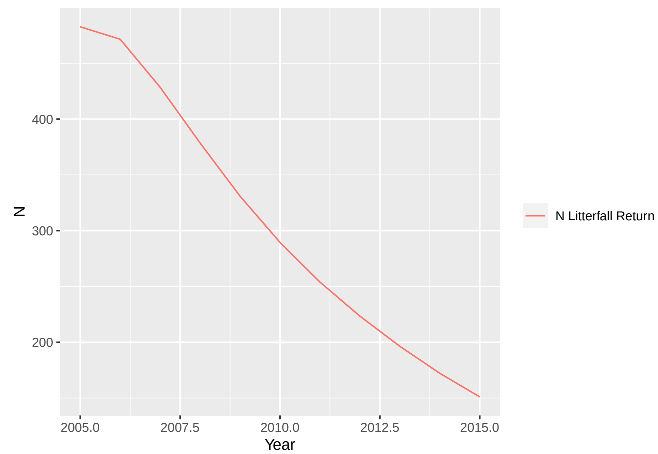
(a) P Content in each litter decomposition stage (kg/ha)

(b) P net annual return in litterfall (kg/ha)

Figure 26: Forest Floor/O-horizon P content over time (a). and net annual P return in litterfall (b).



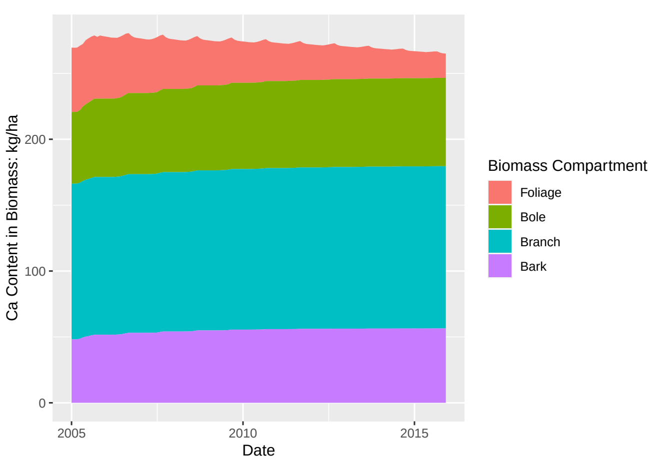
(a) N Content in each litter decomposition stage (kg/ha)



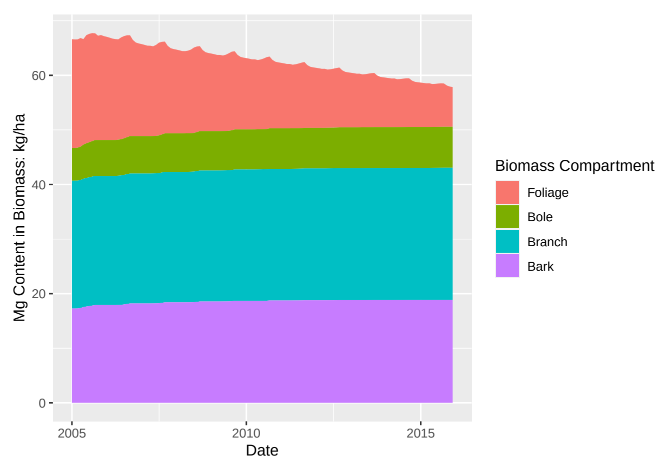
(b) N net annual return in litterfall (kg/ha)

Figure 27: Forest Floor/O-horizon N content over time (a). and net annual N return in litterfall (b).

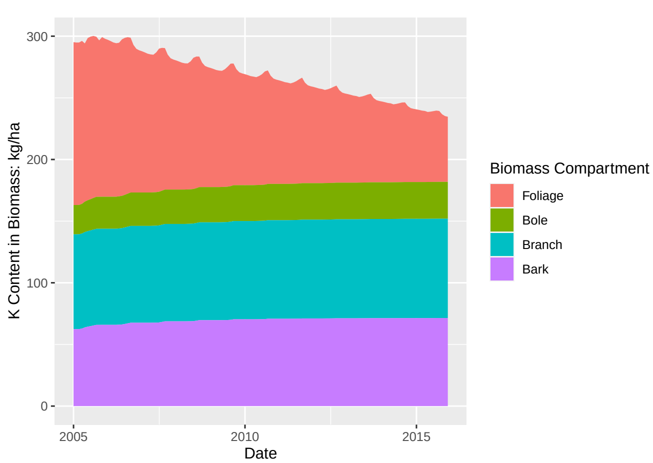
Tree Nutrient Content



(a) Calcium content in each biomass compartment

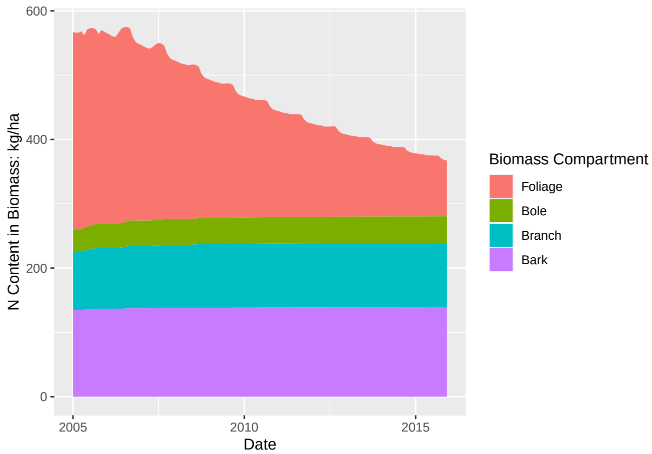


(b) Magnesium content in each biomass compartment

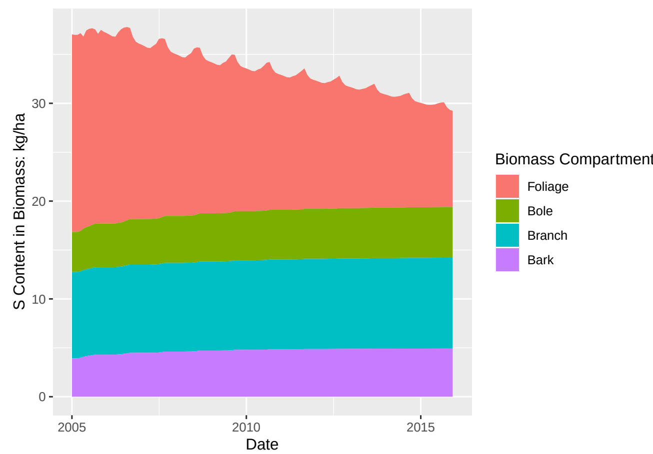


(c) Potassium content in each biomass compartment

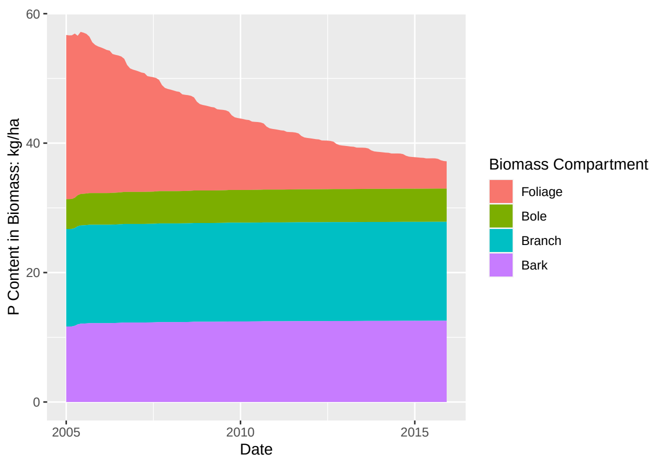
Figure 28: Base Cation Nutrient Content in Simulated Forest



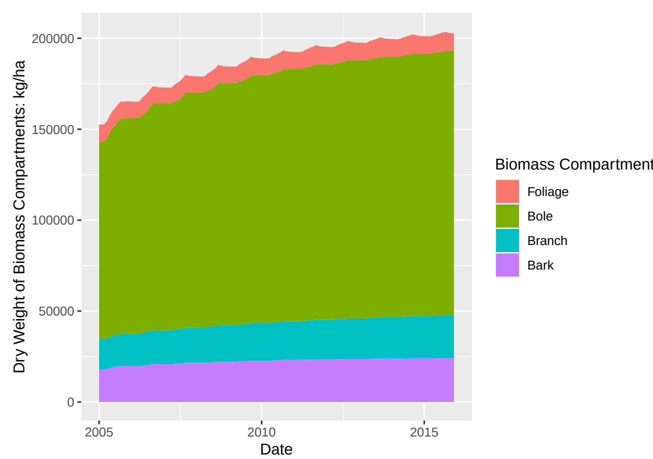
(a) Nitrogen content in each biomass compartment



(b) Sulfur content in each biomass compartment



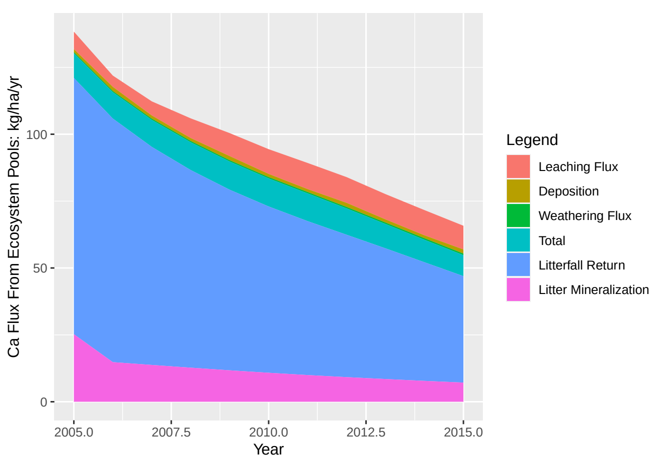
(c) Phosphorous content in each biomass compartment



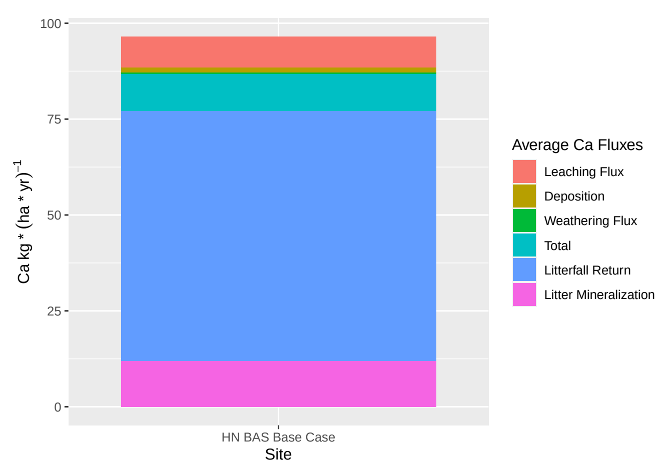
(d) Biomass of each compartment

Figure 29: N, S, and P Nutrient Contents and biomass per compartment

Analysis 1: Stack Flux Data

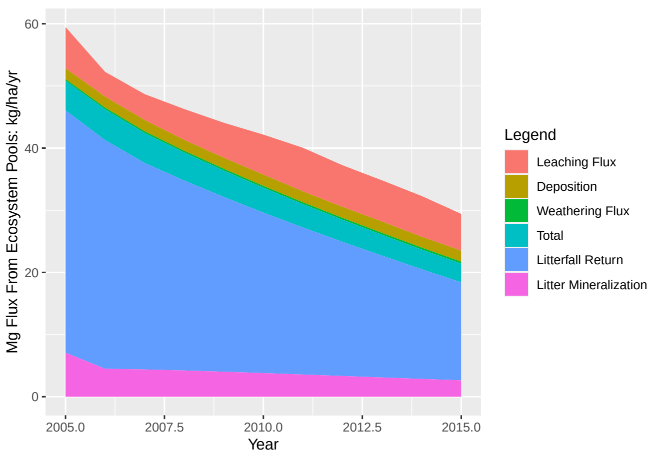


(a) Ca input and output fluxes over time

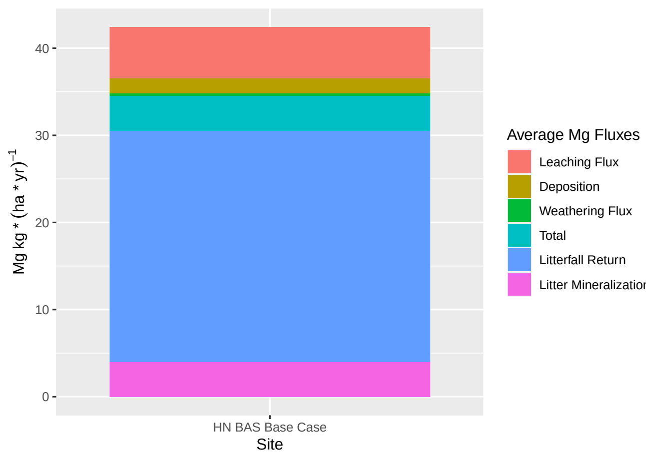


(b) Total Average Ca input and output fluxes

Figure 30: Calcium input and output comparison graphs

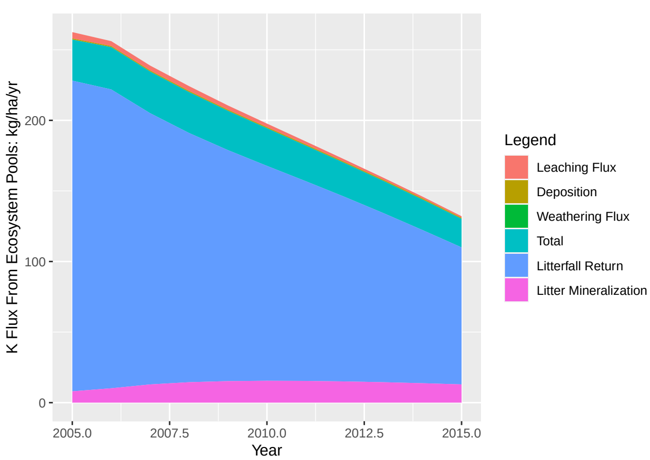


(a) Mg input and output fluxes over time

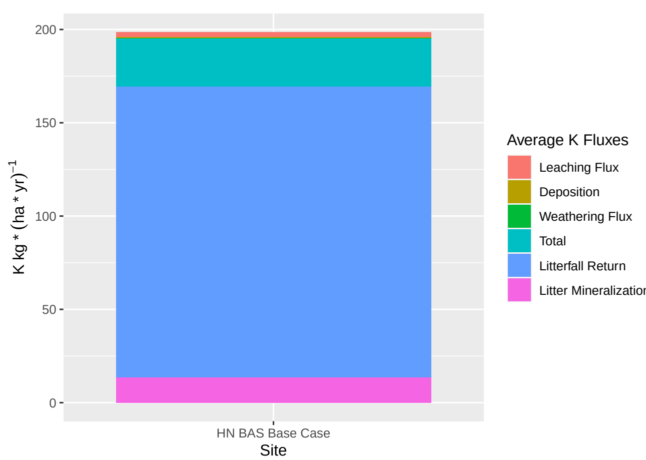


(b) Total Average Mg input and output fluxes

Figure 31: Magnesium input and output comparison graphs

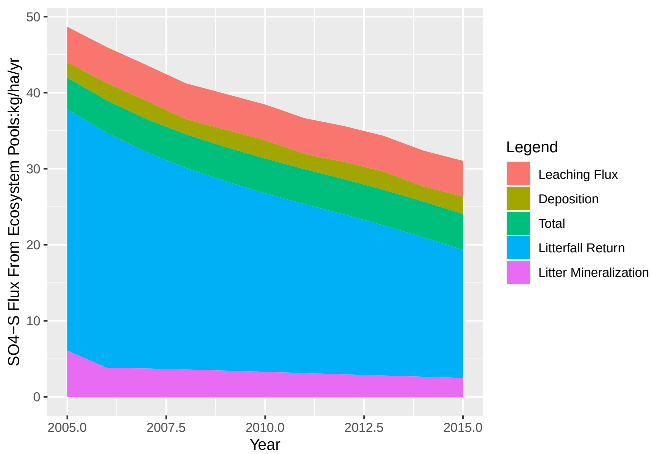


(a) K input and output fluxes over time

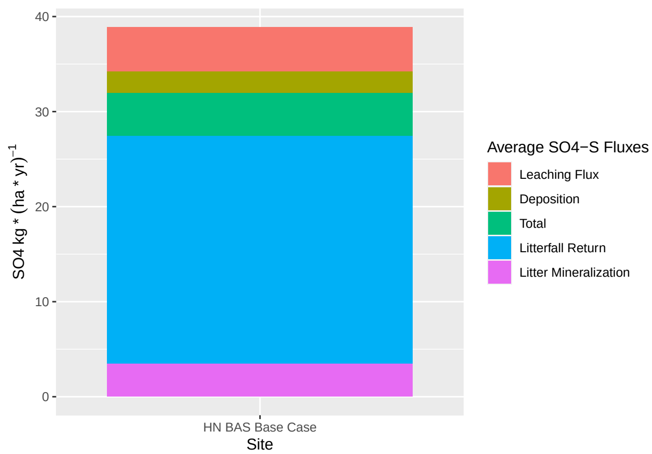


(b) Total Average K input and output fluxes

Figure 32: Potassium input and output comparison graphs



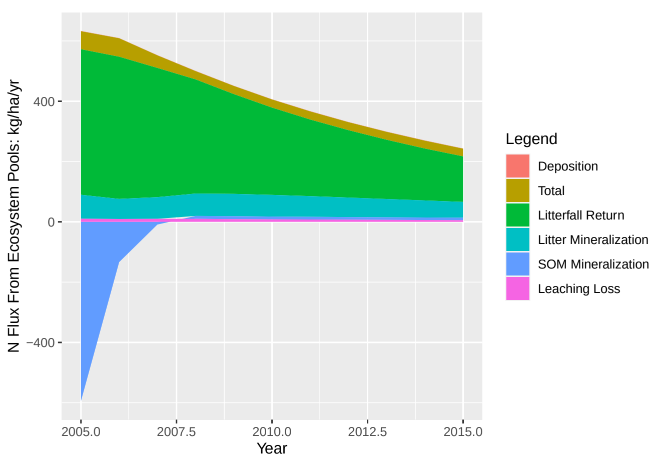
(a) S input and output fluxes over time



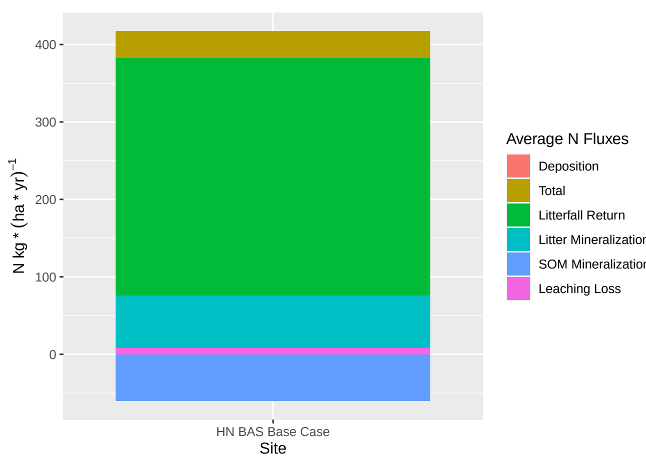
(b) Total Average S input and output fluxes

Figure 33: Sulfur input and output comparison graphs

The sulfate adsorbed pool depletes itself, the organic sulfur pool becomes increasingly dominant. This behavior is not unreasonable, however I would expect higher sulfate adsorption.



(a) N input and output fluxes over time



(b) Total Average N input and output fluxes

Figure 34: Nitrogen input and output comparison graphs

There looks to be a SOM reporting bug which causes a large negative spike in N mineralization, it does not seem to affect the simulation in terms of N flux or nutrient , which tells me it is likely a reporting error.

Cation Exchange Capacity

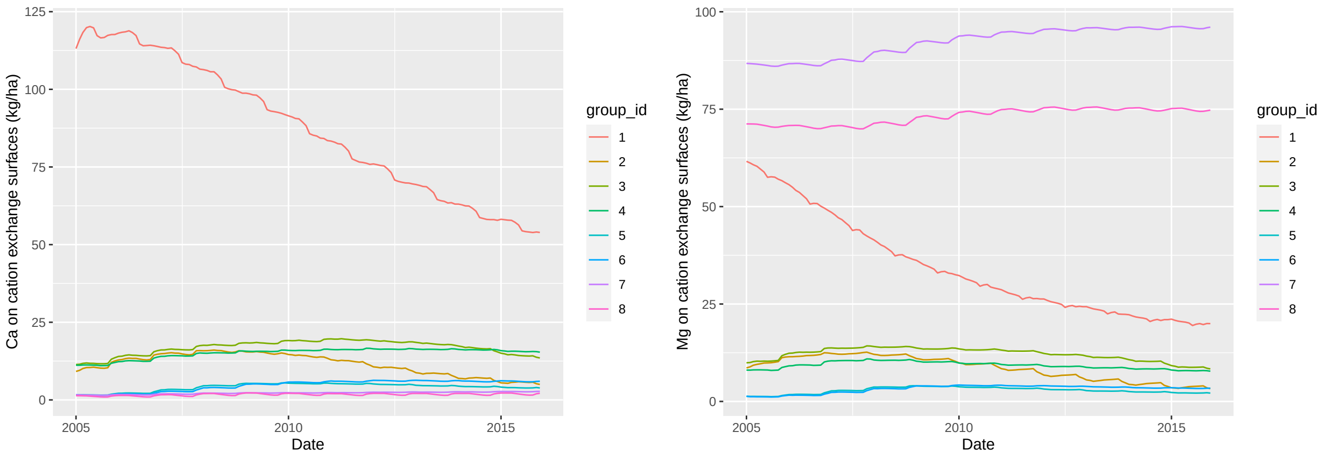


Figure 35: Calcium and Magnesium on exchangerover time

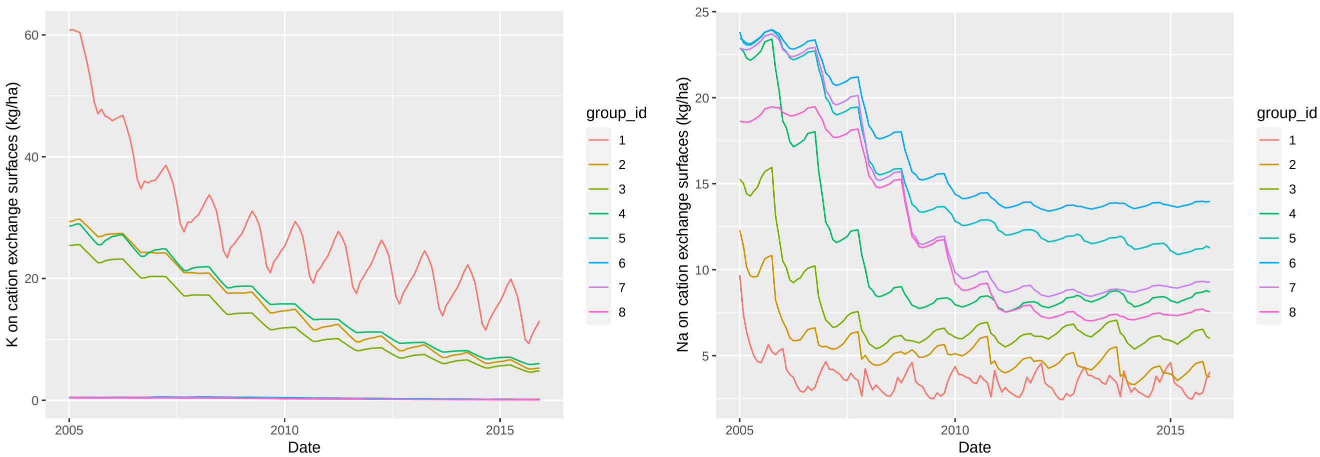


Figure 36: Potassium and Sodium on exchangerover time

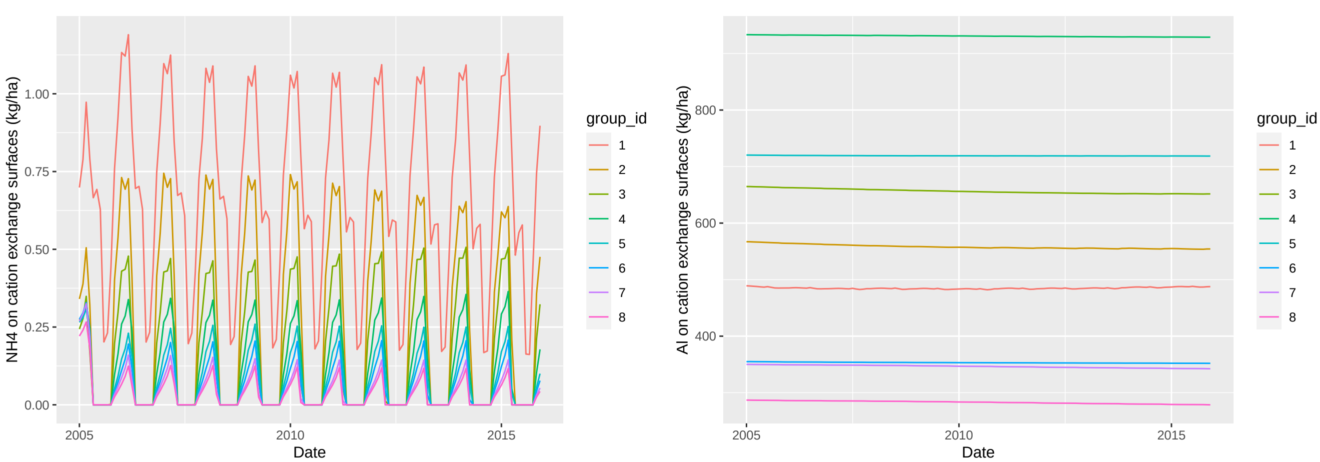
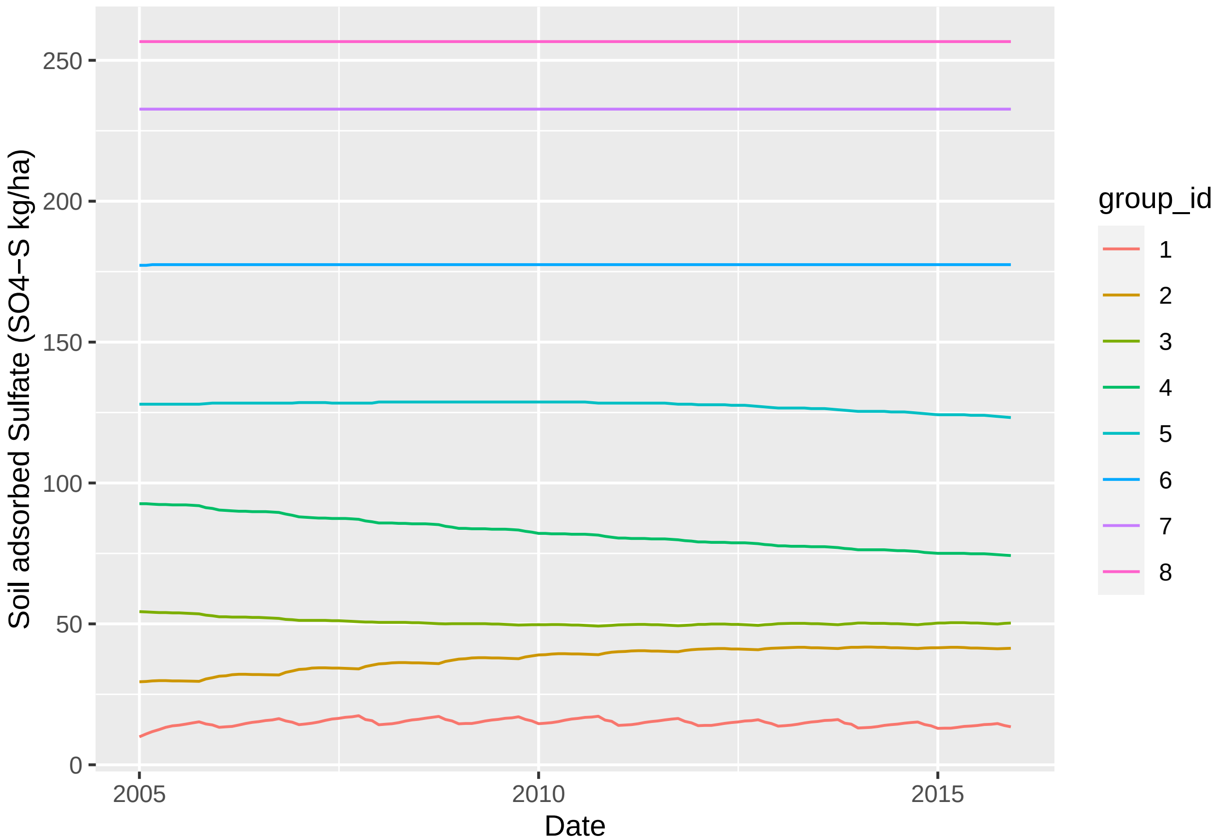
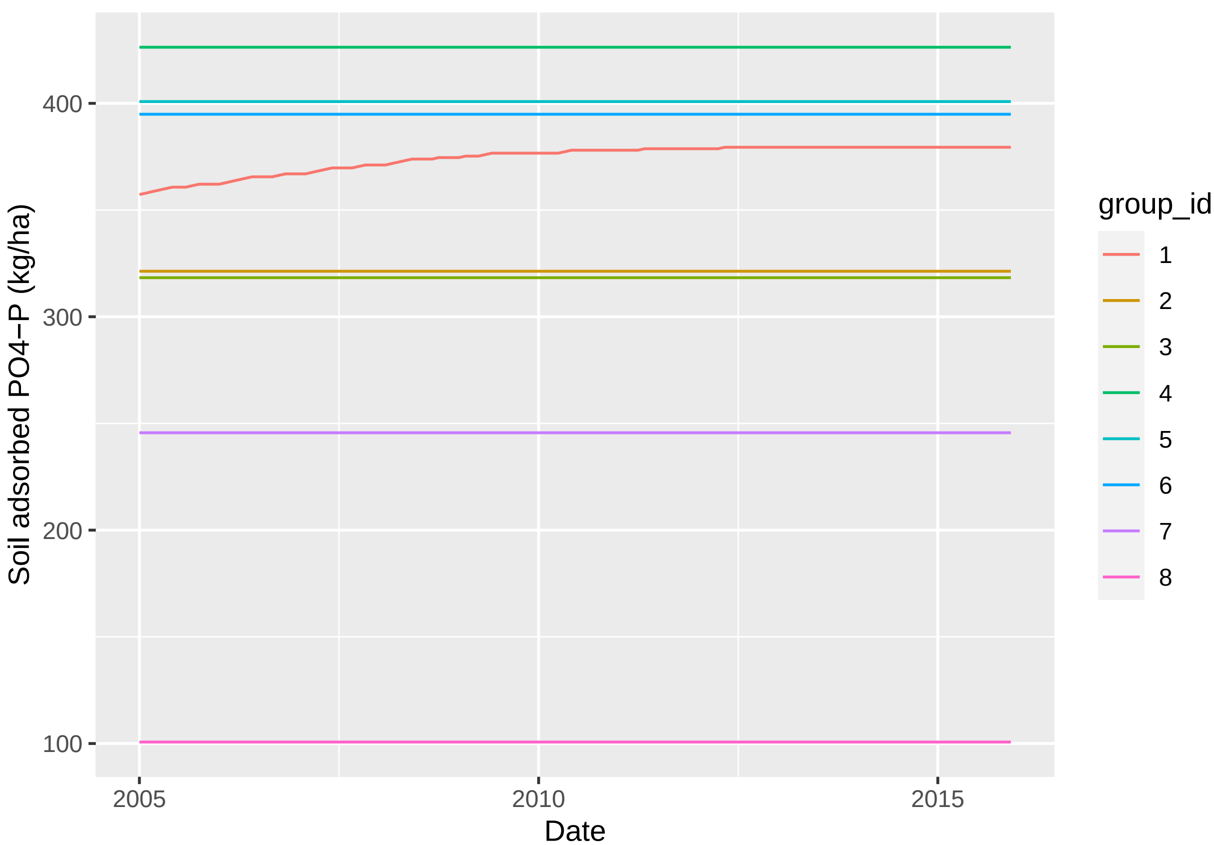
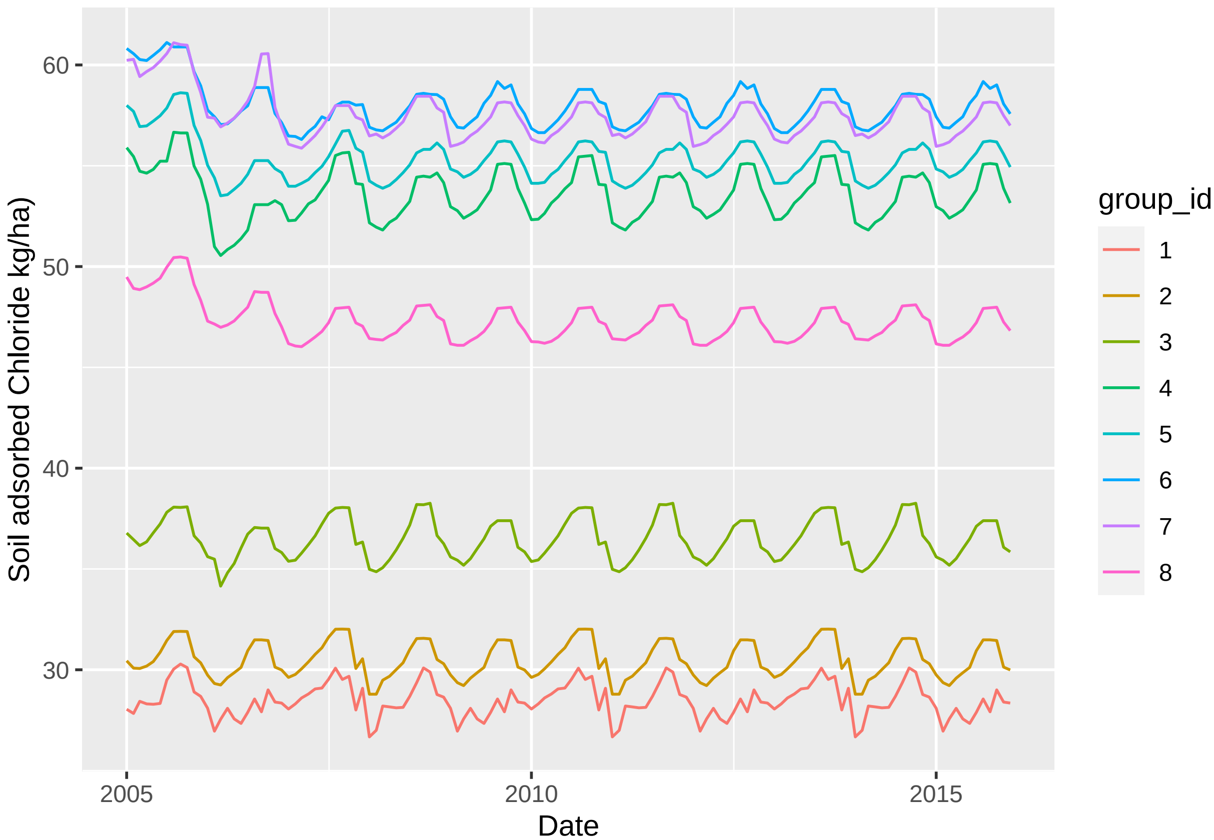


Figure 37: Ammonium and Aluminum on exchangerover time

Anion Exchange Capacity



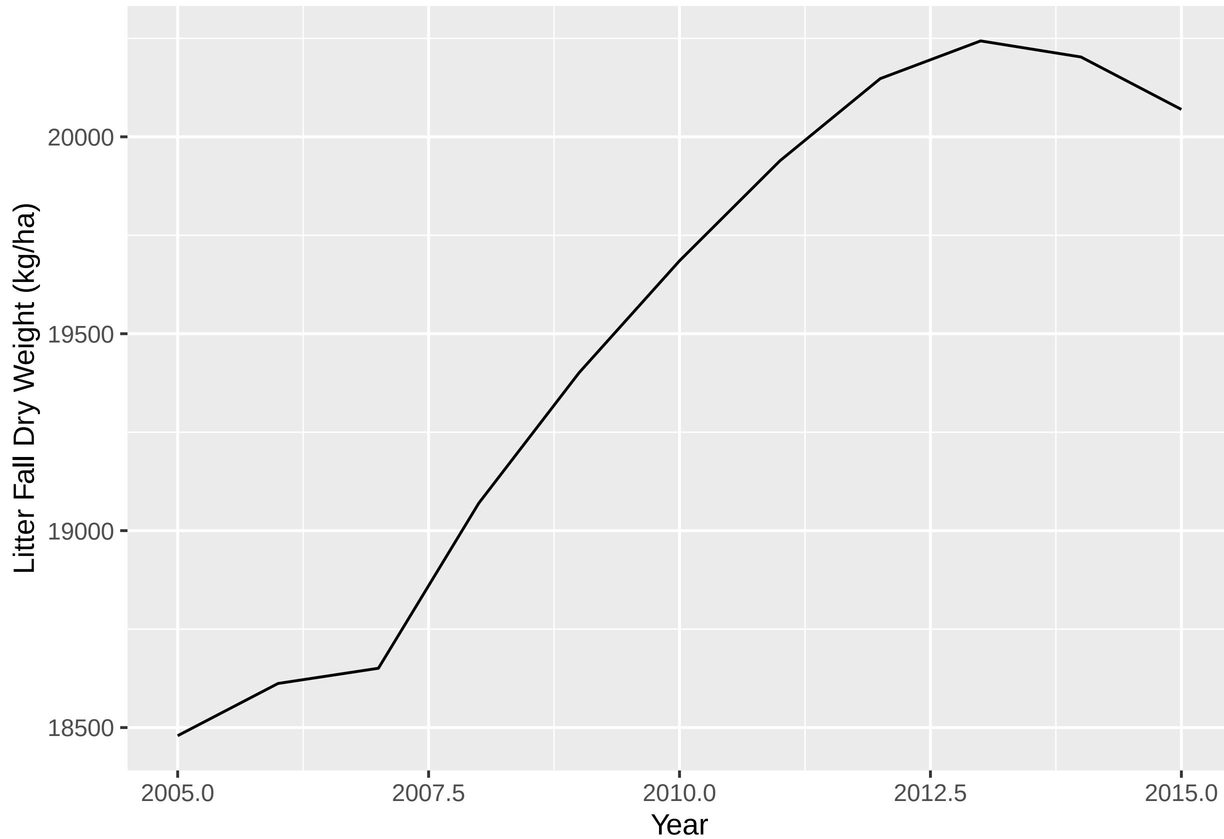




The phosphate adsorption is set from the original parameterization I received from Gregory. It tends to build up, which implies a high soil solution concentration (adsorption is determined by concentration).

Sulfate adsorption is weak and drains easily, I set a low adsorbed sulfate pool following IFS data from the Thompson site (glacial outwash, inceptisol). According to the book *Atmospheric Sulfur Deposition: Environmental and Health Impacts*, sulfur is mostly locked in organic compartments rather than on the adsorption surfaces. We might expect that sulfate, like phosphate, would increase on the AEC, however the input of sulfate relative to the adsorption and of sulfate is likely too low to facilitate adsorption. This is well supported by IFS data that show low sulfate adsorption on potentially high capacity adsorbing soils. The higher sulfate concentrations observed at the high N site could well be due to a higher inherent sulfur pool, possibly a condition of higher sulfate-mineral weathering, or due to a competitive response with phosphate.

Other



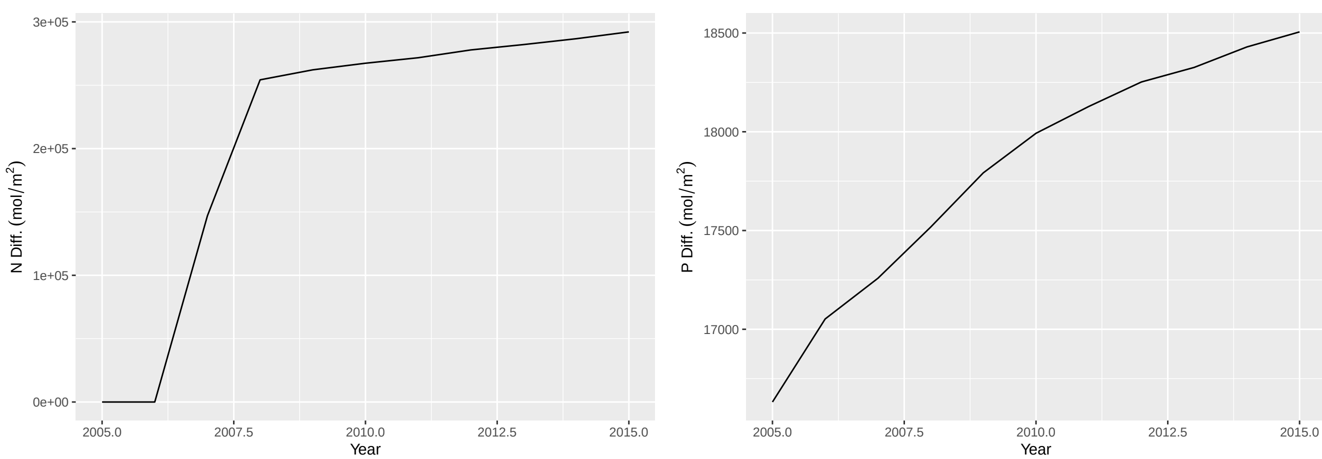


Figure 38: N and P Potential to Actual Difference

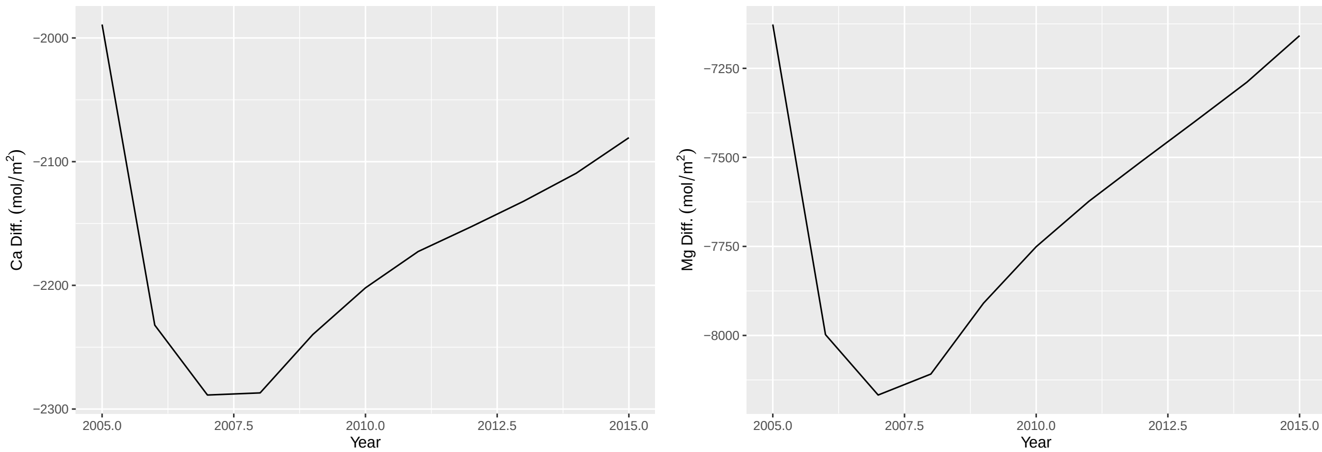


Figure 39: Ca and Mg Potential to Actual Difference

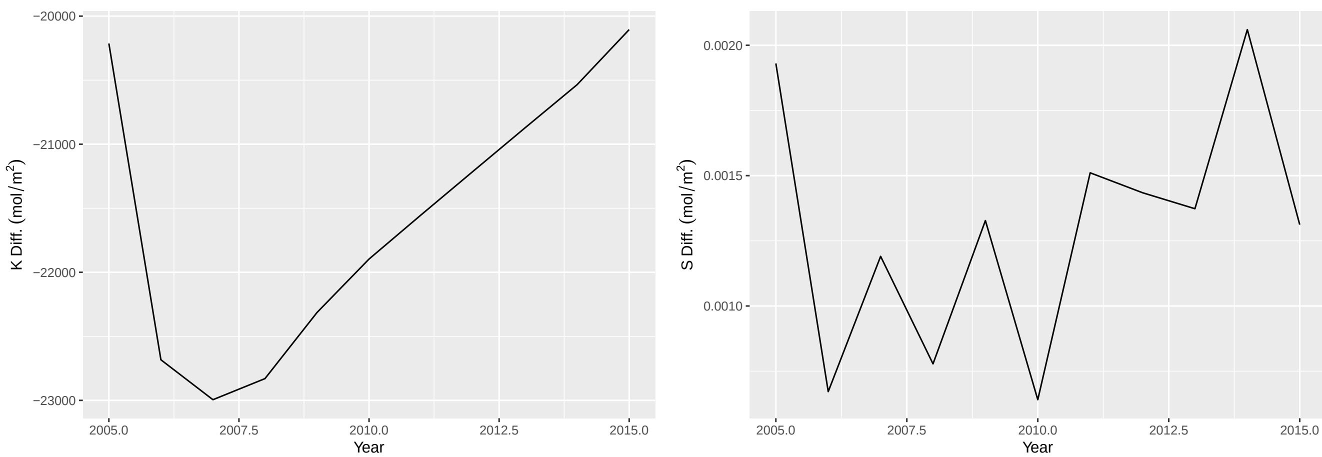


Figure 40: K and S Potential to Actual Difference

What I get from this calculation is that for all nutrients except N and P, the stand is able to extract near exactly the required amount of each nutrient for growth. For K, foliar leaching causes excessive total , however the mineral pool is rich enough in K to facilitate this excess . These graphs do not take into consideration that can vary by 20% before growth limitation is induced.