# Calibration Report: Low N Basalt Site Base Case

Kaveh Gholamhossein Siah

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#### Soil Solution Results

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

		\$\\mu\$mol/L														
Soil Layer	Ca	Mg	K	Na	NO3	NH4	SO4	Cl	PO4	DOC	Al	Si	H+	рН	R	HR
Layer 1	31.3	29.5	12.4	35.4	3.183	1.502	26.6	59.4	1.942	628	0.8529	28.1	12.17	4.91	68.4	21.3
Layer 2	40.1	39.7	15.4	18.4	1.737	0.432	27.4	64.6	2.421	987	2.3472	76.0	22.06	4.66	99.4	41.6
Layer 3	48.0	49.5	15.3	36.6	1.149	0.287	27.5	70.6	1.156	1168	4.5538	82.9	7.37	5.13	133.7	33.2
Layer 4	46.1	22.7	15.3	46.6	1.053	0.455	14.2	63.7	0.592	913	0.2607	72.1	4.12	5.39	109.3	21.1
Layer 5	32.8	33.4	13.2	49.3	0.961	0.530	13.2	63.0	0.307	840	1.2263	68.5	2.15	5.67	106.2	13.9
Layer 6	33.9	20.3	12.8	44.5	0.802	1.120	13.0	66.1	0.394	730	0.0681	68.9	8.73	5.06	81.3	22.9
Layer 7	20.9	33.0	10.0	53.7	0.743	1.521	13.0	70.4	0.371	681	0.3402	70.4	5.37	5.27	79.6	17.7
Layer 8	17.7	32.9	12.1	59.9	0.711	1.543	13.1	72.9	0.284	626	0.2129	71.9	3.59	5.44	76.4	13.0

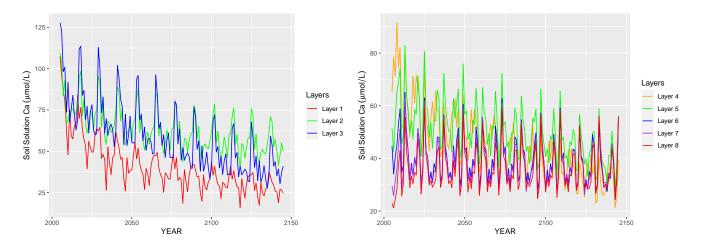


Figure 1: Monthly Calcium Concentrations by Soil Layer

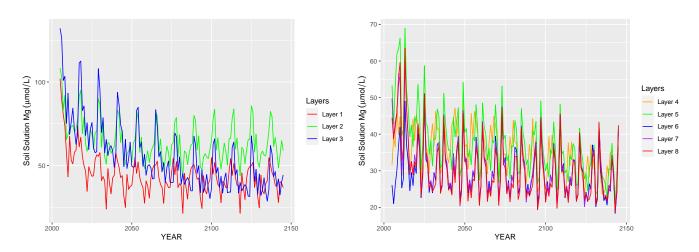


Figure 2: Monthly Magnesium Concentrations by Soil Layer

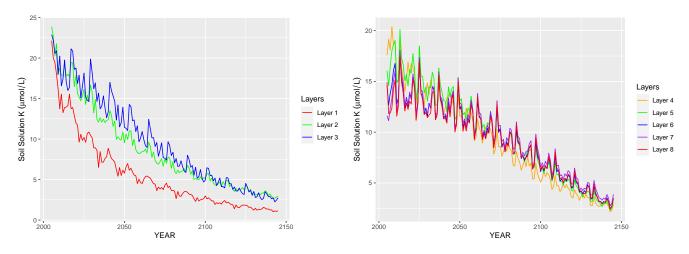


Figure 3: Monthly Potassium Concentrations by Soil Layer

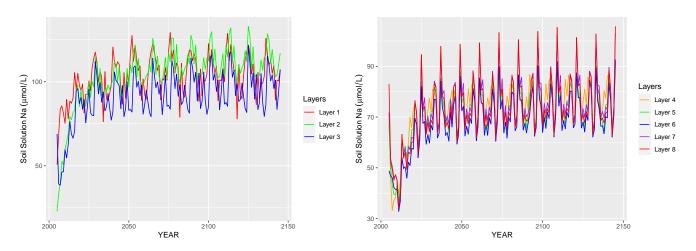


Figure 4: Monthly Sodium Concentrations by Soil Layer

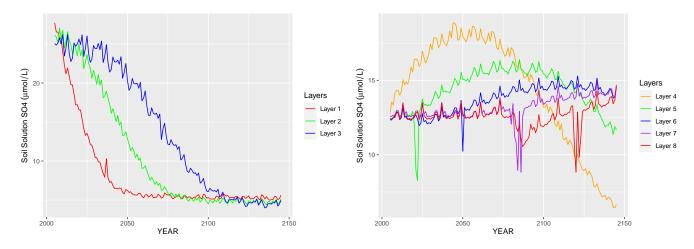


Figure 5: Monthly Sulfate Concentrations by Soil Layer

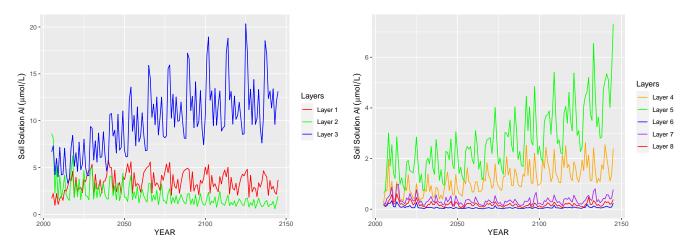


Figure 6: Monthly Aluminum Concentrations by Soil Layer

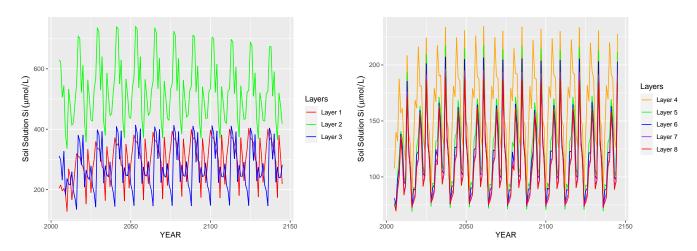


Figure 7: Monthly SiO2 Concentrations by Soil Layer

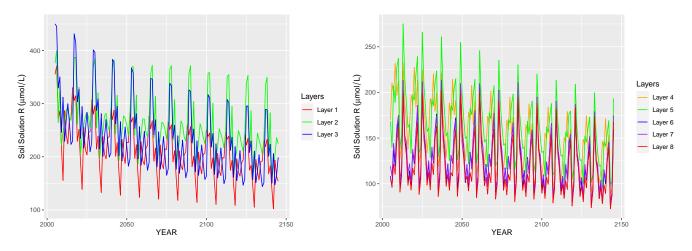


Figure 8: Monthly Organic Acid Base (R-) Concentrations by Soil Layer

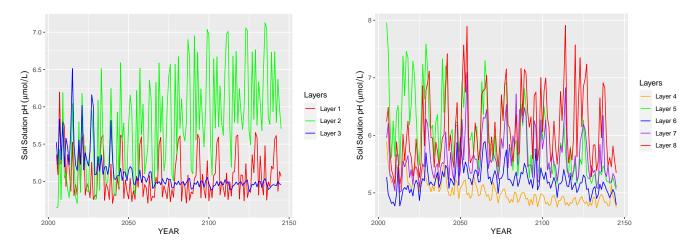


Figure 9: Monthly pH by Soil Layer

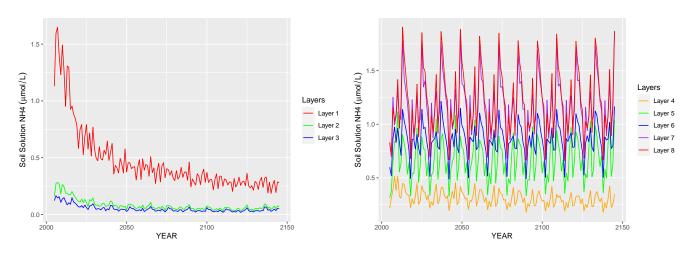


Figure 10: Yearly Ammonium concentration by Soil Layer

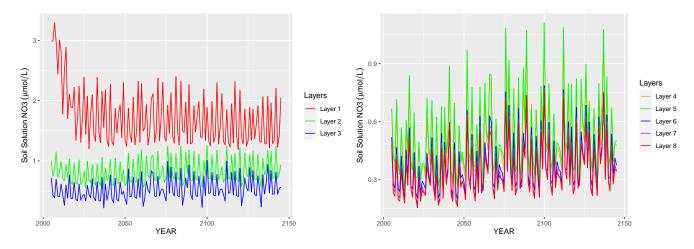


Figure 11: Yearly Nitrate concentration by Soil Layer

### Weathering Results

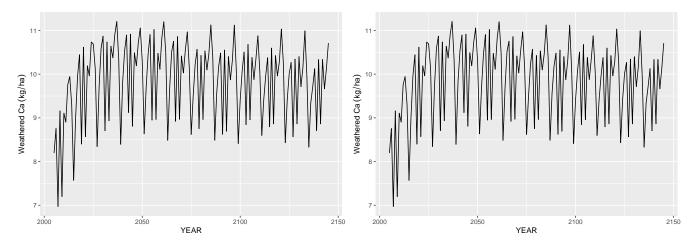


Figure 12: Calcium Weathering (All Layer)

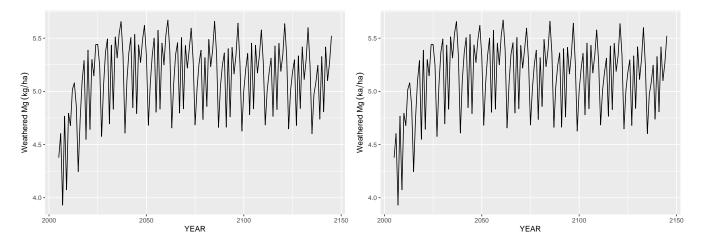


Figure 13: Magnesium Weathering (All Layer)

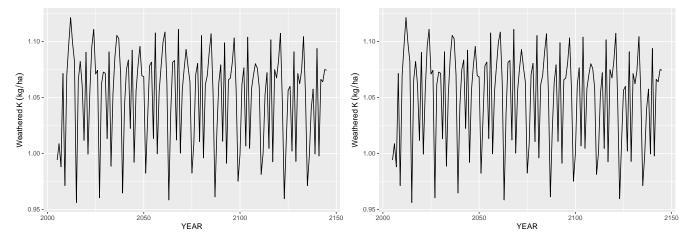


Figure 14: Potassium Weathering (All Layer)

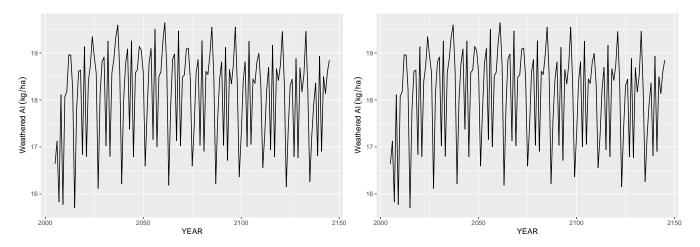


Figure 15: Aluminum Weathering (All Layer)

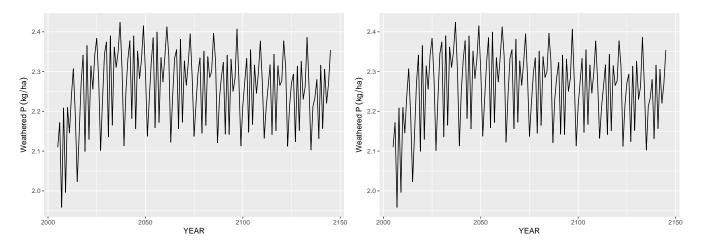


Figure 16: Phosphate Weathering (All Layer)

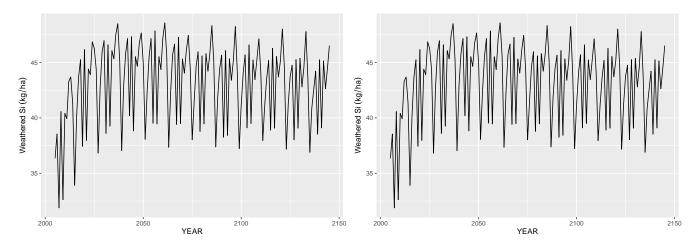


Figure 17: Silica Weathering (All Layer)

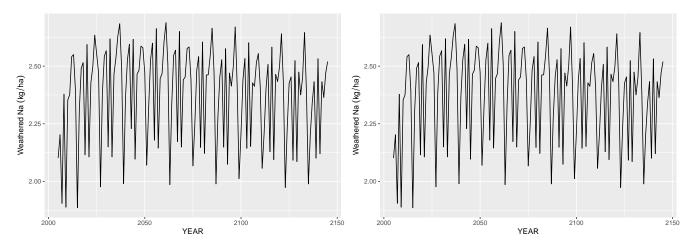


Figure 18: Sodium Weathering (All Layer)

#### Litter Pool Results

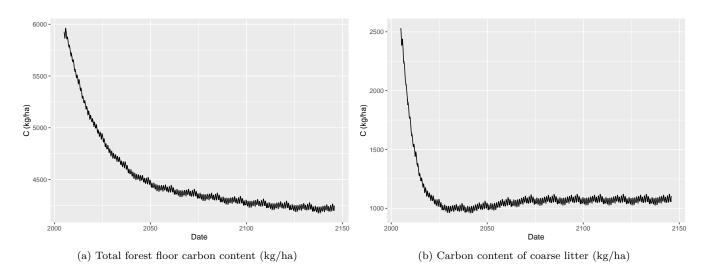


Figure 19: Forest Floor (O-Layer) Carbon Content Over Simulation Period

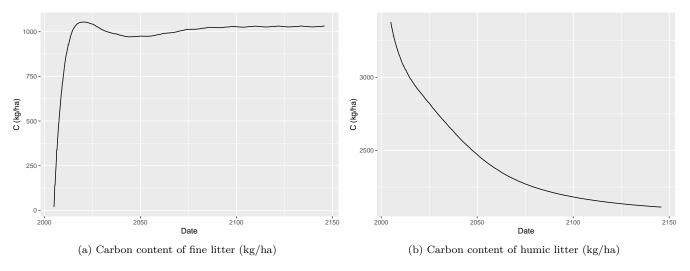


Figure 20: Forest Floor (O-Layer) Carbon Content Over Simulation Period

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.

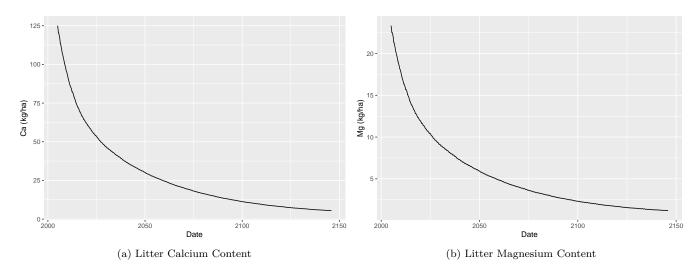
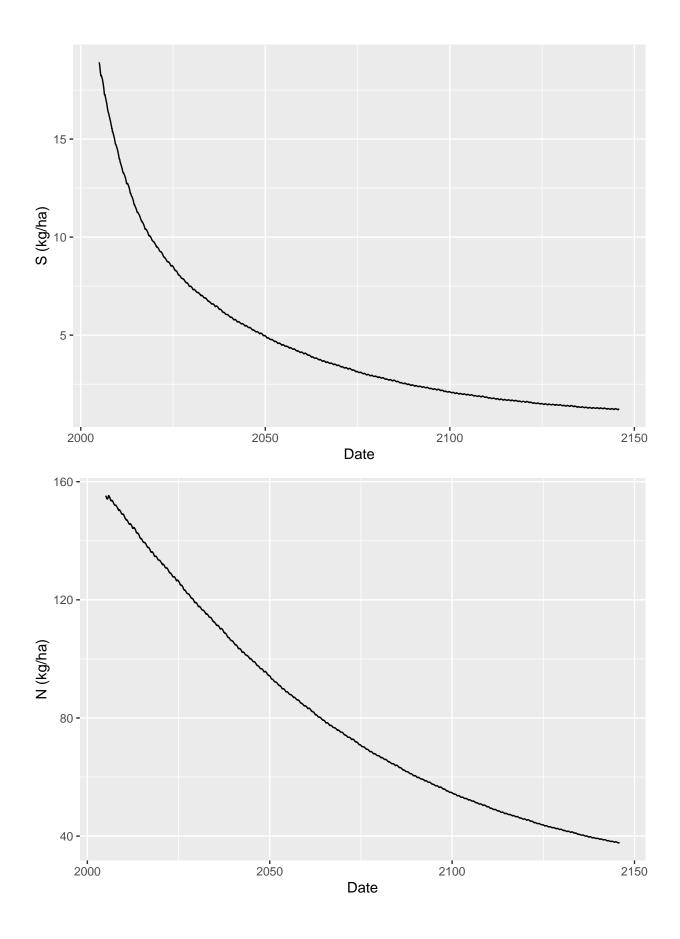


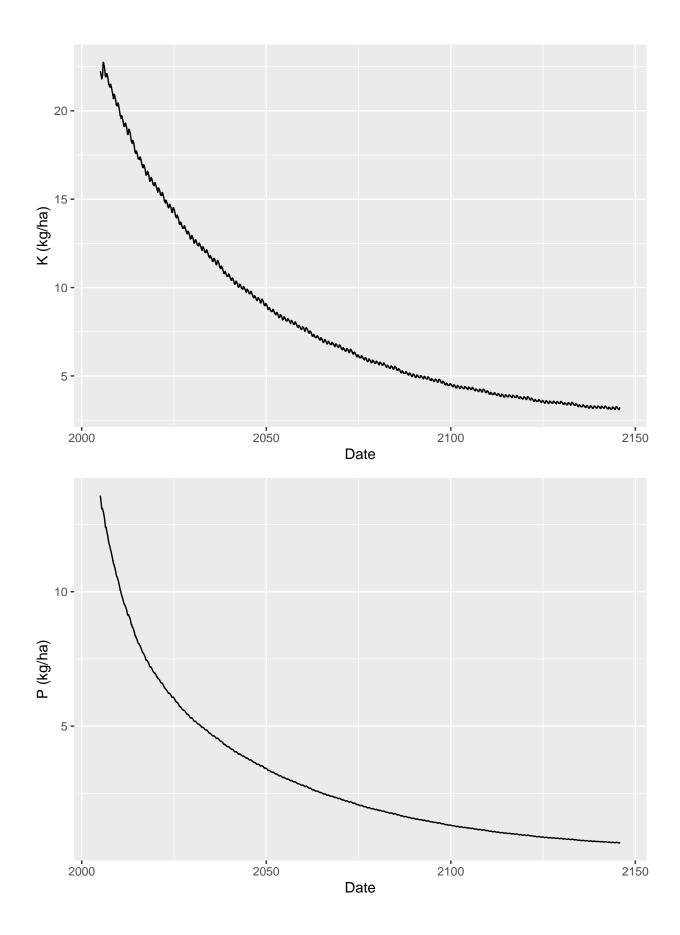
Figure 21: Litter Pool Nutrient Content Over Simulation Period

Obtaining stable and or increasing litter pool nutrient content was achieved by lowering the release factor from 1 to .25. This means that instead of decomposition occurring proportional to the litter concentration, it occurs at 25% of the litter concentration. The decomposition rate values were also calibrated from approximate values, until the model showed net C gain in the forest floor/organic horizon rather than net loss.

As of now, forest floor carbon content and carbon sequestration over time is in line with published literature (if we use certain sites as a kind of rough chronosequence; I will describe more of this in a later update). Furthermore, fine and coarse litter pools seem to be approaching steady state, which is expected of old growth forests, assuming that litterfall quantity stabilizes over the whole stand over time.

The next step was to see how greater litter retention affected S and P dynamics specifically, which have ecosystem retention issues.





#### Tree Nutrient Content

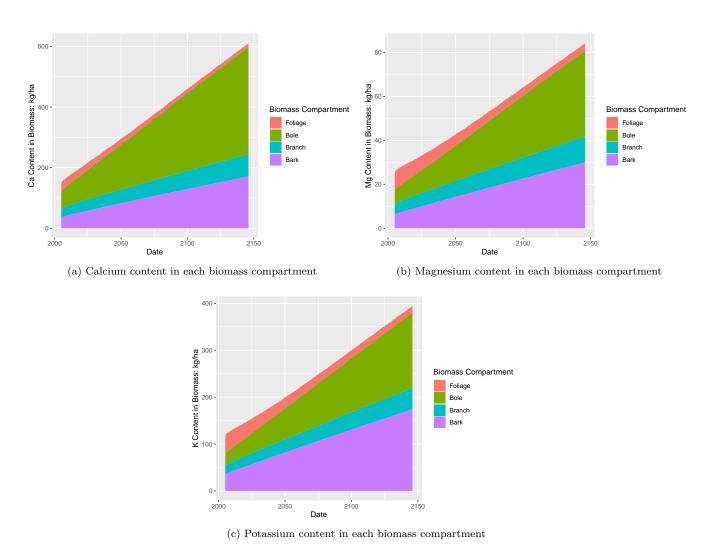


Figure 22: Base Cation Nutrient Content in Simulated Forest

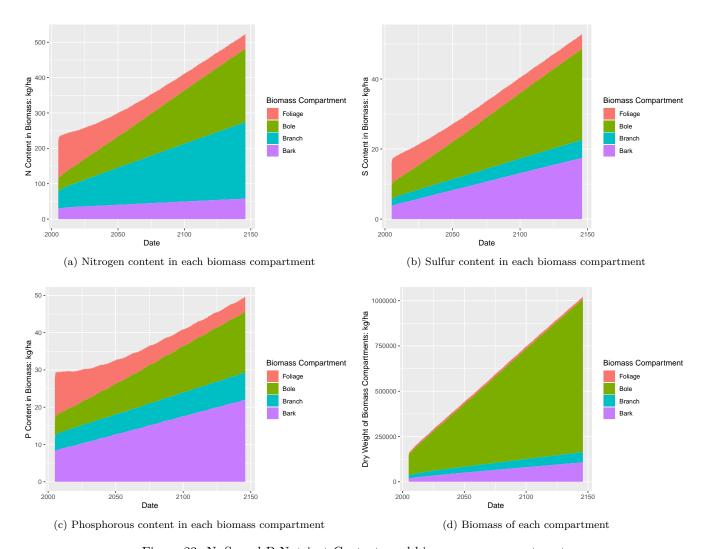


Figure 23: N, S, and P Nutrient Contents and biomass per compartment

#### Analysis 1: Stack Flux Data

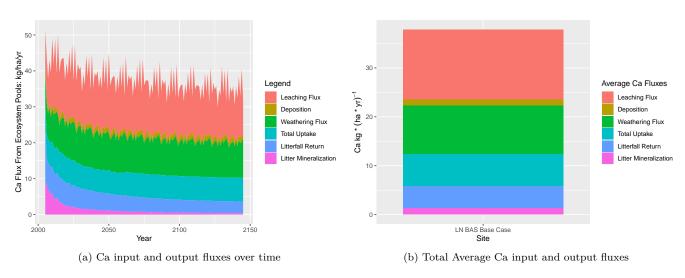


Figure 24: Calcium input and output comparison graphs

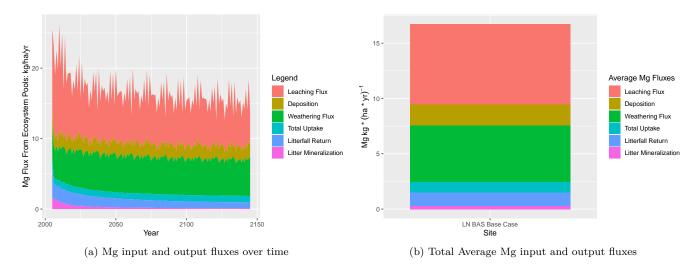


Figure 25: Magnesium input and output comparison graphs

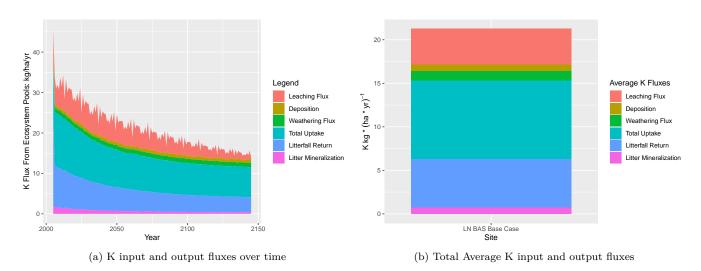


Figure 26: Potassium input and output comparison graphs

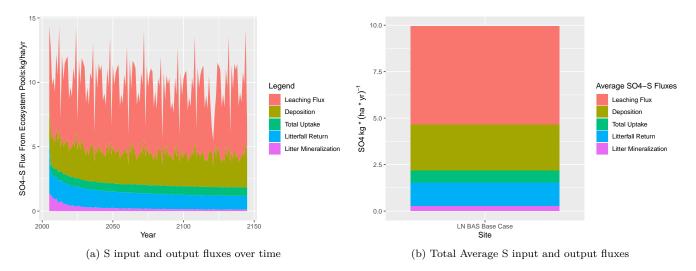


Figure 27: Sulfur input and output comparison graphs

I tested sulfate by getting rid of absorbed sulfate altogether and only allowing for atmospheric input and uptake dominate SO4 dynamics. This seemed to allow for easy calibration of SO4 concentrations.

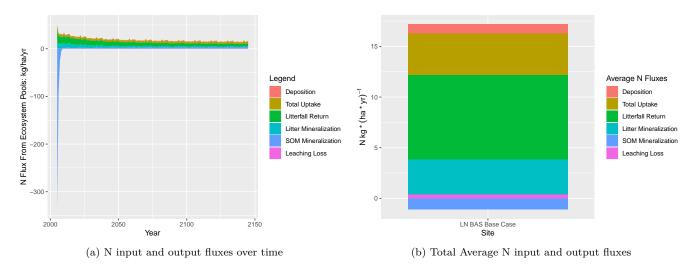


Figure 28: Nitrogen input and output comparison graphs

Notice how SOM mineralization starts off highly negative (-358 kg/ha/yr N); implying a large net N uptake in the microbial pool. The mineralization then balances out and steadily returns N to the soil over time, behaving normally. I do need the microbial pool to help calibrate the N cycle, but I may need to reduce the CEC stabilized N and decrease the N-uptake in the microbial pool. These results likely imply too much N is going through the system and that the microbial pool is too large of an N pool.

#### Cation Exchange Capacity

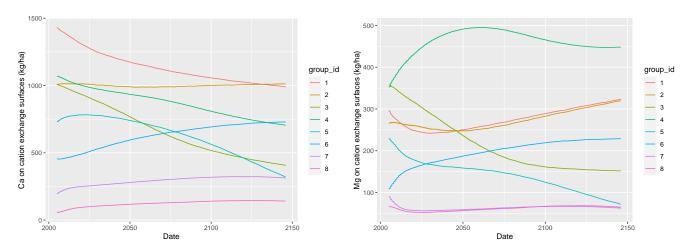


Figure 29: Calcium and Magnesium CEC adsorption over time

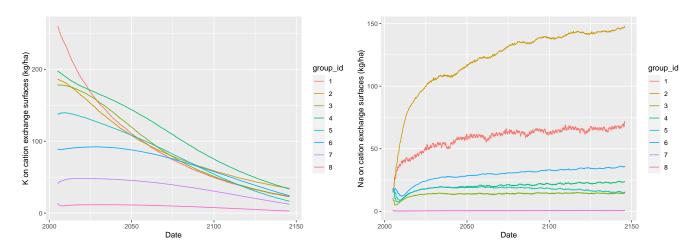


Figure 30: Potassium and Sodium CEC adsorption over time

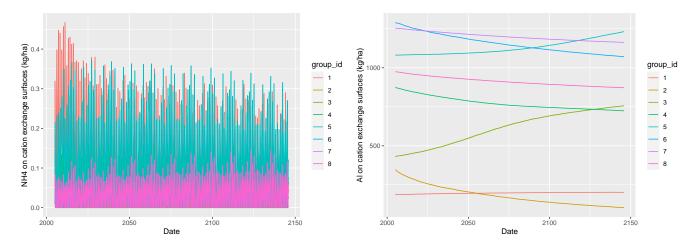
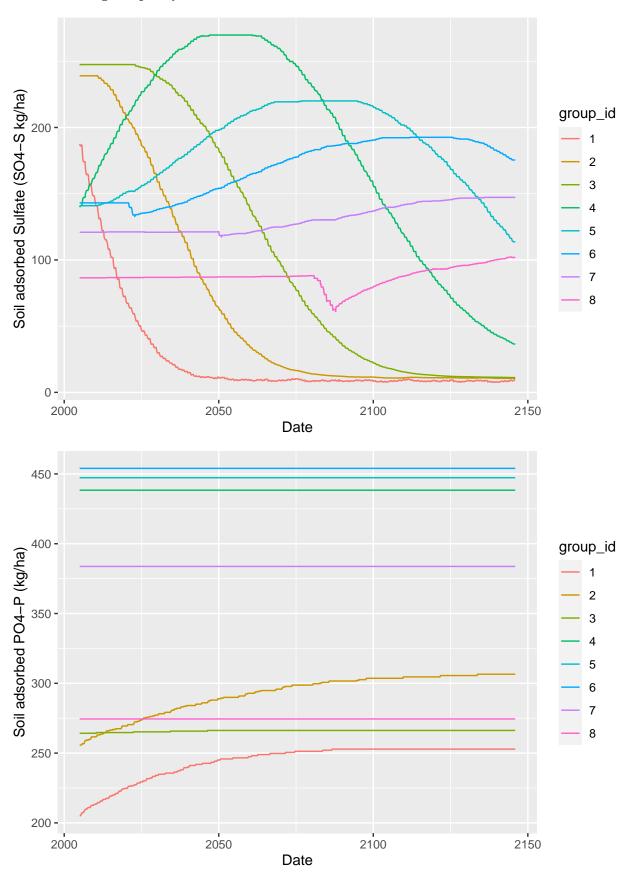
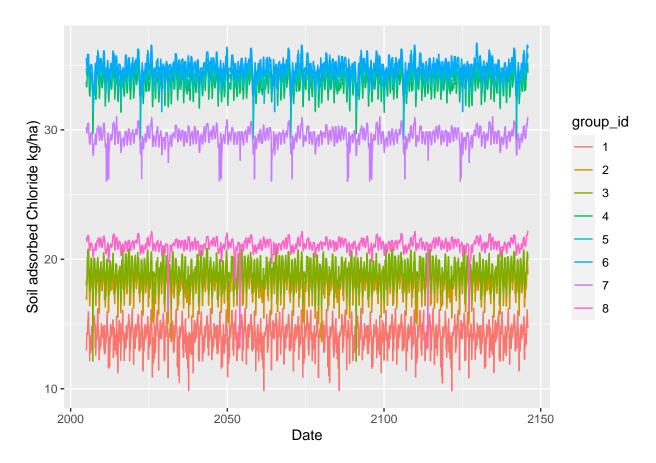


Figure 31: Ammonium and Aluminum CEC adsorption over time

### Anion Exchange Capacity





Phosphate seems stable, generally. It should be noted that P uptake is not being modeled in the foliage (it should remain constant so far) and that phosphate adsorption parameters are completely borrowed from the Burgundy site. As for sulfate, I purged the model of the AEC sulfate pool and relegated all soil S to the SOM organic pool.

I further note that the ALSEA rain chemistry seems to be lacking in Na and Cl, when I completely take away Cl adsorption, I don't get anywhere near the concentration of Cl measured in the lysimeters, like I do for sulfate.

# Other

