

LANDIS-II Century Succession v3.2 Extension User Guide

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Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Cohort Reproduction – Probability of Establishment	4
1.2	Cohort Growth.....	5
1.3	Soil and Dead Biomass Decay.....	5
1.4	Initializing Biomass and Soil Properties.....	6
1.5	Interactions with Disturbances	6
1.6	Available Light	7
1.7	Cohort Reproduction – Disturbance Interactions	7
1.8	Cohort Reproduction – Initial Biomass	7
1.9	Cohort Senescence and Mortality	7
1.10	Major Releases.....	7
1.10.1	Version 3.2	7
1.10.2	Version 3.1	8
1.10.3	Version 3.0	9
1.10.4	Version 2.0	11
1.11	Minor Releases	11
1.11.1	Version 3.1.1	11
1.12	References.....	11
1.13	Acknowledgments	13
2	SUCCESSION INPUT FILE.....	14
2.1	LandisData.....	14
2.2	Timestep	14
2.3	SeedingAlgorithm.....	14
2.4	InitialCommunities	14
2.5	InitialCommunitiesMap.....	14
2.6	ClimateConfigFile	14
2.7	CalibrateMode	15
2.8	SpinupMortalityFraction	15
2.9	Water Decay Function	15
2.10	Probability of Establishment Adjustment	16
2.11	ANPPMapNames.....	16
2.12	ANEEMapNames	16
2.13	SoilCarbonMapNames.....	16
2.14	SoilNitrogenMapNames	16
2.15	AvailableLightBiomass Table	17
2.15.1	First Row – Ecoregions.....	17
2.15.2	Available Light Class	17
2.15.3	Relative Biomass per Ecoregion	17
2.16	LightEstablishmentTable.....	17
2.16.1	Species Shade Tolerance Class	18
2.16.2	Probability of Establishment, given light conditions.....	18
2.17	SpeciesParameters Table	18
2.17.1	Species.....	18
2.17.2	Functional Type.....	18
2.17.3	Nitrogen Fixers	18

2.17.4	<i>GDD minimum/maximum</i>	18
2.17.5	<i>Minimum January Temperature</i>	19
2.17.6	<i>Maximum Allowable Drought</i>	19
2.17.7	<i>Leaf Longevity</i>	19
2.17.8	<i>Epicormic resprouting</i>	19
2.17.9	<i>Lignin: Leaf, Fine Root, Wood, Coarse Root</i>	19
2.17.10	<i>CN Ratios: Leaf, Fine Root, Wood, Coarse Root, Litter</i>	19
2.18	Functional Group Parameters	19
2.18.1	<i>Name</i>	20
2.18.2	<i>Functional Type</i>	20
2.18.3	<i>PPDF: 1, 2, 3, 4</i>	20
2.18.4	<i>FRACleaf</i>	20
2.18.5	<i>BTOLAI, KLAI, MAXLAI</i>	21
2.18.6	<i>PPRPTS2, PPRPTS3</i>	21
2.18.7	<i>Woody Decay Rate</i>	22
2.18.8	<i>Monthly Wood Mortality</i>	22
2.18.9	<i>Mortality Curve – Shape Parameter</i>	22
2.18.10	<i>Leaf Drop Month</i>	22
2.19	Initial Ecoregion Parameters	22
2.19.1	<i>Ecoregion Names</i>	23
2.19.2	<i>SOM1–3 Carbon and Nitrogen</i>	23
2.19.3	<i>Mineral Nitrogen</i>	23
2.20	Ecoregion Parameters	23
2.20.1	<i>Ecoregion Names</i>	23
2.20.2	<i>Soil Depth</i>	24
2.20.3	<i>Percent Clay, Percent Sand</i>	24
2.20.4	<i>Field Capacity, Wilting Point</i>	24
2.20.5	<i>Storm Flow Fraction, Base Flow Fraction, Drain</i>	24
2.20.6	<i>Nitrogen Inputs- Slope, Intercept</i>	24
2.20.7	<i>Latitude</i>	25
2.20.8	<i>Decay Rates of SOM1 surface, SOM1 soil, SOM2 and SOM3</i>	25
2.20.9	<i>N volatilization and Denitrification</i>	25
2.21	Fire Reduction Parameters	25
2.21.1	<i>Fire Severity</i>	25
2.21.2	<i>Wood Reduction</i>	26
2.21.3	<i>Litter Reduction</i>	26
2.22	Harvest Reduction Parameters	26
2.22.1	<i>Prescription Name</i>	26
2.22.2	<i>Wood Reduction</i>	26
2.22.3	<i>Litter Reduction</i>	26
2.23	Ecoregion-dependent Species Parameters	26
2.23.1	<i>First Row – Ecoregions</i>	27
2.23.2	<i>Other Rows – Species Parameters</i>	27
2.23.3	<i>MaximumMonthlyANPP Table</i>	27
2.23.4	<i>MaximumBiomass Table</i>	27
2.24	AgeOnlyDisturbances:BiomassParameters	28
3	OUTPUT FILES	29
4	INITIAL COMMUNITIES INPUT FILE	30

4.1	Example File.....	30
4.2	LandisData.....	31
4.3	Initial Community Class Definitions	31
4.3.1	<i>MapCode</i>	31
4.3.2	<i>Species Present</i>	31
4.3.3	<i>Grouping Species Ages into Cohorts</i>	31
5	INPUT FILE – AGE-ONLY DISTURBANCES.....	33
5.1	LandisData.....	33
5.2	CohortBiomassReductions Table	33
5.2.1	<i>Disturbance</i>	33
5.2.2	<i>Woody</i>	33
5.2.3	<i>Non-Woody</i>	33
5.3	DeadPoolReductions Table	34
5.3.1	<i>Disturbance</i>	34
5.3.2	<i>Woody</i>	34
5.3.3	<i>Non-Woody</i>	34
6	EXAMPLE INPUTS	1
6.1	Main Parameter File	1
6.2	Age-only Disturbances	4

1 Introduction

This document describes the **Century Succession** extension for the LANDIS-II model. For information about the LANDIS-II model and its core concepts including succession, see the *LANDIS-II Conceptual Model Description* and the LANDIS-II website (www.landis-ii.org).

The Century Succession Extension is a hybrid between LANDIS-II Biomass Succession extension (Scheller and Mladenoff 2004) and the Century soil model (Parton et al. 1993, Schimel et al. 1994, Parton et al. 1994, Pan et al. 1998).. Since its creation in 2011, feedbacks between above- and belowground nitrogen dynamics have been added to this extension and therefore plant growth is tightly coupled to soil dynamics in the LANDIS-II Century Succession extension.

The Century Succession extension calculates how cohorts grow, reproduce, age, and die (Scheller et al. 2011). Dead biomass is tracked over time, divided into four pools: surface wood, soil wood (dead coarse roots), surface litter (dead leaves), and soil litter (dead fine roots). In addition, three principle soil pools: fast (soil organic matter (SOM) 1), slow (SOM2), and passive (SOM3) are simulated.

For a schematic drawing of the CENTURY extension, see Scheller et al 2011.

1.1 Cohort Reproduction – Probability of Establishment

The probability of establishment (P_{EST}) is internally calculated at an annual time step and is dependent upon input weather data. **Although calculated annually, establishment can only occur following a disturbance or at a succession time step and occurs only between June and July.** P_{EST} is based on the minimum of three limiting factors: 1) growing degree days (GDD), 2) drought tolerance, and 3) minimum January temperature. These represent **ecoregion-scale** limits to species establishment in that the requisite parameters vary by ecoregion. Available light is calculated as in Biomass Succession (v2) and is included as a part of the **site-scale** limits to establishment.

To determine whether reproduction takes place at a succession time step, the model first checks the site-scale limits to reproduction. If this test is passed, ecoregion-scale limits are checked next. If successful, the site and landscape are searched for propagules as in all previous succession extensions. The outcome of all these steps is what

determines the actual establishment that occurs on the landscape between June and July.

1.2 Cohort Growth

Although the Century Succession is limited to annual or multiple-year time steps, **cohort growth and soil decomposition operate at a monthly time step**. Because most disturbances occur in the summer months, the monthly cycle proceeds from July to June (unless in calibrate mode, see section 2.7). At each time step, cohort growth is determined by estimated leaf area index (LAI), water availability, temperature, growing space capacity and nitrogen availability. Cohort growth generally follows the algorithms found in Century, except for N availability.

- 1.3 The amount of available nitrogen is determined by mineral N, N mineralization, N deposition volatilization and leaching, but it is also affected by plant uptake (Lucash et al. 2014). In August, the amount of resorbed N is calculated (leaf N - litter N), which can be “used” by the cohort when conditions are conducive to growth. In hardwoods, resorbed N is used primarily in the spring; resorbed N can be utilized throughout the year in conifers. After the pool of resorbed N is depleted, the cohort takes up available N from the mineral N pool. Uptake of N is proportional to above-ground net primary productivity (ANPP), with greater N uptake by faster growing cohorts. When mineral N is limiting, competition for N between cohorts is determined by the relative amount of their coarse root biomass. **Soil and Dead Biomass Decay**

All soil processes follow the algorithm and science from Century v4.5 whereby there are four litter pools (structural and metabolic material either on the surface or within the soil) and three soil organic matter (SOM) pools (SOM 1,2,3; Scheller et al. 2011). SOM1 is further subdivided into SOM1 surface and SOM1 soil.

Decay rates of SOMsurf, SOM1soil, SOM 2 and SOM 3 are user inputs at the **ecoregion** scale.

1.4 Initializing Biomass and Soil Properties

The initial biomass is estimated during model “spin-up”, as in the Biomass Succession extension. **The user does not supply the initial biomass estimates.** The Century Succession extension iterates the number of time steps equal to the maximum cohort age for each site. Beginning at time (t - oldest cohort age), cohorts are added at each time step corresponding to the time when the existing cohorts were established. Next, each cohort undergoes growth and mortality for the number of years equal to its current age. Initial cohort biomass therefore reflects competition among cohorts and is constrained by the total maximum biomass of all the species present. Likewise, the dead and SOM pools begin with initial soil values but change during the spin-up phase.

User’s tip: *Initialization can be evaluated by examining the output files and examining the century-succession-log.csv output file at time=0. Keep in mind that initial biomass is affected by the maximum biomass of all species so it will change if you add/remove species.*

This initialization does not account for disturbances and therefore typically overestimates initial live biomass and underestimates initial dead biomass quantities.

Note: *Required computation time reflects the number of initial communities listed in the initial community file.*

1.5 Interactions with Disturbances

Century Succession was written to allow disturbances (e.g. wind and harvest) that operate on age-only cohorts to interact with the two dead biomass pools. For example, a user is able to run the wind extension with Century Succession. Although the wind disturbance extension is not ‘biomass aware’, a simple interface was created that enables the biomass of cohorts killed by the disturbance to be allocated to the proper dead biomass pools. The interface allows a user to indicate a) whether and how much leaf or woody **live biomass** is transferred to their respective dead pools by a disturbance type and b) whether and how much of the leaf or woody **dead biomass aboveground pools** are removed by a disturbance type.

Note: *Do not list fire in the age-only disturbance table. Fire effects vary by severity and are indicated in the separate FireReductionParameters table (below).*

This interface does not allow dynamic changes in the transfer rates into and out of the dead pools. Rather, the interface was designed to allow existing age-cohort disturbances to be used with Century Succession.

The interface is specified in a separate LandisData parameter file: "Age-only Disturbances - Biomass Parameters". See Chapter 4.

1.6 Available Light

Available light (the conceptual inverse of shade) calculations follow the shade algorithms in Biomass Succession (v2).

1.7 Cohort Reproduction – Disturbance Interactions

See the rules and algorithm outlined for Biomass Succession (v2).

1.8 Cohort Reproduction – Initial Biomass

See the rules and algorithm outlined for Biomass Succession (v2).

1.9 Cohort Senescence and Mortality

See the rules and algorithm outlined for Biomass Succession (v2).

1.10 Major Releases

1.10.1 Version 3.2

We added a climate library to the Century extension to enable a suite of LANDIS-II model extensions to use the same stream of climate data (see the climate library user's manual (LANDIS-II Climate Library v1.0 User Guide)). By only feeding in climate data only once, the climate is seamlessly integrated across all extensions specified in the scenario file.

In Century version 3.2, the user will automatically use the climate library when running Century. As outlined in the climate library user's guide, the user can feed in daily or monthly data for temperature, precipitation, wind speed, wind direction and N deposition without having to calculate standard deviation like in Century Version 3.1 or earlier.

In this version, we increased the range of soil organic matter inputs to account for the large amount of carbon stored in productive forests, like in the Pacific Northwest. We also reduced the minimum fraction

of leaf biomass (Fcfrac) allowed in the input file to account for the small ratio of leaf: wood biomass in these forests.

We also modified retranslocation for conifers so that they could utilize the resorbed N throughout the year. In previous versions, conifers were restricted to using resorbed N in the spring (like hardwoods), but in this version, conifers are able to use this N source whenever tree growth is occurring.

In the Century output table, we changed the output to separate root C from aboveground C. This makes it easier to validate wood, leaf, fine root and coarse biomass.

We added a new input parameter at the ecoregion level, so the user can modify the relationship between belowground and aboveground biomass (see section 2.18.11).

We also corrected several minor errors. We corrected an error in units, which was causing base flow to be an order of magnitude higher than the storm flow in previous versions of Century. We also modified LAI so that it was set to zero in hardwoods when leaf drop occurred. Finally, we corrected an error in the N intercept parameter, which was not being used in the calculation of N deposition. Now both the N slope and intercept parameters can influence N deposition to account for wet (slope) and dry (intercept) deposition.

1.10.2 Version 3.1

We fixed frass N, which was artificially creating large increases in mineral N during defoliation events when Century was run with the Leaf Biomass Insects Extension. Now when insect defoliation occurs, there is a small increase in frass N that corresponds to values observed in the field.

In the Century output table, we redefined the soil N pool by removing the surficial dead wood and soil dead wood. This makes the soil N pool consistent with the soil C pool, which doesn't include dead material.

We also adjusted the mineral N so that it can't be depleted to zero, which caused errors for N uptake until more N deposition occurred. Now mineral N can be very small (<0.01) but not zero, allowing the calculation of N uptake even when the rates are very low.

1.10.3 Version 3.0

In this version of Century, we made major improvements to **nitrogen cycling**, made minor changes to **belowground productivity**, **probability of establishment**, and added an **output file** that is generated when Century is run in calibrate mode.

Nitrogen cycling in previous versions of Century Succession focused primarily on how N regulates C cycling, rather than describing N dynamics, per se.

In version 3.0, total nitrogen, (NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , and organic N), is now fully integrated throughout the extension with all the major inputs (deposition, N-fixation, insect frass), outputs (leaching and volatilization) and fluxes (resorption, litterfall, uptake, decomposition) simulated within the extension. This allows users to track C and N cycling in their landscape and better understand the relative importance of N in regulating productivity.

Specifically, we added N retranslocation/resorption, the amount of N withdrawn from the leaves just prior to senescence. Retranslocation is a significant source of N uptake in the spring and can be 10-80% of N uptake depending on species, site and the time since disturbance (Killingbeck 1996, Covelo et al. 2008). Retranslocation for each cohort is calculated in August of each year as the difference between leaf and litter N, and is used the following spring to satisfy the cohorts' early demand for N. After the resorptive pool is depleted, the cohort satisfies its need for N by withdrawing N from the soil (i.e. mineral N).

We also added insect frass to the C and N budget. Most large insect outbreaks occur in the summer before retranslocation occurs, causing a significant decline in the ability of trees to resorb N and potentially decreasing growth the following spring (Lovett et al. 2002). The addition of C and N in frass can cause changes in decomposition rates, which may affect long-term nutrient availability and productivity. In the extension, defoliation events trigger deposition of frass C and N deposition, the relative amount of which is a function of the amount of leaf biomass removed during defoliation. Since C/N ratio of frass ($\text{C/N} = 23$ from Lovett and Ruesink, 1995) may differ from litterfall, frass can also cause changes in the decomposition rates of the soil pools that can affect long-term carbon cycling and productivity.

We added N leaching which is a function of soil texture, the amount of available mineral N and the relative rates of base and storm flow. The

calculations are based on the original CENTURY model by Parton et al. (1983), though modified so that only NO_3^- (and not total N) is leached from soils. The direct loss of mineral N to the atmosphere – not dependent upon fire as an agent - was modified so that the relative amount can vary with different ecosystems within the landscape. The relative amount of N loss through ammonia volatilization and denitrification is now an input parameter for each ecoregion. This is particularly useful when the landscape includes both uplands and wetlands, since wetlands have a much higher denitrification rates than uplands (Seitzinger et al. 2006). Overall, ammonia volatilization is relatively low ($<0.1 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$) from unfertilized forest ecosystems (Schlesinger and Hartley 1992), but denitrification rates can be significant, especially in forested wetlands ($0.8 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$, (Seitzinger et al. 2006).

We modified how N limits aboveground productivity, switching from a categorical (i.e. N tolerance) to a more process-based approach. When N is limiting, mineral N is allocated between cohorts based on their biomass (i.e. coarse root biomass). This value is divided by the N demand for each cohort (amount of N needed for growth) to get a relative index (0-1) of how much N is limiting growth for that cohort.

$$\text{N limitation} = \text{N allocation} / \text{N demand} \quad \text{equation 1}$$

We added input parameters for the decay rates of the fast-cycling soil pool so the user can better regulate the respiration and N mineralization rates of the SOM1surf and SOM1soil pools. The decay constants of all three soil pools (fast, slow and passive) can now be adjusted to ensure that the relative decomposition rates between pools are realistic and reflect the expected annual changes in each pool.

We modified the relationship between **belowground** and aboveground **productivity**, based on new studies (Albaugh et al. 2006, Park et al. 2008). We increased belowground productivity, such that fine root biomass is now 75% of leaf biomass (was 70% in v2) and coarse root biomass is 50% (rather than 30%) of wood biomass.

We added an input parameter that adjusts the **probability of establishment** based on the time step you specify in Century. This allows users to account for differences in establishment depending on the succession timestep. The expectation is that shorter time steps will have smaller P_{EST} . For example, if you were operating at a 5-year time step and you decided to step it down to a 1-year time step, the adjustment factor of 0.2 should be applied to arrive at equivalent P_{EST} .

We also added a new **output file** that is generated when Century is run in calibrate mode. This output file allows the user to (among other things) determine what is limiting growth of each cohort at each time step.

We added a new **optional** parameter table that can be used in conjunction with the Leaf Biomass Harvest extension (see “LANDIS-II Leaf Biomass Harvest v2.0 User Guide”). This table indicates the proportion of dead wood and leaf biomass that should be removed as a function of a specific harvest activity. The dead biomass includes cohorts killed from the harvest activity and dead biomass (e.g., coarse woody debris, leaf litter) already present in the forest. **If this table is not used, the harvested cohorts will follow the parameters in the age-only-disturbance file (see below).** This table may be used if, for example, after a harvest event, a controlled burn would be applied to a stand to remove a proportion of leaf litter and coarse woody debris. *If the table is used, be sure to remove harvesting from the age-only-disturbance file.*

1.10.4 Version 2.0

Century Succession is now compatible with LANDIS-II v6.0. All succession extensions for v6.0 are required to include the initial communities text file and inputs map. Previously these were input in the Scenario file.

Minor Releases

1.10.5 Version 3.1.1

We eliminated the ClimateChangeTable in the Century input file. It was not used to calculate ANPP in versions 3.0 or 3.1, so it was removed from the code to eliminate any confusion.

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2 Succession Input File

Nearly all the input parameters for this extension are specified in one main input file. This text file must comply with the general format requirements described in section 3.1 *Text Input Files* in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*.

2.1 LandisData

This parameter's value must be "Century Succession".

2.2 Timestep

This parameter is the time step of the succession extension. This value determines how frequently the extension generates output and how frequently regeneration occurs (see Section 1.1). Value: integer > 0. Units: years.

Note: When you use a 1-year time step, you may need to adjust the probability of establishment adjustment factor to a value less than one (ProbEstablishAdjust) (see section 2.13 below).

2.3 SeedingAlgorithm

This parameter is the seeding algorithm to be used. Valid values are "WardSeedDispersal", "NoDispersal" or "UniversalDispersal". The algorithms are described in section 4.5.1 *Seeding* of the *LANDIS-II Conceptual Model Description*.

2.4 InitialCommunities

This parameter is the file with the definitions of the initial communities at the active sites on the landscape (see section 4).

2.5 InitialCommunitiesMap

This parameter is the input map indicating the initial communities at the active sites on the landscape. Each cell value for an active site on the landscape must be one of the map codes listed in the initial communities input file (see section 4).

2.6 ClimateConfigFile

The climate configuration file contains required climatic inputs. The format of that file and its contents are described in the climate library user's manual (LANDIS-II Climate Library v1.0 User Guide).

2.7 CalibrateMode

Determines whether the model is run in calibrate mode whereby months are simulated January – December with additional output to a log file (“Century-calibrate-log.csv”). **The calibrate mode should only be used when simulating a single site due to the volume of screen output.** The intention is to allow comparison to empirical data (e.g., NEE data from flux towers) where available and to view output of additional parameters, such as what factors are limiting growth at each time step.

Note: *In normal mode, months are simulated July – June and all disturbances occur between June and July. Because disturbances operate at an annual time step and Century at a monthly time step, it has to be predetermined when disturbances will occur in the Century growth cycle. Calibrate mode was set to January-December because a) that is the same as Century 4.5, and b) this cycle also matches the climate data from the various flux towers.*

2.8 SpinupMortalityFraction

Determines the fraction of mortality that occurs during initialization/model spin-up. This can be adjusted to account for the mortality that would occur during model initialization (see section 1.4). Values range from **0 to 1**.

Note: This parameter can be adjusted to control the initial biomass (i.e. biomass at time=0).

2.9 Water Decay Function

The WaterDecayFunction parameter determines the effect of moisture on decay rate can be either linear or based on a ratio. The linear option is to be used only when the relative water content in the top 15 cm affects decay rates. If the ratio is used, the ratio of rainfall to potential evaporation rate determines the effect of moisture on decay rates. Options: “Linear” or “Ratio”

User Tip: Linear is generally appropriate for sandy soils; ratio for more mesic soils.

2.10 Probability of Establishment Adjustment

This optional parameter adjusts the probability of establishment based on the successional time step. The default value is one.

User Tip: This can be used when changing from one successional time step to another, e.g. changing from a 5-year time step to a 1-year time step. In this example, if you want 1-year time step values to be equivalent to 5-year time step values, a value of 0.2 (1/5) would be appropriate when using a 1-year time step.

2.11 ANPPMapNames

This **optional** file parameter is the template for the names of the ANPP output maps. The parameter value must include the variable “timestep” to ensure that the maps have unique names (see Section 3.1.8.1 *Variables* in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*). **The user must indicate if the output should be placed in a sub-directory and must indicate the file extension.** The output map units are g C m^{-2} .

In addition, an ANPPMapFrequency parameter must follow the ANPPMapNames parameter on the next line. This parameter value must be a valid time step (see Section 2.2). This parameter defines the frequency in which the maps are output, e.g., if your model Timestep is 5, then the ANPPMapFrequency value could be 5, 10, 15, etc.

2.12 ANEEMapNames

This **optional** file parameter is the template for the names of the ANEE output maps. The parameter value and map frequency is created identically to ANPPMapNames and ANPPMapFrequency (see Section 2.9).

2.13 SoilCarbonMapNames

This **optional** file parameter is the template for the names of the soil carbon output maps. The parameter value and map frequency is created identically to ANPPMapNames and ANPPMapFrequency (see Section 2.9).

2.14 SoilNitrogenMapNames

This **optional** file parameter is the template for the names of the soil nitrogen output maps. The parameter value and map frequency is created identically to ANPPMapNames and ANPPMapFrequency (see Section 2.9). The output map units are g N m^{-2} .

2.15 AvailableLightBiomass Table

The `AvailableLightBiomass` table defines how much biomass must be at a site to achieve the five available light classes (in previous extensions, ‘shade classes’). Biomass is not absolute but relative to the maximum biomass possible at a site. The table contains the relative biomass required for each available light class, 1 - 5.

2.15.1 First Row – Ecoregions

The first row in the table is a list of all the active ecoregions defined in the ecoregions input file (see chapter 6 in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*). The ecoregions can appear in any order; they do not need to appear in the same order as in the ecoregions input file.

2.15.2 Available Light Class

The available light column (left-most column) contains available light class values: $1 \leq \text{integer} \leq 5$. The classes must be in increasing order: class 1 first and ending with class 5. Available light class 5 represents the least light (most shade). A site will be class 0 (complete light) if relative biomass ranges from 0% of maximum up to the relative biomass (%) for class 1. Likewise, if relative biomass is between the amount defined for classes 1 and 2, the site is given an available light class of 1. And so on up to class 5.

2.15.3 Relative Biomass per Ecoregion

Each ecoregion listed in the table’s first row (see section 2.15.1) must have a separate column of minimum relative biomass by available light class. The percentages represent the lower threshold of biomass on a site relative to the ecoregion’s maximum possible biomass (for any species) for the site to enter the shade class indicated in column 1. These values determine how quickly the landscape moves from one shade class to another. For example, in the Pacific Northwest, you might want your ecosystem to achieve 100% of the maximum biomass by shade class 3, but in the Midwest, that might not occur until shade class 5. Value: $0.0 \leq \text{decimal number} \leq 100.0$. Units: percent.

2.16 LightEstablishmentTable

This table allows the user to control site-scale P_{EST} dependent upon species light requirements (i.e., shade class) and available light. For example, if a species is mid-tolerant of low light (light requirement = 3) and the available light class is 5 (very low light), the probability

may be low but not zero. If the user indicates a low probability, then there would still some small chance that a mid-tolerant can become established as may be the case in small gaps.

2.16.1 Species Shade Tolerance Class

This column contains light requirement (shade) class values: $1 \leq \text{integer} \leq 5$. The classes must be in increasing order: class 1 first and ending with class 5. Class 5 represents species with the lowest light requirements, i.e., the most shade tolerant.

2.16.2 Probability of Establishment, given light conditions

Each possible site-level light condition (0 – 6) has an associated probability for each species light requirement class (1 – 5). Value: $0.0 \leq \text{decimal number} \leq 1.0$. This determines the site-level limits to establishment, though the realized establishment is also dependent on ecoregion limits and availability of propagules (see section 1.1).

2.17 SpeciesParameters Table

This table contains species' physiological parameters. Each row in the table has the parameters for one species. Every active species must have an entry.

2.17.1 Species

The species must be defined in the species input file (see chapter 5 in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*). Species may appear in any order.

2.17.2 Functional Type

This is an index into the `FunctionalTypeParameters` table, below.

2.17.3 Nitrogen Fixers

This should be either yes (Y) or no (N), depending on whether the species can fix N.

2.17.4 GDD minimum/maximum

Growing Degree Day (GDD) maximum and minimum are used to define a species climatic envelope following the algorithm by Botkin (1973). GDD is calculated on a 5°C base.

2.17.5 Minimum January Temperature

A species has a minimum tolerable January temperature (the mean of January nights). If the stochastically generated January minimum temperature is below the minimum, a species cannot establish. Units: degrees Celsius.

2.17.6 Maximum Allowable Drought

If available water falls below zero for a percent of the growing season greater than this value, a species cannot establish. Units: fraction of the growing season (0.0 – 1.0). Lower values indicate species whose establishment is more sensitive to drought.

Note: this parameter does not affect growth of the trees; it only affects seedling establishment.

2.17.7 Leaf Longevity

This parameter is the average longevity of a leaf or needle. Value: 1.0 \leq decimal number \leq 10.0. Units: years.

2.17.8 Epicormic resprouting

Does the species resprout via epicormic branching following a fire?
Value: Y/N; yes, no.

2.17.9 Lignin: Leaf, Fine Root, Wood, Coarse Root

The fraction of lignin in each plant component (leaf, fine root, wood, and coarse root) per species. Value: 0.0 \leq decimal number \leq 1.0.

2.17.10 CN Ratios: Leaf, Fine Root, Wood, Coarse Root, Litter

The carbon to nitrogen ratios for leaf, fine root, wood, coarse root, and litter components. The difference between leaf and litter CN ratios represents the amount of N that is resorbed (i.e. retranslocated) prior to leaf mortality.

Note: *For retranslocation to work properly, litter CN **must be** higher than leaf CN for each species.*

2.18 Functional Group Parameters

These parameters are either not generally resolved to the level of species or are similar across genera. **The number of functional groups cannot exceed 25.**

2.18.1 Name

The name is for display purposes only to help users organize the inputs.

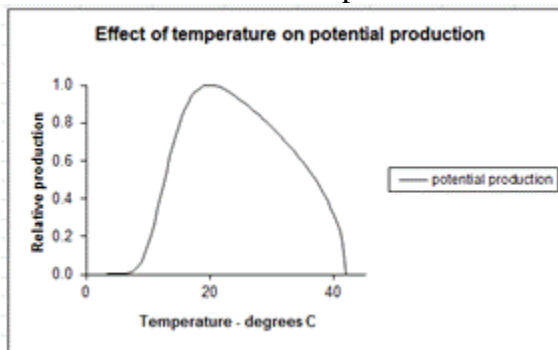
2.18.2 Functional Type

An index to the species table.

2.18.3 PPDF: 1, 2, 3, 4

These four parameters define a temperature growth curve as a function of **soil temperature** (see figure below).

- ppdf(1)- optimum soil temperature for production for parameterization of a Poisson Density Function curve to simulate temperature effect on growth
- ppdf(2) - maximum soil temperature for production for parameterization of a Poisson Density Function curve to simulate temperature effect on growth
- ppdf(3) - left curve shape for parameterization of a Poisson Density Function curve to simulate soil temperature effect on growth
- ppdf(4) - right curve shape for parameterization of a Poisson Density Function curve to simulate soil temperature effect on growth



For a more detailed explanation of these parameters, see the CENTURY 4.5 manual and help files (<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).

2.18.4 FRACleaf

The fraction of aboveground net primary productivity that is allocated to leaves. Units: fraction of ANPP (0.0 – 1.0).

2.18.5 BTOLAI, KLAI, MAXLAI

These three parameters determine how LAI is calculated which subsequently limits growth. Therefore these parameters help determine the initial rate of growth in the landscape.

- BTOLAI - biomass to leaf area index (LAI) conversion factor for trees. Value ranges from 0 to -1. This value influences the seasonality of leaf biomass.
- KLAI - large wood mass (g C/m^2) at which half of theoretical maximum leaf area ([maxlai](#)) is achieved. Values range from 100 to 10,000. This value affects the trends in wood biomass over time (years).
- MAXLAI - theoretical maximum leaf area index achieved in a mature forest

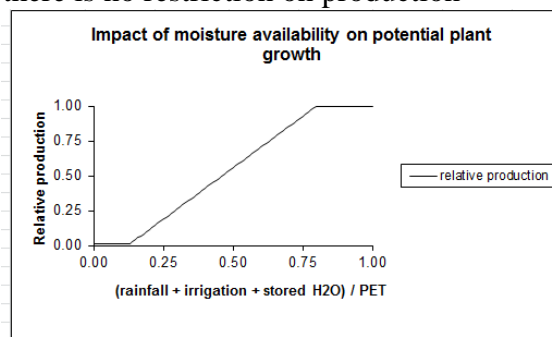
For a more detailed explanation of these parameters, see the CENTURY 4.5 manual and help files

(<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).

2.18.6 PPRPTS2, PPRPTS3

These two parameters determine growth sensitivity to available water. These parameters determine the relationship between growth (production) and available water (rainfall+ stored water/potential evapotranspiration), where pprpts(2) and pprpts(3) control the two inflection points on the graph below.

- pprpts(2) - the effect of water content on the intercept
- pprpts(3)- the lowest ratio of available water to [potential evapotranspiration](#) at which there is no restriction on production



For a more detailed explanation of these parameters, see the CENTURY 4.5 manual and help files

(<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).

2.18.7 Woody Decay Rate

This parameter defines the maximum fraction of the species' dead wood that decomposes in the ecoregion. Value: $0.0 \leq \text{number} \leq 1.0$. Unitless.

2.18.8 Monthly Wood Mortality

A monthly fraction of wood mortality. This replaces the algorithm in Biomass Succession v2 where growth-related mortality was a function of ANPP. Units: fraction of wood biomass (0.0 – 1.0).

User Tip: *This parameter can have large effects on biomass, dead woody biomass and SOM. If set too high, a site can remain in a permanent 'juvenile' state and dead woody biomass and SOM will increase very quickly and reach overly high levels. If too low, the site will reach maximum biomass too quickly and SOM may actually decline.*

2.18.9 Mortality Curve – Shape Parameter

This parameter determines how quickly age-related mortality begins and operates as in Biomass Succession v1 and v2. Value: $5.0 \leq \text{decimal number} \leq 25.0$. If the parameter = 5, then age-related mortality will begin at 10% of life span. If the parameter = 25, then age-related mortality will begin at 85% of life span.

2.18.10 Leaf Drop Month

This parameter determines when the leaves will drop and become part of the litter pool.

Note: *Note that LeafDropMonth=9 means that leaves will drop in October (one month offset).*

2.18.11 Coarse Root and Fine Root Fraction

The coarse root parameter defines the fraction of the species' wood biomass that is coarse roots. The fine root parameter defines the fraction of the species' leaf biomass that is fine roots. Value: $0.0 \leq \text{number} \leq 1.0$. Unitless.

2.19 Initial Ecoregion Parameters

The initial ecoregion parameters allow soils to begin with some C and N. However, SOM C and N at time zero will also reflect the initial communities and ecoregion parameters (e.g., soil depth, field capacity, wilting point).

2.19.1 Ecoregion Names

The first column in the table is a list of one or more active ecoregions defined in the ecoregions input file (see chapter 6 in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*). The ecoregions can appear in any order; they do not need to appear in the same order as in the ecoregions input file.

2.19.2 SOM1–3 Carbon and Nitrogen

The initial amount of C and N in the four principle soil pools: SOM1-surface (active surface), SOM1-soil (active soil), SOM2 (slow) and SOM3 (passive). Units: g C m^{-2} and g N m^{-2} .

For a more detailed explanation of these parameters and how to allocate SOM into each pool, see the CENTURY 4.5 manual and help files (<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).

2.19.3 Mineral Nitrogen

The initial amount of mineral N (nitrate + ammonium) in the soil profile. This N is available to plants for growth. Units: g m^{-2} .

2.20 Ecoregion Parameters

2.20.1 Ecoregion Names

The first column in the table is a list of one or more active ecoregions defined in the ecoregions input file (see chapter 6 in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*). The ecoregions can appear in any order; they do not need to appear in the same order as in the ecoregions input file.

2.20.2 Soil Depth

The depth of the soil simulated, cm.

2.20.3 Percent Clay, Percent Sand

Units: fraction of soil (0.0 – 1.0).

2.20.4 Field Capacity, Wilting Point

Field capacity and wilting point expressed as a fraction of the soil depth. In the model, field capacity and wilting point are calculated as this fraction multiplied by soil depth. Available water is calculated as the difference between field capacity and wilting point.

2.20.5 Storm Flow Fraction, Base Flow Fraction

Determines the amount of water runoff and leaching. This affects the amount of C and N leaching (StreamN and StreamC) which, in turn, affects the amount of mineral N and soil C.

- basef - fraction per month of subsoil water going into stream flow
- stormf - the fraction of the soil water content lost as fast stream flow

2.20.6 Drainage

The fraction of excess water lost by drainage. The soil drainage factor allows a soil to have differing degrees of wetness (e.g., DRAIN=1 for well drained sandy soils and DRAIN=0 for a poorly drained clay soil).

2.20.7 Nitrogen Inputs- Slope, Intercept

These **optional parameters** determine N deposition rates (wet and dry deposition and biological fixation) using simple regression:

Total N deposition = (AtmosNslope*precipitation) + AtmosNinter

The AtmosNslope parameter controls how the amount of wet deposition, i.e. how much N is deposited during rain events, with higher slopes generating more N deposition. Dry deposition and biological fixation are controlled by the N intercept parameter, which is constant and is not a function of precipitation.

User Tip: *Adjust the slope and intercept until the monthly or annual N deposition in the century-succession-monthly-log.csv is similar to literature values. Note that biological fixation may be an important source of N in some landscapes (e.g. Pacific Northwest).*

If you specific AtmosNslope=-1 and AtmosNinter=-1, then you can supply N deposition as a daily or monthly input to the climate library (see LANDIS-II Climate Library v1.0 User Guide).

2.20.8 Latitude

The latitude of the study site (°)

2.20.9 Decay Rates of SOM1 surface, SOM1 soil, SOM2 and SOM3

The decay rates for SOM1-surface, SOM1-soil, SOM2, and SOM3 determine the **maximum** decomposition rate (k) of the four soil organic matter pools.

User Tip: *The decay rates should be adjusted to so that the changes in each of the soil pools between year 0 (input file) and year 1 are realistic. In most landscapes, the maximum decay rates should be higher in the active than the more passive pools (i.e. DecayRateSurf>DecayRateSOM1> DecayRateSOM2>DecayRateSOM3). Also, the total amount of C in soil should slowly increase over time in the absence of disturbance.*

2.20.10 N volatilization and Denitrification

The fraction of mineral N lost through ammonia volatilization and denitrification **per month**. This fraction is not fire-related; fire-related volatilization is modeled separately). Units: dimensionless.

User Tip: *This parameter should be adjusted so that Nvol (output parameter of N volatilization) ranges from 0 to ~0.3 for uplands and 0.3 to 1 g m⁻² year⁻¹ for wetlands (Seitzinger et al. 2006).*

2.21 Fire Reduction Parameters

The FireReductionParameters table allows users to specify how much dead wood and litter will be removed as a function of fire severity. The reduction of wood and litter will occur **after** fire induced mortality of cohorts. After a fire kills a cohort, the dead biomass is deposited on the forest floor and is then subsequently volatilized in the same time step.

Note: This table is needed even if fire extensions are not being used.

2.21.1 Fire Severity

The first column is fire severity, classes 1 – 5. Severity should be listed in ascending order.

2.21.2 Wood Reduction

The second column is the proportion (0.0 – 1.0) of dead wood biomass that is volatilized. The proportion will be applied to both C and N components.

2.21.3 Litter Reduction

The third column is the proportion (0.0 – 1.0) of dead litter biomass that is volatilized. The proportion will be applied to both C and N components.

2.22 Harvest Reduction Parameters

The **optional** `HarvestReductionParameters` table allows users to specify how much dead wood and litter will be removed as a function of harvest activity. The reduction of wood and litter will occur **after** harvest induced mortality of cohorts. After a harvest event kills a cohort, the dead biomass is removed from the forest. **If this table is not used, the harvested cohorts will follow the parameters in the age-only-disturbance file (see below).** *If the table is used be sure to remove harvesting from the age-only-disturbance file.*

2.22.1 Prescription Name

The first column is prescription name. Each prescription name must be identical to the prescription names in the Leaf Biomass Harvest file (see “LANDIS-II Base Harvest v2.0 User Guide”). Prescriptions can be in any order; they do *not* need to appear in the same order as in the Leaf Biomass Harvest input file.

2.22.2 Wood Reduction

The second column is the proportion (0.0 – 1.0) of dead wood biomass that is removed. The proportion will be applied to both C and N components.

2.22.3 Litter Reduction

The third column is the proportion (0.0 – 1.0) of dead litter biomass that is removed. The proportion will be applied to both C and N components.

2.23 Ecoregion-dependent Species Parameters

The Century Succession extension uses some species parameters that vary by ecoregion.

Each parameter has its own table.

2.23.1 First Row – Ecoregions

The first row in a table is a list of one or more active ecoregions defined in the ecoregions input file (see chapter 6 in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*). The ecoregions can appear in any order; they do not need to appear in the same order as in the ecoregions input file.

Every active ecoregion that is not in a table's first row will have default parameter values assigned to all the species (given below). The sections below which describe the individual parameter tables also specify the default value for each table.

2.23.2 Other Rows – Species Parameters

All other rows in a table after the initial row contain species parameter values. Each row contains the parameter values for one species. The species name comes first, followed by one or more parameter values. The name and values are separated by whitespace. There must be one parameter value for each of the ecoregions listed in the table's first row.

The species can be listed in any order in a table. A species can be omitted. If so, it will be assigned the default parameter value for all active ecoregions.

2.23.3 MaximumMonthlyANPP Table

This parameter is the theoretical monthly maximum aboveground net primary productivity (ANPP) of each species cohort in the ecoregion.

Units: $\text{g biomass m}^{-2} \text{ month}^{-1}$. The value is calculated as the ANPP in the month of the year with maximum growth (e.g., June). Value: $0 \leq \text{integer} \leq 100,000$.

Note: This parameter is in units of biomass but output from Landis-Century is in units of C (C generally comprises roughly 50% of biomass). Also, remember that this is the maximum monthly ANPP during peak growing season, not the annual ANPP often reported in the literature.

2.23.4 MaximumBiomass Table

This parameter defines the maximum allowable aboveground biomass (AGB) for the species in the ecoregion. **Units:** g biomass m^{-2} . Value: $0 \leq \text{integer}$.

2.24 AgeOnlyDisturbances:BiomassParameters

This optional file parameter is the path of a text file with the biomass parameters to be used with age-cohort disturbances (e.g., Base Wind, Base Fire, Base BDA). The format of that file is described in chapter 4.

3 Output Files

The Century Succession extension produces a number of outputs. The maps of soil C, ANPP, and NEE are described above.

In addition to the maps, there are three primary log files and one optional log files. These are all comma delimited (*.csv) files that are typically read using Excel.

Note: *When you run Century, a folder called “Metadata” is generated which contains xml files. **These xml files will list all the output parameters, their description and units.***

1. Century-succession-log: The primary log file that outputs a snapshot of data at every successional time step. These data are averaged by ecoregion and are most useful for analyzing variation over time and across ecoregions.
2. Century-succession-monthly-log: This log file contains an abbreviated set of data that are useful at a monthly time step. These include NPP, heterotrophic respiration, and NEE. These data can be compared to monthly flux tower data. Also included are monthly temperature and precipitation and soil temperature. These allow a quick cross-reference to your input data.
3. Century-prob-establish-log: This log file contains the data used to calculate the probability of establishment for each ecoregion at each succession time step. The probability of establishment is the minimum of all limiting factors. **However, these values do not take shade and presence of seed sources into account and therefore do not reflect the actual probability of establishment in a given site.**

Note: *The probability of establishment is calculated annually and averaged over the succession time step.*

4. Century-calibrate-log: A detailed monthly output for **every cohort at each month** (see section 2.7 above.). Due to the volume of data, this file should only be used with single cell runs.

4 Initial Communities Input File

This file contains the definitions of the initial community classes. Each active site on the landscape is assigned to an initial community class. The class specifies the tree species that are present along with the particular age classes that are present for each of those species.

4.1 Example File

```
LandisData    "Initial Communities"

>>Old jackpine oak
MapCode  7
    acerrubr 30
    pinubank 80 90
    pinuresi 110 140
    querelli 40 120 240

>> young jackpine oak
MapCode  0
    pinubank 30 50
    querelli 10 40 70

>> young aspen
MapCode  2
    poputrem 10 20

>> old maple hardwoods
MapCode 55
    abiebals 10 60 120
    acerrubr 90 120
    acersacc 20 50 150 200
    betualle 40 140 200
    fraxamer 10 100 130 180
    piceglau 180
    querrubr 100 160 180
    thujocci 200 240 260
    tiliamer 20 80 110 150
    tsugcana 30 80 120 220 320 340

>> old pine - spruce - fir
MapCode  6
    abiebals 10 50 80
    piceglau 100 140 180 200 220
    pinuresi 140 160 180
    pinustro 200 280 350
```

4.2 LandisData

This parameter's value must be "Initial Communities".

4.3 Initial Community Class Definitions

Each class has an associated map code and a list of species present at sites in the class.

4.3.1 MapCode

This parameter is the code used for the class in the input map (see section 2.5). Value: $0 \leq \text{integer} \leq 65,535$. Each class' map code must be unique. Map codes do not have to appear in any order, and do not need to be consecutive.

4.3.2 Species Present

A list of species present at the class' sites comes after the map code. Each species is listed on a separate data line.

```
species age age age ...
```

The species name comes first, followed by one or more ages. The name and ages are separated by whitespace. An age is an integer and must be between 1 and the species' Longevity parameter. The ages do not have to appear in any order.

```
acersacc 10 5 21 60 100
```

The list may be empty, which will result in the sites in the class being initialized with no species cohorts.

4.3.3 Grouping Species Ages into Cohorts

The list of ages for each species is grouped into cohorts based on the succession extension's timestep. This timestep determines the size of each cohort. For example, if the timestep is 20, then the cohorts are ages 1 to 20, 21 to 40, 41 to 60, etc.

Suppose an initial community class has this species in its list:

```
acersacc 10 25 30 40 183 200
```

If the succession timestep is 10, then the cohorts for this species initially at each site in this class should be:

```
acersacc 10 20 30 40 190 200
```


If the succession timestep is 20, then the cohorts for this species initially at each site in this class will be:

```
acersacc  20  40  200
```

5 Input File – Age-only Disturbances

This optional auxiliary input file contains the biomass parameters used when age-only disturbances kill biomass cohorts (see section 2.24 *AgeOnlyDisturbances:BiomassParameters*). This text file must comply with the general format requirements described in section 3.1 *Text Input Files* in the *LANDIS-II Model User Guide*.

Note: *Fire is not allowed as a disturbance type.* Fire effects vary by severity and are indicated in the *FireReductionParameters* table.

5.1 LandisData

This parameter's value must be "Age-only Disturbances - Biomass Parameters".

5.2 CohortBiomassReductions Table

This table describes how much a dead cohort's biomass is reduced by a disturbance before the biomass is added to the corresponding dead pool. Each row describes the reductions associated with a particular type of disturbance.

5.2.1 Disturbance

This text parameter is the type of the disturbance. The disturbance name must be consistent with the *LandisData* name given in the disturbance extension. The keyword "(default)" specifies the reductions for all disturbance types not listed in the table. The row with the default reductions must be present in the table.

5.2.2 Woody

This parameter is the percentage by which the disturbance reduces a dead cohort's woody biomass. Value: $0\% \leq \text{integer percentage} \leq 100\%$. The biomass remaining after the reduction is added to the dead woody pool at the site where the cohort was killed.

5.2.3 Non-Woody

This parameter is the percentage by which the disturbance reduces a dead cohort's non-woody biomass. Value: $0\% \leq \text{integer percentage} \leq 100\%$. The biomass remaining after the reduction is added to the dead non-woody pool at the site where the cohort was killed.

5.3 DeadPoolReductions Table

This table describes how much a disturbance reduces the dead biomass pools at the sites it disturbs. Each row describes the reductions associated with a particular type of disturbance.

5.3.1 Disturbance

This text parameter is the type of the disturbance. The disturbance name must be consistent with the LandisData name given in the disturbance extension. The keyword "(default)" specifies the reductions for all disturbance types not listed in the table. The row with the default reductions must be present in the table.

5.3.2 Woody

This parameter is the percentage by which the disturbance reduces a site's dead woody biomass. Value: $0\% \leq \text{integer percentage} \leq 100\%$.

5.3.3 Non-Woody

This parameter is the percentage by which the disturbance reduces a site's dead non-woody biomass. Value: $0\% \leq \text{integer percentage} \leq 100\%$.

6 Example Inputs

6.1 Main Parameter File

```
LandisData "Century Succession"
Timestep 1
SeedingAlgorithm WardSeedDispersal
InitialCommunities      "./TestCommunityA.txt"
InitialCommunitiesMap    "./single_cell_3.img"
ClimateConfigFile        climate-generator-baseline.txt
CalibrateMode            yes
SpinupMortalityFraction 0.0002
WaterDecayFunction Ratio <<Linear or Ratio
ProbEstablishAdjust 1.0
AvailableLightBiomass

>> Shade          Percent Max Biomass
>> Class           by Ecoregions
>> -----
>>                MN100
>>                25%
>>                45%
>>                56%
>>                70%
>>                90%

LightEstablishmentTable
>> Spp Shade      Probability
>> Class          by Actual Shade
>> -----
>>                0          1          2          3          4          5
>>                1.0      1.0      0.25     0.0      0.0      0.0
>>                2.0      1.0      1.0      0.25     0.0      0.0
>>                3.0      0.1      0.5      1.0      1.0      0.25
>>                4.0      0.1      0.5      1.0      1.0      1.0
>>                5.0      0.1      0.5      0.5      0.5      1.0
```

```

SpeciesParameters
>>Species      Leaf      Woody      Mortality Curve Leaf
>>              Long      DecayR      Shape Parameter Lignin%
>>-----
>>Species      Functi      N      GDD      GDD      Min      Max      Leaf      Epi-      Leaf      FRoot      Wood      CRoot      Leaf      FRoot      Wood      CRoot      Littr
>>              onal      Fixer      Min      Max      Jan      Drought Long      cormic re-      Lign%      Lign%      Lign%      Lign%      CN      CN      CN      CN      CN
>>              Type
abiebals        2      N      560      2386      -25      0.165      3      N      0.252      0.225      0.312      0.204      35.5      43      482      84      74
acernegu        1      N      1260      6600      -18      0.23      1      N      0.183      0.334      0.125      0.312      28.2      26      248      50      55
acerrubr        1      N      1260      6600      -18      0.23      1      N      0.183      0.334      0.125      0.312      28.2      26      248      50      55
acersacc        1      N      1222      3100      -18      0.08      1      N      0.175      0.334      0.125      0.312      25.1      26      388      50      55
acerspic        1      N      1260      6600      -18      0.23      1      N      0.183      0.334      0.125      0.312      28.2      26      600      50      55
betualle        3      N      1100      2500      -18      0.2      1      N      0.219      0.27      0.2018      0.251      21      26      365      50      65
betupapy        3      N      484      2036      -28      0.28      1      N      0.201      0.27      0.2018      0.251      23.3      26      384      50      65
celtis          1      N      560      2500      -23      0.16      1      N      0.175      0.27      0.2      0.251      18.1      25      145      49      65
fraxamer        1      N      1398      5993      -12      0.28      1      N      0.144      0.27      0.2018      0.251      22.9      26      189      50      65
fraxnigr        1      N      1000      2261      -18      0.022      1      N      0.144      0.27      0.2018      0.251      22.9      26      189      50      65
fraxpenn        1      N      1050      5482      -23      0.114      1      N      0.144      0.27      0.2018      0.251      22.9      26      189      50      65

FunctionalGroupParameters
>> Name Index PPDF1 PPDF2 PPDF3 PPDF4 FCFRAC BTOLAI KLAII MAXLAI PPRPTS2 Age PPRPTS3 Leaf Monthly Mort Drop
>>              T-Mean T-Max T-shape T-shape leaf leaf leaf leaf leaf leaf wood woodMortShape woodMortShape
SMAPLE 1 20.0 32.0 0.2 8.0 0.5 0.15 3000 20.0 1.0 0.8 0.4 0.001 10 9
WPINE 2 15.0 32.0 1.0 3.5 0.37 0.075 3000 10.0 1.0 0.8 0.4 0.001 10 10
ASPEN 3 20.0 32.0 0.2 10.0 0.5 0.15 3000 20.0 1.0 0.8 0.4 0.001 10 9

InitialEcoregionParameters
>> SOM1 SOM1 SOM1 SOM1 SOM2 SOM2 SOM3 SOM3 Minr1
>> C N C N C N C N N
>> surf surf soil soil
MN100 60.36 3.35 60.36 7.54 1307.69 42.18 643.79 25.75 26.7

EcoregionParameters
>> Soil Percent Percent Field Wilt StormF BaseF Drain Atmos Atmos Lat- Decay Decay Decay Decay Denit
>> Depth Clay Sand Cap Point Fract Fract N N itude Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Slope
>> cm
MN100 137 0.26 0.21 0.13 0.06 0.1 0.1 0.80 0.08 0.147 47.43 0.1 0.05 0.01 0.0001 0.001

```

FireReductionParameters

>> Severity	Wood	Litter
>> Fire	Reduct	Reduct
1	0.0	0.5
2	0.05	0.75
3	0.2	1.0
4	0.5	1.0
5	0.8	1.0

MonthlyMaxNPP <<PRDX(3) from Century 4.0 (g Biomass / m2)

>> Species Ecoregions

>> -----

MN100

abiebals 357

acernegu 141

acerrubr 141

acersacc 158

acerspic 141

betualle 274

betupapy 279

fraxamer 256

fraxnigr 253

fraxpenn 256

MaxBiomass

>> Species Ecoregions

>> -----

MN100

abiebals 12300

acernegu 18000

acerrubr 18000

acersacc 32400

acerspic 18000

betualle 24500

betupapy 12500

fraxamer 25100

fraxnigr 25100

fraxpenn 25100

AgeOnlyDisturbances:BiomassParameters bio-reductions-standard.txt

6.2 Age-only Disturbances

```
LandisData "Age-only Disturbances - Biomass Parameters"
```

```
CohortBiomassReductions
```

```
>> Disturbance    woody    Non-Woody
>> -----
>>   fire         0%       0%
>>   wind         0%       0%
>>   harvest      85%       0%
>>   (default)    0%       0%
```

```
DeadBiomassReductions
```

```
>> Disturbance    woody    Non-Woody
>> -----
>>   fire         0%       0%
>>   (default)    0%       0%
```