

# LANDIS-II Century Succession v1.0 Extension User Guide

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# 1 Introduction

This document describes the **Century Succession (v1)** 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*.

The Century Succession Extension is a hybrid between the Century soil model (Parton et al. 1993, Schimel et al. 1994, Parton et al. 1994, Pan et al. 1998) and the LANDIS-II Biomass Succession extension (Scheller and Mladenoff 2004). Century Succession (v1) calculates how cohorts reproduce, age, and die. In addition, changes in cohort biomass (kg/ha) is simulated. Dead biomass is tracked over time, divided into four pools: surface wood, soil wood (dead coarse roots), surface litter, and soil litter. In addition, three principle soil pools: fast (Soil Organic Matter 1), slow (SOM2), and passive (SOM3) are simulated.

For further information, see the manuscript by Scheller et al. (2009).

For detailed information about Century and Century inputs, see: <http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>

## 1.1 Internal Time Steps

Although the Century Succession is limited to annual or multiple-year time steps, **cohort growth and soil decomposition operate at a monthly time step**. Both growth and decomposition reflect monthly climate and monthly climate is a required input.

Because most disturbances occur in the summer months, the monthly cycle proceeds from July to June. Therefore, **disturbances and reproduction both occur between June and July**.

## 1.2 Cohort Reproduction – Probability of Establishment

The probability of establishment ( $P_{EST}$ ) is now 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.  $P_{EST}$  is based on the minimum of three limiting factors: 1) Growing Degree Days, 2) drought tolerance, 3) minimum January temperature. These represent **ecoregion-scale** limits to species establishment in that the requisite parameters vary by ecoregion.

Tolerance to low N is now included as a part of the **site scale** limits to establishment. Also included at the site scale is available light. Available light is calculated as in Biomass Succession (v2).

Reproduction 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.

### 1.3 Cohort Growth

Cohort growth generally follows the algorithms found in Century. Competition is determined by estimated LAI and by uptakes of Nitrogen. Older cohorts access N first, although they are limited to 80% of available N.

### 1.4 Soil and Dead Biomass Decay

All soil processes now 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.

### 1.5 Initializing Biomass and Soil Properties

The initial biomass is estimated as in the Biomass Succession extensions. **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 cohorts therefore reflect competition among cohorts. Likewise, beginning with initial soil values, the dead and SOM pools change during the spin-up phase.

**Note:** *An initial (time zero) climate stream is required for initialization (see below).*

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.*

## 1.6 Interactions with Age-Only Disturbances

Century Succession was written to allow disturbances that operate on age-only cohorts to interact with the two dead biomass pools. For example, a User is able to run a fire or wind extensions with Century Succession. Although neither disturbance extension is ‘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.

## 1.7 Climate Change

Only the parameters MaximumMonthlyANPP and MaximumBiomass (see below) can be updated. By allowing these parameters to be updated, the effects of climate change on succession can be simulated. The inputs can be updated at any time step.

## 1.8 Available Light

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

## 1.9 Cohort Reproduction – Disturbance Interactions

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

## 1.10 Cohort Reproduction – Initial Biomass

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

## 1.11 Cohort Senescence and Mortality

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

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### 1.13 Acknowledgments

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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 "Biomass Succession".

### 2.2 Timestep

This parameter is the timestep of the extension. Value: integer > 0.  
Units: years.

### 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 ClimateFile

The Climate File indicates a file containing required climatic inputs. **The inputs must include data for every ecoregion at time zero.** Subsequent to time zero, one or many ecoregions can have their climate data updated at any chosen time step. The format of that file is described in chapter 3.

### 2.5 CalibrateMode

Determines whether the model is run in calibrate mode whereby months are simulated January – December with additional output to the screen. **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.

**Note:** *In normal mode, months are simulated July – June and all disturbances occur between June and July.*

## 2.6 Water Decay Function

The `WaterDecayFunction` parameter determines the effect of moisture on decay rate can be either linear or based on a ratio. The Century 4.0 Help file states that linear option is to be when only the relative water content in the top 15 cm affects decay rates. If ratio, 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.

## 2.7 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.

### 2.7.1 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.

### 2.7.2 Available Light Class

This 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.

### 2.7.3 Relative Biomass per Ecoregion

Each ecoregion listed in the table’s first row (see section 2.7.1) 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.  
Value:  $0.0 \leq \text{decimal number} \leq 100.0$ . Units: percent.

## 2.8 LightEstablishmentTable

Beginning with Biomass Succession (v2), the optional table `SufficientLight` was added, now named `LightEstablishmentTable`. The table allows a more nuanced 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.

### 2.8.1 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.

### 2.8.2 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:  $0.0 \leq \text{decimal number} \leq 1.0$ .

## 2.9 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.

### 2.9.1 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.

### 2.9.2 Functional Type

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

### 2.9.3 Nitrogen Tolerance

The ability to tolerate low N. Tolerance 1 = low tolerance, 2 = mid-tolerant, 3 = high tolerance, 4 = N fixing species (complete N tolerance). A number ranging from 0 to 1.0 is calculated following Aber (1979). The number is applied both to site-scale reproduction as a probability and growth as a limiting factor.

### 2.9.4 GDD minimum/maximum

Currently, a 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.

### 2.9.5 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.

### 2.9.6 Maximum Allowable Drought

If available water follows 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).

### 2.9.7 Leaf Longevity

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

### 2.9.8 Epicormic resprouting

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

### 2.9.9 Lignin: Leaf, Fine Root, Wood, Coarse Root

The percent lignin per species. Value: 0.0 ≤ decimal number ≤ 1.0.

### 2.9.10 CN Ratios: Leaf, Fine Root, Wood, Coarse Root, Litter

The carbon to nitrogen ratios for leaf, fine root, wood, coarse root, and litter components.

**Note:** The difference between leaf and litter CN ratios represents the amount of N that is translocated prior to leaf mortality.

## 2.10 Functional Group Parameters

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

### 2.10.1 Name

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

### 2.10.2 Functional Type

An index to the species table.

### 2.10.3 PPDF: 1, 2, 3, 4

These four parameters define a temperature growth curve. For definitions, see the Century 4.5 help files (<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).

### 2.10.4 FRACleaf

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

### 2.10.5 BTOLAI, KLAI, MAXLAI

These three parameters determine how LAI is calculated which subsequently limits growth. For definitions, see the Century 4.5 on-line manual (<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>). BTOLAI determines LAI as a function of leaf biomass. KLAI and MAXLAI determines LAI as a function of wood biomass. If MAXLAI = 0.0, then only leaf biomass determines LAI and the growth limits.

### 2.10.6 PPRPTS2, PPRPTS3

These two parameters determine growth sensitivity to low available water, e.g., drought conditions. For definitions, see the Century 4.5 on-line manual (<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).

### 2.10.7 Woody Decay Rate

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

### 2.10.8 Monthly Wood Mortality

Similar to Century v4.5, a set percentage of wood biomass is removed every month. 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).

**Note:** This parameter can have interesting effects and results appear very sensitive to the parameter. If too high, a site can remain in a permanent 'juvenile' state and 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.

### 2.10.9 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.

## 2.11 Initial Ecoregion Parameters

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

**Note:** *Dead biomass (wood, structural, and metabolic) is estimated from the growth and mortality of cohorts during initialization.*

### 2.11.1 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.

### 2.11.2 SOM1 – 3 Carbon and Nitrogen

The initial amount of C and N in the four principle soil pools: SOM1-surface, SOM1-soil, SOM2 and SOM3. Units:  $\text{g m}^{-2}$ .

### 2.11.3 Mineral Nitrogen

The initial amount of mineral N. This N is available to plants for growth. Units:  $\text{g m}^{-2}$ .

## 2.12 Ecoregion Parameters

### 2.12.1 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.

### 2.12.2 Soil Depth

The depth of the soil simulated, cm.

### 2.12.3 Percent Clay, Percent Sand

Units: fraction of soil (0.0 – 1.0).

### 2.12.4 Field Capacity, Wilting Point

Fraction of the soil depth. Field capacity and wilting point are calculated as this fraction multiplied by soil depth.

### 2.12.5 Storm Flow Fraction, Base Flow Fraction, Drain

Determines water run off and leaching. For definitions, see the Century 4.5 on-line manual (<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).

### 2.12.6 Atmospheric Nitrogen Slope, Intercept

Determines N deposition rates as a function of precipitation. For definitions, see the Century 4.5 on-line manual (<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/century/manual4/man96.html>).



### 2.12.7 Latitude

## 2.13 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.

### 2.13.1 Fire Severity

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

### 2.13.2 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.

### 2.13.3 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.

## 2.14 Ecoregion-dependent Species Parameters

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

- Maximum monthly aboveground net primary production (ANPP),
- Maximum above ground biomass (AGB).

Each parameter has its own table.

### 2.14.1 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.

#### 2.14.2 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.

#### 2.14.3 MaximumMonthlyANPP Table

This parameter is the maximum possible aboveground net primary productivity (ANPP) for the species in the ecoregion. Value:  $0 \leq \text{integer} \leq 100,000$ . Units:  $\text{g m}^{-2} \text{ month}^{-1}$ . Default value: 0

#### 2.14.4 MaximumBiomass Table

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

### 2.15 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.

### 2.16 Climate Change Table

This optional table specifies changes to certain parameters that should occur during the scenario due to changes in climate. Each row in the table represents a change in the parameters at a particular year.

### 2.16.1 Year

This column is the year that the parameters change. Value: integer or year expression between the scenario's start and end years. Units: year.

A year expression represents a year relative to the scenario's start year or end year. The valid forms for a year expression are:

```
start          (e.g., 1990)
start+integer  (e.g., 1990+35)
end            (e.g., 2100)
end-integer    (e.g., 2100-25)
```

The names "start" and "end" refer to the scenario's start year and end year, respectively. The integer is an offset either added to the start year or subtracted from the end year.

The rows in the table must be increasing order by year; therefore, the year in a row must be greater than the year in the previous row.

### 2.16.2 Parameter File

This column is the path to a text file that contains the new parameter values to use. The format of the file is described in chapter 5.

### 3 Input File – Climate Data

This required auxiliary data file contains the weather data necessary for calculating cohort growth and soil decomposition.

#### 3.1 LandisData

This parameter's value must be "Climate Data".

#### 3.2 ClimateTable

**The climate table must include data for every ecoregion for time zero.** Time zero is used during the initialization ('spin-up') phase and is the default climate if no other data are provided.

##### 3.2.1 Ecoregion Index

The first column corresponds to an active ecoregion as 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. **Ecoregion index corresponds to the ecoregions input file where index=0 is the first ecoregion in the list; index=(N-1) is the last ecoregion in the list.**

##### 3.2.2 Time step

Integer: 0 – number of simulation years. The weather data will be updated even if the climate time step does not match the succession time step. Weather will be stochastically generated based on the averages and standard deviations provided *every year*. If a year is not provided, weather will be generated based on the last update year or year zero, whichever is largest.

##### 3.2.3 Month

1 – 12. All 12 months must be provided.

##### 3.2.4 Average Minimum Temperature

Average night-time temperatures for the entire month. May be further averaged across years. Units: degrees Celsius.

##### 3.2.5 Average Maximum Temperature

Average day-time temperatures for the entire month. May be further averaged across years. Units: degrees Celsius.

### 3.2.6 Standard Deviation Temperature

Standard deviation of mean temperatures for the entire month. May be averaged across years. Units: degrees Celsius.

### 3.2.7 Average Precipitation

Average precipitation across years. Units: cm.

### 3.2.8 Standard Deviation Precipitation

Standard deviation of precipitation across years. Units: cm.

### 3.2.9 Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR)

These values are not used in the Century Succession and will be ignored. However, a value (e.g., 0.0) must be provided.

## 4 Input File – Age-only Disturbances

This optional auxiliary input file contains the biomass parameters used when age-only disturbances kill biomass cohorts (see section 2.15 *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.

### 4.1 LandisData

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

### 4.2 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.

#### 4.2.1 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.

#### 4.2.2 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.

#### 4.2.3 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.

## 4.3 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.

### 4.3.1 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.

### 4.3.2 Woody

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

### 4.3.3 Non-Woody

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

## 5 Input File – Climate Change

This optional auxiliary input file contains an updated set of biomass parameters that represent the effects of climate change (see section 2.16 *Climate Change Table*). 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*.

### 5.1 LandisData

This parameter's value must be "Century Succession – Climate Change".

### 5.2 MaximumMonthlyANPP Table

This table contains the maximum ANPP (aboveground net primary production) for species in various ecoregions. The table has the same format as its counterpart in the main input file (see above).

### 5.3 MaximumBiomass Table

This table contains the maximum biomass for species per ecoregion. The table has the same format as its counterpart in the main input file (see above).



## 6 Example Inputs

### 6.1 Main Parameter File

```

LandisData "Century Succession"

Timestep 1

SeedingAlgorithm WardSeedDispersal

ClimateFile ClimateInputsMultipleYear.txt

CalibrateMode yes << Calibrate mode assumes no disturbances and runs the months 1 - 12.

AvailableLightBiomass
>> AvailableRelative Biomass
>> Light by Ecoregions
>> Class
>> -----
>>          ecol

1 15%
2 25%
3 50%
4 80%
5 95%

SufficientLightTable
>> Spp ShadeProbability
>> Class by Actual Shade
>> -----
>>    0  1  2  3  4  5
1 1.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2 1.0 1.0 0.1 0.05 0.0 0.0
3 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.1 0.05 0.0
4 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.1 0.05
5 0.1 0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

SpeciesParameters

```

```

>>Species Funct N GDD GDD Min Max Leaf Epi- Leaf FRoot Wood CRoot Leaf FRoot Wood CRoot Littr
>> ional Toler Min Max Jan Drought Long cormic Lign% Lign% Lign% Lign% CN CN CN CN CN
>> Type ance Temp re- sprout
>> 1=no,3=very
>> 4=Nfixer
biebals 2 2 560 2386 -25 0.165 3.0 N 0.2 0.2 0.35 0.35 50 50 380 170 100
acerrubr 1 2 1260 6600 -18 0.23 1.0 N 0.223 0.255 0.255 0.255 20 45 90 90 45
acersacc 1 2 1222 3100 -18 0.268 1.0 N 0.223 0.255 0.255 0.255 20 45 90 90 45
betualle 1 2 1100 2500 -18 0.200 1.0 N 0.223 0.255 0.255 0.255 20 45 90 90 45
betupapy 4 3 484 2036 -28 0.280 1.0 N 0.223 0.255 0.255 0.255 20 45 90 90 45
fraxamer 1 1 1398 5993 -12 0.280 1.0 N 0.223 0.255 0.255 0.255 20 45 90 90 45
piceglau 2 3 280 1911 -30 0.309 3.0 N 0.2 0.2 0.35 0.35 50 50 380 170 100
pinubank 2 3 830 2216 -30 0.411 3.0 N 0.2 0.2 0.35 0.35 50 50 380 170 100
pinuresi 2 3 1100 2035 -20 0.385 3.0 N 0.2 0.2 0.35 0.35 50 50 380 170 100
pinustro 2 2 1100 3165 -20 0.310 3.0 N 0.2 0.2 0.35 0.35 50 50 380 170 100
poputrem 4 3 743 2461 -30 0.267 1.0 N 0.223 0.255 0.255 0.255 20 45 90 90 45
querelli 3 2 2000 2234 -15 0.28 1.0 N 0.175 0.23 0.23 0.23 30 48 500 333 50
querrubr 1 2 1100 4571 -17 0.225 1.0 N 0.175 0.23 0.23 0.23 30 48 500 333 50
thujocci 2 2 1000 2138 -20 0.35 4.0 N 0.2 0.2 0.35 0.35 50 50 380 170 100
tiliamer 1 1 1400 3137 -17 0.2 1.0 N 0.223 0.255 0.255 0.255 20 45 90 90 45
tsugcana 2 2 1324 3800 -18 0.180 3.0 N 0.2 0.2 0.35 0.35 50 50 380 170 100

```

## FunctionalGroupParameters &lt;&lt;from tree.100

```

>> Name Index PPDF1 PPDF2 PPDF3 PPDF4 FCFRAC BTOLAI KLA I MAXLAI PPRPTS2 PPRPTS3 Wood Month Age
>> T-Mean T-Max T-shape T-shape leaf Decay Wood Mort
>> Rate Mort Shape
SMAPLE 1 20.0 32.0 0.2 8.0 0.5 0.15 3000 20.0 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.003 10
WPINE 2 15.0 32.0 1.0 3.5 0.37 0.075 3000 10.0 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.003 10
HVFST 3 25.0 45.0 1.0 3.0 0.5 0.15 2000 20.0 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.003 10
ASPEN 4 20.0 32.0 0.2 10.0 0.5 0.15 3000 20.0 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.003 10

```

## InitialEcoregionParameters

```

>> Name SOM1 SOM1 SOM1 SOM1 SOM2 SOM2 SOM3 SOM3 Minr1
>> C N C N C N C N N
>> surf surf soil soil
ecol 110 6 150 17 4500 145 1294.0 50 20.0

```

## EcoregionParameters

```

>> Name Soil PercentPercentField Wilt StormF BaseF Drain Atmos Atmos Lat-
>> Depth Clay Sand Cap Point Fract Fract N N itude
>> cm frac frac slope inter
ecol 100 0.069 0.591 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.75 0.06 0.15 44

```

## 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
>> -----
    ecol

abiebals      150
acerrubr      200
acersacc      200
betualle      200
betupapy      200
fraxamer      200
piceglau      200
pinubank      150
pinuresi      150
pinustro      150
poputrem      200
querelli      200
querrubr      200
thujocci      150
tiliamer      200
tsugcana      150
```

MaxBiomass

```
>> Species      Ecoregions
>> -----
    ecol

abiebals      20000
acerrubr      15000
acersacc      25000
betualle      25000
```

betupapy	17500
fraxamer	25000
piceglau	18000
pinubank	15000
pinuresi	20000
pinustro	17500
poputrem	15000
querelli	20000
querrubr	20000
thujocci	20000
tiliamer	25000
tsugcana	30000

AgeOnlyDisturbances:BiomassParameters bio-reductions-standard.txt

>> \*\*\*\*\*

ClimateChange

>> Year    Parameter File

>> ----    -----

1990    climate-change/input-1990.txt

2025    climate-change/input-2025.txt

2100    "climate-change/input-2100.txt"

## 6.2 Age-only Disturbances

LandisData "Age-only Disturbances - Biomass Parameters"

CohortBiomassReductions

>> Disturbance    Woody    Non-Woody

>> -----    -----    -----

fire            33%        100%

wind            0%         0%

harvest        85%        0%

(default)      15%        0%

## DeadPoolReductions

```
>> Disturbance   Woody   Non-Woody
>> -----
      fire        8%      100%
      (default)   0%      0%
```

## 6.3 Climate Input

```
LandisData "Climate Data"
```

## ClimateTable

```
>>Eco`   Time   Month   AvgMinT   AvgMaxT   StdDevT   AvgPpt   StdDevPpt
>>Name   Step      (C)      (C)
ecol     0     1      -17.81  -6.14    3.17    3.1 1.76
ecol     0     2      -16.67  -3.54    2.87    2.3 1.57
ecol     0     3      -10.6    2.22    2.7 4.6 2.43
ecol     0     4       -2.11  10.75    2.05    6   2.86
ecol     0     5       4.46   18.56    2.09    8.4 4.32
ecol     0     6      10.13  23.27    1.47    9.7 5.56
ecol     0     7      12.7    25.91    1.42   10.1  4.97
ecol     0     8      11.47  24.6    1.55   11.5  5.57
ecol     0     9       6.99   19.52    1.52    9.9 5.65
ecol     0    10       1.47   13.03    2.09    6.8 3.51
ecol     0    11      -5.49   3.32    2.18    5.8 3.15
ecol     0    12     -13.3  -3.68    2.83    3.3 1.58
>>2000
ecol 1    1      -15.40  -6.44    0.00    3.06  0.00
ecol 1    2      -9.84   -0.33    0.00    4.70  0.00
ecol 1    3      -3.72   6.53    0.00    3.70  0.00
ecol 1    4      -1.88   9.46    0.00    6.12  0.00
ecol 1    5       6.37  18.10    0.00    5.11  0.00
ecol 1    6       9.26  19.03    0.00   13.17  0.00
ecol 1    7      12.38  21.29    0.00   10.90  0.00
ecol 1    8      12.47  21.52    0.00    3.88  0.00
ecol 1    9       7.00  16.59    0.00    5.68  0.00
ecol 1   10       3.68  13.87    0.00    4.01  0.00
ecol 1   11      -4.82   1.24    0.00    4.10  0.00
ecol 1   12     -18.40 -10.12    0.00    2.48  0.00
```