Soils info, including depths, bulk density, texture, wilting point, and field capacity are based on soils data for each site, particularly the soil water retention curves.

Based on the literature review, we were able to parameterize some of the SOILWAT modules for woodland species:

* If there are basal area (m2 ha-1) data, we can calculate **composition** by the woodland species (important for FIA data).
* Based on FIA data, **aboveground biomass** can be calculated from diameter for either *Pinus* or *Juniperus*.
* For converting aboveground biomass to LAI (**LAI\_conv**), we have 270 for *Pinus* and 490 for *Juniperus*
* The coefficient for converting leaf area to % **cover** is 4.2
* Set **canopy height** to 5 meters for constant or use 90th percentile from FIA data
* Use tree **interception** info
* Use tree **shading effect**.
* **Critical soil water potential** varies in woodlands from -2.1 MPa for *Pinus* and -4.1 MPa for *Juniperus*. Several experiments are possible:
  + *Pinus*: set tree Critical SWP to -2.1
  + *Juniperus*: set tree Critical SWP to -4.1
  + Mixed: based on composition
* Assuming **phenology** is constant, baseline values are as follows, though sensitivities may be useful.
  + Litter: 1319 and 1225 g m-2 for *Pinus* and *Juniperus*, respectively (*I don’t trust these numbers*)
  + Biomass: 11282 and 7425 g m-2 for *Pinus* and *Juniperus*, respectively
  + %Live: 0.187 and 0.264 for *Pinus* and *Juniperus*, respectively
  + LAI\_conv: 270 and 490 for *Pinus* and *Juniperus*, respectively
* transpiration coefficients were based on rooting and transpiration profiles from the literature and a log linear regression developed by DM Bell to average among sites