

Modeling of Water Stress in Crop Models: IBIS, BioCro and others

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Outline

1 Background

2 WIMOVAC

3 BioCro

4 Water Stress Physiology

5 Modeling Water Stress

6 Data

7 Improved Approach?

Education and Research

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- Maize physiology
- Cover crops on Maize yield (Miguez and Bollero, 2005 and 2006)
- Miscanthus Production and Modeling (Miguez et al. 2008, 2009)
- Model Development for Biomass Crops (Miguez et al. in review)

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WIMOVAC

WIMOVAC

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CADIS Paper

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Climate Change

WIMOVAC

Windows Intuitive Model Of Vegetation response to Atmospheric & Climate change

The purpose of this work was to develop a general model (WIMOVAC) applicable to a wide range of experimentalists.

Our remit was therefore to develop a modular mathematical model of the carbon balance of vegetation non-specialist users to vary parameters, numerical assumptions, vegetation, climate and atmospheric conditions.

A further key specification was for the model to be easy to use, to include online documentation describing equipment found commonly in research laboratories.

Download introductory comments

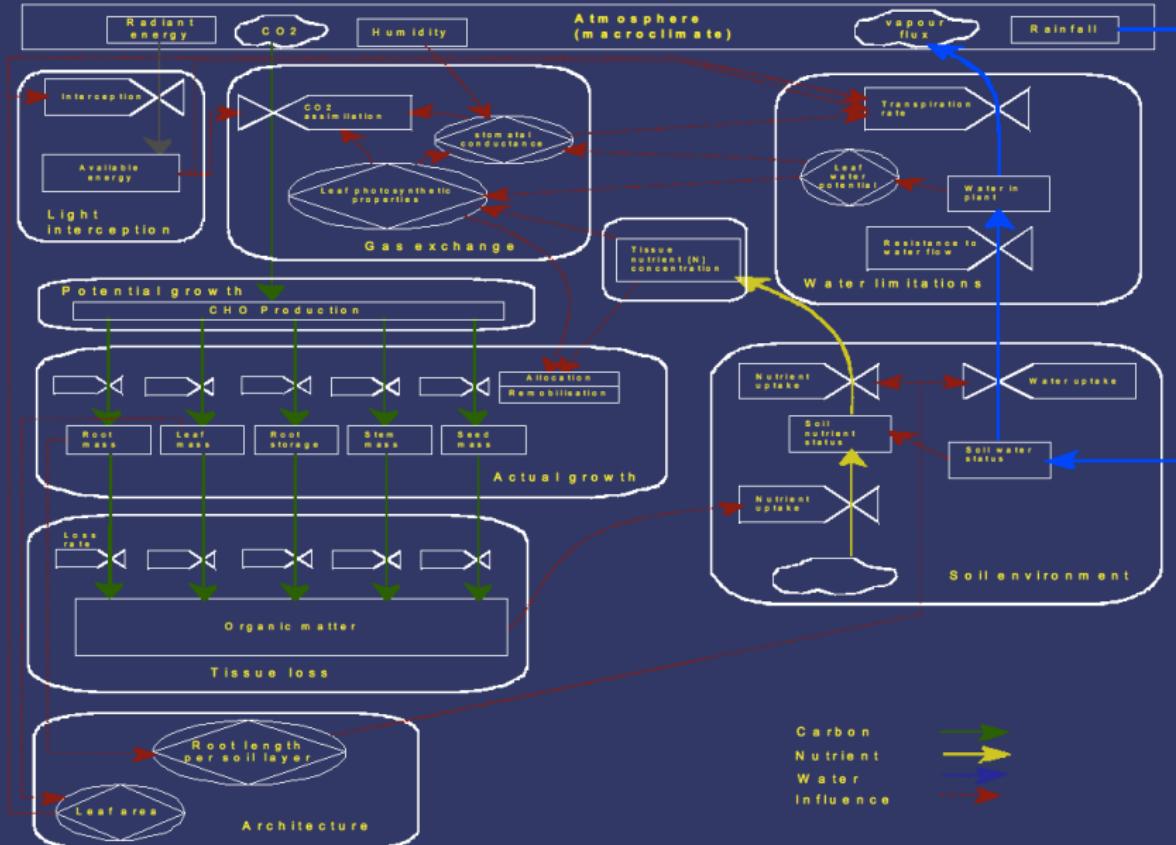
[WIMOVAC Introductory Comments](#) Powerpoint 97, 1.6Mb. 04/08/98.

Download the WIMOVAC Outline schematic

[WIMOVAC outline schematic](#) Powerpoint 97 file, 132kb. 04/08/98.

- Developed by Steve Humphries and Steve Long (UIUC)
- Created mainly 1994-1998
- User-friendly
- Written in Visual Basic
- On-line documentation and binary (Win XP)

<http://www.life.illinois.edu/plantbio/wimovac/model.htm>



WIMOVAC Overview

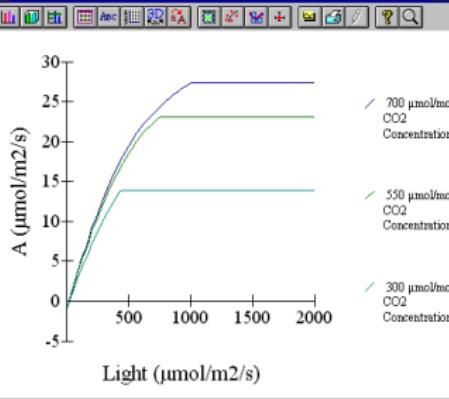
Modified from Landsberg (1986)

WIMOVAC Module Launcher

- ABOUT WIMOVAC
- MACROCLIMATE PROPERTIES
- LEAF PROPERTIES
 - C3/C4 Leaf assimilation
 - Leaf assimilation driven by measured inputs
 - Leaf assimilation optimum conditions (3D) plots
 - Effects of leaf nitrogen concentration on assimilation
 - Instantaneous leaf [nitrogen] optimum
 - Instantaneous leaf [nitrogen] optimum (3D)
 - Stomatal conductance
 - Leaf water potential model
- CANOPY PROPERTIES
- SOIL PROPERTIES
- PLANT GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT
- SPECIALISED MODULES
 - TIGER IV MODELS
 - PAPYRUS
 - PHOTOINHIBITION
 - ISOPORENE EMISSION
 - OZONE EFFECTS
 - Ozone damage at the leaf level
 - 3D view of ozone damage at leaf level
 - Durnal patterns of ozone damage
 - Longterm patterns of ozone damage

Help Print Start Module Close

Simulation Graph Module



C3/C4 Leaf Assimilation Module

Light Start Finish
 CO₂ conc (Ca) 0 2000
 Temperature (°C) ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)

Assimilation Quantum yield

Light 1st 2nd
 CO₂ Conc (Ca) 700 550
 Temperature (°C) ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$)

Oxygen concentration (mmol/mol)
Temperature (°C)
Relative humidity near leaf (0-1)
 Plot Ci rather than Ca Add rate line

WIMOVAC Modelling System - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Go Favorites Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites Print Font

Address: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/biology/wimovac/equation.htm>

Address: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/biology/wimovac/homepg2.htm>

Wimovac Home Page

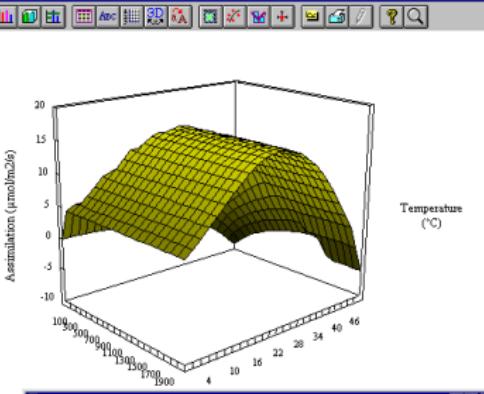


Introduction to Wimovac

WIMOVAC (Windows Intuitive Model of Vegetation response to Atmospheric and Climate Change) is a modular modelling system operating within a Windows environment and is designed to facilitate the modeling of various aspects of plant photosynthesis with particular emphasis on the effects of global climate change.

The ability to predict the responses of net carbon exchange and production of vegetation in response to predicted atmospheric and climate change is critical

Simulation Graph Module

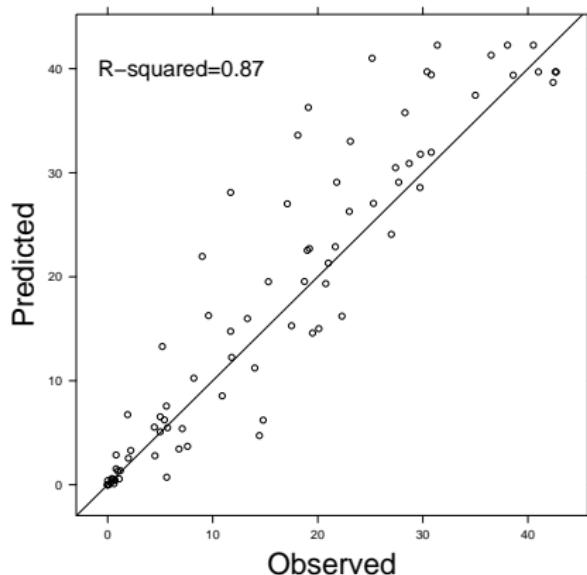
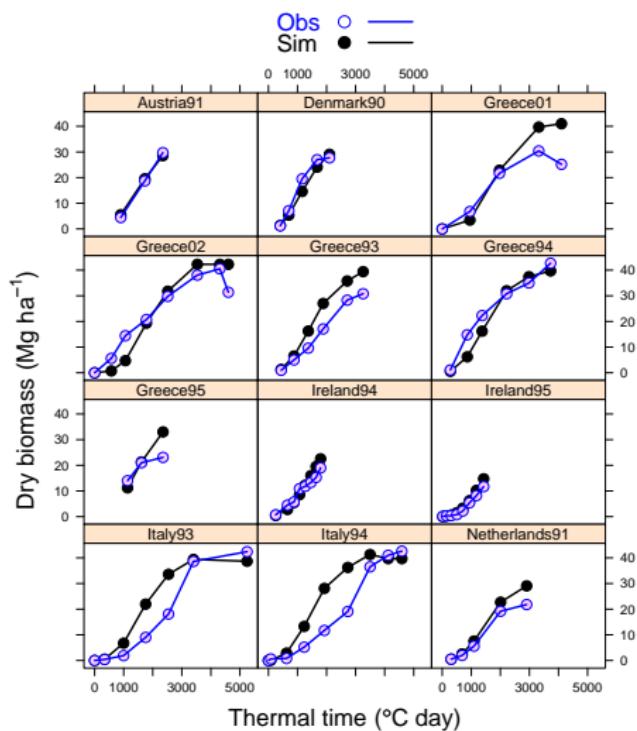


$I_{\text{shon}} = I_{\text{solar}} \cdot \cos(\theta) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{k}{\cos(\theta)}\right)/5$

C₃ leaf photosynthesis model

$$W_c = \frac{V_{\text{cmax}} \cdot C_i}{C_i + K_c [1 + O_i / K_o]}$$
$$W_j = \frac{J \cdot C_i}{4.5 \cdot C_i + 10.5 \cdot \Gamma^*}$$
$$W_p = \frac{3 \cdot \text{Rate triose utilisation}}{\left(1 - \Gamma^*\right) / C_t}$$
$$J = \frac{J_{\text{max}} \cdot f \cdot I}{f \cdot I + 2.1 \cdot J_{\text{max}}}$$
$$\phi = \frac{A_{(I=50)} - A_{(I=25)}}{25 \cdot f}$$
$$\phi = \frac{A_{G_{50}} - A_{G_{25}}}{25 \cdot (1 - S_p) \cdot (1 - r)}$$

Testing of Dry Biomass Production (Europe)



Miguez et al. (2009) GCB Bioenergy

Problems with WIMOVAC

- Written in old Visual Basic
- Computationally slow
- Only runs in Win XP (or older): obsolete
- GUI good for learning, not for research: reproducibility
- Not actively maintained or developed: bugs needed to be fixed

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BioCro (R package): Miguez

Features

Statistics Built-in algorithms for parameter estimation, model diagnostics and graphics

Interactive Lets the user modify input and parameters and quickly plot the results

Documentation Built-in documentation

Modular Allows the user to directly test components of the model

Computational Written in C/R

Flexibility Easily coupled with other tools and software

Portability Cross-platform and scalable

Maintenance Currently under active development

Limitations

User-friendliness Not as intuitive as WIMOVAC

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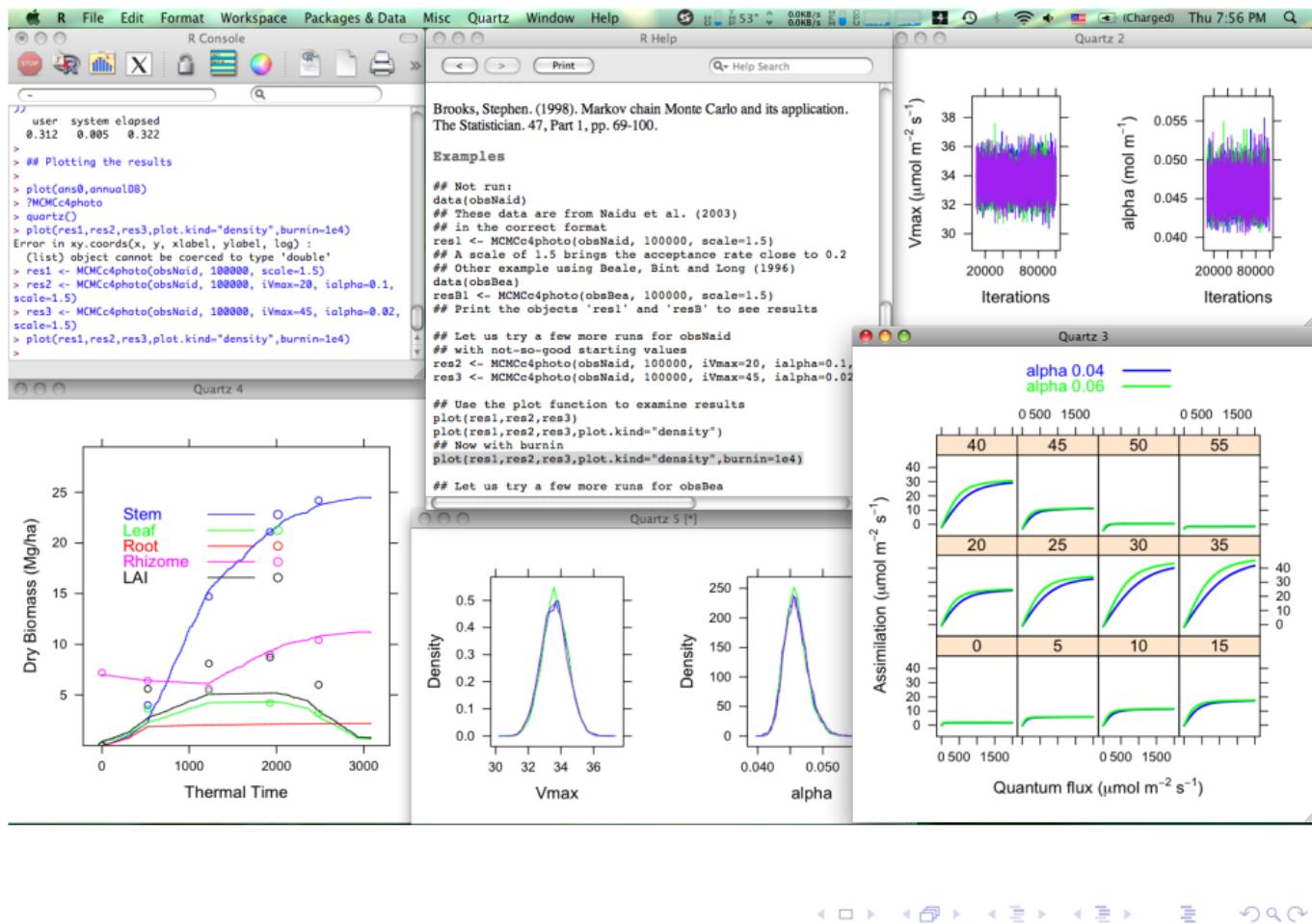
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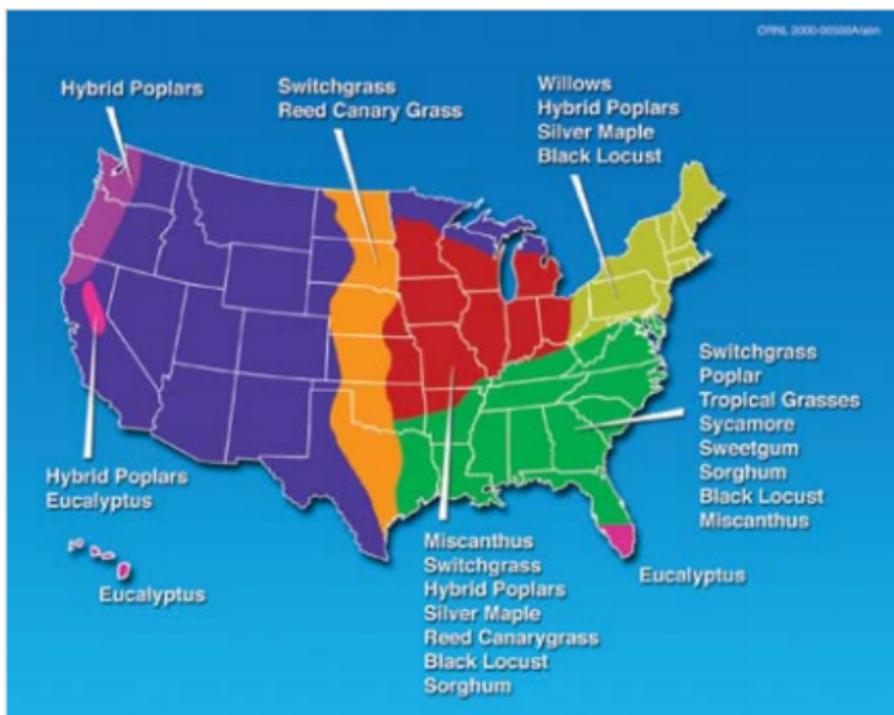
Estimating Dry Biomass Partitioning Coefficients

Developed Optimization Algorithms

- **Objective** Model carbon allocation to plant components
- **Harvestable Biomass** Mostly stems are harvested
- **Carbon Storage** How much carbon is stored belowground
- **Water and nutrient cycling** Dynamics during the growing season



Biomass Resources



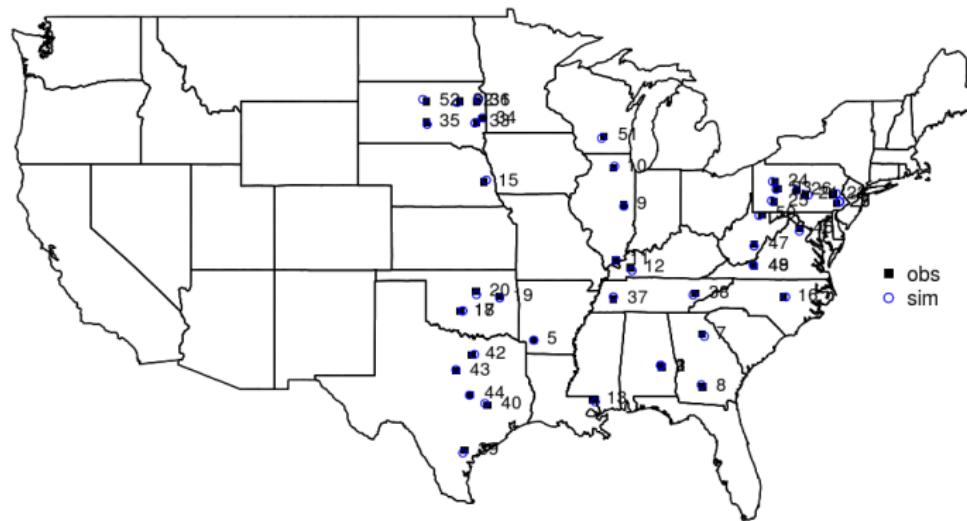
Crop Model Predictions for the US

- Parameterized the model for Miscanthus and Switchgrass.
- Integrated BioCro with soil and weather databases
- Weather database obtained from NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration) 32 by 32 km (1979-2008).
- Soil database obtained from USDA/NRCS (STATSGO2)

Testing locations (Switchgrass)

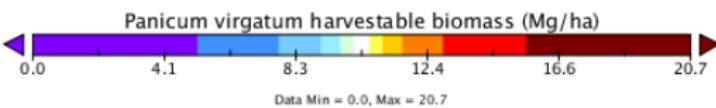
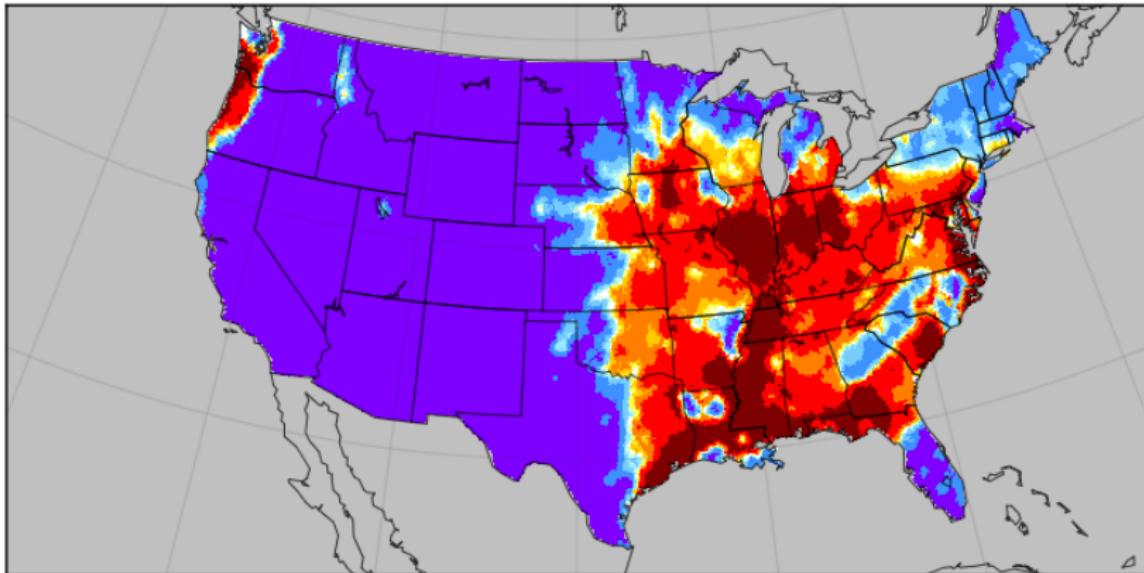
- Parameterized: one location, one cultivar (CiR)
- Data collected from 31 peer-reviewed studies.

Observed and simulated locations



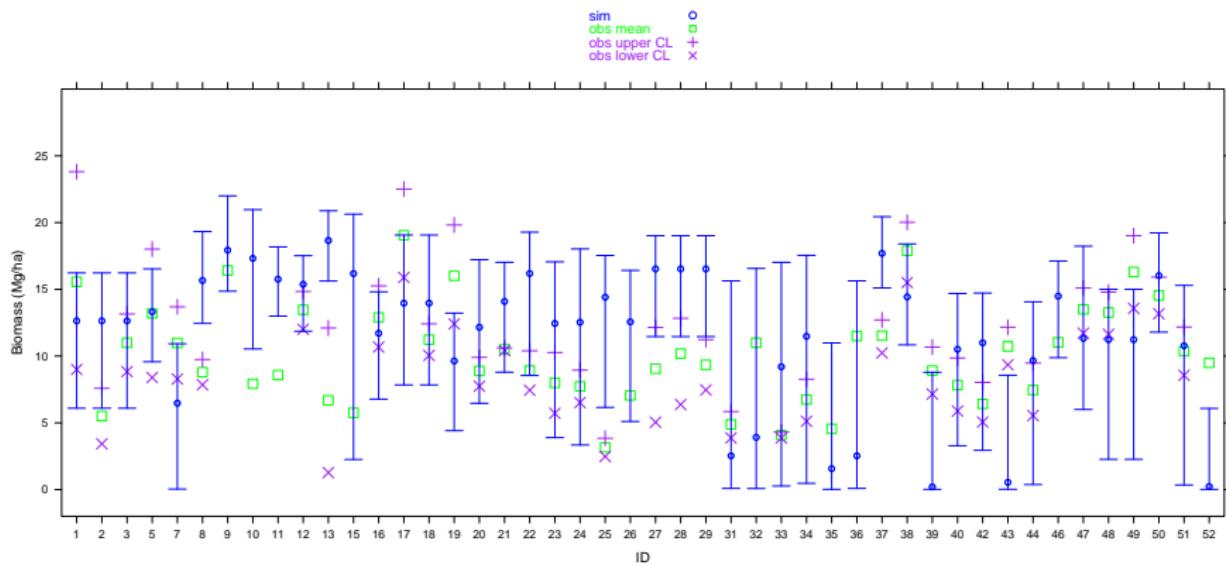
Switchgrass Harvestable Yield Predictions

Panicum virgatum harvestable biomass



Testing of the model against Switchgrass yields

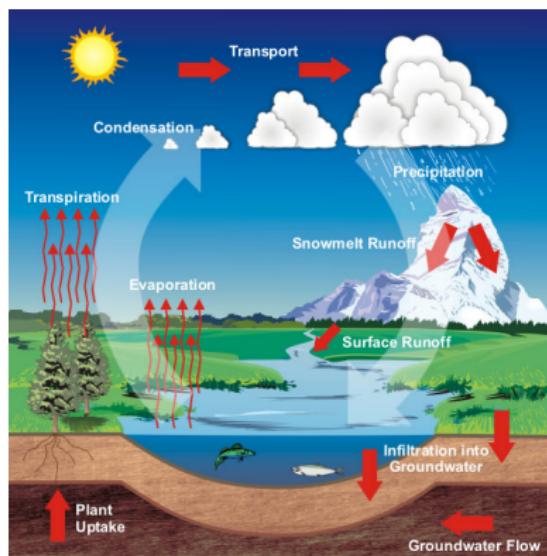
- Index of Agreement: 0.73
- Mean bias: -1.29 Mg/ha



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Why is modeling of water stress crucial?



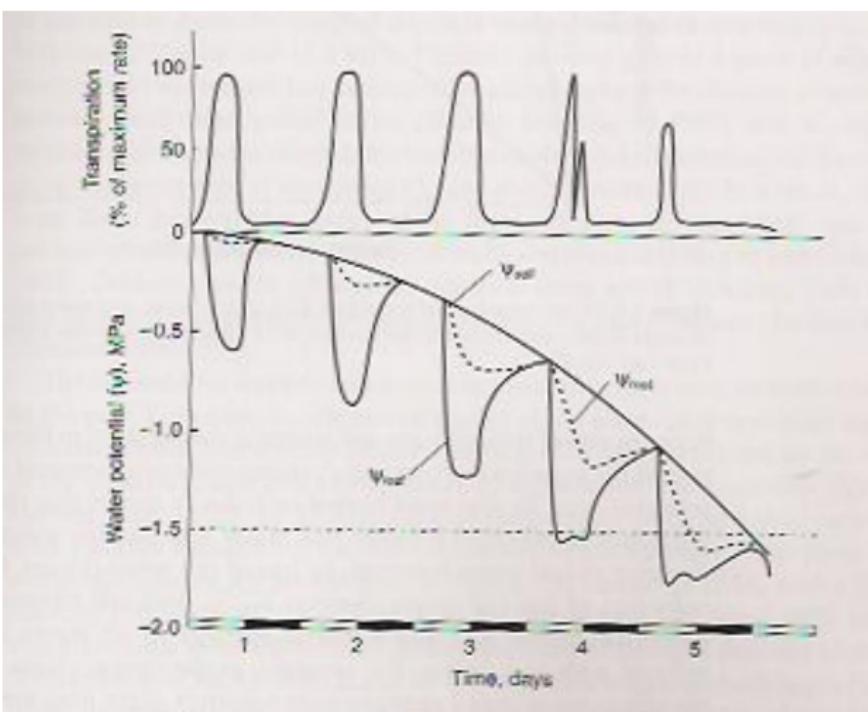
It affects

- CO₂ uptake and thus productivity
- Soil water content and hydrology
- CO₂ and N₂O emissions
- Cannot model N stress independent of water stress
- Model response of crops to climate change
- Do crop models do a good job at modeling water stress?

What do we know about the physiology of water stress?

process or parameter affected	sensitivity to stress			selected references
	very sensitive	intensive		
	reduction in tissue ψ required to affect the process	0	1	2 MPa
cell growth (-)	-----	-----	-----	Acevedo <i>et al.</i> 1971; Boyer 1968
wall synthesis [†] (-)	-----	-----	-----	Cleland 1967
protein synthesis [†] (-)	-----	-----	-----	Hsiao 1970
protochlorophyll formation [†] (-)	-----	-----	-----	Virgin 1965
nitrate reductase level (-)	-----	-----	-----	Huffaker <i>et. al.</i> 1970
ABA synthesis (+)	-----	-----	-----	Zabdal 1974; Beardsell & Cohen 1974
stomatal opening (-): (a) mesophytes	-----	-----	-----	reviewed by Hsiao 1973
(b) some xerophytes	-----	-----	-----	Van den Driesche <i>et al.</i> 1971
CO ₂ assimilation (-): (a) mesophytes	-----	-----	-----	reviewed by Hsiao 1973
(b) some xerophytes	-----	-----	-----	Van den Driesche <i>et al.</i> 1971
respiration (-)	-----	-----	-----	
xylem conductance [‡] (-)	-----	-----	-----	Boyer 1971; Milburn 1966
proline accumulation (+)	-----	-----	-----	
sugar level (+)	-----	-----	-----	

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RUE model

$$W_h = S_t \cdot e_i \cdot e_c \cdot \eta / k$$

- W_h is the dry matter at final harvest (g m^{-2})
- S_t is the cumulative incident solar radiation (MJ m^{-2})
- e_i is the efficiency of solar radiation interception
- e_c is the efficiency of solar radiation conversion into biomass
- η is the harvest index
- k is the energetic content of the biomass (MJ g^{-1})

Modeling Water Stress in RUE Crop Models

Switchgrass model: Grassini et al. 2009

Crop model based on RUE

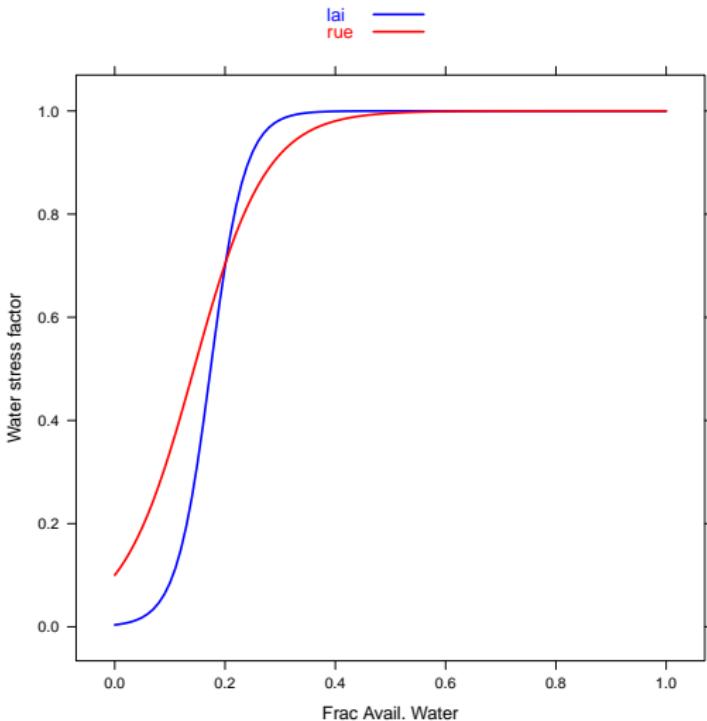
$$WSF_{LAI} = \frac{1}{1 + 270 \exp^{-32.2 \times FAWHC_{AVG}}}$$

$$WSF_{RUE} = \frac{1}{1 + 9 \exp^{-15.3 \times FAWHC_{AVG}}}$$

$FAWHC$ = fraction of soil available water holding capacity

Modeling Water Stress in RUE Crop Models

Switchgrass model: Grassini et al. 2009



Modeling Water Stress in IBIS

Documentation (Foley et al. 1996)

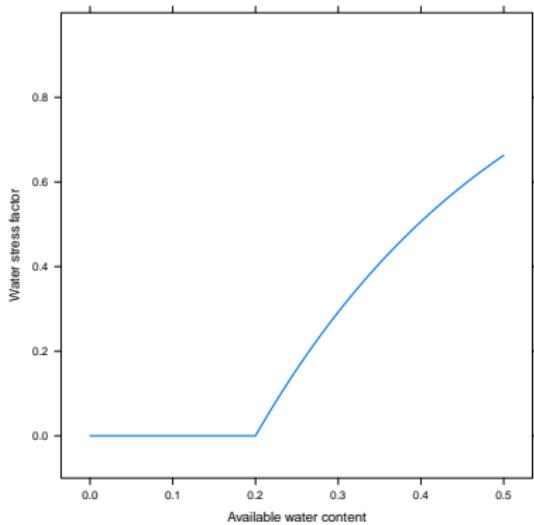
$$wsf = \frac{1 - \exp^{-2.5 \frac{\theta - \theta_{wilt}}{1 - \theta_{wilt}}}}{1 - \exp^{-2.5}}$$

Source Code (physiology.f lines 989-1011, ibis 2.6b4)

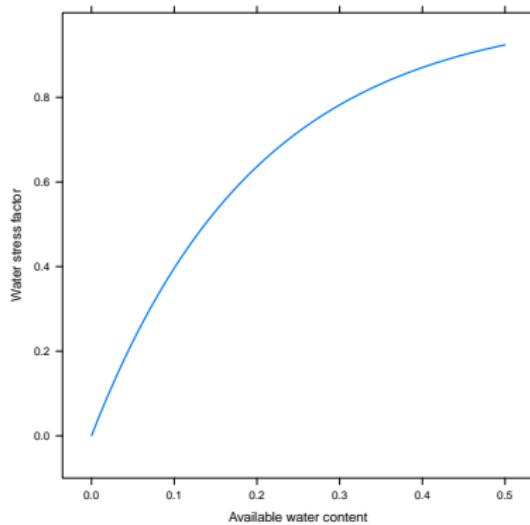
$$wsf = \frac{1 - \exp^{-5 * awc}}{1 - \exp^{-5}}$$

Modeling Water Stress in IBIS

Documentation



Source Code



Water Stress in GOTILWA

Keenan et al. 2010

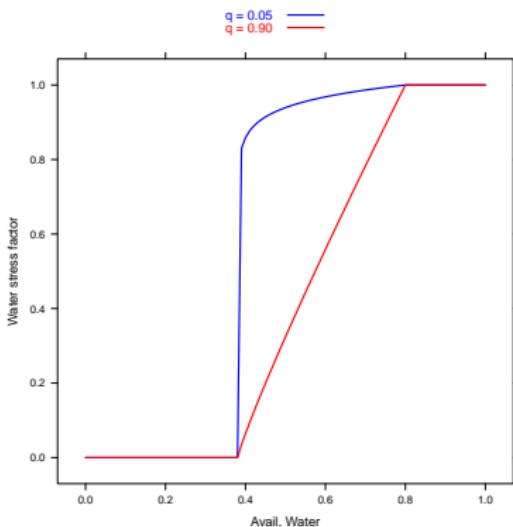
$$W_{fac} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } S(t) \geq S_{max} \\ \left[\frac{s(t)-s_{min}}{s_{max}-s_{min}} \right]^q, & \text{if } S(t) < S_{max} \end{cases}$$

S = relative soil water content

$$S_{max} = 0.8$$

$$S_{min} = 0.38$$

q = non-linear effect



Modeling Water Stress in ED

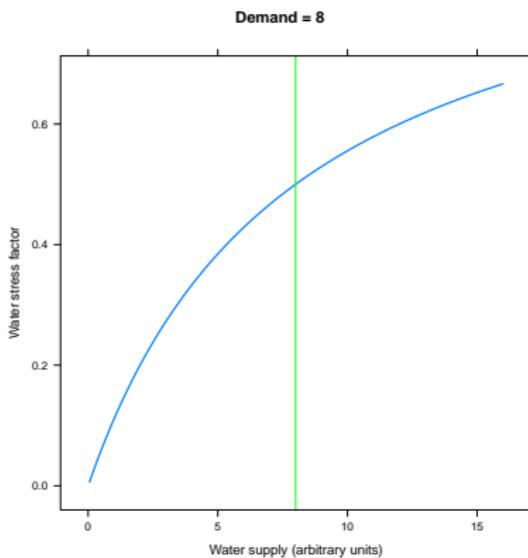
ED: Ecosystem Demography (Medvigy, Moorcroft, et al. 2009)

$$A_{net} = f_{o,w} A_o + (1 - f_{o,w}) A_c$$

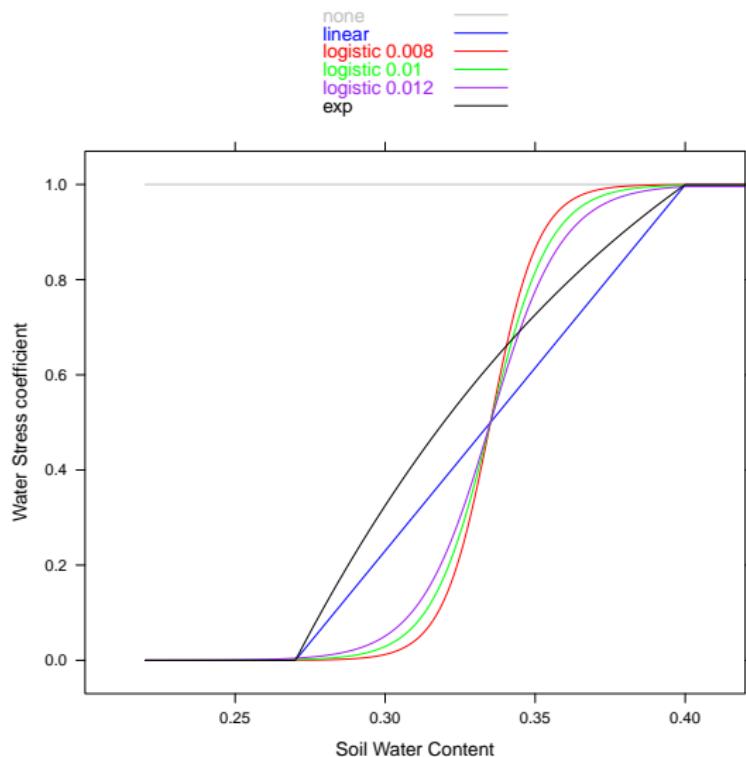
$$f_{o,w} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\text{Demand}}{\text{Supply}}}$$

A_o = open stomata

A_c = closed stomata



Modeling Water Stress in BioCro



- **silty clay soil**
- Field Cap. = 0.4
- Wilt. point = 0.27
- **loamy sand**
- Field Cap. = 0.13
- Wilt. point = 0.06

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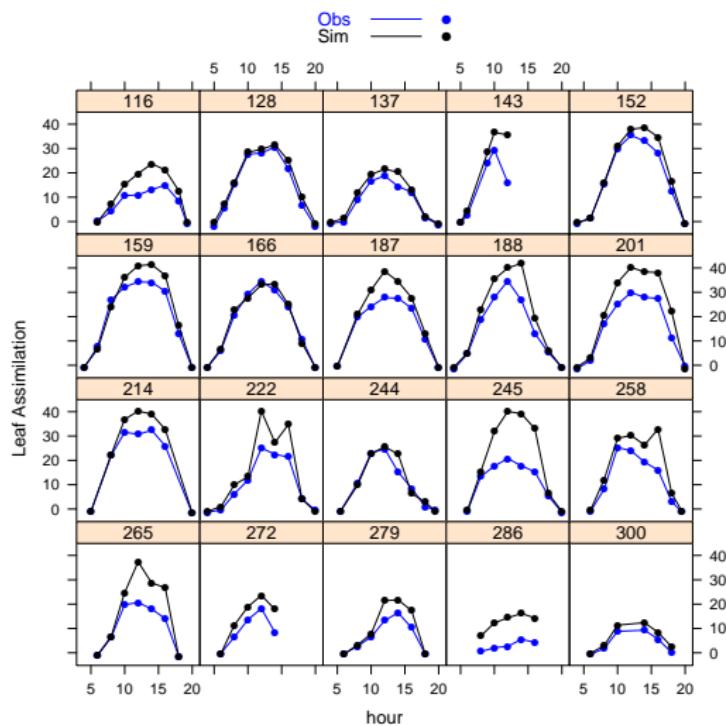
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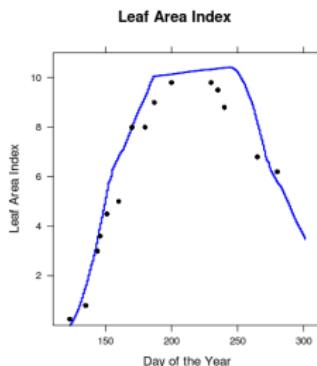
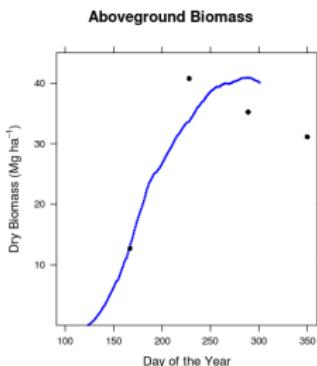
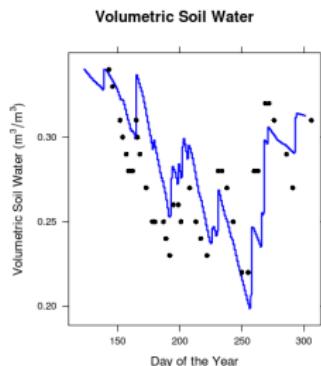
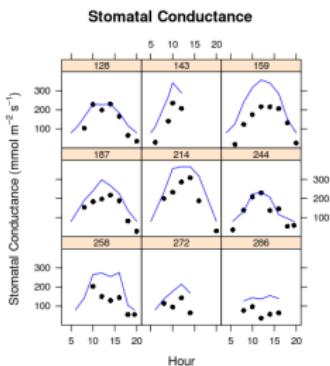
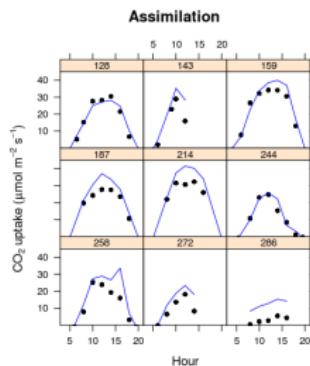
Modeling effect on Photosynthesis: Miscanthus data



- Largest difference at midday
- Water stress should not be a function of soil water...
- Should water stress be a function of leaf water potential?
- What is the relationship between photosynthetic parameters and leaf water potential?

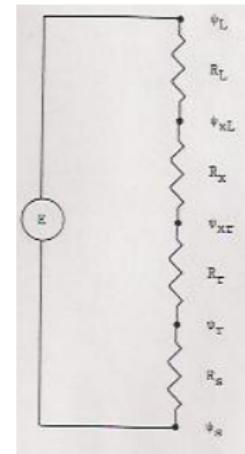
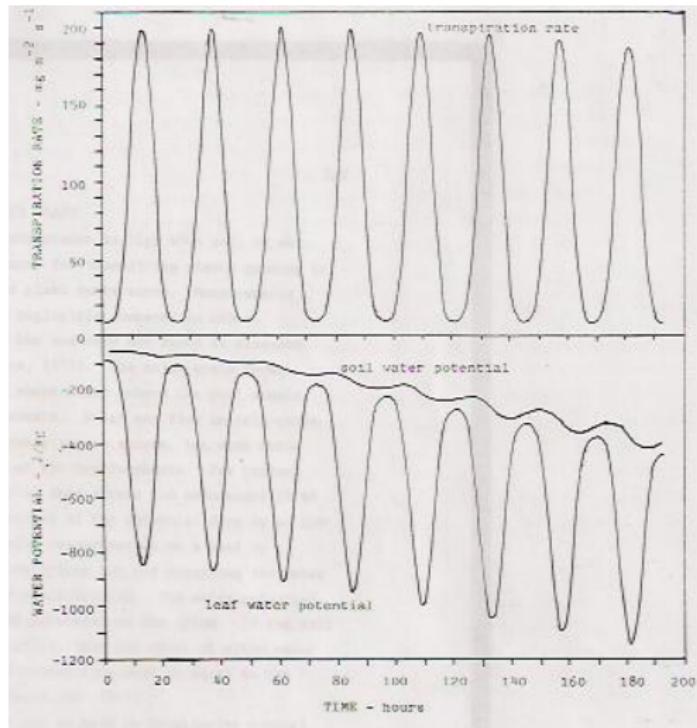
Collatz et al. 1992 C₄ photosynthesis model.

Testing in Illinois



Simulating Leaf Water Potential

Campbell 1985, 1991 following Cowan (1965)

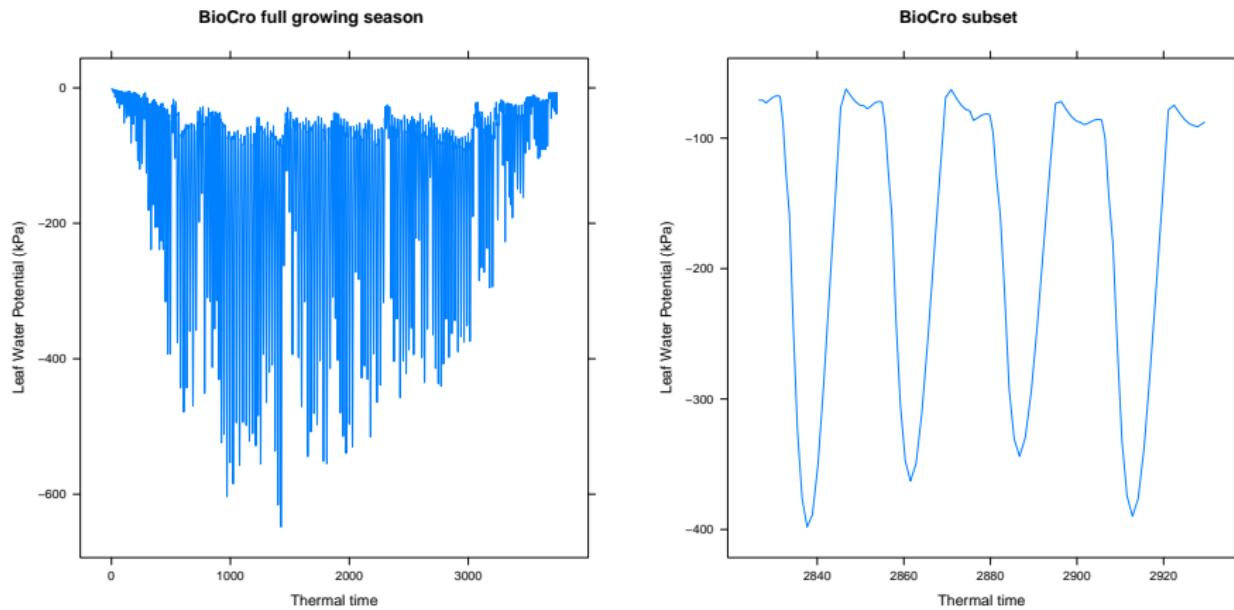


$$E = (\Psi_S - \Psi_L)/R$$

$$\Psi_L = \Psi_S - E \times R$$

Implementation of Campbell in BioCro

No effect of water stress



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Now...

- How do we apply this to growth and transpiration reductions?
- WIMOVAC

$$g_{wmod} = \frac{\Psi_L - \Psi_{thresh}}{1000} \times g_{ws}$$

- Should the effect be applied on a biochemical limitation, stomatal limitation and/or mesophyll conductance?
- Possibly we can apply different type of stresses depending on the range of water potentials
- Mild stress: leaf expansion reduction and stomatal conductance
- Moderate stress: leaf + stomatal + biochemical

Challenges

- With a more complex model we need more data
- R: resistance assumed $5 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^4 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$
- Is this constant throughout species and/or time?
- Need to validate leaf water potential
- Need to develop curves of relationship between stomatal and biochemical parameters and leaf water potential (**This is still an issue in all models!**)
- The computed leaf water potential is an average over all leaves, probably not realistic

Concluding Remarks

- Modeling of water stress on crops is the most important component of a model that simulates response of crops to changing climate
- “Despite many studies of the effects of water stress on basic photosynthetic metabolism, there is no generally accepted model of the process occurring in dehydrated leaves”
- Better (more complex) models might require additional experimentation and data

Questions ?

