Ecosystem carbon balance in the Hawaiian Islands under different scenarios of future climate and land use change

Paul C. Selmants[1,6], Benjamin M. Sleeter[2], Jinxun Liu[1], Tamara S. Wilson[1],

Clay Trauernicht[3], Abby G. Frazier[4], Gregory P. Asner[5]

Affiliations:

[1]U.S. Geological Survey, Moffett Field, CA, USA

[2]U.S. Geological Survey, Seattle, WA, USA

[3]University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, Honolulu, HI, USA

[4]The East-West Center, Honolulu, HI, USA

[5]Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, USA

[6]Author to whom correspondence should be addressed

Email: pselmants@usgs.gov

Running title: Hawai‘i carbon balance

Keywords: land use, climate change, carbon balance, Hawai‘i, scenarios, disturbance, ecosystem model

Date: February 19, 2021

Abstract

The State of Hawai‘i passed legislation to be carbon neutral by 2045, a goal that will partly depend on carbon sequestration by terrestrial ecosystems. However, there is considerable uncertainty surrounding the future direction and magnitude of the land carbon sink in the Hawaiian Islands. We used simulation modeling to assess how projected future changes in climate and land use will influence ecosystem carbon balance in the Hawaiian Islands under all combinations of two radiative forcing scenarios (RCPs 4.5 and 8.5) and two land-use scenarios (low and high) over a 90-year timespan from 2010-2100. Collectively, terrestrial ecosystems of the Hawaiian Islands acted as a net carbon sink under low radiative forcing (RCP 4.5) for the entire 90-year simulation period, with low land-use change further enhancing carbon sink strength. In contrast, Hawaiian terrestrial ecosystems transitioned from a net sink to a net source of CO_2 to the atmosphere under high radiative forcing (RCP 8.5), with high land-use accelerating this transition and exacerbating net carbon loss. A sensitivity test of the CO_2 fertilization effect on plant productivity revealed it to be a major source of uncertainty in projections of ecosystem carbon balance. Reconciling this uncertainty in how net photosynthesis will respond to rising atmospheric CO_2 will be essential to realistically constrain simulation models used to evaluate the effectiveness of ecosystem-based climate mitigation strategies.

1. Introduction

Terrestrial ecosystems are a major sink for atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2), removing ~30% of human emissions on an annual basis and reducing the rate of increase in atmospheric CO_2 (Keenan and Williams 2018, Friedlingstein *et al* 2019). There is increasing recognition among policymakers that natural and angricultural ecosystems can contribute to climate mitigation, which has given rise to the popularity of “natural carbon solutions” (Cameron *et al* 2017). Defined as conservation and land management efforts aimed at enhancing ecosystem carbon storage (Griscom *et al* 2017), natural climate solutions are appealing because they are seen as cost-effective and readily available (Galarraga *et al* 2017, Cameron *et al* 2017, Fargione *et al* 2018). However, effective implementation is complicated by the uncertainty surrounding the future direction and magnitude of the land carbon sink, especially at the regional scale. Despite this uncertainty, evidence indicates that both interannual and long-term variability in carbon uptake by land ecosystems is driven primarily by fluctuations in climate, land use, and land cover change (Ahlström *et al* 2015, Prestele *et al* 2017, Friedlingstein *et al* 2019). Incorporating the interactive effects of land use and climate into spatially explicit future projections of ecosystem carbon balance could therefore provide a reference point to evaluate the effectiveness of land-based mitigation. Although a complex challenge, the growing number of sub-national jurisdictions that plan to incorporate land-based mitigation strategies into their emissions reduction efforts would benefit from understanding how future land-use and climate-biosphere feedbacks will affect ecosystem carbon balance in their respective regions (Sleeter *et al* 2019).

The State of Hawai‘i exemplifies the challenges associated with projecting the interactive effects of future climate and land use change on ecosystem carbon balance at a regional scale. Hawai‘i was the first U.S. state to enact legislation committing to full carbon neutrality, requiring the state to account for and offset all of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 (State of Hawai‘i Acts 15 and 16). This legislation emphasizes the mitigation potential of natural ecosystems as a key component to emissions reduction, necessitating baseline estimates and future projections of land carbon sink strength. However, Hawai‘i's challenging terrain complicates these assessment efforts. The main Hawaiian Islands are a complex mosaic of natural and human-dominated landscapes overlain by steep climate gradients across relatively short distances (supplmental figure 3), with mean annual temperature ranging from ~4-24° C (Giambelluca *et al* 2014) and mean annual rainfall ranging from ~180-9500 mm (Giambelluca *et al* 2013). Temperatures have risen rapidly in the Hawaiian Islands since the mid 1970s (Giambelluca *et al* 2008) and a long-term drying trend has persisted since the early 1920s (Frazier and Giambelluca 2017), resulting in reduced forest biomass and productivity (Barbosa and Asner 2017). These same drying and warming trends have increased the frequency and intensity of wildland fire (Trauernicht *et al* 2015, Trauernicht 2019) with predictable negative effects on ecosystem carbon balance (Selmants *et al* 2017). Ecosystem carbon stocks across the main Hawaiian Islands have also been strongly influenced by the legacy of past land-use change (Osher *et* *al* 2003, Asner *et al* 2011). Thousands of hectares of land were deforested beginning in the late 19th century to clear land for sugar plantations and cattle pasture (Cuddihy and Stone 1990). Since the mid-20th century, much of this agricultural land has been steadily converted to urban areas, commercial forestry plantations, or simply abandoned and colonized by non-native grass species (Suryanata 2009, Perroy *et al* 2016). Although these past trends surely inform the future impact of climate and land-use change on ecosystem carbon balance, high spatial and temporal heterogeneity complicates realistic projection efforts. To date only one study has attempted to integrate land-use, climate, and natural disturbances into future projections of Hawaiian ecosystem carbon balance, with projections limited to the mid-21st century under a single land-use change scenario and moderate radiative forcing (SRES A1B, equivalent to RCP 6; Selmants *et al* 2017).

We used a stochastic, spatially explicit simulation model to estimate ecosystem carbon balance for Hawai‘i's natural and agricultural lands on an annual basis for the period 2010–2100 under a range of assumptions about future climate, land use, land cover, disturbance, and global CO_2 emissions (Daniel *et al* 2016, 2018, Sleeter *et al* 2019). We explored four unique scenarios that represent all combinations of two land-use change pathways (low and high) and two radiative forcing pathways (representative concentration pathway [RCP] 4.5 and 8.5). In addition to these four scenarios, we conducted a separate series of simulations to examine how ecosystem carbon balance estimates vary in response to different levels of a CO_2 fertilization effect (CFE) on net primary productivity (NPP; Sleeter *et al* 2019). our goals were to estimate changes in Hawaiian ecosystem carbon balance and their uncertainties under a range of plausible future scenarios, quantify the relative impact of major controlling processes such as land use change, disturbance, and climate change, and assess the sensitivity of model estimates to the introduction of a CFE on NPP.

2. Methods

We used the Land Use and Carbon Scenario Simulator (LUCAS), an integrated landscape change and carbon gain-loss model, to project changes in ecosystem carbon balance for the seven main Hawaiian

Islands under all combinations of two land-use scenarios (low and high) and two radiative forcing scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). We also developed a separate set of scenarios to test model sensitivity to different levels of a CFE on NPP. The landscape change portion of LUCAS is a state-and-transition model that applies a Monte Carlo approach to track the state type and age of each simulation cell in response to a pre-determined set of transitions (Daniel *et al* 2016). The carbon gain-loss portion tracks carbon stocks within each simulation cell over time as continuous state variables, along with a pre-defined set of continuous flows specifying rates of change in stock levels over time (Daniel *et al* 2018, Sleeter *et al* 2019). We parameterized the Hawaiʻi LUCAS model to estimate annual changes in carbon stocks and fluxes in response to land use, land use change, wildland fire, and long-term climate variability for the time period 2010-2100.

2.1 Study area

The spatial extent of this study was the terrestrial portion of the seven main Hawaiian Islands (figure 1), a total land area of 16,554 km^2. We subdivided this landscape into a grid of 264,870 simulation cells, each of which was 250 x 250 m in size. Each simulation cell was assigned to one of 210 possible state types based on the unique combination of three moisture zones (dry, mesic, and wet; supplemental figure 1), seven islands, and ten discrete land cover classes (figure 1).

2.2 States and transitions

We developed two land-use scenarios (low and high) with transition pathways modified from Daniel *et al* (2016). Transitions between state types were pre-defined to represent urbanization, agricultural contraction, agricultural expansion, harvesting of tree plantations, and wildfire. Agriculture, forest, grassland, shrubland, and tree plantation state types each had multiple transition pathways, while the barren state type could only transition to developed (i.e., urbanization). Although most state types had an urbanization transition pathway, there was no transition pathway out of an urbanized (developed) state. Water and wetland state types remained static throughout the simulation period.

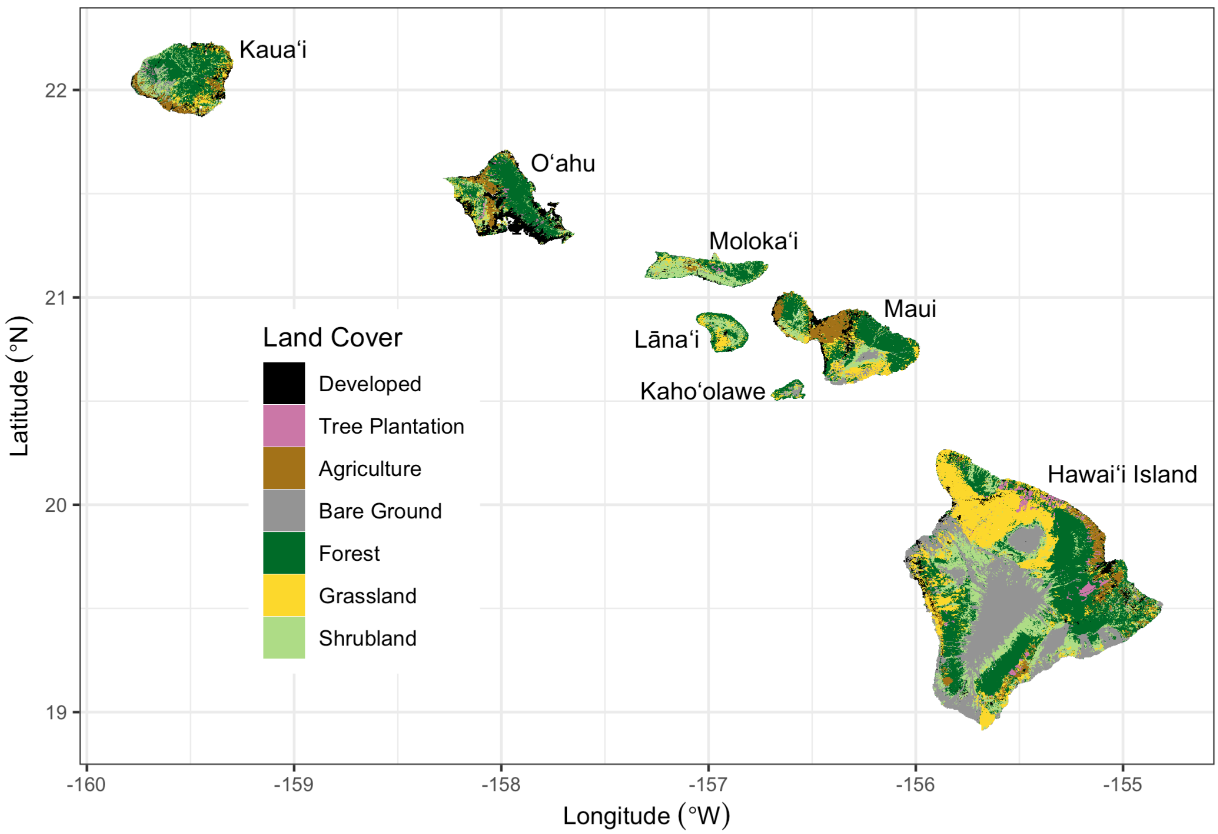

Figure 1: Land cover classification of the seven main Hawaiian Islands, adapted from Jacobi *et al.* (2017). Agriculture in this map combines herbaceous and woody crops, but these two crop types are treated as separate land cover classes in the simulation model. Water and Wetland land cover classes are not shown.

Transition targets were based on historical trends of land use change in the Hawaiian Islands from 1992-2011 (NOAA 2020) and on population projections for the State of Hawai‘i (Kim and Bai 2018). For the high land-use scenario, transition rates for each timestep and Monte Carlo realization were sampled from uniform distributions bounded by the median and maximum historical rates of agricultural contraction, agricultural expansion, and urbanization for each island. For the low land-use scenario, rates of agricultural contraction and expansion were sampled from uniform distributions bounded by zero and the minimum historical rates for each island. Urbanization rates in the low land-use scenario were based on island-level population estimates and projections at five year intervals from 2010-2045 (Kim and Bai 2018). We converted population projections into urbanization transition targets following Sleeter *et al* (2017) by calculating population density for each island and then projecting future developed area based on the five-year incremental change in island population. The spatial extent of agricultural contraction, agricultural expansion, and urbanization was constrained in both land-use scenarios based on existing zoning maps (Daniel *et al* 2016). Transition targets for tree plantation harvest were set at ~75% of recent historical rates in the high land-use scenario and ~40% of recent historical rates in the low land-use scenario (Daniel *et al* 2016). In both land-use scenarios, approximately 60% of tree plantation harvests were replacement harvests resulting in conversion to agriculture. The remaining 40% were rotation harvests replanted to *Eucalyptus* spp.

The wildfire transition sub-model was modified from Daniel *et al* (2016) by incorporating a new 21-year historical wildfire spatial database of the Hawaiian Islands (supplemental figure 2). We used this new spatial database to calculate historical wildfire size distribution and ignition probabilities for each unique combination of moisture zone (supplemental figure 1), island, and state type (figure 1) for the years 1999-2019. Starting in 2020, the number and size of fires was randomly drawn from one of these historical year-sets for each timestep and Monte Carlo realization, using burn severity probabilities from Selmants *et al* (2017). Wildfire in the low land-use scenario was sampled from the subset of historical fire years at or below the median area burned statewide from 1999-2019. The high land-use scenario sampled from historical fire years above the median area burned over the same

21-year period (supplemental figure 2a).

2.3 Carbon stocks and flows

The fate of carbon stocks was tracked for each simulation cell based on a suite of carbon flows (i.e., carbon fluxes) specifying the rates of change in these carbon stocks over time (Daniel *et al* 2018, Sleeter *et al* 2019). We defined carbon stocks as continuous state variables for each simulation cell, including live biomass, standing dead wood, down dead wood, litter, and soil organic carbon. We also included and tracked carbon in atmospheric, aquatic, and harvest product pools to enforce carbon mass balance (Daniel *et al* 2018). To transfer carbon between stocks, we defined baseline carbon flows as continuous variables resulting from growth, mortality, deadfall, woody decay, litter decomposition, and leaching (which includes runoff). We also defined carbon flows resulting from land use, land use change, and wildfire (Selmants *et al* 2017, Daniel *et al* 2018).

Initial carbon stocks and baseline carbon flows were estimated based on the moisture zone (supplmental figure 1), state type, and age of each simulation cell using a lookup table derived from the Integrated Biosphere Simulator (IBIS; Foley *et al* 1996, Liu *et al* 2020), a process-based dynamic global vegetation model. We initiated IBIS with minimal vegetation and simulated forward for 110 years using 30-year climate normals for the Hawaiian Islands (Giambelluca *et al* 2013, 2014). We calibrated IBIS carbon stocks with statewide gridded datasets of soil organic carbon (Soil Survey Staff 2016) and forest aboveground live biomass (Asner *et al* 2016). We also calibrated gross photosynthesis in IBIS using a Hawai‘i-specific gridded dataset derived from MODIS satellite imagery (Kimball *et al* 2017).

Carbon flow rates for each state type and moisture zone were estimated as the ratio of the IBIS-derived flux to the size of the originating carbon stock at each age (Sleeter *et al* 2018). A spatially explicit stationary growth multiplier was applied to each simulation cell to reflect local variations in net primary productivity (NPP) driven by microclimate. This spatial growth multiplier was the NPP anomaly for each cell relative to mean values for each combination of state type and moisture zone (Sleeter *et al* 2019) calculated using empirical relationships between total annual NPP and mean annual rainfall or temperature (Schuur 2003, Del Grosso *et al* 2008). Climate change impacts on carbon flows were represented by temporal growth and decay multipliers applied to each simulation cell based on statistically downscaled CMIP5 climate projections for the Hawaiian Islands under each of two radiative forcing scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5; Timm *et al* 2015, Timm 2017). The impact of future changes in rainfall and temperature on NPP were represented by annual growth multipliers calculated using empirical NPP models (Schuur 2003, Del Grosso *et al* 2008) and climate model projections of temperature and rainfall for each radiative forcing scenario. The effect of future warming on turnover rates of dead organic matter were represented by temporal decay multipliers calculated using Q10 functions and climate model temperature projections for each radiative forcing scenario. We applied a Q10 of 2.0 for wood and soil organic matter decay flows (Kurz *et al* 2009, Sleeter *et al* 2019) and a Q10 of 2.17 for litter decay flows (Bothwell *et al* 2014). Transition-triggered carbon flows resulting from disturbances associated with land use change, timber harvesting, and wildfire were based on values from Don *et al* (2011), Selmants *et al* (2017), and Daniel *et al* (2018).

2.4 CO_2 fertilization effect

Increasing atmospheric CO_2 concentrations stimulate leaf-level photosynthesis, potentially increasing NPP as well (Walker *et al* 2020). However, the magnitude and persistence of this effect is highly uncertain, particularly across a range of climatic conditions and over long time spans (Walker *et al* 2020). Following Sleeter *et al* (2019), we developed a separate set of scenarios designed to test the sensitivity of LUCAS model projections of ecosystem carbon balance to different rates of a CO_2 fertilization effect (CFE). We incorporated a CFE multiplier for NPP that represented the percent increase in NPP for every 100 ppm increase in atmospheric CO_2 concentration under the high land use and high radiative forcing (RCP 8.5) scenario. We tested five CFE levels ranging from 5% to 15%, which is within the range of CFEs observed in free air CO_2 enrichment (FACE) experiments. For all levels, we assumed CFEs reached saturation at an atmospheric CO_2 concentration of 600 ppm, with no further stimulation of NPP despite a continued increase in CO_2 concentration to 930 ppm by

2100. This 600ppm threshold generally coincides with the upper limit from FACE experiments and is reached by the year 2060 under RCP 8.5.

2.5 Scenario simulations and analysis

Each of the four unique scenarios were run for 90 years at an annual timestep and repeated for 30 Monte Carlo realizations, using initial conditions corresponding to the year 2010. All simulations were performed within the SyncroSim (version 2.2.4) software framework with ST-Sim (version 3.2.13) and SF (version 3.2.10) add-on modules (Daniel *et al* 2016, 2018). Model inputs and outputs were prepared with the R statistical computing platform (R Core Team 2019) using the tidyverse (Wickham *et al* 2019), raster (Hijmans 2020), and rsyncrosim (Daniel *et al* 2020) packages. Carbon stocks and fluxes for the seven main Hawaiian Islands were calculated for each scenario by summing within each Monte Carlo realization on an annual basis and then calculating annual means as well as the annual upper and lower limits of the 30 Monte Carlo realizations. Carbon balance for the seven main Hawaiian Islands was calculated on annual basis for each scenario and Monte Carlo realization as net biome productivity (NBP), which was equal to annual carbon input in the form of NPP minus the annual sum of all carbon losses from terrestrial ecosystems, including heterotrophic respiration (R_h) from litter and soil, carbon fluxes to the atmosphere triggered by land use and land-use change, wildfire emissions, and aquatic carbon losses through leaching and overland flow. Positive NBP values indicated ecosystems of the seven main Hawaiian Islands were acting as a net sink for atmospheric CO_2, while negative NBP values indicated that these ecosystems were acting as a net carbon source to the atmosphere (Chapin *et al* 2006).

3. Results

3.1 Carbon stocks and fluxes

Terrestrial ecosystems of the seven main Hawaiian Islands stored an estimated 316 Tg of carbon at the beginning of the simulation period in 2010 (figure 2a), with 58% in soil organic matter, 22% in living biomass, and 20% in surface dead organic matter (litter and dead wood; figure 2b). Ecosystems accumulated carbon in all scenarios but at different rates, with trajectories shaped primarily by climate change and to a lesser extent by land-use change. The highest and most consistent projected accumulation of ecosystem carbon occured under the combination of low radiative forcing and low land use change, yielding a ~15% increase in ecosystem carbon to an average of 363 Tg by 2100 (figure 2a). In contrast, high radiative forcing and high land use change resulted in the lowest ecosystem carbon gain, reaching a peak of ~332 Tg in 2063 and a decline to 327 Tg in 2100, resulting in a net increase of only 3% by the end of the simulation period (figure 2a). Ecosystem carbon accumulation was driven exclusively by increasing soil organic carbon across all four scenarios, all other stocks declined over time (figure 2b).

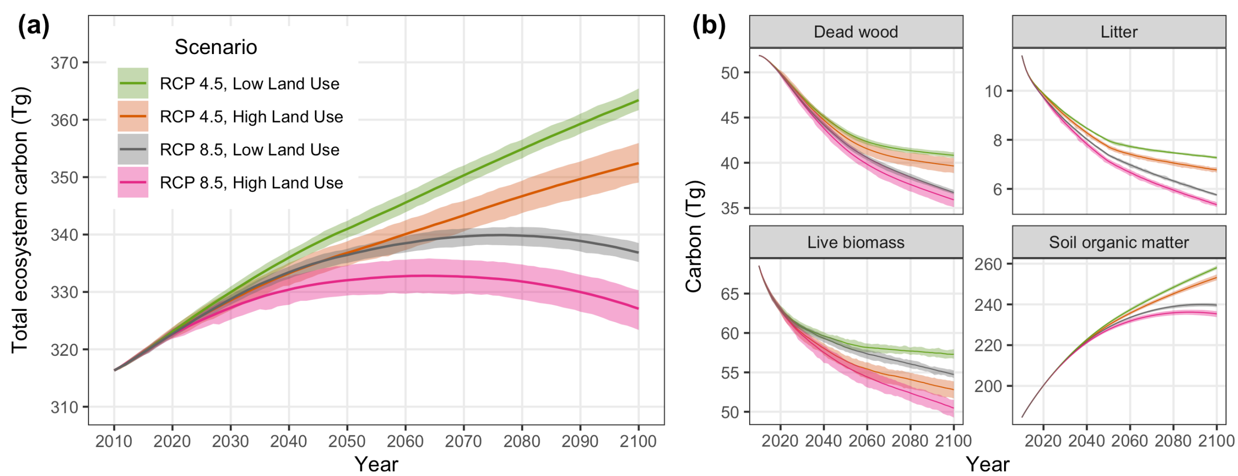

Figure 2: Projected changes in total ecosystem carbon storage (a) and individual carbon stocks (b) for the seven main Hawaiian Islands. Solid lines indicate the mean of 30 Monte Carlo realizations for each scenario, with shaded areas indicating the minimum and maximum range of Monte Carlo realizations.

Net primary production (NPP) for the seven main Hawaiian Islands declined across all four scenarios, driven primarily by climate change and to a lesser extent by land use change (Fig. 3). The combination of high radiative forcing (RCP 8.5) and high land-use change led to the steepest decline in NPP over time, driven by intense long-term drying on the leeward sides of islands under RCP 8.5 (supplemental figure 4) and sustained losses of forest and shrubland land area in the high land-use scenario (supplmental figure 5). In contrast, climate change led to increased heterotrophic respiration (R_h) over time, such that more intense warming under RCP 8.5 (supplmental figure 4) resulted in R_h being ~ 3% higher by 2100 than under RCP 4.5 (figure 3). Heterotrophic respiration declined substantially over time in the high land-use scenario (figure 3) because of long-term reductions in forest and shrubland land area (supplemental figure 5), similar to trends in NPP. Transition-triggered carbon fluxes to the atmosphere from land use, land-use change, and wildfire were largely independent of changes in climate, stabilizing by mid-century at an average of ~0.4 Tg y^{-1} in the high land-use scenario and ~0.2 Tg y^{-1} in the low land-use scenario (figure 3). Uncertainty around transition-triggered carbon fluxes were higher in the high land-use scenario, driven primarily by greater variability in wildland fire probabilities.

3.2 Ecosystem carbon balance

Net biome productivity (NBP) averaged approximately 0.6 Tg C y^{-1} at the start of the simulation period and declined over time in all four scenarios (figure 4). On average, terrestrial ecosystems of the seven main Hawaiian Islands collectively acted as a net carbon sink throughout the simulation period under the RCP 4.5 radiative forcing scenario, but carbon sink strength was ~40% lower in the high land-use scenario compared to the low land-use scenario by the end of the simulation period (figure 4). In contrast, ecosystems of the Hawaiian Islands acted as a net carbon source to the atmosphere toward the latter half of the simulation period under RCP 8.5, with the transition from sink to source occuring 15 years earlier on average in the high land-use scenario than in the low land-use scenario (figure 4). The high land-use scenario under RCP 8.5 represented a ~40% larger net source of carbon to the atmosphere by the year 2100 than the low-land use scenario under the same radiative forcing. Over the entire simulation period, both global emissions reductions and local avoided land

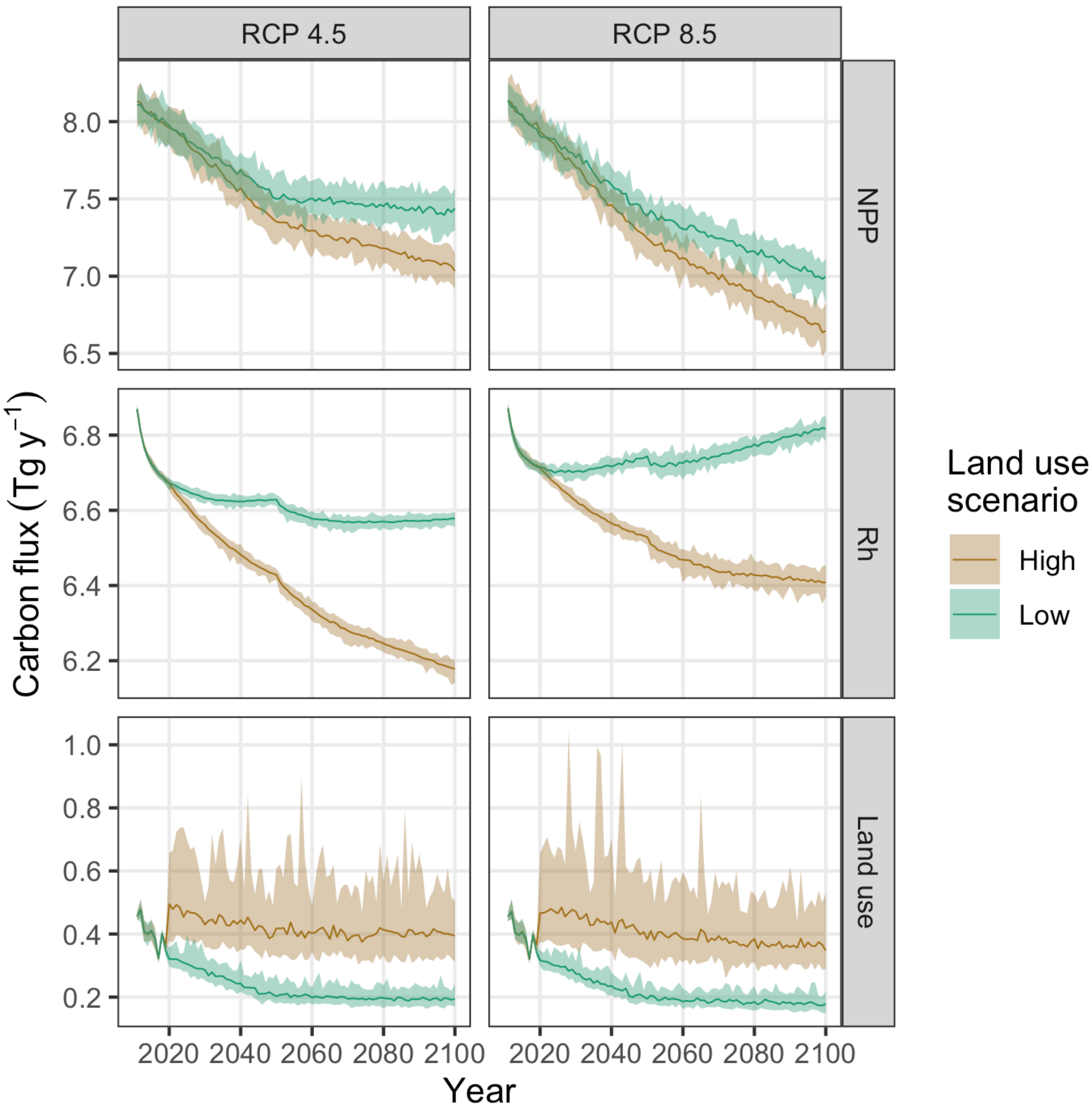

Figure 3: Projected changes in net primary production (NPP), heterotrophic respiration (Rh) and carbon fluxes induced by land use and land-use change for the seven main Hawaiian Islands. Solid lines indicate the mean of 30 Monte Carlo realizations for each scenario, with shaded areas indicating the minimum and maximum range of Monte Carlo realizations.

conversion resulted in substantial increases in cumulative NBP (figure 5). However, switching from RCP 8.5 to RCP 4.5 increased cumulative NBP in the Hawaiian Islands more than twice as much as reducing emissions from local land-use change and wildfire disturbance (figure 5). Switching from RCP 8.5 to RCP 4.5 under the low land-use scenario yielded the greatest cumulative increase in NBP, resulting in a median gain of 26.5 Tg of carbon over the entire 90-year simulation period.

3.3 CO_2 fertilization effect

Projected estimates of both total ecosystem carbon storage and ecosystem carbon balance were highly sensitive to differing rates of a CFE on plant productivity. Under the high radiative forcing (RCP 8.5) and high land-use scenario, the inclusion of a CFE ranging from 5-15% led to ~33-98 Tg of additional carbon storage in ecosystems by the end of the century, a ~10-30% increase (figure 6a). Compared to the reference scenario (0% CFE), a 5% CFE was sufficient to transform Hawaiian Island ecosystems from a net carbon source to the atmosphere during the latter half of the 21st century (figure 4b) to a net carbon sink for the entire simulation period (figure 6b), completely offsetting all other carbon losses induced by high radiative forcing and high land use. Net carbon sink strength was further enhanced at higher CFE rates, with NBP increasing by an average of 0.07 Tg C y^{-1} for each 1% increase in CFE (figure 6b). When compared to other scenarios, applying a 5% CFE to the high radiative forcing and high land-use scenario resulted in a mean annual NBP of 0.46 ± 0.3 Tg C y^{-1}, roughly equivalent to mean annual NBP in the low radiative forcing and low land-use scenario with no CFE (0.52 ± 0.12). A 15% CFE applied to the high radiative forcing and high land-use scenario resulted in a mean annual NBP of 1.18 ± 0.29 Tg C y^{-1}, more than double that of the low radiative forcing and low land-use scenario with no CFE.

4. Discussion

We estimated that terrestrial ecosystems of the Hawaiian Islands have been a consistent net sink for atmospheric carbon over the last decade (figure 4). For the time period 2011-2019, net biome

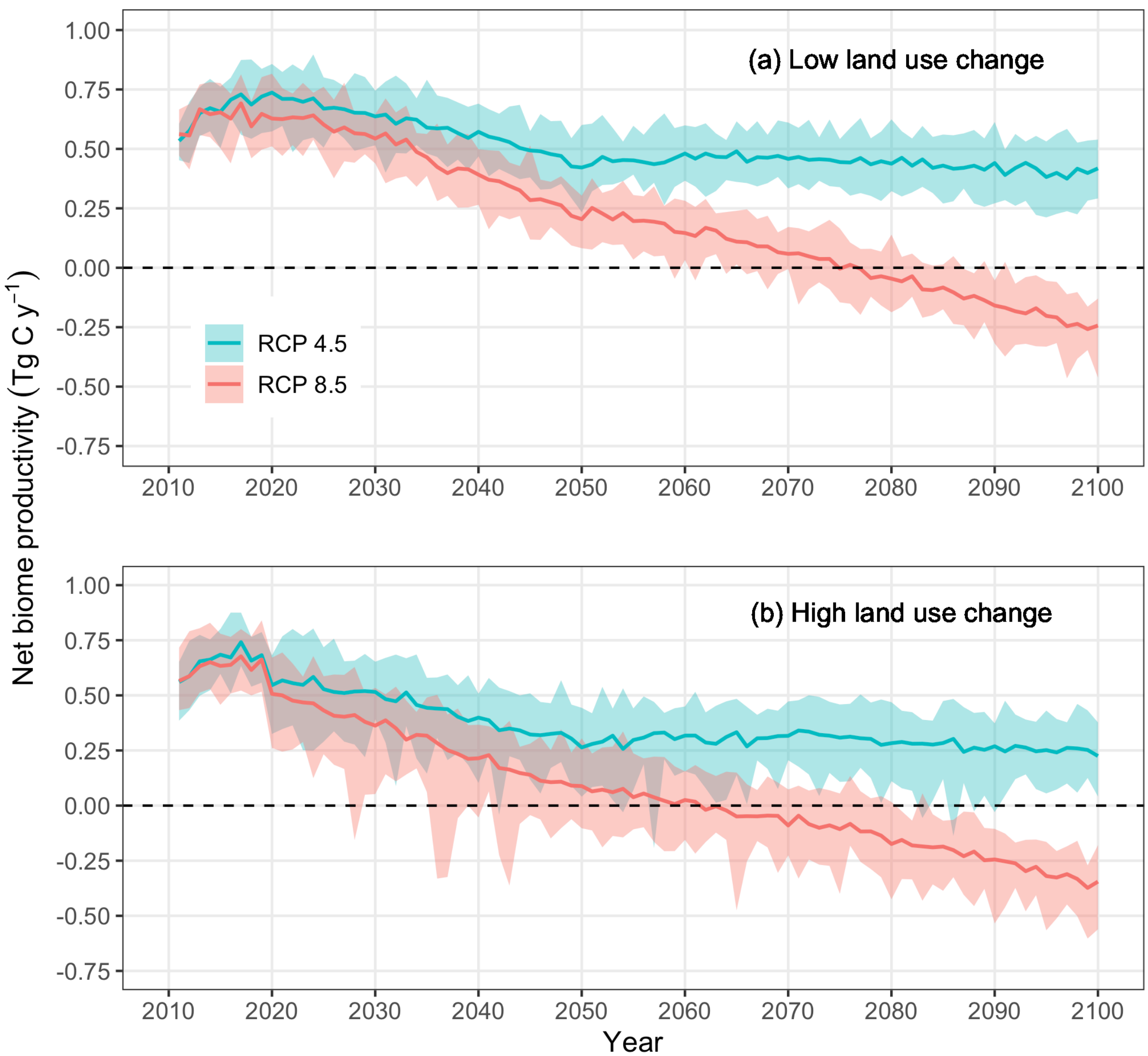

Figure 4: Projected changes in net biome productivity (NBP) for the seven main Hawaiian Islands. Values above zero indicate terrestrial ecosystems are acting as a net carbon sink for atmospheric carbon and values below zero indicate ecosystems are acting as a net carbon source to the atmosphere. Solid lines indicate the mean of 30 Monte Carlo realizations for each scenario, with shaded areas indicating the minimum and maximum range of Monte Carlo realizations. The dashed horizontal line in each panel represents the boundary between ecosystems acting as a net carbon sink (positive NBP values) and a net carbon source (negative NBP values).

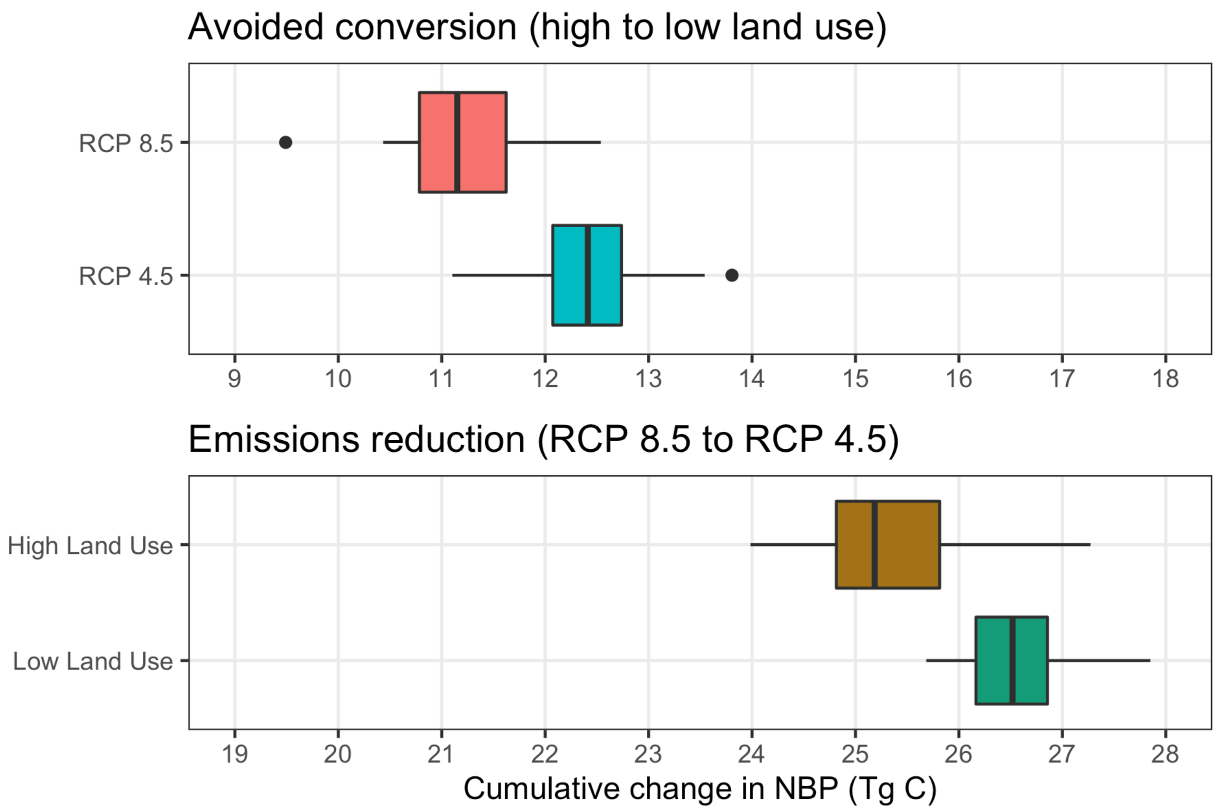

Figure 5: Projected changes in cumulative net biome productivity (NBP) for the seven main Hawaiian Islands when switching from the high to low land-use change scenario under each radiative forcing scenario (top panel) and when switching from the high (RCP 8.5) to low (RCP 4.5) radiative forcing scenario under each land-use scenario (bottom panel). Box plots indicate the median (vertical black line), 25th and 75th percentiles (colored boxes), 10th and 90th percentiles (thin horizontal lines), and values outside of this range (black circles). Note the different x-axis scales in each panel.

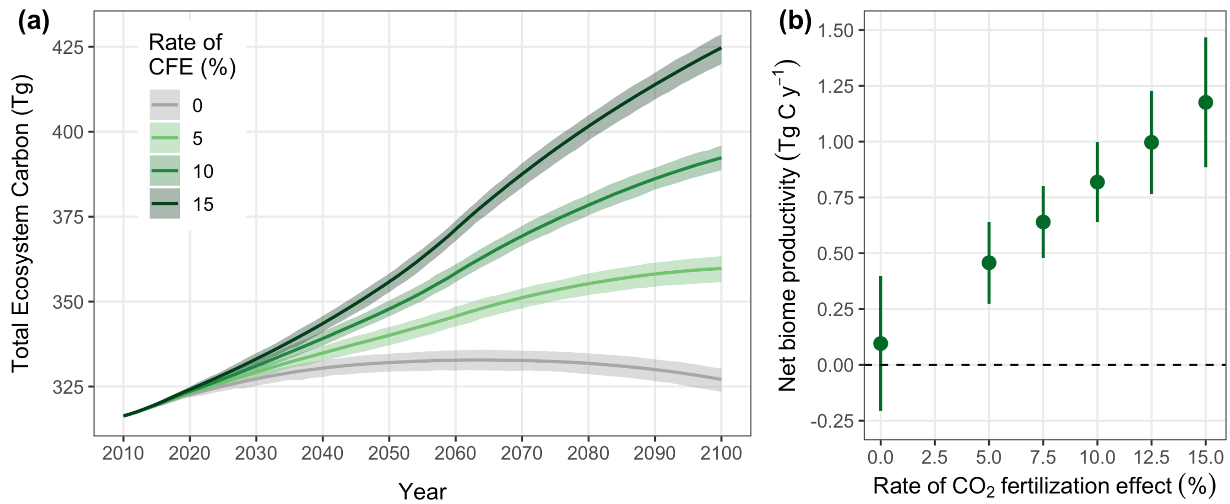

Figure 6: Sensitivity of projected changes in total ecosystem carbon storage (a) and mean annual net biome productivity (b) to different rates of carbon dioxide fertilization in the seven main Hawaiian Islands under the RCP 8.5 radiative forcing and high land use scenario. The carbon dioxide fertilization effect (CFE) is the percent change in net primary productivity (NPP) for every 100 ppm increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide. The CFE for all rates is capped at 600 ppm, which is achieved around the year 2060. Solid lines in (a) indicate the mean total ecosystem carbon storage across 30 Monte Carlo realizations for each CFE rate, with shaded areas indicating the minimum and maximum range of Monte Carlo realizations. Solid circles in (b) represent mean annual net biome productivity averaged across all years and Monte Carlo realizations for each CFE rate, with vertical lines indicating the standard deviation of the mean. The dashed horizontal line in (b) represents the boundary between ecosystems acting as a net carbon sink (positive NBP values) and a net carbon source (negative NBP values).

productivity (NBP) averaged 0.64 TgC y^{-1} and ranged from 0.46 to 0.88 TgC y^{-1} across all scenarios. Based on this mean annual NBP estimate, Hawaiian terrestrial ecosystems offset approximately 13% of 2015 statewide CO_2 emissions from energy production and transportation (5.04 TgC), the State of Hawai‘i's largest source of greenhouse gas emissions (State of Hawai‘i 2019). Future projections indicate Hawaiian terrestrial ecosystems will continue to be a net sink for atmospheric carbon if global CO_2 emissions peak around 2040 and then decline (RCP 4.5), and that carbon sink strength can be further enhanced by reducing the intensity and extent of future land use change. If, however, global CO_2 emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century (RCP 8.5), our projections indicate Hawaiian ecosystems will transition from a net sink to a net source of CO_2 to the atmosphere, with high levels of land-use change accelerating this transition and exacerbating net carbon loss. Our model results also indicate that projections of ecosystem carbon balance are highly sensitive to the introduction of a CFE. Even a 5% increase in NPP for every 100ppm increase in atmospheric CO_2 was sufficient to completely offset all other carbon losses induced by the high radiative forcing and high land use scenario, maintaining Hawaiian Island ecosystems as a net carbon sink for the entire simulation period instead of transitioning to a net carbon source by mid-century. Reconciling the high uncertainty surrounding the response of net photosynthesis to rising atmospheric CO_2 is essential to more realistically constrain model projections of ecosystem carbon balance.

4.1 Impact of different climate and land-use pathways

By comparing model results of Hawaiian ecosystem carbon balance under different scenario combinations, we were able to assess the relative impact of both global emissions reductions and regional actions to reduce emissions from land use, land use change, and disturbances such as wildland fire (figure 5). Global adherence to a lower emissions trajectory (i.e., switching from RCP 8.5 to RCP 4.5) had the largest cumulative impact, resulting in a median of 26 additional Tg C sequestered by Hawaiian ecosystems over the 90-year simulation period. Long-term reductions in the intensity of land-use change also consistently led to an increase in ecosystem carbon sequestration, but to a lesser degree than global emissions reductions. Switching from the ‘high’ to the ‘low’ land□use scenario resulted in a median cumulative retention of an additional 11.6 Tg C in Hawaiian ecosystems by 2100. The combination of global climate mitigation and a reduction in land□use conversions had the largest potential benefit to ecosystem carbon sequestration, reducing cumulative net losses by over 400% (37.7 Tg C). Notably,

4.2 Comparison to other studies

There are few estimates of contemporary ecosystem carbon balance for the main Hawaiian Islands, and even fewer model projections of future ecosystem carbon balance in response to climate and land use change. Our mean annual NBP estimate of 0.64 TgC y^{-1} for the period 2011-2020 agrees well with a recent State of Hawai‘i Greenhouse Gas Inventory report, which estimated an annual net carbon sink of 0.66 TgC in 2015 from agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (State of Hawai‘i 2019). In contrast, our NBP estimate for the past decade was ~ 88% higher than a previous statewide LUCAS model estimate covering the same time period {0.314 Tg C y^{-1}; Selmants *et al* (2017)]. Our current model estimates of NPP and R_h being 9.5% and 15% lower, respectively [

4.3 Limitations of this study

5. Conclusion

Acknowledgements

This study was funded by the U.S. Geological Survey Biological Carbon Sequestration Program. Thanks to Leonardo Frid and Colin Daniel of ApexRMS for assistance with SyncroSim software, Nicholas Koch of Forest Solutions, Inc. for information on eucalyptus harvesting in Hawai‘i, and Caroline Conrad for help with Google Earth Engine scripting. Thanks also to Christian Giardina and Zhiliang Zhu for making this project possible. Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Data and code availability

Tabular model output data and metadata are available in machine readable format from the USGS ScienceBase data repository at https://doi.org/10.5066/P9AWLFKZ. Model input data and R code used to format input data, summarize output data, and compile this manuscript are available from a GitHub repository at https://github.com/selmants/HI_Model.

ORCID

Paul C. Selmants https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6211-3957

Benjamin M. Sleeter https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2371-9571

Jinxun Liu https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0561-8988

Tamara S. Wilson https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7399-7532

Abby G. Frazier https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4076-4577

Gregory P. Asner https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7893-6421

References

Ahlström A, Raupach M R, Schurgers G, Smith B, Arneth A, Jung M, Reichstein M, Canadell J G, Friedlingstein P, Jain A K, Kato E, Poulter B, Sitch S, Stocker B D, Viovy N, Wang Y P, Wiltshire A, Zaehle S and Zeng N 2015 The dominant role of semi-arid ecosystems in the trend and variability of the land CO2 sink *Science* **348** 895–9 Online: https://science.sciencemag.org/content/348/6237/895

Asner G P, Hughes R F, Mascaro J, Uowolo A L, Knapp D E, Jacobson J, Kennedy-Bowdoin T and Clark J K 2011 High-resolution carbon mapping on the million-hectare Island of Hawaii *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* **9** 434–9 Online: http://doi.wiley.com/10.1890/100179

Asner G P, Sousan S, Knapp D E, Selmants P C, Martin R E, Hughes R F and Giardina C P 2016 Rapid forest carbon assessments of oceanic islands: A case study of the Hawaiian archipelago *Carbon Balance and Management* **11** Online: http://www.cbmjournal.com/content/11/1/1

Barbosa J M and Asner G P 2017 Effects of long-term rainfall decline on the structure and functioning of Hawaiian forests *Environmental Research Letters* **12** 094002 Online: https://doi.org/10.1088%2F1748-9326%2Faa7ee4

Bothwell L D, Selmants P C, Giardina C P and Litton C M 2014 Leaf litter decomposition rates increase with rising mean annual temperature in Hawaiian tropical montane wet forests *PeerJ* **2** e685 Online: https://peerj.com/articles/685

Cameron D R, Marvin D C, Remucal J M and Passero M C 2017 Ecosystem management and land conservation can substantially contribute to California's climate mitigation goals *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **114** 12833–8 Online: http://www.pnas.org/content/114/48/12833

Chapin F S, Woodwell G M, Randerson J T, Rastetter E B, Lovett G M, Baldocchi D D, Clark D A, Harmon M E, Schimel D S, Valentini R, Wirth C, Aber J D, Cole J J, Goulden M L, Harden J W, Heimann M, Howarth R W, Matson P A, McGuire A D, Melillo J M, Mooney H A, Neff J C, Houghton R A, Pace M L, Ryan M G, Running S W, Sala O E, Schlesinger W H and Schulze E-D 2006 Reconciling carbon-cycle concepts, terminology, and methods *Ecosystems* **9** 1041–50

Cuddihy L W and Stone C P 1990 *Alteration of Hawaiian vegetation: Effects of humans, their activities and introductions* (Honolulu, Hawaii: University of Hawaii Press)

Daniel C, Hughes J, Embrey A, Frid L and Lucet V 2020 *Rsyncrosim: The r interface to syncrosim* Online: https://github.com/rsyncrosim/rsyncrosim

Daniel C J, Frid L, Sleeter B M and Fortin M-J 2016 State-and-transition simulation models: A framework for forecasting landscape change *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* **7** 1413–23

Daniel C J, Sleeter B M, Frid L and Fortin M-J 2018 Integrating continuous stocks and flows into state-and-transition simulation models of landscape change *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* **9**

1133–43

Del Grosso S, Parton W, Stohlgren T, Zheng D, Bachelet D, Prince S, Hibbard K and Olson R 2008 Global potential net primary production predicted from vegetation class, precipitation, and temperature *Ecology* **89** 2117–26

Don A, Schumacher J and Freibauer A 2011 Impact of tropical land-use change on soil organic carbon stocks – a meta-analysis *Global Change Biology* **17** 1658–70

Fargione J E, Bassett S, Boucher T, Bridgham S D, Conant R T, Cook-Patton S C, Ellis P W, Falcucci A, Fourqurean J W, Gopalakrishna T, Gu H, Henderson B, Hurteau M D, Kroeger K D, Kroeger T, Lark T J, Leavitt S M, Lomax G, McDonald R I, Megonigal J P, Miteva D A, Richardson C J, Sanderman J, Shoch D, Spawn S A, Veldman J W, Williams C A, Woodbury P B, Zganjar C, Baranski M, Elias P, Houghton R A, Landis E, McGlynn E, Schlesinger W H, Siikamaki J V, Sutton-Grier A E and Griscom B W 2018 Natural climate solutions for the United States *Science Advances* **4** eaat1869 Online: https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/11/eaat1869

Foley J A, Prentice I C, Ramankutty N, Levis S, Pollard D, Sitch S and Haxeltine A 1996 An integrated biosphere model of land surface processes, terrestrial carbon balance, and vegetation dynamics *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* **10** 603–28

Frazier A G and Giambelluca T W 2017 Spatial trend analysis of Hawaiian rainfall from 1920 to 2012 *International Journal of Climatology* **37** 2522–31 Online: https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/joc.4862

Friedlingstein P, Jones M W, O'Sullivan M, Andrew R M, Hauck J, Peters G P, Peters W, Pongratz J, Sitch S, Quéré C L, Bakker D C E, Canadell J G, Ciais P, Jackson R B, Anthoni P, Barbero L, Bastos A, Bastrikov V, Becker M, Bopp L, Buitenhuis E, Chandra N, Chevallier F, Chini L P, Currie K I, Feely R A, Gehlen M, Gilfillan D, Gkritzalis T, Goll D S, Gruber N, Gutekunst S, Harris I, Haverd V, Houghton R A, Hurtt G, Ilyina T, Jain A K, Joetzjer E, Kaplan J O, Kato E, Klein Goldewijk K, Korsbakken J I, Landschützer P, Lauvset S K, Lefèvre N, Lenton A, Lienert S, Lombardozzi D, Marland G, McGuire P C, Melton J R, Metzl N, Munro D R, Nabel J E M S, Nakaoka S-I, Neill C, Omar A M, Ono T, Peregon A, Pierrot D, Poulter B, Rehder G, Resplandy L, Robertson E, Rödenbeck C, Séférian R, Schwinger J, Smith N, Tans P P, Tian H, Tilbrook B, Tubiello F N, Werf G R van der, Wiltshire A J and Zaehle S 2019 Global Carbon Budget 2019 *Earth System Science Data* **11** 1783–838 Online: https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/11/1783/2019/

Galarraga I, Murieta E S de and França J 2017 Climate policy at the sub-national level *Trends in Climate Change Legislation* ed A Averchenkova, S Fankhauser and M Nachmany (Edward Elgar Publishing) pp 143–74 Online: https://www.elgaronline.com/view/9781786435774.00018.xml

Giambelluca T W, Chen Q, Frazier A G, Price J P, Chen Y-L, Chu P-S, Eischeid J K and Delparte D M 2013 Online Rainfall Atlas of Hawai‘i *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.* **94** 313–6

Giambelluca T W, Diaz H F and Luke M S A 2008 Secular temperature changes in Hawai‘i *Geophysical Research Letters* **35** Online: https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1029/2008GL034377

Giambelluca T W, Shuai X, Barnes M L, Alliss R J, Longman R J, Miura T, Chen Q, Frazier A G, Mudd R G, Cuo L and Businger A D 2014 *Evapotranspiration of Hawai‘i* Online: http://evapotranspiration.geography.hawaii.edu/downloads.html

Griscom B W, Adams J, Ellis P W, Houghton R A, Lomax G, Miteva D A, Schlesinger W H, Shoch D, Siikamäki J V, Smith P, Woodbury P, Zganjar C, Blackman A, Campari J, Conant R T, Delgado C, Elias P, Gopalakrishna T, Hamsik M R, Herrero M, Kiesecker J, Landis E, Laestadius L, Leavitt S M, Minnemeyer S, Polasky S, Potapov P, Putz F E, Sanderman J, Silvius M, Wollenberg E and Fargione J 2017 Natural climate solutions *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **114** 11645–50 Online: https://www.pnas.org/content/114/44/11645

Hijmans R J 2020 *Raster: Geographic data analysis and modeling* Online: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=raster

Jacobi J, Price J, Gon III S and Berkowitz P 2017 Hawaii Land Cover and Habitat Status: U.S.

Geological Survey data release Online: https://doi.org/10.5066/F7DB80B9

Keenan T and Williams C 2018 The Terrestrial Carbon Sink *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* **43** 219–43 Online: https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-102017-030204

Kim Y-S and Bai J 2018 *Population and economic projections for the State of Hawaii to 2045* (Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism) Online: https://dbedt.hawaii.gov/economic/economic-forecast/2045-long-range-forecast/

Kimball H L, Selmants P C, Moreno A, Running S W and Giardina C P 2017 Evaluating the role of land cover and climate uncertainties in computing gross primary production in Hawaiian Island ecosystems *PLOS ONE* **12** e0184466 Online: http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0184466

Kurz W A, Dymond C C, White T M, Stinson G, Shaw C H, Rampley G J, Smyth C, Simpson B N, Neilson E T, Trofymow J A, Metsaranta J and Apps M J 2009 CBM-CFS3: A model of carbon-dynamics in forestry and land-use change implementing IPCC standards *Ecological Modelling* **220** 480–504 Online: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304380008005012

Liu J, Sleeter B M, Zhu Z, Loveland T R, Sohl T, Howard S M, Key C H, Hawbaker T, Liu S, Reed B, Cochrane M A, Heath L S, Jiang H, Price D T, Chen J M, Zhou D, Bliss N B, Wilson T, Sherba J, Zhu Q, Luo Y and Poulter B 2020 Critical land change information enhances the understanding of carbon balance in the United States *Global Change Biology* **26** 3920–9 Online: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/gcb.15079

NOAA 2020 *Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) Regional Land Cover: Hawaii* (NOAA Office of Coastal Management) Online: https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/

Osher L J, Matson P A and Amundson R 2003 Effect of land use change on soil carbon in Hawaii *Biogeochemistry* **65** 213–32 Online: https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1026048612540

Perroy R L, Melrose J and Cares S 2016 The evolving agricultural landscape of post-plantation

Hawai‘i *Applied Geography* **76** 154–62 Online: http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0143622816304490

Prestele R, Arneth A, Bondeau A, Noblet-Ducoudré N de, Pugh T A M, Sitch S, Stehfest E and Verburg P H 2017 Current challenges of implementing anthropogenic land-use and land-cover change in models contributing to climate change assessments *Earth System Dynamics* **8** 369–86 Online: https://esd.copernicus.org/articles/8/369/2017/

R Core Team 2019 *R: A language and environment for statistical computing* (Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing) Online: https://www.R-project.org/

Schuur E A 2003 Productivity and global climate revisited: The sensitivity of tropical forest growth to precipitation *Ecology* **84** 1165–70

Selmants P C, Giardina C P, Jacobi J D and Zhu Z 2017 *Baseline and projected future carbon storage and carbon fluxes in ecosystems of Hawai‘i* (U.S. Geological Survey) Online: https://doi.org/10.3133/pp1834

Sleeter B M, Liu J, Daniel C, Rayfield B, Sherba J, Hawbaker T J, Zhiliang Zhu, Selmants P C and Loveland T R 2018 Effects of contemporary land-use and land-cover change on the carbon balance of terrestrial ecosystems in the United States *Environ. Res. Lett.* **13** 045006 Online: http://stacks.iop.org/1748-9326/13/i=4/a=045006

Sleeter B M, Marvin D C, Cameron D R, Selmants P C, Westerling A L, Kreitler J, Daniel C J, Liu J and Wilson T S 2019 Effects of 21st-century climate, land use, and disturbances on ecosystem carbon balance in California *Global Change Biology* **25** 3334–53

Sleeter B M, Wilson T S, Sharygin E and Sherba J T 2017 Future scenarios of land change based on empirical data and demographic trends *Earth's Future* **5** 1068–83 Online: http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/2017EF000560

Soil Survey Staff 2016 *Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture* (Natural Resources Conservation

Service, USDA) Online: https://sdmdataaccess.sc.egov.usda.gov.

State of Hawai‘i 2019 *Hawaii Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report for 2015* (Hawaii State Department of Health, Clean Air Branch) Online: https://health.hawaii.gov/cab/files/2019/02/2015-Inventory_Final-Report_January-2019-004-1.pdf

Suryanata K 2009 Diversified Agriculture, Land Use, and Agrofood Networks in Hawaii *Economic Geography* **78** 71–86 Online: http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/j.1944-8287.2002.tb00176.x

Timm O E 2017 Future warming rates over the Hawaiian Islands based on elevation-dependent scaling factors *International Journal of Climatology* **37** 1093–104 Online: https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/joc.5065

Timm O E, Giambelluca T W and Diaz H F 2015 Statistical downscaling of rainfall changes in Hawai‘i based on the CMIP5 global model projections *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres* **120** 92–112

Trauernicht C 2019 Vegetation—Rainfall interactions reveal how climate variability and climate change alter spatial patterns of wildland fire probability on Big Island, Hawaii *Science of The Total Environment* **650** 459–69 Online: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969718333187

Trauernicht C, Pickett E, Giardina C P, Litton C M, Cordell S and Beavers A 2015 The contemporary scale and context of wildfire in Hawai‘i *Pacific Science* **69** 427–44

Walker A P, Kauwe M G D, Bastos A, Belmecheri S, Georgiou K, Keeling R, McMahon S M, Medlyn B E, Moore D J, Norby R J, Zaehle S, Anderson□Teixeira K J, Battipaglia G, Brienen R J, Cabugao K G, Cailleret M, Campbell E, Canadell J, Ciais P, Craig M E, Ellsworth D, Farquhar G, Fatichi S, Fisher J B, Frank D, Graven H, Gu L, Haverd V, Heilman K, Heimann M, Hungate B A, Iversen C M, Joos F, Jiang M, Keenan T F, Knauer J, Körner C, Leshyk V O, Leuzinger S, Liu Y, MacBean N, Malhi Y, McVicar T, Penuelas J, Pongratz J, Powell A S, Riutta T, Sabot M E, Schleucher J, Sitch S, Smith W K, Sulman B, Taylor B, Terrer C, Torn M S, Treseder K, Trugman A

T, Trumbore S E, Mantgem P J van, Voelker S L, Whelan M E and Zuidema P A 2020 Integrating the evidence for a terrestrial carbon sink caused by increasing atmospheric CO2 *New Phytologist*

Wickham H, Averick M, Bryan J, Chang W, McGowan L D, François R, Grolemund G, Hayes A, Henry L, Hester J, Kuhn M, Pedersen T L, Miller E, Bache S M, Müller K, Ooms J, Robinson D, Seidel D P, Spinu V, Takahashi K, Vaughan D, Wilke C, Woo K and Yutani H 2019 Welcome to the tidyverse *Journal of Open Source Software* **4** 1686