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# New Insights on the Variability of Ecosystem Functioning Across Time Scales

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> New Insights on the Variability of  
**Ecosystem Functioning<sup>1</sup>** Across Time Scales

<sup>1</sup> as seeing from various ecosystem variables, here focusing on *carbon* dynamics

## > New Insights on the **Variability**<sup>2</sup> of **Ecosystem Functioning**<sup>1</sup> Across Time Scales

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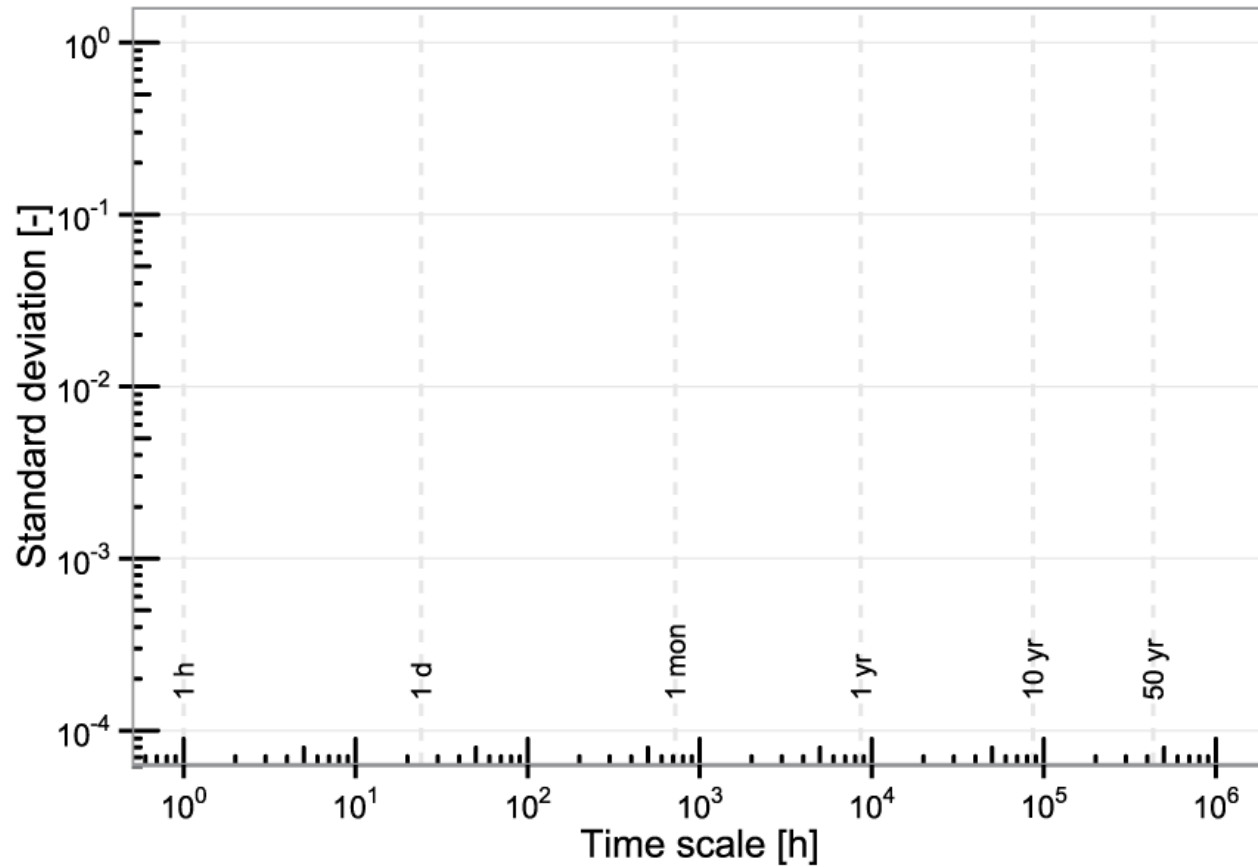
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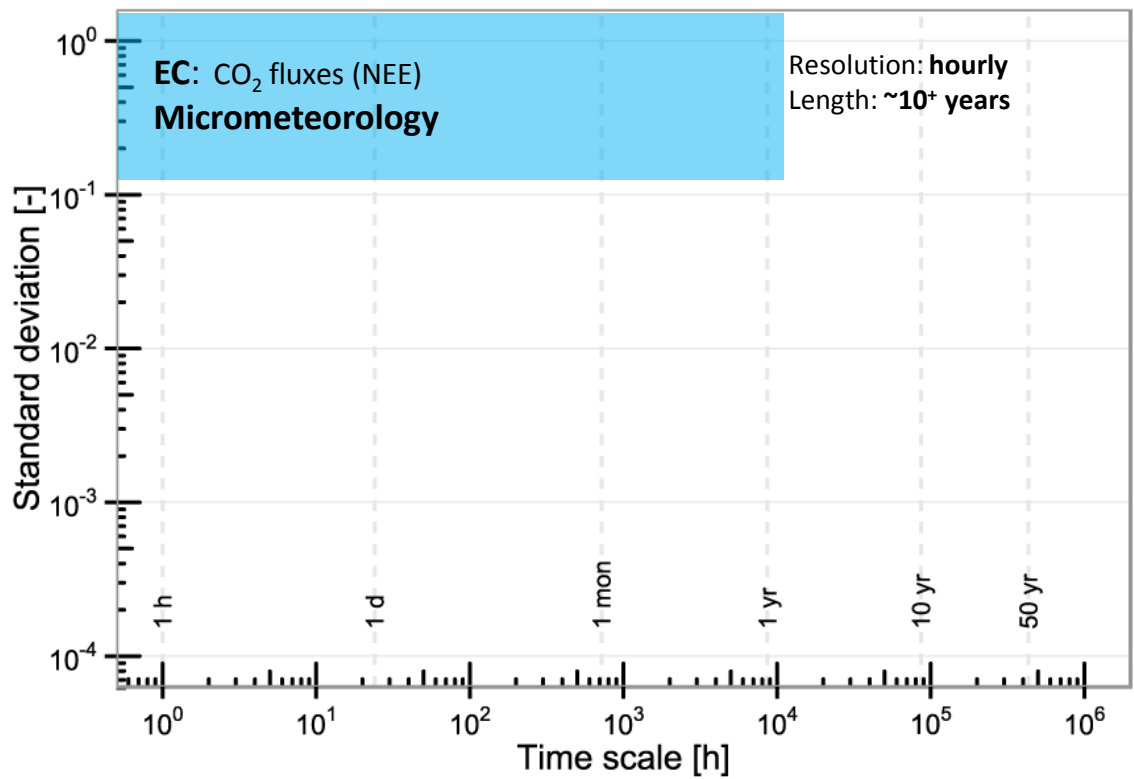
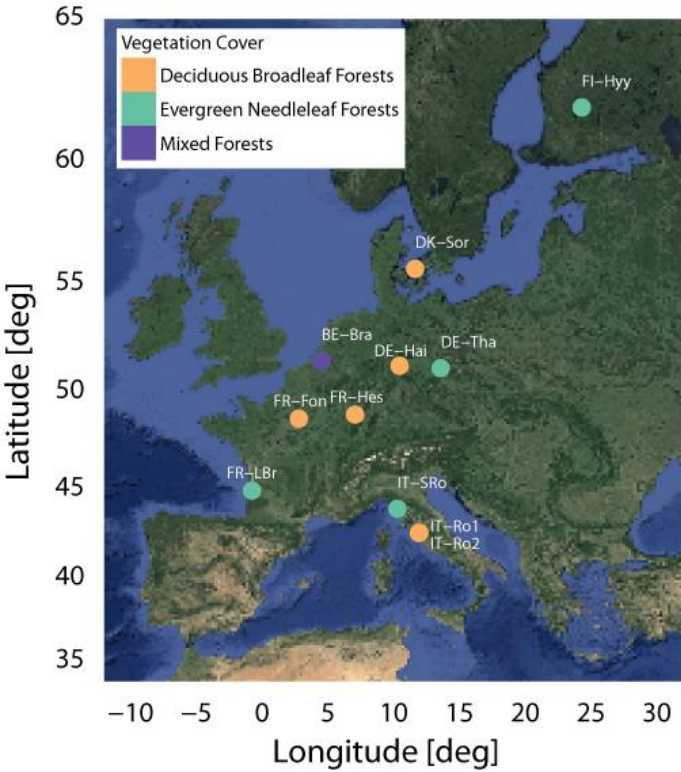
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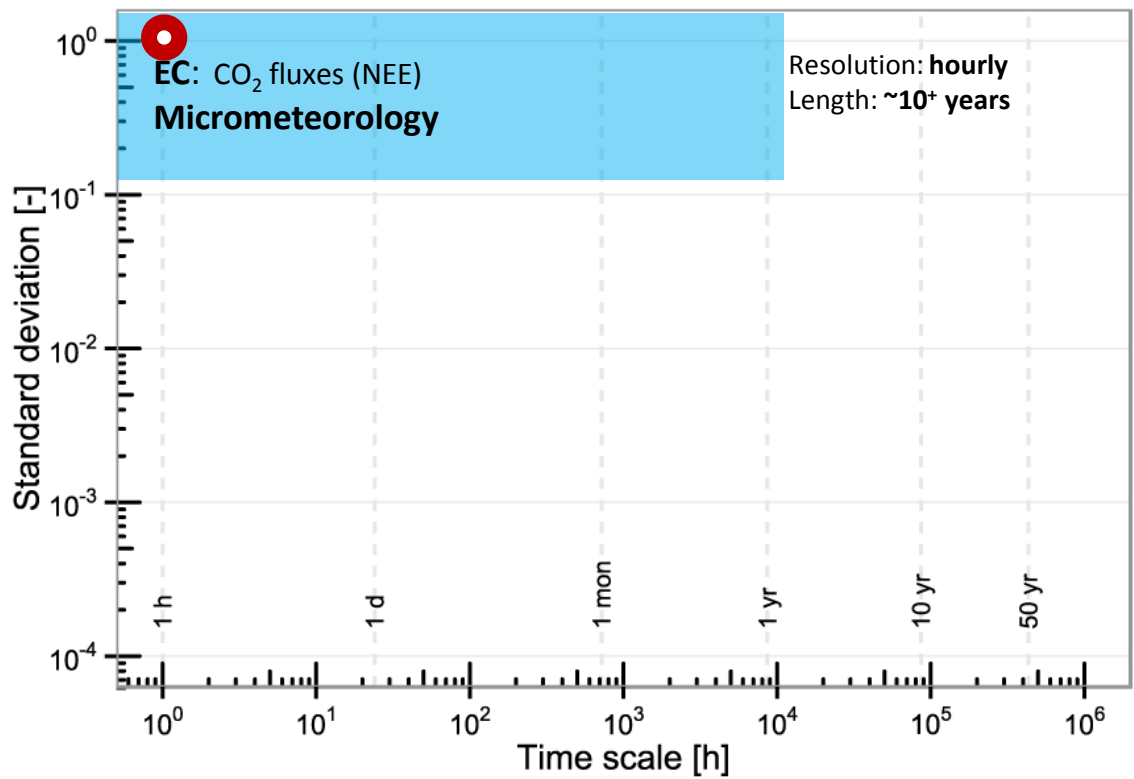
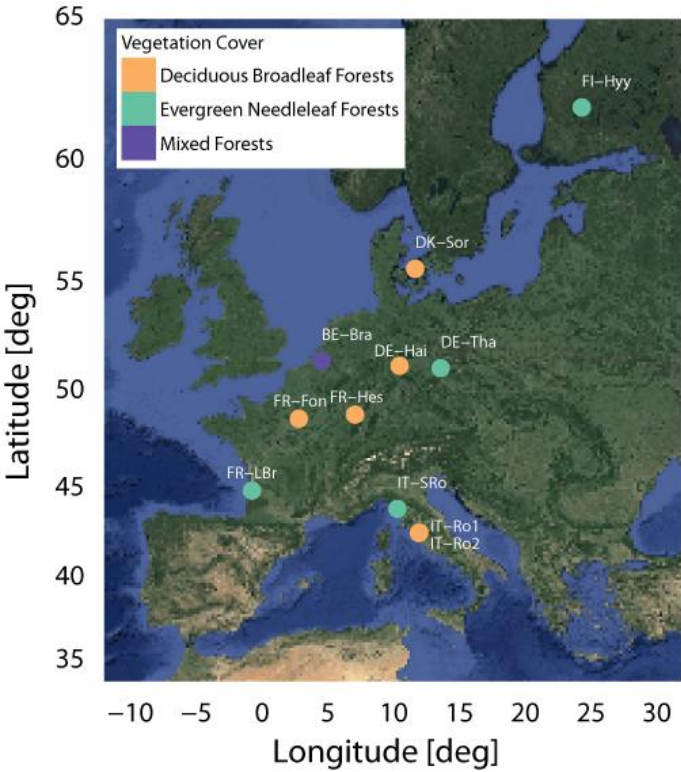
<sup>4</sup> quantify, interpret, and model





European Fluxes Database: <http://www.europe-fluxdata.eu/>

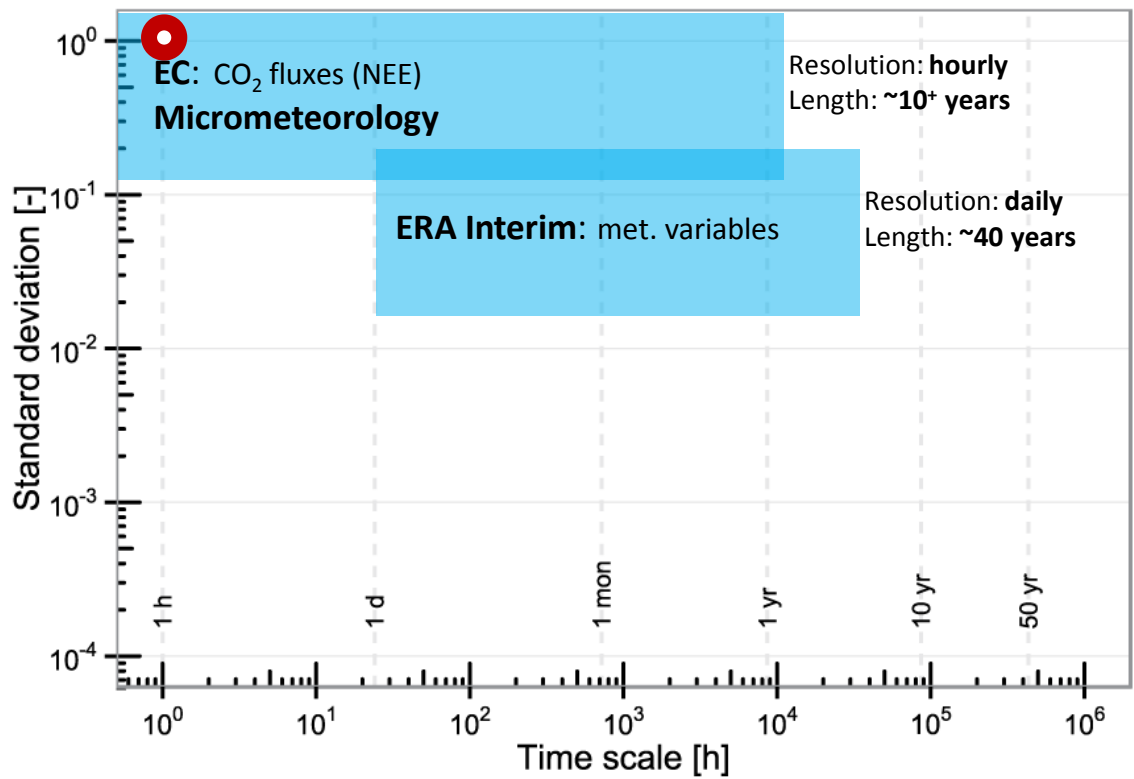
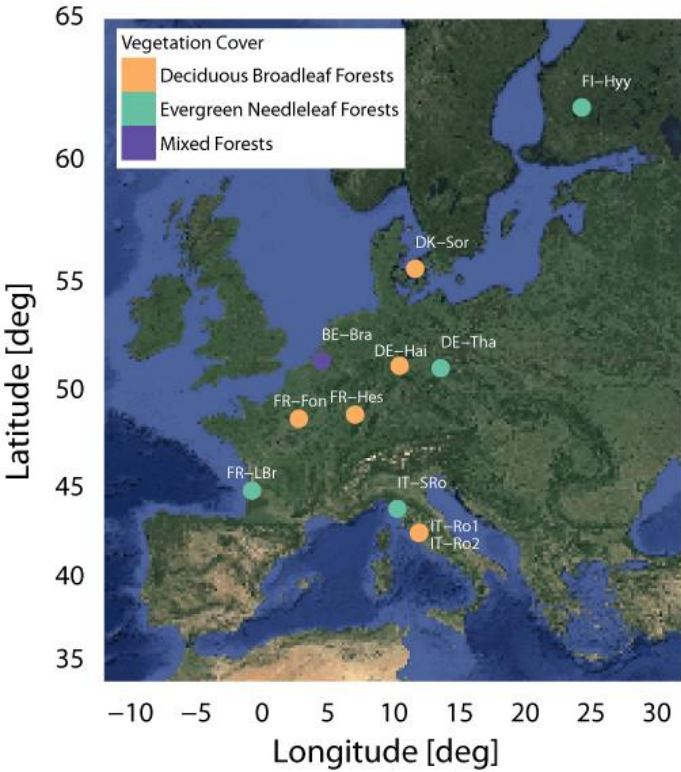
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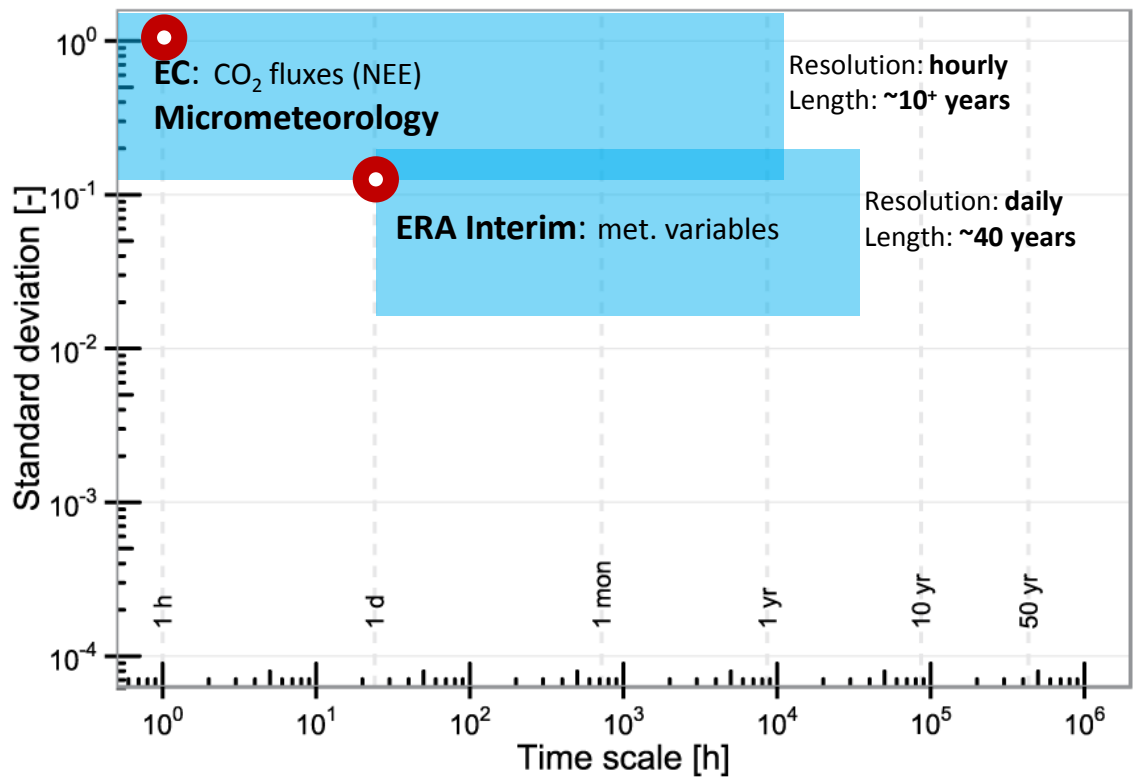
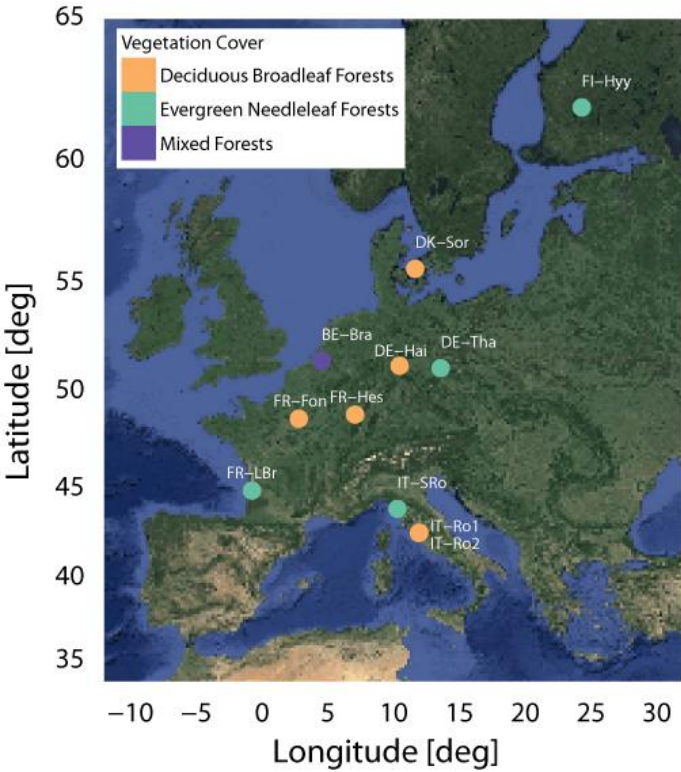
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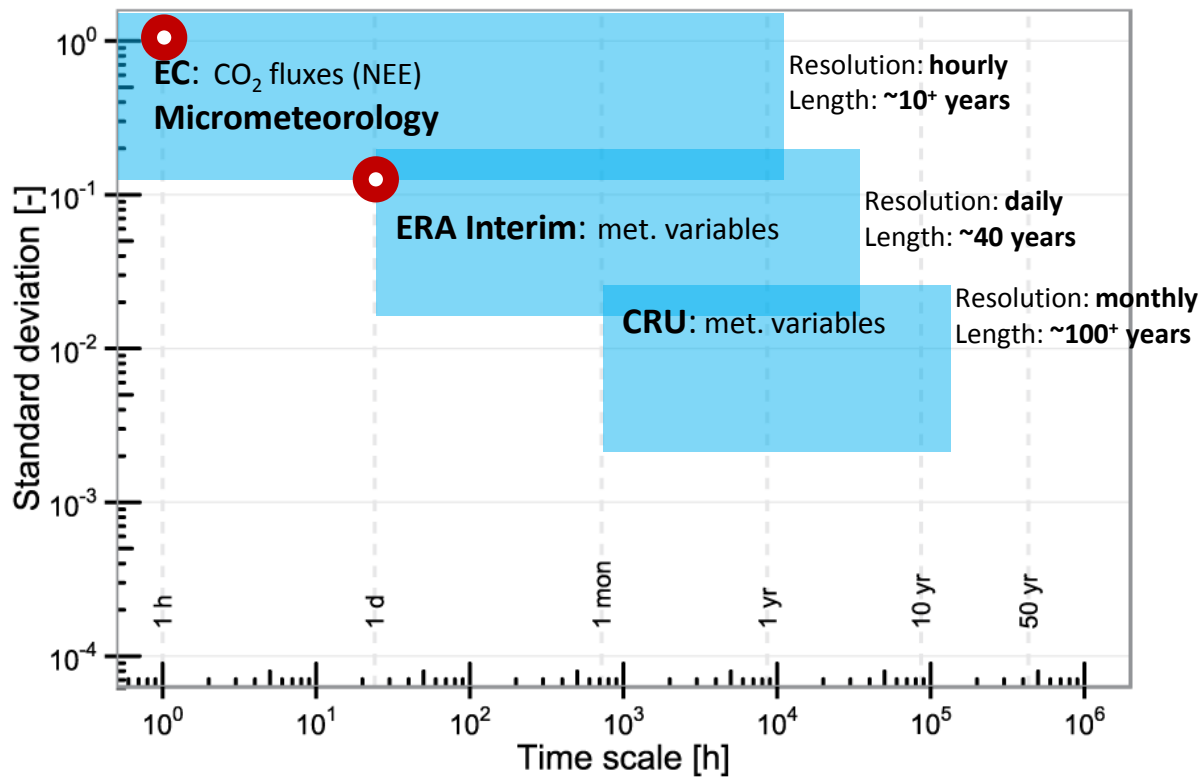
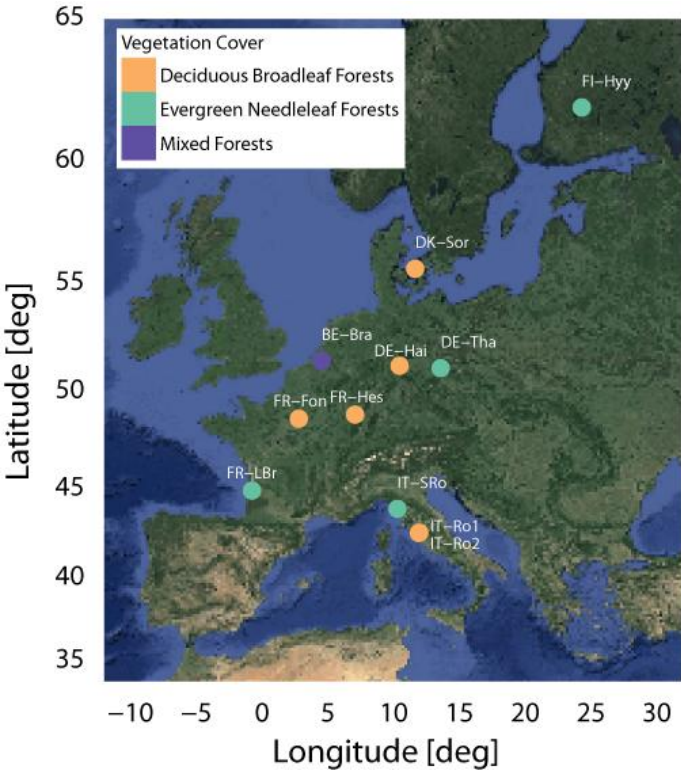




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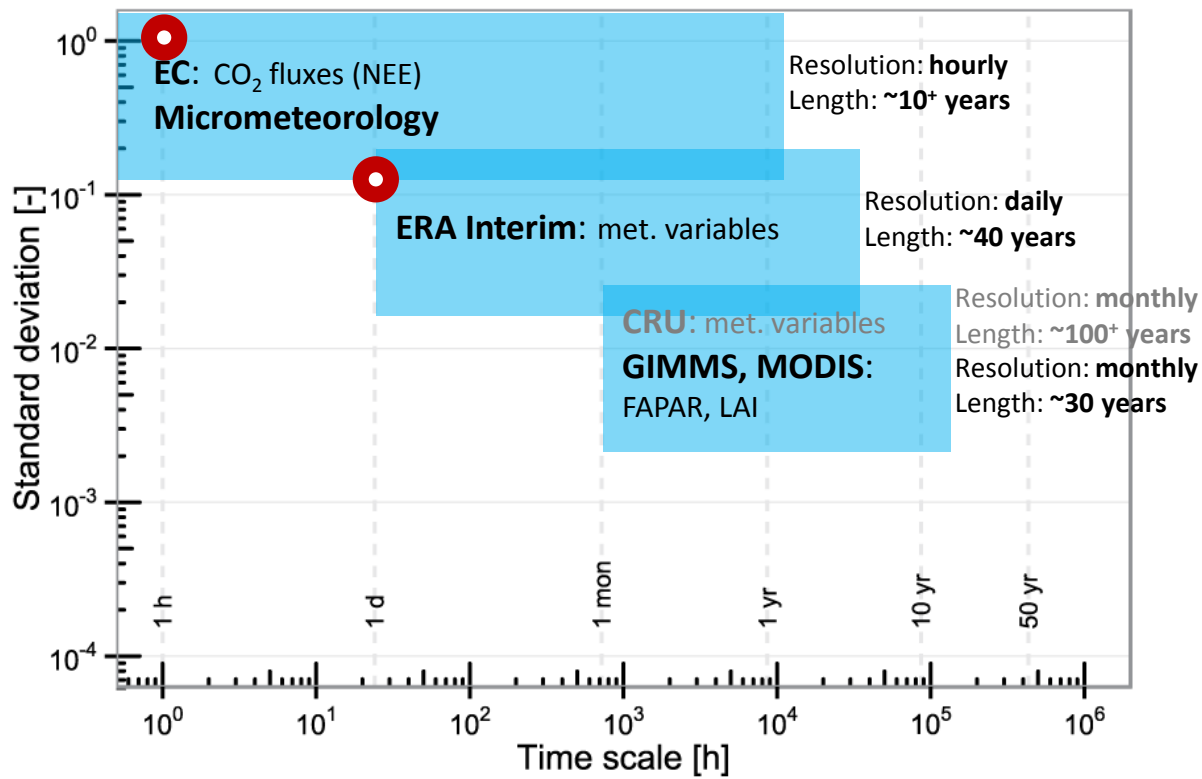
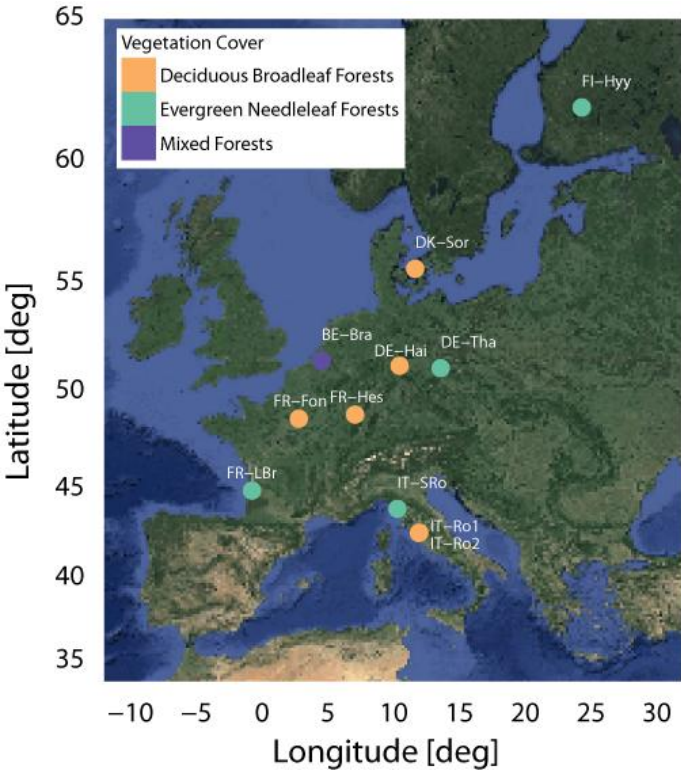


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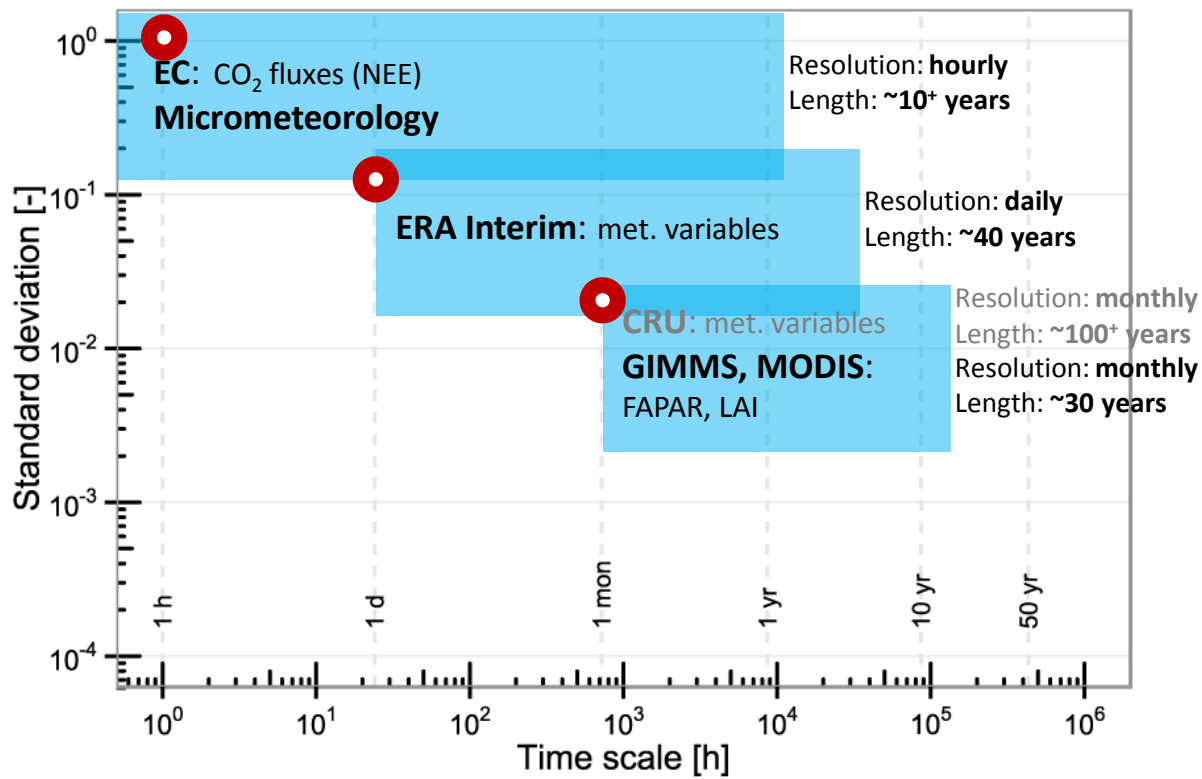
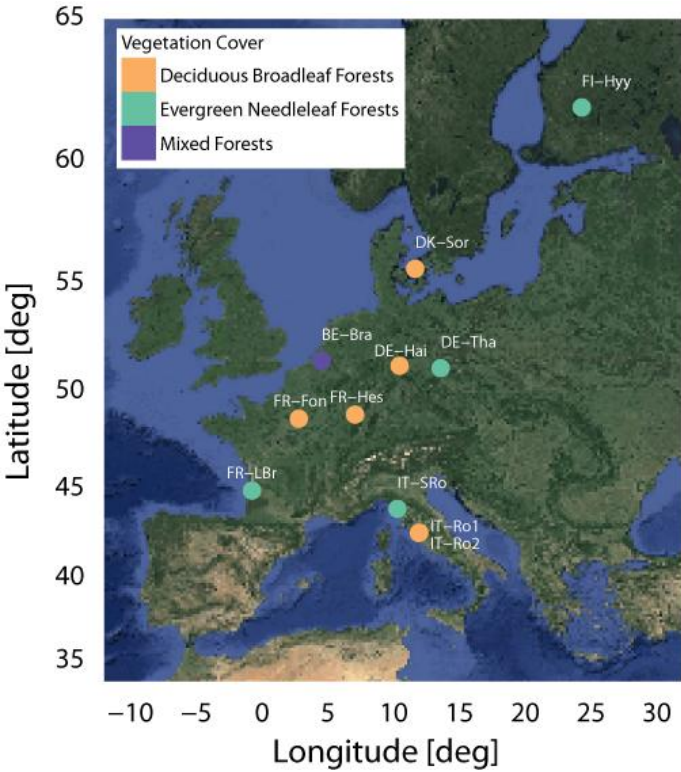
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**Mitchell, T.D.,** Carter, T.R., Jones, P.D., and Hulme, M., 2004: A comprehensive set of high-resolution grids of monthly climate for Europe and the globe: the observed record (1901-2000) and 16 scenarios (2001-2100). *Tyndall Centre Working Papers.*



Zhu, Z. *et al.* Global Data Sets of Vegetation Leaf Area Index (LAI)3g and Fraction of Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR)3g Derived from Global Inventory Modeling and Mapping Studies (GIMMS) Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)3g for the Period 1981 to 2. *Remote Sens.* **5**, 927–948 (2013).

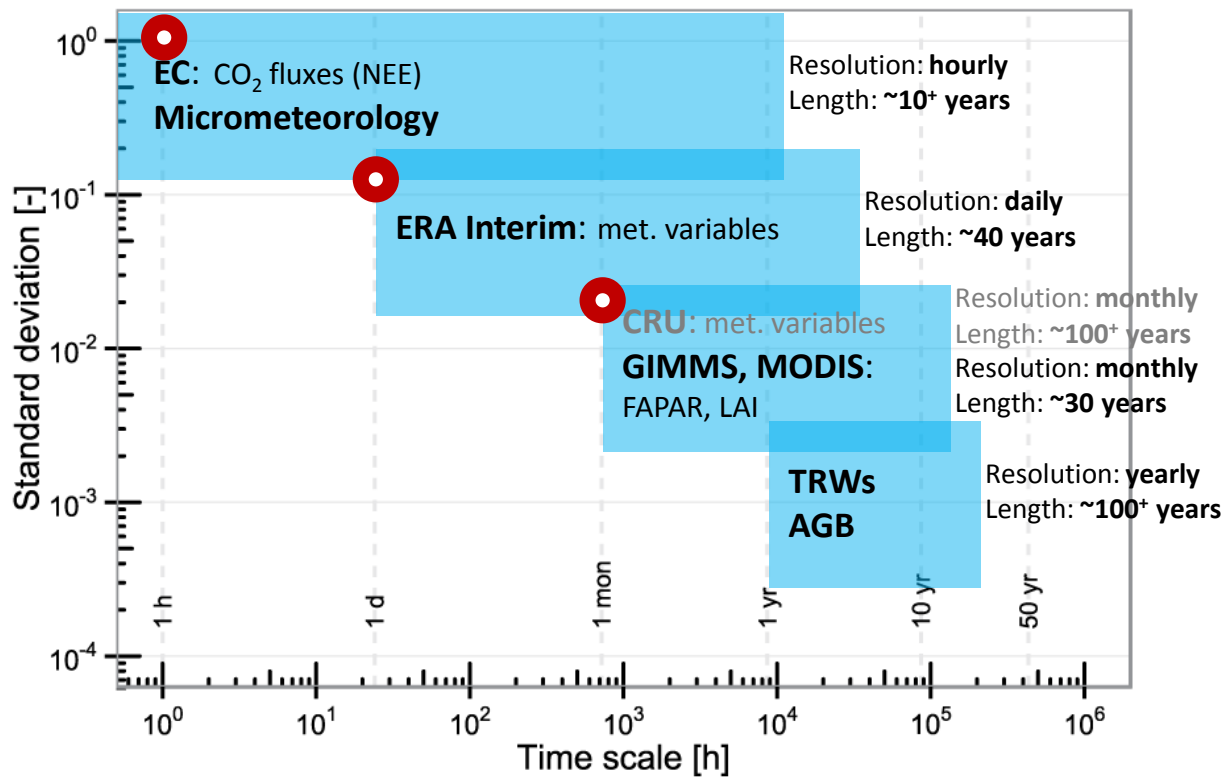
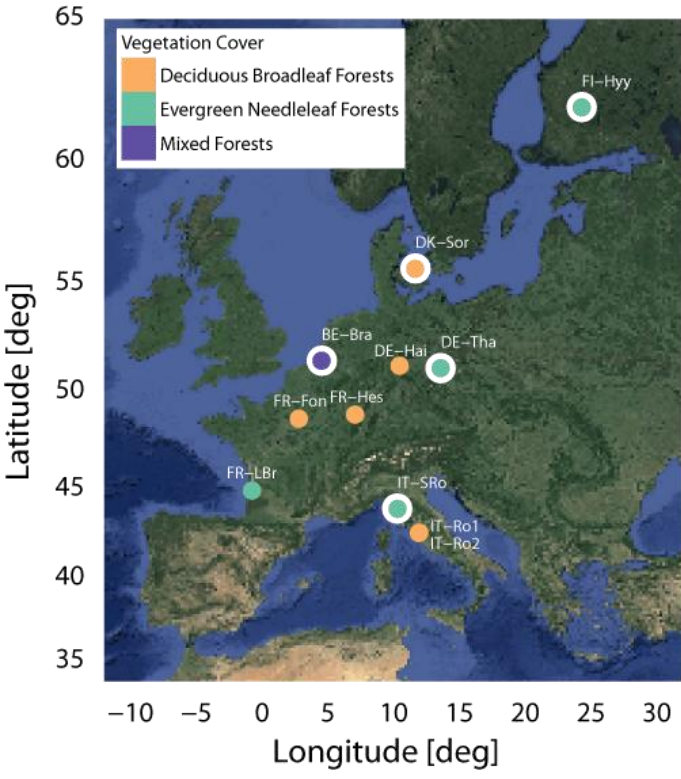
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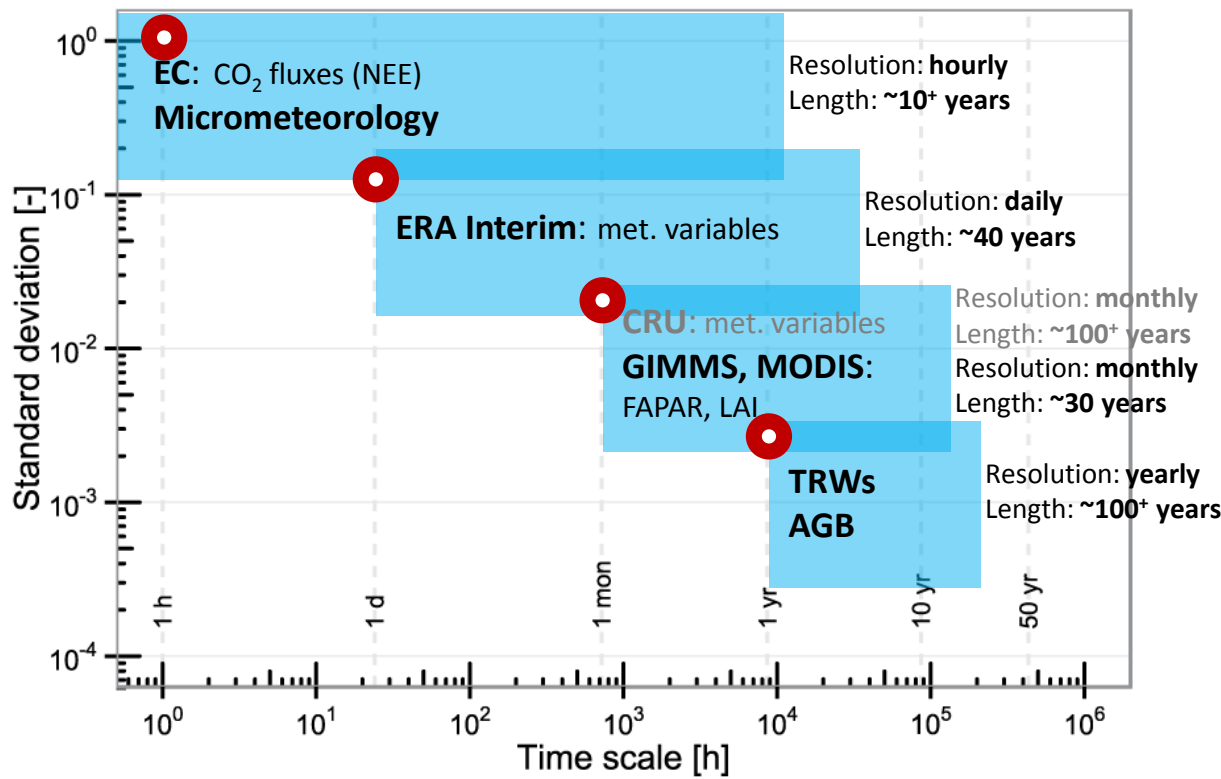
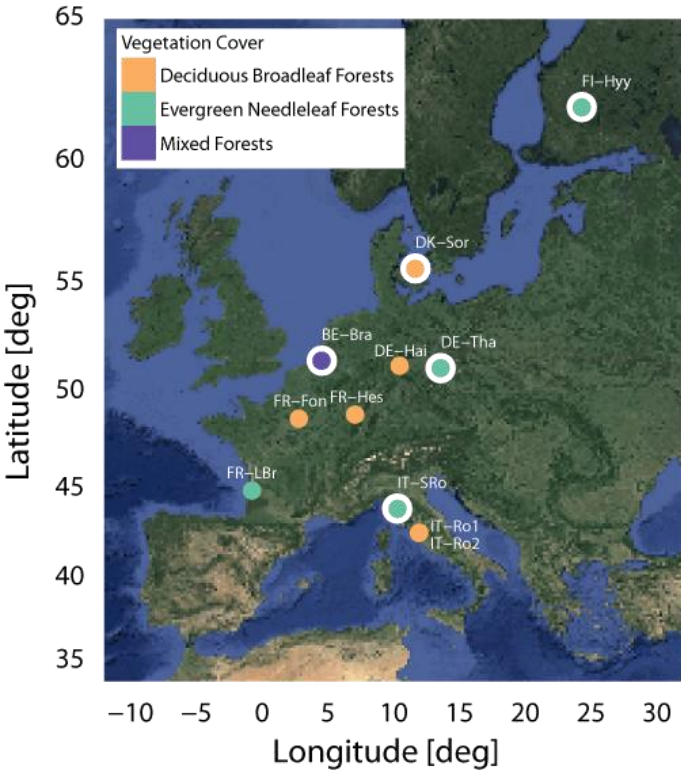
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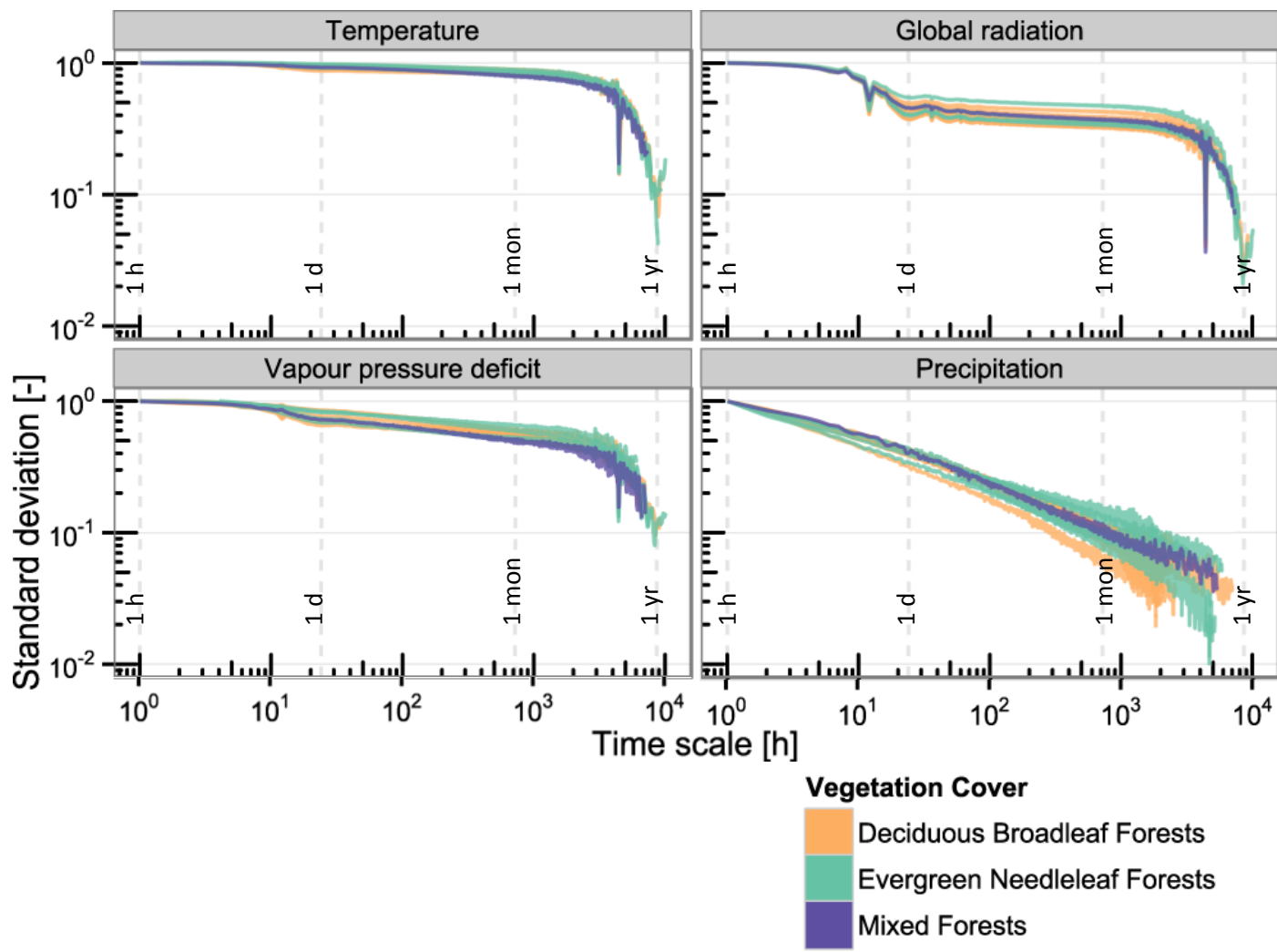
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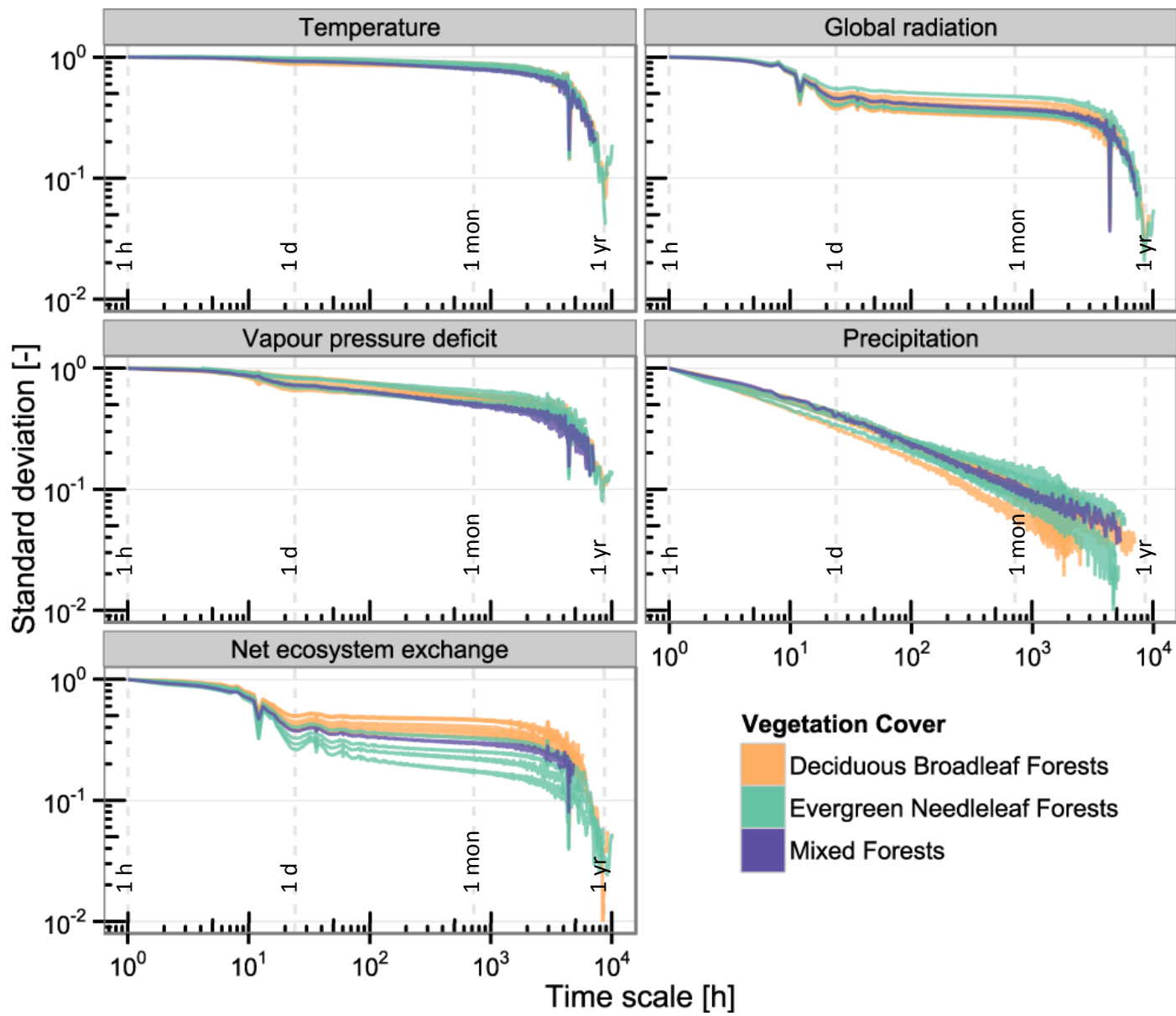


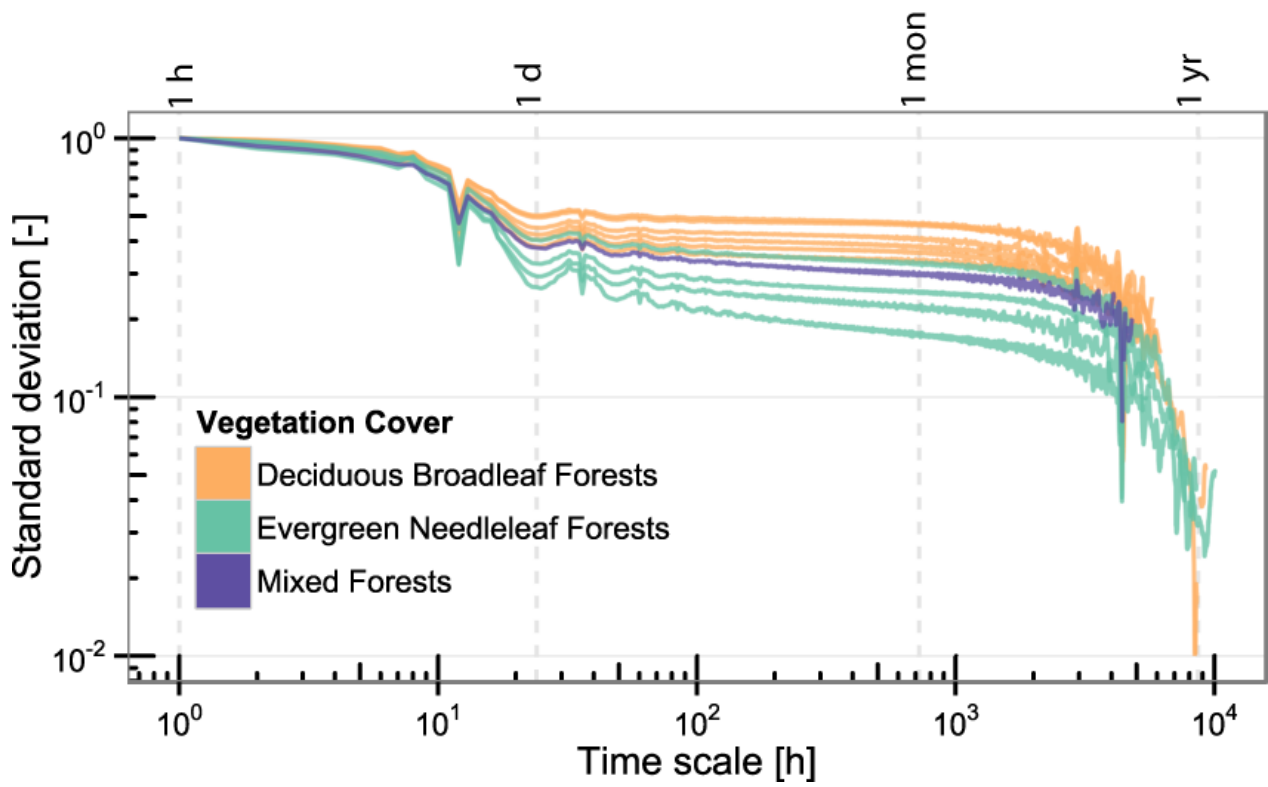
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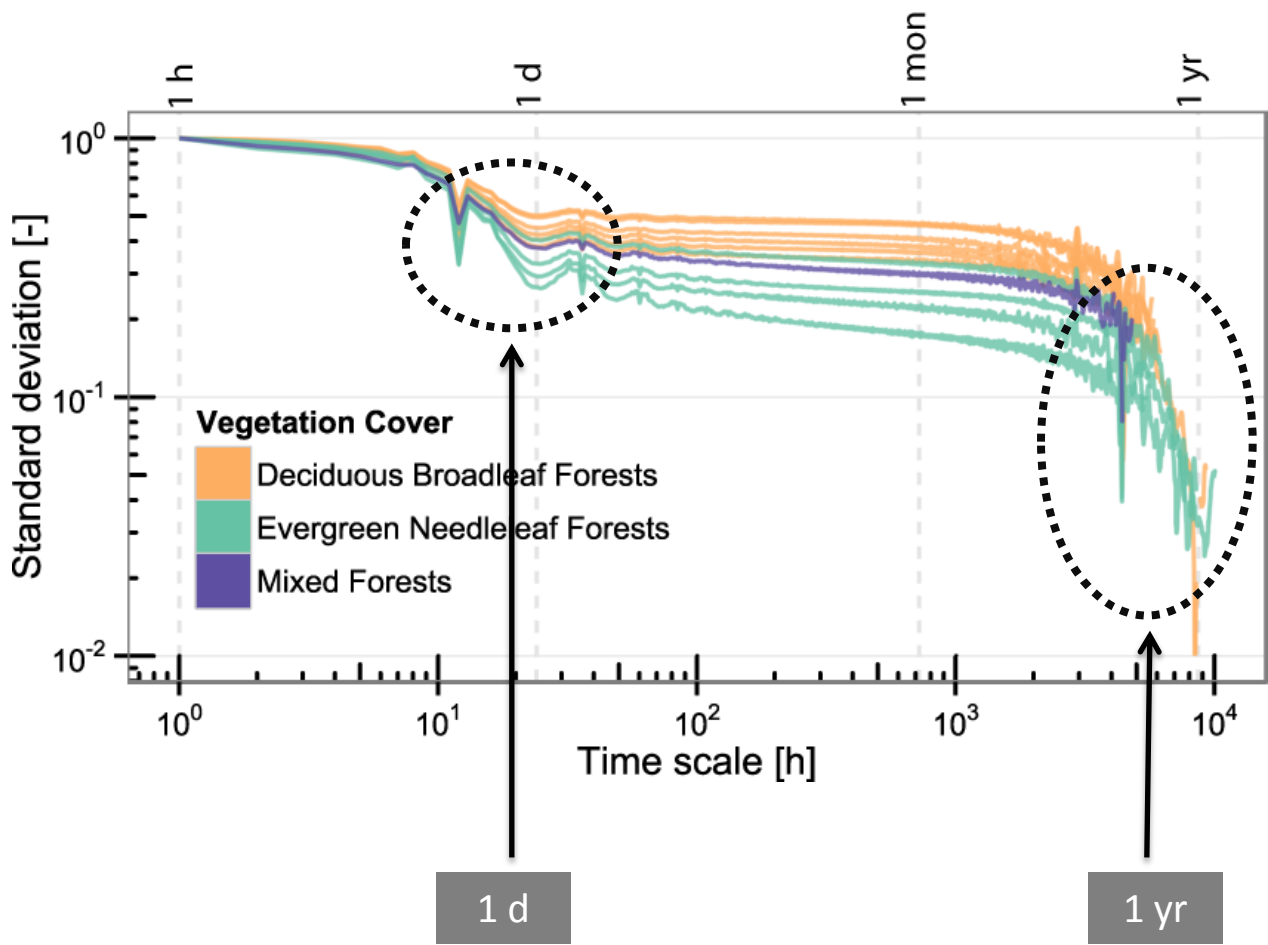
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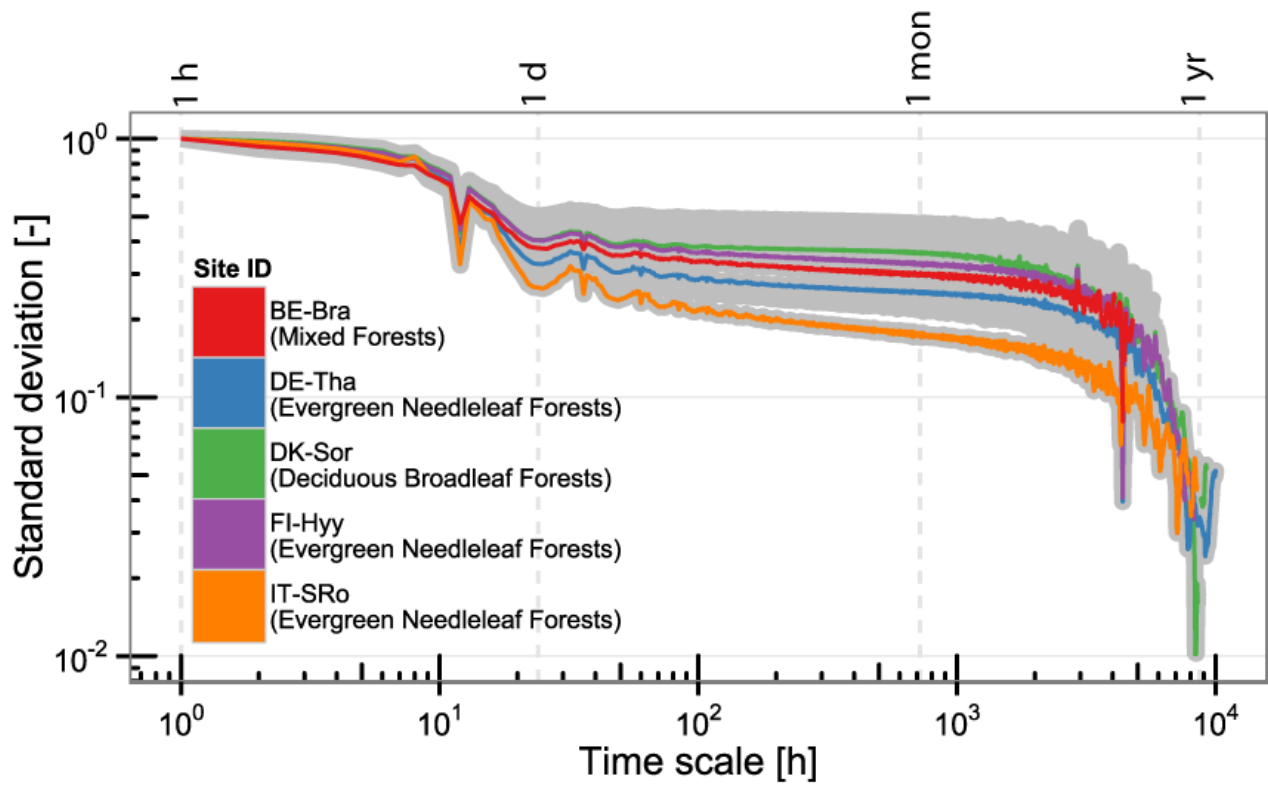


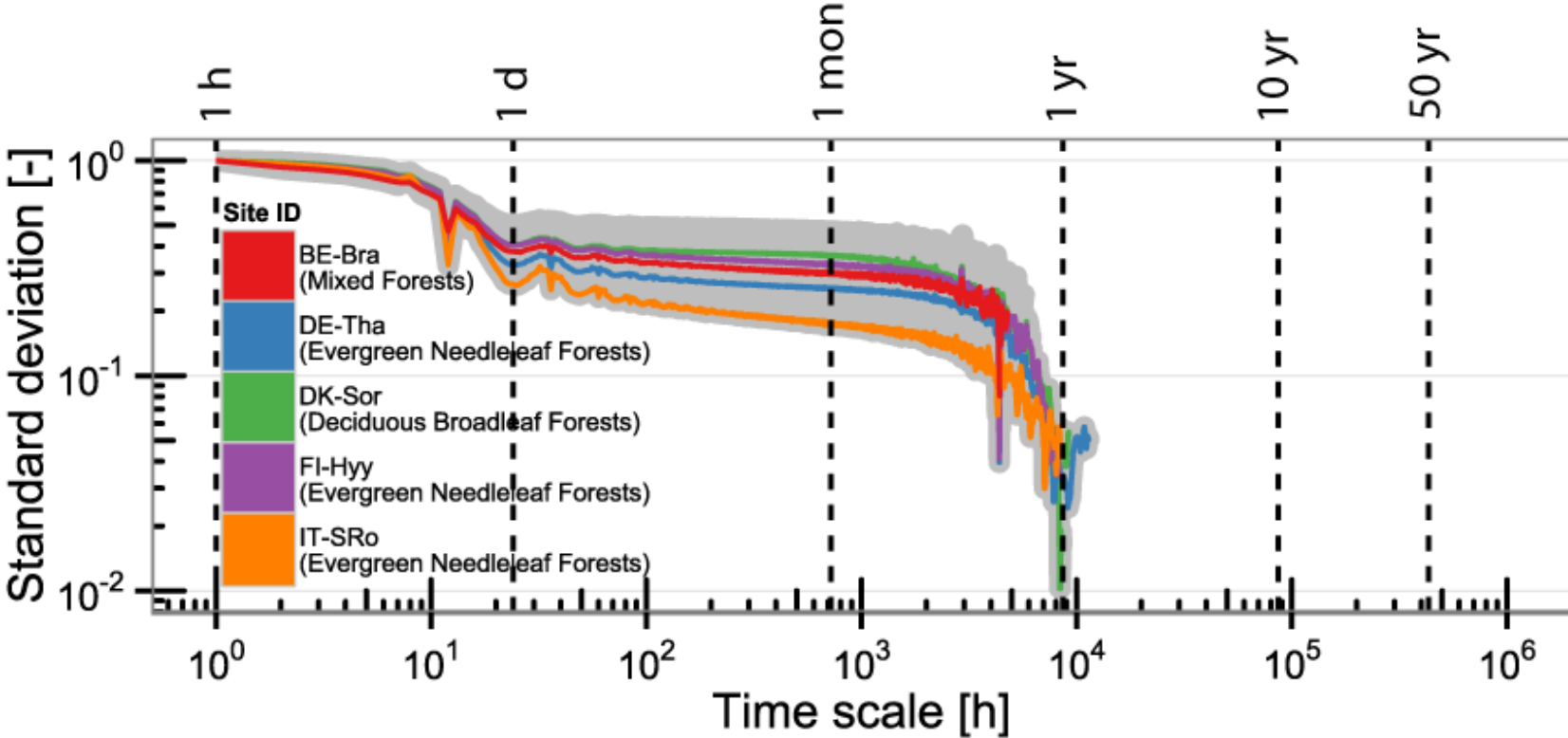


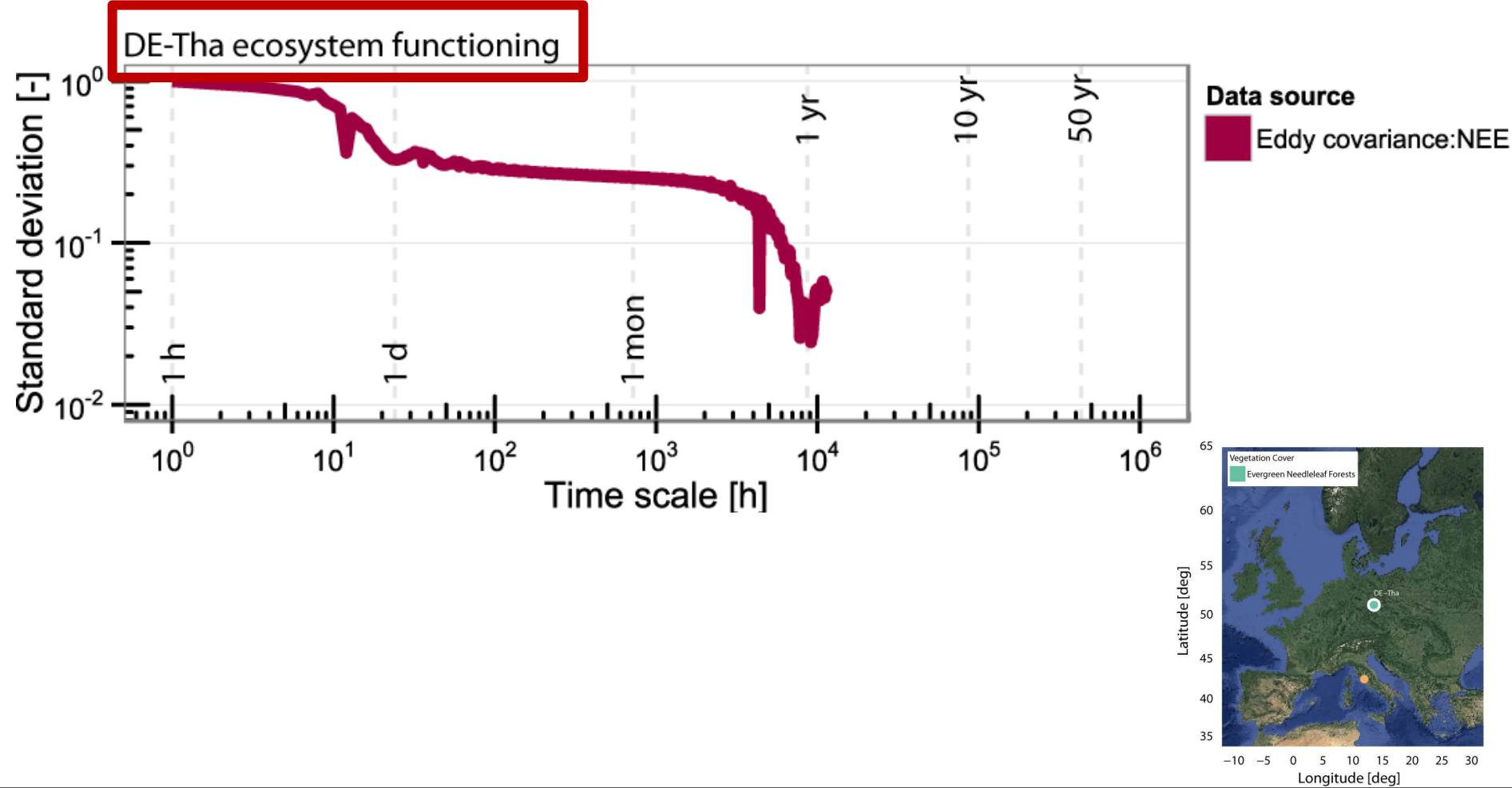


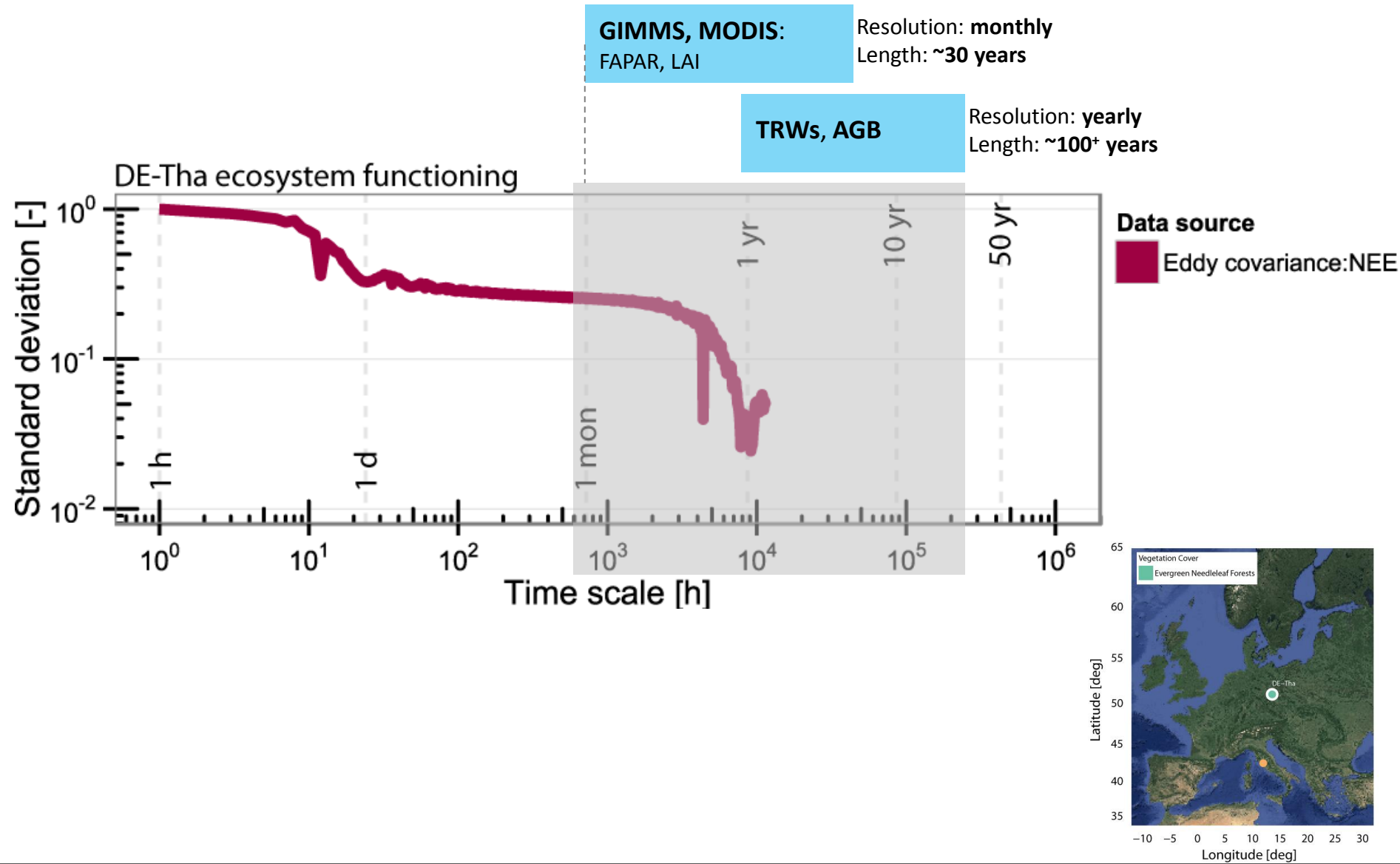


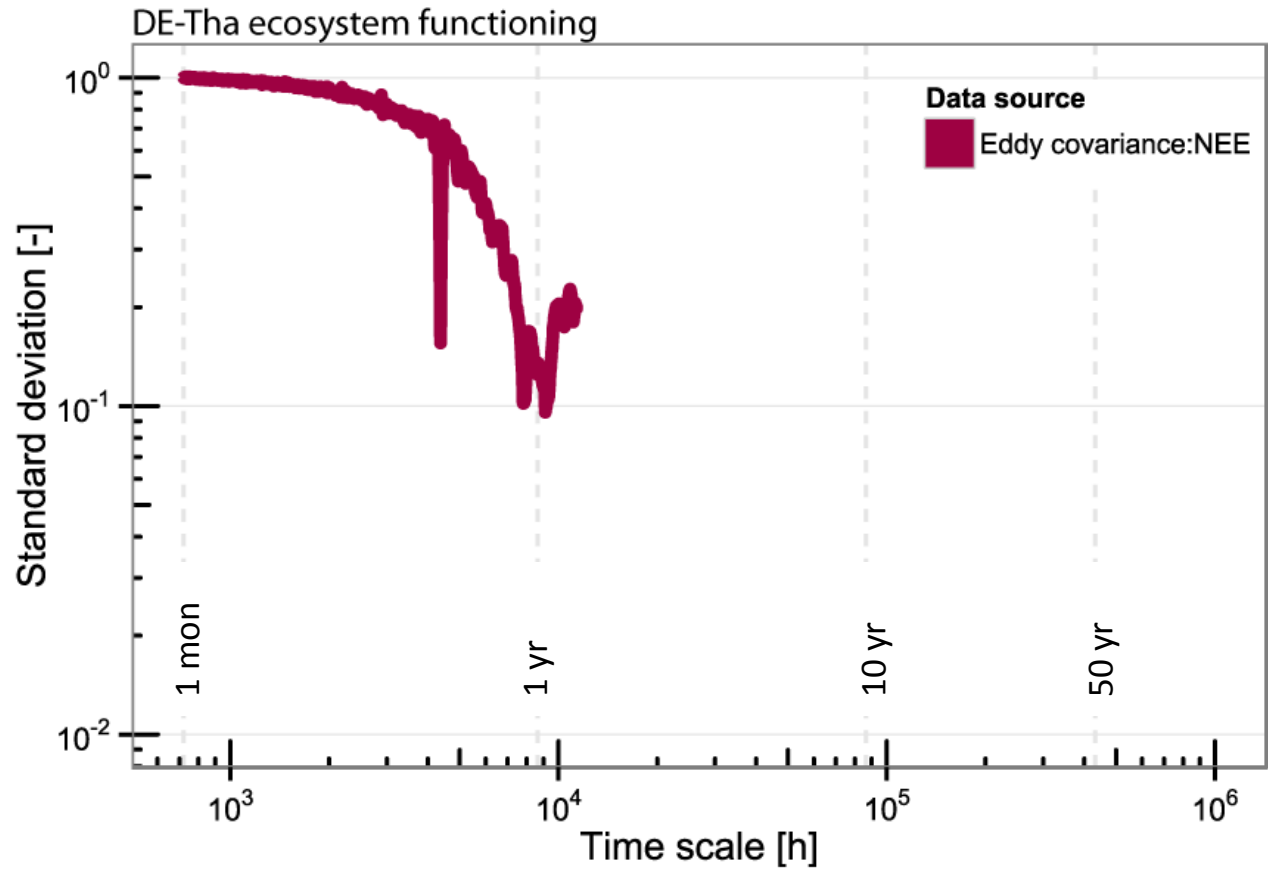




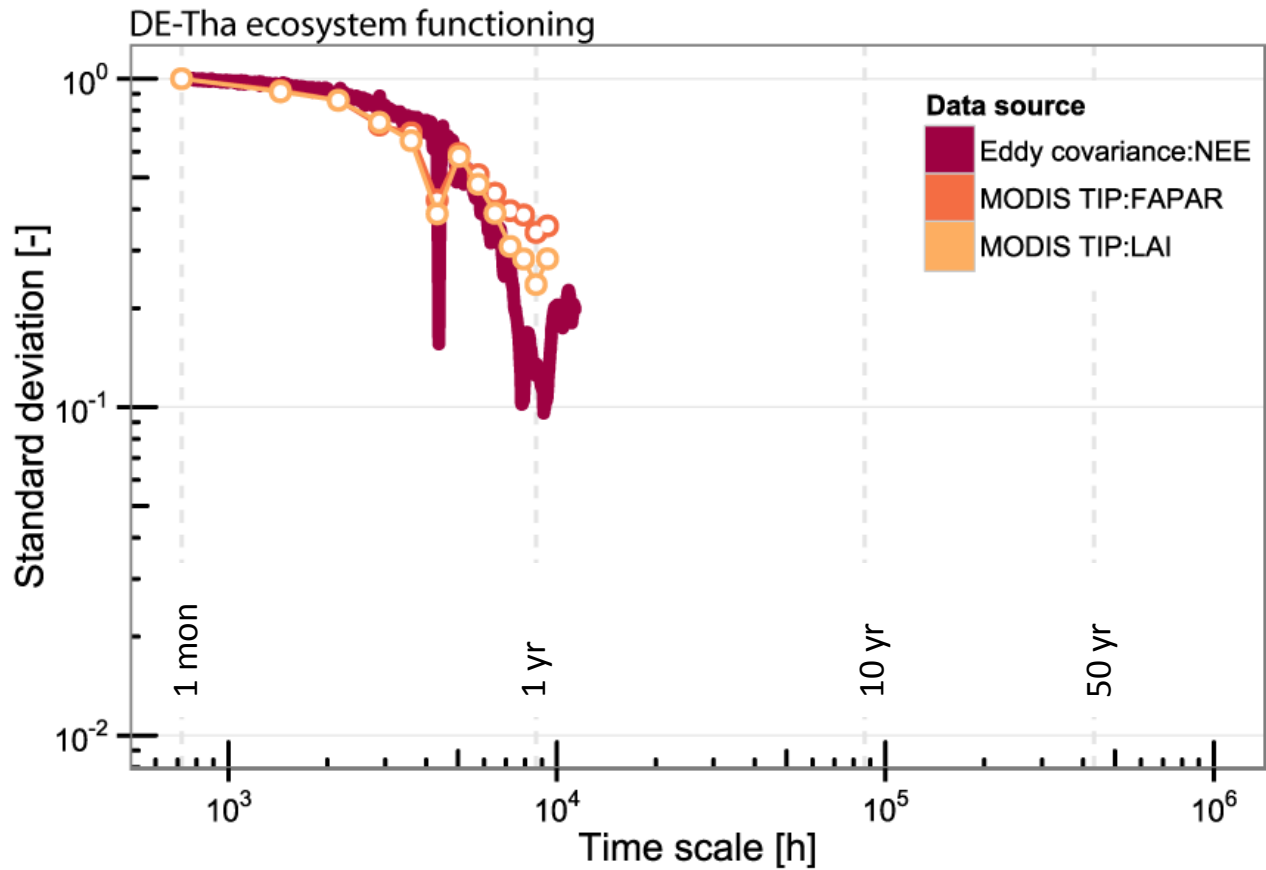


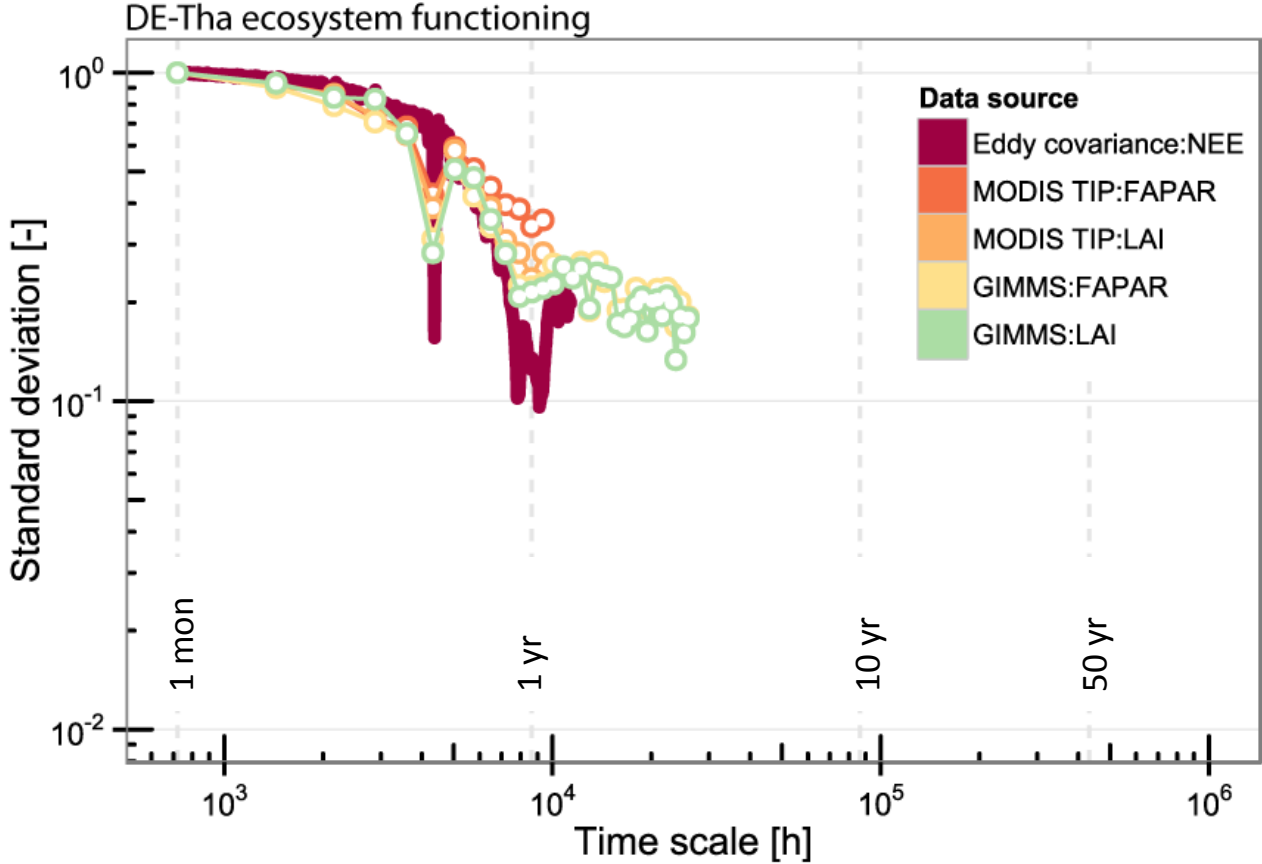


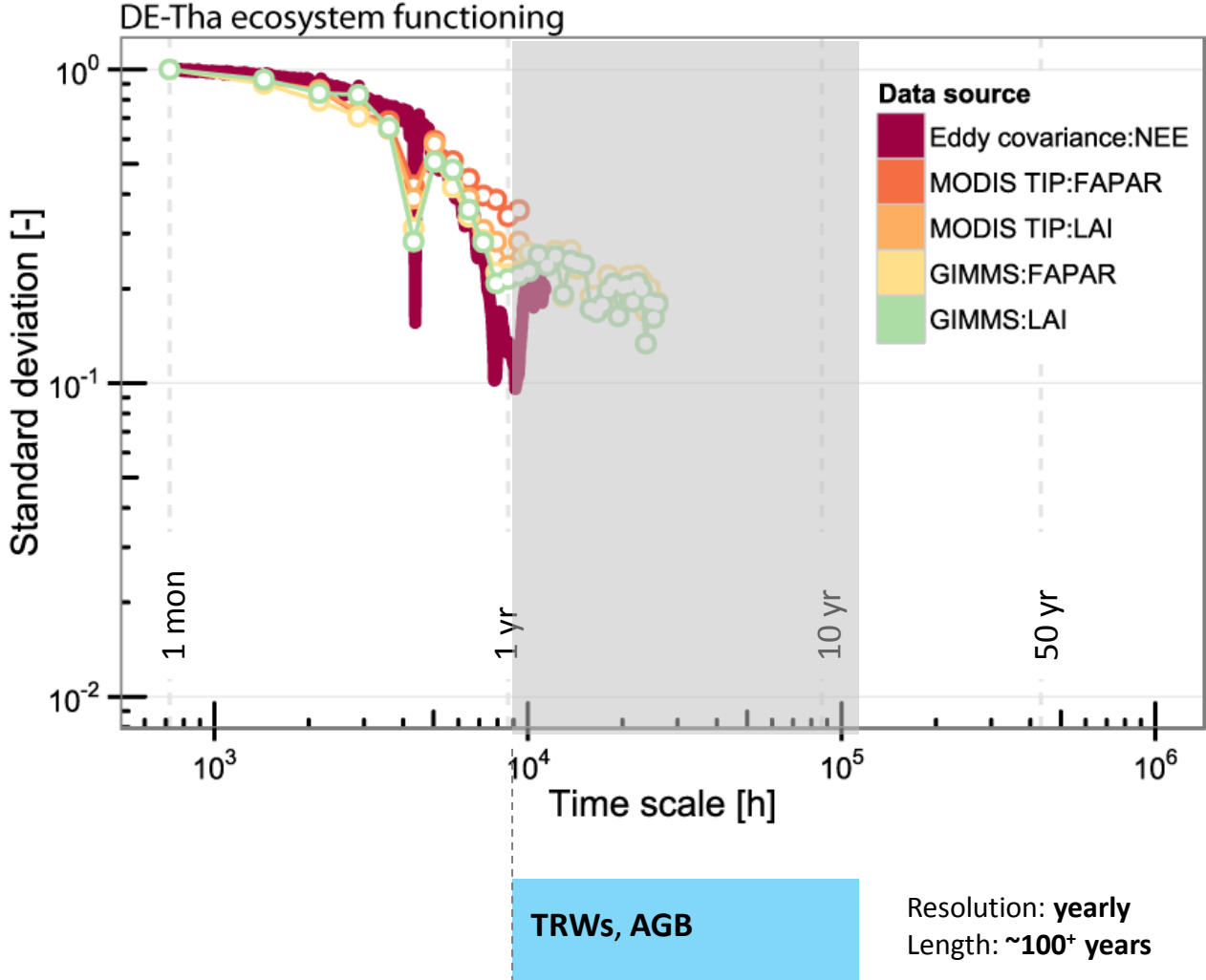


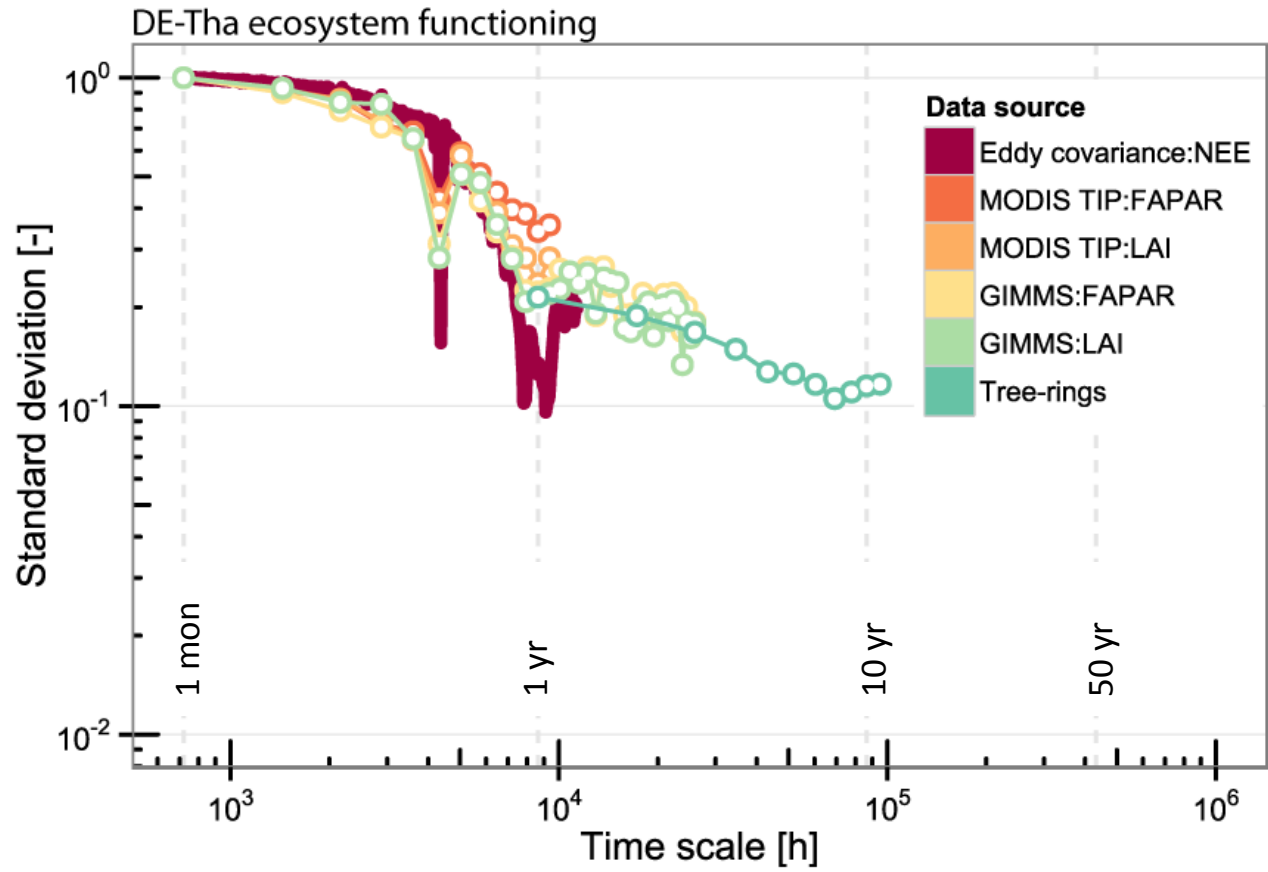


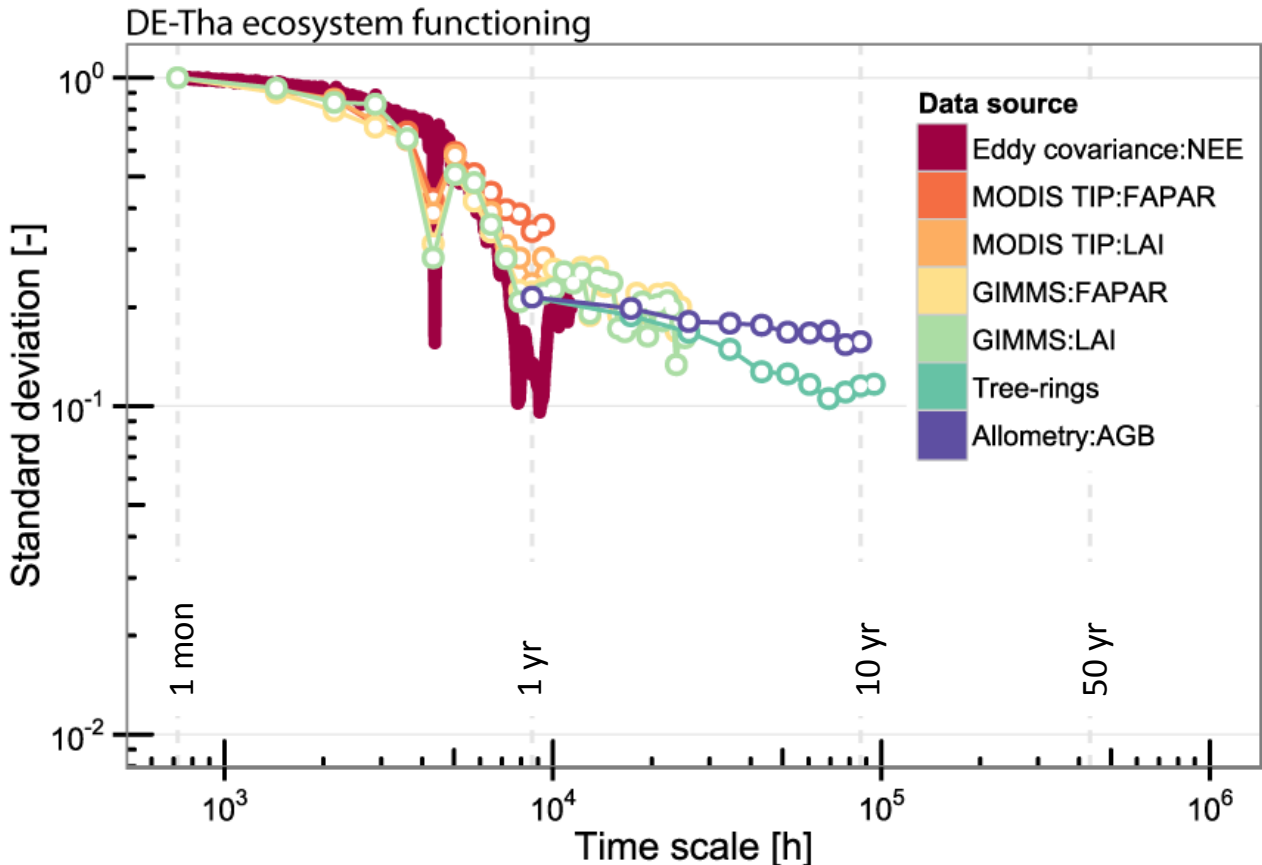


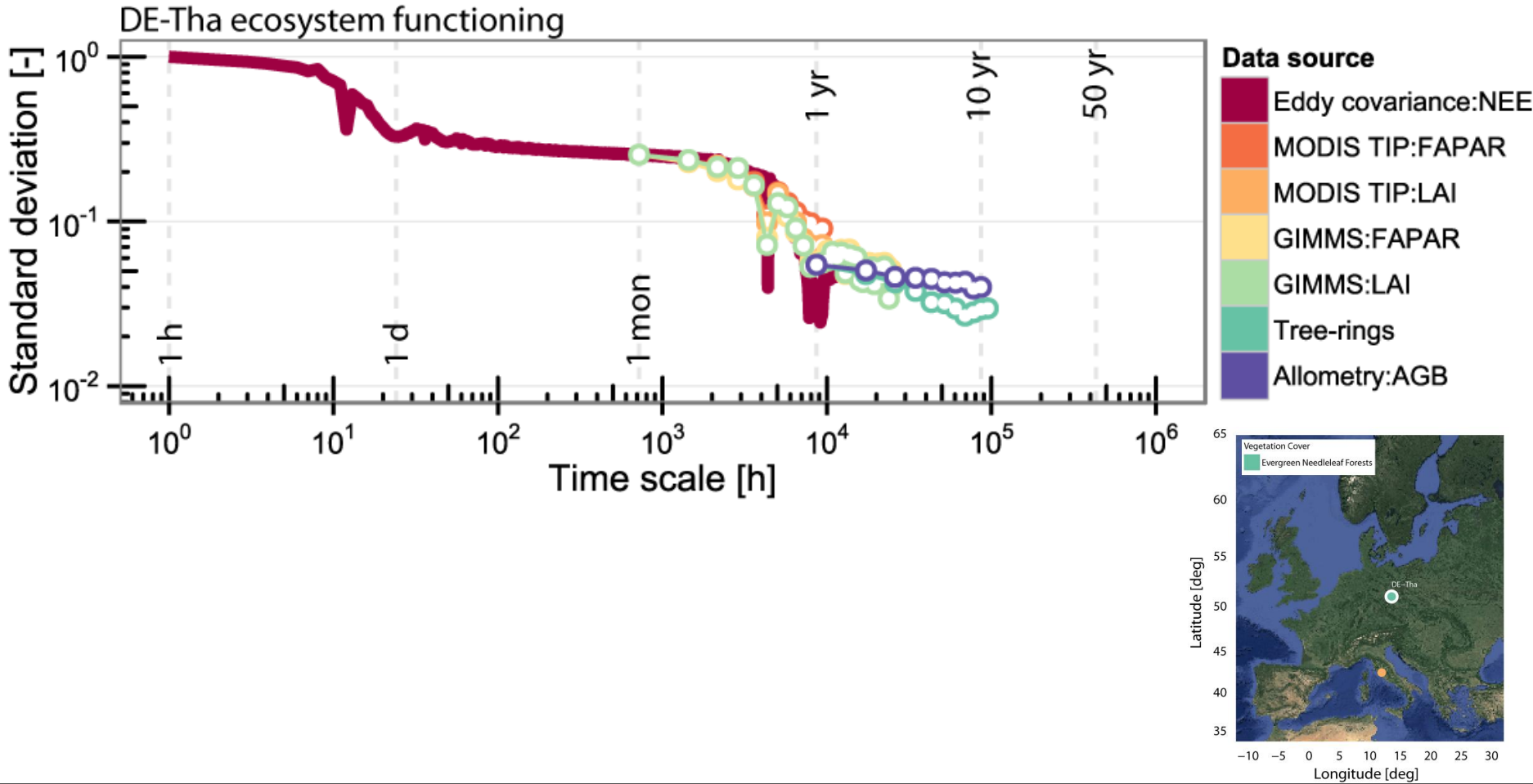


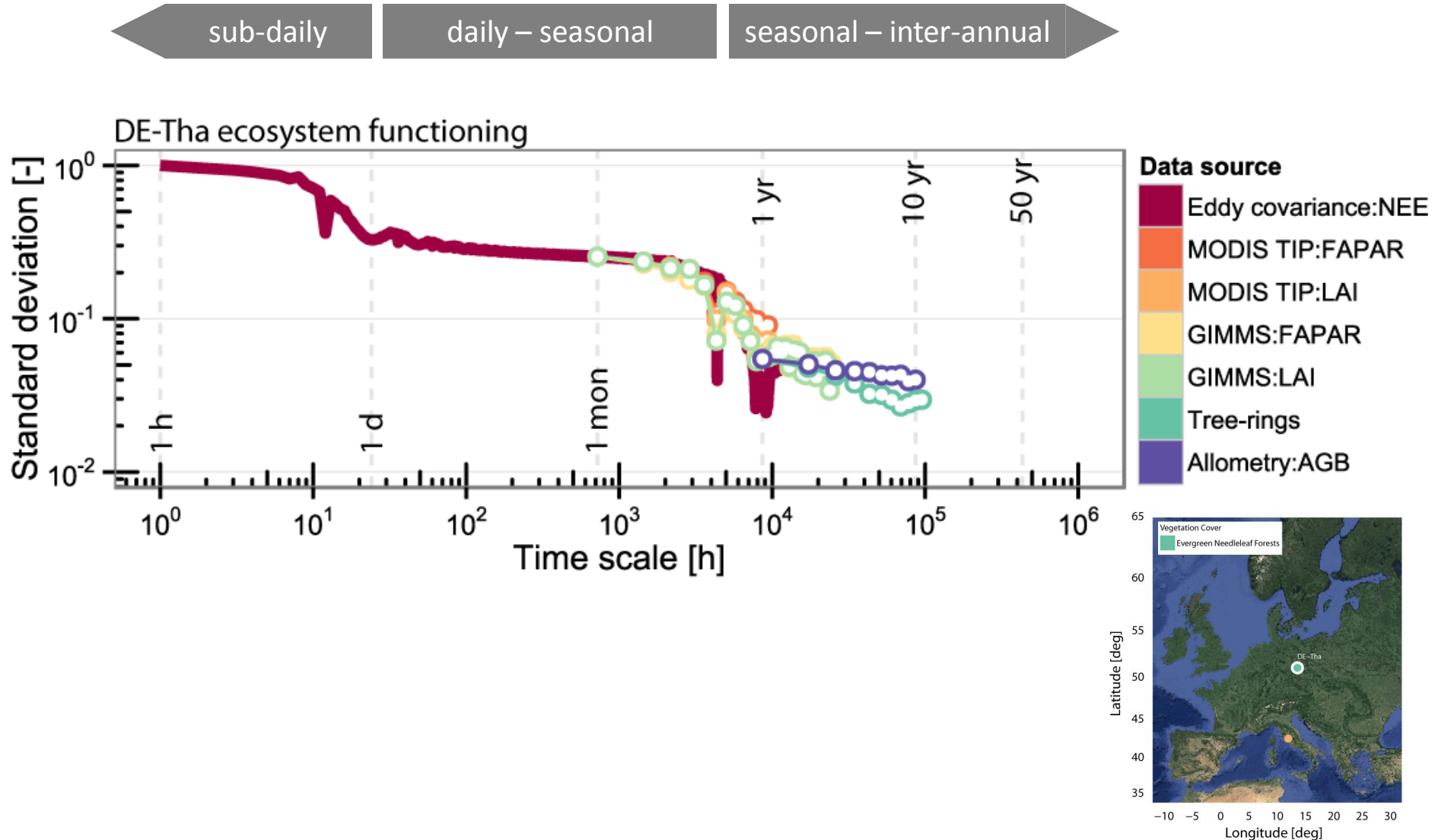


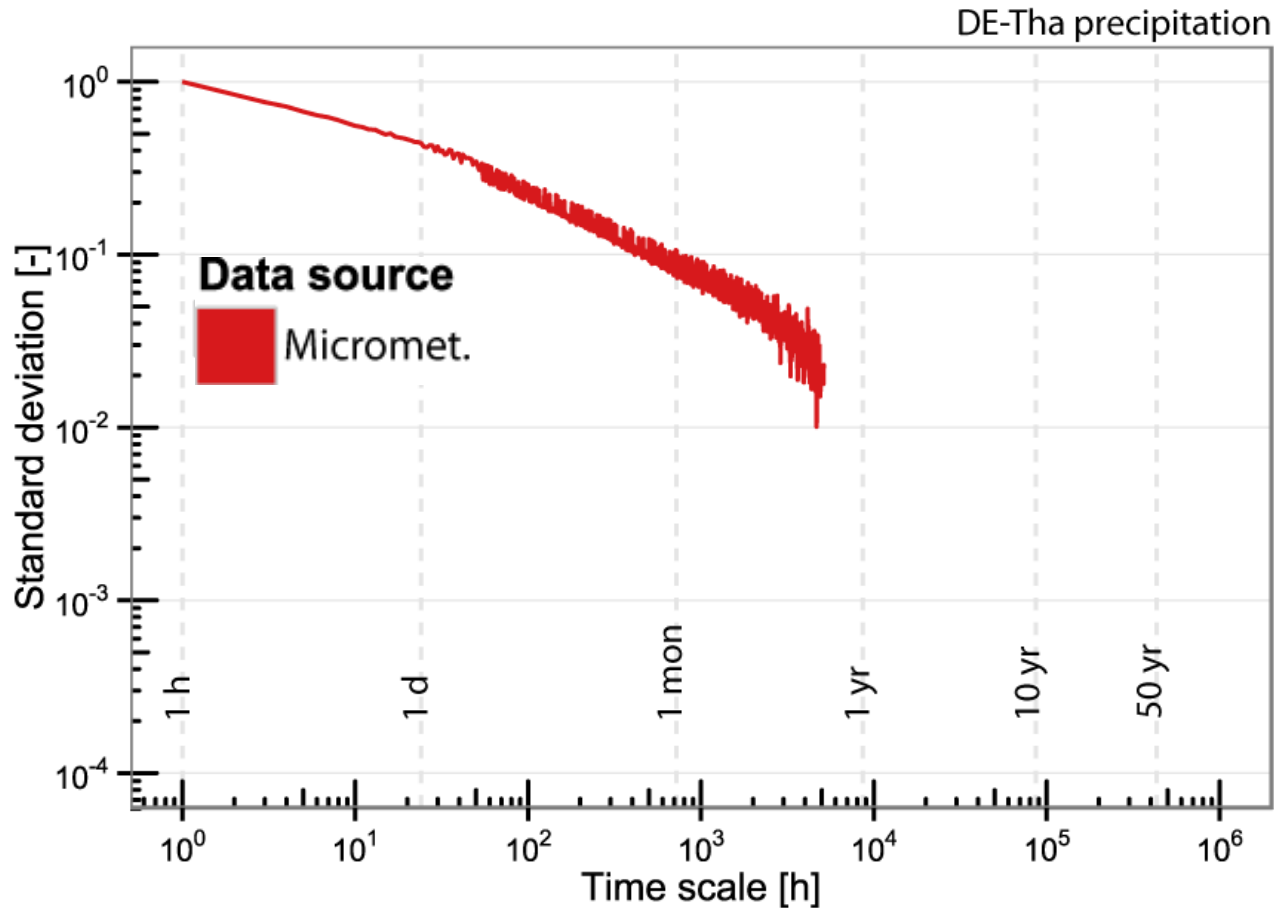




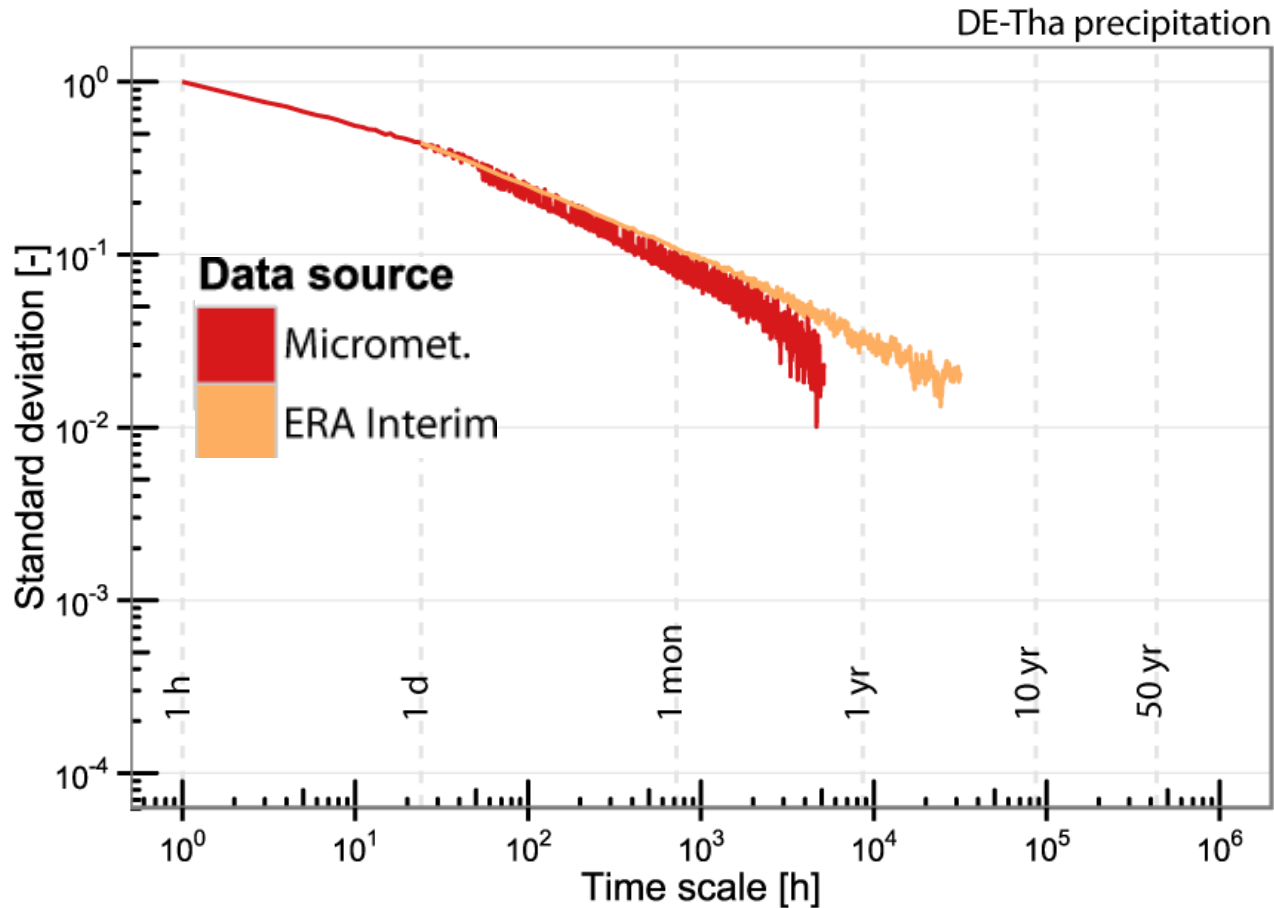


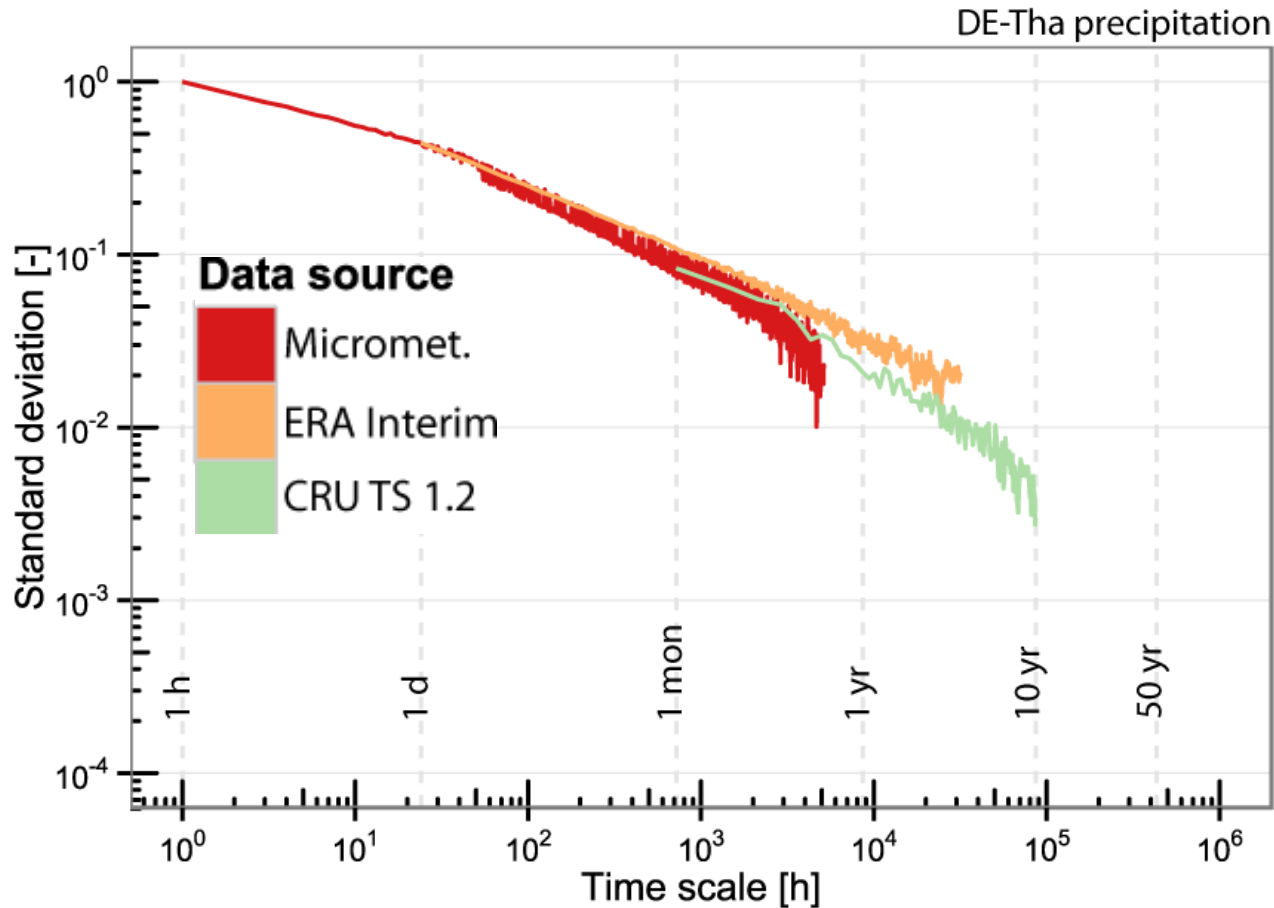


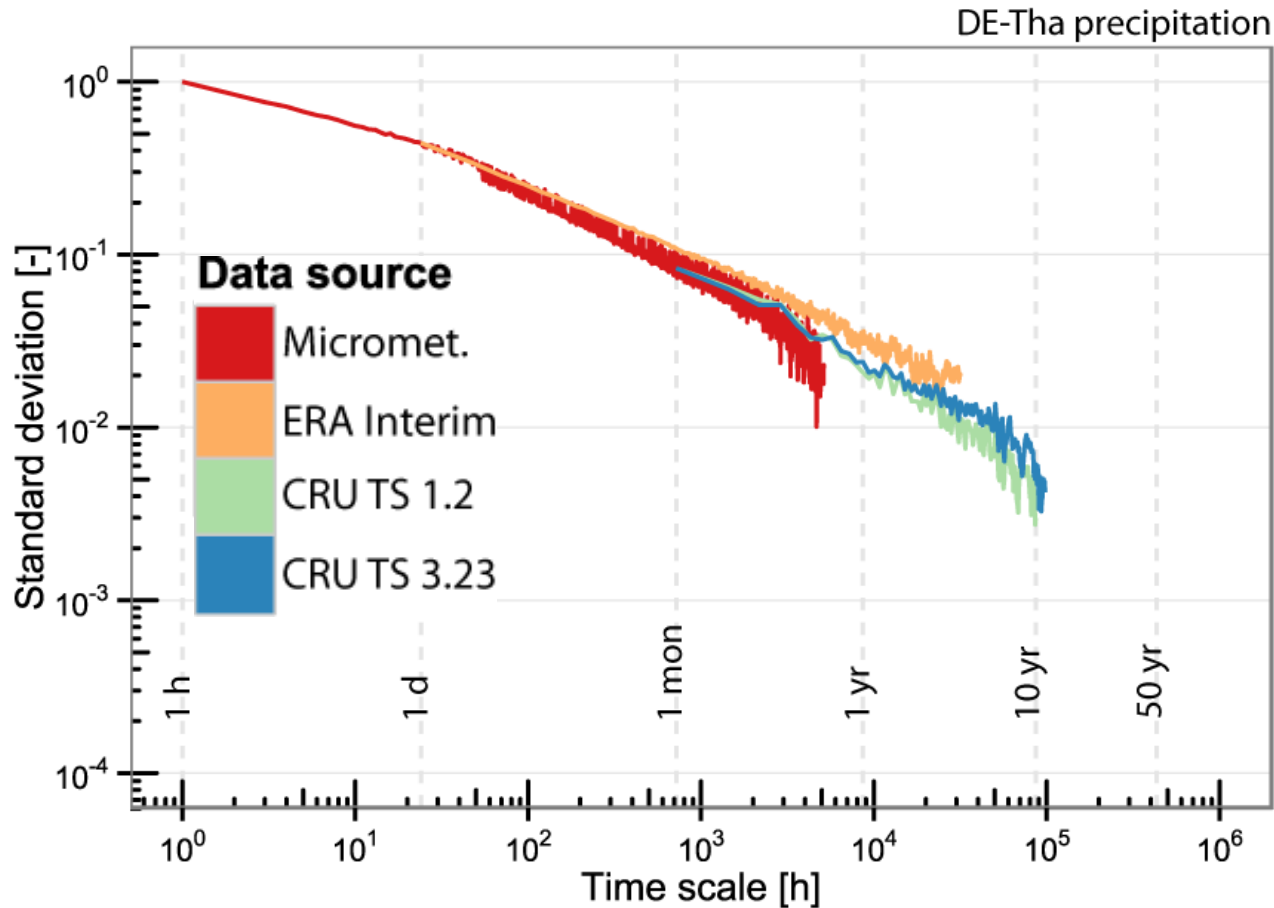


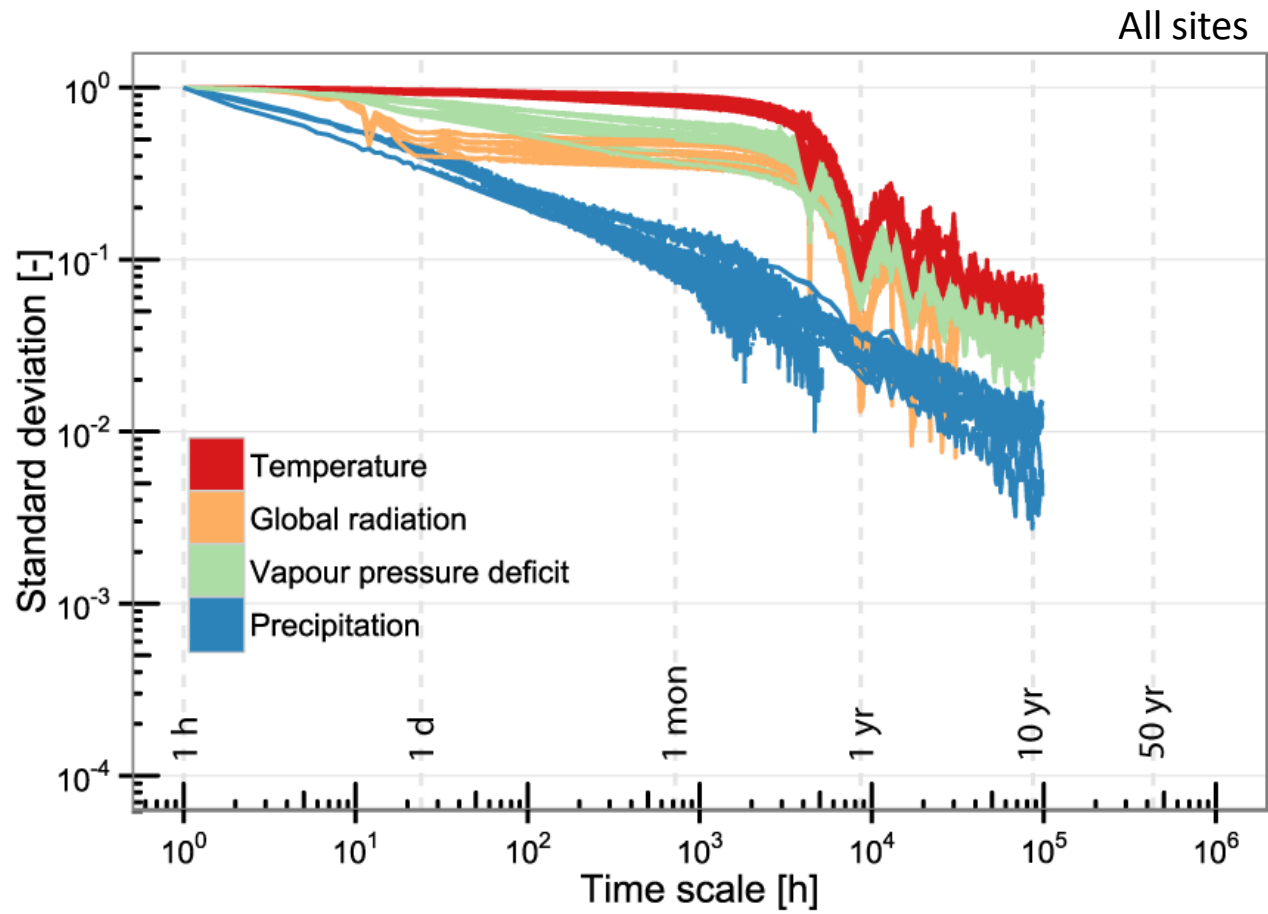


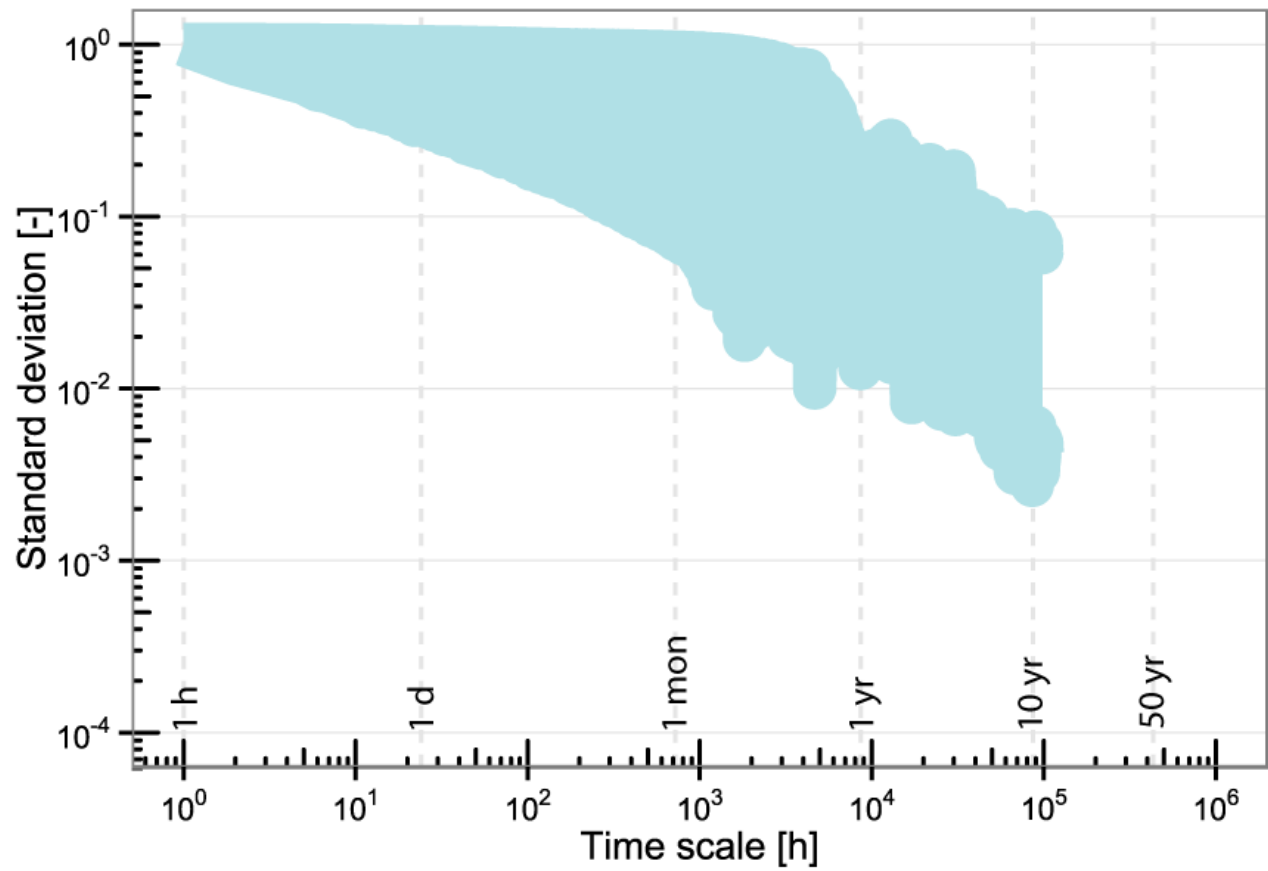


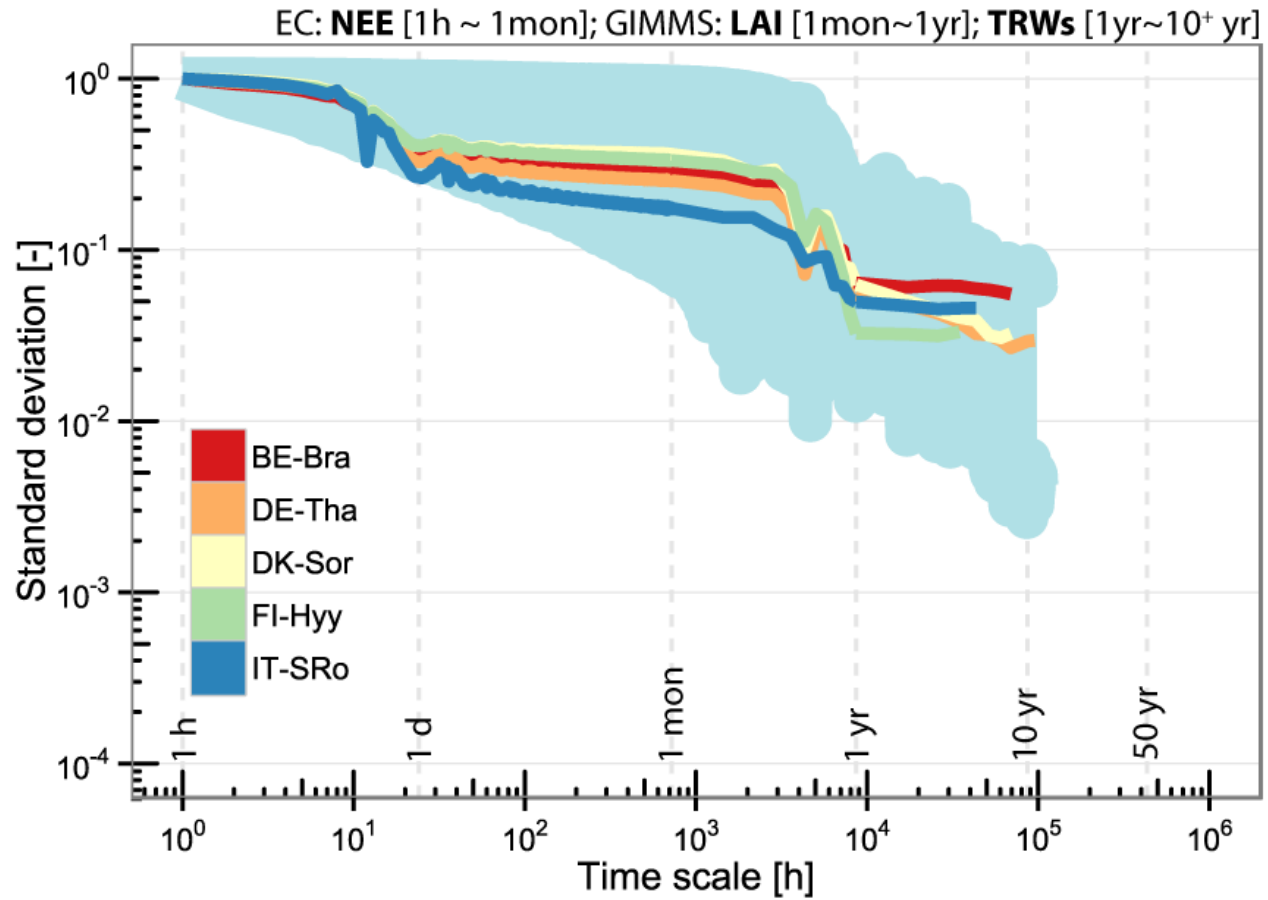




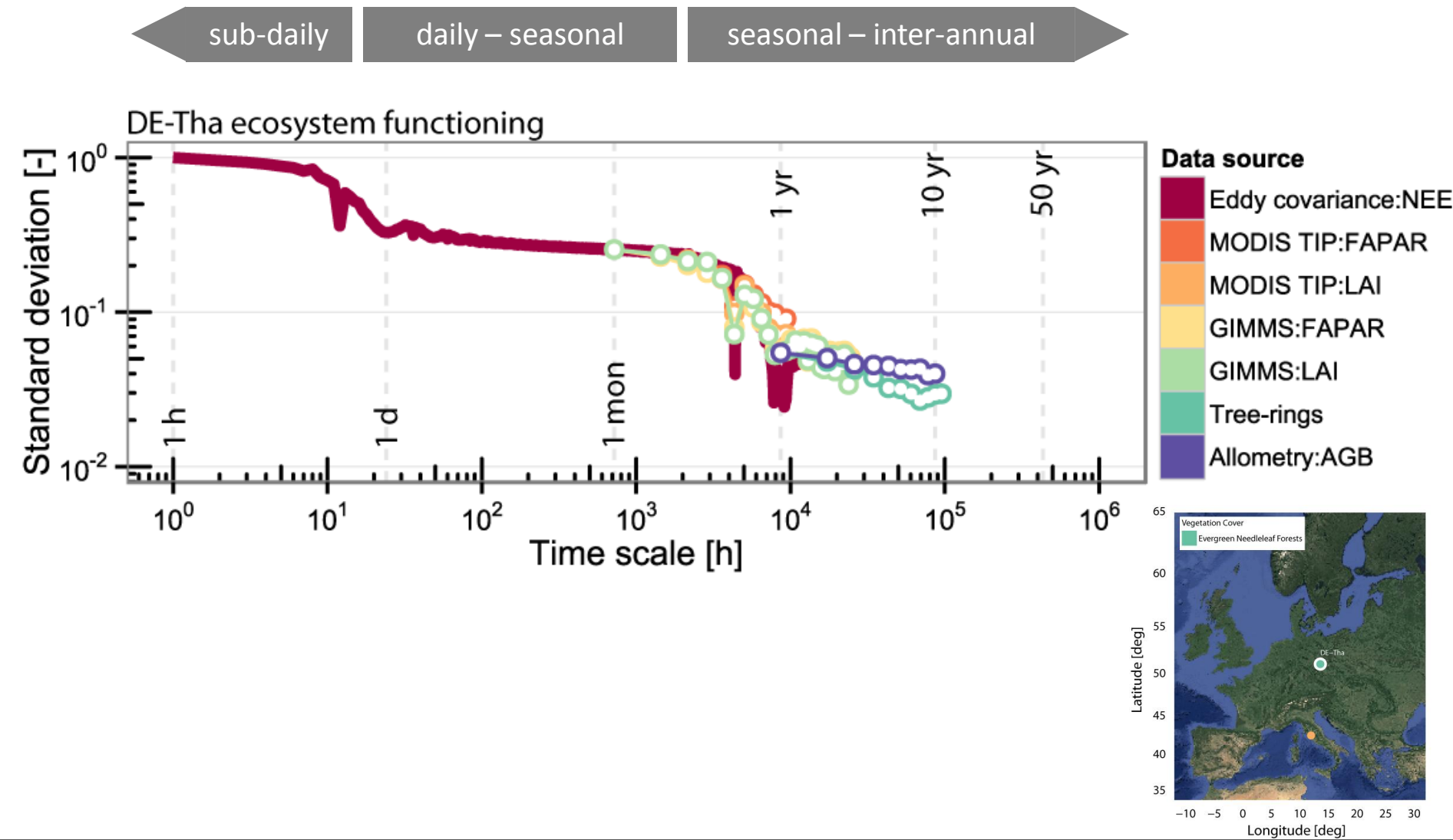


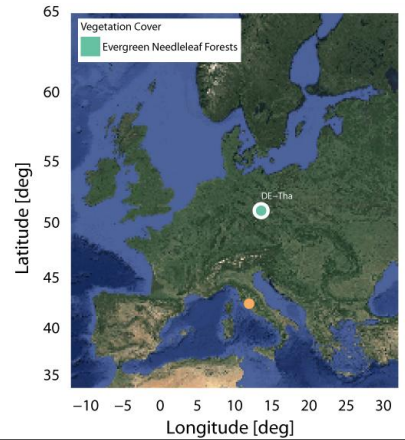
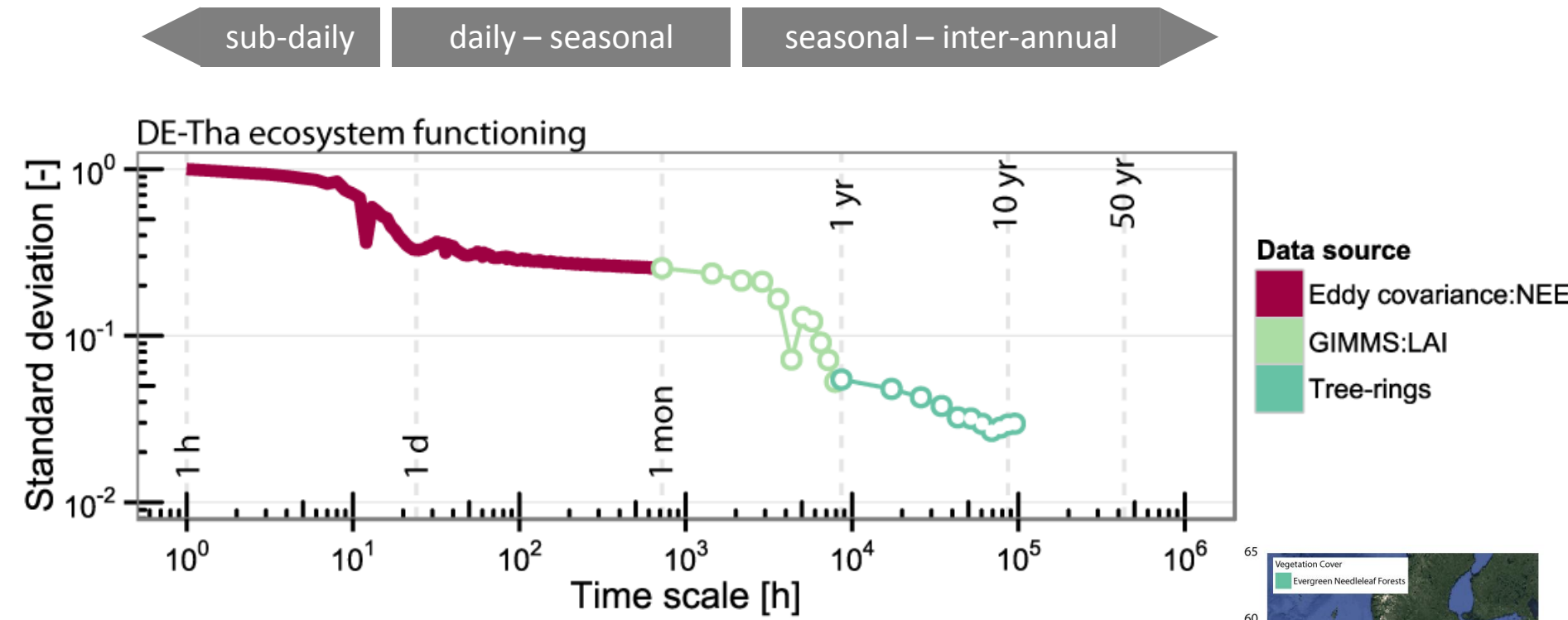






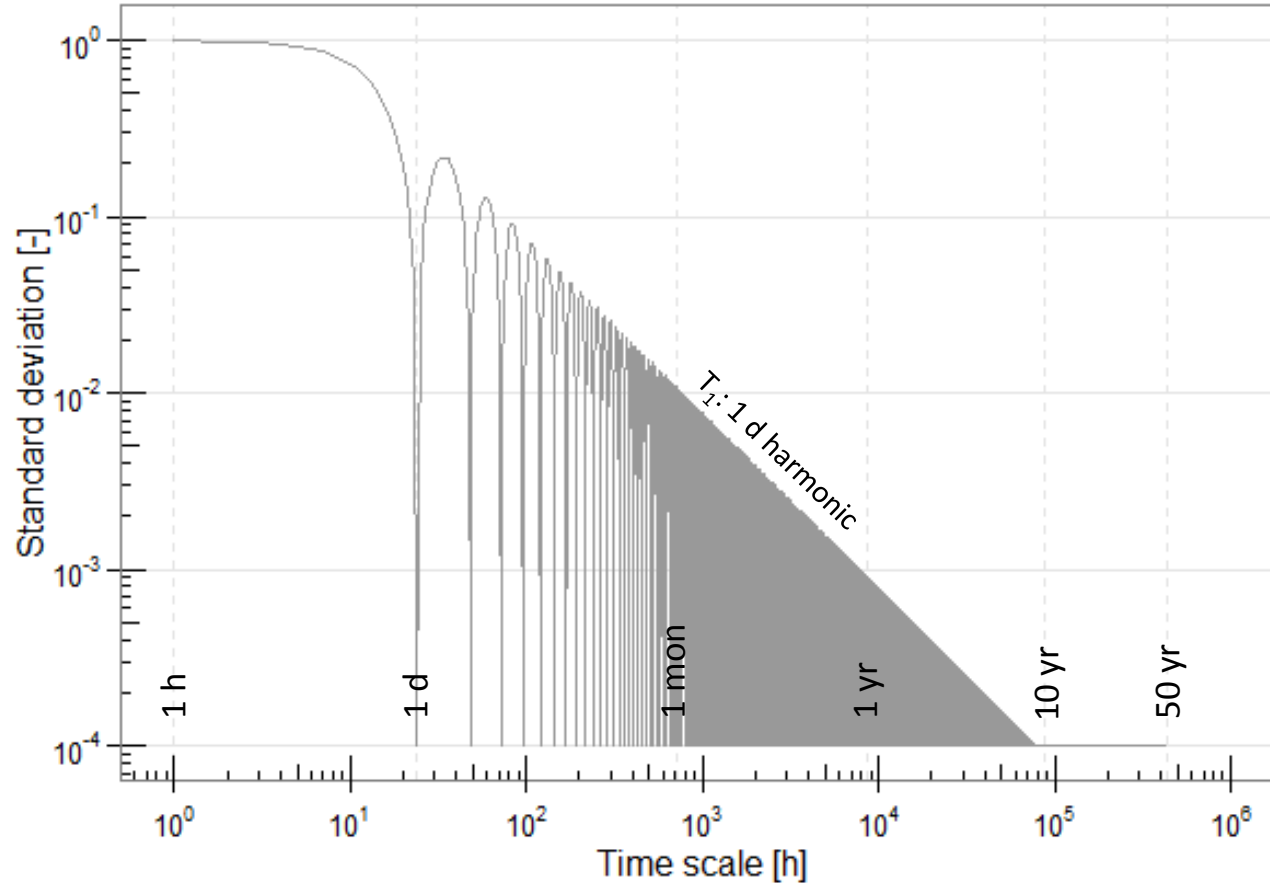
The variability of ecosystem functioning is confined within the range of variability of the available resources (water and energy) from hourly to >decadal time scales.



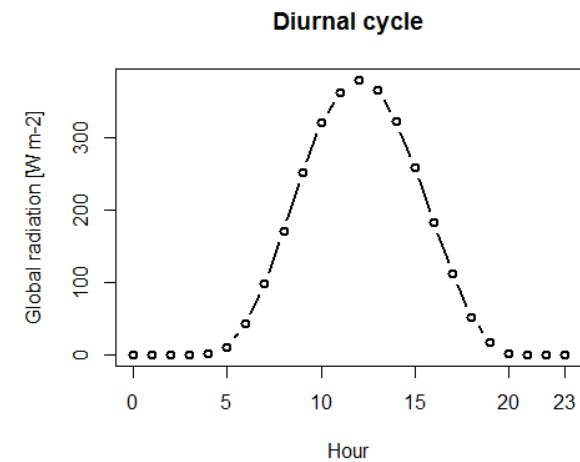




## Modeling: (a) deterministic harmonics

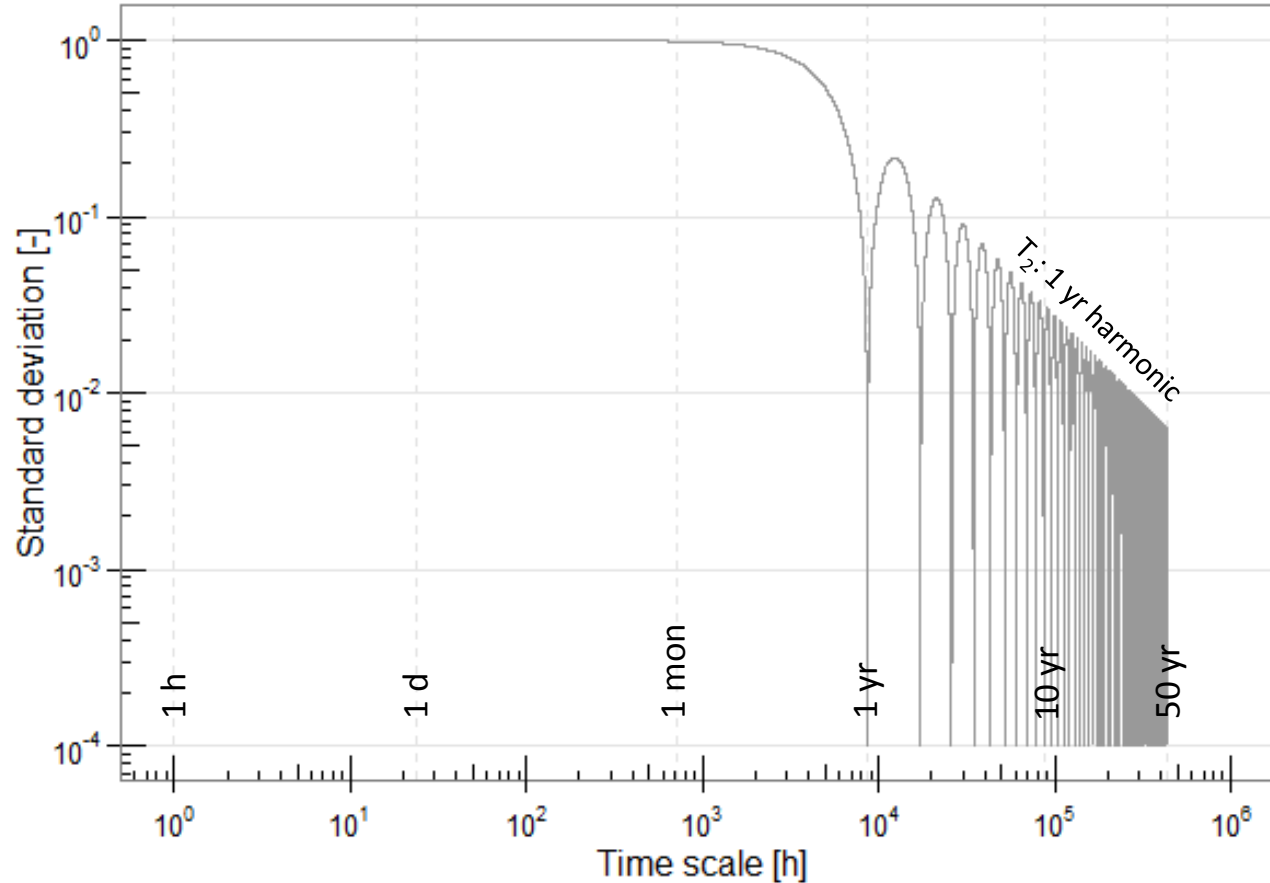


$$\sigma_{T_1}^{(k)} = \frac{T_1}{\pi k} \left| \sin \left( \frac{\pi k}{T_1} \right) \right|$$

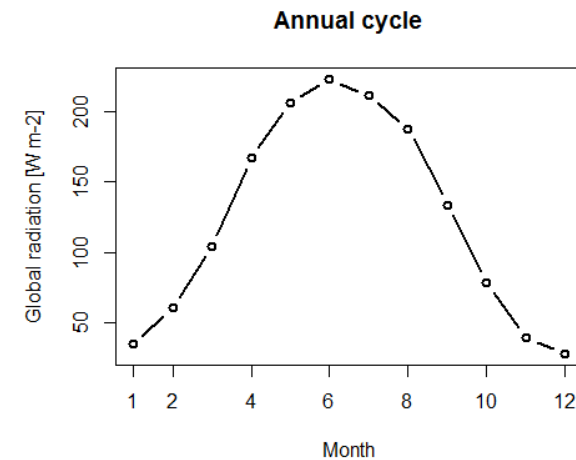


Markonis, Y. & Koutsoyiannis, D. Climatic Variability Over Time Scales Spanning Nine Orders of Magnitude: Connecting Milankovitch Cycles with Hurst-Kolmogorov Dynamics. *Surv. Geophys.* (2012). doi:10.1007/s10712-012-9208-9

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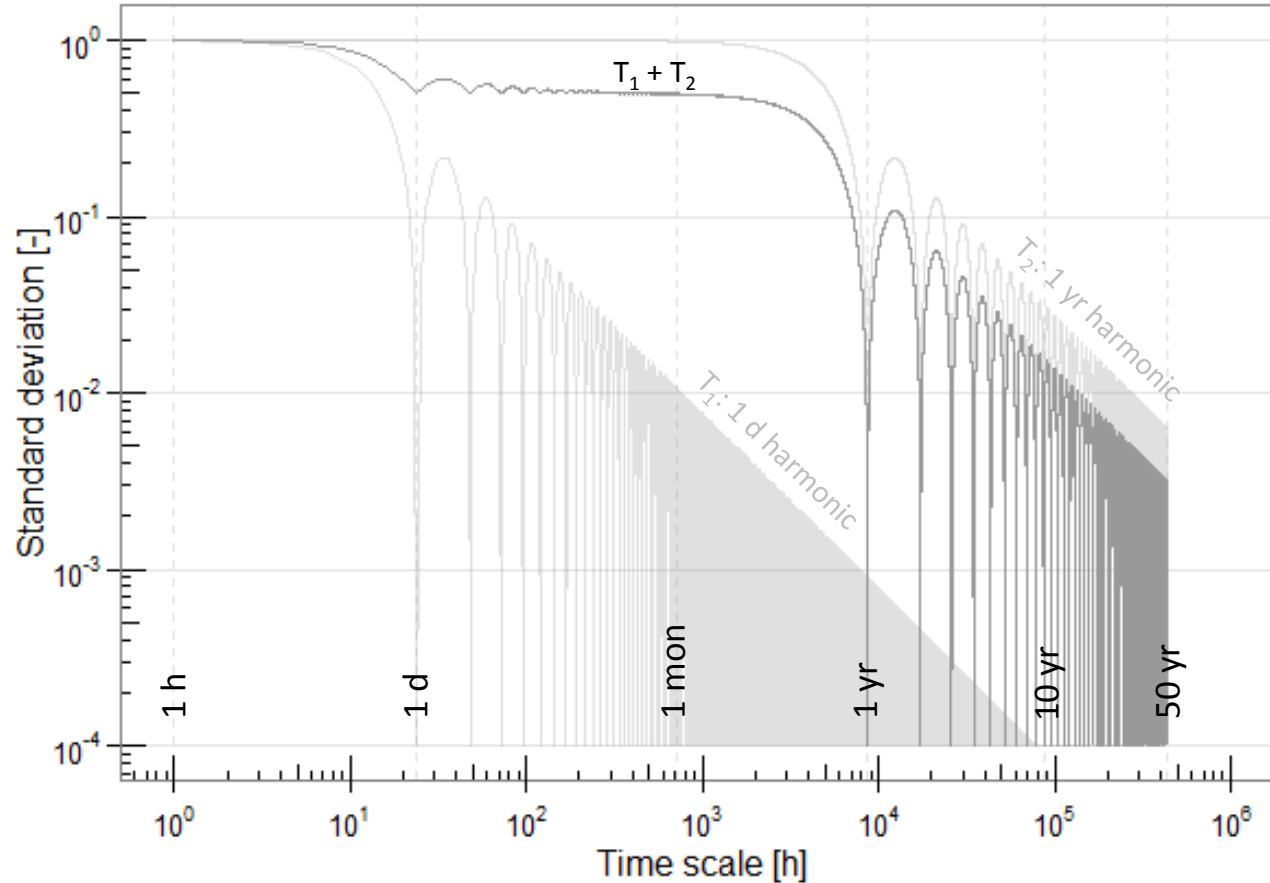


$$\sigma_{T_2}^{(k)} = \frac{T_2}{\pi k} \left| \sin \left( \frac{\pi k}{T_2} \right) \right|$$

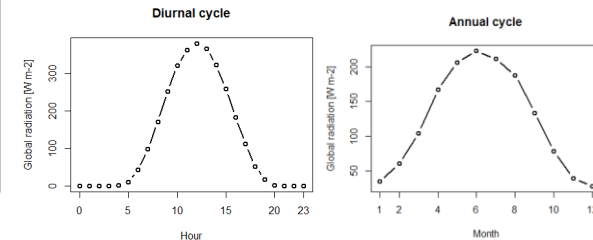


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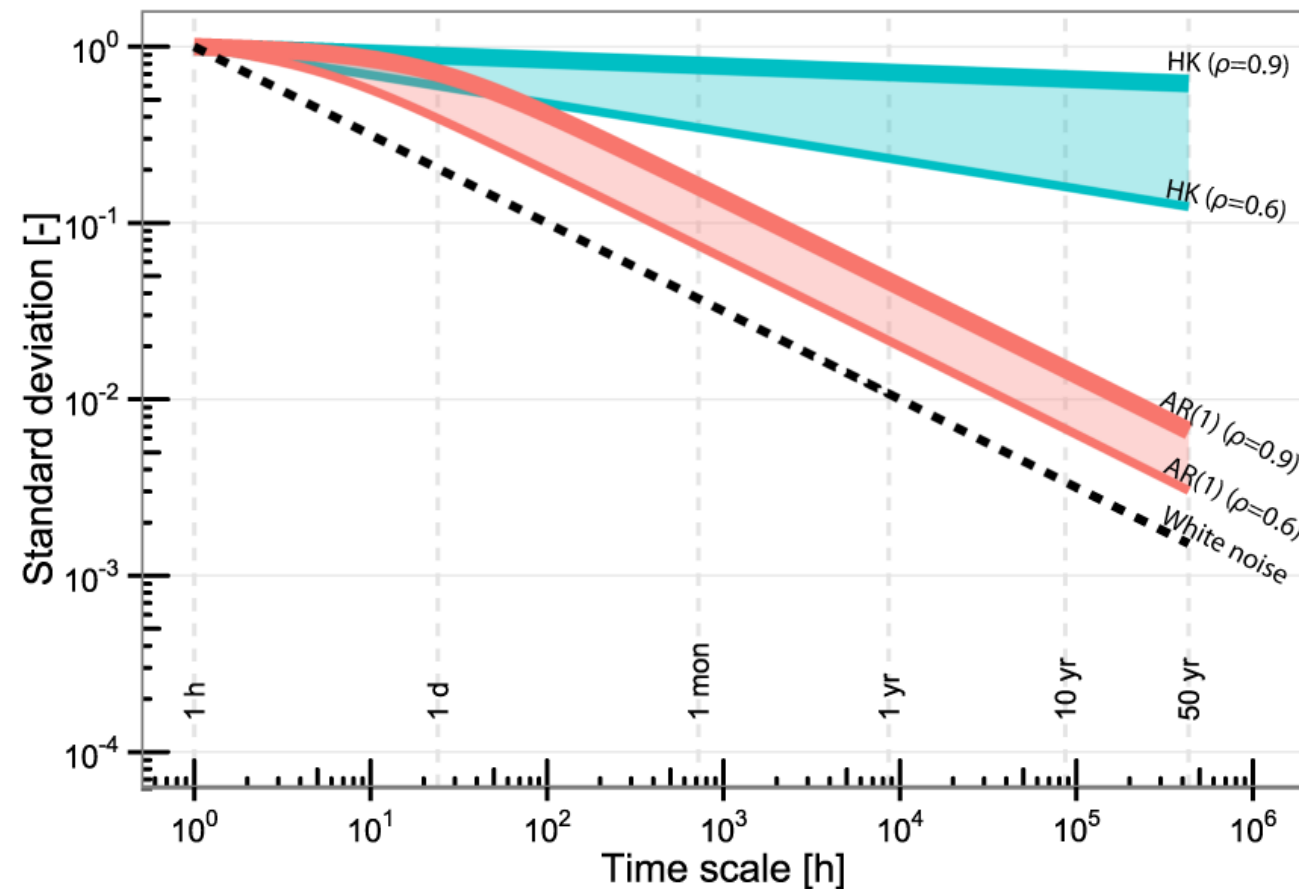


$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{T_1+T_2}^{(k)} &= 0.5\sigma_{T_1}^{(k)} + 0.5\sigma_{T_2}^{(k)} = \\ &= 0.5 \left( \frac{T_1}{\pi k} \left| \sin \left( \frac{\pi k}{T_1} \right) \right| \right) + \\ &0.5 \left( \frac{T_2}{\pi k} \left| \sin \left( \frac{\pi k}{T_2} \right) \right| \right)\end{aligned}$$



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## Modeling: (b) simple stochastic processes



$$\text{HK: } \sigma^{(k)} = k^{H-1} \sigma^{(1)} = k^{H-1} \sigma$$

$$\text{AR(1): } \sigma^{(k)} = \frac{\sigma}{k^{0.5}} \sqrt{\frac{(1-\rho^2) - 2\rho \frac{(1-\rho^k)}{k}}{(1-\rho)^2}}$$

$$\text{WN: } \sigma^{(k)} = \frac{\sigma}{k^{0.5}}$$

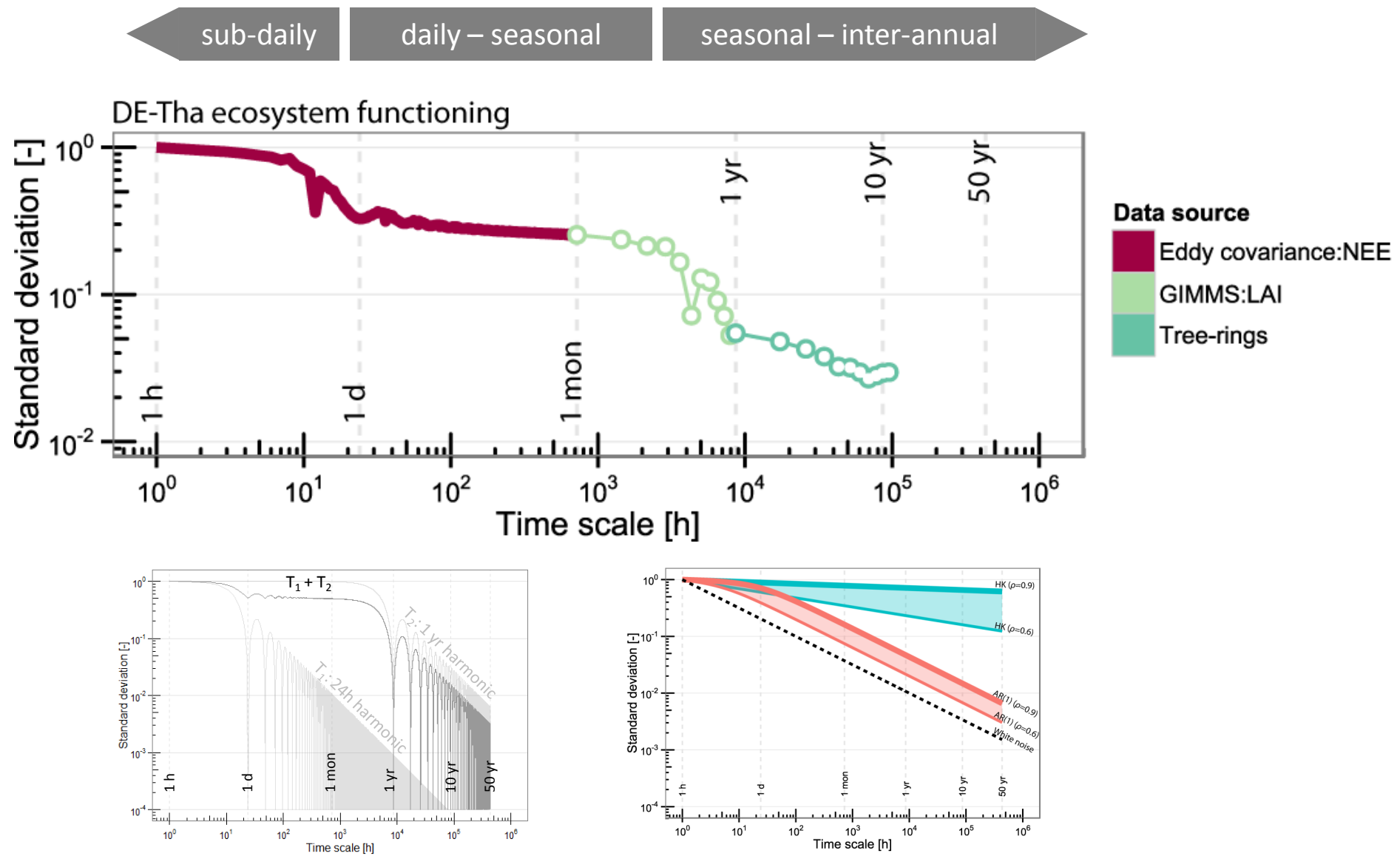
$k$  : time scale

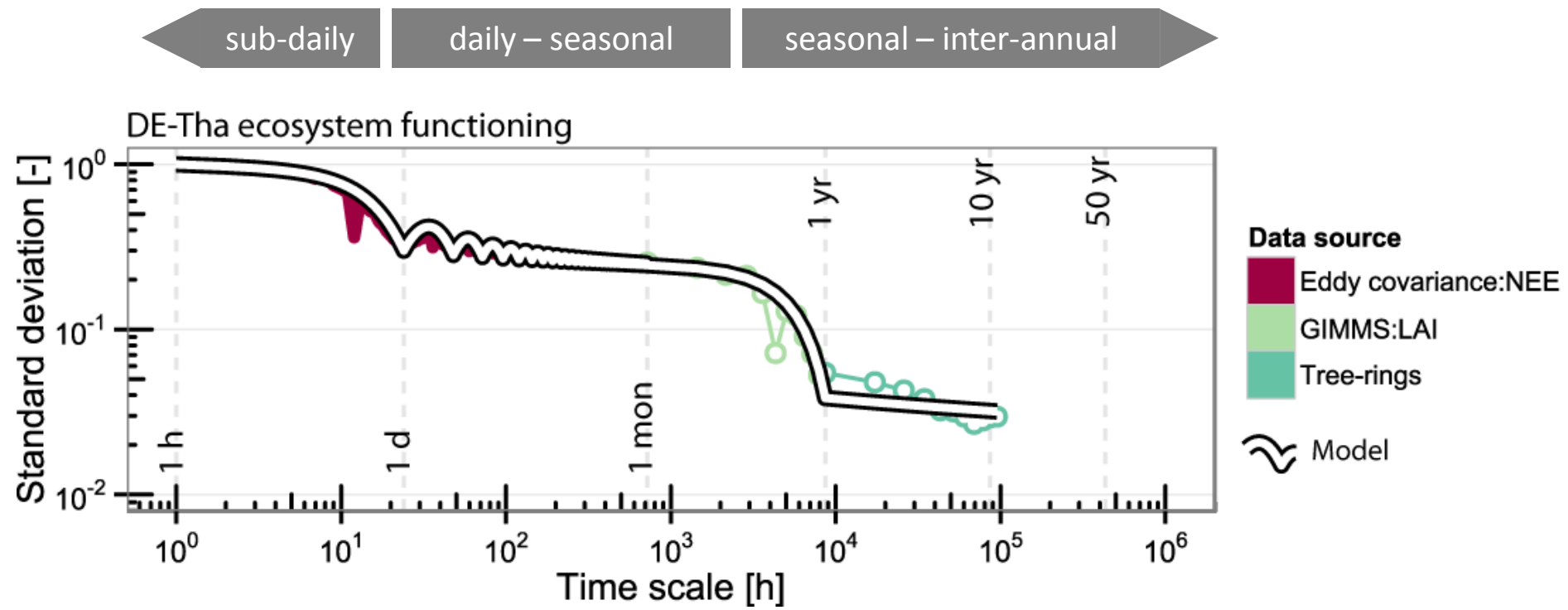
$H$  : Hurst coefficient

$\rho$  : lag-1 autocorrelation coefficient

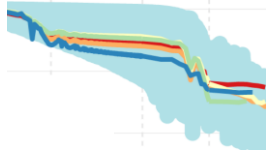
**Koutsoyiannis, D.** HESS Opinions 'A random walk on water'. *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.* **14**, 585–601 (2010).

**Dimitriadis, P. & Koutsoyiannis, D.** Climacogram versus autocovariance and power spectrum in stochastic modelling for Markovian and Hurst–Kolmogorov processes. *Stoch. Environ. Res. Risk Assess.* (2015). doi:10.1007/s00477-015-1023-7

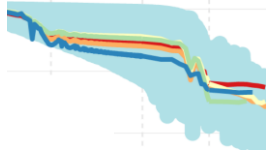




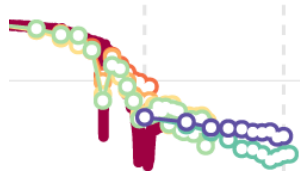
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{\text{EcoFun}}^{(k)} &= f(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, \rho, H, k) = w_1 \sigma_{\text{AR}(1)}^{(k)} + w_2 \sigma_{\text{HK}}^{(k)} + w_3 \sigma_{T_1:1d}^{(k)} + w_4 \sigma_{T_2:1yr}^{(k)} = \\
 &= w_1 \left( \frac{\sigma}{k^{0.5}} \sqrt{\frac{(1-\rho^2) - 2\rho \frac{(1-\rho^k)}{k}}{(1-\rho)^2}} \right) + w_2 (k^{H-1} \sigma) + w_3 \frac{T_1}{\pi k} \left| \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{T_1}\right) \right| + w_4 \frac{T_2}{\pi k} \left| \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{T_2}\right) \right|
 \end{aligned}$$



The **variability of ecosystem functioning** across time scales is **confined** within the range of variability of the **environmental drivers**.

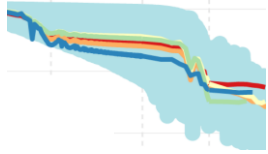


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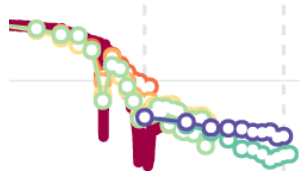


An **overview** of the **variability of ecosystem functioning** across time scales spanning **five orders of magnitude** is presented combining **multivariate datasets**.





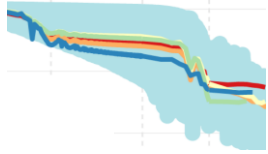
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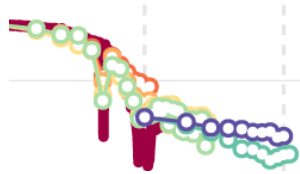
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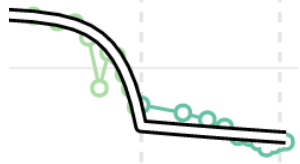
The **variability of ecosystem functioning** across **time scales** can be adequately represented with surprisingly **simple models**.



The **variability of ecosystem functioning** across time scales is **confined** within the range of variability of the **environmental drivers**.



An **overview** of the **variability of ecosystem functioning** across time scales spanning **five orders of magnitude** is presented combining **multivariate datasets**.



The **variability of ecosystem functioning** across **time scales** can be adequately represented with surprisingly **simple models**.

### *Implications:*

- Long-term terrestrial **carbon source-sink** dynamics and the related CO<sub>2</sub> variability
- **Benchmarking** of process-based terrestrial ecosystem models

# Thank you!

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## *Acknowledgements*

- EC site PIs
- CRU and ERA Intermin
- GIMMS FPAR3g & LAI3g (Ranga B. Myneni) and MODIS TIP (JRC)
- Flurin Babst for providing the AGB data

## Funding:

- Stavros Niarchos Foundation and ETH Zurich Foundation
- 

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