



ISBA-MEB-L

ISBA multi source
(MEB)
& litière explicite

Évaluation au sein
des forêts



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*18/01/16
AMA*





PLAN

Présentation du modèle

Evaluation à l'échelle locale (France)

Benchmark (sites Fluxnet)

Conclusion



PLAN

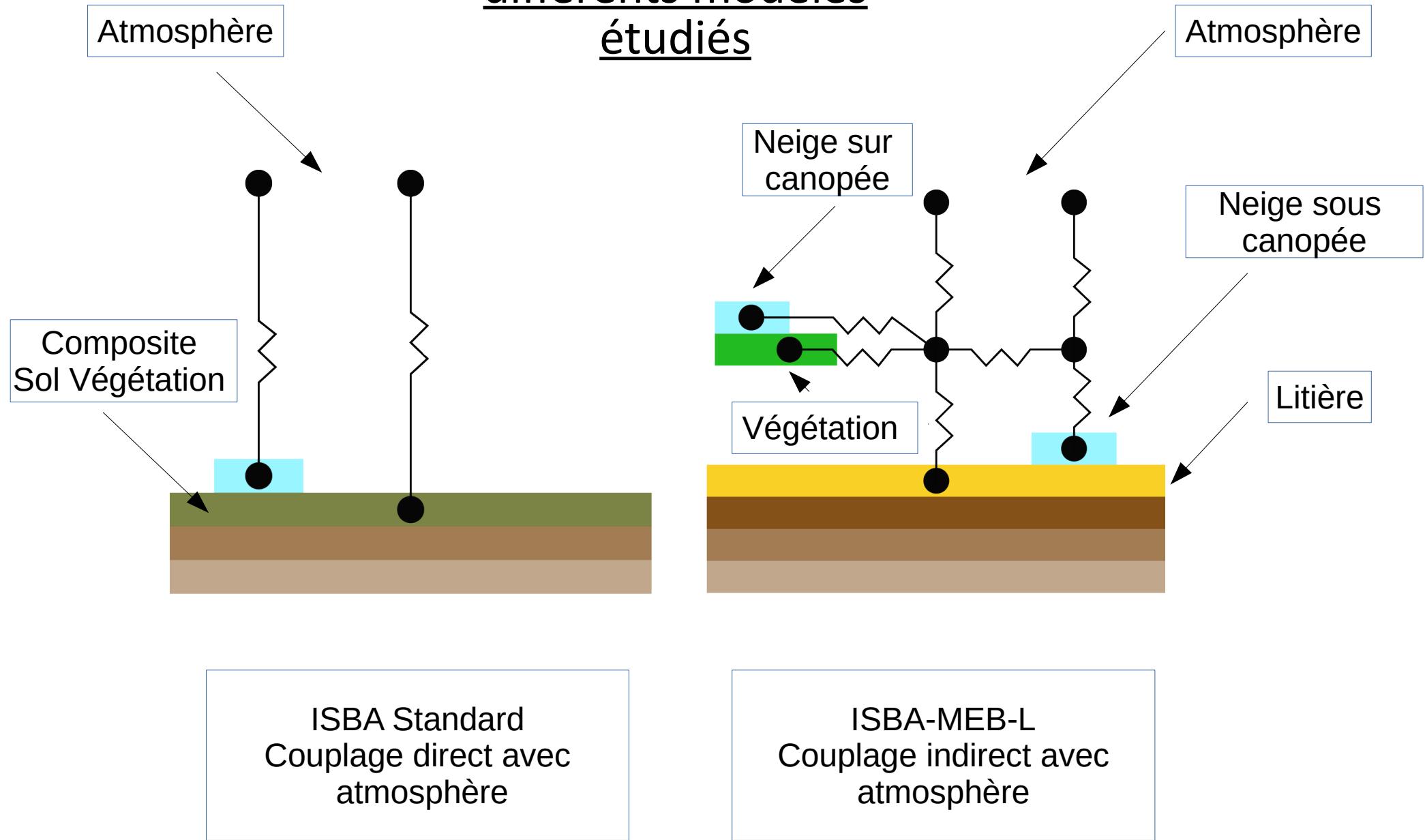
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Schéma des différents modèles étudiés





PLAN

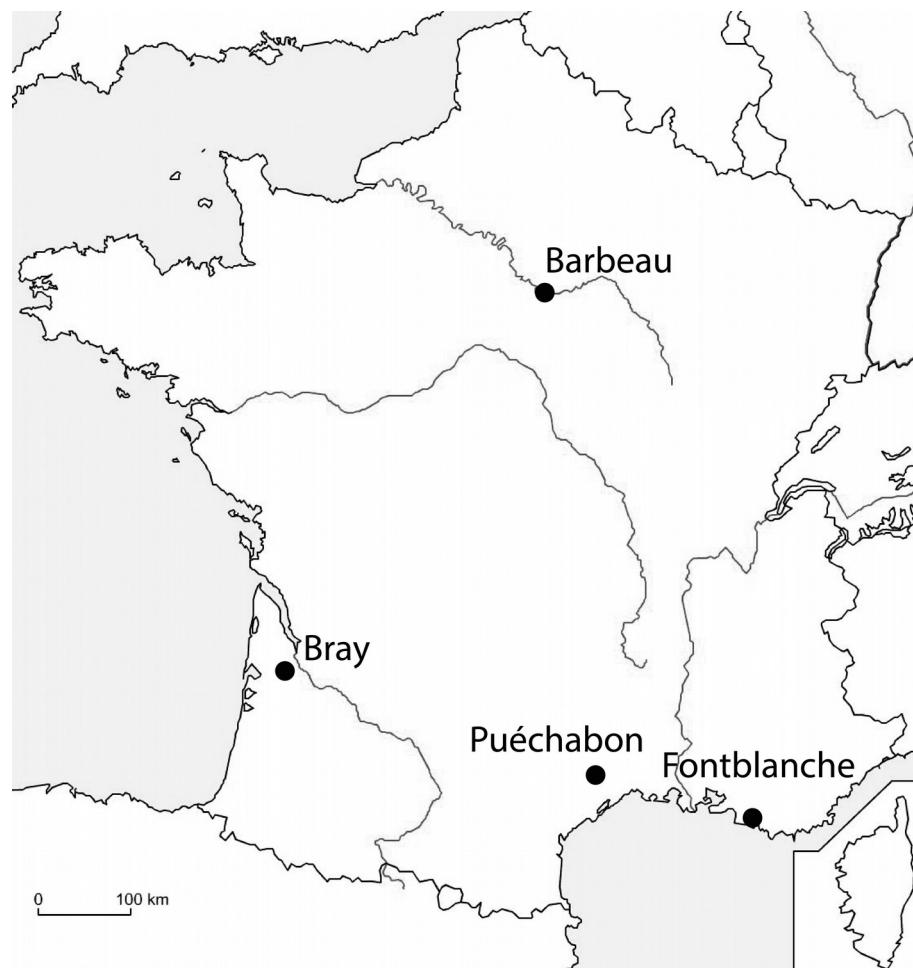
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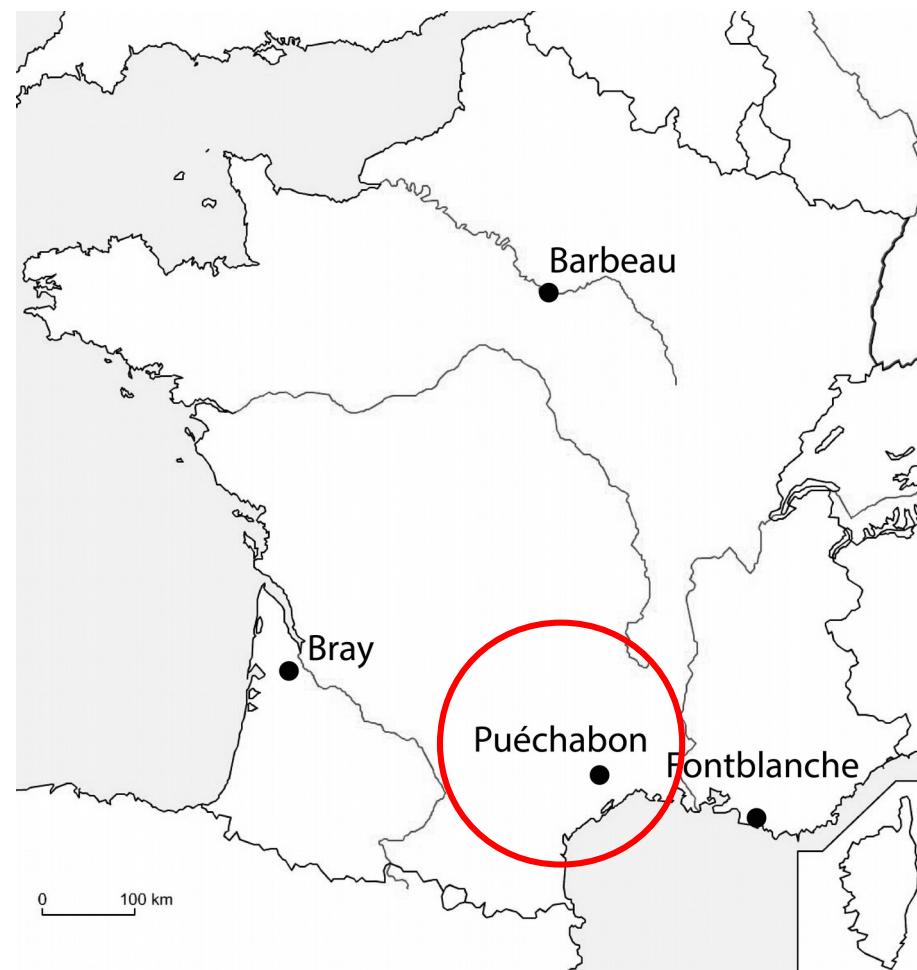
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Validation sur sites locaux



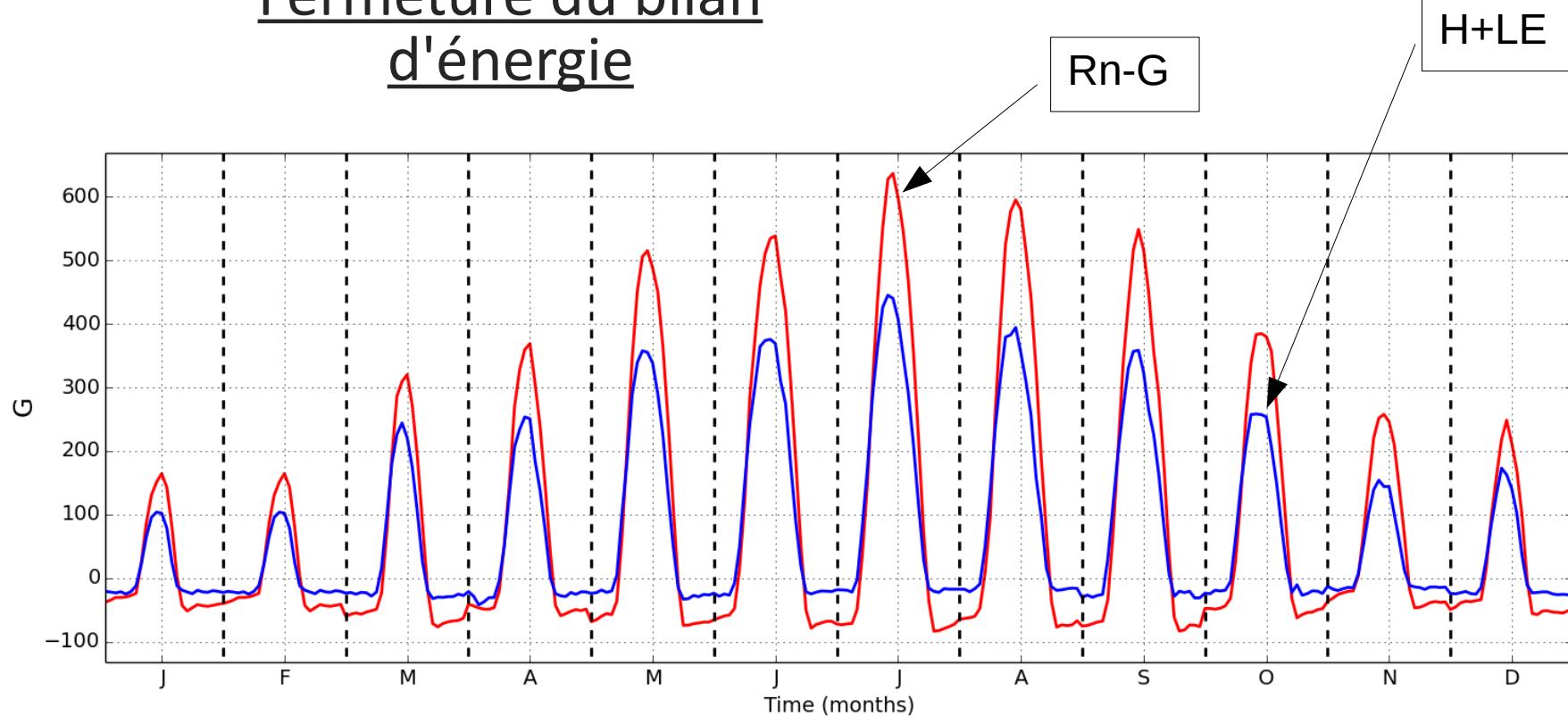
Site	Barbeau	Puéchabon	Fontblanche	Bray
Végétation	Chênes sessiles et charmes	Chêne vert (90%) / Chêne pubescent	Pin d'Alep / Chêne vert et Kermes	Pin maritime / molinie
PI / Contact	E. Dufrene	S. Rambal	G. Simioni	J. Ogée

Validation sur sites locaux



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Fermeture du bilan d'énergie



Correction avec méthode du Bowen Ratio :

- Rn et G bon
- S négligeable
- Bo=H/LE bon

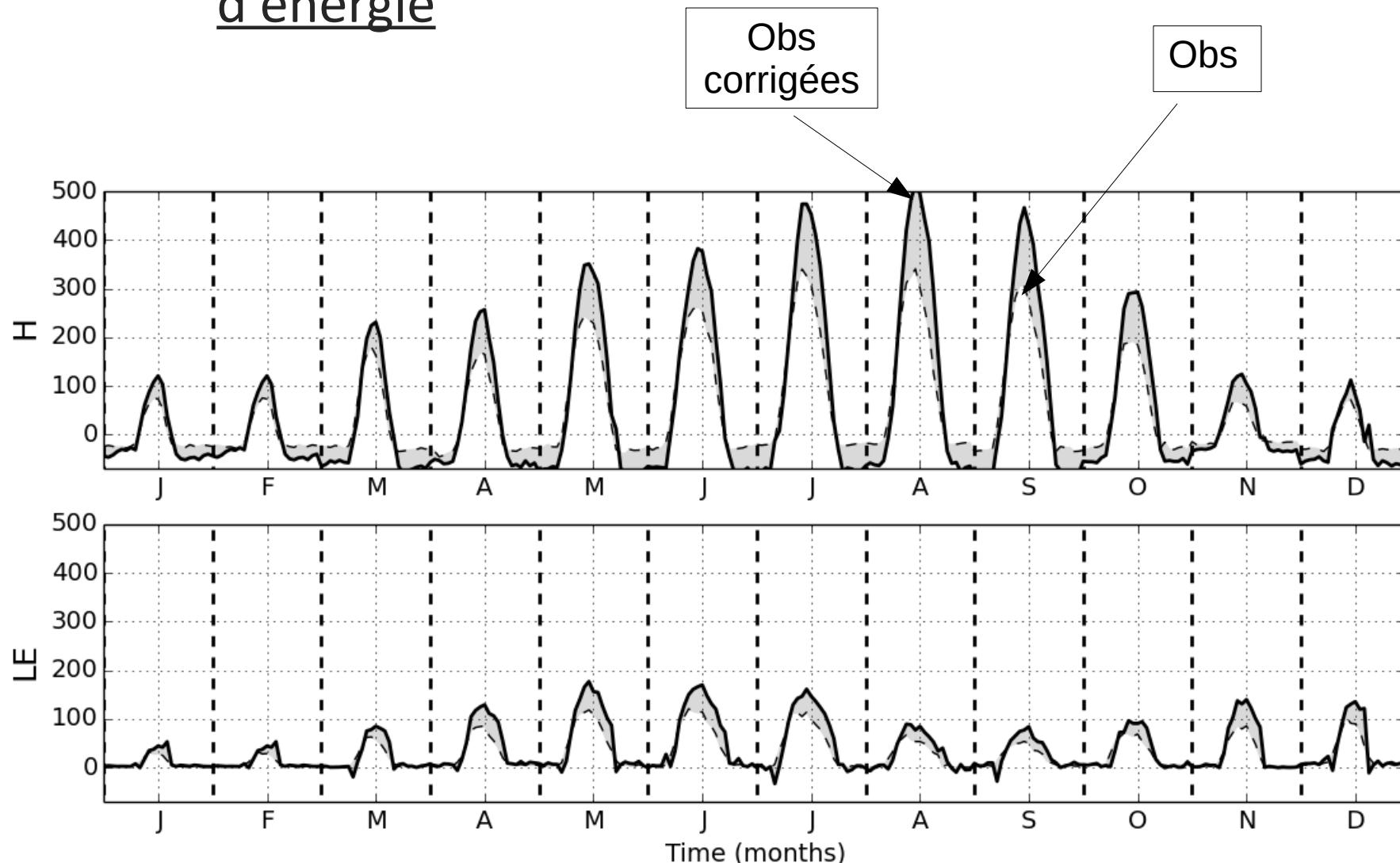
$$res = R_n - G - S - H - L E$$

$$H_{cor} = H + res \frac{H}{H+LE}$$

$$L E_{cor} = H + res \frac{L E}{H+LE}$$

Site	Fermeture
Puéchabon	82 %
Fontblanche	93 %
Le Bray	87 %
Barbeau	80 %

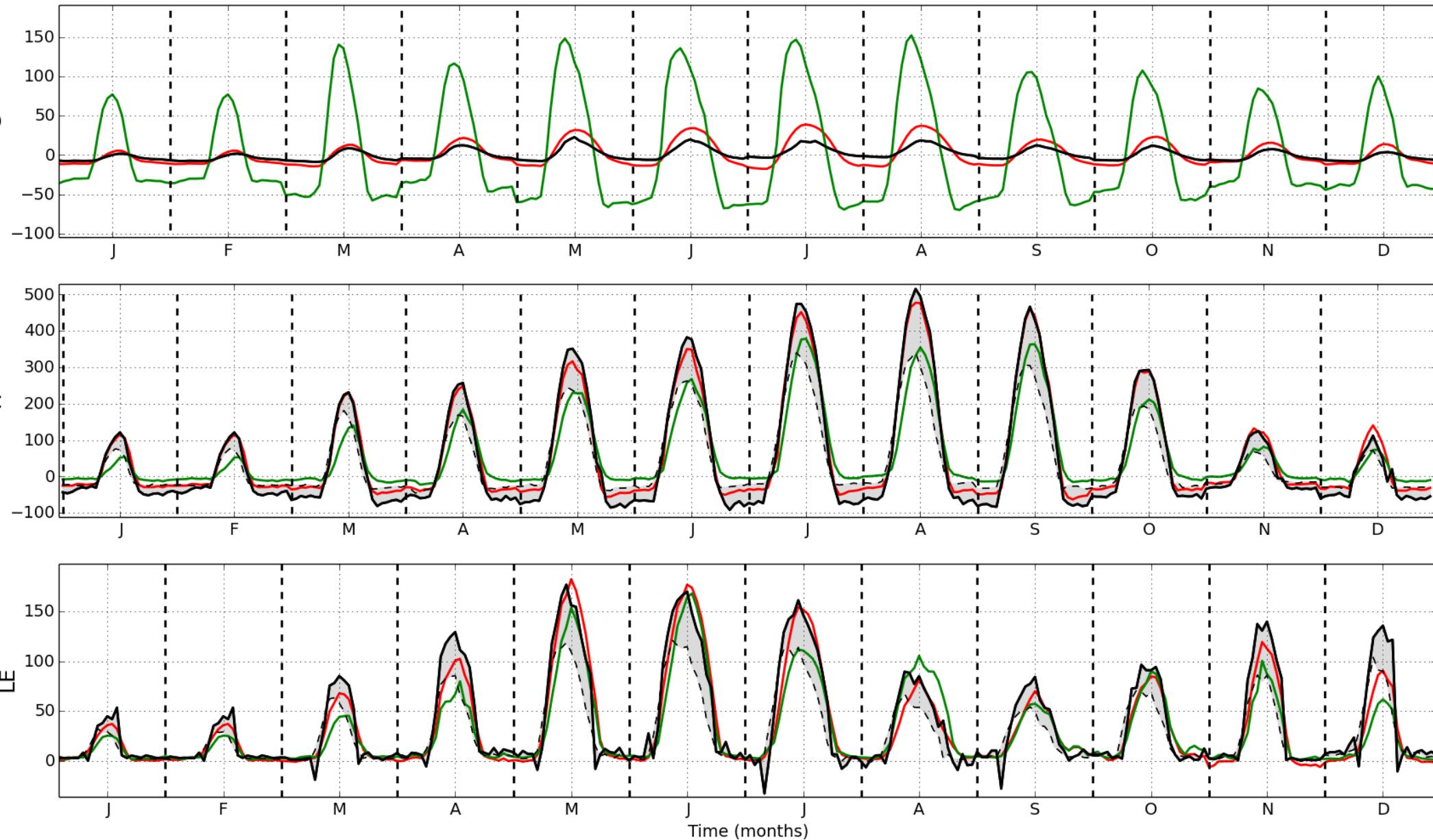
Fermeture du bilan d'énergie



Résultats local

Site Puéchabon - 2006

Légende	MEB-L	ISBA	Observations
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Résultats local

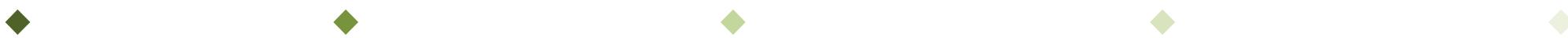
Site Puéchabon - 2006



Site	MEB-L	ISBA
Puéchabon	3,2	4,4
Fontblanche	1,1	2,7
Le Bray	2,2	3,7
Barbeau	1,2	3,4

RMSE (K) par Site

Température 10 cm, Moyenne glissante



PLAN

Présentation du modèle

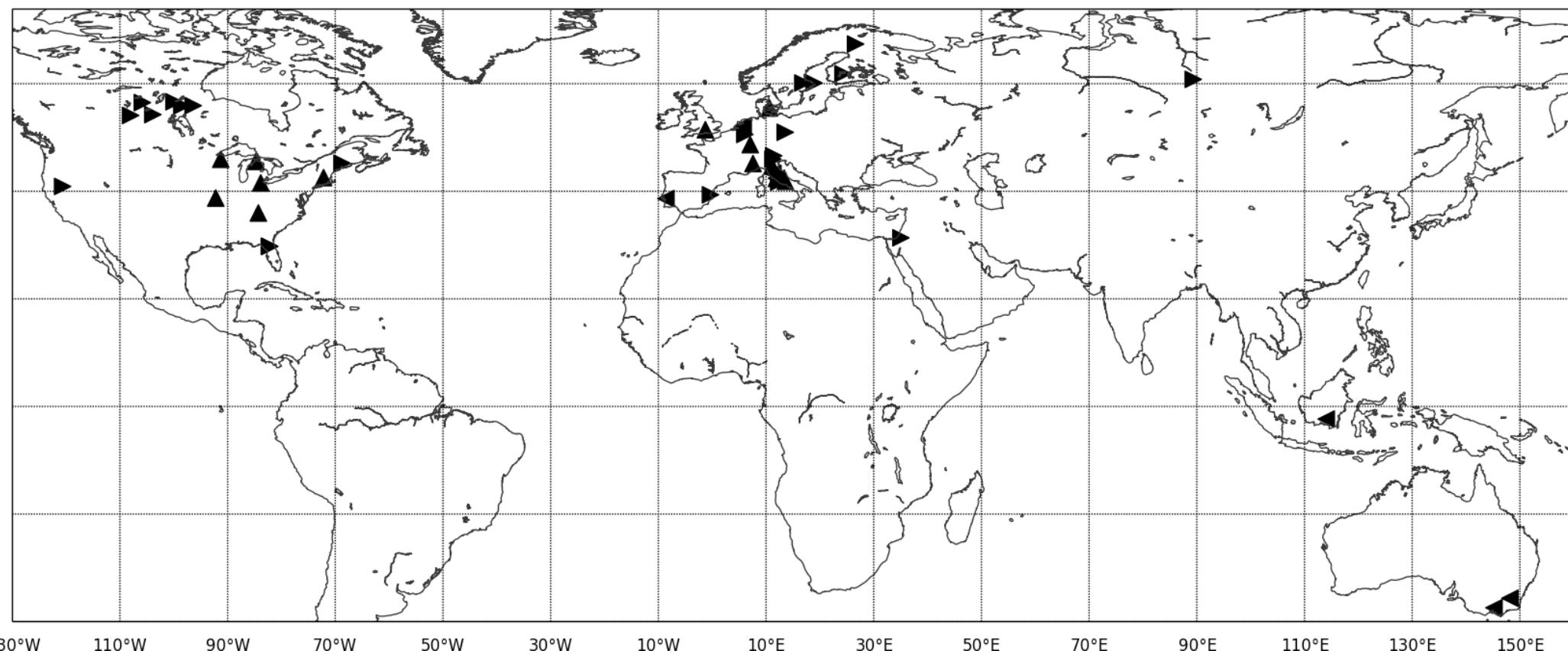
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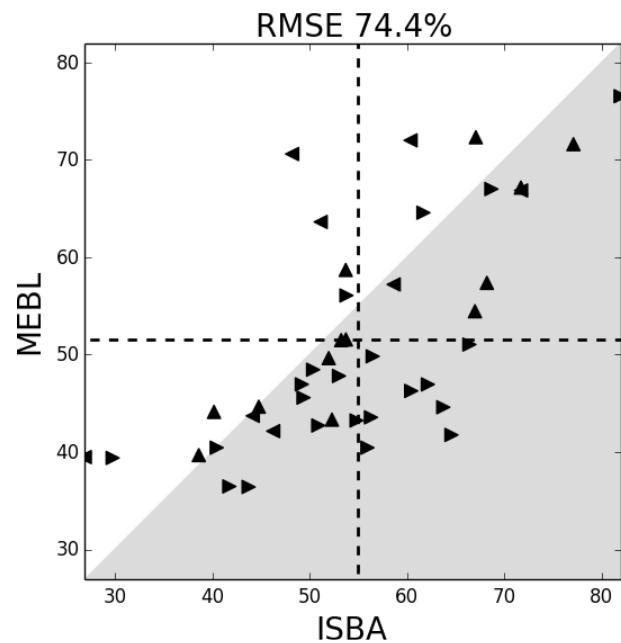
Conclusion

Résultats Benchmark Sites Fluxnet

- Fermeture : Critère de fermeture énergétique à 80 % (40 sites et 153 années)
- Base de données :
 - Ecoclimap (textures, LAI)
 - HWSD (SOC)
 - papiers, sites internet (Hauteur, PFT)
- Évaluation sur flux turbulent



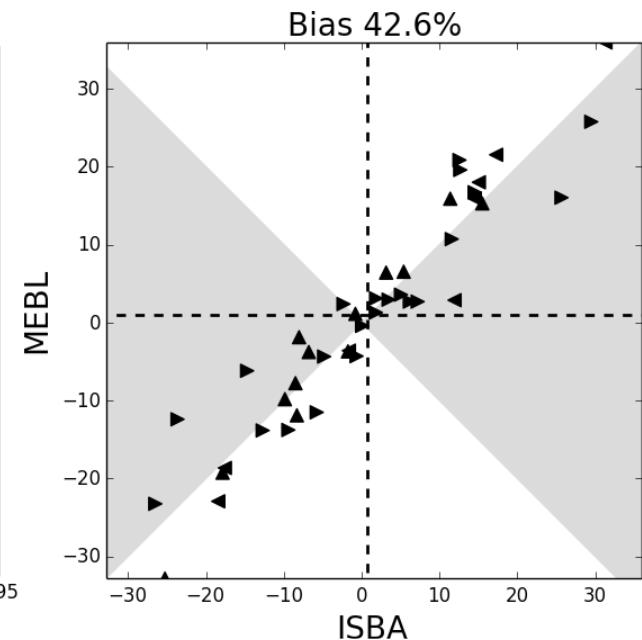
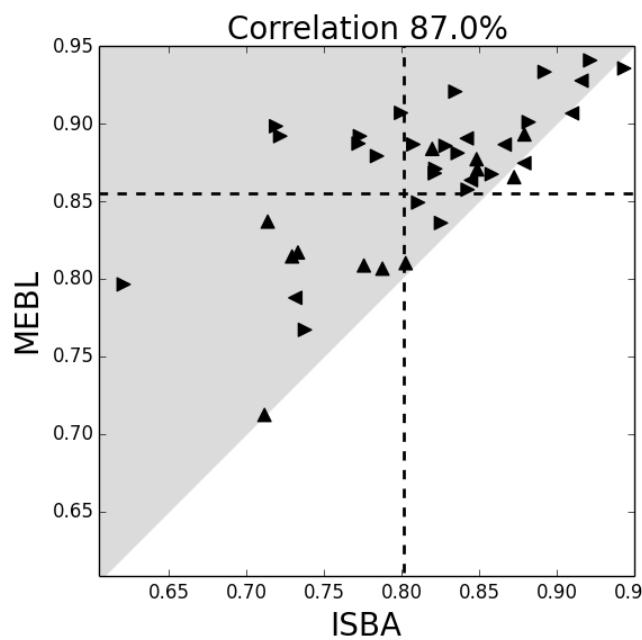
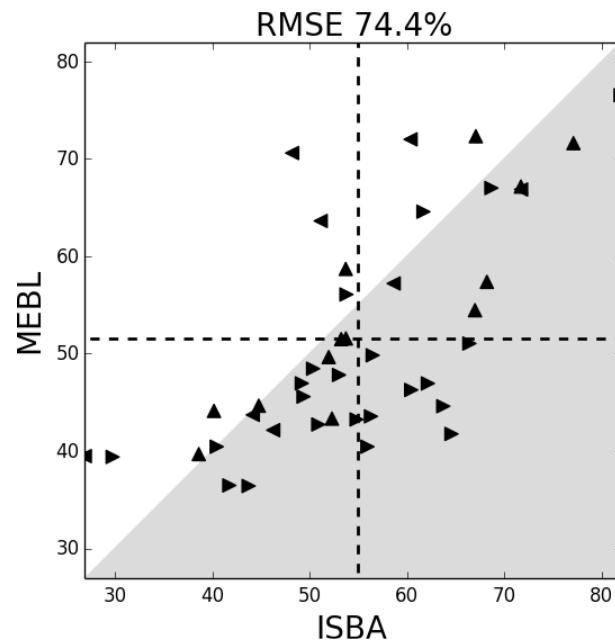
H



Résultats sur tous sites et années, pas de temps semi horaire



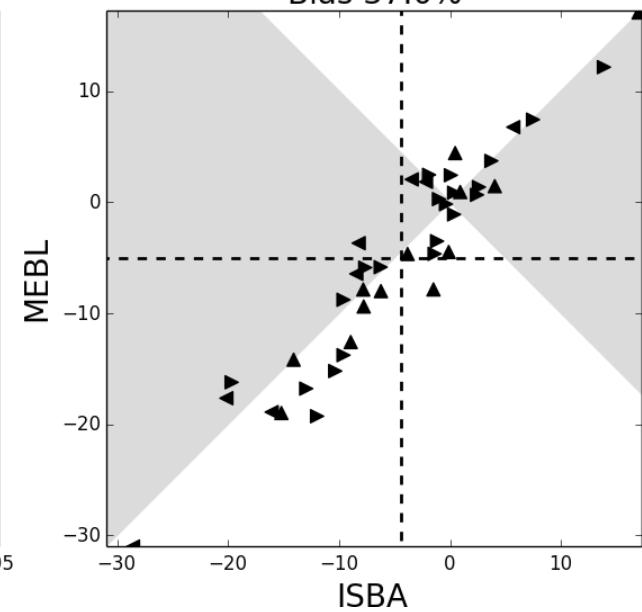
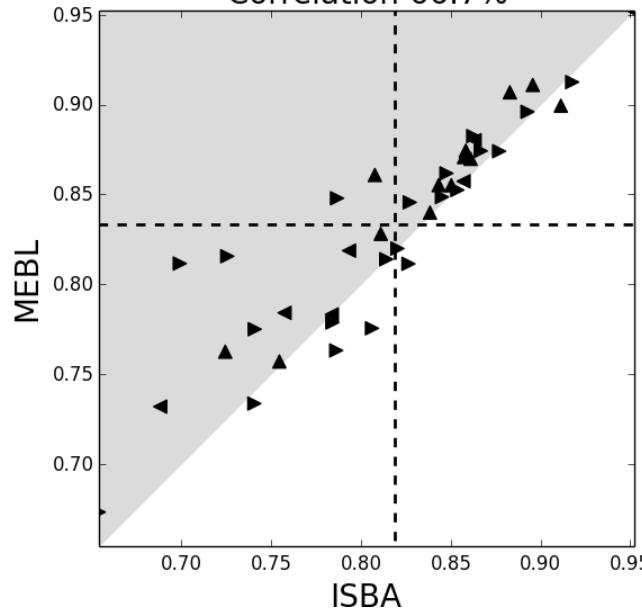
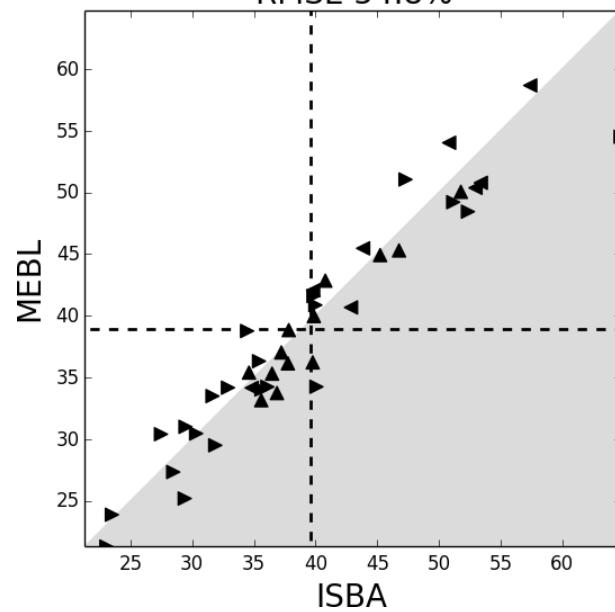
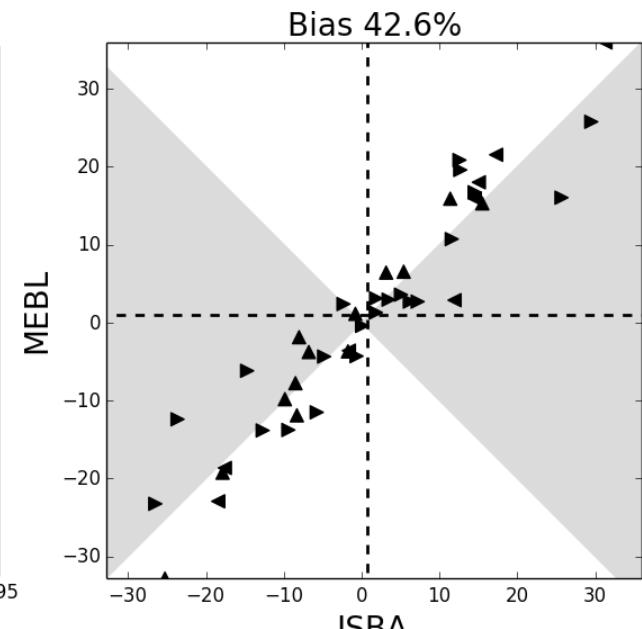
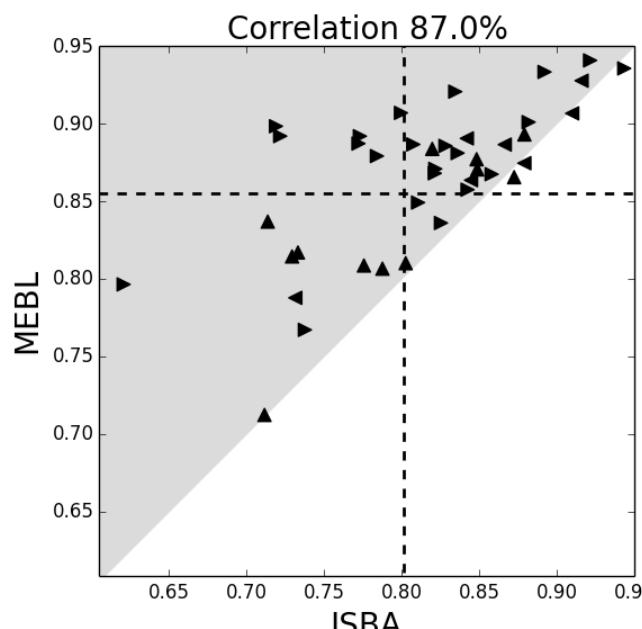
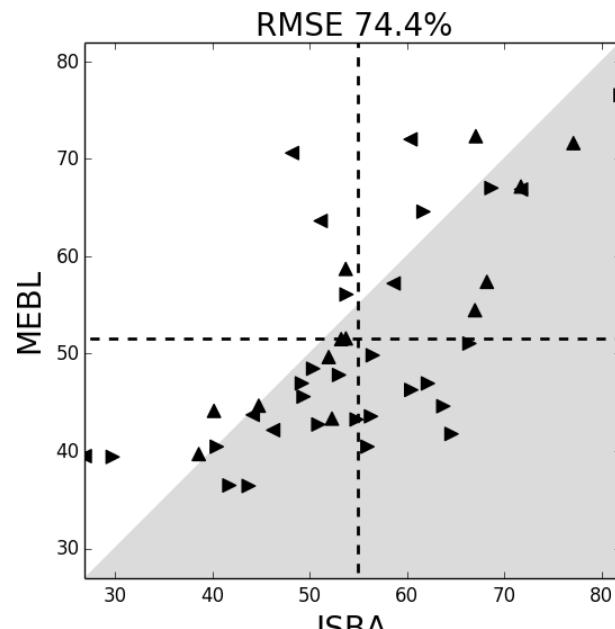
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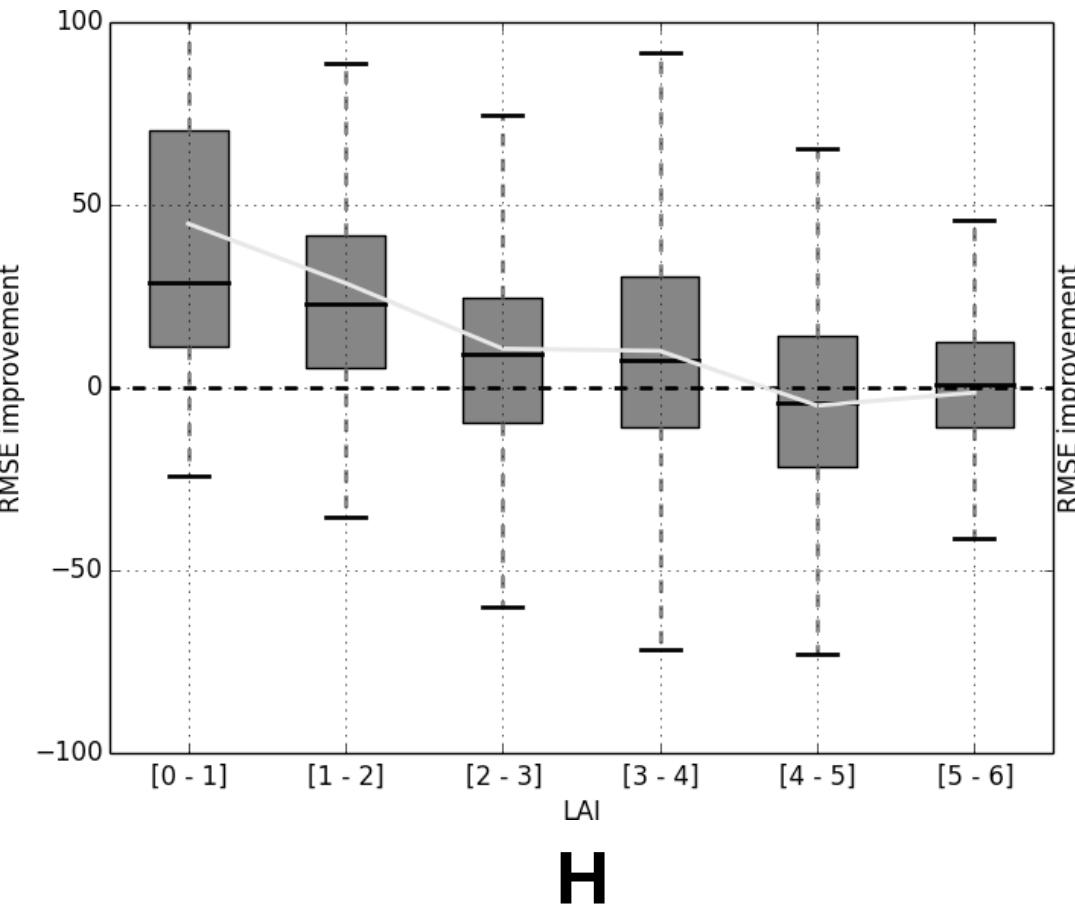
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Résultats

 sur tous sites et années, pas de temps semi horaire

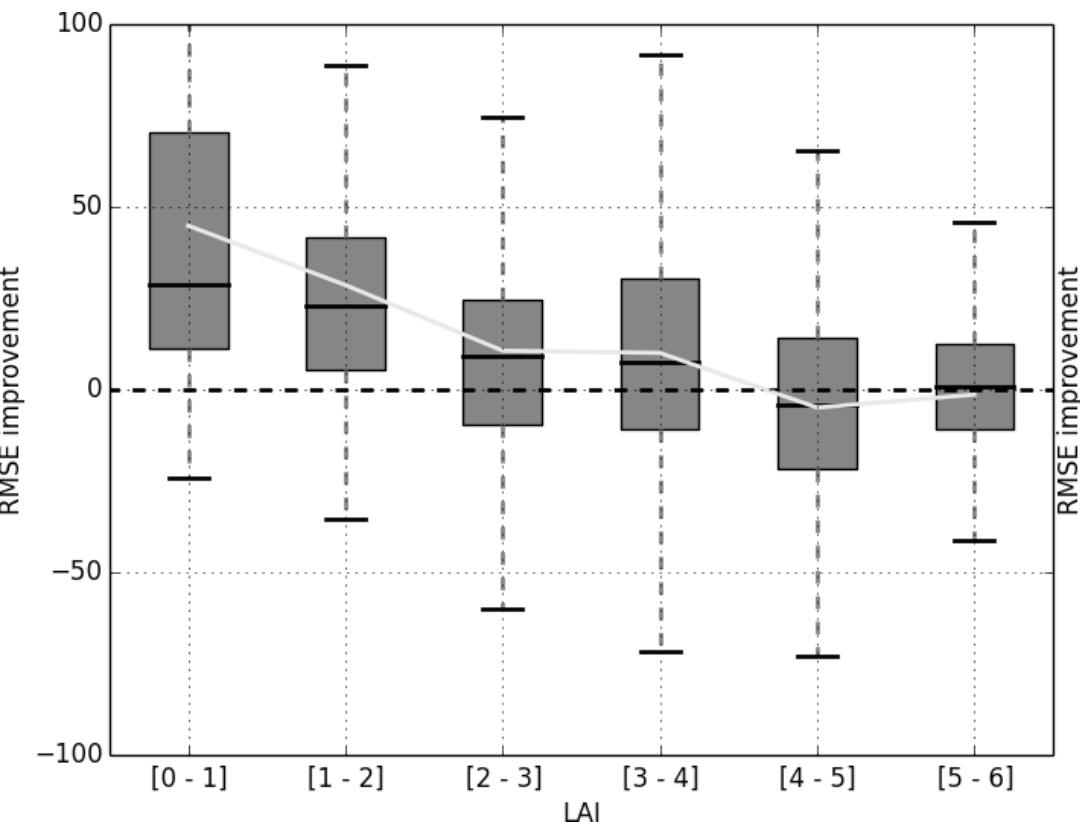
Résultats sur tous sites et années, pas de temps semi horaire



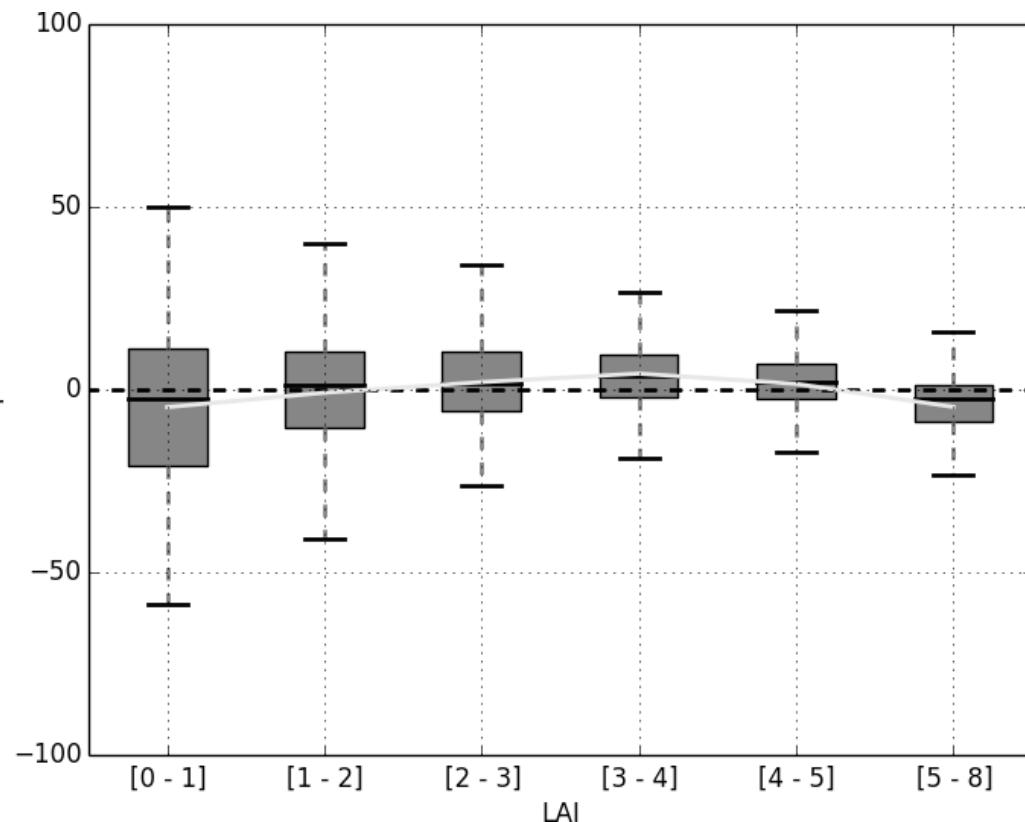
H

Différence relative de cRMSE entre MEBL et ISBA

Résultats sur tous sites et années, pas de temps semi horaire



H



LE

Différence relative de cRMSE entre MEBL et ISBA



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CONCLUSION



Évaluations sur la France montrent une amélioration :

- Du flux de chaleur dans le sol G
- Du flux de chaleur sensible H
- Des températures de sol

Benchmark :

- Cohérence avec les résultats précédents
- Intérêt en particulier pour les faibles à moyens LAI

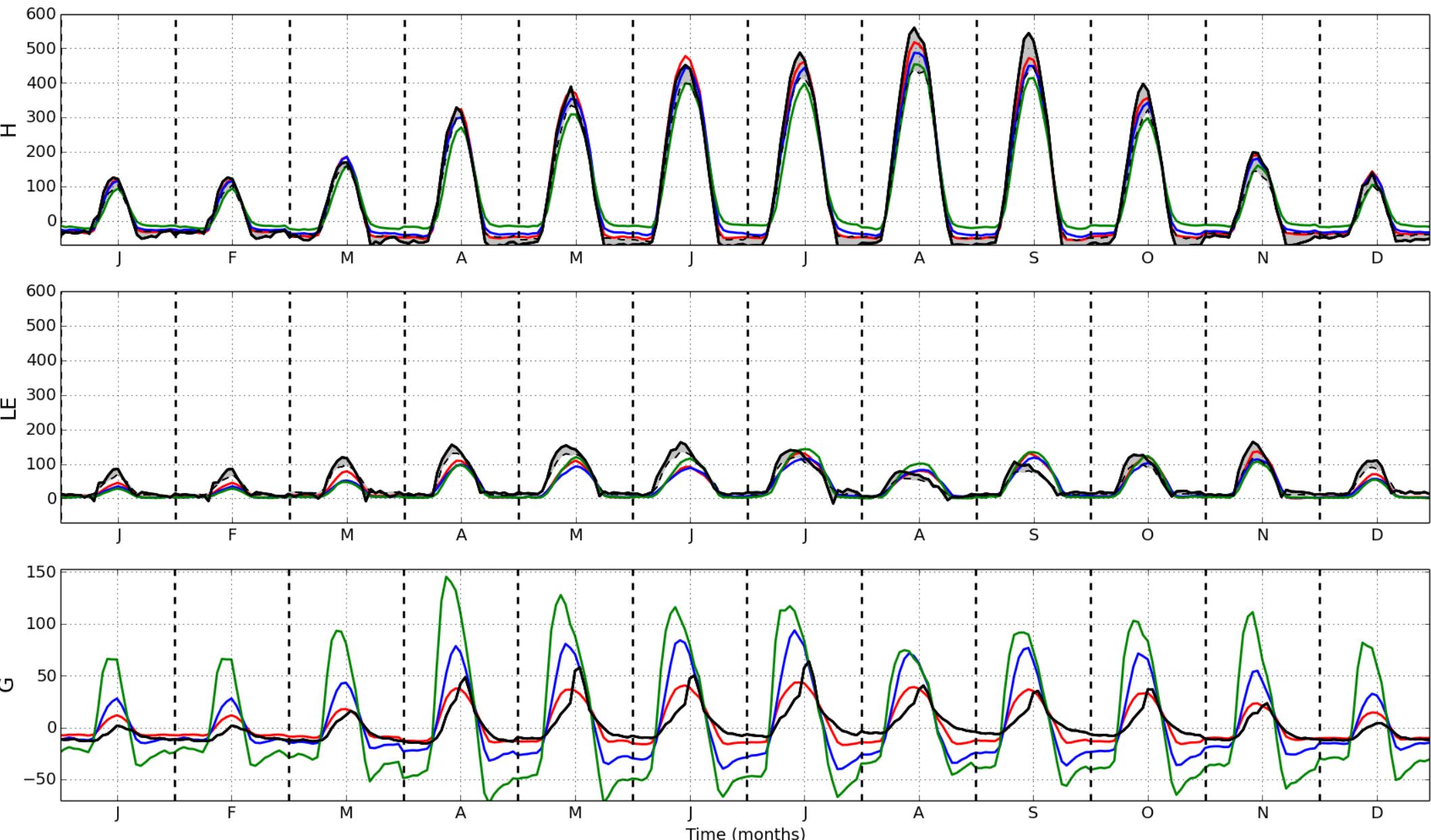
Perspectives :

- Court terme : Impact sur les débits des rivières en France à l'aide de la chaîne Safran-ISBA-Modcou (SIM)
- Moyen terme : Test forcé, échelle globale
- Moyen terme : Test couplé, échelle globale



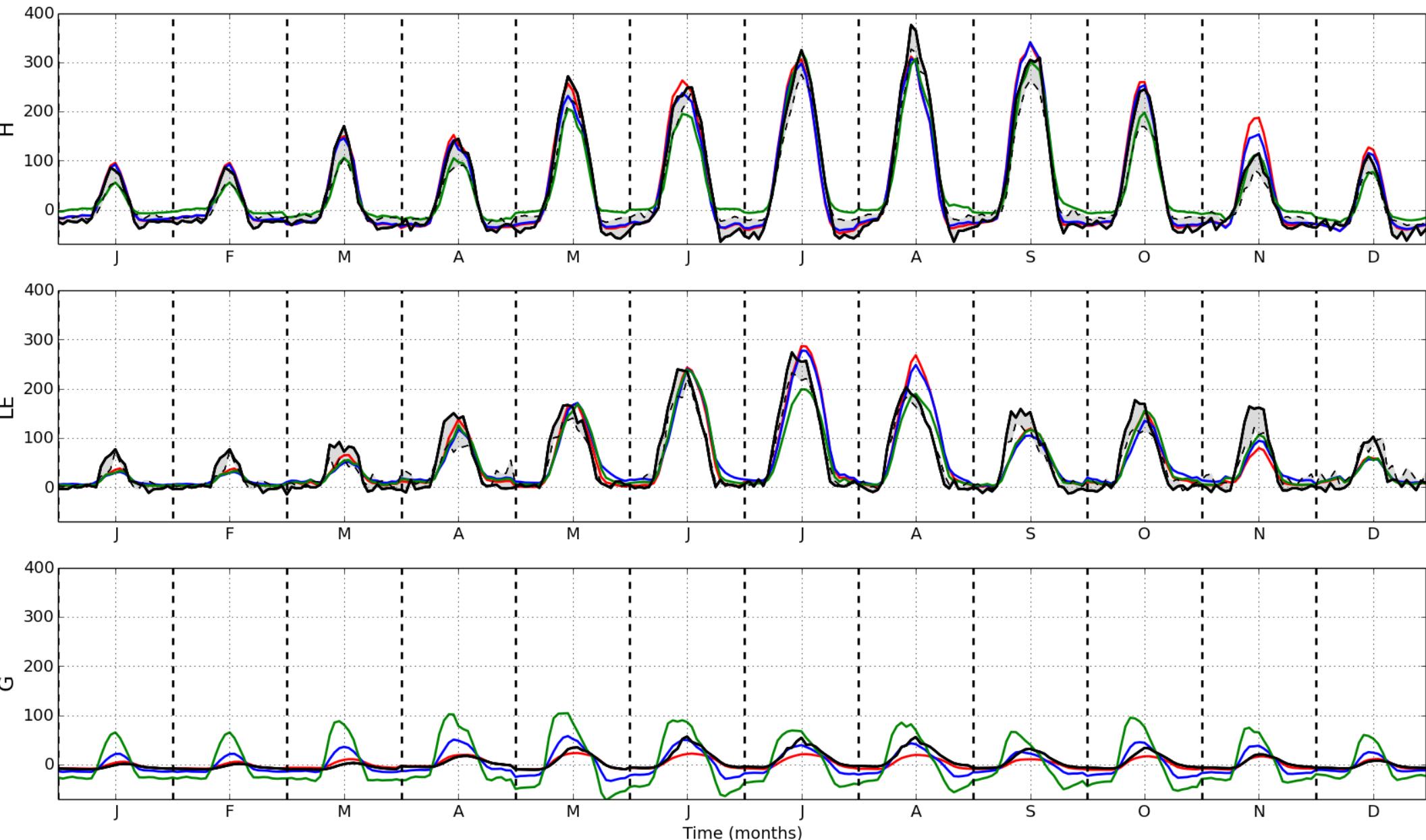
ANNEXES

FONTBLANCHE

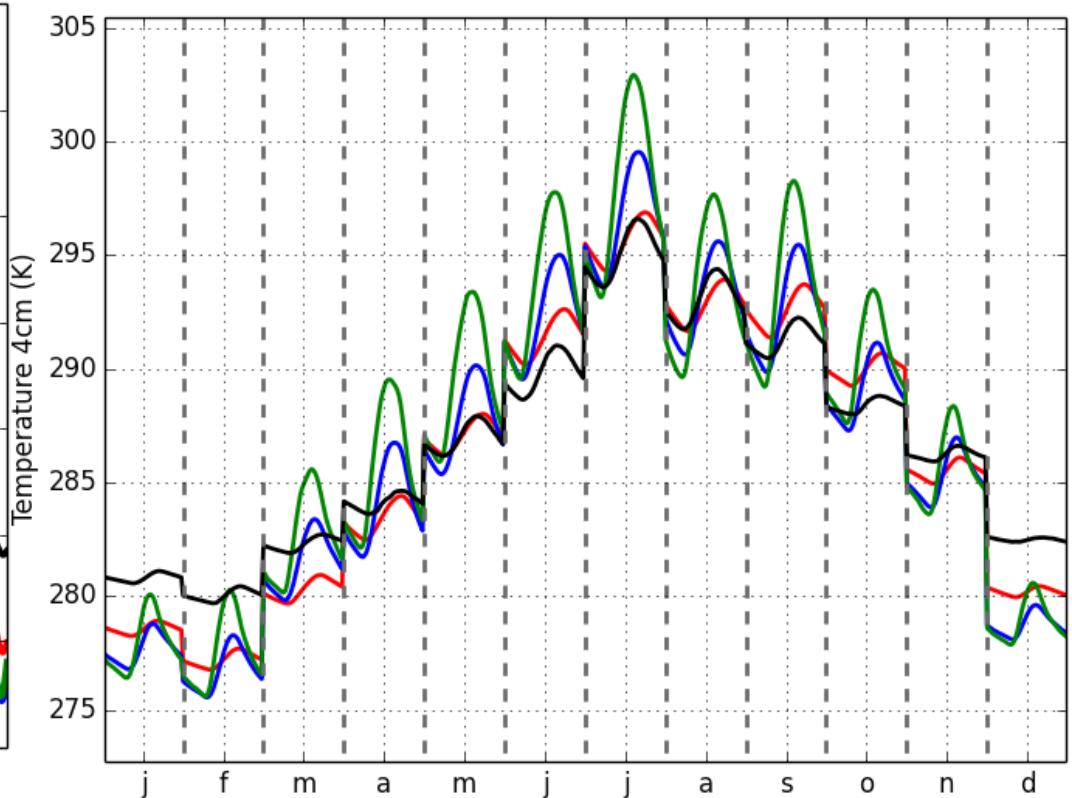
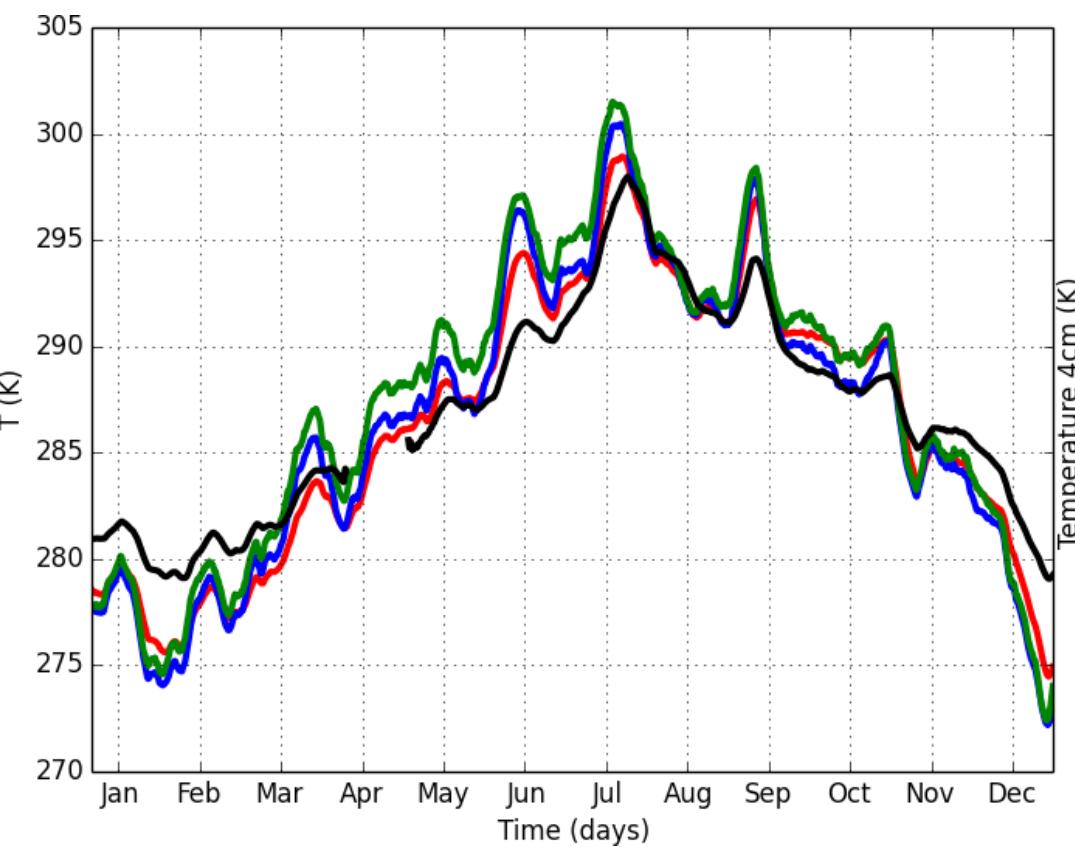


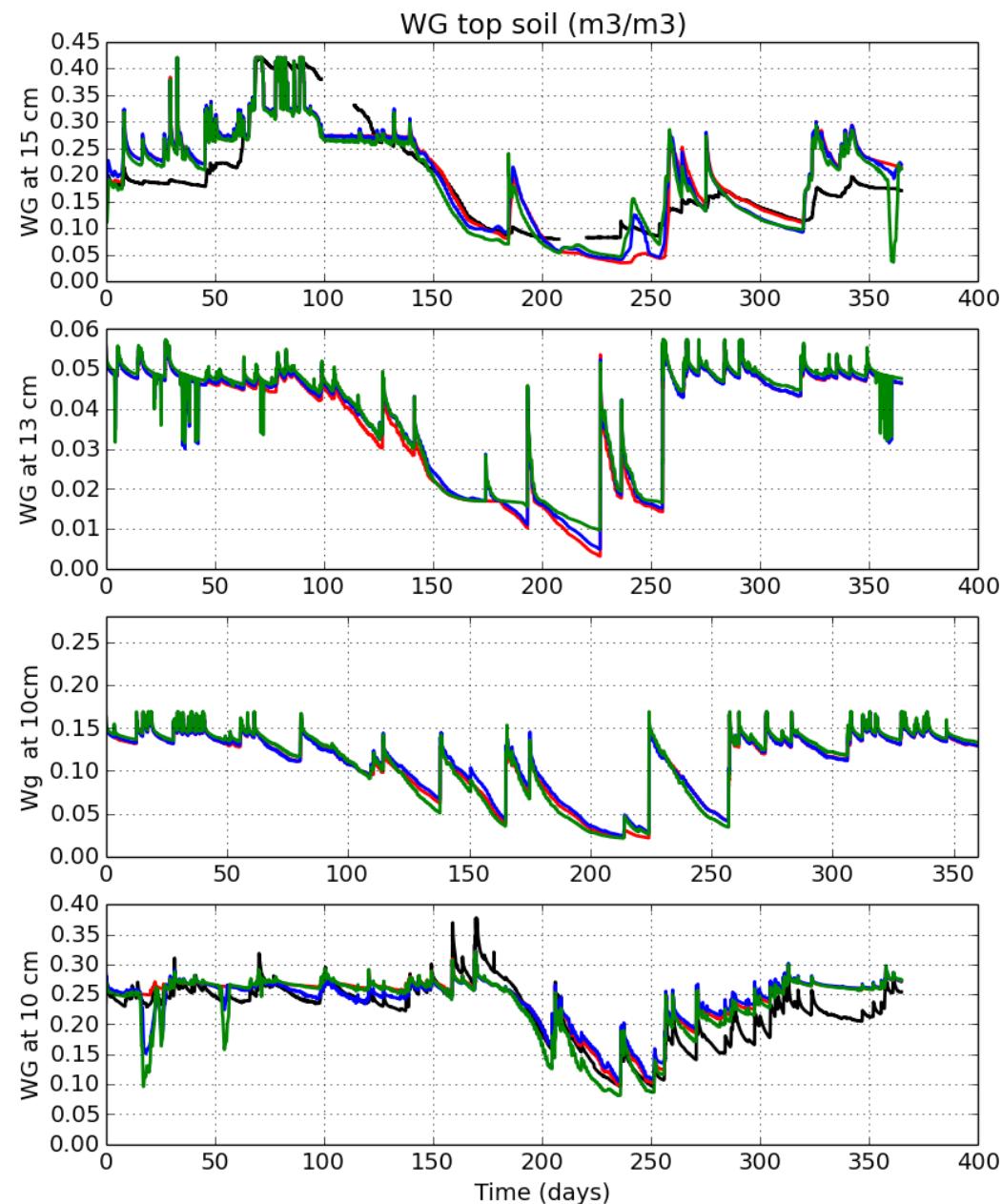
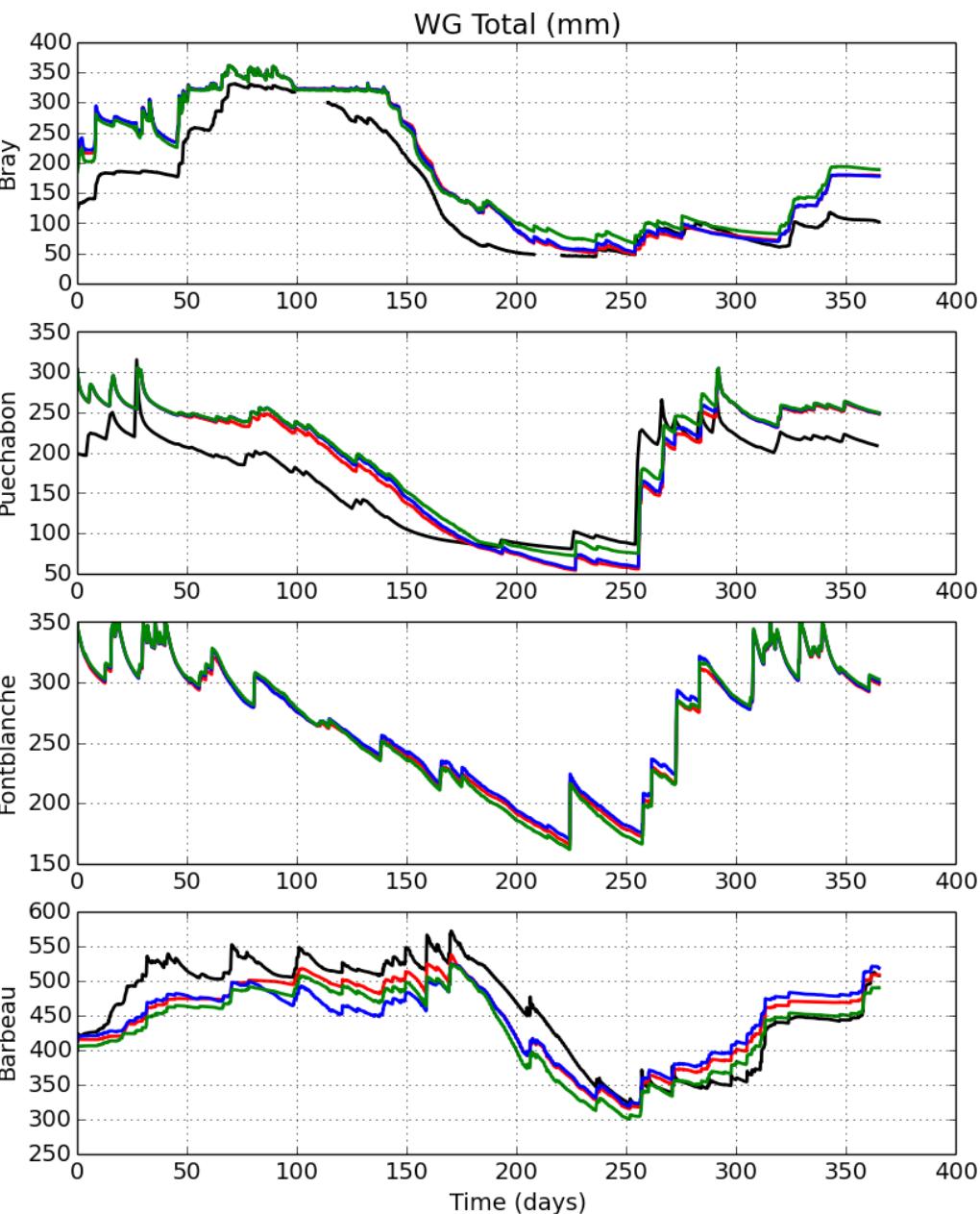
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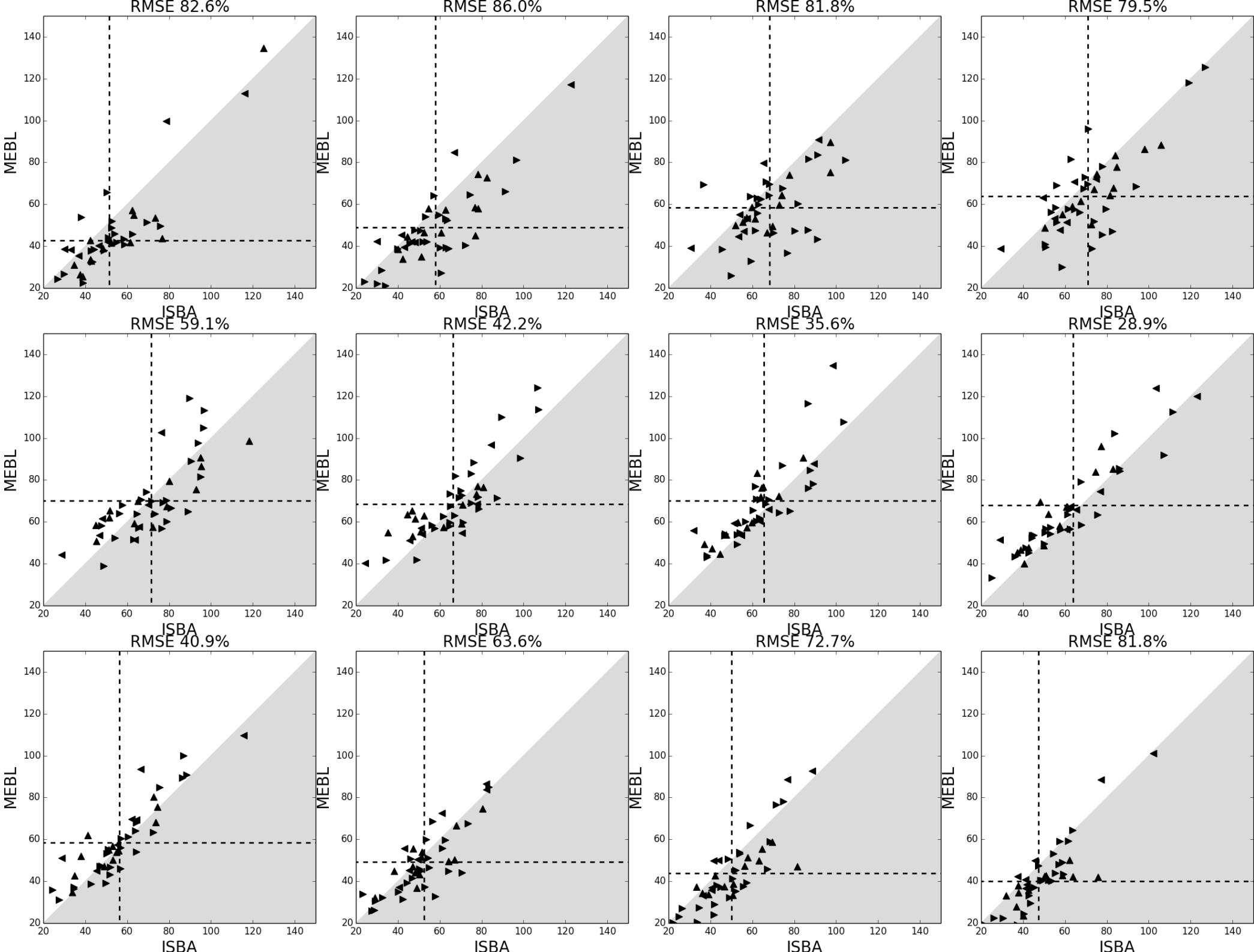
Le Bray

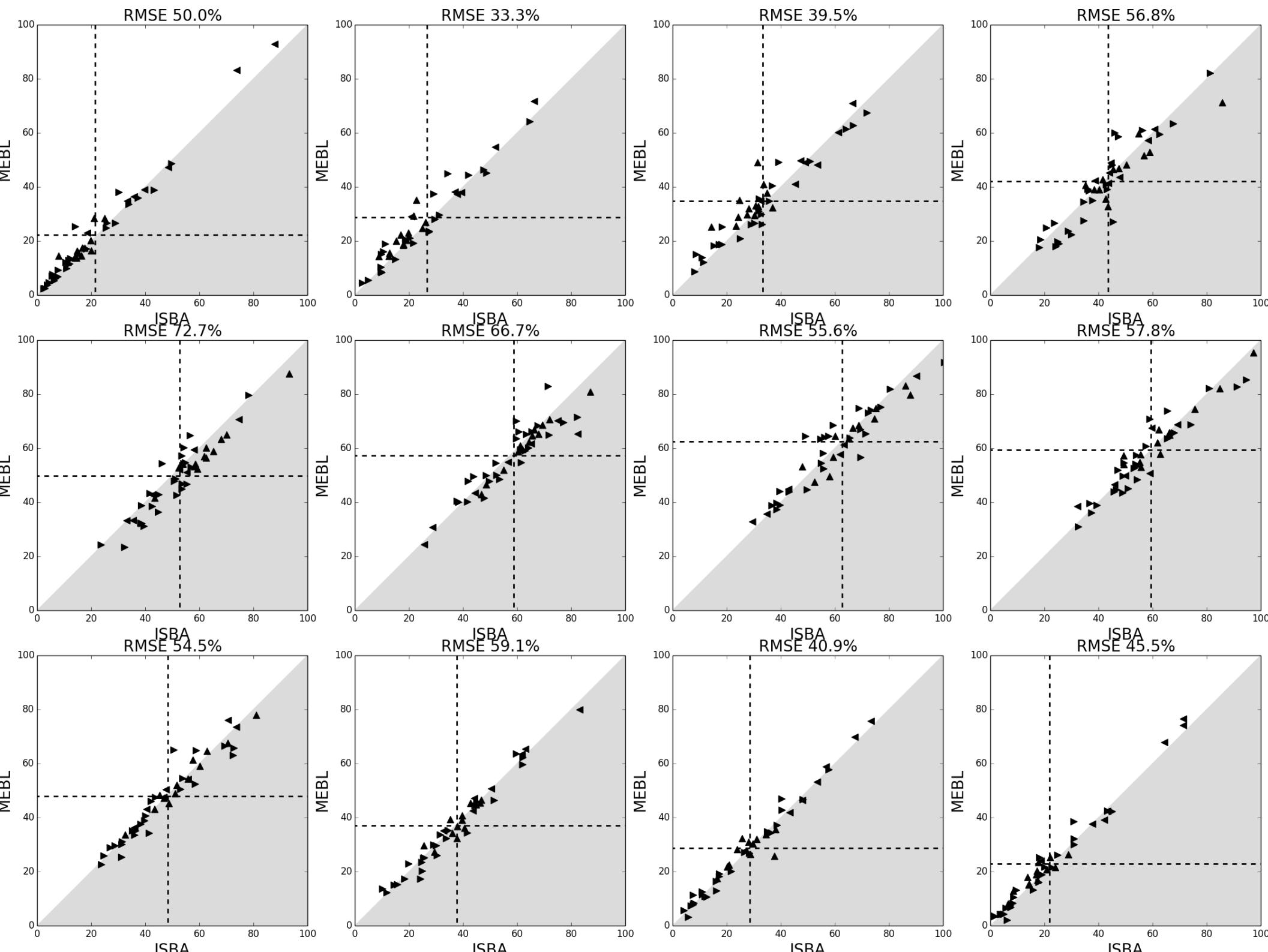


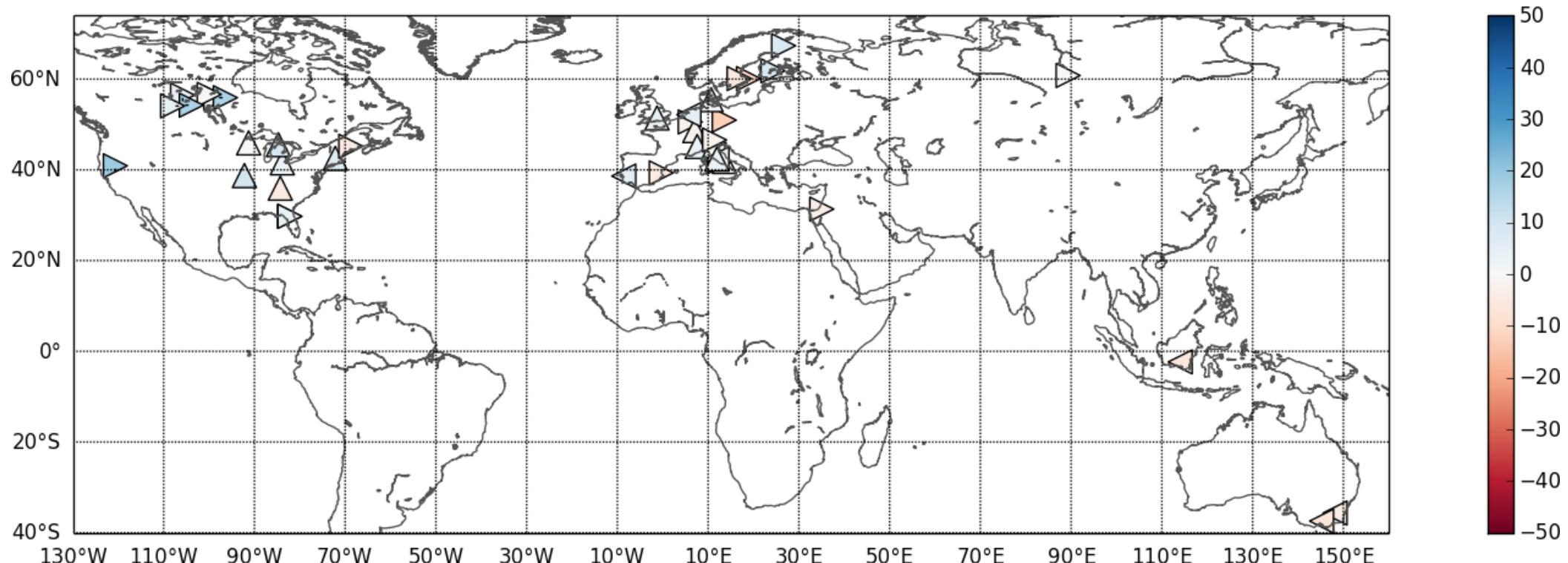
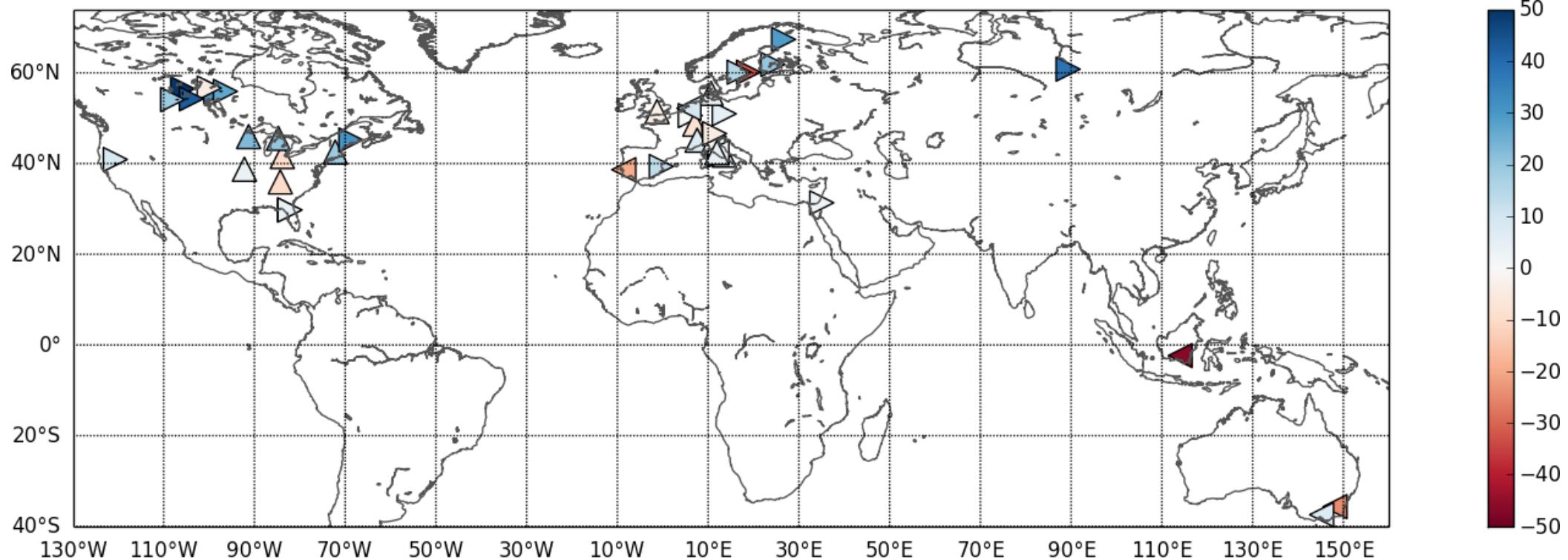
Le Bray











Why are the PLUMBER results so terrible?

A diagnostic evaluation of the errors in land-surface model simulations across FLUXNET sites

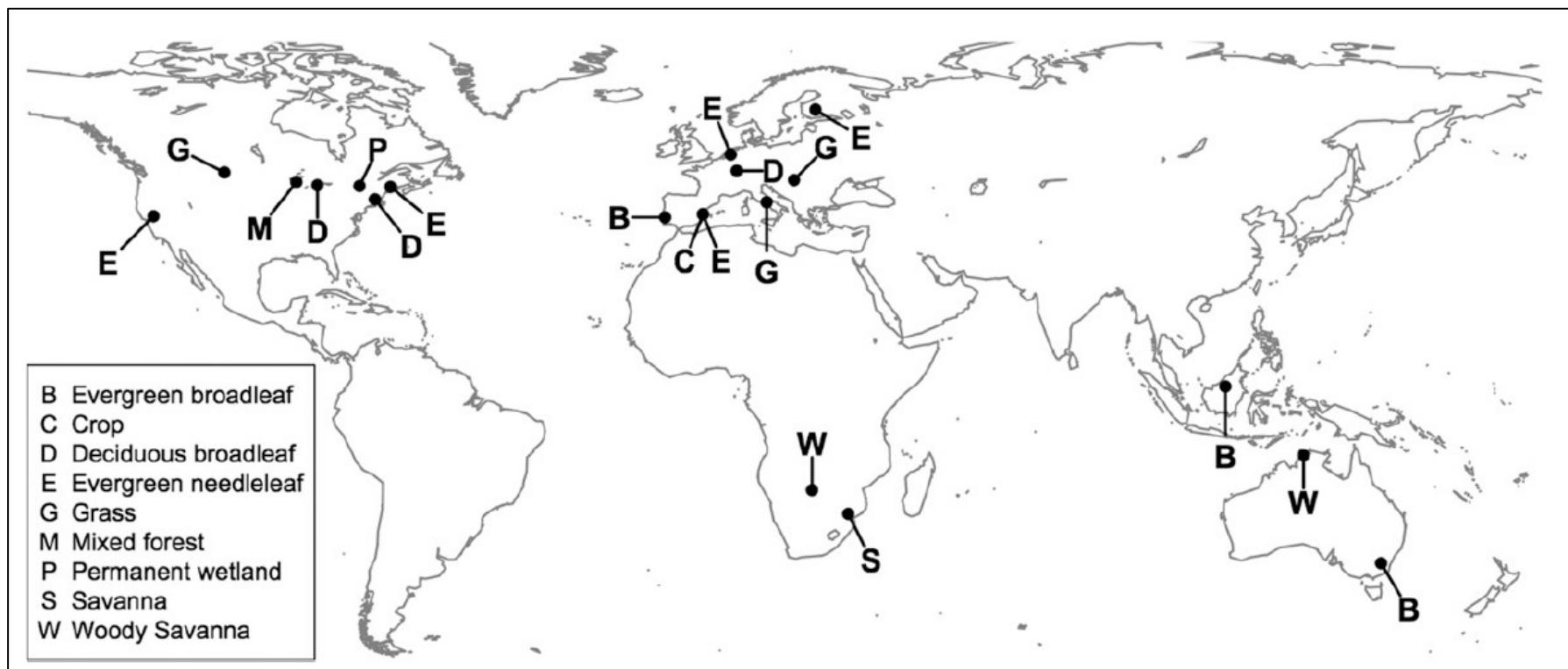
Martyn Clark¹, Bart Nijssen², Ned Haughton³ and Gab Abramowitz³

1. NCAR
2. University of Washington
3. University of New South Wales, Australia

The [Protocol for the Analysis of Land Surface Models \(PALS\)](#) [Land Surface Model Benchmarking Evaluation Project \(PLUMBER\)](#) is a land surface model (LSM) benchmarking intercomparison experiment

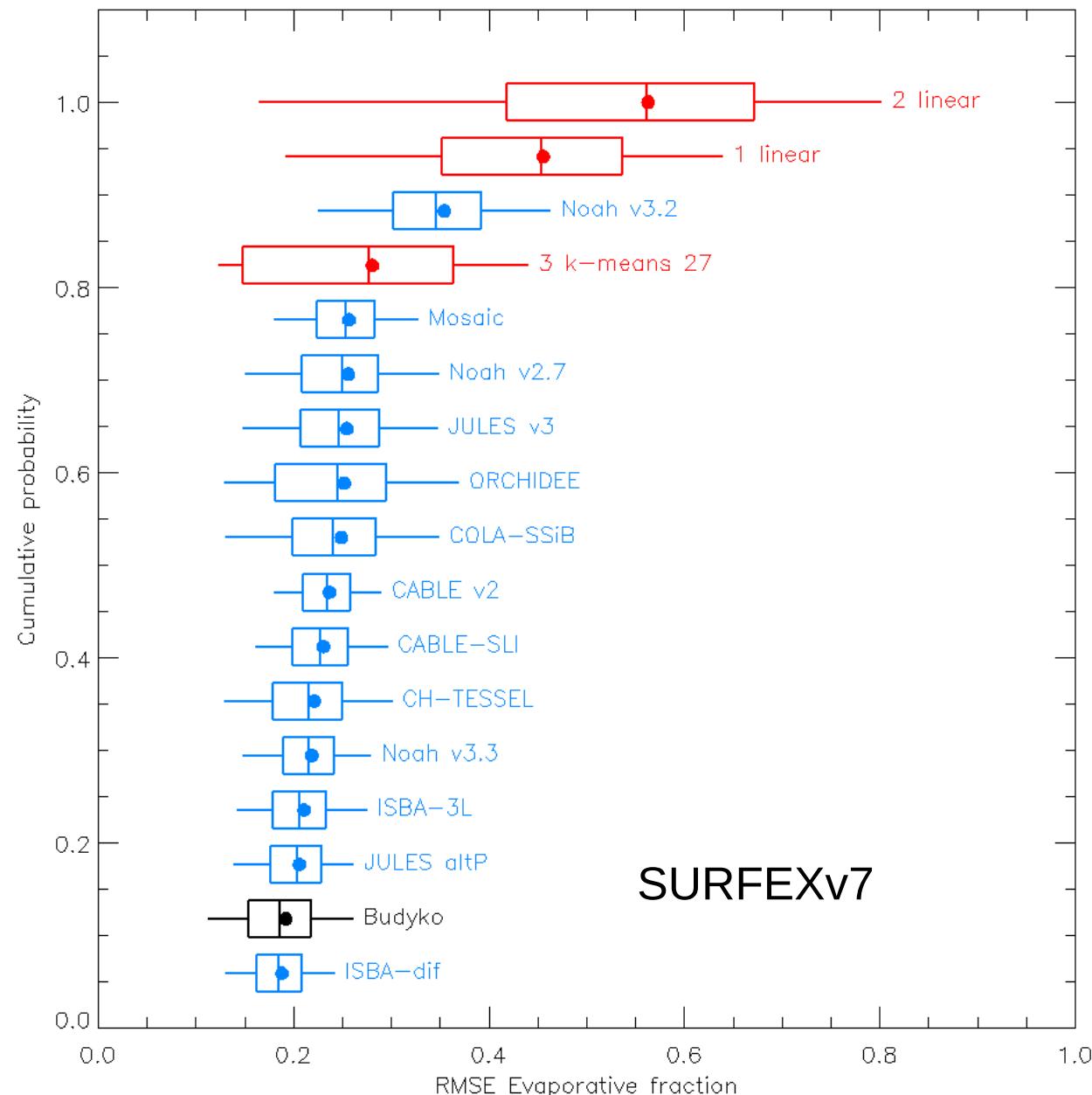
The PLUMBER experiment

- 13 land models applied to 20 flux sites around the world
 - CABLE, CABLE-SLI, CH-TESSEL, COLA-SSiB, ISBA-3L, ISBA-Dif, JULES, JULES-altP, Mosaic, Noah 2.7.1, Noah 3.2, Noah 3.3, ORCHIDEE
- Models compared to statistical and physical benchmarks
 - Physical: Penman and Manabe
 - Statistical: 1-var regression, 2-var regression, 3-var local regression
 - **Purpose:** Comparison with statistical benchmarks intended to quantify the extent to which models adequately use information in available forcing



Analysis of the PLUMBER models within a Budyko framework

- Approach
 - RMSE across the 20 fluxnet sites
 - Impact of the small sample size is characterized by resampling the sites (with replacement) 1000 times
- Results
 - Most of the land models actually outperform the statistical models.
 - The Budyko curve provides better predictions than most of the land models, suggesting that the land models are incapable of predicting departures from the Budyko curve.
- The conclusions of PLUMBER still hold, with a simple model (Budyko) outperforming **most** land models.

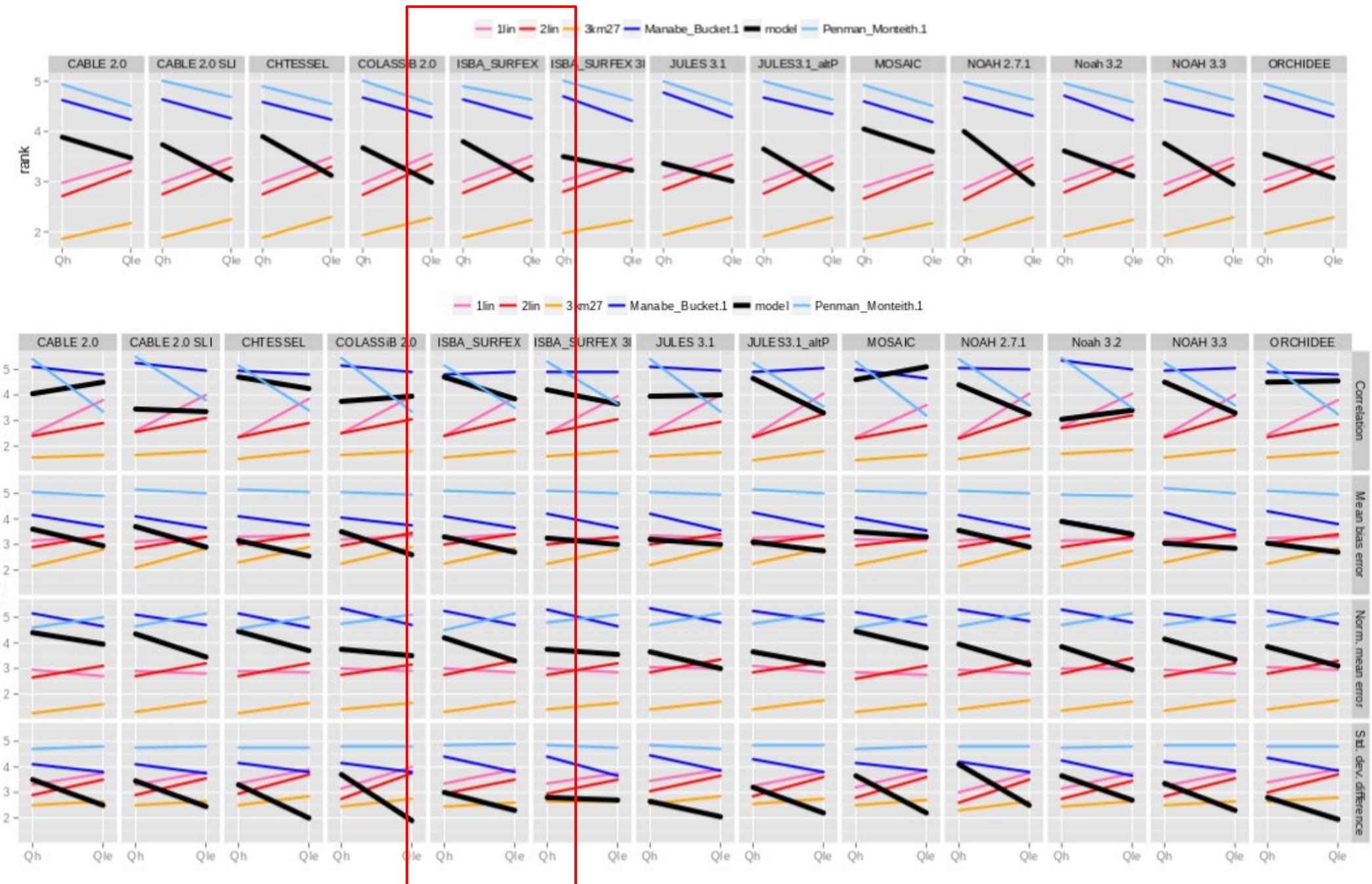


The PLUMBER experiment

Best, M.J., G. Abramowitz, H. Johnson, A.J. Pitman, A. Boone, M. Cuntz, B. Decharme, P.A. Dirmeyer, J. Dong, M. Ek, V. Haverd, B.J.J.M van den Hurk, G.S. Nearing, B. Pak, C. Peters-Lidard, J.A. Santanello Jr., L. Stevens, N. Vuichard, 2015: The plumbing of land surface models. *J. Hydrometeor.*, **16**, 1425-1442. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/JHM-D-14-0158.1>

Haughton, N., G. Abramowitz, A. J. Pitman, D. Or, M. J. Best, H. R. Johnson, G. Balsamo, A. Boone, M. Cuntz, B. Decharme, P. A. Dirmeyer, J. Dong, M. Ek, Z. Guo, V. Haverd, B. J. van den Hurk, G. S. Nearing, B. Pak, C. Peters-Lidard, J. A. Santanello Jr., L. Stevens, and N. Vuichard, 2015: The plumbing of land surface models: why are models performing so poorly? *J. Hydrometeor.*, (submitted).

Martyn Clark, NCAR, Terrestrial Water Cycle Seminar, NASA, 8 October 2015
(work to be presented at AMS, 2016)



Haughton et al. 2015