

The importance of vegetation feedbacks on the past and future reglaciation of Greenland

Emma J. Stone, Dan J. Lunt, Paul J. Valdes

Outline

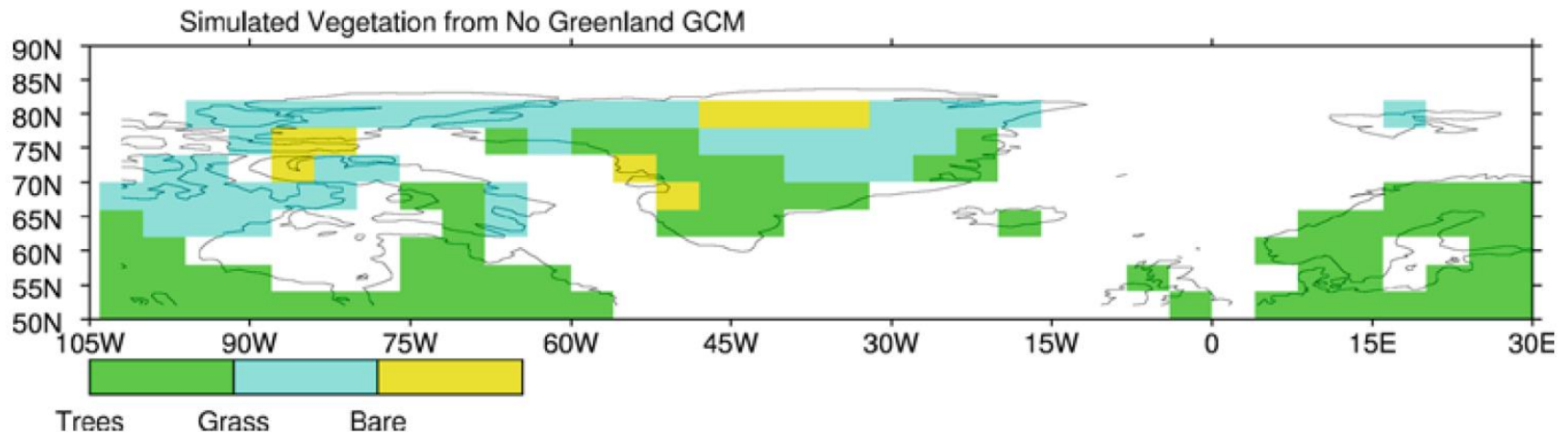
- Background and motivation
- Aims and experimental design
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future work

Motivation & Background

- Investigation of long-term behaviour of ice sheets in the Earth system
- If the Greenland ice sheet melts...
 - Will it regrow under CO₂ levels stabilising at or near pre-industrial levels?
- Various studies have looked at reglaciation on Greenland e.g.
 - Crowley & Baum (1995) → **no inception**
 - Toniazzi et al. (2004) → **no inception**
 - Lunt et al. (2004) → **inception**
 - Vizcaíno et al. (2008) → **no inception**

Aims

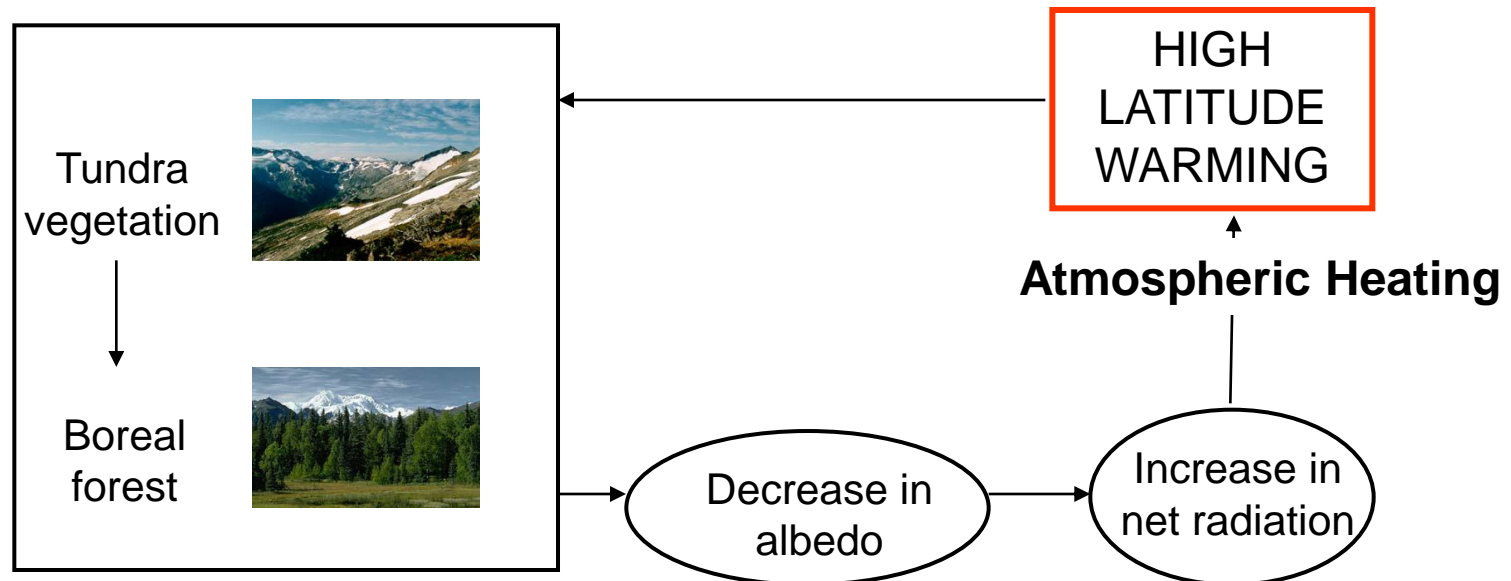
- Previous work has neglected important feedbacks such as *vegetation*



- Research into the evolution of the Greenland ice sheet will investigate the roles of and interactions between:
 - vegetation
 - ice sheet thermodynamics & dynamics
 - climate

Feedback processes

- Ice-albedo feedback
- Ice-elevation feedback
- **Vegetation-snow-climate feedback**



Experimental design -The Models

- **GENIE-2** (Grid-ENabled Integrated Earth system model)

Atmosphere Module (IGCM3)

- surface fluxes & turbulence
- Surface albedo
- Soil moisture
- Land surface temperature
- Albedo and surface roughness length define vegetation type

Sea Ice Module

- FIXED Sea Ice

- Slab Sea Ice
- 3D Sea Ice

Ocean Module

- FIXED Ocean

- 3D Ocean Model
- Slab ocean

- **GLIMMER** (GENIE Land Ice Model with Multiply Enabled Regions)

Ice Module

- PDD Surface mass balance model
- Coupled ice flow
- Thermodynamics & ice-thickness evolution
- Isostatic readjustment



(www.genie.ac.uk)

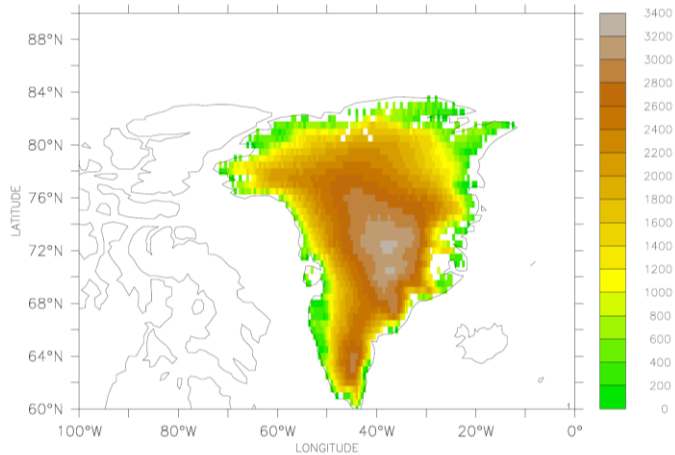
E. Stone et al., EGU 2008

Experimental design

- **5 GENIE-2 experiments (100 yrs)**
 1. ICE SHEET CONTROL
 - Present day orography and ice sheet extent
 1. Ice sheet with bare soil in exposed regions on Greenland
 - 2 -5 NO GREENLAND ICESHEET
 - Rebounded bedrock for orography
 - Vegetation in place of ice sheet
 2. Bare soil
 3. Tundra vegetation
 4. Boreal forest vegetation
 5. Mixed vegetation (based on Lunt et al., 2004)

Experimental design

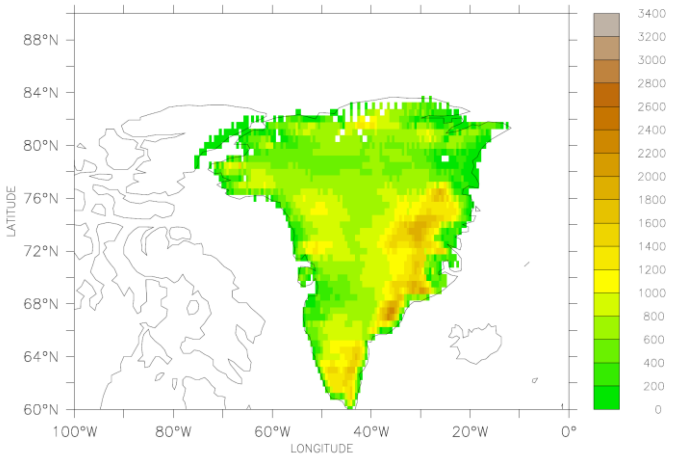
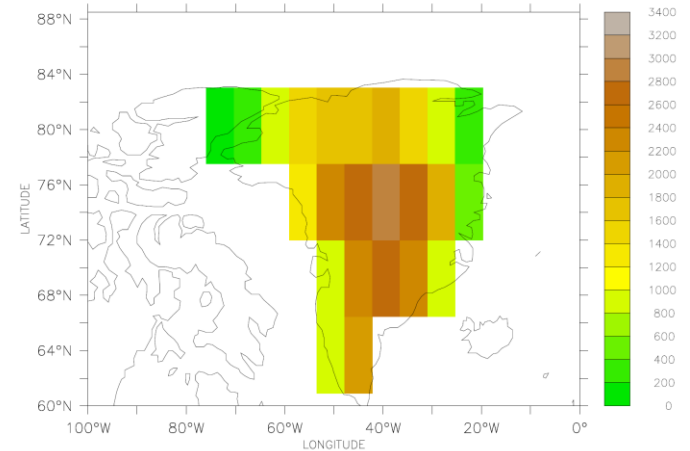
High resolution orography



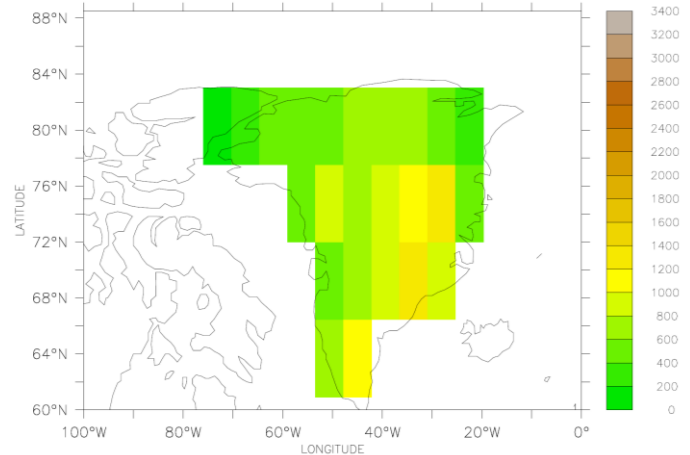
**Present day
orography
With ice sheet**



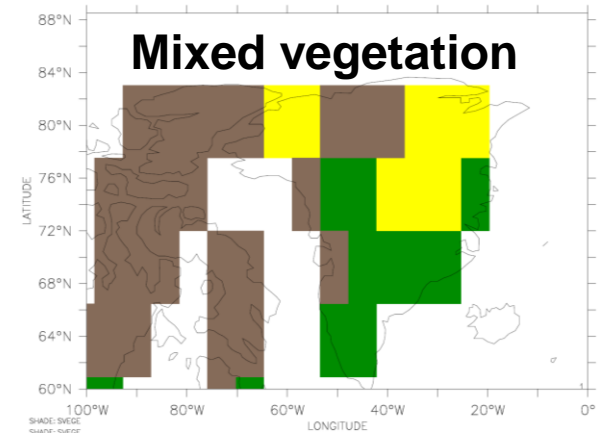
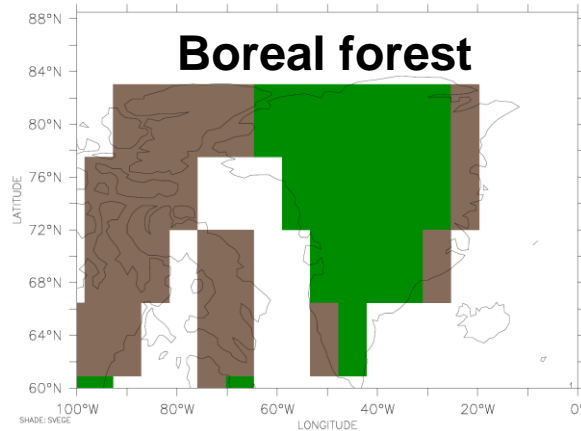
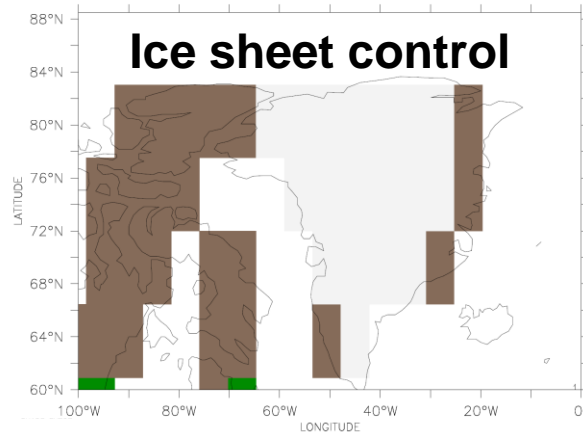
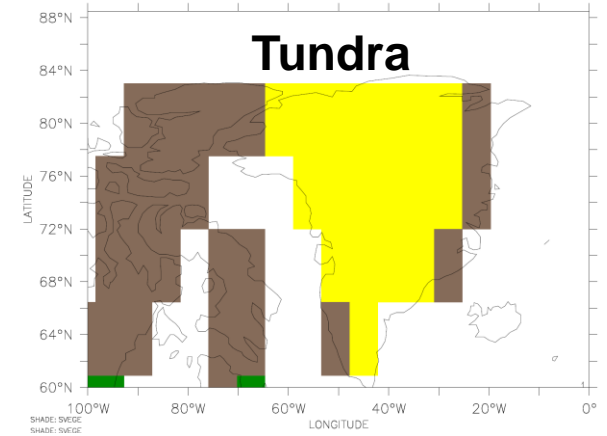
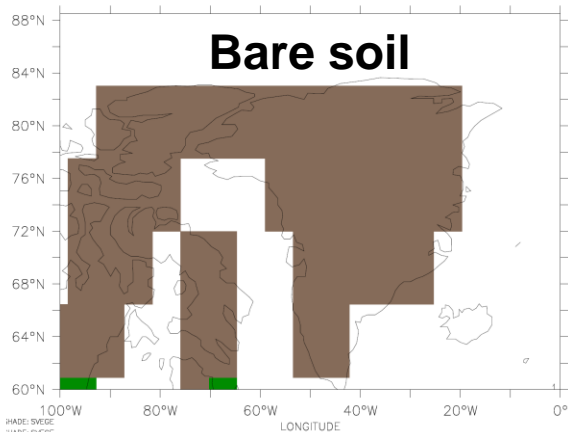
Resolution of GENIE-2



**Relaxed
bedrock**



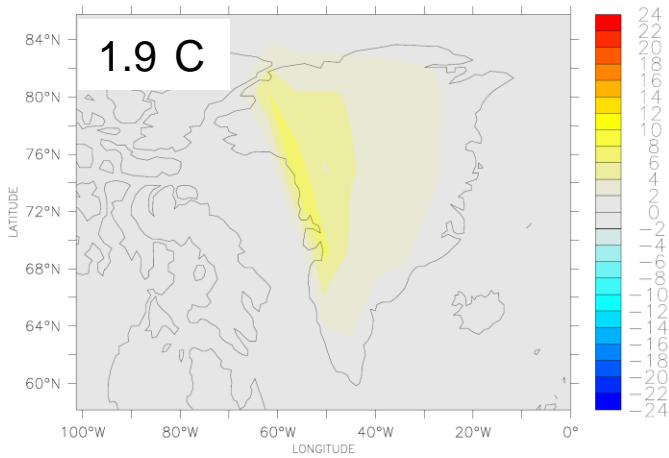
Experimental design



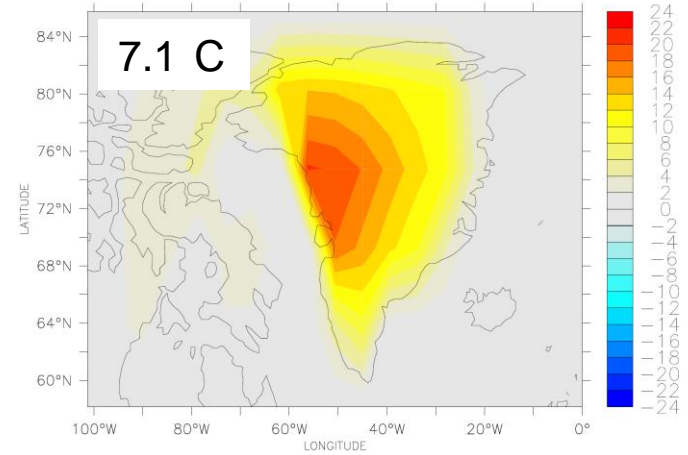
Experimental design

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- **Forcing of GLIMMER offline for 50kyrs**

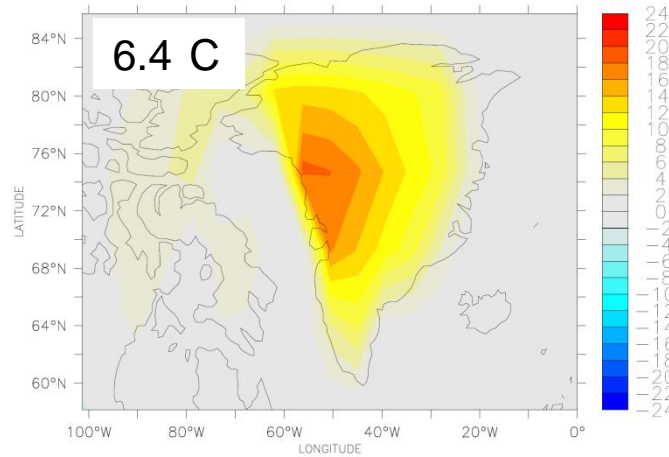
GENIE-2 Results



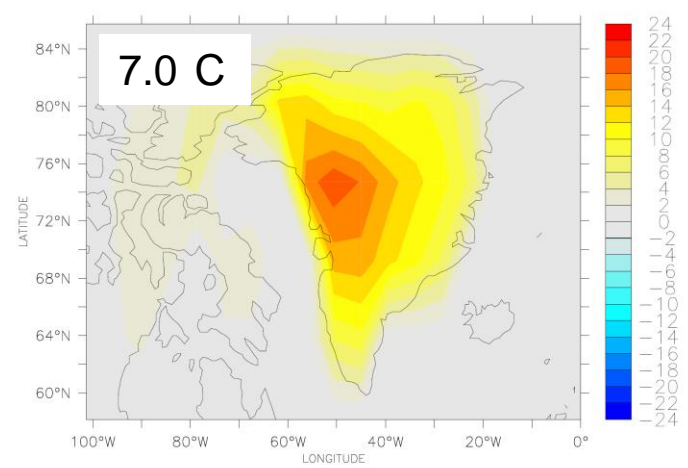
BARE SOIL – ICESHEET CONTROL



BOREAL FOREST – ICESHEET CONTROL



TUNDRA - ICESHEET CONTROL



MIXED VEGETATION – ICESHEET CONTROL

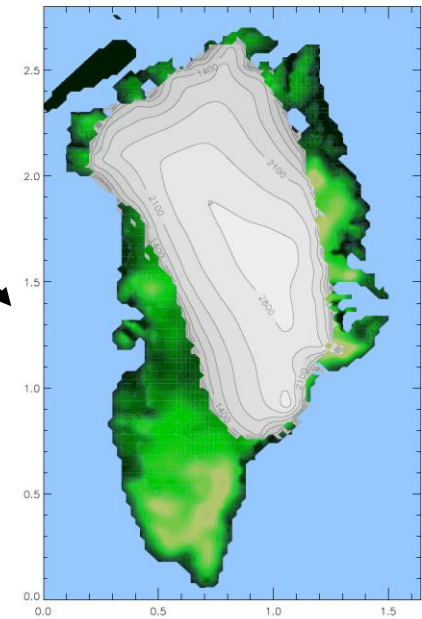
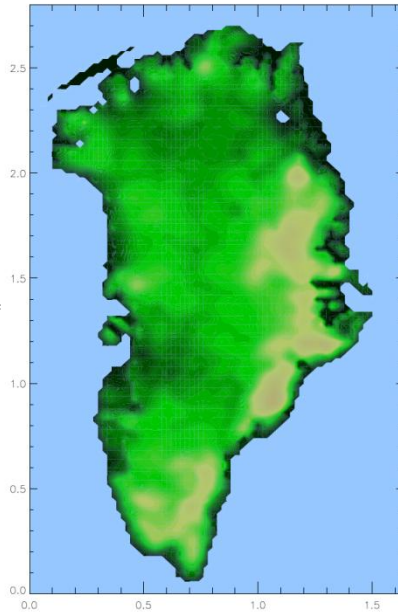
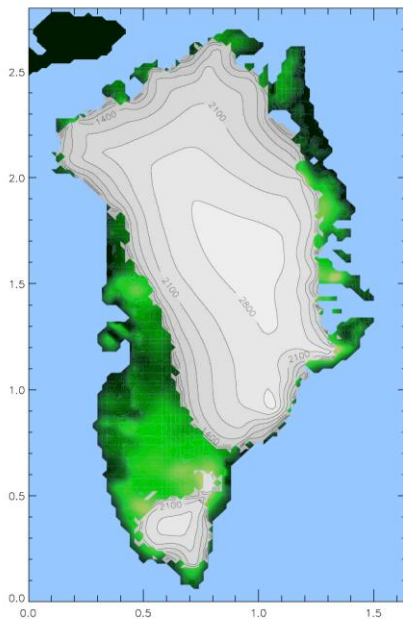
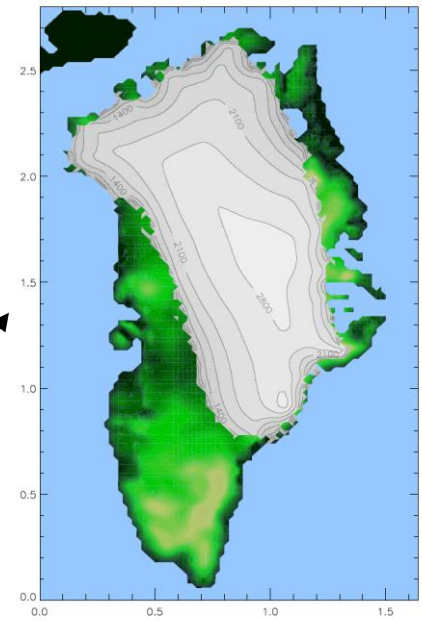
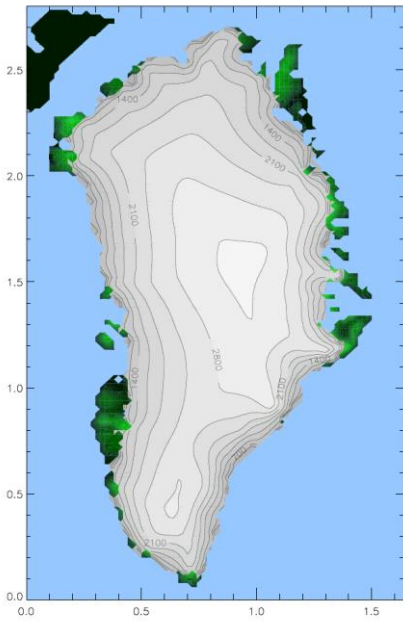
GLIMMER results

**Bare soil
vegetation**

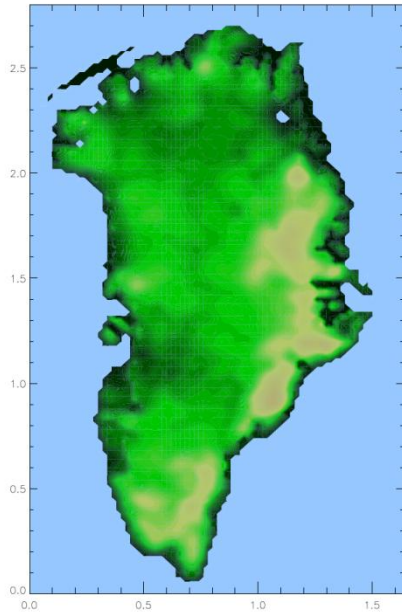
**Boreal forest
vegetation**

**Tundra
vegetation**

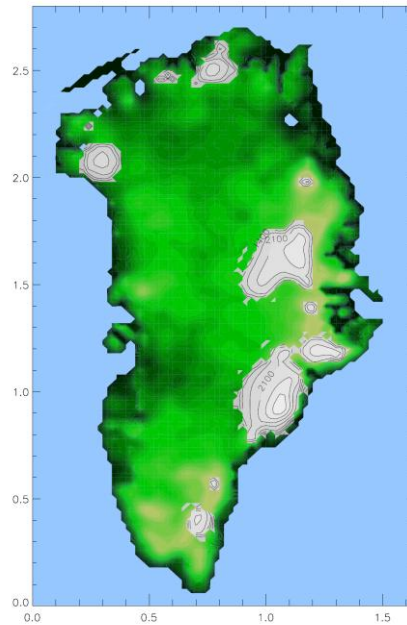
**Mixed
vegetation**



GLIMMER results

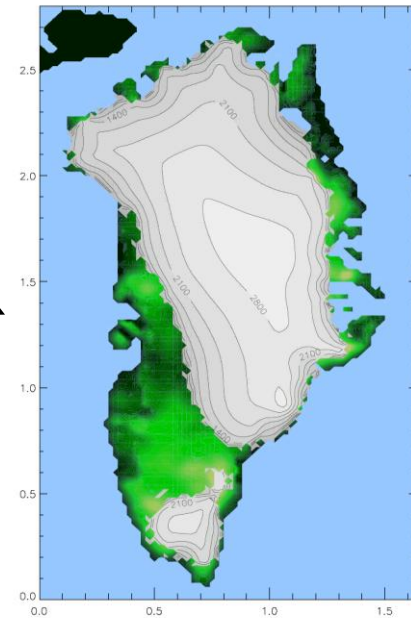


Time: 0 yrs



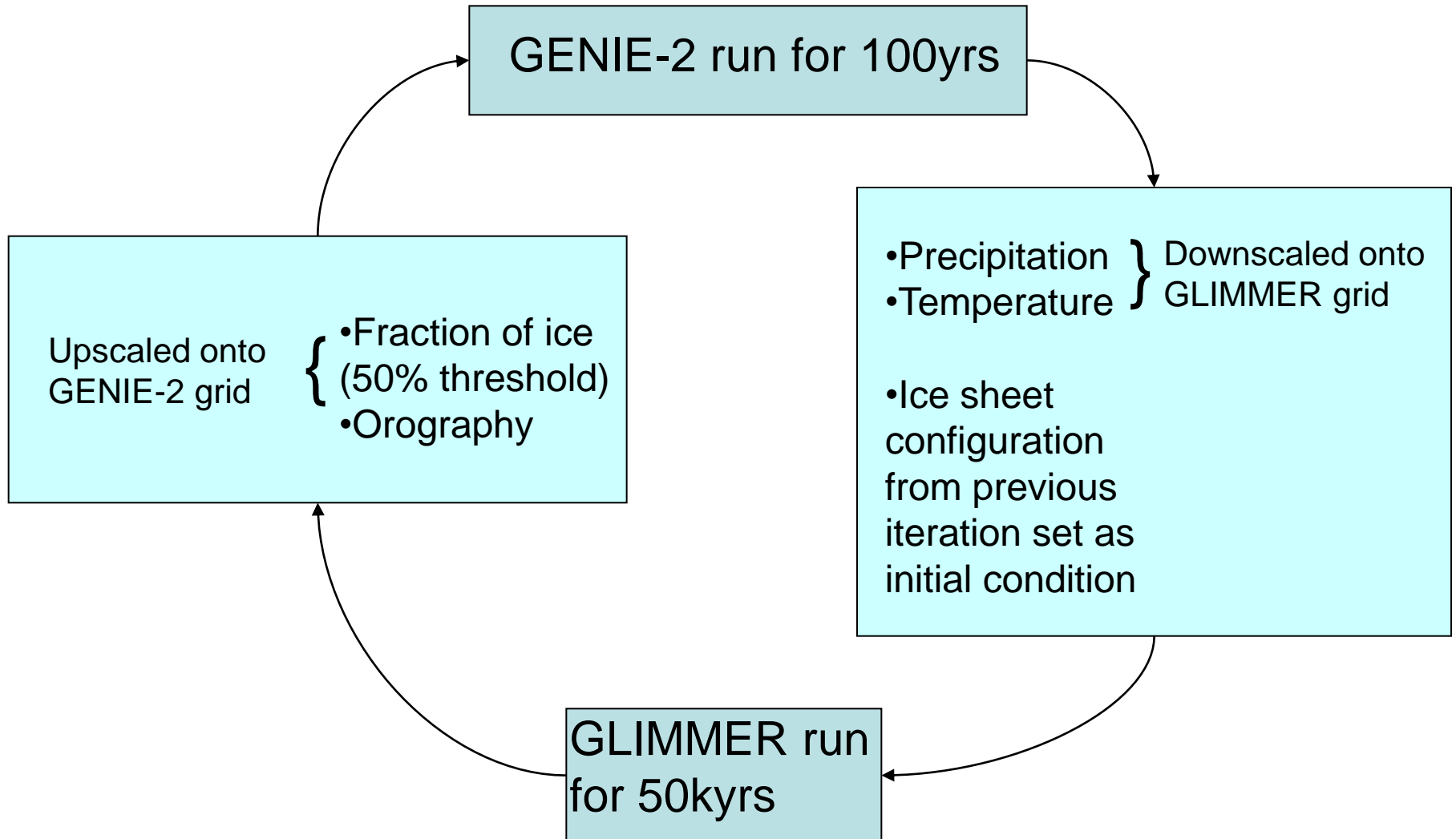
Time: 4kyrs

**TUNDRA
VEGETATION**

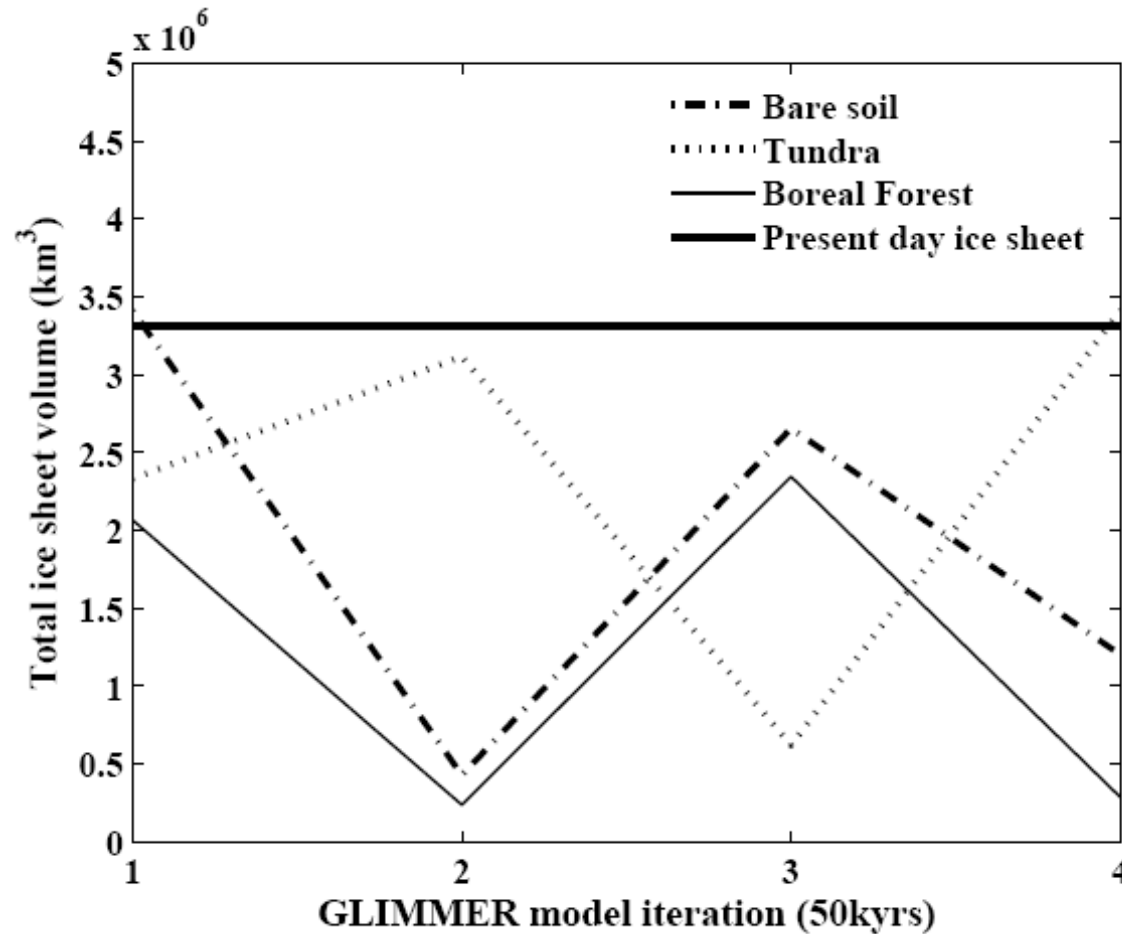


Time: 50kyrs

Asynchronous Coupling



Asynchronous coupling –initial results



Conclusions

- If the Greenland ice sheet melts there will be a local increase in surface temperatures with the largest change observed for boreal forest vegetation compared with tundra and bare soil
- The Greenland ice sheet regrows for all vegetation types for a GLIMMER model run of 50kyrs although the volume and extent of the ice sheet is vegetation type dependent with growth triggered in the high altitude eastern mountains
- Initial experiment with asynchronous coupling results in an oscillating ice sheet volume for boreal forest, tundra and bare soil due to a too long coupling timestep

Future work

- Experimentation with asynchronous coupling times and lapse rates more consistent with those from GENIE-2
- Repetition of GENIE-2 experiments with HadCM3 (higher resolution and more physics included) looking at the effects of change in topographic height, albedo and surface roughness length on local surface temperature
- Use of a dynamic vegetation model, TRIFFID, to predict vegetation rather than prescribe when the Greenland ice sheet is removed
- Asynchronous coupling of vegetation, climate and ice sheet models
- Longer term the group at Bristol will apply the methodology to past and future changes in climate e.g.
 - Late Pliocene glacial inception using Pliocene CO₂, vegetation distribution and surface elevation

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