

A global assessment of the spatiotemporal origin of water taken up by vegetation

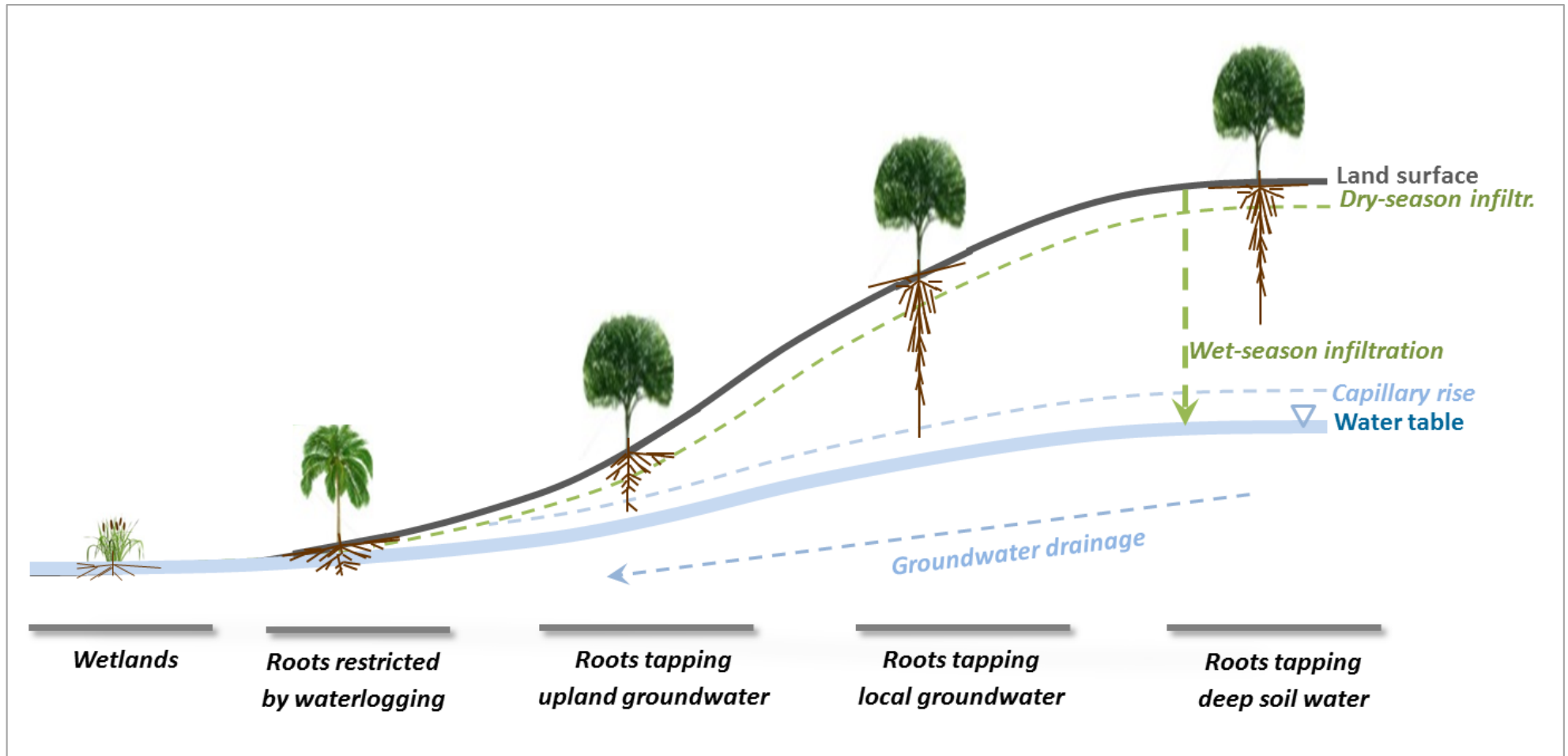
Gonzalo Miguez-Macho,

Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Galicia, Spain

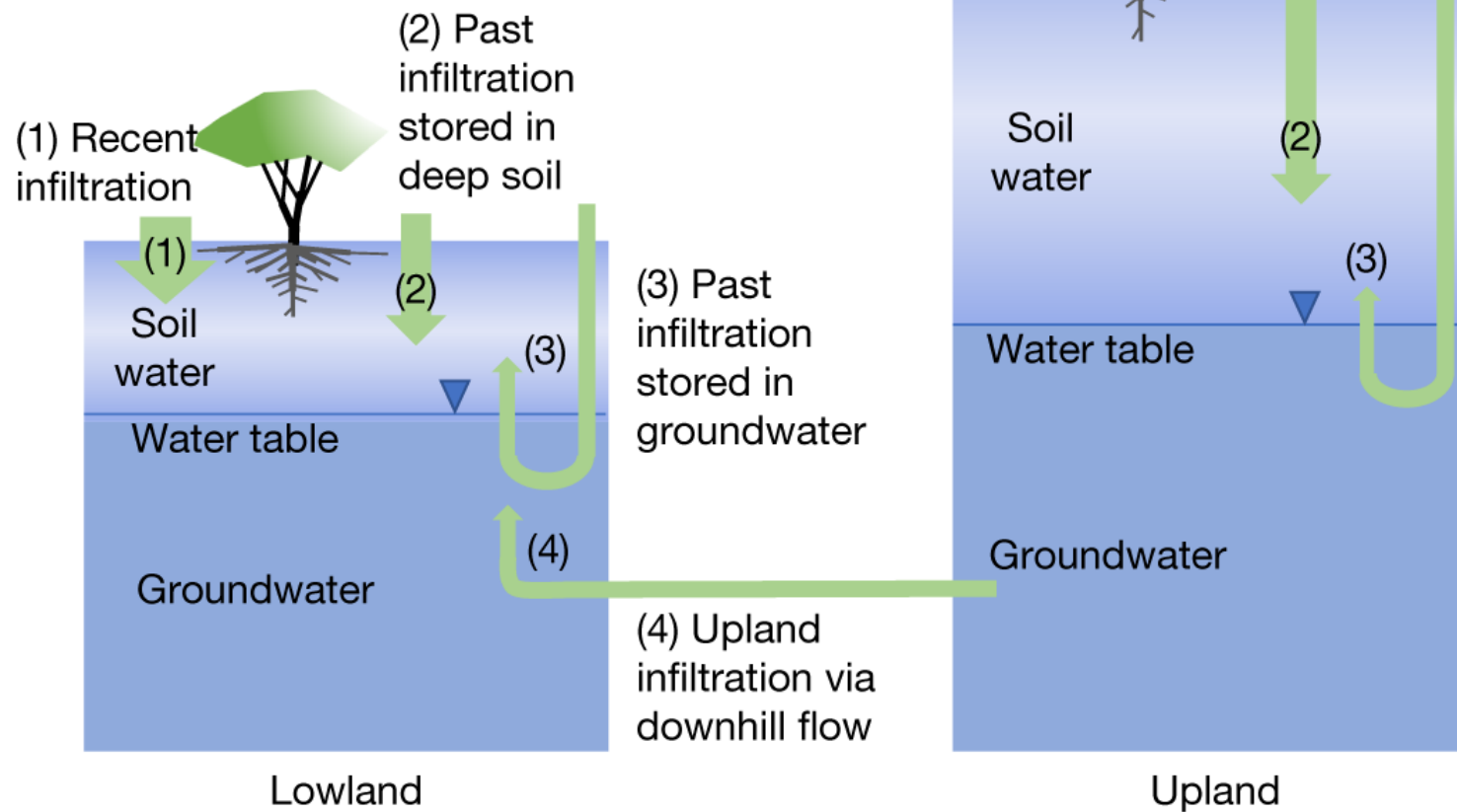
Ying Fan,

Rutgers University, New Jersey, USA

Along a topographic gradient....

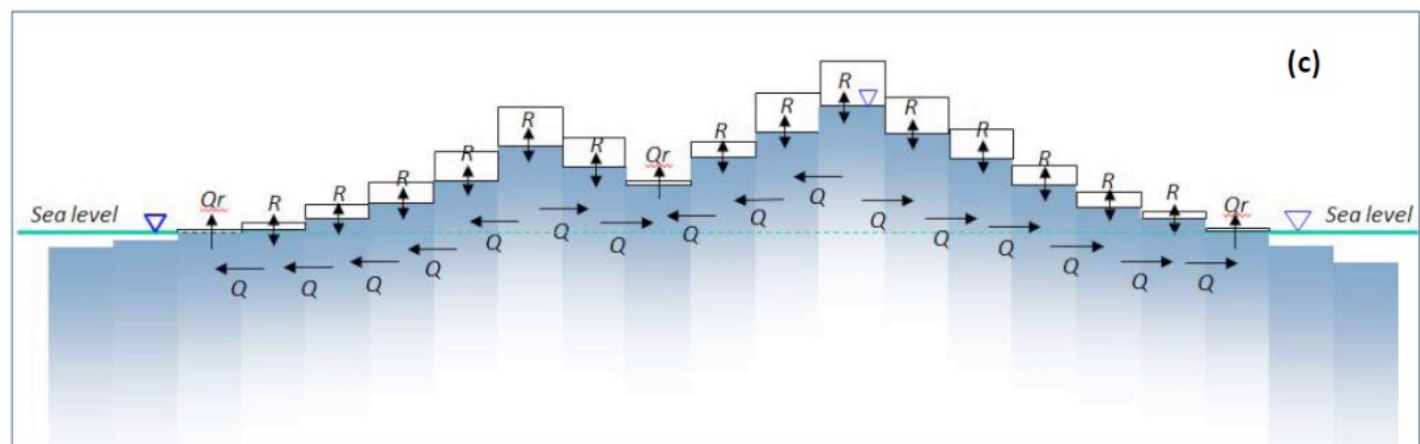
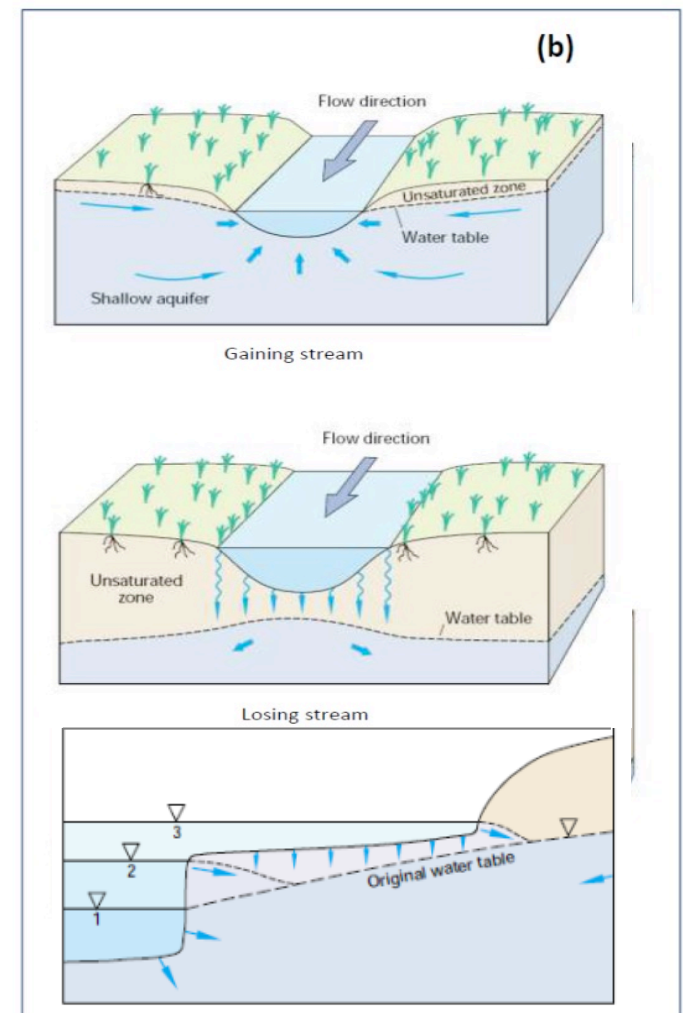
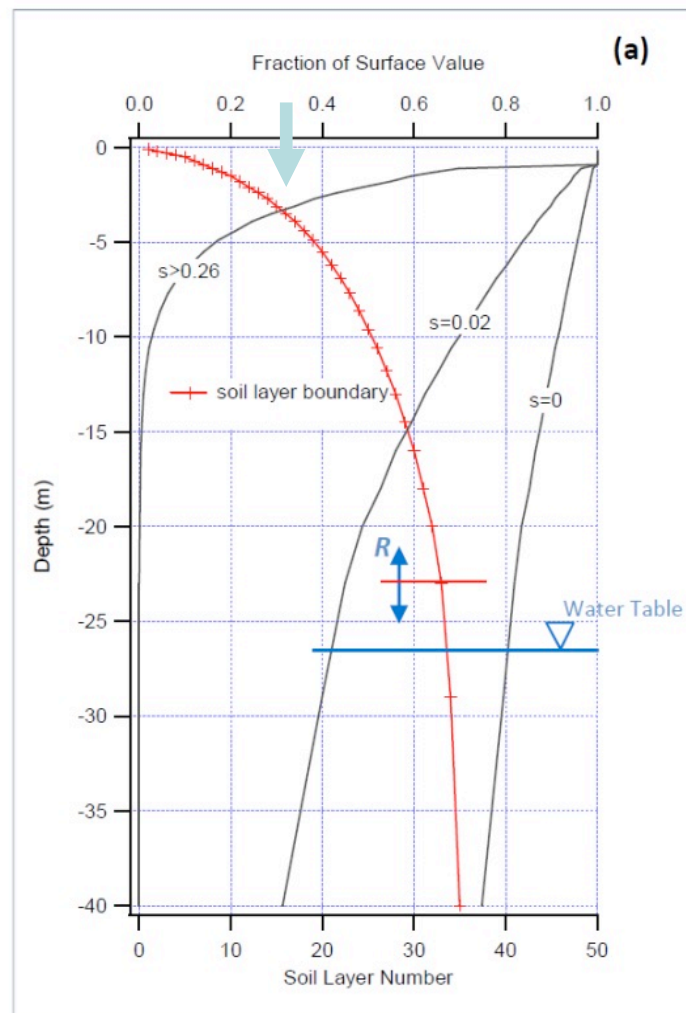
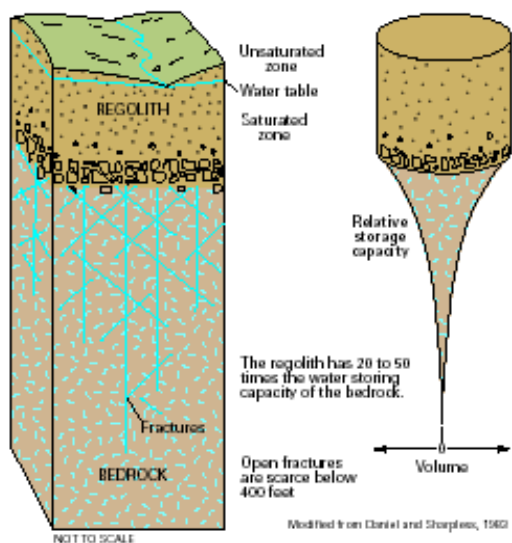


Where does the water for transpiration come from?



Common Sense Hydrology Model

canopy, soil,
groundwater
river/foodplain
grwater-fed
wetlands
30" (<1km) global
grid
hourly
11 yrs (2003-2014)



Demand Side:

*Panman-Monteith Equ.
(Shuttleworth-Wallace)*

*Transp = function (VPD, **LAI**)*

ERA5
Reanalysis



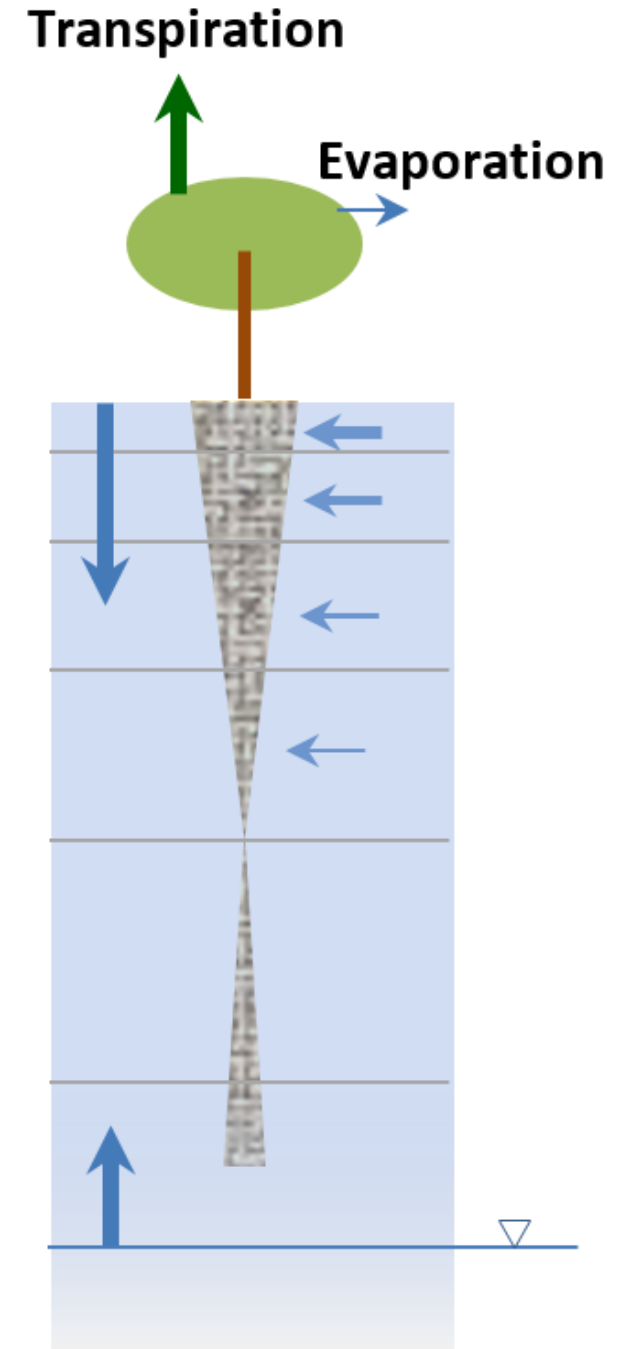
MODIS

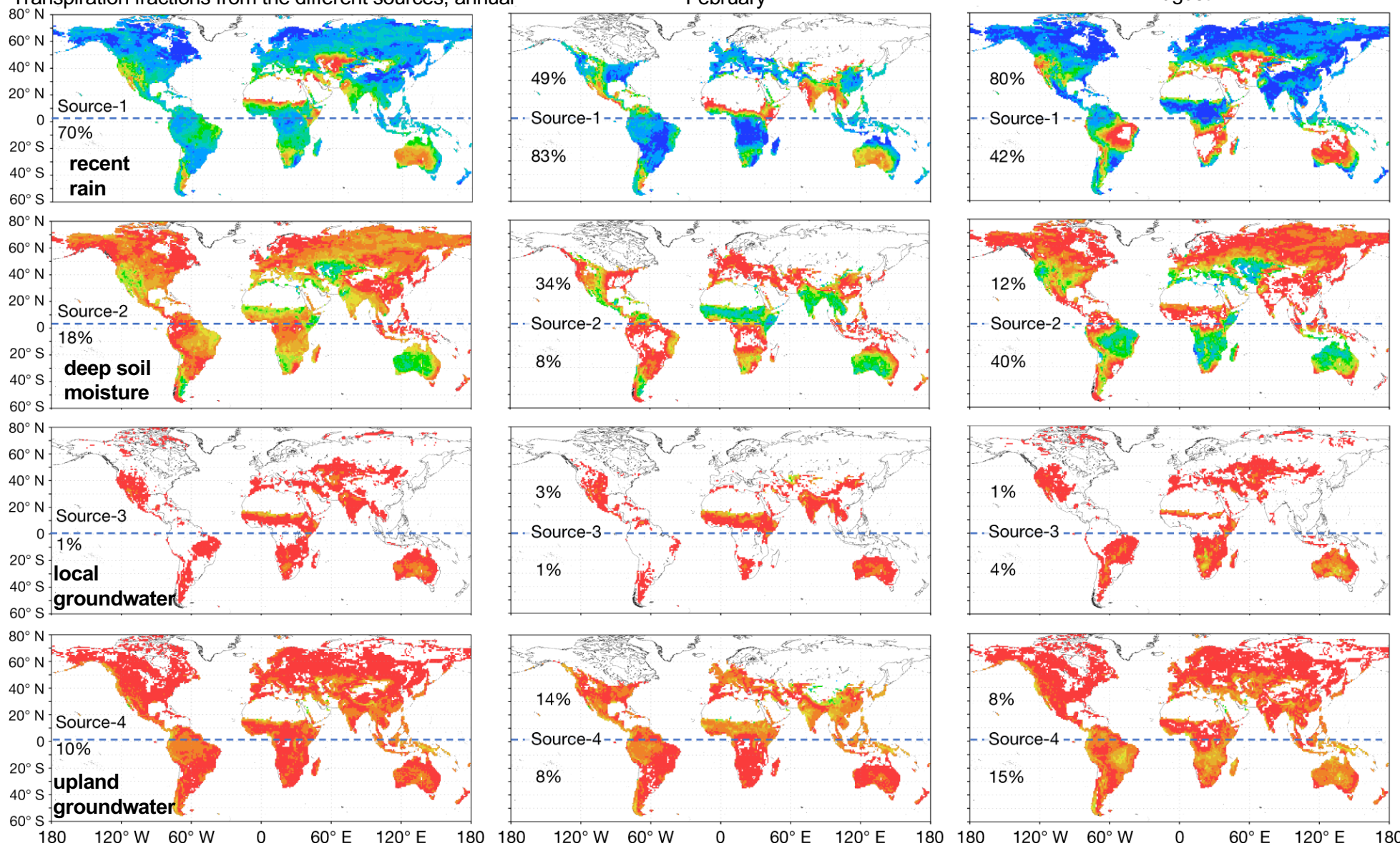
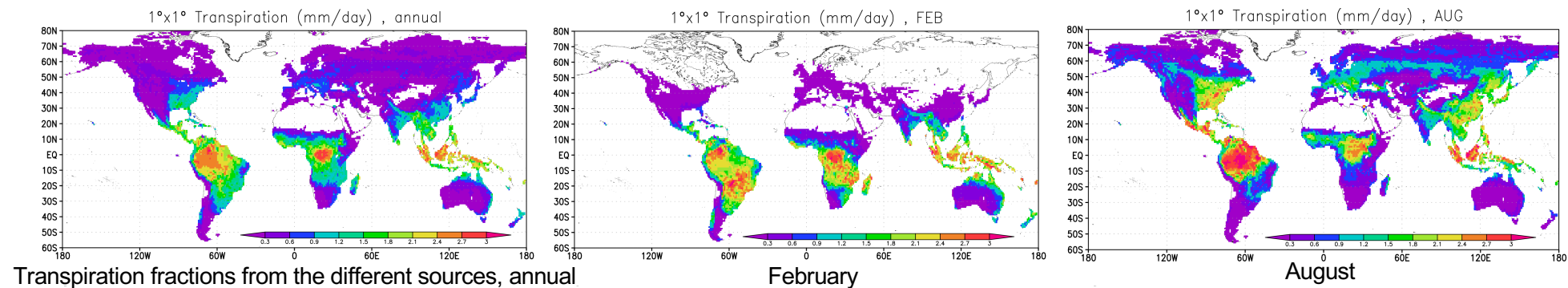
Uptake from layer j:

$$e_j = \left(\frac{\psi_{lmin} - \psi_j}{\frac{2}{3} h_{veg} + d_j} \right) \quad (1)$$

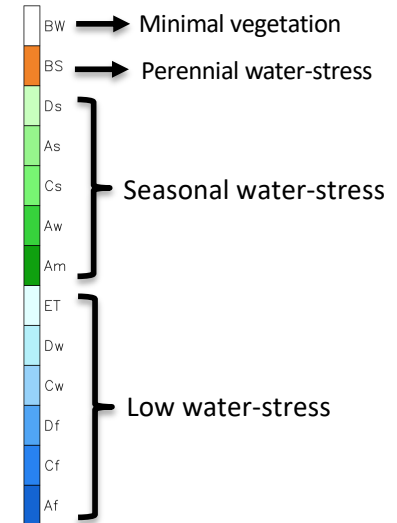
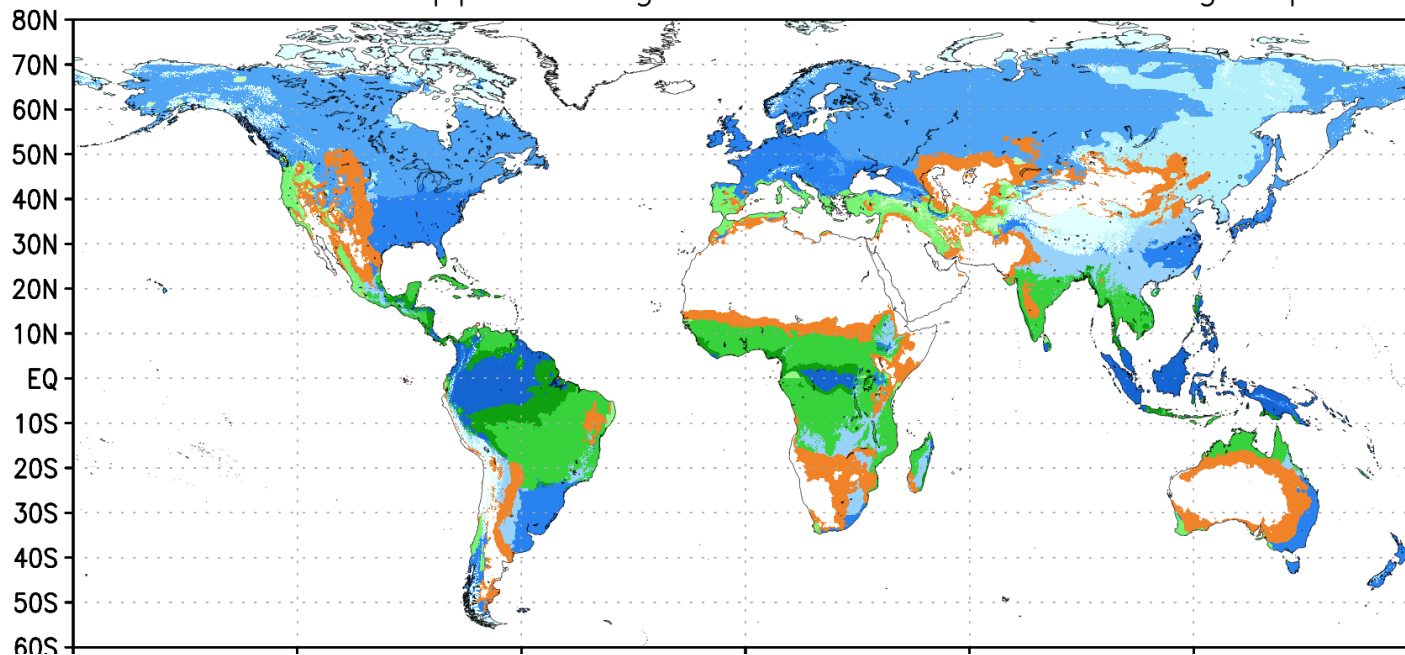
$$r_j = \frac{e_j \Delta z_j}{\sum e_j \Delta z_j} \quad (2)$$

Dynamic root growth driven by
minimal resistance to water
uptake

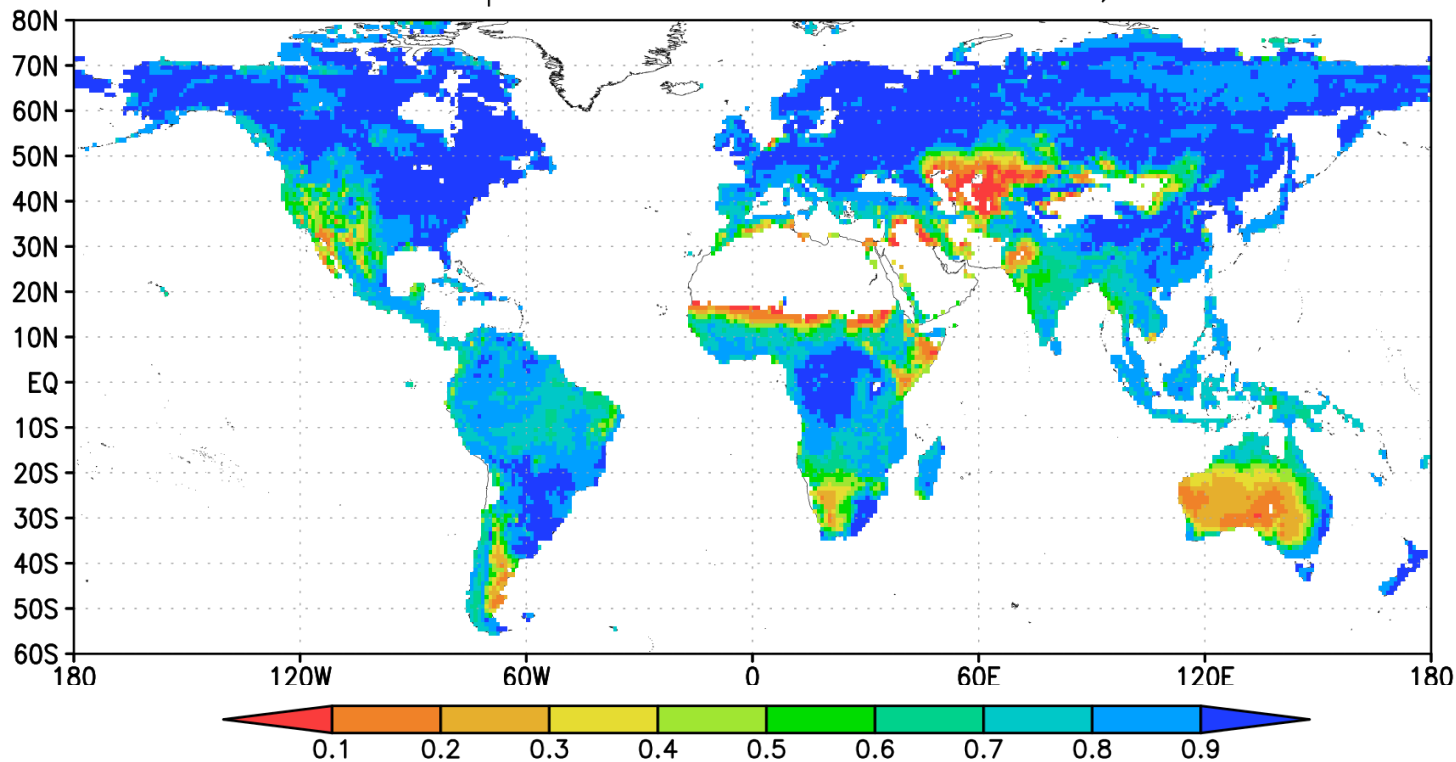




30"x30" Koeppen-Geiger climate classification groups

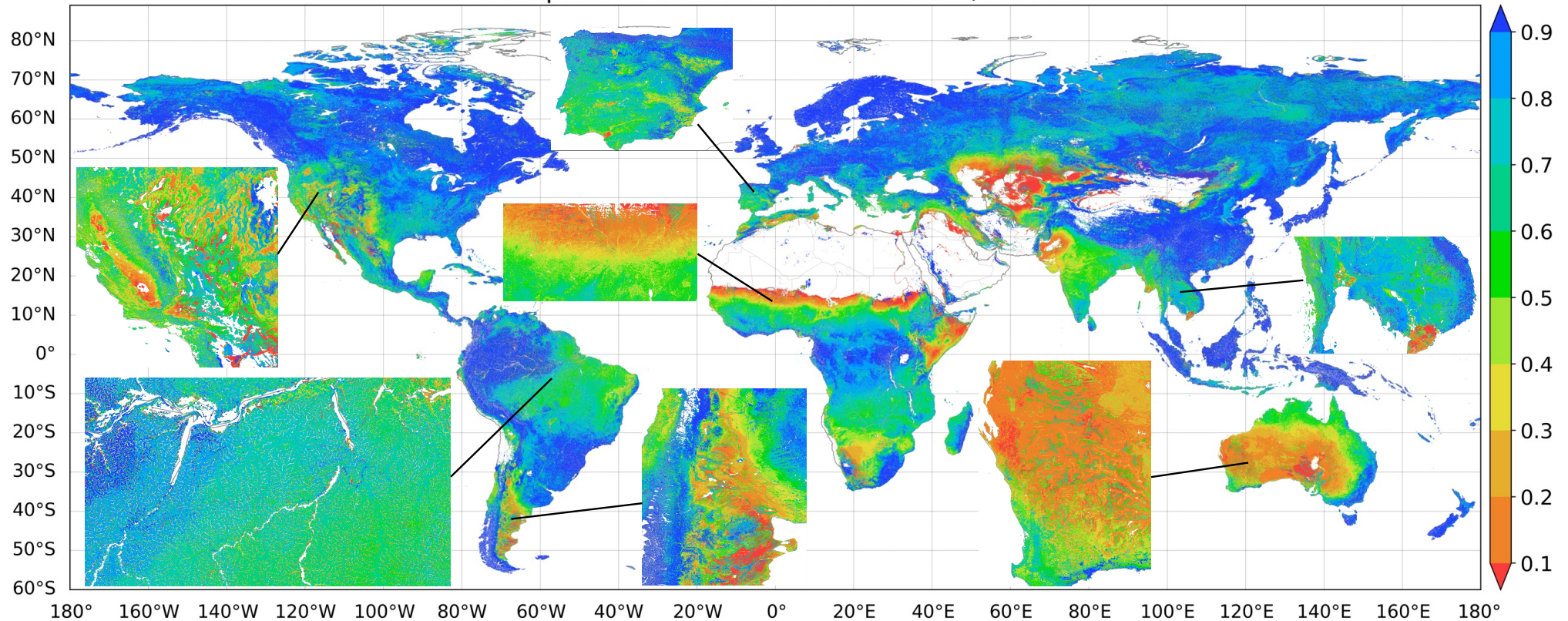


1°x1° Transp. fraction from recent rain, annual



On the regional scale, the main driver is climate: there is more reliance on past rain in dry or seasonally dry climates

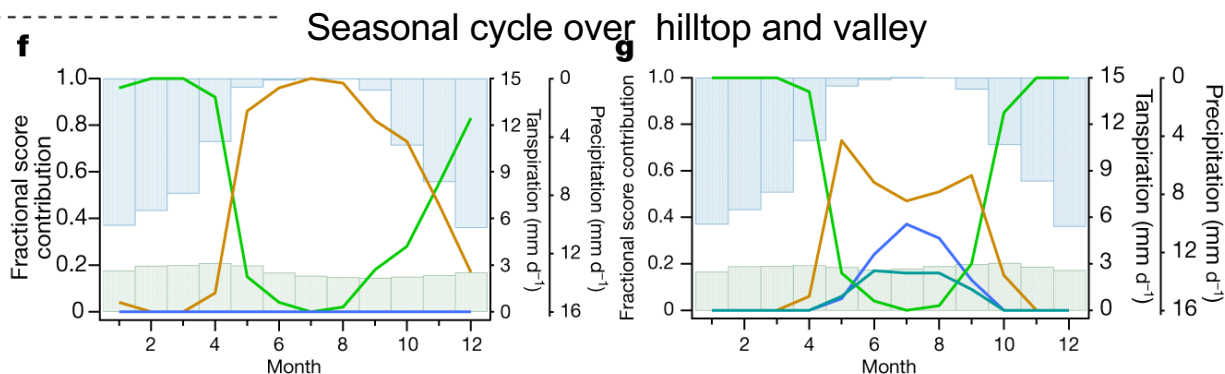
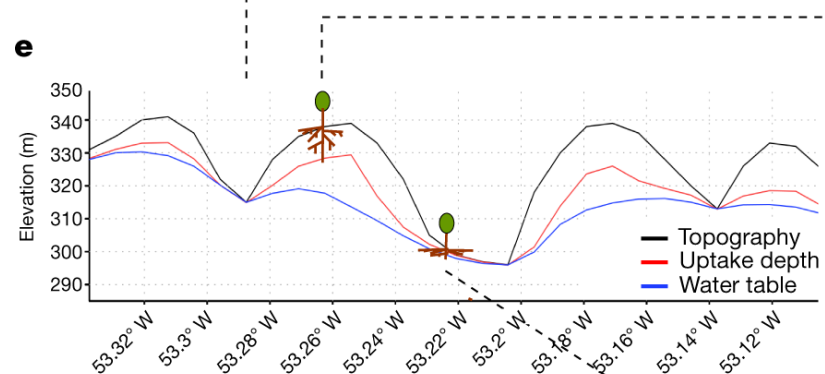
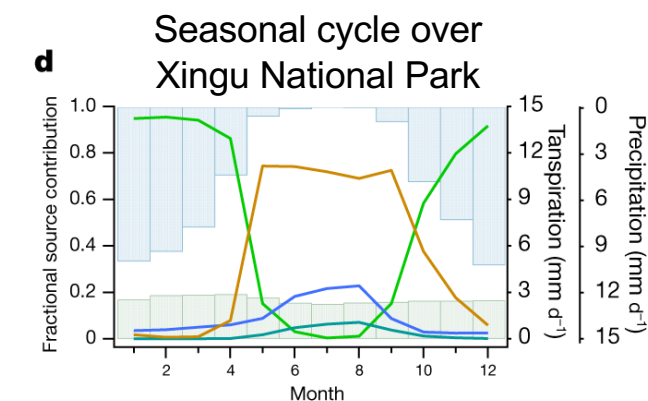
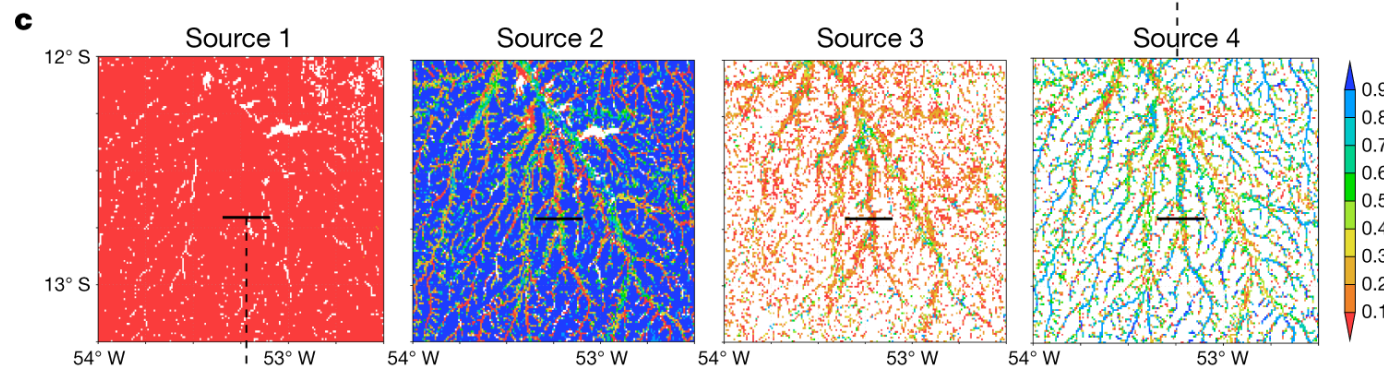
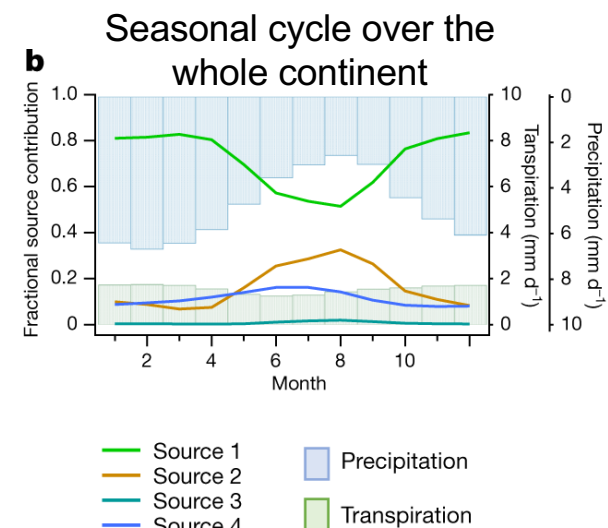
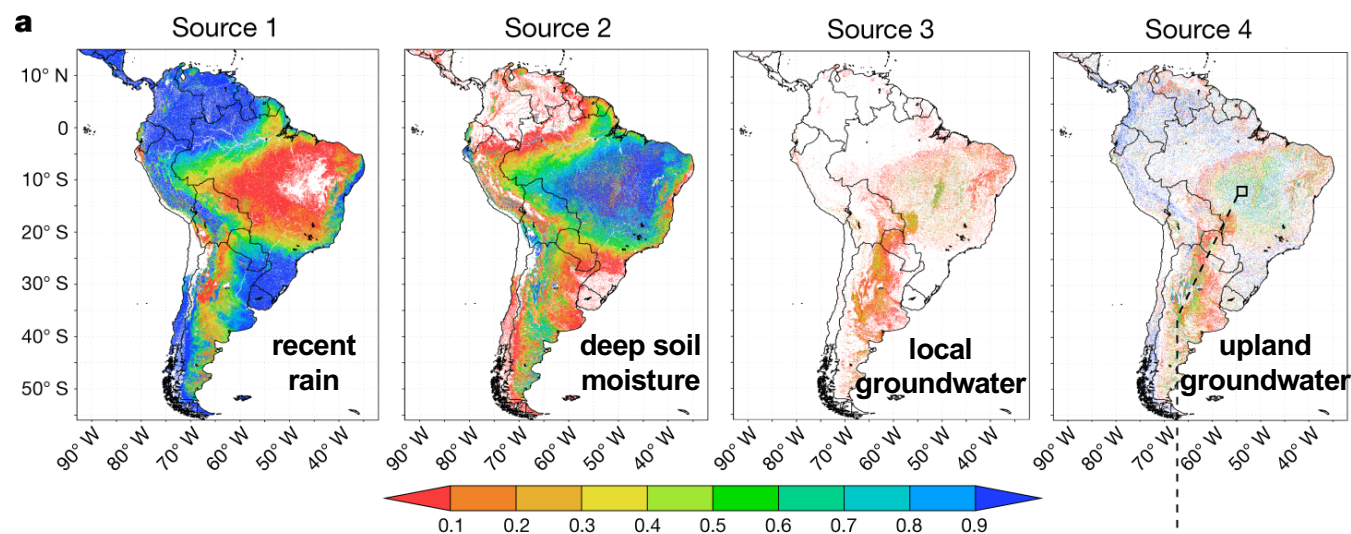
Transpiration fraction from recent rain, Annual



But climate is not the only driver...

At the local scale, topography, e.g. the position on the landscape (hill-valley), is also a key factor because it determines the access to groundwater.

Transpiration fraction from the different sources in August (Southern Amazon dry season)



CONCLUSIONS

- Vegetation reliance on past precipitation is common.
- Implications for ecosystem functioning and ET fluxes, recharge rates to groundwater, carbon cycle, biogeochemistry