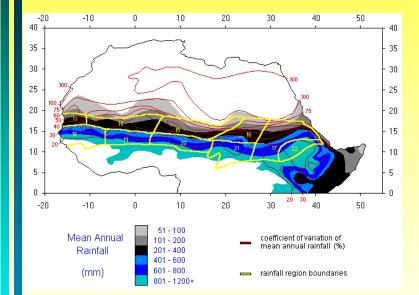
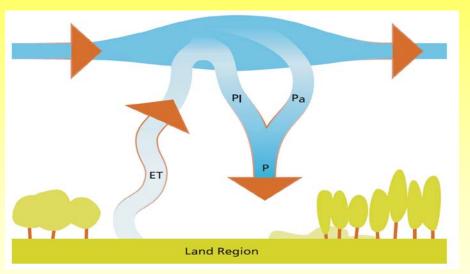
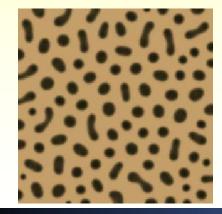
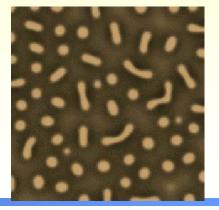
Coupling Veg Pattern to ABL model









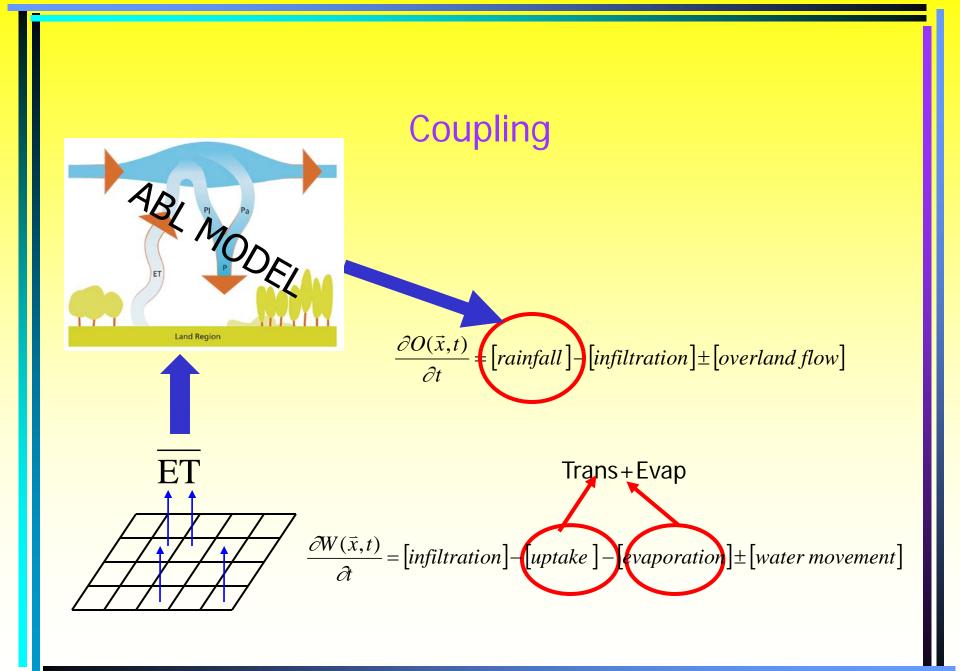


Motivation:

- The ABL model predicts a wet or dry atmosphere
- Due to small scale pos FB mechanisms, more LE to atmosphere

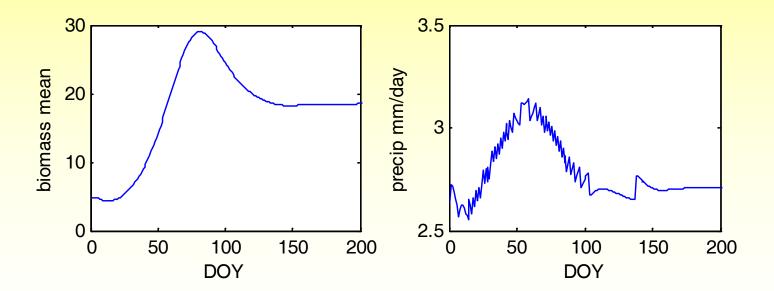
Aim:

- Can small scale FB mechanisms shift the atmosphere from dry to wet?
- Work in progress:
- Including heat flux
- Including albedo dependency on biomass
- Coupling of small scale pattern to ABL model (presentation)
- Including new surface runoff scheme (presentation)



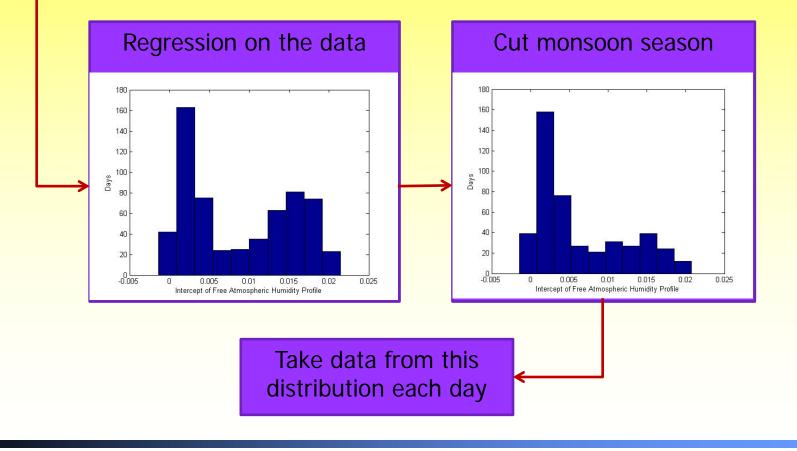
Results coupling

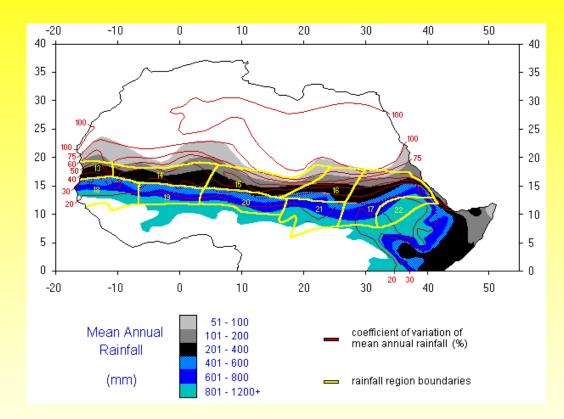
- Include PM equation, energy balance
- Problems with units, dimensions, space/time discretizations
- With US data for input in the ABL:
 - Too much precip from atmosphere
 - Arid model becomes forest without patterns
 - But more or less stable

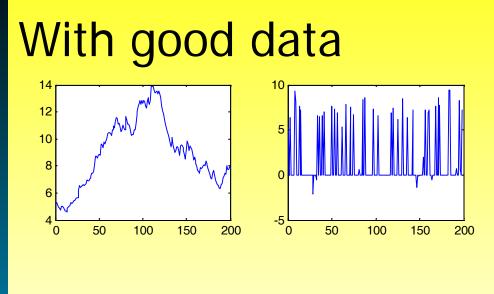


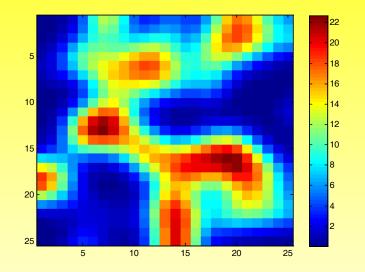
Free atmosphere description

Get atmospheric profile for the area along 2 years q = m/(1+m)Potential Temperature









- 1. Average precip is 1.3 mm/day ... reasonable
- 2. There is a pattern!
- 3. More tuning on atmosphere (longer dry periods)+more tuning on pattern

Basic model for patterned vegetation

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = Growth(P,W) - Mortality(P) + D_P \Delta P$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = Infiltration(O, P) - Uptake(P, W) - Loss(W) + D_W \Delta W$$

$$\frac{\partial O}{\partial t} = Rain - Infiltration(O, P) + D_0 \Delta O$$

Revised Overland Flow Model

• Open Chanel Flow:

$$V_{x} = \frac{1}{n} O^{2/3} \left(S \right)^{1/2}$$

$$V_x \approx \frac{1}{n} O^{2/3} \left(\left| \frac{\partial O}{\partial x} \right| \right)^{\alpha} \operatorname{sgn} \left(\frac{\partial O}{\partial x} \right);$$

Revised Model

$$q_x = -D_o(O, P) \left(\left| \frac{\partial O}{\partial x} \right| \right)^\alpha \operatorname{sgn} \left(\frac{\partial O}{\partial x} \right)$$

n = f(P)

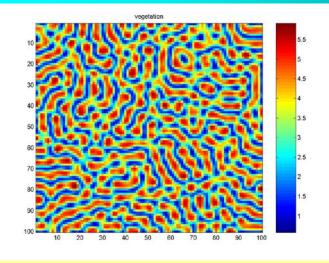
 $q_x = V_x \times O$

Revised Overland Flow Model

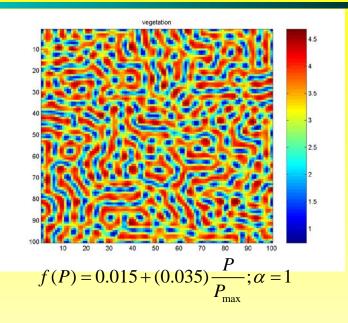
 Question to be addressed: What happens to the vegetation pattern for the following cases:

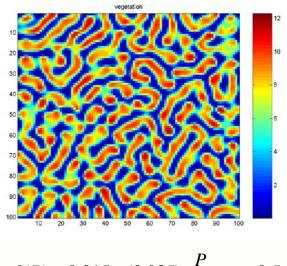
$$\alpha = 1$$

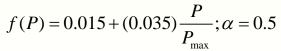
 $\alpha = 0.5$
 $f(P) = 0.015$
 $f(P) = 0.015 + (0.035) \frac{P}{P_{\text{max}}}$

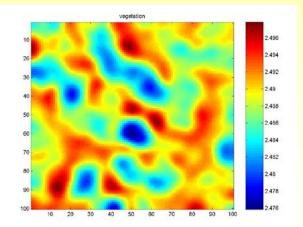


Original Model









 $f(P) = 0.015; \alpha = 0.5$ Same result for: $f(P) = 0.015; \alpha = 1$