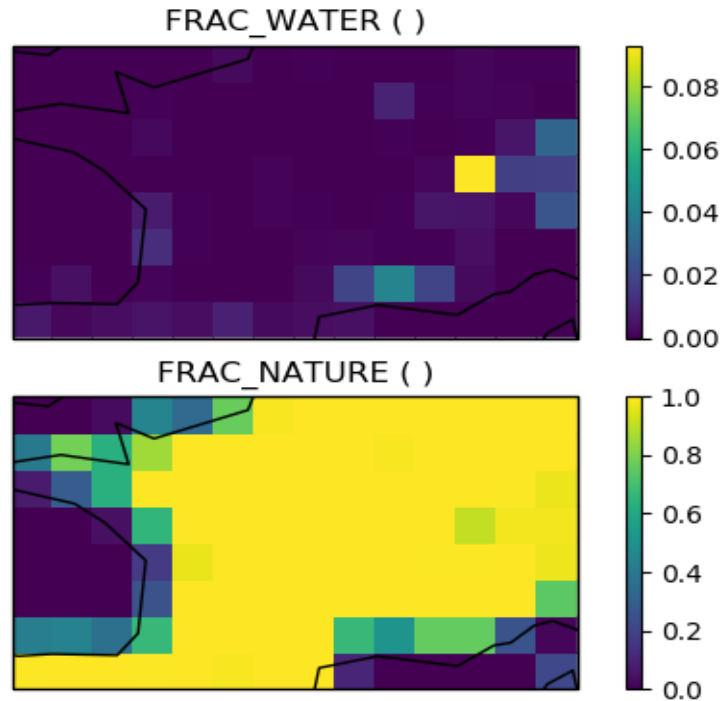


2D experiment

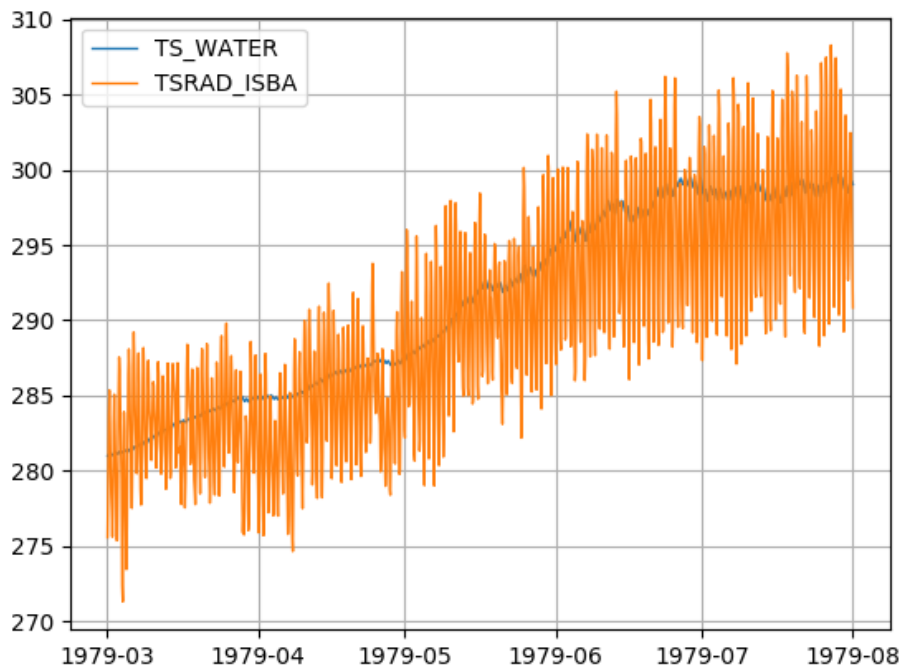
1. Comparison water/nature

1.1



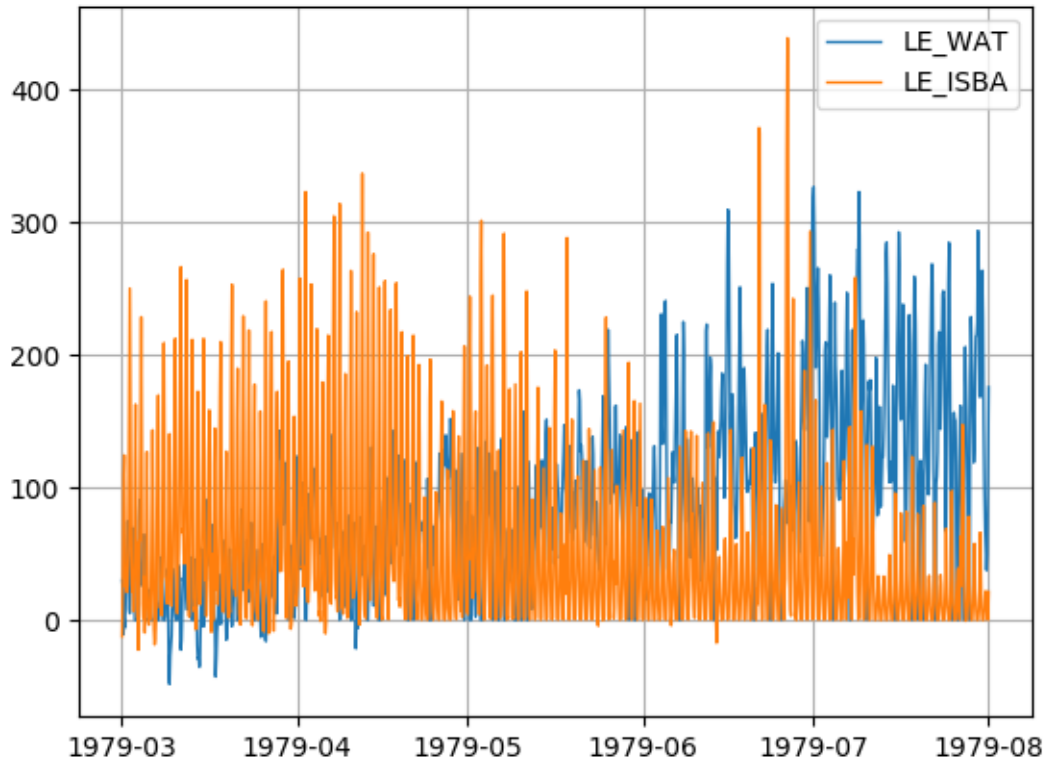
1.2

For a same grid mesh there is a fraction of tile NATURE, and a fraction of tile WATER. For NATURE, ISBA is activated, and for WATER, Flake is activated. Both tile receive same atmospheric forcing. The diurnal amplitude over land is larger than over water illustrated by surface temperature for each tile.



1.3

For a same atmospheric forcing, the fluxes simulated are different. ISBA evaporates more in spring than in summer because soil moisture is higher in spring. Flake evaporates more in summer time due to the atmospheric conditions. Different fluxes on land and water will have an impact on the aggregated fluxes over the grid mesh.



2. Evolving Leaf Area Index (LAI)

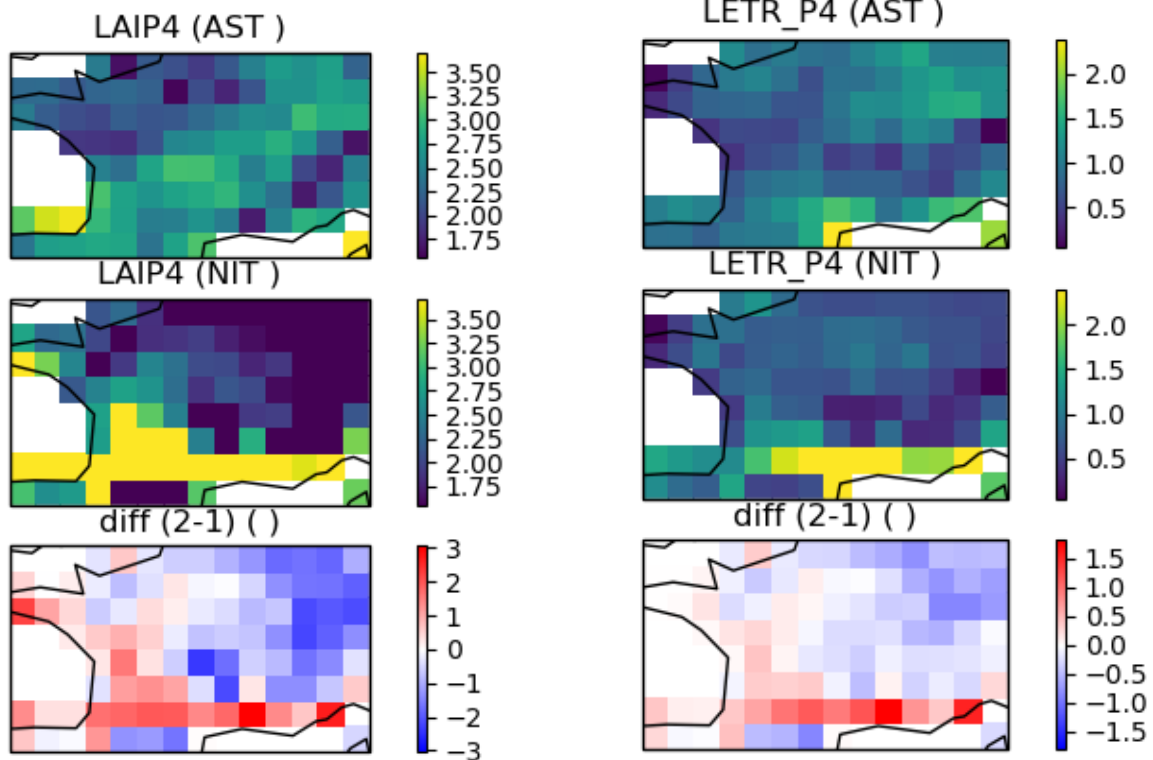
2.3 /2.4

When 'NIT' is activated, the model calculates the evolution of Leaf Area Index and biomass. When 'AST' is activated, LAI is prescribed from climatological values from ECOCLIMAP.

Differences of LAI and LETR (evapotranspiration) can be visualized for each patch, here for PATCH4 (trees), for different time step.

For day 150 for example, LAI is higher with NIT, and consequently, LETR is higher too.

DAY 50



DAY 150

