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Dear Dr. Sato, GMD Editors, and Reviewers,

Thank you for your helpful comments throughout this process. We have revised our manuscript and hopefully addressed your questions, both here and in the main paper. Line numbers referenced here relate to the revised manuscript. We have included a diff'ed manuscript after our point by point responses here. We believe that your critiques helped us bring clarity to our manuscript and reduce redundancy, particularly in our methods and discussion sections.

Thank you again for the time that you have taken to review our work.

Sincerely yours,

Leah Birch and Brendan Rogers

On behalf of all contributing authors

Revisions

Response to Referee 1

- - This paper addresses a "high bias in photosynthesis or gross primary productivity (GPP) at high latitudes" apparent in CLM5.0 model simulations." The paper is geared towards identifying issues in the current standard model version and making recommendations for modifications aimed at improving model performance for simulating carbon fluxes in the arctic-boreal zone (ABZ).
- The focus on accurately simulating seasonal C exchange in the high latitudes is important as it strongly controls the seasonal cycle of atmospheric CO₂ - an aspect of Earth system model predictions that has been found to be inaccurately simulated and thus warrants closer attention and calls for improvement of available models. The present paper tackles this issue and thus promises to be an important contribution.
- I considered it particularly useful that the authors applied point-based simulations for direct comparison with observed C fluxes at eddy covariance sites.
- However, several aspects of this study limit the usefulness of the presented research. I list major points below. Given that I have to raise these (in my view) rather fundamental issues, I cannot recommend this paper for publication in its current form.

Thank you for taking the time to read through our paper. We also believe that carbon cycling in the ABZ is an important component of ESMs that requires analysis and development to address current biases. We hope to clarify our methods and alleviate some of your concerns. We also believe this study can be a stepping stone to help other researchers in further diagnosing issues in CLM and ultimately improve our predictive capabilities in Earth system modeling.

- - However, I was also appealed, e.g., by the useful focus and separating effects by phenology (start and end of season) and factors determining photosynthetic rates (V_{cmax} , J_{max}). This could be explored further. Part of the challenge for the present study is that the apparent high bias in simulated GPP in the ABZ is the outcome of multiple potential factors that probably feed back on each other. E.g., high photosynthetic efficiency (light use efficiency) during the summer leads to high C assimilation which should enable an expansion of total leaf area which, in turn, should increase photosynthesis by increasing the fraction of absorbed light. The complication is that this is sort of a "chicken-or-

egg problem” (What’s the root cause?). A rigorous way forward to address this would be to disentangle contributions by, for example, prescribing seasonal leaf area from observations and calibrate parameters determining light use efficiency first. If the phenology routine was decoupled from other parts of the model (which it is not, see below), it could also be calibrated separately (without having to run the entire model). Then, once light use efficiency and phenology are well calibrated, one may calibrate parameters determining leaf area (e.g., allocation factors). In my view, this would be a promising way forward here. I understand however, that this may not be easily achievable. A ”middle ground” could be found, e.g., if the model evaluation focused on these separate factors (phenology, light use efficiency, leaf area index) and tried to identify their relative contributions to model-observation mismatch in original and revised model versions.

We understand the appeal of an idealized approach that completely separates model components, and agree on its utility. However, these model components, such as light use efficiency and leaf area mentioned by the reviewer, are not orthogonal and indeed are highly inter-dependent in the model. Additionally, because of these interdependencies, the contribution of one parameter or model formulation to overall bias depends on the other parameters or model formulations, making this type of analysis extremely challenging. We did, however, vary parameters independently to understand their contributions to model biases within point simulations at flux sites, and we have included a few more point simulation figures in the Supplement S12-15. In presenting our results, we found it consistently more straightforward and compelling to show changes sequentially and in an additive manner.

- - Having said that, I also consider that the model revision itself warrants reconsideration. I do not consider the model modifications to be recommendable for adoption for global simulations, as I argue below.

Modifications to make the model fit ABZ observations does not assure that the model performance is not deteriorated outside these biomes. This may seriously undermine the usefulness of proposed changes for global model simulations. Restricting the model applicability to the ABZ makes little sense for mitigating this limitation in view of common (global) applications of this model (e.g. Global Carbon Project simulations, CMIP, etc.). This limited scope of observations for informing model structure and calibrating parameters is all the more disappointing as authors note themselves that the model’s current implementation, e.g., of the phenology routine or the temperature acclimation

of V_{\max} and J_{\max} , is based on data from a limited climatic range (essentially just the temperate zone). In this view, the manuscript seems to repeat a practice that has apparently been at the heart of poor model performance of the currently available CLM version. One way to resolve similar issues has been to assign PFT-specific parameters and thus accommodate for different parameter values to take effect in different biomes (this works in combination with achieving a realistic simulation of the PFT distribution). However, what is proposed here, e.g., for the phenology module, is to apply not just different parameters to a ABZ-typical PFT, but to change the **model structure** (Sect. 2.4.1). If I understood it correctly that authors propose to apply this structure only to PFTs growing in the ABZ, I have to raise concern about the implications of such PFT-specific parametrizations. This may seriously complicate interpretation global model predictions in future applications and the calibration of the model.

We wholeheartedly agree that beneficial changes in one region of the model should not result in skill deterioration for the other regions, particularly for a model such as CLM that gets used primarily for global assessments. Our manuscript is focused on the ABZ, which is why we were running regional CLM simulations. We agree that not all model development choices presented here would improve carbon cycling outside of the ABZ. However, most of our model changes are ABZ PFT specific, meaning they would not directly affect any regions outside of the ABZ. To quantify the impact of our model development on global performance, we ran a global simulation as described in Section 3.4 at Line 460, which we moved from the Supplement to the main part of the paper. Because of the improvements at high latitudes, our changes for the ABZ had the effect of improving CLM's representation of global GPP.

The use of PFTs as mentioned by the referee is an effective way to accommodate biome-specific processes within global models. PFT phenology schemes are already implemented in CLM and have been used for many years (i.e. evergreen phenology, deciduous phenology, and stress deciduous phenology). To address biases when extrapolating phenology schemes from temperate to high latitudes, we added an ABZ deciduous phenology scheme, which we describe and clarify in Section 2.4.1 on lines 185-204.

- - Proposed modifications are very model-specific, don't make systematic use of available observational data of the affected variables, have little potential for adoption into other modelling frameworks, and have little potential to improve the general understanding of how simulations of C cycling in the ABZ can be

improved (see major points below). In addition, by its focus on evaluating the (essentially global) model only with observations from the ABZ, the paper does not make clear whether the proposed model modifications improve global model performance metrics. For example, a test against global iLamb benchmarks would have been useful to demonstrate the usefulness of proposed changes. Let me clarify my concerns about the proposed modifications:

We focused our simulations on the ABZ and all but two of our model changes only impact that region. As mentioned, we only advocate for all of our model developments in the ABZ. That said, we did test a global simulation with all of our model changes and assessed performance using ILAMB (Figure 6). We found general and significant improvements in the global simulation and have moved this result from the supplement (where it was previously) to the main part of the paper. Though our ABZ-focused development improved the global simulation, anyone seeking to use this model set up should be aware of the change from Kattge and Knorr to Leuning, which will be discussed below in response to a following question.

- - Spring phenology: The proposed modification relies on internally simulated quantities as arguments to the phenology function (soil temperature, snow depth). This implies the risk of undesired effects on simulated phenology caused by modifications (possibly in the future) to the snow or soil temperature routines. Such "feedbacks" between different parts of the model complicate model development and the identification of root causes for model bias. The chosen formulation of spring phenology is all the more surprising since this complication is avoided by the use of growing-degree-day-based models that are standard and well-established (see e.g., Richardson et al., 2018; Hufkens et al., 2018) for robust simulations of spring phenology (with some modifications like chilling requirement).

We appreciate the reviewer's concern. Here we note that such internal feedbacks are ubiquitous in complex land surface models such as CLM, yet this should not preclude the development of physically-based parameters for processes such as spring onset. Fundamentally, what determines spring onset in the ABZ is related to the freeze/thaw state of the ground as this impacts the availability of soil moisture and root metabolic activity as described in our Methods section, lines 195-200. We agree that phenology approaches based on growing degree days are useful. However, the vast majority of observations informing these formulations are from latitudes lower than the ABZ with most validation studies also focused on lower latitude regions. The studies that do

include ABZ phenology depicted late onset timing, which was the bias that we intended to improve. In the case of CLM, the GDD threshold was parameterized based on the temperate United States for three years in the 1990s. We expanded on our rationale for moving away from the GDD approach in the discussion, lines 472-488.

- - Temperature acclimation of V_{cmax} and J_{max} : Authors suggest to revert the formulation of temperature-acclimation from the currently implemented version designed following Kattge Knorr (2007) to a previous version based on Leuning (2002). This happens to improve model performance in CLM5.0 and is justified here by reference to the limited representativity of the parametrisation proposed by Kattge Knorr (2007). The manuscript does not clarify the structure of the parametrisations of the two versions. Either way, this change is hardly justifiable by improved process understanding.

Kattge and Knorr did improve process understanding, but only in temperate regions. The structures of the parameterizations are largely similar between the two methods, with the exception that Kattge and Knorr introduced an additional term for acclimation between 11 and 35C, as described in the Methods section. This unfortunately introduces more problems than it solves in the ABZ. We present an expanded discussion on this in the Methods (245-264) and Discussion (line 506-517) sections.

- Authors also refer to Kumarathunge et al. (2019) who recently updated the analysis of Kattge Knorr (2007) using a much extended dataset, now encompassing data from a wider climatic range. It remains elusive why the parametrisations proposed by Kumarathunge et al. (2019) were not used here. This would have been a potentially useful modification of the CLM model, based on improved understanding and a wider and more robust observational basis. [references given in the manuscript of Birch et al.]

The Kumarathunge parameterizations are a promising step forward utilizing a wider temperature range. We hope that the modeling community tests the implications of adopting them for temperate regions, as they improved variance in prediction relative to Kattge and Knorr. However, Kumarathunge would significantly change the current model structure in CLM dramatically, which we found to be outside of the scope of this paper. Moreover, they only included Utqiagvik (Barrow), Alaska and a site in Finland as part of the ABZ, so the scheme can still be considered an extrapolation at high latitudes, as described on lines 515-517.

- - The modified initialisation of Vmax and Jmax at the start of the season (Sect. 2.4.5) is specific to a particular module (LUNA) within CLM5.0 and thus has little relevance for adoption into modelling frameworks outside or for informing process understanding. In my view, this rather seems like a bugfix than a model improvement worth publication outside a CLM-specific technical report.

We agree that whether or not this was a development or bug fix could be debated. Nevertheless, we found the issue to be very influential in causing seasonal biases. Given CLM's wide spread use for regional and global applications, assessment reports, and incorporation in other models such as WRF, we believe it is important knowledge to disseminate. To address the reviewer's critique, we have moved some of this section to the Supplement because we do think the equations are better suited there. We have also added a plot to the Supplement (Fig. S15), which depicts the sensitivity of GPP to the initial constant values of Equations 2/3.

- - Carbon allocation: Alternative choices (static allocation with different root:leaf allocation ratios, dynamic allocation, Sect. 2.4.6) were tested. However, as I understand it, the tests appear to be evaluated with respect to model performance in simulating GPP.

The reviewer is correct in that we evaluated the effects of allocation parameters on GPP most closely, but we also evaluated the effects on NEE and TER.

- Authors limit the justification for selecting a particular value by reference to a small number of references.

This is an area where more observations would certainly be useful. However, there is a disconnect between real world allocation parameters and allocation in CLM. The CLM PFT categories lump multiple plant species, across wet and dry biomes, together into broad categories. Since allocation changes across plant species, matching observations exactly is not realistic. We did test a small range of different combinations based on observations and placed an example in the Supplement (Fig. S14). Ultimately, we settled on attempting to create the relative differences in allocation for different PFTs, whereas before allocation was the same across all PFTs as described in our Methods Section line 283.

- This approach to model development makes no systematic use of relevant observational data on allocation patterns itself nor of calibration methods, and runs the risk of being affected by compensating errors between model performance

in simulating allocation and GPP (authors do not demonstrate that the chosen modification of the allocation parametrisation actually improves simulated allocated patterns).

Allocation patterns in CLM are very dependent on the input parameters, such that the resulting patterns followed the input parameters closely. Thus, the carbon fluxes are one of the best proxies we have for evaluating model performance as it is affected by allocation. We are currently not aware of mapped allocation values, but that would be a very valuable dataset to modeling efforts.

Response to Referee 2

- This manuscript aims to correct the biases in representing circumpolar carbon cycling by the CLM5.0 model. The authors did a good job pinpointing model deficiencies in CLM5.0 responsible for these biases. To address these deficiencies, they focused on point-based simulations and compared directly with PFT-specific seasonal cycle of carbon fluxes in the model development. The paper is well-written and easy to follow, and their model recommendation show significant improvement in its capacity in capturing the mean seasonal characteristics of Arctic-Boreal carbon cycling.

As many terrestrial biosphere models show poor performance in simulating the seasonal cycle of CO₂ exchange, especially in the high latitudes, this paper could potentially offer important insights to the wider modeling and scientific community. The authors faced a challenging task as observations are sparse in the ABZ, and they implemented the model improvements following clear and logical steps. However, there are two major issues limiting the broader appeal (i.e., contributing to a future stock version of CLM or motivating changes in other models) of this research.

We thank the reviewer for appreciating the importance of this work. We localized most of our model improvements to the ABZ, so incorporation into CLM is possible and ongoing with many of our changes. We believe that keeping NCAR informed throughout the model development has been key to seeing our model improvements actualized in the main branch.

- Firstly, although mean seasonal carbon cycle is important, other features such as the magnitude change of carbon fluxes, their interannual variability, and the mean carbon sink, are also essential. It would reassure the readers if the

authors could demonstrate in more detail that other aspects of the model do not become worse after the changes.

The reviewer raises a good point in that we focused heavily on one feature for development. Fortunately, the ILAMB framework allows us to investigate the effects on other critical variables and interannual variability. We find general improvement across carbon fluxes, heat fluxes, and moisture fluxes, lines 449-465. Thus, extrapolating temperate schemes for vegetation processes to the ABZ can impact more than just carbon fluxes, increasing biases.

- Currently the authors rely heavily on FLUXCOM data in validations, how reliable is the PFT-specific output of FLUXCOM? Could other observation-based datasets, such as atmospheric inversions, and observed phenology data be used in the comparison as well in the benchmarking?

The PFT-specific FLUXCOM product uses the same methods as FLUXCOM, and we have added a better description of FLUXCOM to our Methods Section. We chose to use ILAMB for additional validation of our model improvements, which provides a comprehensive assessment of key modeled variables. Indeed, there are additional data sets that could be leveraged. However, each comes with its own sets of limitations. For example, gridded phenology products tend to be produced using optical imagery, which often does not correspond well with CO₂ fluxes in shoulder seasons (line 480). Atmospheric inversions often disagree on the magnitude and trend in net CO₂ fluxes at high latitudes, in part due to coarse grid resolutions (Gourdji, 2012; Schuh, 2013). We therefore believe that a focus on the widely-used and well-validated data sets in FLUXCOM and ILAMB provides an adequate basis for model validation.

References:

Gourdji, Sharon M., et al. "North American CO₂ exchange: inter-comparison of modeled estimates with results from a fine-scale atmospheric inversion." *Biogeosciences* 9.1 (2012): 457-475.

Schuh, Andrew E., et al. "Evaluating atmospheric CO₂ inversions at multiple scales over a highly inventoried agricultural landscape." *Global change biology* 19.5 (2013): 1424-1439.

- If any of the proposed changes are not limited to ABZ, it would make sense to also show results for a global-scale benchmarking. Otherwise, it would be helpful to quantify the contribution of updated ABZ carbon fluxes to global carbon fluxes.

We agree with the reviewer on the importance of including a global simulation to test the impact of our changes for the ABZ on global model performance. To highlight this, and the global improvement offered by better carbon cycling at high latitudes, we have moved our test of a global simulation from the supplement to the main part of the paper (lines 460-465; Figure 6). We want to caution on the extrapolation of an ABZ-specific improvement catalogue to the full globe, and please also refer to our response to Reviewer 1 on this topic.

- Secondly, it was not always clear how the authors arrive at their proposed changes. For phenology onset, was there any attempt to improve the scheme based on growing degree days?

We appreciate the reviewer's comment and included an expanded discussion on this topic in the manuscript (lines 472-488). We did investigate other several growing degree day (GDD) schemes. However, as noted above in response to Reviewer 1, we did not identify one that was both well-validated for the ABZ and performed well there within CLM. In essence, we would have been trading one extrapolated scheme for another, which is why we decided to test a physically-based threshold approach.

- Were any quantitative criteria (in addition to visual inspection of Fig. S2) used in determining the environmental metrics used?

We tested multiple threshold values, but ultimately did rely on differences being within yearly standard deviation values to guide our decision. We found those plots messier to include than Fig. S2, which is why we made that decision on that figure to help depict part of the process.

- For temperature acclimation, why was Kattge and Knorr used over Leuning in previous CLM development?

Kattge and Knorr were proposed as an addition to CLM to add better process understanding. Leuning did not allow for acclimation of C3 photosynthesis and leaf respiration to changing CO₂ levels. However, Kattge and Knorr have temperature limitations and no ABZ vegetation included in their study. We believe that process understanding is important, but in this case, it led to more biases in the ABZ. It may be most useful to allow the user to choose the scheme that they want in CLM5.0, but for regional ABZ simulations, we recommend Leuning.

- Was there any sensitivity testing in the updated parameters (i.e., carbon allocation)?

Yes, we did test a range of values around the parameters that we ended up choosing. Some of the specific intermediate flux tower results are in the Supplement Figures 4, 8-9 and 12-14.

- As only four sites were used in model development, and that the mechanisms changed show compensating effects in changing the seasonal carbon cycle, the new model parameters might be poorly constrained and could introduce new biases in the model.

We attempted to avoid over fitting the model by splitting the data in test ($n = 4$) and evaluation ($n = 6$) data for the flux towers. Notably, our development performed consistently well at evaluation sites (Fig. 4). We also found the ILAMB results to be highly favorable, including independent observation data on carbon fluxes and energy balance. Nevertheless, we cannot definitively show that we did not introduce, new biases that did not appear within our evaluation framework. We believe that we have addressed a number of biases at high latitudes as we have systemically removed model logic from the ABZ that was based on extrapolation from the temperate zone. We look forward to seeing more improvements of ABZ simulations.

- Minor points: - Figure 3, the label 'Temp. Scaling' is potentially misleading as it also include daylight scaling, and some of the line colors are hard to differentiate.

Fair point, we renamed this as Param. Scaling and thickened the lines in the plot.

- - Why did the model still perform poorly in Figure 4 a) and c) despite the changes?

We would actually argue that 4a is a much better simulation than the originally inactive, effectively dead vegetation that occurred there previously. Offset is early compared to the tower, but the simulated GPP in December is likely a partitioning/gap filling error. In regards to 4c, we decreased maximum GPP by almost half, but it is still high and an area that we noted needs work in CLM, which is part of what we are hoping to draw attention to this paper. There are many areas for future work in improving ABZ simulations.

- - The discussion could be more succinct and repeat less information from previous sections.

We agree and have attempted to rectify this by focusing more on limitations and avenues for future research throughout the Discussion.

- It would interest potential readers if the authors could discuss if other TBMs also have similar deficiencies as identified in CLM5.0.

Given the widespread use of CLM and its incorporation in other models such as WRF, we believe that documenting these biases and possible solutions should still have broad appeal. Our main conclusion is that the extrapolation of temperate schemes to the ABZ is the root of many biases, which also generally applies to other models. Additionally, wherever possible, we have noted similarities to other models (Lines).

Response to Referee 3

- Birch et al improve the representation of Arctic-boreal zone CO₂ fluxes in CLM5 through examination of model biases compared to gridded flux products and eddy covariance tower data. They implement process-level changes that improve the uptake phenology and extent of productivity for specific plant functional types. Overall, the paper is well written, detailed, and comprehensive of this highly relevant topic and worthy of publication in GMD with minor revisions.

We appreciate the reviewer's kind words and acknowledgement of the importance of our work.

- The entire model evaluation and analysis is based on the assumption that the uptake/respiration component flux partitioning in the FLUXCOM and at EC sites is correct. However, there is no discussion of the uncertainties inherent in these products. GPP cannot be independently observed and thus all values are simulated. Certainly, we can rely on these partitioning products for understanding, but an expanded discussion of this topic should be included in the methods section along with the product descriptions to boost confidence in the analysis.

Excellent point, we have added more details to the Methods section (lines 130-141). This is mostly to clarify the process of PFT specific FLUXCOM and boost confidence in this invaluable dataset for carbon fluxes.

- Certain portions of the results and discussion, such as lines 372-376, are redundant with methodology described in section 2.4. I encourage the authors to review connections between these sections to remove unneeded words and references to previously described processes and/or results.

Thanks for this comment. We have attempted to reduce redundancy throughout the paper, and removed these lines in particular.

- [Additional minor comments: Line 56. If satellite products are unavailable in the winter, then they are not complete in time. Perhaps be more specific about to which kinds of products you are referring.](#)

We appreciate this comment and have attempted to make this clear in the text (lines 56-60). Here we are basically just saying noting that satellite measurements even in winter are challenging, which necessitates the use of models such as CLM.

- [Line 106: Less biased compared to which other product?](#)

GSWP was found to be the least biased compared to other reanalysis products used with CLM. CRUNCEP is the most well known reanalysis dataset used in CLM5.0 but Lawrence 2019 mentioned there used a few reanalysis products (line 106).

- [Line 151: What impact does the choice of a site as development vs validation make on the results? If you swap sites between categories would you get a different answer?](#)

If we were doing a more formal model calibration study, we believe it would have been possible to find slightly different parameter results between categories. However, our parameter tests were largely pretty coarse, which led to pretty clear parameter choices if we were hoping to have modeled GPP within the standard deviation limits of observational products. Given the uncertainty of the available data products, including those we used (discussed in this response letter and now more comprehensively in the manuscript), we chose to avoid over-fitting by opting for physically-based model development that resulted in seasonal CO₂ fluxes being simulated within the bounds of observational uncertainty, both for our training flux sites and our withheld evaluation sites (Fig. 4). Swapping sites between the categories of development and validation may have resulted in slightly different development choices, but our improvements clearly improve performance across all sites, and our fundamental conclusions about avoiding model formulations based on data from temperate biomes for the ABZ would remain robust

- [Line 152: ?evaluation? is preferred over ?validation?](#)

We agree, better word choice.

- Line 187: How is 'GPP onset' defined? $GPP \leq 0$? Or when NEE begins to decrease?

We define GPP onset as $GPP > 0$. However, in CLM, NEE begins to decrease at the same time, so it was not a choice we needed to make. If we were examining daily GPP, then this distinction may have mattered more.

- Figure 1: Inconsistent capitalization of FLUXCOM

We have attempted to fix this throughout. Thanks for pointing it out.

- Section 3.1: NEE changes between model versions are fairly small. As with overview comment above, how can you know that large changes to component fluxes are needed when there is little change to the NEE (which is what is actually observed).

This is a good point. NEE is the quantity actually measured, but GPP and respiration are the processes directly simulated in CLM. We therefore believe it is more direct to focus on GPP and trust the partitioning methods. The final NEE simulation is ultimately improved according to ILAMB (line 455).

- Figure 3: Add units to second row of plots, PFT abbreviations should be defined in the legend

We added the units, and added the PFT abbreviations to figure captions instead, which we think is easier to read.

- Line 346: Missing a word, 'note'?

Yes, thank you for finding that.

- Line 566: Why does separating the sites lead to mitigating the lack of data? Are you not further decreasing the amount of data your changes are based on?

We apologize for this sentence. We meant to say that we attempted to prevent over fitting by splitting the data into calibration and evaluation data. With the few ABZ sites available, we did not want to tune the model exactly to a dozen sites. Our development process involved iteratively testing possible parameters at four specific PFT sites. We then evaluated our final choices at the sites withheld before running a regional CLM simulation, which at least partially mitigated the lack of field observations.

- Line 590: Global carbon budget change seems like it could be calculated only based on the changes made for the ABZ. This would increase the value of

the study and highlight the global importance of understanding the ABZ CO2 fluxes

This is a good point. We have attempted to highlight more global results by bringing Figure 6 from the Supplement to the main paper. We also state changes in NEE more clearly, lines 440-445.

Response to Interactive Comment

Regarding the comments from Astrid Kerkweg on data availability, we have left the github reference for now we believe the discussion there is also informative to anyone interested in using the model and knowing it's current state with NCAR. We will be ultimately be archiving it with Zenodo as suggested. We find archiving large amounts of climate model simulations a difficult prospect unfortunately, but we will make our data available to anyone who asks.

Addressing Biases in Arctic-Boreal Carbon Cycling in the Community Land Model Version 5

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Abstract. The Arctic-boreal zone (ABZ) is experiencing amplified warming, actively changing biogeochemical cycling of vegetation and soils. The land-to-atmosphere fluxes of CO₂ in the ABZ have the potential to increase in magnitude and feedback to the climate causing additional large scale warming. The ability to model and predict this vulnerability is critical to preparation for a warming world, but Earth system models have biases that may hinder understanding the rapidly changing ABZ carbon fluxes. Here we investigate circumpolar carbon cycling represented by the Community Land Model 5 (CLM5.0) with a focus on seasonal gross primary productivity (GPP) in plant functional types (PFTs). We benchmark model results using data from satellite remote sensing products and eddy covariance towers. We find consistent biases in CLM5.0 relative to observational constraints: (1) the onset of deciduous plant productivity to be late, (2) the offset of productivity to lag and remain abnormally high for all PFTs in fall, (3) a high bias of grass, shrub, and needleleaf evergreen tree productivity, and (4) an underestimation of productivity of deciduous trees. Based on these biases, we focus model development of alternate phenology, photosynthesis schemes, and carbon allocation parameters at eddy covariance tower sites. Although our improvements are focused on productivity, our final Model Recommendation results in other component CO₂ fluxes, e.g. Net Ecosystem Exchange (NEE) and Terrestrial Ecosystem Respiration (TER), that are more consistent with observations. Results suggest that algorithms developed for lower latitudes and more temperate environments can be inaccurate when extrapolated to the ABZ, and that many land surface models may not accurately represent carbon cycling and its recent rapid changes in high latitude ecosystems, especially when analyzed by individual PFTs.

1 Introduction

As the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ continues to rise, the Arctic-boreal Zone (ABZ) is expected to continue to warm more rapidly than the rest of the globe (Serreze and Francis, 2006; Serreze and Barry, 2011). The impacts of this accelerated warming are manifest across all major components of the ABZ — the cryosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere (Duncan et al.,

2020). The multifaceted ABZ response to warming includes accelerated carbon cycling (Jeong et al., 2018), permafrost thaw, intensification of disturbance regimes (Alexander and Mack, 2016), changes in snow cover and ecosystem water availability (Callaghan et al., 2011; Biancamaria et al., 2011), and shifts in vegetation structure and composition (Beck et al., 2011; Forkel et al., 2016; Searle and Chen, 2017). These changes in the whole ABZ terrestrial ecosystem structure and function have
25 important implications for global climate, given the region's strong biophysical coupling (Bonan et al., 1992; Bala et al., 2007; Rogers et al., 2013, 2015) and large, and potentially vulnerable, reservoirs of below and aboveground carbon, especially in the permafrost zone (Shaver et al., 1992; McGuire et al., 2009, 2010; Koven et al., 2015; Parazoo et al., 2018b; Natali et al., 2019; McGuire et al., 2018).

The responses of carbon cycling in the ABZ to changes in global climate are complex, interconnected, and may have com-
30 pensating effects (Welp et al., 2016). For example, air and soil warming, in conjunction with a lengthening of the annual non-frozen period across the ABZ (Kim et al., 2012), stimulate plant productivity directly and indirectly through increased nutrient and water availability (Natali et al., 2014; Salmon et al., 2016). Warming and CO₂ fertilization have contributed to widespread "greening" across the ABZ, including shrubification (Myers-Smith et al., 2011, 2015) and northward treeline ex-
35 pansion (Lloyd and Fastie, 2003; Chapin et al., 2005), i.e. the encroachment of trees and shrubs into tundra regions. However, rapid warming across much of the ABZ is also accelerating decomposition, causing drought stress in warmer and drier land-
scapes (Carroll et al., 2011; Walker and Johnstone, 2014; Walker et al., 2015; Carroll and Loboda, 2017), and intensifying disturbance regimes such as wildfire and insect outbreaks (Turetsky et al., 2011; Kasischke et al., 2010; Rogers et al., 2018; Hanes et al., 2019); all of which contribute to the increasingly observed patterns of "browning" in the ABZ (Verbyla, 2011; Elmendorf et al., 2012; Phoenix and Bjerke, 2016).

40 As an emergent property of global change drivers in the ABZ, the seasonal cycle of CO₂ exchange across the ABZ has been experiencing changes in timing and magnitude of fluxes. Most critically regarding the magnitude of carbon fluxes, the atmospheric CO₂ concentration in the ABZ has been measured to be increasing between 30-60% during the last 60 years (Keeling et al., 1996; Randerson et al., 1999; Graven et al., 2013; Liptak et al., 2017; Jeong et al., 2018). Our current knowledge of the ABZ seasonal cycle of CO₂ suggests that much of the observed change in seasonal amplitude is due to increased
45 vegetation productivity during the growing season, a result of CO₂ fertilization and warming (Forkel et al., 2016; Ito et al., 2016; Zhao et al., 2016). At the same time, fall and winter respiration constitute a large portion of the annual CO₂ budget (Euskirchen et al., 2014; Natali et al., 2019) and have been increasing with climate change (Belshe et al., 2012; Piao et al., 2008), making the implications for net sink-source dynamics uncertain (Ciais et al., 1995; McGuire et al., 2018). Hence, the current and anticipated state of carbon source-sink dynamics remains an open question in part due to the uncertainty in the
50 dominant mechanisms and differential responses governing carbon fluxes across the ABZ.

Ground observations, satellite products, and process-based climate models are all used to understand interactions and feed-
backs between changing environmental conditions and carbon cycling in the ABZ. *In situ* observations of carbon fluxes are required for mechanistic understanding but are often limited across time and space, especially in large and remote regions with extreme temperatures, like the ABZ (Virkkala et al., 2018, 2019). For example, respiration during the winter has long been
55 assumed to be effectively zero, but better technology has slowly allowed the seasonal cycle story to grow (Natali et al., 2019).

Satellite observations provide near complete coverage in space and time, but are indirect observations of ecosystem properties, are ~~challenged~~ challenging in the ABZ due to low insolation in the winter months and extreme snow storms, and contain a variety of uncertainties related to sensor properties, atmospheric contamination, and processing (Duncan et al., 2020). The brevity of the growing season and lack of light in the ABZ throughout the year also contributes to biases in satellite measurements (Randerson et al., 1997). Process-based models, or terrestrial biosphere models (TBMs), are a particularly invaluable resource for examining mechanisms across spatial and temporal scales, even projecting carbon cycle feedbacks in the future under varying socioeconomic scenarios (Taylor et al., 2012; Eyring et al., 2016, CMIP5 and 6). However, due to different formulations, assumptions, mechanisms, model inputs, and parameterizations, TBMs display a wide range of CO₂ source-sink dynamics in the ABZ (Fisher et al., 2014; Huntzinger et al., 2013) and biases compared to observations (Schwalm et al., 2010; Schaefer et al., 2012). Given the criticality of the ABZ to future global carbon balance and the heterogeneity of landscape responses to warming, it is a high priority to understand and address the current biases in TBM carbon cycling.

The Community Land Model version 5.0 (CLM5.0) is the land component of the Community Earth System Mode version 2.0 (CESM2.0). CLM is one of the most widely-used land surface models and contributes to many global intercomparisons (Zhao and Zeng, 2014; Peng et al., 2015; Ito et al., 2016) and future climate projections relevant for scientists and policymakers (Piao et al., 2013, eg, IPCC). The current state-of-the-art release of the Community Land Model (Lawrence et al., 2019, CLM) incorporates several improvements to climatic fluxes and biogeochemistry relevant for the ABZ. A general improvement was observed globally for CLM5.0 compared to past versions of the model (i.e. CLM 4.0 and 4.5). However, a high bias in photosynthesis or gross primary productivity (GPP) at high latitudes remains a well-documented issue (Wieder et al., 2019) in CLM5.0. Thus, we explore the simulation of GPP along with the net ecosystem exchange (NEE) and terrestrial ecosystem respiration (TER) in order to identify biases in simulation of the seasonal carbon balance.

This study assesses the ability of CLM5.0 to accurately represent CO₂ fluxes with gridded model simulations, identifies deficiencies in the simulation of ABZ carbon fluxes, and provides a Model Recommendation for application in the ABZ. We provide a step-by-step diagnosis of the major factors contributing to biases in the simulation of the seasonal cycle of CO₂ fluxes in CLM5.0. We use FLUXCOM (Jung et al., 2017, 2019, a gridded product based on machine learning), the International Land Model Benchmarking Project (Collier et al., 2018, ILAMB) to assess model results, and in situ data from FluxNet (<https://fluxnet.fluxdata.org>) and Ameriflux (<https://ameriflux.lbl.gov/>). We focus our development on the simulation of CO₂ fluxes for each ABZ vegetation type in CLM5.0, representing the tundra and boreal forest. We use point-based simulations at eddy covariance (i.e., EC or flux) tower sites to inform the failure or success of each model development test of the phenology and photosynthesis modules in CLM5.0. We validate model development using gridded products and additional flux towers (withheld from the initial model development) before making our final Model Recommendation. As a result, we identify and resolve many of the known biases in the representation of phenology (Richardson et al., 2012), photosynthesis (Lawrence et al., 2019), and carbon allocation in CLM5.0, allowing a more realistic representation of carbon cycling in this rapidly changing ecosystem.

2 Methods

90 We investigate the seasonal cycle of ABZ CO₂ fluxes with CLM5.0 due to its widespread use and significant model improvements from the previous version. These updated processes include snow physics related to snow age and density, canopy snow interactions, active layer depth, groundwater movement, soil hydrology and biogeochemistry, and river transport (Li et al., 2013). Moving away from globally-constant values of plant traits that are challenging to measure, carbon and nitrogen cycle representations now use prognostic leaf photosynthesis traits (Ali et al., 2016, the maximum rate of electron transport or
95 J_{max} and the maximum rate of carboxylation or V_{cmax}), carbon costs for nitrogen uptake, leaf nitrogen optimization, and flexible leaf stoichiometry. Stomatal physiology were updated with the Medlyn conductance model, replacing the Ball-Berry (Medlyn et al., 2011). Additionally plant hydraulics have undergone recent improvement in more realistic stress representation (Kennedy et al., 2019). One primary goal with these improvements was to allow for more physically-based parameters that could be informed by observational ecological data, ultimately allowing for better fidelity with hydrological and ecological
100 processes. Land cover inputs to CLM5.0 were updated to capture transient land use changes from the satellite record.

2.1 Pan-Arctic CLM5.0 Simulation

We run CLM5.0 at 0.5° by 0.5° grid resolution with meteorology inputs (rainfall, snowfall, 2m air temperature, 2m specific humidity, surface pressure, downward shortwave radiation, downward longwave radiation, 10m wind speed, and cloud cover fraction) from the Global Soil Wetness Project (GSWP3v1, <http://hydro.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/GSWP3/>), which is a standard forcing
105 dataset in the Land Surface, Snow and Soil Moisture Model Intercomparison Project (Van den Hurk et al., 2016, LS3MIP). GSWP3v1 has been shown to be appropriate and ~~less-biased-as-a~~ the least biased forcing dataset for CLM5.0 simulations in the ABZ (Lawrence et al., 2019, CLM). We begin a simulation of the CLM5.0 release in 1850 and run through 2014 including default time series inputs of CO₂, aerosol deposition, nitrogen deposition, and land use change (Lamarque et al., 2010; Lawrence et al., 2016), which are available on NCAR's Cheyenne system (Computational and Laboratory, 2017). We
110 implement a regional simulation of CLM5.0 north of 40° N across both hemispheres, allowing us to focus exclusively on ABZ processes. We confirm the improvements made to the newly updated CLM version 5.0 (Lawrence et al., 2019) through a comparison of CLM version 4.5 with the same input datasets.

For our control CLM5.0 simulation, we use an available equilibrated 1850 initialization on NCAR's Cheyenne system (Computational and Laboratory, 2017) with spun-up carbon pools. After model development, we again spin the model using this
115 initial dataset, and we find GPP to equilibrate quickly, within 20 years (Supplement Fig. S1). To be conservative, we spin-up the model with our recommended model development versions for 100 years to ensure carbon fluxes have come to equilibrium. Then we use this equilibrated state as initial conditions in a production run simulation beginning in 1850 with all the same configuration and climatology as the CLM5.0 release control simulation.

Typical of land surface models, CLM5.0 represents vegetation through broad plant functional types (PFTs). CLM5.0 represents ABZ vegetation using five PFTs: needleleaf evergreen boreal trees (NETs), needleleaf deciduous boreal trees (NDTs),
120 broadleaf deciduous boreal trees (BDTs), deciduous boreal shrubs (hereafter "shrubs"), and arctic C3 grasses (hereafter

“grasses”). We focus model development on PFT-specific comparisons, which allows a direct comparison with observational data. Any improvements to PFT specific carbon flux simulations have implications for changing vegetation distributions in the ABZ.

125 2.2 Model Benchmarking and Validation with FLUXCOM and ILAMB

Benchmarking is the process of quantifying model performance based on observational data considered to be the expected value or truth. We use FLUXCOM (Tramontana et al., 2016; Jung et al., 2017, 2019) to benchmark gridded CO₂ fluxes (i.e., gross primary productivity, terrestrial ecosystem respiration, and net ecosystem exchange, or GPP, TER, and NEE) in CLM5.0. FLUXCOM is an upscaled machine learning product based on FLUXNET eddy covariance towers. As a global product, FLUX-
130 COM is particularly useful for filling spatial gaps in tower observations, especially in the relatively data-sparse ABZ. ~~Derived from~~ This product uses multiple reanalysis datasets and machine learning methods to train multiple predictors at flux tower sites. The resulting product is the mean of those ensembles, which also allows standard error to be calculated. We use the standard deviation around the mean to identify successful model development. Machine learning is a useful tool for this type of gap filling, as it does not care about geographic locations, just the predictor space, which are the fluxes and environmental
135 conditions. FLUXCOM is unable to simulate fluxes from fires and CO₂ fertilization accurately, which is why we focus model development on averages over the past couple decades, rather than specific years with forest fires and the increasing CO₂ amplitude trend. Any systemic problems with FLUXNET data would also exist within FLUXCOM, but validations of regions with sun-induced chlorophyll fluorescence (Köhler et al., 2015, SIF) add confidence in the FLUXCOM product. Additionally, derived from global MODIS-based vegetation layers Sulla-Menashe and Friedl (2019), FLUXCOM ~~also generates~~ has the
140 ability to generate PFT-specific output. Although there are inconsistencies between the PFT classifications, such as the representation of "mixed forests" in FLUXCOM, this allows direct comparisons of the PFT-specific fluxes represented by CLM5.0.

For an independent set of comparisons that includes additional environmental variables, we also use the International Land Model Benchmarking System (Collier et al., 2018, ILAMB). ILAMB is an open-source land model evaluation system that provides a uniform approach to benchmarking and scoring model fidelity. It is a powerful tool to quickly and thoroughly
145 investigate biases, seasonality, spatial distribution, and interannual variability in climate model output. We use ILAMB to benchmark fluxes of CO₂, moisture, and heat, in addition to several land surface properties essential for climate responses and feedbacks such as albedo and leaf area index (LAI). Although the focus of our model development is on GPP, TER and NEE tend to respond strongly to changes in productivity (Chapin et al., 2006; Schaefer et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2015). We benchmark these additional interdependent properties in ILAMB to ensure our development generates systematic improvements.

150 2.3 Point Simulation Protocol

Although FLUXCOM is an invaluable tool to fill spatial and temporal gaps in tower observations across the ABZ, it is by definition not as accurate as direct *in situ* observations of CO₂ fluxes, for instance measurements from EC towers, which also include helpful ancillary information such as detailed vegetation composition. After benchmarking the aggregated grid cell fluxes, we assess model performance at specific EC towers that measure year-round seasonal CO₂ fluxes, which is a standard

155 model development procedure (Stöckli et al., 2008a). We aggregate fluxes of CO₂ to monthly means from flux towers in the
ABZ that are part of the FluxNet (<https://fluxnet.fluxdata.org>) and Ameriflux (<https://ameriflux.lbl.gov/>) networks. We screen
the tower records to determine if the PFT type in CLM5.0 corresponds to the vegetation described by tower metadata. We
choose towers and grid cells with at least three years of sample data before 2014, as that is the end data of GSWP forcing
data for CLM5.0. Collectively, the chosen towers that conform to our data requirements span all PFT types over the ABZ
160 (Supplement Table S1). ~~To mediate the sparsity of data, we~~ We divide our observational data ~~further~~ into model development
sites vs. ~~validation sites~~ evaluation sites to prevent overfitting of parameters. Our chosen model development sites are US-
EML (Belshe et al., 2012), CA-QC2 (Margolis, 2018), CA-OAS (Black, 2016, BDT), and RU-SKP (Maximov, 2016), which
encompass all of the CLM5.0 PFTs. We verify our work using additional flux tower measurements from FI-SOD (Aurela et al.,
2016), RU-Tks (Aurela, 2016), CA-Sf1 (Amiro, 2016), US-Atq (Oechel et al., 2014), RU-Sam (Kutzbach et al., 2002-2014;
165 Holl et al., 2019; Runkle et al., 2013), and CA-Gro (McCaughey, 2016).

During our model development process, we examine phenology and photosynthesis schemes in CLM5.0 by running point
simulations starting in 1901 using the same inputs as our gridded simulations. For each model issue listed in Section 2.4, we
iteratively test hypotheses and ranges of parameters values that may improve the simulation at the representative towers. Points
simulations allow for rapid deployment of model tests, while also conserving compute resources. This speed of computation
170 is invaluable for our multiple model development trajectories. We find that for our focus on phenology and photosynthesis,
carbon fluxes equilibrate rapidly and a 20-year spin up is sufficient for point simulations (Supplement Fig. S1). We run the
point simulations through 2014 and compared the years measured by flux towers with the same years simulated by CLM5.0.
We acknowledge that the climatology experienced by a given flux tower and the reanalysis data used as a model input the model
are different. Thus, we focus on the mean seasonal behavior of the flux towers and CLM5.0 to guide model development ~~and~~
175 ~~allow the yearly variance to serve~~. The yearly variance serves as an uncertainty range for our characterization of flux tower
behavior. Additionally, using the mean monthly CO₂ fluxes as calibration data can prevent over-fitting of CLM5.0 parameters.
Each model development simulation for a specific PFT is also run for the other PFTs at the development sites (CA-QC2, CA-
OAS, US-EML, and RU-SKP). After finalizing a given model development scheme, we implement the updates at the withheld
EC sites (Supplement Table S1) and then in a gridded fashion across our ABZ regional domain.

180 2.4 Model Development

We identify several issues in the phenology and photosynthesis schemes in CLM5.0 for the ABZ, which are detailed in Section
3.1. These can be categorized by (i) extrapolation of schemes and parameterizations designed for temperate vegetation, (ii)
biases in the prediction of leaf photosynthetic traits and (iii) mis-specified carbon allocation parameters. We also incorporate a
bug fix as detailed in the Supplement Section 3.

185 2.4.1 Phenology Onset

The representation of spring and autumn phenology for deciduous trees, shrubs and grasses in CLM5.0 is based on a study of the
conterminous United States (White et al., 1997) and extended to the ABZ. In the extratropics, plants initiate their photosynthetic

growing season in response to various climatic factors in spring, reach peak productivity in summer, and enter dormancy in autumn. This is parameterized in CLM5.0 by allowing spring onset to begin once a threshold for cumulative growing degree
190 days is met, as determined by White et al. (1997) using relationships between temperatures and the satellite based Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). Thus, in CLM5.0, onset is based on relationships derived from temperate latitudes and extrapolated to the ABZ. We find that this parameterization requires relatively warm temperatures for the ABZ before onset can begin, which causes a delay in the beginning of the growing season for deciduous plants [in the ABZ](#).

To implement a more mechanistic approach to onset in the ABZ, we identify environmental thresholds that correspond to
195 physiological changes during spring onset in high latitudes. Field observations consistently demonstrate that productivity initiation in the ABZ is governed by the cessation of freezing temperatures ([Ueyama et al., 2013](#); [Stöckli et al., 2008b](#)) and the availability of soil water (Goulden et al., 1998). [Additionally snow cover has been shown to influence the start of the growing season \(Høye et al., 2007; Semenchuk et al., 2016\)](#). We use daily output from FLUXCOM and flux towers to identify the initiation of GPP in spring [for different PFTs](#). We then compare the timing of productivity to a variety of CLM5.0 environmental
200 variables known to correspond strongly with GPP onset (Chapin III and Shaver, 1996; Starr and Oberbauer, 2003; Borner et al., 2008), including soil temperature, soil moisture, soil ice content, air temperature, liquid and ice precipitation, snow depth, and latent and sensible heat fluxes (Supplement Fig. S2). We find that soil temperature (and thus soil ice content in the third soil layer with ~10 cm depth), minimum 2m temperature, and snow cover undergo notable state transitions around the timing of GPP onset, enabling their use as a phenology threshold in CLM5.0.

205 For our [ABZ deciduous](#) phenology algorithm, we therefore allow photosynthesis to begin when the following environmental criteria occur:

1. the 10-day average soil temperature in the 3rd soil layer is above 0° C
2. the 5-day average minimum daily 2m temperature average is above 0° C
3. when only a thin layer of snow remains on the ground (< 10 cm).

210 Together, these metrics approximate when plants begin photosynthesis in spring, allowing for roots to uptake moisture in unfrozen soil, for air temperatures to be consistently above freezing, and for plants to no longer be covered in snow.

2.4.2 Phenology Offset

Fall [deciduous](#) phenology in CLM5.0 is based on the same study focused on the temperate latitudes (White et al., 1997). As with phenology onset, biases arise from the extrapolation of temperate zone relationships to the high latitudes. Using NDVI,
215 senescence was identified to occur in autumn when daylight decreases ~11 hours. This daylight threshold is then set to be a global constant in CLM5.0. Complete dormancy is reached after 30 days after this photoperiod threshold. In the ABZ, this threshold of 11 hours of total daylight generally causes plants to decrease productivity in October and to begin dormancy in November. In reality, vegetation should be reaching dormancy at the end of September in the high Arctic (Zhang et al., 2004), with senescence beginning in August (Corradi et al., 2005). Based on existing physiological studies of ABZ vegetation,

220 it is unclear if temperature or photoperiod are the driving factor that triggers fall senescence (Marchand et al., 2004; Eitel
 et al., 2019), or if a combination of both is necessary for ABZ senescence (Oberbauer et al., 2013). Therefore, we focus on
 photoperiod, which is seasonally more consistent across the ABZ and clearly crucial for photosynthesis. Based on observations
 at high latitudes, 15 hours is a more accurate timing for senescence above 65° N (Corradi et al., 2005; Eitel et al., 2019). We
 scale the photoperiod threshold linearly along a latitudinal gradient from 65° N until ~11 hours at 45° N such that the temperate
 225 latitudes retain the offset timing determined by White et al. (1997).

2.4.3 Day Length Scaling for Photosynthetic Parameters

The Farquhar model of photosynthesis for C3 plants uses two main parameters to represent photosynthetic capacity, J_{max}
 (the maximum rate of photosynthetic electron transport) and V_{cmax} (the maximum rate of Rubisco carboxylase activity). In
 the current release of CLM5.0, J_{max} and V_{cmax} are predicted by a mechanistic model of Leaf Utilization of Nitrogen for
 230 Assimilation (Ali et al., 2016, LUNA). Unlike previous versions of CLM, both J_{max} and V_{cmax} are prognostic in CLM 5.0,
 which allows for the vegetation to adjust to nutrients and environmental conditions. In our comparison of productivity in
 CLM5.0, we find that the prediction of J_{max} and V_{cmax} may be biased high in the ABZ (Rogers et al., 2017) when using
 algorithm values and schemes more appropriate for the tropics and temperate regions, which contributes to the overestimation
 of GPP by CLM5.0 across the ABZ.

235 Currently, J_{max} is scaled in LUNA using day length:

$$f(daylength) = \left(\frac{daylength}{12} \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

The function, $f(daylength)$, is a scaling factor that is based on the formulation in Bauerle et al. (2012), which quantifies the
 relationship between day length and J_{max} . However, the denominator in this equation in CLM5.0 is set to 12 hours, when it
 should be the maximum day length possible at a particular latitude (Bauerle et al., 2012). While 12 hours is fairly representative
 240 for lower latitudes, this scale factor does not work for the ABZ where some regions experience up to 24 hour day light in
 summer, which allows $f(daylength) > 1$ in Equation 1, particularly around the summer solstice in June. To address this, we
 replace the default denominator of 12 hours with the geographically specific annual maximum hours of daylight that occur for
 a given grid cell.

2.4.4 Temperature Acclimation

245 Within both the Photosynthesis and LUNA schemes in CLM5.0, J_{max} and V_{cmax} are scaled from their values on the environ-
 mental leaf temperature and to 25° C using a modified Arrhenius temperature response function from (Kattge and Knorr, 2007,
 Supplement Fig. S3). Currently, J_{max} and V_{cmax} are allowed to acclimate to the plant's growth temperature, defined as the 10-
 day average 2-m temperature. However, the temperature acclimation function is limited to temperatures between between 11°
 C and 35° C and tuned to mostly temperate species (Kattge and Knorr, 2007). At temperatures outside of the acclimation range,
 250 the temperature acclimation function scales J_{max} and V_{cmax} to unusually high values (Supplement Fig. S3), likely due to the
 use of temperate species for parameterization tuning. The mean daily summer temperature in the ABZ above 60° N is below

11° C (Kalnay et al., 1996, NCEP/NCAR reanalysis), which implies vegetation at this latitude may never enter the range for temperature acclimation designated by Kattge and Knorr (2007). The temperature scaling done below 11° C is not based on any ABZ studies, nor does it match the previous scaling used in CLM5.0 parameterizations from Leuning (2002), which do contain
 255 some field sites in the ABZ. At more southern locations in the ABZ, vegetation may fluctuate around this minimum threshold value of 11° C, allowing discontinuities to appear in the temperature scaling of J_{max} and V_{cmax} and influencing biases in the seasonality of CO₂ fluxes. Due the lack of observational data across the ABZ incorporated in the Arrhenius function for acclimation in Kattge and Knorr (2007) we choose to implement temperature scaling functions from Leuning (2002), which does not create a discontinuity in J_{max} and V_{cmax} at such a critical temperature for the ABZ. This is a standard implementation of
 260 the Arrhenius temperature response function, which has been shown to work well at lower temperatures under present climate conditions in previous versions of CLM. The shift from Leuning (2002) to Kattge and Knorr (2007) was originally made due to improved process understanding of acclimation in photosynthesis, but Kattge and Knorr (2007) would only be suitable if ABZ sites had been included in the parameterization. Without those sites, it is an extrapolation of the southern scheme to the ABZ, which we find introduces significant biases.

265 2.4.5 J_{max} and V_{cmax} Winter Default

The LUNA module calculates J_{max} and V_{cmax} dynamically during the growing season only. When plants are dormant in winter (non-growing season), CLM5.0 uses constant values (See equations in the Supplement Section 4).

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{max,t} &= \begin{cases} 50, & \text{during winter} \\ J_{max,t-1} + \min[mxcon, J_{max,opt} - J_{max,t-1}] \times J_{max,opt}, & \text{in growing season, if } J_{max,opt} \geq J_{max,t-1} \\ J_{max,t-1} + \max[-mxcon, J_{cmax,opt} - J_{max,t-1}] \times J_{max,opt}, & \text{in growing season, if } J_{max,opt} < J_{max,t-1} \end{cases} \\
 V_{cmax,t} &= \begin{cases} 85, & \text{during winter} \\ V_{cmax,t-1} + \min[mxcon, V_{cmax,opt} - V_{cmax,t-1}] \times V_{cmax,opt}, & \text{in growing season, if } V_{cmax,opt} \geq V_{cmax,t-1} \\ V_{cmax,t-1} + \max[-mxcon, V_{cmax,opt} - V_{cmax,t-1}] \times V_{cmax,opt}, & \text{in growing season, if } V_{cmax,opt} < V_{cmax,t-1} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

~~$J_{max,opt}$ ($V_{cmax,opt}$) is predicted by LUNA as the optimal J_{max} (V_{cmax}) for the plant, which as the name states is optimal and does not account for limitations on enzyme resources. The maximum change constraint ($mxcon$) limits the amount of change for J_{max} (and V_{cmax}) based on the resources available to that plant, which can change every time step. This scheme allows J_{max} and V_{cmax} and thus photosynthesis to be co-limited by resources. We find the change constraint to be a reasonable
 275 one to place on J_{max} and V_{cmax} , as it allows for the climatic history on the grid cell to influence the future prediction of leaf photosynthetic traits. However, this scheme for J_{max} and V_{cmax} is only active during the growing season. In winter when LAI=0 and plants are dormant, J_{max} and V_{cmax} are not predicted by LUNA and instead are given a default global place holder value. Thus, at the start of the growing season (or first day of spring), $J_{max,t}$ and $V_{cmax,t}$ are directly calculated from the last~~

~~day of winter a winter constant value:~~

280 $J_{max, \text{last day of winter}} = J_{max, t-1} = 50$ (2)

$V_{cmax, \text{last day of winter}} = V_{cmax, t-1} = 85$ (3)

We find that this global default winter value strongly influences the prediction of J_{max} and V_{cmax} throughout the entire growing season (Supplement Fig. S4). In all of the ABZ PFTs, raising these default values increases mean growing season GPP, whereas decreasing them lowers GPP (Supplement Fig. S4). Furthermore, the constant winter values in Equation ?? represent a high
285 bias globally in V_{cmax} (Lawrence et al., 2019), contributing additional bias. Due to the sensitivity of this choice and in an effort to leverage the physiological history of a given location, we choose to save the average predictions of J_{max} and V_{cmax} from the previous growing season for all PFTs ($J_{max, prevyr}$ and $V_{cmax, prevyr}$). We ~~use these pft specific values to initialize J_{max} and V_{cmax} , such that on the first day of the growing season, preserve the LUNA equations, except these constant values.~~

$J_{max, pft, \text{last day of winter}} = J_{max, pft, prevyr}$ (4)

290 $V_{cmax, pft, \text{last day of winter}} = V_{cmax, pft, prevyr}$ (5)

~~Then Equations 2 and 3 continue the calculation J_{max} and V_{cmax} for the rest of the growing season.~~

2.4.6 Carbon Allocation

Finally, we investigate the sensitivities of parameters related to carbon allocation, which are relatively uncertain and strongly influence CO_2 fluxes in the ABZ, particularly the stem-to-leaf ratio and the root-to-leaf ratio. In CLM5.0, the parameter defining
295 the root-to-leaf allocation ratio is set at a constant value of 1.5 for all PFTs. This is not an ideal configuration as boreal trees and tundra vegetation are structurally different than other plant types due to the need to cope with colder temperatures, which should be reflected in allocation to their roots, leaves, and other plant components. Even within a PFT, different species have been measured to have drastically different ratios of allocation to roots and leaves (Iversen et al., 2015), but for the purpose of circumpolar simulations, we limit our allocation parameters to the PFT level. Root to leaf ratios have been measured as
300 consistently high for grasses and shrubs, meaning more allocation to roots than leaves (Chapin III, 1980; Iversen et al., 2015),
as the large root systems are key to survival of these Arctic species (Archer and Tieszen, 1983). We, therefore, tested a higher root-to-leaf allocation of 2 for shrubs and grasses, which agrees relatively well with observations of tundra vegetation (Buchwal et al., 2013). For boreal trees, below ground allocation in evergreen conifers has been found to be higher than in deciduous trees (Gower et al., 2001; Kajimoto et al., 1999). Lowering the root-to-leaf ratio of DBT better represents the typically shallow root
305 systems of deciduous boreal trees (Kobak et al., 1996), while being consistent with values implemented in other deciduous tree modeling studies (Arora and Boer, 2005, e.g., 0.75). Observations suggest that boreal NETs in general have more extensive root systems than the deciduous trees (Gower et al., 1997), thereby requiring more belowground resources, and that tundra shrubs and grasses allocate even more photosynthate belowground. Thus, observations provide support for NET root-to-leaf allocation to be larger than DBT, and we choose to allow the NET root-to-leaf allocation to remain at the CLM5.0 default
310 value.

Regarding stem allocation, CLM5.0 includes an option for dynamic stem-to-leaf allocation. The ratio is based on NPP and can be used for woody trees and shrubs (Friedlingstein et al., 1999), generally acting to increase woody growth in favorable conditions (Vanninen and Mäkelä, 2005). Though this allocation was previously used in CLM4.5 and turned off for CLM5.0, it is an uncertain choice as noted explicitly in Lawrence et al. (2019). A problem with this allocation scheme was noted in the tropics (Negrón-Juárez et al., 2015), but not in temperate or high latitude climates. We test both options, comparing the static stem-to-leaf ratios used in CLM5.0 to the dynamic allocation option.

3 Results

We investigate the simulation of CO₂ fluxes in the arctic-boreal zone by CLM5.0 using gridded and point simulations. We identify biases in the carbon cycle in Section 3.1, present our mechanistic and additive improvements to phenology and photosynthesis in Section 3.2, and make our model recommendation in Section 3.3. This ABZ analysis focuses primarily on GPP fluxes in CLM5.0, but as expected, our assessment extends to TER and NEE due to the interdependence of these carbon fluxes on productivity (Chen et al., 2015). We assess simulation biases based on the comparison of CLM5.0 output against FLUXCOM and EC towers, as detailed in Section 2.2. We address the biases that arise from using the default CLM5.0 parameters and schemes described in Section 2.4, which can be classified as: (1) phenology onset, (2) phenology offset, (3) daylight scaling, (4) Leuning temperature scaling, (5) initial spring value of J_{max}/V_{cmax} , (6) dynamic stem-to-leaf carbon allocation, (7) realist root-to-leaf carbon allocation.

3.1 Biases in CLM5.0

The latest release of CLM5.0 substantially overestimates summer GPP in the ABZ by $\sim 3 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ or 40% (red line in Figures 1b and 2a). The magnitude of this bias is such that CLM5.0 estimates of GPP for high latitude tundra vegetation are comparable with the more southern boreal forests (Fig. 1a). This lack of a latitudinal gradient in CLM5.0 is not supported by FLUXCOM and ILAMB benchmarking (Fig. 1f). Though most of the ABZ in CLM5.0 is over productive, we note that there is a large area with $GPP = 0$ in Siberia, indicating that this region is not photosynthesizing in CLM5.0 though it should be. Thus, the simulation of carbon fluxes in CLM5.0 is very heterogeneous with areas that are highly productive and areas that are not-functioning, or "dead-zones".

We next investigate the seasonal cycle of CO₂ fluxes in the ABZ. Across the ABZ, average productivity in the CLM5.0 simulation is high throughout the year compared to FLUXCOM, which is shown throughout the year in Figure 2a. From a seasonal perspective, CLM5.0 vegetation enters dormancy later than observations, as can be seen by the high biases in GPP in fall. The timing of photosynthesis in spring ~~does, however, appear~~ appears accurate when we look at the PFT-aggregated average of CO₂ fluxes. We see a similar high bias in TER in Figure 2b, as respiration is tightly coupled to the high biased GPP. The magnitude of peak summer NEE in CLM5.0 matches observational data better than GPP and TER. However, its seasonal cycle exhibits biases and timing issues related to spring drawdown, summer minimum, and fall peak NEE (Fig. 2c).

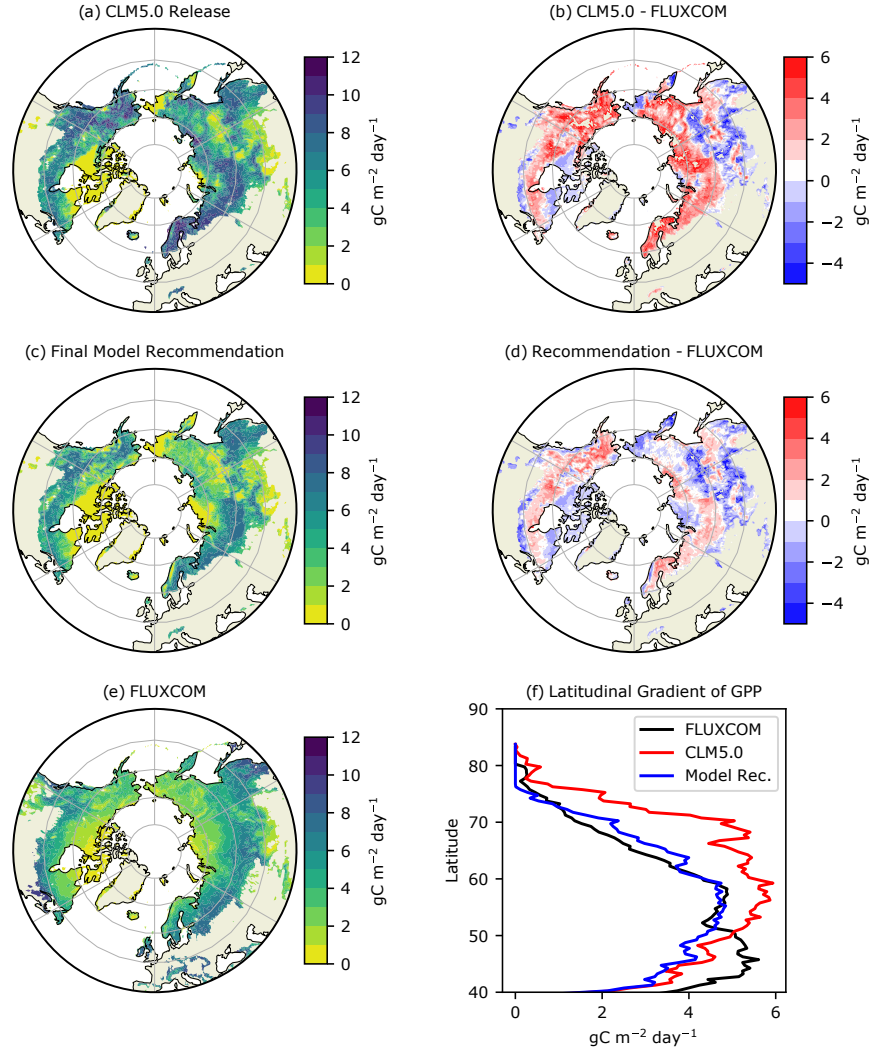


Figure 1. Average Summer (JJA) GPP ($\text{gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$) for (a) CLM5.0 Release, (b) our Model Recommendation, and (c) FLUXCOM, with the difference between model simulation and FLUXCOM in (b) and (d). The latitudinal gradient of summer GPP is depicted in (f).

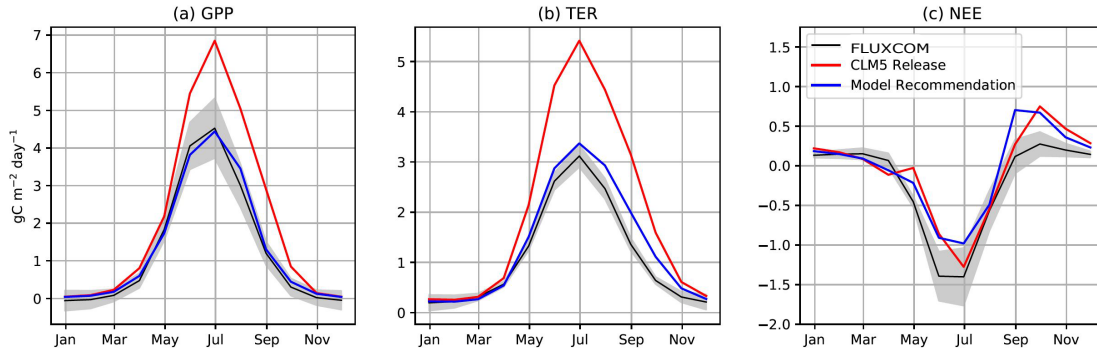


Figure 2. The annual cycle of (a) GPP, (b) TER, and (c) NEE from CLM5.0 and our Model Recommendation compared to FLUXCOM in the ABZ. Non-productive grid cells in the ABZ are removed from the average, meaning where LAI=0, which is standard procedure in CLM analysis (Lawrence et al., 2019).

Assessing the seasonality of CO₂ fluxes in the ABZ using the PFT-specific output of CLM5.0 reveals biases in phenology that are hidden when PFTs are aggregated together in a grid cell. In terms of phenology, we find that NET begins significant photosynthesis in February in CLM5.0 when air temperatures are well below freezing. This onset of NET photosynthesis is considerably early according to both FLUXCOM (Figure 3b) and our understanding of available liquid water for photosynthesis (Goulden et al., 1998). The peak productivity in NET occurs in June, instead of July as seen in observational data. In contrast, the onset of photosynthesis for deciduous trees and shrubs is consistently late (Fig. 3). The gridded CLM5.0 GPP output hides these biases, showing that on average onset in CLM5.0 matches observations (Fig. 1a). In contrast, the high bias of CLM5.0 productivity during late autumn was easily seen in the gridded CLM5.0 output, and we confirm that this bias is due to the shifted seasonal cycle of deciduous PFTs (Fig. 3).

Regarding the magnitude of photosynthesis, the CLM5.0 PFT-specific output indicates that both shrubs and grasses have a large high bias of GPP compared to observational data by a factor of 2-3 (Fig. 3a). We confirm that the tundra grass and shrub PFT specific output is often greater than or as productive as the boreal trees in CLM5.0 (Fig. 3 e,f vs. b,c,d). The deciduous boreal trees (NDT and BDT) have a low growing season GPP bias, while NET have a high productivity bias. By examining the spatial pattern of the average summer GPP (Fig. 1), one can see that there are many areas where $GPP = 0$ for many consecutive years, indicating that the PFT did not survive. In Siberia, a prominent "dead zone" occurs in what should be highly productive deciduous needleleaf larch forests. Smaller "dead zone" areas are present for all other PFTs across the ABZ (Supplement Fig. S5).

As with the aggregated CLM5.0 output, the PFT specific biases in TER are similar to those noted for GPP (Supplement Fig. S6). PFT-specific patterns in NEE also tend to follow the biases in GPP and TER, with the notable exception of spring in deciduous vegetation. For these PFTs, there is a large spike of CO₂ release to the atmosphere, up to 0.5 gC m⁻² day⁻¹ between April and May that does not match observations (Supplement Fig. S7). This is primarily due to the late onset photosynthesis

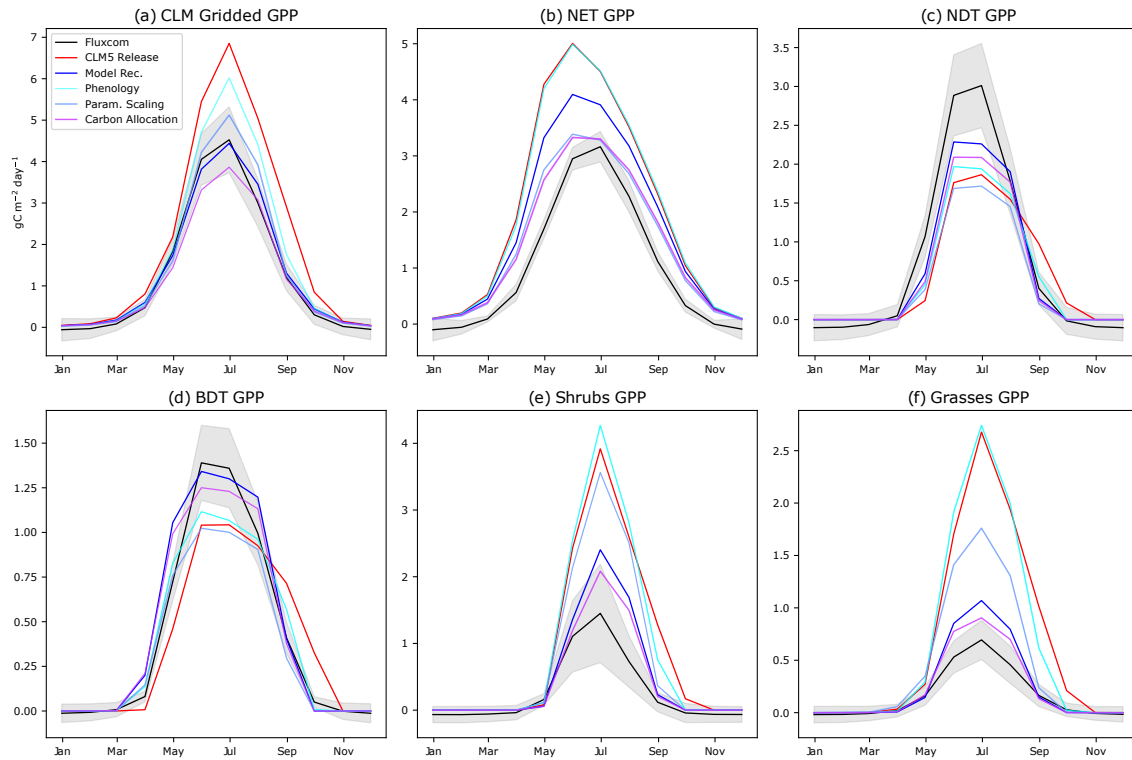


Figure 3. The annual cycle of GPP for CLM5.0 release with intermediate model development steps compared to FLUXCOM for: (a) aggregated gridded CLM5.0 output, (b) NET, (c) NDT, (d) BDT, (e) shrubs, (f) grasses. Phenology incorporates changes to onset/offset. **Temp****Param**. Scaling adds our scaling of J_{max} and V_{cmax} by daylight and Leuning. Carbon allocation adds changes to the root-to-leaf and stem-to-leaf parameters. The final model recommendation incorporates the bug fix (Supplement Section 3) and spring initialization of J_{max} and V_{cmax} .

at a time when TER is increasing due to warming air and soil temperatures. We note that the net balance of BDTs is near 0, rather than a sink, which agrees with our conclusions that deciduous trees are not productive enough relative to FLUXCOM and flux towers. Ultimately, the timing and magnitude of biases in TER and NEE confirm our need to focus on GPP at a first

Benchmarking CLM5.0, yields the following primary issues for the simulation of GPP across the ABZ:

1. The onset of GPP in deciduous PFTs in spring is consistently late across all PFTs.
2. The fall senescence of GPP is consistently late.
3. There is no latitudinal gradient in summer GPP, due in part to the high GPP bias in tundra grasses and shrubs.
4. NET begin photosynthesis early in winter and reach peak in productivity in June, instead of July.
5. NET have a high GPP bias throughout the growing season.

6. Deciduous trees (BDT and NDT) have a low GPP bias.

7. There are large areas of PFTs that have no productivity at all or are effectively dead in CLM5.0, particularly the NDT in
375 Siberiak, representing larch forests (*larix* spp.).

3.2 Model Development at Flux Towers

We confirm these biases in the ABZ by comparing the CLM5.0 PFT-specific output to representative flux towers across the ABZ. For example, the southern boreal mixed forest site at CA-QC2 (Figure 4a) contains NET, BDT, and shrub PFTs. The BDT here is a dead zone, where $GPP = 0$, making it a useful site to understand what model thresholds may be influencing
380 one PFT to die out in a simulation, while others remain productive. We also include a BDT site at CA-OAS (Figure 4b) to further investigate the simulation of deciduous trees at an alive grid cell in CLM5.0. The grasses and shrubs at Eight Mile Lake, Alaska are approximately five times more productive than observations (Figure 4c). In contrast, at the larch forest at RU-SKP (Figure 4d), we find that onset is late and GPP is roughly half the observed value, consistent with the low bias in NDT gridded output. We perform model development by examining each issue described in Section 2.4 sequentially on our model
385 development sites: CA-QC2, CA-OAS, US-EML, and RU-SKP. Each flux tower measurement is carefully chosen to cover all CLM5.0 PFTs to understand their complex impacts on GPP across all PFTs, while also including a "dead-zone" to tease out a different kind of bias. Model development follows the procedure and biases described in Section 2; we begin with phenology, move on to the photosynthesis schemes, and end with adjusting the carbon allocation parameters. The use of flux towers and point simulations allow us to test a range of hypotheses for each model development objective. Successful model development is achieved when GPP is within standard deviations limits. We choose to make the model development additive because the improvements are generally small and justified observationally, but all together make for a substantially improved simulation of ABZ carbon fluxes (Fig. 3).
390

Regarding phenology, ~~high-latitude deciduous vegetation in CLM5.0 initiates photosynthesis too late in the spring. The parameterization from White et al. (1997) did not allow for ABZ vegetation to pass a growing degree day threshold until roughly May or later, as it was developed for temperate ecosystems and extrapolated to the ABZ. We find that~~ using new thermal and moisture thresholds for onset ~~causes~~, the deciduous plants to begin photosynthesis earlier in the season, which more closely matches observations (Fig.3). ~~We also generate a more accurate fall simulation by replacing the 11-hour global offset photoperiod with a latitudinal gradient threshold, ranging from 15 hours to 11 hours. The timing of photosynthesis is critical to understanding changes in the carbon cycle in the ABZ, and we find these mechanistic schemes offer a better ABZ simulation of phenology (Fig.3).~~ However, the bias in the magnitude of photosynthesis is not improved by our phenology changes; In fact, the productivity of grasses and shrubs increases further with a growing season that begins earlier in Spring (Fig. 3e,f, comparing the red "CLM5.0 Release" line to the cyan "Phenology" line).
400

~~We test a variety of changes to CLM5.0 photosynthetic schemes and parameters as detailed in Section 2.4. Regarding~~ Next, regarding J_{max} , we find that modifying the function that scales J_{max} to accurately use the maximum number of daylight hours
405 on each grid cell (Bauerle et al., 2012) decreases productivity across all PFTs (Figure 4 and Supplement Fig. S8). In particular,

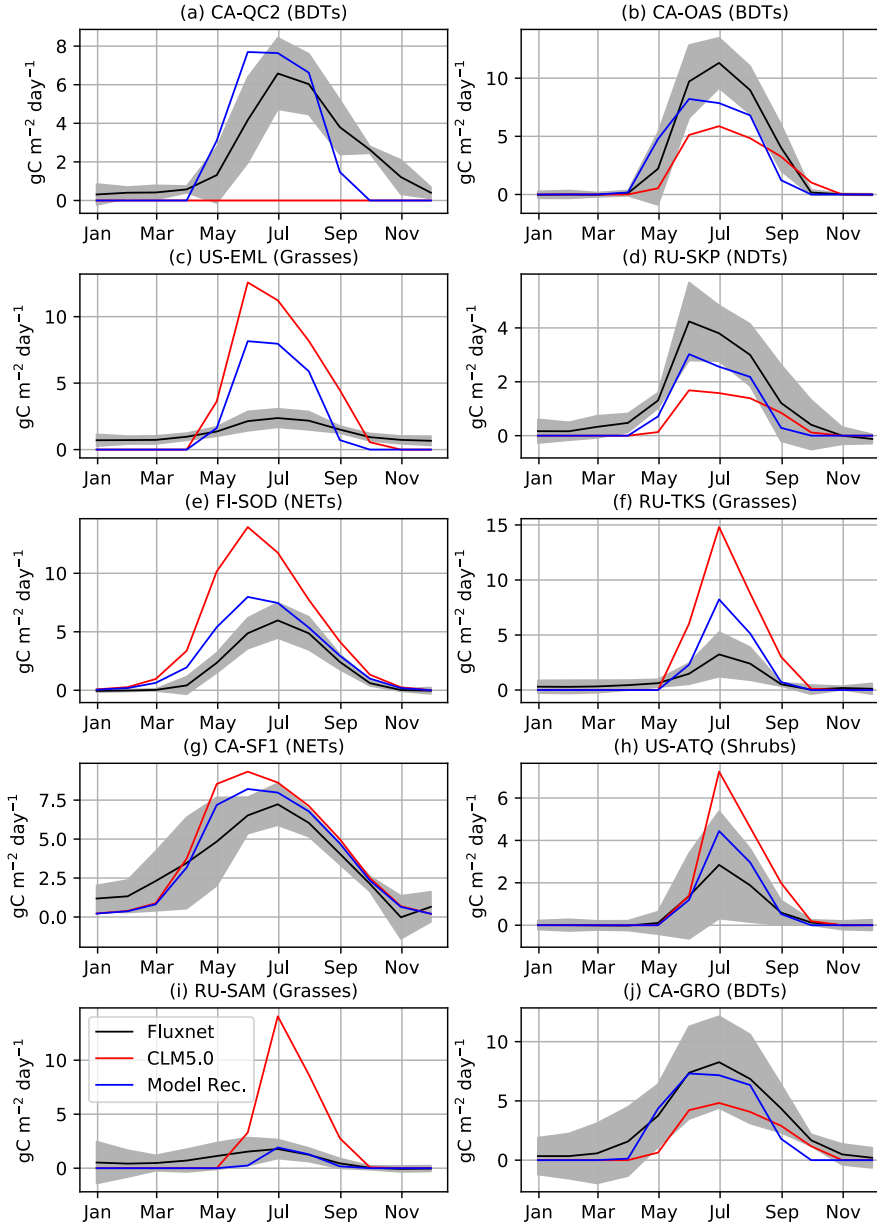


Figure 4. Comparison of GPP at Flux Tower sites to the CLM5.0 release and the results of our model development. We performed model development at CA-QC2 (mixed forest site in Quebec), CA-OAS (Aspen forest in Saskatchewan), US-EML (Eight Mile Lake Tundra location), and RU-SKP (Yakutsk Spasskaya Larch Forest). We did additional comparisons with FI-SOD (Sodankyla, Finland), RU-TKS (Tiksi grasslands), CA-SF1 (Saskatchewan boreal forest), RU-COK (Chokurdakh Tundra shrubs), RU-SAM (Samoylov grasslands), and CA-GRO (Groundhog River Boreal Forest).

we decrease the June spike in GPP for NET because the daylight fraction around the summer solstice is no longer greater than 1. Overall, this modification decreases the high bias in ABZ GPP by 2 gC/m^2 in the summer (Supplement Fig. S8) and generates a latitudinal gradient in the PFT specific output of trees (Supplement Fig. S5). By reverting the CLM5.0 temperature scaling scheme from (Kattge and Knorr, 2007) to Leuning (2002) as used on CLM4.5, we find that GPP is decreased for all
410 PFTs, especially in spring when the photosynthesis ramp up had been artificially high. Our model updates improve phenology of NETs due to more realistic scaling of J_{max} and V_{cmax} (Fig. 3b, the light blue "Temp Scaling" simulation [and Fig. S13](#)). The GPP of grasses is also decreased ([Fig. S14](#)), but shrubs are still biased high.

After decreasing productivity of all PFTs (Fig. 3, compare the red "CLM5.0 Release" with the blue "[TempParam](#). Scaling"), tundra shrub and grass productivity in CLM5.0 retain a substantial high GPP bias (Fig. 3e,f), while the deciduous tree PFTs
415 have a low GPP bias (Fig. 3c,d), which may be related to non-optimized ABZ carbon allocation parameters. Allowing for a dynamic stem-to-leaf allocation improves both the timing and magnitude of photosynthesis (Supplement Fig. S9). Additionally, we make PFT specific alterations to root-to-leaf ratios based on our findings from Section 2.4. As a result, GPP is lowered in grasses and shrubs and increased for deciduous trees (NDT and BDT), approaching FLUXCOM values (Fig. 3). The rest of our changes to the model involve schemes in LUNA that we believe are initialized incorrectly for the ABZ, but also the rest
420 of the world. These recommended model updates include initializing the winter default values of J_{max} and V_{cmax} using the mean value for a given grid cell during the previous growing season (Equations 4,5 and Supplement Fig. S4) and a model error related to the calculation of 10-day leaf temperature (Supplemental Section S3).

3.3 [Improved Carbon Fluxes in the](#) Model Recommendation

Based on our changes to phenology, photosynthesis, and carbon allocation schemes, we recommend the following mechanisti-
425 cally based changes to CLM5.0 for a considerably improved representation of CO₂ fluxes in the ABZ:

1. GPP onset is based on soil temperature, air temperature, and snow cover.
2. GPP offset is based on a latitudinal photoperiod gradient such that the high Arctic begins senescence earlier.
3. J_{max} is scaled by maximum day length instead of a constant 12 hours.
4. J_{max} and V_{cmax} are scaled by temperature response functions parameterized by Leuning (2002).
- 430 5. J_{max} and V_{cmax} have initial values in spring that are based on the LUNA predictions from the previous growing season, allowing the values to vary across PFTs, time, and space.
6. The stem-to-leaf carbon allocation ratio for trees and shrubs is allowed to be dynamic throughout the season.
7. Observationally based root-to-leaf carbon allocation ratios are used. For deciduous tree PFTs, the root-to-leaf ratio is decreased, while the ratio for shrubs and grasses is increased.

435 We [first validate that our modifications to CLM5.0 offer improvements to simulations of CO₂ fluxes when looking at specific flux towers \(Fig. 4\). For instance, productivity is increased at BDT at CA-OAS, which is further validated at CA-GRO. The](#)

"dead zone" at CA-QC2 is now highly productive and much closer to observed carbon fluxes in terms of seasonality and magnitude. The new cold deciduous onset scheme causes this improvement, as the previous growing degree day scheme in CLM5.0 prevented photosynthesis from ever starting. Photosynthesis in NDT is increased due to our model development, but as shown in both gridded output and RU-SKP, the NDT photosynthesis needs to increase further. The phenology and magnitude of NET is much improved at validation sites. However, as is expected (Schaefer et al., 2012), not all of the flux tower sites have CO₂ fluxes that are reproduced within the range of observational uncertainty (Fig. 4c and Supplement Fig. S11). For example, although GPP at US-EML is reduced due to our model development, it is still biased high. However, the grasses and shrubs at other validation sites are much improved compared to flux measurements, like the grasses and shrubs at RU-SAM, RU-TKS, and US-ATQ.

We next compare our model improvements in a gridded simulation against CO₂ fluxes from FLUXCOM (Figure 2a). The high productivity bias at high latitudes is substantially reduced due to our model development by decreasing the productivity of ABZ shrubs and grasses. Our Model Recommendation for CLM5.0 produces a latitudinal gradient (Fig. 1f) in productivity, with the tundra no longer being as productive as the boreal forest (Fig. 3). The timing of photosynthesis is also improved as dormancy is reached by October in most PFTs, instead of November (Figs. 1 and 3). In examining the PFT specific output (Fig. 3), we confirm an earlier beginning to spring photosynthesis in deciduous trees, shrubs, and grasses. In contrast, our model development successfully delays the onset of productivity in NET, due to a combination of daylight scaling and the temperature scaling from Leuning (2002). As for the magnitude of photosynthesis, we find that NET photosynthesis is reduced across the ABZ, while the deciduous boreal tree PFTs experience an increase in productivity (Supplement Fig. S10).

~~Our modifications to CLM5.0 offer similar improvements to simulations of CO₂ fluxes when looking at specific flux towers (Fig. 4), such as the increase in productivity of BDT at CA-OAS, which is further validated at CA-GRO. Photosynthesis in NDT is increased due to our model development, but as shown in both gridded output and RU-SKP, the NDT photosynthesis needs to increase further. The phenology and magnitude of NET is much improved at validation sites. However, as is expected (Schaefer et al., 2012), not all of the flux tower sites have CO₂ fluxes that are reproduced within the range of observational uncertainty (Fig. 4c and Supplement Fig. S11). For example, although GPP at US-EML is reduced due to our model development, it is still biased high. However, the grasses and shrubs at other validation sites are much closer to flux measurements, like the grasses and shrubs at RU-SAM, RU-TKS, and US-ATQ.~~

Although GPP is our main focus of development due to the number of productivity biases, we find improvements in other component CO₂ fluxes. Changes in TER generally follow those of GPP, and our modifications substantially reduce the high summer respiration bias in CLM5.0 (Fig. 2), which is mostly due to the reduction of GPP and TER in grasses and shrubs at high latitudes (Supplement Fig. S6). The respiration of deciduous tree PFTs did not change substantially, but TER decreases in NET due to the decrease in GPP. Due to the improvements in GPP onset/offset, the model no longer simulates large net CO₂ emissions in spring (Supplement Fig. S7), which better matches observations. ~~However, in of NEE. In~~ many PFTs the respiration ~~in fall is and thus NEE in fall are~~ high in the gridded output. Although this does not match FLUXCOM, it is consistent with recent measurements of high fall respiration in the ABZ (Commane et al., 2017; Natali et al., 2019). The net

balance of carbon fluxes does not change substantially due to our model development. We find that the carbon sink in ABZ CLM5.0 decreases by about 12%, which is due to a smaller net sink in the summer and larger carbon release in fall.

3.4 Validation with ILAMB

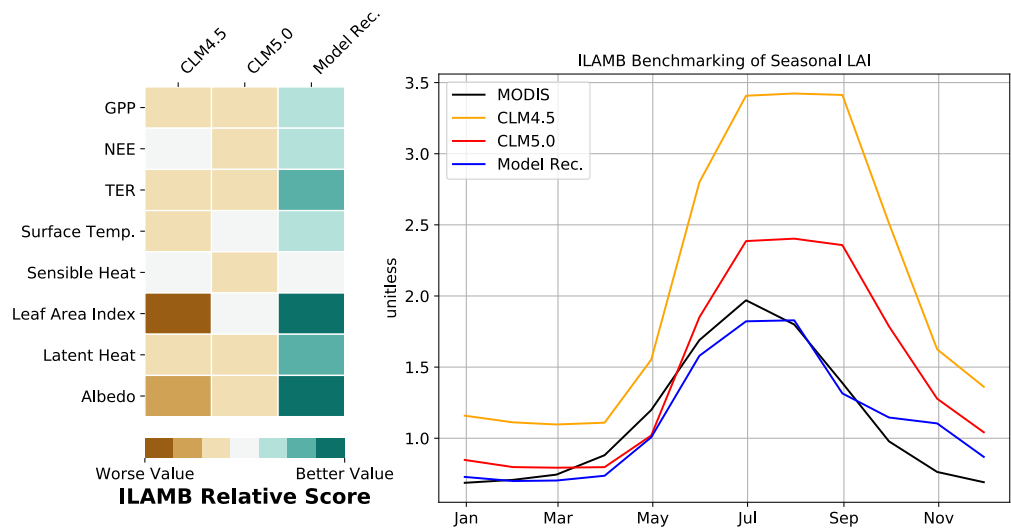


Figure 5. ILAMB benchmark score of CLM5.0 Model Development Recommendation against previous versions of CLM: 5.0 and 4.5 (left). LAI seasonal results compared to MODIS (right).

Comparing output from CLM5.0 and our Model Recommendation to observational data provided by the ILAMB framework confirms broad improvements in model fidelity (Fig. 5). This includes the CO₂ fluxes we focus development on, as well as surface fluxes (sensible heat, latent heat, albedo). ILAMB confirms that the high GPP bias and late phenology biases are reduced. LAI, in particular, has been improved greatly in the Arctic in regards to both timing and magnitude (Fig. 5). According to the ILAMB score, the implemented changes are not detrimental to any other essential land surface variables, and in fact improve their simulation according to the centralized benchmark scores. ~~The~~ Breaking down the overall benchmark score, our Model Recommendation has large improvements in the spatial distribution and interannual variability scores. The seasonal cycle score of GPP did not improve substantially, which make sense due to the phenology problems only becoming apparent in the PFT specific output, which is not a standard ILAMB benchmark. The NEE seasonal cycle is substantially improved according to ILAMB, which agrees with our FLUXCOM validation. The relative improvements to moisture and heat fluxes are particularly noteworthy, as these changes can feed back to the regional climate system.

4 Discussion

We have approached model development for CO₂ cycling in the ABZ in a mechanistic and targeted fashion, leveraging available observational data and derived products. We find that many biases are interconnected

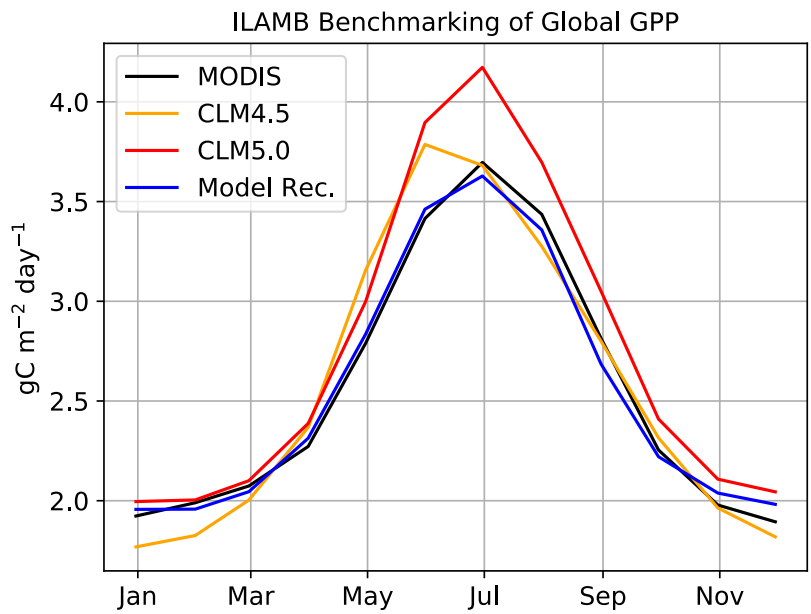


Figure 6. Seasonal Global GPP Benchmakred in ILAMB. Our model recommendation for the ABZ is applied globally and benchmarked for GPP in CLM4.5 and CLM5.0.

We are also interested in contributing to the improvement of the global CLM5.0 simulation. We confirm that a global simulation is possible and reasonable (Fig. 6) with these additions to the code base. All but two of our model improvements are limited to the ABZ, meaning that mechanistic model development and bug fixes can improve part of the simulation, while making other aspects worse (Fig. 3). Overall, our work with we do not expect significant biases to emerge at lower latitudes due to our model development, and our ILAMB validation confirms this. The constant LUNA equation is one of the global changes and the other is the change in temperature scaling from Kattge and Knorr (2007) to Leuning (2002). Additional testing at lower latitudes, which is outside of the scope of this study, is necessary to determine the effects on the global carbon budget.

4 Discussion

Through mechanistic model development, we have reduced the biases in carbon cycling in CLM5.0 in the ABZ highlights the importance of regional model analysis and development for the Arctic-Boreal PFTs. Many of our recommendations in Section 2.4 affect several of the biases noted in Section 3.1, indicative of the many interconnected schemes in CLM5.0. Ultimately, we believe our modifications to be reasonable, based in observations, and a step towards a more accurate simulation of carbon cycling in high latitude terrestrial ecosystems, but we also discuss the limitations of our model development choices and identify avenues of research that could continue to improve CLM5.0. We find the extrapolation of model schemes developed for temperate latitudes to the high latitudes to be the root of many biases, as has also been noted elsewhere (Rogers et al., 2017).

Having more accurate phenology in CLM5.0 is critical for understanding the recent and future changes in biogeochemistry in the ABZ, as global change drivers during the shoulder seasons may be drivers of carbon cycle changes. The growing degree threshold in the CLM5.0 release is not met until late spring for deciduous plants (Figure 3), consistently delaying the spring onset. Using air and soil temperatures combined with snow depth as a metric for spring onset more accurately captures spring productivity timing in deciduous trees, shrubs and grasses across the ABZ (Fig. 4). We find that the freeze-thaw transition simulated by CLM5.0 matches the timing of photosynthesis across vegetation types and latitudes from other studies (Botta et al., 2000; White et al., 2009) as well. Our new metric thresholds account for the key environmental conditions that signal the end of winter, as deciduous trees Deciduous trees have protective mechanism to avoid the onset of growth when there is a strong probability of cold snaps (McMILLAN et al., 2008). By combining a snow threshold with our air and soil temperatures metrics, we prevent the more southern boreal forest from beginning photosynthesis too early (model sensitivity tests not pictured). This new onset scheme in our model recommendation also causes some areas with dead PFTs to begin photosynthesizing. The previous, and our new thresholds are key environmental conditions designed to mimic the end of winter signals. The use of threshold values in onset schemes is a well established phenology method (Jolly et al., 2005; Arora and Boer, 2005) that is used in other models, like LPJ (Forkel et al., 2014) and the Canadian Terrestrial Ecosystem Model. These schemes can be fairly simple or more complicated, much like growing degree day scheme in CLM5.0 required soil temperatures to sum to a threshold before the summer solstice, meaning cold soil temperatures prevented photosynthesis from ever starting, causing some of the “dead” PFTs models (GDD). We choose to focus on environmental thresholds due to the uniqueness of the ABZ environment, which is dominating by freeze-thaw dynamics, making a threshold approach effective. We did investigate other GDD schemes, but we found that many GDD models perform similarly (Hufkens et al., 2018) and in the ABZ have a documented late onset (Botta et al., 2000; Fu et al., 2014), just like the current scheme in CLM5.0. The deciduous (needleleaf and broadleaf) trees in CLM5.0 become more productive in summer as their growing season is allowed to begin earlier, which is desirable due to their low GPP bias. The grasses and shrubs increase further in productivity after more mechanistic phenology drivers are applied, meaning the previous phenology parameterization is not the cause of their high bias. We did not identify a scheme well validated in the ABZ, as most observational validation studies are focused on the lower latitudes, and those studies also identify that gridded phenology products tend to be produced using optical imagery, which often does

530 [not correspond well with CO2 fluxes in shoulder seasons \(Fisher et al., 2007; Parazoo et al., 2018a\)](#). Ultimately, using another GDD scheme from the known literature would be trading one extrapolated temperate scheme for another. This threshold approach may have limitations for a warming world, which is why an ABZ focused phenology study, using novel datasets like PhenoCam (Richardson et al., 2018; Hufkens et al., 2018), have potential to uncover more complicated vegetations processes and filling in gaps from satellite based studies (Fisher et al., 2007).

535 ~~We implement~~ [Implementing](#) an offset scheme with a latitudinal gradient in CLM5.0 ~~, where the offset day length decreases linearly from 15 hours at 65° N to 11 hours at 45° N. This~~ is a first step towards more realistic timing of fall senescence in CLM5.0, and additional work is needed to understand how temperature and other climate drivers impact the timing of dormancy. Studies are divided on the issue of whether temperature or photoperiod are driving offset in the ABZ. Field experiments have found photoperiod to be a likely driver at high latitudes (Eitel et al., 2019), but temperature and even precipitation may be

540 more important at lower latitudes. Experiments of high arctic tundra have shown that senescence can be delayed by up to 15 days due to warming (Marchand et al., 2004). Given this uncertainty, we suggest that photoperiod is a sufficient and justified approximation for fall dormancy, until better mechanistic relationships can be derived from observational data. The late bias in fall phenology has also been noted in other TBMs (Richardson et al., 2012), also likely due to extrapolation of temperate schemes to the high latitudes. Thus, our simple daylight threshold here could be applicable to other models.

545 One of the most impactful changes to CLM5.0 GPP is the use of maximum day length to scale J_{max} , rather than 12 hours. Equation 1 would previously scale the prediction of J_{max} high, particularly in June with the summer solstice and day length at its maximum. The previous use of 12 hours for maximum day length is likely a holdover from using LUNA in the tropics, as (Bauerle et al., 2012) was the cited basis for Equation 1, which used maximum day length appropriately. After we fix this substantial scaling bias, we find other algorithms and parameterizations are more sensitive to model changes. This opens up

550 many avenues of model development, some of which we are able to accomplish in this study, like more realistic allocation parameters and scaling changes to J_{max} and V_{cmax} . For future steps, we argue that a re-parameterization CLM is necessary, as previous model tunings attempted to bring down the high GPP bias through parameter choices rather than this bug fix.

As with the length of day scaling described above, the photosynthetic temperature acclimation in scaling of J_{max} and V_{cmax} were not created for ABZ latitudes and tend to exacerbate model biases. We, therefore, recommend not using these functions

555 [from \(Kattge and Knorr, 2007\)](#), and stress the need for further research on photosynthetic temperature acclimation in the ABZ, especially for projecting responses to future climate. The current implementation generates unrealistic seasonal temperature response functions for GPP resulting in model biases (Smith et al., 2017). ~~The temperature acclimation equations are strictly only valid between 11° and 35° C (Kattge and Knorr, 2007), and below that value, J_{max} and V_{cmax} have a scaling discontinuity that biases GPP (Supplement Fig. S3).~~ Previous work by Rogers et al. (2017) advocated for removing ~~this the~~ 11° C [limit from](#)

560 [\(Kattge and Knorr, 2007\)](#), but our tests of this did not decrease productivity of the grasses and shrubs at high latitudes (not shown) [or offer any other improvements](#), at least not without a re-parameterization of the acclimation scheme. [We do advise caution in using](#) Recently, Kumarathunge et al. (2019) have created an acclimation parameterization that included ground measurement sites from Utqiagvik (Barrow), Alaska and Finland. Though most of Canada and Siberia are not represented in the parameterization, including this recent observationally-based acclimation function in CLM5.0 is a logical next step for a

565 better ABZ simulation that includes temperature acclimation, ~~critical for simulating GPP under warming climate conditions~~
critical process for projecting carbon budgets into the future.

The initialization of J_{max} and V_{cmax} in spring is a highly sensitive choice (Supplement Fig. S4). We find improvements in GPP when using the mean predicted value of J_{max} and V_{cmax} from the previous year as an initial spring value. The default values for spring J_{max} and V_{cmax} in CLM5.0 are high for ABZ PFTs (Lawrence et al., 2019). Now with a default value that
570 considers the PFT and climatological conditions of J_{max} and V_{cmax} , the simulated seasonal cycle of J_{max} and V_{cmax} mimic the timing of GPP more closely. We observe only very small temporal fluctuation in these average values of J_{max} and V_{cmax} , indicating that the LUNA predictions are relatively stable for each geographic-climatological region. The productivity for most ABZ PFTs is decreased throughout the whole summer due to this change in CLM5.0. Though we note that LUNA simulates lower values of J_{max} and V_{cmax} in most Arctic-boreal PFTs, this implementation of average J_{max} and V_{cmax} allows for
575 spatial and temporal variability, including increases of J_{max} and V_{cmax} in some locations. Therefore, there is potential for this scheme to improve future predictions, as the sensitive initialized spring values can now adjust in a warming climate.

Finally, we examine the carbon allocation parameters in CLM5.0, which are a considerable and long-standing source of uncertainty in TBMs. Franklin et al. (2012) appropriately called carbon allocation the "Achilles' heel of most forest models". We argue that CLM5.0 does not use ideal carbon allocation values for the ABZ, but there are multiple diverging development
580 paths for carbon allocation (Fisher et al., 2019) that could lead to a better simulation. During model development and testing of carbon allocation ratios for roots, leaves, and stems, we attempt to balance static and dynamic allocation schemes, but acknowledge there is always room for further development and improvement. ~~Our results suggest that altering carbon allocation ratios, particularly stem-to-leaf and root-to-leaf, to values more consistent with observations improves CO₂ fluxes across the ABZ.~~ The default parameters in CLM5.0 do not utilize dynamic stem-to-leaf carbon allocation due to exponential increases in
585 biomass in the tropics (Negrón-Juárez et al., 2015), but not necessarily for the ABZ. We find that simulations of productivity are improved across all ABZ PFTs when this ratio is dynamic. In the model, the previous year's NPP is used to set this ratio, based on the assumption that NPP can serve as a proxy for environmental conditions that send resources to either roots or leaves, thereby increasing woody allocation in favorable growth environments (Vanninen and Mäkelä, 2005). In the previous version of CLM, CLM4.5, dynamic stem-to-leaf allocation generally lowered carbon allocation, sending more carbon to leaves
590 than stems, agreeing with observational comparisons (Montané et al., 2017), which is the same pattern we see in ABZ PFTs in CLM5.0.

The final improvements to the deciduous tree PFTs, grasses, and shrubs come from changing the root-to-leaf ratio, which is currently the same constant value for all PFTs. ~~Increasing allocation to roots for the grasses and shrubs was advocated in the CLM5.0 documentation for lower latitudes and field observations agree with this choice for the high latitudes (Iversen et al., 2015).~~
595 ~~Observations also support decreasing the allocation to roots and increasing allocation to stems for deciduous trees in the ABZ (Gower et al., 2001). Ultimately, these and does not make sense ecologically (Iversen et al., 2015). We test a range of allocation values for each PFT, using observational data to guide our decisions. These~~ static carbon allocation ratios are our best ~~estimation for estimate for mimicking~~ emergent plant processes, ~~but and we find that the allocation parameters relative to other PFTs may be more important for model simulations than matching observations exactly. The success of focusing on~~

600 allocation parameters relative to other PFTs may be of guidance to other model schemes. The NDT allocation that we find does align with observations, is used in other models (Arora and Boer, 2005). The grass allocation parameter is low compared to some observations, but we find increasing the root-to-leaf ratio for grass PFTs in CLM5.0 only succeeds in killing productivity completely. We did consider changing the allocation of NETs, but had little success in finding parameters that made sense (Fig. S14). With the difficulty in relating allocation parameters to model counterparts, a more dynamic scheme may be needed for
605 future model versions. For instance, the carbon allocation to roots may saturate when LAI=1 in Arctic shrubs (Sloan et al., 2013). Allowing TBMs to adjust these carbon ratios based on LAI, may be the next step in CLM5.0 model development, approximating the realistic behavior of plant species.

The “dead zones” in CLM5.0 are caused by a combination of issues. ~~For instance, modified onset and offset formulations allowed for some “dead zones” to become productive in our simulations, due to a previously long growing season using all available resources and/or the onset threshold not being reached before the summer solstice. Other non-productive areas were improved by changing the deciduous tree PFT allocation parameters to send more resources to leaves, agreeing with observations and other models (Arora and Boer, 2005), such as late onset and allocation parameters.~~ However, these increases in productivity do not clearly and substantially ~~improved~~ improve the dead PFTs in CLM5.0 as a whole, particularly the non-productive area of Siberia (Fig. 1c). These areas of non-productivity are particularly problematic for future CLM5.0 simulations
615 due to the suspected importance of Siberian CO₂ fluxes for current and future seasonal carbon balance (Zimov et al., 1996, 1999; Lin et al., 2020). Although we did not cause any additional areas to die, we also did not succeed in increasing productivity in the larch forests of Siberia. It is also worth noting that areas with “dead zones” clearly visible in the gridded product have all PFTs dead, not just NDT. We hypothesize that there may be thresholds for climatic drivers that inhibit photosynthesis. For instance, there is a minimum relative humidity threshold for nitrogen allocation in LUNA. This threshold appears to be
620 somewhat arbitrary and the ABZ often experiences a dry continental climate. The larch forests of Siberia could benefit from a lower relative humidity threshold to raise their low productivity and potentially improve “dead zones”. A test of this hypothesis does raise productivity for deciduous tree PFTs, but the “dead zones” do not become productive. We require more information on relative humidity and nitrogen allocation at low temperatures to determine if this parameter should be changed in the model. Here we focus on mechanistic model development, but a parameter specific to ABZ vegetation may lead to further
625 improvements.

The relative improvements to each PFT are also significant. For instance, as noted previously, our model recommendation generates a latitudinal gradient in CLM5.0 (Fig. 1f), which is due to tundra vegetation being less productive. The Arctic grasses and shrubs are now less productive than the boreal trees, which is consistent with observations. The deciduous tree PFTs in our model recommendation are more productive than the CLM5.0 Release, with NDT productivity increasing by 20% and BDT
630 increasing by 50% (not shown). Additional work is needed for the deciduous schemes, as deciduous trees are observed to be more productive than evergreen trees (McMILLAN et al., 2008). We did decrease the high bias of productivity in NETs by 20%, but NET are still causing a high bias in the simulation of GPP. The evergreen scheme has long been noted to be relatively simple in CLM5.0 (Lawrence et al., 2019) and a key next step for model development.

As with most studies of the high latitudes, we are limited by the availability of ground observations ([Arora and Boer, 2005](#); [Richardson et al.](#)) For instance, we only have one flux tower corresponding to NDT (RU-SKP), which is also unfortunately a PFT in CLM5.0 that needs substantial work, particularly in the "dead-zone" in Siberia (Supplement Fig. S5). For other PFTs we restrict our tower choices to have the best data available. We only include EC flux observations where the vegetation classes corresponded with the CLM5.0 PFTs that occur within the ABZ. Metadata indicating a mixed forest or a combination of short stature vegetation and trees causes comparisons to not be clean (Supplement Fig. S11), meaning we withhold these kind of sites for extra validation, ~~but they~~. These flux towers are not ideal sites for ~~comparison with CLM5.0 model development, but they do generally confirm a reduction in GPP due to our model development efforts~~. The EC record must also span over at least three consecutive years before 2014 due to the forcing dataset used by CLM ending in 2014, which does not allow us to leverage the most recent ABZ ground observations. These criteria restrict our point-based analysis to only a few sites (Supplement Table S1), which does further limit our ability to make statistically robust conclusions. We attempt to mitigate this lack of data by ~~separating the flux towers into model development sites and validation sites, while also including gridded simulations in the validation of our validating carbon flux results with point simulations and gridded simulations. Then, we use ILAMB to confirm improvements in other independent variables that were no the focus of~~ model development. More comprehensive model improvements for the ABZ may be possible through an increase in the availability and spatial representativeness of tower EC data. We look forward to the increased emphasis on data archiving, standardization, and synthesis, as well as more detailed examination of functional relationships and PFT-specific parameters. As our understanding evolves, observational networks improve, and long-term data archives grow, we stress the need for continued development and model fidelity for high latitude terrestrial ecosystems given their importance in the global climate system.

5 Conclusions

~~Through mechanistic model development, we have reduced the biases in carbon cycling in~~ We have approached model development for CO₂ cycling in the ABZ in a mechanistic and targeted fashion, leveraging available observational data and derived products. We find that many biases are interconnected, meaning that mechanistic model development and bug fixes can improve part of the simulation, while making other aspects worse (Fig.3). Overall, our work with CLM5.0 for the Arctic-Boreal PFTs. Many of our recommendations in Section 2.4 affect several of the biases noted in Section 3.1, indicative of the many interconnected schemes in CLM5.0. Ultimately, we believe our modifications to be reasonable, based in observations, and a step towards a more accurate simulation of carbon cycling in high latitude terrestrial ecosystems. 0 in the ABZ highlights the importance of regional model analysis and development. We find the extrapolation of model schemes developed for temperate latitudes to the high latitudes to be the root of many biases, as has also been noted elsewhere (Rogers et al., 2017).

We find that a physically-based phenology formulation using soil temperatures, air temperature, and snow depth is more accurate than the existing parameterization developed for temperate latitudes. Allowing offset timing to vary with latitude instead of a single global value improved circumpolar leaf offset. We improve the scaling of day light in the maximum rate of electron transport (J_{max}) using the maximum day length. Additionally, we remove a global initialization of the maximum rate of

electron transport (J_{max}) and the maximum rate of carboxylation (V_{cmax}) that biases prediction of these critical photosynthesis components each spring. We also recommend the Leuning (2002) temperature scaling of J_{max} and V_{cmax} for the ABZ, as Kattge and Knorr (2007) is not optimized for the ABZ, biasing both the maximum productivity and phenology. Finally, we
670 adjust carbon allocation ratios for ABZ PFTs to levels that better match observations and result in more realistic simulations of GPP.

~~We are also interested in contributing to the improvement of the global CLM5.0 simulation. We confirm~~ Finally, we assess
the performance of our model recommendation in a global simulation, confirming that a global simulation is possible and
~~reasonable (Supplement Fig. S12) with these additions to the code base. Additional testing at lower latitudes, which is outside of~~
675 ~~the scope of this study, is necessary to determine the effects on the global carbon budget, particularly the change in temperature~~
~~sealing from Kattge and Knorr (2007) to Leuning (2002) that would be applied globally. However, for a regional simulation~~
~~of the ABZ we argue that our model improvements can be used for a more accurate simulation of the high latitudes~~ yields
reasonable carbon fluxes. Furthermore, we actually identify improvements in the global carbon cycle and budget according
to ILAMB metrics. The reduction of biases in the ABZ carbon cycle has implications for future projections with models that
680 overestimate GPP. The modifications we implement here illustrate that previous extrapolations of temperate or even tropical
observations ~~can be problematic~~ cause significant biases. We advocate for more regional ABZ focused development to ensure
accuracy in the ABZ when implemented in global simulations, as the high latitudes are a critical component of the rapidly
changing climate system.

Code availability. Our model recommendations are currently on Github for incorporation into the CESM master branch and CLM5.1 (
685 <https://github.com/ESCOMP/CTSM/pull/947>).

Data availability. For any questions or interest in our model data, please reach out to the corresponding authors Leah Birch and Brendan Rogers.

Author contributions. LB and BMR designed the study and model development. LB performed benchmarking, model development, and validation. All authors contributed to the manuscript.

690 *Competing interests.* The authors declare no competing interests.

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