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Supporting Information for

**Response of surface temperature to afforestation in the Kubuqi Desert, Inner Mongolia**

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**Introduction**

In this supplement, we provide additional information on our methods and supplementary figures to support the conclusions in the main text. The Mathematical details of the DTM theory are discussed in Text S1. Parameters and radiometric resistance (*r*r) calculation in the IBPM prognostic model are provided in Tables S1. We include 14 figures (Figures S1-S14) that illustrate the partitioning results and regression relationship between surface temperature changes calculated by metrics and the observed values under different scenarios.

Text S1.

**Mathematical details of the DTM theory**

According to the Taylor expansion and omitting higher order terms, we have

(S1)

Mathematically, the surface temperature perturbation can be expressed as,

(S2)

The Δ*T*s is the temperature of the open shrubland minus the temperature of the plantation forest (here and hereafter). Using the constraint of energy balance,

(S3)

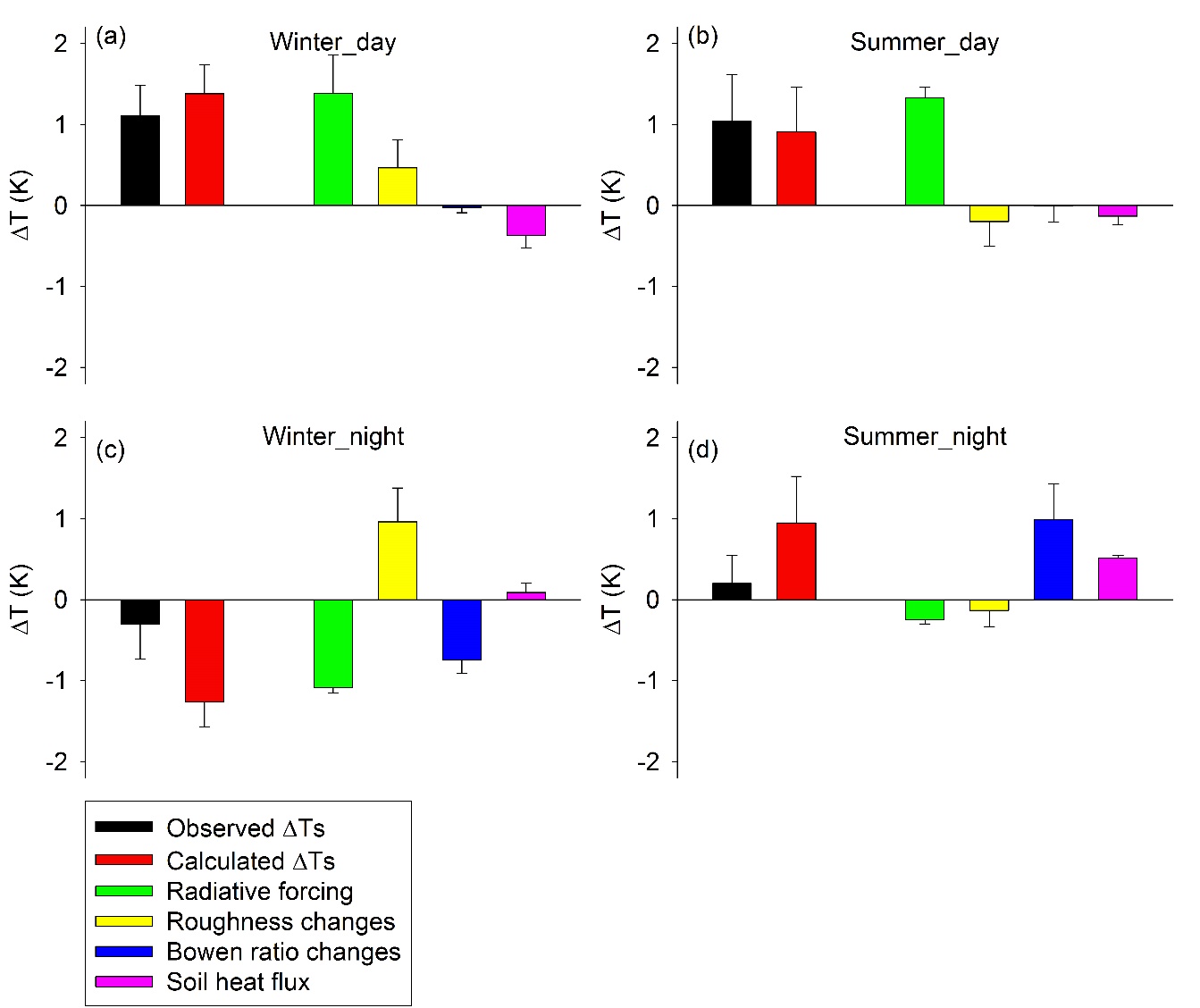
Eq. (S2) becomes

(S4)

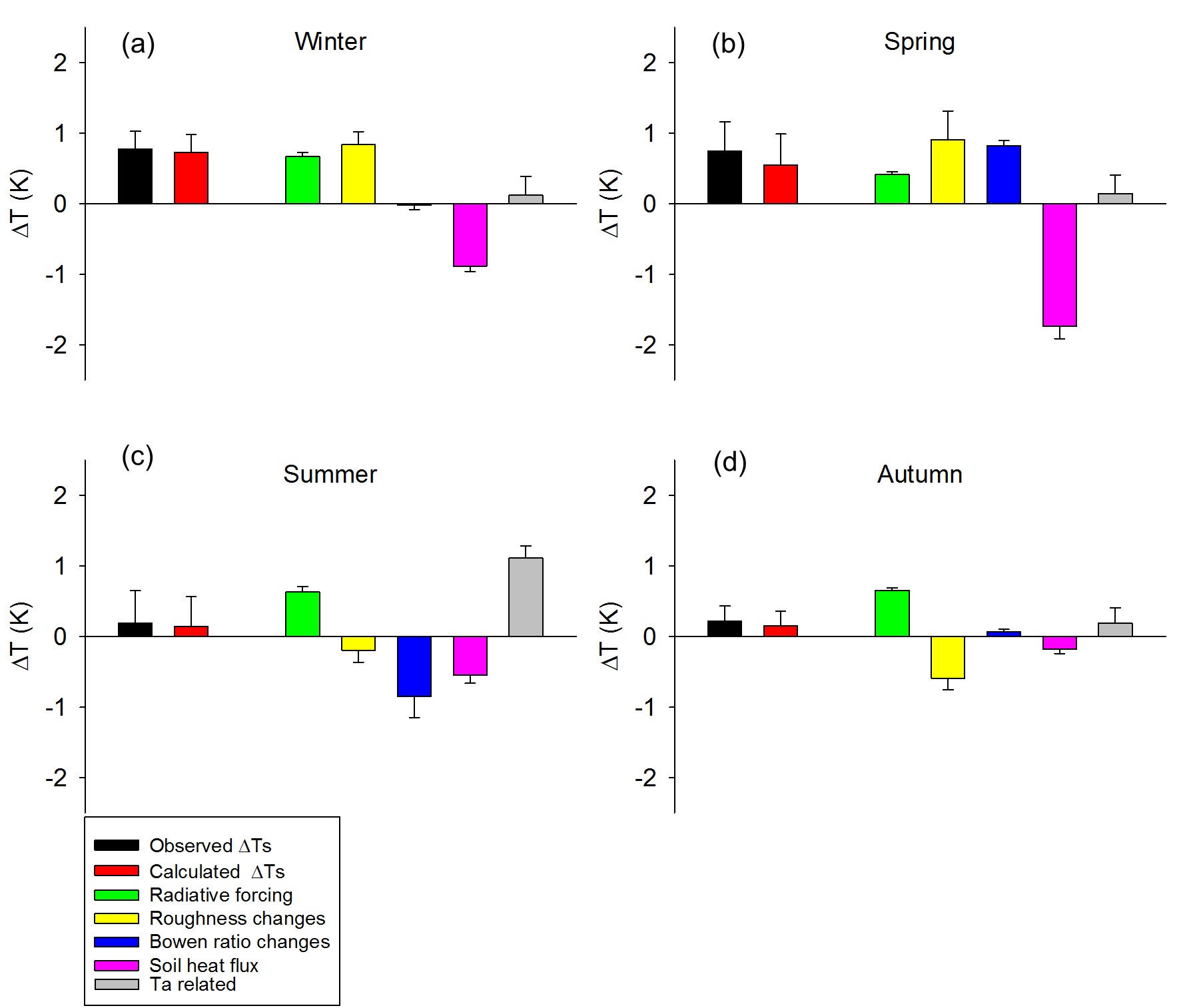
Eq. (S4) can be further written as

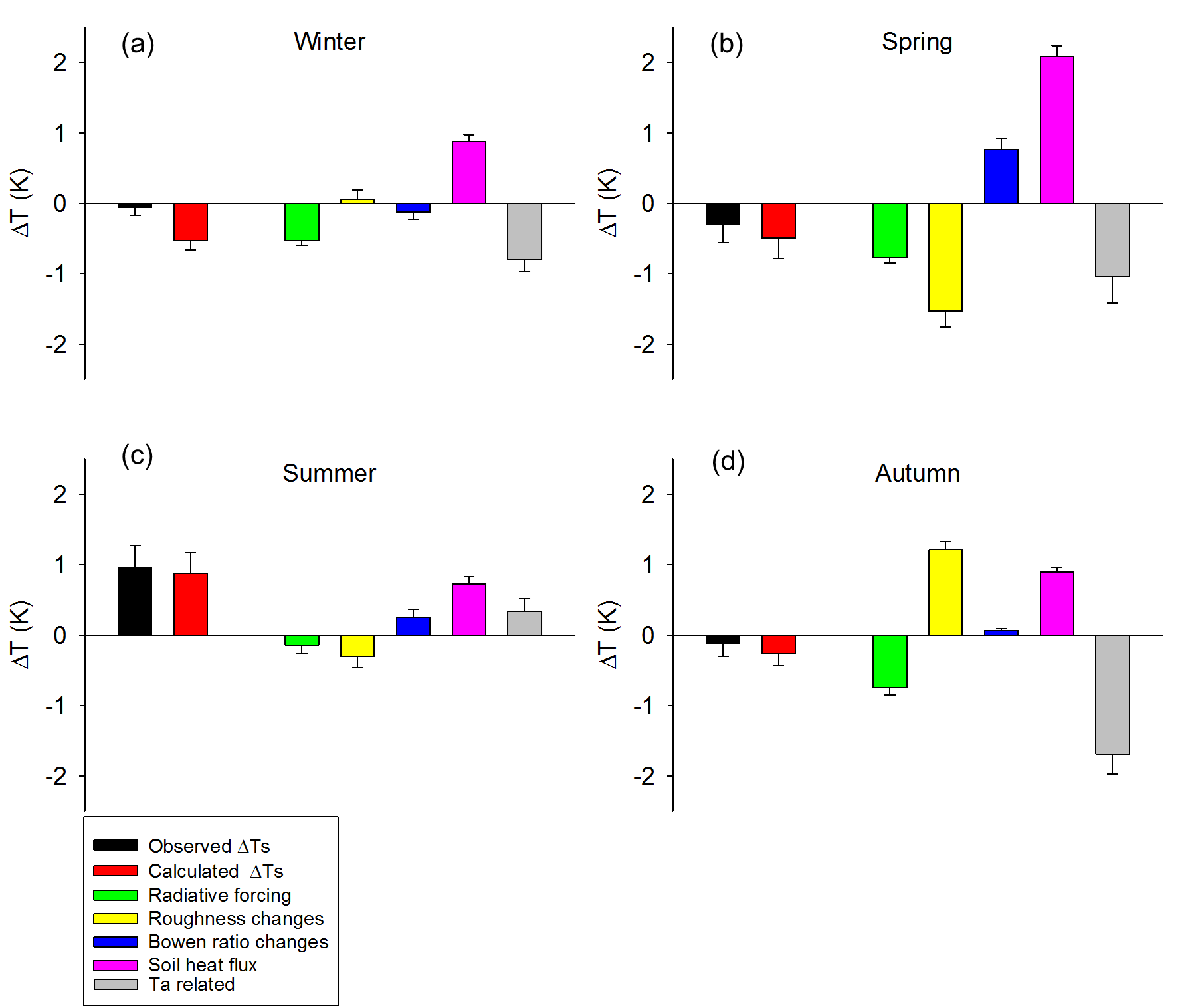
(S5)

Eq. (S5) indicates that if the observed fluxes satisfy the energy balance equation, the sum of the component contributions from individual biophysical factors should match exactly the surface temperature perturbation determined with the outgoing longwave radiation flux.

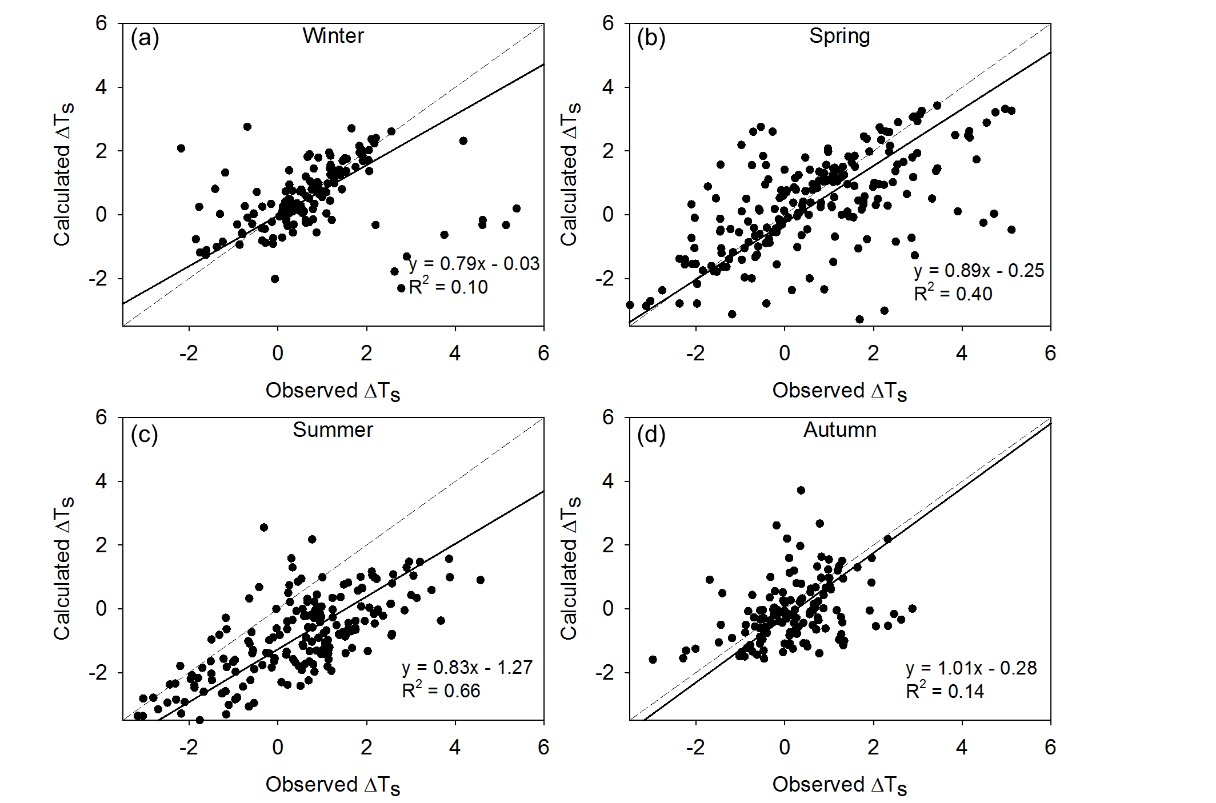


**Figure S1.** Partition of the biophysical effect in winter and summer in 2008 using the IBPM theory. Error bars are given as 1 SE. Black bars denote observed Δ*T*s, red bars denote the Δ*T*s calculated by the IBPM theory, green bars denote radiative forcing, yellow bars denote energy distribution associated with changes in roughness, blue bars denote energy distribution associated with changes in Bowen ratio, pink bars denote the soil heat flux change. The Δ*T*s is the temperature of the open shrubland minus the temperature of the plantation forest (here and hereafter)

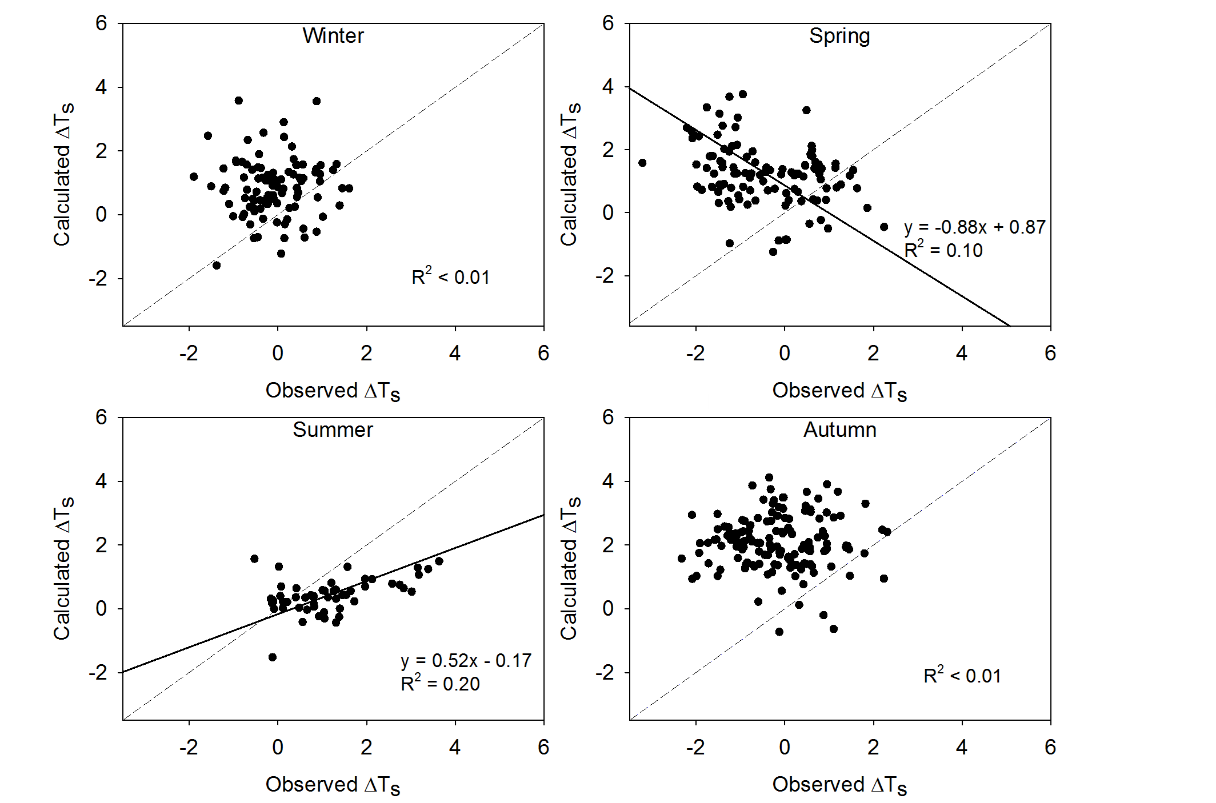
**Figure S2.** Partition of the daytime biophysical effect using the IBPM theory without distribution of air temperature changes into other terms. Error bars are given as 1 SE. Black bars denote observed Δ*T*s, red bars denote the Δ*T*s calculated by the IBPM theory, green bars denote radiative forcing, yellow bars denote energy distribution associated with changes in roughness, blue bars denote energy distribution associated with changes in Bowen ratio, pink bars denote the soil heat flux changes and grey bars denote the term related to air temperature changes.



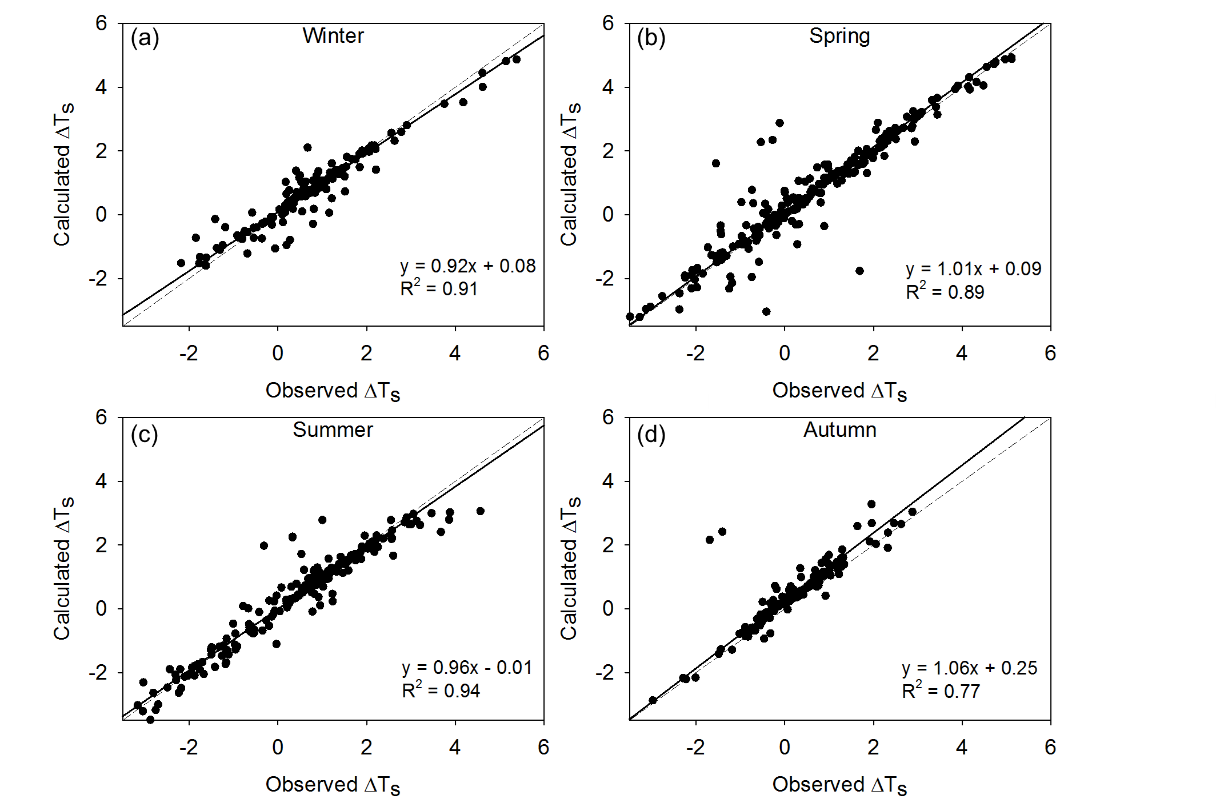
**Figure S3.** Same as Figure S2 except for nighttime.



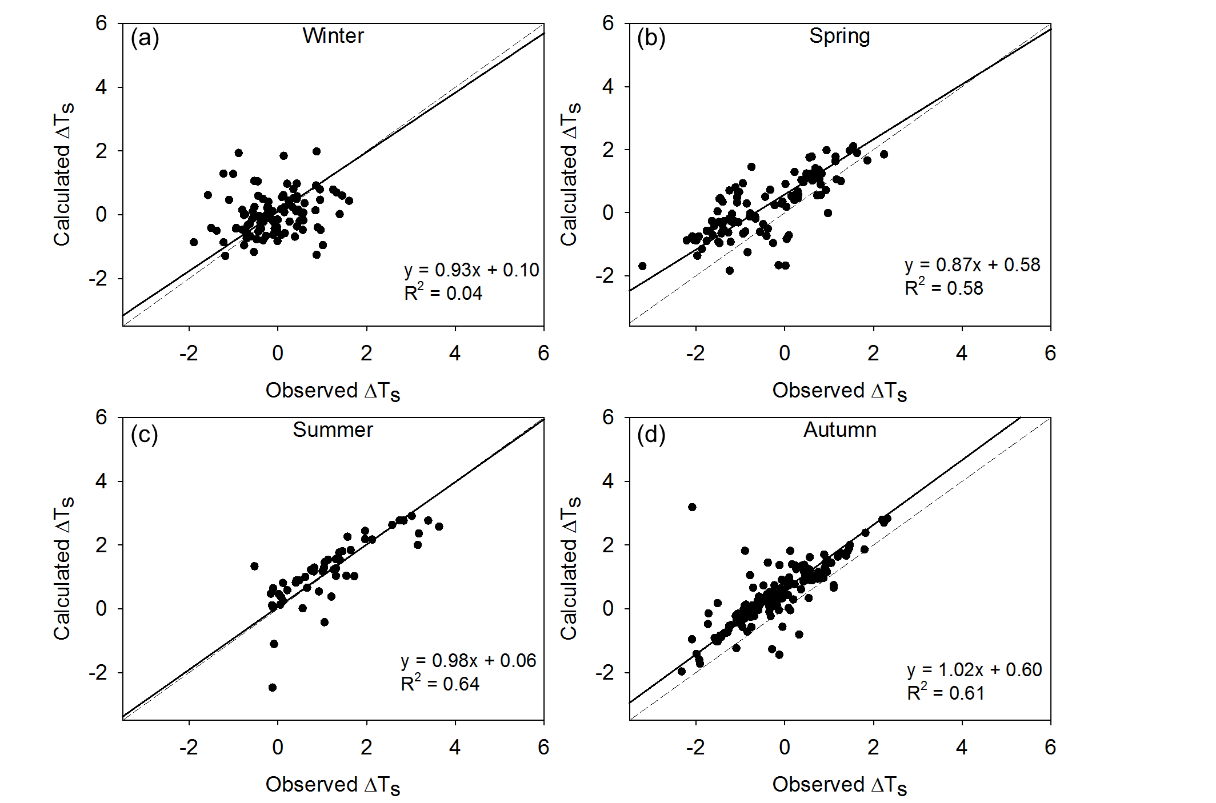
**Figure S4.** The relationship between the daytime half-hourly Δ*T*s calculated by the IBPM theory and the observed Δ*T*s. Here Term 5 in Eq. (14) has been omitted. The regression equations and determination coefficients (R2) were calculated with the geometric mean regression method. The dash lines represent the 1:1 line and the solid lines represent the regression results.



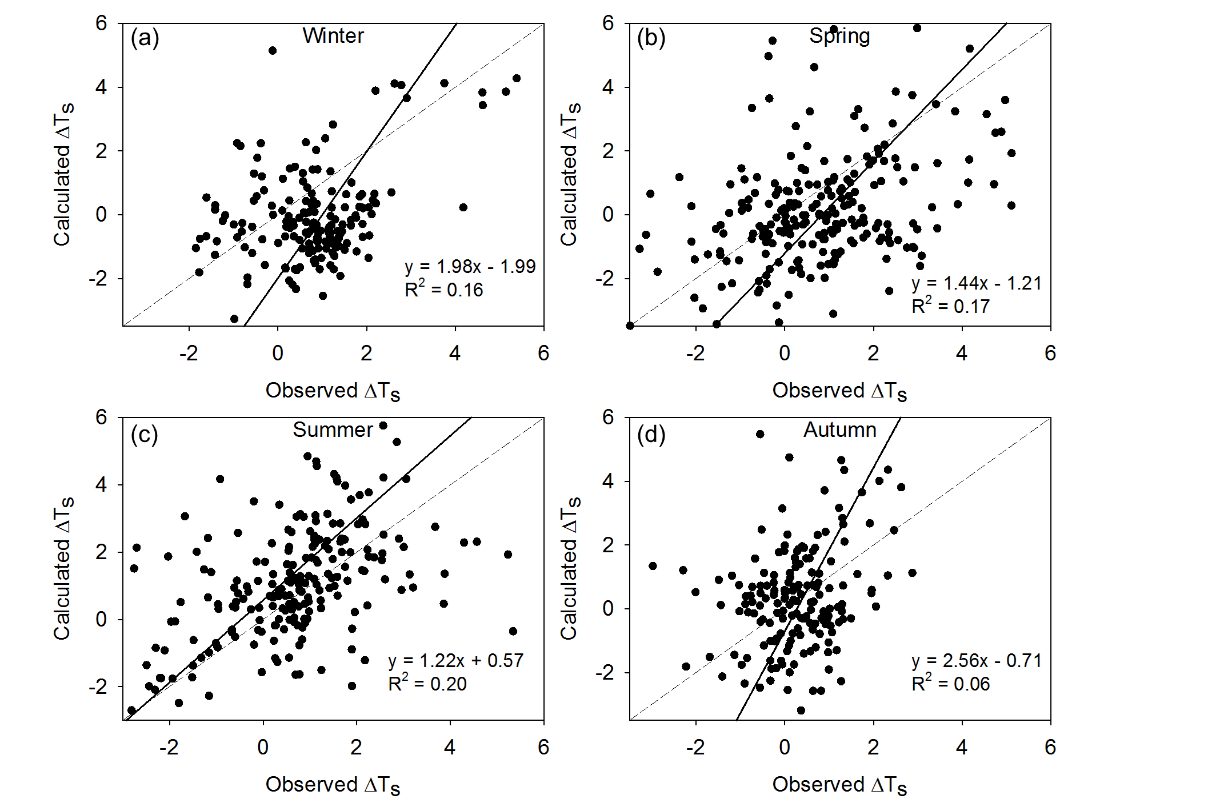
**Figure S5.** Same as Figure S4 except for nighttime.



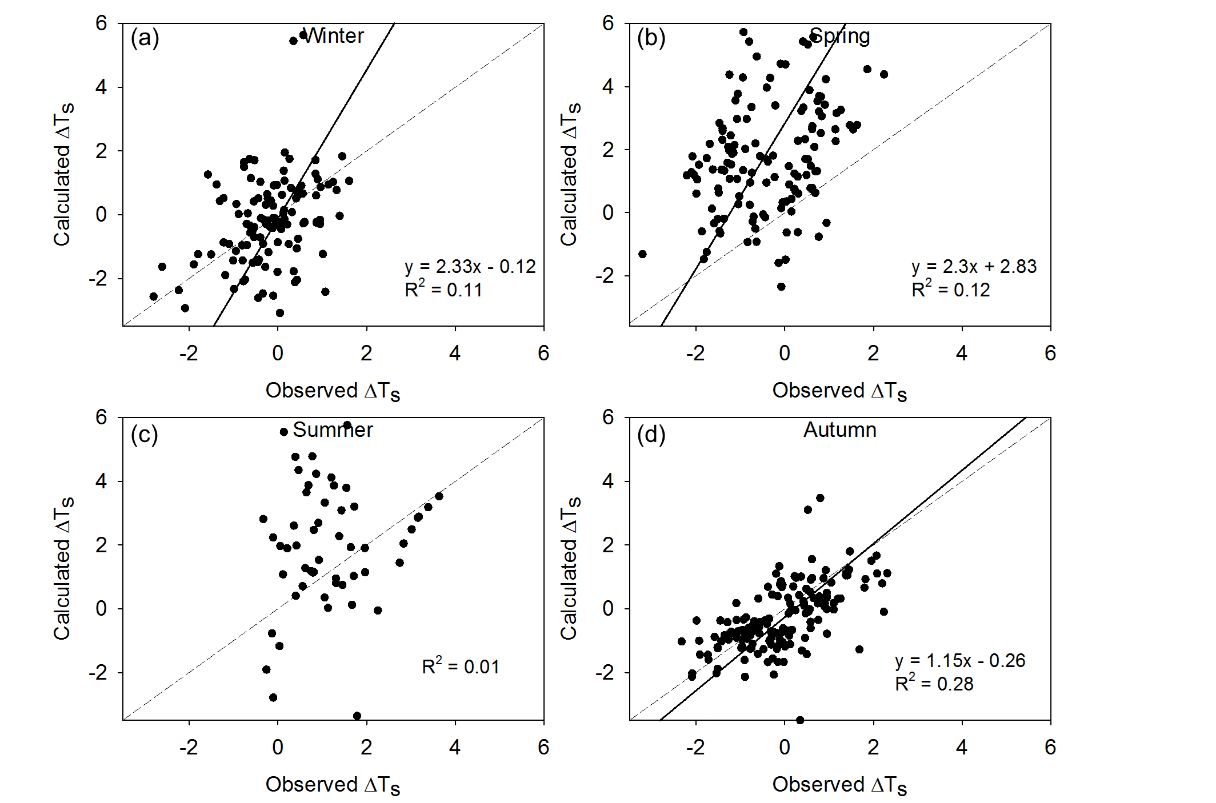
**Figure S6.** The relationship between the daytime half-hourly Δ*T*s calculated by the IBPM theory and the observed Δ*T*s. Here the term Δ*L*↓ in Eq. (14) has been omitted. The regression equations and determination coefficients (R2) were calculated with the geometric mean regression method. The dash lines represent the 1:1 line and the solid lines represent the regression results.



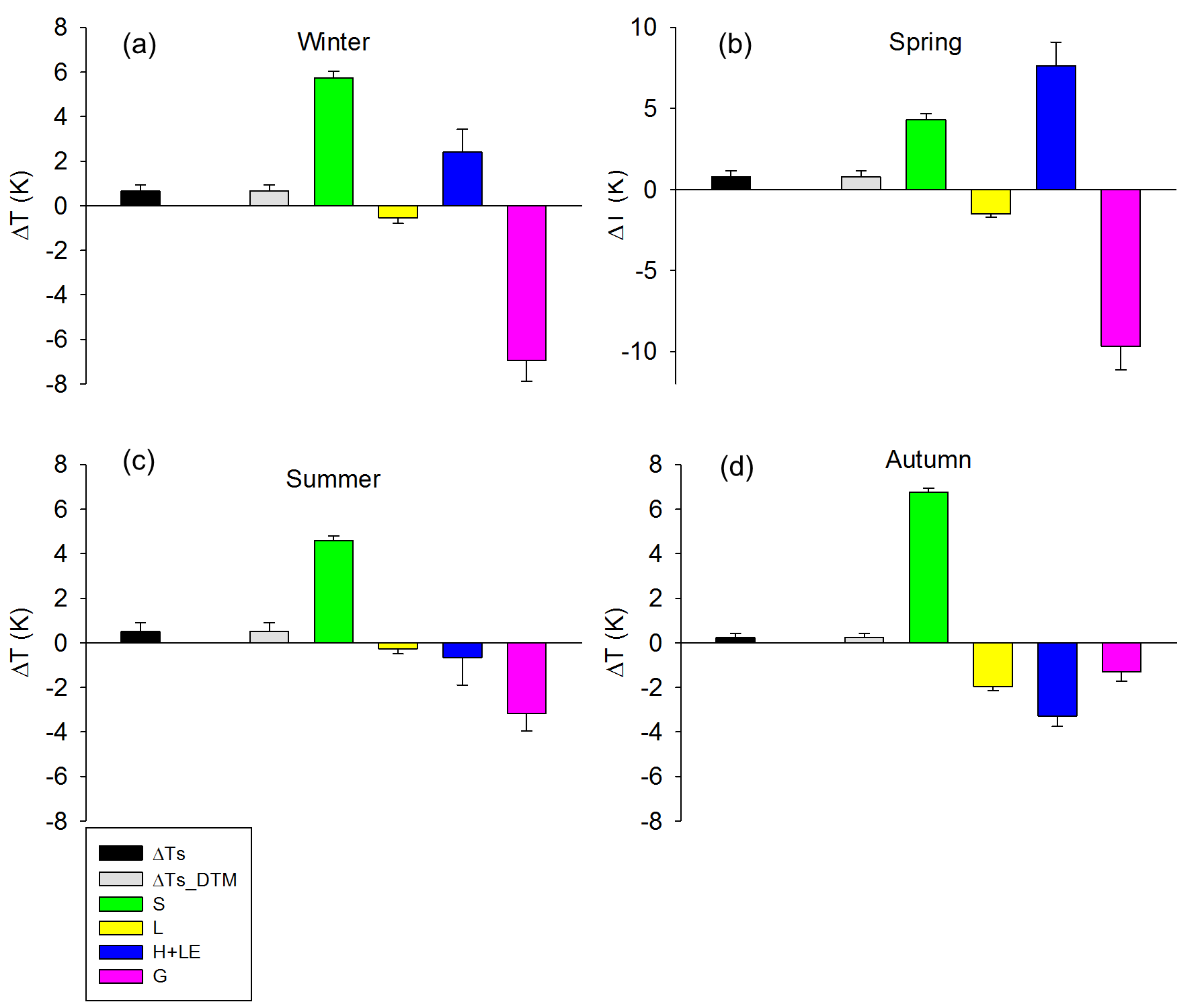
**Figure S7.** Same as Figure S6 except for nighttime.



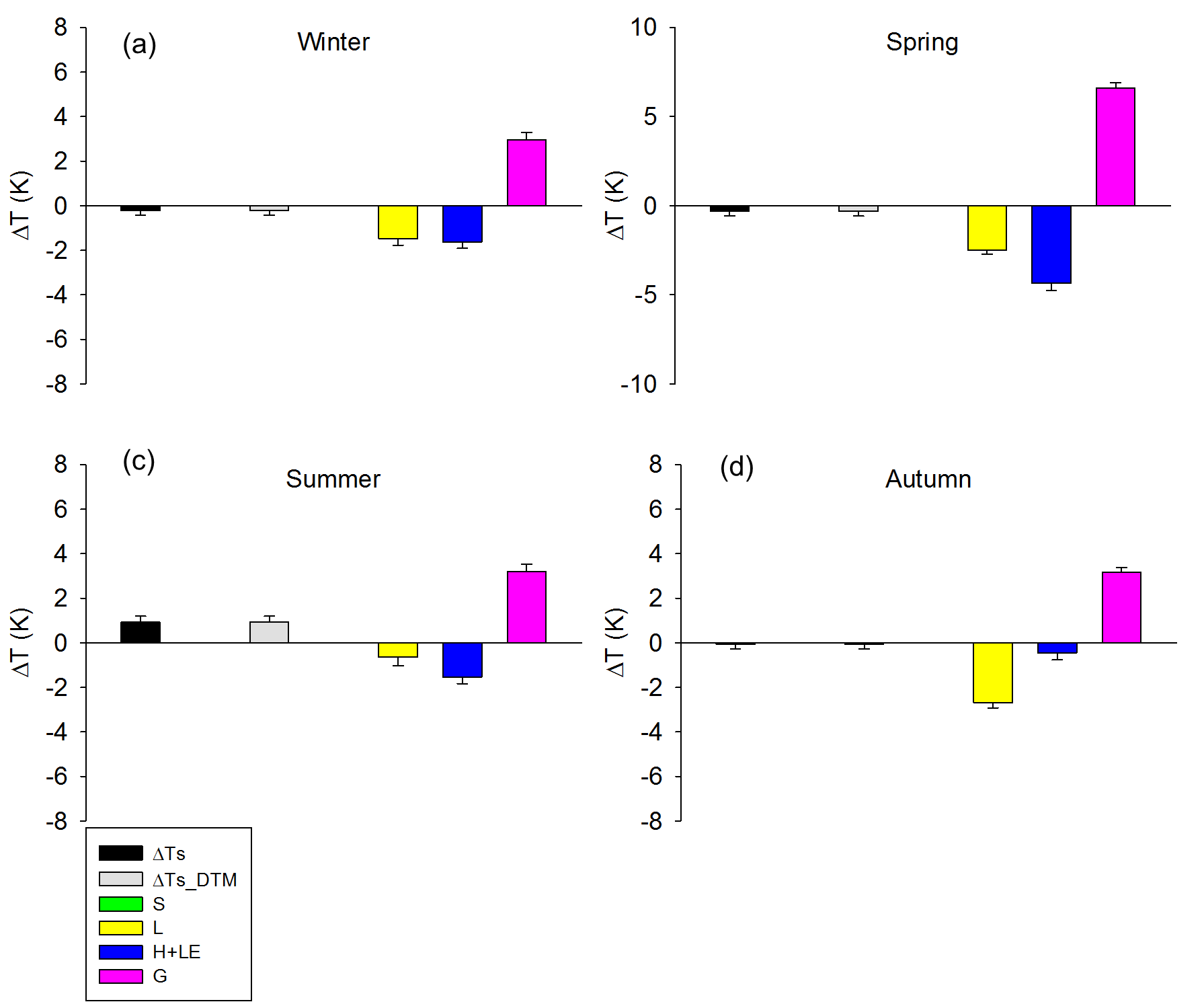
**Figure S8.** The relationship between the daytime half-hourly Δ*T*s calculated by the prognostic IBPM model and the observed Δ*T*s. The regression equations and determination coefficients (R2) were calculated with the geometric mean regression method. The dash lines represent the 1:1 line and the solid lines represent the regression results.



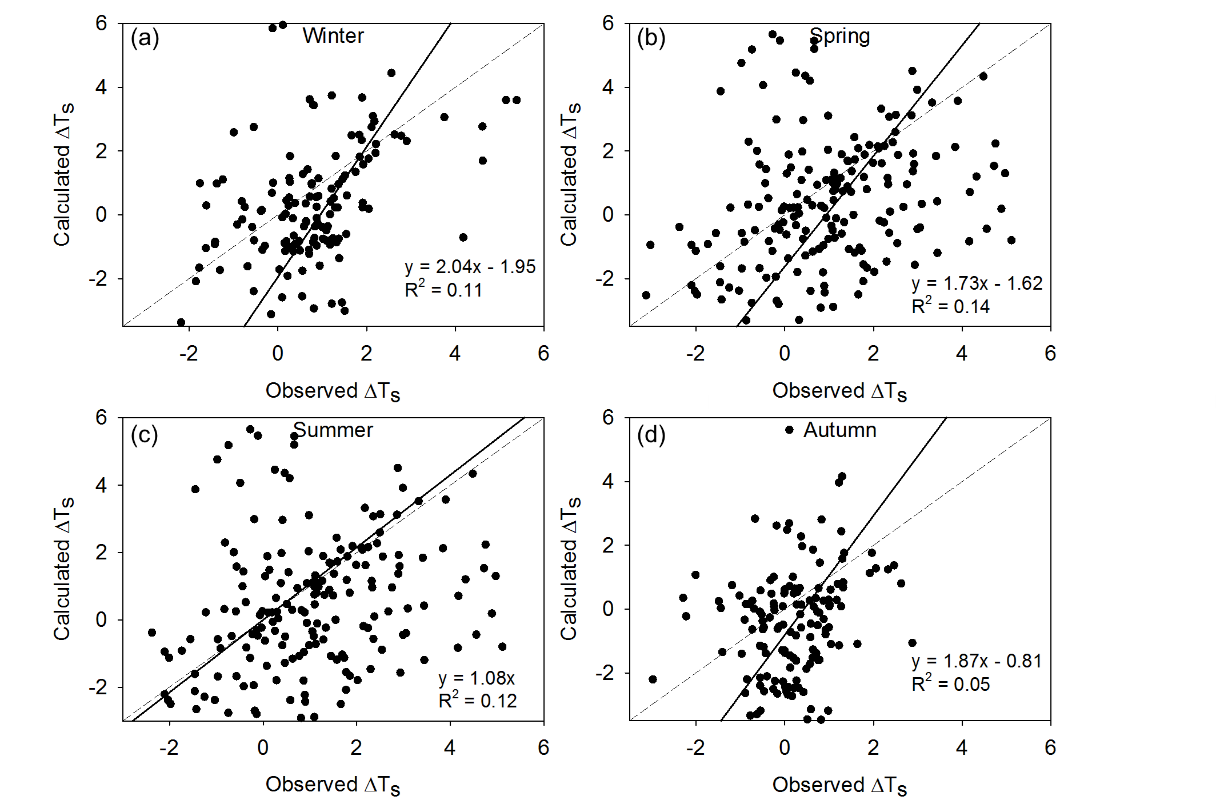
**Figure S9.** Same as Figure S8 except for nighttime.



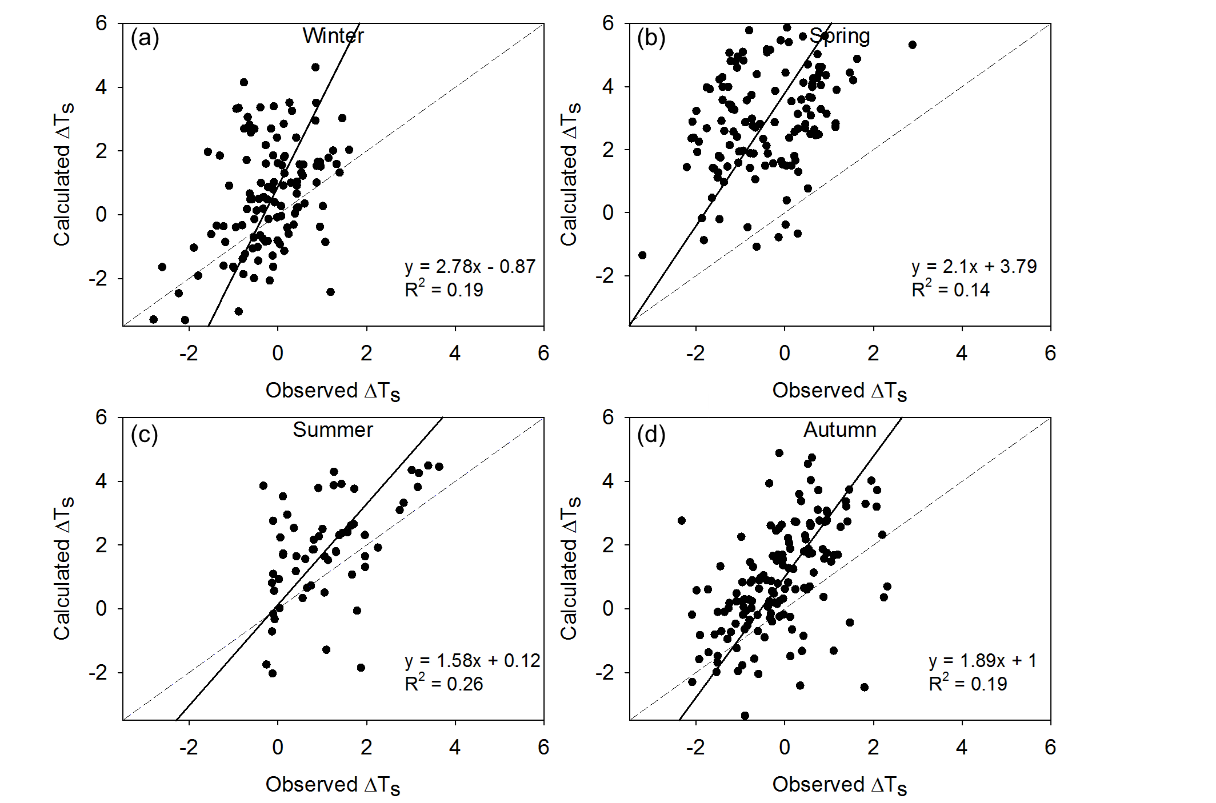
**Figure S10.** Partition of the daytime biophysical effects by the DTM theory. Error bars are given as 1 SE. Black bars denote observed Δ*T*s, grey bars denote the Δ*T*s calculated by the DTM theory, green bars denote shortwave radiative forcing, yellow bars denote incoming longwave radiation changes, blue bars denote sensible heat and latent heat changes, and pink bars denote the soil heat flux changes.



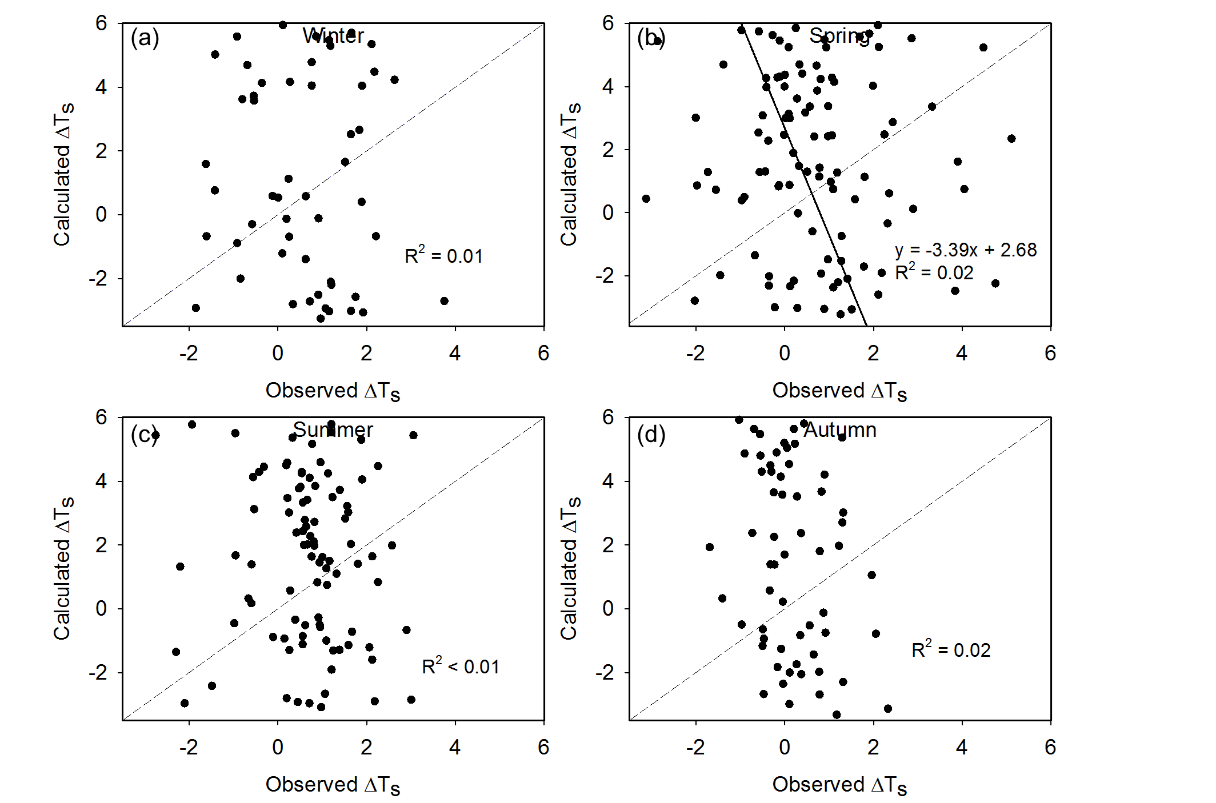
**Figure S11.** Same as Figure S10 except for nighttime.



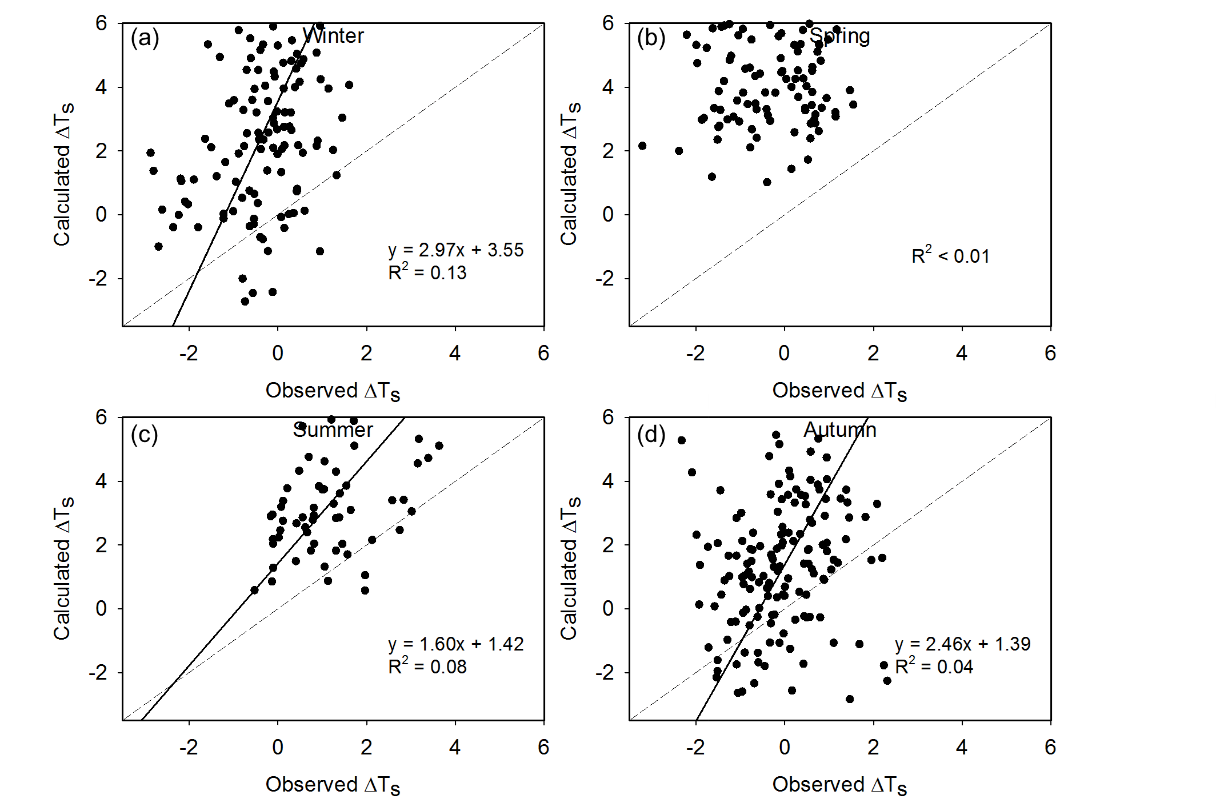
**Figure S12.** The relationship between daytime half-hourly Δ*T*s calculated by the IBPM theory and the observed Δ*T*s under energy imbalance conditions. The regression equations and determination coefficients (R2) were calculated with the geometric mean regression method. The dash lines represent the 1:1 line and the solid lines represent the regression results.



**Figure S13.** Same as Figure S12 except for nighttime.



**Figure S14.** The relationship between daytime half-hourly Δ*T*s calculated by the DTM theory and the observed Δ*T*s under energy imbalance conditions. The regression equations and determination coefficients (R2) were calculated with the geometric mean regression method. The dash lines represent the 1:1 line and the solid lines represent the regression results.



**Figure S15.** Same as Figure S14 except for nighttime.

Table S1. Parameters and radiometric resistance (*r*r) calculation in the IBPM prognostic model. *z* is the measurement height of air temperature and wind speed, *d* is the displacement height, *z*0 is the aerodynamic roughness length, *z*h is the thermal roughness length, LAI is leaf area index and DOY is day of year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Forest | Shrubland |
| *z* (m) | 10 | 4 |
| *d* (m) | 2.1 | 0.35 |
| *z*0 (m) | 0.3 | 0.05 |
| *zh* (m) | 0.041 | 0.007 |
| *r*r day (60≤DOY≤240, s m−1) | 24.4exp(−0.5LAI) | 24.4exp(−0.5LAI) |
| *r*r day (DOY<60, DOY>240, s m−1) | 14.9exp(−0.2LAI) | 14.9exp(−0.2LAI) |
| *r*r night (s m −1) | 0.0049DOY2 −1.96DOY+258 | 0.0011DOY2 −0.6726DOY+172 |

Table S2. The mean values of the predicted aerodynamic resistance (*r*a), excess resistance (*r*ex) and radiometric resistance (*r*r).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Site | Day or night | *r*a | *r*ex | *r*r |
| Shrubland | Daytime | 15 ± 1.6 | 10.5 ± 0.8 | 18.2 ± 2.1 |
|  | Nighttime | 11 ± 0.2 | 12.3 ± 0.4 | 96.8 ± 16.1 |
| Forest | Daytime | 23.4 ± 3.5 | 11.3 ± 1.3 | 17.9 ± 1.9 |
|  | Nighttime | 11.8 ± 1.1 | 9.9 ± 0.7 | 108.4 ± 23.8 |

Table S3. The mean value of energy redistribution factor (*f*).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 24-hour | | Daytime | | Nighttime | |
| Season | Forest | Shrub | Forest | Shrub | Forest | Shrub |
| Winter | 4.5 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Spring | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Summer | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Autumn | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Total | 4.4 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 |