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**Semi-empirical modeling of abiotic and biotic factors
controlling ecosystem respiration across eddy covariance
sites**

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Keywords:	Ecosystem Respiration, Productivity, FLUXNET, Eddy Covariance, Leaf Area Index, Inverse Modeling
Abstract:	<p>In this study we examined ecosystem respiration (RECO) data from 104 sites belonging to FLUXNET, the global network of eddy covariance flux measurements. The main goal was to identify the main factors involved in the variability of RECO: temporally and between sites as affected by climate, vegetation structure and plant functional type (PFT) (evergreen needleleaf, grasslands, etc.). We demonstrated that a model using only climate drivers as predictors of RECO failed to describe part of the temporal variability in the data and that the dependency on gross primary production (GPP) needed to be included as an additional driver of RECO. The maximum seasonal leaf area index (LAIMAX) had an additional effect that explained the spatial variability of reference respiration (the respiration at reference temperature $T_{ref}=15^{\circ}\text{C}$, without stimulation introduced by photosynthetic activity and without water limitations), with a statistically significant linear relationship ($r^2=0.52$ $p<0.001$, $n=104$) even within each PFT. Besides LAIMAX, we found that the reference respiration may be explained partially by total soil carbon content. For undisturbed temperate and boreal forest a negative control of the total nitrogen deposition on the reference respiration was also identified. We developed a new semi-empirical model incorporating abiotic factors (climate), recent productivity (daily GPP), general site productivity and canopy structure (LAIMAX) which performed well in predicting the spatio-temporal variability of RECO, explaining >70% of the variance for most vegetation types. Exceptions include tropical and Mediterranean broadleaf forests and deciduous</p>

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	broadleaf forests. Part of the variability in respiration that could not be described by our model could be attributed to a range of factors, including phenology in deciduous broadleaf forests and management practices in grasslands and croplands.



For Review Only

1 Semi-empirical modeling of abiotic and biotic factors controlling ecosystem 2 respiration across eddy covariance sites

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Abstract

In this study we examined ecosystem respiration (R_{ECO}) data from 104 sites belonging to FLUXNET, the global network of eddy covariance flux measurements. The main goal was to identify the main factors involved in the variability of R_{ECO} : temporally and between sites as affected by climate, vegetation structure and plant functional type (PFT) (evergreen needleleaf, grasslands, etc.).

We demonstrated that a model using only climate drivers as predictors of R_{ECO} failed to describe part of the temporal variability in the data and that the dependency on gross primary production (GPP) needed to be included as an additional driver of R_{ECO} . The maximum seasonal leaf area index (LAI_{MAX}) had an additional effect that explained the spatial variability of reference respiration (the respiration at reference temperature $T_{\text{ref}}=15^{\circ}\text{C}$, without stimulation introduced by photosynthetic activity and without water limitations), with a statistically significant linear relationship ($r^2=0.52$ $p<0.001$, $n=104$) even within each PFT. Besides LAI_{MAX} , we found that the reference respiration may be explained partially by total soil carbon content. For undisturbed temperate and boreal forest a negative control of the total nitrogen deposition on the reference respiration was also identified.

We developed a new semi-empirical model incorporating abiotic factors (climate), recent productivity (daily GPP), general site productivity and canopy structure (LAI_{MAX}) which performed well in predicting the spatio-temporal variability of R_{ECO} , explaining $>70\%$ of the variance for most vegetation types. Exceptions include tropical and Mediterranean broadleaf forests and deciduous broadleaf forests. Part of the variability in respiration that could not be described by our model could be attributed to a range of factors, including phenology in deciduous broadleaf forests and management practices in grasslands and croplands.

Keywords: Ecosystem Respiration, Productivity, FLUXNET, Eddy Covariance, Leaf Area Index, Inverse Modeling

Introduction

Respiration of terrestrial ecosystems (R_{ECO}) is one of the major fluxes in the global carbon cycle and its responses to environmental change is important for understanding climate-carbon cycle interactions (e.g. Cox *et al.*, 2000, Houghton *et al.*, 1998). It has been hypothesized that relatively

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2
3 100 small climatic changes may impact respiration with the effect of rivalling the annual fossil fuel
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5 101 loading of atmospheric CO₂ (Jenkinson *et al.*, 1991, Raich & Schlesinger, 1992).

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7 102 Recently, efforts have been made to mechanistically understand how temperature and other
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9 103 environmental factors affect ecosystem and soil respiration, and various modeling approaches have
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11 104 been proposed (e.g. Davidson *et al.*, 2006a, Lloyd & Taylor, 1994, Reichstein & Beer, 2008,
12 105 Reichstein *et al.*, 2003a). Nevertheless, the description of the conceptual processes and the complex
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14 106 interactions controlling R_{ECO} are still under intense research and this uncertainty is still hampering
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16 107 bottom-up scaling to larger spatial scales (e.g. regional and continental) which is one of the major
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18 108 challenges for biogeochemists and climatologists.

19 109 Heterotrophic and autotrophic respiration in both data-oriented and process-based
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21 110 biogeochemical models are usually described as a function of air or soil temperature and
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23 111 occasionally soil water content (e.g. Lloyd & Taylor, 1994, Reichstein *et al.*, 2005, Thornton *et al.*,
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25 112 2002), although the functional form of these relationships varies from model to model. These
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27 113 functions represent the dominant role of reaction kinetics, possibly modulated or confounded by
28 114 other environmental factors such as soil water content or precipitation, which some model
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30 115 formulations include as a secondary effect (e.g. Carlyle & Ba Than, 1988, Reichstein *et al.*, 2003a,
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32 116 Richardson *et al.*, 2006).

33
34 117 A large number of statistical, climate-driven models of ecosystem and soil respiration have been
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36 118 tested and compared using data from individual sites (Del Grosso *et al.*, 2005, Janssens &
37 119 Pilegaard, 2003, Richardson & Hollinger, 2005, Savage *et al.*, 2009), multiple sites (Falge *et al.*,
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39 120 2001, Rodeghiero & Cescatti, 2005), and from a wide range of models compared across different
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41 121 ecosystem types and measurement techniques (Richardson *et al.*, 2006).

42 122 Over the course of the last decades, the scientific community has debated the role of productivity
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44 123 in determining ecosystem and soil respiration. Several authors (Bahn *et al.*, 2008, Curiel Yuste *et*
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46 124 *al.*, 2004, Davidson *et al.*, 2006a, Janssens *et al.*, 2001, Reichstein *et al.*, 2003a, Valentini *et al.*,
47
48 125 2000) have discussed and clarified the role of photosynthetic activity, vegetation productivity and
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50 126 their relationship with respiration.

51 127 Linking photosynthesis and respiration might be of particular relevance when modelling R_{ECO}
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53 128 across biomes or at the global scale. Empirical evidence for the link between GPP and R_{ECO} is
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55 129 reported for most, if not all, ecosystems: grassland (e.g. Bahn *et al.*, 2008, Bahn *et al.*, 2009, Craine
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57 130 *et al.*, 1999, Hungate *et al.*, 2002), crops (e.g. Kuzyakov & Cheng, 2001, Moyano *et al.*, 2007),
58 131 boreal forests (Gaumont-Guay *et al.*, 2008, Hogberg *et al.*, 2001) and temperate forests, both
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60 132 deciduous (e.g. Curiel-Yuste *et al.*, 2004, Liu *et al.*, 2006) and evergreen (e.g. Irvine *et al.*, 2005).

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3 133 Moreover, several authors have found a time lag between productivity and respiration response.
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5 134 This time lag depends to the vegetation structure it is related to the translocation time of assimilates
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7 135 from aboveground to belowground organs through the phloem. Although the existence of a time lag
8
9 136 is still under debate, it has been found to be a few hours in grasslands, and croplands and a few
10 137 days in forests (Baldocchi *et al.*, 2006, Knohl & Buchmann, 2005, Moyano *et al.*, 2008, Savage *et*
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12 138 *al.*, 2009).

13
14 139 While the link between productivity and respiration appears to be clear, to our knowledge, few
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16 140 model formulations include the effect of productivity or photosynthesis as a biotic driver of
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18 141 respiration and these models are mainly developed for the simulation of soil respiration using a
19 142 relatively small data set of soil respiration measurements (e.g. Hibbard *et al.*, 2005, Reichstein *et*
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21 143 *al.*, 2003a).

22
23 144 In this context, the increasing availability of ecosystem carbon, water and energy flux
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25 145 measurements collected by means of the eddy covariance technique (e.g. Baldocchi, 2008) over
26 146 different plant functional types (PFTs) at more than 400 research sites, represents an useful tool for
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28 147 understanding processes and interactions behind carbon fluxes and ecosystem respiration. These
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30 148 data serve as a backbone for bottom-up estimates of continental carbon balance components (e.g.
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32 149 Ciais *et al.*, 2005, Papale & Valentini, 2003, Reichstein *et al.*, 2007) and for ecosystem model
33
34 150 development, calibration and validation (e.g. Baldocchi, 1997, Hanson *et al.*, 2004, Law *et al.*,
35 151 2000, Owen *et al.*, 2007, Reichstein *et al.*, 2003b, Reichstein *et al.*, 2002, Verbeeck *et al.*, 2006).
36
37 152 The database includes a number of added products such as gap-filled net ecosystem exchange
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39 153 (NEE), gross primary productivity (GPP), ecosystem respiration (R_{ECO}) and meteorological drivers
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41 154 (air temperature, radiation, precipitation etc) aggregated at different time-scale (e.g. half-hourly,
42 155 daily, annual) and consistent for data treatment (Papale *et al.*, 2006, Reichstei *et al.*, 2005)

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44 156 In this paper we analyze with a semi-empirical modeling approach the R_{ECO} at 104 different sites
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46 157 belonging to the FLUXNET database with the primary objective of synthesizing and identifying the
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48 158 main factors controlling *i*) the temporal variability of R_{ECO} , *ii*) the between-site (spatial) variability
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50 159 and *iii*) to provide a model which can be used for diagnostic up-scaling of R_{ECO} from eddy
51 160 covariance flux sites to large spatial scales.

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53 161 Specifically, the analysis and the model development followed these two steps:

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55 162 1. we developed a semi-empirical R_{ECO} model site by site (site-by-site analysis) with the aim of
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57 163 clarifying if and how GPP should be included into a model for improving the description of
58 164 R_{ECO} and which factors are best suited for describing the spatial variability of reference
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60 165 respiration (i.e. the daily R_{ECO} at the reference temperature without moisture limitations).

166 We follow these three steps:

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3 167 ○ the analysis of R_{ECO} data was conducted by using a purely climate driven model: ‘*TP*
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5 168 *Model*’ (Raich et al., 2002). The accuracy of the model and the main bias were
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7 169 analyzed and discussed;
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9 170 ○ we evaluated the inclusion of biotic factors (i.e. GPP) as drivers of R_{ECO} . A range of
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11 171 different model formulations, which differ mainly in regard to the functional
12 172 responses of R_{ECO} to photosynthesis, were tested in order to identify the best model
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14 173 formulation for the daily description of R_{ECO} at each site;
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16 174 ○ we analyzed variability of the reference respiration estimated at each site with the
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18 175 aim of identifying, among the different site characteristics, one or more predictors of
19 176 the spatial variability of this crucial parameter. This can be extremely useful for the
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21 177 application of the model at large spatial scale;
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23 178 2. we optimized the developed model for each PFT (PFT analysis) with the aim of generalizing
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25 179 the model parameters in a way that can be useful for diagnostic, PFT-based, up-scaling of
26 180 R_{ECO} . The accuracy of the model was assessed by a cross-validation technique and the main
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28 181 weak points of model were critically evaluated and discussed.

31 182 32 183 **Material and Methods**

33 34 184 35 185 **Data set**

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39 187 The data used in this analysis is based on the dataset from the FLUXNET (www.fluxdata.org)
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41 188 eddy covariance network (Baldocchi, 2008, Baldocchi *et al.*, 2001). The analysis was restricted to
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43 189 104 sites (cf. Table in Appendix I and II) on the basis of the ancillary data availability (i.e. only
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45 190 sites containing at least both leaf area index (LAI) of understorey and overstorey were selected) and
46 191 of the time series length (all sites containing at least one year of carbon fluxes and meteorological
47
48 192 data of good quality data were used). Further, we only analyzed those sites for which the relative
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50 193 standard error of the estimates of the model parameters E_0 (activation energy) and reference
51
52 194 respiration (R_0) (please see further sections for more details on the meaning of parameters) were
53 195 less than 50% and where E_0 estimates were within an acceptable range (0–450 K).

54
55 196 The latitude spans from 71.32° at the Alaska Barrow site (US-Brw) to -21.62° at the Sao Paulo
56
57 197 Cerrado (BR-Sp1). The climatic regions include tropical to arctic.

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59 198 All the main PFTs as defined by the IGBP (International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme)
60 199 were included in this study: the selected sites included 28 evergreen needleleaf forests (ENF), 17

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3 200 deciduous broadleaf forests (DBF), 16 grasslands (GRA), 11 croplands (CRO), 8 mixed forests
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5 201 (MF), 5 savannas (SAV), 9 shrublands (SHB), 7 evergreen broadleaved forests (EBF) and 3
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7 202 wetlands (WET). Due to limited number of sites and their similarity, the class SAV included both
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9 203 the sites classified as savanna (SAV) and woody savannas (WSA), while the class SHB included
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11 204 both the open (OSH) and closed (CSH) shrubland sites. For abbreviations and symbols refer to
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13 205 Appendix III.

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15 206 Daily R_{ECO} , GPP and the associated uncertainties of NEE data, together with daily
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17 207 meteorological data such as mean air temperature (T_A) and 30-day precipitation running average
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19 208 (P), were downloaded from the FLUXNET database.

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21 209 At each site data are storage corrected, spike filtered, u_* -filtered according to Papale et al. (2006)
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23 210 and subsequently gap-filled and partitioned as described by Reichstein et al. (2005). Only days
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25 211 containing both meteorological and daily flux data with a percentage of gap-filled half hours below
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27 212 15% were used for this analysis. The median of the u_* threshold applied in the FLUXNET database
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29 213 for the site-years used in the analysis are listed in the Appendix II. The average of the median u_*
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31 214 values are lower for short canopies (e.g. for grasslands $0.075 \pm 0.047 \text{ ms}^{-1}$) and higher for tall
32
33 215 canopies (e.g. for evergreen needleleaf forests $0.221 \pm 0.115 \text{ ms}^{-1}$).

34
35 216 Along with fluxes and meteorological data, main ancillary data such as maximum ecosystem
36
37 217 LAI (overstory and understory for forest sites) (LAI_{MAX}), LAI of overstory ($LAI_{MAX,o}$), stand age
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39 218 for forests (StandAge), total soil carbon stock (SoilC) and the main information about disturbance
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41 219 (date of cuts, harvesting) were also downloaded from the database. Total atmospheric nitrogen
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43 220 deposition (N_{depo}) is based on the atmospheric chemistry transport model *TM3* (Rodhe et al., 2002)
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45 221 and calculated at $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ resolution. These data are grid-average downward deposition velocities and
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47 222 do not account for vegetation effects. The data used for the selected sites are shown in the Appendix
48
49 223 II.

48 225 **Development of the ecosystem respiration model**

51 227 *Site-by-site analysis – TP Model description*

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53 228 For the analysis of R_{ECO} we started from a widely used climate-driven model: ‘*TP Model*’ (Eq. 1)
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55 229 proposed by Raich et al. (2002) and further modified by (Reichstein *et al.*, 2003a). Here we used the
56
57 230 ‘*TP Model*’ for the simulation of R_{ECO} at the daily time-step using as abiotic drivers daily T_A and P:
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59 231

$$232 \quad R_{ECO} = R_{ref} \cdot f(T_A) \cdot f(P) \quad (1)$$

where R_{ref} ($\text{gC m}^{-2}\text{day}^{-1}$) is the ecosystem respiration at the reference temperature (T_{ref} , K) without water limitations. $f(T_A)$ and $f(P)$ are functional responses of R_{ECO} to air temperature and precipitation, respectively.

Here temperature dependency $f(T_A)$ is changed from the Q_{10} model to an Arrhenius type equation (Eq. 2). E_0 (K) is the activation energy parameter and represents the ecosystem respiration sensitivity to temperature, T_{ref} is fixed at 288.15 K (15°C) and T_0 is fixed at 227.13 K (-46.02°C):

$$f(T_A) = e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A - T_0} \right)} \quad (2)$$

We refine the approach of Reichstein *et al.* (2003) and propose a reformulation of the response of R_{ECO} to precipitation (Eq. 3), where k (mm) is the half saturation constant of the hyperbolic relationship and α is the response of R_{ECO} to null P.

$$f(P) = \frac{\alpha k + P(1 - \alpha)}{k + P(1 - \alpha)} \quad (3)$$

Although soil water content is widely recognized as the best descriptor of soil water availability, we preferred to use precipitation since the model developed is oriented to up-scaling and soil water maps are more affected by uncertainty than precipitation maps.

The model parameters – R_{REF} , E_0 , α , k - were estimated for each site in order to evaluate the accuracy of the climate-driven model. At each site the Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) between 'TP Model' residuals (R_{ECO} observed minus R_{ECO} modelled) and GPP was also computed.

Site-by-site analysis - Effect of productivity on the temporal variability of R_{ECO}

The role of GPP, as an additional biotic driver of R_{ECO} that has been included into Eq. 1, was analysed at each site using three different formulations of the dependency of ecosystem respiration on productivity $f(\text{GPP})$:

Linear response: $f(\text{GPP}) = k_2 \cdot \text{GPP} \quad (4)$

Exponential response: $f(\text{GPP}) = R_2 \cdot (1 - e^{-k_2 \cdot \text{GPP}}) \quad (5)$

Michaelis-Menten: $f(\text{GPP}) = \frac{R_{\text{max}} \cdot \text{GPP}}{h_{R_{\text{max}}} + \text{GPP}} \quad (6)$

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2
3 265 Beside the linear dependency the exponential and Michaelis-Menten responses were tested.
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5 266 According to different authors (e.g. Hibbard et al., 2005, Reichstein et al., 2007) we hypothesized
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7 267 that respiration might saturate at high productivity rates in a similar way to the Michaelis-Menten
8
9 268 enzyme kinetics. This saturation can also occur by a transition of carbon limitation to other
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11 269 limitations. The exponential curve was used as another formulation of a saturation effect.

12 270 We tested two different schemes for the inclusion of $f(\text{GPP})$ (Eqs. 4, 5, 6) in the '*TP Model*'
13
14 271 (Eq.1):

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16 272
17
18 273 1) $f(\text{GPP})$ was included by replacing the reference respiration at reference temperature
19 274 (R_{ref} in Eq. 1) with the sum of a new reference respiration (R_0) and the $f(\text{GPP})$:
20

$$21 275 \quad R_{\text{ref}} = R_0 + f(\text{GPP}) \quad (7)$$

22
23 276 2) $f(\text{GPP})$ was included as an additive effect into the '*TP Model*'. In this case one part
24
25 277 of ecosystem respiration is purely driven by biotic factors (e.g. independent from
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27 278 temperature) and the other one by abiotic ones.
28

29 279
30 280 In Table 1, R_0 is the new reference respiration term (i.e. ecosystem respiration at T_{ref} , when the
31
32 281 GPP is null and the ecosystem is well watered). This quantity is considered to be an indicator of the
33
34 282 ecosystem respiration of the site, strictly related to site conditions, history and characteristics, while
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36 283 k_2 , R_2 , R_{max} and $h_{R_{\text{max}}}$ describe the assumed functional response to GPP.
37

38 284

39 285

[TABLE1]

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42
43 287 The model parameters - R_0 , E_0 , α , k and the parameters of $f(\text{GPP})$ - were estimated for each site
44
45 288 in order to evaluate which model formulation best describes the temporal variability of R_{ECO} .

46 289 With the aim of confirming the existence of a time lag between photosynthesis and the
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48 290 respiration response we ran the model with different time lagged GPP time-series ($\text{GPP}_{\text{lag},i}$), starting
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50 291 from the GPP estimated on the same day ($\text{GPP}_{\text{lag},0}$), and considering daily increments back to GPP
51
52 292 estimated one week before the measured R_{ECO} ($\text{GPP}_{\text{lag},7}$).

53 293 GPP and R_{ECO} estimated with the partitioning method used in the FLUXNET database are
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55 294 derived from the same data (i.e. $\text{GPP} = R_{\text{ECO}} - \text{NEE}$) and this may to some extent introduce spurious
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57 295 correlation between these two variables. In literature two different positions on that can be found:
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59 296 Vickers *et al.*, (2009) argue that there is a spurious correlation between GPP and R_{ECO} when these
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297 component fluxes are jointly estimated from the measured NEE (i.e. as estimated in the FLUXNET
298 database). Lasslop *et al.*, 2009 demonstrated that, when using daily sums or further aggregated data,

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3 299 self-correlation is important because of the error in R_{ECO} rather than because R_{ECO} being a shared
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5 300 variable for the calculation of GPP.

6
7 301 Lasslop *et al.*, 2010 further suggested a ‘quasi’-independent GPP and R_{ECO} estimates (GPP_{LASS}
8
9 302 and $R_{\text{ECO-LASS}}$). The method by Lasslop *et al.*, (2010) do not compute GPP as a difference, but
10
11 303 derive R_{ECO} and GPP from quasi-disjoint NEE data subsets. Hence, if existing, spurious correlations
12
13 304 is minimized.

14 305 To understand whether our results are affected or not by the ‘spurious’ correlation between GPP
15
16 306 and R_{ECO} estimated in FLUXNET, we also performed the analysis using the GPP and R_{ECO}
17
18 307 estimated by the partitioning method of Lasslop *et al.*, (2010). The details of the analysis are
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20 308 described in the Appendix IV. The results obtained confirmed (Appendix IV) that the data
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22 309 presented and discussed in follow are not influenced by the possible ‘spurious’ correlation between
23
24 310 R_{ECO} and GPP reported in the FLUXNET data set.

25 311 26 312 *Site-by-site analysis – Spatial variability of reference respiration (R_0)*

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30 314 Once the best model formulation was defined, we analyzed the site-by-site (i.e. spatial)
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32 315 variability of R_0 : the relationships between the estimated R_0 at each site and site-specific ancillary
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34 316 data were tested, including LAI_{MAX} , $\text{LAI}_{\text{MAX,o}}$, N_{depo} , SoilC and Age. Leaf mass per unit area and
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36 317 aboveground biomass were not considered because these are rarely reported in the database for the
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38 318 sites studied and poorly correlated with spatial variability of soil respiration, as reported by
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40 319 Reichstein *et al.* (2003a). In this analysis the sites with incomplete site characteristics were removed
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42 320 (Age was considered only for the analysis of forest ecosystems). On the basis of this analysis the
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44 321 model was reformulated by adding the explicit dependency of R_0 on the site characteristics that best
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46 322 explained its variability.

47 323 48 324 *PFT-Analysis*

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51 326 In this phase we tried to generalize the model parameters in order to obtain a parameterization
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53 327 useful for diagnostic PFT-based up-scaling. For this reason model parameters were estimated
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55 328 including all the sites for each PFT at the same time. The dependency of R_0 was prescribed as a
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57 329 function of site characteristics that best explain the spatial R_0 variability within each PFT class.

58 330 The model was corroborated with two different cross-validation methods:
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3 332 1) Training/evaluation splitting cross-validation: one site at a time was excluded using the
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5 333 remaining subset as the training set and the excluded one as the validation set. The model
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7 334 was fitted against each training set and the resulting parameterization was used to predict the
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9 335 R_{ECO} of the excluded site.
- 10 336 2) k -fold cross-validation: the whole data set for each PFT was divided into k randomly
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12 337 selected subsets ($k=15$) called a fold. The model is fitted against $k-1$ remaining folds
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14 338 (training set) while the excluded fold (validation set) was used for model evaluation. The
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16 339 cross-validation process was then repeated k times, with each of the k folds used exactly
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18 340 once as the validation set.

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21 342 For each validation set of the cross-validated model statistics were calculated (see ‘Statistical
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23 343 Analysis’ section). Finally, for each PFT we averaged the cross-validated statistics to produce a
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25 344 single estimation of model accuracy in prediction.

26 345 27 28 346 **Statistical analysis**

29 30 347 31 32 348 *Model parameters estimates*

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35 350 Model parameters were estimated using the Levenberg-Marquardt method, implemented in the
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37 351 data analysis package “PV-WAVE 8.5 advantage” (Visual Numerics, 2005), a non-linear regression
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39 352 analysis that optimize model parameters finding the minimum of a defined cost function. The cost
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41 353 function used here is the sum of squared residuals weighted for the uncertainty of the observation
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43 354 (e.g. Richardson et al., 2005). The uncertainty used here is an an estimate of the random error
44
45 355 associated with the night-time fluxes (from which R_{ECO} is derived).

46 356 Model parameter standard errors were estimated using a bootstrapping algorithm with $N=500$
47
48 357 random re-sampling with replacement of the dataset. As described by Efron and Tibshirani (1993),
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50 358 the distribution of parameter estimates obtained provided an estimate of the distribution of the true
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52 359 model parameters.

53 360 54 55 361 *Best model formulation selection*

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58 363 For the selection of the ‘best’ model from among the six different formulations listed in Table 1
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60 364 and the ‘*TP Model*’ we used the approach of the information criterion developed by Akaike (1973)
365 which is considered a useful metric for model selection (Anderson *et al.*, 2000, Richardson *et al.*,

2006). In this study the Consistent Akaike Information Criterion (cAIC, eq. 8) was preferred to the AIC because the latter is biased with large datasets (Shono, 2005) tending to select more complicated models (e.g. many explanatory variables exist in regression analysis):

$$cAIC = -2\log L(\Theta) + p[\log(n) + 1] \quad (8)$$

where $L(\Theta)$ is the within samples residual sum of squares, p is the number of unknown parameters and n is the number of data (i.e. sample size). Essentially, when the dimension of the data set is fixed, cAIC is a measure of the trade-off between the goodness of fit (model explanatory power) and model complexity (number of parameters), thus cAIC selects against models with an excessive number of parameters. Given a data set, several competing models (e.g. different model formulations proposed in Table 1) can be ranked according to their cAIC, with the formulation having the lowest cAIC being considered the best according to this approach.

For the selection of the best set of predictive variables of R_0 we used the stepwise AIC, a multiple regression method for variable selection based on the AIC criterion (Venables & Ripley, 2002, Yamashita *et al.*, 2007). The stepwise AIC was preferred to other stepwise methods for variable selection since can be applied to non normally distributed data (Yamashita *et al.*, 2007).

Evaluation of model accuracy

Model accuracy was evaluated by means of different statistics according to Janssen and Heuberger (1995): RMSE (Root Mean Square Error), EF (modelling efficiency), determination coefficient (r^2) and MAE (Mean Absolute Error). In particular EF is a measure of the coincidence between observed and modelled data and it is sensitive to systematic deviation between model and observations. EF can range from $-\infty$ to 1. An EF of 1 corresponds to a perfect agreement between model and observation. An EF of 0 ($EF = 0$) indicates that the model is as accurate as the mean of the observed data, whereas a negative EF means that observed mean is a better predictor than the model. In the PFT-analysis for each validation set the cross-validated statistics were calculated. The average of cross-validated statistics were calculated for each PFT both for the training/evaluation splitting (EF_{cv} , $RMSE_{cv}$, r^2_{cv}) and for the k -fold cross-validation ($EF_{kfold-cv}$, $RMSE_{kfold-cv}$, $r^2_{kfold-cv}$).

Results

Site-by-Site analysis

TP Model Results

The RMSE and EF obtained with '*TP Model*' fitting (Table 2) showed a within-PFT-average EF ranging from 0.38 for SAV to 0.71 for ENF and an RMSE ranging from 0.67 for SHB to 1.55 gC m⁻² d⁻¹ for CRO.

[TABLE 2]

The importance of productivity is highlighted by residual analysis. A significant positive correlation between the '*TP Model*' residuals (z) and the GPP was observed with a systematic underestimation of respiration when the photosynthesis (i.e. GPP) was intense.

In Fig. 1a, the mean r between the residuals and GPP for each PFT as a function of the time lag is summarised.

The lowest correlation was observed for wetlands ($r=0.29\pm0.14$). The mean r is higher for herbaceous ecosystems such as grasslands and croplands (0.55 ± 0.11 and 0.63 ± 0.18 , respectively) than for forest ecosystems (ENF, DBF, MF, EBF) which behaved in the same way (Fig. 1a), with a r ranging from 0.35 ± 0.13 for ENF to 0.45 ± 0.13 for EBF. No time lag was observed with the residuals analysis.

Gross Primary Production as driver of R_{ECO}

The effect of GPP as an additional driver of R_{ECO} was analyzed at each site by testing 6 different models with the three different functional responses (Eqs. 4, 5 and 6) of respiration to GPP (Tab. 1). The model ranking based on the cAIC calculated for each different model formulation at each site showed agreement in considering the models using the linear dependency of R_{ECO} on GPP ('LinGPP') as the best model formulation (Tab. 2), since the cAICs obtained with 'LinGPP' were lower than those obtained with all the other formulations. This model ranking was also maintained when analysing each PFT separately, except for croplands in which the 'addLinGPP' formulation provided the minimum cAIC although the difference between the average cAIC estimated for the

two model formulations was almost negligible (cAIC was 38.22 ± 2.52 and 38.26 ± 2.45 for ‘addLinGPP’ and ‘LinGPP’, respectively) and the standard errors of parameter estimates were lower for the ‘LinGPP’ formulation. In general, the cAIC obtained at all sites with the ‘LinGPP’ model formulation (39.50 [37.50 – 42.22], in squared parentheses the first and third quartile are reported) were lower than the ones obtained with the ‘*TP Model*’ (41.08 [39.02 - 44.40]), although the complexity of the latter is lower (one parameter less). On this basis we considered the ‘LinGPP’ as the best one model formulation.

The statistics of model fitting obtained with the ‘LinGPP’ model formulation are reported in Table 2. The model optimized site by site showed a within-PFT-average of EF between 0.58 for EBF to 0.85 for WET with an RMSE ranging from 0.53 for SAV to $1.01 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ for CRO. On average EF was higher than 0.65 for all the PFTs except for EBF. In terms of improvement of statistics, the use of ‘LinGPP’ in the ‘*TP Model*’ led to a reduction of the RMSE from 13.4 % for shrublands to almost one third for croplands (34.8%), grasslands (32.5%) and savanna (32.0%) with respect to the statistics corresponding to the purely climate driven ‘*TP Model*’.

[FIGURE 1]

No time lag between photosynthesis and respiration response was detected. In fact using $\text{GPP}_{\text{lag},i}$ as a model driver we observed a general decrease in mean model performances for each PFT (i.e. decrease of EF and increase of RMSE) for increasing i values (i.e. number of days in which the GPP was observed before the observed R_{ECO}). The only exception were DBFs in which we found a time lag between the GPP and R_{ECO} response of 3 days as shown by the peak in average EF and by the minimum in RMSE in Fig. 1b, although the differences were not statistically significant.

Spatial variability of reference respiration rates

The reference respiration rates (R_0) estimated site by site with the ‘LinGPP’ model formulation represent the daily ecosystem respiration at each the site at a given temperature (i.e. 15°C), without water limitation and carbon assimilation. Hence, R_0 can be consider the respiratory potential of a particular site. R_0 assumed highest values for the ENF ($3.01 \pm 1.35 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$) while the lowest values were found for SHB ($1.49 \pm 0.82 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$) and WET ($1.11 \pm 0.17 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$), possibly reflecting lower carbon pools for shrublands or lower decomposition rates due to anoxic conditions or carbon stabilization for wetlands.

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3 463 By testing the pairwise relationship between R_0 and different site characteristics we found that
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5 464 the ecosystem LAI_{MAX} showed the closest correlation with R_0 ($R_0=0.44(0.04)LAI_{MAX}+0.78(0.18)$,
6
7 465 $r^2=0.52$, $p<0.001$, $n=104$, in parentheses standard errors of model parameters estimates were
8
9 466 reported), thus LAI_{MAX} was the best explanatory variable of the retrieved R_0 variability (Fig 2a).
10 467 Conversely, $LAI_{MAX,o}$ correlated weakly ($r^2=0.40$, $p<0.001$, $n=104$) with R_0 (Fig. 2b) indicating
11
12 468 that, for forest sites, understorey LAI must be also taken into account. A very weak correlation was
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14 469 found with SoilC ($r^2=0.09$; $p<0.001$, $n=67$) and no significant correlation with Age, N_{depo} and
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16 470 T_{MEAN} were found for forest sites (Fig. 2 c-f).

[FIGURE 2]

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21 474 The multiple regression analysis conducted with the stepwise AIC method including
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23 475 simultaneously all sites, showed that the two best predictors of R_0 were LAI_{MAX} and SoilC
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25 476 (Multiple $r^2=0.57$; $p<0.001$; $n=68$) which were both positively correlated with R_0 (Tab. 3). LAI_{MAX}
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27 477 was the best predictor of spatial variability of R_0 for all sites confirming the results of the pairwise
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29 478 regression analysis above mentioned but the linear model which included the SoilC as additional
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31 479 predictor led to a significant, though small, reduction in the AIC during the stepwise procedure.

32 480 Considering only the undisturbed temperate and boreal forest sites (ENF, DBF, MF), the
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34 481 predictive variables of R_0 selected were LAI_{MAX} and N_{depo} . (Multiple $r^2=0.67$; $p<0.001$; $n=23$). For
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36 482 these sites both LAI_{MAX} , which was still the main predictor of spatial variability of R_0 , and N_{depo}
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38 483 controlled the spatial variability of R_0 , with N_{depo} negatively correlated to R_0 (Tab. 3). This means
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40 484 that for these sites, once removed the effect of LAI_{MAX} , N_{depo} showed a negative control on R_0 with
41
42 485 a reduction of $0.025 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ in reference respiration for an increase of $1 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$.
43
44 486 Considering only the disturbed forest sites we found that SoilC and T_{MEAN} were the best predictors
45
46 487 of spatial variability of R_0 (Multiple $R^2=0.80$, $p<0.001$, $n=10$).

47 488 In Table 5 (left column) the statistics of the pairwise regression analysis between R_0 and LAI_{MAX}
48
49 489 for each PFT are reported. The best fitting was obtained with the linear relationship for all PFTs
50
51 490 except for deciduous forests for which the best fitting was obtained with the exponential
52
53 491 relationship $R_0=R_{LAI=0}(1-e^{-aLAI})$.

[TABLE 3 AND TABLE 4]

PFT-Analysis

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3 497 *Final formulation of the model*
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7 499 On the basis of the aforementioned results, the GPP as well as the linear dependency between R_0
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9 500 and LAI_{MAX} were included into the 'TP Model' leading to a new model formulation (Eq 9). The
10 501 final formulation is basically the 'TP Model' with the addition of biotic drivers (daily GPP and
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12 502 LAI_{MAX}) and hereafter referred to as 'TPGPP-LAI Model', where the suffixes GPP and LAI reflect
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14 503 the inclusion of the biotic drivers in the climate-driven model:
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19 505
$$R_{ECO} = \left(\underbrace{R_{LAI=0} + a_{LAI} \cdot LAI_{MAX}}_{R_0} + k_2 GPP \right) \cdot e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{ref}-T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A-T_0} \right)} \cdot \frac{\alpha k + P(1-\alpha)}{k + P(1-\alpha)} \quad (9)$$

20
21

22 506
23
24 507 where the term, $R_{LAI=0} + a_{LAI} LAI_{MAX}$, describes the dependency of the basal rate of respiration (R_0
25
26 508 in Table 1) on site maximum seasonal ecosystem LAI. Although we found that SoilC and N_{depo} may
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28 509 help to explain the spatial variability of R_0 , in the final model formulation we included only the
29 510 LAI_{MAX} . In fact the model is primarily oriented to the up-scaling and spatial distributed information
30
31 511 of SoilC, N_{depo} and disturbance may be difficult to be gathered and usually are affected by high
32
33 512 uncertainty.
34

35 513 The parameters $R_{LAI=0}$ and a_{LAI} listed in Table 4 were introduced as fixed parameters in the
36 514 'TPGPP-LAI Model'. For wetlands and mixed forests the overall relationship between LAI_{MAX} and
37
38 515 R_0 was used. For wetlands, available sites were insufficient to construct a statistically significant
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40 516 relationship while for mixed forests the relationship was not significant ($p=0.146$).
41

42 517 PFT specific model parameters (k_2 , E_0 , k , α) of 'TPGPP-LAI Model' were then derived using all
43 518 data from each PFT contemporarily and listed with their relative standard errors in Table 4. No
44
45 519 significant differences in parameter values were found when estimating all the parameters
46
47 520 simultaneously (a_{LAI} , $R_{LAI=0}$, k_2 , E_0 , k , α).
48

49 521 The scatterplots of the observed vs modelled annual sums of R_{ECO} are shown in Figure 3, while
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51 522 results and statistics are summarized in Table 5. The model was well able to describe the
52 523 interannual and intersite variability of the annual sums over different PFTs, with the explained
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54 524 variance varying between 40% for deciduous forests and 97% for shrublands and evergreen
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56 525 broadleaved forests. Considering all sites, the explained variance is 81%, with a mean error of about
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58 526 17% ($132.99 \text{ gCm}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}$) of the annual observed R_{ECO} .
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60 527

528 [TABLE 5, FIGURE 3]

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Evaluation of model predictions accuracy and weak points

The results obtained with the k-fold and training/evaluation split cross-validation are listed in Table 6.

[TABLE 6]

The r^2_{cv} ranges from 0.52 (for EBF) to 0.80 (for CRO) while the $r^2_{cv,kfold}$ ranges from 0.58 (for DBF) to 0.81 (for GRA). The cross-validated statistics averaged for each PFT are always higher for the k-fold than for the training/evaluation splitting cross-validation.

The analysis of model residuals time series of the deciduous broadleaf forest (Fig. 4) showed a systematic underestimation during the springtime development phase and, although less clear, on the days immediately after leaf-fall. A similar behaviour was also found for croplands and grasslands during the days after harvesting or cuts (Fig. 5).

[FIGURE 4,5]

DISCUSSION

Gross primary production as driver of ecosystem respiration

The results obtained with the purely climate-driven model ('*TP Model*') and the best model formulation selected in the site-by-site analysis (i.e. 'LinGPP', Tab. 1) confirm the strong relationship between carbon assimilation and R_{ECO} highlighting that this relationship must to be included into models aimed to simulate temporal variability of R_{ECO} .

Respiration appears to be strongly driven by the GPP in particular in grasslands, savannas and croplands as already pointed out by several authors in site-level analysis (Bahn *et al.*, 2008, Moyano *et al.*, 2007, Wohlfahrt *et al.*, 2008a, Xu & Baldocchi, 2004). For croplands and grasslands growth respiration is controlled by the amount of photosynthates available and mycorrhizal respiration, which generally constitutes a large component of soil respiration (e.g. Moyano *et al.*, 2007, Kuzyakov & Cheng, 2001).

For wetlands instead the weak relationship between respiration and GPP can be explained by the persistence of anaerobic conditions, decomposition proceeds more slowly with an accumulation of

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3 563 organic matter on top of the mineral soil layer and respiration is closely related to temperature and
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5 564 water table depth rather than to other factors (Lloyd, 2006).

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7 565 The lower correlation observed for forest ecosystems than for grasslands and croplands may be
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9 566 due to the higher time for translocation, in trees, of substrates from canopy to roots, related to the
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11 567 rates of phloem carbon transport (Nobel, 2005), which affect the reactivity of the respiration and the
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13 568 release of exudates or assimilates from roots as response to productivity (Mencuccini & Höltta,
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15 569 2010). This is very often cause of time lags between photosynthesis and respiration response but
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17 570 may justify the reduction of correlation between model residuals and GPP estimated at the same
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19 571 day.

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21 572 A clear time lag between GPP and R_{ECO} response was not detected. In fact both the residual
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23 573 analysis (Fig. 1a) and the analysis conducted with the 'LinGPP' model formulation (Fig. 1b)
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25 574 confirmed the general absence of a time lag with the only exception of DBF where a time lag of 3
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27 575 days was observed although the results were not statistically significant. However, in our opinion,
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29 576 these results do not help to confirm or reject the existence of a time lag for several reasons: *i*) in
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31 577 some studies (e.g. Baldocchi *et al.*, 2006, Tang & Baldocchi, 2005) a lag on the sub-daily time scale
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33 578 was identified and the lags on the daily time scale were attributed to an autocorrelation in weather
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35 579 patterns (i.e. cyclic passage of weather fronts with cycles in temperature or dry and humid air
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37 580 masses) which modulates the photosynthetic activities, since our analysis focused on daily data we
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39 581 were not able to identify the existence of sub-daily time lags; *ii*) lag effects may be more
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41 582 pronounced under favorable growing conditions or during certain periods of the growing season, the
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43 583 analysis of which analysis is out of scope of present study.

44 584 45 46 585 *Spatial variability of reference respiration rates*

47
48 586 The relationship between reference respiration rates (R_0) derived by using the 'LinGPP' model
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50 587 formulation, and LAI_{MAX} (Fig. 2a) is particularly interesting considering that the productivity was
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52 588 already included into the model (i.e. daily GPP is driver of 'LinGPP'). While daily GPP describes
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54 589 the portion of R_{ECO} that originates from recently assimilated carbon (i.e. root/rhizosphere
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56 590 respiration, mycorrhizal and growth respiration), LAI_{MAX} is a structural factor which has an
57
58 591 additional effect to the short-term productivity and allows to describe the overall ecosystem
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60 592 respiration potential of the ecosystem. For instance, high LAI means increased autotrophic
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594 maintenance respiration costs. Moreover LAI_{MAX} can be considered both as an indicator of the
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596 general carbon assimilation potential and as an indicator of how much carbon can be released to soil
yearly because of litterfall (in particular for forests) and leaf turnover which are directly related to

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3 597 basal soil respiration (Moyano *et al.*, 2007). At recently disturbed sites, this equilibrium between
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5 598 LAI_{MAX} and soil carbon (through litter inputs) may be broken, for example thinning might lead to a
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7 599 reduction of LAI_{MAX} without any short-term effect on the amount soil carbon, while ploughing in
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9 600 crops or plantations leads solely to a reduction in soil carbon content and not necessarily in LAI.
10
11 601 Also in cut or grazed grasslands maximum LAI does not correspond well with litter input because
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13 602 most of this carbon is exported from the site and only partially imported back (as organic manure).
14
15 603 This explains why the multiple linear model including LAI_{MAX} and SoilC was selected as the best
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17 604 by the stepwise AIC regression using all the sites contemporarily and why considering only
18
19 605 disturbed forest ecosystems we SoilC was selected as best predictor of R₀ (Tab. 3).

20
21 606 Particularly interesting is also the negative control of N_{depo} on R₀ with a reduction of 0.025 gC m⁻²
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23 607 day⁻¹ in R₀ for an increase of 1 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹. The reduction of heterotrophic respiration in sites
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25 608 with high total nitrogen deposition load was already described in literature and in some site-level
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27 609 analysis and attributable to different processes. For instance soil acidification at high N_{depo} loads
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29 610 may inhibit litter decomposition suppressing the respiration rate (Freeman *et al.*, 2004, Knorr *et al.*,
30
31 611 2005) and increasing in N_{depo} can increase N concentration in litter with a reduction of litter
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33 612 decomposition rates (Berg & Matzner, 1997, Persson *et al.*, 2000) and the consequent reduction of
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35 613 respiration. The latter process is more debated in literature because increased N supply may lead to
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37 614 higher N release from plant litter, which results in faster rates of N cycling and in a stimulation of
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39 615 litter decomposition (e.g. Tietema *et al.*, 1993). However this process is not always clear (e.g. Aerts
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41 616 *et al.*, 2006): in litter mixtures, N-rich and lignin-rich litter may chemically interact with the
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43 617 formation of very decay-resistant complexes (Berg *et al.*, 1993). In addition, litter with a high
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45 618 concentration of condensed tannins may interact with N-rich litter reducing the N release from
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47 619 decomposing litter as described in Hattenschwiler and Vitousek (2000). Thus, the supposed
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49 620 stimulating effects of N addition on N mineralization from decomposing litter may be counteracted
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51 621 by several processes occurring in litter between N and secondary compounds, leading to chemical
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53 622 immobilization of the added N (e.g. Pastor *et al.*, 1987, Vitousek & Hobbie, 2000)

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55 623 Although the absolute values are a matter of recent debate (De Vries *et al.*, 2008, Magnani *et al.*,
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57 624 2007, Sutton *et al.*, 2008), it is agreed that N_{depo} stimulates net carbon uptake by temperate and
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59 625 boreal forests. As net carbon uptake is closely related to respiration, once the effect of age is
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61 626 removed, it can be seen that increased N_{depo} has the potential to drive R_{ECO} in either directions. The
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63 627 stimulation of GPP as consequence of the increasing N_{depo} is already include in the model since
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65 628 GPP is a driver. Additionally our analysis suggests that overall an increased total N_{depo} in forests
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67 629 tends to reduce reference respiration. Without considering the effects introduced by N_{depo} in our
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69 630 models we may overestimate R_{ECO}, with a consequent underestimation of the carbon sink strength

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3 631 of such terrestrial ecosystems. It is also clear that, in managed sites, such interactions apply equally
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5 632 to other anthropogenic nitrogen inputs (fertilizers, animal excreta) (e.g. Galloway *et al.*, 2008).
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7 633 However, considering *i*) that LAI_{MAX} is the most important predictor of R₀, *ii*) that the uncertainty
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9 634 in soil carbon and total nitrogen deposition maps is usually high, *iii*) that the spatial information on
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11 635 disturbance is often lacking and finally *iv*) that our model formulation is oriented to up-scaling
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13 636 issues, we introduced LAI_{MAX} as the only robust predictor of the spatial variability of R₀ in the final
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15 637 model formulation.

16 638 The use of LAI_{MAX} is interesting for an up-scaling perspective (e.g. at regional or global scale)
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18 639 since can be derived by remotely sensed vegetation indexes (e.g. normalized vegetation indexes or
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20 640 enhanced vegetation indexes) opening interesting perspectives for the assimilation of remote
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22 641 sensing products into the 'TPGPP-LAI Model'.

23 642 The intercepts of the PFT-based linear regression between R₀ and LAI_{MAX} (Tab.4) suggest that,
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25 643 when the LAI_{MAX} is close to 0 ('ideally' bare soil), the lowest R₀ takes place in arid (EBF,SHB and
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27 644 SAV) and agricultural ecosystems,. The frequent disturbances of agricultural soils (i.e. ploughing
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29 645 and tillage), as well as management, reduce soil carbon content dramatically. In croplands, the
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31 646 estimated R₀ is very low in sites with low LAI. However, with increasing LAI_{MAX}, R₀ shows a rapid
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33 647 increase, thus resulting in high respiration rates for crop sites with high LAI. For EBF, SHB and
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35 648 SAV the retrieved slopes are typical of forest ecosystems, while the intercepts are close to zero
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37 649 because of the lower soil carbon content usually found in these PFTs (Raich & Schlesinger, 1992).
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39 650 Because of the few available sites representing and on similarity in terms of climatic characteristics,
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41 651 savannas, shrublands were grouped.

42 652 In grasslands, the steeper slope (a_{LAI}) value found (1.14 ± 0.33) suggests that R₀ increases
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44 653 rapidly with increasing aboveground biomass as already pointed out in literature (Wohlfahrt *et al.*,
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46 654 2008a, Wohlfahrt *et al.*, 2005a, Wohlfahrt *et al.*, 2005b), i.e. an increase in LAI_{MAX} leads to a
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48 655 stronger increase in R₀ than in other PFTs.

49 656 In forest ecosystems, and in particular in evergreen needleleaf and deciduous broadleaf forests,
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51 657 the physical meaning of the higher intercept may be found in less soil disturbance. In boreal forests,
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53 658 the soil carbon stock is generally high even at sites with low LAI_{MAX}, thus maintaining an overall
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55 659 high R₀ which is less dependent on the LAI_{MAX}.

56 660 57 661 *Final formulation of the model and weak points*

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59 663 These results obtained with the 'TPGPP-LAI Model' cross-validation indicate that the developed
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61 664 model describes the R_{ECO} quite well. In particular results indicate a better description of the

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3 665 temporal variability of R_{ECO} rather than the spatial variability (or across-site variability). In the
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5 666 training/evaluation splitting in fact, the excluded site for each PFT is modelled using a
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7 667 parameterization derived from the other sites within the same PFT. However, the k-fold is more
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9 668 optimistic than training/evaluation splitting cross-validation because the data set is less disturbed
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11 669 and the calibration and validation datasets are statistically more similar. In the training/evaluation
12 670 splitting, instead, we exclude one site which is completely unseen by the training optimization
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14 671 procedure.

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16 672 The derived parameterization of the '*TPGPP-LAI Model*' reported in Table 4 may be considered
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18 673 as an optimized parameterization for the application of the model at large scale (e.g. continental or
19 674 global). For this application is necessary to link of the developed model with a productivity model
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21 675 and remote sensing products necessary for the estimation of LAI. One of the main advances
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23 676 introduced by this model formulation is the incorporation of GPP and LAI as driver of the
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25 677 ecosystem respiration, which importance in modeling Reco is above discussed. These variables are
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27 678 necessary to improve the description of both the temporal and spatial dynamics or R_{ECO} . These
28 679 results imply that empirical models used with remote sensing (e.g. Reichstein et al., 2007,
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30 680 Reichstein et al., 2003a, Veroustraete et al., 2002) underestimate the amplitude of R_{ECO} an might
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32 681 lead to wrong conclusions regarding the interpretation of seasonal cycle of the global CO_2 growth
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34 682 rate and annual carbon balance.

35 683 The values of the '*TPGPP-LAI Model*' parameters (Tab. 4) related to the precipitation (k , α)
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37 684 indicated a much stronger nonlinearity in the response of R_{ECO} to precipitation for shrublands,
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39 685 wetlands and croplands than for forest ecosystems (Fig. 6). Wetlands and croplands reached
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41 686 saturation (no limitation of water on respiration) after a small rain event underlying their
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43 687 insensitivity to precipitation owing to the presence of water in wetland soils and irrigation in
44 688 croplands. Grasslands are very sensitive to rain pulse as described in Xu & Baldocchi *et al.* (2004),
45
46 689 while savannas and evergreen broadleaved forests showed a strong limitation when rainfall was
47
48 690 scanty and $f(P)$ saturation exceed 50 mm month^{-1} . The parameters related to GPP dependency (k_2)
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50 691 estimated at PFT level confirm all the results obtained at site level indentifying a clear sensitivity of
51 692 grasslands and savannah to GPP.

[FIGURE 6]

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55 694 However, when comparing these parameterizations, it is very likely that a background
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57 695 correlation between precipitation, short-term productivity and soil respiration confused the apparent
58 696 response of respiration to water availability in the '*TPGPP-LAI Model*'.

59
60 697 Despite the good accuracy, some criticisms and limitations of the '*TPGPP-LAI Model*' were
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62 698 identified, in particular for the deciduous broadleaf forests. The systematic underestimation during

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3 699 the springtime development phase (Fig 4) is very likely related to the peak in autotrophic respiration
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5 700 due to the intense activity of vegetation during bud burst not described by the model. This
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7 701 hypothesis is confirmed by different authors. For instance, Davidson et al. (2006b) pointed out that
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9 702 during spring development, specific root respiration increases with increasing soil temperature and
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11 703 the concomitant root growth increases the amount of respiring tissue. Moreover, during bud burst
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13 704 also leaf growth, starch mobilisation and increased phloem transport may contribute to this pulse in
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15 705 respiration as shown by Knohl *et al.*, (2003). A systematic underestimation was also observed
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17 706 immediately after the leaf-fall, in which the increase in heterotrophic respiration stimulated by the
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19 707 decomposition of fresh litter was not completely described by the model. These results are in
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21 708 accordance with Davidson et al., (1998) whose showed that the sensitivity of respiration to
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23 709 temperature derived using long-term data input is different from short-term sensitivity because it is
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25 710 confused with other seasonally varying factors. At some DBF sites (US-HA1, DE-Hai, Fig 4) the
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27 711 observed fluxes are lower than the modelled ones during the foliated period. Also the overall plot
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29 712 for DBF in Fig 4 shows that model values are generally higher than observations. These
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31 713 considerations suggest that the link between phenological models describing overall foliar
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33 714 development (Jolly *et al.*, 2005, Migliavacca *et al.*, 2008) and semi-empirical carbon flux models
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35 715 may be useful for the correction of the long-term sensitivity in active spring or summer periods.
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37 716 Another option is the assimilation of remotely-sensed time series from which the main phenological
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39 717 phases may be derived (e.g. derivative methods) and used for instance for the correction of the
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41 718 temporal variability of model parameters.

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43 719 We also found a similar behaviour of croplands and grassland during the days after harvesting or
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45 720 cuts, when respiration increased because of the decomposition of organic residues (e.g. grass or
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47 721 crop residues) as depicted for example in Fig. 5. In this case, the model was unable to describe
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49 722 increased respiration following the harvest.
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53 725 **Conclusions**

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55 727 In this study we proposed a model (*'TPGPP-LAI Model'*) for the simulation of R_{ECO} which
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57 728 include the explicit dependency of the respiration to the productivity. We demonstrated that the
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59 729 dependency of respiration on some measure of short-term productivity (e.g. GPP) needs to be
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730 included in models simulating ecosystem respiration at regional and global scale in order to
731 improve the description of carbon fluxes and feedbacks between respiration and productivity.

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3 732 In addition, the general site productivity (using maximum seasonal LAI as a proxy) is another
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5 733 important additional variable which accounts for the spatial variability of reference respiration
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7 734 within different plant-functional types. In other words, the LAI_{MAX} can be used as an indicator of
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9 735 the potential respiration for a specific site related to long-term respiration (i.e. low frequencies of
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11 736 the modelled respiration) while GPP and climate drive the short-term respiration response (i.e. the
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13 737 high frequencies of the modelled respiration). This opens interesting perspectives for assessing
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15 738 properties related to respiration using remote sensing products. Soil carbon content and total
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17 739 atmospheric nitrogen deposition may represent under certain circumstance additional parameters
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19 740 enhancing and suppressing, respectively, reference respiration rates.

19 741 We demonstrated that variables related to productivity and site structure are necessary to
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21 742 improve the description of both the temporal and spatial dynamics of R_{ECO} . These results imply that
22
23 743 empirical models driven only by climate underestimate the amplitude of R_{ECO} and might lead to
24
25 744 wrong conclusions regarding the interpretation of seasonal cycle of the global CO_2 growth rate and
26
27 745 annual carbon balance.

28 746 We provided a parameterization of the '*TPGPP-LAI Model*' for a PFT-based application of the
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30 747 model at large scale (e.g. continental or global). We have shown that the temporal, spatial and
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32 748 interannual variability of ecosystem respiration can be captured quite well by the proposed model.
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34 749 For this application is necessary a link of the developed model with a productivity model (for GPP
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36 750 estimation) and remote sensing products (necessary for the estimation of LAI). One interesting
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38 751 perspective is the integration of the proposed model formulation into the MODIS-GPP/NPP data
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40 752 stream (e.g MOD17 Light Use Efficiency model) for regional and global estimates of R_{ECO} .

41 753 Finally, we observed that a part of ecosystem respiration variance not explained by the model
42
43 754 may be related to phenology in forests and to management in grasslands and croplands. For these
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45 755 reasons we consider the link between phenological models and/or remotely-sensed time series of
46
47 756 vegetation indexes and respiration models as well as the inclusion of total nitrogen deposition as an
48
49 757 additional driver for improving the description of ecosystem respiration in both space and time.

50 758

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Table 1 - Different model formulation of the dependency of ecosystem respiration (R_{ECO}) on Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) used in this analysis.

Model	Formula
LinGPP	$R_{ECO} = (R_0 + k_2 GPP) \cdot e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{ref} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A - T_0} \right)} \cdot \frac{\alpha k + P(1 - \alpha)}{k + P(1 - \alpha)}$
ExpGPP	$R_{ECO} = [R_0 + R_2(1 - e^{k_2 GPP})] \cdot e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{ref} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A - T_0} \right)} \cdot \frac{\alpha k + P(1 - \alpha)}{k + P(1 - \alpha)}$
MicMenGPP	$R_{ECO} = \left[R_0 + \frac{R_{MAX} GPP}{GPP + hR_{MAX}} \right] \cdot e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{ref} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A - T_0} \right)} \cdot \frac{\alpha k + P(1 - \alpha)}{k + P(1 - \alpha)}$
addLinGPP	$R_{ECO} = R_0 \cdot e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{ref} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A - T_0} \right)} \cdot \frac{\alpha k + P(1 - \alpha)}{k + P(1 - \alpha)} + k_2 GPP$
addExpGPP	$R_{ECO} = R_0 \cdot e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{ref} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A - T_0} \right)} \cdot \frac{\alpha k + P(1 - \alpha)}{k + P(1 - \alpha)} + R_2(1 - e^{k_2 GPP})$
addMicMenGPP	$R_{ECO} = R_0 \cdot e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{ref} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T_A - T_0} \right)} \cdot \frac{\alpha k + P(1 - \alpha)}{k + P(1 - \alpha)} + \frac{R_{MAX} GPP}{GPP + hR_{MAX}}$

Table 2 - Statistics of fit for the climate-driven model ('*TP Model*') and the best model selected among the models listed in Tab. 1 according to the consistent Akaike Information Criterion (cAIC). Statistics are averaged per Plant Functional Type (PFT). Except for croplands (CRO), '*LinGPP*' is selected as the best model formulation. EF is the modelling efficiency while RMSE is the root mean square error (Janssens and Heuberger, 1995). The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET). The list of acronyms is also provided in Appendix II. Values in brackets are the standard deviations.

<i>PFT</i>	<i>'TP Model'</i>		<i>'LinGPP Model'</i>		Best Model Selected
	EF	RMSE	EF	RMSE	
<i>ENF</i>	0.71(0.14)	1.02 (0.35)	0.78 (0.14)	0.83 (0.21)	<i>LinGPP</i>
<i>DBF</i>	0.63 (0.17)	1.15 (0.51)	0.72 (0.13)	0.98 (0.41)	<i>LinGPP</i>
<i>GRA</i>	0.62 (0.18)	1.35 (0.43)	0.83 (0.07)	0.91 (0.33)	<i>LinGPP</i>
<i>CRO</i>	0.55 (0.18)	1.55 (0.53)	0.82 (0.08)	1.01 (0.33)	<i>addLinGPP</i>
<i>SAV</i>	0.38 (0.16)	0.78 (0.24)	0.72 (0.06)	0.53 (0.15)	<i>LinGPP</i>
<i>SHB</i>	0.59 (0.29)	0.67 (0.50)	0.66 (0.29)	0.58 (0.51)	<i>LinGPP</i>
<i>EBF</i>	0.42 (0.27)	1.11 (0.55)	0.58 (0.23)	0.91 (0.49)	<i>LinGPP</i>
<i>MF</i>	0.67 (0.18)	0.96 (0.72)	0.82 (0.13)	0.78 (0.50)	<i>LinGPP</i>
<i>WET</i>	0.67 (0.18)	0.96 (0.51)	0.85 (0.48)	0.79 (0.07)	<i>LinGPP</i>

Table 3 – Results of the model selection conducted with the Stepwise AIC method for the sites belonging to all the PFT (*All PFTs*) and for undisturbed temperate and boreal forests identified in the Appendix II (*Undisturbed Forests*). Coefficients (a_1, a_2, const), their significance and the statistics of the best model selected are reported. In parenthesis the standard error of the coefficients are reported. The significance of coefficients is also reported (*) $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, . $p < 0.1$).**

Model	Best Model Selected	a_1		a_2		const		r^2	r^2 adj.	p	n
<i>All PFTs</i>	$R_0 = a_1 LAI_{MAX} + a_2 SoilC + \text{const}$	0.412 (0.048)	***	0.045 (0.015)	**	0.582 (0.251)	*	0.58	0.57	<0.001	68
<i>Undisturbed Forest (MF+DBF+ENF)</i>	$R_0 = a_1 LAI_{MAX} + a_2 N_{deno} + \text{const}$	0.469 (0.069)	***	-0.025 (0.017)	.	0.948 (0.377)	*	0.70	0.67	<0.001	23
<i>Disturbed Forests</i>	$R_0 = a_1 SoilC + a_2 T_{MEAN} + \text{const}$	0.211 (0.051)	**	-0.188 (0.059)	**	3.487 (0.982)	*	0.85	0.80	<0.001	10

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Table 4 – Parameters of the relationships between reference respiration (R_0) defined at 15°C and seasonal maximum LAI for each Plant Functional Type (PFT). The standard errors of model parameters are reported in parenthesis. Determination coefficients and statistical significance are also shown.– ‘TPGPP-LAI Model’ parameters estimated for each Plant Functional Type (see Appendix II). Standard errors estimated with the bootstrap algorithm are reported in parentheses. Model statistics are also given. ‘TPGPP-LAI Model’ is defined in Eq. 9. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

PFT	Parameters and statistics (R_0 vs LAI_{MAX})				Final Model Parameters				Fitting statistics			
	$R_{LAI=0}$	a_{LAI}	r^2	p	k_2	E_0 [K]	A	K [mm]	r^2	EF	RMSE [gCm ⁻² day ⁻¹]	MAE [gCm ⁻² day ⁻¹]
ENF	1.02 (0.42)	0.42 (0.08)	0.50	<0.001	0.478 (0.013)	124.833 (4.656)	0.604 (0.065)	0.222 (0.070)	0.79	0.70	1.072	0.788
DBF	1.27 (0.50)	0.34 (0.10)	0.46	<0.01	0.247 (0.009)	87.655 (4.405)	0.796 (0.031)	0.184 (0.064)	0.65	0.52	1.322	0.899
GRA	0.41 (0.71)	1.14 (0.33)	0.60	<0.001	0.578 (0.062)	101.181 (6.362)	0.670 (0.052)	0.765 (1.589)	0.82	0.80	1.083	0.838
CRO	0.25 (0.66)	0.40 (0.11)	0.52	<0.001	0.244 (0.016)	129.498 (5.618)	0.934 (0.065)	0.035 (3.018)	0.80	0.79	0.933	0.659
SAV	0.42 (0.39)	0.57 (0.17)	0.54	<0.005	0.654 (0.024)	81.537 (7.030)	0.474 (0.018)	0.567 (0.119)	0.65	0.60	0.757	0.535
SHB	0.42 (0.39)	0.57 (0.17)	0.54	<0.005	0.354 (0.021)	156.746 (8.222)	0.850 (0.070)	0.097 (1.304)	0.73	0.60	0.618	0.464
EBF	-0.47 (0.50)	0.82 (0.13)	0.87	<0.001	0.602 (0.044)	52.753 (4.351)	0.593 (0.032)	2.019 (1.052)	0.55	0.41	1.002	0.792
MF	0.78 (0.18)	0.44 (0.04)	0.52	<0.001	0.391 (0.068)	176.542 (8.222)	0.703 (0.083)	2.831 (4.847)	0.86	0.79	0.988	0.723
WET	0.78 (0.18)	0.44 (0.04)	0.52	<0.001	0.398 (0.013)	144.705 (8.762)	0.582 (0.163)	0.054 (0.593)	0.87	0.86	0.403	0.292

Table 5 –Statistics of the modelled (x- axis) vs measured (y-axis) annual R_{ECO} with the ‘*TPGPP-LAI Model*’. Number of site-years for each PFT are also reported. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

<i>PFT</i>	Statistics						Site years
	r^2	EF	RMSE [gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹]	MAE [gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹]	Slope	Intercept	
<i>ENF</i>	0.76	0.76	210.12	158.00	0.99	30.03	153
<i>DBF</i>	0.40	0.33	175.15	145.44	0.71	263.98	81
<i>GRA</i>	0.89	0.89	153.03	129.16	0.94	36.94	45
<i>CRO</i>	0.74	0.73	131.75	109.54	1.07	-47.68	35
<i>SAV</i>	0.86	0.81	98.80	75.95	1.27	-100.68	18
<i>SHB</i>	0.96	0.95	74.74	71.09	0.95	35.56	17
<i>EBF</i>	0.95	0.95	128.30	100.27	0.98	44.79	28
<i>MF</i>	0.68	0.64	131.44	40.72	0.84	125.90	30
<i>WET</i>	0.97	0.94	13.893	11.88	0.86	21.70	6
<i>All</i>	0.81	0.77	172.79	132.99	0.82	145.51	413

Table 6 – Results of Training/Evaluation splitting and k-fold cross-validation of the ‘TPGPP-LAI Model’ averaged per plant functional type as defined in the Appendix II. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

<i>PFT</i>	Training/Evaluation Splitting				k-fold Cross-Validation			
	r^2	EF	RMSE [gCm ⁻² day ⁻¹]	MAE [gCm ⁻² day ⁻¹]	r^2	EF	RMSE [gCm ⁻² day ⁻¹]	MAE [gCm ⁻² day ⁻¹]
<i>ENF</i>	0.74	0.74	1.170	0.854	0.76	0.76	1.145	0.827
<i>DBF</i>	0.54	0.48	1.443	1.017	0.58	0.50	1.374	0.967
<i>GRA</i>	0.79	0.79	1.227	0.881	0.81	0.80	1.174	0.819
<i>CRO</i>	0.80	0.80	1.208	0.889	0.80	0.79	1.254	0.926
<i>SAV</i>	0.57	0.54	0.831	0.623	0.60	0.59	0.717	0.515
<i>SHB</i>	0.71	0.58	0.954	0.720	0.68	0.67	1.180	0.790
<i>EBF</i>	0.52	0.28	1.350	0.985	0.70	0.69	0.957	0.928
<i>MF</i>	0.71	0.71	1.326	0.927	0.75	0.74	1.254	0.871
<i>WET</i>	0.79	0.75	0.566	0.320	0.83	0.82	0.490	0.312

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Figure Captions

Figure 1 - a) Pearson's correlation coefficients (r) for the residual of observed minus modelled R_{ECO} versus measured GPP and a function of time lag; b) average model performances (EF and RMSE) for deciduous broadleaf forests as a function of the time lag between GPP and R_{ECO} response. Results obtained running the 'LinGPP' formulation with different GPP time series, from the GPP measured at the same day up to the GPP measured one week before the R_{ECO} . Error bars represent the standard deviation of model statistics calculated at each site. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

Figure 2 - Correlation between reference respiration (R_0) and a) seasonal maximum leaf area index (LAI_{MAX}) of understorey and overstorey, b) overstorey peak leaf area index ($LAI_{MAX,o}$), c) total soil carbon content (SoilC), d) stand age for forest ecosystems (Age), e) total atmospheric nitrogen deposition for forest sites (N_{depo}) and f) mean annual temperature. In panels a), b), c), d) and f) different symbols represent different PFT. In panel e) full circles represent disturbed sites while open circles the undisturbed ones. The r^2 , p and number of sites (n) were reported. The regression line and the 95% confidence interval are given if the relationship is significant. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

Figure 3 – Scatterplots of annual observed vs modelled R_{ECO} obtained using the 'TPGPP-LAI Model'. Each panel represent a different plant functional type (PFT). The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

Figure 4 - Time series of average monthly model residuals for different deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF) sites. The vertical grey dashed lines represent the phenological dates. Average phenological dates were derived for US-Ha1 from literature (Jolly et al. 2005) while for other sites they were retrieved from the FLUXNET database. Average phenological dates, bud-burst and end-of-growing season are respectively: US-Ha1 (115-296), DE-Hai (126-288), FR-Hes (120-290), FR-Fon (125-292), IT-Ro1 (104-298) and CA-Oas (146-258)..

Figure 5 – Time series of observed (open circles) and modeled (black circles) for the IT-MBo site (a,b) and for the ES-ES2 site (c, d), grey dashed lines represent the dates of cuts indicated in the database (the date may be indicative), the model underestimation of fluxes in the days after each cut is clear.

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3 Figure 6 – Response function of ecosystem respiration to the 30-day running average of daily
4 precipitation (Eq. 2) for each plant functional type (PFT). The parameters in Table 3 were used to
5 draw the curves. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF),
6 deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV),
7 shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).
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11 Figure AI – Box-plot of the differences at each site between the Pearson’s correlation coefficient
12 between ‘TP Model’ residuals and GPP computed using FLUXNET partitioning ($r_{TPModel-GPPFLUX}$)
13 and Lasslop’s partitioning ($r_{TPModel-GPP_{Lasslop}}$). Data were grouped in box-plots for each PFT. The
14 definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest
15 (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen
16 broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET)
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20 Figure AII – Box-plot of the parameters a) R_0 , b) k_2 , c) EF and d) RMSE estimated using
21 FLUXNET (red boxes) and Lasslop’s (Blue boxes) partitioning. The median of the differences of
22 parameters governing the response to GPP (k_2) estimated at each site with the two different data-
23 sets are not statistically different from 0 except for ENF and DBF (for both $p < 0.05$). No statistical
24 differences were found for model statistics. Data were grouped in box-plots for each PFT. The
25 definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest
26 (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen
27 broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).
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Appendix List

APPENDIX I – Site Table. ID, Name, country, belonging network, coordinates PFT, climate and LAI_{MAX} of the sites used in the analysis. Climate abbreviations follow the Koeppen classification (Peel et al., 2007). Networks are described in www.fluxdata.org

APPENDIX II – Site characteristics derived from the FLUXNET database. R_0 is the reference respiration estimated with the *LinGPP* model formulation, LAI is the maximum seasonal leaf area index of the ecosystems (understorey and overstorey), LAI_{MAX,o} is the maximum leaf area index of the solely overstorey, SoilC is the total soil carbon content, Age is the stand age, T_{mean} is the annual average mean temperature, Ndepo is the total atmospheric nitrogen deposition derived as described in the method section. Sites with (*) in the column dist (disturbance) represent sites with recent disturbance according to what reported in the FLUXNET database.

APPENDIX III – Acronyms and abbreviations.

APPENDIX IV – Discussion of the ‘spurious’ correlation between R_{ECO} and GPP.

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APPENDIX I – Site table

Table AI – Site Table. ID, Name, country, belonging network, coordinates PFT, climate and LAI_{MAX} of the sites used in the analysis. Climate abbreviations follow the Koeppen classification (Peel et al., 2007). Networks are described in www.fluxdata.org. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

<i>SITE ID</i>	<i>Tower Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>PFT</i>	<i>Climate</i>	<i>Reference</i>
AT-Neu	Neustift/Stubai Valley	Austria	47.12	11.32	GRA	Cfb	(Wohlfahrt <i>et al.</i> , 2008b)
AU-How	Howard Springs	Australia	-12.49	131.15	WSA	Aw	(Beringer <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
BE-Lon	Lonzee	Belgium	50.55	4.74	CRO	Cfb	(Moureaux <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
BE-Vie	Vielsalm	Belgium	50.31	5.99	MF	Cfb	(Aubinet <i>et al.</i> , 2001)
BR-Sp1	Sao Paulo Cerrado	Brazil	-21.62	-47.65	WSA	Aw	(Santos <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
BW-Mal	Maun- Mopane Woodland	Botswana	-19.92	23.56	WSA	BSh	(Veenendaal <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
CA-Ca1	British Columbia- Campbell River - Mature Forest Site	Canada	49.87	-125.33	ENF	Cfb	(Humphreys <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CA-Ca3	British Columbia- Campbell River - Young Plantation Site	Canada	49.53	-124.90	ENF	Cfb	(Humphreys <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CA-Gro	Ontario- Groundhog River-Mat. Boreal Mixed Wood	Canada	48.22	-82.16	MF	Dfb	(McCaughey <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CA-Let	Lethbridge	Canada	49.71	-112.94	GRA	Dfb	(Flanagan <i>et al.</i> , 2002)
CA-Mer	Eastern Peatland- Mer Bleue	Canada	45.41	-75.52	WET	Dfb	(Lafleur <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
CA-NS1	UCI-1850 burn site	Canada	55.88	-98.48	ENF	Dfc	(Goulden <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CA-NS3	UCI-1964 burn site	Canada	55.91	-98.38	ENF	Dfc	(Goulden <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CA-NS6	UCI-1989 burn site	Canada	55.92	-98.96	OSH	Dfc	(Goulden <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CA-Oas	Sask.- SSA Old Aspen	Canada	53.63	-106.20	DBF	Dfc	(Black <i>et al.</i> , 2000)
CA-Ojp	Sask.- SSA Old Jack Pine	Canada	53.92	-104.69	ENF	Dfc	(Kljun <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CA-Qfo	Quebec Mature Boreal Forest Site	Canada	49.69	-74.34	ENF	Dfc	(Bergeron <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
CA-TP4	Ontario- Turkey Point Mature White Pine	Canada	42.71	-80.36	ENF	Dfb	(Arain & Restrepo-Coupe, 2005)
CA-WP1	Western Peatland- LaBiche-Black Spruce/Larch Fen	Canada	54.95	-112.47	MF	Dfc	(Syed <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CH-Oe1	Oensingen1 grass	Switzerland	47.29	7.73	GRA	Cfb	(Ammann <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
CN-HaM	HaiBei Alpine Tibet site	China	37.37	101.18	GRA	ET	(Kato <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
CN-Ku1	Kubuqi_populus forest	China	40.54	108.69	EBF	BSk	-
CN-Ku2	Kubuqi_shrubland	China	40.38	108.55	OSH	BSk	-
CN-Xi2	Xilinhot grassland site (X03)	China	43.55	116.67	GRA	Dwb	-
DE-Bay	Bayreuth-Waldstein/WeidenBrunnen	Germany	50.14	11.87	ENF	Cfb	(Staudt and Foken 2007)
DE-Hai	Hainich	Germany	51.08	10.45	DBF	Cfb	(Knohl <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
DE-Kli	Klingenberg	Germany	50.89	13.52	CRO	Cfb	-
DE-Tha	Tharandt- Anchor Station	Germany	50.96	13.57	ENF	Cfb	(Grunwald & Bernhofer, 2007)
DK-Ris	Risbyholm	Denmark	55.53	12.10	CRO	Cfb	(Houborg & Soegaard, 2004)
ES-ES1	El Saler	Spain	39.35	-0.32	ENF	Csa	(Reichstein <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
ES-ES2	El Saler-Sueca	Spain	39.28	-0.32	CRO	Csa	Carrara A. (P.C.)
ES-LMa	Las Majadas del Tietar	Spain	39.94	-5.77	SAV	Csa	-
ES-VDA	Vall d'Alinya	Spain	42.15	1.45	GRA	Cfb	(Gilmanov <i>et al.</i> , 2007)

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FI-Hyy	Hyttiala	Finland	61.85	24.29	ENF	Dfc	(Suni et al., 2003b)
FI-Sod	Sodankyla	Finland	67.36	26.64	ENF	Dfc	(Suni et al., 2003a)
FI-Kaa	Kaamanen wetland	Finland	69.14	27.30	WET	Dfc	(Aurela et al., 2002)
FR-Fon	Fontainebleau	France	48.48	2.78	DBF	Cfb	-
FR-Gri	Grignon (after 6/5/2005)	France	48.84	1.95	CRO	Cfb	(Hibbard et al., 2005)
FR-Hes	Hesse Forest- Sarrebourg	France	48.67	7.06	DBF	Cfb	(Granier et al., 2000)
FR-LBr	Le Bray (after 6/28/1998)	France	44.72	-0.77	ENF	Cfb	(Ogee et al., 2003)
FR-Lq2	Laqueuille extensive	France	45.64	2.74	GRA	Cfb	(Gilmanov et al., 2007)
FR-Pue	Puechabon	France	43.74	3.60	EBF	Csa	(Rambal et al., 2003)
ID-Pag	Palangkaraya	Indonesia	2.35	114.04	EBF	Af	(Hirano et al., 2007)
IL-Yat	Yatir	Israel	31.34	35.05	ENF	BSh	(Grunzweig et al., 2003)
IT-Amp	Amplero (after 6/28/2004)	Italy	41.90	13.61	GRA	Cfa	(Gilmanov et al., 2007)
IT-BCi	Borgo Cioffi	Italy	40.52	14.96	CRO	Csa	(Reichstein et al., 2003a)
IT-Cpz	Castelporziano	Italy	41.71	12.38	EBF	Csa	(Garbulsky <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
IT-MBo	Monte Bondone	Italy	46.02	11.05	GRA	Cfb	(Marcolla & Cescatti, 2005)
IT-Noe	Sardinia/Arca di Noè	Italy	40.61	8.15	CSH	Csa	-
IT-Non	Nonantola	Italy	44.69	11.09	DBF	Cfa	(Reichstein et al., 2005)
IT-PT1	Zerbolò-Parco Ticino- Canarazzo	Italy	45.20	9.06	DBF	Cfa	(Migliavacca <i>et al.</i> , 2009)
IT-Ren	Renon/Ritten (Bolzano)	Italy	46.59	11.43	ENF	Cfb	(Montagnani <i>et al.</i> , 2009)
IT-Ro1	Roccarespampani 1	Italy	42.41	11.93	DBF	Csa	(Reichstein et al., 2003a)
IT-Ro2	Roccarespampani 2	Italy	42.39	11.92	DBF	Csa	(Reichstein et al., 2003a)
IT-SRo	San Rossore	Italy	43.73	10.28	ENF	Csa	(Chiesi et al., 2005)
JP-Tef	Teshio Experimental Forest	Japan	45.06	142.11	MF	Dfb	(Takagi <i>et al.</i> , 2009)
NL-Loo	Loobos	Netherlands	52.17	5.74	ENF	Cfb	(Dolman et al., 2002) LAI (Moors, P.C.)
PT-Esp	Espirra	Portugal	38.64	-8.60	EBF	Csa	-
PT-Mi1	Mitra (Evora)	Portugal	38.54	-8.00	SAV	Csa	(Pereira et al., 2007)
RU-Cok	Chokurdakh	Russia	70.62	147.88	OSH	Dfc	(Van Der Molen <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
UK-EBu	Easter Bush- Scotland	UK	55.87	-3.21	GRA	Cfb	-
UK-Gri	Griffin- Aberfeldy-Scotland	UK	56.61	-3.80	ENF	Cfc	(Rebmann et al., 2005)
US-ARb	ARM Southern Great Plains burn site- Lamont	USA	35.55	-98.04	GRA	Cfa	-
US-ARM	ARM Southern Great Plains site- Lamont	USA	36.61	-97.49	CRO	Cfa	(Fischer <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
US-Aud	Audubon Research Ranch	USA	31.59	-110.51	GRA	BSk	-
US-Bar	Bartlett Experimental Forest	USA	44.06	-71.29	DBF	Dfb	(Jenkins et al., 2007)
US-Bkg	Brookings	USA	44.35	-96.84	GRA	Dfa	(Gilmanov et al., 2005)
US-Bn1	Bonanza Creek, 1920 Burn site near Delta Junction	USA	63.92	-145.38	ENF	Dsc	(Liu et al., 2005)
US-Bn2	Bonanza Creek, 1987 Burn site near Delta Junction	USA	63.92	-145.38	DBF	Dsc	(Liu et al., 2005)
US-Bn3	Bonanza Creek, 1999 Burn site near Delta Junction	USA	63.92	-145.74	OSH	Dsc	(Liu et al., 2005)
US-Bo1	Bondville	USA	40.01	-88.29	CRO	Dfa	(Meyers & Hollinger, 2004)
US-Brw	Alaska – Barrow	USA	71.32	-156.63	WET	ET	(Grant et al., 2003)
US-Dk3	Duke Forest - loblolly pine	USA	35.98	-79.09	MF	Cfa	(Pataki et al., 2003)
US-FPe	Fort Peck	USA	48.31	-105.10	GRA	BSk	-
US-Fwf	Flagstaff – Wildfire	USA	35.45	-111.77	GRA	Csb	(Dore <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
US-Ha1	Harvard Forest EMS Tower (HFR1)	USA	42.54	-72.17	DBF	Dfb	(Urbanski <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
US-Ho1	Howland Forest (main tower)	USA	45.20	-68.74	ENF	Dfb	(Hollinger et al., 2004)

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2	US-Ho2	Howland Forest (west tower)	USA	45.21	-68.75	MF	Dfb	(Hollinger et al., 2004)
3	US-IB1	Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory- Batavia (Agricultural site)	USA	41.86	-88.22	CRO	Dfa	(Allison et al., 2005)
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5	US-KS2	Kennedy Space Center (scrub oak)	USA	28.61	-80.67	CSH	Cfa	(Powell et al., 2006)
6	US-Los	Lost Creek	USA	46.08	-89.98	CSH	Dfb	(Yi et al., 2004)
7	US-LPH	Little Prospect Hill	USA	42.54	-72.18	DBF	Dfb	(Borken et al., 2006)
8	US-Me2	Metolius-intermediate aged ponderosa pine	USA	44.45	-121.56	ENF	Csb	(Thomas et al., in press)
9	US-Me3	Metolius-second young aged pine	USA	44.32	-121.61	ENF	Csb	-
10	US-Me4	Metolius-old aged ponderosa pine	USA	44.50	-121.62	ENF	Csb	(Law et al., 2001)
11	US-MMS	Morgan Monroe State Forest	USA	39.32	-86.41	DBF	Cfa	(Schmid et al., 2000)
12	US-MOz	Missouri Ozark Site	USA	38.74	-92.20	DBF	Cfa	(Gu et al., 2006)
13	US-NC2	NC_Loblolly Plantation	USA	35.80	-76.67	ENF	Cfa	(Noormets et al., 2009)
14	US-Ne1	Mead - irrigated continuous maize site	USA	41.17	-96.48	CRO	Dfa	(Verma et al., 2005)-
15	US-Ne2	Mead - irrigated maize-soybean rotation site	USA	41.16	-96.47	CRO	Dfa	(Verma et al., 2005)
16	US-NR1	Niwot Ridge Forest (LTER NWT1)	USA	40.03	-105.55	ENF	Dfc	(Monson et al., 2002)
17	US-Oho	Oak Openings	USA	41.55	-83.84	DBF	Dfa	(Deforest et al., 2006)
18	US-PFa	Park Falls/WLEF	USA	45.95	-90.27	MF	Dfb	(Davis et al., 2003, Ricciuto et al., 2008)
19	US-SO2	Sky Oaks- Old Stand	USA	33.37	-116.62	WSA	Csa	(Hibbard et al., 2005)
20	US-SO3	Sky Oaks- Young Stand	USA	33.38	-116.62	WSA	Csa	(Lipson et al., 2005)
21	US-SP1	Slashpine-Austin Cary- 65yrs nat regen	USA	29.74	-82.22	ENF	Cfa	(Powell et al., 2008)
22	US-SP2	Slashpine-Mize-clearcut-3yr,regen	USA	29.76	-82.24	ENF	Cfa	(Clark et al., 2004)
23	US-Syv	Sylvania Wilderness Area	USA	46.24	-89.35	MF	Dfb	(Desai et al., 2005)
24	US-Ton	Tonzi Ranch	USA	38.43	-120.97	WSA	Csa	(Ma et al., 2007)
25	US-UMB	Univ. of Mich. Biological Station	USA	45.56	-84.71	DBF	Dfb	(Gough et al., 2008)
26	US-Var	Vaira Ranch- Ione	USA	38.41	-120.95	GRA	Csa	(Xu & Baldocchi, 2004)
27	US-WCr	Willow Creek	USA	45.81	-90.08	DBF	Dfb	(Cook et al., 2004)
28	US-Wi4	Mature red pine (MRP)	USA	46.74	-91.08	ENF	Dfb	(Noormets et al., 2007)
29	VU-Coc	CocoFlux	Vanuatu	-15.44	167.19	EBF	Af	(Roupsard et al., 2006)
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APPENDIX II – Lists of site characteristics

Table A II – Site characteristics derived from the FLUXNET database. R_0 is the reference respiration estimated with the *LinGPP* model formulation, LAI is the maximum seasonal leaf area index of the ecosystems (understorey and overstorey), $LAI_{MAX,o}$ is the maximum leaf area index of the solely overstorey, SoilC is the total soil carbon content, Age is the stand age, T_{mean} is the annual average mean temperature, N_{depo} is the total atmospheric nitrogen deposition derived as described in the method section, u^* is the median of the yearly friction velocity threshold identified at each site by using the method described in Papale et al., (2006). Sites with (*) in the column dist (disturbance) represent sites with recent disturbance according to what reported in the FLUXNET database.

SITE ID	Tower Name	R_0	LAI_{MAX}	$LAI_{MAX,o}$	SoilC	N_{depo}	Age	dist	T_{mean}	u^*
		gCm ⁻² day ⁻¹	m ² m ⁻²	m ² m ⁻²	kgCm ⁻²	kgN year ⁻¹ ha ⁻¹	years		°C	m s ⁻¹
AT-Neu	Neustift/Stubai Valley	4.83	6.50	6.5	4.25	18.97		*	6.79	0.035
AU-How	Howard Springs	1.84	2.40	0.9	15.10	1.09		*	25.86	0.136
BE-Lon	Lonzee	2.23	5.62	5.6	3.70	23.12		*	10.88	0.134
BE-Vie	Vielsalm	2.47	5.10	5.1	3.82	25.22	96		8.31	0.459
BR-Sp1	Sao Paulo Cerrado	3.54	3.50	3.5	8.00	8.32			22.70	0.263
BW-Ma1	Maun- Mopane Woodland	0.67	1.10	1.1	0.50	3.54		*	22.83	0.159
CA-Ca1	British Columbia- Campbell River - Mature Forest Site	2.77	8.40	7.1	1.51		60		8.67	0.295
CA-Ca3	British Columbia- Campbell River - Young Plantation Site	3.84	6.70	3.0	1.65		21	*	9.97	0.102
CA-Gro	Ontario- Groundhog River-Mat. Boreal Mixed Wood	4.88	4.30	4.3	1.82		78	*	3.84	0.408
CA-Let	Lethbridge	1.05	0.80	0.8	3.01			*	6.66	
CA-Mer	Eastern Peatland- Mer Bleue	0.94	1.30	1.3		5.79			6.69	0.039
CA-NS1	UCI-1850 burn site	3.43	5.68	5.2	16.53	0.69	159		-1.32	0.270
CA-NS3	UCI-1964 burn site	6.10	9.81	5.3	3.64	0.69	45		-1.04	0.192
CA-NS6	UCI-1989 burn site	2.40	2.97	3.0	4.40	0.69	20		-0.25	0.261
CA-Oas	Sask.- SSA Old Aspen	3.70	5.10	2.1	1.63	1.28	85		2.10	0.346
CA-Ojp	Sask.- SSA Old Jack Pine	1.76	2.60	2.6	1.58	1.18	93		1.75	0.243
CA-Qfo	Quebec Mature Boreal Forest Site	2.14	3.70	3.7	3.50	1.45	102		2.66	0.273
CA-TP4	Ontario- Turkey Point Mature White Pine	3.56	8.00	8.0	3.70	12.17	70		8.95	0.316
CA-WP1	Western Peatland- LaBiche-Black Spruce/Larch Fen	0.76	2.61	1.3		1.15	136		3.63	0.017
CH-Oe1	Oensingen1 grass	3.83	4.85	4.9	18.30	23.67		*	9.21	0.043
CN-HaM	Haibei Alpine Tibet site	2.97	2.78	2.8	8.60	2.26		*	-5.18	0.065
CN-Ku1	Kubuqi_populus forest	0.23	0.23	0.2		3.14	8	*	11.09	0.080
CN-Ku2	Kubuqi_shrubland	0.61	0.20	0.2		3.14		*	11.57	
CN-Xi2	Xilinhot grassland site (X03)	0.88	0.25	0.3		5.88		*	5.96	
DE-Bay	Bayreuth-Waldstein/WeidenBrunnen	5.04	5.60	5.3	17.02	13.65	45		7.00	0.353
DE-Hai	Hainich	2.93	6.08	6.1	12.20	17.80	140		8.23	0.519
DE-Kli	Klingenberg	4.42	9.73	5.5	9.70	14.79		*	8.34	0.099
DE-Tha	Tharandt- Anchor Station	5.64	7.60	5.2	16.00	14.79	118	*	8.52	0.279
DK-Ris	Risbyholm	2.77	6.00	6.0		8.51		*	7.47	0.082
ES-ES1	El Saler	3.28	3.63	2.6		7.68			17.41	0.255
ES-ES2	El Saler-Sueca	1.04	5.80	5.8		7.68	75	*	18.01	0.070
ES-LMa	Las Majadas del Tietar	1.57	2.00	0.5	3.32	6.85	120	*	16.16	0.153
ES-VDA	Vall d'Alinya	1.66	1.35	1.4		12.02		*	6.51	0.069

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2	FI-Hyy	Hyttiala	3.63	7.00	6.7	5.60	2.87	47	*	4.47	0.296
3	FI-Kaa	Kaamanen wetland	1.27	0.70	0.7		1.30			0.20	0.089
4	FI-Sod	Sodankyla	2.09	1.20	1.2	3.14	1.07			1.10	0.211
5	FR-Fon	Fontainebleau	2.20	5.05	5.1	10.20	23.38			11.50	0.163
6	FR-Gri	Grignon (after 6/5/2005)	2.16	3.34	3.3		21.09		*	11.25	0.100
7	FR-Hes	Hesse Forest- Sarrebourg	3.17	6.70	7.3	7.17	26.30	43		10.37	0.152
8	FR-LBr	Le Bray (after 6/28/1998)	3.51	4.00	2.5	10.90	14.30	39	*	13.66	0.206
9	FR-Lq2	Laqueuille extensive	3.26	3.00	3.0		18.23		*	7.66	0.146
10	FR-Pue	Puechabon	2.66	3.90	1.9	6.10	14.46	66		13.64	0.229
11	ID-Pag	Palangkaraya	4.53	5.60	5.6		2.19		*	26.55	
12	IL-Yat	Yatir	0.68	2.50	2.5	3.70	7.18	42	*	18.68	0.338
13	IT-Amp	Amplero (after 6/28/2004)	2.49	2.00	2.0	19.30	10.41		*	10.21	0.029
14	IT-BCi	Borgo Cioffi	2.28	5.80	5.8		8.98		*	16.29	0.091
15	IT-Cpz	Castelporziano	1.31	3.50	3.5	4.31	11.25			14.82	0.096
16	IT-MBo	Monte Bondone	4.82	2.82	2.8	35.00	18.78		*	5.09	0.075
17	IT-Noe	Sardinia/Arca di Noè	2.84	2.10	2.1	10.00	10.22	45		16.87	0.091
18	IT-Non	Nonantola	1.27	1.70	1.7	4.80	16.96	17	*	13.91	0.080
19	IT-PT1	Zerbolò-Parco Ticino- Canarazzo	2.65	4.45	2.2	4.59	18.91	14	*	14.53	0.185
20	IT-Ren	Renon/Ritten (Bolzano)	1.79	5.11	4.6	15.20	18.78		*	4.71	0.119
21	IT-Ro1	Roccarespampani 1	2.97	4.30	3.0	11.30	13.72	7	*	15.64	0.218
22	IT-Ro2	Roccarespampani 2	2.46	4.08	3.9	11.84	13.72	17		14.79	0.095
23	IT-SRo	San Rossore	2.89	4.20	4.2	2.15	16.10	57		15.44	0.201
24	JP-Tef	Teshio Experimental Forest	4.76	7.50	4.5		1.83		*	6.30	0.130
25	NL-Loo	Loobos	4.23	3.50	2.0	2.40	12.24			10.42	0.224
26	PT-Esp	Espirra	2.06	2.80	2.8		5.62	16		16.03	0.231
27	PT-Mi1	Mitra (Evora)	1.10	2.30	0.7		5.62			15.86	0.228
28	RU-Cok	Chokurdakh	1.20	1.50	1.5	4.35	0.20			2.62	
29	UK-EBu	Easter Bush- Scotland	2.00	3.90	3.9	22.95	6.27		*	9.00	
30	UK-Gri	Griffin- Aberfeldy-Scotland	3.72	7.00	7.0	15.00	4.54	25		7.61	0.175
31	US-ARb	ARM Southern Great Plains burn site- Lamont	2.66	3.25	3.3	13.51	10.71		*	16.97	0.195
32	US-ARM	ARM Southern Great Plains site- Lamont	0.84	2.10	2.1		11.52		*	15.57	0.075
33	US-Aud	Audubon Research Ranch	1.28	1.00	1.0		2.55		*	17.28	0.038
34	US-Bar	Bartlett Experimental Forest	3.91	4.70	5.1	15.50	6.98	70		7.15	0.050
35	US-Bkg	Brookings	1.63	3.00	3.0		8.57		*	8.05	0.098
36	US-Bn1	Bonanza Creek, 1920 Burn site near Delta Junction	1.73	3.50	3.5		0.62	89		-0.82	0.075
37	US-Bn2	Bonanza Creek, 1987 Burn site near Delta Junction	0.88	2.50	2.5		0.62	22	*	-0.29	0.071
38	US-Bn3	Bonanza Creek, 1999 Burn site near Delta Junction	0.69	1.10	1.1		0.62	10	*	-0.29	0.075
39	US-Bo1	Bondville	2.57	5.25	5.3		16.50		*	11.14	0.108
40	US-Brw	Alaska – Barrow	1.12	1.50	1.5	16.50	0.15			-1.38	0.071
41	US-Dk3	Duke Forest - loblolly pine	1.39	5.20	4.7	9.00	15.07	26	*	14.68	
42	US-FPe	Fort Peck	1.25	2.50	2.5		3.74		*	5.74	0.060
43	US-Fwf	Flagstaff – Wildfire	0.80	0.60	0.6	3.30	2.47		*	12.26	0.082
44	US-Ha1	Harvard Forest EMS Tower (HFR1)	3.26	5.20	5.2	8.80	12.27			8.16	0.392
45	US-Ho1	Howland Forest (main tower)	3.71	6.50	6.5	11.00	4.19	140		6.60	0.224
46	US-Ho2	Howland Forest (west tower)	3.59	5.60	5.6	12.00	4.19	140		6.51	
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2	US-IB1	Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory- Batavia (Agricultural site)	1.90	5.25	5.3	6.30	14.95		*	13.83	0.010
3	US-KS2	Kennedy Space Center (scrub oak)	1.92	2.50	2.5	3.60	7.00		*	22.26	0.053
4	US-Los	Lost Creek	1.94	4.24	4.2	4.50	3.02	11		4.72	0.140
5	US-LPH	Little Prospect Hill	3.19	5.00	5.0	3.70	12.27			8.82	0.221
6	US-Me2	Metolius-intermediate aged ponderosa pine	2.15	2.80	2.7	7.90	3.45	95		6.82	0.601
7	US-Me3	Metolius-second young aged pine	0.90	0.52	0.5	10.00	3.45	21		8.47	0.064
8	US-Me4	Metolius-old aged ponderosa pine	1.28	2.10	2.1	5.56	3.45			8.32	0.034
9	US-MMS	Morgan Monroe State Forest	2.83	4.62	4.6	6.60	18.27			12.28	0.342
10	US-MOz	Missouri Ozark Site	2.09	4.20	4.2		17.17			14.87	0.224
11	US-NC2	NC_Loblolly Plantation	3.66	3.00	3.0		14.33	15	*	15.86	0.147
12	US-Ne1	Mead - irrigated continuous maize site	3.82	6.30	6.3	18.40	13.20		*	11.36	0.098
13	US-Ne2	Mead - irrigated maize-soybean rotation site	2.40	3.75	3.8	21.10	13.20		*	11.43	0.107
14	US-NR1	Niwot Ridge Forest (LTER NWT1)	3.04	5.60	5.1	16.00	3.77	102		2.46	0.308
15	US-Oho	Oak Openings	1.57	4.70	4.0		13.49	46	*	11.16	0.136
16	US-PFa	Park Falls/WLEF	3.31	4.10	4.1	20.20	4.32			4.59	0.211
17	US-SO2	Sky Oaks- Old Stand	1.15	3.00	3.0	0.87	3.56	78	*	13.77	0.038
18	US-SO3	Sky Oaks- Young Stand	0.66	1.10	1.1		3.56	4	*	15.87	0.104
19	US-SP1	Slashpine-Austin Cary- 65yrs nat regen	3.04	4.50	4.5	8.00	9.15	65		21.04	0.186
20	US-SP2	Slashpine-Mize-clearcut-3yr,regen	3.60	3.88	2.9		9.15	9	*	20.56	0.050
21	US-Syv	Sylvania Wilderness Area	2.80	3.80	3.8	10.47	2.55	350		5.20	0.406
22	US-Ton	Tonzi Ranch	1.88	2.00	0.6	4.85	1.87			17.36	0.143
23	US-UMB	Univ. of Mich. Biological Station	3.17	3.95	3.6	3.60	3.83	90		7.35	
24	US-Var	Vaira Ranch- Ione	2.15	2.50	2.5		1.87		*	15.93	0.047
25	US-WCr	Willow Creek	2.60	5.40	4.5	9.47	4.32	74		5.77	0.419
26	US-Wi4	Mature red pine (MRP)	1.17	2.80	1.8		4.18	69		10.19	0.162
27	VU-Coc	CocoFlux	4.44	5.65	3.0	4.25	0.39	24	*	24.76	0.188
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APPENDIX III – List of acronyms and abbreviations

Table AIII – Acronyms and abbreviations

<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>Description</i>
CRO	Croplands
DBF	Deciduous Broadleaf Forest
E_0	Activation Energy [K]
EBF	Evergreen Broadleaf Forest
EF	Modeling Efficiency from Jannssen and Heuberger (1995)
ENF	Evergreen Needleleaf Forest
GPP	Gross Primary Production
$GPP_{lag,i}$	GPP measured i days before the observation day of ecosystem respiration
GRA	Grasslands
hR_{max}	GPP value at half saturation
IGBP	International Geosphere Biosphere Programme
K	Half saturation constant of the hyperbolic relationship between R_{ECO} and precipitation
k_2	Parameter governing the linear and exponential response of R_{ECO} to GPP
LAI_{MAX}	Maximum Leaf Area Index (Understorey + Overstorey)
$LAI_{MAX,o}$	Maximum Leaf Area Index (Overstorey)
MAE	Mean Absolute Error from Jannssen and Heuberger (1995)
MDS	Marginal Distribution Sampling
MF	Mixed Forest
N_{depo}	Total Nitrogen Depositions
NEE	Net Ecosystem Exchange
NEE_{mid}	NEE mid-day
NEE_{night}	NEE night-time
P	30-day Precipitation running average
PFT	Plant Functional Type
R_0	Respiration at reference temperature for TP Model with GPP dependency added
R_2	Parameter of exponential dependency between GPP and R_{ECO}
R_{ECO}	Ecosystem Respiration
R_{max}	Plateau of the R_{ECO} response to GPP
RMSE	Root Mean Square Error from Jannssen and Heuberger (1995)
R_{ref}	Respiration at reference temperature for TP Model
SAV	Savanna
SHB	Shrublands
SoilC	Total soil stock (0-50 cm)
SWC	Soil Water Content
T_0	Constant temperature from Lloyd and Taylor (1994) at 46.02°C
T_A	Air temperature
TP Model	Temperature and Precipitation model, from Raich et al. (2000) and modified by Reichstein et al. (2003)
TP_b Model	TP biotic model, containing both the dependency on GPP and ecosystem LAI (Final model formulation)

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3	T_{Ref}	Reference temperature (15 °C)
4	y_{mod}	Modeled data as a function of parameter vector
5	y_{obs}	Observed data
6	A	Response of R_{ECO} to null precipitation
7	Θ	Parameter vector
8	Σ	Weight of cost function
9	Ω_{LS}	Cost function
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APPENDIX IV – Discussion of the ‘spurious’ correlation between R_{ECO} and GPP.

To understand whether our results were affected by the ‘spurious’ correlation between GPP and R_{ECO} as reported in FLUXNET (GPP_{FLUX}) we also perform the analysis using a ‘quasi’-independent Reco and GPP estimates as described by Lasslop et al., (2010) ($R_{ECO-LASS}$ and GPP_{LASS} ,). The method by Lasslop et al., (2009) do not compute GPP as a difference, but derive R_{ECO} and GPP from quasi-disjoint NEE data subsets. Hence, if existing, spurious correlations was minimized. The ‘*TP Model*’ was optimized against $R_{ECO-LASS}$ and GPP_{LASS} and the Pearson’s correlation coefficient between ‘*TP Model*’ residuals and GPP_{LASS} was calculated ($r_{TPModel-GPPLASS}$) at each site and for each PFT.

At each site we compared the correlation between ‘*TP Model*’ residuals and GPP derived exploiting the FLUXNET database ($r_{TPModel-GPPFLUX}$) with the $r_{TPModel-GPPLASS}$. The comparison was conducted by using the two sample paired sign test (Gibbons and Chakraborti, 2003). We test the null hypothesis that the median of the difference between two samples is zero, for a 5% significance level. The sign test was selected instead the t-test because avoids: (i) the normal distribution assumption; and (ii) distribution symmetry.

The paired sign test between $r_{TPModel-GPPFLUX}$ and $r_{TPModel-GPPLASS}$ indicates that the median for the differences of the populations is not statistically different from 0 ($p = 0.187$) confirming that the bias observed in the purely climate driven model it is not imputable to a ‘spurious’ correlation between Reco and GPP introduced by the partitioning method used in the FLUXNET database. The differences are negligible also if we consider each PFT separately as depicted by the box-plot in Fig. A-I and in Tab. A-IV.

Once the best model formulation including GPP as driver is selected we also compared the parameters of the ‘LinGPP’ model formulation (i.e. best model selected by the consistent Akaike Information Criterion, cAIC in Table 1) estimated using the GPP and R_{ECO} from FLUXNET and $R_{ECO-LASS}$ and GPP_{LASS} . The statistics in fitting were also compared. The results are summarized in the box-plot in Fig. AII in which k_2 , R_0 and the main statistics in fitting (EF and RMSE) were schematically reported. These results showed that using the two different datasets the results are similar and the overall picture drawn using the Lasslop’s method and the FLUXNET database is the same.

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6 **Table A IV– Statistics of the sign test between the Pearson’s correlation coefficient calculated between residuals**
7 **of TP Model and GPP computed using FLUXNET partitioning (Reichstein et al., 2005) and Lasslop’s**
8 **partitioning (Lasslop et al., 2010). In the third columns NS means that the median is not significantly different to 0**
9 **while * means a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Median of diff. represent the median of differences of two**
10 **populations, p the level of significance, df the degree of freedom (i.e. number of sites (n) -1). The definitions of**
11 **different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA),**
12 **croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF),**
13 **wetland (WET).**
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<i>PFT</i>	<i>p</i>	Median of Diff		<i>df</i>
<i>ENF</i>	0.678	0.007	NS	25
<i>DBF</i>	0.774	0.001	NS	14
<i>GRA</i>	0.424	-0.015	NS	14
<i>CRO</i>	<0.05	-0.050	*	8
<i>SAV</i>	0.063	-0.064	NS	4
<i>SHB</i>	0.999	0.015	NS	4
<i>EBF</i>	0.688	0.046	NS	6
<i>MF</i>	0.999	-0.022	NS	7
<i>WET</i>	0.999	0	NS	2
<i>All</i>	0.1875	-0.009	NS	92

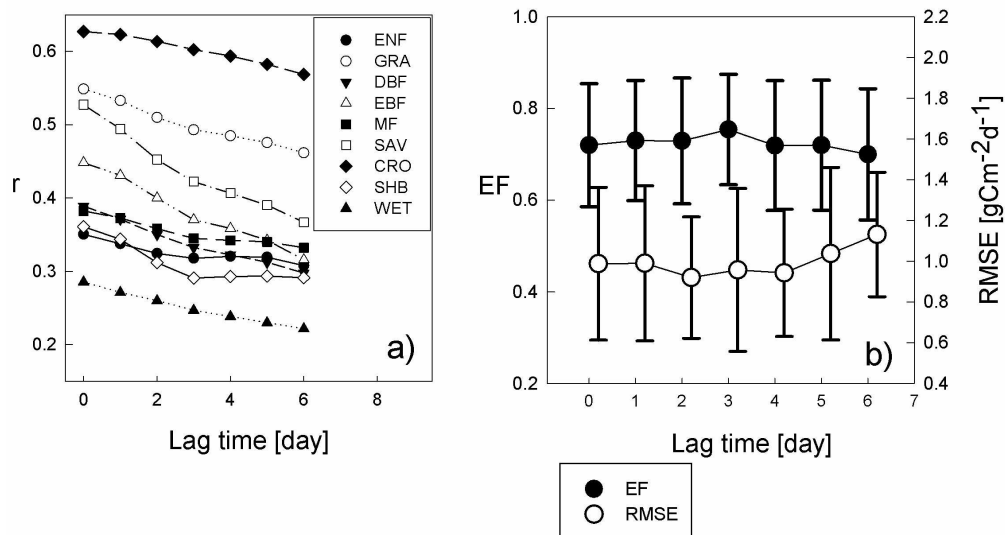


Figure 1 - a) Pearson's correlation coefficients (r) for the residual of observed minus modelled RECO versus measured GPP and a function of time lag; b) average model performances (EF and RMSE) for deciduous broadleaf forests as a function of the time lag between GPP and RECO response. Results obtained running the 'LinGPP' formulation with different GPP time series, from the GPP measured at the same day up to the GPP measured one week before the RECO. Error bars represent the standard deviation of model statistics calculated at each site. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

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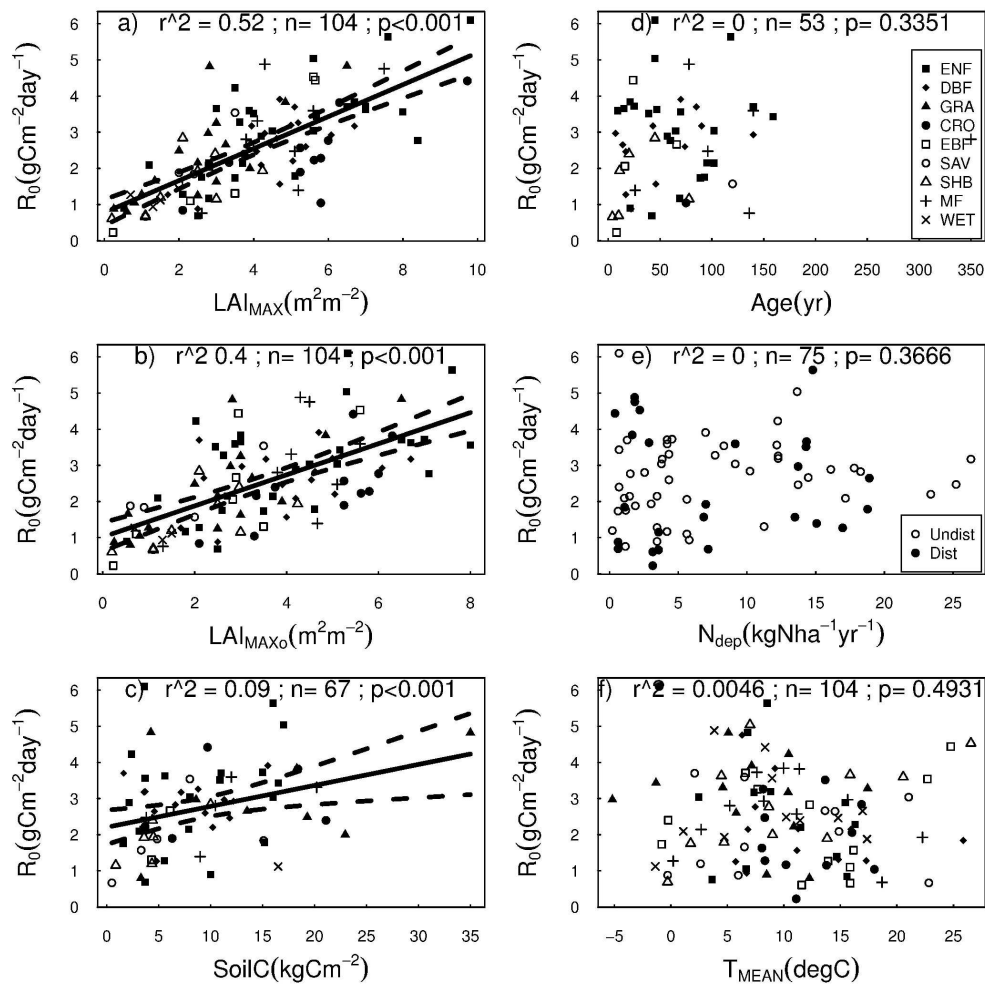


Figure 2 - Correlation between reference respiration (R_0) and a) seasonal maximum leaf area index (LAI_{MAX}) of understory and overstorey, b) overstorey peak leaf area index ($LAI_{MAX,o}$), c) total soil carbon content ($SoilC$), d) stand age for forest ecosystems (Age), e) total atmospheric nitrogen deposition for forest sites (N_{dep}) and f) mean annual temperature. In panels a), b), c), d) and f) different symbols represent different PFT. In panel e) full circles represent disturbed sites while open circles the undisturbed ones. The r^2 , p and number of sites (n) were reported. The regression line and the 95% confidence interval are given if the relationship is significant. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

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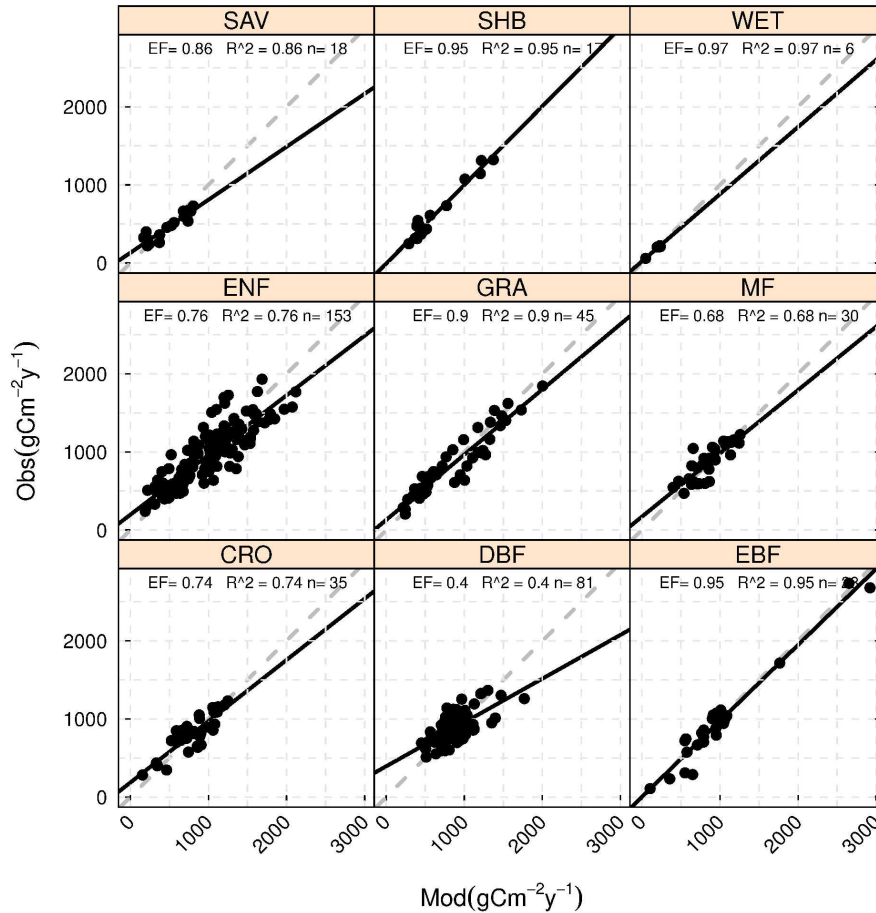


Figure 3 - Scatterplots of annual observed vs modelled RECO obtained using the 'TPGPP-LAI Model'. Each panel represent a different plant functional type (PFT). The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).

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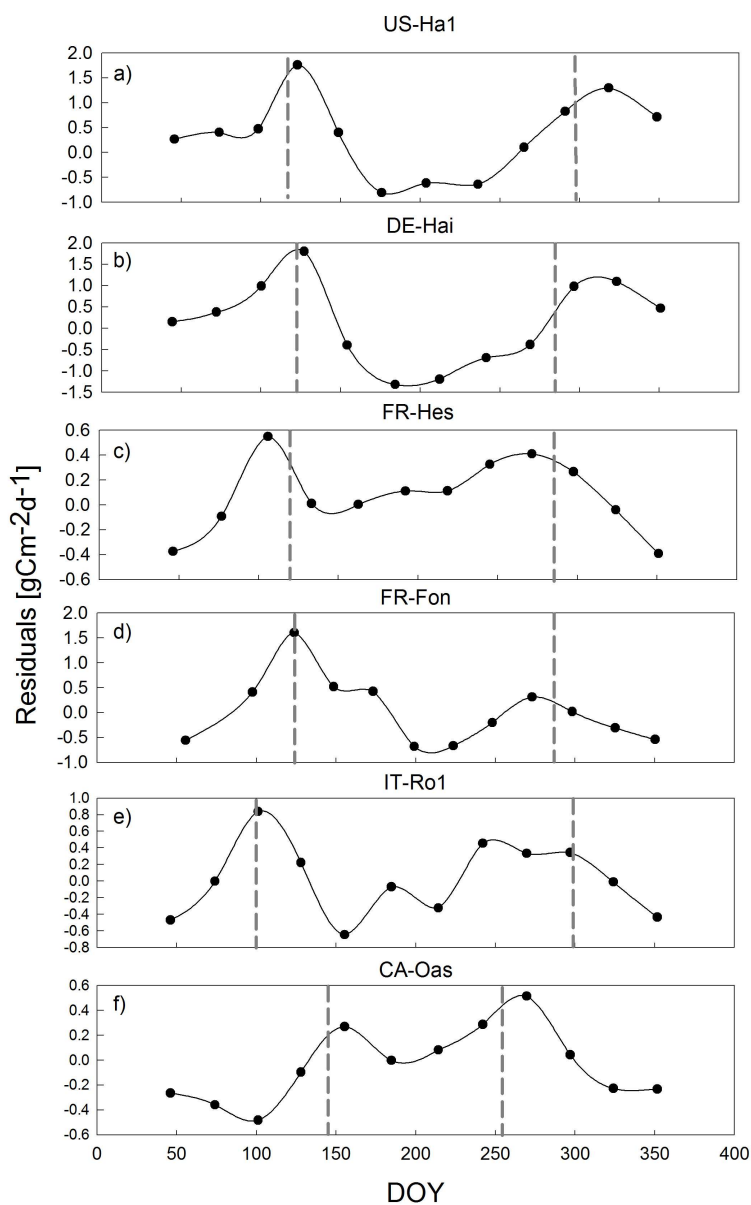


Figure 4 - Time series of average monthly model residuals for different deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF) sites. The vertical grey dashed lines represent the phenological dates. Average phenological dates were derived for US-Ha1 from literature (Jolly et al. 2005) while for other sites they were retrieved from the FLUXNET database. Average phenological dates, bud-burst and end-of-growing season are respectively: US-Ha1 (115-296), DE-Hai (126-288), FR-Hes (120-290), FR-Fon (125-292), IT-Ro1 (104-298) and CA-Oas (146-258)

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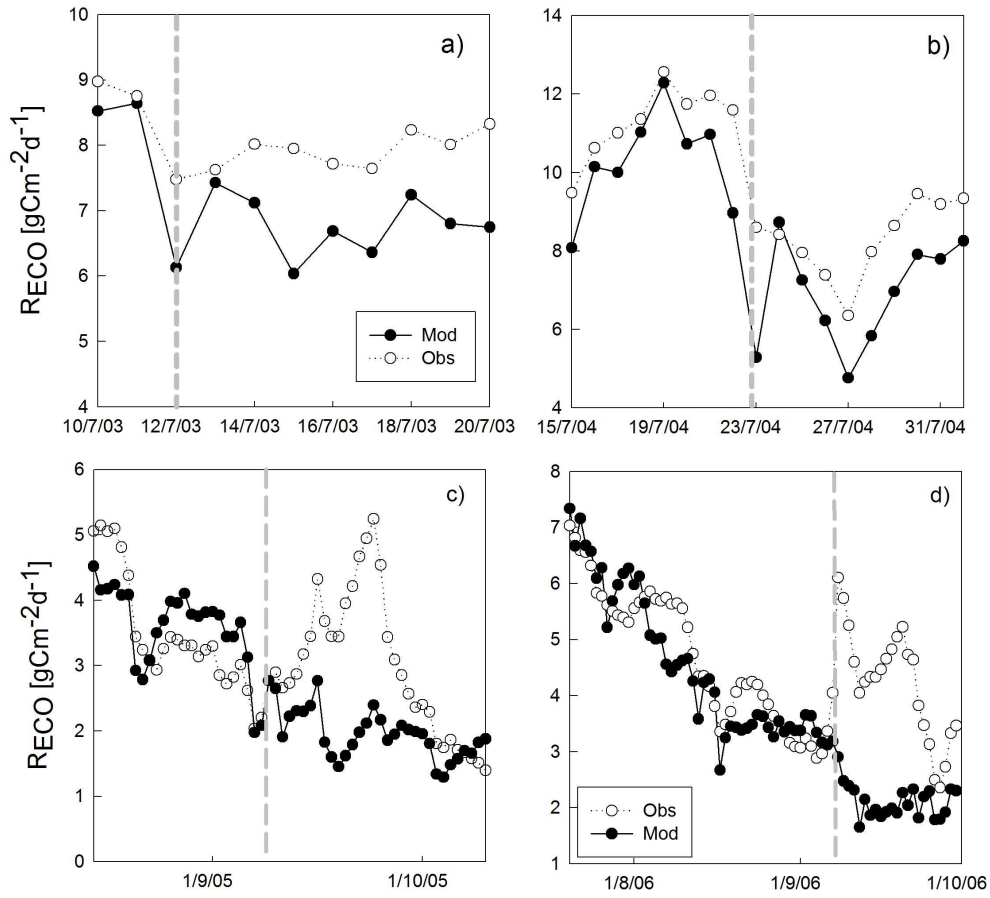


Figure 5 - Time series of observed (open circles) and modeled (black circles) for the IT-MBo site (a,b) and for the ES-ES2 site (c, d), grey dashed lines represent the dates of cuts indicated in the database (the date may be indicative), the model underestimation of fluxes in the days after each cut is clear.

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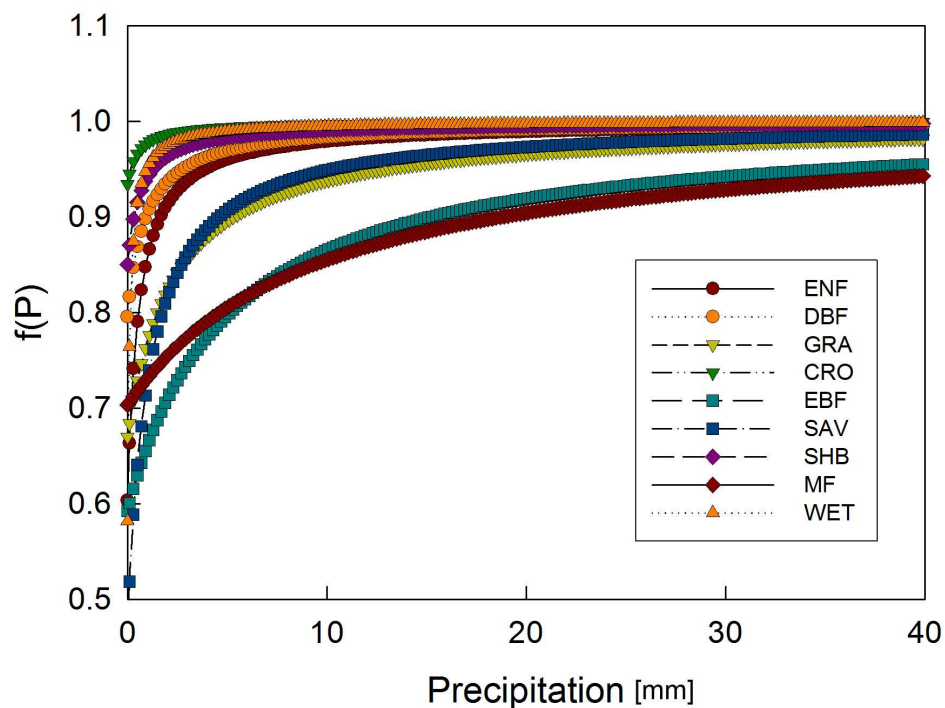


Figure 6 - Response function of ecosystem respiration to the 30-day running average of daily precipitation (Eq. 2) for each plant functional type (PFT). The parameters in Table 3 were used to draw the curves. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).
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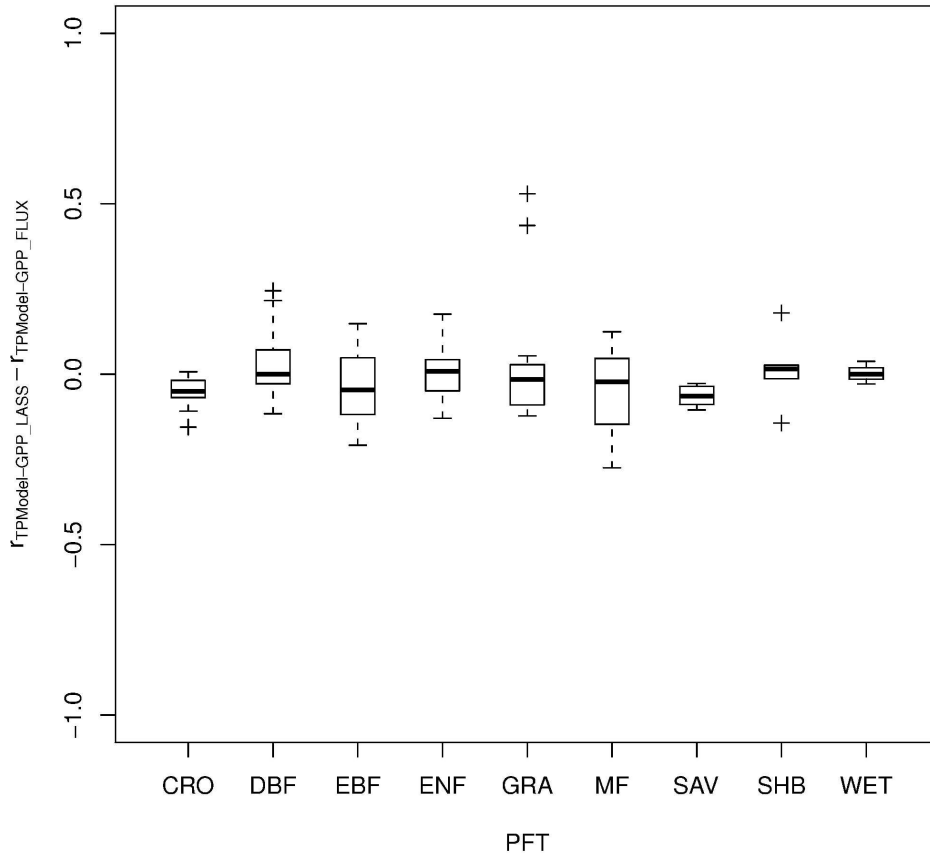


Figure AI - Box-plot of the differences at each site between the Pearson's correlation coefficient between 'TP Model' residuals and GPP computed using FLUXNET partitioning ($r_{TPModel-GPP_{FLUX}}$) and Lasslop's partitioning ($r_{TPModel-GPP_{LASS}}$). Data were grouped in box-plots for each PFT. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET)
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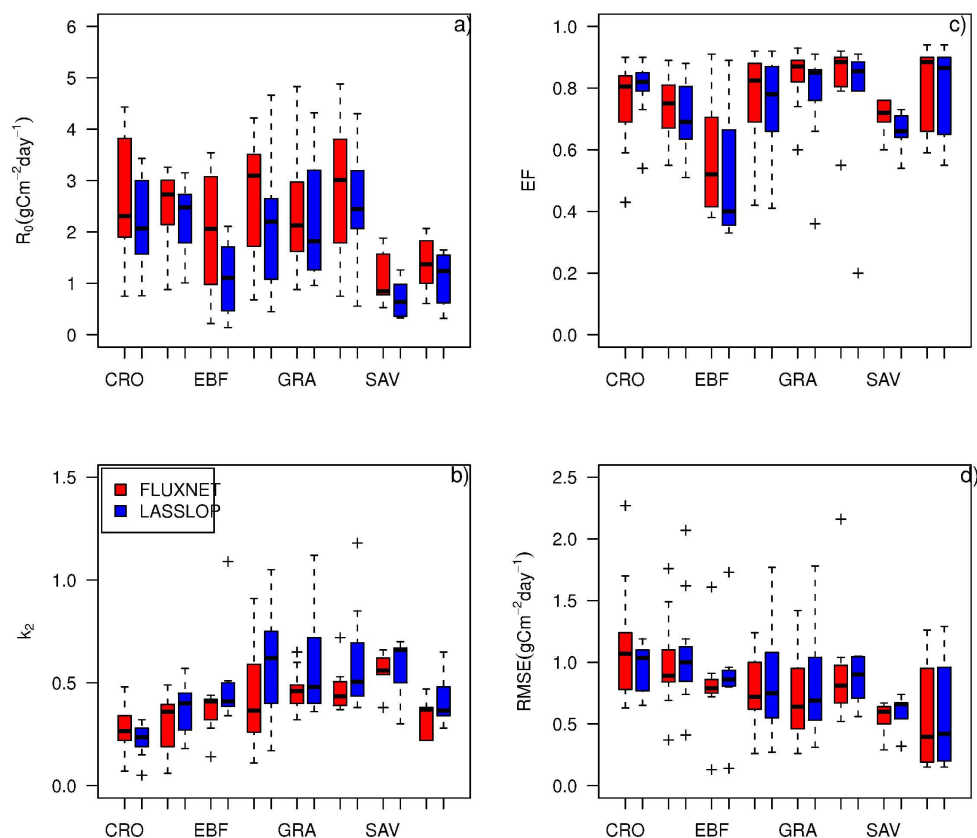


Figure AII - Box-plot of the parameters a) R_0 , b) k_2 , c) EF and d) RMSE estimated using FLUXNET (red boxes) and Lasslop's (Blue boxes) partitioning. The median of the differences of parameters governing the response to GPP (k_2) estimated at each site with the two different data-sets are not statistically different from 0 except for ENF and DBF (for both $p < 0.05$). No statistical differences were found for model statistics. Data were grouped in box-plots for each PFT. The definitions of different PFTs are: evergreen needleleaf forest (ENF), deciduous broadleaf forest (DBF), grasslands (GRA), croplands (CRO), savannah (SAV), shrublands (SHB), evergreen broadleaf forest (EBF), mixed forest (MF), wetland (WET).
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