

Supplementary Materials

Improved Modeling of Gross Primary Productivity of Alpine Grasslands on the Tibetan Plateau Using the Biome-BGC Model

Yongfa You ^{1,2}, Siyuan Wang ^{1,*}, Yuanxu Ma ¹, Xiaoyue Wang ³ and Weihua Liu ^{1,2}

¹ Key Laboratory of Digital Earth Science, Institute of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100094, China; youyf@radi.ac.cn (Y.Y.); mayx@radi.ac.cn (Y.M.); liuw@radi.ac.cn (W.L.)

² College of Resources and Environment, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

³ Key Laboratory of Land Surface Pattern and Simulation, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China; wangxy@igsnrr.ac.cn (X.W.)

* Correspondence: wangsy@radi.ac.cn; Tel.: +86-10-8217-8170

- **Morris Method**

The Morris method is often used as the first step in global sensitivity analysis to screen out those parameters that have negligible effects on the output variables. Given that $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ represents the n -dimensional parameter vector and $f(X)$ represents the model output, the elementary effect of the i th input parameter on the output variable can be defined as

$$d_i = \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i + \Delta, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) - f(X)}{\Delta} \quad (1)$$

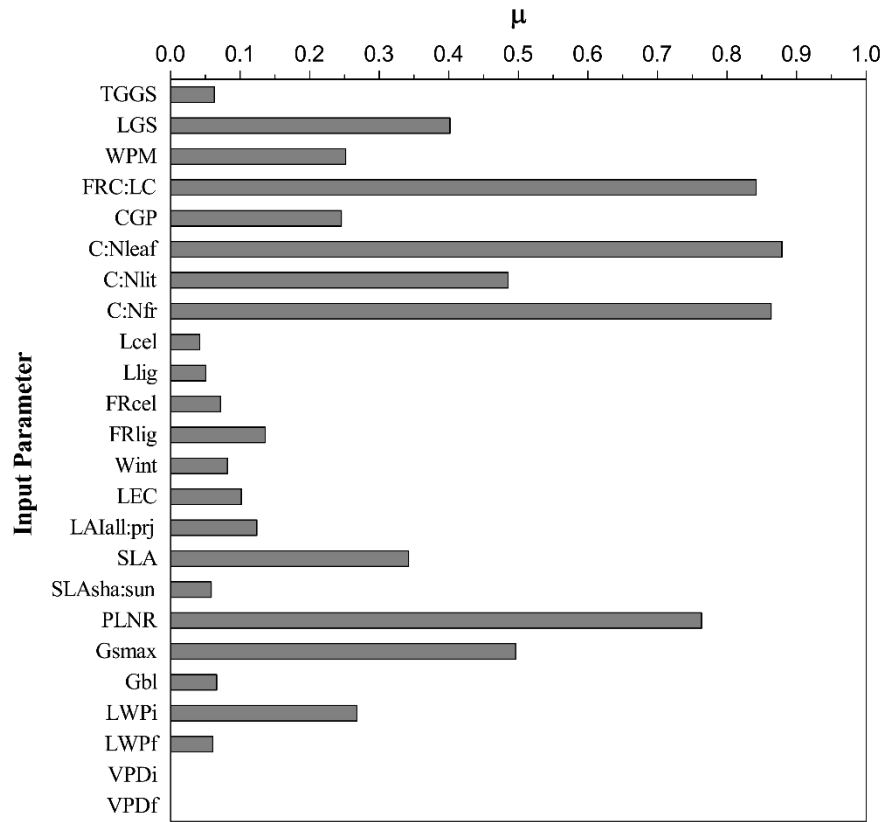
where d_i is the elementary effect of the i th input parameter, Δ is a predetermined multiple of $1/(p - 1)$, and p is the number of levels corresponding to quantiles of the parameter distribution. After repeating this procedure r times, the sensitivity measures of the Morris method can be obtained, which are defined as

$$\mu_i = \sum_{j=1}^r d_i(j)/r \quad (2)$$

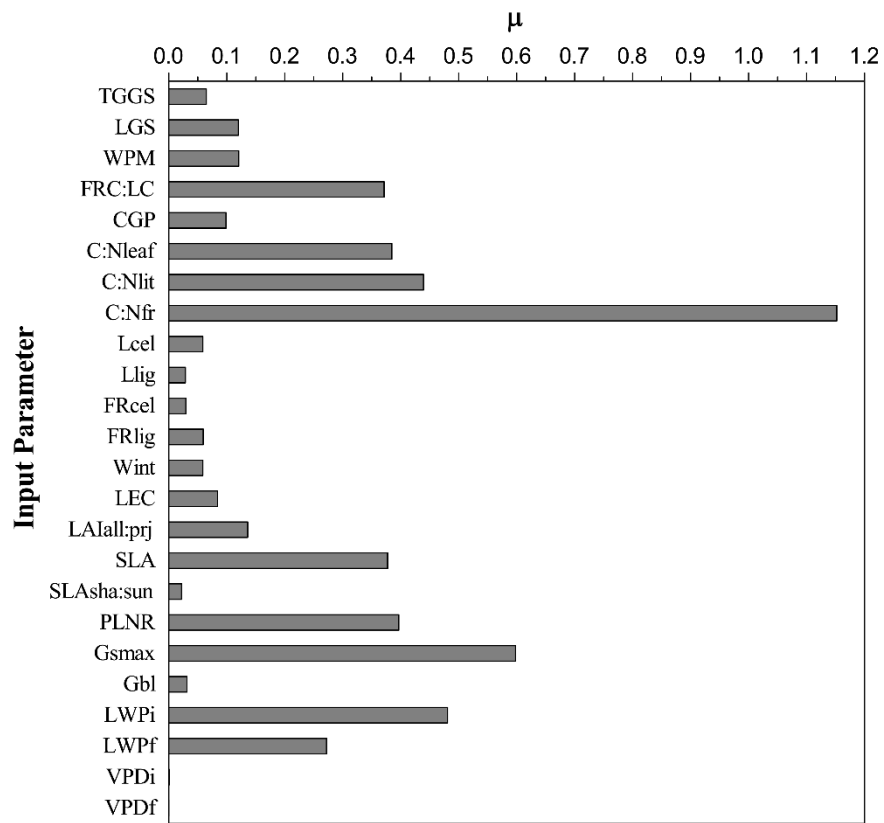
and

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^r (d_i(j) - \mu_i)^2 / r} \quad (3)$$

where μ_i and σ_i are the mean and standard deviation of d_i , respectively.

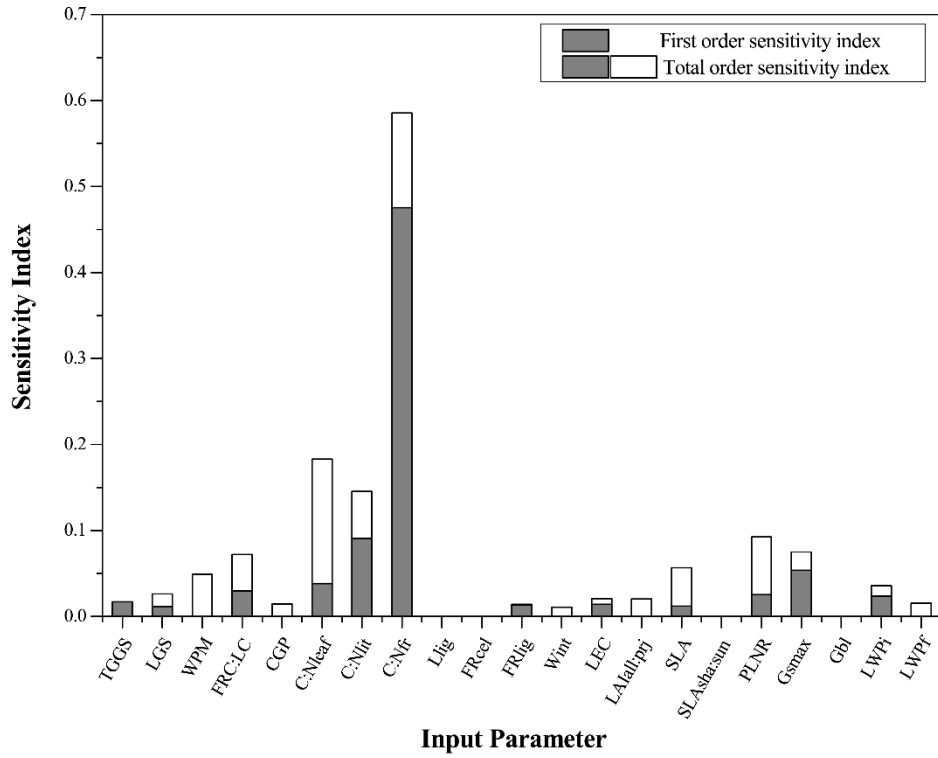


(a)

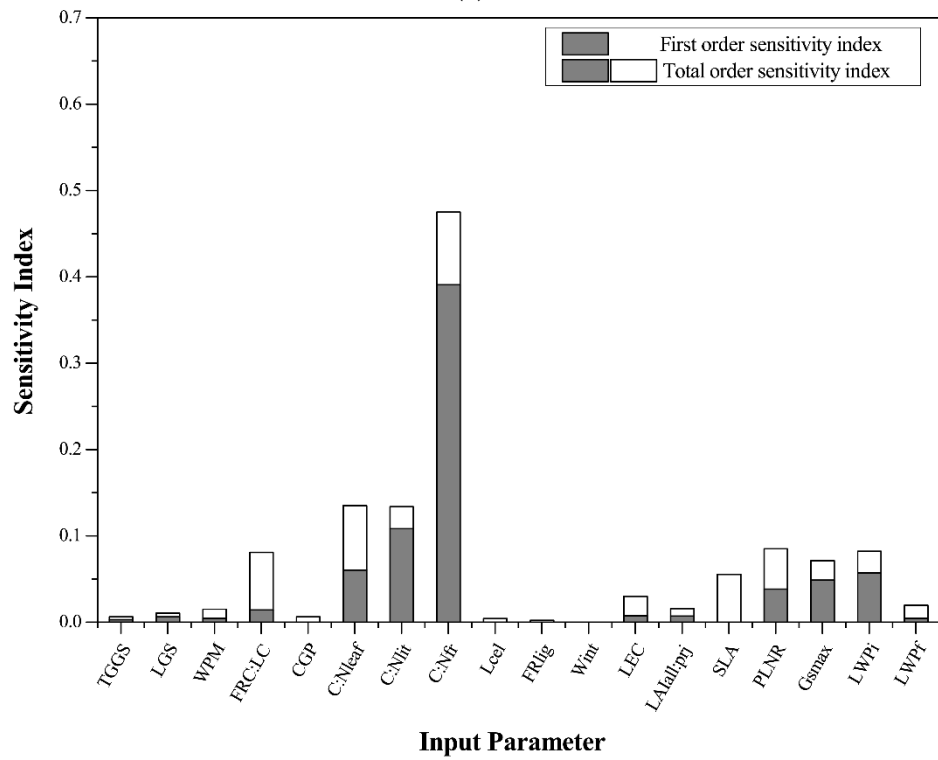


(b)

Figure 1. Morris sensitivity indices of mean annual GPP to the input ecophysiological parameters. **(a)** Haibei Station (alpine meadow); **(b)** Damxung Station (alpine steppe).



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. Sobol' sensitivity indices of mean annual GPP to the input ecophysiological parameters screened by the Morris method. (a) Haibei Station (alpine meadow); (b) Damxung Station (alpine steppe).

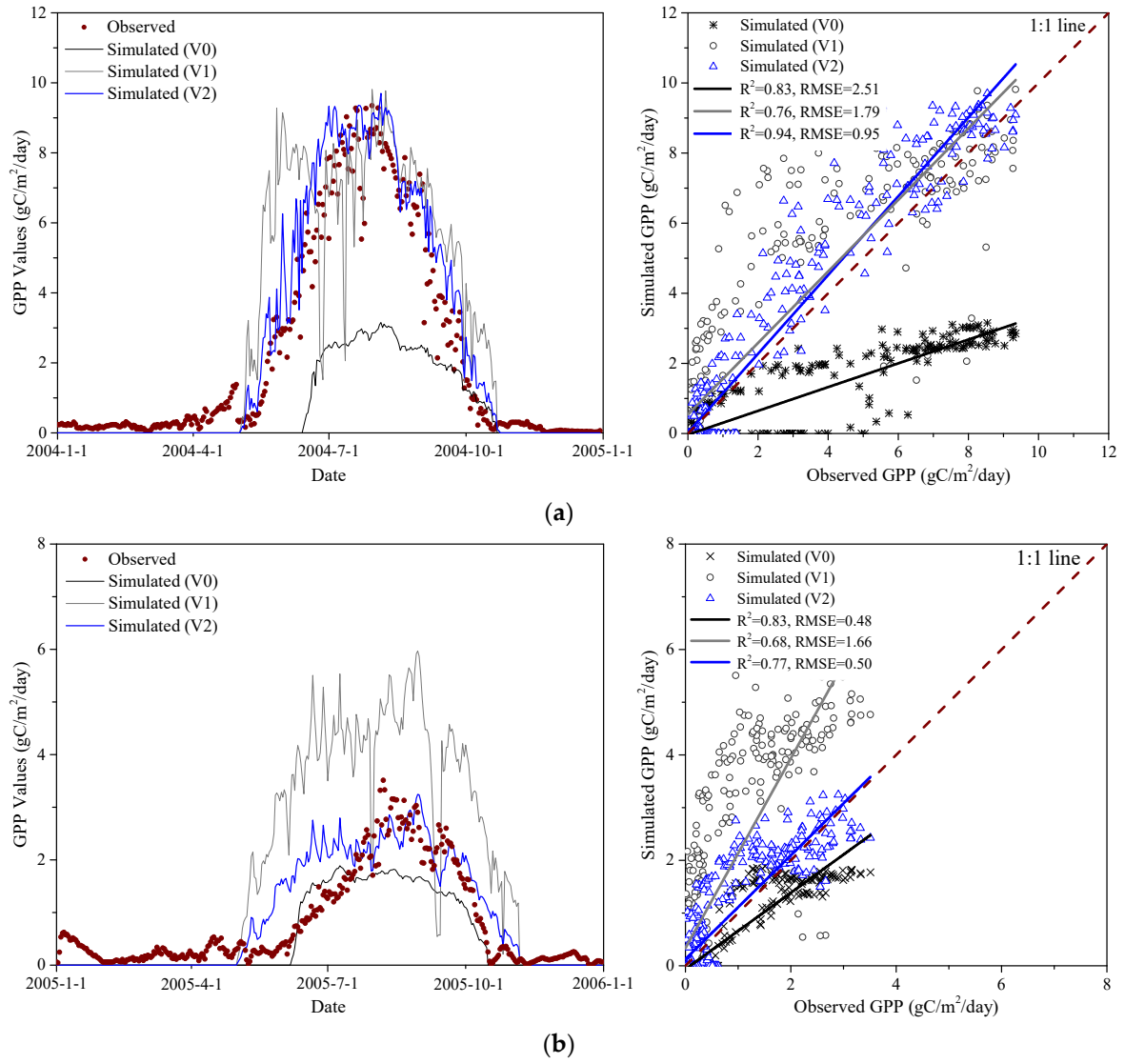


Figure 3. Comparisons between GPP derived from EC measurements and GPP simulated by the version of V0, V1, and V2 for the validation year. (a) Haibei Station (alpine meadow); (b) Damxung Station (alpine steppe).

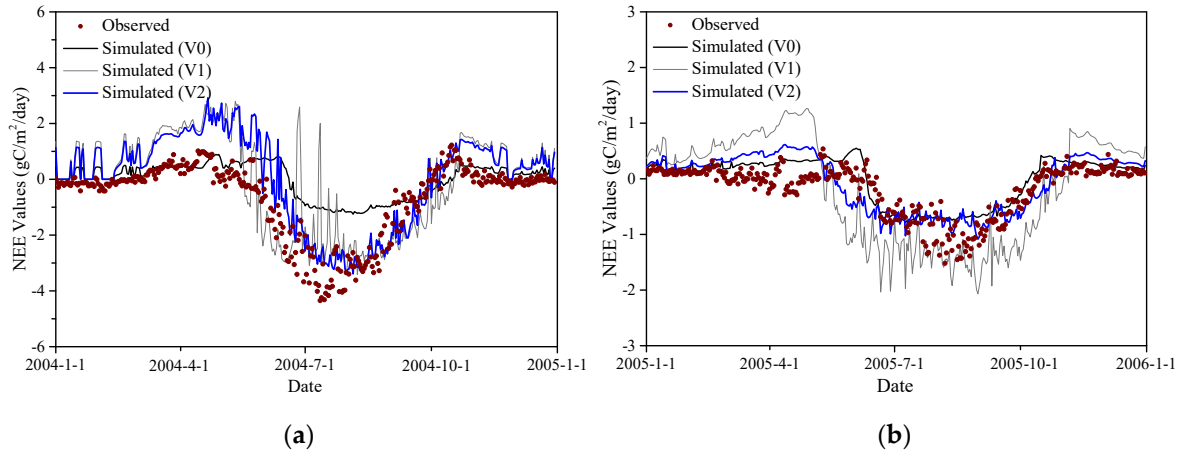


Figure 4. Comparisons between NEE measured by EC technique and NEE simulated by the version of V0, V1, and V2 for the validation year. **(a)** Haibei Station (alpine meadow); **(b)** Damxung Station (alpine steppe).

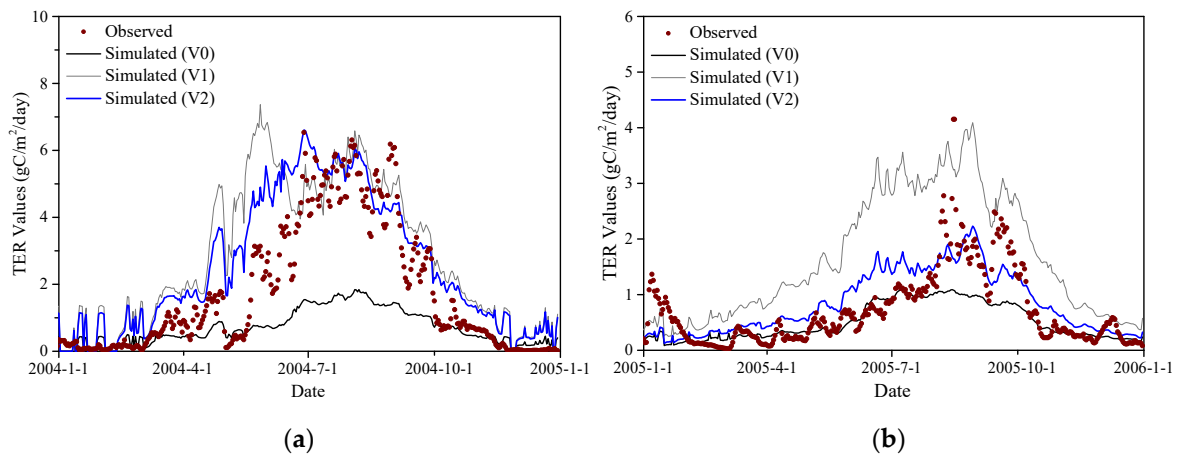


Figure 5. Comparisons between TER derived from EC measurements and TER simulated by the version of V0, V1, and V2 for the validation year. **(a)** Haibei Station (alpine meadow); **(b)** Damxung Station (alpine steppe).