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A Decomposition Submodel

H. Parnas

J. Radford

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1973 PROGRESS REPORT

A DECOMPOSITION SUBMODEL

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**US/IBP DESERT BIOME
RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 74-63**

in

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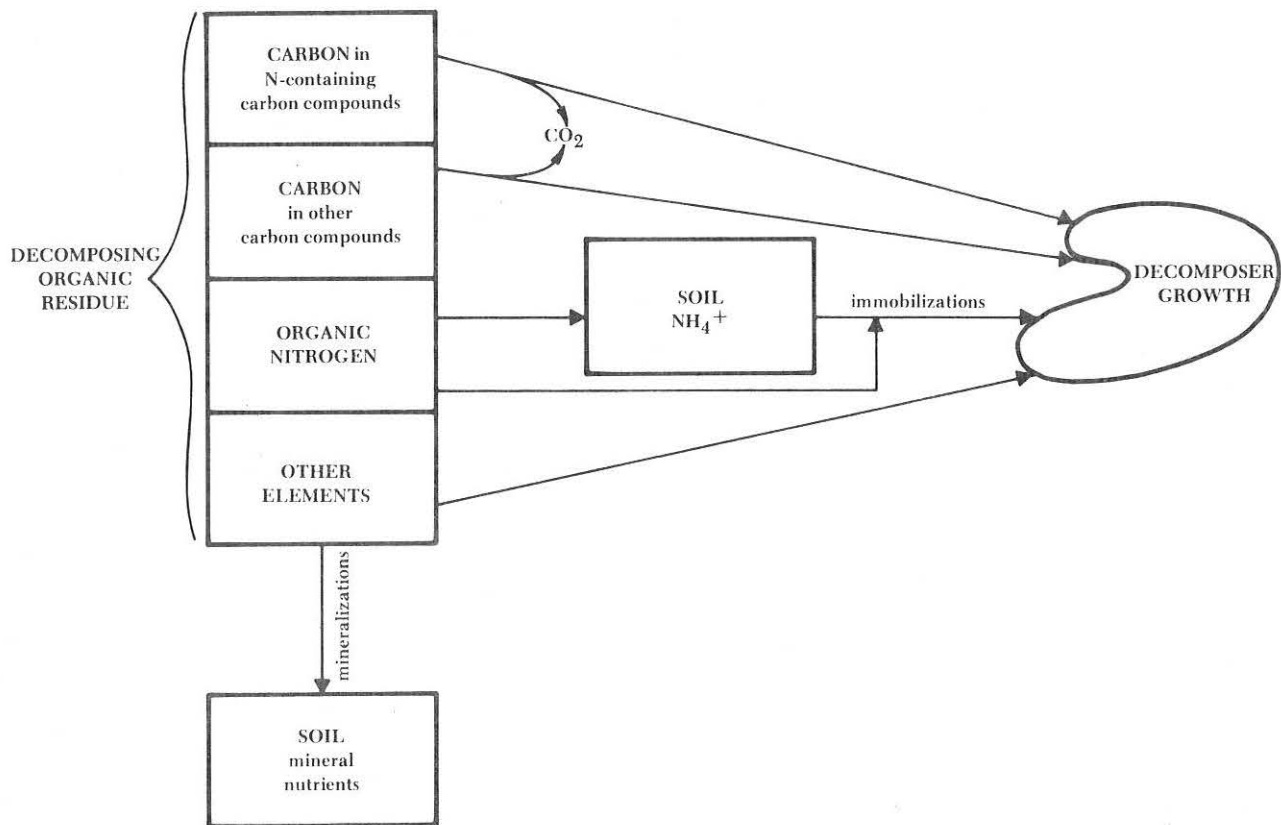


Figure 1. General flows of constituents.

microbial biomass are considered part of soil organic matter, for purposes of simplicity.

Breakdown of C-N-Compounds

The only representative of the C-N-compounds is protein. The rate of protein breakdown in any type of organic material depends on the C:N ratio of that organic material. If the ratio is above the critical ratio a/f_n (which represents the ratio between the required carbon to the required nitrogen), then the rate of protein breakdown will be governed by the requirement for nitrogen. If the ratio is below the critical ratio, then the requirement for carbon will determine the rate of protein breakdown. The proportion of protein in the mixture of the organic material can be explicitly calculated from the concentration of the organic material and its C:N ratio.

Breakdown of C-Compounds ("Other" Carbon)

The rate of breakdown of the C-compounds is always complementary to that of the protein. When the C:N ratio of the organic material being decomposed is higher than the critical ratio, the C-compounds will serve as the main source for carbon. On the other hand, when the ratio is below

a/f_n , their contribution decreases and is exactly proportional to their relative concentration. Their relative concentration decreases as the C:N ratio decreases.

Organic Nitrogen Mineralization

No mineralization occurs when the C:N ratio of the substrate is greater than a/f_n because, under such conditions, nitrogen is the growth-limiting factor. When the ratio is below a/f_n , mineralization occurs together with the decomposition of the substrate. Mineralization occurs because, under such conditions, the breakdown of protein is determined by the requirement for carbon. Along with carbon that is being released, a proportional amount of nitrogen is being released. However, the amount of required carbon is 20-30 times higher than that of nitrogen, meaning that the excess nitrogen will be released to the environment as ammonium. Thus, the rate of mineralization is inversely proportional to the C:N ratio. The addition of extra nitrogen might increase the requirement for carbon but, on the other hand, it always decreases the relative requirement for the organic material nitrogen (because organic nitrogen and the extra nitrogen serve for growth according to their relative concentration). It follows that the rate of mineralization is increased by addition of extra nitrogen.

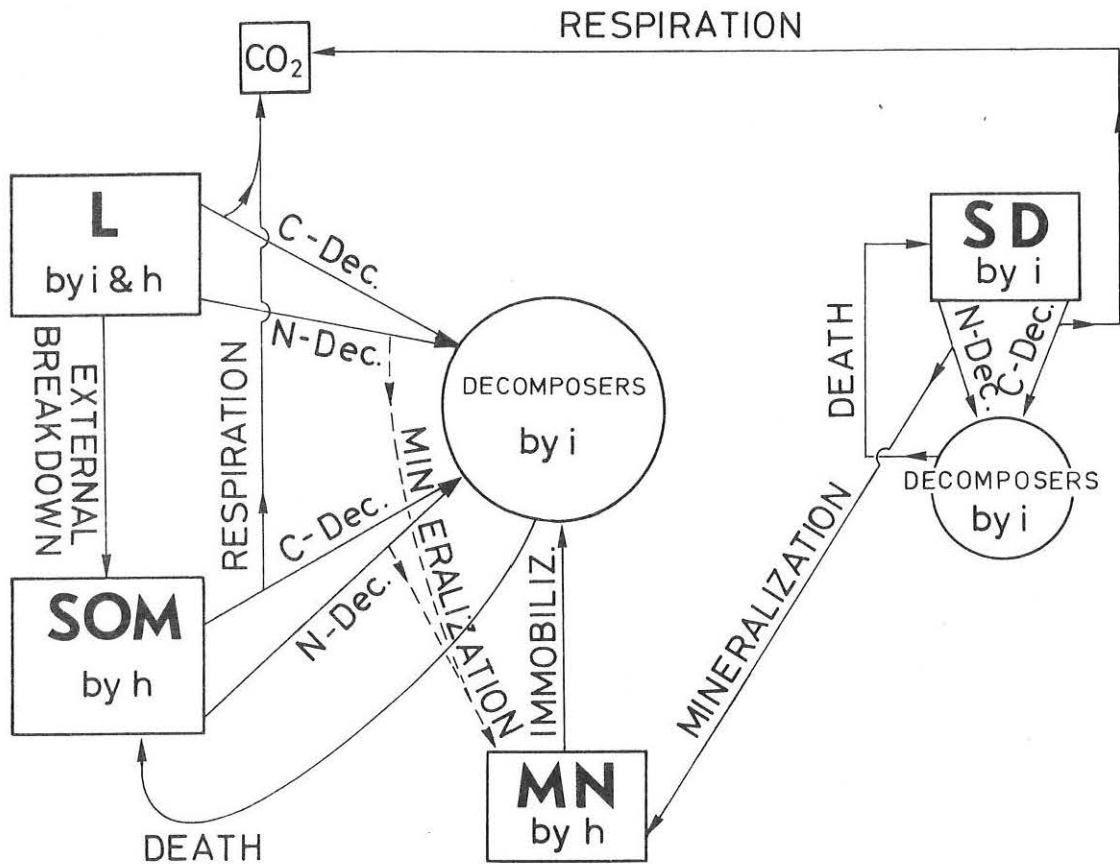


Figure 2. System diagram. Note that surface litter and/or standing dead with soil affect only horizon 1. Decomposers of the top horizon normally work on all types of surface litter; each standing dead type has a separate decomposer type k . The generally physical-mechanical transfer of standing dead to surface litter (as well as a number of other processes) is handled elsewhere.

Inorganic Nitrogen Immobilization

When inorganic nitrogen is available and when the growth rate of the decomposers is still dependent on nitrogen concentration, immobilization of inorganic nitrogen will occur. This will always be the case for organic materials which are poor in nitrogen, such as those whose C:N ratio is below a/f_n .

CO₂ Evolution

The process of microbial decomposition is accompanied by CO₂ evolution. The rate of CO₂ evolution by organic material being decomposed is proportional to the rate of carbon decomposition multiplied by (1-efficiency). The efficiency is defined as the ratio of carbon assimilated to carbon decomposed.

External Breakdown

The major route of organic material decomposition is via microbial breakdown. In addition to this, a relatively

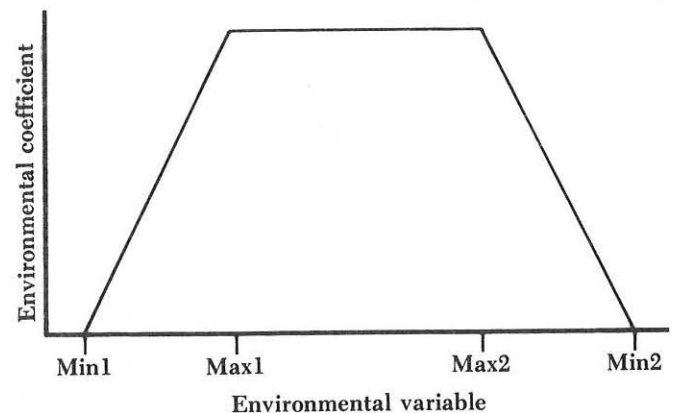


Figure 3. Dependency of maximal growth rate on environmental conditions (for explanations see text).

unimportant route is added in some artificial way to the subroutine. This last route is breakdown by the external enzymes which are available in the area. The purpose of that process is to have a direct input to soil organic matter from the various litter types, dead roots and the animal

residues. The direct input should normally compensate for the loss from soil organic matter caused by microbial breakdown. More efficient ways of generating this input could and should be introduced.

Mineralization of Non-Carbon, Non-Nitrogen Elements

In order for other organic materials to be added eventually to soil mineral nutrients and so to complete decomposition, a constant ratio (amount of constituent mineralized to total carbon decomposed) is multiplied by total carbon decomposed. This ratio is specific to dead materials generally and to soil organic matter. Such an artificial means of calculating net mineralization (mineralization minus immobilization) should be replaced later by explicit calculations as is the case for nitrogen.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The rate of decomposition of any type of organic material is proportional to the growth rate of its decomposers.
2. Both the carbon of the C-compounds and that of the C-N-compounds can serve as a carbon source for microbial growth. Their relative contribution depends on optimal considerations which will cause maximal

long-term growth rate.

3. Both organic and inorganic nitrogen can serve as a nitrogen source for microbial growth. Their relative contribution is according to their relative concentration.
4. Each of the organic materials is being decomposed at a rate determined by its own concentration and its own C:N ratio.
5. In addition to microbial breakdown of litter, dead roots and animal residues, external breakdown takes place. This process is not accompanied by CO₂ evolution. It is more a mechanical breakdown. Its order of magnitude is very small compared to the microbial breakdown.
6. The nutrients in the first soil horizon are available to the decomposers which react on soil surface. The products of decomposition which happen on the soil surface move to the first soil horizon (or to the microbes, or to the atmosphere).
7. The decomposition of each type of organic material by horizon is made by the same mixed population of that horizon. This population can move from one substrate to the other.
8. The nutrients which are included in the living microbial biomass are made available to plants only after death and decomposition/mineralization of the microbes themselves.

MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION

CHANGES IN DETRITUS DUE TO DECOMPOSITION (\dot{X}_{21df})

$$\dot{X}_{21df} = -DZ_{1df} - DZ_{2df} - Z_{3df} - DZ_{4df} + P_{1kf} \cdot DZ_{5kd} \quad (1)$$

where:

- DZ_{1df} = Decomposition of detritus type d carbon type f as in (7)
- DZ_{2df} = Decomposition of detritus type d non-carbon, non-nitrogen constituent f as in (13)
- Z_{3df} = External breakdown as in (14)
- DZ_{4df} = Decomposition to mineral form of nitrogen constituent f in detritus type d as in (16)
- P_{1kf} = Units constituent f normally found per unit total carbon in biomass k
- DZ_{5kd} = Death of biomass type k due to subsistence on detritus type d as in (10)
- k = The biomass type numbers of the decomposers which utilize dead material d

CHANGES IN SOIL ORGANIC MATTER DUE TO DECOMPOSITION (\dot{X}_{22hf})

$$\dot{X}_{22hf} = -SZ_{1hf} - SZ_{2hf} - SZ_{4hf} + \sum_{d \in S_h} Z_{3df} + P_{1kf} \cdot SZ_{5kh} \quad (2)$$

where:

- SZ_{1hf} = Carbon decomposition of SOM in horizon h as in (7)
- SZ_{2hf} = Non-C, non-N decomposition of SOM in horizon h as in (13)
- SZ_{4hf} = Nitrogen mineralization from SOM in horizon h as in (16)
- $\sum_{d \in S_h} Z_{3df}$ = The sum of externally broken-down detritus constituents f for all detritus types d contributing to SOM in horizon h as in (14)
- P_{1kf} = As in (1)
- SZ_{5kh} = Decomposer death due to subsistence on SOM in horizon h as in (10)
- k = The decomposer population which utilizes SOM in horizon h

CHANGES IN MINERAL NITROGEN TYPE OR DUE TO DECOMPOSERS ($\dot{X}_{24}hn$)

$$\dot{X}_{24}hn = \sum_{d \in N_h} (-DZ_6dn + DZ_4dn) - \frac{SZ_6hn + SZ_4hn}{\quad} \quad (3)$$

where:

- $\sum_{d \in N_h}$ = Summation over all detritus types in the set of detritus types exchanging nitrogen with the horizon h pool
- Z_6in = Immobilization of mineral N by decomposers in detritus types (D/d) or in SOM (S/h) as in (17)
- Z_4in = Demineralization of organic N to the $X_{24}hn$ pool from detritus (D/d) and SOM (S/h) as in (16)
- n = Mineral N type ($n = 1$, organic N; $n = 2$, NH_4 ; $n = 3$, NO_2 ; $n = 4$, NO_3)

CHANGES IN ASH ELEMENTS (NON-N, NON-C) DUE TO DECOMPOSITION ($\dot{X}_{23}hf$)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_{23}hf &= \sum_n \dot{X}_{24}hn, \text{ if } f = 1 \\ &\text{and } = \sum_{d \in M_h} DZ_2df + SZ_2hf, \text{ if } kf < 3 \\ &\text{and } = 0, \text{ if } f > 3 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where:

- $\dot{X}_{24}hn$ = Mineral nitrogen type n increment or decrement as in (3)
- $\sum_{d \in M_h}$ = Summation over all detritus types d which are in the set of types M_h contributing to horizon h minerals
- DZ_2df , SZ_2hf = Demineralizations due to decomposer growth on detritus (D/d) and SOM (S/h) as in (13)

CHANGES IN DECOMPOSER BIOMASSES (STATE VARIABLE EQUIVALENT) ($\dot{X}_{25}kf$)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_{25}kf &= \sum_{d \in D_k} (DZ_1df - DZ_7df) + \sum_{h \in S_k} (SZ_1hf - SZ_7hf), \text{ for } f > 1 \\ &\text{and } = \sum_{d \in D_k} \left(\sum_n DZ_6dn - DZ_4d2 \right) + \sum_{h \in S_k} \left(\sum_n SZ_6hn - SZ_4h2 \right), \text{ for } f = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where:

- $\sum_{d \in D_k}$ = Summation over all detritus types d that are utilized by biomass k
- $\sum_{h \in S_k}$ = Summation over all SOM that is utilized by biomass k
- DZ_1df , SZ_1hf = As in (7)
- DZ_7df , DZ_7hf = As in (20)
- \sum_n = Summation over all mineral N types
- DZ_6dn , SZ_6hn = N immobilizations as in (17)
- DZ_4d2 , SZ_4h2 = NH_4^+ evolutions as in (16)

CO₂ RESPIRATION ($\dot{X}_{01,13}$)

$$\dot{X}_{01,13} = \sum_{f \in C} \left(- \sum_d DZ_7df - \sum_h SZ_7hf \right) \quad (6)$$

where:

- $\sum_{f \in C}$ = Summation over all C types
- \sum_d & \sum_h = Summation over all detritus types and all SOM, respectively
- DZ_7df & SZ_7hf = Respiration from C types f in detritus (D/d) and SOM (S/h) as in (20)

NITROGEN AND CARBON DECOMPOSITION IN DETRITUS AND SOM (Z_{1if})

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{1if} &= Z_{8i}/P_2, \text{ if } f = 1 \\ &\text{and } = Z_{8i}, \text{ if } f = 3 \\ &\text{and } = Z_{9i} \cdot (Z_{10i} - Z_{8i}), \text{ if } f > 3 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where:

- Z_{8i} = Protein C decomposition of material type i as in (8)
- P_2 = The ratio units C to units N normally found in biological N-containing compounds (i.e., protein)
- Z_{9i} = The ratio units carbon type f to units total C in material i
- Z_{10i} = Total carbon decomposition from material i as in (9)

PROTEIN CARBON DECOMPOSITION (Z_{8j})

$$Z_{8j} = P_2 \cdot P_3 \cdot Z_{11kd} \cdot Z_{12k} \cdot (X_{21dl}/Z_{13k}),$$

for detritus types d

$$\text{and} = P_2 \cdot P_3 \cdot Z_{11kh} \cdot Z_{12k} \cdot (X_{22hl}/Z_{13k}),$$

for SOM in horizon h

$$\text{and} = Z_{10i} \cdot Z_{14i}/Z_{15j}, \text{ if material } i \text{ C:N ratio}$$

is less than P_4 (8)

where:

P_2 = As in (7)
 P_3 = Normal ratio units N to units total biomass of decomposers

Z_{11kd} &
 Z_{11kh} = Growth of decomposers k on detritus (d) or SOM (h) in units growth per unit biomass per unit time as in (10)

Z_{12k} = Decomposer biomass k which utilizes material type i as in (12)

X_{21df} &
 X_{22hf} = As in (1), (2)

Z_{10i} = Total carbon decomposition of material i as in (9)

Z_{14i} = Total protein C in material i

Z_{15j} = Total carbon of all types in i

P_4 = a/f_N (see Verbal Description) or carbon concentration in decomposer cells divided by the product of nitrogen concentration and decomposition assimilation efficiency

Z_{13k} = Total N (organic + inorganic) available to biomass k , there being no inorganic N available to above-surface k

TOTAL C DECOMPOSITION (Z_{10j})

$$Z_{10j} = (Z_{11ki}/P_5 + P_6) \cdot Z_{12k} \quad (9)$$

where:

Z_{11ki} = Growth of biomass k on dead material i as in (10)

P_5 = Efficiency of carbon assimilation, units assimilated per unit decomposed by k

P_6 = Maintenance requirement for carbon, units required per unit k

Z_{12k} = Units biomass k as in (12)

GROWTH OF DECOMPOSERS k ON MATERIAL i (Z_{11ki})

$$Z_{11ki} = Z_{16j} \cdot Z_{15i} \cdot Z_{13k} / ((P_7 + Z_{15i}) \cdot (P_8 + Z_{13k})) \quad (10)$$

where:

Z_{16j} = The environmentally adjusted growth rate of decomposers k in the set R_j of k which have the same growth rate on material type j as in (11)

Z_{15i} = Total carbon as in (8)

Z_{13k} = Total nitrogen available to k as in (8)

P_7, P_8 = Michaelis constants for carbon, nitrogen utilization

ENVIRONMENTALLY ADJUSTED GROWTH RATES (Z_{16j})

$$Z_{16j} = P_{9j} \cdot Z_{17z} \cdot Z_{18z} \cdot Z_{19z} \cdot Z_{20z}, \text{ if}$$

type j material is in environmental zone z (11)

where:

P_{9j} = Maximal growth rate for dead material class j

$Z_{17z}, Z_{18z},$

$Z_{19z}, \& Z_{20z}$ = Environmental coefficients returned from OPT subroutine for environmental zone z

BIOMASS OF DECOMPOSERS (Z_{12kt})

$$Z_{12kt} = Z_{12kt-1} \cdot \exp\left(\sum_{i \in G_k} Z_{11ki} - Z_{21ki}\right) \quad (12)$$

where:

$t, t-1$ = The present and immediately preceding time step

$\sum_{i \in G_k} Z_{11ki}$ = The sum of growth rate increments that affect biomass k in its utilization of the set of dead materials $i \in G_k$ as in (10)

Z_{21ki} = Death rate of k ; $Z_{21k} = P_{10}$ if all $Z_{15i}, i \in G_k,$ are ≤ 0 ; $Z_{21k} = P_{11}$ if any $Z_{15i} > 0.$

P_{10}, P_{11} = Starvation and non-starvation death rates, respectively

DEMINERALIZATION OF NON-N, NON-C CONSTITUENTS (Z_{2if})

$$Z_{2if} = P_{12f} \cdot P_{1kf} \cdot Z_{10i}, \text{ for } i \text{ being utilized by } k \quad (13)$$

where:

- P_{12f} = Units f mineralized per unit f decomposed
 P_{1kf} = f concentration as in (1)
 Z_{10i} = Total carbon decomposed by biomass k as in (9)

EXTERNAL BREAKDOWN OF DETRITUS CONSTITUENTS (Z_{3df})

$$Z_{3df} = (X_{21df}/X_{21df}) \cdot Z_{22d} \quad (14)$$

where:

- X_{21df} = As in (1), f signifying summation over all constituents
 Z_{22d} = Total external breakdown of detritus type d as in (15)

TOTAL EXTERNAL BREAKDOWN OF DETRITUS TYPE d (Z_{22d})

$$Z_{22d} = 0, \text{ for above-ground } d$$

$$\text{and} = (P_{13d} \cdot Z_{23z} \cdot Z_{24z} \cdot Z_{25z}) \cdot P_{14} \cdot Z_{12k} \cdot Z_{15d} / (P_{15d} + Z_{15d}), \text{ for } d \text{ in environment } z \text{ and } k \text{ utilizing } d \quad (15)$$

where:

- P_{13d} = A maximal breakdown rate, units broken down per unit external enzyme (= $P_{14} \cdot Z_{12k}$)
 $Z_{23z}, Z_{24z} \& Z_{25z}$ = Temperature, pH and water (oxygen) coefficients derived for environmental zone z by OPT and RAMP subroutines
 P_{14} = Units enzyme normally present per unit biomass present
 Z_{12k} = Biomass as in (12)
 Z_{15d} = Material d total carbon as in (8)
 P_{15d} = A Michaelis constant for detritus type d

NITROGEN DEMINERALIZATION FROM DEAD MATERIAL i (Z_{4if})

$$Z_{4if} = 0, \text{ for } f \neq 1$$

$$\text{and} = Z_{14i} - P_3 \cdot Z_{11ki} \cdot Z_{12k} \cdot ((Z_{13k} - Z_{26k})/Z_{13k}), \text{ for } f = 1 \text{ and for proper } k \quad (16)$$

where:

- Z_{14i} = Organic nitrogen decomposition as in (7)
 P_3 = The normal N concentration in decomposers, units N per unit biomass

- Z_{11ki} = Growth of k on i as in (10)
 Z_{12k} = Biomass k as in (12)
 Z_{26k} = Total mineral N available to k ; $Z_{26k} = 0$ for above-surface k , $Z_{26k} = \sum_n X_{24jn}$ otherwise, for appropriate h
 Z_{13k} = Total N available to k as in (8)

NITROGEN IMMOBILIZATION BY BIOMASS k IN MATERIAL i (Z_{6in})

$$Z_{6in} = Z_{27i} \cdot P_{16n} \cdot X_{24jn} / Z_{26k} \quad (17)$$

where:

- Z_{27i} = Total N immobilized by biomass k in its activity on material i as in (18)
 P_{16n} = A preference factor, units n immobilized per unit total immobilization
 X_{24jn} = Inorganic nitrogen type n that is available to k , j here corresponds to the location of i and k , as in (3)
 Z_{26k} = Total inorganic N available to biomass k as in (16)

TOTAL N IMMOBILIZATION BY DECOMPOSERS k ON MATERIAL i (Z_{27i})

$$Z_{27i} = P_3 \cdot Z_{11ki} \cdot Z_{12k} \cdot (Z_{26k} / Z_{13k}) \quad (18)$$

where:

- P_3 = N concentration in k as in (8)
 Z_{11ki} = Decomposer growth as in (10)
 Z_{12k} = Decomposer biomass in (12)
 Z_{26k} = Total inorganic N as in (16)
 Z_{13k} = Total N as in (8)

DECOMPOSER BIOMASS k DEATH WITH RESPECT TO MATERIAL i (Z_{5ki})

$$Z_{5ki} = Z_{12k} \cdot (1 - 1 / \exp(Z_{21ki})) \quad (19)$$

where:

- Z_{12k} = Biomass as in (12)
 Z_{21ki} = Death rate as in (12)

RESPIRATION OF CARBON TYPE f FROM MATERIAL i (Z_{7if})

$$Z_{7if} = (1 - P_5) \cdot Z_{2if}, \text{ if } f \geq 3$$

$$= 0, \text{ if } f < 3 \quad (20)$$

where:

- P_5 = Efficiency as in (9)
 Z_{1if} = Decomposition of fraction f as in (7)

TABLE OF VARIABLE NAMES

SYMBOL	FORTRAN	EQUATION	UNITS	TYPICAL VALUES
$X_{01}f$	AGAIN	6	g/ha	
$X_{21}df$	CLIT(D,F)	1	g/ha	
$X_{22}hf$	CORG(H,F)	2	g/ha	
$X_{23}hf$	CMIN(H,F)	4	g/ha	
$X_{24}hn$	SMIN(H,N)	3	g/ha	
$X_{25}kf$	DUMBIO(K,F)	5	g/ha	
$Z_{1}if$	DLOS	1	g/ha · time	
$Z_{2}if$	DMINRL	13	g/ha · time	
$Z_{3}df$	EXTLOS	14	g/ha · time	
$Z_{4}if$	DMINR	16	g/ha · time	
$Z_{5}ki$	VD	10	g/ha · time	
$X_{6}in$	DIM	17	g/ha · time	
$Z_{7}if$	R	20	g/ha · time	
$Z_{8}i$	DPROTC	8	g/ha · time	
$Z_{9}i$	—	7	dimensionless	
$Z_{10}i$	DORGC	9	g/ha · time	
$Z_{11}ki$	GRDEC	10	1/time	
$Z_{12}k$	CBIO(K)	12	g/ha	
$Z_{13}k$	RNITNC	8	g/ha	
$Z_{14}i$	PROTC	8	g/ha	
$Z_{15}i$	RCARB	8	g/ha	
Z_{16}	GRC	11	1/time	
$Z_{17}z$	TCC	11	dimensionless	
$Z_{18}z$	PHCC	11	dimensionless	
$Z_{19}z$	SCC	11	dimensionless	
$Z_{20}z$	WCC	11	dimensionless	
$Z_{21}ki$	D	12	1/time	
Z_{22}	VR	15	g/ha · time	
$Z_{23}z$	TRC	15	dimensionless	
$Z_{24}z$	PHRC	15	dimensionless	
$Z_{25}z$	WRC	15	dimensionless	
$Z_{26}k$	TNC(K)	16	g/ha	
$Z_{27}i$	DIMMO	18	g/ha · time	
$P_{1}kf$	CFEPCT(K,F)	1	dimensionless	.05
P_{2}	PC2PN	7	dimensionless	4.
P_{3}	BN	8	dimensionless	.10
P_{4}	BC2BNE	8	dimensionless	1.25
P_{5}	EFC	9	dimensionless	.40
P_{6}	MAINC	9	1/time	.0005

Table of Variable Names, continued

SYMBOL	FORTTRAN	EQUATION	UNITS	TYPICAL VALUES
P ₇	KMC	10	g/ha	10000.
P ₈	KMN	10	g/ha	10000.
P _{9j}	GC(J)	11	1/time	.005(SOM)
P ₁₀	D1	12	1/time	.020
P ₁₁	D2	12	1/time	.002
P _{12f}	E2CPCT(F)	13	dimensionless	.5
P _{13d}	KHC(D)	15	1/time	10.
P ₁₄	BE	15	dimensionless	.0001
P _{15d}	KMR(D)	15	g/ha	5.0
P _{16n}	BNFAC(N)	17	dimensionless	1.2(WH ₄)

COMPUTER IMPLEMENTATION

DATA REQUIREMENTS AND EXECUTION CHARACTERISTICS

The NITRO and SOILS subroutine write-ups should be referred to for notes on these related programs. For execution, one needs to make linkage with OPT and RAMP subroutines, also (Parnas, 1975; Lommen, 1974). NITRO is not essential, technically speaking.

Environmental zones must first be defined. There is one per horizon plus option for adding distinct zones for surface and standing dead (maximum NZONES = NHORIZ + 2). If ISURF = NHORIZ, surface litter will be treated as part of horizon 1. Otherwise, ISURF should equal NHORIZ + 1 (if surface and above-surface materials are considered at all).

CBIO biomass values should be one per horizon plus one value for surface (if considered at all and separate from horizon 1) and one value per standing dead type (if considered in addition to surface). GC growth rates are specific to the type of dead material with one value for soil detritus, one for SOM and one value for each separate other detritus type.

One should be doubly sure that CLITT has a non-zero value and that all common blocks (especially STAT and CHNG) are properly complete and aligned.

A flow chart of the decomposition submodel is provided in Figure 4.

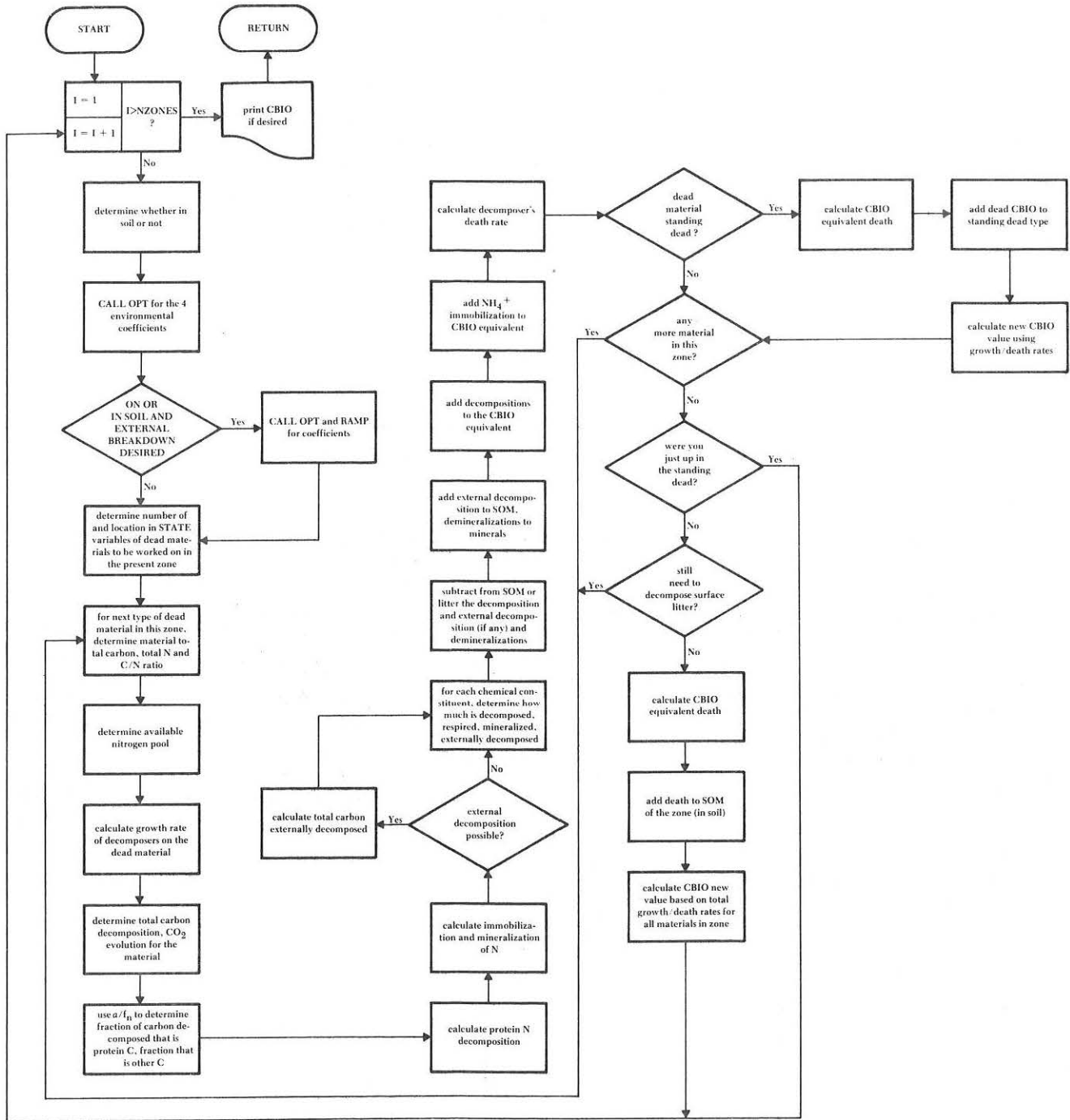


Figure 4. Flow chart of decomposition submodel.

PARAMETER EXPLANATIONS

BC2BNE	This is the expression a/f_n which equals the fraction of carbon in decomposer cells divided by the product of fraction of nitrogen and assimilation efficiency (units C assimilated per unit C decomposed).	KA	Exchange route of AGAIN corresponding to the atmosphere. Normally $KA = 1$.
BE	Ratio of units external enzyme present per unit decomposer biomass.	KHC(IX)	Maximal external breakdown rate by enzymes, unit broken down of dead material IX per unit enzyme.
BN	Units of nitrogen normally found per unit decomposer biomass (CBIO) in general.	KMC	Michaelis constant for carbon for regular decomposition (calculation of GRDEC rate).
BNFAC(N)	Immobilization preference factor for inorganic type of nitrogen N.	KMN	Michaelis constant for nitrogen for regular decomposition (calculation of GRDEC rate).
CBIO(K)	Some measure of total biomass of decomposer biomass k .	KMR(IX)	Michaelis constant for carbon for external breakdown of dead material type IX.
CFEPCT(K,M)	Normal concentration of M in decomposer type k , units constituent in per unit total biomass.	MAINC	Maintenance carbon requirement of a CBIO biomass in units decomposition required per unit CBIO.
DUMBIO-(K,M)	Dummy or equivalent biomass corresponding to CBIO(K). Any net assimilation of constituent M by CBIO(K) is added to DUMBIO(K,M); any loss of M from CBIO(K) by death of CBIO(K) is subtracted from DUMBIO(K,M) and added to soil organic matter or other appropriate compartment. Materials in DUMBIO are neither decomposed nor decomposer but may be used in other ways (by ANIMAL subroutine, for instance).	NNAMLS	If .EQ. 1, PARNAS namelist is printed out.
D1	Death rate under conditions of starvation.	NNIT	Number of inorganic nitrogen pools plus 1. Value should be 4.
D2	Normal non-starvation death rate.	NR1	Number of types of dead organic materials available to CBIO(K) when one is in the soil and attempting to utilize soil organic matter and dead roots. Value should usually be 2.
EFC	Efficiency of carbon assimilation, units assimilated by CBIO per unit decomposed.	NZONES	Number of environmental zones. If only soil horizons are used, NZONES = NHORIZ. If standing dead is dealt with, add 1 to NHORIZ; if surface litter is ever separated from top horizon decomposition, add another 1 to NZONES.
E2CPCT(M)	Unit f mineralized per unit f decomposed.	PC2PN	Units of protein carbon normally found per unit protein nitrogen in protein (nitrogen-containing compounds) of dead organic matter in general.
GC(J)	Maximal growth rate on dead material type J by decomposer biomass (part of an exponential expression).	PHC(JJ)	JJ = 1 gives the pH value below which growth is zero; JJ = 2, JJ = 3 give a range of pH's in which growth coefficient = 1; JJ = 4 gives pH value above which growth is zero.
IAGN	Pointer for the AGAIN array used to specify exchange of nitrogen with the atmosphere.	PHCE(JJ)	Same as for PHC but for external breakdown.
ICO2	Pointer for the AGAIN array used to specify exchange of carbon (CO_2) with the atmosphere.	SAC(JJ)	JJ = 1, JJ = 2 and 3 and JJ = 4 give the same type points as for pH, but this time for salinity.
INH4	Position in the SMIN (N,INH4) array occupied by ammonium.	TC(JJ)	JJ = 1, JJ = 2 and 3 and JJ = 4 give the same type points as for pH, but this time for temperature.
INIT	The constituent number of organic N (usually 1).	TCE(JJ)	Same as for TC but for external breakdown.
IPC	The constituent number of protein or N-containing carbon compounds.	TNC(K)	Total inorganic nitrogen available to CBIO(K).
ISOM	Dead material residue number of soil organic matter in general (usually 1); GC (ISOM) is growth rate of decomposers on soil organic matter.	WC(JJ)	JJ = 1, JJ = 2 and 3, JJ = 4 give the same type points as for pH, but this time for water potential (an expression of oxygen content of soil).
ISURF	Surface litter zone number. If ISURF = NHORIZ, then surface litter is considered part of the top horizon. Otherwise, ISURF must equal NHORIZ + 1. Normally ISURF = NHORIZ.	WCE(JJ)	Same as for WC but for external breakdown.
		WRTBIO	A logical switch which is set to "Time" if one desires print-out of CBIO values each simulation time unit.

LITERATURE CITED

- LOMMEN, P. 1974. Soil submodel Version IV, general-purpose model. US/IBP Desert Biome Res. Memo. 74-51. 22 pp.
- PARNAS, H. 1975. Model for decomposition of organic material by microorganisms. Soil Biol. and Biochem. (In press)
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APPENDIX 1
PROGRAM LISTING

Subroutine NITRO

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SUBROUTINE NITRO
DIMENSION TL(5,4),PHK(5,4),SA(5,4),W(5,4),O(5),GM(5),OR(5),CH(7),
1 PTOM(4,5),V(5),D(5),D2(5),DZ(5),CFEPC(4,6)
COMMON/ACCTNC/ AGAIN(3,4),DUMAC(6)
COMMON/SP/ SPDM1(5),NHOR(7),SPDUM2(5),NFREL,NFAC1,
1 SPDUM3(106),JSDT,JSTDLT,ILIT,ILTL,SPDUM4(11)
COMMON/TOTALS/ TDUM1(47),ALIT(15),AORC(5),TDUM2(1022)
COMMON/STAT/ SDUM1(1470),CLIT(15,6),COR(5,6),CHTN(5,6),
1 SDUM2(70),SMIN(1470),CLT(15,6),SD4(81),FIXN(5),DUMHY(144)
COMMON/CHANGE/CDUM1(3470),CLT0(15,6),COR0(5,6),CHIN0(5,6),
1 CDUM2(70),SMIN0(5,4),SD40(81),FIXN0(5),DUMHY0(144)
COMMON/COINIT/ CL(5),AUTRO,INITI,SYNNT(5),BI(5)
COMMON/SDIENV/ TEMP(7),PH(7),SS(7),WATPOT(7),TNC(6)
LOGICAL SMTFX,HTFX,VOLATL,WRNIT
REAL KMN,KMC,KM,K,N,MATN
DATA SYNFX,TRU,HTFX,TRU,.,VOLATL,TRU,.,WRNIT,./
-----
C.....NAMELIST OF PARAMETERS
C.....FOR DETAILS, SEE 1973 BROME SEPARATES
NAMELIST/HANNA/
* ON ,PNH4 ,PN02 ,BN03 ,P7 ,B4 ,CFAC ,CFEPC ,
* TDON ,CH ,D1 ,D2 ,FVNHA ,OR ,HTFX ,TGN ,
* TON ,INH4 ,INTI ,TNO2 ,TNR ,KA ,KMS ,KMN ,
* K ,K ,K ,LUM ,KMN3 ,MATN ,NAMLS ,PHK ,PHX ,PHN ,
* SA ,SYNFX ,TMX ,TMN ,VMX ,VOLATL ,WRNIT ,
TL,IL
-----
C.....NITROGEN TRANSFORMATIONS FOR EACH SOIL HORIZON
DO 17 N=1,NHOR(7)
DO 5 I=1,IP
C.....ENVIRONMENTAL COEFFICIENTS FOR EACH TRANSFORMATION TYPE I
CALL OPT(T,I,1),T(2),T(3),T(4),TEMP(I),TC
CALL OPT(PHK(I,1),PHK(I,2),PHK(I,3),PHK(I,4),PHK(I,5),PHK(I,6))
CALL OPT(SA(I,1),SA(I,2),SA(I,3),SA(I,4),SA(I,5),SA(I,6))
CALL OPT(W(I,1),W(I,2),W(I,3),W(I,4),WATPOT(I),WC)
C.....GROWTH RATE FOR BIOMASS INVOLVED IN TRANSFORMATION I
G(I)=GM(I)*TC*PHC*CFAC
CP(I)=C
VI(I)=C
DI(I)=DI(I)
5 CONTINUE
-----
C.....TOTAL SOIL CARBON IN DEAD MATERIALS
TOTOC=ACR(IN)*ALIT(TL)
C.....SYMBIOTIC FIXATION
IF (.NOT.SYMFIX) GO TO 15
CR1=(CR1)*CR(IN)/(CM(1)+C(N))
TC(IN)=GT.C.D(1)+D2(1)
C.....FREE HETEROTROPHIC FIXATION
15 IF (.NOT.HTFX) GO TO 20
G(2)=(G(2)+TOTOC)/(CM(2)+TOTOC)
TF(TOTOC,GT.C.D) D(2)=D2(2)
V(2)=BIOM(2)*N*(1-1./EXP(D(2)))
C.....OXIDATION OF NH4 TO NO2
20 CR(1)=CR(1)+SMIN(INH4)*N*(CH(3)+SMIN(INH4))
IF (SMIN(INH4),GT.C.D) D(3)=D2(3)
VE=AS*CR(1)+KMS+K3*BN+SMIN(INH4)/
* (SMIN(INH4)+KMS)+BION(3,N)
VETOR3=AMINI(V6,CR(1)+BN*BION(3,N)/A3)
DEATH3=BION(2,N)*(1-1./EXP(D(3)))
C.....OXIDATION OF NO2 TO NO3
CP(4)=C(4)+SMIN(IN,INO2)/(CM(4)+SMIN(IN,INO2))
TF (SMIN(IN,INO2),GT.C.D) D(4)=D2(4)
V7=(AS*CR(4)+KMS+K4*BN+SMIN(IN,INO2)/
* (SMIN(IN,INO2)+KMS)+BION(4,N)
V7TOR4=AMINI(V7,CR(4)+BN*BION(4,N)/A4)
DEATH4=BION(4,N)*(1-1./EXP(D(4)))
C.....DENITRIFICATION BY PART OF DECOMPOSER BIOMASS CRIO
CR(5)=SMIN(IN,INO2)+SMIN(IN,INO3)+CION/(SMIN(IN,INO2)+
1 SMIN(IN,INO3)+PH(5))+CION/WATPOT(N))
CP(5)=CG+TOTOC/(CM(6)+TOTOC)
TF (TOTOC,GT.C.D) D(5)=D2(5)
VR=AS*CR(5)+BION(5)/CFAC
C.....NH3 VOLATILIZATION
TF (IN,GT.1,OR(.NOT.VOLATL)) GO TO 14
CALL RAMP(TMIN,TMAX,TEMP(N),TC)
CALL RAMP(PHIN,PHMAX,PH(N),PHC)
CALL DCLTN(VMA,TCOOP,SOCC)
VLC=SMIN(IN,INH4)+TC*PHC8*SOCC*FVNHA
GO TO 19
14 VL=C
C.....IMMOBILIZATION OF MINERAL NITROGEN BY FIXERS
C.....V11 IS GROWTH REQUIREMENT, V11-- ARE UTILIZATIONS OF PARTI-
C.....CULAR TYPES OF N BASED ON PREFERENCES
19 IF (IN,GT.1) V11=CR(1)+BION(1,N)+OR(2)+BIOM(2,N)+BN
IF (N,LE.1) V11=CR(1)+BION(1,N)+OR(2)+BIOM(2,N)+AUTRO)*PH
V11=V11+TNC(N)/TNC(N)+C(7)
-----
C.....RESULTANT CHANGES IN NITROGEN POOLS
C.....AMMONIUM
TF (SMIN(IN,INH4),LE.C.D) GO TO 30
V11NH4=V11+BNH4*SMIN(IN,INH4)/TNC(N)
SMIN0(IN,INH4)=SMIN0(IN,INH4)-V11NH4-V6-V1
GO TO 35
30 VL=C
V11NH4=C
V6=C
C.....NITRITE
35 IF (SMIN(IN,INO2),LE.C.D) GO TO 40
V11NO2=V11+PN02*SMIN(IN,INO2)/TNC(N)
38 SMIN0(IN,INO2)=SMIN0(IN,INO2)-V11NO2+V6-V6TOR3-V7-V8*SMIN(IN,INO2)
+V(CMIN(IN,INO3)+SMIN(IN,INO2))
GO TO 45
40 V7=C
V11NO2=C
C.....NITRATE
SMIN0(IN,INO3)=SMIN0(IN,INO3)+V6-V6TOR3
45 IF (.SMIN(IN,INO3),LE.C.D) GO TO 50

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V11NO3=V11+BN03*SMIN(IN,INO3)/TNC(N)
48 SMIN0(IN,INO3)=SMIN0(IN,INO3)-V11NO3+V7-V7TOR4-V8*SMIN(IN,INO3)/
* (SMIN(IN,INO3)+SMIN(IN,INO2))
GO TO 55
50 V11NO3=C
SMIN0(IN,INO3)=SMIN0(IN,INO3)+V7-V7TOR4
C.....GAIN IN ORGANIC NITROGEN
55 AUTNIT=C
TF (IN,GT.1) AUTNIT=AUTPRO*BN
SYMNT(IN)=CP(1)+BION(1,N)+BN
C.....DHUMN IS CONTRIBUTION OF N TO SOIL ORGANIC MATTER VIA DEATH
DHUMN=(V(1)+DEATH3+DEATH4)*BN
COR0(IN,INIT)=COR0(IN,INIT)+DHUMN
-----
C.....CHANGES IN PTOACSES AND IN THE CLIT(LUM,*) EQUIVALENT
DO 5 I=1,4
A=BION(I,N)
PTOM(I,N)=PTOM(I,N)+EXP(OR(I)-DI(I))
TF (I,LT.2) GO TO 65
CHANGE=BIOM(I,N)-A
DO 52 K=1,NFREL
IF (CLIT(LUM,K),LE.C.D) GO TO 62
CLT0(LUM,K)=CLT0(LUM,K)+CFEPC(I,K)*CHANGE
COR0(IN,K)=COR0(IN,K)-CFEPC(I,K)*CHANGE
62 CONTINUE
65 CONTINUE
C.....CHANGE IN DECOMPOSERS DUE TO DENITRIFICATION
CRIO=EXP(CR(I)-D(1))-1)*CRIO(IN)/CFAC
CRIO(IN)=CRIO(IN)+CRIO
C.....COMPUTATIONS NEEDED TO INTERFACE WITH SIMULATION SYSTEM
CLT0(LUM,*)INIT=CLT0(LUM,*)INIT+V11-AUTNIT-SYMNT(IN)-DHUMN
* V6TOR3+V7TOR4
AGAIN(KA, IAGN)+V11-V11NH4-V11NO2-V11NO3-V8-V10
BI(N)=BION(1,N)
FYN2(N)=FIXN(N)+V11-V11NH4-V11NO2-V11NO3
TL=IL+1
IF (WRNIT) WRITE(6,3)N,DHUMN,V11,V111,V11NH4,V11NO2,V11NO3,V6,
* V7,V8,V10
3 FORMAT(5,10F10.5)
17 CONTINUE
RETURN
-----
C.....NAMELIST READ/WRITE
ENTRY SMIN
READ(6,HANNA)
IF (NAMLS,LE.3)RETURN
WRITE(6,HANNA)
RETURN
END
-----
SUBROUTINE DECOMP
DIMENSION GC(12),KHC(10),KMR(10),BNFAC(4),F2CPT(6),CFEPC(11,6)
DIMENSION TC(4),PHC(4),SA(4),W(4),TCF(4),PHCE(4),WCE(4)
LOGICAL INSOIL,SOIL,EXTOFC,WRTRIO
REAL KMN,KMC,KM,K,N,MATN,C,KHC
COMMON/ACCTNC/ AGAIN(3,4),DUMAC(6)
COMMON/SP/ SPDM1(52),NHOR(7),SPDUM2(5),NFREL,NFAC1,
1 SPDUM3(106),JSDT,JSTDLT,ILIT,ILTL,SPDUM4(11)
COMMON/TOTALS/ TDUM1(190),CLIT(15),TDUM2(212),ALIT(15),AORC(5),
1 TDUM3(1022)
COMMON/STAT/ SDUM1(1470),CLIT(15,6),COR(5,6),CHTN(5,6),
1 SDUM2(70),SMIN(1470),CLT0(15,6),COR0(5,6),CHIN0(5,6),
1 CDUM2(70),SMIN0(15,4),DU80(11,6),C02(11,6),C020(11,6),DUMHY(149)
COMMON/SDIENV/ TEMP(7),PH(7),SS(7),WATPOT(7),TNC(6)
COMMON/SDIENV/ EXTOFC,CBI(11)
DATA WRTRIO,./
-----
C.....NAMELIST OF PARAMETERS
C.....FOR EXPLANATIONS OF PARAMETER MEANINGS, SEE THE DESERT BROME
C.....WRITE-UP SEPARATE PUBLICATION FOR 1973 WHERE THE PARAMETERS
C.....ARE LISTED
NAMELIST/PARNAS/ BC2BME,BE ,BN ,BNFAC ,CRIO ,CFEPC,D1 ,
* D2 ,DUMBI,EF ,E2CPT,GC ,IAGN ,TC2 ,TMN4 ,INTI ,
* IP ,ISOM ,ISURF ,KA ,KHC ,KMC ,KMN ,KMR ,MATN ,
* NAMLS ,NNIT ,NR1 ,NZNES,PC2P ,PHC ,PHCE ,SAC ,
* TC ,TCE ,WC ,WCE ,WRTRIO
TX=O
TL=IL
-----
C.....DECOMPOSITION FOR EACH ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE IN SOIL AND ABOVE
DO 2000 I=1,NZONES
D=1
TOR=C
INSOIL=.TRUE.
IF (I,GT,NHOR(7)) INSOIL=.FALSE.
C.....DETERMINE ENVIRONMENTAL COEFFICIENTS FOR PRESENT ZONE
CALL OPT(TC(1),TC(2),TC(3),TC(4),TEMP(I),TC)
CALL OPT(PHC(1),PHC(2),PHC(3),PHC(4),PH(I),PHC)
CALL OPT(SAC(1),SAC(2),SAC(3),SAC(4),SS(I),SC)
CALL OPT(WC(1),WC(2),WC(3),WC(4),WATPOT(I),WCP)
IF (I,GT,TSURF,OR(.NOT.EXTOFC)) GO TO 15
C.....ENVIRONMENTAL COEFFICIENTS FOR ENZYMES INVOLVED IN EXTERNAL
C.....BREAKDOWN OF LITTER AND DEAD ROOTS
CALL OPT(TCE(1)+TCE(2),TCE(1)+TCE(4),TEMP(I),TRC)
CALL OPT(PHCE(1),PHCE(2),PHCE(3),PHCE(4),PH(I),PHRC)
CALL RAMP(WC(1),WCE(2),WATPOT(I)+WRC)
-----
C.....DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF TYPES OF DEAD MATERIAL TO DECOMPOSE
C.....IN THE PRESENT ZONE
15 IR=O
NR=NR1

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IF (INSOIL) GO TO 1000
IF (.NOT. ISURF) GO TO 18
C.....EXECUTION COMES TO THIS POINT IF SURFACE LITTER IS DEALT WITH
C.....AS A PART OF THE TOP SOIL HORIZON ZONE
16 IR=LT-1
NR=JLT
GO TO 1000
18 IR=TS-1
NR=JST
-----
1000 IR=IR+1
VR=D.O
DMNR=D.O
DIMMO=D.O
SOM=FALSE
L=IL
C.....FIND VALUES FOR TOTAL CARBON, TOTAL NITROGEN AND PROTEIN CAR-
C.....BON FOR THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF DEAD MATERIAL OR SOIL ORGANIC
C.....MATTER
IF (.NOT. INSOIL).OR. (IR.NE. I.SOM) GO TO 20
SOM=TRUE
RCARB=ARQ(I)
RNIT=CORG(I,INIT)
PROTC=CORG(I,IPC)
GO TO 30
20 IF (.NOT. INSOIL) L=IR
RCARB=ALIT(L)
RNIT=CLIT(L,INIT)
PROTC=CLIT(L,IPC)
30 CONTINUE
IF (RCARB.LF.D.O) GO TO 300
C.....CARBON/NITROGEN RATIO
CN=D.O
IF (RNIT.GT.D.O) CN=RCARB/RNIT
-----
C.....K IS THE BIOMASS NUMBER WITH WHICH ONE DECOMPOSES THE PRESENT
C.....DEAD MATERIAL BEING WORKED ON. J DETERMINES THE GROWTH RATE
C.....OF BIOMASS K IN PART AND DEPENDS ON TYPE OF DEAD MATERIAL
K=1
IF (I.GT. ISURF) K=ISURF+IR-TS+1
IF (INSOIL) J=TP
IF (.NOT. INSOIL) J=J+1
C.....AVAILABLE NITROGEN POOL
IF (I.LE. ISURF) RNITCN=RNIT+TNC(K)
IF (I.GT. ISURF) RNITCN=RNIT
GR=C*(J)+TC*PHCC*SC*WCC
C.....GROWTH RATE OF K ON PRESENT DEAD MATERIAL TYPE
GRDEC=GR+RCARB*PNITNC/(I*CN+RCARB)+(I*CN*RNITNC)
TGR=TGR+GRDEC
C.....TOTAL CARBON DECOMPOSITION
DOPGC=(GRDEC/EF*CA*MANC)+CBIO(K)
DCO2=(1.-EF)*DOPGC
CO2GG(Q,L)=CO2GG(Q,L)+DCO2
C.....PROTEIN CARBON DECOMPOSITION
IF (CN.GE.PC2BNE) GO TO 103
DPROTC=DORC+PROTC/RCARB
GO TO 105
103 DPROTC=PC2PN*BN+GRDFC+CBIO(K)+RNIT/RNITNC
C.....OTHER CARBON DECOMPOSITION
105 DOTHRC=DOHGC-EPROTC
C.....PROTEIN NITROGEN DECOMPOSITION
DORGN=DPROTC/PC2PN
C.....MINERALIZATION/HORIZONIZATION
DMNR=DORGN-BN+GRDEC*CBIO(K)+RNIT/RNITNC
DIMMO=BN+GRDEC*CBIO(K)+(RNITCN-PNIT)/RNITNC
C.....EXTERNAL BREAKDOWN
IF (SOM.OR. I.GT. ISURF).OR. (.NOT. EXTDEC) GO TO 110
IX=IX+1
KEX=K*(IX)+TRC+PHRC*WPC
VR=KEX*BE*CBIO(K)+CARR/(MRI*IX)+RCARB)
110 CONTINUE
-----
C.....CHANGES IN CONCENTRATIONS OF DEAD MATERIAL CONSTITUENTS
I=I+1
IF (.NOT. INSOIL) II=1
DO 200 M=1,NFRFLM
IF (SOM.AND. CO RG (I, M) .LE. D.O).OR. (.NOT. SOM.AND. CLIT(L, M) .LF. D.O))
* GO TO 200
DLOS=D.O
EXTLOS=D.O
IF (.NOT. SOM) EXTLOS=(CLIT(L, M) / CLIT(L)) * VP
IF (M.EQ. INIT) DLOS=DLOS+DORGN
DMNRL=D.O
C.....CFCPT DETERMINES THE REQUIREMENT OF BIOMASS K FOR CONSTITUENT
C.....M RELATIVE TO TOTAL CARBON DECOMPOSITION. E2CPT IS LIKE AN
C.....INEFFICIENCY OF UTILIZATION OF CONSTITUENT N--UNITS MINERAL-
C.....IZATION PER UNIT MASS INLATED
IF (M.NE. INIT.AND. M.LT. NFRAC1) DMNRL=E2CPT(H)+CFCPT(K, M)+DORGC
IF (M.EQ. IPC) DLOS=DLOS+DPROTC
IF (M.EQ. IPC.OR. M.LT. NFRAC1) GO TO 140
IF (SOM) DLOS=DLOS+(CORG(I, M)/(AORG(I)-PROTC))+DOTHRC
IF (.NOT. SOM) DLOS=DLOS+(CLIT(L, M) / (ALIT(L)-PROTC))+DOTHRC
C.....ADD AND SUBTRACT CHANGES
140 IF (SOM) COGGO(I, M)=COGGO(I, M)-DLOS-DMNRL
IF (.NOT. SOM) CLITGO(L, M)=CLITGO(L, M)-DLOS-EXTLOS-DMNRL
CORGO(I, M)=CORGO(I, M)+EXTLOS
CMTNG(I, M)=CMTNG(I, M)+DMNRL
C.....RESPIRATION
R=D.O
IF (M.EQ. NFRAC1) R=DCO2+(DLOS/DORGC)
C.....DUMBIO IS A STATE VARIABLE EQUIVALENT TO CBIO
DUMBIQ(K, M)=DUMBIQ(K, M)+DLOS-S-R
AGAINQ(KA, I CO2)=AGAINQ(KA, I CO2)-R
145 IF (M.NE. INIT) GO TO 200
IF (DIMMO.LF.D.O.OR. I.GT. ISURF) GO TO 160
DO 150 N=2,MNIT
IF (SMINI(N) .LE. D.O) GO TO 150

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DIM=DIMMO+BNFAC(N)*SMIN(I, N)/TNC(K)
SMNGO(I, N)=SMNGO(I, N)-DIM
DUMBIQ(K, M)=DUMBIQ(K, M)+DIM
150 CONTINUE
160 IF (SOM) COGGO(I, M)=COGGO(I, M)-DMNR
IF (.NOT. SOM) CLITGO(L, M)=CLITGO(L, M)-DMNR
SMNGO(I, N)=SMNGO(I, N)+DMNR
200 CONTINUE
C.....DEATH RATE OF DECOMPOSERS
IF (RCARB.GT.D.O) D=D2
300 IF (I.LE. ISURF) GO TO 1500
C.....BIOMASS OF DECOMPOSERS IN STANDING DEAD
VD=CBIO(K)*(1.-I./EXP(D))
DO 1400 M=1,NFRFLM
IF (DUMBIQ(K, M) .LE. D.O) GO TO 1400
DUMBIQ(K, M)=DUMBIQ(K, M)-CFCPT(K, M)*VD
CLITGO(L, M)=CLITGO(L, M)+CFCPT(K, M)*VD
1400 CONTINUE
CBIO(K)=CBIO(K)+EXP(IGRDEC-D)
D=D+1
C.....IF THERE ARE ANY MORE TYPES OF DEAD MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR
C.....THIS ZONE, GO GET THE NEXT TYPE. ELSE, GO TO NEXT ZONE
1500 IF (IR.LT. NR) GO TO 1000
-----
IF (I.GT. ISURF) GO TO 2000
IF (INSOIL.AND. ISURF.EQ.NHORIZ.AND. I.EQ.1) GO TO 1600
C.....BIOMASS OF SURFACE AND/OR SOIL DECOMPOSER POPULATIONS
VD=CBIO(K)*(1.-I./EXP(D))
DO 1550 M=1,NFRFLM
IF (DUMBIQ(K, M) .LE. D.O) GO TO 1550
DUMBIQ(K, M)=DUMBIQ(K, M)-CFCPT(K, M)*VD
CORGO(I, M)=CORGO(I, M)+CFCPT(K, M)*VD
1550 CONTINUE
CBIO(K)=CBIO(K)+EXP(IGRDEC-D)
1600 IF (.NOT. INSOIL) GO TO 2000
C.....DO THIS WHEN SURFACE LITTER IS BEING DECOMPOSED BY HORIZON 1
C.....POPULATION
IL=IL+1
IF (ISURF.NE. NHORIZ. OR. I.NE.1) GO TO 2000
INSOIL=FALSE
GO TO 16
2000 CONTINUE
-----
IF (MRTBIO) WRITE(6,22) (CBIO(K), K=1,10)
222 FORMAT(2X,10E12.3)
RETURN
C.....NAMELIST INPUT/WRITE-OUT
ENTRY SNIN
READ(5, PARNAS)
IF (NANMLS.EQ.1) WRITE(6, PARNAS)
RETURN
END

```

Subroutine OPT

```

SUBROUTINE OPT (AMIN1, AMAX1, AMAX2, AMIN2, RX, FR)
IF (PX.LE. AMIN1 .OR. RX.GE. AMIN2) GO TO 110
IF (PX.GE. AMAX1 .AND. RX.LE. AMAX2) GO TO 101
IF (PX.GT. AMIN1 .AND. RX.LT. AMAX1) GO TO 102
IF (PX.GT. AMAX2 .AND. RX.LT. AMIN2) GO TO 103
110 FR=D.O
GO TO 104
101 FR=1.O
GO TO 104
102 FR=(RX-AMIN1)/(AMAX1-AMIN1)
GO TO 104
103 FR=(RX-AMAX2)/(AMIN2-AMAX2)
104 RETURN
END

```

Subroutine DCLIN

```

SUBROUTINE DCLIN (AMAXX, RX, FRAC)
MX=AMAXX
IF (MX.EQ.0) GO TO 302
IF (PX.GE. AMAXX) GO TO 300
FRAC=1.O-RX/AMAXX
300 FRAC=D.O
GO TO 301
302 FRAC=1.O
301 RETURN
END

```

Subroutine RAMP

```

SUBROUTINE RAMP (AMINX, AMAXX, PX, FRAC)
IF (PX.GE. AMAXX) GO TO 1
IF (PX.LE. AMINX) GO TO 2
FRAC=(PX-AMINX)/(AMAXX-AMINX)
GO TO 3
1 FRAC=1.O
GO TO 3
2 FRAC=D.O
3 RETURN
END

```

APPENDIX 2
INPUT/OUTPUT EXAMPLE

Data Listing

CHIEFS TO BOLDA
LICHEN HEATH WITH DATA FOR DECOMPOSITION RUN 1
1 1079 40 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 7 0 0 0
...
TOTAL COM CARBON IN TOP 0-2CM
GRAMS PER HECTARE
10433
TOTAL CARBON IN LITTER TYPES
GRAMS PER HECTARE
DEAD MOSS
WOODY LITTER
DEAD ROOTS 0-2CM
DEAD ROOTS 18-35CM
C1696
AMMONIUM IN TOP 2CM
CM/HA
1701 1706
NO2 AND NO3 IN TOP 2CM
GRAMS PER HECTARE
NO2 0-2CM
NO3 0-2CM
1701 1702 1703 1704
CO2 EVOLUTION - CUMULATIVE CARBON
GRAMS PER HECTARE
0-2 CM
2-8 CM
8-18 CM
18-35 CM
1702 1707 1708 1709
NITROGEN EXCHANGE WITH ATMOSPHERE (+INPUT - OUTPUT)
CM/HA
C-2 CM
2-8 CM
8-18 CM
18-35 CM
\$TN
I=1,
M0UM=10,
\$HANN
A3=16., A4=16., A5=.50,
CFEPC1=40., 40., 40., 40., 40., 40., 40., 40., 40., 40.,
BIOM= 70., 44., 44., 77., 0.,
70., 44., 44., 77., 0.,
70., 44., 44., 77., 0.,
150., 50., 50., 150., 0.,
BN= 10., BNH4=1.0., BN02=10., BN03=.30., B3=.0005, B4=.0005,
CBFAC=2.0., CION=.00001,
CM= 10., 10000., 100., 1000., 1000., 10000., 1000.,
D1=5.*.02, D2=5.*.007, FVNH=.01,
GH=1.4., 1.4., .70, 7.0., .0001,
HETFIX=.TRUE., IACN=1, IC02=3, INH4=2, INIT=1, IN02=3, IN03=4,
IR=5., KA=1, KH3=1.0., KH4=1.0., K3=1.0., K4=1.0.,
LDUM=9,
MATN3=.00005, MATN4=.00005,
MAXNFC=1,
PHK= 5*0.0, 5*7.0, 5*9.0, 5*11.0,
PHMAX= 9.0, PHMIN=7.0,
SA= 5*0.0, 5*0.0, 5*4.0, 5*10.,
SYMFIX=.TRUE.,
T=5*0.0, 5*25., 5*35., 5*45.,
THAX=50., THIN=10., VMAX=.85, VOLATL=.TRUE.,
W=5*-15., 5*-2.0, 5*-1.0, 5*0.0,
WRTNIT=.TRUE.,
\$END
\$PARNA
BC22NE=12.5, BE=.0001, BN=10., BNFA=0., 1.0., 10., 30.,
CBT0=90000., 90000., 11., 5.,
CEEPC1=11*0., 11*10., 11*15., 11*10., 11*30., 11*05.

DUMBTN=66*100000.,
D1=.02, D2=.002,
EFCO=C.4,
E2COCOT=C., 5*.10,
OC=.050, .050, .01, .05, .05, .03,
TAGN=1, IC02=4, INH=2, INIT=1, IC=4, ISOM=1, ISURF=4,
KAC=1, KHC=4*5., 20., 10., 2.0*5.0, KNC=10000., KMN=10000.,
KMR=10*5.0, MAINC=.0005, NNAHL=1, NNIT=4, NR=2,
NZONE=C.4, PC2PN=C.4,
PHCE=C.7*6.0*8.0*10.0,
PHCF=C.17.0*8.0*9.5.,
RESPT=3*0., 30., 50., 20.,
SAC=C.0*0.0*4.0*10.0,
TC=0.0*25., 35., 50.,
TCF=0.0*30., 35., 45.,
WCF=-15.0*-4.0*-7.0*-.00,
WCF=-15.0*-0.0,
WRBTO=.TRUE.,
\$END

Simulation Run

LICHEN HEATH WITH DATA FOR DECOMPOSITION RUN 1

INITIAL REPORT ON JAN 1 1978

1.092 SECONDS ELAPSED

Table with 11 columns: CONSTITUENTS OF DEAD ORGANIC MATERIAL, TYPE OF MATERIAL, NITROGEN, ANIONS, CATIONS, PROTEIN C, RESERVE C, STRUCTURAL C, TOTAL C, DRY MATTER. Rows include DEAD LICHEN, DEAD MOSS, MOODY LITTER, HERBACEOUS LITTER, DEAD ROOTS 0-2CM, DEAD ROOTS 2-8CM, DEAD ROOTS 8-18 CM, DEAD ROOTS 18-35 CM, DUMMY MICROBES(IN), DUMMY MICROBES(OUT), and TOTAL.

SOIL VARIABLES

Table with 11 columns: ORGANIC MATTER CONSTITUENTS, FROM 0. TO 20. MM., FROM 20. TO 80. MM., FROM 80. TO 180. MM., FROM 180. TO 350. MM., TOTAL, IN MINERAL FRACTION, FROM 0. TO 20. MM., FROM 20. TO 80. MM., FROM 80. TO 180. MM., FROM 180. TO 350. MM., TOTAL.

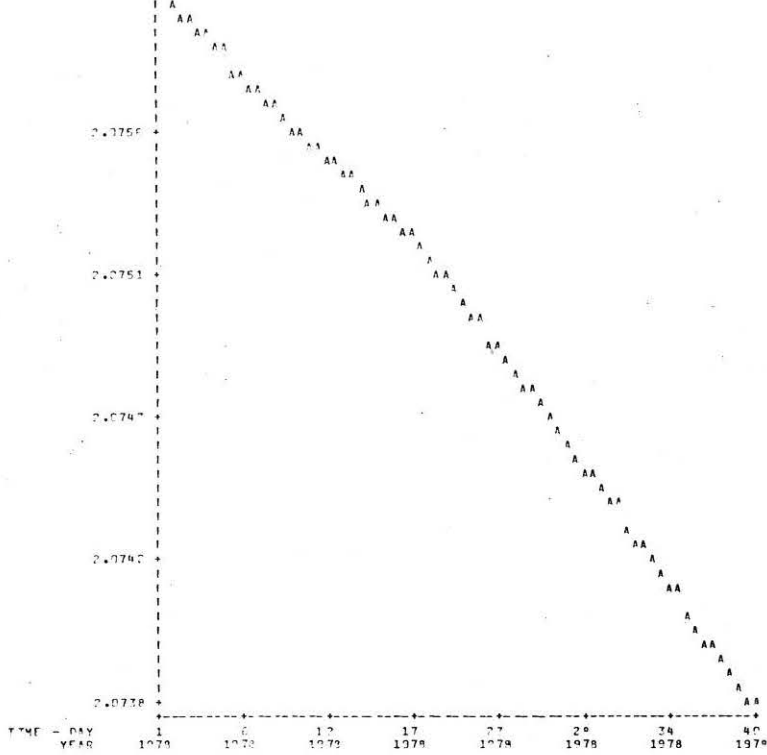
Summary rows: TOTAL, SOIL AND DEAD ORGANIC MATERIAL, TOTAL IN ECOSYSTEM.

SOIL WATER POTENTIAL, ATM. FROM 0. TO 20. MM., FROM 20. TO 80. MM., FROM 80. TO 180. MM., FROM 180. TO 350. MM.

.232 SECONDS ELAPSED

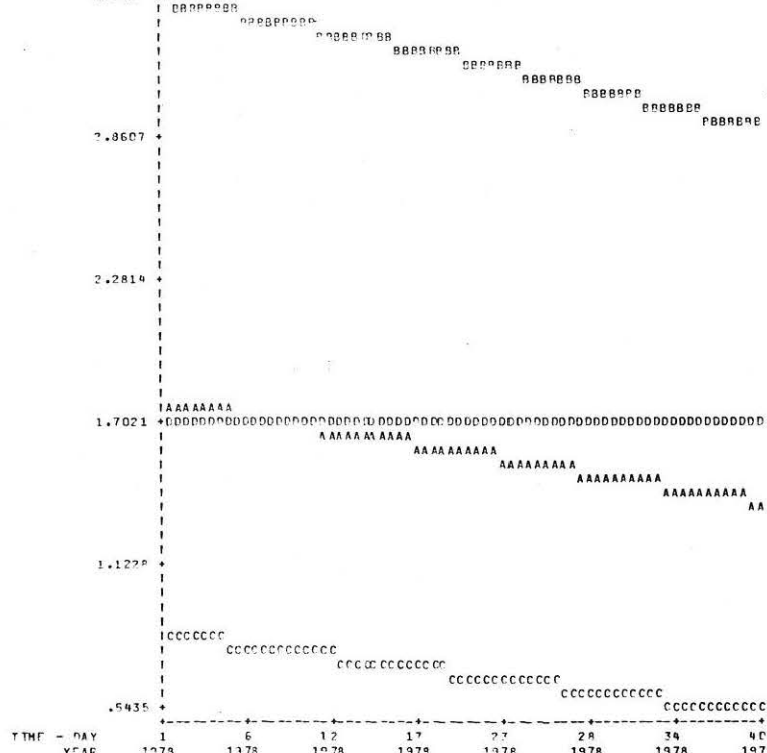
Large table with 11 columns: SOIL WATER POTENTIAL, ATM., FROM 0. TO 20. MM., FROM 20. TO 80. MM., FROM 80. TO 180. MM., FROM 180. TO 350. MM., and various numerical values for different soil layers and depths.

TOTAL FOR CARBON IN TOP 2-CM
 Y AXIS (*10** 7) TO GRAMS PER HECTARE
 2.0750



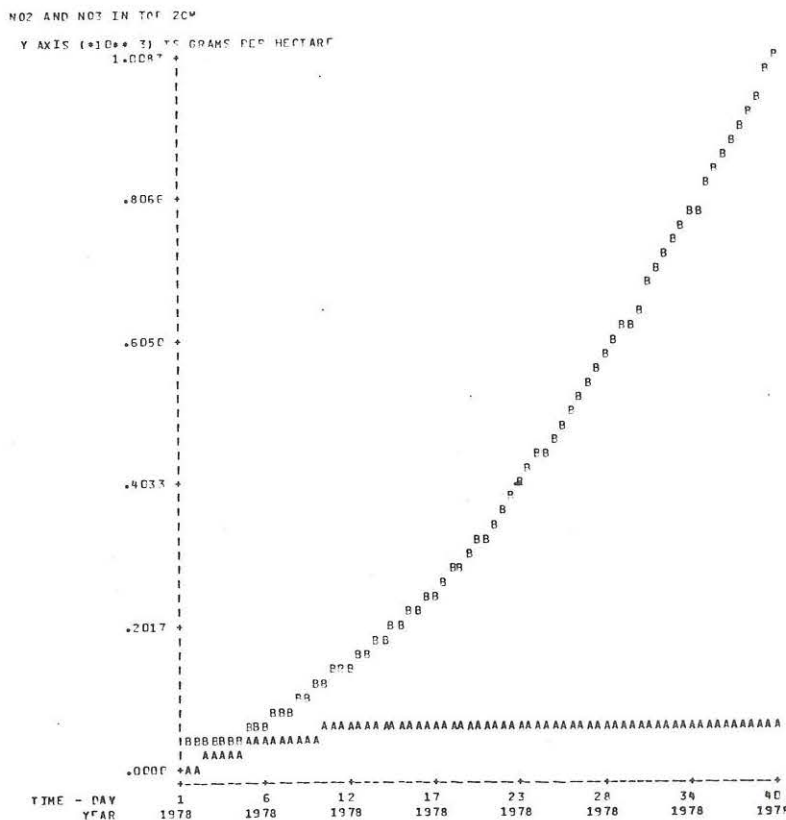
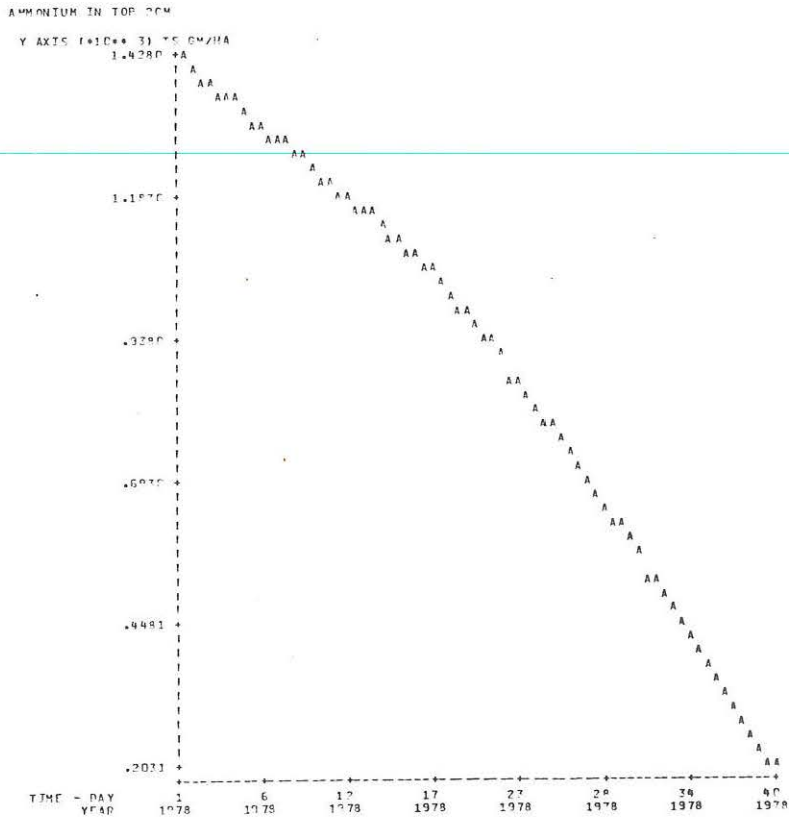
.420 SECONDS ELAPSED

TOTAL CARBON IN LITTER TYPES
 Y AXIS (*10** 4) TO GRAMS PER HECTARE
 3.4400



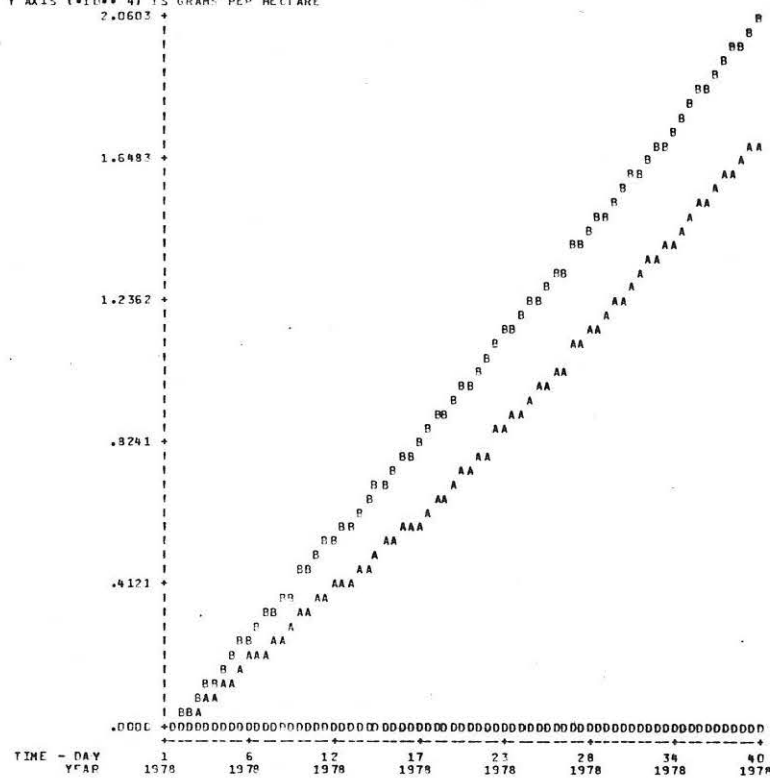
- A DEAD MOSS
- B WOODY LITTER
- C DEAD ROOTS 0-2CM
- D DEAD ROOTS 18-35CM

.444 SECONDS ELAPSED



CO2 EVOLUTION -- CUMULATIVE CARBON

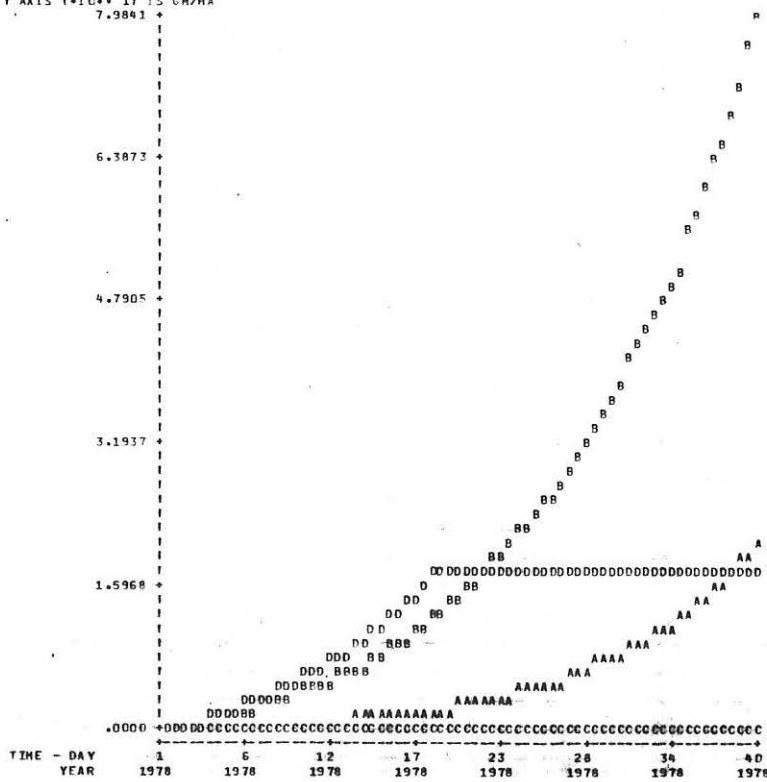
Y AXIS (*10**4) TS GRAMS PER HECTARE



.442 SECONDS ELAPSED

NITROGEN EXCHANGE WITH ATMOSPHERE (+INPUT, -OUTPUT)

Y AXIS (*10**1) TS CM/HA



.443 SECONDS ELAPSED