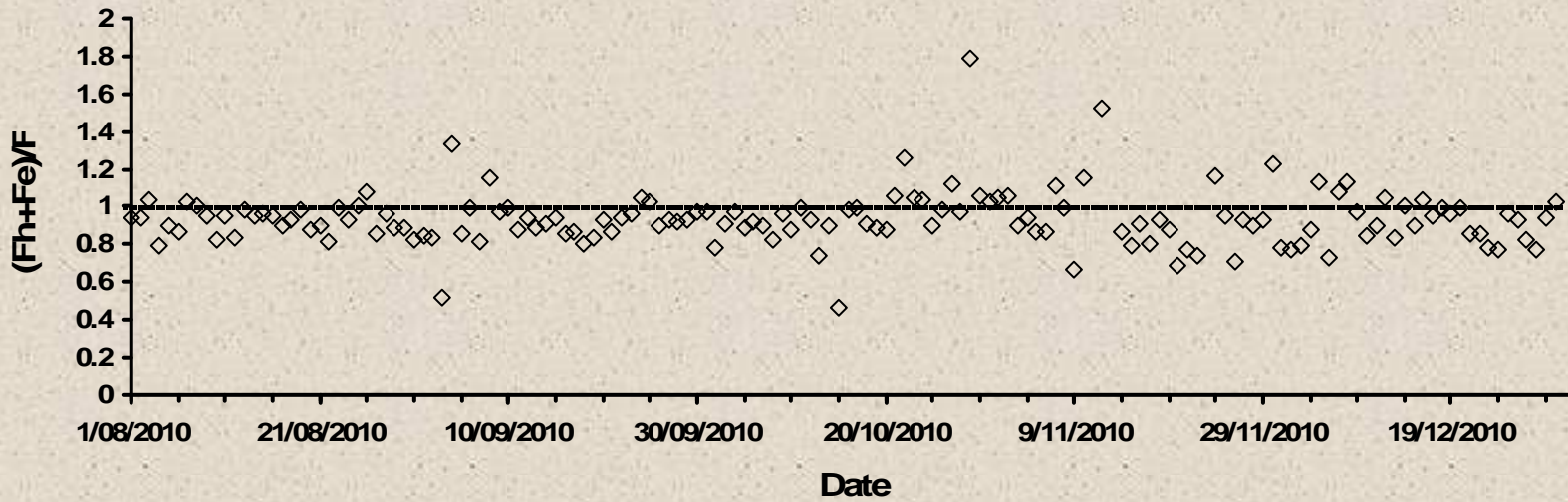
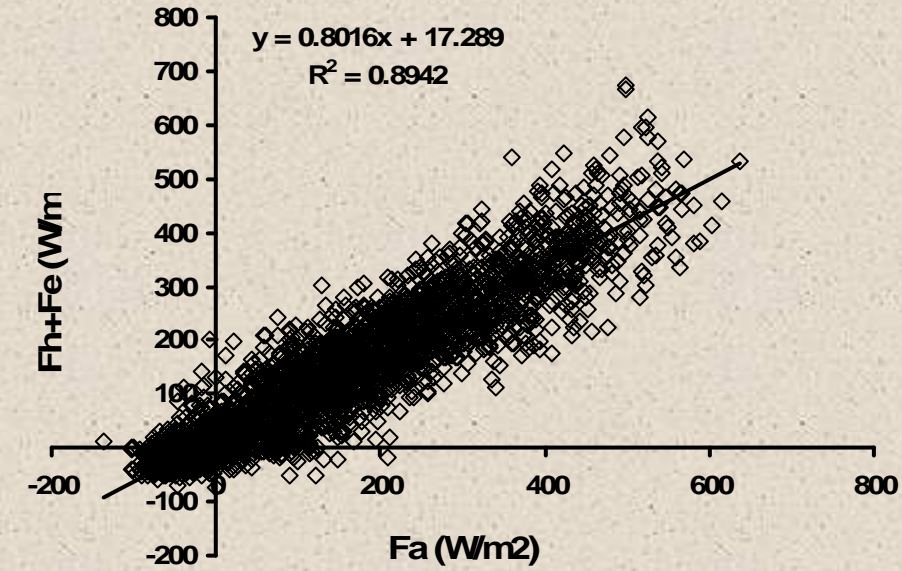
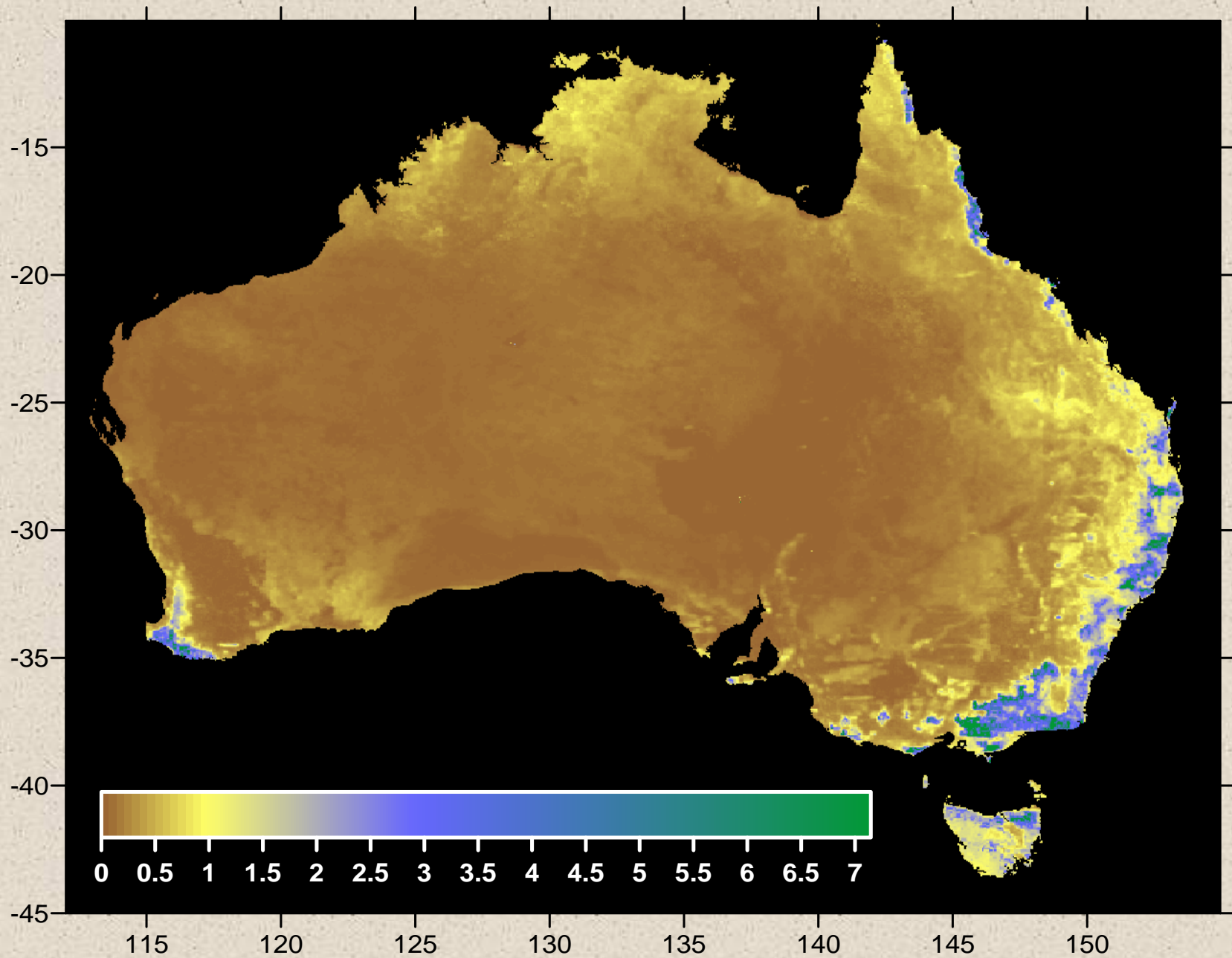


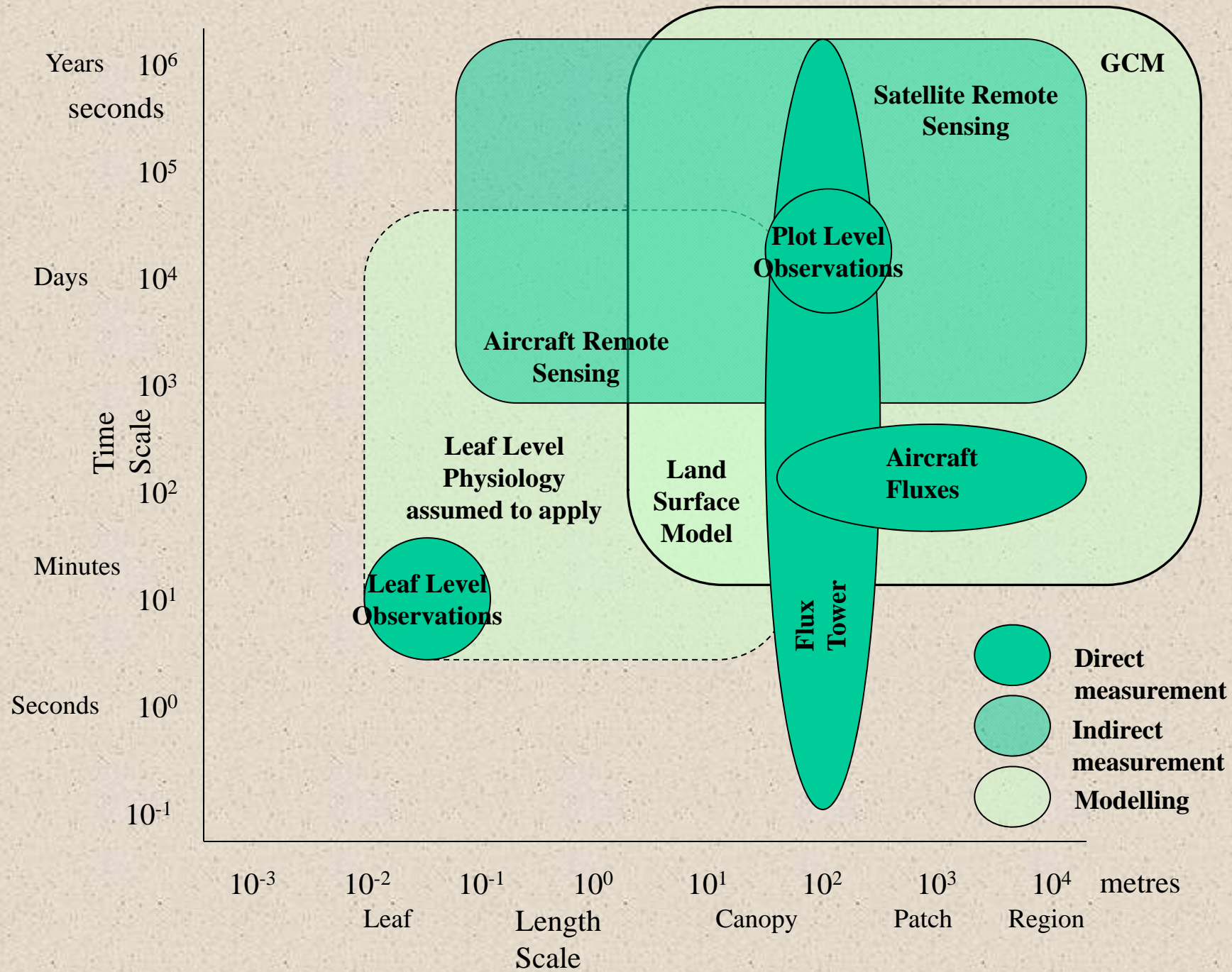
Spatial Variability in Ecosystem Fluxes of Carbon and Water

Peter Isaac, Lindsay Hutley, Jason
Berlinger, Darren Hocking & Lucas
Cernusak

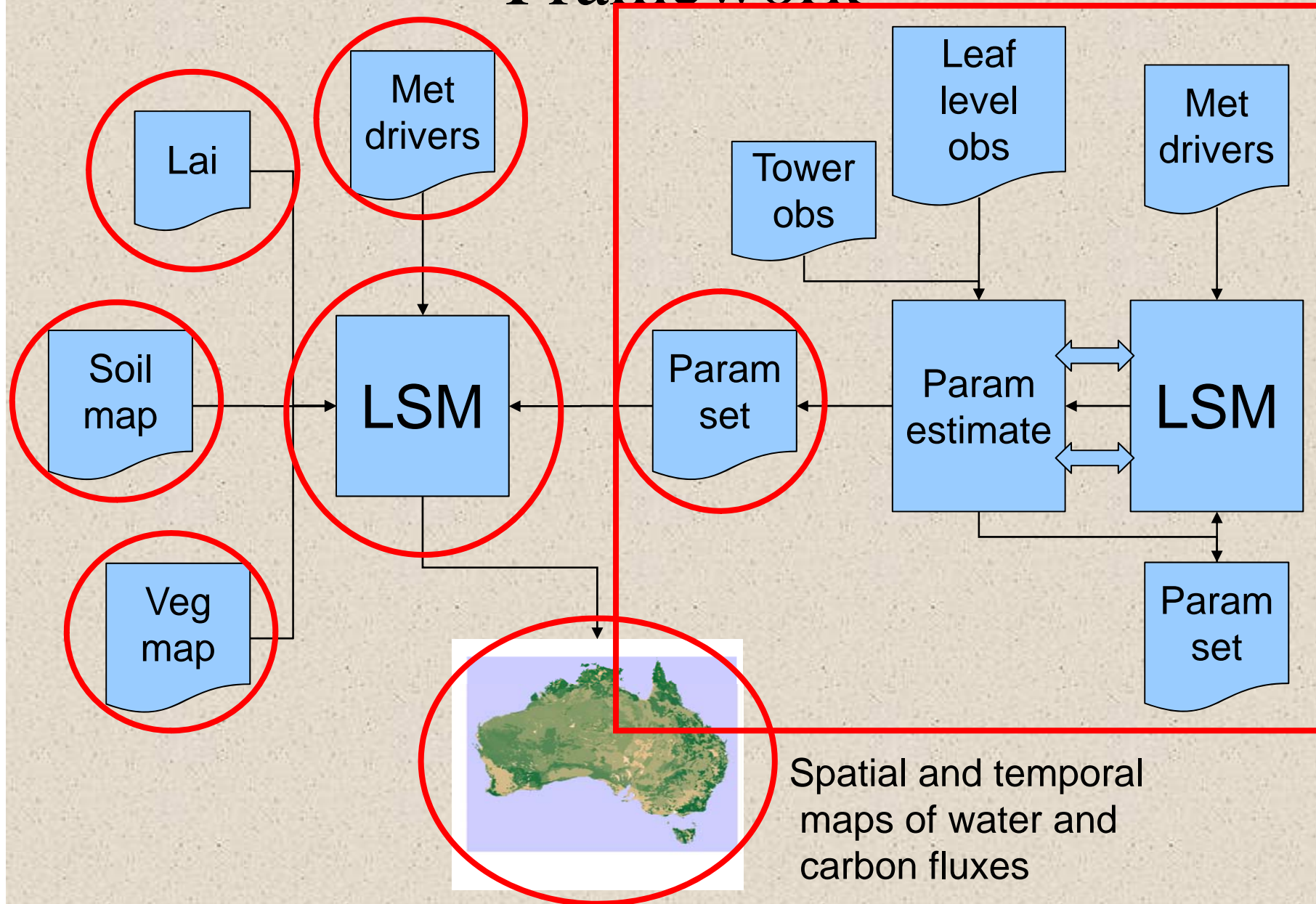
Calperum SEB: 2010







Framework



What's in the parameter set?

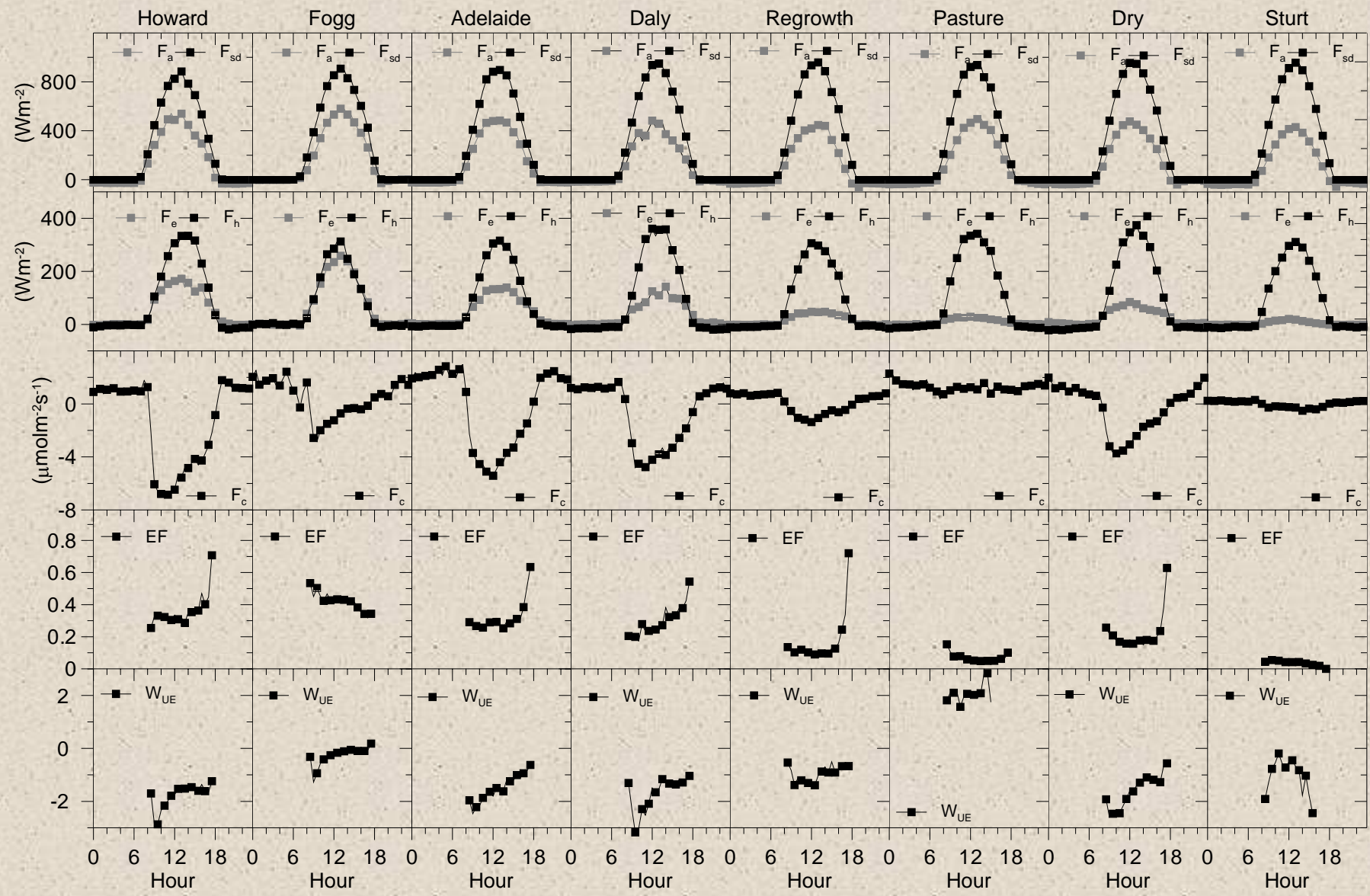
- CABLE parameter set
 - V_{cmax} , r_{p20} , r_{s20} , β , α , a_1 , G_0 , ...
- Wang et al, 2011
 - Maybe estimate 4 from data
- How do we constrain the parameters?
 - Constant values
 - Use other data
 - Hydrological
 - GPP (remote sensing, inventory)
 - Unconstrained

Why Can't We Use Leaf Level Values?

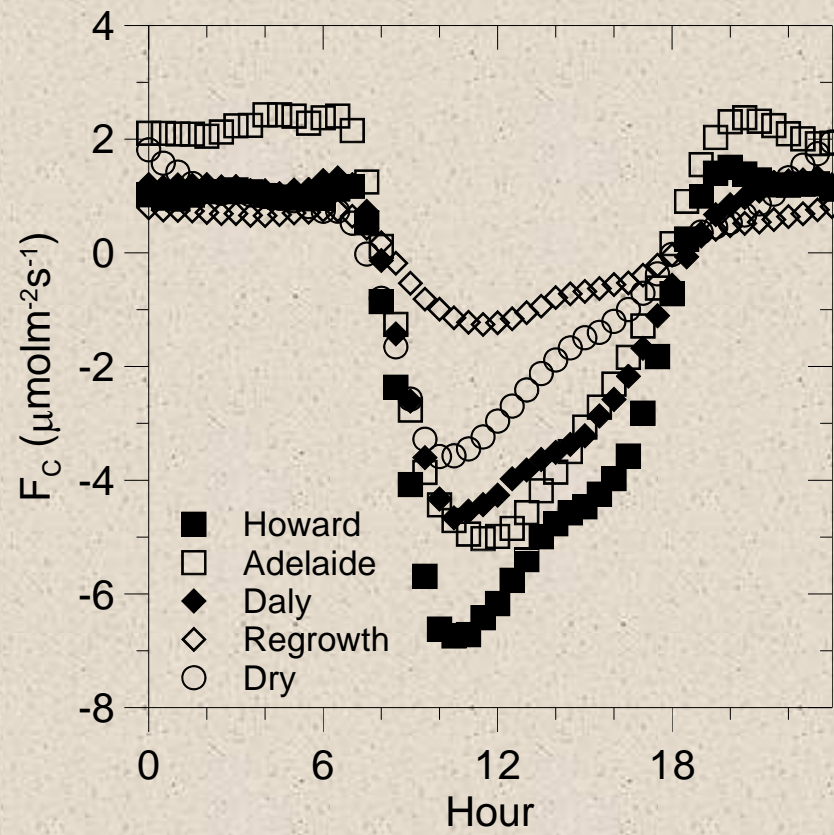
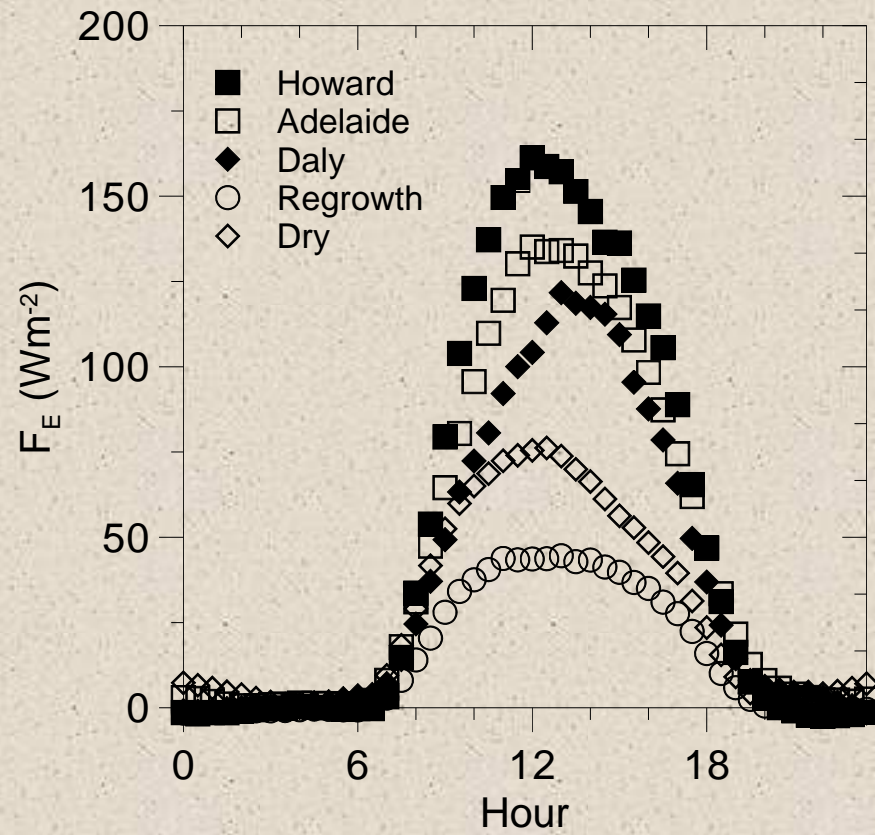
- We may but we shouldn't assume we can.
- McNaughton (1994), Raupach (1995), Raupach (1998)
 - Penman-Monteith equation
 - conservation of scalars (linear averaging of fluxes)
 - same model form at leaf and canopy scales
 - canopy-scale conductances are weighted averages of leaf-scale conductances

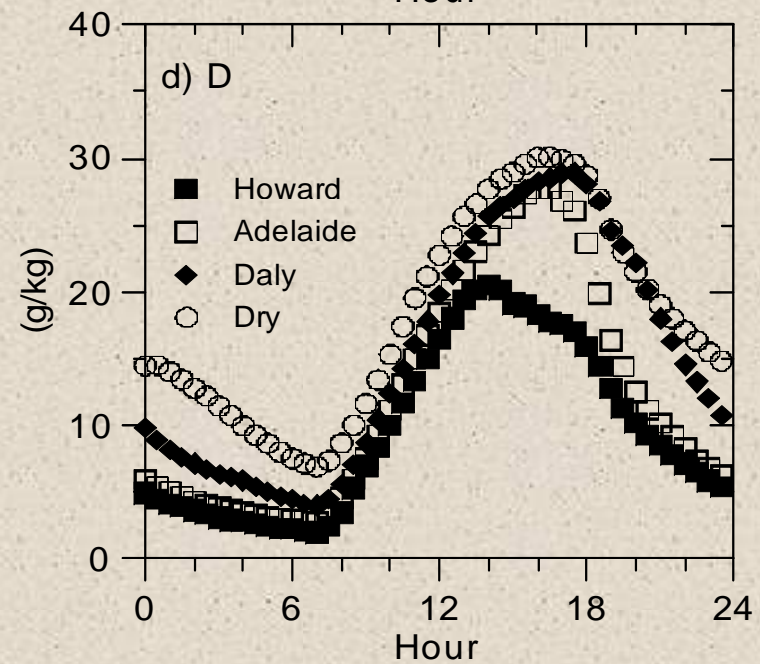
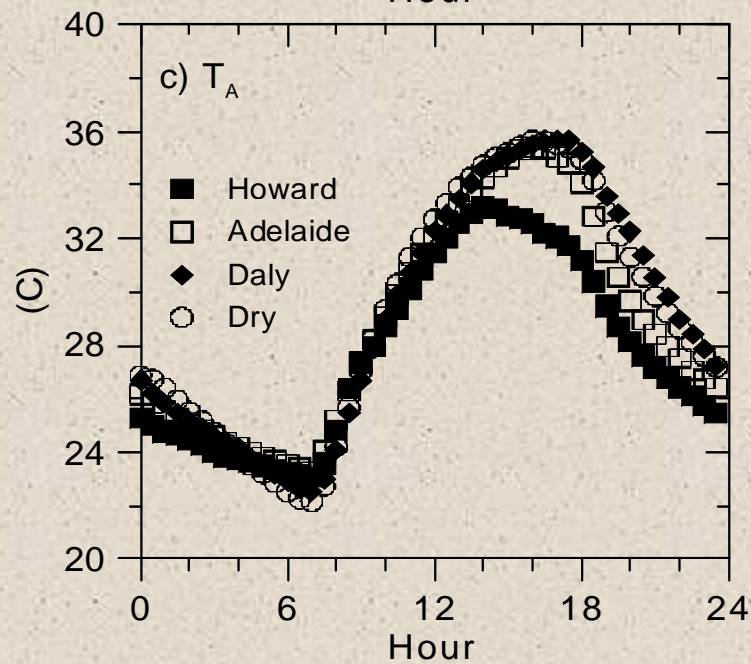
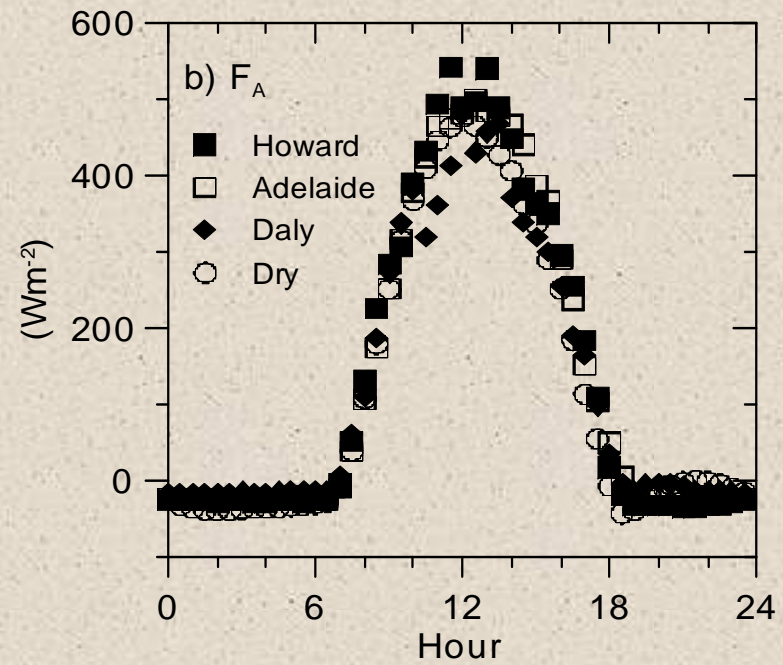
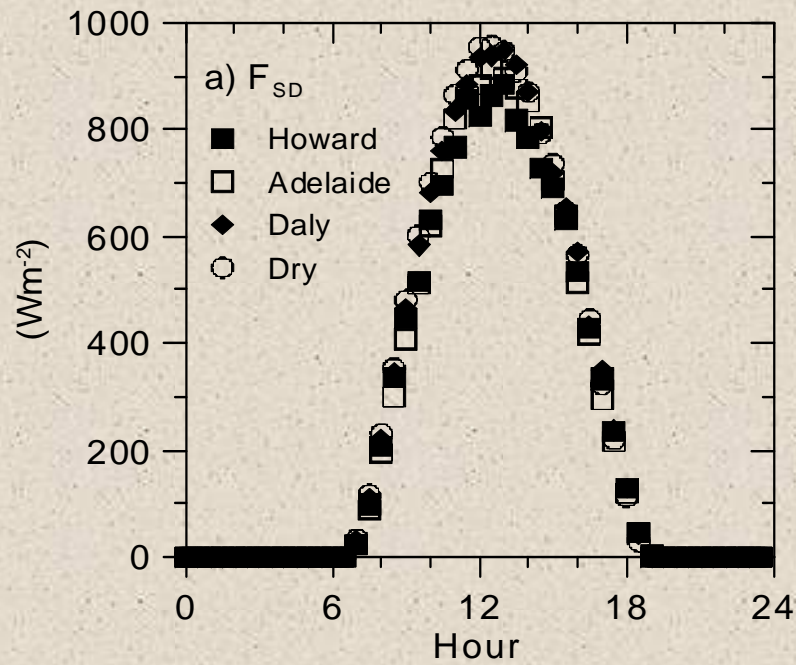
A Case Study of Spatial Variability

- 8 NATT sites
 - Howard, Fogg, Adelaide, Daly, Regrowth, Pasture, Dry, Sturt
- Late dry season September - October 2008
 - no C4 activity, only C3 trees
 - soil evaporation and respiration small
- Two questions:
 - What is the extent of the spatial variability in CO₂ and H₂O fluxes?
 - What are the main drivers of the spatial variability?



Site	MAP mm	Lai	ET mm/day	GPP gCm ⁻² d ⁻¹	Re gCm ⁻² d ⁻¹	NEE gCm ⁻² d ⁻¹
Howard	1714	1.1±0.1	1.8±0.3	-2.9±0.4	1.8±0.1	-1.1±0.4
Fogg	1714	1±0.1	2.5±0.7	-1.5±0.4	2.3±0.2	0.8±0.5
Adelaide	1532	0.7±0.1	1.6±0.6	-2.4±0.4	1.7±0.1	-0.7±0.4
Daly	1170	0.9±0.1	1.4±0.2	-2.2±0.5	1.7±0.1	-0.5±0.5
Regrowth	1170	0.1	0.6±0.1	-0.8±0.2	0.9±0.1	0.2±0.2
Pasture	1170	0	0.3±0.1	0.1±0.2	1.4±0.5	1.3±0.6
Dry	850	0.6±0.1	0.9±0.1	-1.9±0.3	1.9±0.2	0.0±0.4
Sturt	535	0	0.1±0.1	0.2±0.4	0.3±0.3	0.1±0.6





Plant Response to D

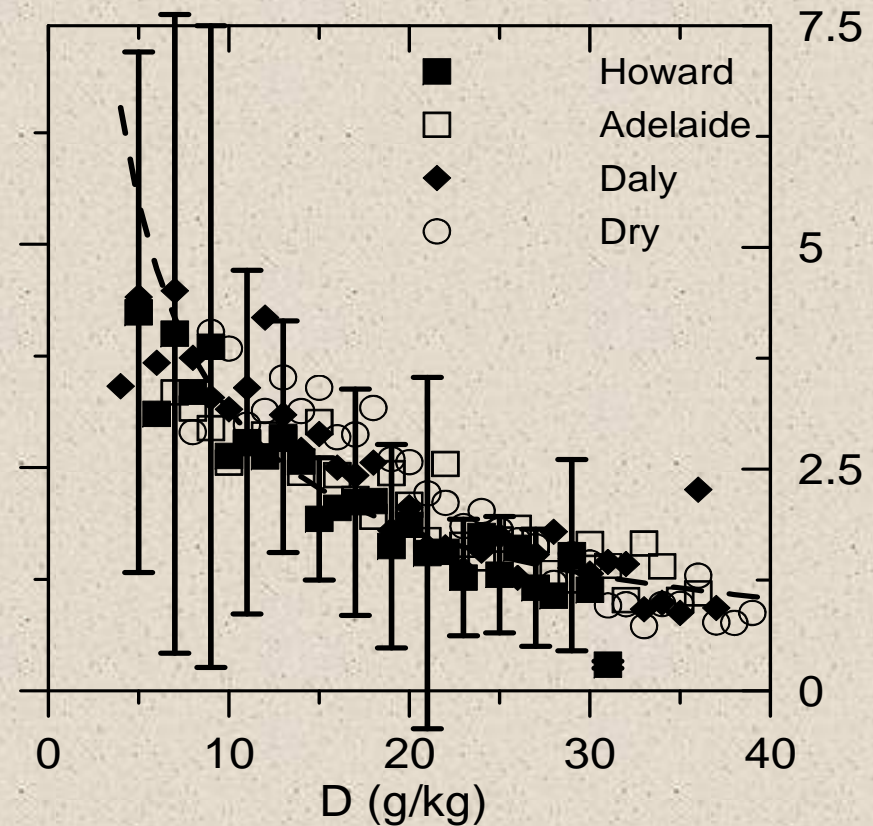
$$A = g_s (c_a - c_i) = g_s c_a (1 - c_i/c_a)$$

$$E = 1.6 g_s (q_s(T_{leaf}) - q_a)$$

$$W_{UE} = \frac{A}{E} = \frac{c_a (1 - c_i/c_a)}{1.6D} \propto \frac{1}{D}$$

$$W_{UE} \propto D^{-0.8 \pm 0.2}$$

No systematic difference
between sites



Form of the D Response

1) Lasslop et al, 2010

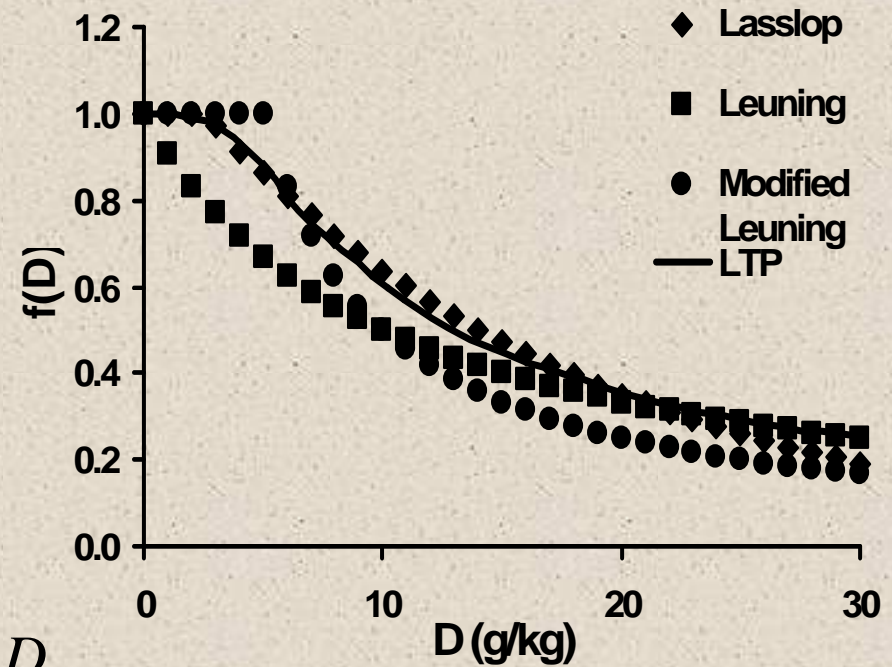
$$f(D) = \begin{cases} 1, & D < D_0 \\ \exp(-k(D - D_0)), & D \geq D_0 \end{cases}$$

2) Leuning

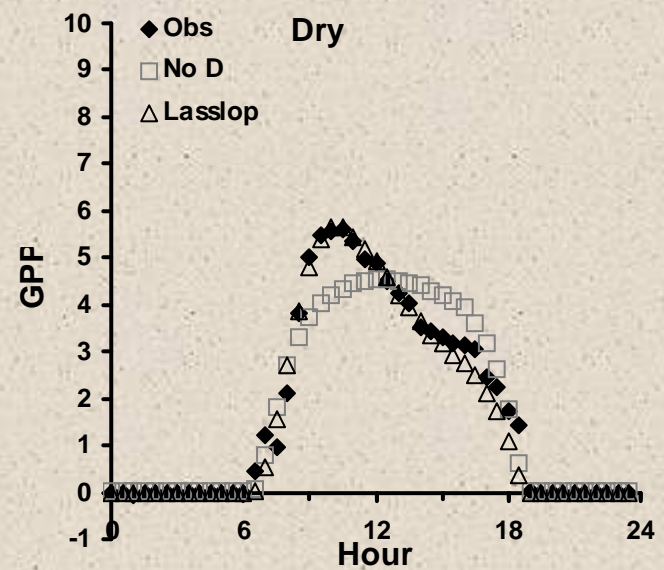
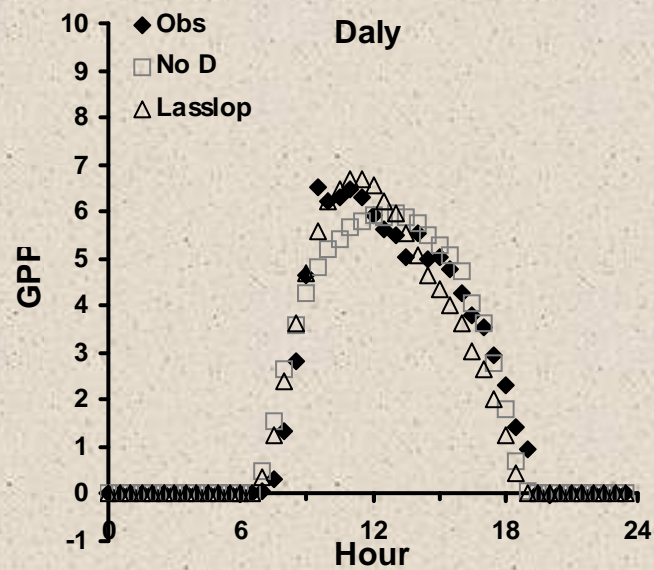
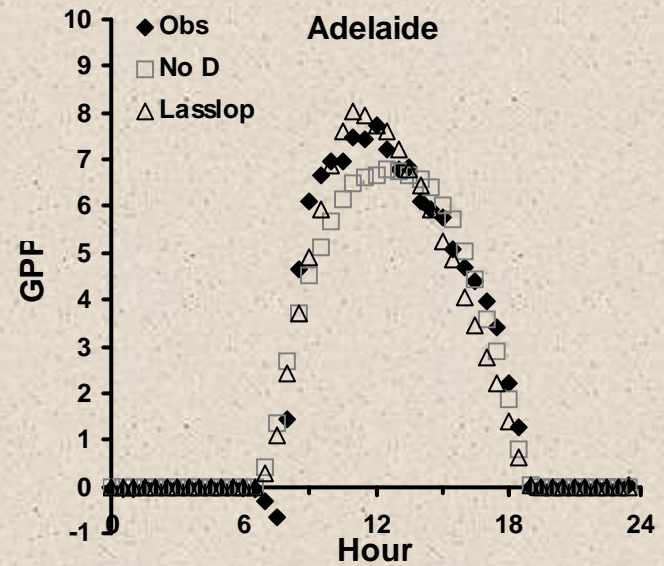
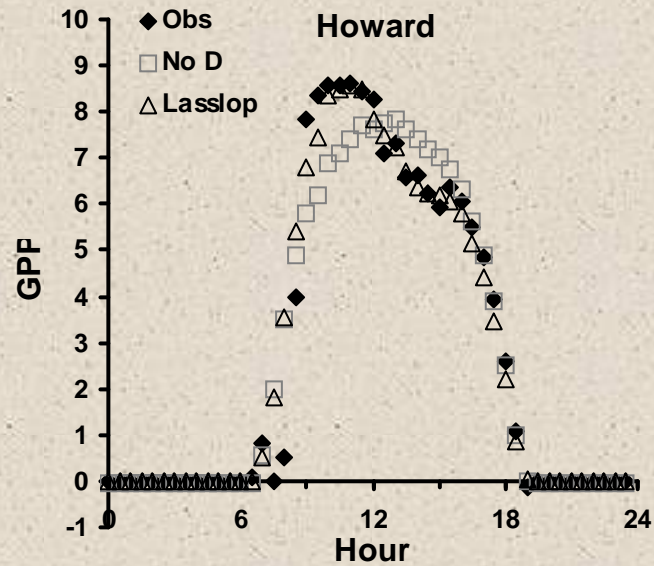
$$f(D) = \frac{1}{(1 + D/D_0)}$$

3) Modified Leuning

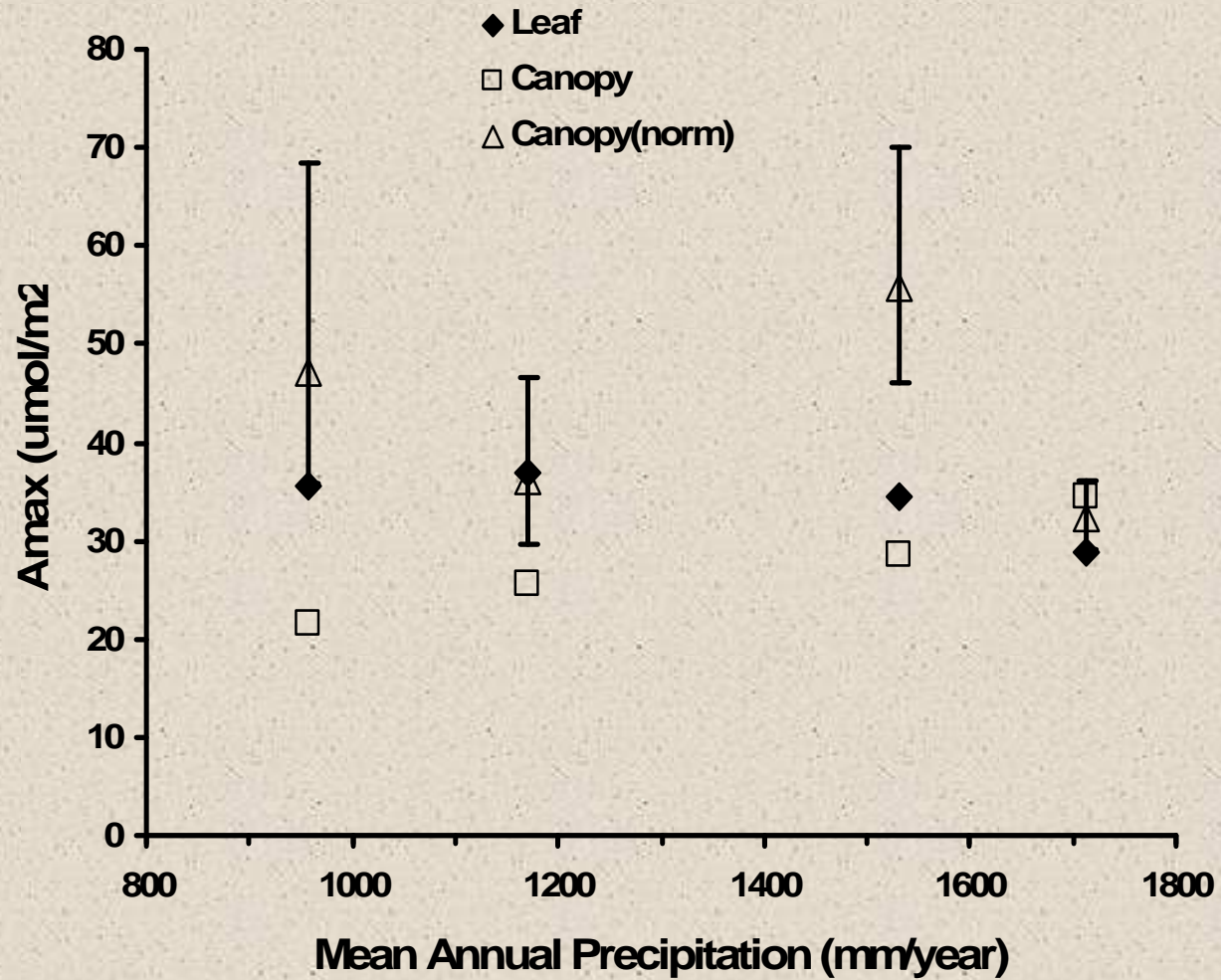
$$f(D) = \begin{cases} 1, & D < D_0 \\ \frac{1}{(1 + (D - D_0)/D_0)}, & D \geq D_0 \end{cases}$$



Light Use Function & GPP



A_{max} : Leaf and Canopy Values



Conclusions

- Main driver of spatial variability between the NATT sites in the late dry season is ecosystem type and land use.
- Humidity deficit is the only meteorological driver with a significant gradient along the transect.
- Plant response to D shows no significant change with MAP.
- Canopy-scale A_{max} normalised by Lai is consistent with leaf-scale measurements.
 - Largest uncertainty is due to uncertainty in Lai.

- 9 sites with data collection by modem
- 1/11/2010 to 7/11/2010 inclusive
- Basic QC only (not rotated, no gap fill, no u^* threshold)

