

Measurement of carbon dioxide and heat fluxes using the eddy covariance technique at Rzecin wetland.

Bogdan H. Chojnicki^{1,2}, Janusz Olejnik¹, Jürgen Augustin²

1)Agrometeorology Department, Agricultural University of Poznań, Poland



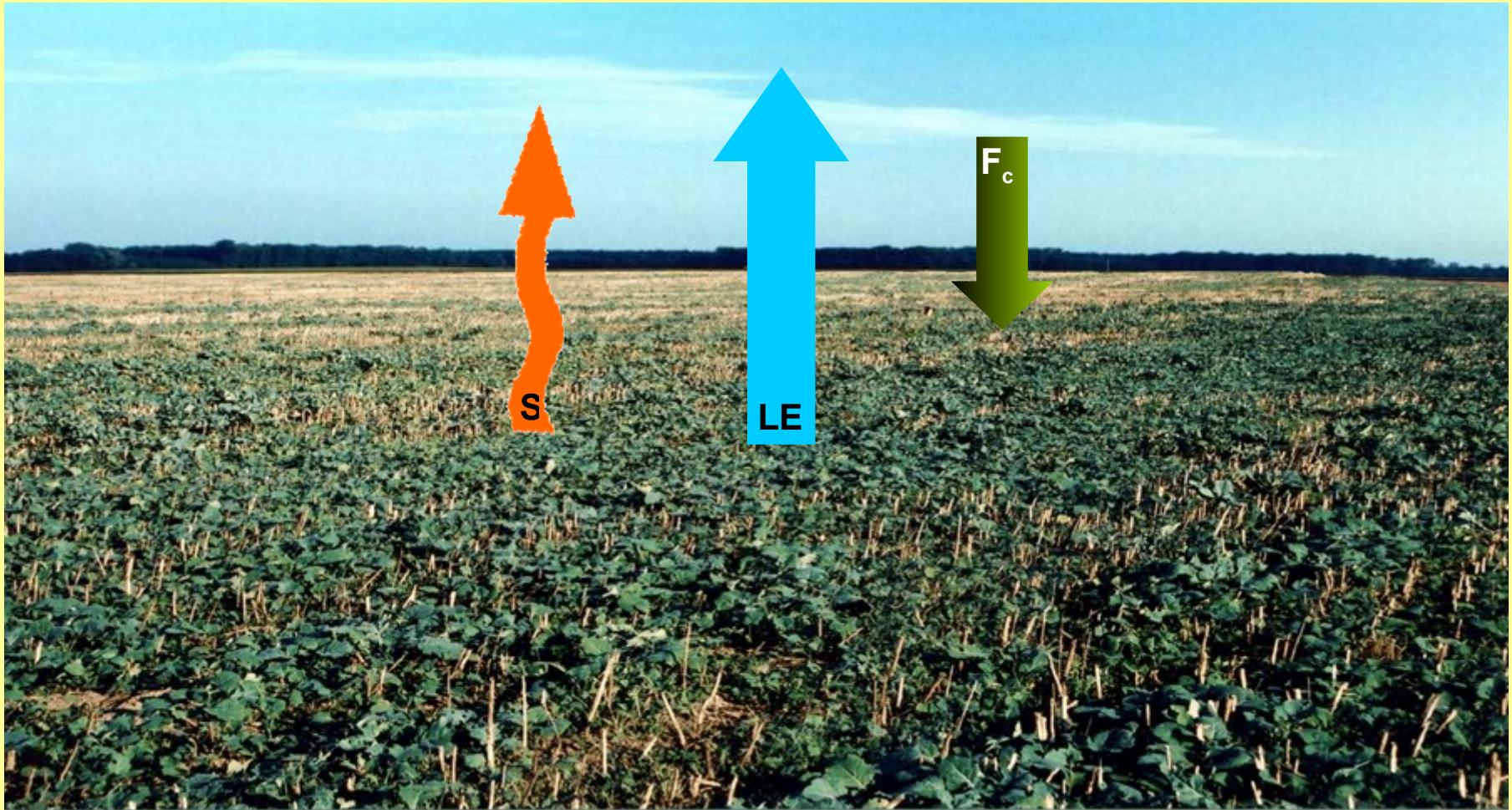
2)Zentrum für Agrarlandschafts- und Landnutzungsforschung (ZALF) e.V. Institut für Primärproduktion und Mikrobielle Ökologie, Müncheberg, Germany



Objectives of the study

Energy and mass exchange in relation to:

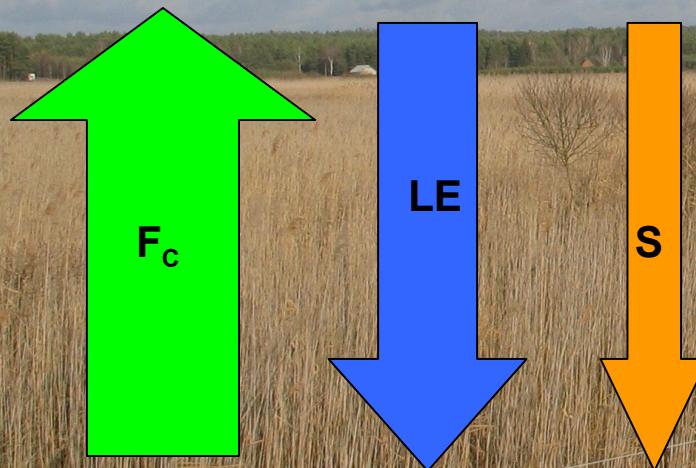
- Vegetation development stage
- Meteorological conditions
- Habitat moisture



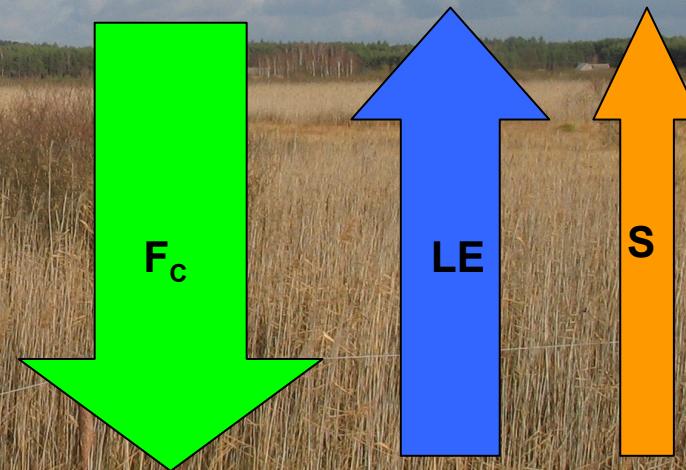


MASS AND ENERGY FLUXES

NIGHT

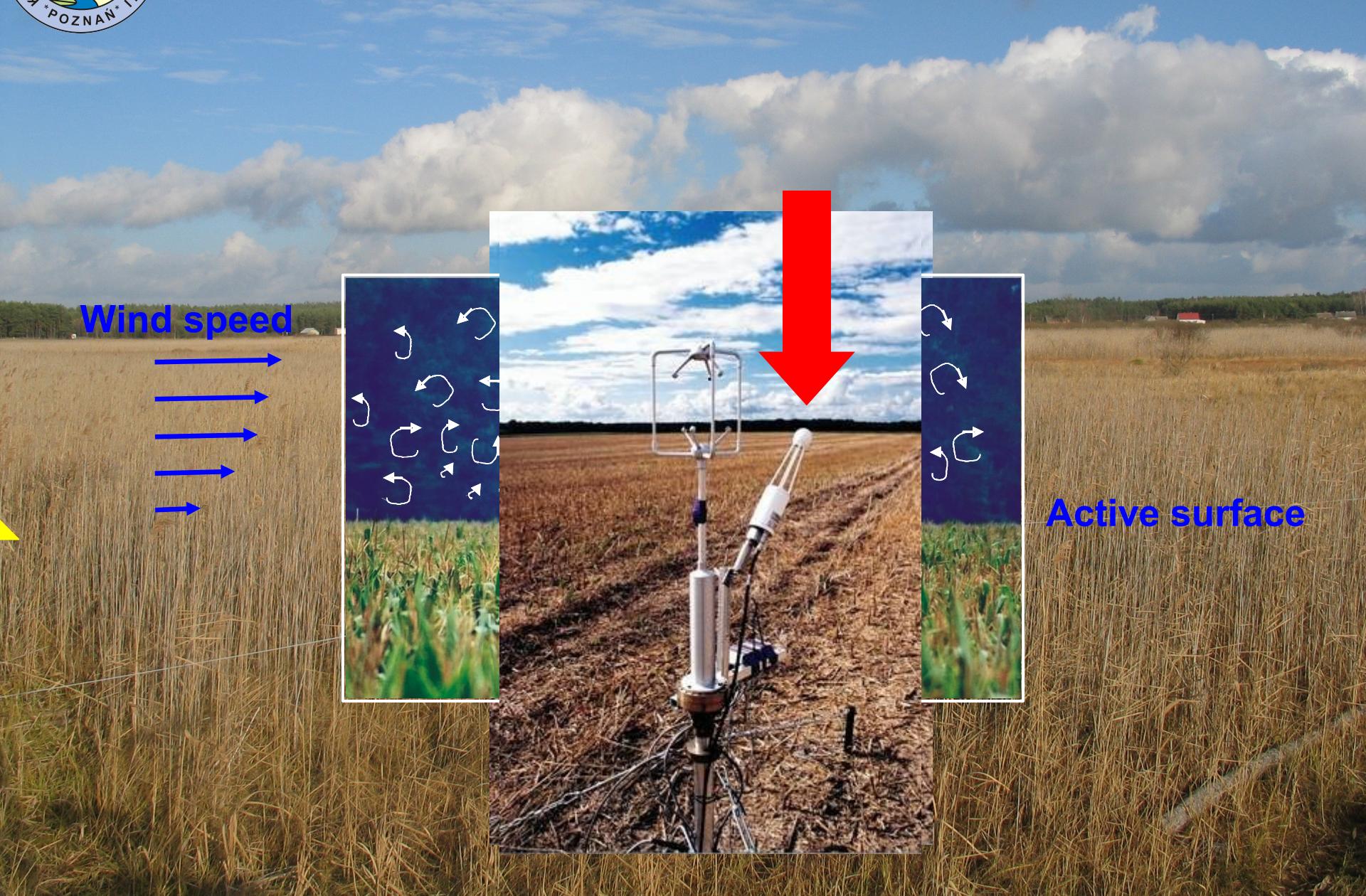


DAY





TURBULENCE IN THE ATMOSPHERE



Wind speed

Active surface



EDDY COVARIANCE

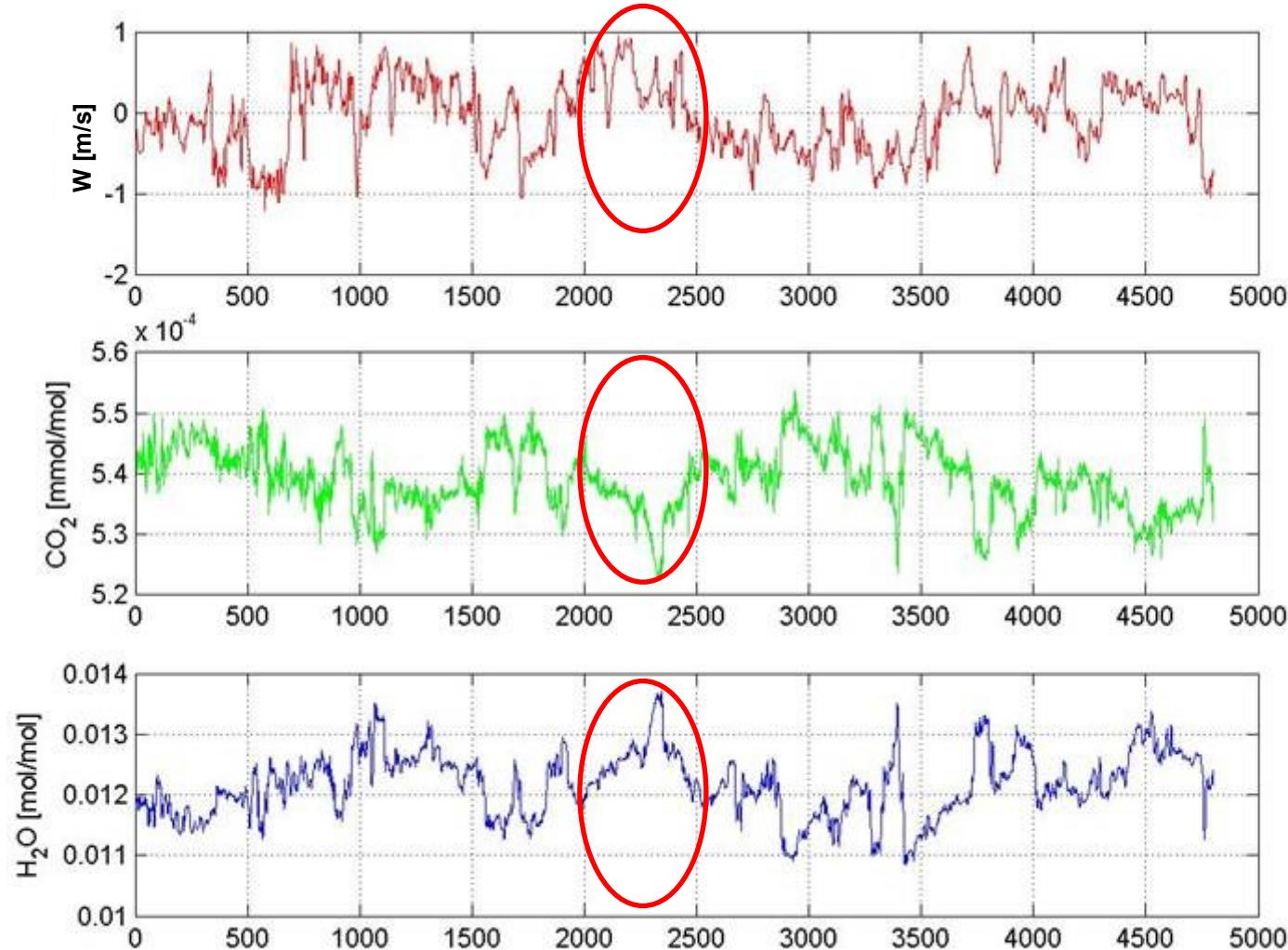
$$F_c = \overline{w' \rho_c'}$$

w' – vertical wind speed component fluctuations

ρ_c' – studied scalar values fluctuations

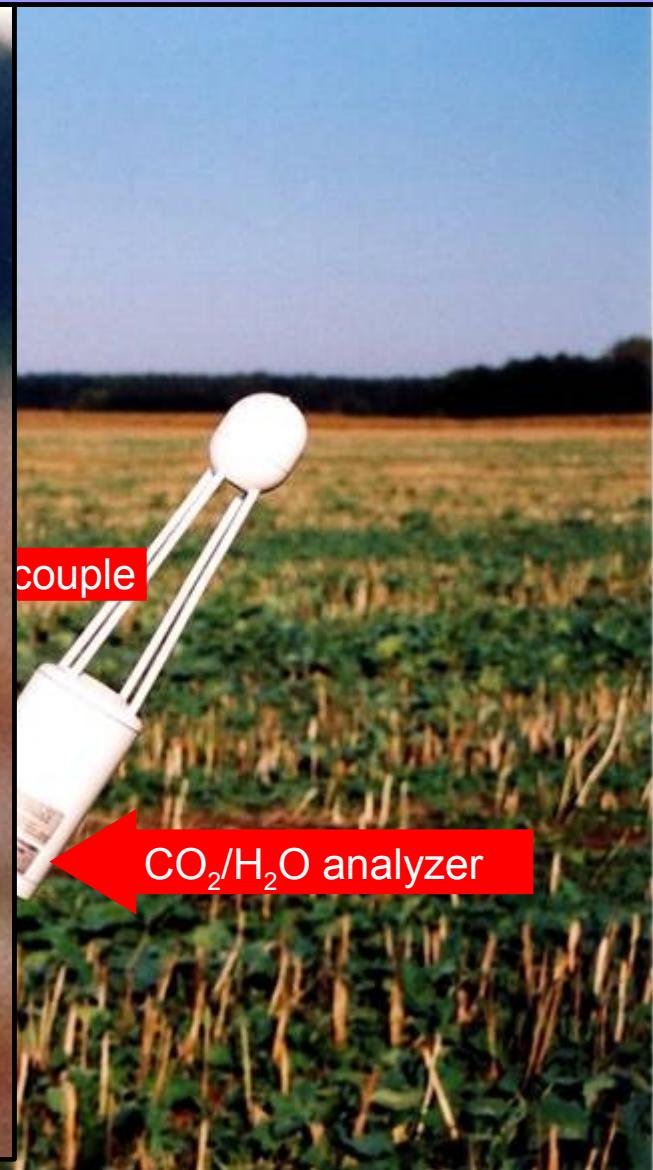
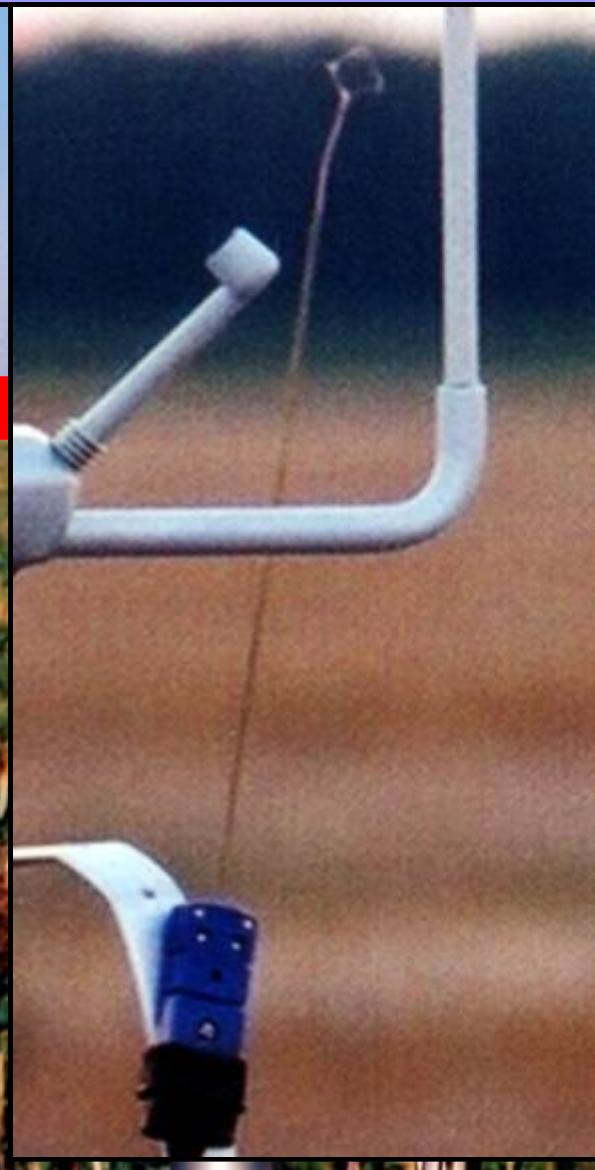
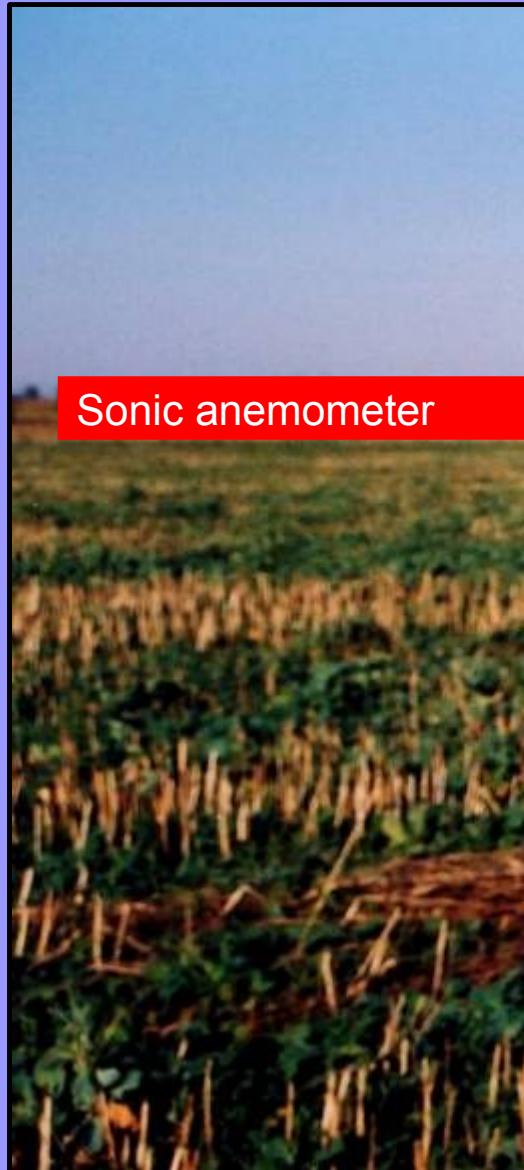


60 seconds time series of fluctuations of: vertical wind component (w) and concentration of CO₂ and H₂O





High frequency sensors set for measurements of: w, air temperature and CO₂ and H₂O concentrations.



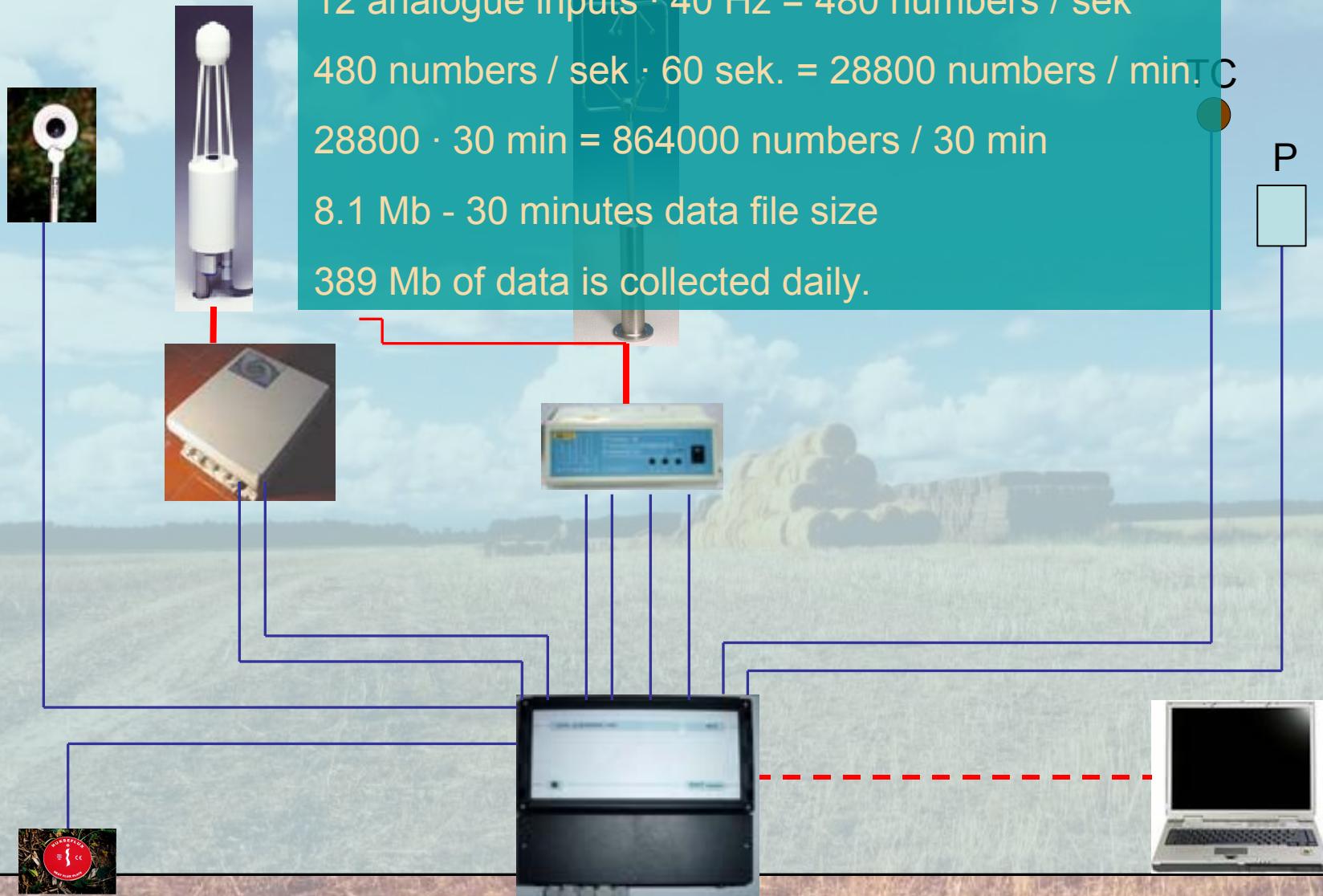


RADIATION AND SOIL HEAT FLUXES





MEASURING SYSTEM





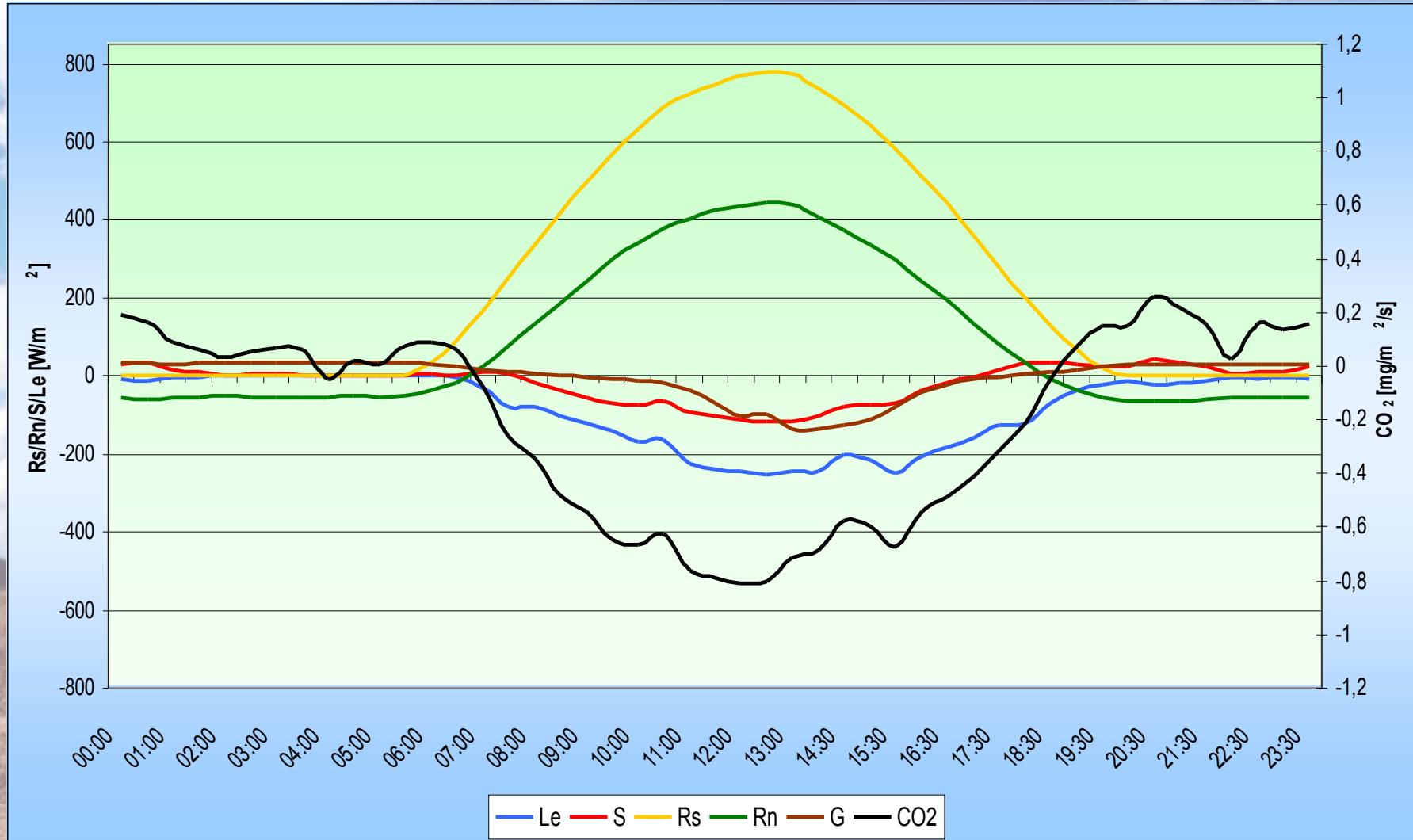
Eddy Covariance method advantages

- Enables a direct measurements of mass and energy fluxes (no empirical coefficients)
- Enables relatively large scale study
- Enables mass and energy fluxes measurements over rough surfaces (small gradients)





CORN FIELD 20.08.2002



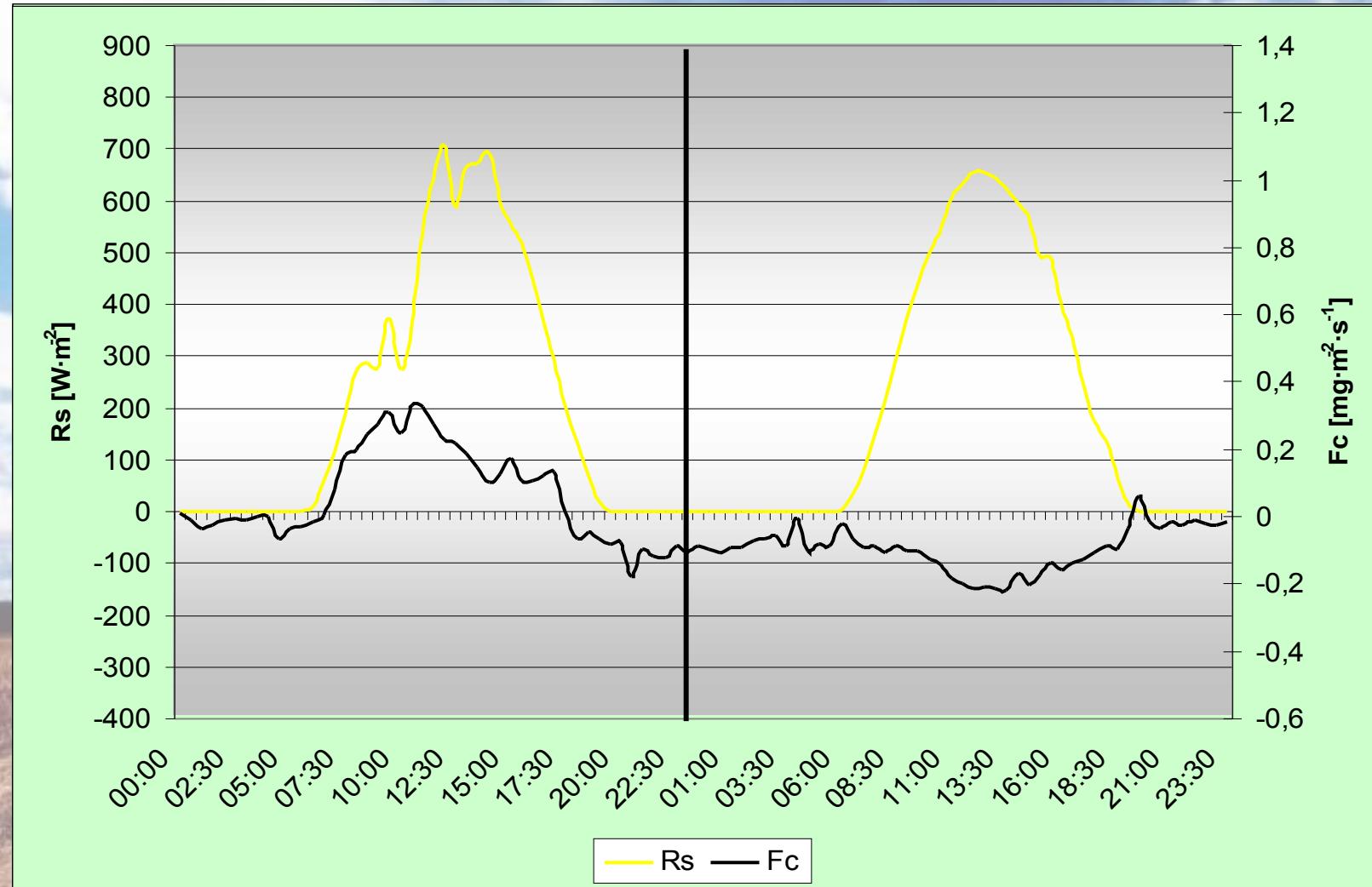
$t_{\text{sr}} = 21,62^\circ\text{C}$



Daily run of mass and energy fluxes measured over rape field during September 2002

03.09.2002

04.09.2002

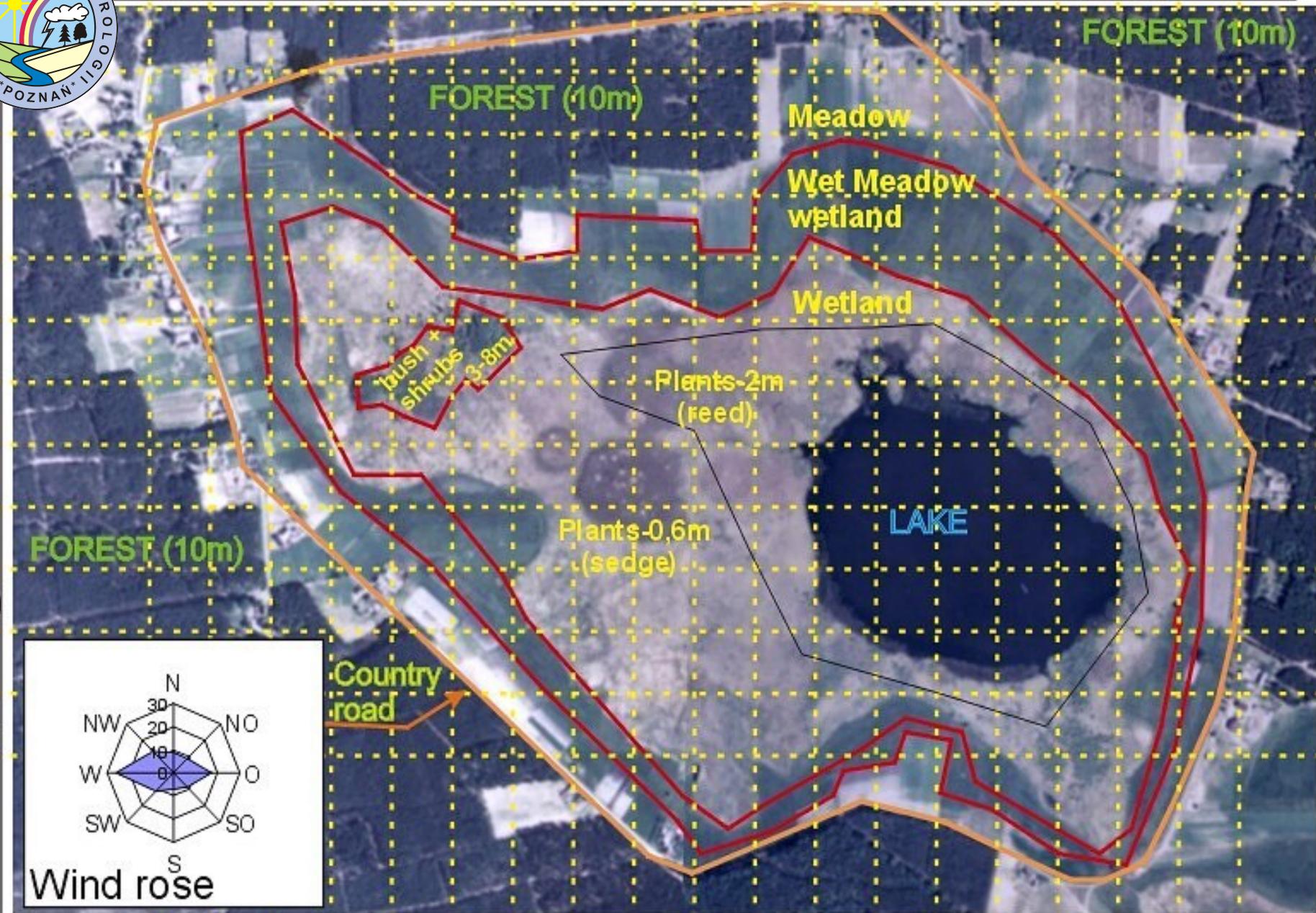


$$t_{sr} = 20,3^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$t_{sr} = 24,5^{\circ}\text{C}$$



A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q



One grid is 100x100m



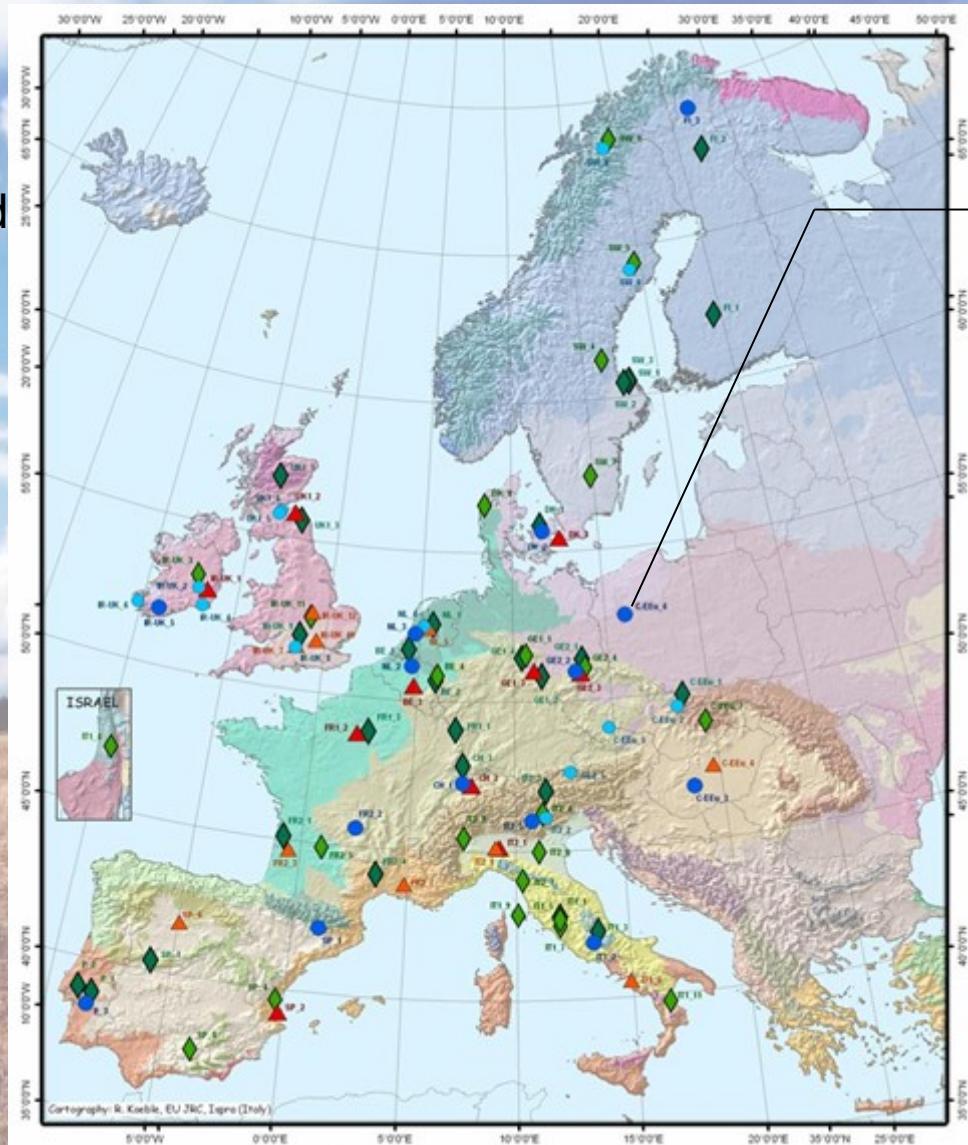


**VENICE (year 452),
ST. PETERSBURG (year 1703),
RZECIN ! (year 2003)**



CarboEurope IP

- Wetland/Grassland
- ▲ Arable land
- ◆ Forest



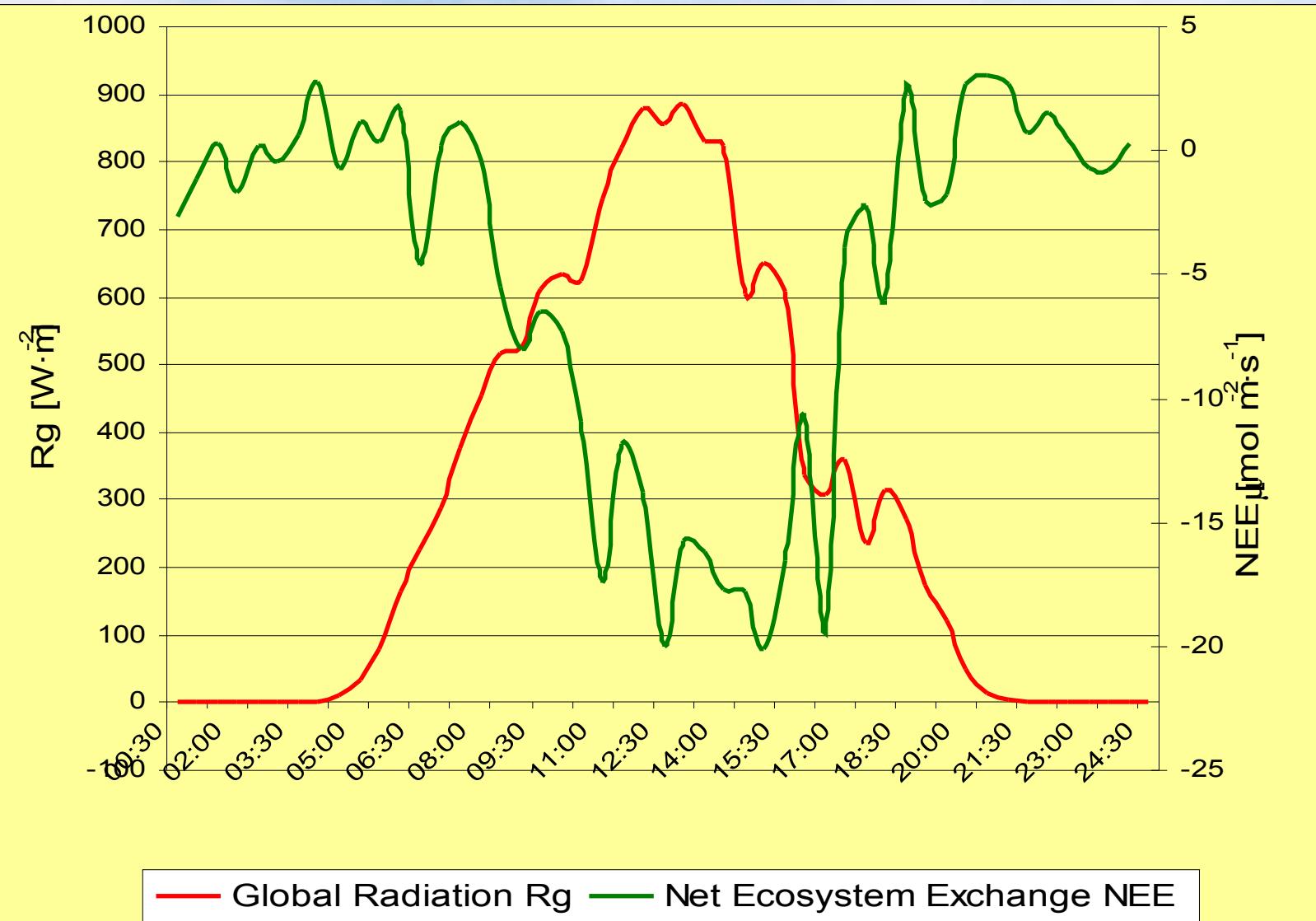


RZECIN SITE



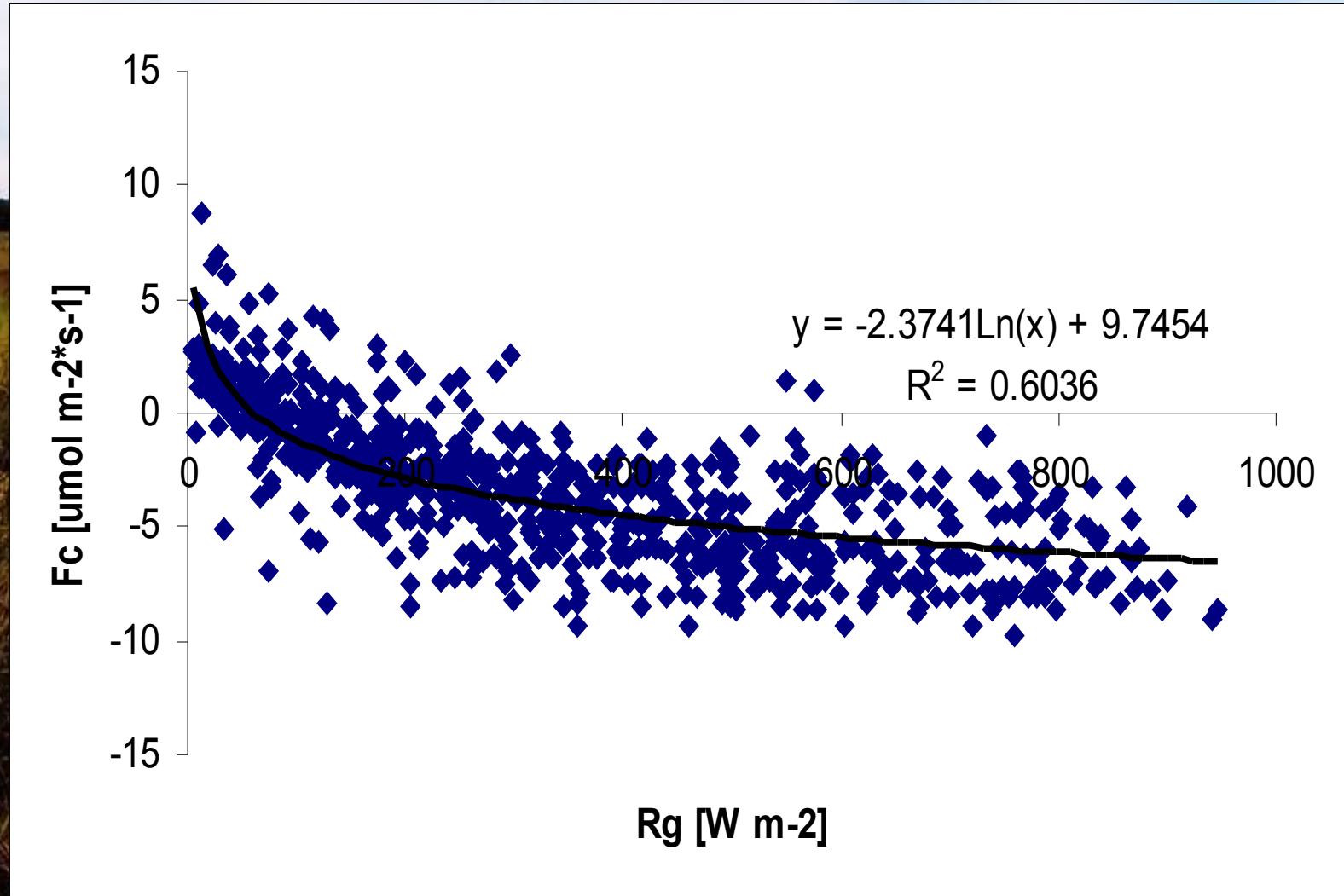


Global radiation and net CO₂ ecosystem exchange



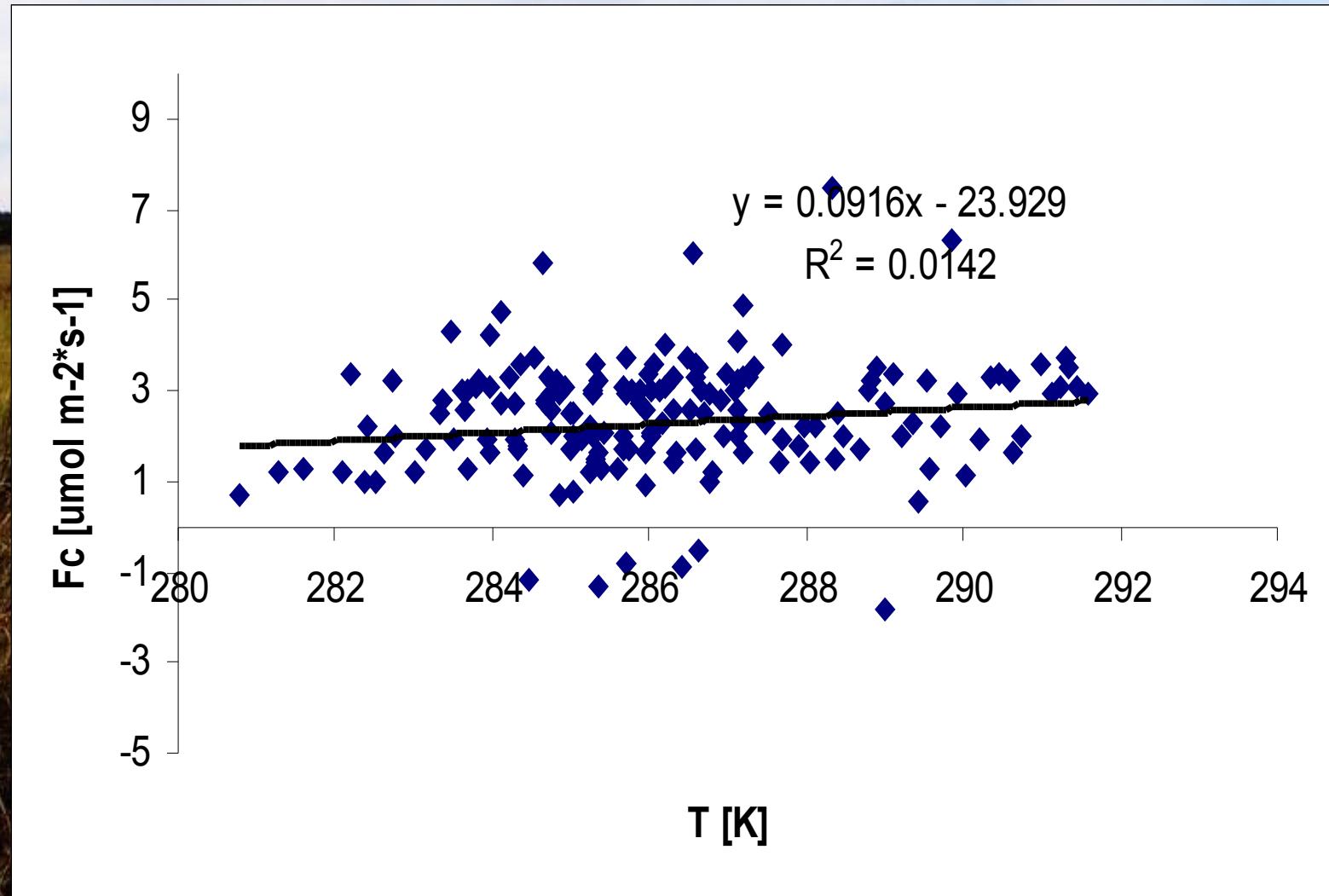


Diurnal Fc vs. Rg relationship - June 2004



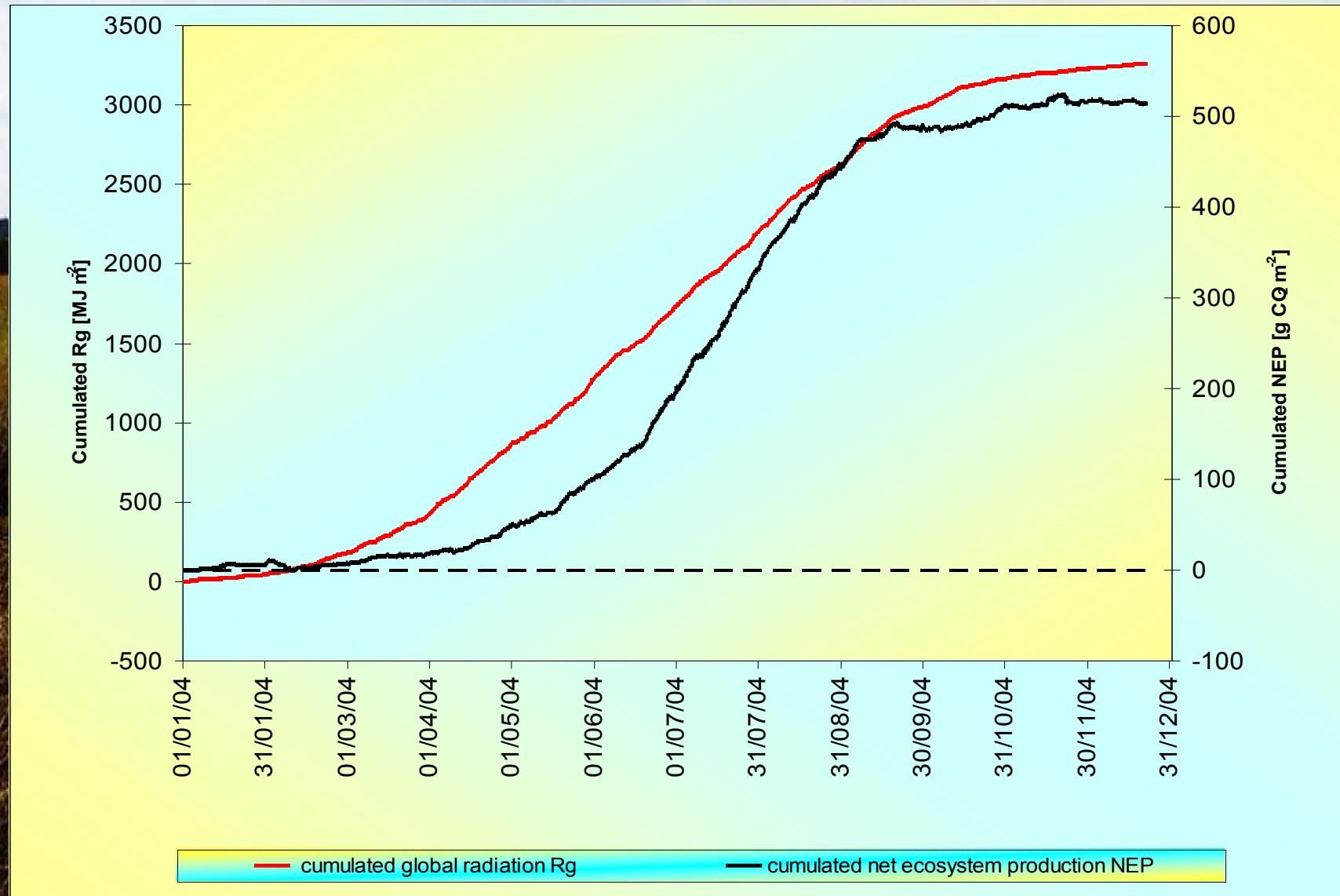


Nocturnal Fc vs. T relationship - June 2004





Cumulated values of global radiation and net ecosystem production during 2004

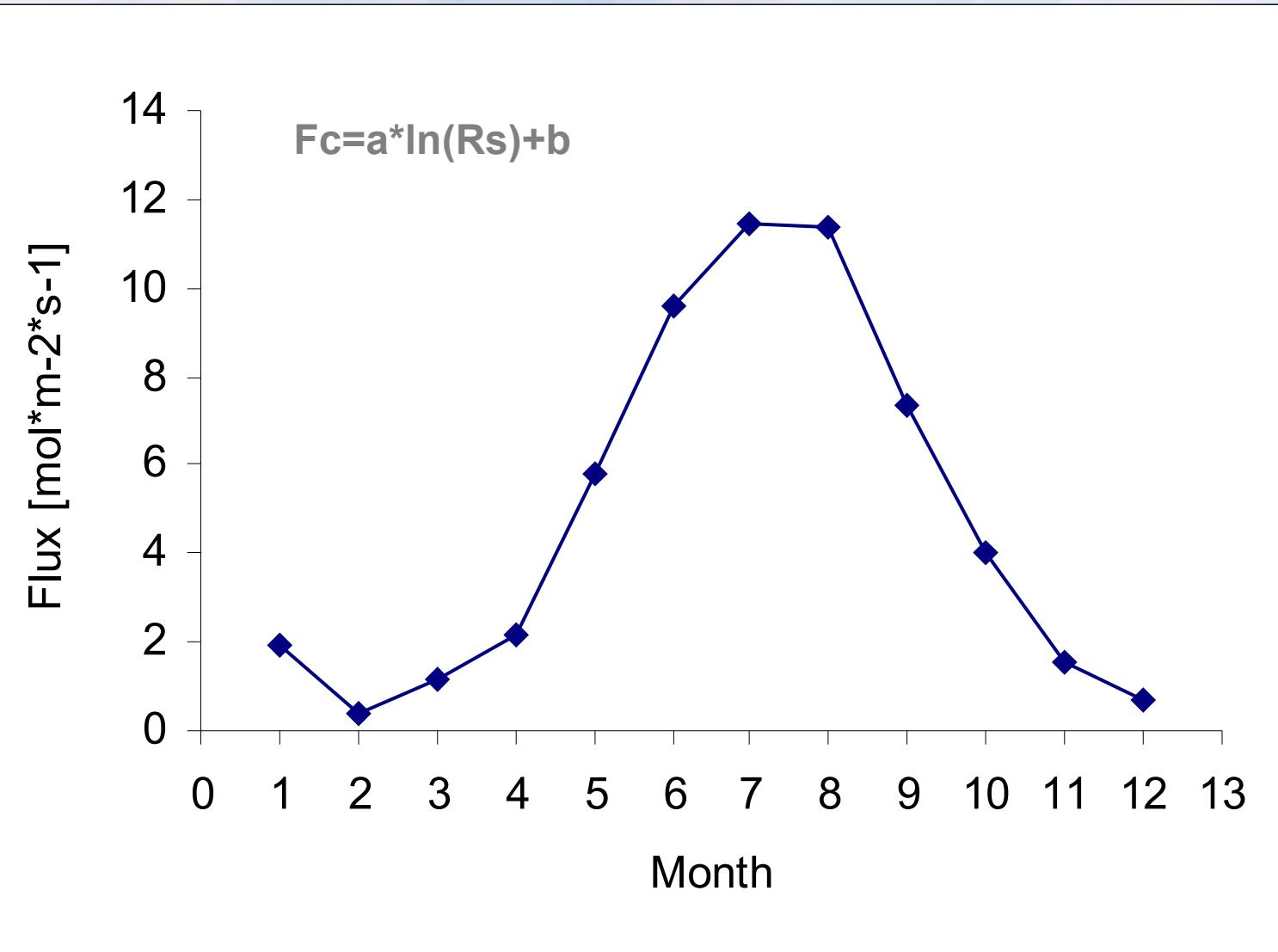


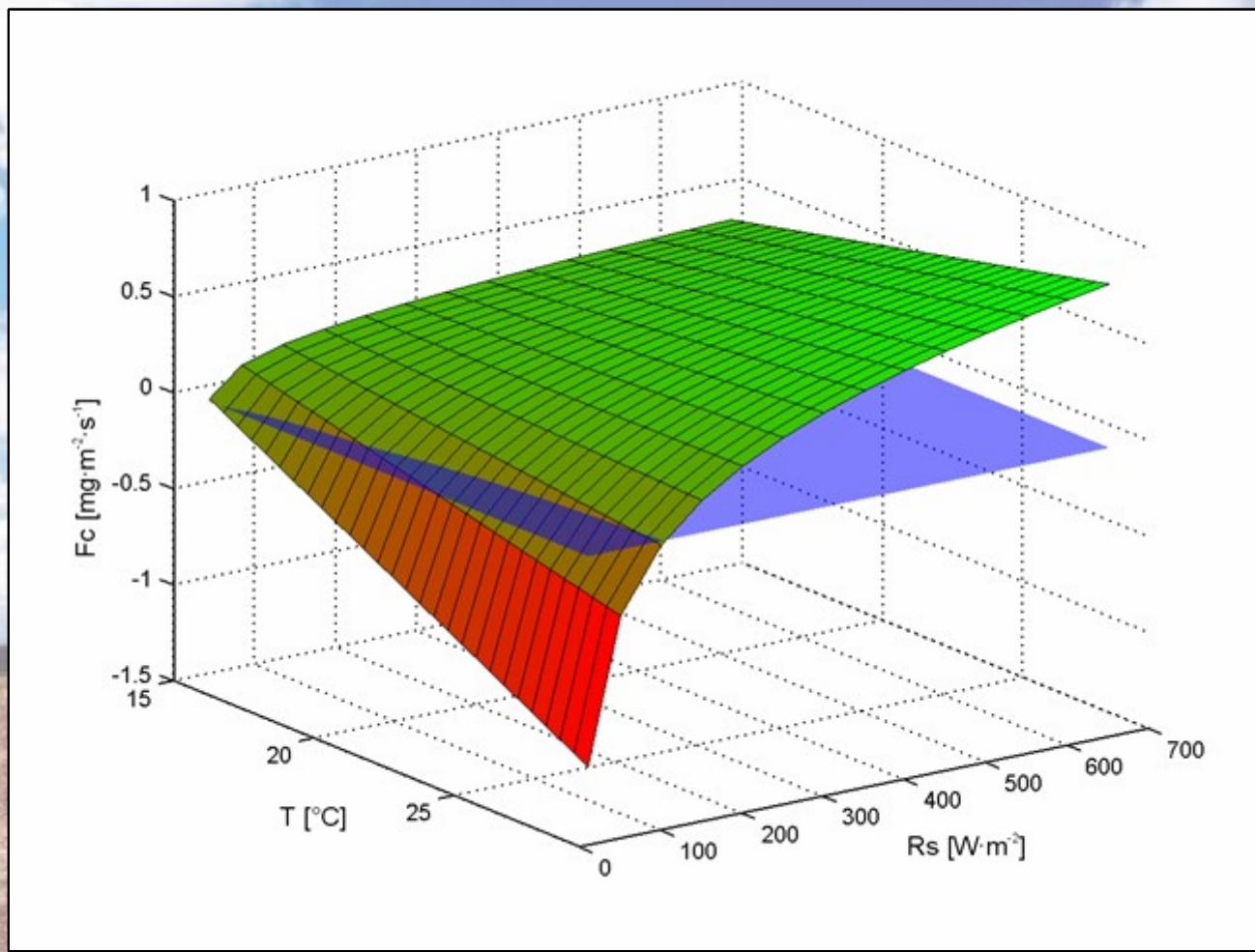
A photograph of a sunset over a body of water. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of two sailboats are visible, their masts reaching upwards. The sky is a gradient of warm colors, transitioning from deep blue at the top to bright orange and yellow near the horizon. The water reflects these colors, creating a peaceful and scenic atmosphere.

THANK
YOU



Sesonal run of estimated ecosystem respiration values





A photograph of a sunset or sunrise sky, featuring a gradient from deep orange at the horizon to a darker blue at the top. The sky is filled with wispy, curved clouds that catch the light, creating highlights of yellow and white. In the dark foreground, a silhouette of a landscape or horizon line is visible.

THANK YOU