

« »

(2)

(1)

(1)

(IRD)

(2)

(2)

2004/01/23

2004/05/30

Eddy Covariance

(LE ET)

28

LE

5 mm.day⁻¹

13%

2003

2002

LE/ Rn-G

(vpd

)

3m.s⁻¹

Rn-G

H+LE

:

Eddycovariance

Estimation of Evapotranspiration of Palmyra Oasis by Energy Balance method «Analaitical and Experemental Study»

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ABSTRACT

Continuous calculations of evapotranspiration (LE) using eddy covariance method and energy budget were performed over more than one year above the heterogeneous canopy of an arid oasis ecosystem in the central Syrian desert. Irrigation practice was traditional flooding with a 28 days turn of water delivery. The work focuses on seasonal variations of energy budget over a 2 years period with emphasis on effects of rainfall, wind speed and radiative budget on evapotranspiration. Maximum evapotranspiration was only 5mm/day. Even under irrigation practices, winter rainfall seems to have an important impact on LE: comparisons of two situations in June 2002 and June 2003 showed an increase of 13% in values of LE/Rn-G. Maximum averaged hourly values of evapotranspiration were found for wind speed values closed to 3m/s. This suggests that when the evaporative demand from the air (or vapour pressure deficit (vpd)) is increasing above a certain limit, the vegetation closes its stomata and reduces transpiration. Results from the energy balance closure showed significant differences in the slope of H+LE against Rn-G relationships between cold and hot month which was explained by specific radiative budget of desert areas.

Key Words: Evapotranspiration, Evaporation, Transpiration, Energy Balance, Eddy covariance methode.

《 》

120mm

:

.1

.2

()
《 》

.3

30 km

.4

()

« »

« »

.

:

:

1

.(... -)

2

3

:

Surface – atmosphere interaction
(circulation)

.(kustas et al ,1991)

« »

actual - ()
.()

energy budget

evapotranspiration

(ET)

) (ETo)

(
Blaney_ Criddel (1962) - penman -(1956)

Kc 'crop coefficients'

.(*Fao / unesco* ,1973)

:

39° 38°

35° 34°

(4860 Km²)

:

900-1400 m

(370m

)

:

18.6°

. 37.8°

120mm

2.4°

:

(20000-15000)

.1000 ha

80 000

70 000

250 000

200 ha

25 000

...

(34° 32' 34" N – 38° 16' 12" E)

)

(.....

()

convection (H)

(G) conduction ()

14m

(Schuepp *et al* 1990, Unland *et al*, 1995)

m 500 -300

eddy covariance energy budget

:

14m

CSAT3 3D sonic anemometer (Campbell)

FW05 fine

thermocouples

KH20 krypton

hygrometer (Campbell),

NR-LITE net radiometer

(Kipp & Zonen),

HFP01 heat flux plates (Hukseflux)

20

CR23 Campbell

15

. data logger

1cm

123.58

()
.116.49 nm

. u_x , u_y , u_z

Net radiation (Rn)

:

$$R_n = aR_g + L_d - L_u$$

R_g

a

R_n

L_u

L_d

net radiometer NRLITE

R_n

(Kipp and Zonen)

black Teflon

thermocouples

voltage

thermopiles

:

3cm

:

3cm

(Brutsaert,1982)

Eddy Covariance

(Desjardin et al.,1992; Lee, 1998)

:

()

:

advection

$$R_n = LE + H + G$$

Rn
E
L
H
G

[mm] ()
()
convection
conduction

:"Eddy covariance"

'Eddy covariance'
()
actual evapotranspiration

:Eddy covariance

() q () T covariance
(Swinbank, 1951 ; Priestley, 1959 ; Dyer, 1961)() u_z

S
ρ
) ρWS
S W
: Reynolds
s' w'

$$W = \overline{W} + w'$$

$$S = \overline{S} + s'$$

$$\overline{Fs} = \rho \overline{WS} = \overline{W S} + \rho \overline{w' s'}$$

...

:

\overline{W} ρ

$$\overline{Fs} = \rho \overline{w' s'}$$

. s'

:

Eddy covariance

$$E = \rho \text{cov} (u_z', q')$$

$$H = \rho C_p \text{cov} (u_z', T')$$

E

H

$$(u_z = \overline{u_z} + u_z')$$

u_z'

$$(q = \overline{q} + q')$$

q'

$$(T = \overline{T} + T')$$

T'

C_p

:

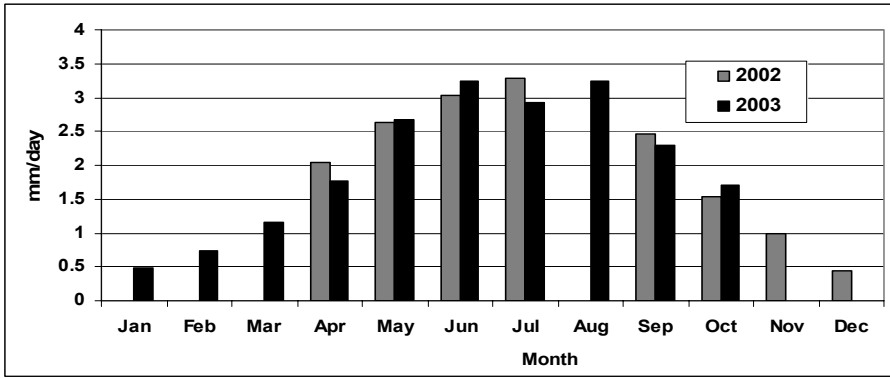
.1

.2

:

1

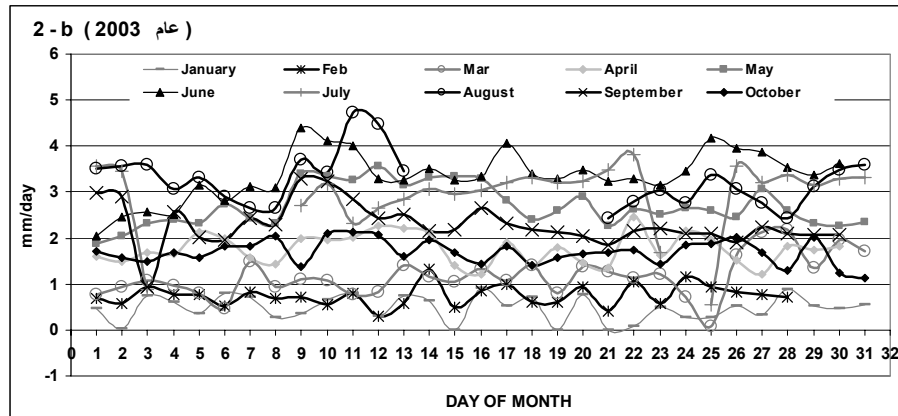
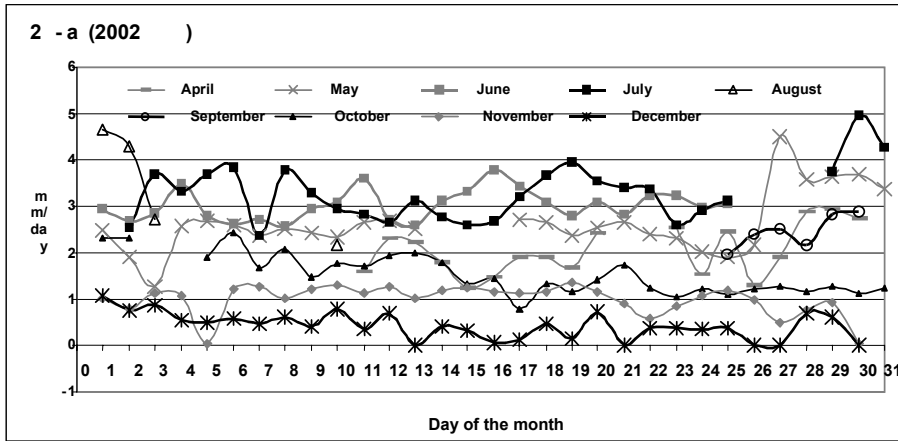
() (1) :
 0.5mm.day⁻¹
 3.5 mm.day⁻¹



2003 2002

(1)

2002 (LE) ET
) (2 a-b) 2003
 5 mm.day⁻¹ (8



2003 2002 ET

b a (2)

.(3)

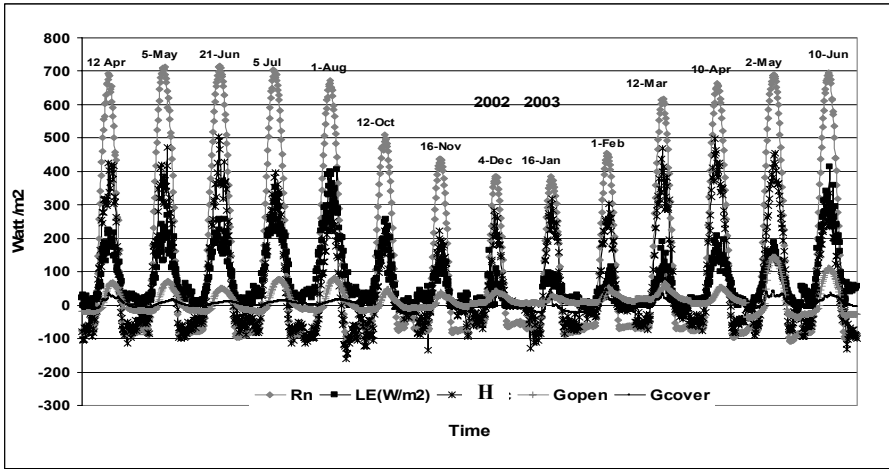
$400W.m^{-2}$

:Rn

$.700W.m^{-2}$

)

(
 -120 -80 $W.m^{-2}$
 $W.m^{-2}$



2003 2002

(3)

:G

. G

Gopen

(4)

G cover

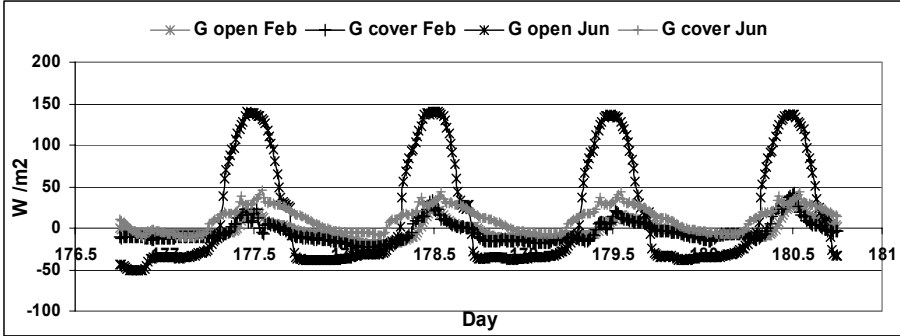
:2003

. $G cover = 25 - 50 W.m^{-2}$

...

.Rn 20 % G_{open}
) () 150 W.m^{-2}
 (G_{open} .- 40 W.m^{-2}

. $-25 \text{ W.m}^{-2} < G_{open} \text{ maximum} < +25 \text{ W.m}^{-2}$



G_{open} (4)

G_{cover}

.2003

(3) :
 .2/5/2003 12/3/2003, 10/4/2003 12/4/ 2002,
 500 W.m^{-2} (H)
 (LE)

H 16/01/2003 . 200 W.m^{-2}
 (400 W.m^{-2} , 300 W.m^{-2}) Rn

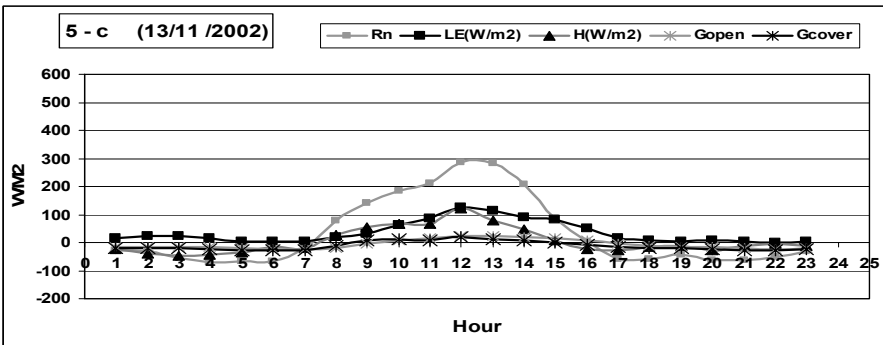
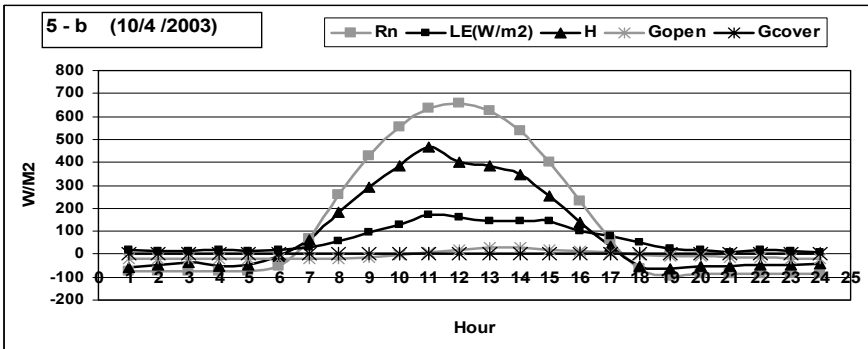
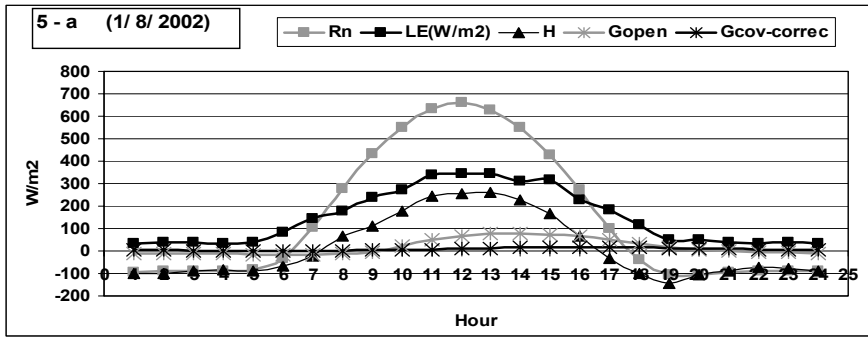
1/8/2002	5/7/02	21/6/02	5/5/02	LE	H
	300 W.m^{-2}		500 W.m^{-2}		H
H	LE	400 W.m^{-2}	250	LE	

) ()
 (

10/4/03 1/8/02

(b a 5)

.(3)



b: 10/4/03 a:1/8/02

c b a (5)

.c:13/11/02

1/8/02

(a 5)

100 W.m⁻²

(Rn)

10/4/03

Rn

(450 W.m⁻²)

(650 W.m⁻²)

Rn

(200 W.m⁻² <)

(c 5)

.2002

(Rn <300 W.m⁻²)

(LE)

(H)

(20 W.m⁻²)

(120 W.m⁻²)

:

2

(2003 2002)

.2003 - 2002

2002 - 2001

2003

8-17 2002

17-25 :

(b a 6)

(1)

	2001/2002	2002/2003
	91.0 mm	176.1 mm
+	22.7 mm (2002)	3.6 mm (2003)
	0	0

: (1)

2002-2003

-

.2001-2002

22.7 mm

-

3.6 mm

2002

. 2003

-

LE/Rn-G b a (2)

	.2003					2002				
2002	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
LE/Rn-G	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.39	

2003	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
LE/Rn-G	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.45	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.52

(Rn-G)

LE/Rn-G

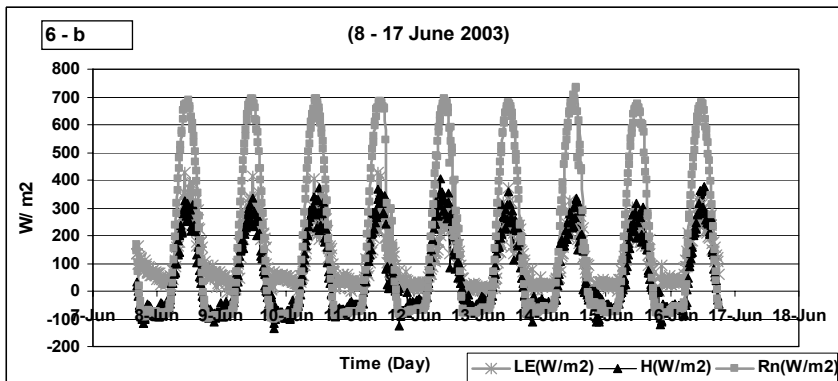
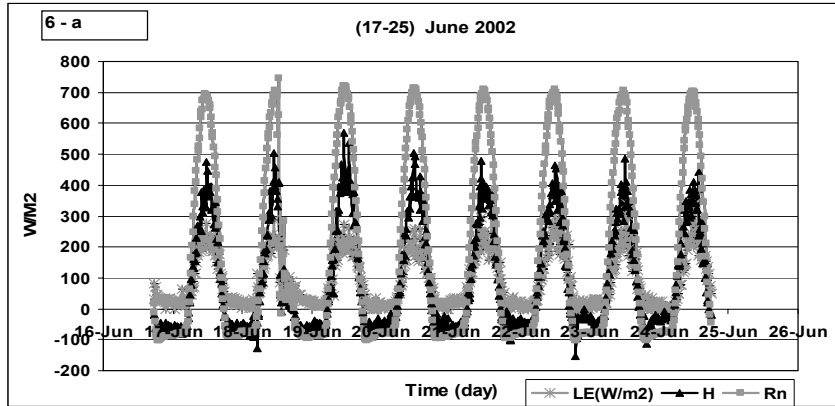
. (LE)

39 %

2a,b

. 2003

52% 2002



(8-17) 2002

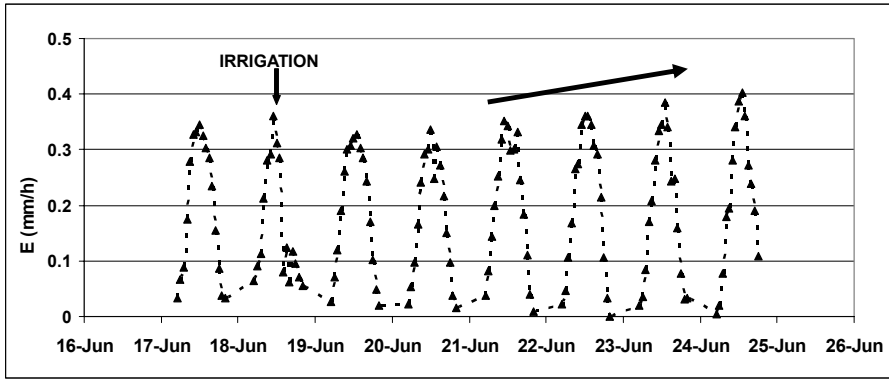
(17-25)

b a (6)

. 2003

...

700W.m⁻² (b a 6)
2003 8-17 2002 17-25
8-17 300 W.m⁻² 2002 17-25
cooling 400 W.m⁻² 2003
2001 -2002 () effect
() . 2002 -2003
2002-2003)
2002-2003) 2001-2002
2003 2002 ()
2003 2002
3
()
(0.1 hectare) 13 .« »
100 L.s⁻¹ 28
2-3 km
Tensiometers TDR



. 2002 17 - 25 (7)

(17-25) (7)

18 .2002

(7)

21 3

.(2000) 7-8 m

: 4

: Dalton

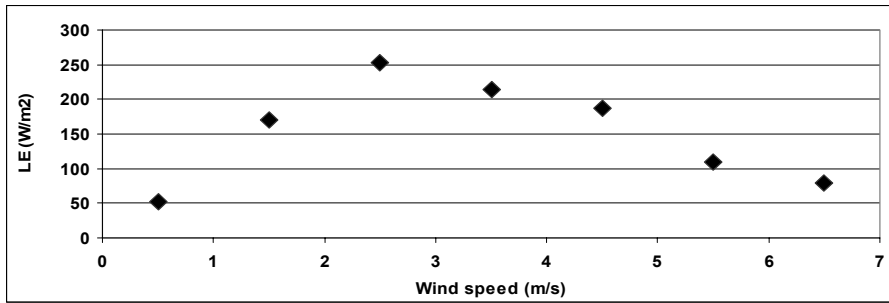
$$Ea = (a + bU) (ew - ea)$$

(m.s⁻¹) U b, a (mb) Ea

ea (mb) ew 2 m

. (Brutsaert, 1982) (mb)

()



(8)

8-17

LE
2003

LE

(8)

2003

8-17

m.s⁻¹ (3 - 2)

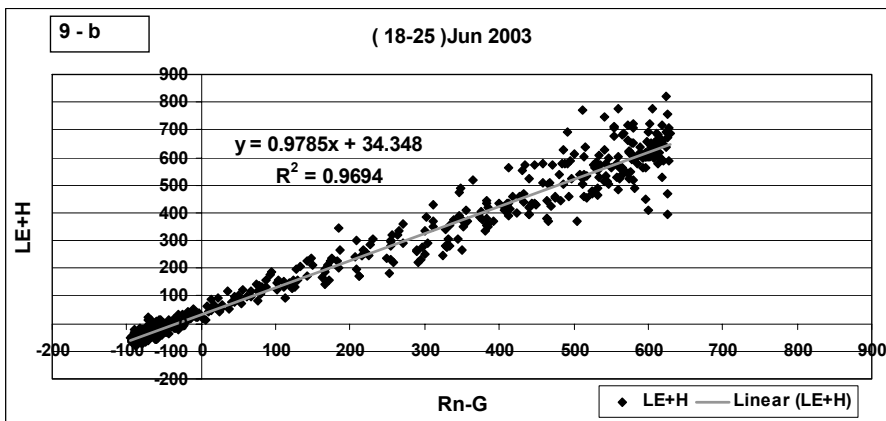
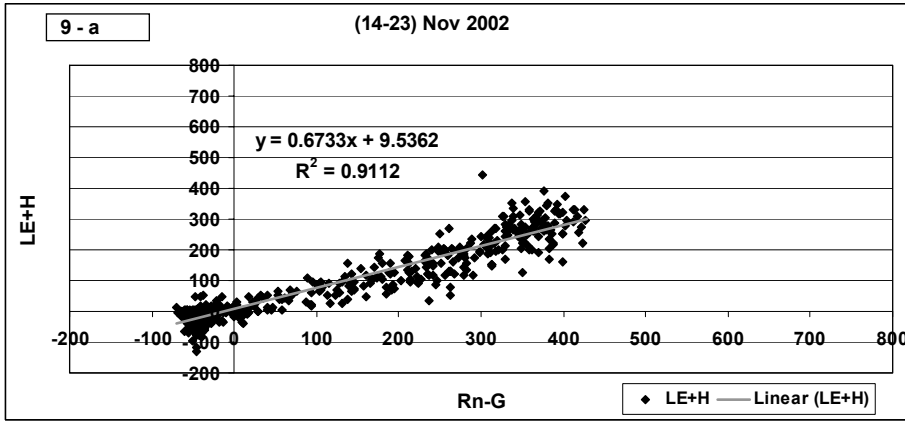
: 5
Rn, G, H, LE

$$Rn - G = H + LE$$

H+LE

(b a 9)

.Rn-G



:

b a (9)

2003

2002

:

±5%

(Stannard et al., 1994; Antoni et al., 2000; Culf et al., 2002)

Rn

:

H

ET

G

(Rn) net radiometer

(5m)

hygrometer

) LE H

)

(Sonic anemometer

(Schuepp et al 1990, Unland et al, (500m)

(

)

1995)

.(advection

Rn

LE H

2002

:

Rn-G

H+LE

:

.2003

y = 0.67 x + 9.5

r² = 0.91

2002

y = 0.98 x + 34.3

r² = 0.97

2003

(correlation) r

(slope)

()

.(= 0.67)

0.72

. 8.9 W.m⁻²

intercept

0.88

()

.27 W/m²

(y≠x)

:

the network of flux measurement sites in America (FLUXNET) –
(Wilson.K, et al., 2002)

1 50

36.9 -32.9

(r²)

.0.79±0.01

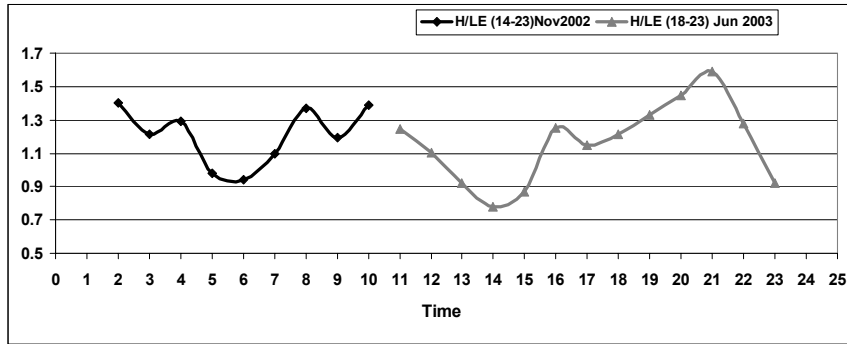
(0.99 0.53)

.3.7±2.0W.m⁻²

W.m⁻²

.0.96 0.64

0.86



(H/LE) Bowen ratio

(10)

. 2003

18 -25 2002

(14-23)

(H+LE)

()

.(Rn - G)

.Rn

(Rn - G)

infra red radiation

Rn-G H+LE .Rn
H

Bowen ratio (H/LE)

(H/LE) **Bowen ratio**

(10)

[0.8-1.6]

(Brutsaert, 1982)

3.5 mm.day⁻¹
6mm.day⁻¹

ET
FAO

)
(Allen et al.,1998)

(7-8 m)

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