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Dynamics of CO₂ Exchange of Irrigated and Nonirrigated Crops in Haean Catchment, South Korea

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Aims

• To obtain reliable information about the net ecosystem exchange of CO₂ between the land surface and the atmosphere in irrigated and non-irrigated croplands in South Korea.

To better understand the dynamics of agro-ecosystem CO₂ exchange over the entire growing period.

Observation techniques

Methods

Research sites

- irrigated rice field 2010 & 2011 non-irrigated potato field 2010
- eddy-covariance
 - ≻ weather stations
 - biomass
- Data base

State-of-the-art quality control conventional and new gap-

filling schemes





h





0.0 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 Normalized standard deviation Fig. 8. Slight temperature dependency

of GPP

Conclusions

1.0

0.8

0.1

0.0 dt dt -0.1 -0.2

h

120

180

changing rate of LAI increase in rice

Fig. 6. Time series of R_{ref} and the

DOY

R^{ref}

(m²m⁻²d⁻¹) 0.2

The primary cause of seasonal change in GPP is the change in Leaf Area Index (LAI) for both crops.

240

(µmol m⁻² s⁻¹

Ш

300

- The diurnal change in GPP is driven by solar radiation. The photosynthetic efficiency of rice with diffuse radiation is larger than with direct radiation. The photosynthetic efficiency of potatoes showed no difference between sunny and cloudy days.
- The seasonal change in ecosystem respiration at the reference temperature in the rice field follows the change in LAI increase
- Vapor pressure deficit (VPD) plays a significant role in the dry, premonsoon growing stage of non-irrigated crops and a minor role under Asian monsoon weather conditions.

Further information

1.0

0.5

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