

Dynamics of CO₂ exchange in croplands in Haean Catchment, South Korea



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Motivation

- the economic development, the ecosystem function, and the climate system
- The CO₂ flux estimate for croplands: more uncertain
- CO₂ exchange under monsoonal conditions

Objectives

- To obtain reliable information about the net ecosystem exchange of CO₂ in typical (both flooded and dry) croplands in a monsoonal region.
- To better understand the dynamics of agroecosystem CO₂ exchange during the whole growing period.





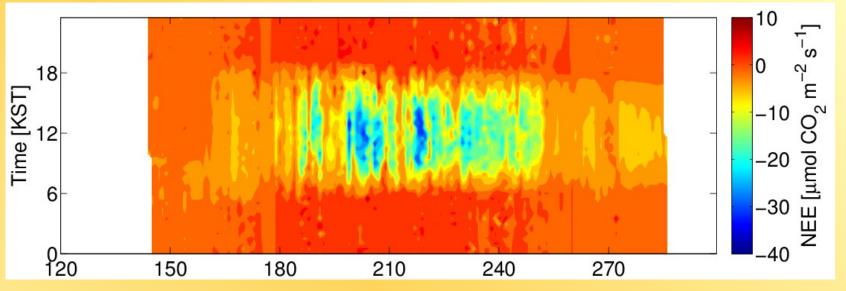
Weather stations 2010, 2011



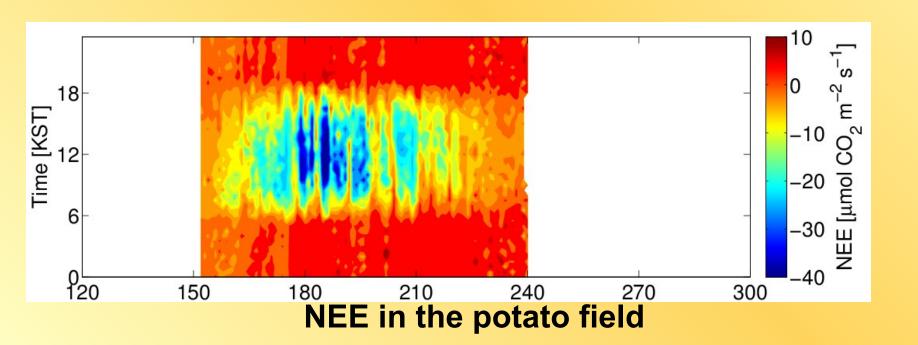
Biomass measurement 2010



Eddy-covariance 2010, 2011



NEE in the rice field



Respiration

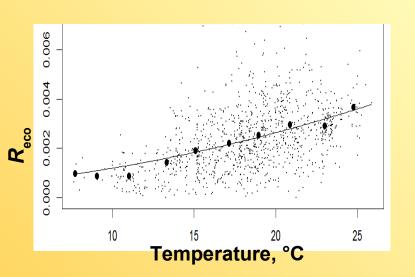


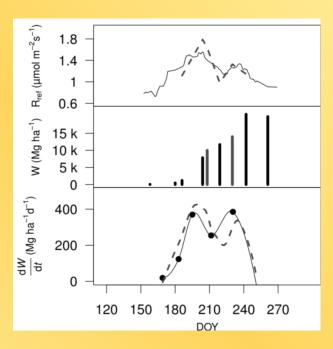


$$R_{\text{eco}} = R_{\text{ref}} e^{E_0 \left(\frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}} - T_0} - \frac{1}{T - T_0}\right)}$$

Biomass response

$$R_{\rm plant} = a \frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}t} + bW$$

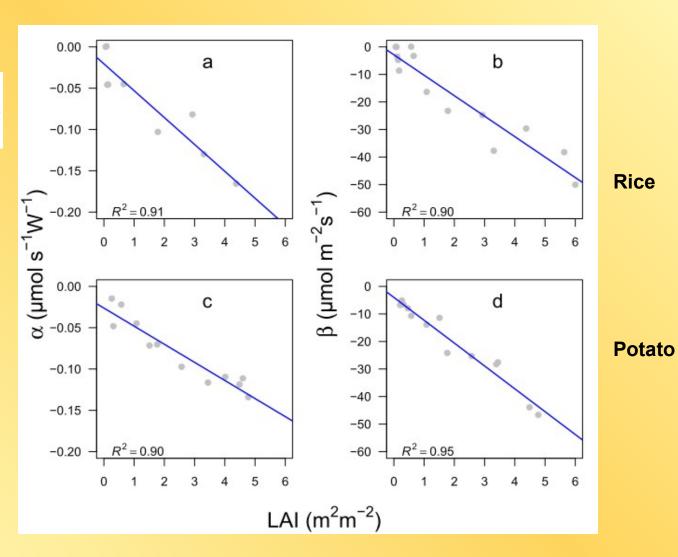




Rice

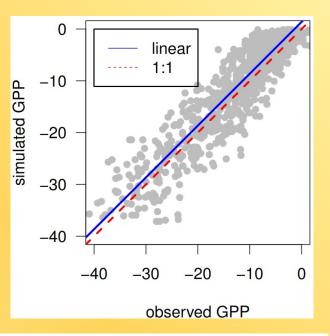
GPP: light

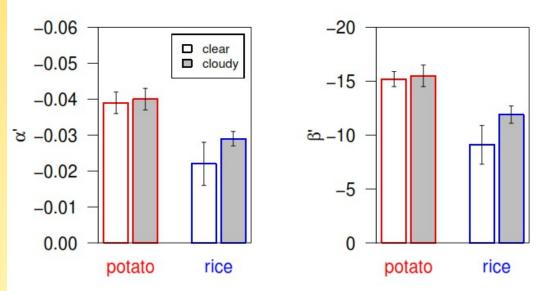
$$GPP = \frac{\alpha R_{\rm g} \beta}{\alpha R_{\rm g} + \beta}$$



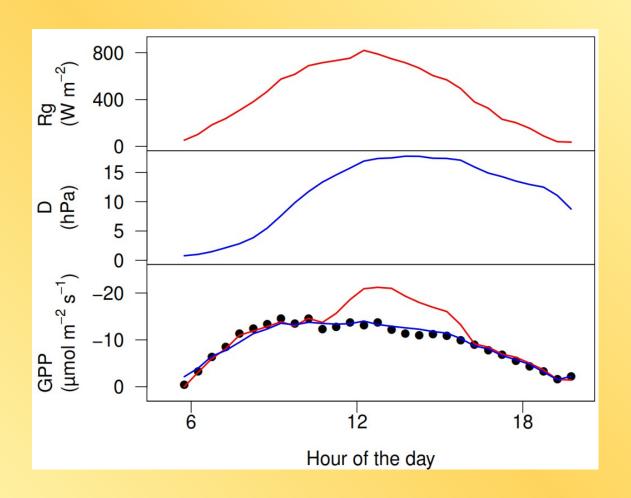
GPP: light and leaf

$$\frac{\text{GPP}}{\text{LAI}} = \frac{\alpha' R_{\text{g}} \beta'}{\alpha' R_{\text{g}} + \beta}$$

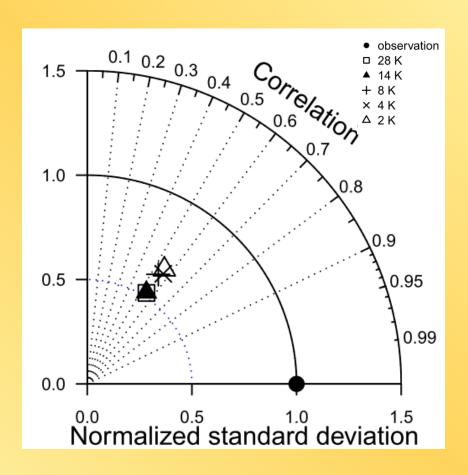




GPP: vapour pressure deficit



GPP: temperature



Conclusions

- The primary determinant of seasonal change in GPP is the change in LAI for both crops.
- The diurnal change in GPP is driven by the 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 pattern in ecosystem respiration in the rice field is determined by both the temperature and the above-ground biomass.
- VPD plays a significant role in the dry cropland before summer monsoon and a minor role during summer monsoonal conditions.