* **Results**

The results of our analyses supported our hypothesis that primary meteorological drivers of fluxes in the site are net radiation, vapor pressure deficit, temperature which combinedly explained about 80% of variability in the fluxes across seasons. The generalized additive model (GAM) better explained the variation compared to a linear model which only captured about 60% of the seasonal variation in fluxes. Additionally, the predictive performance of interactive GAM (mean squared error = 0.0052) was better than that of linear model (mean squared error = 0.0068) across seasons. We used Akaike’s Information Criteria (AIC) and Likelihood Ratio Tests (LRT) model selection approach to further select and validate the best-fit model, given the data.