

1. About the data set

Site name (AsiaFlux three letter code)	Fujiyoshida forest meteorology research site (FJY)	
Period of registered data	From January 1,2004 to December 31, 2004	
This document file name	FJY_2004_001f.pdf	
Corresponding data file name	FJY_2004_001.csv	
Revision information		
Date	Details of revision	Renewed file name
31 March 2011	First registration	FJY_2004_001.csv FJY_2004_001a.pdf
18 May 2011	Document file is updated: p.9, line10: Publication list is updated	FJY_2004_001b.pdf
23 June 2011	Document file is updated: p.3, 4, 7, 9: Publication information is corrected	FJY_2004_001c.pdf
15 May 2012	Document file is updated: p.9, line11: Publication information is updated	FJY_2004_001d.pdf
31 July 2012	Document file is updated: p.1: Details in each revision are added. p.4 and 7: Publication information is updated	FJY_2004_001e.pdf
29 May 2013	Document file is updated: p.2, line 4: Typo in site location is corrected p.3: Observation heights of Ta and Rh are corrected	FJY_2004_001f.pdf
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2. Site description

Hour line (Time difference from UTC)	Japan Standard Time(JST) (9 hours ahead of UTC)
Location (address)	Kenmarubi, Kamiyoshida, Fujiyoshida 403-0005, Yamanashi, Japan (on the premises of Yamanashi Institute of Environment Science)
Position	35.45454N, 138.76225E (World Geodetic System 1984, GPS: Garmin eTrex Legend and map)
Elevation	1030m above sea level (World Geodetic System 1984, GPS: Garmin eTrex Legend and map)
Terrain type	Gentle slope
Slope	3.5 degrees
Area	36km ²
Fetch	150-3000m
Climate	Cool temperate (Köppen climate classification: Cfb)
Mean annual air temperature	9.5 degreeC ,2000-2008 (Mizoguchi <i>et.al.</i> , 2011)
Mean annual precipitation	1955 mm, 2000-2007 (Mizoguchi <i>et.al.</i> , 2011)
Vegetation Type	Secondary natural evergreen needle-leaf forest
Dominant Species (Overstory)	Japanese red piine (<i>Pinus densiflora</i>)
Dominant Species (Understory)	Japanese holly (<i>Ilex edunculosa</i>)
Canopy height	Approx. 19m (measurement date: Apr. 2000)
Breast high diameter	23.5cm: japanese red pine (Otsuka <i>et.al.</i> 2003)
Age	approx. 90years: japanese red pine (Otsuka <i>et.al.</i> 2003)
LAI	Max. 5.0 m ² m ⁻²
Soil Type	Immature (litter and organic matter with partially exposed volcanic lava) Im
Other information	Highly disturbed until 90 years ago (Otsuka <i>et.al.</i> , 2003)

References

OTSUKA Toshiyuki, GOTO Takehiro, SUGITA Mikio, NAKAJIMA Takafumi, IKEGUCHI Hitoshi (2003) The origin of pine forest on Ken-marubi lava flow on the lower slopes of Mt.Fuji. Vegetation Science, 20:43-54 (in Japanese with English abstract)
MIZOGUCHI Yasuko, OHATNI Yoshikazu, NAKAI Yuichiro, IWATA Hiroki, TAKANASHI Satoru,, YASUDA Yukio, NAKANO Takashi, YASUDA Taisuke, WATANABE Tsutomu (2011) Climatic characteristics of the Fujiyoshida forest meteorology research site. Mount Fuji Research, 5:1-6.

3. Registered data

Observation items	Symbol	Unit	Height(s) Depth(s)	Instruments	Note
Date	DATE	-	****	****	yyyymmdd
Time	TIME	-	****	****	hhmm
Precipitation	PPT	mm	1.0m	B071-00 (YOKOGAWA)	(Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2011)
Air temperature	Ta	degrees C	22.7m	HMP45D (VAISALA)	See Note [5], [6] (Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2011)
Relative humidity	Rh	%	22.7m	HMP45D (VAISALA)	See Note [1], [5], [6]
Wind speed	U	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	31.8m	WM30P (IKEDA)	See Note [5] (Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2011)
Wind direction	WD	degrees	25.4m	DA600-3T (KAIJO)	(Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2011)
Global solar radiation (incoming / downward)	Sd	$\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	32.0m	CM6F (Kipp & Zonen)	See Note [2], [3], [5] (Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2011)
Reflected solar radiation (upward)	Su	$\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	28.6m	CM6B (Kipp & Zonen)	See Note [2], [3], [5]
Photosynthetic active photon flux density (downward)	Pd	$\text{micromol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	32.0m	LI190 (LI-COR)	See Note [2], [3], [5], [6] (Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
Reflected PAR (upward)	Pu	$\text{micromol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	28.6m	LI190 (LI-COR)	See Note [2], [3], [5], [6]
Net radiation	Rn	$\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	32.0m / 28.6m	CM6F, CM6B (Kipp & Zonen), PIR (Eppley)	See Note [4]
Soil heat flux	G	$\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	-0.02m	MF-81 (EKO)	
Sensible heat flux	H	$\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	25.4m		See Section 4
Latent heat flux	IE	$\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	25.4m		NA
Friction velocity	Ust	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	26m	DA600-3T (KAIJO)	See Section 4
CO ₂ flux	Fc	$\text{micromol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	25.4m	LI-6262 (LI-COR)	Closed-path system See Section 4 (Ohtani <i>et al.</i> , 2005, Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2012)

Storage change in canopy air layer	Sc	$\text{micromol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	22.7, 18.9, 13.2, 9.4, 3.2m	LI-6262 (LI-COR)	See Section 4 (Ohtani <i>et al.</i> , 2005, Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
Net ecosystem exchange	NEE	$\text{micromol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$			Ust screening (Ust ≥ 0.12), Gap filled (Ohtani <i>et al.</i> , 2005, Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
Ecosystem respiration	Re	$\text{micromol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$			Gap filled (Ohtani <i>et al.</i> 2005, Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
Gross primary production	GPP	$\text{micromol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$			GPP=-NEE+Re

Note

- [1] value of >100% is replaced by 100%
- [2] snow cover influence is eliminated by referring Ta and PPT
- [3] value in night time is replaced by 0.0.
- [4] $R_n = S_d - S_u + L_d - L_u$ (L_d : downward longwave radiation, L_u : upward longwave radiation_)
- [5] instrumental error is corrected
- [6] ageing deterioration is corrected

Gap filling

NEE	$-NEE \text{ (daytime)} = Agmax * \alpha * PAR / (Agmax + \alpha * PAR) + C$: Parameters were derived daily for the previous 15 days
Re	$Re = -NEE \text{ (nighttime)} = a * b^{(Ta/10)}$: Parameters (a & b) were derived yearly for 4 periods (the snow season and no-snow season divided into 3 periods: Jan to Mar, Apr to Sep, and Oct to Dec).

References

- Ohtani, Y., Mizoguchi, Y., Watanabe, T., Yasuda, Y. (2005) Parameterization of NEP for gap-filling in a cool-temperate coniferous forest in Fujiyoshida, Japan. *Journal of Agricultural Meteorology*, 60(5): 769-772
- MIZOGUCHI Yasuko, OHATNI Yoshikazu, NAKAI Yuichiro, IWATA Hiroki, TAKANASHI Satoru,, YASUDA Yukio, NAKANO Takashi, YASUDA Taisuke, WATANABE Tsutomu (2011) Climatic characteristics of the Fujiyoshida forest meteorology research site. *Mount Fuji Research*, 5:1-6.
- MIZOGUCHI Yasuko, OHTANI Yoshikazu, YASUDA Yukio, TAKANASHI Satoru, NAKAI Yuichiro, IWATA Hiroki (2012) Seasonal and interannual variation in net ecosystem production of a evergreen needleleaf forest, Japan. *Journal of Forest Research*, 17(3):283-295

Data format

Data consists of fixed length (8 digits) comma separated format. Missing data is labeled as "-9999.00"

Line 1: Symbol (Date, Time, PPT, Ta,)

Line 2: Unit (yyyymmdd, hhmm, mm, degC,)

"hhmm" shows intermediate time of averaging period.

i.e. "1215" labels half-hourly average (or sum) of data from 12:00 to 12:30

Line 3: Comment

Line 4: Data

:

Data example

Date, Time, yyyymmdd, hhmm,	PPT, mm,	Ta, degC,	Rh, %,	U, ms-1,	WD, deg,	Sd, Wm-2,	Su, Wm-2,	Pd, (#1),	Pu, (#1),	.....
File= KWG_2000_001.CSV; Created: 20100326; Gap= -9999.0; (*1): micro-mol m-2 s-1										
20000101, 0015,	0.0,	3.34,	87.19,	1.58,	-9999.0,	0.1,	-9999.0,	0.1,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0045,	0.0,	3.12,	88.14,	1.44,	-9999.0,	0.0,	-9999.0,	0.1,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0115,	0.0,	2.36,	90.51,	1.15,	-9999.0,	-0.3,	-9999.0,	0.1,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0145,	0.0,	2.14,	91.32,	0.83,	-9999.0,	0.0,	-9999.0,	0.1,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0215,	0.0,	2.28,	88.96,	0.49,	-9999.0,	-0.3,	-9999.0,	0.1,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0245,	0.0,	2.24,	89.82,	0.35,	-9999.0,	-0.2,	-9999.0,	0.2,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0315,	0.0,	2.05,	89.49,	1.50,	-9999.0,	0.1,	-9999.0,	0.2,	-0.1,	.....
20000101, 0345,	0.0,	2.41,	87.25,	1.27,	-9999.0,	0.0,	-9999.0,	0.2,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0415,	0.0,	2.31,	86.83,	1.12,	-9999.0,	-0.2,	-9999.0,	0.1,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0445,	0.0,	2.84,	83.36,	0.54,	-9999.0,	-0.6,	-9999.0,	0.0,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0515,	0.0,	2.53,	83.32,	1.23,	-9999.0,	0.2,	-9999.0,	0.2,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0545,	0.0,	1.59,	87.54,	1.29,	-9999.0,	-0.6,	-9999.0,	0.0,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0615,	0.0,	1.89,	85.13,	0.84,	-9999.0,	0.4,	-9999.0,	0.3,	0.0,	.....
20000101, 0645,	0.0,	1.77,	82.40,	0.83,	-9999.0,	3.5,	-9999.0,	8.5,	0.4,	
20000101, 0715,	0.0,	2.67,	76.83,	1.38,	-9999.0,	45.8,	-9999.0,	71.9,	11.6,	
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4. Observation and calculation

4-1. Flux observation system and data acquisition

Type of sonic anemometer	DA600-3T (Probe TR-61C) (KAIJO)
Type of IRGA	LI-6262, LI-COR
Sampling rate	5Hz
Averaging time	30min
Flux measurement height #1	25.4m
Zero-plane displacement	
Roughness length	
Calibration information	CO ₂ /H ₂ O gas analyzer was calibrated once a day by flowing standard gases that were automatically controlled.
Other information	

4-2. Flux calculation

Calculation methods		Note
Flow attenuation ^{*4-6}	Not applied	
Coordinate rotation ^{*1-3}	Applied	double rotation
Lag removal ^{*2, 7, 8}	Applied	automatic

4-3. Flux corrections

Correction methods		Target flux	Note
Cross wind correction ^{*9, 10}		sensible heat flux (H)	
Vapor correction		sensible heat flux (H)	
High frequency loss	Band-pass covariance method ^{*12}	CO ₂ flux (Fc)	
	Experimental approach ^{*2}		
Low frequency loss (Detrending)	Linear detrend ^{*16}	sensible heat flux (H), friction velocity (Ust), CO ₂ flux (Fc),	
WPL Correction ^{*17-21}		CO ₂ flux (Fc)	
Others ^{*22-24}	Temperature dependency for latent heat Humidity dependency for specific heat Temperature dependency for air density Pressure dependency for air density		

4-4. Quality control ^{*25-26}

QC methods				Note
Raw data test ^{*25,26}	Spike test ^{*27}		Applied	
	Absolute limits		Applied	
	Absolute variance		Applied	
	Higher-moment statistics	skewness	Applied	
		kurtosis	Applied	
	Discontinuities	Harr mean test	Applied	
		Harr variance test	Applied	
	Visual inspection		Applied	
Non steady state test ^{*25}			Not applied	
Absolute thresholds			Applied	
Others			Data with $|\Psi| > 5\text{deg}$ is eliminated	

4-5. Storage term

Target storage		Note
CO ₂	From CO ₂ profile data (22.7, 18.9, 13.2, 9.4, 3.2m) Sampling interval: 5 minutes at each height	(Ohtani <i>et al.</i> , 2005, Mizoguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2012)

References

Ohtani, Y., Mizoguchi, Y., Watanabe, T., Yasuda, Y. (2005) Parameterization of NEP for gap-filling in a cool-temperate coniferous forest in Fujiyoshida, Japan. <i>Journal of Agricultural Meteorology</i>, 60(5): 769-772 MIZOGUCHI Yasuko, OHTANI Yoshikazu, YASUDA Yukio, TAKANASHI Satoru, NAKAI Yuichiro, IWATA Hiroki (2012) Seasonal and interannual variation in net ecosystem production of a evergreen needleleaf forest, Japan. <i>Journal of Forest Research</i>, 17(3):283-295

5. Important events

Date	Events
2004.06.19	electric power outage due to facility maintenance
2004.12.17~	Pd and Pu data are missing due to data logger trouble (~ 2005.02.18)

6. Publications relating to this site

OHTANI Yoshikazu, MIZOGUCHI Yasuko, WATANABE Tsutomu, YASUDA Yukio (2005): Parameterization of NEP for gap filling in a cool-temperate coniferous forest in Fujiyoshida, Japan. *Journal of Agricultural Meteorology*, 60(5):769-772

OHTANI Yoshikazu, SAIGUSA Nobuko, YAMAMOTO Susumu, MIZOGUCHI Yasuko, WATANABE Tsutomu, YASUDA Yukio, MURAYAMA Shohei (2005): Characteristics of CO₂ fluxes in cool-temperate coniferous and deciduous broadleaf forests in Japan. *Phyton*, 45(4):73-80

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Publication list: http://www2.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/labs/flux/paper_e.html [FJY]

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Flux calculation

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