

1. About the data set

Site name (AsiaFlux three letter code)	Kawagoe forest meteorology research site (KWG)	
Period of registered data	From January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998	
This document file name	KWG_1998_001d.pdf	
Corresponding data file name	KWG_1998_001.csv	
Revision information		
Date	Details of revision	Renewed file name
31 March 2011	First registration	KWG_1998_001a.pdf KWG_1998_001.csv
19 October 2011	Document file is updated: Site position is corrected.	KWG_1998_001b.pdf
10 November 2011	Document file is updated: Flux measurement height is corrected.	KWG_1998_001c.pdf
31 July 2012	Document file is updated: p.1: Details in each revision are added.	KWG_1998_001d.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)	Kawagoe, Saitama, Japan
Position	35.8725N, 139.4869E (World Geodetic System 1984)
Elevation	26m above sea level (World Geodetic System 1984)
Terrain type	flat
Slope	0 degrees
Area	approx. 40ha
Fetch	50-500m
Climate	Warm temperate (Köppen climate classification: Cfa)
Mean annual air temperature	15 degree C
Mean annual precipitation	1300mm
Vegetation Type	Deciduous broadleaf forest
Dominant Species (Overstory)	<i>Quercus serrata</i> (Konara oak), <i>Carpinus laxiflora</i> (red-leaved hornbeam), <i>Clethra barbinervis</i> (japanese sweetspire), <i>Ilex macropoda</i>
Dominant Species (Understory)	-
Canopy height	Approx. 15m
Breast High Diameter	mainly 10-15cm
Age	NA
LAI	approx. 5.5 at max in early summer
Soil Type	Black soil B ₁ (Andosols)
Other information	A local street goes through the forest. Approx. 500m away from Kan-Etsu Expressway. Fallen leaves are occasionally swept away.

References

YASUDA Yukio, WATANABE Tsutomu (2001) Comparative measurements of CO ₂ flux over a forest using closed-path and open-path CO ₂ analyzers. <i>Boundary-Layer Meteorology</i> , 100(2):191-208
WATANABE Tsutomu, YAMANOI Katsumi, YASUDA Yukio(2000) Testing of the bandpass eddy covariance method for a long-term measurement of water vapour flux over a forest. <i>Boundary-Layer Meteorology</i> , 96(3):473-491
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WATANABE Tsutomu, OHTANI Yoshikazu (1998) A comparative study on Calculation Method of Heat Conduction in Trees Stems. <i>Journal of Agricultural Meteorology</i> , 54(1):47-54 [in Japanese with an English abstract]

3. Registered data

Observation items	Symbol	Unit	Height(s) Depth(s)	Instruments	Note
Date	DATE	-	-	-	yyyymmdd
Time	TIME	-	-	-	hhmm
Precipitation	PPT	mm	0.6m	RT-5 (IKEDA)	
Air temperature	Ta	degrees C	20.92 m	HMP-35D (VAISALA)	
Relative humidity	Rh	%	20.92 m	HMP-35D (VAISALA)	See Note [1]
Wind speed	U	$\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	21.13m	WM-30P (IKEDA)	
Wind direction	WD	-	25.9 m	WD-16 (IKEDA)	16 cardinal points (0-15) See Note [2]
Global solar radiation (incoming / downward)	Sd	$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	25m	MR-22 (EKO)	See Note [3]
Reflected solar radiation (upward)	Su	$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	25m	MR-22 (EKO)	See Note [3]
Photosynthetic active photon flux density (downward)	Pd	$\text{micromol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	25m	ML020P (EKO) LI190(LI-COR)	See Note [3]
Reflected PAR (upward)	Pu	$\text{micromol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	25m	ML020P (EKO) LI190(LI-COR)	See Note [3]
Net radiation	Rn	$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	25m	MF-11 (EKO)	
Soil heat flux	G	$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	-0.02m	MF-81 (EKO)	
Sensible heat flux	H	$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	20.0m	DAT-300, DA-600-3T (KAIJO)	
Latent heat flux	IE	NA	NA	NA	
Friction velocity	Ust	$\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	20.0m	DA-600-3T (KAIJO)	
CO ₂ flux	Fc	$\text{micromol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	20.0m	DA-600-3T (KAIJO) LI-6262 (LI-COR) Or LI-6252(LI-COR)	Closed-path system, See 4-4 for QC
Storage change in canopy air layer	Sc	NA	NA	NA	
Net ecosystem exchange	NEE	$\text{micromol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	-	-	NEE=Fc+Sc, Ust screening (Ust >= 0.2), gap filled
Ecosystem respiration	Re	$\text{micromol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	-	-	gap filled
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] clockwise from north (=0) to north-northwest (=15)
[3] value in night time is replaced by 0.0

Gap filling

NEE	$-NEE(\text{daytime}) = Agmax * \alpha * APAR / (Agmax + \alpha * APAR) + C$: Parameters were derived per 7days.
Re	$Re = -NEE(\text{nighttime \& winter season}) = a * b^{(Ta/10)}$: Parameters (a & b) were derived yearly.

References

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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

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Data example

Date, Time,	PPT,	Ta,	Rh,	U,	WD,	Sd,	Su,	Pd,	Pu,	
yyyymmdd, hhmm,	mm,	degC,	%,	ms-1,	deg,	Wm-2,	Wm-2,	(#1),	(#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,	0.94,	-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	DAT-300, DA-600-3T (KAIJO)
Type of IRGA	LI-6262, LI-COR
Sampling rate	5Hz
Averaging time	30 min
Flux measurement height #1	20.0m
Zero-plane displacement	
Roughness length	
Calibration information	LI-6262 was calibrated using standard gases (six times a day)
Other information	

4-2. Flux calculation

Calculation methods		Note
Flow attenuation ^{*4-6}	Applied	
Coordinate rotation ^{*1-3}	Applied	first-rotated
Lag removal ^{*2, 7, 8}	Applied	Manual

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}		(Not applied)	
Others ^{*22-24}			

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		Not applied	
Others			

4-5. Storage term

Target storage		Note
CO ₂	From CO ₂ profile data (16, 12, 8, 4 m) Sampling interval: 5 minute at each height	

References

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5. Important events

Date	Events
1998/ 7/ 2 - 1998/ 7/13	electrical outage occurred during this period
1998/ 7/30 0:30 - 1998/ 8/ 1	electrical outage occurred during this period
1998/ 8/19 - 1998/ 8/31	electrical outage occurred during this period

Please note that there may be more electrical outages other than listed above.

6. Publications relating to this site

- YASUDA Yukio, WATANABE Tsutomu (2001) Comparative measurements of CO₂ flux over a forest using closed-path and open-path CO₂ analyzers. *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*, 100(2):191-208
- WATANABE Tsutomu, YAMANOI Katsumi, YASUDA Yukio(2000) Testing of the bandpass eddy covariance method for a long-term measurement of water vapour flux over a forest. *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*, 96(3):473-491
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- MIZOGUCHI Yasuko (2009) Study on variability characteristics of forest floor CO₂ efflux, *Bulletin of FFPRI*, 8(1):1-50 [[in Japanese with an English abstract]

Publication lists:

http://www2.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/labs/flux/paper_e.html [KWG]

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- *16 Moncrieff, J. et al., 2004. Averaging, detrending and filtering of eddy covariance time series. In: X. Lee (Editor), Handbook of Micrometeorology: A guide for surface Flux Measurements. Kluwer, Dordrecht, pp. 7-31.
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