

1. About the data set

Site name (AsiaFlux three letter code)	Yamashiro forest hydrology research site (YMS)	
Period of registered data	From January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007	
This document file name	YMS_2007_001a.pdf	
Corresponding data file name	YMS_2007_001.csv	
Revision information		
Date	Details of revision	Renewed file name
01 May 2017	First registration	YMS_2007_001a.pdf YMS_2007_001.csv
Contact person#1	[Flux & Meteorology] Yuji KOMINAMI (kominy@ffpri.affrc.go.jp)	
Contact person#2		
Contact person#3		

2. Site description

Hour line (Time difference from UTC)	Japan Standard Time (JST) (9 hours ahead of UTC)
Location (address)	Yamashiro, Souraku, Kyoto, Japan
Position	34.7940252N, 135.840884E (World Geodetic System 1984, GPS: Garmin eTrex Legend and map)
Elevation	180-255m above sea level (World Geodetic System 1984, GPS: Garmin eTrex Legend and map)
Terrain type	Complex
Slope	0-35 degrees
Area	Forest community: > 10km ² Ecosystem research area: 1.7ha, Hydrological catchment area: 1.6ha
Fetch	> 2km
Climate	Warm temperate (Köppen climate classification: Cfa)
Mean annual air temperature	15.5 degree C (1994-2003, Kominami <i>et al.</i> 2008)
Mean annual precipitation	1449 mm (1994-2003, Kominami <i>et al.</i> 2008)
Vegetation Type	Warm temperate deciduous broadleaf forest
Dominant Species (Overstory)	<i>Quercus serrata</i> (Konara oak), <i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> (japanese holly), <i>Lyonia elliptica</i> (tree Lyonia), <i>Alnus Sieboldiana</i> (alder), <i>Clethra barbinervis</i> (japanese sweetspire), <i>Eurya japonica</i> (japanese eurya), <i>Pinus densiflora</i> (japanese red pine), <i>Robinia Pseudo-acacia</i> (locust tree). (Goto <i>et al.</i> 2003)
Dominant Species (Understory)	<i>Rhododendron reticulatum</i> , <i>Rhododendron macrosepalum</i> (Goto <i>et al.</i> 2003)
Canopy height	6m-20m, approx. 12m in average (1994-2005) (Goto <i>et al.</i> 2003)
Breast High Diameter	7.4cm in average, 50.2cm in Max. (Hinoki cypress) (Goto <i>et al.</i> 2003)
Age	Identified to be oldest red pine: 119years (BHD 34.8cm, investigated in 2000) Dominant species (<i>Quercus serrata</i>): mean age is about 60years (Goto <i>et al.</i> 2003)
LAI	4.42 in summer and 2.70 in winter (LAI-2000) (Goto <i>et al.</i> 2003)
Soil Type	Immature (Im)
Other information	Having two observation towers (one on the ridge, the other in the valley). More than 2km apart from major roads and inhabitable area (Kominami <i>et al.</i> 2003)

References

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- GOTO Yoshiaki, KOMINAMI Yuji, MIYAMA Takafumi, TAMAI Koji, KANAZAWA Yoichi (2003): Aboveground Biomass and Net Primary Production of a Broad-leaved Secondary Forest in the Southern Part of Kyoto Prefecture, Central Japan. *Bulletin of the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute*, 2(2):115-147. [in Japanese with an English abstract]
- KOMINAMI Yuji, MIYAMA Takafumi, TAMAI Koji, NOBUHIRO Tatsuhiko, GOTO Yoshiaki (2003): Characteristics of CO₂ flux over a forest on complex topography. *Tellus B*, 55(3):313-321.

3. Registered data

Observation items	Symbol	Unit	Height(s) Depth(s)	Instruments	Note
Date	DATE	-	-	-	yyyymmdd
Time	TIME	-	-	-	hhmm
Precipitation	PPT	NA	NA	NA	
Air temperature	Ta	degrees C	26.2m	HMP-45D (VAISALA)	
Relative humidity	Rh	NA	NA	NA	
Wind speed	U	NA	NA	NA	
Wind direction	WD	NA	NA	NA	
Global solar radiation (incoming / downward)	Sd	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	26.2m	MR-20 (EKO)	See Note [4]
Reflected solar radiation (upward)	Su	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	26.2m	MR-20 (EKO)	See Note [4]
Photosynthetic active photon flux density (downward)	Pd	NA	NA	NA	
Reflected PAR (upward)	Pu	NA	NA	NA	
Net radiation	Rn	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	26.2m	MR-20 (EKO)	See Note [5]
Soil heat flux	G	NA	NA	NA	
Sensible heat flux	H	NA	NA	NA	
Latent heat flux	IE	NA	NA	NA	
Friction velocity	Ust	NA	NA	NA	
CO ₂ flux	Fc	NA	NA	NA	
Storage change in canopy air layer	Sc	NA	NA	NA	
Net ecosystem exchange	NEE	$micromol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$	-	-	NEE=Fc+Sc Ust screening (Ust >= 0.4m s-1) Gap filled Kominami <i>et al.</i> , 2008
Ecosystem respiration	Re	$micromol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$	-	-	Gap filled Kominami <i>et al.</i> , 2008
Gross primary production	GPP	$micromol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$	-	-	GPP=-NEE+Re

Note

[4] night time data is replaced by 0.0.

[5] Summation of 4 elements (Sd, Su, Longwave radiation_downward and Longwave radiation_upward).

Gap filling

NEE	$-NEE(\text{daytime}) = Agmax * \alpha * APAR / (Agmax + \alpha * APAR)$: Parameters were derived monthly.
Re	$Re = -NEE(\text{nighttime}) = a * \exp^{(b * Ts)}$: Parameters (a & b) were derived yearly.

References

- KOMINAMI Yuji, MIYATA Takafumi, TAMAI Koji, JOMURA Mayuko, DANNOURA Masako, GOTO Yoshiaki (2005) Evaluation of Nighttime Eddy CO₂ Flux using Automated Chamber Measurements. Journal of Agricultural Meteorology, 60(5):745-748.
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Data format

Data consists of fixed length (8 digits) comma separated format. Missing data is labeled as "-9999.00" or "-9999.0".

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,	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	DA-600-3T (KAIJO)
Type of IRGA	LI-6262, LI-COR
Sampling rate	10Hz
Averaging time	0
Flux measurement height #1	25.7m
Zero-plane displacement	NA
Roughness length	NA
Calibration information	NA
Other information	

4-2. Flux calculation

Calculation methods		Note
Flow attenuation ^{*4-6}	NA	
Coordinate rotation ^{*1-3}	Applied	3d rotation
Lag removal ^{*2, 7, 8}	Applied	Automatic

4-3. Flux corrections

Correction methods		Target flux	Note
Cross wind correction ^{*9, 10}		-	
Vapor correction		-	
High frequency loss	Band-pass covariance method ^{*12}	NA	
	Experimental approach ^{*2}		
Low frequency loss (Detrending)	Linear detrend ^{*16}	Applied	
WPL Correction ^{*17-21}		(Not applied)	Dehumidification was conducted to avoid WPL correction using
Others ^{*22-24}			

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

QC methods					Note
Raw data test ^{*25,26}	Spike test ^{*27}		Applied		Koinami <i>et al.</i> , 2008
	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	Low limit 350ppm High limit 450ppm	
Others					

4-5. Storage term

Target storage		Note
CO ₂	1.1, 3.1, 5.3, 6.9, 8.9, 14.2, 20.0, 25.7m 8 elevations 30min interval	

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KOMINAMI Yuji, JOMURA Mayuko, DANNOURA Masako, GOTO Yoshiaki, TAMAI Koji, MIYAMA Takafumi, KANAZAWA Yoichi, KANEKO Shinji, OKUMURA Motonori, MISAWA Noriko, HAMADA Shogo, SASAKI Taizo, KIMURA Hitoshi, OHTANI Yoshikazu (2008) Biometric and eddy-covariance-based estimates of carbon balance for a warm-temperate mixed forest in Japan. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 148(5):723-737

5. Important events

Date	Events

6. Publications relating to this site

- GOTO Yoshiaki, KOMINAMI Yuji, MIYAMA Takafumi, TAMAI Koji, KANAZAWA Yoichi (2003) Aboveground Biomass and Net Primary Production of a Broad-leaved Secondary Forest in the Southern Part of Kyoto Prefecture, Central Japan. *Bulletin of the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute*, 2(2):115-147 [in Japanese with an English abstract]
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- KOMINAMI Yuji, JOMURA Mayuko, DANNOURA Masako, GOTO Yoshiaki, TAMAI Koji, MIYAMA Takafumi, KANAZAWA Yoichi, KANEKO Shinji, OKUMURA Motonori, MISAWA Noriko, HAMADA Shogo, SASAKI Taizo, KIMURA Hitoshi, OHTANI Yoshikazu (2008) Biometric and eddy-covariance-based estimates of carbon balance for a warm-temperate mixed forest in Japan. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 148(5):723-737
- TAMAI Koji, KOMINAMI Yuji, MIYAMA Takafumi, GOTO Yoshiaki, OHTANI Yoshikazu (2008) Topographical Effects on Soil Respiration in a Deciduous Forest -The Case of Weathered Granite Region in Southern Kyoto Prefecture-. *Journal of Agricultural Meteorology*, 64(4):215-222
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- KITAO Mitsutoshi, YASUDA Yukio, KOMINAMI Yuji, YAMANOI Katsumi, KOMATSU Masabumi, MIYAMA Takafumi, MIZOGUCHI Yasuko, KITAOKA Satoshi, YAZAKI Kenichi, TOBITA Hiroyuki, YOSHIMURA Kenichi, KOIKE Takayoshi, IZUTA Takeshi (2016) Increased phytotoxic O₃ dose accelerates autumn senescence in an O₃-sensitive beech forest even under the present-level O₃. *Scientific Reports* 6: 32549 (DOI: 10.1038/srep32549).

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

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Quality control

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