Technical Report Series on the Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS)

Forrest G. Hall and Karl Huemmrich, Editors

Volume 206

BOREAS TF-9 SSA-OBS Tower Flux, Meteorological, and Soil Temperature Data

Jonathan M. Massheder, John B. Moncrieff, Mark B. Rayment, and Paul G. Jarvis
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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

November 2000
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Summary

The BOREAS TF-9 team collected energy, carbon dioxide, and water vapor flux data at the BOREAS SSA-OBS site during the growing season of 1994 and most of the year for 1996. From the winter of 1995 to 1996, soil temperature data were also collected and provided. The data are available in tabular ASCII files.

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1. Data Set Overview

1.1 Data Set Identification
   BOREAS TF-09 SSA-OBS Tower Flux, Meteorological, and Soil Temperature Data

1.2 Data Set Introduction
   This data set includes heat, carbon dioxide, and water vapor fluxes measured by eddy covariance (EC) and meteorological data all measured from the BOReal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS) Southern Study Area (SSA)-Old Black Spruce (OBS) tower. Soil heat flux and soil temperature profiles are also included. Through the winter of 1995 to 1996, soil temperature data were collected; these data are stored in separate files.
1.3 Objective/Purpose

The objectives of this study were to measure and model the CO₂ exchanges of boreal black spruce forest to determine whether the soils and vegetation are significant global sinks for atmospheric CO₂. Stand CO₂ fluxes were measured using EC, and the CO₂ concentration profile was also measured to allow estimation of the atmospheric storage of CO₂ within the canopy. These measurements will be used to verify scaling up procedures from leaf level measurements and may be scaled up to regional scales.

1.4 Summary of Parameters and Variables

Latent heat flux, sensible heat flux, carbon dioxide flux, soil heat flux, momentum flux, CO₂ profile, water vapor profile, air temperature profile, net radiation, incident and reflected Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density (PPFD), incident and reflected solar radiation, wind speed and direction, friction velocity, soil temperatures, precipitation amount, vapor pressures.

1.5 Discussion

The tower at the SSA-OBS site (53.99° N, 105.312° W) was equipped with a CO₂, water vapor, and sensible heat flux measuring EC system and a weather station to measure flux driving environmental variables. CO₂ concentration profiles and soil temperatures at various depths were also measured, as was soil heat flux.

The EC system at the top of the tower consisted of a Solent 3-D sonic anemometer and LI-COR LI-6262 closed-path infrared gas analyzer (IRGA). The anemometer was placed 2.6 m above the top platform (25.8 m) on a vertical pole on the southwest corner of the tower. The air was ducted by tube from close to the anemometer to the LI-6262. The data were collected and processed in 'real time' to provide near-continuous measurements.

Profiles of CO₂ and H₂O vapor concentrations were continuously monitored. In 1994, five heights were measured; in 1996, measurements were made at eight heights through the canopy. These measurements were made using an IRGA (LI-COR 6262) fitted with time-switched solenoid valves. The sample heights for 1994 were at 1.5, 3, 6, 12, and 26 meters, corresponding to one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, one, and two times the canopy height. In 1996, the samples were collected at eight heights above the ground at approximately 0.5, 1.5, 3.5, 6.5, 9.5, 12.5, 18, and 26 meters. Air was drawn continuously through the sample pipes at each of the heights, and each line was sampled in turn. In 1994 each line was sampled for 3 minutes of every 15 minutes; in 1996, each line was sampled for 1 minute every 10 minutes. Data from the beginning of each period were discarded to allow for flushing of the short tube between the solenoids and the analyzer. In 1994, the first minute of data was discarded; in 1996, the first 20 seconds were discarded.

At the top of the tower, a simple weather station was set up to measure the following environmental variables: net radiation, PPFD, shortwave solar radiation, temperature, relative humidity, vapor pressure, wind speed and direction, and rainfall. In 1996, a second weather station, comprising a ventilated psychrometer and net radiometer, was set up at 2 m height above the ground. Soil temperatures were measured at four locations at 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, and 0.5 meters depth, using differential thermocouples referenced to thermistors at 1 meter. Soil heat flux was measured using seven soil heat flux plates, buried about 7 cm below the surface.

1.6 Related Data Sets

BOREAS TF-05 SSA-OJP Tower Flux and Meteorological Data
BOREAS TF-03 NSA-OBS Tower Flux, Meteorological, and Soil Temperature Data
BOREAS TF-04 SSA-YJP Tower Flux, Meteorological, and Soil Temperature Data
BOREAS TF-11 SSA Fen Tower Flux and Meteorological Data
BOREAS TF-09 SSA-OBS Branch Level Flux Data
2. Investigator(s)

2.1 Investigator(s) Name and Title
Prof. Paul G. Jarvis and Dr. John B. Moncrieff
Institute of Ecology and Resource Management
University of Edinburgh UK

2.2 Title of Investigation
The CO₂ Exchanges of Boreal Black Spruce Forest

2.3 Contact Information

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3. Theory of Measurements

The net carbon uptake of a forest depends on the assimilation of carbon dioxide by photosynthesis and on carbon dioxide emissions resulting from respiratory processes. Carbon dioxide assimilation depends on the species, age, and physiological activity of the trees. Emission depends on the respiratory cost of maintenance and growth, production of litter, and turnover of organic matter in the soil. Influencing both these processes are soil, climate, and weather. During the day, carbon dioxide will generally be taken up by the stand by photosynthesis, while at night carbon dioxide is lost from the stand. A conservation of mass equation gives:

\[ F_c = F_a + F_s + F_r + F_g + DS \]

where \( F_c \) is the net flux of carbon dioxide into (or out of) the stand from the air above, \( F_a \) is the canopy assimilation (or at-night respiration), \( F_s \) is stem respiration, \( F_r \) is root respiration, \( F_g \) is soil respiration, and \( DS \) is storage of carbon dioxide in the air of the stand. With EC, the carbon dioxide flux is measured through a plane above the stand (\( F_c \)), and with the carbon dioxide concentration profile, the change in storage (\( DS \)) can be estimated.

The flux measurements were calculated using EC, and corrections were applied to the covariances to correct for density effects (Webb et al., 1980). Coordinate rotation of the wind vector components ensured that the flux calculated was perpendicular with respect to local streamlines, and transfer functions (Moore, 1986; Philip, 1963) were used to correct for inadequate frequency response.

4. Equipment

4.1 Sensor/Instrument Description

4.1.1 Collection Environment

Measurements were collected from late May through mid-September 1994 and early April through late November of 1996. Over that time period, temperature conditions from below freezing to over 30 °C were experienced.

4.1.2 Source/Platform

Above-canopy measurements were made from a 23-meter double scaffold walk-up tower. The anemometer used in the EC measurements was a Solent 3-D research ultrasonic anemometer. The Solent outputs three orthogonal wind velocity components and the speed of sound from which air temperature may be derived at 21 Hz. To measure \( \text{CO}_2 \) and water vapor concentrations, a LI-COR LI-6262 closed-path IRGA was used. Air 5 cm from the center of the sonic anemometer's path was ducted down a 32-m Dekabon tube (aluminum tube with PVC coating and polyethylene lining) of 6-mm internal diameter (i.d.). The airflow down the tube was controlled by a Tylan FC2900B mass flow controller at 6 dm³/min, which resulted in pressure in the LI-6262's sample cell typically 7 kPa less than atmospheric. The analog-to-digital (A/D) converter in the Solent was used to sample the
analog output from the LI-6262 at 11 Hz. The linear outputs of the LI-6262 were used, which allowed utilization of the LI-6262’s processor to correct for sample cell pressure and for CO₂ band broadening and dilution caused by water vapor. The fully processed CO₂ output of the LI-6262 is at 5 Hz and for H₂O at 3 Hz. The combined wind velocity and IRGA outputs were then transmitted from the Solent serially and received by a notebook PC, where the fluxes were calculated by the EddySol software. All CO₂ concentration data were logged on a Campbell Scientific CR10 logger, which also controlled the sample line switching three-way solenoid valves through a customized control circuit. Sample pipes were of 5-mm-i.d. nylon tubing; CO₂ adsorption/desorption was not considered a problem since all pipes were continuously purged to exhaust while not being sampled to the IRGA. Sample points consisted of a gauze mosquito cover, an inverted funnel water trap and a fine particulate filter. Sampling to the LI-COR 6252 IRGA was carried out via a Charles Austin dymax pump, downstream of which was a needle valve and flow meter, restricting flow to 0.5 dm³/min. The downstream end of the IRGA was left open to the atmosphere, ensuring operation at atmospheric pressure. The entire apparatus was housed off the ground, within an enclosed, but ventilated, metal box.

**Weather station:**
Campbell 21x data loggers with AM416 multiplexors were used to log output from the sensors listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sensor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net radiation</td>
<td>2 x Radiation Energy Balance System (REBS) Q6 net radiometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-level net radiation</td>
<td>REBS Q6 net radiometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total solar radiation</td>
<td>Kipp solarimeter, LI-COR pyranometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPFD</td>
<td>LI-COR quantum sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative humidity</td>
<td>Campbell Skye humidity probe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind direction</td>
<td>Vector Instruments windvane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind speed</td>
<td>Vector Instruments cup anemometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air temperature</td>
<td>DeltaT ventilated psychrometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet bulb temperature</td>
<td>DeltaT ventilated psychrometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil temperatures</td>
<td>Probe developed at Edinburgh University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil heat flux</td>
<td>7 x REBS heat flux plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation</td>
<td>DeltaT tipping bucket rain gauge, resolution 0.2 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.1.3 Source/Platform Mission Objectives**
The objective was to measure CO₂, water vapor, and sensible heat fluxes and related environmental variables over a black spruce stand at the southern edge of the boreal forest.

**4.1.4 Key Variables**
EC: CO₂ and water vapor fluxes, sensible heat, latent heat fluxes, air temperature, and wind speed in nominal x, y, and z planes.
Supporting meteorological variables: net radiation, PPFD, air temperature, wet bulb temperature, total solar radiation, wind direction, wind speed, soil temperatures, CO₂, and water vapor concentration profiles.

**4.1.5 Principles of Operation**
The Solent anemometer uses pulses of ultrasound to measure windspeed. The forward and reverse transit times for a pulse of ultrasound, between two transducers, gives the speed of sound and the wind speed (sound travels faster with a following wind). The 3-D sonic has three pairs of transducers arranged in nonparallel axes, allowing the 3-D components of the wind velocity to be derived.

The LI-COR LI-6262 IRGAs are closed-path instruments with reference and sample cells with an infrared source at one end and a detector at the other. Different gases absorb infrared of different frequencies, and filters are used to select a narrow band that corresponds to an absorption band of the
gas of interest. The LI-6252 measures only CO₂, while the LI-6262 measures CO₂ and H₂O concentration. A gas of known concentration is passed through a reference cell, and the gas whose concentration is to be measured is passed through the sample cell. The amount of infrared reaching the detector in each cell is a function of the gas concentration in the cell. The difference in voltage produced by the detectors of the reference and sample cells is then a function of the difference in concentration of the gas in the cells.

Other sensors were common meteorological sensors used in a standard fashion. For principles of operations of these sensors, please see a relevant textbook, e.g., Pearcy et al. (1991).

4.1.6 Sensor/Instrument Measurement Geometry

The closed-path EC system was placed on an upright pole at the southwest corner of the top of the flux tower. The southwest corner was chosen because a tramway system was set up at the northern end of the tower, and the main fetch at the site is from the west. Because the equipment was 3 m above the top of the tower on a pole, the tower would cause very little disturbance to the wind, whatever its direction. Therefore, EC measurements would not be especially invalidated by any wind direction with respect to the tower; however, the access trail to the site is to the east, and any production of CO₂ by people or vehicles on the trail may affect the CO₂ fluxes measured if the wind is from the east. Also, in the making of the access trail, extensive damage was caused to the muskeg, with many trees being felled; hence, photosynthesis over this area will be uncharacteristically lower and respiration similarly high.

Sample points for the CO₂ concentration measurements for 1994 were at 1.5, 3, 6, 12, and 26 meters, corresponding to one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, one, and approximately two times the canopy height. In 1996 the samples were collected at eight heights above the ground at 0.52, 1.66, 3.36, 6.44, 9.6, 12.66, 17.74, and 27.42 meters.

The weather station was set up on the eastern side at the top of the tower at 24 m about 2.6 m horizontally from the EC system. The rain gauge was located on top of the tower which was the place that offered the least obstruction. Two net radiometers were mounted on the south side of the tower at a height of 16 m extending 3 m from the tower. This position offered more symmetry of the effect of the tower on upward and downward fluxes than if the radiometers were placed at the top of the tower. Two solarimeters (CM3, Kipp & Zonen) were also mounted on these booms, measuring incoming and reflected solar radiation. The low-level EC system and weather station were set up approximately 30 m to the west of the main tower. A net radiometer was positioned below the canopy, at a height of 2 m above the ground.

In 1994, the soil temperature probe was located about 10 m from the southwest corner of the tower. In 1996, four soil temperature probes were installed, two to the northeast and two to the southeast of the tower. Two soil heat flux plates were placed within 5 m of each probe.

4.1.7 Manufacturer of Sensor/Instrument

Solent sonic anemometer:
Gill Instruments Limited
Solent House
Cannon Street
Lymington, Hampshire
SO41 9BR
UK

Campbell CA27s sonic anemometer:
Skye Humidity probe:
Campbell Scientific
P.O. Box 551
Logan, UT 84321
USA
LI-COR LI-6262 and LI-6252 IRGAs
Pyranometer, quantum sensor:
LI-COR P.O. Box 4425/4421
Superior Street
Lincoln, NE 68504
USA

Advanced Systems E009a IRGA:
Advanced Systems Inc.
Okayama City, Japan

Delta-T psychrometers and rain gauge:
Delta-T Devices ltd.
128 Low Rd., Burwell,
Cambs CB5 0EJ
UK

Soil heat flux plate
Net radiometer:
REBS
P.O. Box 15512
Seattle, WA 98115-0512
Elmer NJ 08318
USA

Wind vane, cup anemometer:
Vector Instruments
115 Marsh Road
Rhyl
Clwyd LL18 2AB
UK

Rain gauge:
Cassella
Regent House
Britannia Walk
London N1 7ND
UK

21x, CR10 Data logging system:
Campbell Scientific
P.O. Box 551,
Logan, UT 84321
USA

A/D card:
Strawberry Tree Inc.
160 S. Wolfe Rd.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
USA
4.2 Calibration

4.2.1 Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LI-6262, closed-path EC system</td>
<td>The output linearization of this instrument is calibrated by the manufacturer and was last performed in July 1993. The field calibration fixes the lower and upper ends of the linearization function and is carried out by passing CO₂ and water vapor free air through the reference cell (the instrument is used in the absolute mode) and setting the CO₂ and water vapor channels to zero. The upper point is set by passing dry air of known CO₂ or of known water vapor concentration through the sample cell and adjusting the appropriate channel to read the correct value. CO₂ standard gases were cross-referenced to the BOREAS primary standards, and a LI-COR LI-610 dewpoint generator was used to produce air of known water vapor density.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solent anemometers</td>
<td>These instruments have stable calibrations, and factory values were used. The calibrations have been tested in Edinburgh University's wind tunnel and were found satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI-6262 CO₂ concentration profile system</td>
<td>The IRGA was calibrated at the outset. The air from the uppermost height was the same air that had been through the EC LI-6262 IRGA, and the analyzer was calibrated whenever the difference between the two IRGAs was more than a couple of ppm. No corrections were applied to compensate water vapor cross-sensitivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiometers</td>
<td>One of the radiometers was purchased new from the manufacturers: the calibration factor supplied with it was assumed to be accurate, and it was used as a standard against which the second one was calibrated in July 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantum sensor</td>
<td>This was calibrated against another quantum sensor that is kept as a standard and is not used in the field. This calibration was performed in 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup anemometer</td>
<td>The cup anemometer was calibrated in the wind tunnel at Edinburgh University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity probe</td>
<td>The Skye temperature and humidity probe was calibrated in July 1993 by enclosing it in flasks containing salt solutions of known equilibrium water vapor pressures as supplied by Campbell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychrometer</td>
<td>1994: The psychrometer was calibrated in July 1993. 1996: The psychrometer were purchased new, and the manufacturer's calibration factors for the temperature sensors were assumed to be accurate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind vane</td>
<td>This was purchased new, and the manufacturer's calibration factors were used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyranometer</td>
<td>This was purchased new, and the manufacturer's calibration factors were used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.1.1 Tolerance
None given.

4.2.2 Frequency of Calibrations
The LI-6262 was usually calibrated, every 4 to 7 days. Typical CO₂ drift was 1-ppm drift in span and offset. Typical drift for the water vapor was 0.1 kPa in span and offset.

4.2.3 Other Calibration Information
None given.

5. Data Acquisition Methods
Closed-path EC system: Analog output from the LI-6262 IRGA (CO₂ and water vapor concentrations) was digitized by the Solent anemometer at 11 Hz (which has provision for up to five analog inputs). The three wind velocity components and speed of sound at 21 Hz were added, and 20 of these records were transmitted in a packet together almost every second to a computer (PC) using a serial (RS232) link. The software (EddySol) then computed fluxes in real time, including coordinate rotation but not frequency response corrections. Corrections for the effect of water vapor density on CO₂ density were carried out by the LI-6262’s internal software. The Solent digitization is 11 bit with input voltage between 0 and 5 V. The LI-6262 output A/D converters were set for a 0 to 5 V range to correspond with a 300 to 500 ppm CO₂ concentration range and a 0 to 25 kPa vapor pressure range. Primary data and computed fluxes were stored on hard disk. Primary data were periodically offloaded onto removable Syquest hard disk cartridges.

Three Campbell Scientific 21x data loggers were employed to log the data: one for the soil temperature probes and soil heat flux plates, one for the CO₂ and H₂O concentration profiles and one for the rest of the weather station. The raw signal from each sensor was converted into the appropriate units in the data logger program.

6. Observations

6.1 Data Notes
None.

6.2 Field Notes
None.

7. Data Description

7.1 Spatial Characteristics

7.1.1 Spatial Coverage
All data were collected at the BOREAS SSA-OBS site. North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) coordinates for the site are latitude 53.98717° N, longitude 105.11779° W, and elevation of 628.94 m.

7.1.2 Spatial Coverage Map
Not applicable.
7.1.3 Spatial Resolution

The EC, CO₂ concentration profile, and water vapor measurements are all point measurements, but the concentrations of CO₂ and water vapor and the temperature at a point are influenced by a certain area downwind, sometimes referred to as a "footprint." Other related terms are Wind Aligned Blob (WAB) and fetch, and their use is sometimes confused.

The footprint is the roughly pear-shaped (broad end toward the measurement point) area contributing to a particular measurement and its size and shape depends on measurement height, wind speed, sensible heat flux, and surface roughness during the measurement period. The contribution to the measurement by a point upwind is a logarithmic function of distance. The theoretical footprint is infinite, but to make the concept of a footprint more useful, the footprint should be defined as the area contributing to a certain proportion of the measured quantity; e.g., 95%.

The term WAB as used in BOREAS is the area contributing to measurements over the period of the field campaign; i.e., the area occupied by the footprints of many measurements. The shape of such a WAB is circular, though often with a sector discarded because either the wind rarely comes from that direction or contamination is expected from that direction.

The fetch is the distance the wind travels over a certain surface type before it reaches a particular (e.g., the measurement) point. Therefore, if one is trying to make measurements pertaining to a certain vegetation type, the length of the footprint should be less than or equal to the fetch over that vegetation.

As the measurement is influenced by a large area downwind (the footprint) if the wind flow and vegetation over that area are homogenous, the measurements will be representative for that area; hence, the stringent requirements for EC sites.

The CO₂ concentrations are point data, vertically spread below the EC system with footprints similar to that of the top EC system but smaller and complicated by the less homogenous turbulence within the canopy compared to that above.

7.1.4 Projection

None.

7.1.5 Grid Description

None.

7.2 Temporal Characteristics

7.2.1 Temporal Coverage

The data were collected from 24-May to 19-September-1995 and from 24-March to 29-November-1996. Soil temperatures and heat fluxes were measured from 15-November-1995 to 29-November-1996.

7.2.2 Temporal Coverage Map

None.

7.2.3 Temporal Resolution

The values are half hour averages except for rainfall, which is a half hour total. Soil temperatures in 1996 before 11-April-1996 are hourly averages.

7.3 Data Characteristics
7.3.1 Parameter/Variable

The parameters contained in the flux data files on the CD-ROM are:

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<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
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<td>NET_RAD_BELOW_CNPY</td>
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TF09_SOIL_TEMP_DATA:

Column Name

SITE_NAME
SUB_SITE
DATE_OBS
TIME_OBS
SOIL_HEAT_FLUX_7CM
SOIL_TEMP_5CM
SOIL_TEMP_10CM
SOIL_TEMP_20CM
SOIL_TEMP_50CM
SOIL_TEMP_100CM
CRTFCN_CODE
REVISION_DATE

7.3.2 Variable Description/Definition

The descriptions of the parameters contained in the flux data files on the CD-ROM are:

TF09_TOWER_FLUX_DATA:

Column Name Description

SITE_NAME The identifier assigned to the site by BOREAS, in the format SSS-TTT-CCCCC, where SSS identifies the portion of the study area: NSA, SSA, REG, TRN, and TTT identifies the cover type for the site, 999 if unknown, and CCCCC is the identifier for site, exactly what it means will vary with site type.

SUB_SITE The identifier assigned to the sub-site by BOREAS, in the format GGGGG-IIIII, where GGGGG is the group associated with the sub-site instrument, e.g. HYD06 or STAFF, and IIIII is the identifier for sub-site, often this will refer to an instrument.

DATE_OBS The date on which the data were collected.
TIME_OBS The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) of the start of the
SENSIBLE_HEAT_FLUX_ABV_CNPY  
CALC_SENSIBLE.HEAT_FLUX  

The sensible heat flux measured above the canopy. 
Data on calm nights have been adjusted. Gaps in 
the eddy flux measurements have been filled in 
using regression equations of eddy flux against 
meteorological variables.

LATENT_HEAT_FLUX_ABV_CNPY  
CALC_LATENT.HEAT_FLUX  

The latent heat flux measured above the canopy. 
Data on calm nights has been adjusted. Gaps in 
the eddy flux measurements have been filled in 
using regression equations of eddy flux against 
meteorological variables.

NET_RAD_ABV_CNPY  
SOIL_HEAT_FLUX_7CM  
CO2_FLUX_ABV_CNPY  
CALC_CO2_FLUX  

The net radiation measured above the canopy. 
The soil heat flux measured at 7 cm depth. 
The carbon dioxide flux measured above the 
canopy. 
Data on calm nights have been adjusted. Gaps in 
the eddy flux measurements have been filled in 
using regression equations of eddy flux against 
meteorological variables.

CO2_CONC_ABV_CNPY  
CO2_STORAGE  

The carbon dioxide concentration measured above 
the canopy. 
The storage term of carbon dioxide under the eddy 
flux system.

DOWN_PPFD_ABV_CNPY  
UP_PPFD_ABV_CNPY  

The incoming photosynthetic photon flux density 
measured above the canopy. 
The reflected photosynthetic photon flux density 
measured above the canopy.

WIND_DIR_ABV_CNPY  
WIND_SPEED_ABV_CNPY  
FRICCTION_VELOC_ABV_CNPY  
MOMENTUM_FLUX_ABV_CNPY  
SDEV_U_WIND_SPEED  
SDEV_V_WIND_SPEED  
SDEV_W_WIND_SPEED  
H2O_FLUX_ABV_CNPY  
CALC_H2O_FLUX  

The wind direction measured above the canopy. 
The wind speed measured above the canopy. 
The friction velocity above the canopy. 
The momentum flux measured above the canopy. 
Standard deviation of the streamwise wind speed. 
Standard deviation of the lateral wind speed. 
Standard deviation of the vertical wind speed. 
The water vapor flux measured above the canopy. 
The water vapor flux measured above the canopy. 
Data on calm nights have been adjusted. Gaps in 
the eddy flux measurements have been filled in 
using regression equations of eddy flux against 
meteorological variables.

AIR_TEMP_150CM  
AIR_TEMP_350CM  
AIR_TEMP_650CM  
AIR_TEMP_950CM  
AIR_TEMP_1250CM  

The air temperature measured at 1.5 meters above 
the ground. 
The air temperature measured at 3.5 meters above 
the ground. 
The air temperature measured at 6.5 meters above 
the ground. 
The air temperature measured at 9.5 meters above 
the ground. 
The air temperature measured at 12.5 meters above 
the ground.
AIR_TEMP_18M
AIR_TEMP_ABV_CNPY
NET_RAD_BELOW_CNPY
SOIL_TEMP_25MM
SOIL_TEMP_5CM
SOIL_TEMP_10CM
SOIL_TEMP_20CM
SOIL_TEMP_50CM
SOIL_TEMP_100CM
VAPOR_PRESS_ABV_CNPY
VAPOR_PRESS_BELOW_CNPY
RAINFALL
DOWN_SOLAR_RAD_ABV_CNPY
UP_SOLAR_RAD_ABV_CNPY
CO2_CONC_50CM
CO2_CONC_150CM
CO2_CONC_300CM
CO2_CONC_350CM
CO2_CONC_600CM
CO2_CONC_650CM
CO2_CONC_950CM
CO2_CONC_1200CM
CO2_CONC_1250CM
CO2_CONC_1800CM
H2O_CONC_50CM
H2O_CONC_150CM
H2O_CONC_350CM
H2O_CONC_650CM
H2O_CONC_950CM
H2O_CONC_1250CM
H2O_CONC_1800CM
H2O_CONC_ABV_CNPY
The air temperature measured at 18 meters above the ground.
The air temperature measured above the canopy.
The net radiation measured below the canopy.
The soil temperature recorded at 25 mm in depth.
Soil temperature measured at a depth of 5 cm.
Soil temperature at 10 cm depth.
Soil temperature at 20 cm depth.
Soil temperature measured at 50 cm depth.
The soil temperature recorded at 1 m in depth.
The vapor pressure measured above the canopy.
The vapor pressure measured below the canopy.
The amount of rainfall in this 30 minute period measured above the canopy.
The downward (incoming) solar radiation measured above the canopy.
The reflected (outgoing) solar radiation measured above the canopy.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 50 cm above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 1.5 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 3 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 3.5 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 6 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 6.5 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 9.5 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 12 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 12.5 m above the ground.
The carbon dioxide concentration measured at 18 m above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured at 50 cm above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured at 1.5 m above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured at 3.5 m above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured at 6.5 m above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured at 9.5 m above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured at 12.5 m above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured at 18 m above the ground.
The water vapor concentration measured above the canopy.
**TF09_SOIL_TEMP_DATA:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SITE_NAME</td>
<td>The identifier assigned to the site by BOREAS, in the format SSS-TTT-CCCCC, where SSS identifies the portion of the study area: NSA, SSA, REG, TRN, and TTT identifies the cover type for the site, 999 if unknown, and CCCCC is the identifier for site, exactly what it means will vary with site type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB_SITE</td>
<td>The identifier assigned to the sub-site by BOREAS, in the format GGGGG-IIIII, where GGGGG is the group associated with the sub-site instrument, e.g. HYD06 or STAFF, and IIIII is the identifier for sub-site, often this will refer to an instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE_OBS</td>
<td>The date on which the data were collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME_OBS</td>
<td>The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) of the start of the data collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIL_HEAT_FLUX_7CM</td>
<td>The soil heat flux measured at 7 cm depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIL_TEMP_5CM</td>
<td>Soil temperature measured at a depth of 5 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIL_TEMP_10CM</td>
<td>Soil temperature at 10 cm depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIL_TEMP_20CM</td>
<td>Soil temperature at 20 cm depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIL_TEMP_50CM</td>
<td>Soil temperature measured at 50 cm depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOIL_TEMP_100CM</td>
<td>The soil temperature recorded at 1 m in depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRTFCN_CODE</td>
<td>The BOREAS certification level of the data. Examples are CPI (Checked by PI), CGR (Certified by Group), PRE (Preliminary), and CPI-??? (CPI but questionable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION_DATE</td>
<td>The most recent date when the information in the referenced data base table record was revised.</td>
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**7.3.3 Unit of Measurement**

The measurement units for the parameters contained in the flux data files on the CD-ROM are:

**TF09_TOWER_FLUX_DATA:**

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<tr>
<td>TIME_OBS [HHMM GMT]</td>
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<td>Watts [meter^-2]</td>
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<td>Watts [meter^-2]</td>
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<td>Variable</td>
<td>Unit</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
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### TF09_SOIL_TEMP_DATA:

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#### 7.3.4 Data Source

The source of the parameter values contained in the flux data files on the CD-ROM are:

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<tr>
<td>DATE_OBS</td>
<td>[Supplied by Investigator]</td>
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<td>TIME_OBS</td>
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<tr>
<td>SENSIBLE_HEAT_FLUX_ABV_CNPY</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALC_CO2_FLUX</td>
<td>[Supplied by Investigator]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2_CONC_ABV_CNPY</td>
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**TF09_SOIL_TEMP_DATA:**

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### 7.3.5 Data Range

The following table gives information about the parameter values found in the flux data files on the CD-ROM.

#### TF09_TOWER_FLUX_DATA:

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</table>

Minimum Data Value -- The minimum value found in the column.
Maximum Data Value -- The maximum value found in the column.
Missing Data Value -- The value that indicates missing data. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the attempt was unsuccessful.
Unrel Data Value -- The value that indicates unreliable data. This is used
to indicate an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the value was deemed to be unreliable by the analysis personnel.

**Below Detect Limit** -- The value that indicates parameter values below the instruments detection limits. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the analysis personnel determined that the parameter value was below the detection limit of the instrumentation.

**Data Not Collected** -- This value indicates that no attempt was made to determine the parameter value. This usually indicates that BORIS combined several similar but not identical data sets into the same data base table but this particular science team did not measure that parameter.

**Blank** -- Indicates that blank spaces are used to denote that type of value.

**N/A** -- Indicates that the value is not applicable to the respective column.

**None** -- Indicates that no values of that sort were found in the column.

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### 7.4 Sample Data Record

The following are wrapped versions of data record from a sample flux data file on the CD-ROM.

**TF09_TOWER_FLUX_DATA:**

SITE_NAME, SUB_SITE, DATE_OBS, TIME_OBS, SENSIBLE_HEAT_FLUX_ABV_CNPY,
CALC_SENSIBLE_HEAT_FLUX, LATENT_HEAT_FLUX_ABV_CNPY, CALC_LATENT_HEAT_FLUX,
NET_RAD_ABV_CNPY, SOIL_HEAT_FLUX_7CM, CO2_FLUX_ABV_CNPY, CALC_CO2_FLUX,
CO2_CONC_ABV_CNPY, CO2_STORAGE, DOWN_PPFD_ABV_CNPY, UP_PPFD_ABV_CNPY,
WIND_DIR_ABV_CNPY, WIND_SPEED_ABV_CNPY, FRICTION_VELOC_ABV_CNPY,
MOMENTUM_FLUX_ABV_CNPY, SDEV_U_WIND_SPEED, SDEV_V_WIND_SPEED, SDEV_W_WIND_SPEED,
H2O_FLUX_ABV_CNPY, CALC_H2O_FLUX, AIR_TEMP_150CM, AIR_TEMP_350CM, AIR_TEMP_650CM,
AIR_TEMP_950CM, AIR_TEMP_1250CM, AIR_TEMP_18M, AIR TEMP_ABV_CNPY, NET_RAD BELOW_CNPY,
SOIL_TEMP_25MM, SOIL_TEMP_5CM, SOIL TEMP_10CM, SOIL TEMP_20CM, SOIL TEMP_50CM,
SOIL TEMP_100CM, VAPOR_PRESS_ABV_CNPY, VAPOR_PRESS BELOW_CNPY, RAINFALL,
DOWN_SOLAR_RAD_ABV_CNPY, UP_SOLAR_RAD_ABV_CNPY, CO2_CONC_50CM, CO2_CONC_150CM,
CO2_CONC_300CM, CO2_CONC_350CM, CO2_CONC_600CM, CO2_CONC_650CM, CO2_CONC_950CM,
CO2_CONC_1200CM, CO2_CONC_1250CM, CO2_CONC_1800CM, H2O_CONC_50CM, H2O_CONC_150CM,
H2O_CONC_350CM, H2O_CONC_650CM, H2O_CONC_950CM, H2O_CONC_1250CM, H2O_CONC_1800CM,
H2O_CONC_ABV_CNPY, CRTFCN_CODE, REVISION_DATE


**TF09_SOIL_TEMP_DATA:**

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<th>SITE_NAME, SUB_SITE, DATE_OBS, TIME_OBS, SOIL_HEAT_FLUX_7CM, SOIL_TEMP_5CM, SOIL_TEMP_10CM, SOIL_TEMP_20CM, SOIL_TEMP_50CM, SOIL_TEMP_100CM, CRTFCN_CODE, REVISION_DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'SSA-OBS-FLXTR', '9TF09-FLX01', 01-JAN-96, 30, -2.94, -1.885, -.745, .499, 1.365, 1.992, 'CPI', 03-SEP-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'SSA-OBS-FLXTR', '9TF09-FLX01', 01-JAN-96, 130, -2.932, -1.876, -.74, .504, 1.366, 1.992, 'CPI', 03-SEP-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. Data Organization

#### 8.1 Data Granularity

The smallest unit of data tracked by the BOREAS Information System (BORIS) was data collected at a given site on a given date.

#### 8.2 Data Format

The Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM) files contain American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) numerical and character fields of varying length separated by commas. The character fields are enclosed with single apostrophe marks. There are no spaces between the fields.

Each data file on the CD-ROM has four header lines of Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML) code at the top. When viewed with a Web browser, this code displays header information (data set title, location, date, acknowledgments, etc.) and a series of HTML links to associated data files and related data sets. Line 5 of each data file is a list of the column names, and line 6 and following lines contain the actual data.

### 9. Data Manipulations

#### 9.1 Formulae

Fluctuations were calculated using an autoregressive moving average (digital filter). These fluctuations were used to calculate the covariances and variances. Coordinate rotation was a geometric transformation. The speed of sound was corrected for wind speed normal to the transducer path (Kaimal and Gaynor, 1991) with geometric transformations to allow for the nonorthogonal arrangement of transducer in the Solent anemometer. Sonic temperature was calculated from the speed of sound, and corrections to sensible heat flux calculated using sonic rather than absolute temperature were made (Schotanus et al., 1983). Corrections for nonideal response were applied (Moore, 1986; Philip, 1963).

#### 9.1.1 Derivation Techniques and Algorithms

None.

#### 9.2 Data Processing Sequence

Moving averages, variances, and covariances were calculated in real time, and coordinate rotation was applied on the half-hourly covariances and variances. Corrections for the use of sonic temperature were applied after data collection.
9.2.1 Processing Steps
BORIS staff processed these data by:
• Reviewing the initial data files and loading them online for BOREAS team access.
• Designing relational data base tables to inventory and store the data.
• Loading the data into the relational data base tables.
• Working with the team to document the data set.
• Extracting the data into logical files.

9.2.2 Processing Changes
None.

9.3 Calculations

9.3.1 Special Corrections/Adjustments
None.

9.3.2 Calculated Variables
The eddy flux measurements on calm nights underestimate the surface fluxes. Inspection of the CO₂ storage flux also shows that storage flux does not account for the underestimation by the CO₂ eddy flux. To provide estimates of the surface fluxes of CO₂, H₂O, sensible heat, and latent heat fluxes, the variables FILLED_CO2_FLUX_26M, FILLED_SENSIBLE_HEAT_26M, FILLED_LATENT_HEAT_26M, and FILLED_H2O_FLUX_26M have been added to the data set. These variables are equal to the corresponding eddy flux values except on calm nights as defined below. Gaps in the eddy flux measurements have also been "filled in" by use of regression equations of eddy flux against meteorological variables. Below is the SAS (SAS Institute, NC) program that was used to calculate these variables.

`/**************** SAS PROGRAM ****************/
data boreas96.boris96f;
    merge boreas96.boris96m boreas96.amodel;
    by end_time;
    SVP = 0.611 * exp(17.27*Tskye/(Tskye+237.15));  * saturated vapor pressure
        * Tskye is AIR TEMP 26M
    VPD = SVP - VP;  * VPD is saturated vapor pressure deficit
        * VP is vapor pressure
    Rn_G = Rn - SHF;  * Rn is R_NET_16M; SHF is SOIL_HEAT_FLUX_7CM
    if month >= 6 and month <=8 then
        R = exp(0.6038 + 0.0833 *Ts5cm + 0.0096 * Tskye);  * Respiration
    else
        R = exp(0.2688 + 0.0874 *Ts5cm + 0.0413 * Tskye);
    RTa = exp(0.403+0.0875*Tskye);
        * Respiration as function of AIR_TEMP_26M only
    RTs5 = exp(0.117+0.1483*Ts5cm);
        * Respiration as function of SOIL_TEMP_5CM only
    retain Tmin -3 Topt 18 Tmax 32;
    P = (Tmax-Topt)/(Topt-Tmin);
    if Tskye > Tmin and Tskye < Tmax then
        At = ((Tskye - Tmin)*((Tmax-Tskye)**P)) / ((Topt-Tmin)*((Tmax-Topt)**P));
    else At = 0;  * At is assimilation = (CO2 flux - respiration) as
        * normalized function of AIR_TEMP_26M
    if VPD < 1.3 then Ad = 1;  * Ad is assimilation as a normalized
    else if VPD > 5 then Ad = 0;  * function of VPD
    else Ad = 1 -1/(5- 1.3)*(VPD - 1.3);
    if month =3 then qfe = 0.0002;  * Quantum flux efficiency
    if month =4 then qfe = 0.004;
    if month =5 then qfe = 0.013;
`
if month = 6 then \( qfe = 0.027 \)
if month = 7 then \( qfe = 0.035 \)
if month = 8 then \( qfe = 0.032 \)
if month = 9 then \( qfe = 0.031 \)
if month = 10 then \( qfe = 0.011 \)
if month = 11 then \( qfe = 0.0006 \)

\[ A_{max} = 50; \theta = 0.8; \]
\[ A_q = \frac{(qfe \times parin + A_{max}) - \sqrt{(qfe \times parin + A_{max})^2 - 4 \theta qfe A_{max} \times parin}}{2 \theta}; \]

* Light response curve, NOT normalized (parin is PPFD_26M)

\[ A_{model} = A_q \times A_d \times A_t; \]

* Assimilation model s function of PPFD, VPD and temperature

\[ F_{cmodel} = -A_{model} + R; \]

* CO2_FLUX_26M model

if parin = 0 then
do;
if \( F_c = . \) or friction < 0.35 then  * friction is FRICTION VELOCITY
  if \( R = . \) then
    if \( R_{ta} = . \) then \( F_c_{fill} = R_{ts5} \); 
    else \( F_c_{fill} = R_{ta} \); 
    else \( F_c_{fill} = R \); 
  else \( F_c_{fill} = F_c \); 
if \( E = . \) or friction < 0.35 then \( E_{fill} = 0 \); else \( E_{fill} = E \); 
if \( LE = . \) or friction < 0.35 then \( LE_{fill} = 0 \); else \( LE_{fill} = LE \); 
if \( H = . \) or friction < 0.35 then
  if \( shf = . \) then \( H_{fill} = R_n \); 
  else \( H_{fill} = R_n \_G \); 
  else \( H_{fill} = H \); 
end;
/* if parin > 0; */
do;
if \( F_c = . \) then
  if \( Ts5cm = . \) then
    \( F_c_{fill} = -A_{model} + R_{ta} \); 
  else 
    \( F_c_{fill} = F_{cmodel} \); 
  else \( F_c_{fill} = F_c \); 
if \( LE = . \) then
  if month = 3 then
    if \( shf = . \) then \( LE_{fill} = 0.04 \times R_n \); 
    else \( LE_{fill} = 0.04 \times R_n \_G \); 
    else if \( shf = . \) then \( LE_{fill} = 0.30 \times R_n \); 
    else \( LE_{fill} = 0.30 \times R_n \_G \); 
  else \( LE_{fill} = LE \); 
if \( E = . \) then \( E_{fill} = LE_{fill}/44.4 \); else \( E_{fill} = E \); 
if \( H = . \) then
  if \( shf = . \) then \( H_{fill} = 0.62 \times R_n \); 
  else \( H_{fill} = 0.62 \times R_n \_G \); 
  else \( H_{fill} = H \); 
end;
drop VPD CUMTEMP AD AT AQ AQonly AMMAX LNAMMAX weeks2 week qfe amax theta fcres Rn_G Amodel Fcmodel R RTa RTs5 A P Tmin Topt Tmax SVP;
run;
/*****************************/

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10. Errors

10.1 Sources of Error
The EC system was placed on an upright pole 3 m above the top of the tower so that the tower would cause very little disturbance to the wind, whatever its direction. Therefore, EC measurements would not be especially invalidated by any wind direction with respect to the tower; however, the access trail to the site is to the east, and any production of CO$_2$ by people or vehicles on the trail may affect the CO$_2$ fluxes measured if the wind is from the east. Also, in the making of the access trail, extensive damage was caused to the muskeg, with many trees being felled; hence, photosynthesis over this area will be uncharacteristically lower and respiration similarly high. The eddy flux measurements on calm nights underestimate the surface fluxes. This problem is address in the filled data columns.

10.2 Quality Assessment

10.2.1 Data Validation by Source
None given.

10.2.2 Confidence Level/Accuracy Judgment
None given.

10.2.3 Measurement Error for Parameters
None given.

10.2.4 Additional Quality Assessments
None given.

10.2.5 Data Verification by Data Center
Data were examined to check for spikes, values that are four standard deviations from the mean, long periods of constant values, and missing data.

11. Notes

11.1 Limitations of the Data
See Section 10.1.

11.2 Known Problems with the Data
For the 1994 data:
Soil temperature at 1 m: before 01-July-1994 this was measured using a thermistor from which the signal was very noisy. On 01-July-1994 at 22:30 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) this thermistor was replaced by a thermocouple with a much more accurate output. There was no trend in the soil temperature at 1 m before 15-June-1994 at 02:00 with a mean of 0 °C, and the noisy values for this period have been replaced with 0 °C. From 01-June 02:00 GMT until 01-July-1994 20:00 GMT, the signal has been smoothed. Any true diurnal trend has been removed by this substitution, but the values are estimated to be within 0.3 °C.
EC measurements: The data acquisition software missed the flux averaging times shown below. (This failure was caused by a fragmented hard disk making disk access slow.) Data were not lost, although the fluxes were not averaged at the end of the half hour, but at the end of an hour. Therefore, the missing averages (at the times shown below) have been substituted with the value calculated at the next half hour (times given as GMT):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Times (GMT)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26/07/94</td>
<td>03:30, 05:30, 07:30, 09:30, 11:30, 13:30, 15:30, 21:30, 23:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/07/94</td>
<td>00:30 01:30 03:30 05:30 06:00 07:30 09:30 11:30 13:30 19:00 21:00 23:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/07/94</td>
<td>00:00, 01:00, 03:00, 07:00, 09:00, 12:30, 13:00, 14:30, 15:00, 15:30, 16:30, 18:30, 20:30, 22:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/07/94</td>
<td>00:30, 02:30, 04:30, 06:30, 08:30, 10:30, 12:30, 14:30, 15:00, 16:30, 18:30, 20:30, 21:00, 22:30, 23:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/07/94</td>
<td>00:30, 02:30, 03:00, 04:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/08/94</td>
<td>18:00, 22:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/08/94</td>
<td>04:00, 06:00, 08:00, 10:00, 12:00, 14:00, 16:00, 18:00, 20:00, 22:00, 23:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/08/94</td>
<td>00:00, 01:30, 02:00, 03:30, 04:00, 06:00, 08:00, 09:30, 10:00, 11:30, 12:00, 14:00, 16:00, 18:00, 20:00, 21:30, 22:00, 23:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/94</td>
<td>00:00, 01:30, 02:00, 03:30, 04:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/08/94</td>
<td>17:30, 19:30, 21:30, 23:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/08/94</td>
<td>01:30, 03:30, 05:30, 07:30, 09:30, 11:30, 13:30, 15:00, 15:30, 17:00, 17:30, 19:30, 21:30, 23:00, 23:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/08/94</td>
<td>01:00, 01:30, 02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/09/94</td>
<td>02:00, 04:00, 12:00, 14:00, 16:00, 18:00, 20:00, 22:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/09/94</td>
<td>00:00, 02:00, 04:00, 06:00, 08:00, 10:00, 12:00, 14:00, 16:00, 18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/09/94</td>
<td>06:00, 18:00, 21:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/09/94</td>
<td>01:30, 03:30, 05:30, 07:30, 09:30, 11:30, 13:30, 15:30, 17:30, 19:30, 21:30, 23:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/09/94</td>
<td>01:30, 03:30, 05:30, 07:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.3 Usage Guidance
None given.

11.4 Other Relevant Information
None given.
12. Application of the Data Set

These data are useful for the study of water, energy, and carbon exchange in a mature black spruce forest.

13. Future Modifications and Plans

None.

14. Software

14.1 Software Description

Some samples of code used in the analysis are shown in Section 9.3.2.

14.2 Software Access

None given.

15. Data Access

The SSA-OBS tower flux, meteorological, and soil temperature data are available from the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC).

15.1 Contact Information

For BOREAS data and documentation please contact:

ORNL DAAC User Services
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P.O. Box 2008 MS-6407
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6407
Phone: (423) 241-3952
Fax: (423) 574-4665
E-mail: ornldaac@ornl.gov or ornl@eos.nasa.gov

15.2 Data Center Identification

Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) for Biogeochemical Dynamics

15.3 Procedures for Obtaining Data

Users may obtain data directly through the ORNL DAAC online search and order system [http://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/] and the anonymous FTP site [ftp://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/data/] or by contacting User Services by electronic mail, telephone, fax, letter, or personal visit using the contact information in Section 15.1.

15.4 Data Center Status/Plans

The ORNL DAAC is the primary source for BOREAS field measurement, image, GIS, and hardcopy data products. The BOREAS CD-ROM and data referenced or listed in inventories on the CD-ROM are available from the ORNL DAAC.
16. Output Products and Availability

16.1 Tape Products
None.

16.2 Film Products
None.

16.3 Other Products
These data are available on the BOREAS CD-ROM series.

17. References

17.1 Platform/Sensor/Instrument/Data Processing Documentation
None.

17.2 Journal Articles and Study Reports


17.3 Archive/DBMS Usage Documentation
None.

18. Glossary of Terms
None.

19. List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/D</td>
<td>Analog to Digital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCII</td>
<td>American Standard Code for Information Interchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOREAS</td>
<td>BOReal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORIS</td>
<td>BOREAS Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD-ROM</td>
<td>Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAAC</td>
<td>Distributed Active Archive Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Eddy Covariance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS</td>
<td>Earth Observing System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOSDIS</td>
<td>EOS Data and Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSFC</td>
<td>Goddard Space Flight Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>HyperText Markup Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.d.</td>
<td>internal diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRGA</td>
<td>Infrared Gas Analyzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAD83</td>
<td>North American Datum of 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASA</td>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>Northern Study Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBS</td>
<td>Old Black Spruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORNL</td>
<td>Oak Ridge National Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANP</td>
<td>Prince Albert National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Photosynthetically Active Radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Personal Computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPFD</td>
<td>Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density</td>
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<td>REBS</td>
<td>Radiation Energy Balance Systems</td>
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<td>SSA</td>
<td>Southern Study Area</td>
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20. Document Information

20.1 Document Revision Date
Written: 22-May-1998
Revised: 11-Aug-1999

20.2 Document Review Date(s)
Science Review:

20.3 Document ID

20.4 Citation
When using these data, please include the following acknowledgment as well as citations of relevant papers in Section 17.2:

If using data from the BOREAS CD-ROM series, also reference the data as:

Also, cite the BOREAS CD-ROM set as:

20.5 Document Curator

20.6 Document URL
The BOREAS TF-9 team collected energy, carbon dioxide, and water vapor flux data at the BOREAS SSA-OBS site during the growing season of 1994 and most of the year for 1996. From the winter of 1995 to 1996, soil temperature data were also collected and provided. The data are available in tabular ASCII files.