

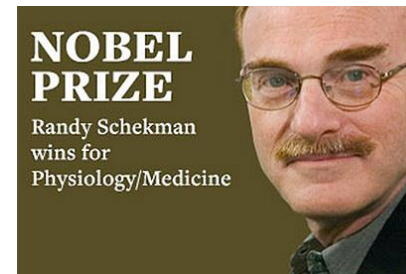
FLUXNET 2017 Berkeley Conference

Dennis Baldocchi

University of California, Berkeley



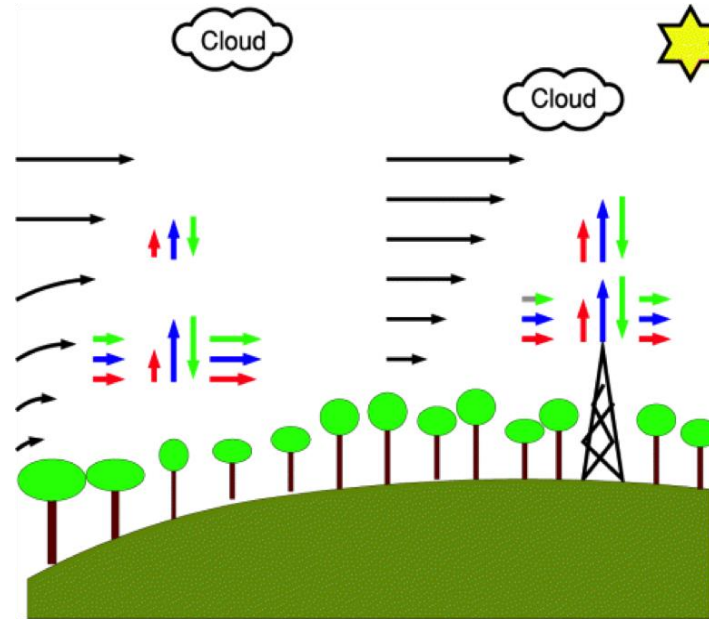
Welcome to Berkeley and California



Goals and Objectives of the Conference

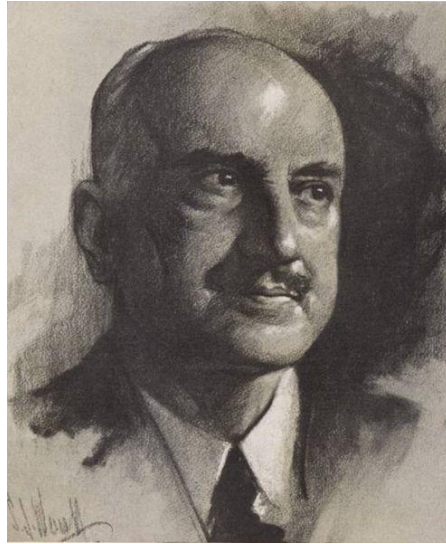
- Foster Interactions and Collaborations Among the Fluxnet Community
- Describe the Attributes and Opportunities of the new Fluxnet dataset
- Discuss Status and Progress of the Regional Networks
- Recruit New and Extended Datasets
- Discuss Technical Issues for the Next Generation of Flux Measurements and Interpretation
- Prioritize Directions of Science and Synthesis
- Discuss Future of Flux Network Science

Over Arching Goal Fluxes Everywhere, All of the Time



To Do So Effectively Requires Sharing Data

Historical Preamble

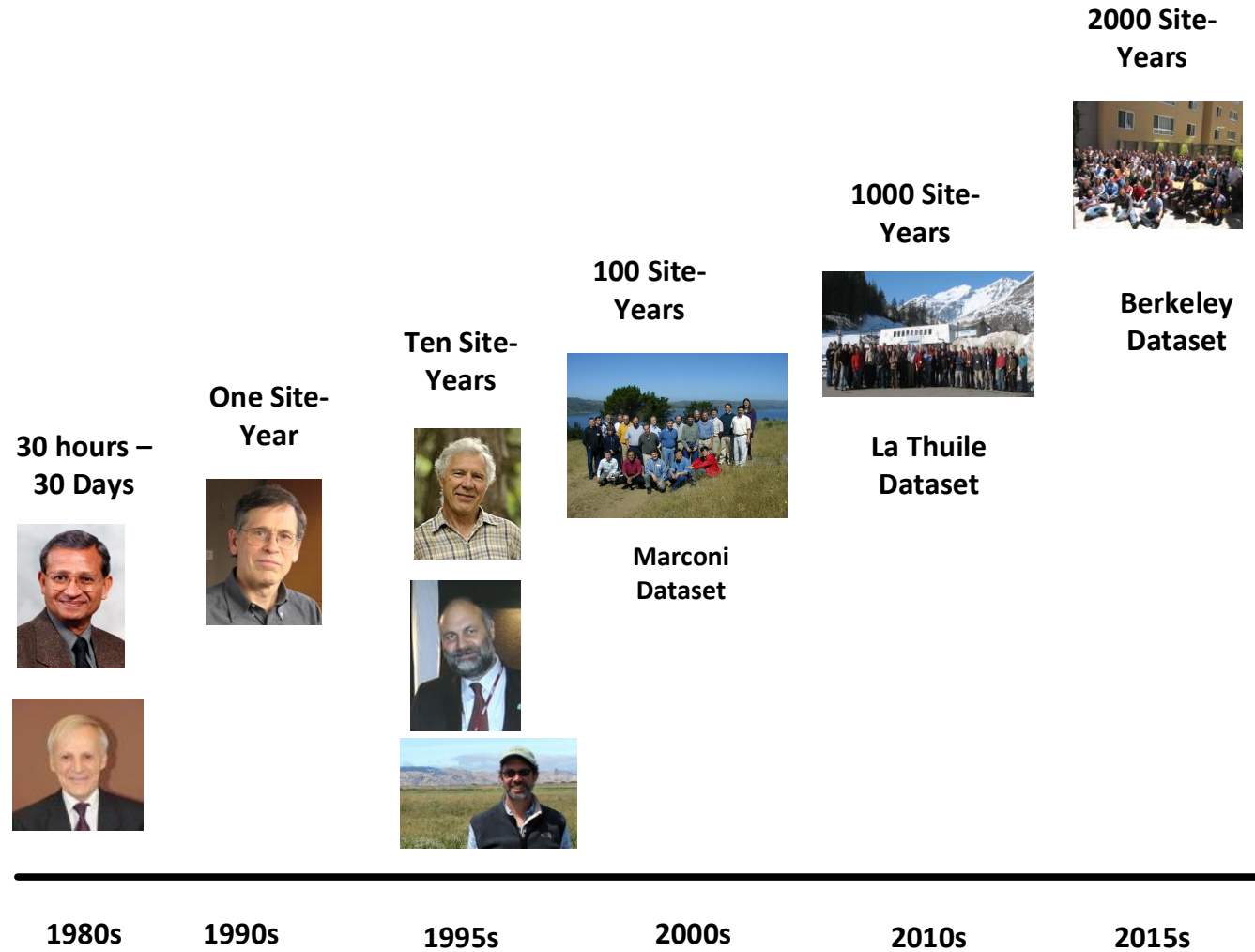


George Santayana

"Those who cannot remember the past are
condemned to repeat it",

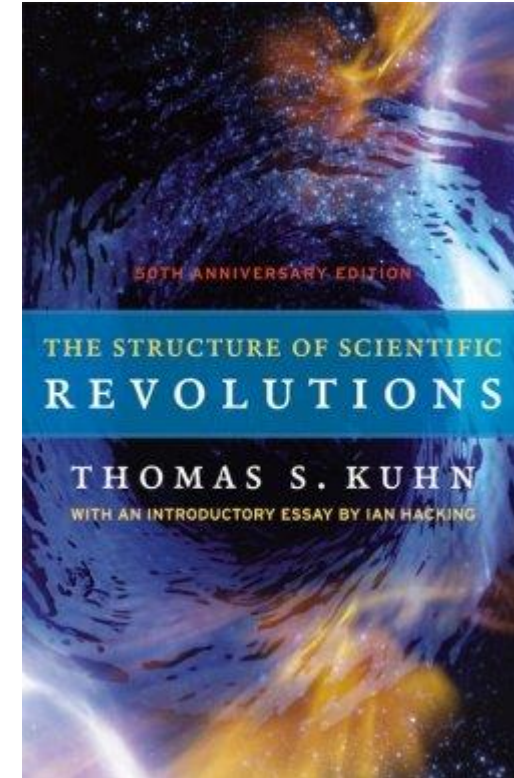
FLUXNET at 20+ Years

Time Line of Carbon, Water & Energy Flux Measurements and Data



Fluxnet Paradigm Shifts

- Measuring Ecosystem Metabolic Fluxes (CO₂, H₂O), Directly, at Ecosystem Time and Space Scales
- Discovery of Many Scale Emergent Processes
- Providing Data to Assess Carbon and Water Fluxes 'Everywhere and All of the Time'
- Sharing Data across Many Intellectual and National Cultures and Tribes

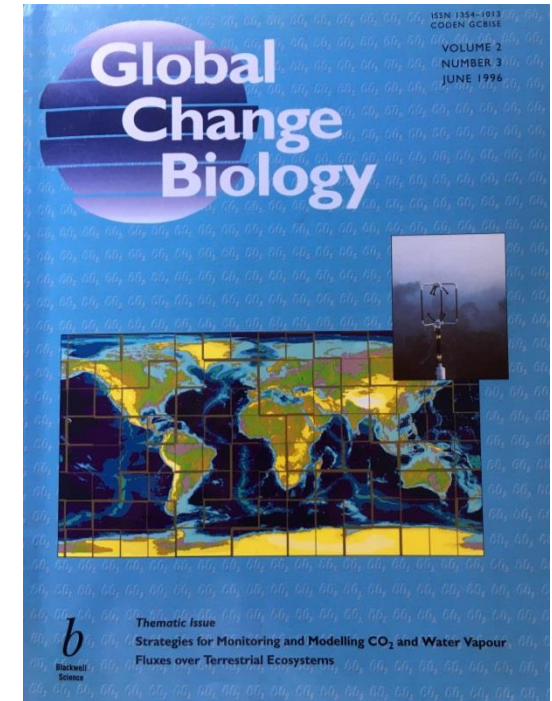
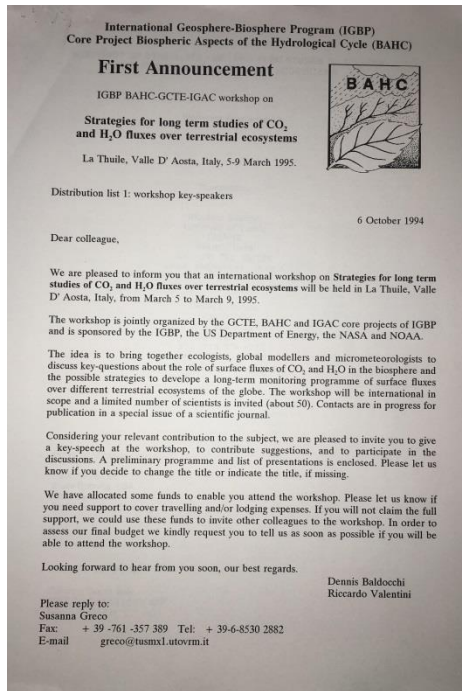


La Thuile Workshop on Strategies for Long Term Studies of CO₂ and H₂O Fluxes over Terrestrial Ecosystems March, 1995

Are we able to Determine Carbon Budget
Components of Terrestrial Ecosystems by Means of
Eddy Covariance Measurements?; At what Degree
of Accuracy?

Can we supply data for testing and improving
existing models of carbon and water exchange?

What are the technological and organization
requirements for establishing a global network of
flux measurements?



June 1996

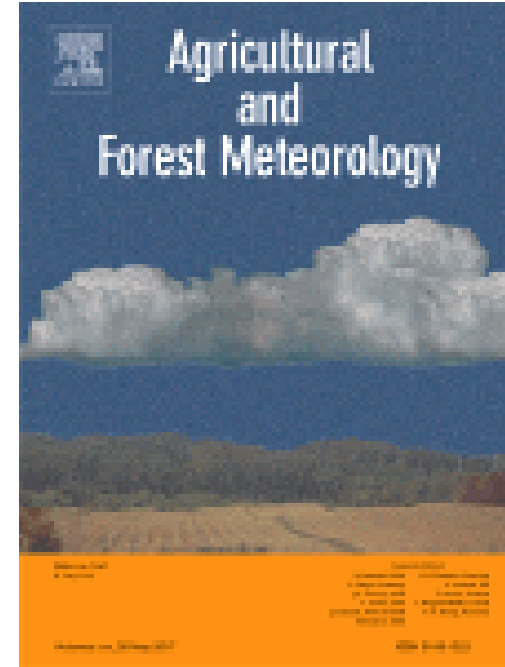
EOS Validation Proposal 1997

- Establish an infrastructure for guiding, collecting, synthesizing and disseminating long term measurements of CO₂, water and energy exchange from a dispersed array of regional flux networks; environmental, plant canopy and soil variables, that are needed to interpret the flux data, will also be collected and processed.
- Inter-calibrate flux measurement systems that are operating among the networks, so a standardized and un-biased products are derived;
- Develop and provide value-added data products using flux and environmental data acquired within the framework of this network of flux measurement stations.

First Harmonized Dataset for Synthesis



Marconi 2000 Fluxnet Workshop



Agricultural and Forest Meteorology
Volume 113, Issues 1–4, Pages 1-246
(2 December 2002)

FLUXNET 2000 Synthesis



**Integrating
Worldwide CO₂,
Water and Energy
Flux Measurements**



HOME ABOUT FLUXNET DATA RESOURCES HELP

NOTICE: The Fluxnet website and database at ORNL are no longer being updated (as of October 2016). These functions will be transitioned to <http://fluxnet.fluxdata.org/> by September 2017. Please see <http://fluxnet.fluxdata.org/> for information on site locations, data availability, and to add or update a flux tower site.

Home

FLUXNET, a "network of regional networks," coordinates regional and global analysis of observations from micrometeorological tower sites. The flux tower sites use eddy covariance methods to measure the exchanges of carbon dioxide (CO₂), water vapor, and energy between terrestrial ecosystems and the atmosphere.

The FLUXNET database contains information about tower location and site characteristics as well as data availability. You can also [view the availability of data](#).

The site characteristics and ancillary database may be queried by [site](#).

A new [Synthesis Activity](#) has been initiated, building on the [La Thule 2007 Synthesis](#).

Fluxnet Site Search

Latest News

ANNOUNCEMENT
[Fluxnet website and database transitioned to <http://fluxnet.fluxdata.org>](#)

FLUXNET 2000 Proposal, part 1

- to quantify the spatial differences in net biosphere-atmosphere carbon dioxide and water vapor exchange rates that are experienced within and across ecological and climatic gradients
- to examine temporal dynamics and variability (seasonal, inter-annual) of carbon, water and energy flux densities
 - examine the influences of phenology, droughts, heat spells, *El Niño*, length of growing season, phenology and presence or absence of snow on canopy-scale fluxes
 - assess the temporal variability of stand-scale model parameters being used by algorithms that are forced by remote sensing products, such as light use efficiency

FLUXNET 2000 Proposal, part 2

- to quantify the sensitivities of carbon dioxide and water vapor fluxes to changes in insolation, temperature, humidity, soil moisture, photosynthetic capacity, nutrition, canopy structure and ecosystem functional type
 - this analysis will allow us to quantify scale-dependent and non-linear response functions for the generation of empirical algorithms that can be applied by regional and global carbon balance models that are forced with remote sensing information.
- test the performance of biophysical models across the ecological and climatic range of sites in FLUXNET
 - validated biophysical models can be used to develop mechanistically-based simpler algorithms that can be assessed by sensors residing on satellites;

2nd Harmonized Data Set



La Thuile 2007 Workshop



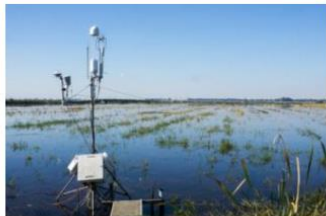
Fluxdata

The Data Portal serving the FLUXNET community

- Home
- About
- Community
- Sites
- Data
- Sign In

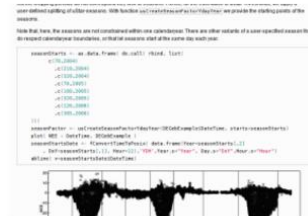
POSTCARDS

FLUXNET2015 Data Set Highlighted in EOS



FLUXNET2015 -- a new data set to keep a sharper eye [More](#)

New version of REdDyProc available with new features



New version of REdDyProc recently made available brings new [More](#)

[People] Young Scientist Profile -- Angela J. Rigden



This month, we are pleased to interview Angela J. Rigden, [More](#)

FLUXNET WORKSHOP 2017

FLUXNET Workshop 2017, Berkeley

00:08:26:00

DAYS HOURS MIN SEC

Google Custom Search

ABOUT FLUXNET-FLUXDATA

Today, the eddy covariance flux measurements of carbon, water vapor, energy exchange are being made routinely across a confederation of regional networks in North, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, in a global network, called FLUXNET. Here you have entered the FLUXNET Data Portal—Fluxdata that serves as a vehicle to: 1) facilitate the communication and sharing

What FluxNet can Do for Us: Spatial-Temporal Upscaling of Fluxes

- Upscaling of Carbon Fluxes, Net and Gross Primary Productivity
 - Neural Networks
 - Regression Tree
 - Light Use Efficiency Models
- Upscaling Evaporation
- Upscaling Fields of Surface Radiation Measurements
 - PAR, Shortwave, Net Radiation, Longwave, Diffuse Radiation, Albedo, fpar



What FluxNet Can Do for Us: Model Validation and Parameterization

- Providing Ground Truth and Lessons Learned for Land Surface Modeling and Land-Atmosphere Interactions;
- Providing data for Data-Model Fusion Schemes for Carbon Cycle
- Providing Ground Truth and Parameterization Data for Light Use Efficiency Models, coupled to Satellite Remote Sensing
 - MODIS, Hyperion, ECOSTRESS, SpecNet
- Providing Ground Truth to New Product derived from Satellite Radar Platforms
 - SMAP, COSMOS
- Resource on Site MetaData for Synthesis and Distillation
 - Soil Properties (Polaris)
 - Structure and Function (TRY)
 - Phenology (PhenoCam)
 - LIDAR



What is the Optimal Flux Network?

Intensive

- Expensive, Long Term Core Sites with Suite of Soil, Plant, Ecosystem and Biogeochemical Measurements to Parameterize and Validate Models, Understand Biophysical Process and Mechanisms Modulating Fluxes

Extensive

- Many (relatively inexpensive) Flux Towers for Spatial Upscaling of Water, Carbon and Energy Fluxes, as part of Machine Learning and Remote Sensing Schemes

New and Future Challenges

- Interannual Variability at ++Decadal Scales
- Detecting Trends in Response to Climate Change and Elevated CO₂
- Examine Response of Fluxes to Climate Extremes, Land Use Change and Management
- Use Information Theory to Quantify Leads, Lags and Associations among Fluxes and Biophysical Forcings
- Refine and Improve Data Driven Flux Maps
- Incorporating other Gases, Methane, stable isotopes, COS
- Include Underrepresented Ecosystems (Wetlands, Lakes, Tundra) and Regions (Latin America, Central Asia, Africa)
- Sustain the Effort
 - Secure Funding, Train New Scientists, Foster Intergenerational Transfer of Leadership
 - Continue Collaborations with PhenoCam, SpecNet, TRY databases

Organizing Committee

- Housen Chu, UC Berkeley
 - Dario Papale, University of Tuscia
 - Markus Reichstein, Max Planck Institute of Biogeochemistry
 - Margaret Torn, Lawrence Berkeley
 - Deb Agarwal, Lawrence Berkeley
 - Dennis Baldocchi, UC Berkeley
-
- Support Staff, Rachel Palmer and Sherry Cooper
 - Funding, US DOE Office of Science, Terrestrial Ecosystem Science

0830-0930: Plenary Session: Fluxnet Updates

0830-0840: Welcome, Introduction, Goals and Background (Dennis Baldocchi, UC Berkeley)

0840-0900: Status and Overview of Fluxnet, 2017 (Housen Chu, UC Berkeley)

0900-0930: New Fluxnet Dataset and BADM update (Deb Agarwal, Gilberto Pastorello, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab; Dario Papale, University of Tuscia)

0930-1010: Plenary Session: Regional Network Updates I

0930-0950: North American Flux Networks (Margaret Torn, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab; Stefan Metzger, NEON)

0950-1010: Europe Flux Networks and ICOS (Dario Papale, University of Tuscia, Italy)

1010-1040: Break and Coffee

1040-1200: Plenary Session: Regional Network Updates II

1040-1100: AsiaFlux (Kazuhito Ichii, Chiba University, Japan)

1100-1120: ChinaFlux (Shuli Niu, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China)

1120-1140: OzFlux and TERN (James Cleverly, University of Technology Sydney; Jason Beringer, University of Western Australia, Australia)

1140-1200: Latin America Networks (Rodrigo Vargas, University of Delaware + TBA)

1200-1330: Lunch, Posters and Sun

1330-1450: Plenary Session: Long Term Flux Measurements and Spatial Upscaling Studies Across the Globe

1330-1350: Lessons from Hyytiälä Forest (Timo Vesala, University of Helsinki, Finland)

1350-1410: Lessons from Harvard Forest (Bill Munger, Harvard University)

1410-1430: FLUXCOM (Markus Reichstein, Max Planck Institute of Biogeochemistry, Germany)

1430-1450: Biophysical Modulators of Interannual Variability (Trevor Keenan, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab)

1450-1800: Poster Session/Coffee

1450-1510: Introduction to Poster Session, 5-6 Selected 3 minute, one slide, Lightning Talks

1510-1700: Poster Session with coffee service

1700-1800: Mixer/posters with light hors d'oeuvres

1800 Adjourn

0830-0915: Plenary Session

0830-0845: WMO Standards and Fluxnet (Han Dolman, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

0845-0900: Results from AmeriFlux Comparisons (Sébastien Biraud, Stephen Chan, Sigrid Dengel, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab)

0900-0915: Review on Flux Partitioning (Lianhong Gu, Oak Ridge National Lab)

0920-1030: Concurrent Discussion Breakouts (70 min)

Topic 1. Water Flux Partitioning (Chair: Sebastian Wolf, ETH Zurich, Switzerland; Russ Scott, USDA; Corinna Rebmann, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research)

Topic 2. Instrumentation and Data Management, Update, Best Practices, Challenges, and Outlook (Chair: Dario Papale, University of Tuscia, Italy; Peter Isaacs, OzFlux; **Oliver Sonnentag, Université of Montreal**)

1030-1050: Break and Posters

1050-1200: Concurrent Discussion Breakouts (70 min)

Topic 3. Carbon Flux Partitioning, Updates, Challenge, and Outlook (Chair: Lianhong Gu, Oak Ridge National Lab; Patty Oikawa, California State University, East Bay)

Topic 4: Long Term Data Analysis (Chair: Ben Ruddell, Northern Arizona University; Paul Stoy, Montana State University)

What has data from FLUXNET and its associated regional networks taught us?

Groups of studies have revealed:

1. How annual photosynthesis and respiration co-vary with variations in climate, plant functional type, drought, and heat ;
2. How length of the growing season and phenology modulates annual photosynthesis;
3. How peak photosynthesis acclimates with temperature;
4. How light use efficiency increases with the fraction of diffuse light;
5. How photosynthetic capacity adjusts with time of season;
6. How rain induces pulses in ecosystem respiration;
7. How net carbon exchange varies as a function of time since disturbance;
8. How biophysical variables, like albedo, vary with plant functional type and nutrition.
9. What the relative controls among physical and biological variables are on net and gross carbon fluxes.
10. How interannual variability in weather and climate modulate carbon and water fluxes
11. How trends in carbon dioxide are affecting ecosystem scale water use efficiency
12. How much water is evaporated from ecosystems, as opposed to that inferred as the residual of water budgets.