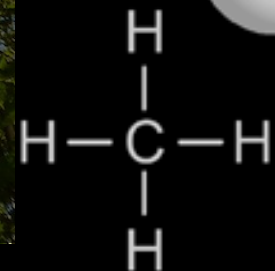
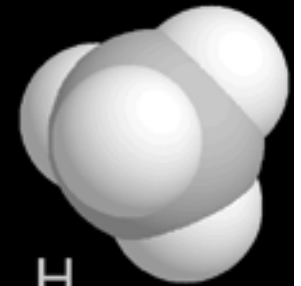
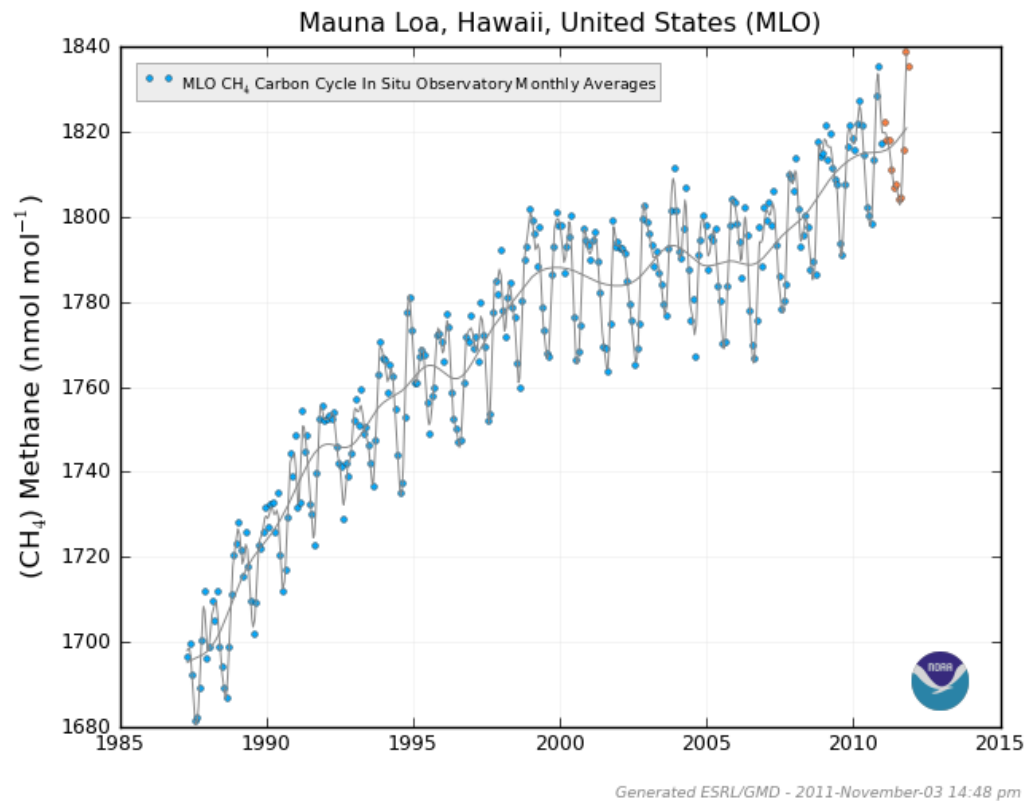


Seasonal controls on regional  
methane and carbon dioxide  
exchange observed from a  
very tall eddy covariance  
tower in a  
wetland-rich landscape

Ankur R Desai  
Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

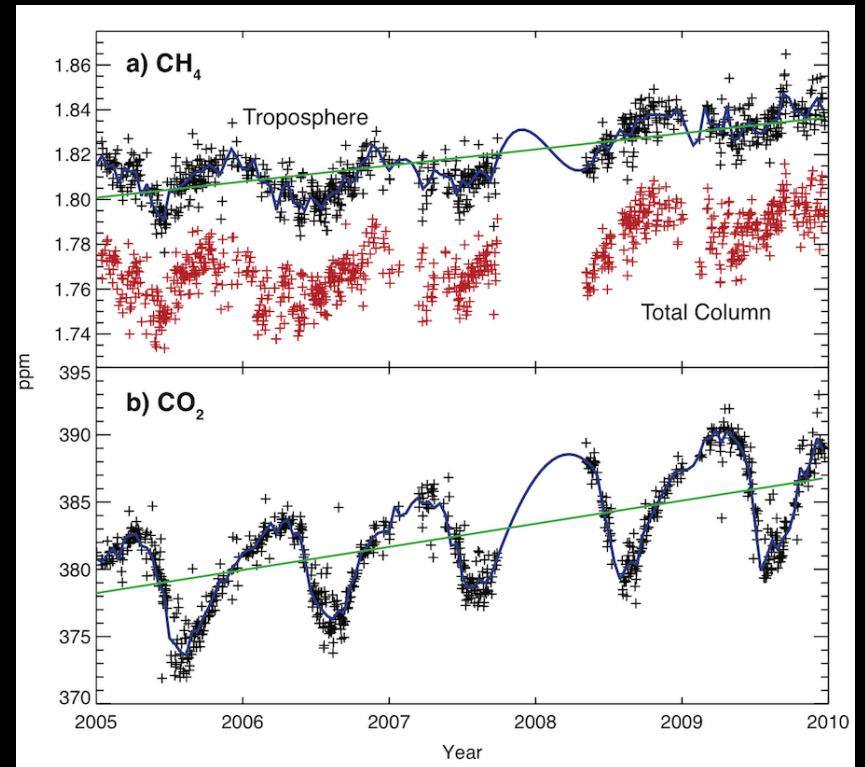


# Methane concentrations continue to rise



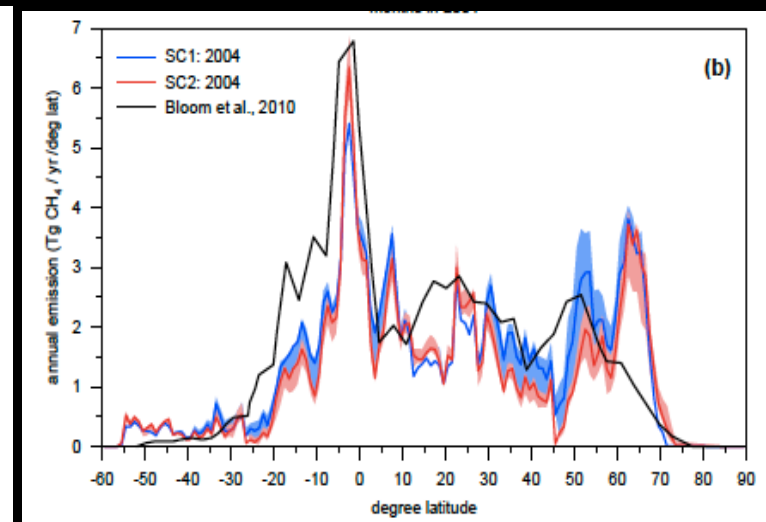
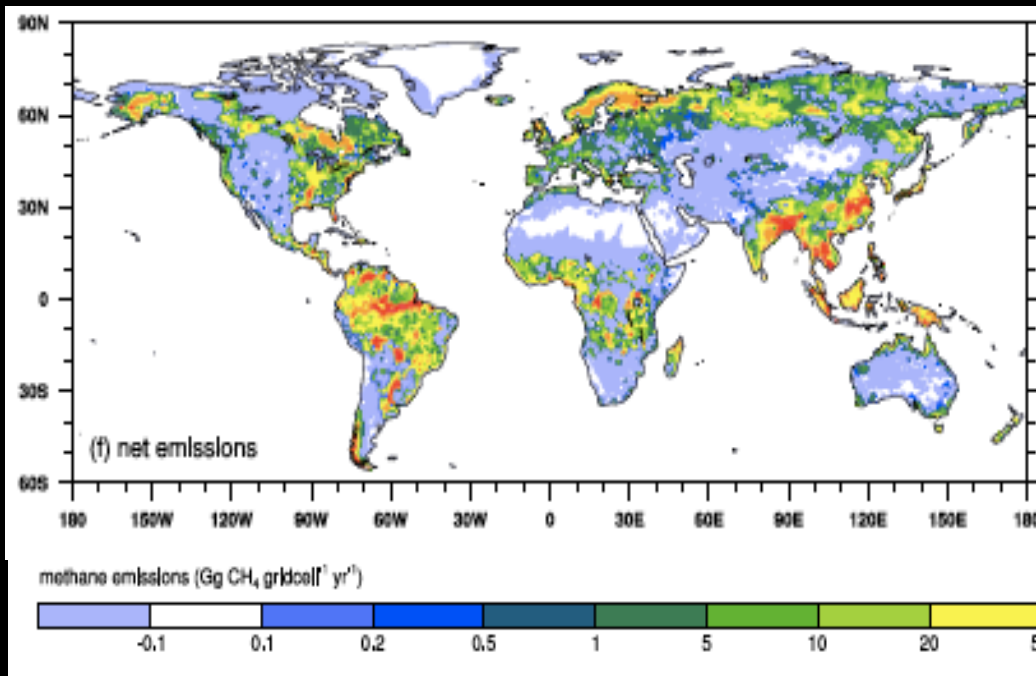
Source: NOAA ESRL

Source: Park Falls TCCON (P. Wennberg)



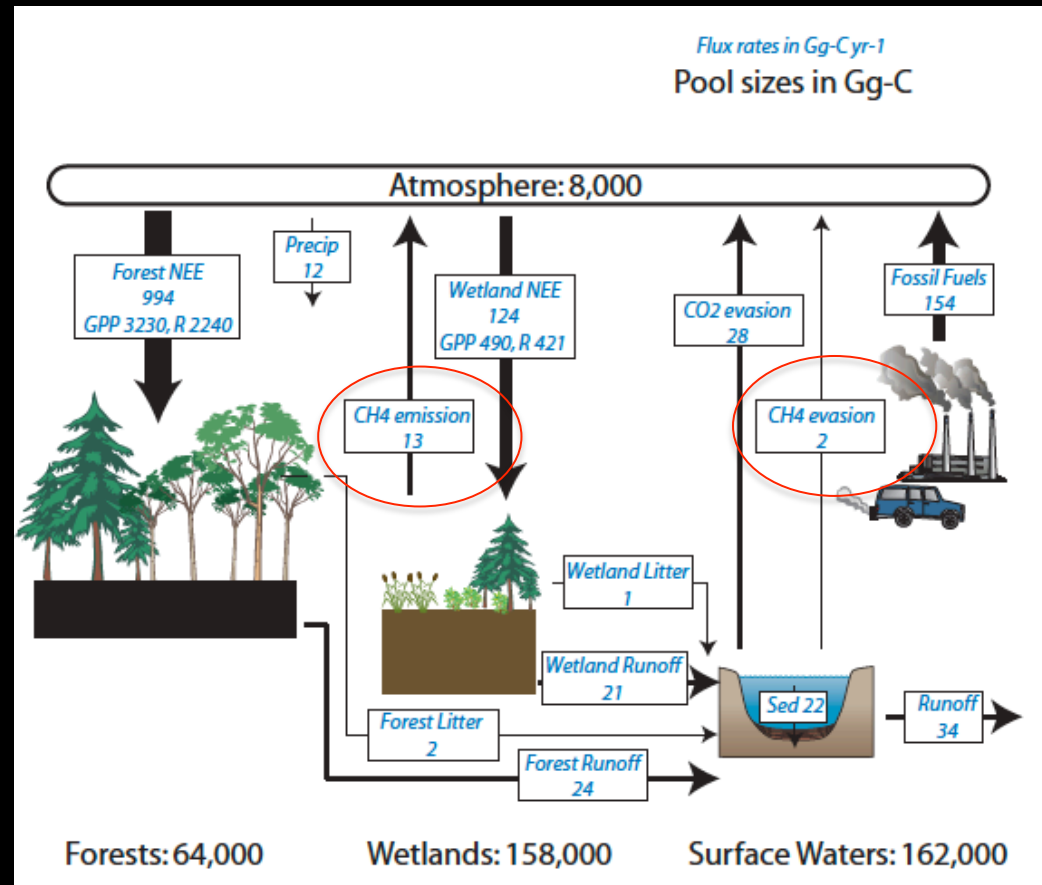
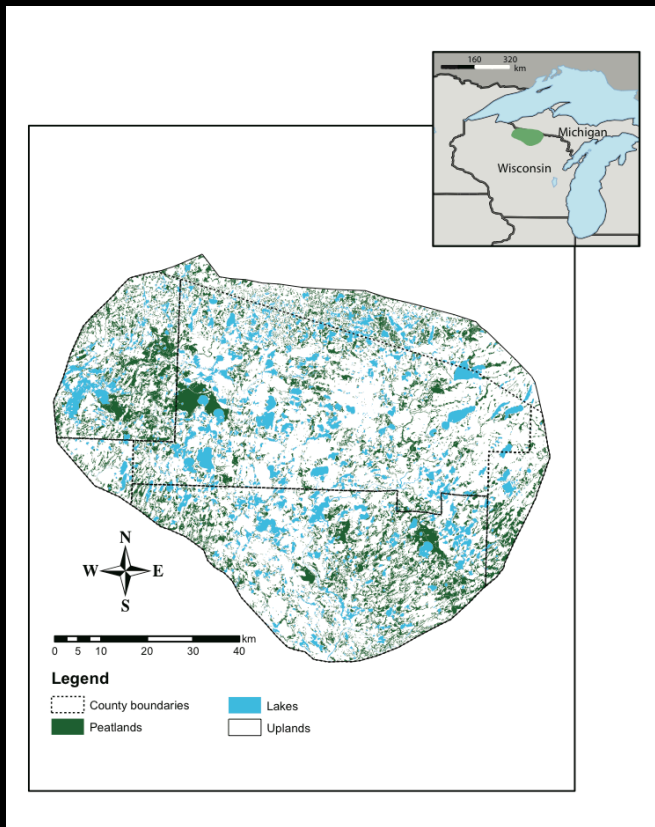
AGU Fall 2011 B13J-03 (Desai)

# Sources and sinks of methane are not well quantified



Spahni et al. (2011) Biogeosciences

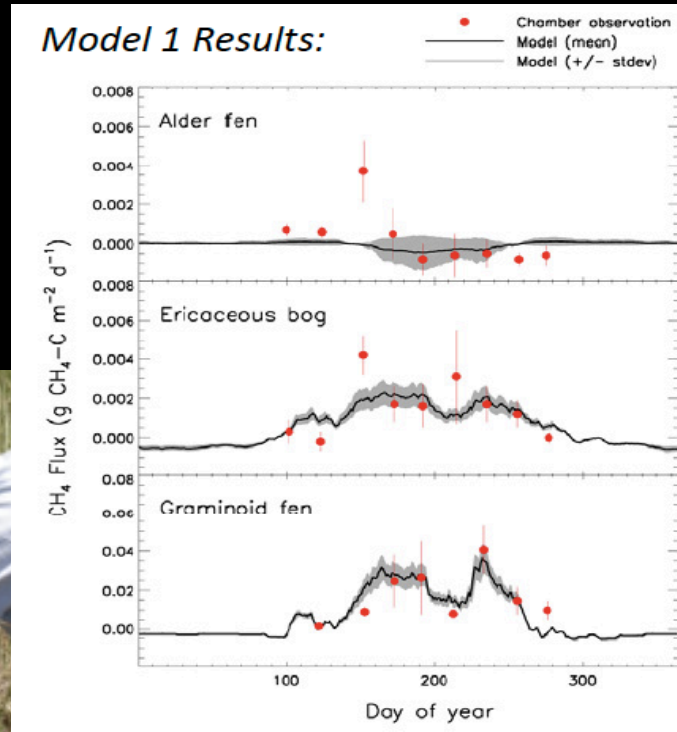
# Wetlands are a primary source of methane emissions in temperate/boreal regions



Buffam et al (2011) Global Change Biology

AGU Fall 2011 B13J-03 (Desai)

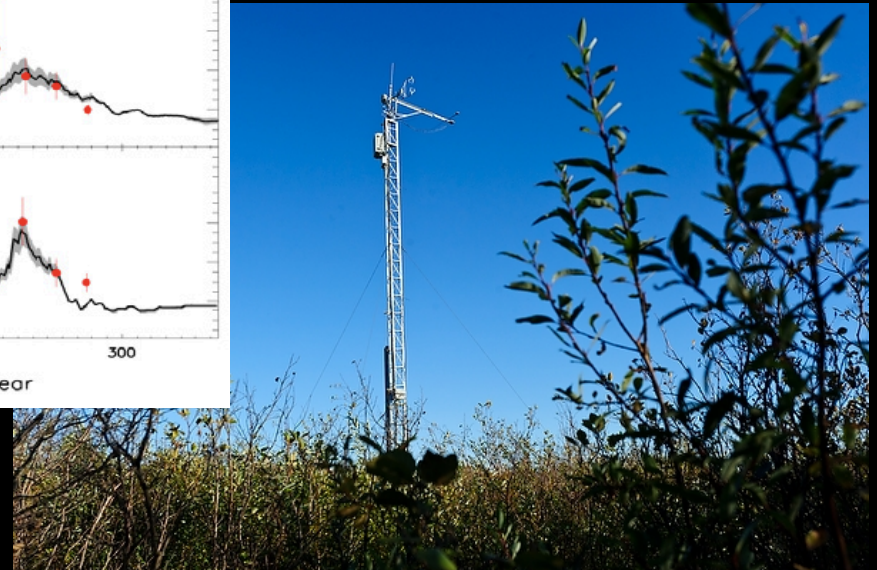
# Evaluation of regional fluxes difficult with small towers and chambers



Source:  
Cook et al (2008) AGU Poster



Credit: P. Weishampel

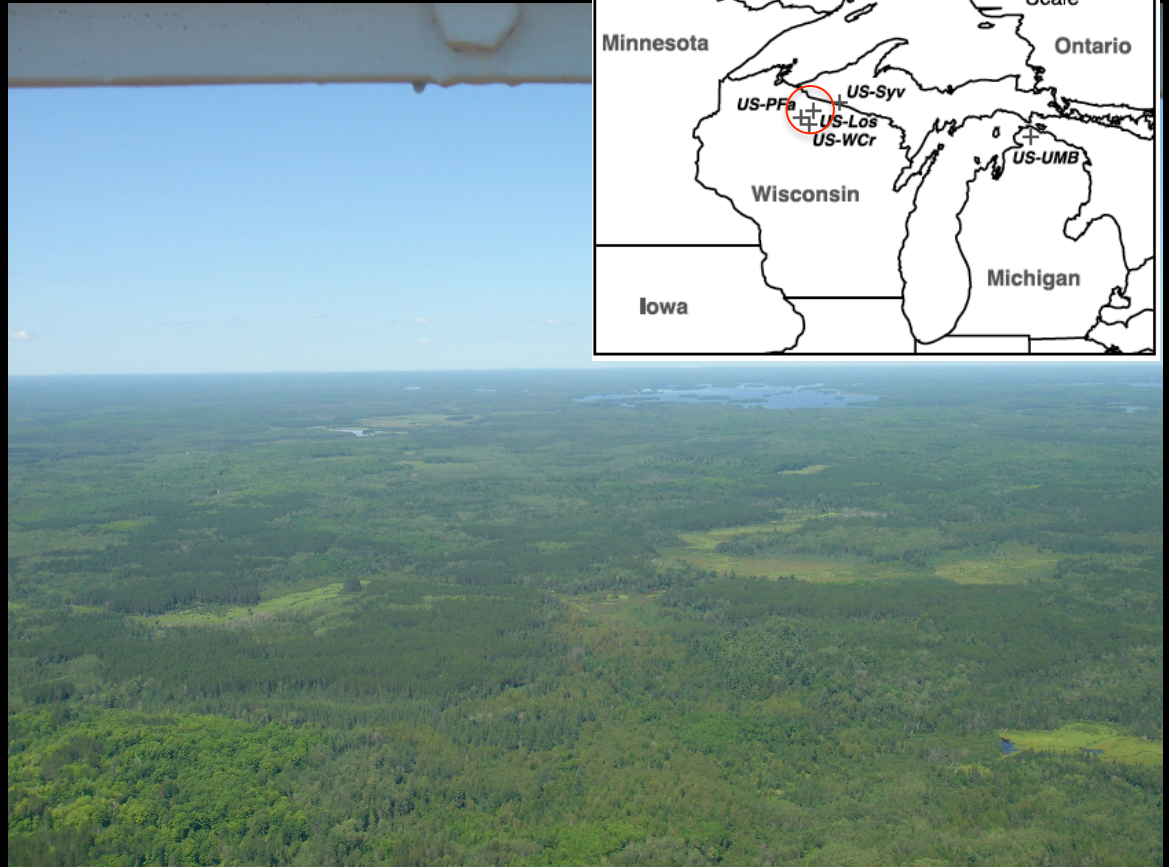


Credit: B. Rychter

# Tall towers offer novel approach to estimating regional fluxes

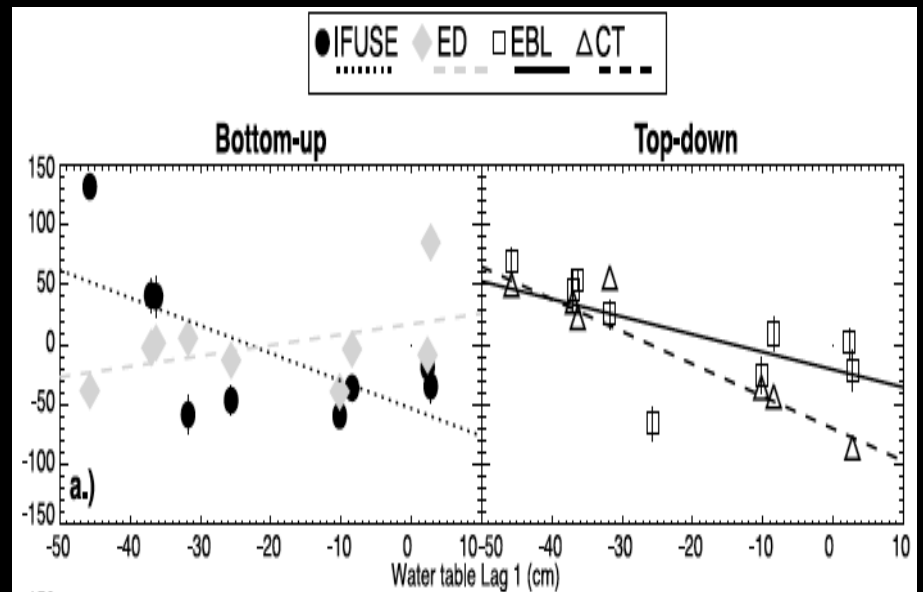
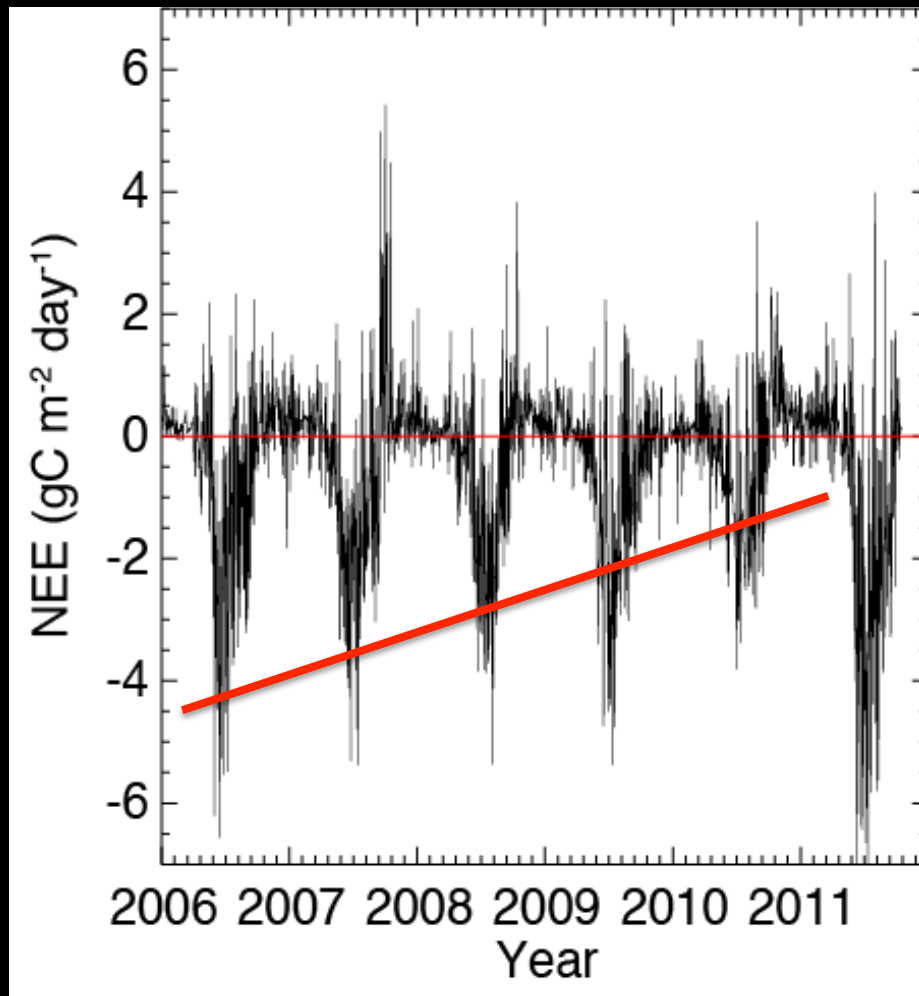


Credit: M. Rydzik



Source: B. Cook

# Long term CO<sub>2</sub> flux record reveals moisture controls on regional flux



Desai et al (2010) JGR-G

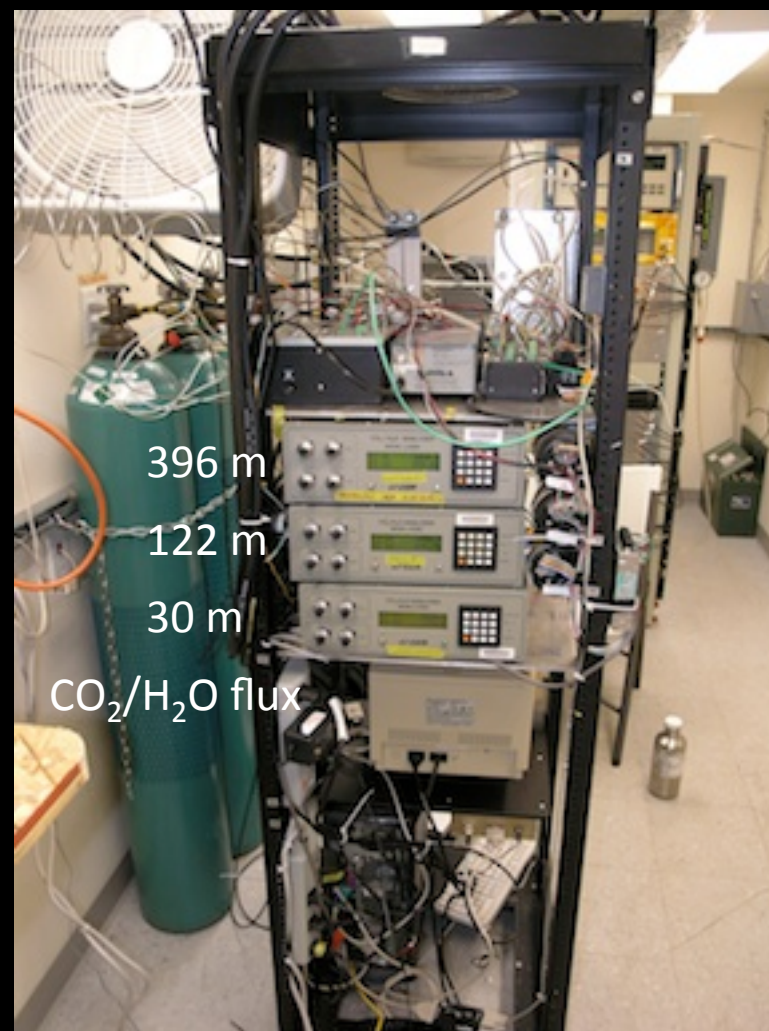
# Long-term continuous CH<sub>4</sub> eddy covariance is now feasible



Credit: M. Rydzik

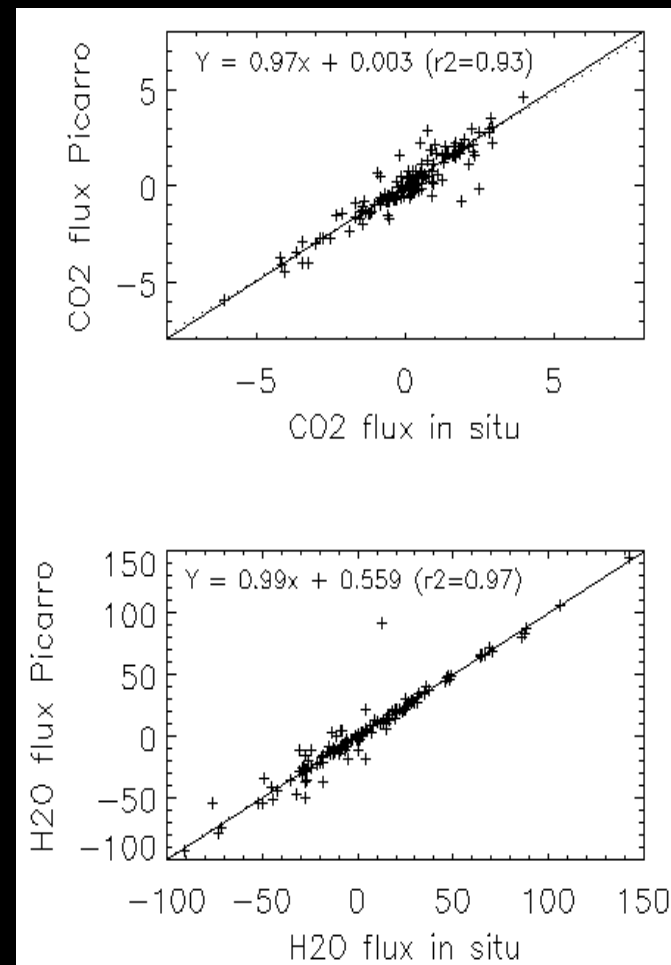
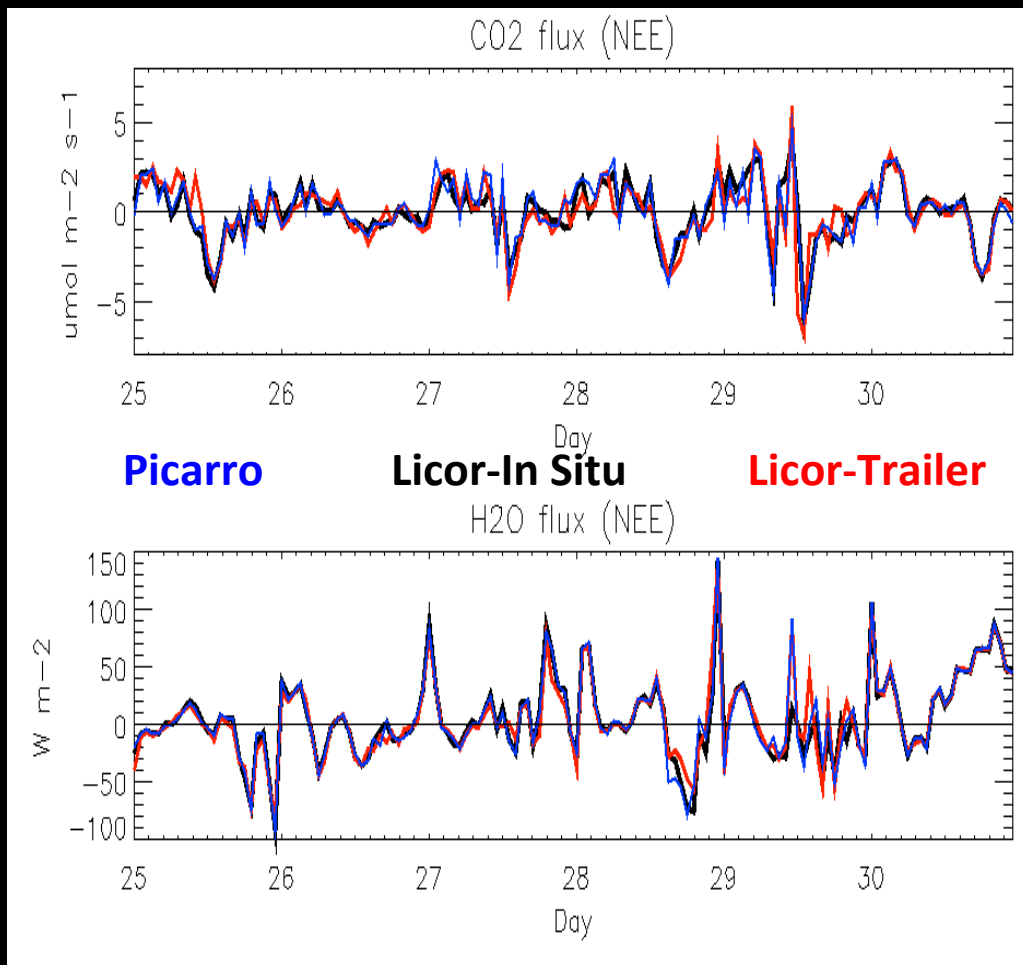
Not shown: Los Gatos for CH<sub>4</sub> profile/storage flux  
LI-7000 (NOAA) for CO<sub>2</sub> profile/storage

AGU Fall 2011 B13J-03 (Desai)



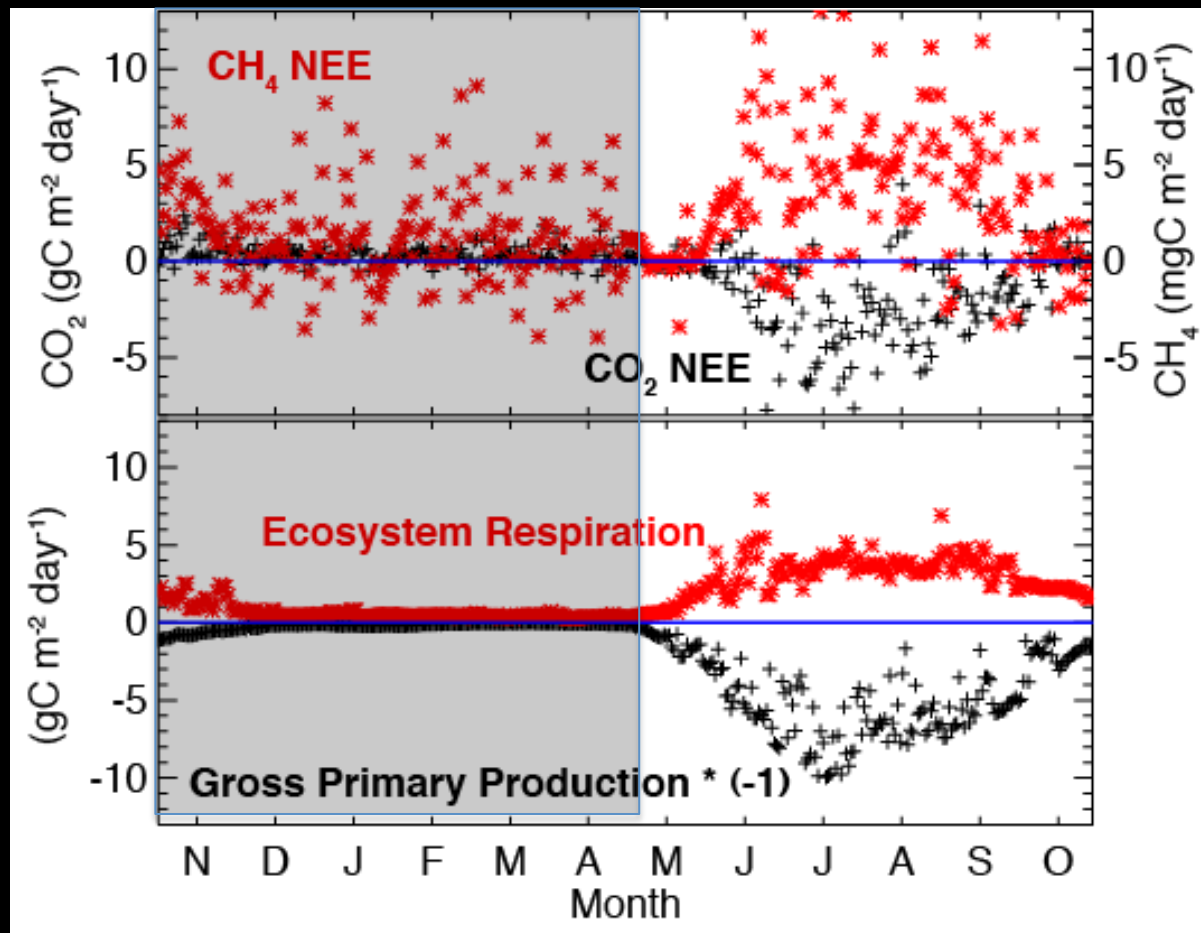


# New instrument CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O fluxes compare well to existing instruments

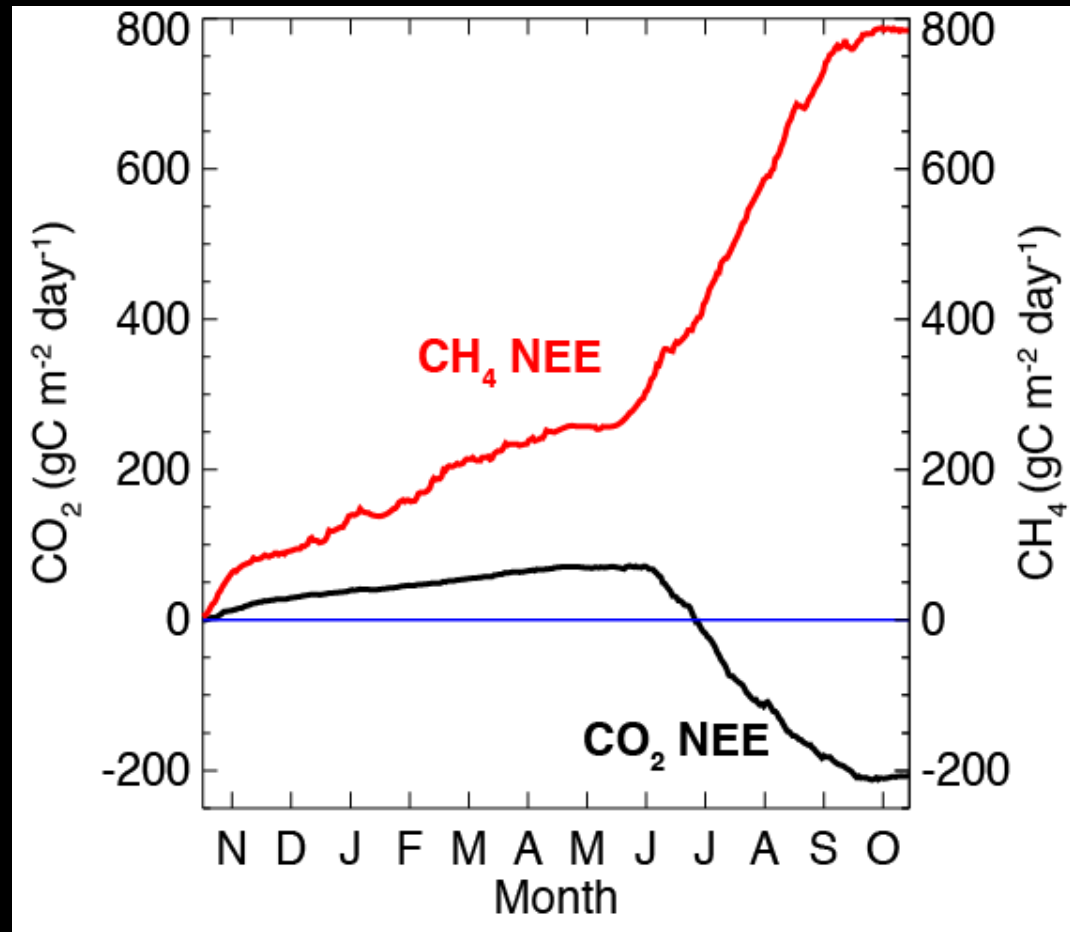


# Comparison of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes reveal stark differences by season

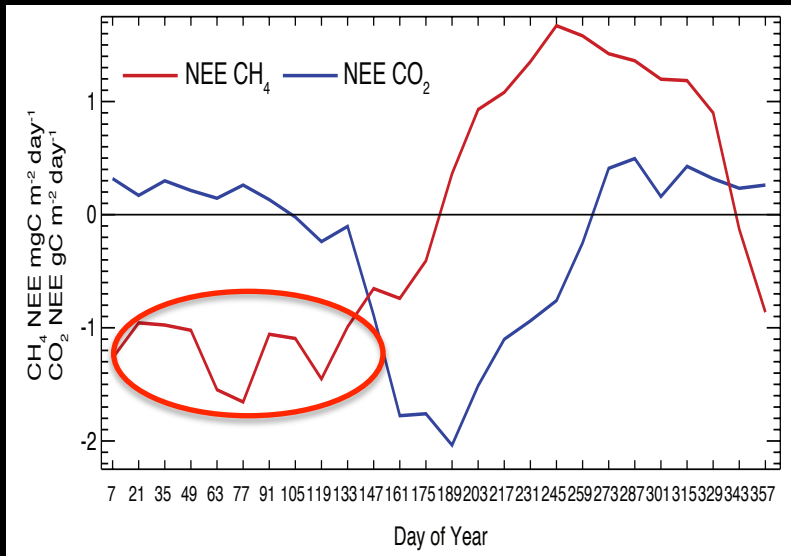
15 Oct 2010-  
14 Oct 2011



# Large wintertime $\text{CH}_4$ emissions influence cumulative exchange

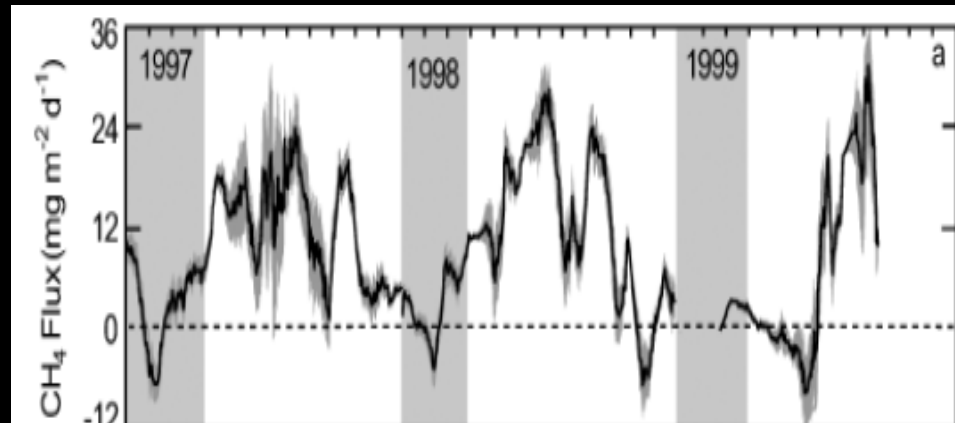


# Modeled $\text{CH}_4$ fluxes for this region do not show these large emissions

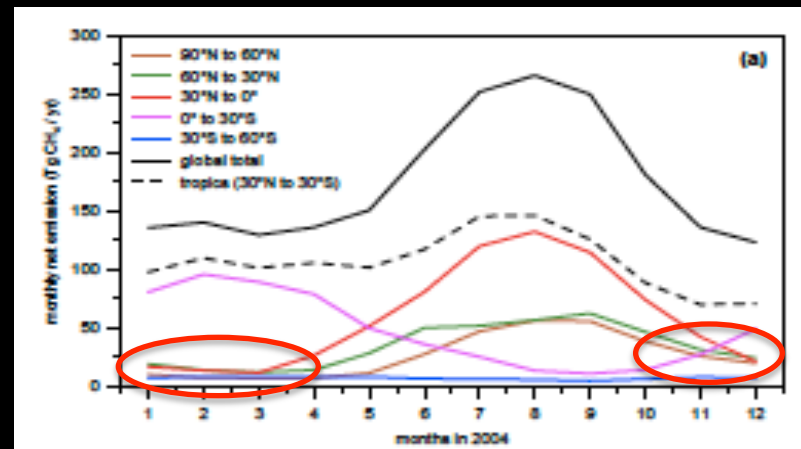


Desai et al (2011) NACP Mtg.  
Based on TCCON column observations

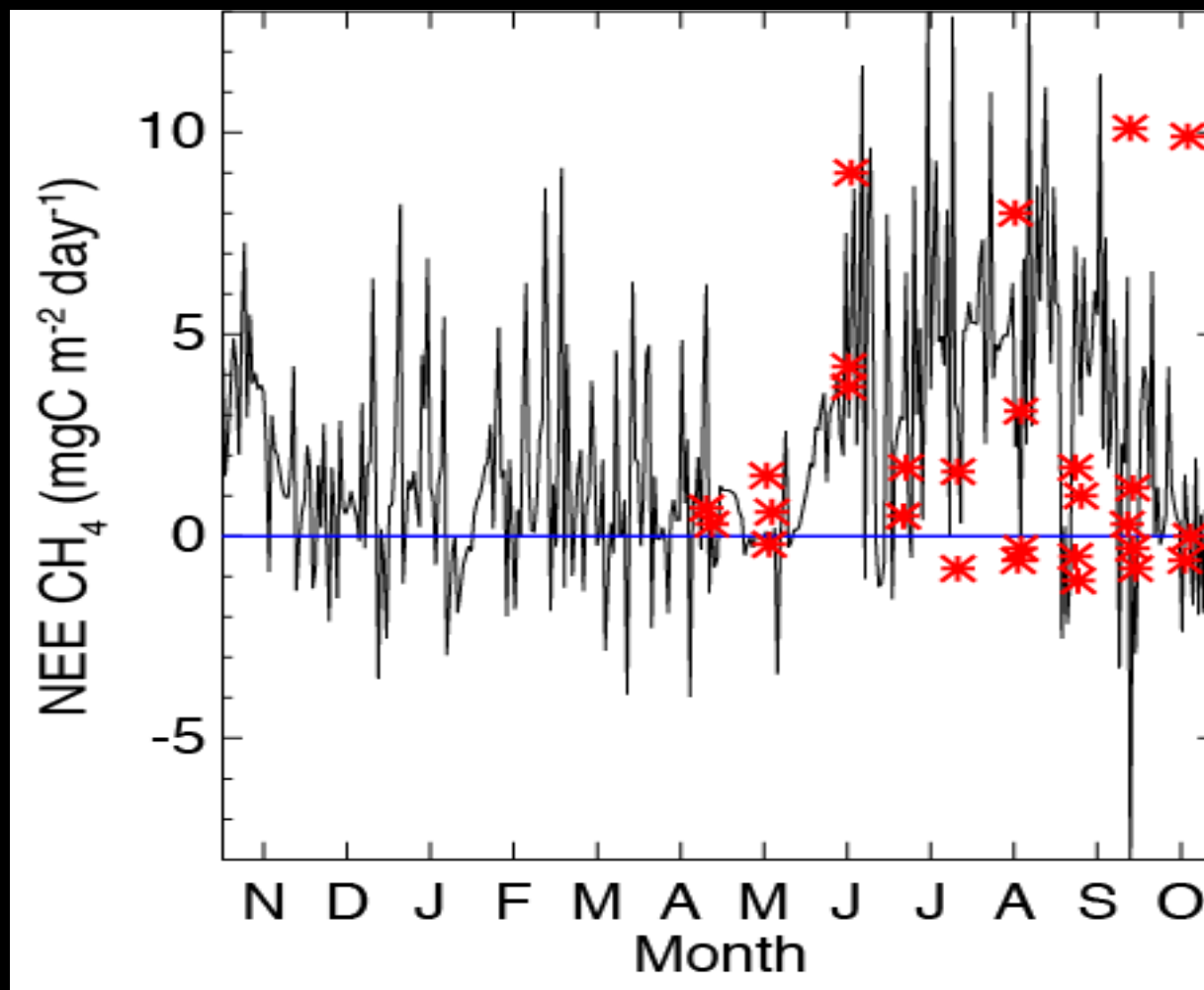
Spahni et al. (2011) Biogeosciences  
Modeled (LPJ) zonal seasonal cycles



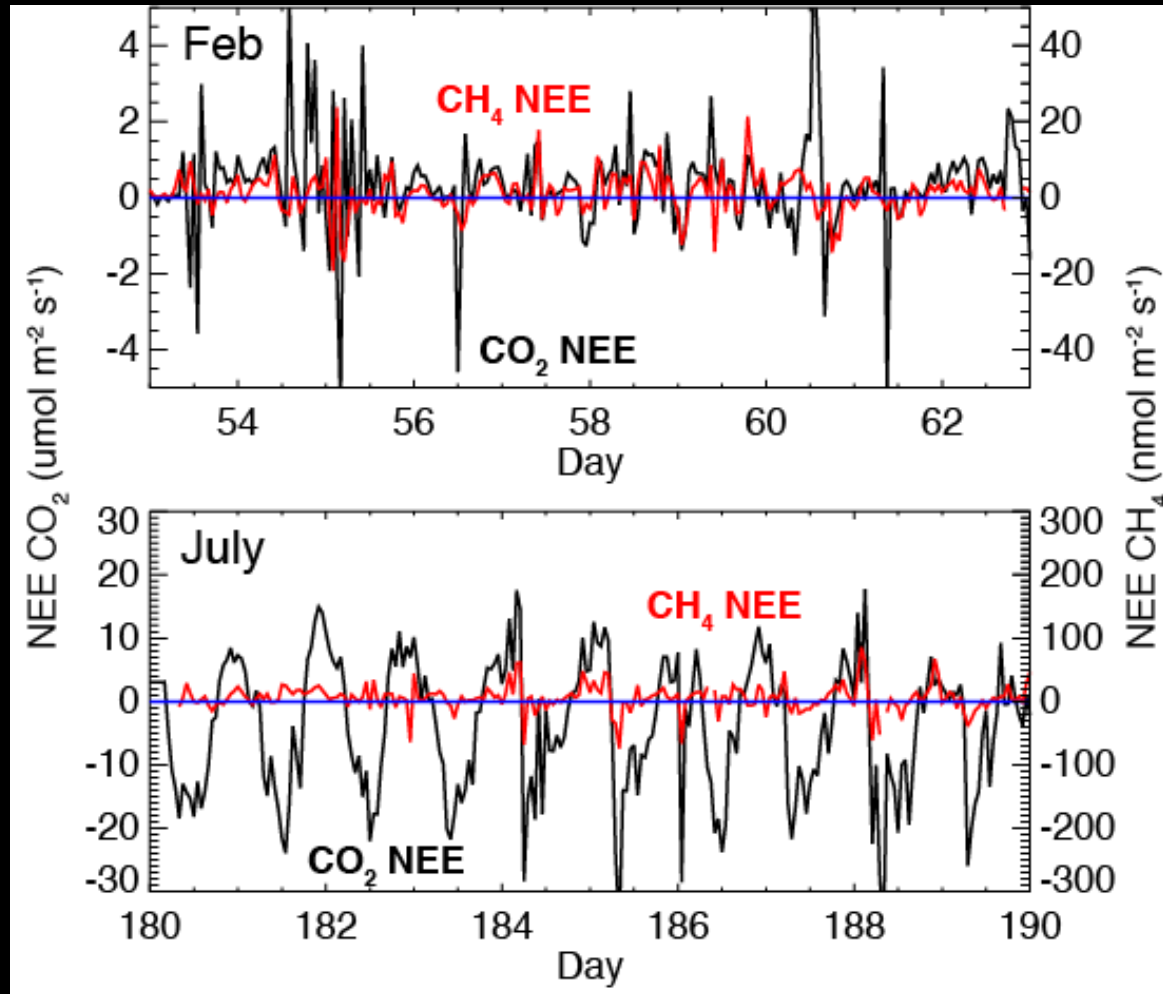
Werner et al (2003)  
Based on tall tower flask/GC concentration gradient



# Flux magnitudes similar to chamber-based emissions made in nearby fens and bogs

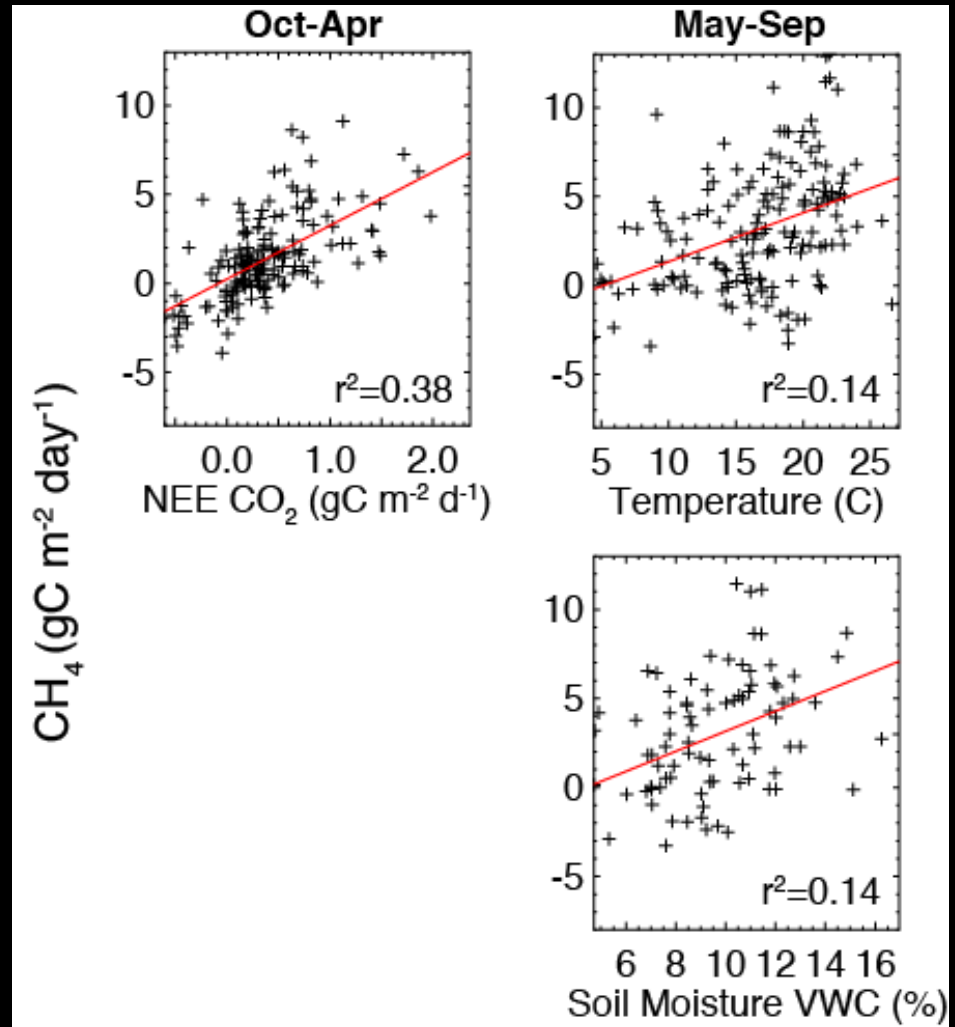


Similarity seen in diurnal cycles of hourly NEE but  $\text{CO}_2/\text{CH}_4$  NEE ratio increases from winter to summer



# Environmental controls of CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes vary by season

- Correlated daily CH<sub>4</sub> flux to:
  - Air temperature
  - Incoming PAR
  - Precipitation (summer only)
  - NEE CO<sub>2</sub>
  - ER and GPP
  - COSMOS regional soil moisture (summer only)
- Strongest fits shown on right



# Clearly, more investigation is needed on wintertime CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

- Need to assess flux computation, correction and gap-filling routines for CH<sub>4</sub> flux
  - Small methane fluxes require tests on limits of detection, spectral loss
- Spatial scale likely has a large influence on observed or modeled flux
- Chamber flux campaign experiments need to be made in late fall/winter on role of under snow CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions



# Thank you!

- NSF CAREER DEB #0845166
- WLEF/ Park Falls (US-PFa) tall tower research partners: NOAA ESRL (A. Andrews, J. Kofler), USFS NRS (M. Kubiske, D. Baumann), Penn State (K. Davis), Cal Tech (P. Wennberg), COSMOS (M. Zreda), NASA GSFC (B. Cook), WI ECB (J. Ayers) , Ameriflux
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