

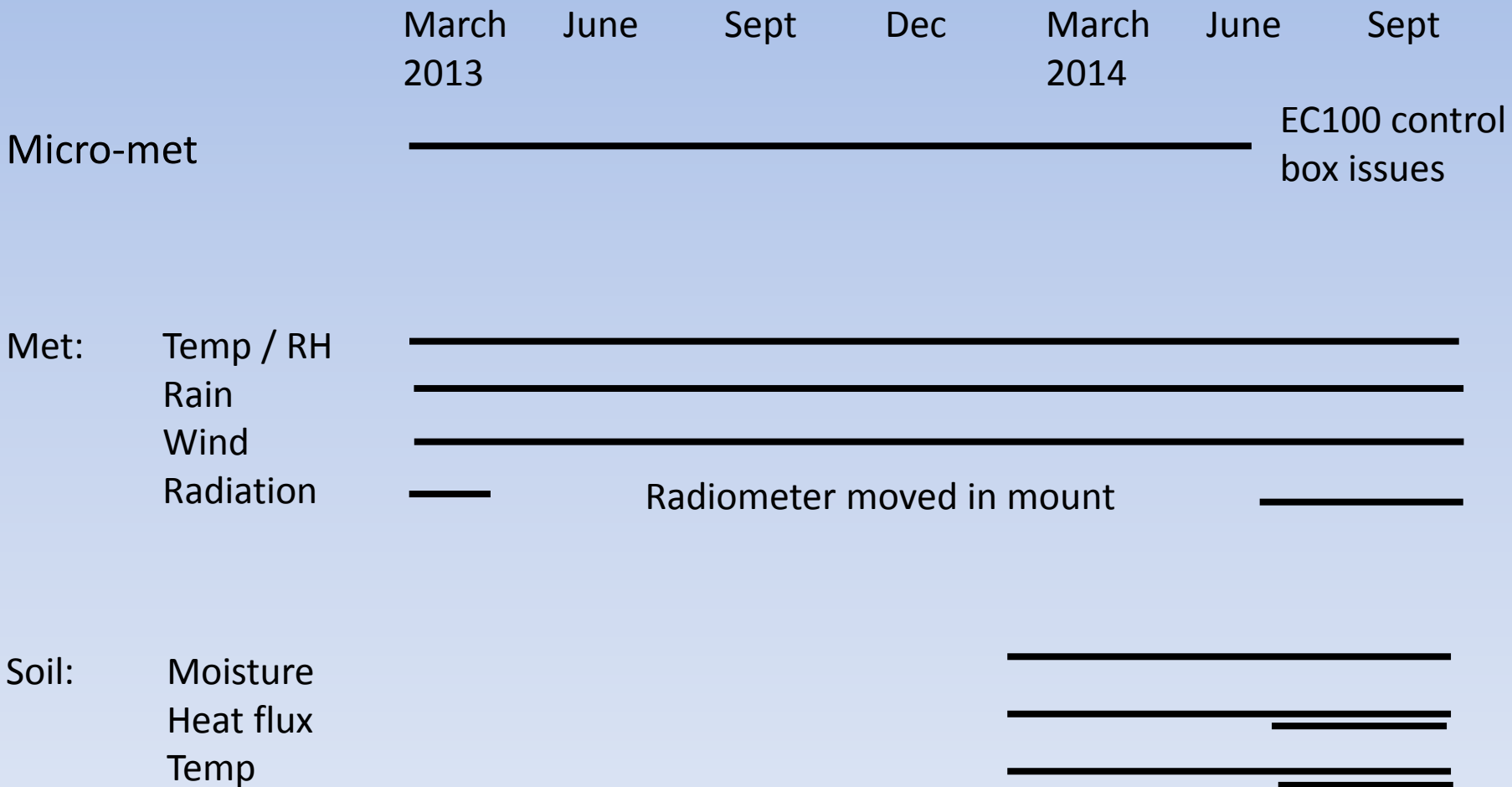
Warra flux site: 2013-4 report



LEARNER DRIVERS

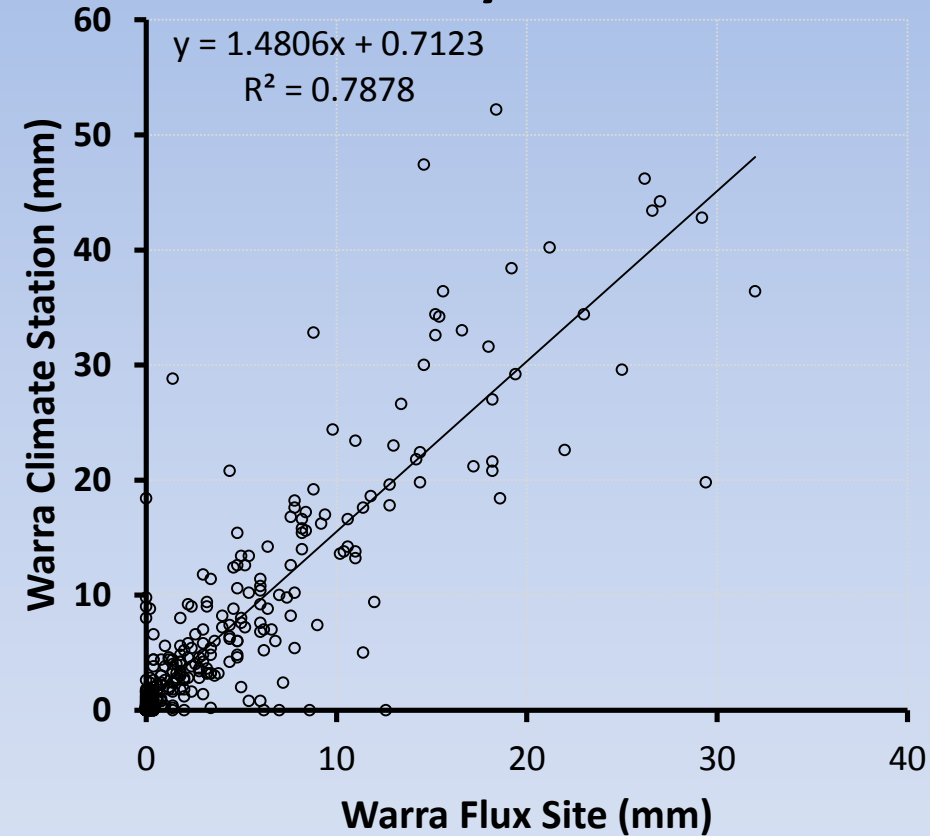
You'd have to be crazy not to be scared.

Progress with infrastructure

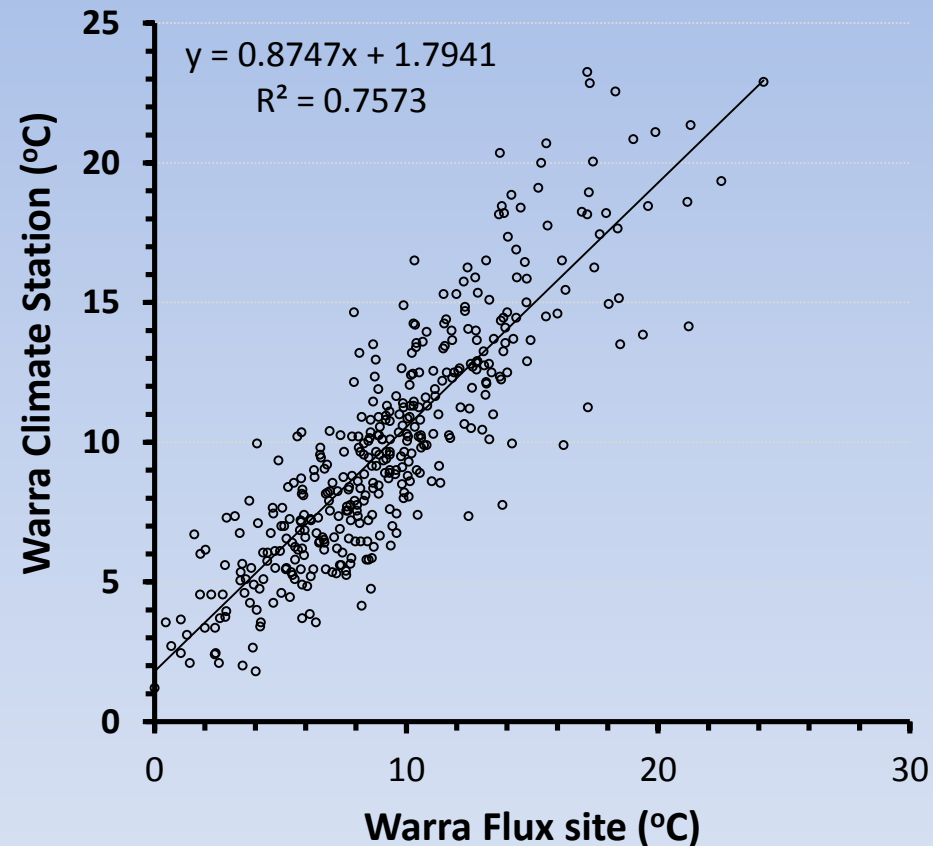


Climate conditions in 2013-14

Daily rainfall

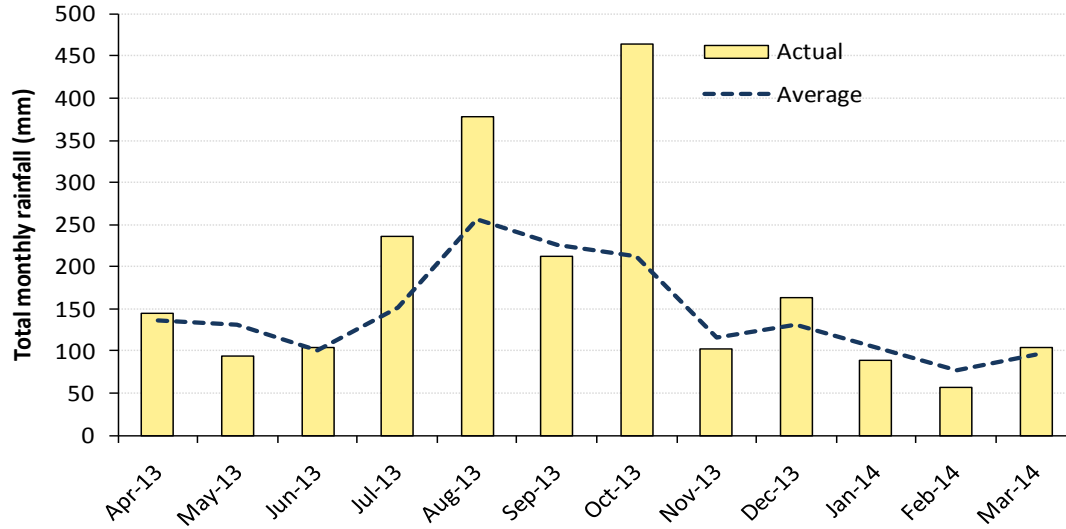


Mean daily temperature



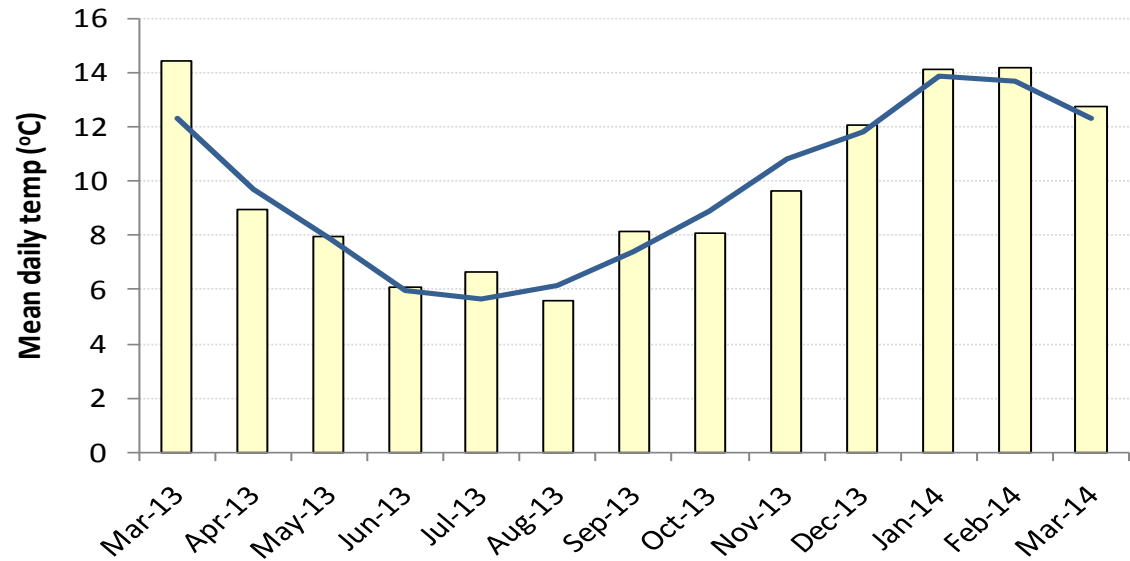
Warra climate station is a reasonable analogue of the Warra Flux site

Climate conditions in 2013-14



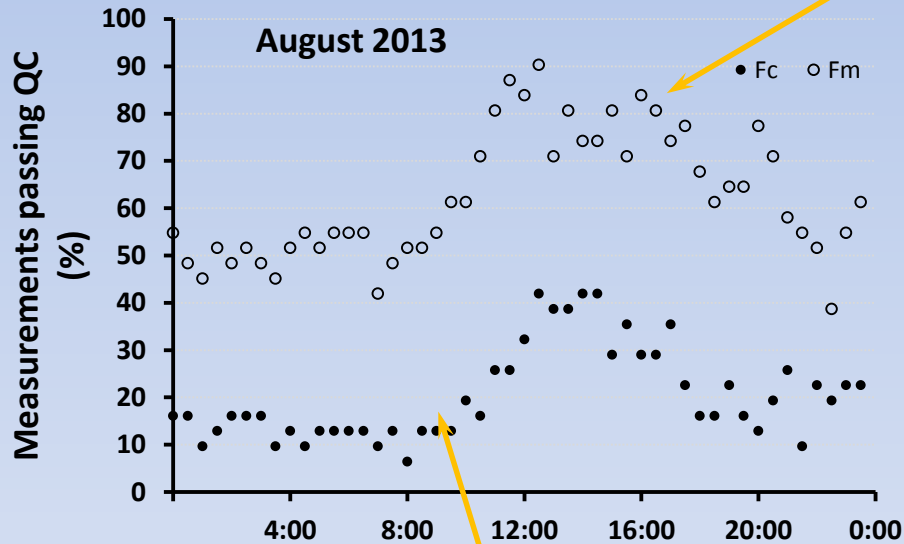
**Wetter than normal
winter and mid-spring**

**Temperatures close
to average**

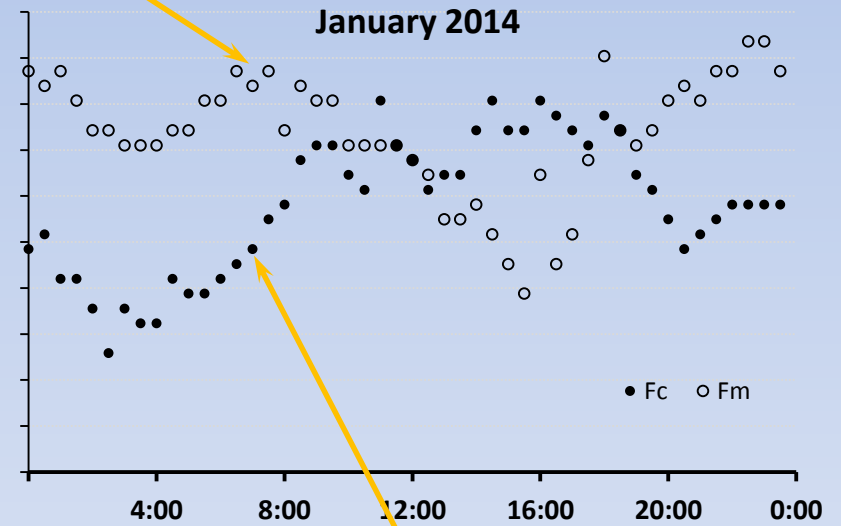


Open-path IRGA does not like Warra

Sonic much less affected

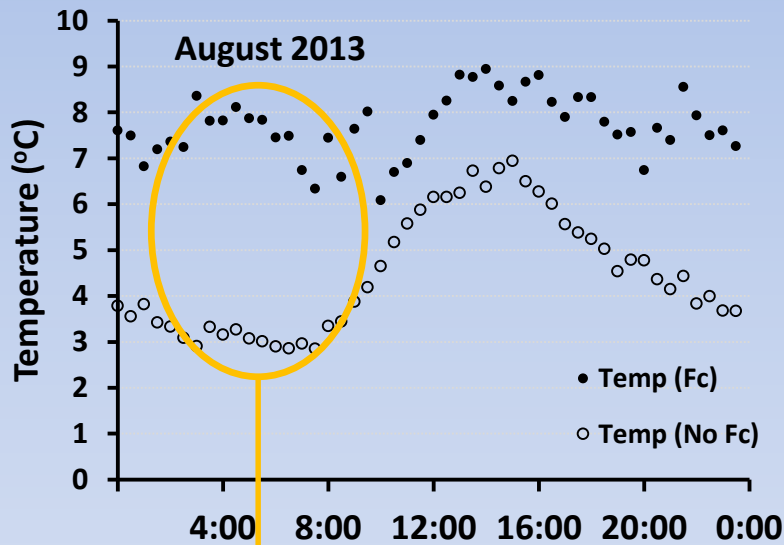


IRGA really struggles in winter

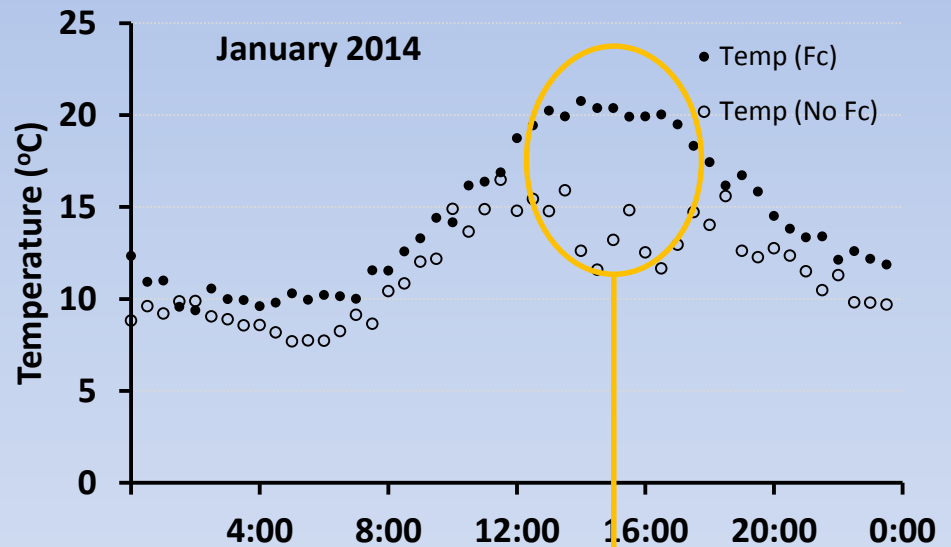


Better in summer

Temperature bias with F_c measurement



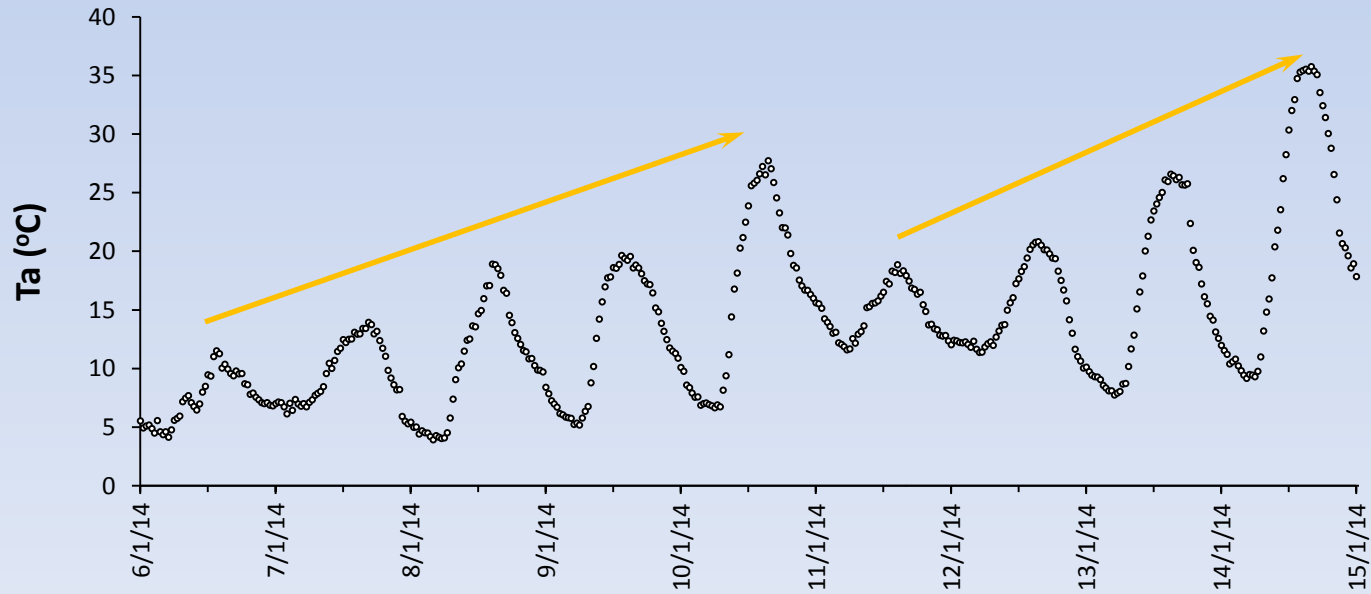
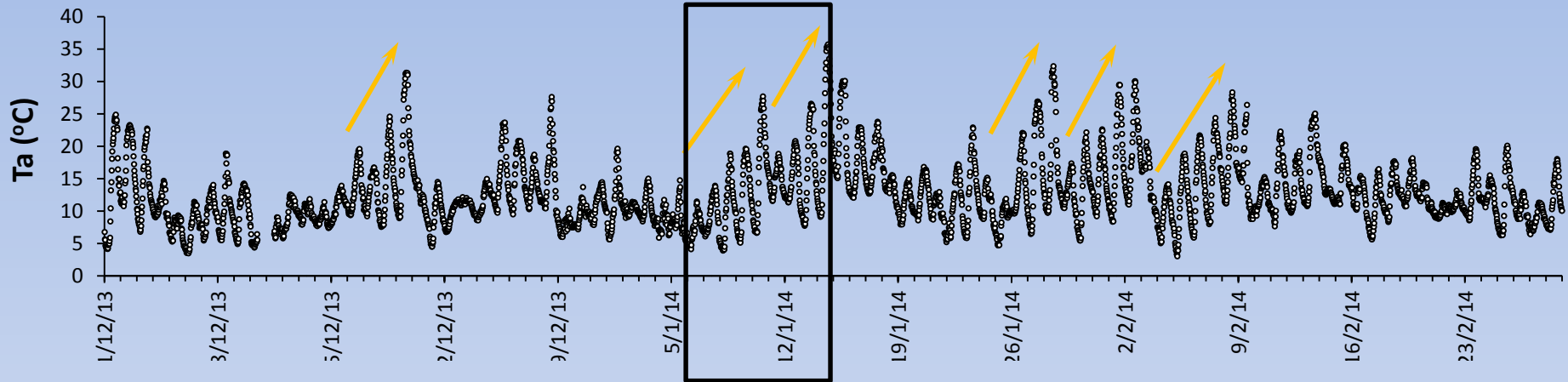
Valley fogs on clear nights

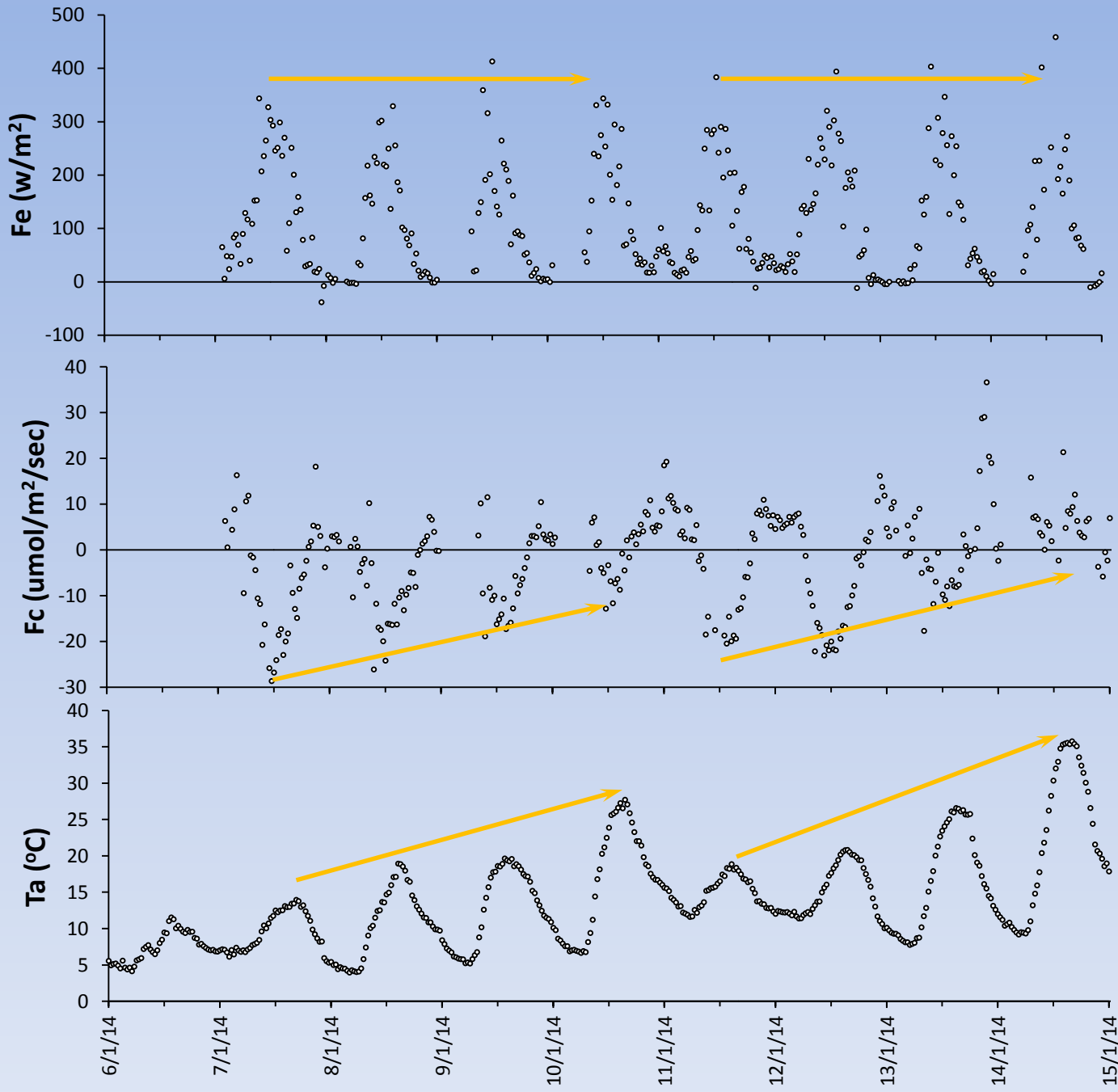


Rain events

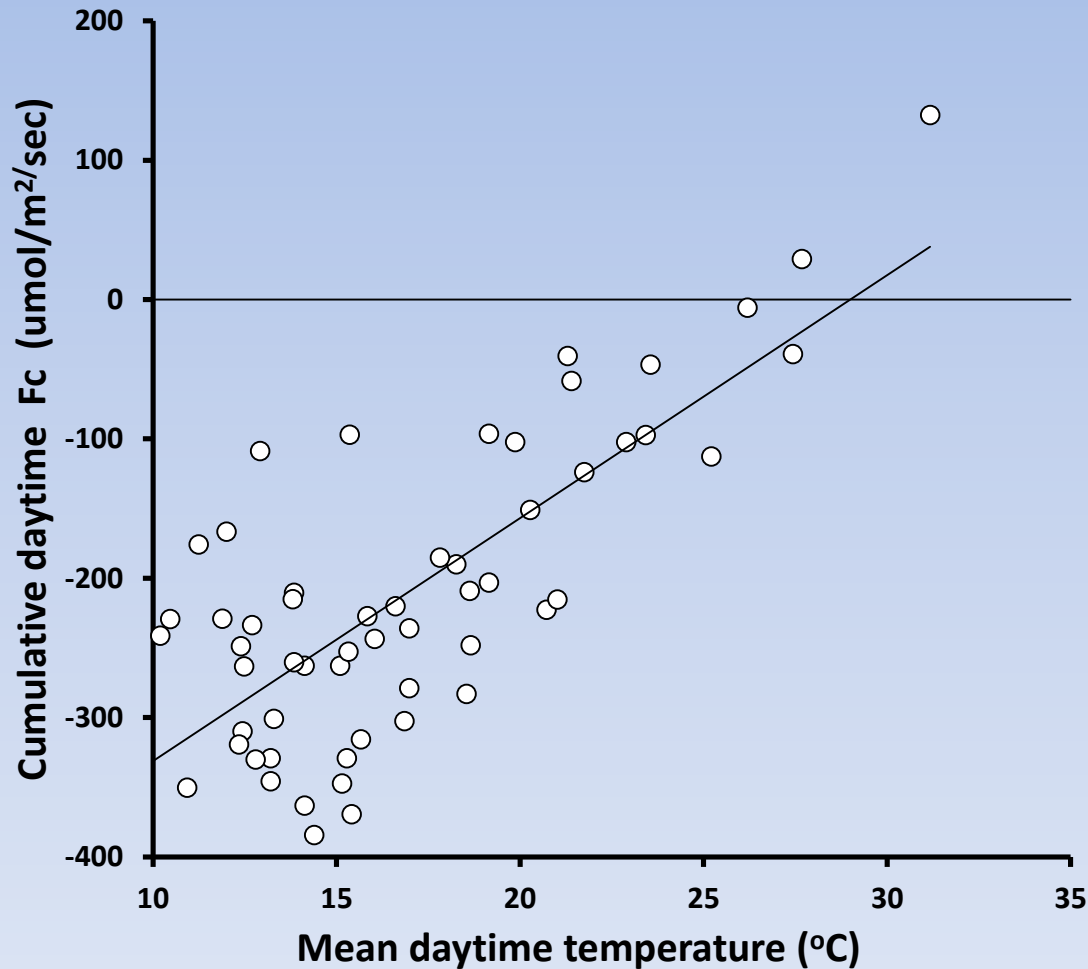
Problematic for gap-filling

We still got some interesting results



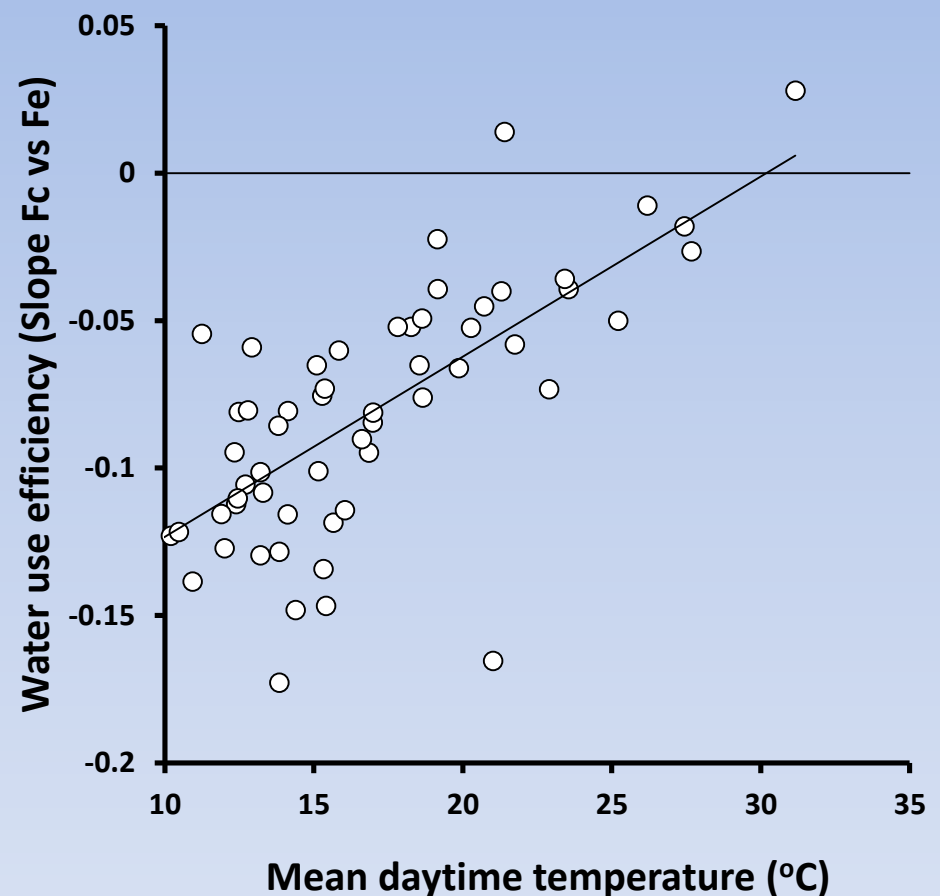
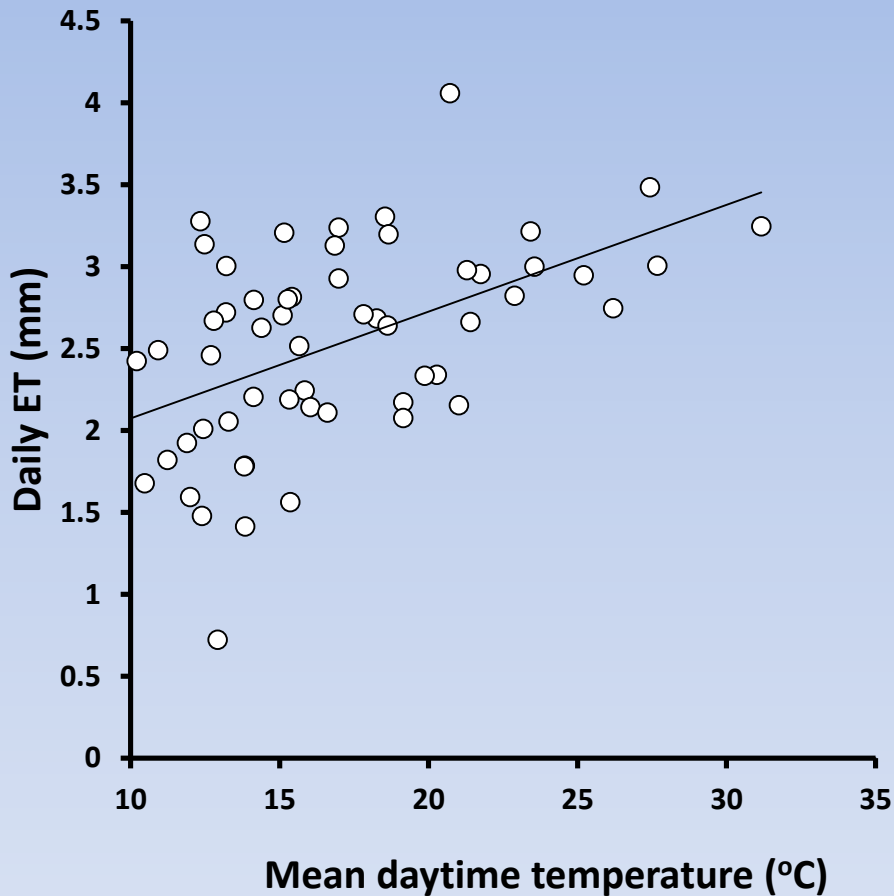


Sink to source with higher temperatures



- Higher respiration?
- Stomatal control?
- Temperature-limited photosynthesis?

Increasing ET with temperature



Transpiration an evolved strategy to limit high leaf temperatures?

Warra as a radiation-limited site

- Sister site for Tumberumba? (or Wind River, Washington?)
- Contrast with Wombat (*E. obliqua* at its extremes) and Ozflux more widely
- Vulnerability to climate change – implications for carbon-dense ecosystems
- Need to better understand how high temperatures affect processes / vitality

The year ahead

1. Get enclosed path IRGA installed
2. Get soil respiration data accessible and used.
3. Get 2013-14 data to level-6 Ozflux QC and Dingo-friendly
4. Progress to P - plates
5. Warra 20th anniversary – host Ozflux meeting?