

Temporal variations of transpiration and latent heat fluxes from isolated linden crowns and lawns in a park at Strasbourg, France

Ngao J.¹, Colin J.², Améglio T.¹, Saudreau M.¹, Kastendeuch P.²,
Granier A.³, Najjar G.²



¹ UMR PIAF (INRA-UBP), Clermont-Ferrand (France)

² UMR iCUBE (CNRS-UStra-INSA), Strasbourg (France)

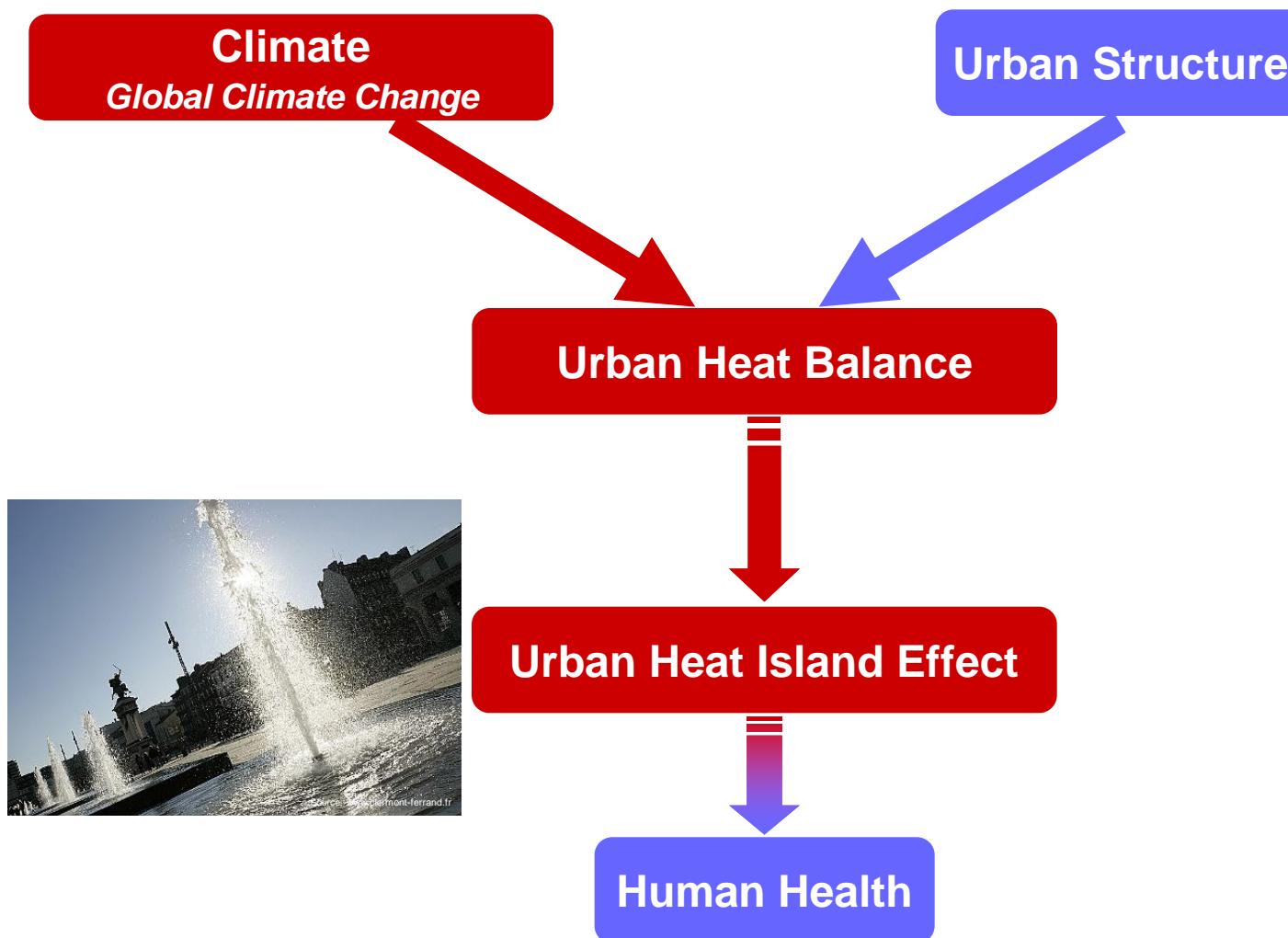
³ UMR EEF (INRA-UL), Nancy (France)



jerome.ngao@clermont.inra.fr
<http://www6.clermont.inra.fr/piaf/>

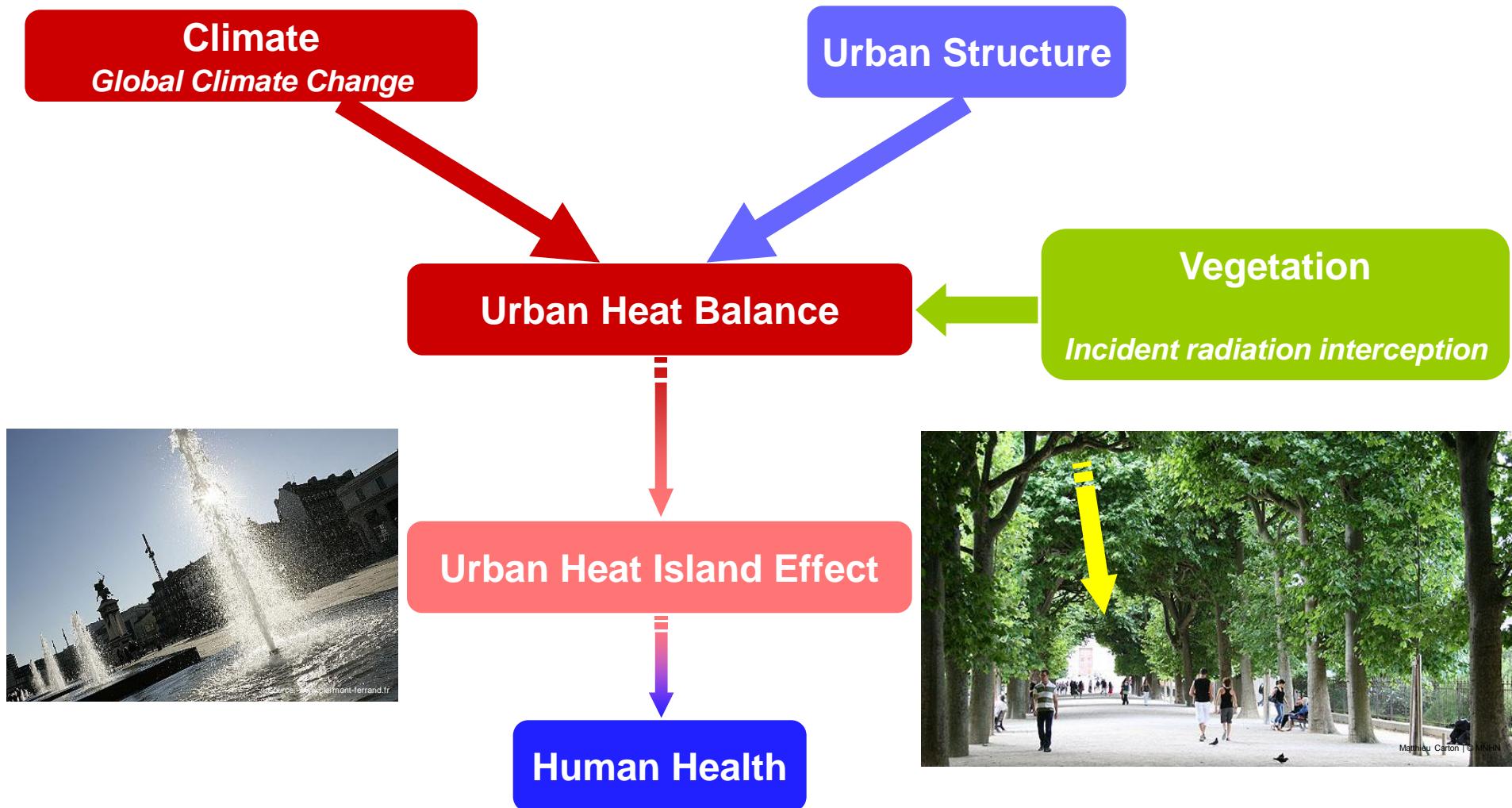


Urban Heat Island and Vegetation

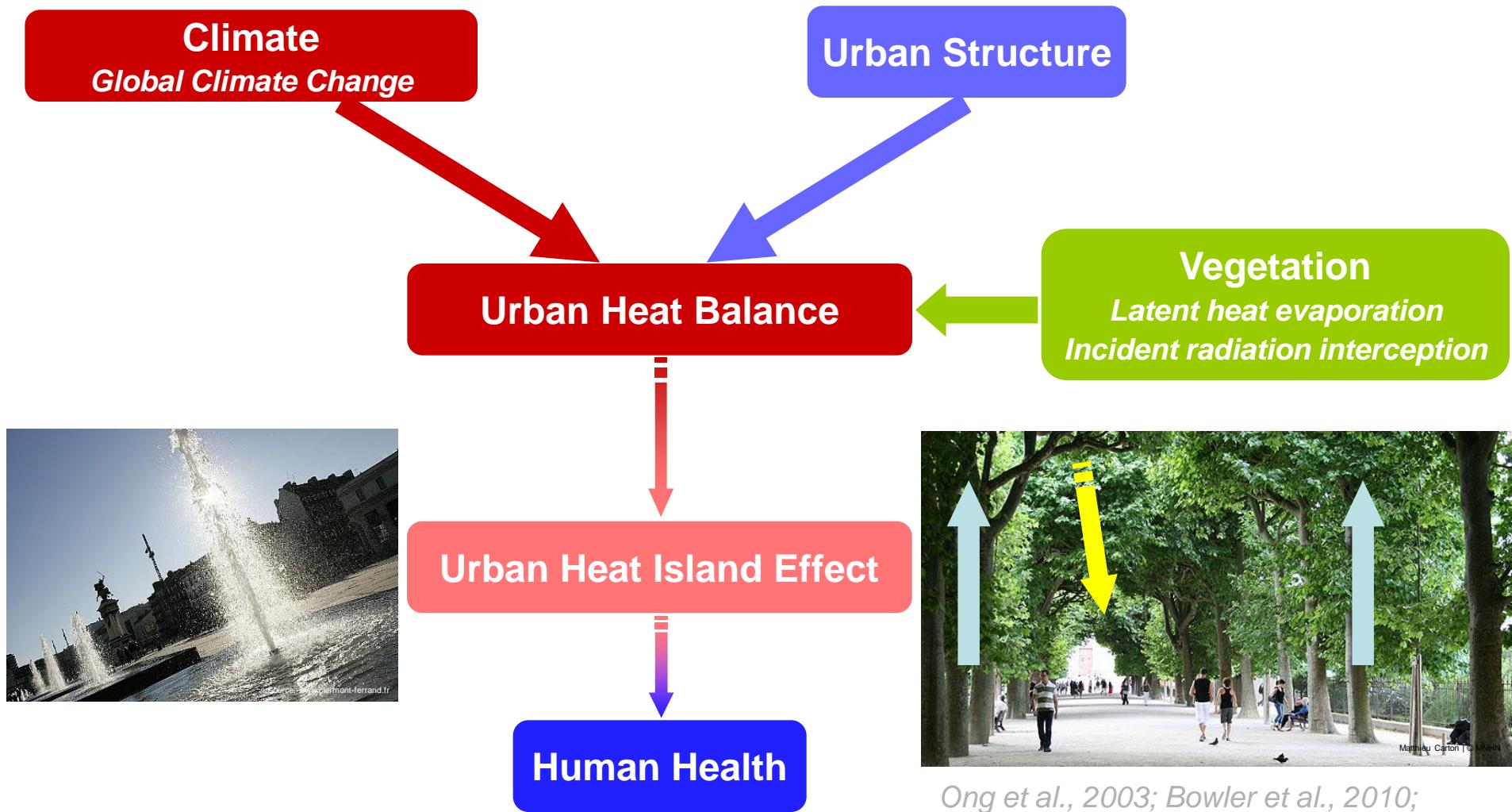


Rizwan et al., 2008

Urban Heat Island and Vegetation

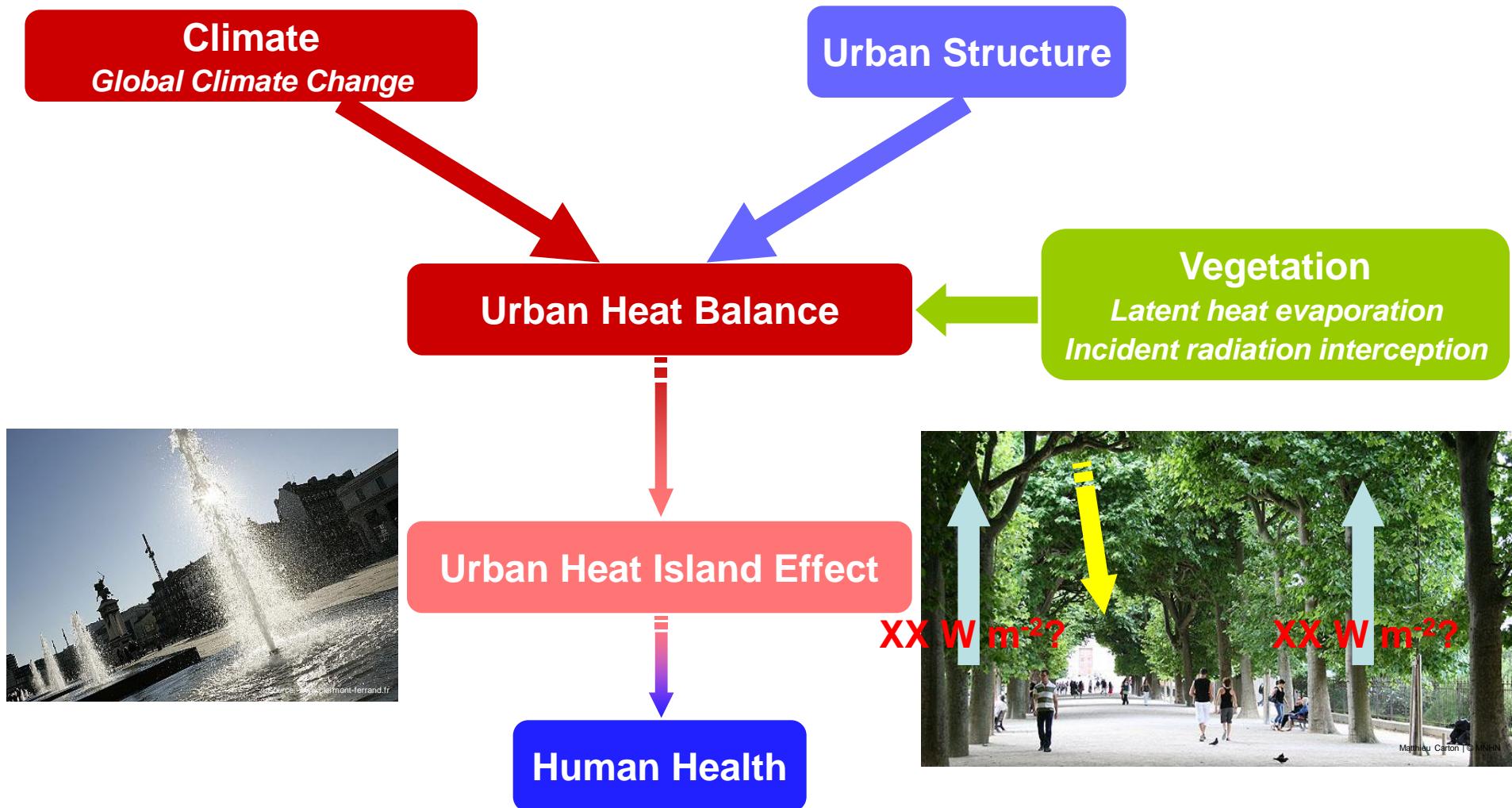


Urban Heat Island and Vegetation



Ong et al., 2003; Bowler et al., 2010;
Santamouris, 2013;

Urban Heat Island and Vegetation



OBJECTIVES

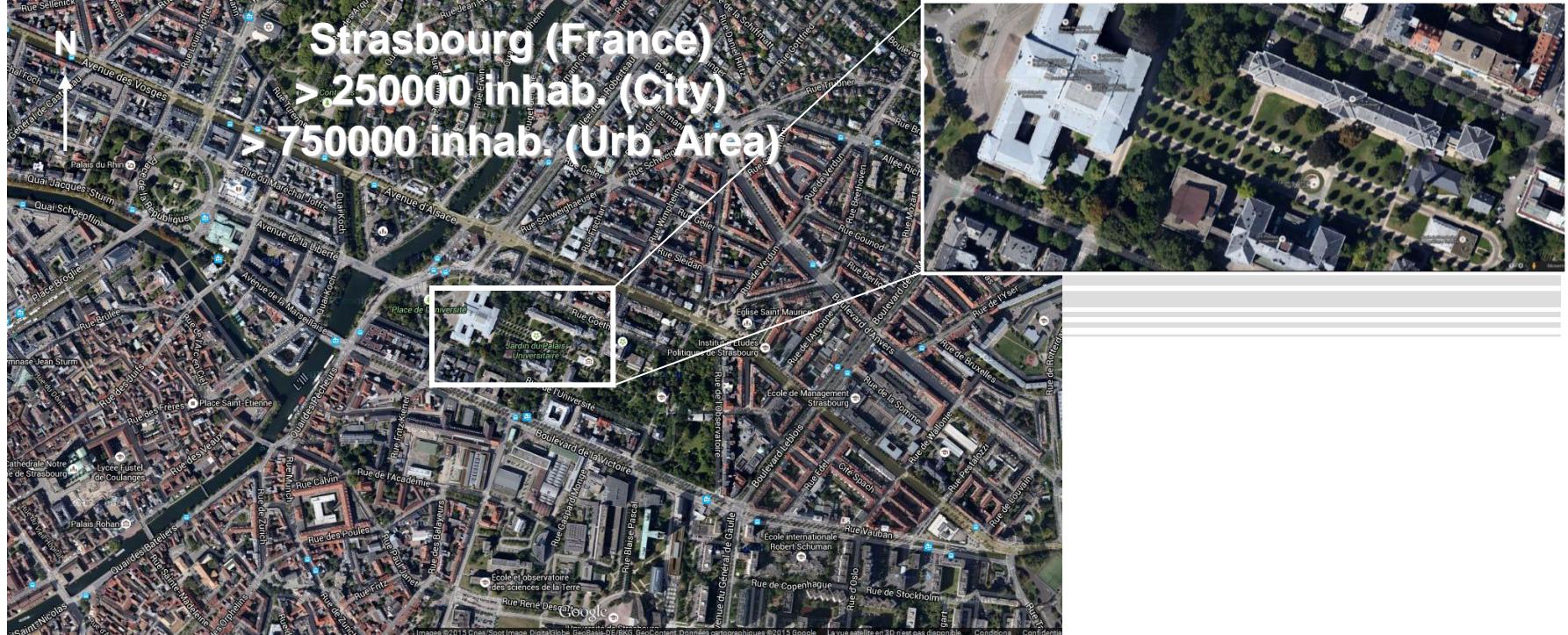
1. To quantify the latent heat flux emitted by a lawn surface (E_L) and isolated linden trees (E_T) in the city centre of Strasbourg (France)
2. To characterize the seasonal evolution of these fluxes with respect to atmospheric variables

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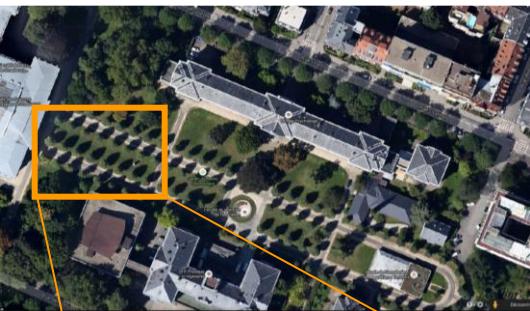
1. To quantify the latent heat flux emitted by a lawn surface (E_L) and isolated linden trees (E_T) in the city centre of Strasbourg (France)
2. To characterize the seasonal evolution of these fluxes with respect to atmospheric variables

- Q1: Order of magnitude of E_L and E_T ?
- Q2: Environmental variables influencing E_T ?
- Q3: Drought Stress in Urban Environment?

Experimental Site



Experimental Site



UNIVERSITÉ
BLAISE PASCAL
CLERMONT-FERRAND

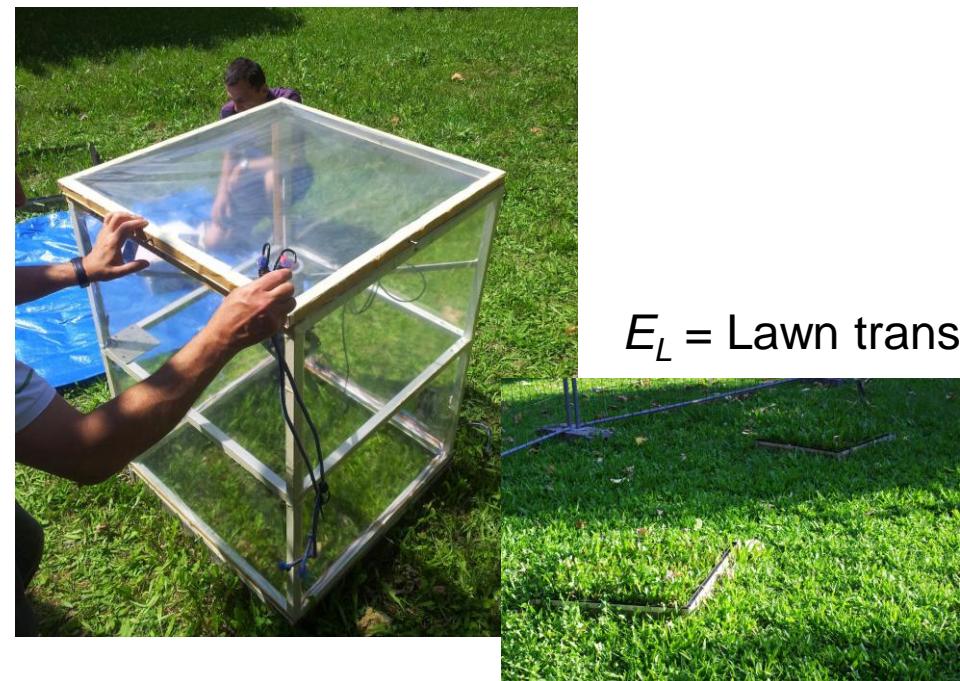
ICUC9
20th-24th July 2015
Toulouse France

UCP11 #501: Transpiration and latent heat fluxes of linden and lawns



INRA
SCIENCE & IMPACT

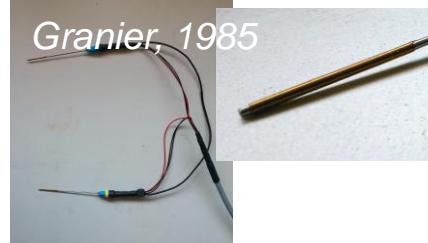
Field Measurements



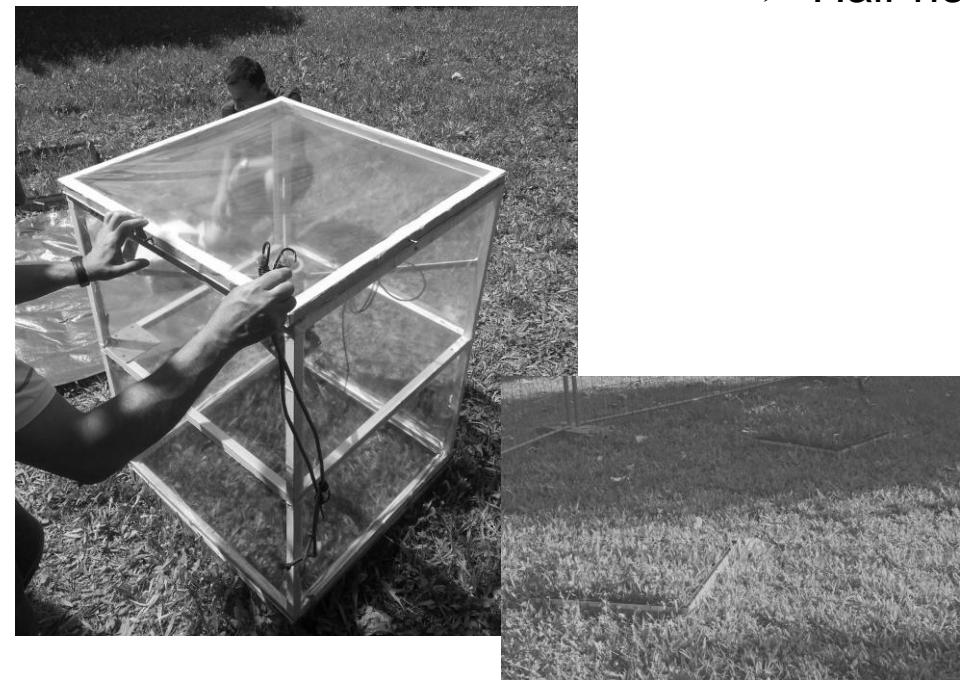
E_L = Lawn transpiration (Closed Transpiration Chamber)

➤ 2-min measurements every 20 min

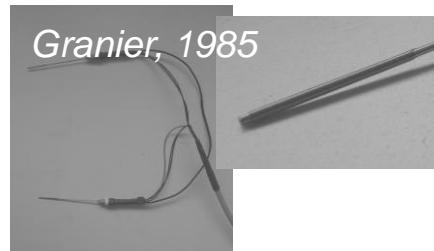
Field Measurements



- ✓ E_T = Tree transpiration (Thermal Dissipation Probes)
- Half-hourly timestep for all trees

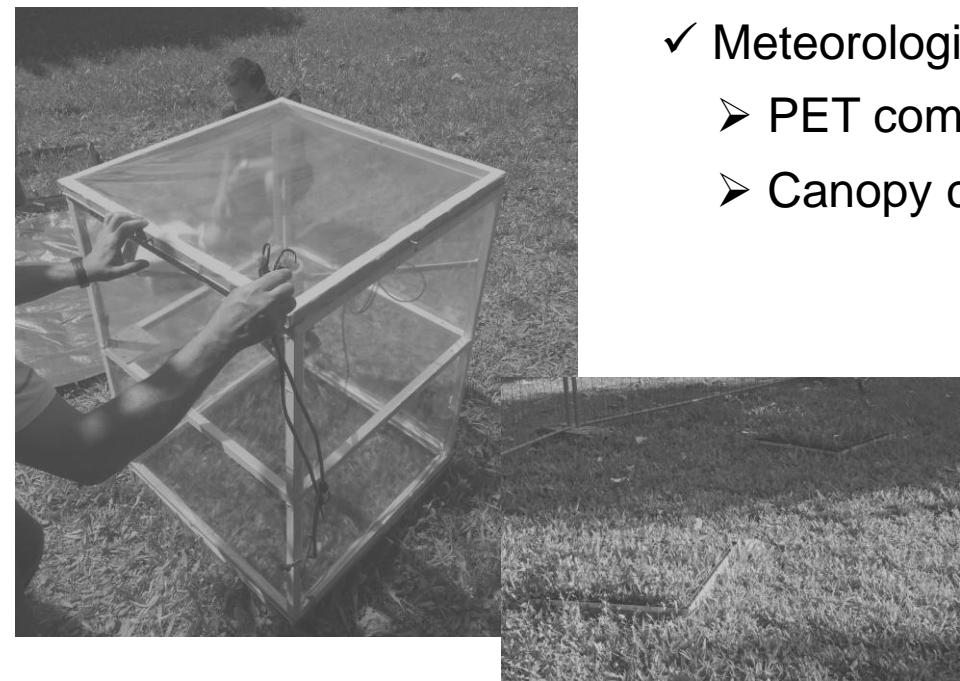


Field Measurements

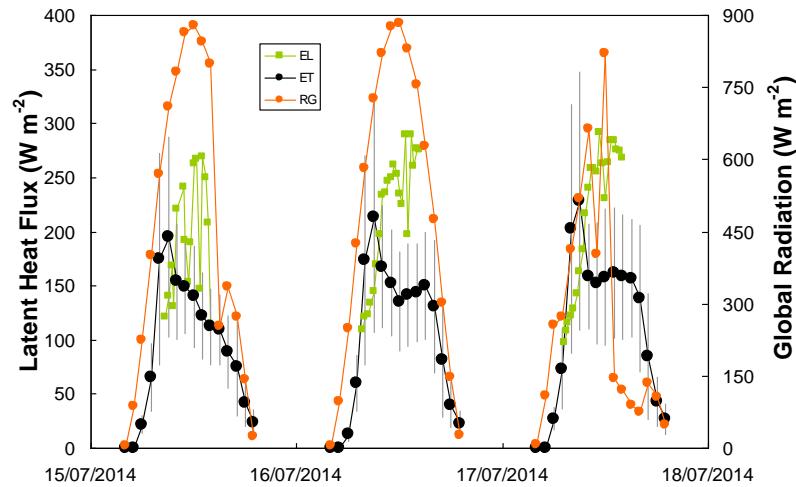


- ✓ E_T : Corrected for the sapwood width *Gebauer et al., 2008*
- ✓ Ground surface area - based values
- ✓ Meteorological data:
 - PET computation (**Penman** formula)
 - Canopy conductance (Penman-Monteith formula)

$$E_T = \frac{\Delta.(R_n - G) + \rho.C_p.VPD.g_a}{\lambda.[\Delta + \gamma.(1 + g_a/\mathbf{g_c})]}$$



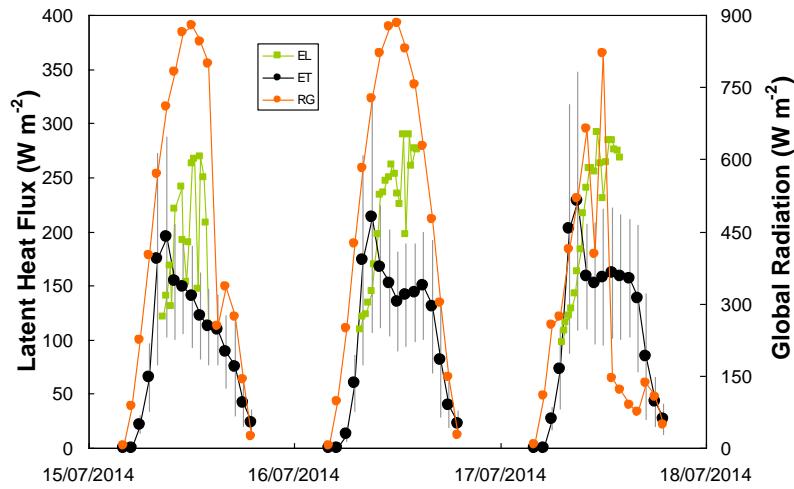
Q1: Order of Magnitude?



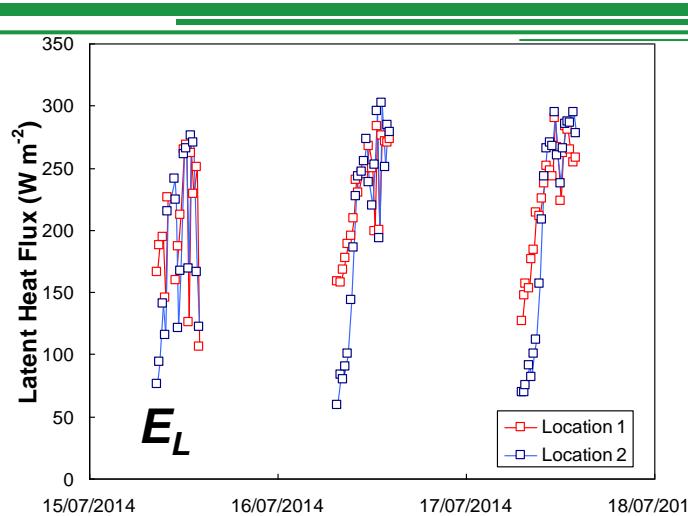
- E_L and E_T : Similar order of magnitude
- Maximum λE : ~35% (E_L) and 20-40% (E_T) of maximum R_G

Qiu et al., 2013

Q2: Influencing Environmental Variables : E_L

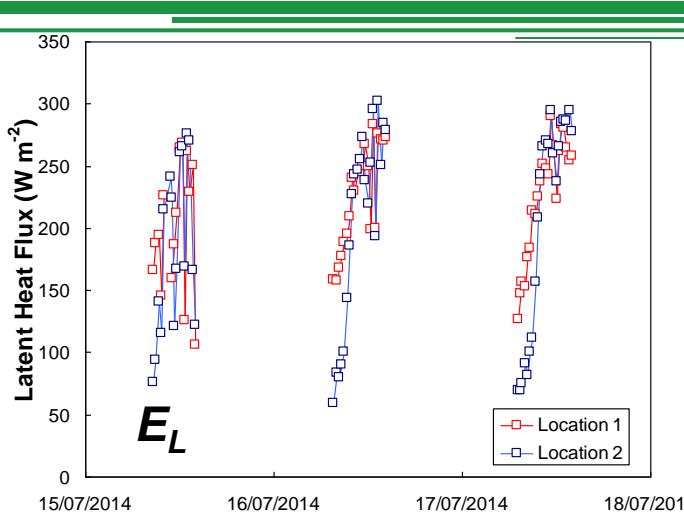
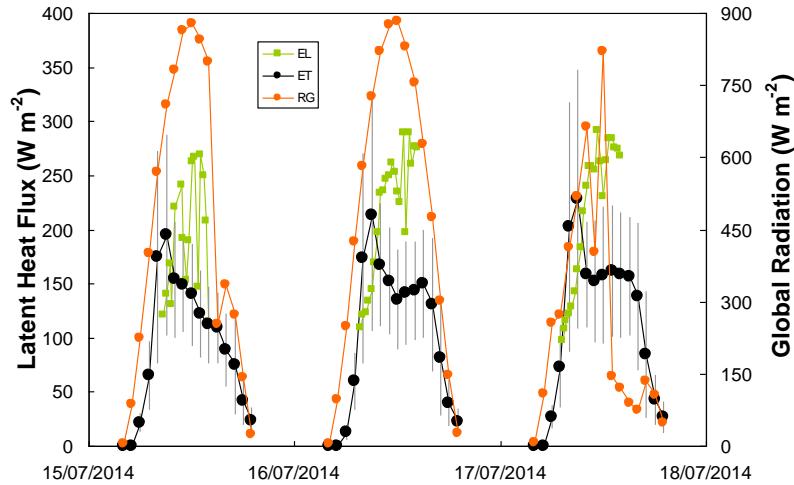


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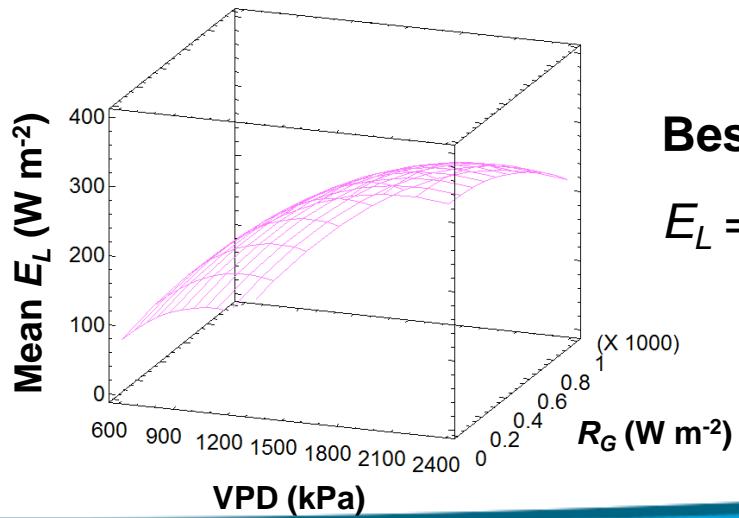
- Daily Spatio-Temporal Variability of E_L

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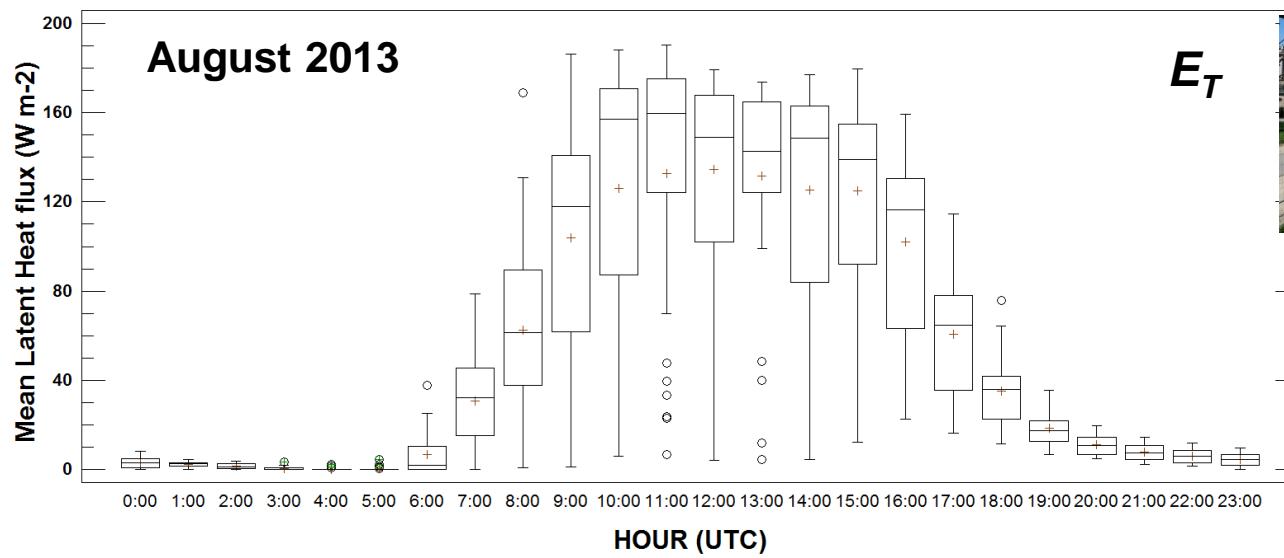


Best Model

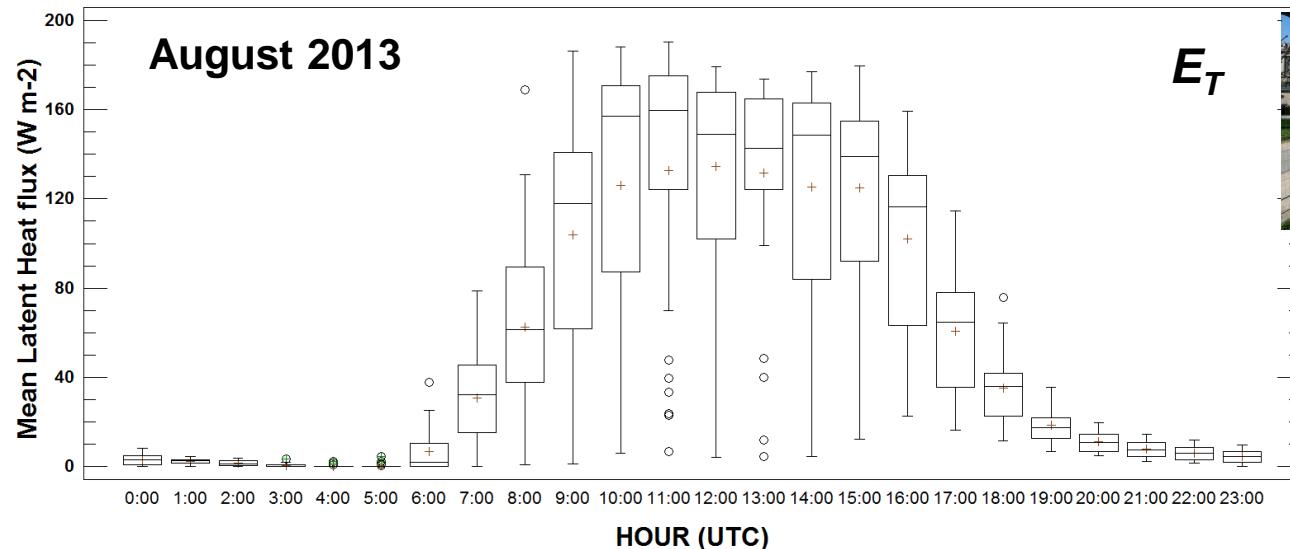
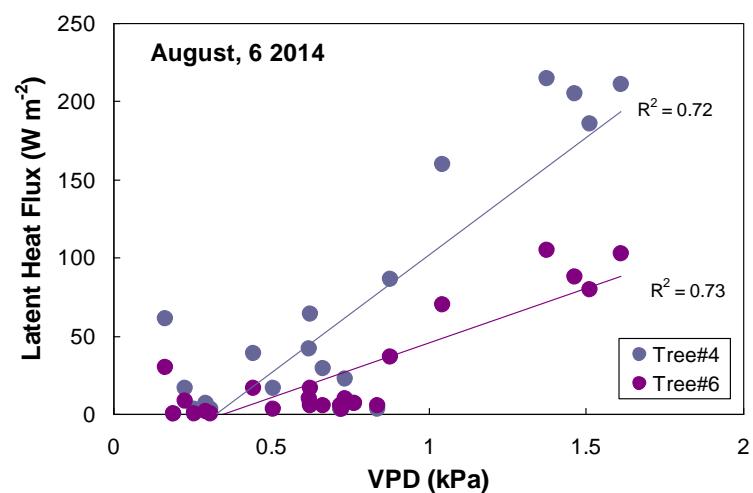
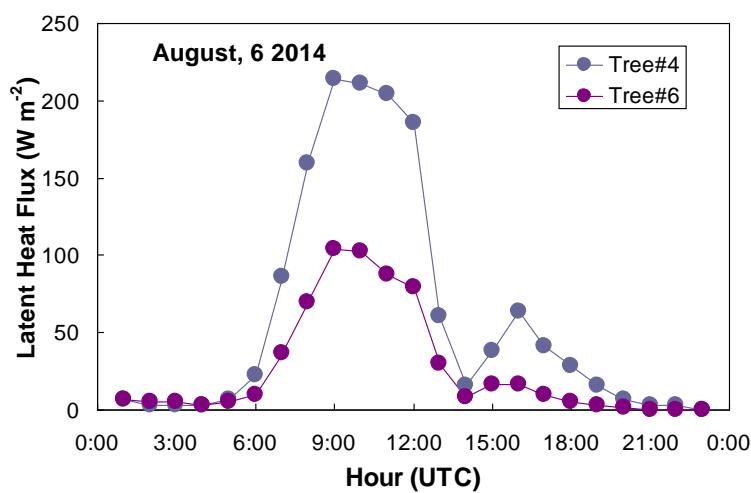
$$E_L = -0.0001 \text{ } VPD^2 + 0.44 \text{ } VPD - 0.0001 \text{ } R_G^2 + 83$$

$$R^2 = 0.83; AIC = 7.78$$

Q2: Influencing Environmental Variables : E_T


 E_T

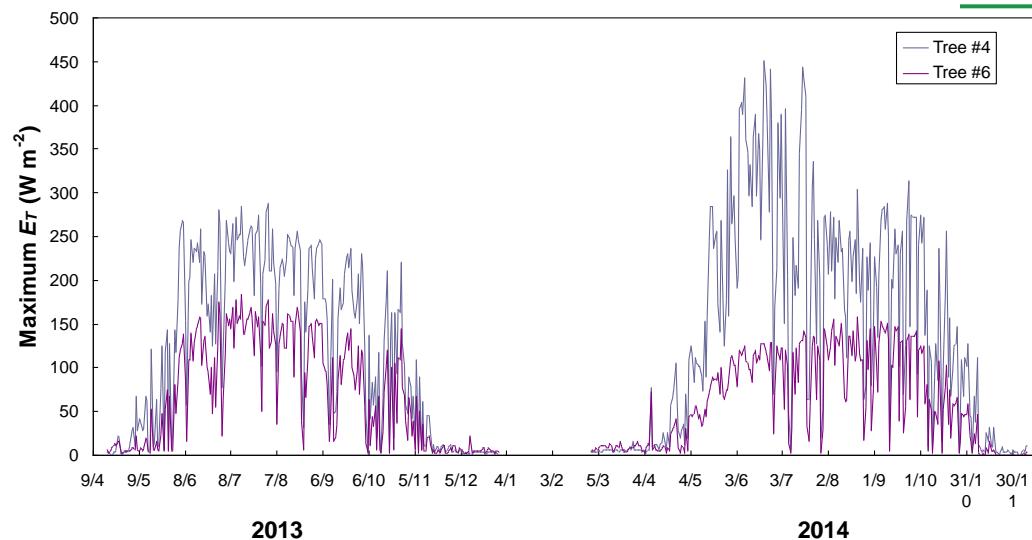

Q2: Influencing Environmental Variables : E_T


 E_T


➤ Inter-Individual Variability of E_T

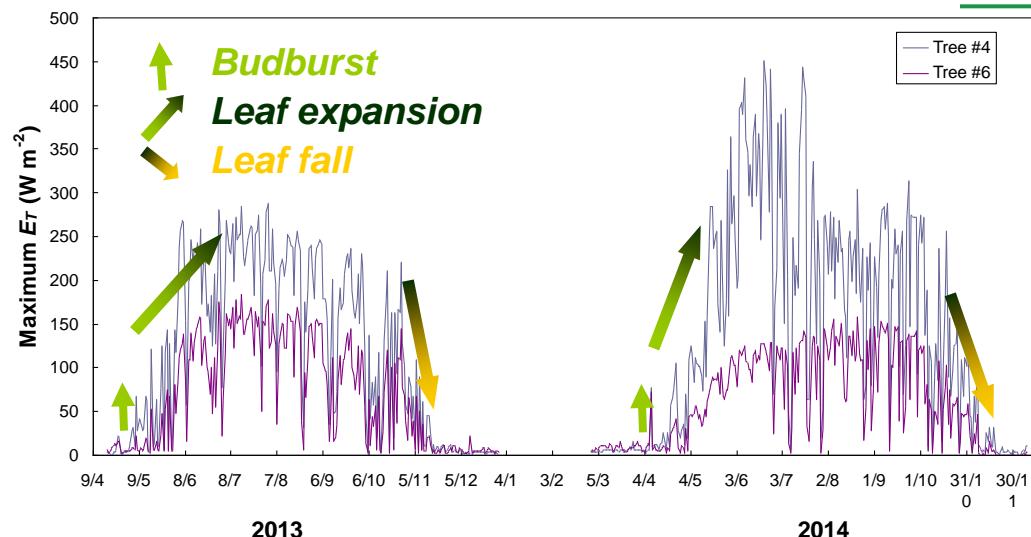
➤ Strong influence of VPD...

Q2: Influencing Environmental Variables : E_T



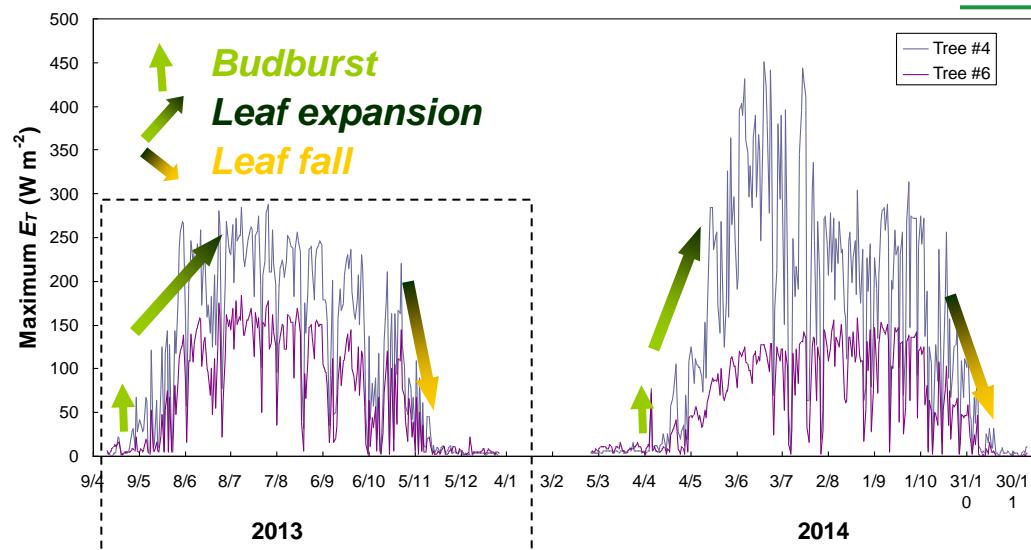
✓ Strong influence of tree's phenology

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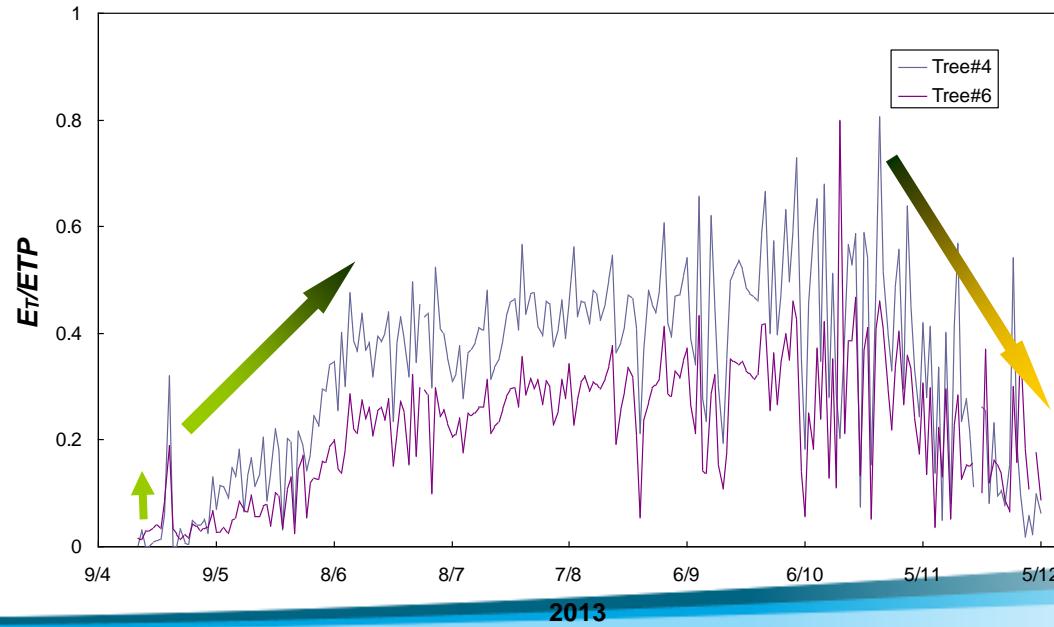
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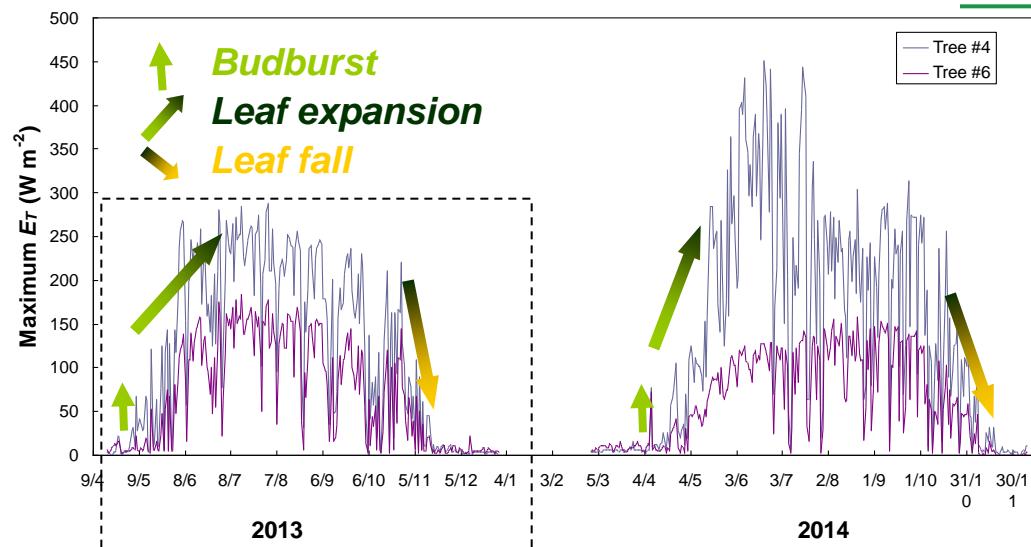


- ✓ Strong influence of tree's phenology
- ✓ Penman Equation:

$$PET = \frac{\Delta \cdot R_n + \rho \cdot C_p \cdot VPD \cdot g_a}{\lambda \cdot [\Delta + \gamma]}$$



Q2: Influencing Environmental Variables : E_T

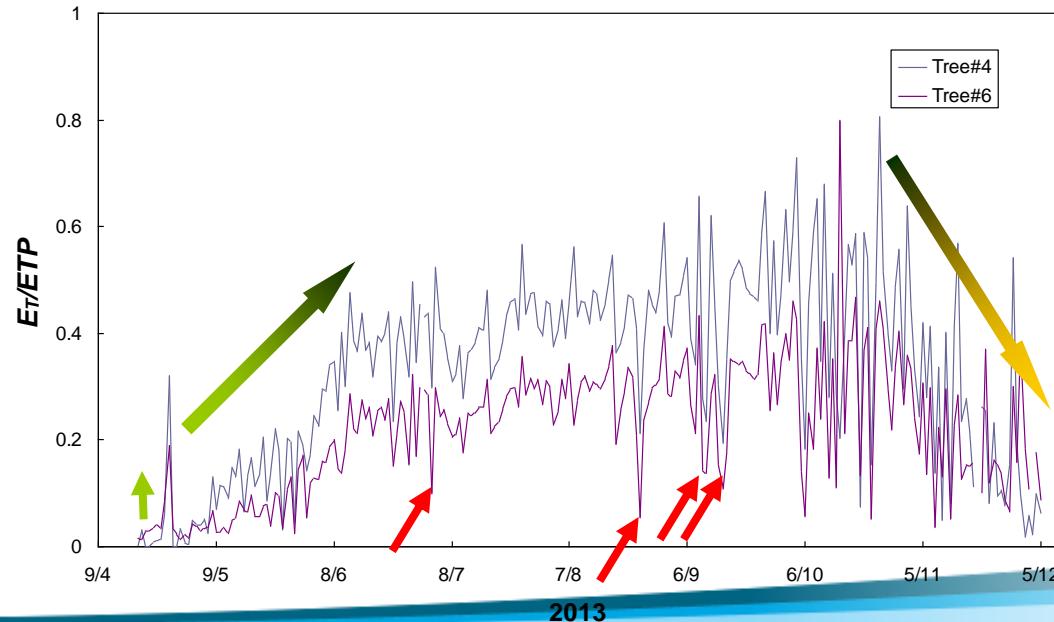


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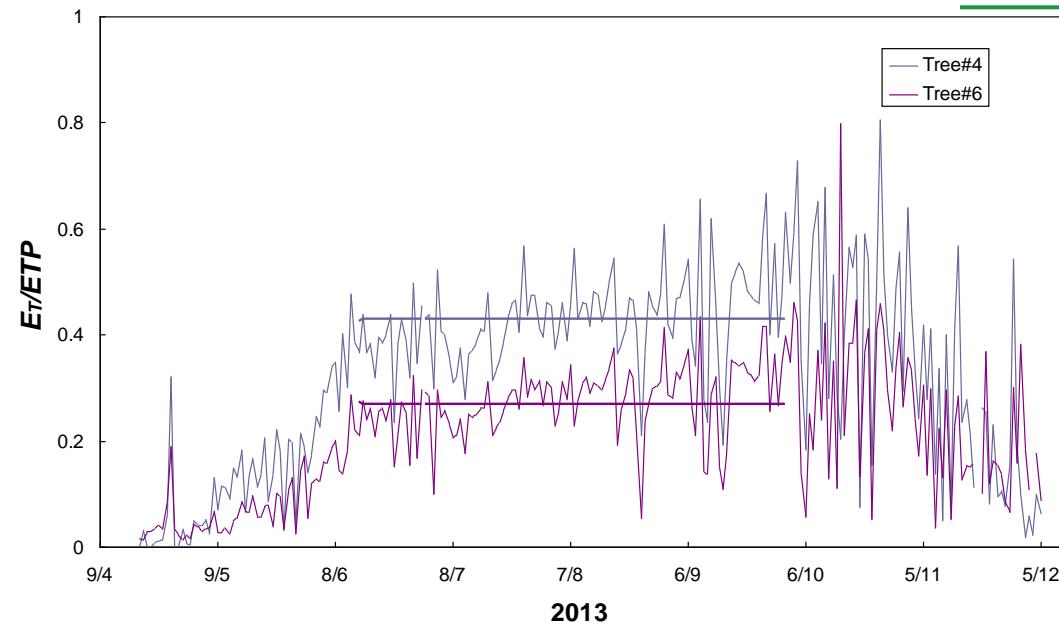
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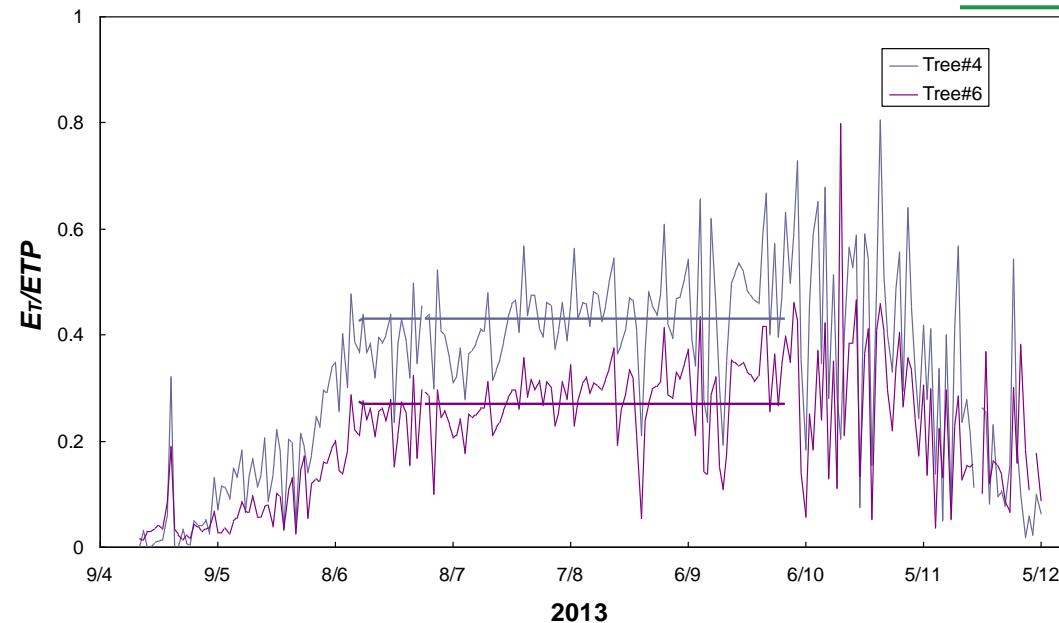
➤ E_T/PET ratio: no major stress



Q3: Drought Stress?



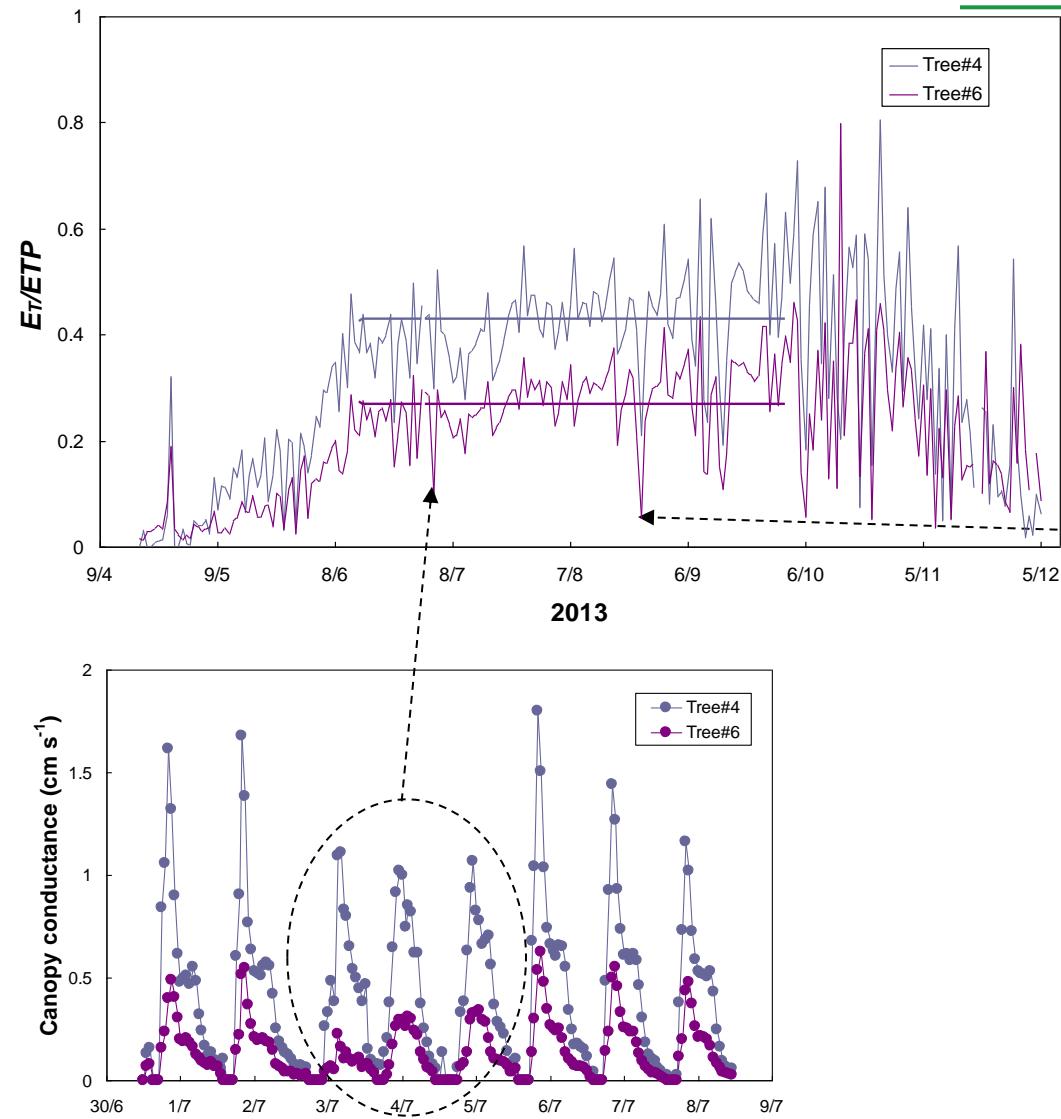
Q3: Drought Stress?



✓ Canopy conductance (Penman-Monteith Equation):

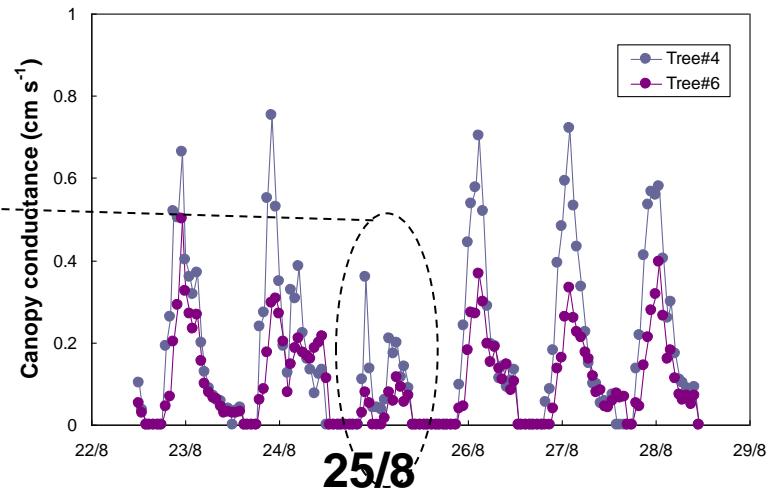
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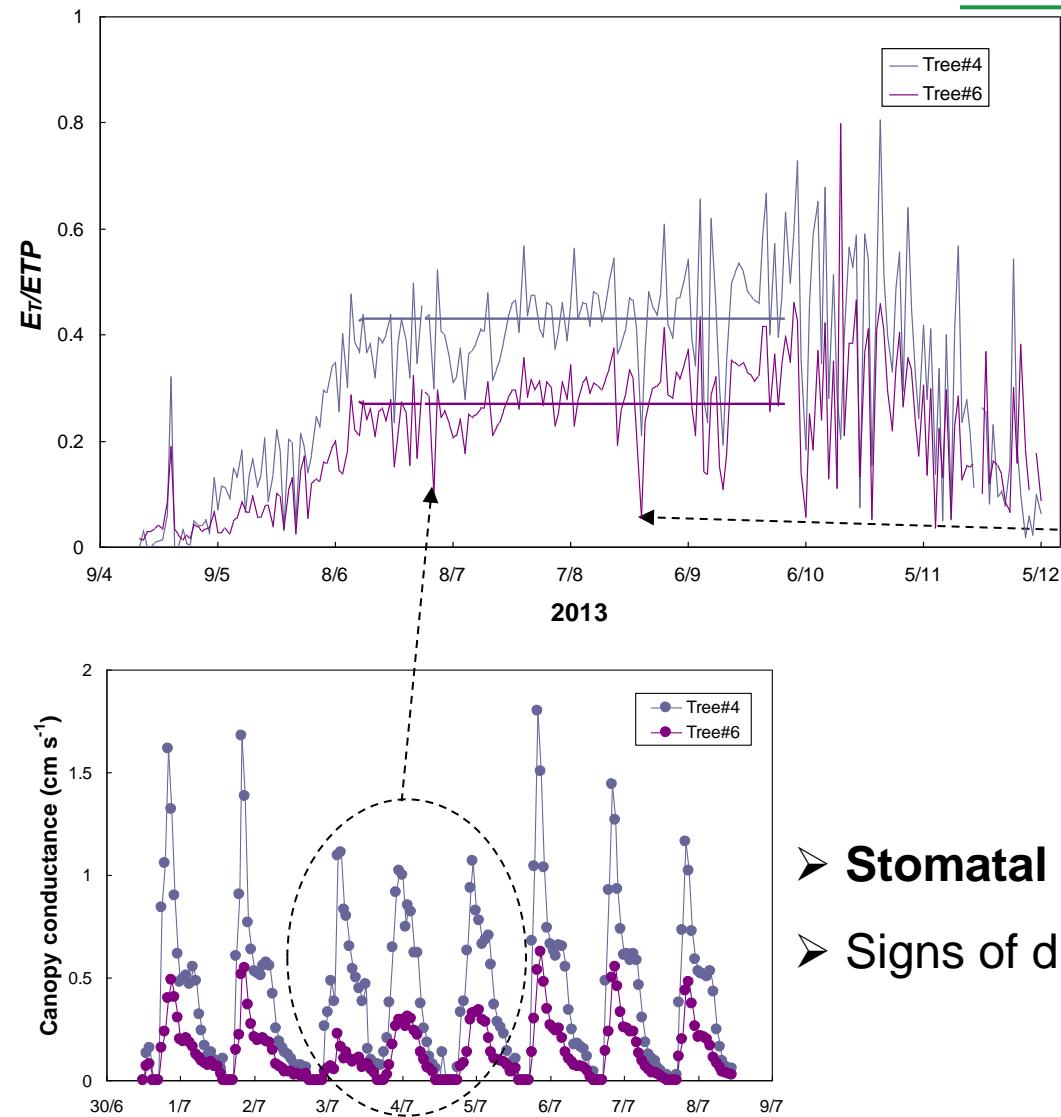


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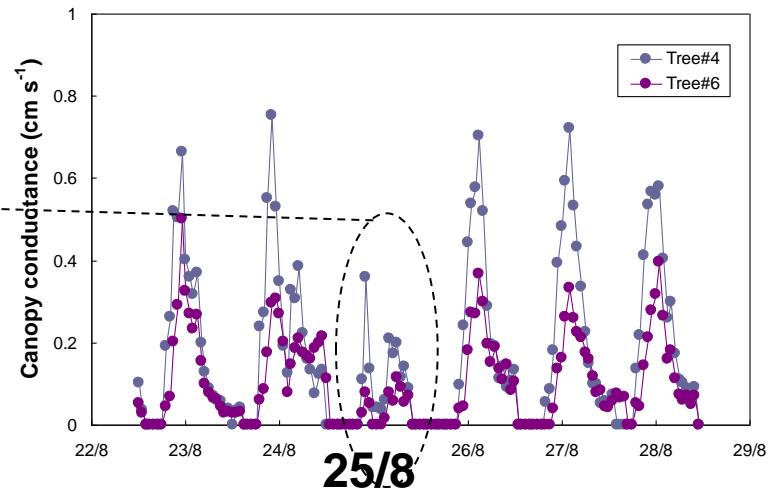


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- Stomatal limitation of E_T at the crown-level
- Signs of drought stress in urban conditions?

Q3: Drought Stress?

✓ Drought stress: looking at the tree's hydric status...

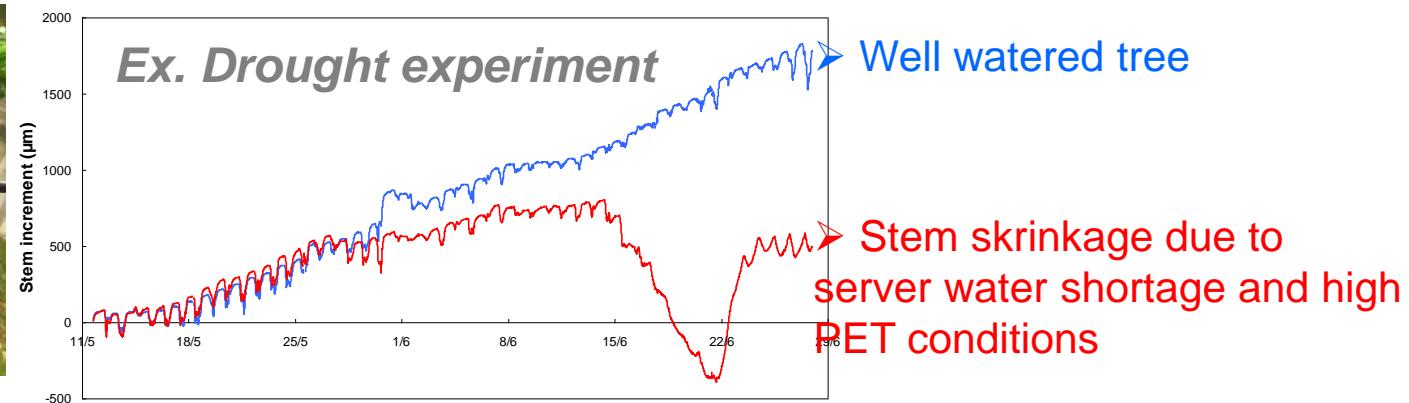
→ Stem/Branch Diameter Variations



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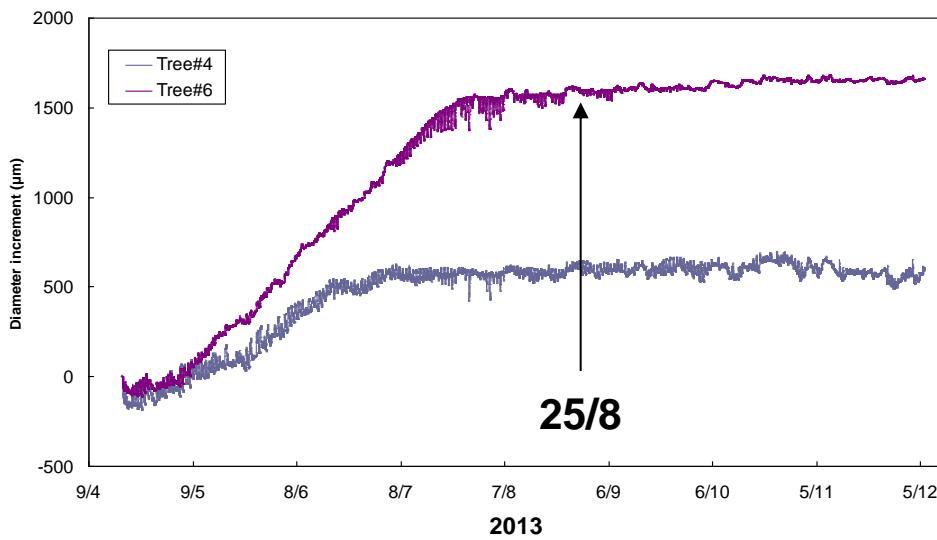
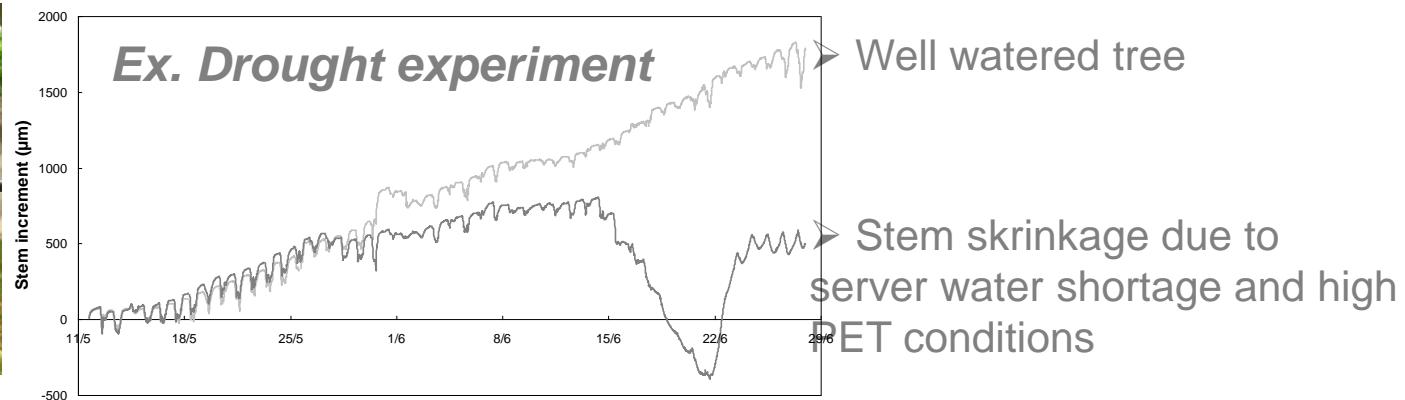
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Q3: Drought Stress?

✓ Drought stress: looking at the tree's hydric status...

→ Stem/Branch Diameter Variations



- No significant stem shrinkage
- Avoidance of drought stress during the growing period

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- E_L and E_T : **Similar order of magnitude**
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✓ Q2: Environmental variables influencing E_T ?

- **R_G and VPD**: "Classical" variables driving the ecophysiological functionning of trees and lawns (cf. Penman-Monteith modelling)
 - ➔ Necessity to have precise measurements and/or model outputs of variables of biological interest (e.g. wind speed)
- **Phenology**: strong influence on fluxes, itself under climate forcing

CONCLUDING REMARKS

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✓ Q3: Drought Stress in Urban Environment?

- No drought stress (**strong stomatal control**, water table?)
- Other sites with more constraining water conditions?

✓ Toward a more complete scheme of energy balance

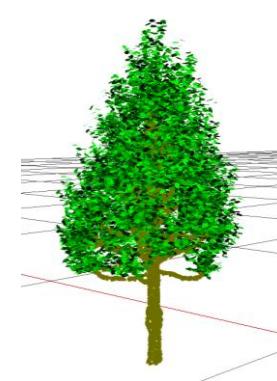
- ✓ Atmospheric radiative and energy balance: Pyranometers, pyrgeometer, pyrheliometer, sonic anemometer
- ✓ Water balance: soil and plant parameters
- ✓ 3D Geometry of both urban infrastructure and vegetation (**tree**) for accurate radiative and energy balance simulation (LASER/F model *Kastendeuch et Najjar 2009* and RATP model *Sinoquet et al., 2001*)



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Poster 22: NOMTM

- **Najjar et al.**, A three years long fieldwork experiment to monitor the role of vegetation on the urban climate of the city of Strasbourg, France
- **Landes et al.**, 3D tree architecture modeling from laser scanning for urban microclimate study



Thank you for your attention!

<http://www6.clermont.inra.fr/piaf/>

http://icube-web.unistra.fr/imbcu_fr/index.php/Accueil