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UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
FIRENZE

DISPAA

DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE DELLE
PRODUZIONE AGROALIMENTARI
E DELL'AMBIENTE



UNIVERSITÄT FÜR
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FOR RESEARCH & INNOVATION

**Summer School
2017**



European
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Agrometeorological measurements

Introduction

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$A_g M_{net}^+$ **INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL IN
AGROMETEOROLOGY AND CROP MODELLING
2017**



How to plan measurements ?

- **What is my research question or problem ?**

What to measure ?

- To measure conditions in the environment (i.e. Temperature, Air humidity, wetness)
- To measure mass- or energy flows/transport (i.E. Heat, radiation, evaporation)

How to measure?

- Spatial scale? (vertical, horicontal, point)
- Temporal scale? (i.e. daily, hourly, seconds)

The Solution

- **Defined method, defined technology**
(accuracy needed, economic questions, ...)



Potential problems which can occur during measurements

Sources of uncertainty in measured data:

- Homogeneity of time series (climate data !)
- Accuracy of measured data (technique)
- Representation of data for application

Impacting factors:

Soil conditions

Topography

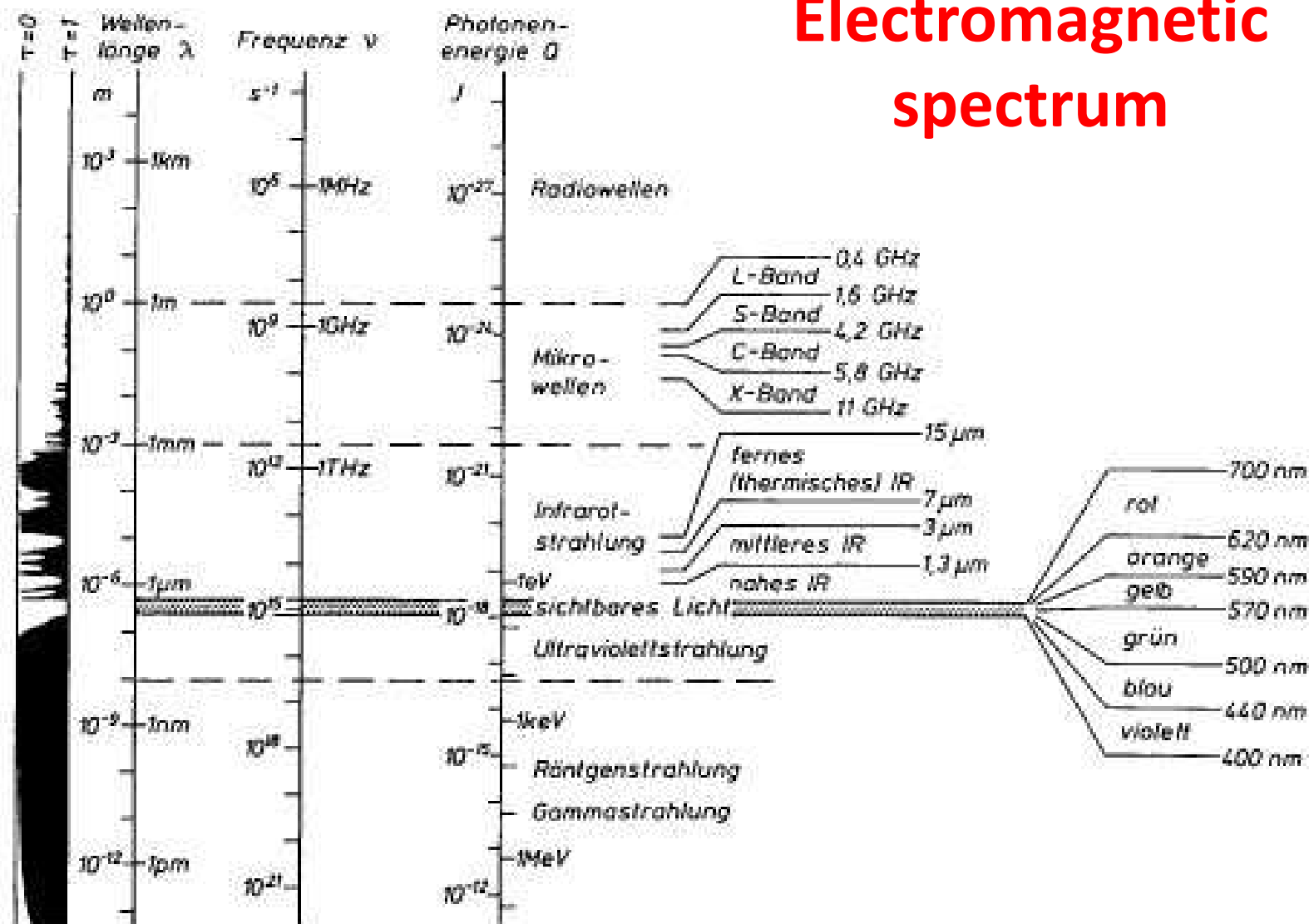
Vegetation

(many on them can also change over time!!)





Electromagnetic spectrum





Short wave radiation

- **Global radiation**
(0.3 ... 3.0 μm , Maximum at 0.5 μm)
Unit: W/m^2
Radiation source is the sun with 6000 °K surface temperature
- **Ultraviolet radiation (UV)**
(UVC: 0,01-0,28 μm , UVB: 0,28-0,31 μm , UVA: 0,31-0,38 μm)
- **Visible radiation**
0,38-0,75 μm used for photosynthesis
PAR (Photosynthetic Active Radiation, 30-40% of global radiation)
- **Near Infrared radiation**
>3,0 μm



Thermal or long wave radiation

(3.0 ... 100 μ m, Maximum at 10 μ m):
Main radiation source is the Earth
with app. 287 °K surface temperature

Unit: W/m²
(irradiance)

- **Solar constant**

Radiation intensity at the upper atmosphere

1369 W/m²



$$0 = R_n - G - H - L.E (- \Delta S)$$

R_n = Net radiation

G = Soil heat flux

H = Sensitive heat flux

$L.E$ = Latent heat flux (evaporation)

L = latent heat ($2,45 \cdot 10^6$ J/kg)

E = Amount of water

ΔS = energy stored in biomass

Units : $\text{MJ.m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ or W.m^{-2}



Energy balance

$$0 = P - L.E - R - \Delta S_w + K - D$$

P = Precipitation

$L.E$ = evapotranspiration

R = Runoff

ΔS_w = Soil storage change

K = Capillary rise, D = Drainage

Water balance



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Daily course of radiation energy balance components

$G = R_s + R_d$ (global radiation)

$R = a (R_s + R_d)$ (reflection)

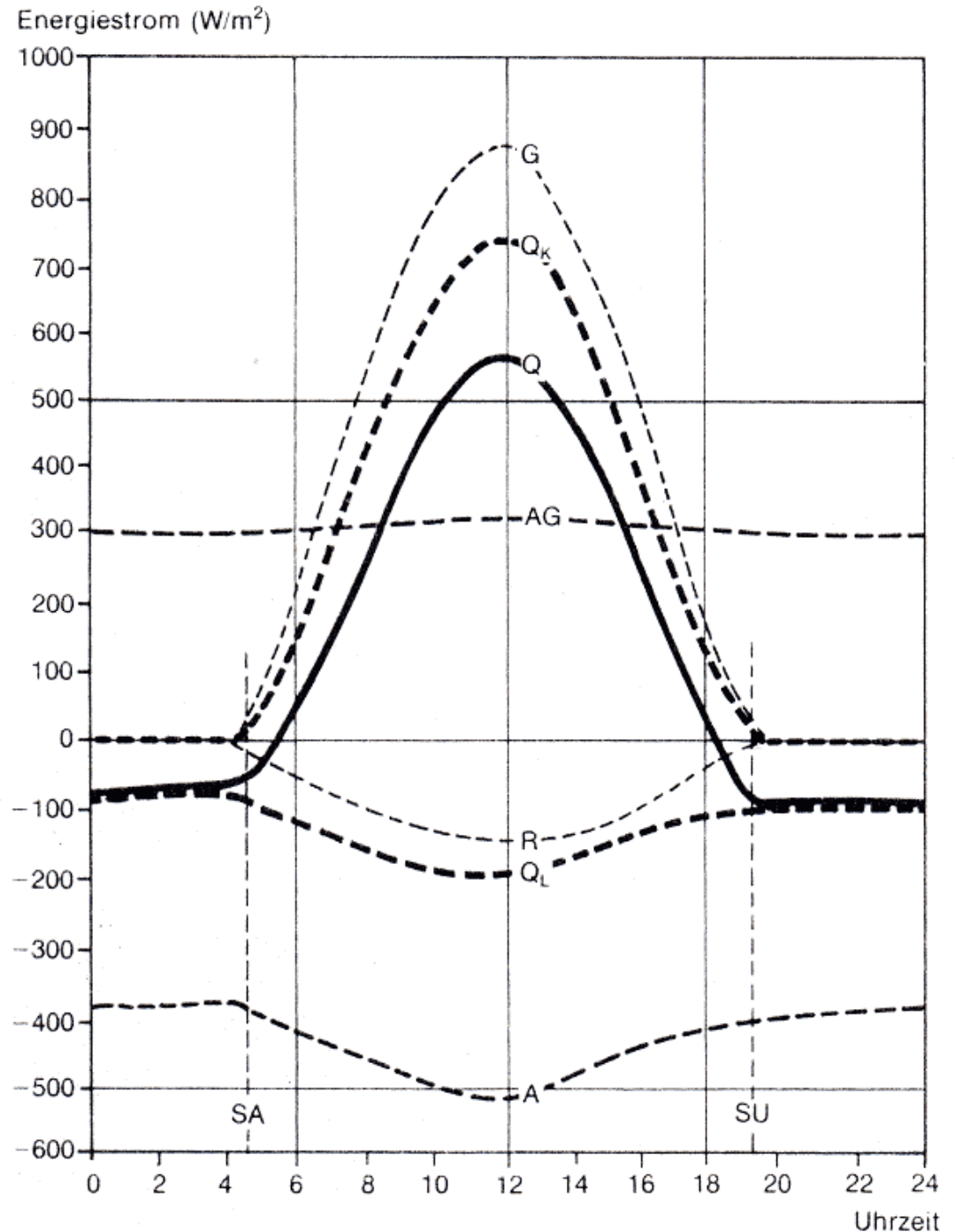
$Q_k = R_k$ (net global radiation)

$A = R_E$ (thermal emission)

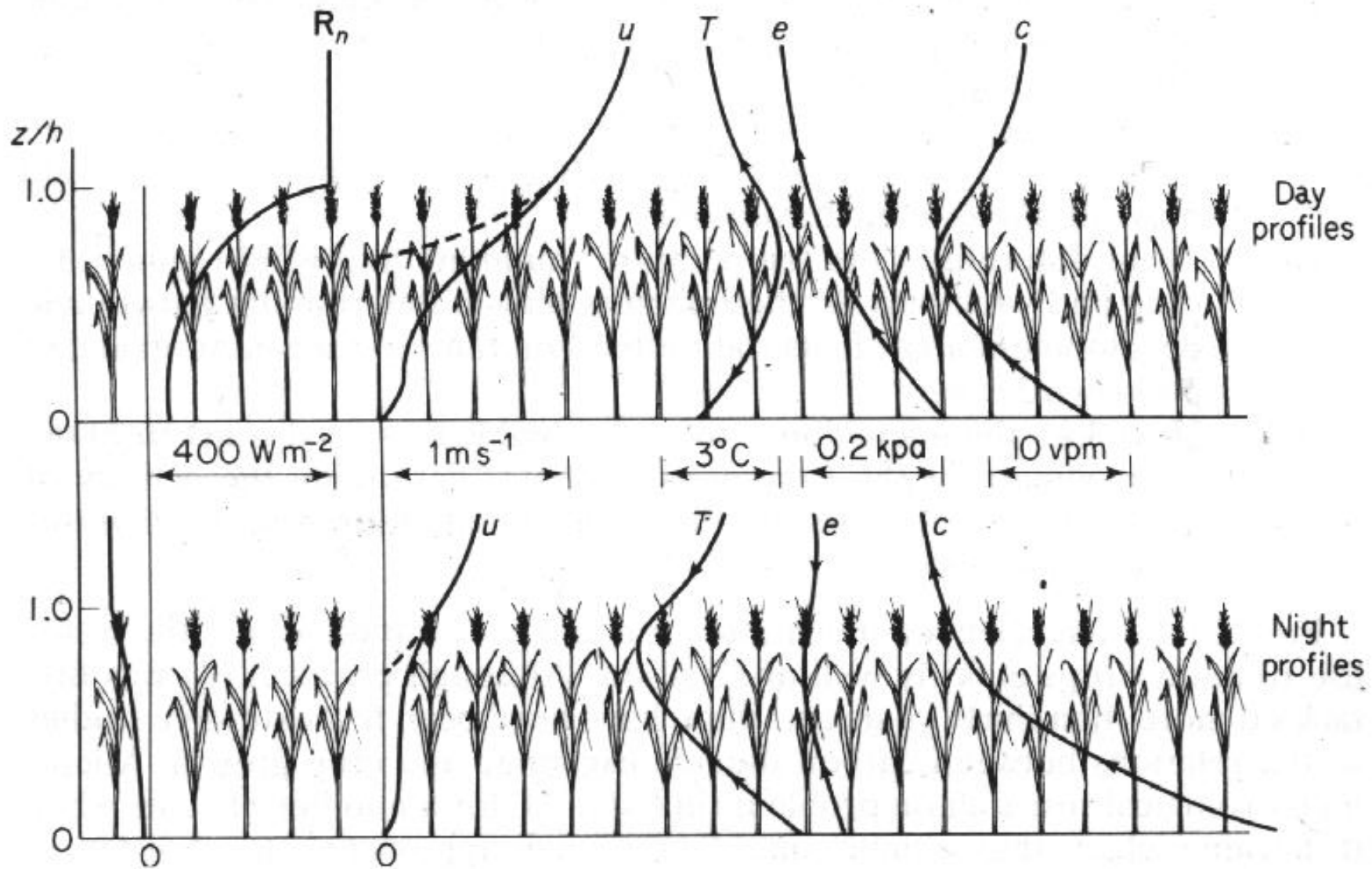
$A_G = R_A$ (thermal atmospheric)

$Q_L = R_L$ (thermal balance)

$Q = R$ (total net radiation)



Sum



Typical microclimatic diurnal conditions within canopies
(n. Monteith and Unsworth, 1999)

Measuring local (micro)climates

Influence of hedgerows on microclimate and yield effects (Transect measurements and simulation)



Foto: MET – TP 6, 2004



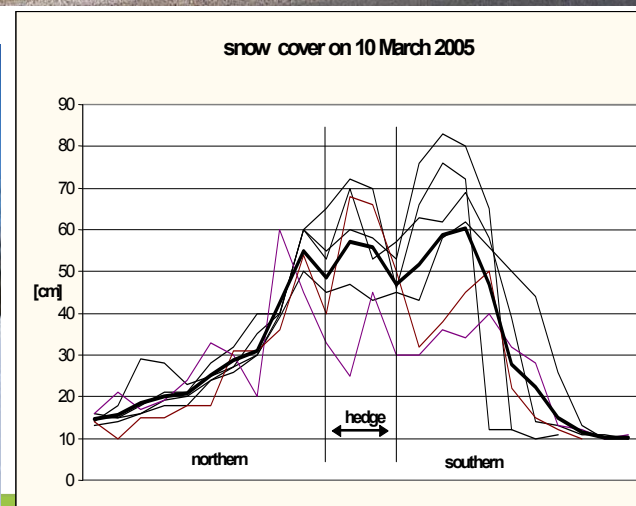
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Snow Accumulation Effects

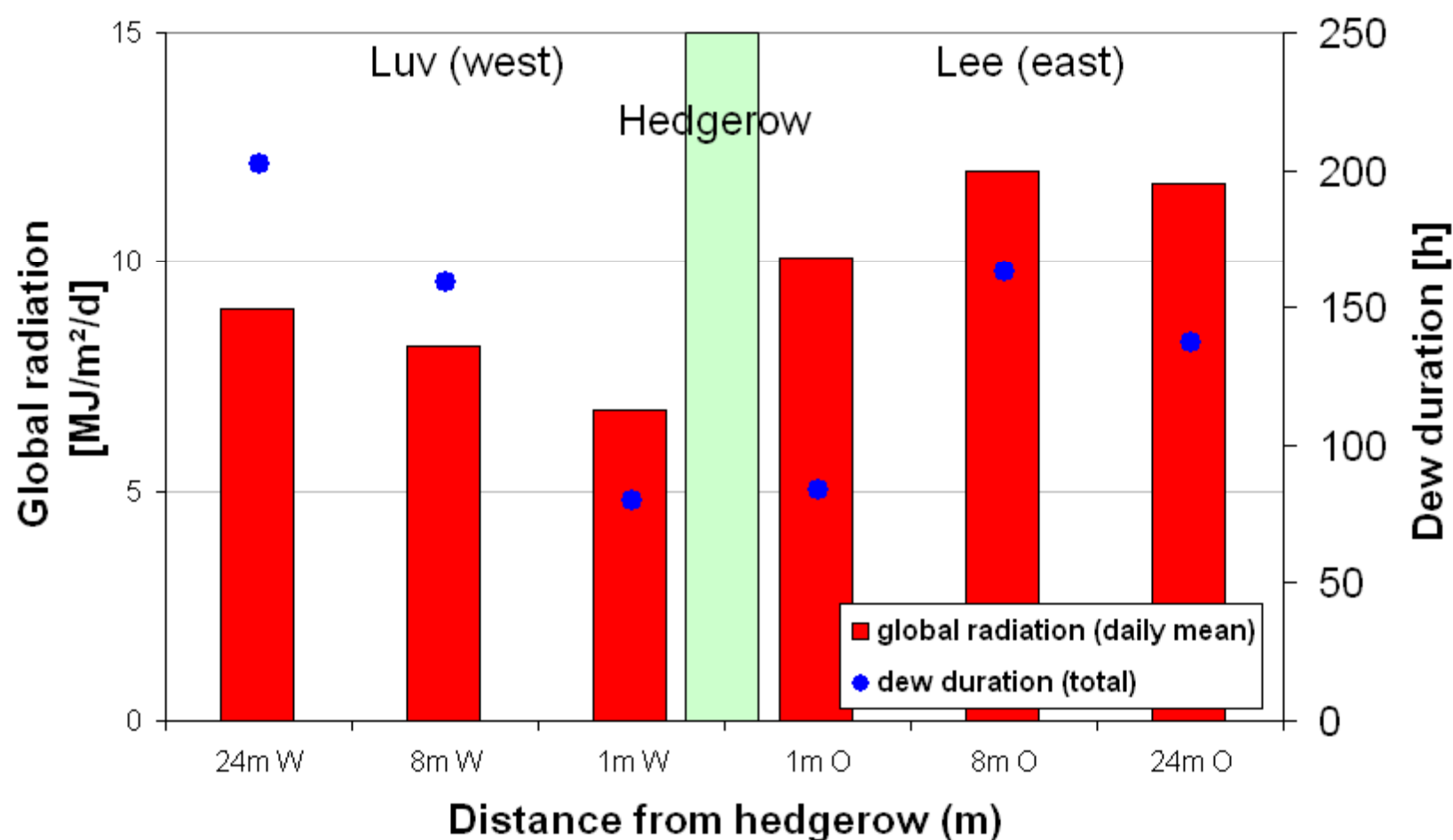


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Hedgerow effects on small scale radiation and dew duration

Global radiation and dew duration August 28 - September 15 2004

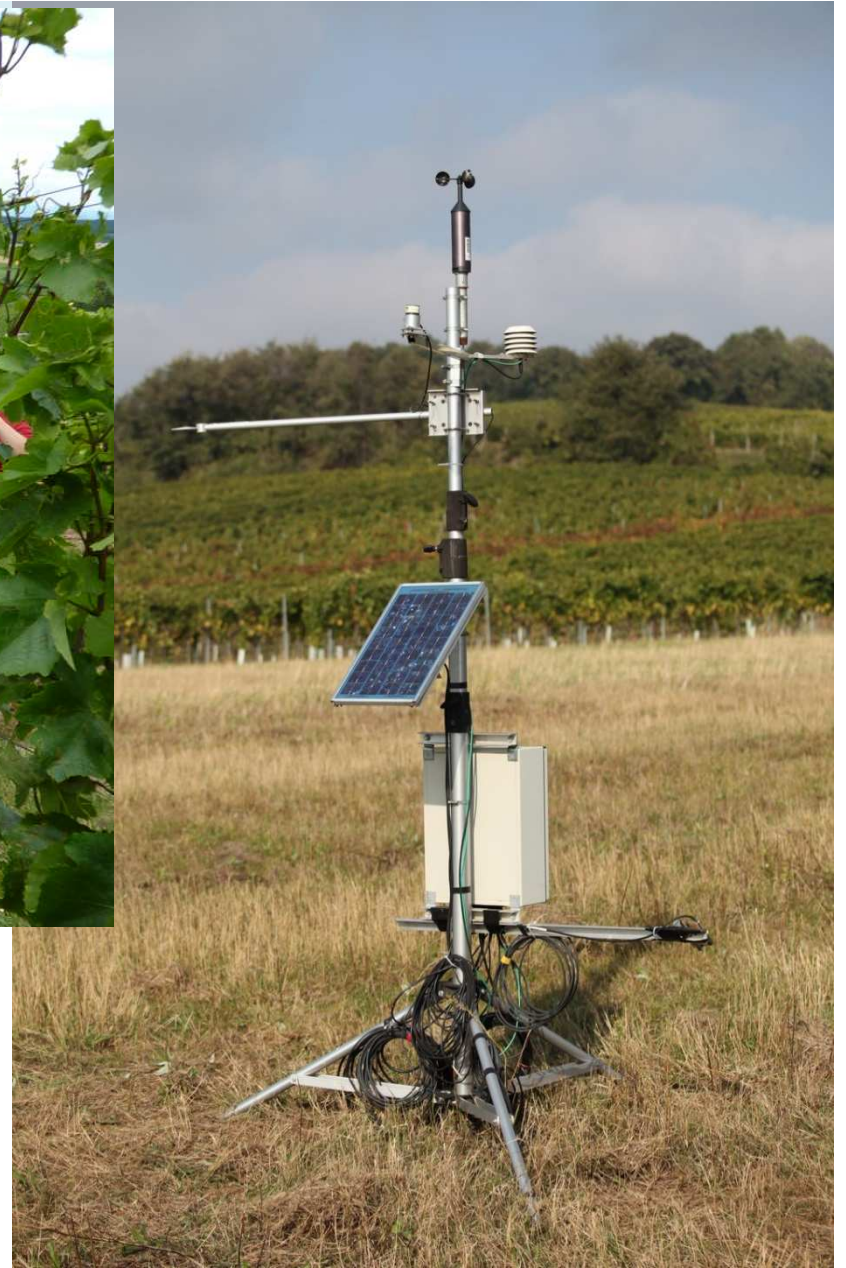


Evaporimeter measurements in hedgerow transects

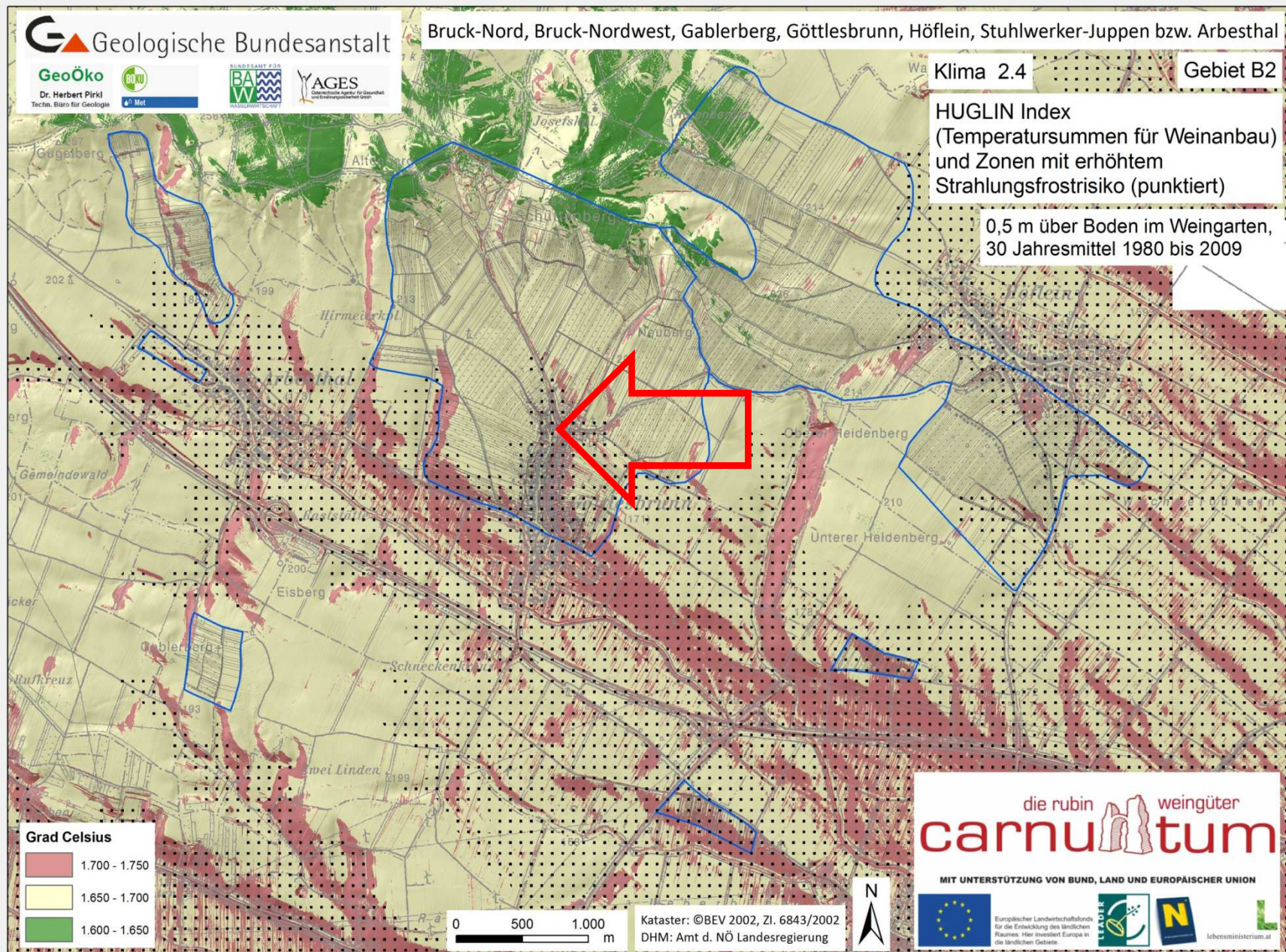
- To detect multiple microclimatic effects of hedgerows



Site: Marchfeld, Austria. MUBIL project



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Radiation frost – May 2012 (Göttlesbrunn)





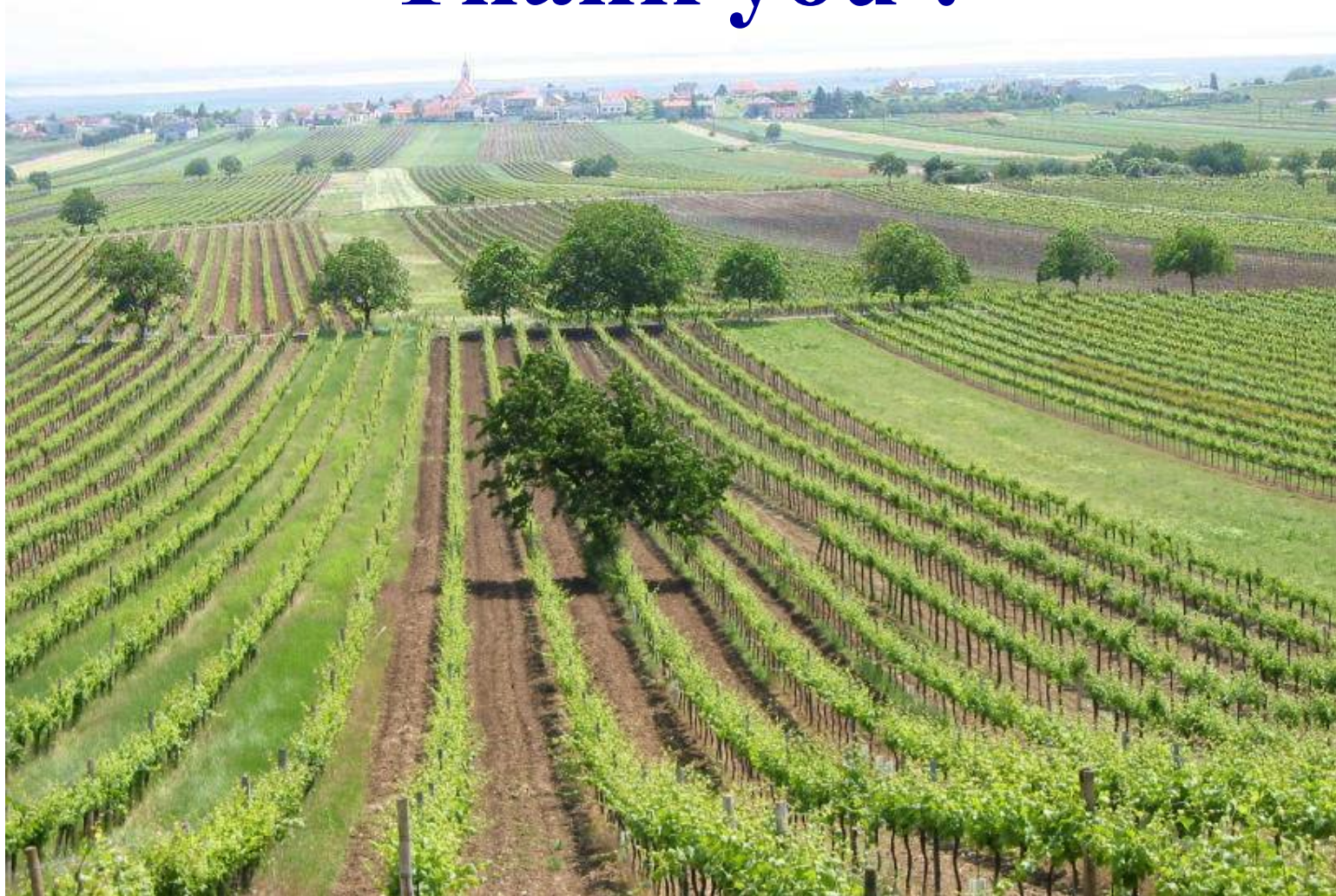
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Thank you !



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