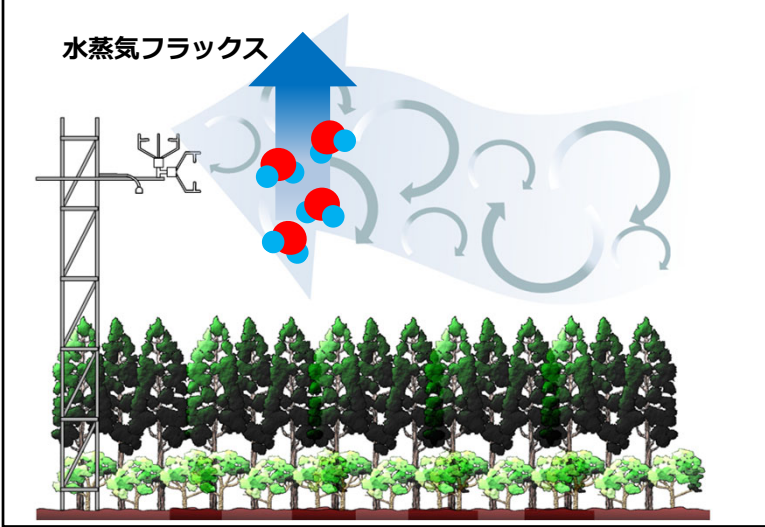
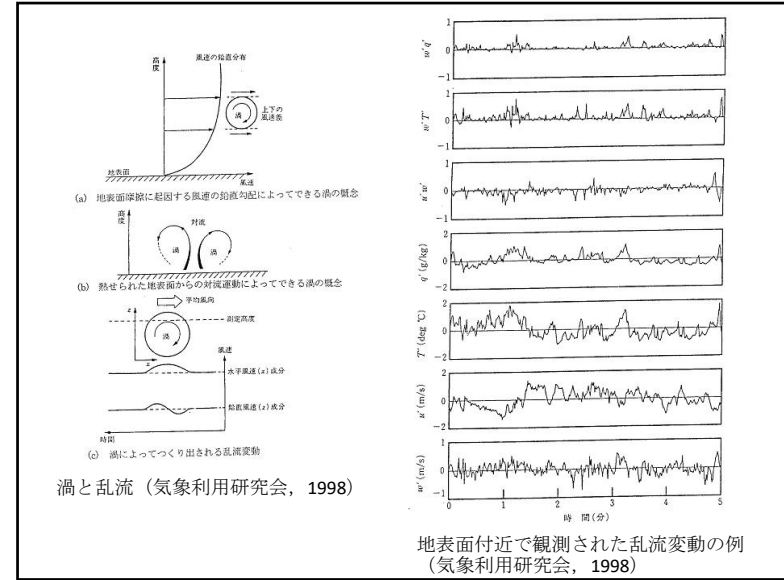


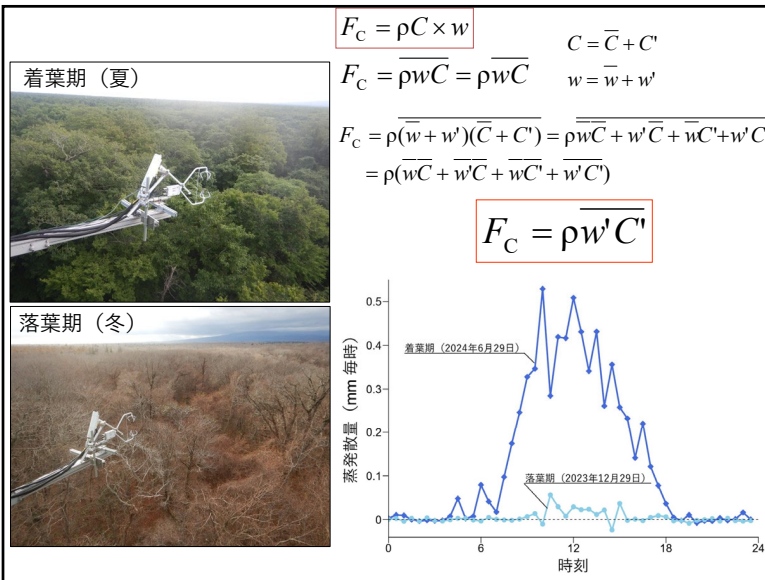
② 微気象学的方法：フラックス観測



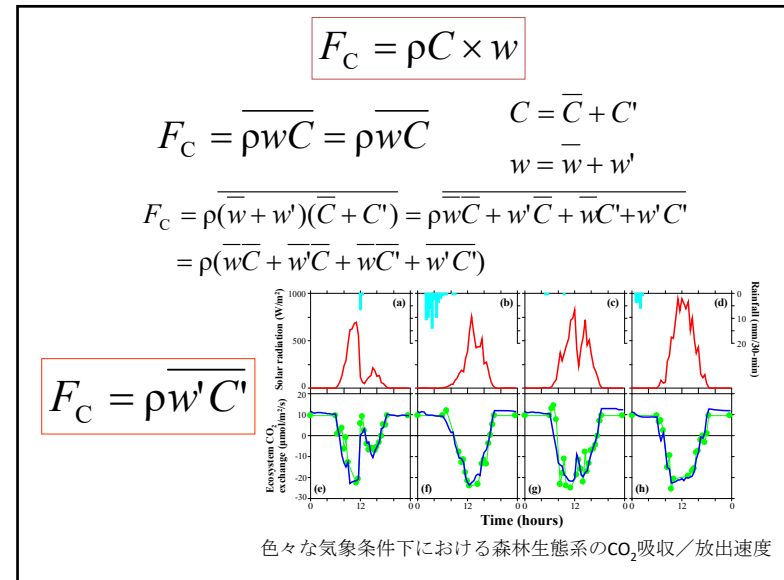
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2

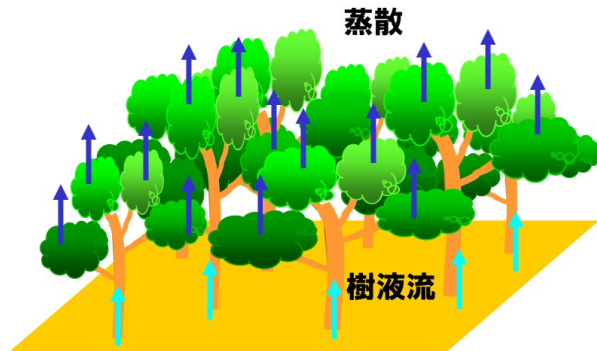


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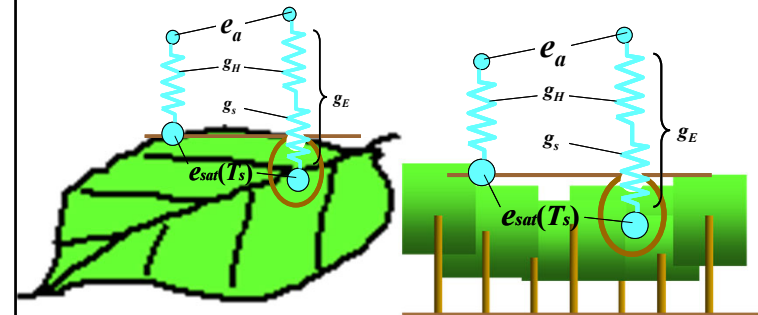
4

③-2 蒸発散直接計測：樹液流計測



5

群落も個葉も基本は“気孔”



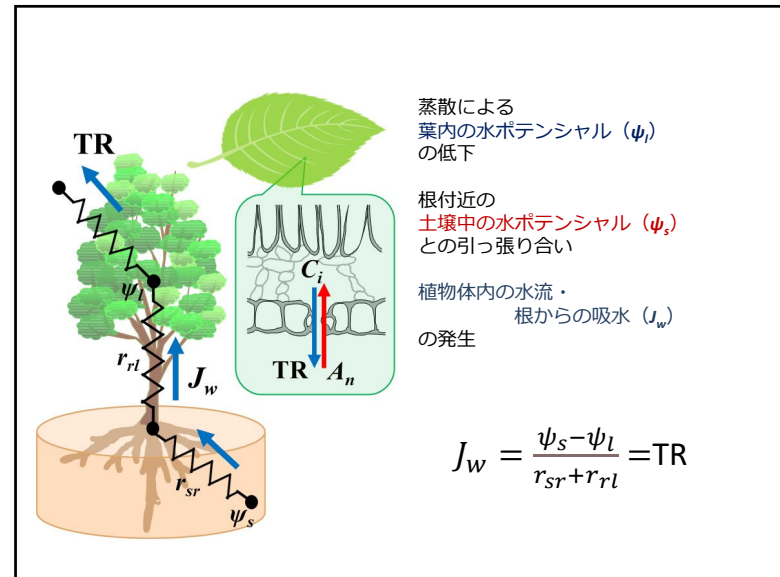
6

群落

$$\lambda E = \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + \rho c_p g_H (e_{sat}(T_a) - e_a)}{\Delta + (1 + g_H / g_s) \gamma}$$

g_s 以外、気象観測により全て既知

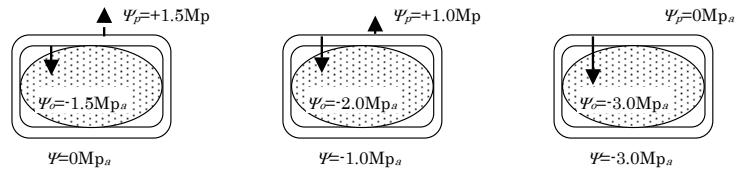
7



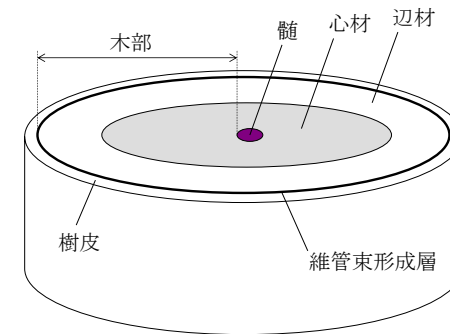
8

水ポテンシャル：水が持っているエネルギーの指標

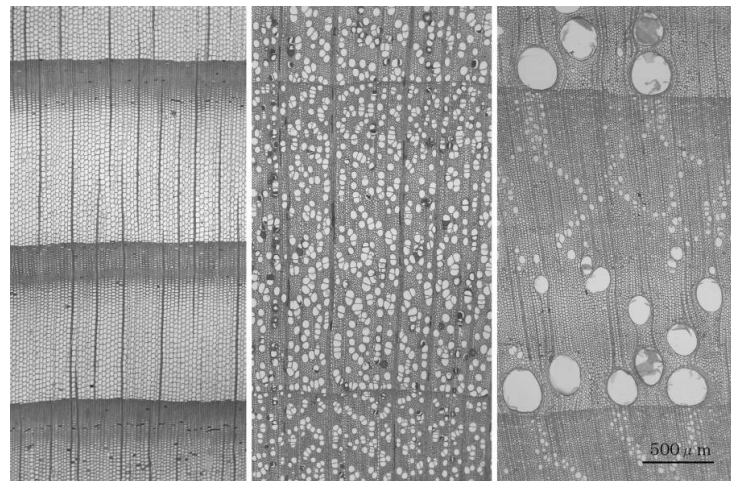
$$\Psi_{\text{leaf}} = \Psi_p + \Psi_o$$



9



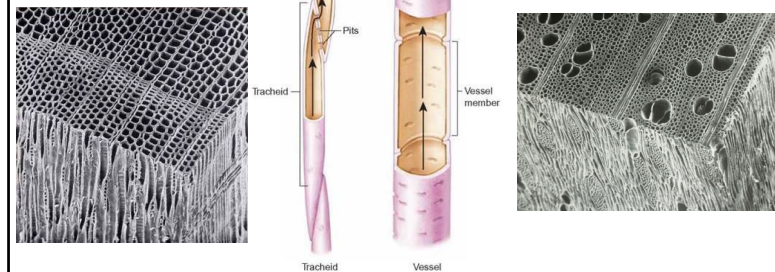
10



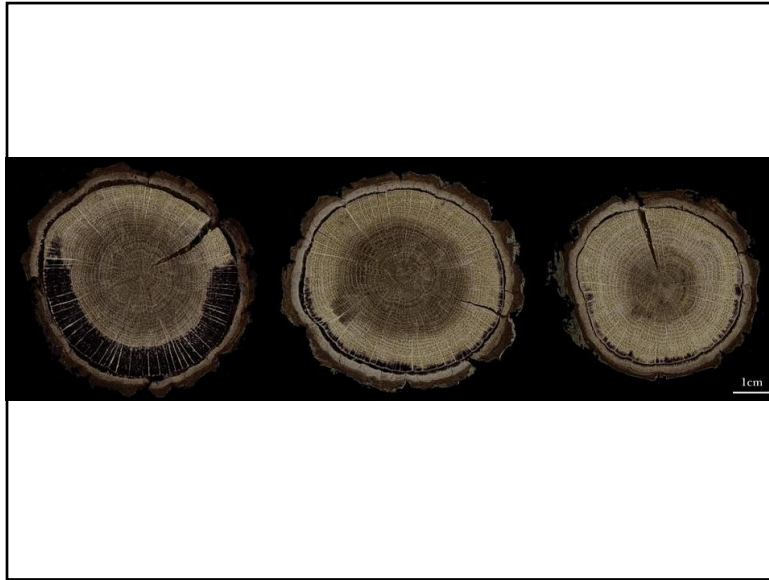
11

仮道管

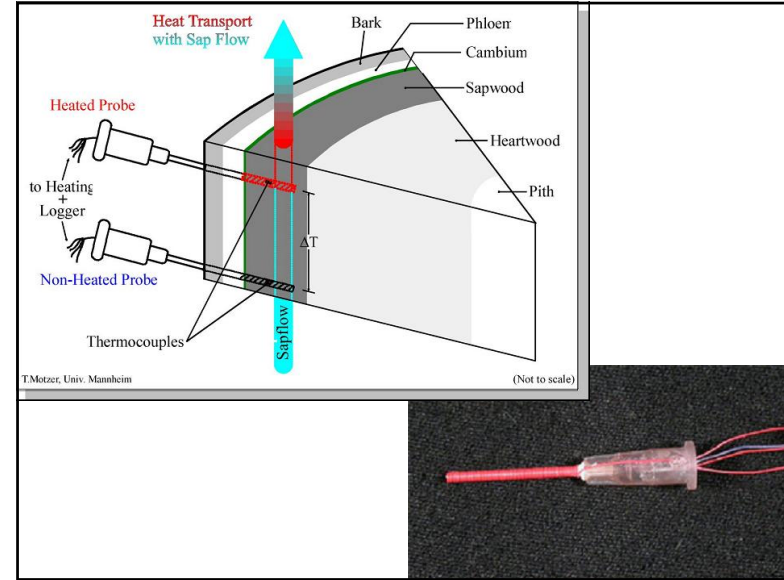
道管



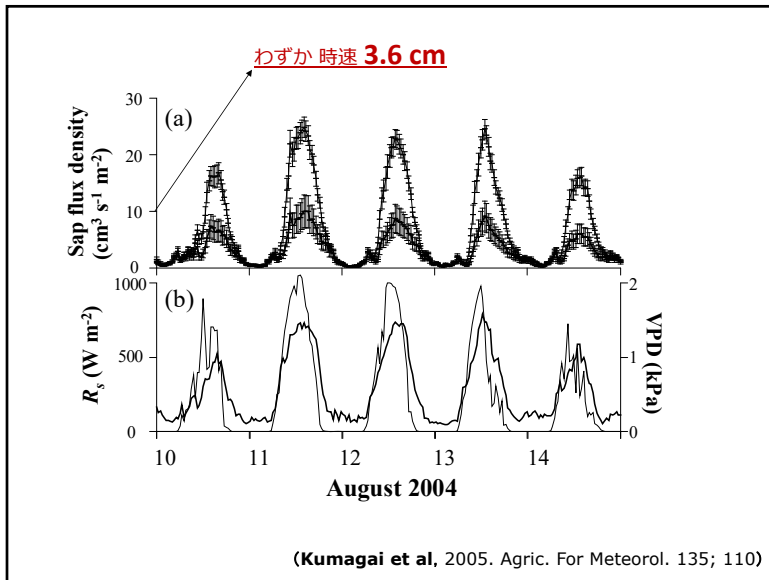
12



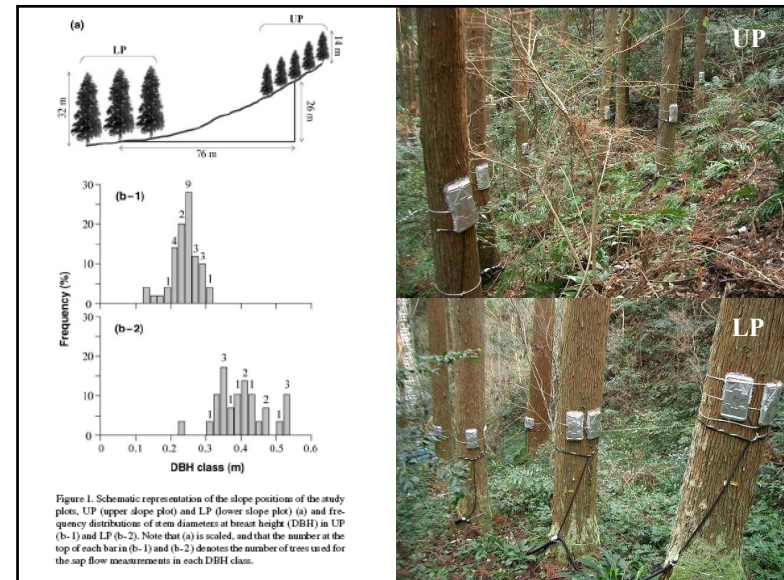
13



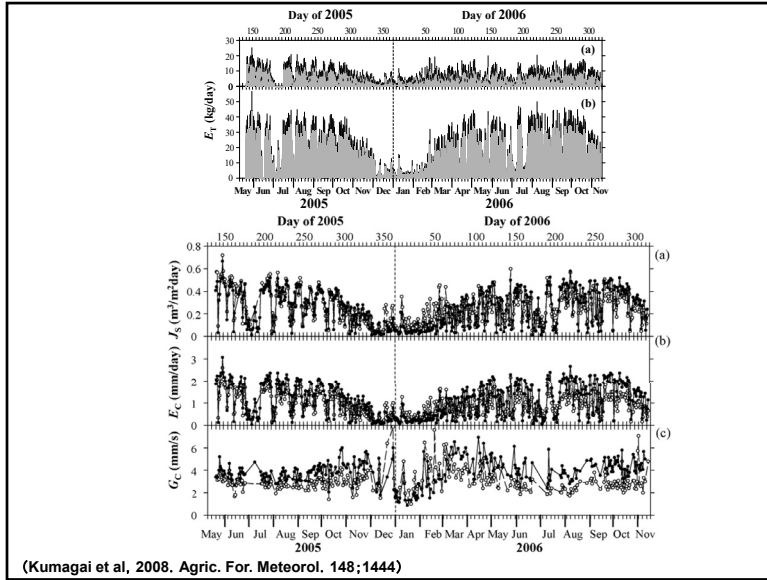
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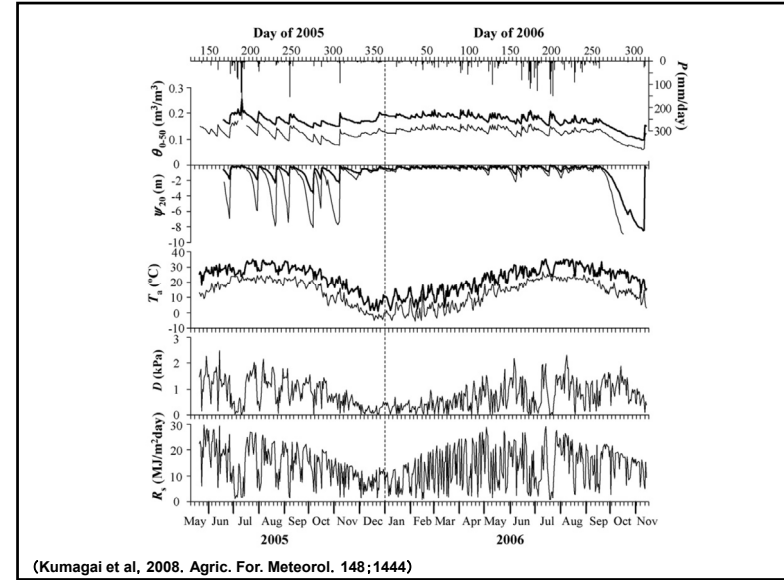
15



16

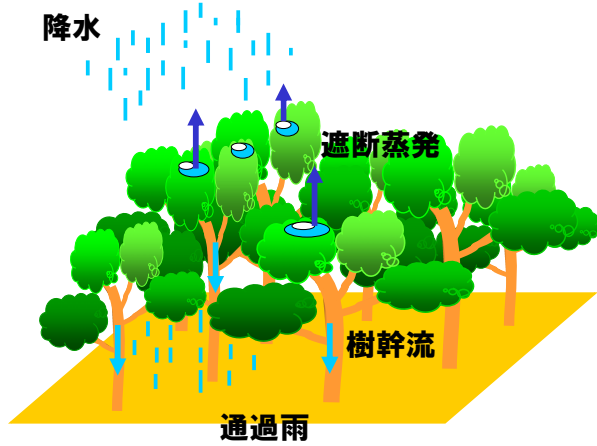


17



18

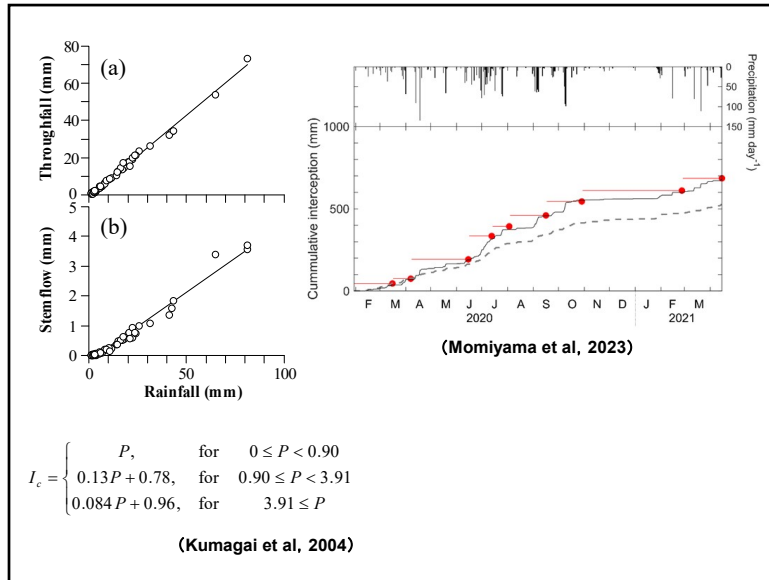
③-2 蒸発散直接計測：樹冠通過雨・樹幹流計測



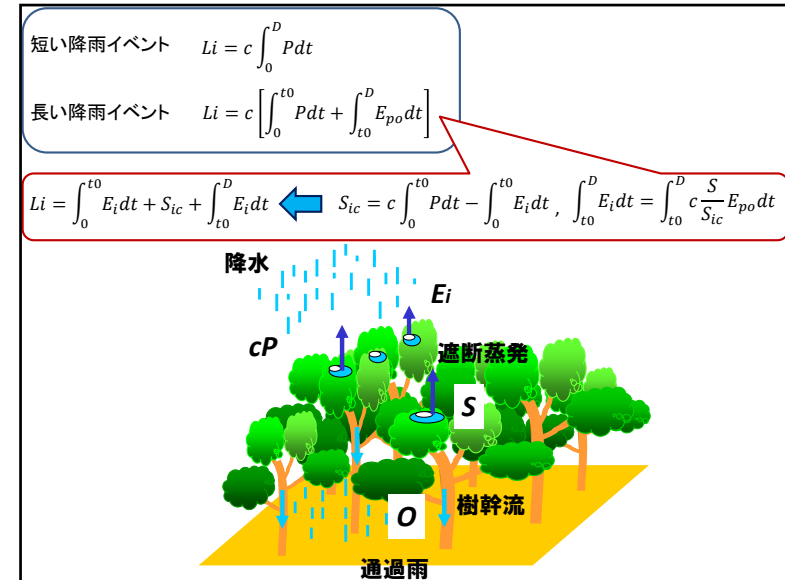
19



20



21



22