

# Forest Hydrology: Lec. 14

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## Lecture content

### ■ Transpiration

- Sensitivity analyses of the Penman-Monteith equation

# The Penman-Monteith equation

Equation obtained on day 6.11 and its rearrangement

Equation obtained based on the energy balance

$$L = \frac{\Delta R_n + \gamma \rho_a c_p (e_s(T_z) - e_z) / r_a}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + r_c / r_a)}$$

$$E = \frac{\Delta R_n + \gamma \rho_a c_p c_a (e_s(T_z) - e_z)}{[\Delta + \gamma(1 + c_a / c_c)] \rho_w \lambda_w}$$

# Application 1

Compute the evapotranspiration rate from the canopy at a pine forest in August.

The following typical conditions apply:

$Z_{veg}=1650$  cm;

$LAI=2.8$

$C_{leaf}=0.2$  cm/s

$P=1013$  mb

$R_{in}=0.00694$  cal cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>

$Albedo=0.18$

$R_{out}=-0.00138$  cal cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>

$T_a=19.2^\circ$

Relative humidity=0.54

Wind velocity=300 cm/s

# Sensitivity analysis

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Group 1:

Analyse the effect of weather conditions

Group 2:

Analyse the effect of  $Z_{veg}$ , of LAI and of  $f_s$

Group 3:

Analyse the effect of soil moisture and  $C_{leaf}$