

Effects of Soil Moisture Variations on Deposition Velocities Above Vegetation

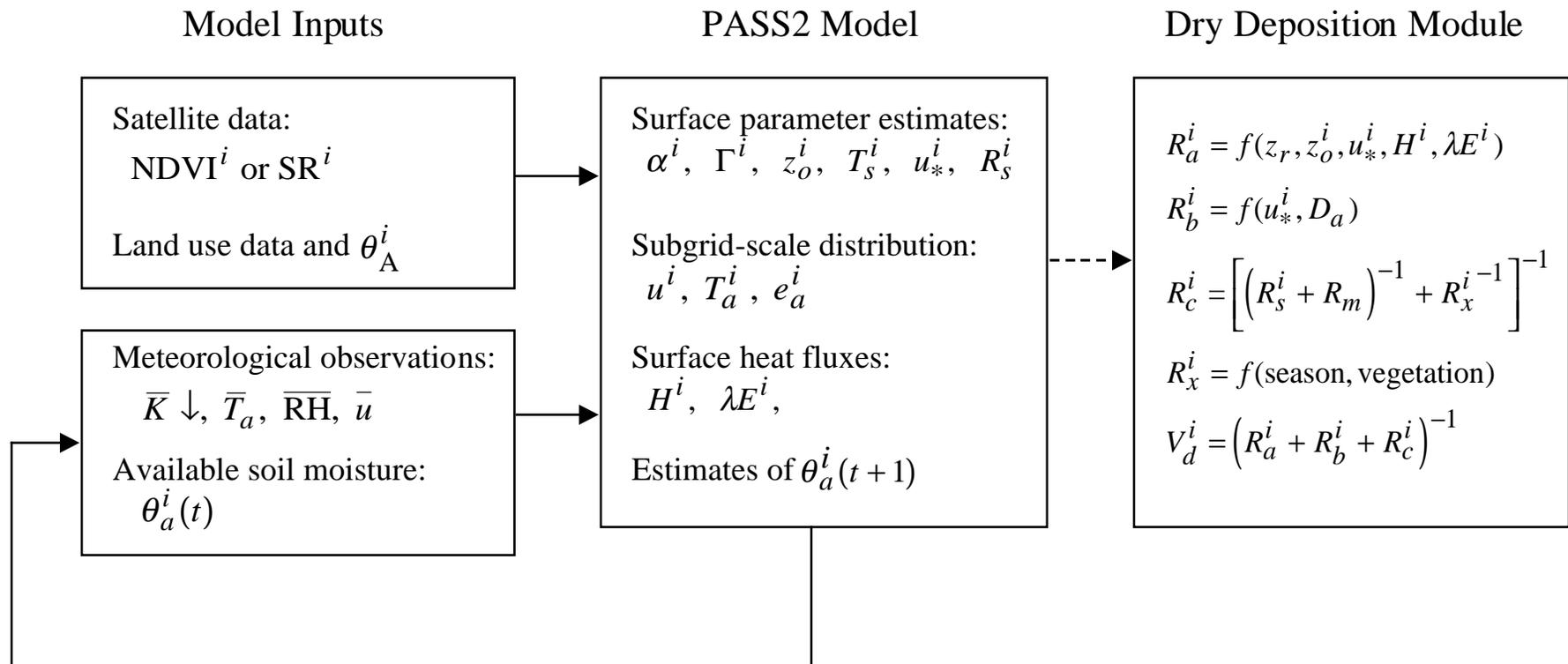
Marvin L. Wesely, Argonne National Laboratory

Jie Song, Northern Illinois University

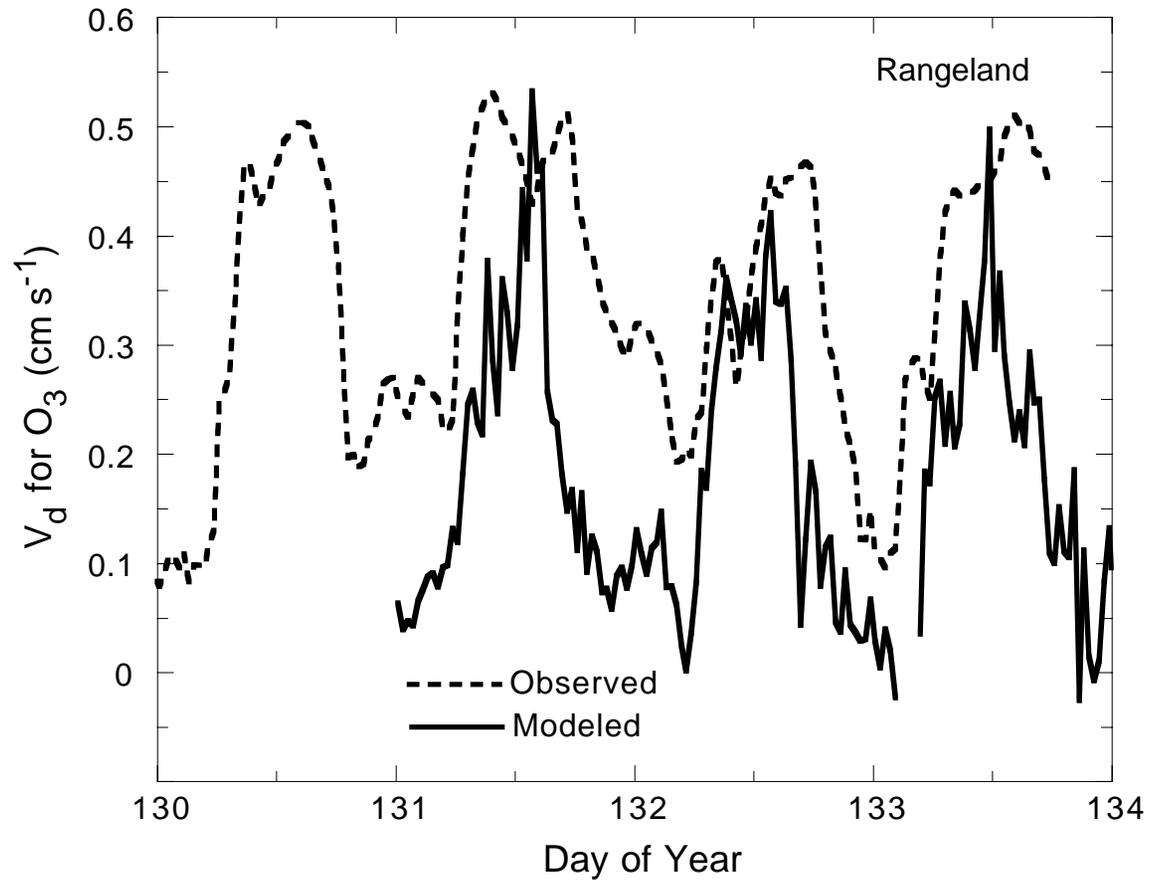
Robert T. McMillen, NOAA/ATDD

Tilden P. Meyers, NOAA,ATDD

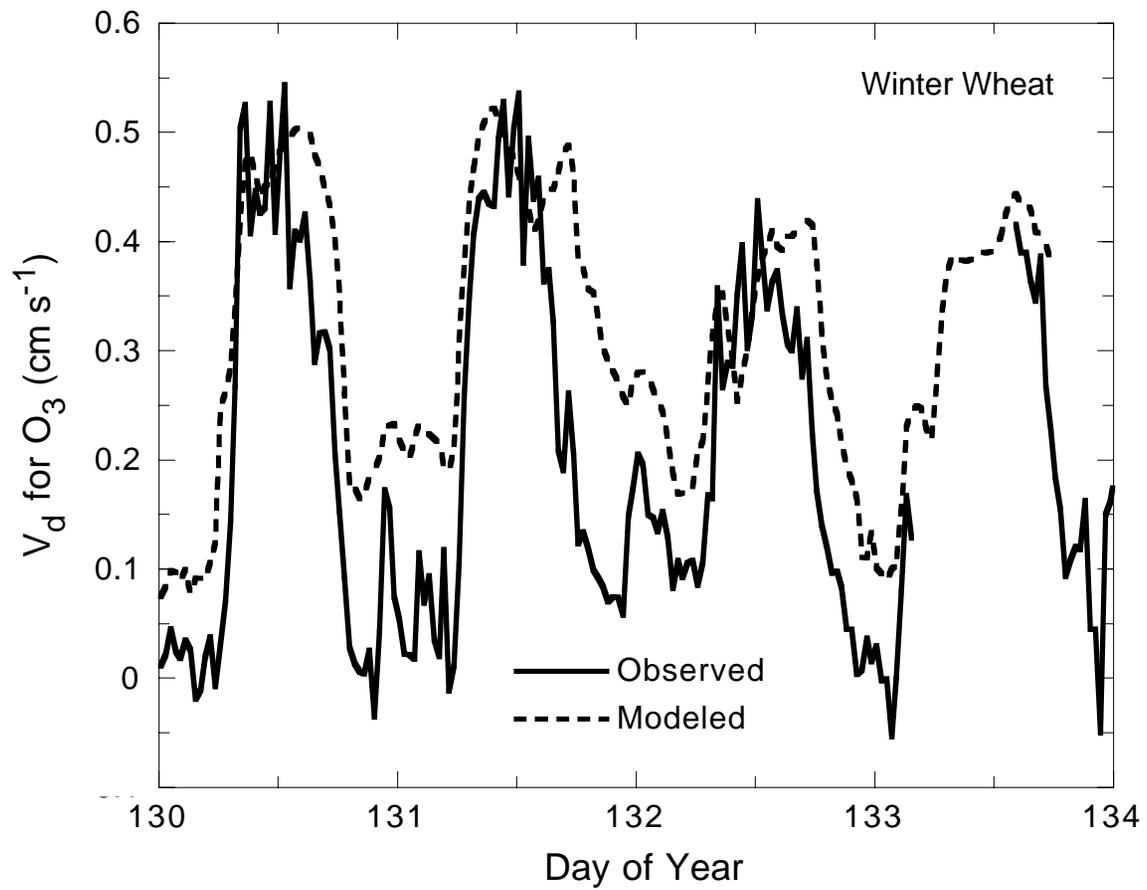
Schematic Diagram of Calculations and Variables Used by the Second-Phase Parameterized Subgrid-Scale (PASS2) Model and the Dry Deposition Module



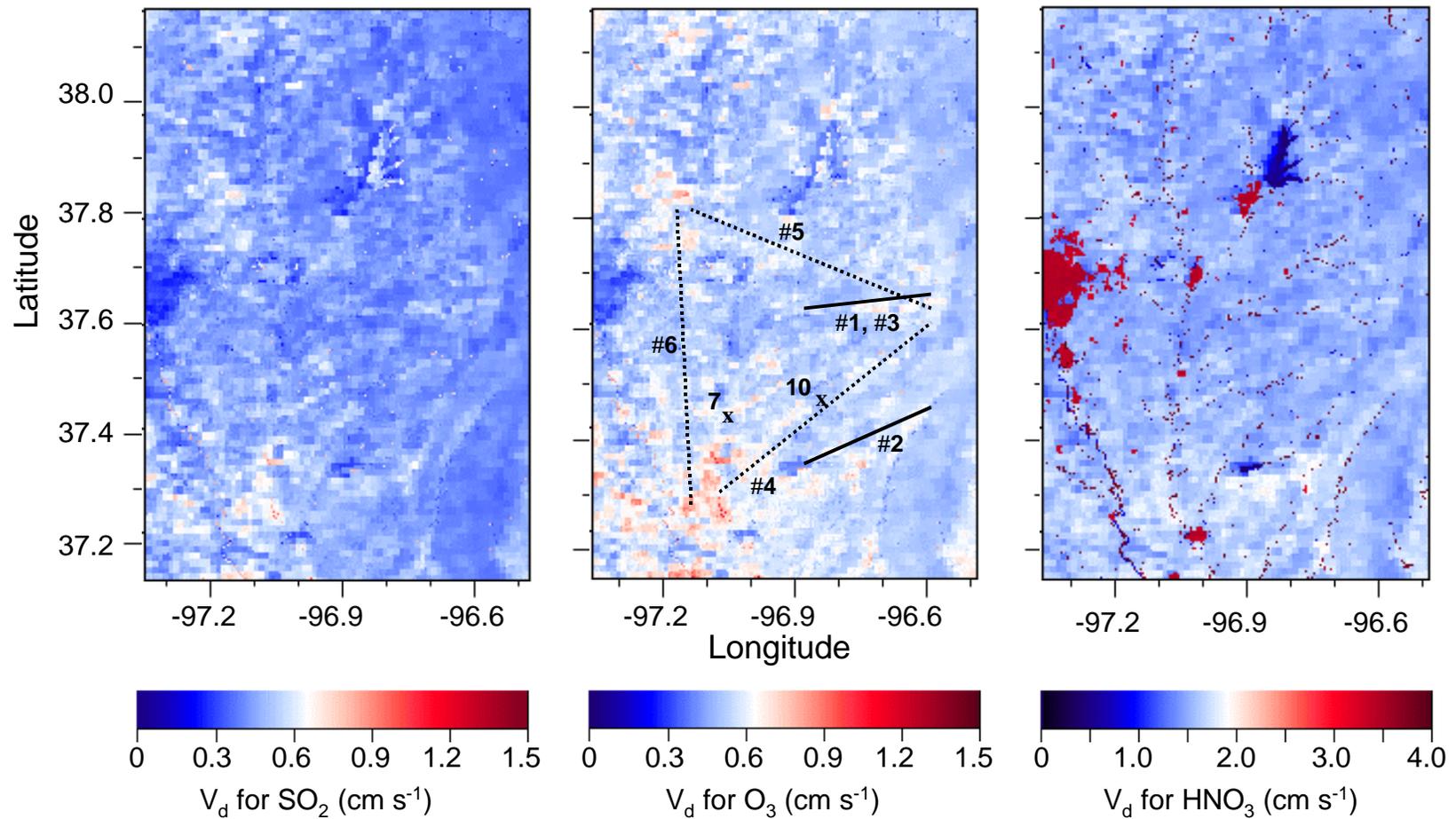
Observations by Eddy Covariance and Model Estimates
of Ozone Deposition Velocity at a Rangeland Site in Kansas

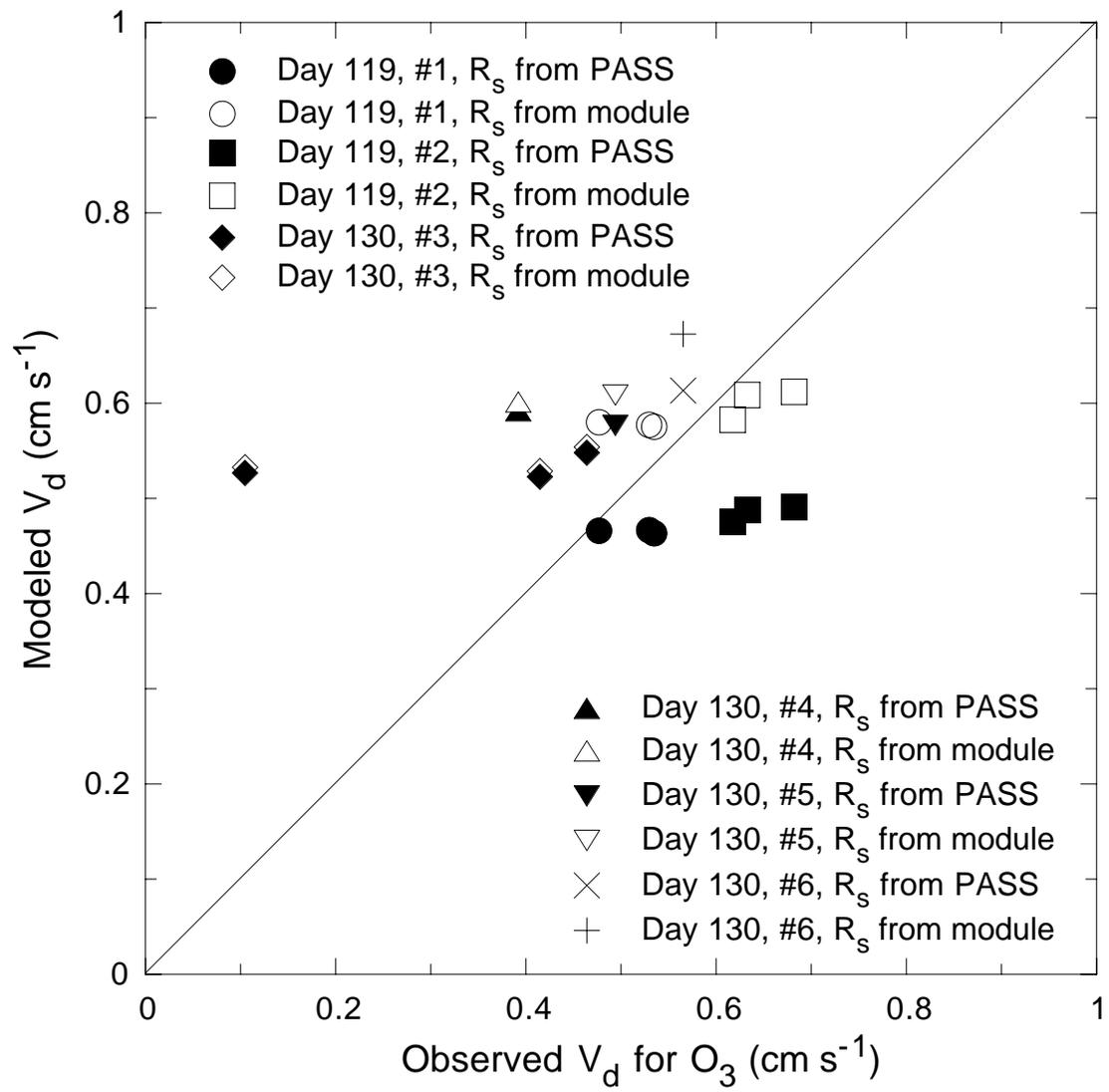


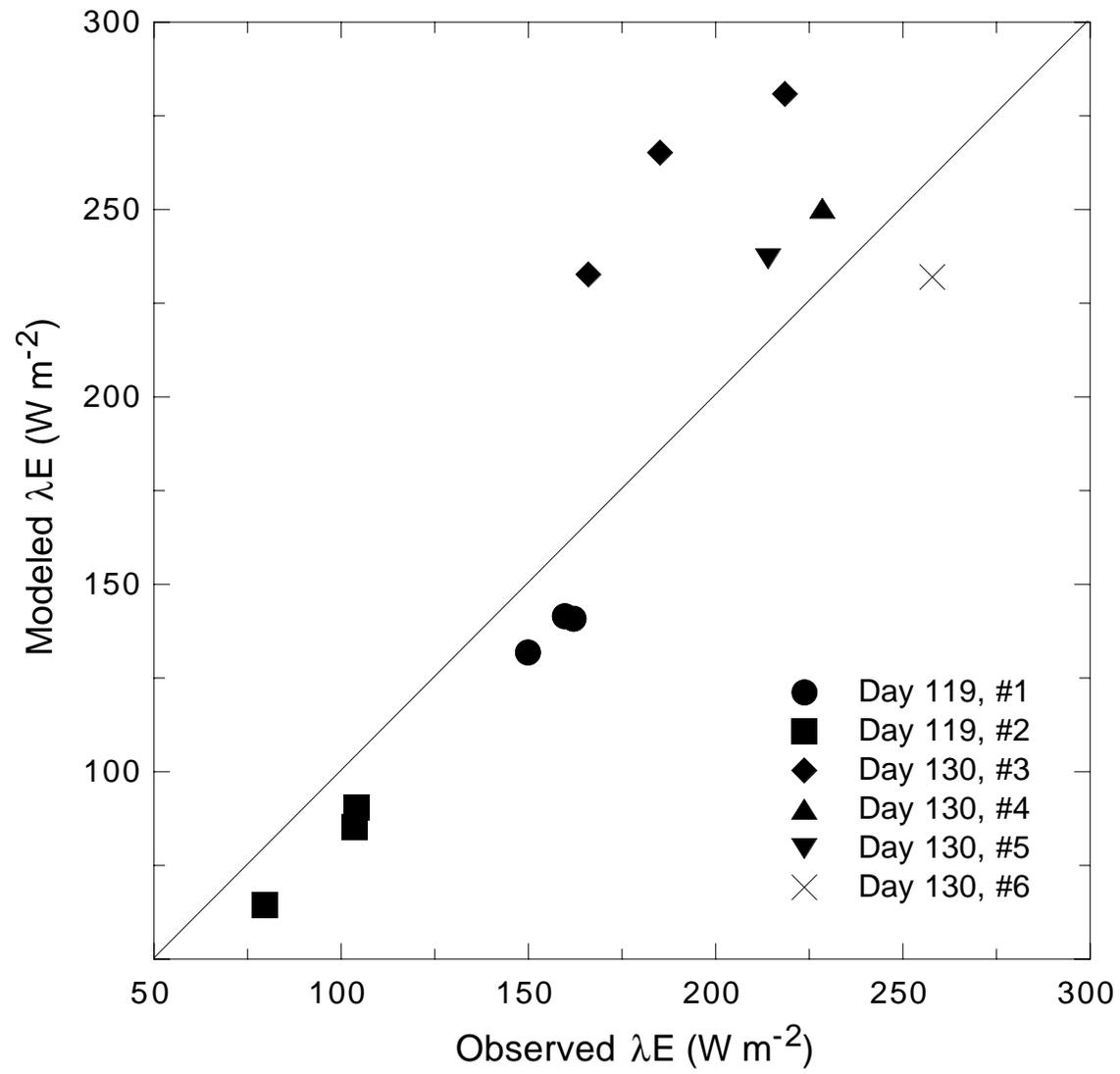
Observations by Eddy Covariance and Model Estimates
of Ozone Deposition Velocity at a Winter Wheat Site in Kansas



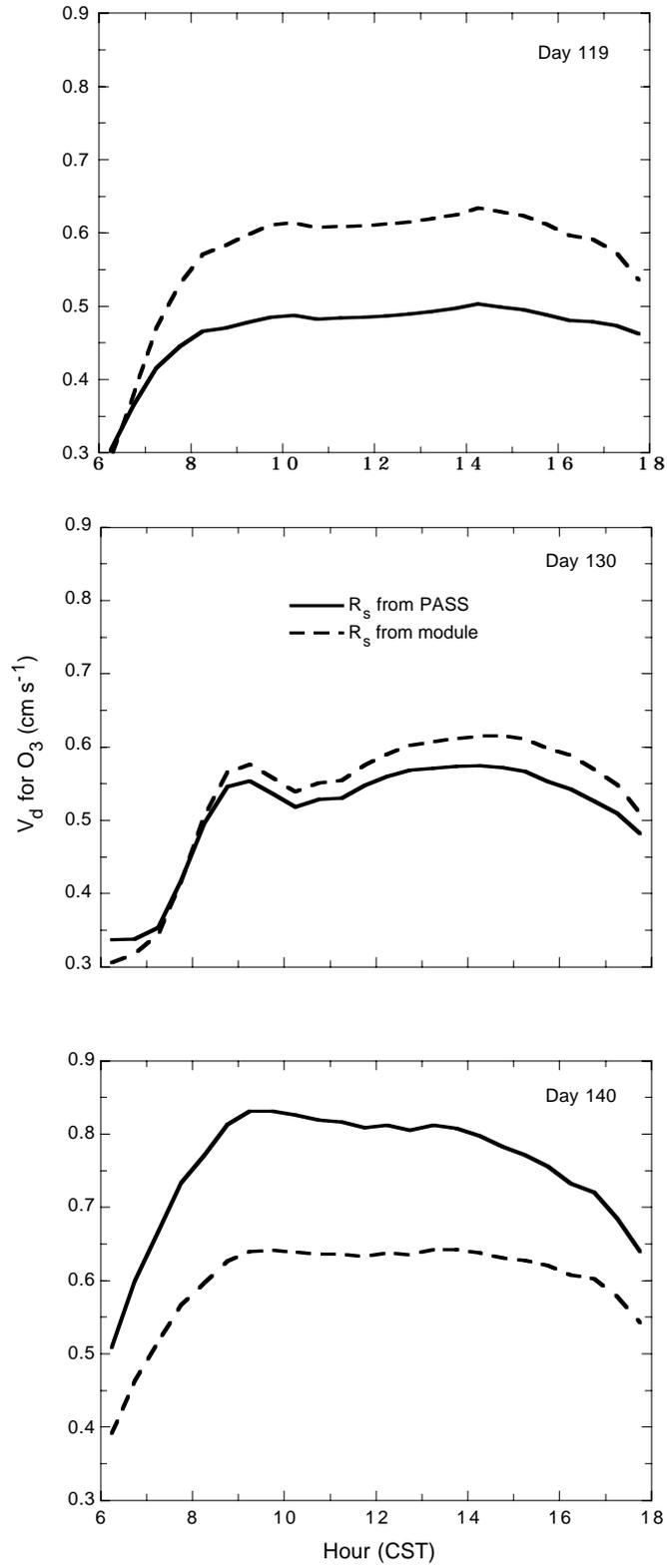
Modeled horizontal distribution of deposition velocities
for the Walnut River Watershed at noon on May 10.
The straight line segments indicate aircraft flight paths and
the x's mark the locations of the two surface sites.







Modeled Ozone Deposition Velocity Averaged over the Entire Watershed With and Without Consideration of the Effects of Soil Moisture Variations



Conclusions

- Changes in deposition velocities for substances strongly controlled by stomatal resistance can be as large as 30% when the effects of soil moisture are taken into account.
- Adequate description of surface properties is difficult to achieve over extended areas.
- Use of PASS provides a method to find fairly detailed information on the effects of surface conditions on deposition velocities, e.g., for air pollution studies over distances of 100km to 1000 km.
- Description of nonstomatal canopy resistances in terms of NDVI or SR might improve module performance.