

46) POSTER

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS DURING A FRIAGEM EVENT OVER AMAZONIA : A STUDY OF CASE

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ABSTRACT

An observation of the Friagem phenomena influence at Meteorological variables and both energy and CO₂ fluxes were made, in forest site near Ji-Paraná area, (Rondonia), during June of 2001. Data used in this study belong to the LBA project and they were carried out from an automatic weather station (AWS) which gave mean information at each 30 min and surface fluxes were measured by LICOR/SONICO system (Moncrieff et al., 1997). Not only mean air temperature but also maximum and minimum air temperature showed a decreasing of 35% during *Friagem* days. We have noticed a decreasing of 75W.m⁻², from normal days (200W.m⁻²) to cold days (125W.m⁻²) at daily mean incoming solar radiation. During Friagem days, both Sensible (H) and Latent Heat fluxes (LE), showed a decreasing in their mean maximum daily value. The CO₂ concentration stayed almost constant, without increasing during the night, due to the windiness condition at Friagem days. During normal days the mean diurnal CO₂ flux (-2.44 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹) was lesser than that one at friagem days (-5.78 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹), while the mean nocturnal fluxes were 1.77 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹ e 2.83 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹ during normal and cold days, respectively.