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## Supplement of

## Automation of soil flux chamber measurements: potentials and pitfalls

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Figure S1. Newly developed root mat within a LI-8100A collar discovered after collar removal in August 2014.



Figure S2. Regrowth of the vegetation at the poplar plantation after the harvest and subsequent increase in shading of the  $CO_2$  flux measurement plots.

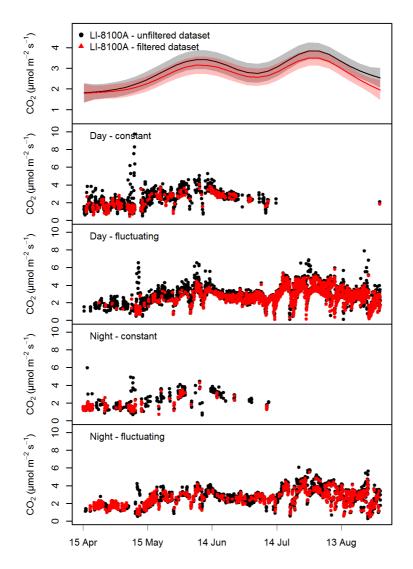


Figure S3. LI-8100A CO<sub>2</sub> flux datasets for the entire monitoring period (narrow rows only). The top panel shows the average daily CO<sub>2</sub> flux and its respective 95 % confidence interval estimated using generalized additive models (GAM) (deviance explained: unfiltered dataset 65.1 % (n=556), filtered dataset 65.6 % (n=545)). In the other panels, the single measured CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes over time were grouped by time of the day and stability of the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at 50 cm above the soil surface. The datasets were divided into day and night based on sun rise and sunset times. Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration was considered as constant when the standard deviation for a 3 min measurement prior to the chamber closures was  $\leq$  1.0 ppm.

Figure S4. Plots of fitted values versus residuals and Q-Q plots for the single model fits of the Lloyd and Taylor model (all = entire flux dataset, open = only measurements made during the open canopy phase, closed = only measurements made during the closed canopy phase, unfil = flux dataset not filtered, fil = filtered flux dataset, narrow = narrow row, wide = wide row; for more details please refer to the associated article).

