Table 2. COS exchange rates (ER) and deposition velocities of various soils in China.

Table 3. COS compensation point (CP), the ordinate intercepct, the slope and the correlation

coefficent (R) of the regression line of the observed COS exchange rates versus concentrations in

this study compared with other studies (P1: Paddy soil in Jiaxing (Zhejiang Province); P2: Paddy

soil in Guangzhou (Guangdong Province); W1: wheat soil in Beijing; W2: wheat soil in Zibo

(Shandong Province); F: forest soil in Beijing).

Fig. 3. COS exchange rates correlated to the ambient mixing ratio in chamber. (W1: wheat soil in

Beijing, 8.00% moisture; W2: wheat soil in Zibo (Shandong Province), 17.2% moisture; P1: Paddy

soil in Jiaxing (Zhejiang Province), 20.7% moisture; P2: Paddy soil in Guangzhou (Guangdong

Province), 19.4% moisture; F: forest soil in Beijing, 43.9% moisture). The error bars are calculated

from formula (2); each exchange rate measurement was conducted twice.

Fig. 4. COS exchange rates in relation to the temperatures. (W1: wheat soil in Beijing, 8.00%

moisture; W2: wheat soil in Zibo (Shandong Province), 17.2% moisture; P1: Paddy soil in Jiaxing

(Zhejiang Province), 20.7% moisture; P2: Paddy soil in Guangzhou (Guangdong Province), 19.4%

moisture; F: forest soil in Beijing, 43.9% moisture). The error bars are calculated from formula (2);

each exchange rate measurement was conducted twice.

Fig. 5. COS exchange rates in relation to soil water content at 17°C. (W1: wheat soil in Beijing; W2:

wheat soil in Zibo (Shandong Province); P1: Paddy soil in Jiaxing (Zhejiang Province); P2: Paddy

soil in Guangzhou (Guangdong Province); F: forest soil in Beijing). The error bars are calculated

from formula (2); each exchange rate measurement was conducted twice.

Table 2. COS exchange rates (ER) and deposition velocities of various soils in China.

Site	Plant type	Parent material	Soil moisture % ^a	ER (17 °C) ER (25 °C		ER (17 °C)	ER (25 °C)	Deposition velocity ^b	Deposition velocity
				pmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	pmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	pmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹	pmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹	mm s ⁻¹ (17°C)	mm s ⁻¹ (25°C)
Jinxian, Jiangxi	badlands	Red earth	19.0	0.061	-2.84	0.049	-1.84	_	0.12
Liaocheng, Shandong	cotton	Fluvo-aquic soil	16.5	-1.32	-1.10	-0.84	-0.69	0.075	0.056
Yancheng, Jiangsu	cotton	Solonchak soil	17.8	-0.49	-0.11	-0.31	-0.05	0.020	0.0051
Beijing	forest	Drab soil	43.9	-4.05	-0.83	-3.21	-0.81	0.17	0.041
Waliguan, Qinghai	grass	Chestnut soil	9.77	-3.76	-2.69	-2.28	-1.62	0.22	0.15
Beijing	lawn	Drab soil	8.35	-4.90	-4.83	-3.00	-3.08	0.23	0.26
Liaocheng, Shandong	maize	Fluvo-aquic soil	18.9	-2.17	-1.41	-1.42	-0.90	0.10	0.075
Jiaxing, Zhejiang	paddy	Drab soil	20.7	0.44	1.19	0.27	0.63	_	_
Guangzhou, Guangdong	paddy	Paddy soil	19.4	0.69	12.9	0.46	8.56	_	_
Jinchun, Hubei	paddy	Red earth	23.2	0.57	2.00	0.40	1.34	_	_
Jishui, Jiangxi	paddy	Red earth	18.8	-2.04	0.29	-1.33	0.22	0.077	_
Yancheng, Jiangsu	paddy	Solonchak soil	19.7	-0.41	-0.10	-0.27	-0.04	0.018	0.0044
Huangping, Guizhou	paddy	Yellow earth	27.8	-3.20	-3.56	-2.25	-2.15	0.15	0.19
Lanzhou, Gansu	plum blossom	Grey-drab soil	10.7	-2.46	-2.18	-1.51	-1.32	0.12	0.096
Dalian, Liaoning	wheat	Burozem	9.13	-2.10	-2.76	-1.26	-1.66	0.096	0.17
Zibo, Shandong	wheat	Burozem	17.2	-4.32	-2.73	-2.80	-1.66	0.18	0.13
Beijing	wheat	Drab soil	8.00	-1.04	-0.73	-0.69	-0.44	0.052	0.031
Zhumadian, Henan	wheat/paddy	Yellow-brown	13.1	-0.77	0.02	-0.48	0.032	0.039	

 $^{^{}a}$ soil moisture % = water (g) / soil (dry weight, g) \times 100%; b Deposition velocity = COS exchange rate / the outlet concentration of COS.

Table 3. COS compensation point (*CP*), the ordinate intercepct, the slope and the correlation coefficient (*R*) of the regression line of the observed COS exchange rates versus concentrations in this study compared with other studies (P1: Paddy soil in Jiaxing (Zhejiang Province); P2: Paddy soil in Guangzhou (Guangdong Province); W1: wheat soil in Beijing; W2: wheat soil in Zibo (Shandong Province); F: forest soil in Beijing).

	Water	CP (ppt)	Ordinate intercept	Slope	R	CP (ppt)	Ordinate intercept	Slope	R	
Soil	content (%) ^a	17 °C			K	25 °C				- Reference
W1	8.00	255	1.054	-0.0041	-0.997	267	1.454	-0.0055	-0.999	This study (laboratory)
W2	17.2	120	1.413	-0.0118	-0.997	149	2.260	-0.0152	-0.999	This study (laboratory)
P1	20.7	491	4.125	-0.0084	-0.995	765	5.292	-0.0069	-0.998	This study (laboratory)
P2	19.4	572	4.388	-0.0077	-0.995	780	10.048	-0.0129	-0.998	This study (laboratory)
F	43.9	80.0	0.775	-0.0097	-0.998	225	2.748	-0.0122	-0.997	This study (laboratory)
Oak woodland Sandy		< 100								Kuhn et al. (1999) (field) Kesselmeier et al.
clay soil Forest		~ 53								(1999) (laboratory) Conrad and Meuser
soil Rape						785				(2000) (laboratory) Conrad and Meuser
field soil						1470				(2000) (laboratory)

^a The water content of the soil is the original as found in the field.

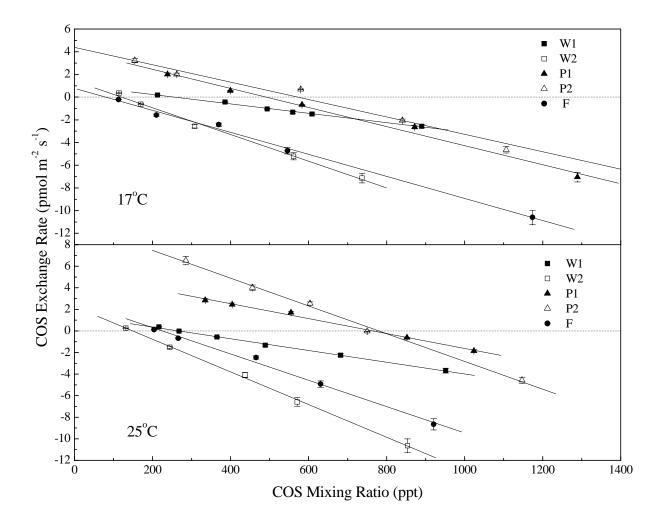


Fig. 3. COS exchange rates correlated to the ambient mixing ratio in chamber. (W1: wheat soil in Beijing, 8.00% moisture; W2: wheat soil in Zibo (Shandong Province), 17.2% moisture; P1: Paddy soil in Jiaxing (Zhejiang Province), 20.7% moisture; P2: Paddy soil in Guangzhou (Guangdong Province), 19.4% moisture; F: forest soil in Beijing, 43.9% moisture). The error bars are calculated from formula (2); each exchange rate measurement was conducted twice.

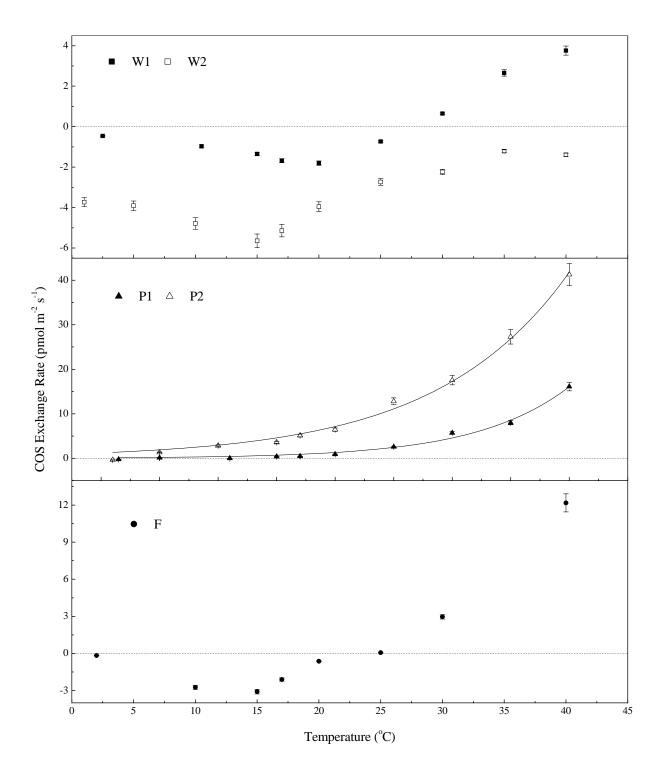


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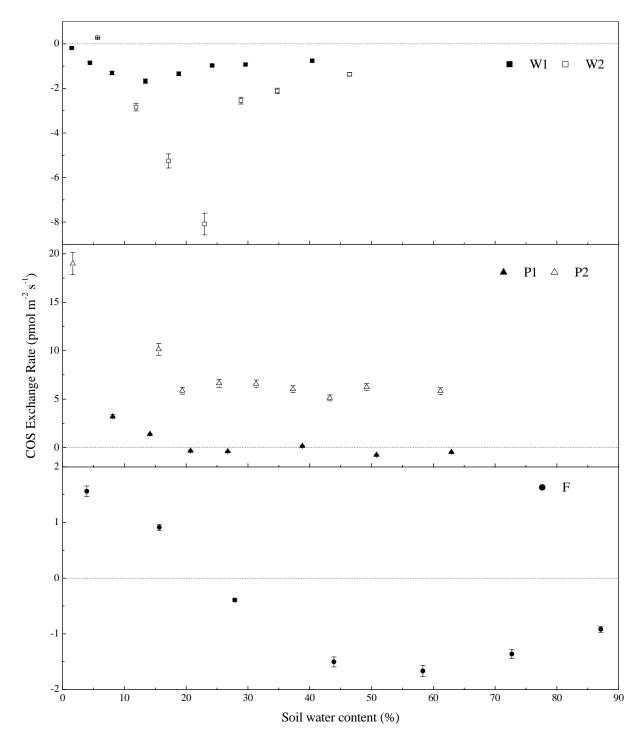


Fig. 5. COS exchange rates in relation to soil water content at 17°C. (W1: wheat soil in Beijing; W2: wheat soil in Zibo (Shandong Province); P1: Paddy soil in Jiaxing (Zhejiang Province); P2: Paddy soil in Guangzhou (Guangdong Province); F: forest soil in Beijing). The error bars are calculated from formula (2); each exchange rate measurement was conducted twice.