

















#### **GlobalSMEAR**





Pan Eurasian Experiment **PEEX** 















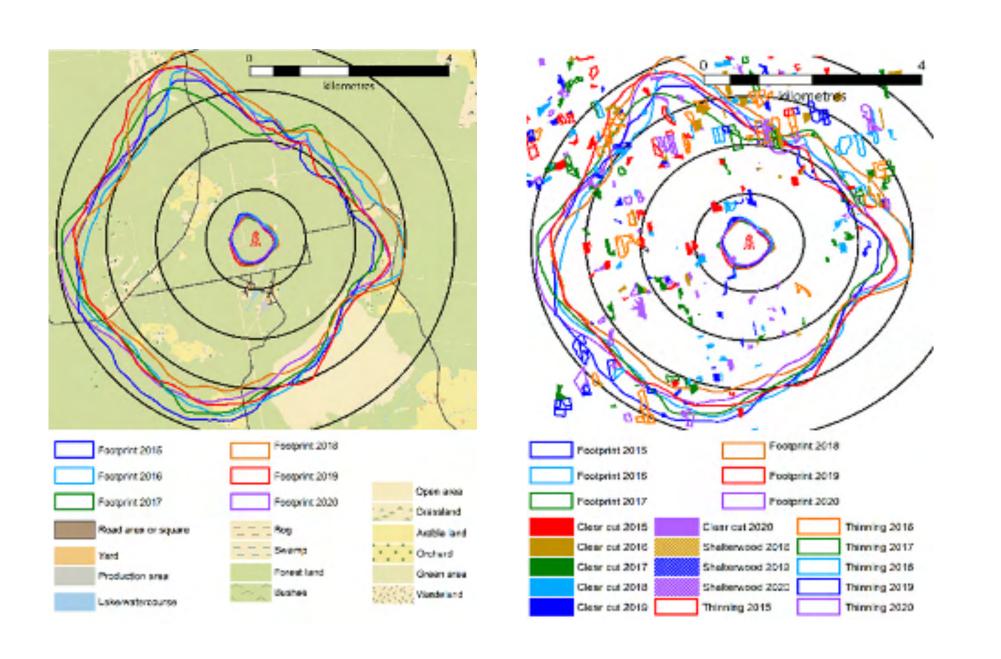


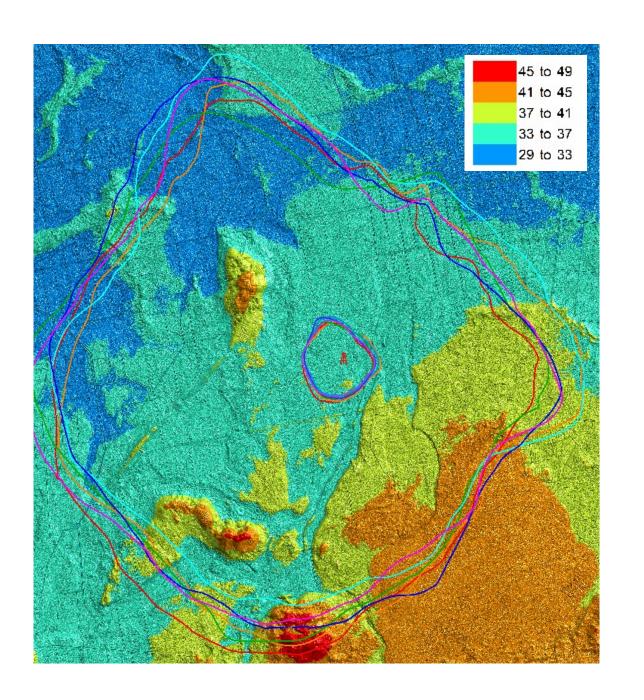




# Spatially explicit time-series of changes in forest ecosystems

Footprint area: natural change ~1.5-5%, human induced change ~2-2.5% per year

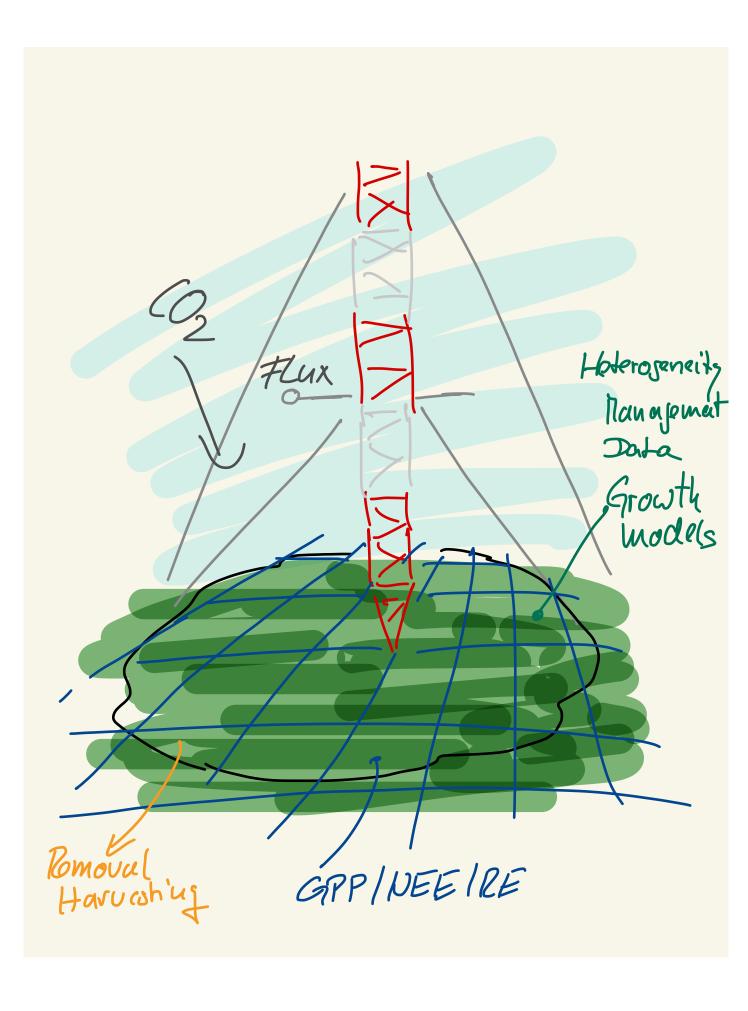




Six years of changes in the 70 and 30 meter footprint of the SMEAR Estonia station determined by wind speed and wind direction.

Six years of changes in the 70 and 30 meter footprint of the SMEAR Estonia station determined by forest management activities

Tree heigh map of the footprint area given by airborne Lidar data. These can be used to modulate the footprint calculation and to verify modelled changes in height growth in a 4 year interval.

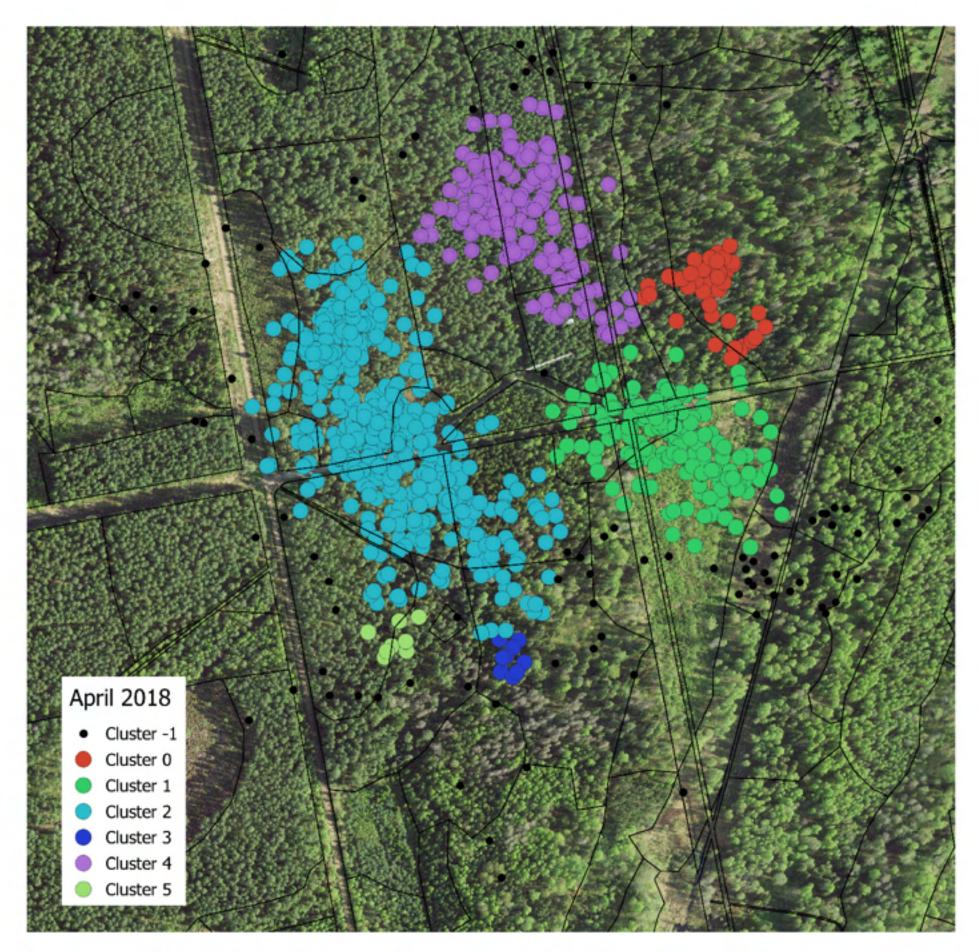


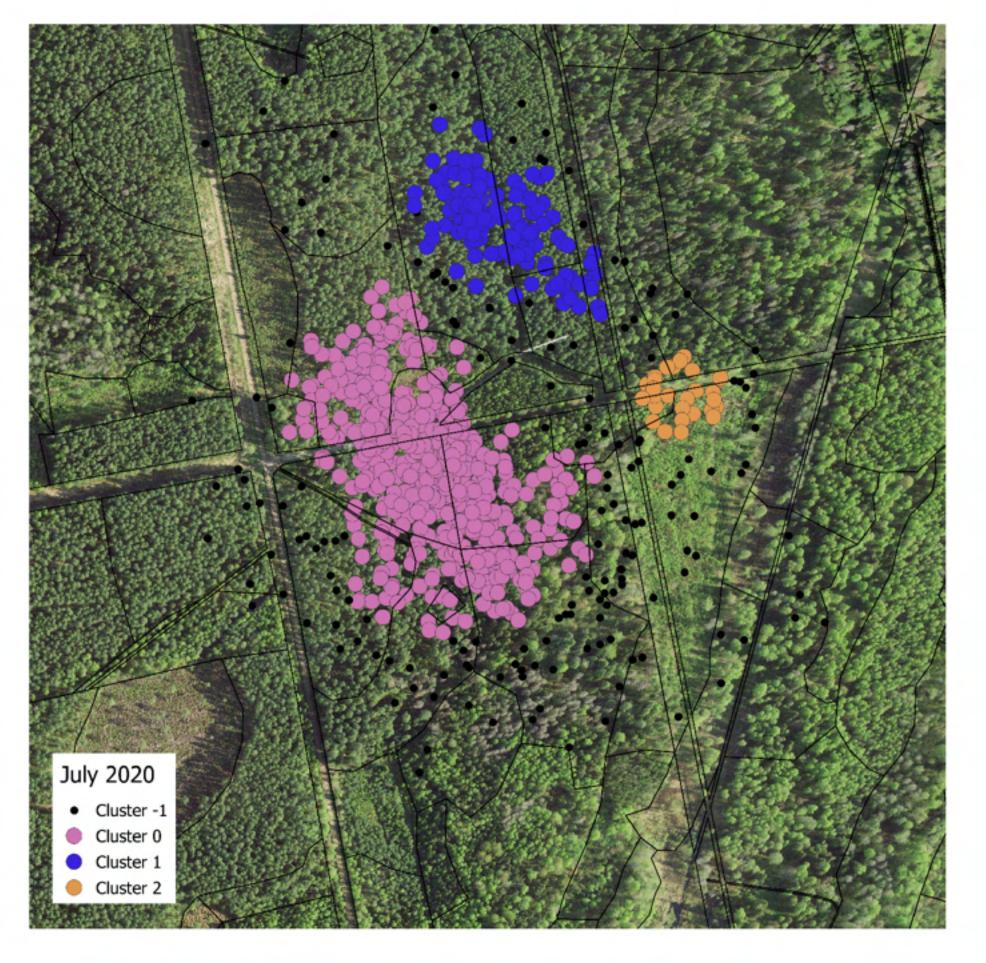
Joonas Kollo, Allar Padari

### Machine learning cluster detection of area of max. CO2 flux in the footprint

Density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise (DBSCAN, HDBSCAN)

Utilising unsupervised learning to find the areas of maximal contribution to EC in the footprint

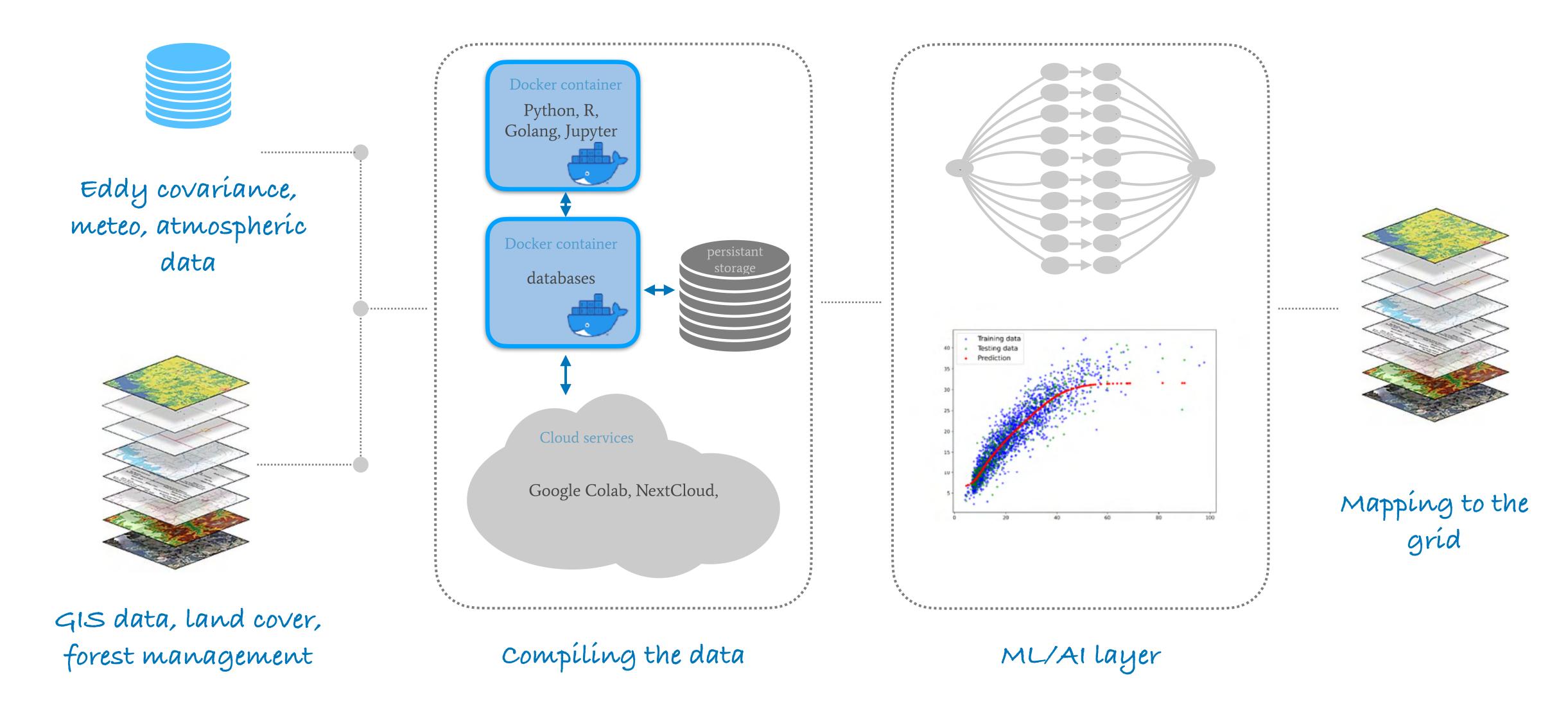




Anuj Thapa Magar, Allar Padari, Alisa Krasnova

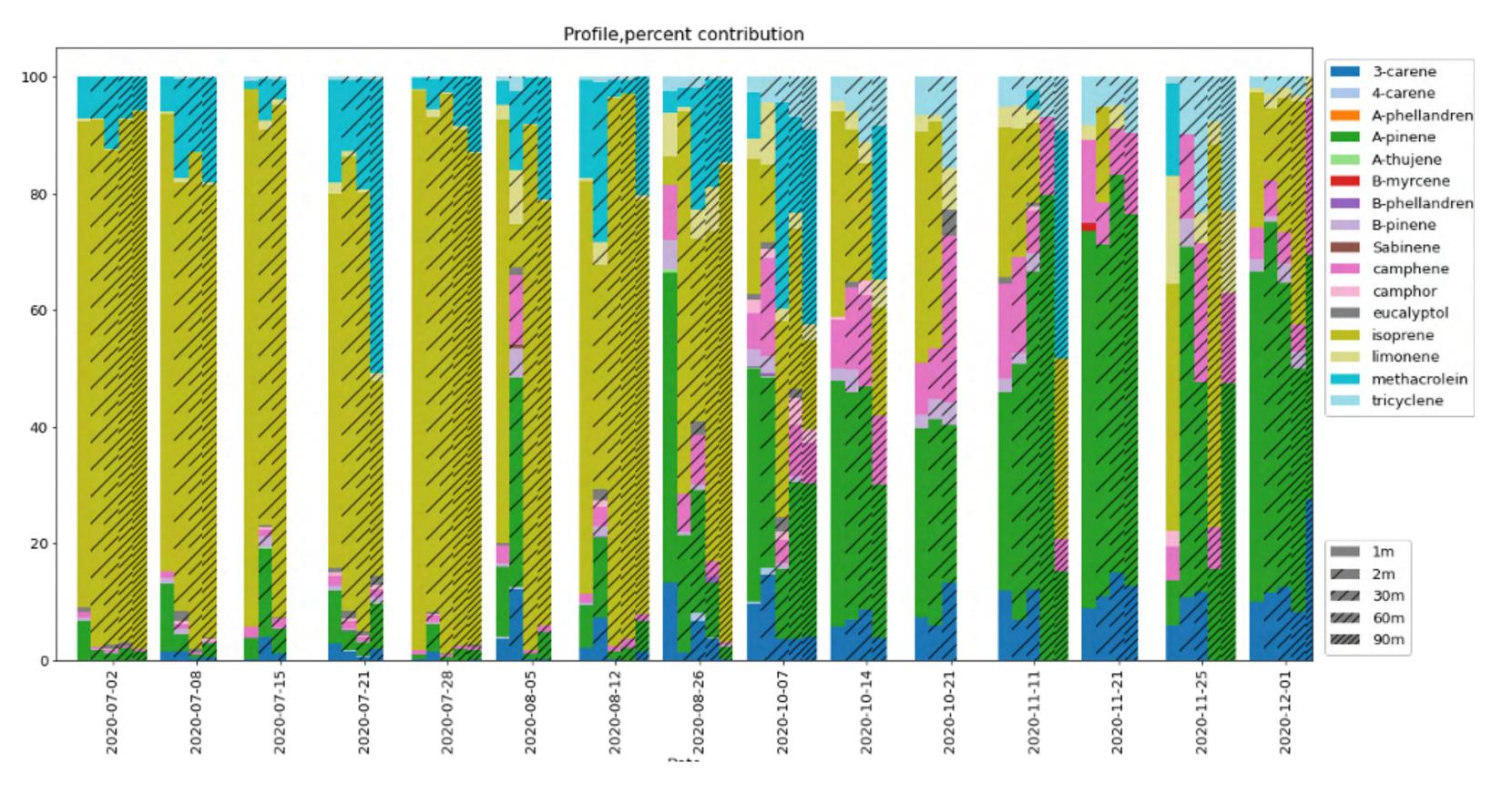
# Workflow from mutliple data sources towards gridded results

Benefits, the neural network can be easily automatised as microservice, no manual parameter estimations



### **Drone BVOC measurements**

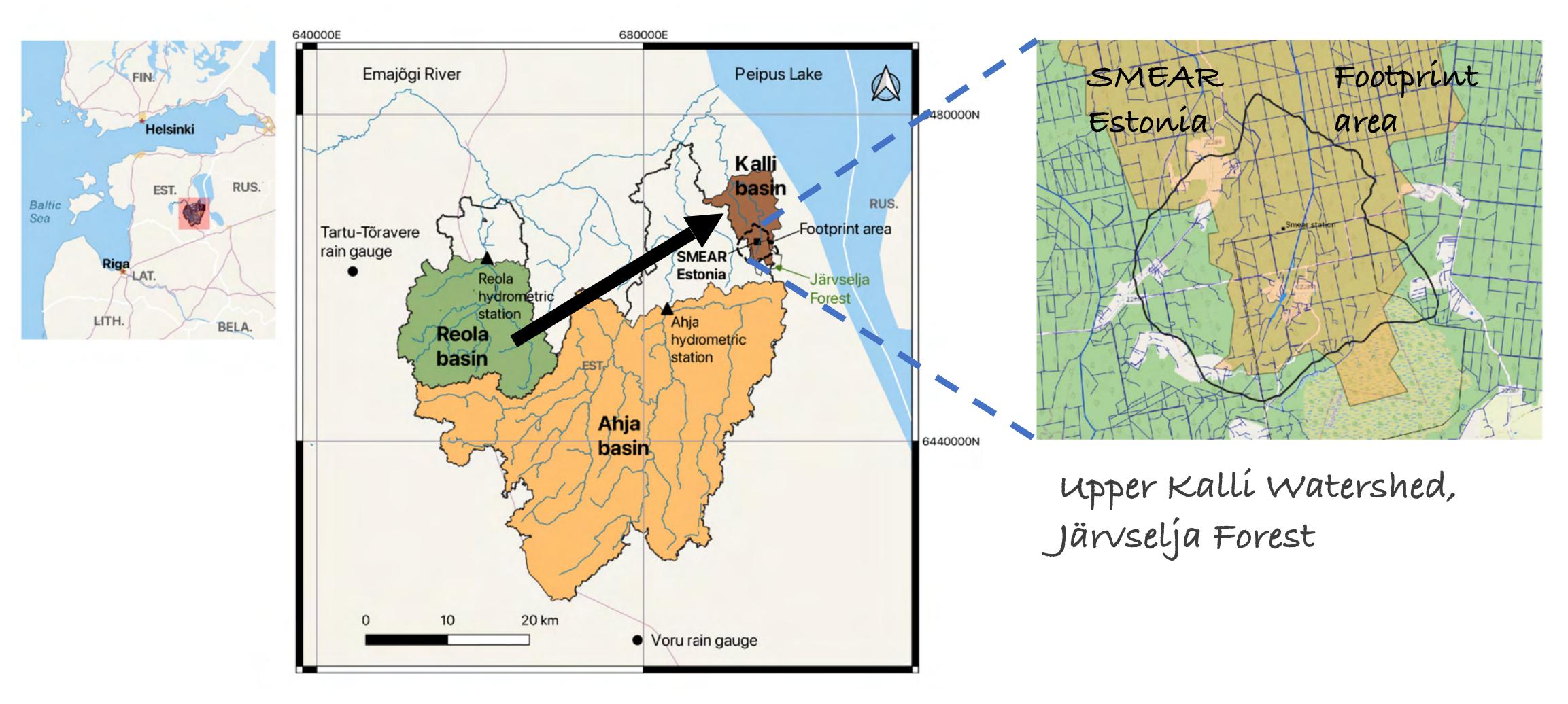
From summer to autumn we see a change from isoprene to monoterpene chemistry



Dmitrii Krasnov, Beate Noe

### Modelling the hydrology at the SMEAR Estonia station

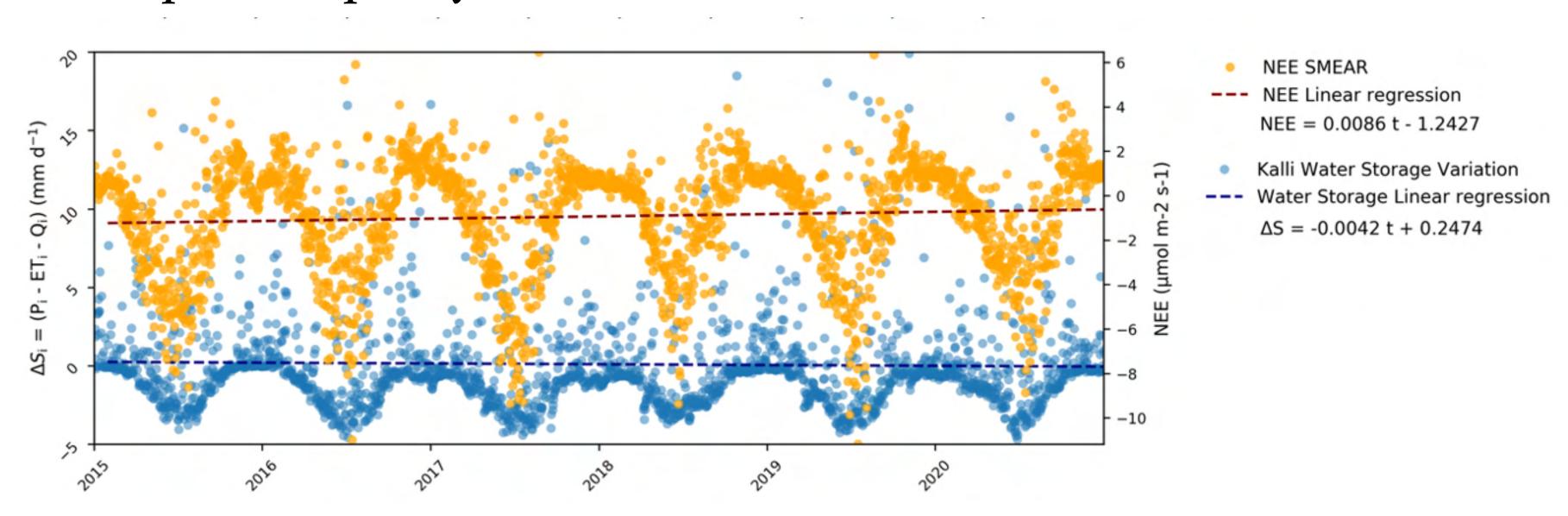
Combining in-situ data (SMEAR Estonia, Estonian weather service) and satellite data (NASA, NOAA)



Emilio Graciliano Ferreira Mercuri, Toomas Tamm, Steffen Manfred Noe; Forestry Studies, 78, 72-90

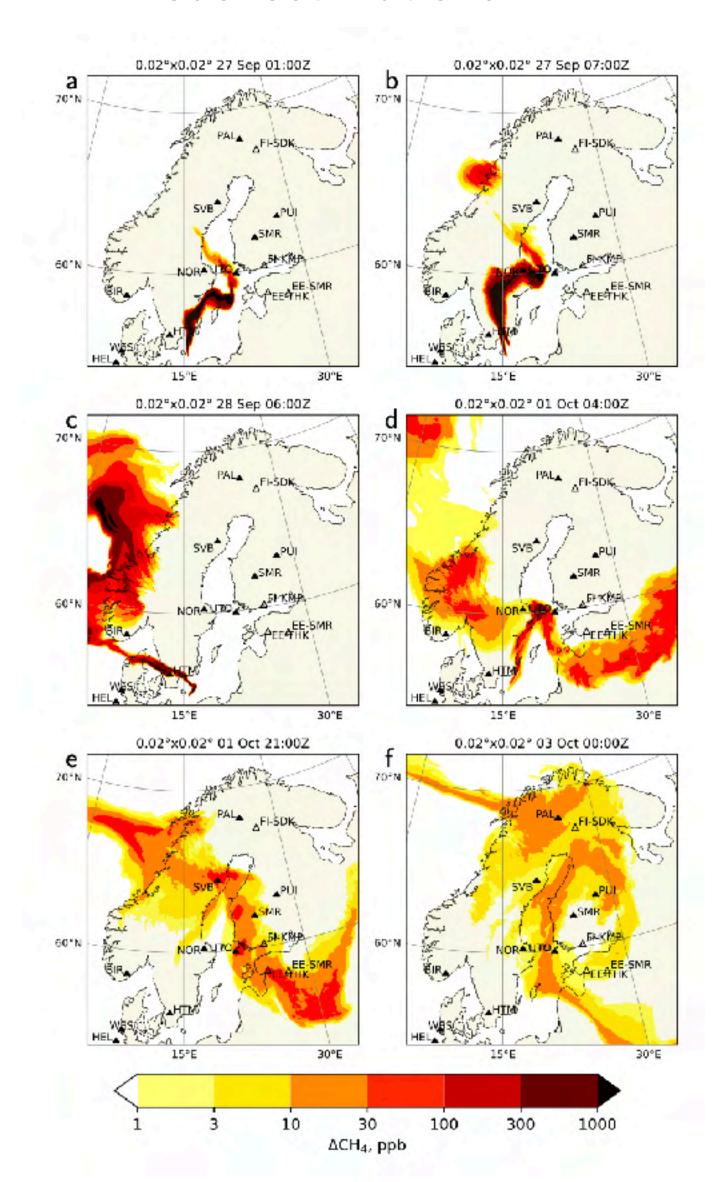
### Are there links between NEE and the water storage?

- From the hydrological modelling results we see a slight negative correlation in the storage, i.e. the system's water turnover increases, less is stored
- With less water in the system the NEE is shifting towards more positive numbers, i.e. there is less carbon uptake capacity



### Nordstream CH4 signatures measured at SMEAR Estonia

#### SILAM model estimations



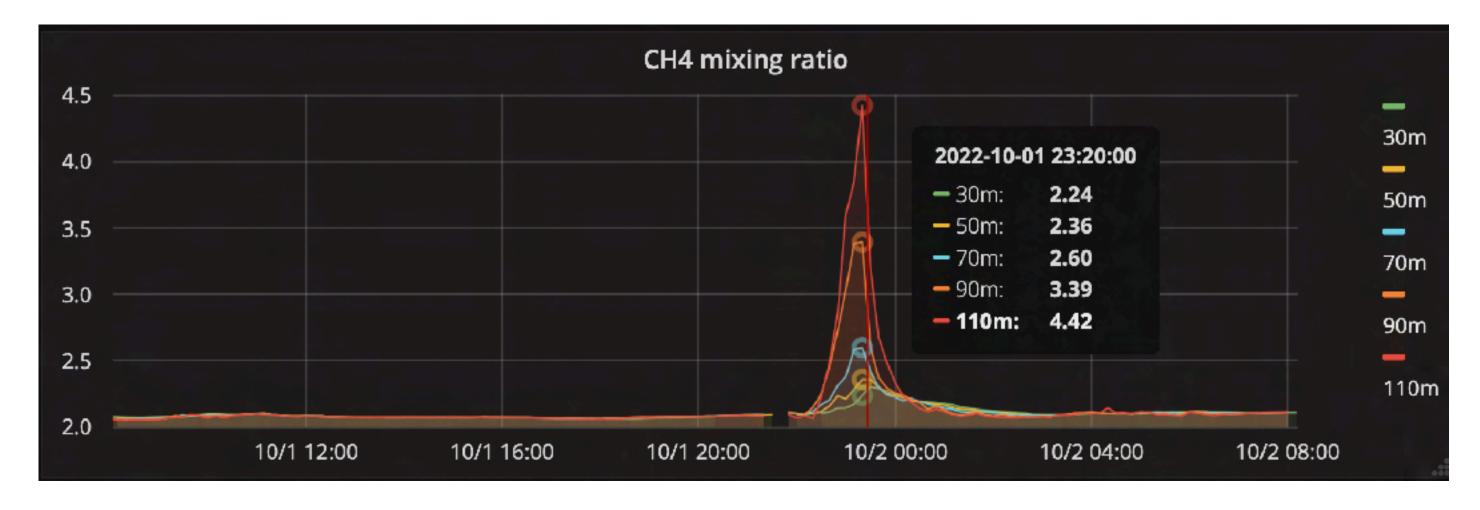
https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2023-732 Preprint. Discussion started: 15 September 2023 © Author(s) 2023. CC BY 4.0 License.





### A bottom-up emission estimate for the 2022 Nord Stream gas leak: derivation, simulations and evaluation

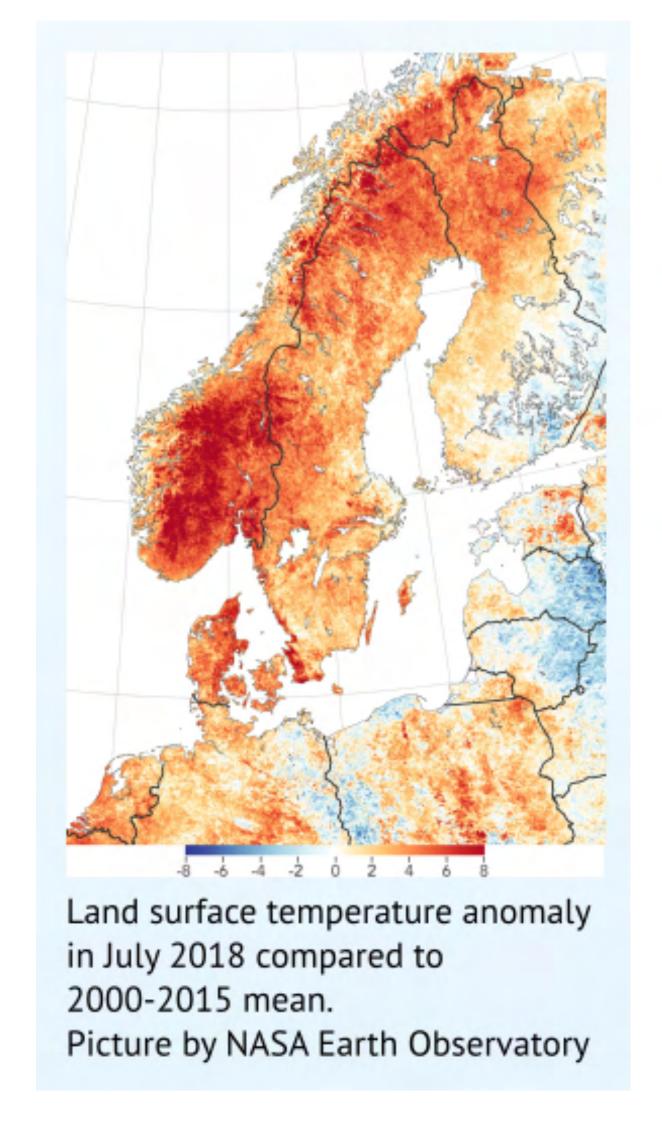
Rostislav Kouznetsov<sup>1</sup>, Risto Hänninen<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Uppstu<sup>1</sup>, Evgeny Kadantsev<sup>1</sup>, Yalda Fatahi<sup>1</sup>, Marje Prank<sup>1</sup>, Dmitrii Kouznetsov<sup>2</sup>, Steffen Noe<sup>3</sup>, Heikki Junninen<sup>4</sup>, and Mikhail Sofiev<sup>1</sup>

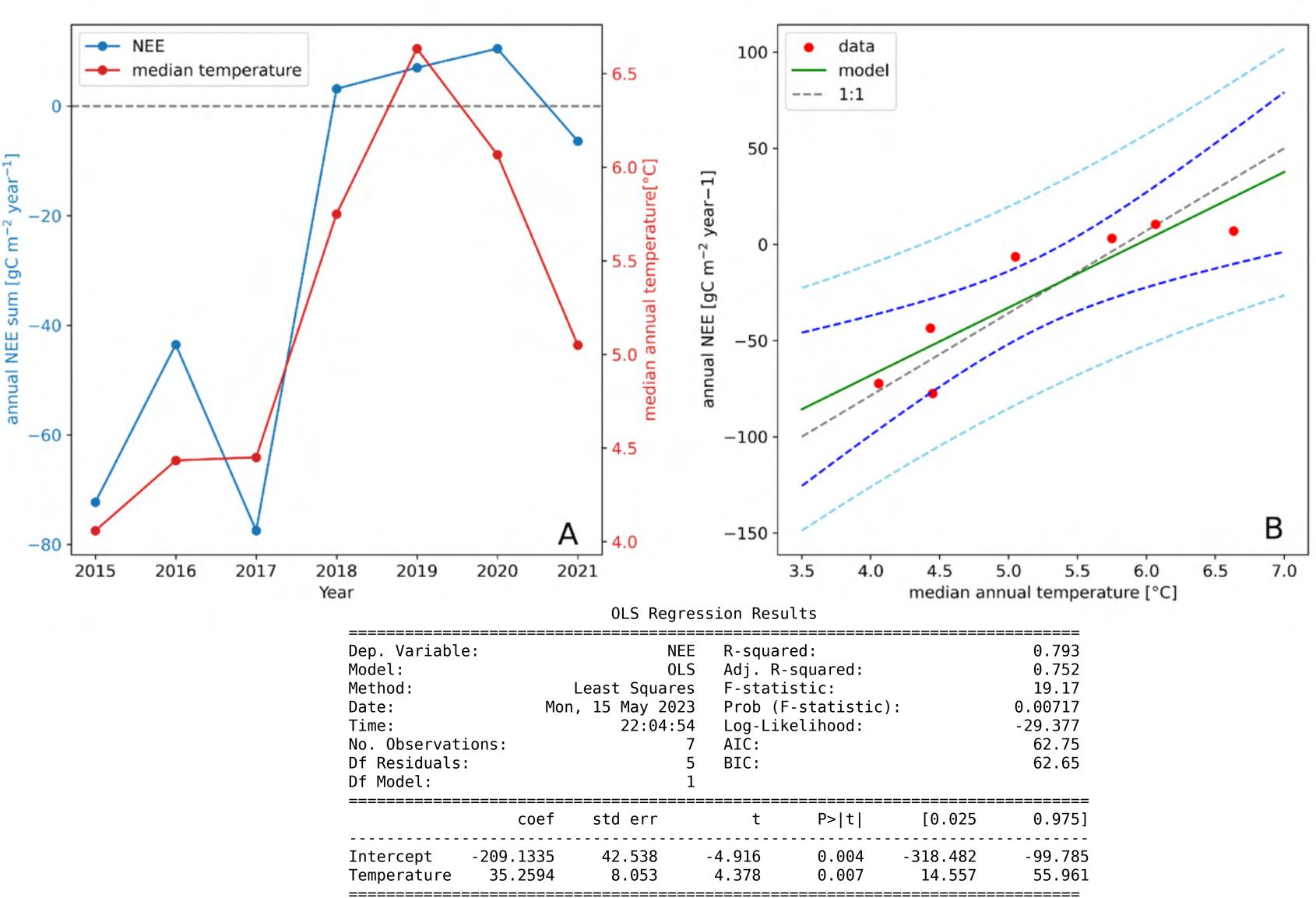


online measured CH4 plume over SMEAR Estonia

# Temperature driven source/sink dynamic and stress legacy effect

7 years of data from SMEAR Estonia, 2018 heatwave event in northern Europe

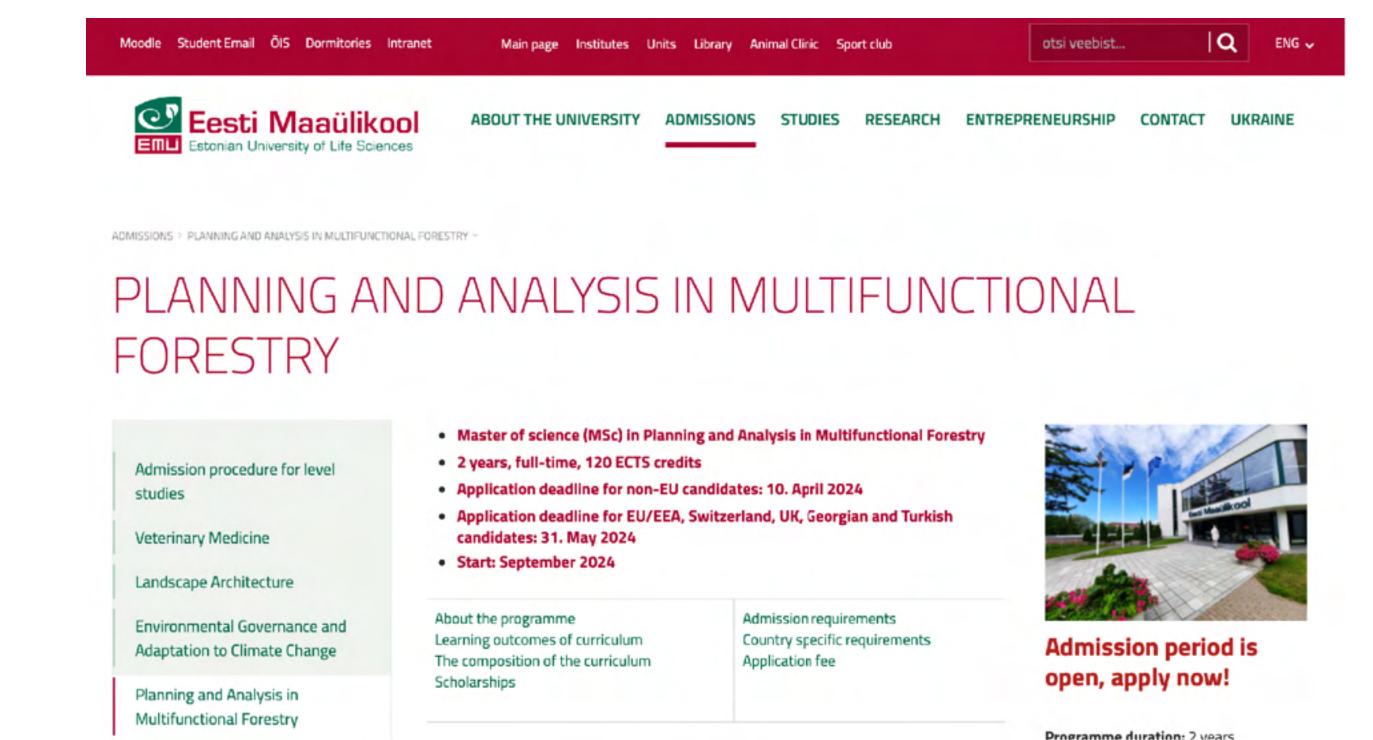




### International master curriculum at EMÜ - Institute of Forestry and Engineering

Planning and Analysis in Multifunctional Forestry

- https://www.emu.ee/en/admissions/planning-and-analysis-in-multifunctional-forestry/
- To prepare leading specialists for planning and analysis in multifunctional forestry, who can take responsibility and make sustainable strategic decisions.
- Includes modelling, remote sensing, Big Data, policy, economy, and more...

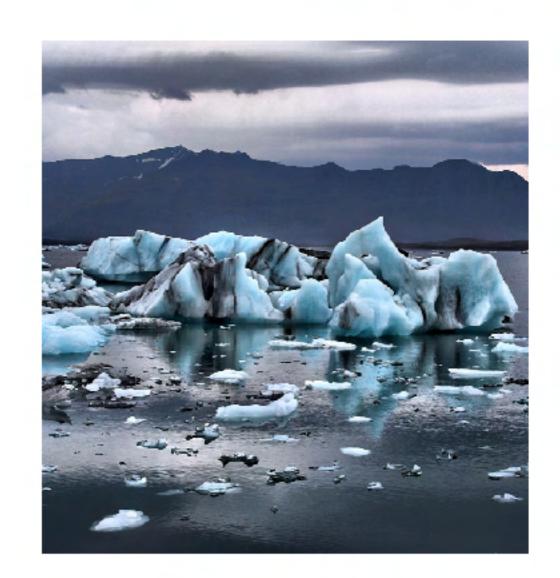


### **EnCHiL**

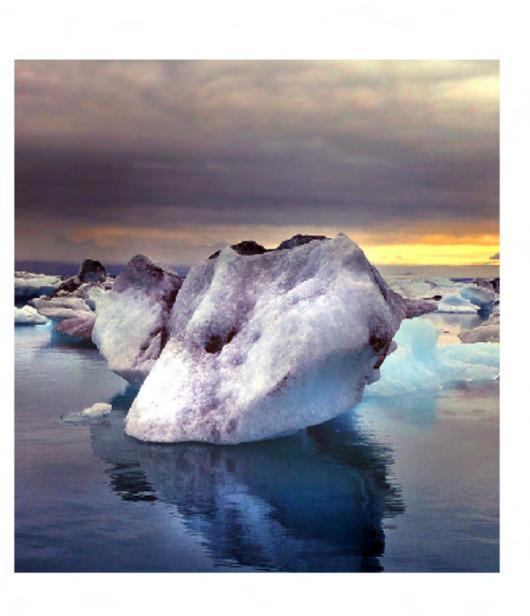
### Environmental Changes in High Latitudes

https://enchil.net/

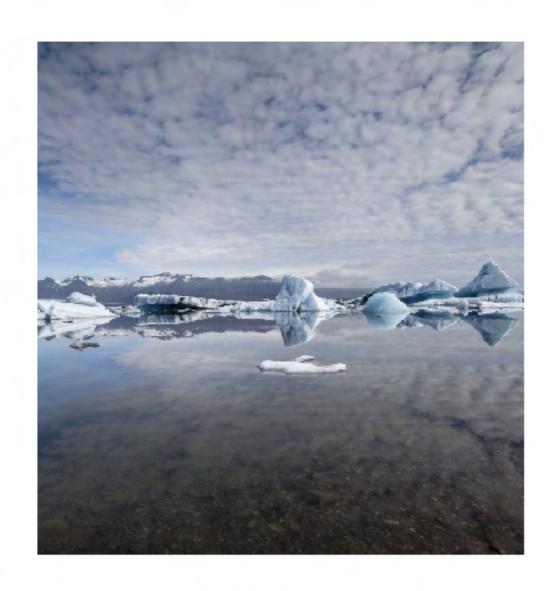
### The EnCHiL Nordic Master Programme



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