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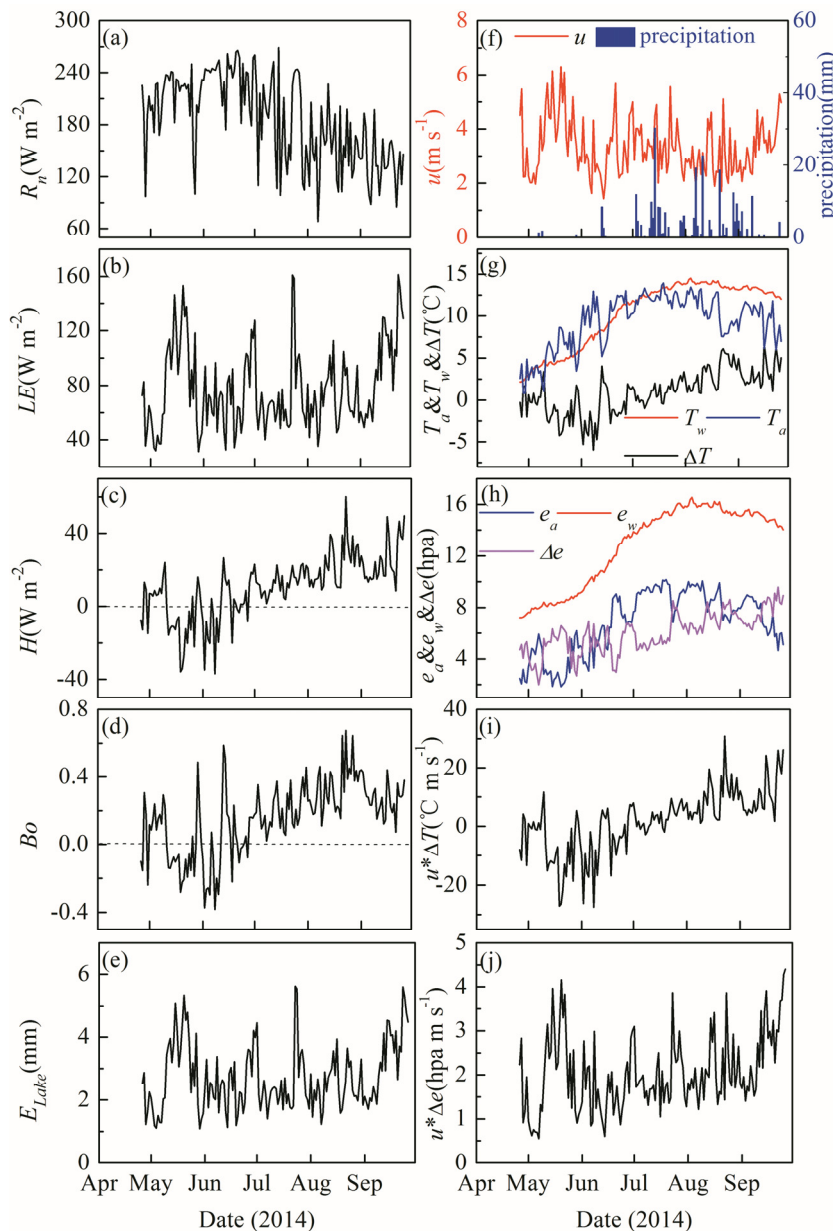
https://doi.org/10.2151/jmsj.2016-023

Figure 1. Daily means of the meteorological variables and the surface energy budget components (a) net radiation (R_n), (b) latent heat flux (LE), (c) sensible heat flux (H), (d) Bowen ratio (Bo), (e) lake evaporation (E_{Lake}), (f) wind speed (u) and precipitation, (g) air temperature (T_a), lake surface temperature (T_w) and vertical temperature difference between the water surface and the overlying atmosphere($\triangle T$), (h) vapor pressure in the atmosphere (e_a), vapor pressure at the lake surface (e_w) and vertical vapor pressure difference between the water surface and the overlying atmosphere($\triangle e$), (i) product of wind speed and temperature difference between water surface and the air ($u^*\triangle T$), (j) product of wind speed and difference in vapor pressure between the water surface and overlying air ($u^*\triangle e$).

- On a seasonal scale, sensible heat flux (H) and latent heat flux (LE) were different from net radiation (R_n). The maximum R_n occurred in June, while the maximum of H and LE were observed in September. Besides, H showed best accordance with $u^*(T_w\text{-}T_a)$ and LE showed best accordance with $u^*(e_w\text{-}e_a)$ (Figure 1).

- Evaporation from Lake Serling Co was compared with two kinds of pan evaporation (D20 pan and E601B pan) and potential evaporation on land surface. The variability of conversion coefficients between lake evaporation and D20 pan, E601B pan and potential evaporation indicate that coefficients varied depending on the month and could not be defined as a single experimental value.