



Observed Nocturnal Boundary Layer Structure During Wet and Dry Season in Amazônia

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An observational study about the Nocturnal Boundary Layer (NBL) structure and evolution was carried out in the Amazonia region, over forest and deforested areas, for 2 periods: wet and dry seasons. The data sets used for this work were collected on 3 field sites - RM (transition forest-pasture site), Forest and FNS (pasture site) - located in the state of Rondônia - Brazil. The result analyses pointed out that the NBL structure was better described during dry season when local effect are predominant and that during the wet season identifying behavior patterns in the NBL is more difficult due to interaction occurring between local-scale atmospheric phenomena and the meso and large-scale one (which acting is more strength during the wet period). Furthermore, in general the transition forest-pasture area (RM) presented development patterns similar to the forest ones till 06 am (local time) and on the transition times (late at afternoon and early morning - between 06am and 07am) these patterns were more similar to those observed over the pasture site (FNS). The analysis also showed the occurrence of a low level jet over the first 400-800 meters above the surface - for the wet season, and between 400-600 meters - for the dry season. And the predominance of weak turbulence below the jet, near the surface, was observed in both the wet season and the dry season, where a nearly homogeneous mixing layer appears well defined.