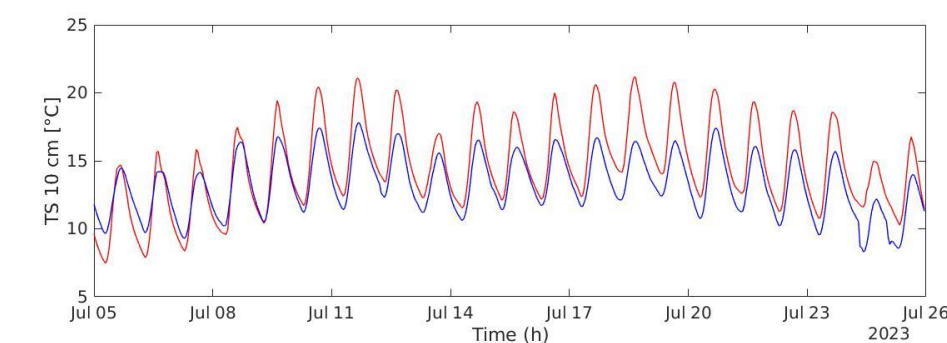
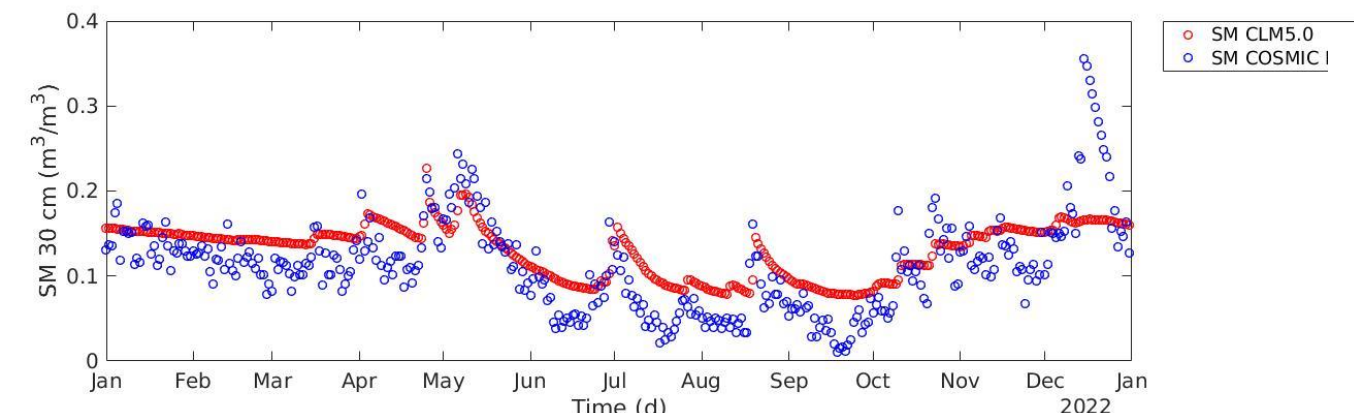
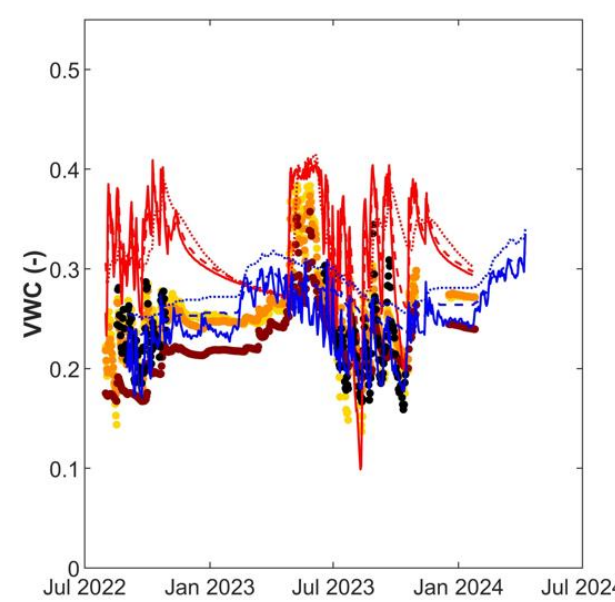
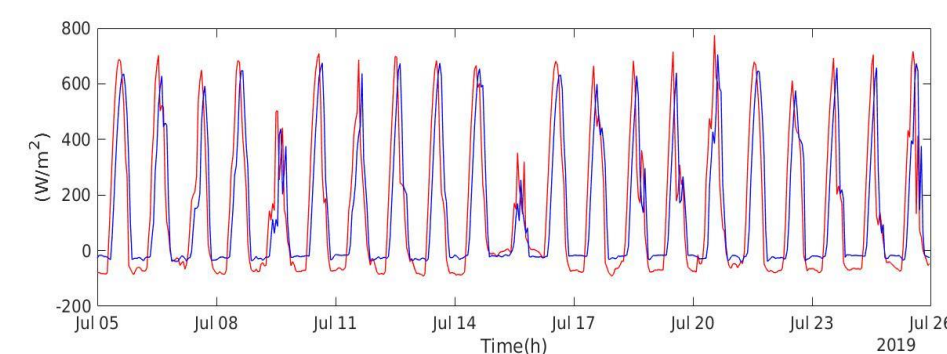
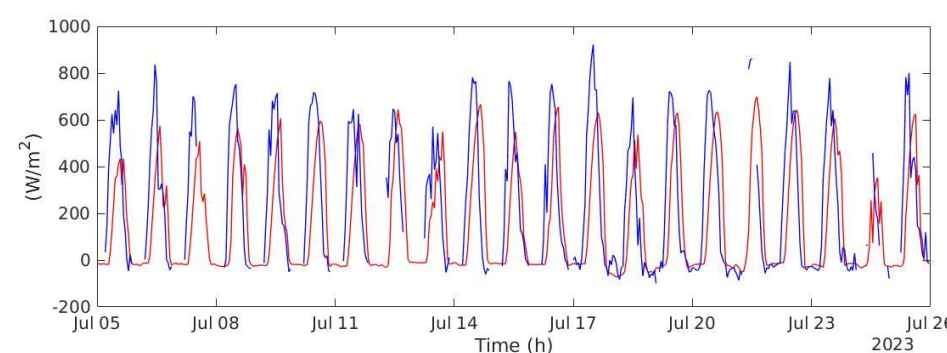


# Eddy covariance, scintillometer, and cosmic ray 1 km scale measurements at three sites (grassland, forest, and vineyard) in North-West Italy compared with CLM simulations

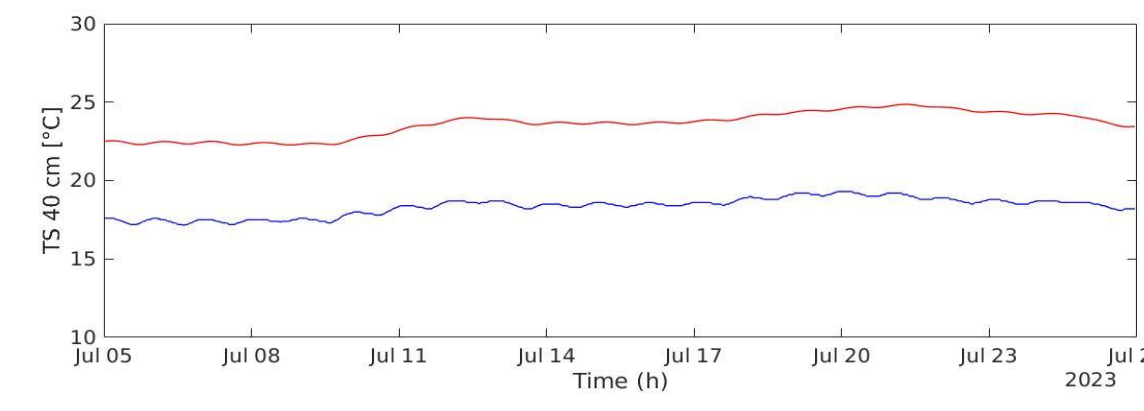
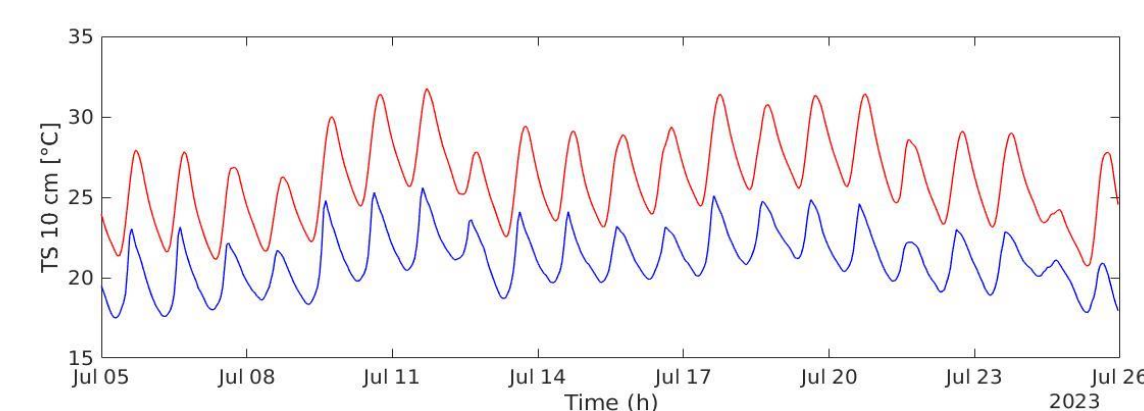
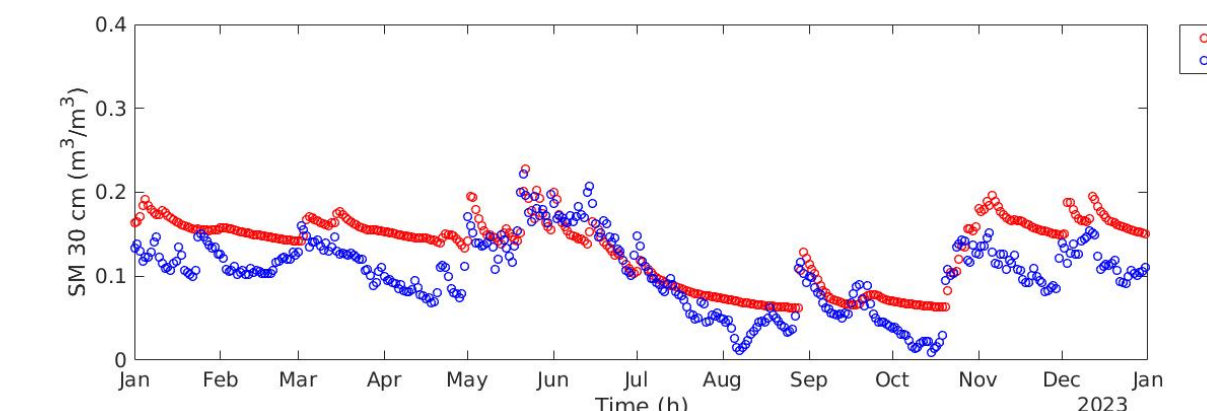
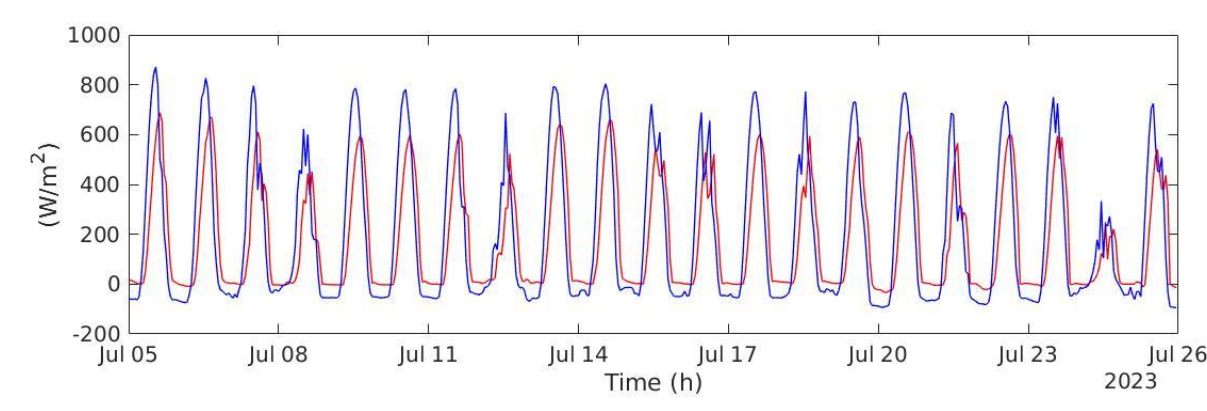
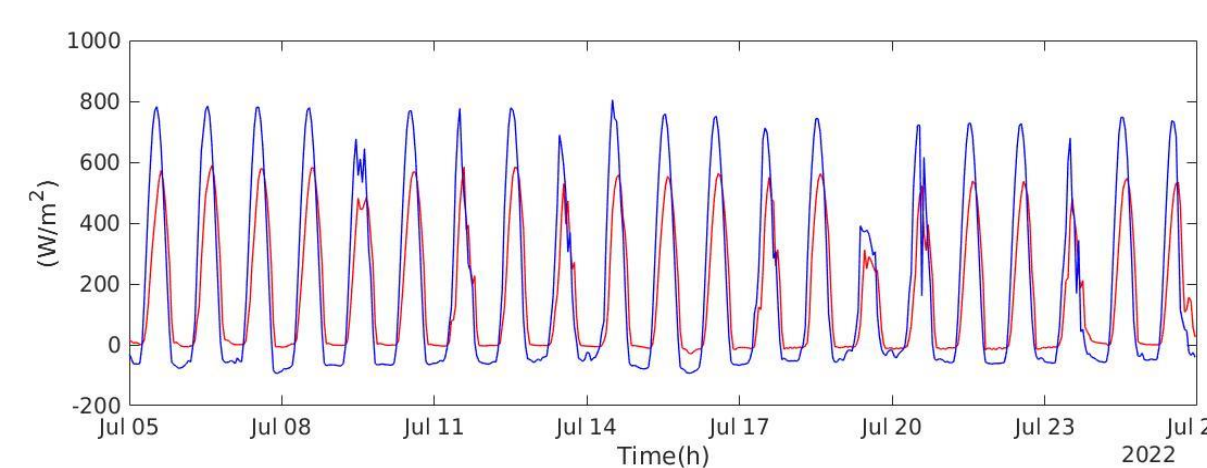
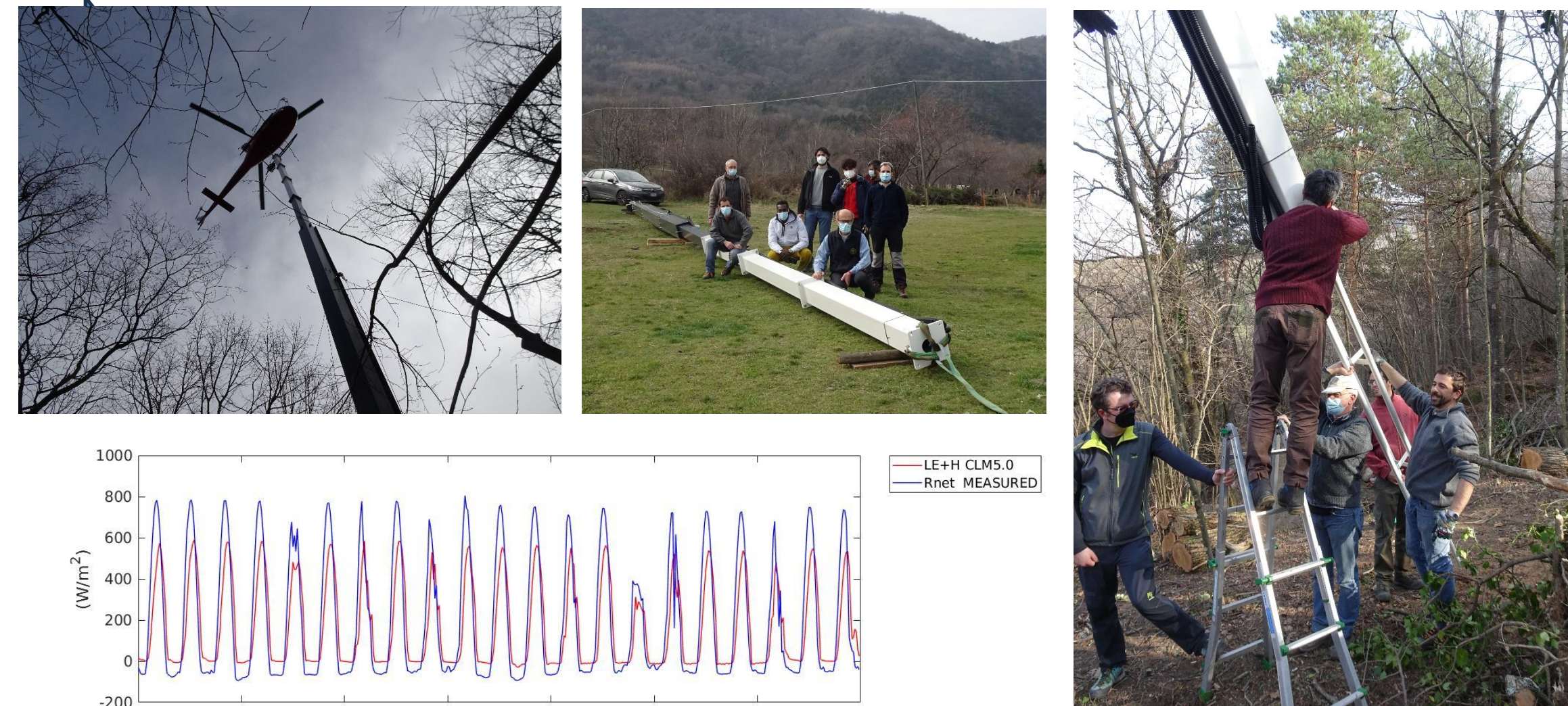
## Grassland 2600 m, Gran Paradiso National Park



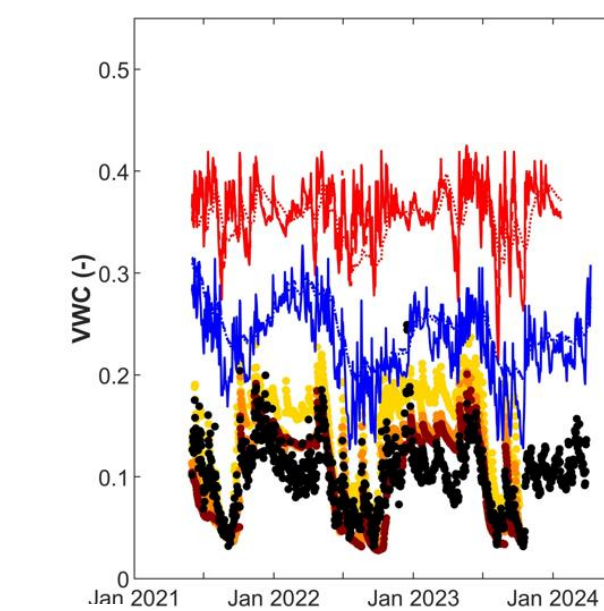
Six years (from October 2017) actual evapotranspiration data can be compared with Landsat (Gisolo et al., 2022) and soil moisture with cosmic rays (Bogena et al., 2022) and SMAP and ERA5 data.



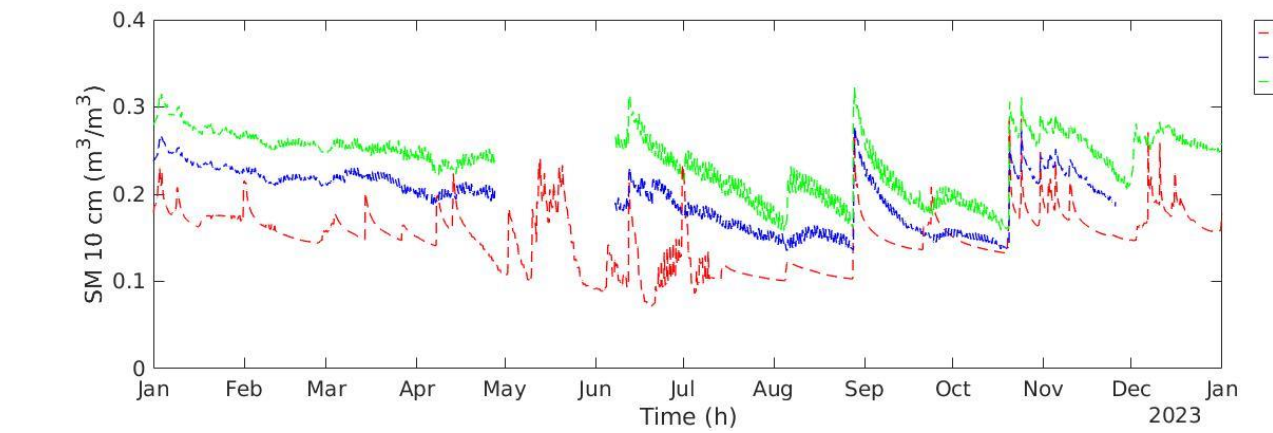
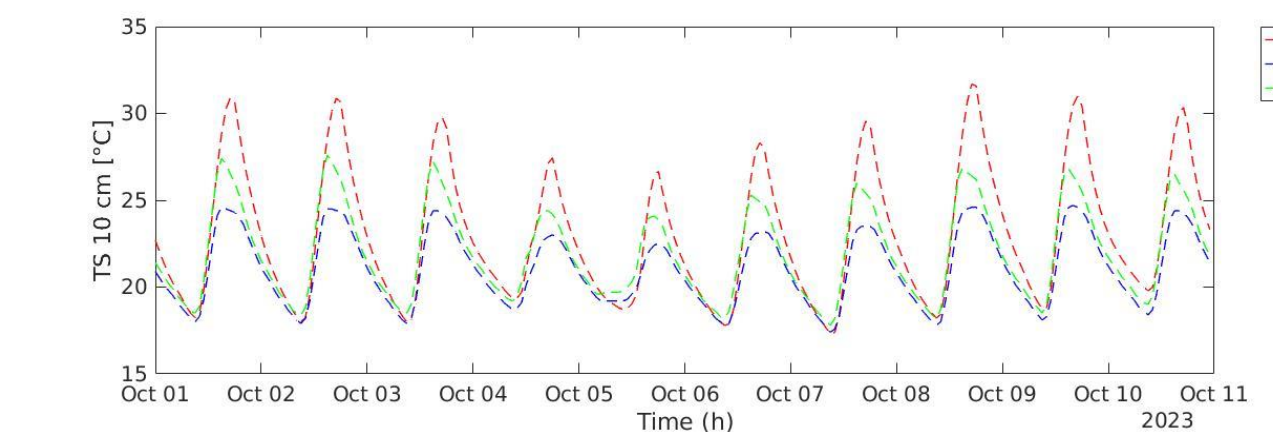
## Forest, eddy covariance 25 m high mast



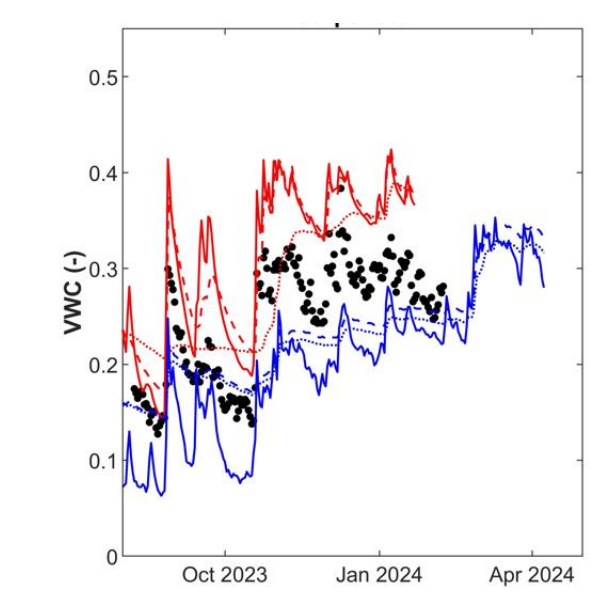
Three years (from October 2021) actual evapotranspiration data over the forest and cosmic rays. It is an area where recharge of aquifer has critical trends (Brussolo et al., 2022)



## Vineyard, scintillometer data in progress



One years (from April 2023) actual evapotranspiration data from two scintillometers and cosmic rays. Also a radar for measuring rainfall at the same scale has been installed



Brussolo et al. (HESS, 2022). Aquifer recharge in the Piedmont Alpine zone: historical trends and future scenarios.

Bogena et al. (ESSD, 2022). COSMOS-Europe: a European network of cosmic-ray neutron soil moisture sensors.

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CONCLUSION: It is possible to measure fluxes and soil moisture at the scale of remote sensing, and compare with uncalibrated CLM land surface model.

Gisolo et al. (J.Hydrology 2022) A calibration free radiation driven model for estimating actual evapotranspiration of mountain grasslands.