



LSA-SAF evapotranspiration over Europe and Africa: Current results and comparisons at different scales

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The evapotranspiration (ET) product developed in the framework of the EUMETSAT's Land Surface Analysis SAF (LSA-SAF) aims at a continuous monitoring of the water transfer between the land surface (soil + vegetation) and the atmosphere. The proposed methodology combines the advantages of satellite remote sensing with the ability of SVAT models to describe physical processes occurring in vegetation canopy. This is one of the firsts intents to derive ET operationally over large areas in the context of remote sensing. In this approach a simplified SVAT module is forced with radiative data derived from Meteosat Second Generation (MSG) satellites and uses the ECOCLIMAP land cover classification.

This contribution is based on results produced in near real time at the LSA-SAF system since November 2006. Results over Europe and Africa are illustrated. Some results of the off-line comparisons with ground flux measurements (Fluxnet network) and with outputs from Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model (ECMWF) and Global Land Data Assimilation System (GLDAS) will also be presented.