

TABLE A1. Estimates of annual (or seasonal) respiration as a fraction of annual (or seasonal) photosynthesis in intact ecosystems

Ecosystem	Respiration/Photosynthesis	Reference
<b>Crop</b>		
Alfalfa	0.35–0.49	Thomas and Hill (1949)
Maize, rice, and wheat	c. 0.3–0.6	Amthor (1989, Table 6.1)
<b>Grassland</b>		
Shortgrass prairie	0.34	Andrews <i>et al.</i> (1974)
	0.51	Detling (1979)
Tallgrass prairie	0.61–0.65	Risser <i>et al.</i> (1981), range for three treatments
<b>Forest</b>		
<b>Tropical moist</b>		
Ivory Coast	0.75	Müller and Nielsen (1965)
Puerto Rico	0.88	Derived from Table 24 in Odum (1970)
Southern Thailand	0.66	Kira (1975)
<b>Temperate</b>		
Warm evergreen	0.72	Kira (1975)
Warm evergreen 'oak'	0.66	Kira and Yabuki (1978)
<i>Abies sachalinensis</i>	0.53	Kira (1975)
<i>Castanopsis cuspidata</i>	0.575	Kira (1975)
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> plantation	0.62	Hagihara and Hozumi (1991)
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> plantation	0.71	Kira (1975), mean of five estimates
<i>Fagus crenata</i>	0.44, 0.56	Kira (1975), secondary forest and plantation
<i>F. sylvatica</i>	0.39–0.47	Möller <i>et al.</i> (1954), range for four ages
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> plantation	0.37	Kira (1975)
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	0.66	Harris <i>et al.</i> (1975)
<i>Picea abies</i> plantation	0.32	Kira (1975)
<i>Pinus densiflora</i> plantation	0.71	Kira (1975)
<i>P. ponderosa</i>	0.55	Law <i>et al.</i> (1999)
<i>P. taeda</i> plantation	0.58	Kinerson (1975)
<i>P. spp.</i>	0.39–0.71*	Ryan <i>et al.</i> (1994)
<i>Quercus-Acer</i> (southern)	0.44–0.55	P. J. Hanson (pers. comm. 2000), 7 years
<i>Quercus-Acer</i> (northern)	0.54	M. L. Goulden (pers. comm. 1997)
<i>Q.-Pinus</i>	0.55	Whittaker and Woodwell (1969)
<i>Q. spp.</i>	0.61	Satchell (1973) (in Edwards <i>et al.</i> , 1981)
<i>Q.-Carpinus</i>	0.38	Medwecka-Kornas <i>et al.</i> (1974) (in Edwards <i>et al.</i> , 1981)
<b>Subalpine</b>		
<b>Coniferous</b>		
<i>Abies</i>	0.72	Kitazawa (1977) (in Edwards <i>et al.</i> , 1981)
<i>A. weitchii</i>	0.675	Kira (1975)
	0.61	Kira (1975), mean of three estimates
<b>Boreal</b>		
<i>Picea mariana</i>	0.72–0.77	Ryan <i>et al.</i> (1997)
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	0.69–0.74	Ryan <i>et al.</i> (1997)
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	0.64–0.67	Ryan <i>et al.</i> (1997)
<b>Coastal salt marsh, temperate</b>		
<i>Spartina</i>	0.77	Teal (1962)
<i>Spartina-Distichlis</i>	0.69	Woodwell <i>et al.</i> (1979)
<b>Tundra, arctic</b>		
	0.50	Reichle (1975)

Both respiration and photosynthesis have the same units (e.g. mol C m<sup>-2</sup> ground year<sup>-1</sup>) and photosynthesis is the balance of photosynthetic carboxylations with photorespiratory decarboxylations. To my knowledge, these estimates of respiration and photosynthesis assume that leaf respiration occurs at about the same rate in the light as in the dark, even though photosynthesis probably slows leaf respiration.

\* Range of values for seven young (16–40-year-old) *Pinus* stands. Ryan *et al.* (1994) gave daily (24 h) stem, branch, and root respiration, but only night-time foliage respiration. To obtain total respiration here, night-time foliage respiration was doubled. To then obtain photosynthesis, night-time foliage respiration was added to daytime canopy net CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. Both transformations assumed that daytime foliage respiration was similar to night-time foliage respiration in spite of differences in temperature and possible effects of photosynthesis on foliage respiration.