conditions and energy consumption. *EBR* ($EBR = \frac{\sum (LE + SH)}{\sum (R_n - G)}$) compares the cumulative sum of available energy inputs to the cumulative sum of turbulent energy outputs over an entire year. Available energy inputs include net radiation (R_n, W m^{-2}) and ground heat flux (G, W m^{-2}) while turbulent energy outputs include latent heat flux (*LE*, W m^{-2}) and sensible heat flux (*SH*, W m^{-2}). Net radiation can be measured by four components radiation sensors and is expressed as the difference between downward and upward shortwave ($SW_\uparrow$ and $SW_\downarrow$, W m^{-2}) and longwave radiation ($LW_\uparrow$ and $LW_\downarrow$), specifically: $R_n = SW_\downarrow + LW_\downarrow - SW_\uparrow - LW_\uparrow$. Bowen ratio ($Bo = \frac{SH}{LE}$) indicates the relative proportions of energy consumption between *SH* and *LE*. Typically, *Bo* is high under dry conditions and low under wet conditions.