



The long-term studies of CO₂ fluxes in southern taiga of European Russia

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Wetlands and bogged forests located in forest zone are main elements of natural landscapes of Russia, covering about 10% of country. The long-term studies (from 1998 – for present) of CO₂ fluxes have conducted in southern taiga of European Russia (Central Forest reserve, Tver region) at ombrotrophic bog and bogged spruce forest. To estimate of seasonal and interannual variations of CO₂ fluxes different methods such as eddy covariance, chamber methods and modeling calculations were used. Our researches have allowed to evaluate long-term variations of net ecosystems exchange, soil respiration, gross primary production and their depending on environmental factors. The results of researches have confirmed strong relations between CO₂ fluxes and precipitations and/or temperatures and level of ground water. Wetlands and bogged forests can be as sink as source of CO₂ for atmosphere. Variation in water level dynamics alone could significantly affect the C balance in wetland ecosystems mainly through altering the decomposition rate of the organic matter accumulated in the soil profile. The modeled results supported the hypothesis that the soil processes, especially the decomposition process, in wetlands could play an important role in altering the C dynamics in the ecosystems.