



## **Modeled and measured stable isotope data in Siberian tree rings**

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Stable isotopes in tree-rings are widely used for the reconstruction of environmental conditions, but more information could be extracted when using mechanistic models for their interpretation. Tree-ring width, cell wall structure and stable carbon as well as oxygen isotope analyses in tree wood and cellulose were carried out for four larch trees (*Larix cajanderi* Mayr) from northeastern Yakutia (69°N, 148°E) during the period from 1945 to 2004 and these data compared with several models.

Based on a biochemical model of photosynthesis and modified model of stomatal conductance our work provides intra-annual dynamics of carbon content in photoassimilates and isotope composition in tree-rings depending on climatic factors. The mechanistic Roden-Lin-Ehleringer model was used to quantify both the physical and biochemical fractionation events associated with hydrogen and oxygen isotope ratios in tree-ring cellulose. Simulation results were compared with measured data.

Predictions of carbon isotope ratios from Fritts, ORCHIDEE and LPX models were consistent with measured data. The Roden-Lin-Ehleringer oxygen model allowed the prediction of humidity and source water enrichment as well as oxygen isotope effects associated with leaf water enrichment.

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