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Evapotranspiration across plant types and geomorphological units in polygonal arctic tundra

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- Microtopographic variations in polygonal tundra explain most spatial variation in ET
- ET from mosses and open water was twice as high as that from lichens and bare ground
- ET from polygon troughs and low-centers was higher than from edges and high-centers
- Polygon degradation may have a strong effect on the spatial pattern of ET
- Seasonal ET was decoupled from carbon fluxes, suggesting high E/ET ratios in early summer

Keywords: arctic tundra, evapotranspiration, greenhouse gases, moss, polygon structure

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