A field experiment with three close stands developed on soils with different active soil depth thickness testifies of the importance of soil temperature regime for tree growth. 

$\delta^{18}O$ of soil, roots, twigs and needles measured over two seasons demonstrate that permafrost may serve as water source for trees dampening the effect of drought.

Post-wildfire dynamics of permafrost ecosystems shows a long-term impact of forest fires on seasonal tree growth and stand development via deeper seasonal permafrost thaw.

Conclusions: Our study indicates that seasonal dynamics of the active soil layer and possible permafrost degradation must be taken into account when modelling tree growth variability and forest productivity.
Further details may be found in:


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