High-resolution Carbon cycling data from 2019 to 2021 measured at six Austrian Long-Term Ecosystem Research sites

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Abstract

Seven long-term observation sites have been established in six regions across Austria, covering major ecosystem types such as forests, grasslands and wetlands across a wide bioclimatic range. The purpose of these observations is to measure key ecosystem parameters serving as baselines for assessing the impacts of extreme climate events on the carbon cycle. The data sets collected include meteorological variables, soil microclimate, CO_2 fluxes and tree stem growth, all recorded at high temporal resolution (15 – 60 minutes) between 2019 and 2021 (including one year of average climate conditions and two comparatively dry years). The DOIs of the dataset can be found in the data availability chapter. The sites will be integrated into the European Research Infrastructure for Integrated European Long-Term Ecosystem, Critical Zone, and Socio-Ecological Research (eLTER RI). Subsequently, new data covering the variables presented here will be continuously available through its data integration portal. This step will allow the data to reach its full potential for research on drought-related ecosystem carbon cycling.

1. Introduction

Climate change has been affecting ecosystems globally with strong implications for the terrestrial carbon (C) cycle, which in turn feeds back to the climate system (Heimann and Reichstein, 2008). As an emerging feature of climate change, extreme climatic events (ECEs) are expected to occur with increasing frequency and intensity in the coming decades (IPCC, 2021). ECEs are considered to exert stronger impacts on ecosystems and the services they provide to mankind than gradual changes in climate (Frank et al., 2015; Reichstein et al., 2013; Grünzweig et al., 2022; Anderegg et al., 2020). Understanding, predicting and managing extreme climate events and their consequences for ecosystems and societies will therefore be one of the big challenges in the coming decades. To detect and attribute impacts of ECEs on ecosystem processes and services they need to be evaluated on the background of the typical interannual range of these processes (Ciais et al., 2005; Bernal et al., 2012; Fu et al., 2020; Schindlbacher et al., 2012) and analyses of ecosystem resilience to ECEs require a robust quantification of baselines of ecosystem functioning (Bahn and Ingrisch, 2018; Ingrisch and Bahn, 2018). For deriving such baselines as well as interannual variability of ecosystem carbon cycling, coordinated and representative observation networks need to be in place to enable data retrieval as well as rapid-response scientific campaigns to study after-effects and post-disturbance trajectories resulting from ECEs (Kulmala, 2018; Mahecha et al., 2017; Mirtl et al., 2018; Dirnböck et al., 2019; Müller and Bahn, 2022). Datasets obtained through such observation networks are also essential for benchmarking models (Futter et al., 2023; Baatz et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2018) and for comparison with ecosystem experiments (Kröel-Dulay et al., 2022).

Within a research infrastructure project focusing on ecosystem carbon, nitrogen, and water fluxes (Long-Term Ecosystem Research for Carbon, Water, and Nitrogen (LTER-CWN, https://www.lter-austria.at/cwn/), we equipped seven long-term observation sites in six regions, which are part of the existing Long-Term Ecological Research Network of Austria (LTER-Austria), with high temporal resolution (30-60 minutes) C cycle measurements. The sites cover three major ecosystem types occurring across Austria (forests, managed mountain grassland, wetlands) and most of them are part of socio-ecological research platforms for transdisciplinary studies (Figure 1Figure 1). Here, we provide observational ecosystem response data capturing naturally-occurring ECEs from the first three years after the onset of the infrastructure, 2019 to 2021. These data sets include meteorological variables, soil microclimate, CO_2 flux measurements using automated chambers (soil CO_2 efflux) and eddy covariance techniques (net ecosystem exchange), respectively, and tree stem radial increments and shrinkage in forested plots.

2. Site descriptions

The sites are key research infrastructures for ecosystem-related greenhouse gas observations in Austria. They include forests (Klausen-Leopoldsdorf and Rosalia in Lower Austria, Zöbelboden in Upper Austria, and Kaserstattalm Stubai in Tyrol), mountain grassland (KaserstattalmStubai, Tyrol), and wetlands (Pürgschachen Moor, Styria and Lake Neusiedl reed belt, Burgenland). This network of sites covers typical forest, alpine and wetland ecosystems of Central Europe (Figure 1Figure 1). Furthermore, the sites represent different geological characteristics, from crystalline rock in the central Alps to the limestone in the northern Alps to unconsolidated Holocene sediments in lowlands. All sites are part of the Austrian LTER network and, once officially launched, will be included in the European eLTER research infrastructure (https://elter-ri.eu/). For a detailed description of the sites, we refer to the Dynamic Ecological Information Management System - Site and dataset registrysite metadata catalogue (DEIMS-SDR) (Table 1).

2.1. Rosalia Forest Demonstration Centre (Mixed beech forest)

The Rosalia Forest Demonstration Centre was settled in 1972, as a cooperation between the BOKU University, Vienna, Austria, BOKU and the Austrian Federal Forests, and has approximately 1000 ha in the western slopes of the Rosalia Mountains (Rosaliengebirge) in Lower Austria (Figure 1Figure 1, Table 1). The forest hosts all major tree species occurring in Austria, i.e. European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.), Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) H.Karst.), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.), Larch (*Larix decidua* Mill.), and Fir (*Abies alba* Mill.). The altitude ranges from 320 to 725 m a.s.l., and mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation are 6.5 °C and 796 mm, respectively. Substrate is mainly composed by crystalline rocks, and soils are predominantly cambisols (Working Group WRB

2015~~FAO, WRB~~); sporadically in combination with planosols (in plains and moderate slopes), with fluvisols (in valleys) or podzolic cambisols (steep slopes) (Fürst et al., 2021).

The demonstration forest holds several experimental and observation sites distributed along its area, including water, soil, vegetation and air observations (e.g. Gillespie et al., 2023). A watershed (220 ha) is subject to hydrological observations (Fürst et al., 2021), and the forest is regularly monitored on permanent plots (Gollob et al., 2020). The meteorological data presented here originates from three stations located at 385 (Mehlbeerleiten), 500 (Kuhwald) and 640 m a.s.l. (Heuberg). The C cycle data was measured on~~ the DRAIN site,~~ a long-term experimental site launched in 2012. The site is located in a pure mature beech stand at 600 m a.s.l. (47° 42′ 26″ N; 16° 17′ 59″ E). It faces north-west, with a slope of approximately 20 %. Thise~~ DRAIN~~ experiment focuses on investigating the effect of changing precipitation patterns for selected soil biogeochemical and microbiological processes (Leitner et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2019; Schwen et al., 2015; Gillespie et al., 2024). Monitoring is performed on control and on manipulated plots. The data from both natural and manipulated plots is published with this paper. Manipulation involves the use of rain-out-shelters (for simulating drought periods of different length) and of an irrigation system (for recreating rainfall events of different intensity). The monitoring infrastructure involves the measurements of greenhouse gases (GHG) (N_2O, CH_4 and CO_2) fluxes, soil nutrients (suction cups) and microclimate parameters.

2.2. Klausen-Leopoldsdorf (Beech forest)

The site, Klausen-Leopoldsdorf, is located about 40 km south-west of Vienna on a NNE-facing slope and was founded in the 1990~~ie~~s as one of Austria's site contributing to the International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests ~~I~~(ICP Forests) ~~site~~ (Neumann and Starlinger, 2001). The site is divided into four different sub-areas within a small catchment: 1) the ICP Forests ~~Level 2~~ site, 2) a weather station, located 2.7 km from the ICP Forests intensive plots at 398 m a.s.l., 3) a catchment runoff weir (475 m a.s.l.), and 4) the LTER-CWN measurement plot (520 m a.s.l.), where the C-cycle data presented here was measured (Figure 1~~Figure 1~~, Table 1). The forest within the measurement plot is a pure beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) stand. The mean annual temperature is 8°C, mean annual precipitation is 801 mm (2010-2022). The geological substrate is sandstone, the soil type is mainly stagnic cambisol/dystric cambisol (Working Group WRB 2015~~FAO, WRB~~). Instruments installed on the LTER-CWN measurement area include a sap flow and dendrometer measurement system on 10 trees, 12 GHG automated measurement chambers for CO_2 respiration, soil moisture and soil temperature sensors in different soil depths (5 – 30 cm).

In addition to the data presented here, many other data sets are available. Soil GHG fluxes (manual sampling) were measured starting in the year 2001 (Kitzler et al., 2006). On the ICP F~~f~~orests~~ Level 2~~ site, instruments for long-term monitoring (since 1996) such as soil moisture, air temperature and relative humidity, soil temperature, soil solution with suction cups, throughfall deposition, litterfall traps, stemflow, and manual and automatic dendrometers are installed and the data is available under https://bfw.ac.at/lims/level2.daten or via the ICP Forests Program Centre.

2.3. Lake Neusiedl (reed belt)

The measurement site is located in the eastern reed belt of the lake and as such inside the National Park Lake Neusiedl - Seewinkel (Figure 1~~Figure 1~~, Table 1). The region (average altitude: 120 m.a.s.l.) is characterized by a (sub)-continental Pannonian climate with a mean annual precipitation of 576 mm (2013-2022). The reed belt is a dynamic ecosystem consisting of a mosaic of reed stocks (*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.), sediment and open water areas. Increasing dry periods and thus successive drying of the reed belt since 2018 have led to an increase in reed stocks within the belt, as well as an increase in sediment areas and a strong decline in open water areas, according to a 2021 study that investigated the spatial and temporal variations within the reed ecosystem at Lake Neusiedl (Buchsteiner et al., 2023). Processes driving CH_4 emissions from the reed belt have recently been investigated in detail (Baur et al., 2024).

The data presented here stems from devices permanently installed on site. They include an eddy covariance tower for CO_2, CH_4 and water vapor fluxes and relevant accompanying meteorological parameters as well as soil heat flux, soil moisture, and soil temperature sensors.

2.4. Pürgschachen Moor (peat bog)

The Pürgschachen Moor is located on the bottom of the Styrian Enns valley at an altitude of 632 m a.s.l. (Figure 1~~Figure 1~~, Table 1). It is a pine peat bog with an extent of about 62 ha. Thus, it is the largest (to a large part) intact valley peat bog in Austria with a closed peat moss cover and a good example of the formerly widely distributed peatlands of inner-alpine valleys of the European Alps. The mean average temperature is 8.2 °C and mean annual precipitation is 1233 mm (2013-2022). The typical vegetation of the peat bog is constituted of three associations of plants *Pino mugo-Sphagnetum magellanici* (pine peat bog association), *Sphagnetum magellanici* (coloured bog moss association), and *Caricetum limosae* (bog sedge association), depending on the prevailing hydrological site conditions. The current mean water table depth is about 14 cm below soil surface at the central peat bog area. Peat decomposition and related CO_2 and CH_4 fluxes were subject of a series of research studies (Drollinger et al., 2019; Knierzinger et al., 2020; Müller et al., 2022; Glatzel et al., 2023).

The data presented here stems from devices permanently installed roughly in the center of the peat bog. They include an eddy covariance tower for CO_2, CH_4 and water vapor fluxes and relevant accompanying meteorological parameters as well as soil heat flux, soil moisture, and soil temperature sensors.

2.5. Stubai (subalpine hay meadow, Larch and Spruce forest)

The two ~~sites~~ observation plots used in this study~~reported here~~ are part of the LTER Site Stubai (Table 1), which is located in the Stubai Alps in Tyrol, Austria (Figure 1~~Figure 1~~). Research at the study site was established in 1993. The two observation plots are a mountain grassland and a subalpine forest at an alpine pasture area called “Kaserstattalm”. The underlying rock is siliceous and calcareous. The average air temperature is about 3°C and the precipitation approx. 1100 mm. About 35% of the annual precipitation occurs as snow during winter months.

The grassland site is located at an altitude of 1810 -1850 m a.s.l on a south-east facing slope with an inclination of ca. 20°. The site is an extensively managed meadow that is harvested once a year in early August and grazed lightly in late summer. The soil is a dystric cambisol (Working Group WRB 2015~~FAO, WRB~~). The vegetation type is a *Trisetetum flavenscensis* and consists of perennials grasses and forbs dominated by *Agrostis capillaris* L*., Festuca rubra* L*., Anthoxanthum odoratum* L*., Ranunculus montanus* Willd*., Leontodon hispidus* L*., Trifolium repens* L. and *T. pretense* L. (Bahn et al., 2009; Schmitt et al., 2010).

The forested observation plot is located close to the tree line at 1960 m a.s.l. on a slope with an inclination of 20-35°. It is dominated by the two common tree species European larch (*Larix decidua* Mill.) and Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) H.Karst.). In former years, the plot was a pasture and it was reforested in the 1980s (Oberleitner et al., 2022).

Both observation plots are equipped with micrometeorological stations, soil environment monitoring (soil moisture, soil temperature), and soil CO_2 devices. At both observation plots, we measured soil

CO_2 fluxes with automated chambers during the summer. The forest plot is additionally equipped with tree dendrometers and tree sapflow sensors. In the grassland, land use and drought related carbon cycle research was carried out over the last two decades (Fuchslueger et al., 2014; Hasibeder et al., 2015; Ingrisch et al., 2020; Ingrisch et al., 2018). Research using the forest plot started only recently (Oberleitner et al., 2022).

2.6. Zöbelboden (mixed Beech forest)

The site LTER Zöbelboden is located in the National Park Kalkalpen in the Northern Limestone Alps, Austria (Figure 1~~Figure 1~~). The measurements were~~site Zöbelboden was~~ established in 1992 as part of the International Cooperative Programme on Integrated Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Ecosystems~~UNECE Integrated Monitoring network~~ (ICP IM) covering a 90 ha catchment with an elevation range of 550 to 956 m a.s.l. (Table 1). The main underlying rock type is Norian dolomite (*Hauptdolomit*), partly overlain by limestone (*Plattenkalk*). According to long-term meteorological measurements (1993-2022), mean annual air temperature and precipitation are 8.2 °C and 1645 mm, respectively. Maximum precipitation occurs in summer and snowfall usually between December and April.

The data presented here was measured at the Intensive Plot II situated on a steep (36° on average) north-westerly exposed slope at 880 m a.s.l. The soils of the plot are lithic and rendzic leptosols (Working Group WRB 2015~~FAO, WRB~~). The plot is dominated by beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) with intermixed sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus* L.), European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) and spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) H.Karst.). Since the year 1995, this plot is equipped with a number of field measurement devices for long-term monitoring (throughfall deposition, litter fall traps, lysimeters, soil moisture and temperature sensors, manual dendrometers) and supplemented by other monitoring activities (tree inventory, needle and leave chemistry, soil chemistry, etc.; see e.g. Leitner et al., 2020; Kobler et al., 2019; Dirnböck et al., 2016; Dirnböck et al., 2020). Drought-impacts on carbon allocation in the forests of the catchment is currently one of the research foci for which long-term observation data exists (see e.g. Hartl-Meier et al., 2014) as well as experimental plots with rainout shelters.

The instruments and data included here are soil respiration automated chambers, soil water potential and temperature sensors as well as automated dendrometers. The meteorological data stems from a station in close proximity at the plateau at 890 m a.s.l.. The site is also equipped with an Eddy covariance tower, but this data will be published elsewhere.

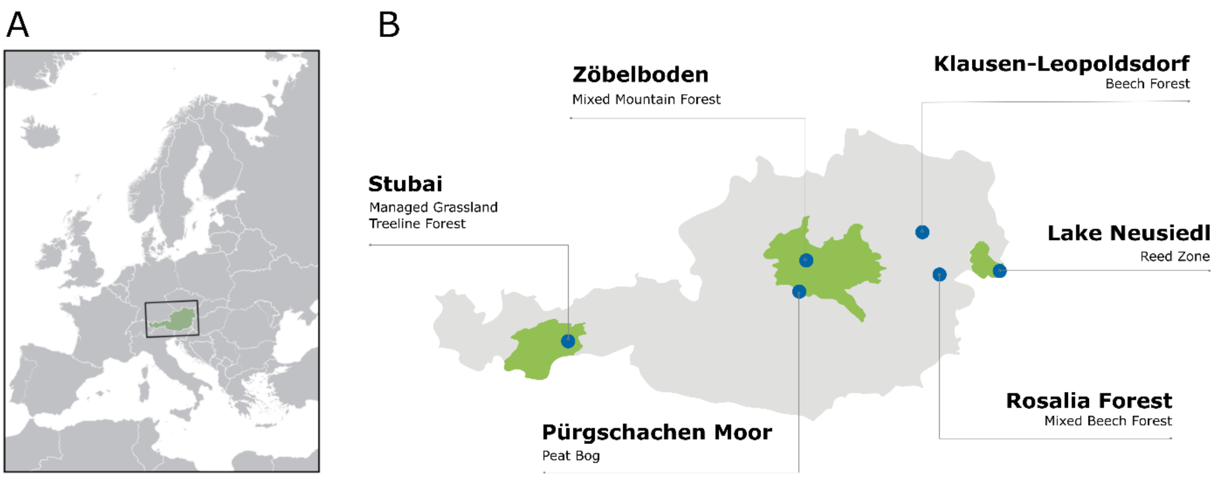

Figure 1. Location of sites in A) Europe and B) Austria. Blue dots indicate the sites; green areas are long-term socio-ecological research platforms (LTSER) (from left to right: LTSER Tyrolian Alps, LTSER Eisenwurzen, and LTSER Lake Neusiedl) within the LTER Austria network.

Table 1. Metadata of the sites and observation plots. ~~including g~~Geographic boundaries, linked data sets, etc. can be found in the site and dataset registry system DEIMS-SDR.

Site (Ecosystem type)	Site Code	Altitude (m a.s.l.)	Annual temperature (°C)	Annual precipitation (mm)	Observation plot	DEIMS.iD
Rosalia Forest Demonstration Centre (mixed beech forest)	ROS	600	6.5	796		https://deims.org/77c127c4-2ebe-453b-b5af-61858ff02e31
					Heuberg Meteorological Station	https://deims.org/locations/44854b32-64c3-4c9d-9aec-9b0b74f8ac70
					Kuhwald Meteorological Station	https://deims.org/locations/1225d57e-02da-47fd-9760-ab39d64999ef
					Mehlbeerleiten Meteorological Station	https://deims.org/locations/0becf0ce-98d7-4f64-a074-f89046083e5e
					~~DRAIN~~ Experimental Station	https://deims.org/locations/b7008603-fca2-452f-9b3d-aad30cdafc7a
Klausen-Leopoldsdorf (beech forest)	KLL	520	8	801		https://deims.org/bb472a51-f85f-4de0-8358-f21ecbe2a102
					Measuring station	https://deims.org/locations/d5cba3ce-7489-46d1-8d97-61641ffb5758
Lake Neusiedl (reed zone)	NSS	120	11.5	576	Same as site	https://deims.org/locations/4234987b-9031-4332-9bdd-f869d503ac51
Pürgschachen Moor (peat bog)	PUE	632	8.2	1233	Same as site	https://deims.org/locations/ab2d021b-f318-487a-a85b-ab34566e4c02
Stubai (managed grasslan	KAS		3	1100		https://deims.org/324f92a3-5940-4790-9738-5aa21992511c
		1830			Kaserstattalm meadow	https://deims.org/locations/cf7843b7-32d6-44e9-ba82-9a8d915036a7

		1960			Kaserstattalm forest	https://deims.org/locations/af2afdad-d6fb-4580-b6e3-be7d07b56f8e
Zöbelboden (mixed mountain forest)	ZOE	880	8.2	1645	Intensive Plot II	https://deims.org/8eda49e9-1f4e-4f3e-b58e-e0bb25dc32a6 https://deims.org/locations/bc96a499-1b20-4da8-be2d-17306d64b788

3. Dataset description, measuring methods, QA/QC

We followed routine quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures to ensure functionality of the sensors and data quality comprising remote function control, on-site check of sensors and cables, regular sensor calibration, data checks through different quality assurance procedures (e.g. exceedance of thresholds, outlier detection, deviations from other measurements), and data quality flagging.

3.1. Meteorology, soil temperature and soil moisture

All meteorological stations are located within the boundaries of the respective sites except for Klausen-Leopoldsdorf, where the station is at a distance of 2.7 km from the site. Meteorological measurements in the wetland sites were implemented next to the Eddy Covariance tower. In addition to the routine data checks, we compared the measurements with nearby stations where appropriate. Meteorological measurements were detected in a one-minute-interval and averaged over half-hour periods while rain data was summed. The measurements include air temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, air pressure, and several radiation variables (at least global radiation, but also short- and longwave radiation, photosynthetic active radiation, etc.).

Table 2. Meteorological parameters measured at the six sites during 2019-2021. Availability is indicated using grey boxes. For parameter names we refer to the thesaurus at http://vocabs.lter-europe.net/EnvThes/

Meteorological parameters	KAS	KLL	NSS	PUE	ROS	ZOE
air relative humidity	■	■	■	■	■	■
air pressure	■				■	■
air temperature	■	■	■	■	■	■
precipitation amount	■	■	■	■	■	■
global radiation irradiance		■	■	■	■	■
net radiation irradiance			■	■		■
photosynthetically active radiation	■		■	■		■
sunshine duration						■
wind direction	■	■			■	■
wind speed	■	■			■	■

We used different types of soil temperature and soil moisture or soil water potential sensors, respectively (PT100 or thermoelements for soil temperature, TDR or FDR-sensors for soil moisture, and soil water potential sensors). Before we buried the soil temperature or soil moisture and soil water potential sensors into the soil, they had been calibrated or at least tested for consistency. Mostly, we used gravimetric samples to calibrate the TDR and FDR soil moisture sensors. At Zöbelboden, where stony, organic rich soils occur, we corrected the TDR values using water potential sensor data installed in the same soil profiles together with soil water retention functions derived from undisturbed soil cores. In addition to the regular QC procedures, we checked the data for consistency of the values across sensors (e.g. along the soil profiles) and compared them with other measurements (air temperature and precipitation). Half-hourly to hourly values are presented.

3.2. Carbon fluxes

3.2.1. Soil CO_2 efflux

We measured soil CO_2 efflux at five of the seven observation plots. The automated soil CO_2 respiration measurement systems are capable of operating autonomously during the snow-free periods. The measurement chambers and measurement systems collected air from the chamber headspace continuously to determine the exchange of CO_2 between soil and atmosphere at the observation plots. In all sites, we used non-steady state, non through-flow chambers (Pumpanen et al., 2004). The chambers at each site measured consecutively every half-hour to hour. In addition to the automated systems, manual flux measurements were also performed which served to validate the automated measurement systems. Table 3~~Table 2~~ provides detailed information on the measurement systems used at the sites.

Two different automated chamber systems were used: a LI-COR System and custom-made chambers in combination with LI-COR trace gas analysers (Table 3~~Table 2~~). The custom-made soil chambers are equipped with a fan and a thermometer. The controlling unit and the gas analyzer (either a CH_4/CO_2 LI-COR 7810, a LI-COR 840, or a LI-COR 8100A, LI-COR Biosciences, USA) are located in already existing measurement containers. Remote access to the devices allows for checking plausibility of the data and chamber leakage in real time. We visited the instruments at weekly to monthly intervals, with maintenance and supervision works including a check of the tightness of the gas lines, connections and chamber lids, the correct closing and opening of the chambers and the functioning of ventilation fans inside the chambers, ingrowth of plants, and the gas analyser. The gas analysers were calibrated once a year in the laboratory with calibration gases. We de-installed and serviced the chambers during winter but frames stayed permanently on site to avoid disturbance of the soil.

At Klausen-Leopoldsdorf, the gas fluxes of readings were determined using the R package "gasfluxes" (Fuss, 2020). At Rosalia, a custom-made Python script was used. Zöbelboden and Kaserstattalm process the data with SoilFlux Pro Software (LI-COR Biosciences, 2019). We used the R^2 of the fitted empirical models to select valid data. We refer to Table 3~~Table 2~~ and the metadata published with the data for the detailed specifications.

Table 3. Specifications of the different soil CO_2 flux systems following the standard of (Bond-Lamberty et al., 2021).

Field Name	Description	Unit	Klausen-Leopoldsdorf	Stubai grassland	Rosalia	Zöbelboden
System			**auto**	**Auto**	**auto**	**auto**

GHG chambers			Custom-made (n=12)	LI-8100-104 (n=4)	Custom-made (n=12)	LI-8100-104 (n=6)
INSTRUMENT	Measurement instrument model		LI-COR LI-7810	LI-8100A	LI-840	LI-8100A
MSMT_VAR	Type of flux measured		Soil respiration (Rs)			
AREA	Soil surface measurement area	cm^2	2500	317.8	2500	317.8
VOLUME	Volume of measurement chamber	cm^3	37500	4076.1	37500	4076.1
V/A	Volume/Area ratio	cm	15	12.83	15	12.83
COLLAR_DEPTH	Depth of collar insertion	cm	5	2	10	2
OPAQUE	Opaque chamber		no	Yes	no	yes
chamber system	static chamber - closed or open		non-steady state, non through-flow chambers			
closing time	closing time of chamber (=time used for flux calculation)	sec	175	depending on year	1620	210
PLANTS_REMOVED	Plants removed from inside the collar		no, but hardly any	Yes	no, but hardly any	no plants
flow_rate	sample flow rate through tubing	$l\ min^{-1}$	1	1 to 2	0.25	1.7
FAN	Mixing fan in chamber?		yes	No	yes	no
CRVFIT_CO2	Flux computation method ("Lin" or "Exp" for linear and exponential, others)		linear	automated[1]	Lin/HMR[2]	Automated[1]
R2_CO2	R^2 of flux computation	fraction	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.99
Calculation of flux			R Package gasfluxes	LI-COR Soilflux Pro	custom-made python script	LI-COR Soilflux Pro

[1] "Exp" in the data indicates that the exponential fit was better than the linear fit (Exp_SSN<Lin_SSN). "Lin" indicates that the linear fit was better after the maximum number of iterations; the non-linear coefficients have therefore been derived from the linear fit.
[2] Hutchinson and Mosier (1981)

3.2.2. Eddy Covariance measurements at wetland sites

In both wetland sites, the Pürgschachen Moor and Lake Neusiedl, fully equipped Eddy-Covariance systems are in place. Wind speed and direction were measured using a three-axis ultrasonic anemometer (WindMaster Pro, Gill Instruments, Lymington, UK). CO_2 and H_2O mixing ratios were measured using the closed-path infrared gas analyser LI-7200 while CH_4 was detected with the open path gas analyser LI-7700 (both LI-COR Inc, Lincoln, USA). The measurements were performed with a sampling rate of 10 Hz. We installed the devices at a vegetation dependent height, 3.05 m above ground in the Pürgschachen Moor and in the reed belt of Lake Neusiedl 8.6 m, respectively. The Eddy Covariance devices were checked daily via remote access, calibrated once a year in the lab, and monthly in the field.

The EC data contains half-hour eddy covariance flux measurements for CO_2, CH_4 and water vapor. We calculated the fluxes with the EddyPro® Software package in the Express mode with default settings (double rotation, block averaging, covariance maximization, etc.) as part of the SmartFlux® 2 System, providing fully corrected and valid fluxes with quality flags ranging from 0-2. The final flags are based on a combination of partial flags accounting for steady state and turbulent conditions. Only fluxes flagged with 0 (best quality fluxes) or 1 (fluxes suitable for general analysis such as annual budgets) are shown in the data. Gaps in the data-set result from missing micro-meteorological conditions, from data cleaning due to the quality flags or from power breakdowns.

3.3. Radial tree stem growth at forest sites

Zöbelboden, Klausen-Leopoldsdorf, Rosalia used the DR26 sensor (EMS, Brno, Czech Republic), Stubai used Ecomatic DC2 (Germany) for registering the radial stem increment in a 15 minutes to 30 minutes interval. Maintenance involved avoiding any shift of the sensor during the operation. Concerning data quality and control methods the Mini32 software (EMS, Brno, Czech Republic), includes graphical features to process the measured stem increment data. Data processing comprises outlier detection by visual assessment based on expert knowledge. Ecomatic raw data was treated with custom-made R scripts. In both cases, unrealistic values beyond the slowly increasing linear growth rates were visually assessed and deleted.

4. Data file structure

We used the eLTER Data specification, which is available on Zenodo (www.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6373409). Apart from the data files, the measurement locations (Station files) and the sensors (methods) are included.

5. Data validation

*Table 4. Comparison between long-term (1980-2010) meteorological drought (SPEI - Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) and the measurement years during the growing season (May-September). Significant differences between these years and the long-term averages are shown: *** p<0.001; ** p<0.005; * p<0.01 according to a Mann-Whitney U Test. SPEI was calculated ~~with~~ using a 3~~9~~0 days window in a daily resolution using gridded data: https://data.hub.geosphere.at/dataset/winfore-v2-1d-1km (Haslinger & Bartsch, 2016). Negative values indicate dry years.*

Site Code	1980-2010	2019	2020	2021
ZOE	-0.05±0.94	-0.49±1.22***	0.42±0.69***	-0.02±1.39
KLL	-0.01±0.99	-0.23±1.22	0.39±0.86***	-0.02±1.24
KAS	-0.05±0.97	-0.1±1.17	-0.12±0.78	0.23±1.07**
PUE	-0.02±0.94	-0.54±1.26***	0.17±0.59**	-0.12±1.2
NSS	-0.01±1	-0.22±1.13*	0.2±0.87**	-0.2±1.34
ROS	-0.03±0.98	-0.34±1.01***	0.17±0.83	-0.28±1.08

We used gridded SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) from the Austrian Meteorological Service (https://data.hub.geosphere.at/dataset/winfore-v2-1d-1km; Haslinger & Bartsch (2016)) to compare the long-term average water availability during the growing season (1980-2010; May to September) with those occurring in the measurement years (Table 4). The advantage of the SPEI is that it accounts for precipitation and temperature via evapotranspiration and integrates over a given temporal window (we used 30 days) (Vicente-Serrano et al. 2010). Accordingly, the 2021 was closest to the long-term average, the year 2020 was a particularly wet year, and the year 2019 was drier than the average. However, there were differences between the sites: particularly the mountain station in the Tyrolian Alps (KAS) did not experience significant deviations in SPEI as compared to the long-term average apart from a wet growing season in 2021. The SPEI at the site in the Viennese Forest (KLL) does not indicate that in 2019, the growth period was particularly dry.

~~In most sites, the year 2020 did resemble an average climate with mean annual temperatures and precipitation sums close to the long-term averages, whereas either 2019 or 2021 were drier and, in some cases, also warmer compared to the long-term average~~The monthly precipitation and temperature patterns are shown in ~~(~~Figure 2~~Figure 2~~, and soil water content and soil temperatures in Figure 3~~)~~ and Figure 5. Differences in the seasonal precipitation patterns between th~~es~~e measurement years vary a lot between sites. In sum, ~~the dry periods resulted in~~ lower precipitation occurred in 2019 and 2021 than in 2020 in all sites. The mean annual temperature maxima (90 percentile) were between 0.3 °C (KAS) and 2.3 °C (ZOE) higher in the year 2019 than in 2020. These differences were lower when comparing ~~in~~ the year 2021 with 2019 (≤~~<~~ 0.~~5~~ 6 °C). ~~At KAS, the maximum temperatures in the year 2021 were lower (0.6 °C).~~ In accordance with SPEI, precipitation and temperature, soil water content showed the lowest values during the years 2019 ~~and~~ followed by the year ~~2020~~2021, and soil temperature were higher during these years (Figure 3~~Figure 3~~Figure 4).

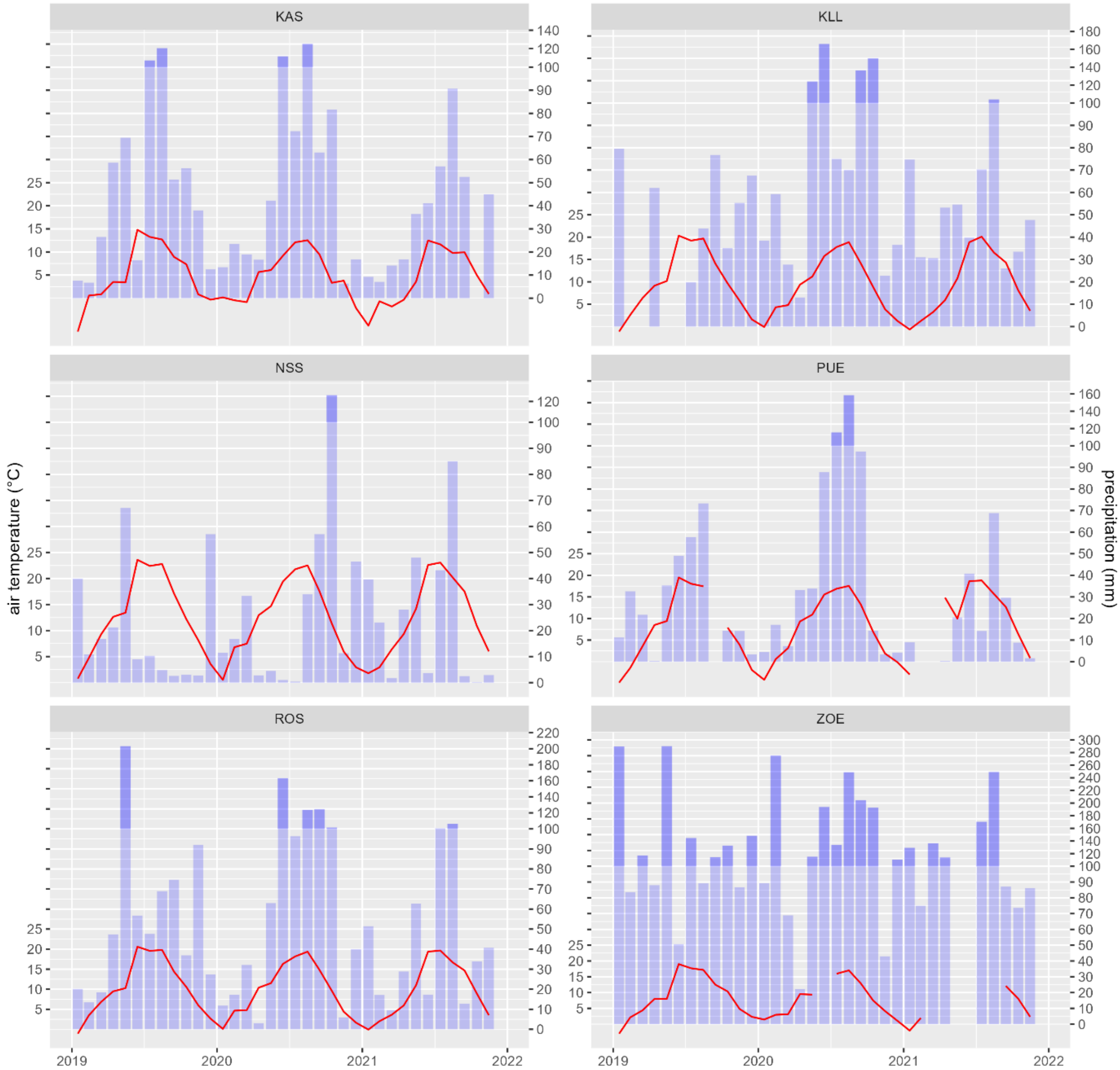

Figure 2. Monthly mean air temperature (red line) and monthly precipitation sums (blue bars; different scale > 100 mm) at the six regions.

We measured soil CO_2 respiration at four sites (Figure 4). The complexity of automated chamber measurements resulted in some data gaps: at KAS and ROS during the years 2019 and 2021 respectively; at KLL and ZOE, the respiration data covers most of the snow-free period (see Table 2).

At Klausen-Leopoldsdorf (KLL) and Zöbelboden (ZOE), we compared the automatically measured soil CO_2 flux rates with manual measurements. For both sites, we used a portable infrared gas analyzer (EGM-4) connected to a manual soil respiration chamber (SRC) (PP Systems International Inc., Amesbury, MA, USA). The two measurement sites were equipped with permanently installed collars (KLL: randomly distributed within the site in immediate vicinity of the automated chambers (n = 12); area = 284 cm^2 and 2 cm insertion depth; Zöbelboden: regular grid covering the entire plot (n = 30), area = 78 cm^2 and 1.5 cm insertion depth). The chamber closure time was 60 and 100 seconds in KLL and ZOE, respectively. Manual measurements took place in monthly intervals from Oct. 2019-Jun. 2020 at Klausen-Leopoldsdorf and from Jun. 2019 until Oct. 2019 (monthly interval) and in July 2020 (diurnal variation) at ZOE. Soil respiration (Rs) was calculated automatically by fitting a linear (KLL) or quadratic function (ZOE; quadratic fit for flow rates > 0.2 ppm s^{-1}, otherwise a linear fit was used) to the increasing CO_2 headspace concentration.

The mean CO_2 fluxes of the automated chambers correlated well with the manually measured fluxes during the measurement campaigns (Figure 3~~Figure 3~~). At KLL, the R^2 was 0.95 (p-value < 0.05, t-test), at ZOE it was 0.85 (p-value < 0.05, t-test). In both sites, neither the intercept nor the slope was significantly different from 0 (p-value > 0.2, t-test) and 1 (p-value > 0.49, t-test), respectively. At ZOE, the spatial flux variation was much higher than at KLL (Figure 3~~Figure 3~~A and 3B). This reflects the heterogeneity of the soil conditions (shallow rendzic leptosols with interspersed fine-scale patches of deeper soils), the canopy gaps (with lower root density), and the uneven distribution of litter due to the steep slope at the plot, more effectively captured in the manual measurement (n=30) than by the automated chambers (n=6). In summary, we conclude that the spatial variation in CO_2 fluxes was higher at both sites than the difference in fluxes caused by the measurement devices (Figure 3).

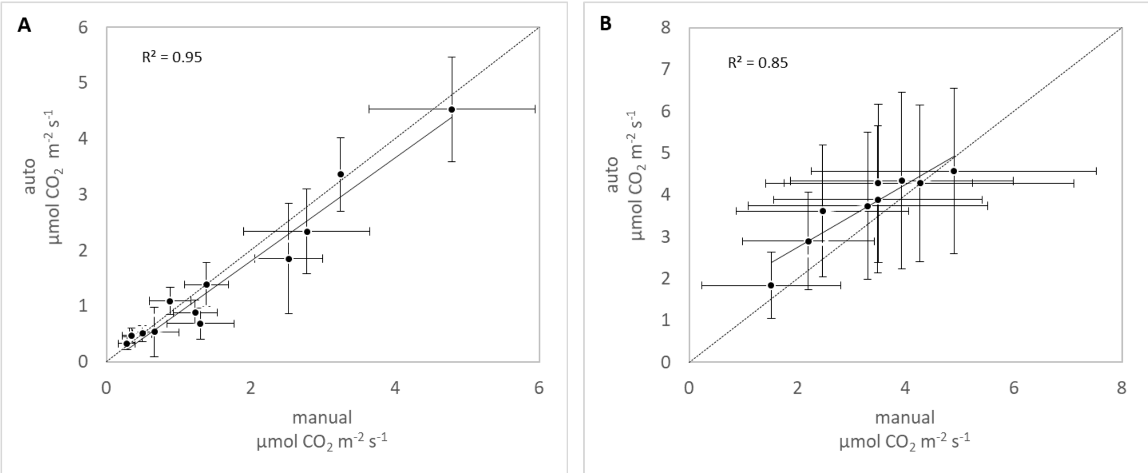

Figure 3. Comparison of automated and manual soil CO_2 fluxes at A) Klausen-Leopoldsdorf and B) Zöbelboden. See *Table 3~~Table 2~~* for the specification of automated chamber data. Error bars indicate spatial variation (standard deviations).

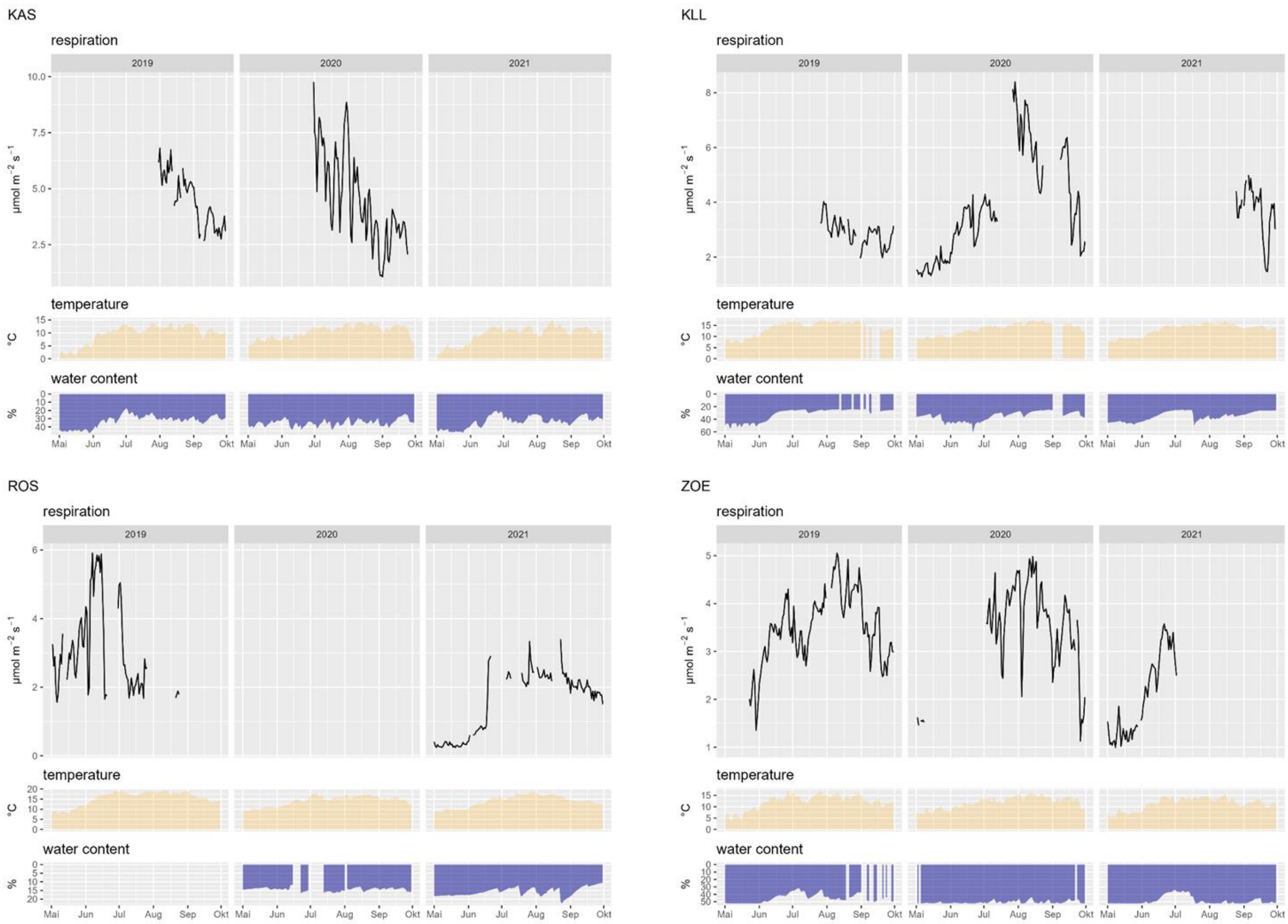

Figure 4. Soil CO_2 respiration (mean of all chambers), soil temperature (mean of sensors in 5-15 cm depth) and soil water content (mean of sensors in 5-15 cm depth) in the forested sites Kaserstattalm forest (KAS), Klausen-Leopoldsdorf (KLL), Rosalia (ROS), and Zöbelboden (ZOE).

Soil CO_2 fluxes are temperature dependent, thus ~~closely~~ follow the seasonal changes in soil temperature (Figure 4). Their additional limitation through soil water availability for plant metabolism and microbial activity is usually much less pronounced in these temperate zone ecosystems (Bahn et al. 2008; Chen et al. 2014). For detailed~~an~~ interpretation of the CO_2 respiration fluxes and their limiting factors, we refer to the citations listed in the site description chapter. Drollinger et al. (2019) provides interpretations of the patterns of CO_2 and CH_4 fluxes, measured using Eddy covariance techniques at the bog site Pürgschachen Moor (PUE), and likewise, Baur et al. (2024), for the reed belt of Neusiedler See (NSS). Stem growth limitations can, on the other hand, be closely related to soil water content, particularly at sites with relatively low precipitation such as Klausen-Leopoldsdorf (KLL) (Figure 6). For an in-depth study of drought related effects on tree growth at the treeline forest at Kasterstattalm (KAS), we refer to Oberleitner et al. (2022).

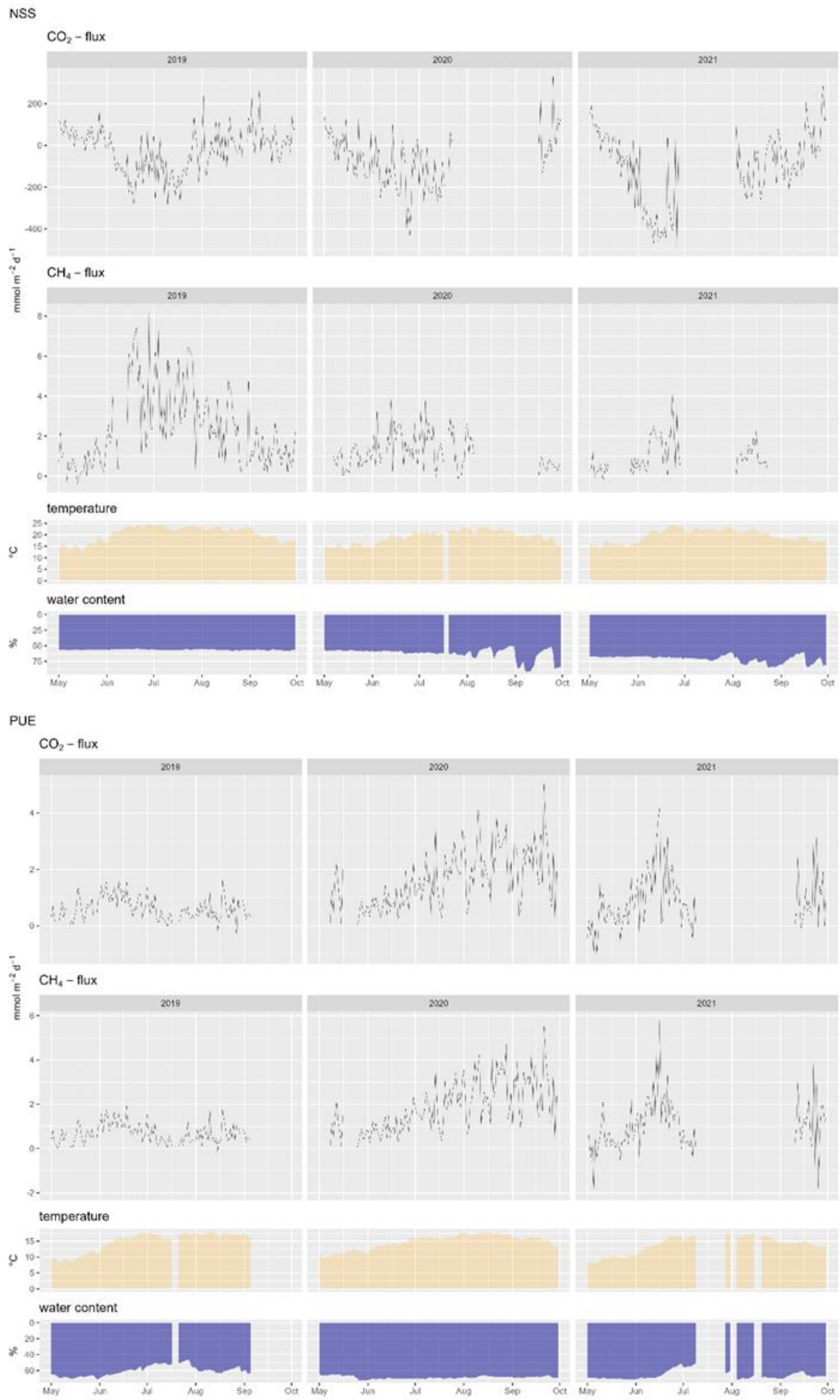

Figure 5. CO_2 and CH_4 fluxes in the sites Lake Neusiedl reed zone (NLL) and Pürgschachen Moor peat bog (PUE) as well as soil water content and temperature

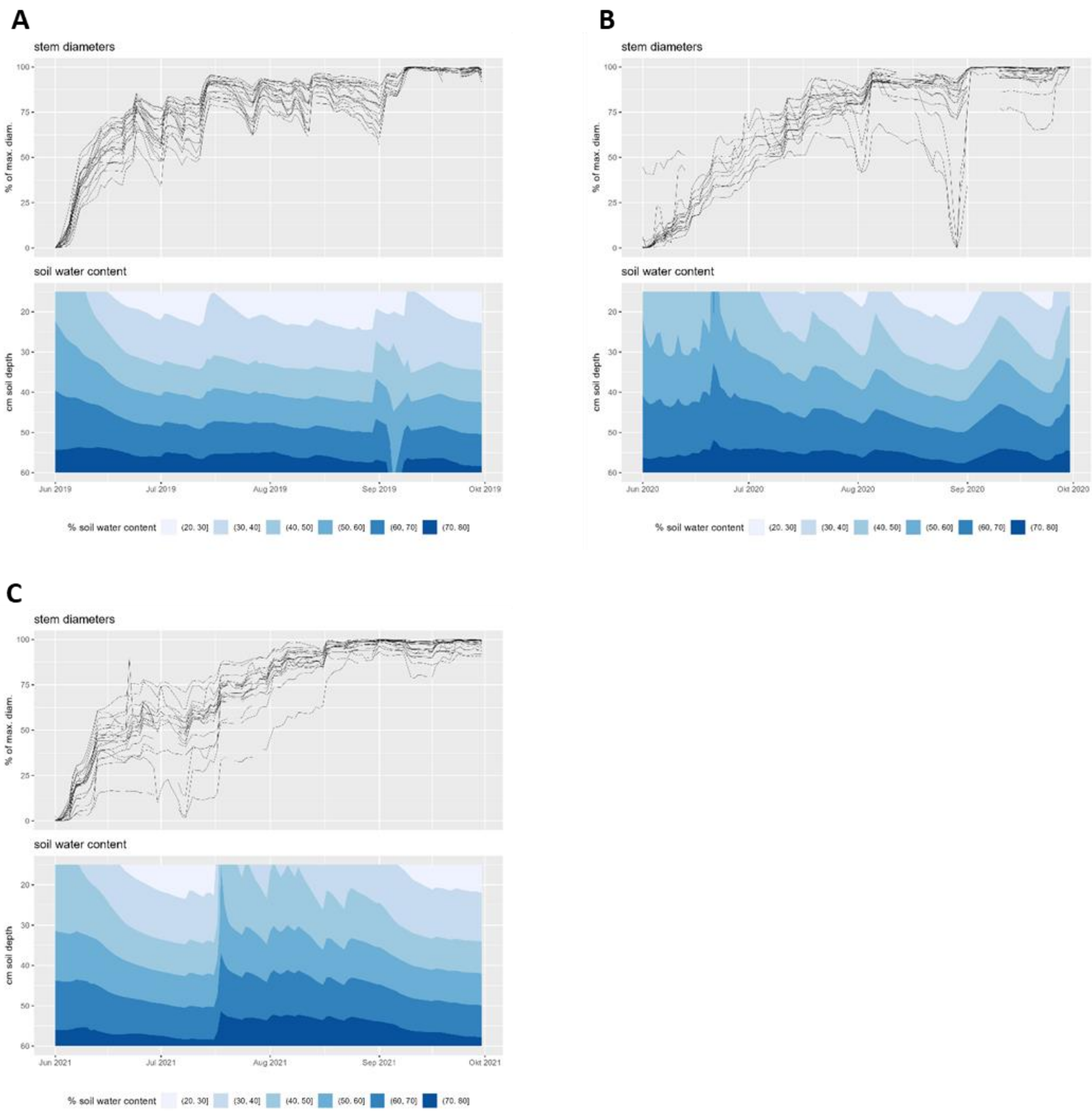

Figure 6. Relative stem diameters and soil moisture at the site Klausen-Leopoldsdorf (KLL) during the dry years 2019 (A), 2020 (B), ~~-~~and 2021 (C~~B~~). Stem diameter values were scaled to an annual amplitude of 100.

6. Discussion

We provide baseline ecosystem data related to the carbon cycle and capture naturally occurring ECEs across various ecosystem types typical for Austria and other regions of Central Europe. Such data sets are scarce because the measurements are demanding in terms of maintenance and funding. Automated soil respiration data in high temporal resolution, as we report it here, is rare too owing to a lack of dedicated monitoring or research infrastructures (Bond-Lamberty et al., 2021). However, soil CO_2 respiration constitutes the second-largest flux in the global carbon cycle, hence is key in estimating ecosystem response to ECEs (Bond-Lamberty and Thomson, 2010). In addition, we provide soil temperature and moisture measurements in the same resolution, being key variables determining soil respiration (Pumpanen et al., 2015). High-resolution measurements of tree stem circumference have been developed as complementary data to relate drought stress with changes in carbon allocation in trees (Zweifel, 2016; Zweifel et al., 2021). The microclimatic, soil, and tree physiological data is complemented by CO_2 and CH_4 fluxes between the vegetation and the atmosphere measured with Eddy covariance techniques of the two wetland sites.

Our data is particularly useful for drought-related research. Triggered by the pan-European drought of 2003 (Ciais et al., 2005), a key scientific question has been how droughts affect greenhouse gas sinks and sources in ecosystems (Rödenbeck et al., 2020; Reichstein et al., 2013; Anderegg et al., 2020). Droughts usually reduce soil respiration due to the decrease in autotrophic respiration but also because soil microbial activity drops due to water limitation (Grünzweig et al., 2022). Furthermore, rewetting can result in pulses of high soil respiration (Borken and Matzner, 2009). Drought effects on the ecosystem C cycle can persist for years (Kannenberg et al., 2020; Müller and Bahn, 2022) and novel approaches are being developed for assimilating high-resolution data for understanding and quantifying such legacies (Yu et al., 2022; Fu et al., 2020). In this context, the availability of long-term, high-resolution measurements of key ecosystem parameters is key for understanding and quantifying the effects of recurrent droughts (Oberleitner et al., 2022). While the three-year data with the usual measurement gaps occurring in field campaigns in rather difficult terrain can only to some extent capture aspects of drought related effects, it represents a valuable baseline.

The sites presented here are currently being upgraded towards their implementation in the European Research Infrastructure for Integrated European Long-Term Ecosystem, critical zone and socio-ecological Research (eLTER RI), together with another ~200 sites in Europe (Mirtl et al., 2018). Climate change impacts on ecosystem processes including the carbon cycle are among the targeted research areas the eLTER RI will focus on. The measurements resulting in the data presented here will continue in future under the umbrella of eLTER RI. Compiling longer-term data series depends upon the availability of already validated data sets - as it is presented here - before the RI is being operational. Furthermore, long-term ecosystem observations already exist in these sites with regard to water and nitrogen cycle allowing for a contextual interpretation of the trends seen in C related parameters.

Combining several research and monitoring activities at already heavily instrumented sites not only saves money but widens the data analyses portfolio (Futter et al. 2023; Kulmala 2018). Even though we provide Eddy covariance data for two of our sites, Austria is not part of the ~~International~~ Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS). A combination of data capturing long-term boundary layer exchange of C together with soil C fluxes, microclimate, and, in forests, tree physiological data obviously holds great potential (Zweifel et al., 2023; Ramonet et al., 2020). Hence, using the sites simultaneously for other research infrastructures, such as ICOS, providing high-quality Eddy covariance measurements would obviously be ideal. The more so because European Research Infrastructures follow the FAIR data principles to make data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (Wilkinson et al., 2016).

While the eLTER RI data infrastructure is still under development, we comply with the standards already implemented. We used DEIMS-SDR (https://deims.org/) as the catalogue documenting the sites (Wohner et al., 2019; Wohner et al., 2022). It issues persistent identifiers for sites (see Table 1) that allow to uniquely identify sites across research projects and networks. Tools are being developed to query available information about sites programmatically (Oggioni et al., 2023; Wohner, 2023) providing contextual ecosystem information.

7. Data availability

7.1 Data access

The data and metadata is accessible at B2SHARE (https://b2share.eudat.eu/), a service provided by the EUDAT Collaborative Data Infrastructure. DOIs of the datasets are listed in Table 5~~Table 3~~. The site metadata in DEIMS-SDR (Table 1) is part of the data metadata so that site information can easily be accessed. In chapter ~~3~~8, we provide a jupyter notebook to download and merge the single datasets, and to visualize parameters.

Table 5. Dataset DOIs

Site	Dataset	DOI	Reference
Klausen-Leopoldsdorf	Meteorology	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.8f872a37513c4768b16ce755eca4bb57	(Gartner et al., 2024a)
	Soil climate	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.8d49c0b557f1455a9e66689e035b8cce	(Gartner et al., 2024b)
	Soil CO_2 respiration	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.5286bd1bc6aa491f874b9bb12d1c5673	(Kitzler and Hofbauer, 2024)
	Stem increment	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.68d84a913f0c4875be5c680ad4d6959e	(Gartner and Gollobich, 2024)
Rosalia Forest Demonstration Centre	Meteorology	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.96c52c247eb846deb2a3ec5e2c27b4f1	(Diaz-Pines, 2024a)
	Soil climate	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.c68143fc11224c44ae5529bd6a35a76d	(Diaz-Pines, 2024c)
	Soil CO_2 respiration	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.d167e727abe947abbc8efc04057557f6	(Diaz-Pines, 2024b)
	Stem increment	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.d0d185f1eb184ae48f6d06ea9aa8dbdf	(Diaz-Pines, 2024d)
Zöbelboden	Meteorology	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.762e665273234b129d09ef017416bcfb	(Kobler et al., 2024a)
	Soil climate	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.46e19191ce9c427d90f48ce38f56a0e1	(Kobler et al., 2024c)
	Soil CO_2 respiration	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.4f44006b932142e68981106a016f1f56	(Kobler et al., 2024b)
	Stem increment	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.2de5b37a0cad4f82a19f477531d6af24	(Pröll et al., 2024)
Stubai - Kaserstattalm	Meteorology	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.77462914dc0b43cb8c24a967e6851665	(Ingrisch and Bahn, 2024c)
	Soil climate	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.026d76094e8f4512b09b35b7a0d2a9d7	(Ingrisch and Bahn, 2024d)
	Soil CO_2 respiration	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.cfe8c7ad1965433484650ea9026512ca	(Ingrisch and Bahn, 2024a)
	Stem increment	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.0e3eed54ff30418f8720806b5f05cca9	(Ingrisch and Bahn, 2024b)
Pürgschachen Moor	Meteorology	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.5442510ad03e4968afb4e2108e85a64d	(Maier and Glatzel, 2024e)
	Soil climate	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.9380364098d14978b876a87517652d62	(Maier and Glatzel, 2024f)

	Eddy Covariance	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.4f783e3ff2884abca5c59960db0b7955	(Maier and Glatzel, 2024d)
Lake Neusiedl	Meteorology	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.f7176c9ee982464f947d2fe9fb8f389d	(Maier and Glatzel, 2024b)
	Soil climate	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.4e6474cd55f9487d97e3d31e83baa530	(Maier and Glatzel, 2024c)
	Eddy Covariance	https://doi.org/10.23728/b2share.b83caca3efe44868a1ed49129b4a576a	(Maier and Glatzel, 2024a)

7.2 Data visualization, workflow integration

The software stack used to store, import and quality control the provided data is built on PostgreSQL database with a Post-GIS extension. The database structure is derived from the Time Series Management (TSM) system developed by the Research Center Jülich (Wohner, C., Dirnböck, T., Peterseil, J., Pröll, G., Geiger, S., 2021) and originally deployed during the LTER CWN project but was repurposed to better fit the needs of the data management and working group. Now, for the import and quality control of data, a number of Python scripts deployed in a Jupyter environment are used. This is also includes scripts to visualise the data on the fly in Jupyter.

8. Code availability

A Jupyter notebook to access, merge, and visualize the data from all sites is available at https://gist.github.com/1O/9bbe44a03f12801c6c742202b005db57.

9. Author contribution

DT, BM, DPM, DI, EM, GK, GG, M~~H~~A, IJ, KB, KJ, MA, PG, VS, ZBS, ZA, and GS designed the measurements and carried them out. WC, PJ designed and constructed the database. KK, VS, and PG customized and filled the database. OI developed the Jupyter notebook. DT prepared the manuscript with contributions from all co-authors.

10. Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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