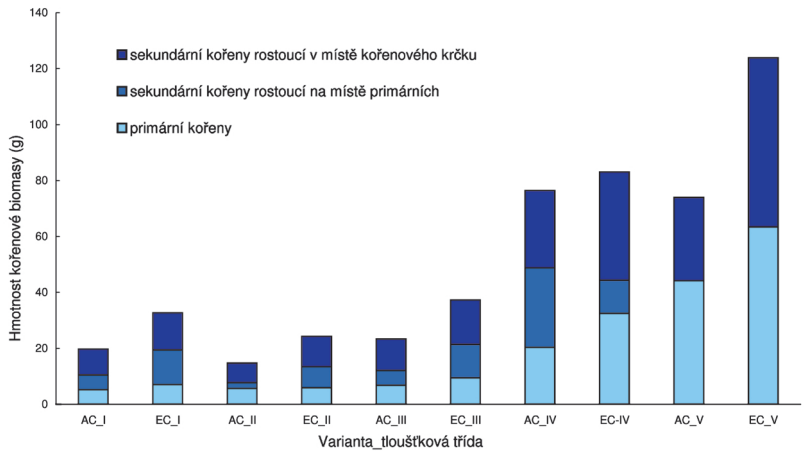

Obr. 3.29 Rozložení kořenové biomasy v tloušťkových třídách (I – 0–1 mm, II – 1–2 mm, III – 2–5 mm, IV – 5–20 mm, V > 20 mm) průměrného stromu obou variant. AC – stromy kultivované v atmosféře s přirozenou koncentrací CO_2; EC – stromy kultivované v atmosféře s dvojnásobnou koncentrací CO_2. *N* = 10. Zdroj: archiv autorů.

c) počet kořenů je statisticky nevýznamně vyšší ve variantě EC (o 8 až 10 %) ve všech tloušťkových třídách s výjimkou tloušťkové třídy 5–20 mm, kde byl počet vyrovnaný,

d) biomasa kořenů ve variantě EC je vyšší ve všech tloušťkových třídách, statisticky významný rozdíl byl zaznamenán u nejjemnějších kořenů (o 62 %).

Lze konstatovat, že kořenový systém smrku reaguje zvýšeným přírůstkem ve zvýšené koncentraci CO_2 ve všech sledovaných strukturních parametrech ve srovnání s běžnou koncentrací CO_2. Celkové množství kořenové biomasy bylo ve variantě EC vyšší o 37 % v porovnání s variantou AC, což představuje významné uhlíkové úložiště.

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