

Initial results of observations of soil CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes in three ecosystem types of tropical peatland in Sarawak, Malaysia

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Tropical peatlands in Southeast Asia store large carbon by accumulating peat and they are vulnerable to climate change and human disturbances.

Soil carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) fluxes observations were started on September 2015 at three ecosystem types of tropical peatland in Sarawak, Malaysia. The sites were one tropical swamp forest with high ground water level and one with low ground water level, and an oil palm plantation on peat. In each site, we installed an automated multi-chamber system. We will present the initial results of the observations.

Keywords: Automated multi-chamber system, peat swamp forest, oil palm