

Abstract

This work is dedicated to the study of evapotranspiration in wetlands. The theoretical part is an overview of methods that are used for estimation of evapotranspiration, especially in the wetland environment. The practical part is focused on measurement of evapotranspiration in the wetlands located in the upper part of the Pšovka and Liběchovka river watersheds. Periodical fluctuations of water table and water flow in the stream were observed there due to evapotranspiration. The role of evapotranspiration was dependent on the mean daily temperature and sunshine duration. For the warm sunny days the fluctuations indicated that in the studied wetland the maximal daily evapotranspiration can cause 32 % decrease of water flow in the stream. The evapotranspiration derived from stream flow oscillation reached 86 % of potential evapotranspiration based on Oudin method. Potential evapotranspiration in the Liběchovka wetlands in summer is capable to decrease the discharge of Liběchovka in similar way as groundwater abstraction.