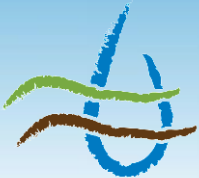




Investigating runoff generation on compacted subsoil using a field rainfall simulator

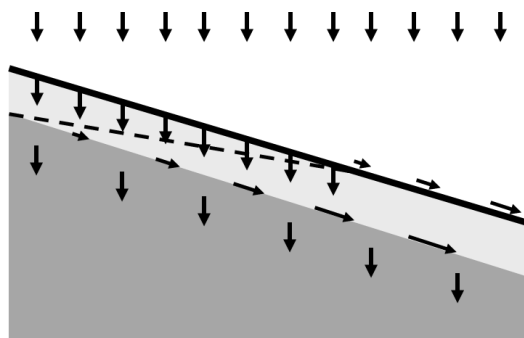
Ludek Strouhal, David Zumr, Petr Kavka



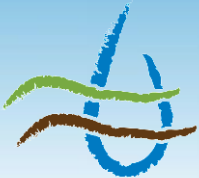


WHAT DO WE DO AND WHY?

- Soil conservation and flood mitigation
- Soil erosion, small rural catchment hydrology
- Understanding → preventing
- Runoff formation processes
- Observations and simulations



- Compacted subsoil phenomenon and large macroporosity of the topsoil
- Saturated area runoff concept
- Lateral subsurface stormflow as dominant runoff process



WHERE DO WE DO IT?

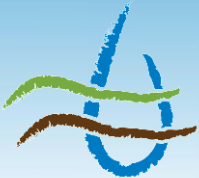


Experimental **Bykovicky stream catchment**, Central Bohemia

- 6,3 km², 60 % arable land, 67 % sandy loam, since 2005
- Erosion plots for both continuous and event-based monitoring
- Basic hydrologic characteristics monitoring

Additional observed catchment **Nucice** and plots near **Nove Straseci** for specific and comparative studies





Experimental tools and setup

3/7

HOW DO WE DO IT?

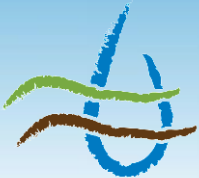
- Rainfall simulator consisting of folding boom on telescopic legs and trailer with 1 m³ tank, pump and control unit
- 9x 40WSQ nozzles 1,2 m apart, 2,6 m height, el-magnetic valves
- Control unit maintaining constant pressure working in schemes enabling arbitrary rainfall intensity from 20 to 150 mm/h with 5 mm/h step



- Setup with two exp. plots, 8x2 m and 1x1 m
- 45 % oversprays, CU index cca 80 %, 15 % var.
- Vegetation / cultivated fallow

For more details look up our poster X1.125





HOW DO WE DO IT?

- Subsurface runoff collected with a 0.5 m deep drain and a tipping bucket
- Soil moisture monitoring in three depths using Theta ML2x and TMS-3 „Lolly” probes
- Surface runoff manual samples and automatic continuous measurement with HS-flume and ultrasonic sensor



Other measurements:

- Sediment particle size distribution
- Overland flow velocity
- LAI / Canopy cover

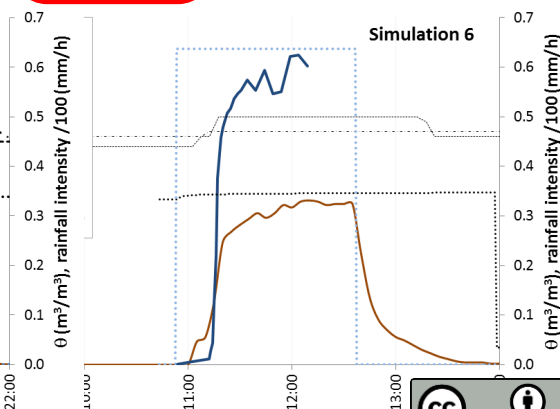
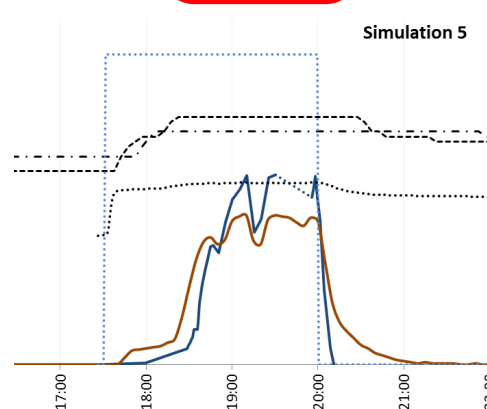
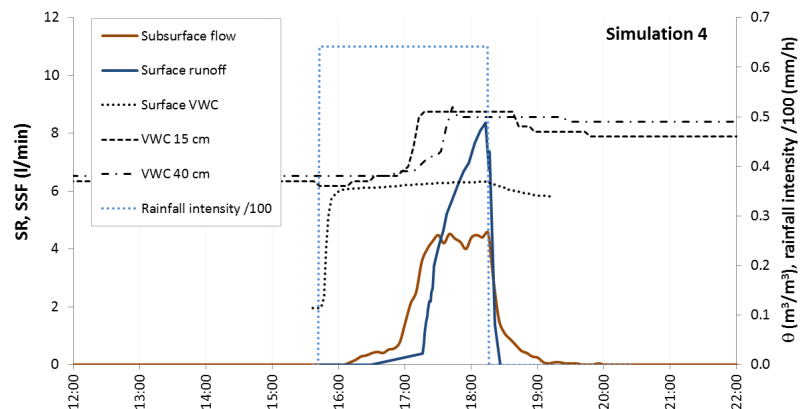
For more details look up our poster X1.125





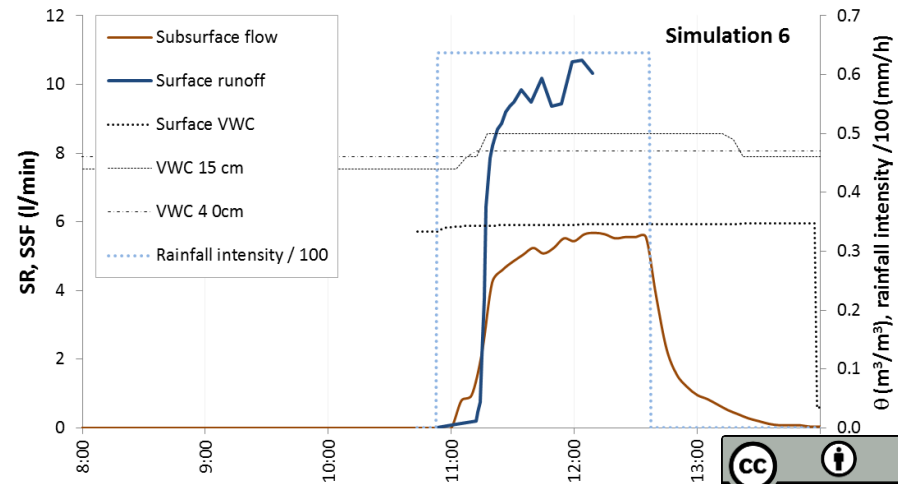
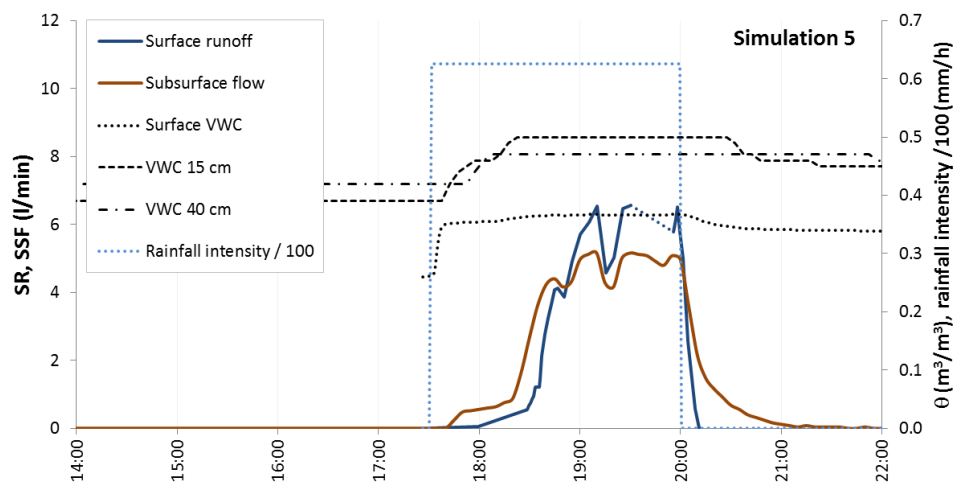
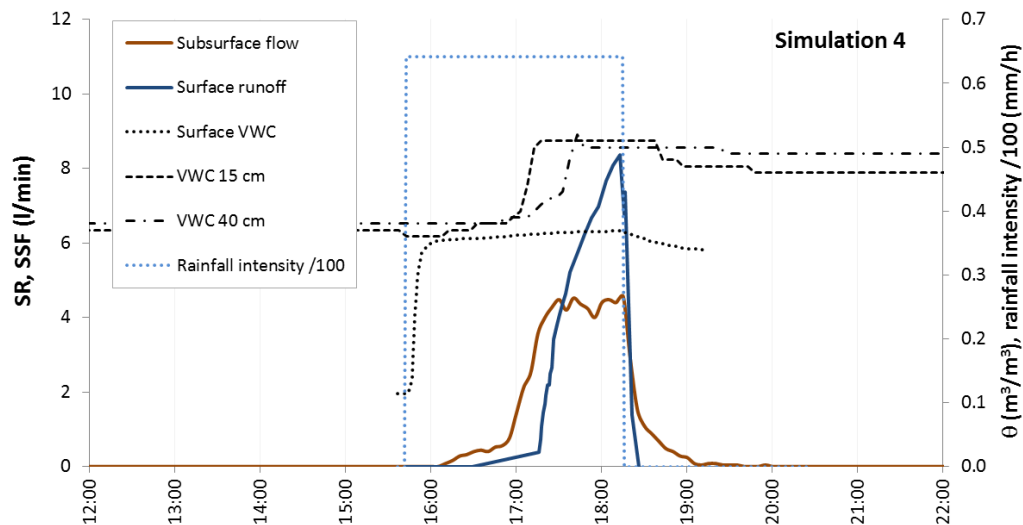
WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?

Sim. #	Canopy cover	Rainfall intensity (mm/h)	Duration (min)	Subsurface flow		Surface runoff	
				Start (min)	Q_{\max} (l/min)	Start (min)	Q_{\max} (l/min)
1	seedbed cond.	23	78	19	1,16	--	--
2	barley 30 cm	40	71	20	0,96	--	--
3	barley 80 cm	63	58	20	6,2	38	6,0
4	barley ripening	64	154	30	4,4	90	8,4
5	barley ripe	63	150	15	5,1	57	6,5
6	stubble	64	105	10	5,6	19	10,7
7A/B	rapeseed ripe	77/162	62/18	27/0	2,2/11,6	--/1	--/8,2
8A/B/C	rapeseed stubble	88	39/24/51	9/1/0	2/5,6/5,0	--/14/5	--/8,0/13,5





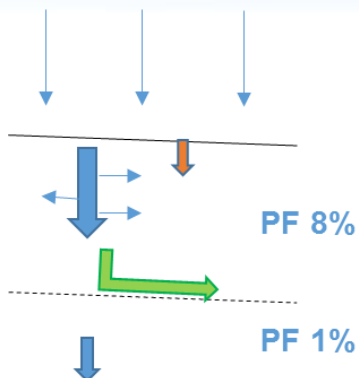
WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?



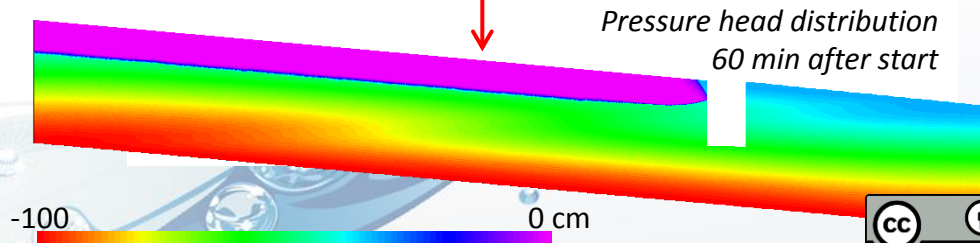
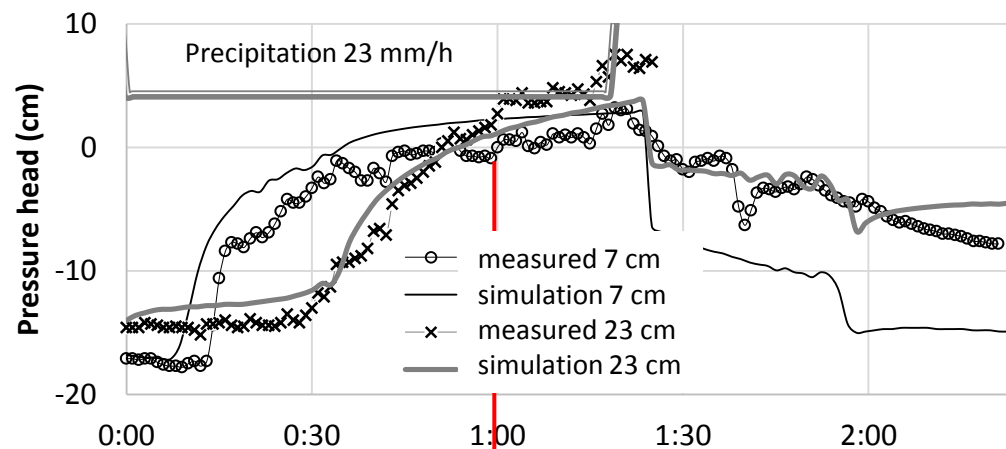
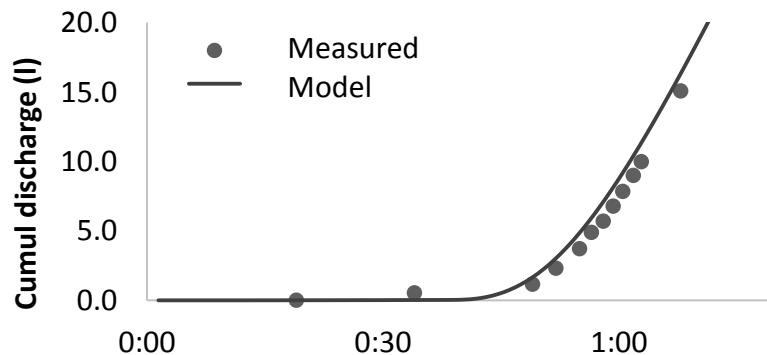


DO THE OBSERVATIONS FIT THE THEORY?

- Dual permeability model (matrix and preferential flow domains)
- Two Richards eq. coupled with transfer term
- Approaches to simulate subsurface runoff:
 - 1D infiltration S1D + 1D subsurface lateral outflow HYPO kinematic wave (Vogel et al., 2010, Dusek et al, 2012)
 - **2D model S2D (Vogel et al.,1993)**



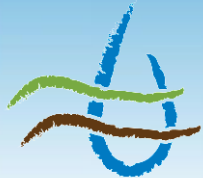
Measured and modeled discharge





WHAT DID WE LEARN ABOUT OUR STUDY SITE?

- Shallow subsurface runoff precedes the surface runoff independently on initial soil saturation or crop cover
- **Conceptual model is in an agreement with the measured data** from the experiments
- Preferential pathways are dominant when the soil profile is near to saturation
- More numeric simulations need to be done in order to identify key hydrologic parameters and their variability throughout the season
- Links between plot and catchment scale behaviour need to be analysed and ways of implementing the concept into the catchment models will be sought



Investigating runoff generation on compacted subsoil using a field rainfall simulator



Thanks for your attention!