A look inside the Panola trenched hillslope

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A tracer test at the well-known Panola trenched hillslope



Methods

- Bromide line application
 - 10 m upslope from the trench
 - 5 cm below the soil surface
 - 512 g Br
- Chloride area application
 - Sprayed on top of soil surface
 - Lower 10 m of the hillslope
 - 3.1 kg Cl

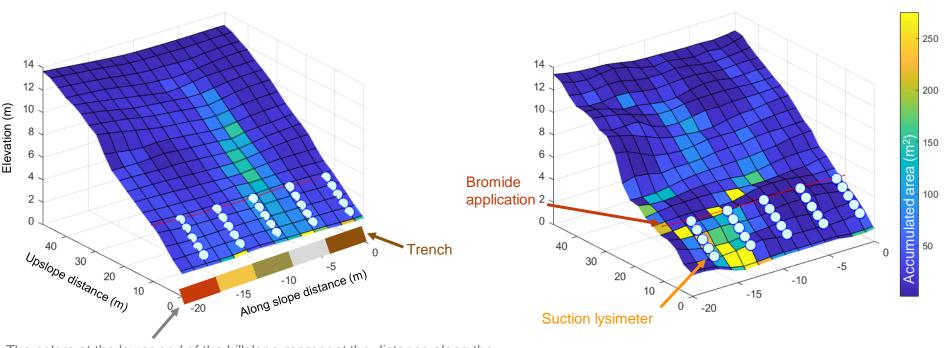
- Sampling
 - At 49 suction lysimeters
 - □ Shallow: ~ 17 cm
 - □ Deep: ~ 60 cm
 - 1055 samples
 - At 2 m wide trench sections during events
 - □ 1286 samples

Sampling sites and surface and bedrock topography

Note the large vertical exaggeration

Surface topography

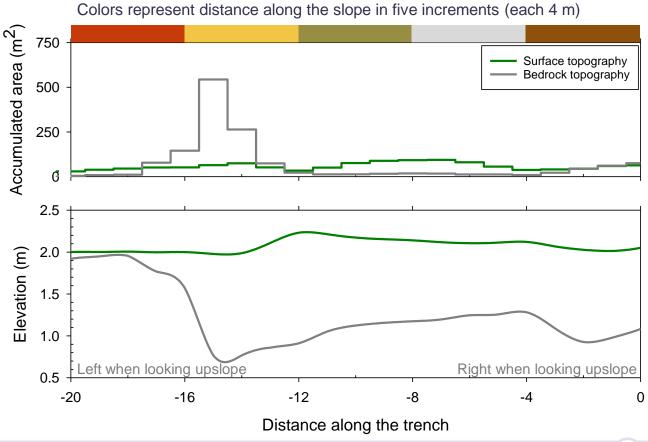




The colors at the lower end of the hillslope represent the distance along the slope in five increments (each 4 m) and will be used throughout this presentation

20 m trench

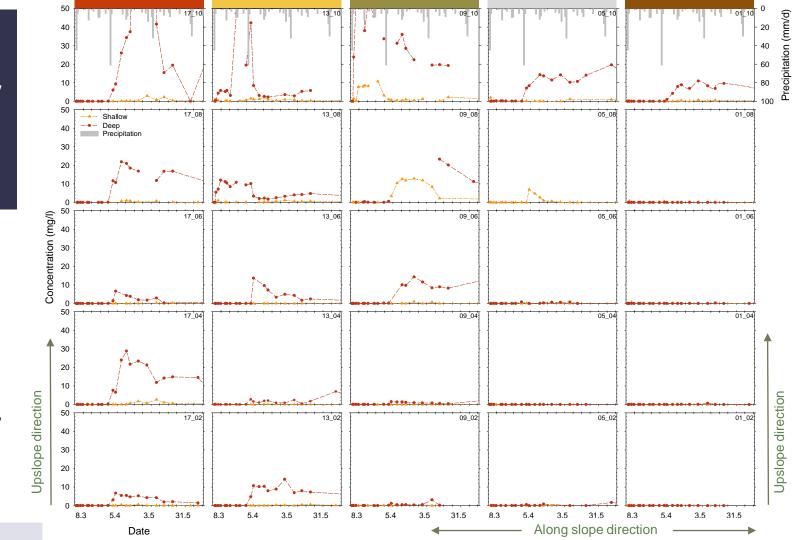
Well known difference between surface and bedrock topography leads to large spatial variation in subsurface flow volume



Suction lysimeter data: Bromide

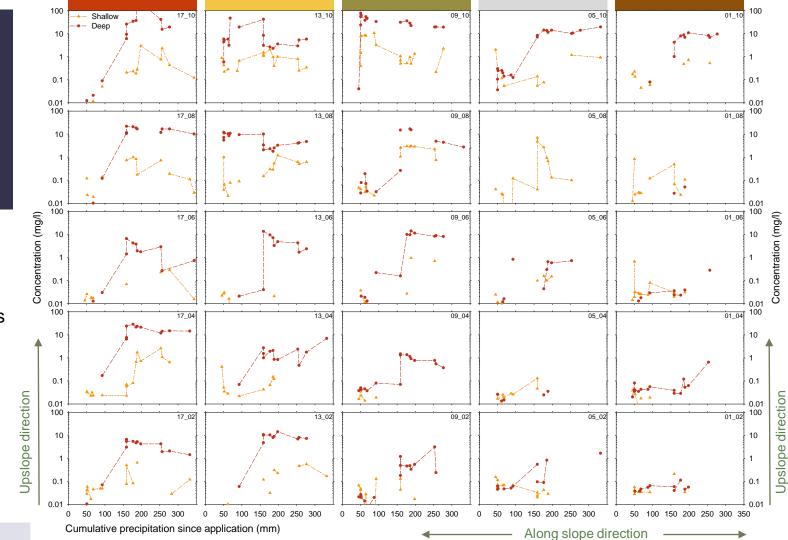
Each subplot shows the time series of the bromide concentrations for one location on the hillslope Orange: shallow

Red: deep



Suction lysimeter data: Bromide

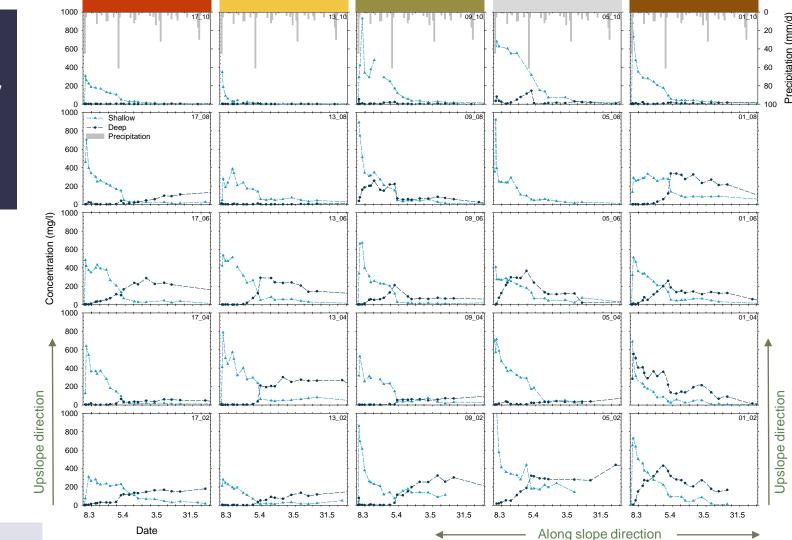
Each subplot shows the bromide concentrations as a function of cumulative precipitation for one location on the hillslope Orange: shallow Red: deep



Suction lysimeter data: Chloride

Each subplot shows the time series of the chloride concentrations for one location on the hillslope **Light blue**: shallow

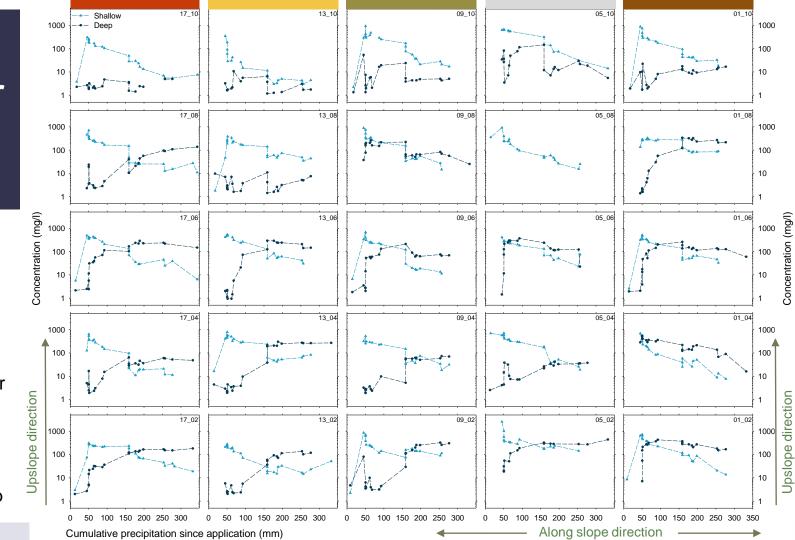
Dark blue: deep



Suction lysimeter data: Chloride

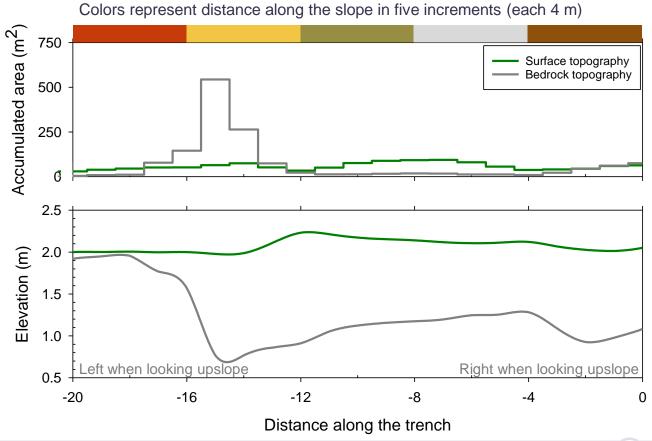
Each subplot shows the chloride concentrations as a function of cumulative precipitation for one location on the hillslope Light blue: shallow

Dark blue: deep

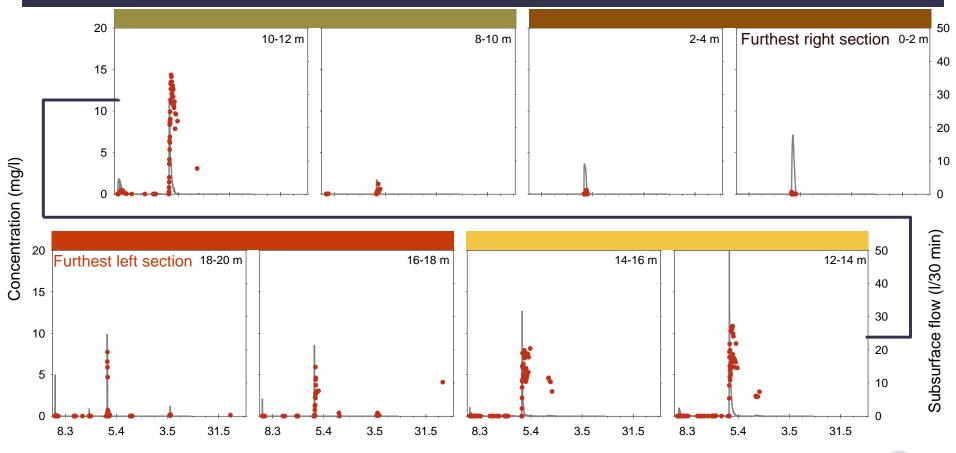


20 m trench

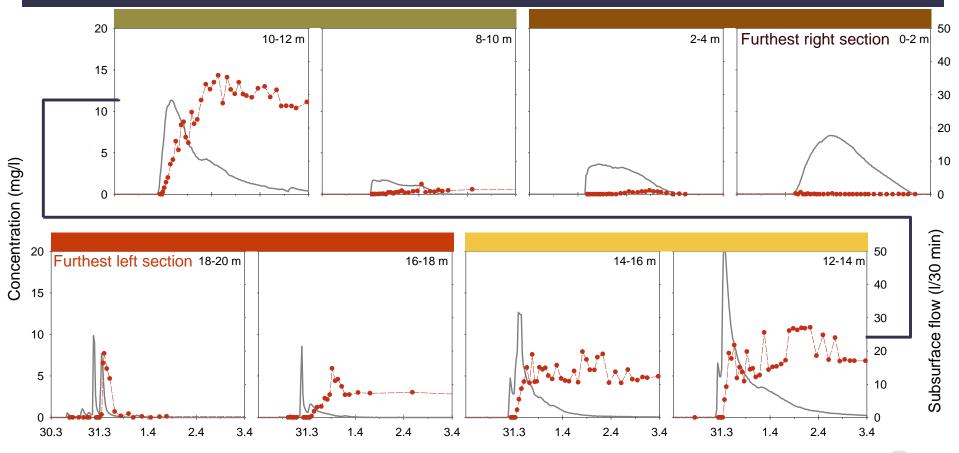
Well known difference between surface and bedrock topography leads to large spatial variation in subsurface flow volume



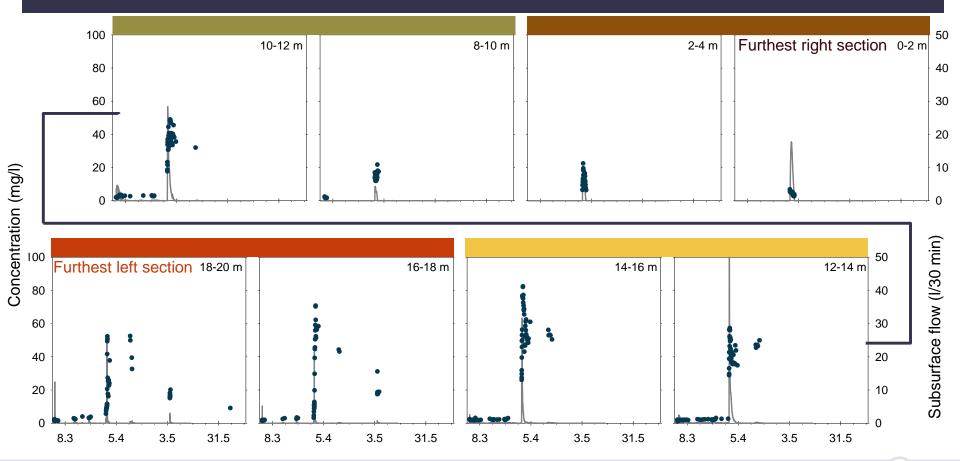
Trenchflow data: Bromide



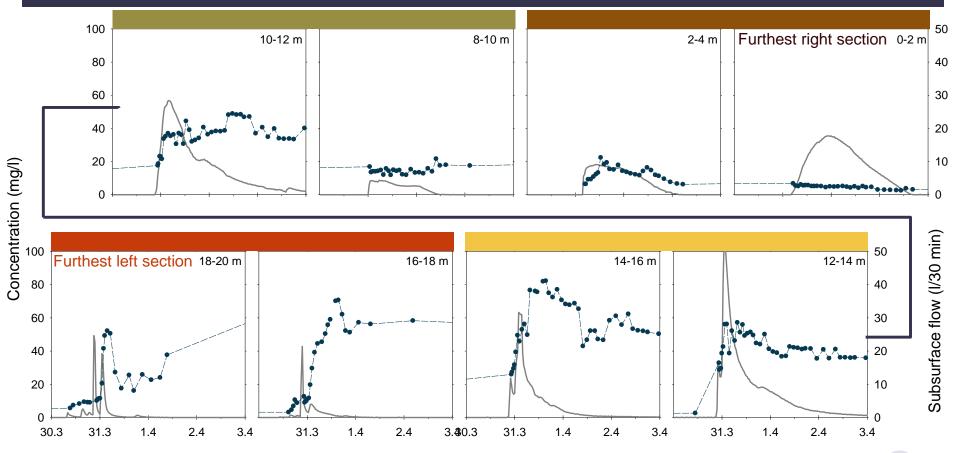
Trenchflow data: Bromide - event



Trenchflow data: Chloride



Trenchflow data: Chloride - event



Take home messages and next steps

- Take home messages:
 - Rapid transport during large events
 - Highly variable tracer breakthrough related to main flow pathways and spatial variability in saturated flow occurrence

- Data analysis has just started.
- Next steps:
 - Compare data from wells to data from suction lysimeters
 - Determine velocities and celerities
 - Analyse data during rainfall simulation on part of the hillslope

For questions and suggestions, email me: ilja.vanmeerveld@geo.uzh.ch

References for the Panola hillslope

Hydrometric data:

■ Tromp-van Meerveld, H.J., A.L. James, J.J. McDonnell, and N.E. Peters (2008), A reference data set of hillslope rainfall runoff response, Panola Mountain Research Watershed, United States, *Water Resources Research*, *44*(6), W06502.



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- Freer, J., J. McDonnell, K.J. Beven, D. Brammer, D. Burns, R.P. Hooper and C. Kendal (1997), Topographic controls on subsurface storm flow at the hillslope scale for two hydrologically distinct small catchments, *Hydrological Processes.*, 11, 1347-1352.
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