



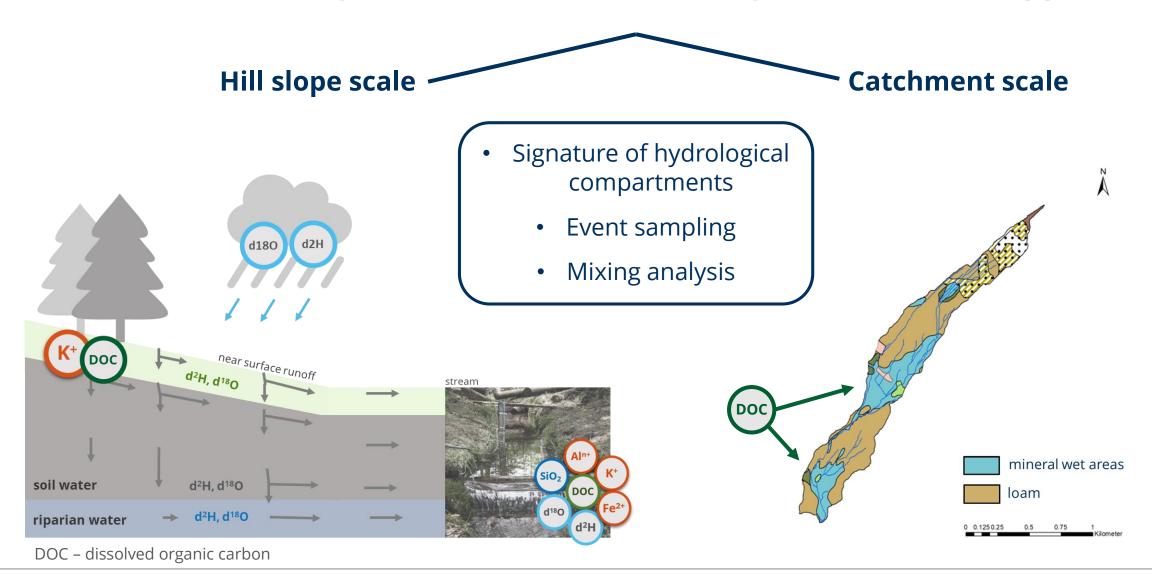




# Discriminating runoff source areas in a small forested catchment using a multi-tracer approach



**Lisa Kuhnert,**Thomas Wöhling

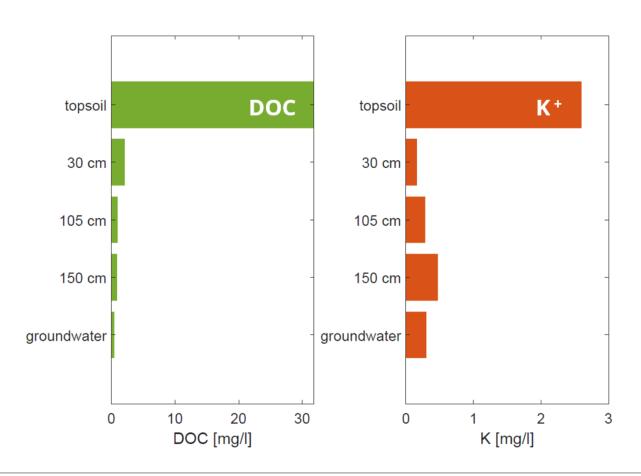




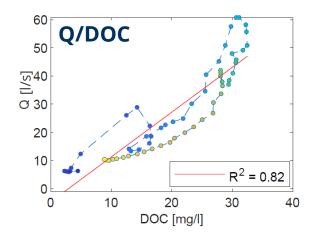


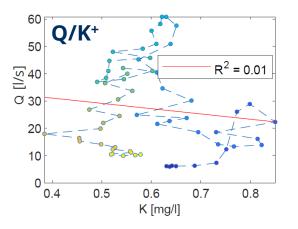


**DOC and K**<sup>+</sup> from organic topsoil



Only **DOC** correlates with discharge **Q** during HQ-event



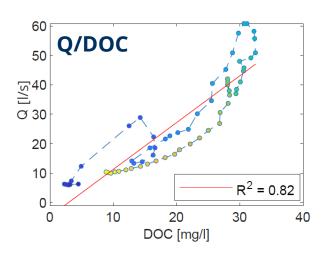


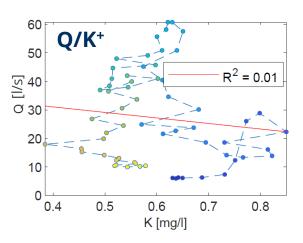


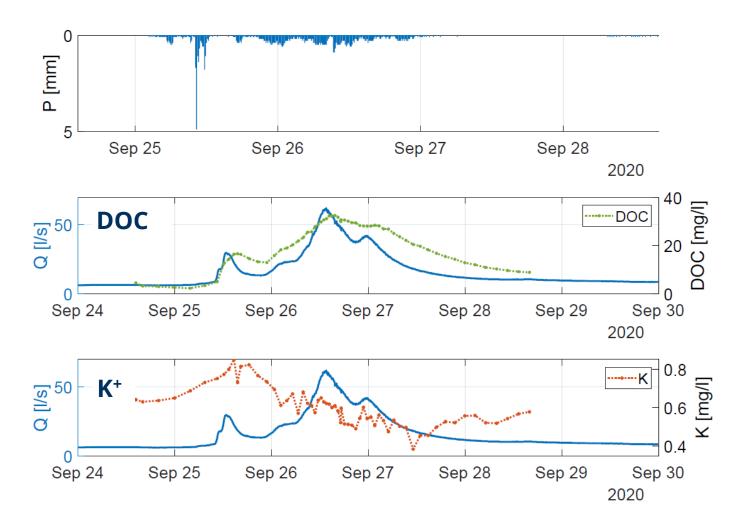




#### Discriminating runoff source areas using a multi-tracer approach Event sampling





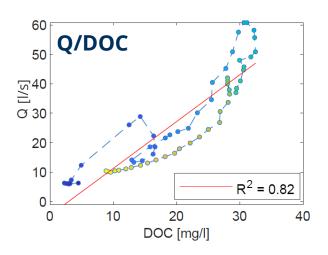


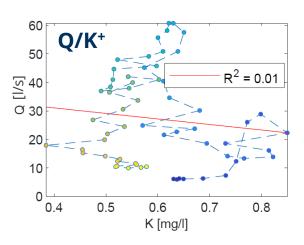


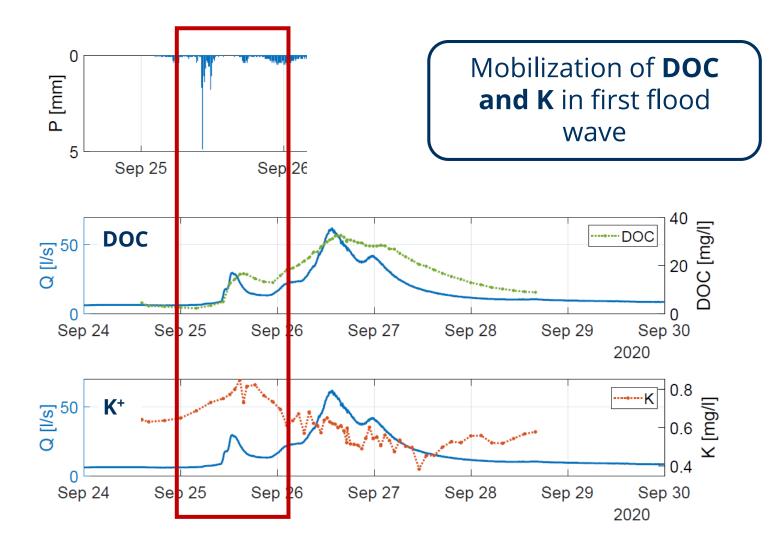




#### **Event sampling**





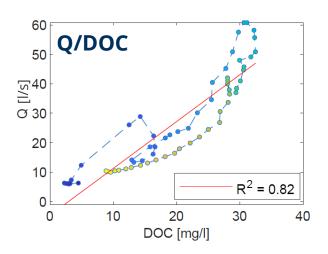


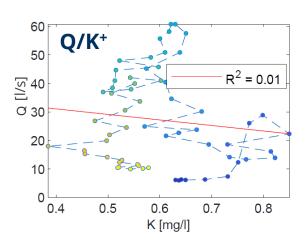


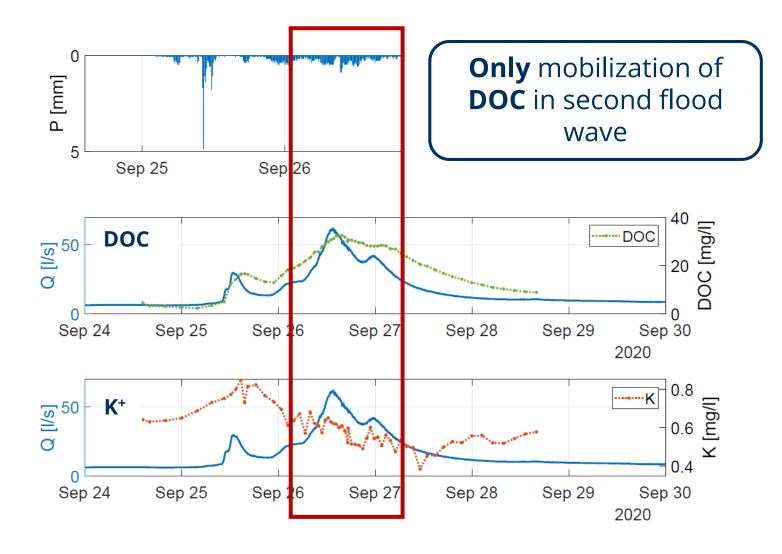




#### **Event sampling**



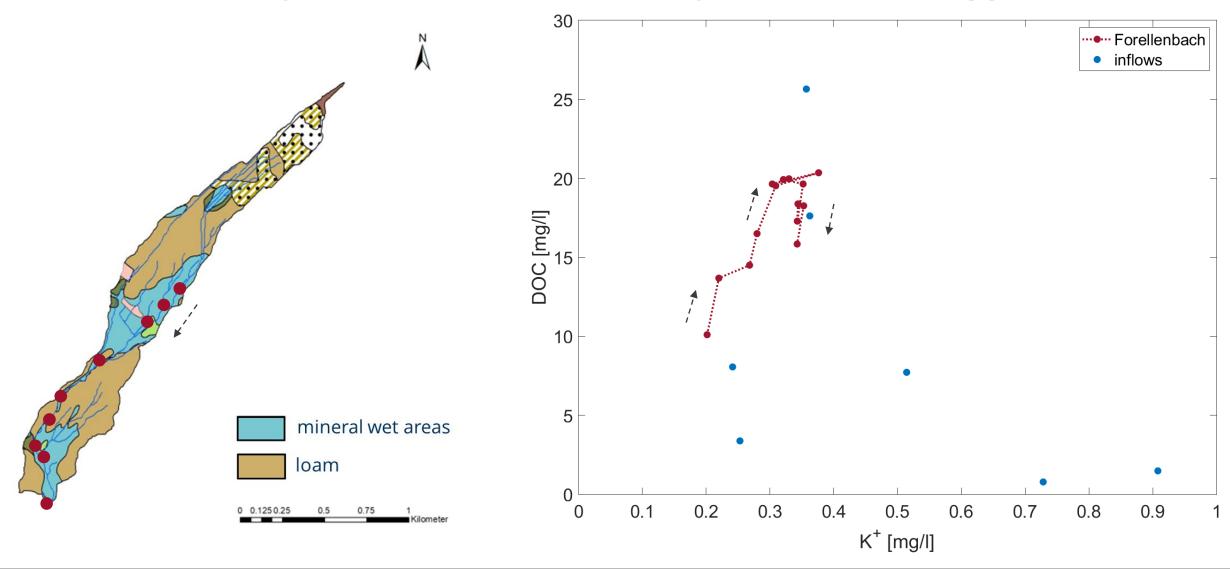








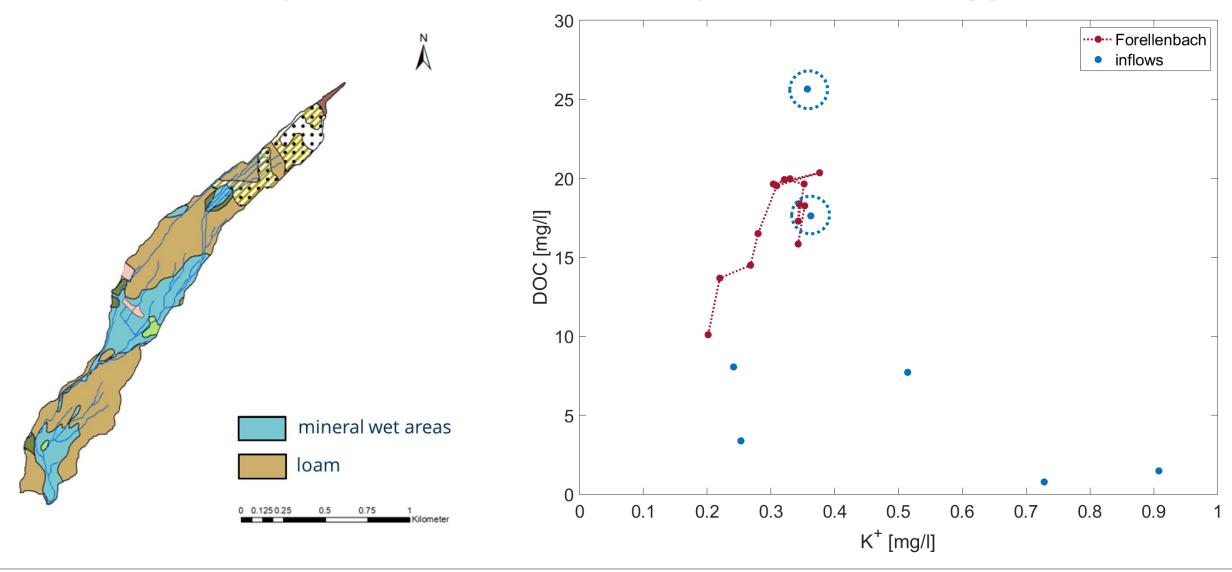








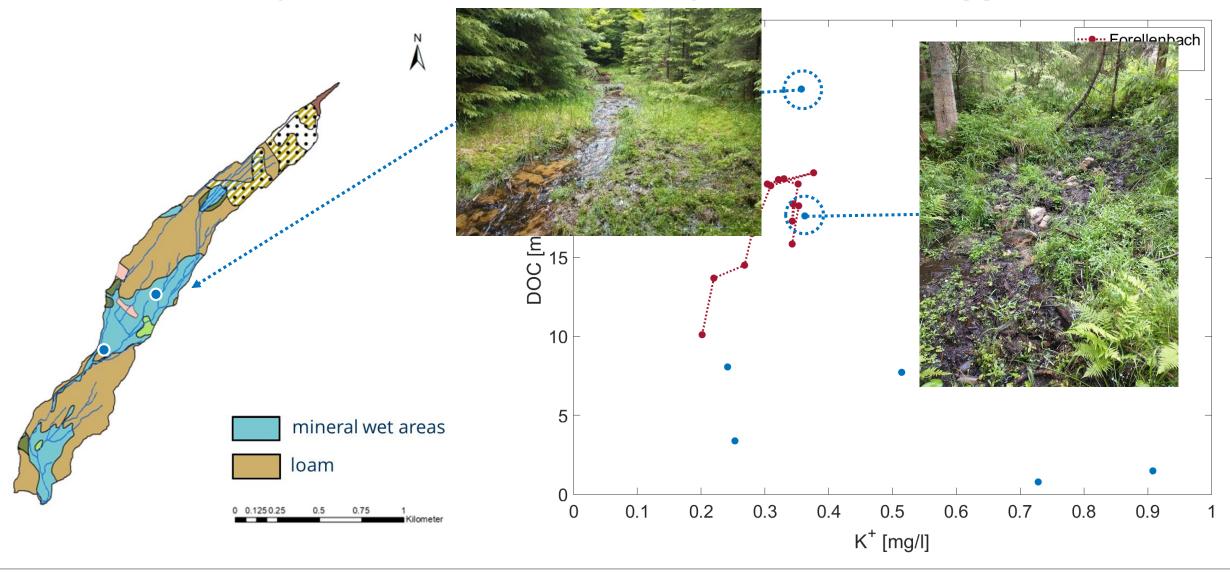








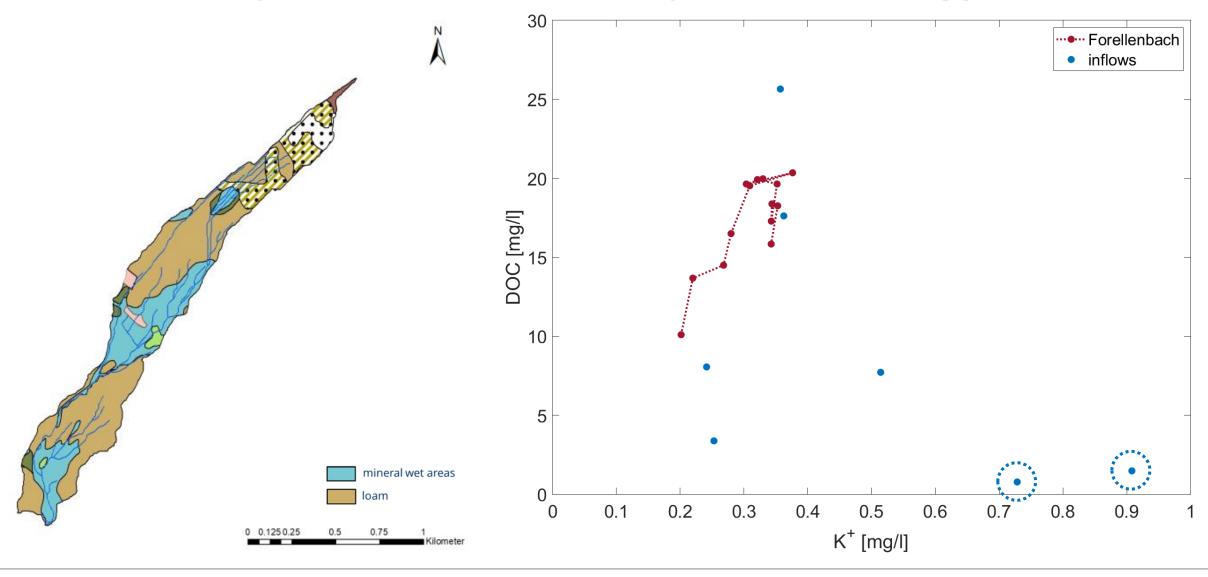








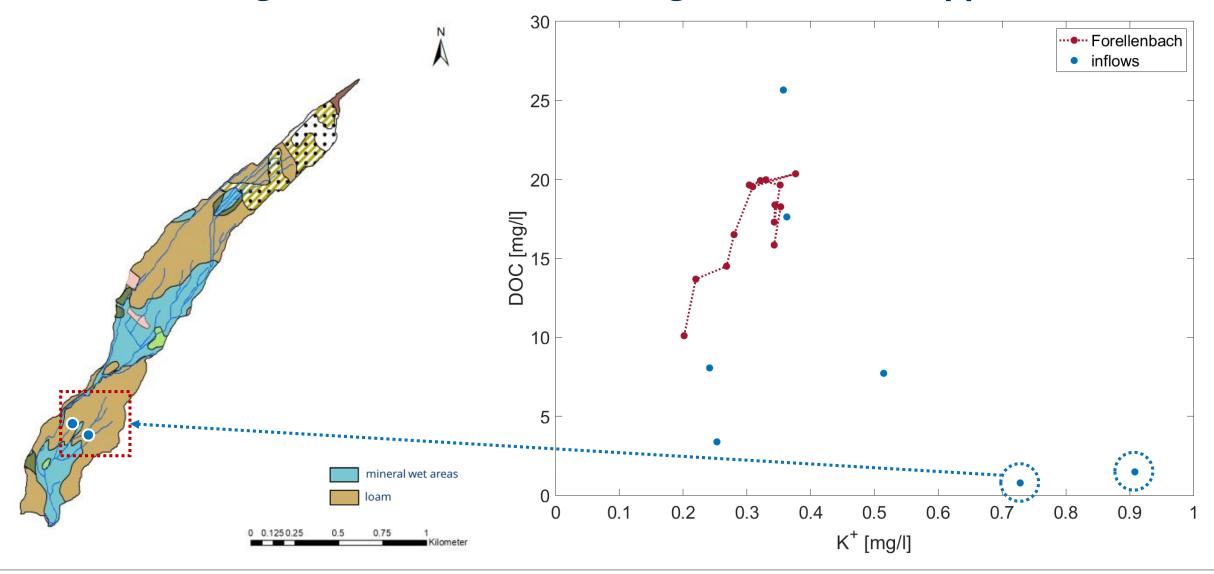


















#### What we learned so far...

- Different DOC- and K<sup>+</sup>-concentration profiles during HQ-event indicate changing runoff processes
- First, near surface runoff is main contributor to catchment runoff (rising DOC- and K<sup>+</sup>-concentration in the stream water )
- Then hydrological connectivity of wet areas in catchment lead to high DOC-, but low K+-concentration in the stream water ("fill & spill")













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