



Exploring spatiotemporal dynamics of soil moisture: comparison of three model conceptualizations in a subarctic catchment

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Why interest in soil moisture?

- Key role in earth and climate systems
 - Energy flux partitioning
 - Hydrological and biogeochemical cycles
- Essential for forecasting
 - Floods, droughts, landslides and wild fires
 - Forest trafficability
- Important in NWP and climate modelling





How do we explore soil moisture patterns in space and time?

- Modelling hydrology with three different (groundwater) model conceptualizations built in Spatial Forest Hydrology (SpaFHy, Launiainen et al. 2019) model
 - Comparing simulations to Sentinel-1 (satellite) SAR-based spatiotemporal soil moisture estimates (Manninen et al. 2021)
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1. **Where and when does lateral ground water flow determine the variability of soil moisture?**
 2. **How does influence of lateral flow compare with the effects of vegetation and soil heterogeneity?**
 3. **Can we take advantage of novel SAR-based soil moisture estimates in model development and evaluation?**



SpaFHy model

Canopy module

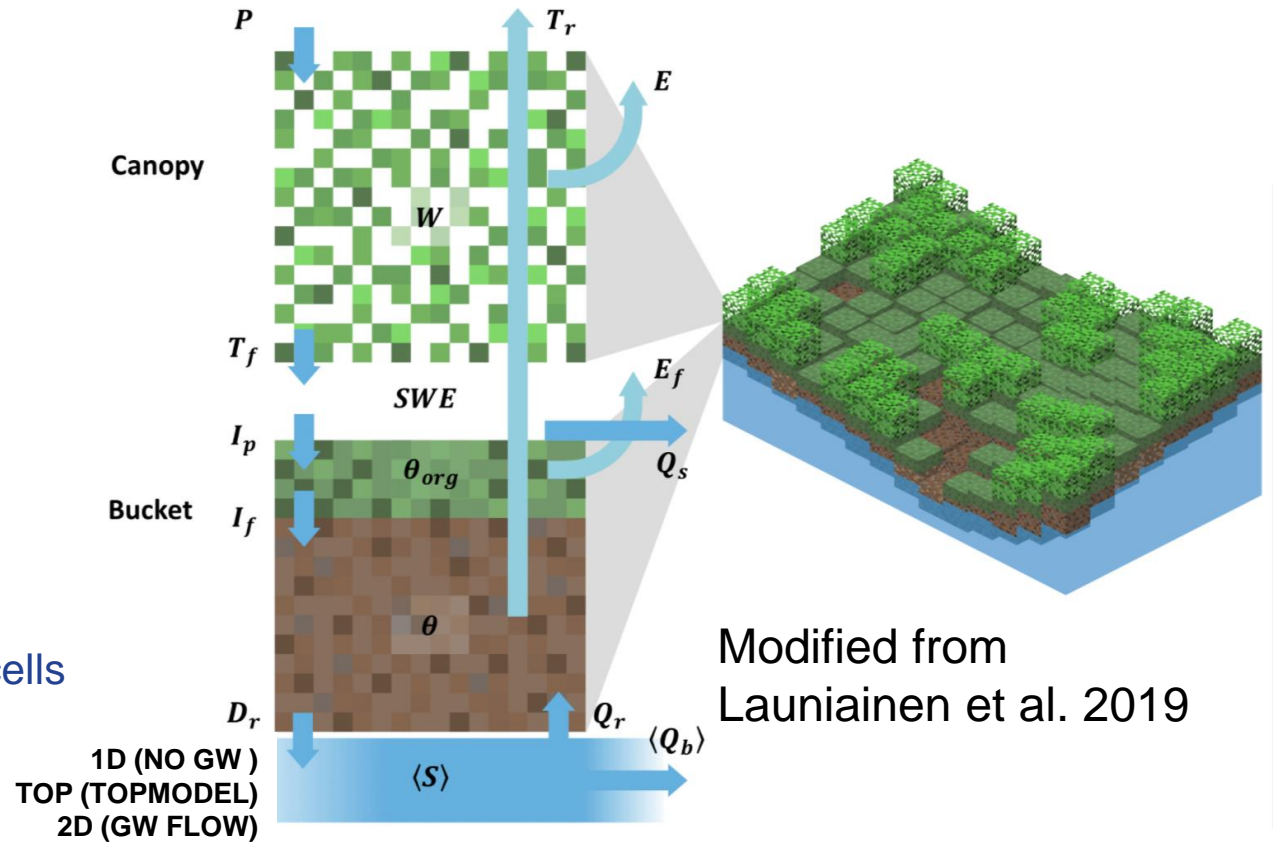
- Hydrology in vegetation and snowpack

Bucket module

- Organic moss-humus layer
- Rootzone layer (soil moisture)

Groundwater modules

- 1D: Neglecting groundwater storage
- TOP: TOPMODEL approach
 - Topography based: return flow from high TWI cells
- + 2D: Lateral flow model
 - Spatially distributed groundwater flow model



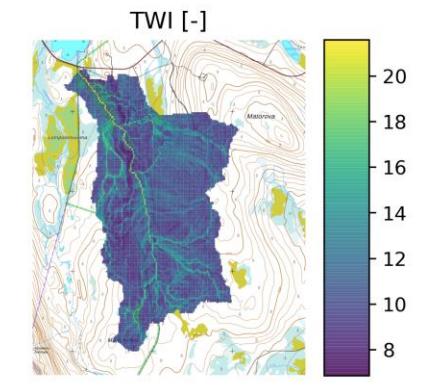
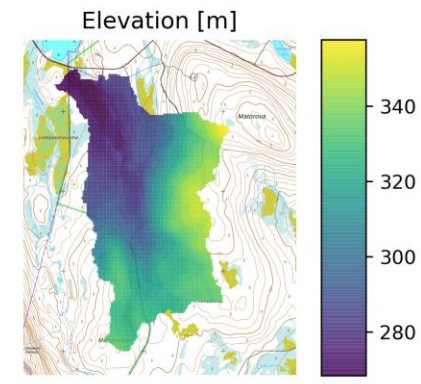
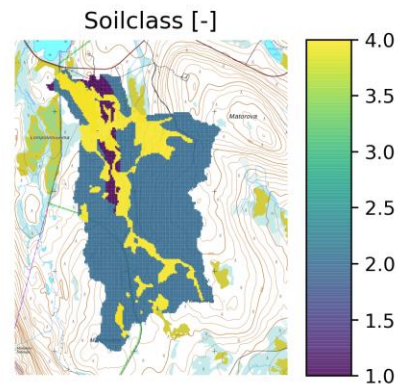
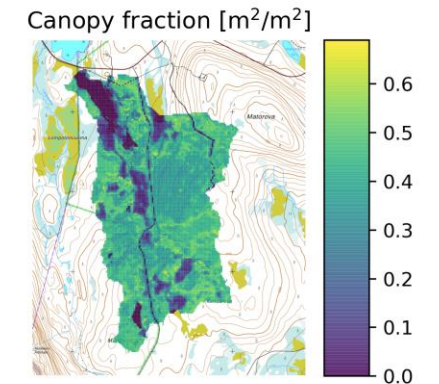
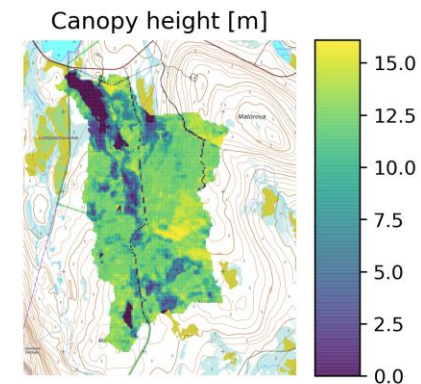
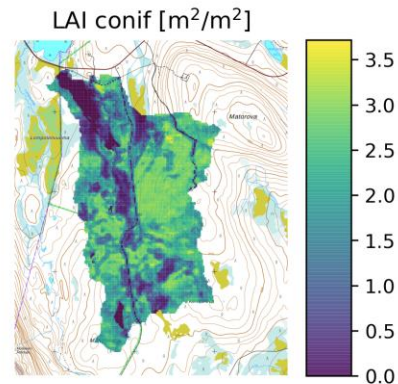
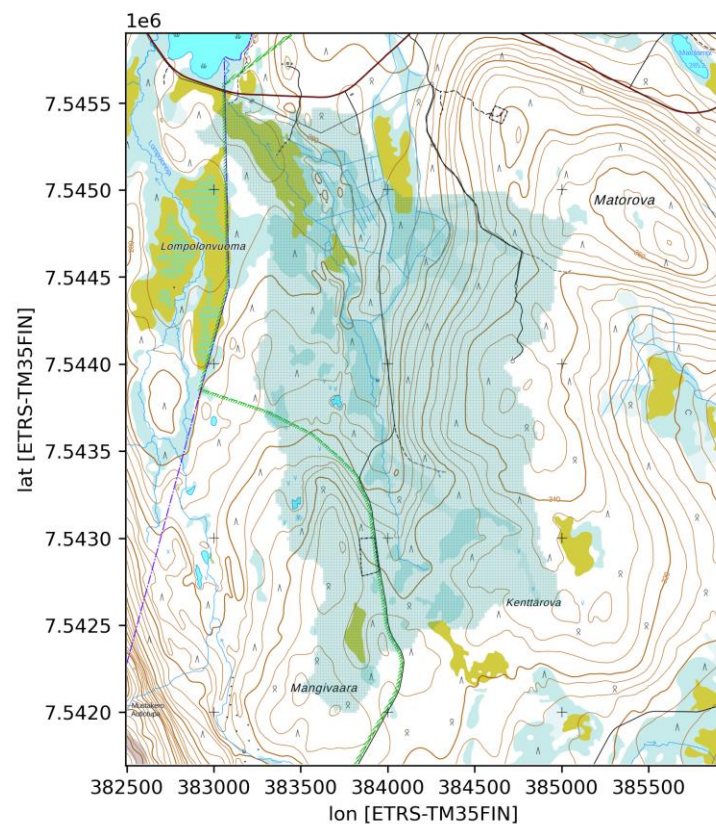


Characteristics of the study catchment



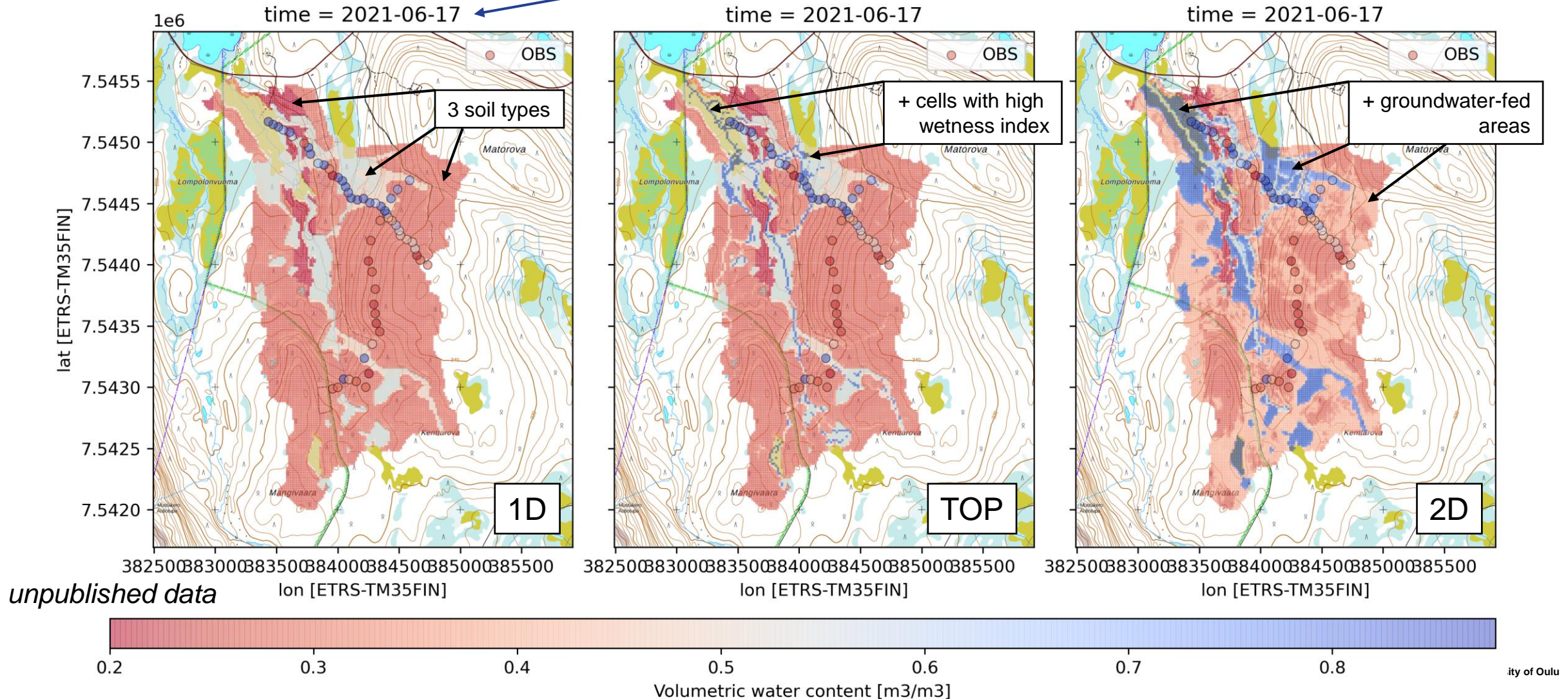
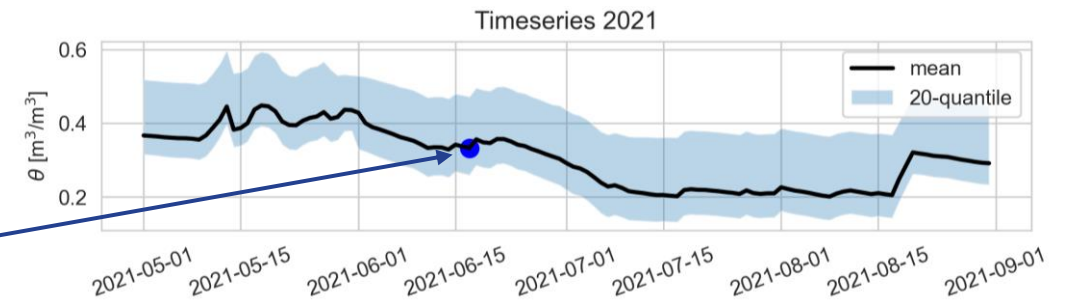
Pallas catchment, $\sim 4.4 \text{ km}^2$, Northern Finland

- Subarctic climate (seasonal snow cover)
- Boreal biome (spruce forests, paludified forests, peatlands and hills)





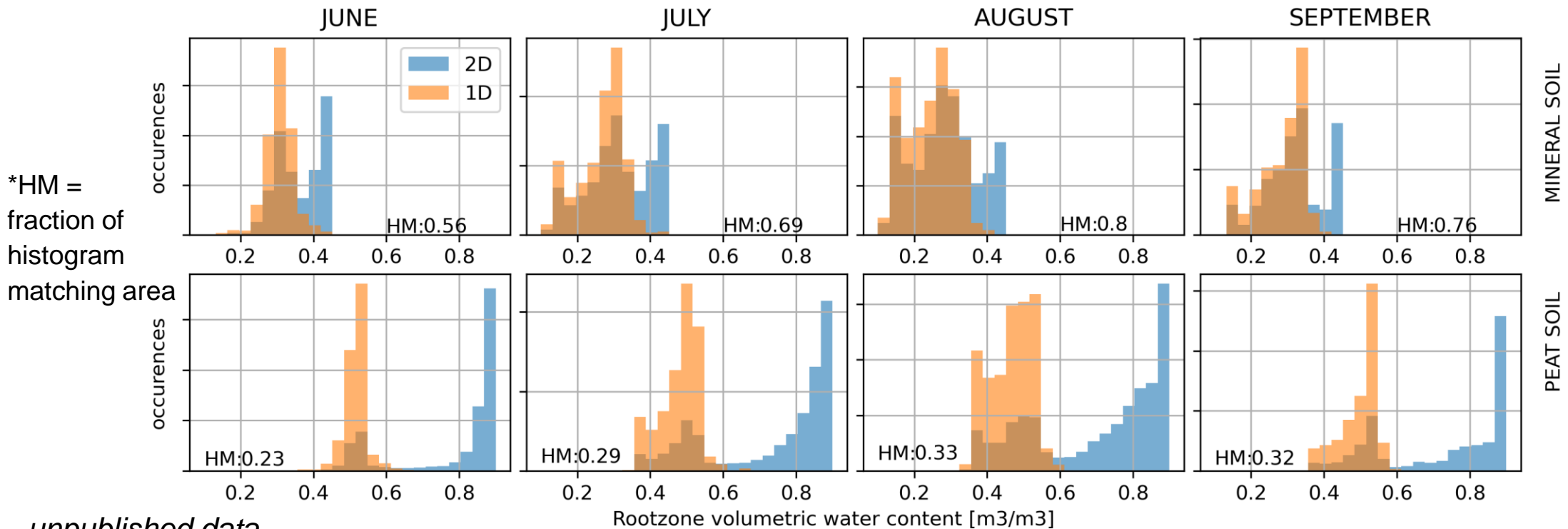
Comparison of model versions





Comparison of model versions

- When and where 2D groundwater flow influences soil moisture?
 - Influence greater in early summer (wet conditions after snowmelt)



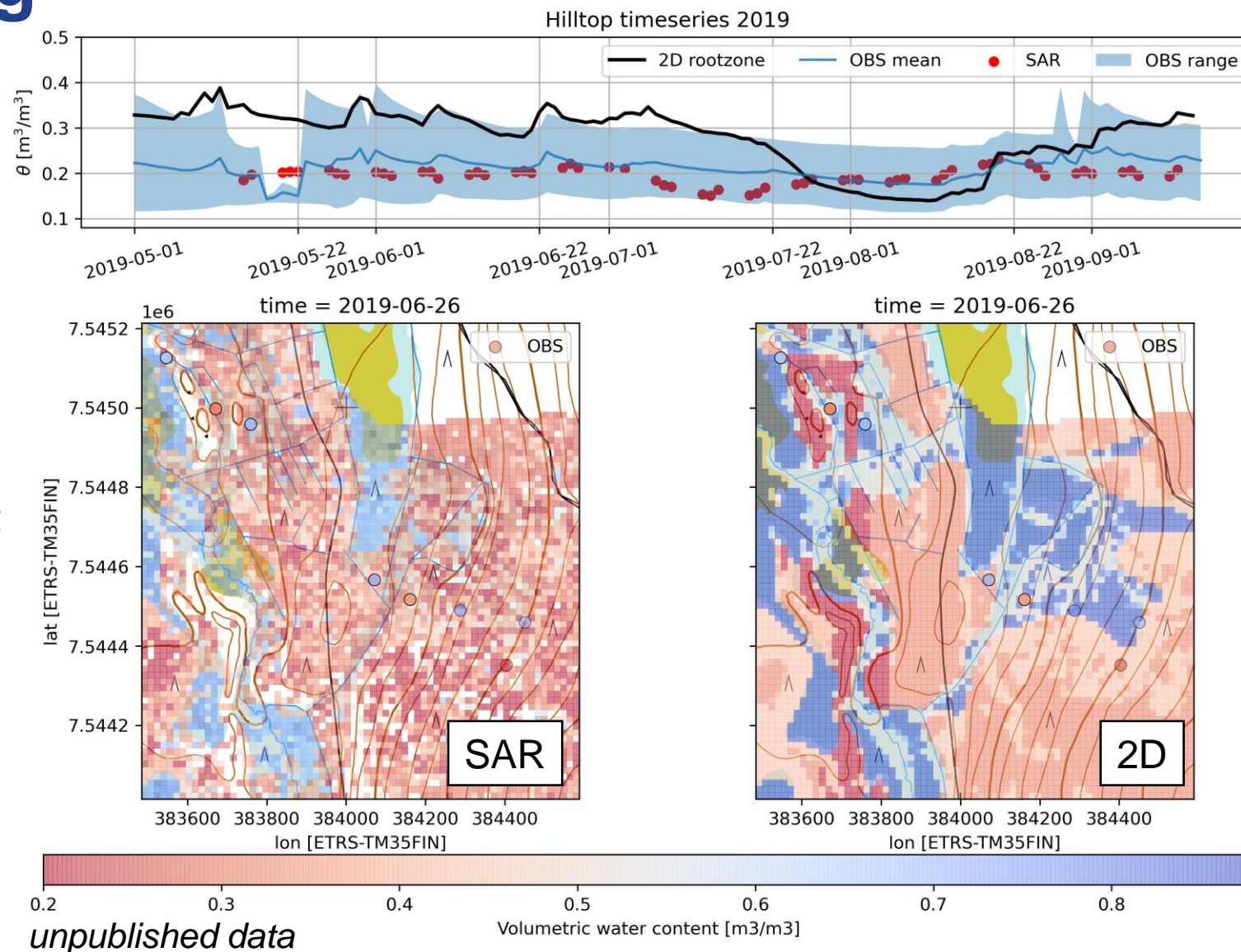
- Influence greater on peatlands compared to mineral soils (forest)



SAR*-based soil moisture estimates to assist modelling

*Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)

- SAR-estimates are able to capture the temporal range of observed soil moistures and main spatial patterns
 - Enables to distinguish spatial variations not covered by manual point observations
- Spatial variability is higher than what can be described by vegetation and soil characteristics commonly implemented in spatial models
 - Challenging to use for calibration





Main findings

- ✓ 2D groundwater flow is important driver of soil moisture in the study catchment
- ✓ Influence of 2D groundwater flow becomes greater in early summer, but is evident throughout the season on peatlands
- ✓ Remote sensing based soil moisture estimates can assist spatially-distributed model developments and evaluations

References

- Nousu et al. (in prep). Exploring spatiotemporal dynamics of soil moisture: comparison of three model conceptualizations in a subarctic catchment
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- Manninen, T., Jaaskelainen, E., Lohila, A., Korkiakoski, M., Rasanen, A., Virtanen, T., Muhic, F., Marttila, H., Ala-Aho, P., Markovaara-Koivisto, M., Liwata-Kenttala, P., Sutinen, R., & Hanninen, P. (2021). Very High Spatial Resolution Soil Moisture Observation of Heterogeneous Subarctic Catchment Using Nonlocal Averaging and Multitemporal SAR Data. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TGRS.2021.3109695>