

QUANTIFYING WATER FLUXES WITHIN SOIL-PLANT-ATMOSPHERE CONTINUUM SYSTEM USING HYDROMETRIC MEASUREMENTS AND STABLE ISOTOPES TECHNIQUES

SAMUEL JONSON SUTANTO ^{a,b,*}

JOCHEN WENNINGER ^{b,c}

A.M.J. COENDERS-GERRITS ^c

STEFAN UHLENBROOK ^{b,c}

a) Research Center for Water Resources, Bandung, Indonesia

b) UNESCO-IHE, Delft, the Netherlands

c) Delft University of Technology, Delft, the Netherlands

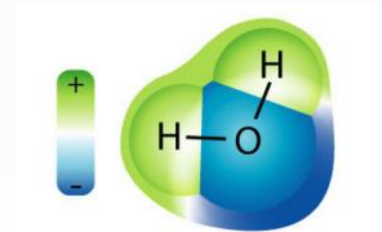
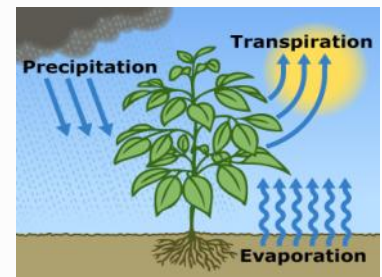
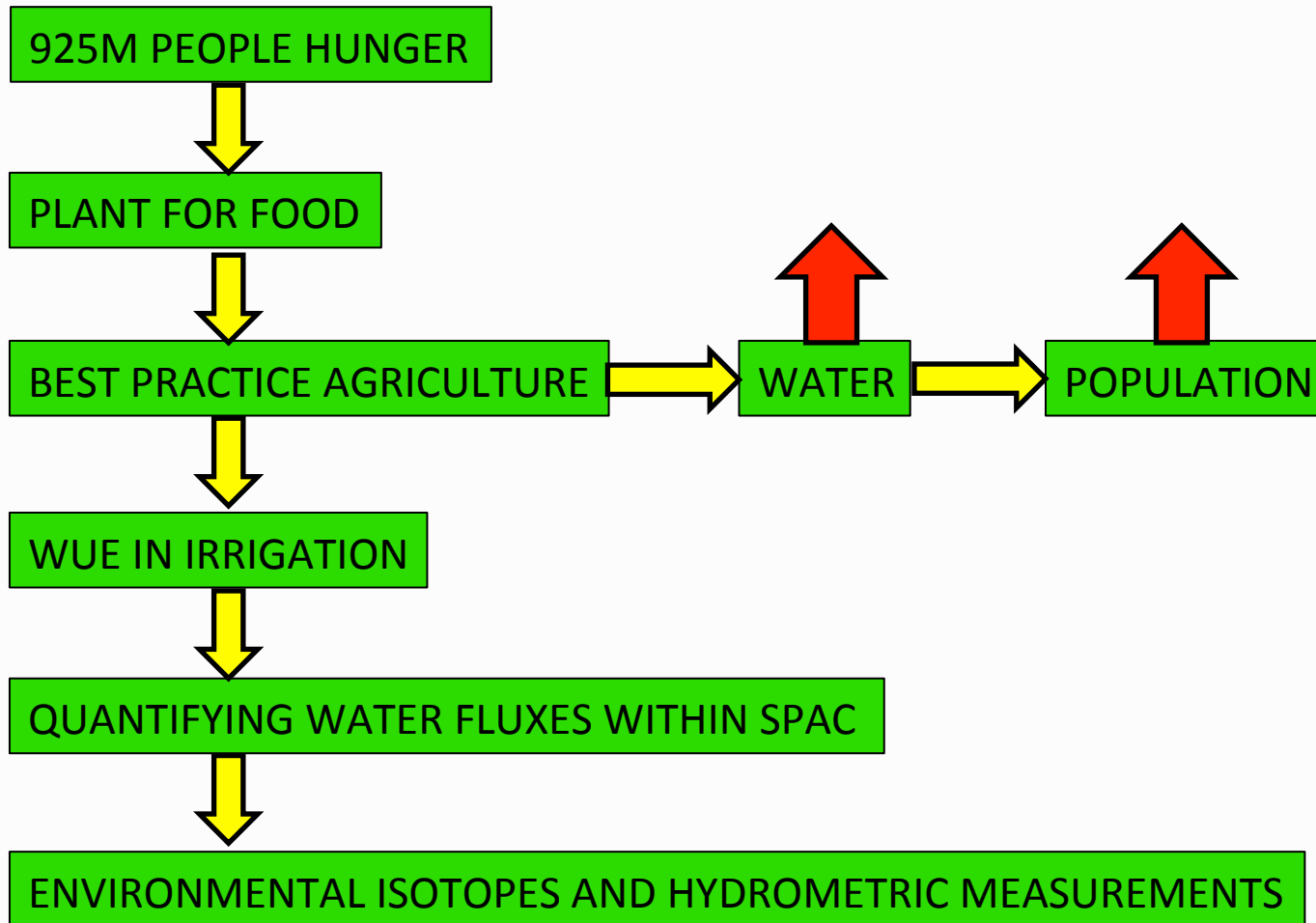
*) Now at Institute for Marine and Atmosphere Research, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands

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OUTLINES

1. BACKGROUND
2. OBJECTIVE
3. STUDY AREA
4. METHOD AND EQUIPMENTS
5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
6. CONCLUSIONS

BACKGROUND



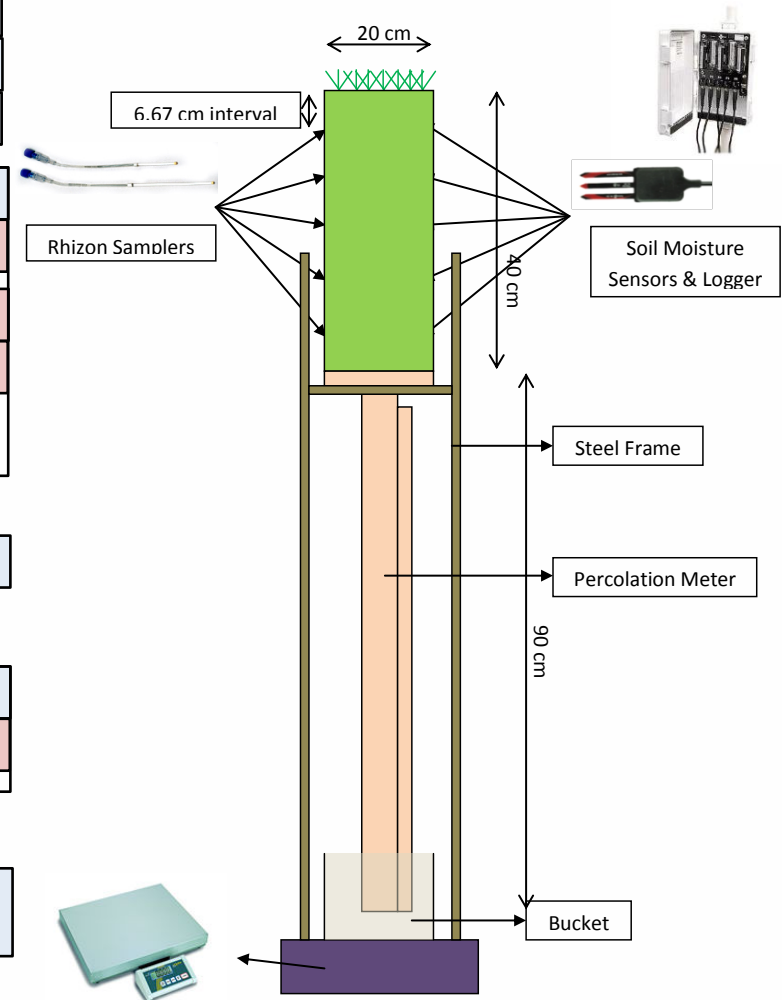
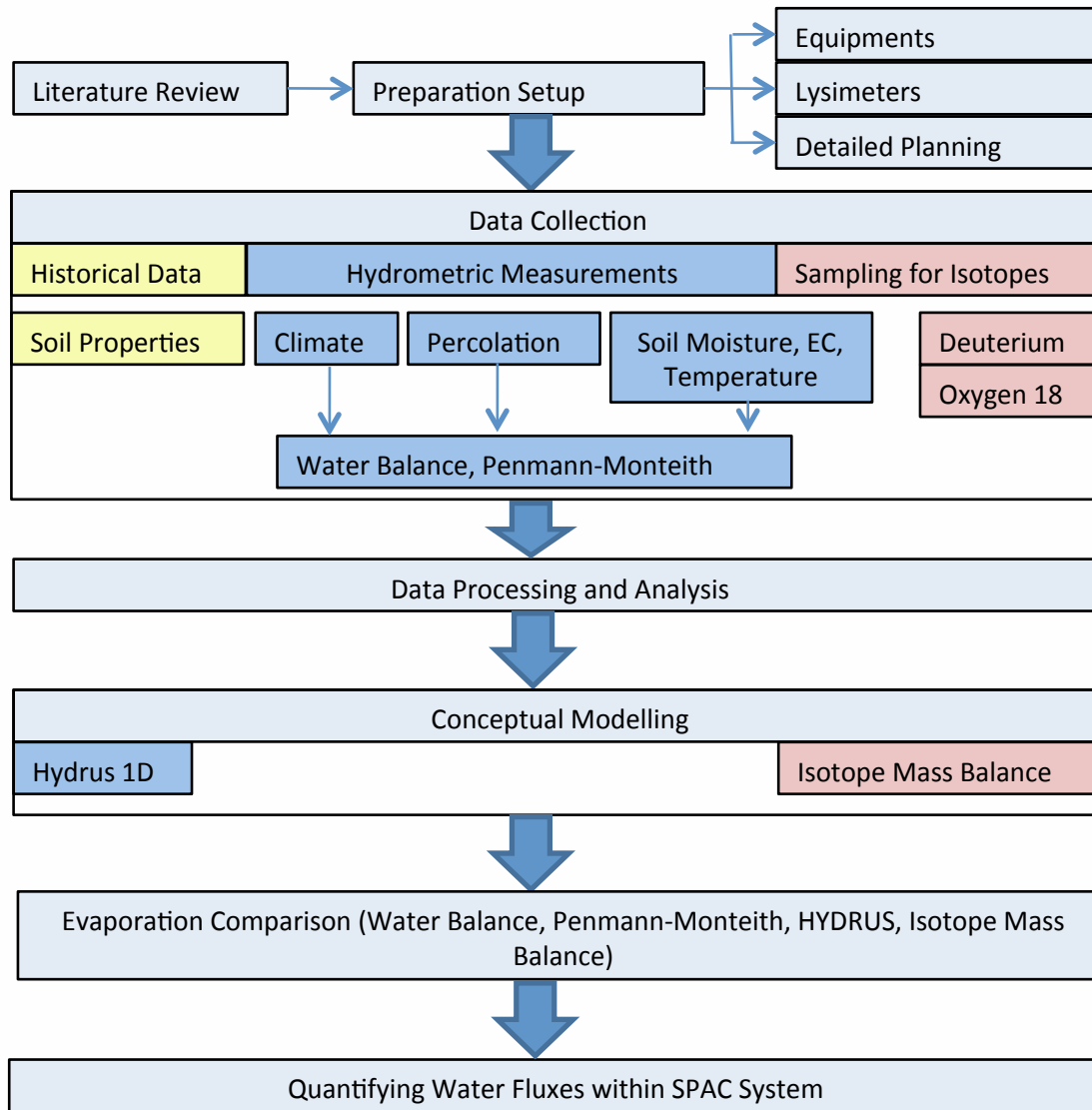
OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to quantify water fluxes within soil-plant-atmosphere system using hydrometric measurements and stable isotopes techniques. Moreover, the evaporation flux has been partitioned into soil evaporation, transpiration and interception fluxes.

STUDY AREA

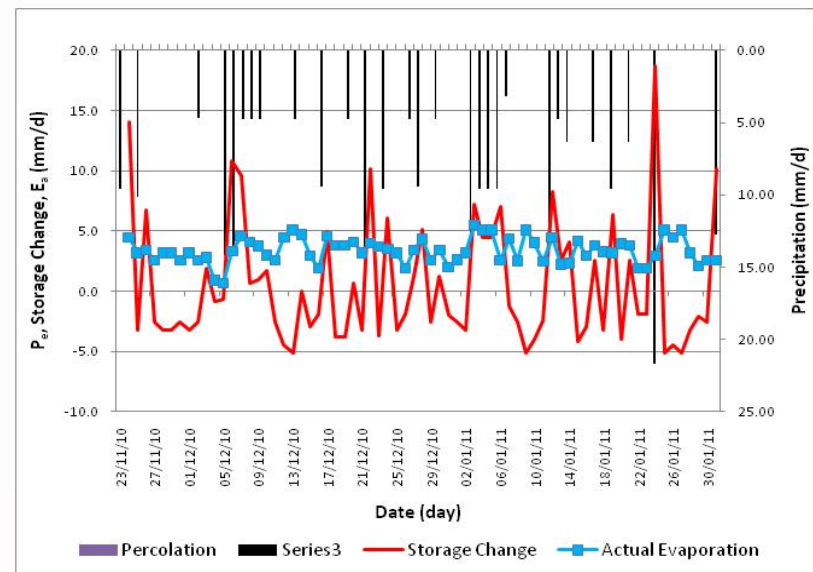
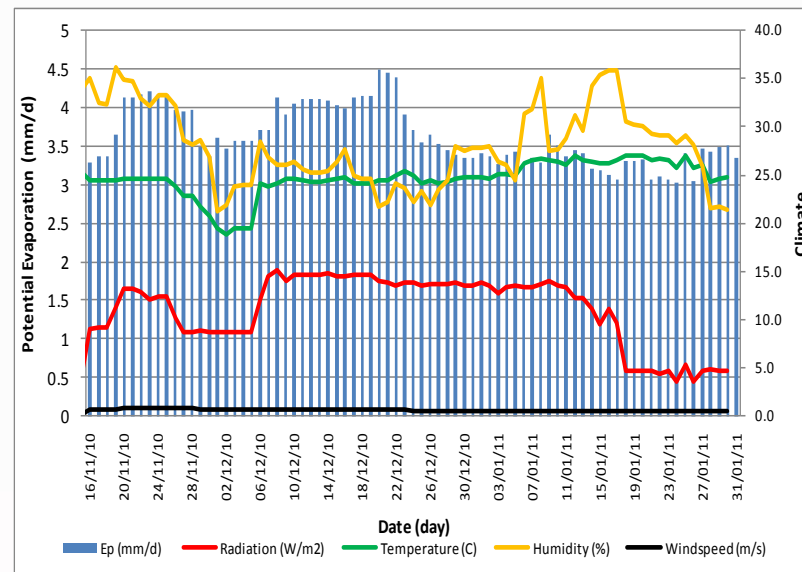
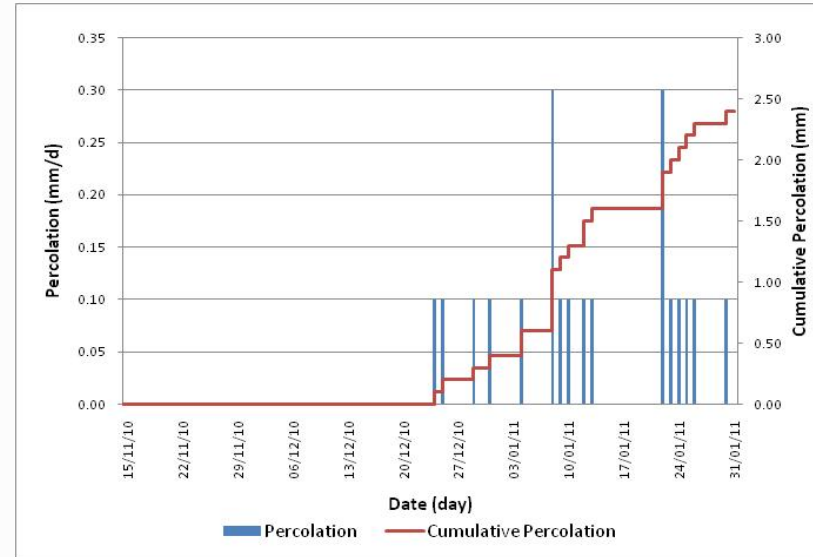
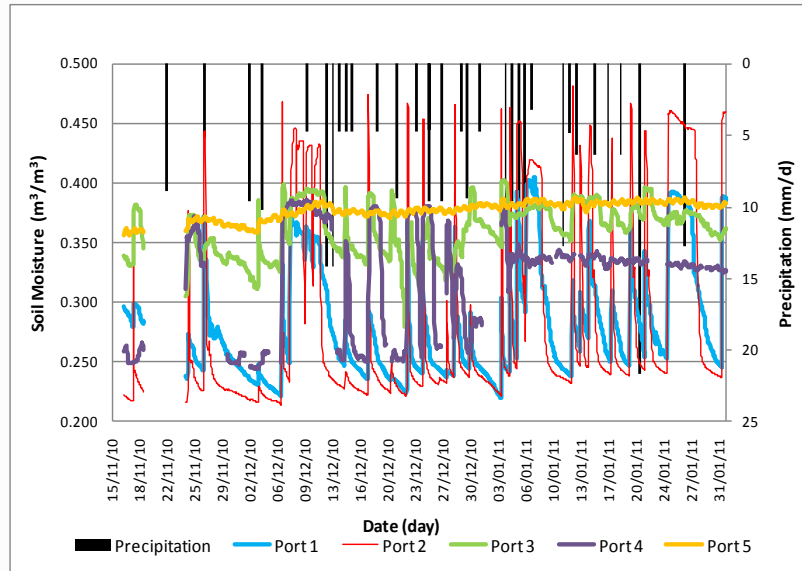


METHOD AND EQUIPMENTS

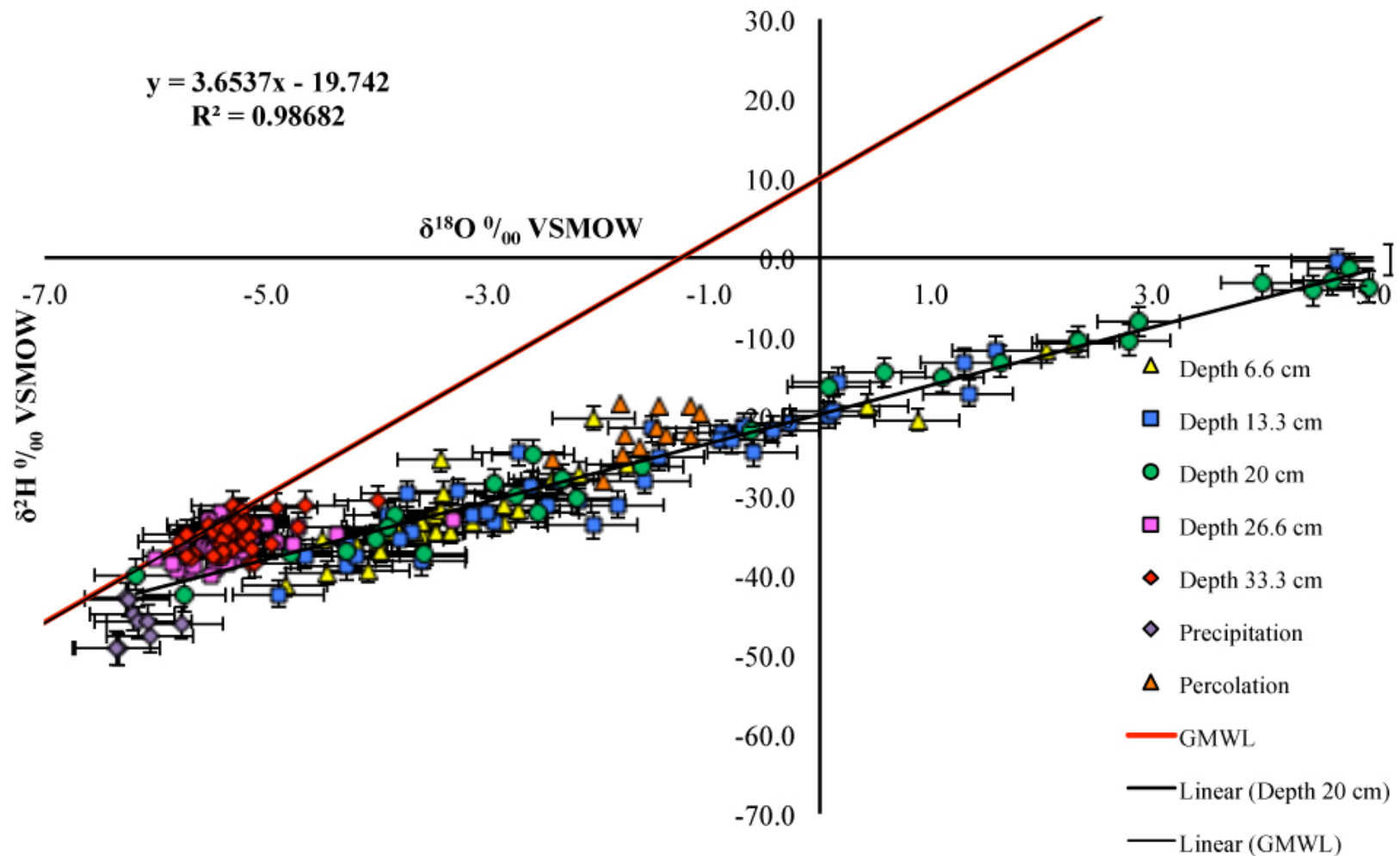


MEASUREMENTS RESULTS

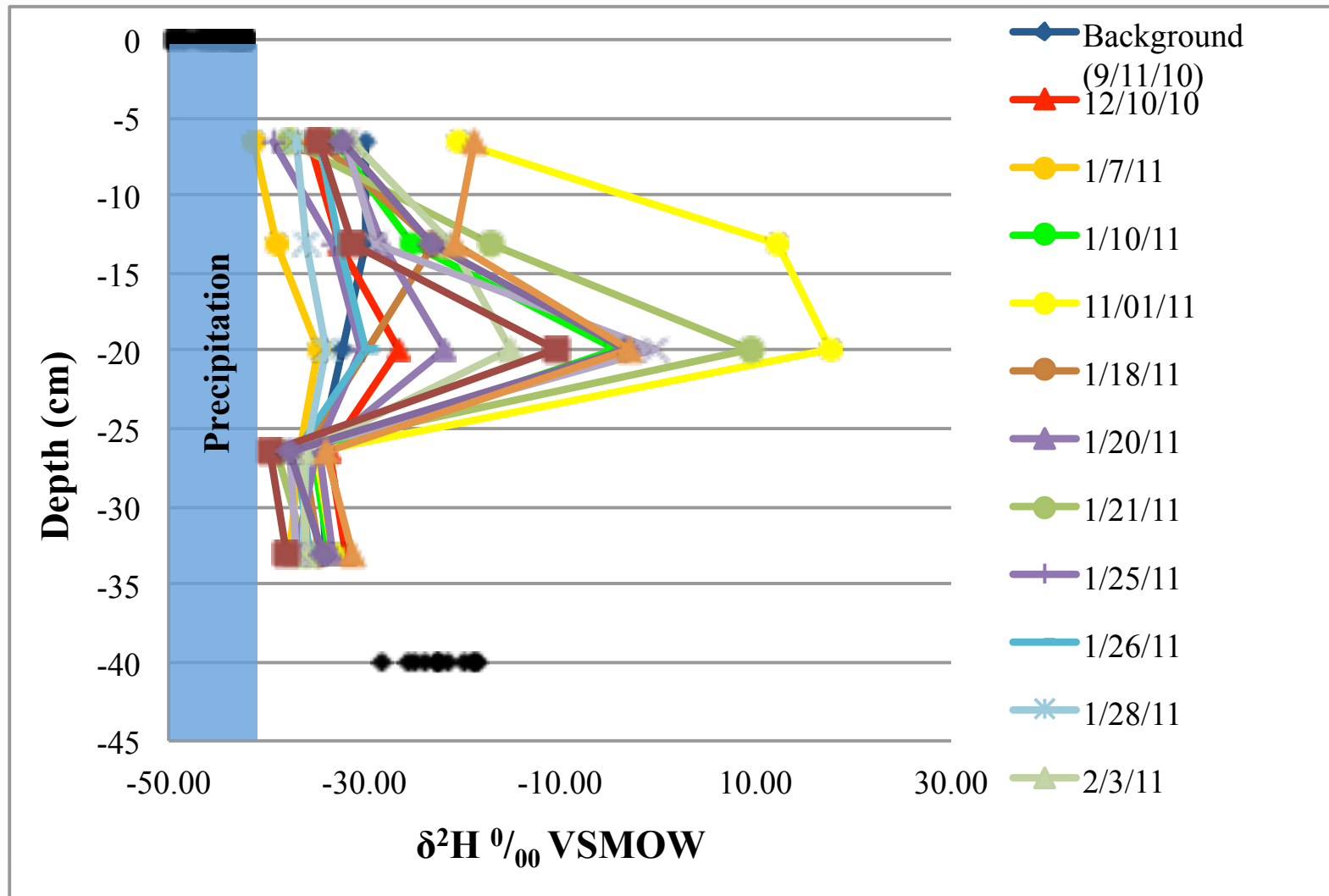
($E_p=3.2$ mm/d, $E_a=3.0$ mm/d)



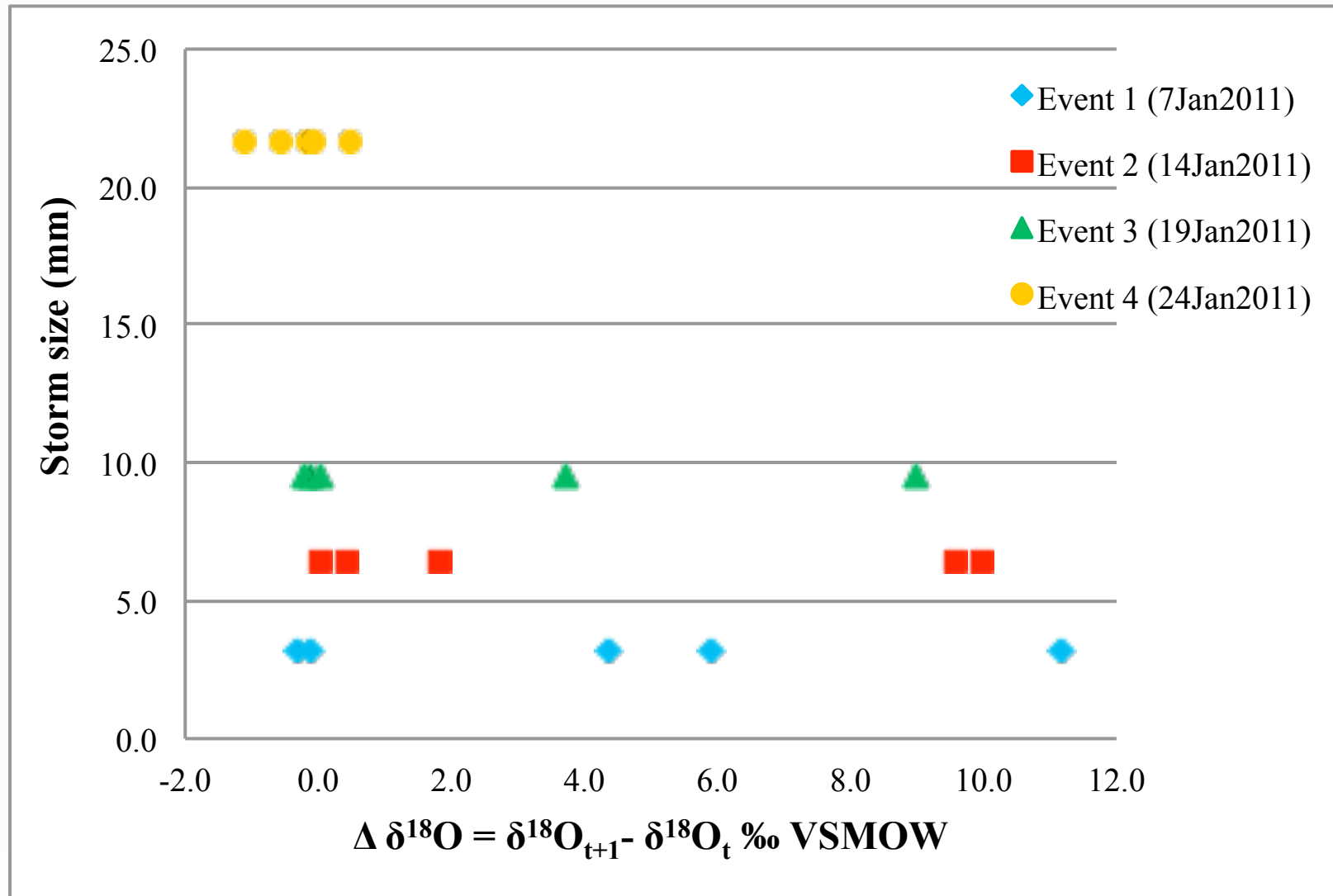
ISOTOPES MEASUREMENTS RESULTS



ISOTOPES RESULTS



ISOTOPES RESULTS



ISOTOPE MASS BALANCE

The water taken out by plant root for transpiration is not affected by isotopes fractionation until the water leaving the plant from stomata.

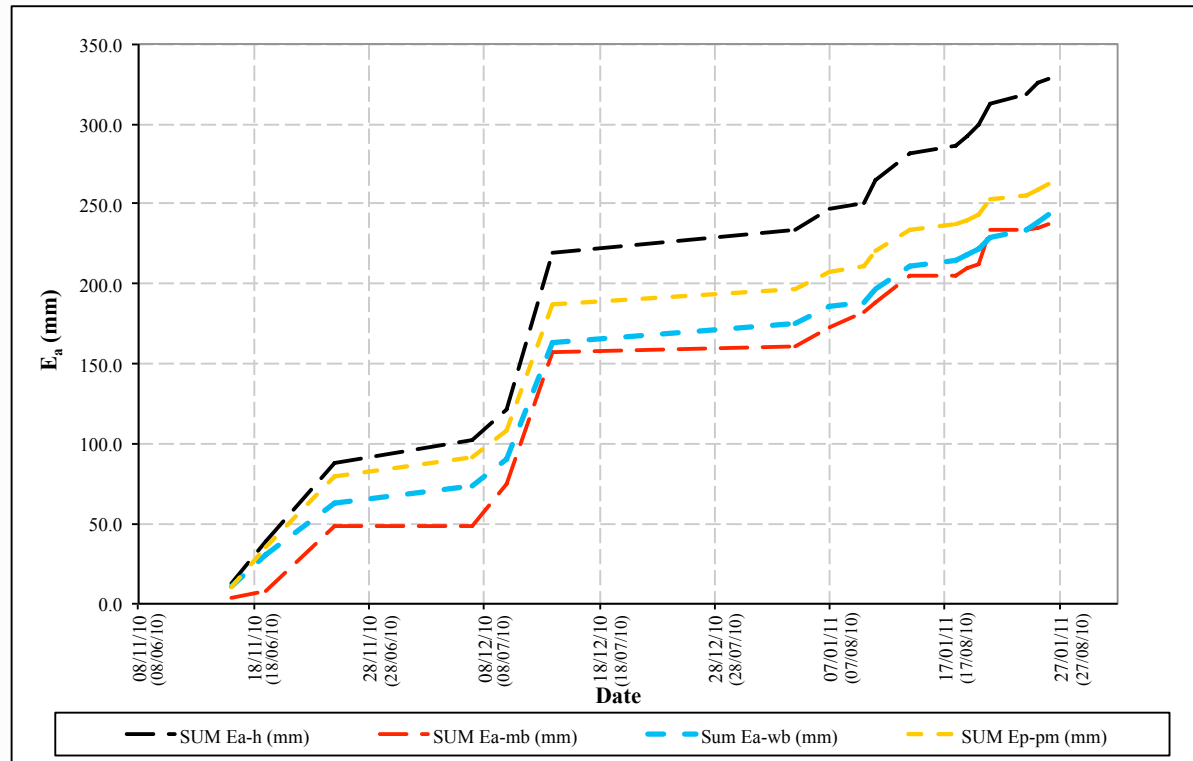
In contrast, the water evaporate from soil is affected by isotopes fractionation.

Since the grass also intercepts rain water, the precipitation value needs to be adjusted for interception -> net precipitation.

ISOTOPE MASS BALANCE

This net precipitation is the input for our lysimeter and is assumed to have the same isotopic concentration as the precipitation since the interception will not play a significant role in isotope water for lower vegetation type.

EVAPORATION COMPARISON



Methods	SUM E (mm)	$\bar{E}$ (mm/d)	$\bar{E}_s$ (mm/d)	$\bar{E}_t$ (mm/d)	$\bar{E}_i$ (mm/d)
Penman-Monteith	262.4	3.2	-	-	-
Water balance	243.1	3.0	-	-	-
HYDRUS-1D	328.1	4.0	1.2	2.5	0.3
Isotope mass balance (exclude E_i)	237.3	2.9	0.4	2.5	
Isotope mass balance (include E_i)	213.4	2.6	0.35	2.25	0.3

CONCLUSIONS

- A combination of hydrometric measurements technique and isotopes approach is able to do direct measurements of the water fluxes components.
- Isotope mass balance revealed to be a useful tool to partition soil evaporation, interception and transpiration fluxes
- Interception flux proved to be an important flux in evaporation processes since the interception flux may have the same value as soil evaporation flux.

CONCLUSIONS

- The most evaporation flux is produced by transpiration (78% from total evaporation)

Fluxes	Total Flux (mm)	Av Flux (mm/d)	E_s (mm/d)	E_t (mm/d)	E_i (mm/d)
Precipitation	242.6	2.96			
Percolation	2.3	0.03			
Evaporation (IMB)	237.3	2.9	0.35	2.25	0.3

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

