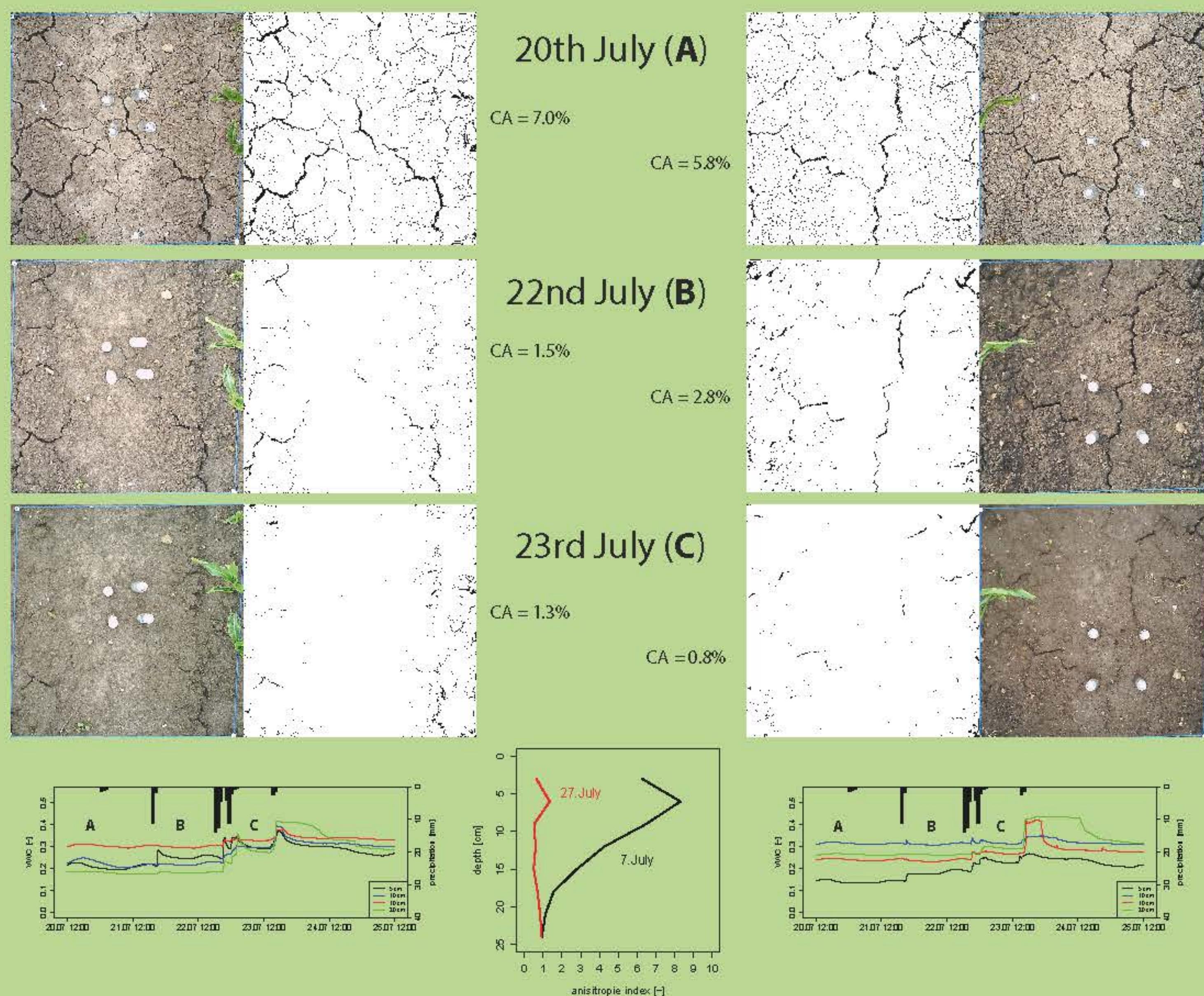
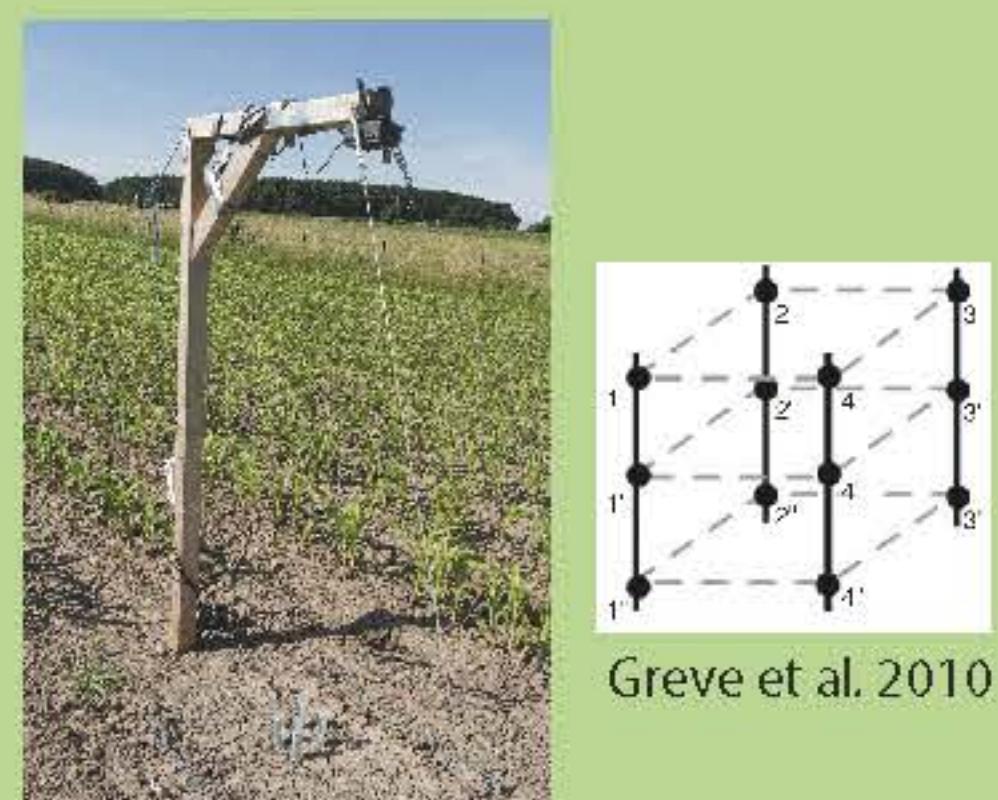


Dominic Demand <sup>(1)</sup>, Theresa Blume <sup>(2)</sup>, Markus Weiler <sup>(1)</sup>

catchments as organised systems

## Measuring soil crack area and infiltration

- infiltration behavior on a maize field with clay soil
- measuring soil crack area (CA) with time lapse photography (1 photo/hour) and crack depth (anisotropy apparent electrical resistivity)
- analysing results for different events in regards to soil crack and soil moisture change



- despite reduction of soil crack area due to rain events on the 21st and 22nd fast water transport to 20cm depth takes place on 23rd
- anisotropy apparent electrical resistivity shows a crack depth of ~ 20 cm
- noise causes uncertainty in crack area estimation from image analysis

## Comparing macropore estimation

- manual macropore (MP) counts are limited to soils with low rock content, root densities and clearly visible pores
- problems in dry sandy and silty soils
- as an alternative Watson & Luxmoore (1986) method can be used to estimate macroporosity from hood infiltrometer measurements

$$r = - \frac{2\sigma \cos \alpha}{\rho g h}$$



$$N = 8\mu K_m / \pi \rho g (0.05)^4$$

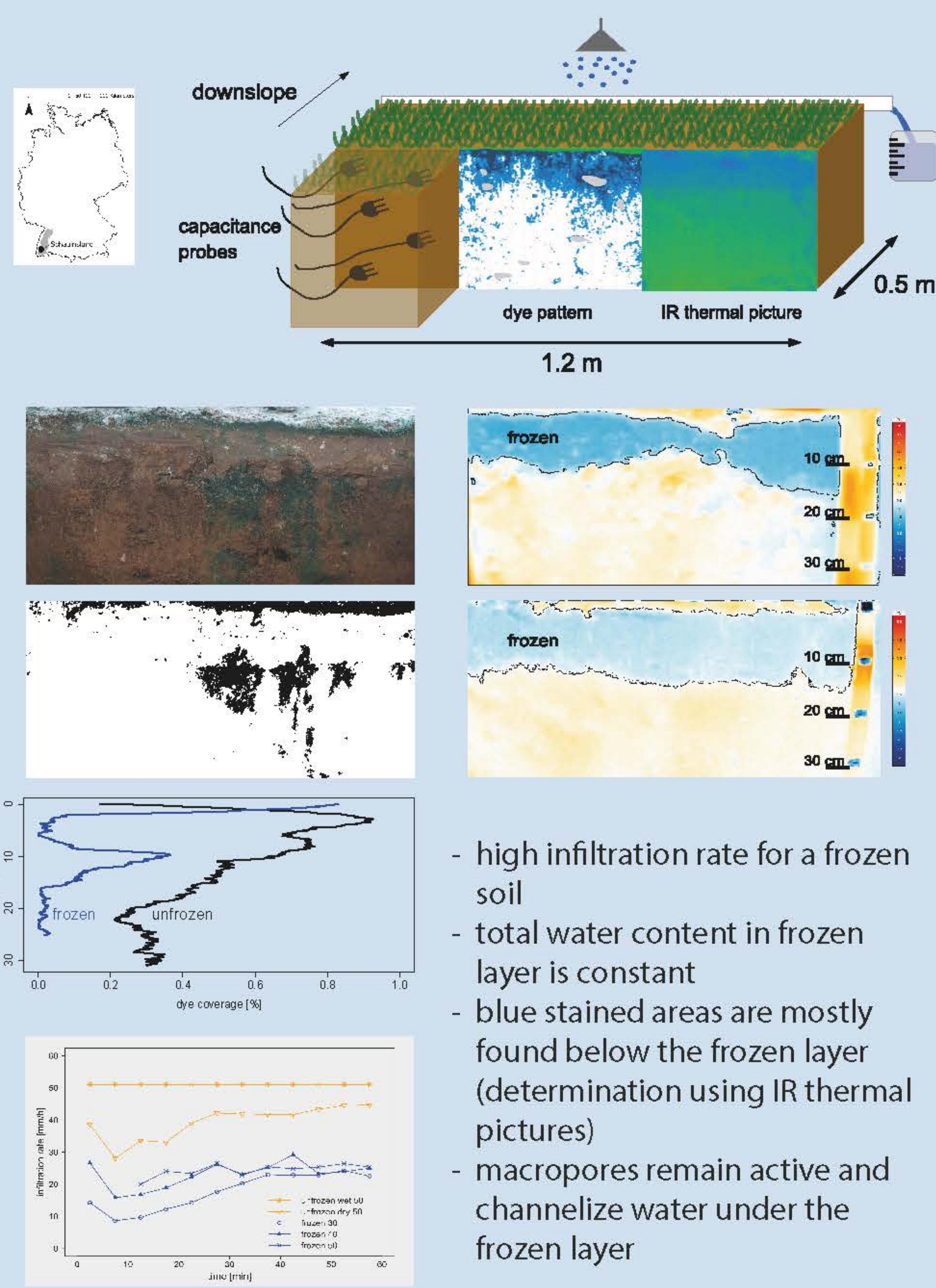


| position | Maximum No. MP > 2mm Ø / m² |        | ratio |
|----------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
|          | hood infiltrometer (mean)   | manual |       |
| M_J      | 60                          | 163    | 0.37  |
| M_I & K  | 26                          | 67     | 0.39  |
| M_H      | 22                          | 44     | 0.50  |
| M_G      | 31                          | 40     | 0.78  |

- hood infiltrometer MP estimates in the marl are lower than manual counts
- not all manually counted MPs are active during infiltration
- sampling size of the hood infiltrometer is smaller

## Macropores in seasonally frozen soil

Sprinkling experiments under frozen conditions with different rates for 1 h (30,40,50 mm/h)  
Four plots, each with an area of 0.6 m<sup>2</sup>



## Outlook

- analysis of infiltration data (Amoozometer, hood infiltrometer) to obtain hydraulic conductivity at/near saturation for different textures
- infiltration and runoff generation modelling for specific events and different soil moisture states for some cluster sites
- include process knowledge on preferential flow in model
- identification of vadose zone controls on subsurface flow generation on larger scale

