

Measurement and modelling of the soil water and carbon-dioxide regime

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Outline of the presentation

Our group

Experiences

Laboratory measurements

Field measurements

Modelling

Ongoing projects



Soil Water Management Group

Csilla Farkas : leader of the group (PhD, ELTE; hydrologist)

Eszter Tóth (PhD, Corvinus University; horticulture engineer)

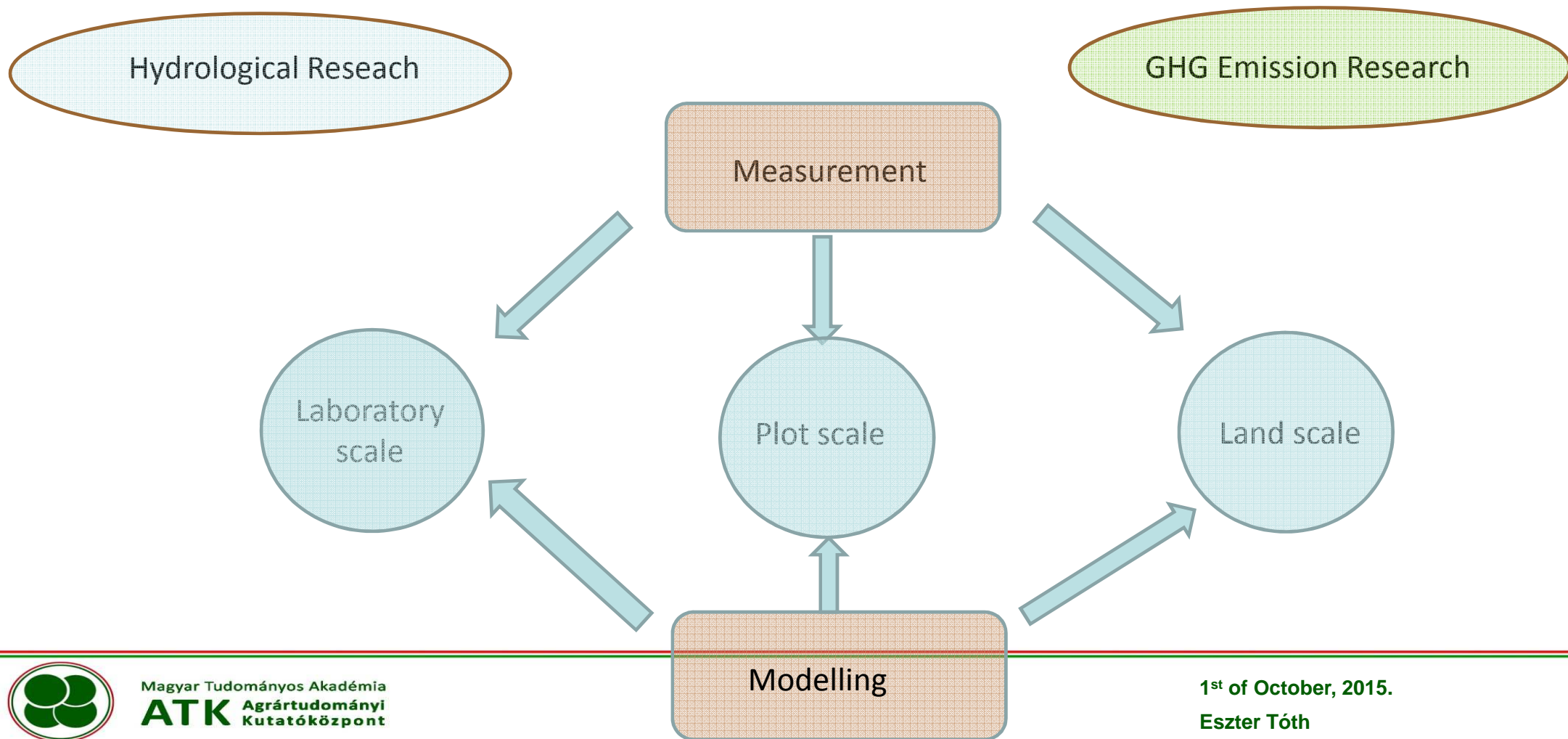
Gelybó Györgyi (PhD, ELTE; meteorologist)

Ágota Horel (PhD, University of Alaska Fairbanks; civil-and environment engineer)

Ilona Kása (PhD student, ELTE, geography – hydrology)



Scientific activity



Hydrological Reseach

Measurement

Laboratory
scale

- TR: transpiration

Upper boundary

conditions:

+ I: irrigation

- E: evaporation

ΔW

$$W = I - E - TR$$

Bottom boundary

conditions: zero flux

Drought stress tolerance of wheat genotypes

Monitoring

soil water content

other elements of the soil water balance

Compare

water consumption of plants under
limited water availability



Water supply: Stressed / non- stressed

20% of FC / 60-100% of
FC

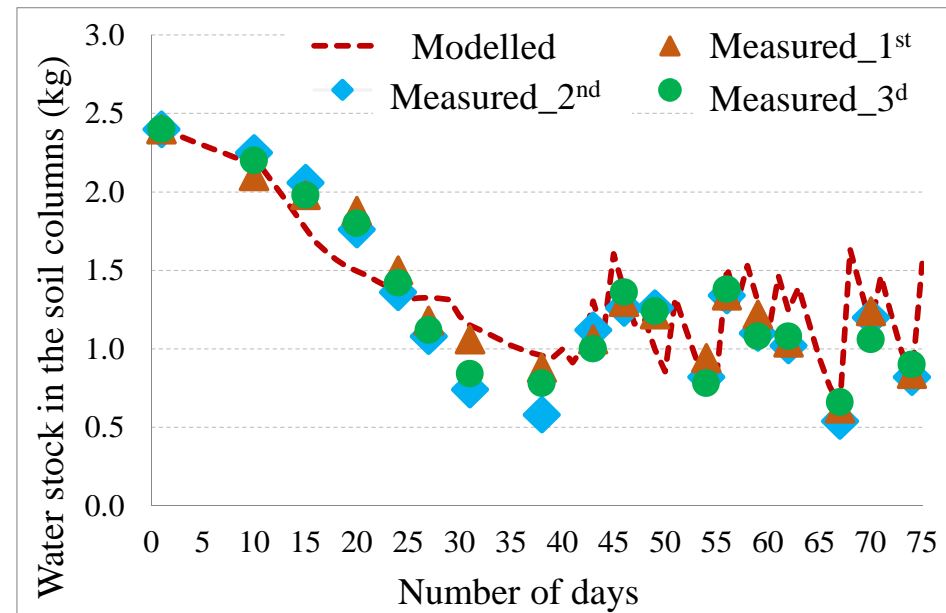
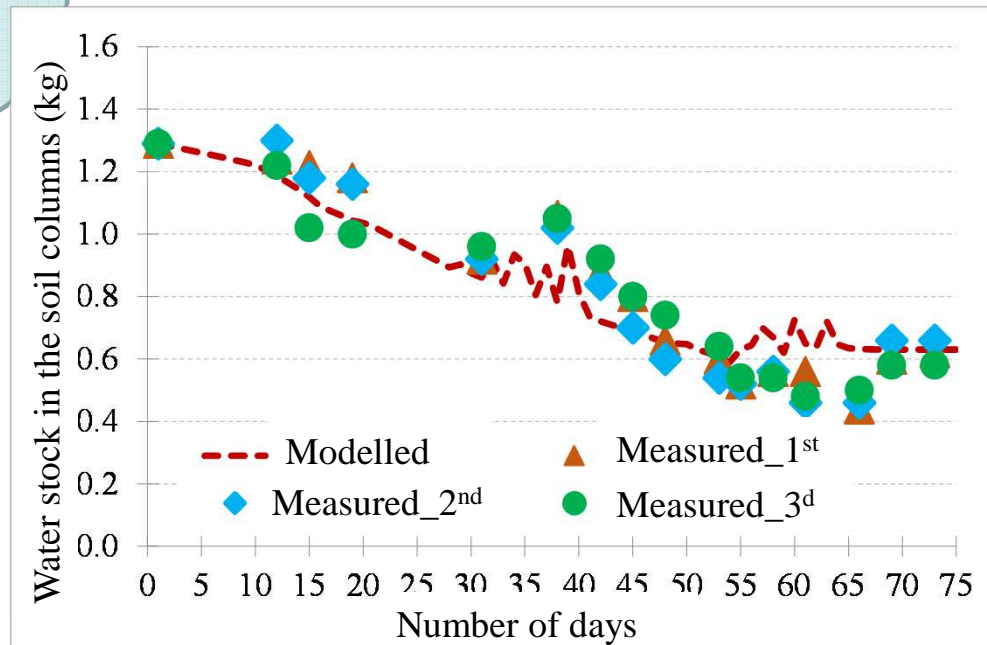


Hydrological Research

Modelling

Laboratory scale

Drought stress tolerance of wheat genotypes



- Applying the SWAP mathematical model with data measured in climatic room
- Stress diagnostic system → determination of the water balance elements
- Counting the water consumption of different wheat genotypes



Hydrological Research

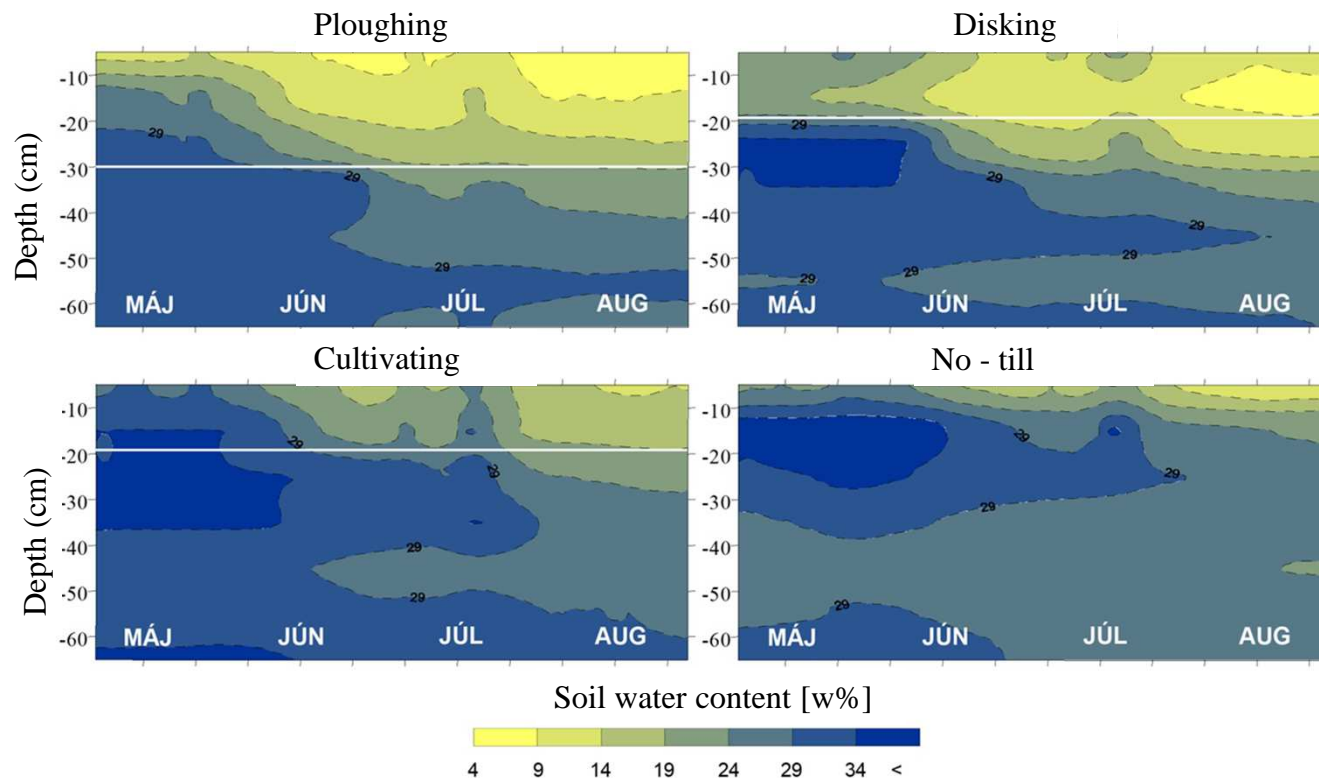
Measurement

Plot scale

Continuous measurements



Effect of different tillage



Magyar Tudományos Akadémia
ATK Agrártudományi
Kutatóközpont

1st of October, 2015.

Eszter Tóth

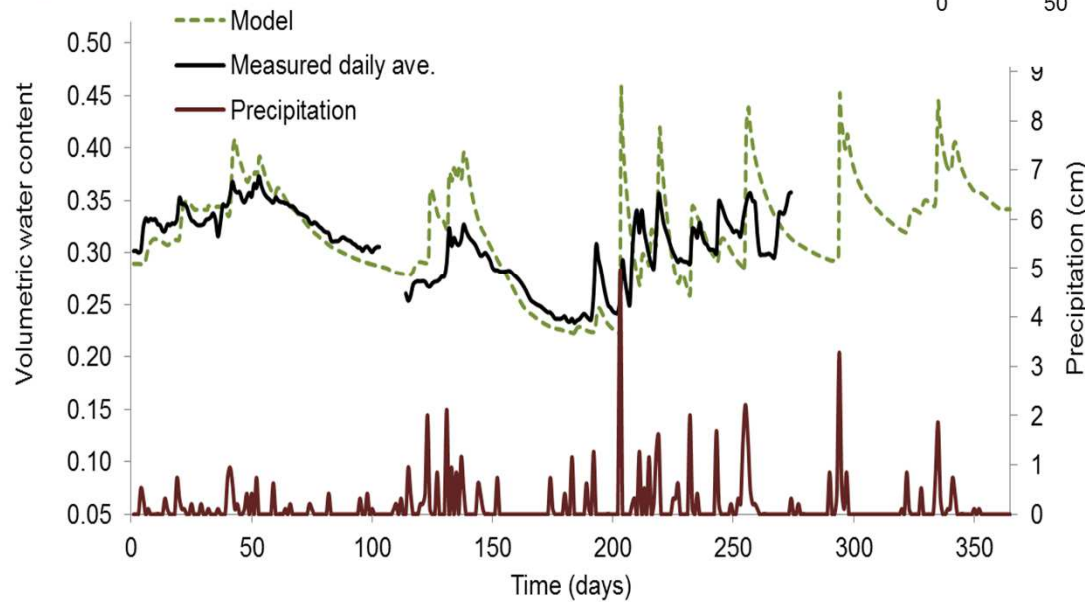
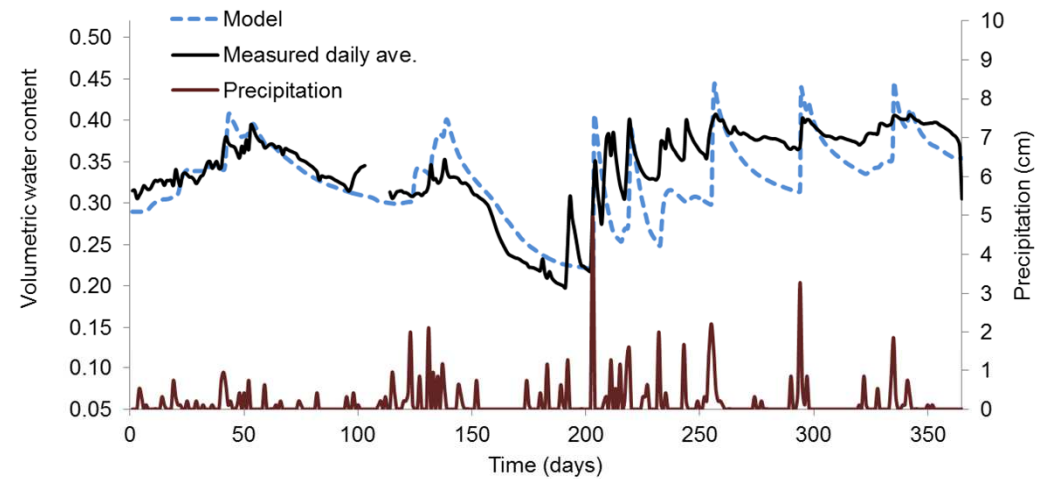
Hydrological Research

Modelling

Plot scale

No-till

Ploughing

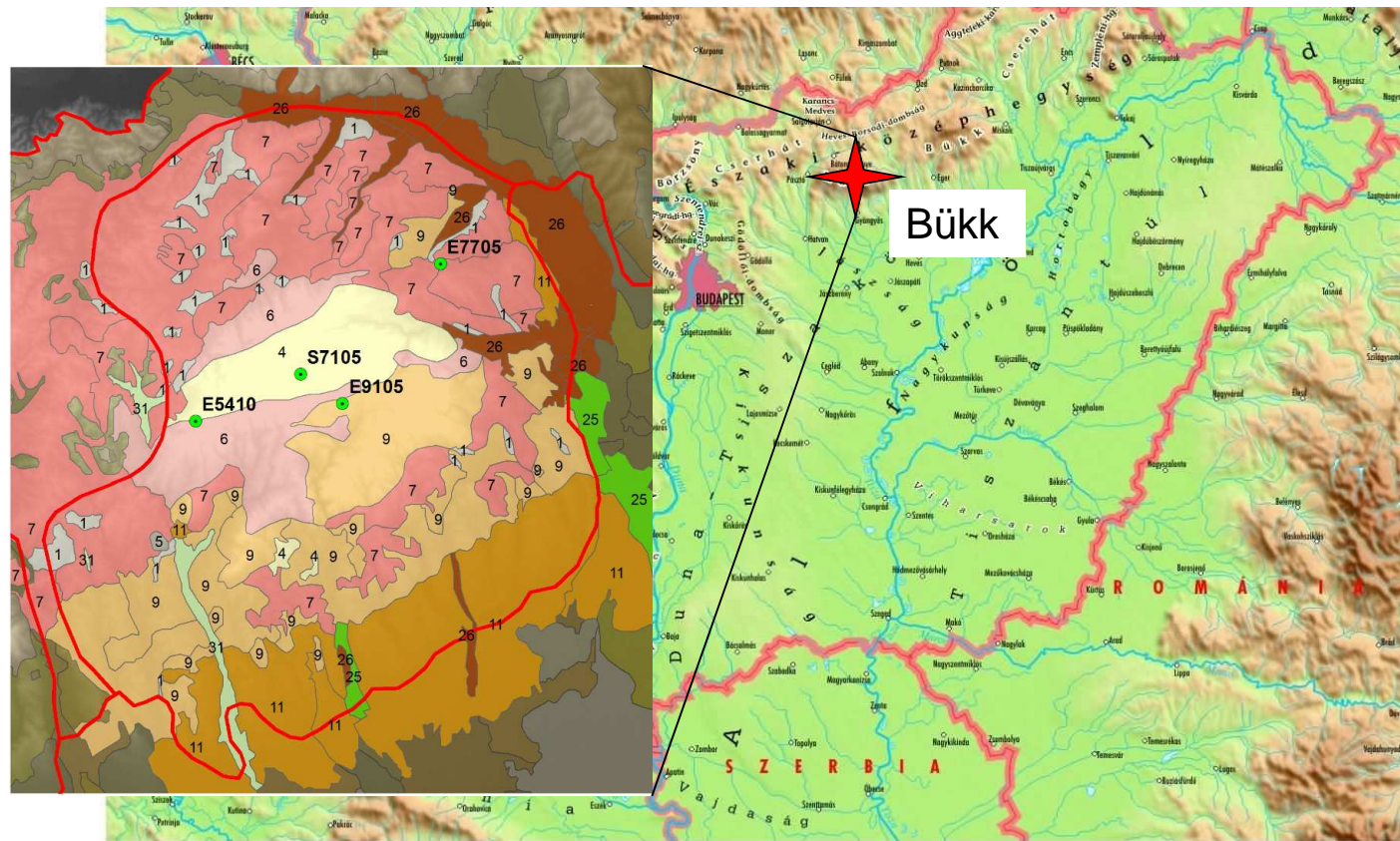


Hydrological Research

Modelling

Plot scale

The effect of climate change on soil water regime – case study (Bükk)



Hydrological Research

Modelling

Plot scale

- The impact of climate change on soil water regime ← soil type / slope / land use
- Detailed soil information is required → prediction of changes

In the future:

- Number of days when the upper soil layer is saturated ↑
- Number of days with favorable amount of water ↓
- Runoff ↑
- Loss in yields ↑
- Leaching of water to deeper layers: in forests ↑
in grasslands ↓

In the agricultural areas, shifting the conventional soil managements systems towards more adaptive and soil conserving systems (e.g. ploughing or disking to cultivator tillage) would have a favorable effect on soil moisture regime with reduced runoff and increased water retention



Hydrological Reseach

Modelling

Land
scale

Parametrisation and run of the SWAP modell for 392 pixels

DATA

MARTHA

FORSEE

soil parameters

climate data

SWAP

Modell parameters

Primary conditions

Boundary conditions

2 layers
19 numerical layer
15 soil
2 plant
392 pixels
3 period

VGM parameters
(Main type of meadow,
chernozem, forest soils)
plant parameters (whet,corn)

unsaturated
beginning of
the vegetation
period

FREEFLUX -
chernozem, forest soil
200 cm soil water -
meadow soil

AFTERWORK

sensitivity maps –changes in soil water stocks



Hydrological Research

Modelling

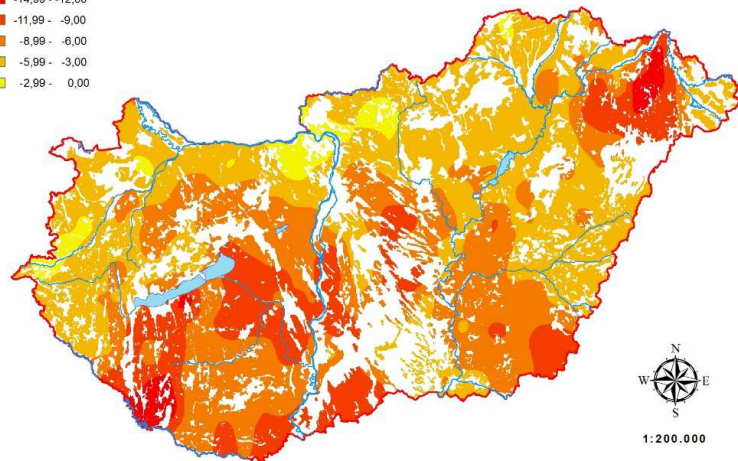
Land
scale

Relative changes in soil water stocks

0-100 cm layer, wheat,
2071-2100

Talajok összes vízkészletének változása 2071-2100 között
(őszi búza, 0-100 cm közötti talajréteg)

- 14,99 - -12,00
- 11,99 - -9,00
- 8,99 - -6,00
- 5,99 - -3,00
- 2,99 - 0,00

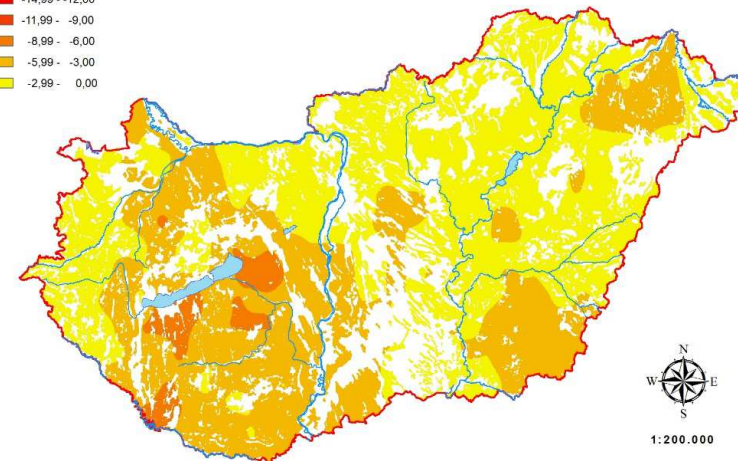


Egységes Országos Vetület (EOV)

0-30 cm layer
corn, 2031-2050

Talajok összes vízkészletének változása 2031-2050 között
(kukorica, 0-30 cm közötti talajréteg)

- 14,99 - -12,00
- 11,99 - -9,00
- 8,99 - -6,00
- 5,99 - -3,00
- 2,99 - 0,00



Egységes Országos Vetület (EOV)



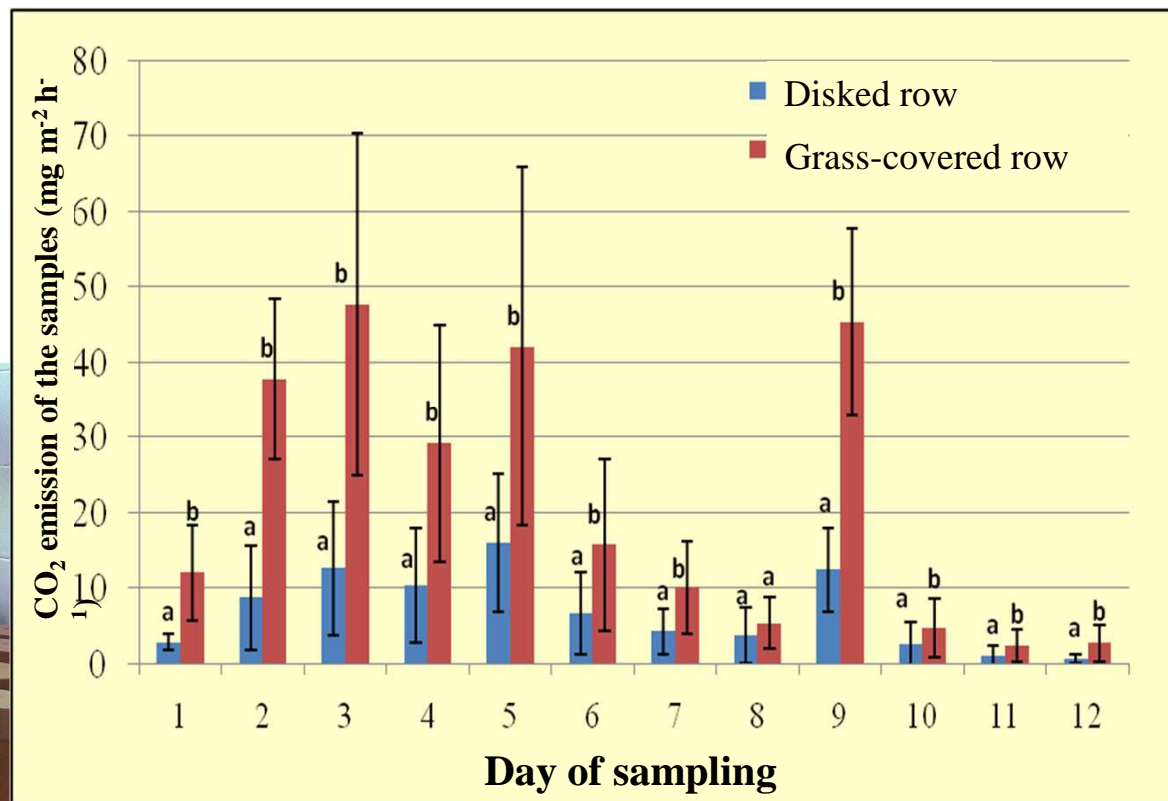
GHG Emission Research

Measurement

Laboratory
scale



Effect of different soil use

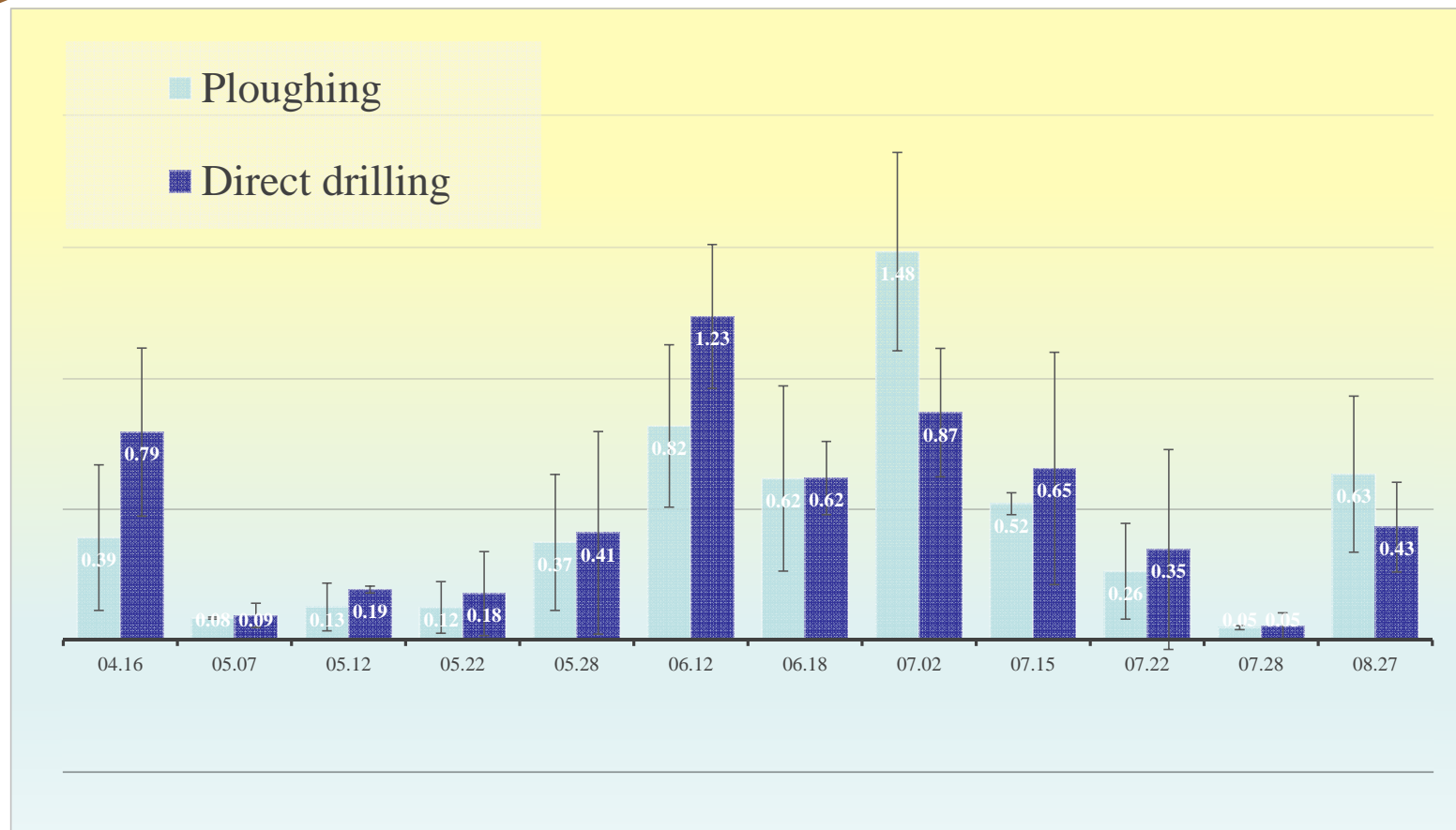


GHG Emission Research

Measurement

Plot scale

during the
vegetation period

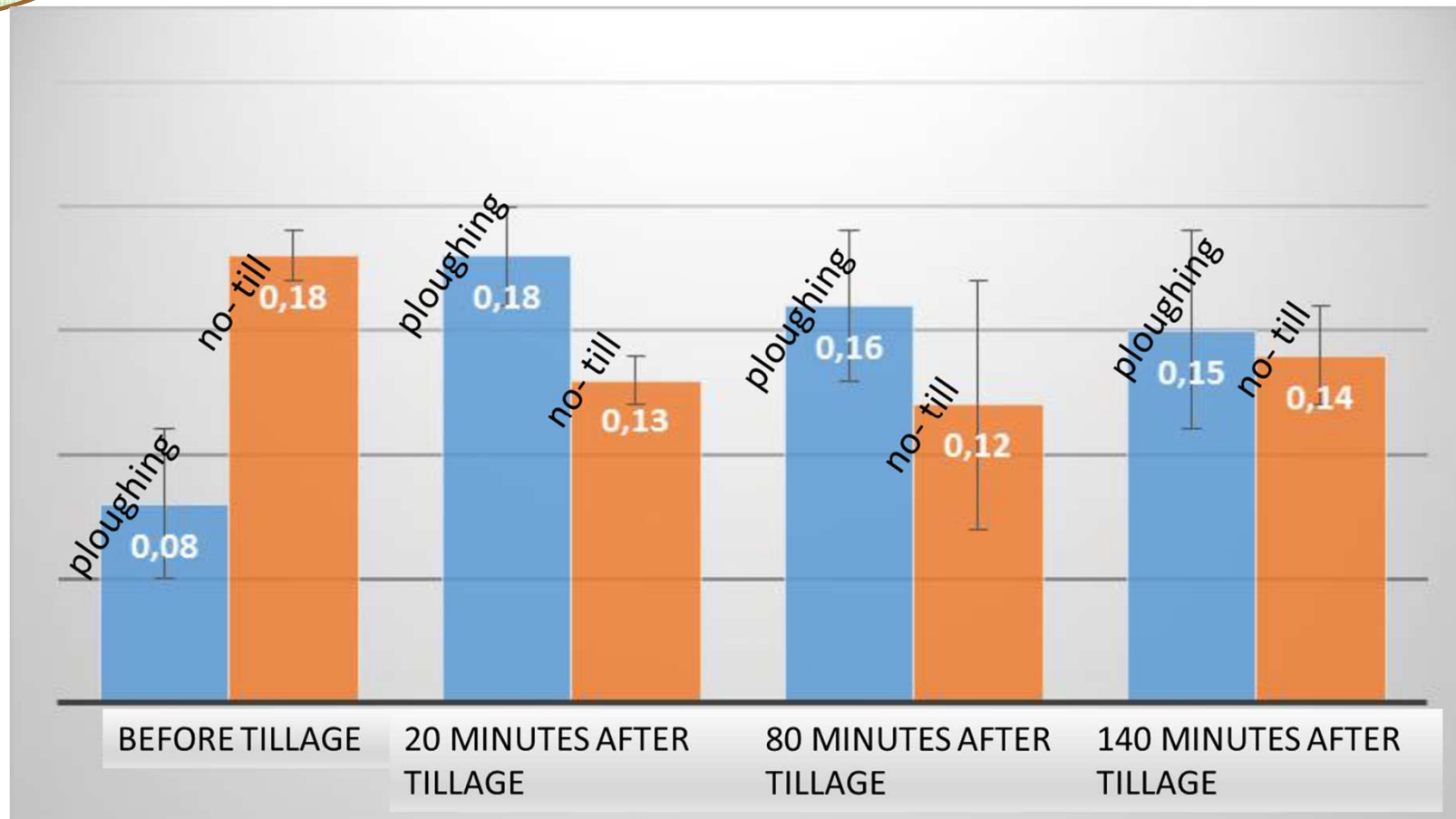


GHG Emission Research

Measurement

Plot scale

directly after tillage



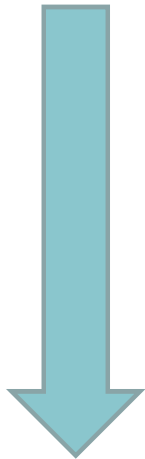
Measurements

Continuous measurement of soil water content
soil temperature
meteorological data

Weekly measurements of soil CO₂ emission

Monitoring of soil physical and chemical properties

Monitoring of plant parameters (LAI)



Modelling

Continuous data can be made from the discrete measurements

Estimation for situation which cannot be measured in practice

From plot scale to national scale



Ongoing projects

National

OTKA - Data model fusion for studying the combined effects of different land use and climate change scenarios on water regime and soil erosion (2012-2017)

OTKA - Measuring and modelling water and carbon balance of managed agricultural lands (2012-2016)

OTKA - Evaluation of different management systems based on CO₂ and N₂O emissions (2015-2018)

OTKA - The effects of biochar application on nitrogen cycling under different land use and soil management systems (2015-2018)

International

Slovakian-Hungarian Academy bilateral project – Evaluation of soil moisture regime in the Slovakian and Hungarian side of the Danube River in respect to the vegetation need (2012-2015)



***THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION***



Magyar Tudományos Akadémia
ATK Agrártudományi
Kutatóközpont

1st of October, 2015.

Eszter Tóth