

# Soil water dynamics affected by micro rainwater harvesting structures in Jordanian Badia restoration context

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# Background information

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Badia

Land degradation

Water scarcity

Agriculture

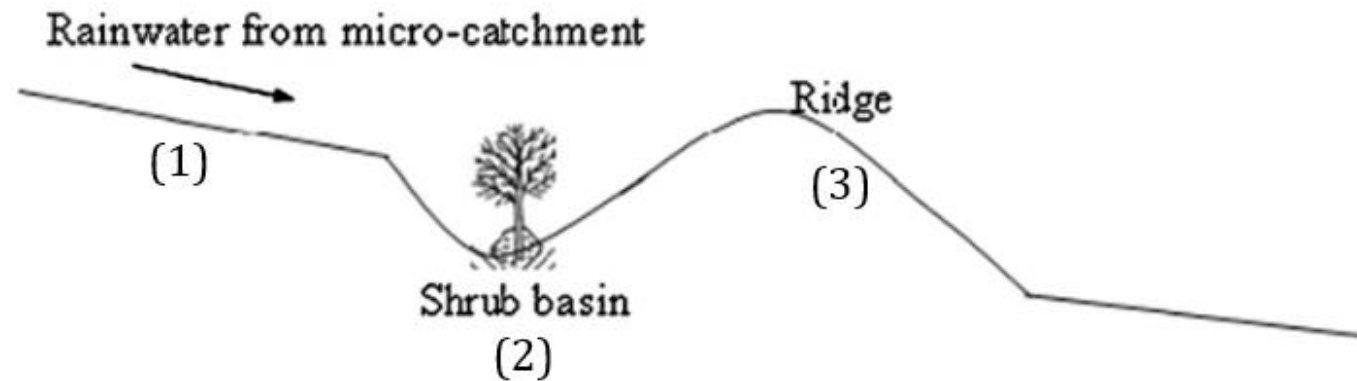
Water harvesting



# Vallerani micro water harvesting

Relatively new

Automated ploughs





2017



2018



*(Haddad, 2019)*

2019

# Study objectives

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- To quantify the soil moisture dynamics in the field in and around the Vallerani structures
- Model the soil moisture dynamics using Hydrus-2D
- Evaluate the water retention capacity of the Vallerani structures throughout different climate change scenarios



# Study area

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Jordanian Badia

Watershed

Sparsely inhabited

Barley & grazing animals



# Study area

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30 hectares

Atriplex Halimus

Rainy season: September - May

Crusted soil



# Methods

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# HYDRUS 2D

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Subsurface flow

Van Genuchten – Mualem model

Rosetta parameter estimation

Water level

# Infiltration

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Filled to maximum capacity

Monitored over time

Two Vallerani RWH structures



# Photogrammetry

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Close-range photogrammetry

Markers

373 photos





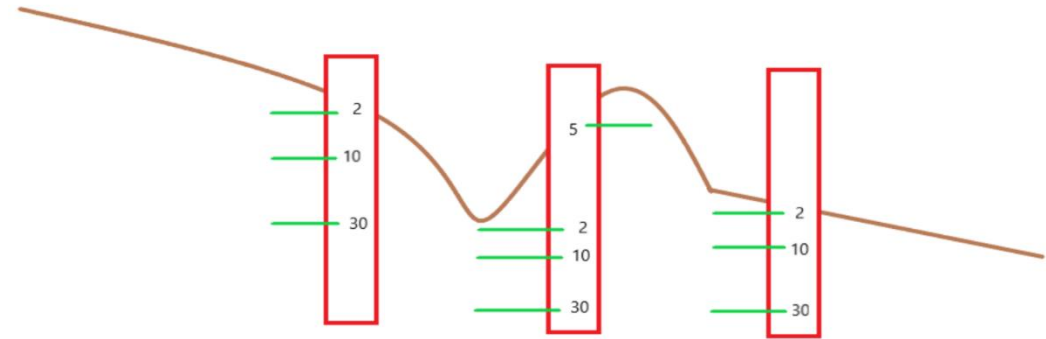
# Soil moisture

Decagon 5TE

10 sensors

Rebuilding structure

TRIME-PICO



# Climate scenarios

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Three scenarios

Based on literature

Scenario	Rainfall amount %	Temperature change °C	Intensity changes
1	-10	+1.2	None
2	-20	+2.5	Smallest events combined into more intense events
3	-30	+3.5	Smallest events removed. small events made into heavy events.

# Results

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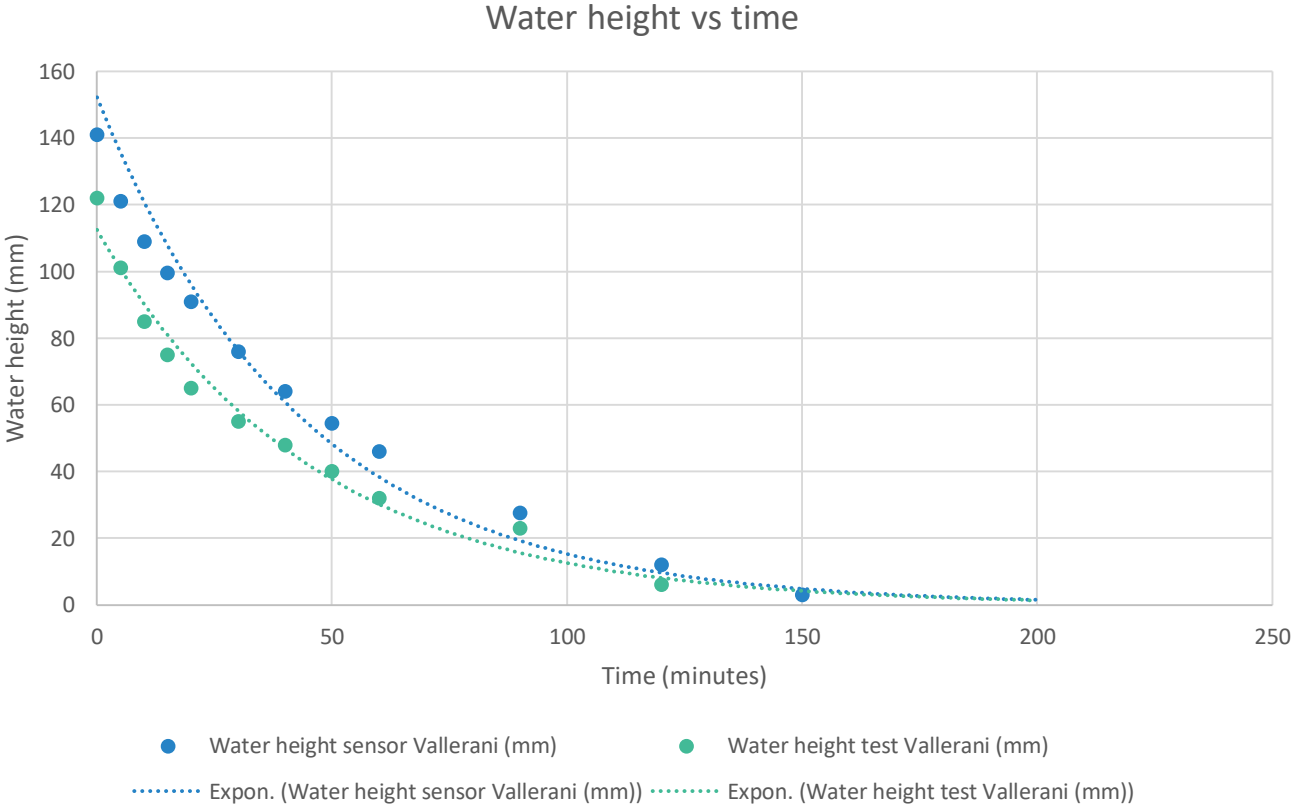


# Infiltration rates

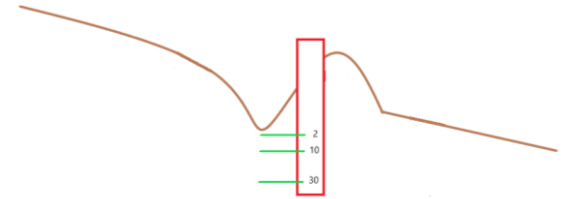
260 liters

~2.5 hours

No preferential flow



# Soil moisture underneath

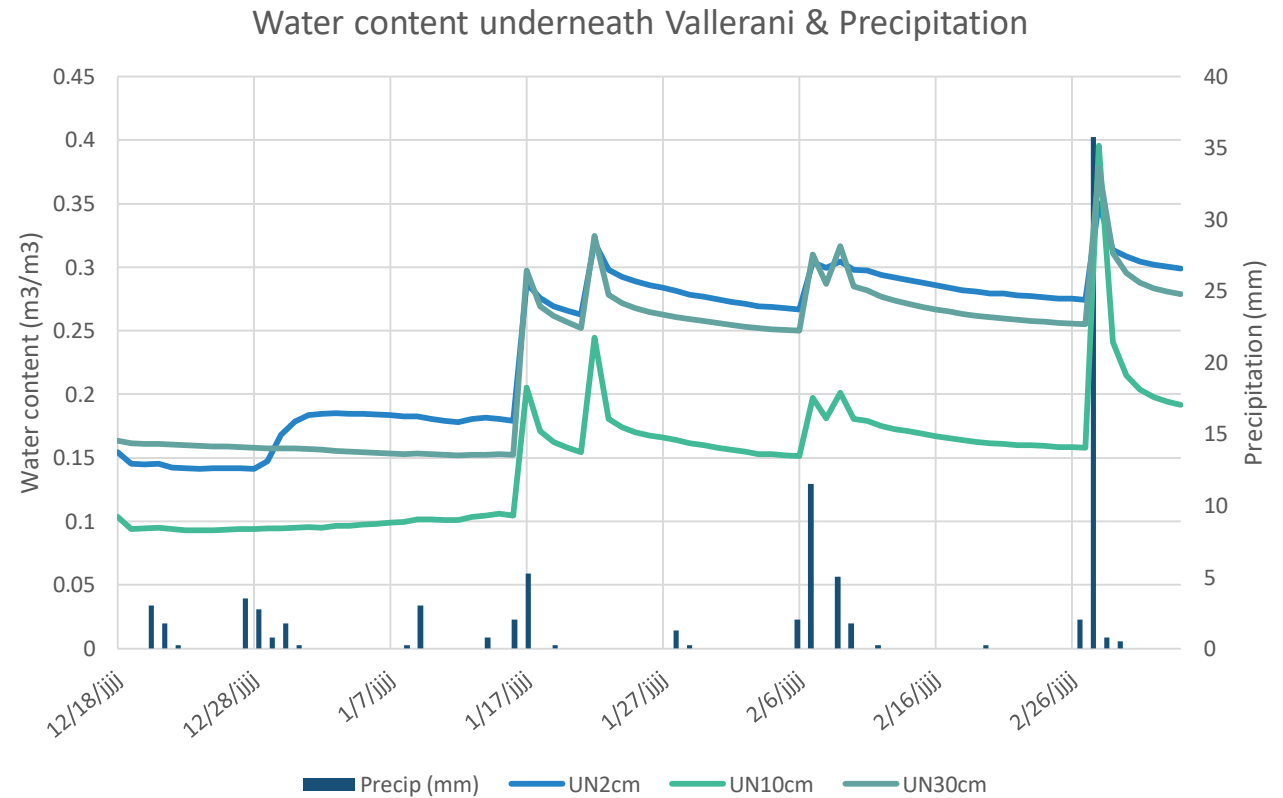


Poor results

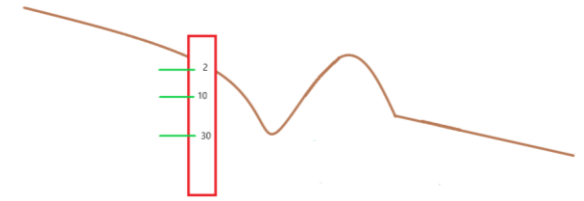
Unrealistic values

Realistic pattern

Lowest values



# Soil moisture upstream



Chaotic pattern

Impossible values

Water content upstream of Vallerani & Precipitation



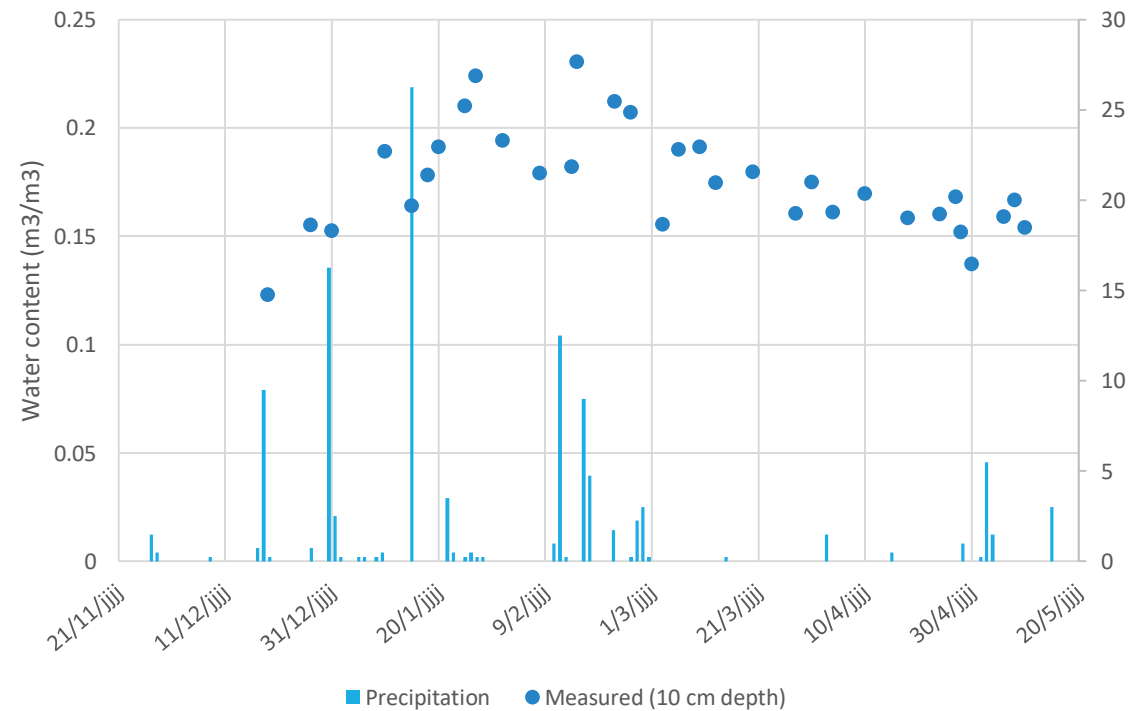


# Soil moisture

Settling time

TRIME-PICO

Soil moisture: Upstream at a depth of 10 cm



# Model evaluation

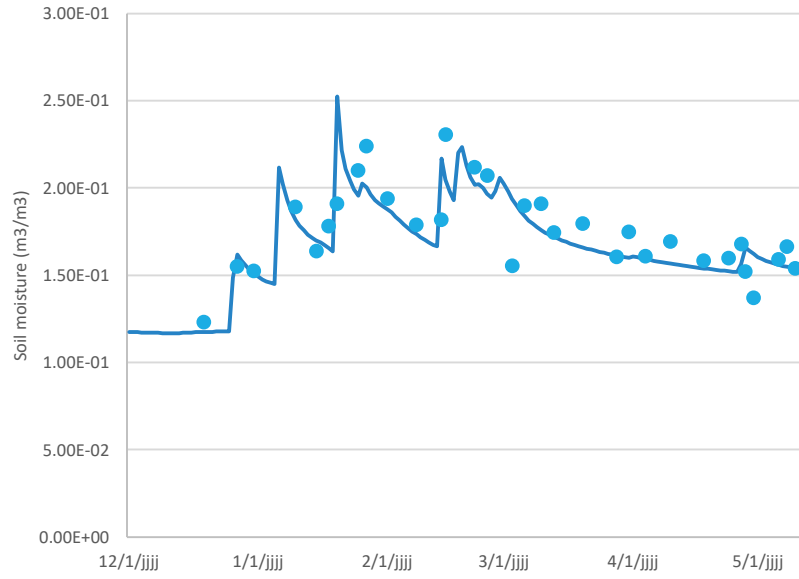
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5 model runs

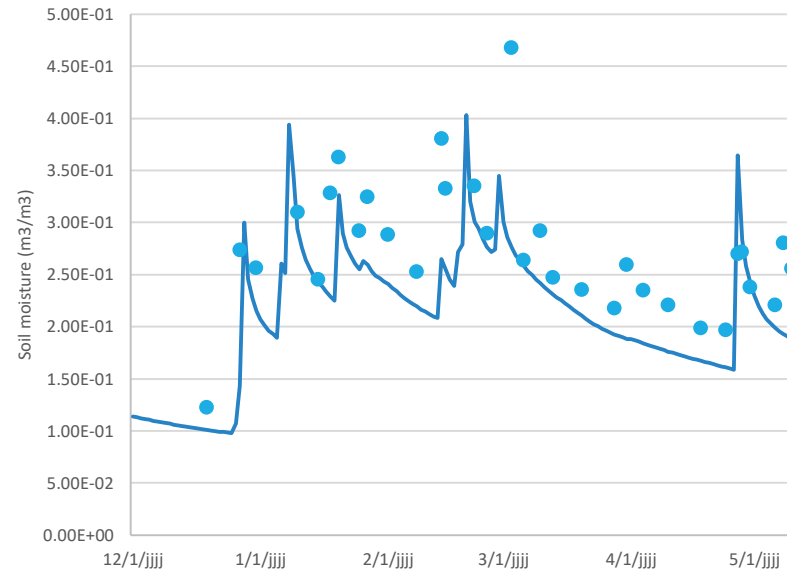
Clear winner

Parameter set	Correlation (-)	Bias (%)	Kling-Gupta Efficiency (-)
<b>1</b>	0.5	18.2	0.42
<b>2</b>	0.49	14	0.4
<b>3</b>	0.44	10.2	0.34
<b>4</b>	0.46	8.9	0.35
<b>5</b>	0.73	-2	0.55

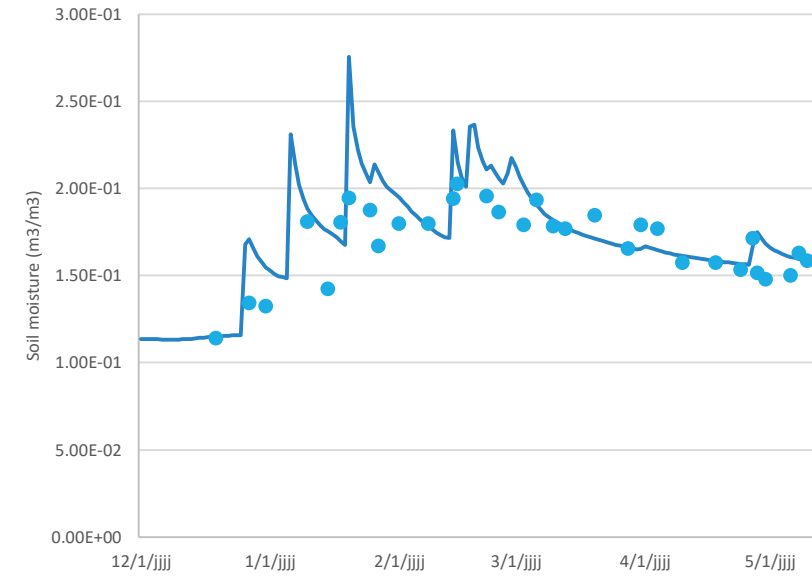
Upstream 10 cm depth



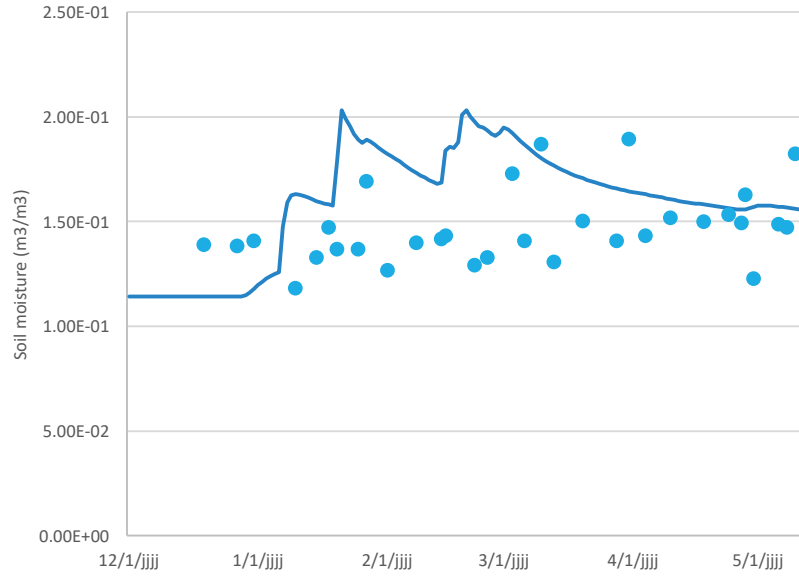
Underneath 10 cm depth



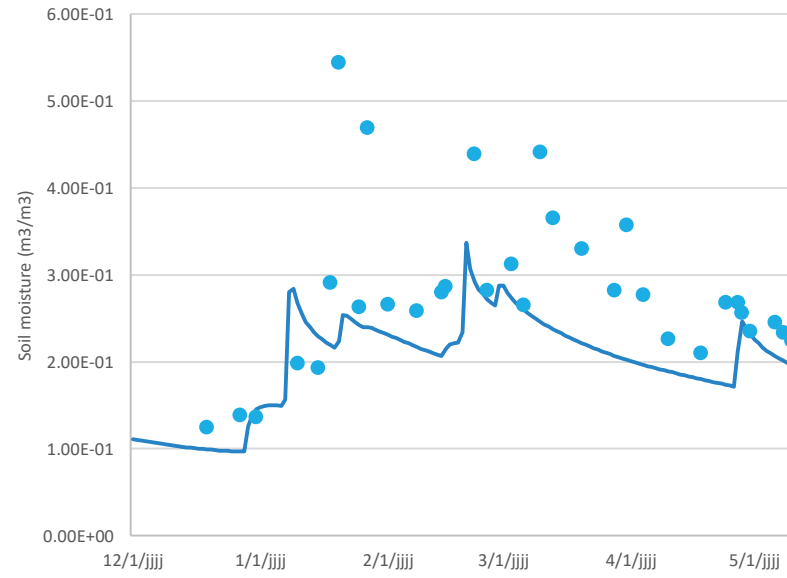
Downstream 10 cm depth



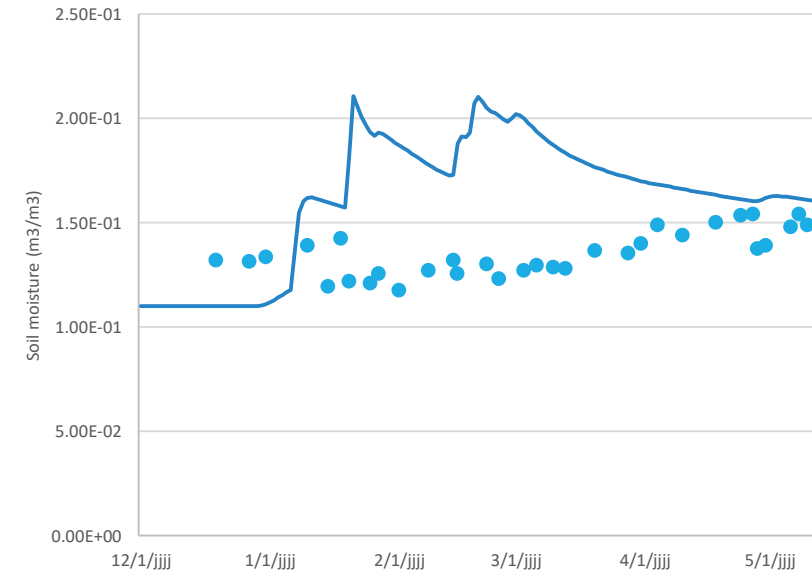
Upstream 30 cm depth



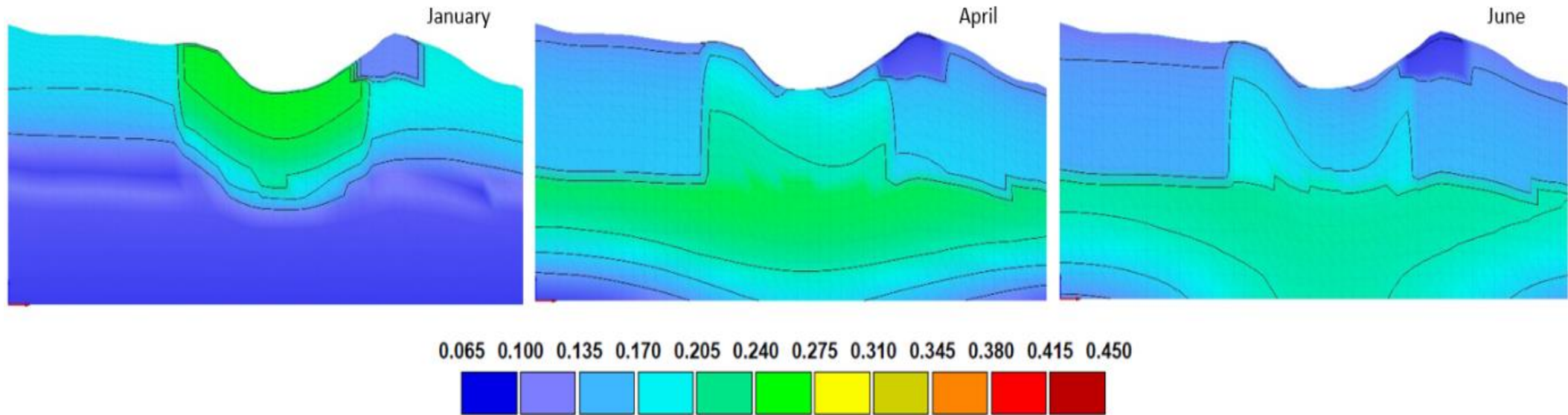
Underneath 30 cm depth



Downstream 30 cm depth



# Modelled soil moisture





# Water stress

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Depth dependent

*Annual days of water stress*

Significant increase

Intensity

<b>Depth</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Scenario 1</b>	<b>Scenario 2</b>	<b>Scenario 3</b>
10 cm	83	97	125	101
20 cm	80	95	125	103
30 cm	62	89	121	106

# Discussion & Recommendations

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Software

Seedling vs Shrub

Rainfall intensity

Climate change mitigation

# Conclusion

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Rejuvenation

More research