

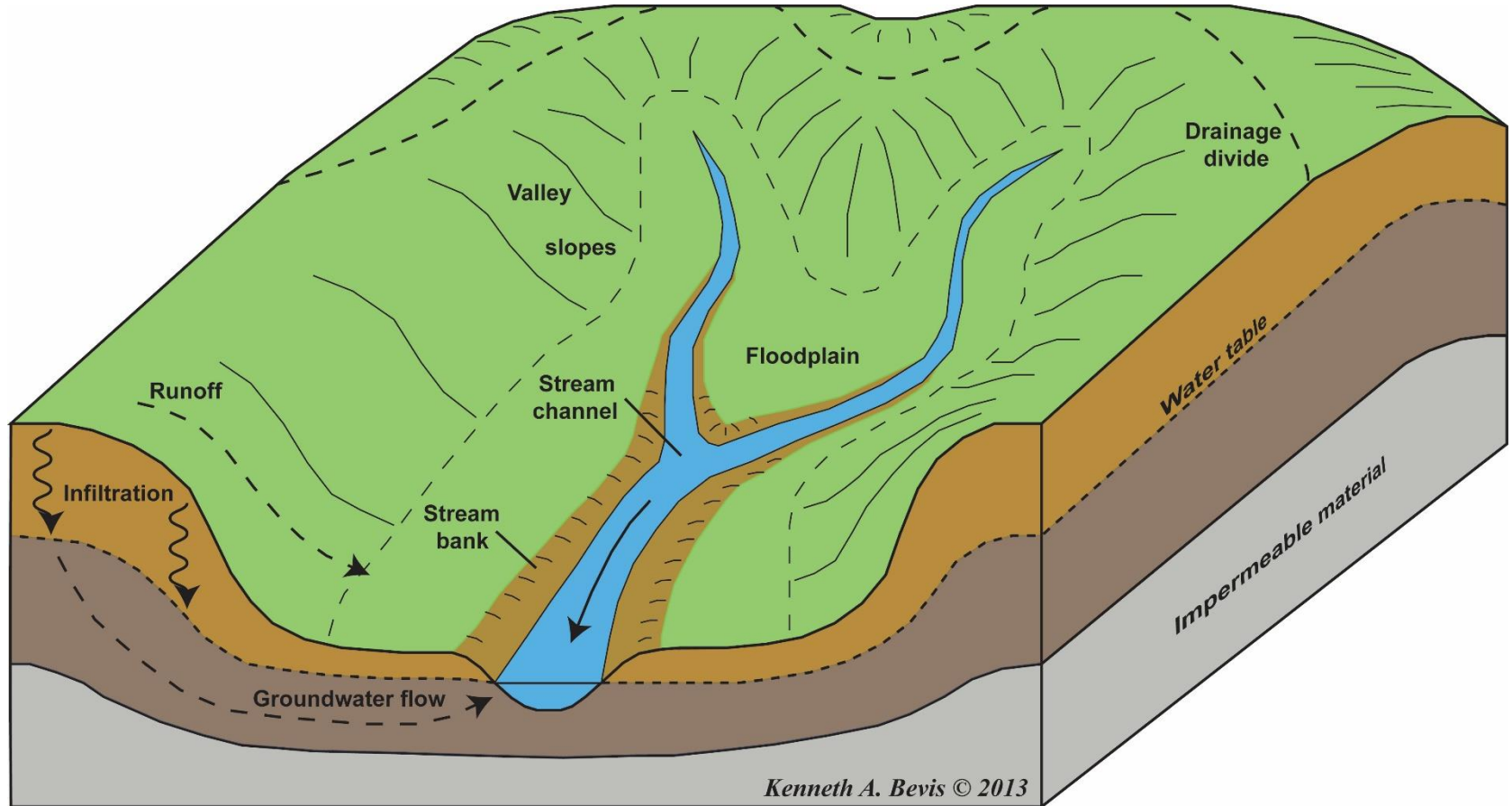
# Watershed management in a Soil & Water Conservation (SWC) context - combining upland and channel measures

## Concept and selected techniques

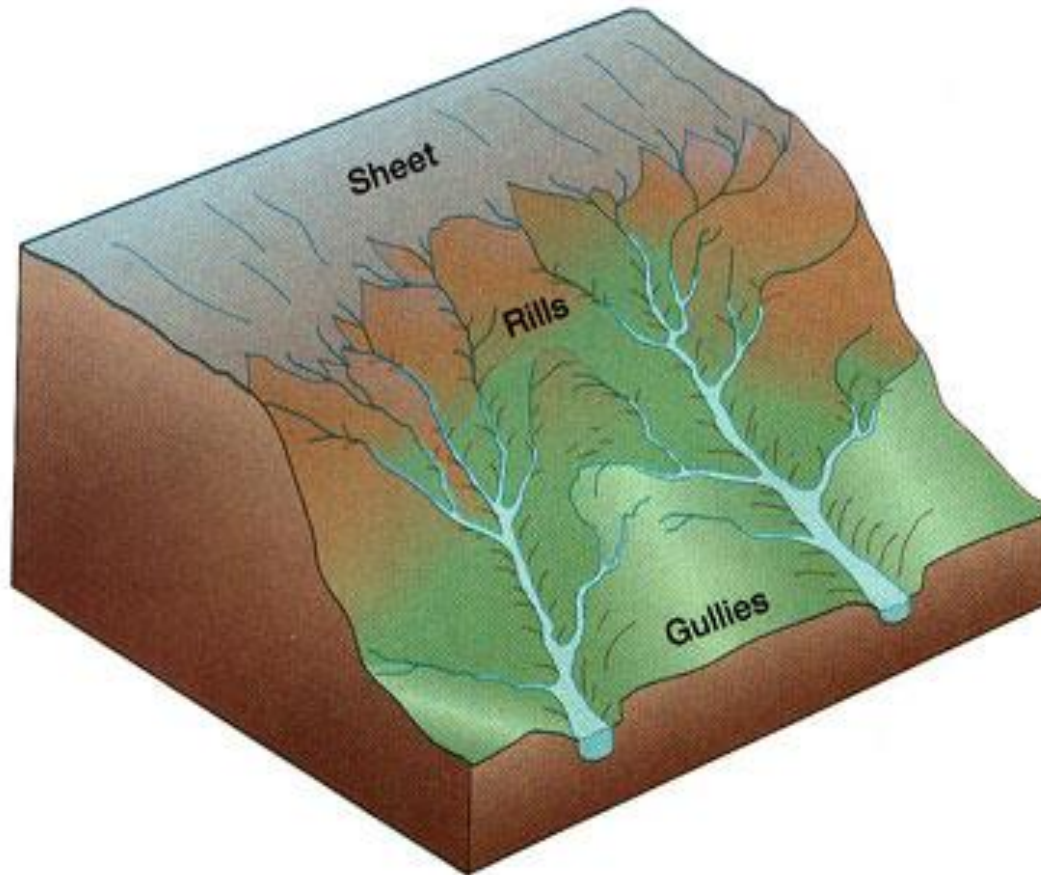
Stefan Strohmeier  
ICARDA  
June, 2018

# Watershed

## Hydrologically



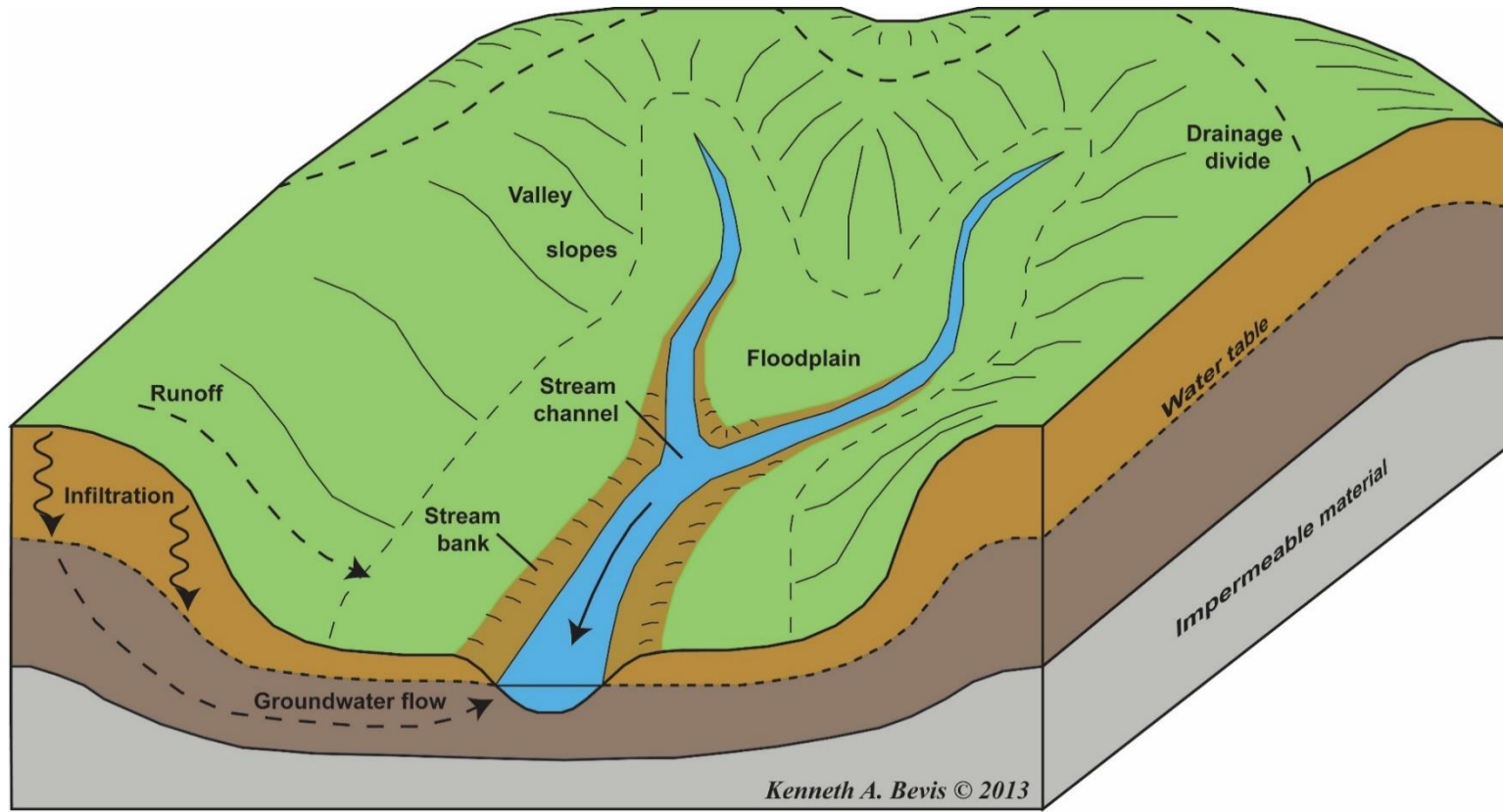
## Upstream and downstream



# Watershed

## *Watershed hydrology*

- **Upland processes**
- **Channel processes**



# Upland

# Practical Examples: Small Contour Measures

*There are various ways of differentiation....*

## *Design*

- Continuous contour measure
- Interrupted contour measure

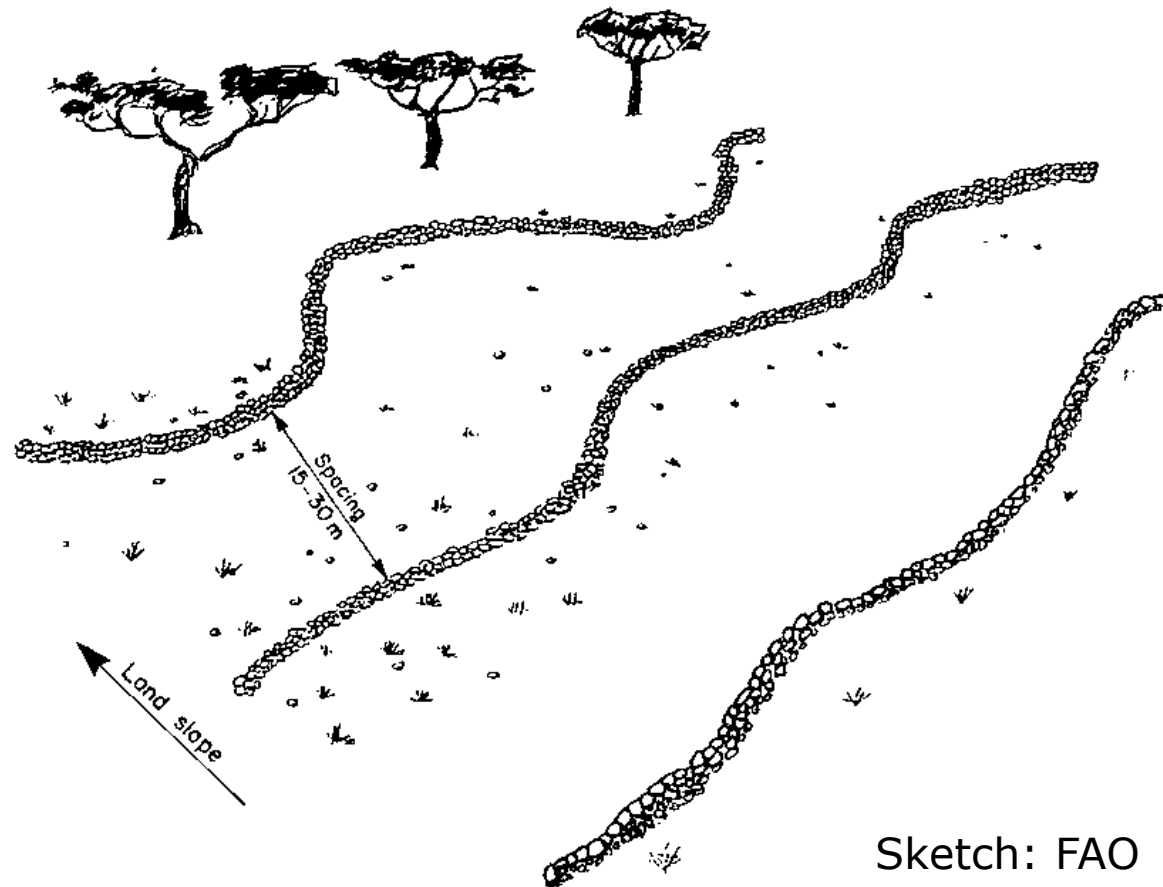
## *Development*

- by hand
- by machine

## *Materials*

- Stone
- Soil

.....



Sketch: FAO

# Examples: Small Contour Measures

*Stone bunds (Ethiopia)*

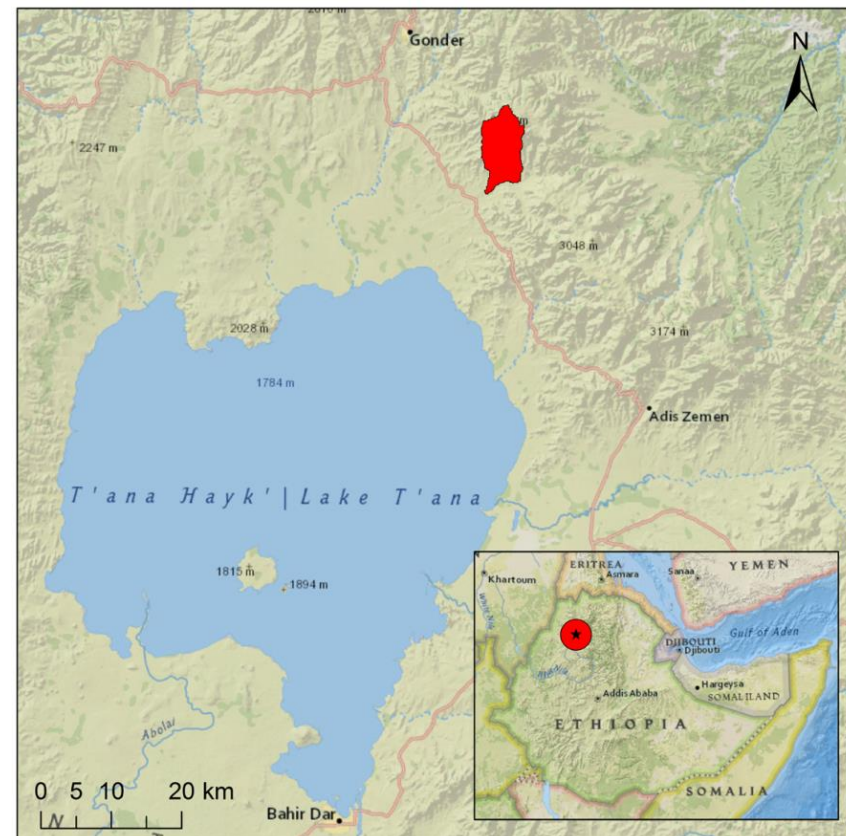


*Vallerani system (Jordan)*



# Combating land degradation and improving productivity through integrated watershed management, monitoring, and community participation

*As a consequence of the extensive famine of 1973 and 1984 the Ethiopian Government initiated large-scale soil conservation and rehabilitation programs (Hurni, 1985).*



● Project Area

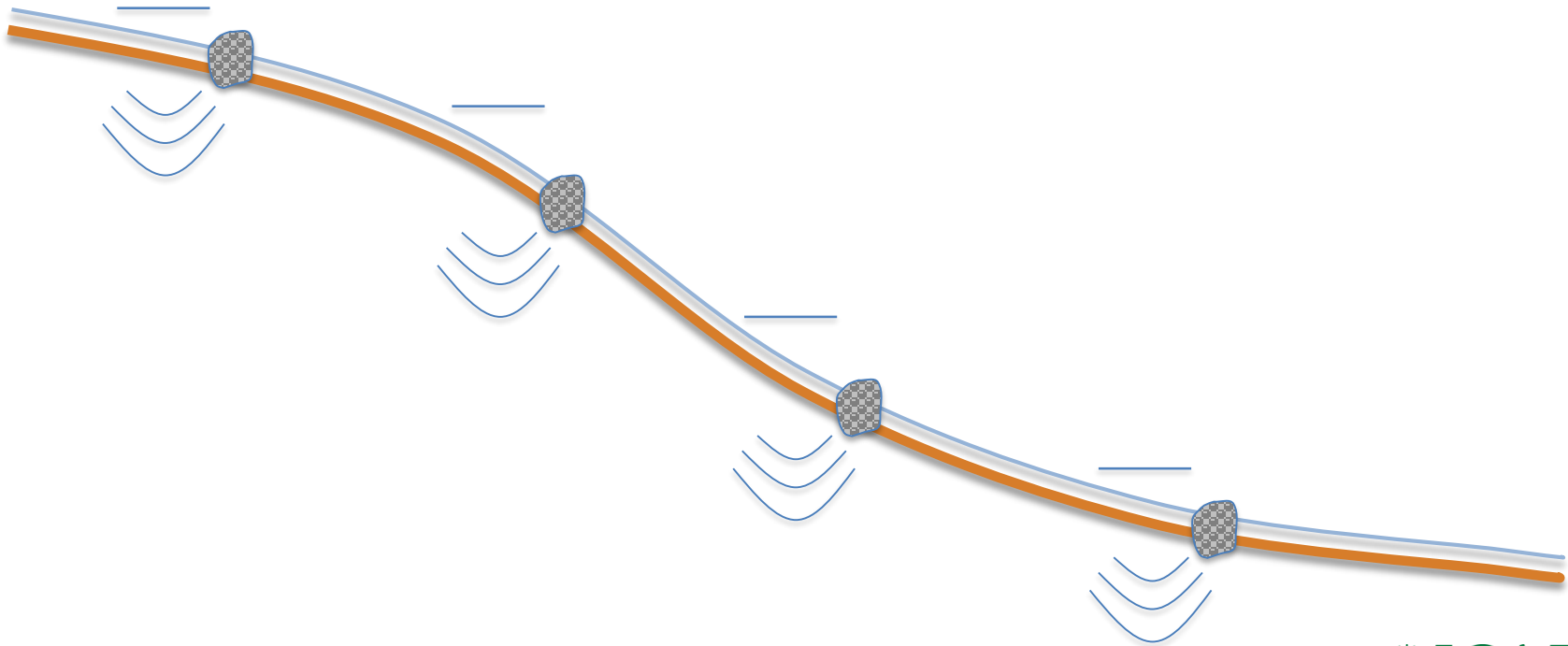
■ Gumara-Maksegnit Watershed



# Stone Bunds

## System

- Intersection of the hill slope
- Deceleration and filtering of the runoff suspension at the stone bund
- Local ponding and enforcement of infiltration at the stone bund



# Stone Bunds

## Application

- *Rainfed systems*
- *Usually annual cropping and perennial (non woody)*

## Environment

- *Terrain/slope: moderate – not flat or very steep*
- *Soil depth: > 20 cm*
- *Rainfall regime: very variable! (commonly 500-1500 mm)*

## Strength

- *Simple in design and construction*
- *Cheap in application (partially labor intensive (appr. 20-50 working days per hectare))*
- *Local materials*
- *Reliable if maintained*
- *Enhances soil moisture*
- *Prevents erosion*

## Weaknesses

- *Mostly for gently sloped grounds (not flat or very steep)*
- *Can lead to local water logging (impacts on cropping)*
- *Require maintenance*
- *Create problem in case of insufficient design (back-cut erosion)*

# Stone Bunds



# Stone Bunds

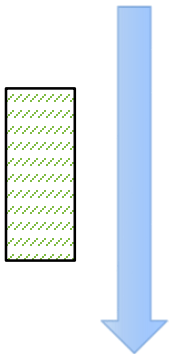


## Research question

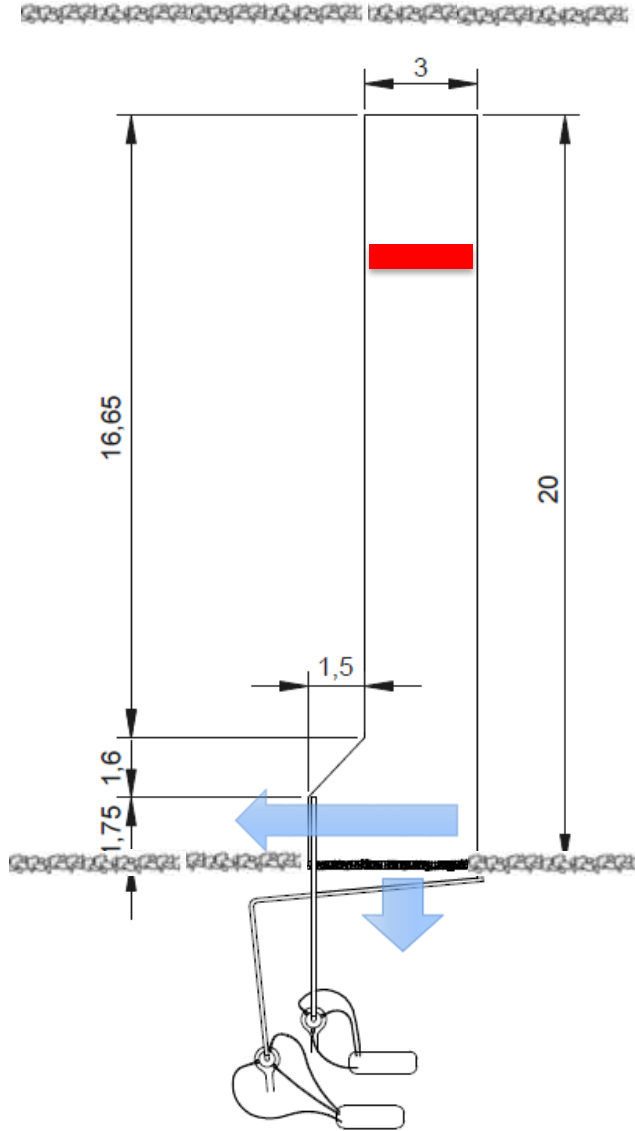
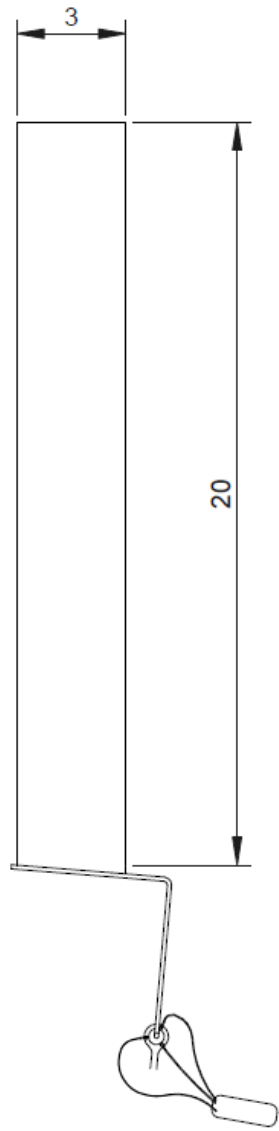
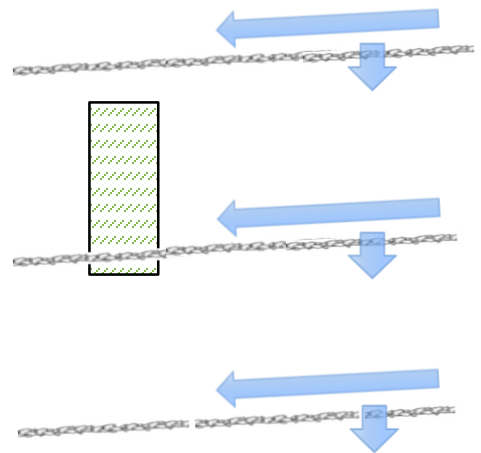
... what are the potential effects of the stone bunds on soil & water in the field?

# Plot scale

Untreated hill slope



Treated hill slope



# Plot experimental set-up

Untreated plot

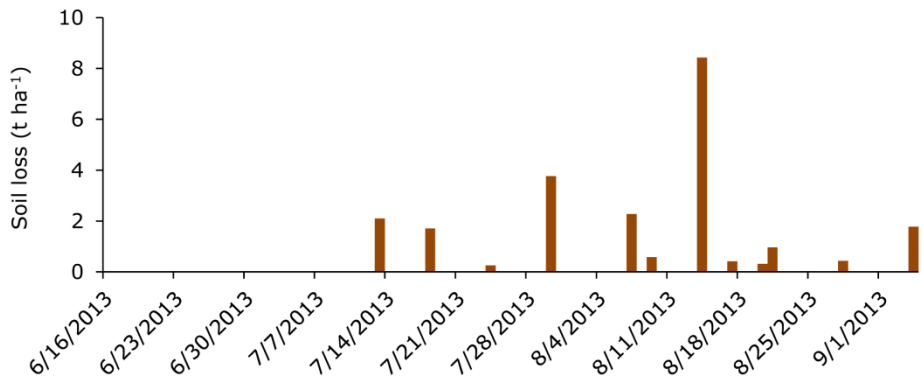
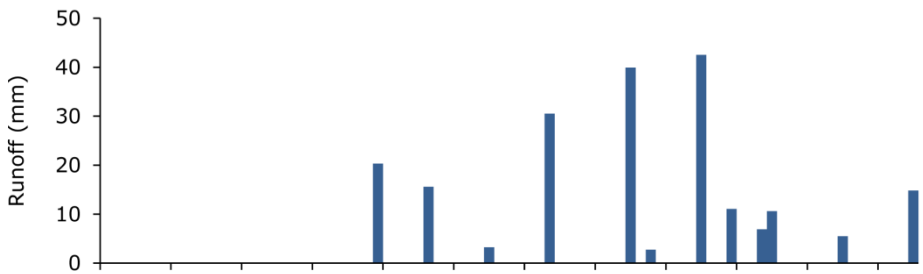
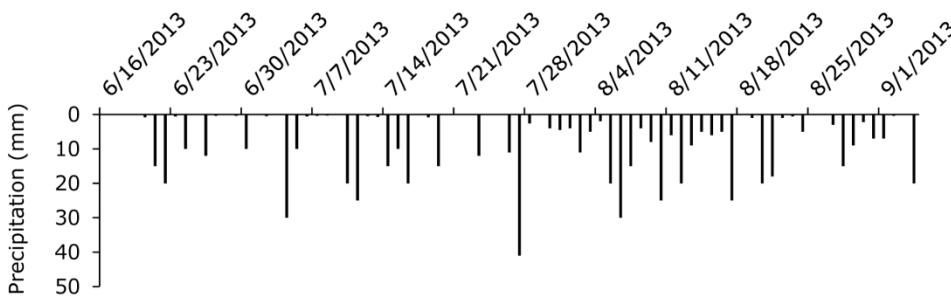


Treated plot

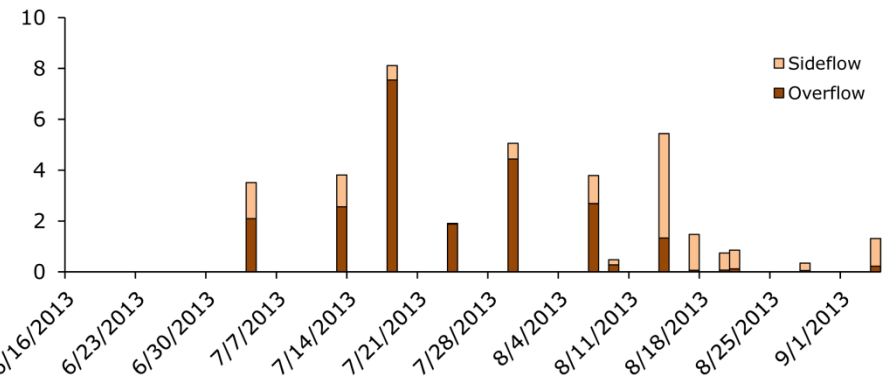
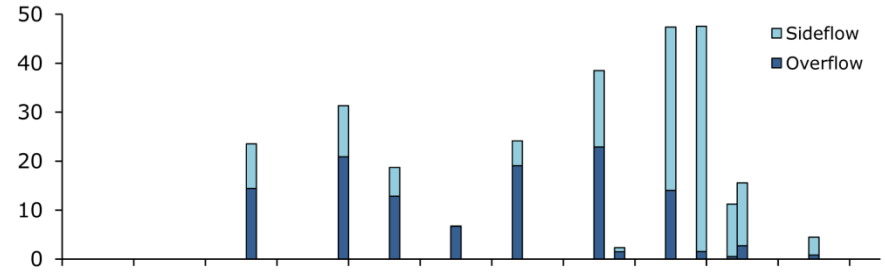
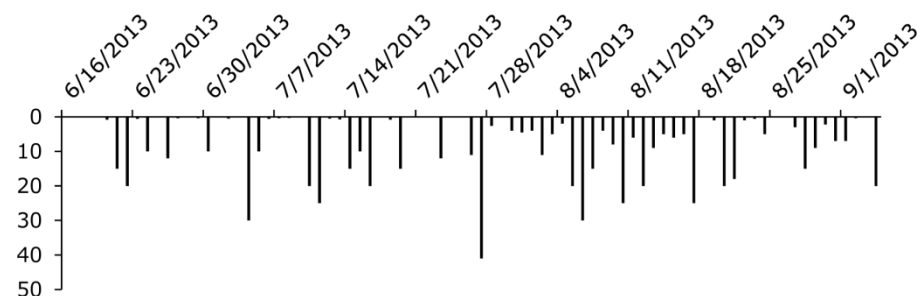


# Plot experimental results

## Untreated plot



## Treated plot





... how to interpret those numbers...?

... where does water and soil move in the field...?

# The path of the water – soil moisture experiment

## Transect soil moisture monitoring

Untreated hill slope

Treated hill slope

## Resolution

Appr. 1-3 m interval

Depth: 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 100 cm

Temporal: circa 1-2 x weekly

## Output

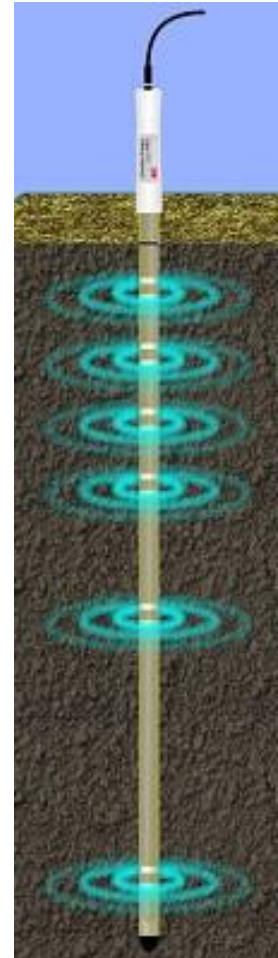
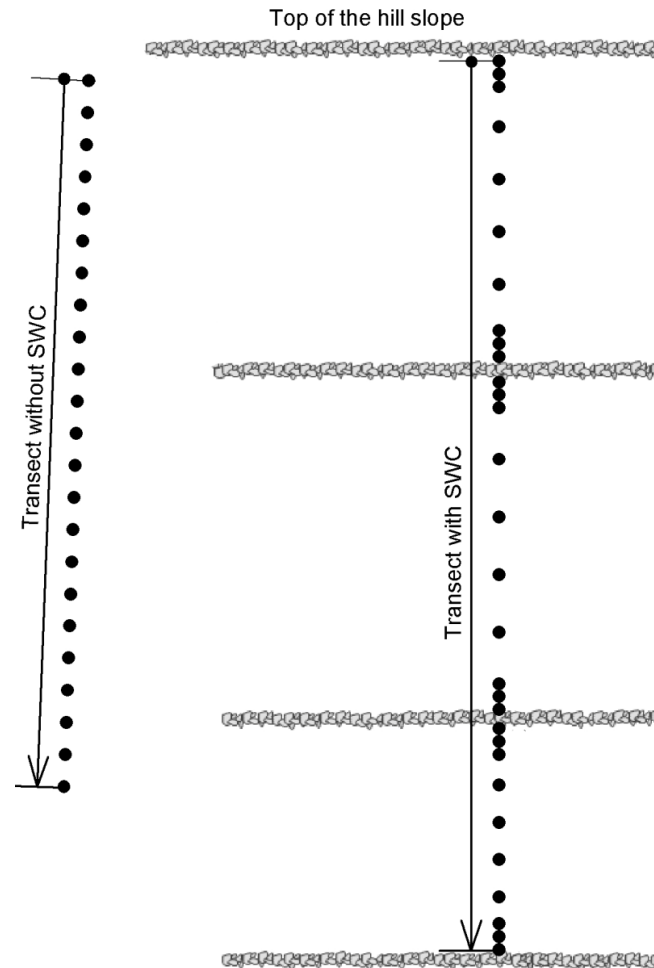
DC voltage  $\leftarrow$  soil moisture (Calibration)

## Limitation

Soil cracks

High clay content

Stones



kind thanks to Christoph Schürz et al. from BOKU

# The path of the water – soil moisture experiment



Drilling the hole



Inserting the tube

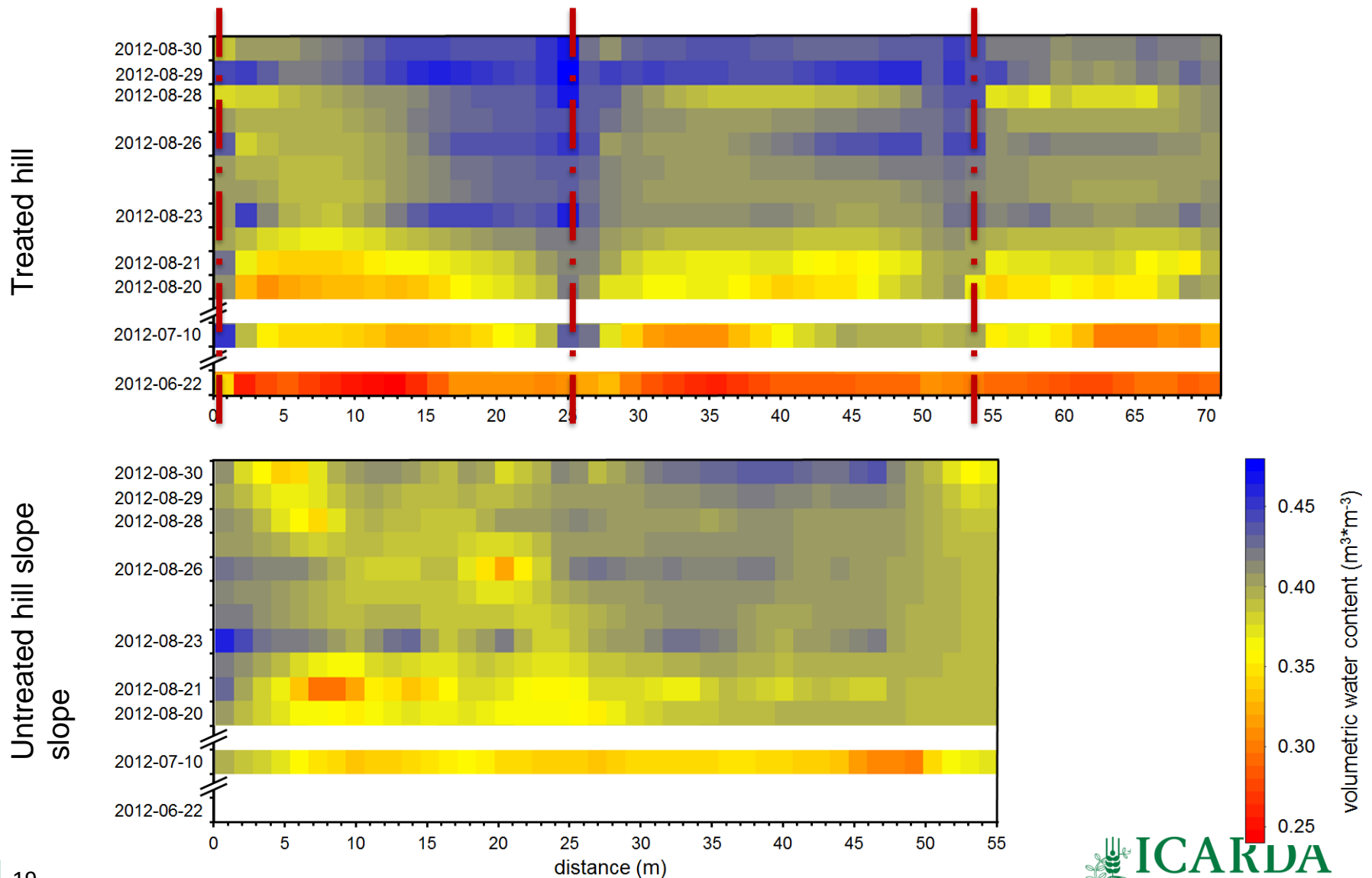


Prepared device

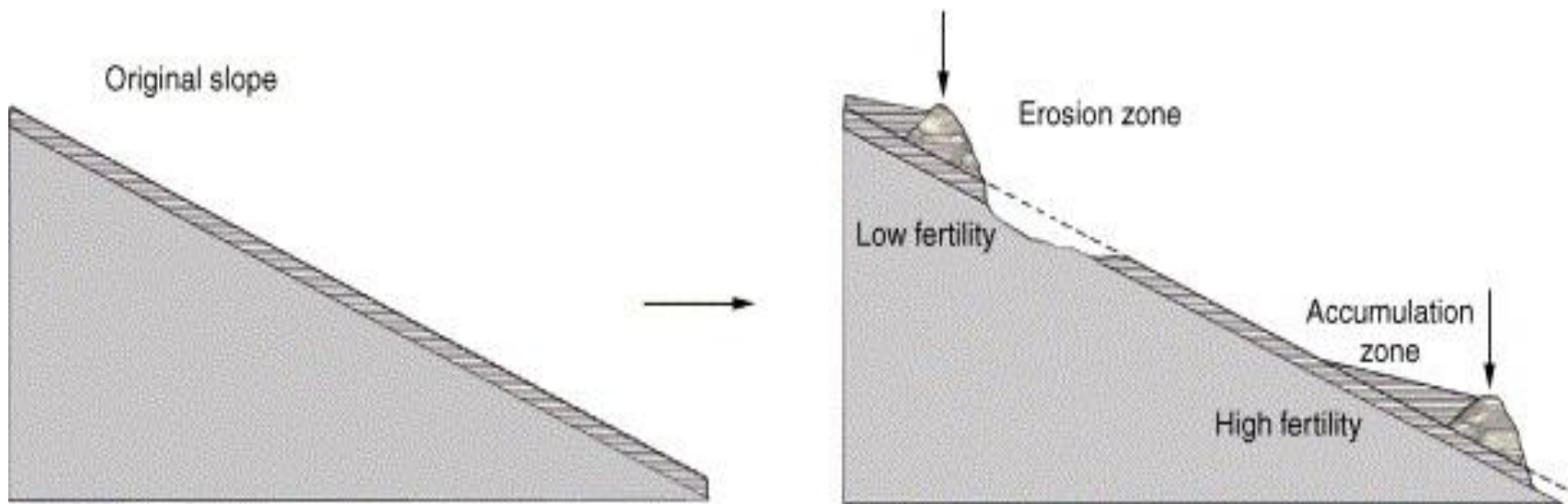


Reading out the data

# The path of the water – soil moisture experiment

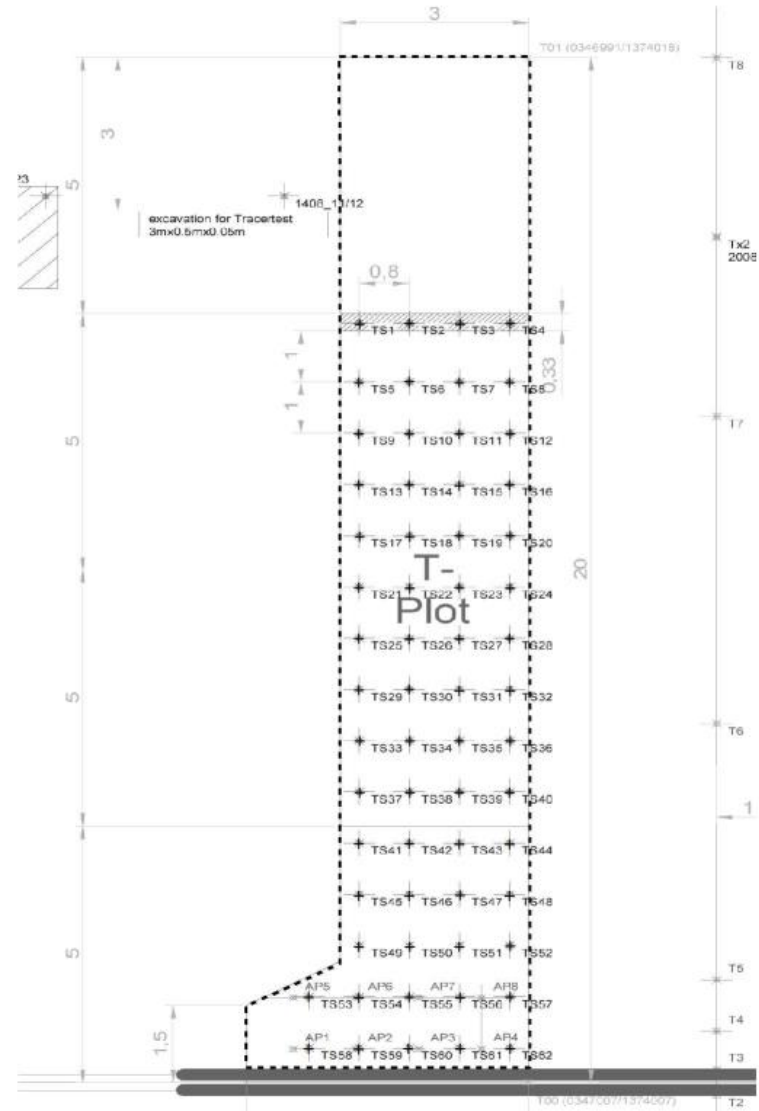


# The path of the soil (sediments)



Source: Vancampenout et al. 2006

# The path of the soil – tracer experiment



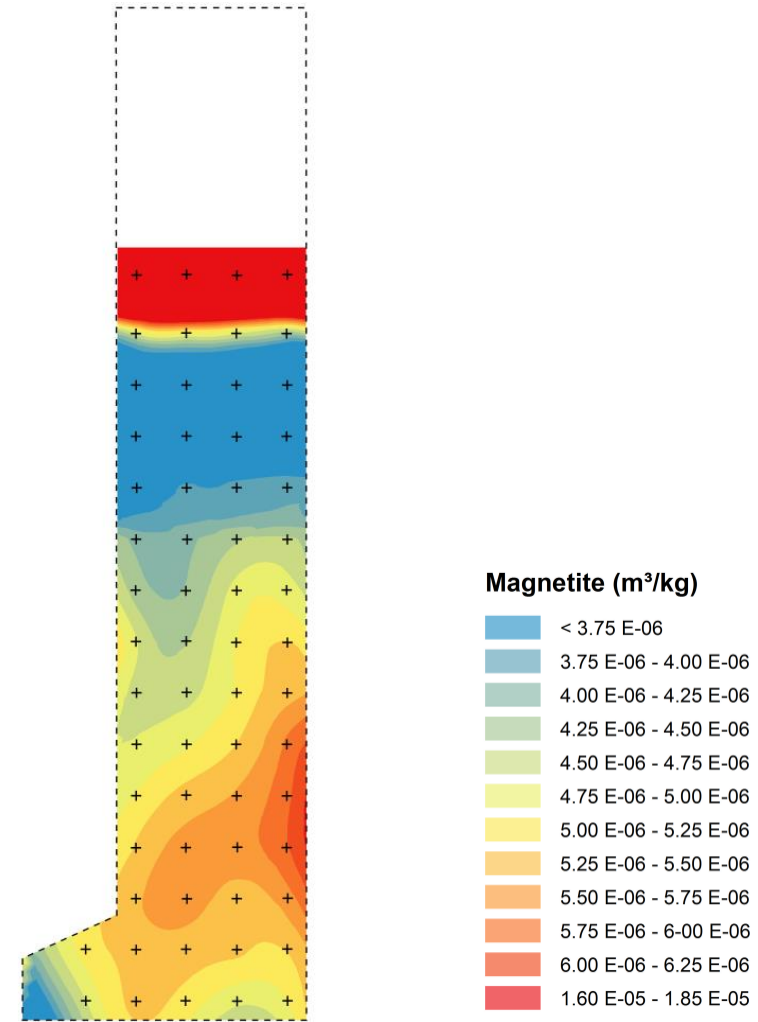
# The path of the soil – tracer experiment

## Tracer measurement

- Field sampling using 2.5 cm core cylinders
- Transportation of the samples to CSIC Cordoba for measuring magnetic susceptibility in the lab



# The path of the soil – tracer experiment

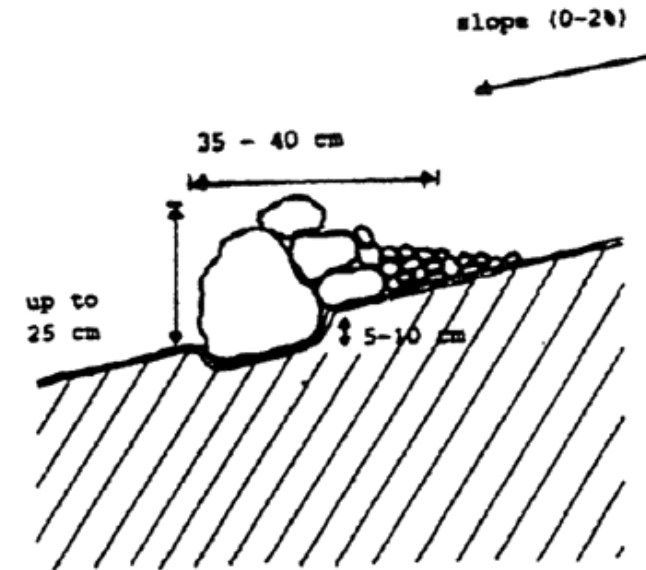




# Effects on the stone bund design

## *Stone bund design*

- Dimension of the structure (thickness, height)
- Spacing between the bunds
- Continuous or laterally interrupted
- Stone bund compound
- Contoured or graded bund layout (runoff routing)
- Bare or protected at the stone bund (grass, shrubs, ...)



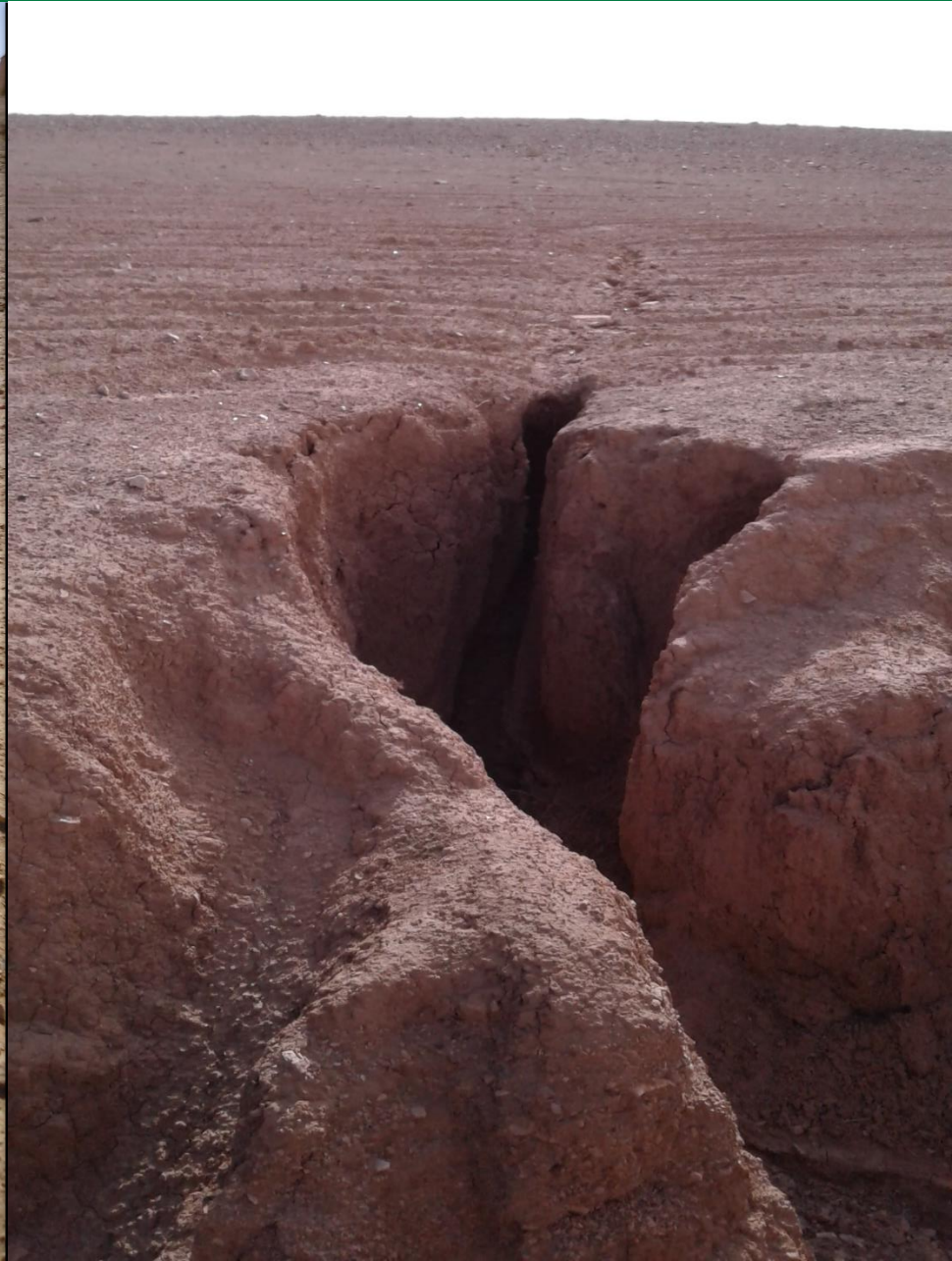
-> **WOCAT**

# Watershed Restoration in Badia Areas of Jordan Technology Packages for Controlling and Monitoring Gully Erosion

*Jordan's rangelands, the Badia, were severely degraded during recent decades through influx of about 1.8 million sheep, goats and camels that Iraqi refugees brought during the Gulf War in 1990. Moreover, border restrictions, throughout the Middle East, changed the nomadic lifestyle of the Bedouins; inevitably linked with increased pressure on rangelands (Al-Tabini et al., 2012).*



# Present Badia Environment



## Torrential rain, snow storms and flooding hit the Middle East



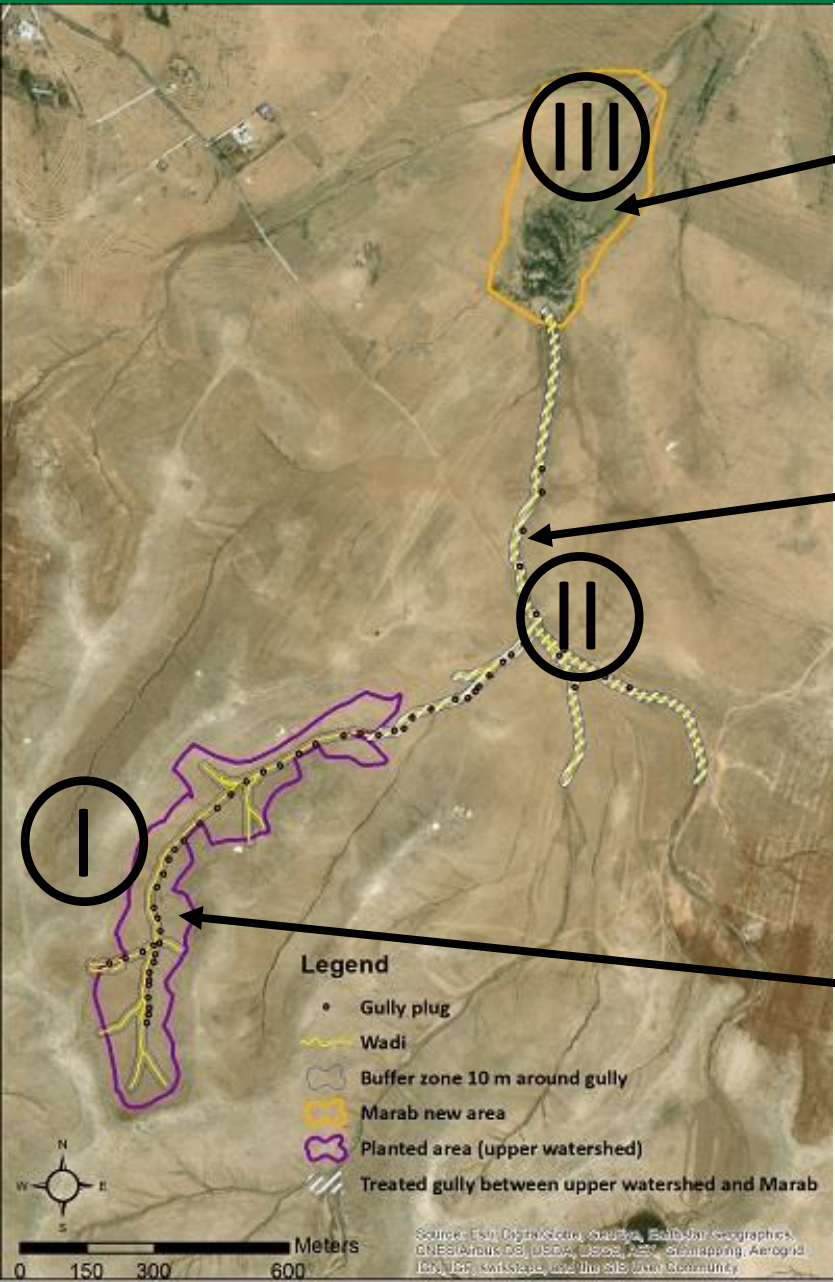
People drive past vehicles stranded on flooded streets in the Jordanian capital Amman

Picture: KHALIL MAZRAAWI/AFP/Getty Images

# Restoration of Degraded Rangeland Ecosystem - Al Majidiyya



# Majidiyya Restoration and Research Site (USFS, AFESD, WLI)



# Upland watershed retention: Vallerani micro-WH based Restoration



# Vallerani Plow





# Vallerani Plow



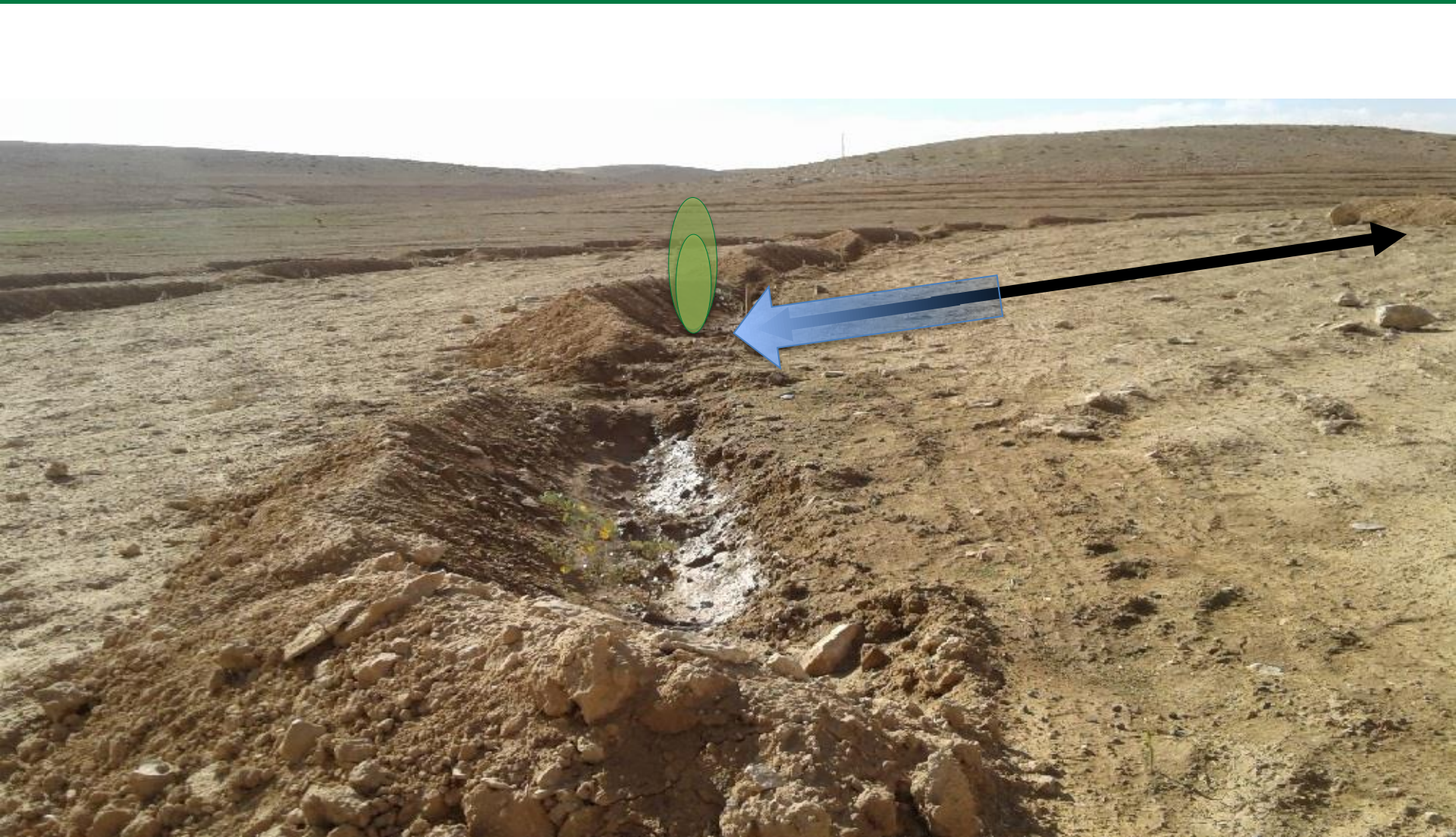
# Outplanting of shrub seedlings



# Counter-Measuring Degradation: Vallerani micro-WH based Restoration

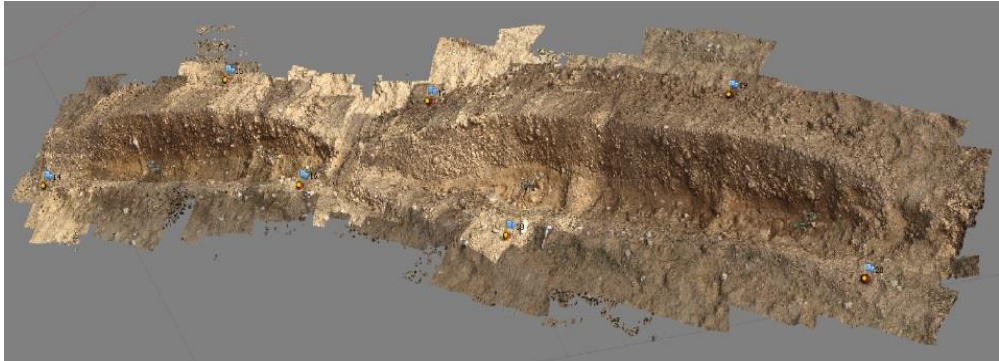
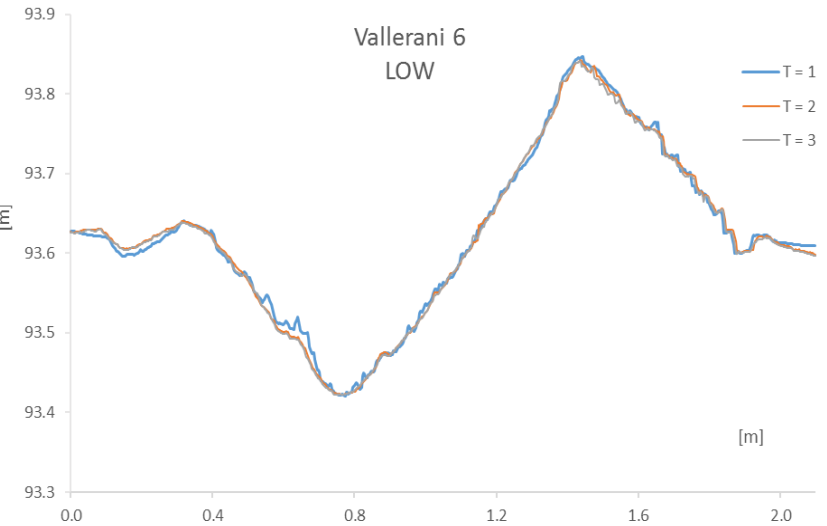


# Retention of Rainwater -> Shrub Growth



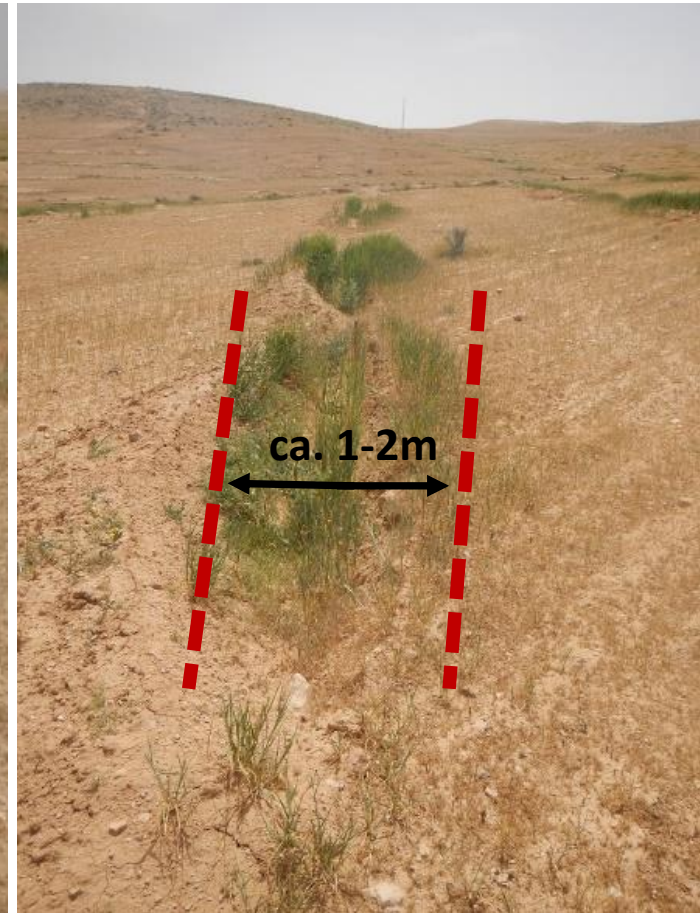
# Micro-WH study

		T1	T2	T3
TOP	Area	2.77	2.80	2.81
	1 Volume	0.29	0.28	0.28
	Area	2.36	2.42	2.53
MID	2 Volume	0.21	0.18	0.20
	Area	2.11	2.20	2.20
	3 Volume	0.18	0.17	0.17
LOW	Area	2.11	2.19	2.18
	4 Volume	0.17	0.18	0.18
	Area	2.57	2.75	2.63
LOW	5 Volume	0.26	0.26	0.27
	Area	2.68	2.71	2.69
	6 Volume	0.23	0.23	0.20

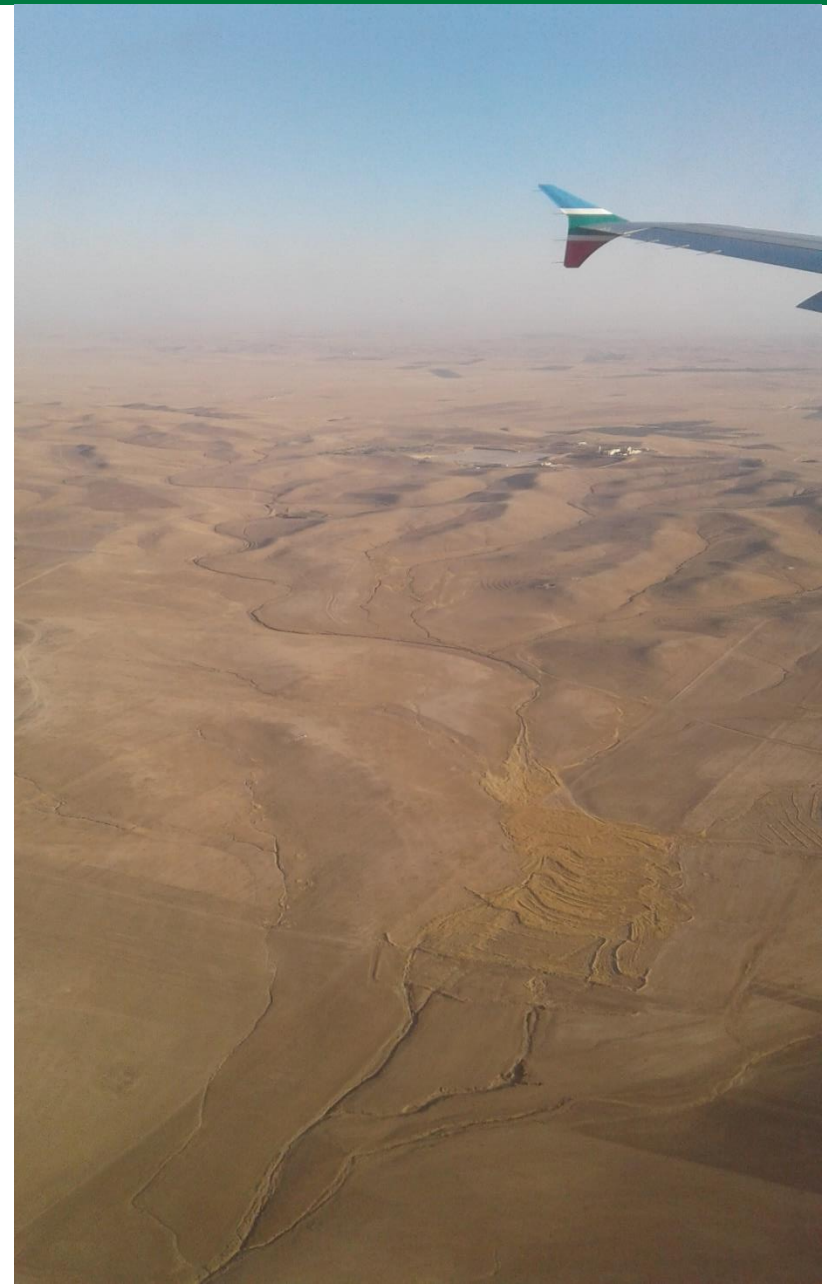
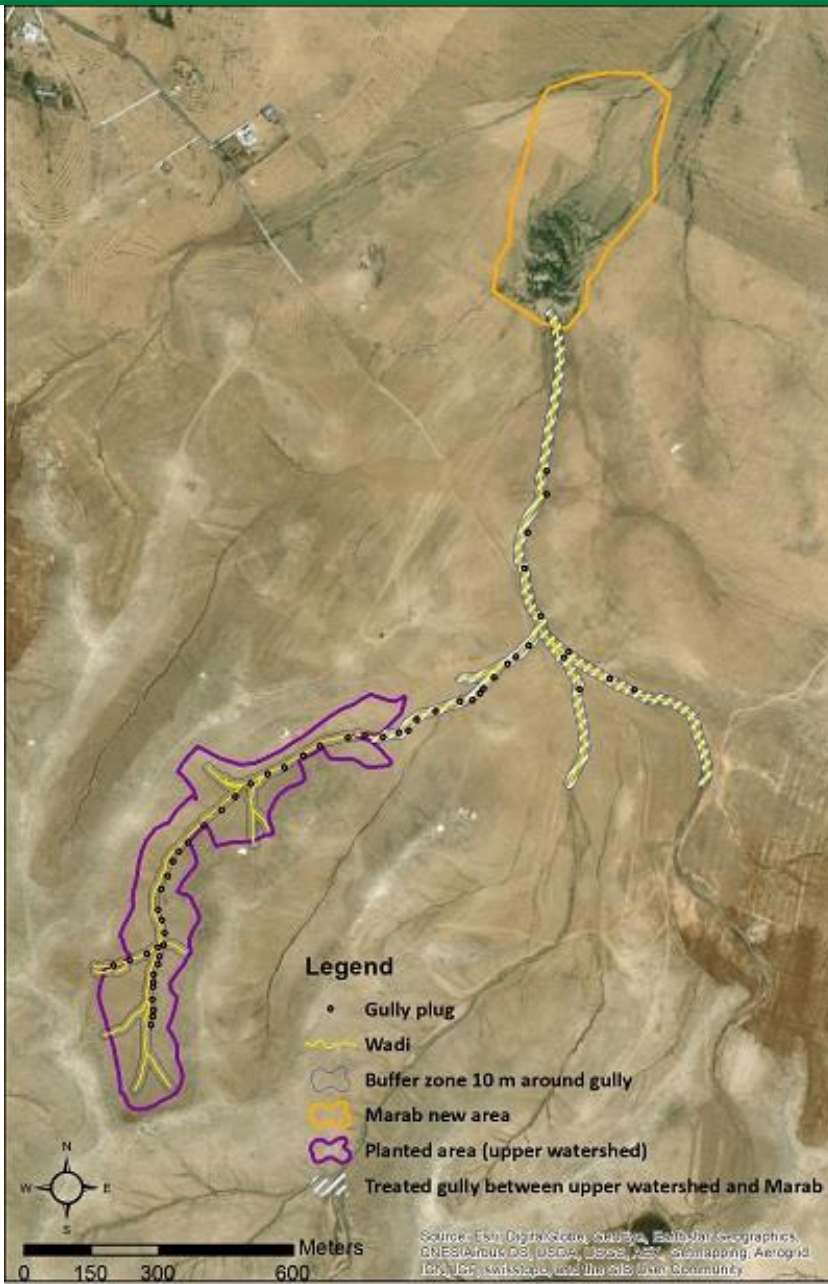


After one year...





# Trade Off – OPTIMIZATION (Upstream-Downstream)

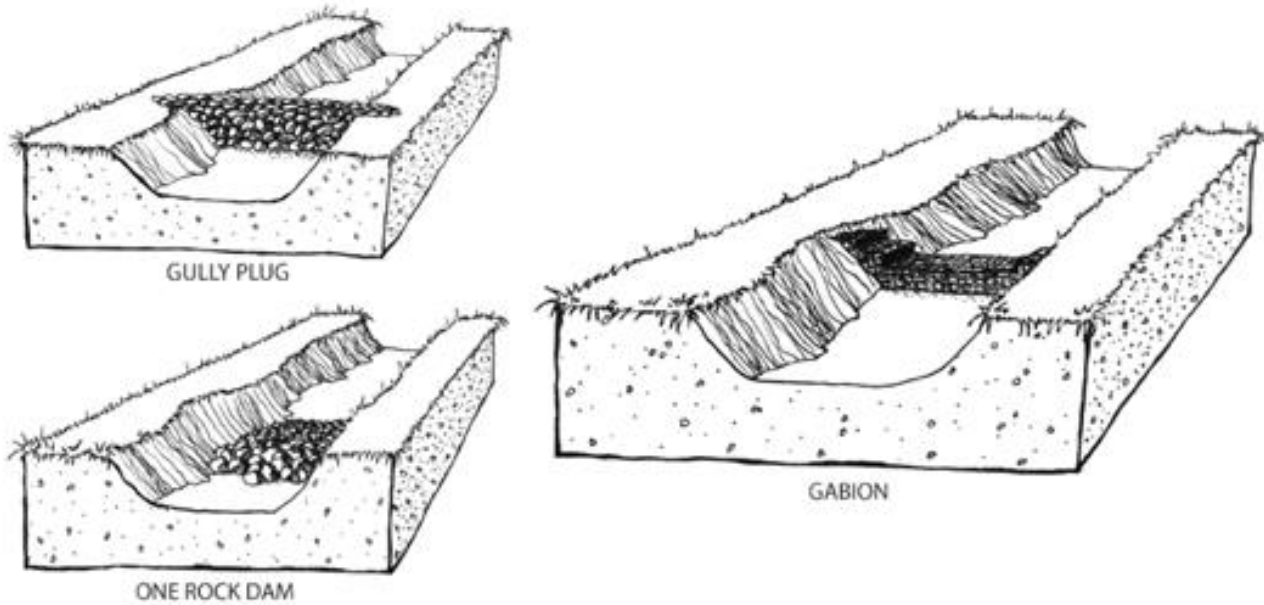




# Channel

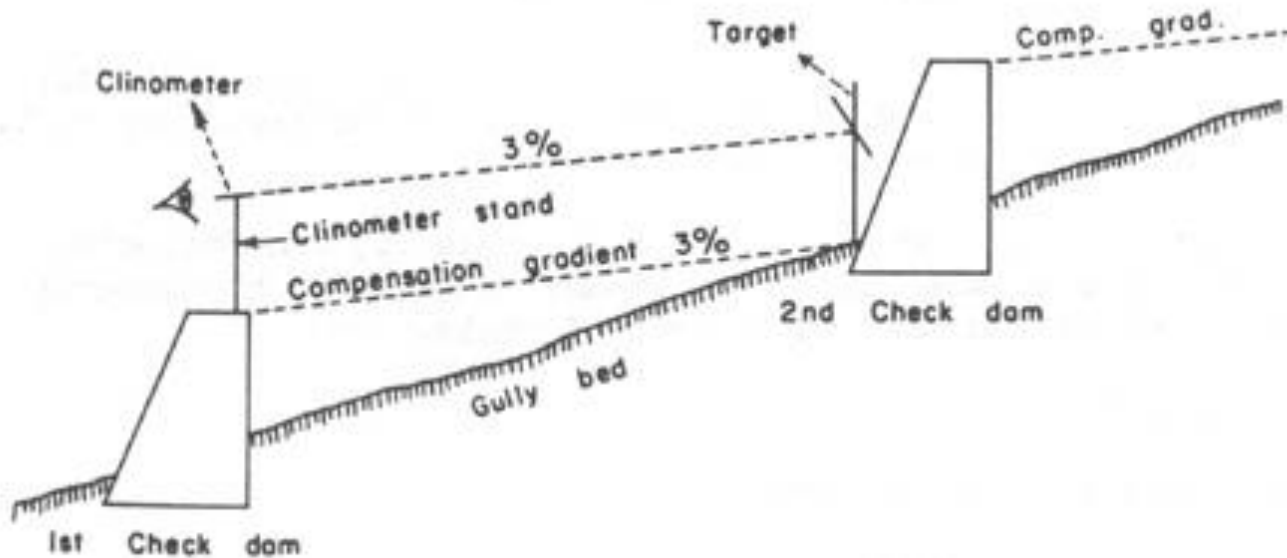
# Gully plug

## *Design of the structure*



# Gully plug

## Design of the system



# Gully plug – ‚Badia‘ design



# Gully plug – ,Badia' design



# Gully plug – ,Badia' design



# Gully plug – ,Badia' design







# Gully plug – ,Badia' design

