

Evaporation measurements at the Dead Sea

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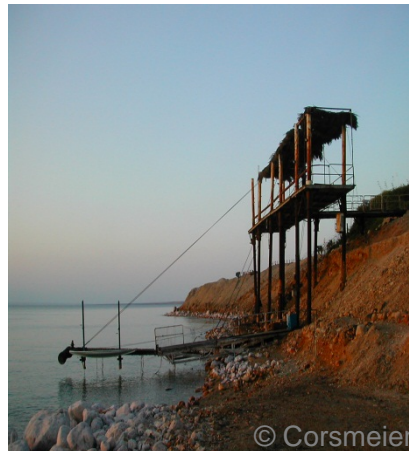
DESERVE

DEAD SEA RESEARCH VENUE

Helmholtz
Virtual Institute

- Interdisciplinary
- International
- Intercultural

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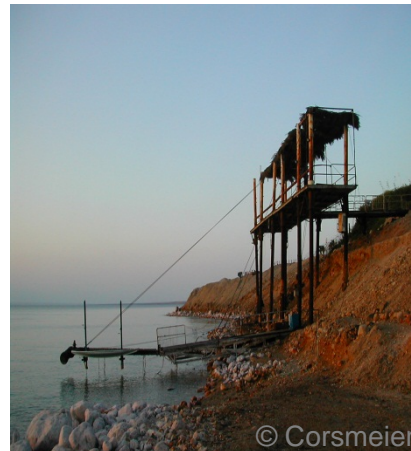


DESERVE

DEAD SEA RESEARCH VENUE

Helmholtz
Virtual Institute

- Environmental Risks
- Water availability
- Climate change



Motivation

$$\Delta V = V_P - V_E + V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$$

■ Negative water balance

- Nearly no inflow
- Small precipitation amounts
- High evaporation rates

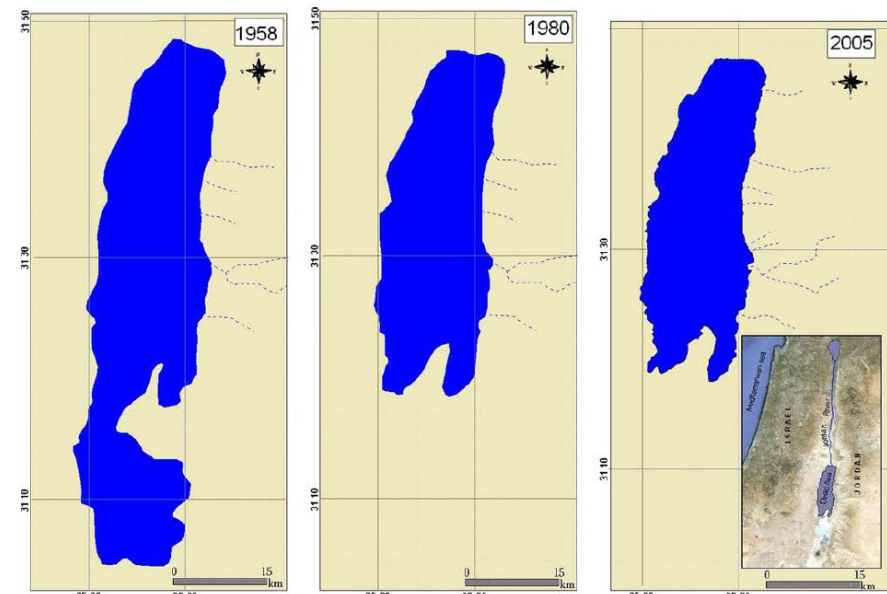
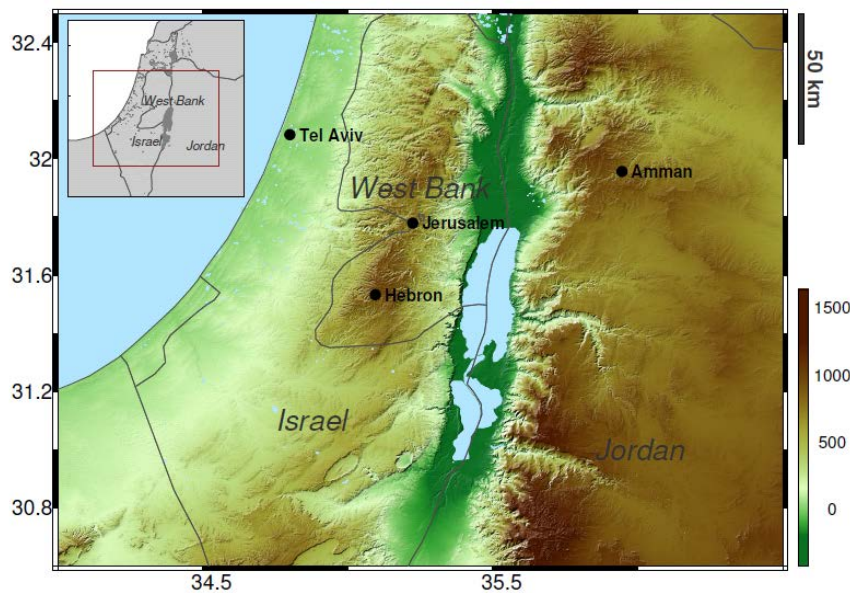
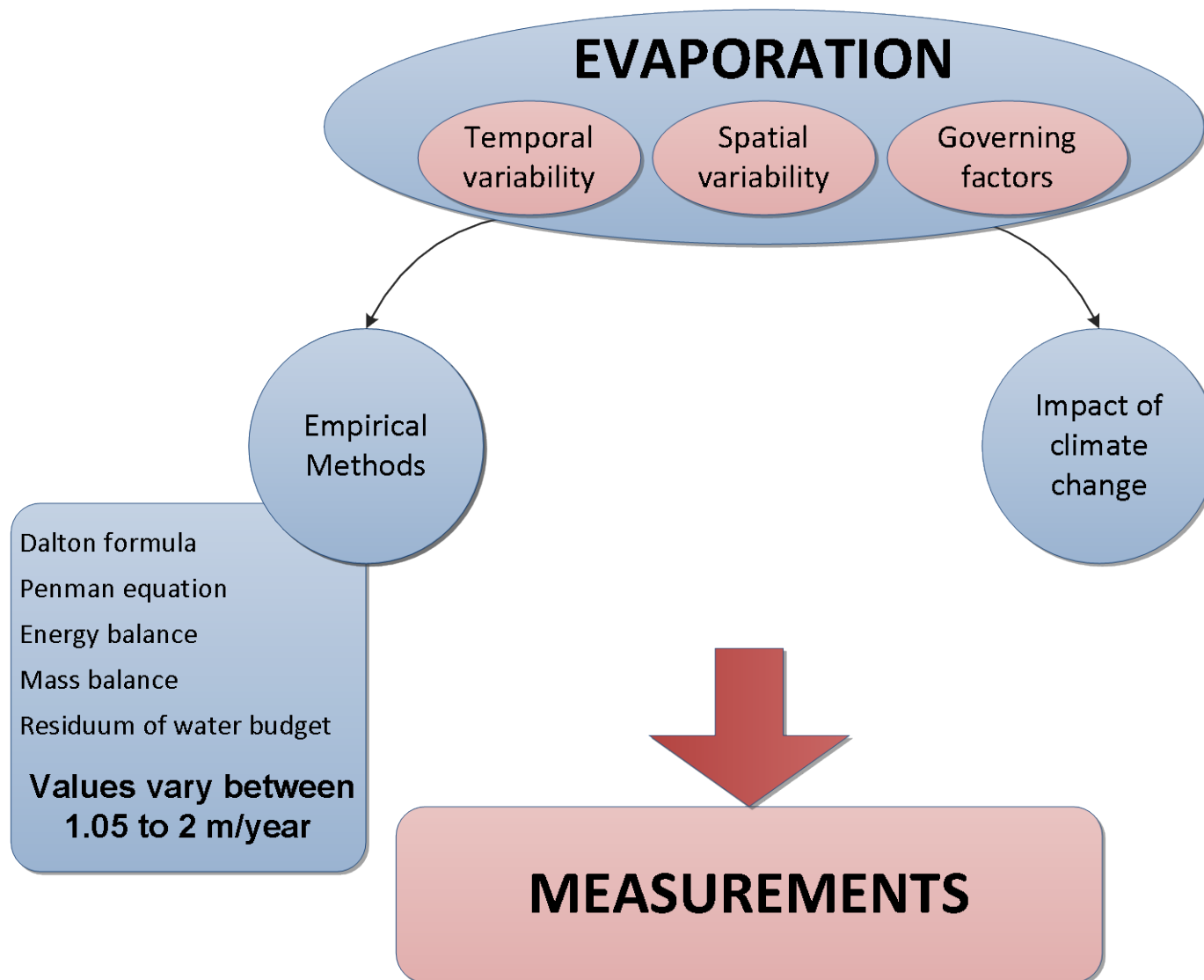
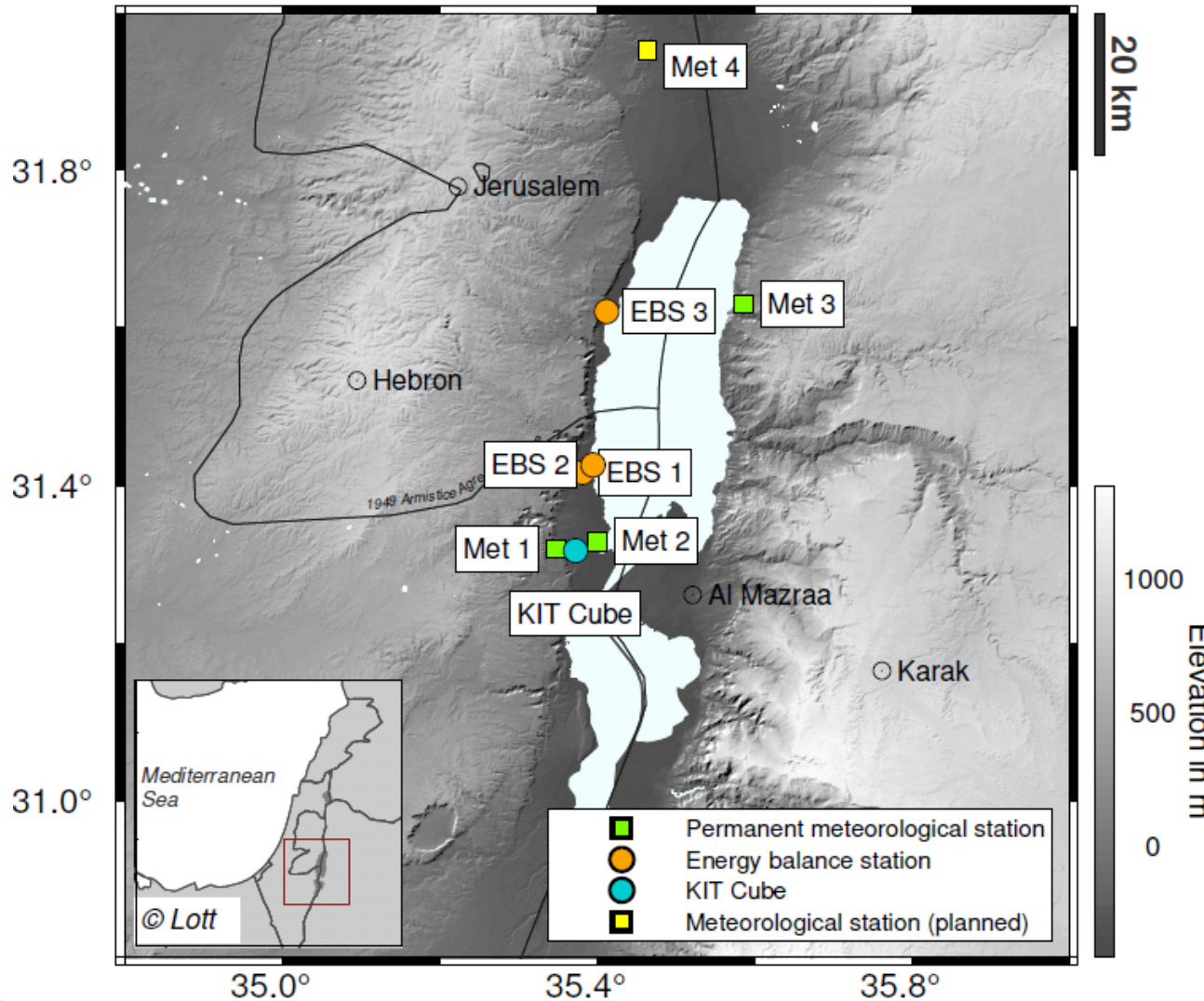


Fig. 2 Sea surface area during three periods, 1950s, 1980, and the beginning of the twenty-first century Oroud 2011

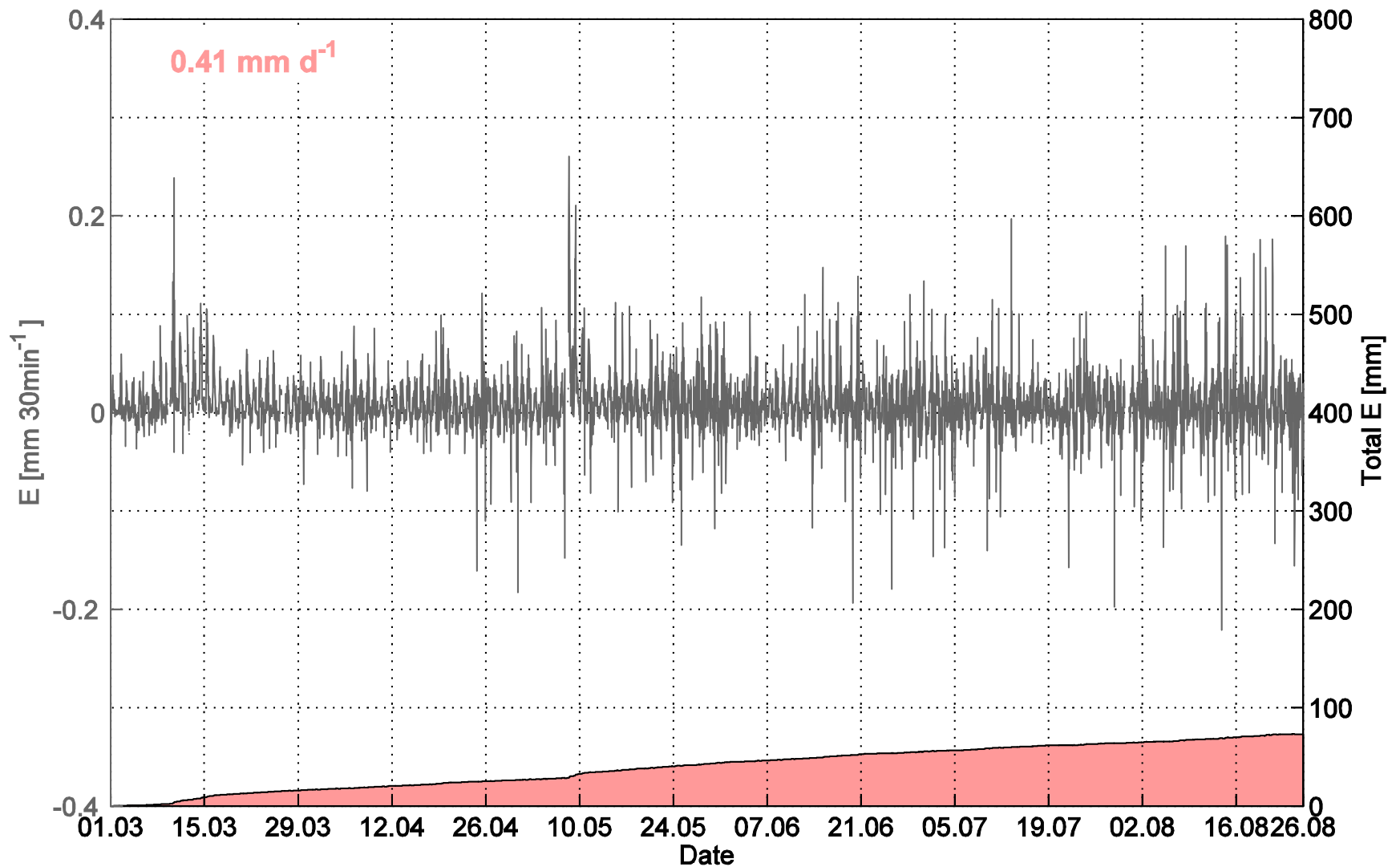
Research Question



Experimental Setup

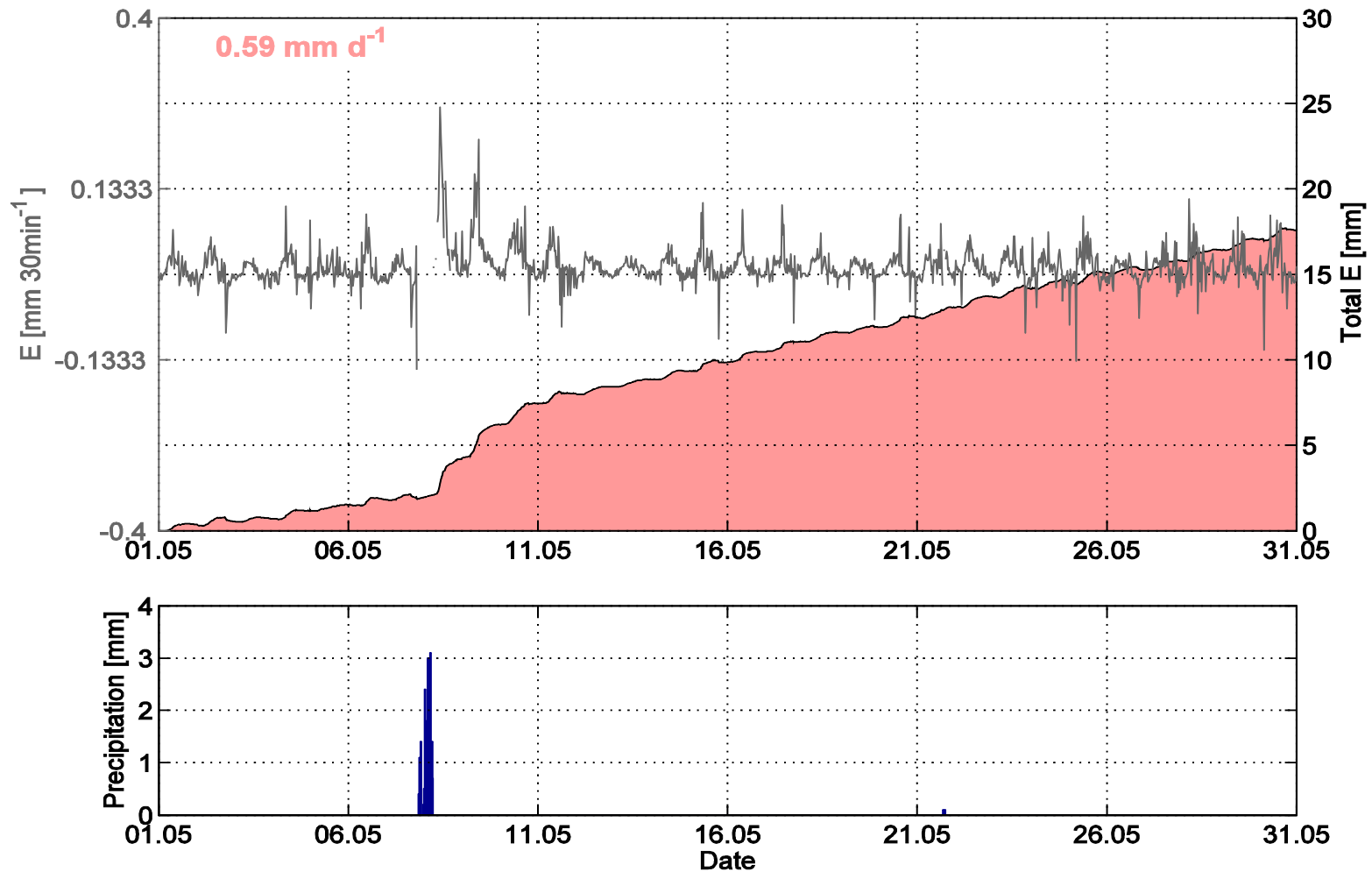


Evaporation - bare soil

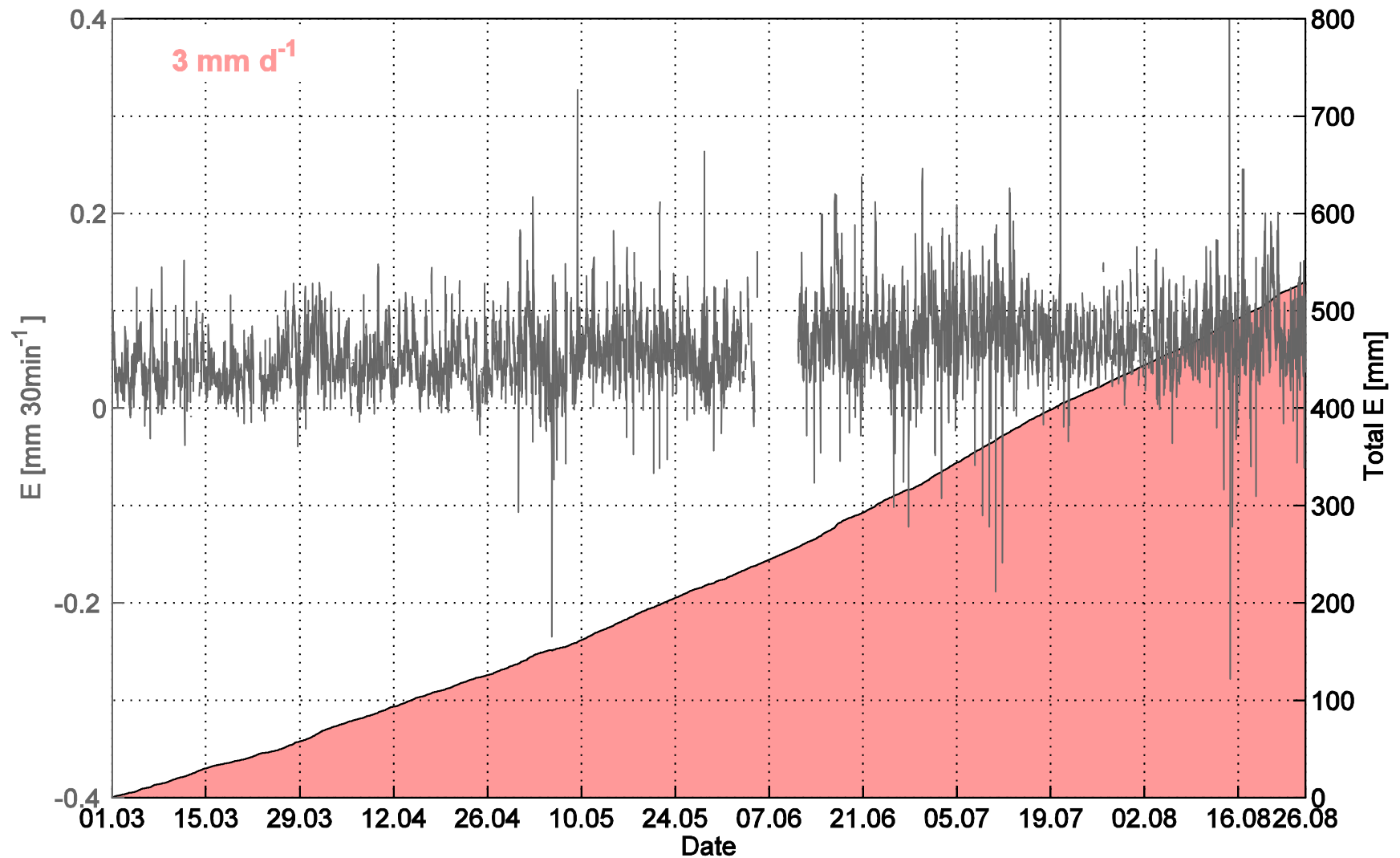


Evaporation - bare soil

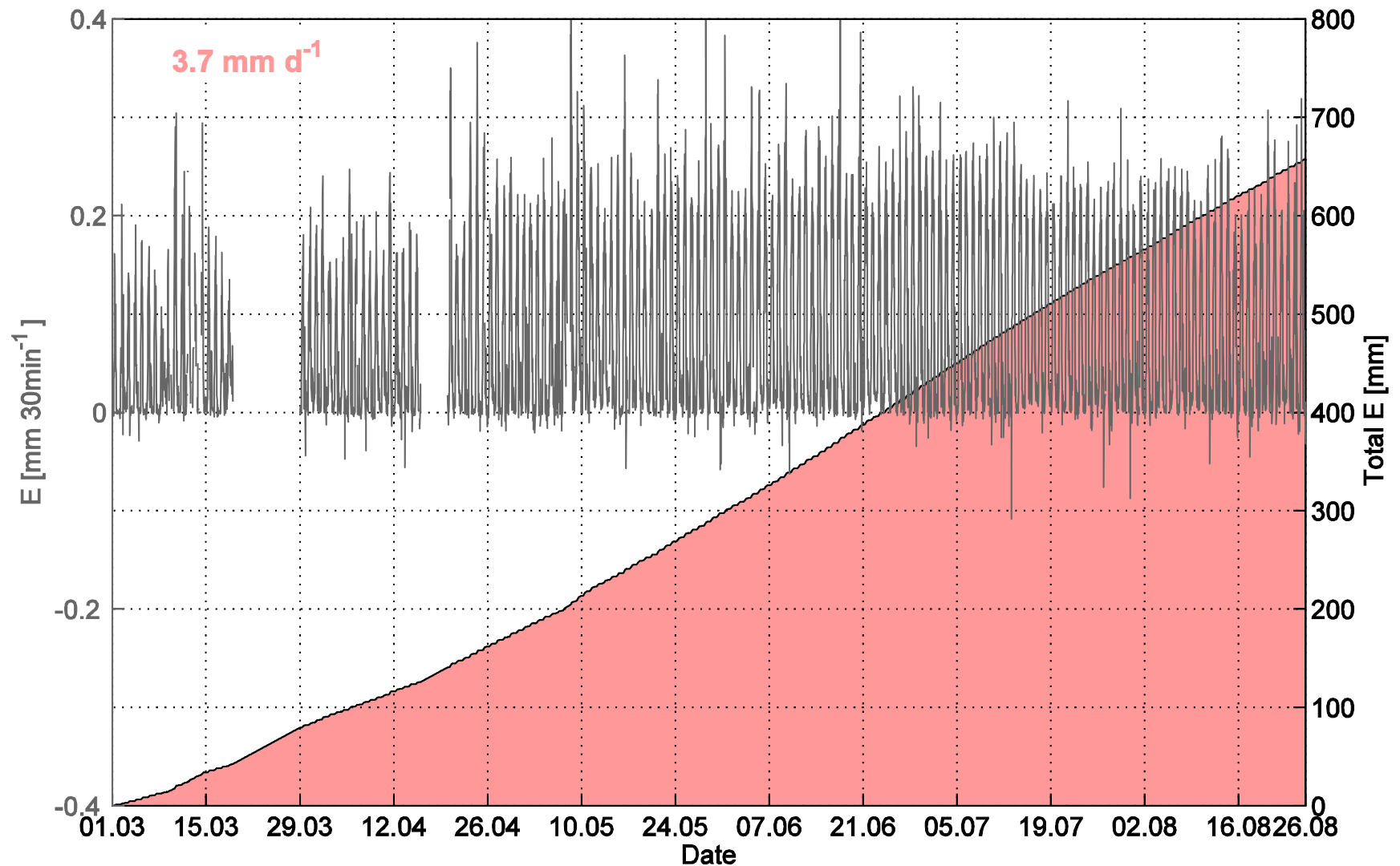
Rain event



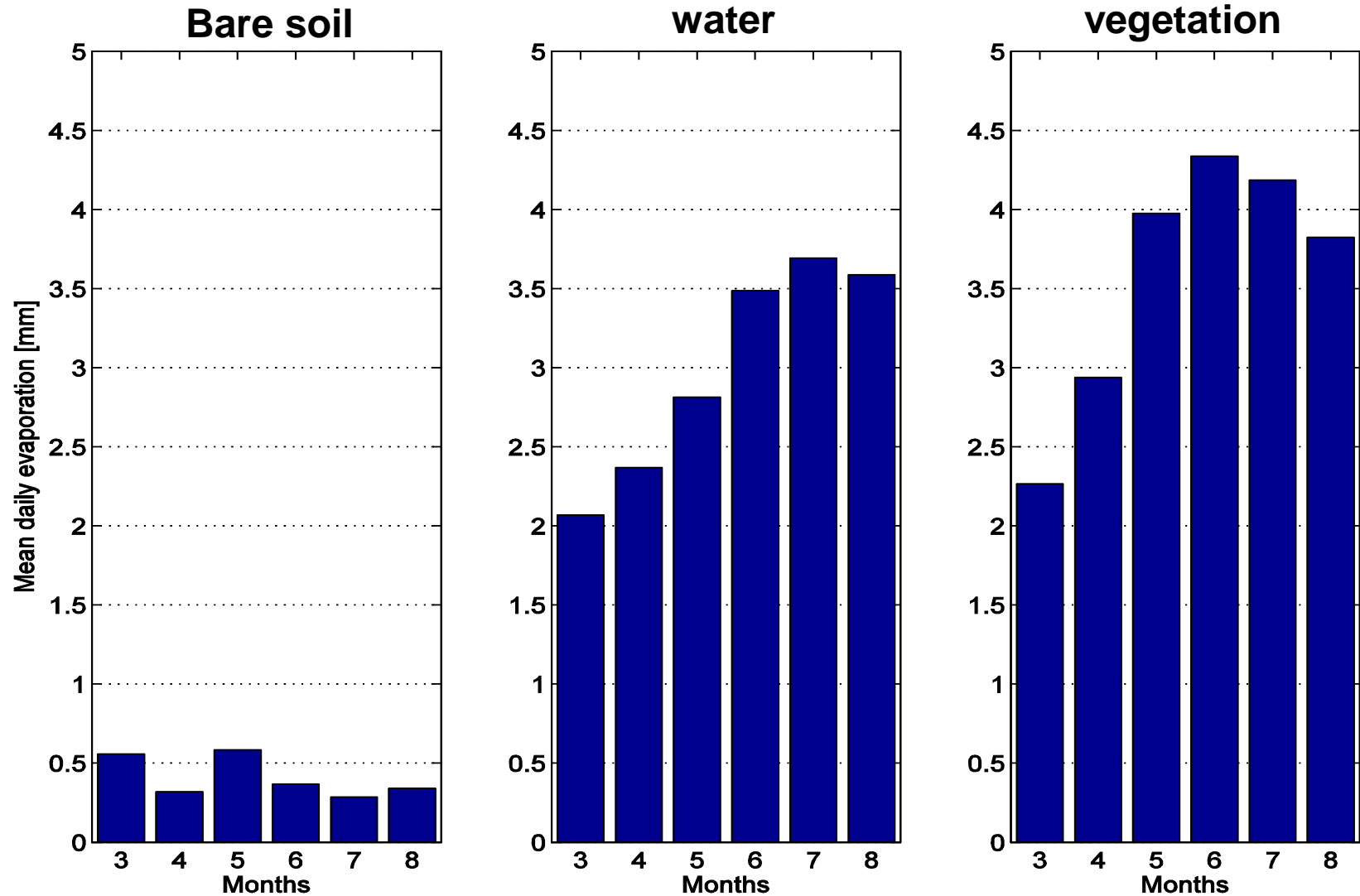
Evaporation - water



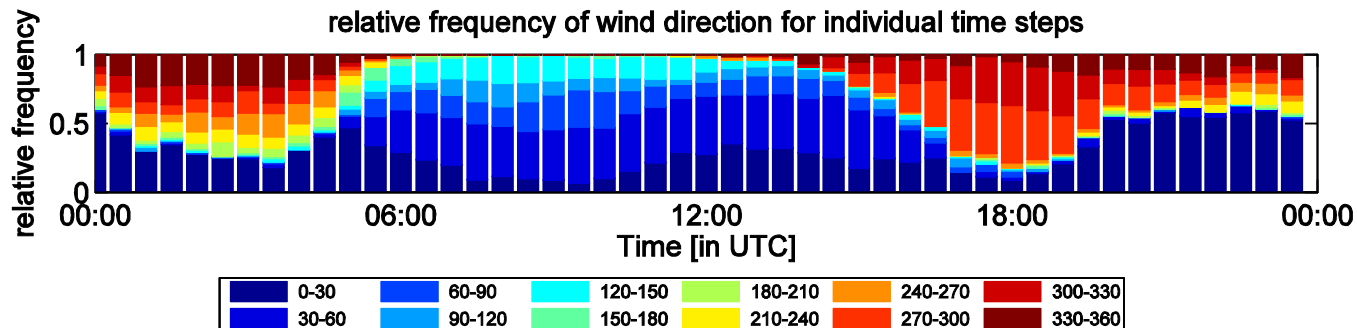
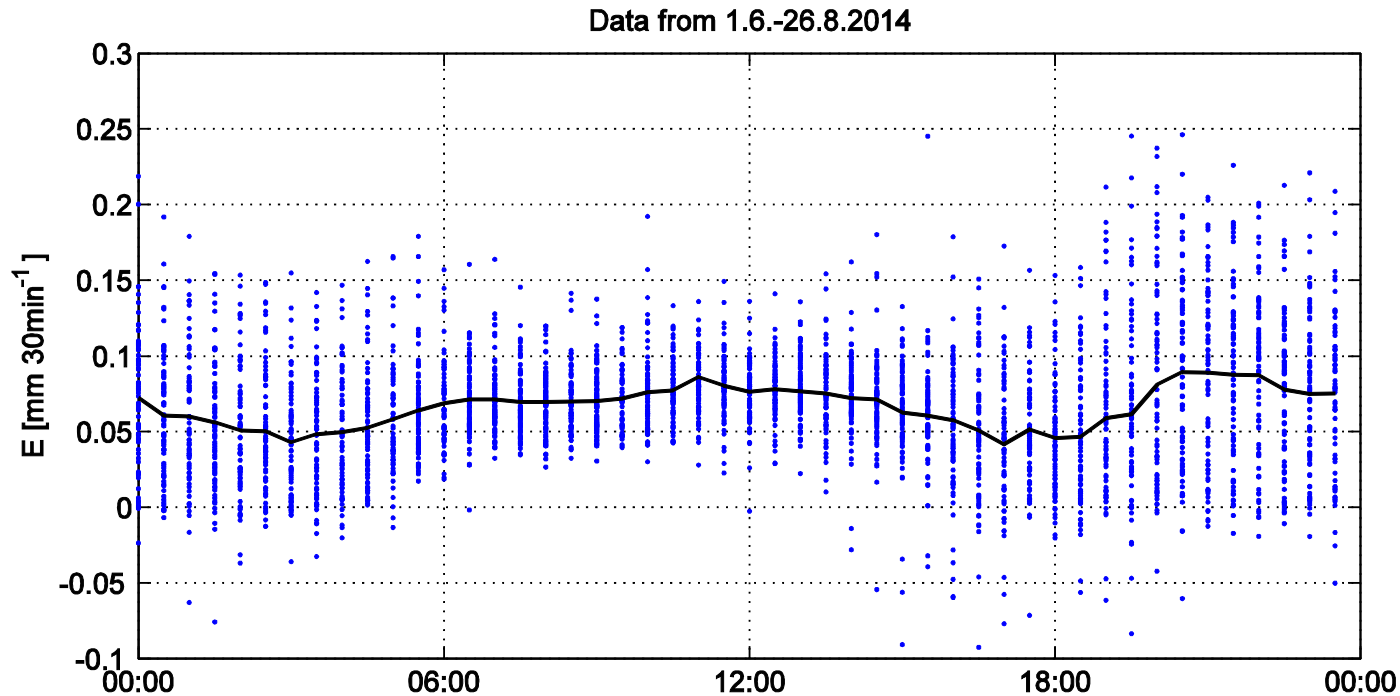
Evaporation - vegetation



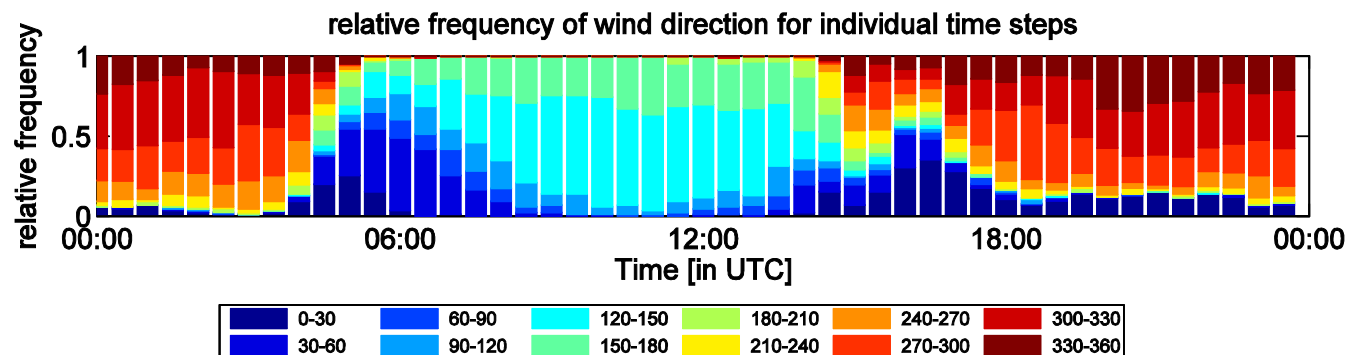
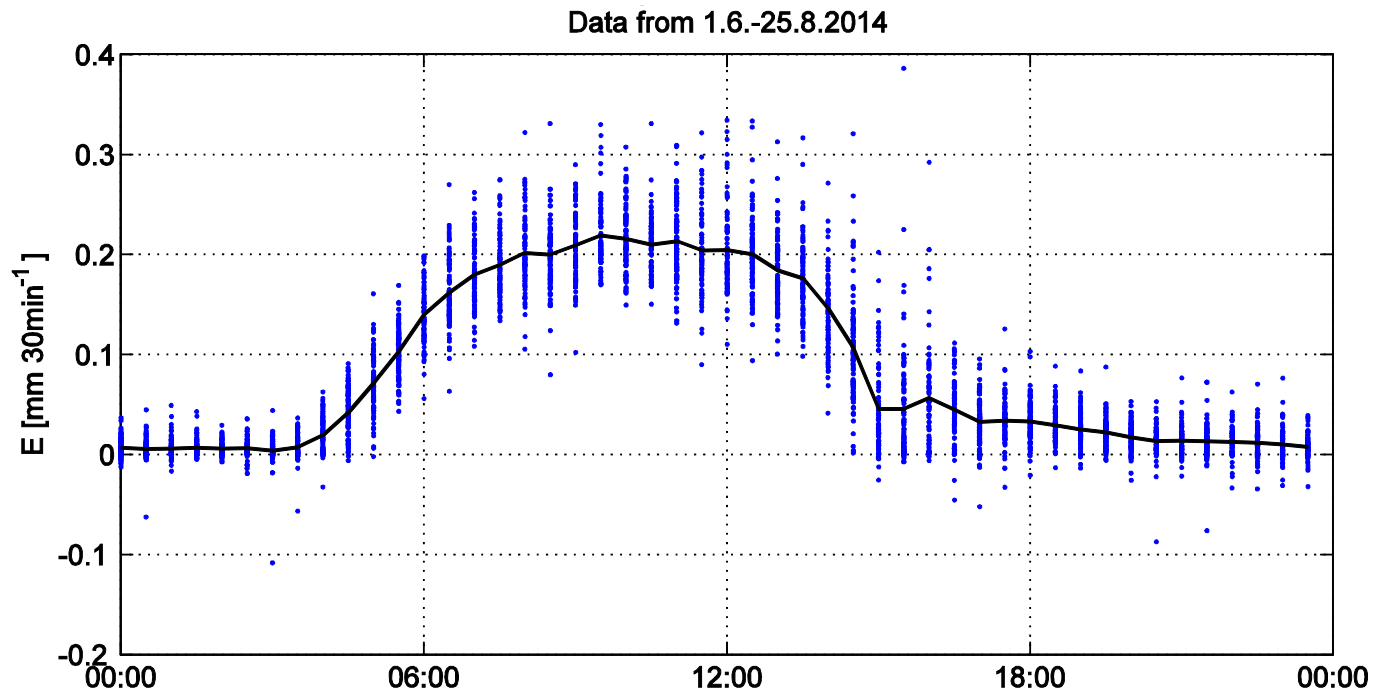
Mean daily evaporation



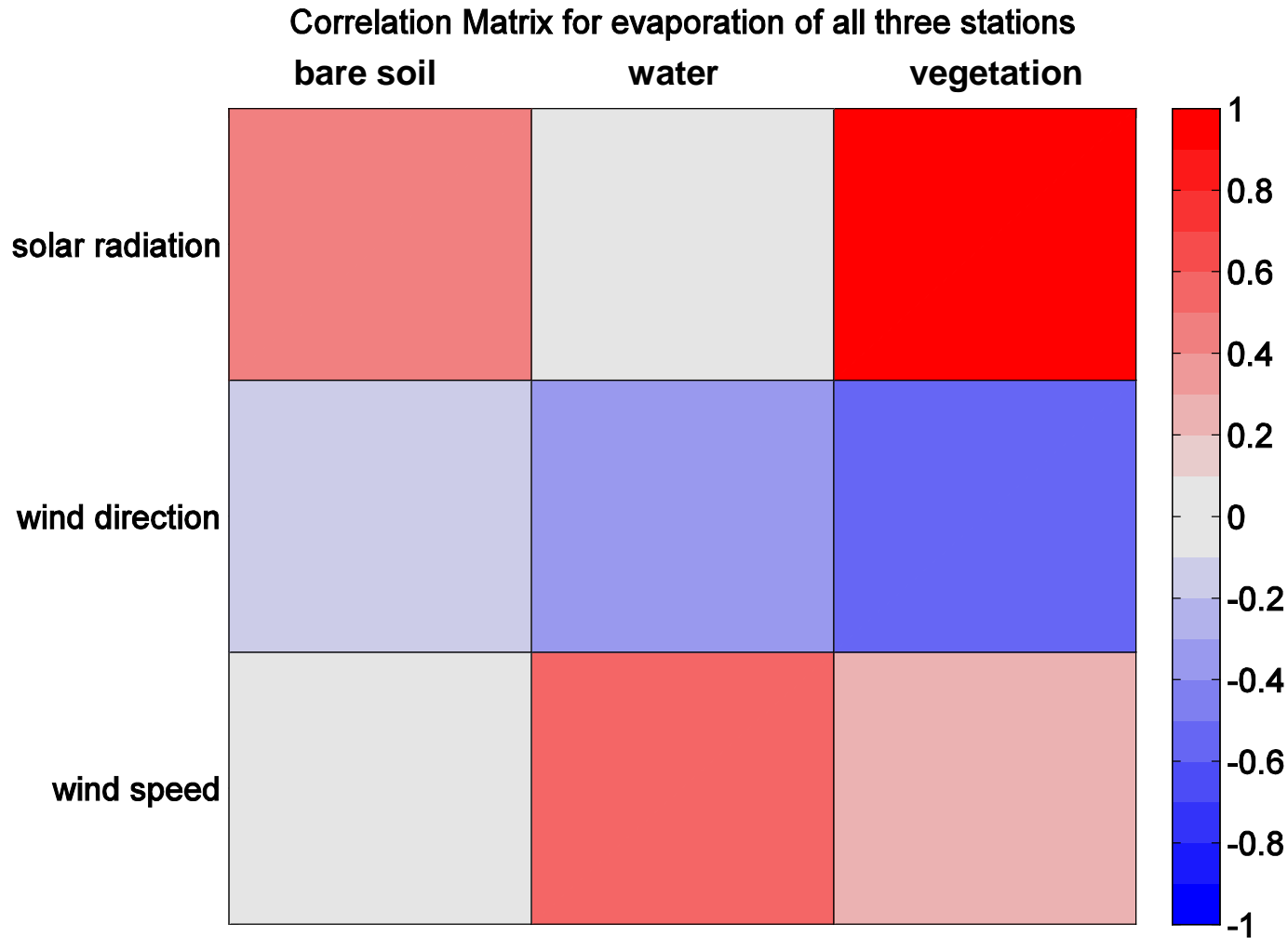
Daily variation - water



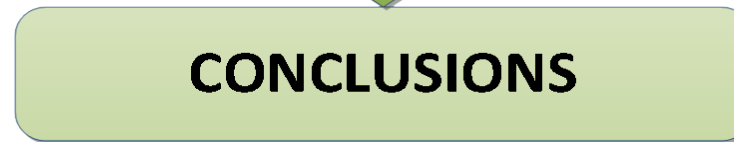
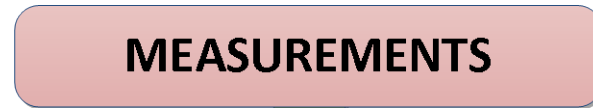
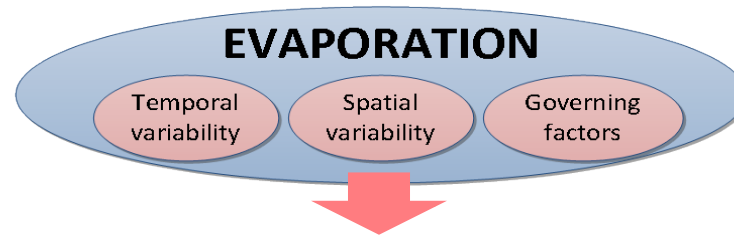
Diurnal variation - vegetation



Governing factors



Conclusions



Bare soil

- Constant monthly rate
- Estimated: 150 mm/year
- High impact of rain events
- Driving force: solar radiation
- Limiting factor: soil moisture

Water

- Increase in summer
- Estimated: 1095 mm/year
- Driving force: wind speed

Vegetation

- Increase in summer
- Estimated: 1351 mm/year
- Effect of transpiration
- Driving force: solar radiation

