

# Seasonal Soil Moisture Patterns Control Transit Time Distributions in a Forested Headwater Catchment

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# Motivation

Estimation of a catchment's travel time of water molecules (**Transit-Time Distribution, TTD**) with a tracer needs a **gauged river**.

$$C(t) = \frac{\int_0^t C_{\text{in}}(t - \tau) p_{\text{eff}}(t - \tau) h_b(\tau) d\tau}{\int_0^t p_{\text{eff}}(t - \tau) h_b(\tau) d\tau} \quad Q(t) = \int_0^t g(\tau) p_{\text{eff}}(t - \tau) d\tau$$

## TRANSEP

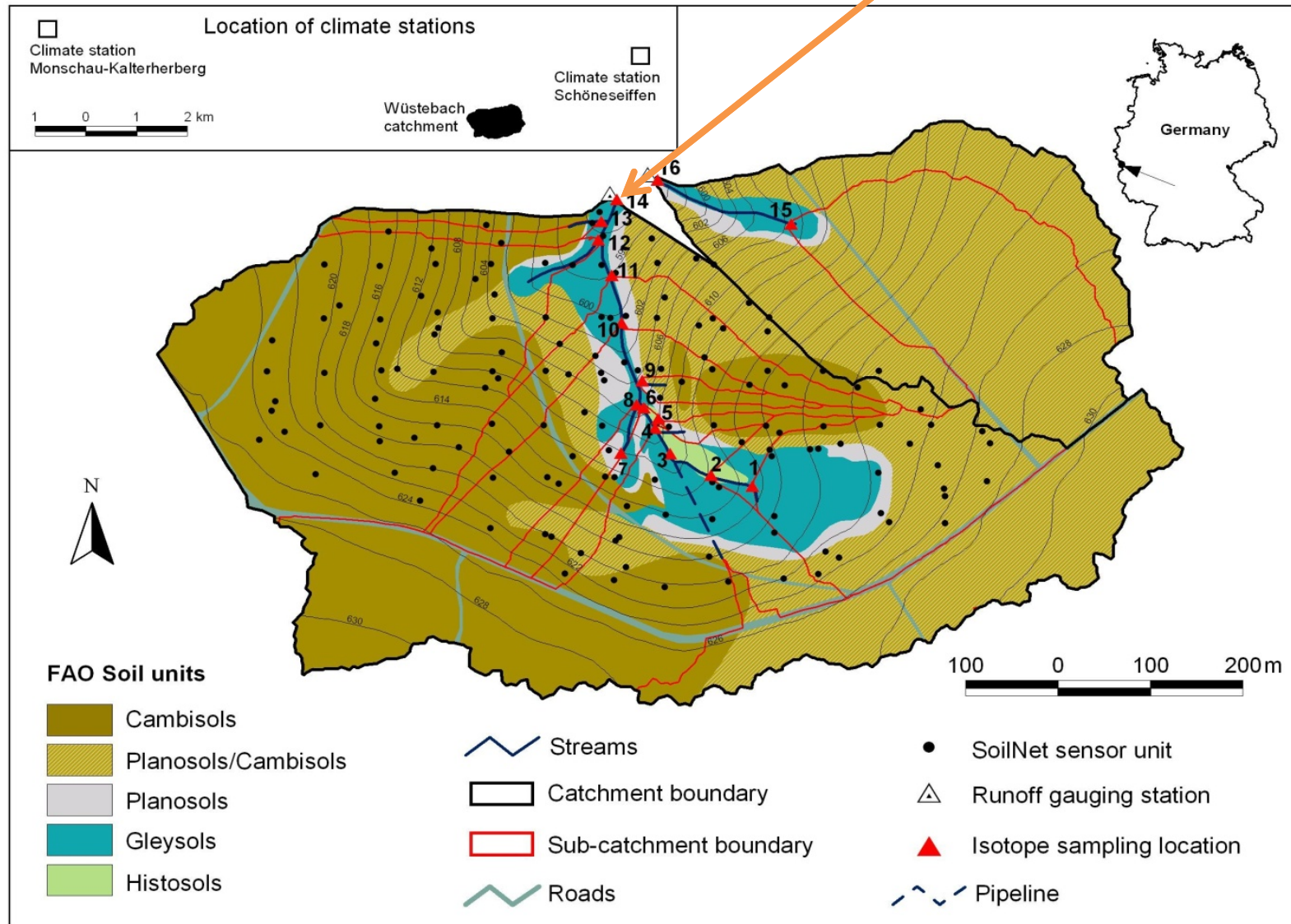
***Weiler et. al (2003)**, How does rainfall become runoff? A combined tracer and runoff transfer function approach, Water Resources Research*

### Hypothesis

- Use one gauged river location to derive  $p_{\text{eff}}$
- Assume  $p_{\text{eff}}$  = constant in a small catchment
- Use this  $p_{\text{eff}}$  time series for ungauged river locations with tracer time series ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) to derive **TTD**.

# TERENO Test-Site: Wüstebach (38.5 ha)

Outlet (gauged)



## Points 1 – 16: Isotope tracer data

30. Oktober 2014

# Hydrograph Simulation

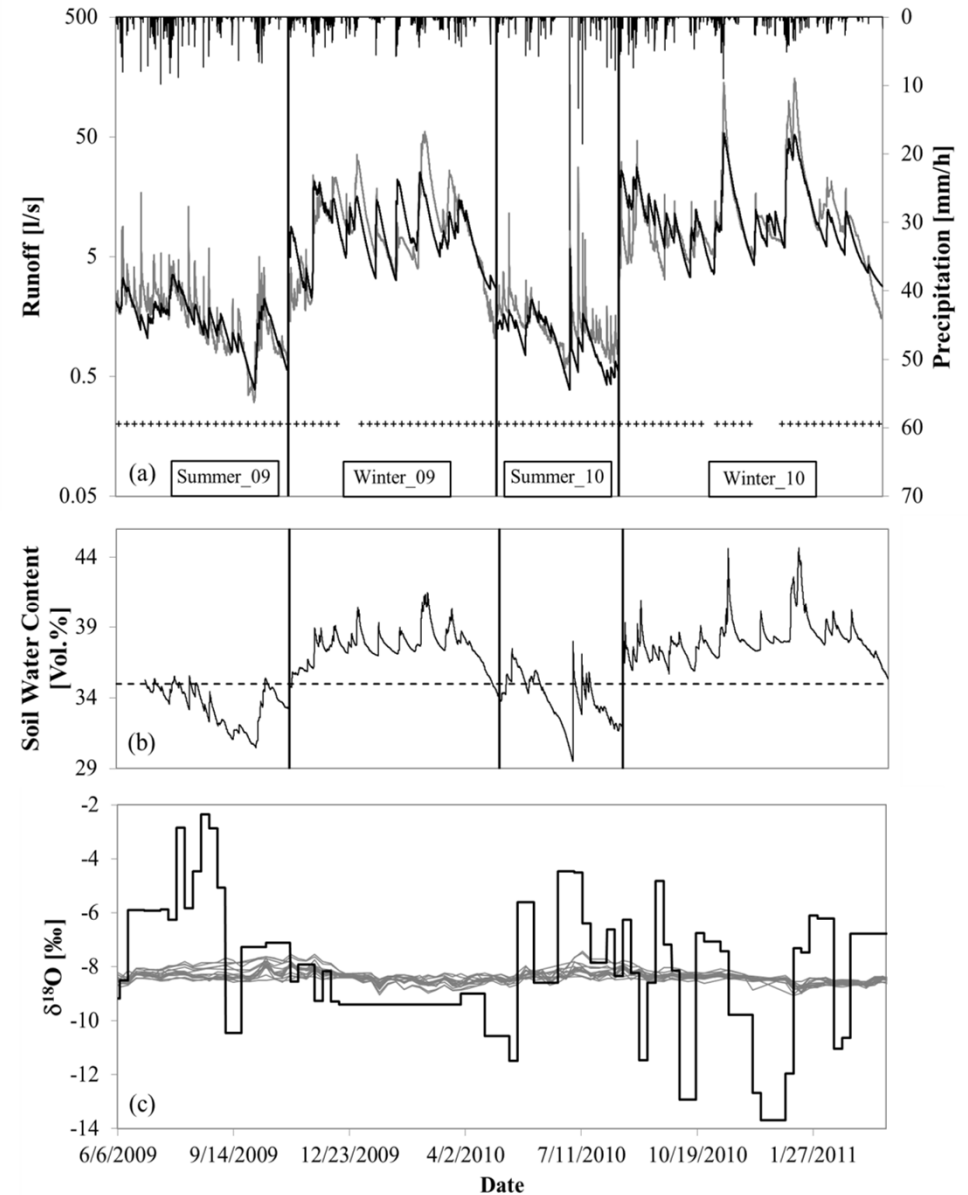
$$Q(t) = \int_0^t g(\tau) p_{\text{eff}}(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$Q_{\text{obs}}$   
 $Q_{\text{sim}}$

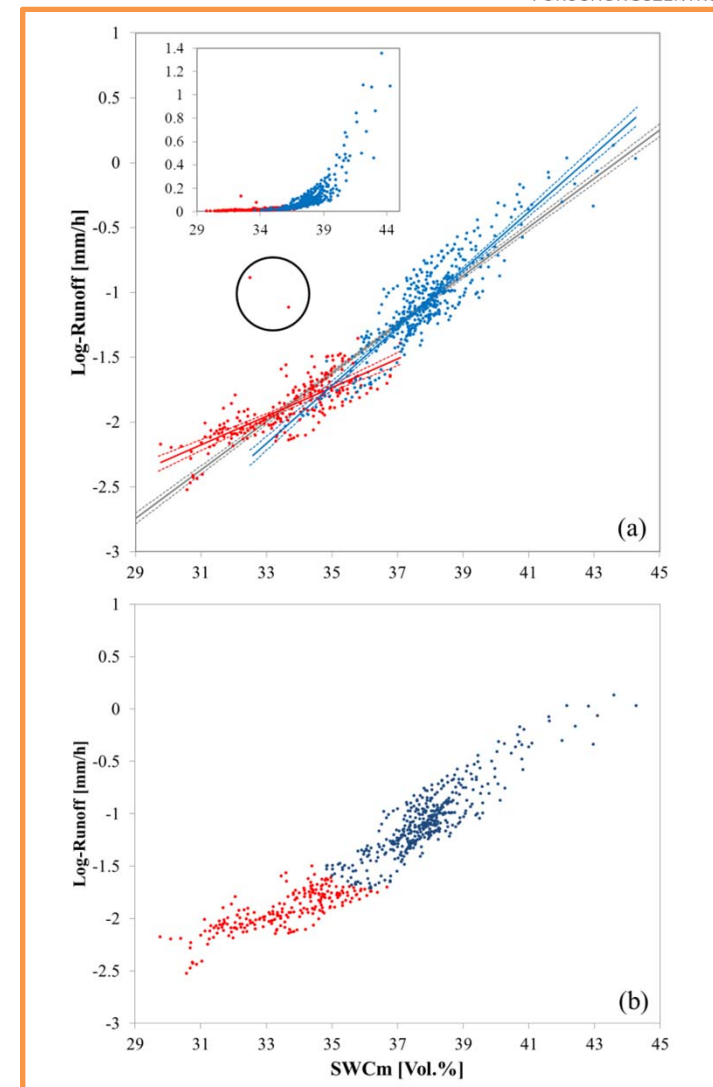
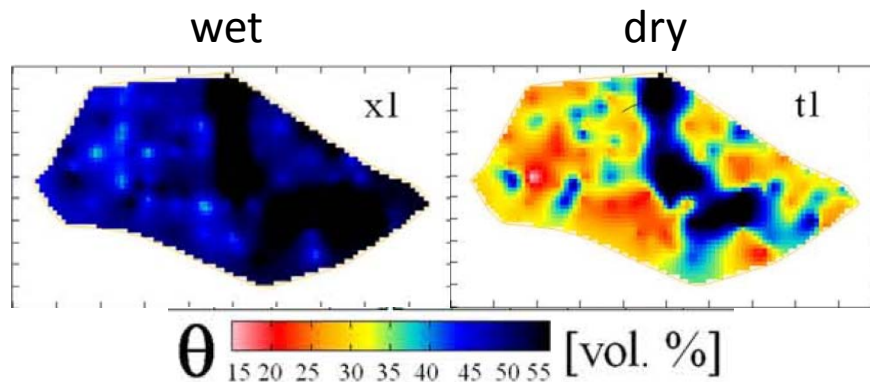
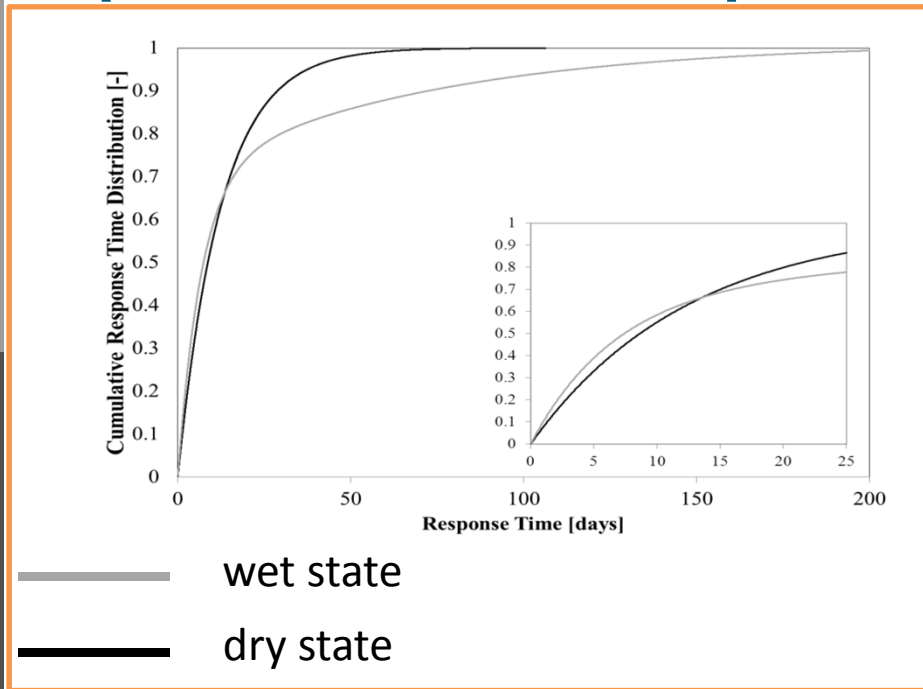
SWCm ... Mean Soil Water Content

Tracer Data

Stream Water  
 Precipitation



# Riparian Zone – Hillslope Disconnection

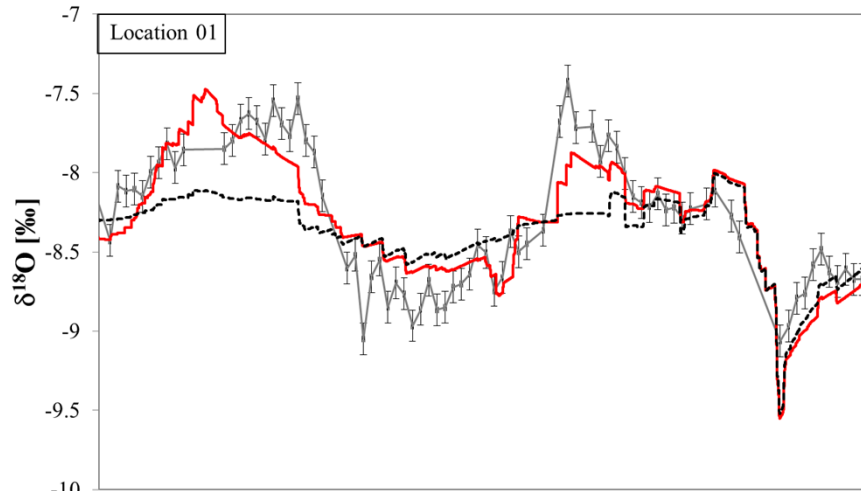


**Rosenbaum et. al (2012)**, Seasonal and event dynamics of spatial soil moisture patterns at the small catchment scale, Water Resources Research

30. Oktober 2014

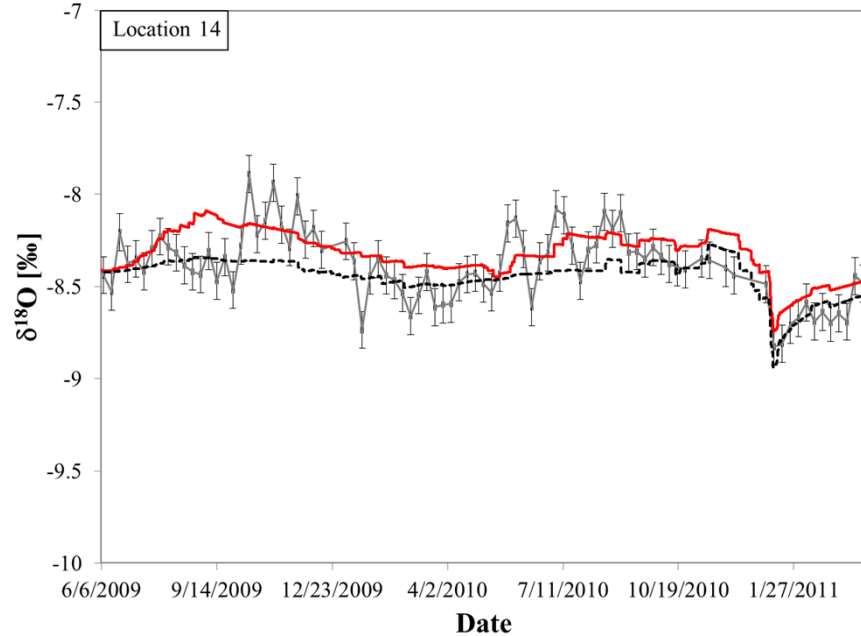
# Isotope Simulation

$$C(t) = \frac{\int_0^t C_{in}(t-\tau) p_{eff}(t-\tau) h_b(\tau) d\tau}{\int_0^t p_{eff}(t-\tau) h_b(\tau) d\tau}$$






near the source

NSE = 0.74

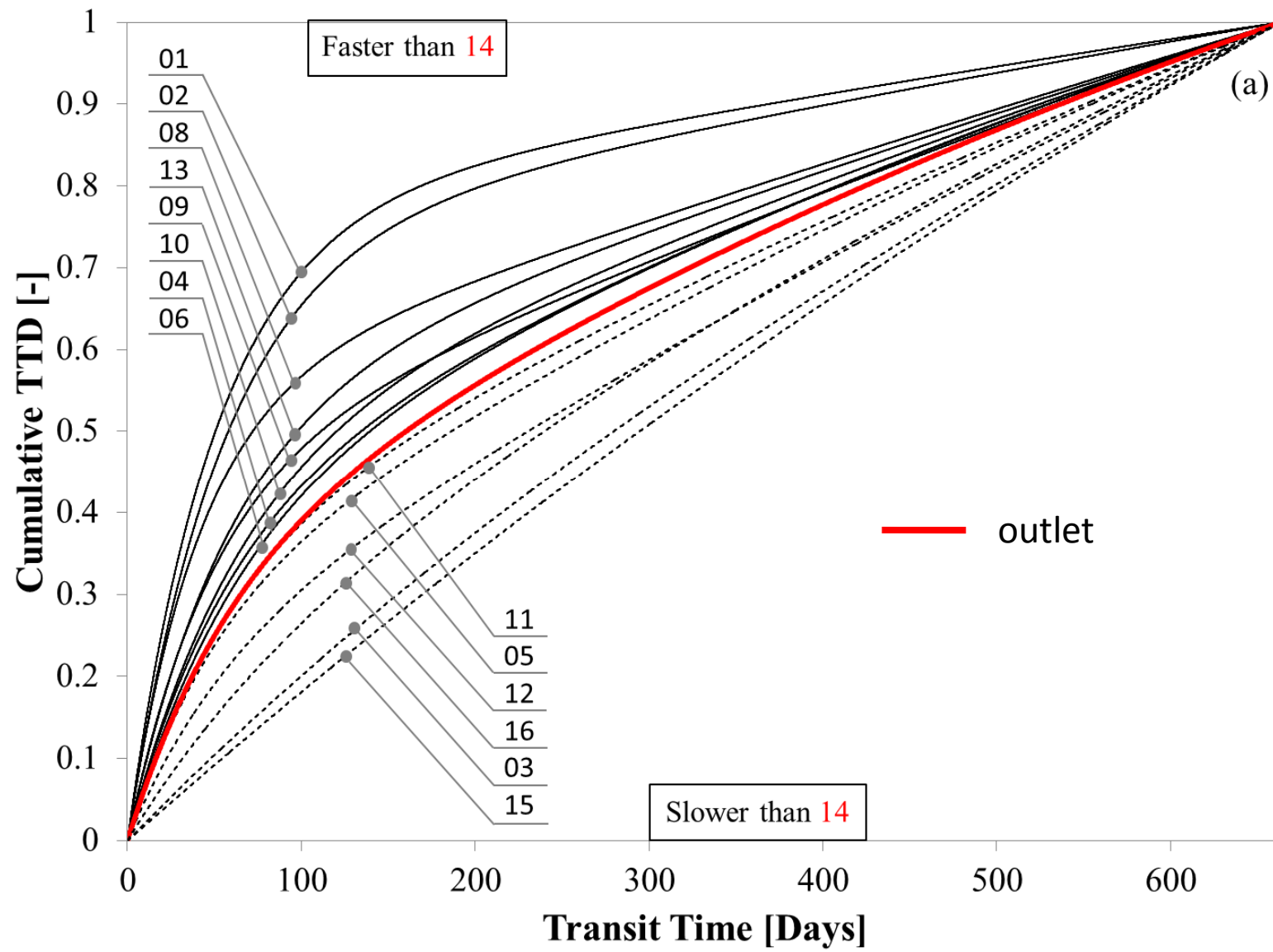


outlet

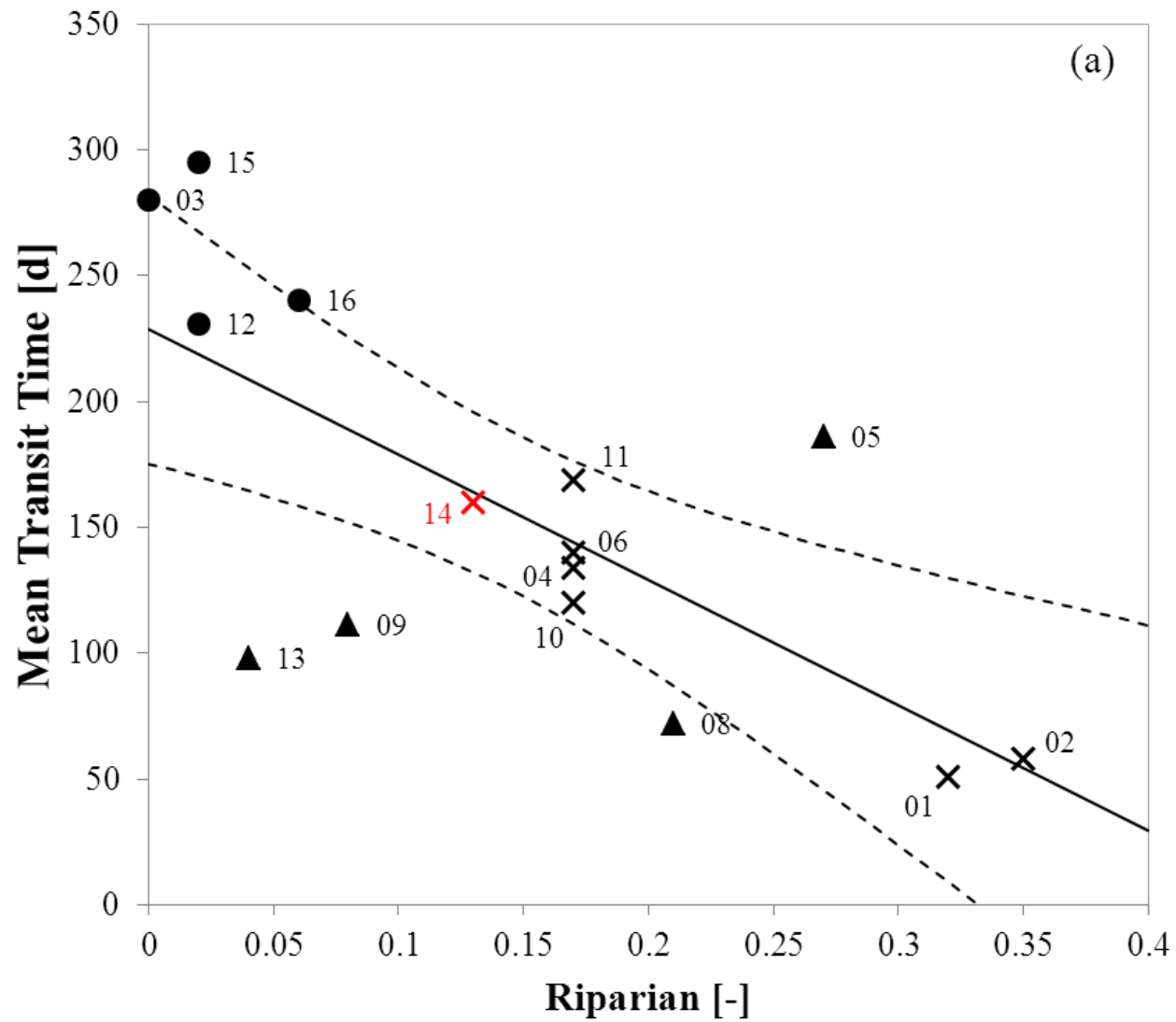
NSE = 0.34

-   $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  Obs
-   $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  Sim
-  38.5 ha only

# Isotope Simulation



# Isotope Simulation





# Conclusions

- Hydrograph simulation with TRANSEP indicates that the runoff active-catchment area changes with overall wetness condition
- During wet state the full catchment (38.5 ha) is active, whereas during dry state only appr. 13% (5 ha) of the catchment remains active
- Taking this into account allowed for successful modelling of non-event isotope tracer time series and determination of TTDs
- The outlet integrated the diverse TTDs of the catchment

# Thank you for your attention.



**Terrestrial Environmental Observatories**

Eifel/Niederrheinische Bucht

More information and data at <http://www.tereno.net>

**TR 32 – Subproject C1**

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More information at <http://www.tr32.de>

