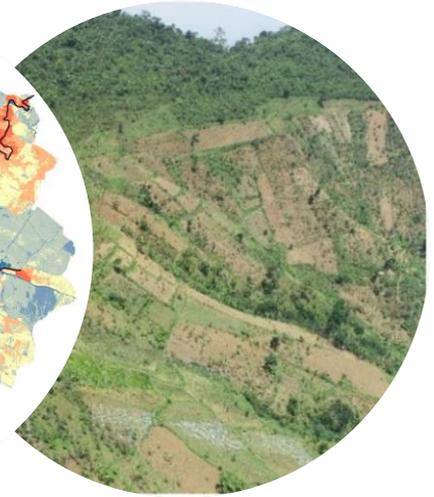
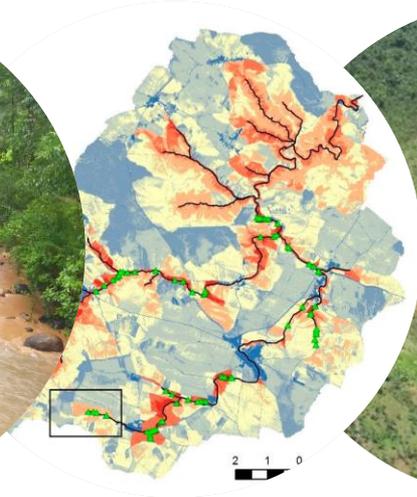


# Modelling the dynamics of sediment and associated substances across temporal and spatial scales

TERENO-OZCAR Conference - Jantiene Baartman – 27 September 2023



# Soils and sediment dynamics

- BSc & MSc Soil Science & Geomorphology
- PhD 'Mind the gap: modelling event-based and millennial-scale landscape dynamics'
- Assistant professor
  - Soil physics and land management group
  - Soil erosion
  - Land degradation & mitigation
  - Numerical modelling



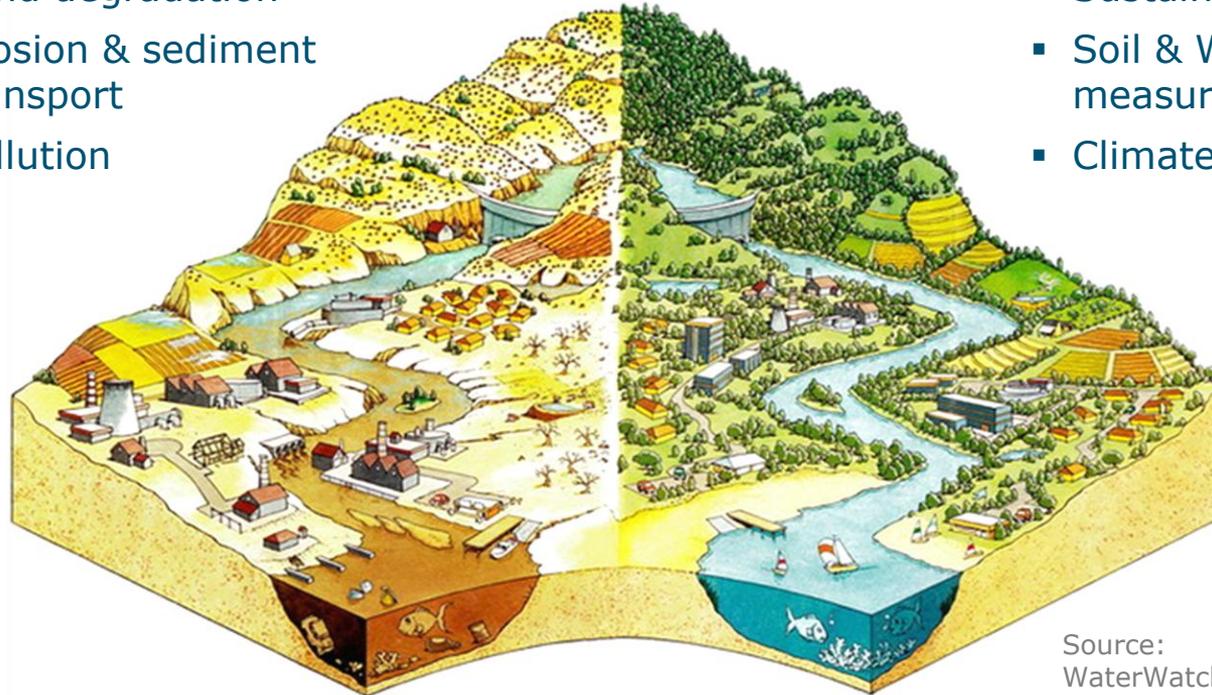
# Outline

- Background: sediment dynamics & landscape resilience
- Modelling soil erosion and sediment dynamics
  - Detailed: OpenLISEM
  - Long-term: LAPSUS
  - Index of Connectivity
- Outlook – future work



# Sediment dynamics & landscape resilience

- Land degradation
- Erosion & sediment transport
- Pollution



- Sustainable soil management
- Soil & Water Conservation measures
- Climate extremes

Source:  
WaterWatch Queensland

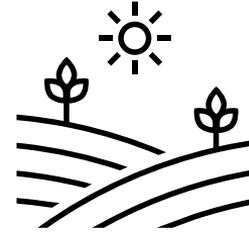
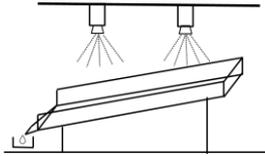
# Relevance

- Soil erosion remains the most widespread soil threat (FAO, 2019)
- Hydroclimatic extremes, environmental hazards:
  - Floods & droughts
  - Wildfires
  - Pollution (pesticides, plastics)



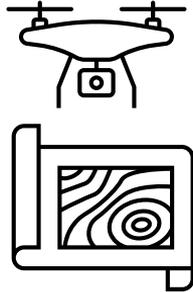
# Research approach

Rainfall simulation  
experiments:  
Pesticides, MPs



Field investigations:  
SWC, Runoff,  
Sediment

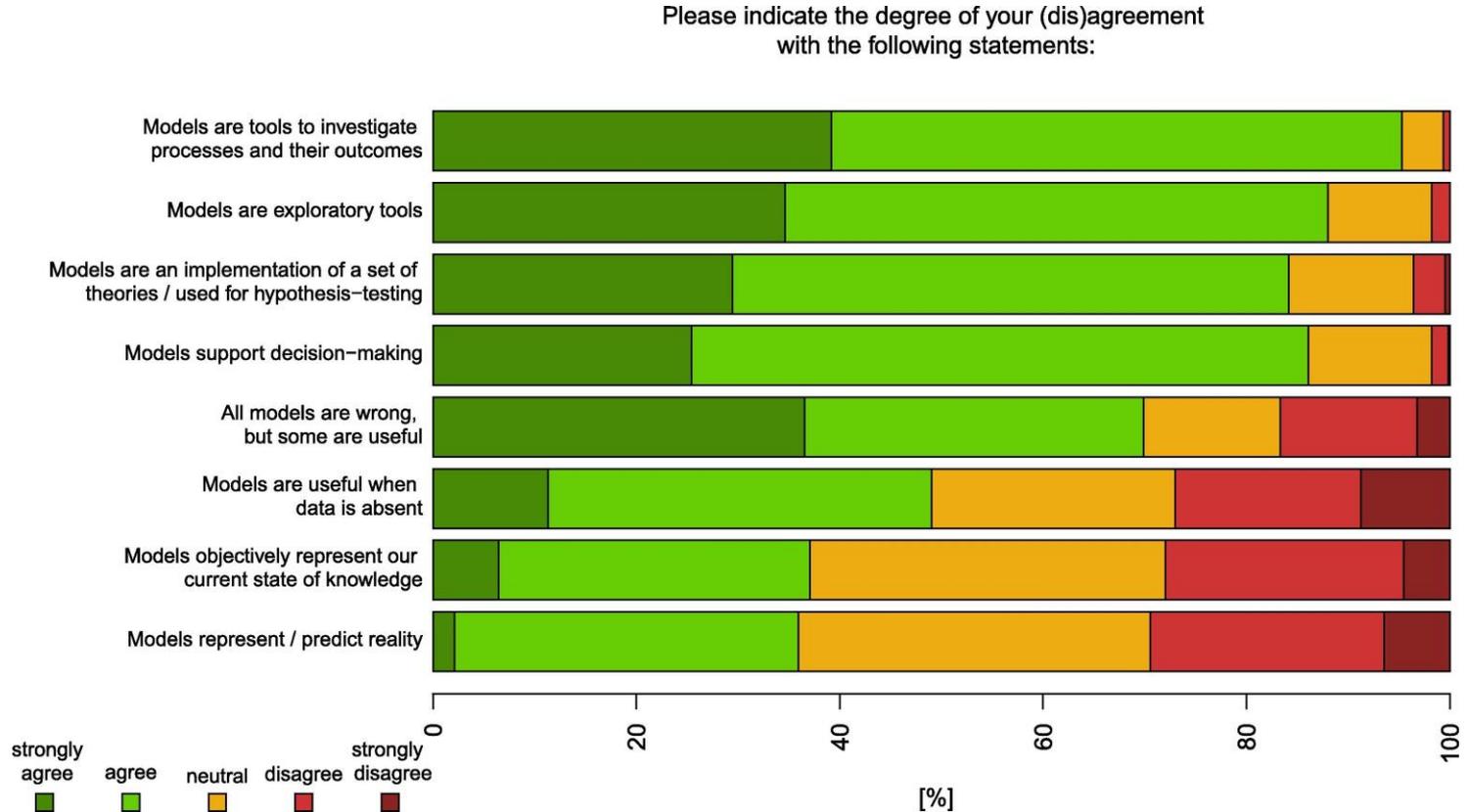
(high resolution)  
mapping:  
SWC measures  
connectivity



Process-based,  
dynamic modelling:  
OpenLISEM,  
PESERA, LAPSUS

# Modelling in geosciences

'On the complexity of model complexity: Viewpoints across the geosciences'

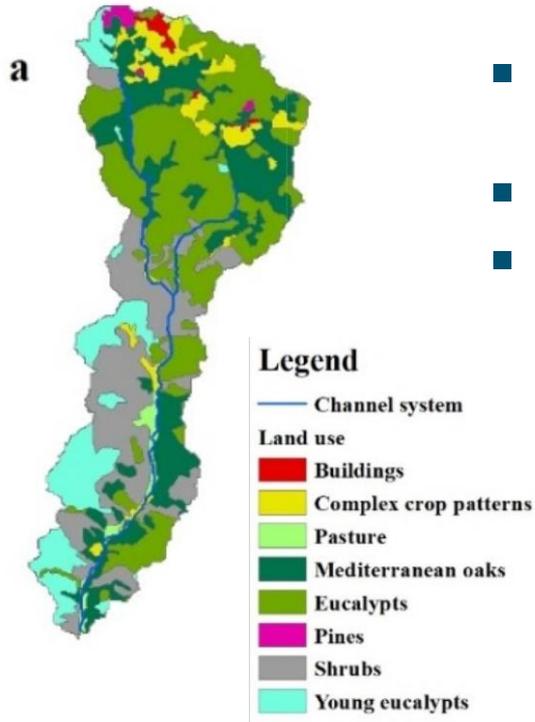


# OpenLISEM – process based modelling

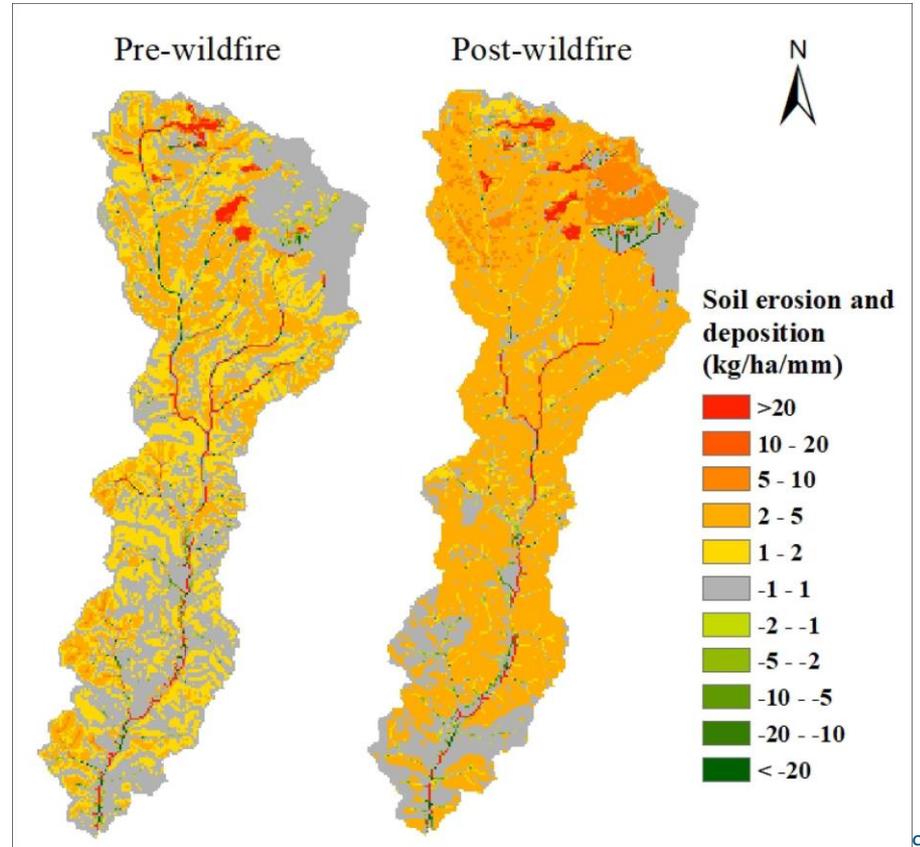


- Physically-based hydrology and soil erosion model (UTwente)
  - Event-based
  - Simulates splash & flow detachment, transport and deposition
  
- Test rainfall intensity & duration effects on erosion in SE Spain (Baartman et al., 2012)
- Soil & Water Conservation measures (Grum et al., 2017; MSc theses)
- Post-fire hydrology (Vieira et al., 2022) and sediment dynamics (Wu et al., 2021ab, Basso et al., 2023)

# Post-wildfire modelling (OpenLISEM)



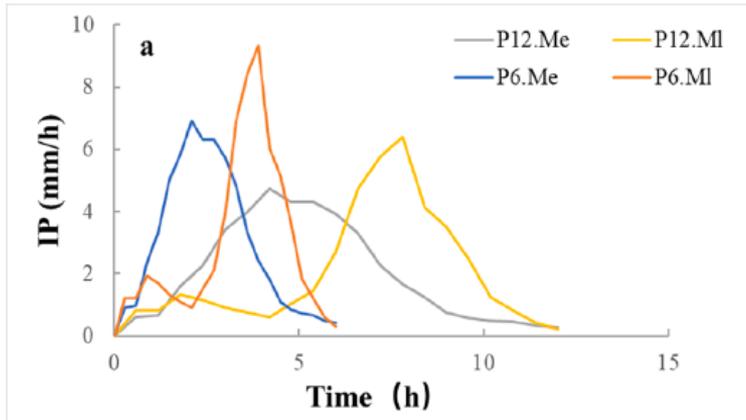
- Odeaxere catchment
- 18.5 km<sup>2</sup>
- Wildfire: August 2003



# Post-wildfire modelling (OpenLISEM)

Testing the impacts of wildfire on hydrological and sediment response using the OpenLISEM model. Part 2: Analyzing the effects of storm return period and extreme events

Jinfeng Wu<sup>a,b,d,\*</sup>, Jantiene E.M. Baartman<sup>b</sup>, João Pedro Nunes<sup>b,c</sup>



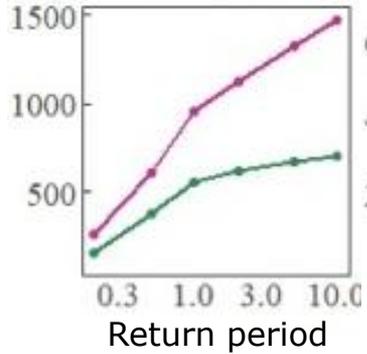
**Table 2**

Rainfall intensity and total rainfall as input for the OpenLISEM model for different return periods.

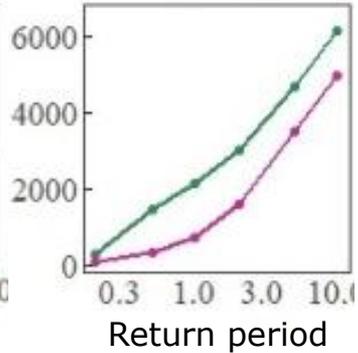
R (yrs)	I (mm/h)		PP (mm)	
	6 h	12 h	6 h	12 h
0.2	3.01	2.06	18.09	24.77
0.5	6.33	4.33	37.97	51.99
1	8.83	6.05	53.01	72.59
2	11.34	7.77	68.05	93.19
5	14.66	10.03	87.93	120.41
10	17.16	11.75	102.97	141.01

# Post-wildfire modelling (OpenLISEM)

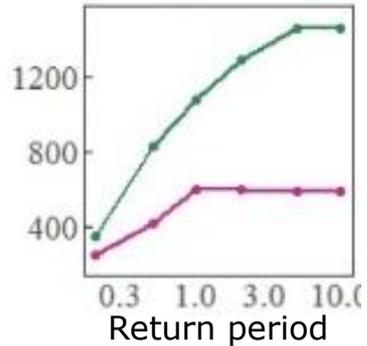
Splash detachment (ton)



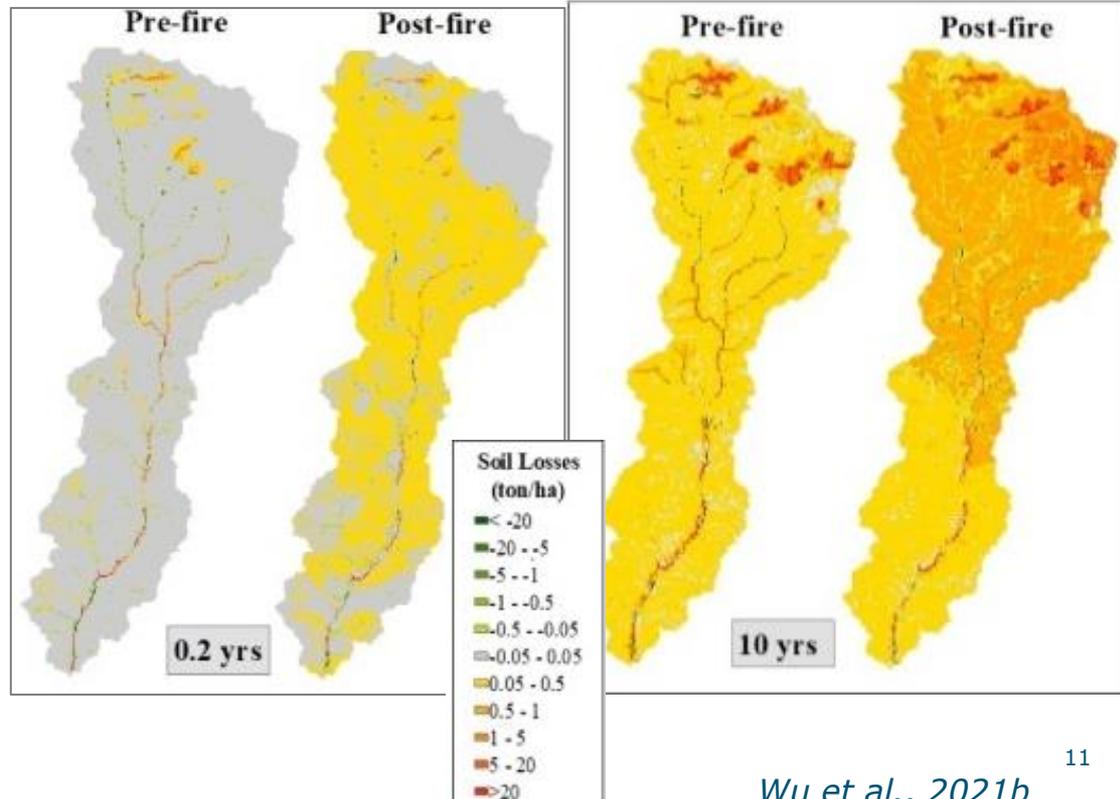
Flow detachment (ton)



Deposition (ton)

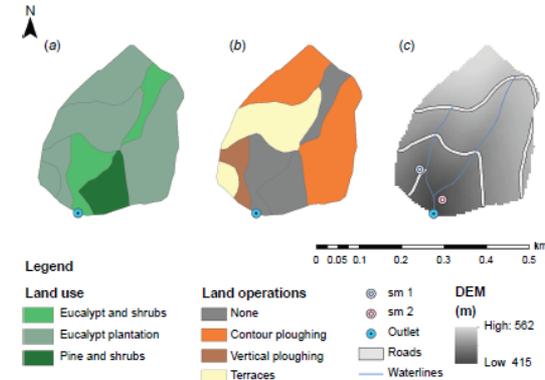
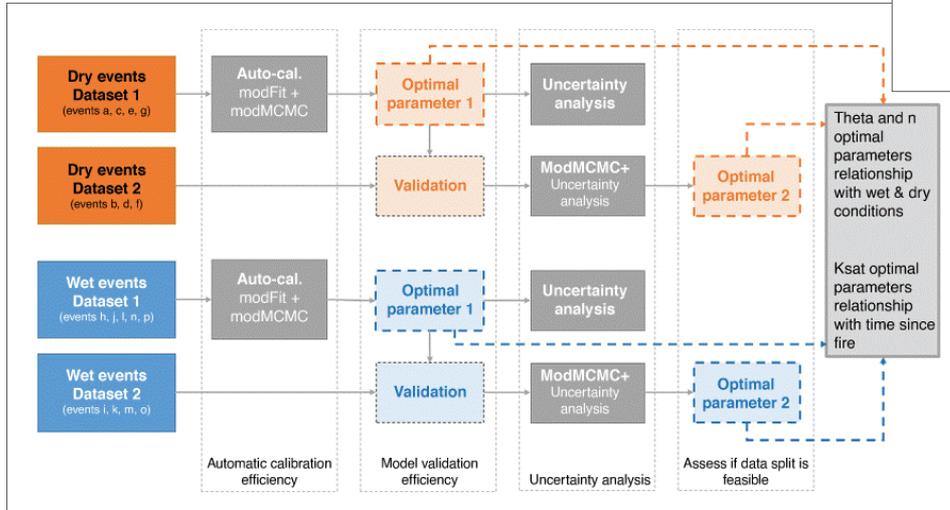
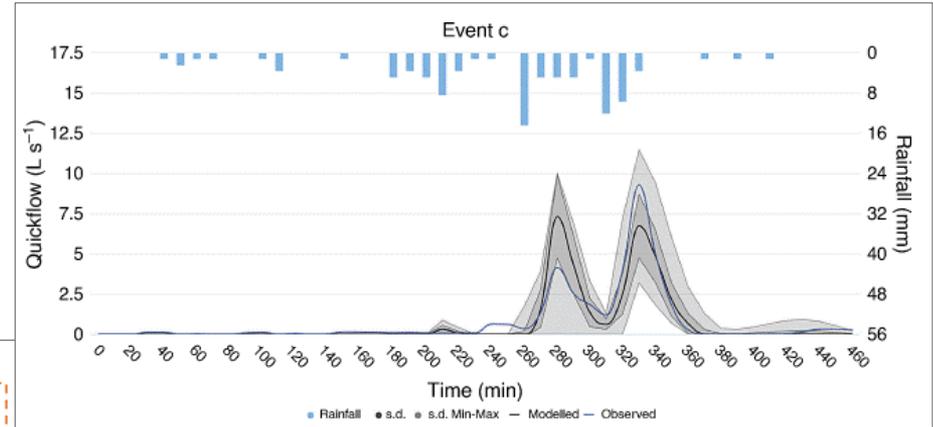


—●— Pre-fire  
—●— Post-fire



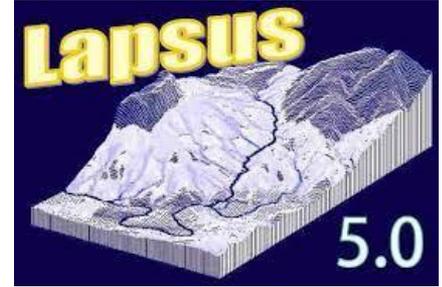
# Post-wildfire modelling (OpenLISEM)

- Colmeal catchment (10 ha)
- Wildfire: 27 August 2008



# LAPSUS – landscape evolution modelling

- LAPSUS – Landscape Process Modelling at Multi-dimensions and Scales (Schoorl et al., 2000, 2002)
  - Long-term sediment redistribution
- Applied to explore sediment redistribution due to multiple wildfires



RESEARCH ARTICLE

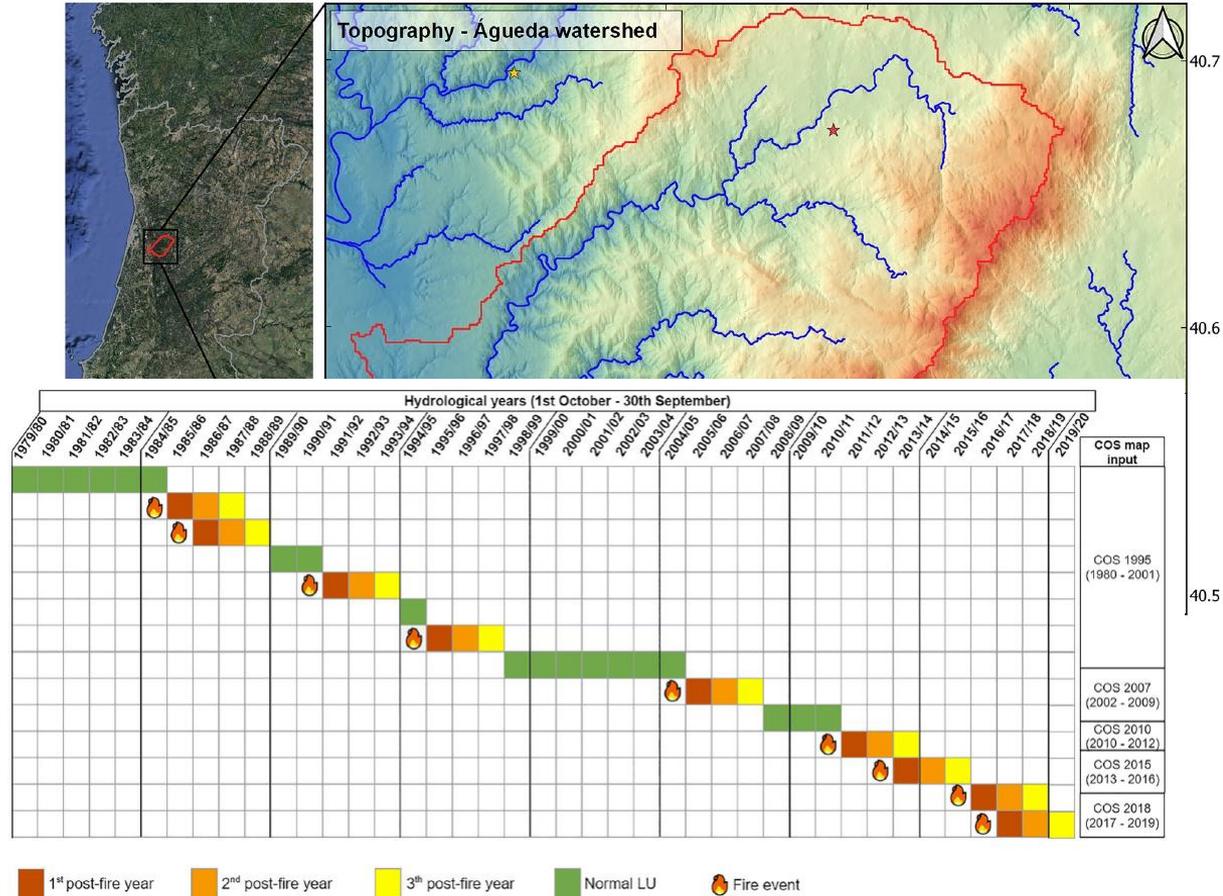
ESPL WILEY

## How do large wildfires impact sediment redistribution over multiple decades?

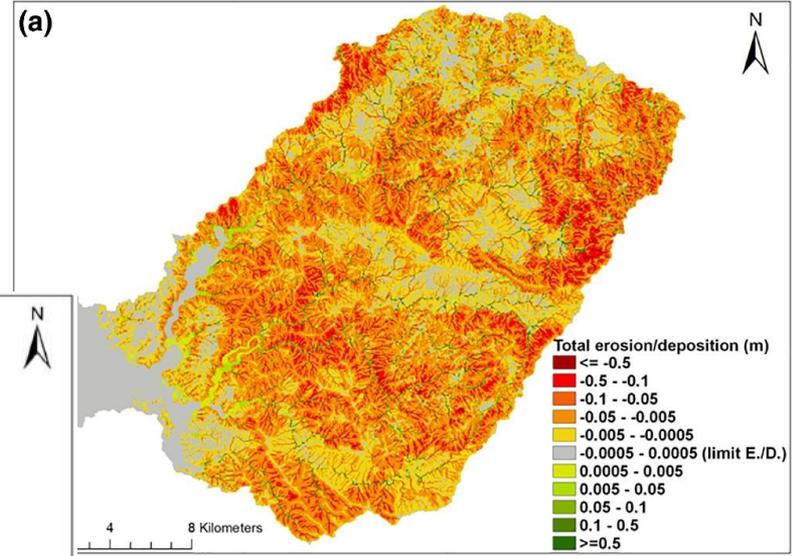
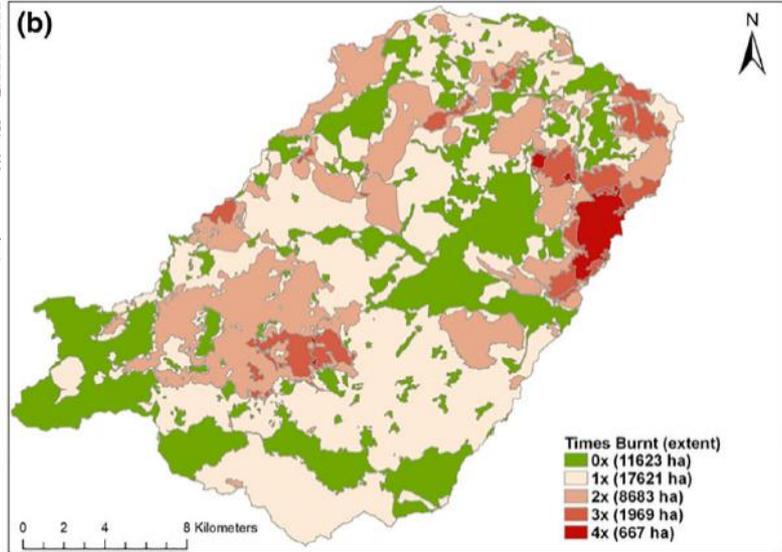
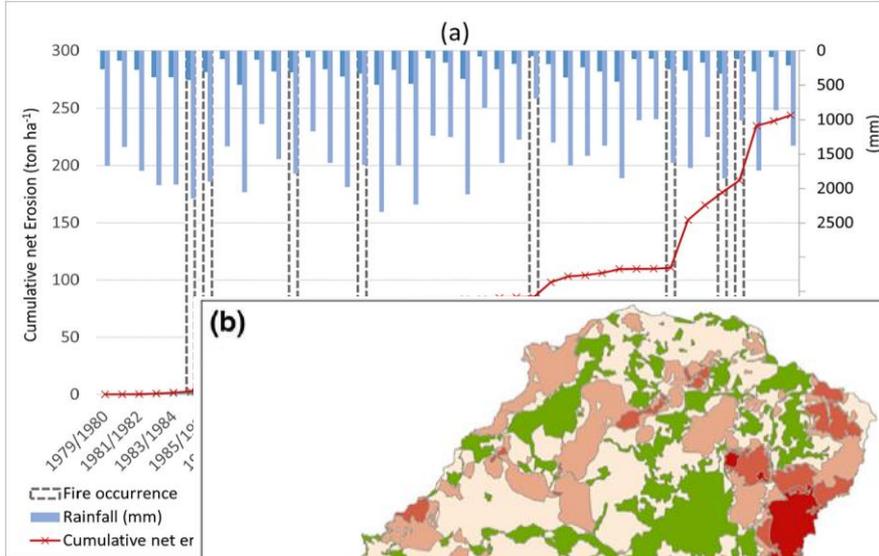
Dante Follmi<sup>1</sup> | Jantiene Baartman<sup>1</sup>  | Akli Benali<sup>2</sup> | Joao Pedro Nunes<sup>1,3</sup> 

# LAPSUS – multiple wildfires

- Águeda catchment (404 km<sup>2</sup>)
- 1000 – 2500 mm/y rainfall
- Wildfires: 1985, 1986, 1991, 1995, 2005, 2013, 2016, 2017
- 41 year simulation



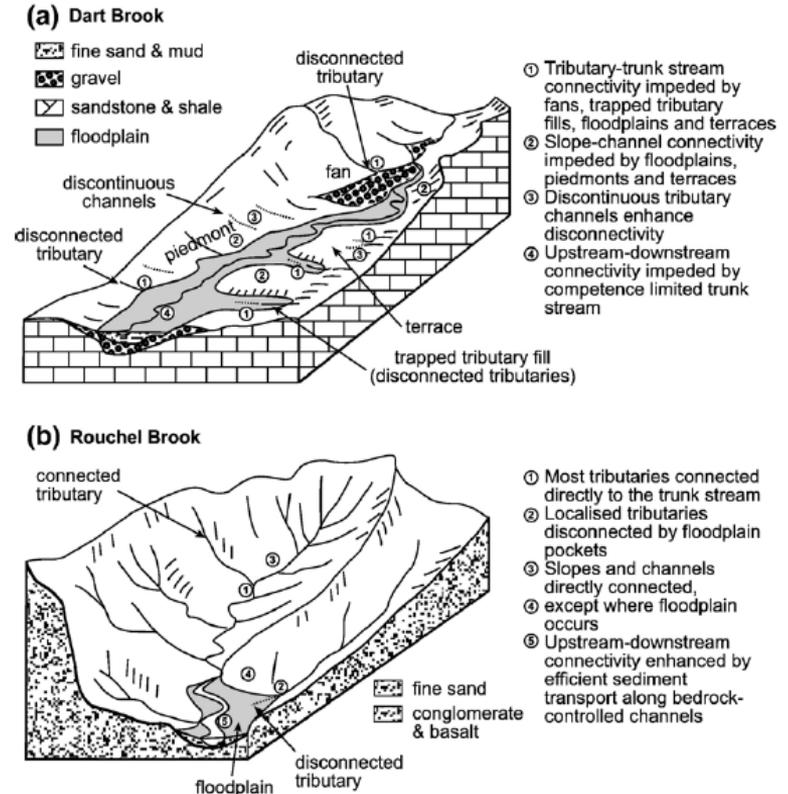
# LAPSUS – multiple wildfires



- 5.95 t/ha/y burnt vs. 0.58 t/ha/y unburnt
- Difficult to calibrate the model

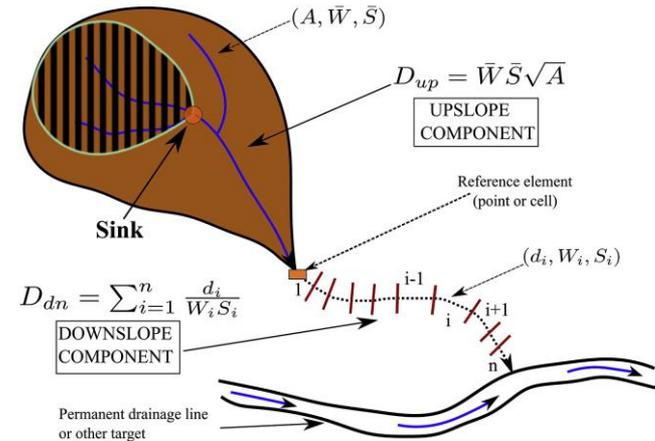
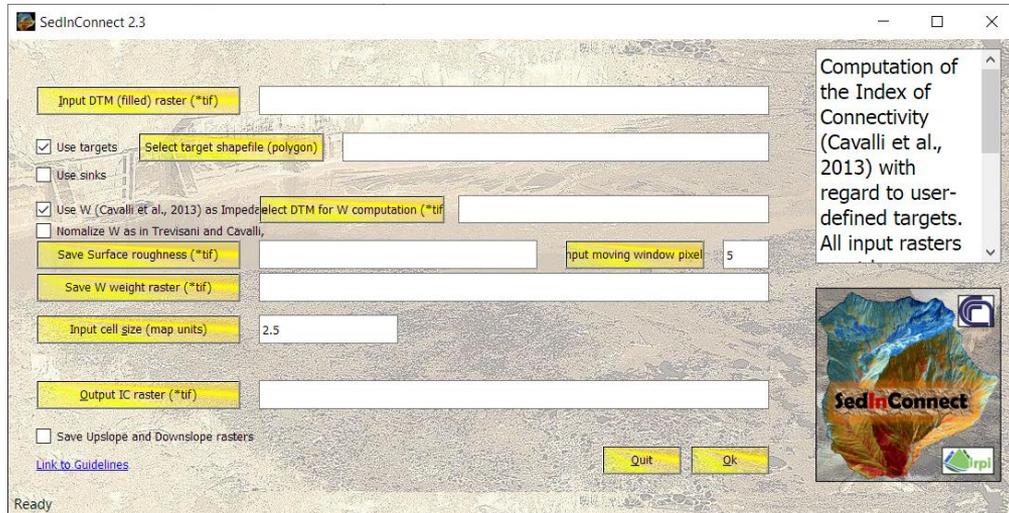
# Sediment connectivity indices

- Connectivity (e.g. Bracken and Croke, 2007):
  - Landscape connectivity = physical coupling of landforms
  - Hydrological connectivity = passage of water through the catchment
  - Sedimentological connectivity = transfer of sediment through a basin



# Sediment connectivity indices

- Index of Connectivity (IC)
  - Structural connectivity (terrain)
  - SedInConnect tool (Crema & Cavalli, 2018)



Borselli et al., 2008; Crema & Cavalli, 2018

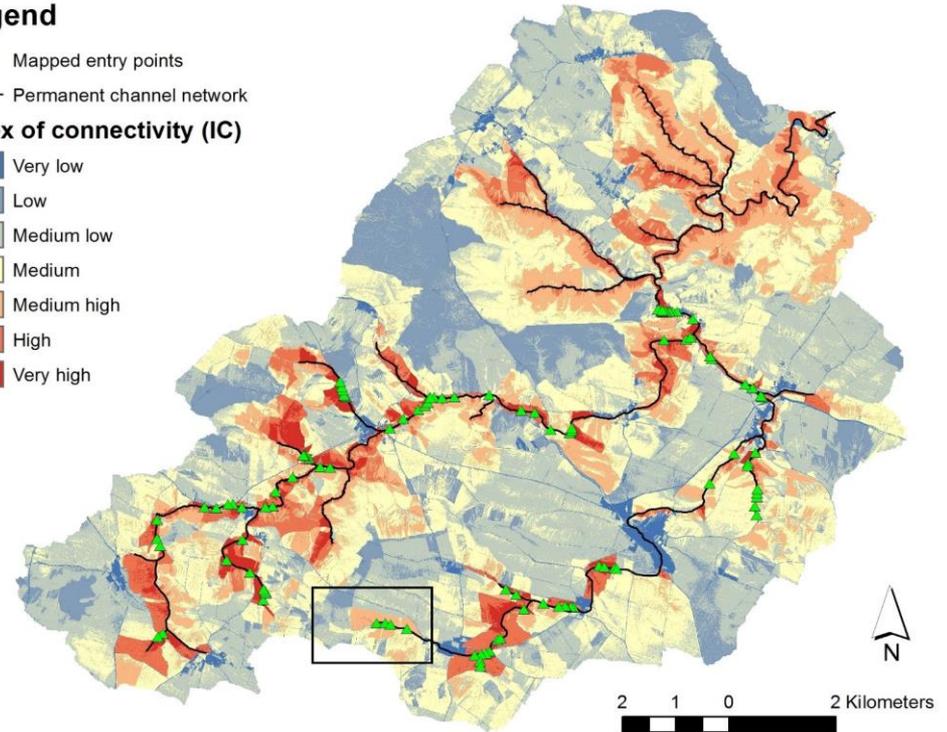
# Sediment connectivity indices

- Index of Connectivity (IC)
  - Structural connectivity (terrain)

IC Class	Entry Points (%)
Very low	0
Low	1
Medium low	3
Medium	4
Medium high	7
High	21
Very high	64

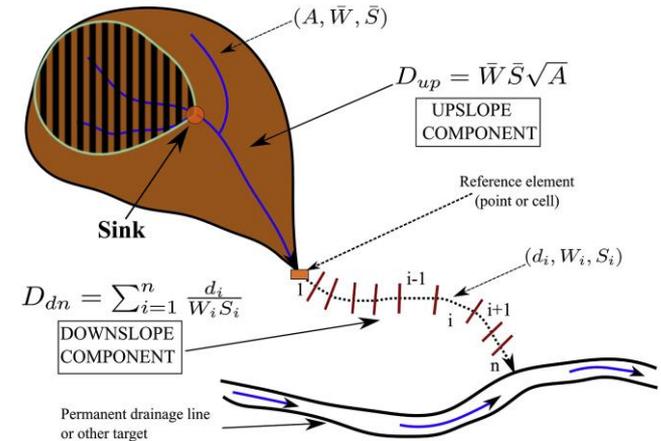
## Legend

- ▲ Mapped entry points
  - Permanent channel network
- ### Index of connectivity (IC)
- Very low
  - Low
  - Medium low
  - Medium
  - Medium high
  - High
  - Very high



# Sediment connectivity indices

- Index of Connectivity (IC)
  - Structural connectivity (terrain)
- Aggregated IC (AIC) (Lopez-Vicente & Ben-Salem, 2019)
  - Functional connectivity
  - Rainfall & Soil physical properties
- Applied AIC to Wei River Basin (Loess Plateau, China)



Borselli et al., 2008; Crema & Cavalli, 2018

Intra-annual sediment dynamic assessment in the Wei River Basin, China, using the AIC functional-structural connectivity index

Zhenhui Wu<sup>a,\*</sup>, Jantiene E.M. Baartman<sup>a</sup>, João Pedro Nunes<sup>a,b</sup>, Manuel López-Vicente<sup>c</sup>

# Sediment connectivity in Wei River Basin (AIC)

- Largest tributary of Yellow River (135,000 km<sup>2</sup>)

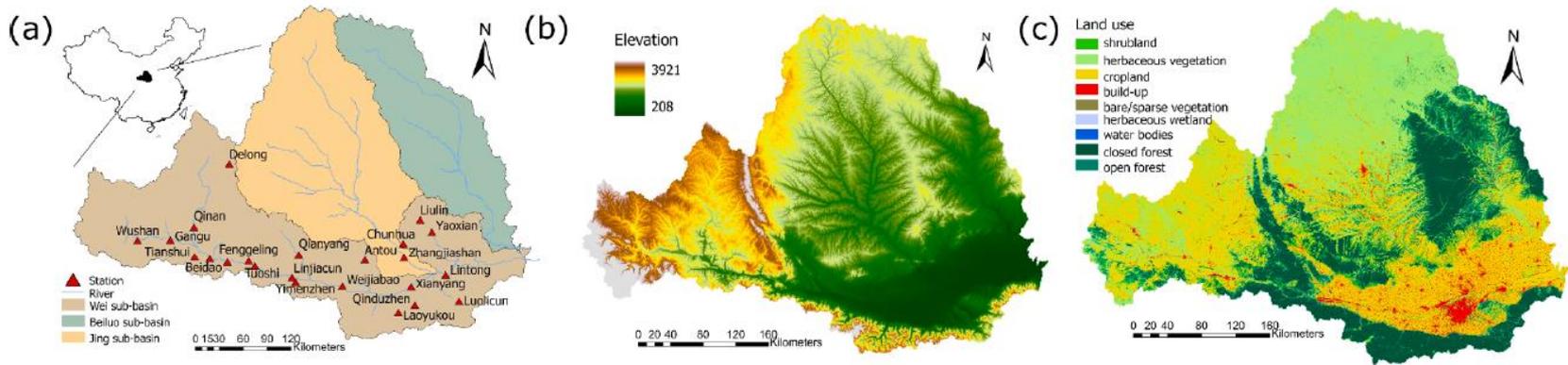


Fig. 1. Wei River Basin study area with (a) location of the sub-catchments, (b) elevation and (c) land use.

# Sediment connectivity in Wei River Basin (AIC)

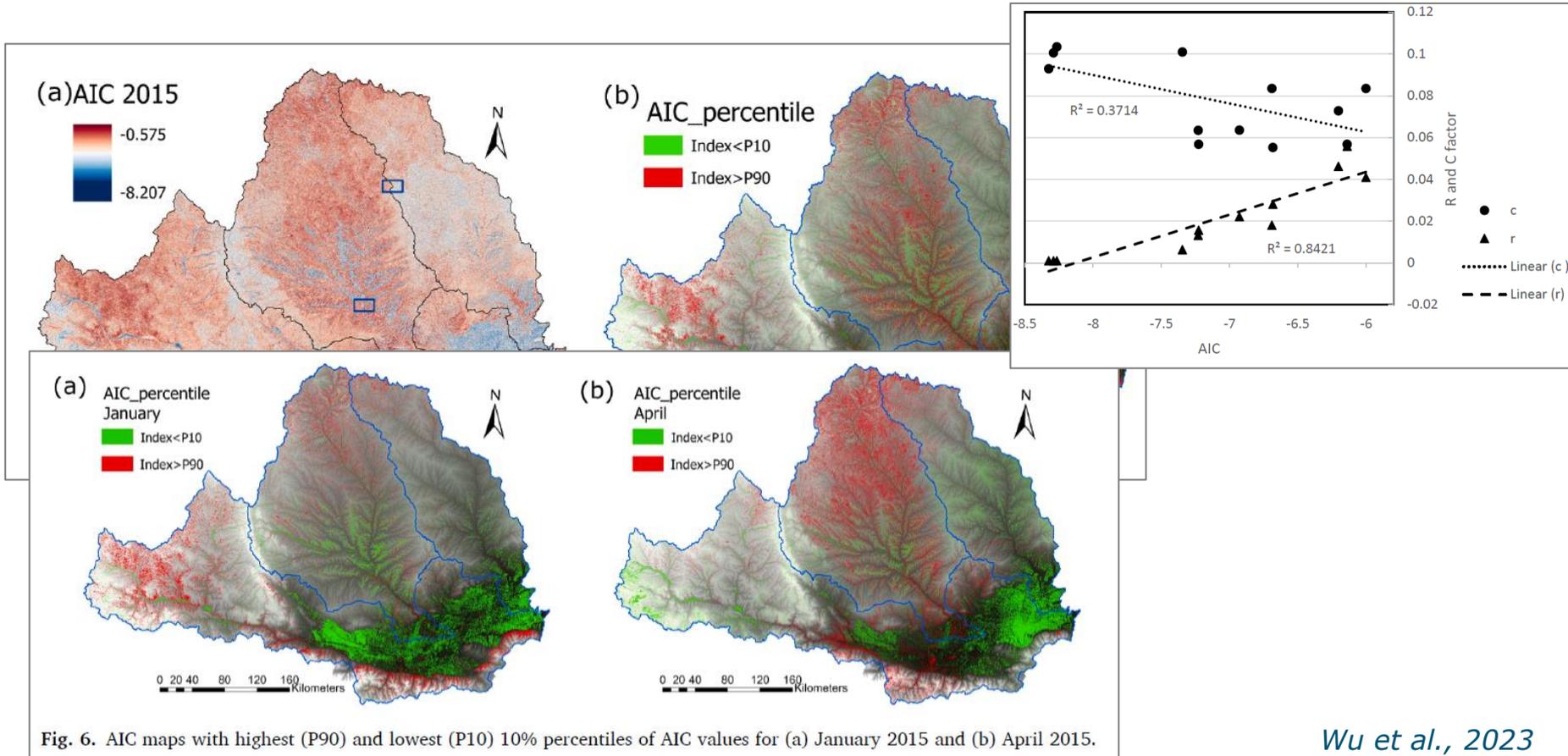


Fig. 6. AIC maps with highest (P90) and lowest (P10) 10% percentiles of AIC values for (a) January 2015 and (b) April 2015.

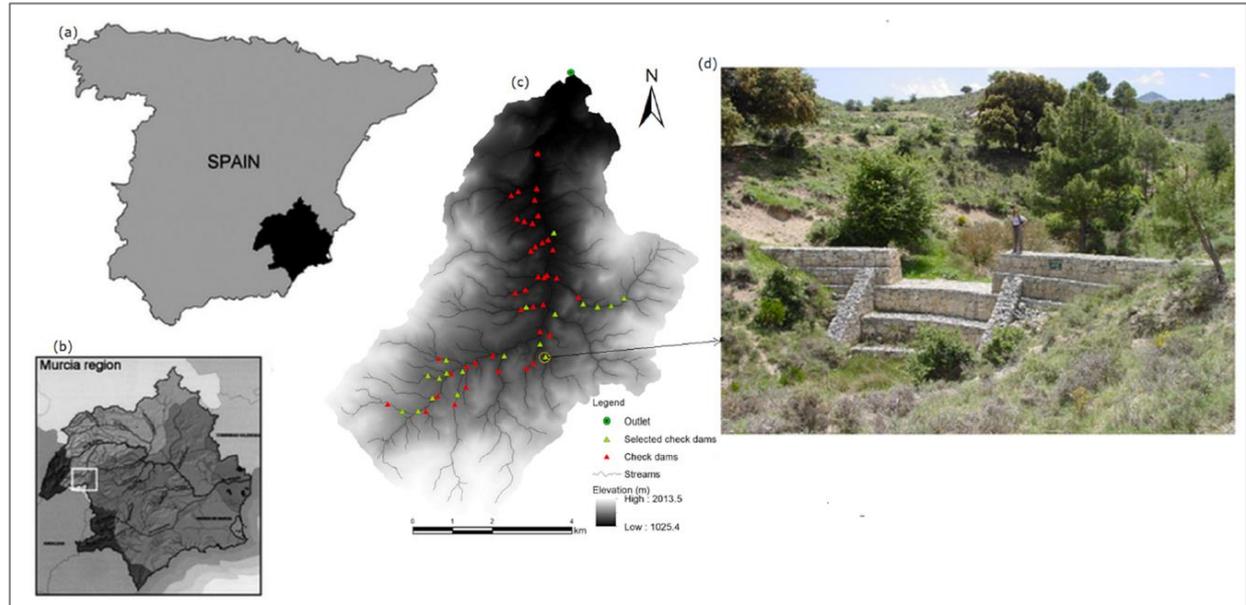
# Combining IC & erosion modelling

## ■ RUSLE - IC - SDR approach

- Derive SDR based on IC map (Vigiak et al., 2012)
- Combine with RUSLE as proxy for transport and deposition

The potential and challenges of the 'RUSLE-IC-SDR' approach to identify sediment dynamics in a Mediterranean catchment

Niguse Abebe<sup>a,c,d,\*</sup>, Joris Eekhout<sup>b</sup>, Bart Vermeulen<sup>a</sup>, Carolina Boix-Fayos<sup>b</sup>, Joris de Vente<sup>b</sup>, Berhane Grum<sup>c</sup>, Ton Hoitink<sup>b</sup>, Jantiene Baartman<sup>d</sup>



# Combining IC & erosion modelling

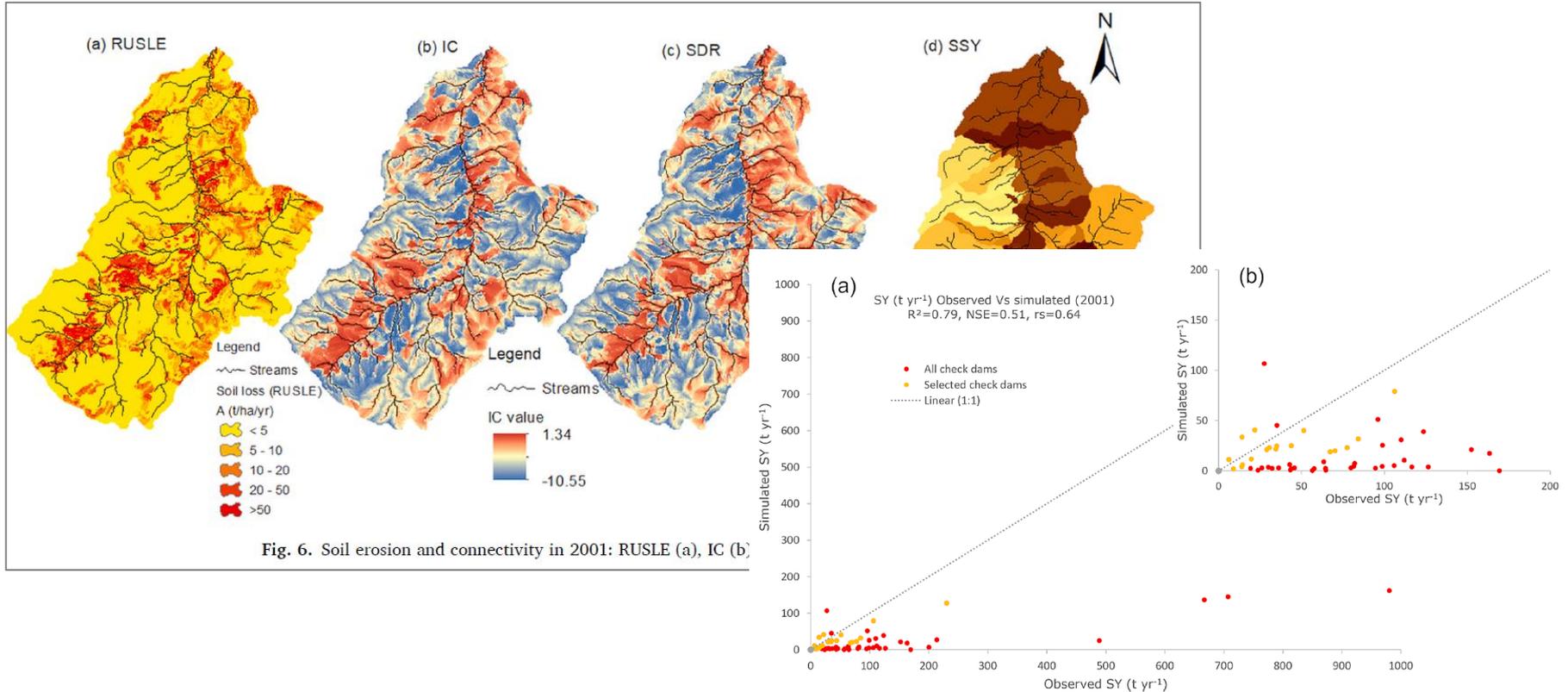
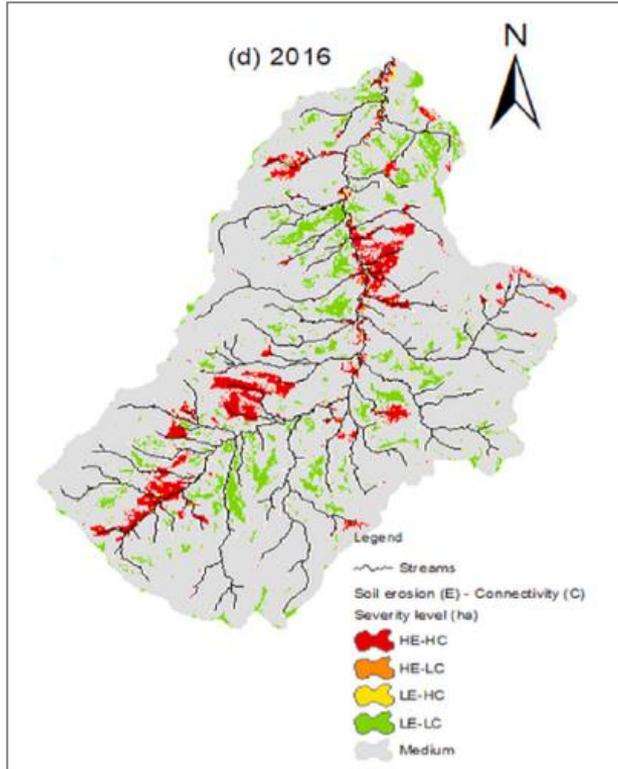


Fig. 6. Soil erosion and connectivity in 2001: RUSLE (a), IC (b)

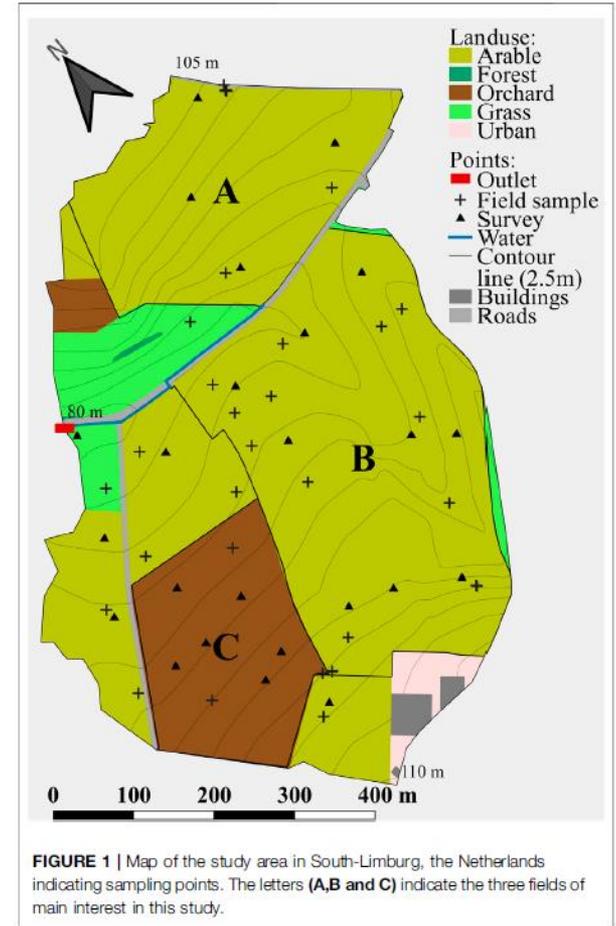
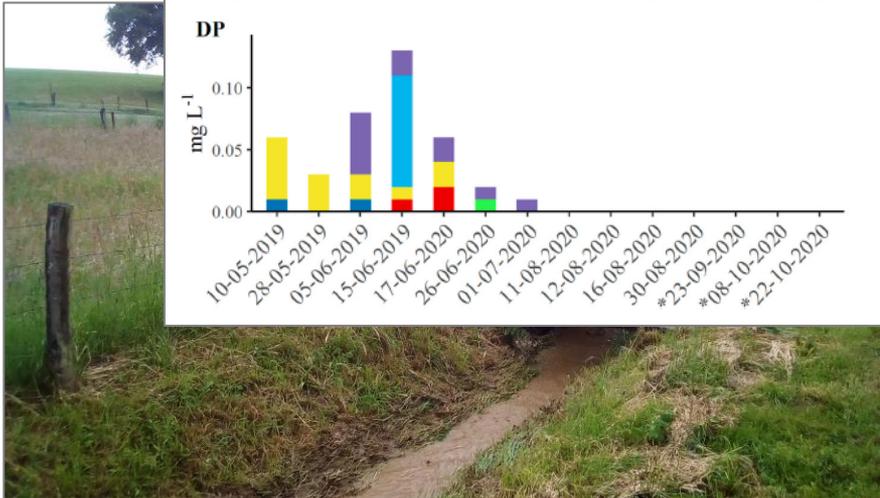
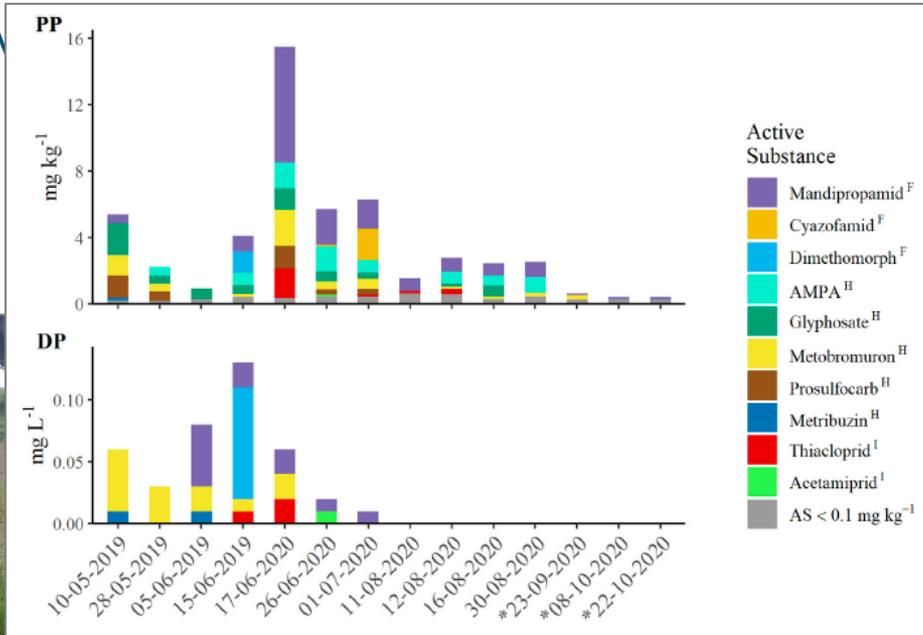
# Combining IC & erosion modelling



- RUSLE - IC – SDR approach
  - Low data-demanding
  - Identify source areas for soil erosion and sediment flux
  - RUSLE: no gully and channel erosion
  - Incorporate functional connectivity

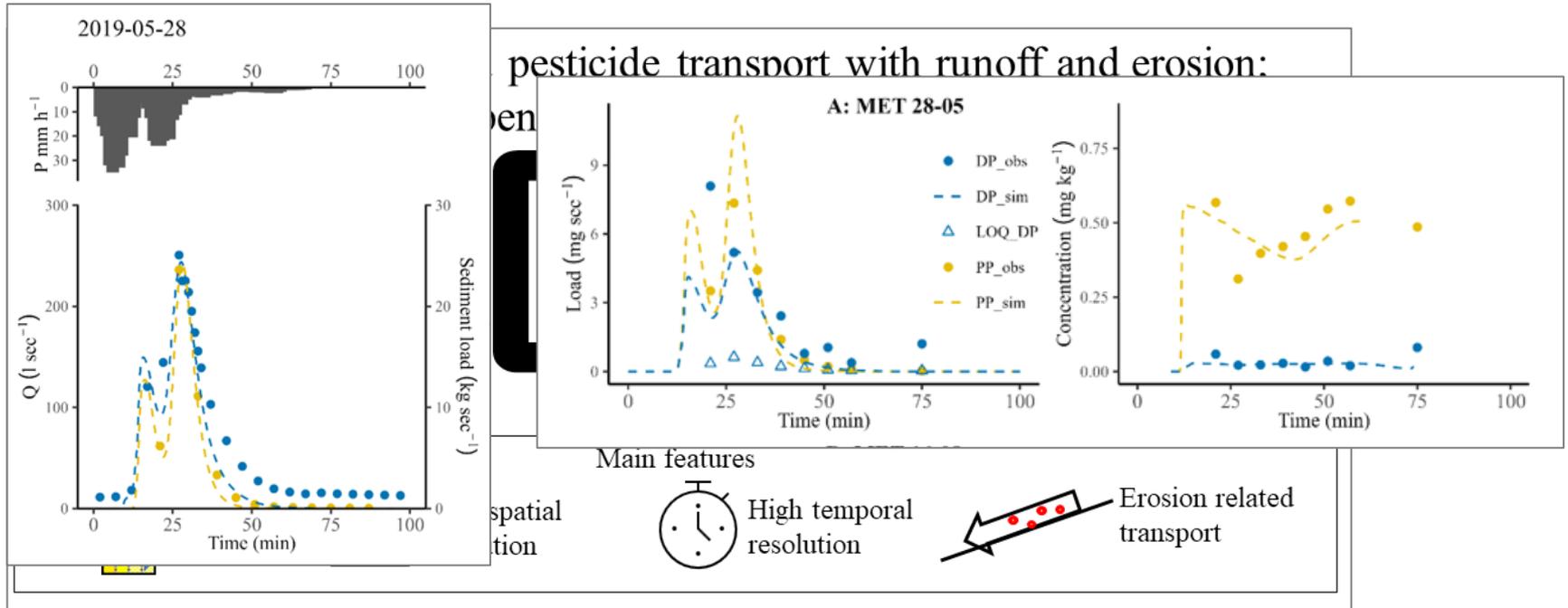
# Outlook – future work

## ■ Mov



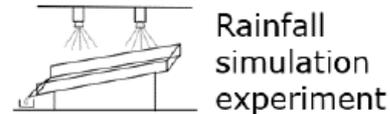
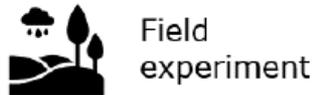
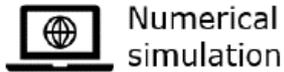
# Outlook – future work

- Movement of pollutants with sediments – into OpenLISEM



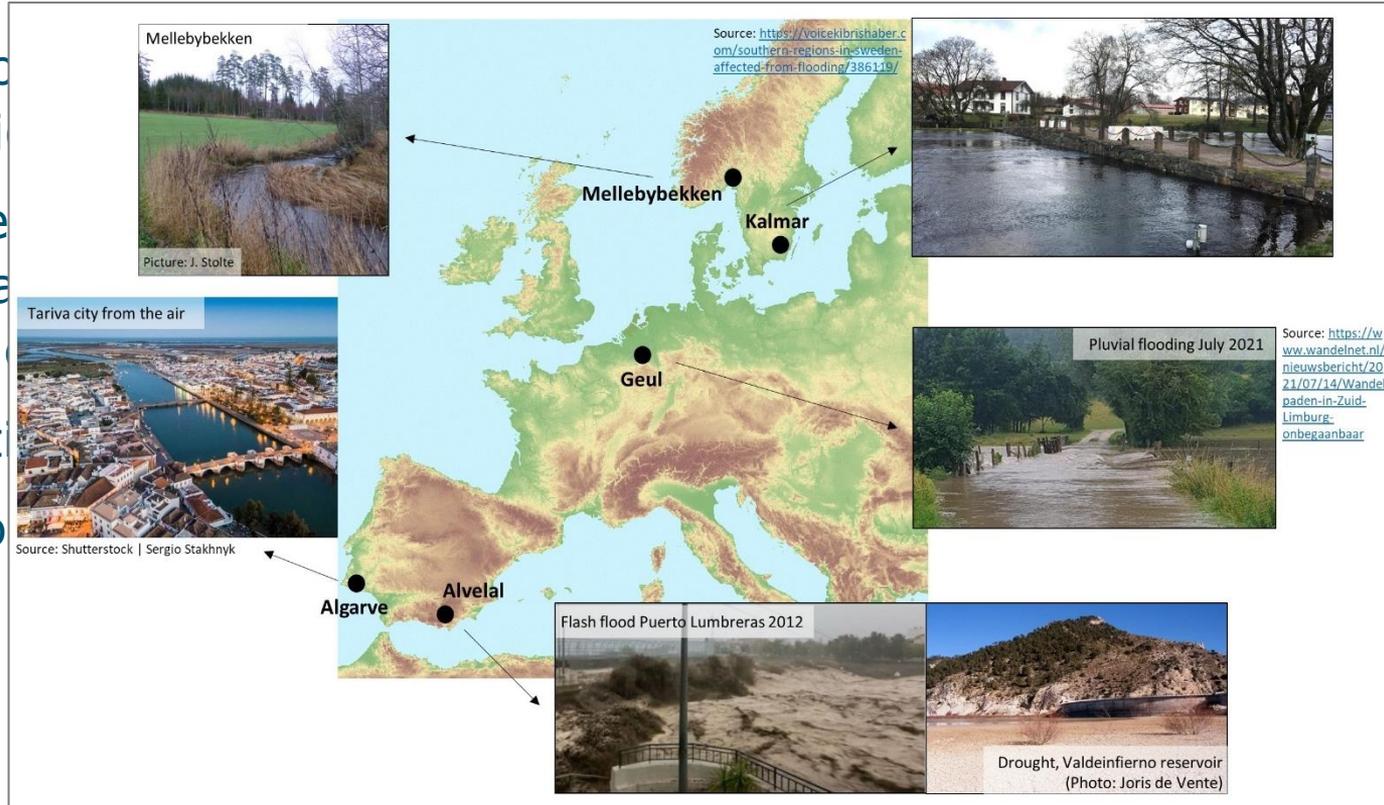
# Outlook – future work

- Movement of pollutants with sediments
  - Microplastics
  - How many? Which types, sizes, etc?
  - Move with runoff, erosion
  - ...eventually: model this.
- MASTER project: How Microplastics Affect Soil structure and their TRansport with runoff and ERosion



# Outlook – future work

- LandEX: Improve adapt and mitigation
  - Improve (floods and adaptation)
  - Connect
  - Close co



# Thank you!

TERENO-OZCAR Conference

27 Sept 2023

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With special thanks to all PhD students and colleagues/co-authors:

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