

Linking salts, groundwater, and vegetation in the (hyper)plains of South America

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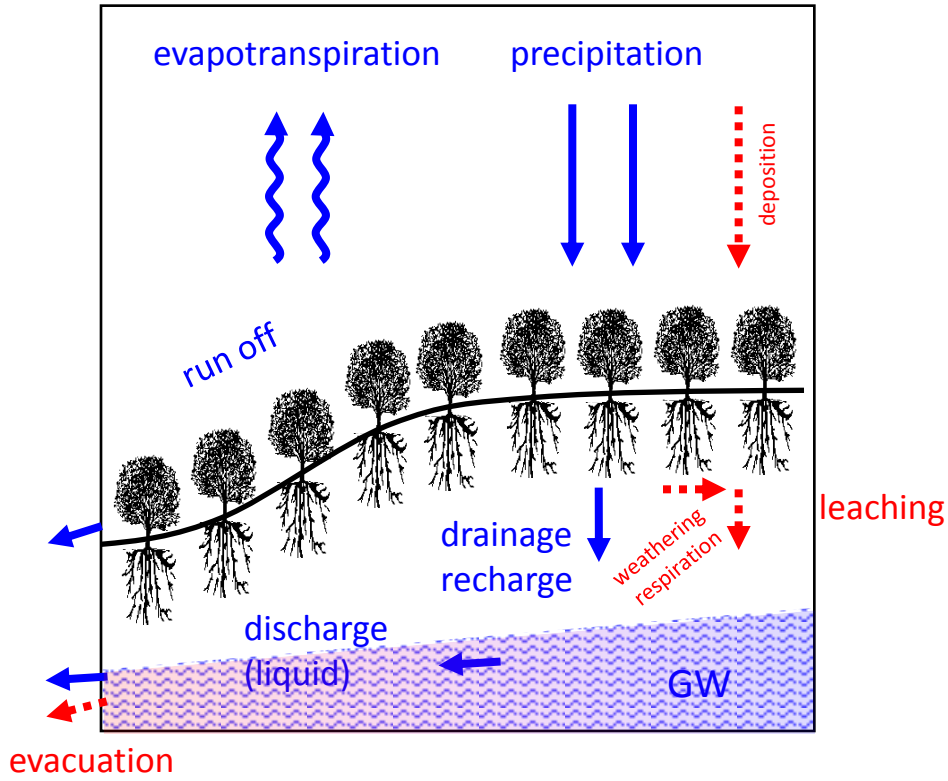


GEA (Argentina)- Marcelo Nosetto, Jorge Mercau, Celina Santoni, Sergio Contreras, German Baldi, Ana Acosta, Darío Ceballos

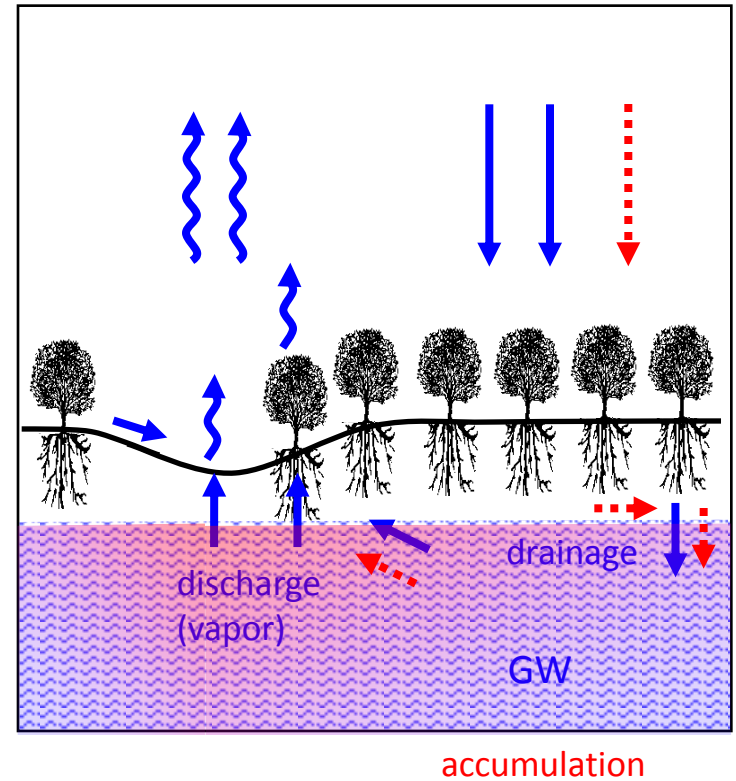
RISSAC (Hungary) - Tibor Tóth

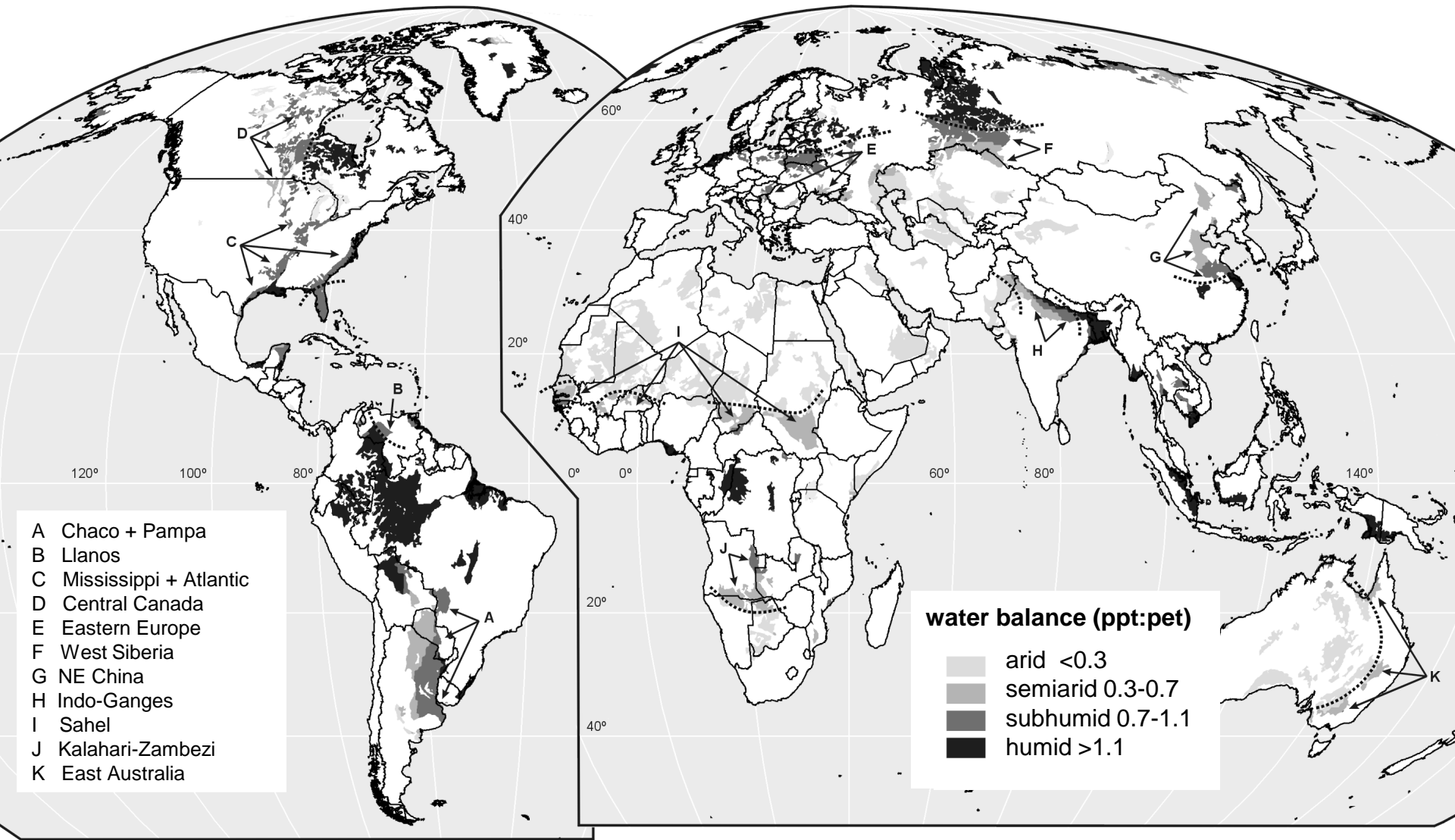
Duke University (US) - Rob Jackson, Vic Engel, Dush Jayawickreme

textbook landscape



"hyperplain"



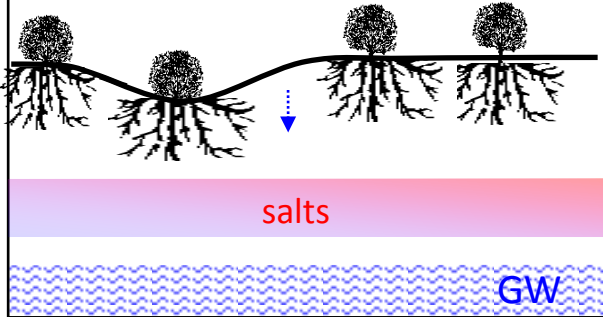


hyperplains (regional slope < 0.1 % - based on Space Shuttle DEM, 8km² kernel)

ARID

No excess
Deep water tables

$$PET \gg ET = PPT$$



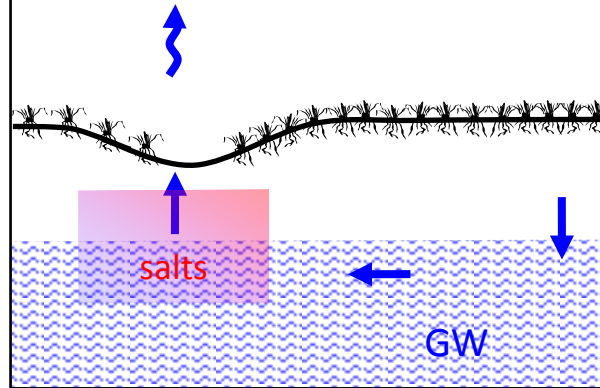
Widespread
Subsoil and vadose zone

CHACO – AUSTRALIA
SAHEL – High plains USA

SEMIARID-SUBHUMID

Small excess in uplands
Shallow water tables
Groundwater use in lowlands

$$PET > ET < PPT$$



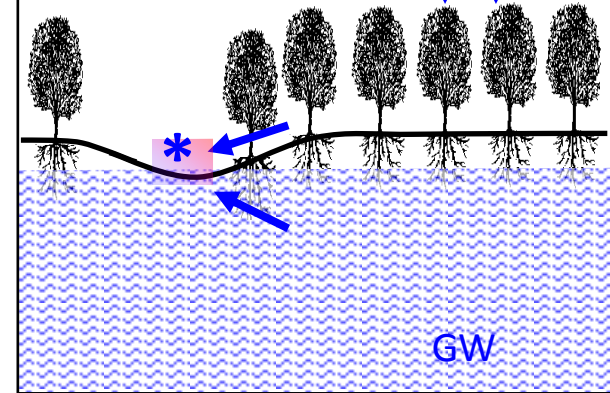
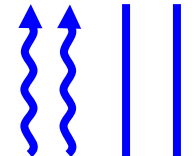
Lowlands
Surface and capillary zone

PAMPAS – WESTERN SIBERIA
HUNGARY – CANADA – N Caspian

HUMID

Large excess
Shallow water tables
Widespread flooding and net loss (*)

$$PET = ET \ll PPT$$



Surface and ground water
remove salts

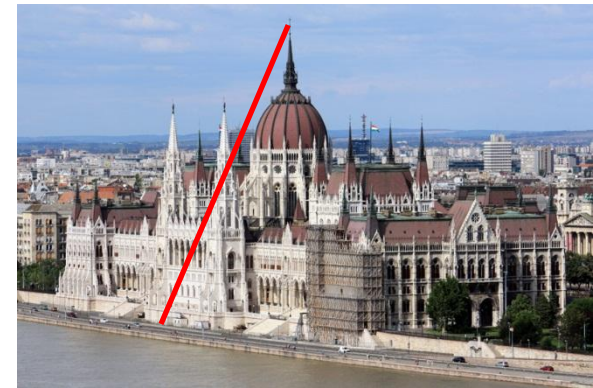
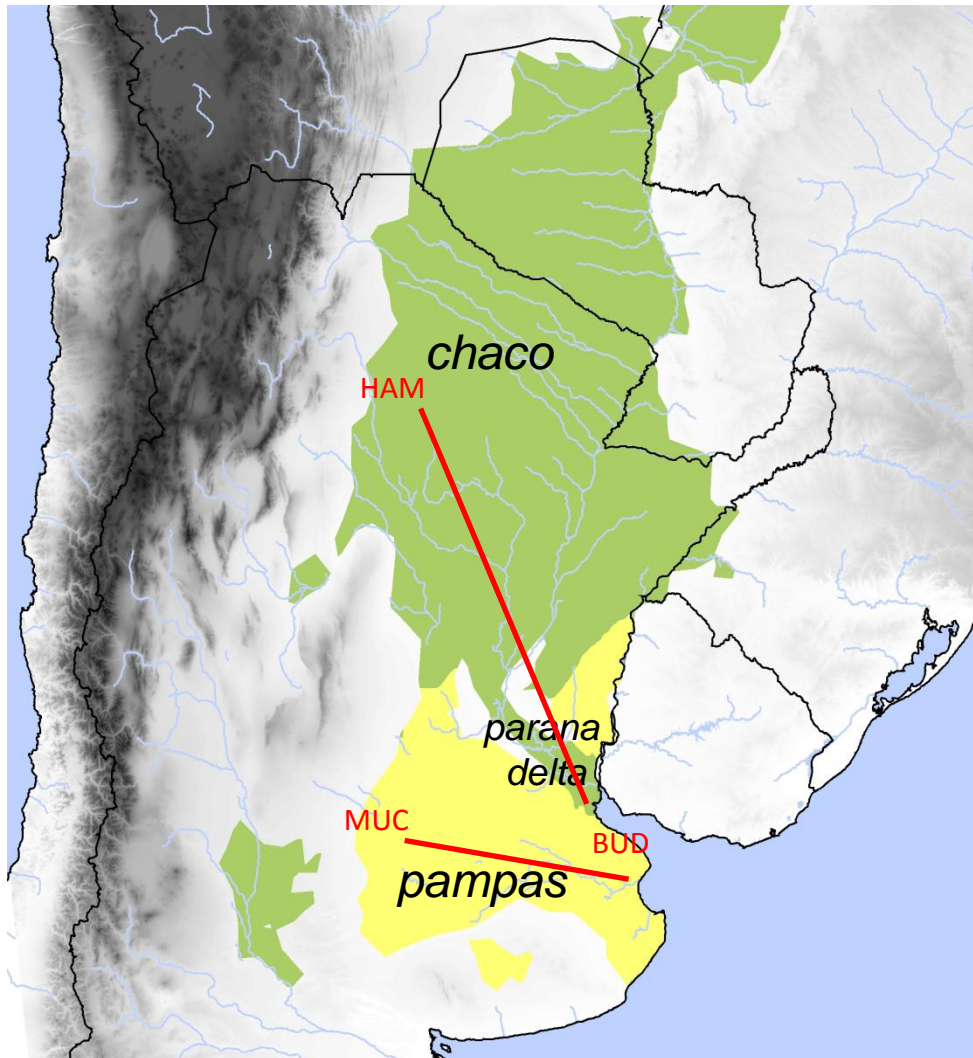
AMAZON – CAMPOS - LLANOS

Guiding hypotheses

The reciprocal interactions between **salts**, **groundwater** and **vegetation** are a central organizer of the ecology of **hyperplains**

Their **coupling** offers keys to manage and articulate three critical (and often competing) **ecosystem services** in these regions:
Food/Timber Production – Hydrological regulation – Natural habitat provision

Hyperplains in Southern South America



Stop 1



Stop 2

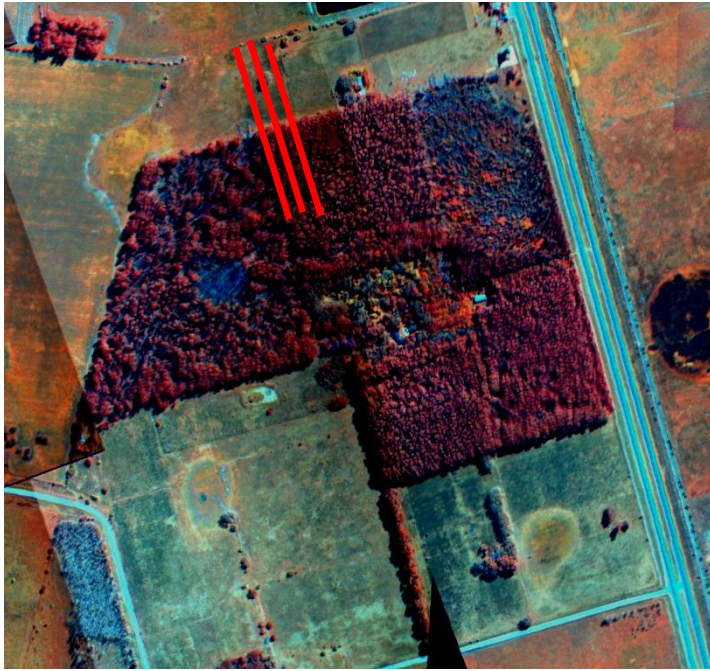


Stop 3

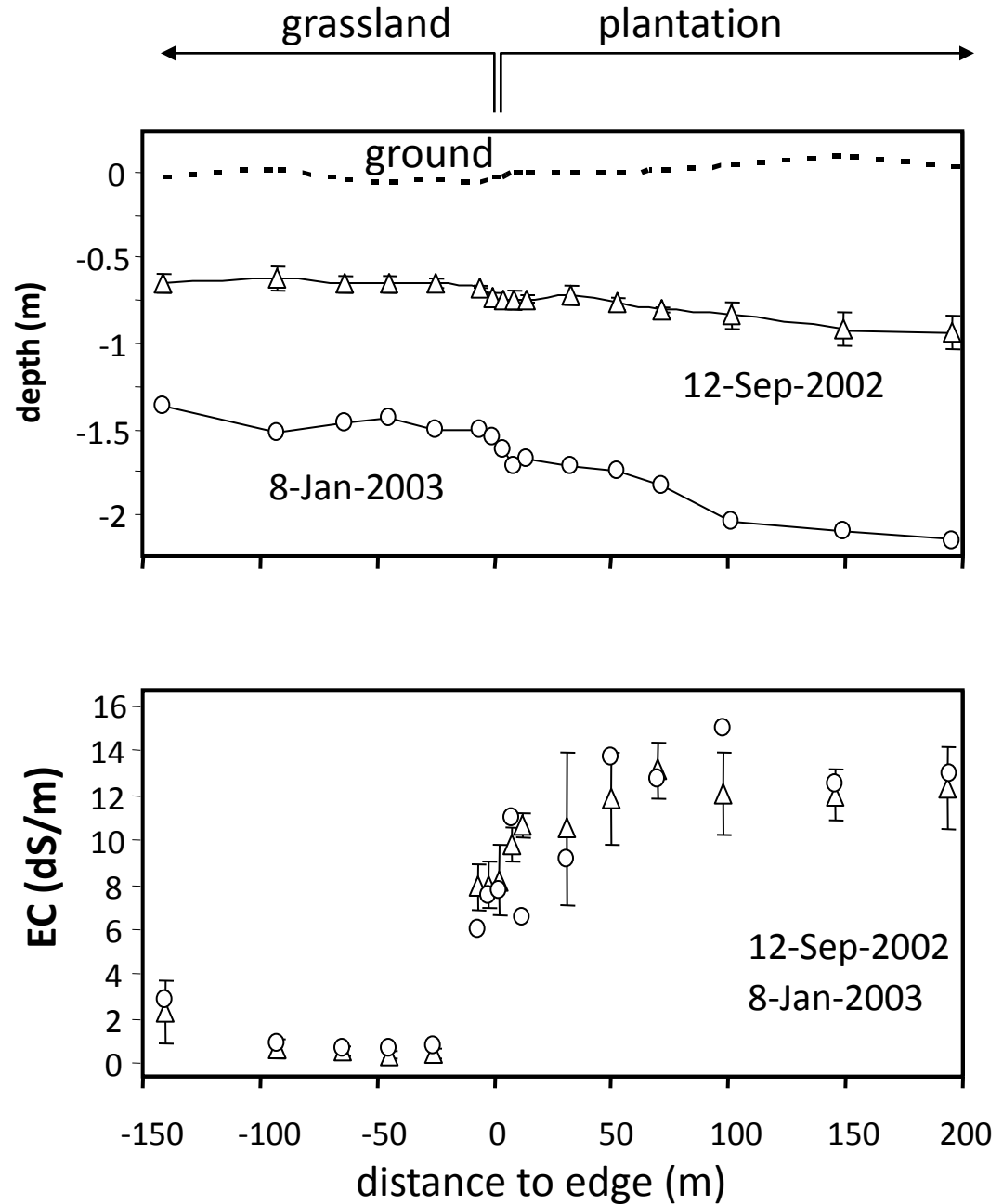
STOP 1

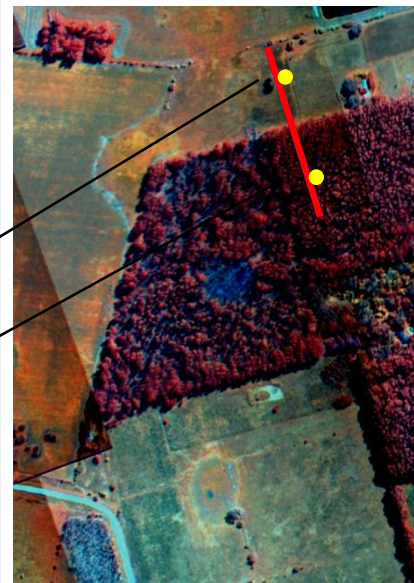
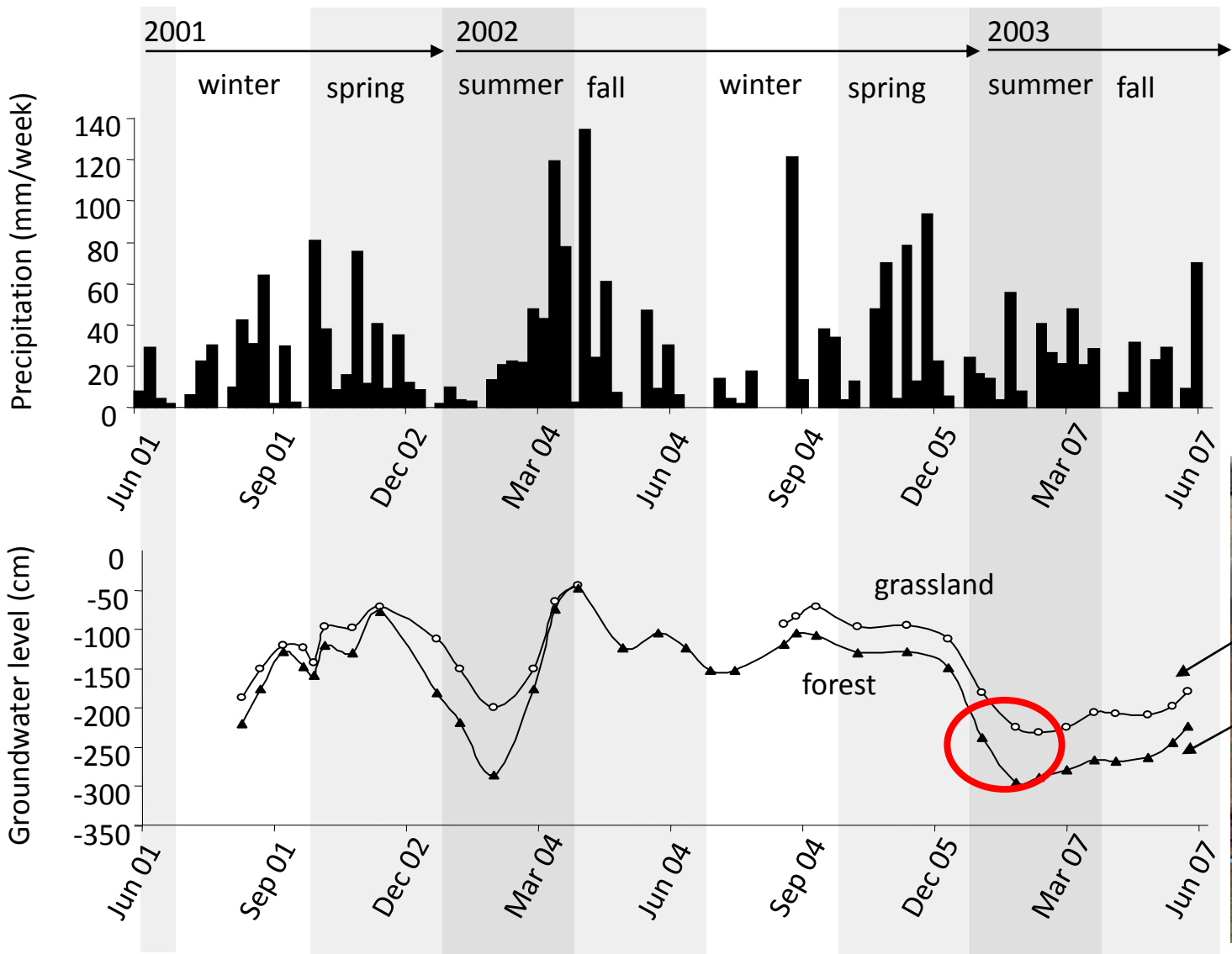


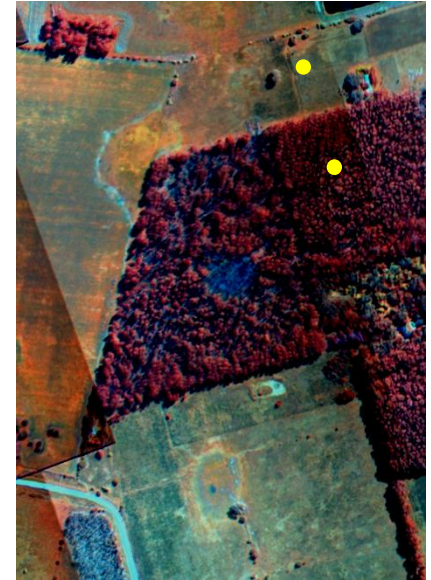
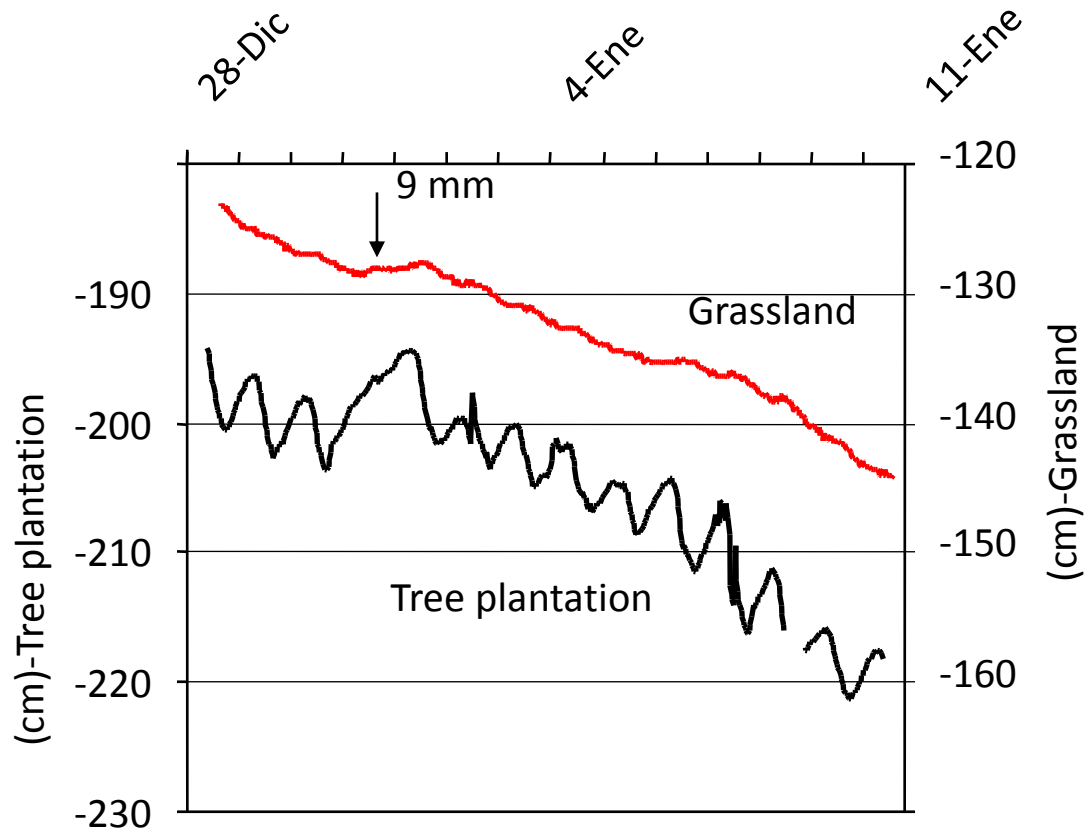
**tree plantations
in subhumid
grasslands**



Eucalyptus camaldulensis plantation
 50 y/o, 40 Ha
 Surrounded by grasslands & pastures
 45 observation wells







Other evidence

- Drier soils in plantation
- Lack of recharge after large rain events
- Sap flow data (ET > PPT)
- Tree productivity too high for PPT
- Salt balance

Net GW use
300 mm/yr

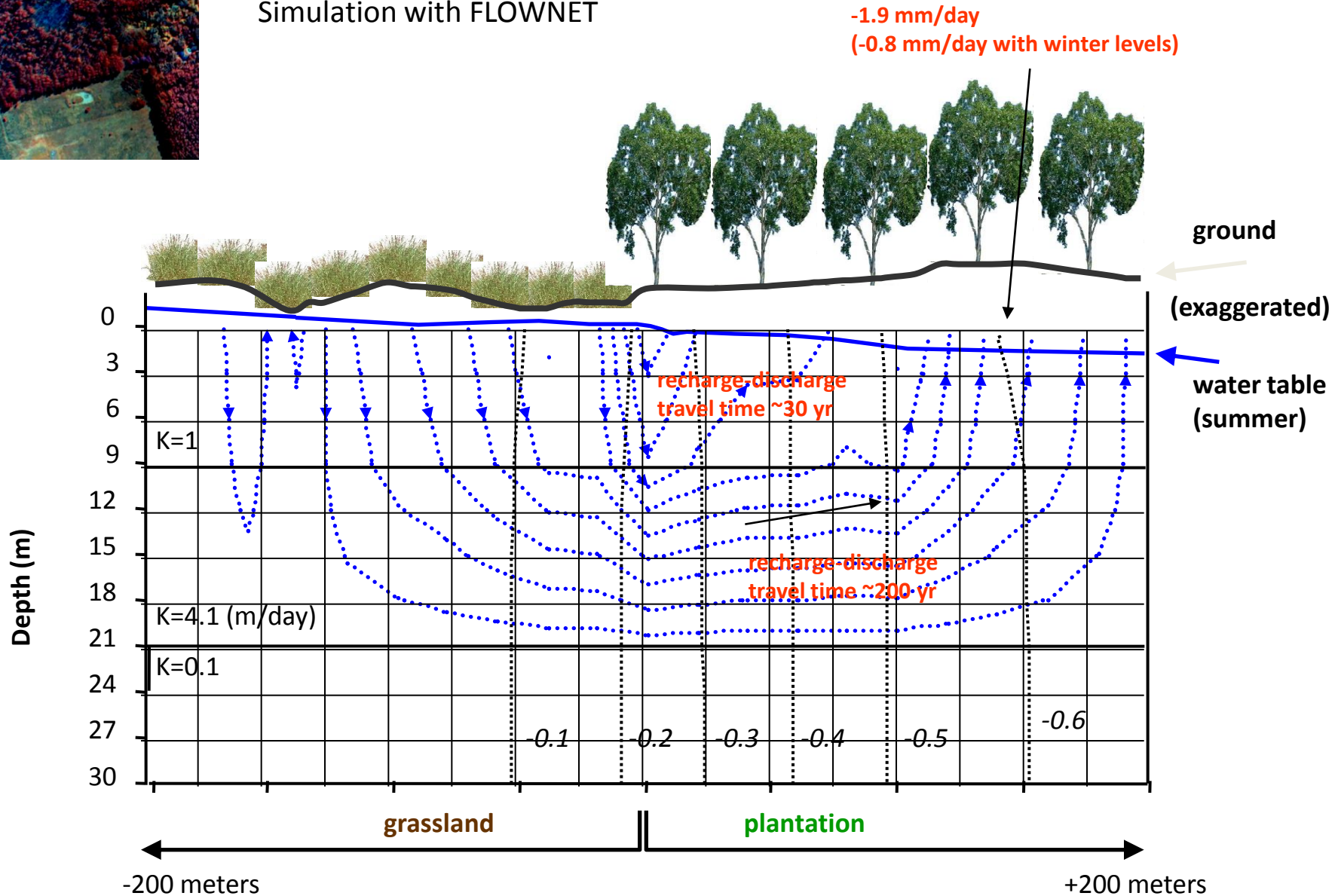
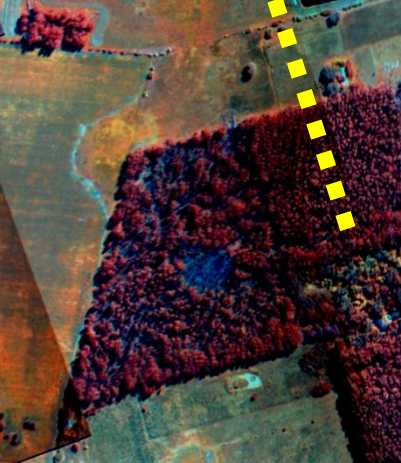
Engel et al. 2005 - WRR

Nosetto et al. 2007 – Oecologia (HUNGARIAN CASE ..!)

Jobbagy & Jackson 2004 – Global Change Biology

Flux reconstruction

Saturated conductivity measurements
(well tests, existing data)
Simulation with FLOWNET





^3H = tritium

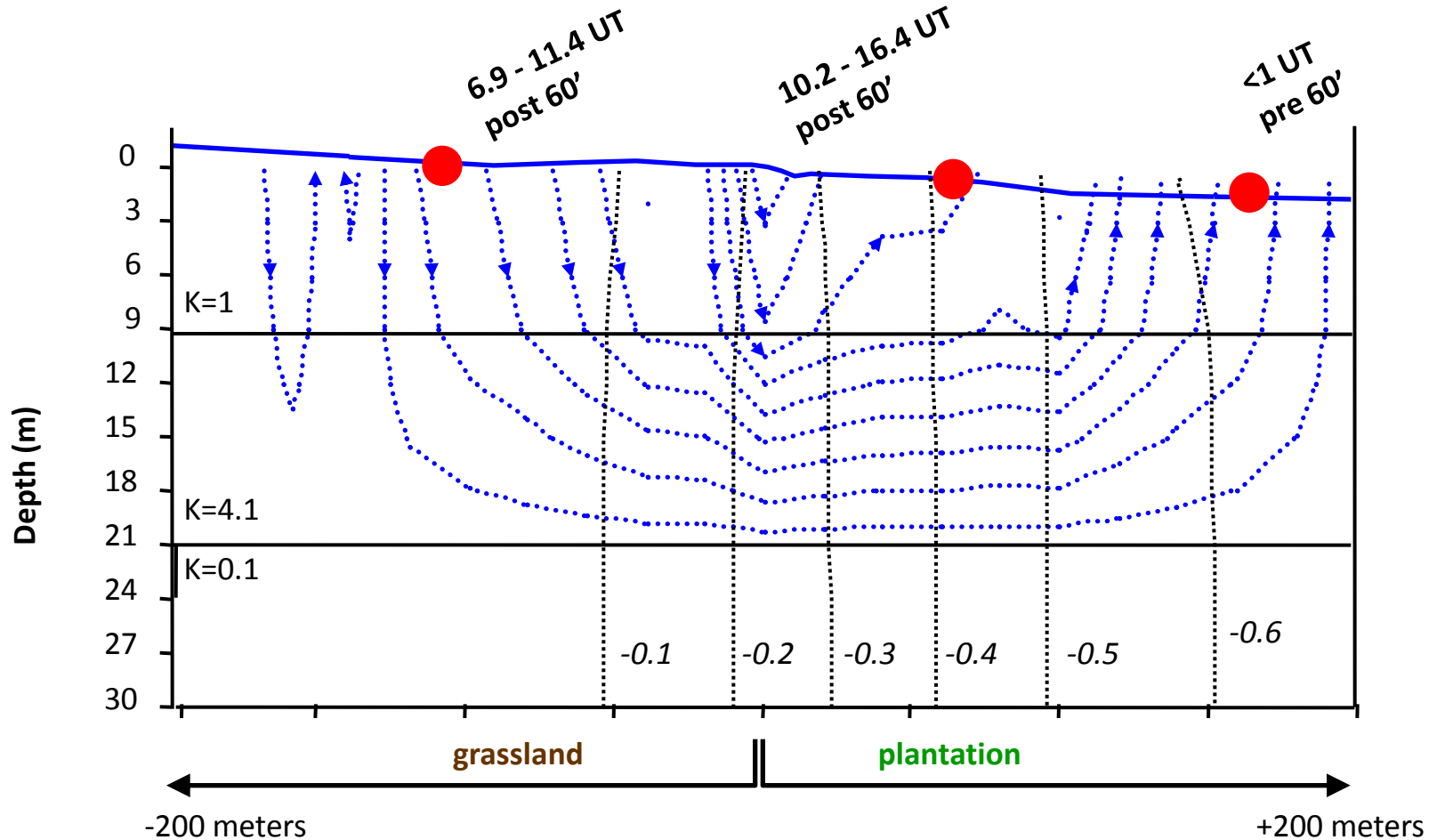
half life 12.34 yrs

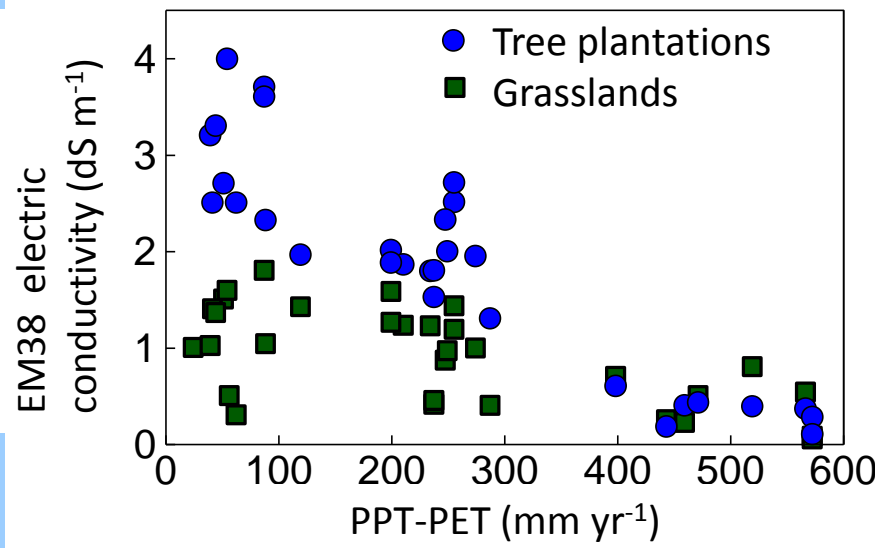
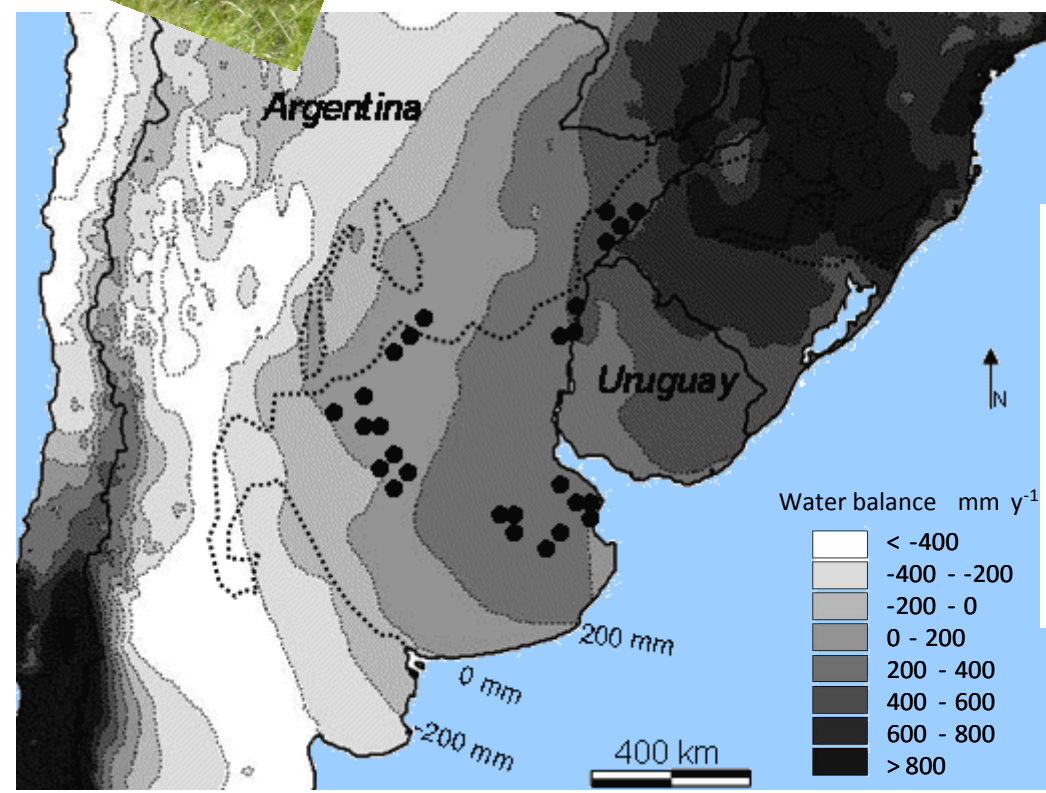
Concentration in precipitation

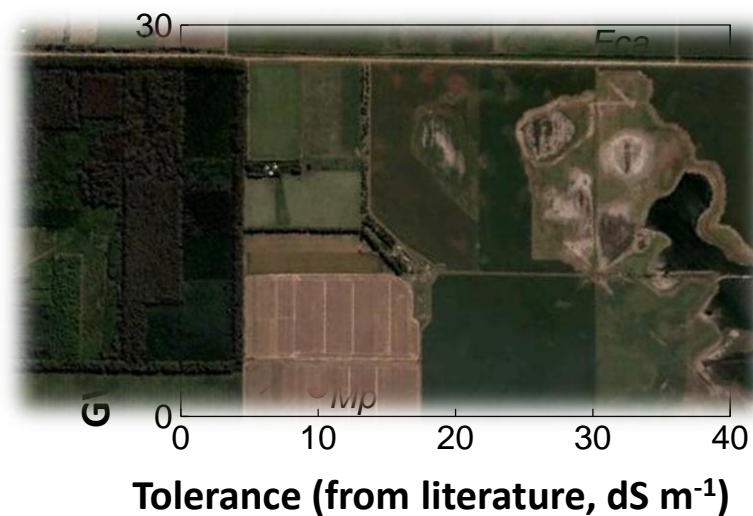
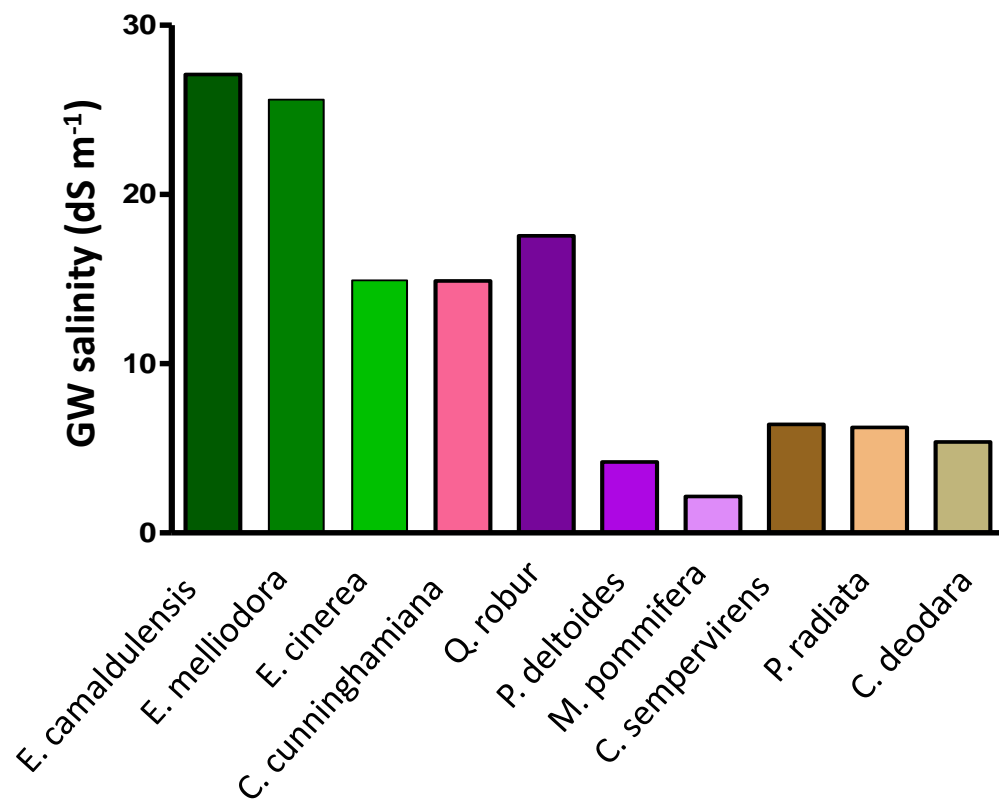
Before 1950 = < 1 TU

1962-1967 = > 50 TU

Today (BA) = 5-10 TU (1UT = $[\text{}^3\text{H}_2\text{O}] 10^{-18}$)



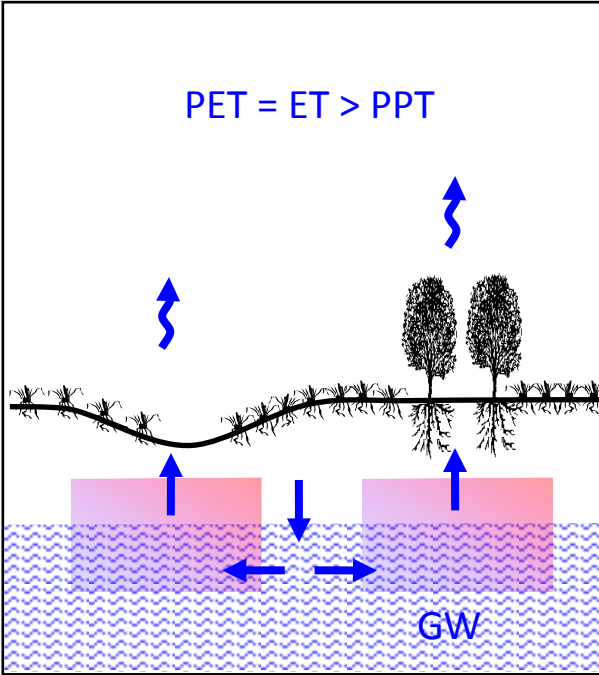
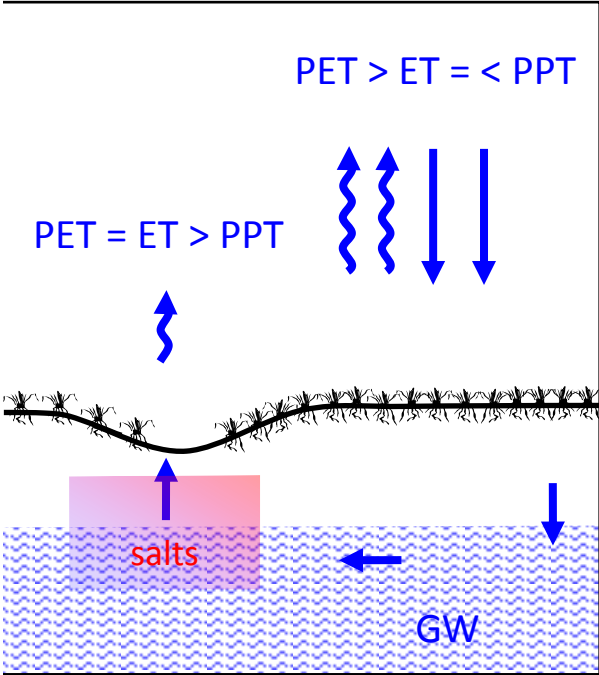
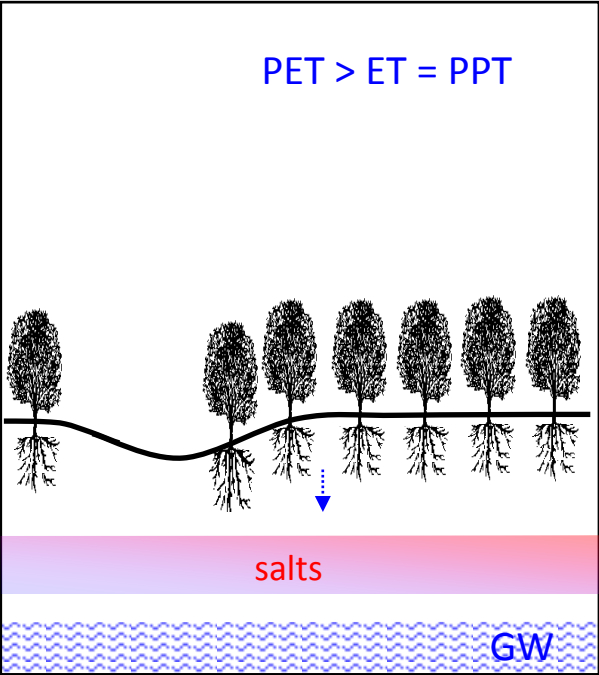




SEMIARID-SUBHUMID

massive afforestation?

tree islands

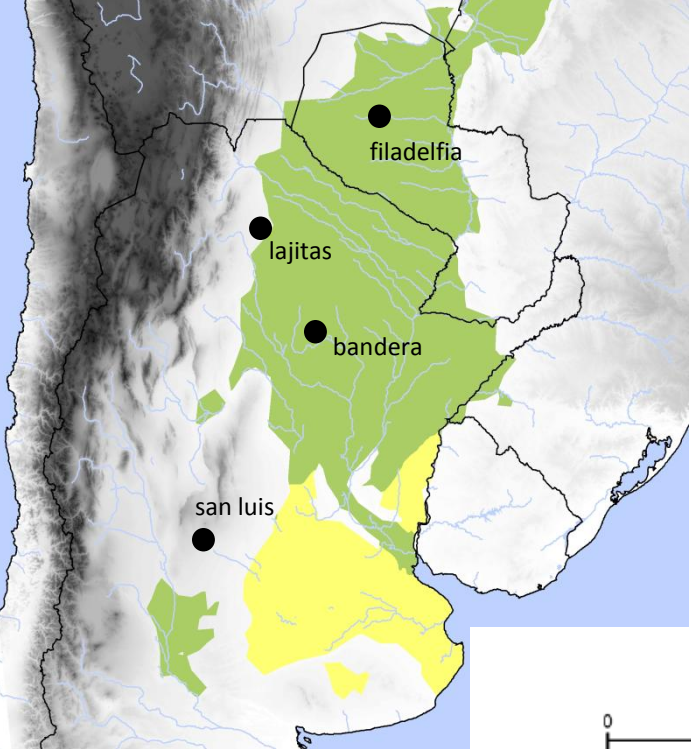


STOP 2

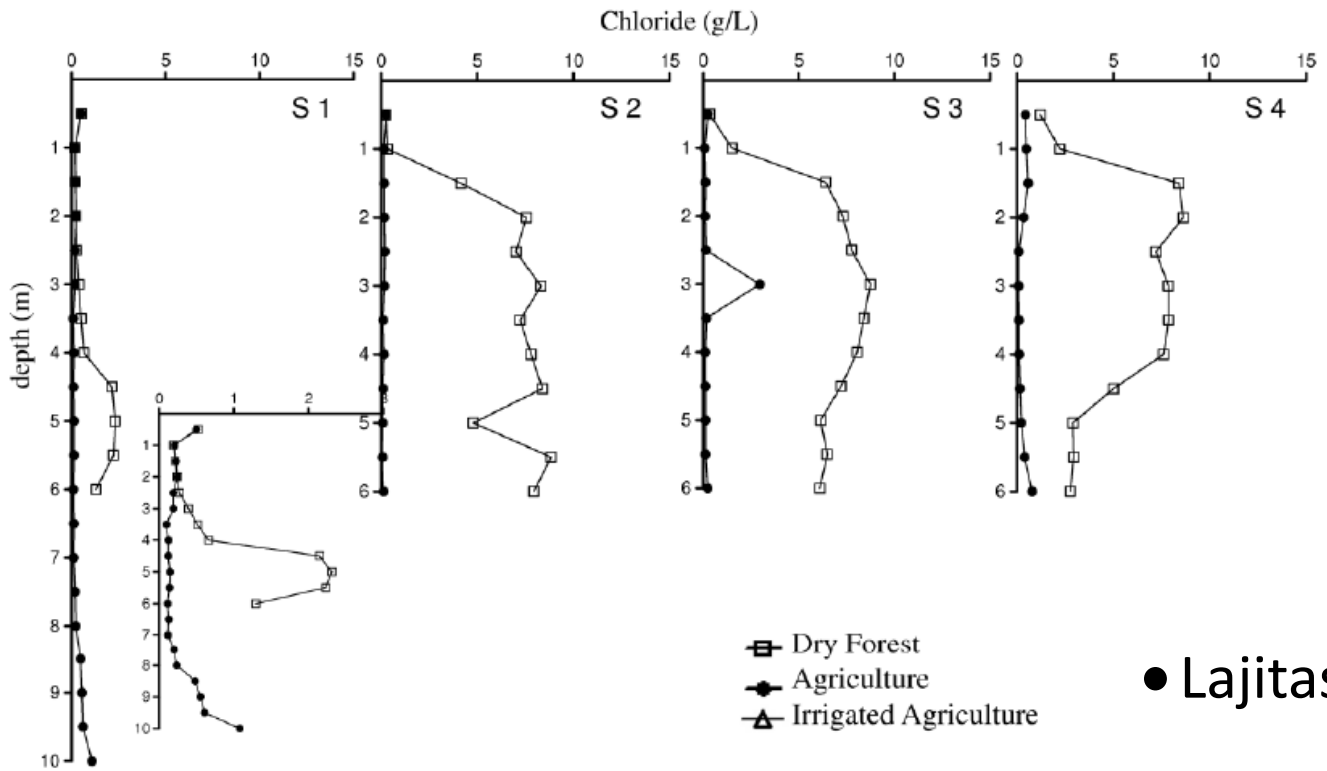
**crops
in semiarid
forests**



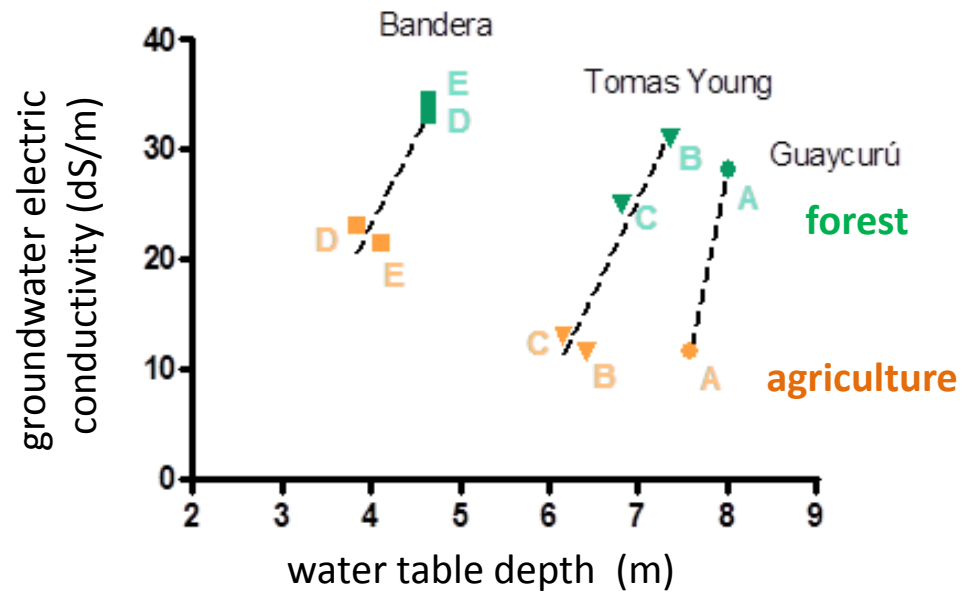
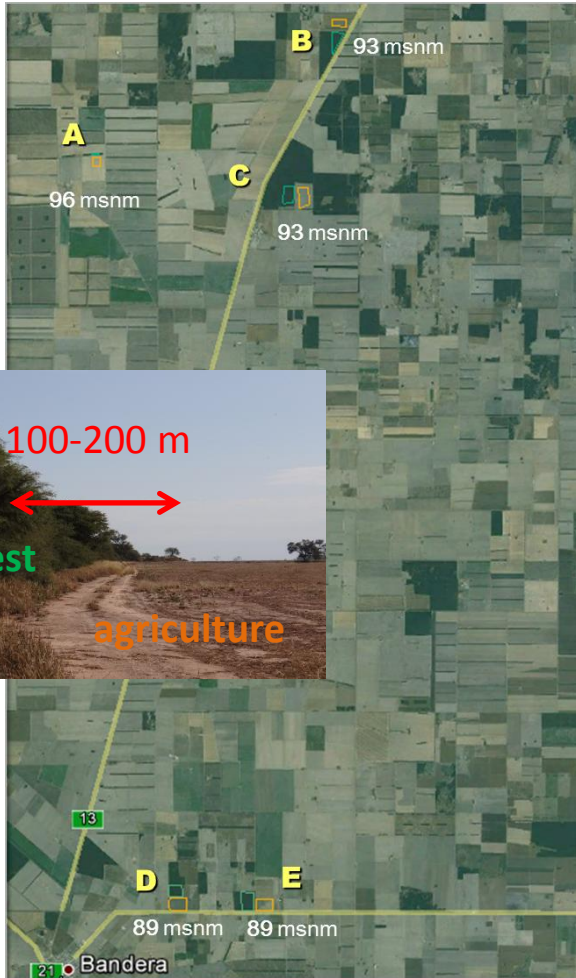
Santoni et al. 2010 – WRR
 Jayawickreme et al. 2011 – Ecological Applications
 Contreras et al. 2012 – Ecohydrology
 Amdan et al. in review – WRR
 Gimenez et al. in preparation

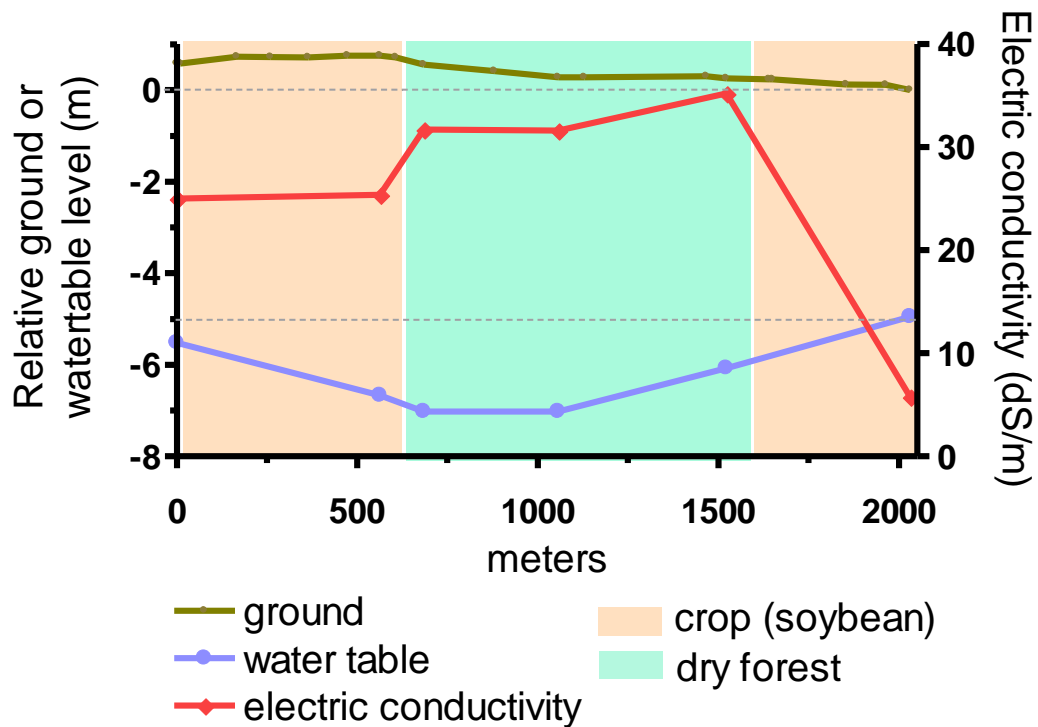
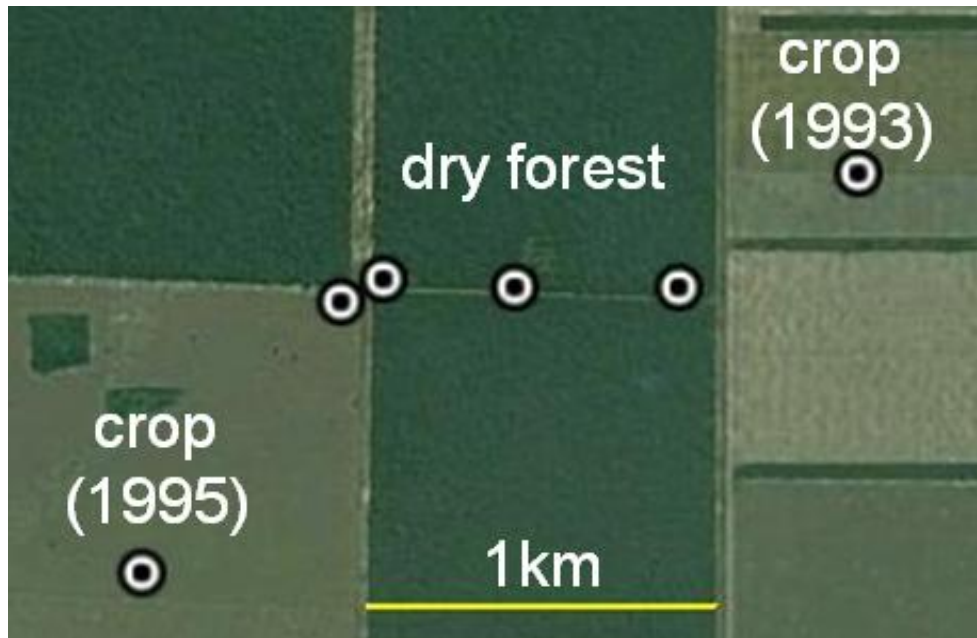


	Rainfall (mm/yr)	GW depth (m)	natural chloride stock (kg/m ²)	Recharge rate with cultivation (mm/yr)
San Luis	600	> 20	0.2-9 Kg/m ²	5 to 20
Filadelfia	800	> 10	> 10 Kg/m ²	unknown
Lajitas	850	> 20	6-13 Kg/m ²	30 to 50
Bandera	950	> 8	10-12 Kg/m ²	30 to 50

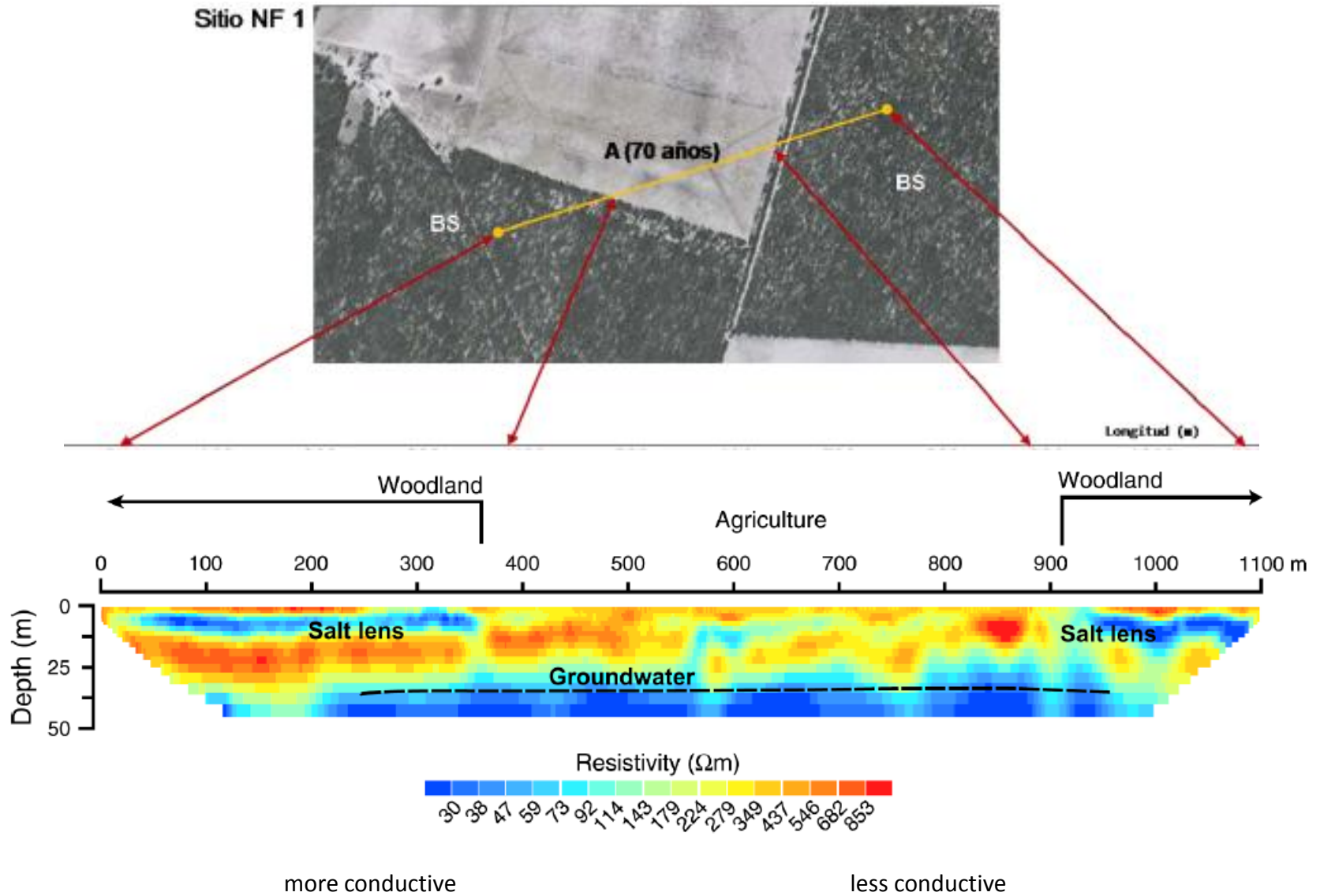


- Bandera

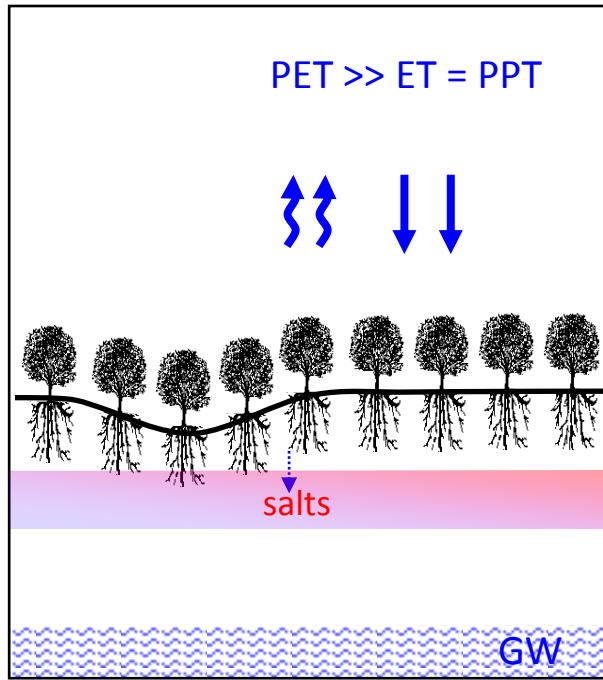




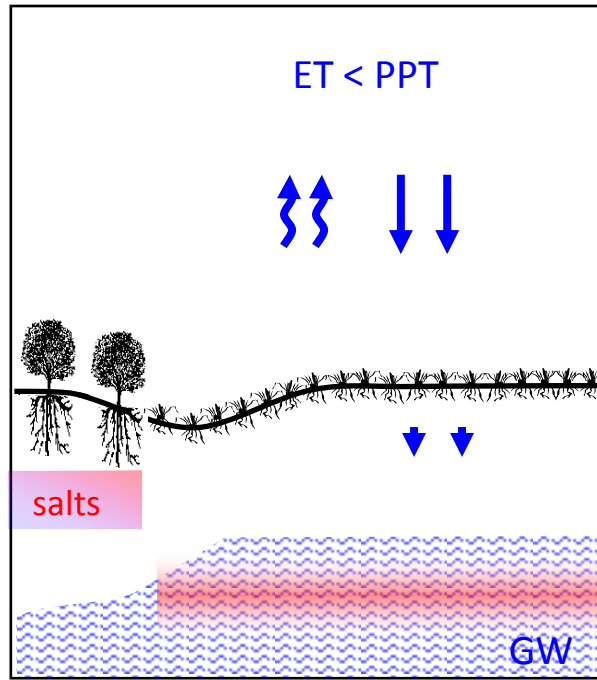
• San Luis



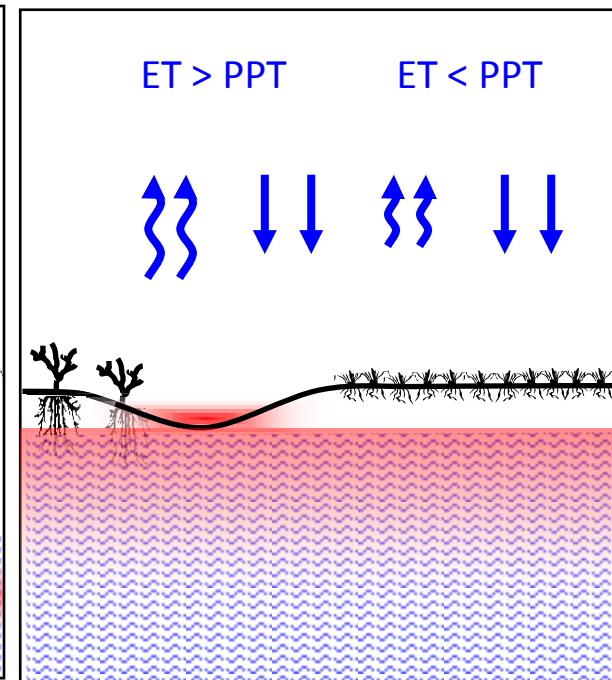
SEMIARID FOREST



SEMIARID CROPLAND



FUTURE?



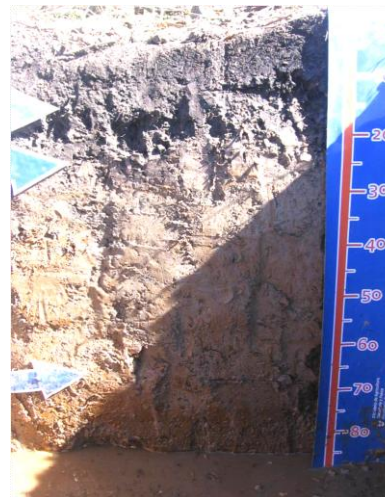
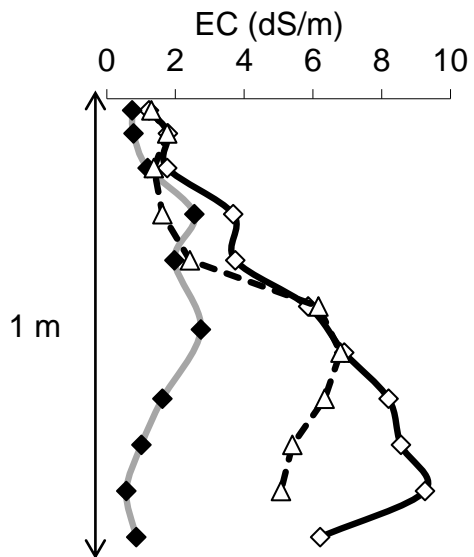
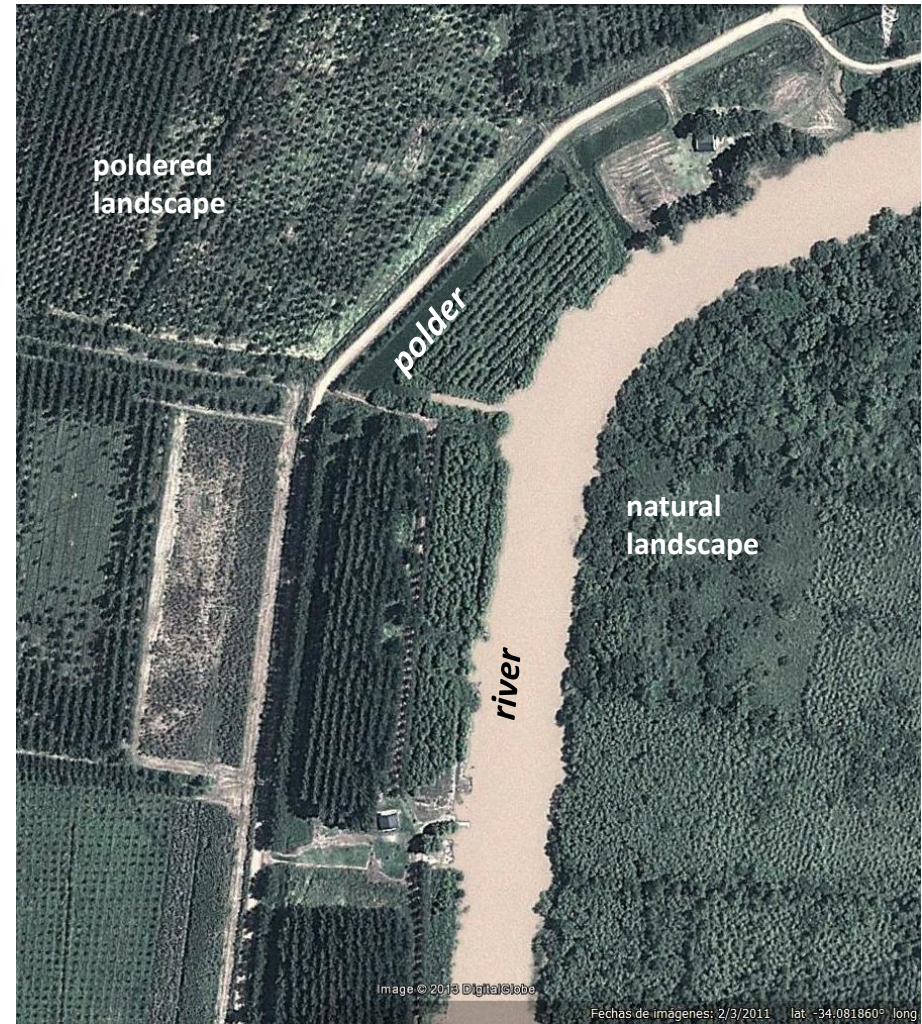
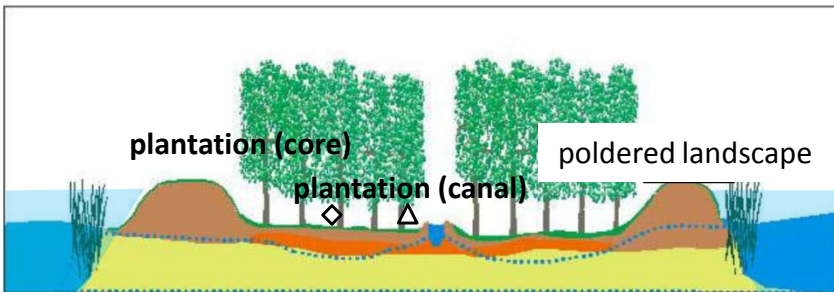
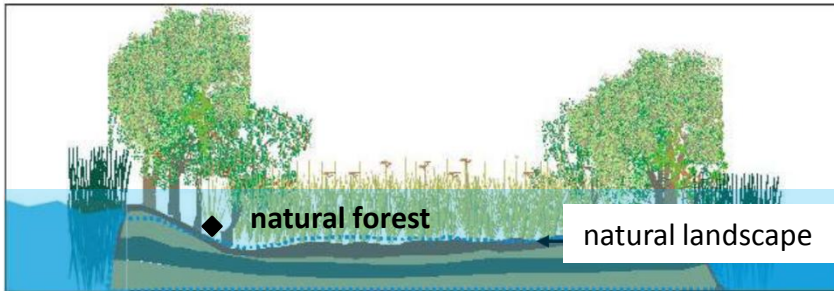
Australian Dryland Salting



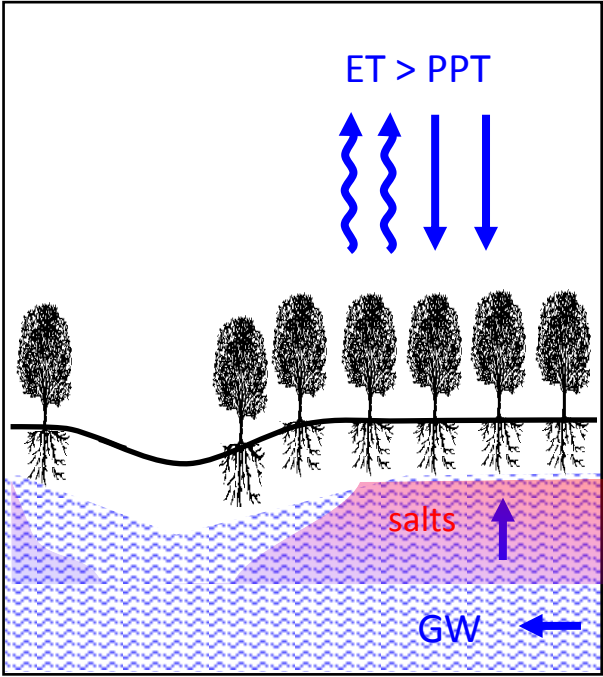
STOP 3



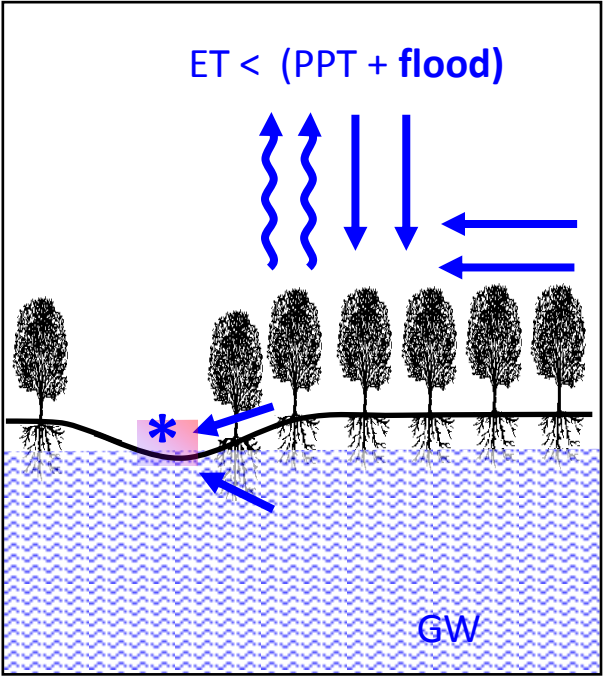
poldering
and tree planting
in humid delta



Poldering cuts flood

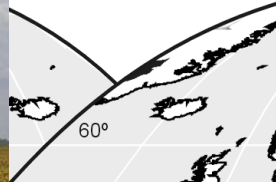
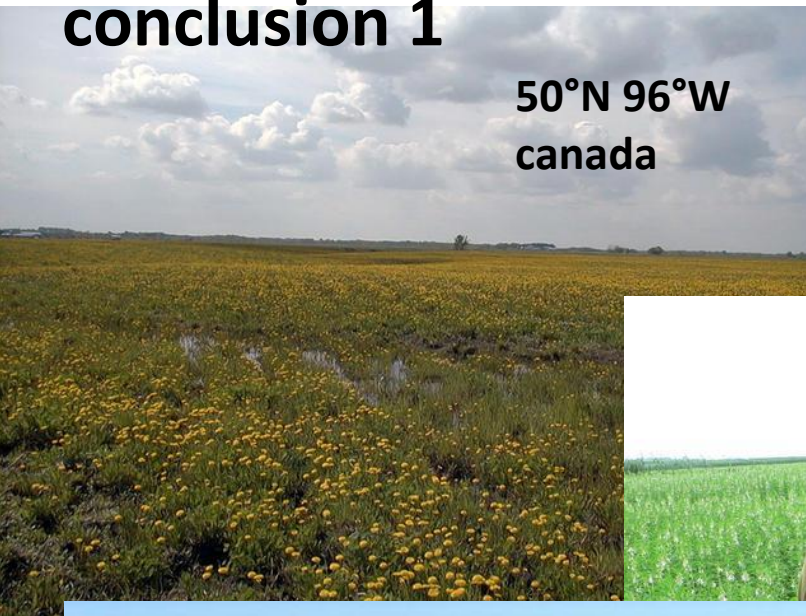


**SUBHUMID but flooded
= HUMID**



conclusion 1

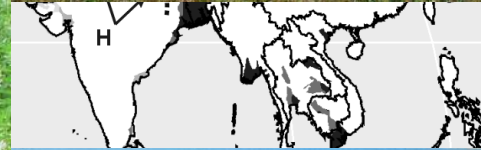
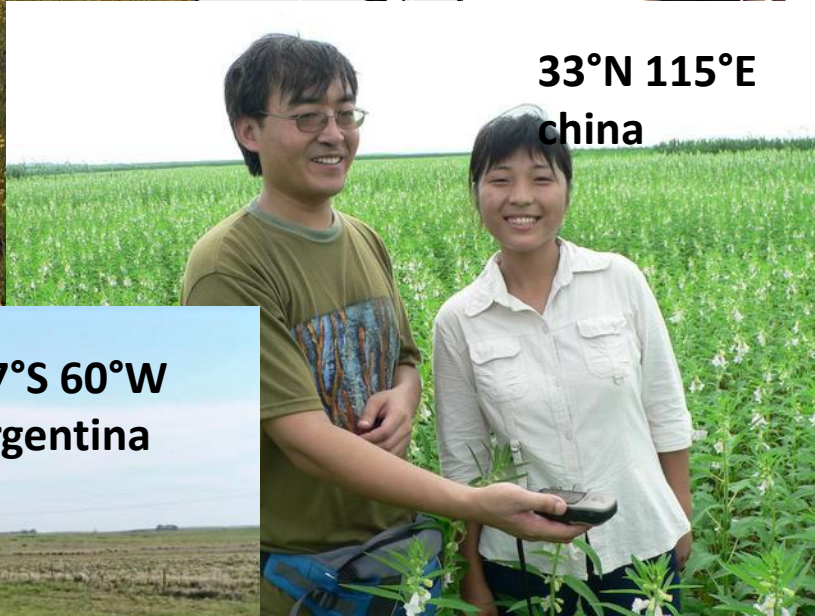
50°N 96°W
canada



55°N 61°E
russia



33°N 115°E
china



37°S 60°W
argentina



47°N 21°E
hungary



A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K

Kalahari-Zambezi
Australia Oriental

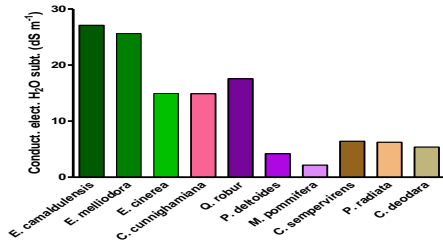


conclusion 2



people

vegetation



salt



groundwater

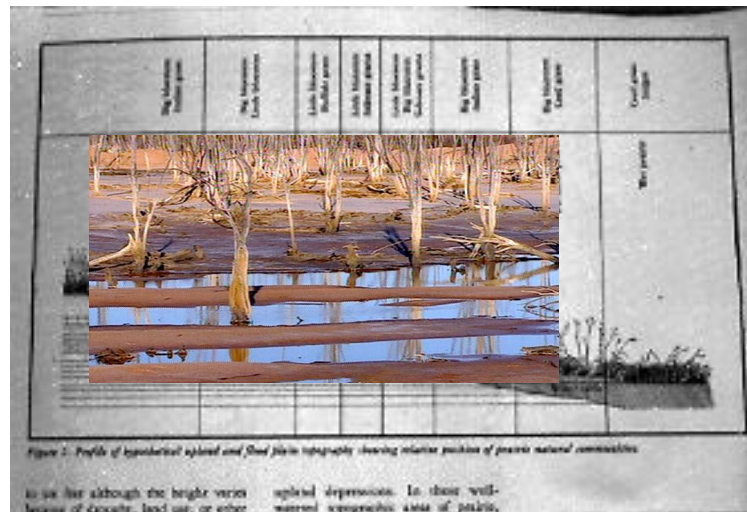
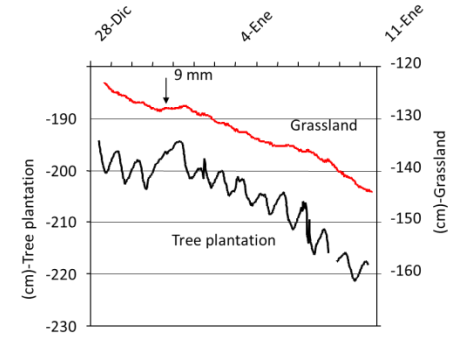


Figure 1. Profiles of hypothetical splayed and dead pine topography showing relative position of present natural communities.

to us (as though the bright varies because of drought, land use, or other splayed depressions. In these well-watered topographic areas of parks,

<http://gea.unsl.edu.ar>



köszönöm !!