

에너지와 물수지 연계방법과 TDR로부터 얻어진 매일 토양 함수량의 비교

Comparison of Daily Soil Water Contents between Energy Balance- Water Budget Approach and TDR

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Abstract

The daily soil water contents were obtained from the time domain reflectometry (TDR) method and energy balance-water budget approach with eddy correlation at the two small semiarid watersheds of Lucky Hills and Kendall during the summer rainy period. There was a comparison of daily soil water content measured and estimated from these two different approaches. The comparison is valuable to evaluate the accuracy of current soil water content measuring system using TDR and energy balance-water budget approach using eddy correlation method at small watershed scale. The degree of similarity between the regressions of these two methods of measuring soil water content was explained by determining the correlations between these methods. Simple linear regression analyses showed that soil water content measured from TDR method was responsible for 58 % and 63 % of the variations estimated from energy balance-water budget approach with eddy correlation at Lucky Hills and Kendall, respectively. The scatter plots and the regression analyses revealed that two different approaches for soil water content measurement at small watershed scale have no significant difference.

요 지

여름기간 동안 두 다른 준건조 기후 지역에 위치한 소유역들(Lucky Hills 그리고 Kendall)로부터 eddy 상관울 기초로 한 에너지 수지와 물수지 방법 그리고 TDR 방법을 이용하여 매일의 토양 함수량이 측정되어졌으며, 그 두 다른 방법들로부터 측정되어지고 계산되어진 매일의 토양 함수량에 대한 비교가 있었다. 그 비교는 유역을 대상으로 하는 경우에 있어서 eddy 상관울 이용한 에너지 수지와 물수지 방법 그리고 TDR 방법을 사용한 토양 함수량 측정 방법에 대한 정확도를 알아보는데 유용하다. 토양 함수량을 측정하는 이 두 방법들로부터 구해

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진 회귀 사이의 유사도는 이 방법들 사이의 상관 정도를 알아보는 것에 의해서 설명되어졌다. 단순선형상관분석은 Lucky Hills 유역에서는 TDR 방법에 의해서 측정된 토양 함수량이 에너지와 물수지 방법에 의해서 측정된 토양 함수량의 58 % 정도임을 나타냈고, 그리고 Kendall 유역에서는 63% 정도임을 나타내었다. 분포도와 상관분석 결과는, 소유역에서 토양 함수량 측정을 위한 두 방법들에 있어서 유의한 차이를 나타내지 않았다.

1. Introduction

The hydrologic cycle is studied primarily in terms of water fluxes and the principle of "conservation of mass" and is expressed as a water balance. Evapotranspiration (ET) which includes evaporation of precipitation from plant surface and evaporation of moisture from the soil surface and from plants through transpiration is an important factor in the water balance. The hydrologic cycle can also be evaluated with respect to the surface energy balance, as thermal energy from solar radiation is absorbed and transformed into either sensible or latent heat.

The selected experimental watersheds located in the southwest of the United State represent typical semiarid land. Since the vegetation in semiarid rangelands is fairly sparse compared to humid regions, the soil plays a major role in the radiative and hydrologic balance (Kustus et al., 1991). In terms of the hydrologic cycle, the condition of the soil surface influences the magnitude of the runoff component. This is especially evident in semiarid and arid rangelands, where infiltration may be one of the most important factors in determining the amount of runoff (Keppel and Renard, 1962). Antecedent soil moisture is certainly an important factor in the amount of runoff at the watershed scale in this area (Hino et al., 1988; Loague and Freeze, 1985).

Many investigators (Kincaid et al., 1964; Osborn and Lane, 1969; Lane and Stone, 1983;

Faures, 1990) have studied hydrologic systems using a water balance approach in arid watershed areas. Lane et al. (1984) studied water balance calculations for a unit area watershed in the northern Mojave desert. They used computed evapotranspiration rates to estimate water use by perennial vegetation.

The daily soil water contents were estimated from the energy balance-water budget approach with the eddy correlation at semiarid watersheds of Lucky Hills and Kendall during the summer rainy period. This daily estimated soil water contents were compared with the measured soil water contents using TDR at watershed scale. The comparison is valuable to evaluate the accuracy of current soil water content measuring system using TDR and sensible heat flux measurement using eddy correlation method at small watershed.

2. Experimental Site

The site chosen for the experiment is the well-instrumented Walnut Gulch experimental watershed (31° 43' N, 110° 41' W) operated by the Southwest Watershed Research Center of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service (ARS). It is located in southwestern Arizona about 120 km southeast of Tucson, Arizona (Fig. 1). The Walnut Gulch watershed encompasses the 150 km². The region has 250-500 mm of annual precipitation with the majority falling during a "summer monsoon season" in July and August. The rainfall pat-

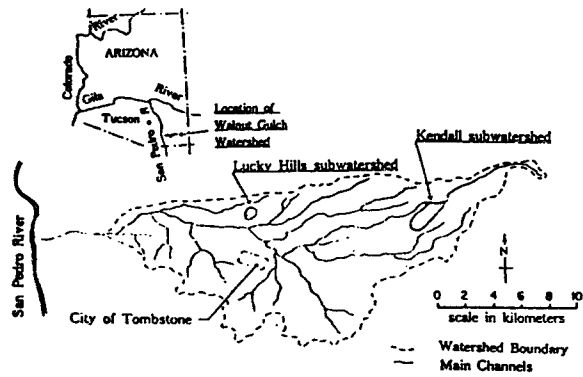


Fig. 1. USDA-ARS Walnut Gulch Experimental Watershed Location Map

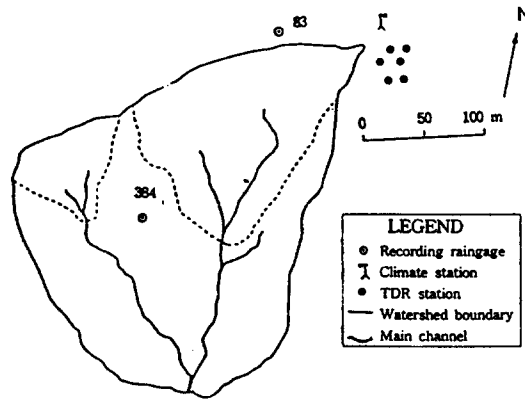


Fig. 2. Lucky Hills Watershed Map

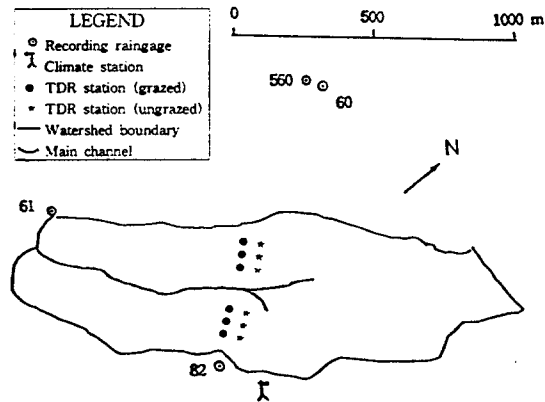


Fig. 3. Kendall Watershed Map

tern during the summer rainy period is the airmass thunderstorms characterized by extreme spatial variability with short duration and limited areal extent.

The Lucky Hills and Kendall subwatersheds of Walnut Gulch were used in the experimental portion of this study. Lucky Hills has an area of 8.09 ha (0.08 km²) nestled in the western portion of the Walnut Gulch watershed, having smoother topography (Fig. 2). The dominant vegetation type is shrub. Raingages 83 and 384 are located on or near the Lucky Hills watershed.

The Kendall subwatershed has an area of 48.56 ha (0.48 km²) nestled in the eastern portion of the Walnut Gulch watershed (Fig. 3). It is typical of southwestern rangeland where cattle grazes on gentle hillslopes dominated by grasses. Raingages 60, 61, 560 and 82 are located on or near the Kendall watershed.

Runoff was measured at the outlets of the Lucky Hills and Kendall subwatersheds by a calibrated Smith supercritical flume (Smith et al., 1981). In the study area, runoff is more variable than precipitation, and stream channels are dry, with runoff occurring on only a few afternoons and evenings during the summer rainy period. Flow durations range from minutes to hours, rather than days. The dominant factor in runoff variability at the small watersheds such as Lucky Hills and Kendall is rainfall variability (Renard et al., 1993). The Lucky Hills and Kendall subwatersheds are more affected by rainfall variability than is the larger Walnut Gulch watershed, because runoff per unit area decreases with increasing watershed size. If only the Lucky Hills or Kendall watersheds are considered, channel losses are less significant because of the steep slopes and small drainage area of these two subwatersheds.

3. Method and Results

The flux data were measured from the Monsoon 90 experiment (Kustus et al., 1991). Flux data used for this study were measured during the summer rainy period from DOY (Day of Year) 90198 through DOY 90227 at Lucky Hills watershed, and from DOY 90202 through DOY 90223 at Kendall watershed.

The data on the vertical distribution of soil moisture were collected by ARS using the time domain reflectometry (TDR) method at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds. Continuous daily measurements were made from July 17 through August 16, 1990. Soil textural information for each soil layer, and water-holding characteristics of different soils were used to obtain approximate values of soil water content at field capacity and permanent wilting point (USDA, 1955).

The 600 mm rooting depth is the same at both watersheds, but the water holding capacities differ.

Available soil water content at Lucky Hills is about 65 mm, while the wilting point is 35 mm and the field capacity is about 100 mm. Available soil water content at Kendall is about 82 mm, while the wilting point is 76 mm and the field capacity is about 158 mm.

3.1 Flux Measurements

The flux data (net radiation, Q_n ; sensible heat flux, Q_h ; and ground heat flux, Q_g) were measured during the study period (summer rainy period, 1990) at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds (Kustus et al., 1991). The latent heat flux (Q_{LE}) can be measured directly using a variety of methods.

However, it has been recognized that it is

more reliable to estimate long term latent heat flux from other more-easily measured fluxes (Q_n , Q_h and Q_e), based on energy balance approach ($Q_{LE} = -Q_n - Q_h - Q_e$). The measurements of three basic fluxes (Q_n , Q_h and Q_e) are described below. All fluxes are averaged over 1-hour periods in units of watts per square meter (W/m^2).

Net radiation (Q_n) was measured with a REBS Q*6 net radiometers at 2.5 m above ground level. Q_n is the driving factor for energy exchange because in most systems it represents the net energy available from sources and sinks.

Soil heat flux (Q_s) is the combination of heat flux (Q_{sh}) at soil heat flux plate with 5 cm depth and thermal energy (Q_{st}) stored in the soil layer above the sensor. Therefore, soil heat flux is $Q_s = Q_{sh} + Q_{st}$. At 5 cm depth, Q_{sh} was measured directly with soil heat flux plates at 3 sites in each watershed. The mean Q_{sh} was calculated from the measured values. The hourly energy used for ground heat storage above the sensors (Q_{st}) was estimated from the change in mean temperature of the 0-5 cm soil layer. The mean temperature of this layer was determined by averaging soil temperatures obtained at the 2.5 cm and 5 cm depths. The averaged ground temperature was used to obtain the Q_{st} . Therefore,

$$Q_{st} = 0.01 \Delta T_s C_s \Delta z / \Delta t \quad (1)$$

where C_s is volumetric heat capacity of the soil [$= 1.5(MJ/m^3/K)$]; ΔT_s is the soil temperature difference between T_{si} and $T_{s(i-1)}$; T_{si} is the average soil temperature at time i (hr); $T_{s(i-1)}$ is the average soil temperature at time $i-1$ (hr); 0.01 is unit conversion coefficient (m/cm); Δt is the one hour time interval ($= 3600$ s); and Δz is the thickness of soil layer ($= 5$ cm).

Sensible heat flux (Q_h) was estimated by eddy correlation (EC) during rainy periods in

summer of 1990. The EC values of Q_h were calculated from air temperature, T_a , and vertical wind speed, w , both measured at 9 m above ground level and both sampled at 4 Hz over periods of 20 min. The flux was calculated as

$$Q_h = -\rho_a \cdot c_p \cdot \overline{w' T_a'} \quad (2)$$

where ρ_a is air density (kg/m^3), c_p is specific heat of air ($J/kg/K$), primes denote deviations from period means, and overbars denote period means (Businger et al., 1967). The Q_h measurement is based upon the mean covariance of temperature and vertical wind speed [$cov(w \cdot T_a)$] over the measurement period.

A sensitive, propeller anemometer and a fast response thermocouple were used to measure the desired vertical velocities w and air temperature T_a . The one propeller eddy correlation (OPEC; Blanford and Gay, 1992) system is an attractive alternative to the sonic anemometer eddy correlation system (SEC) commonly used in EC systems because it is lighter and inexpensive, and requires no power source and less attention during unfavorable weather.

The inertial effects of the propeller are minimized by placing the sensor 9 m above the ground where the eddies are larger and generally slower. Blanford and Gay (1992) derived stability corrections for the OPEC sensible heat, based upon theoretical and experimental grounds. The OPEC sensible heat flux was corrected by multiplicative factors of 1.4 and 1.1 for stable (night time) and unstable (day time) periods, respectively.

For the verification of accuracy of the OPEC system, Blanford and Stannard (1991) compared the OPEC with SEC (a sonic eddy correlation system) at Walnut Gulch Experimental Watershed during July 1990. In order to maintain a continuing evaluation of the performance

of the Gill systems, two sites (rain gauge 40 and Lucky Hills) in Walnut Gulch watershed were visited by a more accurate roving system. The roving system measured latent and sensible energy directly by correlating vertical wind speed measured by a one-dimensional sonic anemometer with a krypton hygrometer and a 12.5 μ fast-response thermocouple. The EC sensors were placed farther 9 m above the ground. The test results show that the coefficient of determination (r^2) between the sensible heat measured by the roving and Gill EC systems were 0.97 and 0.95 at rain gauge 40 site and at Lucky Hills site, respectively.

Latent heat flux (Q_{LE}) was not measured directly in this study but was computed as the residual term in the surface energy balance. Daily ET was obtained by summing the hourly ET for each day. Actual evapotranspiration (ET) differs from Q_{LE} only in units. ET is the "depth equivalent" of evaporated water (in mm per period) while Q_{LE} is in W/m^2 .

3.2 Soil Moisture Measurements

The data on the vertical distribution of soil moisture was collected by the ARS (Goodrich et al., 1994) using the time domain reflectometry (TDR) method at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds. Continuous daily measurements were made from July 17 through August 16, 1990.

The TDR sensors were positioned at 6 different depths about from 0 to 60 cm, which represents the total rooting depth of each watershed. The total water content for 60 cm depth was estimated from the TDR volumetric soil water content by summing the TDR estimates for each layer in the profile.

The TDR measurements at Lucky Hills were made between and underneath brush (three rep-

lications each) approximately 50 m southeast of the Lucky Hills meteorological and flux station. The TDR measurements at Kendall were made on north- and south-facing slopes midway between the stream channel and ridge, and in grazed and ungrazed areas (three replications each). The TDR measurements from ungrazed areas at Kendall were used to estimate conditions of similar areas in the vicinity of the measurement sites. The average of the TDR replications in each watershed was used to represent the soil water content.

3.3 Daily Soil Moisture Estimation

The daily soil water content was estimated from the energy balance-water budget approaches with eddy correlation at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds during the summer rainy period (Figs. 4 and 5). The TDR measurements of soil water on DOY 90198 and DOY 90207 defined the initial soil water content for Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds, respectively.

There were significant effects of precipitation and runoff pattern on soil water content estimation during study period on each watersheds. The rainfall pattern during the summer rainy period at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds is airmass thunderstorms characterized by extreme spatial variability with short duration and limited areal extent. Therefore, runoff was significant for a short time during the summer rainy period, and was almost proportional to rainfall intensity and duration.

On a watershed scale, the hydrologic response characteristics of an entire watershed is also largely determined by the rate of evapotranspiration, which together with precipitation, governs the amount of runoff and infiltration. However, infiltration is not easily deter-

mined. Therefore, for practical purposes, it is better to consider the net change in soil moisture content instead. The water balance is then given by:

$$\Delta SM = \Delta P - \Delta ET - \Delta RO \quad (3)$$

where ΔP is the net daily precipitation (mm/day); ΔET is the net daily evapotranspiration (mm/day); ΔRO is the net daily runoff (mm/day); and ΔSM is the net change in soil moisture content (mm/day). However, the change of groundwater storage is not significantly affected by the net change in hydrologic variables (ΔP , ΔET and ΔRO) at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds. Therefore, soil moisture content is just the residual of precipitation minus evapotranspiration and runoff. This is a reasonable approach, because the soil water condition at the watershed scale is not sufficiently homogeneous to be obtained by measurement at the one site.

Eq. (3) shows how the water storage in the watershed is dependent upon the water input which is usually mainly precipitation (P), and the water output via evapotranspiration (ET) and runoff (RO). However, the daily processes of ΔP , ΔET and ΔRO are fundamentally different in nature. ΔP usually occurs in discrete, short-period bursts, whereas evaporation is a continuous and variable function. Thus, for example, during periods with no precipitation water input is zero but the soil moisture is being almost continually depleted by evapotranspiration. In this circumstance Eq. (3) can effectively be reduced to:

$$\Delta SM = -\Delta ET \quad (4)$$

Therefore, unlike the annual situation where net water storage is not important, on the short

timescale ΔSM is very important.

3.4 Correlation between Measured and Estimated Soil Water Contents

The water balance estimates of soil water were compared with measured soil water content (TDR) during the study period. The estimated and measured soil water content showed good agreement during the study period at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds. The study results (Figs. 4 through 7) show that the daily soil water content is closely related to the weather conditions in these watersheds. The available energy affects ET and soil water content. High available energy creates a high ET rate if there is available soil water. Conversely, low available energy limits the evaporation rate even though there may be available soil water. It is widely recognized that soil moisture suction increases as soil moisture decreases. Therefore, dry surface soils evaporate less, and the surface air becomes drier.

The degree of similarity between the regressions of the two methods of measuring soil water content (energy balance-water budget approach with eddy correlation and TDR) was explained by determining the correlations between these methods at Lucky Hills and Kendall watersheds during the summer rainy period (Table 1). Simple linear regression analyses showed that soil water content measured from TDR method was responsible for 58 % and 63 % of the variations estimated from energy balance-water budget approach with eddy correlation at Lucky Hills and Kendall, respectively. The standard error of estimate of the regression (SEE) for each methods was also calculated. The SEE was 8.51 mm with mean SM of 85.73 at Lucky Hills (SEE = 9.9 % of mean SM), and 5.34 mm with mean SM of 91.28 mm at Kendall (SEE = 5.8 % of mean SM).

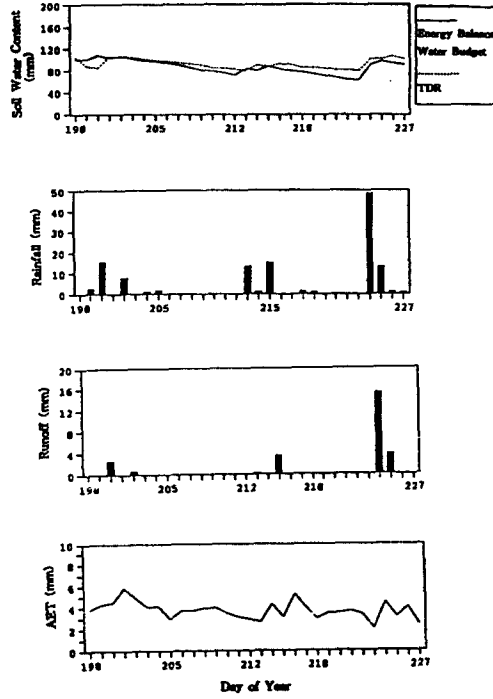


Fig. 4. Water Balance during the Summer Rainy Period (1990) at Lucky Hills Watershed

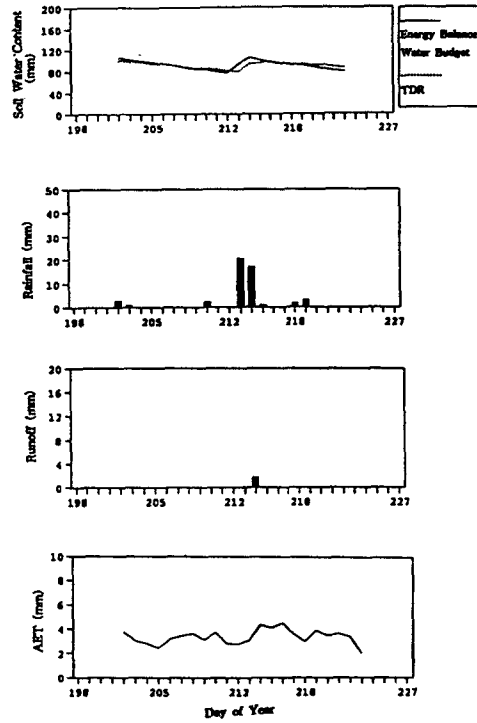


Fig. 5. Water Balance during the Summer Rainy Period (1990) at Kendall Watershed

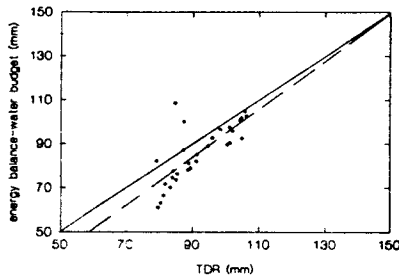


Fig. 6. Simple Linear Regression for Daily Soil Moisture Measurements between the Energy Balance-Water Budget with Eddy Correlation and TDR at Lucky Hills Watershed during the Summer Rainy Period (1990)

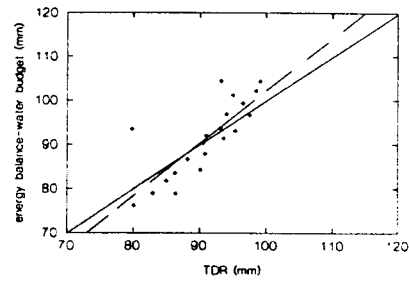


Fig. 7. Simple Linear Regression for Daily Soil Moisture Measurements between the Energy Balance-Water Budget with Eddy Correlation and TDR at Kendall Watershed during the Summer Rainy Period (1990)

Table 1. Simple Linear Regressions between the Two Measurements of Daily Soil Water Contents at Lucky Hills and Kendall Watersheds during the Summer Rainy Period (1990)

No	Regression Equations	r^2	SEE	MSM_{EW}	MSM_{TDR}	n
1	$SM_{EW} = -14.058 + 1.089SM_{TDR}$	0.584	8.51	85.73	91.68	30
2	$SM_{EW} = -16.910 + 1.191SM_{TDR}$	0.630	5.34	91.28	90.81	21

(All the regressions are significant at $P < 0.001$)

1) : Lucky Hills watershed

2) : Kendall watershed

SM_{EW} : daily soil water based on energy balance-water budget approach (mm)

SM_{TDR} : daily soil water based on TDR (mm)

MSM_{EW} : mean of SM_{EW} (mm)

MSM_{TDR} : mean of SM_{TDR} (mm)

n : sample size

r^2 : coefficient of simple determination

SEE : standard error of the regression (mm)

The null hypothesis of no relationship between daily soil water content estimated from energy balance-water budget and daily soil water content measured from TDR was tested. The results rejected the null hypothesis of no relationship between these two methods at the 0.1 percent level of significance.

4. Conclusions

The degree of similarity between the regressions of two methods (energy balance-water budget approach with eddy correlation and TDR) of measuring soil water content was ex-

plained by determining the correlations between these methods. Simple linear regression analyses showed that soil water content measured from TDR method was responsible for 58 % and 63 % of the variations estimated from energy balance-water budget approach with eddy correlation at Lucky Hills and Kendall, respectively.

The scatter plots and the regression analyses revealed that two different approaches for soil water content measurement at small watershed scale have no significant difference. The comparison tested the accuracy of current soil water content measuring system using TDR and energy balance-water budget approach

using eddy correlation method at small watershed scale.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank personnel of the USDA Agricultural Research Service, Tucson, for providing the basic data needed for this project. Assistance and guidance for data were found in Mr. J. H. Blanford, Dr. M. A. Weltz, Dr. D. C. Goodrich, Mr. T. O. Keefer, and Dr. W. P. Kustus.

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(접수: 1996년 1월 6일)