

*Workshop – Bodenhydrologische und Abflussprozess
-Kartierung*

**Was sind dominante Abflussprozesse und
wie lassen sie sich im Gelände
identifizieren?**

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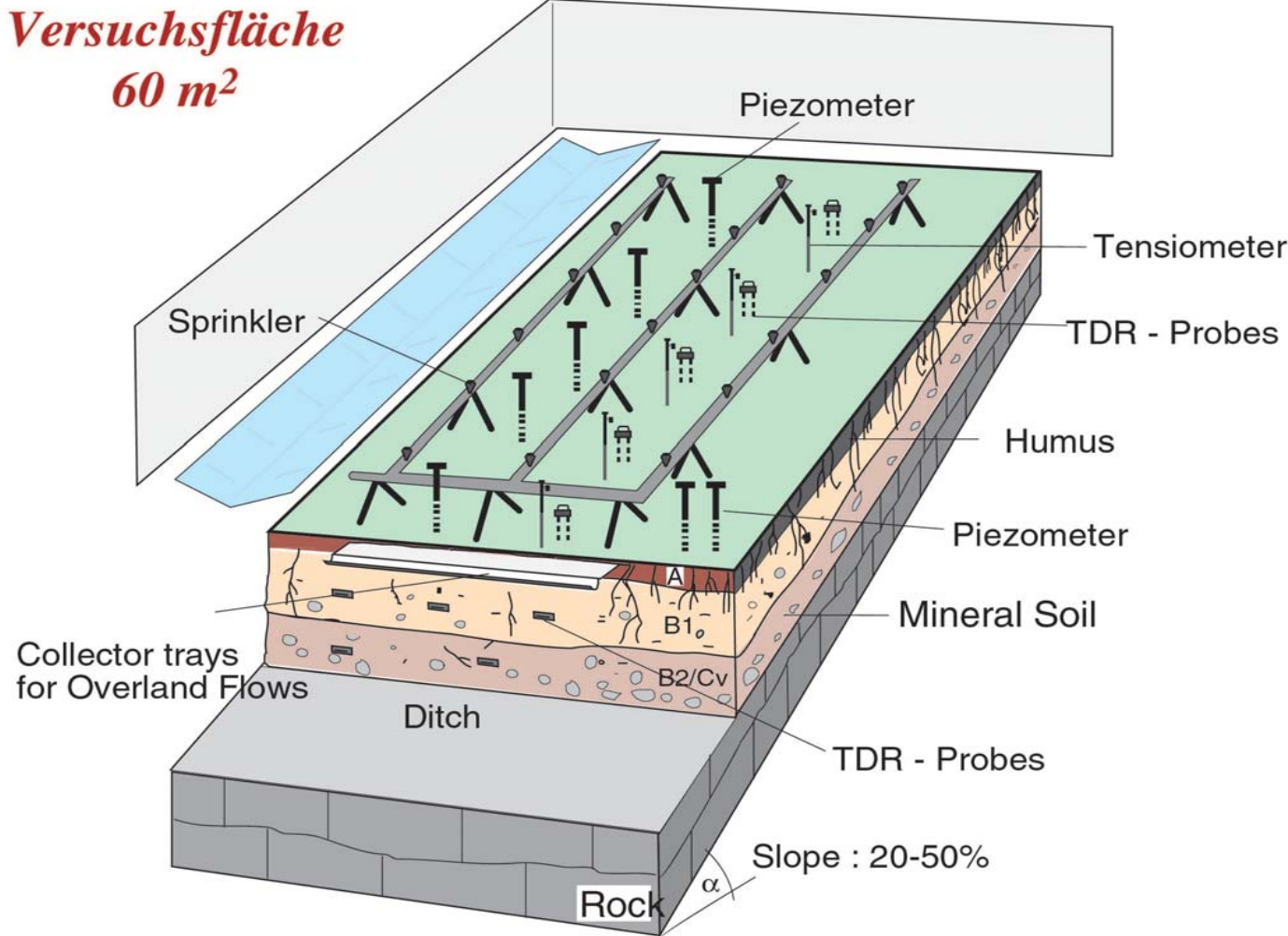
Inhalt

- Berechnungsversuche: Nachweis von Abflussprozessen
- Dominante Abflussprozesse: Welche Prozesse kennt man?
- Gesammelte Erkenntnisse
- Identifikation der Prozesse am Standort

- Identifikation der Prozesse im Gelände
 - Beispiele am Standort
 - Übertragung in die Fläche
 - Grundlagendaten
- Verifikation der Ergebnisse

- Quellen
- Zusammenfassung

Beregnungsversuche



Beregnungsversuche



Berechnungsversuche

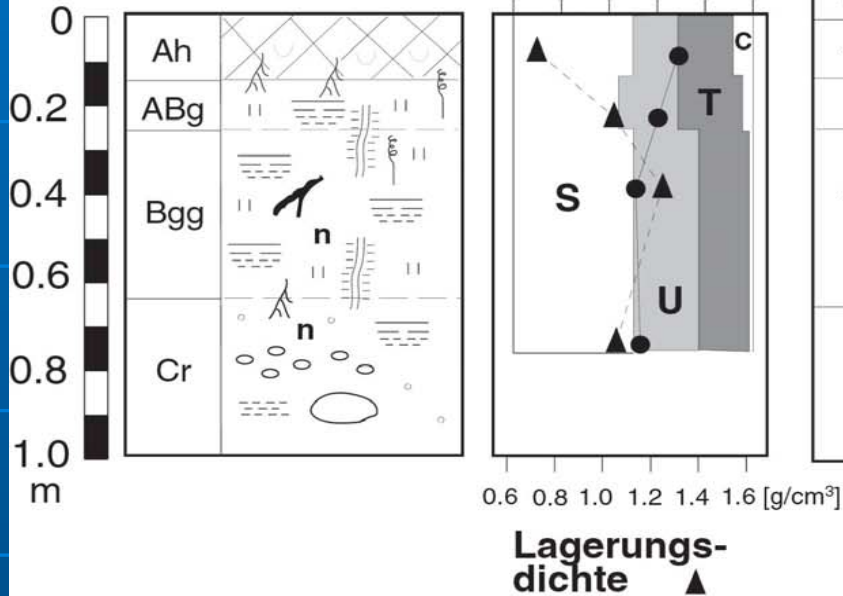
Kolluvialer Buntgley

Profil:

Textur

Porosität ●

0 20 40 60 80 100%



pH	CaCO ₃	Porosität	Ld. (pa)	org. Geh.	Textur		
					Sand	Silt	Ton
*	*	72.0	0.78	8.4	51.3	19.5	20.7
*	*	60.5	1.0	4.4	47.9	22.3	22.1
*	*	54.7	1.2	2.1	54.6	24.2	19.0
*	*	53.9	1.2				

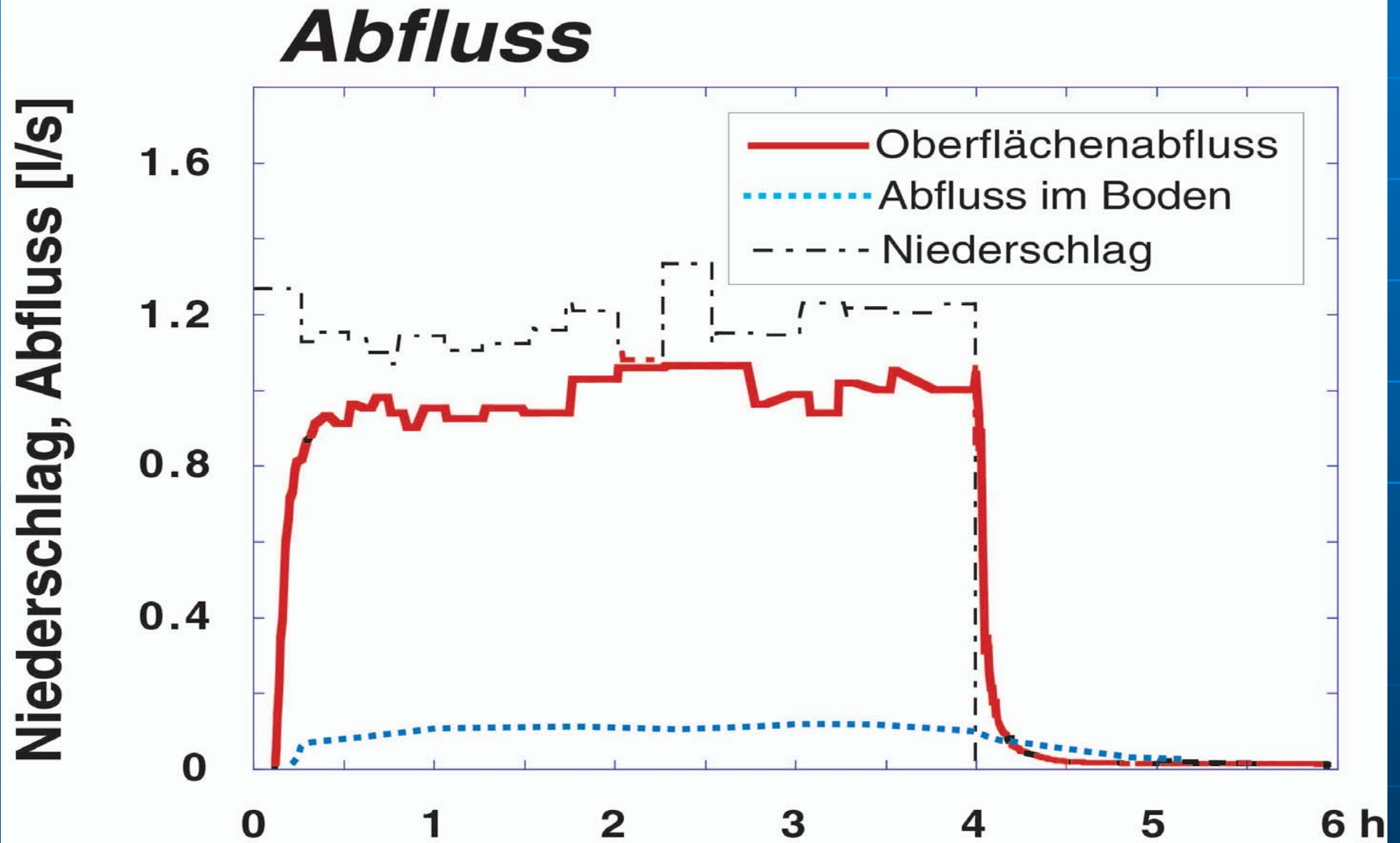
(* nicht erfasst)



Versuchsstandort Willerzell-Mulde: Bodenprofil mit den Bodenkennwerten
(S = Sand, U = Silt, T = Ton, C = organischer Gehalt, Ld. = Lagerungsdichte,
CaCO₃ = Kalkgehalt).

Weide, Hangneigung 25%, wenig Makroporen

Berechnungsversuche

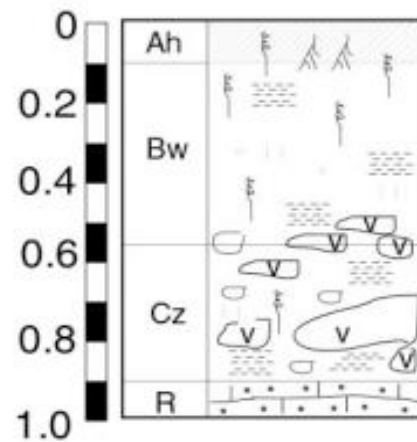


Berechnungsversuche



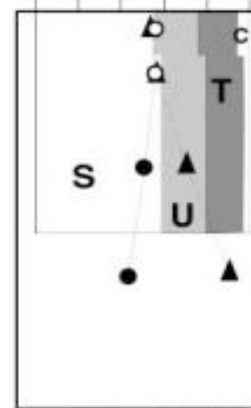
Sandige Braunerde

Profil:



Textur
Porosität ●

0 20 40 60 80 100%



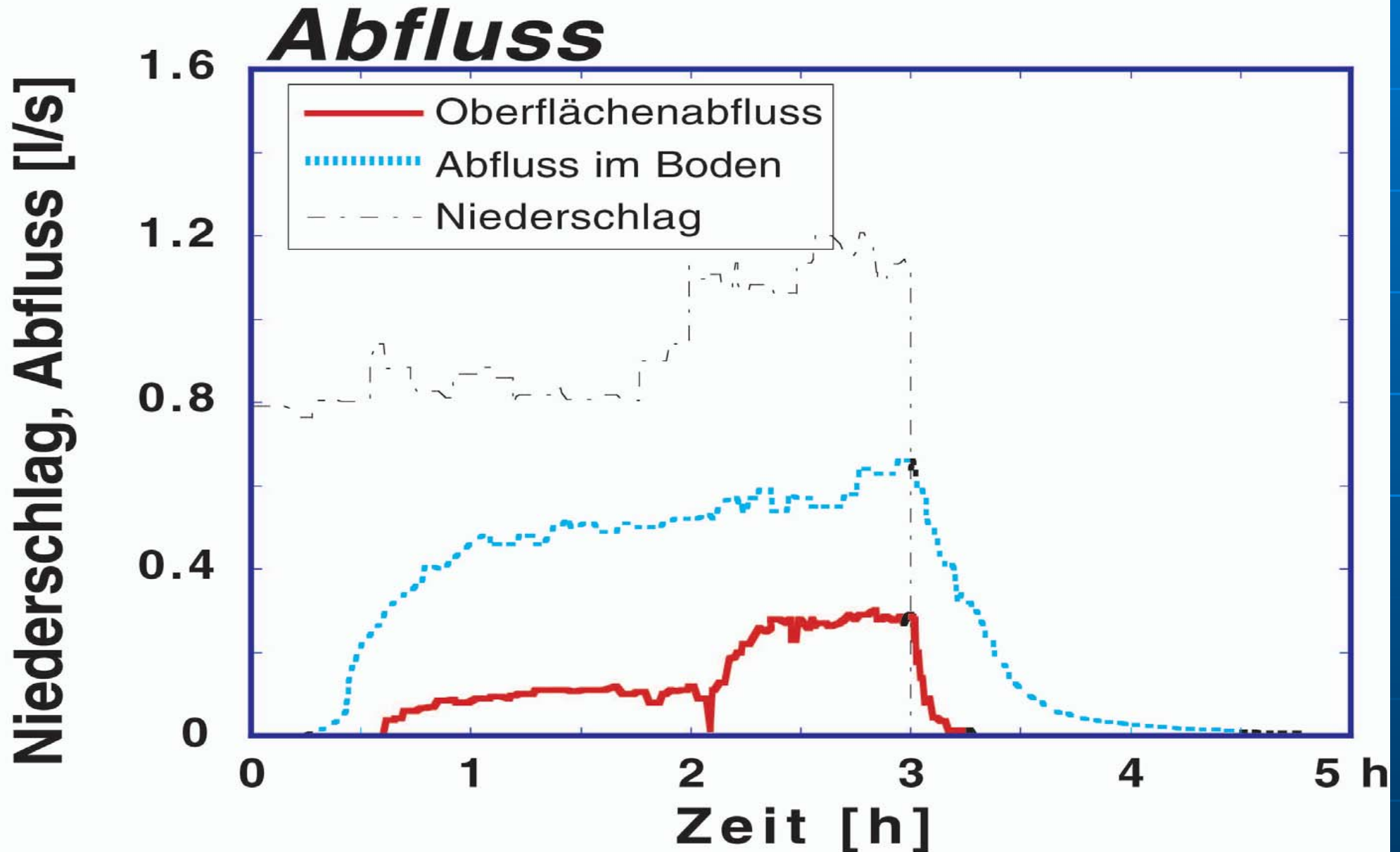
0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 [g/cm³]

Lagerungs-
dichte ▲

pH	CaCO ₃	Porosität	Ld. (ra)	org. Geh.	Textur		
					Sand	Silt	Ton
*	*	55.3	1.18	6.3	58.3	17.7	19.9
*	*	53.8	1.21				
*	*	49.6	1.34	2.2	59.9	19.1	19.5
*	*	41.3	1.55				

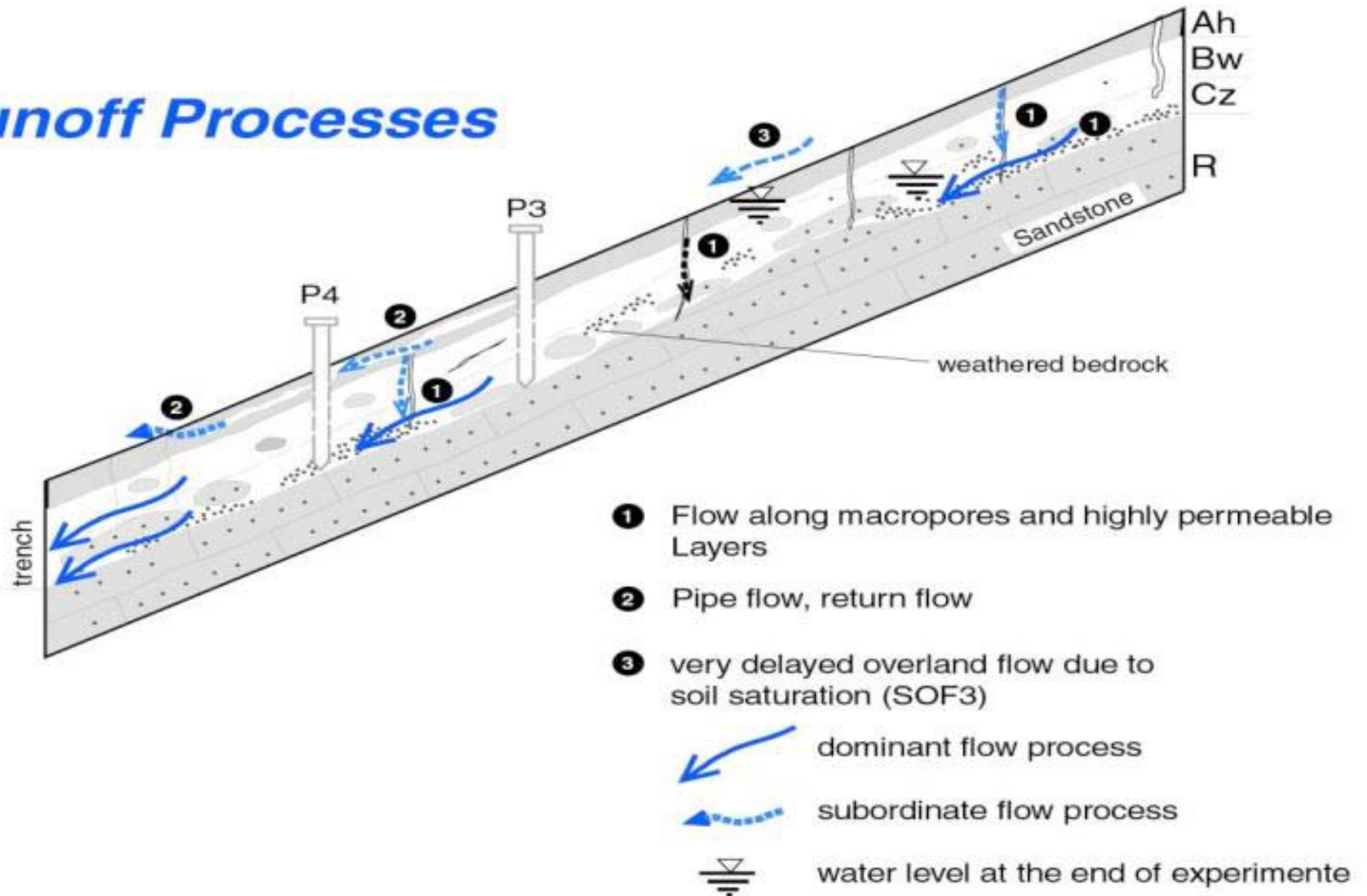
(* nicht erfasst)

Beregnungsversuche



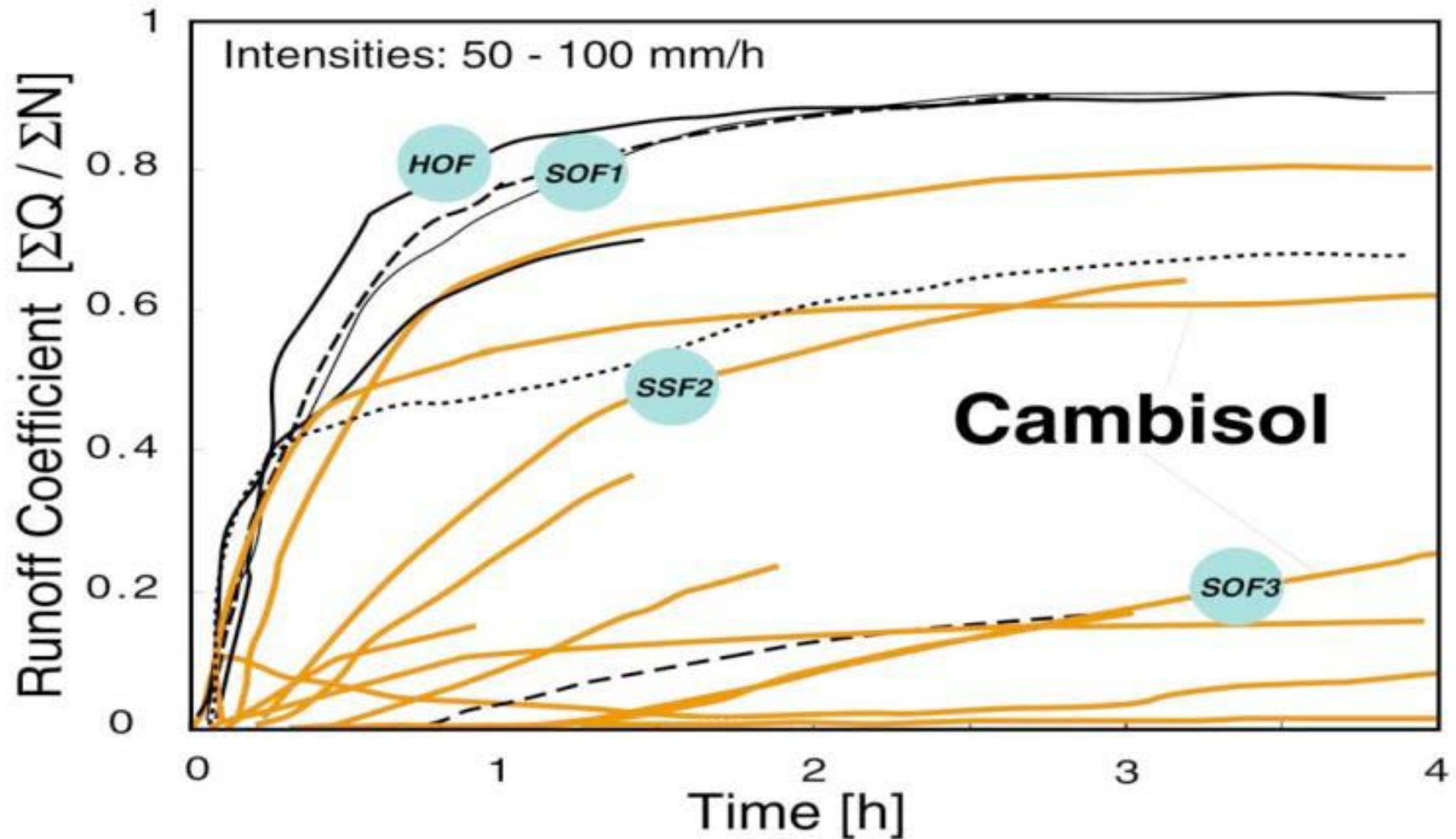
Beregnungsversuche

Runoff Processes

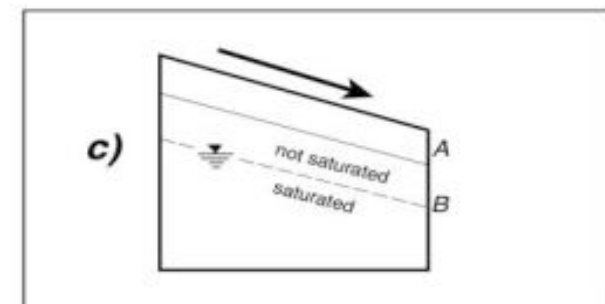
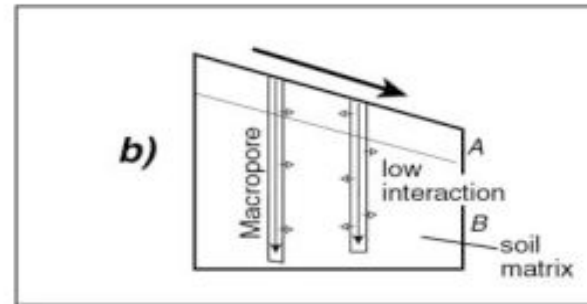
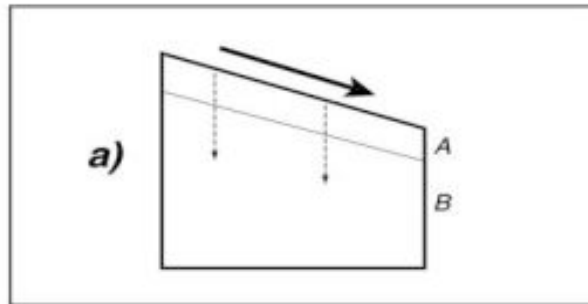


Berechnungsversuche

Runoff Response at 18 Plots



Gesammelte Erkenntnisse

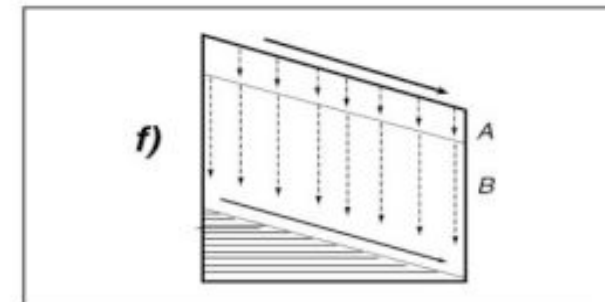
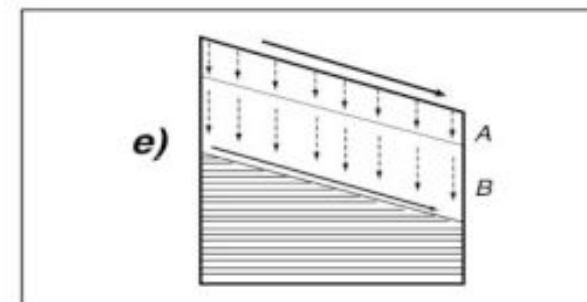
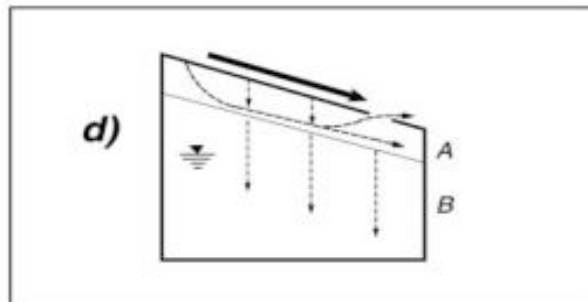


Different forms of hortonian overland flow (HOF):

8a. Infiltration restricted by a low permeability layer in the A or upper B horizon caused by compaction, dispersion of aggregates, hydrophobic humus, C-enrichment by certain vegetation (sites 3, 15, 16) in soils without macropores.

8b. Rapid initial infiltration via macropores, but little uptake by the soil matrix either at the surface or from macropores (site 5).

8c. General low infiltration characteristics (site 13).



Different forms of saturation overland flow (SOF).

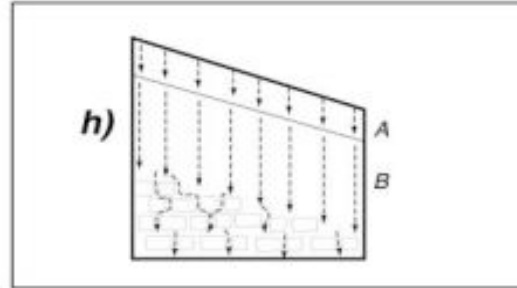
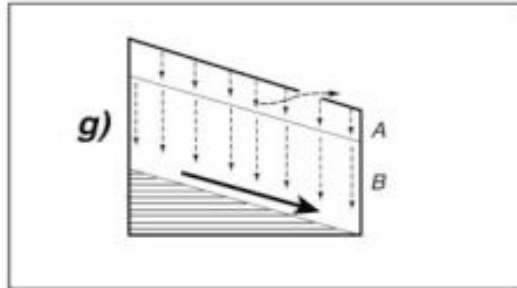
8d. On nearly saturated shallow soils, infiltration quickly causes saturation (sites 11,12).

8e. Delayed saturation overland flow (SOF2). High rate of infiltration into shallow soil which becomes saturated up to the surface when all pore space is filled with water (sites 1, 7).

8f. Very delayed saturation overland flow (SOF3). Deep and permeable soils become only saturated up to the surface when all pore space is filled with water. This occurs only during large rainfall events (sites 2, 8,10, 17).

Scherrer et al. (2007)

Gesammelte Erkenntnisse

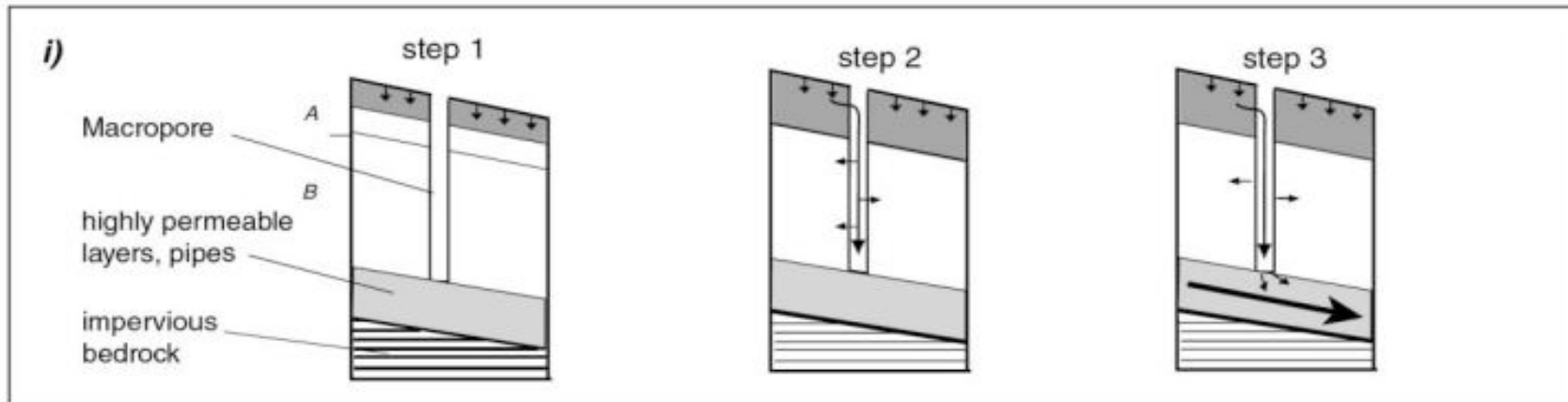


Subsurface flow (SSF):

8f. Rapid subsurface flow (SSF2). Shallow soils over an impervious layer. Good vertical and lateral permeability are required (sites 4, 6, 18).

Deep percolation (DP):

8h). Permeable soils with good vertical permeability in combination with a pervious geology (sites 9,14).



8i. Reasons for the rapid lateral flow (SSF2) at site 18 in detail. Step 1: Quick saturation of the upper most A-horizon.

Step 2: Initiation of macropore flow and bypassing of the soil matrix.

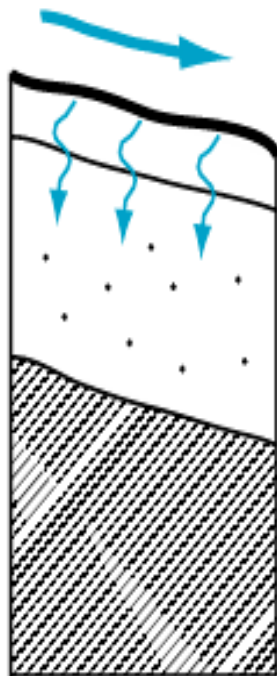
Step 3: Lateral flow in highly permeable layer above bedrock.

Gesammelte Erkenntnisse

Gesättigter Oberflächenabfluss

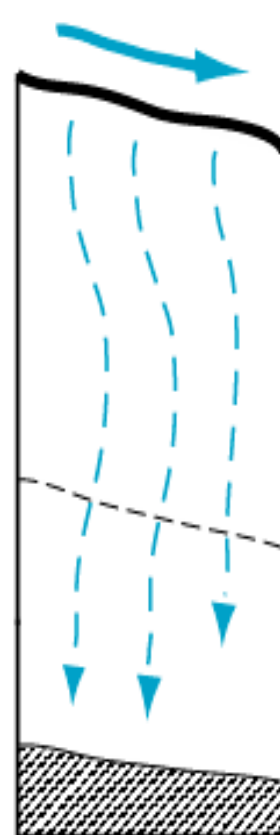
rasch

SOF 1



verzögert

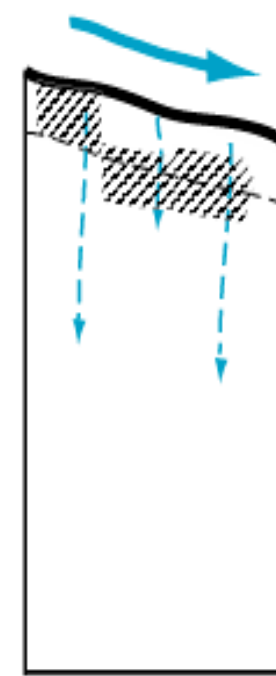
SOF 2,3



Oberflächenabfluss infolge von Infiltrationshemmnissen

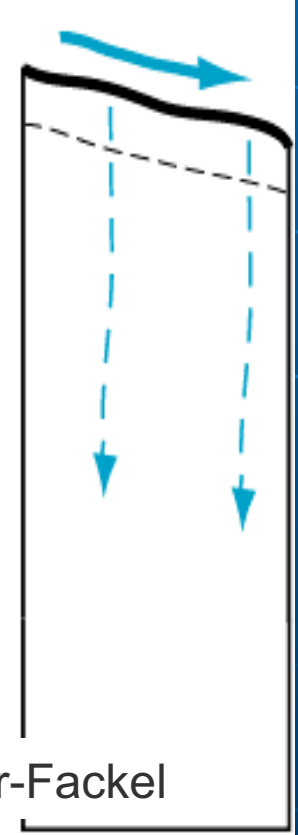
rasch

HOF 1



verzögert

HOF 2

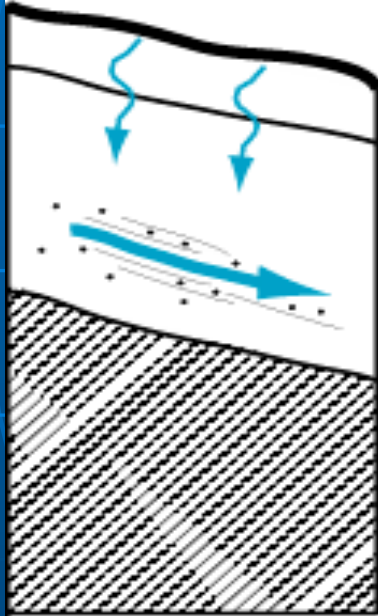


nach Schmocker-Fackel

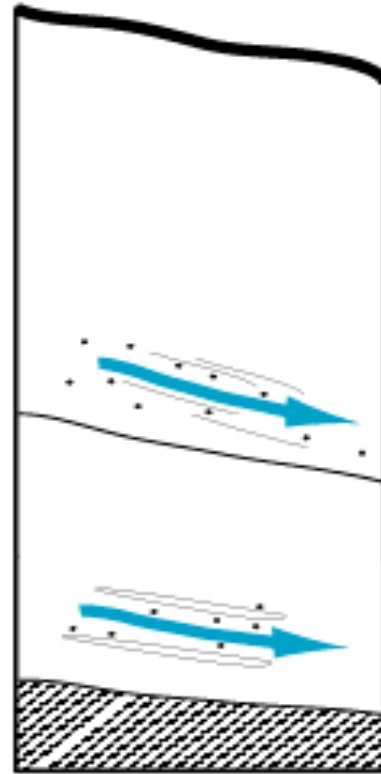
Gesammelte Erkenntnisse

Abfluss im Boden

rasch
SSF 1

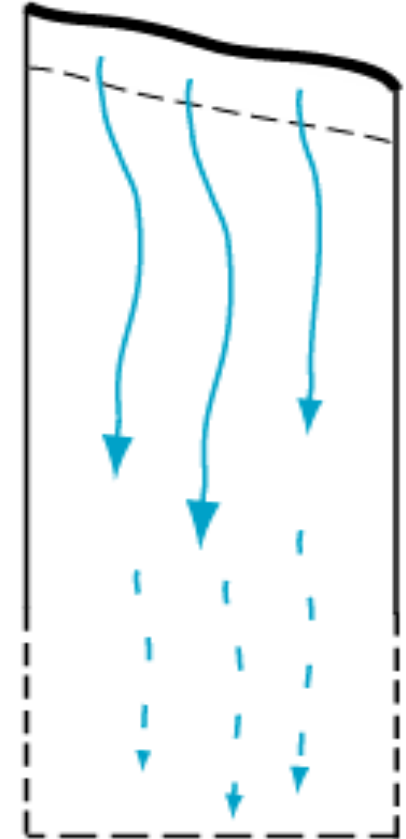


verzögert
SSF 2,3



Tiefensickerung

DP



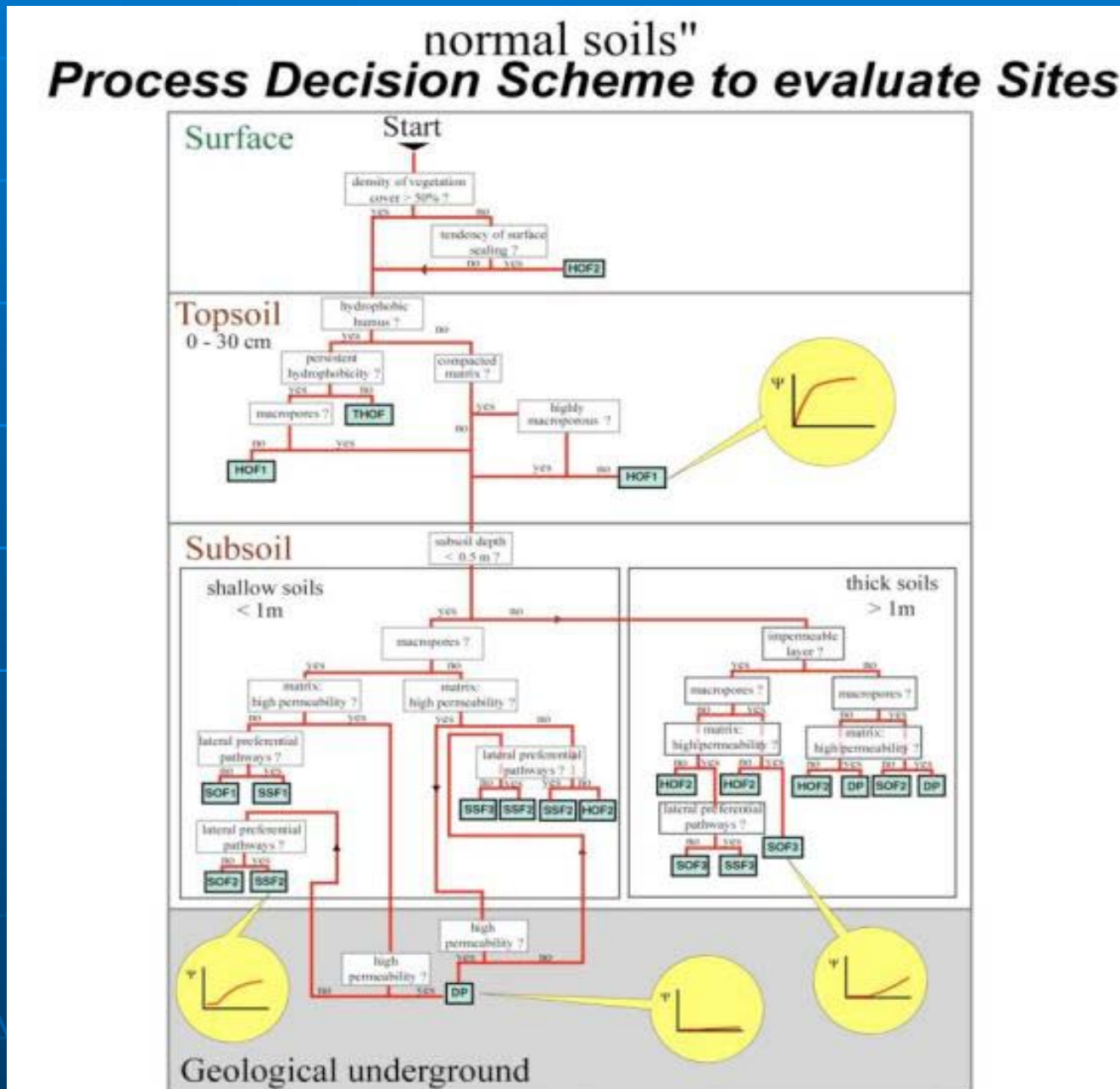
Identifikation der Prozesse am Standort

Oberfläche

Oberboden

Unterboden

Geologie



Identifikation der Prozesse am Standort

Process Decision Scheme to evaluate Sites

Surface

Start

density of vegetation
cover > 50% ?

yes

no

tendency of surface
sealing ?

no

yes

HOF2

Topsoil
0 - 30 cm

hydrophobic
humus ?

yes

no

persistent
hydrophobicity ?

yes

no

macropores ?

no

yes

HOF1

THOF

compacted
matrix ?

yes

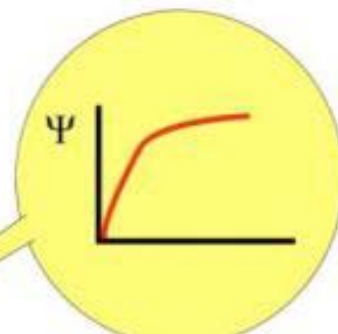
no

highly
macroporous ?

yes

no

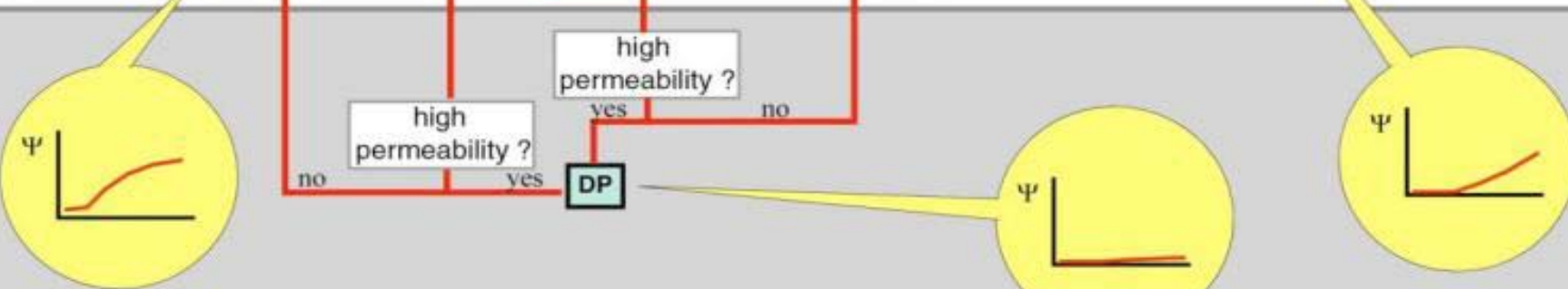
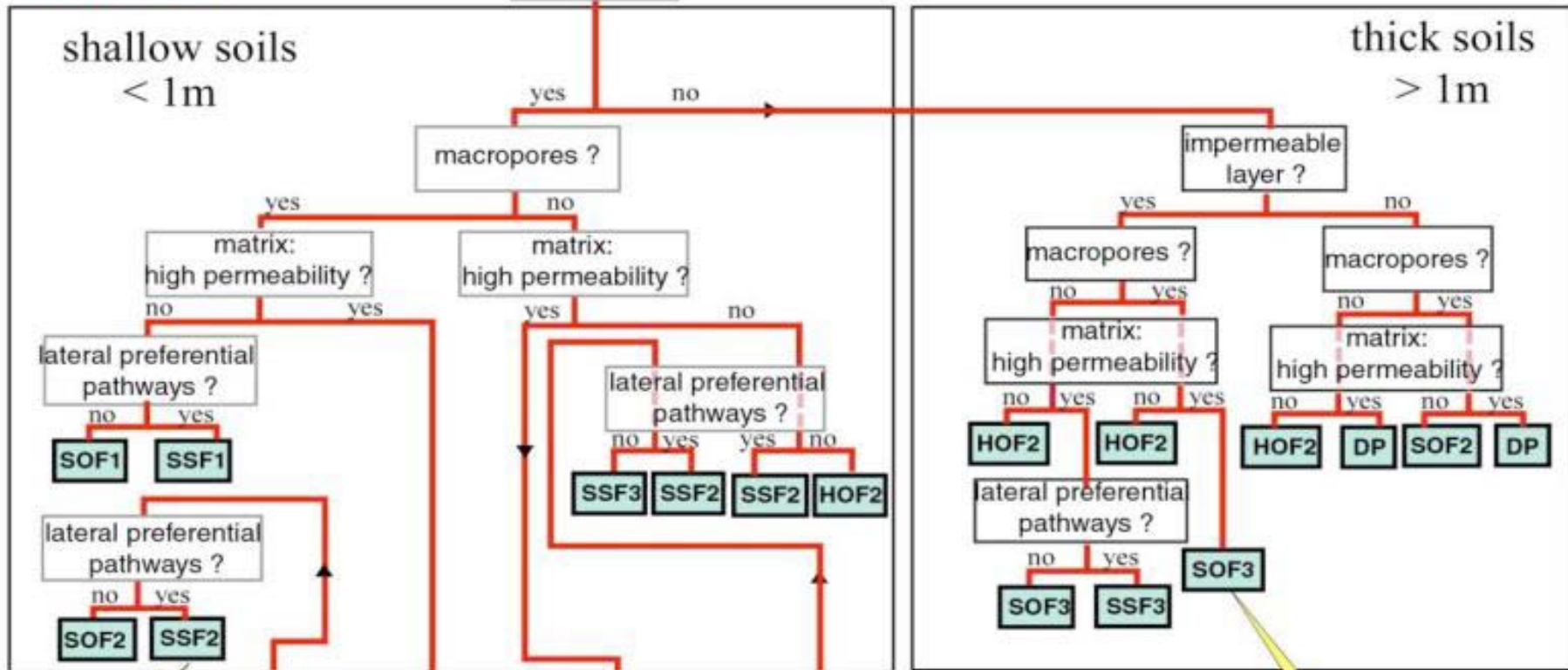
HOF1



Process Decision Scheme to evaluate Sites

"normal soils"

Subsoil



Geological underground

Identifikation der Prozesse am Standort

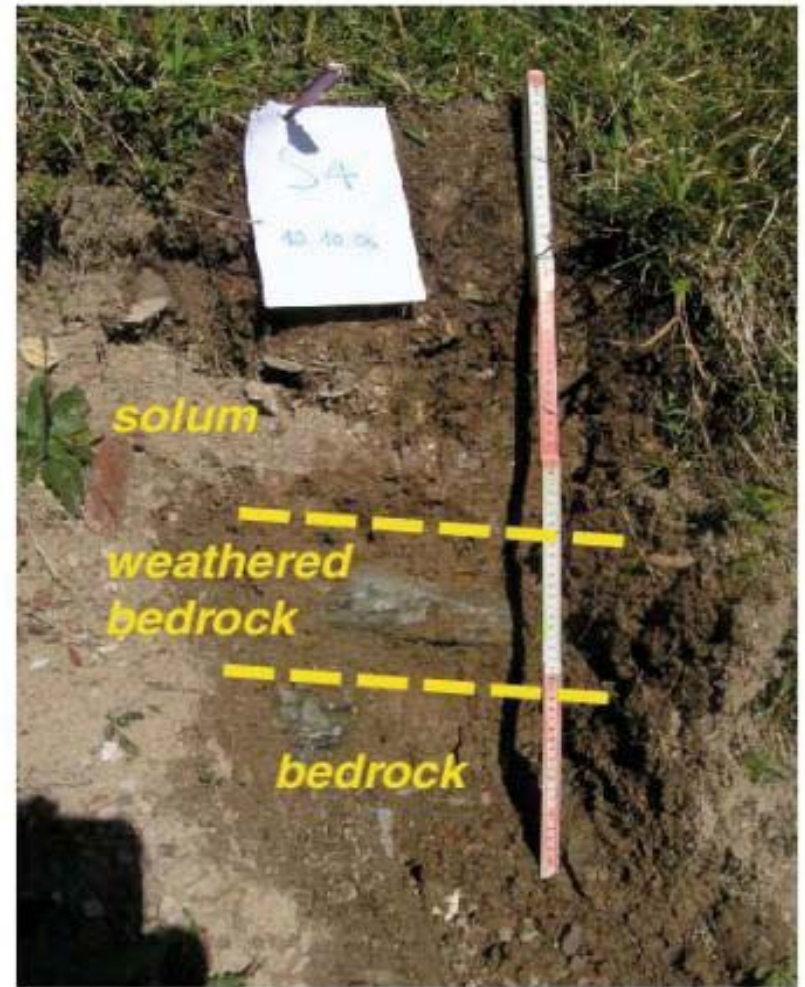


Dominanter Prozess:
Saturated Overland Flow SOF1

Identifikation der Prozesse am Standort



Soil Profile



Dominanter Prozess:
Rapid Subsurface Flow (SSF1)

Identifikation der Prozesse am Standort



Dominant Process:
Deep Percolation

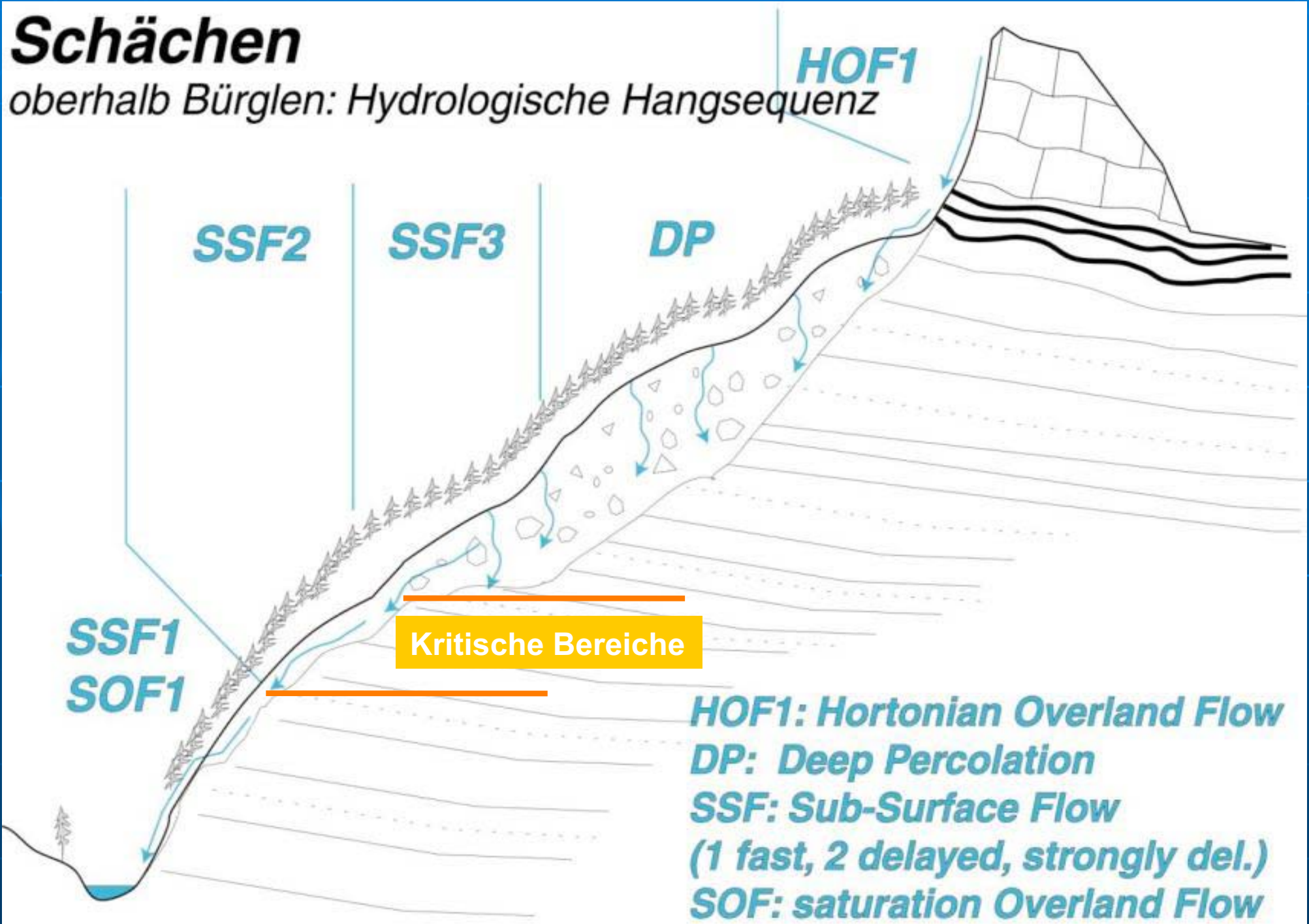
Mächtige durchlässige Ablagerungen: grosses Speichervolumen (sofern stauende Schichten fehlen)



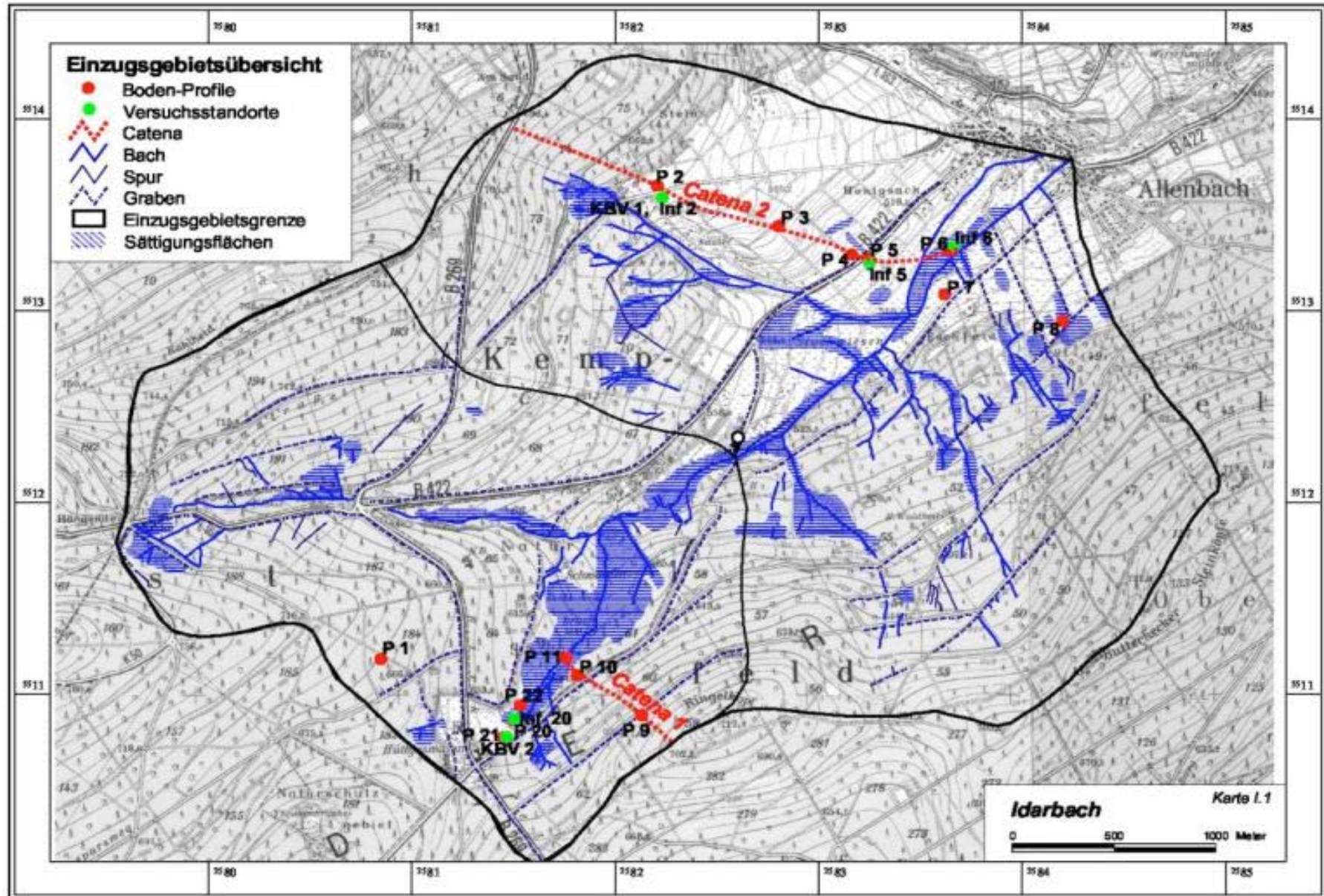
Übertragung der Prozesse auf die Fläche

Schächen

oberhalb Bürglen: Hydrologische Hangsequenz



Übertragung der Prozesse auf die Fläche

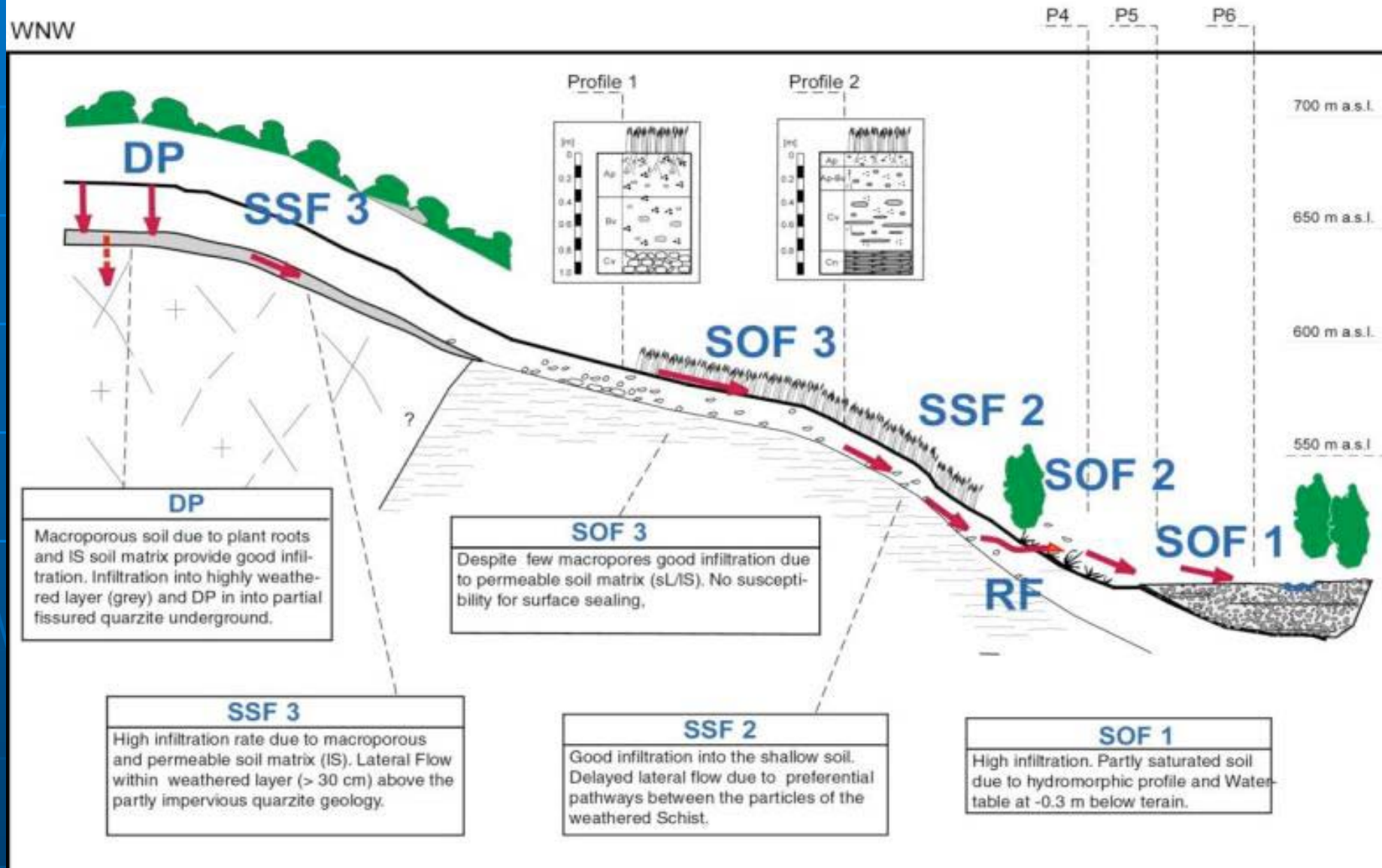


Übertragung der Prozesse auf die Fläche

Evaluated Processes of a longitudinal section

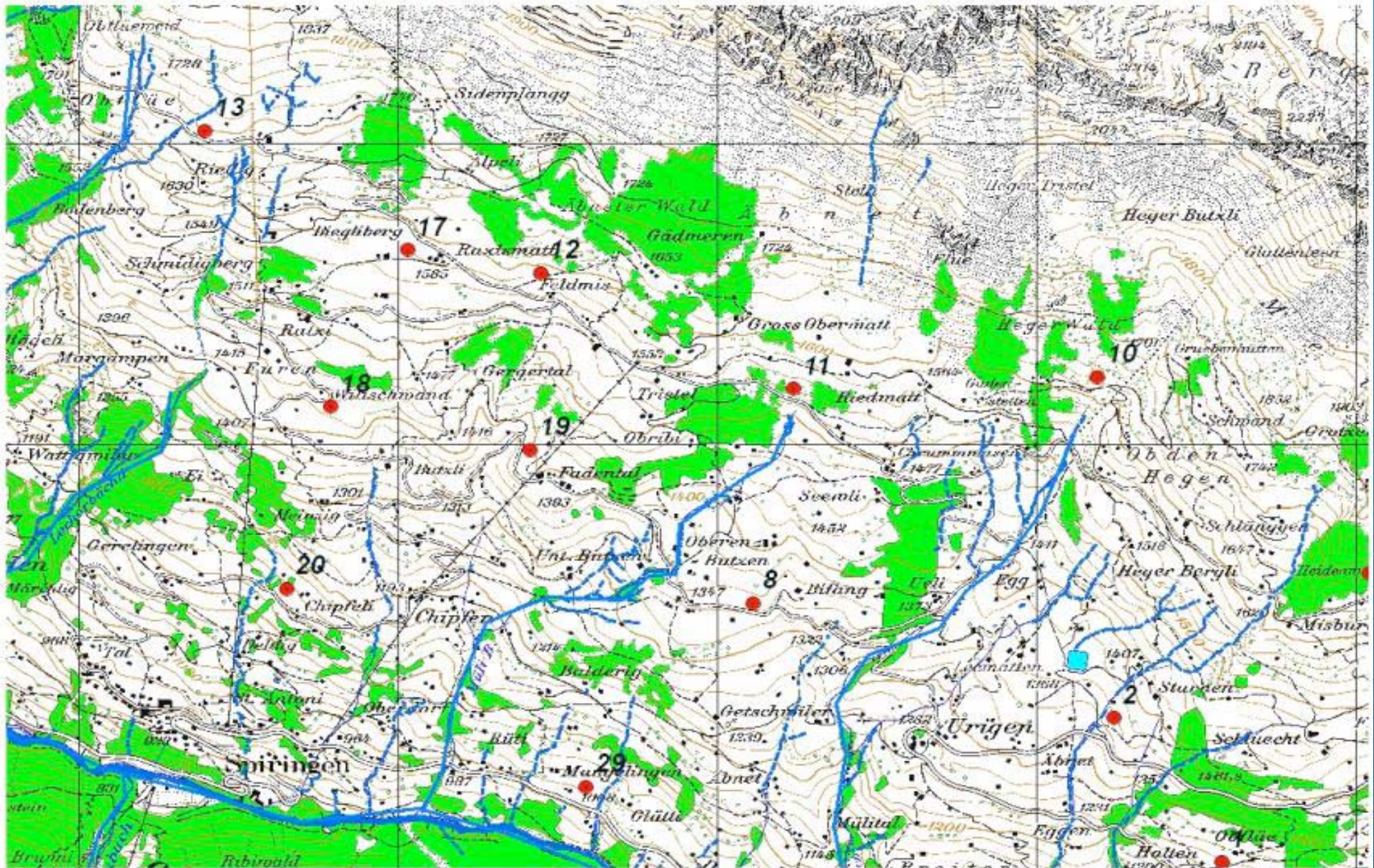
ESE

WNW

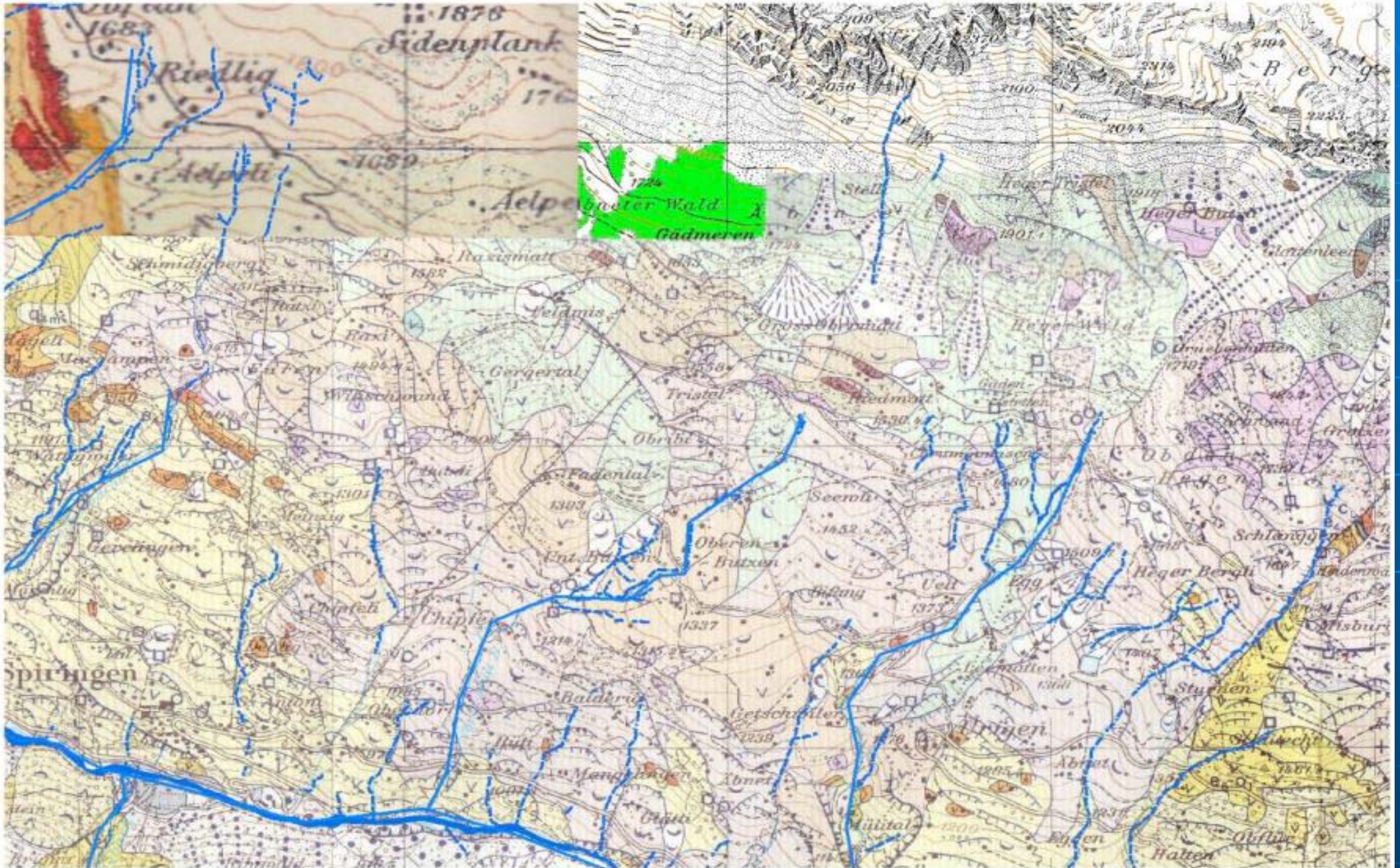


Origin: Federal Institute of Technology, 2001. slightly modified

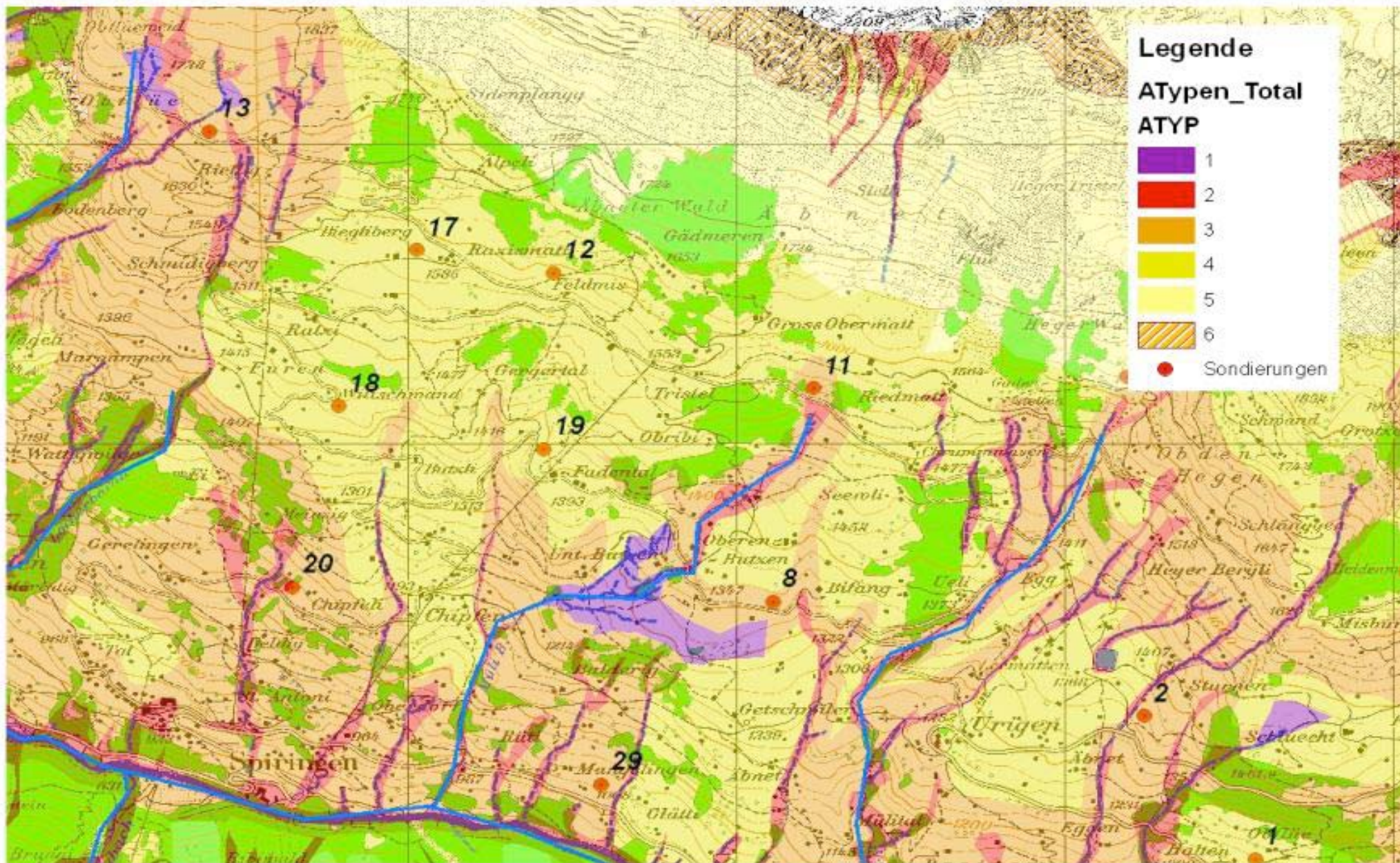
Grundlagendaten für die Kartierung











13

17

12

11

18

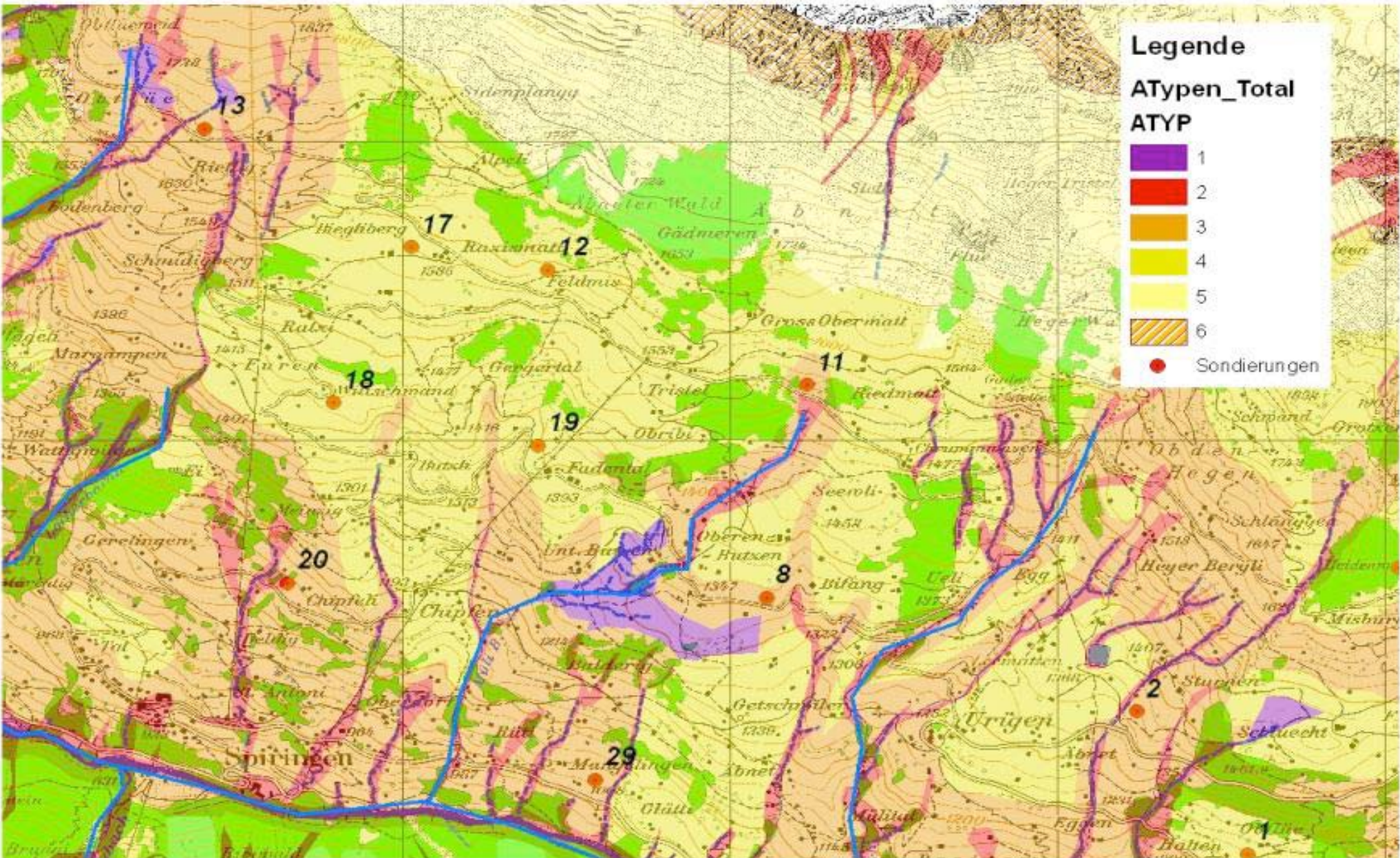
19

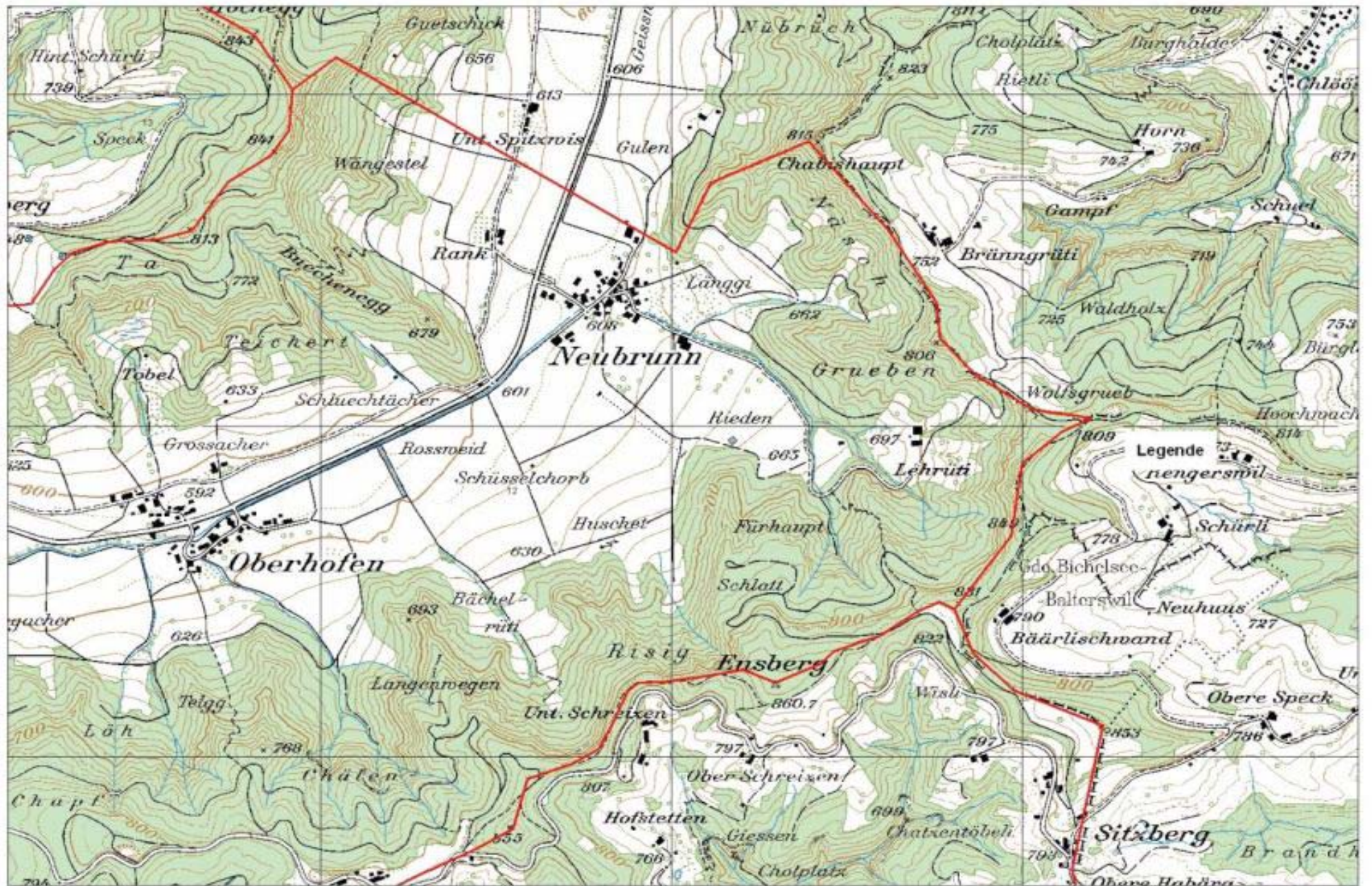
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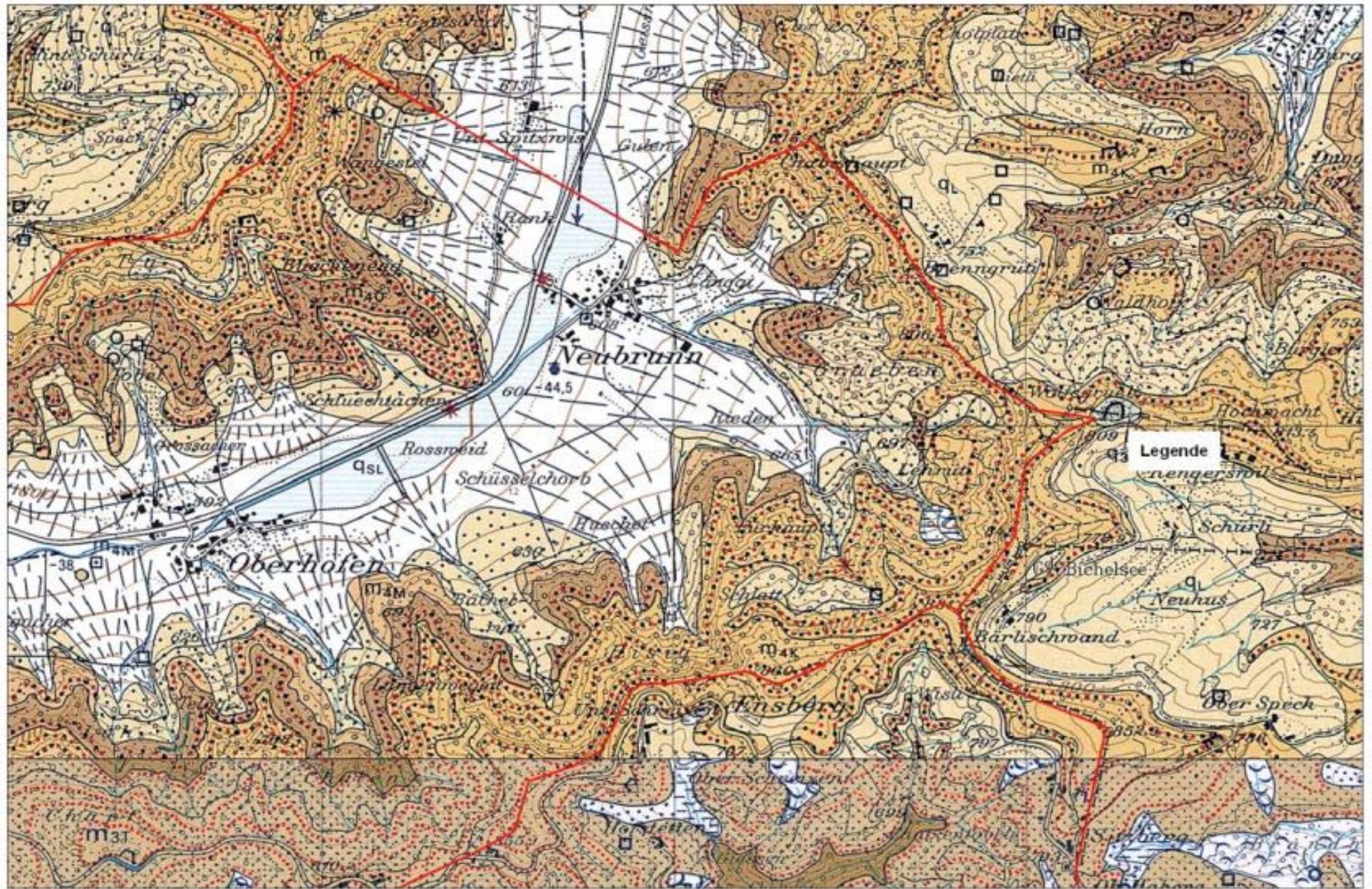
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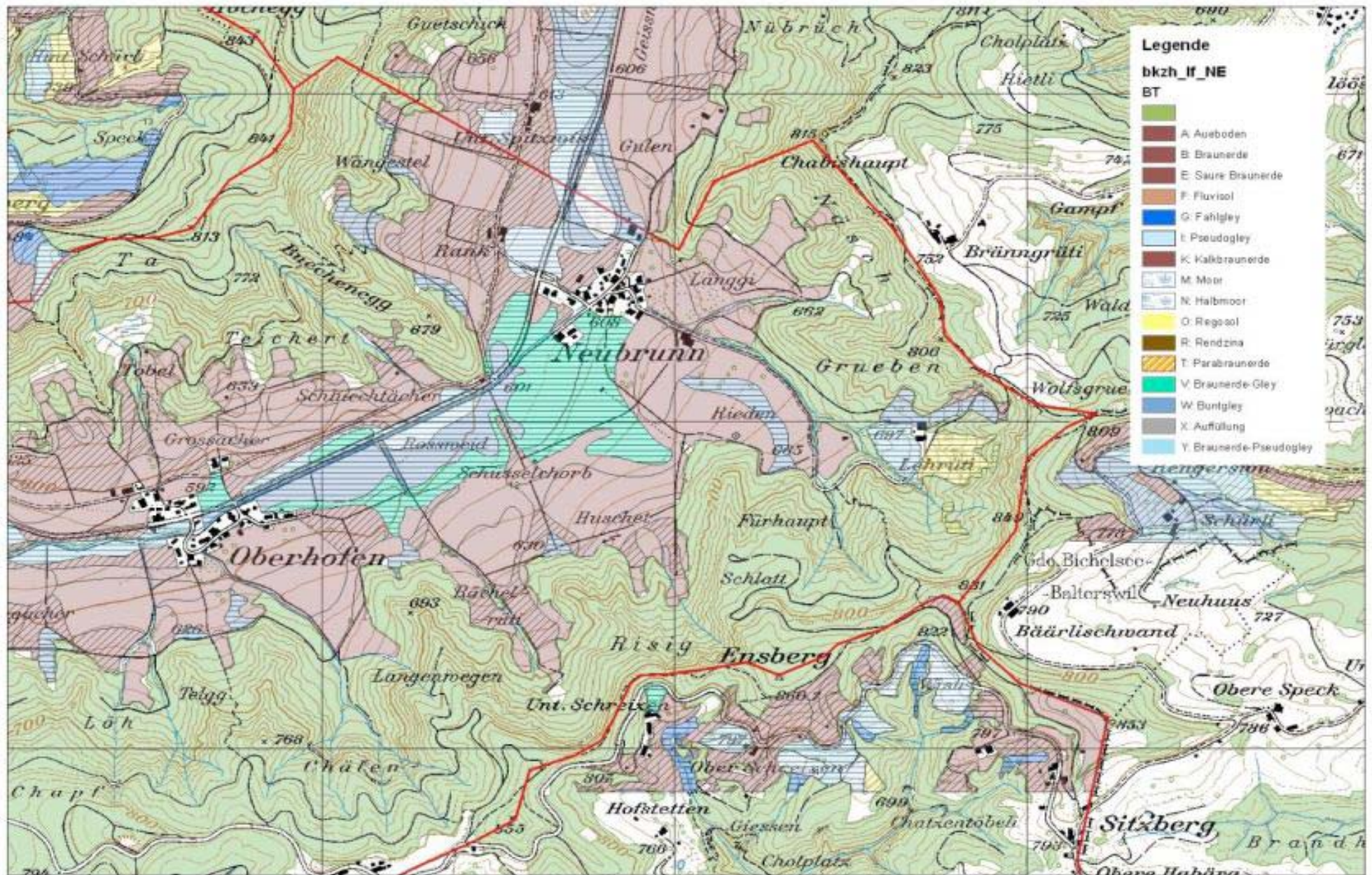
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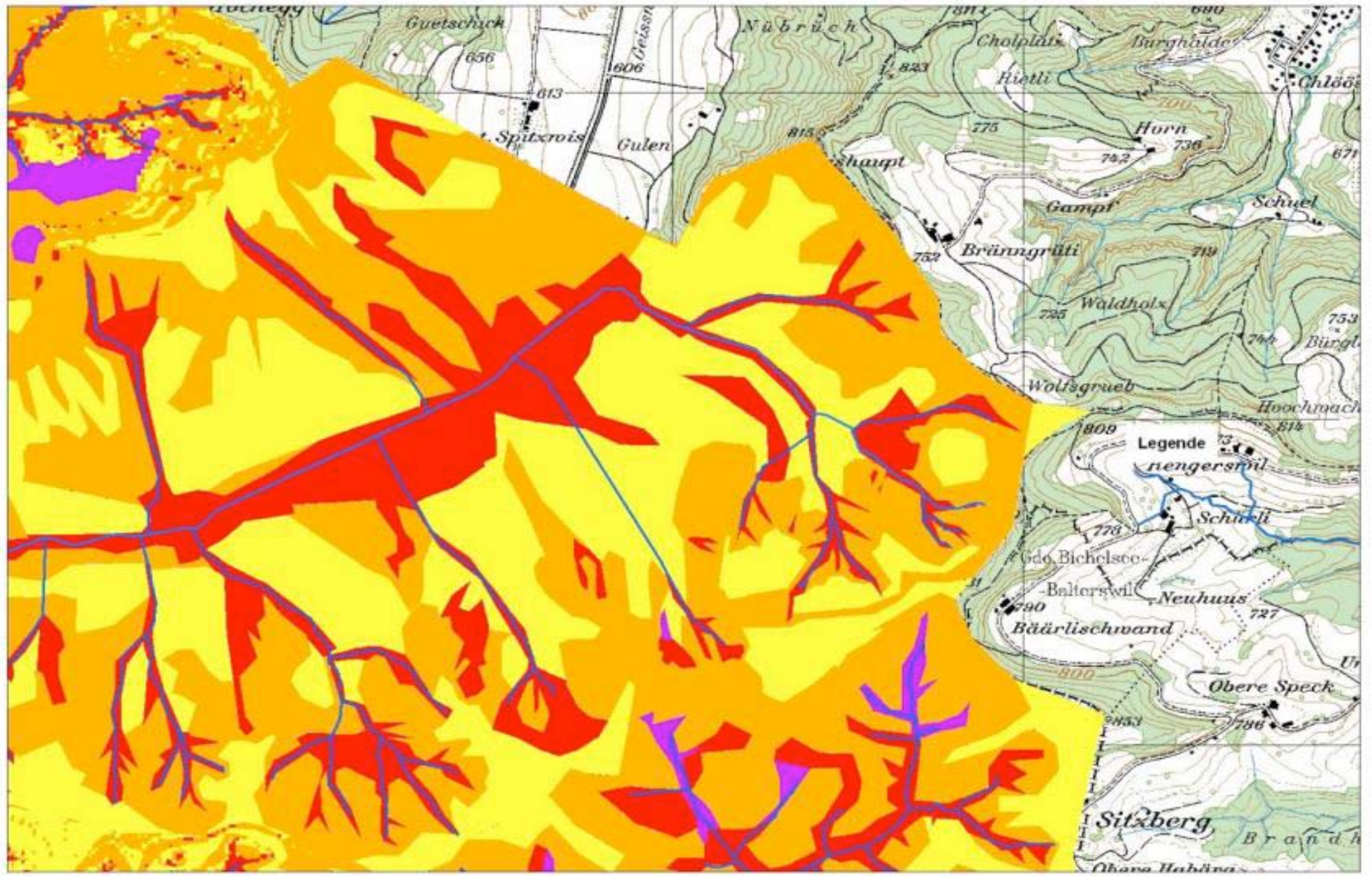
29











Verifikation der Ergebnisse

- **Qualitativ:** wenn Kartierung stimmt, dann müssten...
.(Indizien suchen, welche diese Aussagen bestätigen
/widerlegen).
- **Qualitativ:** Prüfung der Karte anhand von Beobachtungen
Ansässiger.
- **Quantitativ:** Verifikation der Kartierung mit
Abflussmessungen.
- **Quantitativ:** Verifikation der Kartierung mit einem
Niederschlag-Abfluss-Modell.

Quellen

http://www.scherrer-hydrol.ch/publikationen/publikationen_scherrer.htm



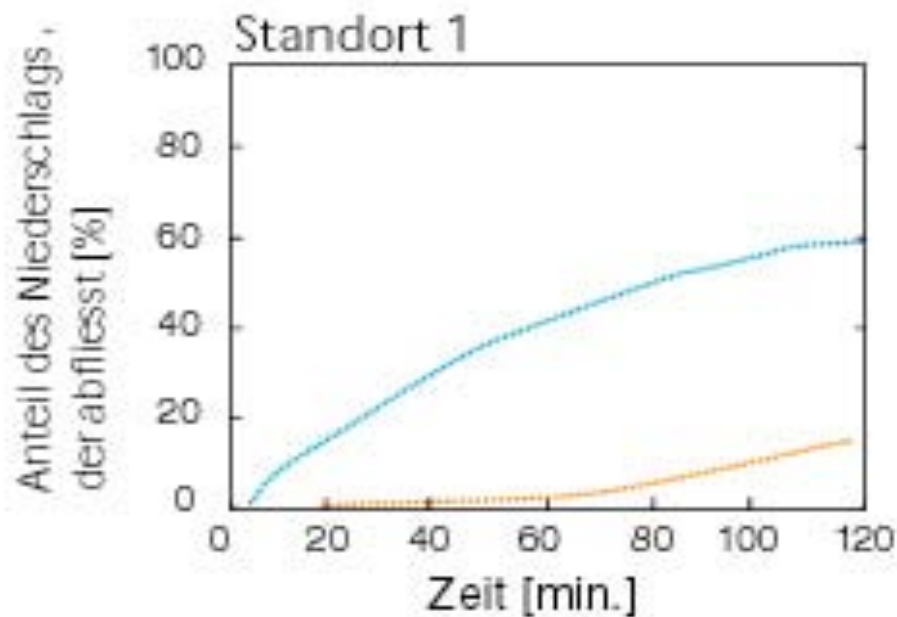
Zusammenfassung

- Kartierung auf der Grundlage von Karten und Begehungen / Feldarbeit gibt guten Einblick ins Gebiet.
- Die Kartengrundlagen sind unterschiedlich reichhaltig.
- Schlechte Grundlagen: Kartierung wird aufwändiger, aber auch ungenauer.
- Kartierungen sollten verifiziert werden, bevor sie für weitere Zwecke verwendet werden.

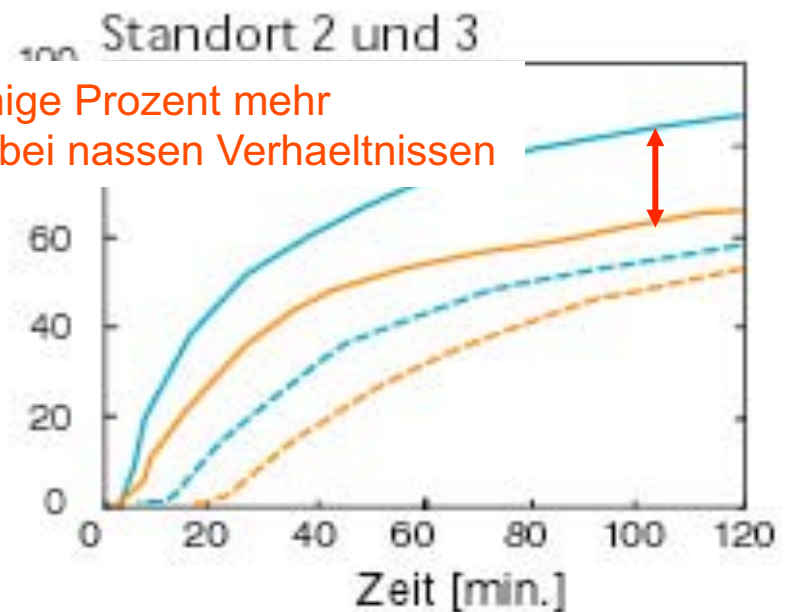
**Besten Dank für die
Aufmerksamkeit.**

Niederschlag-Vorgeschichte (Vorregen)

Berechnungsversuche
auf **trockene** und **nasse** Verhaeltnisse



Nur wenige Prozent mehr
Abfluss bei nassen Verhaeltnissen

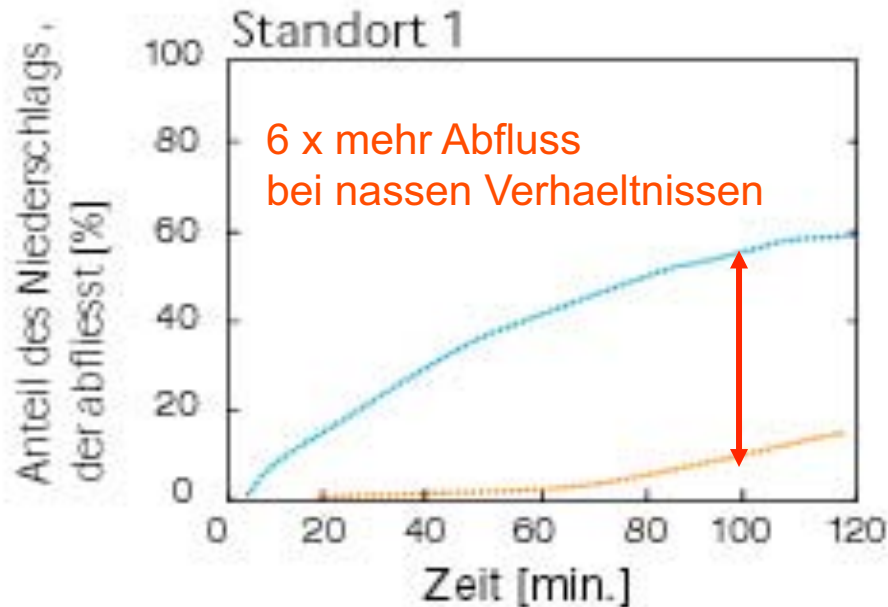


- Ablauf:
 - 1. Tag: auf trockenem Boden 300 – 400 m Niederschlag
 - 2. Tag: auf nassen Boden Versuchswiederholung
- Standort 1: grosser Unterschied der Abflussreaktionen
- Standort 2 u. 3: mässig stärkere Reaktion beim Nassversuch

Wie viel stärker ein Einzugsgebiet nach einem Vorregen reagiert, hängt vom Bodenaufbau und den Entwässerungsprozessen ab.

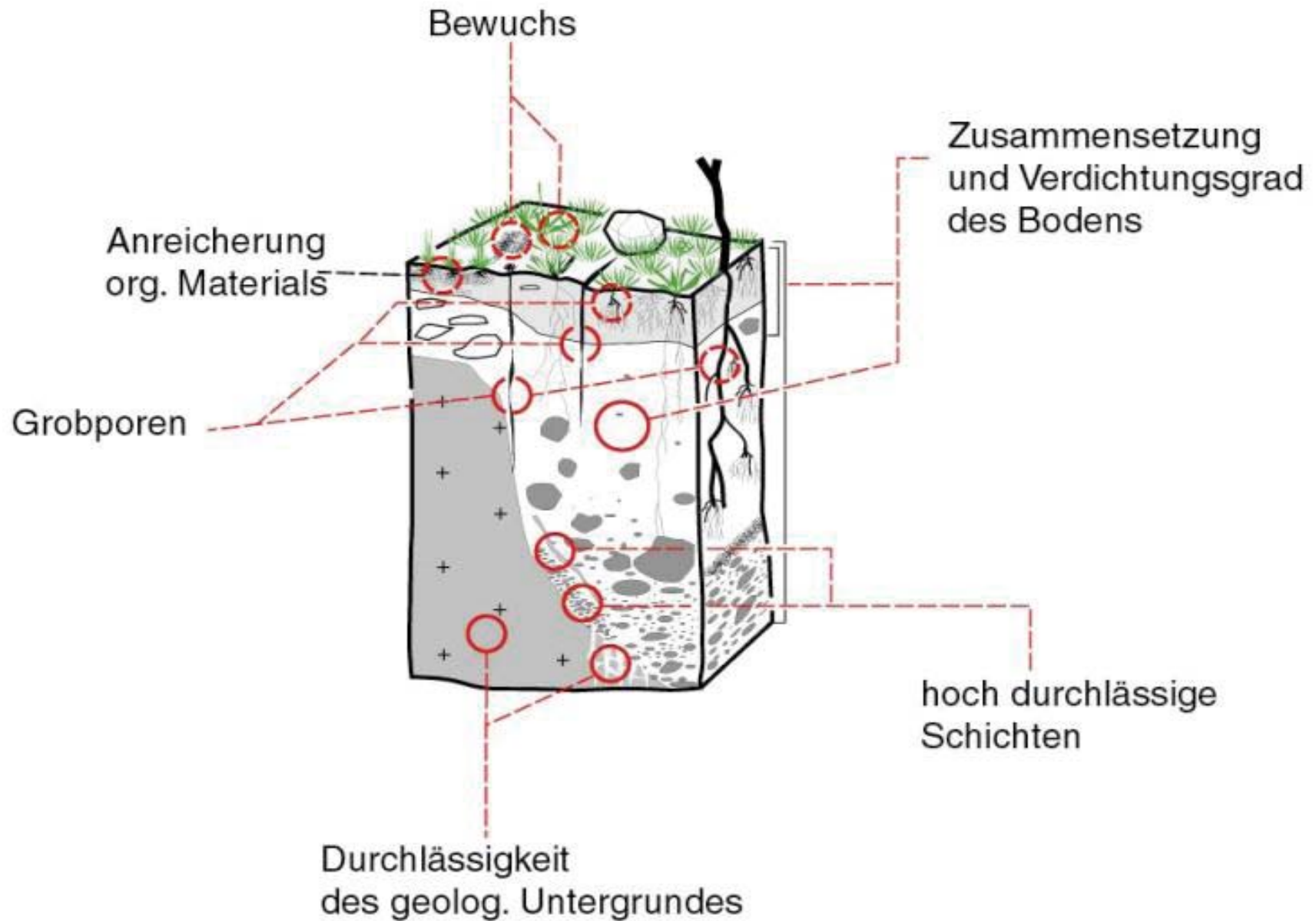
Niederschlag-Vorgeschichte (Vorregen)

Berechnungsversuche
auf **trockene** und **nasse** Verhaeltnisse



- Ablauf Berechnungsversuch:
 - 1. Tag: auf trockenen Boden 300 – 400 m Niederschlag
 - 2. Tag: auf nassen Boden Versuchswiederholung
- Standort 1: grosser Unterschied der Abflussreaktionen
-

Infiltrationsvermögen der Böden



Verschärfende und mindernde Faktoren der Abflussbildung

- Verschärfende Faktoren
 - Niederschlag-Vorgeschichte (Vorregen)
 - Schneeschmelze
 - Gefrorene Böden
- Mindernde Faktoren
 - Karst

Process	Type	Abbr.	Intensity of Runoff Process	Process Criteria: Characteristics and Conditions
Overland flow processes	Hortonian	HOF1	Immediate Hortonian Overland Flow due to Infiltration Hindrance (Infiltration Excess Overland Flow)	Soil or surfaces with serious infiltration hindrances: Soils with extremely high clay content, compacted soils by agricultural machines or cattle; bedrock surfaces with low permeability.
		HOF2	Delayed Hortonian Overland Flow due to Infiltration Hindrance (Infiltration Excess Overland Flow)	Hydrophobic soils, (soils with extremely dense root network near surface similar to fur), compacted soils with low macropore density, sealed and crusted soils, macroporous soils with small water exchange (interaction) between macropores and soil matrix.
	Saturation	SOF1	Immediate Saturation Overland Flow due to Soil Saturation (Saturated Overland Flow)	Soil water level near surface combined with good permeability of soil layers (macroporous, permeable matrix), which enable infiltration and saturation after short rainfall, absence of lateral flow structures.
SOF2		Saturation Overland Flow due to slowly saturating soils (Saturated Overland Flow)	Permeable, shallow soils with a low permeable subsoil e.g. bedrock, soils with a water level in the subsoil, absence of lateral flow structures.	
SOF3		Delayed Overland Flow due to very slowly saturated Soils (Saturated Overland Flow)	Thick macroporous soils with permeable soil matrix, which can only be saturated after extensive rainfall.	
Subsurface Flow Processes	Lateral Flow	SSF1	Subsurface Flow	Lateral flow in steep and shallow hill-slope soils due to effective lateral flow paths (macropores, pipes, highly permeable layers) in combination with low permeable underground (bedrock, impermeable layer), thicker soils with small interaction between macropore flow and soil matrix.
		SSF2	Delayed Subsurface Flow	Lateral flow in the soil due to lateral flow paths (macropores, permeable layers) with medium water exchange to the surrounding soil matrix and low permeable underground (impervious bedrock, impermeable layer).
		SSF3	Strongly delayed subsurface flow	Delayed lateral flow controlled by lateral flow paths in thick soils (macropores, highly permeable layers)
	Vertical Flow	DP	Deep percolation	Permeable and thick soils or permeable soils with a permeable geological underground.