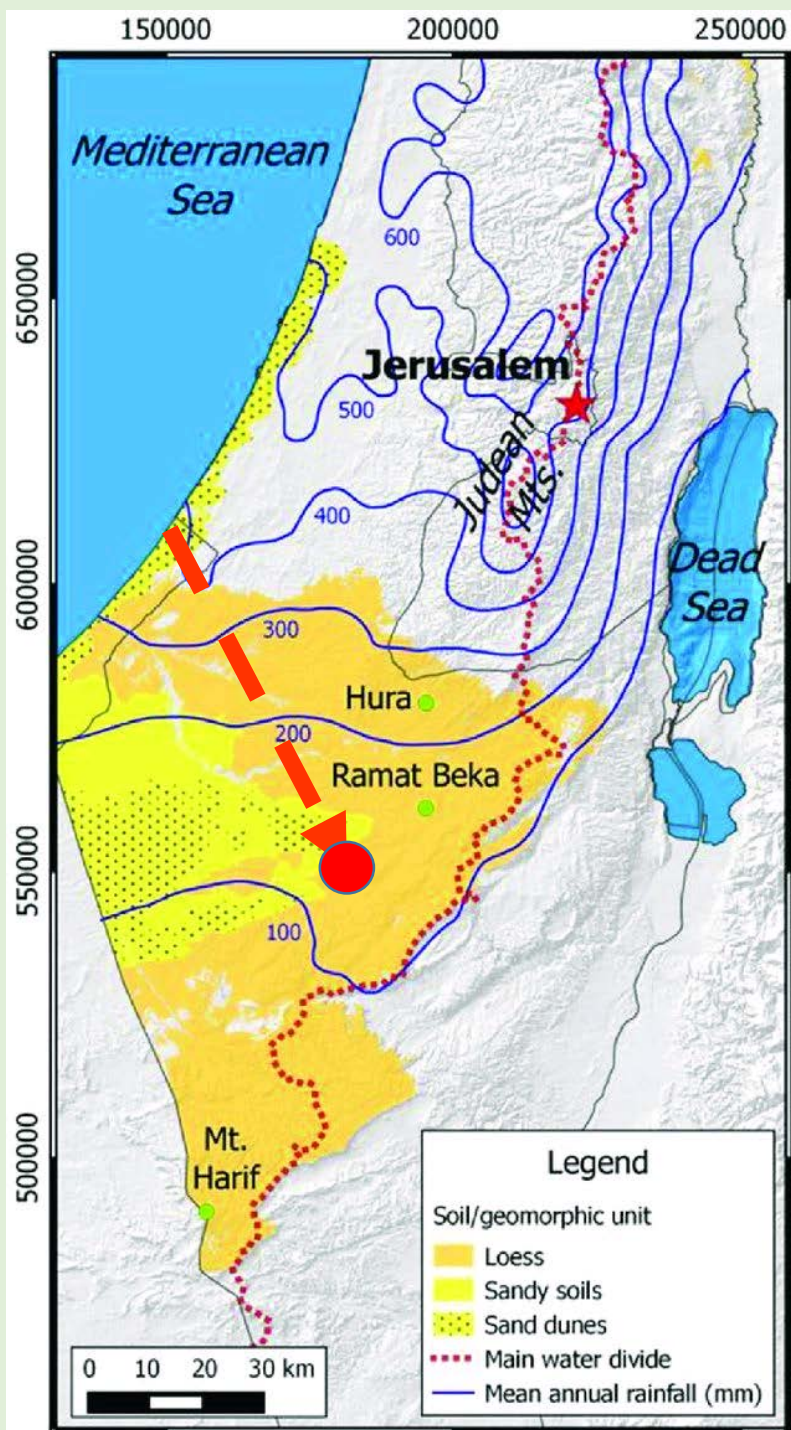




# **The effect of soil type and crust presence on non-rainfall water inputs: laboratory and field experiments**

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During the dry summer months the sea breeze is the most important meteorological feature in the South- West region.

Both soil types are covered by thin crusts

- Loess by a physical crust
- Sand dunes by biological crust

**Schematic distribution of main soil types in the Western Negev and Gaza strip.  
(O. Crouvi et al., 2015)**

# OBJECTIVES:

## Evaluate

- the magnitude of atmospheric water vapor absorption of the two main soil types in the area;
- the effect the absence of a crust has on the water vapor absorption patterns.

# MATERIALS & METHODS

## Selected properties of various soil layers

Soil	Depth	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	Organic matter (%)	Electrical conductivity (dS/m)	Water content at saturation (%)	Sodium content ( mEq/L)
Sand	crust layer	81	16	3	0.91	5.14	35	3.8
	1-5cm	86	12	2	0.36	0.47	23	0.9
	5-10cm	87	11	2	0.32	0.37	22	0.8
Loess	crust layer	41	47	12	0.78	2.27	27	12.5
	1-5cm	47	43	10	0.87	8.65	30	58.3
	5-10cm	46	44	10	0.55	8.03	29	56.7

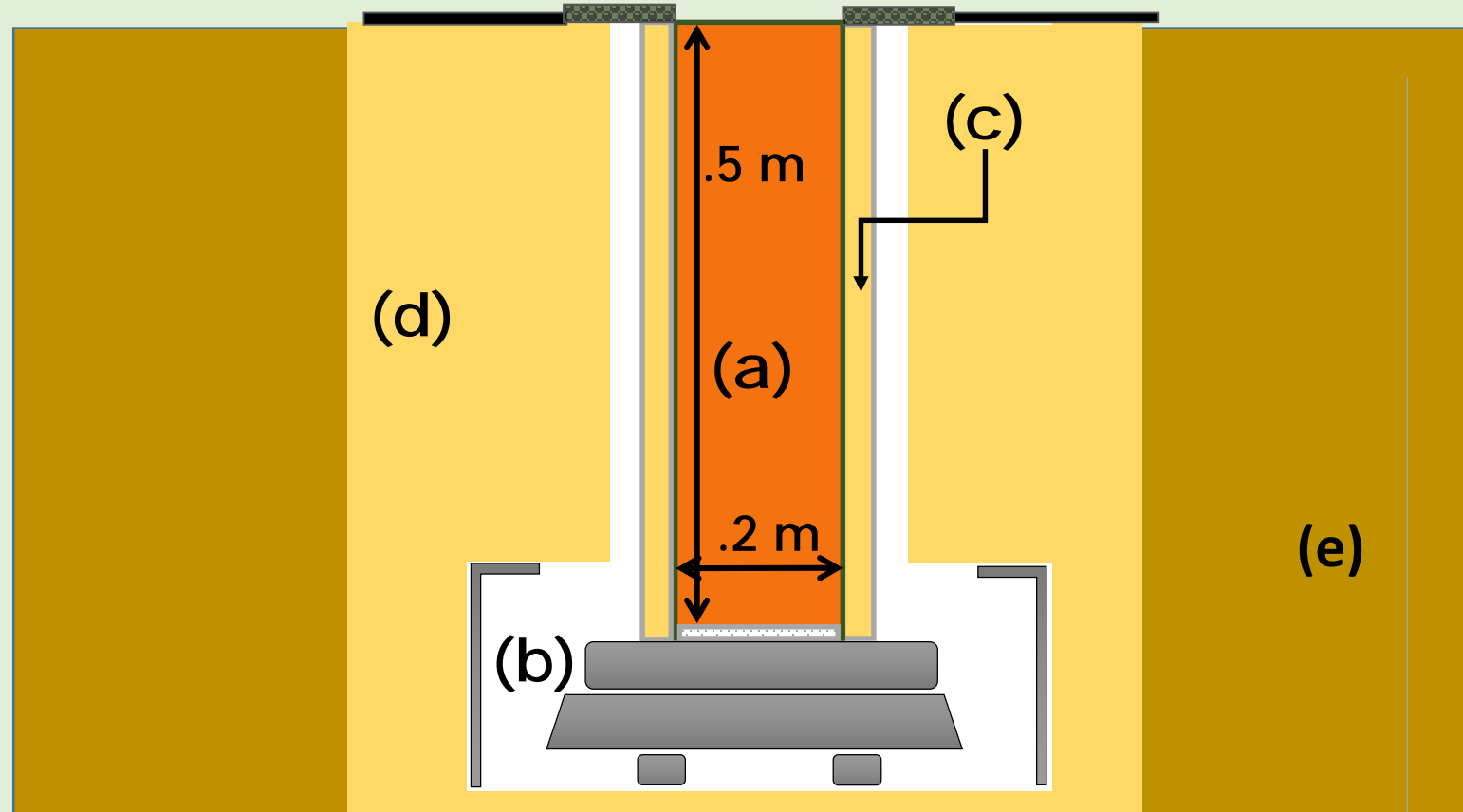
# MATERIALS & METHODS

## Field Trial

Four micro-lysimeters :

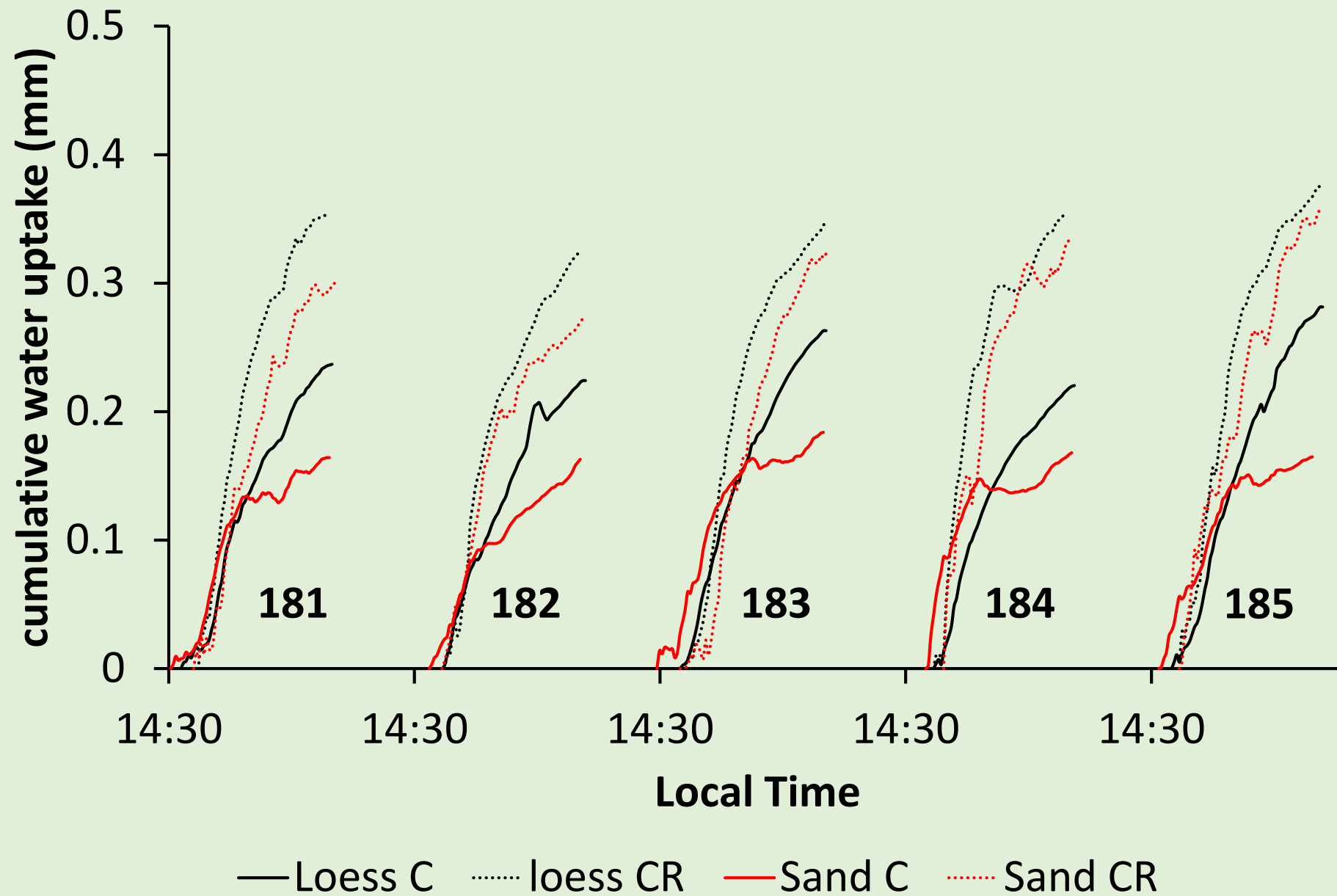
1. Sand
2. Loess
3. Sand crust removed
4. Loess crust removed

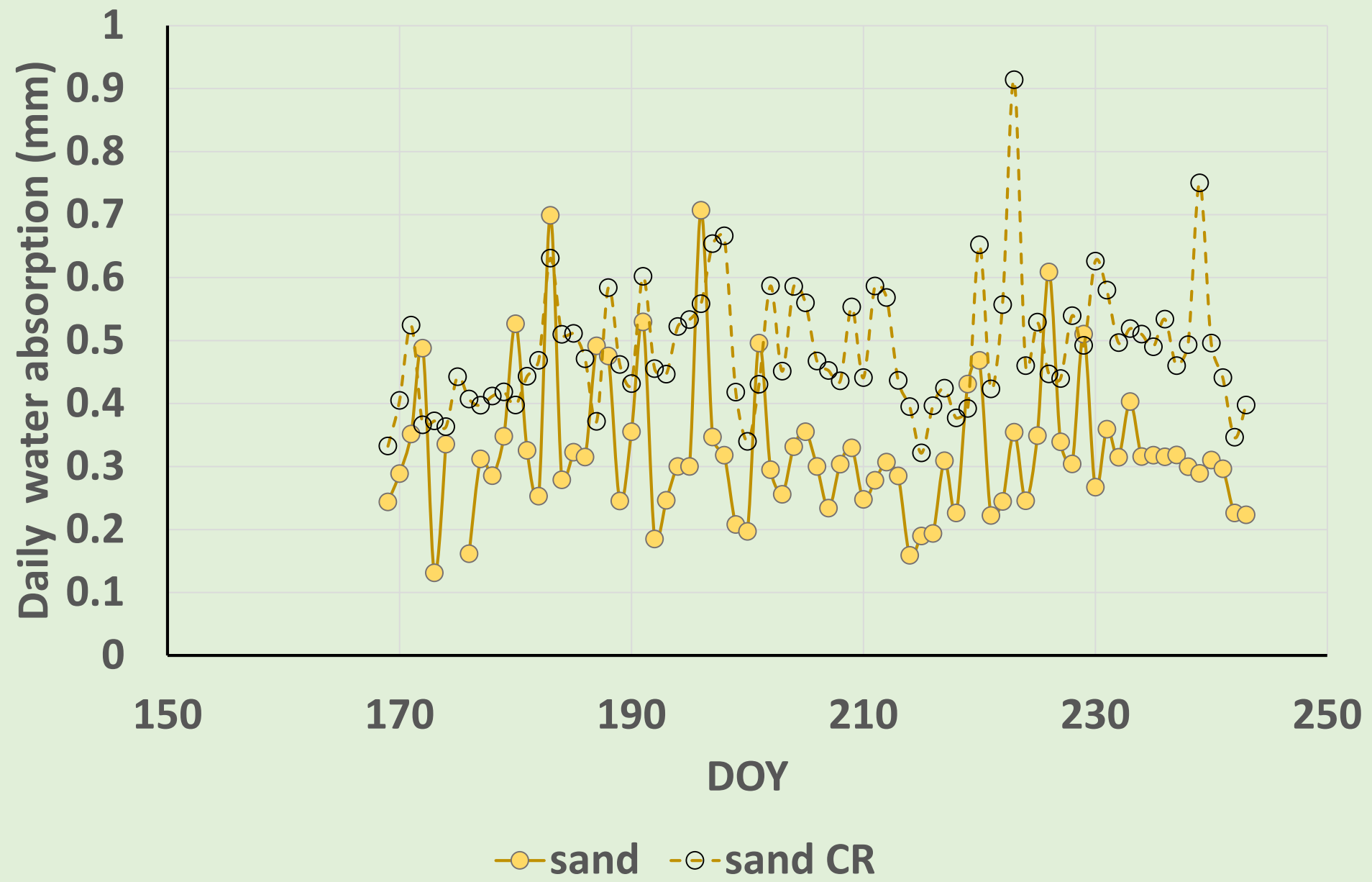
Scale: 30 kg with 0.1 gr resolution  
( equivalent to 0.004 mm).  
Electronic output connected  
to DAS. One min. burst  
averages were recorded  
every 15 min.

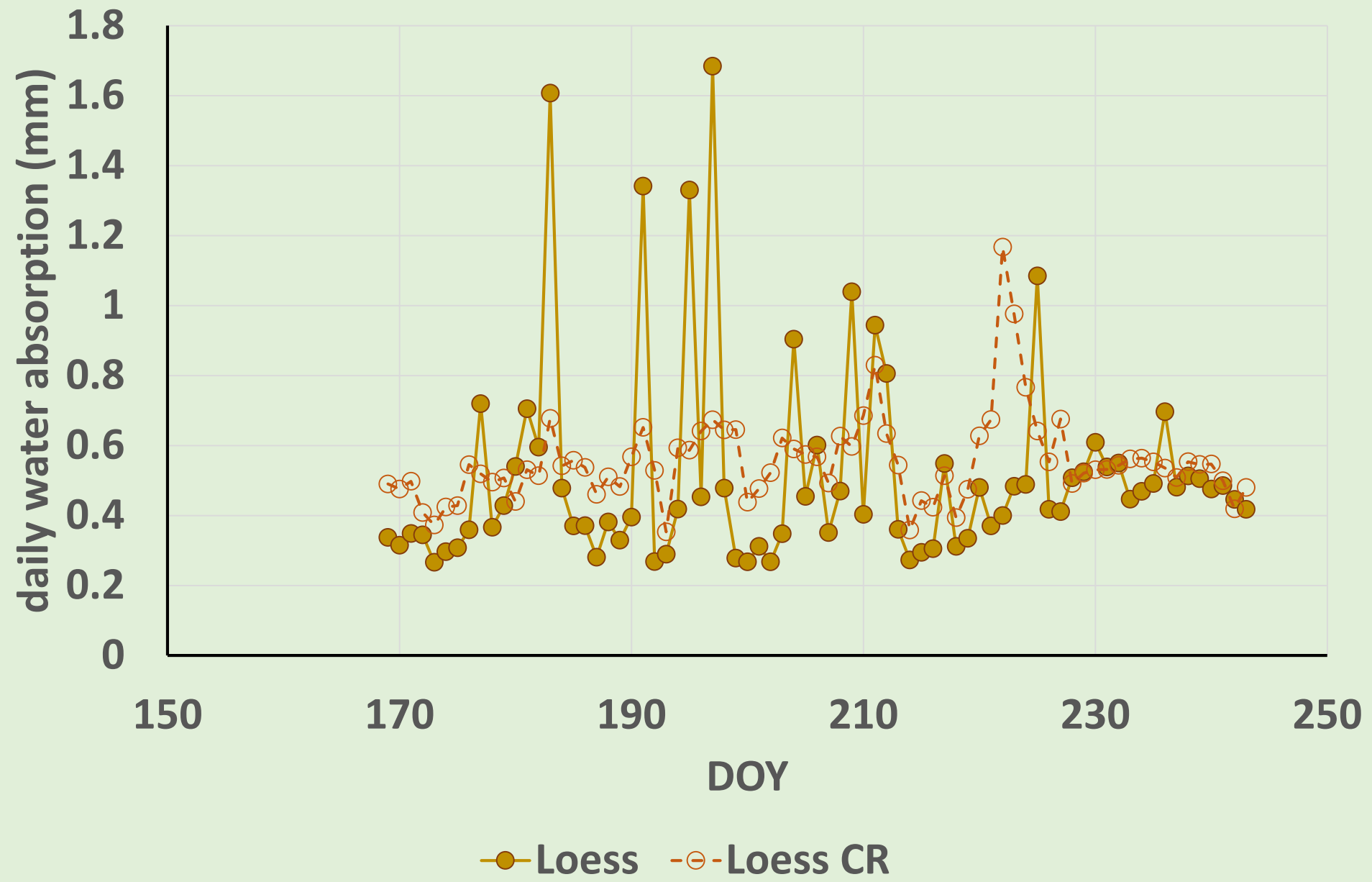


**SCHEMATIC VIEW OF MICRO LYSIMETER (M-L)**  
a: PVC pipe with undisturbed soil core; b: scale; c:  
insulating layer; d: box insulation; e: soil











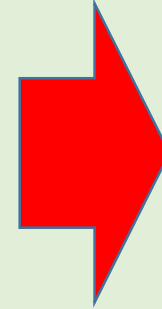
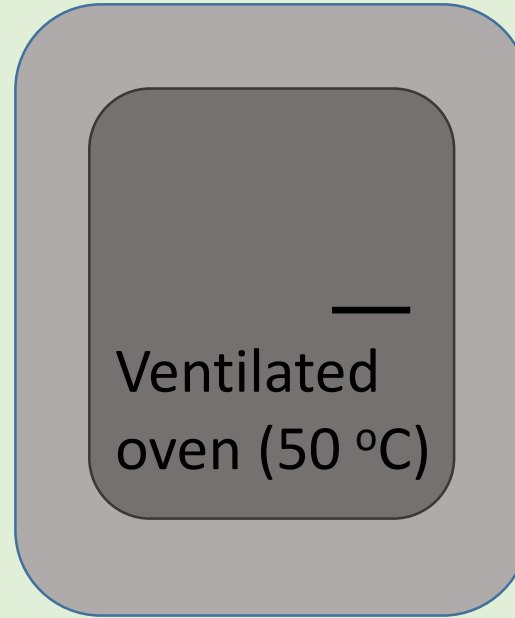
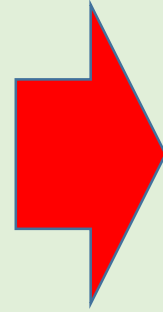
## Interim conclusions from field study

- The Loess crusted soil absorbed more water vapor than the crusted sandy soil
- Both crust types significantly restricted water vapor absorption by the respective underlying soils.

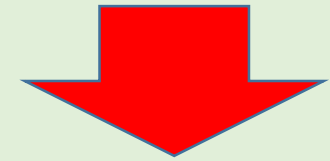
The latter aspect was studied in a laboratory study carried out under isothermal conditions.

# M&M. Isothermal lab trial

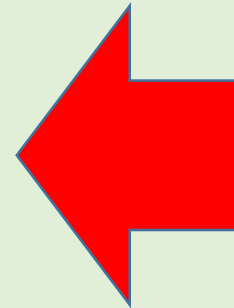
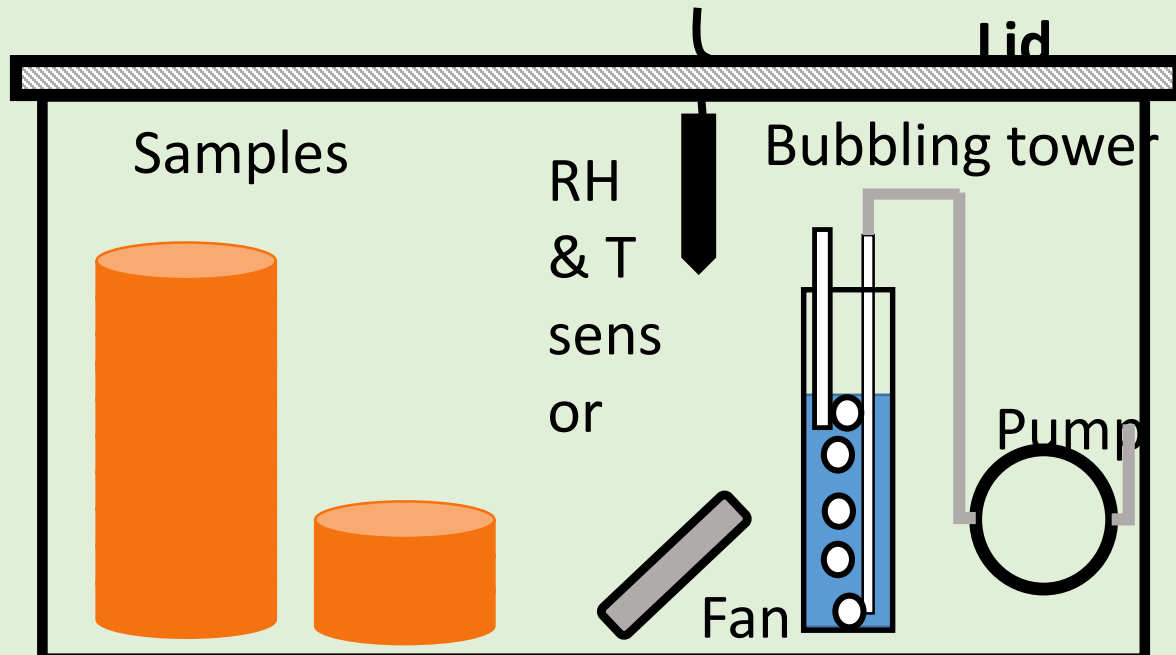
Undisturbed soil cores were obtained in the field. 4 replicates per depth (1,3,7 & 10 cm), per treatment (C, CR) for both soils.



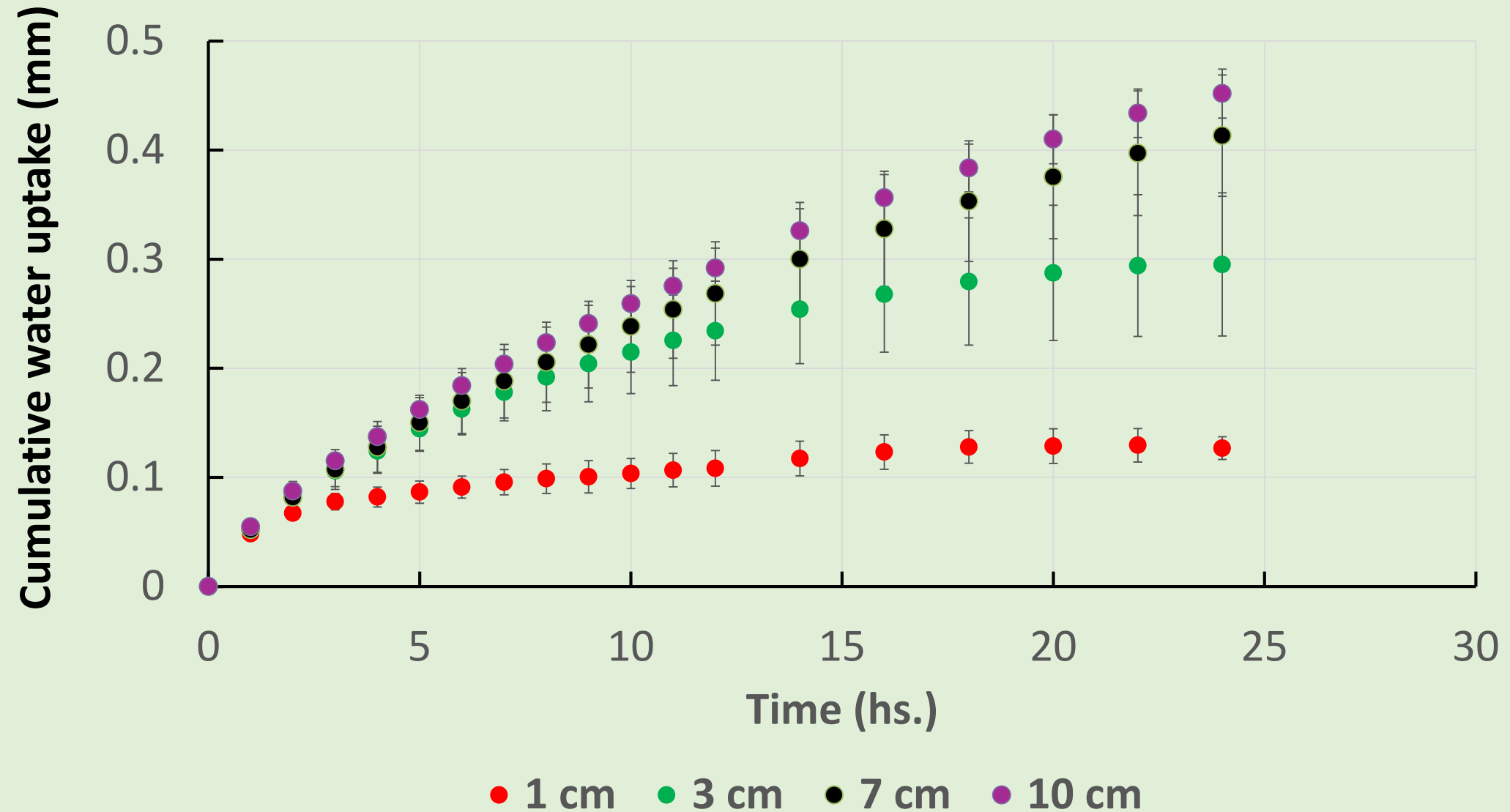
Samples were cooled in a dry air through-flow dessicator and placed in constant RH boxes.



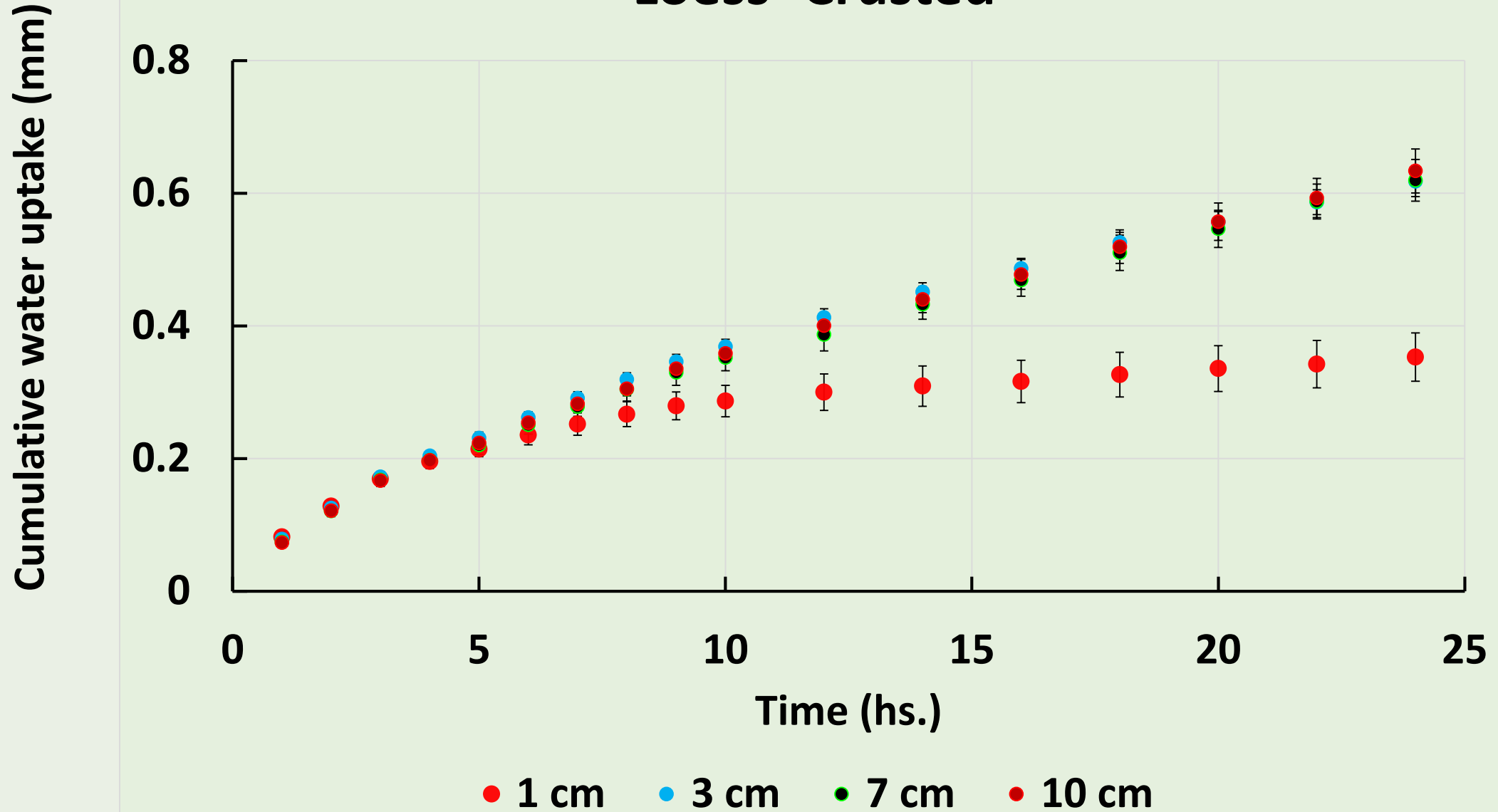
In each box one replicate of each . Samples were weighed at fixed intervals and returned to the box.



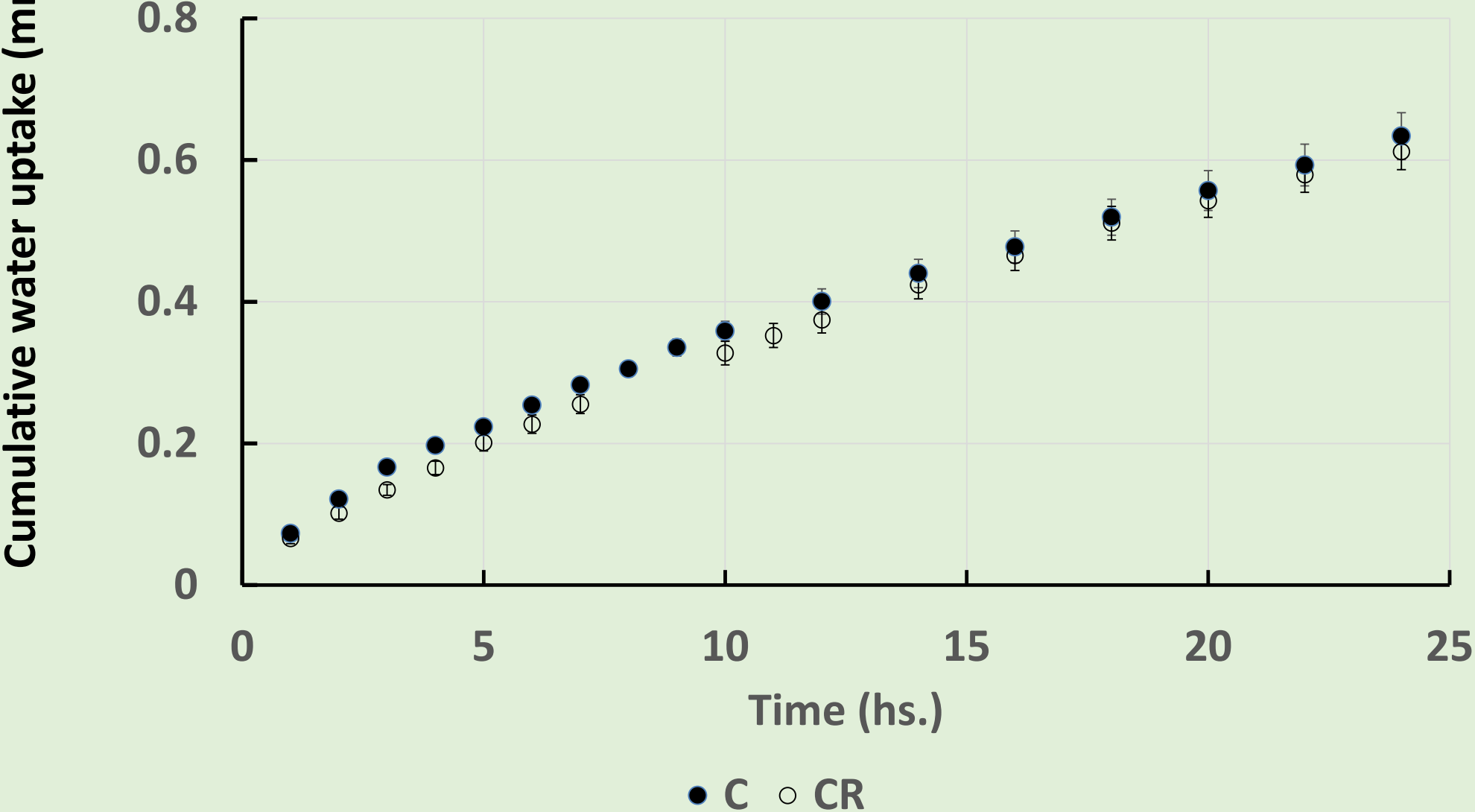
# Sand-Crusted



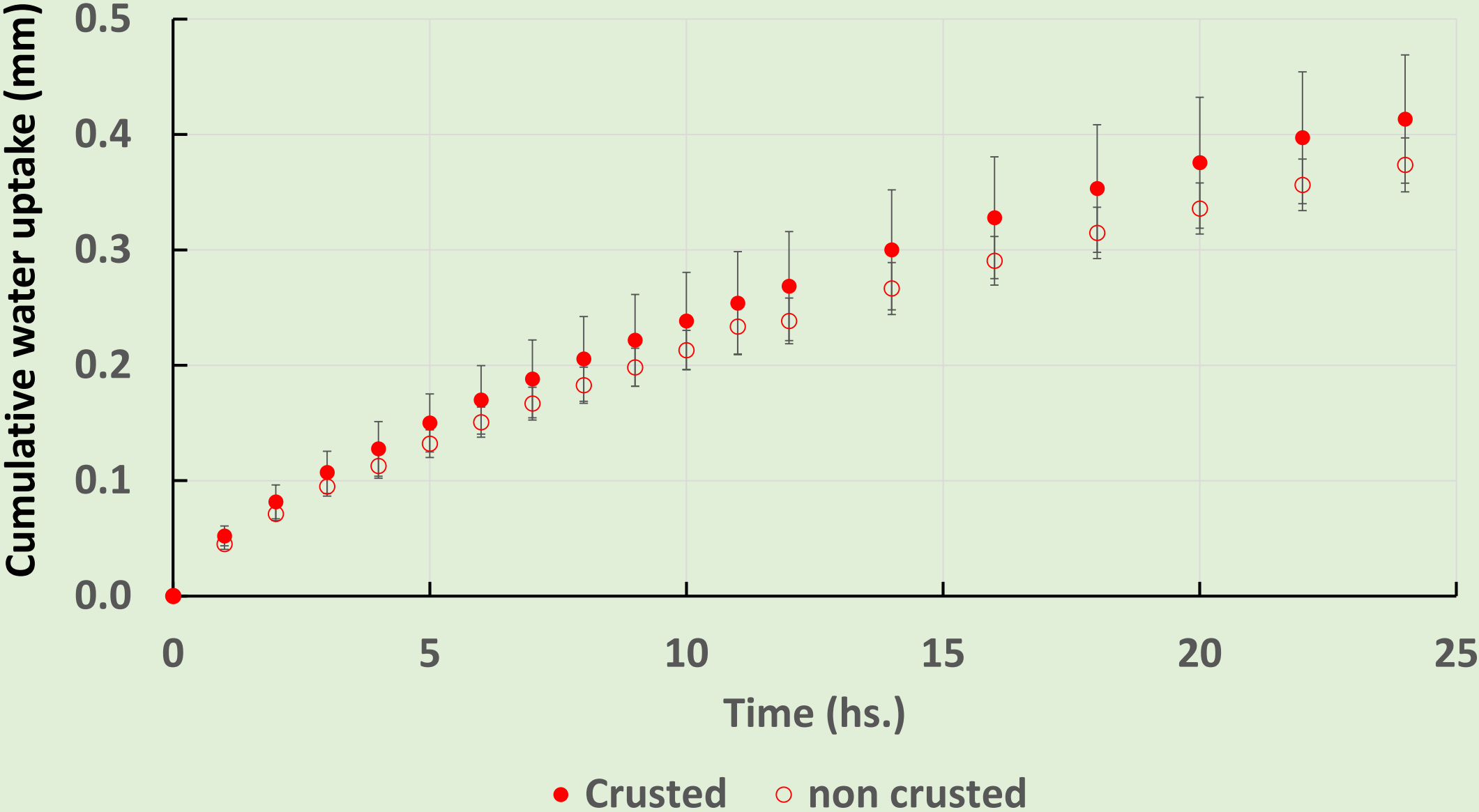
## Loess- Crusted



Loess (sample depth: 10 cm)



Sand (sample depth: 7 cm)





## **Interim conclusion from isothermal lab study**

- The depth of the sample strongly affects the total amount of water vapor absorption of the sandy soil and this aspect is slightly less marked for the loess soil
- Presence of a crust does neither affect the water absorption patterns nor the total water vapor absorption.

## **CONCLUSIONS (from both studies)**

- The presence of a crust strongly affects water vapor absorption patterns and the total water absorption under natural field conditions.
- The fact that the absorption patterns of the crusted samples in the field differed from those measured under isothermal conditions strongly suggests that the presence of a crust affects the flux of sensible heat in the soil and hence the surface energy balance.

A wide-angle landscape photograph of a desert valley. In the foreground, a winding road curves along a hillside on the left. The middle ground is filled with rolling, arid hills and valleys, with a small, light-colored dry riverbed visible in the center. The background shows more distant, hazy hills under a vast sky filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. The overall color palette is dominated by earthy browns and tans of the desert, contrasted with the bright blues and whites of the sky.

**Thank you for attention**