



The effect of the formation of the micro-terraces on the connectivity of the sediment transport on sandy granitic soil



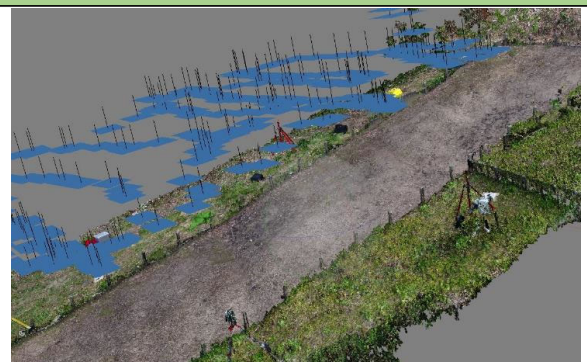
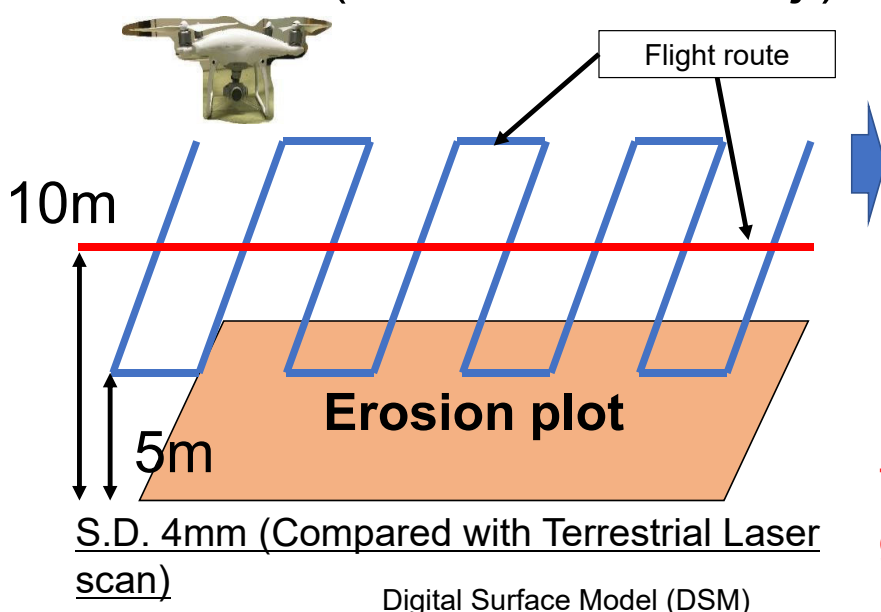
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Topographic Measurement – UAV-SfM method

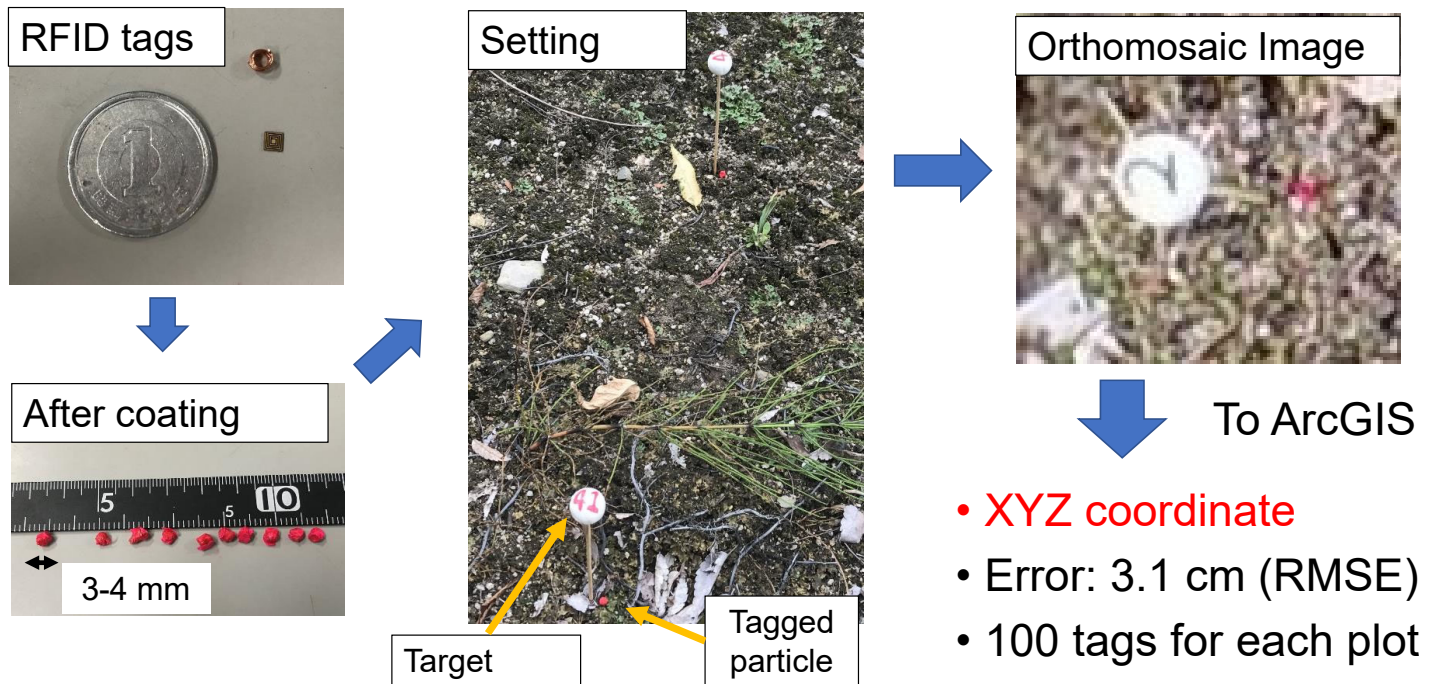
UAV (Phantom4 Pro, Dji)



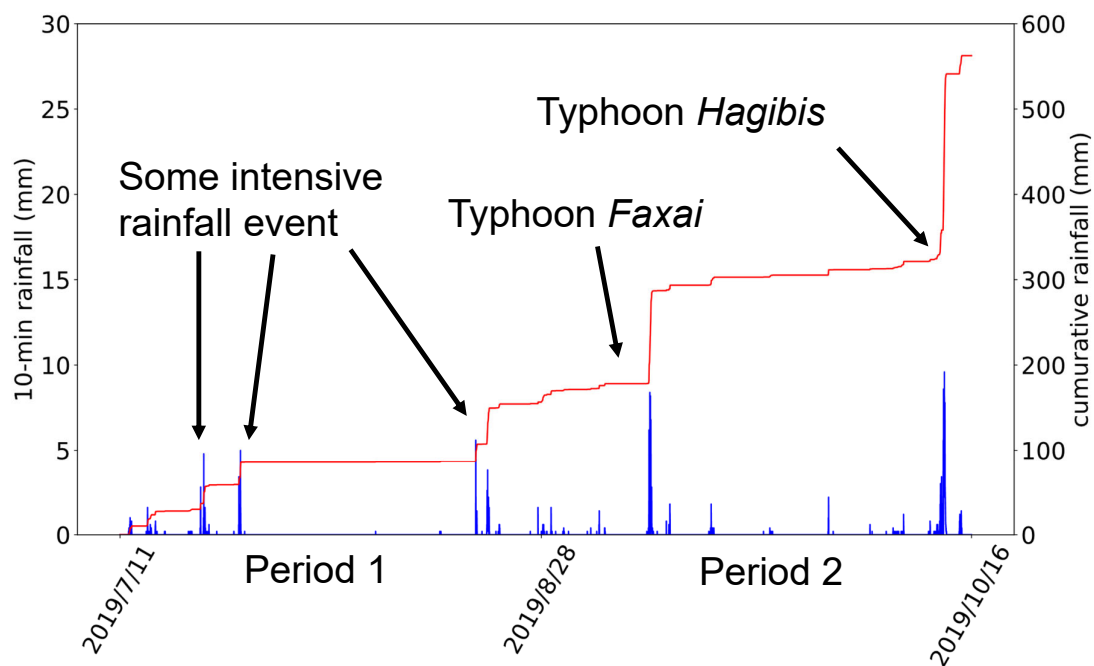
Point cloud data created with Photoscan (Agisoft)

Topographic data(DSM, 1 cm grid), Surface Change(ArcGIS, Esri)

Sediment tracing – RFID tags

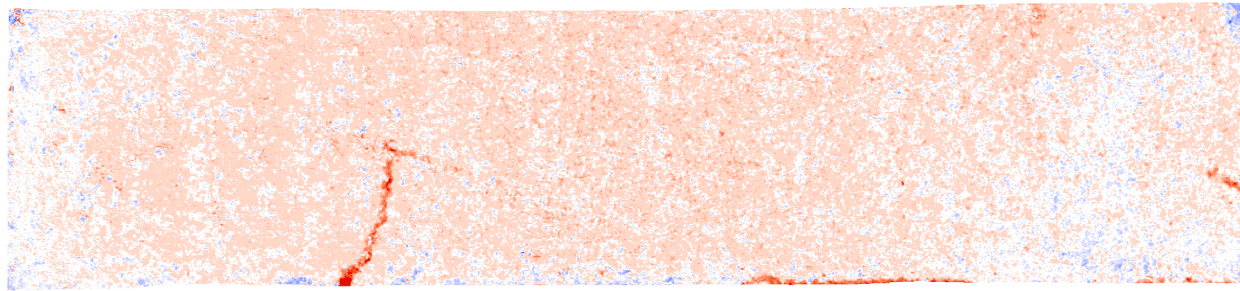


Precipitation during survey period

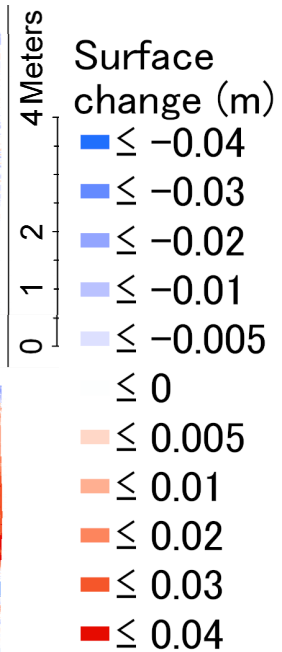
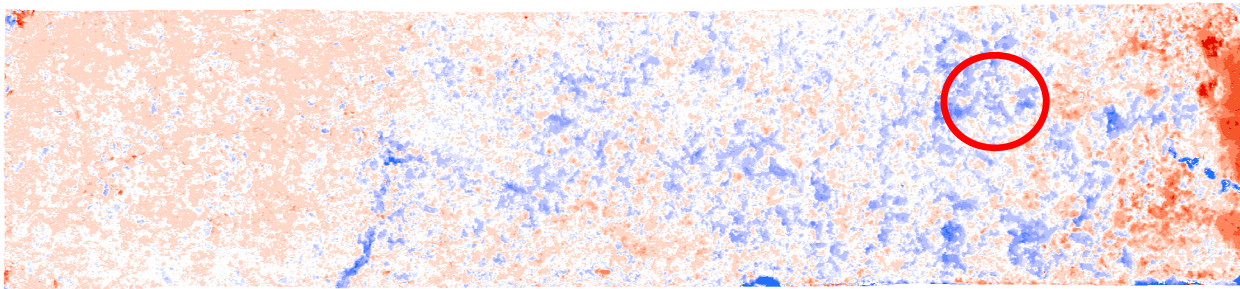


Soil surface change

Period 1 (2019/7/11 – 2019/8/28)



Period 2 (2019/8/28 – 2019/10/16)

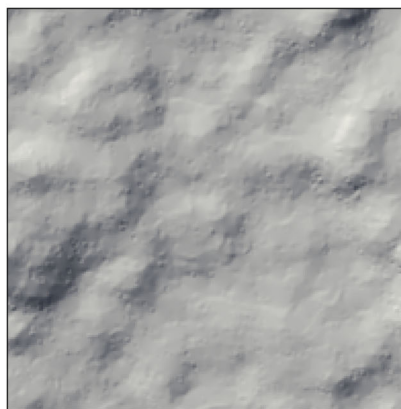


Expanded Surface change, hillshade (1mm)

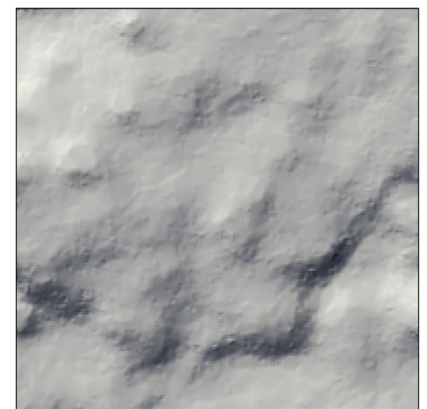


Deposited terracettes

(a)



(b)



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Meters

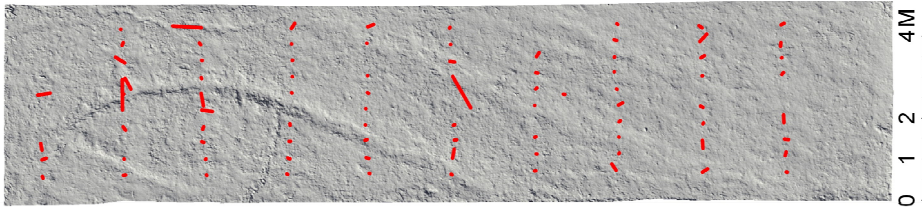
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Meters

(a) shows hillshade images with 1mm cell-size on 2019/08/26

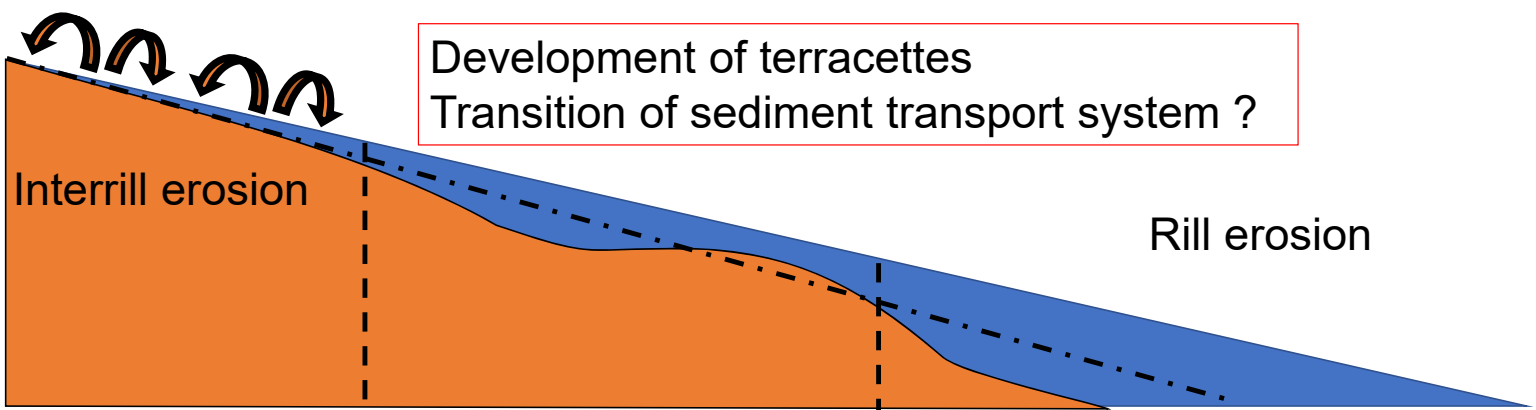
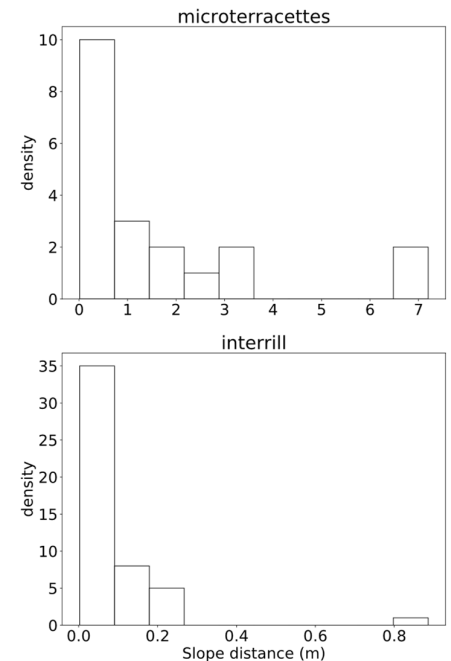
(b) shows hillshade images with 1mm cell-size on 2019/10/16

Transport of RFID tags

Period 1 (2019/7/11 – 2019/8/28)



Period 2 (2019/8/28 – 2019/10/16)



Conclusion

Step-like erosion and deposition were observed between 8/28/2019 – 10/16/2019. Soil surface change in this period showed that erosion and deposition were repeated and higher erosion on the lower slope position.

Median transport distance of RFID tags in the interrill areas is 4.1 cm, and 76 cm in the terracet areas. Therefore, we found the effect of soil mounds and the terracettes on the bare **soil connectivity significantly increase** the sediment connectivity and sediment transport distance.