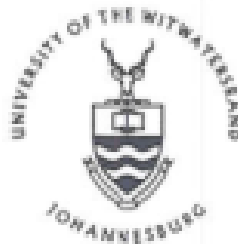


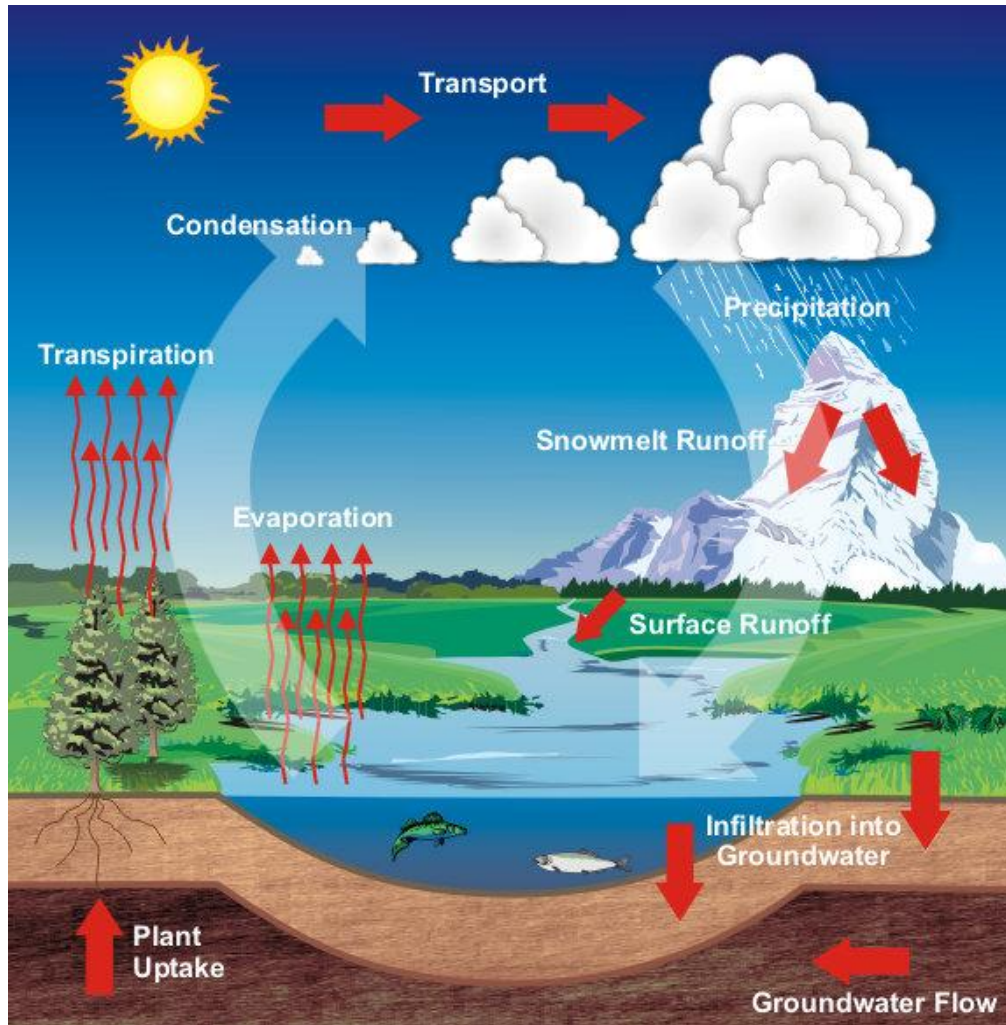
WATER USE AND ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS OF GRASSLANDS, INDIGENOUS FORESTS AND AGRO- FORESTRY SYSTEMS

Everson C.S., Dye P.J., Gush M.B., and
Everson T.M.

WRC 40 Year Conference



Introduction



- ❖ Ecosystems have complex exchanges of **energy** and **water** giving ecosystems their distinct identities
- ❖ Ecosystems provide functions critical to survival but human activities place increasing demands on ecosystem services.
- ❖ The effect of these activities on ecosystem functioning has been the focus of numerous WRC studies



The Montane Grasslands



Paired Catchment Research



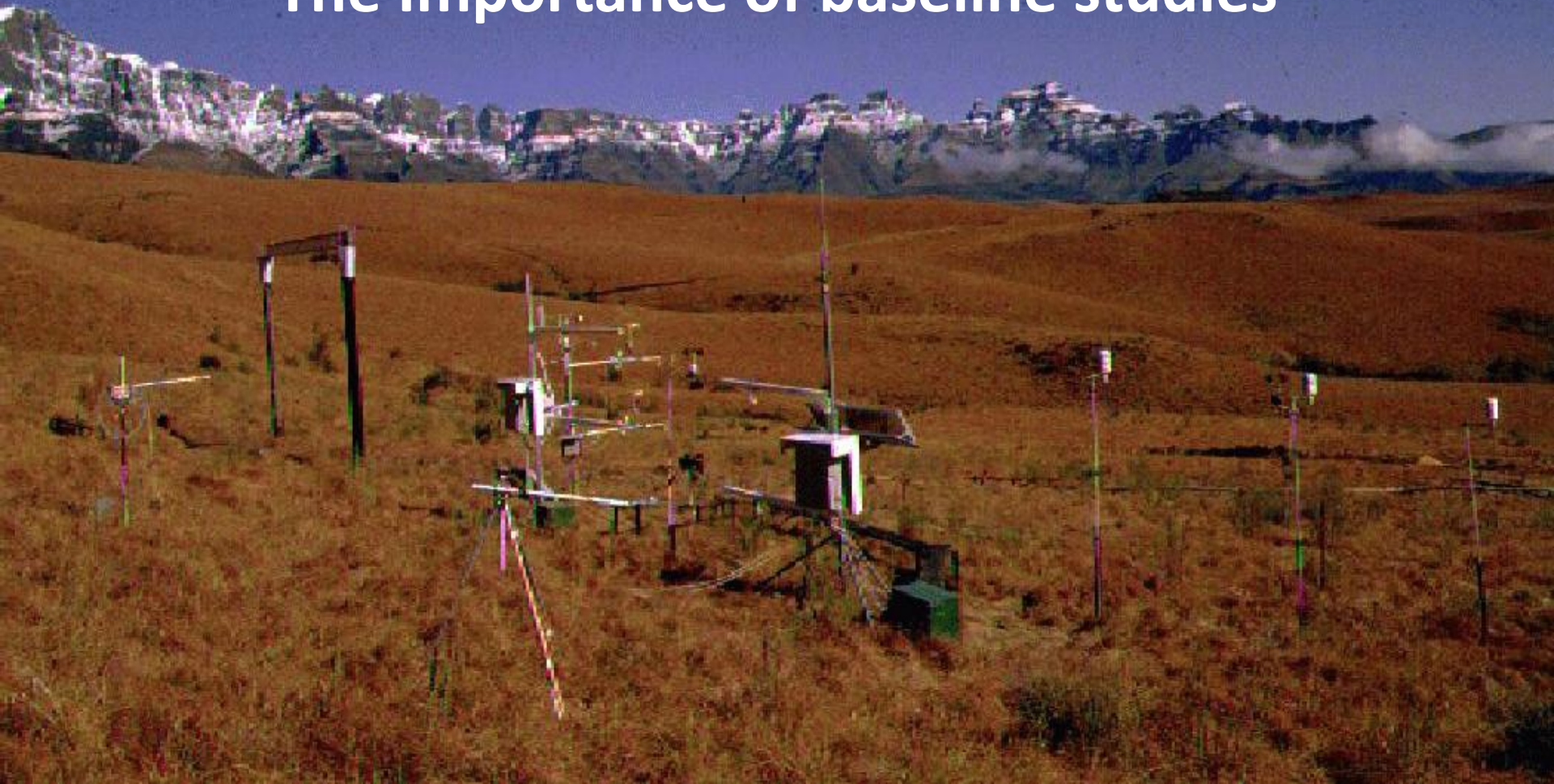
The objective:

**To investigate the influence of
different veld management
treatments on the vegetation and
streamflow.**



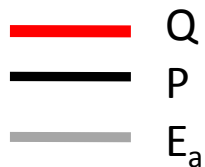
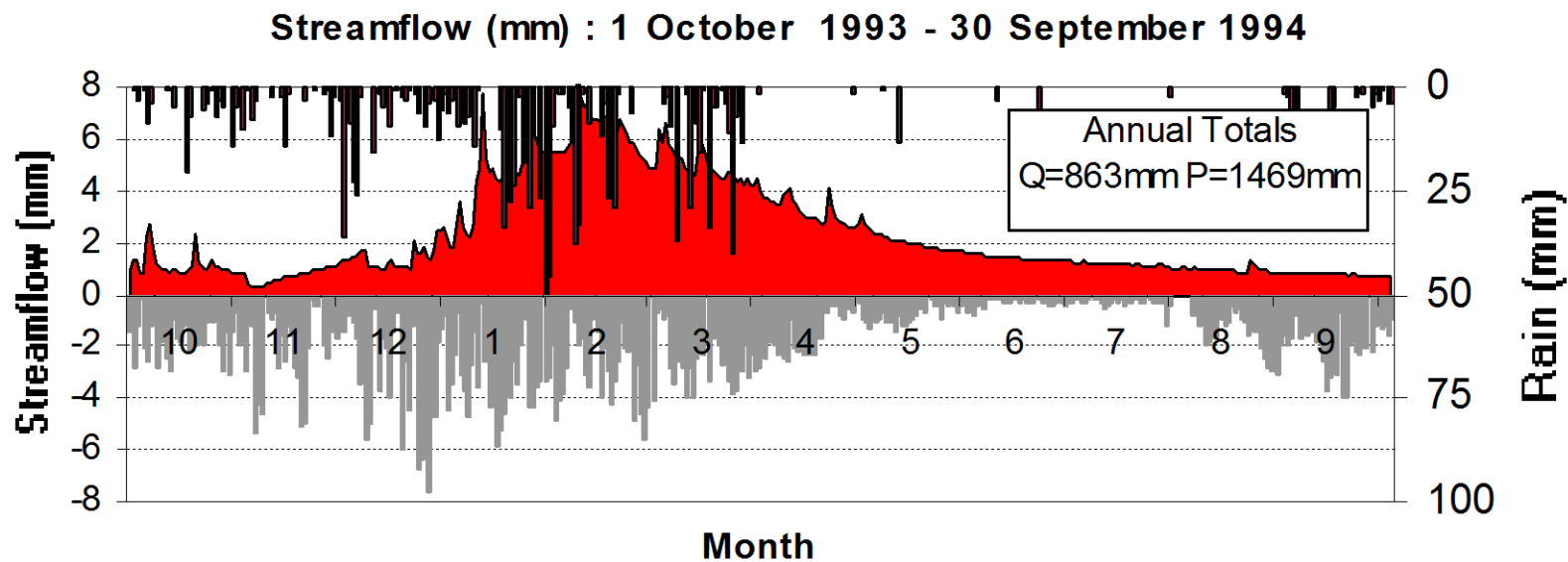
Catchment Water Balance Studies

The Importance of baseline studies



The Grassland Catchment Water Balance

$$\overline{P} - \overline{E_a} = \overline{Q} \quad \text{mm annum}^{-1}$$



Grasslands vs Eucalyptus trees

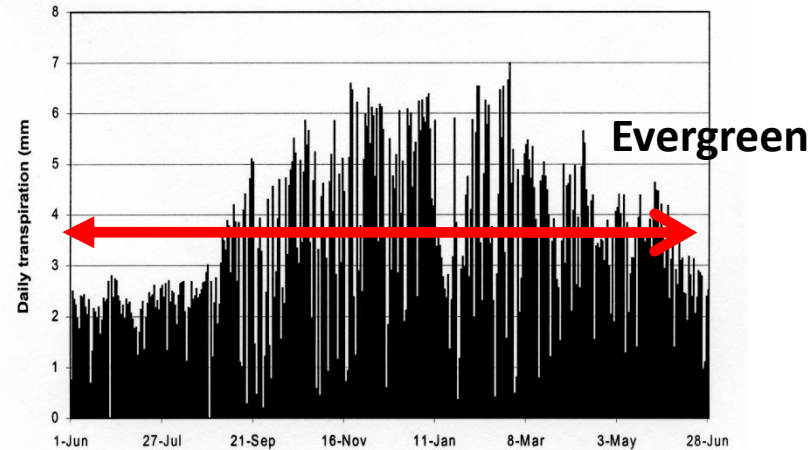


Figure 1. The pattern of daily transpiration recorded in a 3-year-old stand of *Eucalyptus grandis* in the Sabie district.

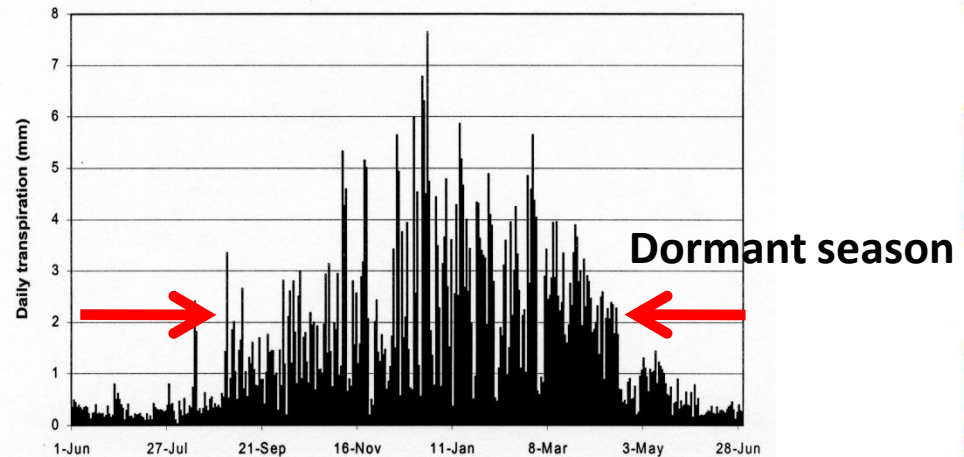


Figure 2. The pattern of daily evapotranspiration recorded above montane grassland in the Cathedral Peak district.



Indigenous Tree Water Use: Background

- Rainfall higher along eastern seaboard, & in high-lying catchments, favoured for afforestation.
- Limited indigenous timber resources.
- Increasing demands for timber initiated large-scale exotic plantation forestry (replacing grassland & fynbos).
- High water-use necessitated regulation (SFRA) & constrained expansion of forestry.
- **What about indigenous tree species?**
- WRC/WfW project : Water-use and economic value of the biomass of indigenous trees under natural and plantation conditions (2009 – 2015).



FORESTWOOD cc



Alternative forestry systems based on indigenous tree species?

Indigenous trees slow growing,
low water use?

Higher WUE?

Economically viable?

- 💧 Hardwood value
- 💧 Other products (traditional medicine)
- 💧 Recreational value
- 💧 Ecosystem goods and services

5-yr project (WRC)

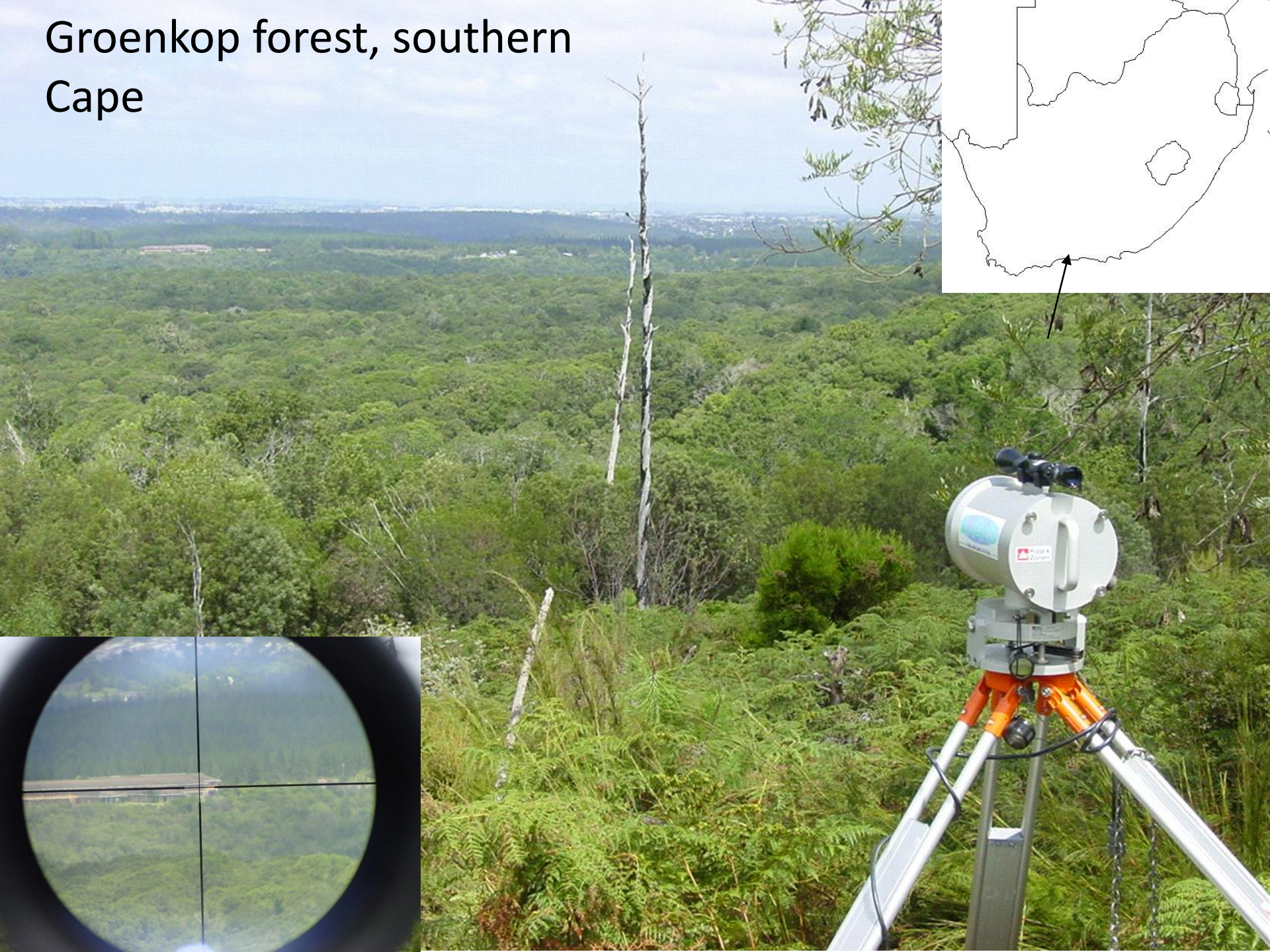


Main objective

Improve knowledge of WU in relation to biomass and compare to commercial forest plantations.



Groenkop forest, southern Cape

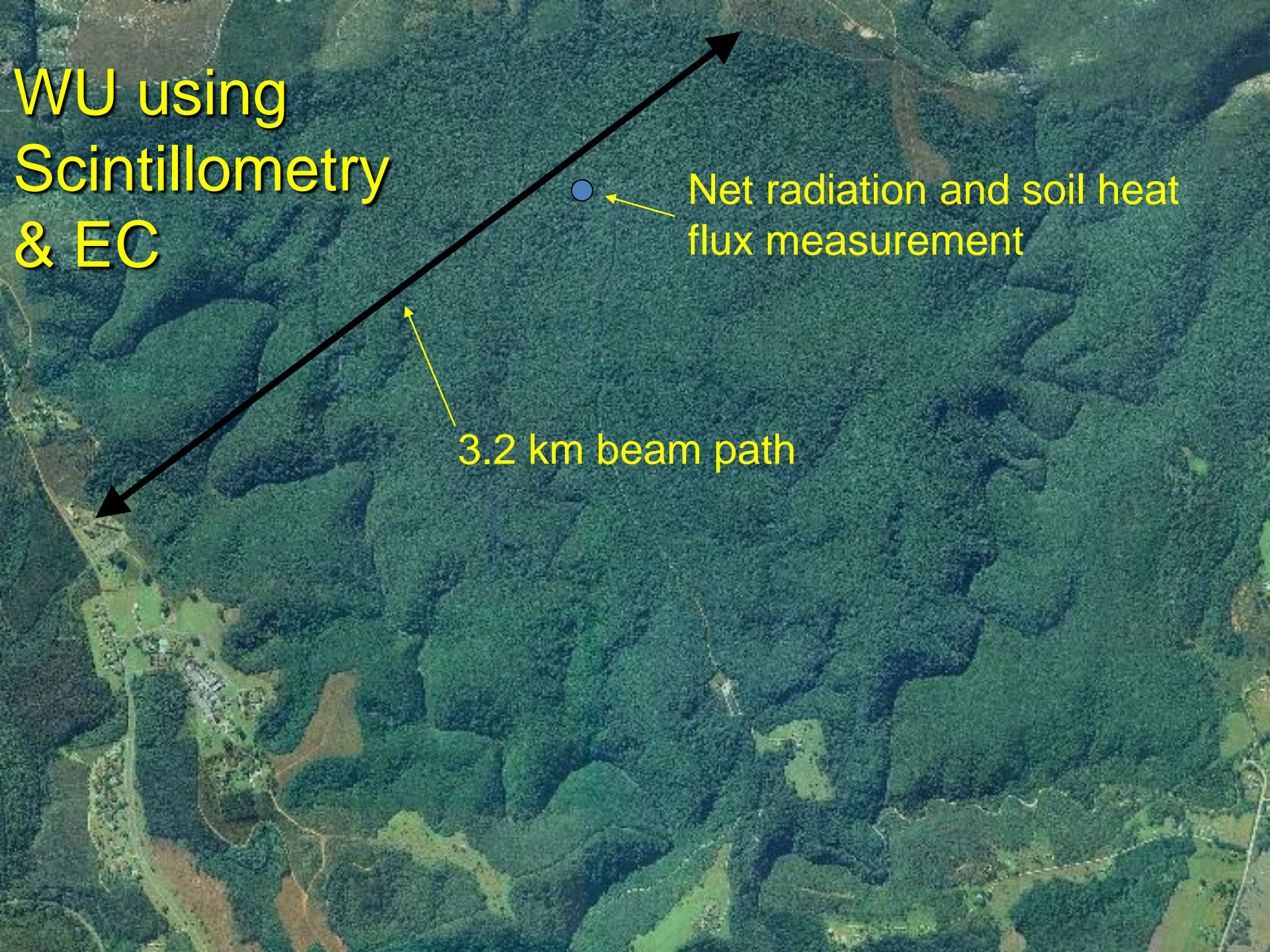




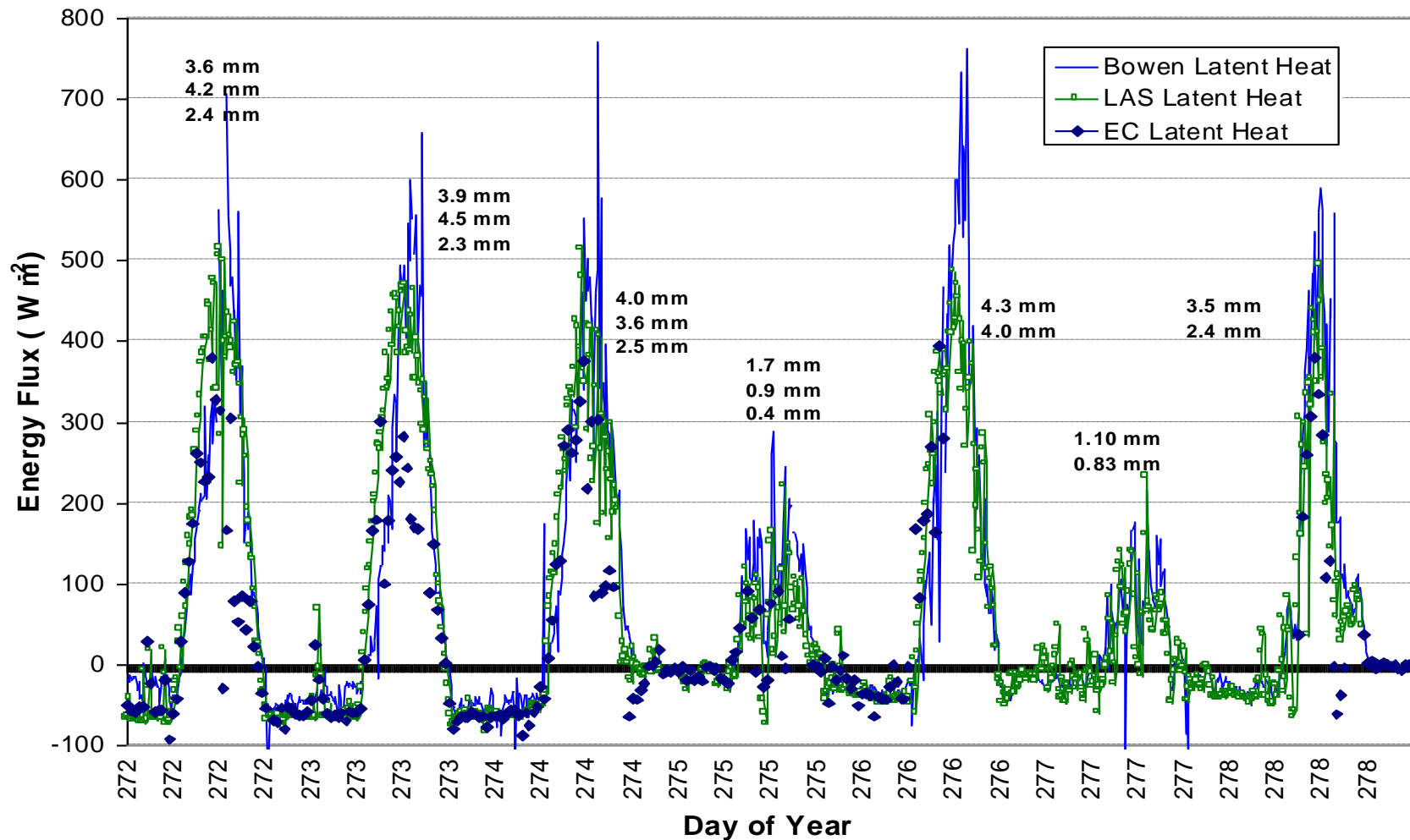
WU using
Scintillometry
& EC

Net radiation and soil heat
flux measurement

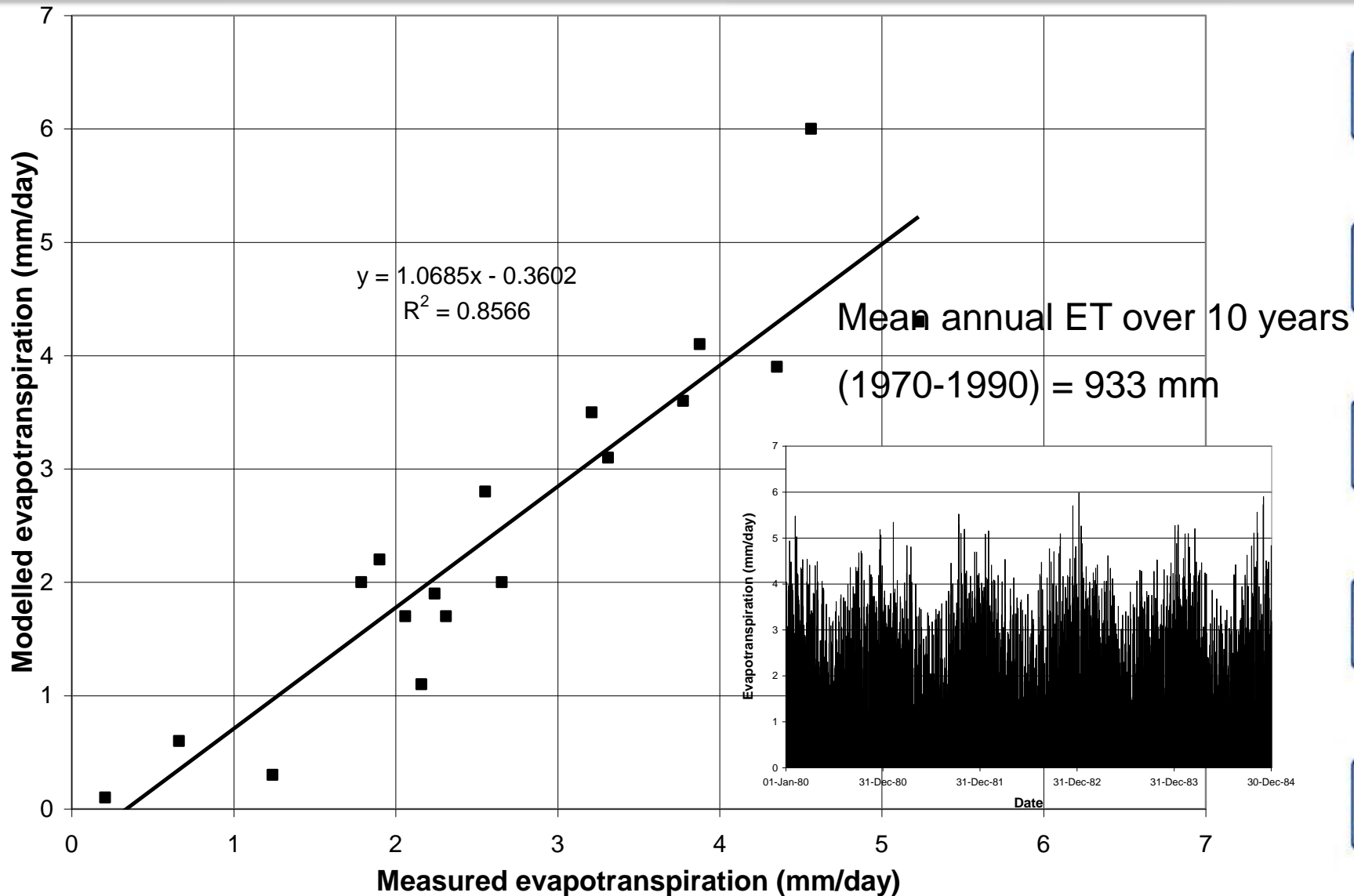
3.2 km beam path



Water Use Measurements



ET modelling



WUE of indigenous species potentially suitable for plantations



Podocarpus falcatus



Ptaeroxylon obliquum

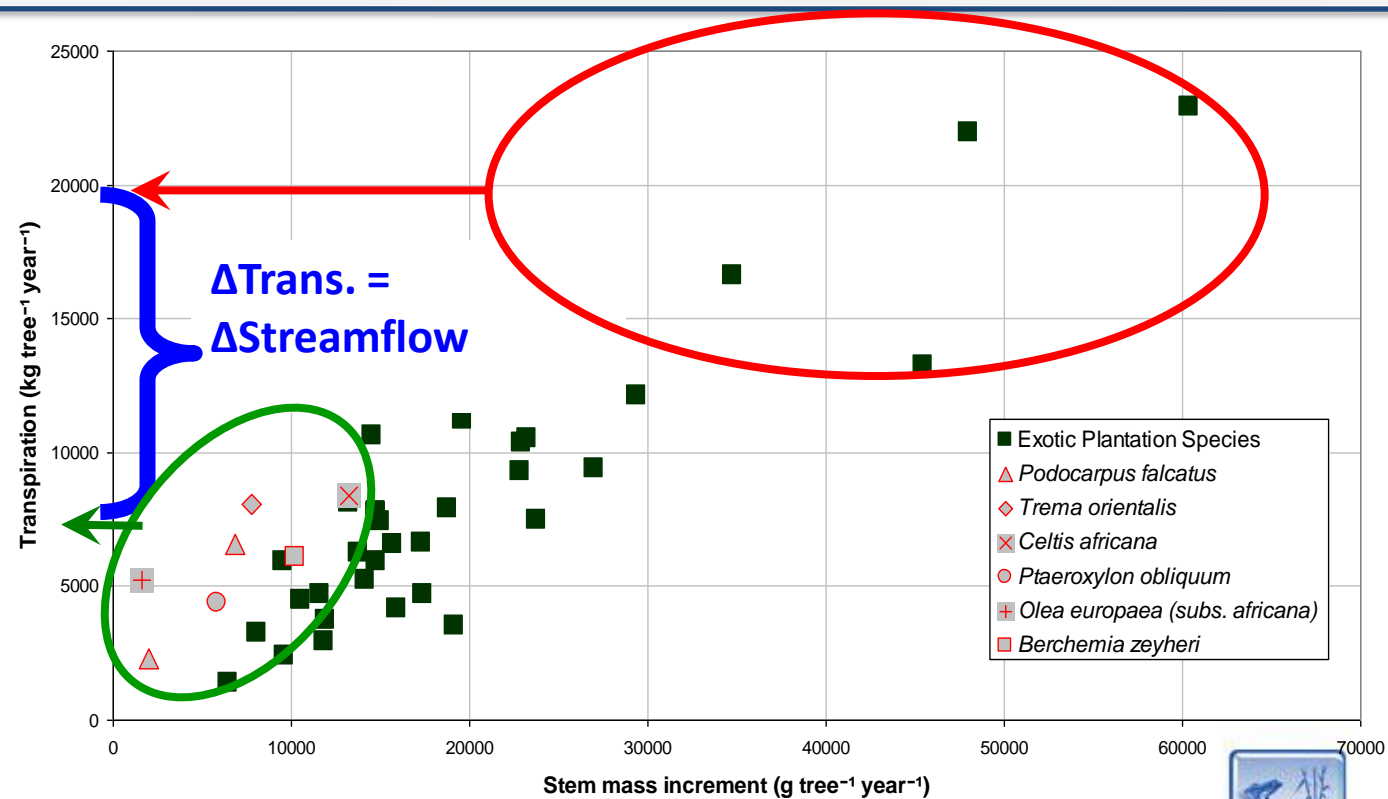


Celtis africana



WUE of indigenous trees: Results

Compare against data from exotic tree species



Relative differences in water-use - optimal conditions



WUE of Indigenous Forests: Conclusions



Low WUE in indigenous forests

- 💧 Low ET
- 💧 Low growth rate, dominance of mature trees



High profit per unit of water

- 💧 High value of wood
- 💧 Low management costs



Viable land use option

- 💧 only wood considered in this analysis
- 💧 non-wood products would increase profitability



Agroforestry

Effect of agroforestry species on traditional cropping systems in rural areas.



Problems: Shortage of Fodder



Shortage of Fuel Wood



Shortage of Land



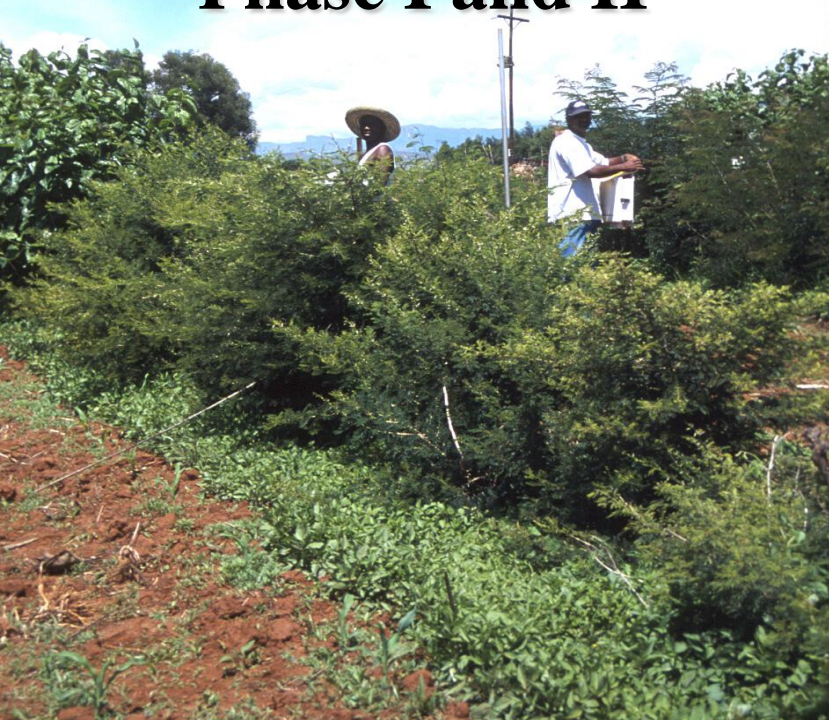
Shortage of water



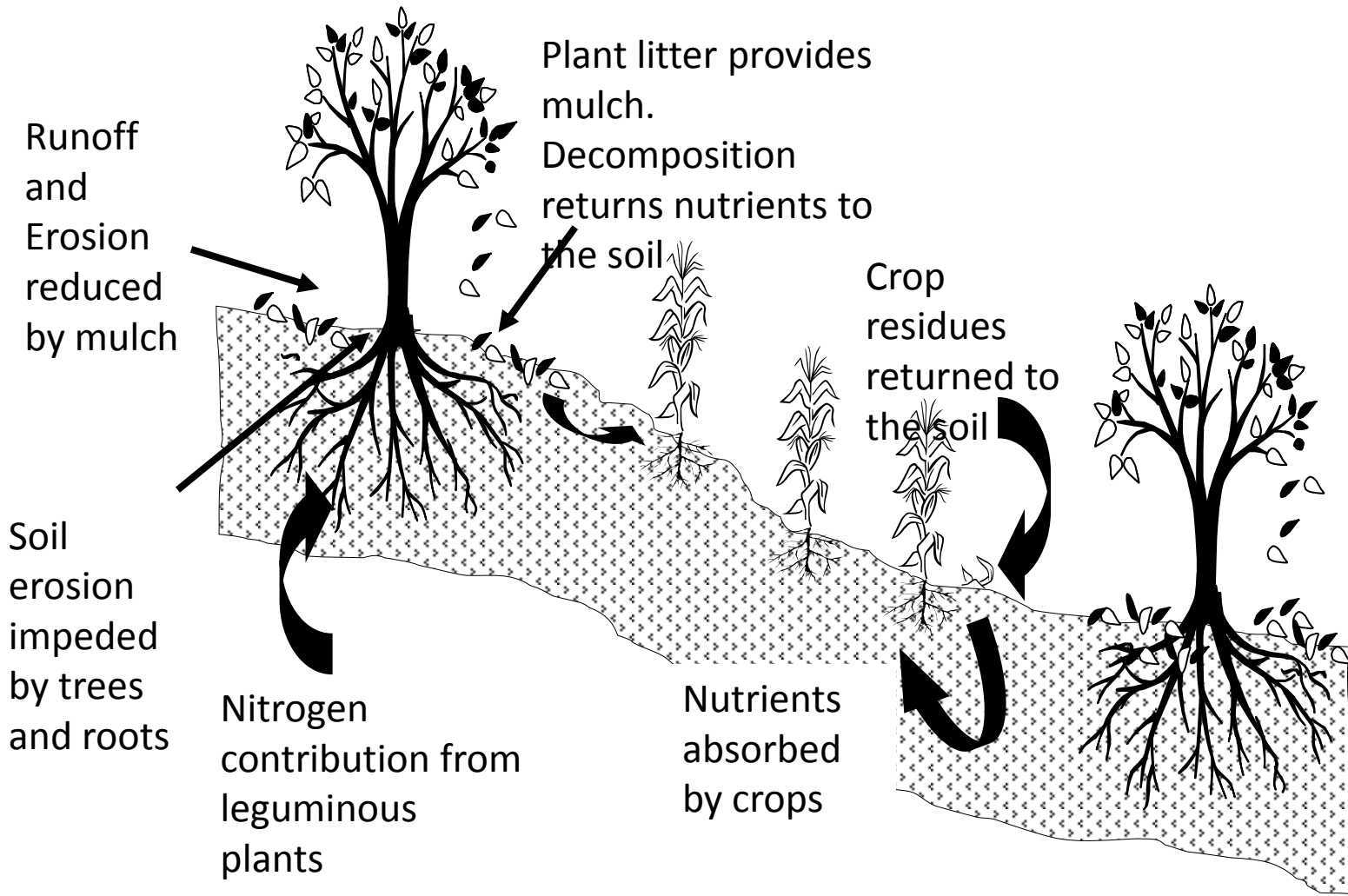
Possible solution – Agroforestry

**Effect of agroforestry
species on traditional
cropping systems in
rural areas.**

Phase I and II



Multiple benefits



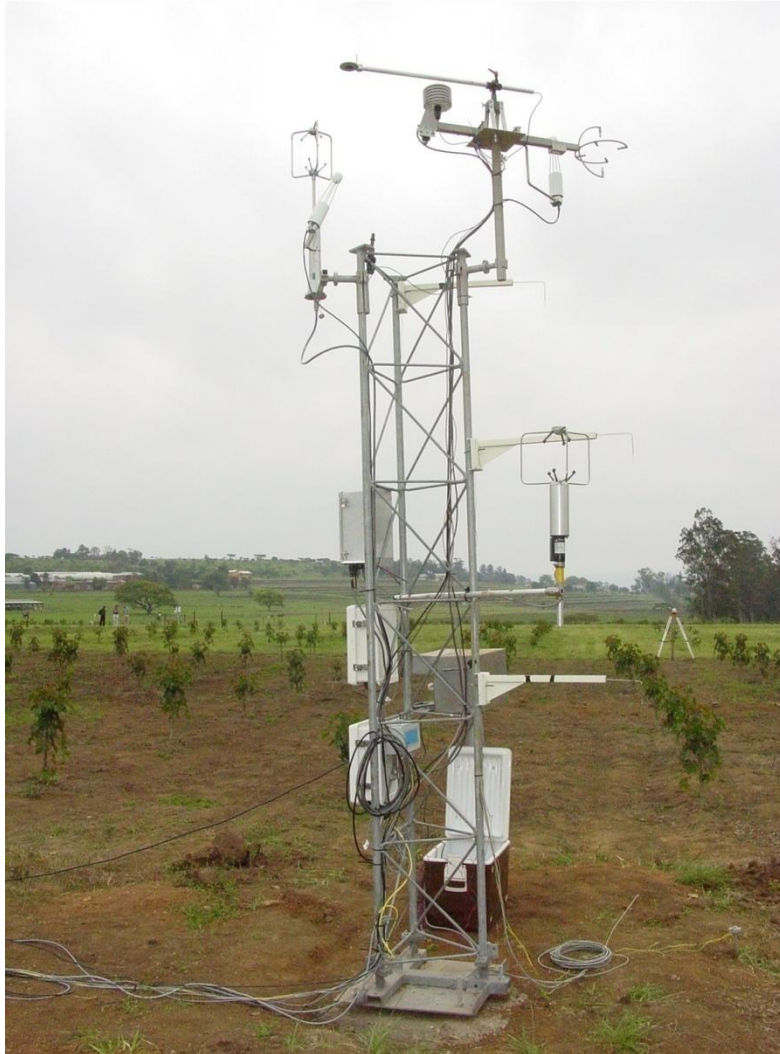
A field assessment of the agronomic performance and water use of *Jatropha curcas* in South Africa



Aim: To measure changes in water-use, growth & yield of a *Jatropha curcas* / kikuyu agro-forestry (silvopastural) system



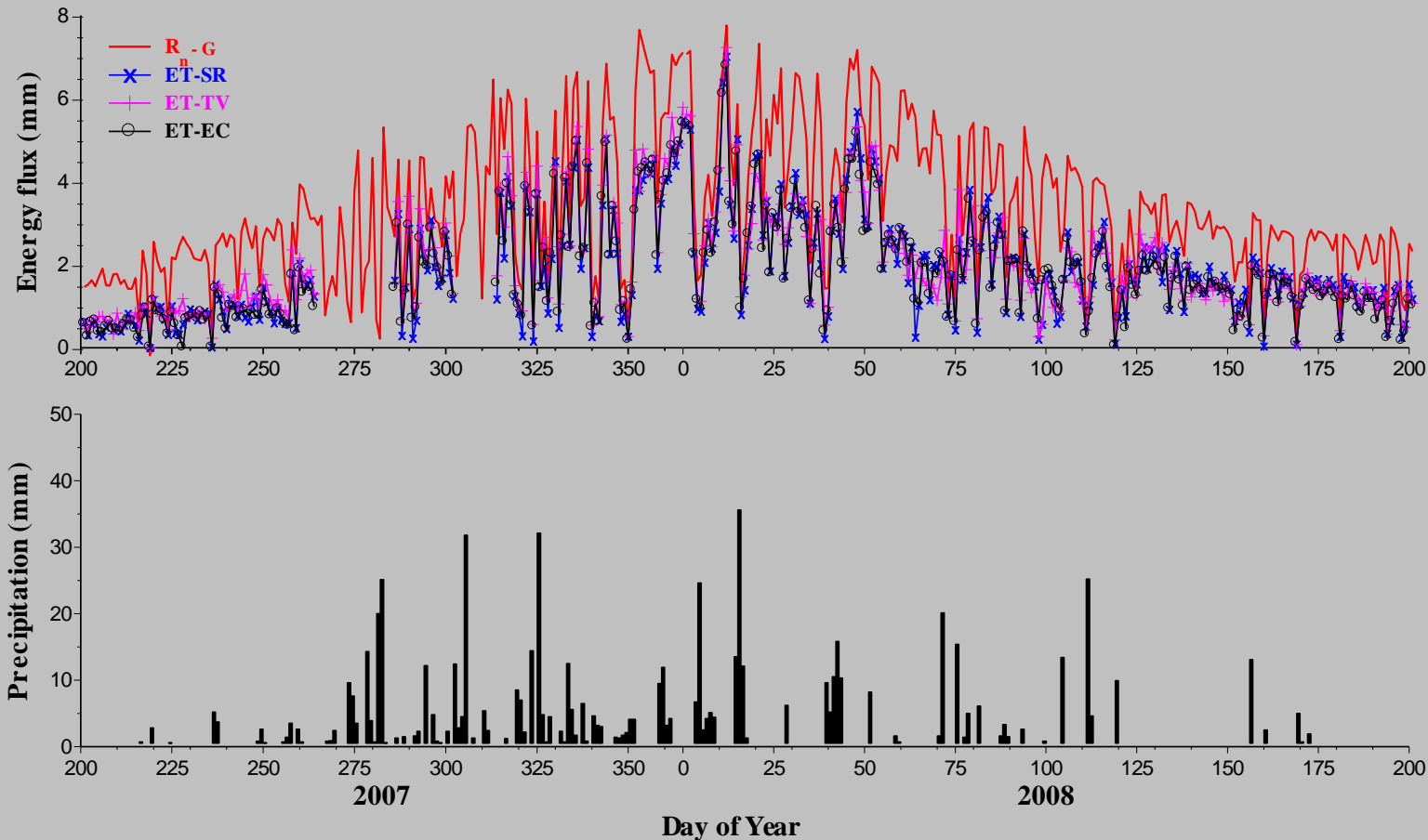
Jatropha grown in a silvopastoral (Kikuyu) agro-forestry system



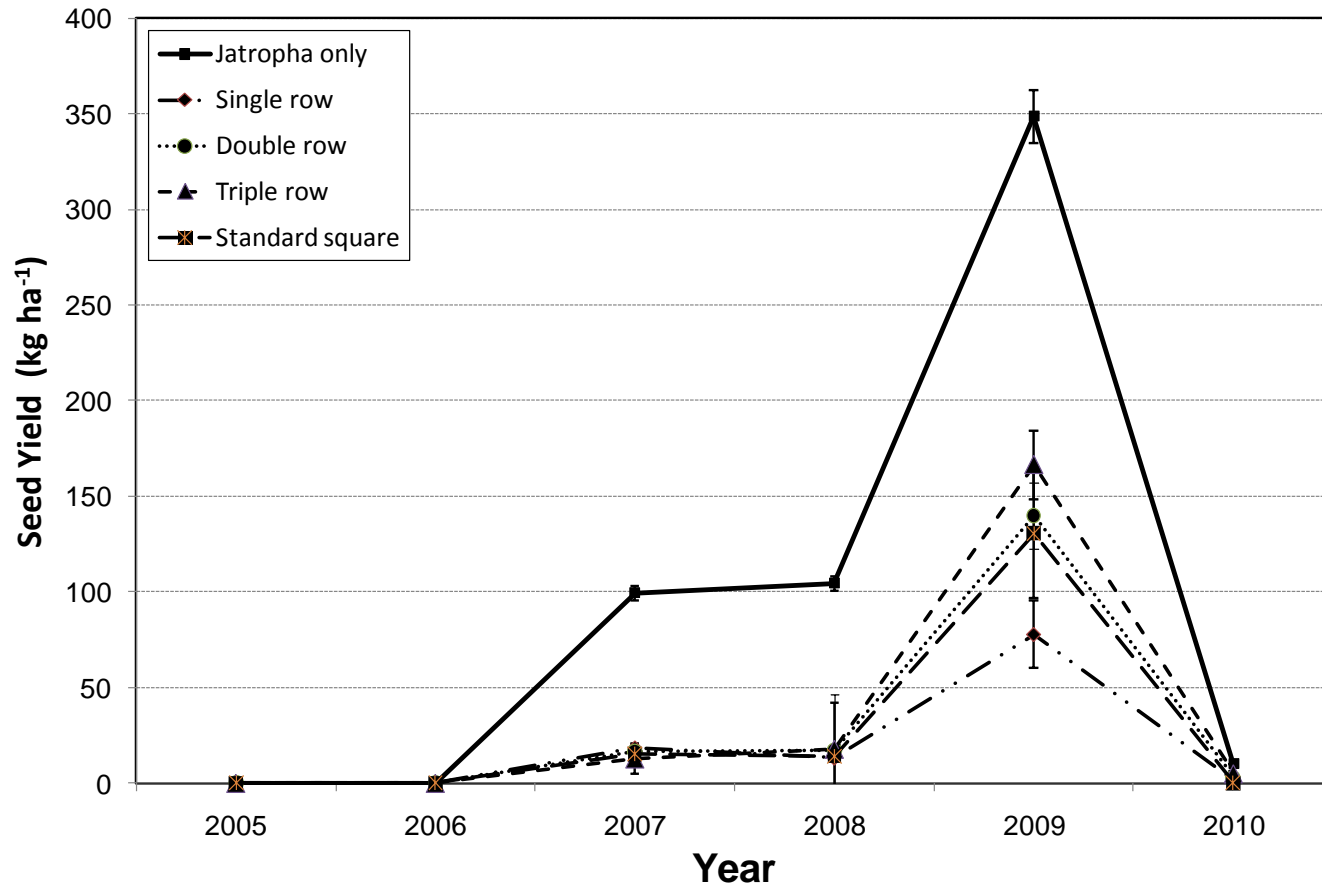
Ukulinga Research Farm Pmb.



Total evaporation of *Jatropha curcas* in a silvopastoral system

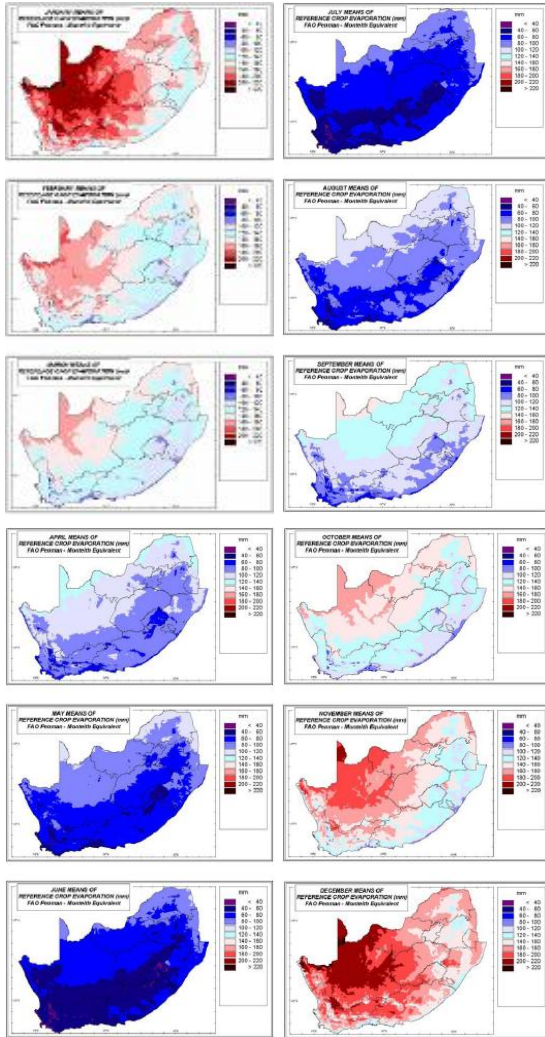


Seed Yield



Modelling - Spatial Extrapolation

Monthly P-M ET_o

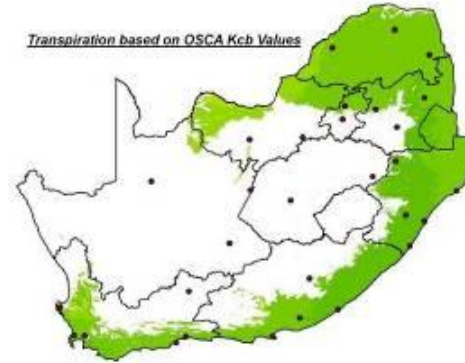


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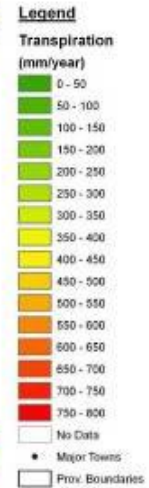
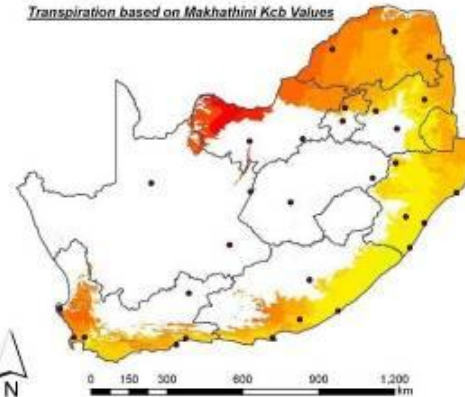
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Jatropha curcas Transpiration in South Africa

Transpiration based on OSGA Kcb Values



Transpiration based on Makhathini Kcb Values



General Conclusions



- Dry-land water-use of *Jatropha curcas* is low, **BUT**



- High input costs + low seed production



The wonder of *Jatropha* is a fiction.



Looking Back

Hydrological **process** studies (field-scale disaggregating)

Paired catchment studies (large scale integrating)

1935: Start of hydrological research in SA
Establishment of long-term paired catchment studies
Assess afforestation (later also agriculture)
on streamflow

1970-1997: Tools to estimate impact of
afforestation on streamflow
Nänni curves (Nänni, 1970)
Van der Zel curves (Van der Zel, 1990)

1990: Evaporative losses
using micrometeorological
techniques

CSIR curves
(Scott and Smith, 1997)
Gush tables (Gush
et al., 2002) informed by
evaporation research

Mid 1990's: Process studies
assessing full hydrological
water balance,
Focus: Evaporation

Early 2000: Introduction
of scintillometry
~2004: Remote sensing
based techniques

1932: Discontinuing afforestation
within 20m of riparian zone
1969: Soil Conservation act
1972: Afforestation Permit System
(APS) under Forestry Act of 1968



Green water concept
(Falkenmark, 1995)

1998: National Water Act
of South Africa
1999: Streamflow reduction
activities licensing

Integrated Land and Water
Resources Management



Challenges for the next 40 years

