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The water balance of two semi-arid shrubs on abandoned land in South-Eastern Spain after cold season rainfall

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Abstract

The inland, mountainous marginal areas (land abandoned by farming and colonised by shrubs) of the Iberian Peninsular, Spain, generally receive a higher rainfall than the coastal areas (Lazaro and Rey, 1991) and may store water after cold season (autumn and winter) rainfall. By measuring runoff, change of soil water content and rainfall, this study tests the hypothesis that two shrubs on two sites on abandoned land do not use all the water available after cold season rainfall. One site was on an upper alluvial slope dominated by *Anthyllis cytisoides* and the other on a lower alluvial slope dominated by *Retama sphaerocarpa*. The root systems of *A. cytisoides* and *R. sphaerocarpa* penetrate to 3 m and 20 m, respectively. *A. cytisoides* senesces during the dry season and *R. sphaerocarpa* is evergreen. The water balance is dominated by high actual evapotranspiration (ET), which is limited by rainfall. Reference evapotranspiration was high; runoff was low and soil water storage occurred above 2 m depth. ET and water storage were highest under *A. cytisoides* shrubs. Runoff was lower on the 'Anthyllis' site. The spatial variability of soil water is high and the problems of its measurement are discussed. The quantity of rainfall infiltrated was greater under shrubs than grass-areas, suggesting that shrub roots facilitated preferential flow. The growing season of *A. cytisoides* began when water was available in the upper soil layers and senescence occurred when the upper soil layers dried to less than 4 % water content. *A. cytisoides*, therefore, relies on water from these layers. The main growth of *R. sphaerocarpa* occurred when the upper soil layers were relatively dry, so that *R. sphaerocarpa* must extract water from deeper layers. Results suggest that *A. cytisoides* accumulates rainfall and runoff and directs water to lower layers for later use, while *R. sphaerocarpa* extracts water from deeper soil layers. By mid-summer both shrubs had extracted all the available water accumulated in the upper soil layers from cold season rainfall.

Keywords: water balance, neutron probe, patchy vegetation, mosaic vegetation, Spain, semi arid, *Anthyllis cytisoides*, *Retama sphaerocarpa*

Introduction

Water as a resource in south-eastern Spain is becoming scarcer, due to climatic and land-use change. In the Mediterranean Region, rainfall is generally decreasing (Palutikoff, 1999) while temperatures are increasing. Based on tree ring indices from Sierra de Cazorla in the south and the Pyrenees in the north of Spain, Puigdefábregas and Mendizabal (1998) showed that since the 17th century autumn-winter rainfall has declined while temperatures have mainly been increasing. From instrumental records of the Mediterranean between 1978 and 1993, Oñate-Rubalcaba (1993) reported a decrease in annual rainfall and a general annual increase in temperature.

Alongside such a drying trend, land use has been changing rapidly. In the first half of the 20th century, the rural areas of south-eastern Spain became over-populated, so that agriculture encroached onto marginal land. Increased livestock stocking densities exhausted the grassland and soil erosion followed (Puigdefábregas and Mendizabal, 1998). Since the 1960s, emigration has led to progressive land abandonment and a patchy vegetation has developed, where 'steppic' shrubs, such as *Artemisia herba-alba*, *Artemisia campestris*, *Retama sphaerocarpa*, *Anthyllis cytisoides* and *Rhanterium suaveolens* are interspersed by grass and/or bare ground (Puigdefábregas and Mendizabal, 1998). Influenced by the agricultural policies of the European Union and the

local governments of Spain, forest plantations are spreading into areas of marginal land.

These marginal lands are often situated in mountainous and hilly regions where rainfall is often high. For example, in Almería Province, precipitation at the coast is 150 mm while inland, on the summits of the mountain ranges, it is 650 to 700 mm (Lazaro and Rey, 1991). The importance of these areas for collecting and storing rainfall and runoff in the past is demonstrated in a survey of the aljibes (Moorish cisterns) in Almería province, by Van Wesemael *et al.* (1998), who found that the aljibes were concentrated on the slopes of marginal areas, such as the Sierra de los Filabres, the Sierra de Gador and Sierra de Gata. Today, in the relative absence of studies of shrubland areas, it is not known whether water is stored within the slopes of these marginal areas.

Investigation of the hydrological effects of such marginal land has been focused mainly upon tree cover, such as Benayas (1998), Bergkamp (1998), Domingo *et al.* (1994), Piñol *et al.* (1991), Koechlin *et al.* (1986), Rambal (1984) and Vachaud *et al.* (1981). Expansion of forest and shrubland can lead to an increase in evapotranspiration and reduction in total runoff. Puigdefábregas and Mendizabal (1998), using data from southern France and Spain, show that for rainfall of less than 400 mm annually, land covered in forest and shrubs would yield virtually no drainage. On the other hand, forest and shrubland facilitate infiltration by intercepting runoff (Valentin and Herbés, 1999) and increase the concentration of rainfall to the base of plants by stemflow (Martinez-Meza and Whitford, 1996 and Domingo *et al.*, 1998); this can cause localised groundwater recharge. The effect of the shrubs that are now colonising abandoned land and increasing ground cover has been studied only by Soto and Diaz-Fierros (1997) who investigated the effect on the soil water balance of throughfall in gorse (*Ulex europeus*, L.) and by Belmonte-Serrato and Romero-Diaz (1994), who studied the spatial and temporal behaviour of interception flows in *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Pinus halepensis* and *Juniperus oxycedrus*. However, this research takes no account of the non-continuous distribution of shrubs in the drier (<400 mm annual rainfall) Mediterranean areas, where shrubs are interspersed by bare areas or grass.

By quantifying the total water balance of two areas on a slope dominated by two leguminous shrubs, *Retama sphaerocarpa* and *Anthyllis cytisoides*, interspersed with grass and bare ground, in an area of marginal land in south-eastern Spain, the present study tests the hypothesis that shrubs do not use all the water available after cold season rainfall (most rain in the Mediterranean area falls during autumn and winter). These shrubs were chosen because of the differences in their rooting depths, to determine whether

shrubs with greater rooting depths encourage greater depths of water infiltration and abstraction. This study will increase the understanding of natural vegetation dynamics in south-eastern Spain, ultimately to improve land management practices for water conservation in these marginal areas.

Methodology

STUDY SITE

The field sites are within the Rambla Honda Experimental Station in Almería Province of south-eastern Spain (37° 08' N, 2° 22' W, 630 m altitude), in the contact zone between the south slope of the Filabres range and the Neogene depression of Sorbas-Tabernas, in the eastern part of the Betic Cordillera (Domingo *et al.*, 1996). The Rambla Honda is an ephemeral river (*rambla*) which drains a basin of 30.6 km² (Puigdefábregas *et al.*, 1996). The experimental area is in the lower part of the basin and has a south-easterly aspect. The valley comprises a catena of soil and vegetation, where *Stipa tenacissima* L. tussocks dominate the upper slopes, alluvial fans in the midslopes are populated mainly by *Anthyllis cytisoides* L. shrubs and the lower alluvial fans and drainage channels are dominated by *Retama sphaerocarpa* L. Boiss. The soils have poorly developed pedogenic horizons and have been classified as Eutric Fluvisols and Eutric Regosols on the lower part of the fans and Eutric Leptosols on the upper fans and hillslopes (Puigdefábregas *et al.*, 1996). An intensive field study of the Rambla Honda site (Puigdefábregas *et al.*, 1996) found that these two soil groups have values of pH ranging from pH 6.5 to pH 8 and low values of electrical conductivity, cation exchange capacity and water holding capacity. From geographic and topographic interpretation of 30 years' data from 166 meteorological stations installed in the Almería province, Lazaro and Rey (1991) estimated mean annual rainfall to be 300–350 mm and mean air temperature to be 15.5–16.5°C. Rainfall occurs mainly in the autumn and winter between September and February and, normally, spring rainfall precedes a pronounced dry season from May to September. Rainfall has a high temporal and spatial variation.

The field sites each included a grass-dominated area adjacent to a shrub-dominated area. This enabled determination of any shrub effects on the total water storage in comparison with a grass-dominated area, where climate and soils were considered to be the same. The 'Anthyllis site', located on an upper alluvial fan, faced north-west and with a slope angle of approximately 8°. The shrub-area was dominated by *Anthyllis cytisoides* L. (Plate 1), a perennial leguminous drought deciduous cheamophyte up to 1.10 m



Plate 1. *The Anthyllis site in the Rambla Honda. A. cytisoides shrubs in flower with part of the grass-dominated area in the foreground. The white tubes are the sensor cables, which were held above ground, so that runoff conditions were kept as natural as possible.*



Plate 2. *The Retama site in the Rambla Honda. R. sphaerocarpa shrubs and part of the adjacent grass-area. The white tubes are the sensor cables.*

high (Alados, 1996). It has a branching root system with a main tap root that has been measured in open gully walls in the Rambla Honda to a depth of 2.5 m. The 'Retama site' was on a west facing lower alluvial fan with slopes of 2° in the grass-area and 4° in the shrub-area; this comprised mainly *Retama sphaerocarpa* L. Boiss (Plate 2), a

leguminous shrub with photosynthetic stems, very few leaves (Pugnaire and Haase, 1996) and an extensive dual root system; surface roots grow radially from a main stump and very deep vertical roots are capable of abstracting water from depths of 16–20 m (Hasse *et al.*, 1996).

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Meteorological data were recorded on an automated meteorological station by the Estacion Experimental De Zonas Aridas, Almería, Spain, at 640 m altitude, 200 m from the Retama site and 300 m from the Anthyllis site. From 11 December 1997 to 12 May 1998, temperature, wind speed, net radiation, relative humidity, vapour pressure and rainfall were recorded at hourly intervals. Unfortunately, there was not a complete dataset throughout the period of study so that rainfall data had to be supplemented by two automatic rain gauges, installed by the University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands) on alluvial fans 100 m from each site during 11 December 1997 to 2 February 1998.

SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Using bulk density rings, replicates of three soil cores were taken from each site at a depth of 0.5 m. Each soil core was saturated and then placed on a sand table under suctions of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 kPa. After being left at each pressure for 42 hours, the soil cores were weighed and soil water content was determined. This procedure was repeated, placing the soil cores on pressure membranes which were then put under suctions of 100, 200, 400, 800, 1500 kPa. Soil saturation was determined by the porous plate method (Avery and Bascombe, 1972). From these results, water release curves were constructed for each site.

Twelve soil cores, augered to a depth of 1 m on each site were divided into four layers of 0.25 m. For each layer soil texture was determined by dry sieving, using sieve sizes of 2 mm and 0.21 mm. As there were few aggregates, dry soil passed easily through these sieves but soil could not be separated easily below a sieve size of < 0.21 mm. Particle sizes were categorised as gravel (> 2 mm), sand (2 mm to 0.21 mm), and fines (< 0.21 mm).

SOIL WATER CONTENT AND WATER POTENTIAL MEASUREMENT

In the spring of 1996, 12 aluminium neutron probe access tubes were installed in a grid (three tubes across slope and four down slope) on each site to a depth of 3 m (Fig. 1 a, b). To reduce disturbance of the soil, the tubes were installed using reamers and a rammer as explained in Bell (1976).

Soil water content of each access tube was determined using a neutron probe (Didcot Instruments, Abingdon, U.K.). Measurements began on 11 December 1997 and continued until July 1998. Water content at each access tube was measured one day after a rain event (> 5 mm), then five days after a rainfall event and then approximately every two weeks thereafter. Readings were taken at 0.25 m intervals

to a depth of 2.75 m. Within the measurement period, a total of 16 measurements were made for each access tube.

The neutron probe was calibrated in the laboratory using a modification of the drum procedure (Greacen *et al.*, 1981; Lal, 1979). Calibration was carried out on a drum of initially dry soil of even bulk density, which was then slowly wetted up to 18% water content; as water content was increased, neutron probe measurements and soil samples were taken to estimate soil water content. Soil samples were taken horizontally with a tree corer through holes bored into the side of the drum. In this way very little soil was removed each time a measurement was taken and consequently measurements at different soil water contents could be taken with relatively little soil disturbance. As soil water content in the field never exceeded 12%, it was sufficient to calibrate the neutron probe for soil water contents below 18%.

The linear regression of the drum calibration was compared with the standard calibration curve for sand, gravel and silt (Bell, 1976). A t-test showed that there was no significant difference between the standard and the drum calibration ($t = -2.35$, $n = 14$, $p = 0.034$).

The volumetric soil water contents were estimated by Eqn. 1, (Bell, 1976):

$$S = \theta_1 f_1 + \theta_2 f_2 + \left(\sum_{i=0.25}^{n=9} \theta_i f_i \right) \quad (1)$$

θ is the volumetric water fraction at subsequent 0.25 m depth intervals, i , to the bottom of the access tube. f_i is the layer factor, which is normally the distance between the half intervals on either side of the appropriate measuring depth, 0.25 m in this study, n is the number of intervals down the soil profile between the first soil surface measurement to the measurement above the last bottom measurement; in the present case, it is nine.

As the neutron probe was not available at the beginning of the autumn, gypsum blocks were installed to give an indication of water infiltration during the cold season rainfall. They were installed in three groups of four blocks outside and within shrubs; each group was positioned at depths of 0.25 m to 1 m and were recorded by a datalogger every half hour.

At the beginning of September, before the autumn rainfall, soil samples were taken between 1 m and 2 m depth from two soil profiles (one on each site), to check for availability of soil water at these depths. The water content of these samples was measured gravimetrically.

RUNOFF MEASUREMENT

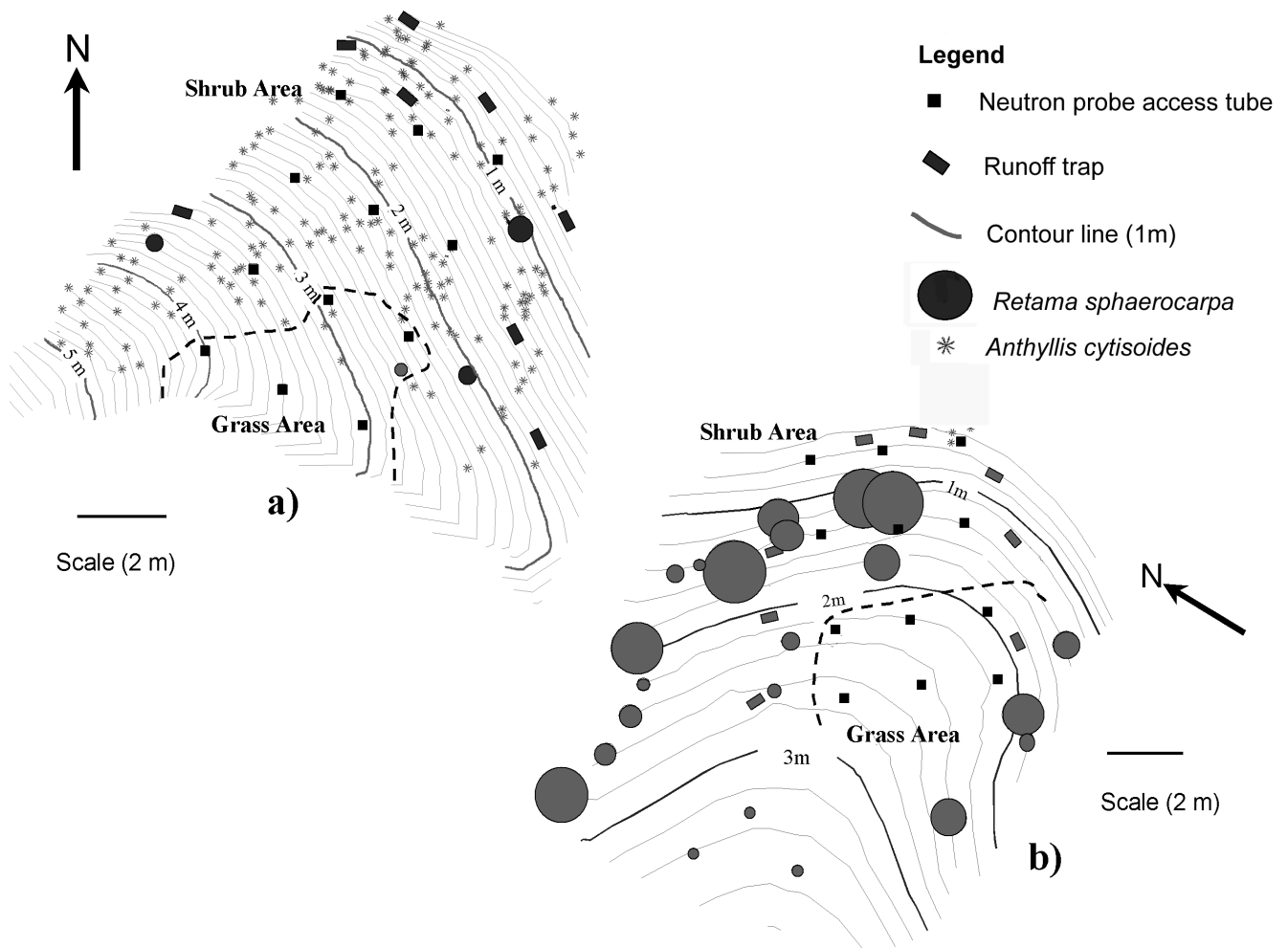


Fig. 1. (a) The Anthyllis site, showing the installation of neutron probe access tubes and runoff traps. (b) The Retama site, showing the installation of the neutron probe access tubes and runoff traps. Surface runoff measurement. The thick dotted black line on the site maps delineate the neutron probe tubes that are considered to be in grass and shrub areas.

Eight runoff traps, 0.5 m wide, were installed around the edge of the grid of access tubes to collect the runoff from the area instrumented with access tubes and each trap was connected to two 30-litre drums. After every rainfall event, these drums were emptied and the amount of runoff for each trap was recorded. The sizes of the micro-catchments, estimated by measuring the maximum slope length of each runoff trap, ranged from 14.9 to 31.7 m and 6.3 m to 14.7 m on the ‘Retama’ and ‘Anthyllis’ sites, respectively. The distributions of these troughs are shown in Fig.1 a, b. Catchment areas were estimated for each runoff trap from detailed site maps.

After each rainfall event, the average runoff depth was calculated from the runoff per m² from each runoff trap, followed by the average of the eight traps on each site.

WATER BALANCE

The water balance equation considered in this study was:

$$\Delta S = P - R - ET - D \quad (2)$$

where ΔS is the change in stored soil water over a period of time, P is the precipitation, R is surface runoff, ET is actual evapotranspiration and D is drainage of water.

Precipitation, change in stored soil water and runoff were all measured in the field. The deepest measurement points (2.75 m) for all access tubes were monitored for any drainage past the measurement zone of the access tubes. Of the 24 access tubes, only two, one in the ‘Anthyllis’ site shrub-area and the other in the ‘Retama’ site shrub-area had an increase in soil water of 1.6% and 2.4%, respectively. The wetting front, even during the heaviest rainfall in December

1997, was not detected at the bottom of any tube; therefore, drainage was estimated to be zero. Actual evapotranspiration (ET) was, thus, estimated by a simplified water balance Eqn. (3),

$$ET = P + \Delta S - R \quad (3)$$

REFERENCE CALCULATIONS

Reference evapotranspiration, ET_o , was calculated by the Penman-Montieth method from daily meteorological data using the methods of Allen *et al.* (1998). The reference evapotranspiration is the evapotranspiration from “a hypothetical crop with an assumed height of 12 cm, a fixed canopy resistance of 70 s m^{-1} , and an albedo of 0.23, closely resembling the evapotranspiration from an extensive surface of green grass of uniform height, actively growing, completely shading the ground and not short of water” (Allen *et al.*, 1994).

PHENOLOGY OF *R. SPHAEROCARPA* AND *A. CYTISOIDES*

Growth, flowering and senescence of shrubs on each site were monitored each time neutron probe measurements were taken, when new growth, flowers and loss of leaves were recorded.

Results

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Most of the rainfall for the 1997 winter occurred during September 1997; an unusually high amount (162 mm) falling over only five days caused flooding in the valley (Fig. 2). During the period of neutron probe measurement, from 11 December 1997 to 2 July 1998, rainfall totalled 131.4 mm; the largest monthly amount, 51 mm, fell in May 1998. The monthly average rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures, global radiation, relative humidity and wind speed from 1st December 1997 to 31st July 1998 are shown in Table 1. Maximum temperatures and global radiation increased gradually from December to May. Rainfall in May was associated with an increase in relative humidity.

SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The soil on both sites was predominantly sandy. The ‘Retama’ site had significantly ($n = 12, p = 0.003$) more gravel than the ‘Anthyllis’ site which had significantly ($n = 12, p = 0.002$) more fine particles than the ‘Retama’ site (Fig. 3). The sand fraction between the two sites was not

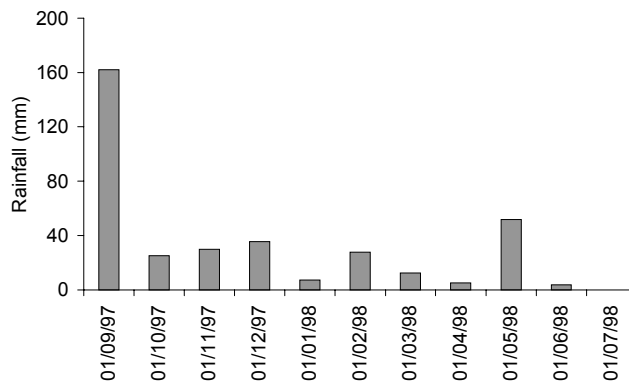


Fig. 2. Monthly rainfall from September 1997 to July 1998.

significantly different. The soil bulk densities at the ‘Anthyllis’ and ‘Retama’ sites were 1.46 g cm^{-3} and 1.53 g cm^{-3} respectively.

Field capacity (taken to be the water content at -33 kPa) was 14% and 12% (by volume), permanent wilting point (at -1500 kPa) was 3% and 4% and the available water capacities were 11% and 8% for the ‘Anthyllis’ and ‘Retama’ sites, respectively.

SOIL WATER POTENTIAL AND SOIL WATER CONTENT

The gypsum blocks did not respond to water potentials above -50 kPa and below -1300 kPa (approximately 12% and 5% water content respectively); however, they gave a good indication of when the soil began to wet and they responded quickly to changes in soil water potential. Figure 4 shows soil water potential curves at 0.25 m and 1 m soil depth in ‘Anthyllis’ and ‘Retama’ grass and shrub areas in relation to rainfall. These graphs are taken from representative

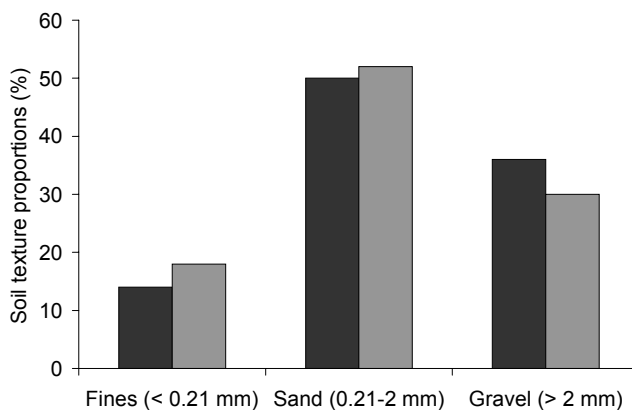


Fig. 3. Soil particle distribution for both sites. The black and grey bars represent the Retama and Anthyllis sites respectively.

Table 1. Average monthly maximum and minimum temperatures, global radiation, relative humidity, wind speed and rainfall.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (mm)</i>	<i>Maximum temperature (°C)</i>	<i>Minimum temperature (°C)</i>	<i>Mean global radiation, (W m⁻²)</i>	<i>Mean relative humidity, (%)</i>	<i>Wind speed, (m s⁻¹)</i>
December 97	35.5	21.2	-0.8	91.3	72.3	1.5
January 98	7.1	23.2	0.7	107.4	69.2	*
February 98	27.7	22.7	-3.1	147.9	63.3	*
March 98	12.3	25.6	0.6	214.6	57.3	1.6
April 98	5.0	26.8	1.5	259.7	54.6	1.7
May 98	51.7	27.2	3.5	241.4	62.1	1.4
June 98	3.6	34.3	11.8	306.0	51.5	1.3
July 98	0.0	37.5	15.0	320.7	42.3	1.6

* missing data

groups of gypsum blocks, where the change of soil water potential has the same trend as other groups of gypsum blocks in grass and shrub areas. At 0.25 m depth, gypsum blocks under the ‘Anthyllis’ grass area were the first to respond to the relatively large rainfall on the 18 and 20 September 1997 but then were the first to dry. After the rainstorms of 26 to 29 September 1997, all layers from 0.25 m to 1 m became wet under the ‘Retama’ shrub and grass areas and the ‘Anthyllis’ shrub area. Under shrub areas at both sites, water infiltrated to 1 m soil depth before it did on the grassed areas. By the end of December, all soil layers are relatively wet from the infiltration of rainfall, except at 1 m under grass on the ‘Anthyllis’ site. After the September storms there was a drying period at all depths under grass and shrubs. Soil water potentials remained generally lower at all depths for longer under shrubs while, at 0.25 m soil depth, soil water fluctuated relatively quickly due to rainfall and then rapid drying.

The soil water content of the two profiles between 1 m and 2 m before the September rainfall ranged from 3 to 5%, indicating that soil water content below the gypsum blocks before the cold season rainfall was low.

Total soil water contents measured between 11 December 1997 and 2 July 1998 for 2.75 m profiles are shown in Fig. 5, along with the rainfalls. An analysis of variance and least squared differences of soil water content showed that the measured soil water content differed significantly between both sites and between the ‘Retama’ shrub and grass areas ($n = 90$, $p < 0.001$), but there was no significant difference between the grass and shrub areas on the ‘Anthyllis’ site. These significant differences (Fig. 5) show that the soil water content on the ‘Anthyllis’ site was consistently higher than

that at the ‘Retama’ site. The grass and shrub-areas of the ‘Retama’ site follow the same pattern of soil water change; the grass-area constantly had higher soil water content than the shrub-area. From December 1997 to February 1998, the ‘Anthyllis’ shrub-area had higher soil water contents than the grass-area but by April to May 1998, the soil water content under shrubs fell below that under grass. (Fig. 5).

After the rainfall between September and December 1997, the soil water content, relatively high at the beginning of the measurement period, decreased rapidly from February to March 1998. Rainfall of 11 mm at the beginning of February 1998 caused no change in soil water content but, after a heavy rainstorm (19 mm) in May 1998, the soil water content increased at both sites.

The soil water contents, averaged for grass and shrub areas for a selection of dates were graphed with mean standard errors (Fig. 6); they show the water content at the start of the measurements and then a trend of drying. In February 1998, soil water content was highest in the ‘Anthyllis’ shrub-area and particularly in the 0.25 m layer; it then decreased rapidly to 0.50 m and 0.75 m depths on the ‘Retama’ and ‘Anthyllis’ sites, respectively. By July, the 0.25 m layer was drier than the lower layers. Water infiltrated to the shallowest depth in the ‘Anthyllis’ grass-area but to greater depths in the Anthyllis shrub-areas. Below 2.25 m the driest profile was in the ‘Retama’ shrub-area. The rate of drying was the greatest on the ‘Anthyllis’ shrub-area. Little water movement is likely to have occurred at depths below 2 m, as soil water contents ranged from about 5.5 to 3.5% as compared to a field capacity of between 14 and 12%.

As soil heterogeneity is a dominant factor in the Rambla Honda, the total averages and coefficients of variation of

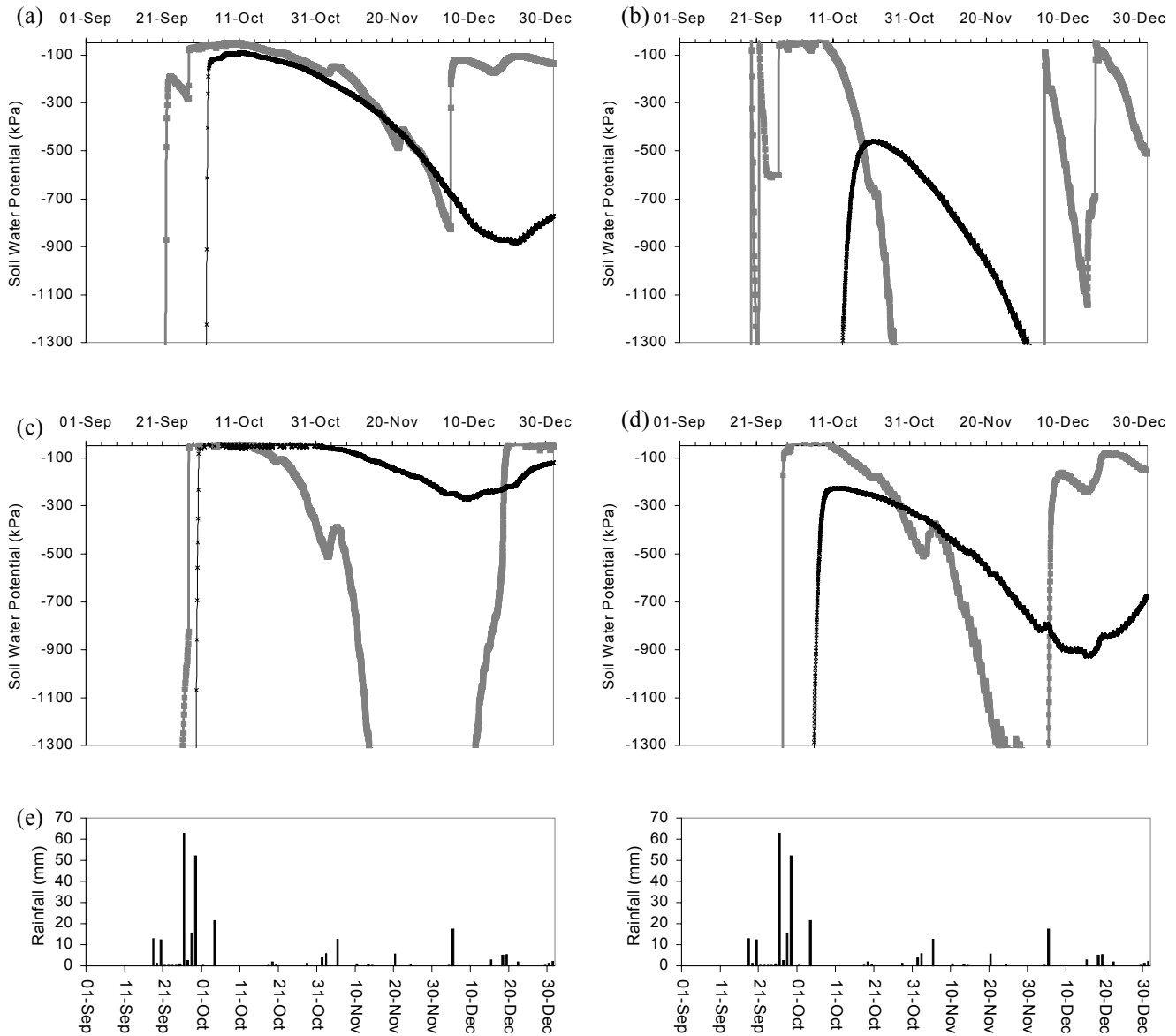


Fig. 4. Soil water potential at 0.25 m soil depth (grey thick line) and 1 m soil depth (black thin line). a) Anthyllis site shrub area, b) Anthyllis site grass area, c) Retama site shrub area, d) Retama site grass area. Rainfall from September to December 1997 (e) are shown to compare time of rainfall and infiltration of water.

total soil water measurements were calculated for grass and shrub areas for both sites from 12 access tubes for all measurement dates (Table 2). The greatest variation in soil water content occurred at the ‘Retama’ site shrub-area.

RUNOFF

Runoff was calculated for the whole of each site as it was not possible to separate runoff from shrub and grass areas. Runoff depth and runoff coefficients were calculated for each rain event and averaged over eight runoff traps

(Table 3). Runoff coefficients were calculated as a proportion of rainfall. Although 131.4 mm of rainfall fell during the measurement period, only six rainfall events produced measurable runoff. Mean runoff was 2.2 and 1.2 mm on the ‘Retama’ and ‘Anthyllis’ sites, respectively. The coefficients of variation for runoff were large; showing that variation of runoff across the two sites is high. The runoff measurements from December 1997 to July 1998 showed that the ‘Retama’ site had significantly more runoff so that runoff coefficients were significantly higher than those for the ‘Anthyllis’ site ($n = 95$, $p = 0.003$ and $p = 0.001$ respectively).

The water balance of two semi-arid shrubs on abandoned land in South-Eastern Spain after cold season rainfall

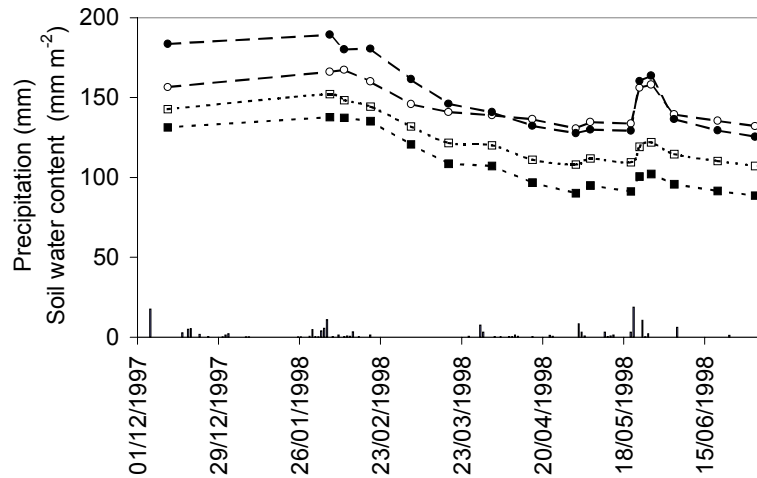


Fig. 5. Soil water and rainfall events over the period of measurement. Soil water is calculated as a total of 2.75 m profiles and averaged for each treatment. Bars represent rainfall events and sample points represent soil water content. ● Anthyllis site, shrub area; ○ Anthyllis site grass area; ■ Retama site, shrub area; □ Anthyllis site, grass area. Although soil water contents were not measured continuously, but as points in time, the points are joined by dotted lines for clarity.

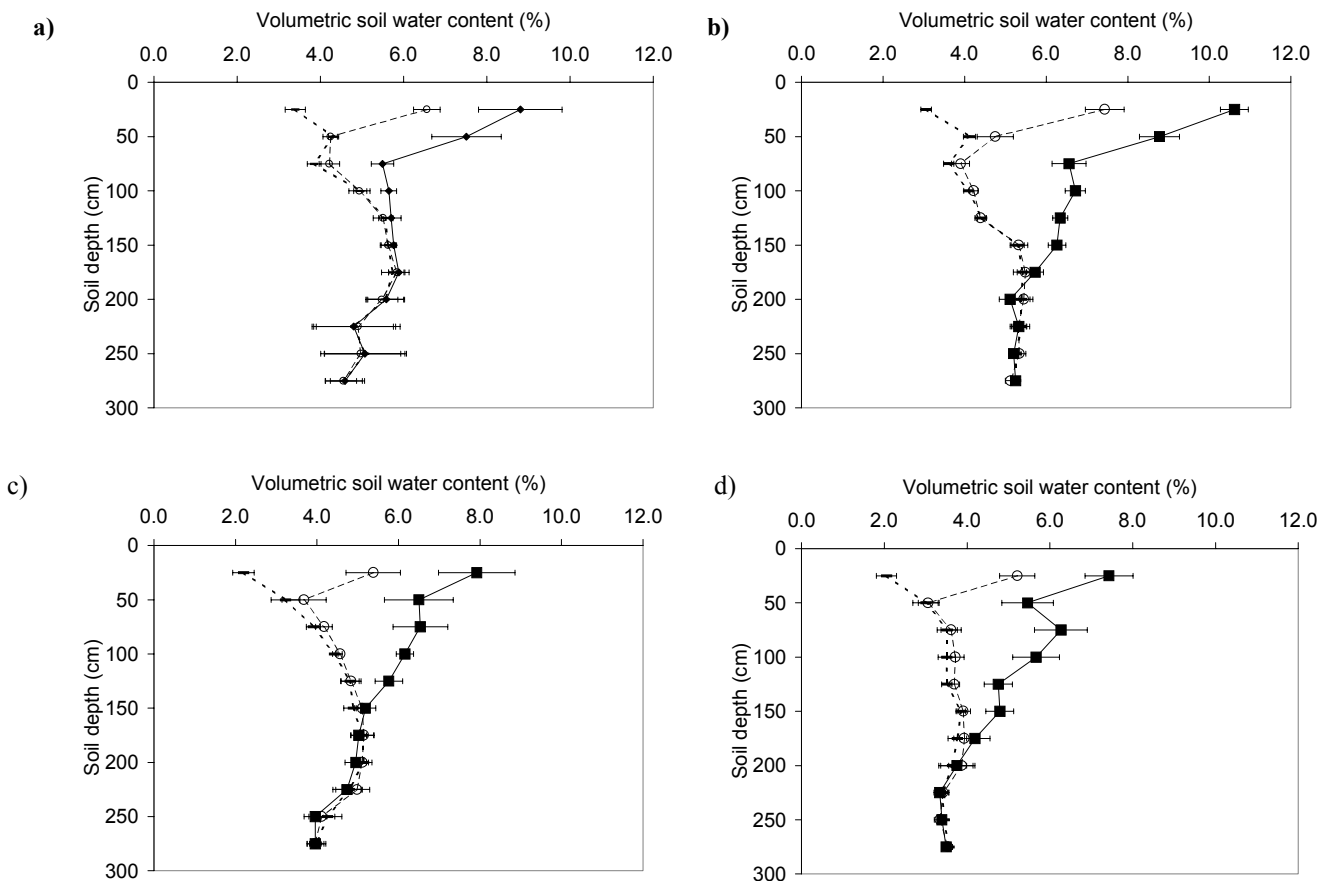


Fig. 6. Average soil water contents and mean standard error at different depths of the Retama and Anthyllis sites for three different dates of measurement. a) Anthyllis site grass area, b) Anthyllis site shrub area, c) Retama site grass area and d) Retama site shrub area. ■ is 10/02/98, □ is 27/05/98, --- is 02/07/98.

Table 2. Average soil water contents and coefficients of variation for sites, grass and shrub areas.

	<i>Total average of soil water content</i>	<i>Total coefficient of variation (%)</i>	<i>Total average of soil water content in grass area (mm)</i>	<i>Total coefficient of variation (%)</i>	<i>Total average of soil water content in shrub area (mm)</i>	<i>Total coefficient of variation (%)</i>
Retama site	118.3	14.0	108.1	9.9	123.4	12.2
Anthyllis site	149.7	6.82	145.8	5.4	151.1	6.51

Table 3. Average runoff and coefficients and coefficients of variation calculated from eight runoff traps on the Retama and Anthyllis sites for each rainfall event during the measurement period. Runoff coefficients are calculated as the proportion of rainfall that becomes runoff.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Rainfall event (mm)</i>	RETAMA SITE			ANTHYLLIS SITE		
		<i>Average runoff (mm)</i>	<i>Runoff coefficient</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation (%)</i>	<i>Average runoff (mm)</i>	<i>Runoff coefficient</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation (%)</i>
10/12/97	17.5	3.3	0.2	63.4	0.1	0.0	75.8
05/02/98	15.2	2.4	0.2	58.7	1.5	0.1	162.7
02/05/98	10.8	1.0	0.1	81.0	0.7	0.1	109.4
06/05/98	8.4	0.3	0.0	80.5	0.3	0.0	158.0
23/05/98	18.8	4.0	0.2	41.8	3.3	0.2	49.2
27/05/98	10.6	2.1	0.2	41.4	1.0	0.1	77.2
Total runoff (mm cm ⁻²)		13.2			6.9		

Table 4. Summary of the water balance showing total AET, total soil water storage and total runoff totalled for periods ranging from 13 to 56 days and total AET averaged per day.

<i>Measurement date</i>	<i>Measure- ment interval (days)</i>	<i>Rainfall (mm)</i>	<i>ET_o (mm)</i>	RETAMA SITE				ANTHYLLIS SITE			
				<i>Soil water storage (mm)</i>	<i>Runoff (mm)</i>	<i>ET (mm)</i>	<i>ET/ET_o</i>	<i>Soil water storage (mm)</i>	<i>Runoff (mm)</i>	<i>ET (mm)</i>	<i>ET/ET_o</i>
11/12/1997				138.9				176.8			
05/02/1998	56	46	50.4	147.4	5.8	31.9	0.63	183.5	1.6	37.8	0.75
05/03/1998	28	8	44.8	128.2	0	27.6	0.62	157.6	0	34.3	0.77
02/04/1998	28	11	95.2	115.8	1.0	22.6	0.24	140.3	0.7	27.8	0.29
01/05/1998	29	5	116.0	102.1	0	18.7	0.16	128.4	0	17.0	0.15
27/05/1998	26	53	101.4	115.4	6.3	33.8	0.33	162.3	4.5	15.0	0.15
19/06/1998	23	6	94.3	104.0	0	17.6	0.19	130.9	0	37.6	0.40
02/07/1998	13	1	71.5	101.0	0	4.0	0.06	127.2	0	4.7	0.07
TOTAL	203	130	573.6		13.1	156.2	0.27		6.8	174.2	0.30

WATER BALANCE

The total actual evapotranspiration (ET), total loss of stored soil water and total water lost from runoff were averaged approximately for each month for both sites. The water balance was calculated only for the two sites, as runoff amounts could not be separated for grass and shrub treatments. Because the time of measurements depended on rainfall events, the soil water measurement periods were uneven so it was not possible to calculate the ET exactly for each month. No measurements were taken in January, so the first measurement period to be averaged was of 56 days. As only two measurements were taken in June, the water balance was calculated over 23 days and then over 13 days to the last measurement taken on 2 July 1998. Table 4 shows that the 'Anthyllis' site had less runoff, more soil water storage and more loss of water by ET than the 'Retama' site.

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND REFERENCE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL

Cumulative rainfall, ET (average of 'Anthyllis' and 'Retama' sites) and ET_o during the measurement period are shown in Fig. 7. ET_o increased rapidly from beginning of March. The small gradient of cumulative ET_o , during the cooler winter months (December 1997 to February 1998), illustrates the lower evaporative demand during the winter but, once net radiation and temperature increase from March 1998, the cumulative gradient increases quickly. However, cumulative ET remains well below ET_o and follows the same pattern as cumulative rainfall. Daily ET_o (Table 4) increased steadily throughout the summer but decreased during May when rainfall and relative humidity were higher and global radiation decreased (Table 1).

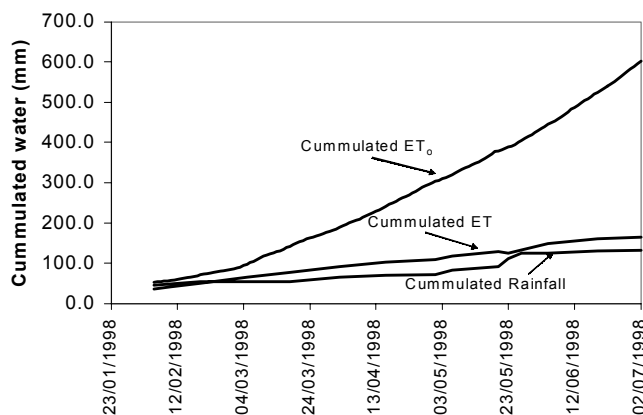


Fig. 7. Cumulative rainfall, ET_o and average cumulative ET of the Anthyllis and Retama sites.

PHENOLOGY OF *R. SPHAEROCARPA* AND *A. CYTISOIDES*

Growth of *A. cytisoides* occurred mainly between January and March and flowering from March to the end of May. Senescence began in mid-June. The main growth of *R. sphaerocarpa* occurred during mid-March to the end of May and it flowered from the beginning of May to mid-June. These results are consistent with previous results from other alluvial fans in the Rambla Honda (Puigdefábregas *et al.*, 1996).

Discussion

LIMITATION OF RAINFALL AND ET

The gypsum blocks installed showed that the soil was dry before the cold season rainfall but that water infiltrated relatively quickly after the first rainfall in September 1997. Soil water potential was low enough to cause draining, particularly under shrubs, suggesting that water would have infiltrated below the gypsum blocks. Gravimetric measurements of soil water content between 1 m and 2 m indicated that the soil at this depth was relatively dry; thus, by the time of the neutron probe measurements, the soil water content was that remaining from the infiltration from the September to December 1997 rainfall. From September to December 1997, Fig. 4 shows that drying took place at 0.25 m to 1 m after the September storms, indicating that ET occurred down to 1 m under shrubs and grass during the cold season.

During the period of neutron probe measurements, the only increase in soil water content followed the heavy rainfall in May but, in total, there was a net loss of soil water for both sites (Table 4). Even though it rained in January and February (Fig. 5), the continued loss of water from the soil profile at both sites probably reflected the rapid growth of grass and shrubs. Overall, ET exceeded rainfall over the measurement period, as shown in Table 4. All these results indicate that the hypothesis can be rejected; according to this investigation, shrubs used all the available cold season rainfall.

In semi-arid areas, where evaporative demand is high, ET is limited by rainfall and it is, therefore, expected that ET and rainfall follow similar trends and remain well below ET_o (Fig. 6). That rainfall limits ET is common in dry environments such as the Mojave Desert (Yoder and Nowak, 1999) and the semi-arid Mediterranean (Metochis and Orphanos, 1997; Piñol, *et al.*, 1991).

Analysis of a 30-year rainfall record (1967-1997) near the area of the Rambla Honda (Lázaro *et al.*, 2001) shows that the autumn rainfall of 1997 was above average and the winter 1997 rainfall was average (the average being

calculated over 30 years). The loss of all the available water from a relatively wet autumn and winter suggests that water will seldom remain stored in the soil of these slopes by mid-summer, except perhaps in much wetter years.

INFILTRATION AND RUNOFF

Previous studies of shrub and grass root systems at these two sites have shown that the shrub root systems form larger, deeper macro-pores than grass roots systems (Archer *et al.*, 2002) and, hence, increase infiltration of water to deeper depths. This would lower the soil water potential at all depths under shrubs (Fig. 4) after the autumn storms in September 1997 by comparison with the higher water potential under grassed areas, as the lower density of macro-pores in grass areas would reduce infiltration of water to deeper depths. However, water did not penetrate beyond the rooting zone of *R. sphaerocarpa* and *A. cytisoides*, as the wetting fronts did not infiltrate deeper than 2 m (Fig. 6). Vachaud *et al.* (1991) observed similar soil water profiles when using a neutron probe to measure the soil water profile of a cropped degraded sandy soil in North Senegal.

Considering that the 'Retama' site has a greater gravel and lower silt content in the upper 1 m soil profile than the 'Anthyllis' site, it would be expected that infiltration of rainfall would be greater and runoff would be lower on the 'Retama' site. However, the 'Anthyllis' site has less average runoff. The higher average runoff on the 'Retama' site is probably because most this site is covered by grass and bare ground (Fig. 1b), whereas the 'Anthyllis' site has a greater cover of shrubs (Fig. 1a). There are several explanations for this: soil surface crusts found on the 'Retama' site would cause greater runoff rates (Hoogmoed *et al.*, 1991); the higher shrub density on the 'Anthyllis' site may promote the greater infiltration under shrubs (Fig. 4) as *A. cytisoides* intercepts and channels 20% of gross rainfall as stem flow to the base of its roots (Domingo *et al.*, 1998); dense shrub cover also produces more litter, which increases infiltration and reduces runoff. The large variations in runoff (Table 3) reflect the complexity of the two sites, where a mosaic of grass, shrubs and bare patches dominates the redistribution of surface water. All the processes described here are likely to be active on the sites but with different relative importance, both spatially and temporally, across the areas.

Large spatial variability of soil water content and sampling technique of soil water content

The large coefficient of variation of soil water content, particularly on the 'Retama' site (Table 2) is due to the large

spacing between grass and *R. sphaerocarpa* shrubs. This is consistent with the results of Gaze *et al.* (1998); using neutron probe measurements in patchy vegetation dominated by *Guiera senegalensis*, they found a large spatial variability of soil water content. Figure 8 shows a possible reason for this result. Assuming that infiltration, due to stem flow and accumulation of runoff is greatest around the base of a shrub, the wettest area after rainfall would be around the base of the shrub. The mid-zone, which is away from the base of the shrub but under the shrub canopy, has the driest soil, as the canopy intercepts most rainfall and reduces the amount of water reaching the ground. The mid-zone would also be under the influence of shrub roots as it is nearer to the inner zone of the shrub. The outer zone would be drier than the inner zone, but wetter than the mid-zone, as the dry grass will intercept less rainfall than the shrub canopy causing more water to reach the soil than the mid-zone. The water content will, therefore, depend upon the exact positioning of the access tubes. At the shrub-area of the 'Retama' site, only one access tube is positioned below the canopy of *R. sphaerocarpa* and the other five access tubes are surrounding *R. sphaerocarpa* shrubs (Fig. 1b) so that they may represent more the effect of the grass-area and the outer edge of *R. sphaerocarpa* than the shrub area. This could explain the lower total water content measured in the 'Retama' shrub-area (Fig. 5). The gypsum blocks on the other hand showed greater differences between grass and shrub areas (Fig. 4), as they were installed directly under shrubs and outside in grass only areas.

By positioning access tubes within shrubs and others outside shrubs, Galle *et al.* (1999) observed that soil water storage in a tiger bush thicket is greater in the core of the thicket than on the edges after rainfall; there was also less variation between points within the core of the thicket and points between the edges of the thicket. Further, investigation of different sampling techniques in discontinuous vegetation of *R. sphaerocarpa* and *A. cytisoides* might reduce the amount of variation in water content.

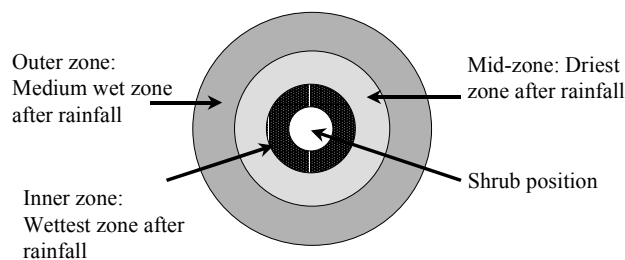


Fig. 8. Diagrammatic representation of water distribution under a shrub after rainfall.

WATER AVAILABILITY FOR SHRUBS AND MARGINAL LAND MANAGEMENT

The large fluctuations in water potential at 0.25 m depth in grassed areas (Fig. 4) are probably due to grass cover. Water infiltrates rapidly to 0.25 m and then is quickly used by grasses as their growth begins with the cold season rainfall to early spring. The main growth of *A. cytisoides* (January to March) occurred when soil water was relatively high in the upper 2 m soil layer; due to its shallower rooting depths, growth is probably dependent on soil water storage in the upper soil layers. Also, *A. cytisoides* began to senesce once the upper 1.5 m soil layer dried to 4% water content. In contrast, the main growth period of *R. sphaerocarpa* (March to end May) does not coincide with availability of soil water in the upper soil layers, which suggests that *R. sphaerocarpa* must find water in deeper layers to enable growth. The extensive root system of *R. sphaerocarpa* would facilitate the uptake of water from deeper layers, enabling it to continue to function even during the dry season. The later growth of *R. sphaerocarpa* could also benefit from water recharge of deeper soil layers from rainfall occurring earlier in the year. Both shrubs appear to have developed different mechanisms to harvest the scarce rainfall in this dry environment. *A. cytisoides* accumulates rainwater and runoff and directs it to lower soil layers and *R. sphaerocarpa* takes water from deep soil layers, which may also be recharged from main runoff channels in the Rambla Honda.

Runoff coefficients are very low for both sites, due to the low rainfall, but also because the patchy ground cover intercepts and captures runoff. The low rainfall, the existence of flourishing shrubs within grass-areas, and little sign of erosion indicates that such a distribution of vegetation can utilise the available rainfall efficiently and stabilise the alluvial fan slopes.

Conclusion

Before the autumn rainfall, it was established that soil water content to 2 m depth was very low. With the first autumn rainfall in September, water infiltrated rapidly to 0.25 m depth and after storms, water infiltrated rapidly to 1 m. During the cold season, *ET* did occur, due to drying of the soil profile to 1 m, under grass and shrub cover. Even after a relatively wet cold season, there was no measured gain of water in the 2.75 m profile for the 'Retama' and 'Anthyllis' sites over the measured period, which indicates that both shrubs did not store water in the soil profile by mid-summer. Water loss is controlled by high *ET*, runoff is low and soil water storage occurs mainly above 2 m depth after rainfall. Variability of runoff and soil water content is high in this environment. The 'Anthyllis' site had a higher *ET* and water

storage and water use was highest under *A. cytisoides* shrubs. On the 'Retama' site, the shrub and grass areas had the same *ET*. However, the grid system of access tubes may not measure, effectively, the influence of the dispersed distribution of *R. sphaerocarpa* shrubs on soil water content, as access tubes were located mainly in the grass-area on the 'Retama' site. As the distribution of *A. cytisoides* shrubs was less dispersed within the shrub area, the grid of access tubes detected a greater difference between the grass and shrub-areas of the 'Anthyllis' site.

This study shows that *A. cytisoides* and *R. sphaerocarpa* are well adapted to their environment. *A. cytisoides* harvests water with its canopy and directs it to the upper soil layers where its roots are located. As water does not percolate below 2 m, virtually all the water infiltrating into the soil is available to *A. cytisoides*. Its growth is, therefore, finely tuned to rainfall, as the growing season occurs when water is readily available. The low soil water content in the upper 2.75 m soil layer would not sustain *R. sphaerocarpa* throughout the year, so that *R. sphaerocarpa* must rely on its root system to access deep water resources.

To obtain representative soil water measurements beneath widely distributed shrubs, a clumped distribution of access tubes may be better than the widely spaced grid system of neutron probe access tubes used in this study.

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