

Alice Springs and Ti Tree: Expansion in Central Australia

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Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network (TERN)
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Alice Springs Mulga and Ti Tree East

Central Australia

***Status of Alice Springs Mulga and
Ecohydrologic and metabolic re-
sponses to deluge and drought***

***Network expansion: 2nd tower,
AusCover, TERN Supersite and
NCGRT Superscience Site***



Site Characteristics

Alice Springs Mulga

Mulga canopy (Acacia)

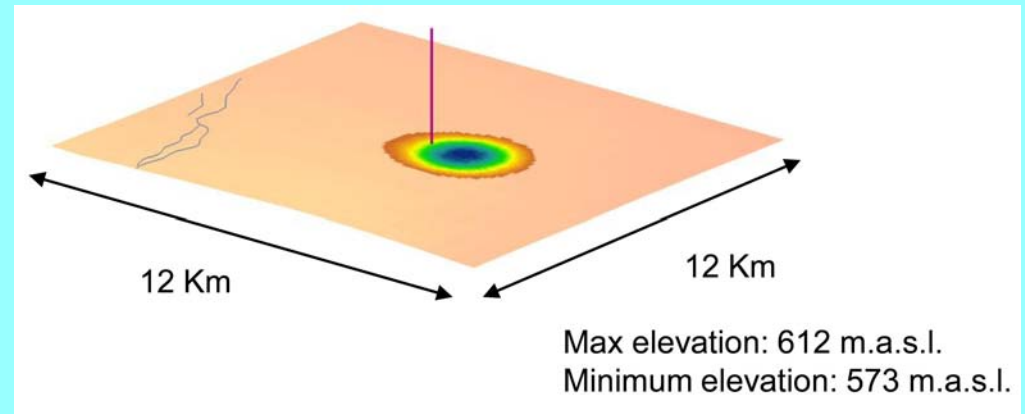
Active Year-round
(O'Grady et al. 2009)



Seasonal Understory



- **Canopy height 6.5 m**
- **606 m above sea level**
- **200 km north of Alice Springs**
- **Near Ti Tree NT**
- **Pine Hill Cattle Station**
- **Red compacted sandy loam (79:20 sand:silt)**
- **Water table: 49 m deep**
- **Average precipitation: 305.9 mm per year**



System maintenance and data delivery

CSAT3:

- *Bird damage to 4 of 6 sonic transducers*
- *Wicks removed after sensor repair*

LI7500:

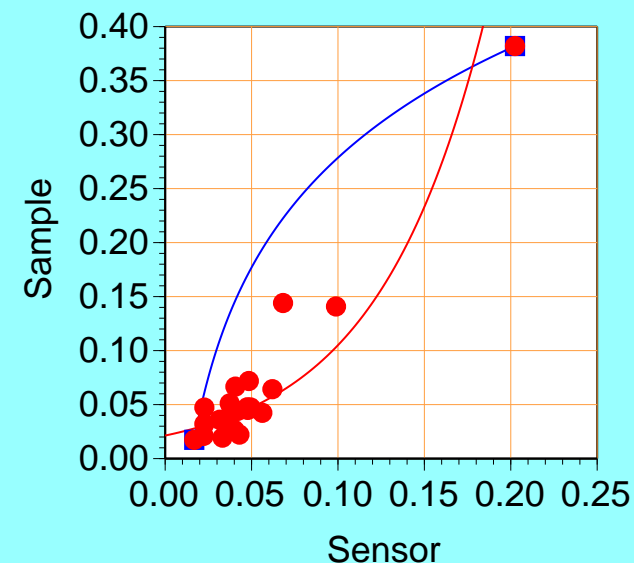
- *New sensor: $[CO_2] = 220$ ppm*
- *Post-calibration drift toward lower density*
- *Bad circuit board*
- *$[CO_2]$ constrained by approximate global atmospheric observations*

Soil moisture:

- *completed calibration against in situ samples (repeated samples in top 10 cm and single samples collected during installation of deep sensors)*

OzFlux data portal:

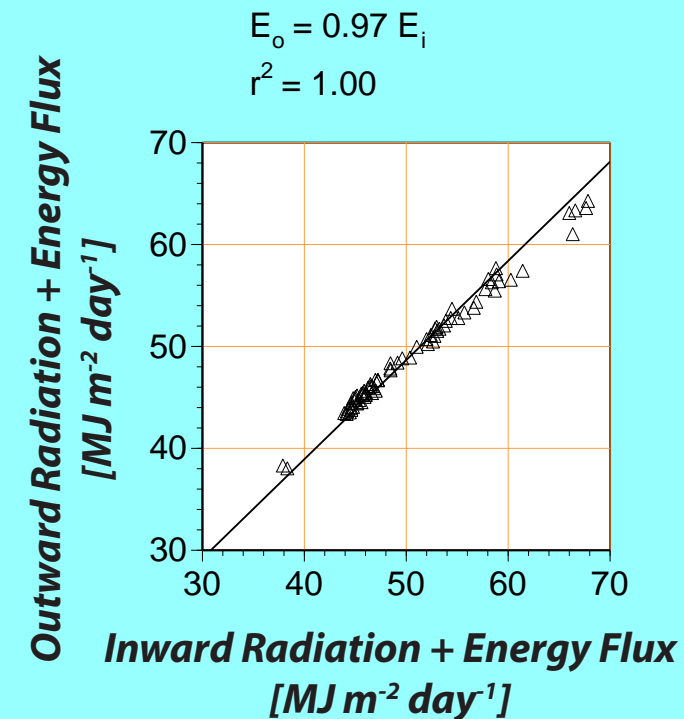
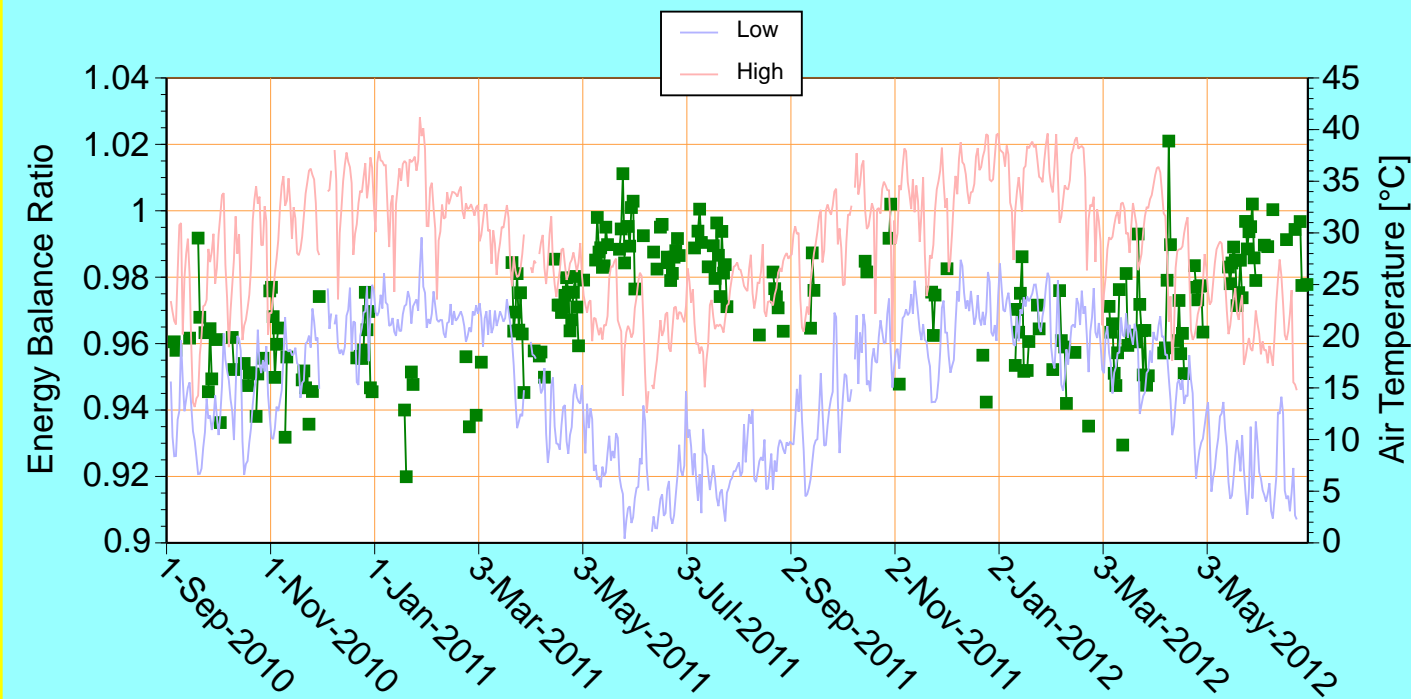
- *September 2010 – June 2012*
- *L3 & L4*
- *CF meta-data convention (thank you P. Isaac)*
- *OzFluxQCv2.0*



Surface Energy Balance

Near steady-state (24-hr total flux)

- **L3 corrected but not gap-filled fluxes**
- **Ratio of outward radiation and energy fluxes to inward radiation and energy fluxes: 0.97**
- **Energy balance ratio = 0.95 on L4 gap-filled fluxes**
- **Summer EBR: 0.95; Winter EBR: 0.99**

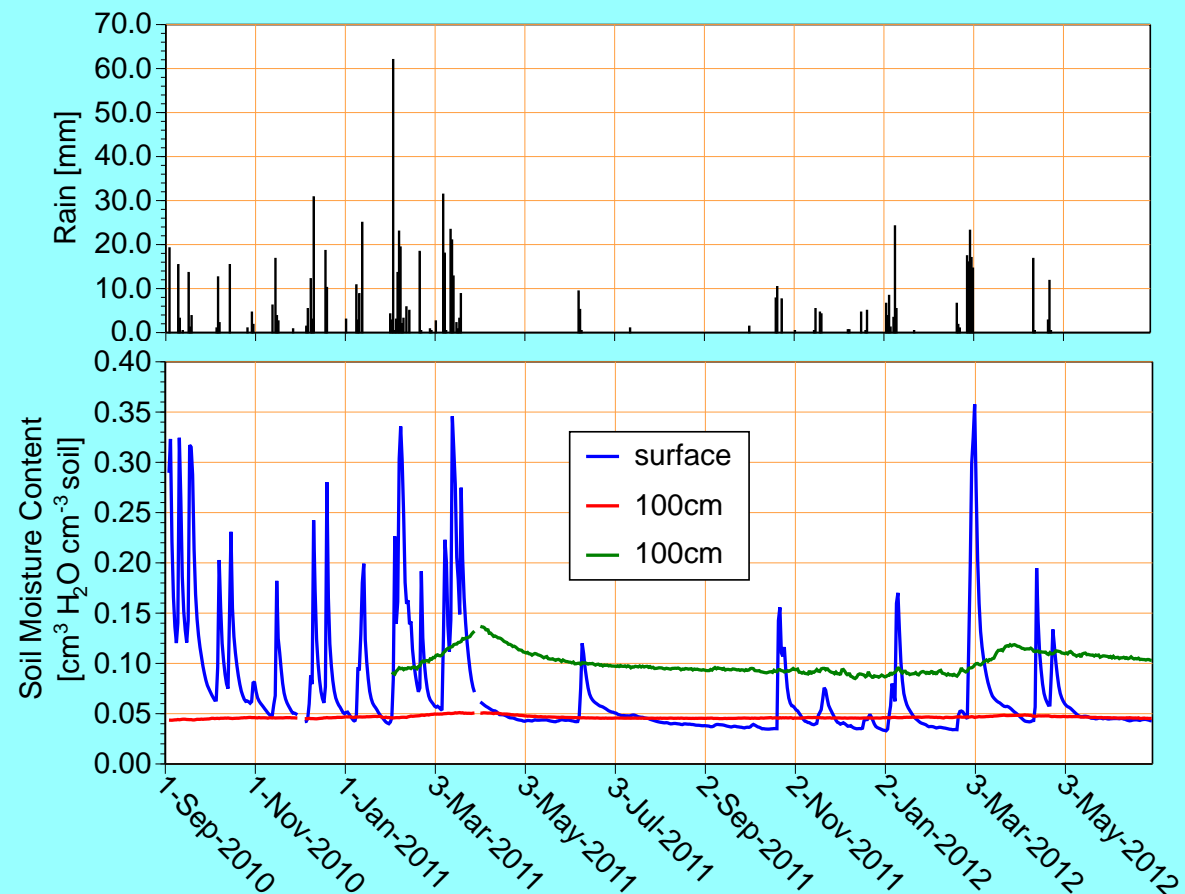


Hydrology

Rainfall and Soil Moisture

Hypotheses:

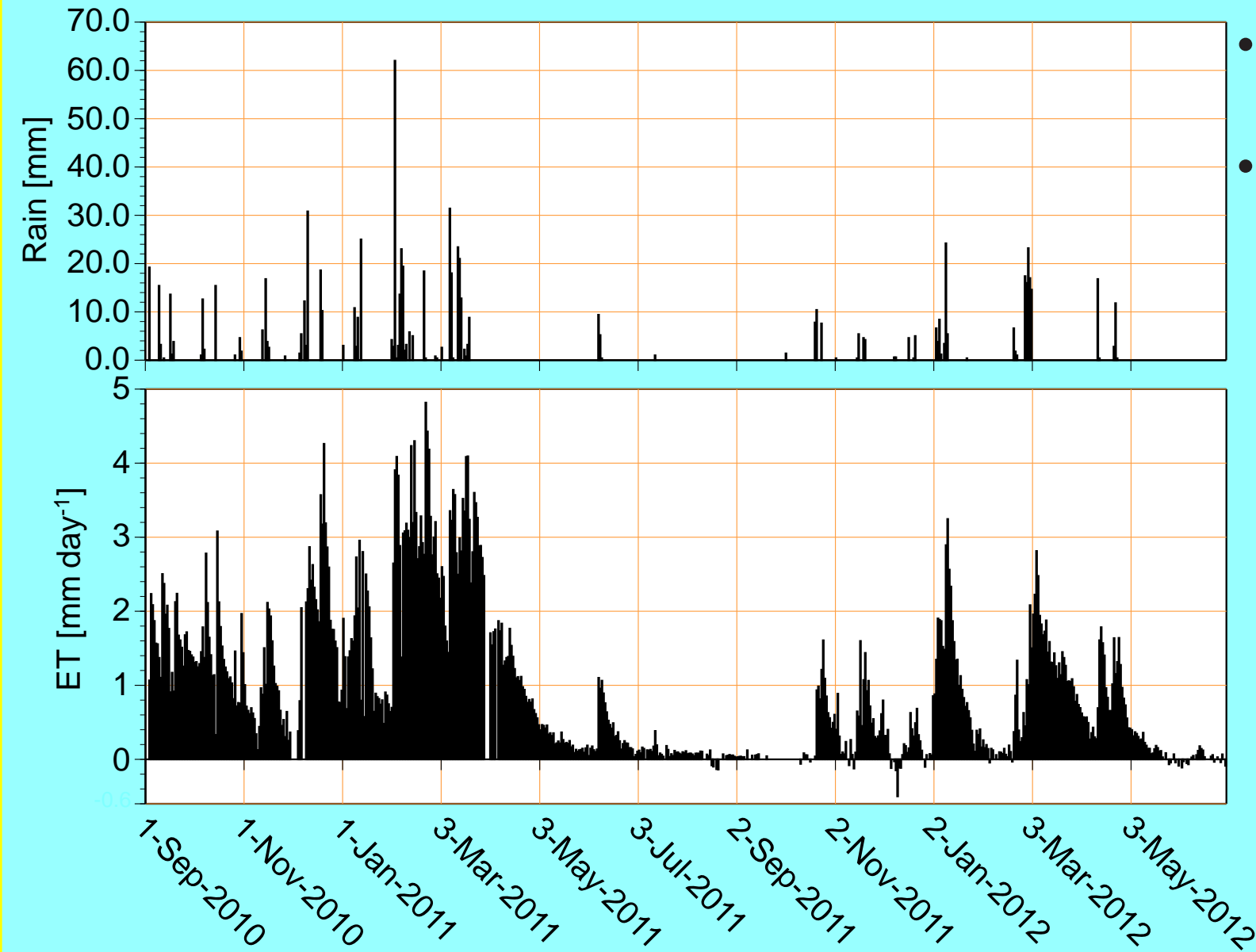
- **Deep soil moisture variably-responsive to precipitation regime**
- **ET during the wet higher than other global semi-arid ecosystems but negligible after sustained drought (High precipitation variability)**
- **Bulk ecosystem conductance responds more readily to vapour pressure deficit during wet conditions**



Hydrology

Evapotranspiration

- **Peak ET rates > 4 mm/day**
- **ET < 0 during dry conditions**
- **Exponential decline**



Hydrology

Bulk stomatal conductance

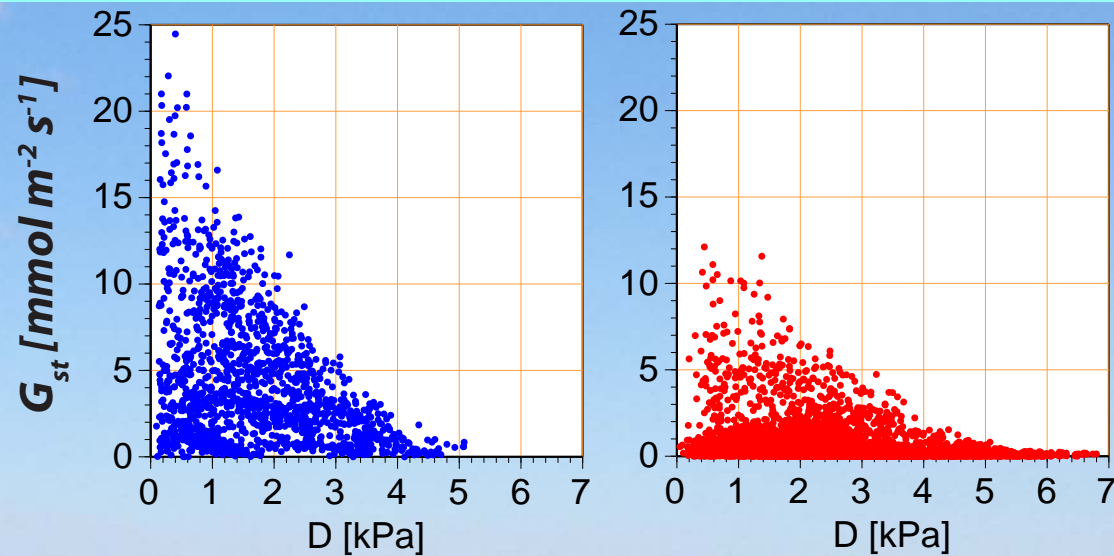
$$r_{st} = \left(\left(\left(\frac{\Delta(E_A/\lambda) + \rho c_p (VPD / \lambda r_{av})}{\overline{w'q'}} - \Delta \right) / \gamma \right) - 1 \right) r_{av}$$

- Sws > 0.06
- Sws < 0.06

$$r_{av} = \frac{1}{UC_E}$$

$$C_E = \frac{\overline{w'q'}}{U(q_a - q_s)}$$

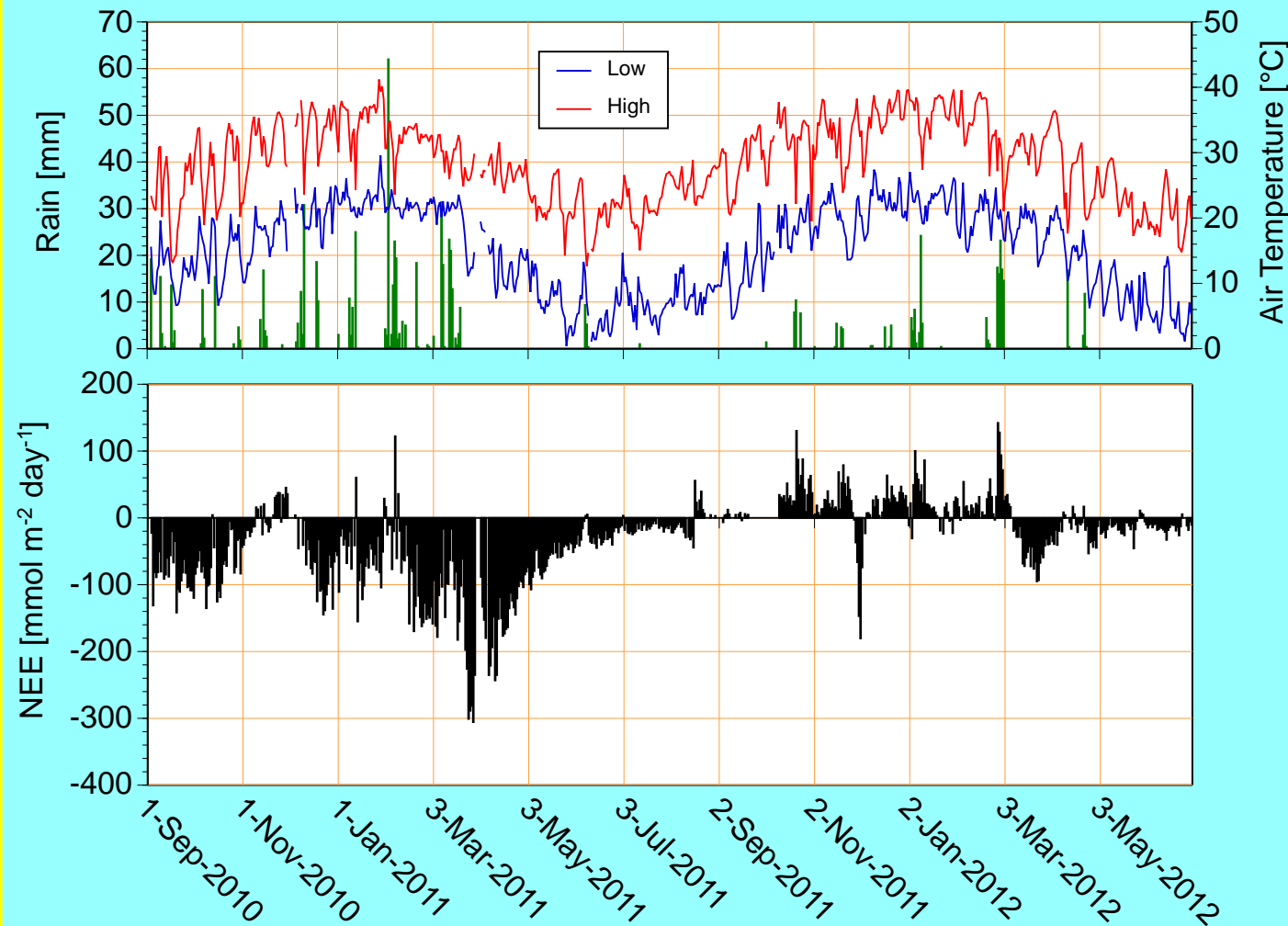
(Brutsaert 1982, Stull 1988)



Carbon NEE

Hypotheses:

- **Stronger carbon sink strength when wet than source strength when dry**
- **R_e and GPP dictated by temperature, soil moisture and seasonal phenology (substrate)**

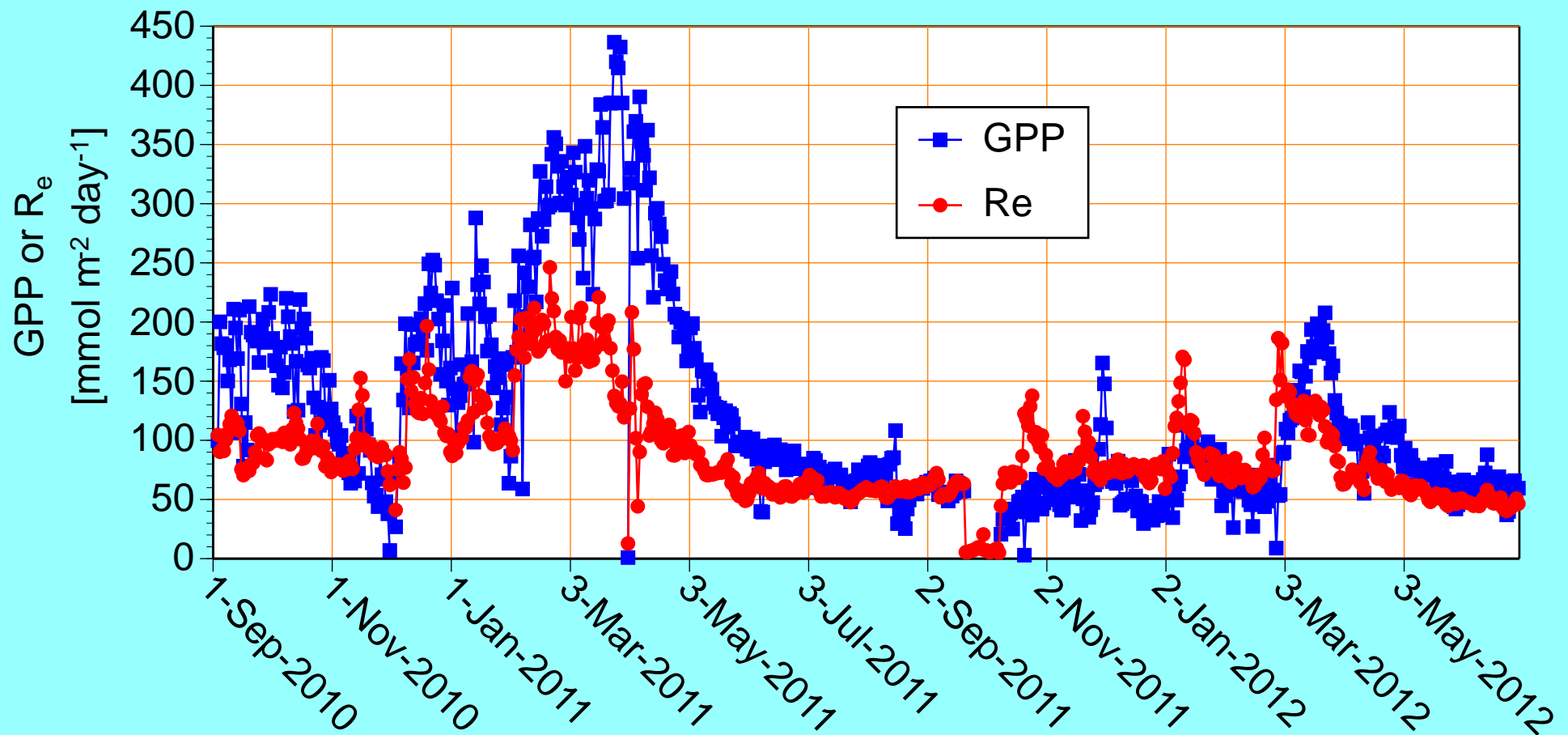


- **November $F_c > 0$**

Carbon

R_e and GPP

- ***GPP declines during drought, but R_e also declines such that GPP tends to exceed R_e***
- ***R_e responds rapidly and consistently to rainfall during drought***
- ***GPP responses to rainfall during drought are slower and do not follow all events***



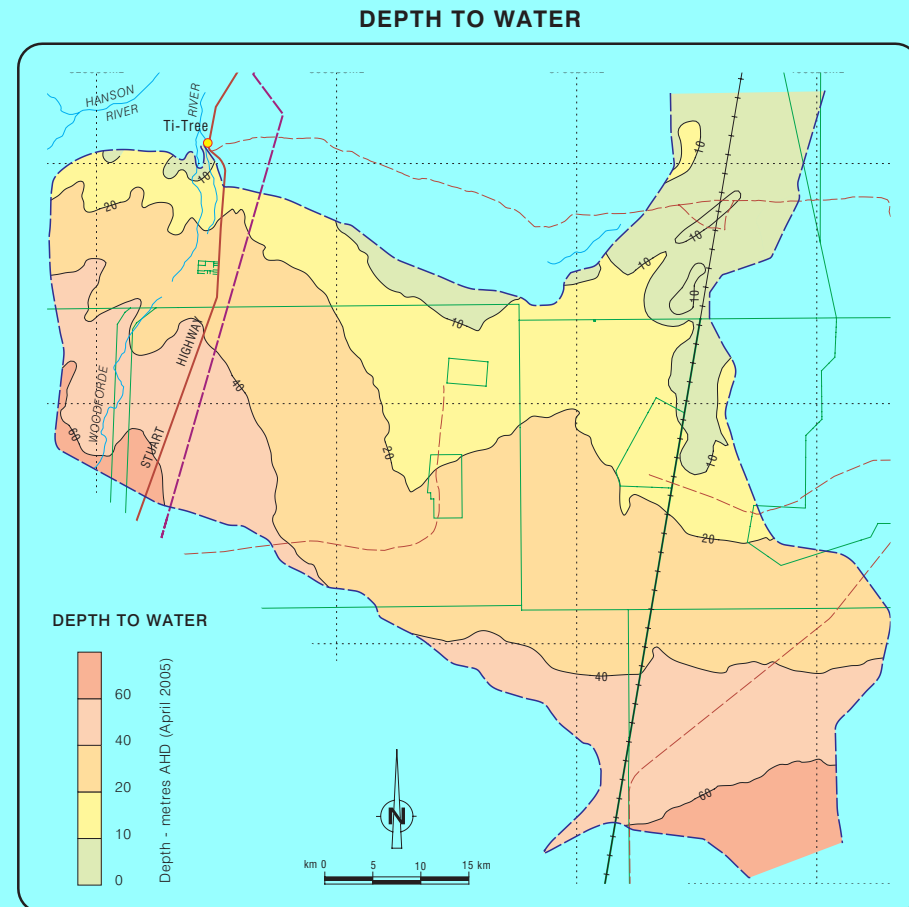
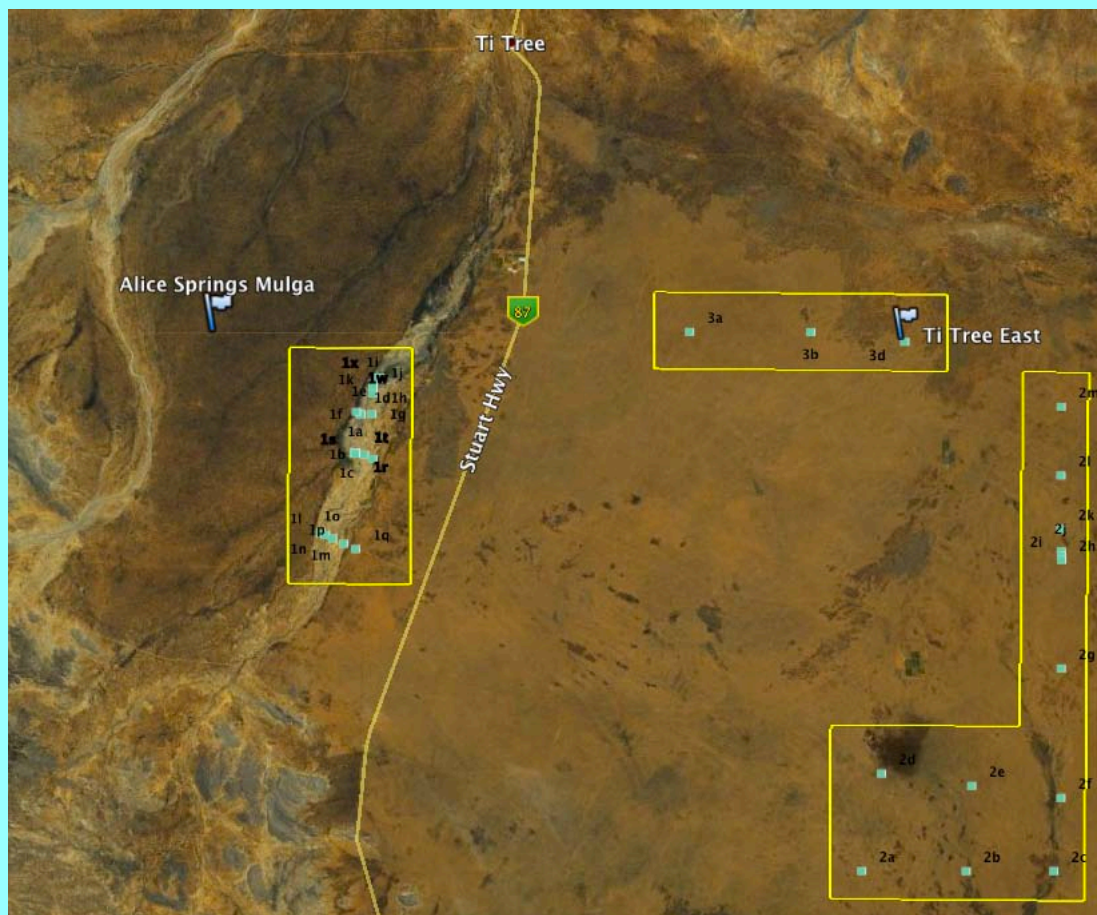
Alice Mulga TERN Supersite

Ti Tree NCGRT Superscience Site

- **Horizontally heterogeneous**
- **Clumped mulga in semi-arid savanna**
- **Depth to water: estimated between 7 and 10 metres belowground**



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sustaining a vital water resource



Ti Tree East

EC tower

April – May 2012:

- **Footings dug and concrete poured**
- **Underground conduit run through trenches**
- **10 m tower erected**

July 2012:

- **System to be brought on-line**



Ti Tree East

Ecosystem characteristics

- ***3 ground habitats for soil sensor arrays:
mulga, spinifex-mulga ecotone, inter-mulga and understory grasses***



AusCover

Vegetation plots established

- *Three plots associated with each tower*
- *One plot within the footprint of the Alice Springs Mulga tower (200 m)*
- *Plots in representative ecosystems at Ti Tree East*



Thank you
Questions?

