

# Fiumarella of Corleto



# **Corleto Perticara (PZ), Italy**

Basin characteristics		Instrumentation and data					
River Basin / River Basin (according EU-WFD) Operation (from to)	Fiumarella of Corleto from 2002 to present	Measured hydrological parameters	Measuring period	Temporal resolution	Number of stations		
Gauge coordinates / Gauge datum: Catchment area: Elevation range: Basin type:	40°24' 11.86' ' N – 16°03' 13.93' ' E 32.5 km <sup>2</sup> , with a nested subcatchment of 0.65 km <sup>2</sup> 630 – 1380 m asl mountainous 600 mm; 9.9°C (2002 – 2011)	Streamflow	from september 2002 to present (basin outlet) from december 2006 to present (sub-basin outlet)	15 min. (basin outlet) 2 min. (sub-basin outlet)	2		
(alpine, mountainous, lowland) Climatic parameters:		Precipitation	from september 2002 to present	10 min.	3		
(mean precipitation, temperature and others) Land use and soils:	One slope on the left is covered mostly by forests, the	Air temperature	from september 2002 to present	hourly	1		
	slope on the right is covered by agricultural land. For more details see the soil-landscape map below.	Air humidity, pressure, solar radiation	from november 2004 to present	hourly	1		
Hydrogeology:	soil porosity ranges from 0.5 to 0.59; field capacity 0.35	Wind (velocity and direction)	from november 2004 to present	10 min.	1		
(soil porosity, field capacity, hydraulic conductivity)	to 0.487; hydraulic conductivity Ks = 5.05 to 12 mmh <sup>-1</sup>	Temperature of the snow layers	from december 2007 to present	hourly	1		
Characteristic water discharges: (Qmin, Qmax, Qmean)	0 m³/sec; 38.5 m³/sec; 0.94 m³/sec	Depth snowpack	from december 2007 to present	hourly	1		
Map of the basir	n and Monitoring System	Soil moisture at 30-60 cm depth (continuous)	from february 2006 to present	hourly	1 with 22 probes		
	Hydrological monitoring system	Soil moisture at 0-30 cm depth (spot measurements)	3 march – 18 may 2010	manually twice a week	48 points		





(1) Meteo-hydrological station



(3) Rain-gauge

(2) Hydrometer and rain-gauge

(4) Soil moisture monitoring

App	lied	mod	els

2. AD3 **1. AD2** 3. DREAM 4. DREAM 1.1

# Main scientific results

5. MISDc

#### **RUNOFF GENERATION MECHANISMS** [3,8]

At the small scale (0.65 km<sup>2</sup>), the basin response shows a rapid change as the antecedent soil moisture content reaches a value close to the field capacity of the soil. Changing from the small scale (surface of 0.65 km<sup>2</sup>) up to the medium scale (surface of 32 km<sup>2</sup>) the threshold mechanism in runoff production is less detectable because masked by the increased spatial heterogeneity of the vegetation cover and soil texture that makes difficult to parameterize the behavior of the whole basin with only a field capacity value.



A), B), C), D), E) spot and transect TDR sites

(5) Gauging station

## Land system map and physical-hydraulic characteristics



UNIT	% CLAY	% SAND	% SILT	DEPTH (cm)	POROSITY INDEX	ORGANIC MATTER	θ <sub>c</sub> (field capacity)	θ <sub>r</sub>	θ <sub>s</sub>	K <sub>s</sub> (mm/h)	LAND US
ALVEO	0	0	0	70	4.5	0	0.35	0.15	0.45	12	bare soi
CAM1	29.17	34.97	35.85	72	8.4	2.66	0.372	0.198	0.494	11.45	forest
CAR1	27.8	30.81	41.4	90	6	1.86	0.352	0.18	0.494	10.35	grass
FRA1	41.65	15.07	43.28	53	10	1.76	0.43	0.248	0.528	5.35	agricultural
FRA2	41.65	15.07	43.28	53	10	1.76	0.43	0.248	0.528	5.35	agricultural
FRA3	41.65	15.07	43.28	53	10	1.76	0.43	0.248	0.528	5.35	agricultural
VAI1	41.65	15.07	43.28	53	10	1.76	0.43	0.248	0.528	5.35	agricultural
VAI2	31.53	21.59	46.88	80	8.4	1.93	0.386	0.2	0.508	7.5	agricultural
VAI3	42.22	18.49	39.28	80	10	2.73	0.454	0.264	0.526	5.86	agricultural
VAR1	38.37	17.12	44.51	60	7.6	2.65	0.441	0.244	0.522	5.96	shrubs
VAR2	37.65	33.79	28.55	20	8.4	4.68	0.465	0.269	0.509	9.76	forest
VAR3	38.01	25.46	36.53	60	8.4	2.73	0.425	0.243	0.515	7.63	forest
VAS1	35.46	23.19	41.35	70	8.4	2.9	0.426	0.233	0.513	7.41	forest
VAS2	42.67	17.16	40.16	60	10	2.71	0.458	0.266	0.528	5.6	forest ar heterogene vegetatio
VAS3	47.68	16.17	36.15	50	10.8	3.02	0.487	0.296	0.534	5.05	forest ar heterogene vegetatio
VAT1	medium-fine	medium-fine	medium-fine	35	6.5	medium-fine	0.406	0.2	0.5	7.5	forest
VAT2	medium-fine	medium-fine	medium-fine	35	6.5	medium-fine	0.406	0.2	0.5	7.5	shrubs
VAT3	medium-fine	medium-fine	medium-fine	35	6.5	medium-fine	0.406	0.2	0.5	7.5	shrubs
VAT4	medium-fine	medium-fine	medium-fine	35	6.5	medium-fine	0.406	0.2	0.5	7.5	forest

Physical and hydraulic characteristics of the land system units

#### **REMOTE SENSING OF SOIL MOISTURE [1]**

We investigated the use of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit-A (NOAA-AMSU-A) radiometer for the remote characterization of soil water content. To this aim, a field measurement campaign, lasted about thre months (3 March 2010–18 May 2010), was carried out using a portable time-domain reflectometer (TDR) to get soil water content measures over five different locations within an experimental basin. The reliability of AMSU-based indices has been explored using a field monitoring campaign and a long term hydrological simulation. Results show how well AMSU-based indices may describes the SM seasonal fluctuations, especially after the application of a low pass filter.

### SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY OF SOIL MOISTURE [2, 4, 5]

The statistical structure of soil moisture patterns has been examined using soil moisture measurements over a hillslope transect of the experimental basin "Fiumarella of Corleto", located in Southern of Italy. The results shows that the spatial variability of the soil moisture increases with the mean soil moisture and reaches a maximum at 0.35 then it starts to decrease again. This result is due the intrinsic characteristic of the process that is bounded between two possible states: the saturation and the dryness. These results are also consistent with other experimental campaigns.

## Key references for the basin

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### Rainfall, superficial runoff and base flow components



3-D elaboration morphology and basin response with the definition of the superficial runoff and base flow components obtained using a matematical filter (see Manfreda et al., 2003)

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