

MECHANISTIC ROOT WATER AND PESTICIDE UPTAKE MODELING: SIMULATION EXAMPLES AND APPROACHES FOR PARAMETERIZATION AND VALIDATION.

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## INTRODUCTION

- Description of a mechanistic model for water and pesticide uptake by roots.
- Simulation results
- Parameterization and validation of simulation models
- Derivation of simplified models



## **ROOT WATER UPTAKE AND SINK TERMS**

#### **Basic equations**

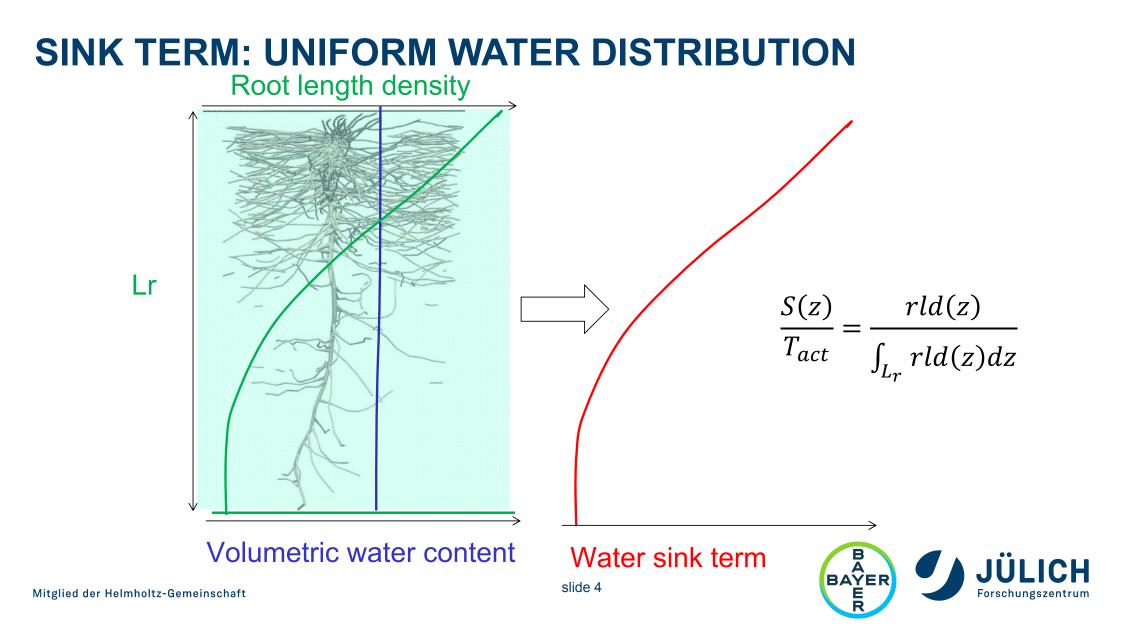
• Soil water balance: Leaching = Prec + Irr  $-T - E - \Delta$ Storage

• Soil water balance 
$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ K(\psi_s) \frac{\partial \psi_s}{\partial z} \right] - S_{water} (z, t)$$

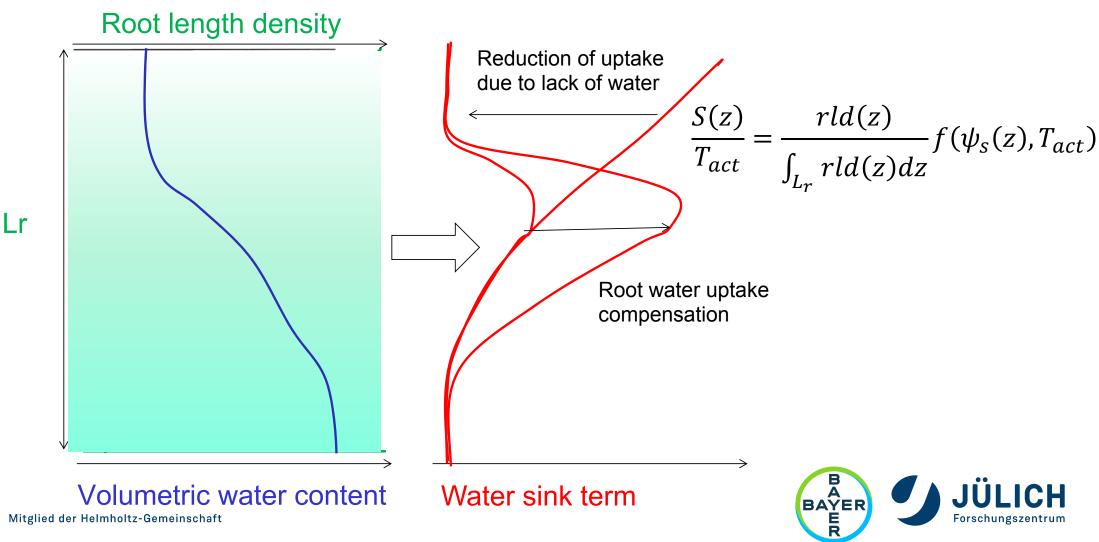
- Relation between transpiration and sink term  $T_{act}(t) = \int_{L_r} S_{water}(z,t) dz$
- Relation between transpiration and soil water content/water potential:

$$T_{act} = T_{pot} f(\psi_s(z), T_{act})$$





### SINK TERM: NON UNIFORM WATER DISTRIBUTION



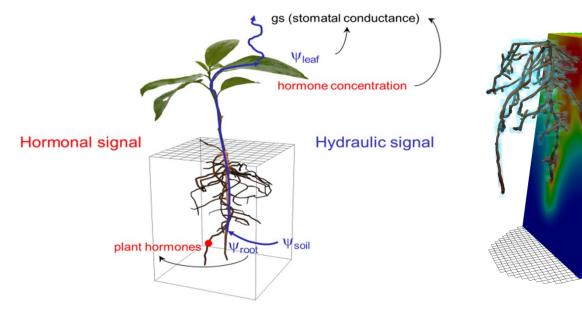
## **PESTICIDE UPTAKE AND SINK TERMS**

#### **Basic equation**

- Pesticide balance equation:  $(\theta + \rho_b K_d) \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = -Jw \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\theta D \frac{\partial C}{\partial z}\right) \mu C S_{pesticide}$
- Pesticide uptake by roots:  $S_{pesticide} = PUF C S_{water}$ (PUF = Plant Uptake Factor)
- Total exclusion: PUF = 0
- Passive uptake with the water flow: PUF = 1



- Explicit representation of root architecture as a network of connected resistances.
- Simulation of flow and water potentials in this network
- Flow and potential in root segment network are coupled to the soil domain



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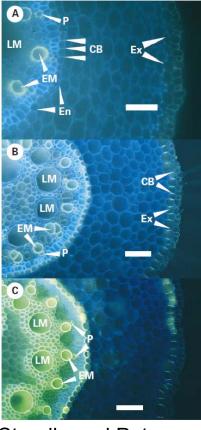


### Input (parameters):

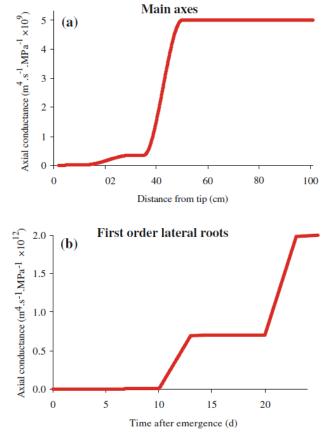
- Root architecture
- Radial and axial root conductivity (as a function of root age and root order)



#### **Root segment hydraulic properties**



Steudle and Peterson, J Exp. Bot, 1998 Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

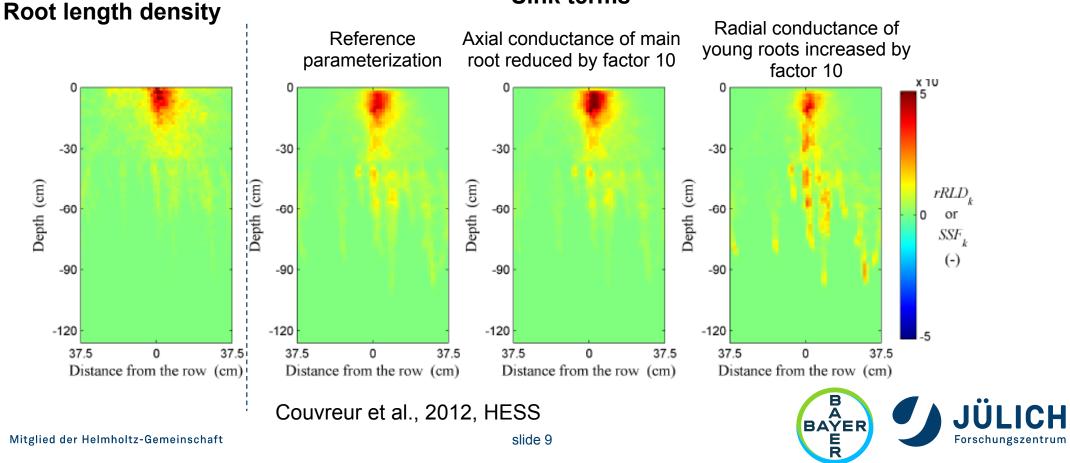


Pierret et al., Plant and Soil, 2006



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Effect of root segment hydraulic properties on root water uptake from soil profile with uniform soil water potential



Sink terms

Simulation of root water uptake and water uptake compensation

- "Automatic" adjustment of water uptake over the root system due to local soil water availability and local root hydraulic conductivity
- Hydraulic redistribution possible

Koebernick et al., 2015, Frontiers in Plant Sciences



# **MECHANISTIC DESCRIPTION OF PESTICIDE UPTAKE**

$P(C_s-C_R)$	Mechanism	Solute flux [M L <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> ]	Example
$I_{R,X}C_{R} \qquad \epsilon J_{w,R}C_{S}$	Exclusion	$J_U = 0$	Salt
εJ <sub>w,R</sub> C <sub>R</sub>	Passive – advection	$J_U = \varepsilon J_w C_S$	Nutrients, organic solutes (pesticides)
	Passive – diffusion	$J_U = \frac{D}{\Delta x} (C_S - C_R)$	Organic solutes (pesticides)
	Active uptake	$J_U = \frac{V_{max}C_S}{K_m + C_S}$	Nutrients, ions

Passive diffusive and advective (when water flux is from the root to the soil) uptake depend on root concentrations  $\rightarrow$  concentrations in the root system must be simulated.



#### Small root system

#### Soil:

- no flux boundaries
- no soil sorption
- $C_{w \text{ soil, ini}} = 1 \text{ mg cm}^{-3} \text{ at } t = 0$
- domain: 2.25 \* 2.25 \* 10 cm<sup>3</sup> with Δx = Δy = Δz = 0.25 cm

#### Root:

- static root system (age 2 days)
- $T_{pot} = 0.71 \text{ mm day}^{-1}$
- $P = 5.62*10^{-2} \text{ cm day}^{-1}$  (low permeability)
- no sorption in root system
- $C_{w \text{ root, ini}} = 0 \text{ mg cm}^{-3} \text{ at } t = 0$
- 2 days simulation time

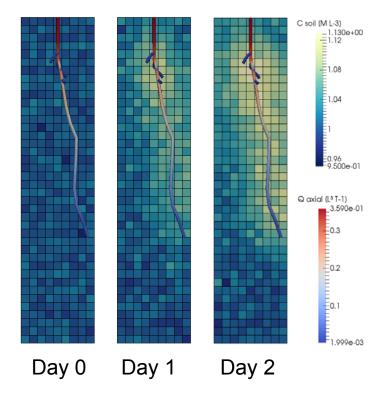
Uptake processes:

• diffusive and via membrane leakage

$$j_{up} = P \cdot (C_{w \text{ soil}} - C_{w \text{ root}}) + j_w \cdot \epsilon \cdot C_{w \text{ soil}}$$



Small root system

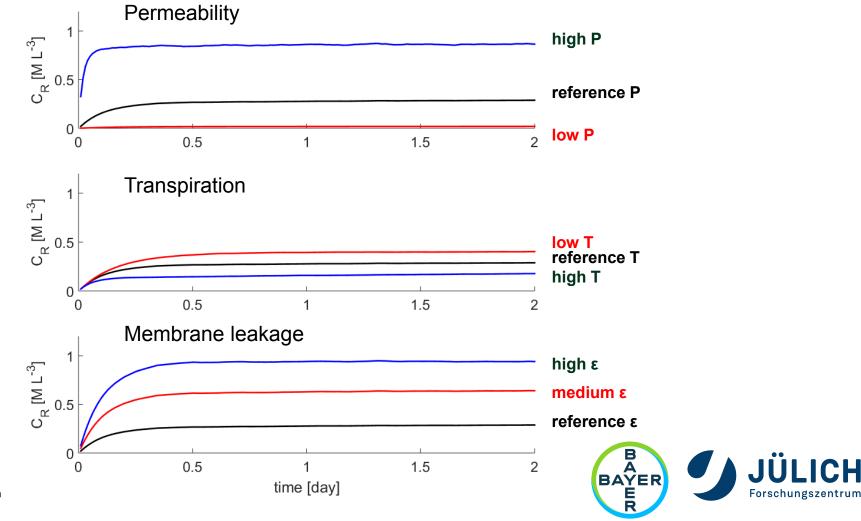


	P [cm day <sup>-1</sup> ]		T <sub>pot</sub> [mm day⁻¹]	
1	5.62e-2	0.0	0.71	
2	"	"	0.04	
3	"	"	1.71	
4	"	0.5	0.71	
5	"	1.0	"	
6	2.69e-3	0.0	"	
7	1.18	"	"	

reference

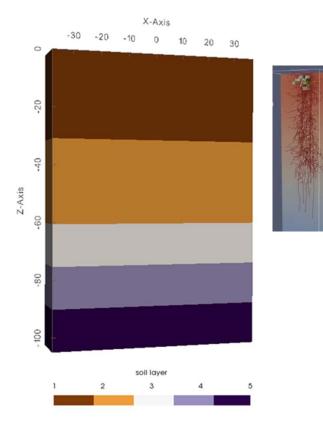


#### Small root system



#### Large root system

FOCUS groundwater scenario Hamburg with dummy compound B, maize crop

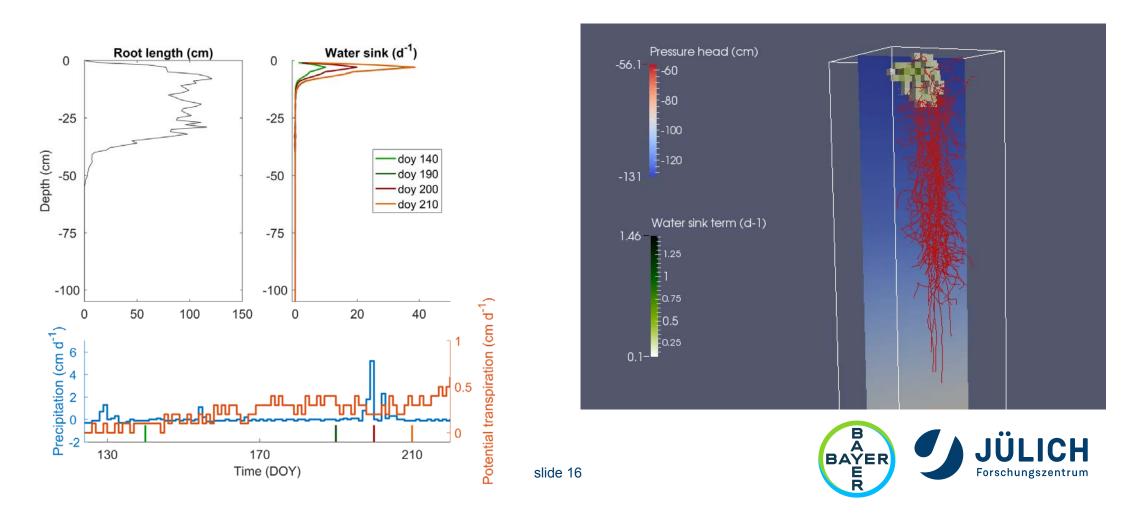


#### Root properties for solute uptake

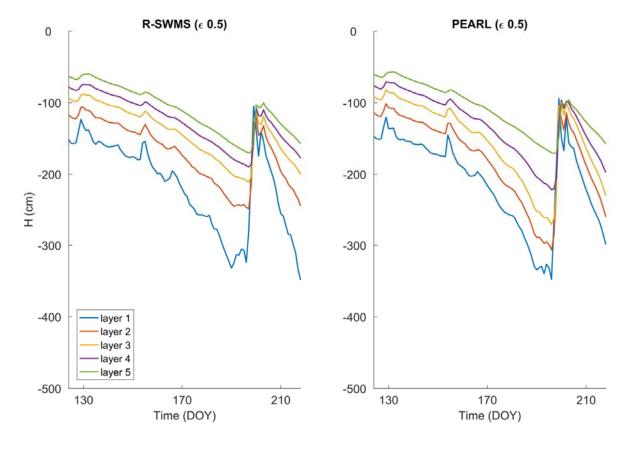
Parameter	Unit	Value			
Lipophilicity *	logK <sub>ow</sub> [-]	1.41			
Permeability **	P [cm/day]	13.44	> high P (1.18 cm/d in		
Lipid content **	L [M M <sub>R</sub> <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.02	simulation 1)		
Water content **	$\theta_{\rm R}$ [cm <sup>3</sup> cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	0.942			
Advective uptake fraction **	ε[-]	0.05			
Root sorption coefficient **	K <sub>D,R</sub> [cm g <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.298			
*Seth <i>et al.</i> (1999), **Trapp (2000)					



#### Large root system: water uptake



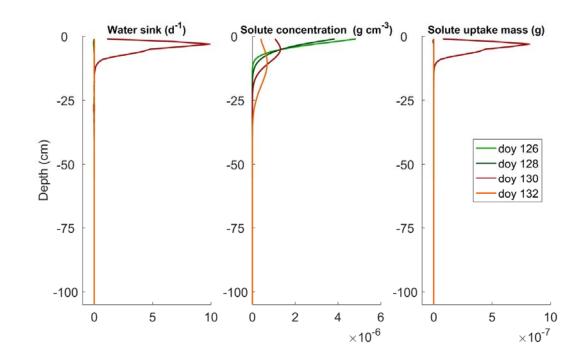
#### Large root system, water uptake, comparison with PEARL

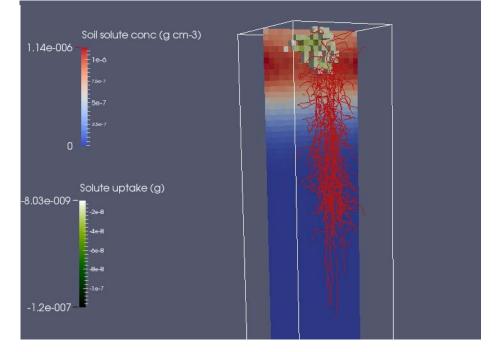






#### Large root system, solute uptake







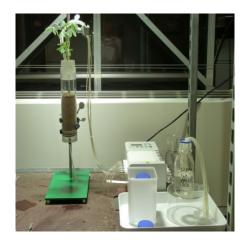
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## **VALIDATION AND PARAMETERIZATION**

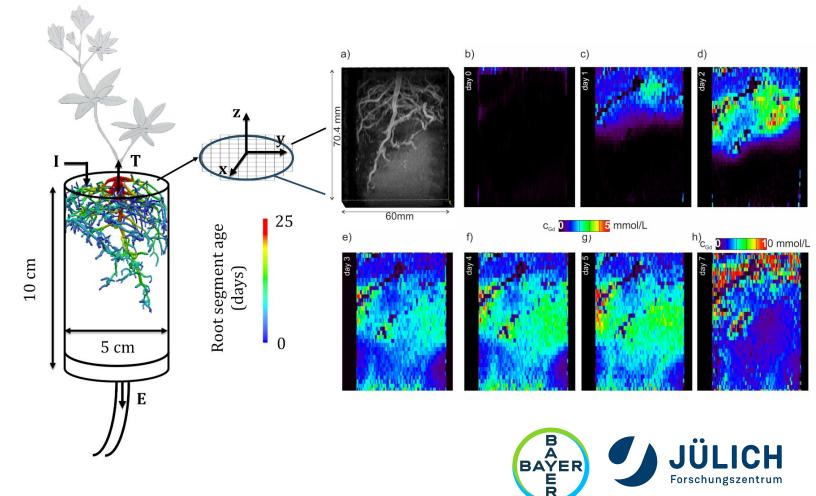
Small scale experiments (column scale) to validate model concept

MRI tracer experiments



Haber-Pohlmeier et al., 2017, Water Resour. Res.

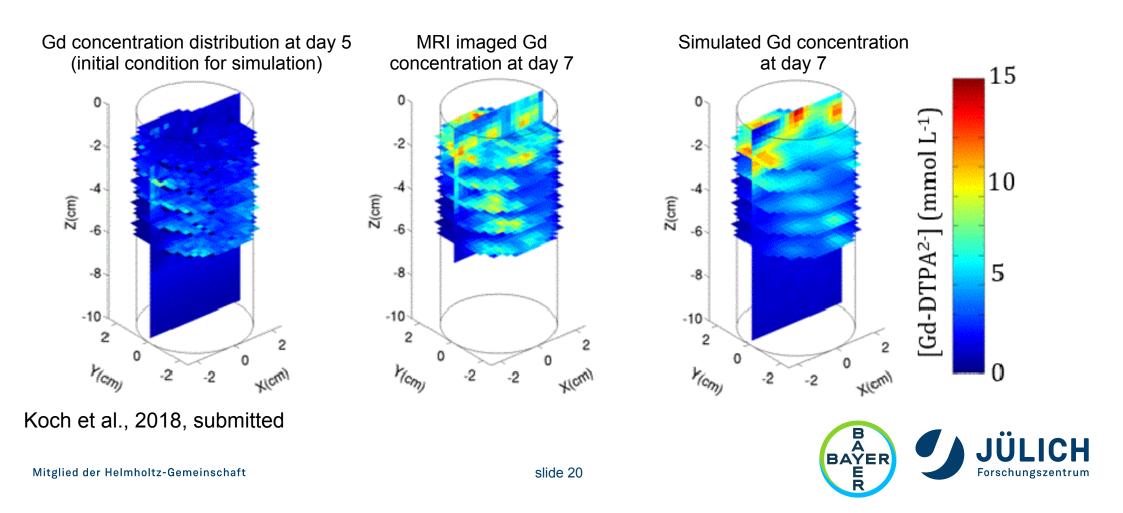
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Forschungszentrum

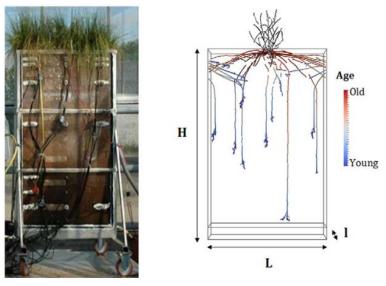
### **VALIDATION AND PARAMETERIZATION**

Small scale experiments (column scale) to validate model concept

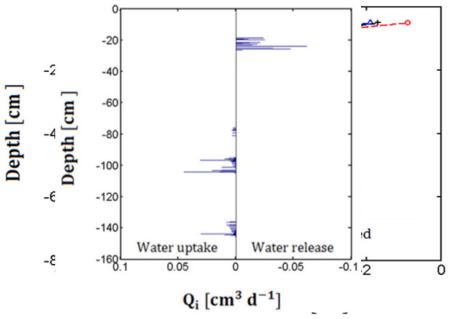


# VALIDATION AND PARAMETERIZATION

Lysimeter scale experiments to validate hydraulic redistribution and hydraulic lift



- Planted rhizotron monitoring of the water flow
- Measured root length densities and isotopic signatures of soil and plant collar
- Simultaneous measurements of soil water potential and content



- Experiment reproduced using RSWMS
- Root hydraulic properties were optimized to reproduce the isotopic profile
- Independent model validation using measured plant isotopic signatures

Meunier et al. 2017 VZJ

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### **UPSCALING OF ROOT WATER UPTAKE MODEL**

Depth (cm)

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#### Based on the soil element instead of the root segment level

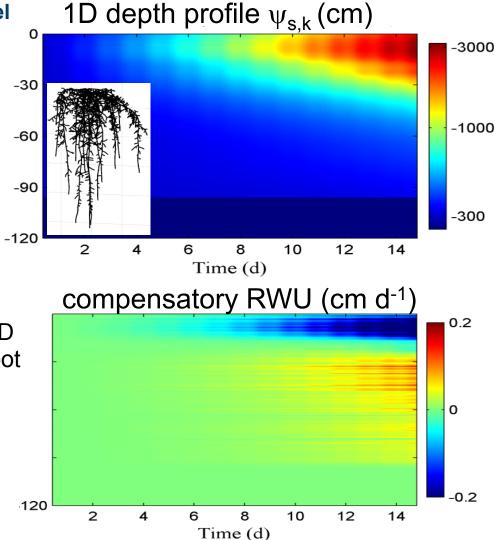
 $RWU_{k} = K_{rs}(\bar{\psi}_{s} - \psi_{col})SSF_{k} + K_{comp}(\psi_{s,k} - \bar{\psi}_{s})SSF_{k}$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{RWU}_k \ (L \ T^{\text{-1}}): \ \text{root water uptake in the } k^{\text{th}} \ \text{soil element} \\ \mathsf{K}_{\text{rs}} \ (T^{\text{-1}}): \ \text{equivalent root system conductance} \\ \mathsf{K}_{\text{comp}} \ (T^{\text{-1}}): \ \text{compensatory} \ \mathsf{RWU} \ \text{conductance} \\ \mathsf{SSF}_k \ (\text{-}): \ \text{standard sink fraction} \\ \psi_{\text{col}} \ (L): \ \text{total potential at the root collar} \\ \Psi_{\text{s,k}} \ (L): \ \text{total potential in the } k^{\text{th}} \ \text{soil element} \end{array}$ 

$$\bar{\psi}_{s} = \sum_{k=1}^{M} \psi_{s,k} SSF_{k}$$
 equivalent soil water potential

- SSF,  $K_{rs}$  and  $K_{comp}$  remain constant for static RSA
- For horizontally homogeneous root systems (wheat) → 1D sink term for RWU from knowledge of the 3D hydraulic root architecture
- Implemented in Hydrus1D, AgroC, CLM

Couvreur et al. 2012, HESS



## **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

- Using a mechanistic soil-root model, plant properties (root hydraulic properties and uptake properties) can be accounted for when describing water and pesticide uptake.
- The model can be parameterized using directly measurable properties of the root system.
- It can be validated.
- For water uptake, we have derived an upscaled version which could in principle be incorporated in regulatory models (but testing, parameterisation and validation is still required).
- For solute (pesticide) uptake, we need first further testing and analyses (work in progress).



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### **THANK YOU**

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