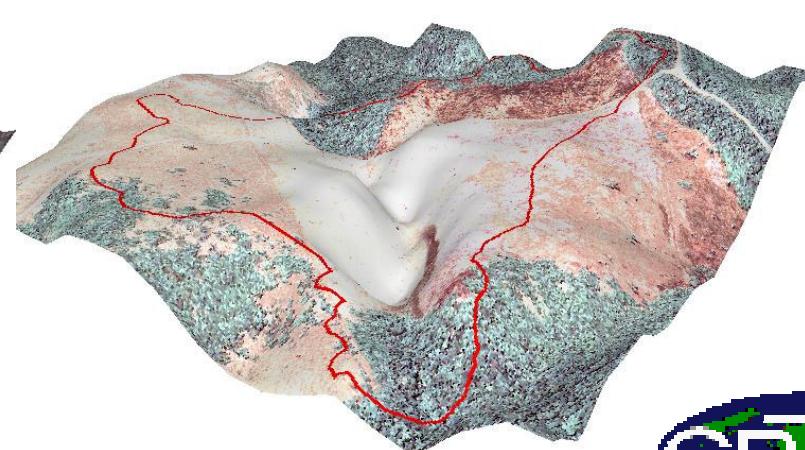
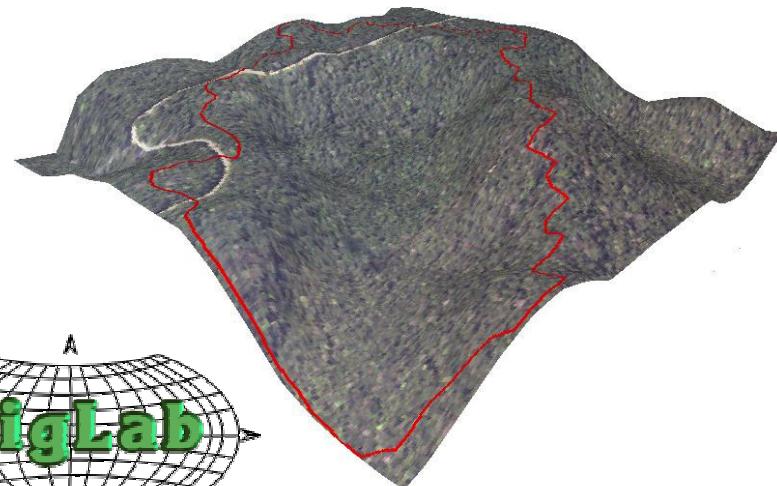


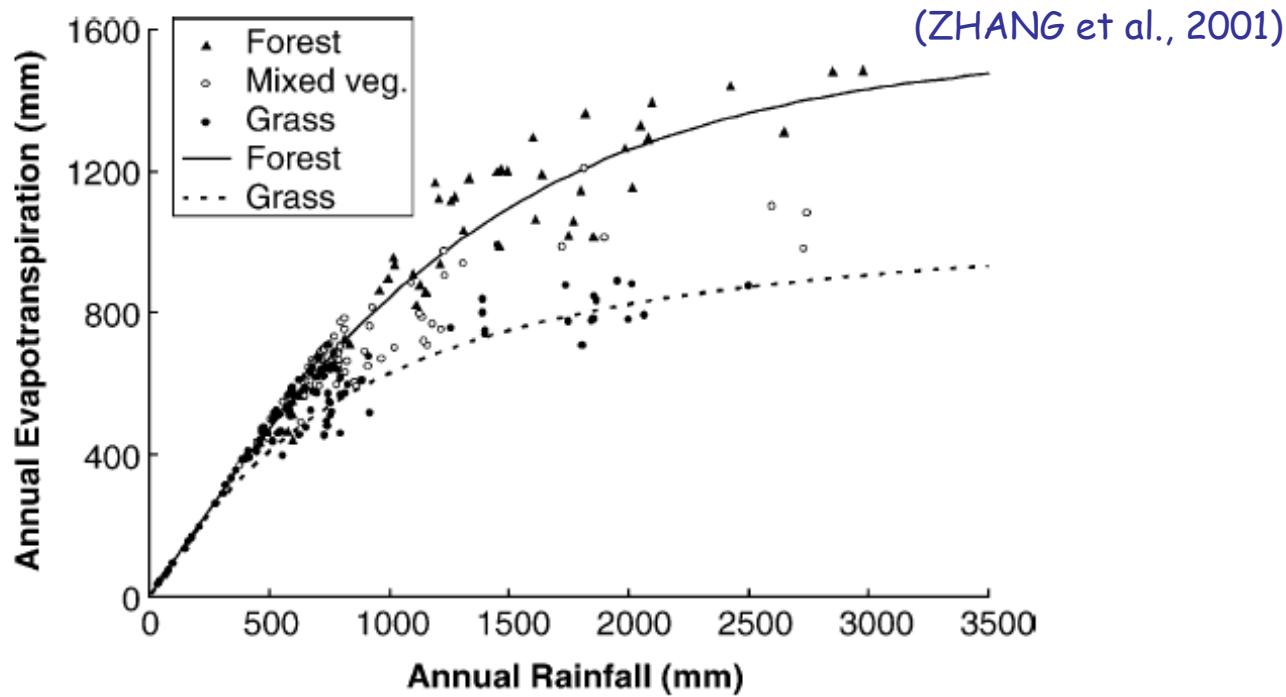


Hydrological impacts of forest conversion to grassland in small catchments in Brazilian Amazon

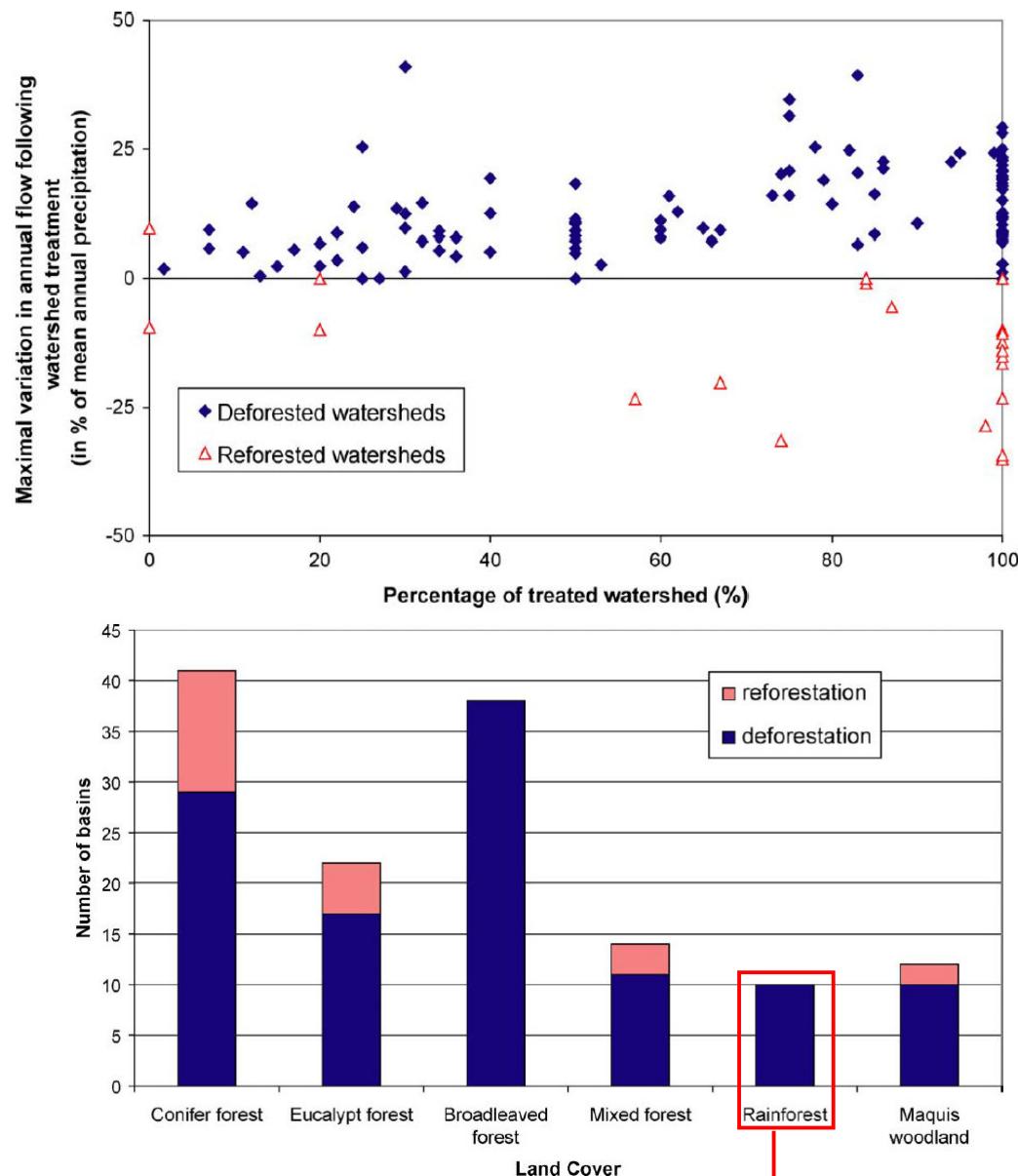
Ralph Trancoso, Javier Tomasella, Arnaldo Carneiro Filho, Maria Terezinha Ferreira Monteiro, Daniel Andréz Rodrigues, Rita de Cássia da Silva, Luz Adriana Cuartas, Antônio Huxley Melo do Nascimento, Tomé de Aquino Melo do Nascimento



In general, it is accepted that changes on hydrological response are associated with equivalent changes in evapotranspiration.



Therefore, and since deforestation reduces the evaporation, it should produce an increase of water yield



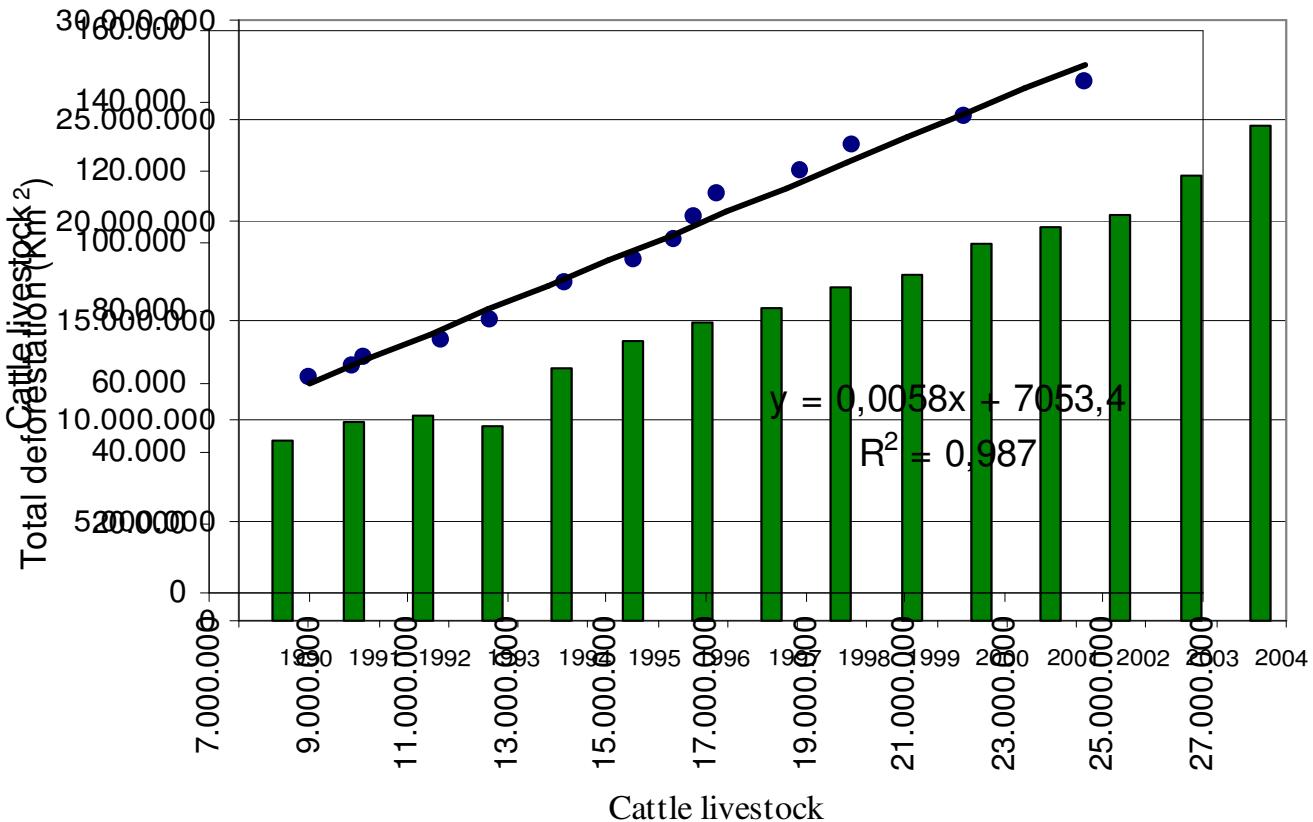
02

(ANDREASSIAN, 2004)

→ 8 Guiana, 1 South Africa and 1 Austrália

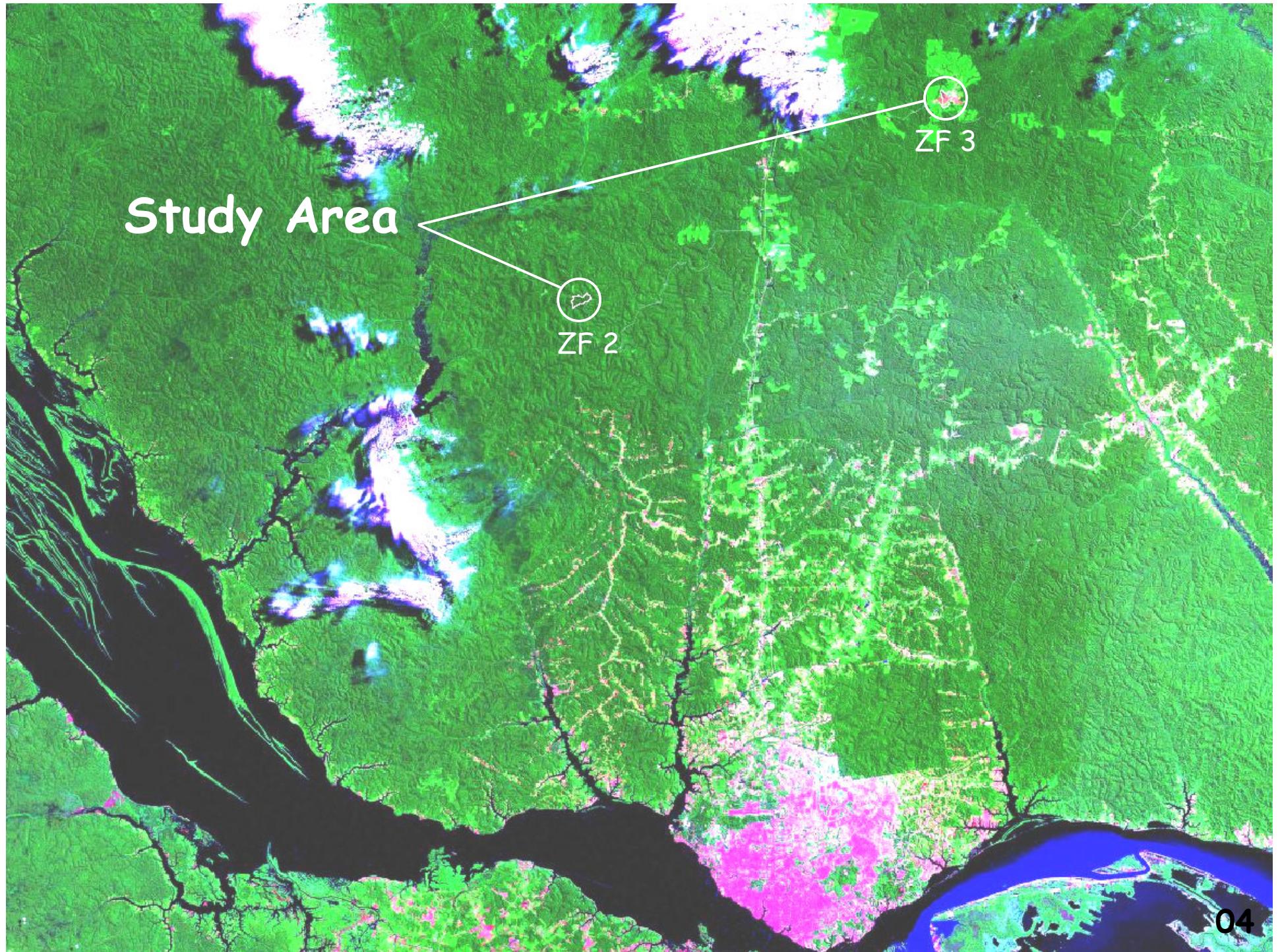
Pasture lands in Amazonia

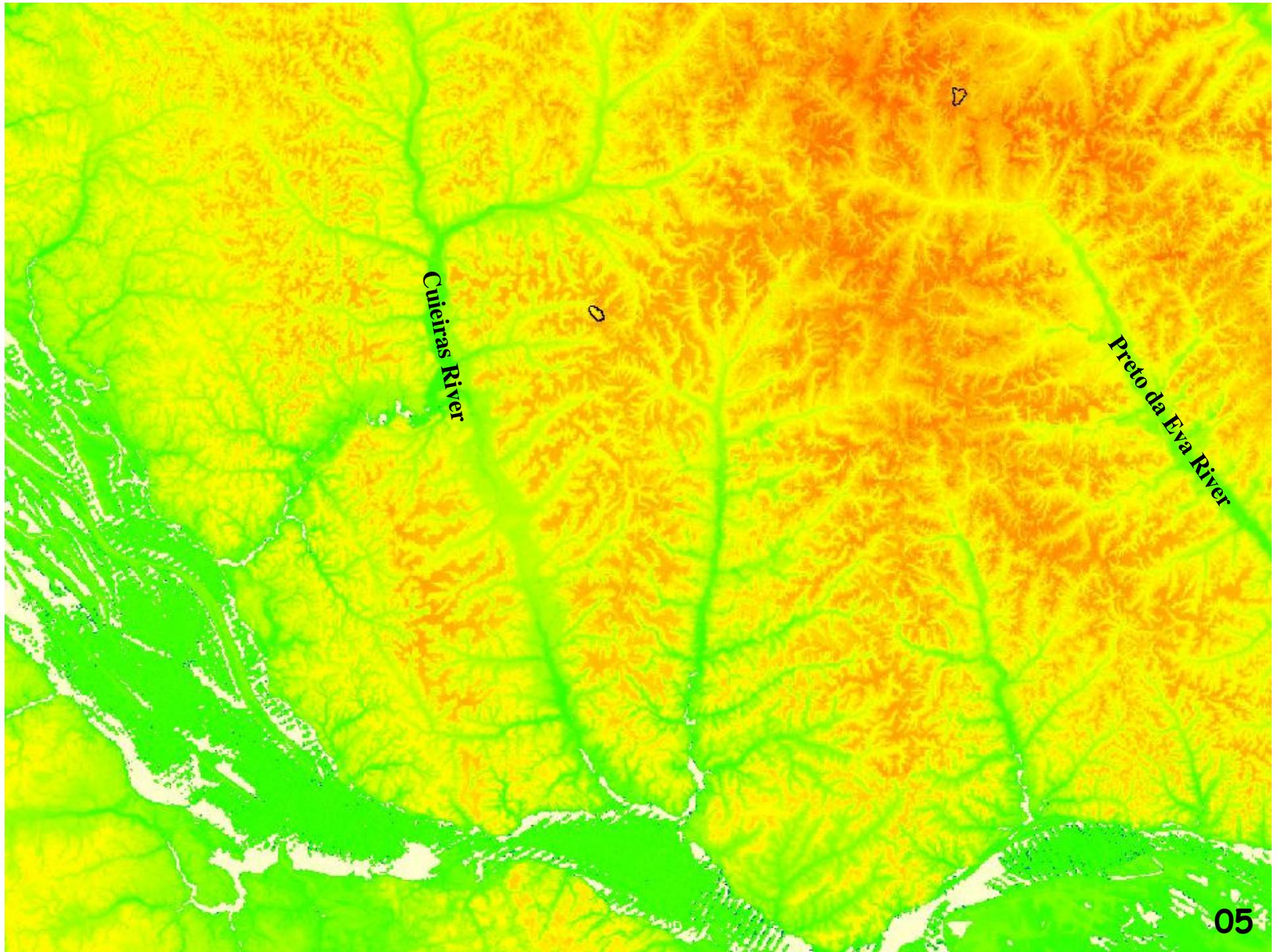
- They cover about 80% of deforested lands



(MORAN, et al., 1994; FEARNSIDE, 1996, 1999; MARGULLIS et al., 2003; ASNER et al., 2004)

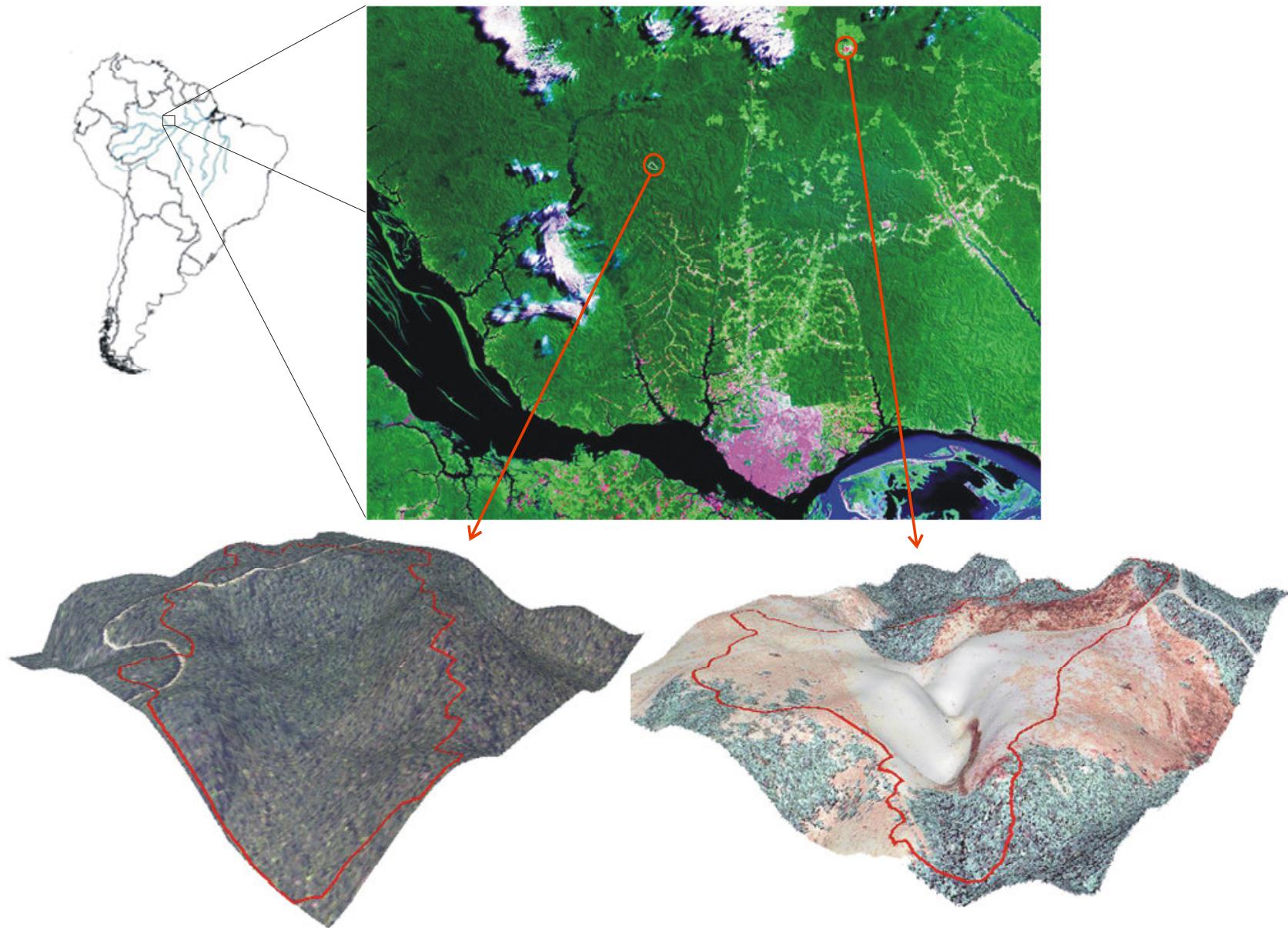






05

Study Area: two experimental catchments with forest and pasture (Drained area ~1.2 Km² for both catchments)

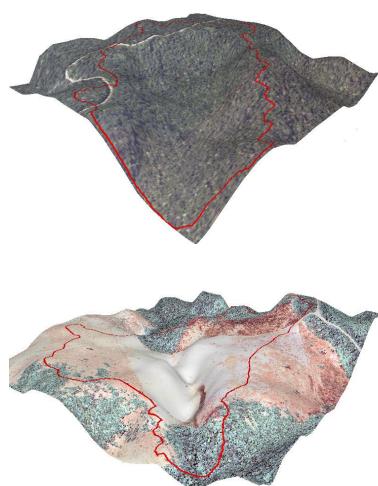
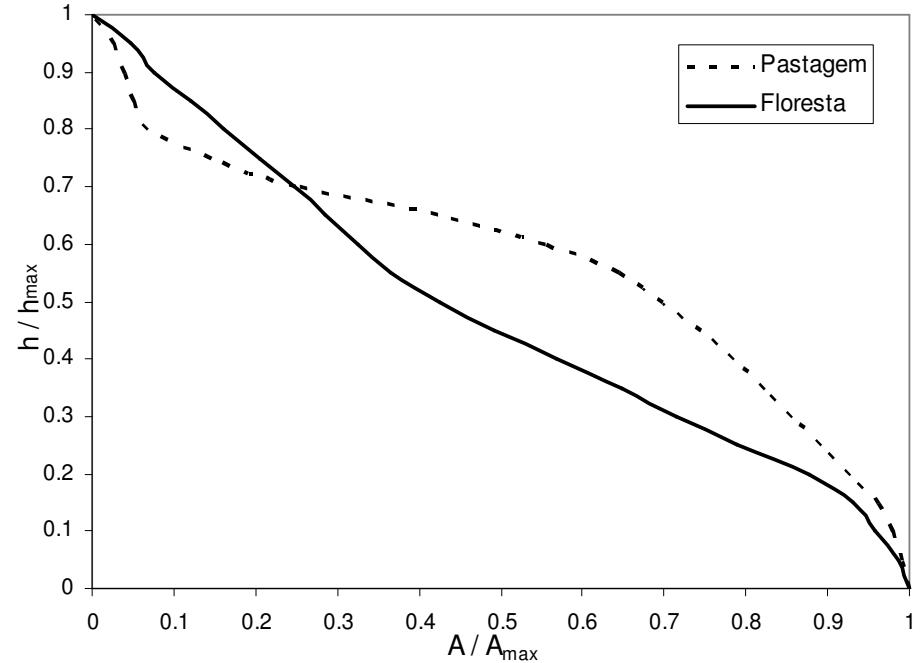
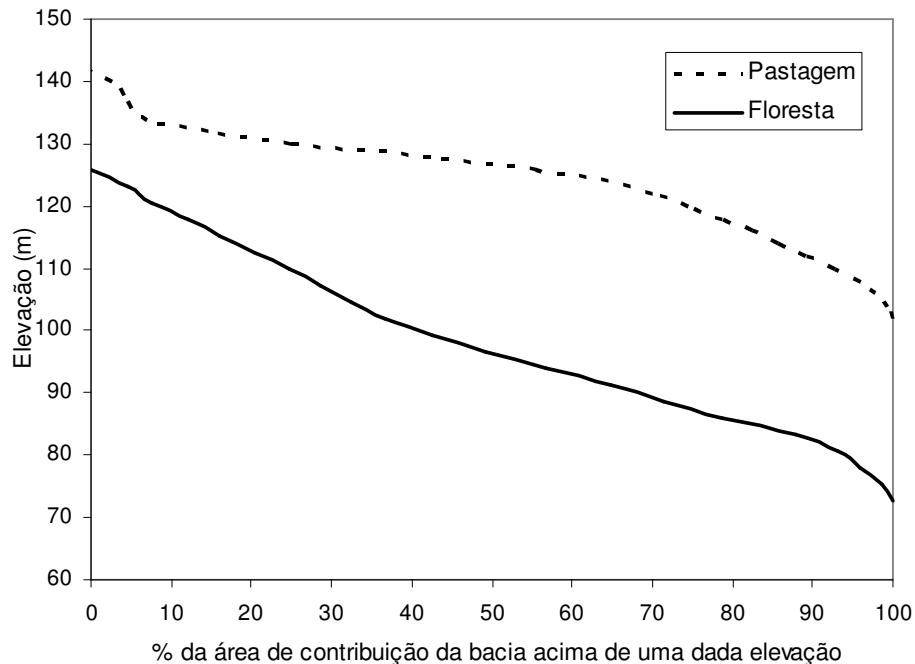


Catchments Instrumentation

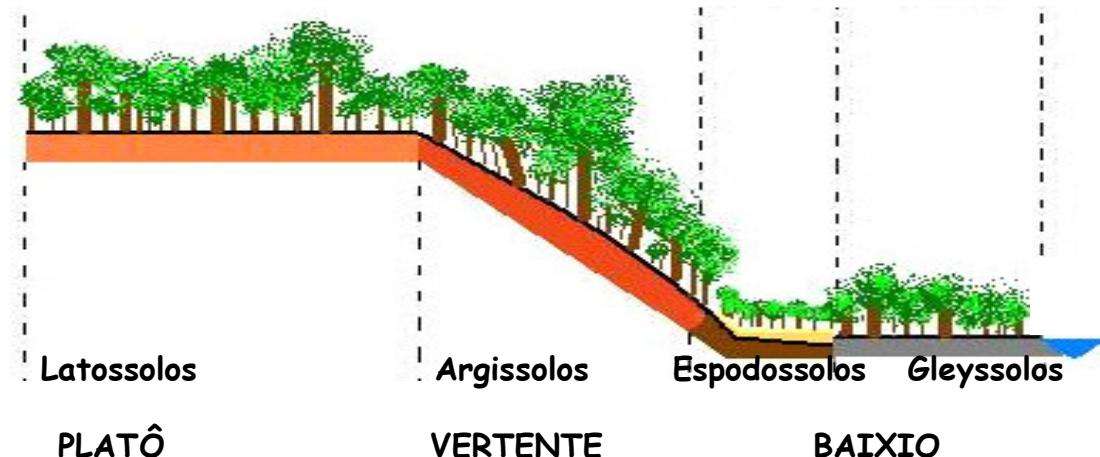


Results

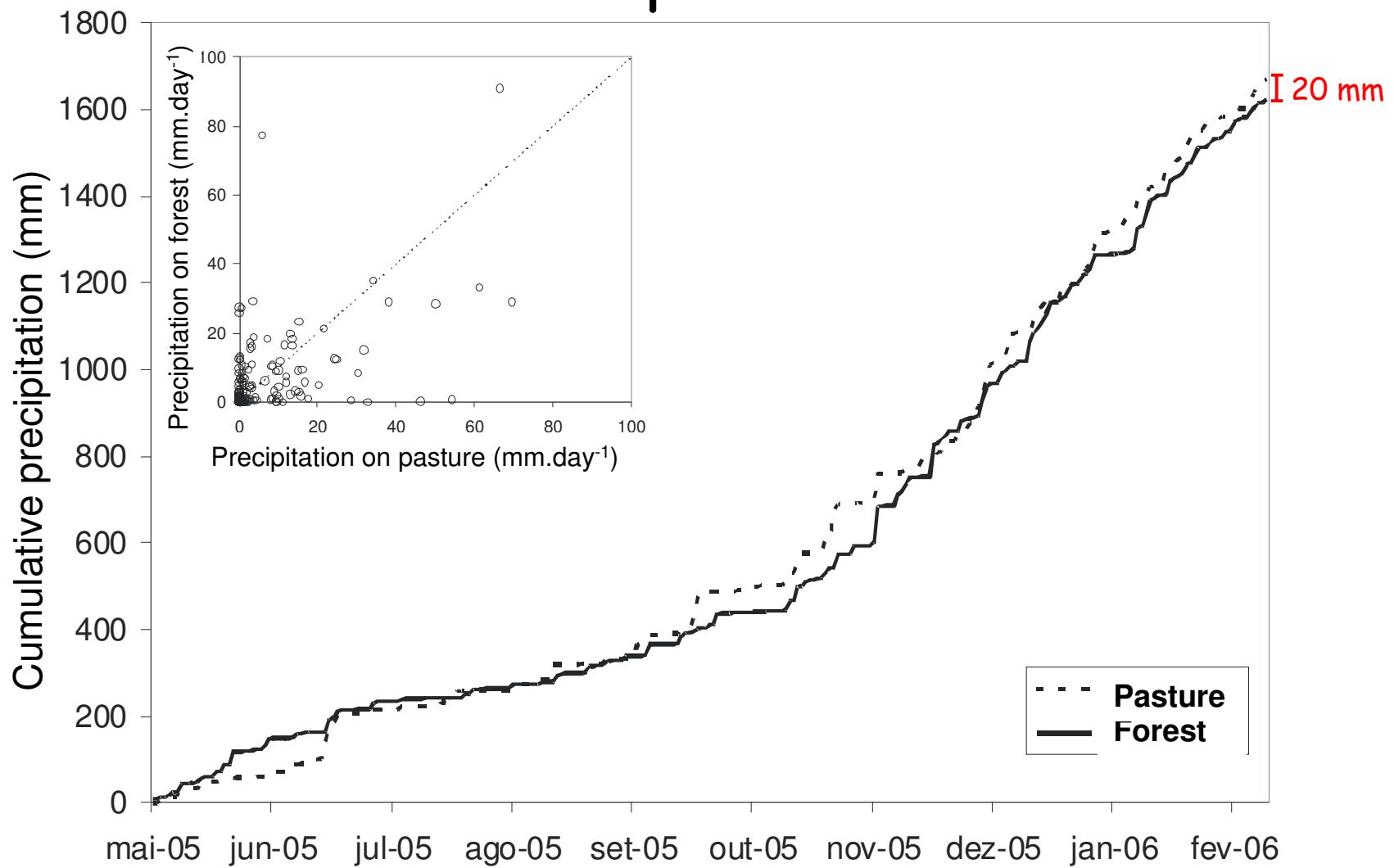
Topography



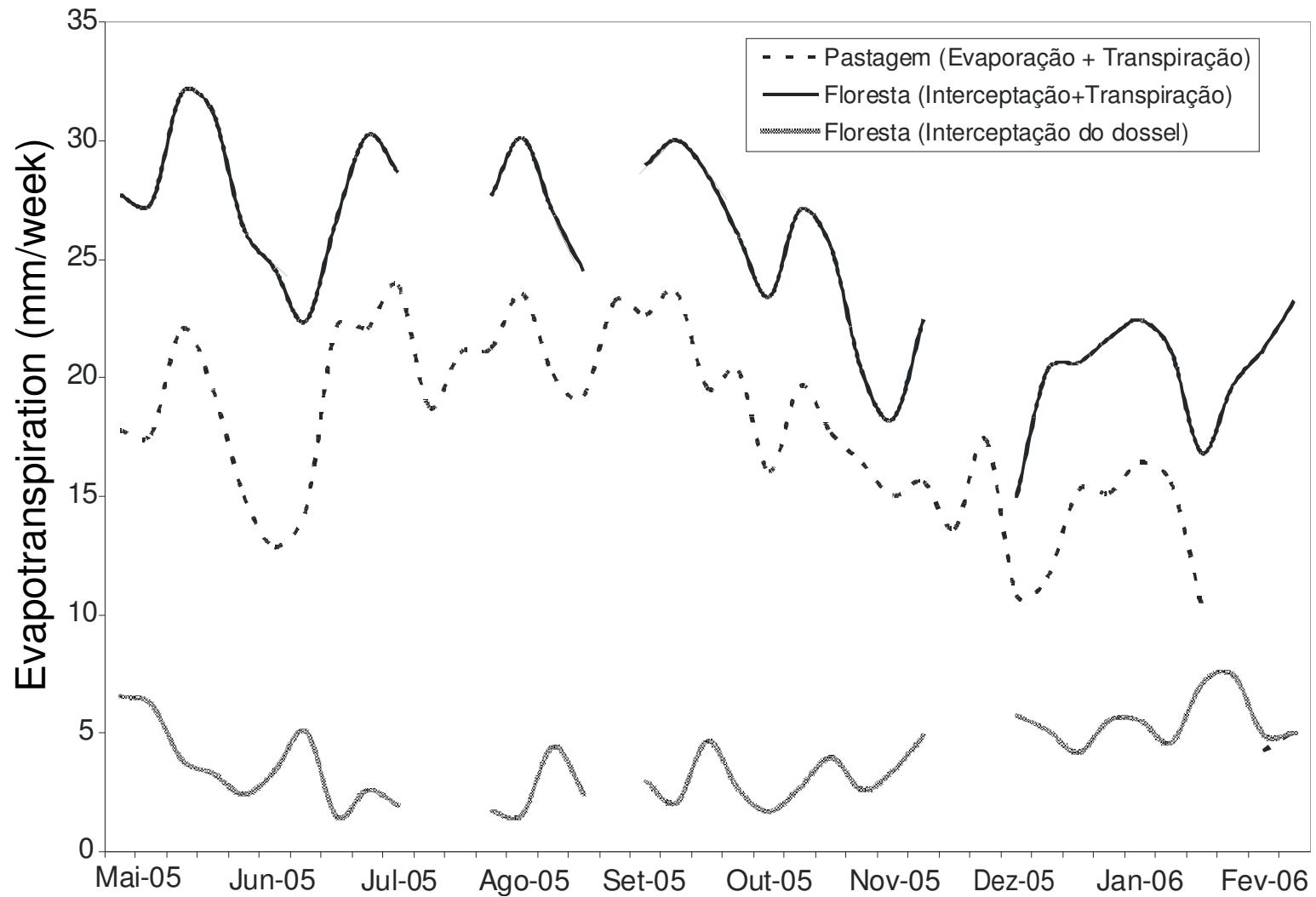
Floresta de Terra Firme



Precipitation

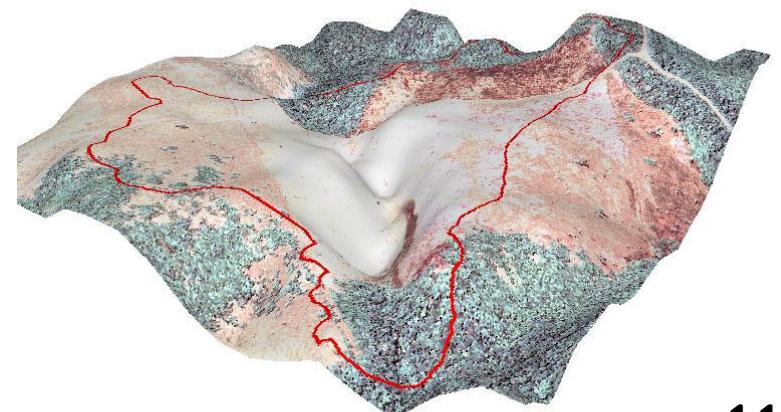
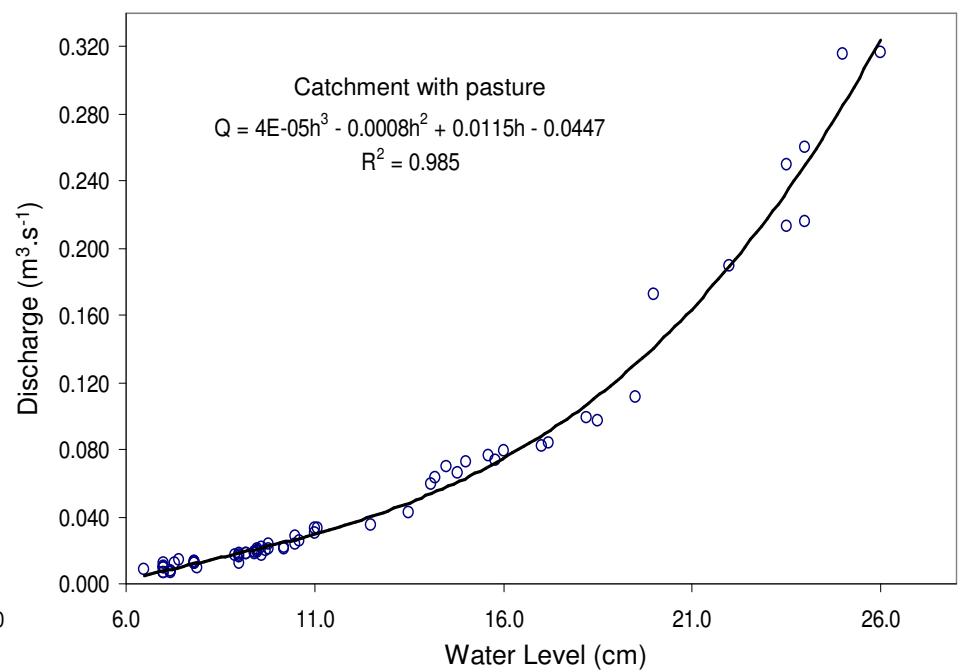
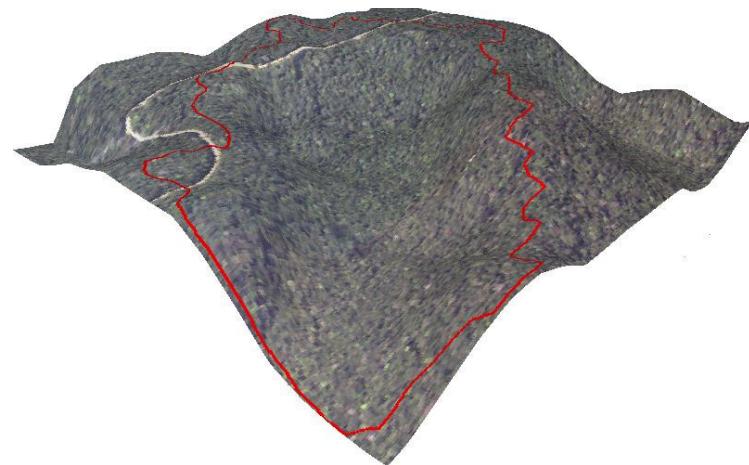
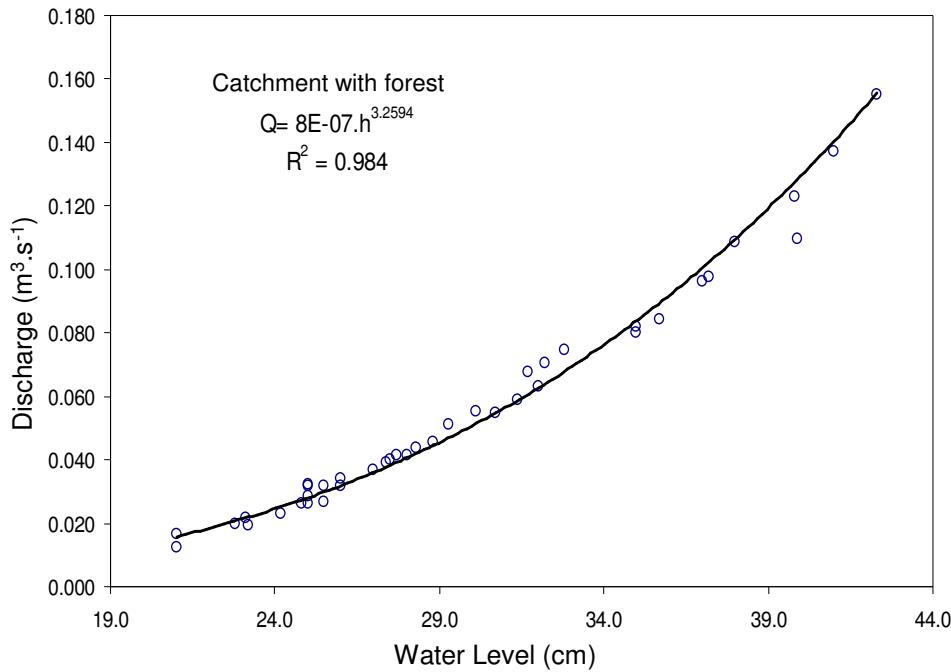


Evapotranspiration



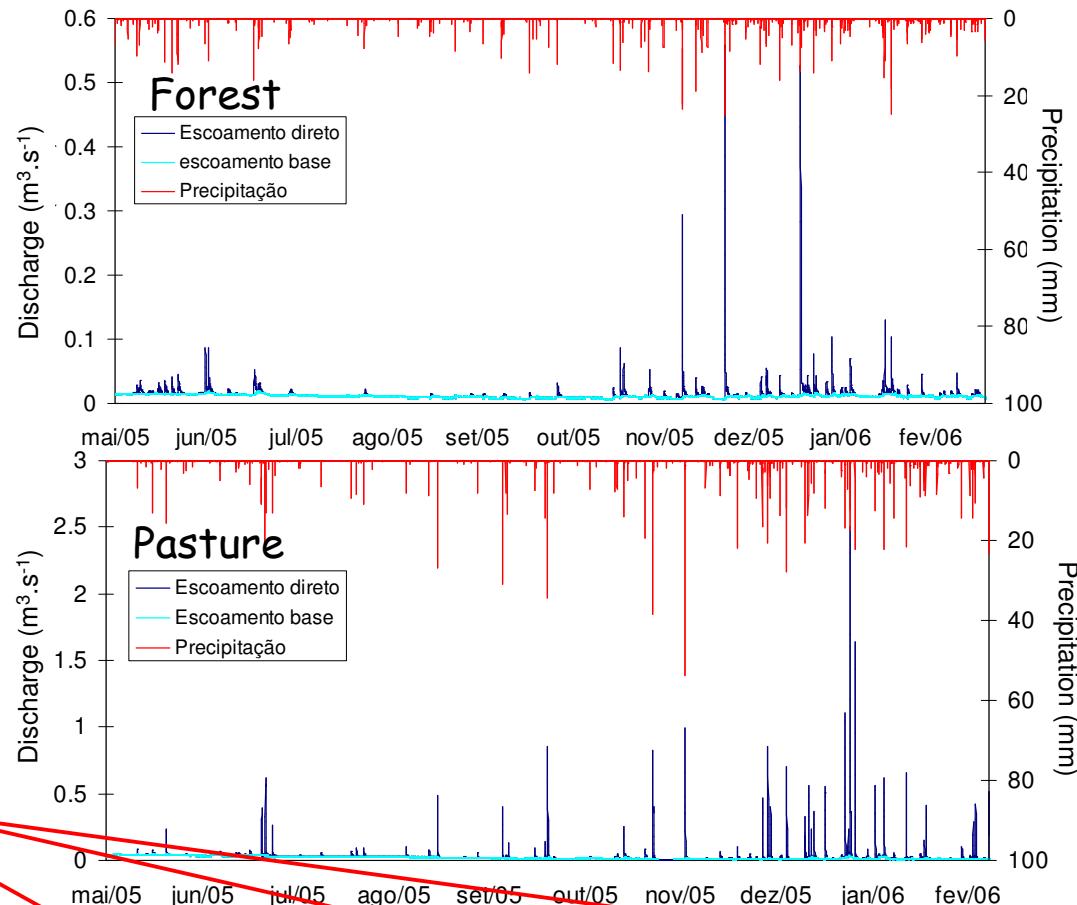
Discharge Curves

Mathematical models to convert water level (cm) to discharge ($\text{m}^3.\text{s}^{-1}$)



Discharge

Water yield in catchments with forest and pasture

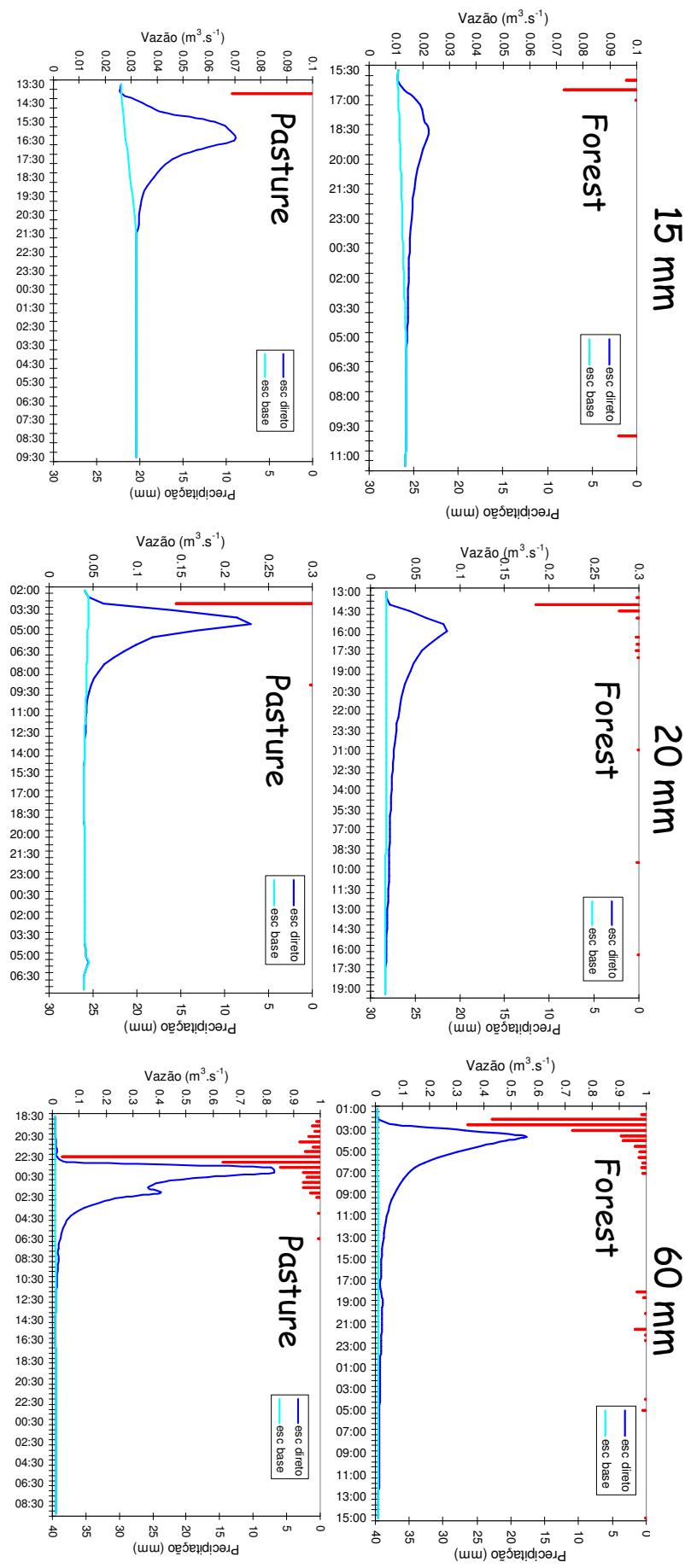


Land cover	Discharge ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$)	Base flow ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$)	Storm Flow ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$)	Base flow (%)	Storm Flow (%)	
Pasture	1.888	1.388	0.500	73.53	26.47	
Forest	0.902	0.764	0.138	84.72	15.28	12

Evidences of runoff generation and erosion

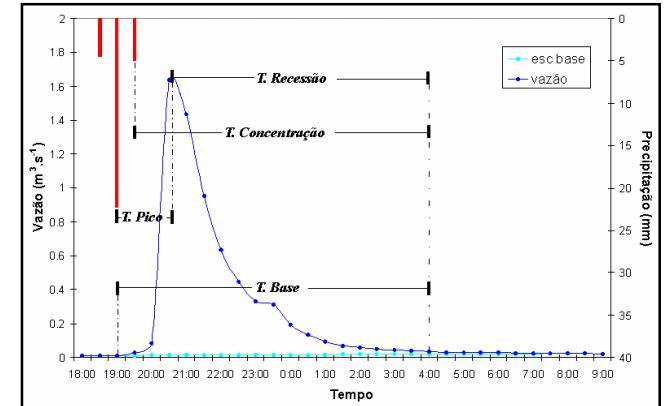


Comparison of the hydrological response to equivalent rainfall

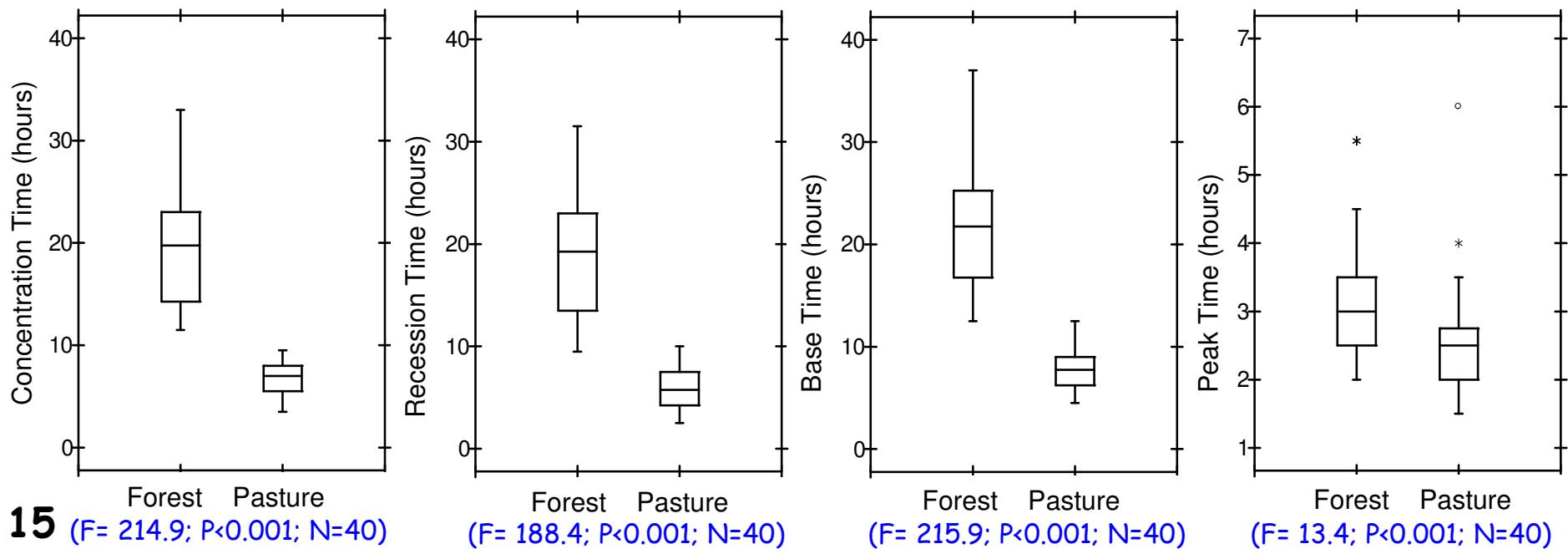


Discharge

Speed response to precipitation

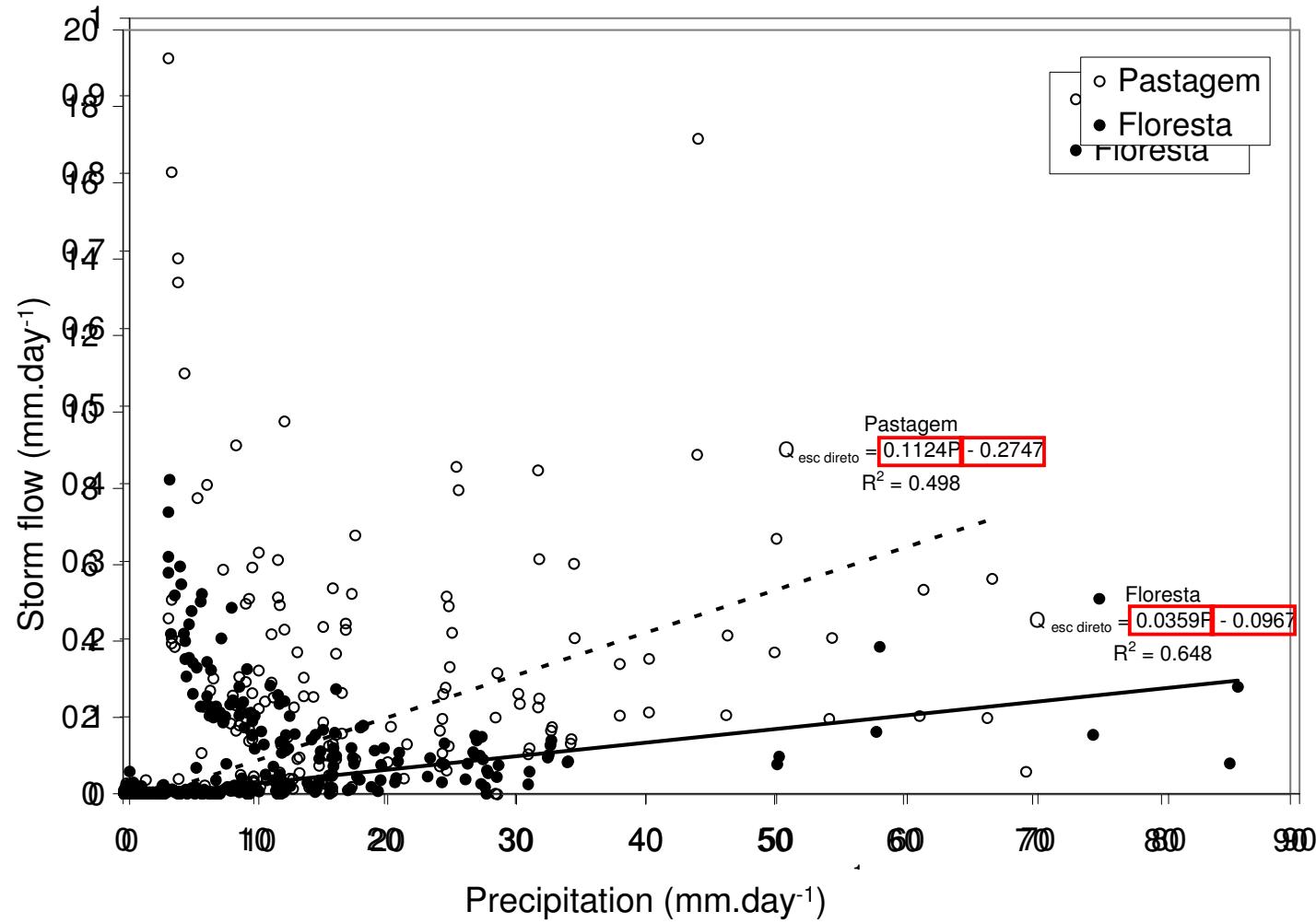


Land cover	Concentration Time	Recession Time	Base Time	Peak Time
Pasture	6.66 ± 1.46	5.90 ± 1.92	7.80 ± 1.83	2.53 ± 0.81
Forest	19.43 ± 5.31	18.60 ± 5.53	21.36 ± 5.54	3.24 ± 0.93

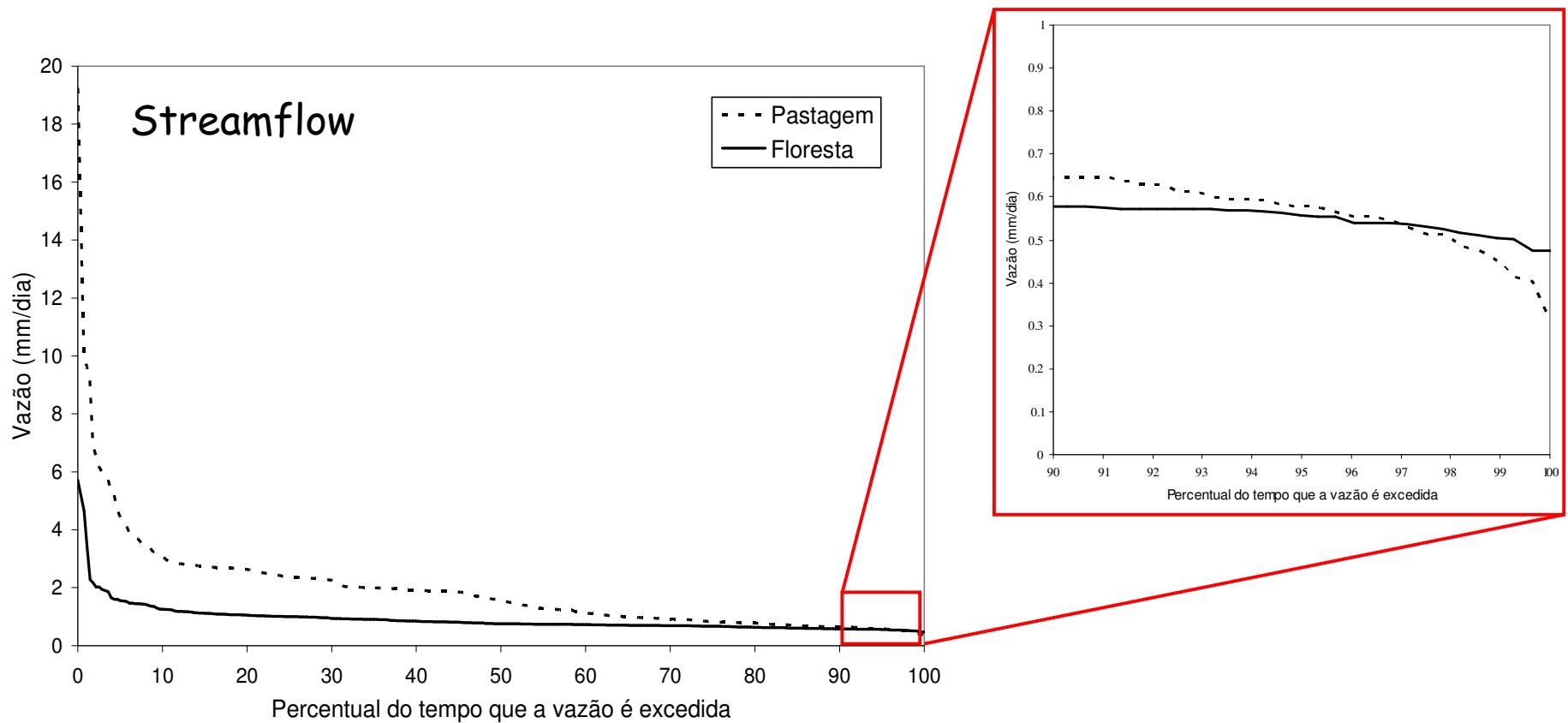


15 ($F= 214.9; P<0.001; N=40$)

Relationship between rainfall intensity (Qd/R) and stormflow generation

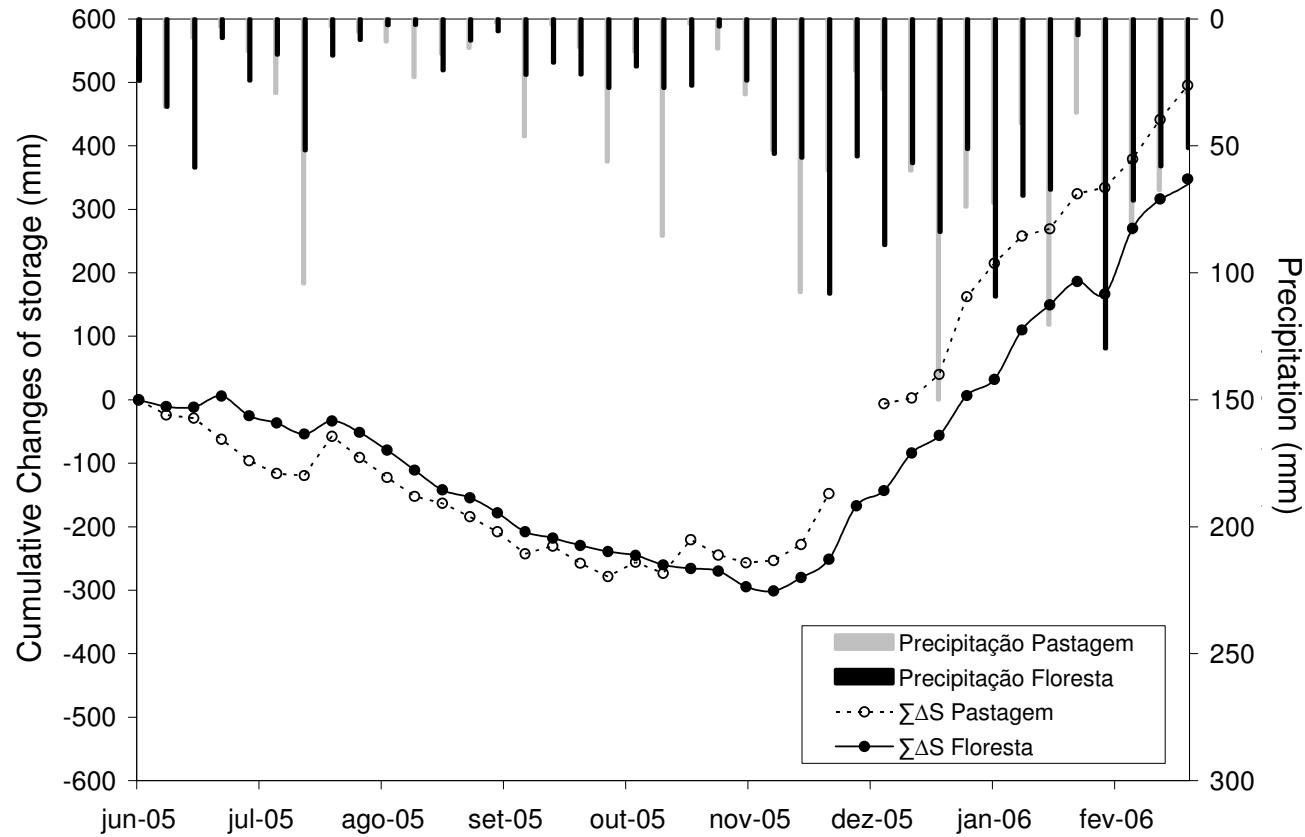


Flow duration curves



Water Balance

Comparison of cumulative changes of storage



Land cover	Precipitation ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$)	Discharge ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$)	Evapotranspiration ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$)	Changes of storage ($\text{mm} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$)	Runoff coefficient (Q/P)
Pasture	5.96	1.88	2.40	1.68	0.32
Forest	5.83	0.90	3.50	1.43	0.15

Conclusions

- Although the similarity on precipitation, significant differences were found on the other water balance components. Streamflow and water storage were respectively 0.98 mm.day^{-1} e 0.25 mm.day^{-1} higher in the pasture catchment than in the forest. The sum of these values is quite similar to evapotranspiration differences.
- Evapotranspiration average was 1.1 mm.day^{-1} lesser in the pasture catchment than in the forest. 50% of this difference (0.54 mm.day^{-1}) is because of the canopy interception.
- Water yield was much higher on the pasture catchment due to changes on evapotranspiration. Discharge was 108% higher, Baseflow was 81% higher and stormflow was 262% higher on the pasture catchment
- Analysis of individual events have shown significant differences between forest and pasture in terms of the rainfall/runoff response. The speed response to precipitation in the pasture site is higher than in the forest site.
- Forest lose a great part of available water by evapotranpiration, and exerts an important ecological role in the water balance cycles. Observations suggest that conversion of forest to pasture might have significant impacts on the ability to regularize floods during the wet season and droughts in dry seasons on larger scales.

Acknowledgments



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