

SESSION 2: ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES

PANEL 2.1: Adaptation: Climate smart agriculture, water cycle and emergency preparedness



Ana NAVAS IZQUIERDO
Spain

Scientific Researcher, Department of Soil and Water, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)

Ana Navas manages the Gamma Lab and the Research Group on Erosion and Soil and Water Evaluation at the Estación Experimental de Aula Dei; she is a pioneer in the application of radionuclides (FRNs and ERNs) as indicators of environmental processes associated with glacial retreat under conditions of climate change in polar and high mountain regions

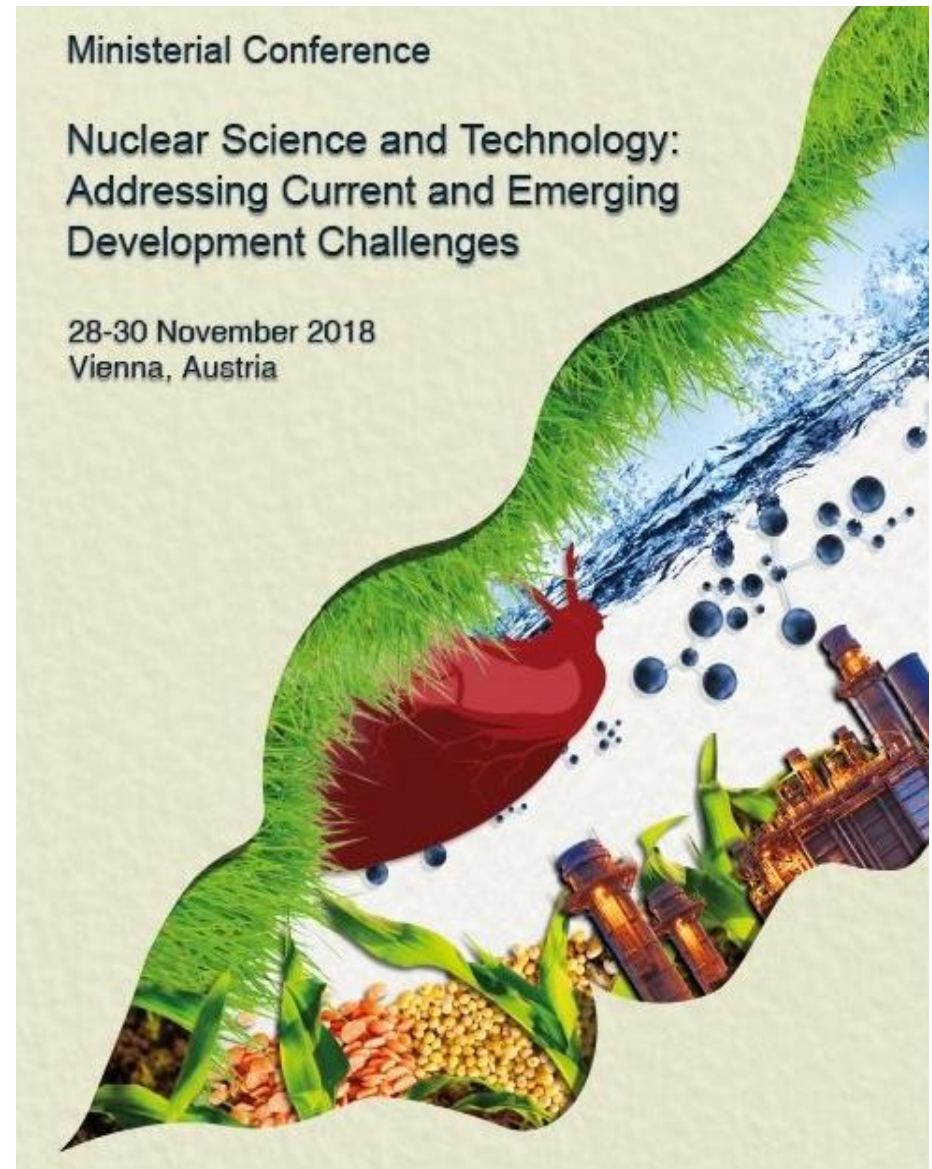


PANEL 2.1 Adaptation

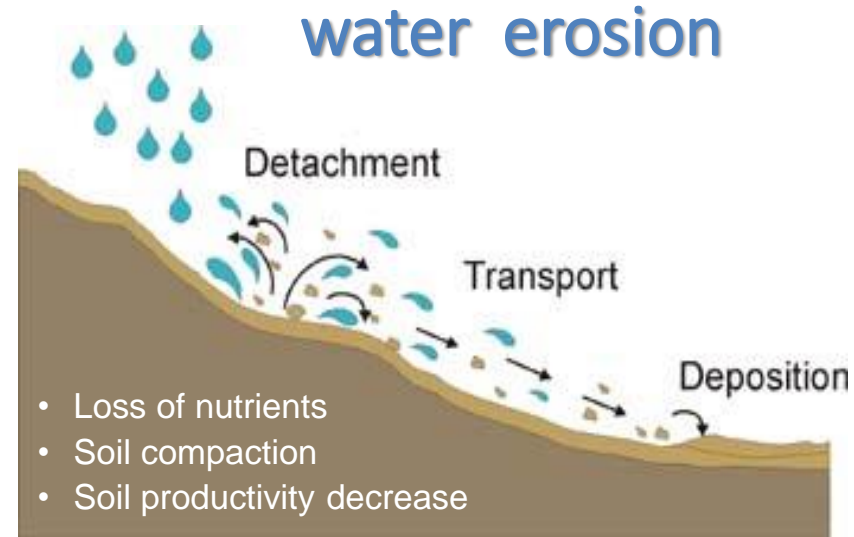
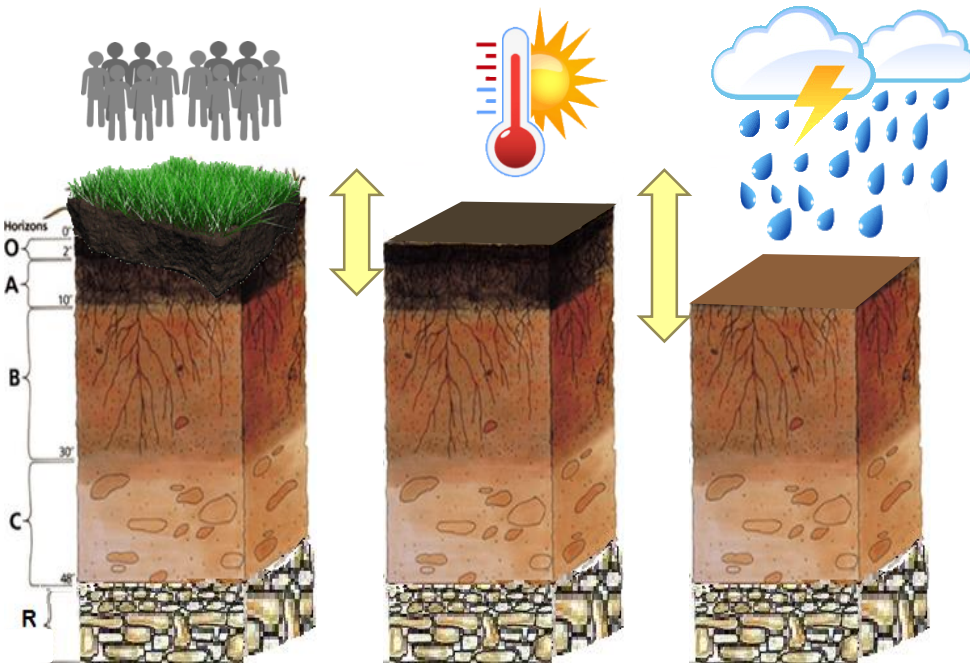
Climate smart agriculture, water cycle and emergency preparedness

Climate change and land degradation: The role of nuclear and isotopic techniques

Ana Navas



Climate Change threats Soil



TOLERABLE soil loss **1.4 t ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹**
Verheijen et al., 2009

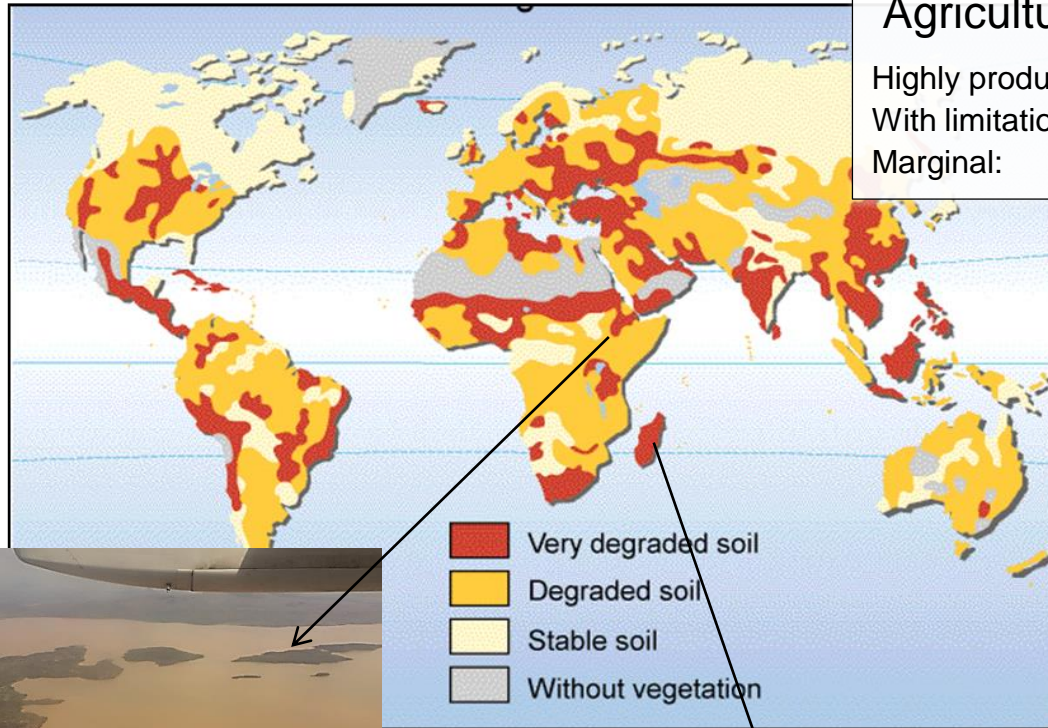
WORLD'S POPULATION
9.1 Billion
 by 2050

70%
 beyond
 today's level
FOOD DEMAND SURGING



- PREVENT DEGRADATION
- REDUCE EROSION
- PRESERVE SOIL

Soil Degradation in the World



Impacts

- Water quality
- Siltation water bodies
Sediments – Nutrients – Contaminants



Nuclear and Isotopic techniques:

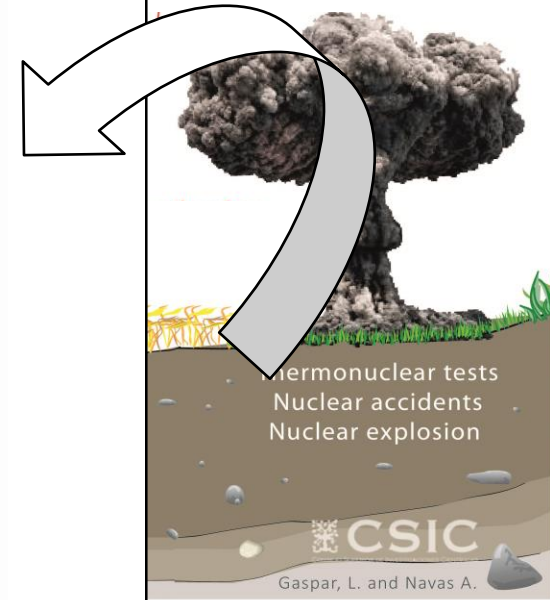
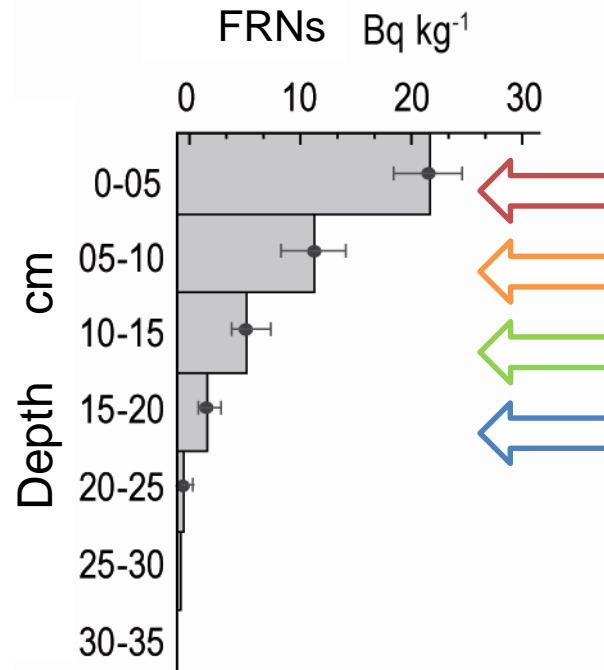
Gamma emitting radionuclides (FRNs) - CSSIs



Soil Sampling



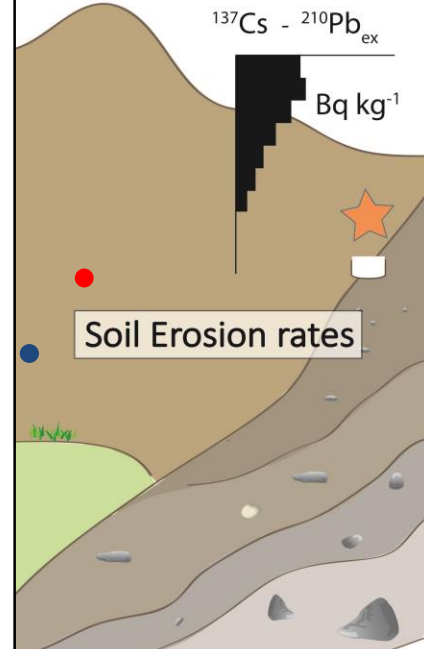
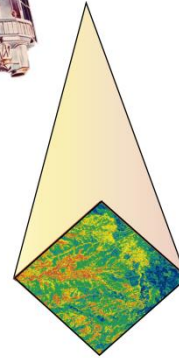
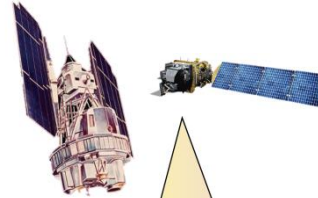
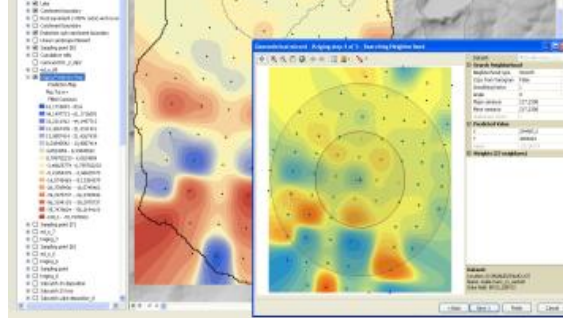
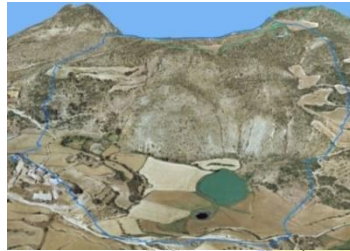
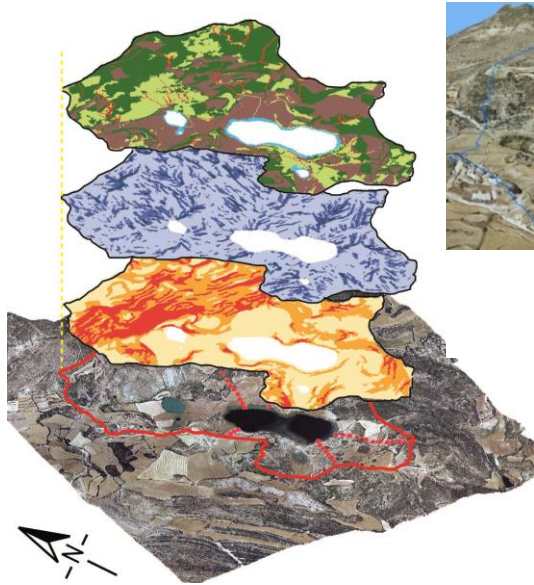
Gamma Spectrometry



Conceptual - Applications



GIS, Teledetection, Modelling



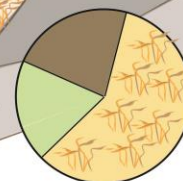
CSIC
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS
Gaspar, L. and Navas, A.

Fingerprinting
Sediment Sources

Sediment records
Dating changes

- ★ Reference Site
- ★ Sampling Sites
- ★ Sediments
- ★ Sediment Core

- ^{137}Cs
- $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{ex}}$
- CSSIs



Soil Erosion and Deposition Rates

Quantifying with ^{137}Cs



^{137}Cs - Sediment budget
'Estanque Grande de Abajo' sub-catchment

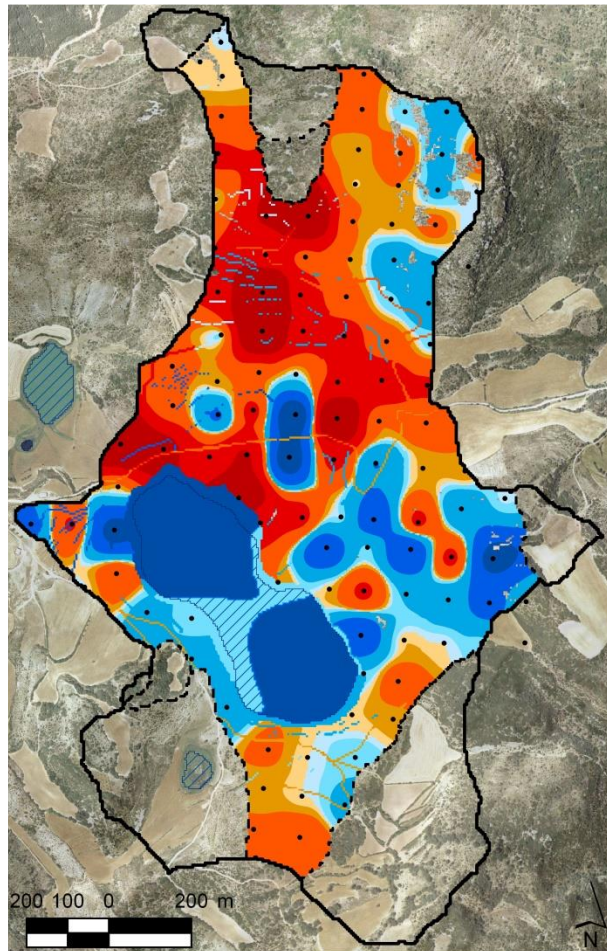
- Lake
- Catchment boundary
- Sub-catchm. boundary
- Sampling point

Soil deposition
Mg ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

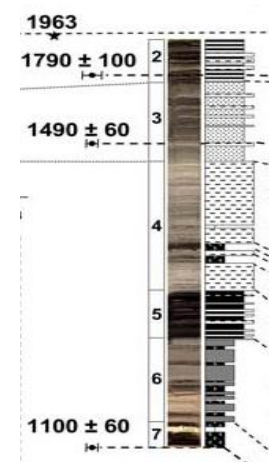
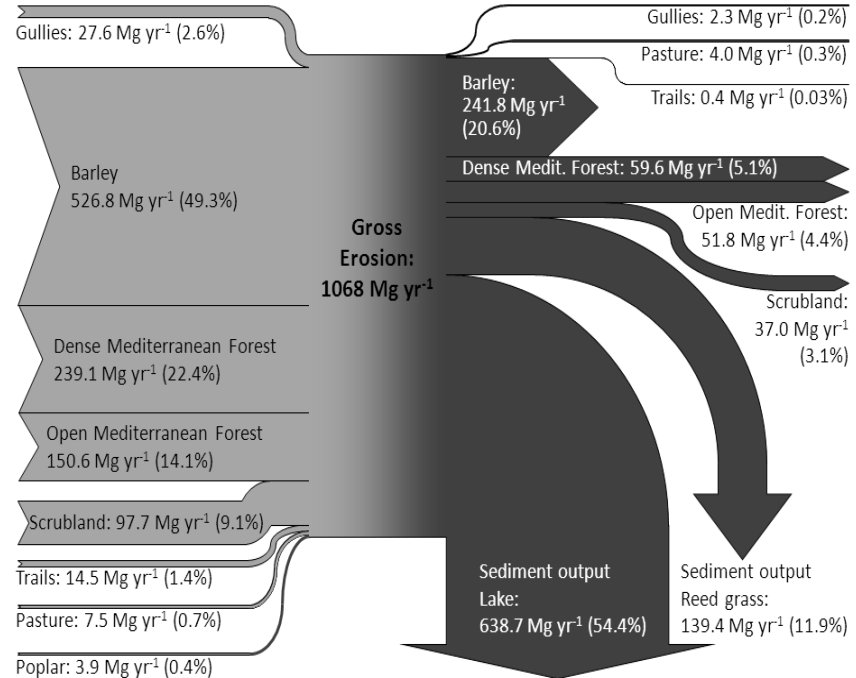
- 40 - 113
- 15 - 40
- 3 - 15
- 0.9 - 3
- 0 - 0.9

Soil erosion
Mg ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

- 0.9 - 0
- 3 - -0.9
- 15 - -3
- 40 - -15
- 126 - -40



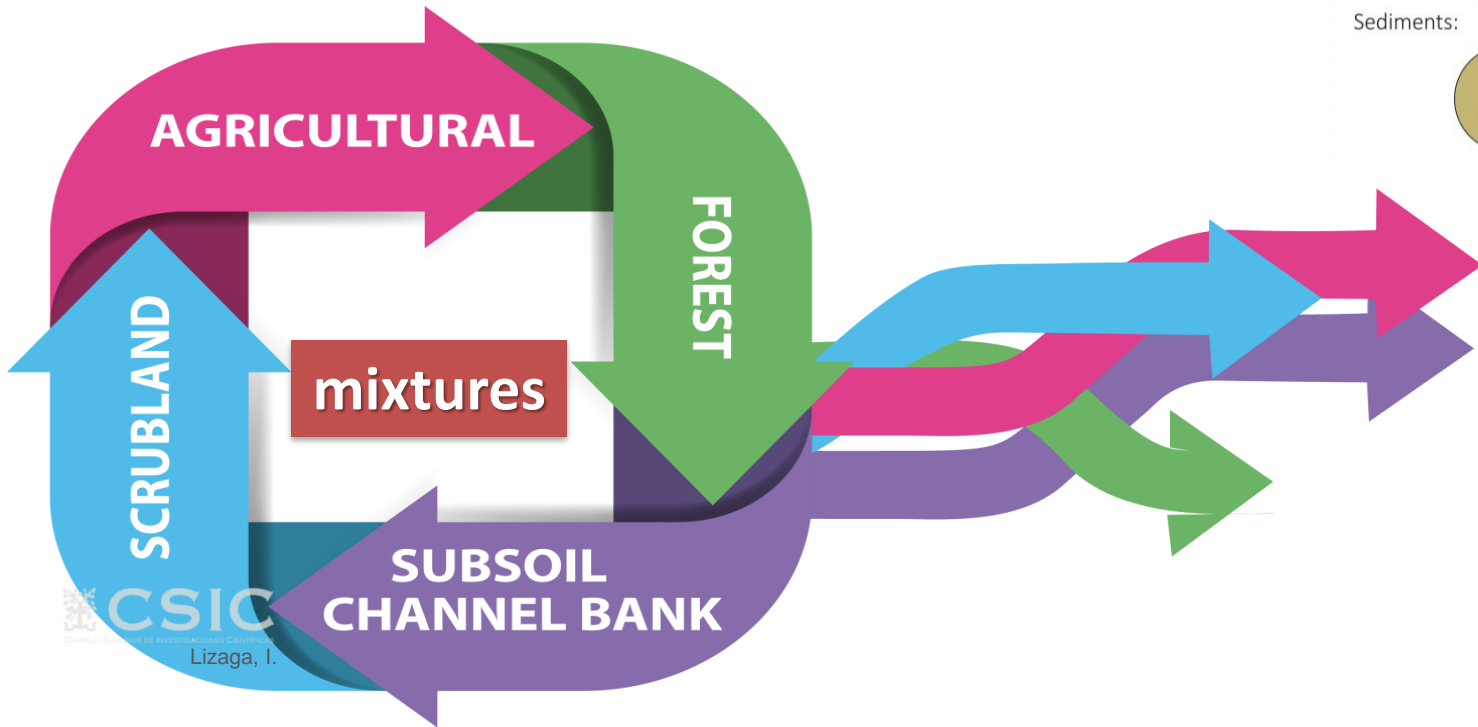
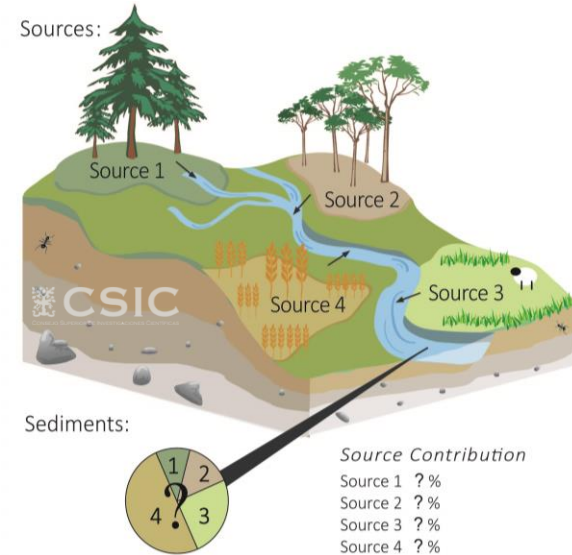
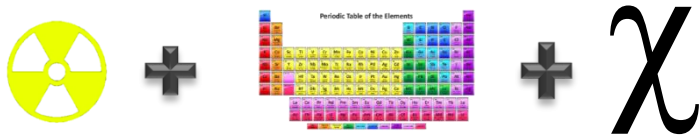
Navas, A., et al. 2014. Science of the Total Environment, 496: 132-143



Identifying Sediment Provenance Fingerprinting

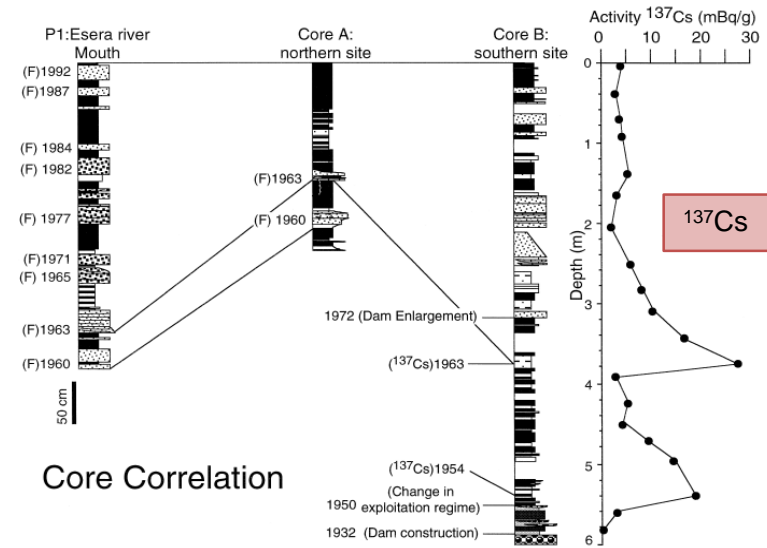


<https://github.com/eead-csic-eesa/fingerPro>

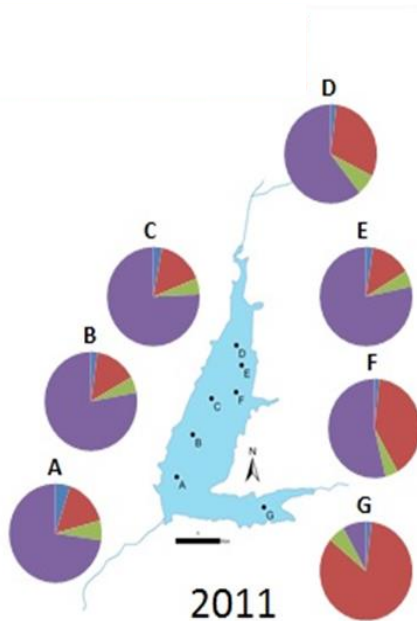
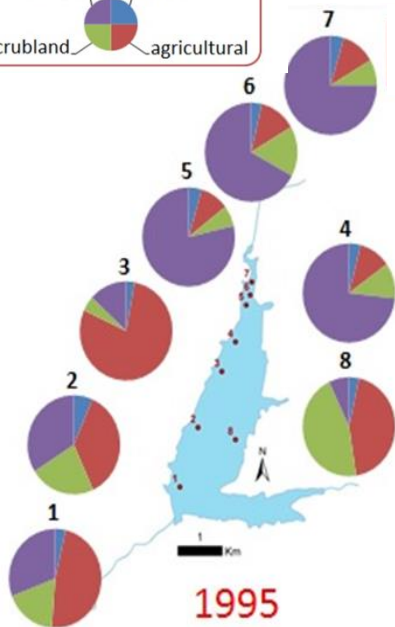
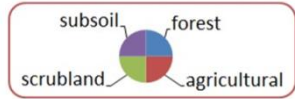


- Source 1 %
- Source 2 %
- Source 3 %
- Source 4 %

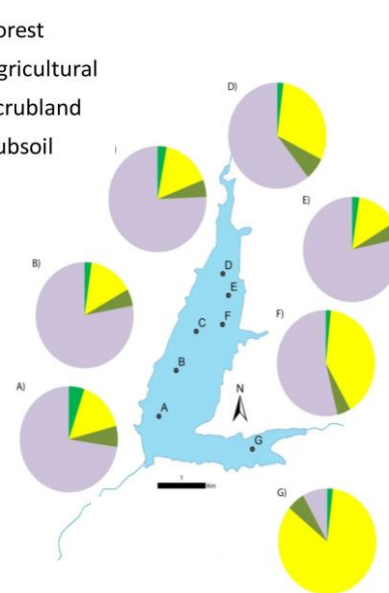
Reservoir siltation: Tracing recent changes of sediment supply in large catchments



Relative source contributions:



- Forest
- Agricultural
- Scrubland
- Subsoil





PANEL 2.1 Adaptation

Climate smart agriculture, water cycle and emergency preparedness

Thanks you for your attention

Ana Navas

