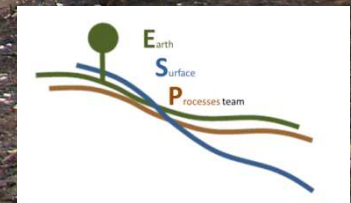


# Post-fire soil erosion mitigation in Portugal.

Sergio Prats & ESP team  
DAO-CESAM





## Wildfire effects on soils



Wildfires destroy  
vegetation and litter cover,  
induce changes in soil  
chemical and physical properties - SWR





## Fire severity



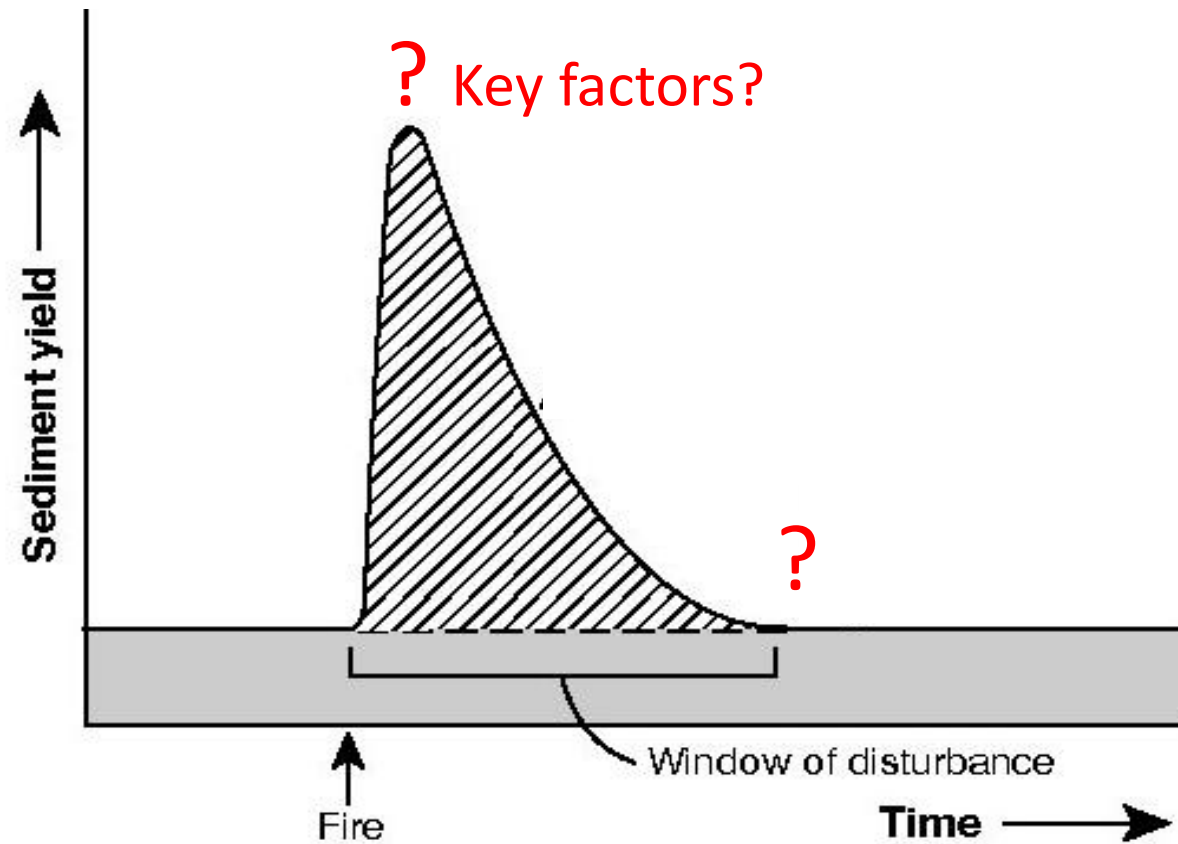


## Fire severity






## Post-fire soil erosion window of disturbance







Eight years after  
the Hayman wildfire, CO



# 1. Soil erosion risk assessment



## Monitoring programs:

- Set-up immediately after the wildfire
- Long term monitoring period (> year)
- Account with enough **control** replicates (>3)
- Account with enough **treated** replicates (>3)

© MacDonald (1994)



## 2. Post-fire soil erosion mitigation





## 2. Post-fire soil erosion mitigation

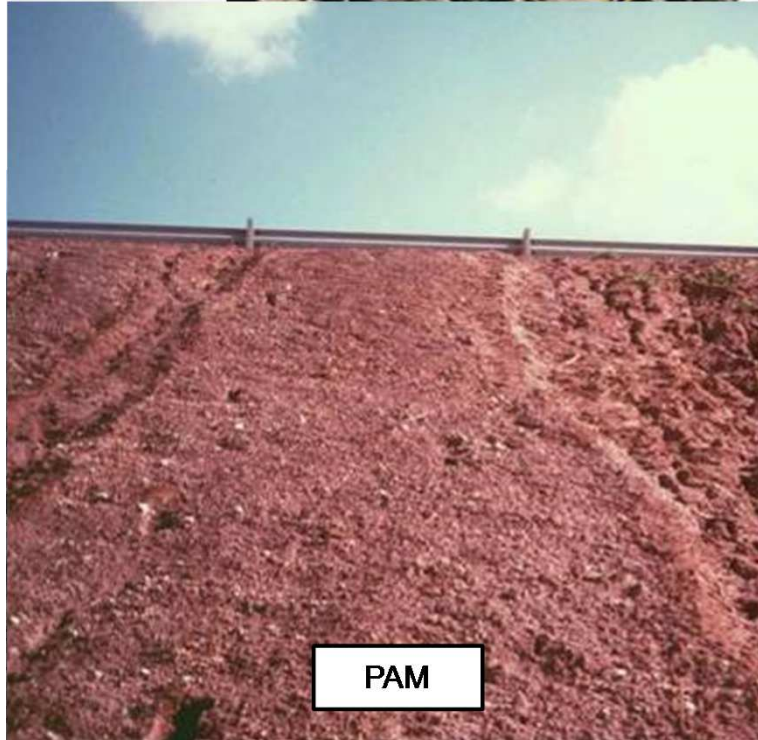
1919- Munns: Check dams

1920: Sediment

1950: ry

1960: do

1989 Tas





## Straw Mulch ----- Mulch de Palha





## Objectives:

- to quantify soil losses in **burnt** plots at long temporal and spatial scales;
- to quantify soil losses in **treated** plots to test the effectiveness of:
  1. eucalypt chopped bark mulch;
  2. eucalypt logging slash mulch;
  3. dry polyacrylamide (PAM);
  4. hydromulch;
- to identify **key factors** explaining post-fire runoff and erosion with and without treatments.



# Material and Methods



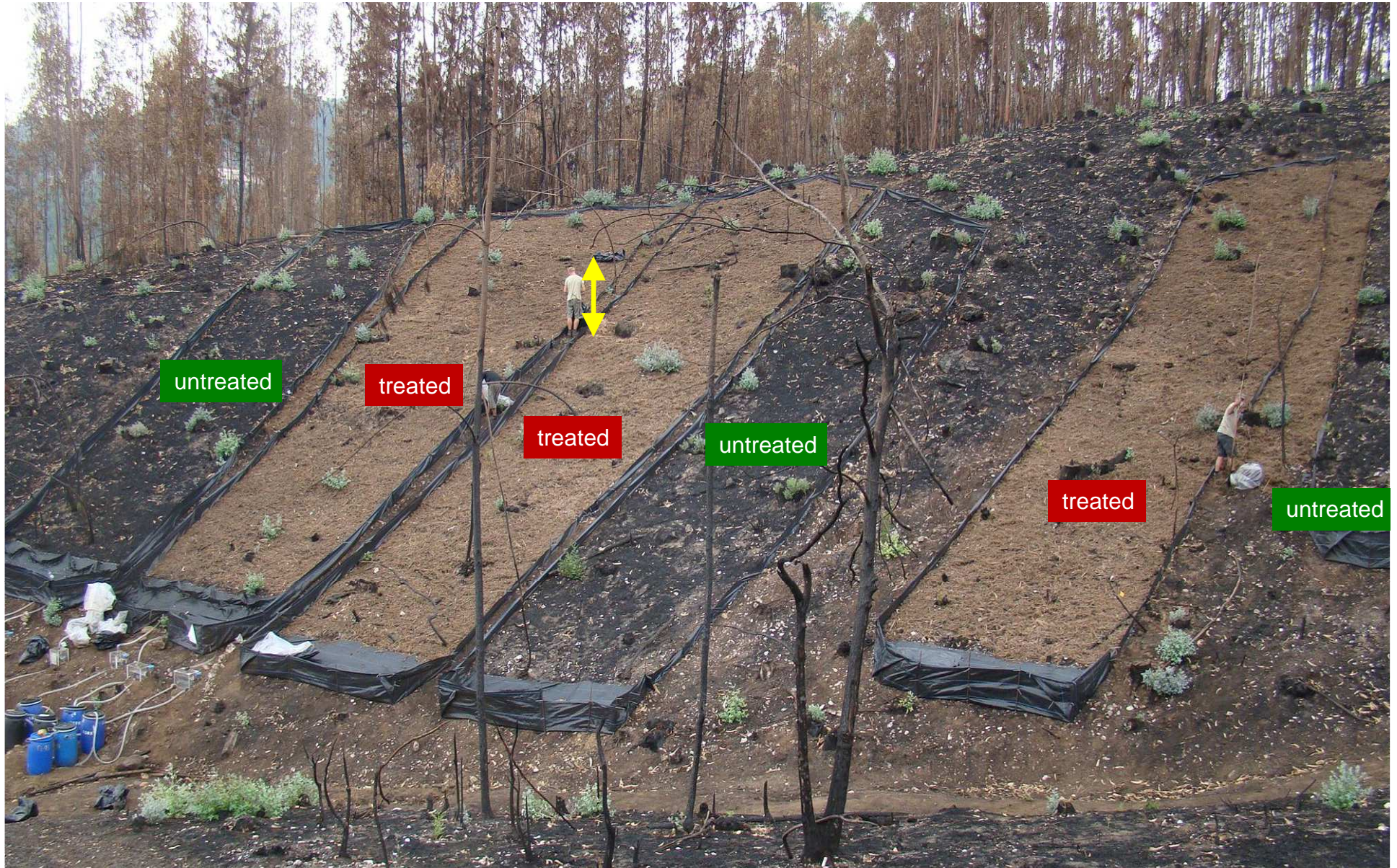


## Erosion plots





## Erosion plots





## Methods

-rainfall (mm; mm h<sup>-1</sup>)

-runoff (tanks)

-soil losses (105°C, 24 h)

-OM % (550°C, 4 h)

**WEEKLY**

-soil resistance (torvane + penetrometer)

-soil moisture sensors

-soil water repellency (MED)

-plot soil cover (grids)





## Post-fire soil erosion mitigation treatments in Portugal



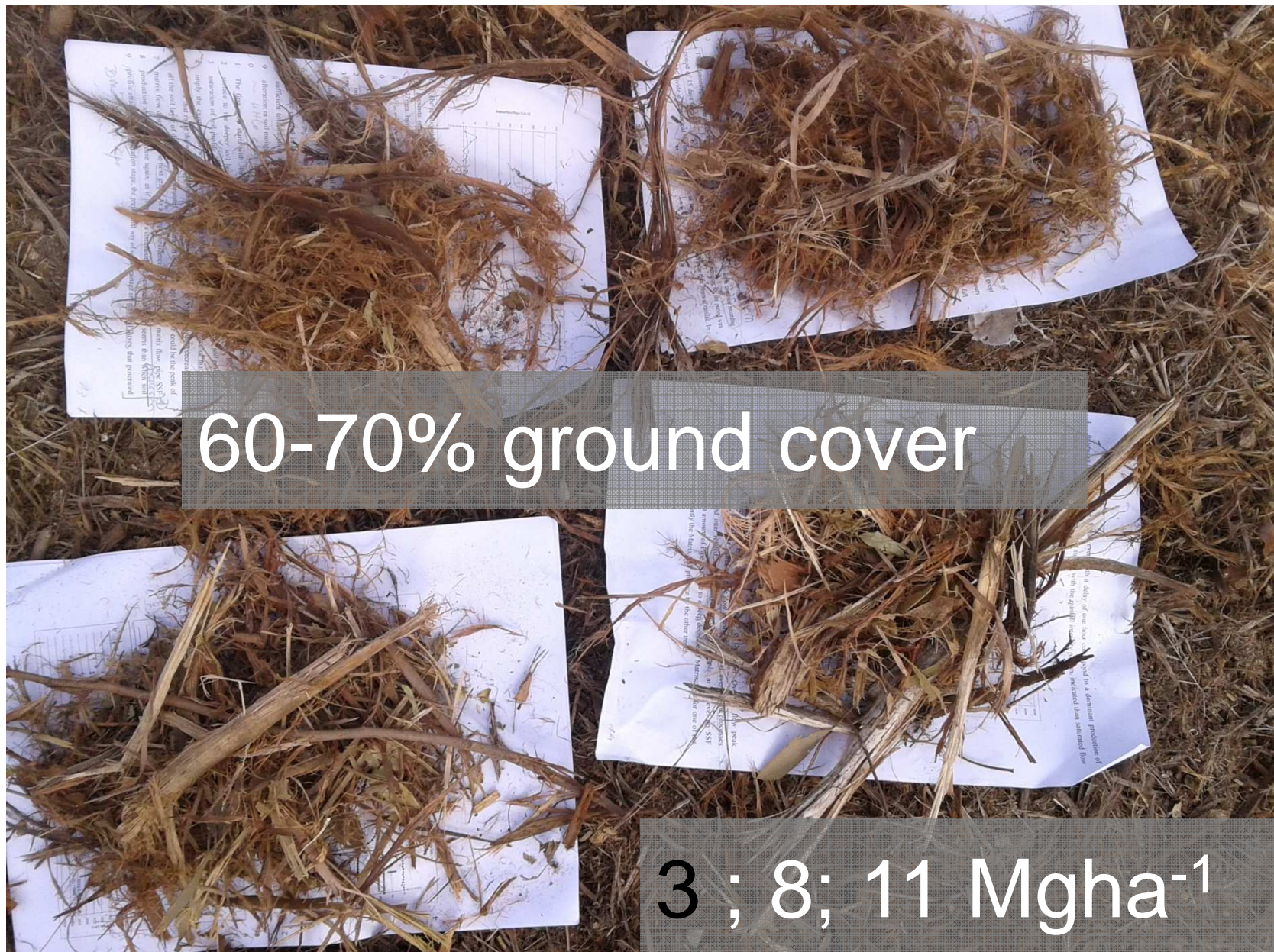


Forest residue Mulch  
Eucalypt chopped bark mulch





## Forest residue Mulch ----- Restos florestais triturados













Eucalypt slash logging mulch ----- Restos florestais sem triturar



17; 46 Mgha<sup>-1</sup>



Dry PAM ----- Poliacrilamidas

0,05 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup>



## Hydromulch



4 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup>



# Results & Discussion

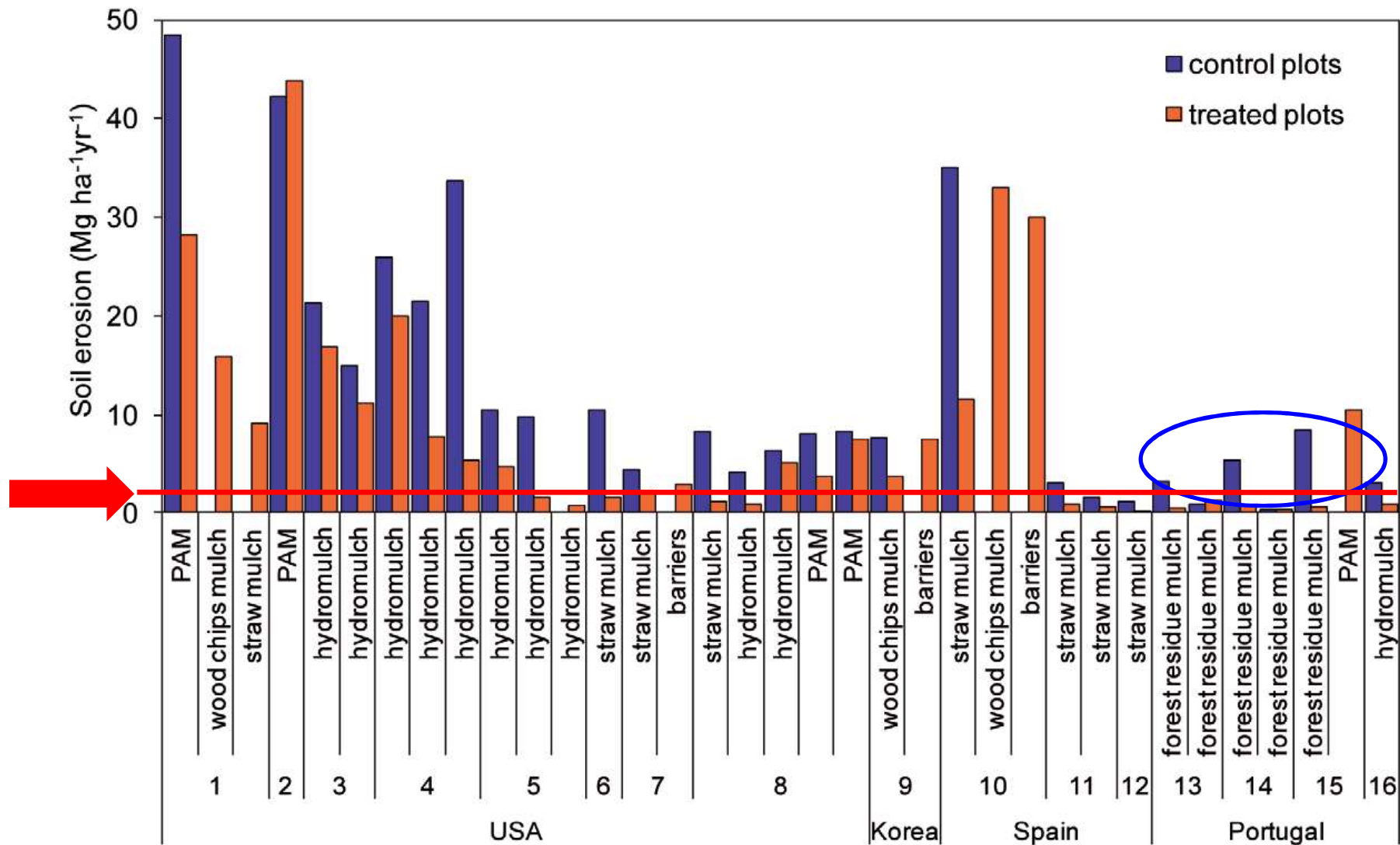
Soil erosion risk

Treatment effectiveness





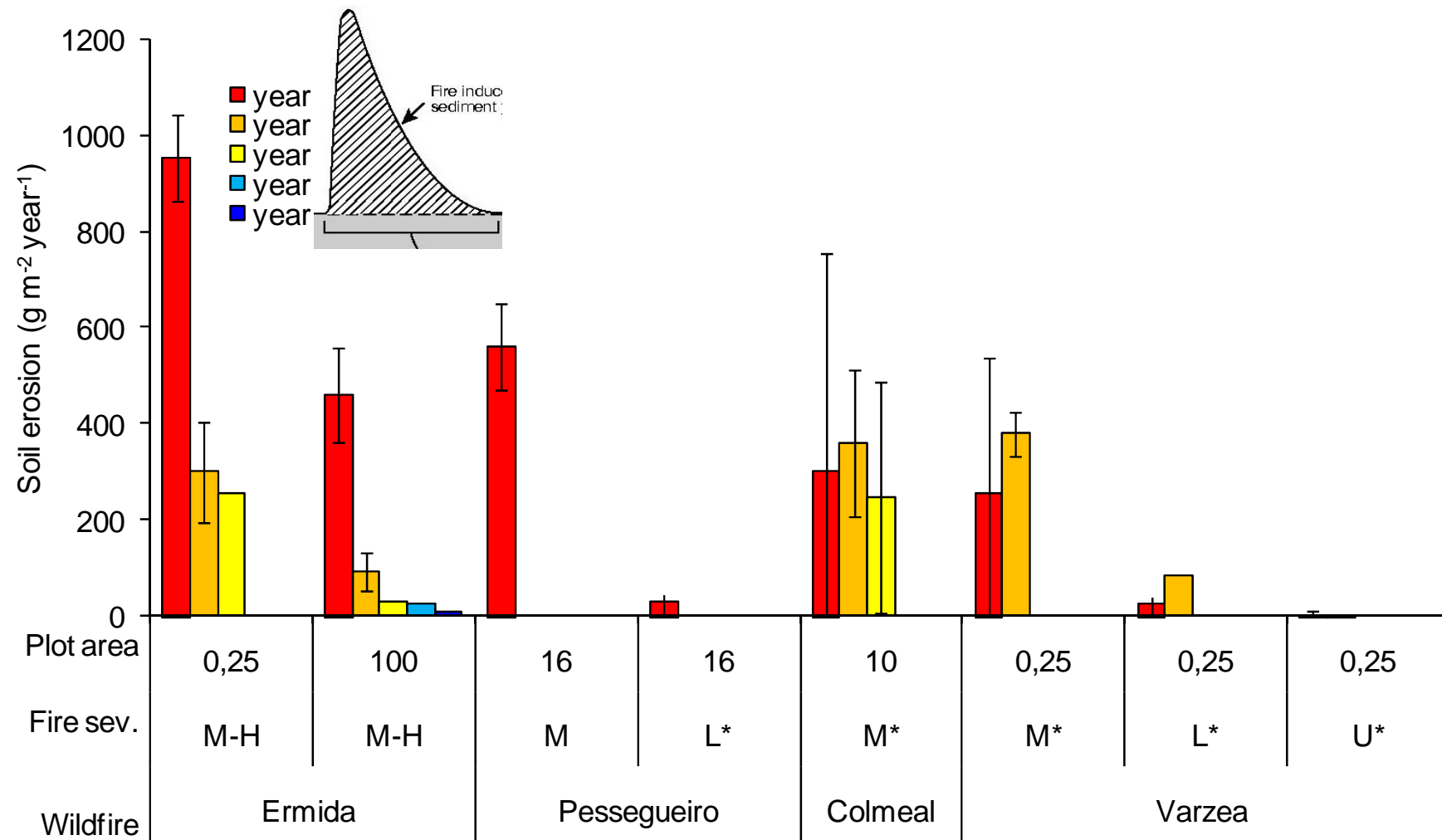
## Post-fire soil erosion worldwide



Low soil erosion in Mediterranean regions

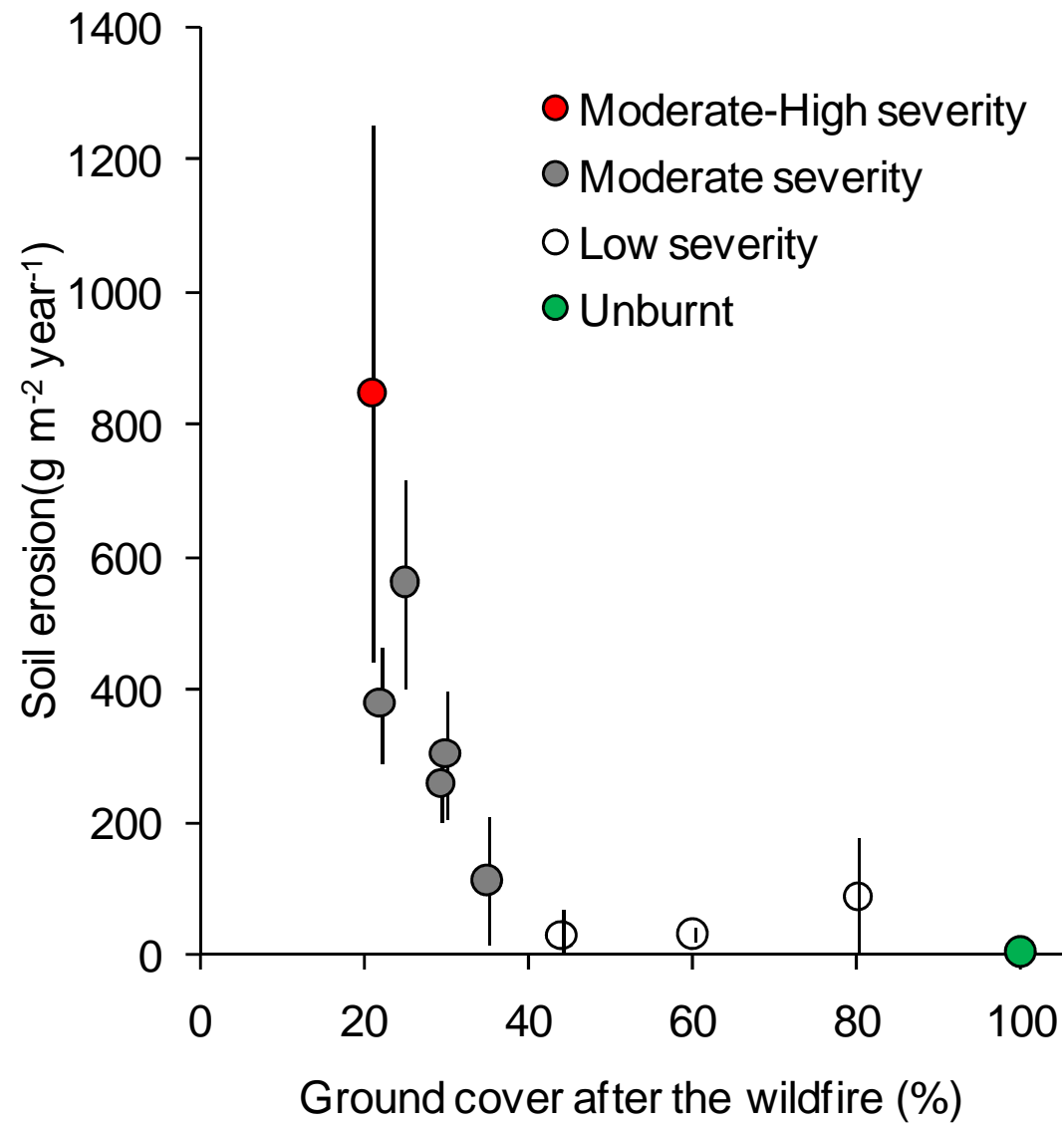


# Post-fire soil erosion in Portugal



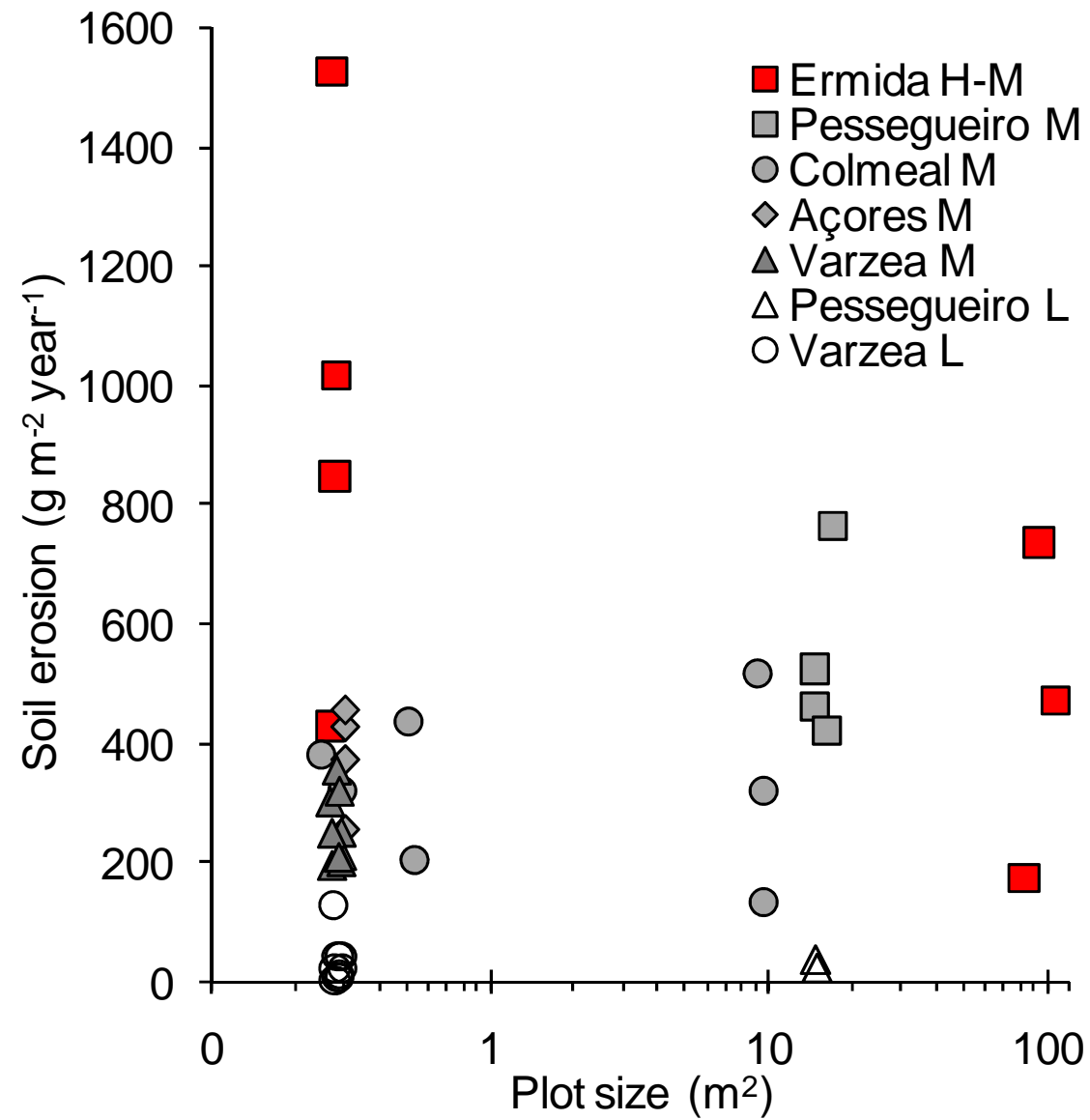


## Wildfire severity



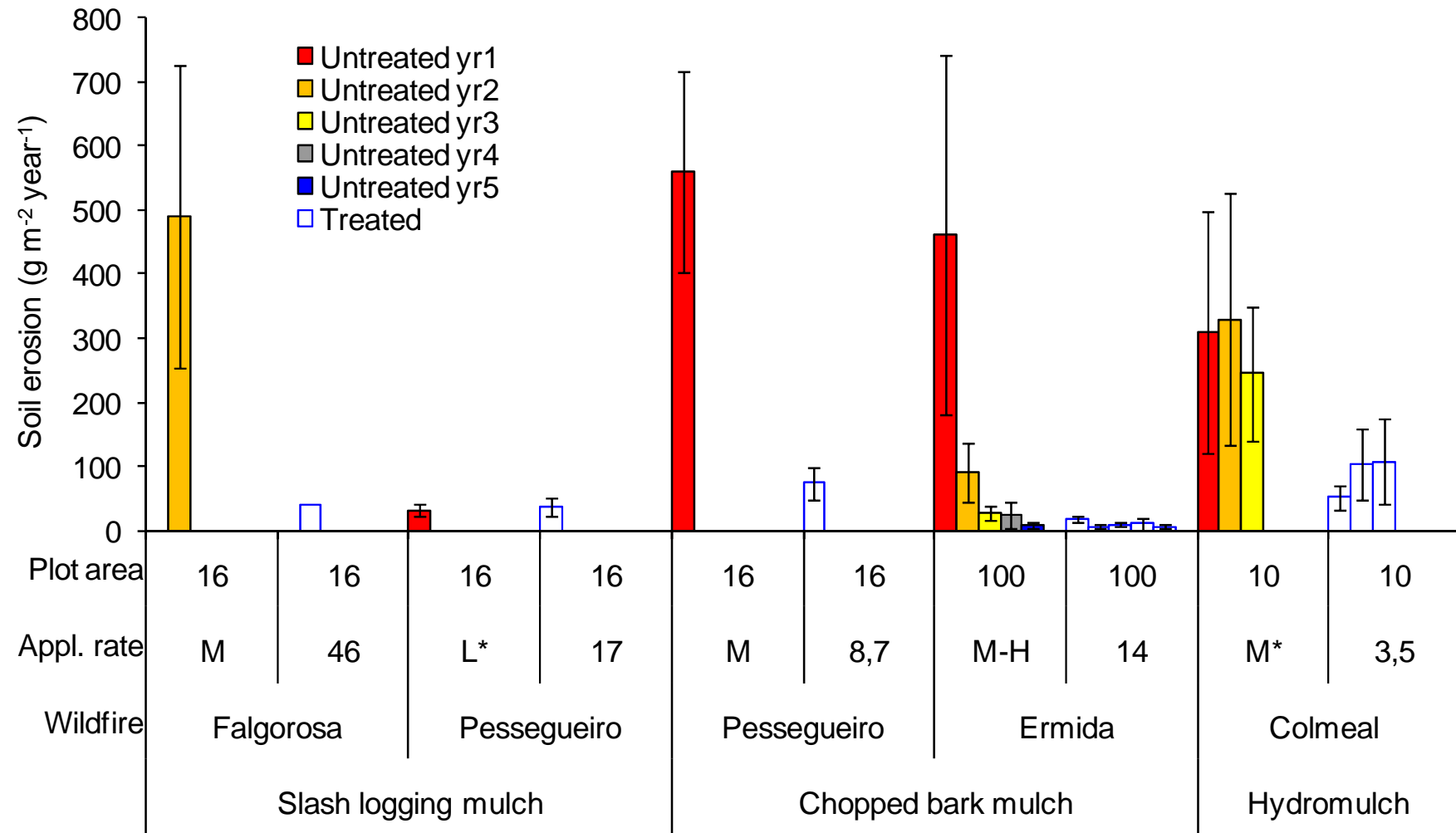


## Scale effect



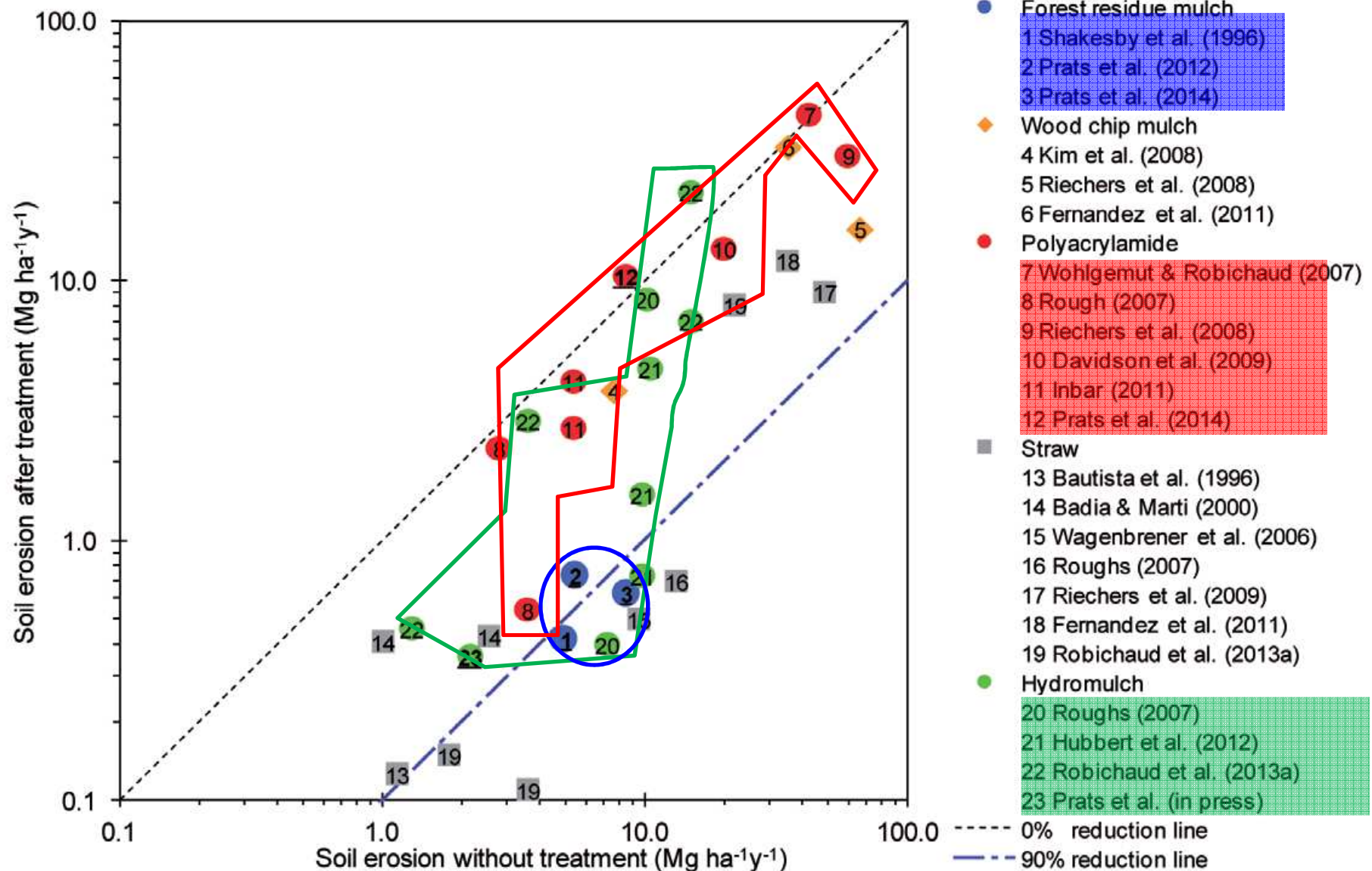


# Mulch effectiveness



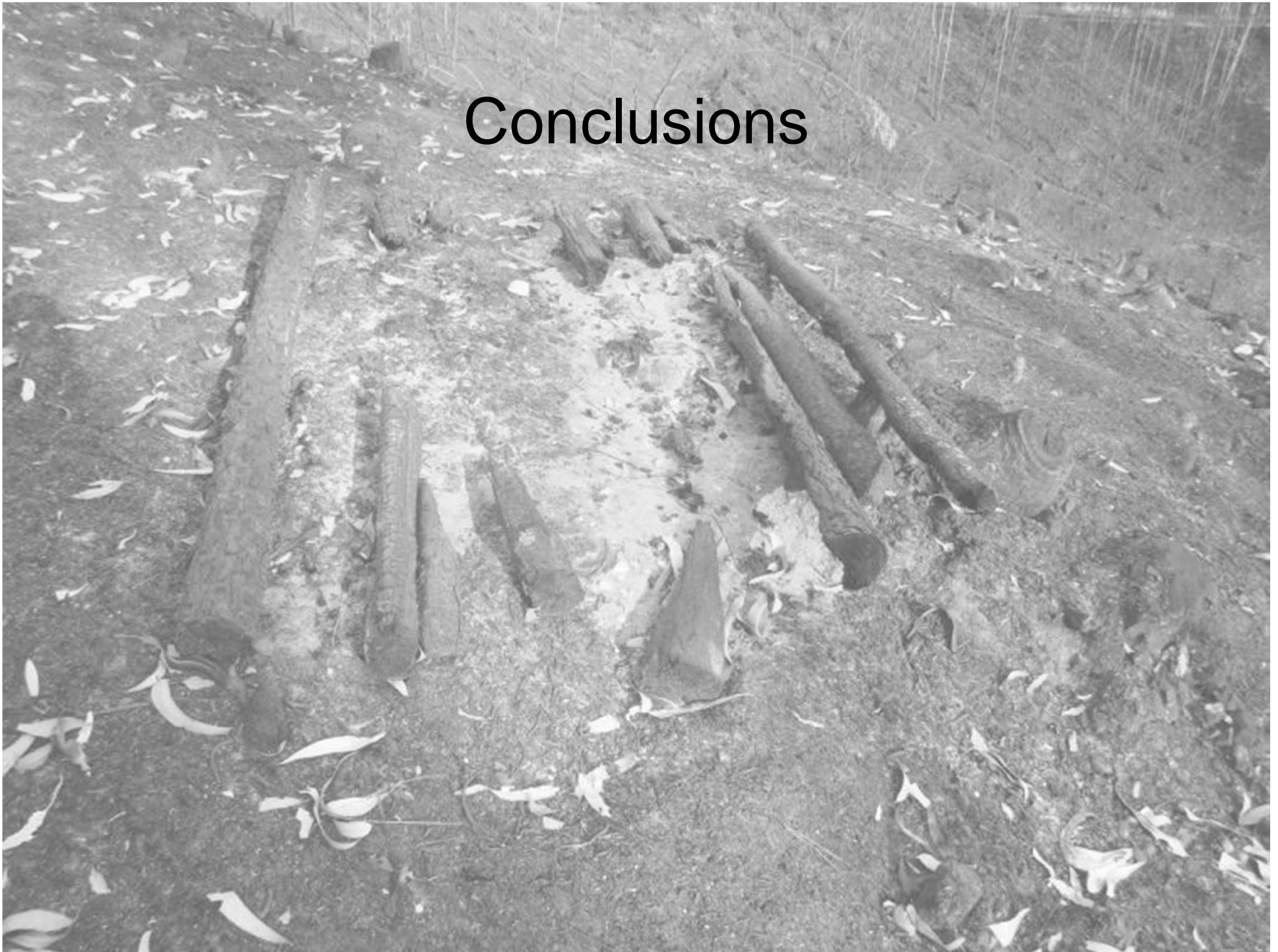


## Treatment effectiveness: overall





# Conclusions





## Conclusions

1. Post-fire soil losses are low, but still higher than soil formation rates estimates.
2. Some field indicators (20° slope, 10-5% ground cover, grey-red ashes) are useful for indentifying risky areas.
3. Chopped bark mulching is the most effective (similar to straw), reducing around 90% soil erosion (Gcover 70%);
4. Dry PAM did not reduce soil erosion;
5. Hydromulch was effective but expensive.

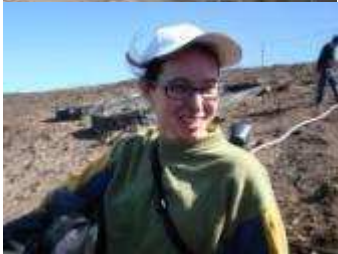




Many thanks to all the people who contributed  
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Serraic, Quimitecnica and Socasca S.A.,

[sergio.alegre@ua.pt](mailto:sergio.alegre@ua.pt)

Muito obrigado  
Comments are welcome





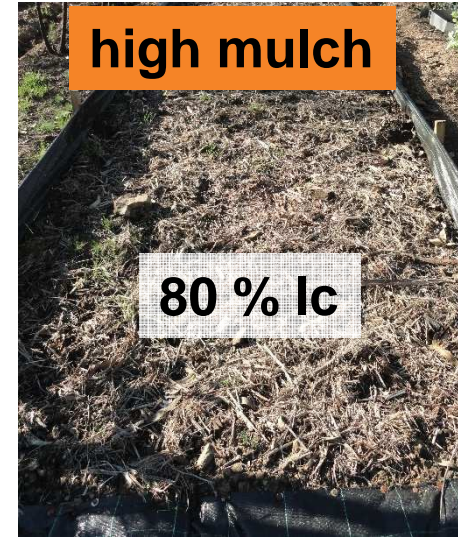
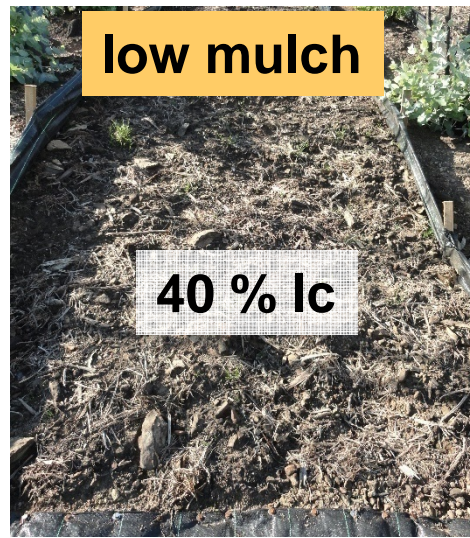
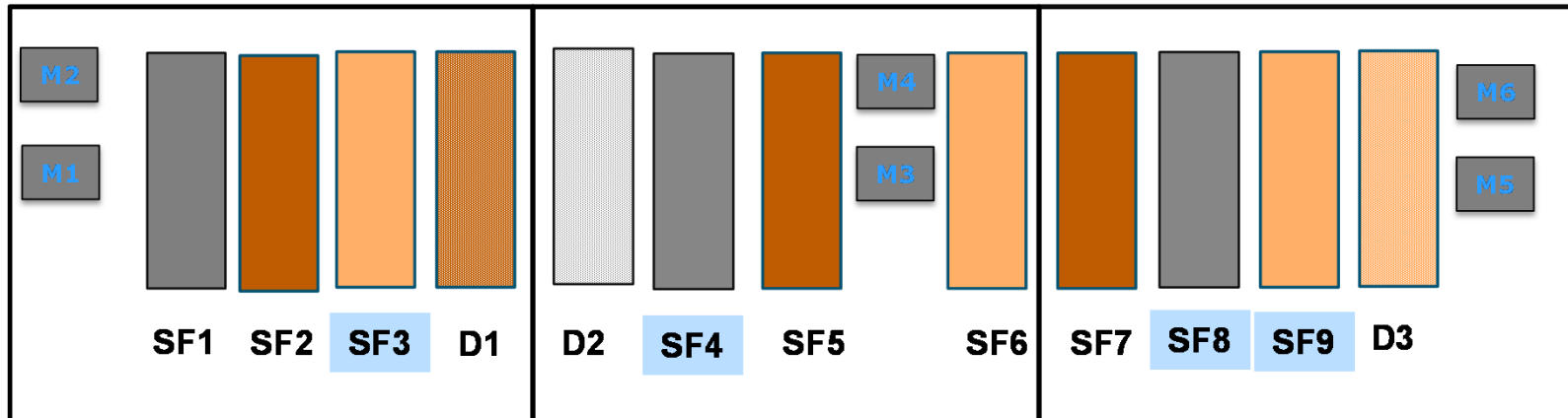
## Ongoing research

### 1. Laboratory testing: Lowest-but-effective application rate. FCTU Coimbra





## 2. Field testing: Semide wildfire (2015)







SF1	SF2	SF3	SF4	SF5	SF6	SF7	SF8	SF9
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

no mulch	high mulch	low mulch
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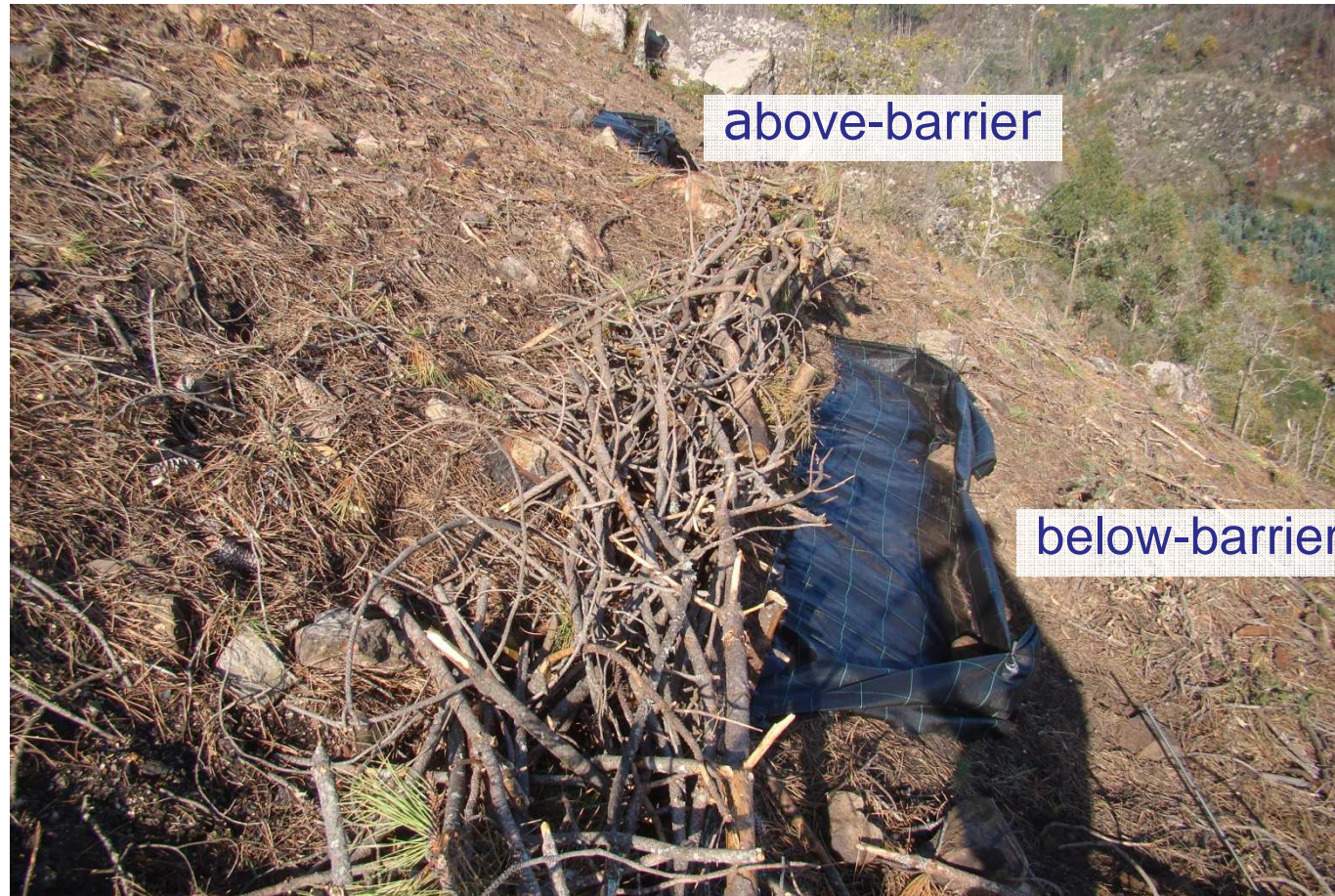
### 3. PRODER funded measures: Shrub erosion barriers











above-barrier

below-barrier



We want to acknowledge:

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RECOVER PTCD/AGR-AAM/73350/2006

EROSFIRE POI/AGR/60354/2004

EROSFIRE-II PTDC/AGR-CFL/70968/2006

FIRECNUTS PTDC/AGRCFL/104559/2008

CASCADE (EU-FP7 – ENV.2011.2.1.4-2/283068)

RECARE (EU-FP7 ENV.2013.6.2-4 no. 603498)

Portuguese Government IFADAP/INGA-founded Project :

R.A.A.“Recuperação Areas Ardidas” (no. 2004 09 002629 7).

FCT Fellowships: SPA SFRH/BD/33392/2008

**FCT** Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR





# Post-fire soil erosion mitigation research in Portugal

## 1. Fire severity & FR mulching

**Shakesby et al. 1996**

**Prats et al. 2012**

**Hosseini et al. 2016**

## 2. Micro-plot position & PAM vs. FR mulching

**Prats et al. 2014a**

## 3. Upscaling & Hydromulching

**Prats et al. 2016a**

## 4. Upscaling & FR mulching

**Prats et al. 2016b**

**Prats et al. 2016c**

## 5. Review

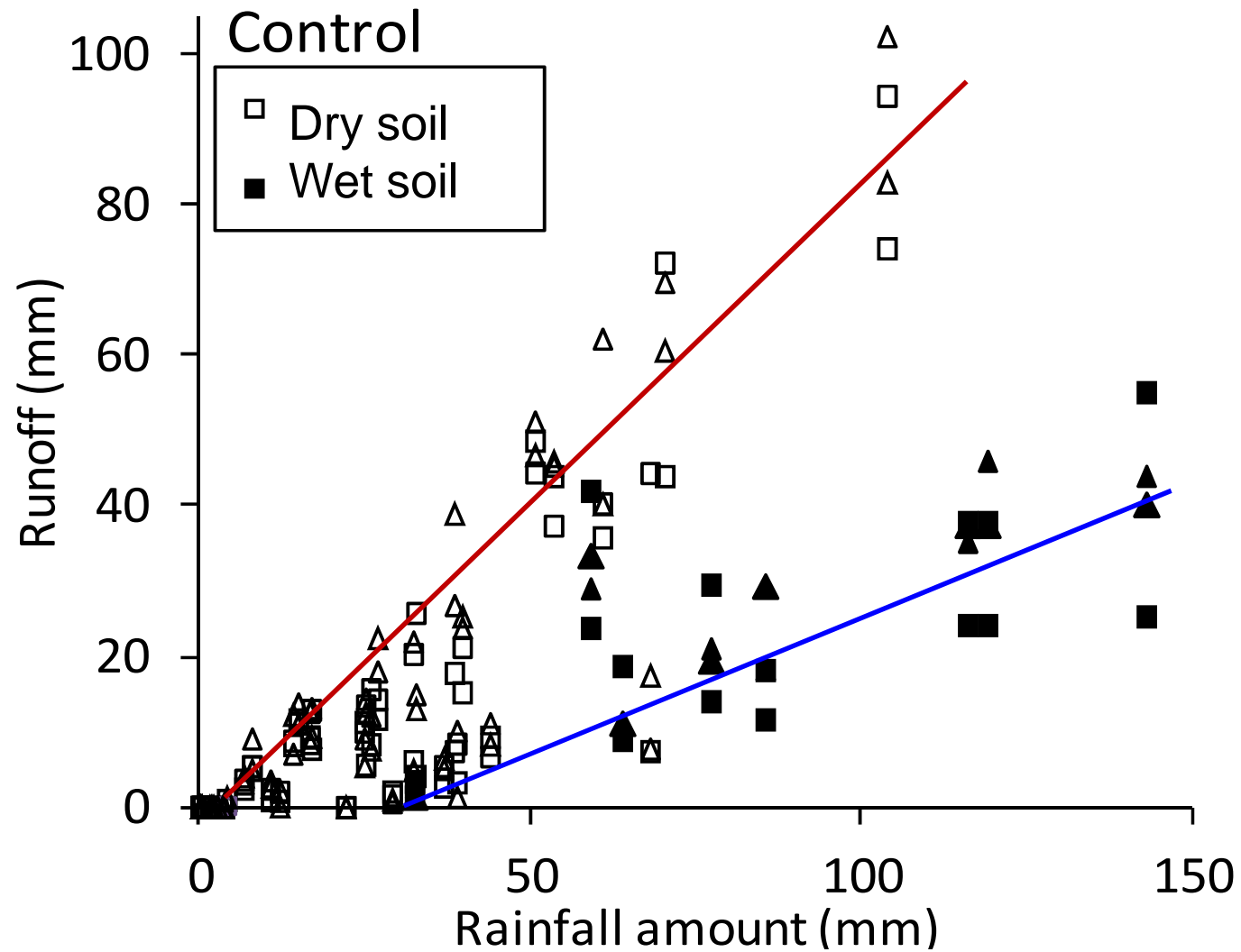
**Ferreira et al. 2014**

**Prats et al. 2014b**

**Prats et al. (submitted)**



## Other factors: Soil water repellence





# OM losses & gains

**Table 4**

Estimated soil organic matter (OM) content, OM losses in the eroded sediment, soil OM gains, and OM net change as a percentage of the original soil OM ( $\text{g m}^{-2}$ ) for various studies. OM contents calculated from organic C contents (OCC) using the van Belemen factor ( $\text{OM} = \text{OCC} \times 1.724$ ; Pribyl, 2010) for the OM pool in the upper 2 cm of the soil.

Fire severity	Study design		Soil properties (0-2 cm depth)				Soil loss by water erosion			Gains by mulch		Net change in soil OM	Reference
	Time period	Plot surface	Bulk density	Stone content > 2 mm	OM content		Reported soil loss	Sediment OM content	OM loss in sediment	Mulch OM content			
	Years	m <sup>2</sup>	g cm <sup>-3</sup>	% vol	%	g m <sup>-2</sup>	g m <sup>-2</sup>	%	g m <sup>-2</sup>	%	g m <sup>-2</sup>	%	
Unburnt	2	16	0.9	55	20	1597	2	57	1			-0.1	Thomas et al. (1999)
Low	2	4238	0.8	16	9	1212	86	40	34			-2.8	Shakesby et al. (2013)
Low	1	16	1.2	65	9.9	827	38	52	20			-2.4	Prats et al. (2012)
Low	1	16	1.2	65	9.9	827	38	52	20	88	1540	183.8	Prats et al. (2012)-mulch
Moderate	2	0.28	0.8	57	11	757	930	56	521			-68.8	Malvar et al. (in press-b)
Moderate	2	2620	0.8	16	9	1212	155	40	61			-5.1	Shakesby et al. (2013)
Moderate	2	16	1	55	20	1720	610	34	207			-12	Thomas et al. (1999)
Moderate	2	192	1.1	55	19	1839	131	41	58			-3.2	Faria et al. (2015)
Moderate	0.5	100	1.1	40	10	1980	410	40	164			-8.3	Gimeno-García et al. (2000)
Moderate	1	16	1.0	51	12.2	1224	562	45	258			-21.1	Prats et al. (2012)
Moderate	1	16	1.0	51	12.2	1224	562	45	258	88	766	41.5	Prats et al. (2012)-mulch
Moderate-high	2	100	1.1	55	10	990	616	37	224			-22.6	This study SF-untreated
Moderate-high	2	100	1.1	55	10	990	55	33	8	88	1197	123.9	This study SF-mulch

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-60%  
+120%