THE KIRYU EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED (KEW):



Sediment removal works at weir

50-years forest dynamics and hydro-biogeochemical studies in Central Japan Masanori KATSUYAMA¹, Nobuhito OHTE², Yoshiko KOSUGI² ¹ Kyoto Prefectural University; ² Kyoto University

INTRODUCTION

The Kiryu Experimental Watershed (KEW) was established in 1967 to address hydrological processes and relating roles of forest, trees, and soil.

KEW has one of the longest historical data

and continuous research programs in Japan.

STUDY AREA

Site name: Kiryu (code: KEW) belonging to JaLTER, AsiaFlux, PEN

Location: 34.97°N, 136.0°E Number and type of sites: 5 gaged catchments, 1 hillslope plot,

1 meteorological tower

1 wetland plot

Catchment area: 0.086-5.99 ha Land use: Plantation Forest

Vegetation: Mainly Japanese cypress

(Chamaecyparis obtusa)

Geology: Granite

CHARACTERISTICS

Warm Temperate, Cfa

MAT: 13.6 °C

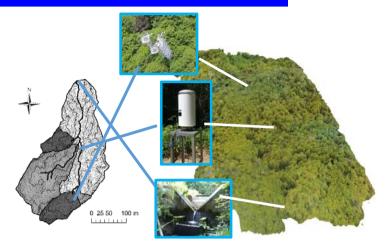
July: 24.2 °C / January: 2.6 °C MAP: 1664 mm, <2% as snow Elevation: 190-255 m a.m.s.l.

Mean slope angle: 25.3° Mean soil depth: 0.65 m Manipulations?: No

FUNDING

JSPS Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Coca-cola foundation & Many other National/Private grants

TOPOGRAPHY & INSTRUMENTS



LAND USE & VEGETATION HISTORY



Photo 1

Photo 4





Photo 5

Photo 2

Till <100 years ago, devastated (Photo 1) Erosion control works(1900s-; Photo 2)

Plantation for timber product (1950s-)

Pine-wilt disease at part of subcatchment (1990s; Photo 3)

Photo 3

Now: Unmanaged, typical artificial forest in Japan. 60-year-old Japanese cypress forest (Photo 4),

Heavy storms & bank erosion (Photo 5)

DATA

Hydrology (1972-) Sediment yield (1976-) Rain, Stream- & Groundwater chemistry (1990-) Eddy Covariance fluxes and Meteorology (2001-) Tree Biomass Census (2001-)

RESEARCH FOCUS

Hillslope & Catchment Hydrology; Biogeochemical cycling; Carbon cycling; Forest dynamics; Sediment yield; Climate change; Gas exchange; Ecohydrology

KEY FINDINGS

Rainfall-runoff processes and modelling

Soil physics Water balance Evapotranspiration

Sediment transport
Bedrock GW dynamics

Mean residence time

Acid buffering processes Nitrogen saturation

Nitrogen saturation

Dry deposition

Denitrification

Gas exchange (CO₂, Methane, etc.)

Carbon dynamics

Water use by Trees

Ecosystem modelling Vegetation phenology

CURRENT & FUTURE

The site exist for research and education. We are considering about forest dynamics and hydrological responses using traditional & state-of-the-art monitoring techniques under climate change.

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