

## ***Interactive comment on “Changes of deep soil desiccation with plant growth age in the Chinese Loess Plateau” by Y. Q. Wang et al.***

### **Anonymous Referee #2**

Received and published: 19 November 2012

The authors have studied the impact of land use type (crop, shrub, orchard, forest) and growth stage (age of vegetation) on soil water conditions. The study was conducted in the Loess Plateau (NW China). At three catchments, soil samples up to a depth of 18 m were taken for gravimetric estimation of the soil water content. Each treatment was sampled without replicates. Based on their once-off soil moisture profiles, the authors conclude that the formation of deep soil desiccation depends on the growth stage of the vegetation.

The paper lacks of novelty and scientific innovation. It deals with a local problem using standard methods. In its present form, the paper is not suited for publication. My concerns are

1. The introduction is tedious. It is not really shown why there is a need for further studies on this topic.
2. The study area is not well described. No information about the vegetation characteristics, land use history, and soils are given.
3. A definition of field capacity (FC) is not given. Is it related to a certain hydraulic conductivity (as in Australia) or to a certain pressure head (as in the U.S.)? I do not understand the difference between FC and stable FC (SFC). What is the physical meaning of FC and SFC?
4. The effect of small scale variability in soil water content and in soil properties (texture, carbon content, bulk density) is not addressed.
5. Did you consider the impact of land use on FC and PWP?
6. The conclusions are not really supported by the data.

The paper relies on a reliable estimate of field capacity (FC) and permanent wilting point (PWP). However, the authors used published FC and PWP data for deriving all these other soil water characteristics (e.g. DSL). FC and PWP may significantly differ depending on texture, carbon content, bulk density, and also on the type of land use. To my experience, the small scale variability of FC and PWP is relatively high. Thus, the calculated soil water characteristics as DSLT (Eq. 4) or DSL-QWD (Eq. 6) are highly uncertain. For this reason, I am in doubt about the conclusions. The observed differences in the soil moisture profiles between the treatments might be also due to small scale variability in soil properties. To overcome these shortcomings, the authors should use the site and depth specific FC and PWP for the estimation of DSLT etc.. In addition, more replicates per treatment are needed for reliable conclusions.

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Interactive comment on Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., 9, 12029, 2012.

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