

# The world in a grain of sand

Cornie van Huyssteen

6 November 2018

T: 051 401 9111 [info@ufs.ac.za](mailto:info@ufs.ac.za) [www.ufs.ac.za](http://www.ufs.ac.za)

© Copyright reserved  
Kopiereg voorbehou

UNIVERSITY OF THE  
FREE STATE  
UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE  
VRYSTAAT  
YUNIVESITHI YA  
FREISTATA



UFS·UV  
NATURAL AND  
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES  
NATUUR- EN  
LANDBOUWETENSKAPPE

# Dedication

**My Lord and saviour**

**My family**

**My mentors**

**My colleagues**

**My students**





# A grain of sand



Kruger National Park (2013)

# Introduction

**Humans classify their environment to:**

**create order**

**make it more understandable**

**aid recollection**

**communicate**



# Soil Classification

## International systems:

- **USDA Soil Taxonomy**
- **World Reference Base for Soil Resources**

## National system:

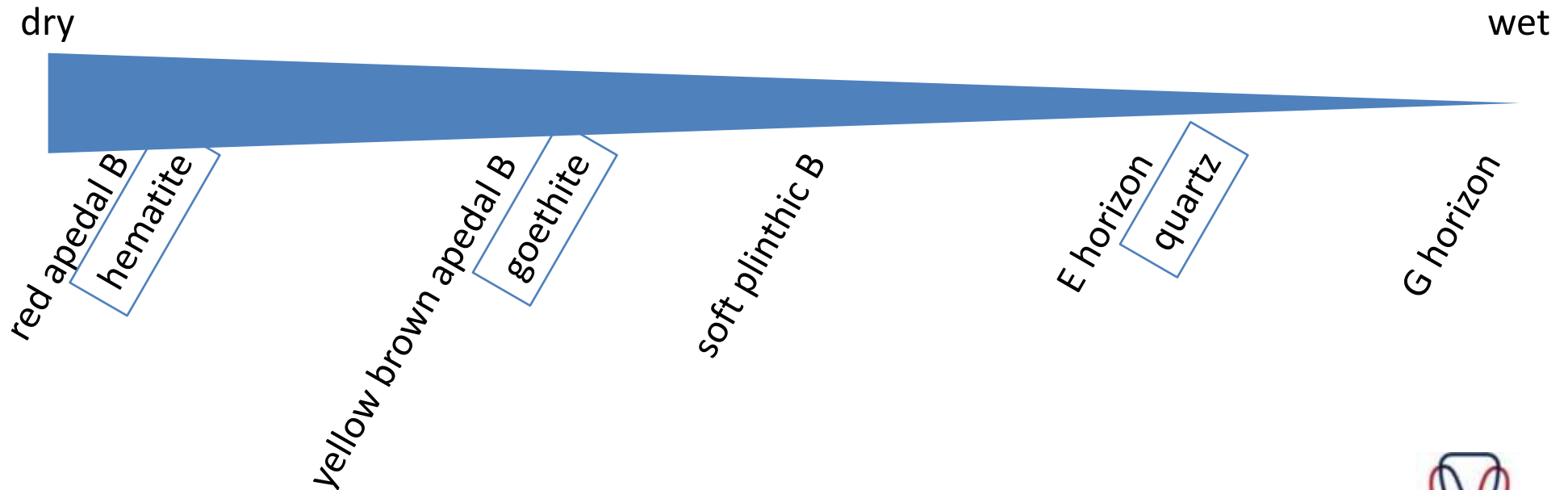
- **Soil Classification: A Taxonomic System for South Africa**
  - **Colour defined horizons:**
    - grey E horizon
    - yellow brown apedal B horizon
    - red apedal B horizon



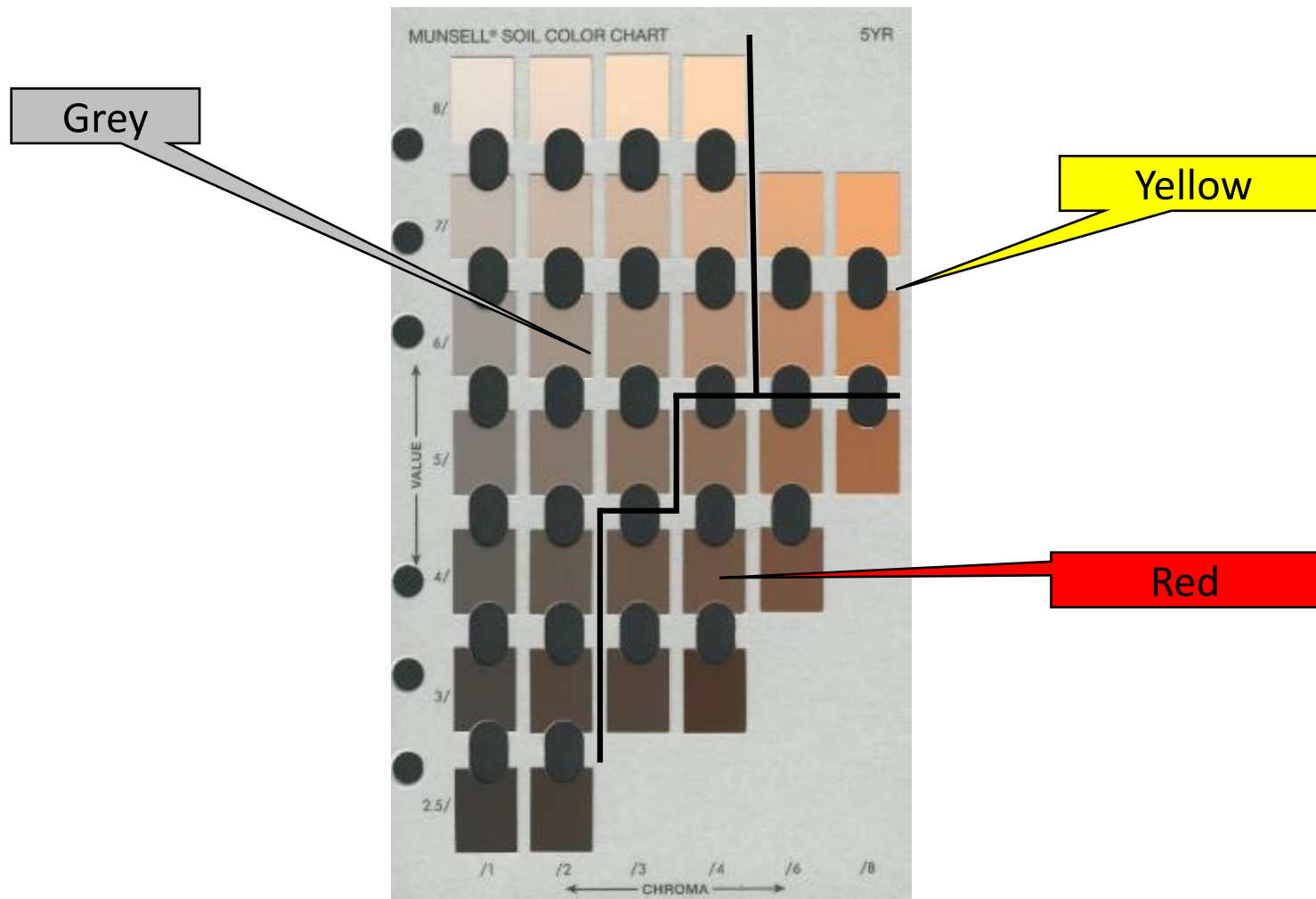
# Colour defined horizons

## Perceived hydrological order:

- red → driest
- yellow → intermediate
- grey → wettest



# Colour definitions





# Soil forms

P210 (Bloemdal)



P204 (Longlands)

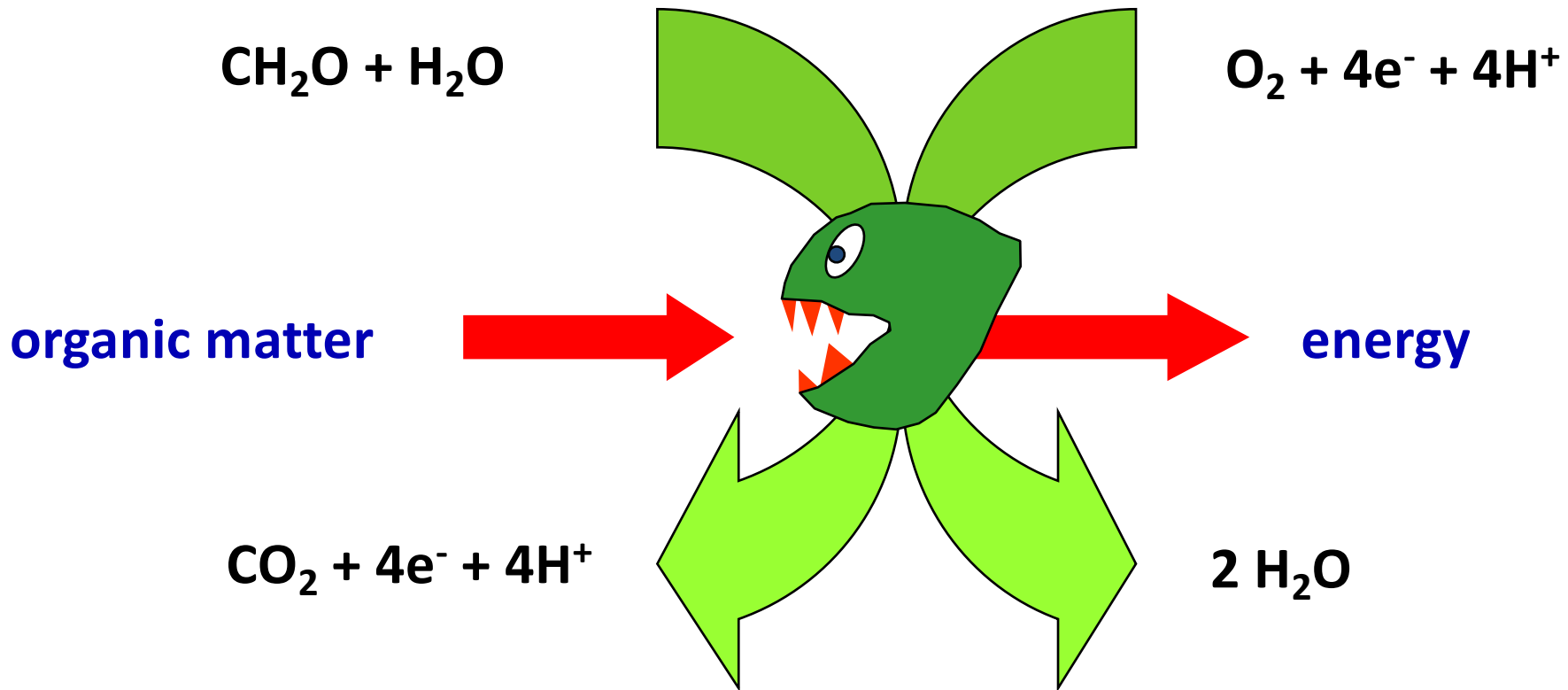


P226 (Kroonstad)

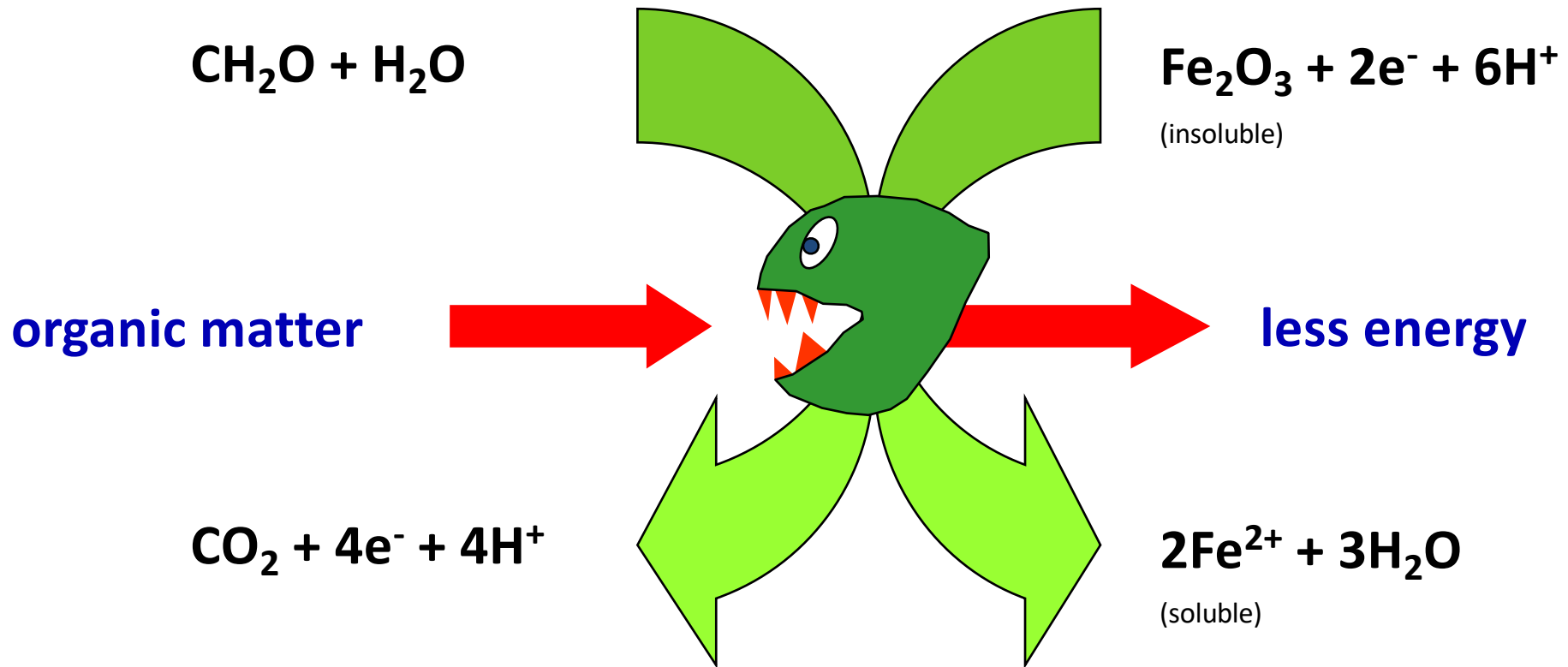




# Aerobic respiration

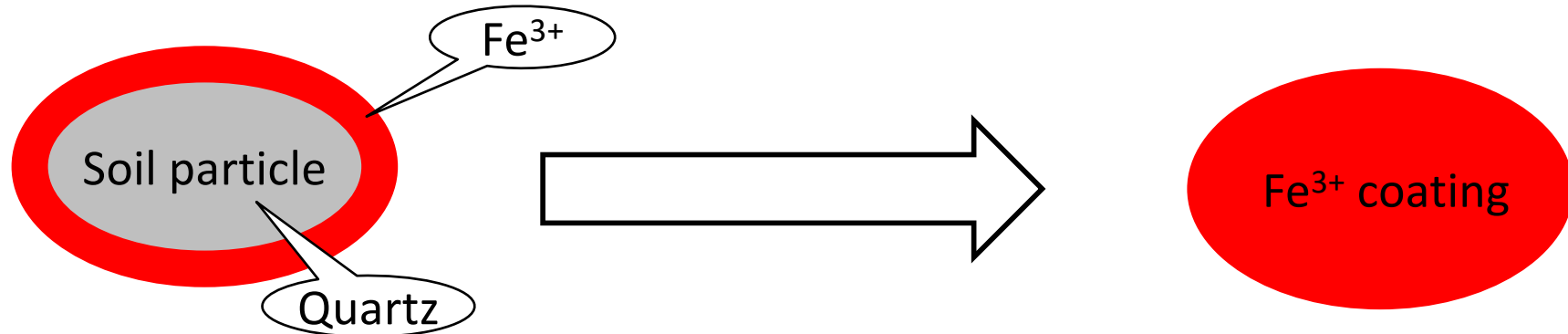


# Anaerobic respiration

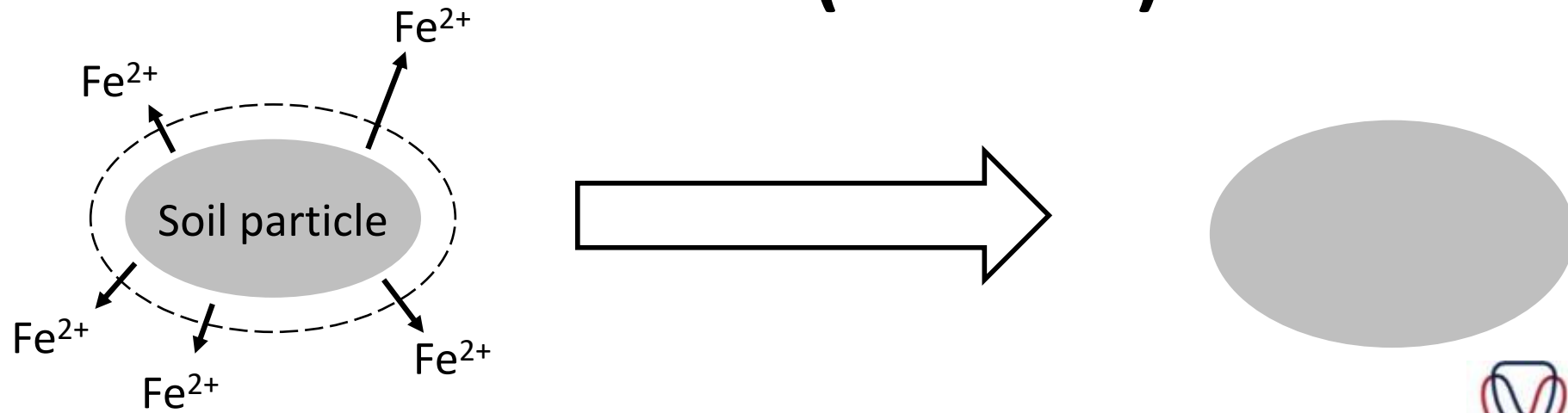


# Fe determines colour

## Aerobic (oxidised)



## Anaerobic (reduced)



# Fe determines colour



Fluvisol in Hungary (2011)

# Reduction sequence

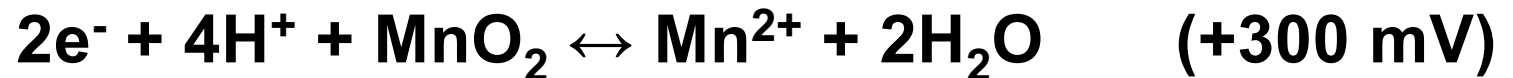
Oxygen reduction



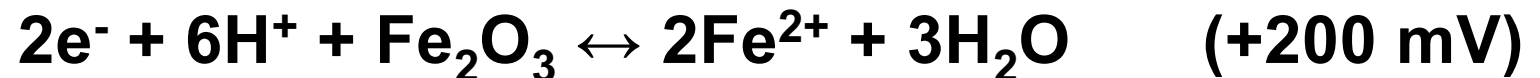
Denitrification



Manganese reduction



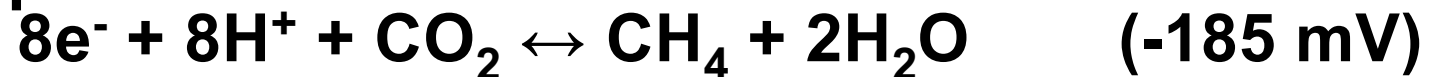
Iron reduction



Sulphate reduction



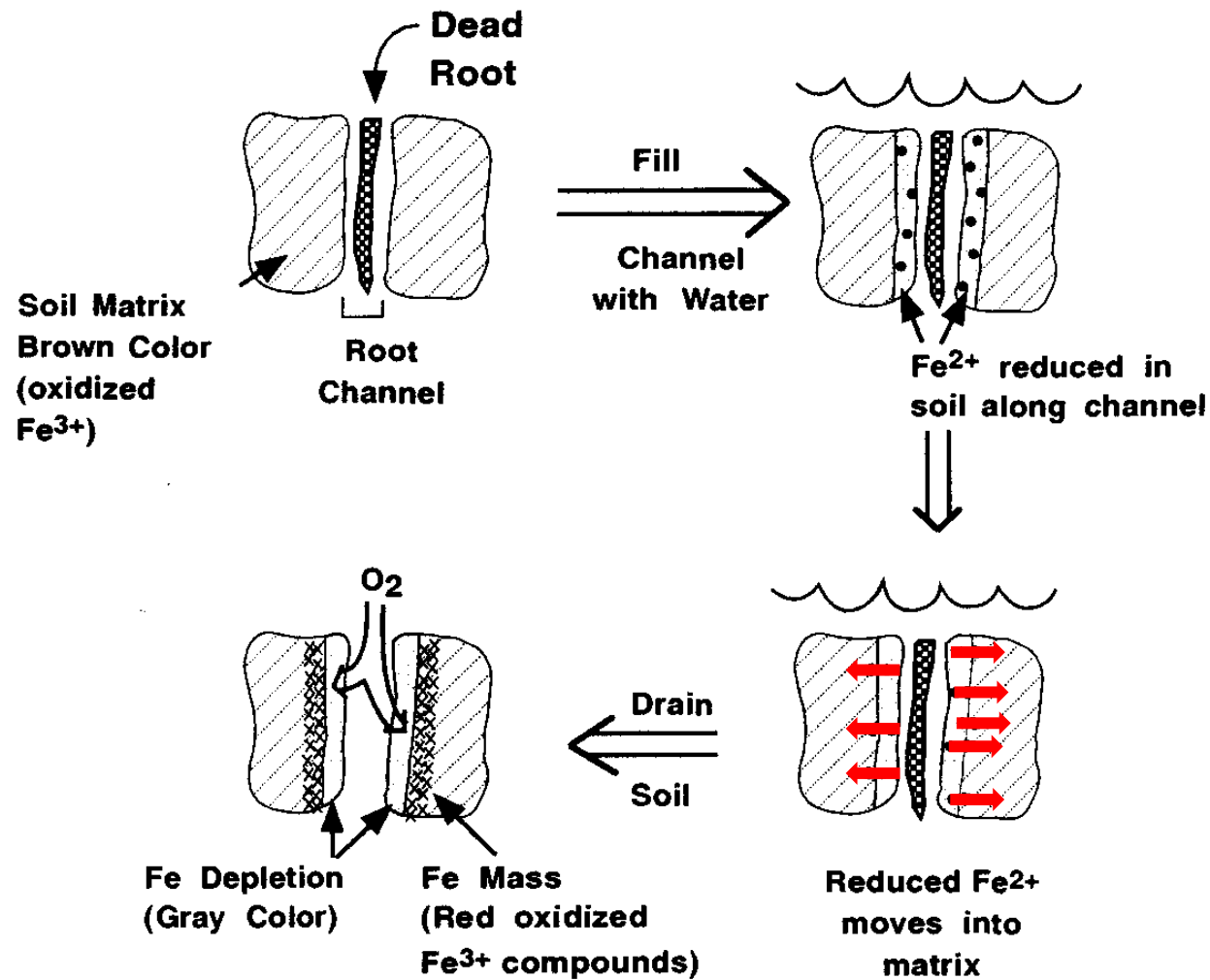
Swamp gas production



H<sub>2</sub> formation

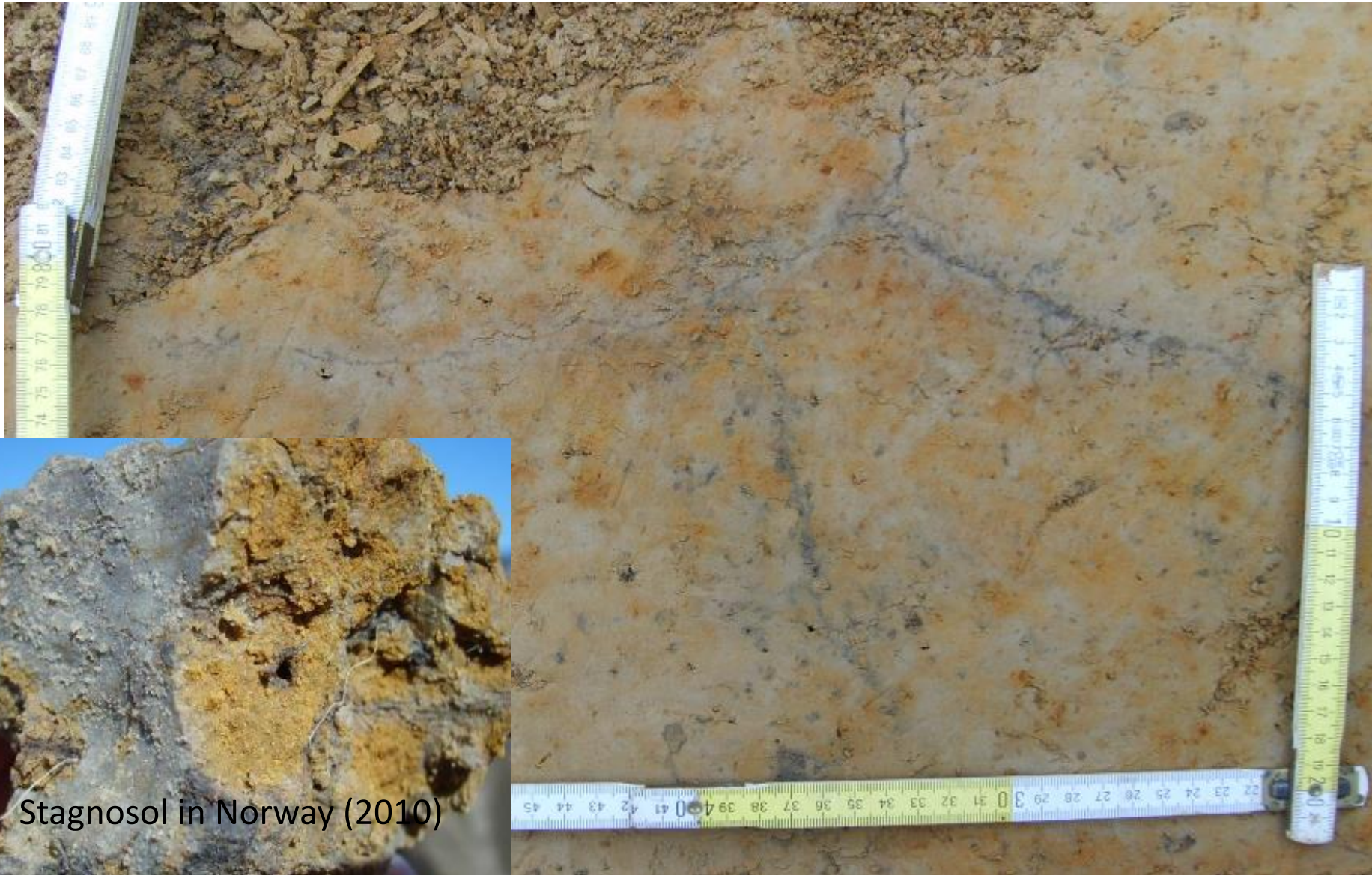


# Stagnic colour pattern





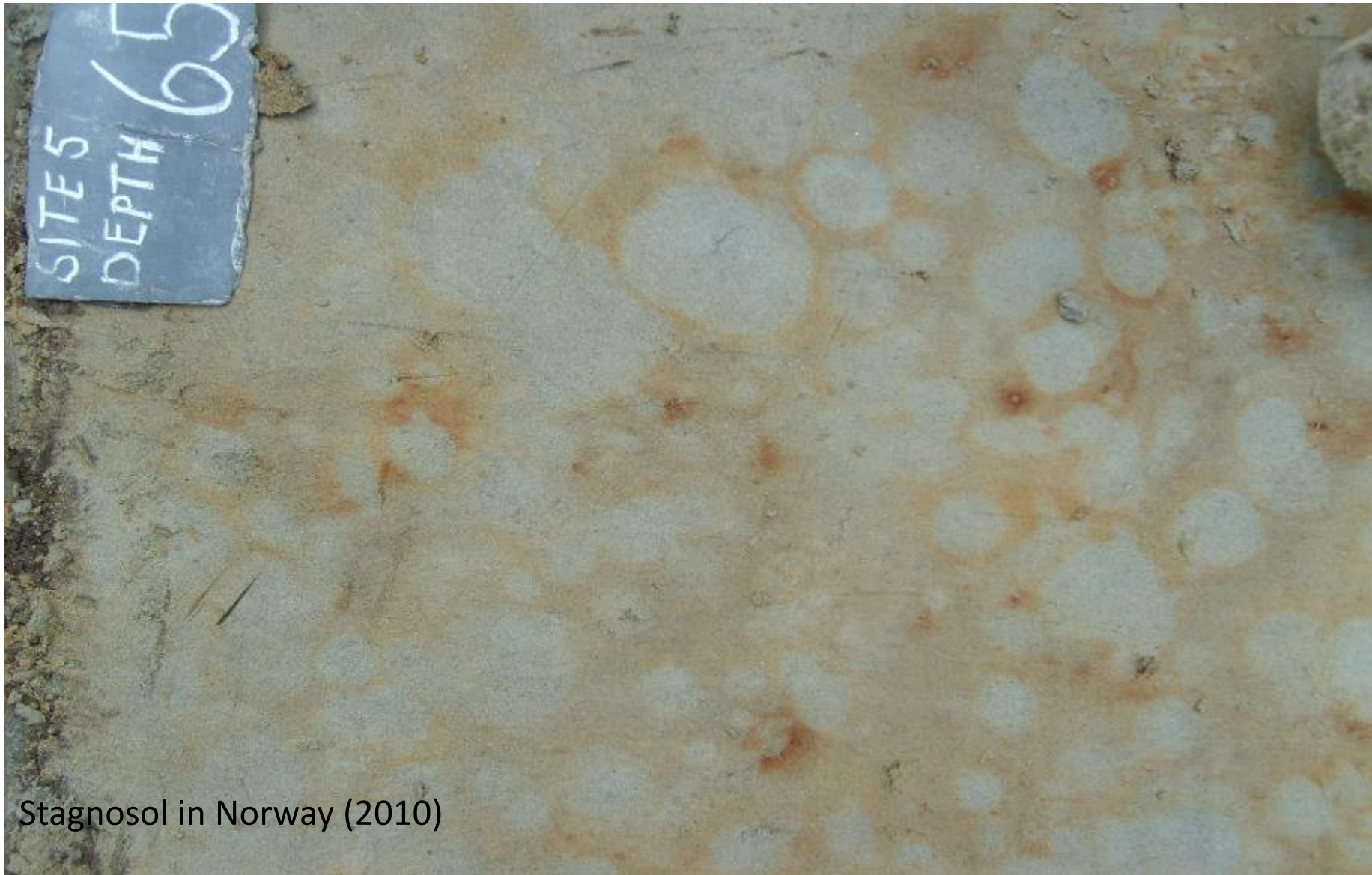
# Stagnic colour pattern



Stagnosol in Norway (2010)



# Stagnic colour pattern



Stagnosol in Norway (2010)

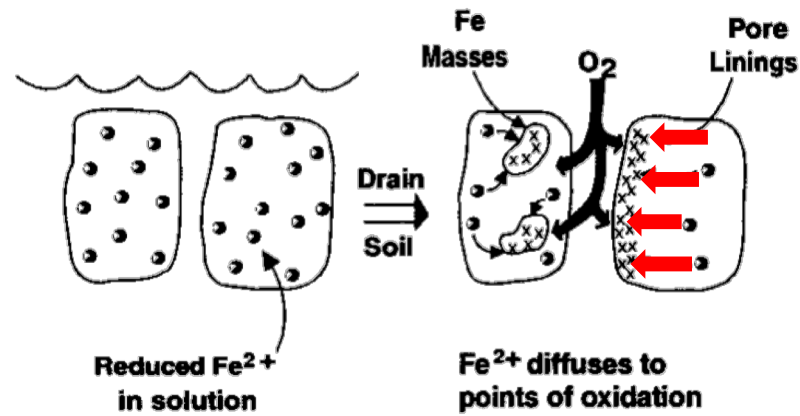


# Stagnic colour pattern



Stagnosol in Norway (2010)

# Gleyic colour pattern





# Gleyic colour pattern

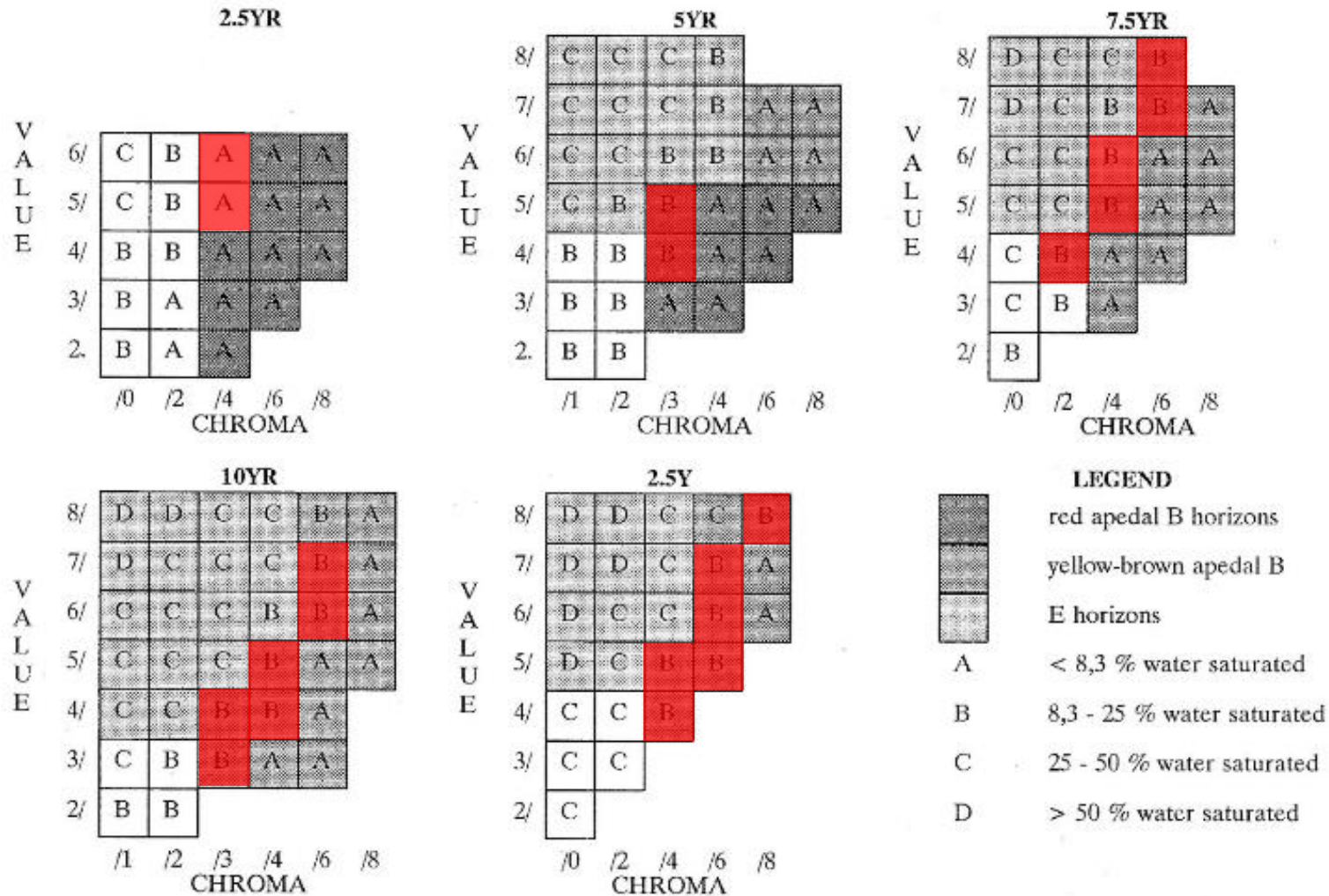


Gleysol in Poland (2011)



Gleysol in Hungary (2011)

# Munsell colour definitions



$$\text{Duration of free water (\%)} = 2,35 \times \text{Hue}_{\text{dry}} + 5,79 \times \text{Value}_{\text{dry}} - 7,31 \times \text{Chroma}_{\text{dry}} - 27,89$$



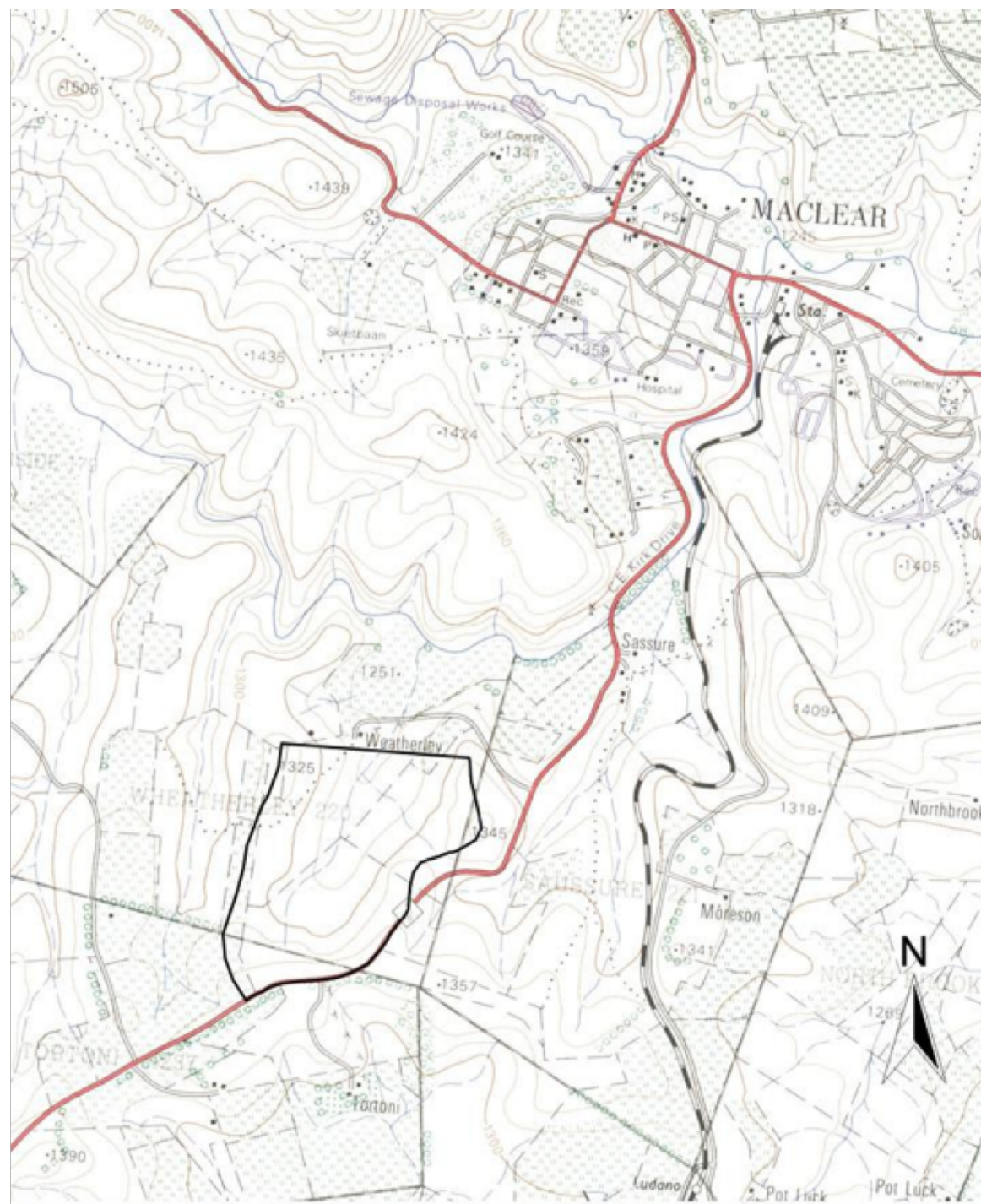


# Weatherley

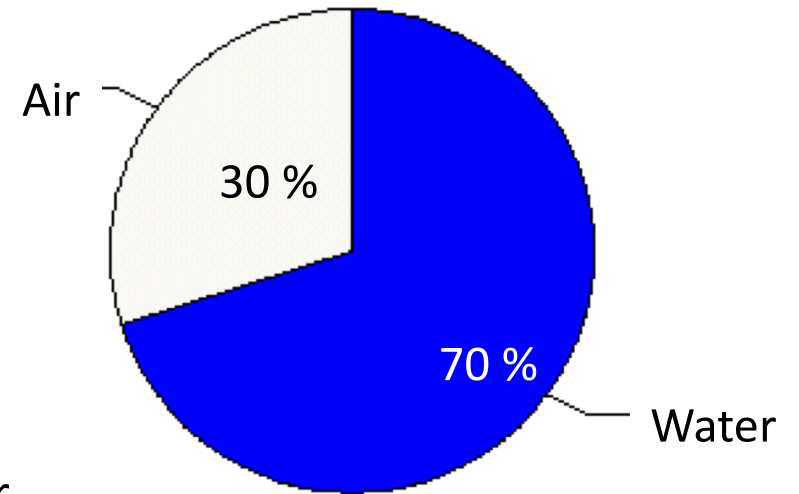
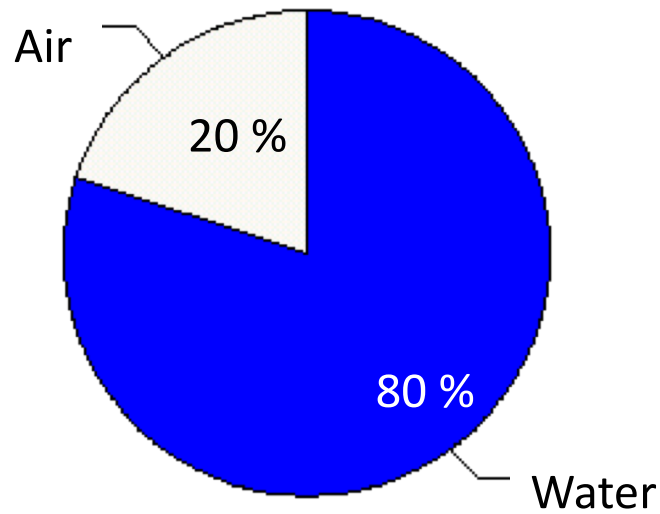
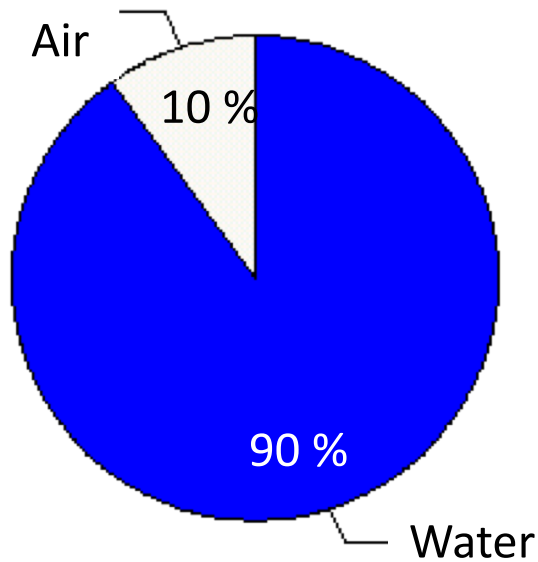
## **METHODOLOGY:**

- **28 profiles**
  - **described in detail**
  - **sampled & analysed in 100 mm intervals**
  - **bulk density & porosity**
  
- **Neutron water meter measurements**
  - **weekly for six years (1997 - 2002)**



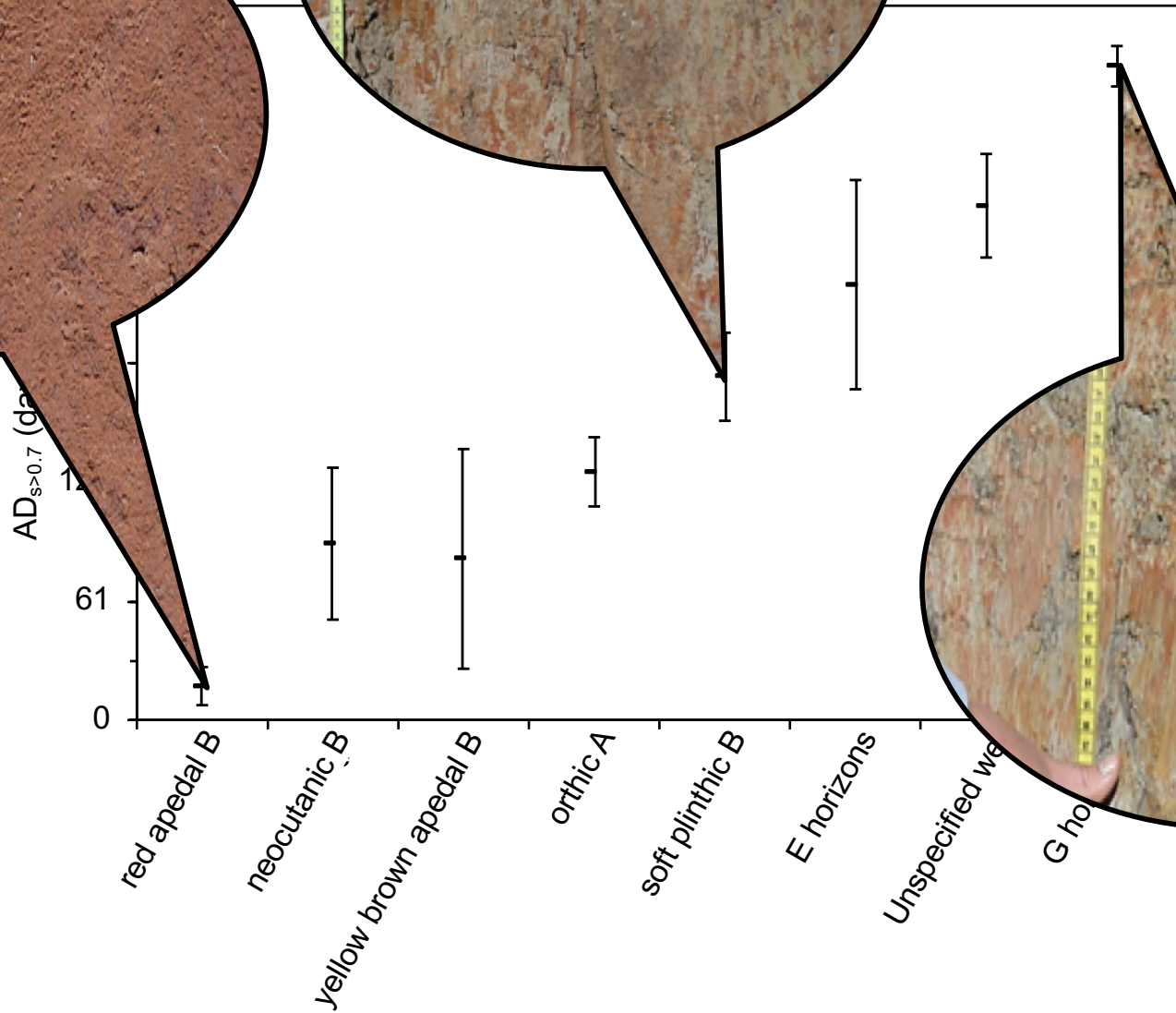
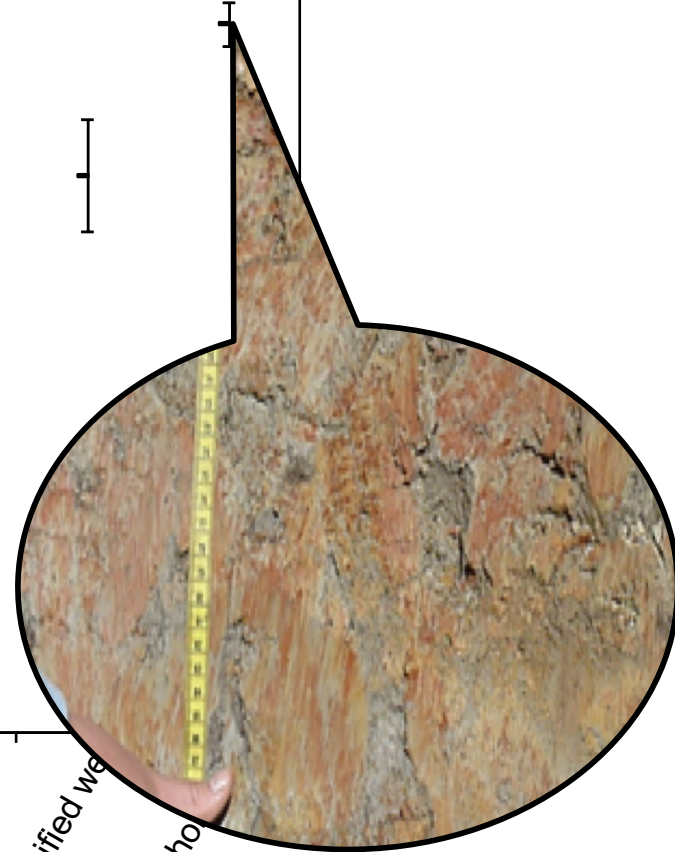
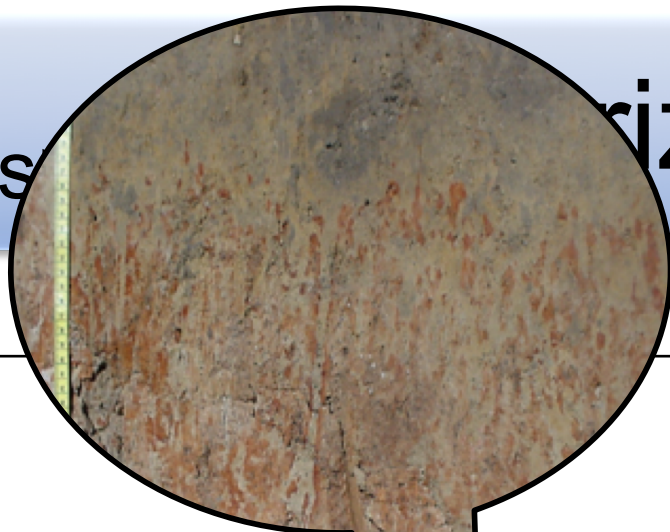


# Degree of water saturation ( $S_{0.7}$ )

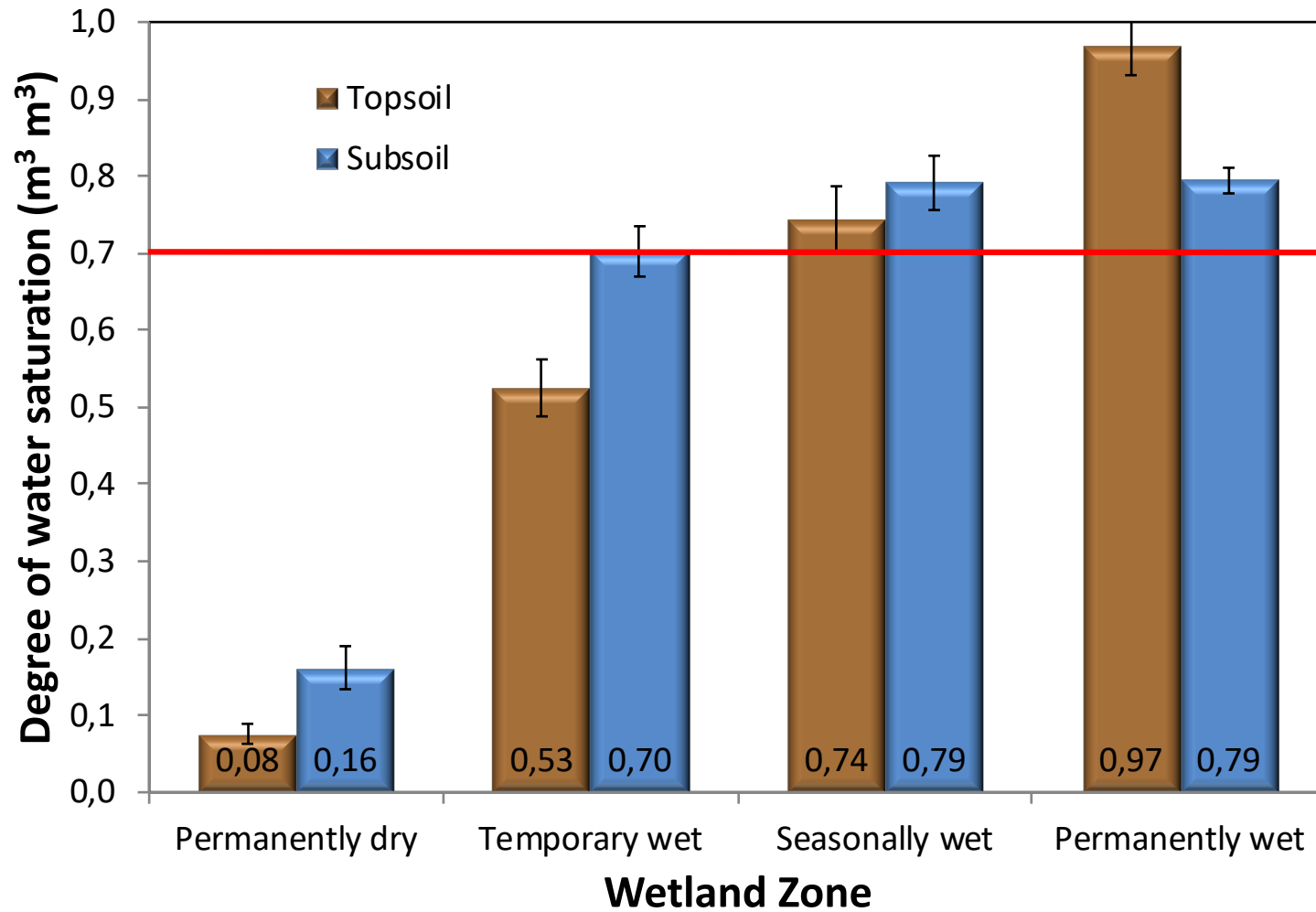




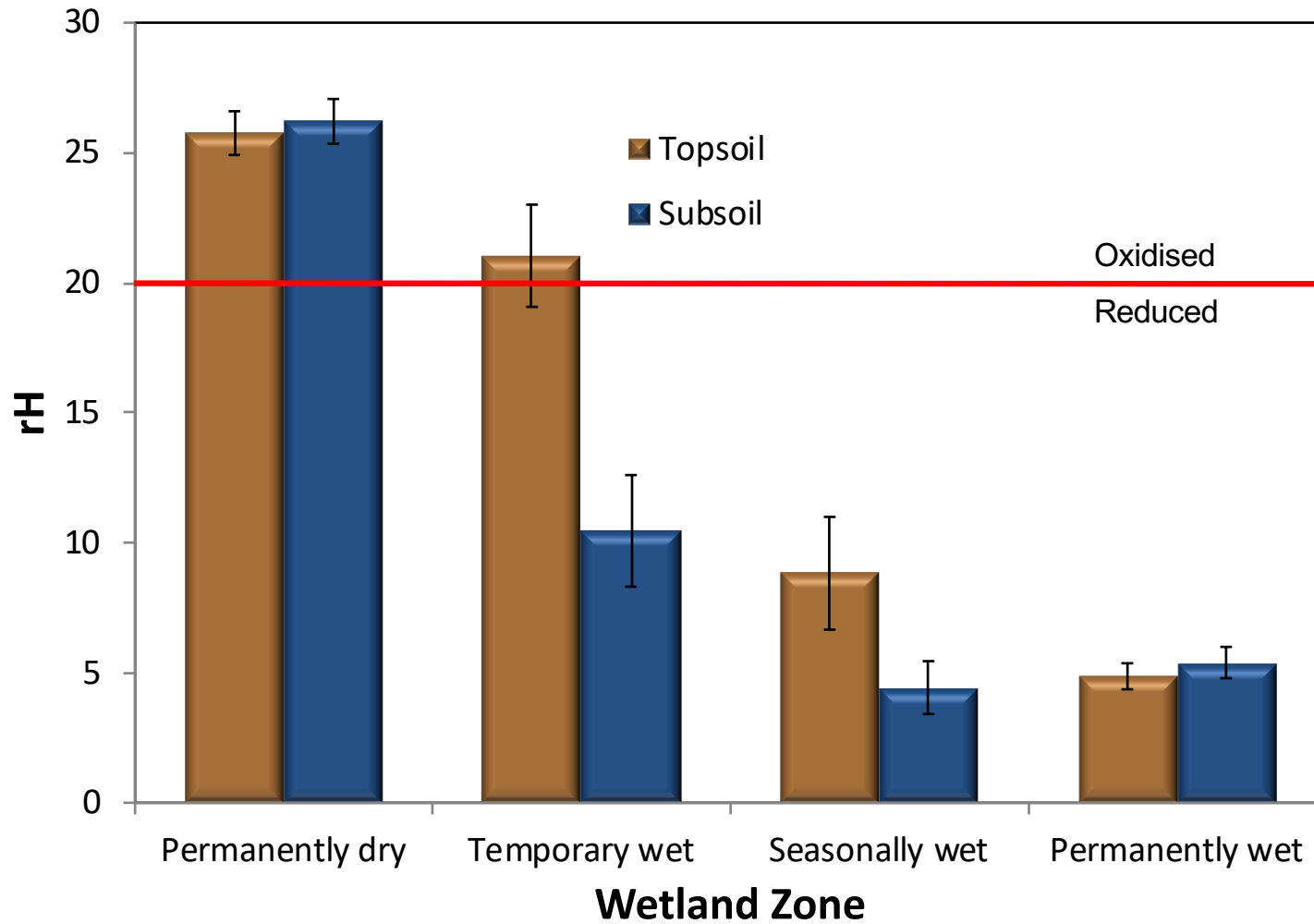
# AD horizon



# Florisbad



# Florisbad



$$rH = 2(Eh/59 + pH)$$



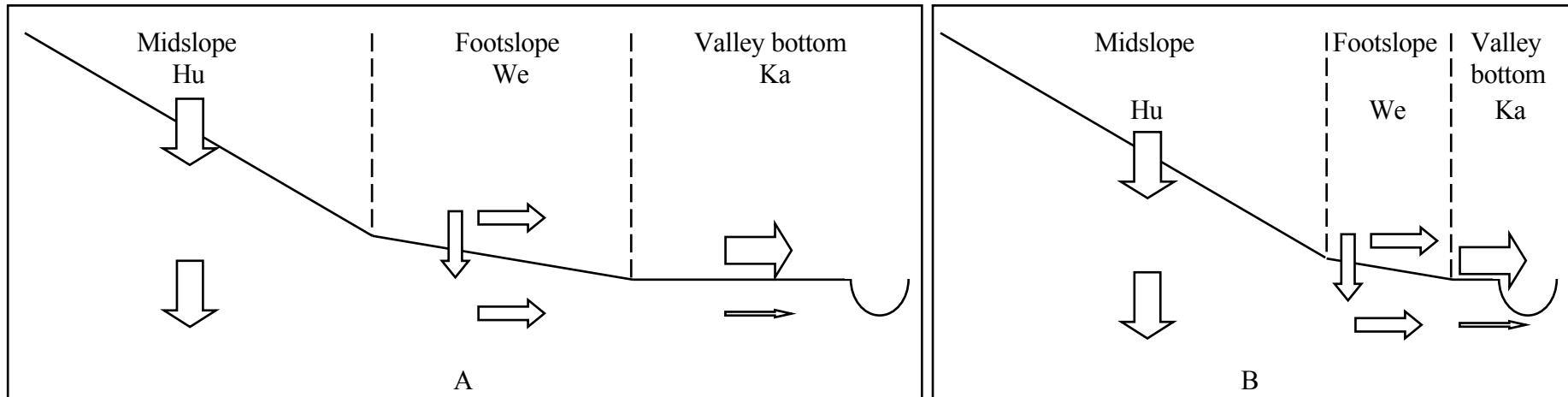


# Application

- **Hydropedology**
- **Wetland delineation**
  - **Urban development**
  - **Mining EIAs**
- **Irrigation scheduling**
- **Water table soils**
- **Soil classification**



# Hydrogeology



# Wetlands

- **Saturated with water in growing season**
  - **Determines vegetation type**
  - **Leads to distinct soil morphology**
    - **Termed redox morphology**
  - **Evidence of saturation in rooting depth**
    - **Grey soil matrix colours**
    - **Mottling**



# Rift valley fever

**Viral zoonotic disease**

**Affects domestic and wild animals and humans**

**Outbreaks every ca. 10 years**

- **Aligned to rainfall cycle?**

**Transmitted by infected *Aedes* mosquitos**

**High abortion and mortality rates in livestock**

**Virus estivates in mosquito larvae in wetlands?**

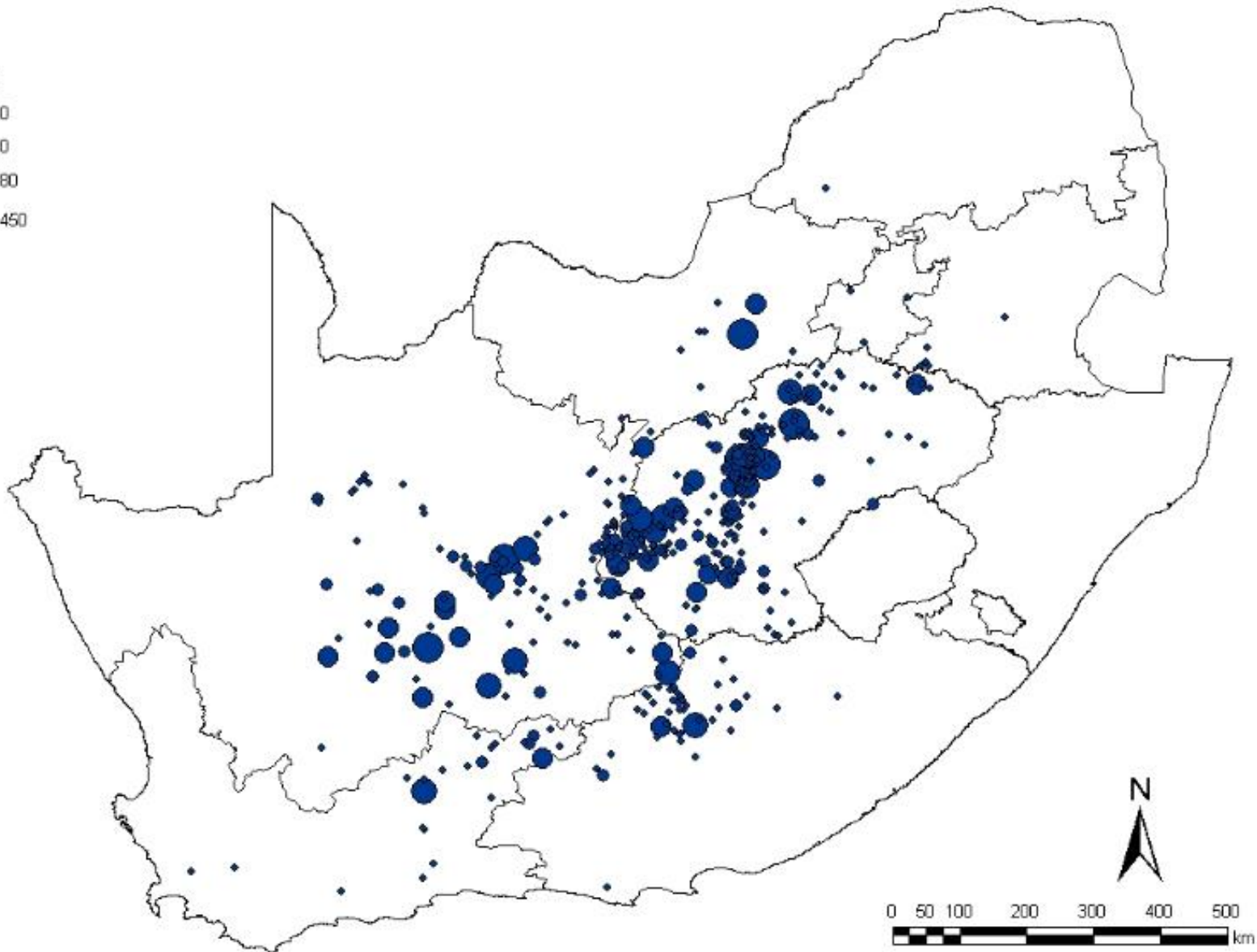


# RVF sheep mortality (2010)

## Legend

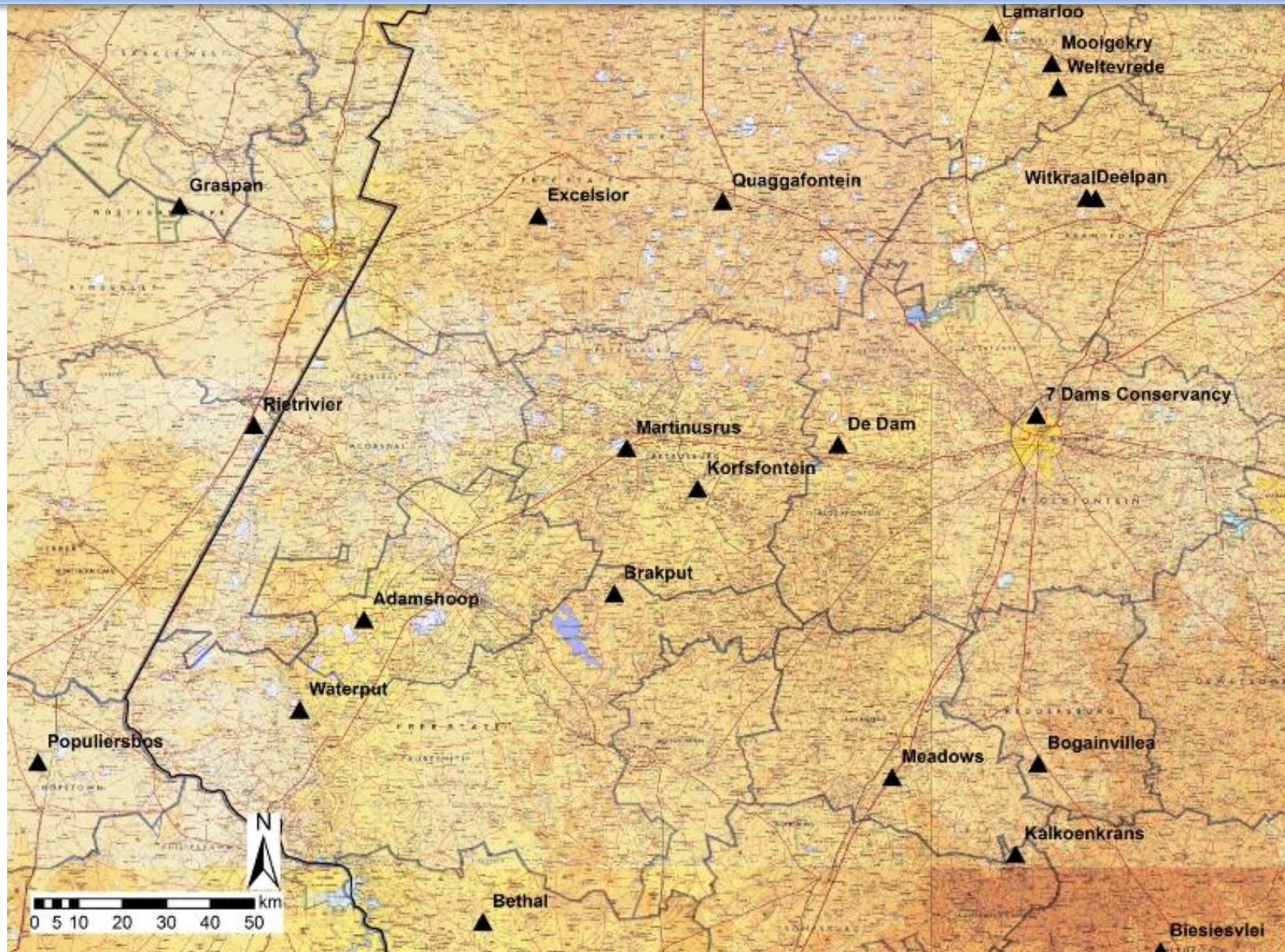
### Deaths

- 0 - 15
- 15 - 40
- 40 - 90
- 90 - 180
- 180 - 450





# RFV study sites



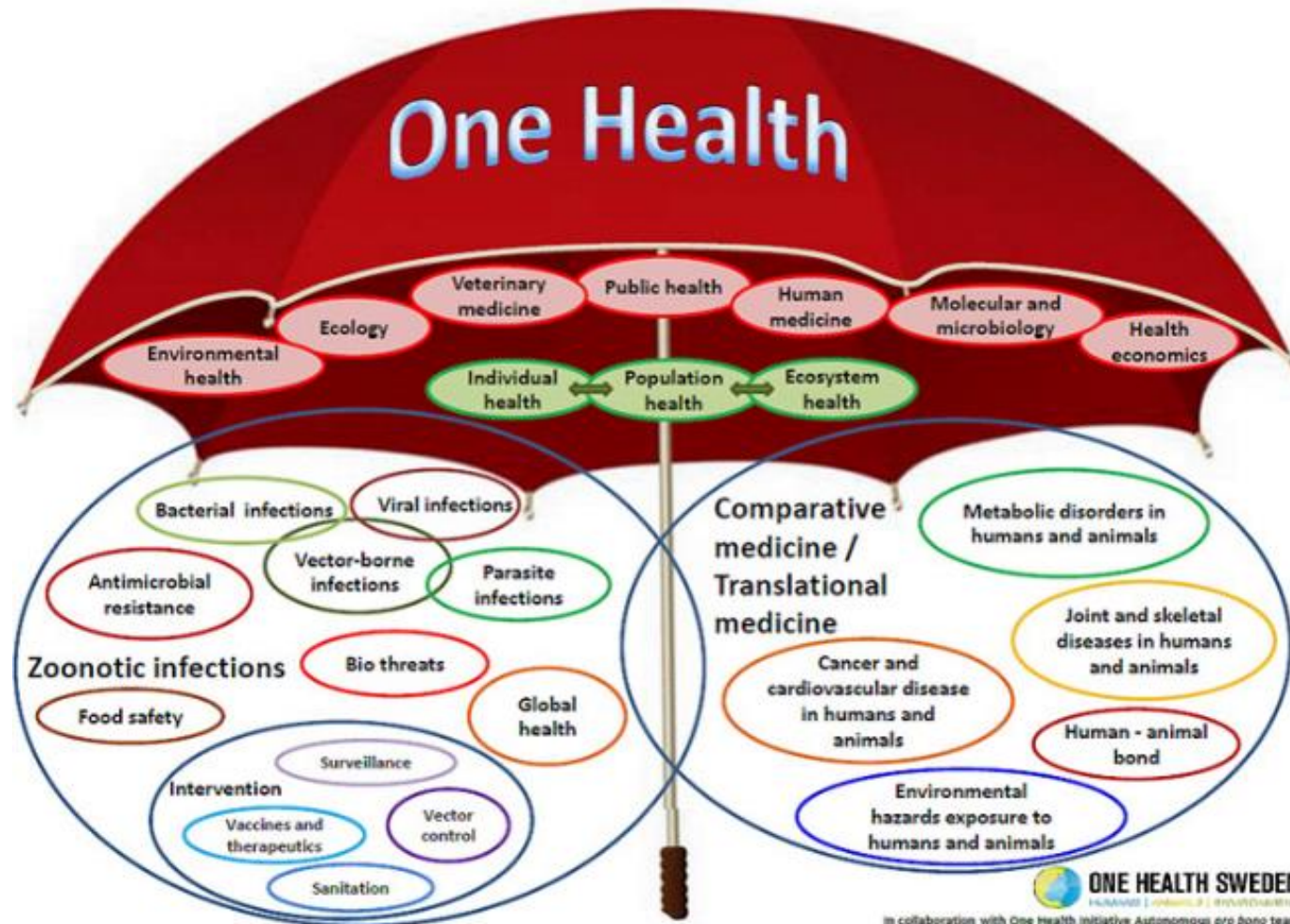
# Prediction of RVF outbreak site

- $D_g^2(x_i) = -2 \cdot (x_i' Q_g x_i + x_i' L_g + C_g)$ 
  - $i$  – Location
  - $x_i$  - Vector of dimension 3
    - **log (sol. Ca), square root (exch. K), square root (med. sand)**
    - From stepwise procedure
  - $Q_g$  - Matrices
  - $L_g$  - Vectors
  - $C_g$  - Constants
  - $g = 1,2$  (1: Group 1 – Outbreak, 2: Group 2 – Control)
- $D_1^2(x_i) > D_2^2(x_i)$  – Outbreak site
- $D_1^2(x_i) < D_2^2(x_i)$  – Control site





# One Health



# RVF partners



University of Pretoria



EcoHealth  
Alliance



the detea

the department of economic  
development, tourism and  
environmental affairs  
FREE STATE PROVINCE



defence

Department:  
Defence  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



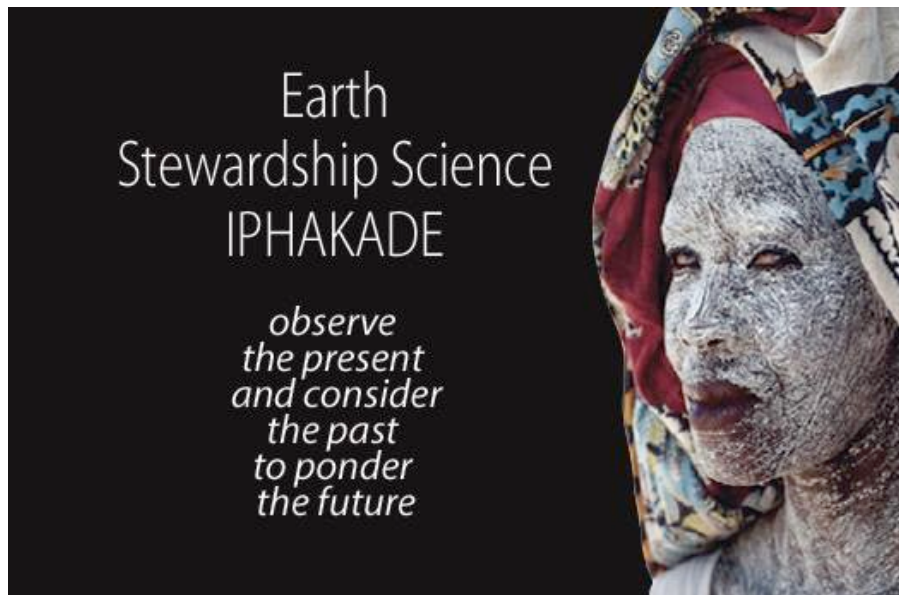
This project is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The content of the information does not necessarily reflect the position or the policy of the federal government, and no official endorsement should be inferred.





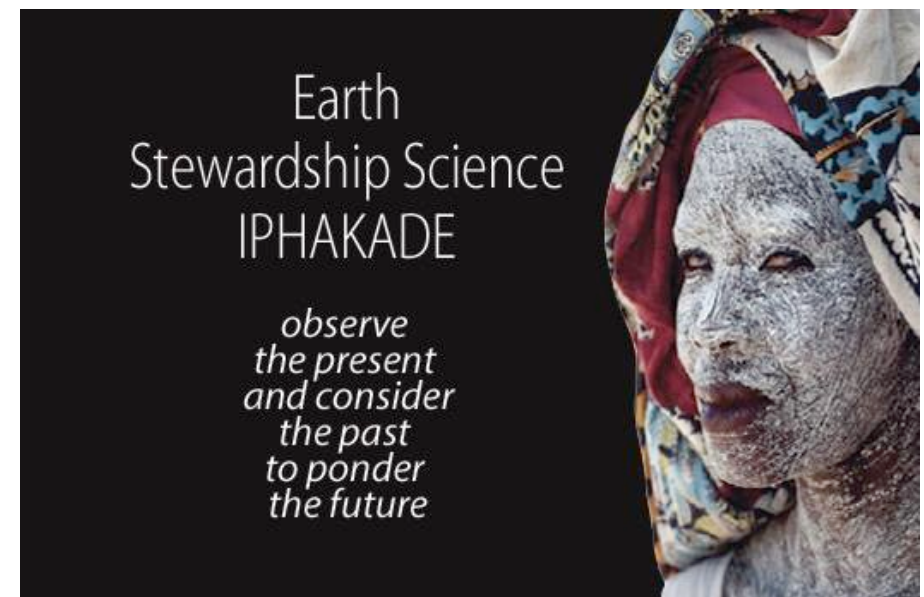
# Iphakade at the UFS

- **Since 2009**
- **Initiated at UFS by Marian Tredoux**
- **Initially collaboration between Germany & SA**
- **Funded in SA by DST**
- **Administrated by Prof. Maarten de Witt (NMU)**
- **Disbursed to various university collaborators**



# Iphakade totals at UFS

- **ca. R14 100 000 over 10 years**
- **6 Departments**
- **17 Lecturers**
- **180 students**
- **Focus on Hons., M.Sc. & Ph.D. students**
- **Approximately:**
  - **50% black; 50% white**
  - **40% female; 60% male**



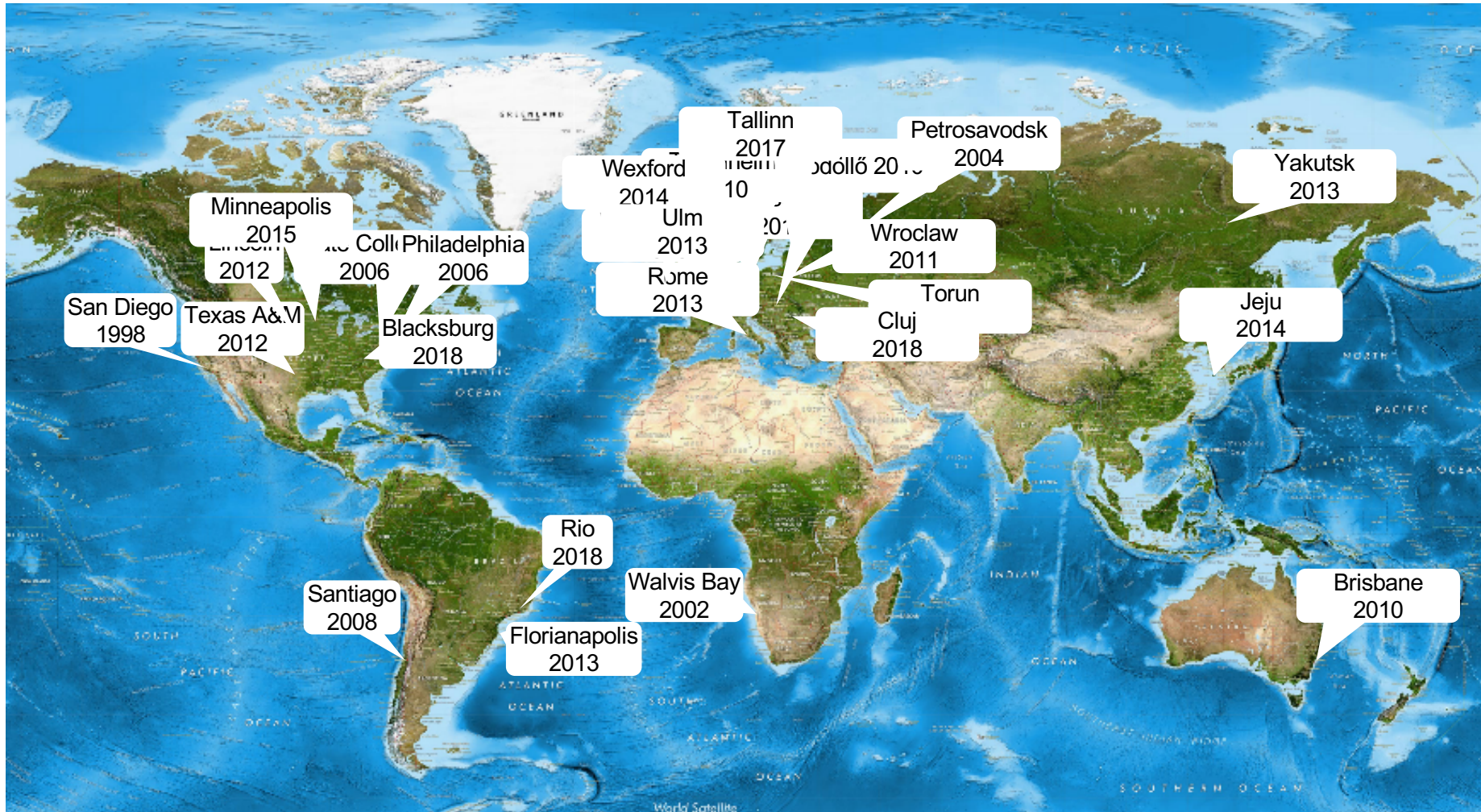
# The Future

- **To propose ancillary criteria to relate SAT to WRB**
- **To modify SAT diagnostics to better relate to WRB**
- **To propose morphological diagnostics for the WRB**





# The world





# Conclusion

Soil colour:

- reflects soil hydrology
- can therefore be used to infer water behaviour
- applied in:
  - hydropedology
  - wetland delineation
  - irrigation scheduling
  - water table soils
  - soil classification

Must be willing to see the world in a grain of sand



# Thank you!

