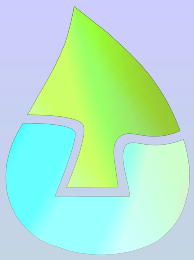
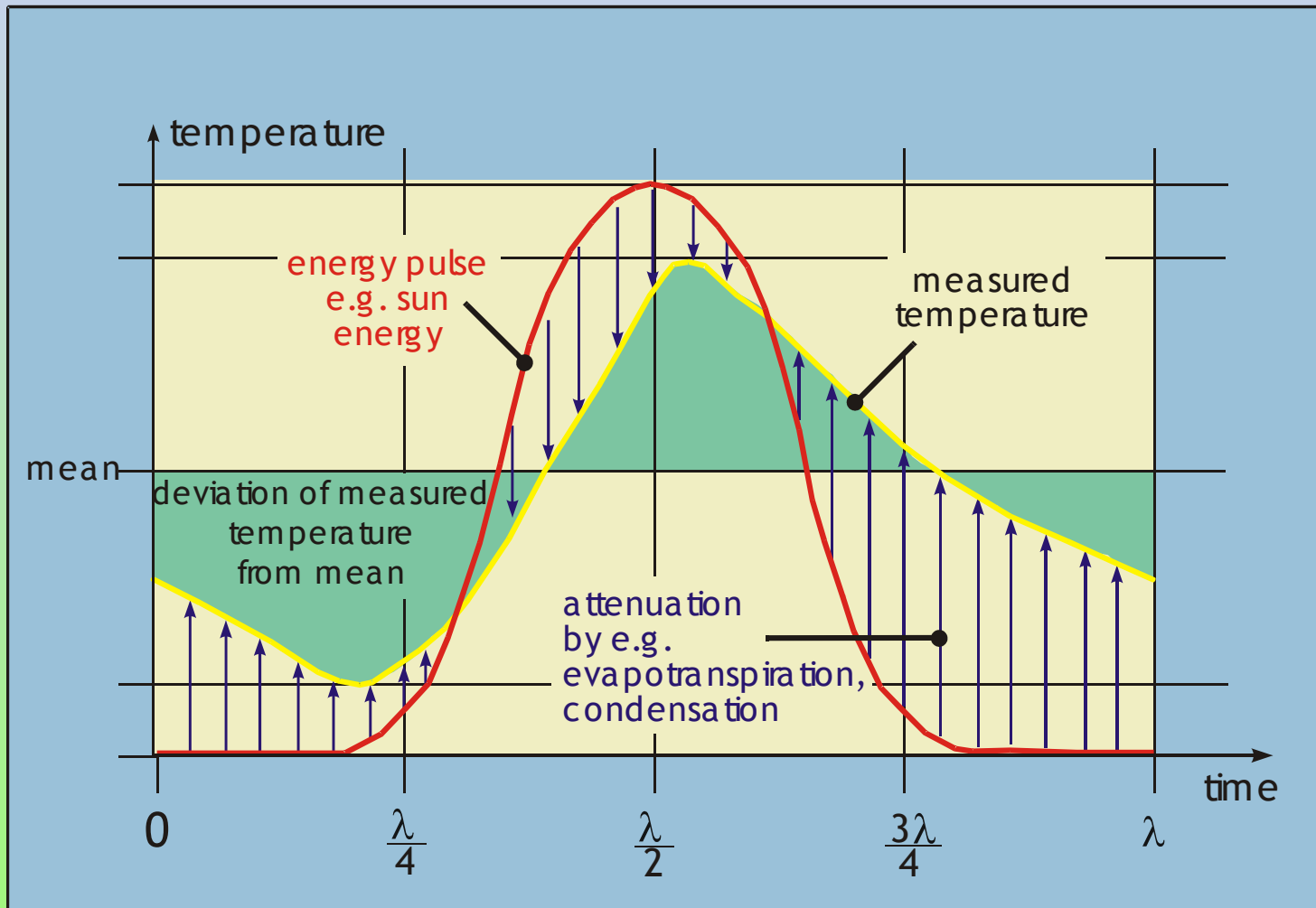


# **Watercycle- and Vegetation control, approaches for a sustainable Ressourcemanagement**

**W. Ripl**

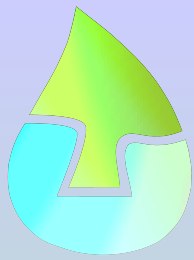


# Attenuation of an energy-pulse to the mean



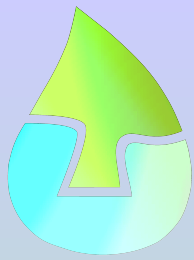
Source: Hildmann 1993

Einl1e.c.dr, 26.9.94



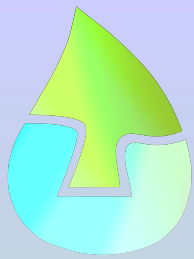
# ETR-concept an ecological concept based on the energetics of water

- Dissipative structures are the optimized energetic answers to material interaction problems, far from thermodynamic equilibrium. Patterns are created.
- The efficiency criteria (closed localized material cycles related to irreversible linear material flow) determines sustainability of dissipative structures
- Periodically moving water in nature, metabolizing cells, reproducing organisms, coenotic structures competing for sustainability are selfoptimizing systems and dissipative structures in different fractal organization levels



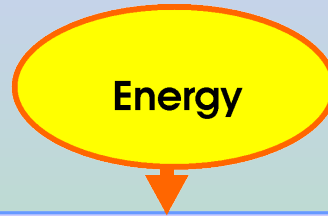
# Nature as a dynamic energy-dissipative process

- Structures and distributes processes by means of the dynamic medium water in landscape
- It controls the atmosphere with respect to its process dynamics, composition und distribution
- It controls mechanical and chemical processes close to the soil surface and distributes thereby organisms, it eliminates randomness, minimises material flows, and increases sustainable development
- It controls temperature- and moisture patterns in space and time as a niche for all organisms



# Processor properties of water

Alternating current  
periods  
day/year

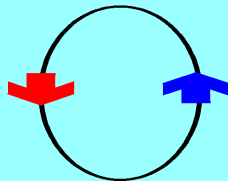


Mean  
energy  
350 Watt/m<sup>2</sup>

energy-dissipative processor water and biological cells

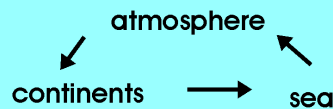
## physical property

condensation



Evaporation

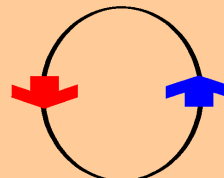
### Carnot cycle



cooling function  
almost no losses  
space related

## chemical property

precipitation



dissolution

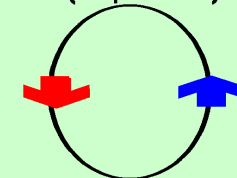
### charge loss process



irreversible  
loss process  
space related

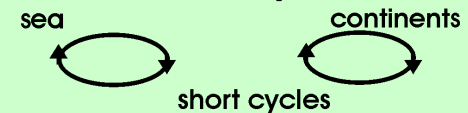
## biological property

reassemblage of water  
(respiration)

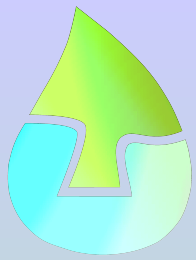


cleavage of water  
(photosynthesis)

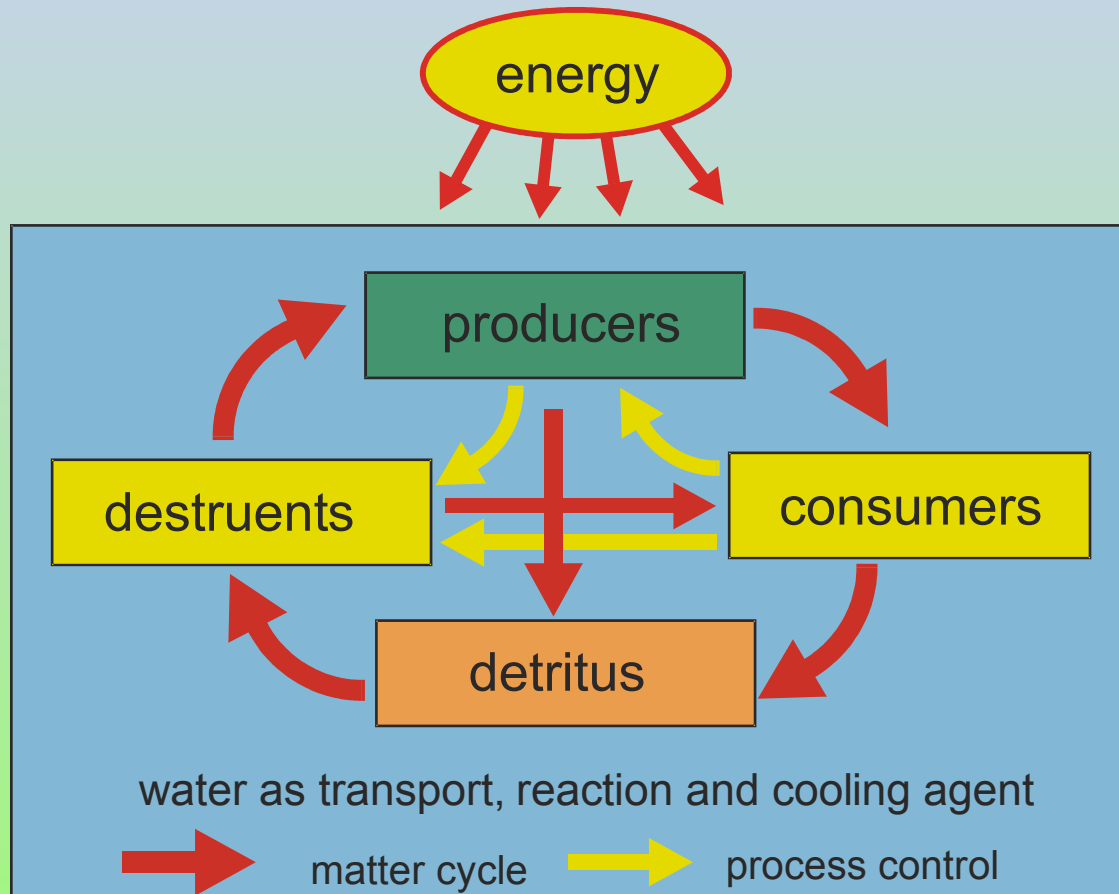
### Carnot cycle



dissipation of energy  
minimal losses  
time related

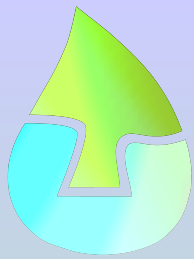


# Dissipative Ecological Unit (DEU)

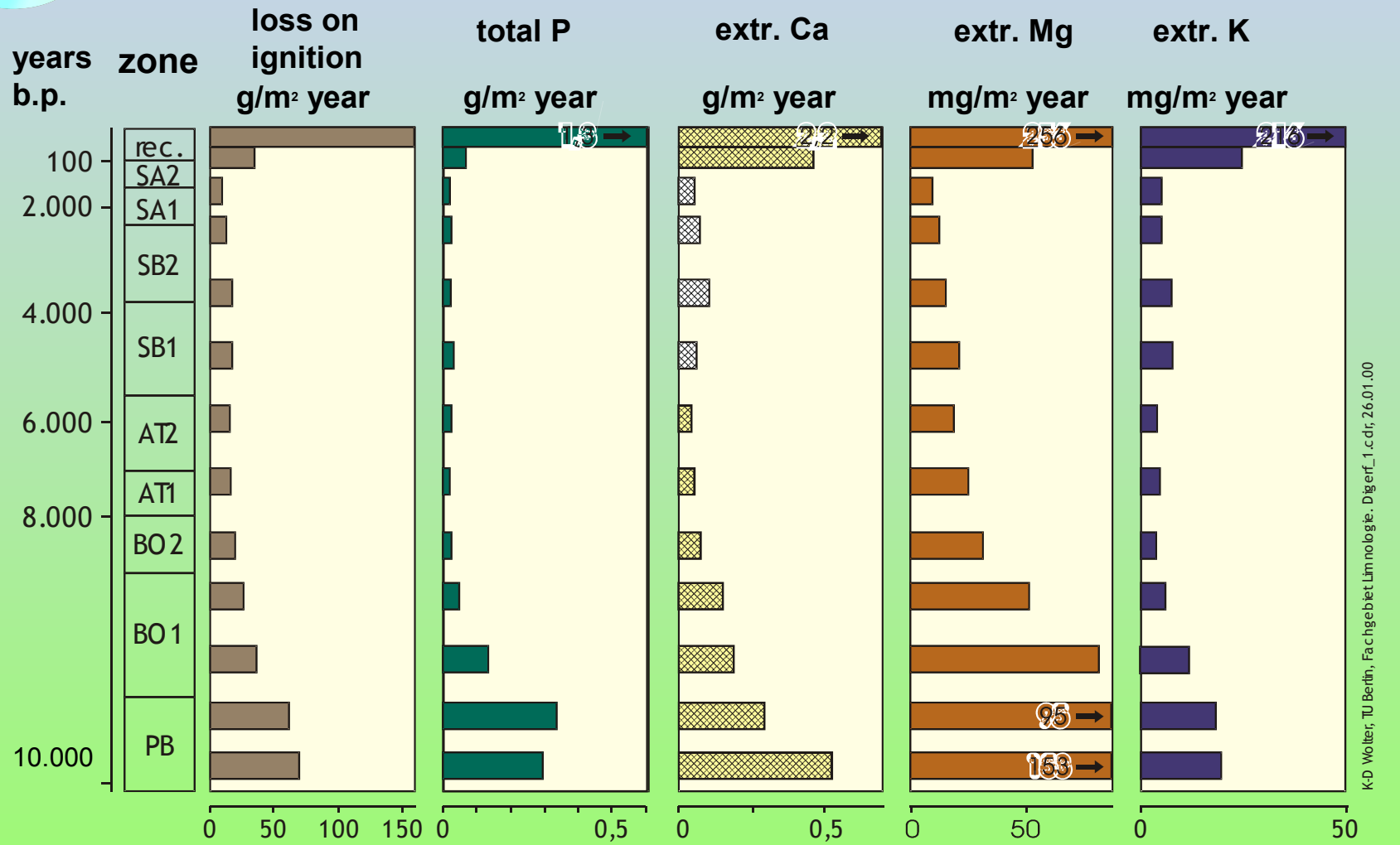


Source: Ripl & Hildmann 1993

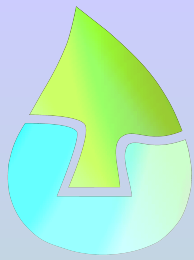
ZKS4\_a.cdr, 28.06.00



# Postglacial development of Lake Trummen (Sweden). Yearly deposition according to G. Digerfeldt (1972)



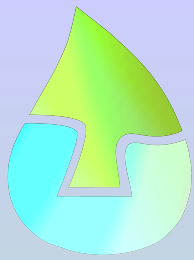
K-D Wolter, TU Berlin, Fachgebiet Limnologie, Digerf. 1.c.dr, 26.01.00



# Efficiency and selfoptimization in nature (ETR-concept)

- Dissipative structures are the optimized material answers to energetic interaction problems far from thermodynamic equilibrium
- The efficiency criteria (closed localized material cycles related to irreversible linear material flow) determines sustainability of dissipative structures
- Periodically moving water in nature, metabolizing cells, reproducing organisms, coenotic structures competing for sustainability and selfoptimizing ecosystems are dissipative structures in different fractal organization levels





# Theoretical basis for thermal efficiency

mean temperature - temperature deviation

mean temperature

increasing efficiency = minimal temperature deviation

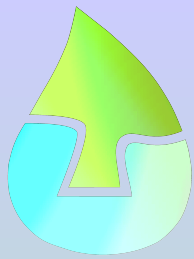
decreasing efficiency = maximal temperature deviation

mean temperature = because of vertical gradients and different  
heat capacity of air, soil and water  
mean temperature is difficult to estimate  
in practice

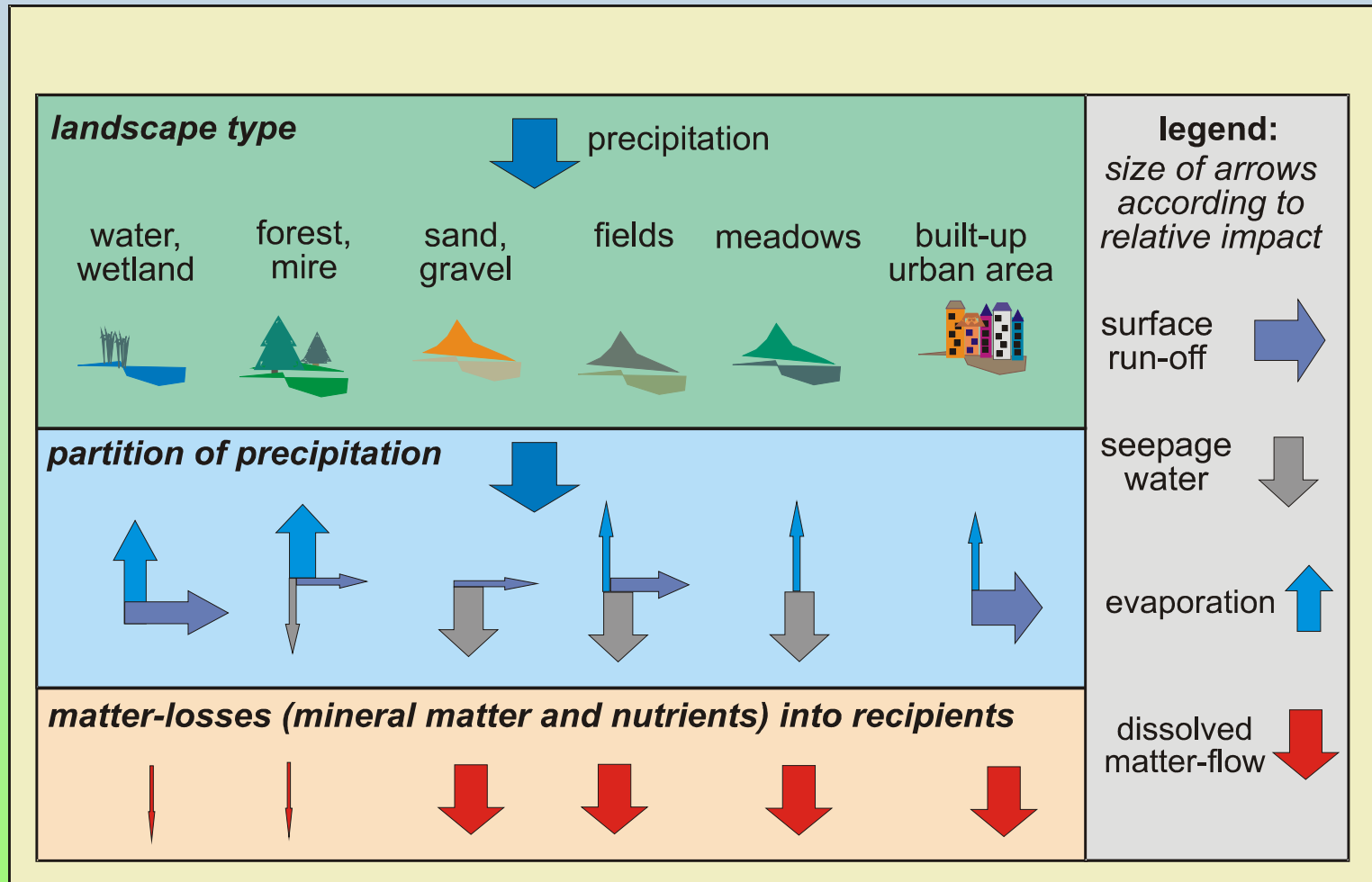
temperature deviation = deviation of real, actual temperature  
from the mean temperature

Source: modified from Hildmann 1993

wkgd\_T, 14.9.95

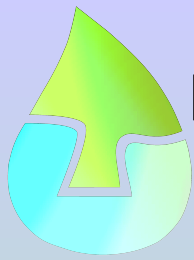


# Irreversible matter losses by precipitation and run-off in different landscape types



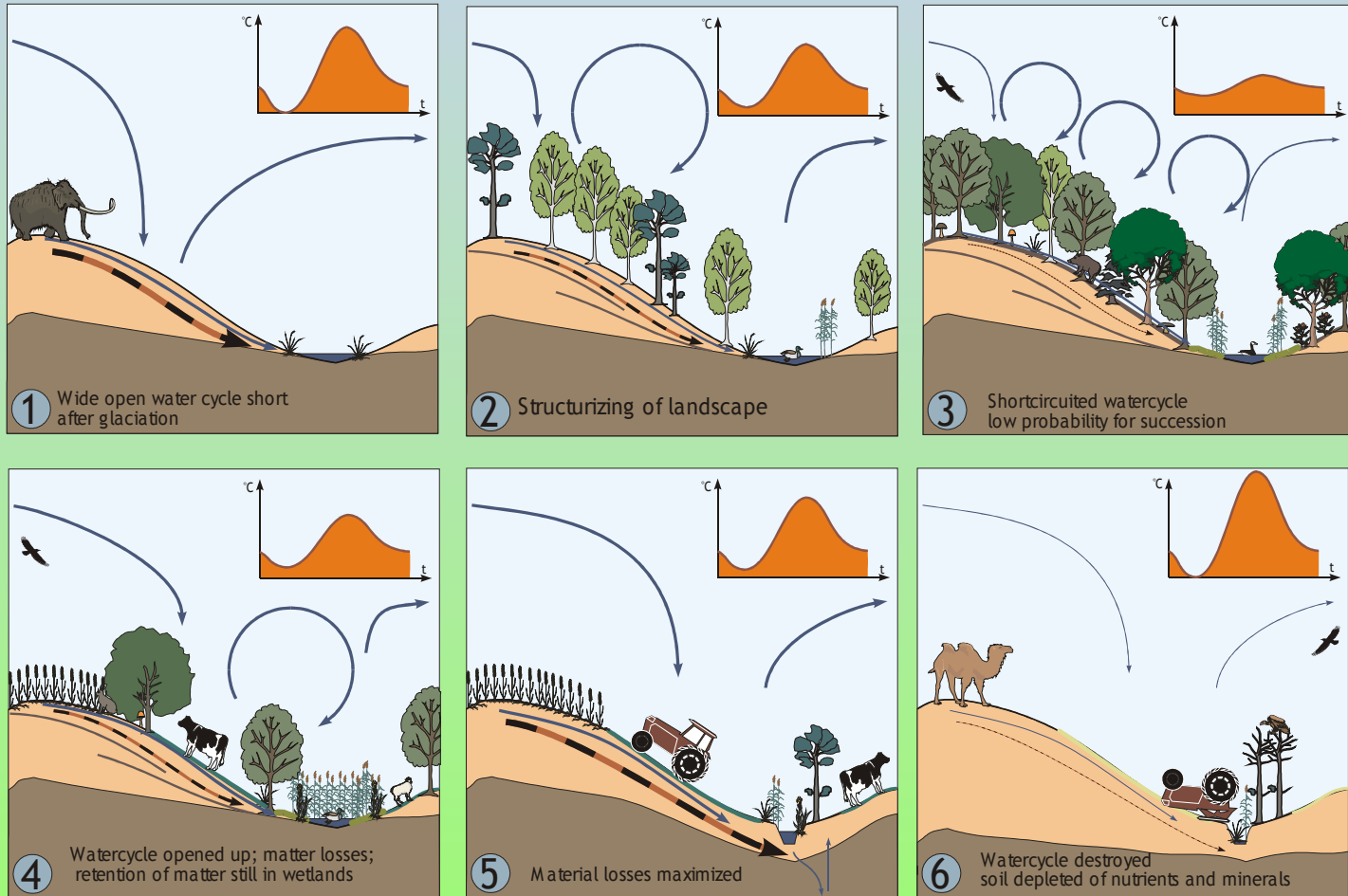
Source: Rippl 1995

K-D Wolter, TUB - Limnologie; Transp\_1.cdr, 11.12.00

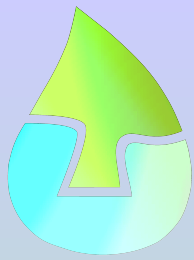


# Development and Desertification of Landscape after glaciation had ceased

## Water cycle, matter budget and temperature balance

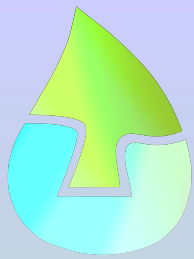


histor3a.cdr 20010810, Christian Hildmann

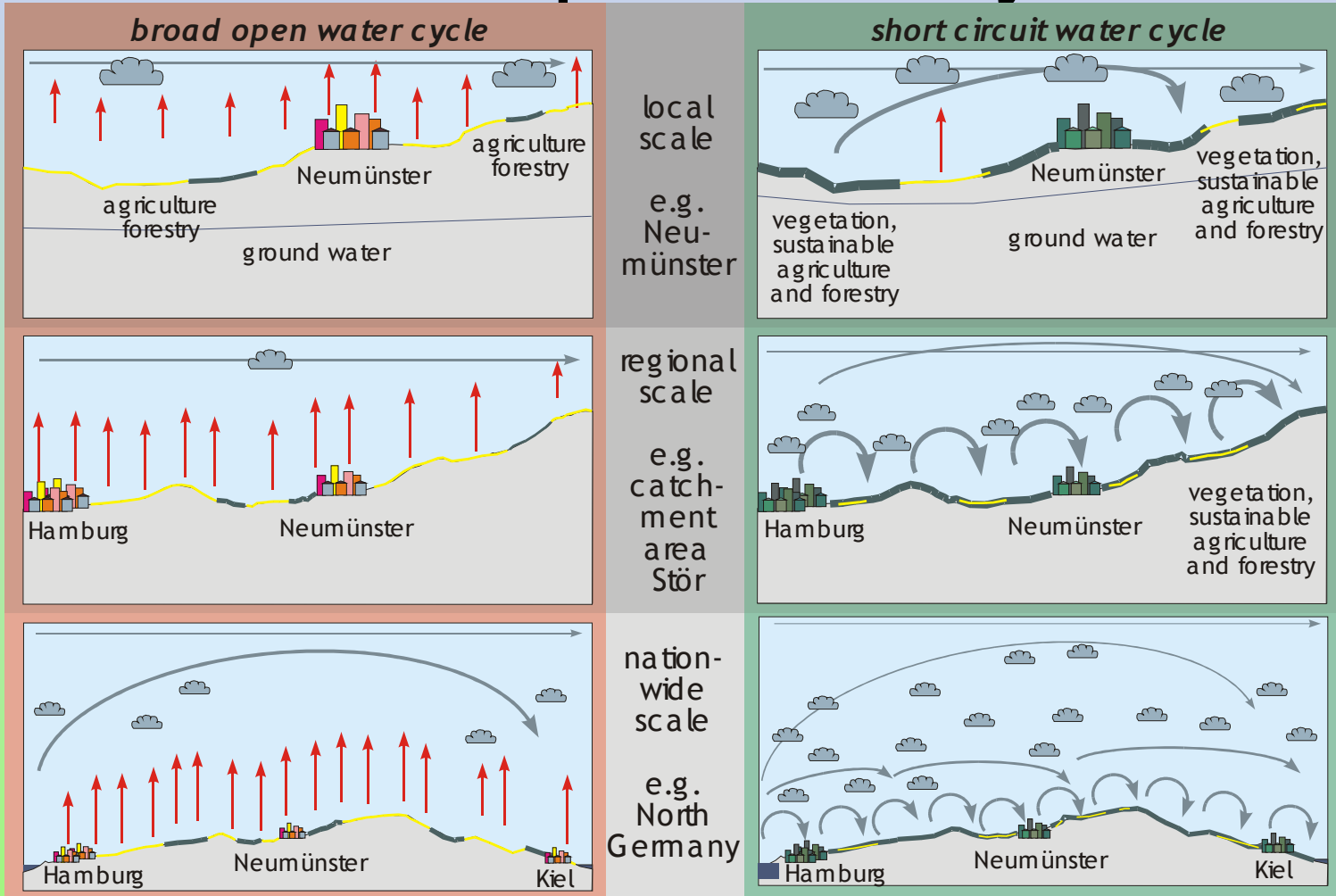


# ETR an ecological concept based on the energetics of water


- Water in interaction with solid surface leads to sorting processes according to energetic dissipative properties (particle size, dissolution equilibria)
- stagnant water leads to conservation of structures (achievement of equilibrium)
- high and random water dynamics at liquid-solid interfaces lead to erosion of structures (increased mechanical and chemical interactions)
- optimized dissipative structures are dynamic metabolizing structures at lowest energy flow density

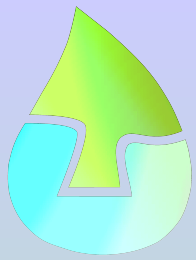


# The dissipative water cycle



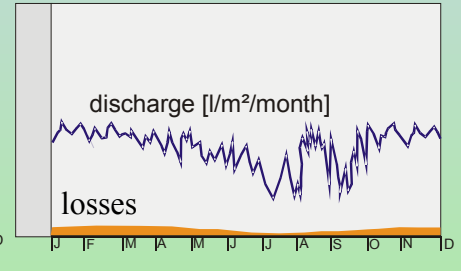
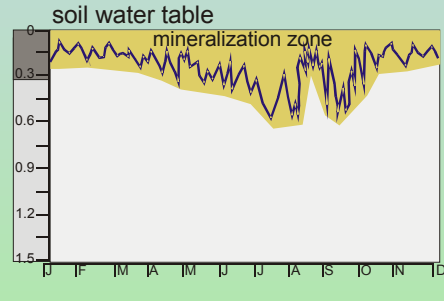
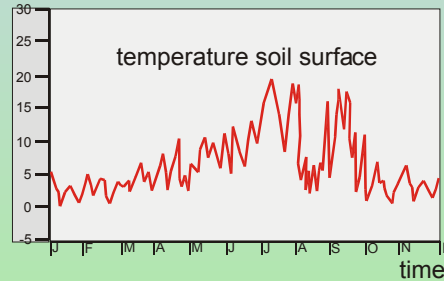
Wakreze.c.dr, 15.9.94

Hildmann, FG Limnologie 9/94 

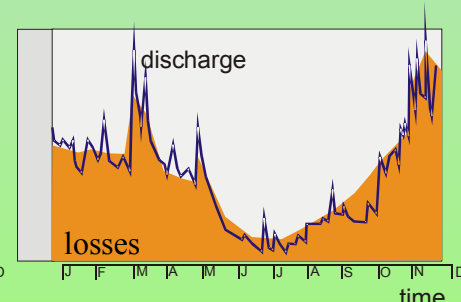
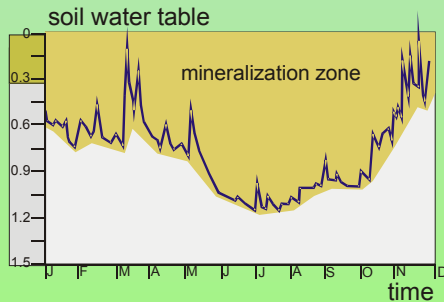
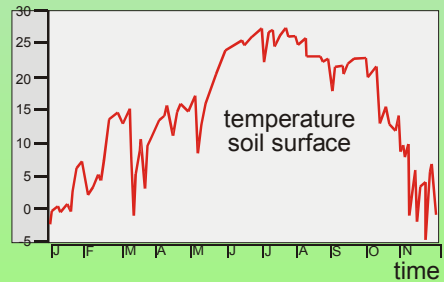
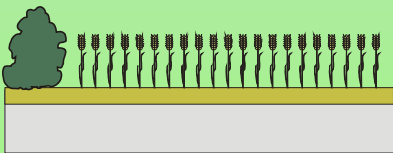


# Indicators for sustainable and non-sustainable water cycles and landscapes

Natural ecosystem

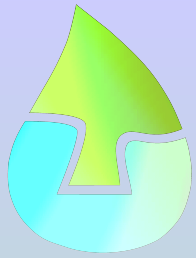


Disturbed ecosystem

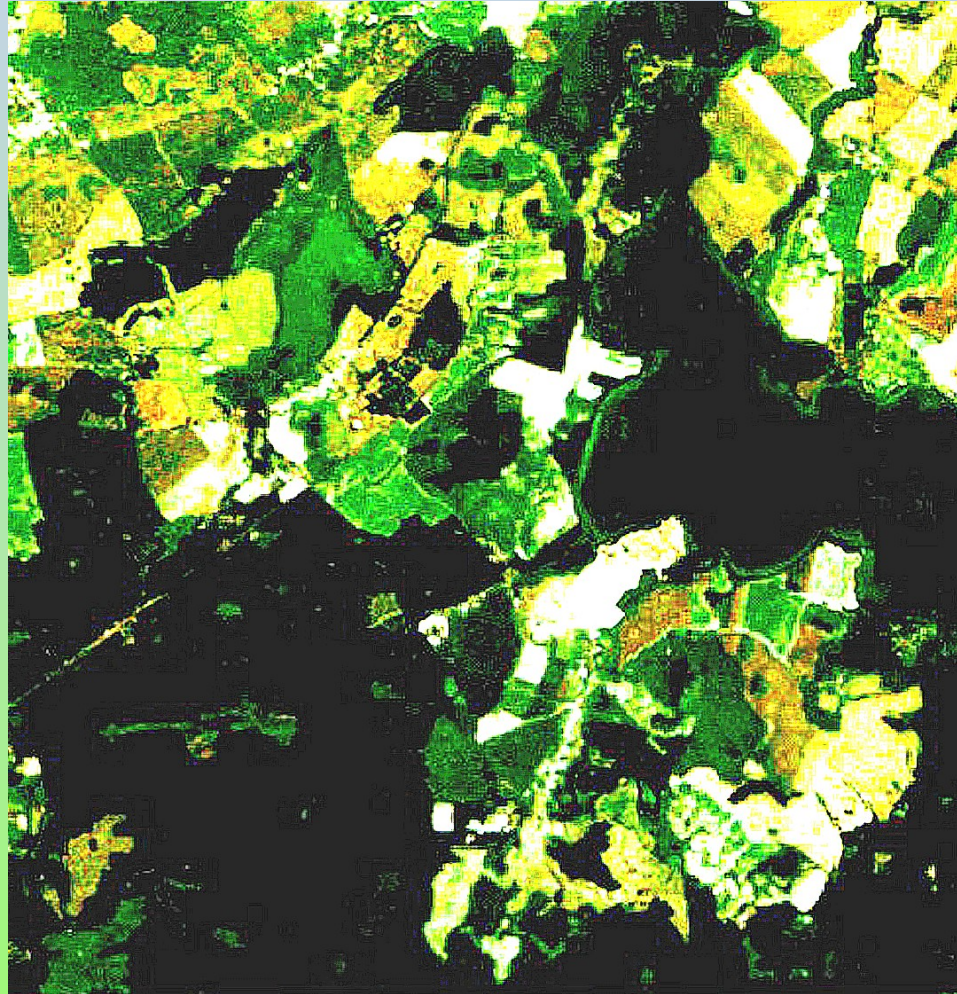


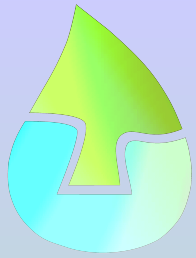
Lo\_pr\_1e.cdr, 94, 05.07.00



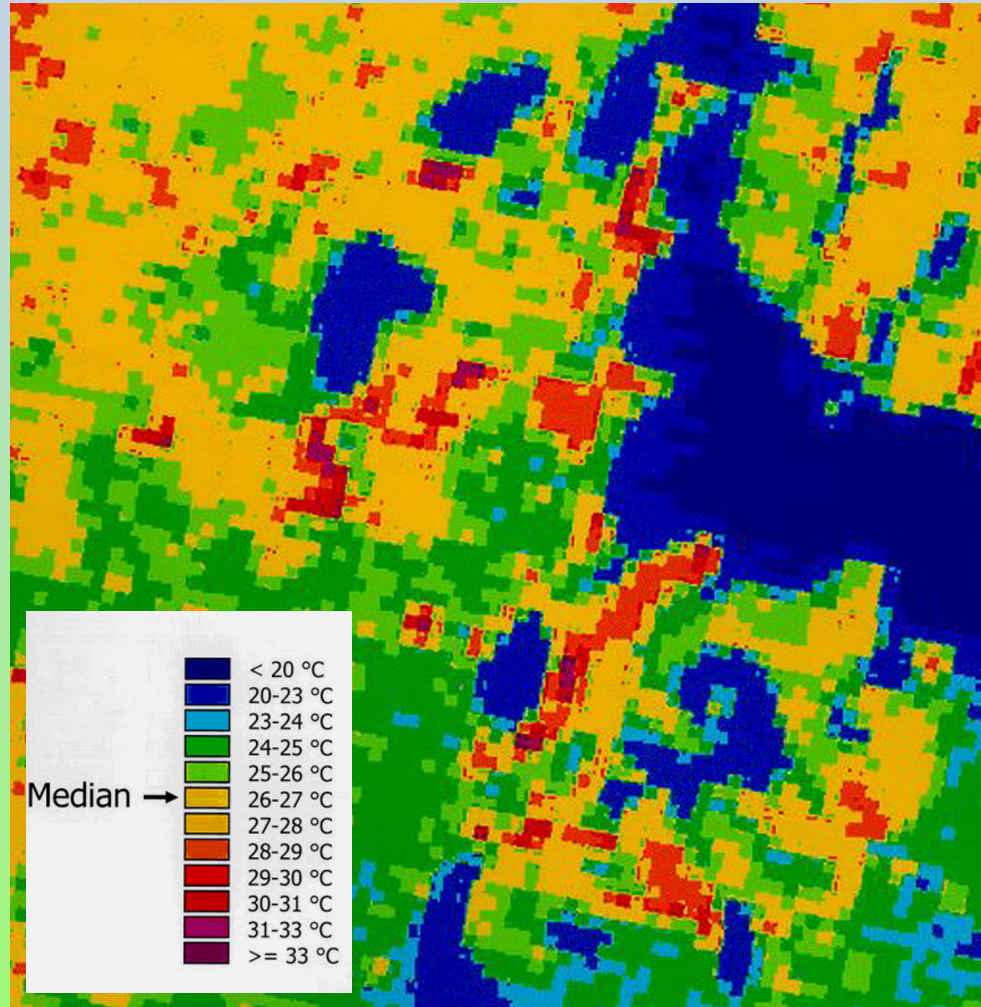


## Brodowin RGB Composit July 1989 TM5

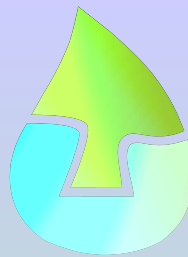




## Brodowin July 1989 Kanal 6 TM5



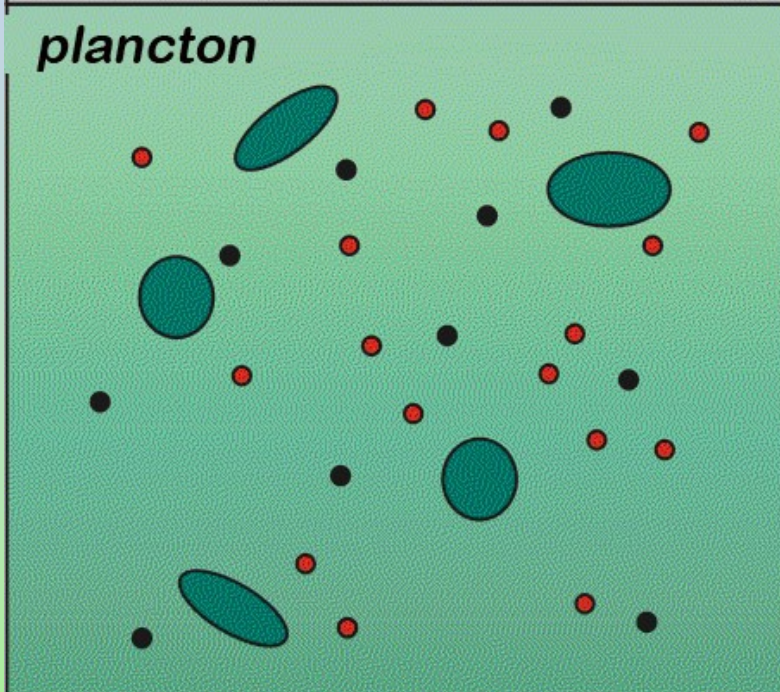




# phosphorus concentration and organism socialisation

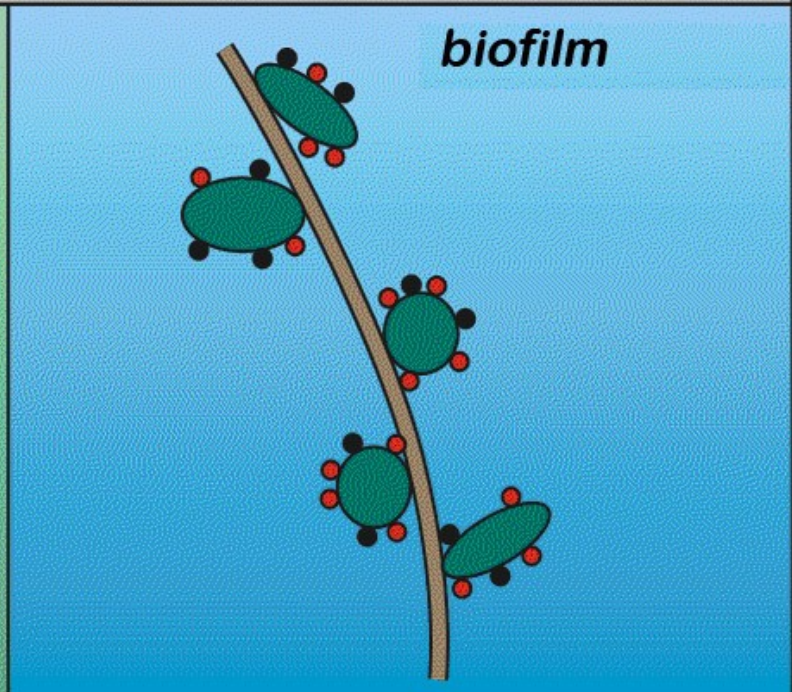
*In both compartements is the same phosphorus content*

*plancton*



*P-concentration high  
P-exchange in water bulk  
low efficiency*

*biofilm*



*P-concentration low  
P-exchange in contact  
high efficiency*



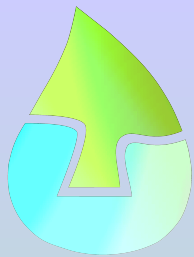
*producers*



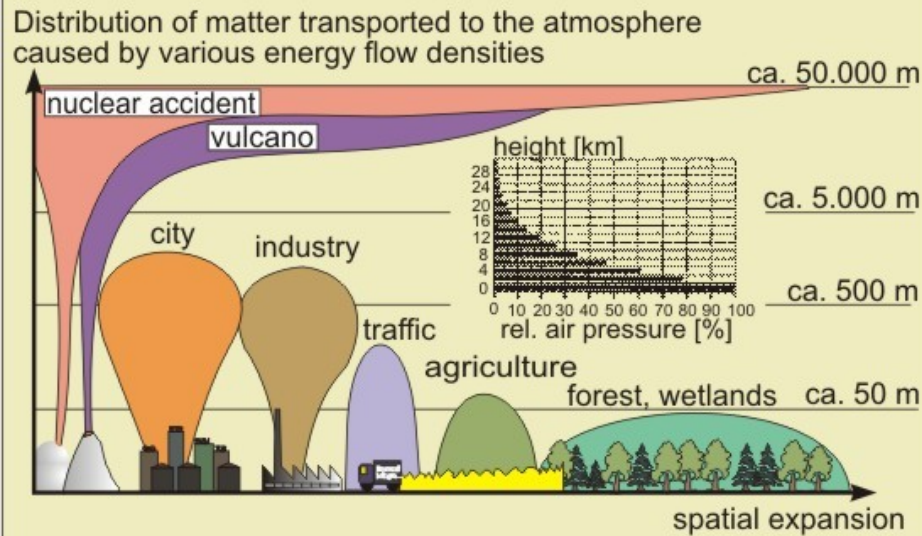
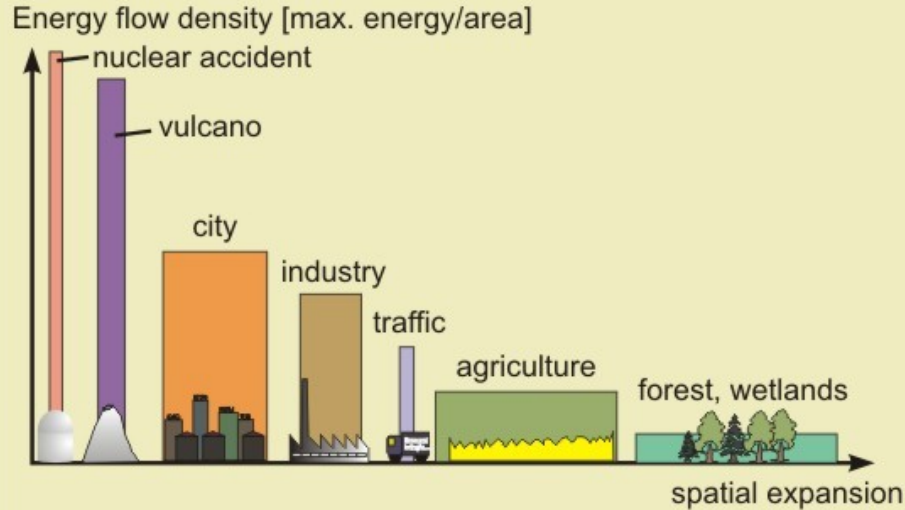
*consumers, bacteria*

Quelle: Ripl mdl.

K-D Wolter, TU Berlin, P\_Overg1.cdr, 22.11.99



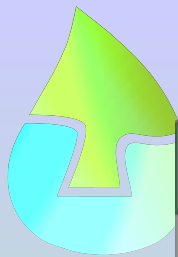
# Energy flow density and matter flow in the atmosphere



Quelle: Rippl 1995, verändert

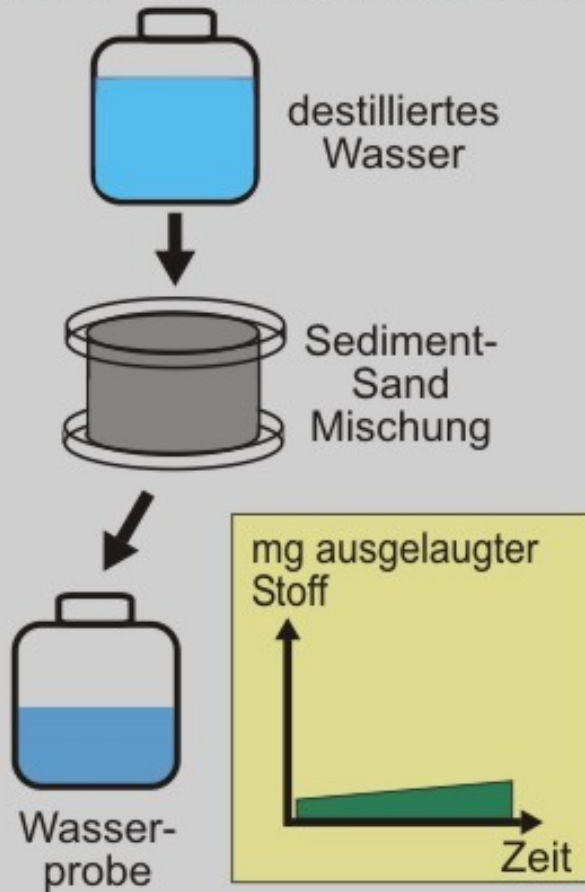
En\_atm\_e.cdr, 8.8.94



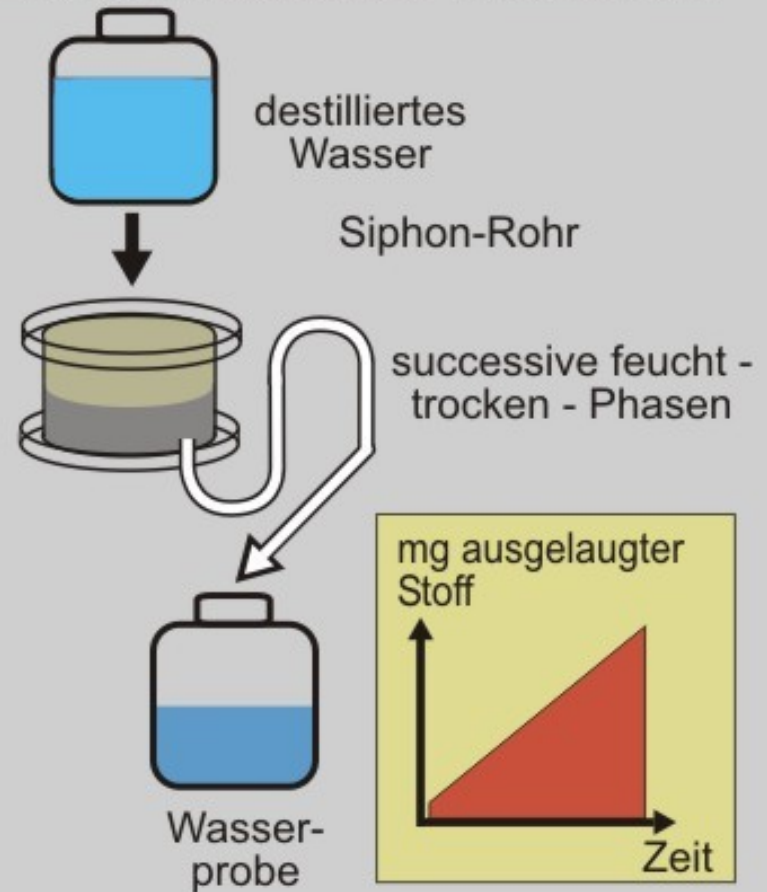


## Design für Auslaugungsexperiment

### 1. kontinuierlicher Wasserfluß

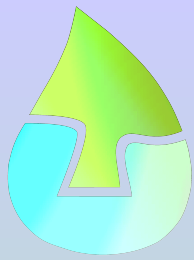


### 2. intermittierender Wasserfluß

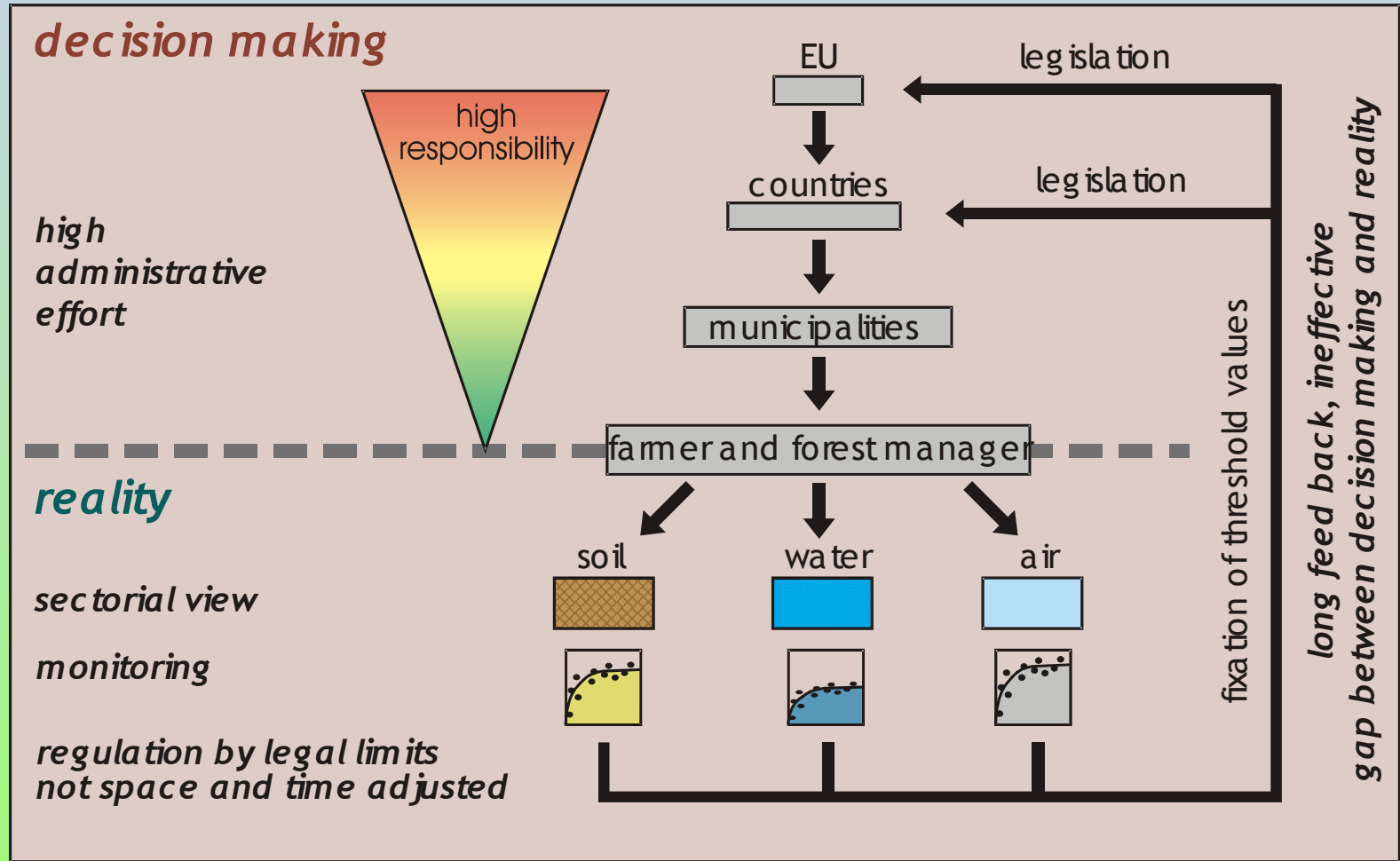


Quelle: Ripl pers. Mitt.

K-D Wolter, TUB - Limnologie, Leach\_e1.cdr, 11.12.00

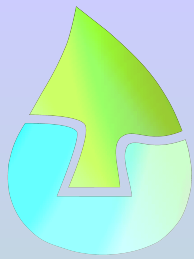


# Present environmental politics: regulation by threshold values

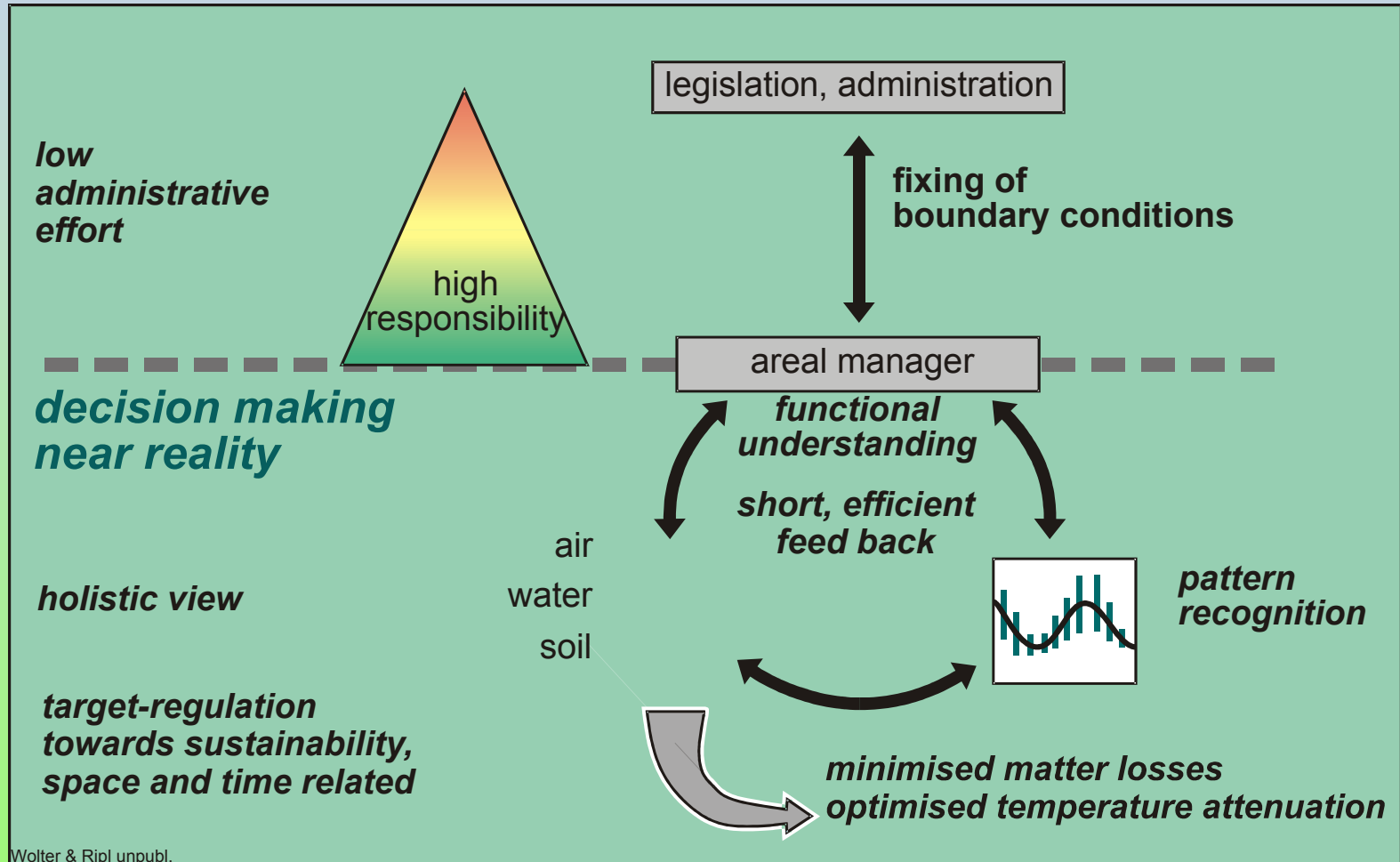


Wolter & Ripl unpubl.

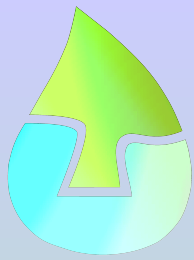
Admin\_1.cdr, 18.11.96



# Future target related regulation (holistic approach)



KD Wolter, TU Berlin - Limnologie, Admin\_2.cdr, 06.02.01



# What are Nature's ecological services for a sustainable society?

- The dissipative water cycle, evaporation and precipitation and its thermostatic function in the catchments
- The atmosphere in its composition, its distribution and its dynamics
- Soil fertility at dynamic conditions. Soil as the dynamic interface between vegetation and the minerogenic substrate under the local water-cycle conditions
- The selforganizing plant cover as the efficient protector of habitat stability