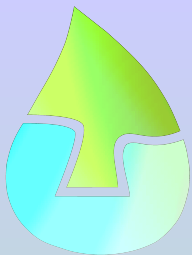
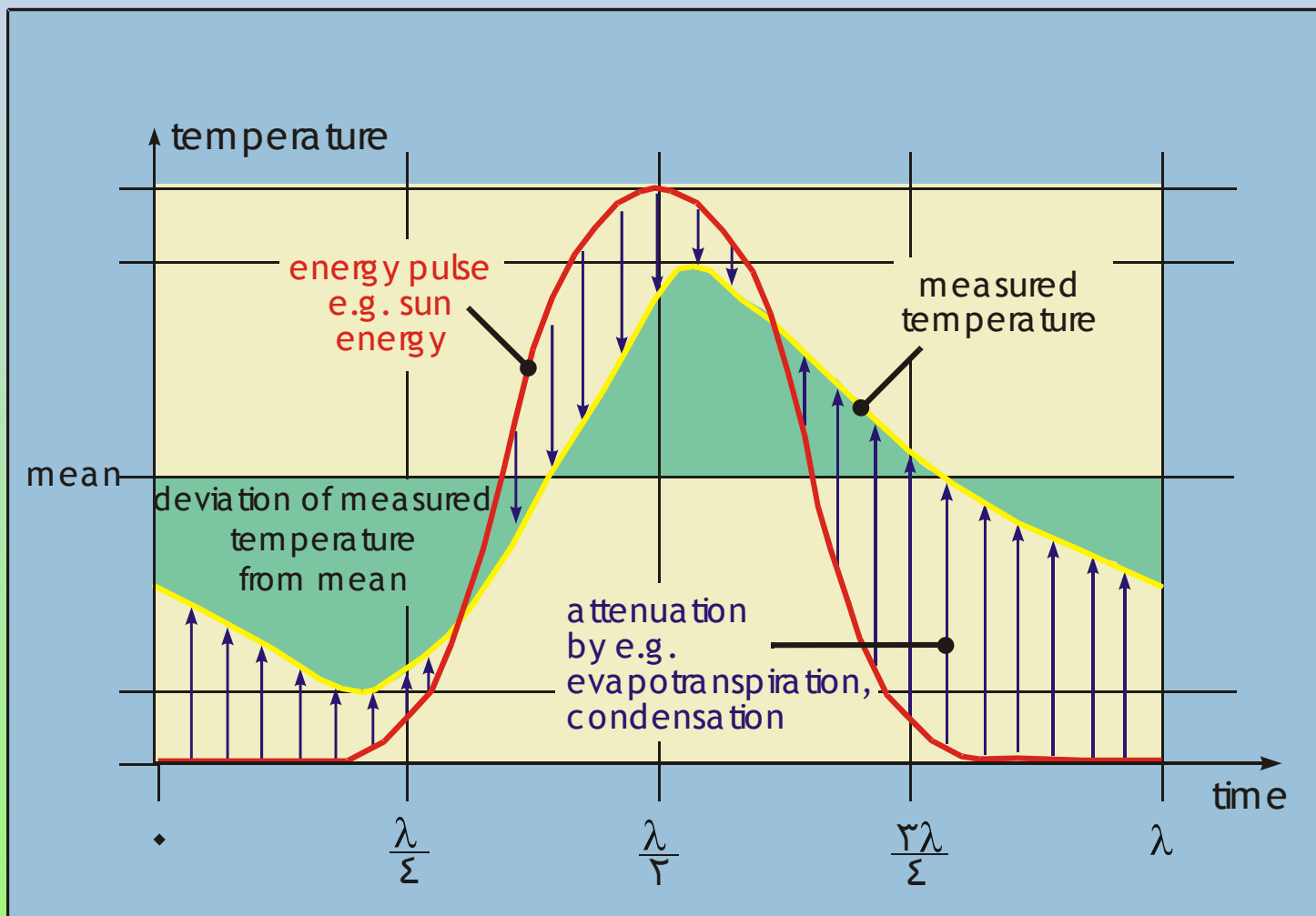


Watercycle- and Vegetation control, approaches for a sustainable Ressourcemanagement

W. Ripl

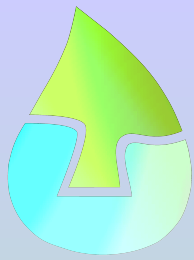


Attenuation of an energy-pulse to the mean



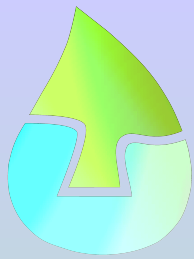
Source: Hildmann 1993

Einkleider, 17.9.98



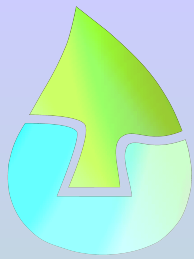
ETR-concept an ecological concept based on the energetics of water

- 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



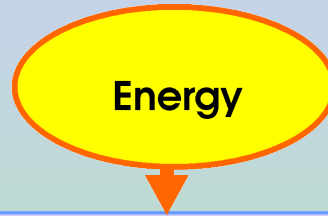
Nature as a dynamic energy-dissipative process

- 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

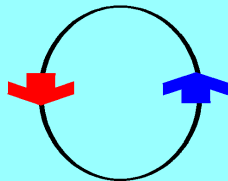


Mean
energy
350 Watt/m²

energy-dissipative processor water and biological cells

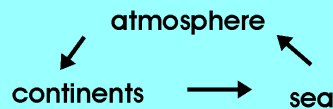
physical property

condensation



Evaporation

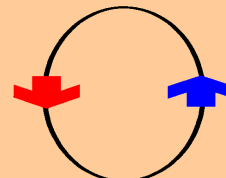
Carnot cycle



cooling function
almost no losses
space related

chemical property

precipitation



dissolution

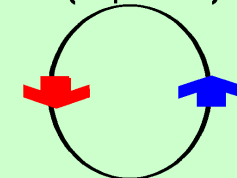
charge loss process



irreversible
loss process
space related

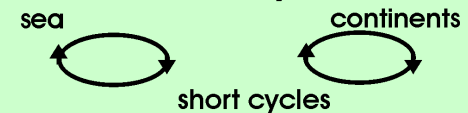
biological property

reassemblage of water
(respiration)

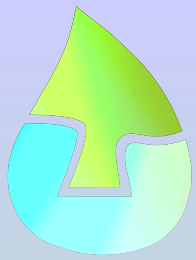


cleavage of water
(photosynthesis)

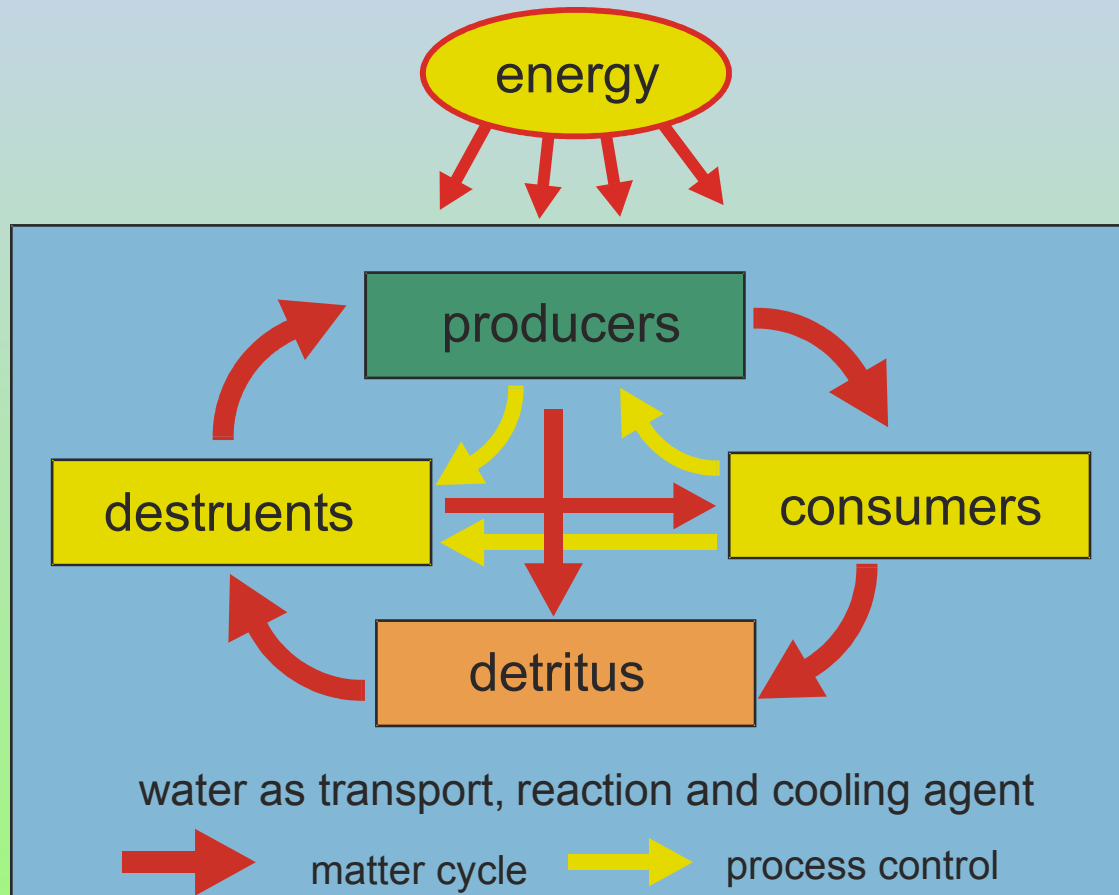
Carnot cycle



dissipation of energy
minimal losses
time related

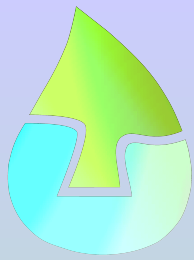


Dissipative Ecological Unit (DEU)

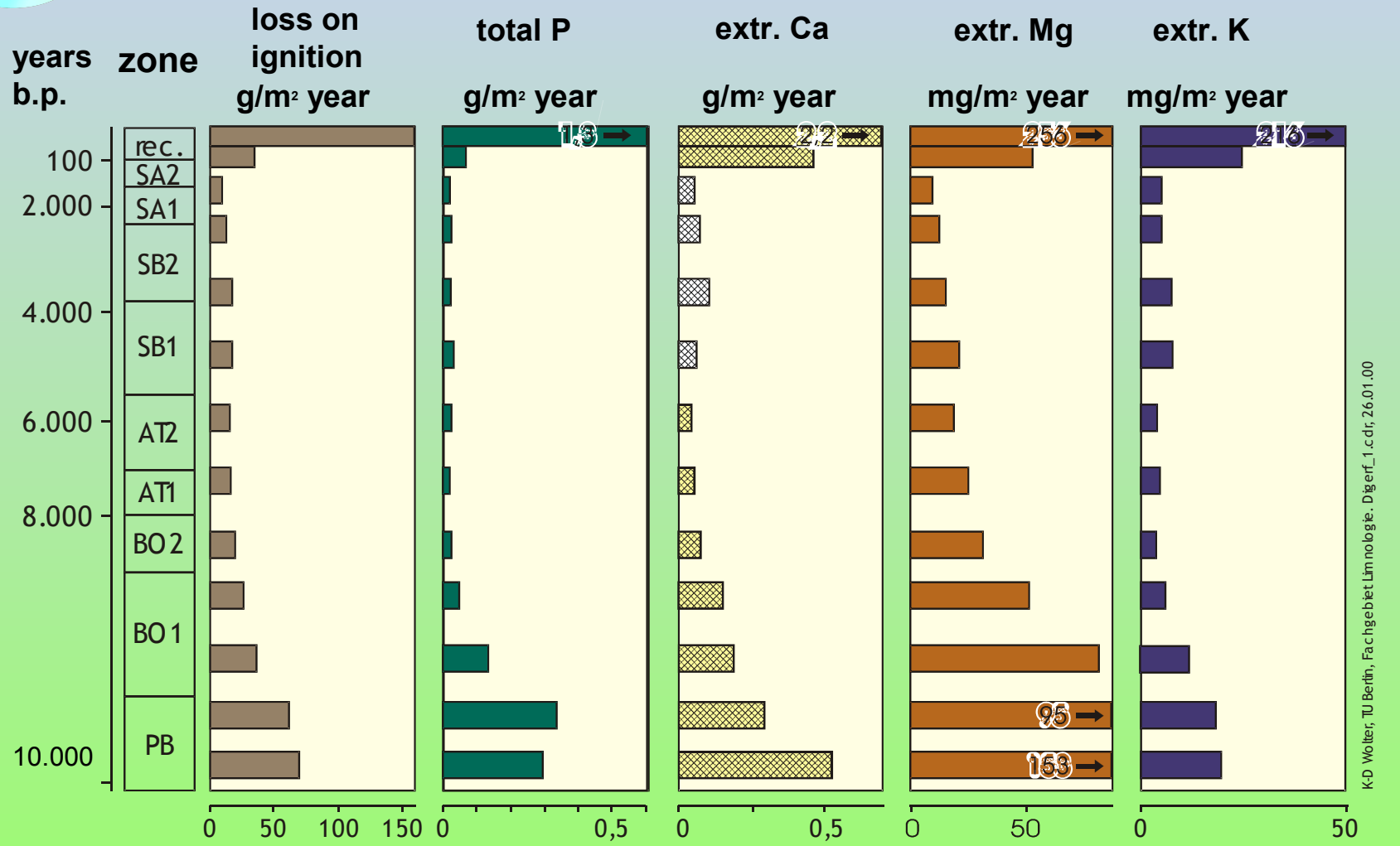


Source: Ripl & Hildmann 1992

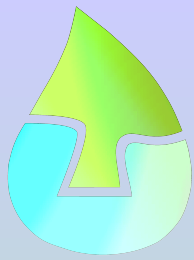
ZKS5_a.cdr, 18.11.00



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

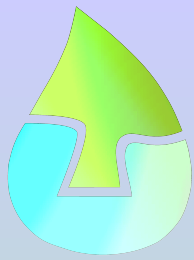


K-D Wolter, TU Berlin, Fachgebiet Limnologie, Digerf. 1.c.d.r. 26.01.00



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

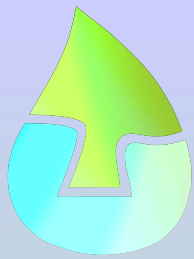
decreasing efficiency = maximal temperature deviation

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

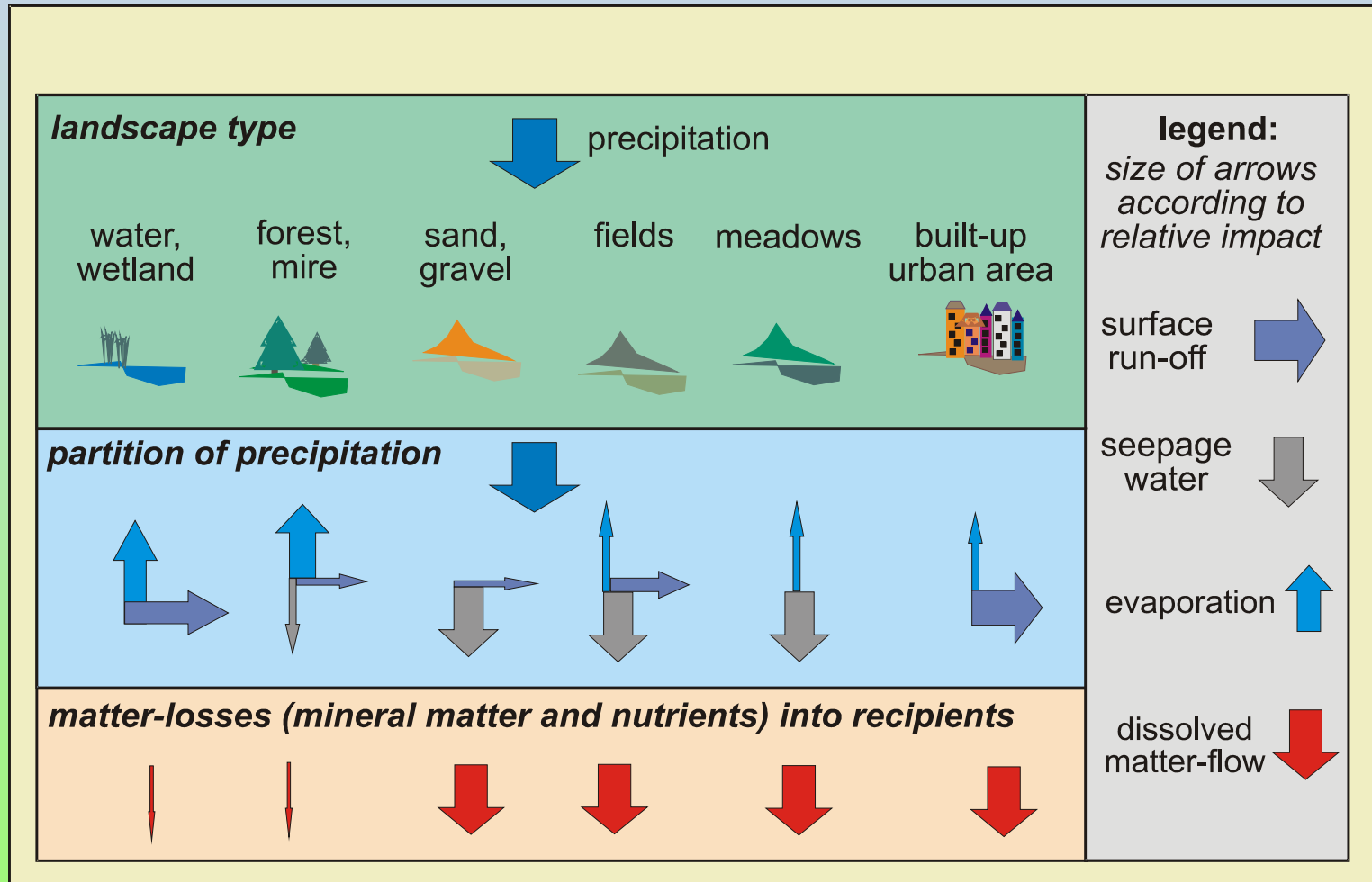
temperature deviation = deviation of real, actual temperature
from the mean temperature

Source: modified from Hildmann 1993

wkgd_T, 14.9.95

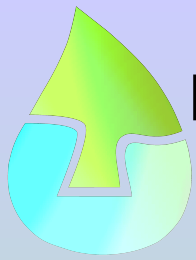


Irreversible matter losses by precipitation and run-off in different landscape types



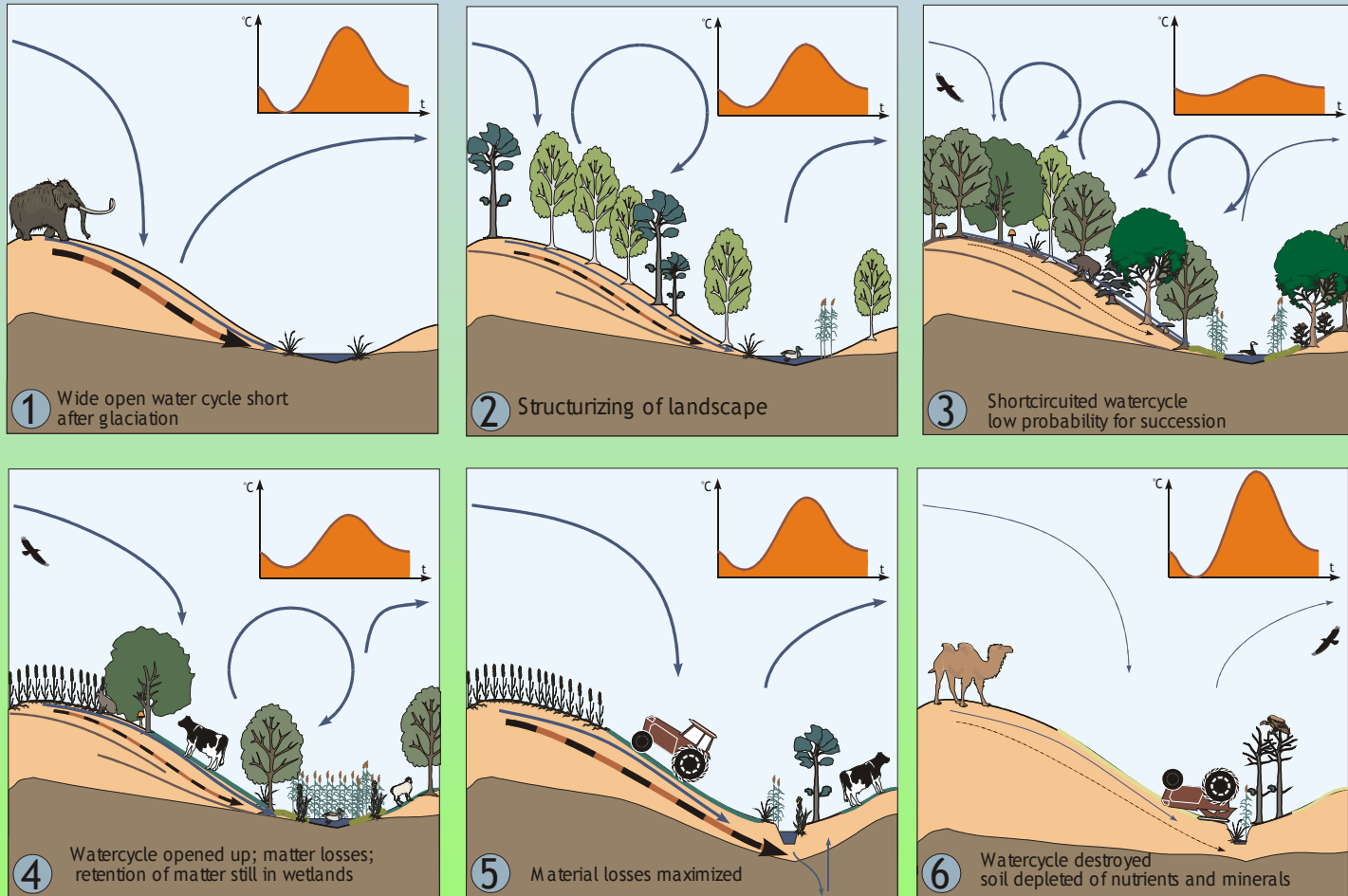
Source: Rippl 1995

K-D Wolter, TUB - Limnologie; Transp_1.cdr, 11.12.00

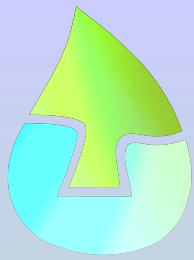


Development and Desertification of Landscape after glaciation had ceased

Water cycle, matter budget and temperature balance

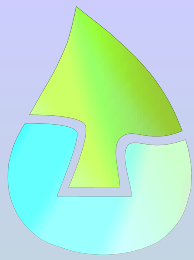


histor3a.cdr 20010810, Christian Hildmann

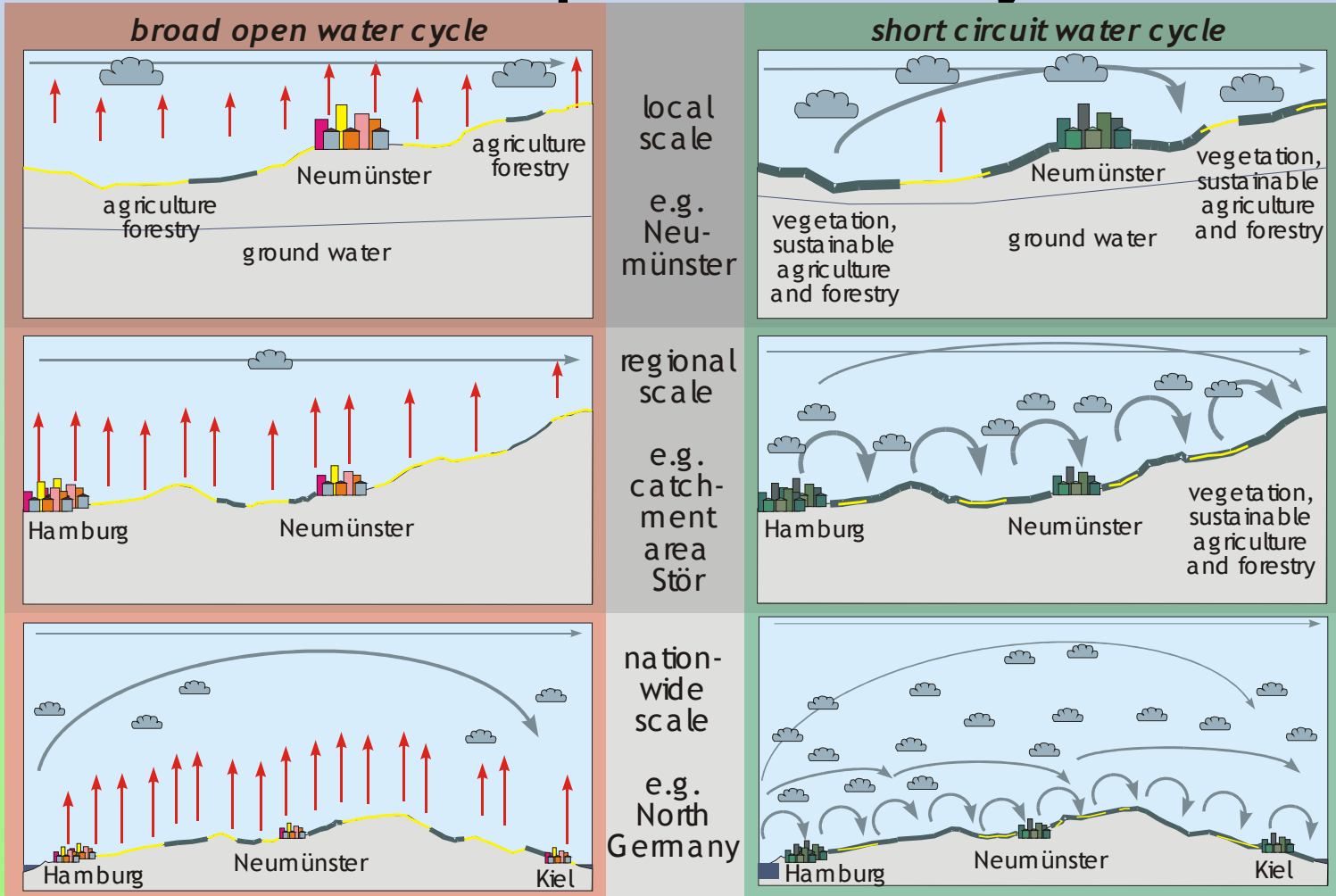


ETR an ecological concept based on the energetics of water


- 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

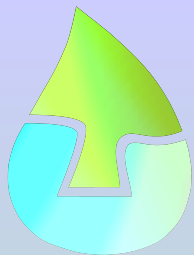


The dissipative water cycle



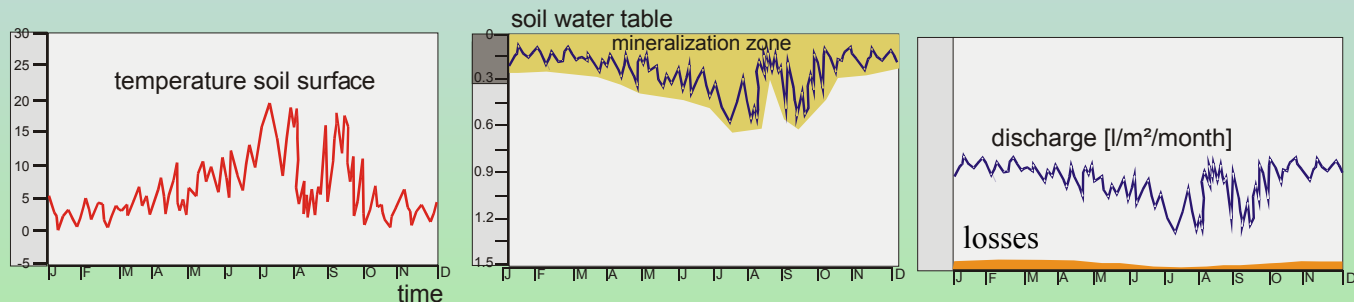
Wakreize.c.dr, 15.9.94

Hildmann, FG Limnologie 9/94 

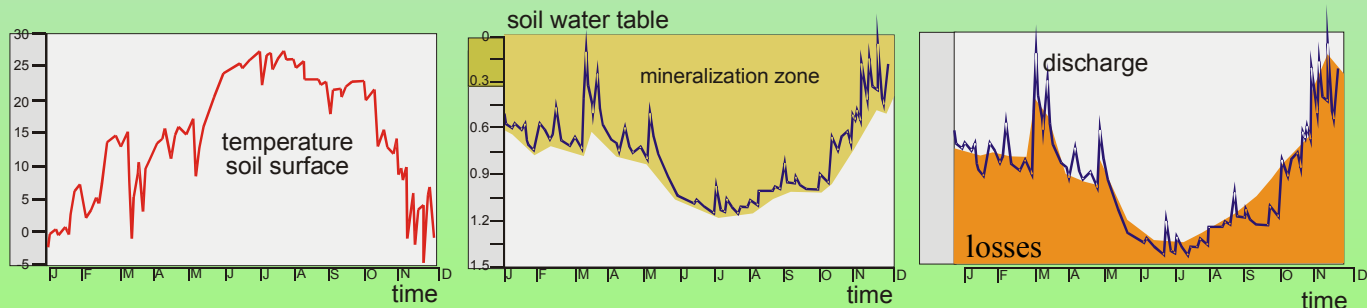
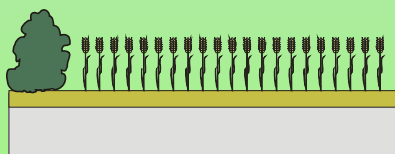


Indicators for sustainable and non-sustainable water cycles and landscapes

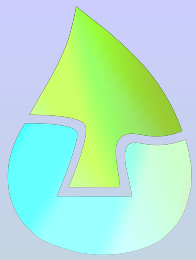
Natural ecosystem



Disturbed ecosystem

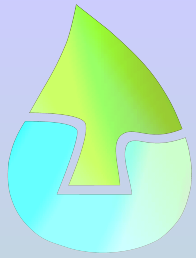


Lo_pr_1e.cdr, 94, 05.07.00

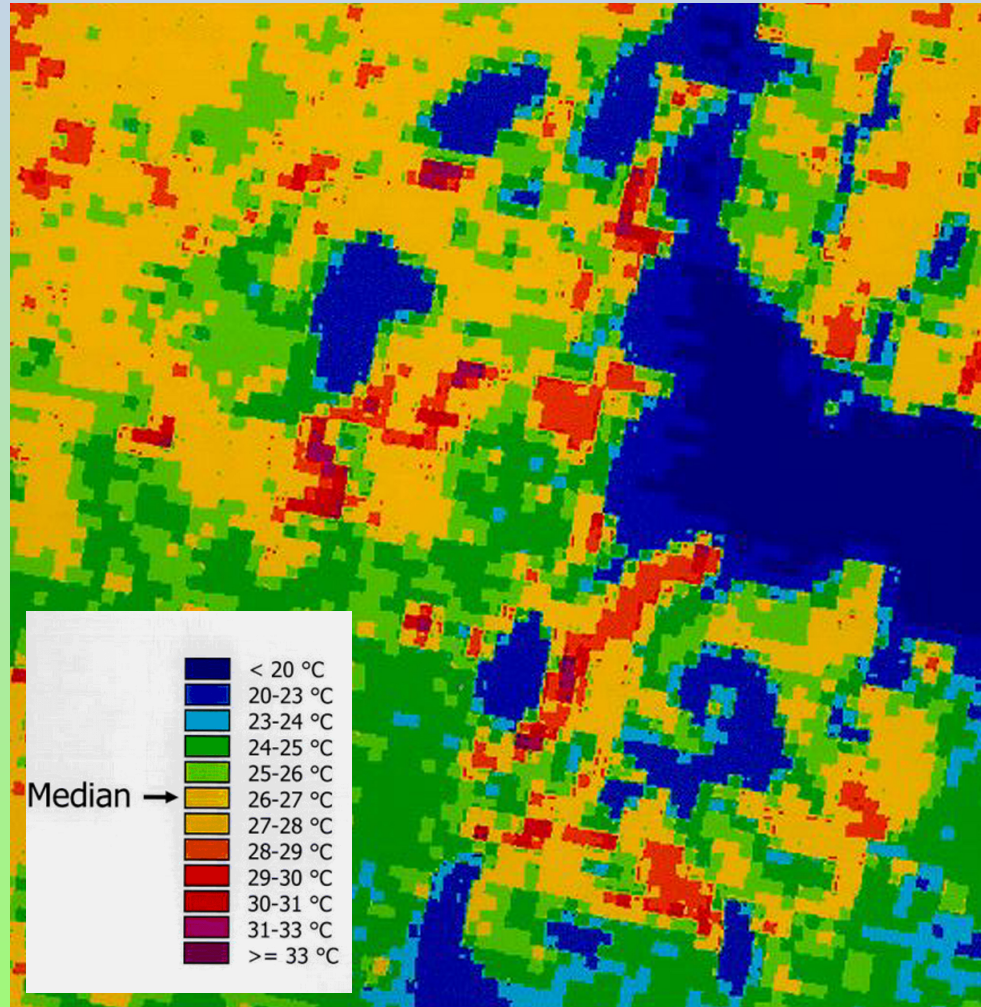


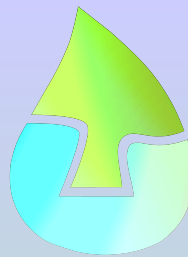
Brodowin RGB Composit July 1989 TM5





Brodowin July 1989 Kanal 6 TM5

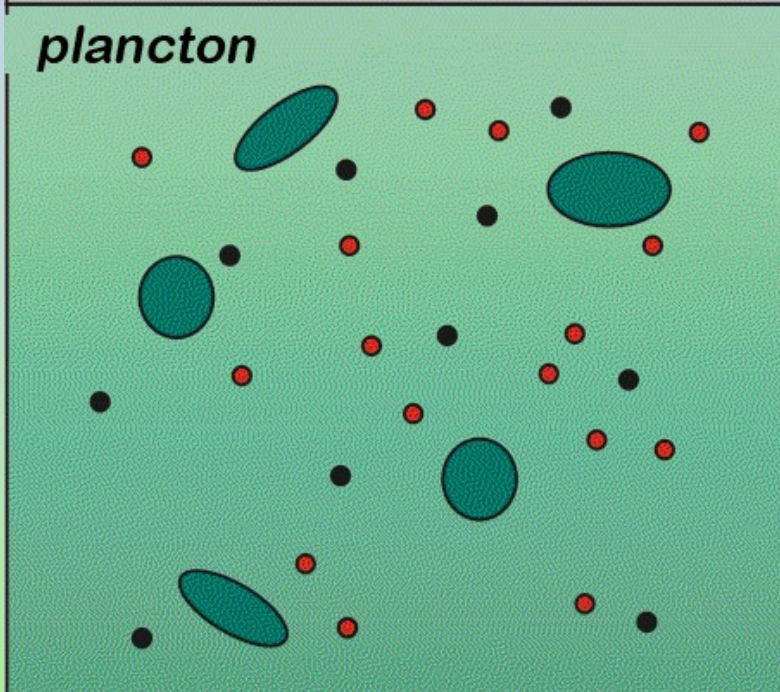




phosphorus concentration and organism socialisation

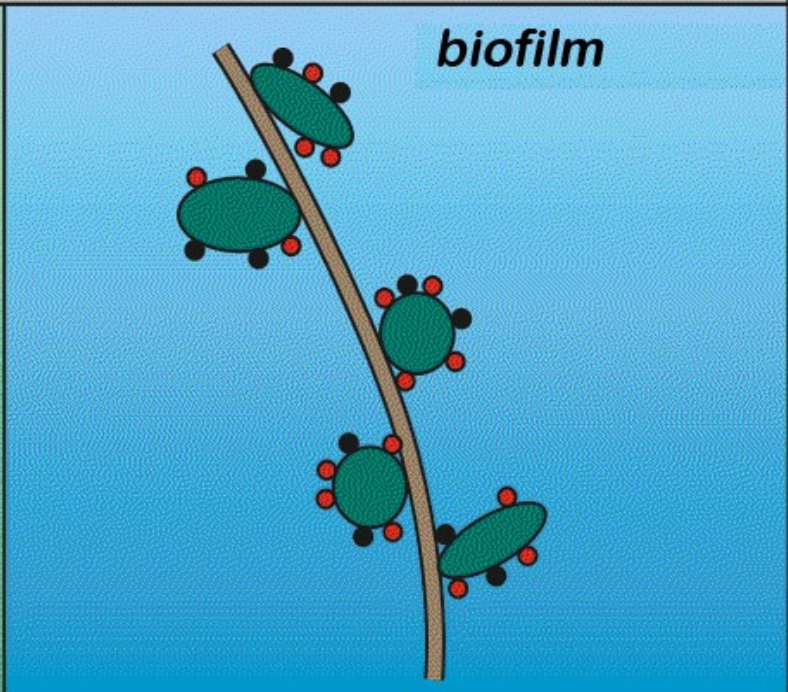
In both compartements is the same phosphorus content

plancton



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

biofilm



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



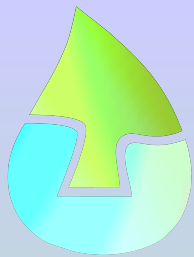
producers



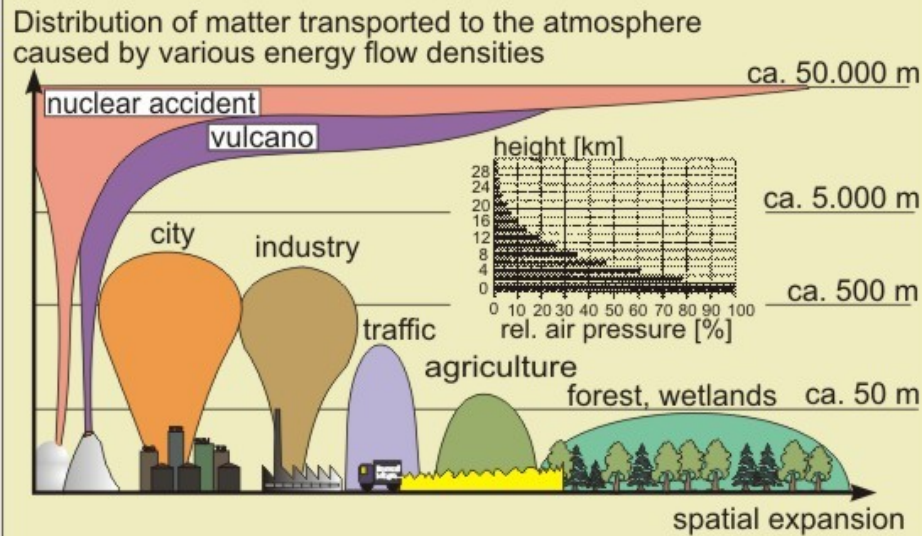
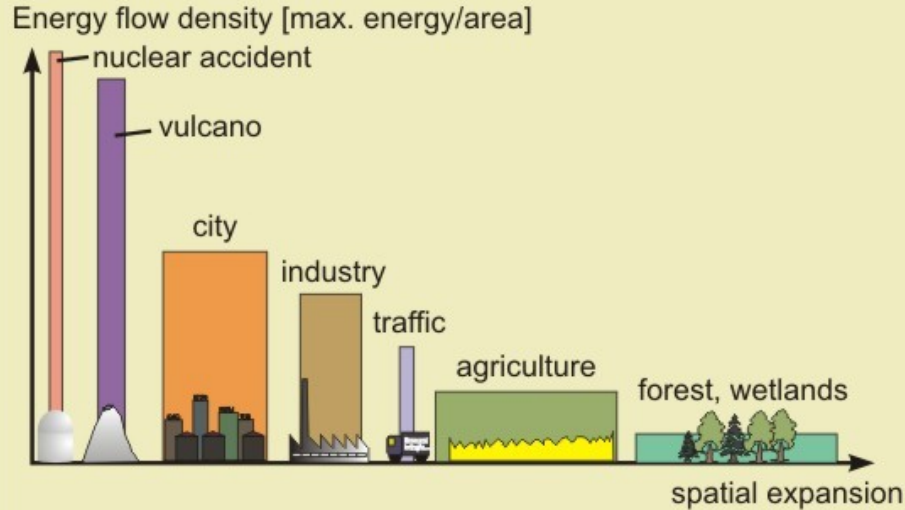
consumers, bacteria

Quelle: Ripl mdl.

K-D Wolter, TU Berlin, P_Overg1.cdr, 22.11.99

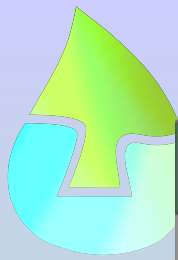


Energy flow density and matter flow in the atmosphere



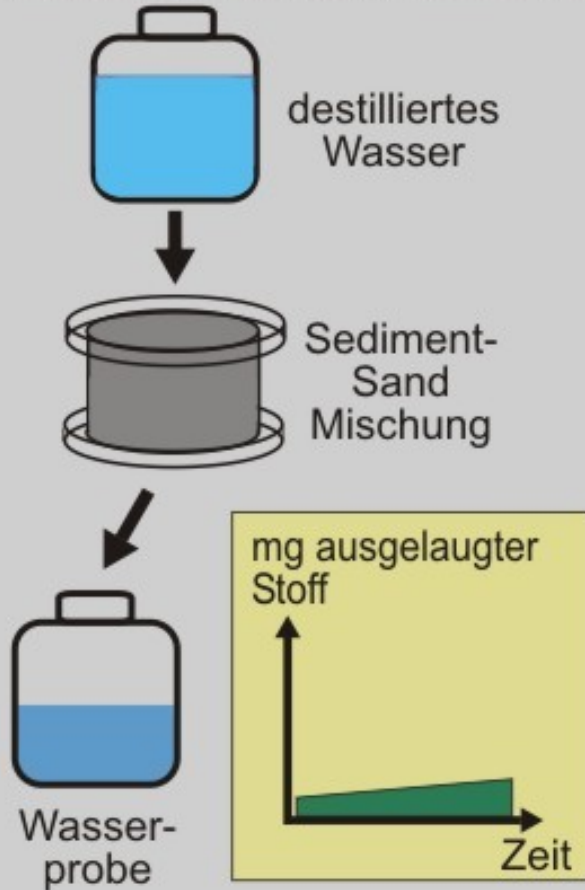
Quelle: Rippl 1995, verändert

En_atm_e.cdr, 8.8.94



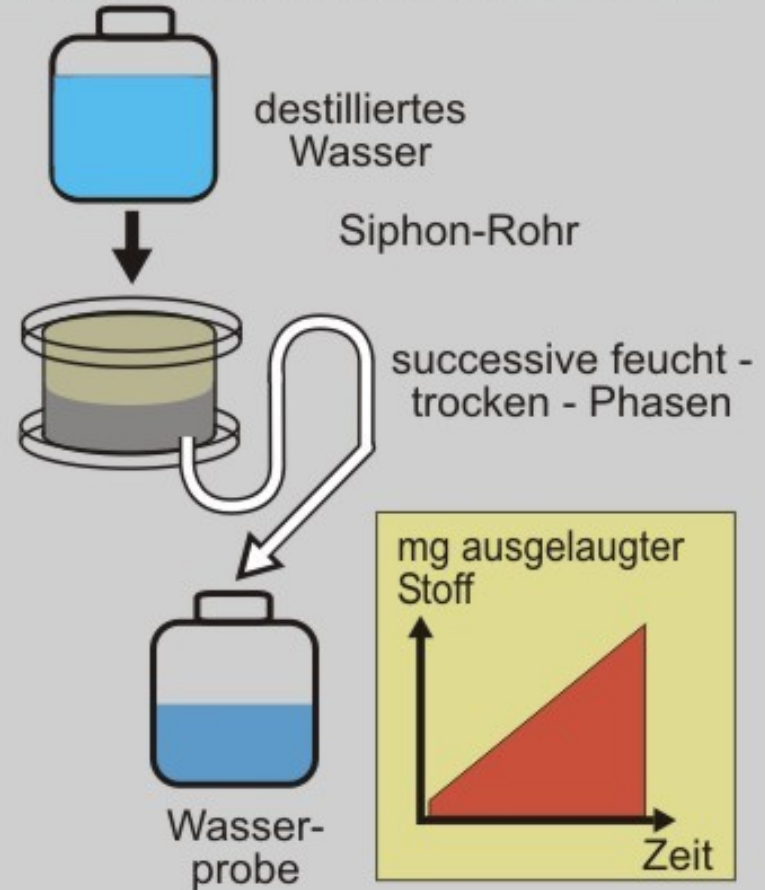
Design für Auslaugungsexperiment

1. kontinuierlicher Wasserfluß

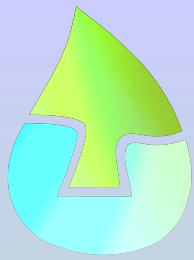


Quelle: Ri pl pers. Mitt.

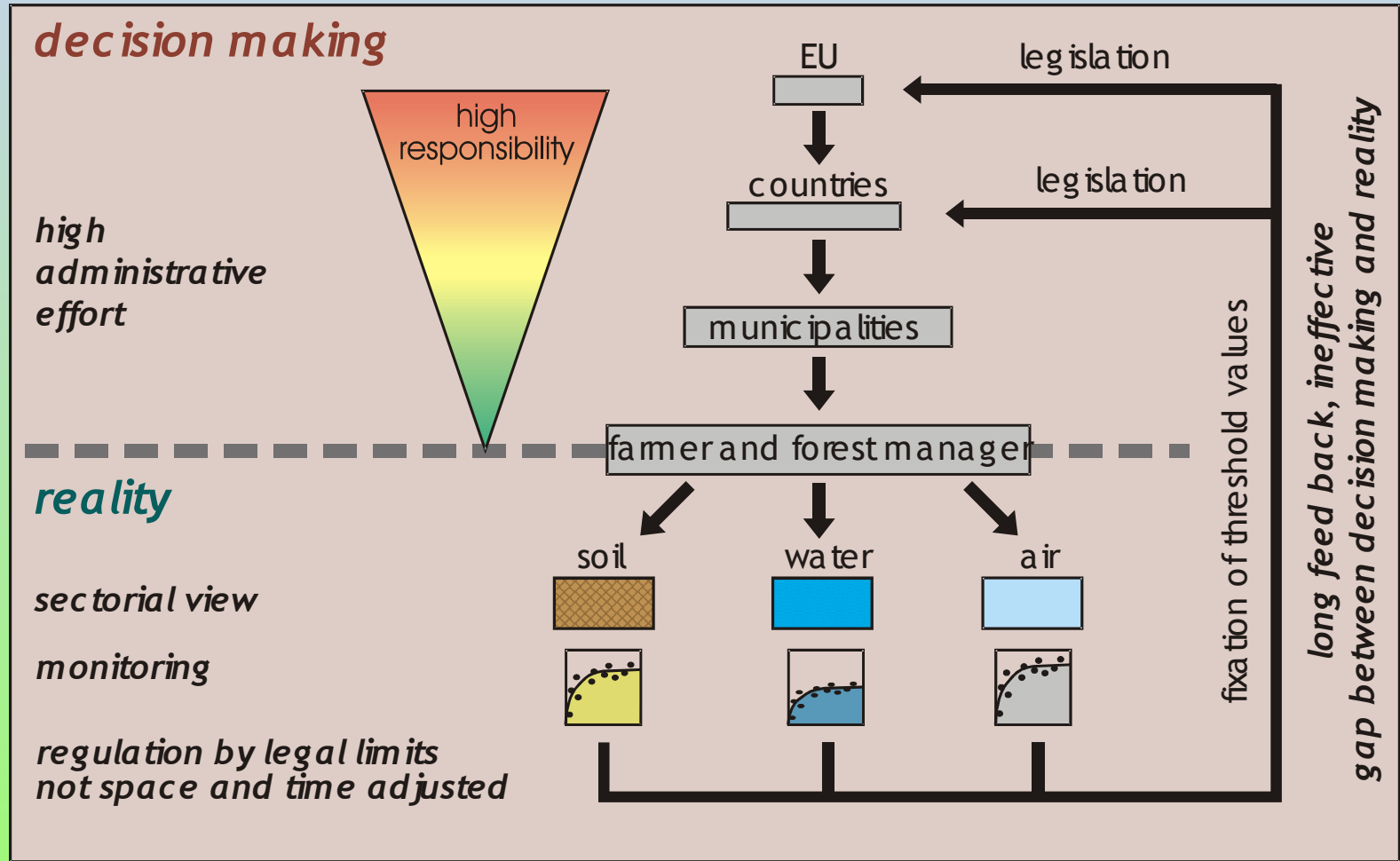
2. intermittierender Wasserfluß



K-D Wolter, TUB - Limnologie, Leach_e1.cdr, 11.12.00

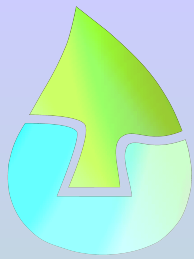


Present environmental politics: regulation by threshold values

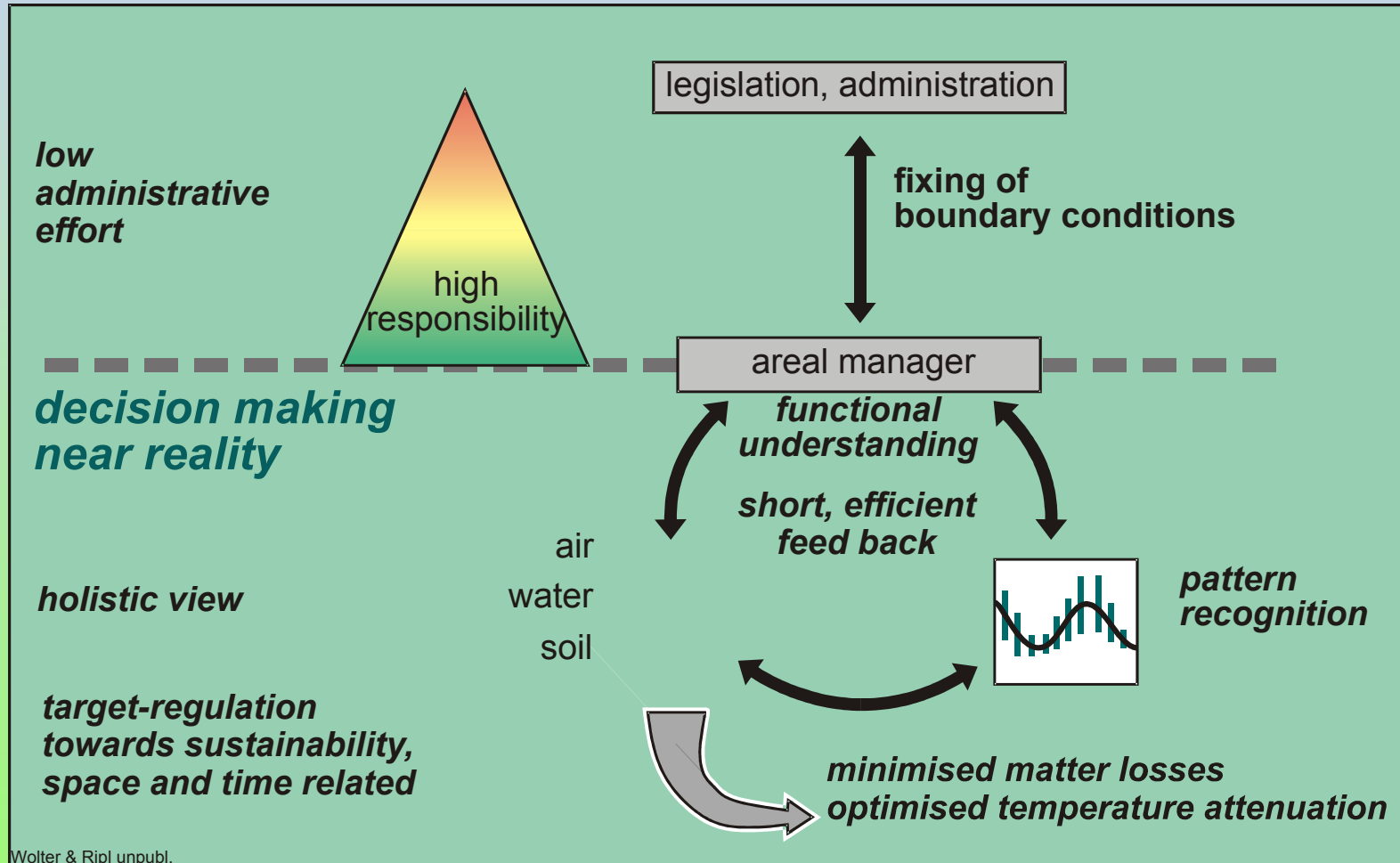


Wolter & Ripl unpubl.

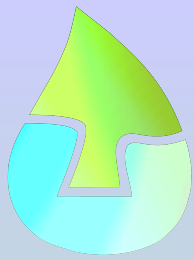
Admin_1.cdr, 18.11.96



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