

# Linking soils and streams during events: response of stream water $K^+$ concentration to soil exchangeable $K^+$ concentration in small catchments with fragipan soils (Carpathian Foothills, Poland)

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## Abstract

The study aimed to determine the linkage between soil exchangeable potassium ( $K^+$ ) concentration and stream water  $K^+$  concentration during rainfall and snowmelt events. The research was performed in small catchments with different land use (i.e. woodland, traditional agriculture, experimental agriculture, mixed-use) in the Carpathian Foothills (Poland). All of the studied catchments whose hillslopes were covered with fragipan soils had a markedly lower hydraulic conductivity ( $K_{sat}$ ) in the fragipan (Btx) than in the horizons lying above (A and E). These highly permeable horizons determine the  $K^+$  influx to streams during most event types except snowmelts with frozen soil. In the woodland catchment, stream water  $K^+$  concentrations during events are determined by a high vertical variability in  $K_{sat}$  and exchangeable  $K^+$  concentrations in soil profiles. Rapid flushing of  $K^+$  from the topsoil Ah horizon with higher  $K_{sat}$  and higher exchangeable  $K^+$  concentrations than in the lying lower E horizon resulted in a clockwise hysteresis of  $K^+$  in stream water during most events. In the agricultural catchments, changes in stream water  $K^+$  concentration during events were determined by distinct differences between soil exchangeable  $K^+$  concentrations on hillslopes and in riparian areas. For example, during rainfall events under dry antecedent conditions, exchangeable  $K^+$  concentrations in topsoil horizons on hillslopes were distinctly higher than concentrations of exchangeable  $K^+$  in riparian area soils. The inflow of alluvial water with a low dose of  $K^+$  before the inflow of throughflow from hillslopes with a high dose of  $K^+$  thus resulted in wide counterclockwise hystereses for streamwater  $K^+$ .

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