

Water Resources: Water, Land & Life Research

Dr. Dale Devitt

Professor

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Expertise

Soil Plant Water Relations

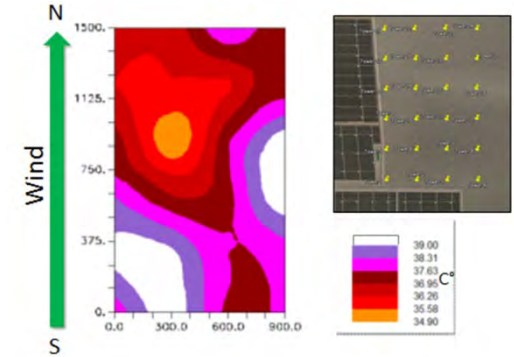
Water Management

Evapotranspiration

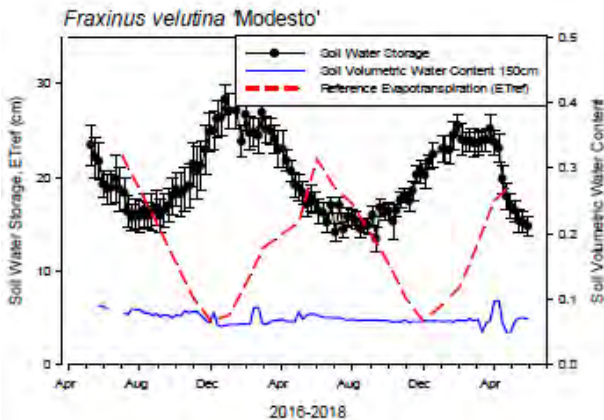
Salinity

Current Research

- Assessing the impact of large scale solar development on desert ecosystems.



- Tree grass water use tradeoffs in urban landscapes



10 acre research facility in North Las Vegas dedicated to conducting applied and basic water related research.



Response (growth, flower and seed production) of desert perennial shrubs to altered precipitation



Astrobiology and Geomicrobiology

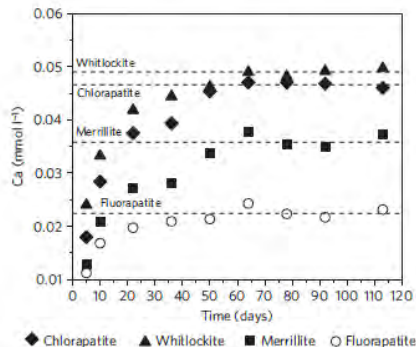
Dr. Elisabeth Hausrath
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Expertise
Geomicrobiology
Biological impacts on water-rock interactions
Astrobiology

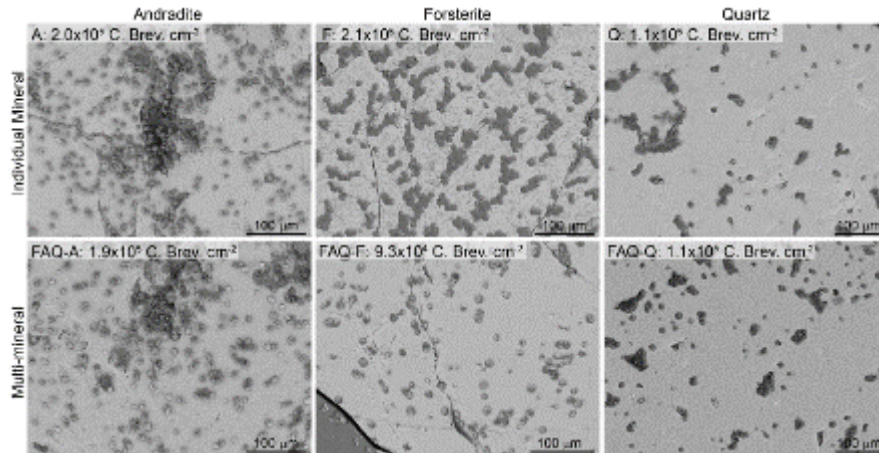
Biological Impacts on water-rock interactions



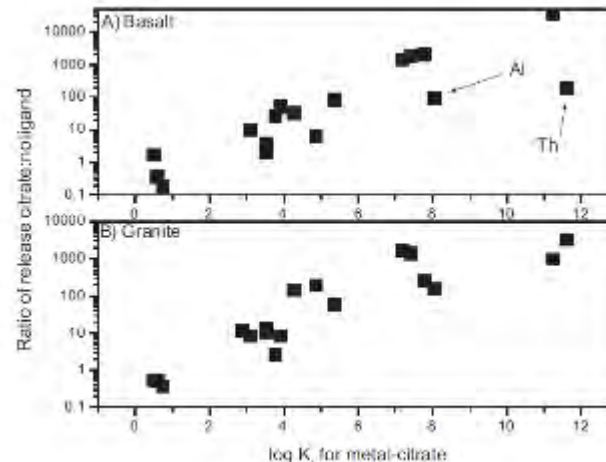
Field studies (e.g. Baumeister et al., 2014)



Nutrient release (e.g. Adcock et al., 2013)



Laboratory studies (e.g. Phillips-Lander et al., 2020)



Signatures of biological alteration (e.g. Hausrath et al., 2009)

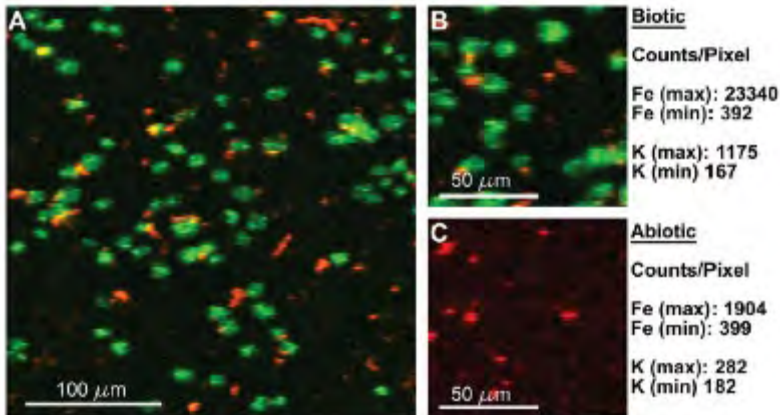
Astrobiology

Habitability



Hays et al., 2017

Potential biosignatures



Phillips-Lander et al., 2020



Mars 2020 and Mars Sample Return

NASA.gov

Sedimentary Geology

Dr. Ganqing Jiang

Professor

Department of Geoscience

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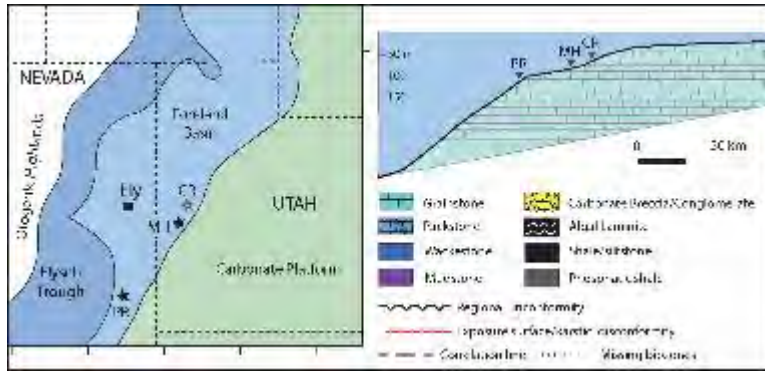
Email: Ganqing.Jiang@unlv.edu

Expertise:

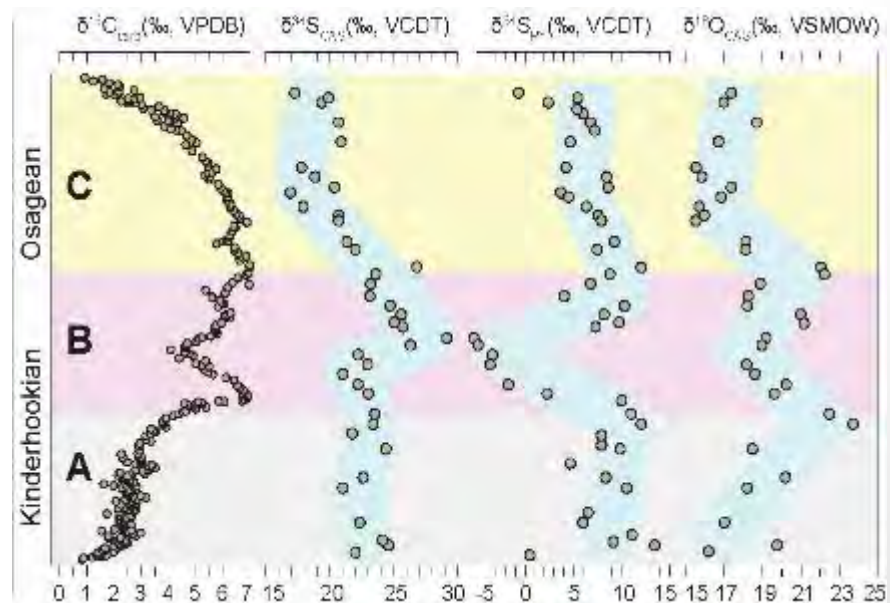
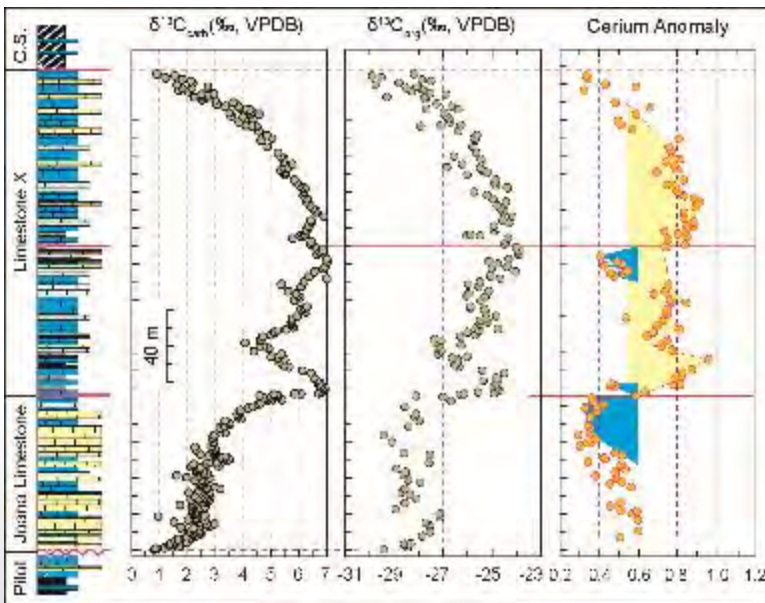
Sequence and chemostratigraphy

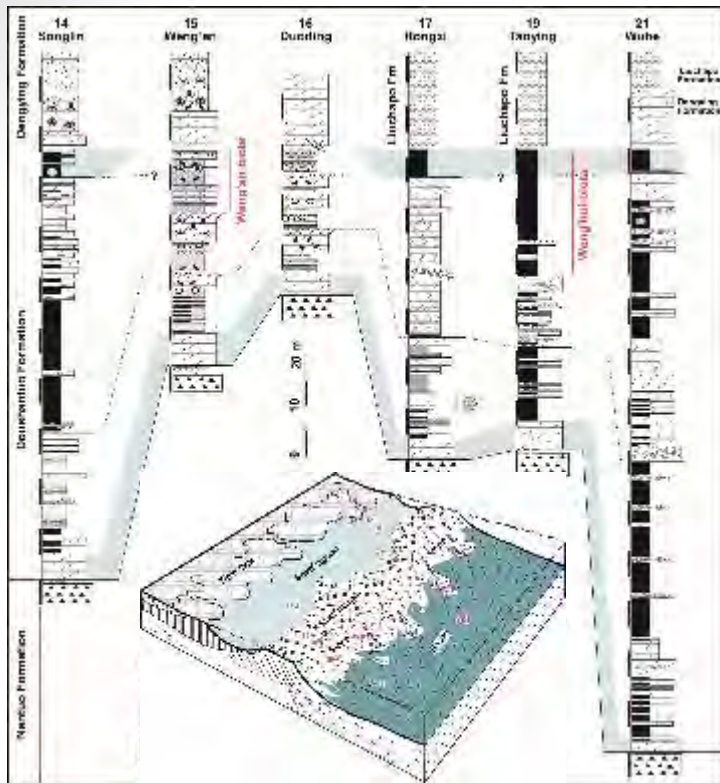
sedimentology

Carbonate diagenesis

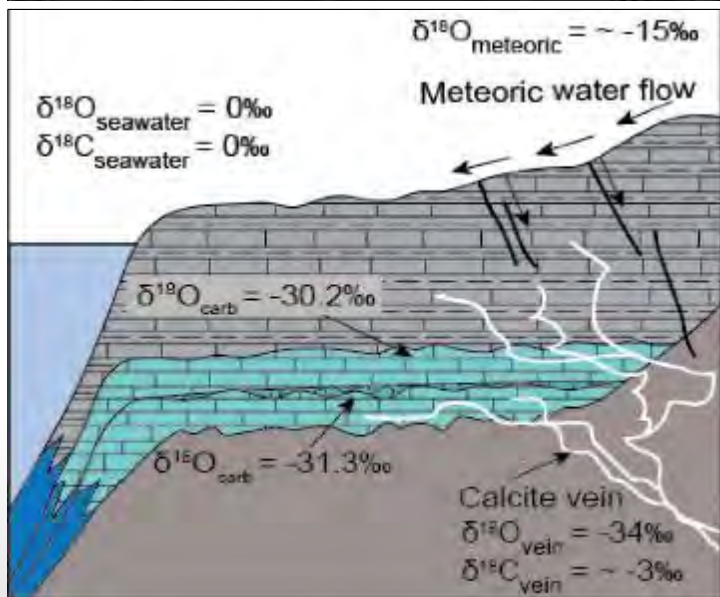


- Sequence and chemostratigraphy
- Paleogeographic reconstruction
- Applications of stable isotopes and rare earth elements
- Paleoenvironmental change across major perturbations of the carbon cycle and mass extinctions





- Basin analyses and paleoceanography
- Fluid migration and carbonate diagenesis
- Tracing fluid migration in sedimentary basins using stable isotopes and trace elements
- Carbonate aquifer



Hydrology

Dr. David K. Kreamer

Department of Geoscience

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Expertise:

Environmental Contamination

Groundwater dependent ecosystems , spring sustainability

Water and International Security

Environmental Contamination



Contaminant Transport Studies – Column tests to determine flow and leachate from Superfund landfill sites



Radioactive waste migration investigations

Spring/ Ecosystem Sustainability

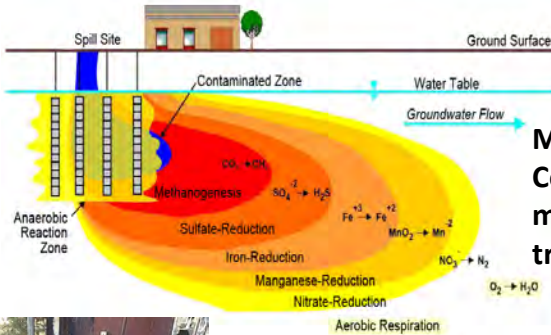
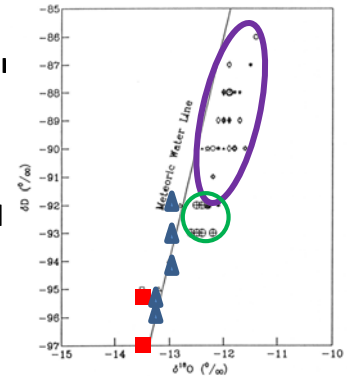
Research on Springs in Grand Canyon National Park



Lake Studies – limnological surveys in western U.S., Europe, and Africa



Groundwater tracking, tracing, dating with isotopes and trace elements



Modeling Contaminant migration and transformation



Mine waste, Arizona



Polluted well, South Africa, non aqueous phase liquids

- ❑ Contaminant assessment, forensics, remediation, physical and numerical modeling
- ❑ Groundwater tracking, tracing and dating with isotopes, trace element chemistry to identify and protect vulnerable groundwater dependent ecosystems

Water and International Security



Presentations to U.S. Congress, and National Academy of Sciences – International Hydrologic Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



Groundwater training in Zimbabwe



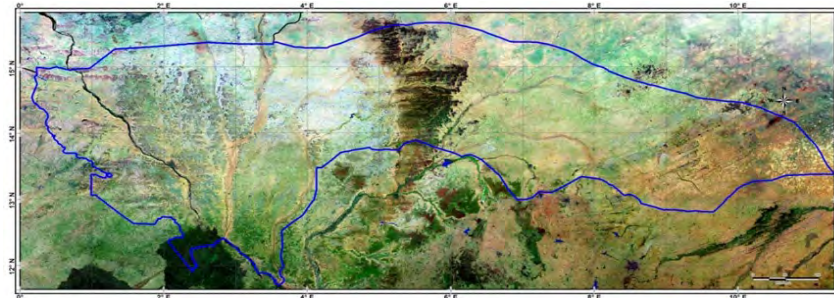
Water supply studies Ghana

Negev Desert, Israel



Drilling Technology Course, South Africa

Short Course on Water Quality to Iraqi Ministry of the Environment – Baghdad



Satellite remote sensing to locate groundwater reserves in southern Niger - Mosaic of 66 Landsat 8 images in colored composition 7, 5, 3, with radiometric balancing. The study area is within the blue zone



- Using innovative methods to find clean water sources, improve sanitation
- Provide training and capacity building, reducing conflict, increasing opportunity

Climate Science and Paleoclimatology

Matthew S. Lachniet

Professor

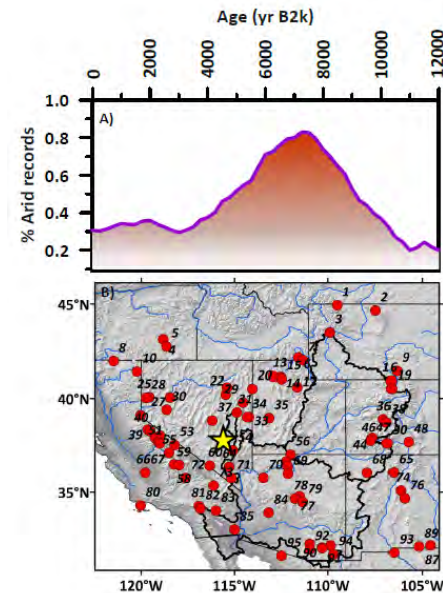
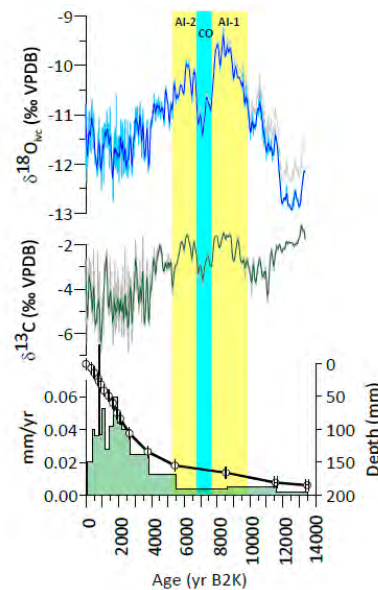
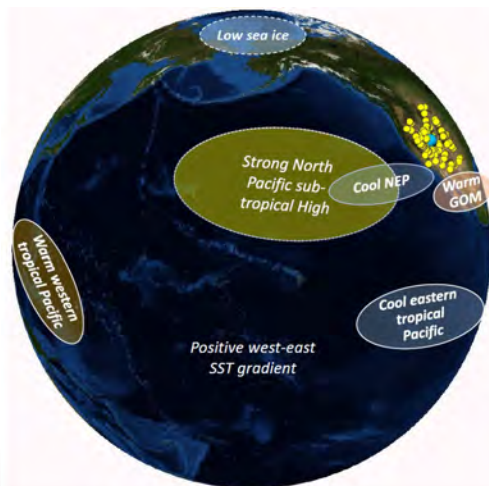
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Paleoclimatology

- Study of the causes, timing, and consequences of climate change on timescales ranging from decades to millennia
- Cause of aridity in the Great Basin and Western United States
- Influence of ocean temperatures on precipitation in Nevada
- Cave archives of past climate with sites in Nevada, Mexico, Central America, and elsewhere



Hydrology

Dr. Michael Nicholl

Department of Geoscience

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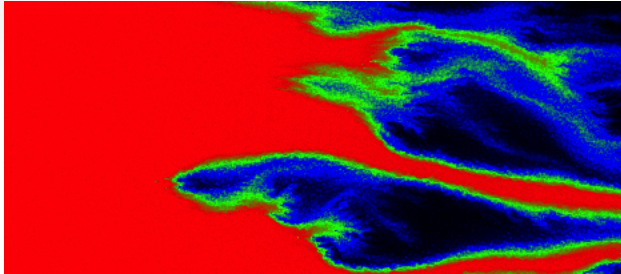
Expertise:

Unsaturated zone hydrology

Fractured rock hydrology

Environmental fluid mechanics

Fractured Rock Hydrology



False color image of a miscible displacement experiment in a single fracture



Field mapping of fracture networks
blue dye (right foreground) is from an infiltration test



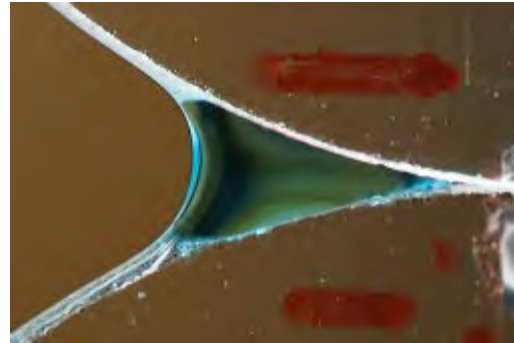
Water (blue) pooled above a fracture intersection



Isothermal flow across a single rock fracture (matrix-to-matrix flow)

- ❑ Two-phase flow and transport in fractured rock
- ❑ Laboratory experimentation, field mapping, numerical simulations
- ❑ Contaminant transport, geothermal energy, enhanced petroleum recovery

Unsaturated Porous Media



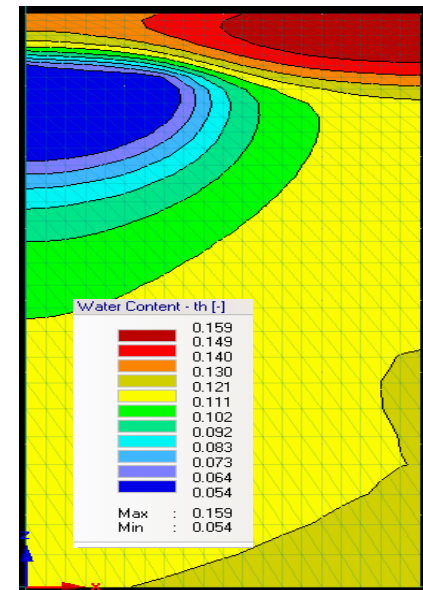
Millimeter-scale transport experiment



Hydraulic conductivity of a rock slab



Sampling Chloride as a proxy for root-driven horizontal flow



2D simulation of root-driven transport

- ❑ Challenging existing conceptual models for unsaturated and two-phase flow
- ❑ Design and execution of critical laboratory/field/numerical experiments

Dryland ecology, hydrology and climate dynamics

Dr. Matthew Petrie

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Expertise:

Vegetation ecology and near-surface hydrology

Forest regeneration

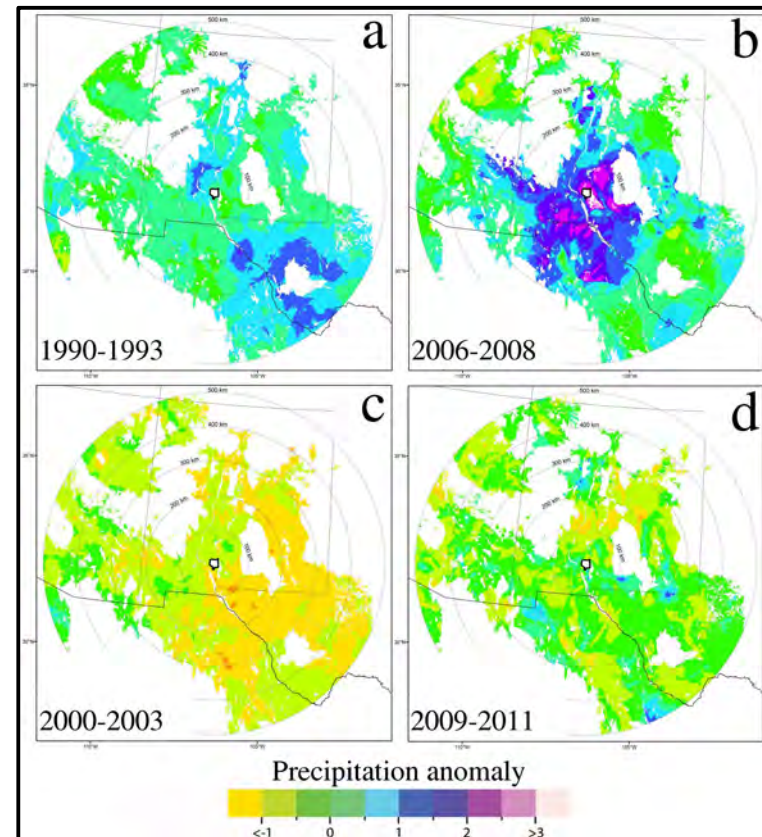
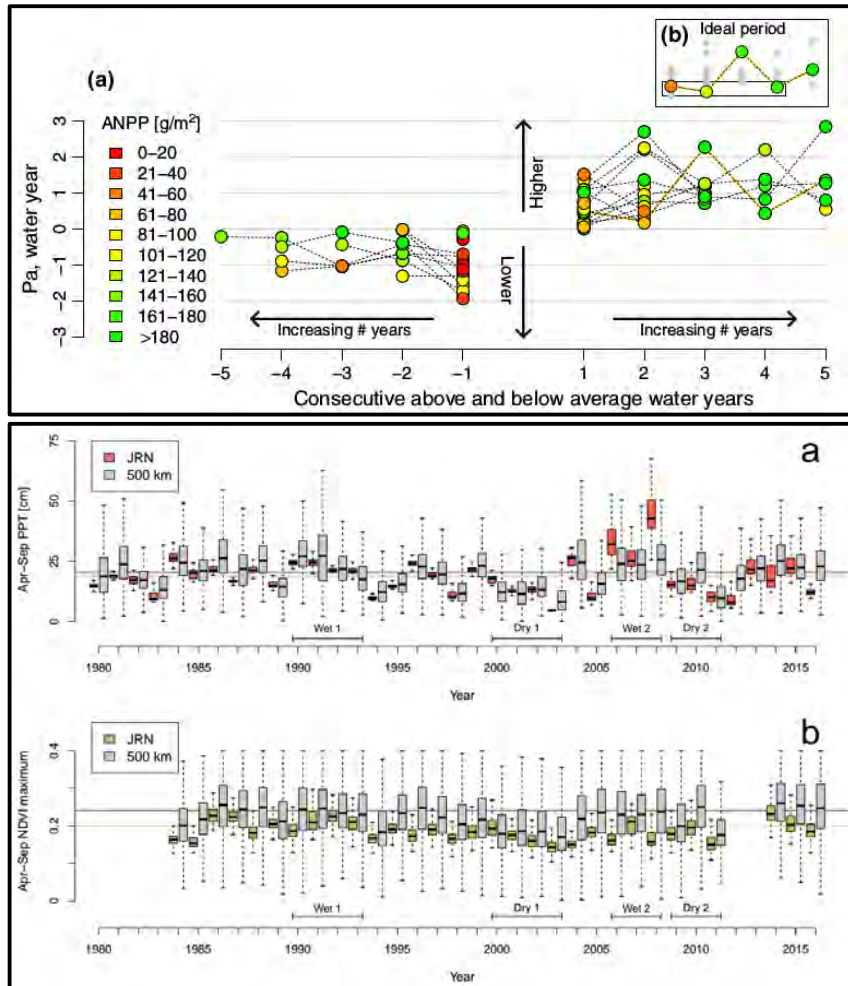
Climate dynamics and climate change forecasting

Extreme events

Landscape ecology

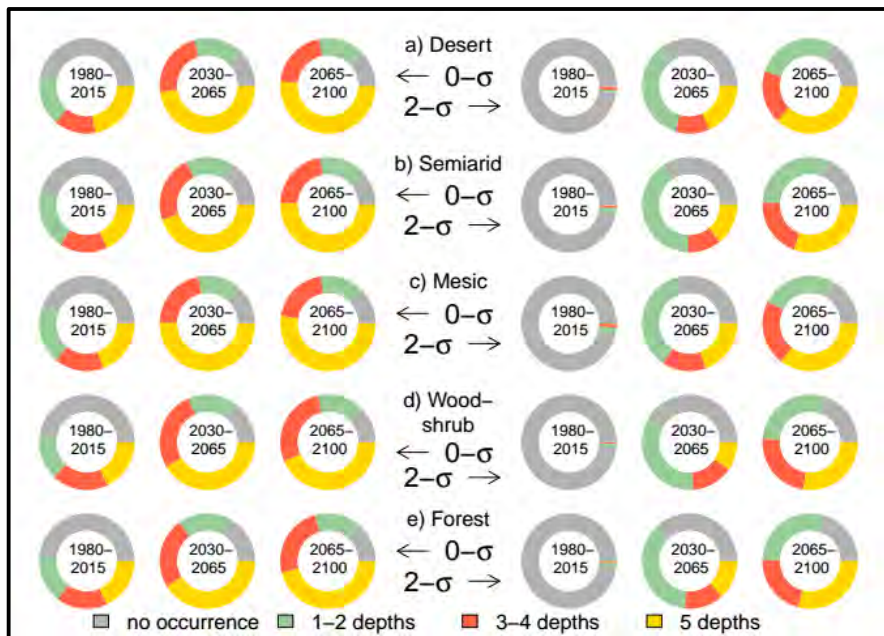
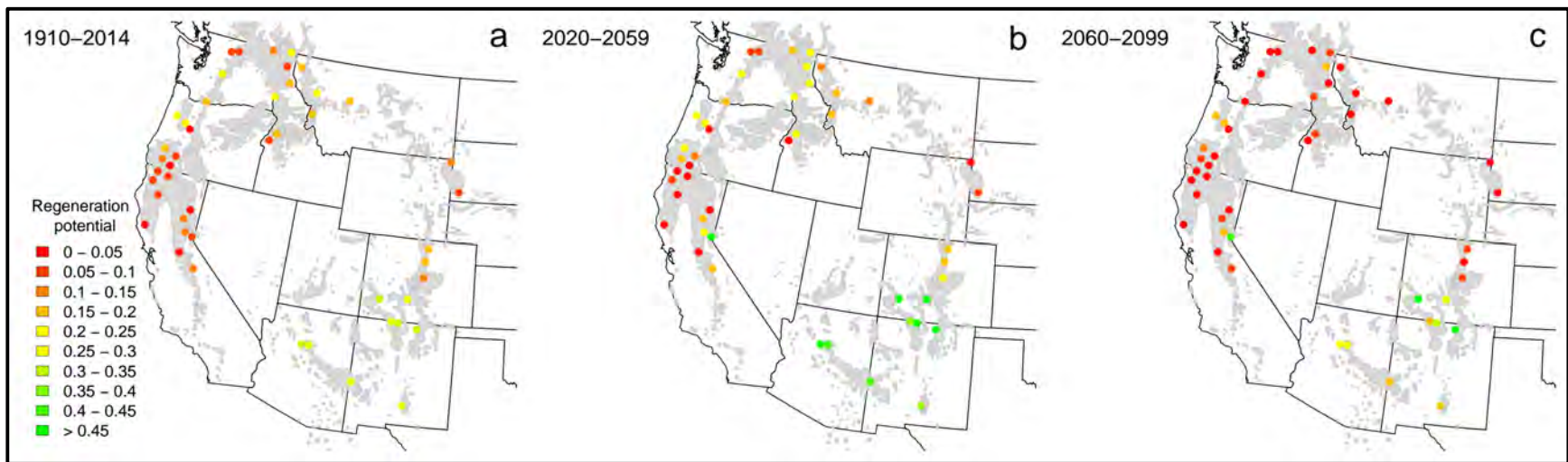
Manipulative field experimentation

Linking extreme climate events and ecological dynamics across space and time



Above: Disentangling locally- and regionally-observed ecological responses to multiyear high and low rainfall periods. Multiyear periods are a key component of understanding climate impacts to arid and semiarid regions. Our research focuses on the physical mechanisms that shape ecological responses, providing a foundation for understanding the effects of local and regional extreme events in a changing climate.

Forecasting climate change impacts



Above: Natural forest regeneration may decline substantially throughout the western US in the 21st century. We study how climate, landscape properties, and the stress tolerance of tree populations will shape the future of western forests.

Left: Forecasts for increasing belowground extreme temperature events in a changing climate. We use downscaled climate model projections to forecast the increasing occurrence of moderate (0- σ) and very high (2- σ) extreme temperature events throughout multiple depths in the soil profile for ecosystems of the central and western US.

Computational biology and the physiology of plants

Dr. Paul J Schulte

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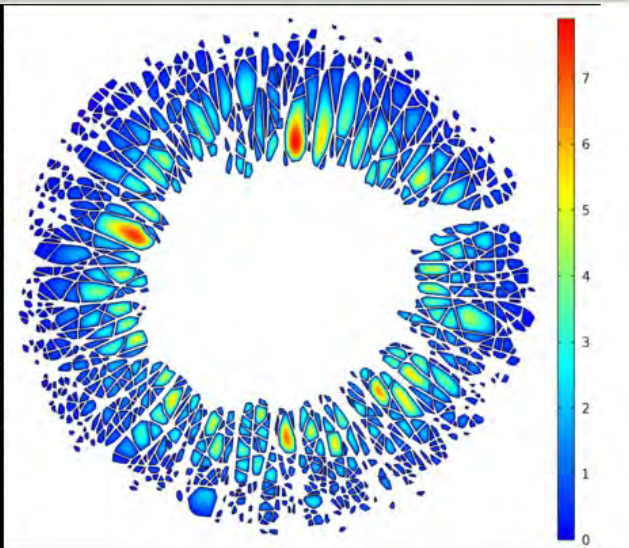
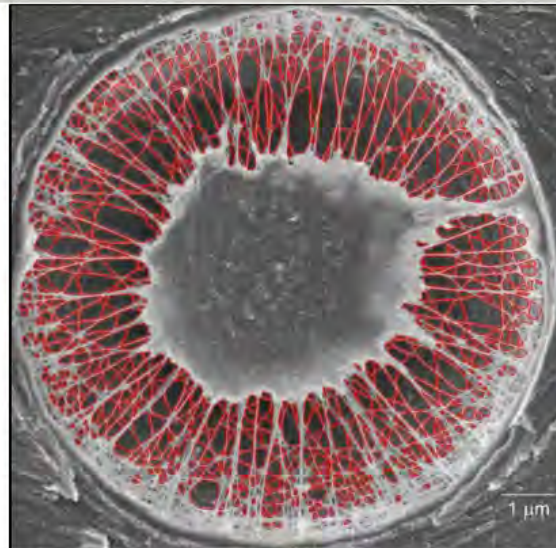
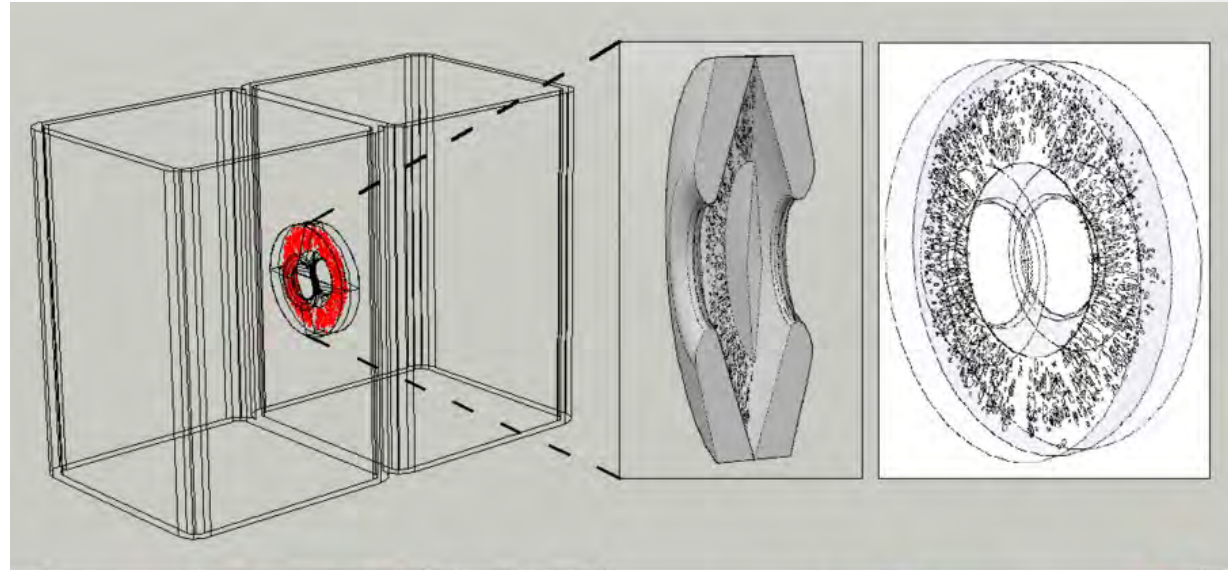
Expertise

- Plant water relations and transport processes
- Computational fluid dynamics
- Anatomy of transport tissues in plants

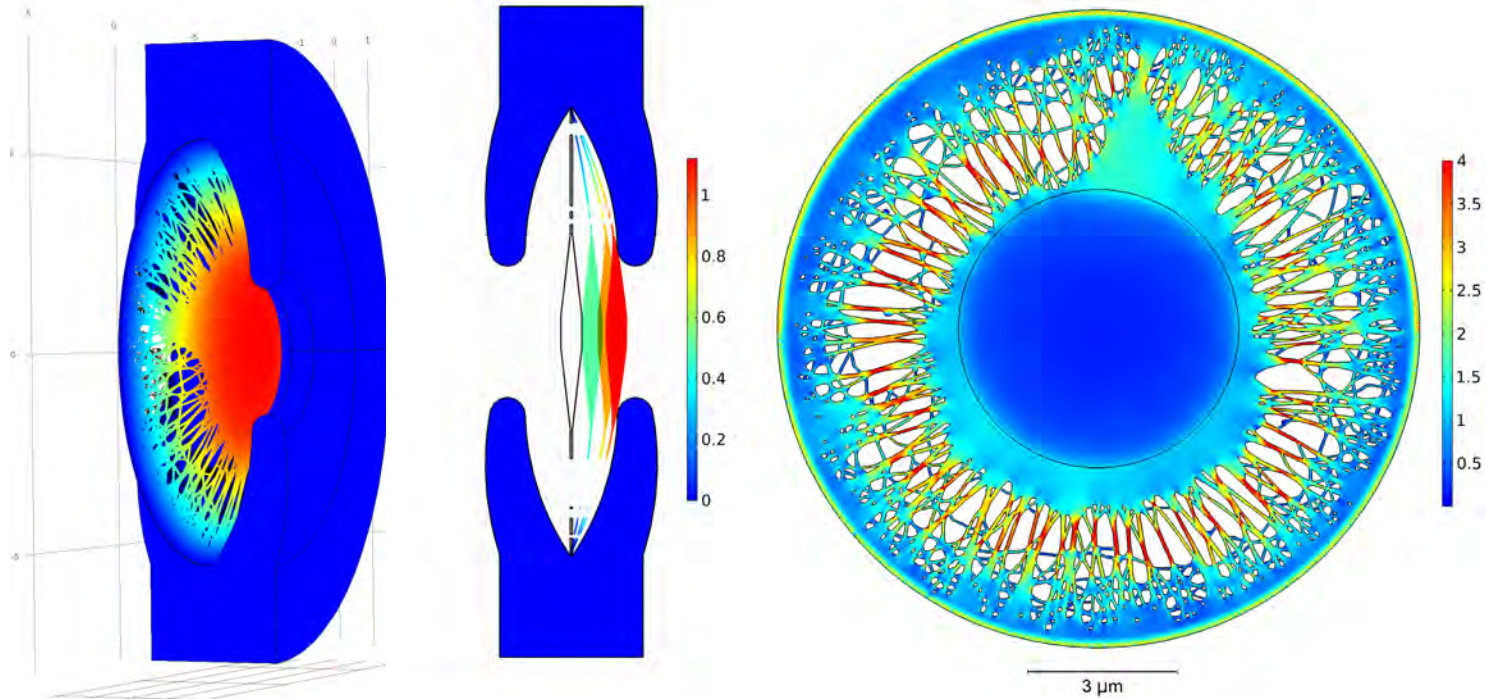
Fluid dynamics of flow between cells

Computer models and mathematical approaches to studying transport processes can help us understand the roles that these structures play in the flow of water from roots to the leaves of tall trees.

These images show work based on a computational fluid dynamics approach to flow through pits in conifer tracheids.



Biomechanics of valves in plant cells



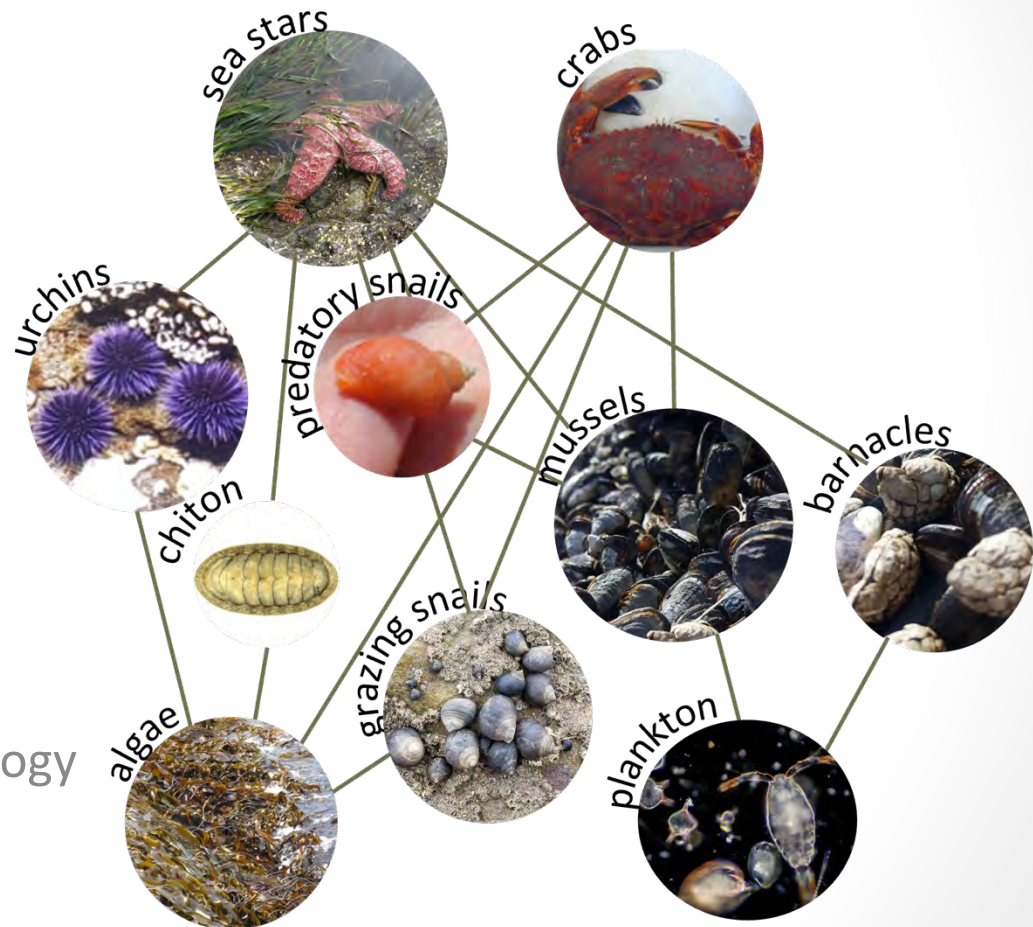
Water flows along the xylem in conifer trees from cell-to-cell through small openings called pits. The pits in many species contain structures that appear to act as valves that prevent air from spreading and blocking the transport system. The above figures show results from solid mechanics modeling of the pressures that are required to deflect the valve and seal the pit.

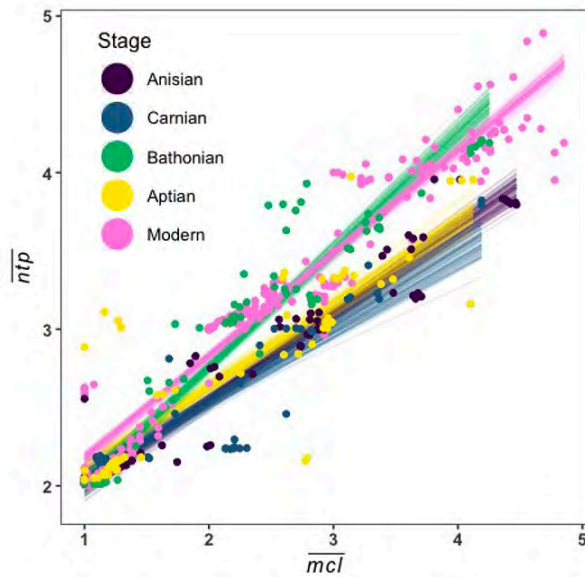
Paleoecology

- **Dr. Carrie L. Tyler, Ph.D.**
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Expertise

- Marine invertebrates
- Taphonomy
- Food webs
- Conservation Paleobiology
- Predation





Marine food web structure from the Bathonian Stage (168 mya) resembles a modern Jamaican reef, but not the ecosystem before or after it.

A better understanding of trophic position is needed for restoration planning, as communities may be so severely altered that restoring species or interactions may no longer be possible.

Banker *et al.* 2022 <https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2022.983374>

Fossil food webs before and after an invasion show changes in ecosystem dynamics, and invaders destabilized the ecosystem.

Conservation efforts may need to focus on preserving functional diversity if more diverse ecosystems are not inherently more stable.

Kempf *et al.* 2020

<https://doi.org/10.1017/pab.2020.26>

