

Ecosystem Services of Restored Freshwater Wetlands of the Agricultural Midwest: Measurement & Valuation

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Wetland Services

- Nutrient (N,P) sinks and transformers
- Carbon sequestration
- Biodiversity & habitat
- Flood abatement



Wetland Loss

- More than 90% of depressional, floodplain and riparian wetlands.
- Increased nutrient loading, freshwater and coastal eutrophication and hypoxia.

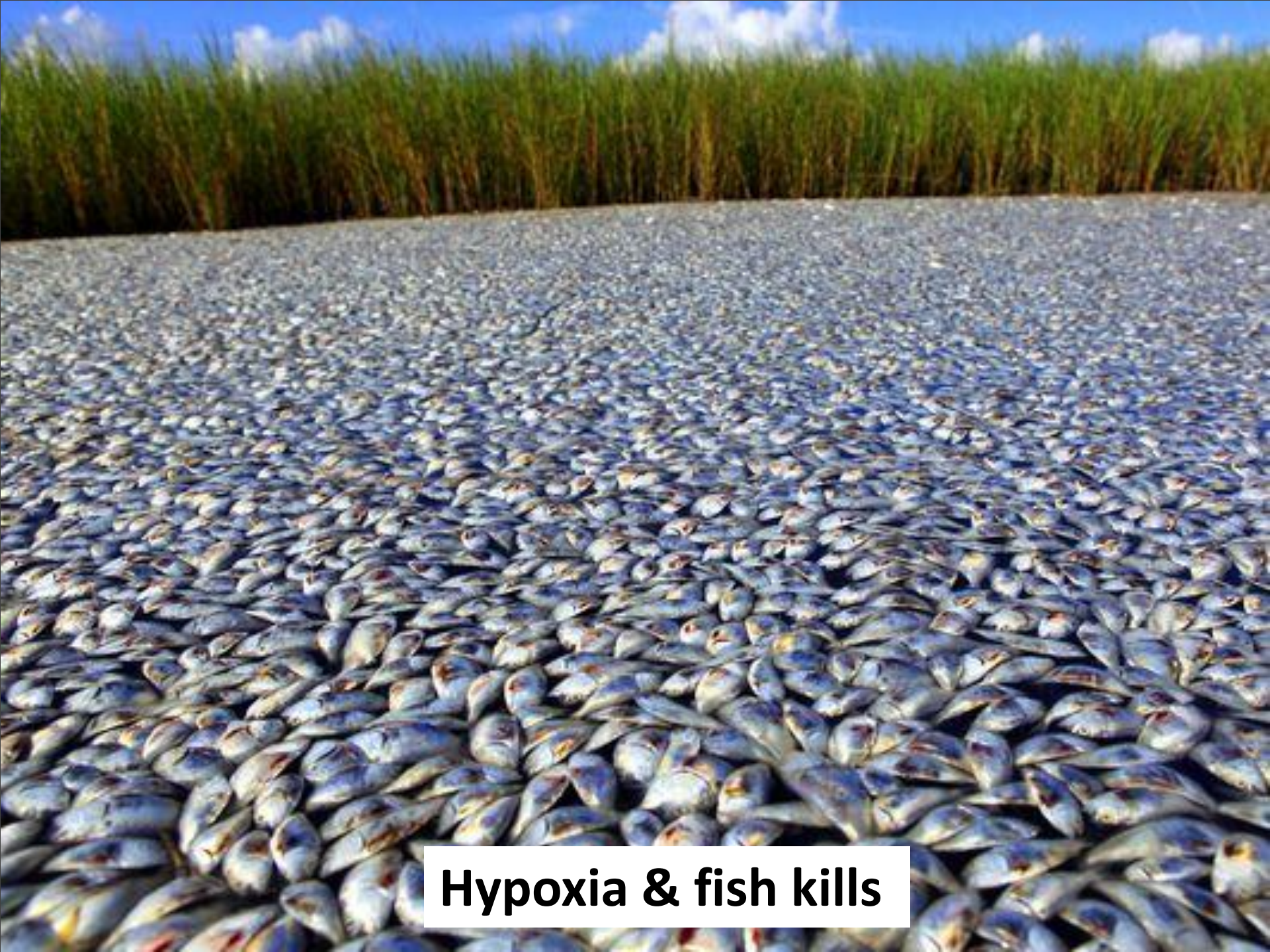




Nutrient enriched stream



Coastal eutrophication



Hypoxia & fish kills

USDA Farm Bill

Wetland and Riparian Restoration

- USDA Farm Bill- Wetland Reserve Program (WRP – water quality & habitat) and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP – erosion control).
- Over 100,000 ha of WRP and CRP restoration in the Glaciated Interior Plain (GIP) since 2000.
 - Approximately 0.2% of estimated loss

Objectives

- I. *Do restored wetlands (and riparian buffers) provide ecosystem services (**water quality improvement, C sequestration, biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions**) comparable to natural counterparts?*
- II. *What are the economic benefits (\$\$\$) of restoring these services? (C sequestration, N, P accumulation)*



U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Resources Inventory and Assessment Division
 Washington, D.C. October 2008

Map ID: 9726

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service,
 U.S. Geological Survey Digital Elevation Model data

Wetland Restoration...



...means plugging ditches



10 year-old restored wetland



Riparian Restoration...



...means planting trees



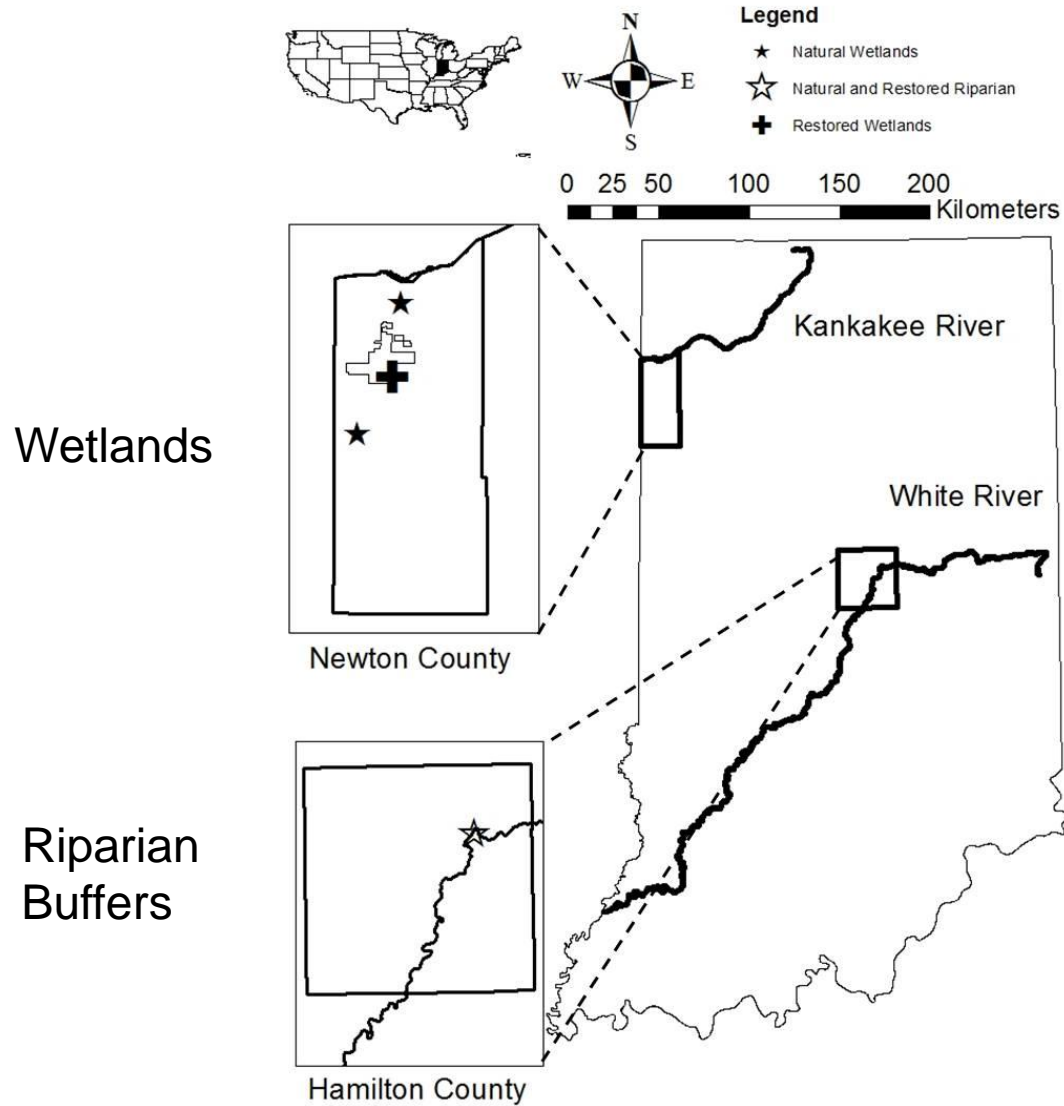
4 year-old restored riparian buffer



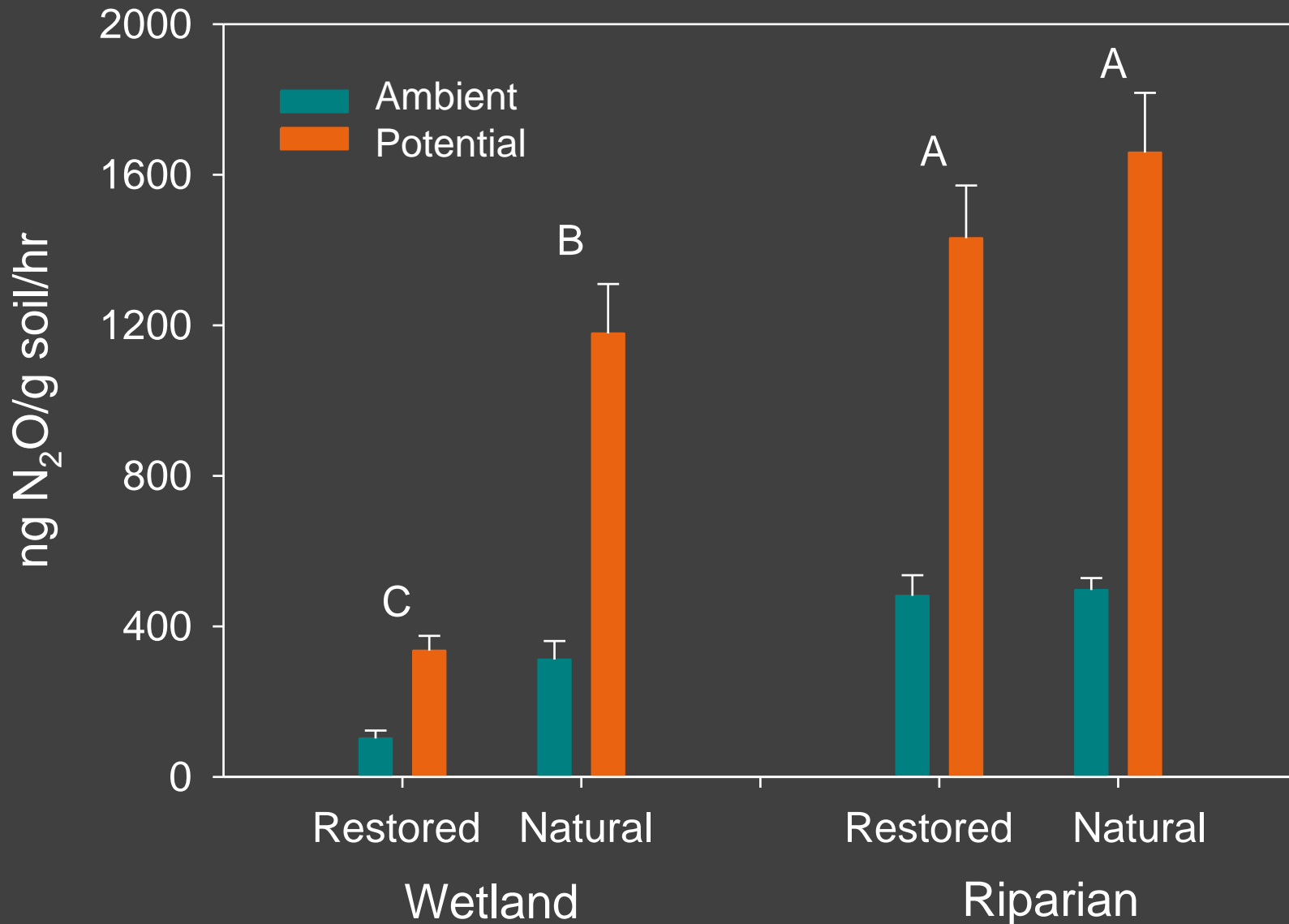


Forested Riparian Buffer

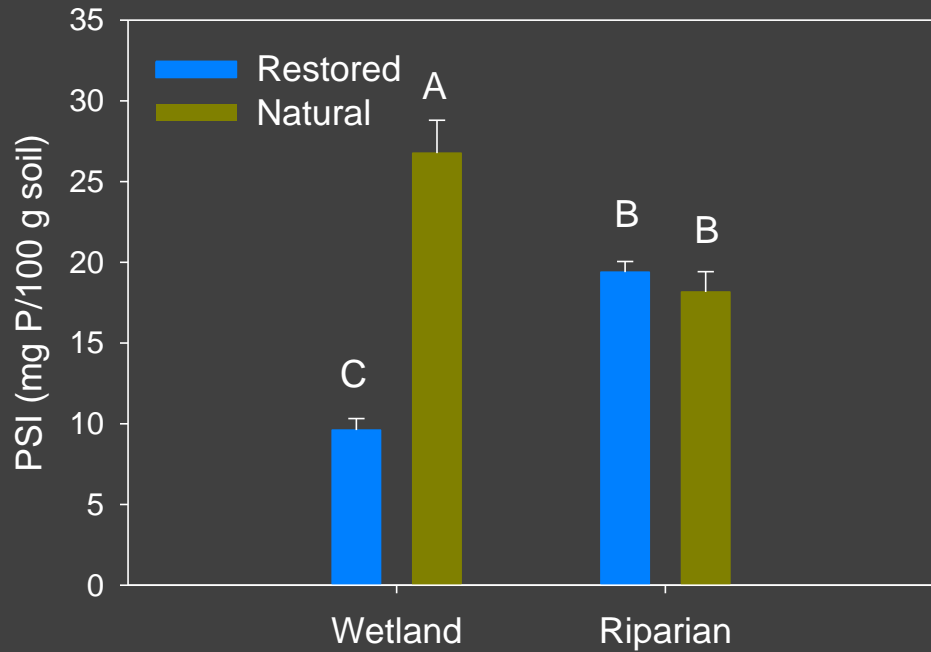
Study Sites



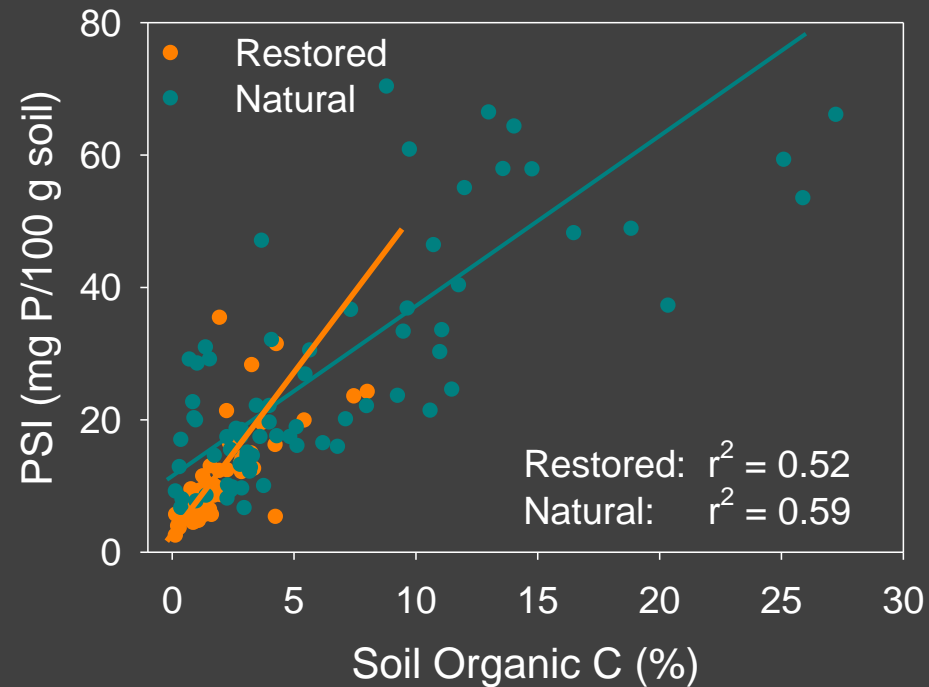
Water Quality (Denitrification)



Water Quality (P Sorption)



Wetlands



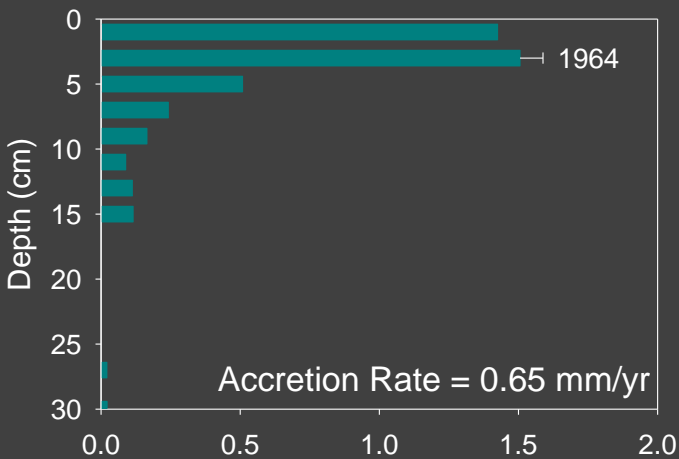
Measurement of Carbon Sequestration

- Fallout from nuclear weapons testing
- ^{137}Cs marker layer
- Provides soil accretion rate, C sequestration, N,P accumulation

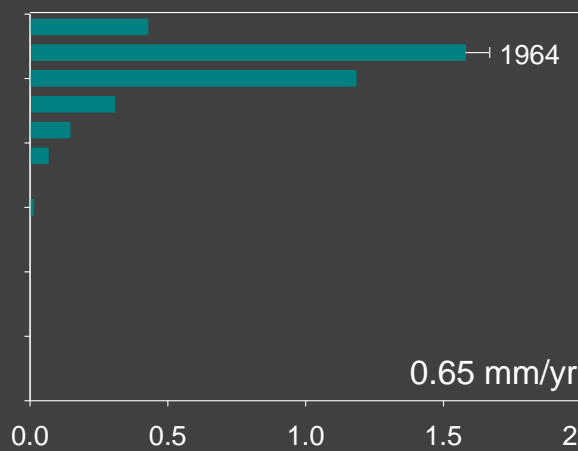


Soil Accretion in Natural Systems

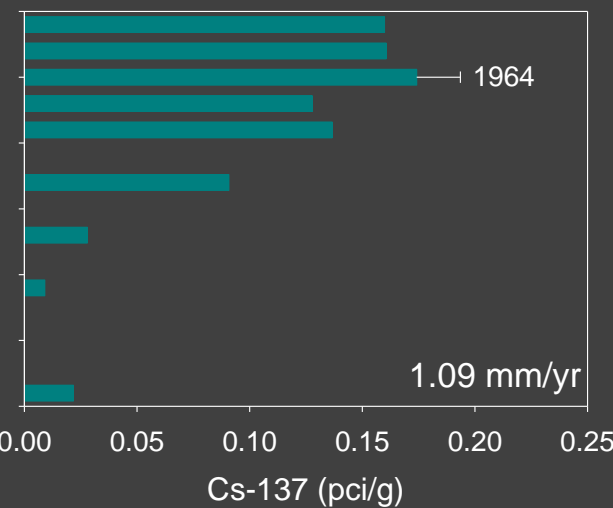
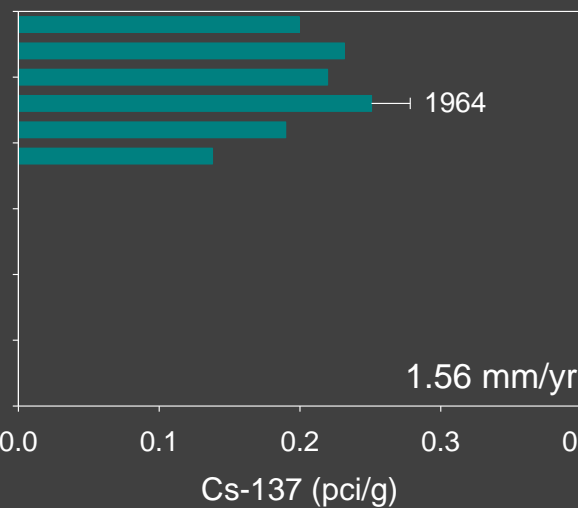
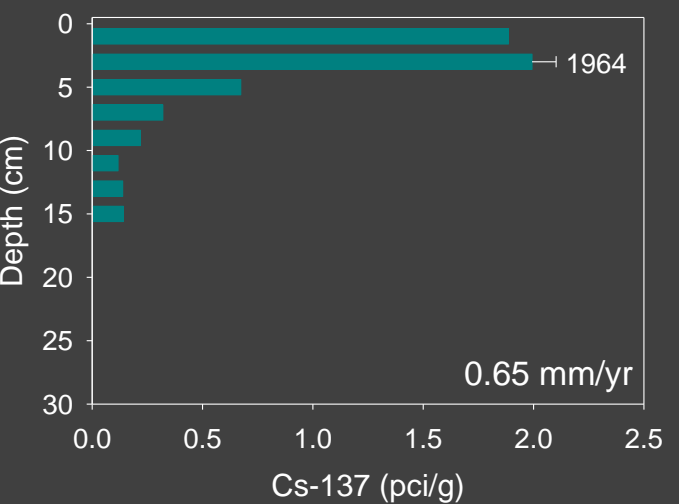
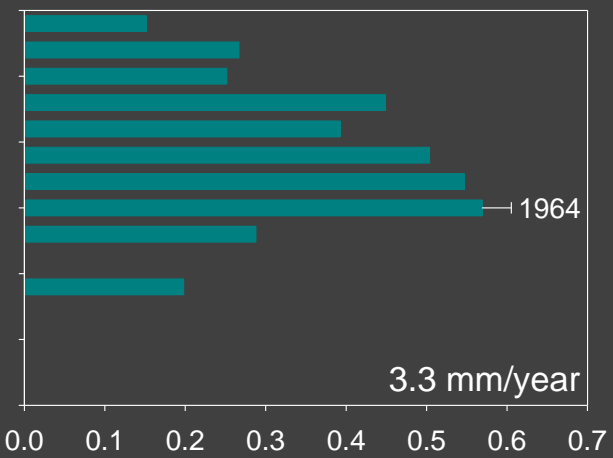
Depressional Wetland



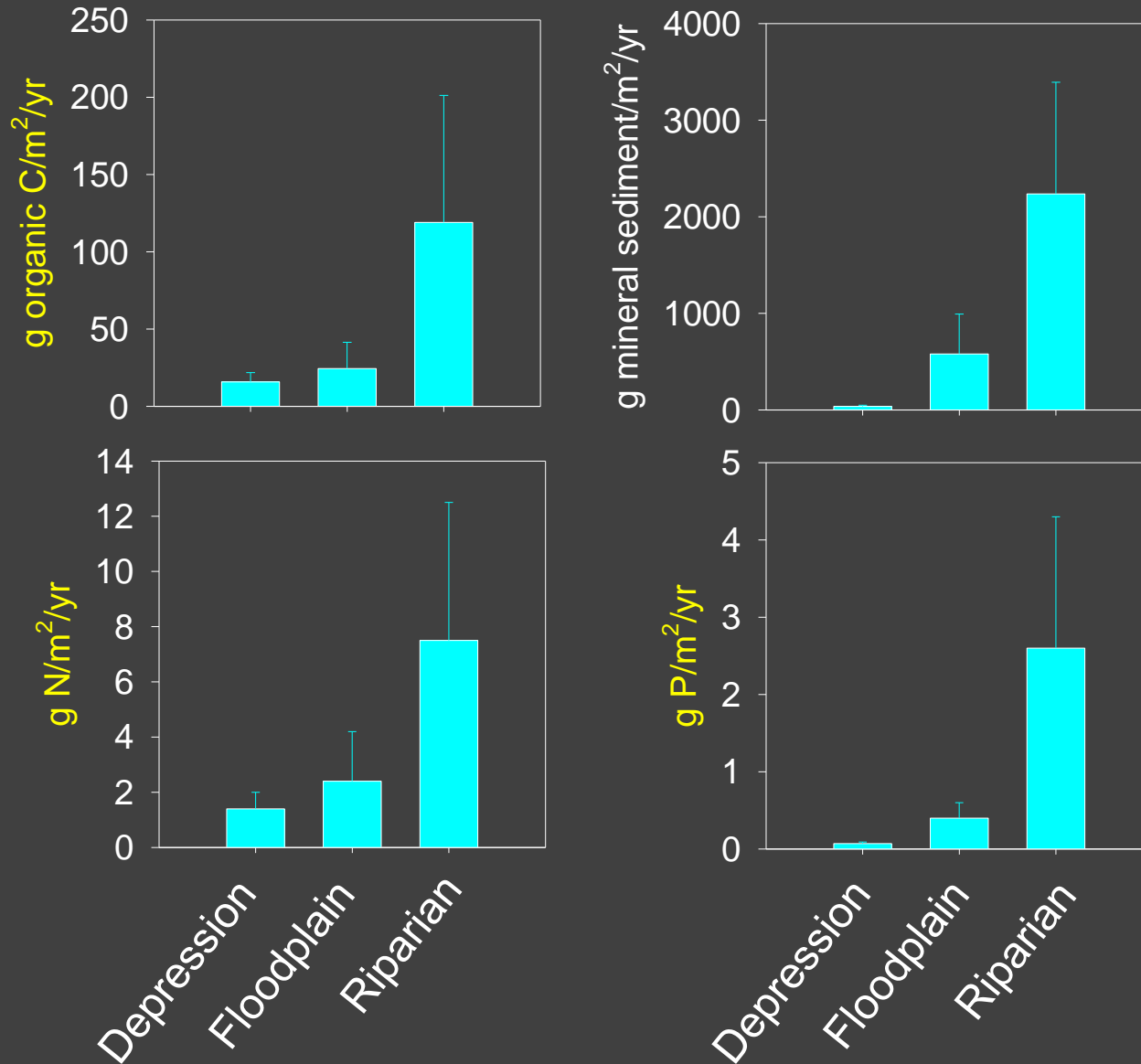
Floodplain Wetland



Riparian Buffer



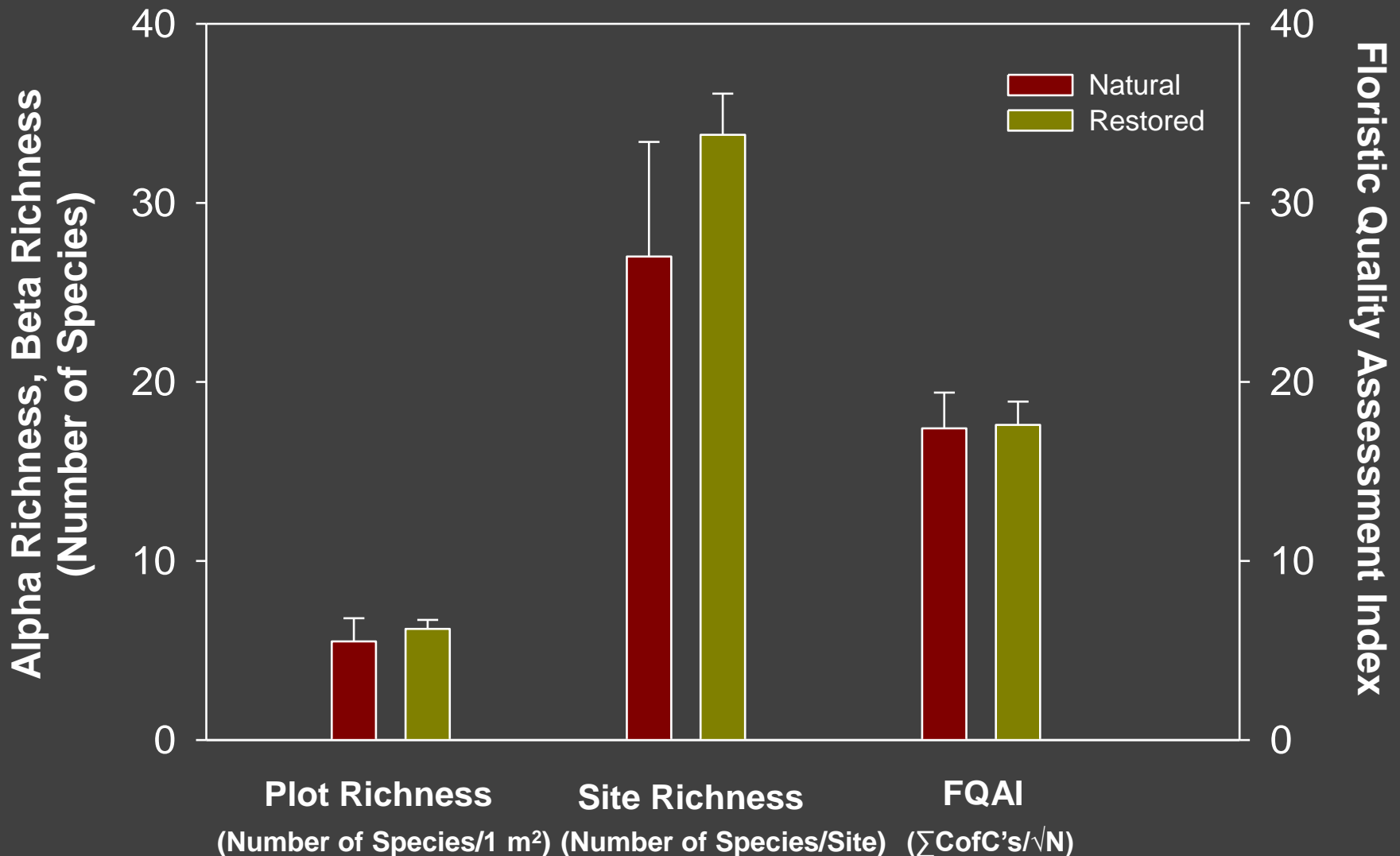
Carbon Sequestration and N, P Accumulation (Natural Systems)



Plant Biodiversity (Wetlands)



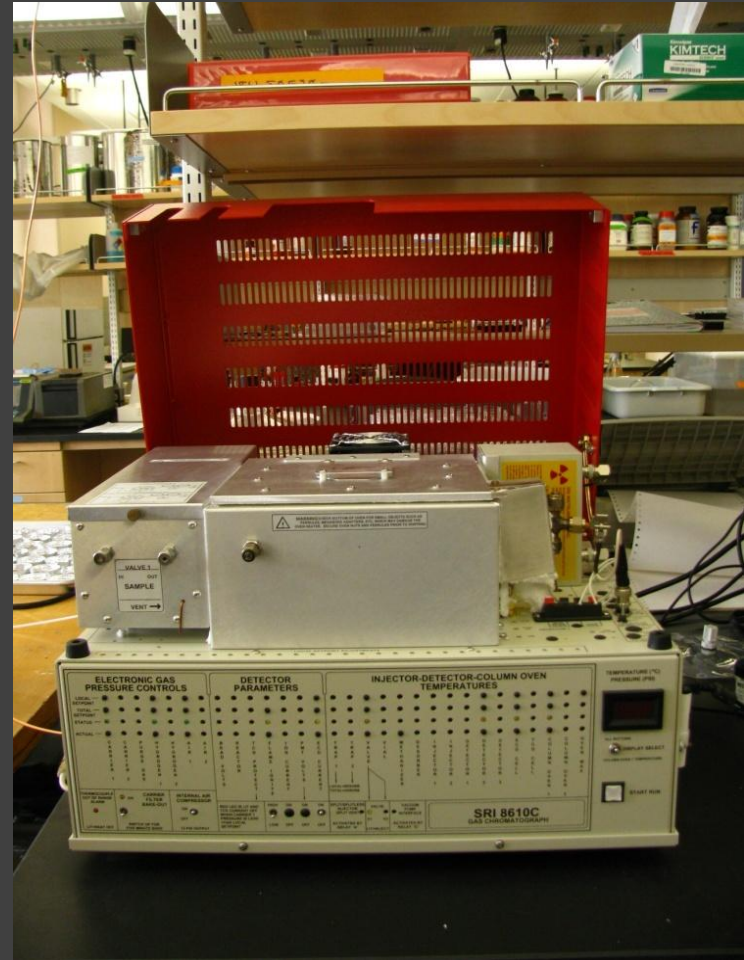
Species Richness and Floristic Quality



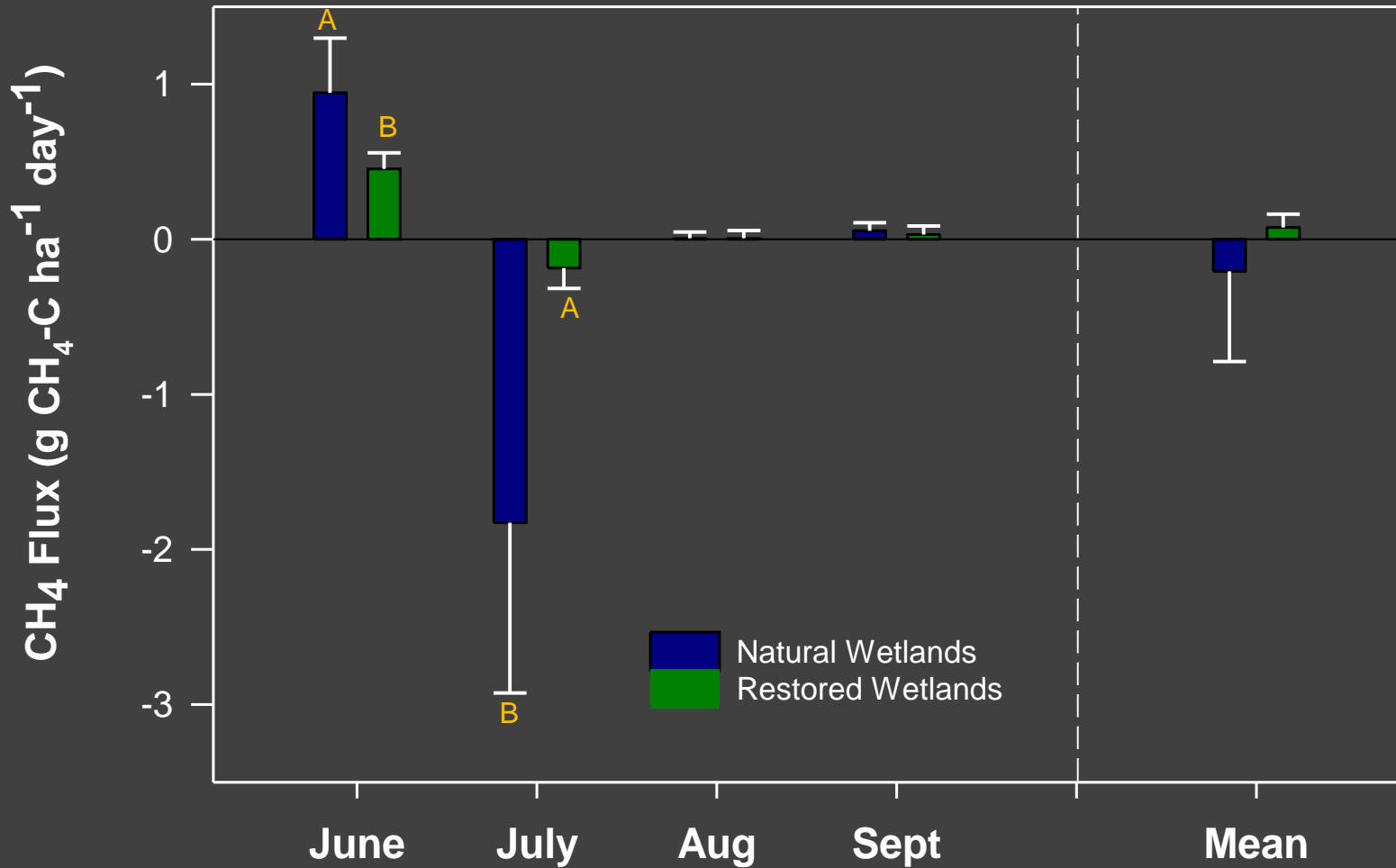
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Wetlands)



Anaerobic Incubations & Static Flux Chamber Measurements



Chamber- CH₄



Questions

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- II. *What are the economic benefits (\$\$\$) of restoring these services? (C sequestration, N, P accumulation)*

Carbon and Nutrient (N, P) Trading Credits

	Carbon¹ (\$ t C)	Nitrogen² (\$ kg N)	Phosphorus³ (\$ kg P)
Credit	0.18 - 33	21 - 97	313

¹ Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) - European Union (EU)

² Ribaudo et al. 2005

³ NC Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources

\$ Value of C Sequestration & N,P Accumulation

(GIP – Corn Belt)

<i>Ha Restored</i> ¹	100,000
Carbon (\$/yr)	900 -163,000
Nitrogen (\$/yr)	83 - 383 x 10 ⁶
Phosphorus (\$/yr)	444 x 10 ⁶

¹ Since 2000.

Sequestration/accumulation calculated using the mean value of wetlands and riparian buffers.

Conclusions

- Restored wetlands contribute less to WQ improvement than natural wetlands. Restored riparian buffers are comparable to natural buffers.
- Plant biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions are comparable in restored and natural wetlands. Emissions are low.
- **Most economic valuation is linked to WQ improvement,** not much to C sequestration.

