



Quantifying and Valuing Floodplain Nutrient and Sediment Retention

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A Community on Ecosystem Services

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Interdisciplinary Team

Ecologists

Geographers

Hydrologists

Economists



Research Team Photo

Why Floodplains?

- Floodplains are at the intersection of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems AND are **biogeochemical hotspots** for nutrient processing
- BUT we have **limited information** on ecosystem service values applicable to local decisions makers



Floodplain Ecosystem Services

What is the capacity of floodplain to **retain sediment and nutrients** and provide critical ecosystem services to local and downstream communities?



Ecosystem Services Flow

Link loads
to water quality

Link water quality
to final services

Valuing final
services



Lower nutrient and
sediment loads



Improved water
quality



Opportunity to:

- view the environment
- to swim, wade, boat
- catch fish



Willingness
to Pay for
recreation



Proxy
Replacement
costs of
wastewater
treatment

Floodplain Sediment Balance

**Floodplain
Sediment
Deposition**
(kg/m/yr)

—

**Bank
Sediment
Erosion**
(kg/m/yr)

=

**Net
Sediment
Retention**
(kg/m/yr)



Deposition

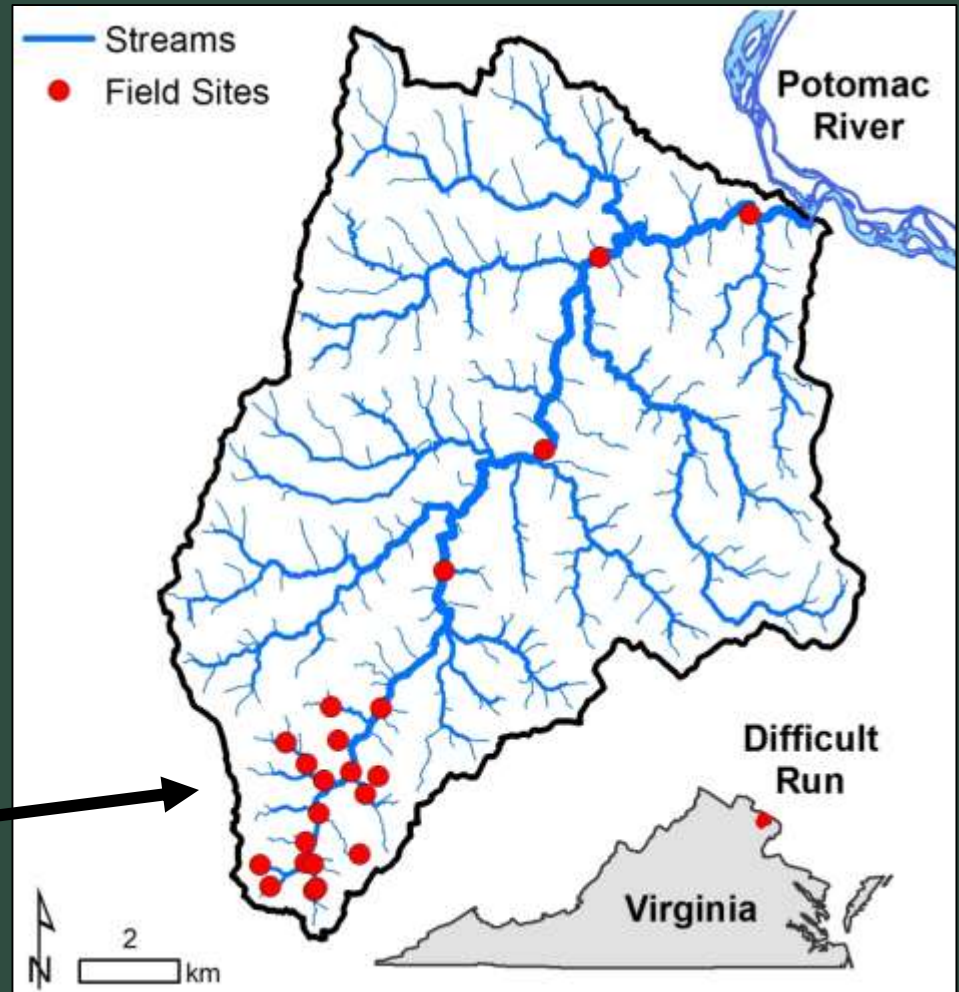


Bank Erosion

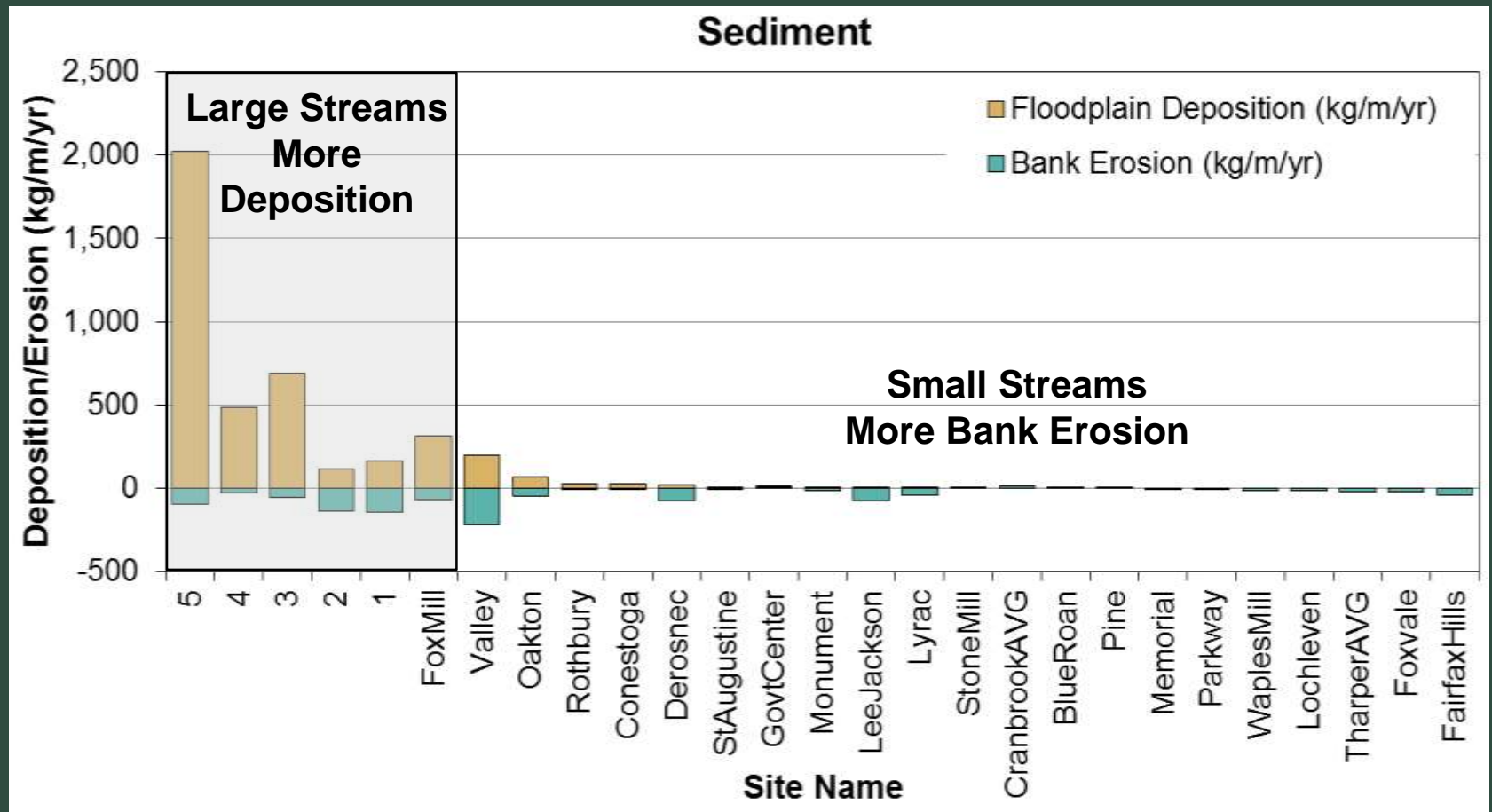
Photo courtesy of Greg Noe

Study Area: Difficult Run, Virginia

- 150 km² watershed
- Piedmont of Virginia
- Drains into Potomac River
- 33% forested
- 15% developed

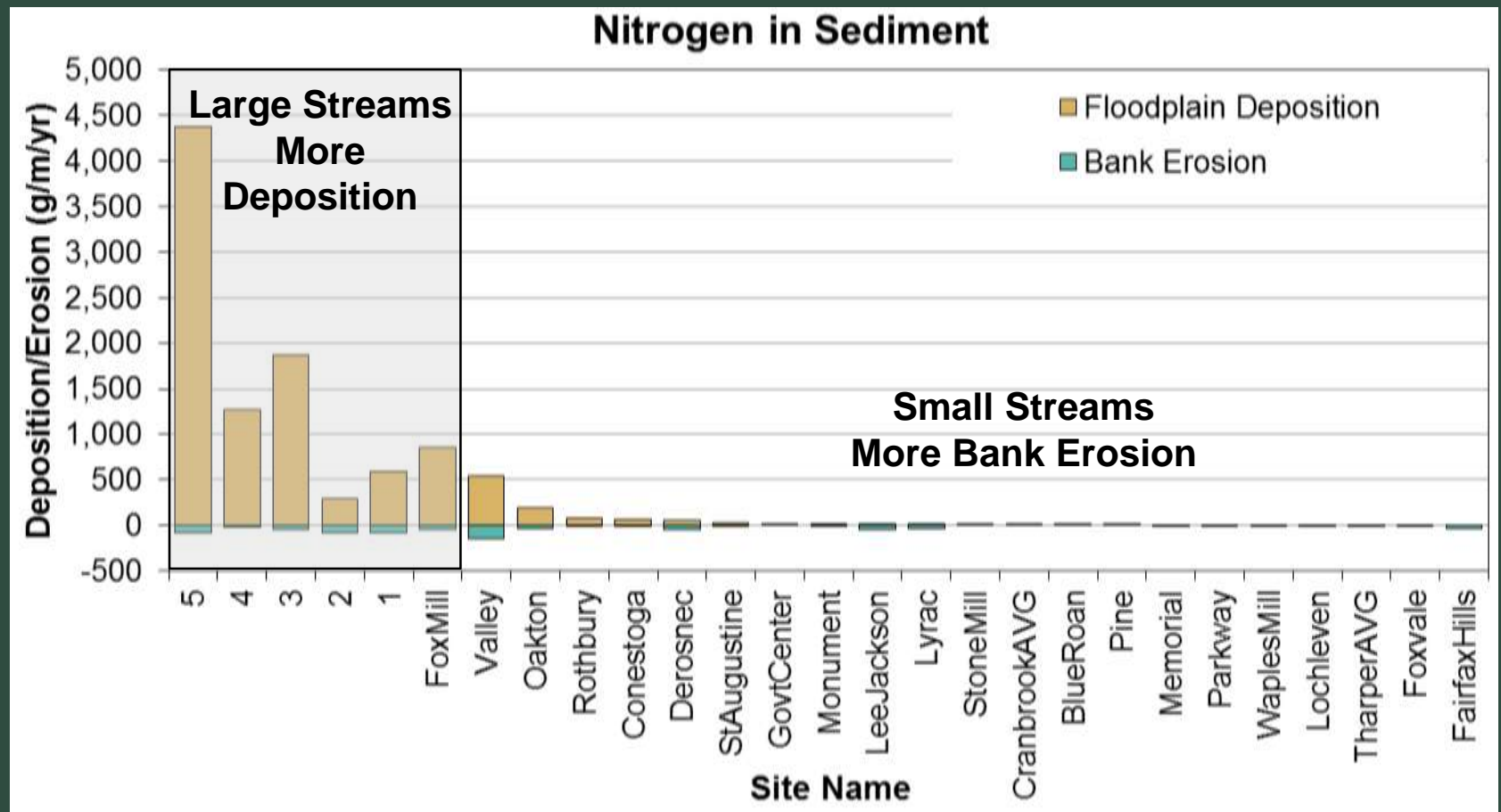


Field Estimates of Sediment Flux



Data Sources: Updated Hupp et al. *Geomorphology* 2013 (5 mainstem)
Gellis et al. *Geomorphology* 2017 (17 headwater)

Field Estimates of Nitrogen Flux

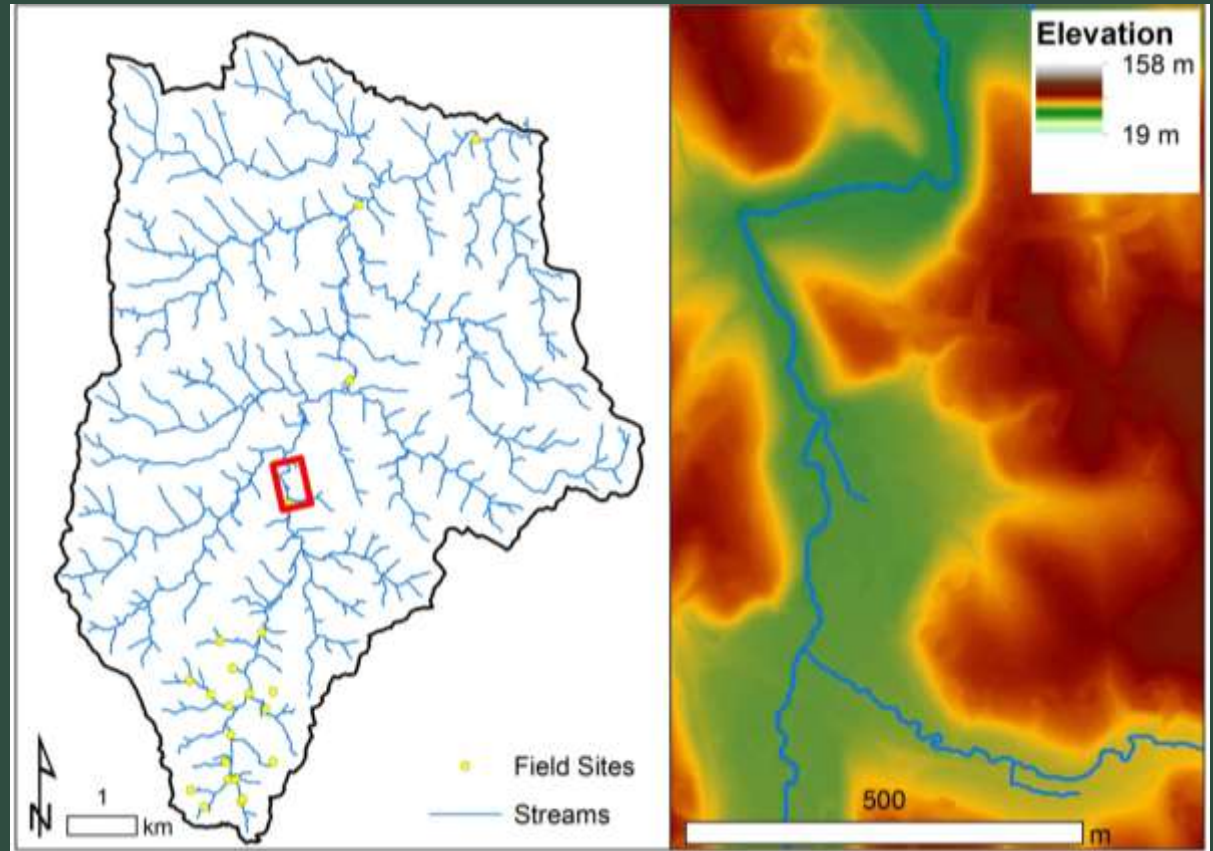


Data Sources: Updated Hupp et al. *Geomorphology* 2013 (5 mainstem)
Gellis et al. *Geomorphology* 2017 (17 headwater)

Stream Channel Characteristics

Channel Metrics

- Bank height
- Bank width
- Bankfull area
- Bank angles
- Floodplain width
- Max/min floodplain elevation
- Range/SD of floodplain elevations



Scaling: Linking Field and Mapping

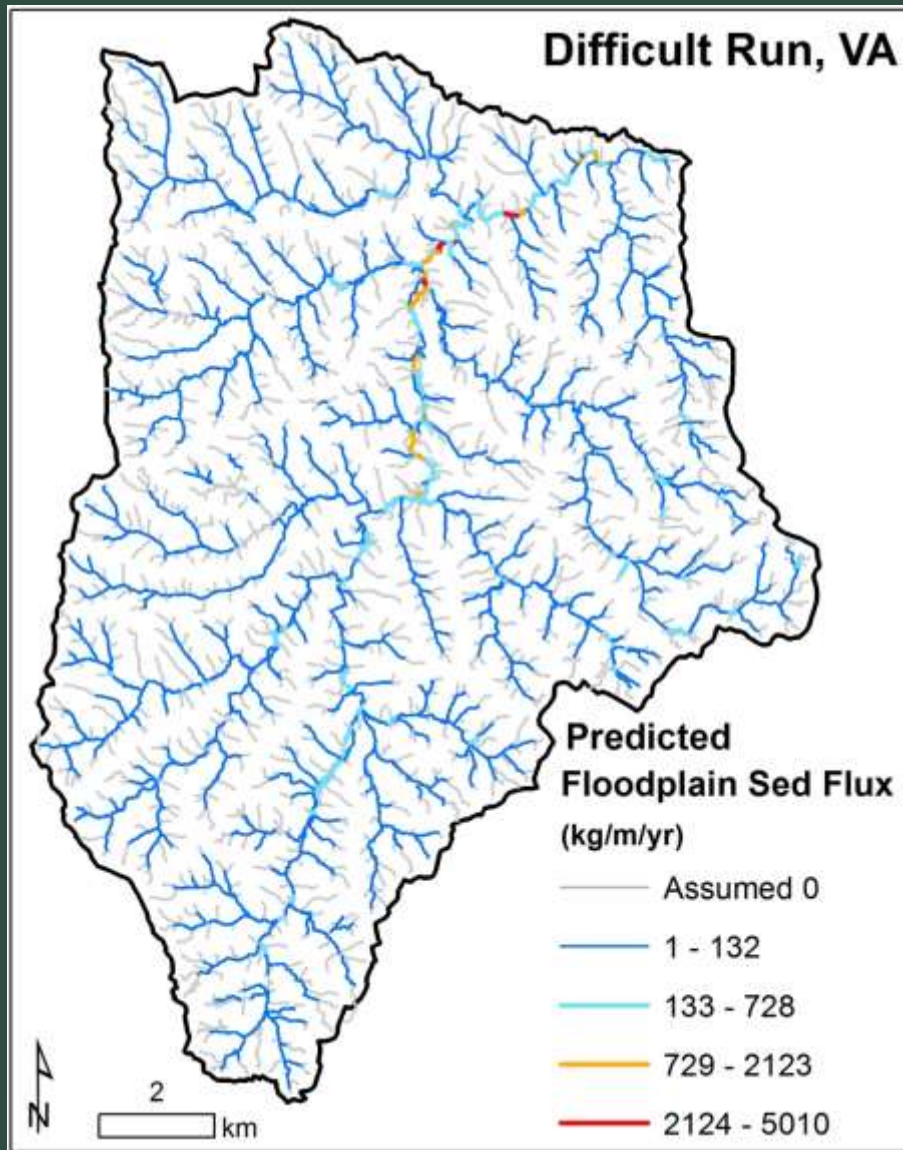
Regression Models

- **Floodplain Sediment Flux ($R^2 = 0.61$)**
 - Floodplain Net Width
 - Drainage Area
- **Bank Sediment Flux ($R^2 = 0.33$)**
 - Bank Angle
 - Bank Height/Floodplain Net Width
- **Similar models for nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon**

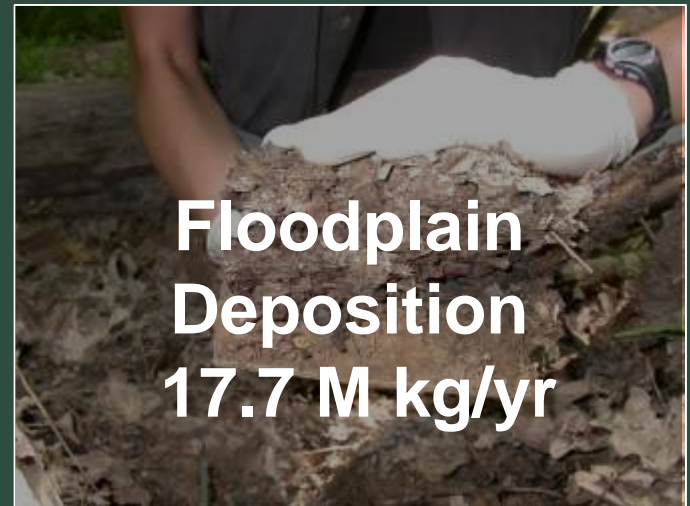


These data are preliminary and are subject to revision. They are being provided to meet the need for timely 'best science' information. The assessment is provided on the condition that neither the U.S. Geological Survey nor the United States Government may be held liable for any damages resulting from the authorized or unauthorized use of the assessment.

Spatial Pattern in Floodplain Deposition

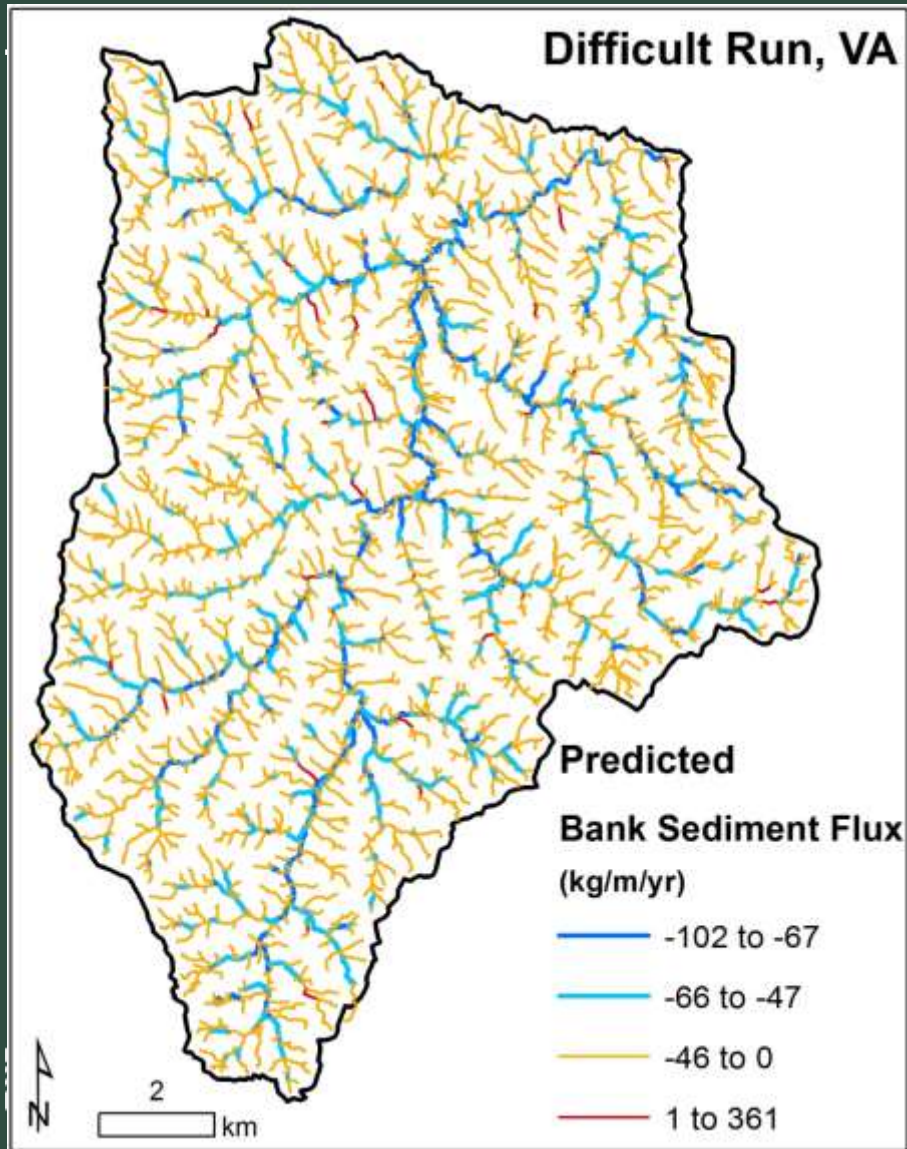


Watershed Scale Sediment Deposition



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Spatial Pattern in Bank Erosion



Watershed Scale Sediment Erosion



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Sediment Balance

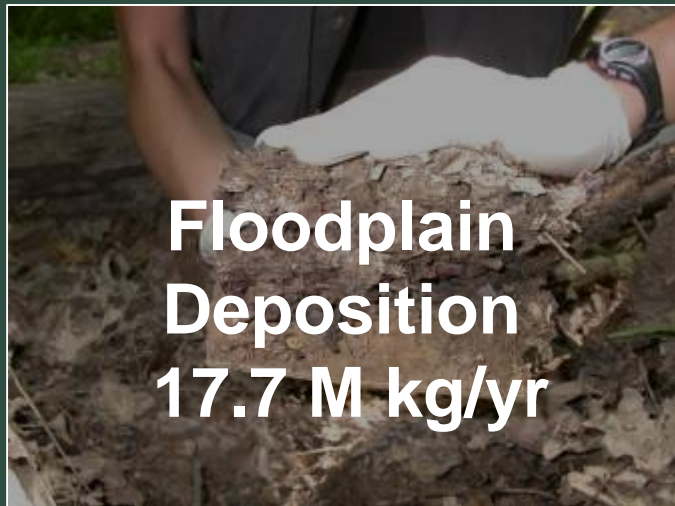
**Floodplain
Sediment
Deposition**
(kg/yr)

—

**Bank
Sediment
Erosion**
(kg/yr)

=

**Net
Sediment
Flux**
(kg/yr)



**Net
Sediment
Flux**
**- 3.3M
kg/yr**



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Sediment Nitrogen Balance

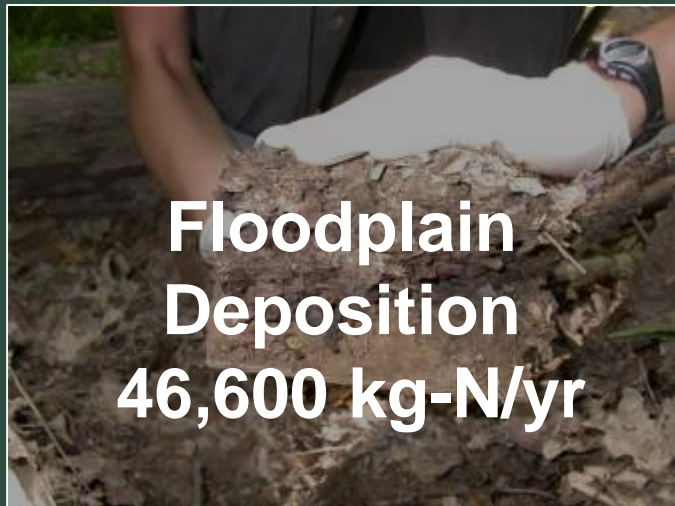
**Floodplain
Nitrogen
Deposition**
(kg-N/yr)

—

**Bank
Nitrogen
Erosion**
(kg-N/yr)

=

**Net
Nitrogen
Retention**
(kg-N/yr)



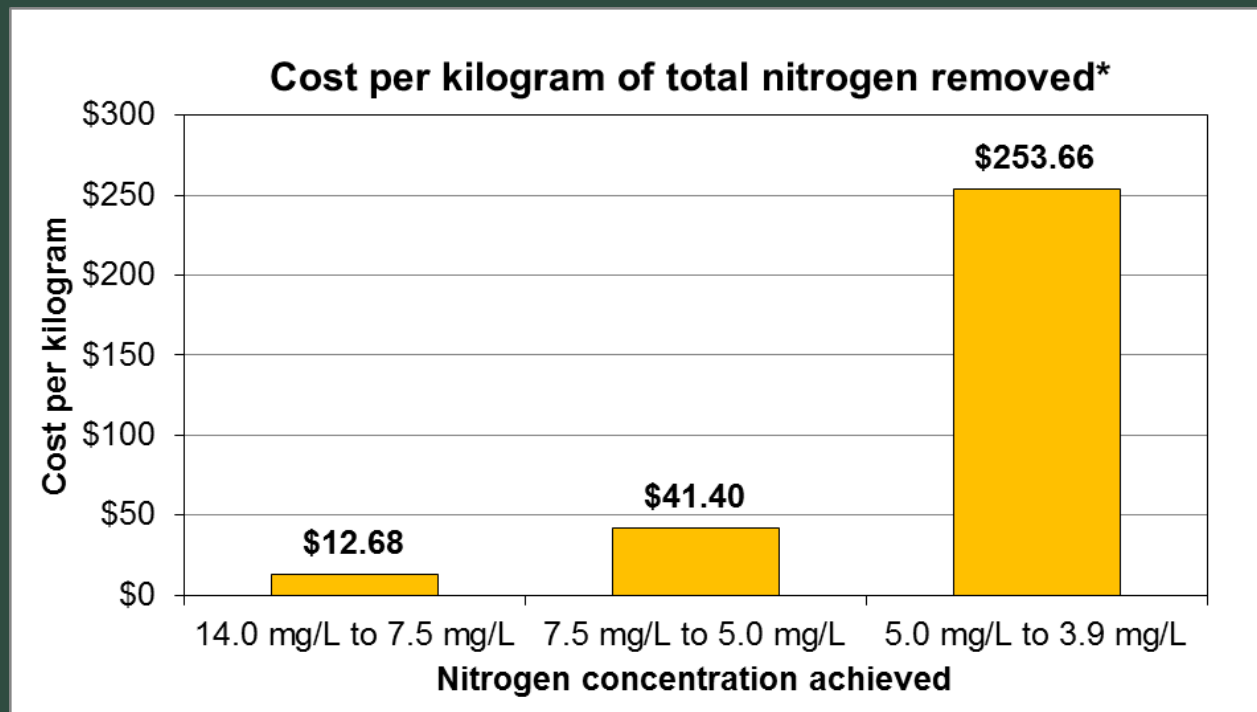
**Net
Nitrogen
Retention**
**+ 32,900
kg-N/yr**



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Replacement Cost Method

- Proxy using replacement costs of nutrient and sediment retention services provided by floodplains
- $V_e = \sum_i R_i (\text{Quantity}) * P_i (\text{Marketable Cost})$



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Preliminary Indication of Value

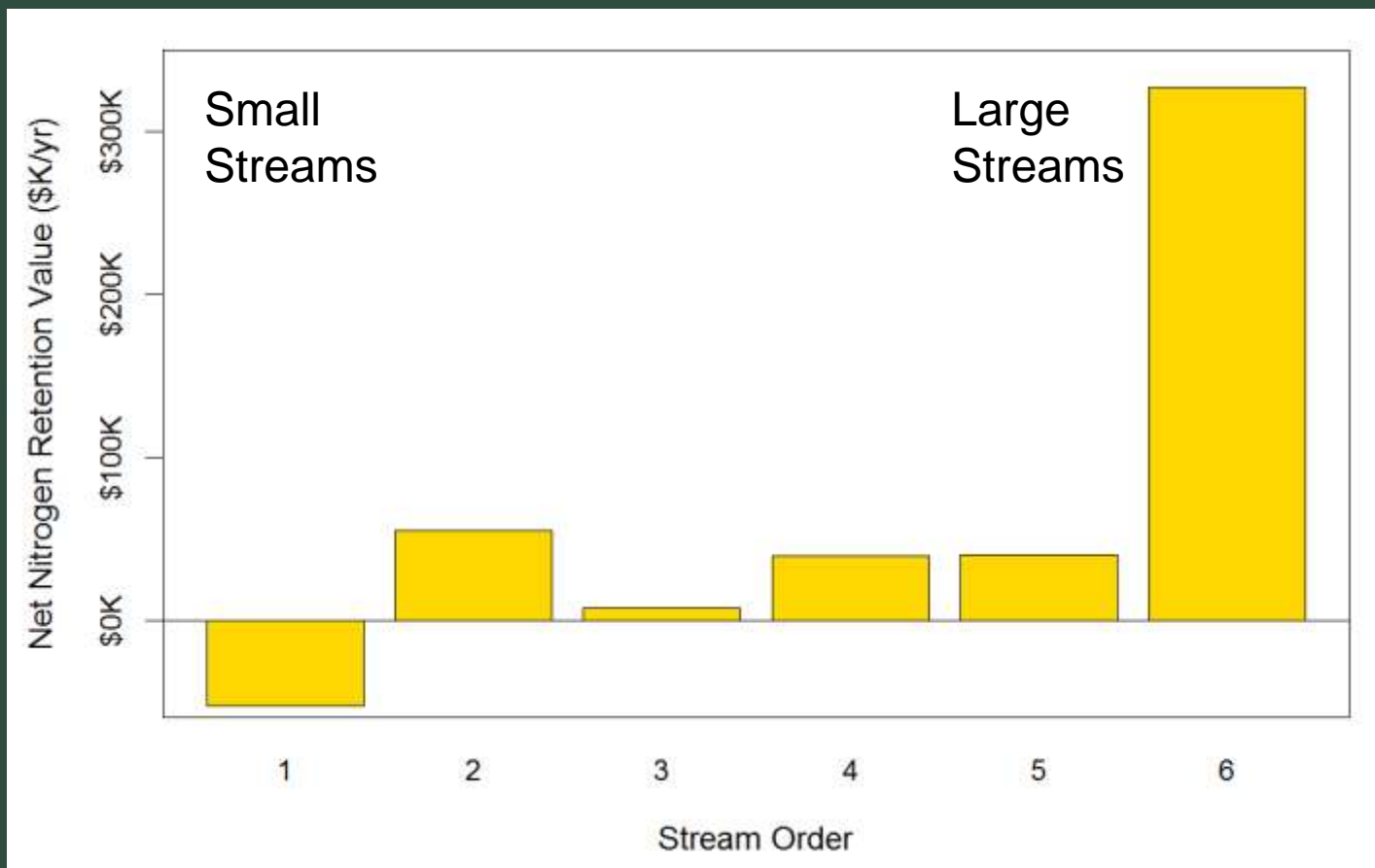


**Net
Nitrogen
Retention
\$416,000
per year**



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Variable Value with Stream Size



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Conclusions

- Floodplain areas and their banks can be a **net source or sink** of sediments and nutrients
- At watershed scale, floodplain trapping provides a **net benefit** for sediments and nutrients
- Preliminary indication of value **+ \$590,000/yr deposition and -\$174,000/yr erosion**
- Valuation can assist in **targeting** areas for conservation/restoration or development **tradeoffs**

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