

Riparian management led by the landscape

Inspiration from Sweden

Stefan Ploum

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Riparian management led by the landscape



PhD thesis: "Groundwater connections between the boreal landscape and its headwater streams: the role of discrete riparian inflow points (DRIPs)"



Stefan Ploum, 32 2016-2021: PhD at SLU Umeå, Zweden

Consultant at Aequator Groen & Ruimte





Perspective on the stream network

Strahler stream order



0 order:

- Interaction landscape-GW-stream
- Ditched and drained → lost buffer capacity

Headwaters (1st order):

- Capillaries of the landscape (haarvaten)
- Hard to find on maps, but everywhere
- interaction GW-stream

Rivers (4th order):

- Net sum of headwaters
 - Less interaction with direct surroundings,
 - more internal processes

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Landuse and waterways



Forestry, clearcuts Timber floating: straightened rivers Ditching: draining soils for timber production (spruce & pine) Heavy metals, soil compaction Agriculture, urban development Straight waterways: discharge water (dry feet) Ditching: improve field conditions for agriculture High nutrient loads





We removed the water buffer we need most



Spatial scale contributing area

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Years

Weeks Months

Days

Seconds

The role of riparian wetlands and forest

Hydrology:

- Buffering floods
- Sponge effect
- Residence time

Someone: "hey, why are wetlands important?"

Wetlands:



Water quality:

- Shade/cooling
- Nutrient buffer
- Sediment/erosion



- Soil wetness
- Leaves and deadwood

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Refuge

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Trade off between landuse & riparian ecosystem AEQUATOR



20-50 m

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Trade off between landuse & riparian ecosystem AEQUATOR



Where do we protect the riparian zone?



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Soil moisture maps

Red – dry

Green - moist

Blue - wet

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Hydrologically adapted bufferzones





- More cost-effective (Tiwari et al. 2016)
- Protect ecosystem functions
 - Spatiotemporal variability in water chemistry
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Water storage
 - Thermal refuge areas
 - Decrease N export (Lupon et al. 2020)





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Hydrology adapted bufferzones





How can these principles be applied in the Dutch landscape?



Charophytes

Noneer submerged species

ate succession submerne

oating rooted specie

Organic sediment lave

Paludification (verlanden) of ditches:

- brings back the sponge effect in the landscape
- Helophyte filter

Helophyte ditch Aeres Dronten (Wolter van der Kooij)

Paludified ditch in Sweden



Empty ditch

WRIJ





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Teurlincx et al. 2018

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How can these principles be applied in the Dutch landscape?



Agroforestry:

- Co-locate trees/shrub vegetation and helophyte ditches/wetlands
- Trees provide shading and buffer nutrient loads to streams
- Minimize effect on current landuse with non-uniform buffers





FIGURE 2 | Schematic representation of the progression in the composition of functional vegetation types and organic sediment accumulation characteristic for vegetation succession in drainage ditches (a–e). Under high nutrient load duckweeds may dominate hampering natural succession of the vegetation (f).







Take home & food for thought





- Can we reverse ditch cleaning policy? You need a permit to clean small ditches
- Integrate waterway policy and agroforestry agenda: Require minimal fraction of shading by wood or brush cover along ditches and small streams
- If ditches should be filled, let them paludify (verlanden)

Further reading on Swedish riparian zone and ditches: Lenka Kuglerová, Eliza Maher Hasselquist

Stefan Ploum sploum@aequator.nl



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