

Riparian management led by the landscape

Inspiration from Sweden

Stefan Ploum



Riparian management led by the landscape

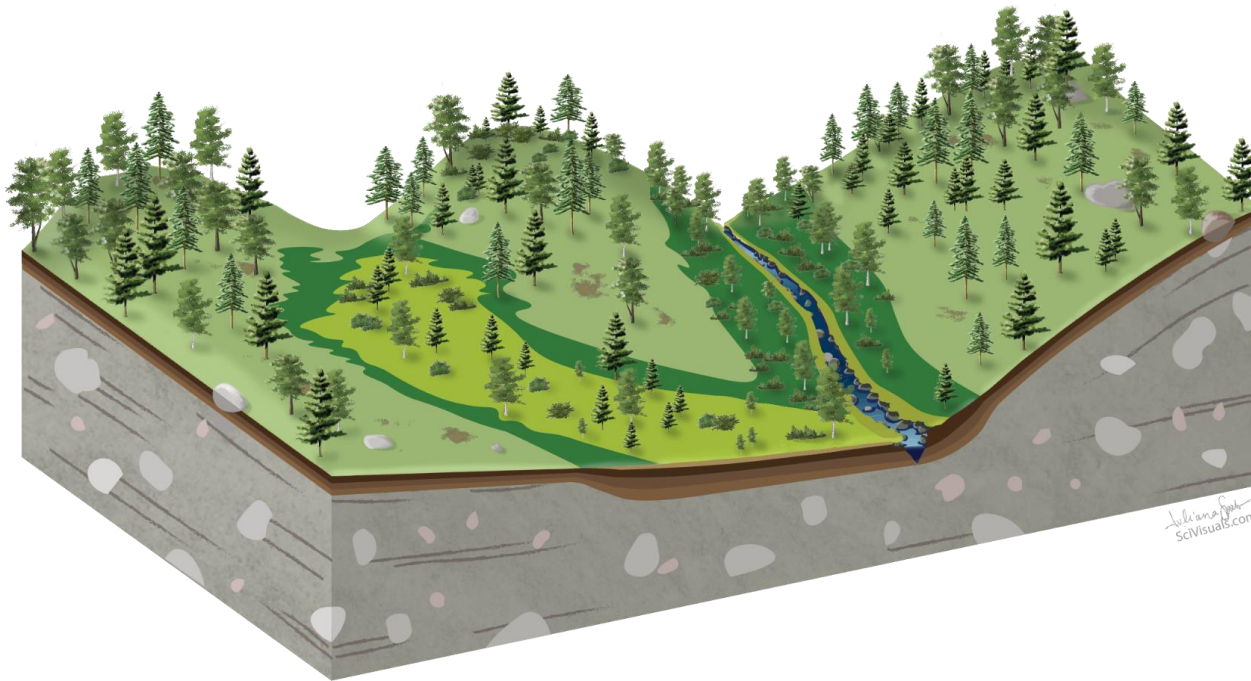
PhD thesis:

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

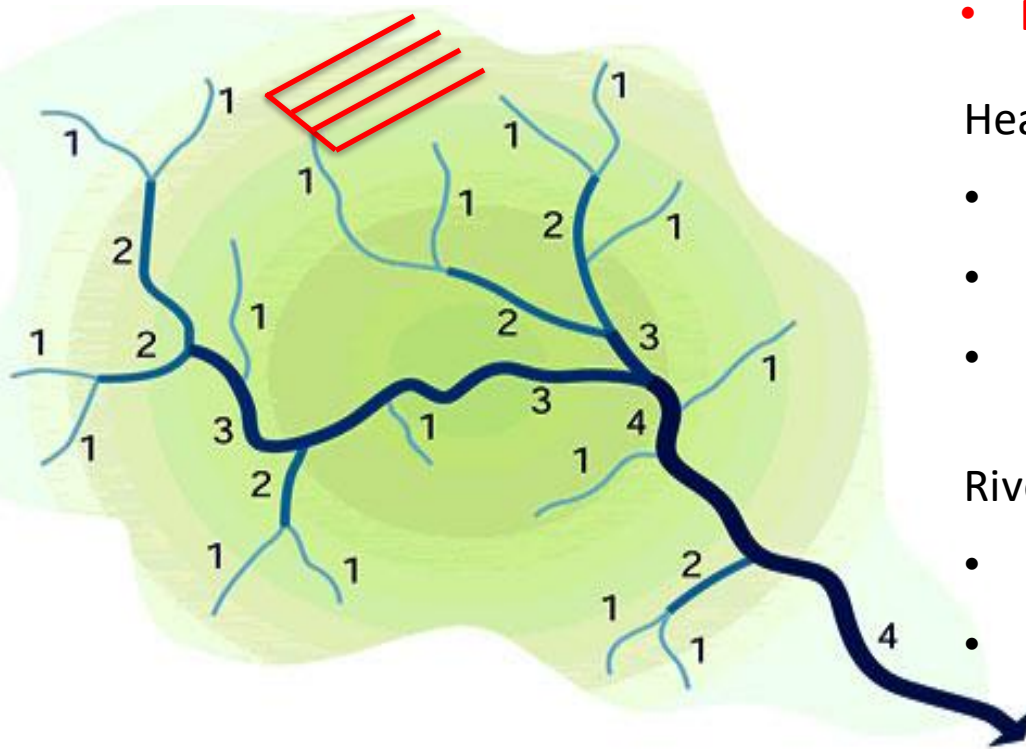
Stefan Ploum, 32

2016-2021: PhD at SLU Umeå,
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Consultant at Aequator Groen &
Ruimte



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

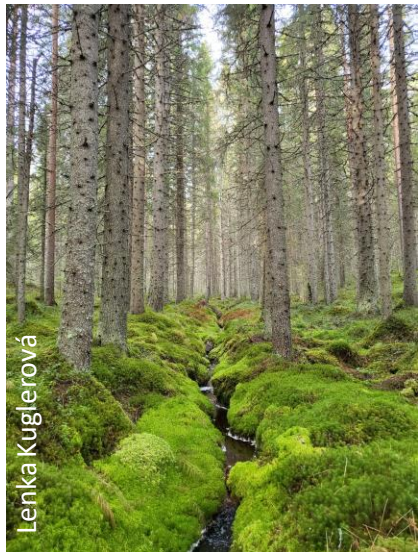
Landuse and waterways



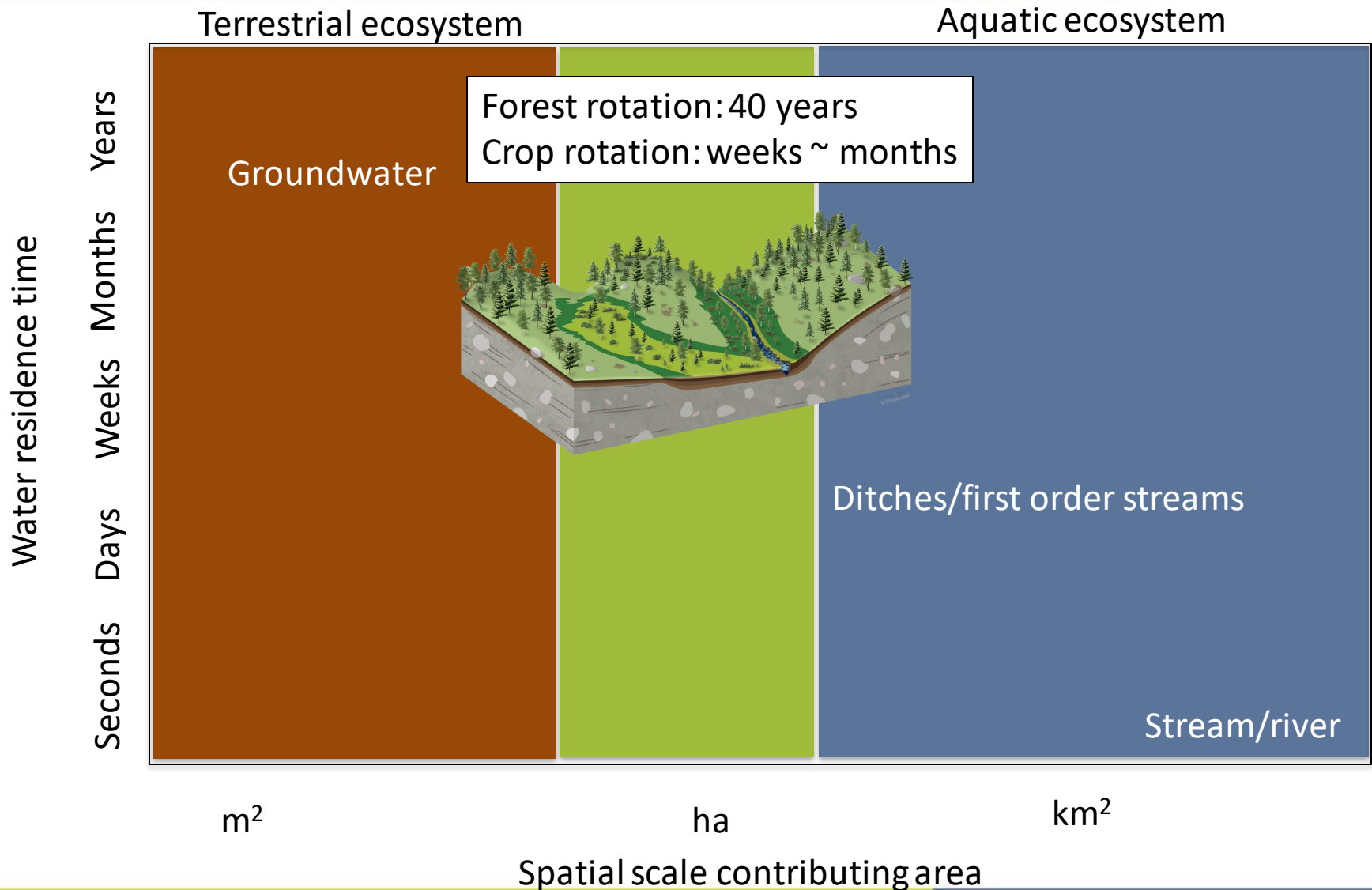
Forestry, clearcuts
Timber floating: straightened rivers
Ditching: draining soils for timber production (spruce & pine)
Heavy metals, soil compaction



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



The role of riparian wetlands and forest

Hydrology:

- Buffering floods
- Sponge effect
- Residence time

Water quality:

- Shade/cooling
- Nutrient buffer
- Sediment/erosion

Biodiversity:

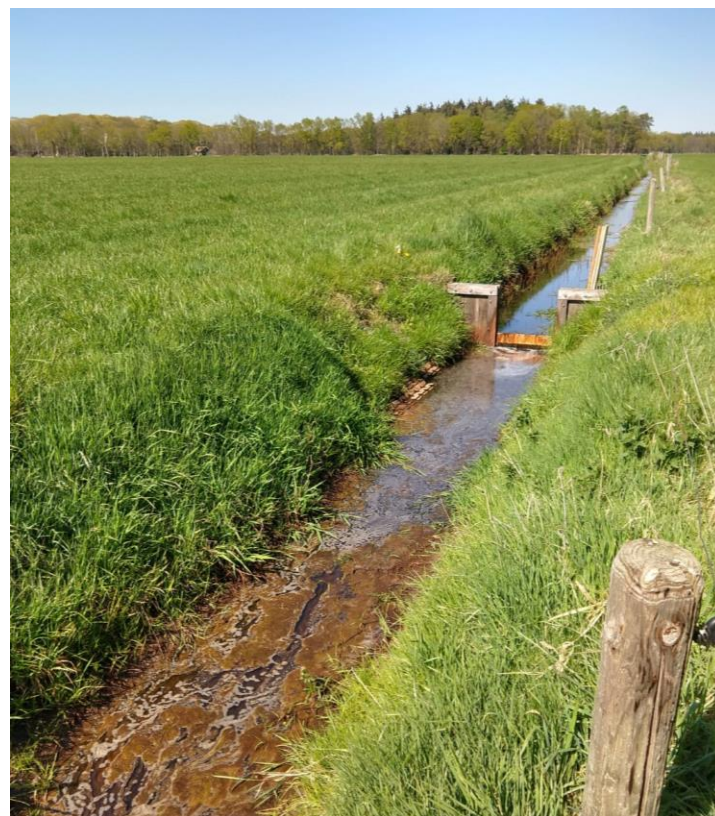
- Soil wetness
- Leaves and deadwood
- Refuge

Someone: "hey, why are wetlands important?"

Wetlands:



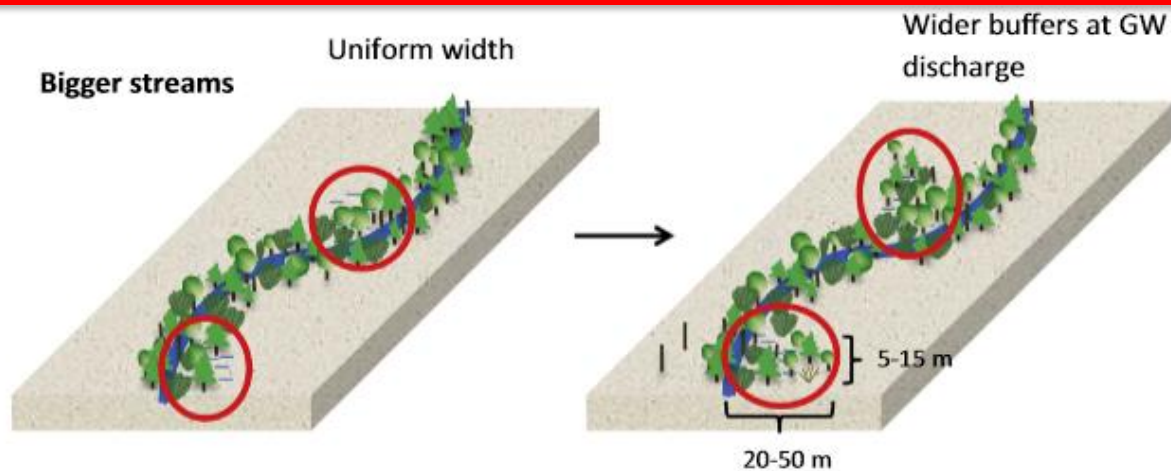
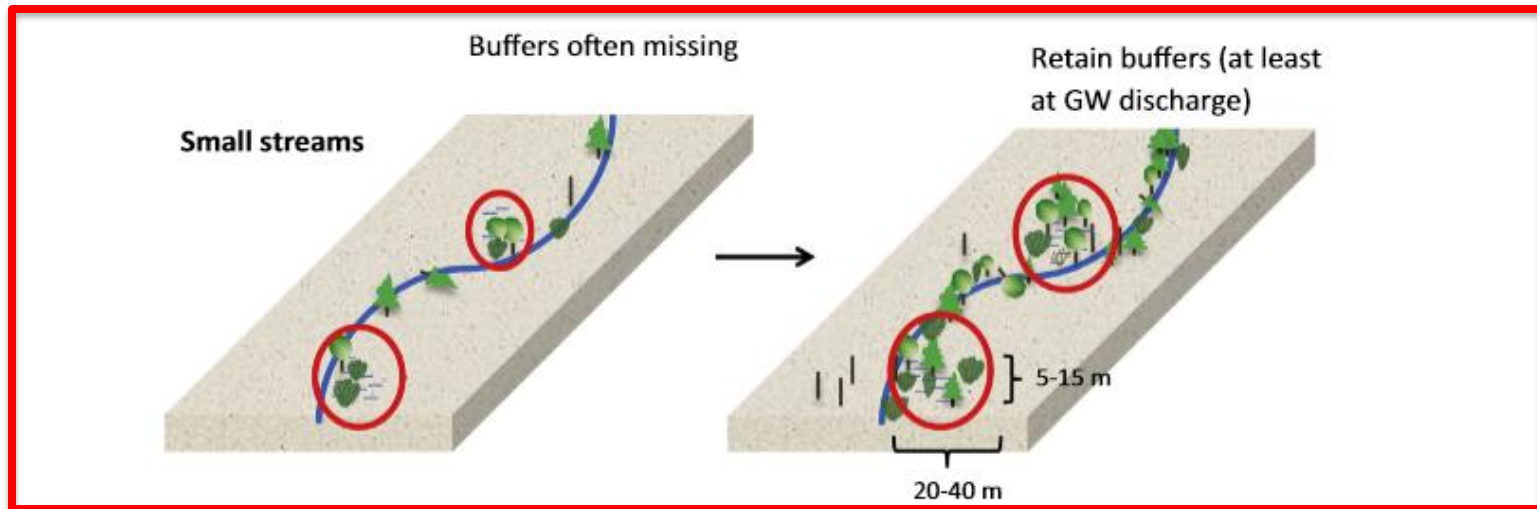
9gag.com



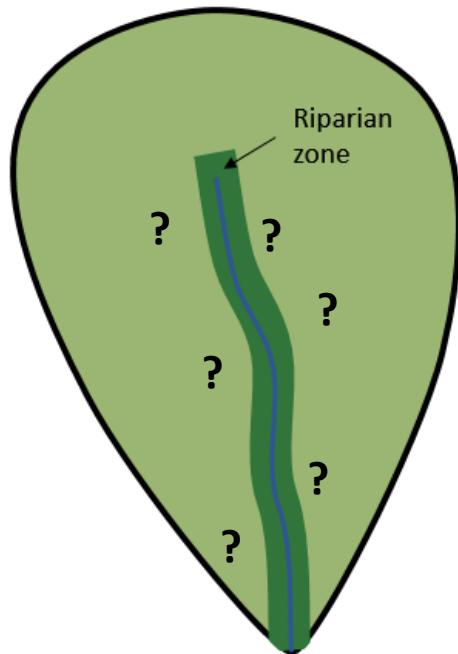
Trade off between landuse & riparian ecosystem

Current management:

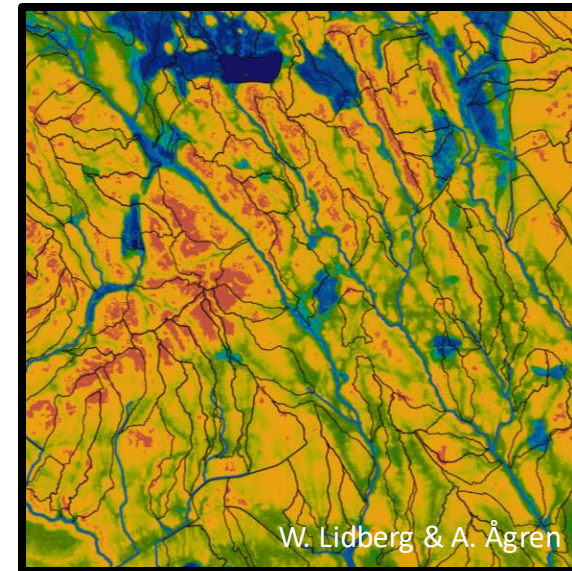
Optimal management:



Trade off between landuse & riparian ecosystem



Where do we protect
the riparian zone?



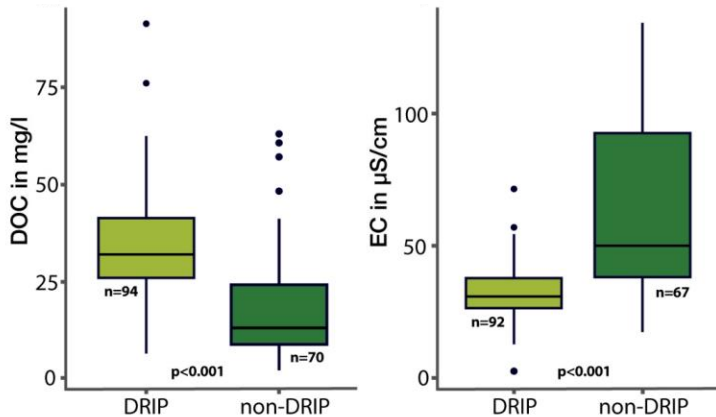
Soil moisture maps

Red – dry

Green - moist

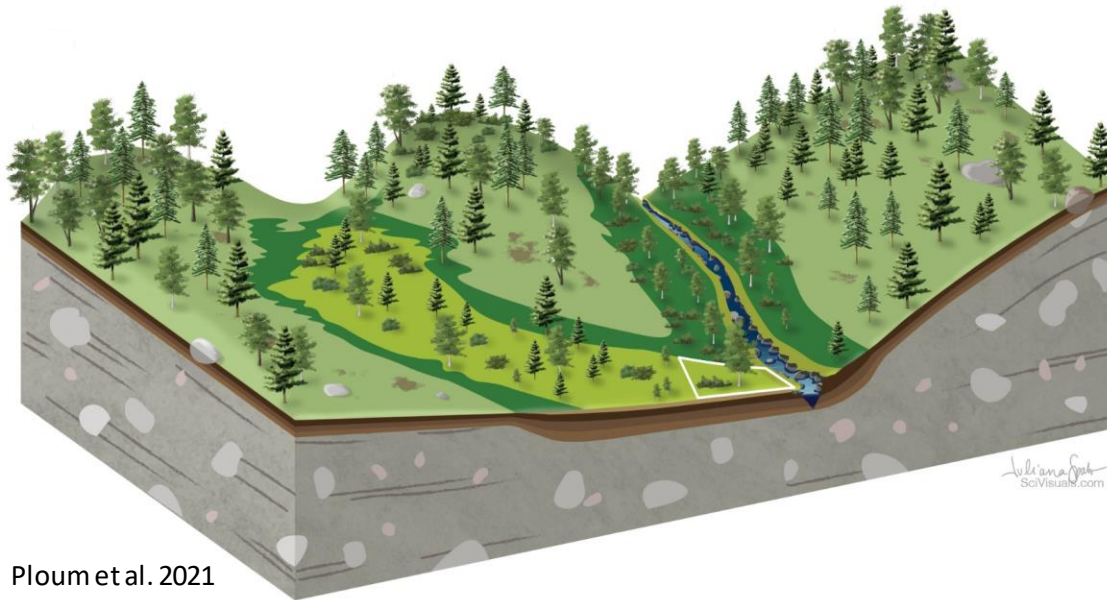
Blue - wet

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)

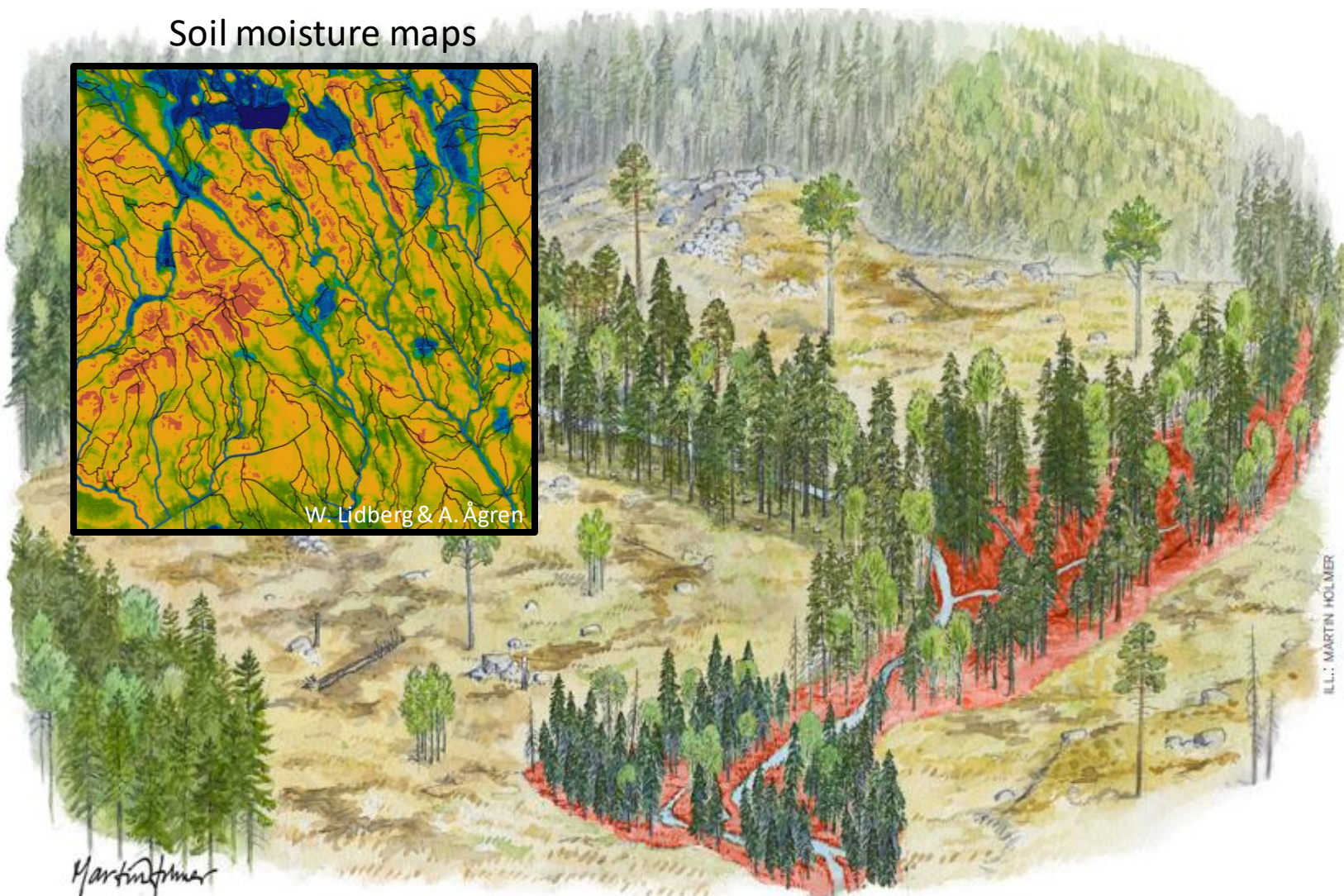
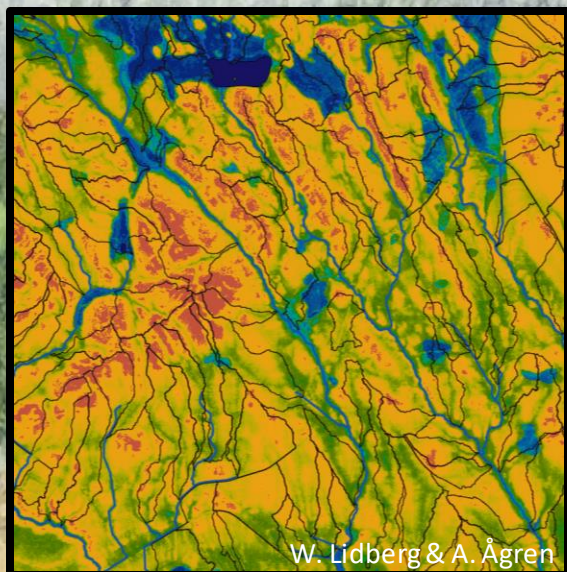
238 | Nitrogen dynamics in boreal streams A. Lupon et al.



Ploum et al. 2021

Hydrology adapted bufferzones

Soil moisture maps



How can these principles be applied in the Dutch landscape?

Paludification (verlanden) of ditches:

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

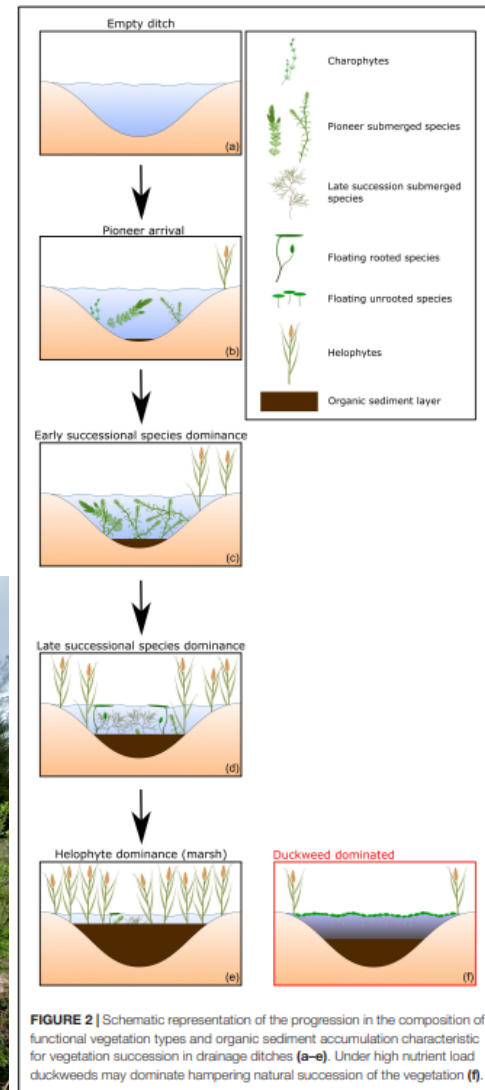


WRIJ

Helophyte ditch Aeres Dronten
(Wolter van der Kooij)



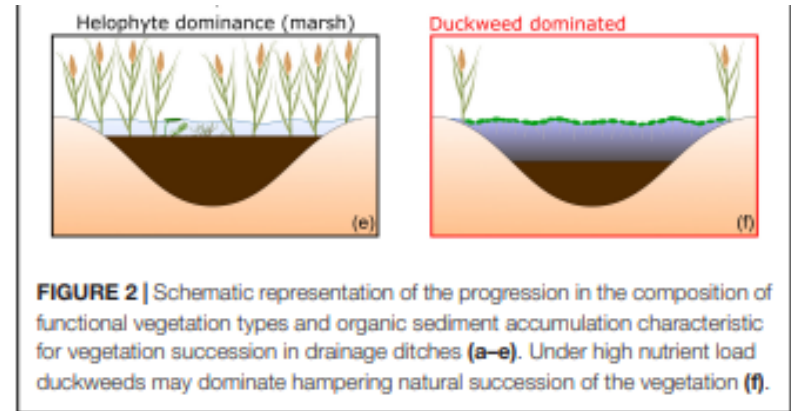
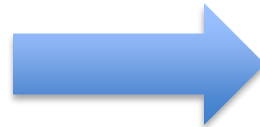
Paludified ditch in Sweden



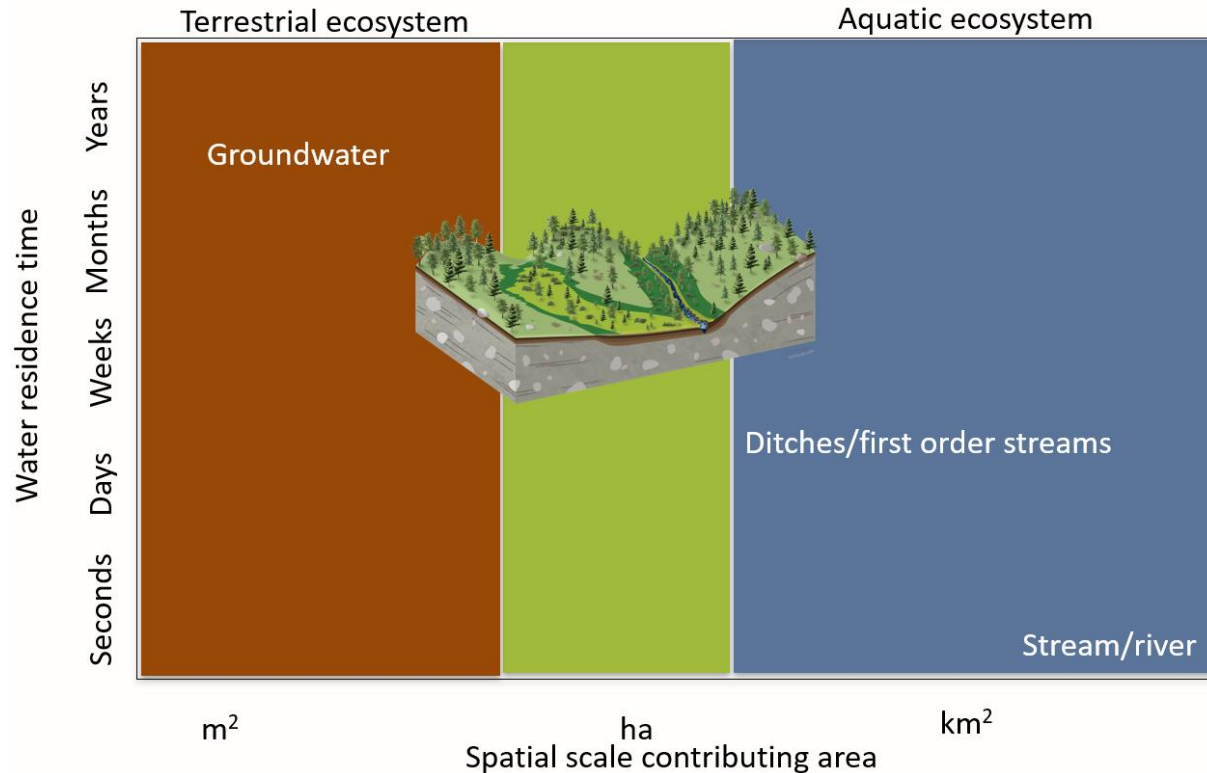
How can these principles be applied in the Dutch landscape?

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



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)

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