

# Spatially-Discrete Modeling Approach to Prioritize Land Conservation for Water Supply



**Katie van Werkhoven**

***Green Landscapes for Water Security:  
Measuring and Modeling Hydrologic Benefits***

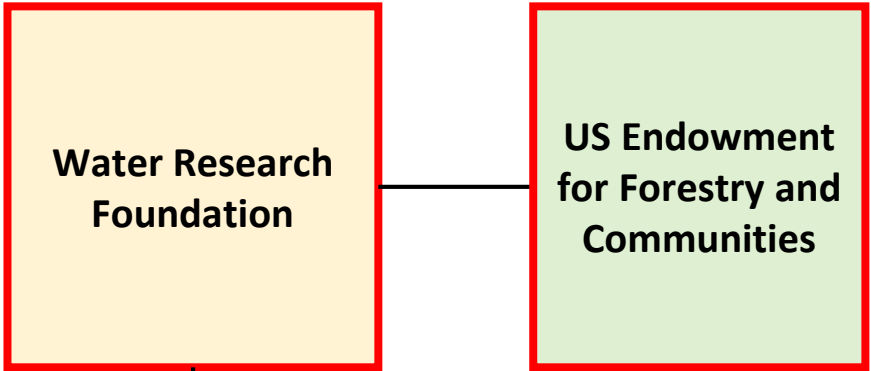
World Water Week 2018

Stockholm, Sweden

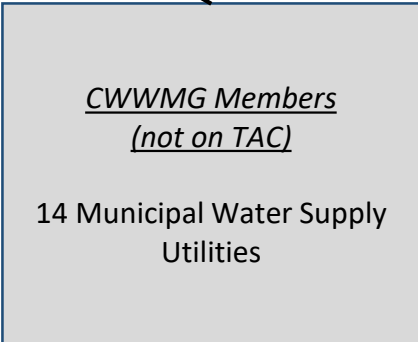
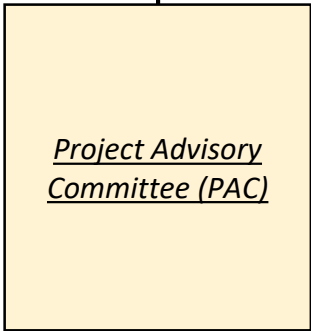
August 30, 2018

# Project Funding and Organization

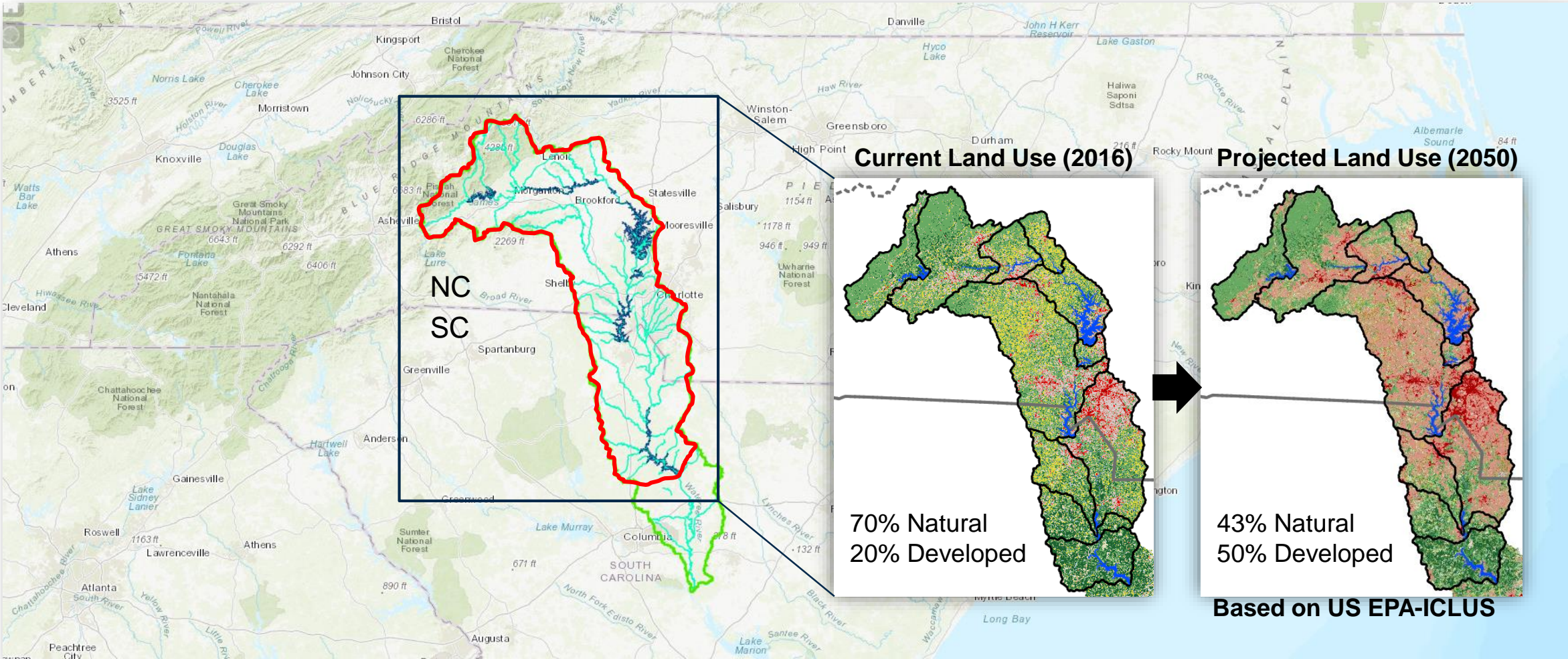
## National-scale organizations



## Local-level stakeholders



# Location and Land Use



# Project Goals

1

Project **FUTURE CHANGE** in hydrology and water quality



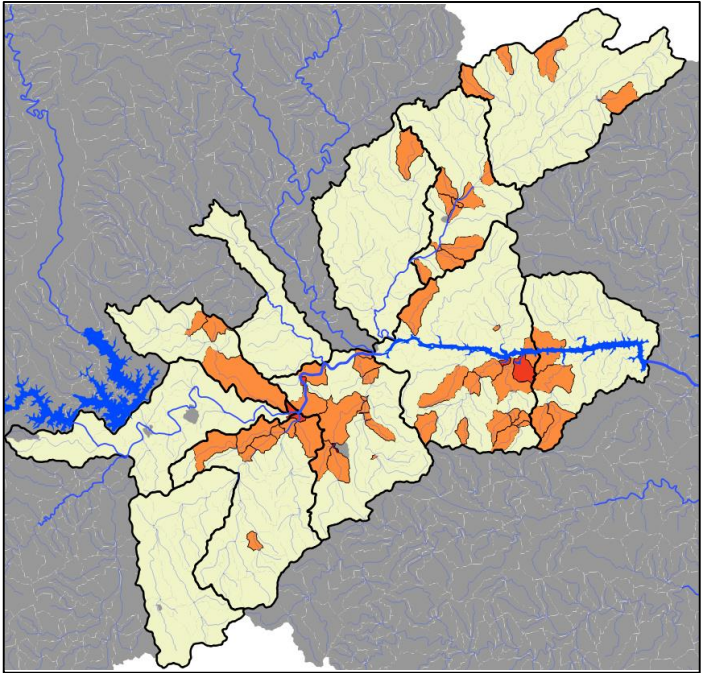
*changing conditions*  
Climate  
Land use  
Usage



Current → Future

2

Identify **HOT SPOTS**



3

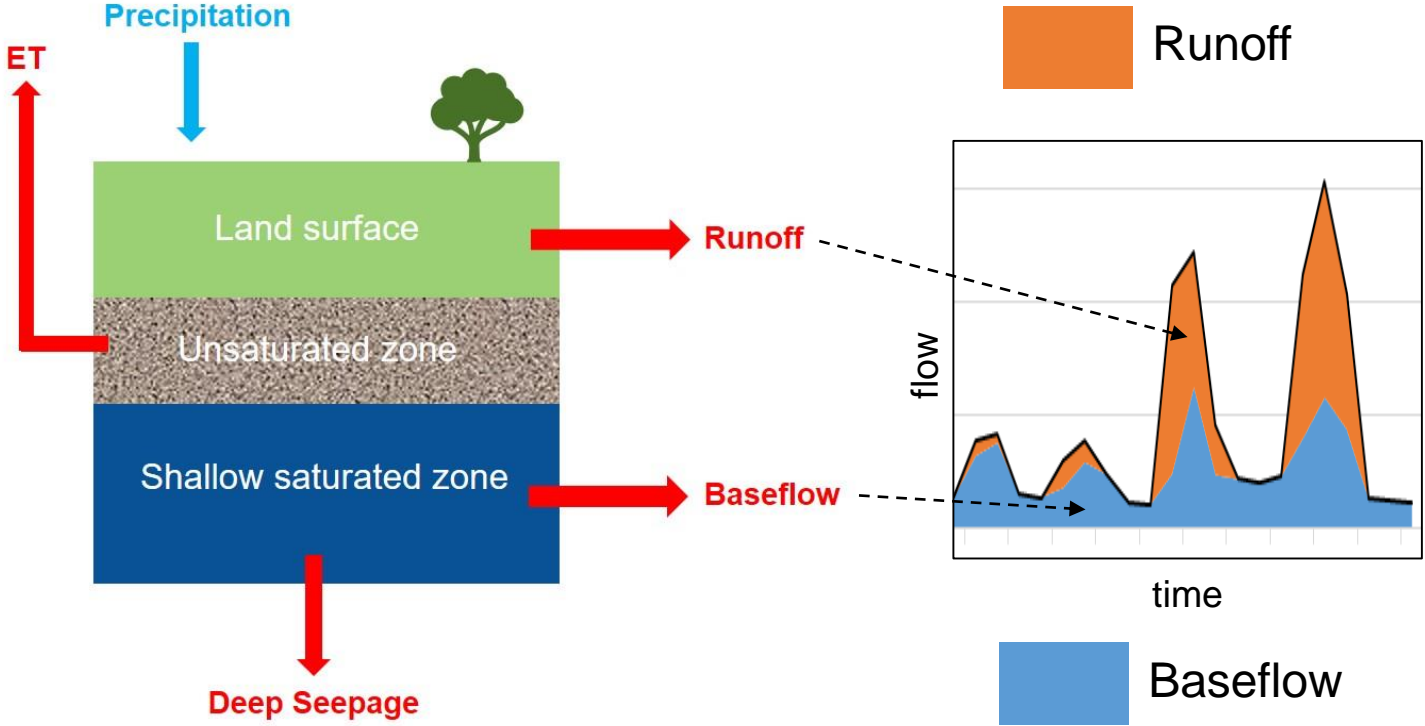
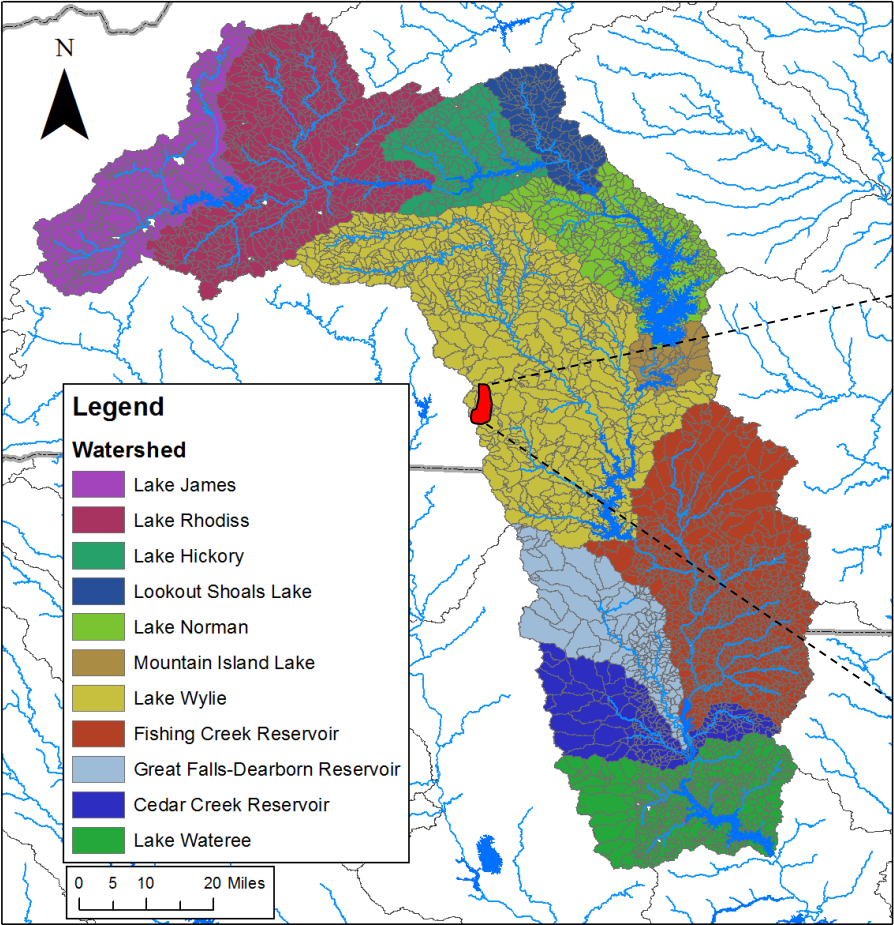
**PRIORITIZE** land conservation investments



# WaterFALL Model Overview

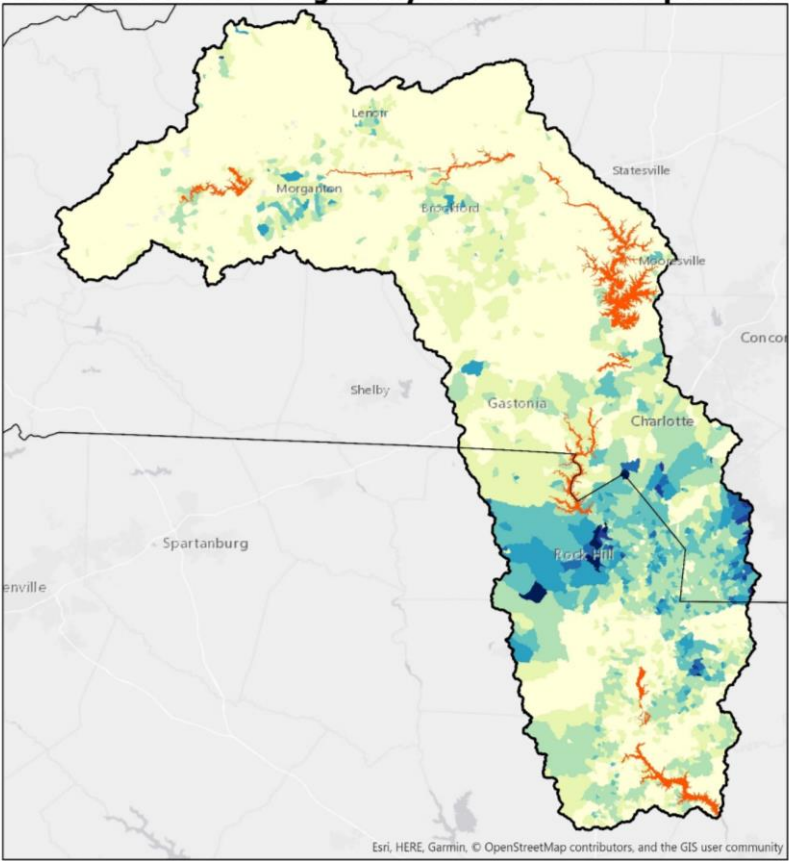
Reservoir Subwatersheds:  
(colored areas)  
11 divisions  
Ave. ~1000 km<sup>2</sup>

Catchments:  
(gray boundaries)  
5,811 divisions  
Ave. ~2 km<sup>2</sup>

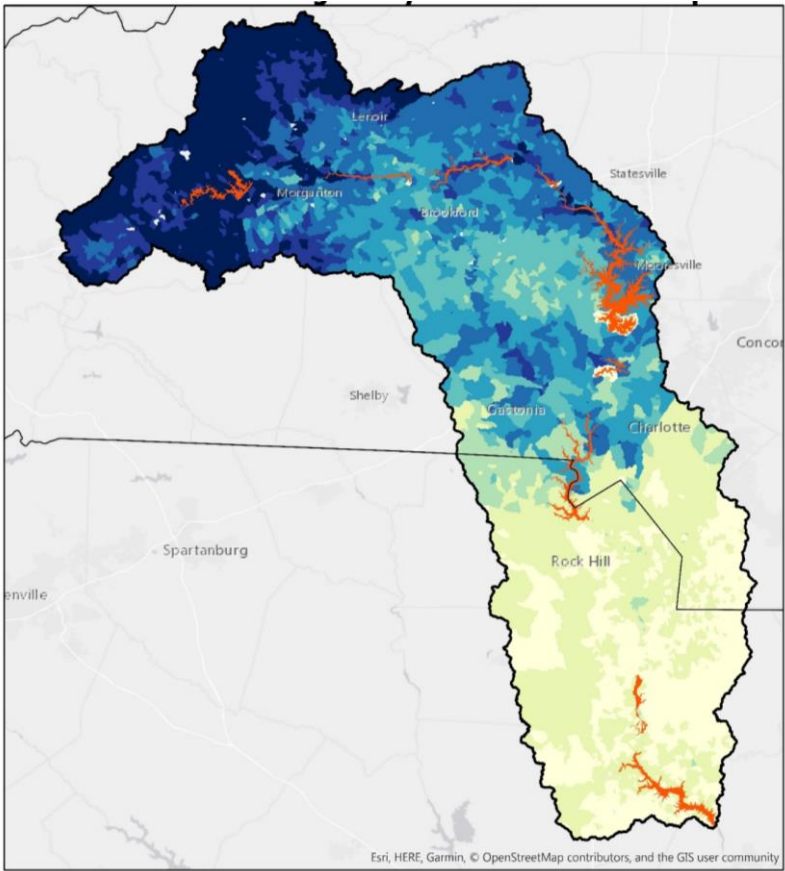


# Example Model Outputs

e.g. Current average annual runoff and baseflow across the basin



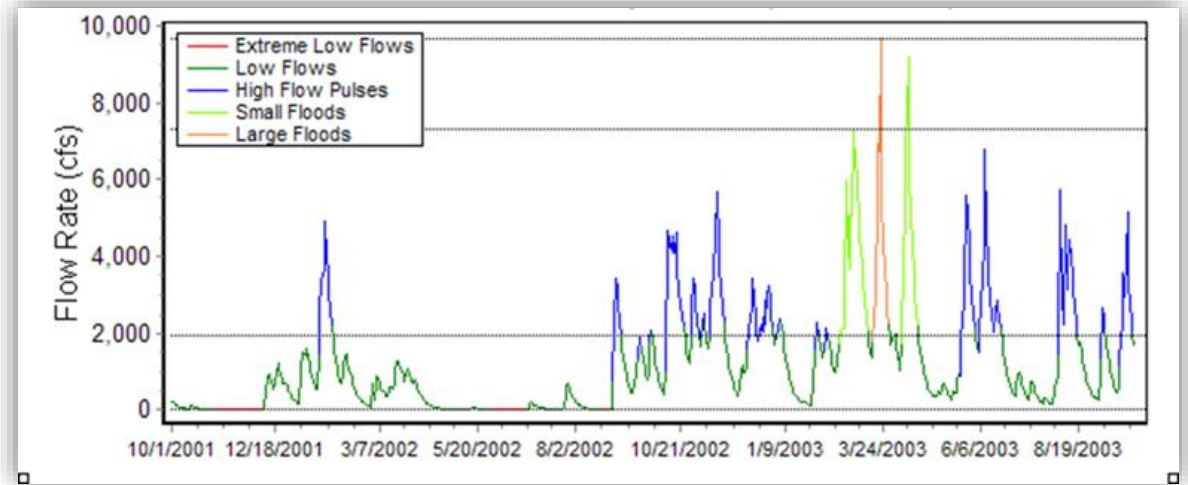
Surface Runoff



Baseflow

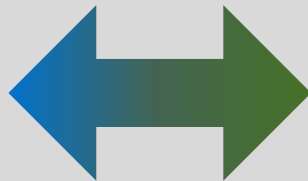
# Evaluate Change with Multiple Metrics

- 30-year daily time step simulations
- Calculate metrics for each catchment
  - Hydrologic regime, e.g. volume, timing, frequency, duration, flashiness
  - Annual sediment load



***How does the regime  
change in the future?***

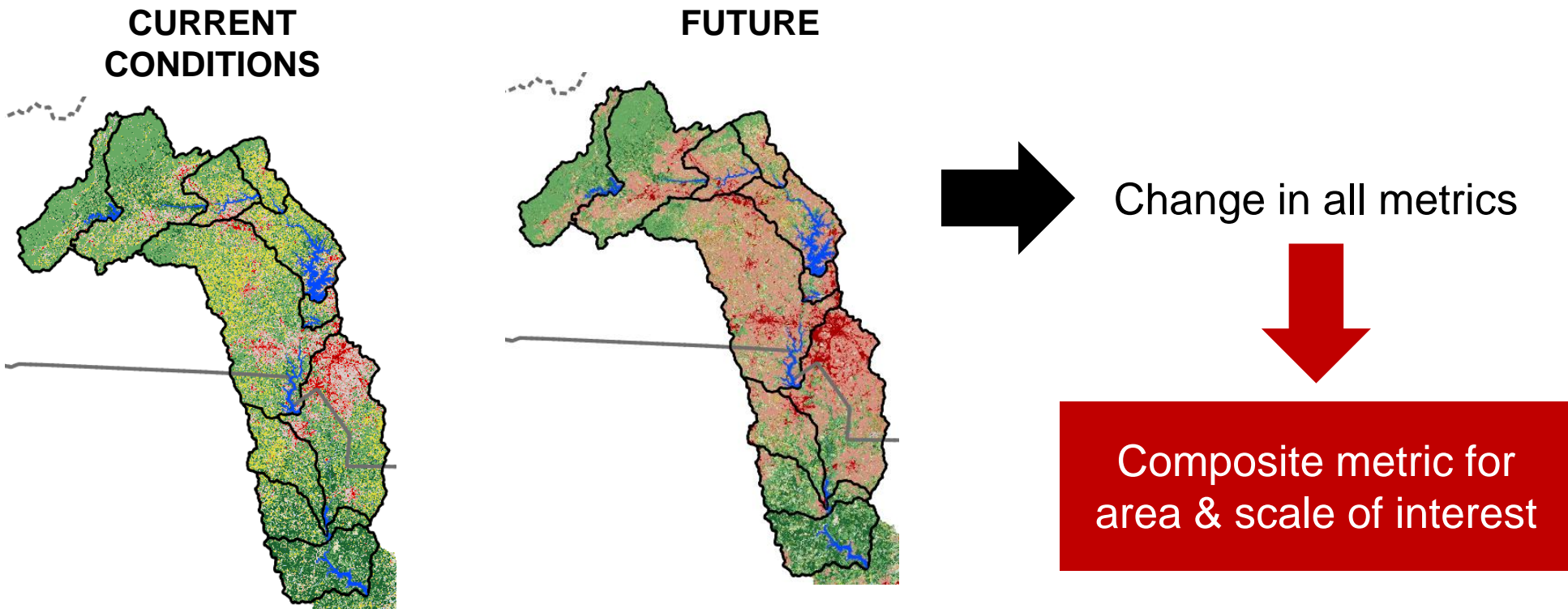
Current  
Metrics



Future  
Metrics

# Run Multiple Scenarios

Run multiple scenarios to understand causes and (later) mitigation potential of change

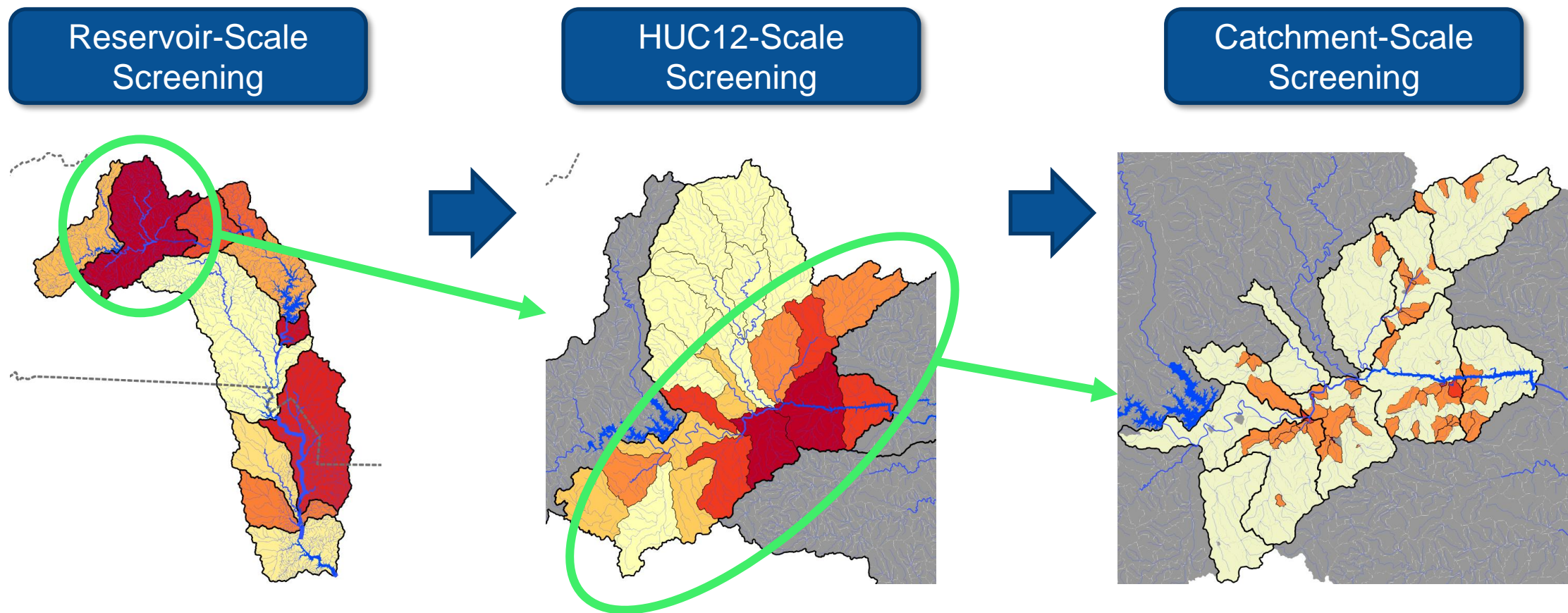


1) Current land use and current climate

- 1) Projected land use plus climate change
- 2) Land use change only
- 3) Climate change only



# Apply a Scaled Screening Analysis

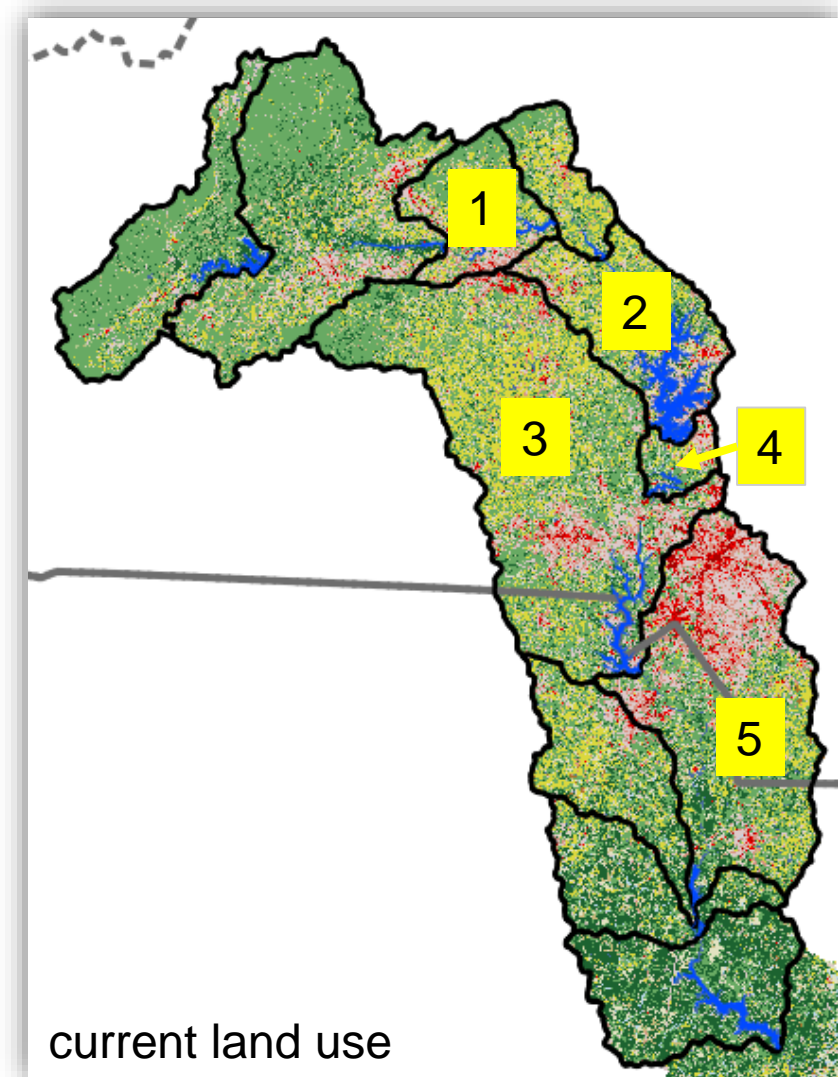


Reservoir scale screening also factors in:

- Mitigation potential – e.g. cause of change, amount of conservable land
- Usage – where are the important source areas

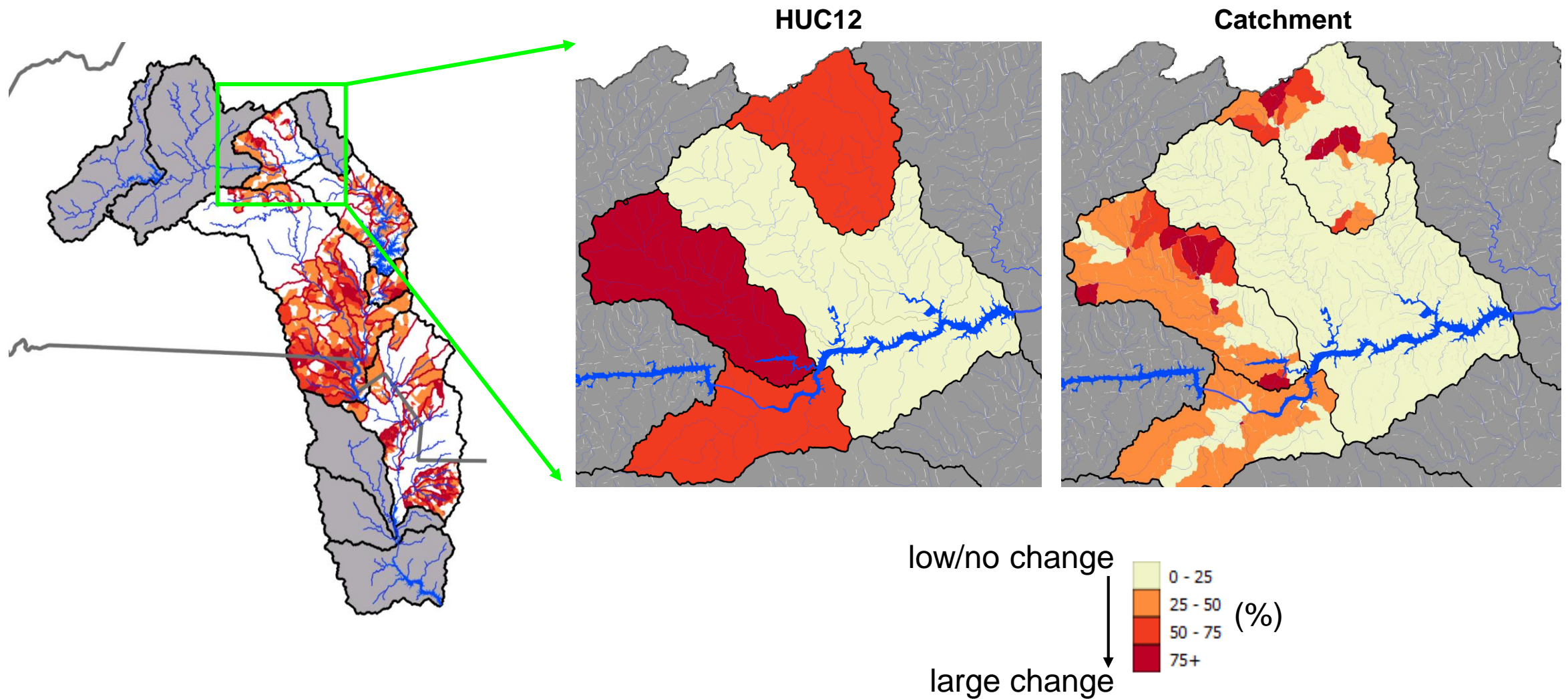
# Identify Priority Subwatersheds

- 5 high priority reservoir subwatersheds
- Scoring incorporated:
  - Projected change in hydrology and sediment load
  - Mitigation potential via land conservation
  - Importance for water supply – i.e. volume of withdrawals
- Focus smaller scale analyses on these 5 subwatersheds



*Draft  
findings.  
Do not cite.*

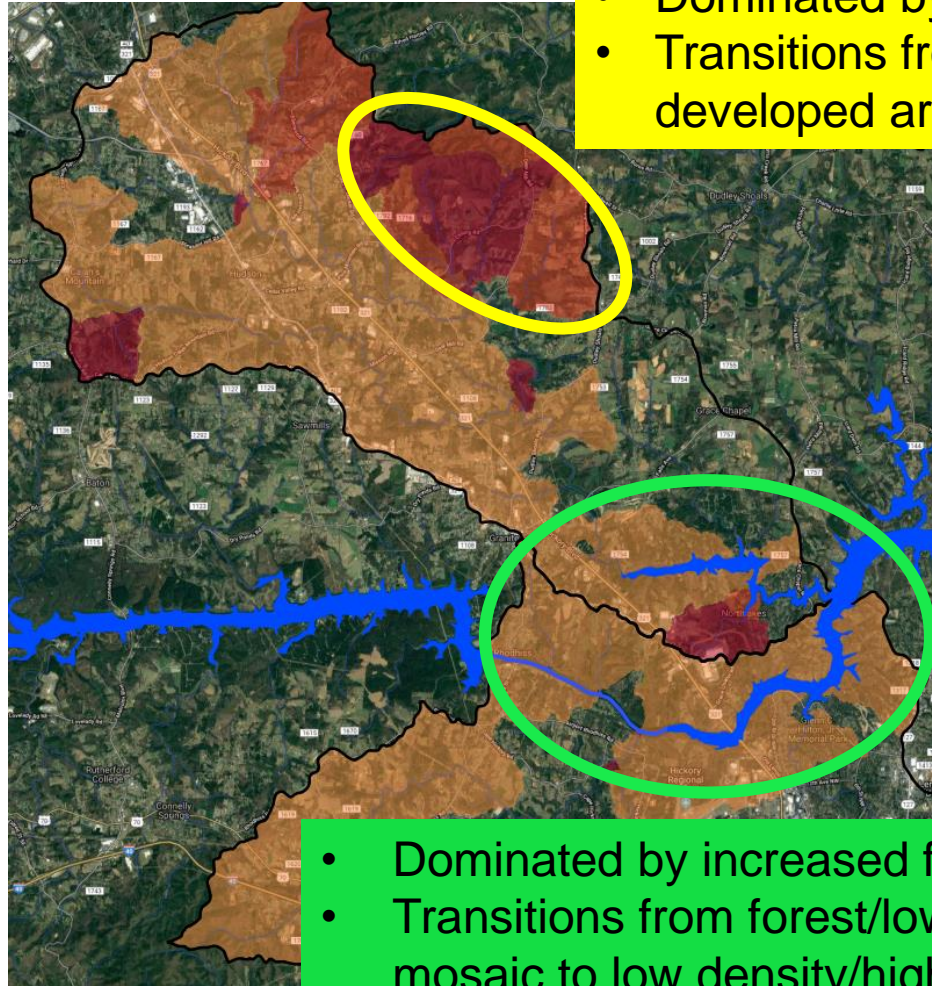
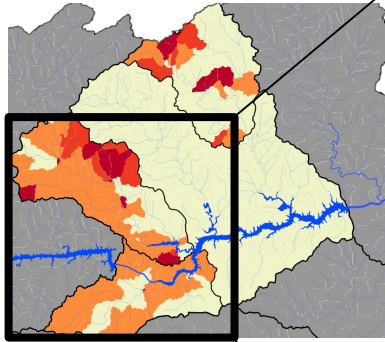
# Identify Hot Spots within Priority Areas



Color = composite metric capturing % change in hydrologic regime characteristics and sediment load

# Evaluate Hot Spots in Detail

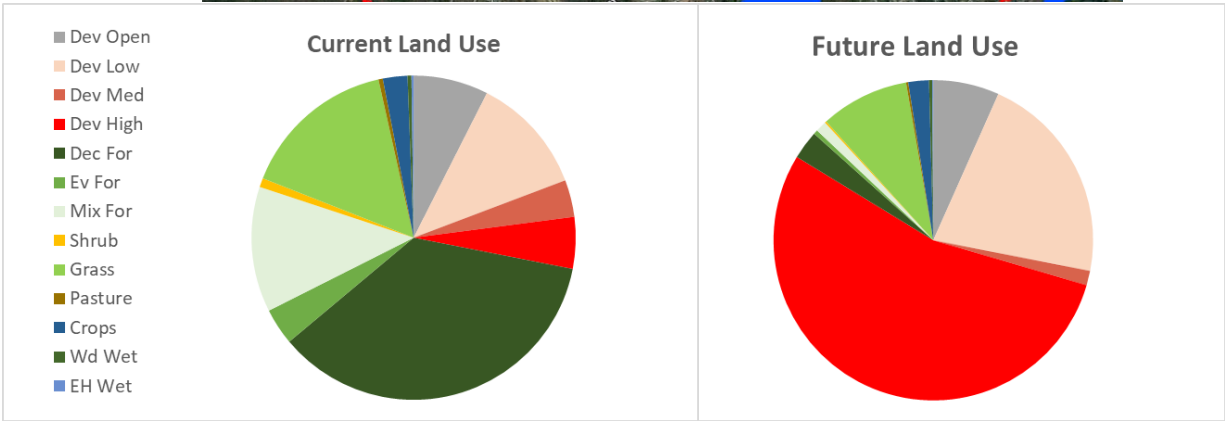
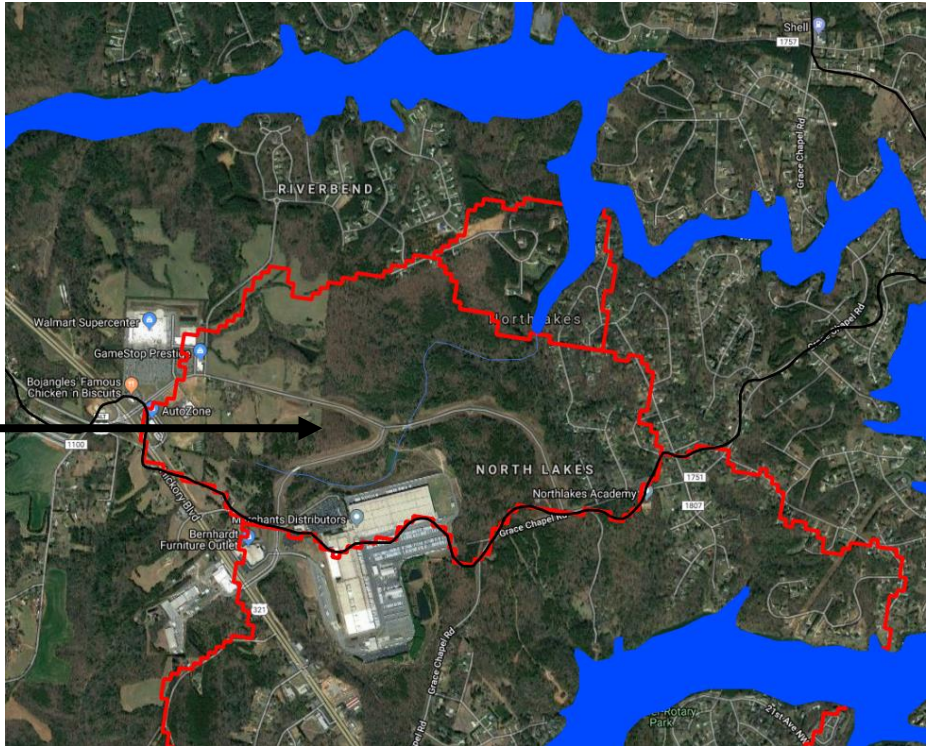
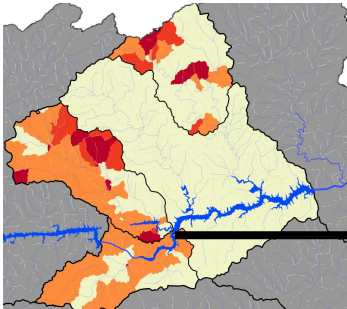
- What's changing? What's causing the change? What can be done about the change?



- Dominated by increased sediment loads.
- Transitions from mostly forest to low-density developed area

- Dominated by increased frequency of low flow
- Transitions from forest/low density developed mosaic to low density/high density mosaic

# Lake Hickory in Detail



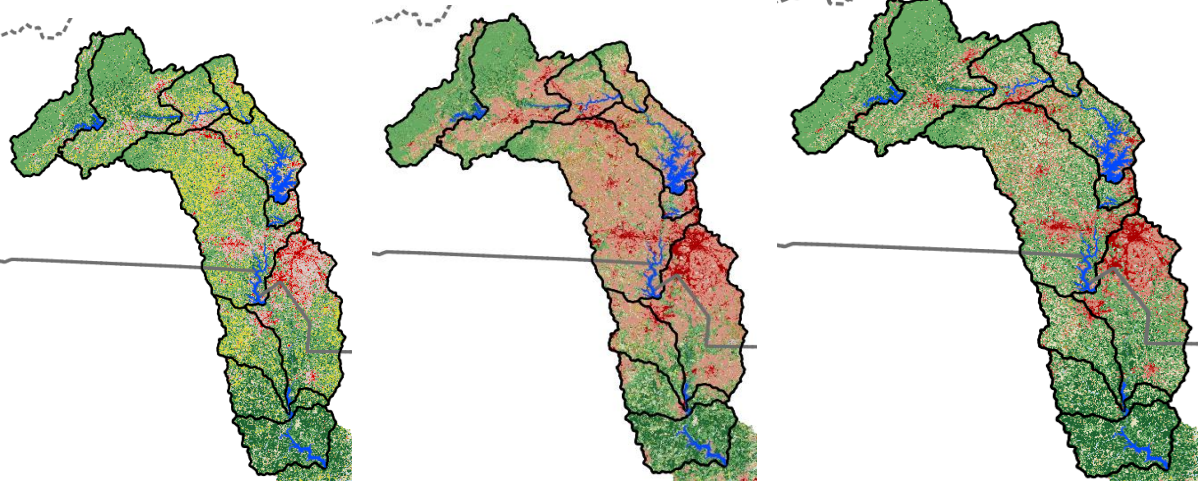
# Evaluate the Benefit of Land Conservation

CURRENT

FUTURE

MITIGATED  
FUTURE

Hold all natural land  
cover at current levels



Hydrology: Qualitative (reduction in % change)

$$\text{Potential hydrologic benefit, catchment A} = \text{Future change, catchment A} - \text{Mitigated future change, catchment A}$$

Sediment: Net benefit (monetary)

## Sediment Monetary Benefits:

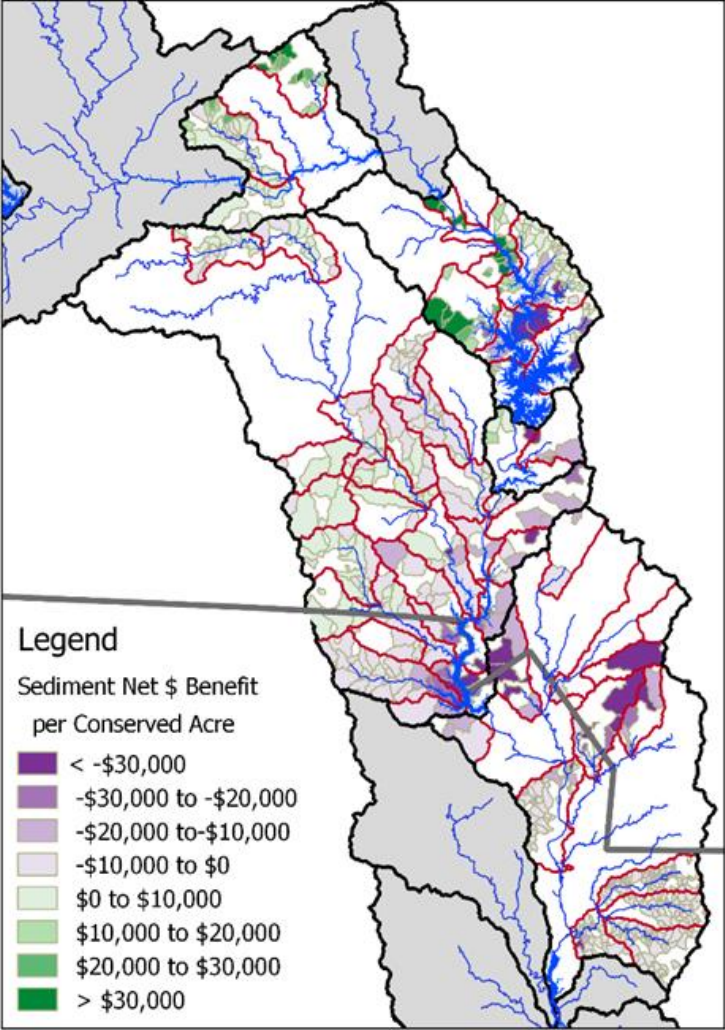
- Drinking water treatment costs
- Lakeshore property values
- Recreation benefits
- Co-benefits of carbon storage and health

## Costs:

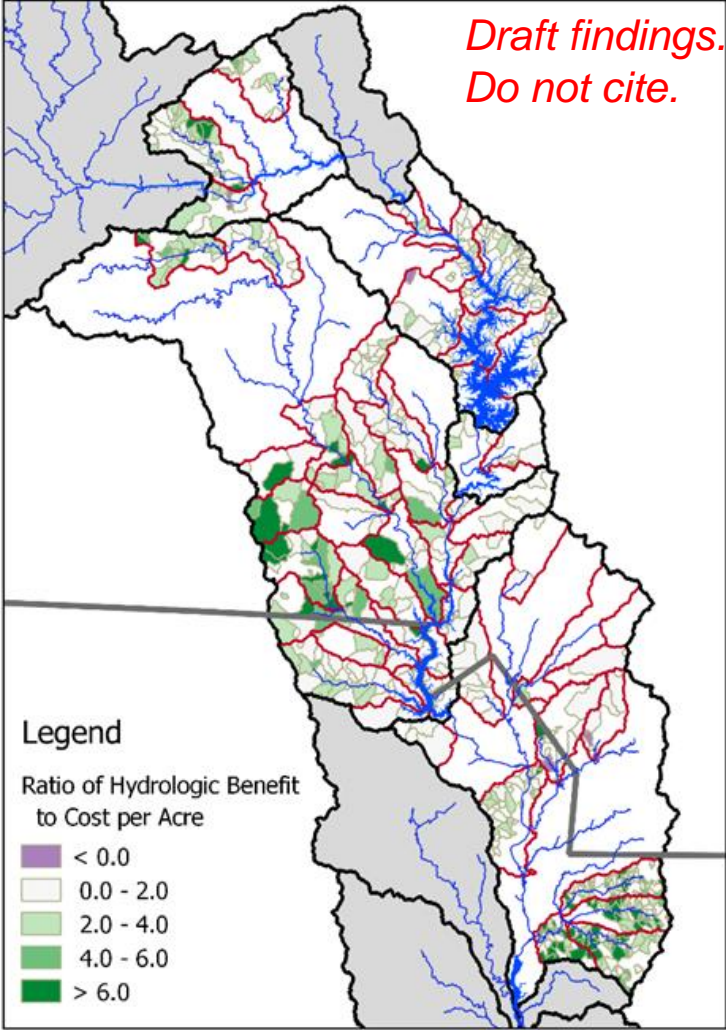
- Natural land values
- Average cost per acre
- Based on tax value of parcels

# Calculate Benefit-Cost Ratings

Sediment (\$ cost)



Hydrology (qualitative)





# Thank You!

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Reference:

Eddy, M., K. van Werkhoven, B. Lord, S. Kovach, J. Serago, and G. Van Houtven. Forthcoming. Quantifying the Potential Benefits of Land Conservation on Water Supply to Optimize Return on Investments. Project #4702. Denver, CO: The Water Research Foundation.