

Multifunctional River Basins: Assessing the Interconnectedness of Water, Food, and Biodiversity

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Drinking Water



Agricultural Income



Employment



Habitat/Biodiversity

**Multi-functionality
of
river basins**



Food



Tourism



National parks

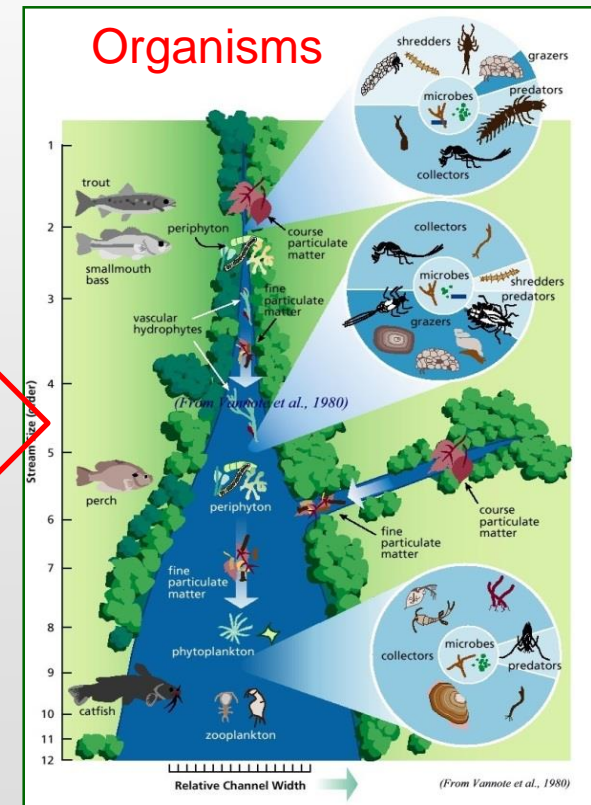
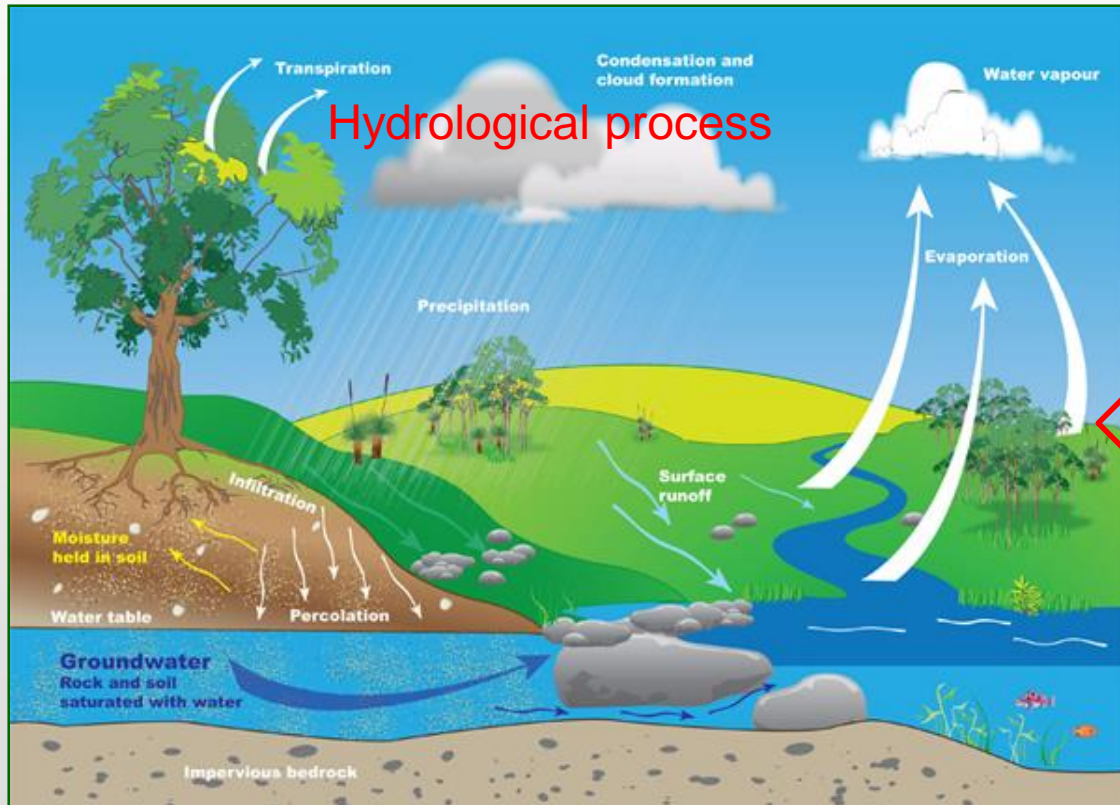


Settlement Area



How can we integrate biodiversity in IWRM?

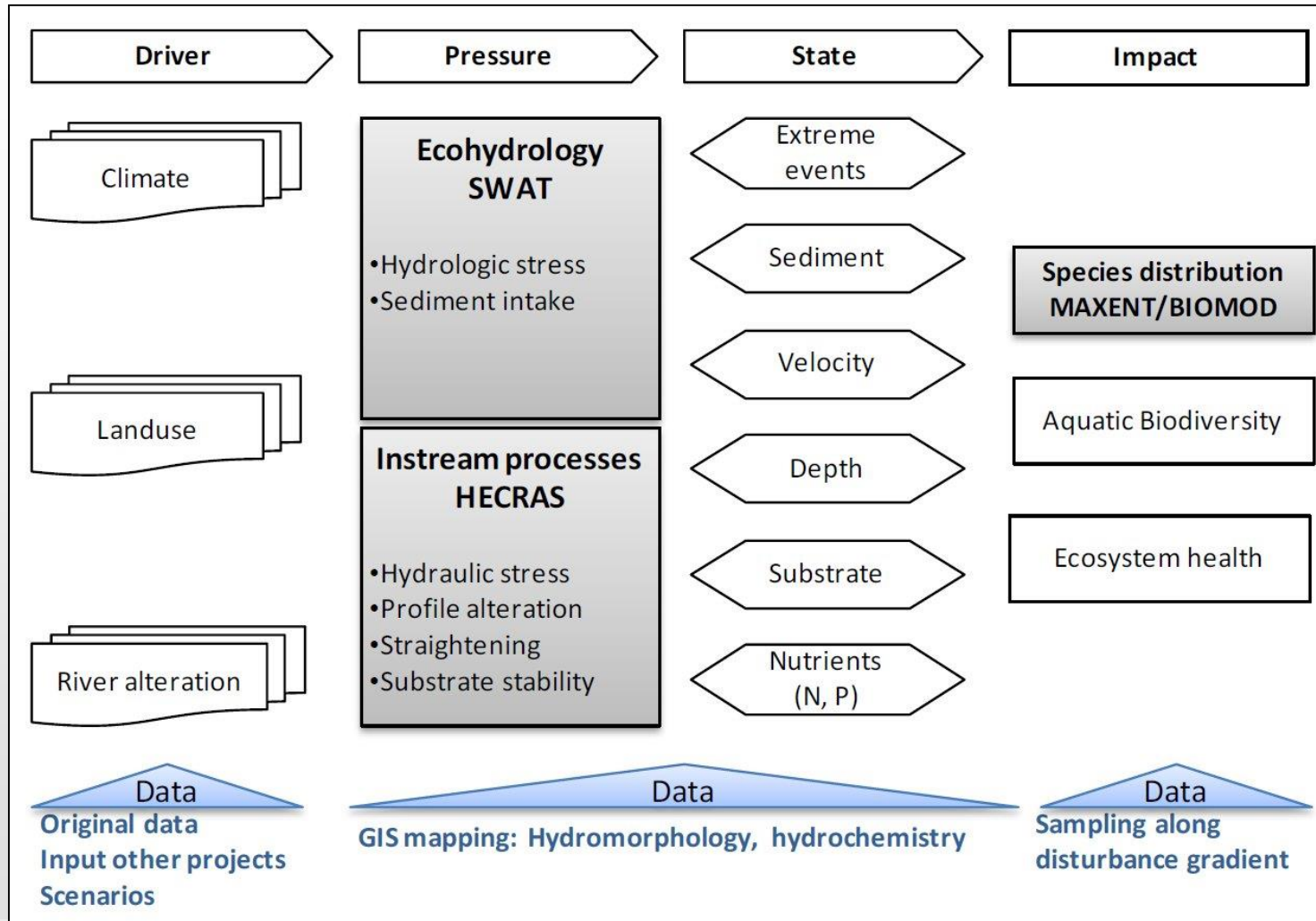
- **integrated** and **interdisciplinary** modelling approach is required
- Interaction of **key drivers**, **landscape processes** and **feedback mechanism**



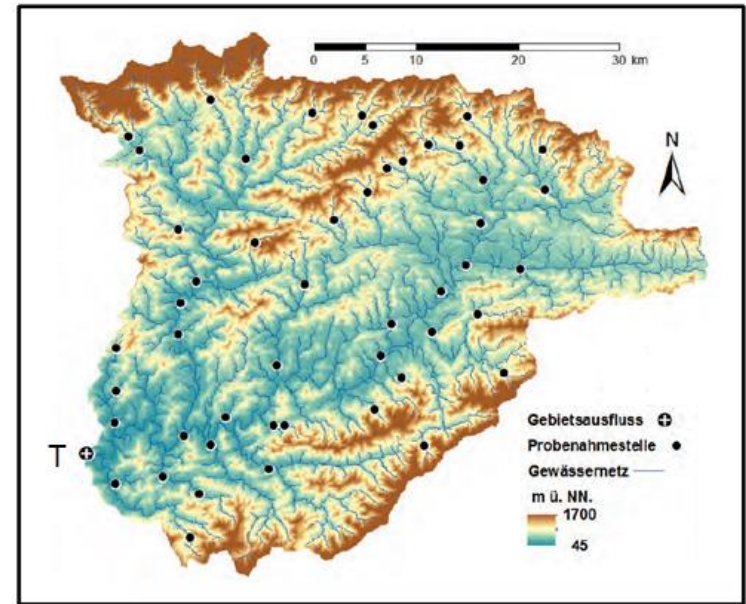
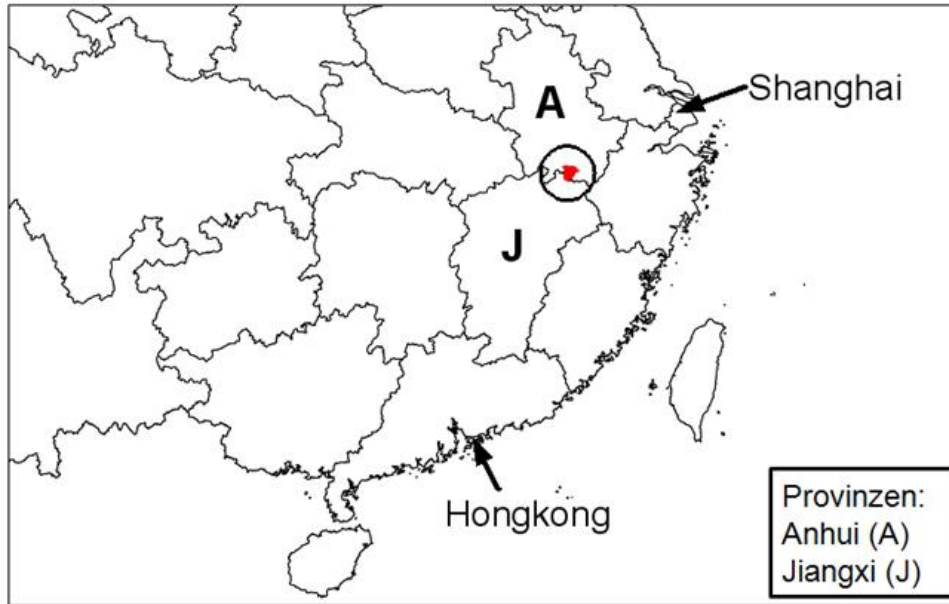


Example 1:
including biodiversity into IWRM:
The Changjiang River, China

Integrated Approach



Study Region: Changjiang River (昌江) catchment



Mixed Forest	70.0%
Arable land	16.7%
Tea	10.8%
Rangeland	2.0%
Urban	0.3%
Water	0.2%

Interdisciplinary field work

Hydrology & hydraulics

- River width, Water depth, Geometry
- Flow velocity
- Substrate, Vegetation
- Bridges, dams
- Land use



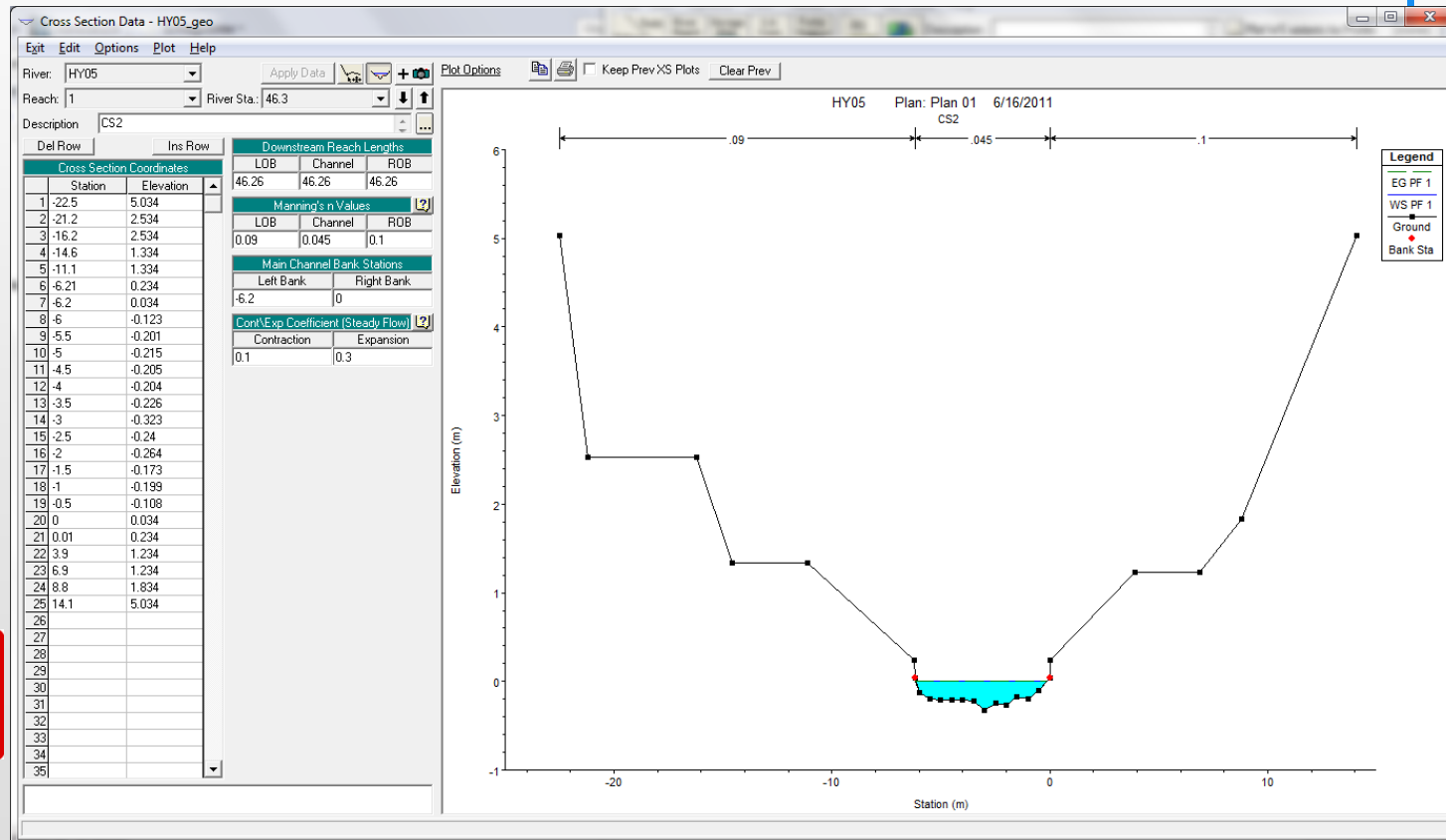
Hydrobiology

- Macroinvertebrates
- Substrate
- Water depth
- Flow velocity
- Distance to bank
- Water quality



Implementing field data into the HECRAS model

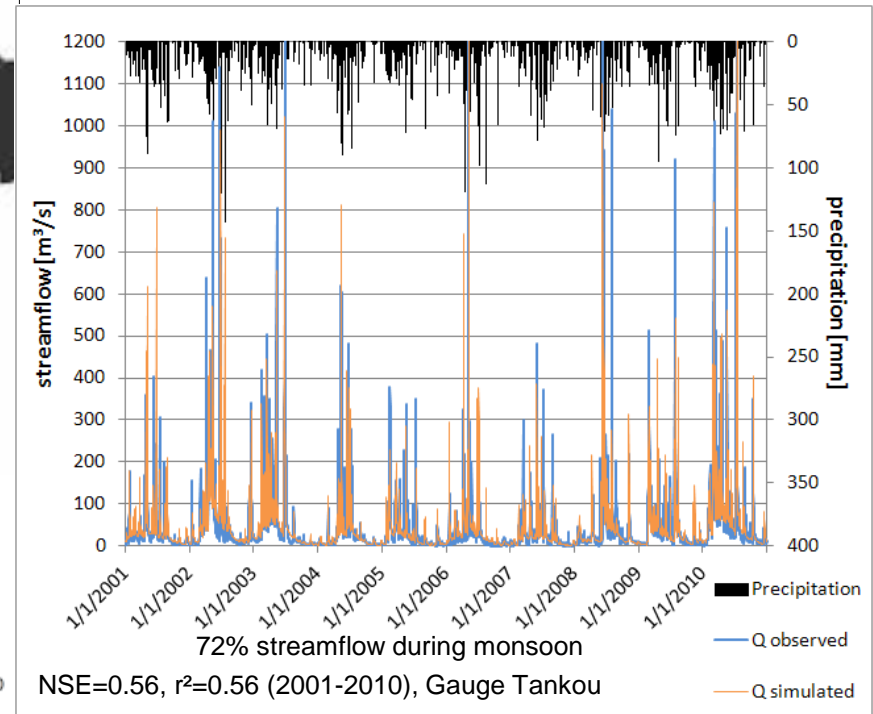
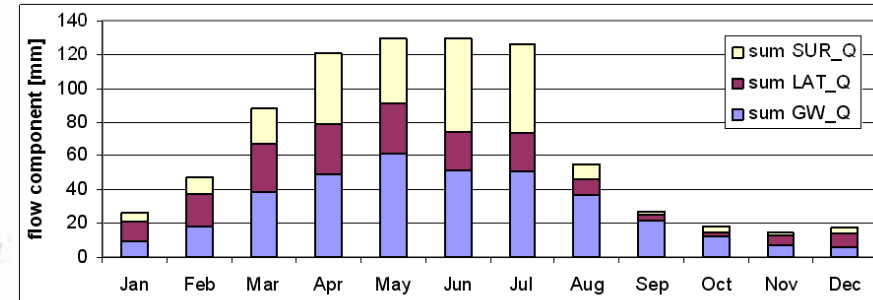
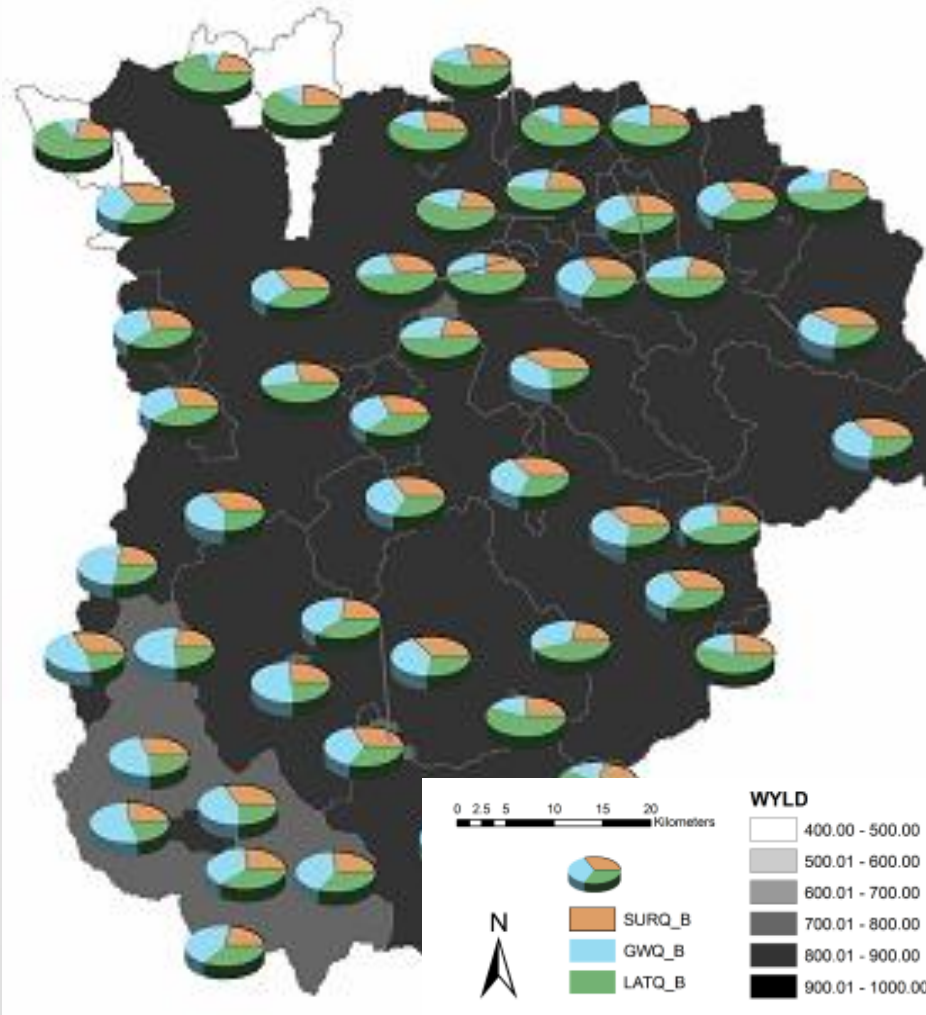
- Water depth, river geometry
- Geometry of river banks and floodplains



(USACE 2010)

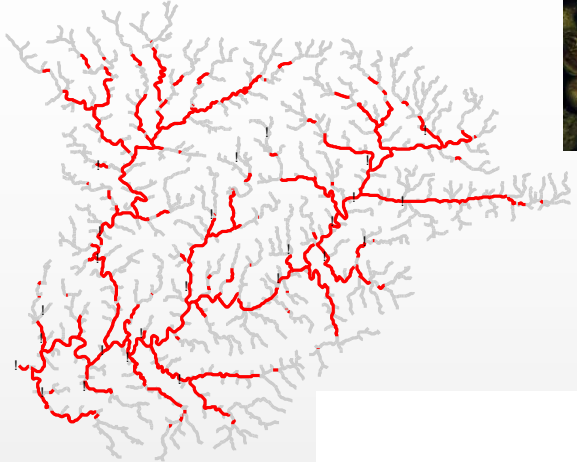


Temporal and spatial streamflow assessment



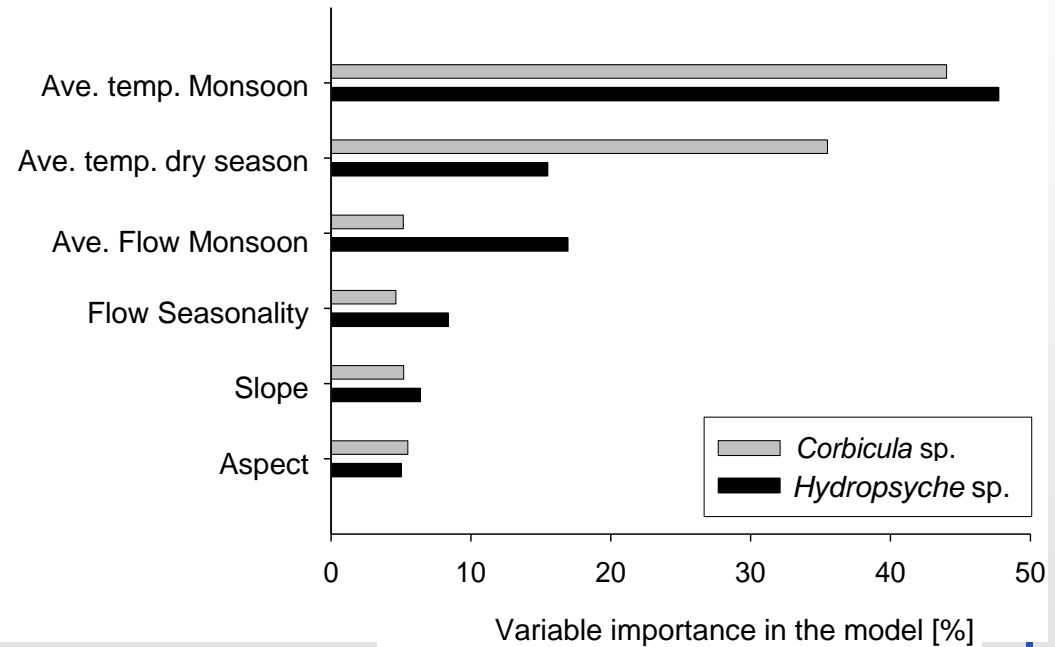
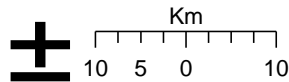
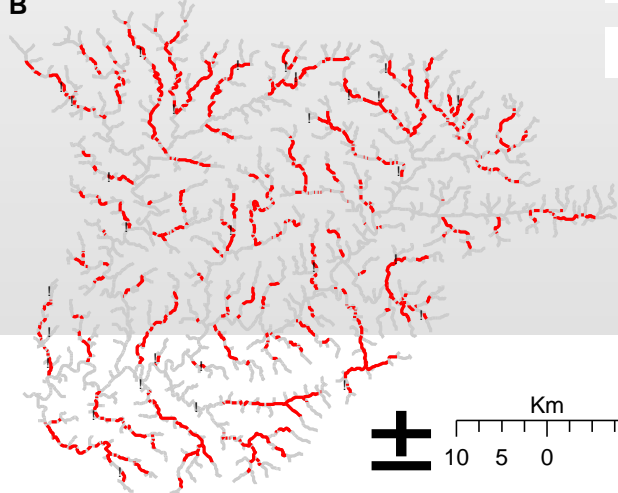
Joined hydrobiological and hydrological assessment

A *Corbicula* spp. AUC = 0.84

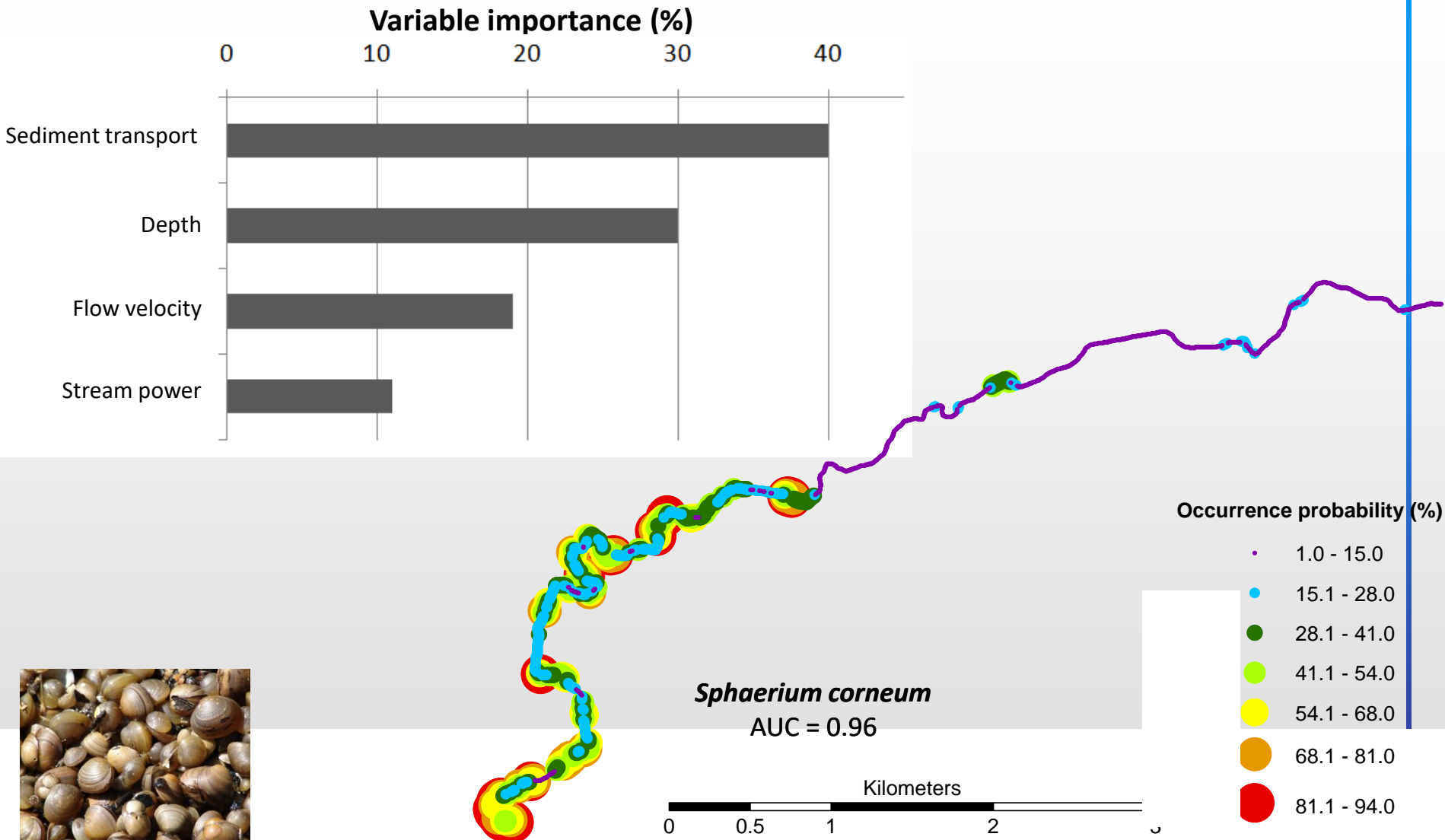


— Occurrence prediction

B *Hydropsyche* spp. AUC = 0.91



Integrating hydraulic variables in biological models





Example 2:
water related ecosystem services:
Northern Siberian Lowlands

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FONA
Research for Sustainable
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Ecosystem Services

Millenium Assessment (2005)

• Provisioning

Goods produced or provided by ecosystems



• Regulating

Benefits obtained from regulation of ecosystem processes

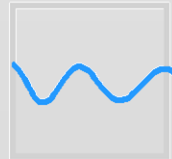
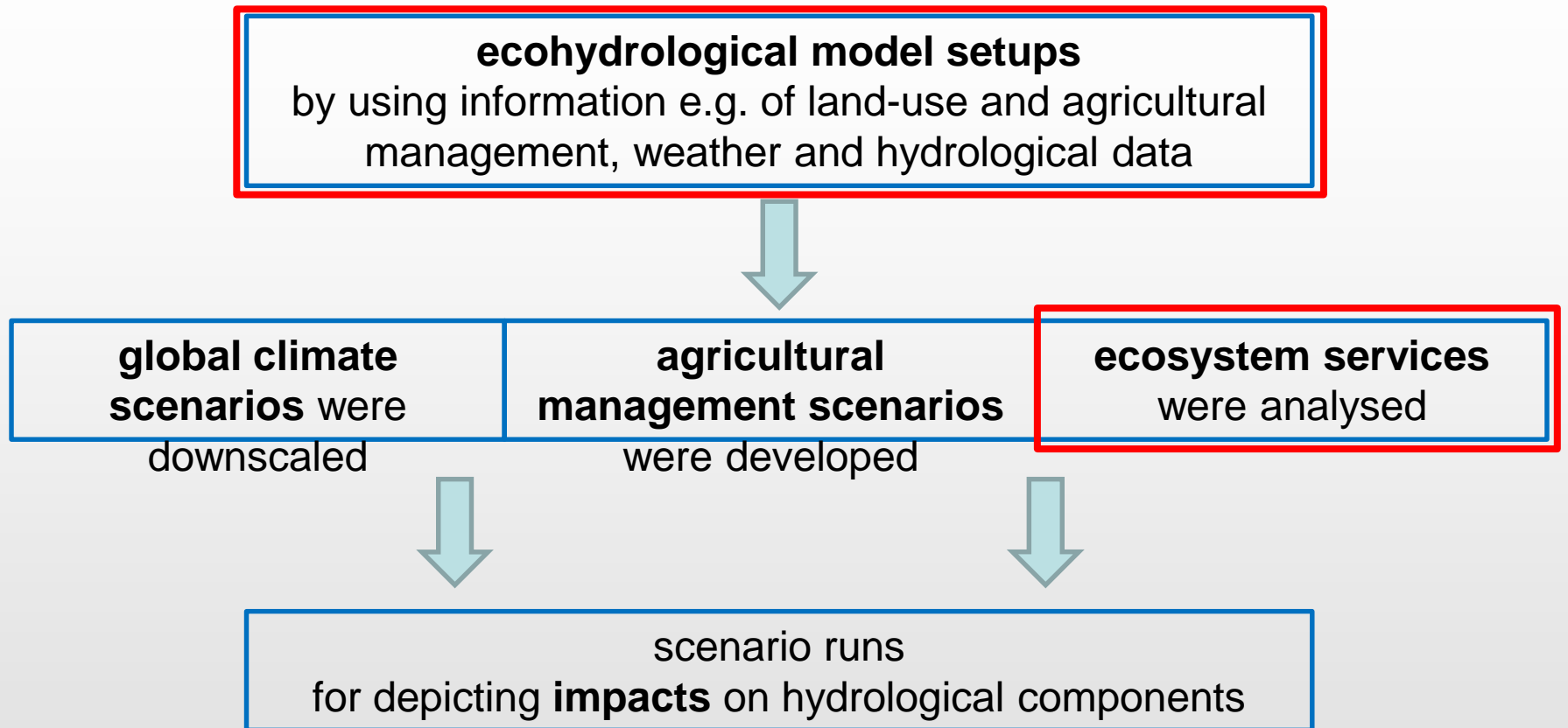


• Cultural

Non-material benefits from ecosystems

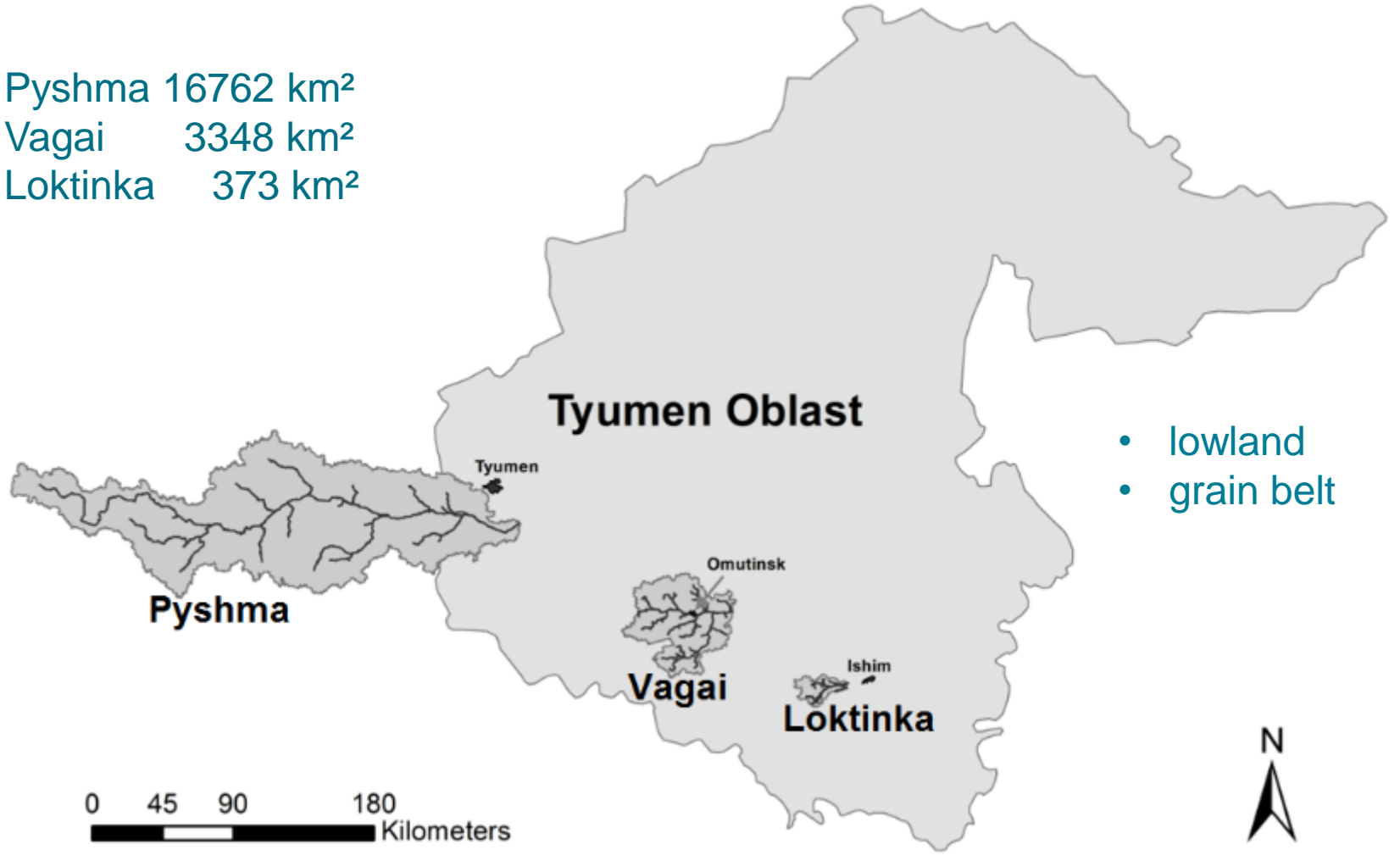


Interdisciplinary methodological framework

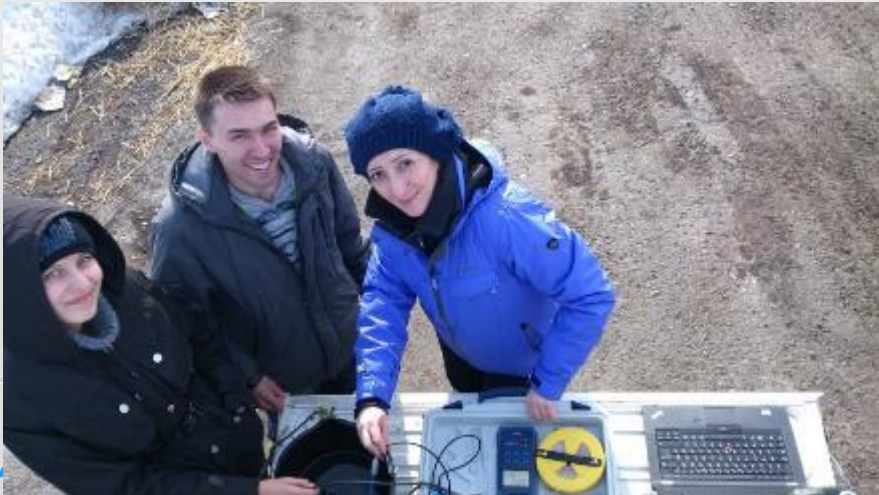


Three studied river basins

Pyshma 16762 km²
Vagai 3348 km²
Loktinka 373 km²



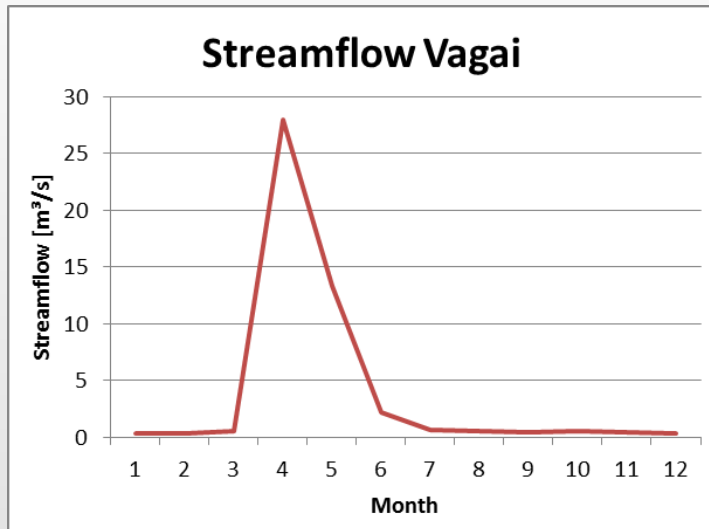
Interdisciplinary methodological framework



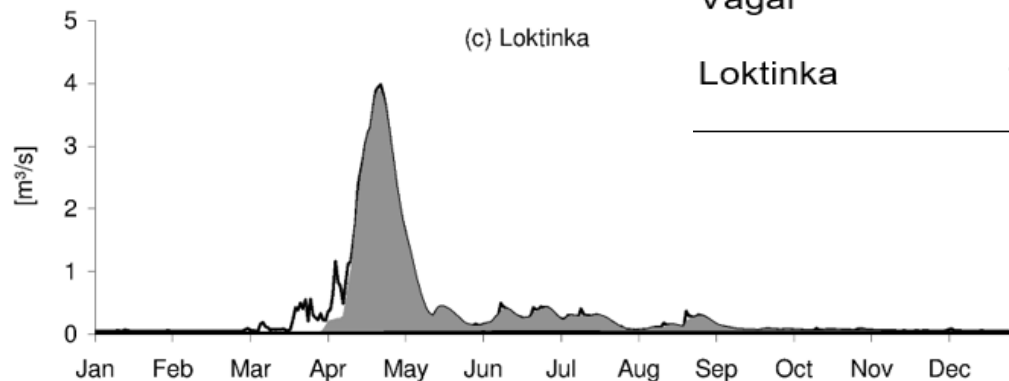
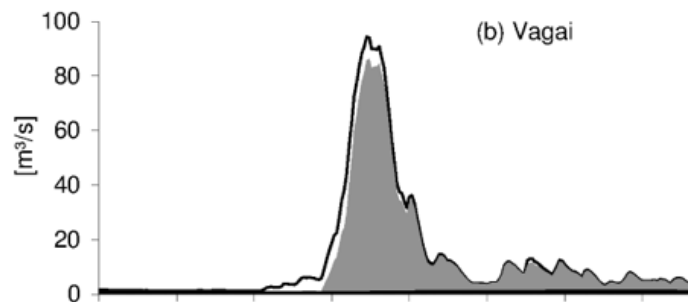
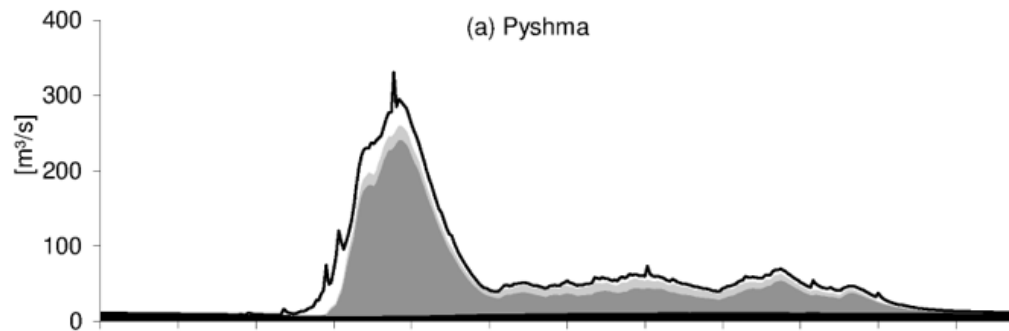
Photos: see <http://www.hydrology.uni-kiel.de/ext/sascha-blog/>

Current hydrological status

- high seasonal and spatial variability
- Snowmelt driven floods in spring
- High retention and groundwater flow dominating



Ecohydrological model results: Flow regime



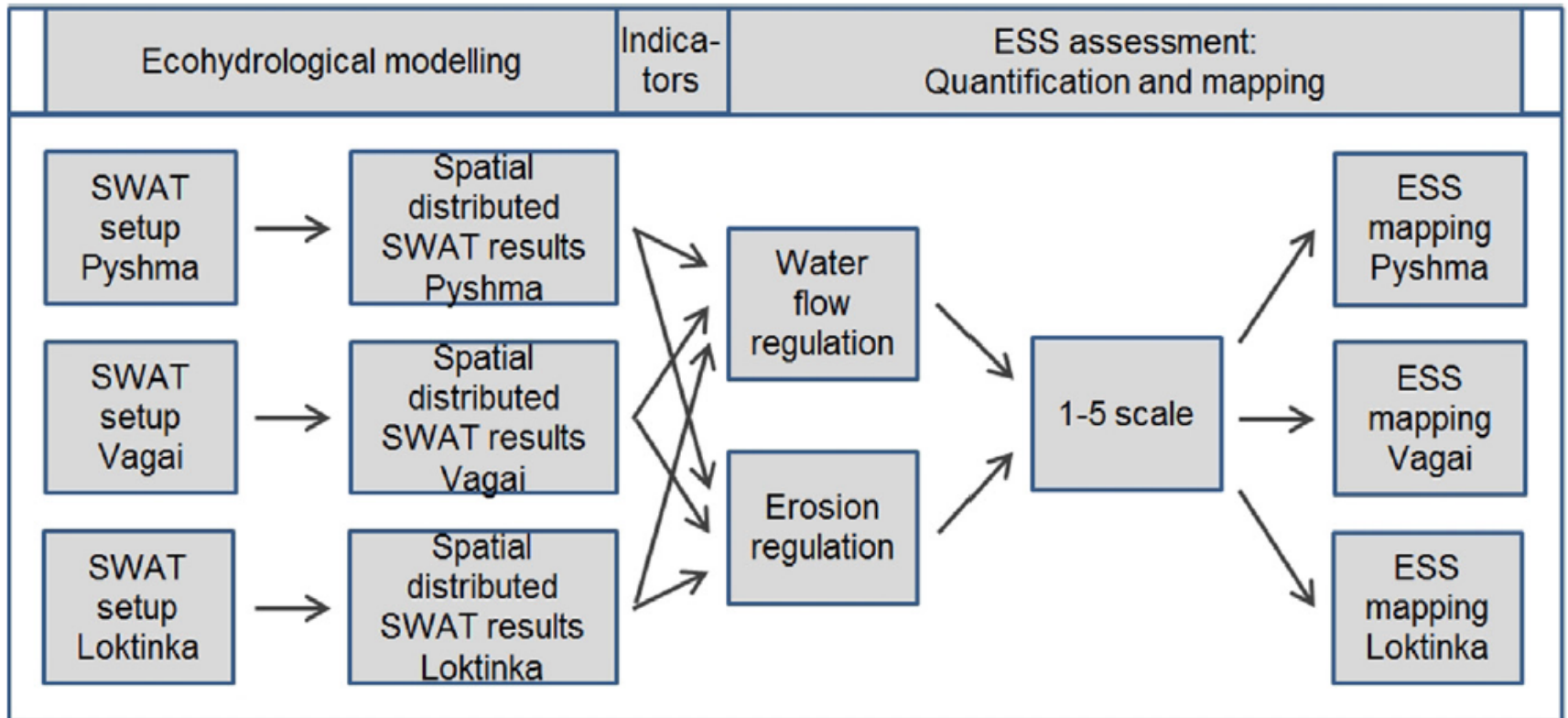
Surface Runoff
 Lateral Flow
 Fast Groundwater Flow
 Slow Groundwater Flow

	slow ground- water flow [%]	fast ground- water flow [%]	lateral flow [%]	surface runoff [%]
Pyshma	17.1	58.0	10.1	14.8
Vagai	13.8	74.6	0.001	11.7
Loktinka	15.4	75.2	0.0	9.4

Soil & Water Assessment Tool | **SWAT**

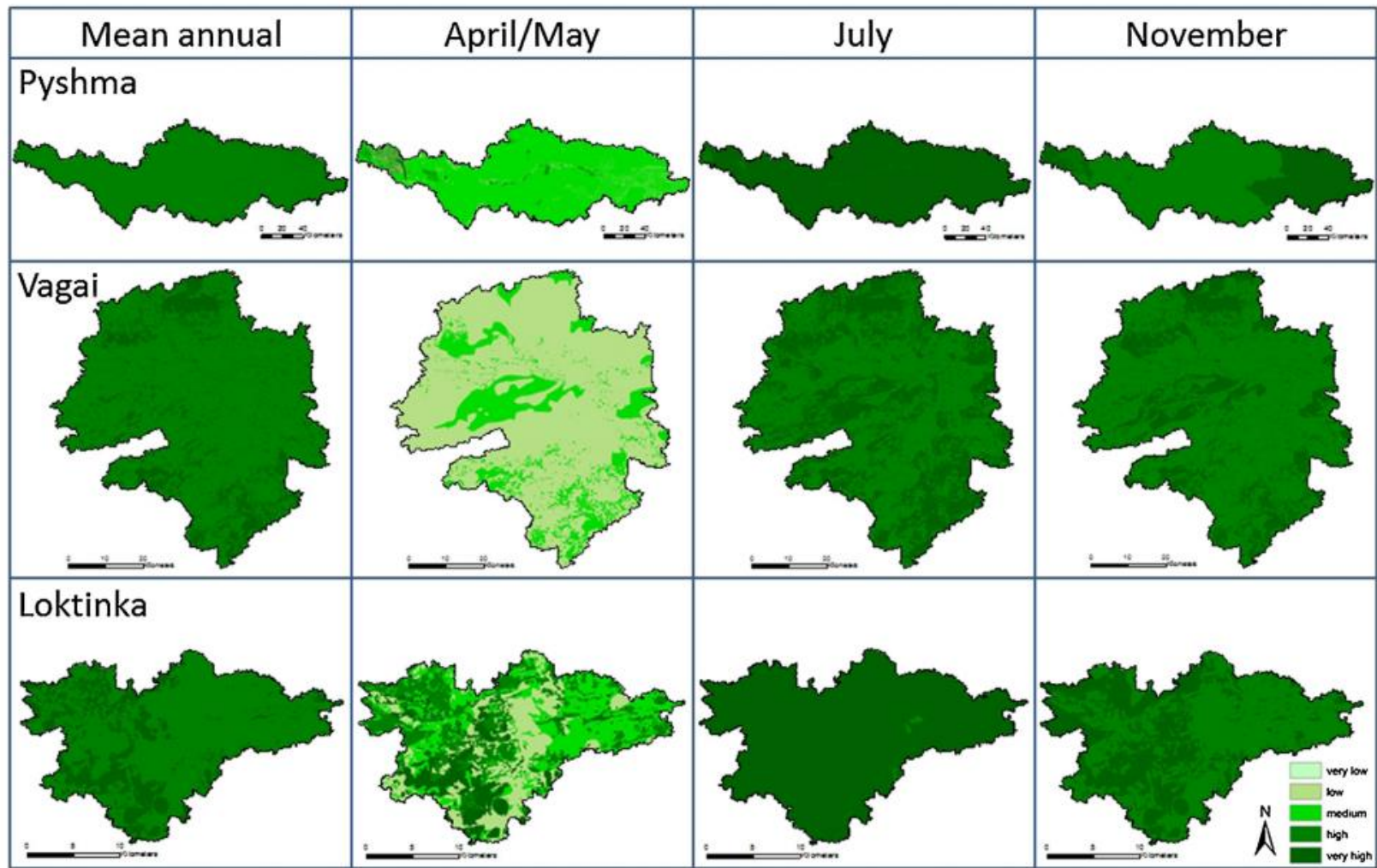
Kiesel, J., Schmalz, B. Fohrer, N., 2017

Ecosystem Services



Data analyses based on indicator generation, transformation of the biophysical model output values into a relative 1–5 scale, and mapping of the selected regulating ecosystem service (ESS)

Ecosystem Services: Water flow regulation



means for 2005–2010

Schmalz, B., Kruse, M., Kiesel, J., Müller, F., & Fohrer, N. (2016): *Ecological Indicators* 71, 55-65

Conclusions

- 1. linking IWRM and biodiversity
 - Interdisciplinary field campaigns necessary
 - Linking hydrology and hydraulics to model aquatic biodiversity as a function of global change
- 2. linking IWRM and ESS concept
 - Interdisciplinary field campaigns necessary
 - Define water-related ESS
 - Interdisciplinary assessment
- 3. necessary to reach SDG 6,3, 6.5, 6.6!



Thank you for your kind attention

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