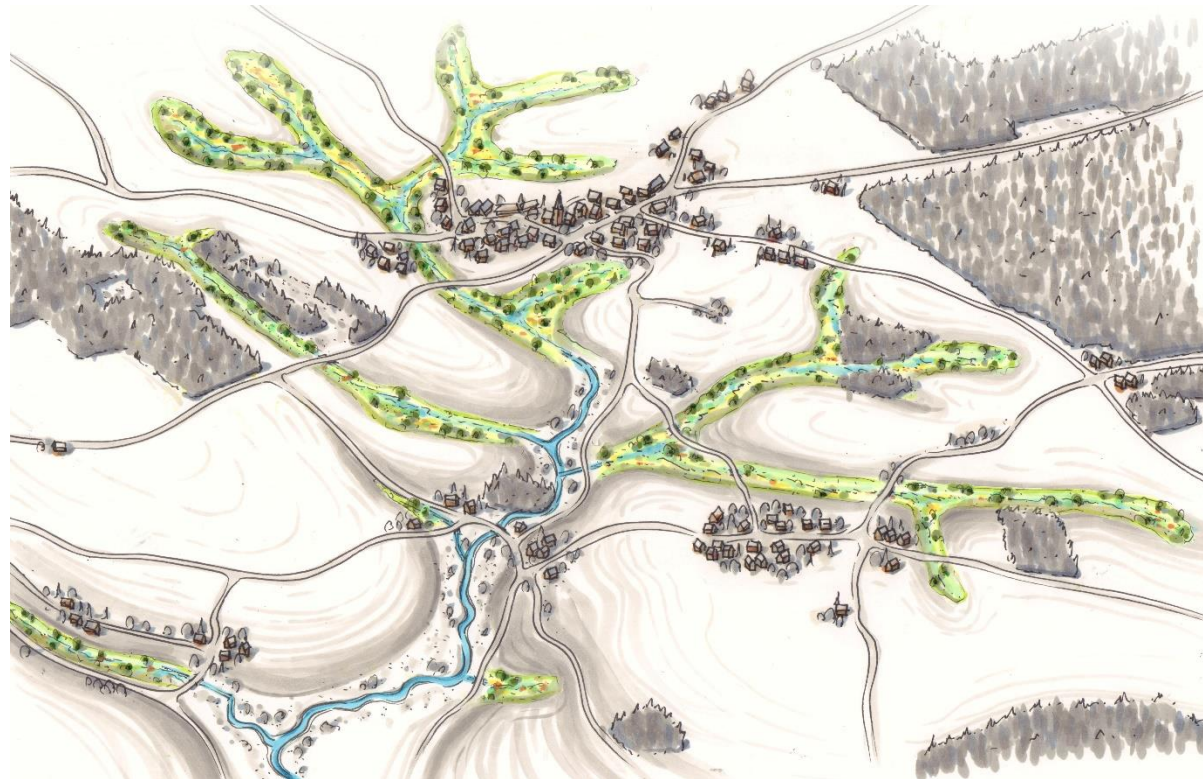
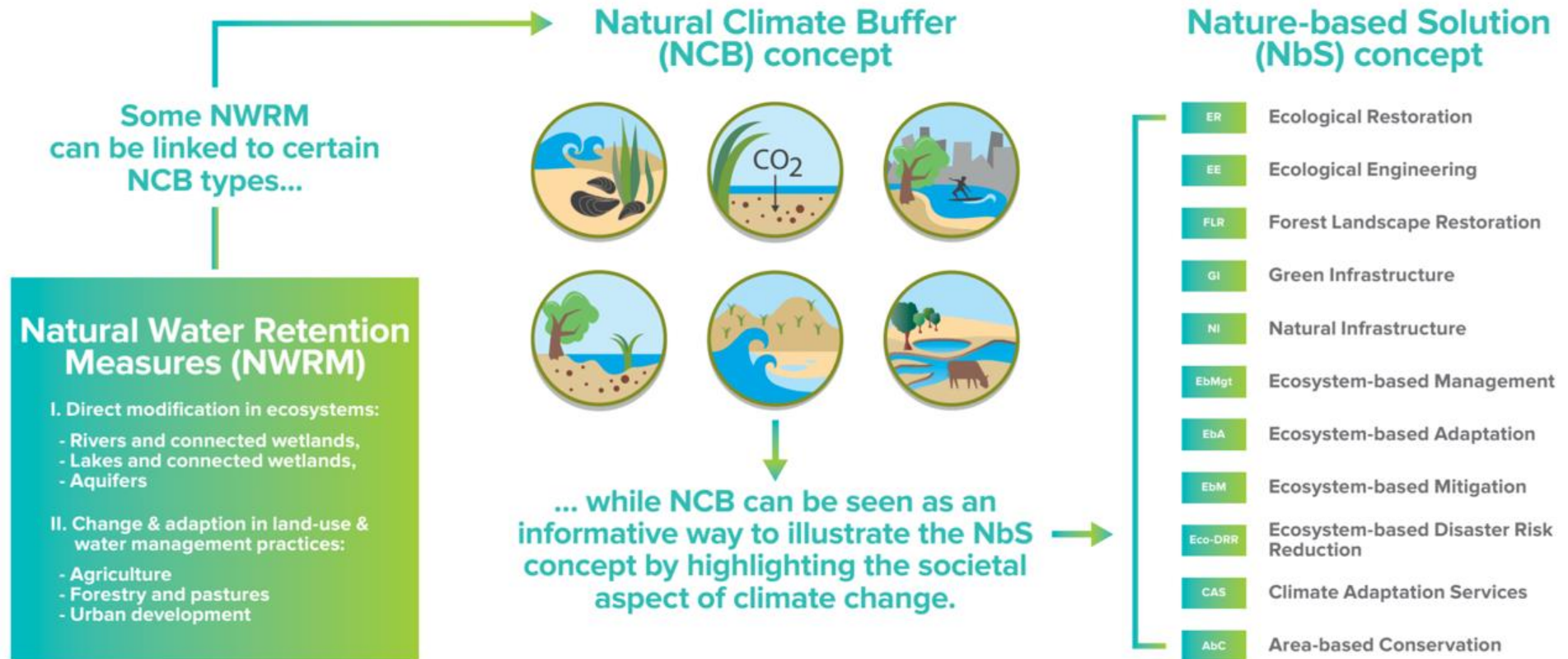


Sponges in Micro Catchments, Macro Effects

Natural retention in small river catchments as a nature-based solution for flood risks, drought control and biodiversity loss

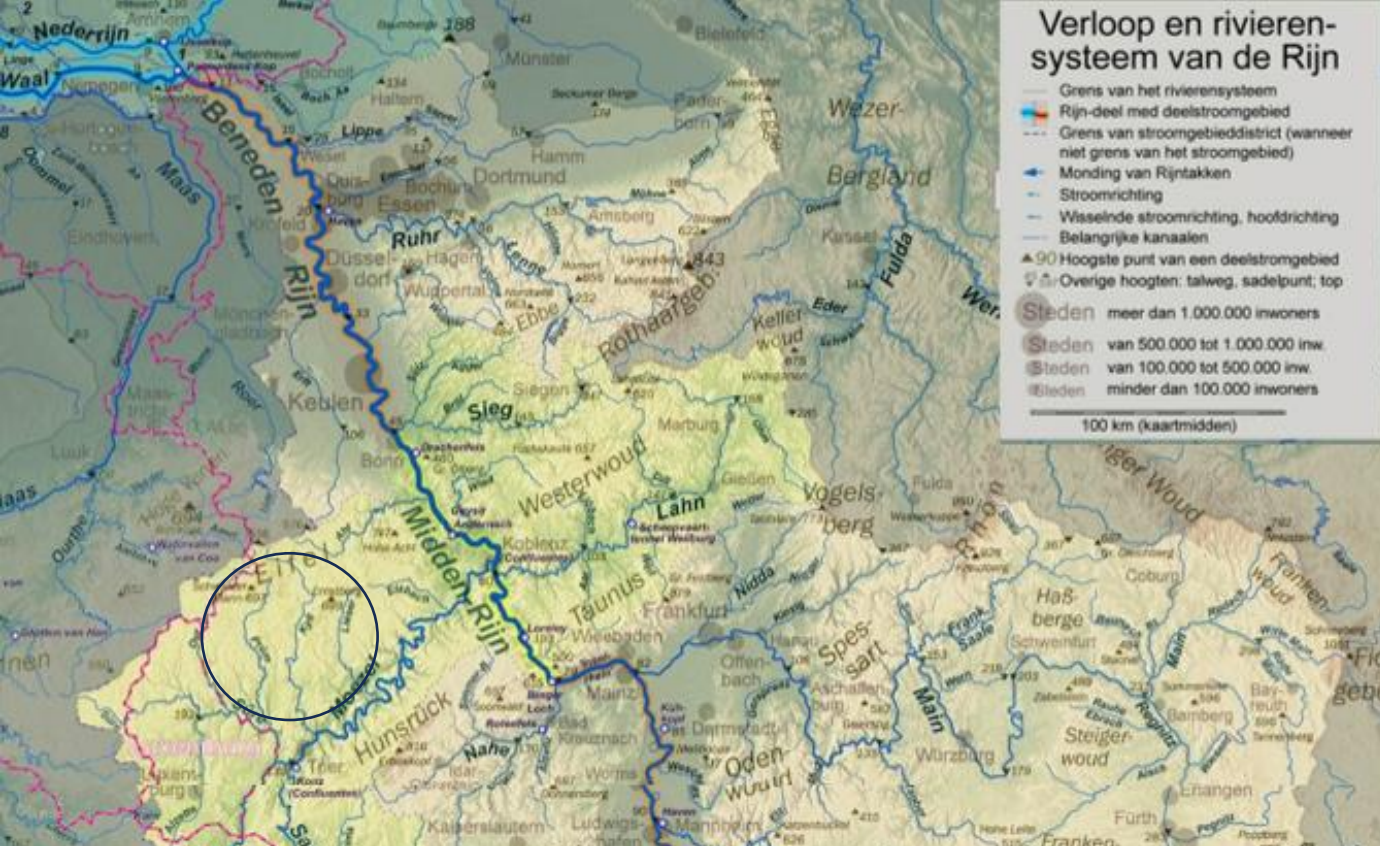




Social costs flood event July 2021

- Devastating flood event in July 2021 in the Kyll river (pictures are from Kyllburg) and other middle mountain areas in Germany and Belgium
- Social and Financial costs are not yet estimated but are enormous
- First analyses show that upstream micro catchments contributed more to the peak flow downstream than one would expect given their catchment size.

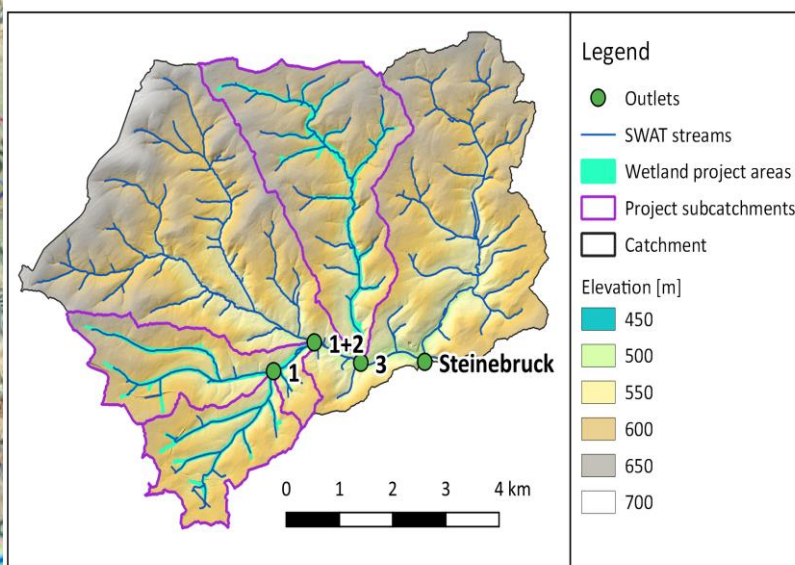




How do Micro Catchments fit in

The Kyll River

The capillaries of the river catchment



Upstream Kyll River

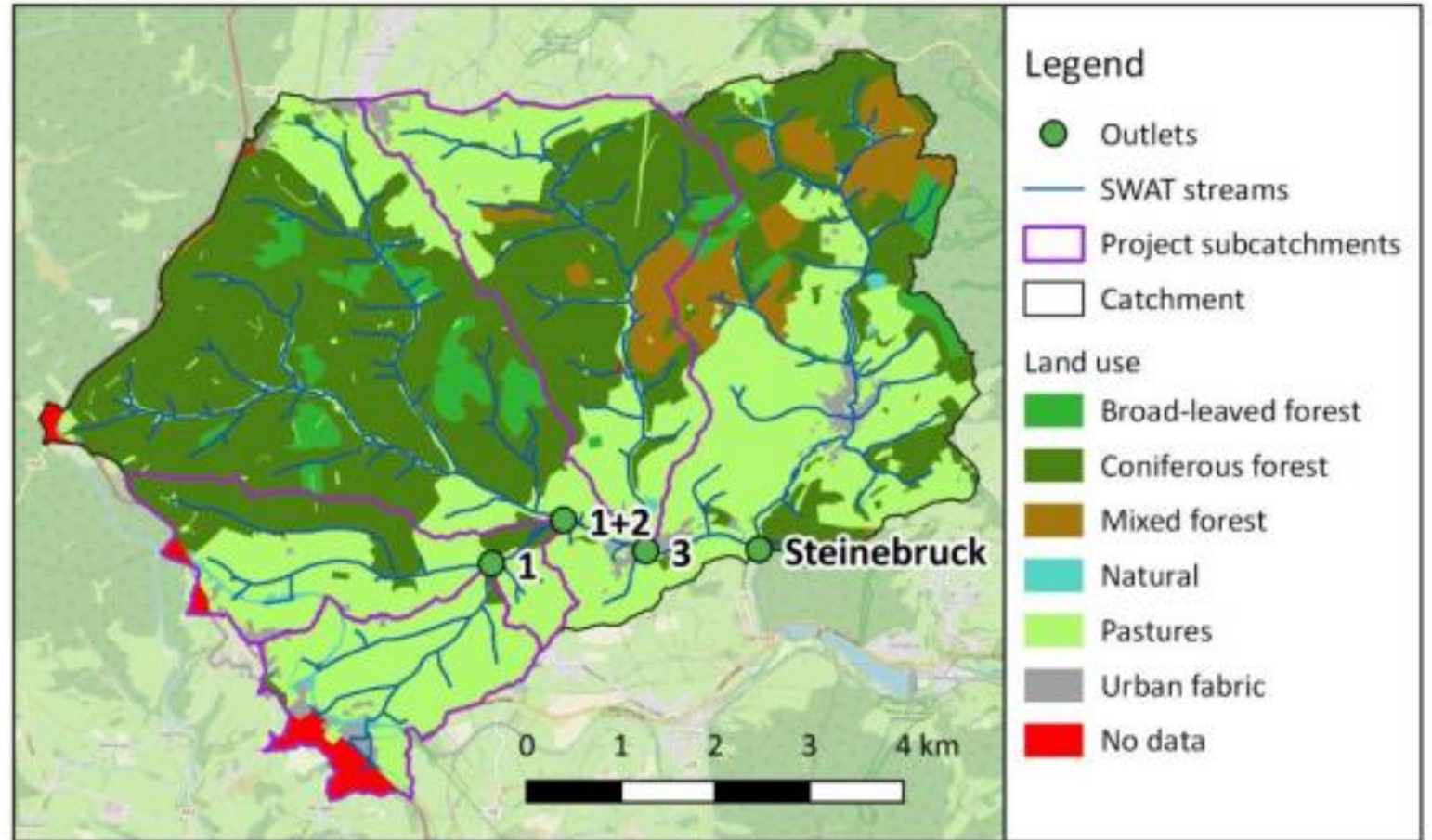
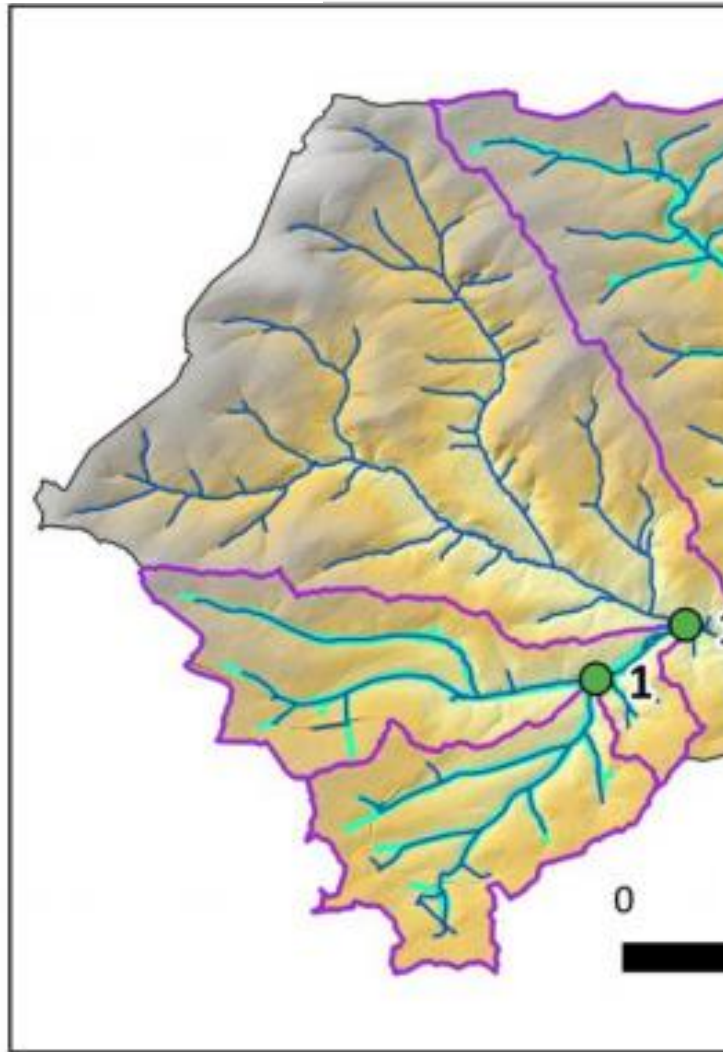


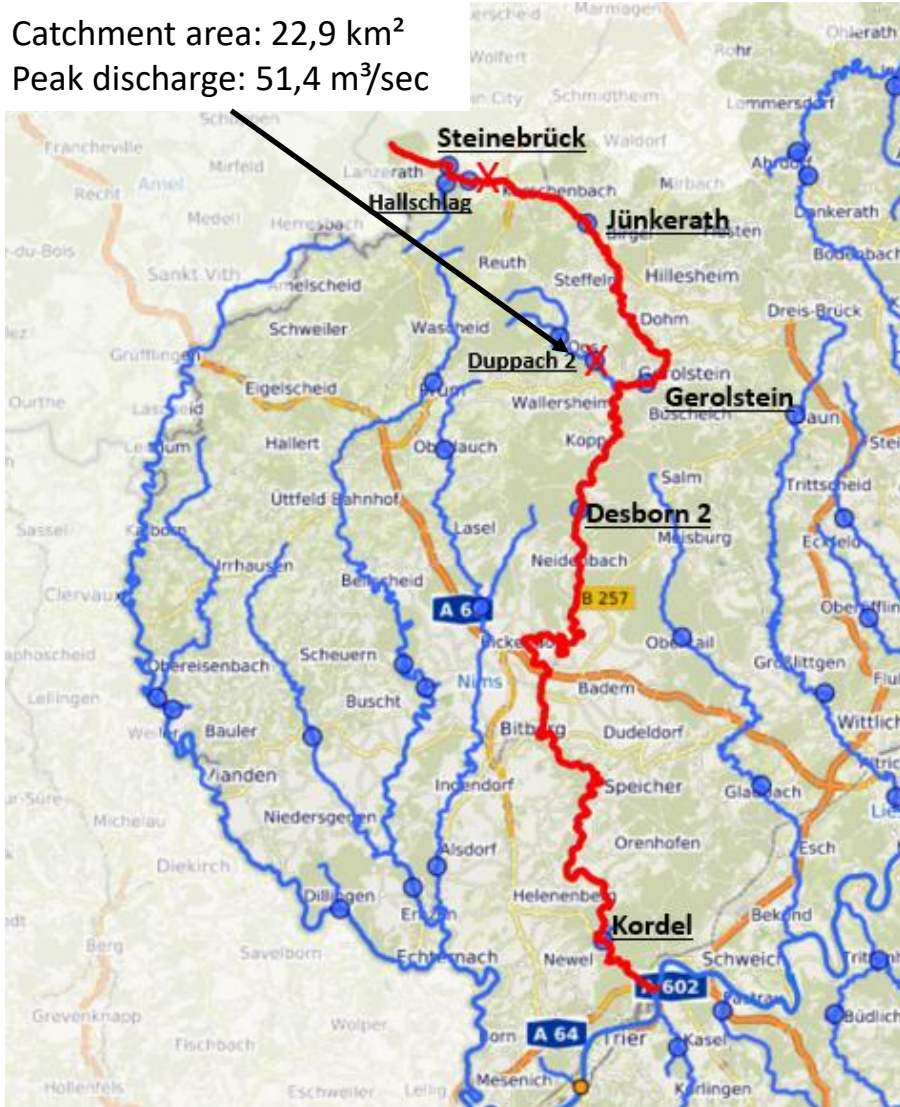
Figure 6. The land use map clipped to the watershed boundary created by SWAT. The red areas fall outside the area for which land use was provided. These have been assigned land use at the adjacent areas for which data were available after verification by satellite imagery.

Figure 3. The elevation of the watershed and the delineation of the three project subbasins (Roderbach, Lewertbach) with their outlets.

Micro Catchments, macro discharges

Discharge Duppach 2: Tributary Kyll

Catchment area: 22,9 km²
Peak discharge: 51,4 m³/sec



Messdaten: Pegel Duppach 2 / Gewässer:
Oosbach

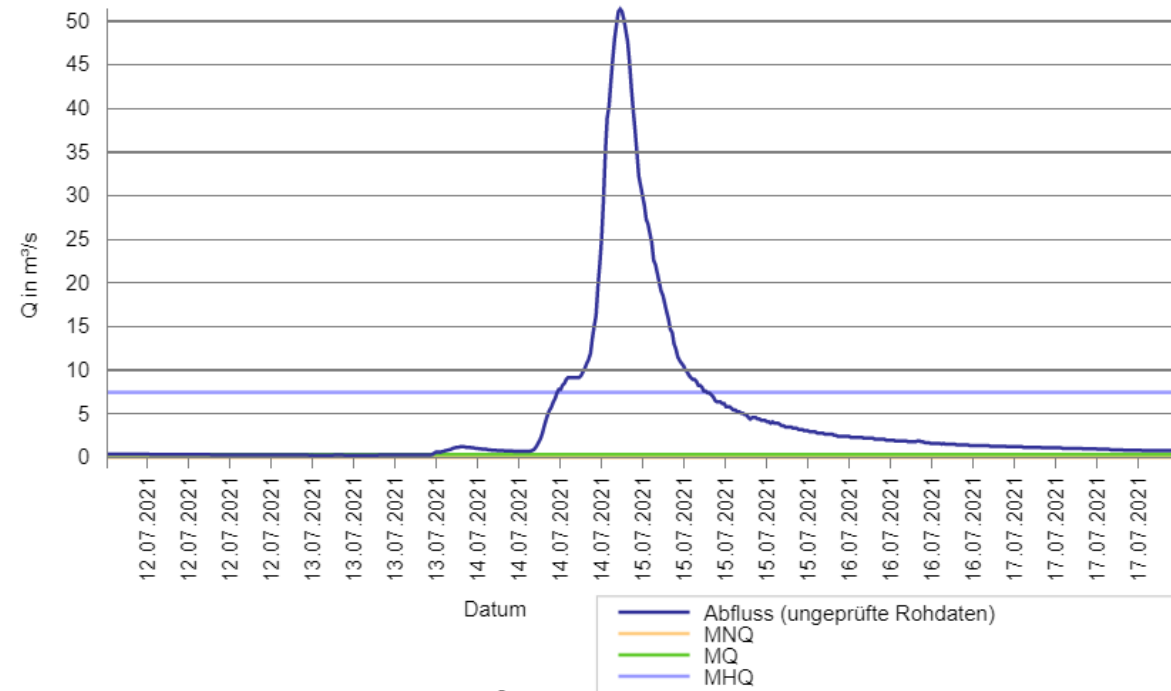


Stammdaten Hauptwerte Jährlichkeiten Aktuelle Wasserstände **Aktuelle Abflüsse** Download

☒ Anzeige als Ganglinie ☐ Anzeige als tabellarische Liste

Aktuelle Abflüsse von 12.07.2021 bis 17.07.2021

☒ mit MHQ darstellen



Letzter berechneter Wert: 21,600 m³/s um 14:00 Uhr MEZ am 21.07.2021

Modelling approach

- Rhine River Basin size about 160,000 km²
- Scale differences requires use of hydrological models to bridge different scales:

1. **Microscale** SWAT+ model
2. **Translation step**
3. **Macroscale** WFLOW_sbm model



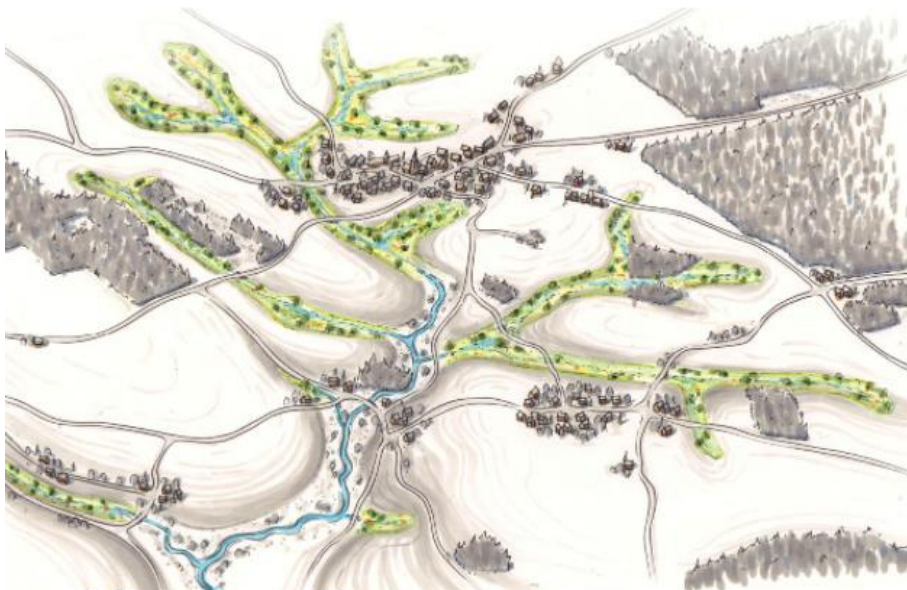
Impact Increased Sponge Capacity

	Steinebrück		Mosel			Rhine	
Wetland restoration intensity	38 %	4 %	19 %	38%	4 %	19%	38%
Annual maximum Peak discharge change	-13%	-0.4%	-2.2%	-4.1%	-0.5%	-1.3%	-1.8%

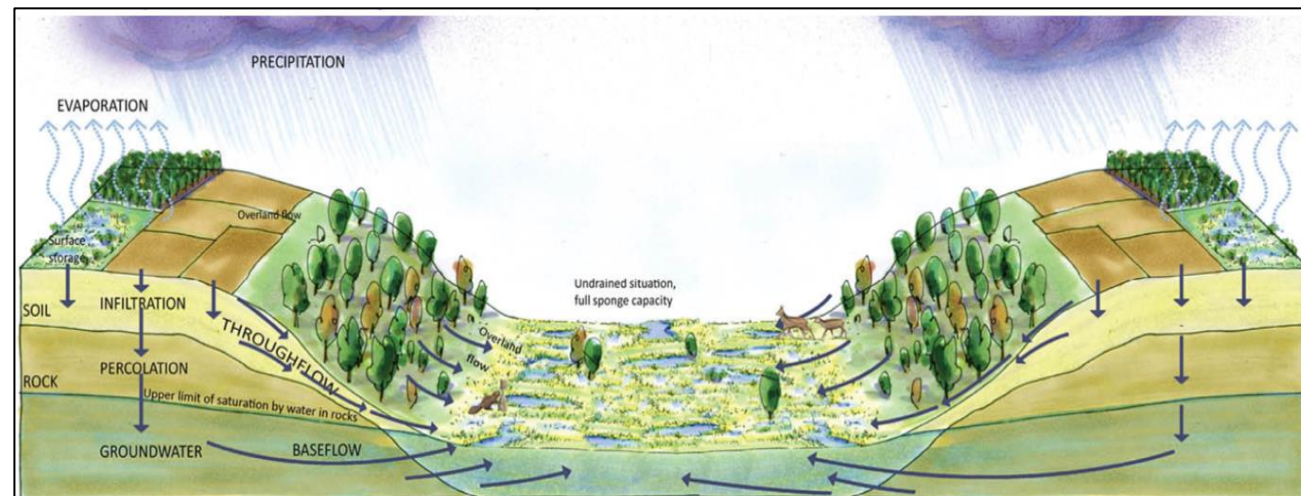
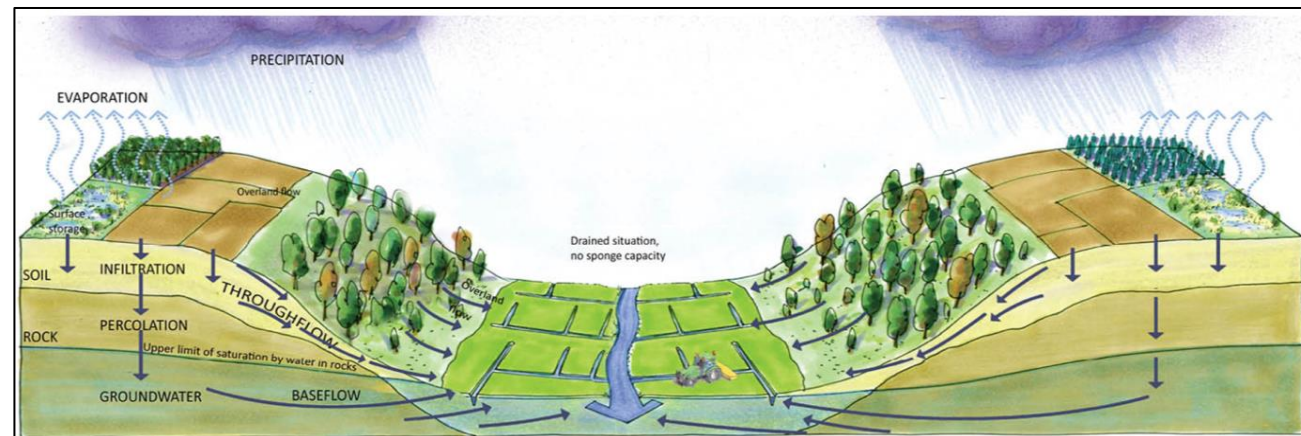
- Wetland restoration in headwater catchments of the Mosel and Rhine River Basins lead to reduced peak flows
- Strongest reductions at microscale
- Wetland restoration in Germany decreases annual peak discharges in Netherlands by 1,8 % at a restoration intensity of 38%.
- 10 – 30 % higher baseflow in dry periods in Steinebrück catchment



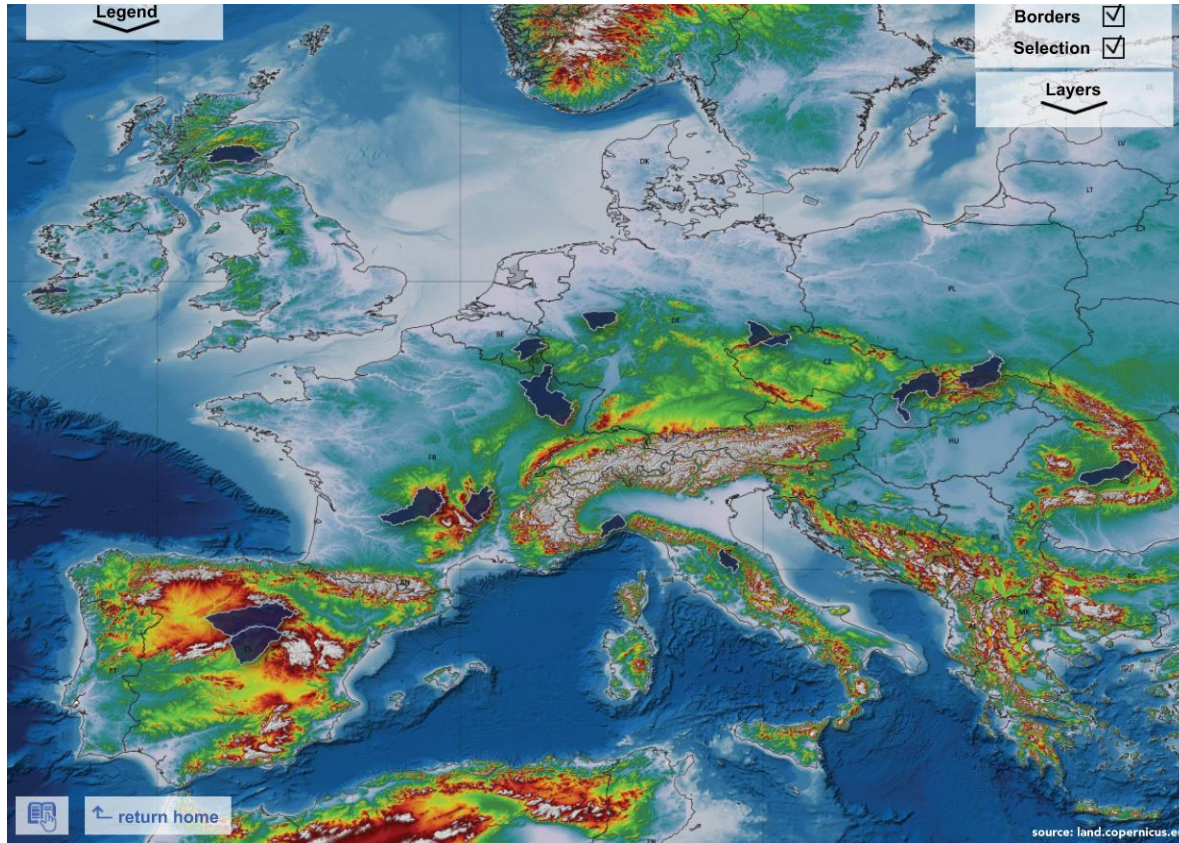
An artist impression of a catchment before...



...and after sponge restoration



Identification of Potential Catchments for the Sponges Approach



1. Determine the areas within the catchments that in middle mountain ranges (250 m – 1500 m altitude)
2. Have gentle slopes ($< 10\%$)
3. Are situated in the valley floors. Combine the findings with present land use map to determine the areas for pilots in the field.
4. Refine analyses with areal picture analyses
5. Write a compact report with conclusions about potential natural water retention sites within the selected area and recommendations for further steps.

<https://media.stroming.nl/sponges/>



Thank
You!



"We must rewild the world."

"Rewilding the world is easier than you
think. A century from now our planet could
be a wild place again."

~Sir David Attenborough

Rewilding.org

