Influence of forest cover loss and land use change on water quantity and quality

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Objectives-

- Discuss drivers of change across Southeastern landscapes
- Alterations in hydrology, biogeochemistry, and biology due to landscape changes
- Implications of those changes for human well-being

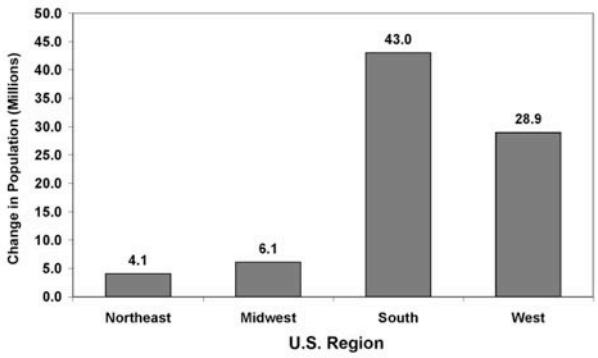
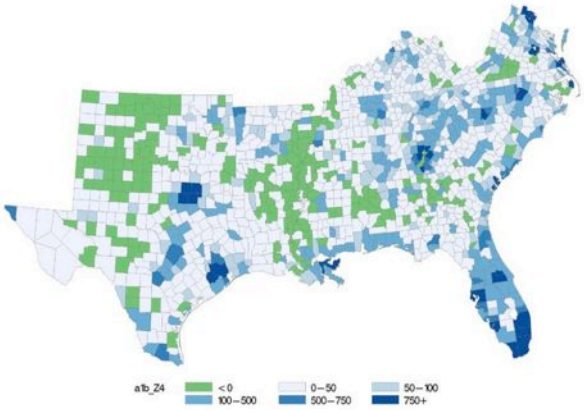
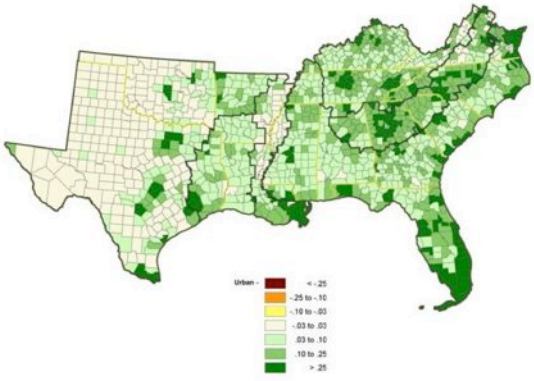


Figure 1. Projected numerical change in population (in millions) by region of the United States: 2000 to 2030. From U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections (2005).

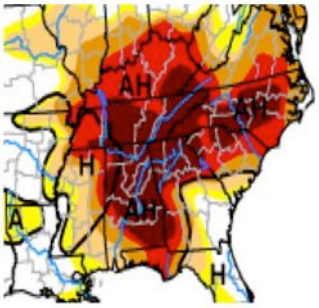


Projection of population change (change in people per square mile)-counties in green have forecasted population losses. (www.rsr.fs.usda.gov/futures/)



Forecasted change in the proportion of counties in urban land use (www.rsr.fs.usda.gov/futures/).

Drought of 05, 06, 07, and 08



- Brought water into the spotlight as a critical issue
- But, drought was not the problem, only a stressor

Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 2007

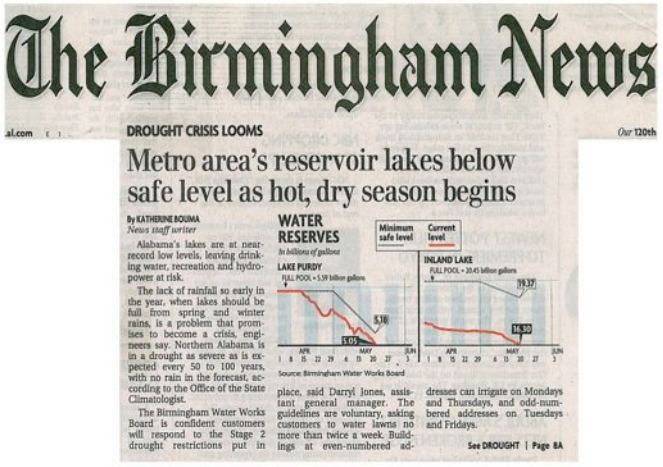
ONLINE AT AJC.COM

"The drought of 2007 has reached historic proportions, so it's critical that we take immediate action to ensure that Georgians have a sufficient supply of safe drinking water."

— Carol Couch, director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division

TURN 'EM OFF

NetBan failure largest in state



The Birmingham News

DROUGHT CRISIS LOOMS

Metro area's reservoir lakes below safe level as hot, dry season begins

By KATHERINE BOUMA
News staff writer

WATER RESERVES

In billions of gallons

Minimum safe level

Current level

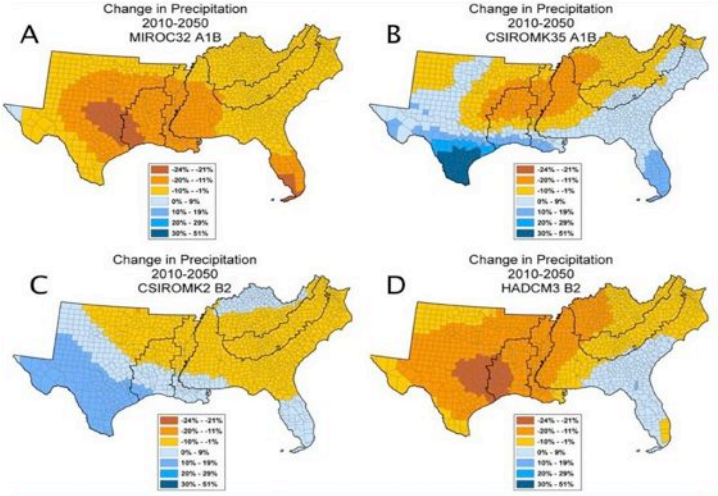
LAKE PURDY

INLAND LAKE

Source: Birmingham Water Works Board

Restricted supply of clean water brought about by:

- Increased per capita use
- Increased population
- Increased development (impervious surface)
- These factors drive decreases in water quality and quantity
- These factors will intensify
- Situation exacerbated by drought



Change in precipitation (percent) from 2010 to 2050 (www.rsr.fs.usda.gov/futures/).

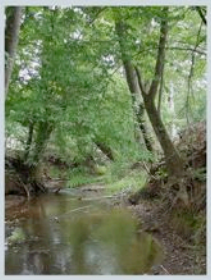
So, key drivers of change are:

- ⬆ Populations
- ⬆ Urbanization

Periodic occurrence of drought, long term increase in dryness

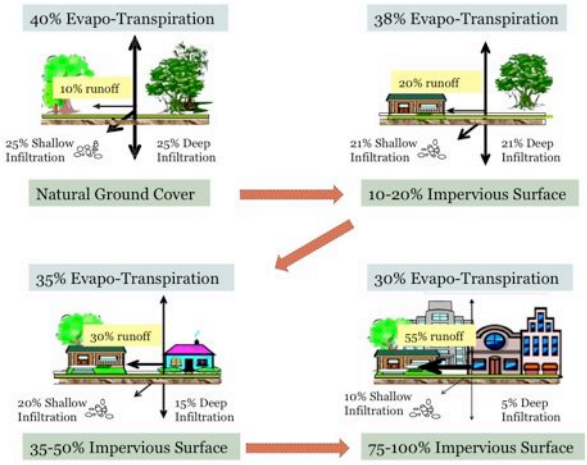
Heavy forest cover within watersheds is associated with stable hydrology and clean water.

Jackson et al. (2004)



What changes occur when forests are developed?

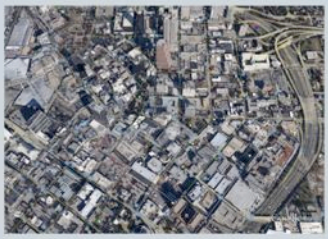
- Hydrology (discharge, hydrographs)
- Water quality (physiochemical, biological, other chemical and microbial pollutants).



http://www.coastal.ca.gov/nps/watercyclefacts.pdf

Auburn University, AL | **Atlanta, GA**

40-50% IS



80-90% IS

Google Earth

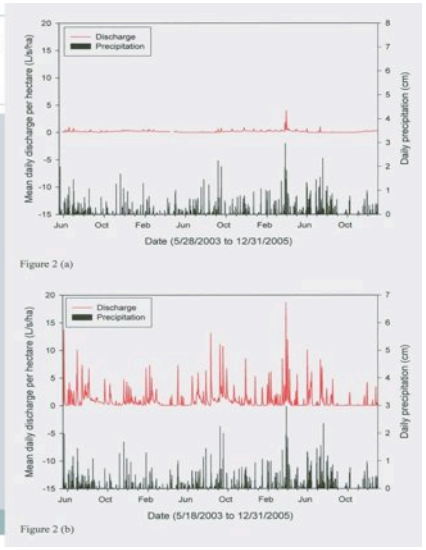
Changes when forests are developed?

Hydrographs – reduced stability

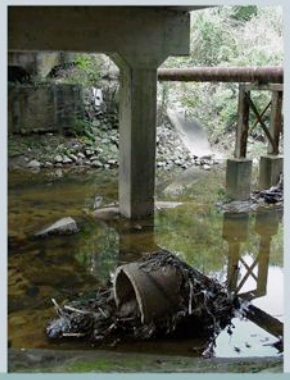
2a. Representative hydrograph of a forested watershed.

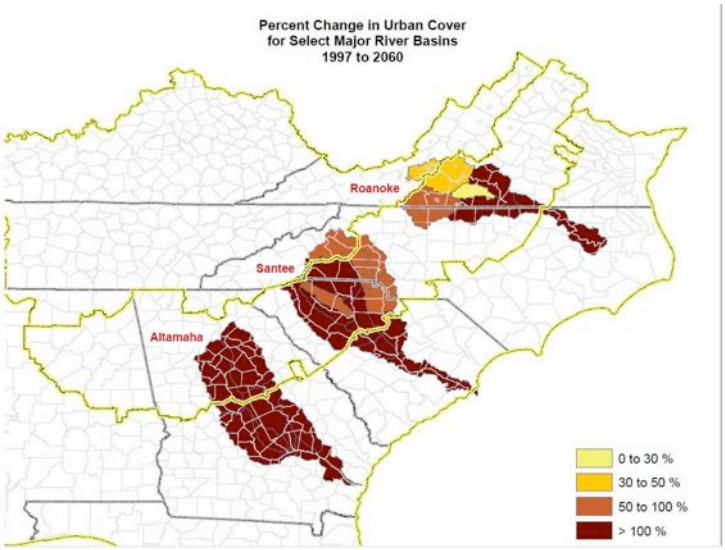
2b. Representative hydrograph of an urban watershed.

Nagy et al. 2011



Also, higher velocities, increased stormflow, reduced base flow, increased discharge associated with developed watersheds.

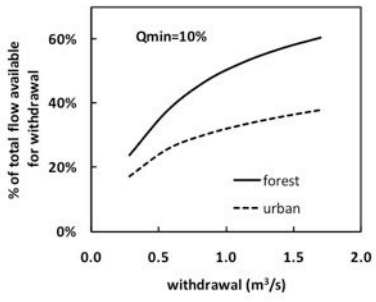




http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/infrastructure/hydraulics/05072/03.cfm

Combined stormwater –sewer overflow

Sewer discharge in Coosa River



Water availability (%) in forested vs. urban watersheds near Birmingham, AL with increasing withdrawal rates and a minimum flow amount of 10%. (Nagy et al. 2011)

Summary

Hydrologic impacts of forest to urban conversion

- Increased runoff, reduced infiltration
- Increased stream discharge and velocity, reduced baseflow
- Incised stream channels, disconnects streams from riparian zones, reduced pollutant filtration
- Reduces water availability for consumption unless coupled with reservoirs

Water quality

- Increases in % impervious surface within watershed are linked to increased concentrations of:
  - **Sediment**: 2-5x increase
  - **Nitrate (NO_3)**: 2-7x increase
  - **Phosphorus**: 1-9x increase
  - **Fecal coliform**: 4-10x increase
  - **E. coli**: 6x increase

Sun and Lockaby (2012)

Sediment deposition in west Georgia Piedmont streams. (Nagy et al. 2011)

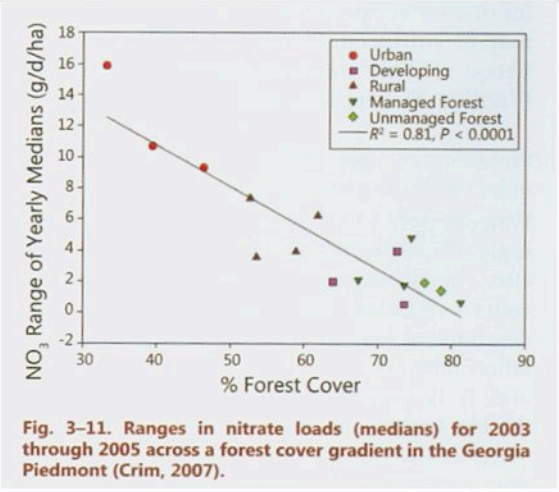


Fig. 3–11. Ranges in nitrate loads (medians) for 2003 through 2005 across a forest cover gradient in the Georgia Piedmont (Crim, 2007).

Water quality continued

- **Pesticides** – present in 1/3 of urban streams (Weston et al. 2011)
- **Pharmaceuticals** – present in 80-90% of urban streams (Kolpin et al. 2008)

Summary
Water Quality Impacts of forest to urban conversion

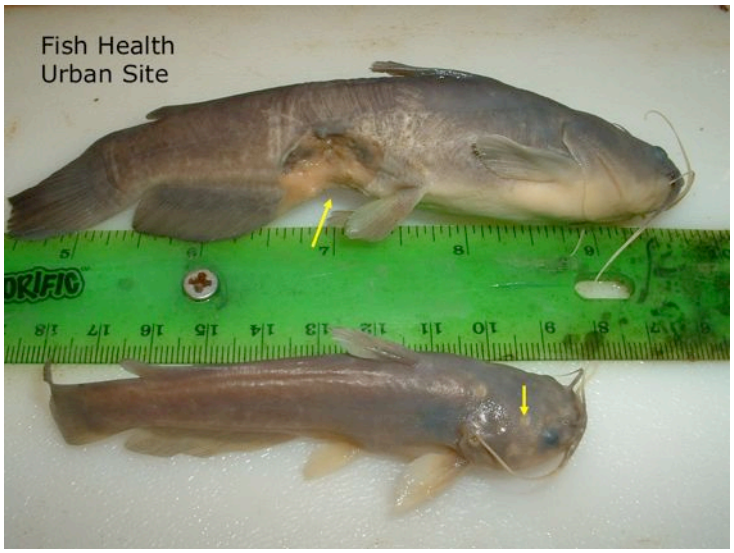
- Increased concentrations and loads of sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants
- Sediment increases vary with physiography but urban impact dominates physiography for nutrients
- Impacts may occur at low levels of imperviousness (5-10%)

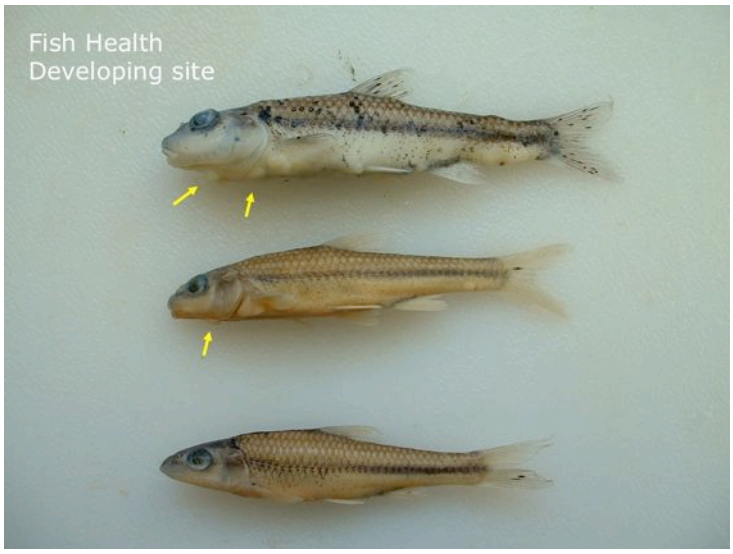
Biotic Integrity

- Urbanization effects
  - Increased temperature
  - Decreased dissolved oxygen
  - Increased nutrients
  - Burial/loss of substrate
- Results
  - Increased tolerant species
  - Decreased sensitive species
  - Decreased species richness

Examples –
Urbanization impacts on stream biology

- Decreased mussel abundance (GA, AL) (Gangloff & Feminella 2007)
- Decreased fish health (Helms et al. 2005)





How does urban land use compare to Hurricane Katrina in terms of bacterial impacts?

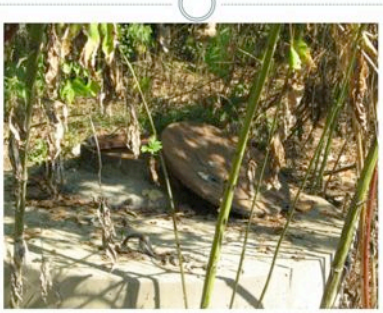
Observations with > 15,000 colonies / 100 ml

Obs	Date	Land Use	ID	FC
1	11/4/2004	Developing	SB2	35,000
2	1/20/2005	Urban	BR	25,000
3	3/17/2005	Urban	BR	20,000
4	4/8/2005	Urban	BR	16,000
5	6/2/2005	Urban	BR	17,000
6	11/16/2005	Urban	BU2	70,000

Relationships between Forests and Human Health

- linked through hydrology and pollutant inputs
- manifested primarily in urbanizing landscapes

Scenario 1: direct contact with water contaminated with sewage, related organisms



e.g. combined stormwater – sewer overflows (CSOs)

Serious study of the issue requires epidemiological approach

- e.g. studies of polluted water effects on children at beaches, lakes.
  - requires knowledge of exposure and related occurrence of illness
  - very difficult for streams in cities

Scenario 2: Arbovirus infection

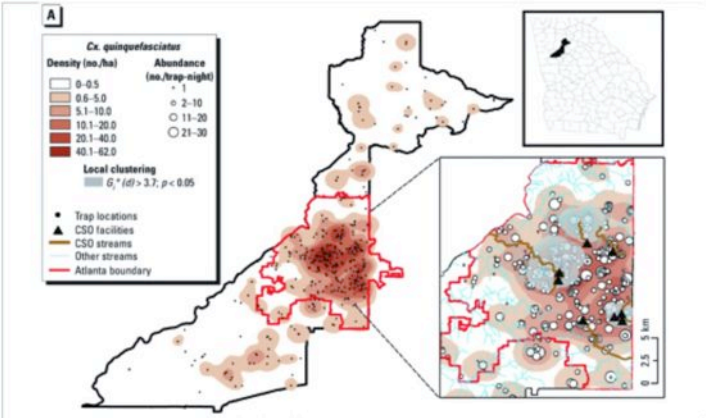
Offers advantages in terms of epidemiology.

Transmission factors are well established

Clearly documented human cases

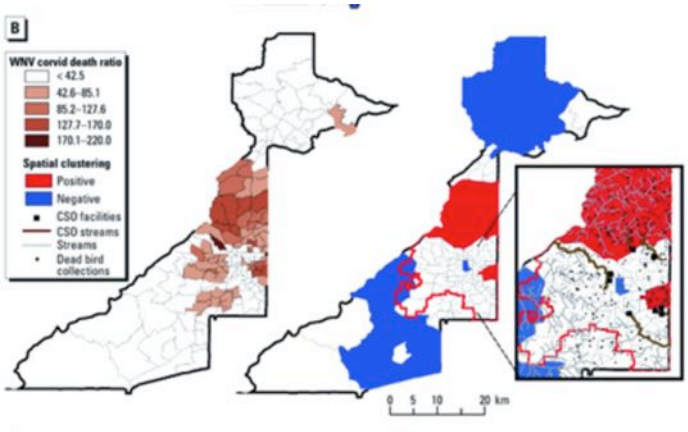
West Nile Virus – Related Factors

- Landscape factors
  - Forest characteristics
  - urban hydrology
  - corvid habitat (reservoir)
  - socioeconomics
- Culex sp. mosquitoes – vectors
  - mosquito habitat
  - Nutrients in water



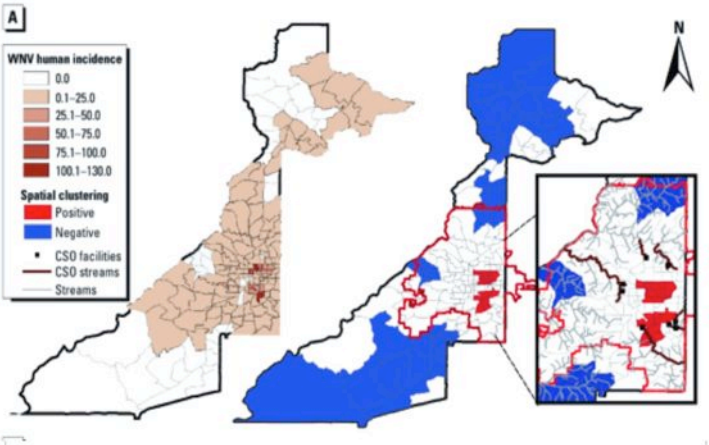
Abundance (mosquitoes/trap-night), density distribution (mosquitoes/ha), and local spatial clustering of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* abundance, 2001–2007.

Vazquez-Prokopec GM, Vanden Eng JL, Kelly R, Mead DG, Kolhe P, et al. 2010 The Risk of West Nile Virus Infection Is Associated with Combined Sewer Overflow Streams in Urban Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Environ Health Perspect 118(10): doi:10.1289/ehp.1001939



WNV-positive corvid death ratios (number of dead corvids/100,000 persons) in Fulton County. Inset shows a detailed view of the city of Atlanta.

Vazquez-Prokopec GM, Vanden Eng JL, Kelly R, Mead DG, Kolhe P, et al. 2010 The Risk of West Nile Virus Infection Is Associated with Combined Sewer Overflow Streams in Urban Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Environ Health Perspect 118(10): doi:10.1289/ehp.1001939



Distribution and spatial clustering of (*A*) EB-smoothed WNV human incidence rate estimates (cases/100,000 persons)

Vazquez-Prokopec GM, Vanden Eng JL, Kelly R, Mead DG, Kolhe P, et al. 2010 The Risk of West Nile Virus Infection Is Associated with Combined Sewer Overflow Streams in Urban Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Environ Health Perspect 118(10): doi:10.1289/ehp.1001939

Summary

Biological impacts of forest to urban conversion

- Decreased diversity
- Decreases in sensitive species
- Increases in tolerant species
- Increases in pathogenic bacteria
- Risks to human health