



UNIVERSITY OF TARTU

# Dimensioning of riparian buffer zones in agricultural catchments at national level

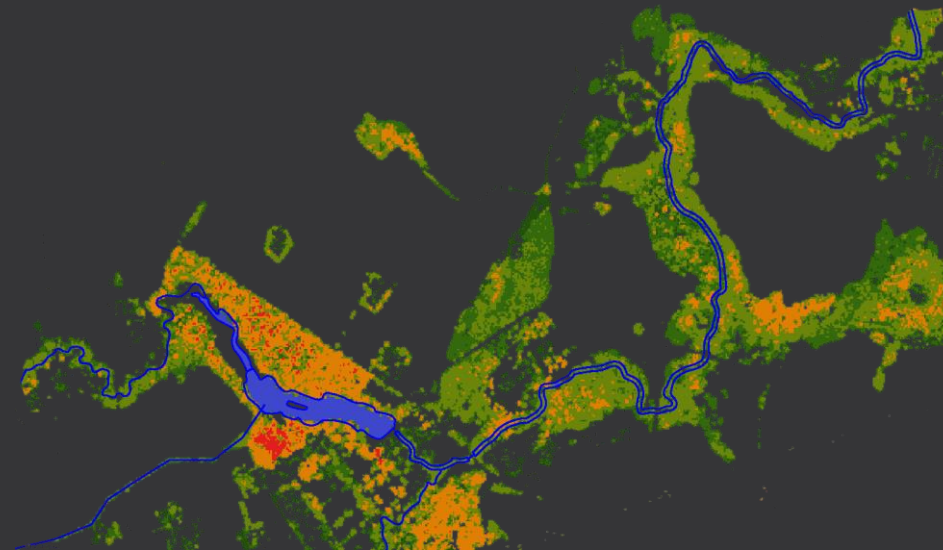
Evelyn Uemaa, Ain Kull, Kiira Mõisja, Hanna-Ingrid Nurm,  
Alexander Kmoch

Landscape Geoinformatics Lab, University of Tartu, Estonia

evelyn.uemaa@ut.ee



@LGeoinformatics



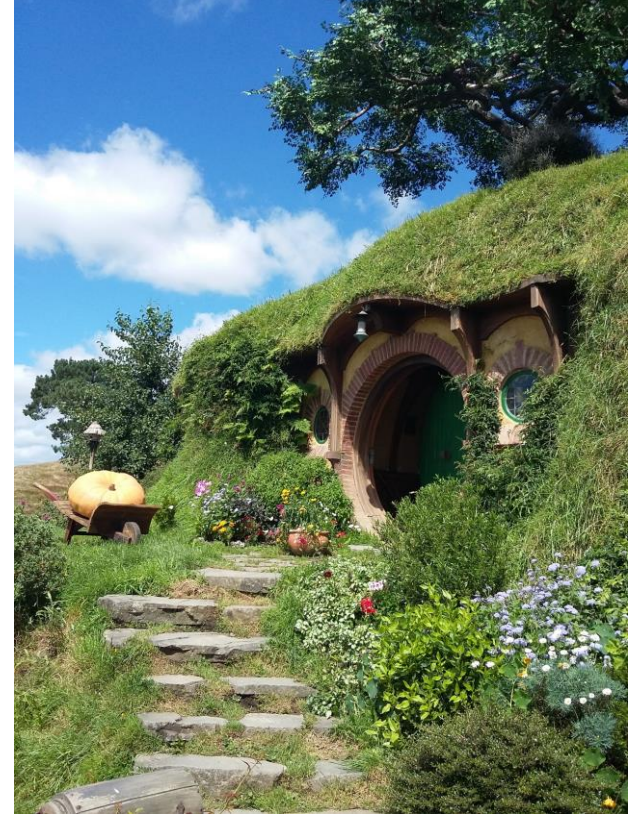
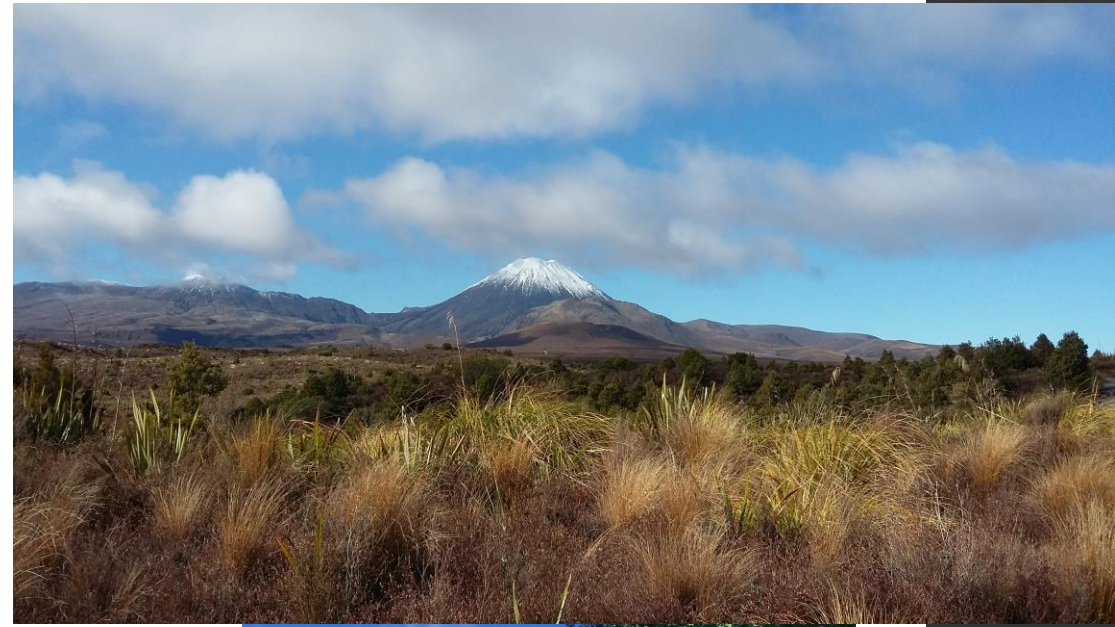


# Intro





# The New Zealand experience





# The New Zealand experience

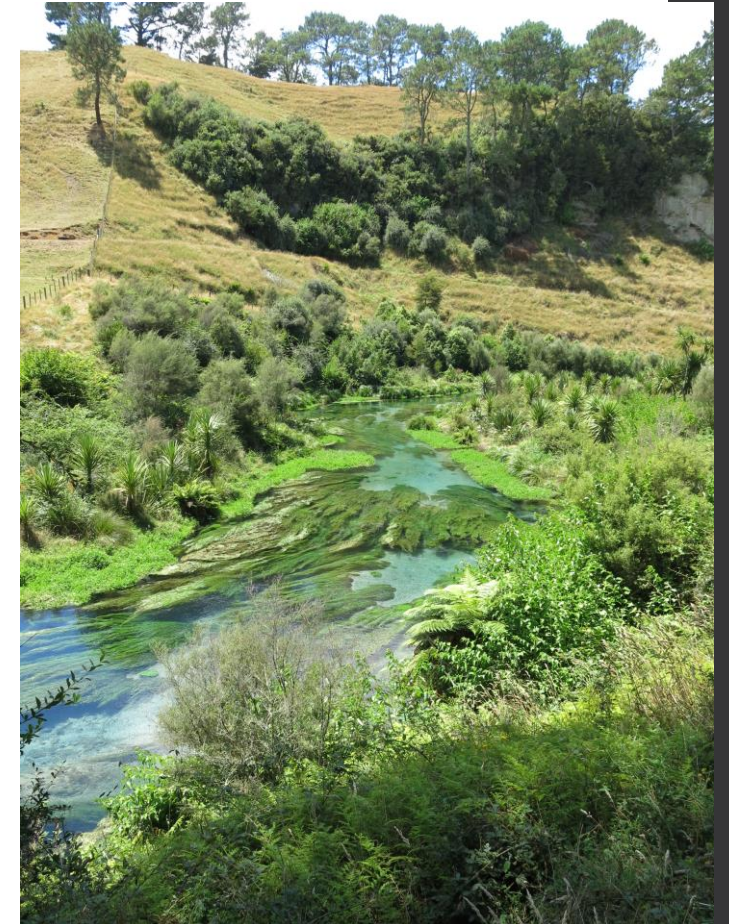
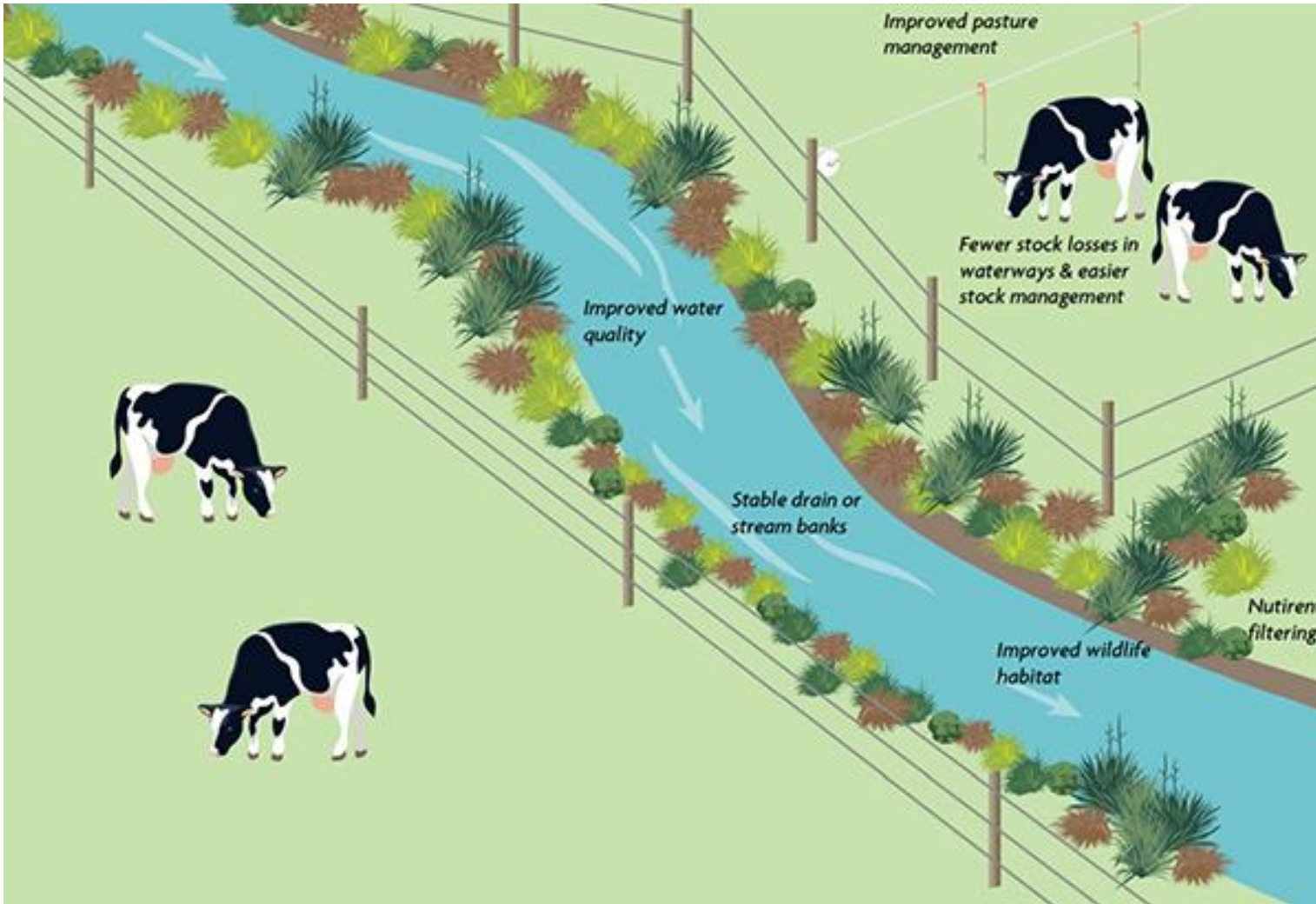


GARDENWATCHCAM 2013/06/23 17:29:00



# Measures to reduce the agricultural pollution

- Fencing
- Buffer strips from native vegetation
- Wetlands



# The main functions of riparian buffer zones

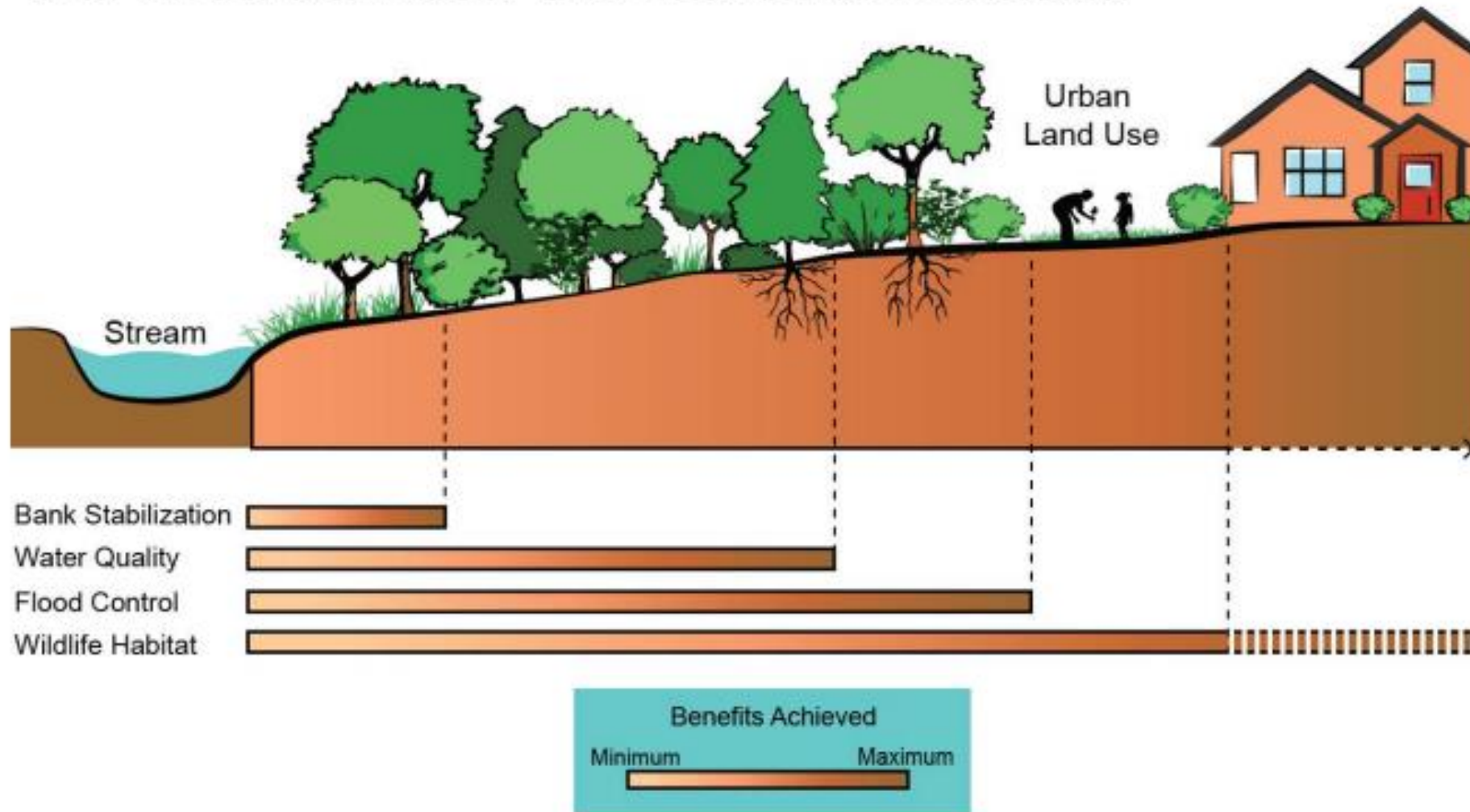
(Mander et al. 2005; Polyakov et al. 2005)

## MULTIFUNCTIONALITY

- 1) Nutrient removal from surface flow;
- 2) Preventing erosion;
- 3) Carbon sequestration;
- 4) Limit the growth of higher plants in the waterbodies by shading;
- 5) Improve microclimate;
- 6) Provide habitat, increase landscape connectivity

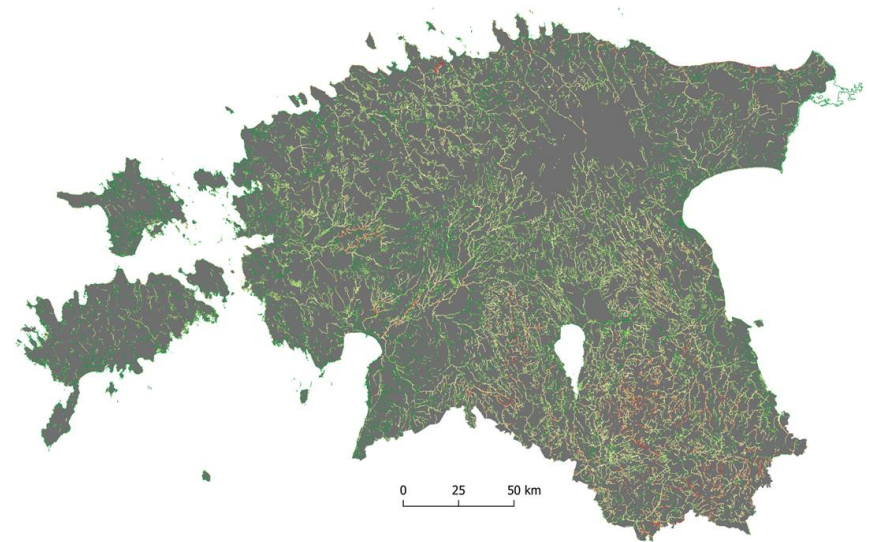
# The width of a buffer zone depends on the function

The Wider the Buffer the Greater the Benefits





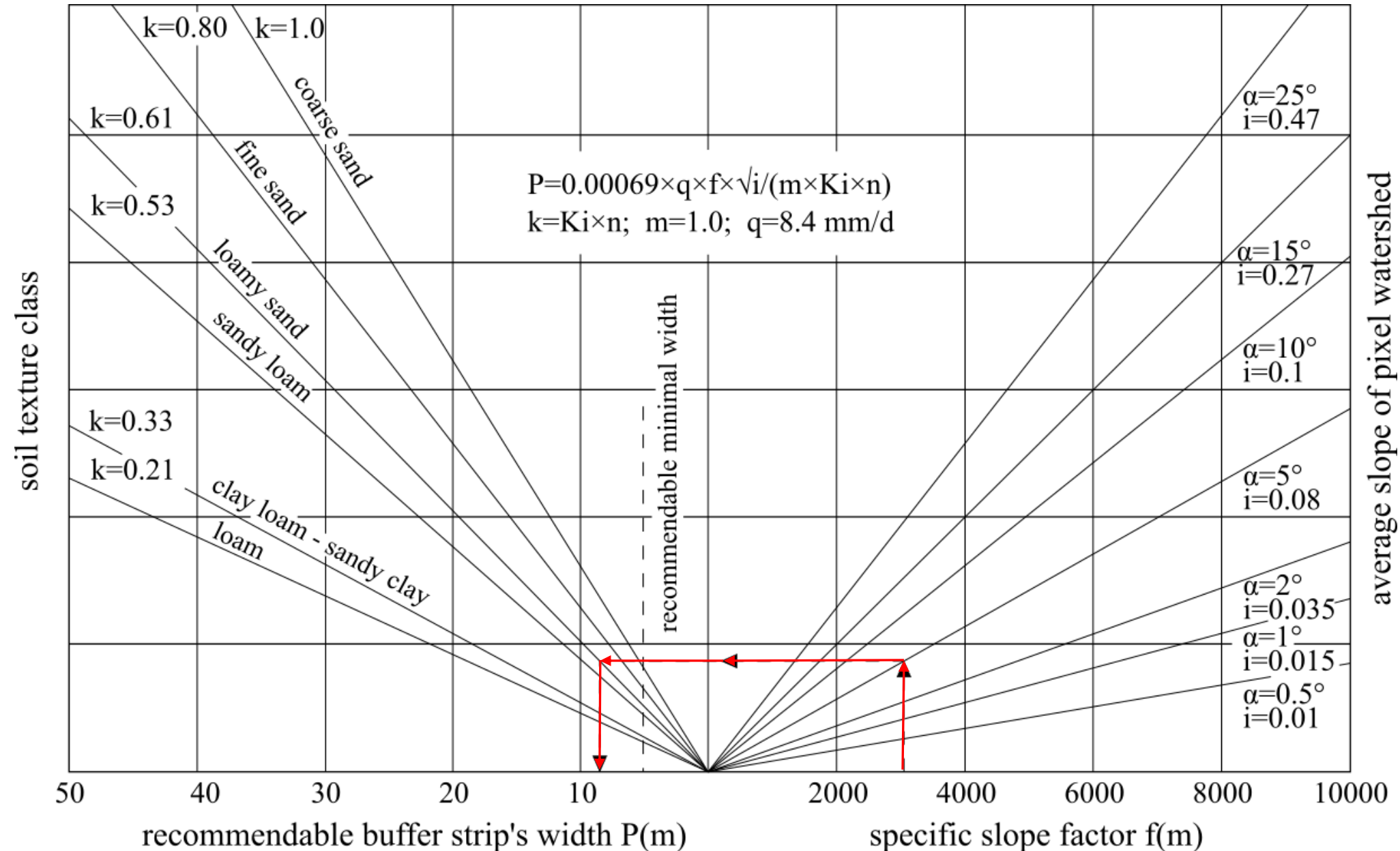
# Identifying the optimal riparian buffer zone widths at high resolution for the whole Estonia





# Nomograph for determination of the recommendable buffer zone width

(Mander and Kuusemets, 1998)



# Inputs for the nomograph

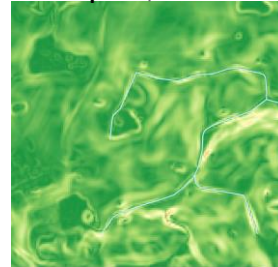
5M RESOLUTION  
DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL

SOIL MAP

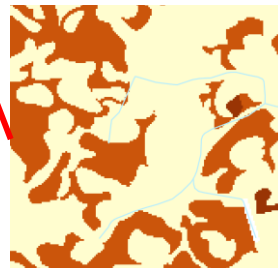
DEM 5m



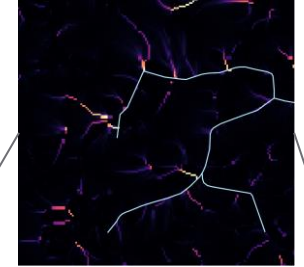
slope



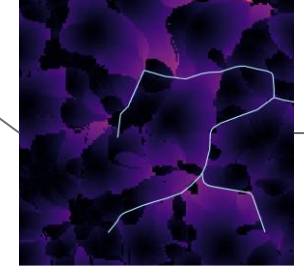
soil texture



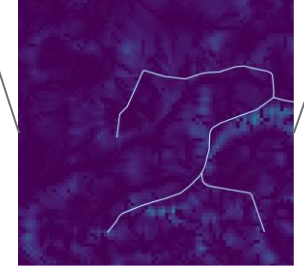
flow accumulation



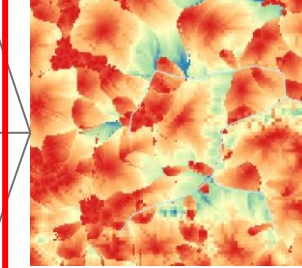
flow length



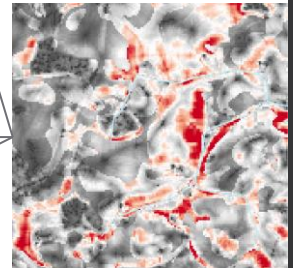
ls-factor



slope length factor

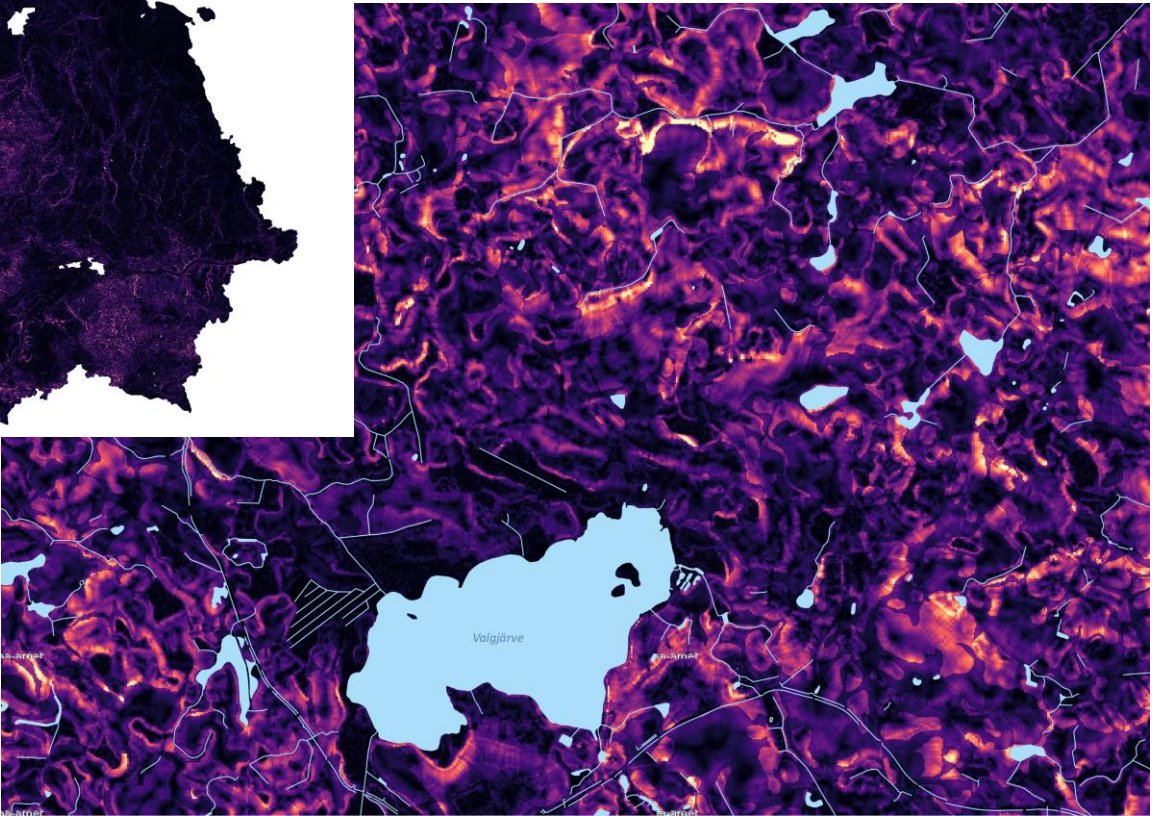
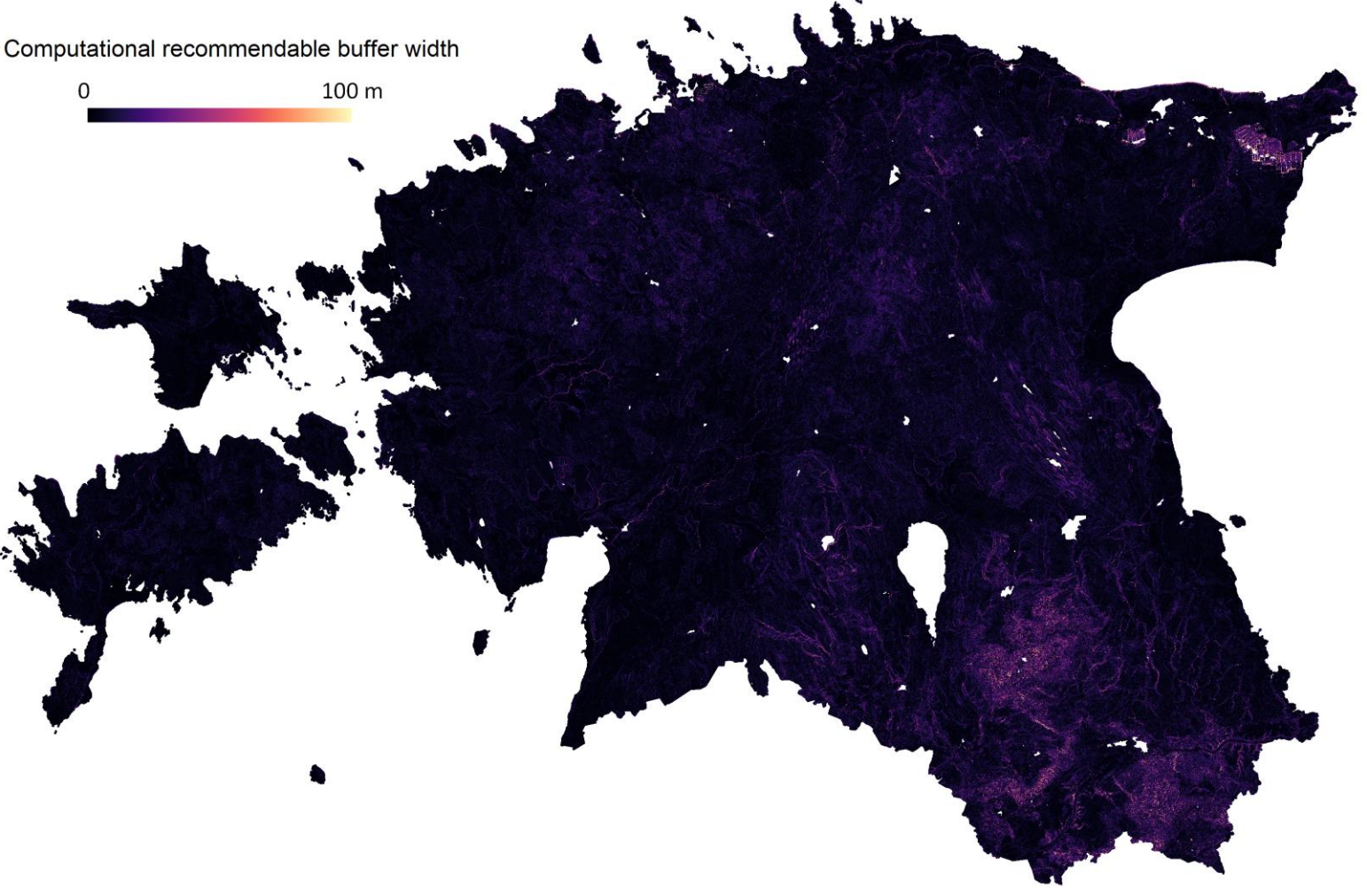


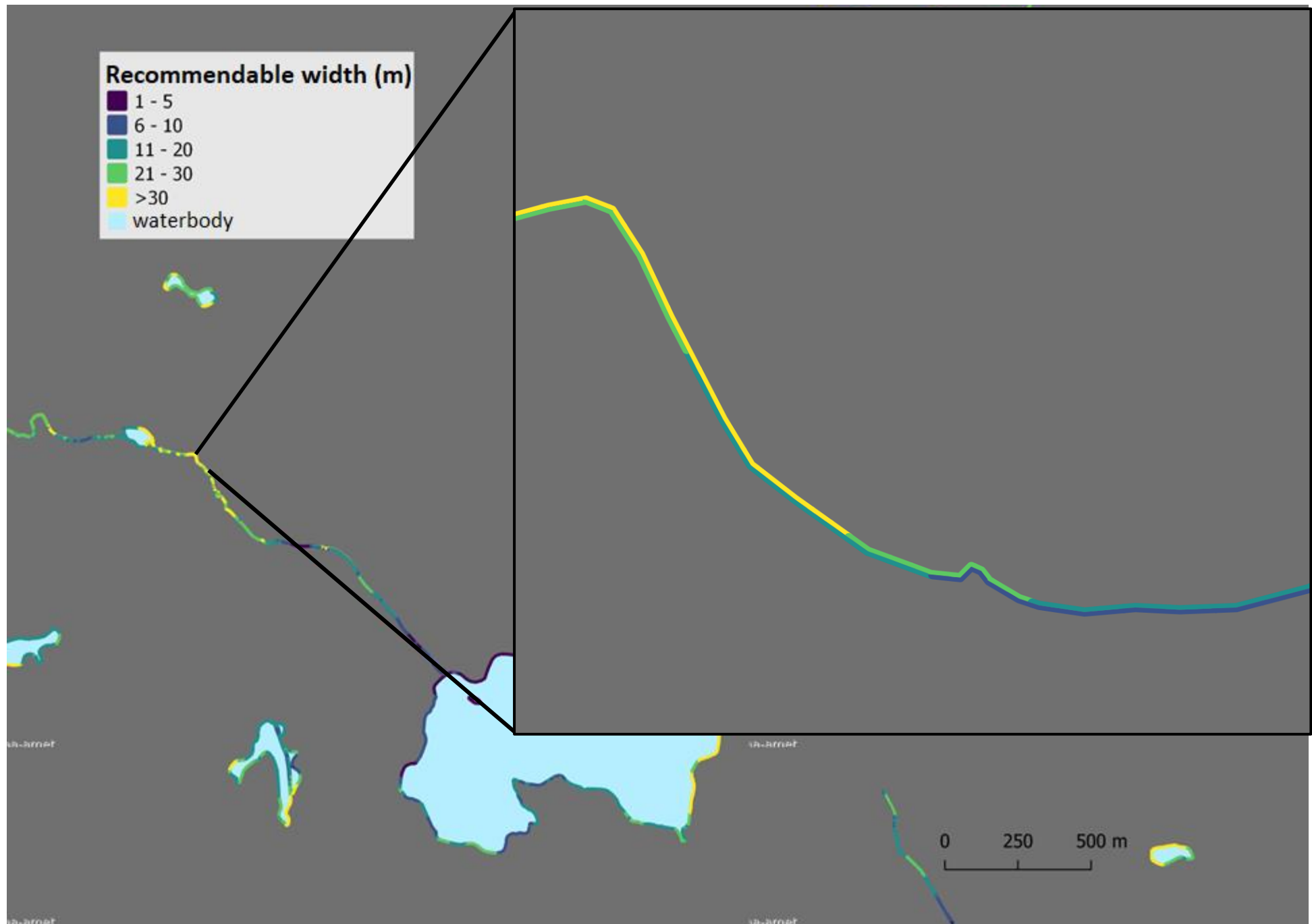
recommendable  
buffer width (m)



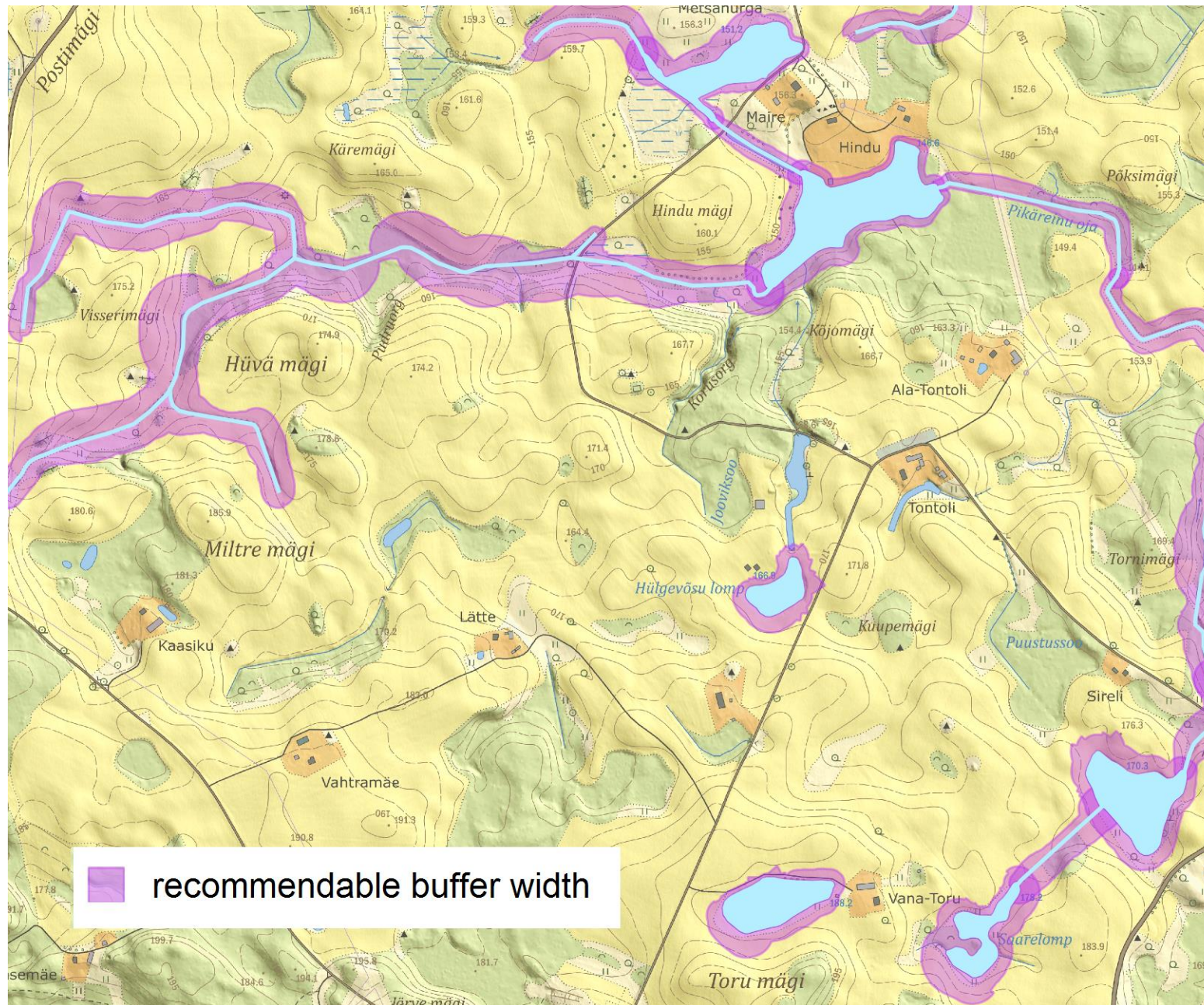


Computational recommendable buffer width

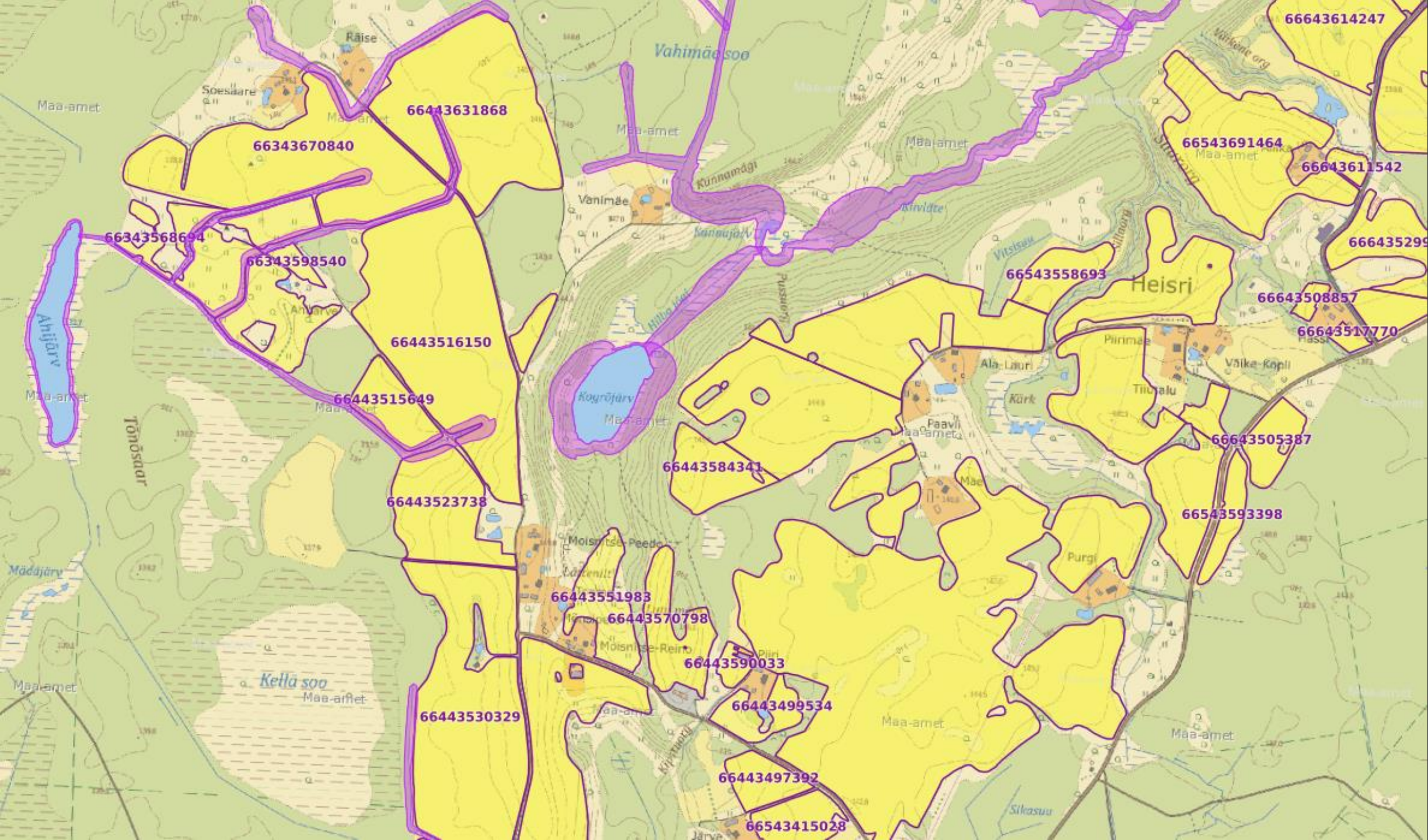














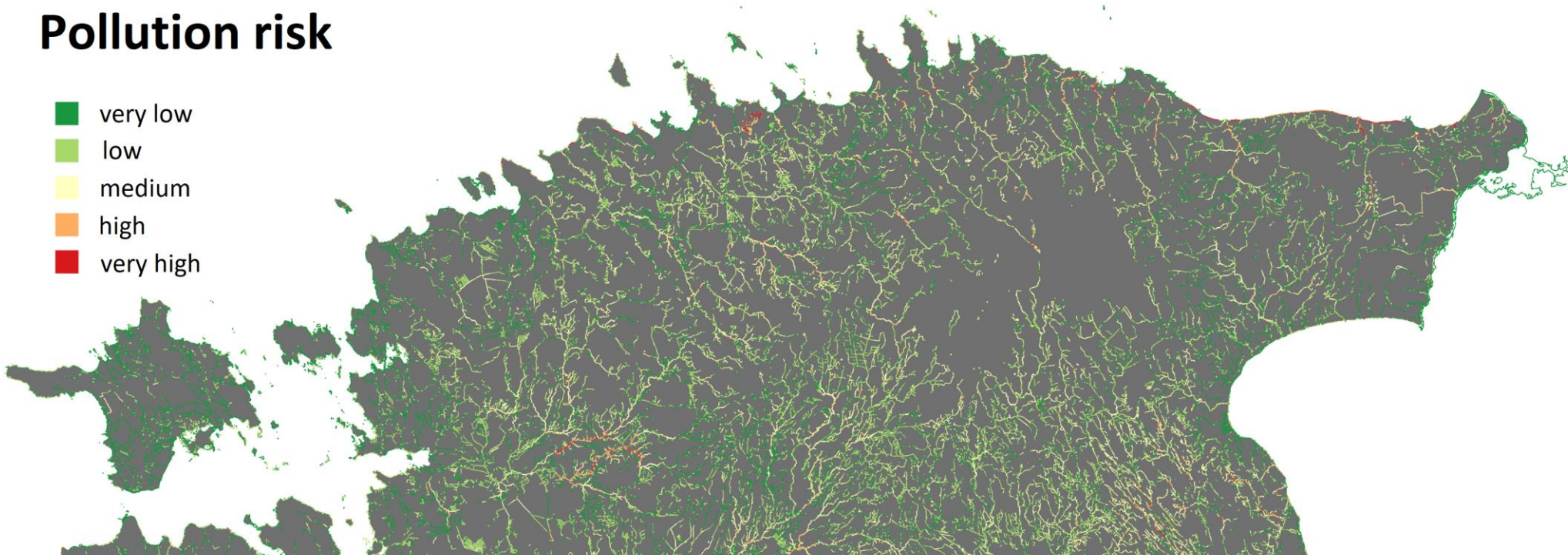
# Pollution risk

- Based on nomograph calculations, we created pollution risk classes

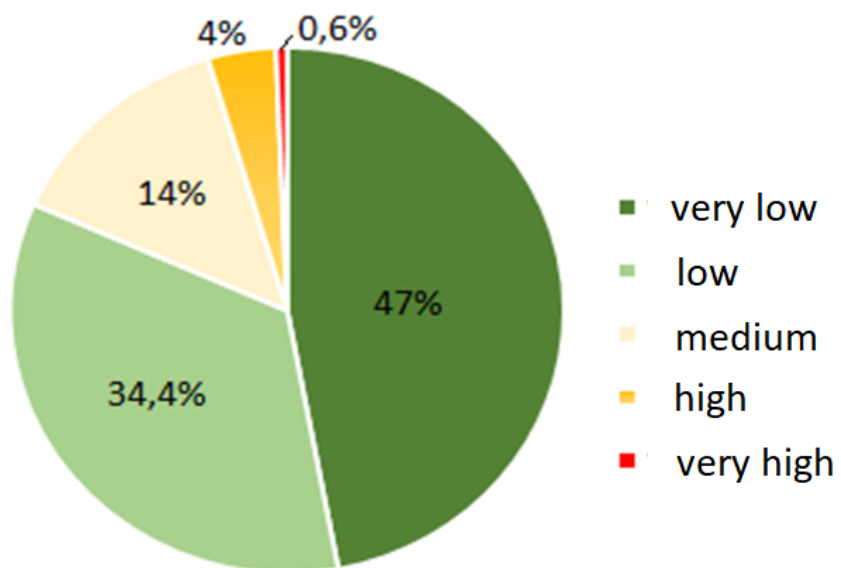
Pollution risk class number	Pollution risk	Recommendable buffer width
1	Very low	1 - 5 m
2	Low	6 - 10 m
3	Medium	11 - 20 m
4	High	21 - 40 m
5	Very high	41 - 100 m

# Pollution risk

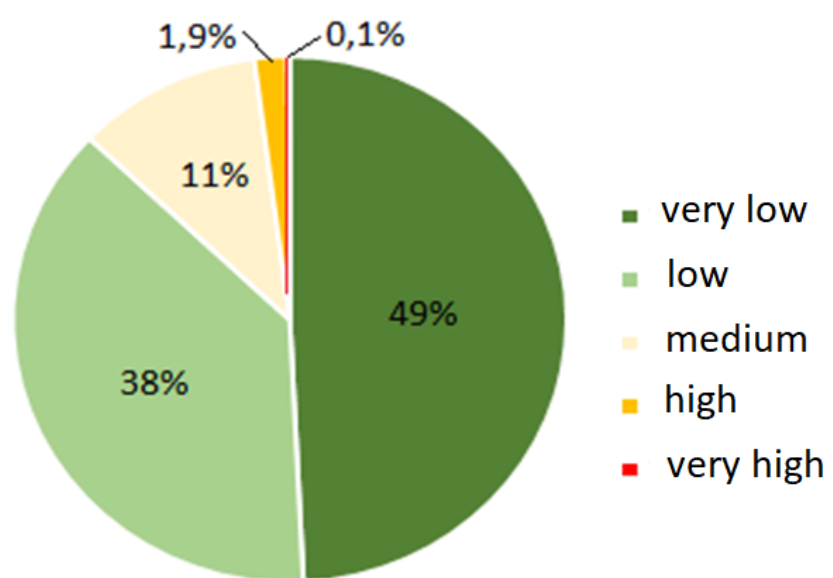
- very low
- low
- medium
- high
- very high



## Natural streams

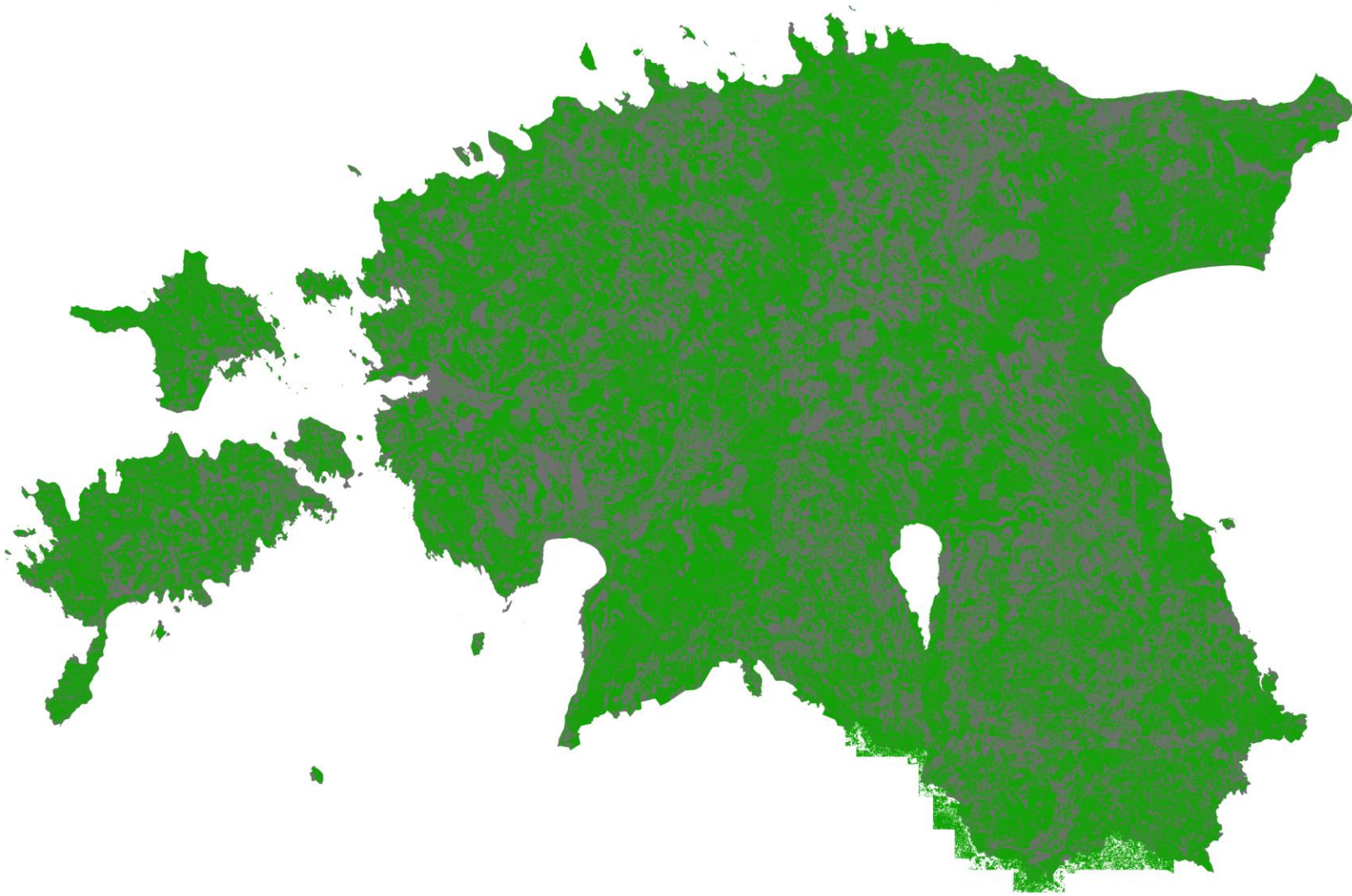


## Drainage

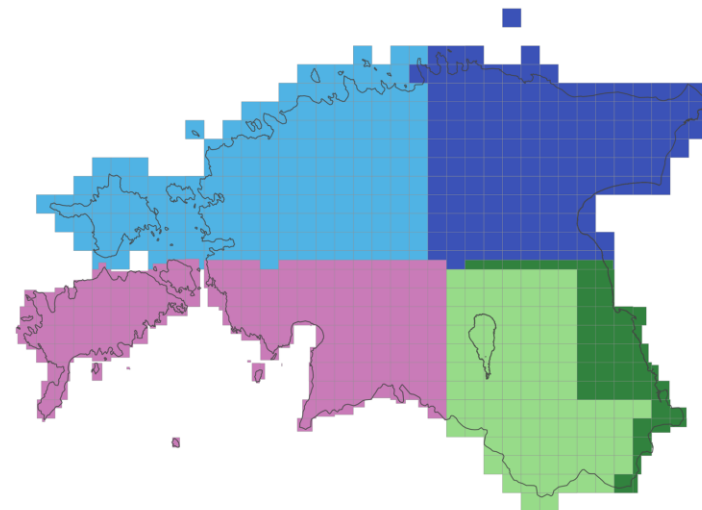




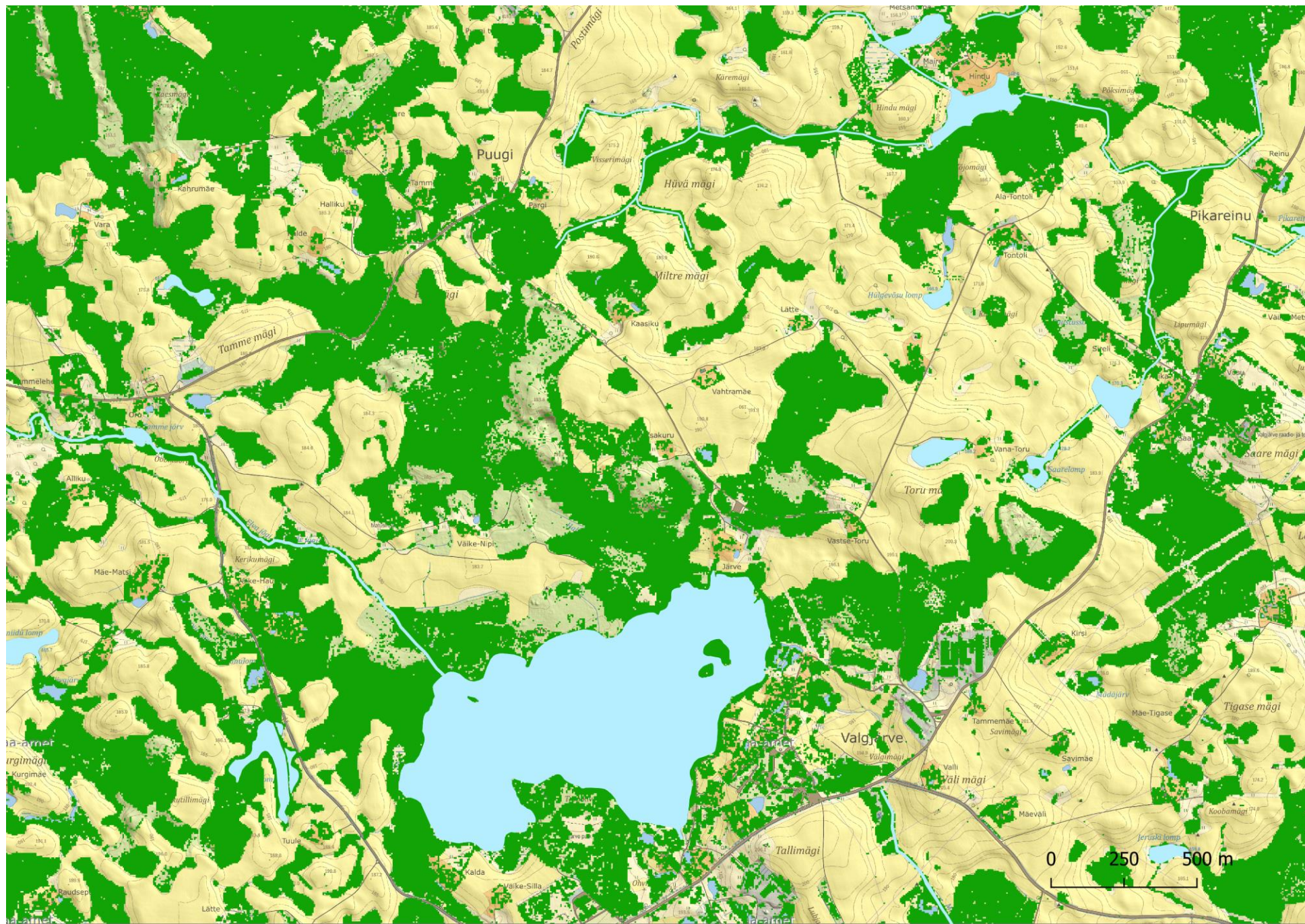
# Vegetation cover



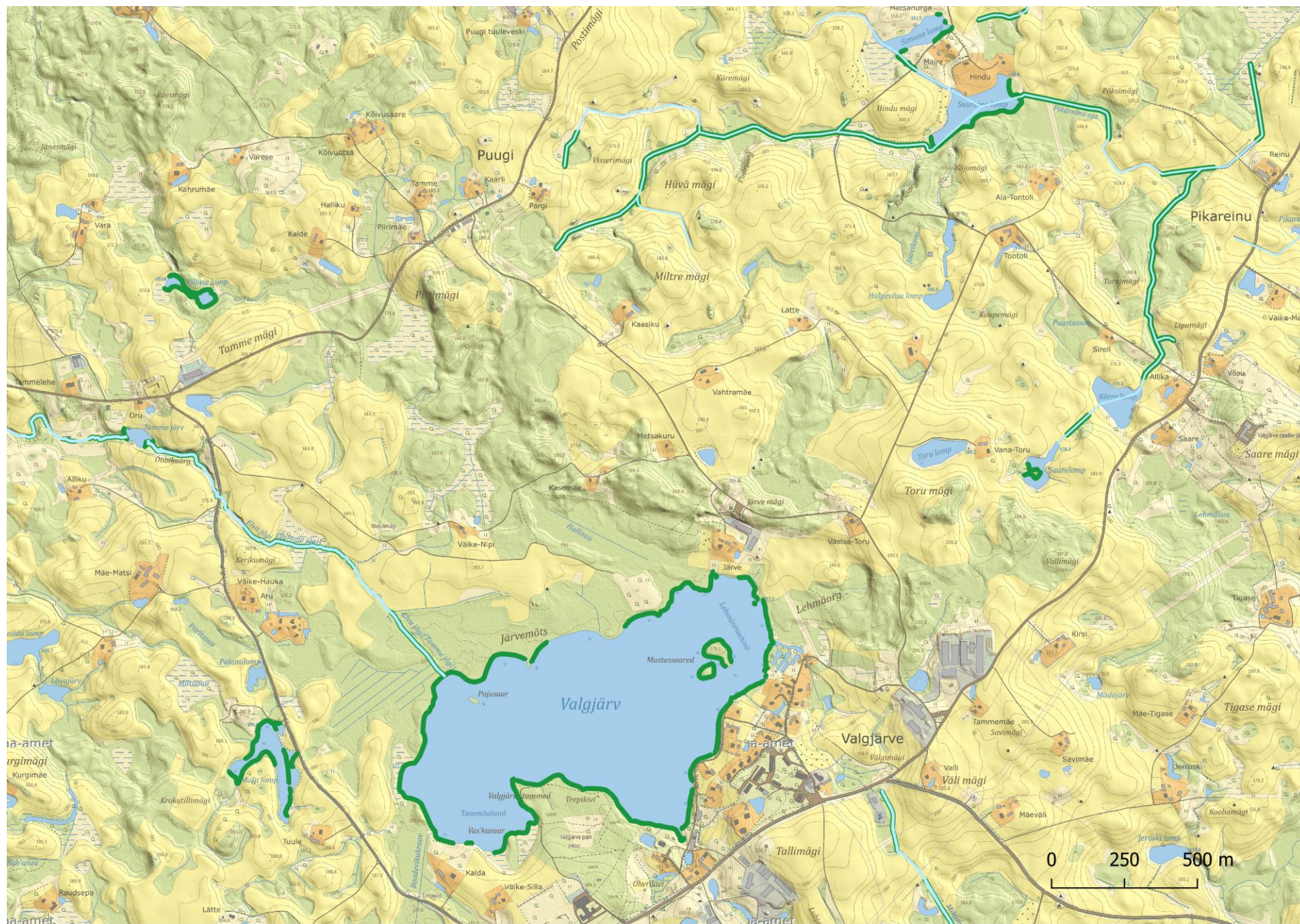
- 2019 SUVI
- 2019 KEVAD
- 2018 SUVI
- 2018 KEVAD
- 2017 SUVI









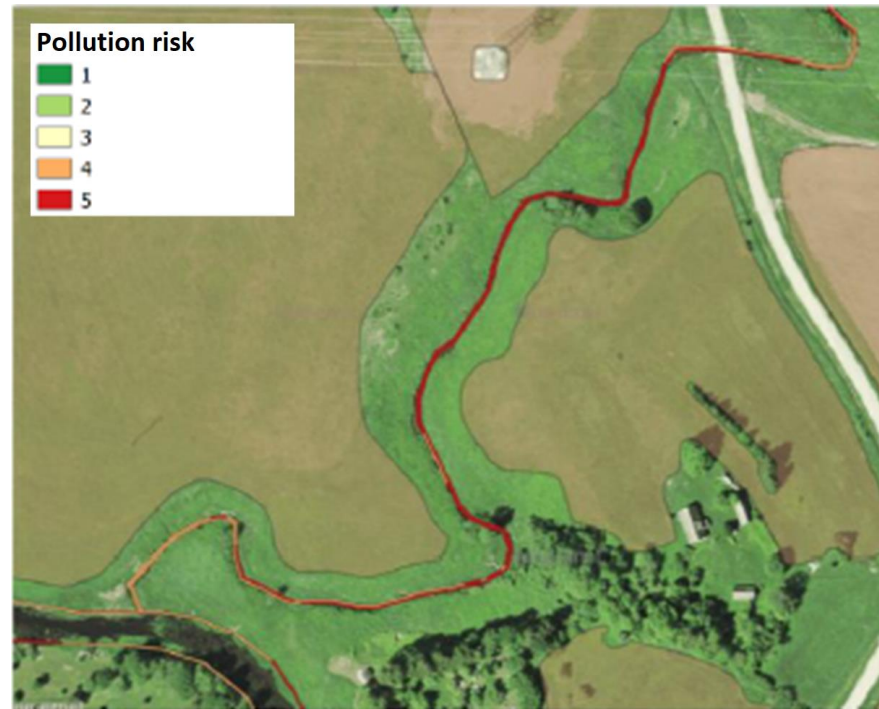




# The presence of higher vegetation near the streams

Pollution risk class			
number	Pollution risk	Natural streams	Drainage
1	Very low	55.9%	56.9%
2	Low	60.6%	43.5%
3	Medium	66.2%	42.7%
4	High	72.0%	43.4%
5	Very high	78.4%	54.0%

Example in Southwest Estonia where pollution risk due to slope and soil type is high and there is no higher vegetation close to the stream

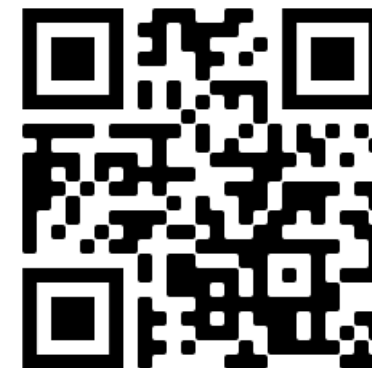




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☰ Veekaitsevööndite reostustundlikkus (ja soovituslik puhverriba laius)

ABOUT





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Thank you!  
Questions?

[evelyn.uuemaa@ut.ee](mailto:evelyn.uuemaa@ut.ee)



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ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENT CENTRE

