Degradation of Hydrologic Connectivity along Large U.S. Lowland Rivers by Floodplain Embankment

Land Degradation in Diverse Environments:
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Large lowland river valleys

- unique and distinctive environments
- perform many roles and ecosystem services
- habitat, floodwater storage, biogeochemical cycling, sediment budget, etc..
- Flood pulse (lateral hydrologic connectivity)
 - Key physical control on lowland floodplains



Dikes:

- International phenomenon and time eternal
- · Part of the anthropogenic environment
- · Results in a fundamental change in floodplain processes
- New research on impact of dikes on the environment, but...
 - how fragmented are large lowland rivers?

- How to quantify impact on floodplain processes? (requires

an index)

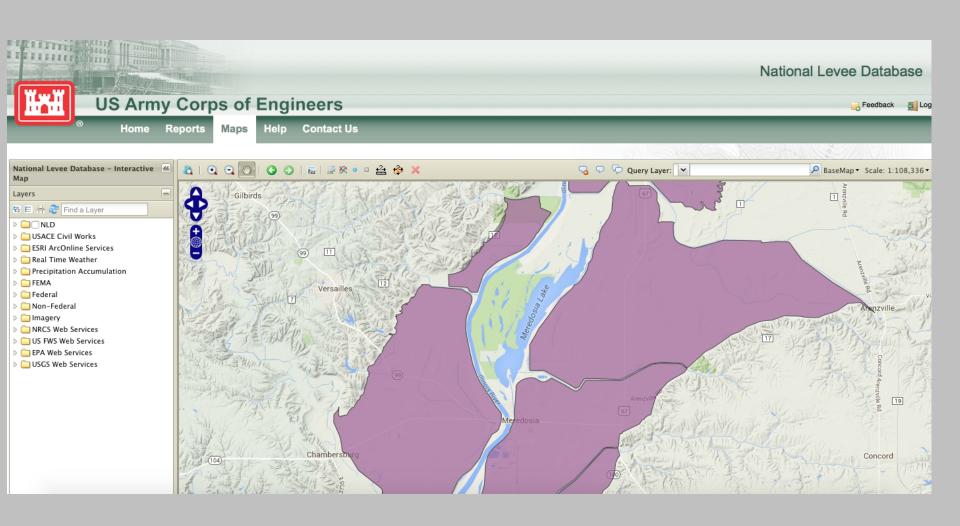


Methods

- Identify embanked reaches along large lowland rivers (U.S.)
- List of basins/rivers
- compare areas of floodplain;
 - no dikes,
 - between dikes,
 - outside of dikes (between dikes and valley wall)

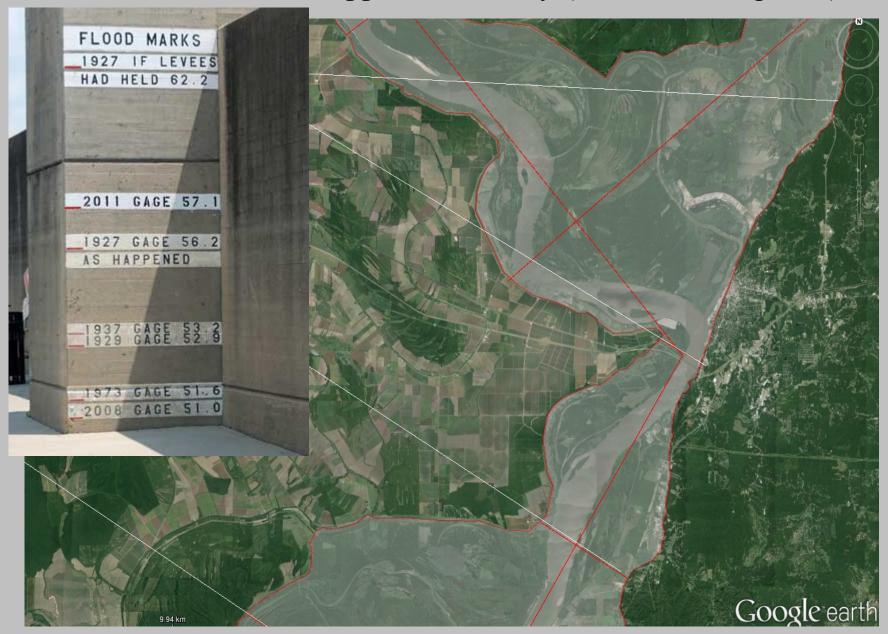
Data sets:

- U.S. National Levee Database
 - Federal levees managed by U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
- · U.S.G.S. Topographic maps
- Google Earth Pro
- Government documents and reports

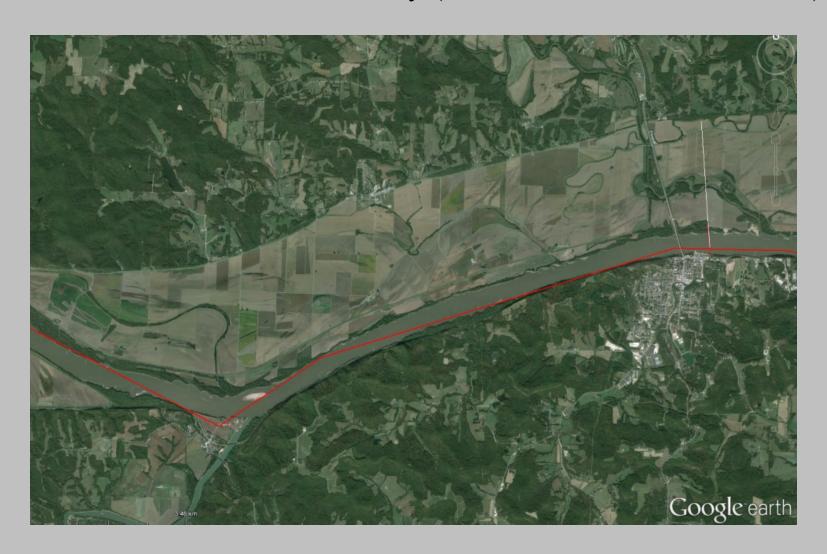


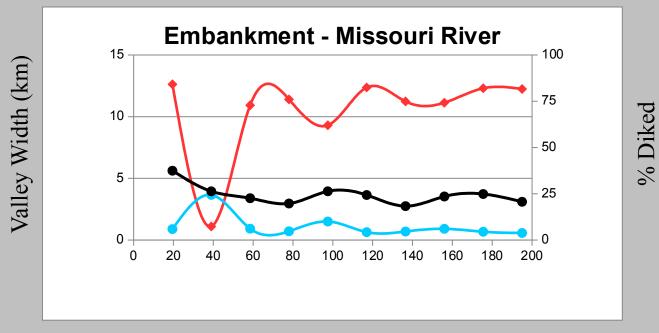
U.S. National Levee Database

Lower Mississippi River Valley (near Vicksburg, MS)

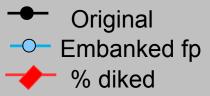


Missouri River Valley (downstream of Herman, MO)

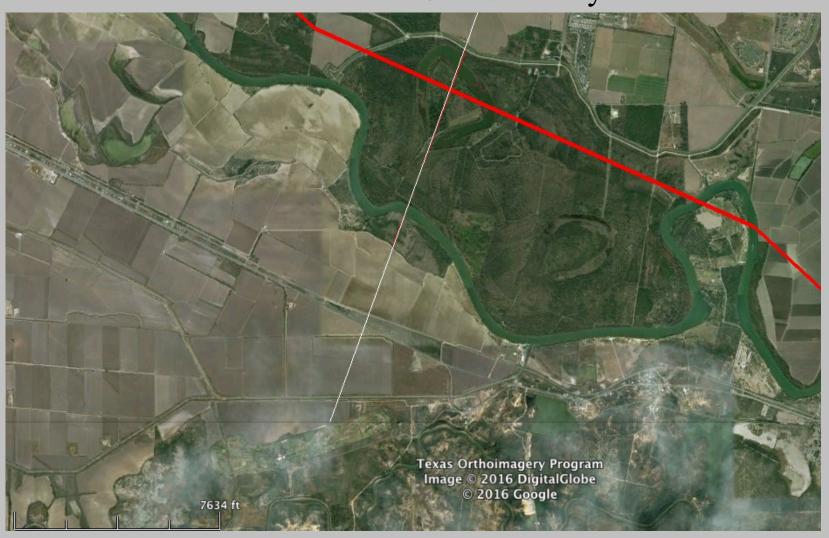




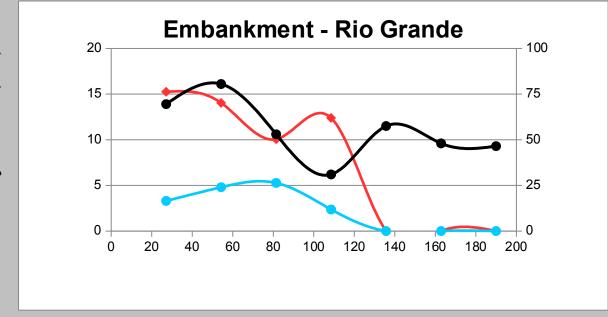
Distance (km) up valley



Lower Rio Grande valley







Distance (km) up valley



% Diked

Index of Floodplain Embankment for Large U.S. Lowland Floodplains

• % "natural" floodplain disconnected from hydrologic connectivity

