

## obstacles and requisites for getting flood management in place

This project will assess how water ecosystem services will be affected by climate change in terms of overflow. This is done through case studies in two different drainage basins in the larger Stockholm area in Sweden, River Arbogaån and River Bällstaån. The objective is to develop a method to locate appropriate areas to channel overflow, to minimize flood risks and at the same time contribute to the achievement of good water status and stimulate ecosystem services.



River Arbogaån in Arboga central town area.

*Risk assessment contaminated land:* 







## **Ecosystem services related to fresh water**

Freshwater ecosystems are vital for humans, animals and nature. They contribute to supplying ecosystem services such as drinking water and to supportive and regulatory services like purification and habitats for different species. Freshwater environments also contribute to cultural ecosystem services in the shape of recreation and inspiration.





Swedish Agency

## Overflow, ecosystem services and climate adaptation (LIFE IP Rich Waters)

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## Adaptation measures in the landscape to prevent flooding

Ecologically functional edges

Continuous cover forestry

Shrub plantation along hillsides

Water retention along slopes

Tmber plank dam

Avoid drifting damage

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Ponded water by roadside

Spring plowing

Two-stage ditch

Catchment crops

Zero tillage farming

Refrain from ditch cleaning

Restore floodplain

Removal of stone pitching

Restore river meanders

Coarse wood debris in waterways

Plant trees

Integrated buffer zones

Wetland restoration and creation

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Structural liming

Phosphorus catchment ponds



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