WWW.STROUDCENTER.ORG



Sweeney@stroudcenter.org

This is PA based testimony!

Issue: Should restoring streamside forests be considered an important part of the infrastructure to reduce the costs of drinking water for downstream users?





Why?

Because the cost of filtering & treating drinking water goes up... in response to increases in the amount of unwanted "stuff" in the water

Riparian forests "keep the stuff out" and keep the stuff from "moving downstream (to the water intake of towns and cities)



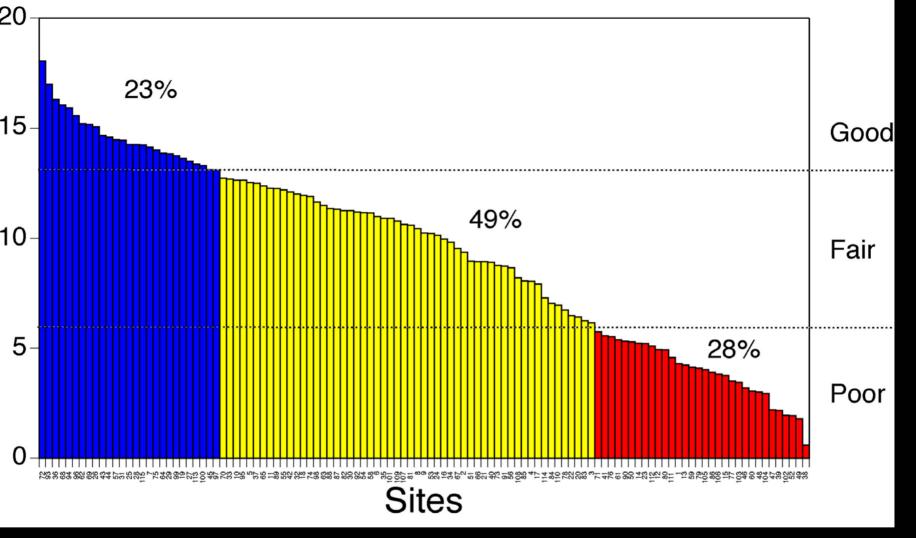
"Stuff" includes **Dissolved organic chemicals Suspended sediments** Nutrients (e.g., nitrogen) Microscopic bacteria/animals **Pharmaceuticals** Effc.



Philadelphia Drinking Water Schuylkill River watershed

(Stroud Water Research Center data)

Schuylkill River, PA



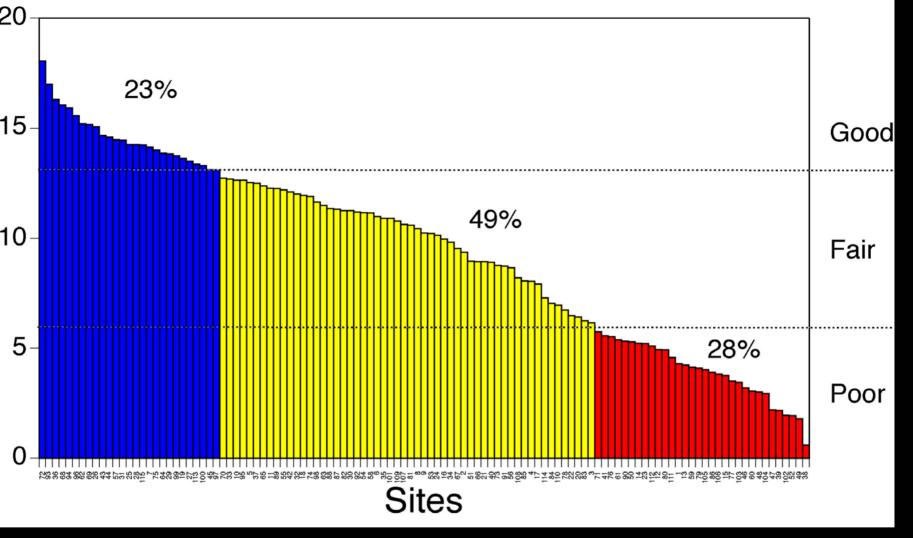
Water Quality Score --- 125 tributaries of the Schuylkill River

What single factor best explains the variation in water quality score across all 125 study sites?

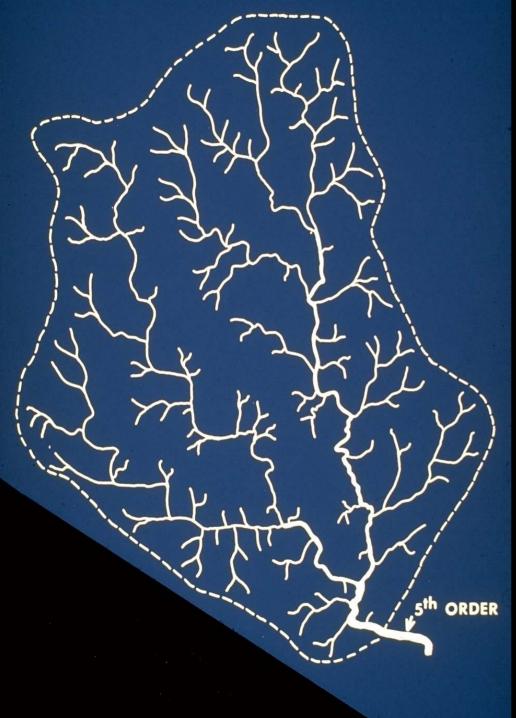
% Forest Cover in the Watershed

% Forest	Costs per Million Gal
60%	\$ 37
50%	\$ 46
40%	\$ 58
30%	\$ 73
20%	\$ 93
10%	\$115

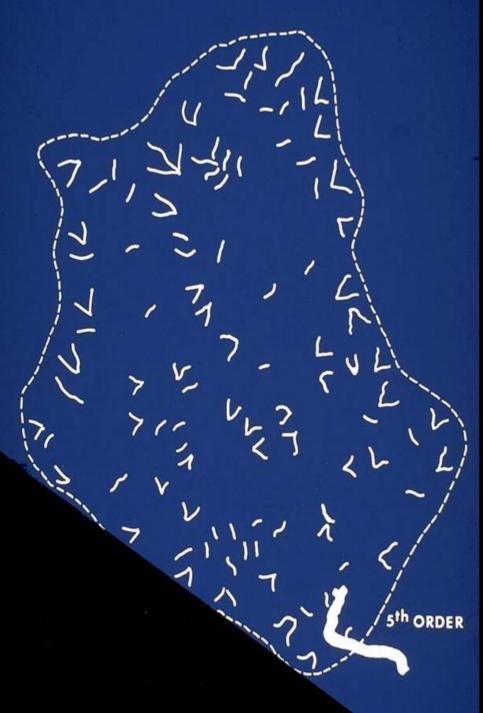
American Water Works Association (1994)



High % Forest Cover ----->Low % Forest Cover



The more forest in the watershed.... the more small streams that are completely forested



Small streams (and their dry feeders) are abundant and everywhere.... They are a major point of entry for contaminants

Forests along small streams help keep the "stuff" outplus increase the capacity of the stream to <u>"self-purify</u>"

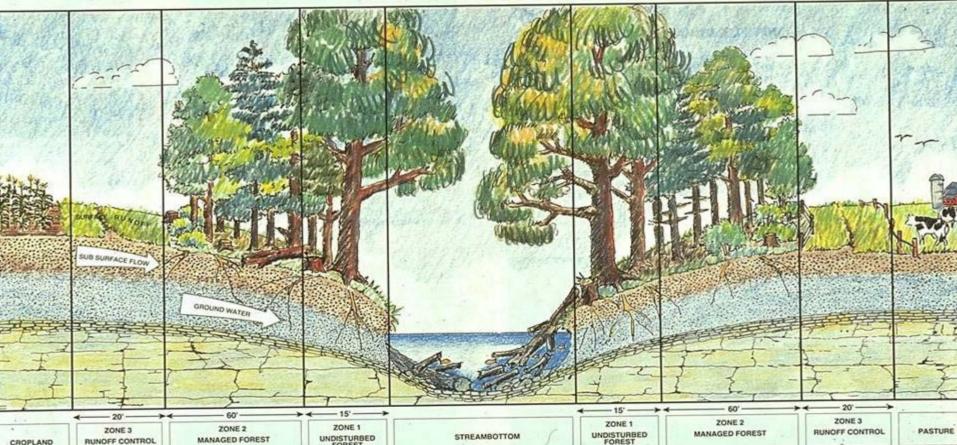
(process, degrade, sequester contaminants)

Two case studies in PA

Case Study (keeping the stuff out): National Monitoring Proj.: Testing the 95ft wide riparian forest buffer protocol (Welch 1991)

(1991-2008, Stroud Preserve, Chester County, Pennsylvania)

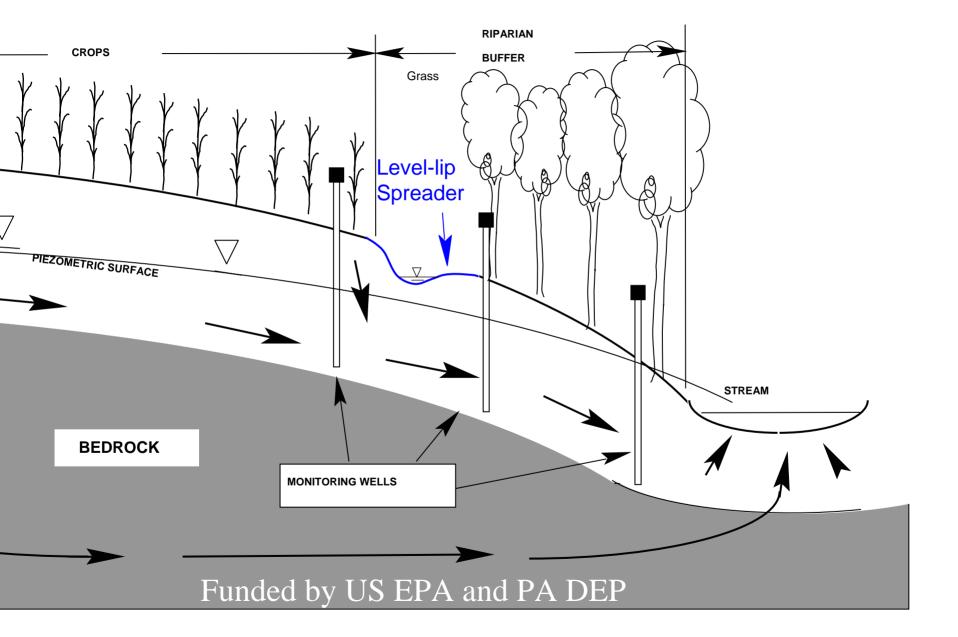
THE STREAMSIDE FOREST BUFFER



Zone 3

Zone 2

Zone 1



Average Results (1998-2006)

Nitrogen: 26% removal

Suspended sediments: 43% removal

good news/bad news story

Case Study (self purification): The ability of small streams to process organic matter and remove nutrients with / without a streamside forest (Sweeney et al. 2004)

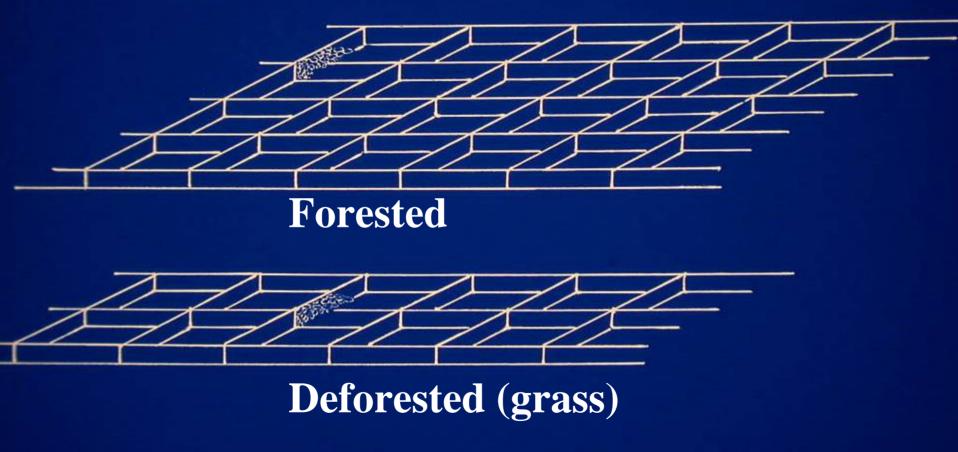






Forested reaches are significantly wider than adjacent deforested reaches (up to **3x wider**)

Forested streams have more bottom area per unit length.....and its ecosystem (water filtration/treatment plant) is on the bottom



Results (15 streams)

Sign. more nitrogen uptake (up to 10x) & organic matter processing (up to 5x) in forested streams Other studies confirm that small healthy forested streams can, for example, eliminate 27 - 75% of nitrogen inputs through an in-stream process called denitrification

> Seitzinger et al. (2002) Wollheim et al. (2006) Mulholland et al. (2008)

Streamside Forest: Can reduce costs of treating drinking water due to non-point source pollution....



....as well as point source pollution!



Take home message: Streamside forests reduce the costs of treating and filtering drinking water by *keeping pollutants out & keeping them from moving downstream*







Every tree counts in a watershed ...especially next to a stream!

The wider the forest, the better!

This person gets it!

WWW.STROUDCENTER.ORG



Sweeney@stroudcenter.org