

The Floodplain Explorer

An Online GIS Tool for Floodplain Prioritization in the Mississippi River Basin

Eugene Yacobson, Kris Johnson, Casey Schneebeck

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The Problem

- The Mississippi R. basin no longer functions as a healthy system
- Widespread degradation, conversion, and hydrologic disconnection of natural floodplains
- Excess nutrient loading contribute to hypoxic conditions in Gulf & impaired local waters
- •>\$50B in flood damage since ~1993

(Part of) the Solution

- Floodplains have multiple benefits
 - Improving water quality
 - Supporting fish nurseries and wildlife habitat
 - Storing and conveying water to mitigate flood damage
- Protecting floodplain lands is ~2.5x cheaper than anticipated property damage from flooding
- Resources are limited, and we must target investments wisely
- The Floodplain Explorer can help

A Comprehensive U.S. Flood Model

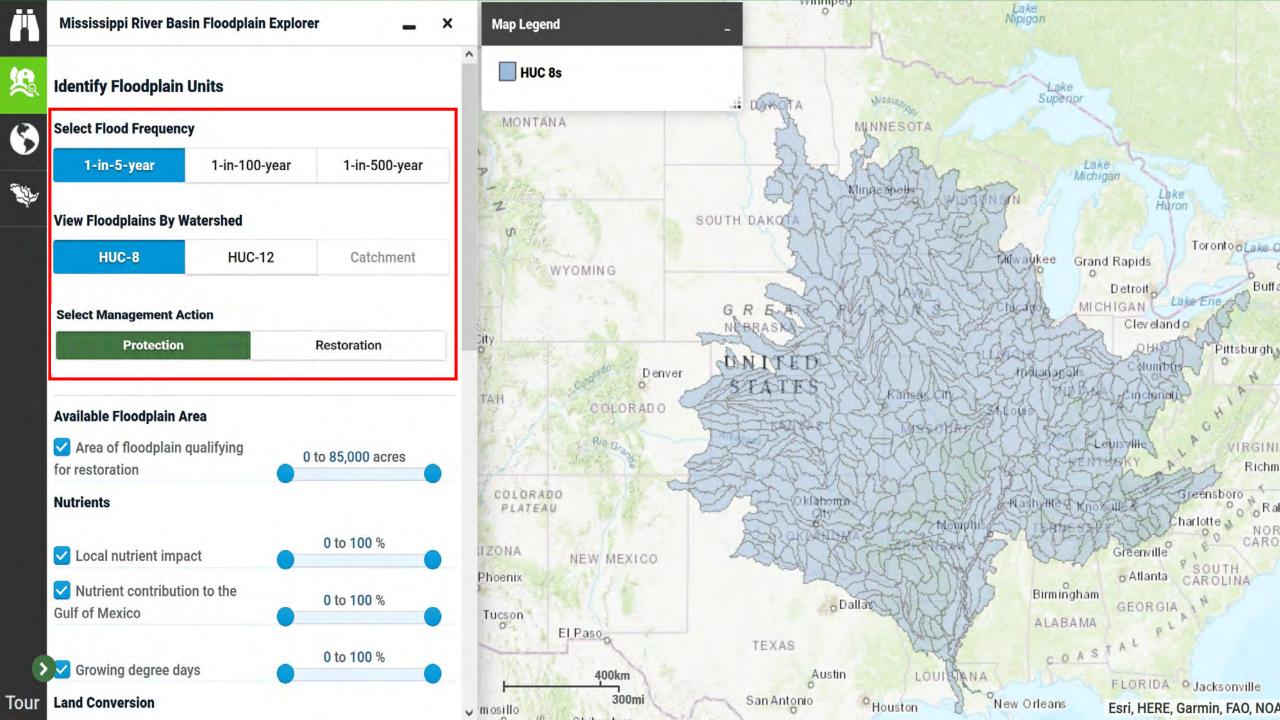
- Based on high-precision terrain model
- Models flows based on thousands of USGS gaging stations + NOAA rainfall data
- Multiple return periods (1-in-5-year, -100-yr., -500-yr.)
- Explicit representation of Army Corps National Levee Database
- High validation rate against FEMA and USGS data
- No gaps!

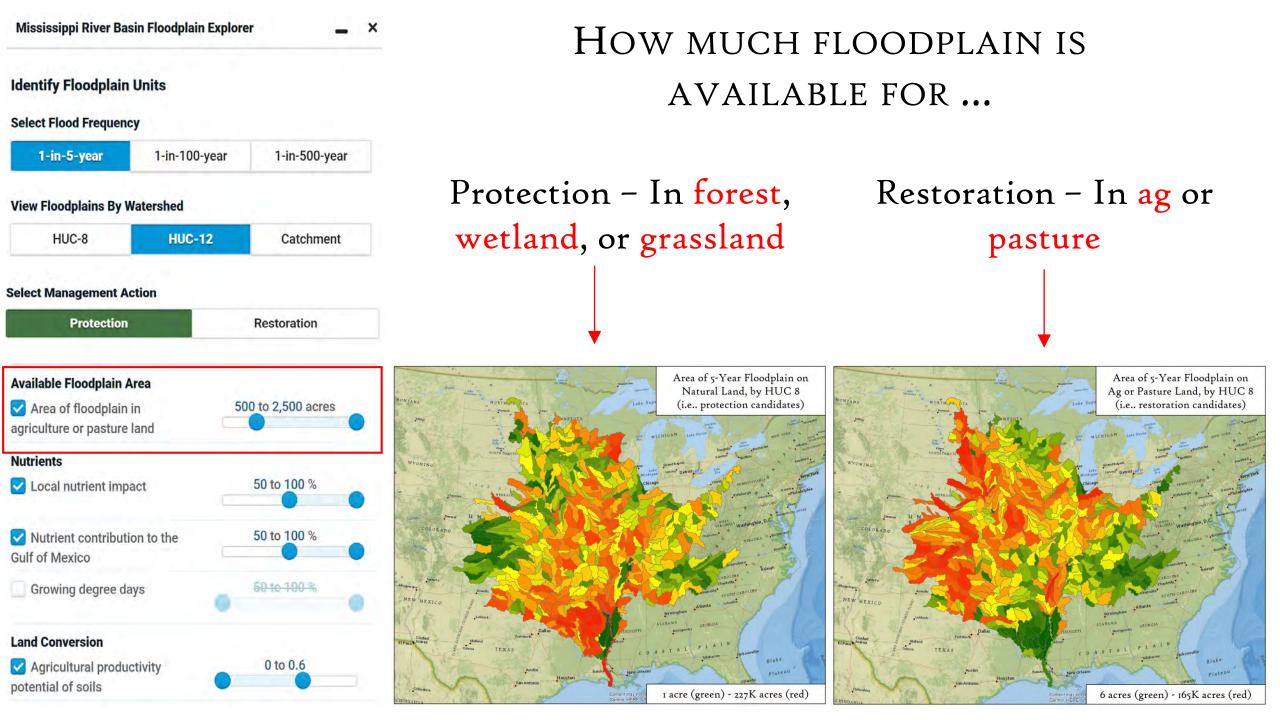


Floodplain Explorer Essentials

- Precision about where to work
- Transparency about why to work there
- Clarity about how to work there

- Key features:
 - -Comprehensive floodplain data
 - -Dynamic footprint of sites based on multiple criteria
 - -Multiple spatial scales: basinwide, regional, local
 - -Framework for building locally relevant spinoffs





Mississippi River Basin Floodplain Explorer

1-in-100-year

HUC-12

Identify Floodplain Units

View Floodplains By Watershed

Select Flood Frequency

1-in-5-year

HUC-8

Select Management Action

Protection

1-in-500-year

Catchment

Restoration

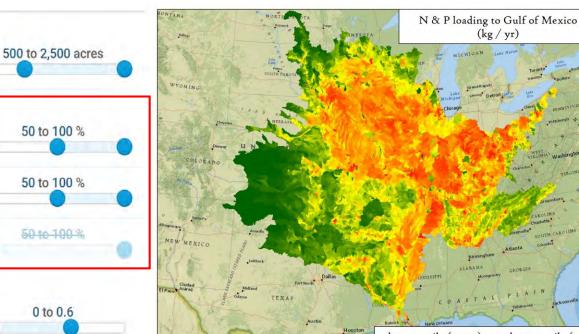
50 to 100 %

50 to 100 %

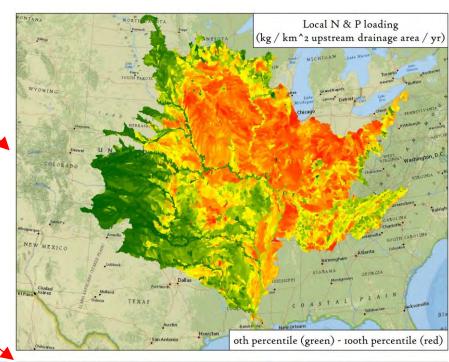
50 to 100 %

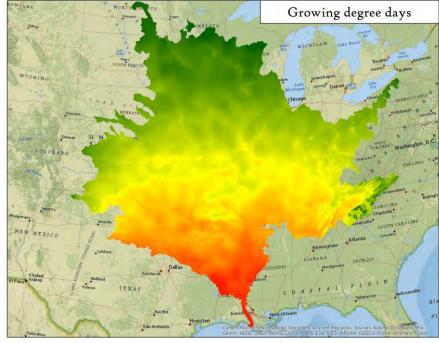
WATER QUALITY

- Nutrient loading to local waters ۲
- Nutrient loading to Gulf of Mexico
- Growing degree days In conjunction with higher loading, facilitates denitrification



oth percentile (green) - 100th percentile (red)





Available Floodplain Area

Area of floodplain in agriculture or pasture land

Nutrients

- Local nutrient impact
- Nutrient contribution to the Gulf of Mexico

Growing degree days

Land Conversion

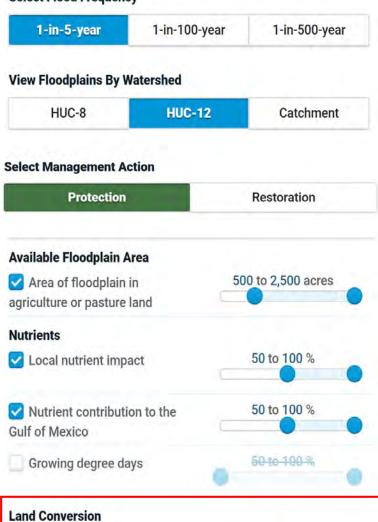
Agricultural productivity potential of soils



Mississippi River Basin Floodplain Explorer

Identify Floodplain Units

Select Flood Frequency



0 to 0.6

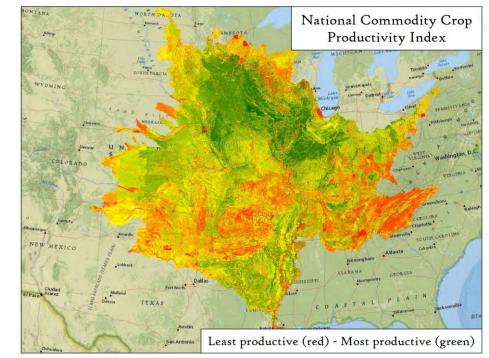
Agricultural productivity potential of soils

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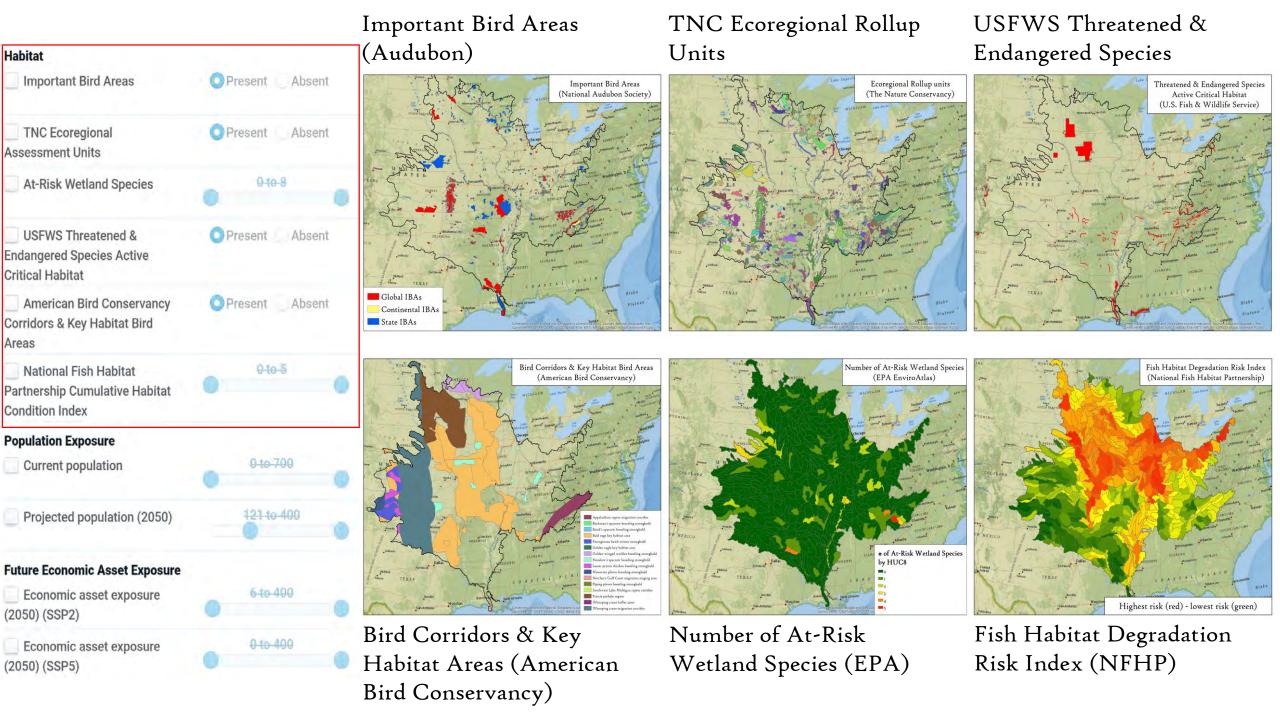
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SOIL QUALITY

- National Commodity Crop Productivity Index – A measure of soils' inherent capacity to produce commodity crops
- Draw restoration efforts to relatively less desirable soils







Habitat

Important Bird Areas

Present Absent

Present Absent

Present Absent

Present Absent

0 to 5

0 to 700

121 to 400

6 to 400

0 to 400

TNC Ecoregional Assessment Units

At-Risk Wetland Species

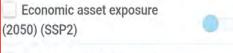
USFWS Threatened & Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat

American Bird Conservancy Corridors & Key Habitat Bird Areas

National Fish Habitat Partnership Cumulative Habitat Condition Index



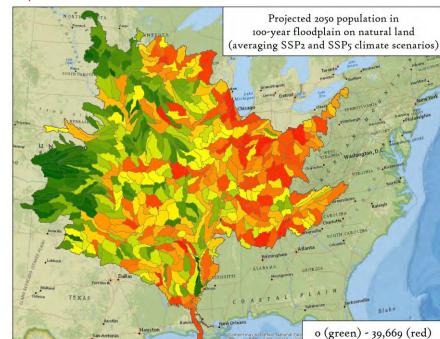


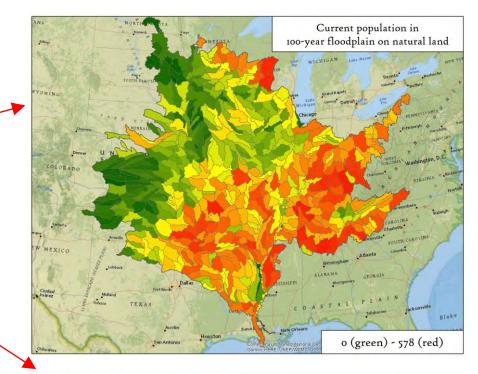


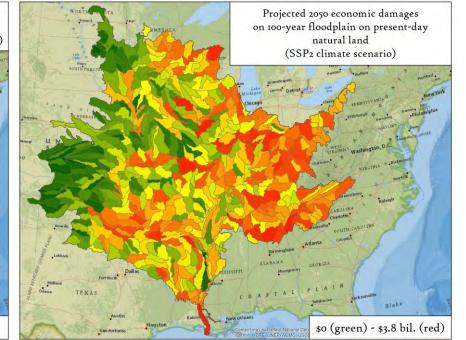
Economic asset exposure (2050) (SSP5)

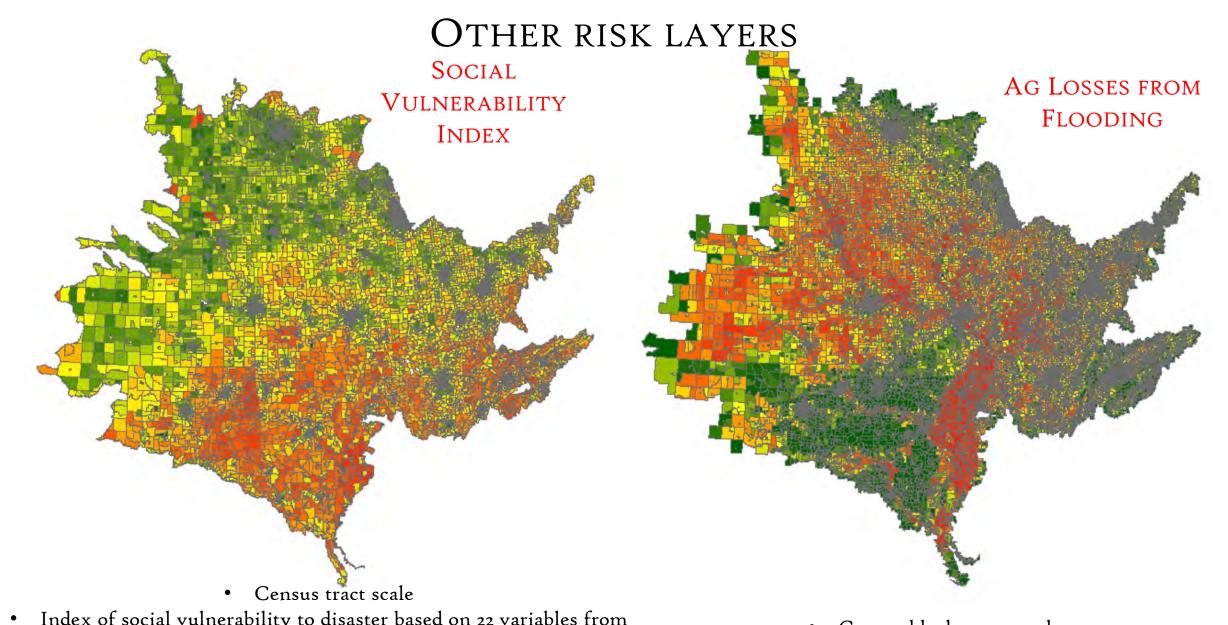
Human exposure to flooding ...

- Future population (2050) in the floodplain
- Future property damage (2050) from flooding



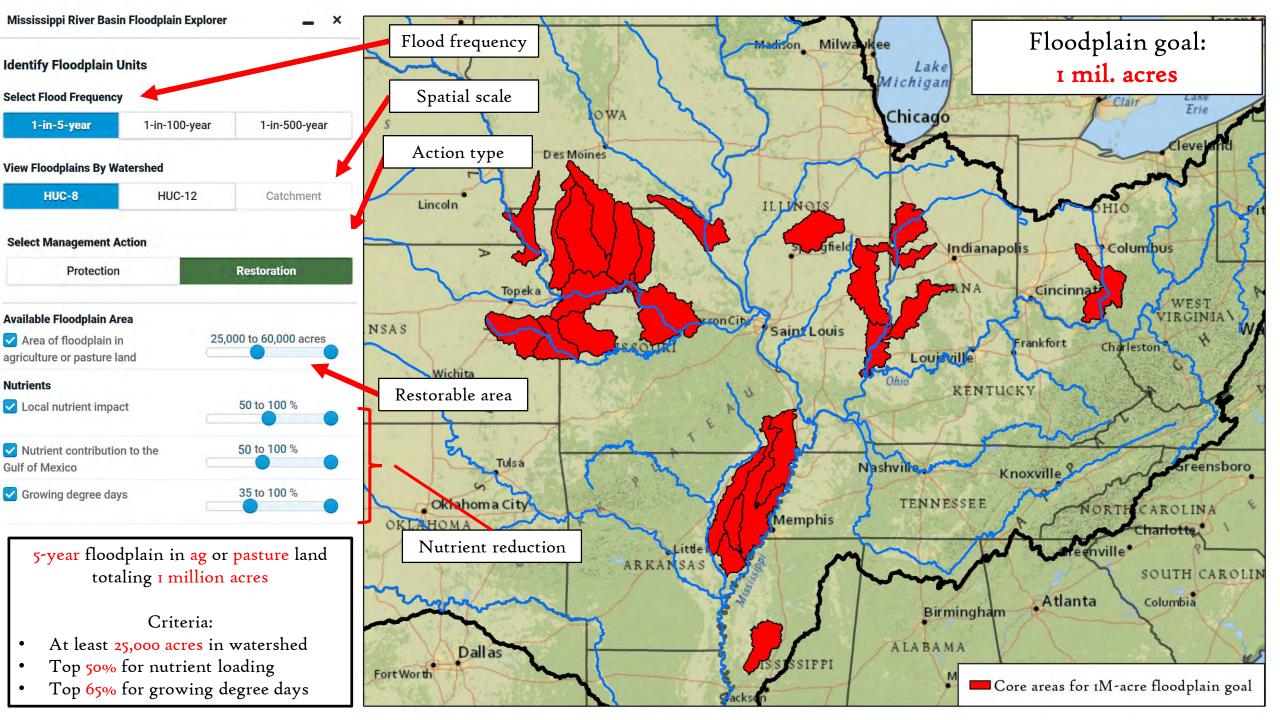


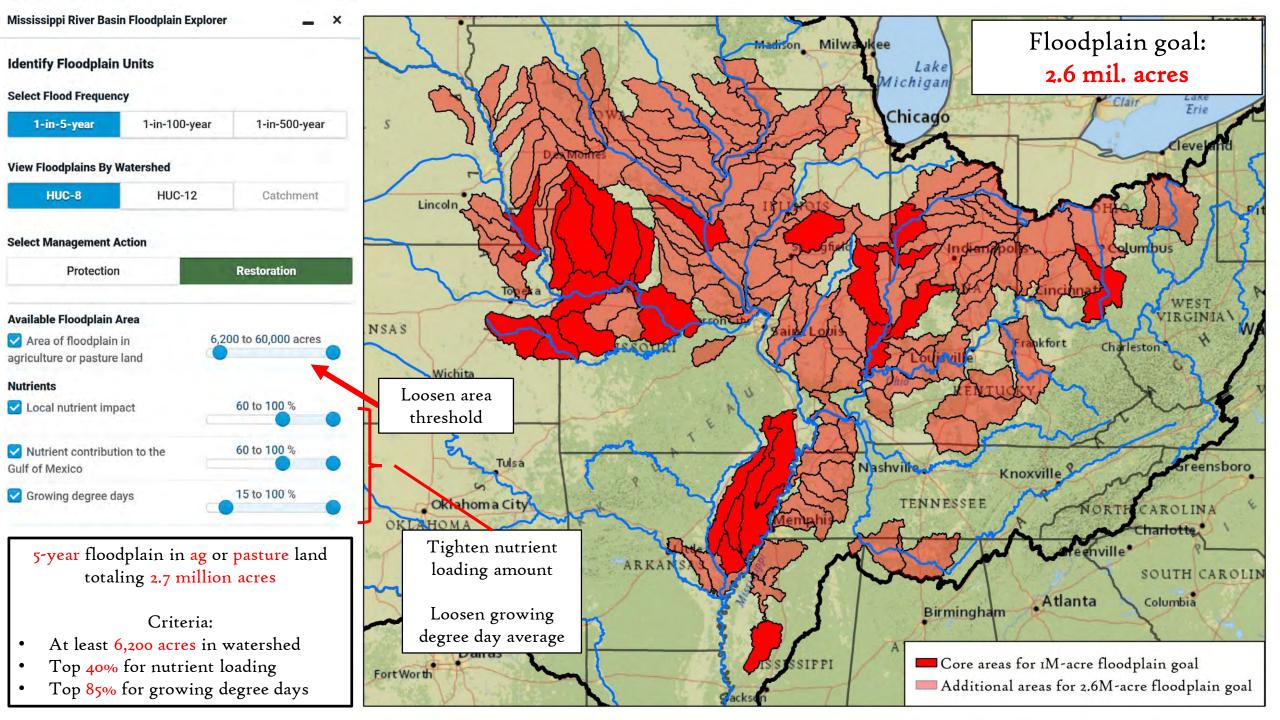


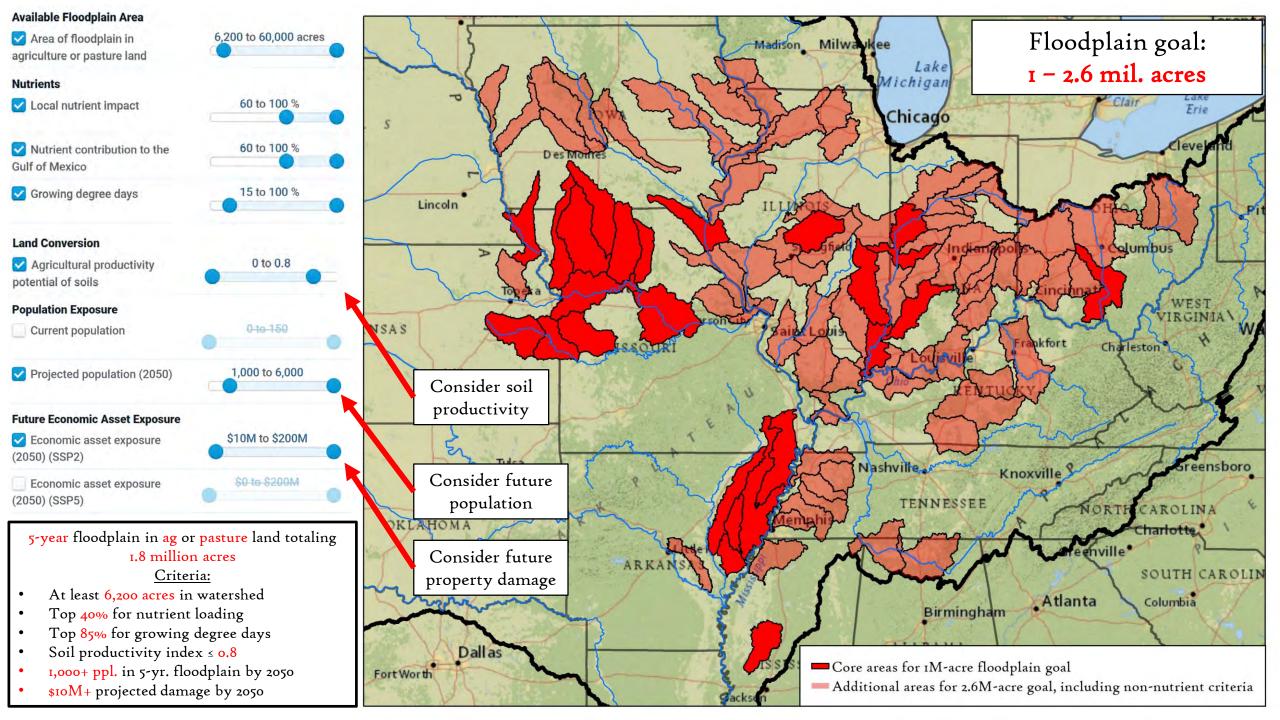


- Index of social vulnerability to disaster based on 22 variables from American Community Survey
- E.g. per-capita income, % pop. <20 and >64 yrs. old, % Native American, % with less than 12th-grade education, % Hispanic, etc.

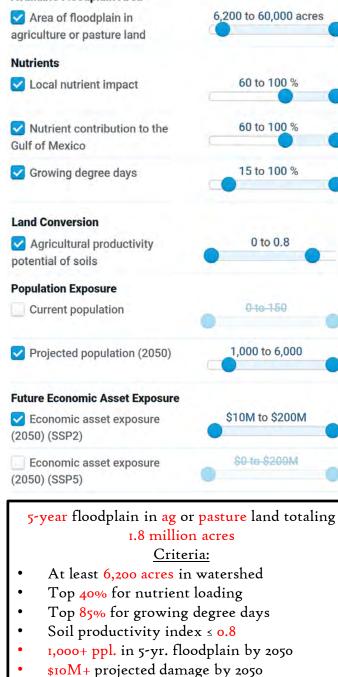
 Census block group scale
\$ value of row-crop losses assuming 100-year flood of 24 hrs. duration on June 1, modeled with HEC-FIA

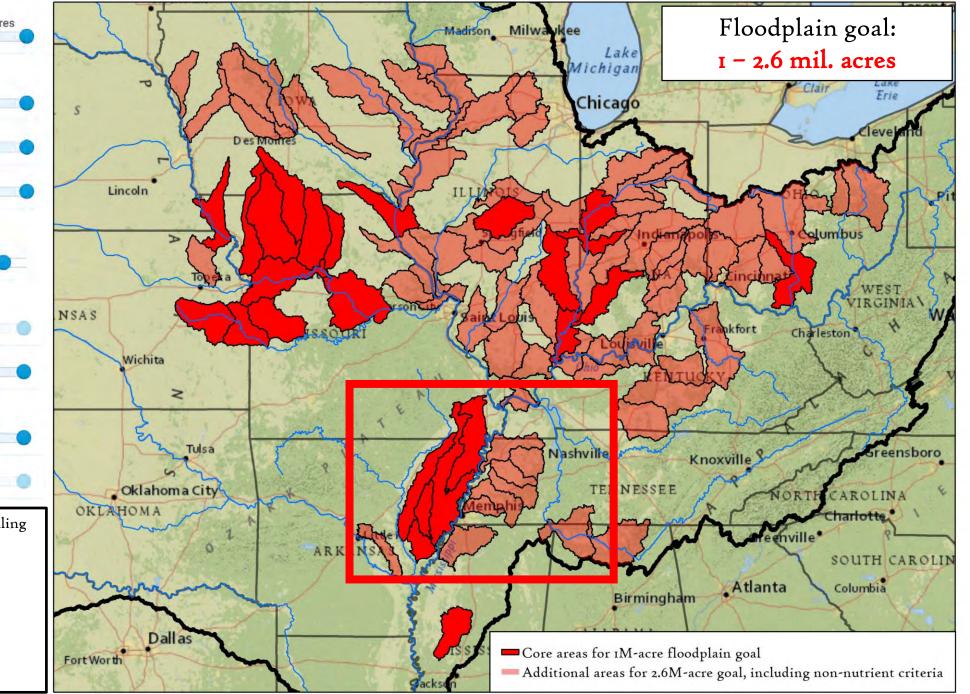


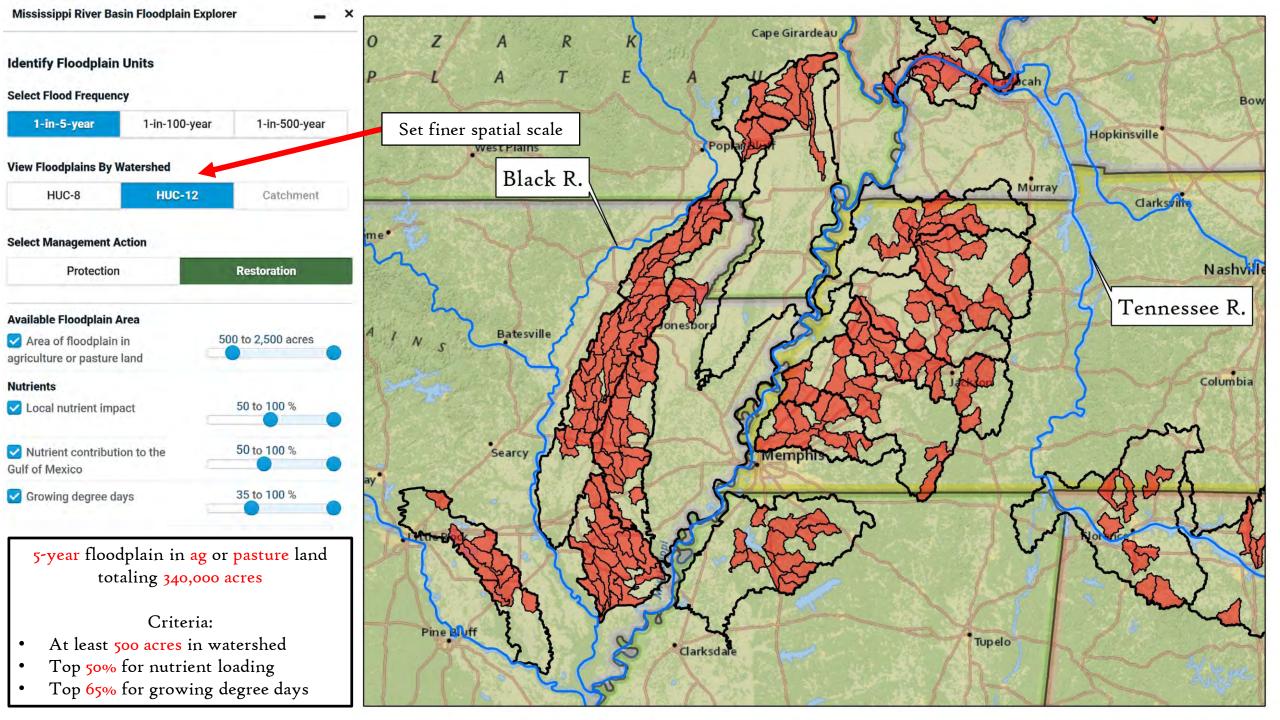


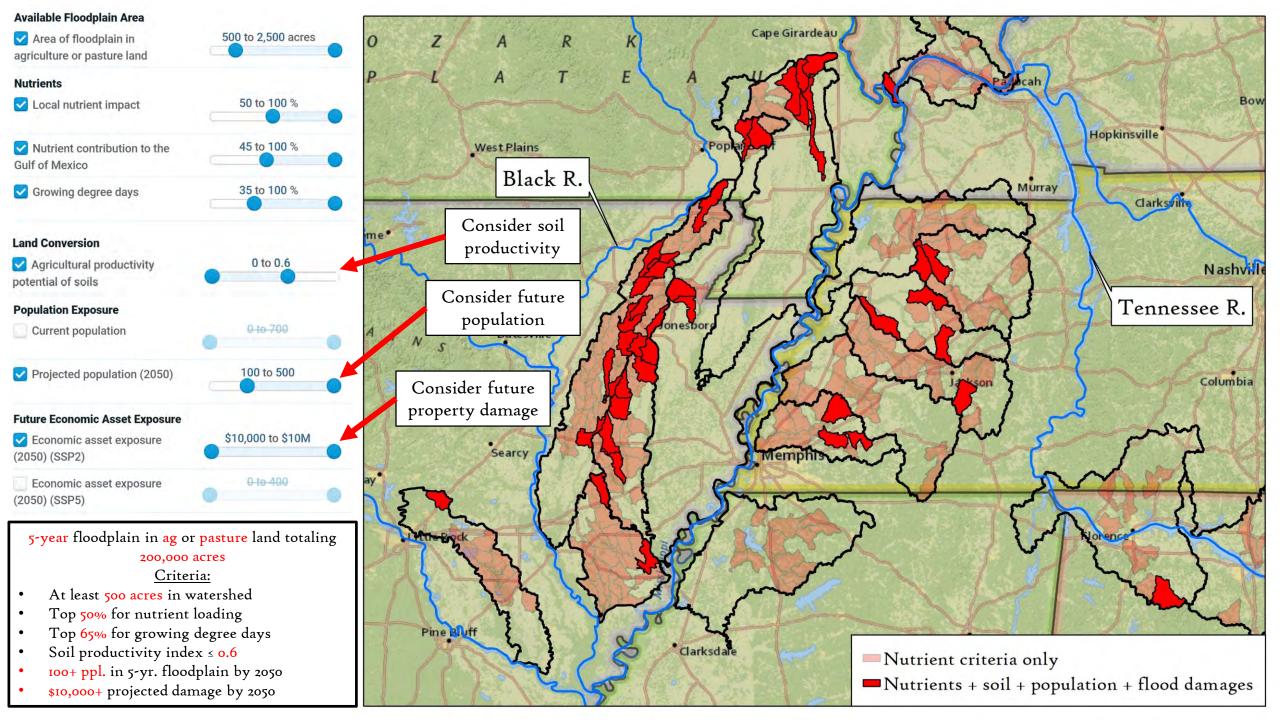


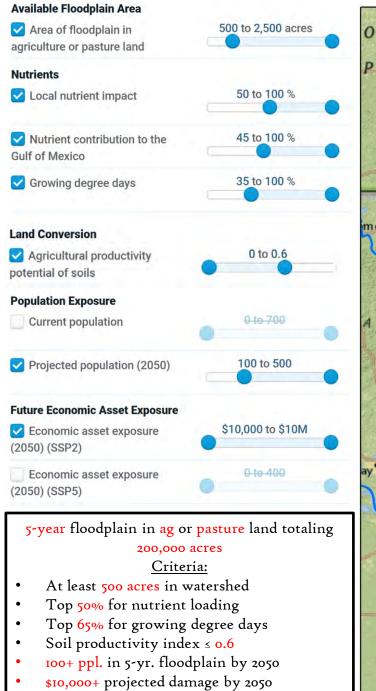
Available Floodplain Area

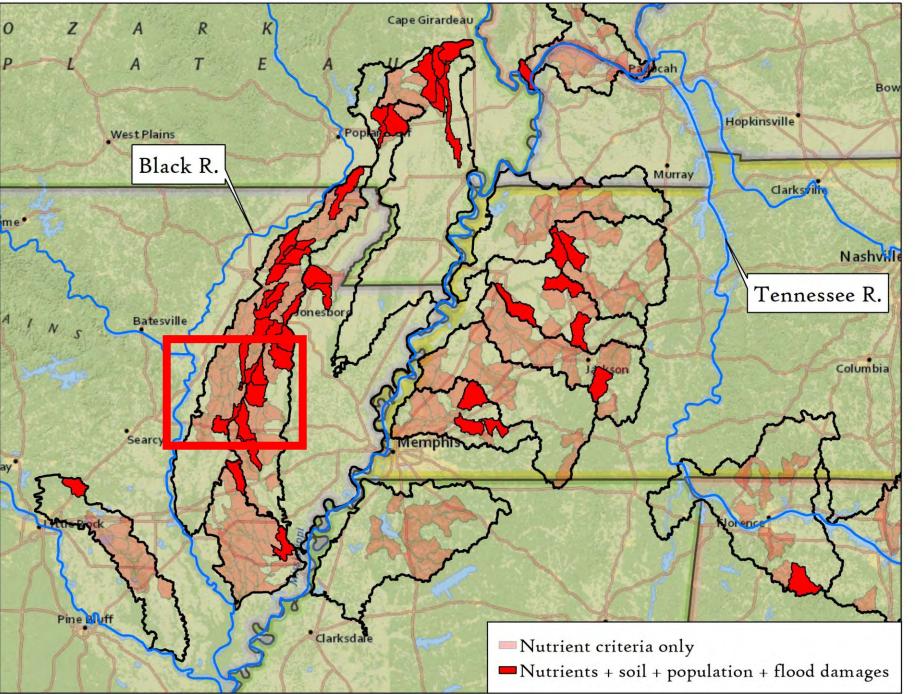


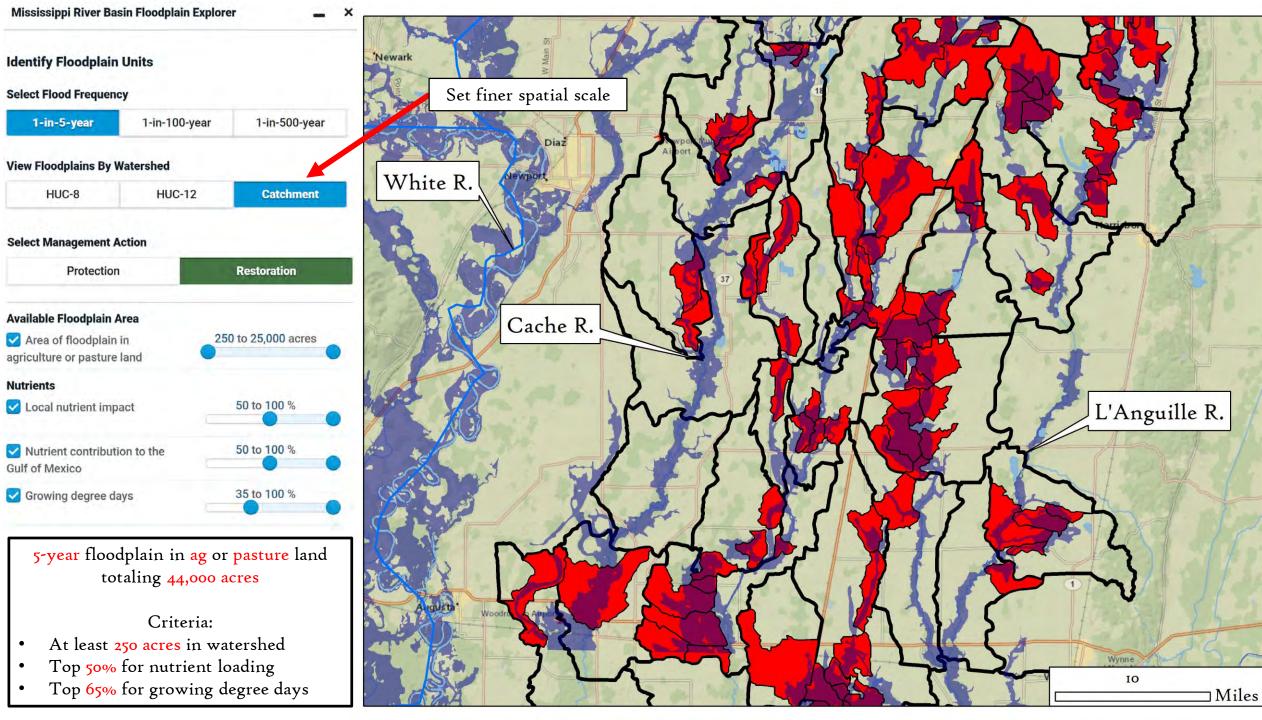


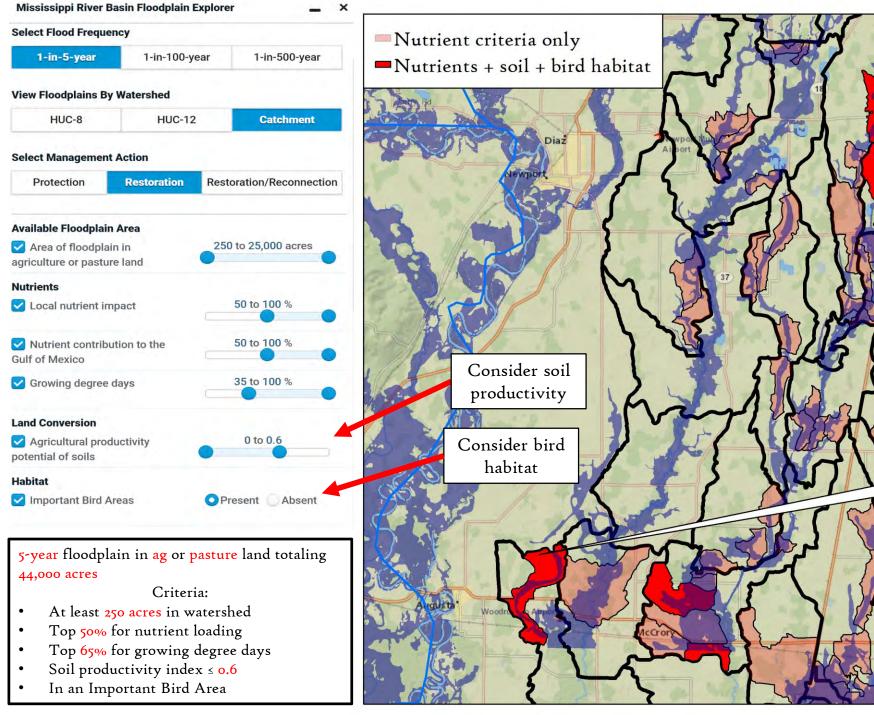


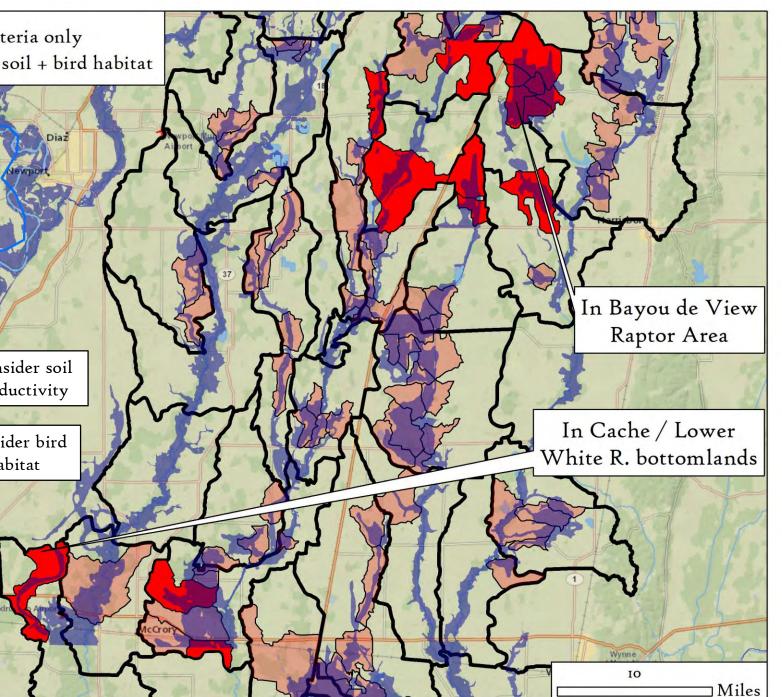












Upcoming Data and development

- This tool will be a "living" product, growing and changing as we work hand in hand with partners across the basin in floodplain conservation planning
- Updated data from USGS SPARROW model
- Places resilient to climate change
- Improved dataset of levee locations beyond NLD, using remote sensing
- Estimate of C sequestration in floodplain
- Development of spinoff tools for local geographies e.g. lower Meramec River in Missouri