Floodplain Restoration + Preservation







Richard K. Yancey Blackhawk Scar Lakes Ecosystem Restoration and Monitoring Project.²

DESCRIPTION	Measures that reconnect floodplains and river channels, allow overbank flow during floods, enhance the retention of floodwaters on floodplains, and/or preserve existing floodplains to retain their flood storage function.			
HOW DOES IT MITIGATE FLOOD RISK?	 Flood storage: The holding of floodwaters during a flood which are then gradually released into the drainage system. Groundwater recharge: Downward movement of water from the surface to subsurface aquifers. 			
WHAT OTHER	of a site w native hab	storation/enhancement: Changing the physical, chemical or biologith the goal of returning or improving the natural functions to the pitat. water quality: Increasing suitability of water for a particular use b	lost or degraded	
BENEFITS DOES IT PROVIDE?	+ Carbon se	and biological characteristics. questration: The process by which carbon dioxide is removed fron id form in the landscape.	n the atmosphere and	
	 Recreation: Providing recreational opportunities such as birdwatching and hiking. Streamflow regulation: Modulation of fluctuations in river flow by temporary storage. 			
SCALABILITY	Individual projects planned at scale can have watershed effects.			
Advantages Relative to		Potential Barriers or Issues Relative to	Potential Synergies	

Advantages Relative to Traditional Flood Management	Potential Barriers or Issues Relative to Traditional Flood Management	Potential Synergies with other NBS
+ Low maintenance.+ Passive operation.	 Restoring floodplain connectivity is necessary for flood risk reduction benefit. Limited experience, capacity and expertise at the local level. Habitat restoration as flood mitigation is not well understood or practiced. Lack of state and local expertise, capacity and availability of technical resources. Invasive species management. Private lands may require acquisition or incentives. 	 Environmental Flows. Riparian Vegetation Restoration. Management of Working Lands.

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+ National Stormwater Calculator: https://www.epa.gov/water-research/national-stormwater-calculator	RESOURCES					
water-research/national-stormwater-calculator	DESIGN SUPPORT					
 USGS Software and Models, Methods for Estimating Groundwater Recharge in Humid Regions: https://water.usgs.gov/ogw/gwrp/methods/software/ USACE Ecosystem Restoration Model Library: https://cw-environment.erdc.dren.mil/model-library.cfm?CoP=Restore&Option=Search&Type=Restore&Id=ALL INVEST Habitat Quality: https://releases.naturalcapitalproject.org/invest-userguide/latest/urban_flood_mitigation.html Automated Geospatial Watershed Assessment Tool: https://ewn.erdc.dren.mil/?page_i https://ewn.erdc.dren.mil/?page_i 	mental-Protection/Water-estoration-Toolbox ts: n.iastate.edu/ blain-forests ral bod Risk Management:					

CASE STUDIES

- Mollicy Farms: https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/united-states/louisiana/ stories-in-louisiana/largest-floodplain-restoration-in-mississippi-river-basin/
- + Richard K. Yancey WMA: https://www.lmrcc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Yancey-WMA-Project- Profile 3.12.2021.pdf



¹ https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/united-states/louisiana/stories-inlouisiana/largest-floodplain-restoration-in-mississippi-river-basin/

² https://www.lmrcc.org/our-work/projects/restoring-americas-greatest-river-initiative/richard-kyancey-blackhawk-scar-lakes-ecosystem-restoration-and-monitoring-project/