

QUANTIFYING IMPACTS OF WATER CONSUMPTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

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Content

- Wetlands of international importance
- Fate factors
- Effect and characterization factors
- Application
- Limitations and discussion points

Wetlands of international importance

- Ramsar Convention
- Distribution inland wetlands

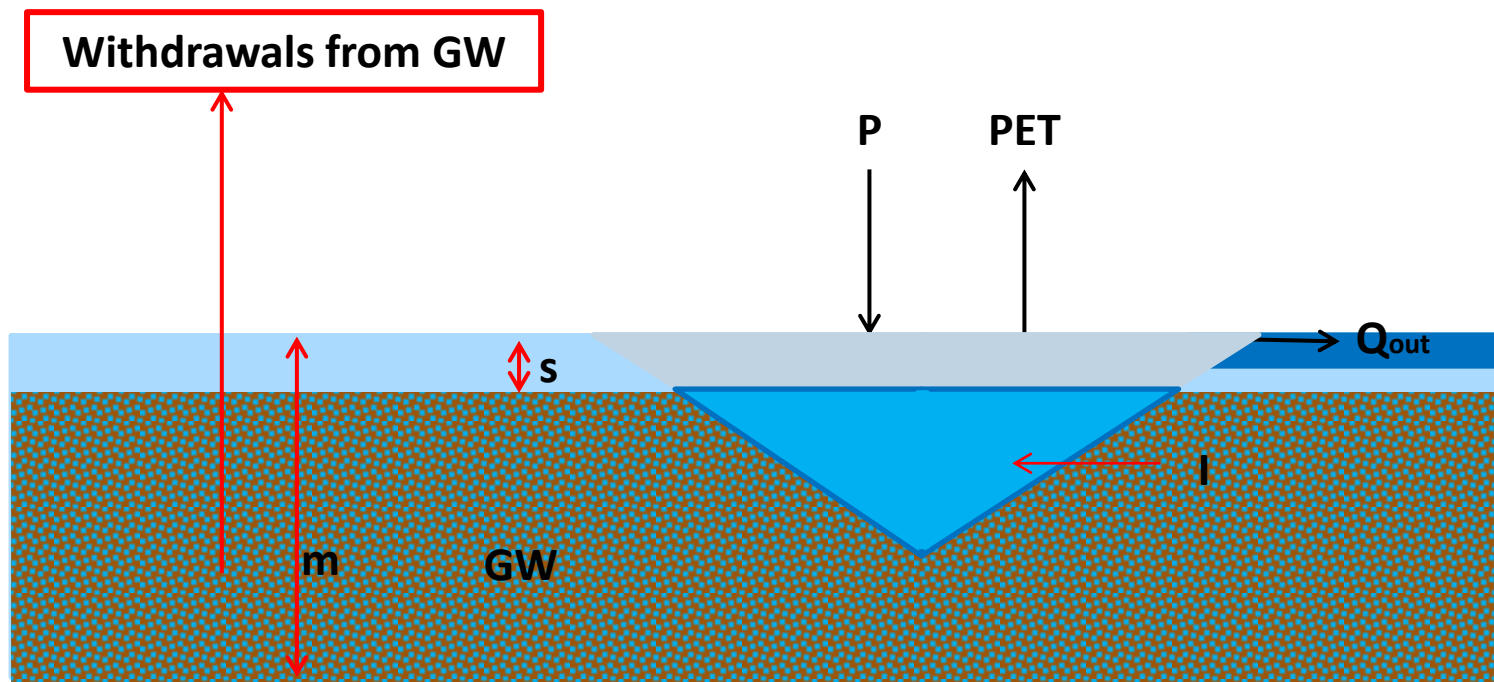

$$CF = FF \cdot EF \text{ [species-eq}\cdot\text{yr/m}^3\text{]}$$

Fate factor development (I)

$$FF_i = \frac{(A_{reported,i} - A_{new,i})}{x_i}$$

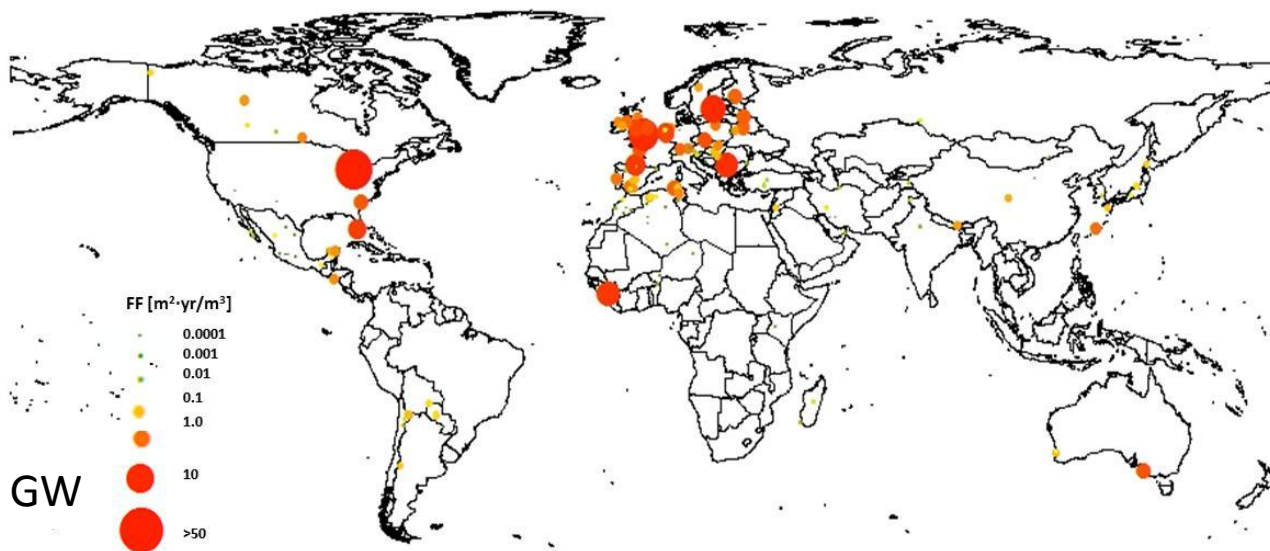
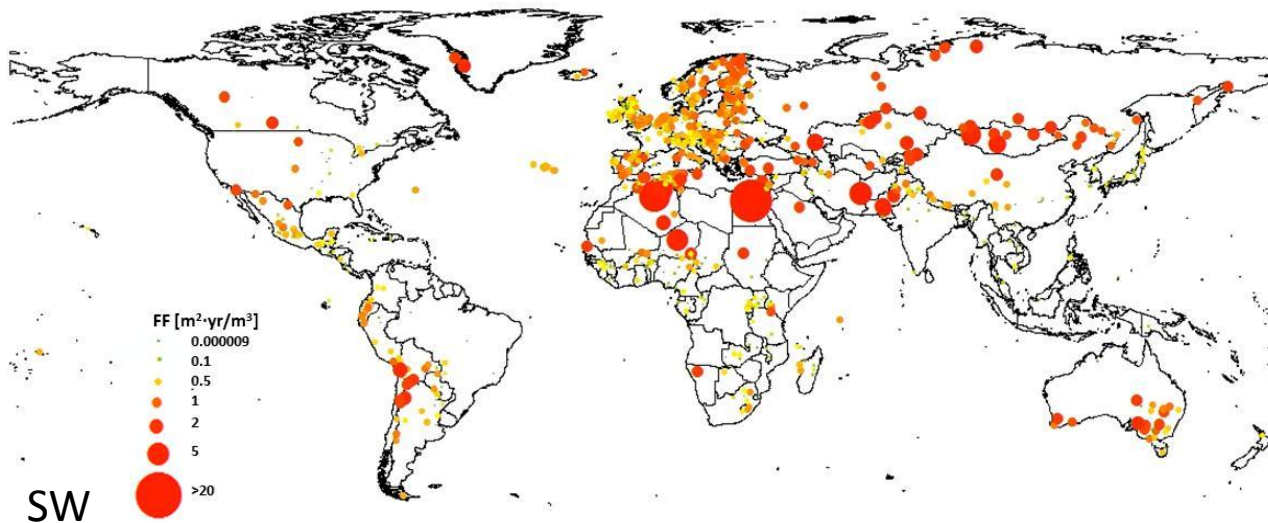
- SW-fed

- GW-fed



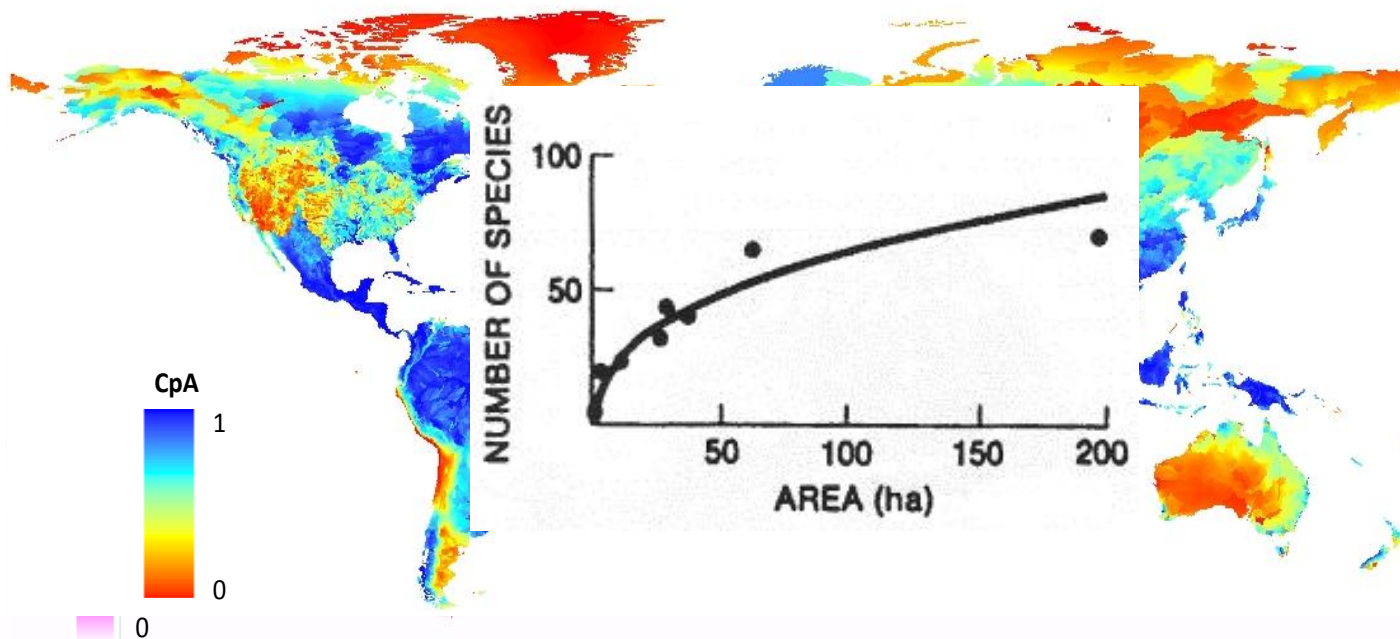
Fate factor development (II)

- Results



Effect factor development

$$EF_{bird,k} = \frac{\left(1 - \left(\frac{A_{new,k}}{A_{reported,k}}\right)^z\right) \cdot S_{bird,original}}{(A_{reported,k} - A_{new,k})} \cdot \frac{RS}{CpA}$$



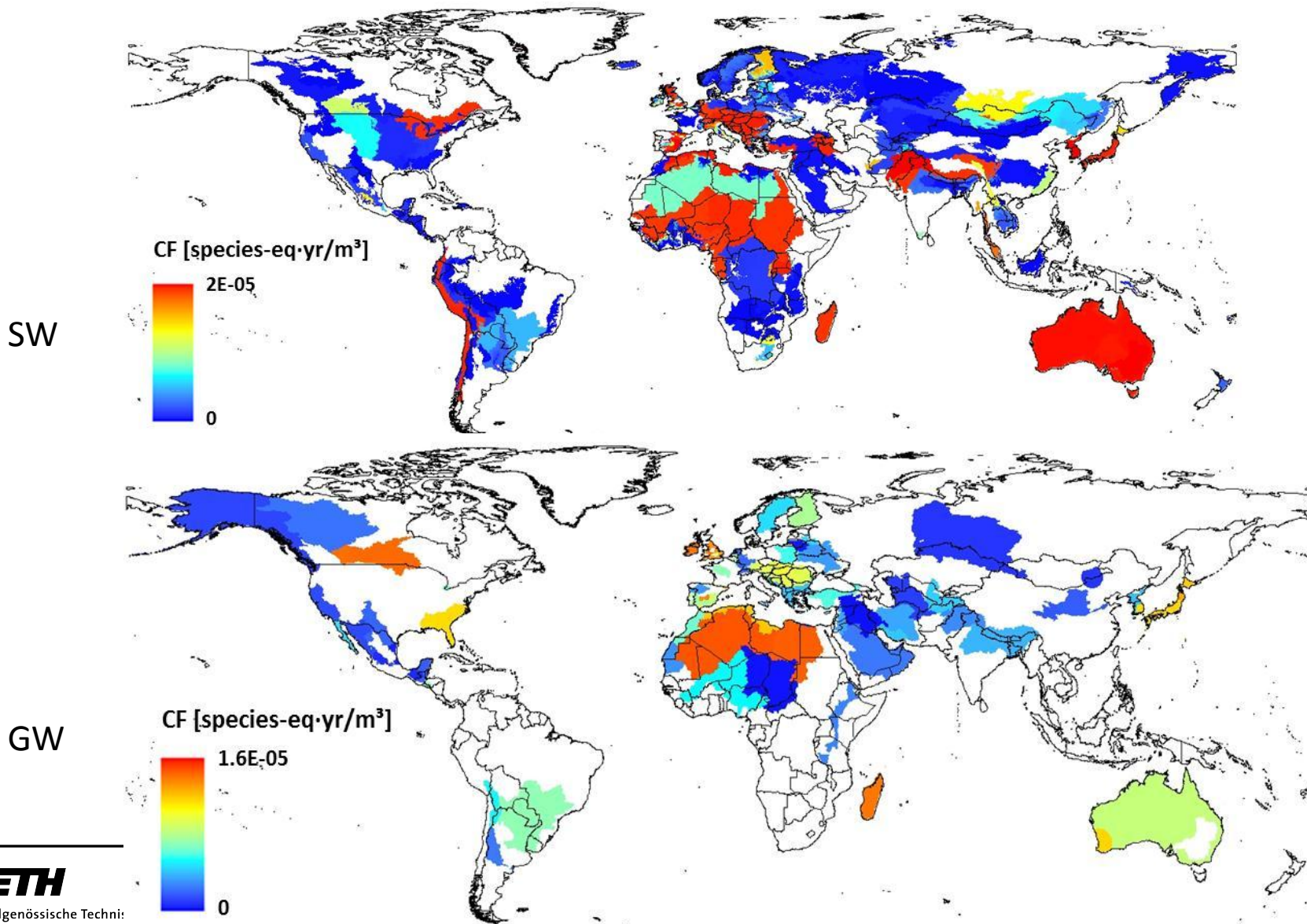
1. Species richness (waterbirds, non-residential birds, water-dependent mammals)

2. RS: rarity score: reflecting the threat level (IUCN Redlist criteria) and EOO of species in each pixel

3. CpA: waterbodies per pixel → habitat degradation risk

Species richness (waterbirds, non-residential birds, water-dependent mammals) and EOO of species in each pixel

Characterization factors

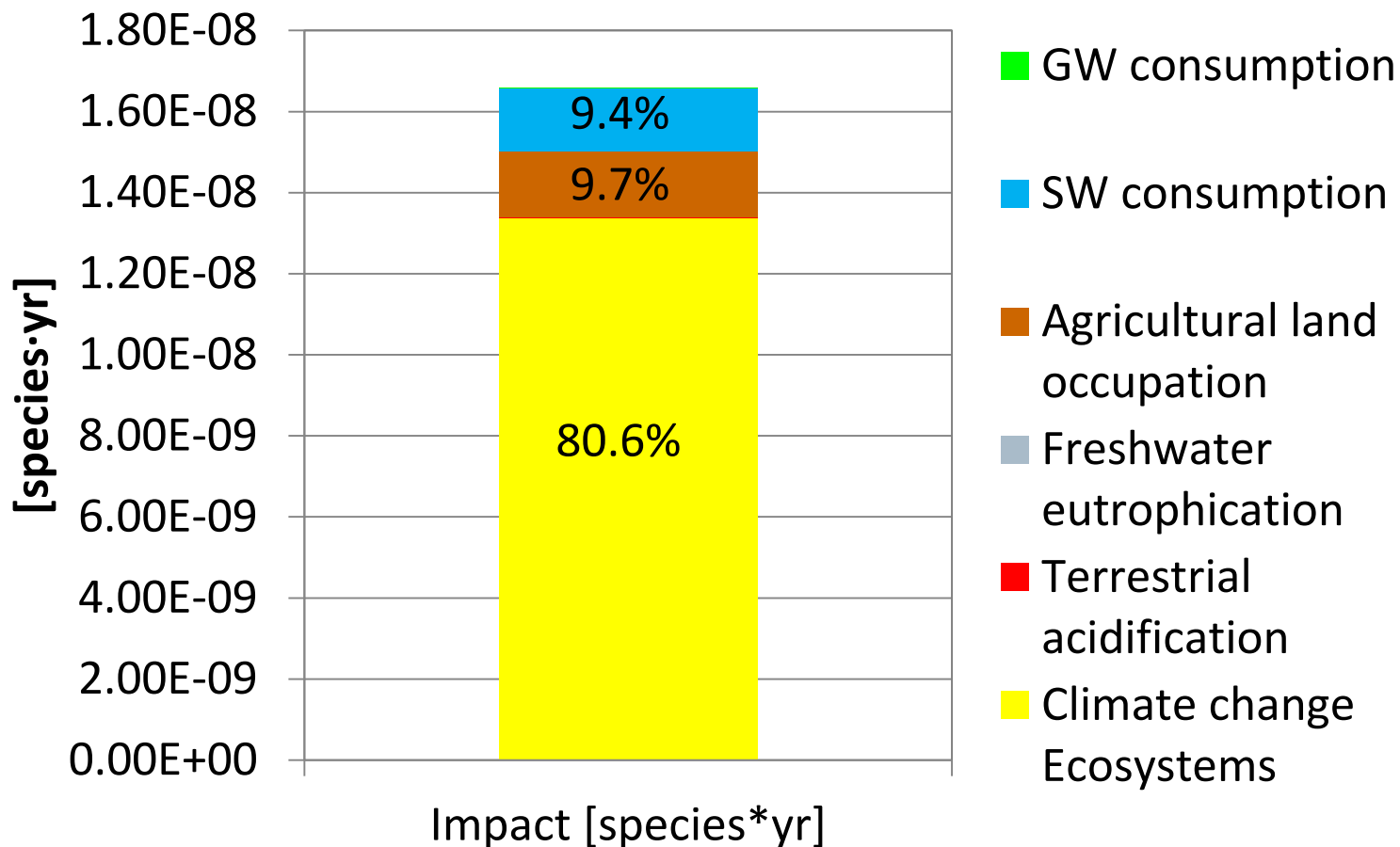


Application (I)



- Rose cultivation in Kenya
- LCA (not complete) for cultivation and transport to CH
- Lake Naivasha is SW-fed Ramsar wetland
- GW-fed wetland (lake Elmenteita)
- Water consumption per rose: 3.4 | SW, 0.7 | GW (WFN)

Application (II)



Limitations and discussion points

- Data quality ->uncertainties and sensitivity
- Data distribution -> «white» spots?
- Comparability diff. methods with diff. aspects/approaches of biodiversity loss
- Lack of hydrogeological models
- Resolution?

Thank you for your attention.



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