Understanding Stream Litter Loading through Watershed Characteristics

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Introduction

MARINE DEBRIS VS. AQUATIC TRASH





ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- Entanglement/ ingestion
- Bioaccumulation
- Transportation of non-native or invasive species



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ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- Commercial fishing
- Tourism industry
- Cost of cleanups
 - \$11.5 billion on litter cleanups across the country
- Blocked or damaged storm drain systems
 - \$140 per storm drain per year

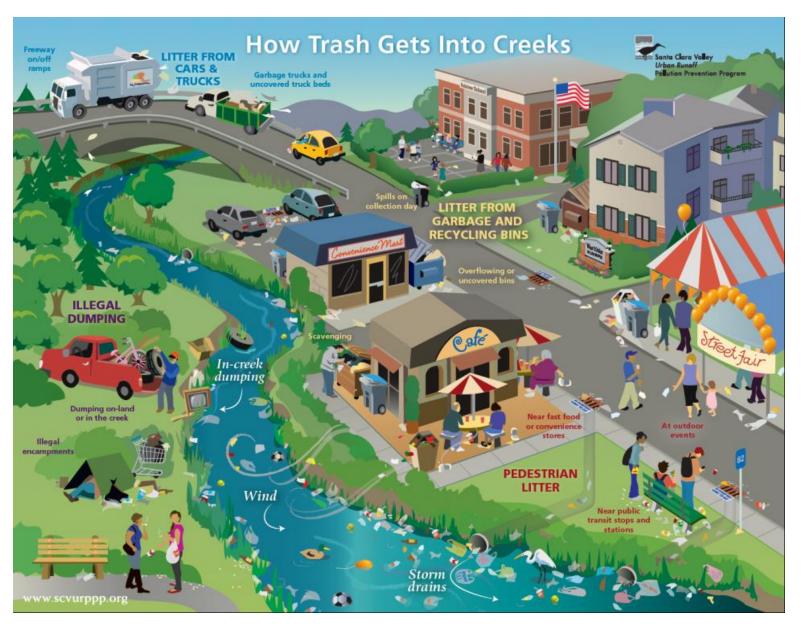
Most studies focus on marine debris with relatively few in-depth discussions on aquatic trash



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Why focus on aquatic litter?

- Rivers are a primary litter source for marine environments
- Closer to the source
 - Prevention
 - •Removal



Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

WATERSHED DYNAMICS

- Hydrological flow
- Rainfall
- oLand use/ cover
- Ovegetative Buffers

DEMOGRAPHIC + SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

- OPopulation Density
- olncome
- Education
- Age
- Gender

Research Objective

The focus of this project is to address the current knowledge gaps by analyzing data from litter collection devices in the Southeastern United States and comparing it to a range of watershed characteristics.

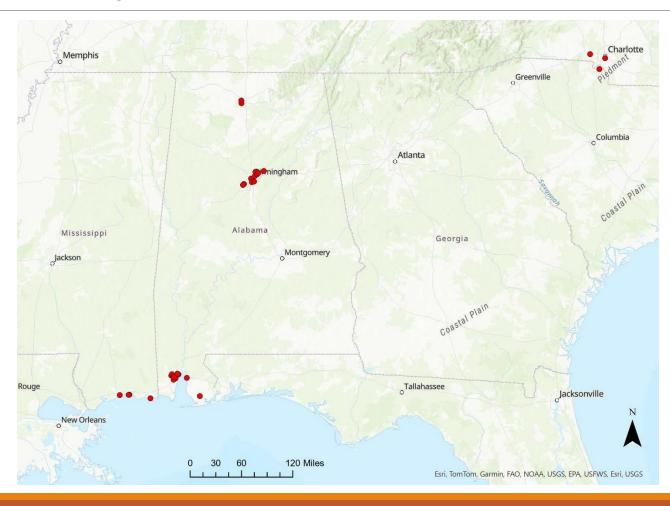


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Research Question

How do watershed characteristics impact floating litter loading rates in urban waterways?

Study Sites

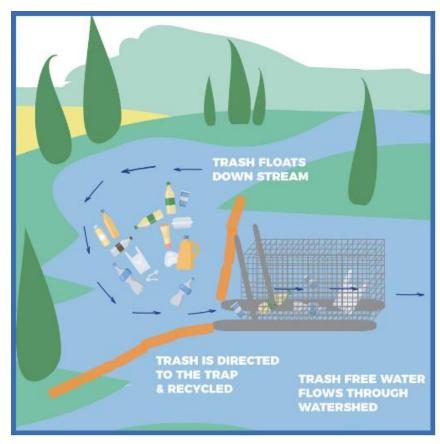


| Site Number | Osprey Litter Gitter Site Name | State |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | TwelveMileCreek_LanganPark | AL |
| 2 | TwelveMileCreek_University | AL |
| 3 | OneMileCreek_Lawrence | AL |
| 4 | ThreeMileCreek_LanganPark | AL |
| 5 | MapleStreetTributary | AL |
| 6 | ToulminsSpring_Whitney | AL |
| 7 | AugusteBayou_BradfordSt | MS |
| 8 | KeeganBayou_I-110 | MS |
| 9 | JohnsonBayou_BeatlineRd | MS |
| 10 | UTBS_Cedar | AL |
| 11 | FivemileCreek_CHPark | AL |
| 12 | ValleyCreek_7thSt | AL |
| 13 | ValleyCreek_BRCemetery | AL |
| 14 | ValleyCreek_I20 | AL |
| 15 | VillageCreek_Airport | AL |
| 16 | VillageCreek_EastLake | AL |
| 17 | VillageCreek_Roebuck | AL |
| 18 | GriffinBrook_Broadway | AL |
| 19 | PinchgutCreek_CedarLn | AL |
| 20 | ShadesCreek_Brookwood | AL |
| 21 | D'OliveCreek_US98 | AL |
| 22 | BoltonBranch_Navco | AL |
| 23 | MontlimarCanal_MichaelBlvd | AL |
| 24 | MooreCreek_HallsMillRd | AL |
| 25 | MooreCreek_MichaelBlvd | AL |
| 26 | ChicotBayou_IngallsAve | MS |
| 27 | ClarkSpringBranch_WilsonMorgan | AL |
| 28 | DryBranch_1stSt | AL |
| 29 | DuhartsCreek_LowellBethesdaRd | NC |
| 30 | SteeleCreek_DairyBarnLn | SC |

Litter Collection Device

What is a Litter Gitter?





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Litter Data Collection

- Monthly average total weight (kg.)
- Escaped Trash Assessment Protocol
- Plastic, Styrofoam, Glass, Paper,
 Metal, and Other Monthly average count

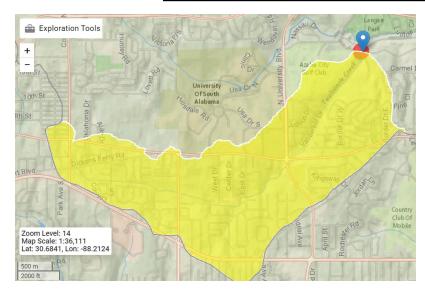


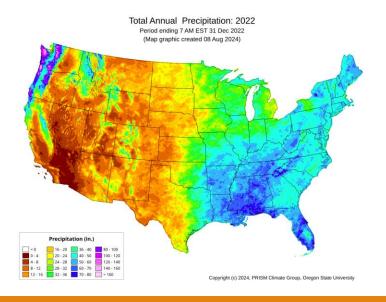


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Watershed Characteristics

| Metric | Unit | Source |
|-----------------|------|---|
| Catchment Size | km² | USGS StreatState Application Version 4 |
| Annual Rainfall | cm | Oregon State University PRISM Climate Group |





Watershed Characteristics Cont.

| Metric | Unit | Source |
|--|---------|--|
| Land Cover - Developed - Open Space | Percent | |
| Land Cover - Developed - Low Intensity | Percent | |
| Land Cover - Developed - Medium Intensity | Percent | |
| Land Cover - Developed - High Intensity | Percent | 2016 National Land Cover Database (NLCD) U.S. Geological Survey |
| Land Cover - Developed | Percent | |
| Land Cover - Agriculture | Percent | |
| Land Cover - Open Land | Percent | |

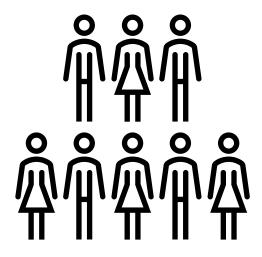






Watershed Characteristics Cont.

| Metric | Unit | Source |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Population | Count | |
| Population Density | Persons per square km | American Community Survey (ACS) - |
| Median Household Income | U.S. Dollar | U.S. Census Bureau |
| Median Age | Years | |

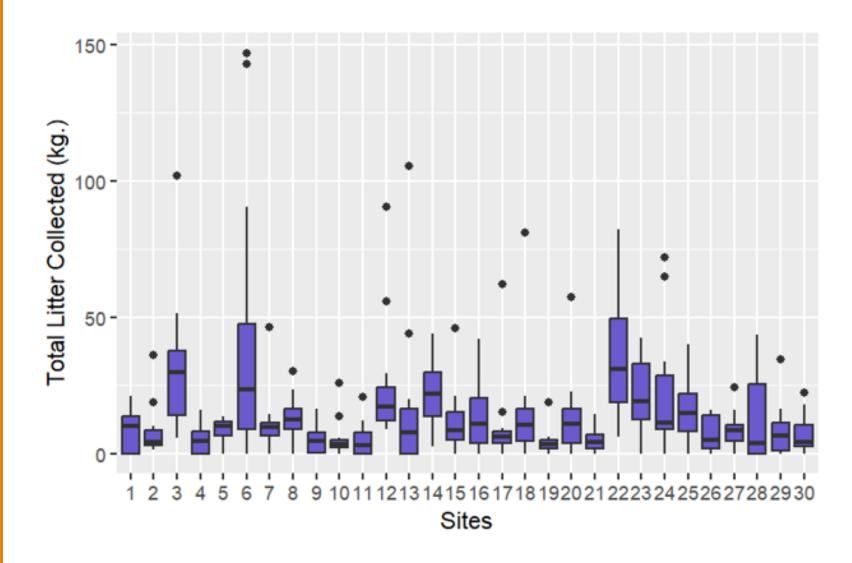


Hypothesis

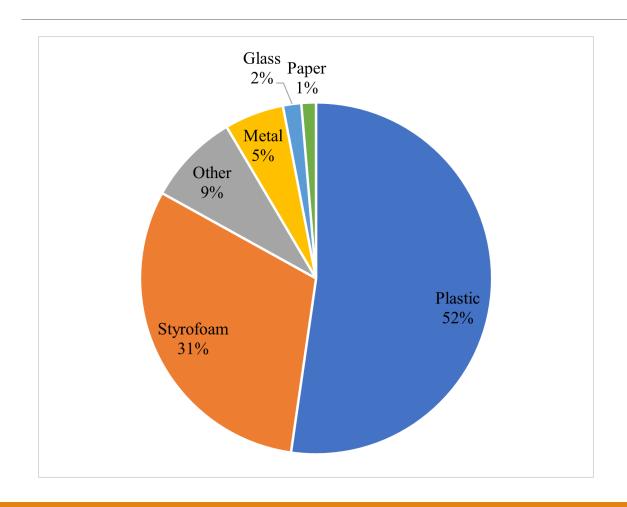
- Research Question How do watershed characteristics impact floating litter loading rates in urban waterways?
- OHypothesis Population density, rainfall, or land cover will be the primary driver.

Results

Total Litter
Collected Distribution by
Site



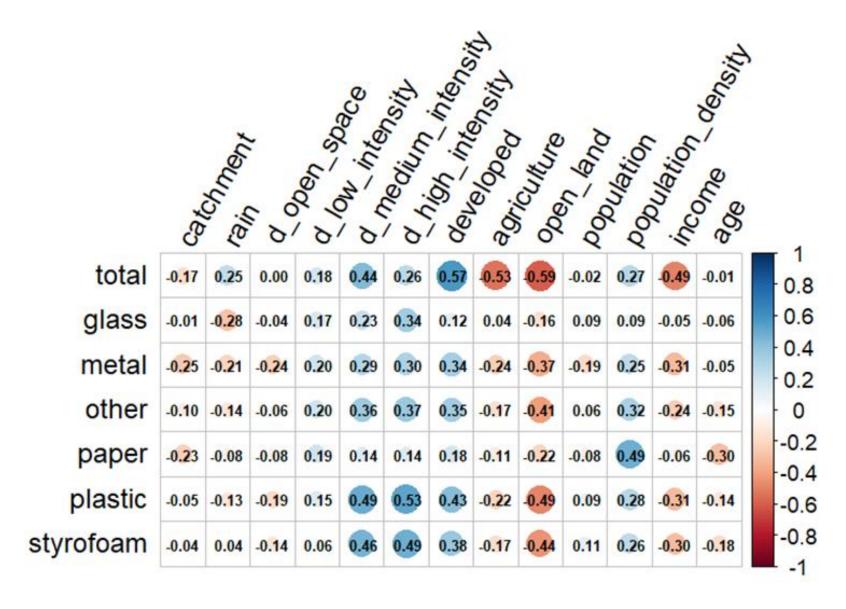
Results Cont. – Litter Breakdown



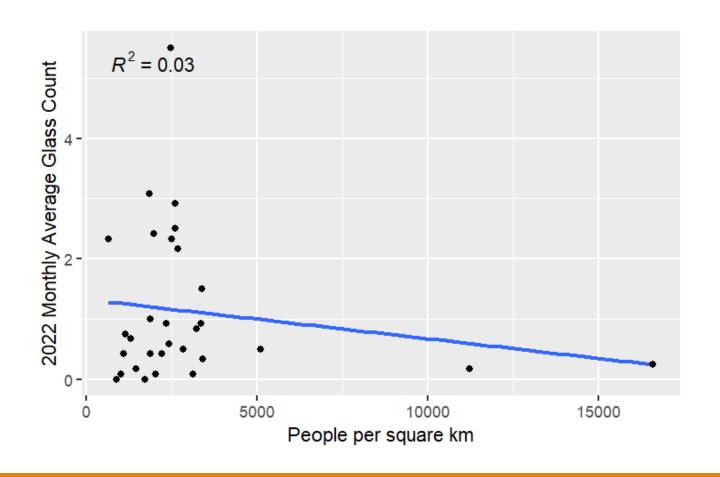


Results Cont.

Spearman's Rank Correlation Matrix



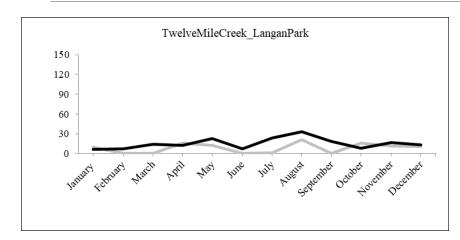
Results - Population Density

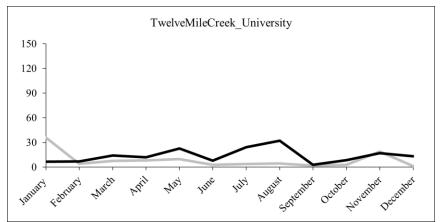


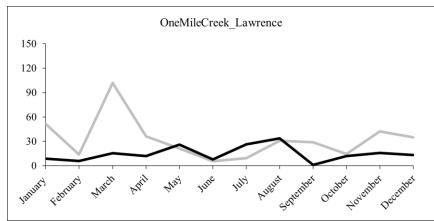
| | p-value |
|-----------|---------|
| Total | 0.515 |
| Glass | 0.409 |
| Metal | 0.565 |
| Other | 0.261 |
| Paper | 0.11 |
| Plastic | 0.917 |
| Styrofoam | 0.969 |

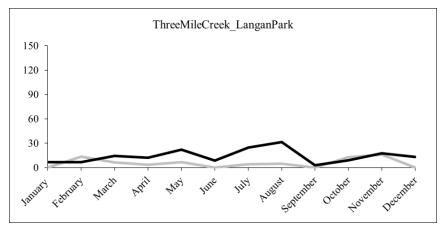
Results - Rainfall

Total Litter Collected (kg.) Rainfall (cm)



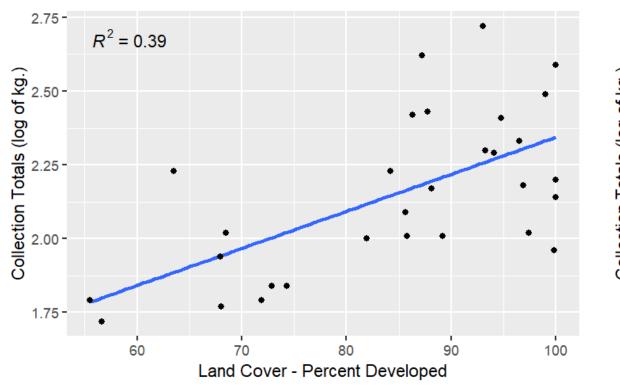


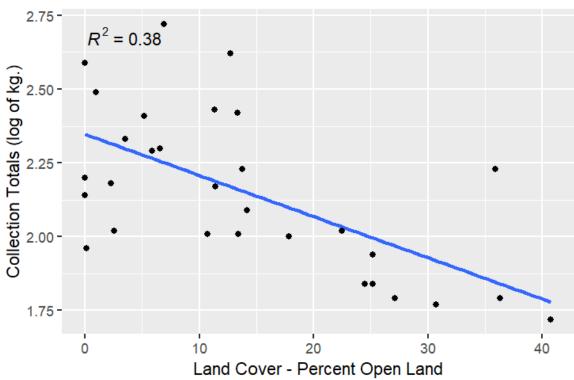




| | p-value |
|-----------|---------|
| Total | 0.315 |
| Glass | 0.075 |
| Metal | 0.227 |
| Other | 0.48 |
| Paper | 0.488 |
| Plastic | 0.348 |
| Styrofoam | 0.988 |

Results – Land Cover

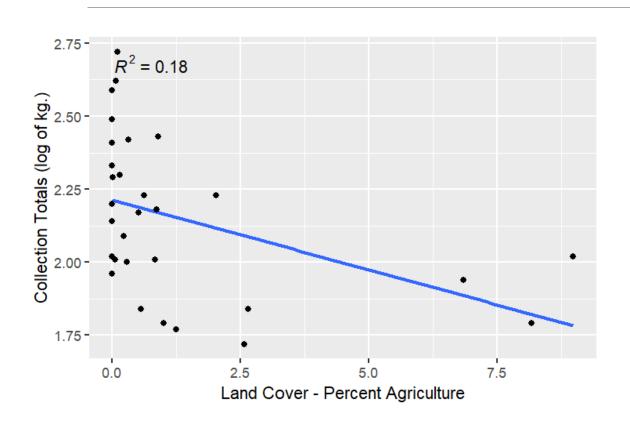


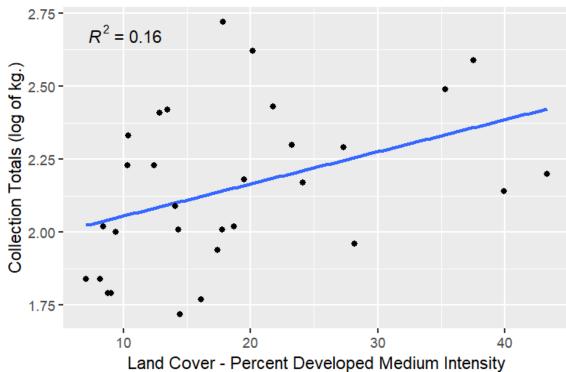


p-value ≤ 0.001

p-value ≤ 0.001

Results – Land Cover Cont.





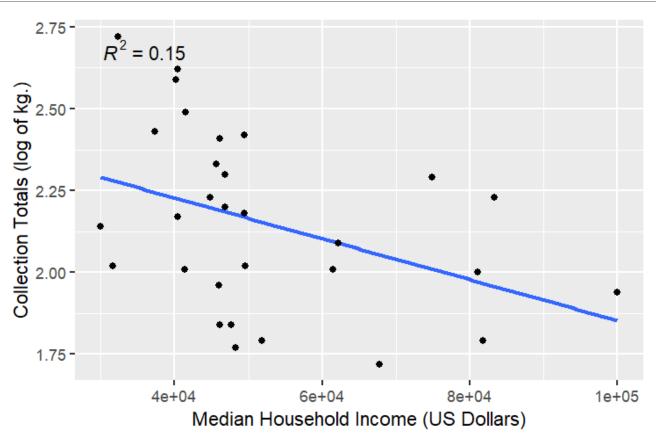
p-value = 0.019

p-value = 0.027

Results – Land Cover Cont.

- Land Cover significant
 - Developed Other and Plastic
 - Developed Medium Intensity Plastic
 - Developed High Intensity Plastic
 - Open Land Metal, Other and Plastic

Results – Median Household Income



p-value = 0.032

Hypotheses Review

- Rainfall not significant
- Population Density not significant
- Land Cover significant
- Median Household Income significant



Discussion

MONTHLY AVERAGE RAINFALL

- ONot significant
- Contradictory to findings in various other studies
- narrow geographic range and therefore a narrow climate range
 Annual rainfall range – 120 cm to 191 cm

POPULATION DENSITY

- ONot significant
- Mixed support from other studies
- onot a good indicator because of the non-uniform distribution of litter

Discussion Cont.

LAND COVER

- Significant
- Supported by various other studies
- Pathway for litter to reach local waterways
 - •Impervious surfaces

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- Significant
- OPositive Correlation
 - Regular city or communitysupported services
 - Less illegal dumping
 - Community pride

Limitations & Future Research



- OLarger sample size
- Wider range of site locations
- Additional watershed characteristics
 - Education attainment
 - Types of households
 - Creek flow/discharge rates
- More consistent data collection

Conclusion

- oLand cover classification had the most impact on the amount of litter collected from the Litter Gitters.
- Information gathered is beneficial for numerous reasons
 - Placement of litter collection devices
 - Litter education programs



Thank you!

Questions?

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