

Water slowing leaky dam in the forest area of Püspökszilány (Klára Kerpely (source: https://wwfcee.org/news/five-hungarian-localmunicipalities-lead-the-way-in-tackling-climate-change))

Peak flow control structures (leaky woody dams) (匈牙利)

Lefolyás-szabályozó létesítmények (szivárgó rönkgátak)

描述

Peak flow control structures are designed to reduce flow velocities and quantities running down from catchment areas. Leaky dams are peak flow control structures that are made of wood and allow low flows to pass through, but hold back high flows, thus providing temporary storage and enhanced infiltration of flood water.

Peak flow control structures are designed to reduce flow velocities and quantities of water running down from catchment areas. Leaky dams are peak flow control structures that are made from wood and allow low flows to pass through, but hold back high flows, thus providing temporary storage and enhanced infiltartion of flood water. The structures are elevated 30 cm above streambed level to allow baseflow (and fish) to pass through. The technology is usually applied in hilly areas covered by forest. Woody check dams are made from whole tree trunks sourced locally, placed across the watercourse and secured into place with stakes and wire on both sides of the bank. The purpose is to control sediment and to slow flow velocities and quantities of water running down from catchment areas, in order to reduce flood peaks. The impact of the technology is to retain sediment and water in the upstream part of the catchment to reduce the size of flood peaks, this way avoiding flash floods downstream. The cost of installation and ongoing maintenance is low. However, leaky dams need to be cleared of debris and sediment occasionally so that water can still flow through the gaps. This reduces the likelihood of water flowing over the top of the barrier. The approximate lifetime of a leaky woody dam is about ten years, depending on the tree species used.

地点: Püspökszilágy, Pest County, 匈牙利

分析的技术场所数量: 单一场所

选定地点的地理参考

- 19.31227, 47.7421 19.3122, 47.74316

- 19.31196, 47.74577 19.31323, 47.74616 19.31508, 47.74634
- 19.32171, 47.73549

技术传播: 适用于特定场所/集中在较小区域

在永久保护区?: 否

实施日期: 2020

- 通过土地使用者的创新
- 作为传统系统的-部分 (> 50 年)
- 在实验/研究期间
- ☑ 通过项目/外部干预



Leaky woody dam in Püspökszilágy (Tordai Sándor (source: https://wwf.hu/hireink/klima-es-energia/ot-hazai-telepules-mutat-peldat-hogyanvegyuk-fel-a-harcot-a-klimavaltozassal/))

技术分类

主要目的

- 改良生产
- 减少、预防、恢复土地退化 1
- 结合其他技术保护流域/下游区域
- 保持/提高生物多样性
- 降低灾害风险
- 适应气候变化/极端天气及其影响
- 减缓气候变化及其影响
- 创造有益的经济影响
- 创造有益的社会影响

同一土地单元内混合使用的土地: 否



森林/林地

(半天然) 天然森林/林地: 温带大陆森林自然植被. 管理: 清除枯 木/剪枝

Tree types (落叶植物): 不适用

产品和服务: 自然保持/保护, 娱乐/旅游, 自然灾害防护



水道、水体、湿地 - 排水管道、水道 其它(具体说明): gullies

供水

✓ 雨养

混合雨水灌溉 充分灌溉

土地退化相关的目的

- 防止土地退化
- 减少土地退化
- 修复/恢复严重退化的土地
- 适应土地退化

不适用

SLM组

- 横坡措施
- 地表水管理 (泉、河、湖、海)
- 减少基于生态系统的灾害风险

解决的退化问题



土壤水蚀 - Wt:表土流失/地表侵蚀, Wg:冲沟侵蚀/沟蚀, Wo:场

SLM措施



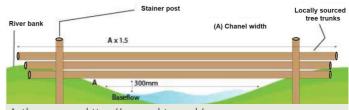
结构措施 - S5: 大坝、集水斗、水池, S6: 墙、障碍物、栅栏、围墙

技术图纸

技术规范

There are a few key rules to follow when installing any leaky dams:

- 1. They must be installed, as a minimum, in a sequence of 3.
- 2. The distance between each dam should be 7 times channel width.
- 3. The width of the dam should be 1.5 times channel width.
- 4. The structure should be set 300mm above base flow level.
- 5. Logs should be no more than 400mm in diameter.
- 6. Where possible, materials should be sourced locally.
- 7. Structures should be installed 90° to the flow. Other recommendations for design:
- Use to obstruct flows within watercourses or along runoff pathways, gullies, valleys.
- Use in small watercourses less than 3 m wide.
- Height of a barrier should not exceed 1 m.



Author: source: https://www.ydrt.org.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2021/04/NFM-Leaky-Dams-guide.pdf and https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail? iProductCode=C802F&Category=FREEPUBS&WebsiteKey=a054c7b1-

c241-4dd4-9ec1-38afd4a55683

技术建立与维护:活动、投入和费用

投入和成本的计算

• 计算的成本为:每个技术单元(单位:a single structure at multiple points in a watershed)

成本计算使用的货币:美元

• 汇率 (换算为美元) : 1 美元 = 不适用 • 雇用劳工的每日平均工资成本:不适用

影响成本的最重要因素

Width of the water course. Availability of locally sourced wood logs. Availablility of equipment. Labour costs. Procurement rules applicable to project owner.

技术建立活动

1. Installing (时间/频率: Possible in any season. (Logging preferably out of vegetation season.))

技术建文的投 λ 和成本 (per a single structure at multiple points in a watershed)

1文个是立即文人和成本 (per a single su ucture at multiple points in a water sneu)								
对投入进行具体说明	单位	数量	单位成本 (美元)	每项投入的总 成本 (美元)	土地使用者承 担的成本%			
劳动力								
Installing (team work)	person-days	4.0	50.0	200.0	100.0			
设备								
Machinery for installing (e.g. chainsaw, posthole digger, small excavator) rental cost	1	1.0	200.0	200.0	100.0			
植物材料	_							
No explicit cost, locally sourced wood can be used								
施工材料								
Fastening device kit (e.g. metal wire, poles, clamps)	1	1.0	200.0	200.0	100.0			
技术建立所需总成本				600.0				
技术建立总成本,美元				600.0				

技术维护活动

- 1. Checking conditions of the structure (时间/频率: yearly or after extreme rain events)
- 2. Cleaning of debris and sediment (时间/频率: if silting up starts)
- 3. Fixing or replacing logs (时间/频率: if moved by flood)

技术维护的投入和成本 (per a single structure at multiple points in a watershed)

对投入进行具体说明	单位	数量	单位成本 (美元)	每项投入的总 成本 (美元)	土地使用者承 担的成本%
劳动力					
Checking status and cleaning of debris and sediment	person-days	1.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Fixing or replacing logs, if necessary	person-days	1.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
设备					
Machinery rental, if necessary	1	1.0	100.0	100.0	
技术维护所需总成本					
技术维护总成本,美元					

自然环境

年平均降雨量

< 250毫米 251-500毫米

501-750毫米

751-1,000毫米

1,001-1,500毫米

1,501-2,000毫米

2,001-3,000毫米

3,001-4,000毫米 > 4,000毫米

农业气候带

潮湿的 半湿润 ✓

干旱

关于气候的规范

以毫米为单位计算的年平均降雨量:550.0

Dry periods are becoming longer and heavy rainevents more frequent

due to climate change. 气象站名称: Püspökszilágy

Temperate climate, four seasons, mean annual temperature: 10

degrees C

斜坡

水平 (0-2%) 缓降 (3-5%)

平缓 (6-10%) 1

滚坡 (11-15%)

崎岖 (16-30%)

陡峭 (31-60%)

非常陡峭 (>60%)

地形

高原/平原

山脊

山坡 山地斜坡

麓坡 1 谷底 1

海拔

0-100 m a.s.l.

✓ 101-500 m a.s.l.

501-1,000 m a.s.l.

1,001-1,500 m a.s.l.

1,501-2,000 m a.s.l.

2,001-2,500 m a.s.l.

2,501-3,000 m a.s.l. 3,001-4,000 m a.s.l.

> 4,000 m a.s.l.

.....应用的技术

✓ 凹陷情况

不相关

土壤深度

非常浅 (0-20厘米) 浅 (21-50厘米)

▼ 中等深度 (51-80厘米)

深 (81-120厘米) 非常深 (> 120厘米)

土壤质地 (表土)

粗粒/轻(砂质)

中粒 (壤土、粉土) 细粒/重质 (粘土)

土壤质地 (地表以下>20厘米)

粗粒/轻(砂质)

✓ 中粒 (壤土、粉土) 细粒/重质(粘土)

表土有机质含量

高 (>3%)

中 (1-3%)

低 (<1%)

地下水位

表面上 ✓ < 5米

5-50米 > 50米

地表水的可用性

过量 好

✓ 中等 匮乏/没有

水质 (未处理)

良好饮用水

▼ 不良饮用水 (需要处理)

仅供农业使用 (灌溉)

不可用

水质请参考: 地表水

盐度是个问题吗?

✓ 否

洪水发生

✓ 是

物种多样性

中等 1 低

栖息地多样性

中等 1 低

应用该技术的土地使用者的特征

市场定位

生计(自给) 混合 (生计/商业)

▼ 商业/市场

非农收入

低于全部收入的10% 收入的10-50%

> 收入的50%

相对财富水平

非常贫瘠

▼ 平均水平 丰富 非常丰富

机械化水平

手工作业 畜力牵引

✓ 机械化/电动

定栖或游牧

✓ 定栖的

半游牧的 游牧的

个人或集体

个人/家庭 ✓ 团体/社区

合作社 员工 (公司、政府)

性别

✓ 女人

✓ 男人

年龄

儿童 青年人

中年人

老年人

每户使用面积

< 0.5 公顷

0.5-1 公顷 1-2 公顷 2-5公顷

5-15公顷

15-50公顷 50-100公顷 100-500公顷

500-1,000公顷 1,000-10,000公顷 > 10,000公顷

规模

小规模的 中等规模的 大规模的

土地所有权

州

公司 ✓ 社区/村庄

团体 个人,未命名

个人,有命名

土地使用权

自由进入 (无组织)

✓ 社区 (有组织)

租赁 个人

用水权

自由进入 (无组织)

✓ 社区 (有组织)

租赁 一个人

进入服务和基础设施的通道

健康 教育 技术援助

就业 (例如非农) 市场

能源 道路和交通 饮用水和卫生设施 金融服务

贫瘠 好 贫瘠 / 好 贫瘠 グ 好 贫瘠 好

贫瘠 好 贫瘠 好

贫瘠 好 贫瘠 好 贫瘠 好

影响

社会经济影响

社会文化影响

生态影响

水的回收/收集 (径流、露水、雪等)



地表径流



The main purpose of this measure is slowing the movement of water during high flow events, but temporally it collect water as well providing watering place for wild animals.

This measure usually takes place in forests (in the upper zone of the watershed), but it has a positive effect on the lower area (agricultural fields) of the watershed by preventing surface runoff and reducing flood events



One of the main positive effect of this measure is decreasing flash flood events and its impact both on inhabited area. Since the installation no inundation has happened. However, it may be the result of a combination of different measures.

场外影响

旱季稳定可靠的水流(包括低流量) 下游洪水(不希望)



增加 / 减少

One of the main positive effect of this measure is decreasing flash flood events and its impact both on inhabited area. Since the installation no inundation has happened. However, it may be the result of a combination of different measures.



增加 / 减少

The measure is a very effective solution to avoid flood damage.

对公共/私人基础设施的破坏



The measure is a very effective solution to avoid flood damage.

成本效益分析

与技术建立成本相比的效益

与技术维护成本相比的效益

气候变化

气候有关的极端情况 (灾害)

采用和适应

采用该技术的地区内土地使用者的百分比

☑ 单例/实验

1-10% 11-50%

> 50%

在所有采用这种技术的人当中,有多少人在没有获得物质奖励的情况下 采用了这种技术?

V 0-10%

11-50% 51-90%

91-100%

户数和/或覆盖面积

The presented measure (in Püspökszilágy) is one of the study sites of the LIFE-MICACC project

最近是否对该技术进行了修改以适应不断变化的条件?



什么样的变化条件?

- 气候变化/极端气候
- 不断变化的市场
- 劳动力可用性 (例如,由于迁移)

结论和吸取的教训

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- Slow release of water into surrounding area (agricultural fileds)
- Efficient temporary storage of water
- Prevention of soil erosion

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- Prevention of flooding: protection of the infrastructure of the surrouanding settlements
- Positive effect on biodiversity: rooting habitat, place of nesting birds, areas of growth for microbes, algae and fungi available water for wildlife
- Stabilisation of river banks

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

No negative effects are known

弱点/缺点/风险: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点如何克服

ullet The lifetime of a dam is limited (~10 years)

独立朱念

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资源人

Klara Kerpely - co-compiler

WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_6201/

链接的SLM数据

不适用

文件编制者

机构

- Institute for Soil Sciences, Centre for Agricultural Research (ATK TAKI) 匈牙利
- World Wide Fund for Nature Hungary Foundation (WWF Hungary) 匈牙利

项目

- Municipalities as integrators and coordinators in adaptation to climate change (LIFE-MICACC)
- OPtimal strategies to retAIN and re-use water and nutrients in small agricultural catchments across different soil-climatic regions in Europe (OPTAIN)

主要参考文献

 A risk-based network analysis of distributed in-stream leaky barriers for flood risk management. Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 20, 2567–2584, 2020: https://nhess.copernicus.org/articles/20/2567/2020/

链接到网络上可用的相关信息

- Naturally Resilient Natural Flood Management techniques- Level 2: https://www.ydrt.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/NFM-Leaky-Dams-guide.pdf
- WWF Hungary online news: https://wwf.hu/hireink/klima-es-energia/ot-hazai-telepules-mutat-peldat-hogyan-vegyuk-fel-a-harcot-a-klimavaltozassal/
- LIFE-MICACC project website: https://nwrm.bm.hu/
- WWF Hungary online news in English: https://wwfcee.org/news/five-hungarian-local-municipalities-lead-the-way-in-tackling-climate-change

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