

The Meta-Analysis of Nonpoint Source BMPs: Can We Improve the Empirical Knowledge Associated with BMP Water Quality Improvement?

Michael Schramm, Duncan Kikoyo, Janelle Wright, Shubham Jain

2024-08-30

Texas Water Resources Institute, Texas A&M AgriLife Research.

Project funding provided by the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board.

2024 AWRA, UCOWR, & NIWR Joint Water Resources Conference



Purpose

- Assess scope and scale of published water quality BMP field studies.
- Assess mean reductions in pollutant *concentrations* in BMP studies.
- Methods and results fully detailed in Frontiers article¹

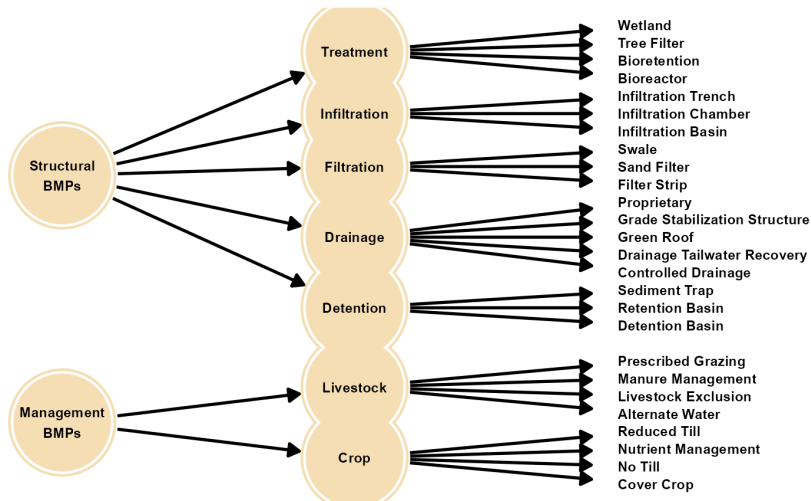
¹Schramm, M. P., Kikoyo, D., Wright, J., & Jain, S. (2024). A meta-analysis of the impacts of best management practices on nonpoint source pollutant concentration. *Frontiers in Water*, 6(1397615).
<https://doi.org/10.3389/frwa.2024.1397615>

Systematic Review

- Followed systematic review guidance in Collaboration for Environmental Evidence²
- Review identified **90 studies** and **642 effect sizes**
- Collected data included: *Publication date, measured parameters, runoff source, BMP type, study scale, location, study length, measurement units, control and treatment sample size, standard error, standard deviation, mean concentration, etc.*
- Raw data available on Zenodo³

²Collaboration for Environmental Evidence. (2018). *Guidelines and Standards for Evidence Synthesis in Environmental Management* (Version 5.0). www.environmentalevidence.org/information-for-authors.

³Kikoyo, D., Jain, S., Wright, J., & Schramm, M. P. (2023). *TWRI Non-point Source Best Management Practice Database*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8302472>



Meta-Analysis

- Describe overall effect and heterogeneity
- Weighted multilevel random effects models
 - Weights individual effect sizes based on sampling variance
- Model terms:
 - Influent pollutant concentration
 - BMP category
 - Aridity index: $\frac{\bar{P}}{PET}^4$
 - Fixed effect interactions
 - Nested random effects ($Effect|Study$)

⁴Zomer, R. J., Xu, J., & Trabucco, A. (2022). Version 3 of the Global Aridity Index and Potential Evapotranspiration Database. *Scientific Data*, 9(1), 409. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-022-01493-1>

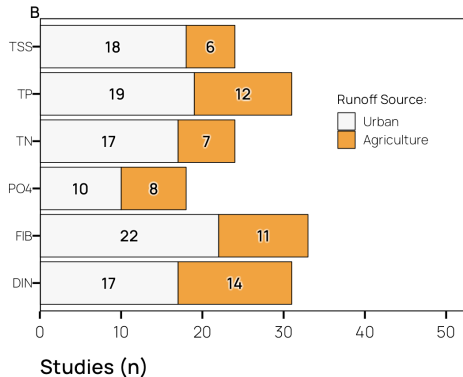
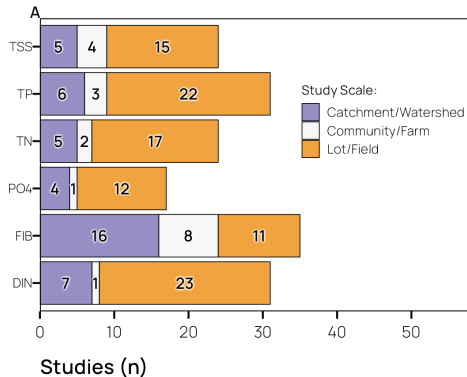
Meta-Analysis

- Dependent variable: log ratio of means

$$ROM_i = \ln\left(\frac{x_{i,control}}{x_{i,trmt}}\right) = \ln(x_{i,control}) - \ln(x_{i,trmt})$$

- Separate models for each parameter of interest: **fecal indicator bacteria** (FIB), **total nitrogen** (TN), **total phosphorus** (TP), **total suspended sediment** (TSS), **orthophosphate** (PO_4), **dissolved inorganic nitrogen** (DIN).

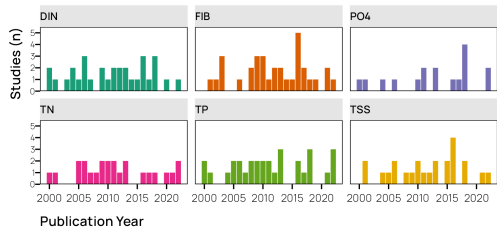
Study Scale & Source



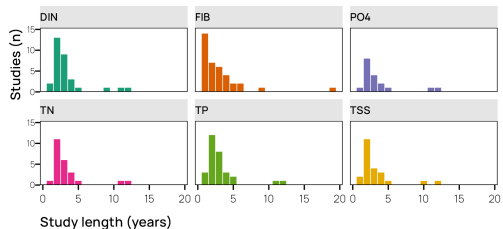
- Most studies were lot/field scale and investigated urbanized runoff.
- FIB studies tended toward larger catchments.

Publication Date and Study Length

A



B

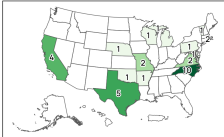


Spatial Distribution

DIN



FIB



PO4



TN

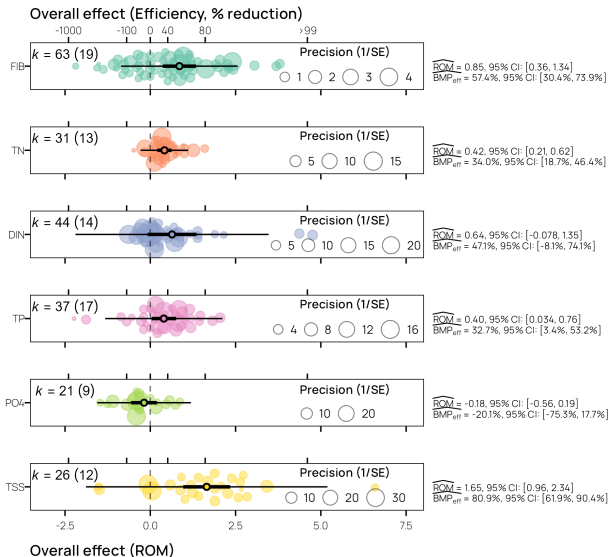


TP



TSS





Overall Effect

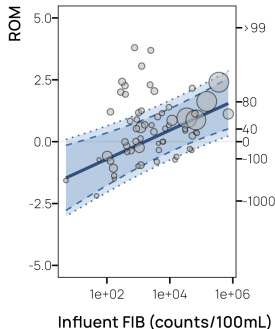
- Strong evidence across studies for mean reductions in:
 - FIB (57%)**
 - TN (34%)**
 - TP (32%)**
 - TSS (81%)**
- Prediction intervals provide low certainty about the performance of future *individual* studies.

Attempts to Explain Variation in BMP Performance

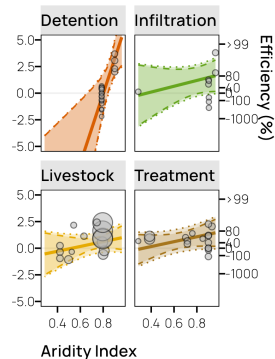
Parameter	Moderators
FIB	Influent Concentration, Aridity × BMP Subcategory
TP	Influent Concentration
PO ₄	Influent Concentration

Influent concentration + Aridity×BMP Subcategory explained ~89% of effect size variance in FIB models.

A



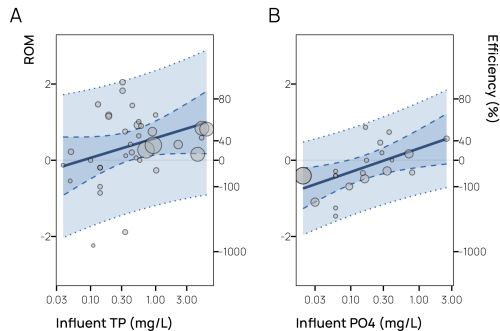
B



Attempts to Explain Variation in BMP Performance

Parameter	Moderators
FIB	Influent Concentration, Aridity × BMP Subcategory
TP	Influent Concentration
PO ₄	Influent Concentration

Influent concentration explained 12% and 35% of effect size variance in TP and PO₄ models.



- Few long-term studies (>4 year).
- Studies clustered in the mid-Atlantic, low spatial variability.
- Studies demonstrated mean reductions in FIB, TN, TP, and TSS.
- Did not find evidence for mean reductions in DIN, PO₄.
- Influent concentration has strong influence on FIB, TP, and PO₄ performance.
- Failed to explain majority of variance in nutrient and TSS models. **(Why???)**

Issues in Published BMP Studies

- Very inconsistent reporting of non-manipulated study conditions.
- Earlier studies tended to report BMP efficiency only.
- Many studies fail to report sample size, variance, or uncertainty measures (59% of identified effect sizes).
- There is an opportunity to develop reporting protocols for BMP studies. See Eagle et al.⁵
 - Environmental variables, reported metrics, regression model reporting...

⁵Eagle, A. J., Christianson, L. E., Cook, R. L., Harmel, R. D., Miguez, F. E., Qian, S. S., & Ruiz Diaz, D. A. (2017). Meta-analysis constrained by data: Recommendations to improve relevance of nutrient management research. *Agronomy Journal*, 109(6), 2441–2449. <https://doi.org/10.2134/agronj2017.04.0215>

Study/Systematic Review Issues

- Broad study design (focus on specific BMP types).
- Keyword comprehensiveness.
- *metafor* R package facilitates meta-analysis.⁶
- Developing and training students/staff on data extraction is difficult.
- Data entry interfaces that reinforce data consistency.

⁶Viechtbauer, W. (2010). Conducting meta-analyses in R with the metafor package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 36(3). <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v036.i03>

Contact: michael.schramm@ag.tamu.edu

Acknowledgements: Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board for funding.

Paper: Schramm M, Kikoyo D, Wright J and Jain S (2024) A meta-analysis of the impacts of best management practices on nonpoint source pollutant concentration. Front. Water 6:1397615.
doi: 10.3389/frwa.2024.1397615

Data: Kikoyo D, Jain S, Wright J, and Schramm M. (2024). TWRI NPS-BMP-DB (v1.05). Zenodo.
doi: 10.5281/zenodo.10451303