

Present and future environmental impacts of hydropower on Norwegian lakes

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Outline

- Aim of WP4 HydroBalance
- Biotic effects
 - Framework and study approach
 - Results
- Abiotic effects
 - Framework and study approach
- Expected final outcome







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WP4: Environmental impacts of new operational regimes

Task 4.1

Modelling ecological consequences along environmental gradients

→ Biotic effects (todays situation)

Task 4.2

Modelling hydro-dynamic changes introduced by new operational regimes.

→ Abiotic effects (future operations)

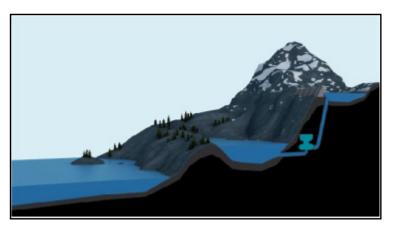
Task 4.3

Mitigating ecological effects of new operational regimes

→ Combined model

WP4 focuses on reservoirs

- Most studies done in rivers
- >900 reservoirs in Norway
 - Provide important ecological services and recreational areas















Biotic effects



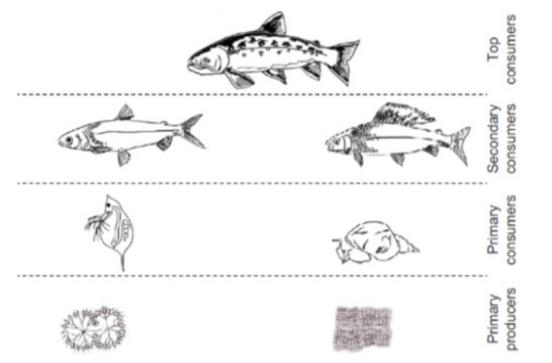






Focus on fish

Fish as top consumer – Bioindicator of ecosystem health





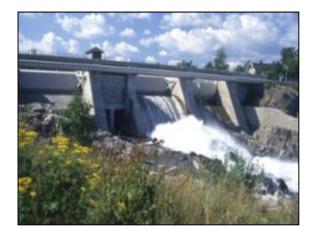


Focus on present...

... before future

Ecological consequences of todays pattern





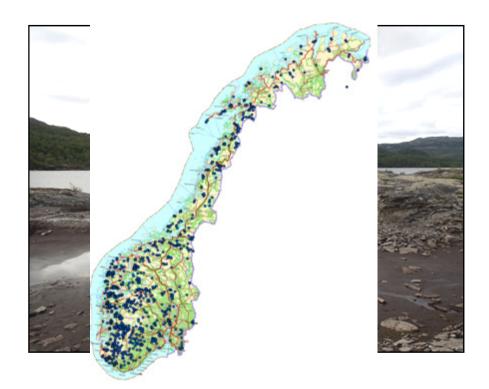
Hydro-dynamic changes introduced by new operational regimes

- → Predict ecological effects of future regime
- → Mitigate ecological effects in future



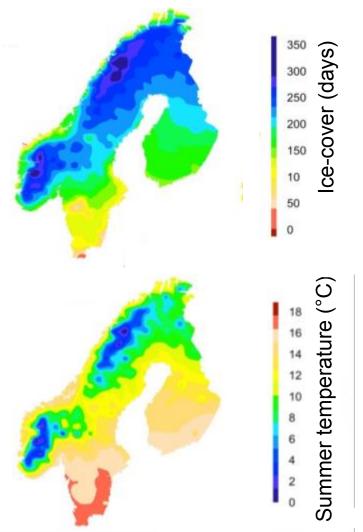
Potential impacts of rapid water level fluctuations in reservoirs

- Abiotic changes
 - Lake shoreline, water quality, temperature, ice-cover period
- **Biotic changes**
 - Biological productivity, species composition, fish diet, growth and production





Natural variation in climate











Natural variation in catchment







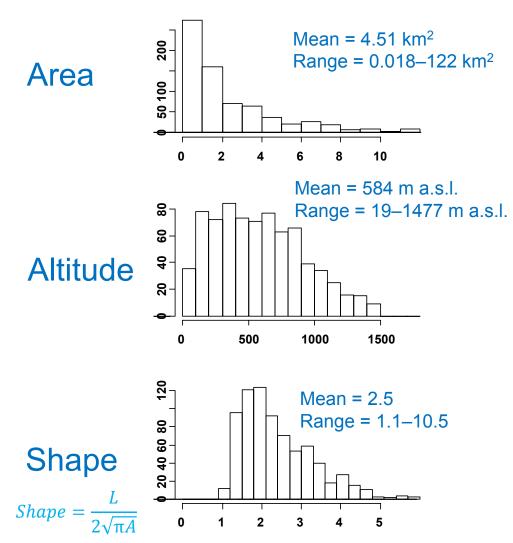








Natural variation morphology











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Natural variation in fish growth















How to separate effects of hydropower from natural variation?



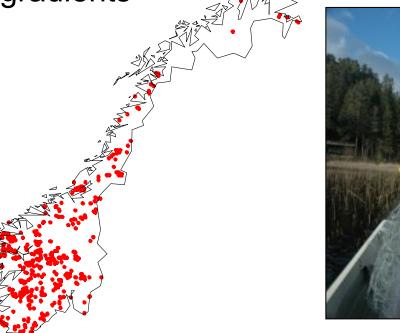




Data collection

Large datasets of previously collected data:

- Compare high numbers of lakes and reservoirs
- Understand large-scale patterns across environmental gradients



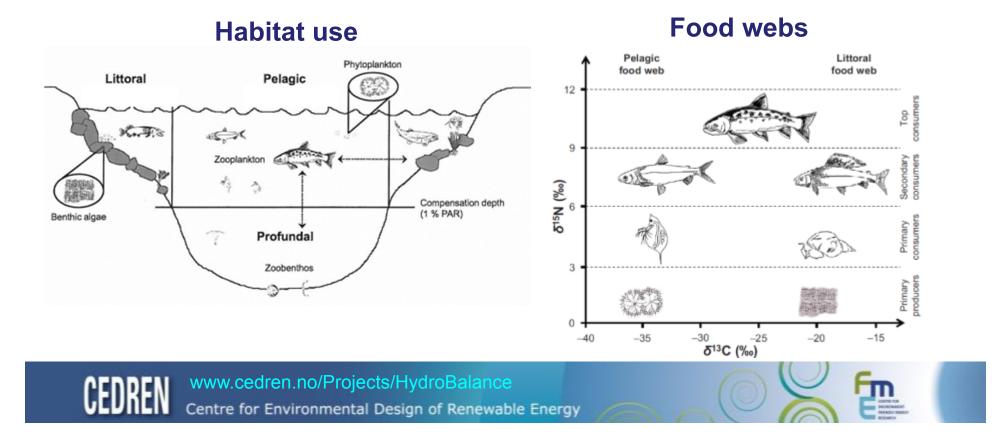


- Details of individual fish
- Understand local ecosystems

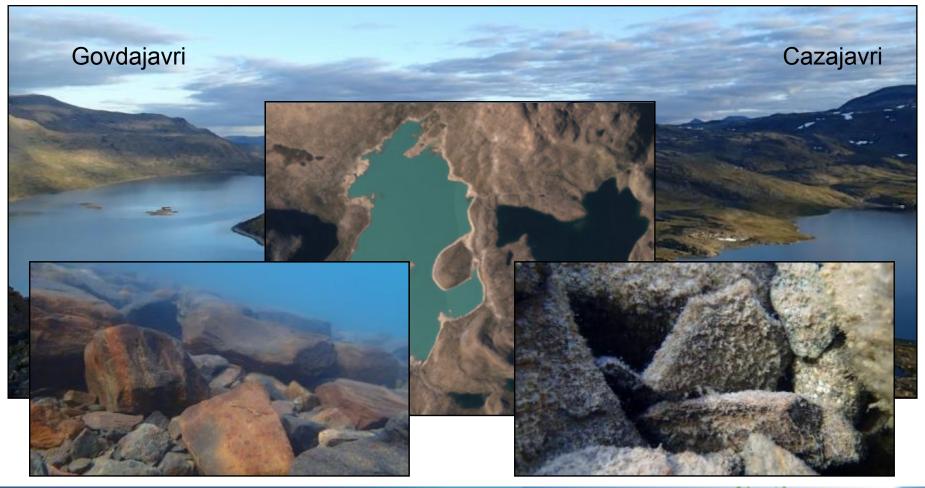


Fish population data

- Abundanc, growth, reproduction, diet
- Understand the structure and function of ecosystems
 - Stable isotope analyses



Results part I: A two-lake comparison







Similar natural conditions

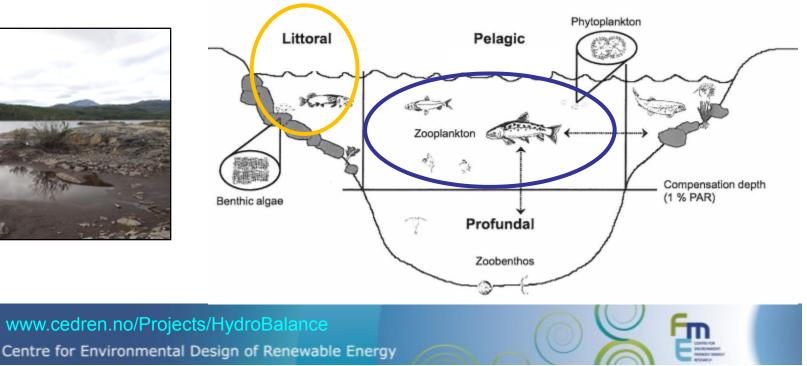
Parameter	Cazajavri	Govdajavri
Annual regulation amplitude (m)	0	24
Altitude (m a.s.l.)	723	708
Surface area (km²)	1.88	4.02 / 1.10
Maximum depth (m)	60	45
Shoreline length (km)	7.67	12.13
Secchi depth (m)	13	4
Colour	2	<1
Turbidity	0.32	0.47
TOC (mg l ⁻¹)	0.7	0.8
рН	7.0	6.9
Total phosphorus (μg l⁻¹)	<2.0	<2.0
Total nitrogen (μg I ⁻¹)	92	86
Chlorophyll-a (µg l ⁻¹)	<0.7	<0.7



Expected main ecological effects

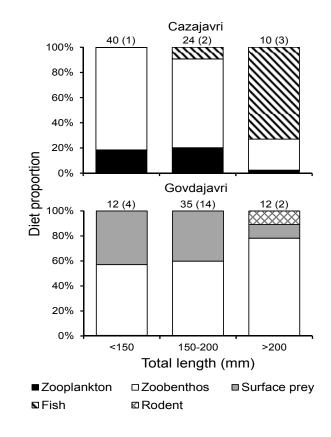
- The impact depends on how much of the biological productive areas are influenced i.e. Littoral zone and pelagic zone
- Expect charr to shift from littoral to pelagic food





Hypothesis confirmed: Reduced use of littoral zone

Charr abundance (a) Cazajavri Littoral Profundal Govdajavri Pelagic 15 20 25 30 0 5 10 35 CPUE (n 100 m⁻² net night⁻¹) (b) Cazajavri Govdajavri 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 CPUE (g 100 m⁻² net night⁻¹)



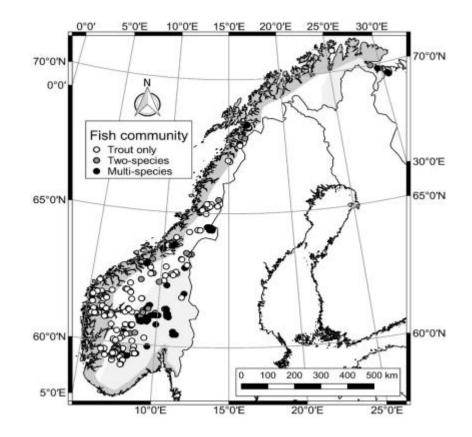


Diet items

Results part II: Comparison along environmental gradients

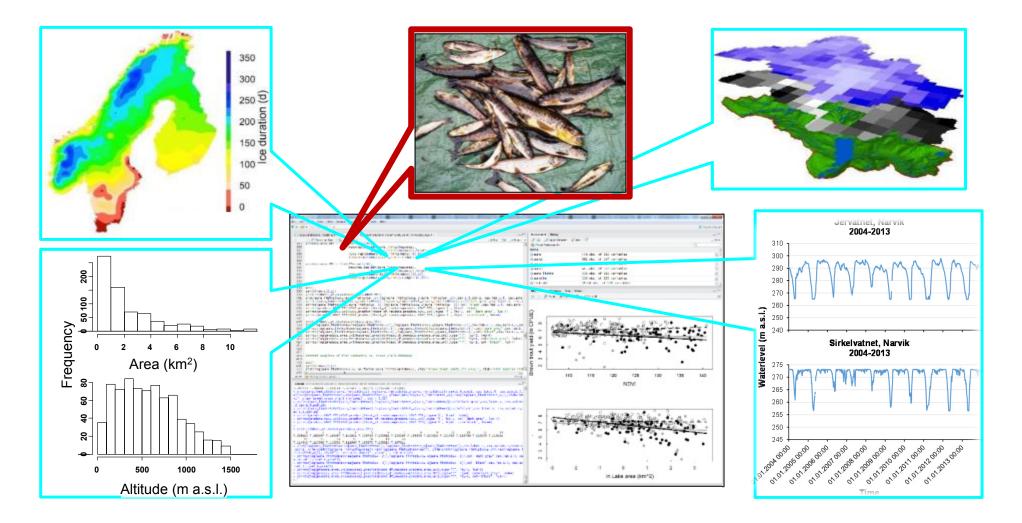
Abundance of brown trout







Separate hydropower from natural variation





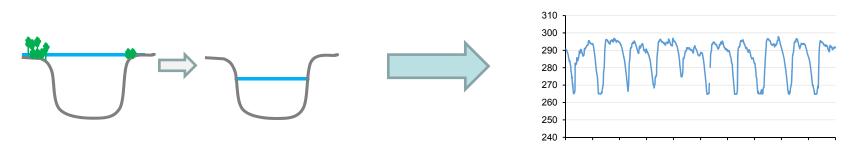
Significant factors for trout abundance

- Lower trout abundance in regulated lakes
- ...but also when
 - Several fish species are present (competition + predation)
 - The littoral zone is small but only when other fish species are present
- Higher trout abundance when
 - More vegetation in the catchment (high nutrient run-off to lake)
 - but only when no other fish species were present
- Things are complex, but our approach can handle it!



What comes next?

- Improve modelling of large-scale variations by include more data points
- Move from HRW-LRW to real regulation pattern



 Methodological challenge: Link time series of water level regulations to point measures of fish status

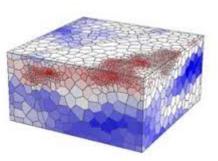
Abiotic effects

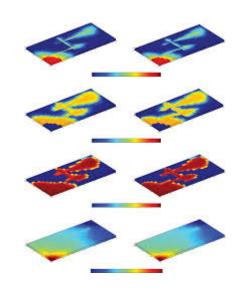




Modelling hydro-dynamic changes introduced by new operational regimes

- 3D-modelling of reservoirs (GEMSS)
 - Water level fluctuations, currents, water temperature, stratification, ice conditions, littoral area







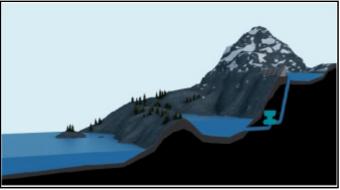




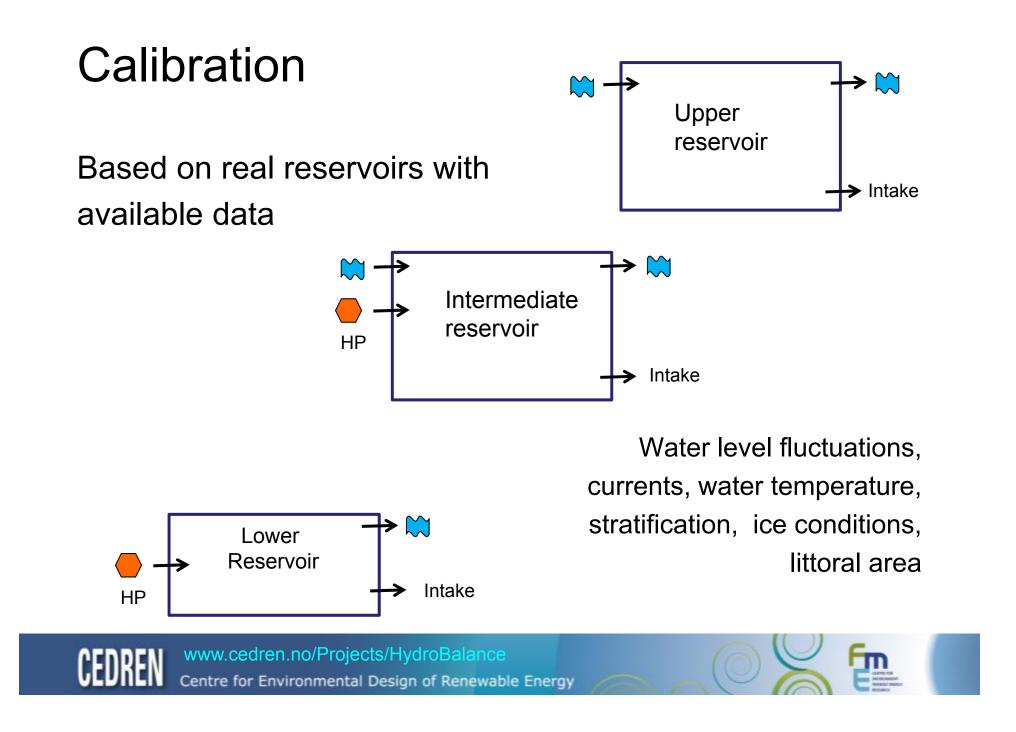


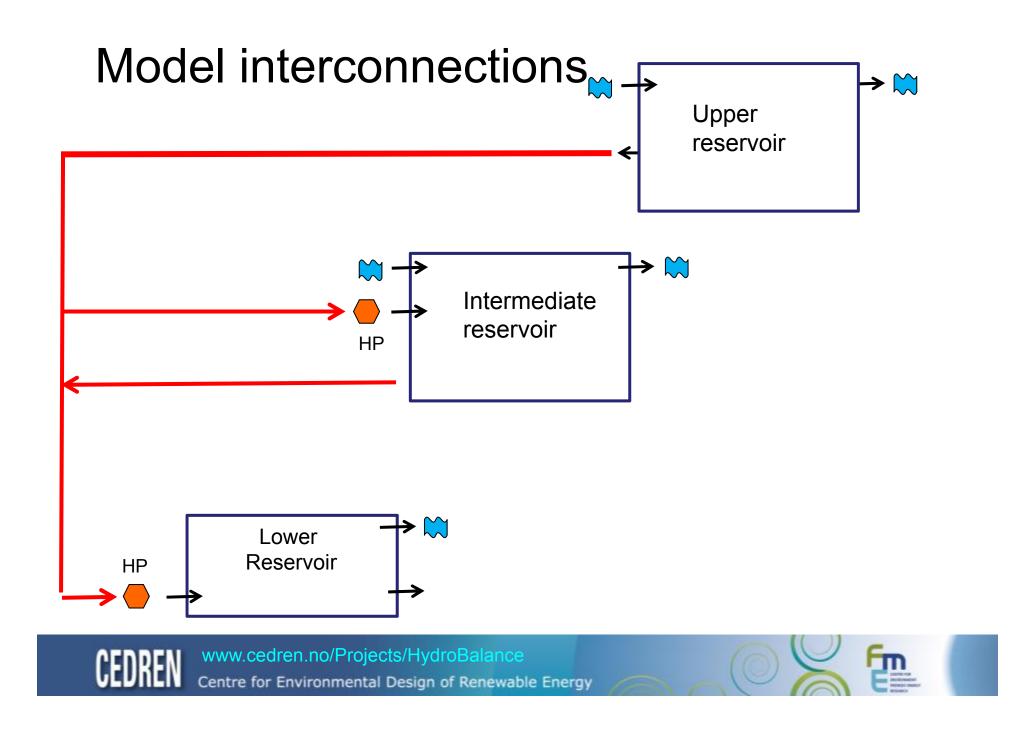
Modelling hydro-dynamic changes introduced by new operational regimes

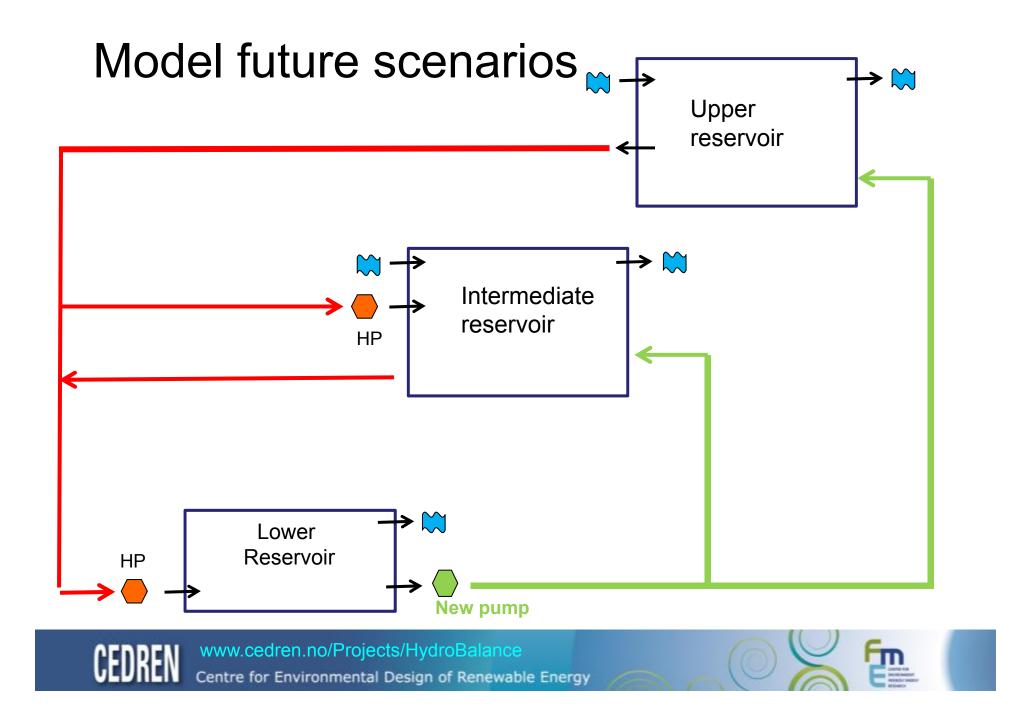
 Calibration of one real case of three interconnected reservoirs, based on todays regulation regime



- 2. Study of abiotic effects in range of reservoir types along environmental gradients
 - Modification of reservoirs characteristics in calibrated case-study
 - Run scenarios for future operational regimes (WP1)







Model a range of reservoir types

	Area		0.75 – 2 km²		20 km²		> 45 km²				
Climate	ΔН	Mean Depth (m)	8-15	25	> 85	8-15	25	> 85	8-15	25	> 85
warm	:	2-5 m	WH-1a	WH-1b	WH-1c	WH-2a	WH-2b	WH-2c	WH-3a	WH-3b	WH-3c
	20 m		WM-1a	WM-1b	WM-1c	WM-2a	WM-2b	WM-2c	WM-3a	WM-3b	WM-3c
	>	• 40 m	WH-1a	WH-1b	WH-1c	WH-2a	WH-2b	WH-2c	WH-3a	WH-3b	WH-3c
mild	2-5 m		MH-1a	MH-1b	MH-1c	MH-2a	MH-2b	MH-2c	MH-3a	MH-3b	MH-3c
		20 m	MM-1a	MM-1b	MM-1c	MM-2a	MM-2b	MM-2c	MM-3a	MM-3b	MM-3c
	>	• 40 m	MH-1a	MH-1b	MH-1c	MH-2a	MH-2b	MH-2c	MH-3a	MH-3b	MH-3c
cold	2	2-5 m	CH-1a	CH-1b	CH-1c	CH-2a	CH-2b	CH-2c	CH-3a	CH-3b	CH-3c
		20 m	CM-1a	CM-1b	CM-1c	CM-2a	CM-2b	CM-2c	CM-3a	CM-3b	CM-3c
	>	• 40 m	CH-1a	CH-1b	CH-1c	CH-2a	CH-2b	CH-2c	CH-3a	CH-3b	CH-3c

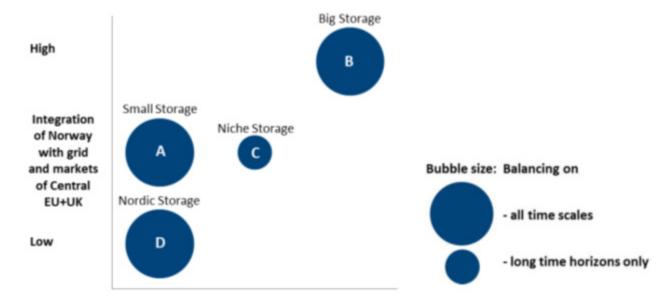
Modify: Water level Area Mean depth Climate region





Model three scenarios

- Today
- «Big Storage»
- «Niche Storage»



Main scenario characteristics

Amount of balancing from Norway



Expected final outcome WP4

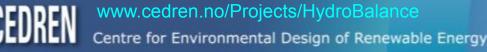
Combine ecological models with hydro-dynamic models

- Predict how future operational regimes influence ecological communities
- Identify mitigation measures

Main link to other WPs

- WP1 roadmaps
- WP3 business models
- WP 5 social acceptance









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