



River restoration in Norway

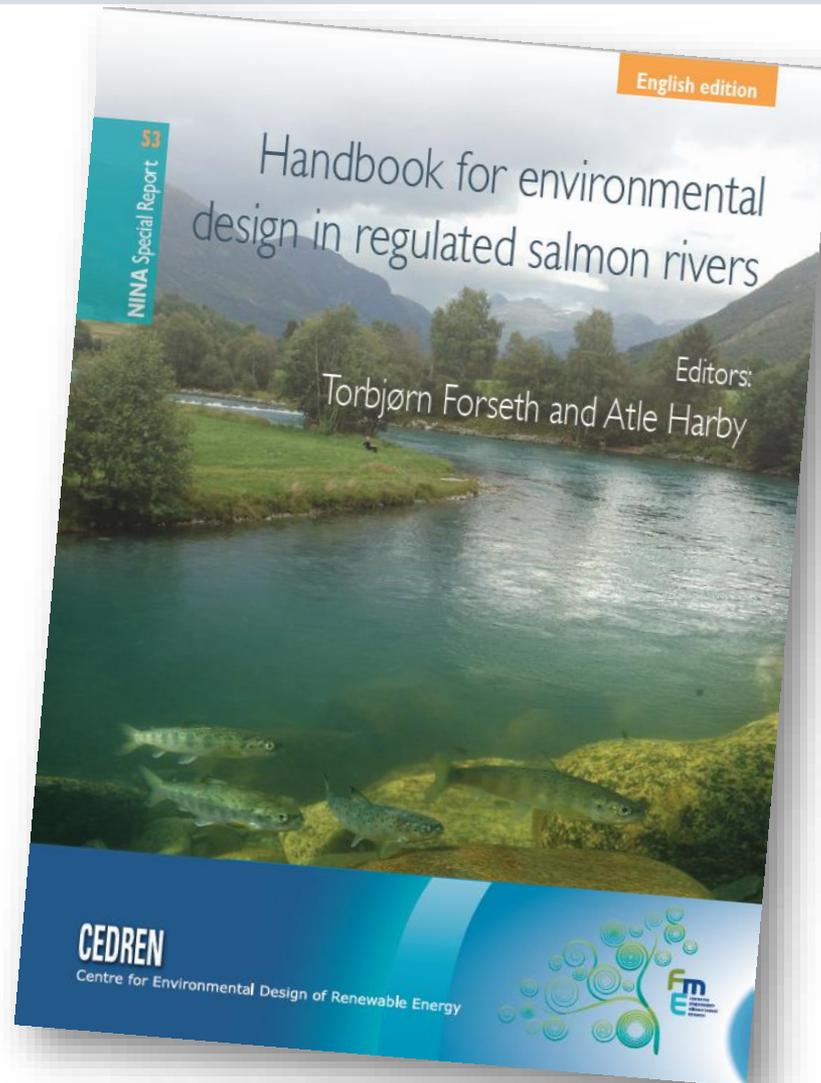
The River Mandal case

Torbjørn Forseth

Mainly salmon rivers!



The environmental design approach



...how to explore, develop and implement measures that improves conditions for Atlantic salmon in regulated rivers in optimal trade-offs with hydropower production

DATA COLLECTION AND TOOLS

- Mapping and survey of river types, substrate and shelter
- Mapping and survey of extent and spatial distribution of spawning area
- Relationship between wetted area and water flow
- Hydrological analysis
- Temperature data or modelling
- Collection of population data
- Description of hydropower system and regulation effects

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

- The salmon population
- The hydropower system

DIAGNOSIS

Habitat bottlenecks

- Shelter
- Spawning areas

Hydrological bottlenecks

- Flow
 - summer and winter flow
 - water level at spawning
 - smolt migration flow
 - 0+ habitat
 - river habitat consistency
 - habitat deterioration
- Water temperature
 - 0+ growth
 - smolt age

DESIGN SOLUTIONS AND MEASURES

Habitat measures

- Shelter
 - cleaning of gravel banks
 - establishment of shelter
 - removal of weirs and other restoration measures
 - "a river in the river"
- Spawning habitat
 - cleaning of gravel banks
 - installation of spawning gravel

Water use

- Water temperature
 - flexible discharge systems
 - discharge volumes in key periods
 - active use of different waterways
- Flow
 - increased minimum flow
 - redistribution
 - water level and flow at spawning
 - situation-dependent flow release
 - expansions

ASSISTING TOOLS

- Building Block Method
- The Water Pool
- Flow duration curves
- Priority table
- Water negotiations
- Impact assessments-water use
- Impact assessments-habitat measures



Classification - Spawning habitat

		Extent of spawning habitat as a percentage of river area.		
		Small (<1%)	Moderate (1-10%)	Large (>10%)
Distance between spawning habitats (across all segments)	Large (>500 m)	Small	Small	Moderate
	Medium (200-500 m)	Small	Moderate	Large
	Small (<200 m)	Moderate	Large	Large

Classification – Shelter availability

Table 2. A system for the classification of access to shelter based on field measurements (DI) and calculations of the depth-weighted average shelter values within each river segment.

Access to shelter (depth-weighted value)		
Poor	Moderate	Good
<5	5-10	>10



Combined classification – habitat bottlenecks and productivity

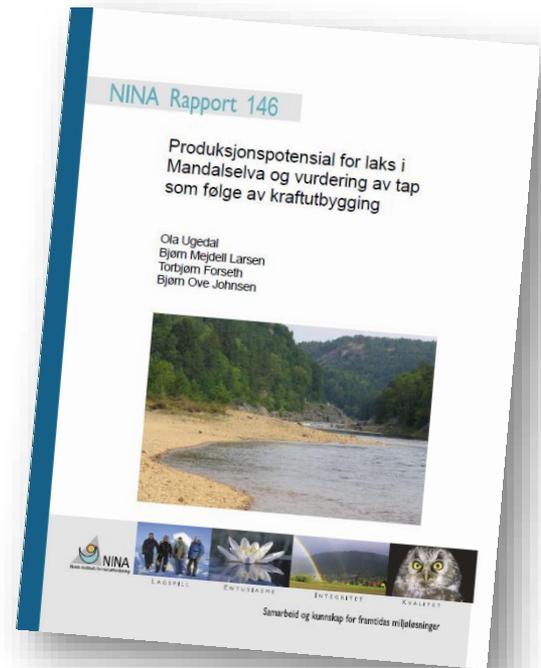
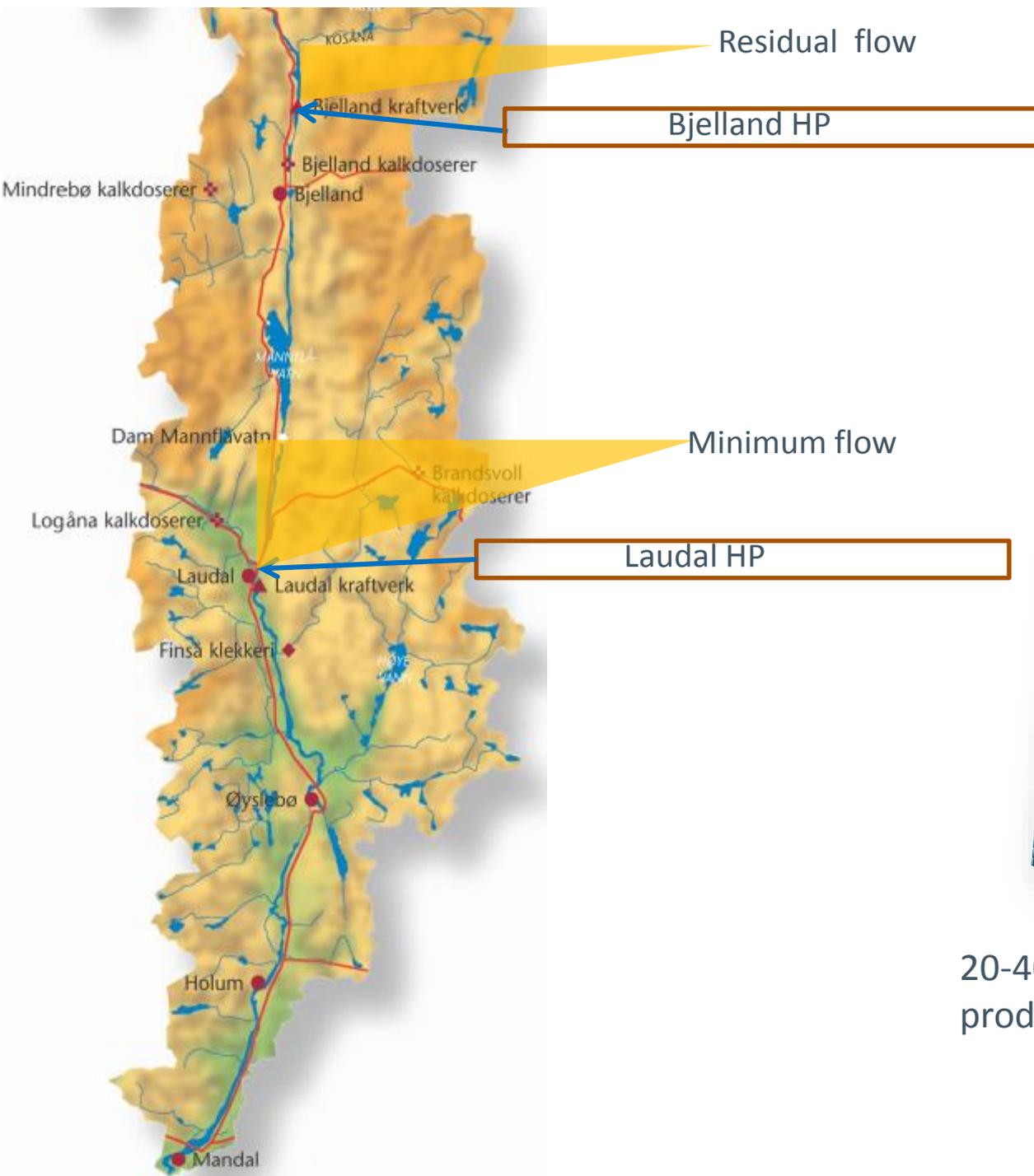
		Spawning habitat		
		Small	Moderate	Large
Shelter	Poor (<5)	Both	Shelter	Shelter
	Moderate (5-10)	Spawning	Both	Shelter
	Good (>10)	Spawning	Spawning	None

Diagnosis → Habitat measures

Reach	Length (m)	Segment	Length (m)	Population regulation stage	Habitat bottleneck	Productivity (1-3)
1	4000	1	800	Fry	Spawn	1
		2	1000	Fry	Spawn	1
		3	600	Fry	Spawn	1
		4	900	Fry	Spawn	2
		5	700	Fry/Parr	Both	1
2	3500	6	500	Fry/Parr	Both	1
		7	600	Parr	Shelter	2
		8	800	Parr	Shelter	2
		9	500	Parr	Shelter	2
		10	600	None	None	3
		11	500	None	None	3
3	2300	12	1000	Fry	Spawn	2
		13	800	Fry	Spawn	1
		14	500	Fry	Spawn	2
etc.		etc.				

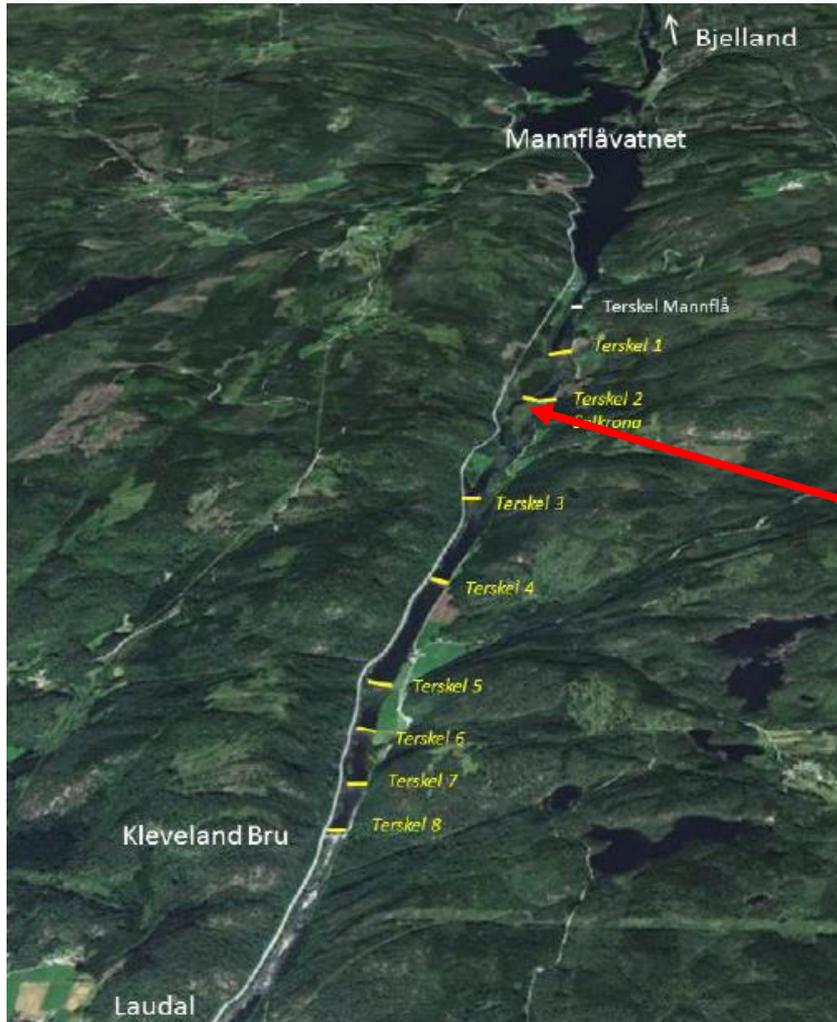
The right measures in the right place!





20-40 % loss in salmon smolt production

The Laudal minimum flow reach

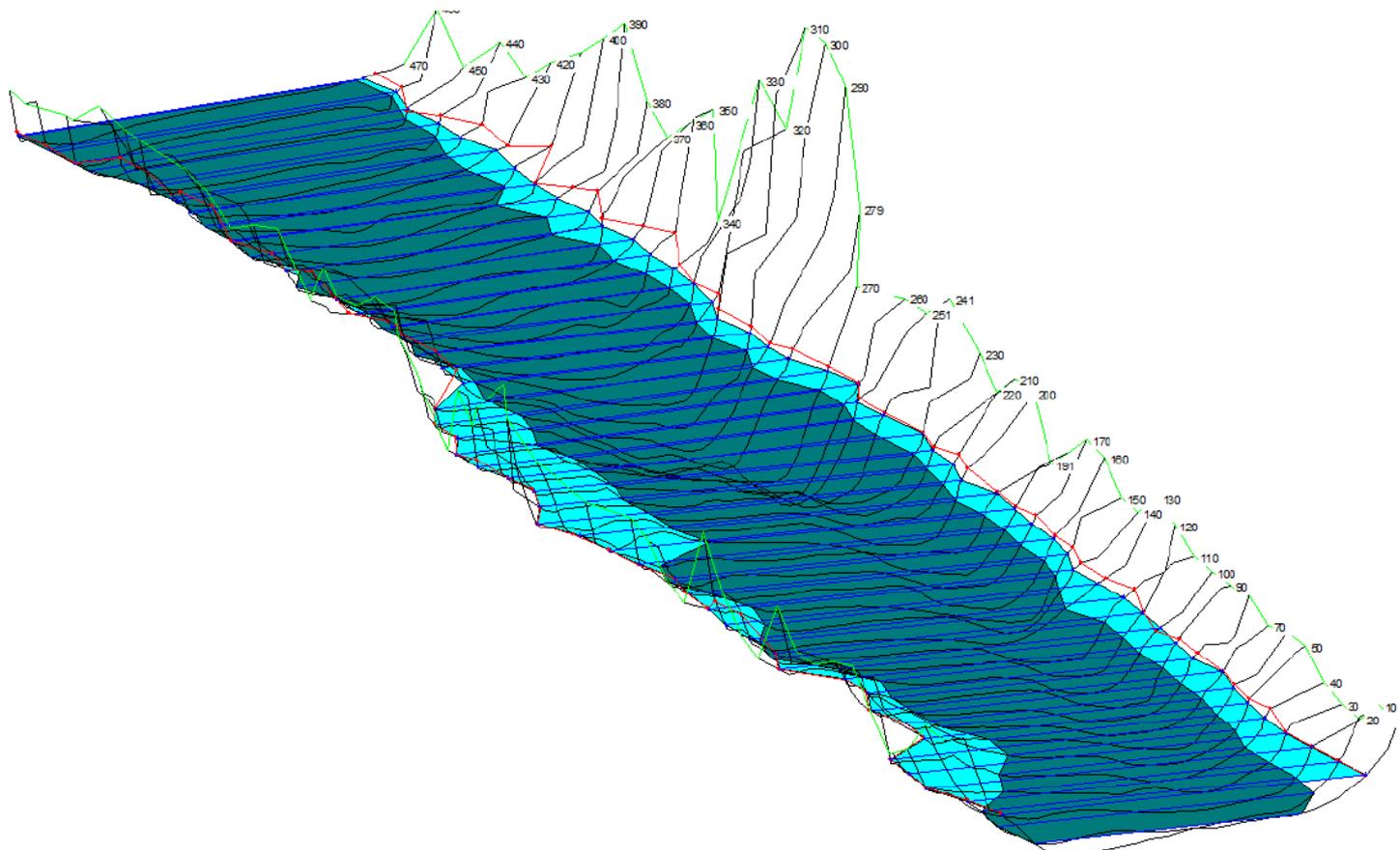


8 weirs!

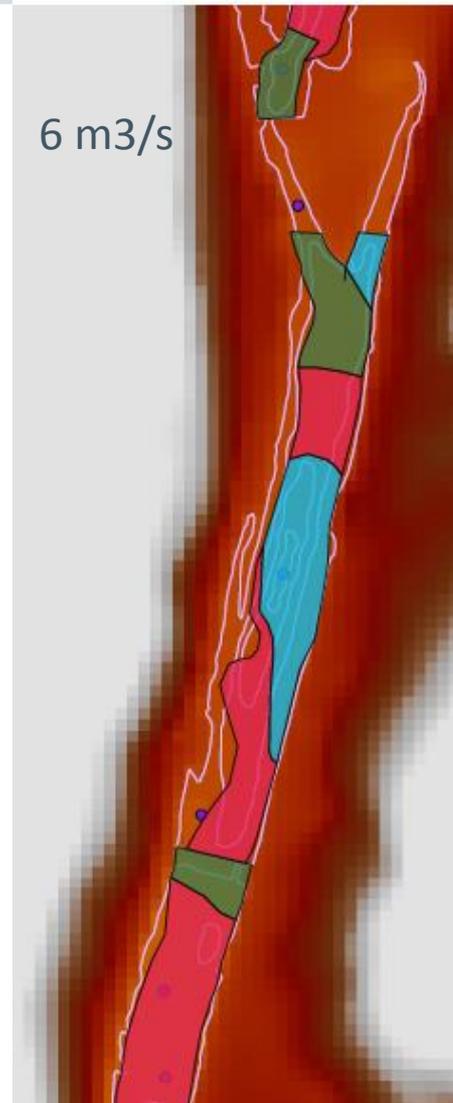
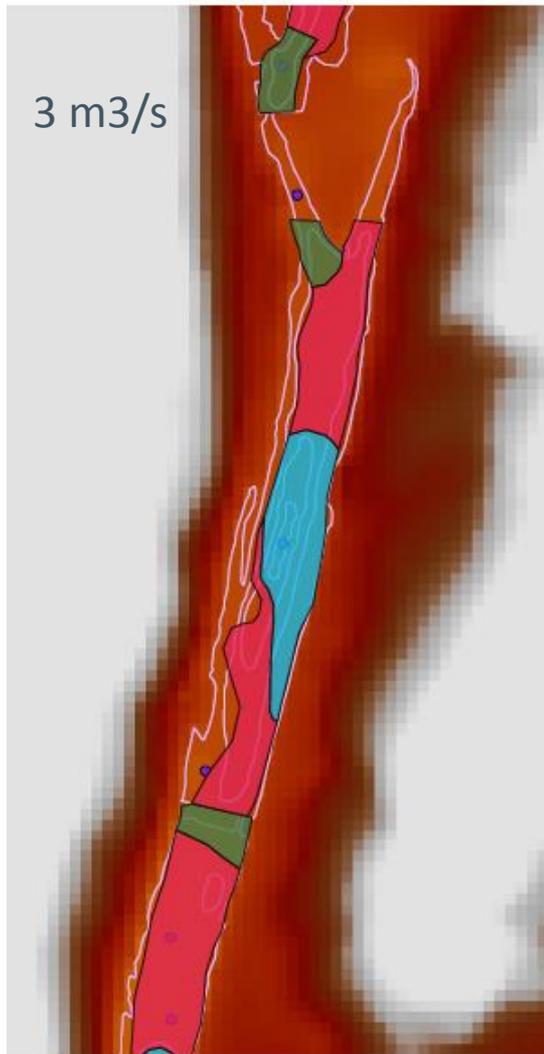
Pre-restoration work

- Wetted area and meso-habitat distribution after weir removal as function of discharge
- Diagnosis:
 - ▶ Mapping of present and potential spawning area
 - ▶ Mapping of shelter availability
- Restoration plan – how to handle each weir
- Estimates of effects of restoration (changes in smolt production)
- Information and local opposition

Establishing a hydraulic model



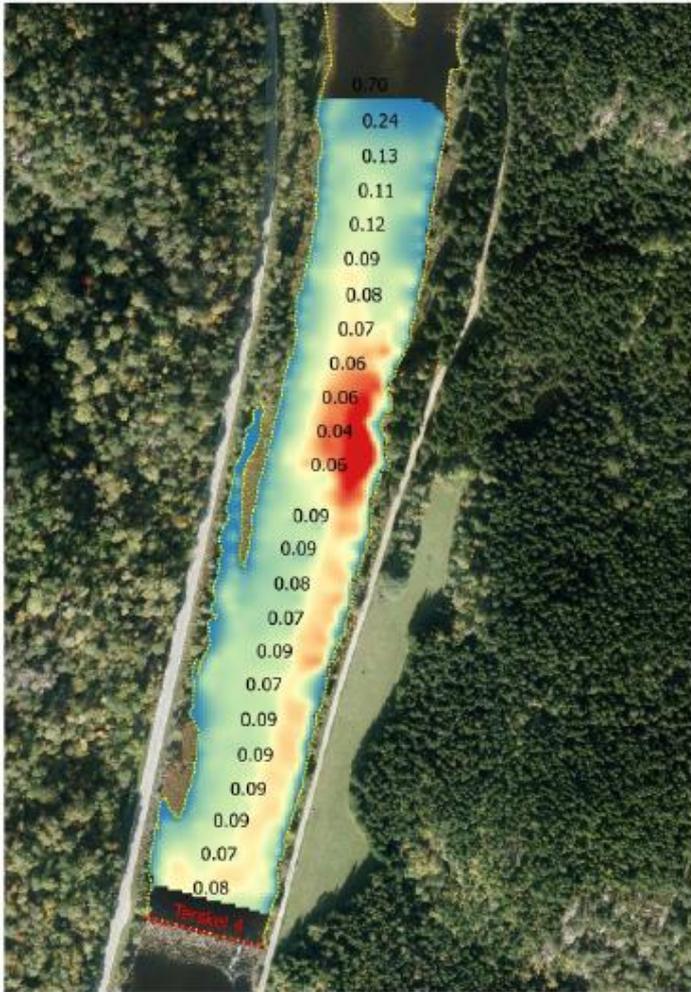
Wetted area and meso-habitat



- D Shallows
- C Pool
- B1 Glides
- B2 Glides
- G1 Riffles
- G2 Riffles

Winter habitat,
growth &
survival,
spawning and
fishing

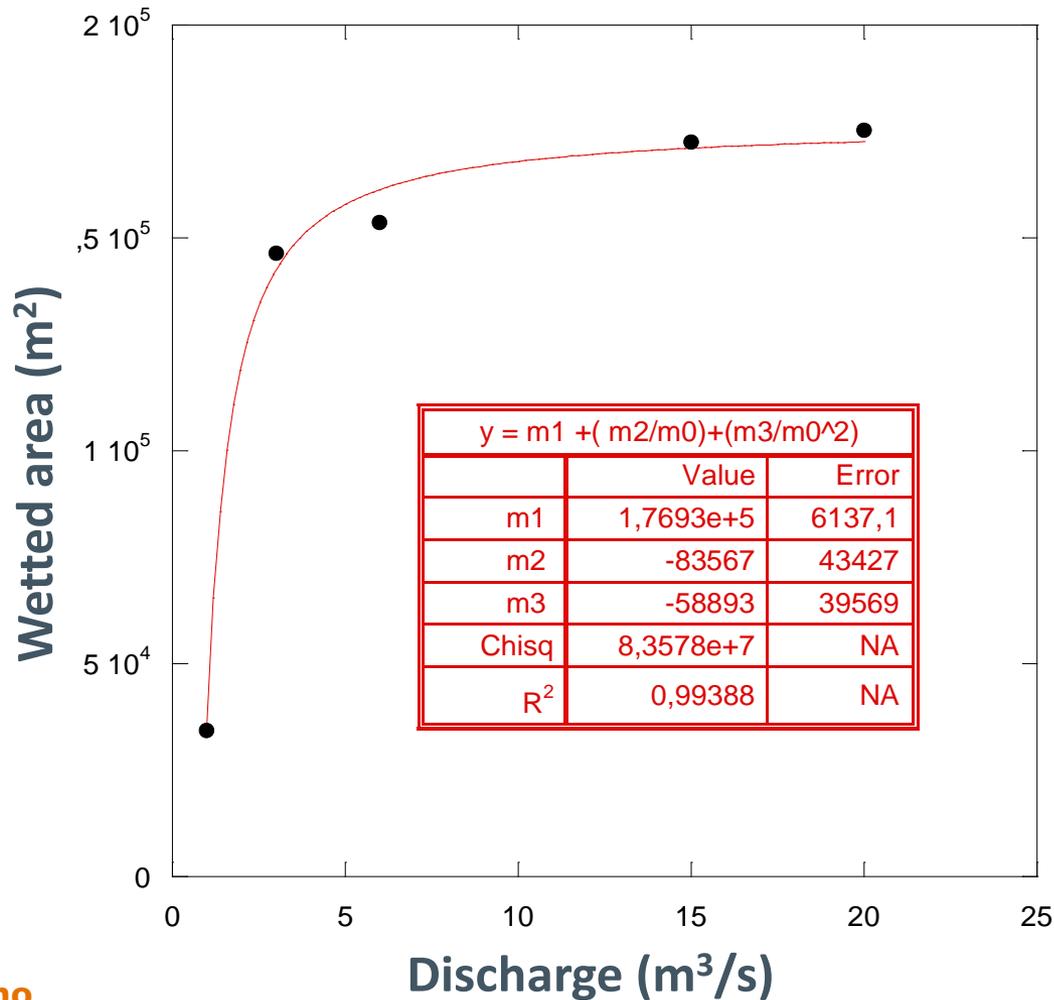
Depth and velocities



Q6

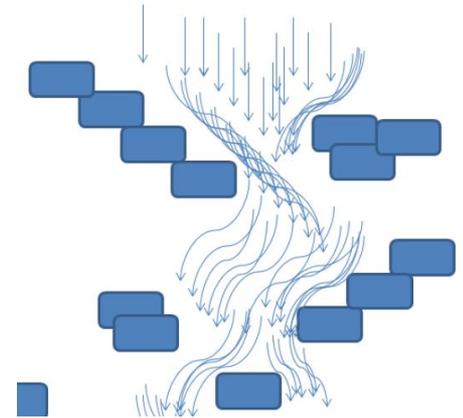


Wetted area vs discharge



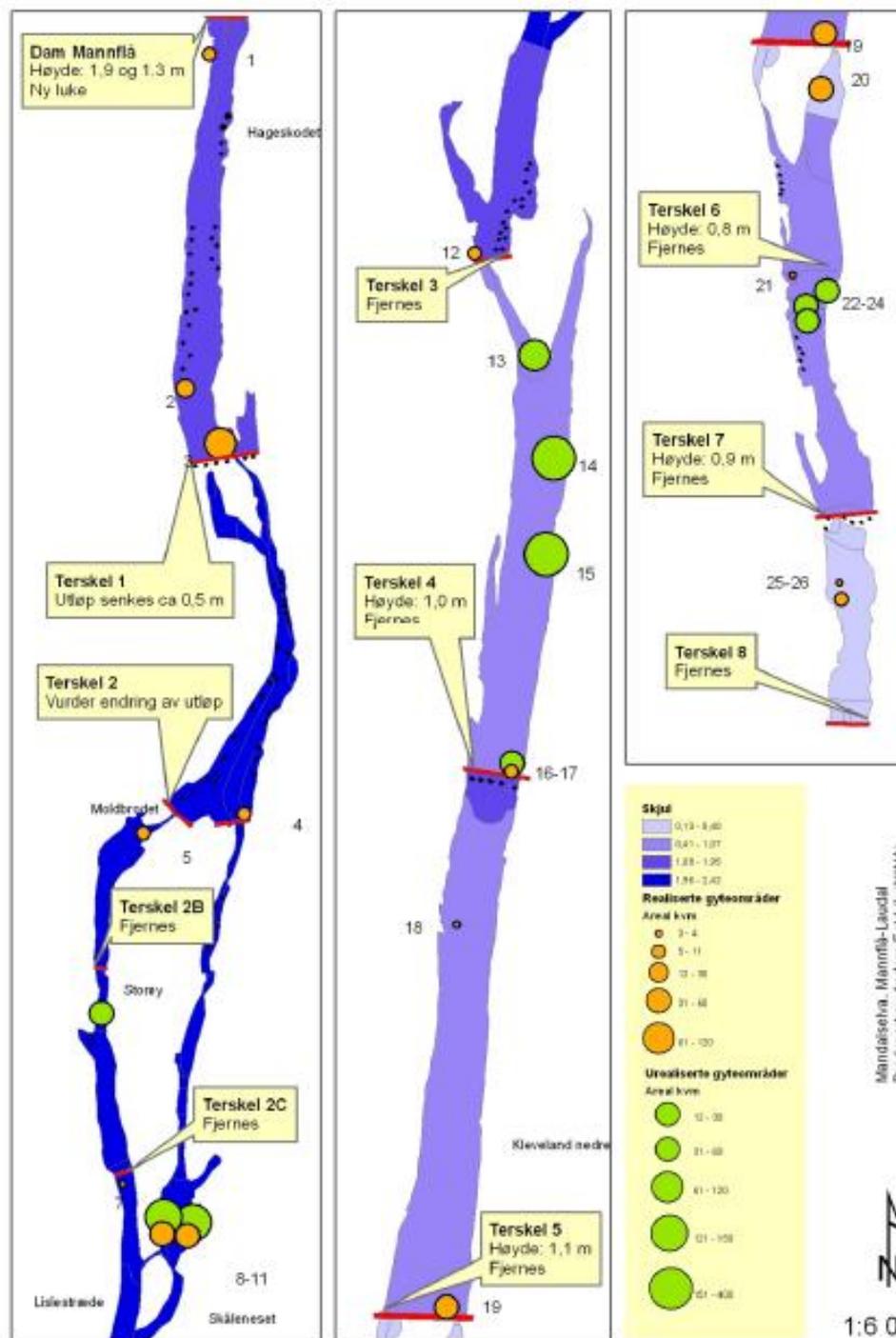
The restoration plan

- Remove 7 out of 8 weirs – modify the last
- Use the weir material (stones and bolder) to construct high shelter areas and increase local velocities
- Construct two new spawning areas



Dignosis og smolt production

Nå															
Segm.	L. (m)	A. (m ²)	Gyte (m ²)	% Gyte	Gyte A. klasse	Avstand	Gyte klasse	Skjul	Skjul klasse	Produktivitet	Begrens	Smolt min	Smolt maks	Prod min	Prod maks
1	709	36873	943	2,56	moderat	liten	mye	10,8	mye	Høy	Ingen	7	13	2581	4793
2	1420	154582	0	0,00	lite	stor	lite	0,6	lite	Lav +	Begge	1	2	1546	3092
3	350	13140	50	0,38	lite	moderat	lite	21	mye	Moderat	Gyte	5	9	657	1183
4	677	49603	200	0,40	lite	stor	lite	6,2	moderat	Lav	Gyte	2	4	992	1984
5	683	22009	0	0,00	lite	stor	lite	14,4	mye	Moderat	Gyte	5	9	1100	1981
Sum	3839	276207	1193	0,43										6876	13032
Etter, ved 2 m ³ /s															
1	709	36873	943	2,56	moderat	liten	mye	10,8	mye	Høy	Ingen	7	13	2581	4793
2	1420	75992	400	0,53	lite	liten	moderat	0,6	lite+	Moderat +	Begge	4	8	3040	6079
3	350	13140	50	0,38	lite	moderat	lite	21	mye	Moderat	Gyte	5	9	657	1183
4	677	40125	700	1,74	Moderat	moderat	moderat	6,2	moderat+	Moderat	Gyte	5	9	2006	3611
5	683	22009	0	0,00	lite	stor	lite	14,4	mye	Moderat	Gyte	5	9	1100	1981
Sum	3839	188139	2093	1,11										9384	17647
Etter, ved 6 m ³ /s															
1	709	36873	943	2,56	moderat	liten	mye	10,8	mye	Høy	Ingen	7	13	2581	4793
2	1420	86534	400	0,46	lite	liten	moderat	0,6	lite+	Moderat	Begge	5	9	4327	7788
3	350	13140	50	0,38	lite	moderat	lite	21	mye	Moderat	Gyte	5	9	657	1183
4	677	42012	1200	2,86	Moderat	moderat	moderat	6,2	moderat+	Moderat +	Gyte	6	10	2521	4201
5	683	22009	0	0,00	lite	stor	lite	14,4	mye	Moderat	Gyte	5	9	1100	1981
Sum	3839	200568	2593	1,29										11186	19946



The core area



Existing spawning area

Possible spawning area

Spawning area after weir removal









Betongterskel









Results

- 60-100 % increased smolt production
- Easy and rapid upstream adult migration
- Strongly improved fishing opportunities
 - ▶ New fishing beats
 - ▶ Homing adults





Samarbeid og kunnskap for framtidens miljøløsninger





