AMBER & Dam Removal Europe Opening barriers in European rivers Seminar and visit to the dam of Yecla de Yeltes

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# Flow Regulation: environmental effects in long term

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**Flow Regulation**: Environmental Effects in the medium and long term

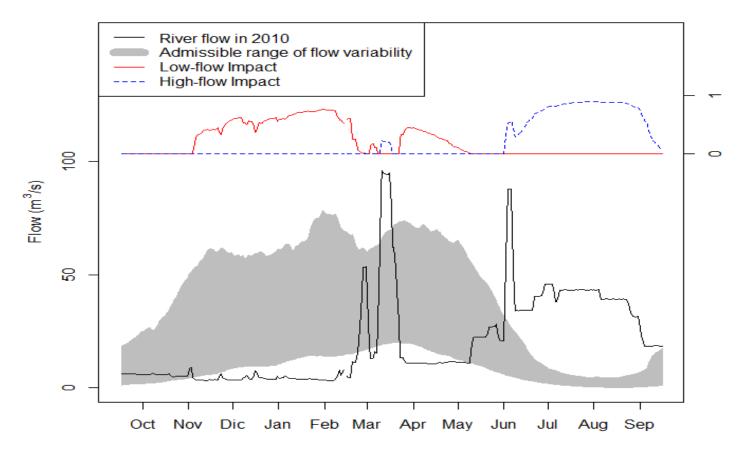
- 1. Types of Flow Regulation and Hydrological Impacts
- 2. Changes in Sediment budget
- 3. Bio-Geomorphic responses
- 4. Biological responses
- 5. Regulation extension & Resilience
- 6. Restoration & Hysteresis

# 1. Types of Regulation and regulation impacts

- <u>Reservoir uses types</u>:
  - Irrigation
  - Domestic & industrial use
  - Hydropower
- <u>Regulation intensity</u>:
  - Regulation Index: Annual flow/reservoir capacity
    - > 1: Hiper-reservoirs
- Hydrological impacts

# 1. Regulation intensity: impacts

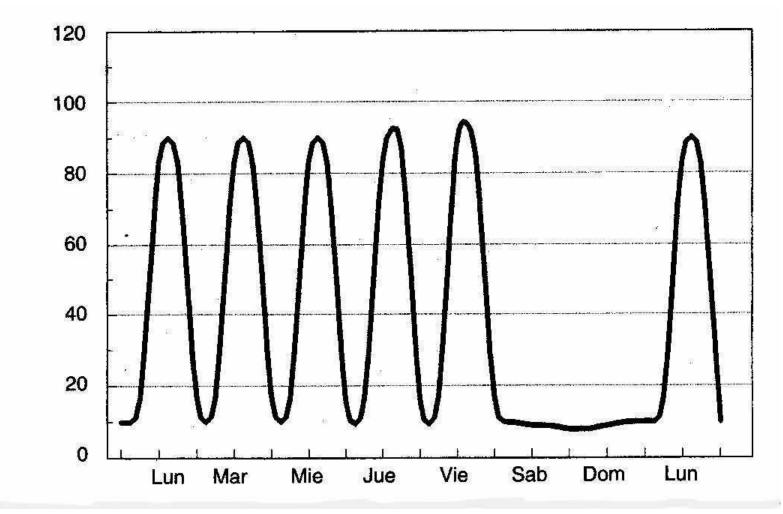
IMPACTS: according to how much instream flows were outside of the 'Range of Natural Variability' along the year.



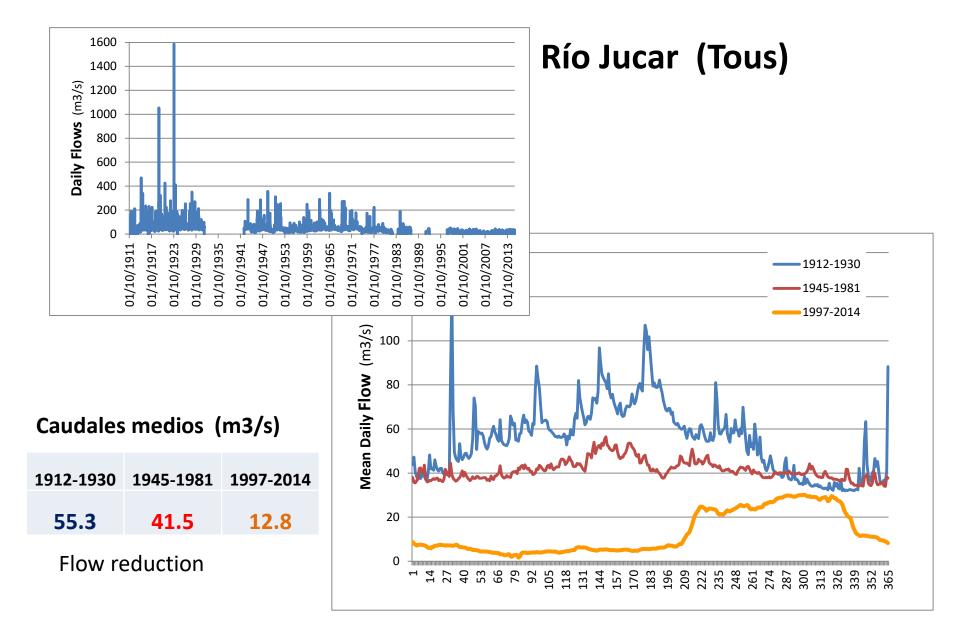
#### WATER for HYDROPOWER

#### **Short-term flow fluctuations**

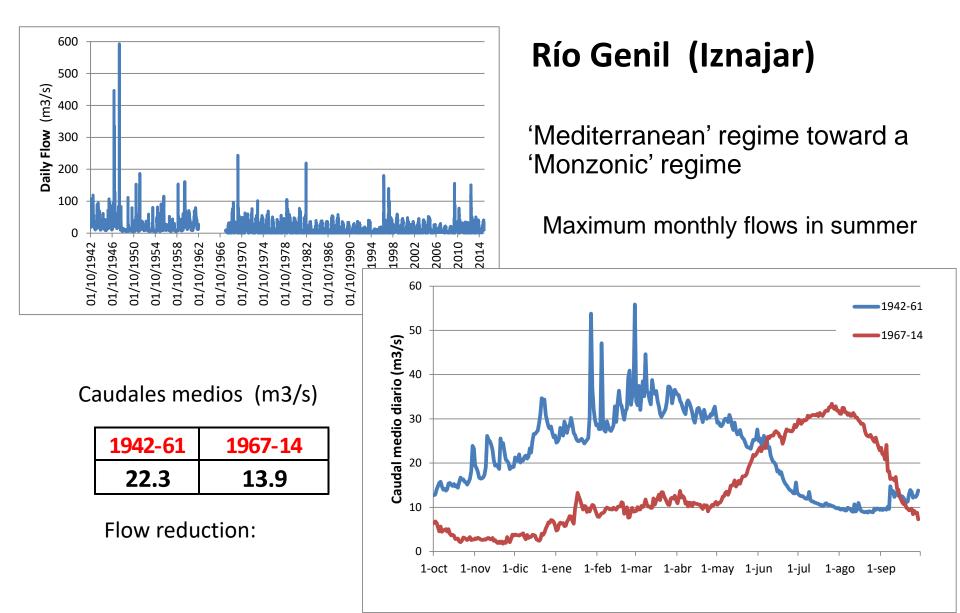
CAUDAL (m<sup>3</sup>/s)



## WATER for IRRIGATION

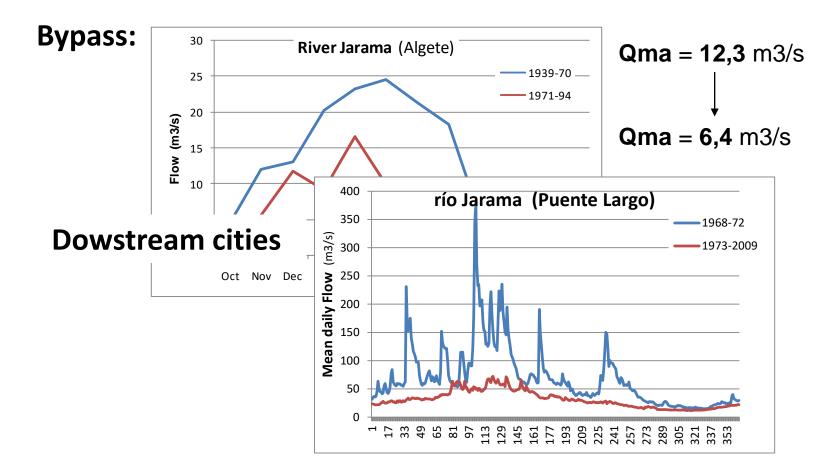


## WATER for IRRIGATION



## WATER for Domestic and Industrial uses

Water-supply Reservoirs: <u>Changes in flow regime</u> in a **bypass reaches**, and **downstream urban sewage** treatment plants



# 2. Changes in Sediment budget

## **Rivers have lost their sediments**

- the reservoirs act as huge sediment traps,
- But also:
  - abandoned high lands have reduced the sediments sources,
  - gravel mining takes away the sediment left.





# 2. Changes in Sediment budget

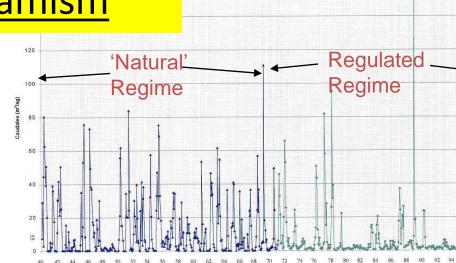
#### **Effects of Sediments Retention by dams**

- Rivers below dams have lost all most their sediment yield
- After dam is closed, released 'hungry waters' drag sediments from bottom in a size selective process.
- Stages of **Substrate Evolution**:
  - Along years there is a '<u>wave' of sediment deficit</u> that moves downstream along the river, changing its substrate traits: caliber increase and armoring
  - Later, substrate comes to an <u>equilibrium</u> between the regulated flow regime and sediment input by tributaries.
  - The <u>effects on the biota vary in space and time</u> according to these stages of substrate change

## 3. Bio-Geomorphic Responses

## **Rivers have lost their dynamism**

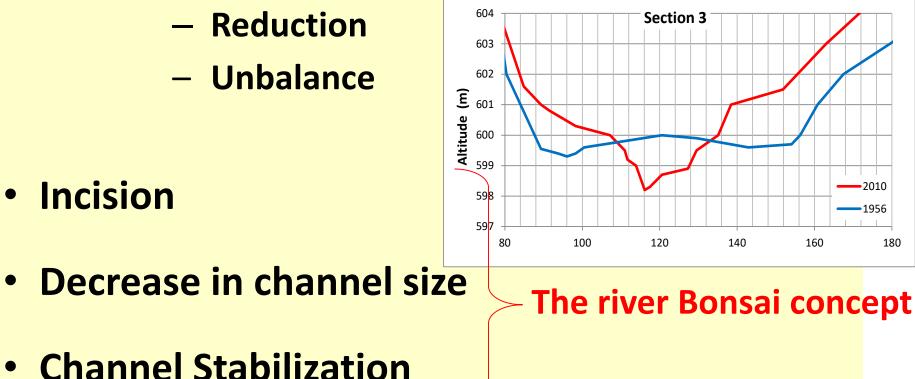
- Reservoirs laminate larger floods
- bankfull discharges become very rare,
- riparian vegetation overgrowths invading channel river margins,
- humans fix rivers by constructing levees and longitudinal dykes.





# **Channel Geo-morphic changes**

Alteration of erosion and sedimentation processes:



#### The evolution of river Ruecas (Guadiana basin)



SigPac

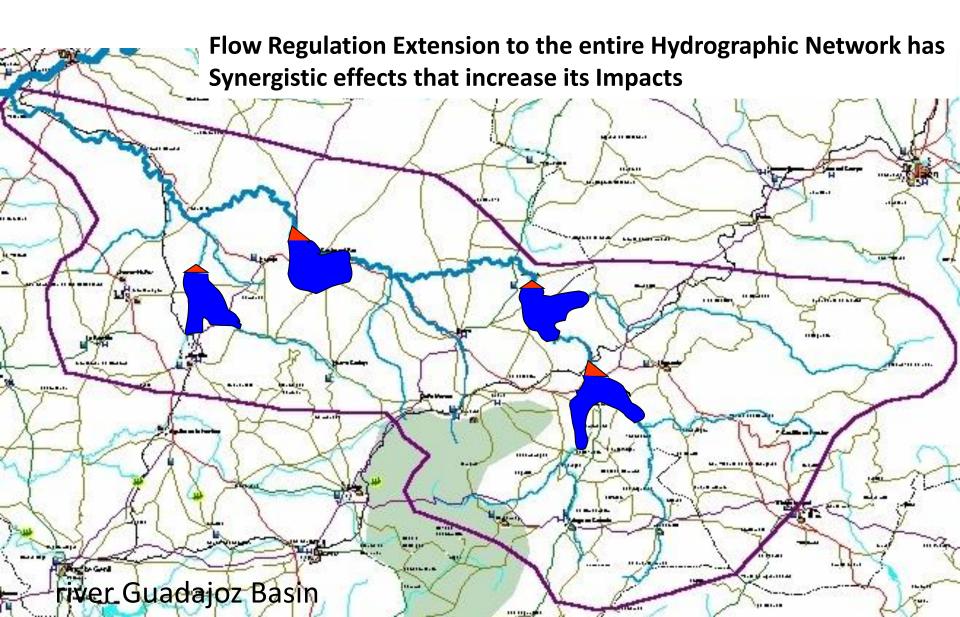
Fry rearing habitat Fry rearing habitat at high flows at low flows Pre-dam Impacts of modified channel morphology on salmonid habitat Trinity River, California Salmonid fry require images courtesy S. McBain clean exposed cobble gravel channel margins with low water velocity Riparian berms Post-dam Sand deposits along channel margins Fry rearing habitat provided only during low flow periods

# **4. Biological responses** Efectos en las Comunidades Acuáticas

- Fragmentación de poblaciones
- Interferencia del embalse como habitat nuevo
- Modificación del hábitat fluvial:
  - Perdida de su torrencialidad
  - Condiciones mas predecibles
- Muchas especies autóctonas están poco adaptadas, pero no todas!
- Invasión de especies introducidas leniticas



# 4. Flow Regulation Extension & Resilience

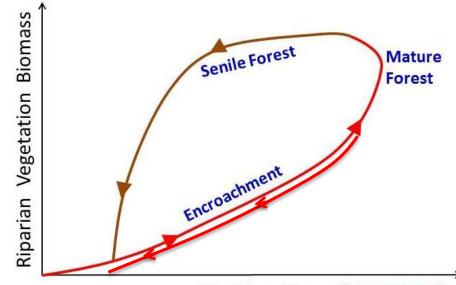


# 4. Flow Regulation Extension & Resilience

- Ecological Resilience is the property of an ecological system that determines the persistence of relationships within the system (Holling, 1973)
- Dams are physical **barriers** that prevent the migration of fishes, and the arrival of seeds, plant sprouts upstream, as well as the drift of benthic invertebrates.
- Numerous dams in the same river and its tributaries fragment the river ecosystem and disconnect its communities, making it difficult to recover from disturbances.

# 5. Restoration & Hysteresis

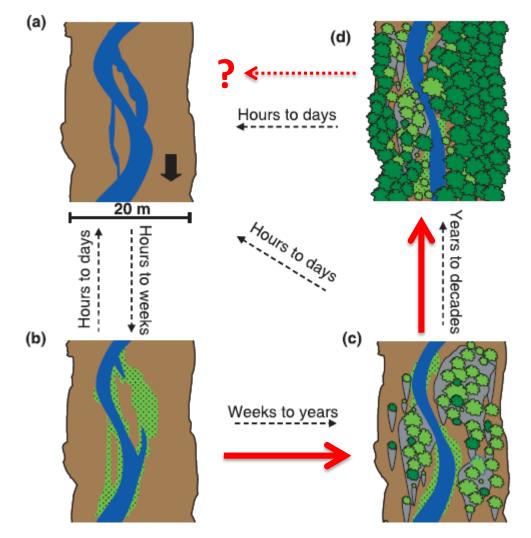
- **Hysteresis** is the time-based dependence of a system's output on present and past inputs. Represents an asymmetrical process.
- Regulated flows often promote vegetation encroachment in river channel
- Once mature forest stands are stablished, it is anchored by sediment accumulation and development of a dense root system.
- Setting E-flows, neither Flushing Flows is often not enough.
- Alternatives?



Flushing Flows (uproot & drag)

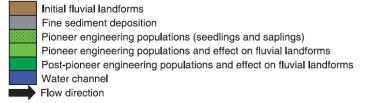
## 5. Restoration & Hysteresis

#### **Effects of Riparian Vegetation Hysteresis**



b &c: niche construction sequence induced by pioneer plants (encroachment)

d: succession into a mature riparian forest

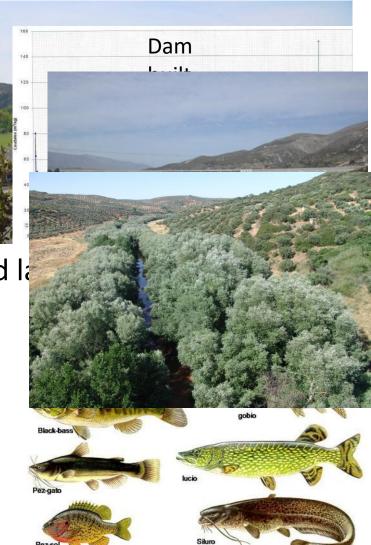


#### Corenblit et al. 2009

# CONCLUSIONS

#### The river Bonsai concept: Mediterranean regulated rivers

- Rivers have lost sediments
- Rivers have lost their dynamism
- Rivers have been fragmented and lo their longitudinal connectivity
- Rivers are narrower and disconnected la
- The rivers are immobilized by an overgrown riparian vegetation
- Rivers have reduced their native biodiversity
- Rivers have been invaded by introduced species



## CONCLUSIONS

#### **Conclusion:** We must adopt a new E-Flows template

