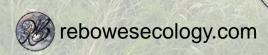
Too Many Dammed Rivers: Dam Removal in Sweden

Rachel Bowes, Olle Calles

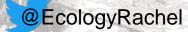
Karlstad University

River Ecology and Management Research Group, www.nrrv.se









Dam Removal in Sweden

Rivers and Dams in Sweden

Why and who is removing dams

Obstacles to dam removal

Case studies: Hudiksvall

Holistic Ecological Evaluation of Dam Removal

Water and sediment

System metabolism

Food webs

Flora and fauna

Riparian plants and terrestrial invertebrates

Mussels and benthic fauna

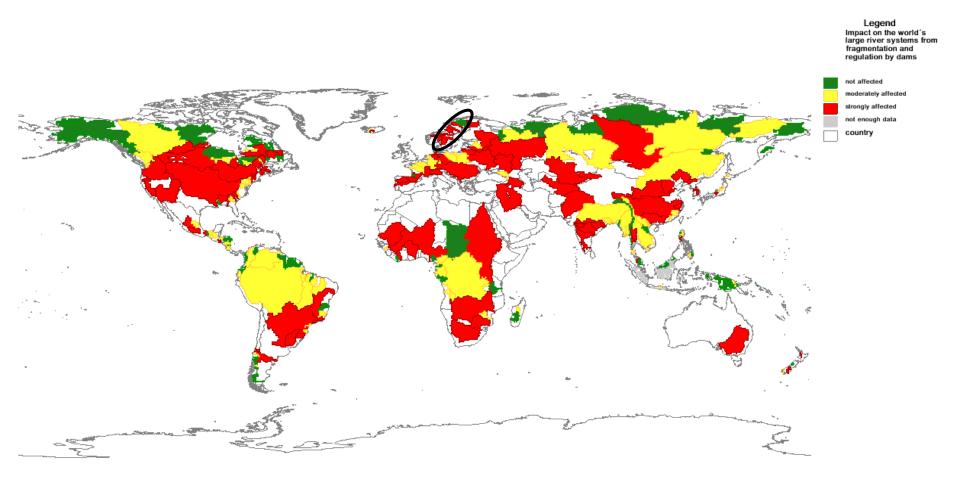
Fish movement and eDNA







The world is dammed.







Sweden: Dammed Nation



Photo from Daniel Holmqvist Ume/Vindelälvens Fiskeråd







Rivers and Dams in Sweden: Why and who is removing all these dams?



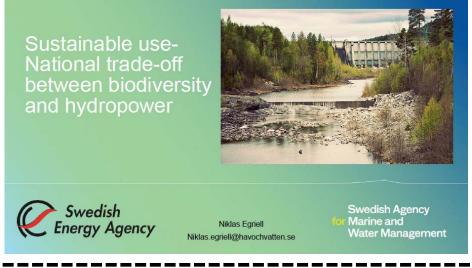


Why all these dam removals?

- Water Framework Directive + public awareness
- 2. Swedish environmental objectives:
 - 1. Flourishing lakes and streams
 - 2. Flourishing coastal areas and archipelagos

3. It is also a matter of definition... Dams vs.

barriers?



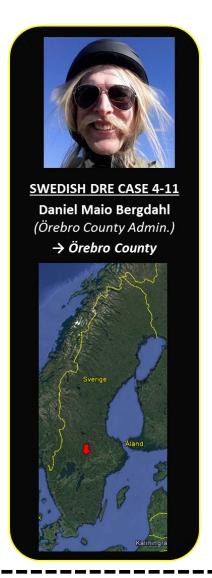




Who is removing them?











To date, Sweden has removed over 1,600 instream obstacles.







Rivers and Dams in Sweden: Obstacles to dam removal



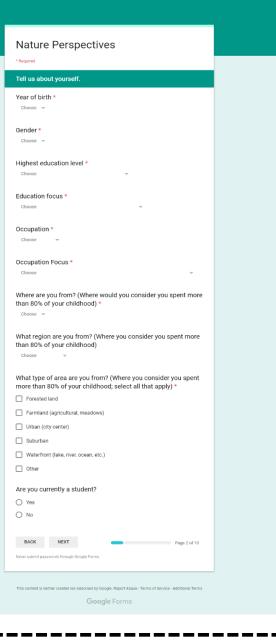
Obstacles to dam removal in Sweden

- 1. Financing
- 2. Cultural-historical values
- 3. Threatened species
- Balance what society wants with the needs of the ecosystem





Public perspectives of rivers and human impacts on ecosystems (i.e. dams) can be a major obstacle to dam removals in Sweden.







Ask participants to rank the photos in order of:

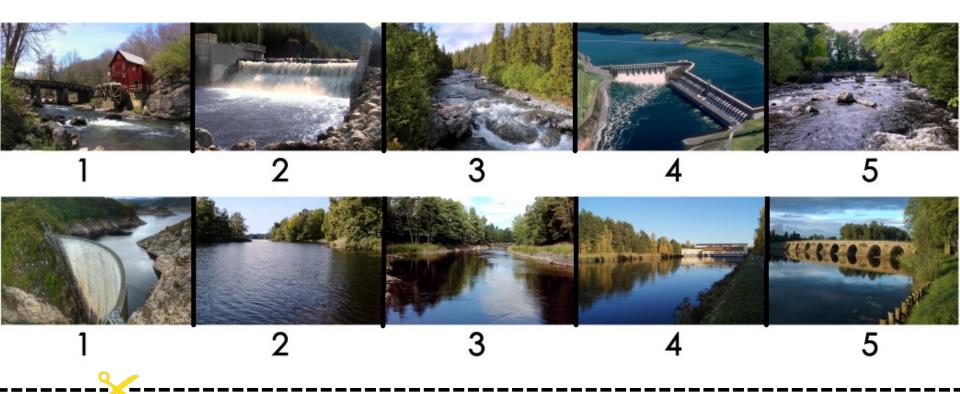
Aesthetic value

Economic value

Ecological value

Cultural and historical value

Where they would most like to visit (tourist value)





Bruce Babbitt (U.S. politician and dam removal proponent):

I always wonder what is it about the sound of a sledgehammer on concrete that evokes such a reaction? We routinely demolish buildings that have served their purpose or when there is a better use for the land. Why not dams? For whatever reason, we view dams as akin to the pyramids of Egypt—a permanent part of the landscape, timeless monuments to our civilization and technology.



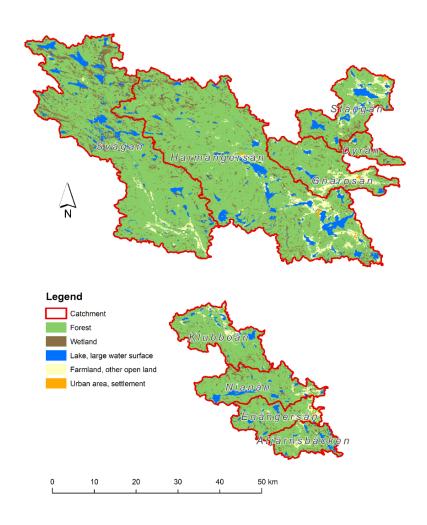


Rivers and Dams in Sweden: Hudiksvall



Dam Removals of Hudiksvall











River Gnarpsån

Catchment: 229 km²

 $MQ: 2,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

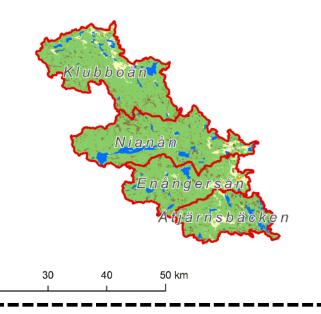
Length: 120 km (w. tribs)

Lotic habitat: 25 Ha

Lakes: 28 (total area: 7,3 km²)

Dams: 4 (2 HEPs + 2 barrages)

→ All to be removed in 2018!









Catchment area: 200 km2

MQ: 1,9 m3/s

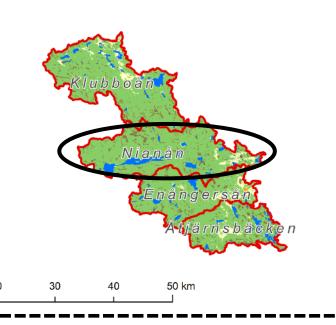
Length incl. tributaries: 90 km

Rep. area Brown trout: 181 400 m2

Lakes: 41 (total area:14,1 km2)

Dams: 2 (hydroelectric + reservoir)

→ Removed in the summer of 2017!







Hudiksvall municipality incentives:

- Increased biodiversity
- Swedish environmental objectives:
 - Flourishing lakes and streams
 - A balanced marine environment, flourishing coastal areas and archipelagos
- Local growth and jobs
- Improved quality of life





21 Million SEK (2.1M Euro) to remove 6 dams funded by:

- Hudiksvall Municipality
- Nordanstig Municipality
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
- The Environmental Fund (Green electricity)
- Swedish Anglers Association (Ge fan i våra vatten)
- European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)











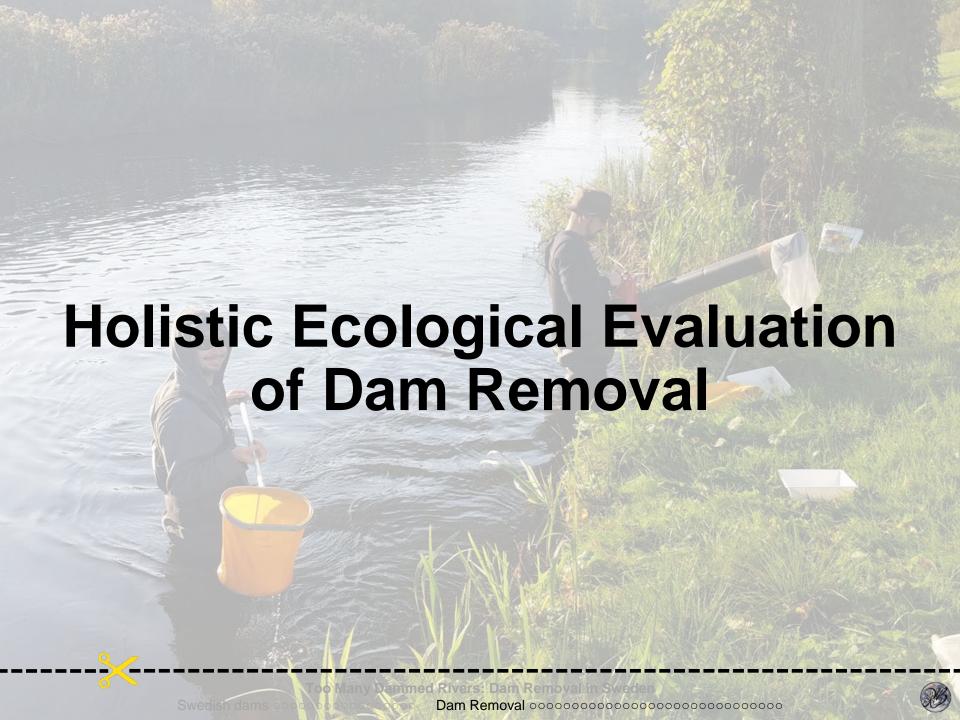




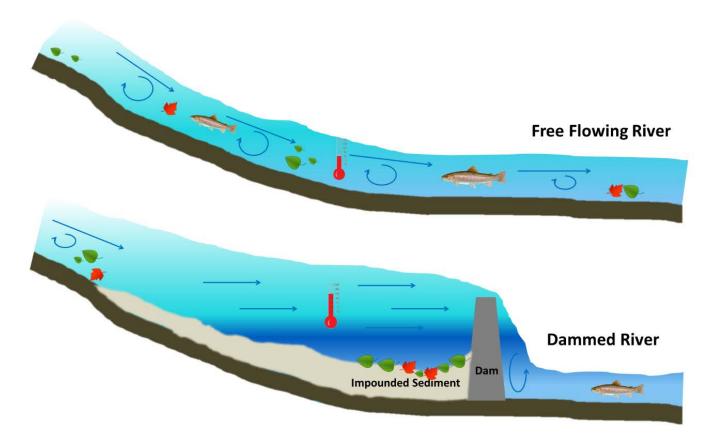






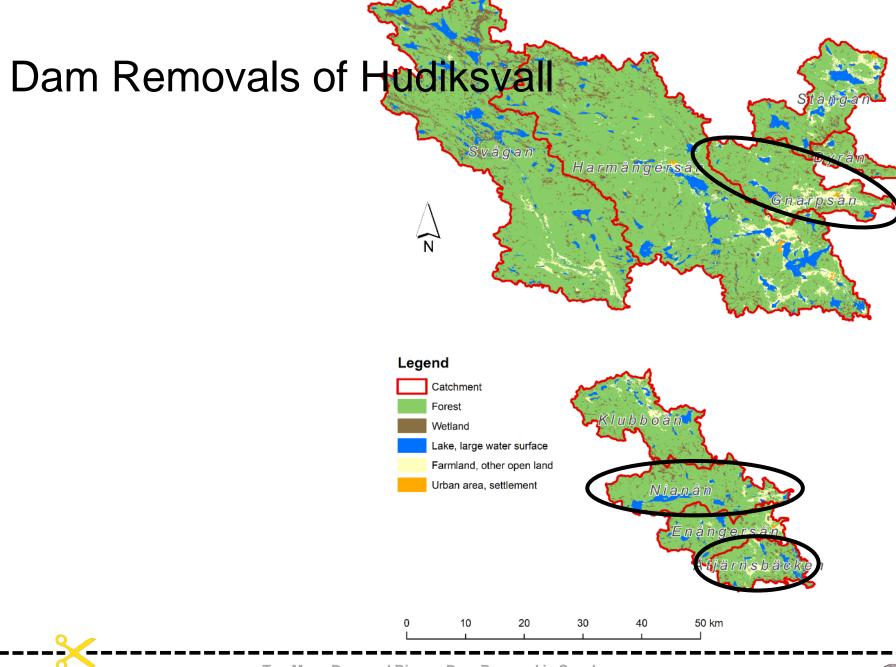


The environmental consequences of dams are numerous and varied, and have direct impacts to the biological, chemical, and physical properties of rivers and riparian environments.



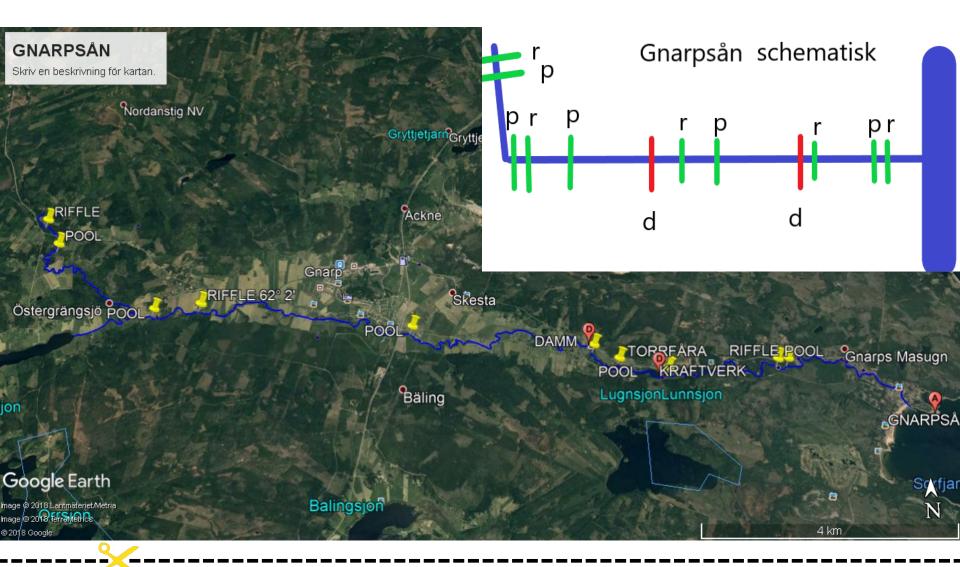






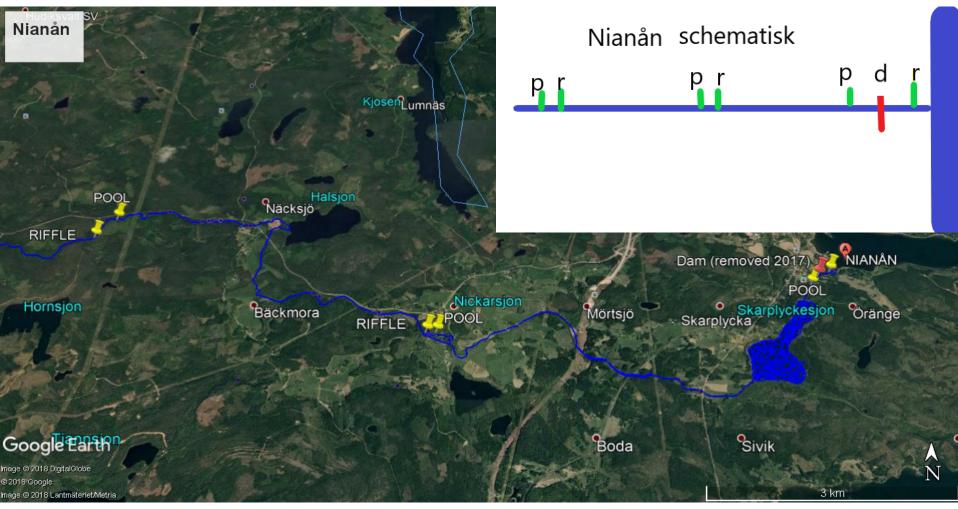


River Gnarpsån





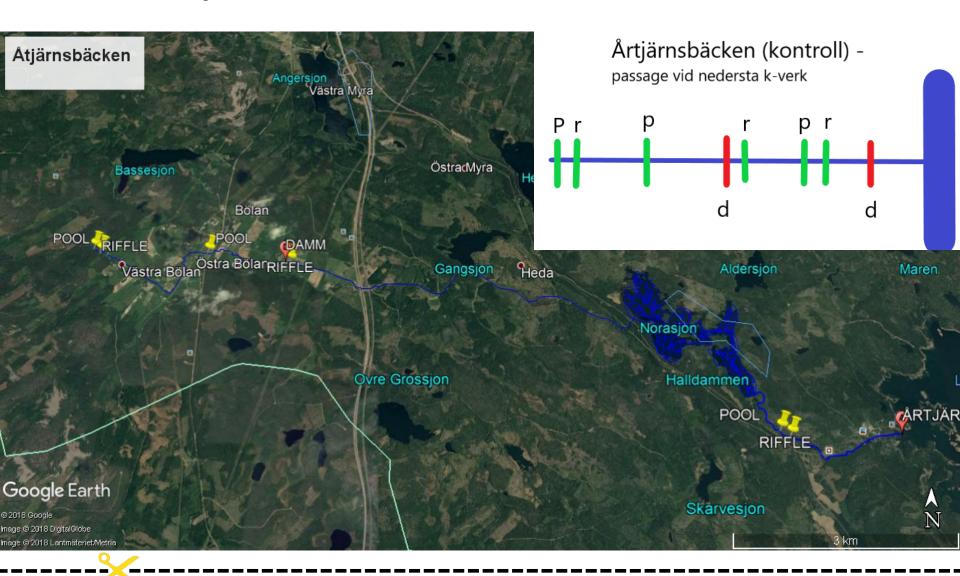
River Nianån







River Åtjärnsbäcken









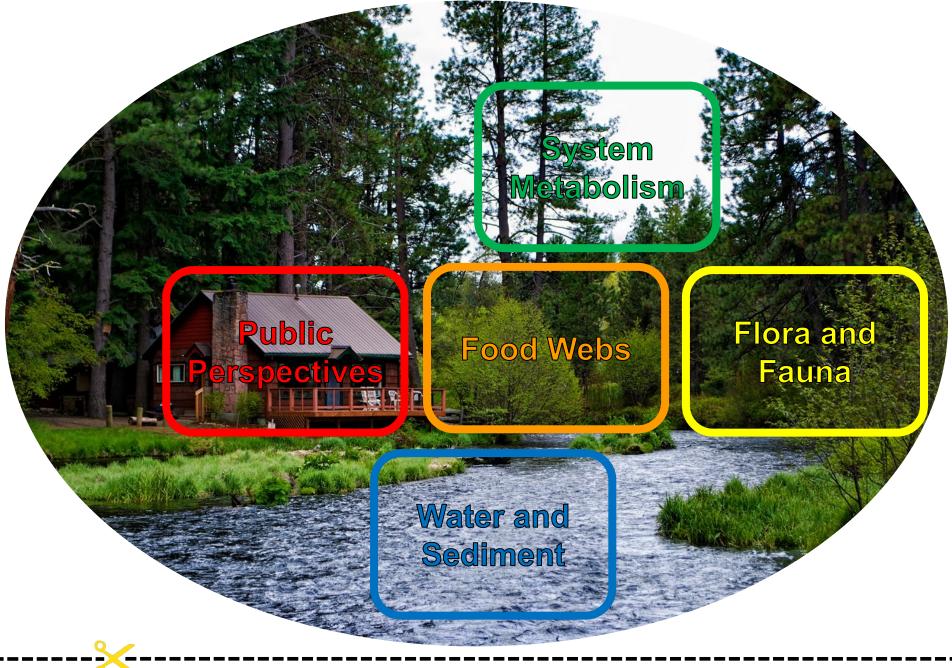
























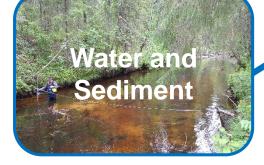












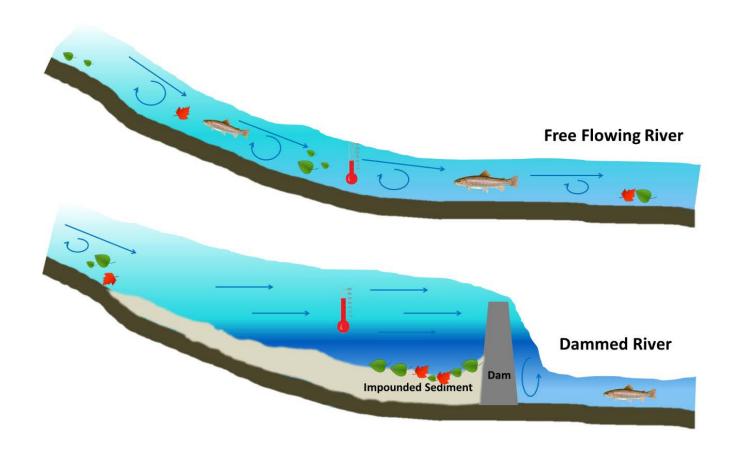








Dams have a huge impact on water chemistry, flow, and sediment.







We are measuring water velocity and depth, and classifying substrate size class at each transect.















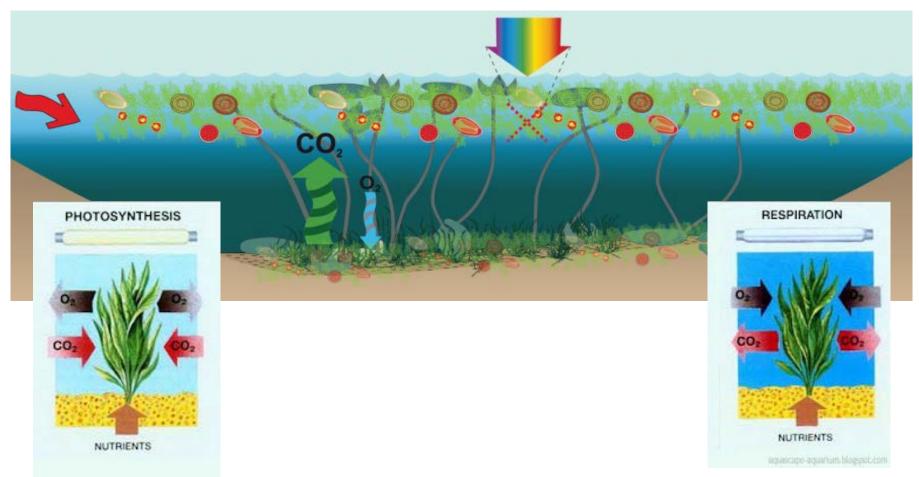








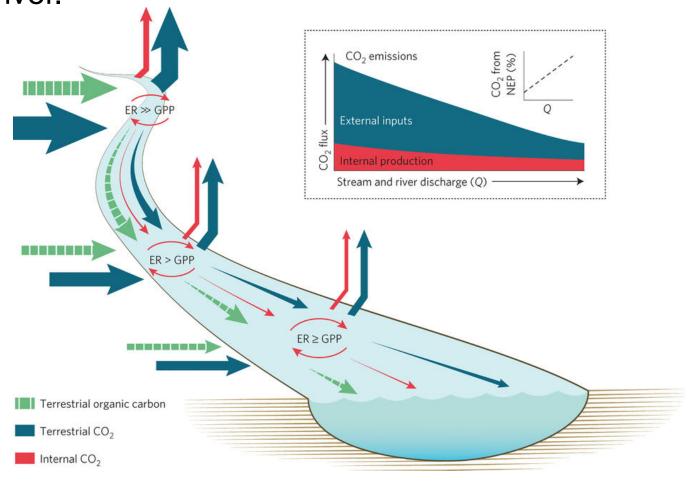
Gross Primary productivity (GPP) and Community Respiration (CR) provide a measure of the amounts of organic carbon produced and consumed within the system, respectively.







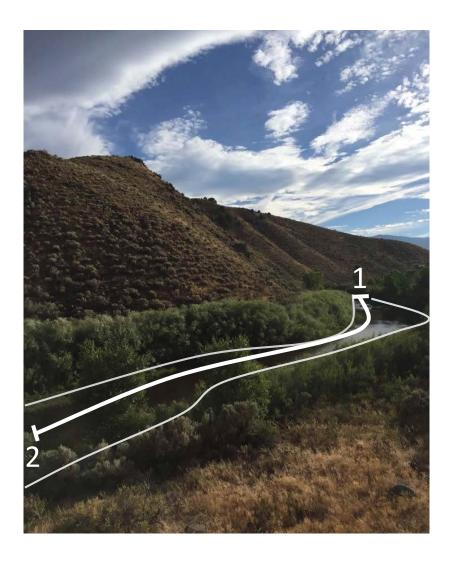
River metabolism is an aggregated measure of photosynthesis and respiration. We can use system metabolism to determine the temporal variation in heterotrophic to autotrophic character of the river.







For system metabolism we will sample using the Open Stream Diel O_2 Method, where we collect two-station O_2 , temperature, Photosynthetic active radiation (PAR), water velocity and water level.







Anthropogenic Allochthony: potential sources of elevated respiration in human-influenced rivers, storage behind impoundments

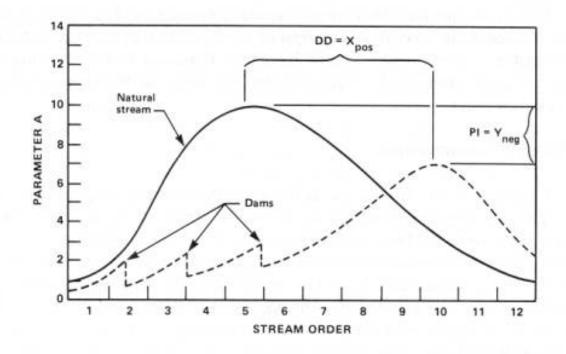


Figure 3. Theoretical framework for conceptualizing the influence of impoundment on ecological parameters in a river system. Discontinuity distance (DD) is the downstream (positive) or upstream (negative) shift of a parameter a given distance (X) due to stream regulation. Pl is a measure of the difference in the parameter intensity attributed to stream regulation. See text for further explanation.





Dam Removal





Holistic
Ecological
Evaluation of
Dam
Removal





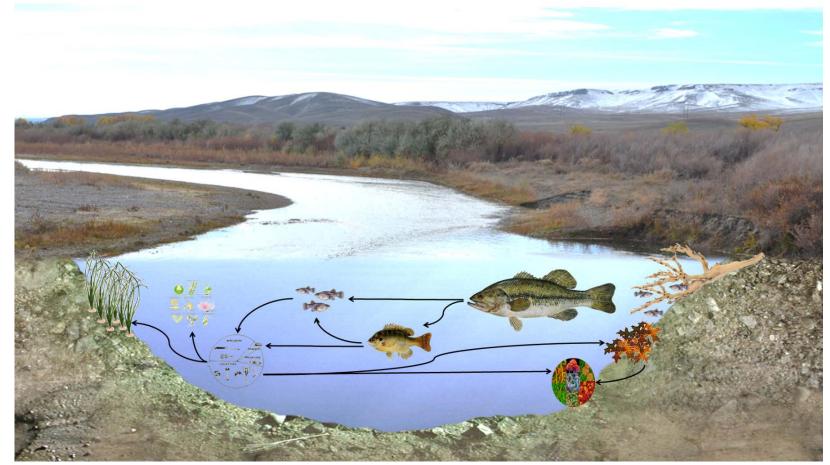








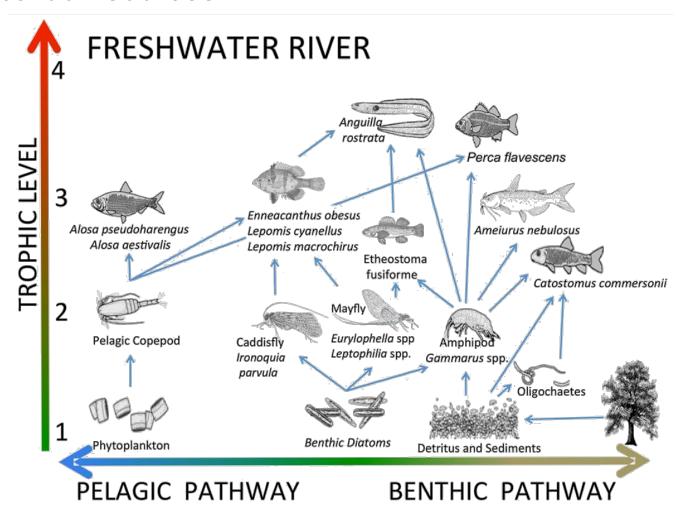
Food webs are special descriptions of biological communities focused on trophic interactions between consumers and resources, and incorporate population to ecosystem level dynamics.







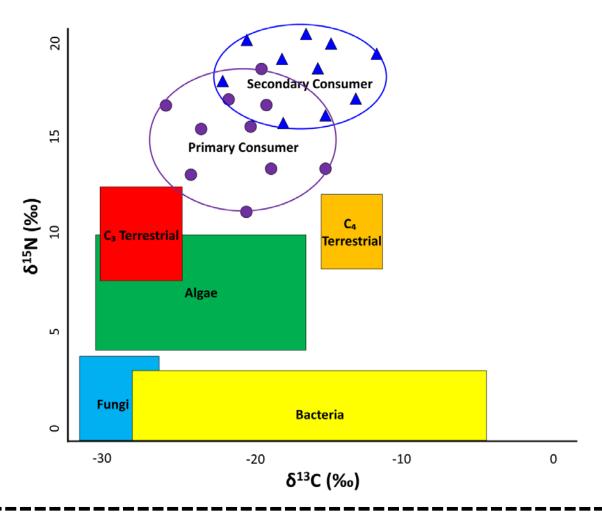
There are two different aspects of food webs that aquatic ecologists focus on, food chain length/trophic position and basal carbon sources.







The application of Stable Isotope measurements can be used to integrate, indicate, record and trace fundamental ecological processes.







For stable isotope analysis, we are collecting small tissue samples from organisms (marine, freshwater, terrestrial) to analyze at each site.





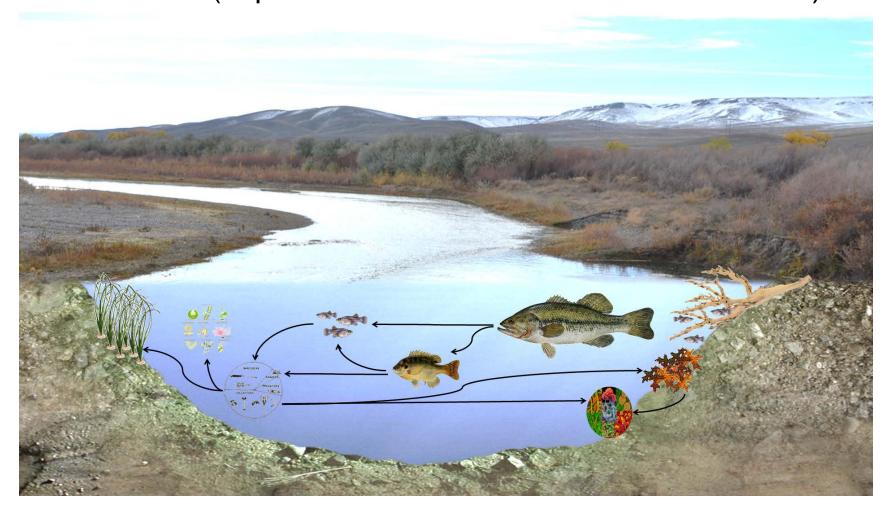
We are sampling before and after removal of the dams. We are also sampling museum specimens collected before dams were built.







We expect the food web of the river to change, in particular in regards to the amount of marine derived nutrients entering the food web (expected to increase with removal of dam).











Holistic
Ecological
Evaluation of
Dam
Removal











































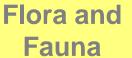


















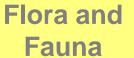


















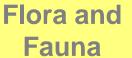




































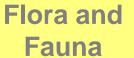
















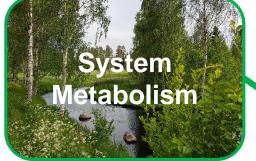






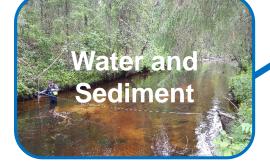






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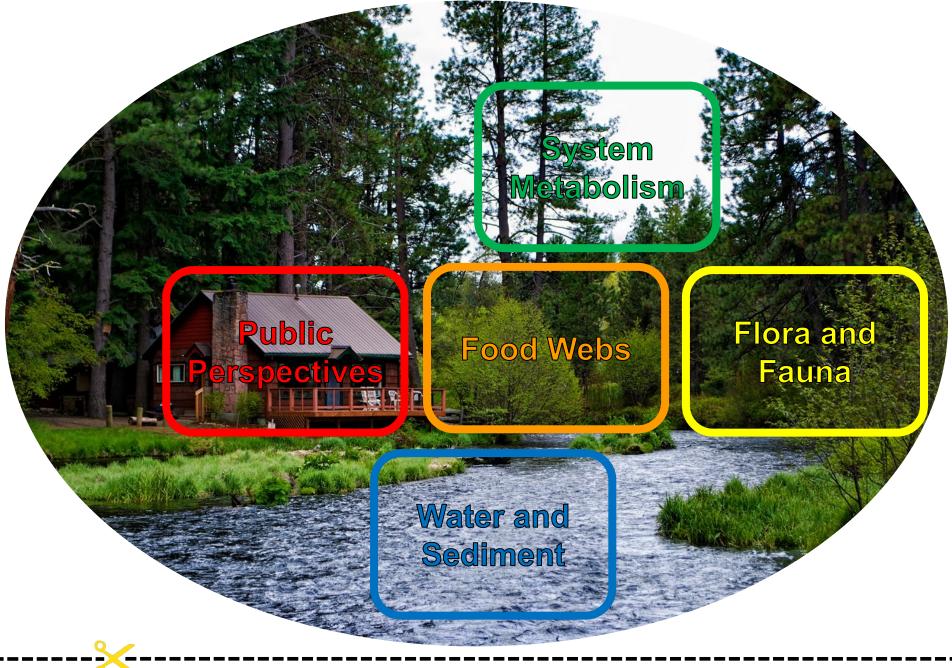












Too Many Dammed Rivers: Dam Removal in Sweden







Tack så mycket!



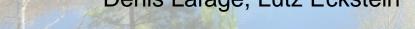




Olle Calles, Larry Greenberg

Martin Österling, Anders Nilsson

Denis Lafage, Lutz Eckstein

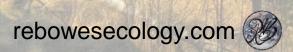




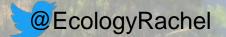
Derek Sellens, Jessica Dolk, Philip Ericsson

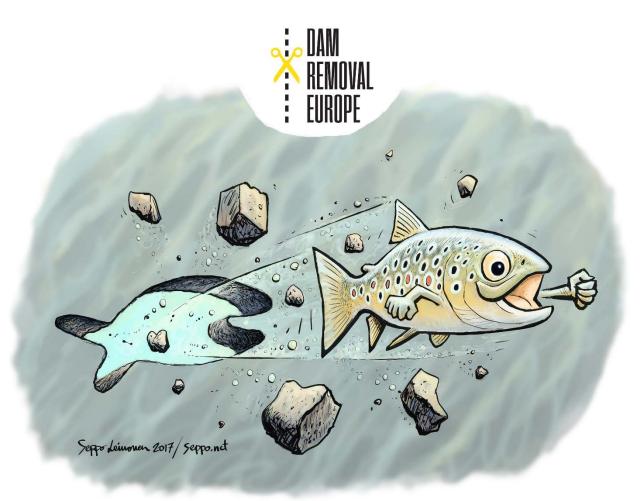
nrrv.se











'To be or not not be...removed'

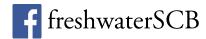
Workshop Dam Removal | 24-26 september | Hudiksvall (Sweden)











Join: conbio.org/groups/working-groups/freshwater

Contact: john.piccolo@kau.se



FWWG

The Freshwater Working Group of the Society for Conservation Biology