



TIWAG-
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TIWAG

Gewässerökologische Aspekte in Bezug auf das Sediment-Management

Martin Schletterer

River Science



*... is a “rapidly developing **interdisciplinary field** at the interface of the natural sciences, engineering and socio-political sciences. It recognises that the **sustainable management** of contemporary rivers will increasingly require new ways of characterising them to enable engagement with the diverse range of stakeholders.” (GILVEAR et al. 2016)*

Sustainable Development Goals



UNITED NATIONS

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



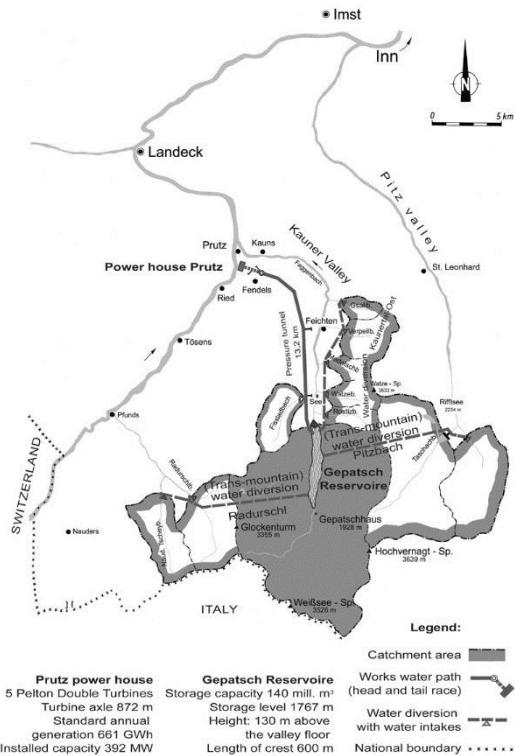
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Integrative sediment management



HPP Kaunertal

built between 1961 and 1965

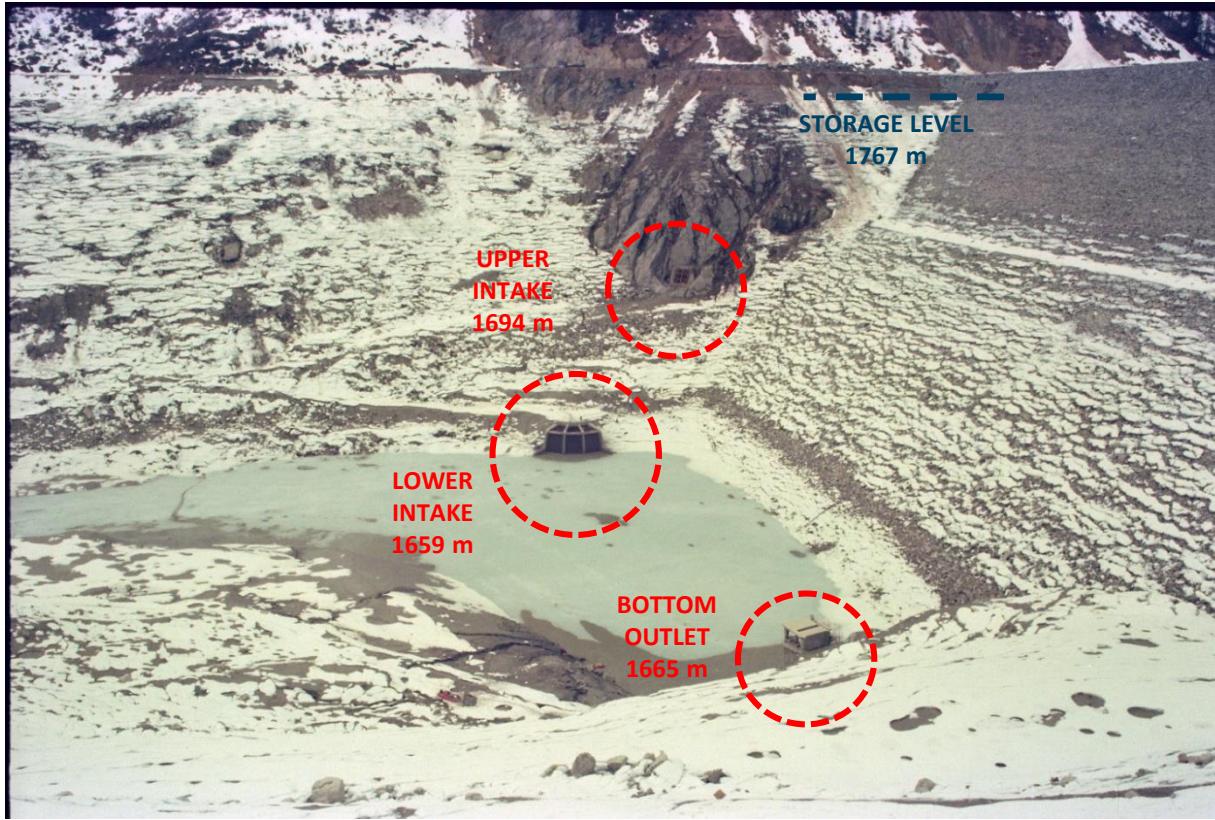
storage volume of approx. 140 mio. m³

catchment 275 km²: 107 km² + 168 km²

head approx. 900 m (392 MW)

annual average capacity of 661 GWh

Integrative sediment management

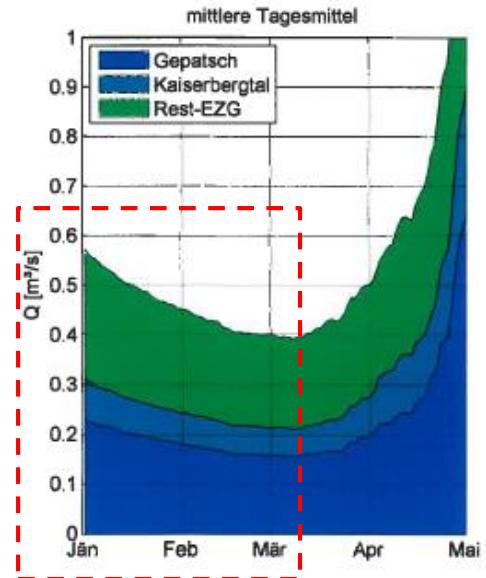
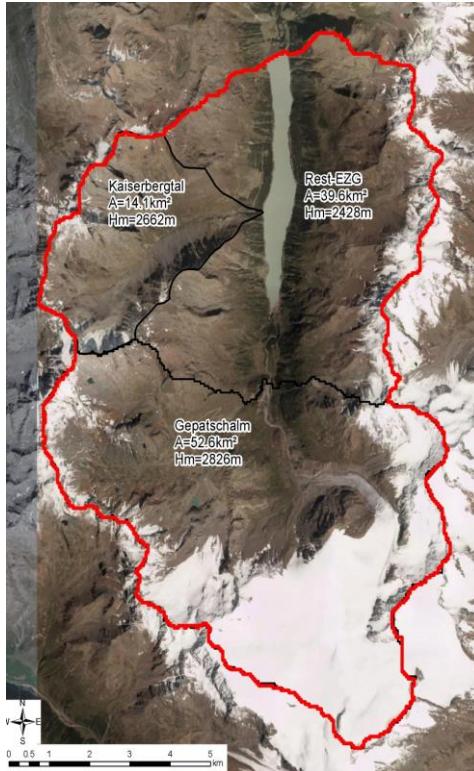


Gepatsch Reservoir
May 1977

Integrative sediment management

- **How to empty a reservoir?**

- **reservoir flushing** aims the removal of sediments and takes place at high flow rates for short time periods (i.e. suspended sediment concentrations are high – similar to natural flood events).
- **controlled drawdown** of a reservoir is often carried out in winter period with low flows (i.e. suspended sediment concentrations are relatively low, but the time of the emission is, depending on reservoir size, longer).



Integrative sediment management

Background

- There was the need to *empty* the **Gepatsch-reservoir** due to *revision works* (inspection of bottom outlet) in winter 2015/2016
- The **federal decision** BMLFUW-UW.4.1.11/0776-IV/2/2014 from the 30.3.2015 by the BMLUW ministry *allowed* the controlled drawdown. However, extensive *documentation* of *possible negative impacts* on aquatic ecology was required.
- In *contrast to flushing events* it was *not the aim* during the *controlled drawdown* to *remobilize sediments* out of the reservoir (long period of controlled drawdown)

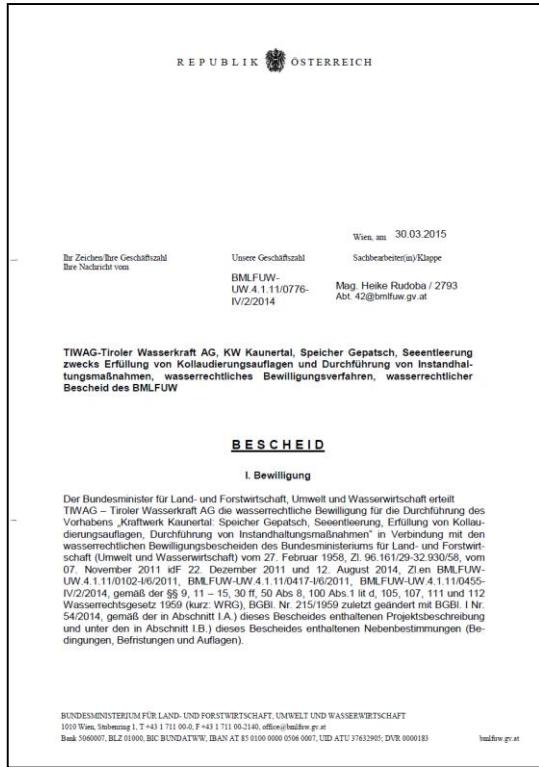
Timeline

pre-monitoring (autumn 2015)

detailed monitoring during the controlled drawdown (winter 2015 / 2016)

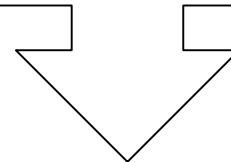
post-monitoring (spring 2016)

Integrative sediment management



38 clauses in the permit

- 18 technical ones
- 20 regarding ecology, monitoring and fisheries



in fulfillment of the clauses
a R&D Project evolved:



Universität für Bodenkultur Wien
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna



Universität Stuttgart



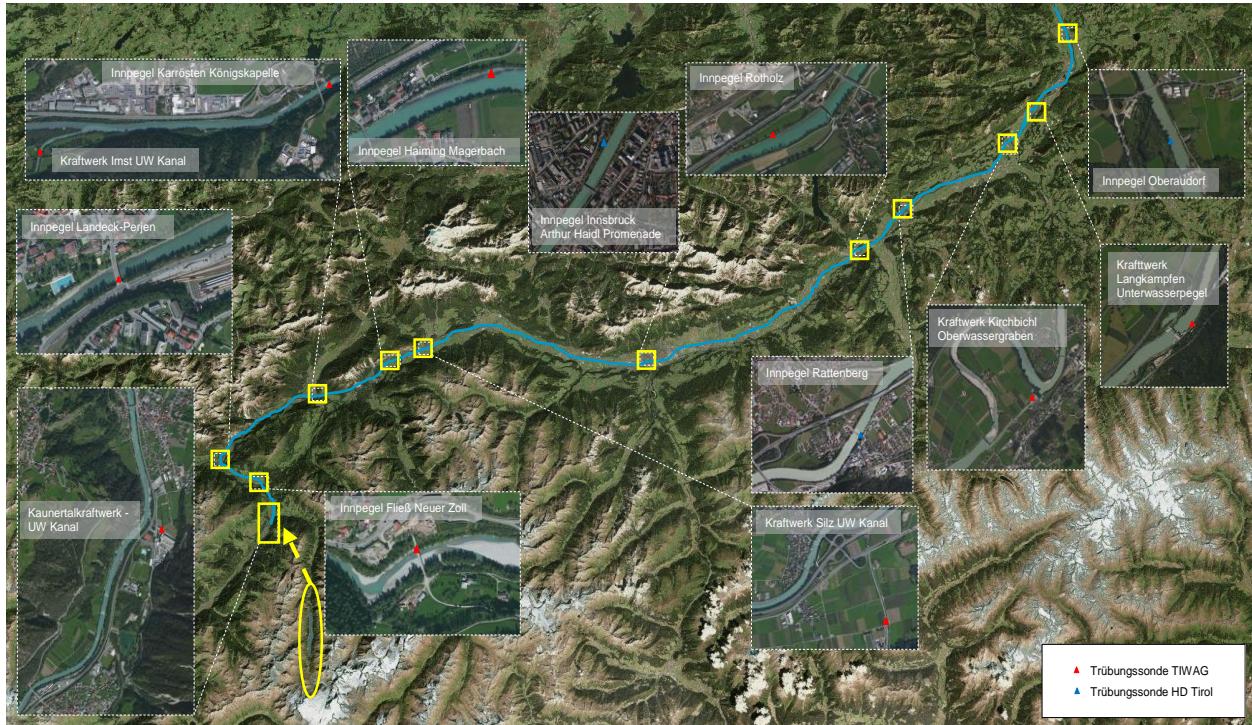
Versuchsanstalt für Wasserbau
Hydrologie und Glaziologie



DWS Hydro-Ökologie GmbH
Technisches Büro für Gewässerökologie und Landschaftsplanung

Integrative sediment management

- Overview of continuous suspended sediment concentration

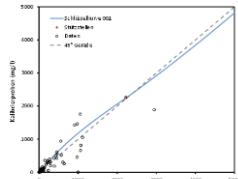


Monitoring set-up:

- 14 continuous turbidity / suspended sediment loggers
- 20 habitat-related turbidity measurements
- 64 km spawning habitat mapping
- 16 freeze-cores
- 18 fish-egg boxes
- Fine sediment deposit sampling on 43 gravel bars
- Evaluation of the connectivity of 53 tributaries ($>10 \text{ km}^2$ EZG)
- Evaluation of the status of macroinvertebrates and fish

Integrative sediment management

Continuous turbidity measurements



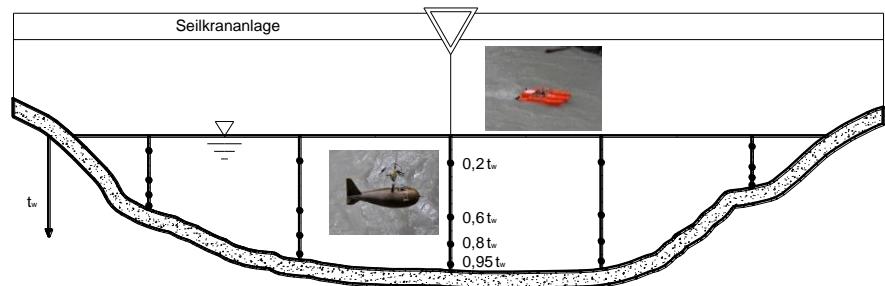
„Fish-egg boxes“



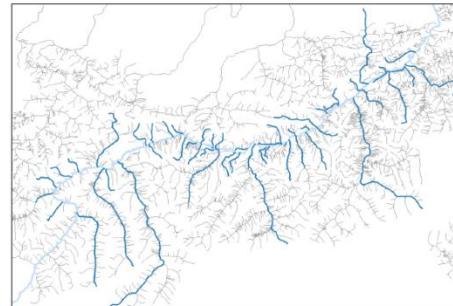
Freeze-core sampling



Cross sectional suspended sediment

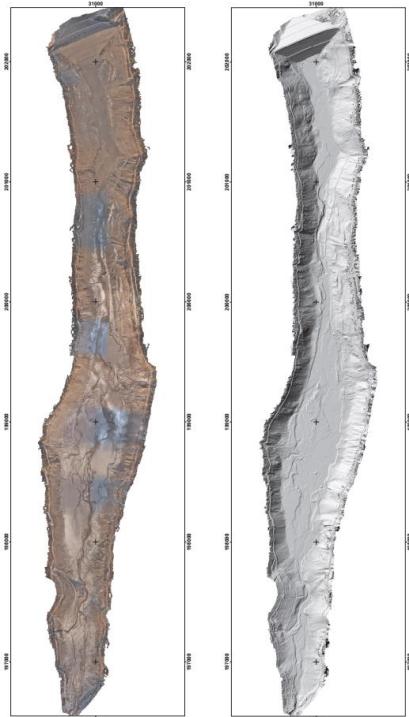


Evaluation connectivity tributaries



Integrative sediment management

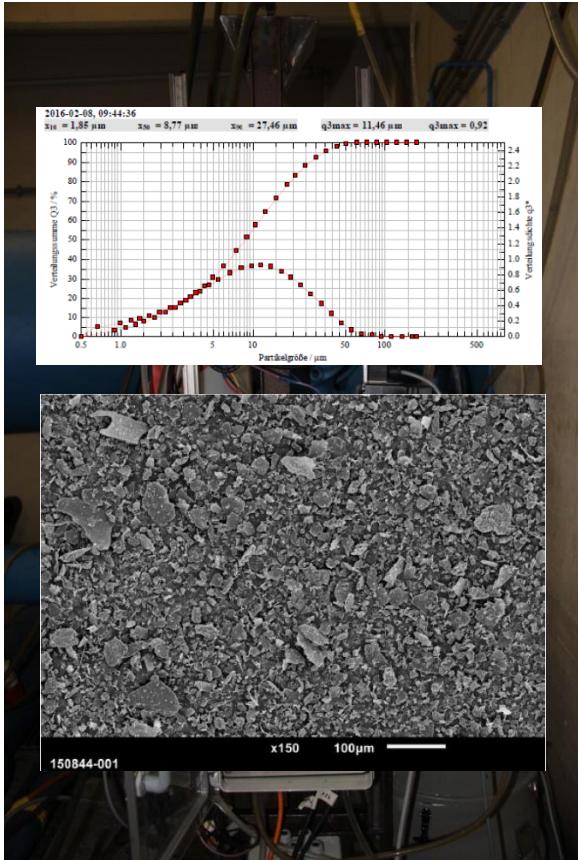
- Results



Boschi et al. (2017):
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ANALYSES
FOR **HIGH RESOLUTION**
BATHYMETRY OF THE GEPATSCH
RESERVOIR (TYROL, AUSTRIA)



Integrative sediment management



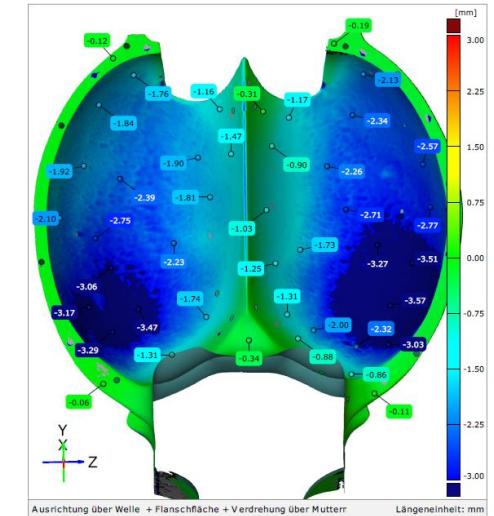
Measurements in the penstock: turbine abrasion

Coriolis Flow Density Meter (CFDM)

measures based on the Coriolis effect
the mass flow rate of the water-particle mixture

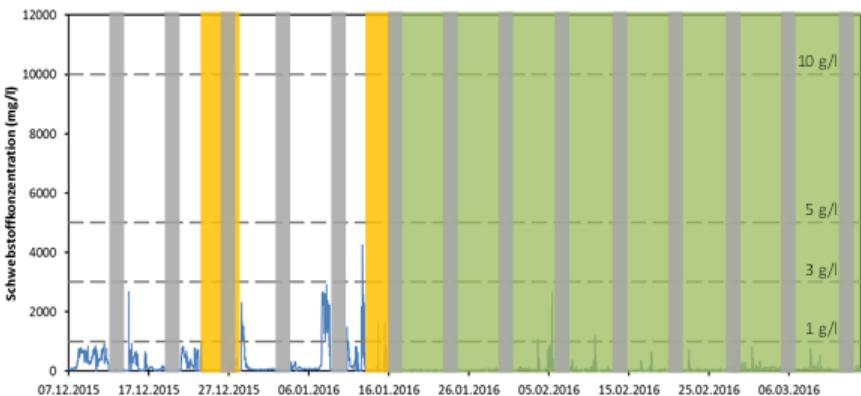
LISST-StreamSide

based on laser diffraction
particle sizes between 1.9 – 387 μm
concentrations between 0.01 – 8 mg/l



Integrative sediment management

→ Suspended sediment concentration (mg l^{-1}) immediately downstream of HP in the period 07.12.2015 – 15.03.2016



During the controlled drawdown following thresholds were not allowed to be overtopped:

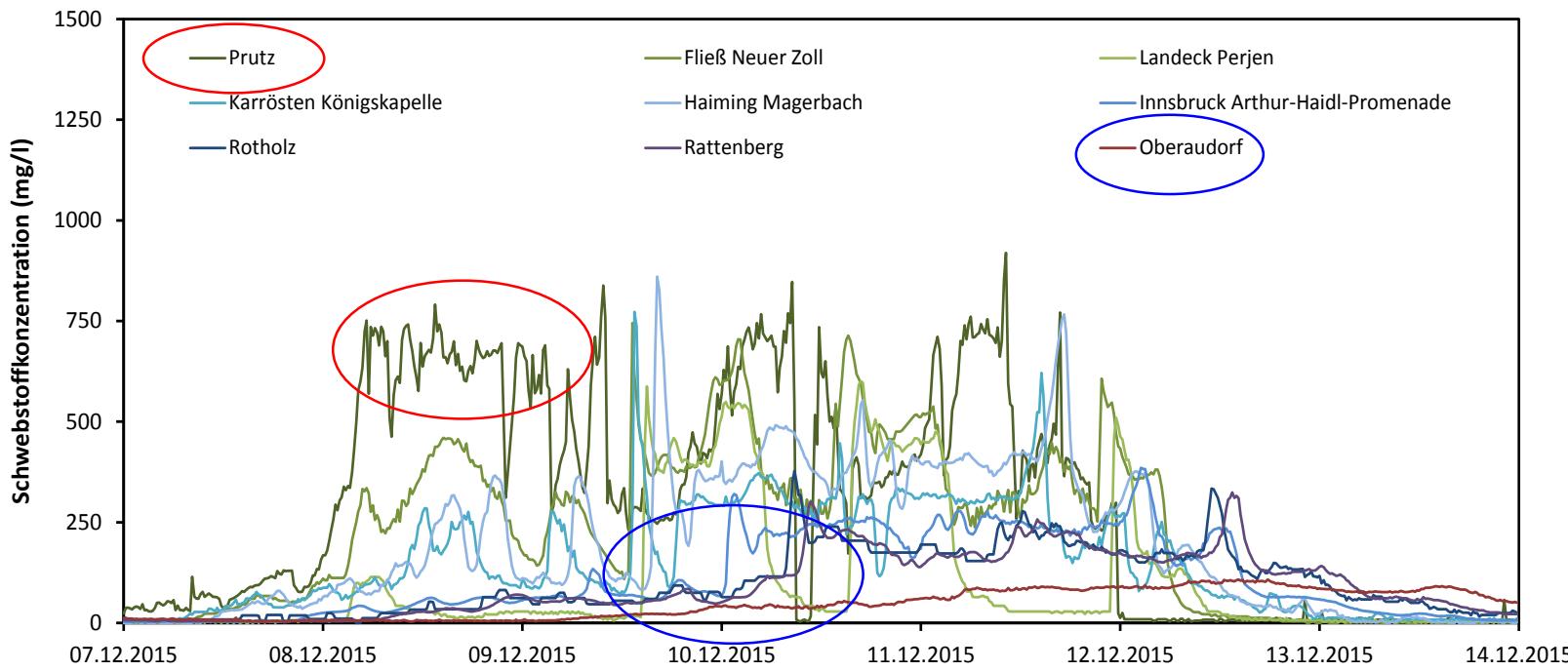
- max 1g/l – permanent
- max 3 g/l – up to 24 h
- max 5 g/l – up to 6 h
- max 10 g/l – up to 2 h

In terms of exceeding the thresholds the discharges out of the reservoir had to be reduced until the required numbers are established once again.

Yellow = stop of powerplant for cleaning; grey = stop of power plant during weekends, green = cleaning works (database: TIWAG).

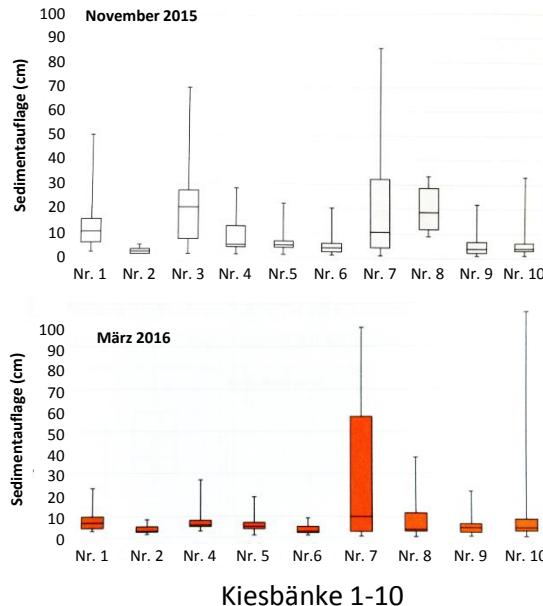
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→ Longitudinal decrease of suspended sediment concentration



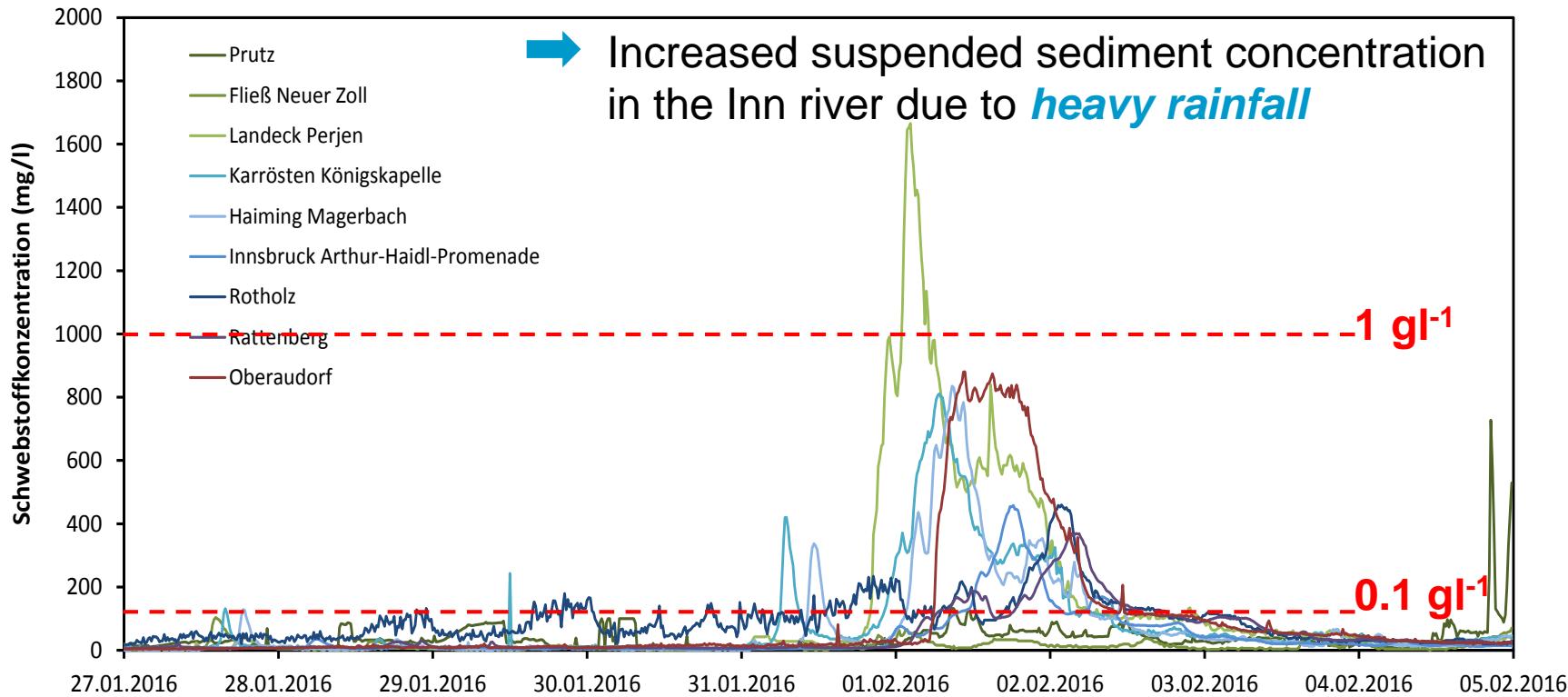
Integrative sediment management

Fine sediment deposits on gravel bars

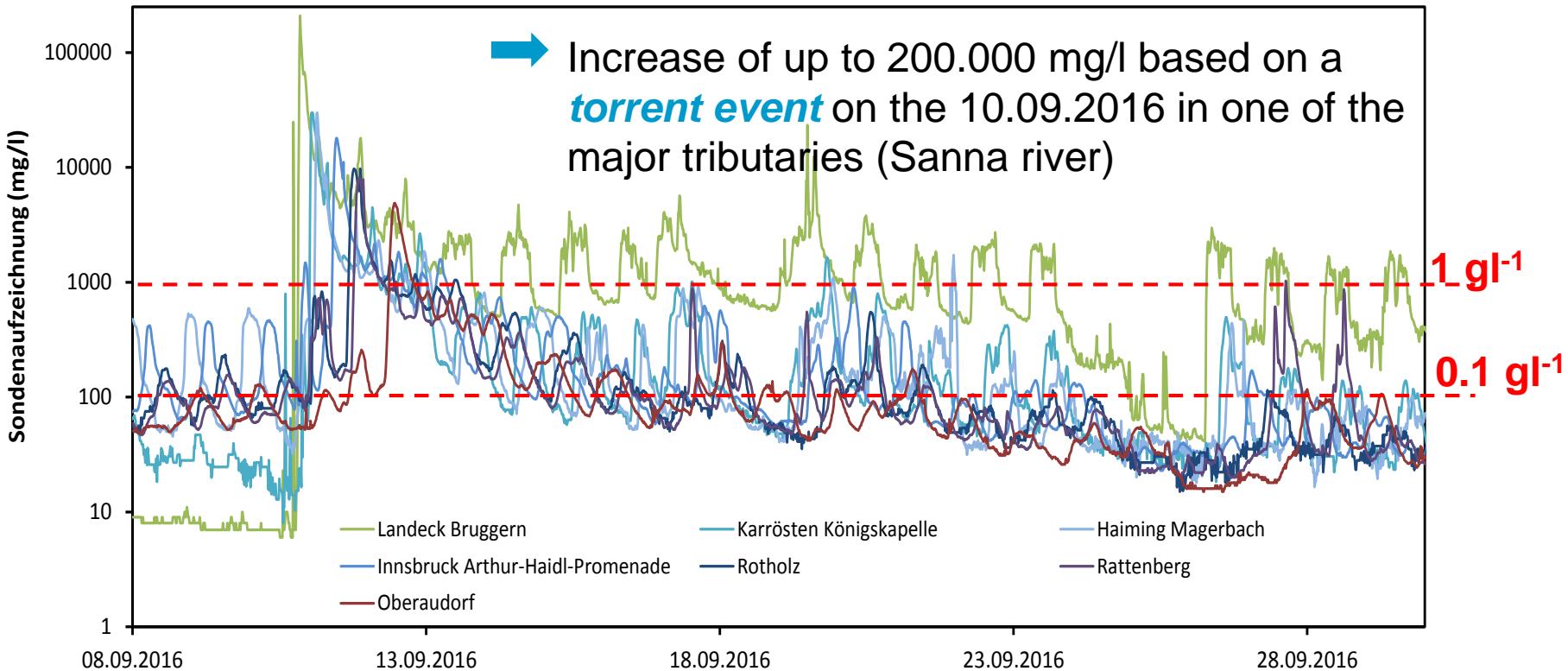


- Quantification of fine sediment deposits and their changes
- single-point measures ($n > 25$ on each gravel bar)
- No significant changes were documented: only 4 statistically significant differences, **2x increases & 2x decreases** in the post sampling period

Integrative sediment management



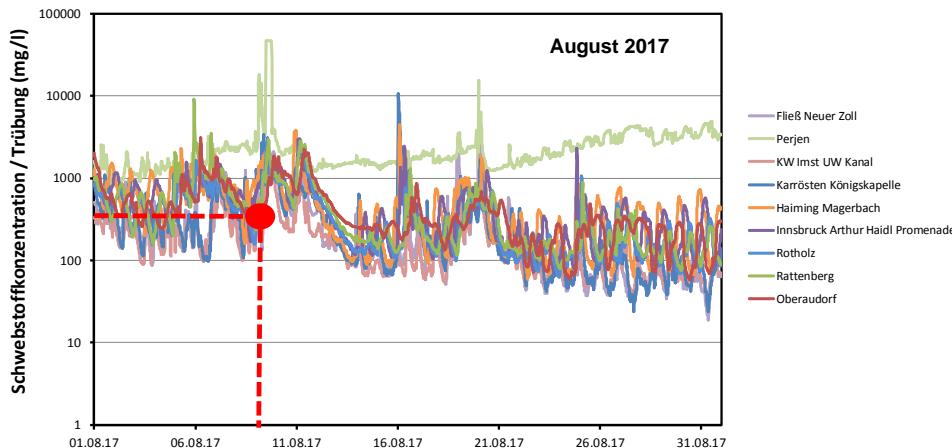
Integrative sediment management



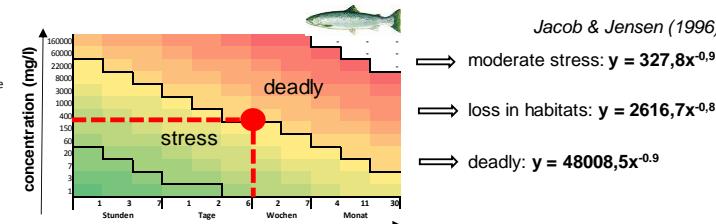
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Natural suspended load concentrations

→ e.g. SSCs along the Inn river (August 2017)



SSC impact on fish as a function of concentration and duration

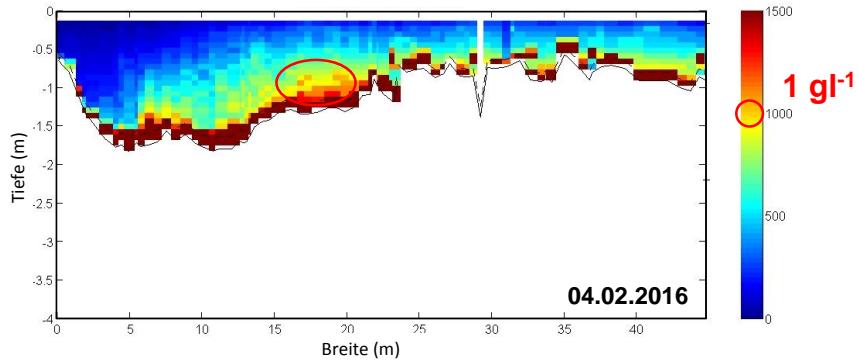


→ **High stress due to natural suspended sediment concentrations is given?**

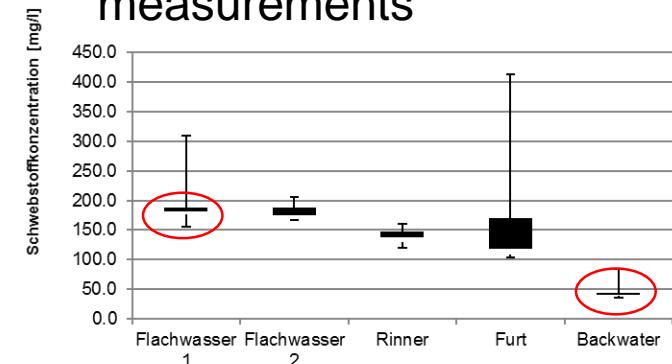
Integrative sediment management

Interpretation of SSC is required

- Distribution of SSC in one of the cross sections during the controlled drawdown



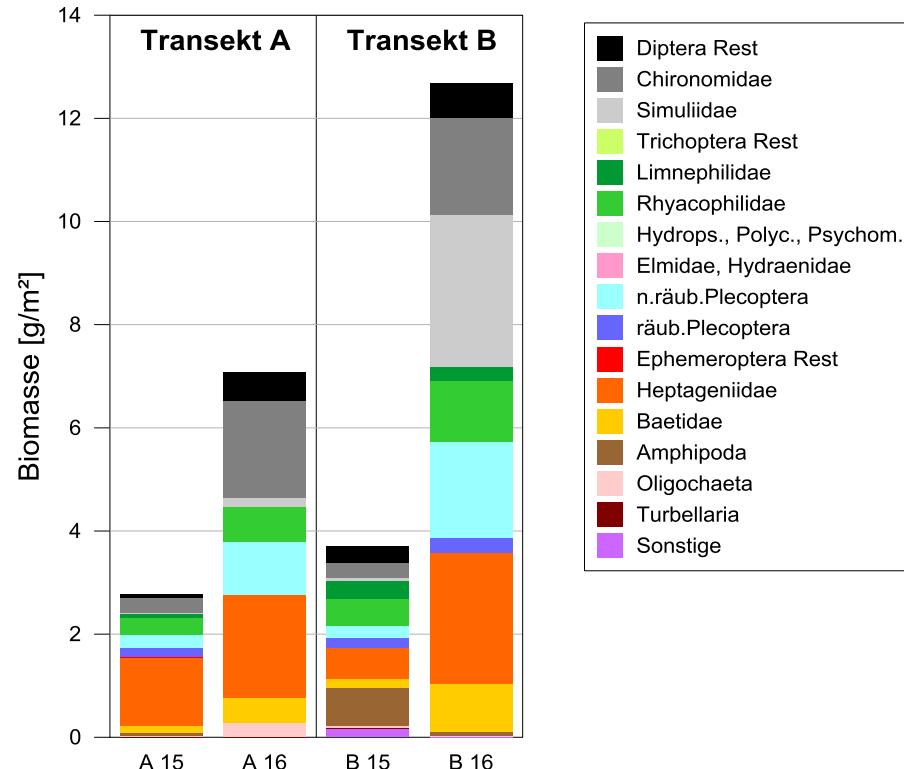
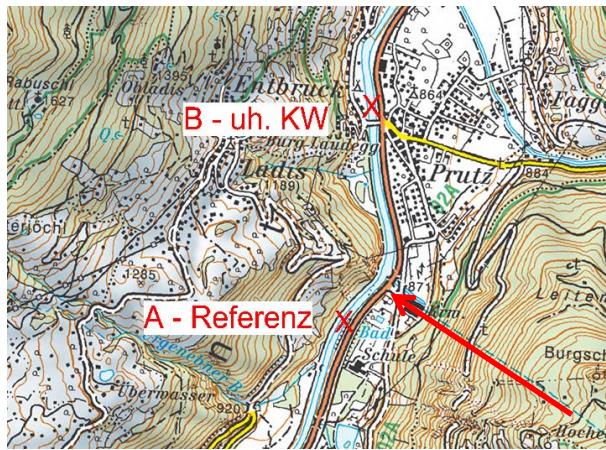
- Habitat related turbidity measurements



- **Variability in the Cross sections need to be considered (refugial habitats)**

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BQE Zoobenthos

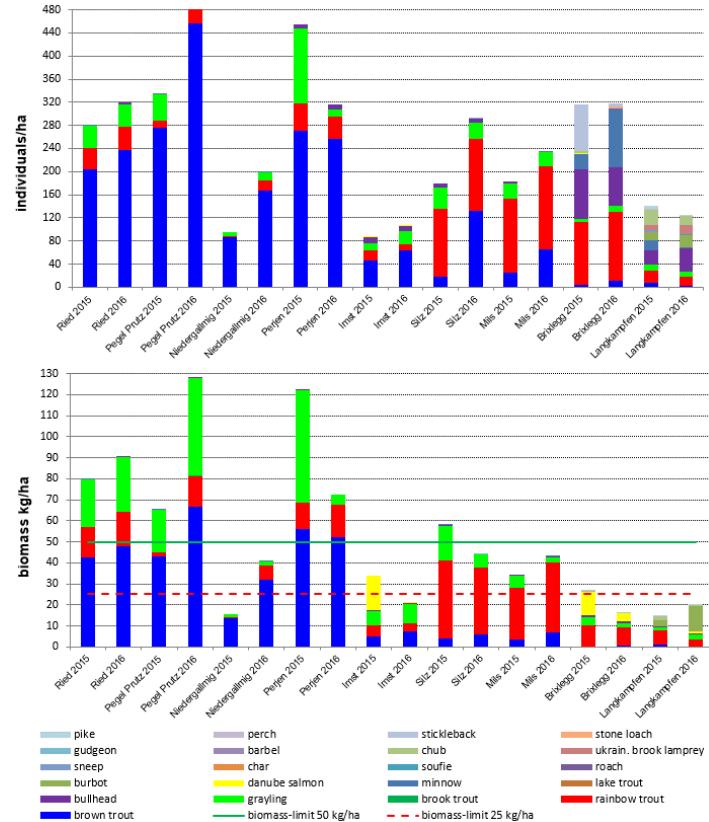


Integrative sediment management

BQE Fish

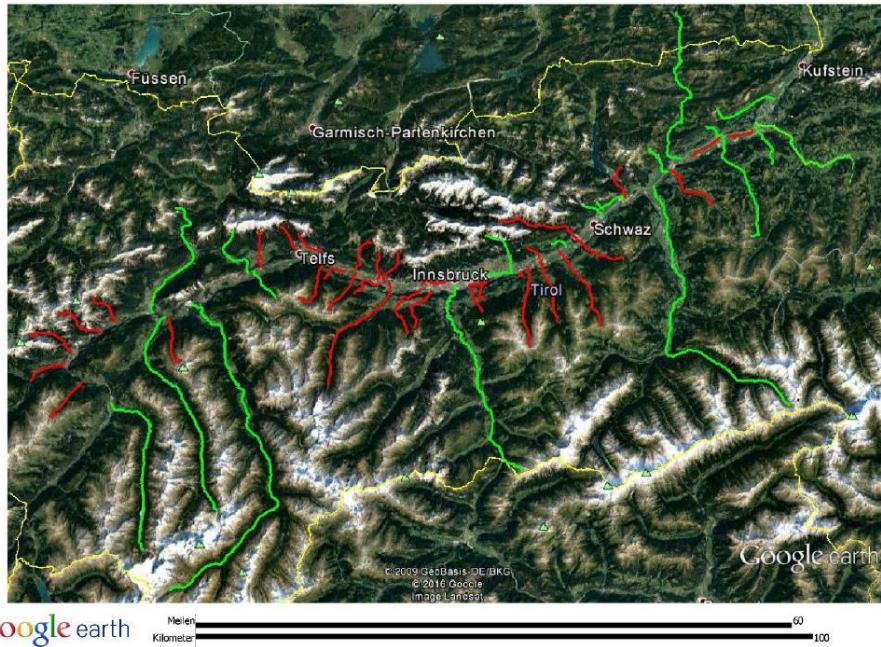


	hatchability	survival
site 1 (reference, Fagge)	85%	89%
site 2 (reference, Inn)	57%	48%
site 3 (Prutz, upstream Fagge)	8%	0%
site 4 (Neuer Zoll)	83%	79%
site 5 (Imst)	lost	lost
site 6 (Stams)	75%	73%



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Evaluation of tributaries



Out of 53 tributaries:

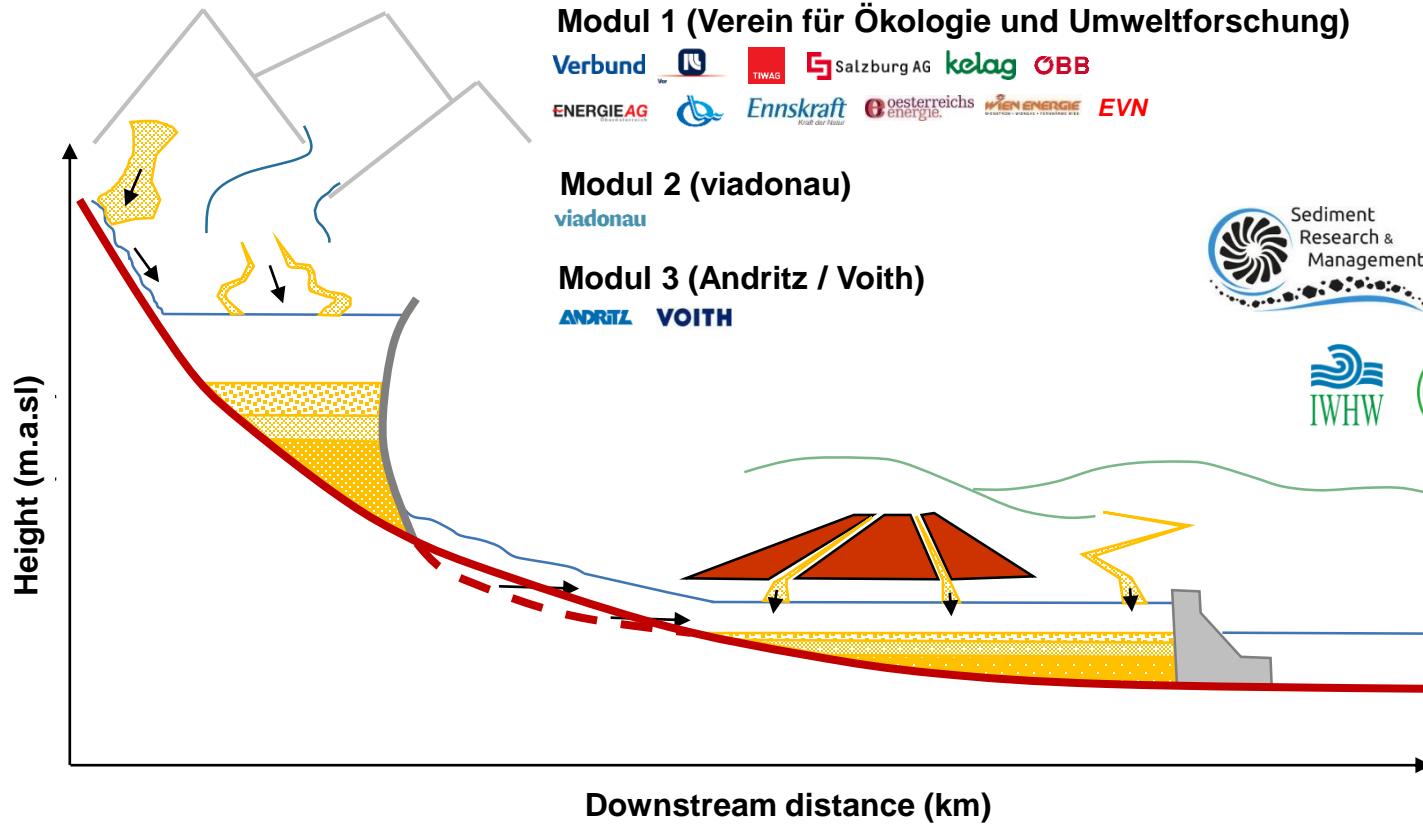
- 38 % with required connectivity
- Upstream of the mouth:
 - 51 % natural bed surface
 - 34 % morphological diversity
 - 30 % spawning substrate
- **21 % connectivity and spawning substrate**

Integrative sediment management

- *Glacial influenced catchment* of the Inn river *naturally high suspended sediment concentrations* occur during the months *May until September*
- *Precipitation events* in parts of the catchment
- The *controlled drawdown* was necessary in the *winter low flow period* with *natural low suspeded sediment concentrations* causing temporary effects on the *aquatic environment* due to increased suspended sediment loads; - However, the monitoring revealed that the defined *thresholds* as well as the *brakes* (during weekends) supported environmental safety.
- *Comparing pre- and post monitoring*, showed with the exetion of the *development of brown trout eggs* (at 1 site), *no decline* of the aquatic habitat status and target organisms like invertebrates and fish.

Further research needs → CD-Labor „Sedimentforschung und -management“

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**Vielen Dank
für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.**

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