Ecosystem Response to the Removal of the Elwha River Dams

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Elwha's Success: Maintaining and Building Partnerships



Today's Talk

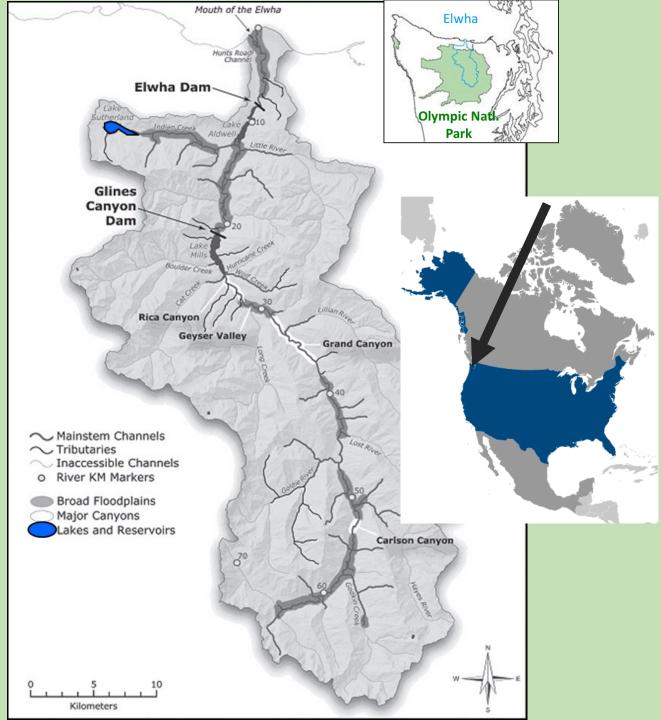
- Elwha River Background
- Sediment release
 - A lot of sediment moved through the system relatively quickly (5 years)

• Fish Response

- Story is just beginning after 10 years
- All species of salmonids have reoccupied areas upstream of former dams
- Increasing Populations
- Increasing Life History Diversity
- Vegetation
 - Reservoir Surfaces, Natural Regrowth and Directed Plantings
- Wildlife Response
 - Benthic Invertebrates severely impacted by sediment release but quickly recovered
 - Salmon derived nutrients feeding wildlife upstream of the former dams
- Human Impacts
 - Fall of 2023: First tribal harvest of salmon since 2011

Elwha River Watershed Characteristics

- Largest Completed Dam Removal in the World
- 33 meter Elwha Dam @ RKM 8 Built: 1912
- 64 meter Glines Canyon Dam @ RKM 21, Built: 1927
- Short (72 KM) and steep (sea level to 1,370m)
- Permanent snowfield headwaters = lots of sediment



Elwha River Fishes

Coho salmon



Steelhead



Eulachon



Pink salmon



Chum salmon



Bull trout



Chinook salmon



Sockeye salmon



Pacific lamprey



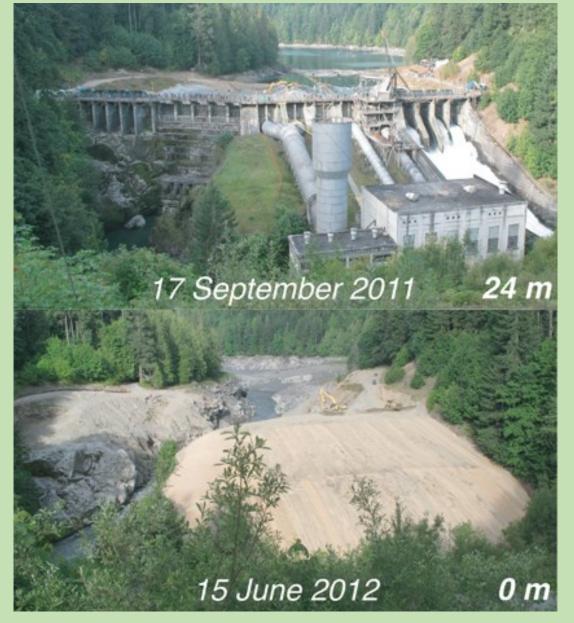
Impacts of Dams to Elwha River Salmon Populations

98% Total Population Decline but Rebuilding

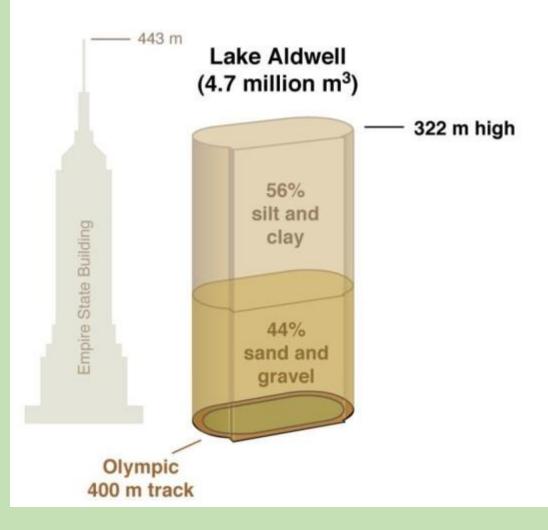


Pess et al. 2008 Pess et al. in Review

Elwha Dam removal



Elwha Webcams courtesy NPS



- Completed in 1912
- 33m concrete gravity dam

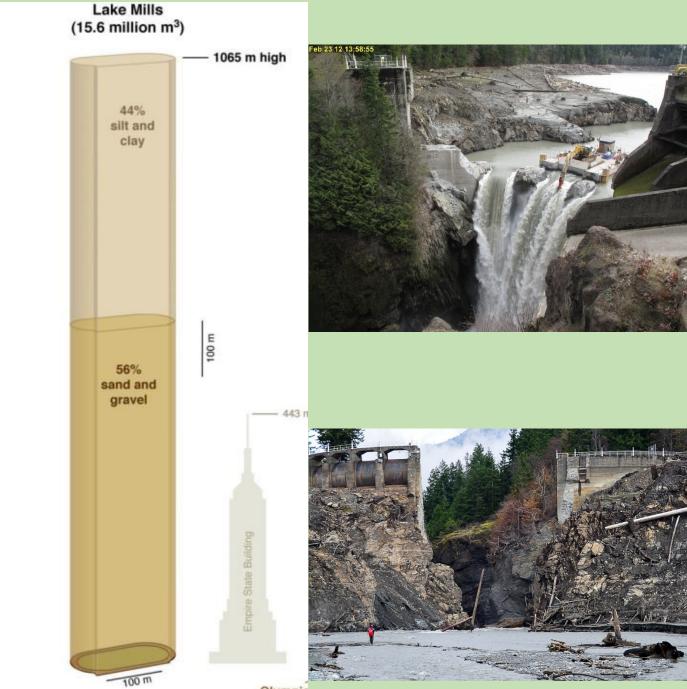
Glines Canyon Dam removal

Before Dam Removal: September, 2011



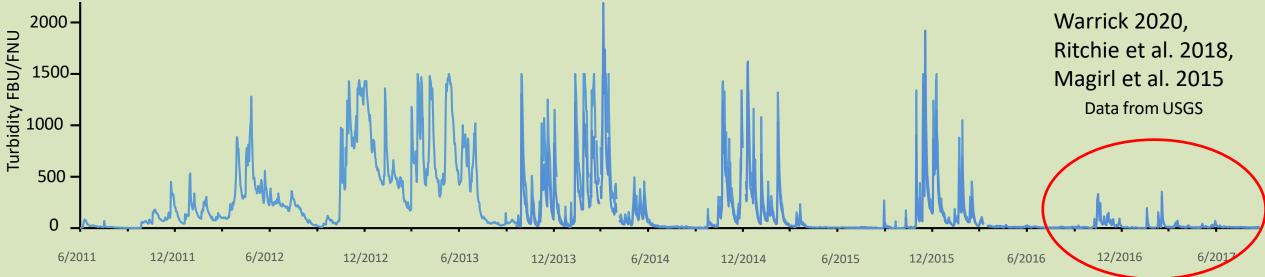
Elwha Webcams courtesy NPS

- Completed in 1927
- 64m concrete arch dam



How did sediment supply change due to the dam removal?





How much sediment and where did it go?

~21 million m³ released



Ritchie et al. 2018

~7% stored in main stem



~3% stored in floodplain channels



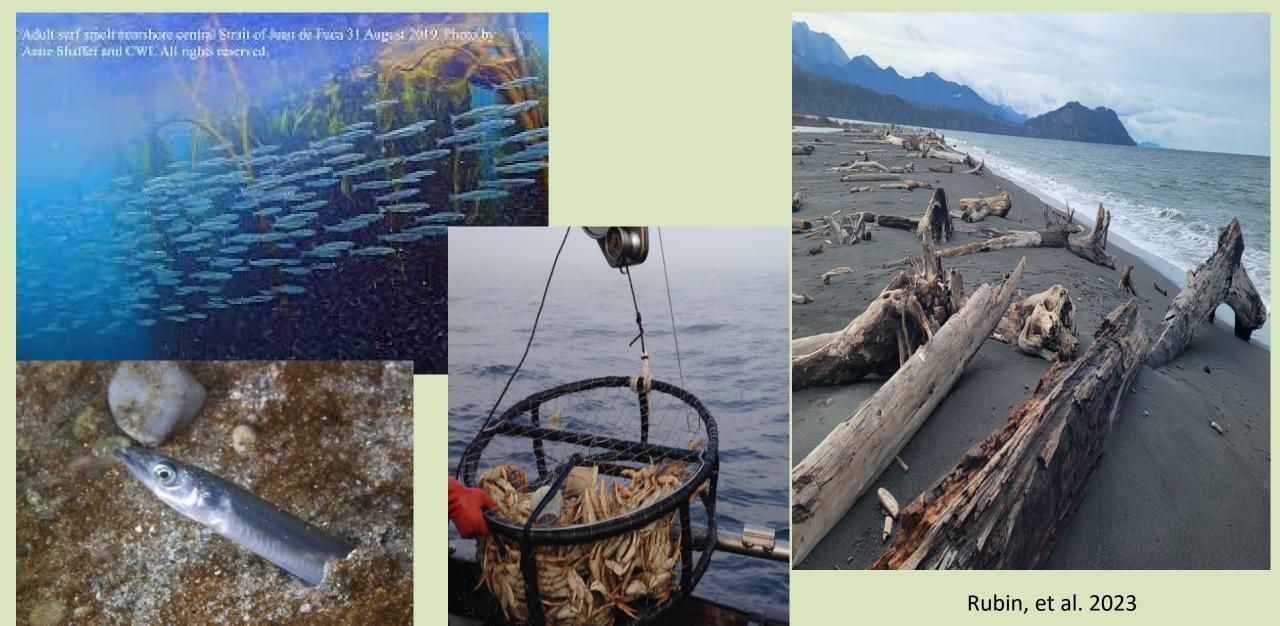
~60% of sediment transported out



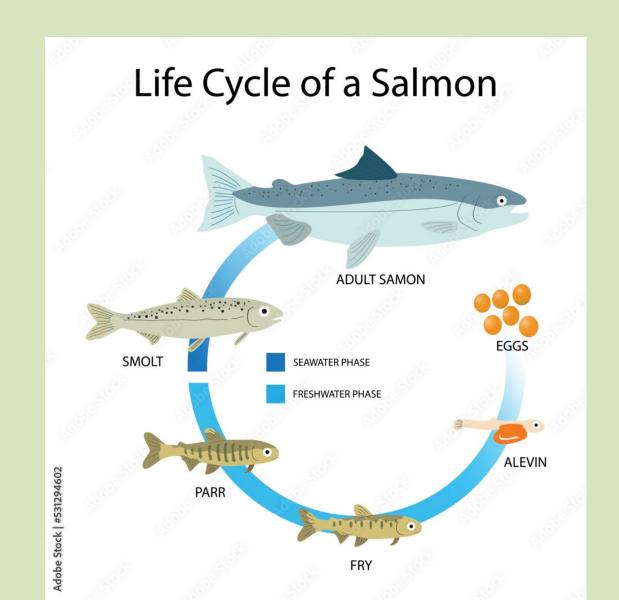
~29% deposited in nearshore



Dam removal improves shoreline for sand lance, surf smelt, flatfish, Dungeness crab, and other inverts



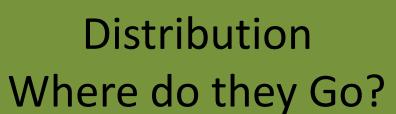
Changes in Elwha Fish Populations: But First.....



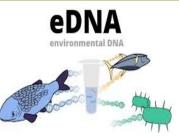
Changes in Elwha Fish Populations



Fish IN : Fish OUT How Many?







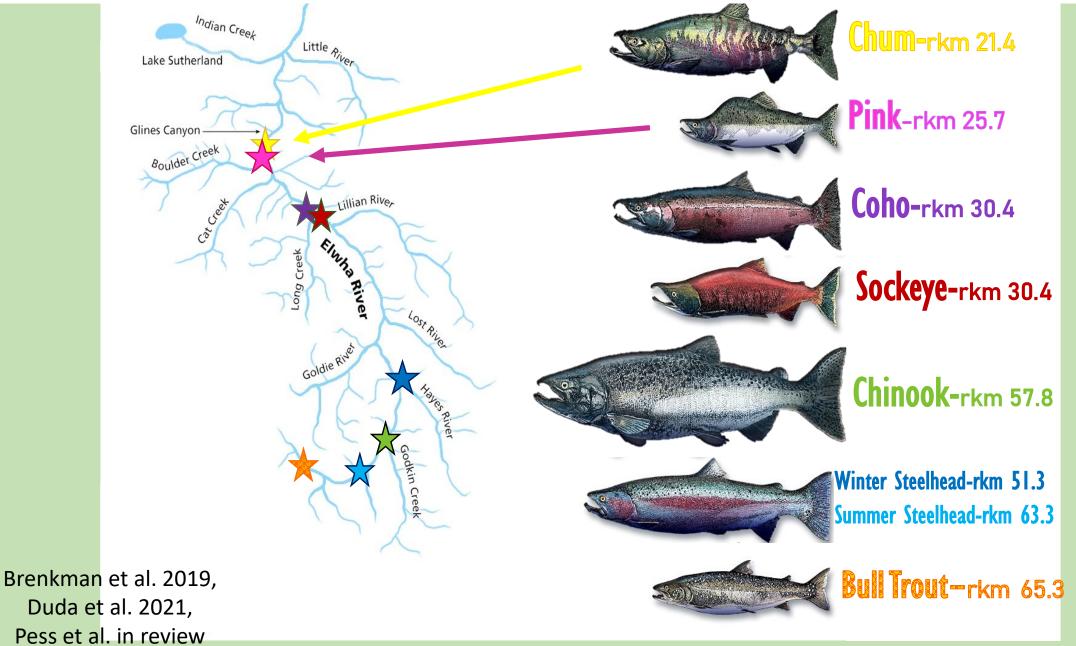


Snorkel Surveys

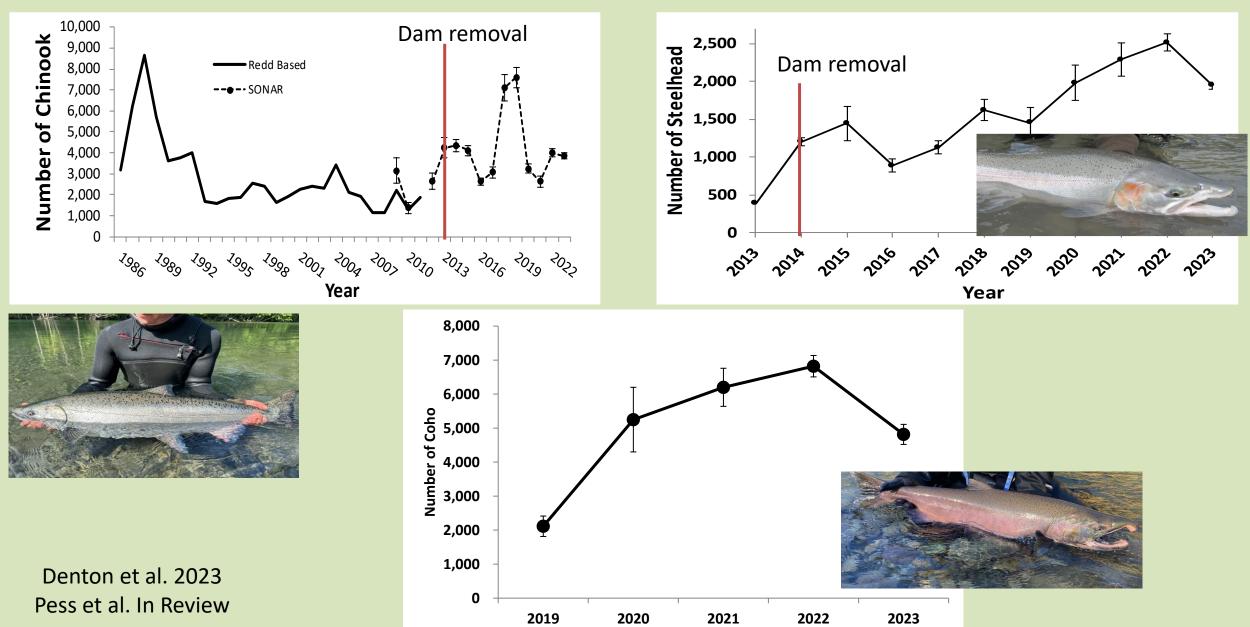




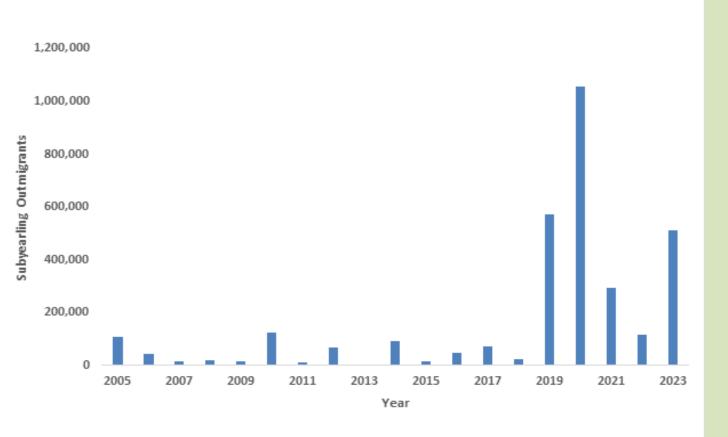
All species of salmon are now above the former Elwha dam locations



Increasing Adult Abundance



Increasing juvenile outmigrating Chinook salmon



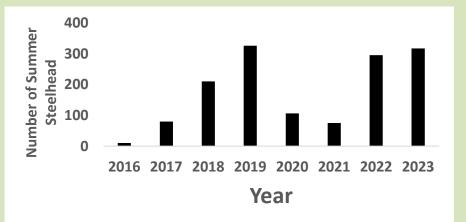
Subyearling Outmigrants

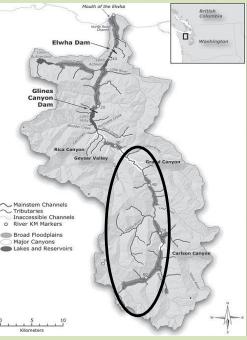
McHenry et al. 2023 Pess et al. In Review



Increased Life History Diversity

Summer Steelhead From Upstream Resident Rainbow Trout





Bull Trout: Full river migrations Brenkman et al, 2019





Fraik et al. 2021, Pess et al. In Review

Reemergence of Spring Chinook:

Genetic foundation is present and linked to entry timing.

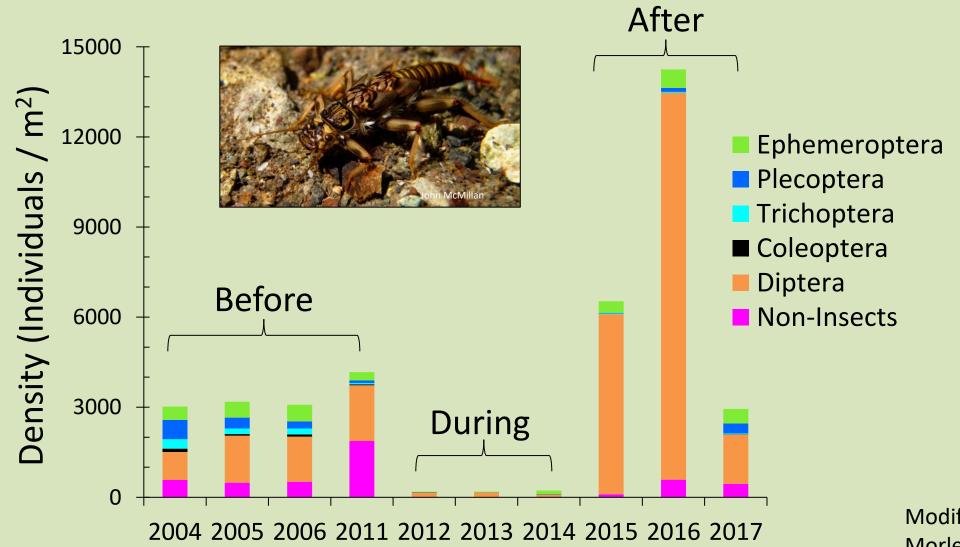
McKinney et al. In Review







Changes to benthic invertebrate density below the Elwha River dams



Modified from Morley et al. 2020

Wildlife recolonization of former reservoirs



- Small mammal abundance and diversity increased with increased vegetation development
- Beavers have successfully recolonized both former reservoirs
- Deer and elk browse pressure is high but it has not impeded revegetation processes



 Dippers with access to salmon are attempting multiple broods



2023: First Harvest of Salmon on the Elwha since 2011

177 Coho kept by the Elwha Tribe for Ceremonial and Subsistence Purposes



Where to Find Additional Elwha Information

Zotero Bibliography





- Elwha Special Issue online access
- 14 new Elwha papers published there
- More to come