Natural fluvial processes as a tool of river restoration example of Polish Surface Waters Restoration Programme



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NATURAL SELF-REGENERATION

ASSISTED REGENERATION

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ECOSYSTEM

Indirect restoration

Removal of drivers of degradation Vast degradation of the ecosystem

Removal of ecosystem malfunctions, large-scale actions, stakeholder involvement

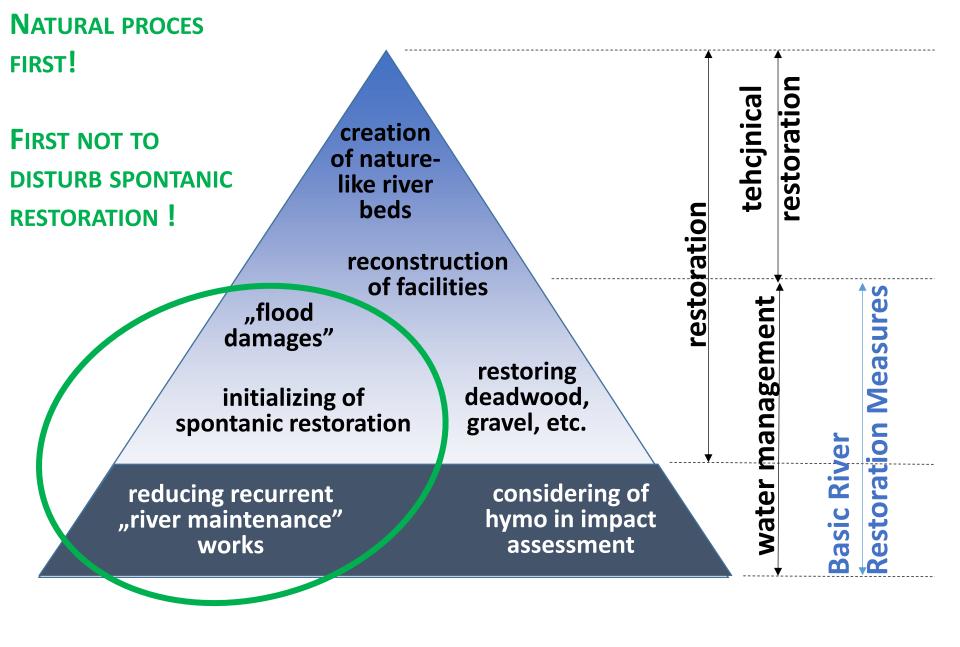
Reintroduction of species

Spontaneous ecosystem regeneration as a consequence of natural ecological processes

> Near-natural status of the ecosystem

Migration as the only facilitator of self-regenerating biodiversity Indispensible ingerention into the ecosystem, e.g., for restoration of specific flow regime and riverbed topography.

Degree of ecosystem degradation



Leaving for natural processes – can be a restoration measure



Natural hymo processes would usually lead to spontanic restoration, but the proces speed may be various...



Spontanic development of riparian zone...





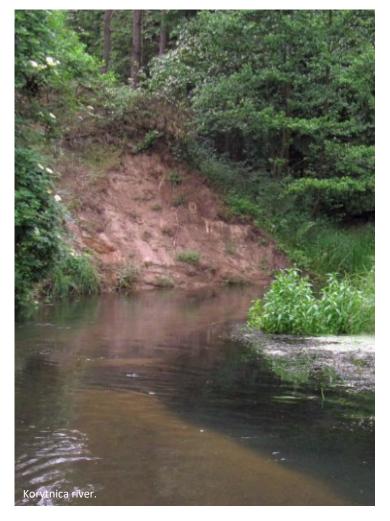
Development of natural vegetation on river banks create efficient biogeochemical barier preventing excessive input of sediments and nutrients

Accepting erosive undercuts









Biodiversity hotspots Hydromorphological diversity Source of sediments



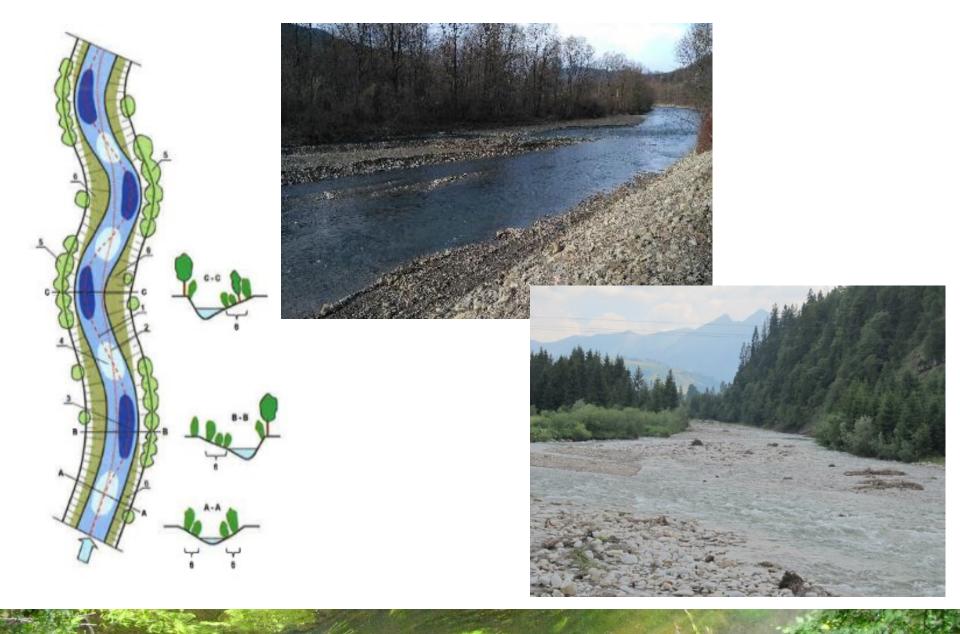


"Flood damages" = spontanic river restoration



Woody debris dynamic => impact on hydromorphology & biodiversity

Sediments accumulation



Example: Drawa & Płociczna Rivers in Drawa National Park:

- North-western Poland
- medium-size rivers: 21,5 m³/s and 4,5 m³/s respectively
- Forested, outwarsh-plain sandy Landscape
- Ca 50 years under nature protection = mostly nonintervention approach, no "river maintenance works"



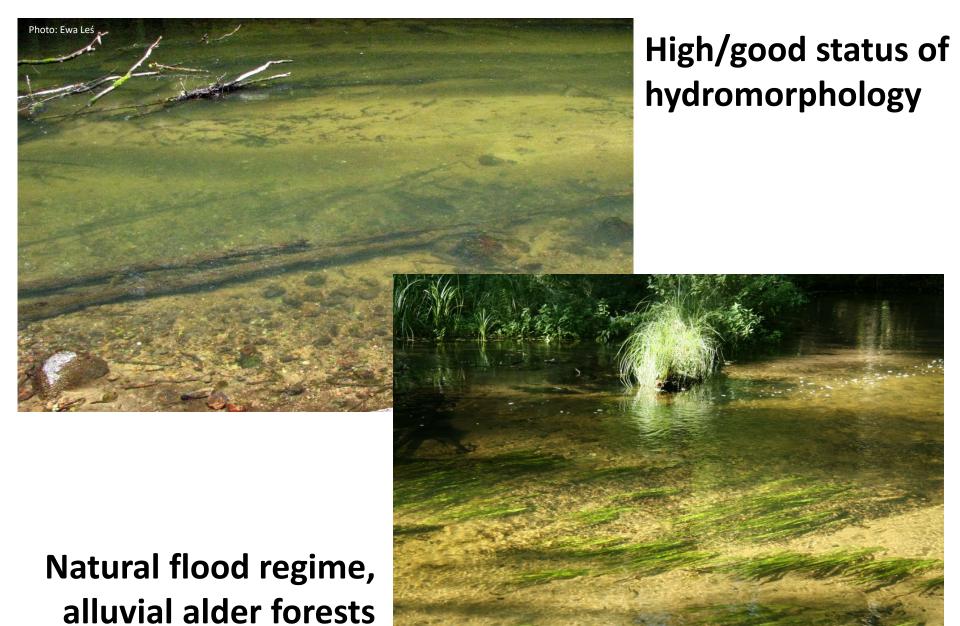








History: used as rivers used usualy (local river regulation, waterway, timber rafting, water abstraction for meadows irrigation)



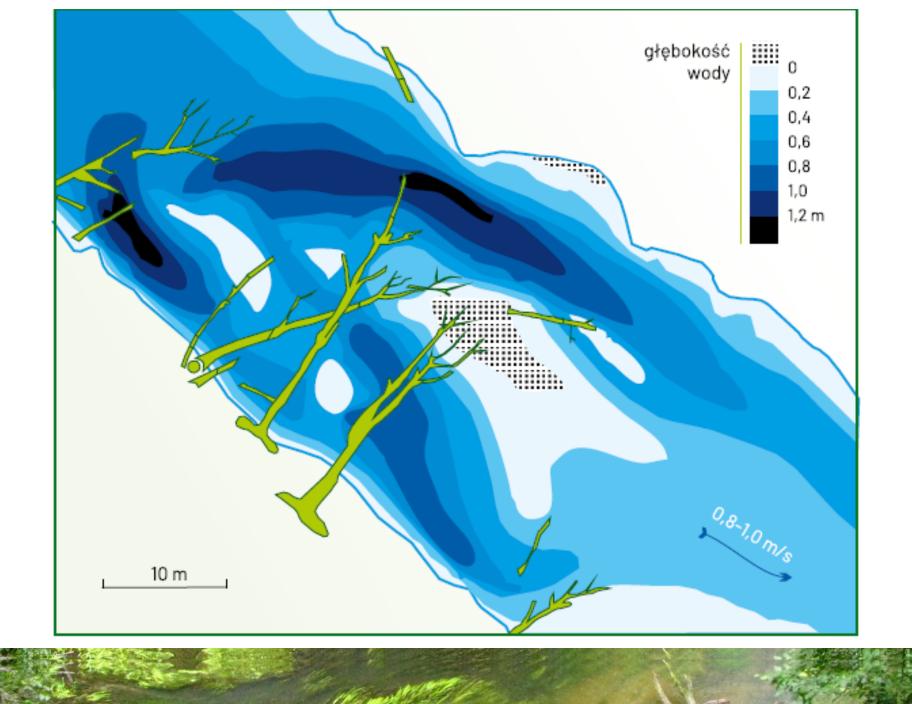
Natural wody debris resources and dynamic

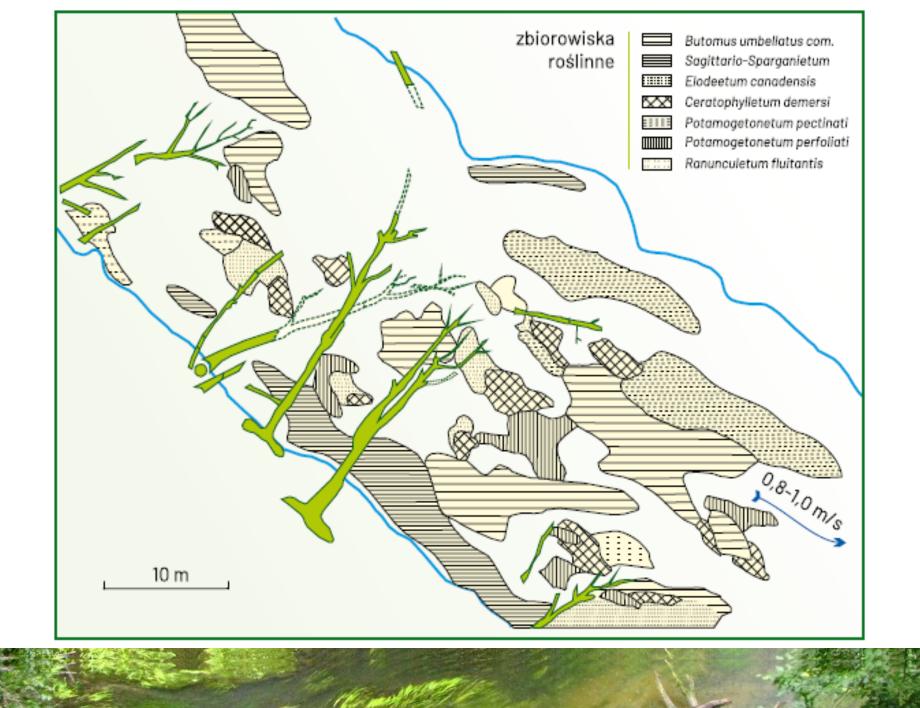


Drawa: 23 - 267 $\log km = 18 - 312 \text{ m}^3/km$

Płociczna: 3 - 240 logs/km = $1.5 - 220 \text{ m}^3/\text{km}$







But, what cannot be achieved this way?

- Usually cannot restore removed gravel sediments
- Usually cannot restore artificial bariers and other technical alterations (as dams, embarkments)
- Do not act well in low-energy rivers
- Do not act well in strongly degraded rivers





THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF SURFACE WATER RESTORATION

- 91% of Polish river water bodies need some hydromorphological improvements
- For at least 21% of them, it may be achieved by allowing natural processes!
- For ca next 31% of them, allowing natural processes would be good starting point for 2021-2017 period, likely to produce significant progres towards GES



TAKE HOME MESSAGE:

Well-planned river restoration is rather not artificial river-shaping in more natural way, but initializing fluvial processes which will restore and maintain better fluvial morphology of the river bed

In many cases, spontanic fluvial processes, even in altered river, may bring significant progress towards restoration

Thank you for your attention

