

Ecosystem services for dam removals in the River Lahn (Germany)

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River management today

We have no problems, but we do have challenges



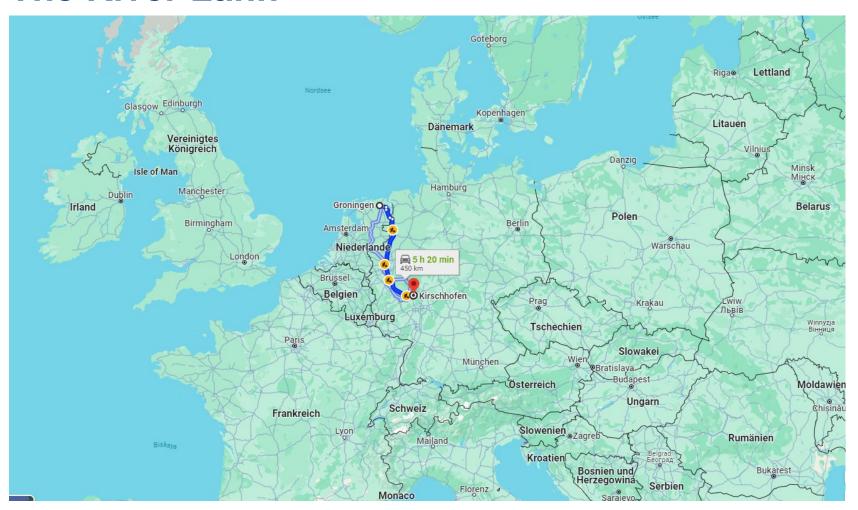


The River Lahn in Germany





The River Lahn

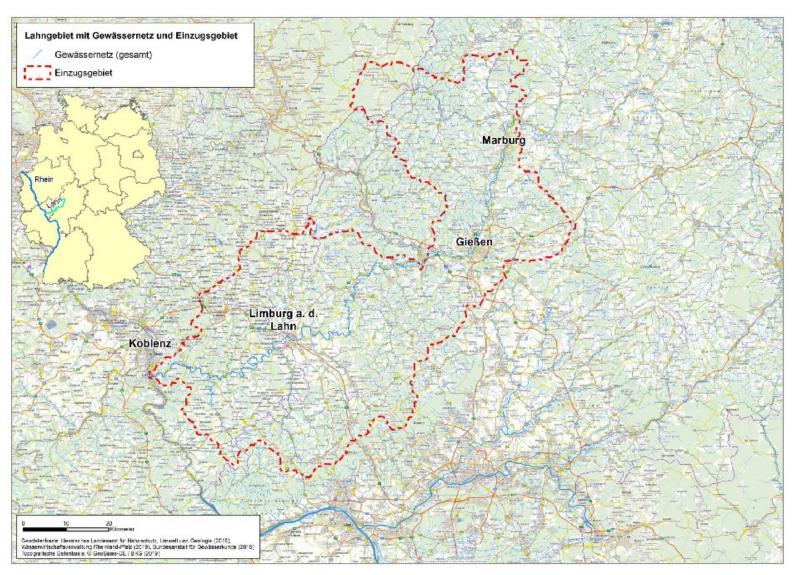


Googlemaps

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Groningen,+Niederland e/Kirschhofen,+Weilburg/@51.7376655,4.4456841,7z/dat a=!3m1!4b1!4m13!4m12!1m5!1m1!1s0x47c83286b462cc a7:0xcb4b5086f9a6c8dc!2m2!1d6.5665017!2d53.219383 5!1m5!1m1!1s0x47bc36006582a2a9:0xa224352a7b32d4 0!2m2!1d8.2436818!2d50.4725505!5m1!1e4?entry=ttu



The River Lahn



Catchment area of the river Lahn in Germany



Let's go on a journey





The river Lahn

Kirschhofen





Pictures Kirschhofen





Pictures Kirschhofen





ESS – Ecosystem services

"Direct and indirect services (positive benefit) of nature and landscapes to the human well being."



The study

Goals:

decision tool, acceptance of the stakeholders and residents

In frame of the EU LIFE-IP

"Living Lahn - one River, many interests"

- The current state is compared with two scenarios for three selected dams with different conditions
- Scenario 1 = implementing fishways while lock and hydro power stay
- Scenario 2 = removing the dam and implement renaturation projects



The study

Main ESS used

The method took different use-related conditions into account:

- supplying ESS (food, recources)
- regulatory ESS (extreme flow, global climate)
- cultural ESS (Recreation, knowledge and learning)
- plus hydropower and (recreational) navigation.



The study

Costs are determined from market analyses and going back on price and cost based approaches.

Frame facts:

- Considering the change of costs during a time horizon of 20 years (NOT one time costs)
- No property issues
- No legal consideration





Current state Kirschhofen





Scenario 2 Kirschhofen, total dam removal and renaturation



Difference to the current state of the weir Kirschhofen Scenario 1: overall benefits from ESS: €2 million (implementing fishways)

Scenario 2: overall benefits from ESS: €89 million (removing the dam)



The effect of actions are more valuable when implemented over a greater area in the flood plain.

The main difference between the selected dams is the impact of the area that could be involved in the scenarios.



Decreasing ESS are

Mainly in the group of supplying

Loss of fields and agriculture areas

Loss of hydropower and (recreational) navigation

Loss of low water reservoir/ storage and

decreasing the groundwater height

Increasing ESS are

Biodiversity (wasn't counted)

Flood protection

Retention of phosphorus und nitrogen

Retention of greenhouse gases



Interpretation

- the removal is more valuable
- we can also see the losses very clear
- a lot of important impacts couldn't be rated in the study
- → benefits are much higher
- The climate change isn't taken in to account
- → increasing the benefits



Conclusions

The approach allows a comprehensive view of the impacts, both positive and negative.

→ Dam removal is not just ecologically a better option, it also makes sense from the economical point of view.

How can we move on?
Why can't stakeholders be convinced?
Why is it so hard to change things?



Conclusions

Rivers need space, no dams!



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