

Temporal developments of longitudinal connectivity: The perspective of potamodromous fish

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Introduction

Several potamodromous fish species are **highly mobile** (e.g. spawning migrations)

Research questions:

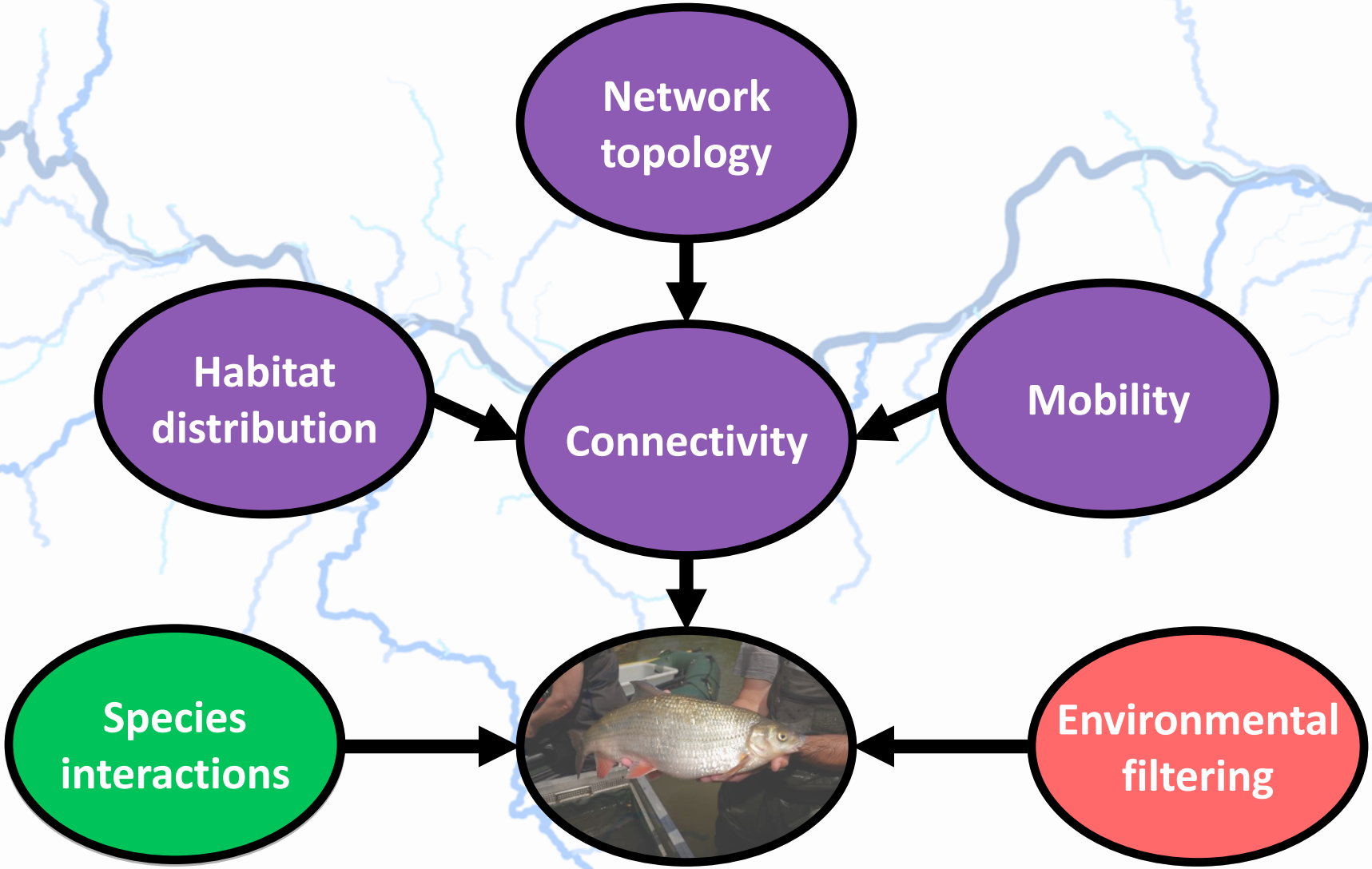
- How has longitudinal connectivity developed **historically**?
- Effect of **dam removals** and **fish pass** installations?
- When did longitudinal connectivity reach its **lowest point**?



The nase (*Chondrostoma nasus*)

- Spawning migration in March - May
- Rheophilic gravel spawner
- **Individuals found to migrate up to 300km**

Methods – The concept



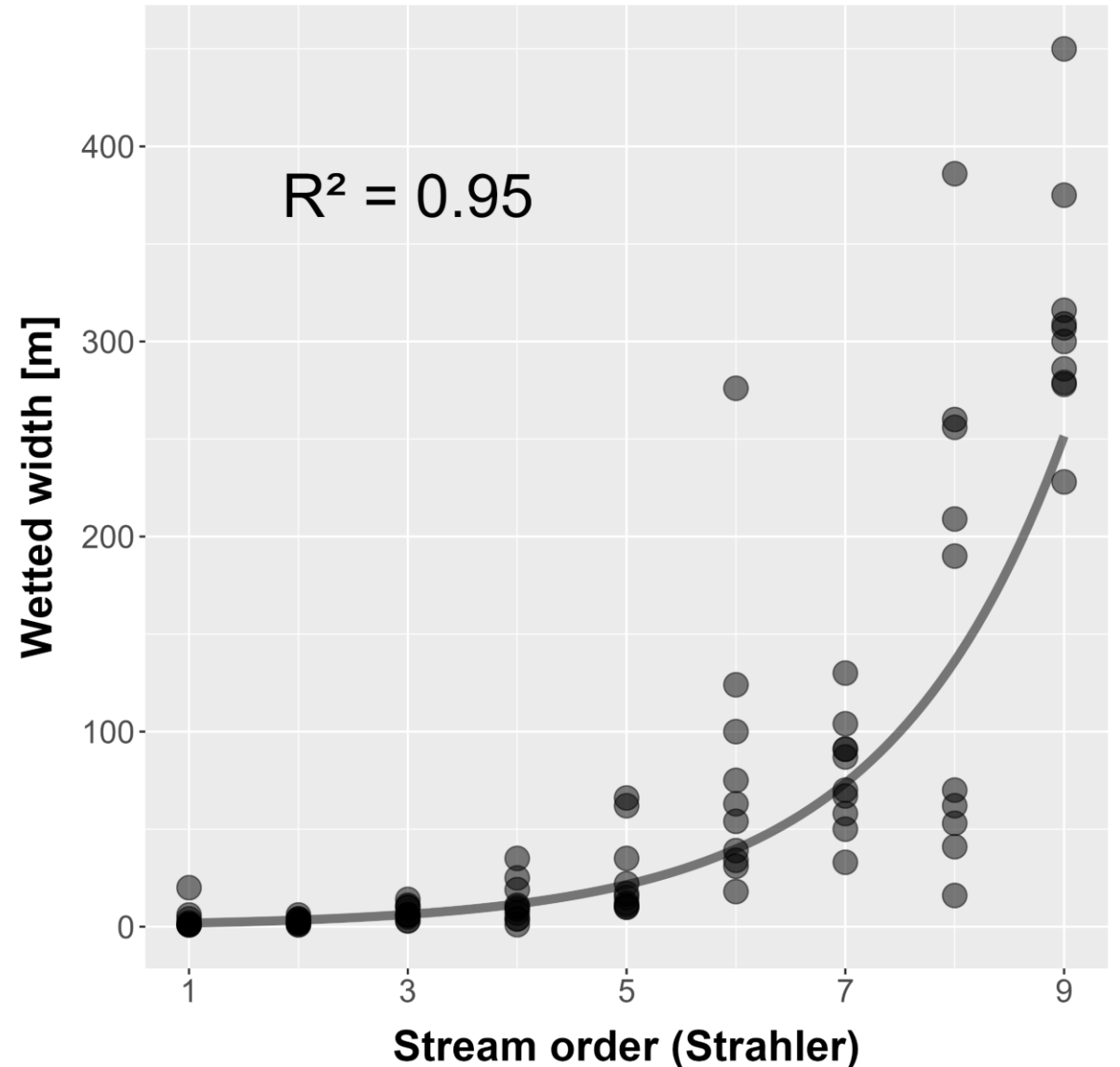
Methods - Habitat availability

- **Water surface area as a proxy** for the **relative amount of available habitat** in each river reach
- **Wetted width** estimated based on **10 measurements** per stream order

$$\text{Water surface area} = L 10^{(0.27 S)}$$

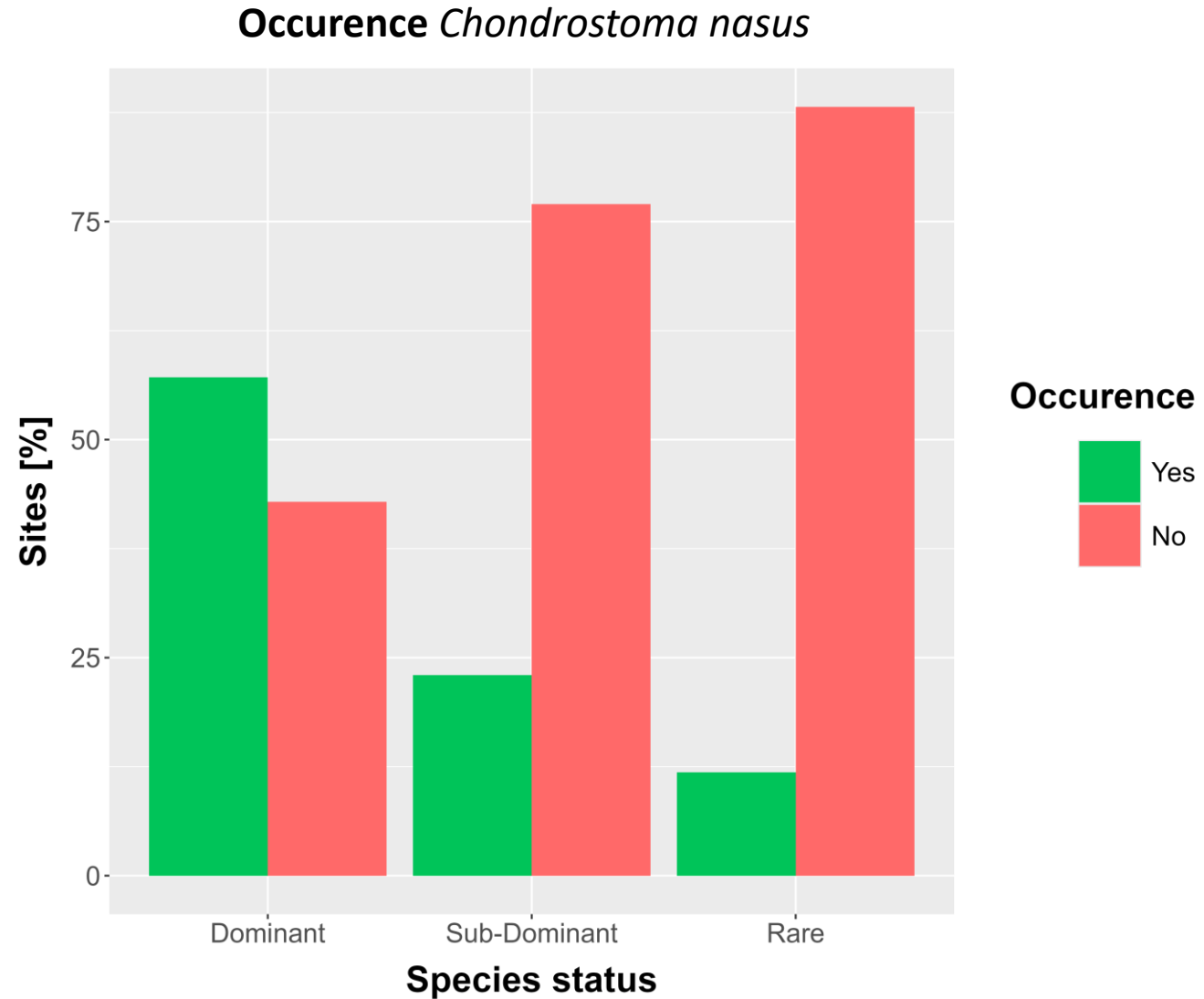
L = reach length [m]

s = stream order



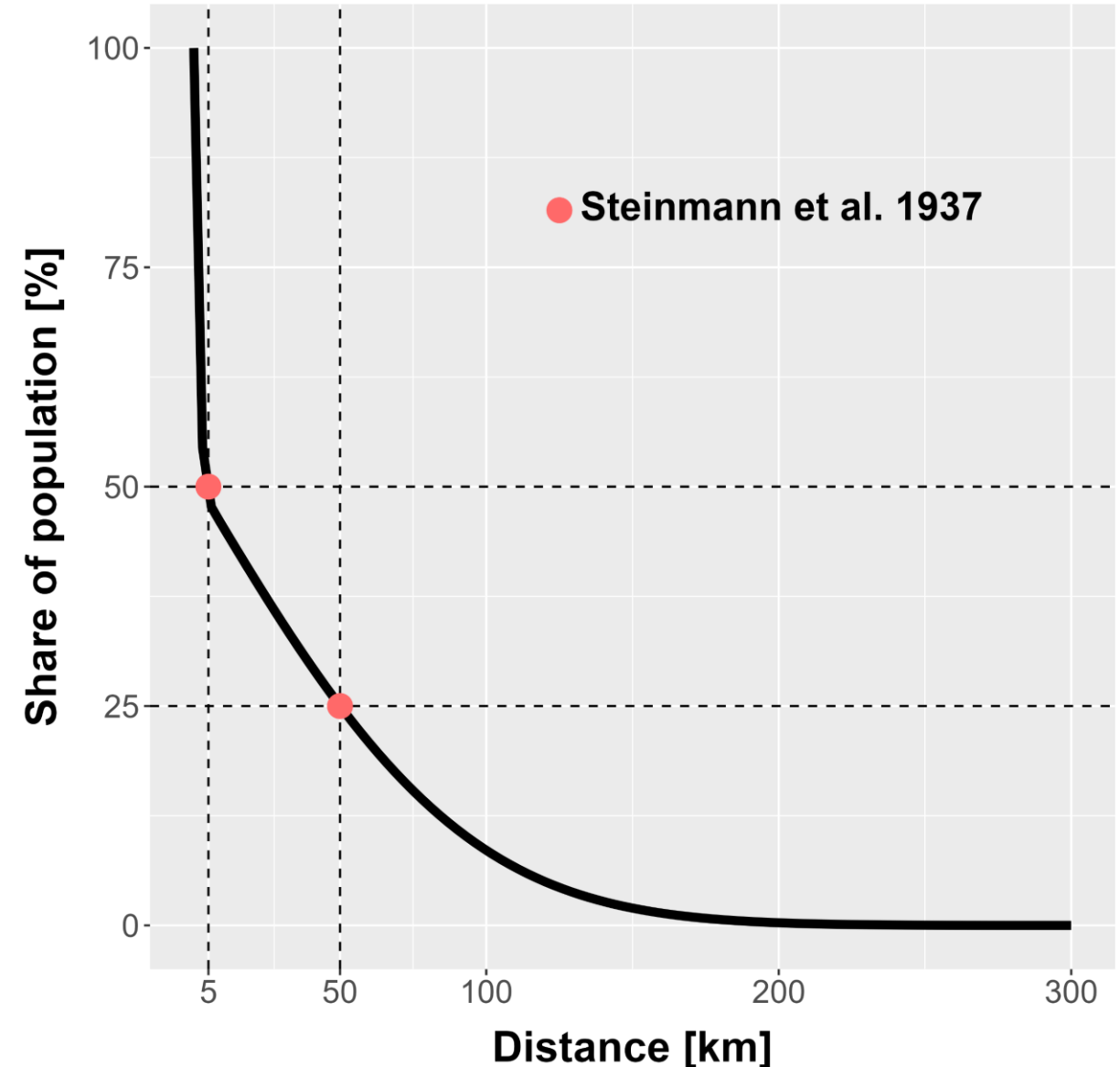
Methods - Habitat suitability

- Habitat suitability according to **Fish Index Austria (FIA)** (Haunschmid et al. 2006)
- Three species specific types of occurrence:
 - **Dominant**
 - **Sub-Dominant**
 - **Rare**
- **Probability of occurrence** as proxy for habitat suitability



Methods - Mobility

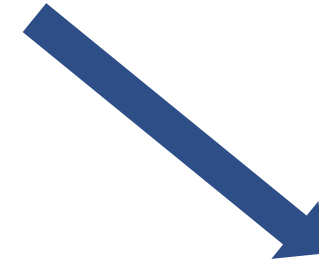
- Mobility according to **leptokurtic dispersal function**
- Function fitted according to **Steinmann et al. 1937**
(study conducted prior to the construction of hydropower plants in the Austrian Danube)
- Indication of a **static and highly mobile fraction** in populations



Methods – Barrier data and passability

Dataset on 512 barriers (Austrian register for water uses):

- Year of construction approval
- Has a fish pass been installed?
- Year when the construction of the fish pass was approved



Barrier passability based on Noonan et al. (2011):

Direction	Fish pass YES	Fish pass NO
↑	30%	0%
↓	60%	30%

Auszug aus dem Wasserbuch des Landes Salzburg



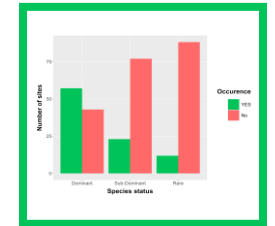
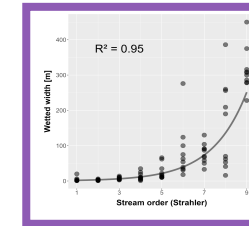
Name:	KW Dietz		
ID/Nr.:	A1669135R152		
Alternativname:	KW Dietz		
Status:	besiehl		
Typ:	Kraftwerk - Ausleitungskraftwerk		
Postzahl / Rechtsstatus:	1300446 / aufrecht		
Sparte:	Kraftwerksanlage		
Kategorie:	1 Öffentliche Wasserbuch = Nach VIRG1959: Öffentliches Verzeichnis der Wasserrechte, bestehende und neu verliehene Wasserbenutzungsrechte.		
Name und Anschrift der Person des Wasserrechtes:	Alexander Dietz (Berechtigter) Adresse: Bräunhweg 5 / 2 5101 Berghelm Österreich Siegfried Dietz (Berechtigter) Adresse: Romerstraße 1 2424 Zamsdorf Österreich		
Anschrift der Anlage:	Langfeld Nr.25 5030 Salzburg-Kaserl Österreich		
Lage:	Bez: 503 Salzburg-Umgebung	Ode: 50303 Berghelm	KG: 56503 Berghelm I Grundstück: 1130
Gewässer:	Hauptgewässer: Fischach [591] (km 3,717)		
Wasserrechts-Bindung:	an Grundstück/Liegenschaft gebunden		
Bindungs-Anmerkung:	Das gegenständliche Wasserbenutzungsrecht wird an das Eigentum am Grundstück Nr. 1737/1, KG Berghelm I gebunden.		
Bindungs-Grundstücke:	Ode: 50303 Berghelm	KG: 56503 Berghelm I	Grundstück: 1737/1
besteht aus	OFW Hochflutzentrale		

Methods - Index calculations (Baldan et. al. 2022)

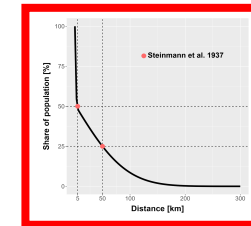
Reach connectivity index

$$RCI_i = \sum_{j=1}^n I_{ij} \frac{W_j}{W}$$

$$W_j = L 10^{(0.27 S) P}$$



$$I_{ij} = c_{ij} B_{ij}$$



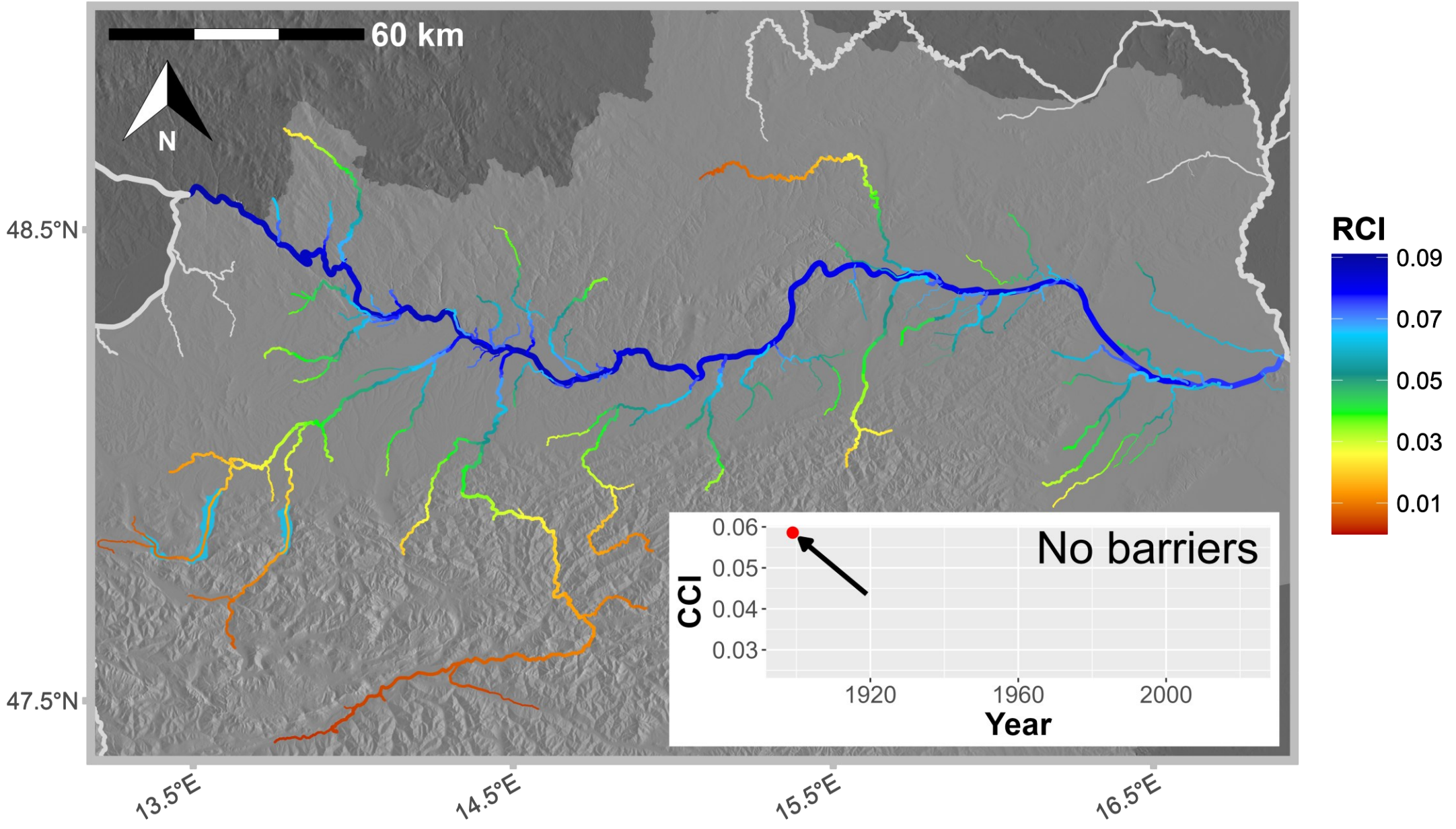
Catchment connectivity index

$$CCI = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n I_{ij} \frac{W_i W_j}{W^2}$$

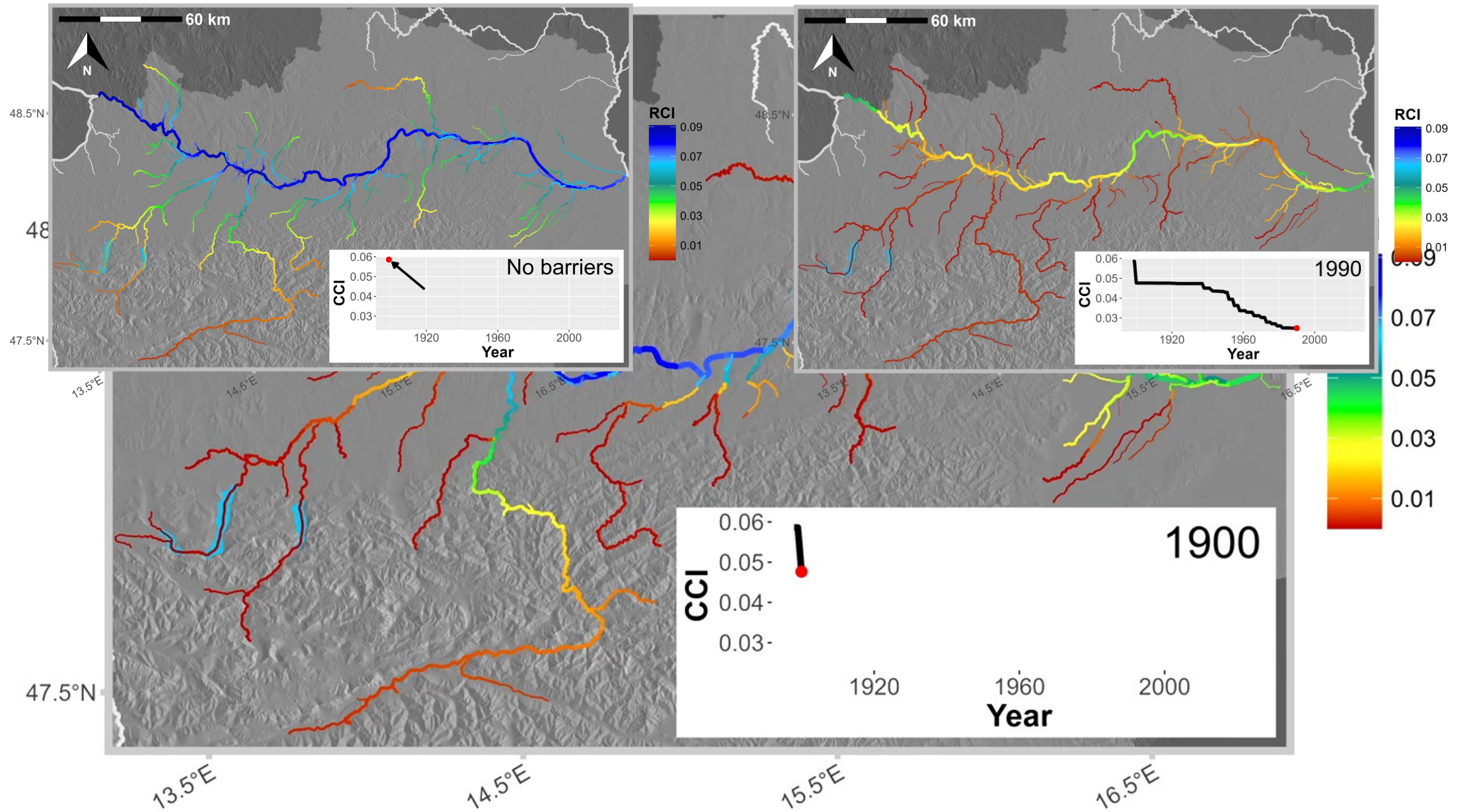
$$c_{ij} = \prod_{m=1}^k p_m$$

p_m = Passability barrier m

Results – Reach connectivity index (RCI)



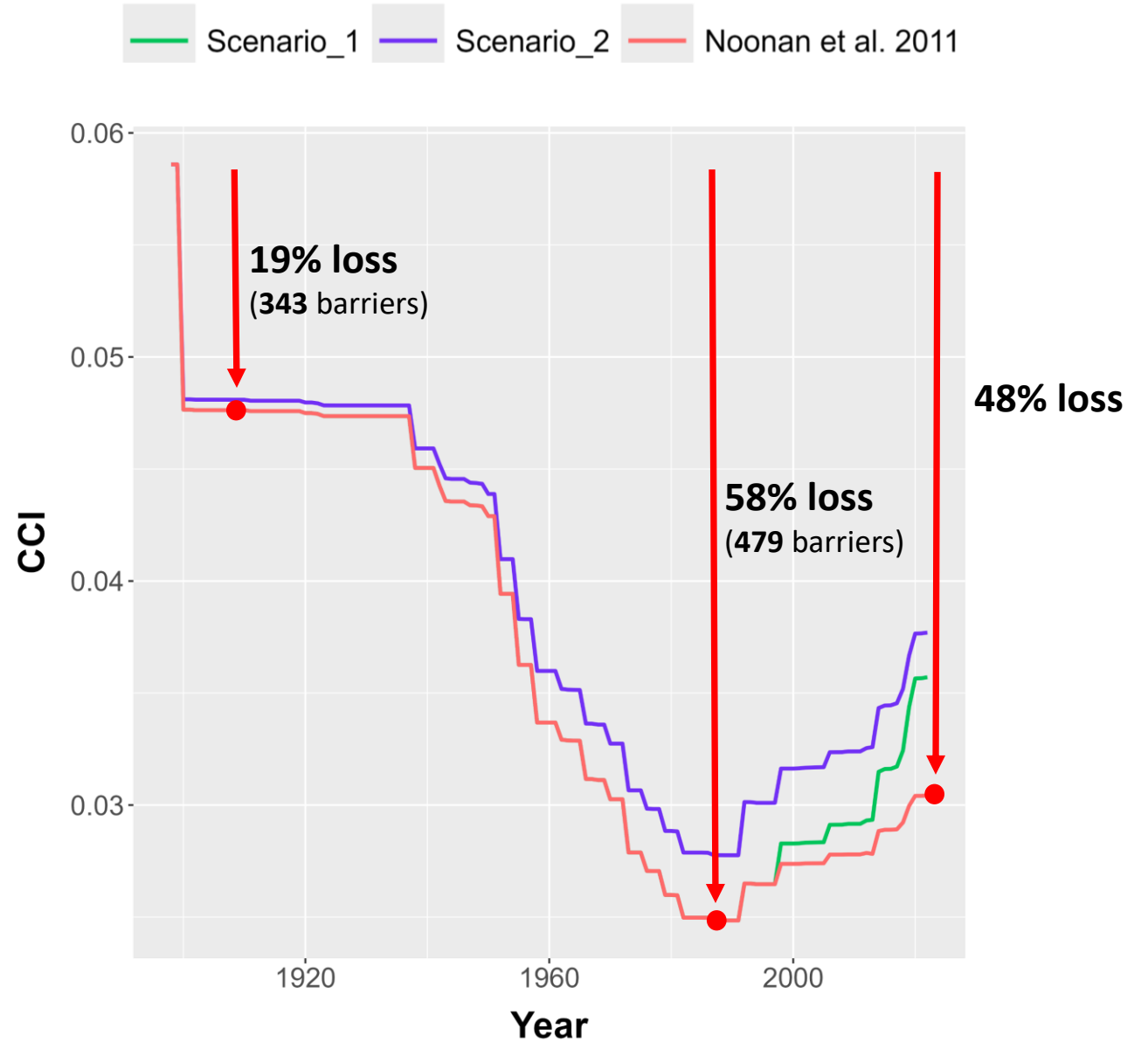
Results – Reach connectivity index (RCI)



Results – Catchment connectivity index (CCI)

Barrier passability

Scenario	Direction	Fish pass YES	Fish pass NO
Noonan et al. 2011	↑	30%	0%
Noonan et al. 2011	↓	60%	30%
1	↑	60%	0%
1	↓	90%	30%
2	↑	60%	0%
2	↓	90%	60%



Conclusion and outlook

- **Mills and Woodmills: ~19% connectivity loss before 1900**
- **Hydropower: ~39% connectivity loss between 1940 until 1990**
- **Fish passes/barrier removal: ~10% connectivity gain since 1990**
- Increased **barrier passability** could substantially increase connectivity

Follow-up research questions:

- How are **connectivity changes** affecting **potamodromous fish populations**?
- Can we reconstruct **historic populations trends** based on connectivity changes?
- How much **connectivity** do we need (management)?



Thank you for
your attention!



Methods - Habitat suitability

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