

Tamara Leite, Gonçalo Duarte, Pedro Segurado, Maria Teresa Ferreira, Paulo Branco













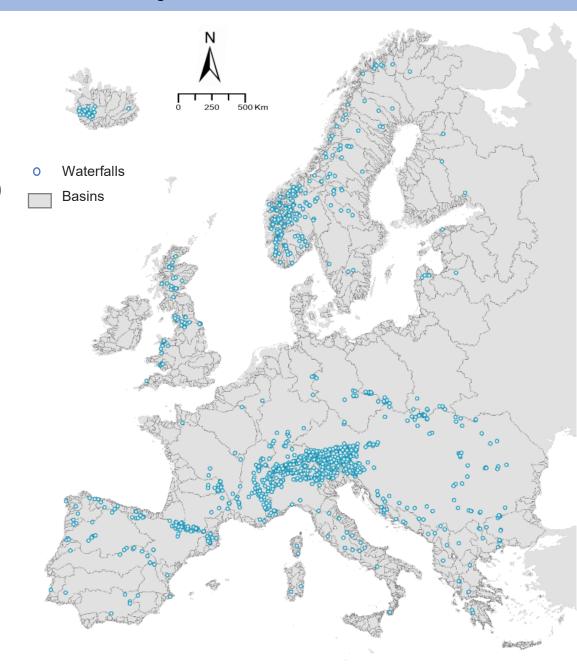
Support from:

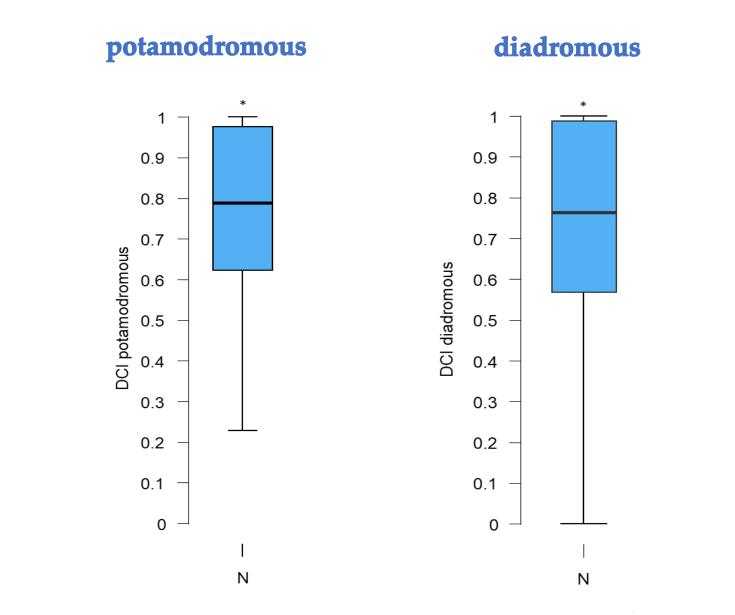


# **Natural Fragmentation**

- Waterfalls compiled from :
  - European Waterfalls (<u>www.europeanwaterfalls.com/</u>, 2020)
  - World Waterfall Database (Swan and Gross, 2012)
  - Manually added locations after aerial imagery inspection (Google Earth, Google LLC., 2022)

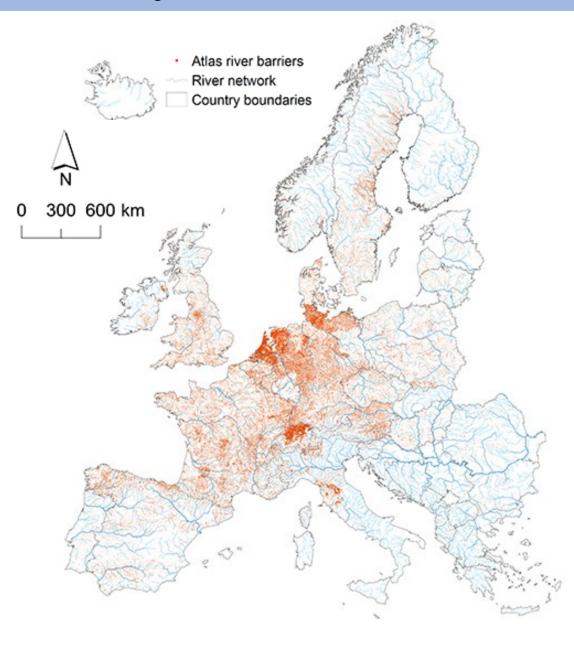
- **Geographic location** of the waterfalls verified and integrated with CCM2 network (De Jager and Vogt, 2007)
- Total of 1343 natural barriers





## **Artificial Barriers**

AMBER Barrier Atlas (AMBER Consortium, 2020) 630 000 barriers



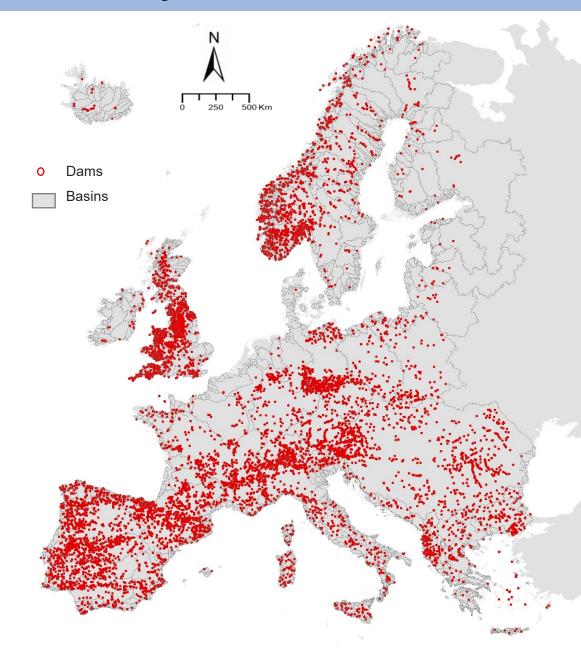




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 689682.

## **Artificial Barriers**

- Barriers compiled from databases:
  - AMBER Barrier Atlas (AMBER Consortium, 2020)
  - Georeferenced Global Dams And Reservoirs (GeoDAR v1.1, Wang et al., 2021)
  - GlObal geOreferenced Database of Dams (GOODD V1) (Mulligan et al., 2020)
- **Geographic location** of the dams verified and integrated with CCM2 network (De Jager and Vogt, 2007)
- Total of **12 656** artificial barriers in total, **9 212** affecting the network at the CCM2 resolution



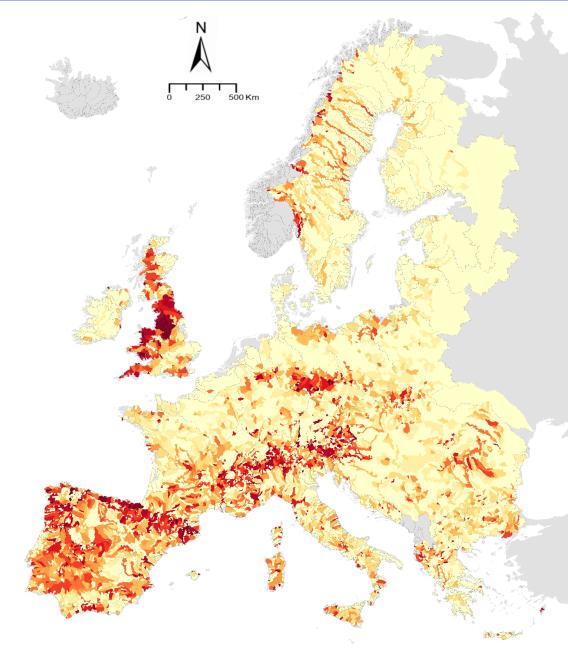
#### **Artificial Barriers**

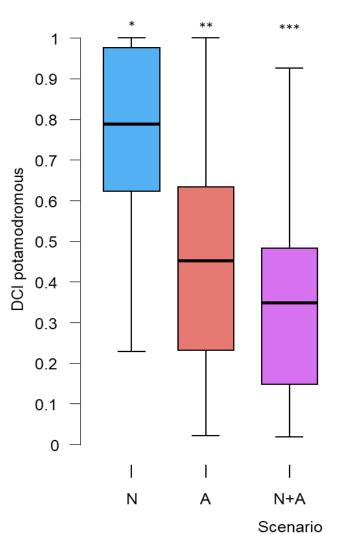
## **Barrier Density**

Density per 100 sqkm

0	0.40 - 0.53
0.01 - 0.11	0.54 - 0.75
0.12 - 0.19	0.76 - 1.12
0.20 - 0.27	1.13 - 2.07
0.28 - 0.39	2.08 - 30.77

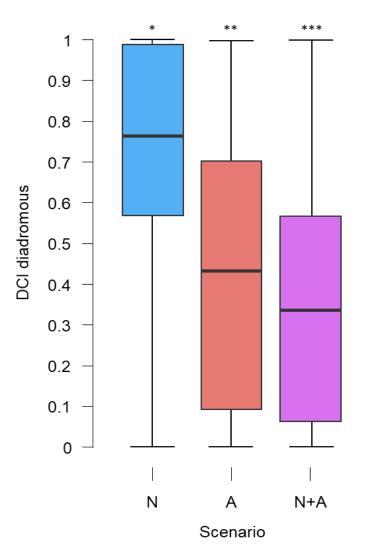
Leite *et al*. (in prep) Duarte *et al*. (submitted)





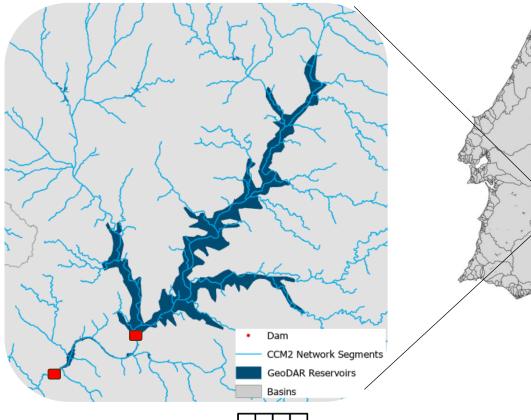
#### potamodromous

#### diadromous

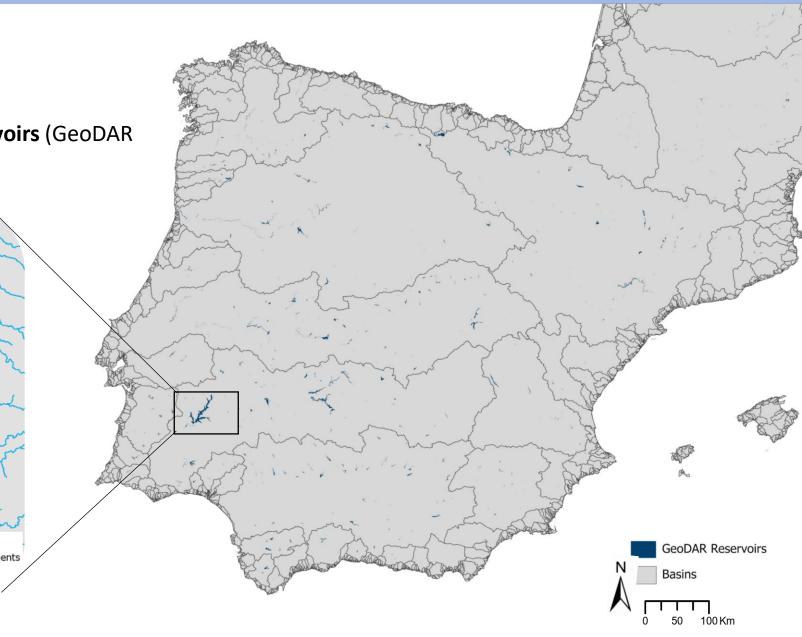


## Reservoirs

- Georeferenced Global Dams And Reservoirs (GeoDAR
  - v1.1, Wang et al., 2021)

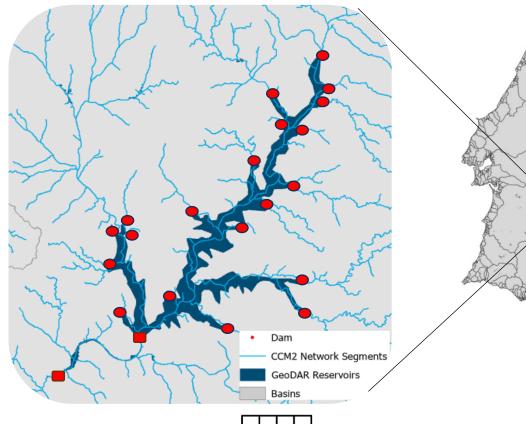


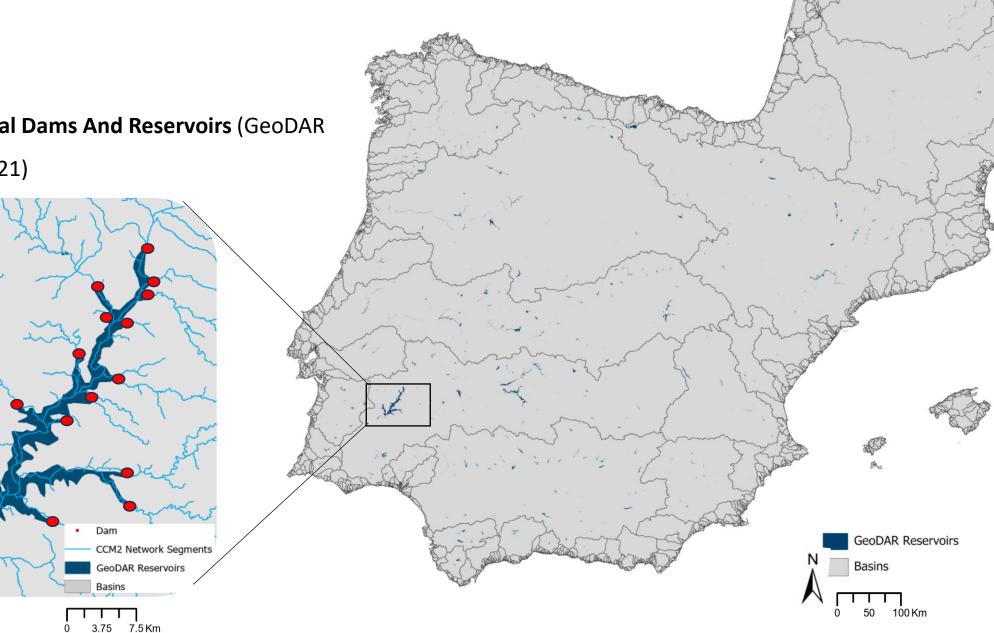
3.75 7.5 Km

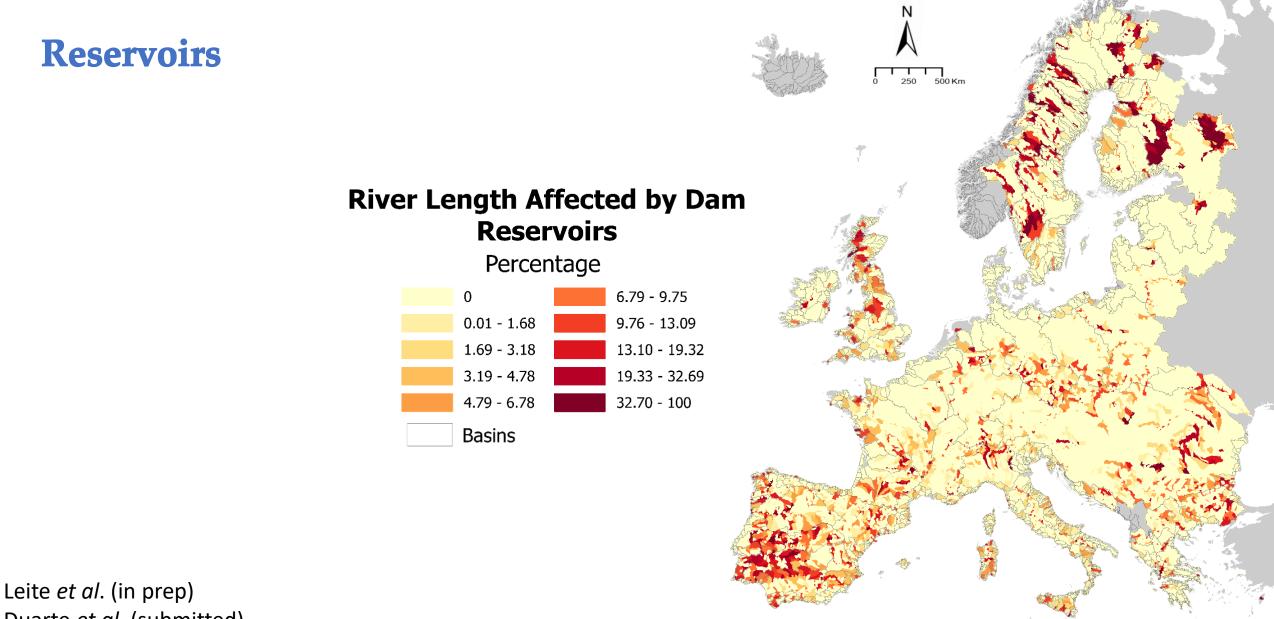


## **Reservoirs**

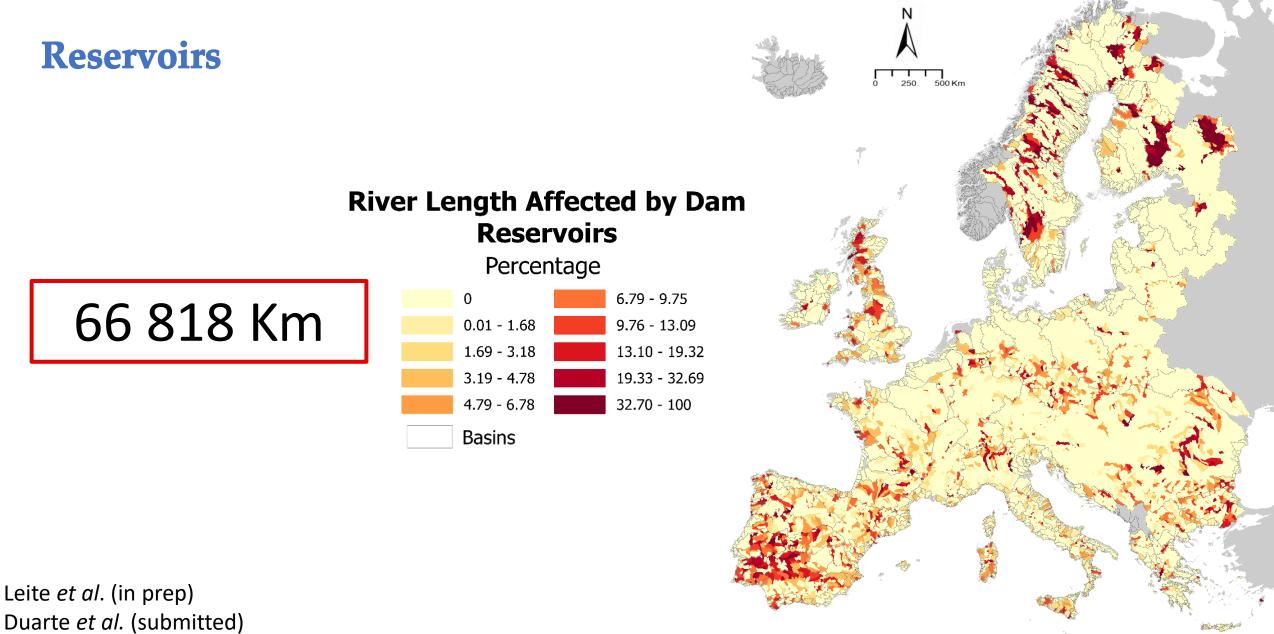
- Georeferenced Global Dams And Reservoirs (GeoDAR •
  - v1.1, Wang et al., 2021)







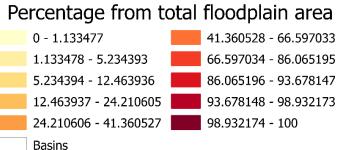
Duarte et al. (submitted)



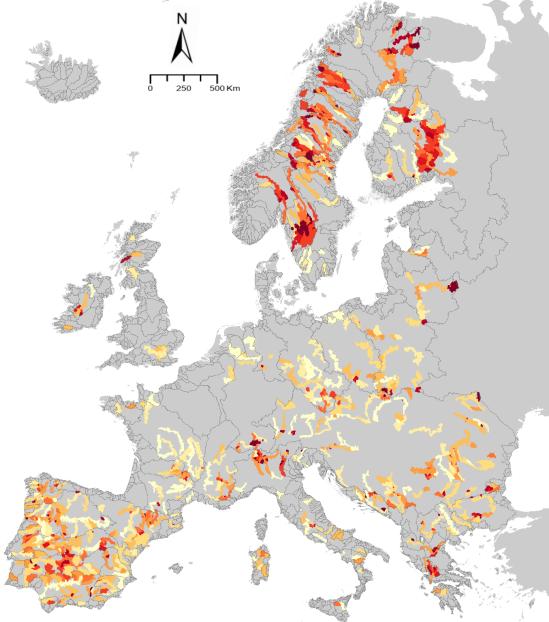
#### **Reservoirs**



#### Floodplain Area (100y) Affected by Dam Reservoirs



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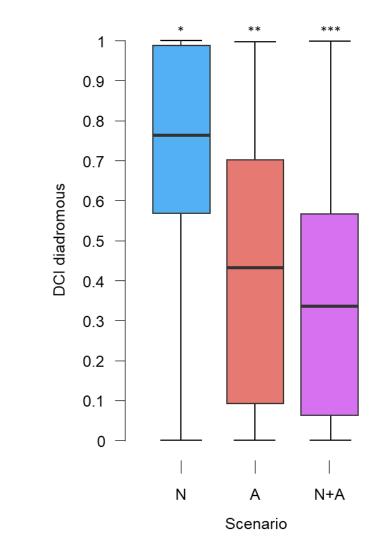


potamodromous

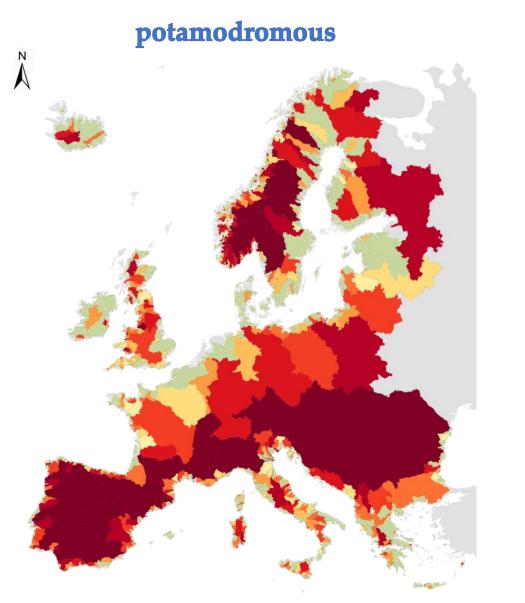
\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* 1 0.9 0.8 0.7 DCI potamodromous 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0 Ν А N+A A+R ALL

Scenario

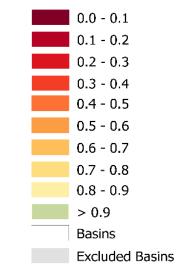
diadromous



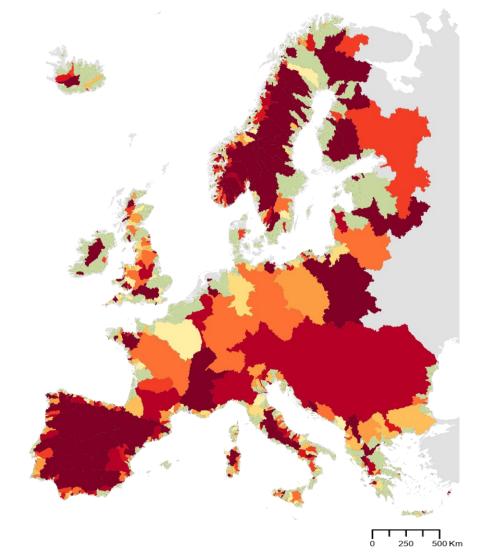




Dendritic Connectivity Index

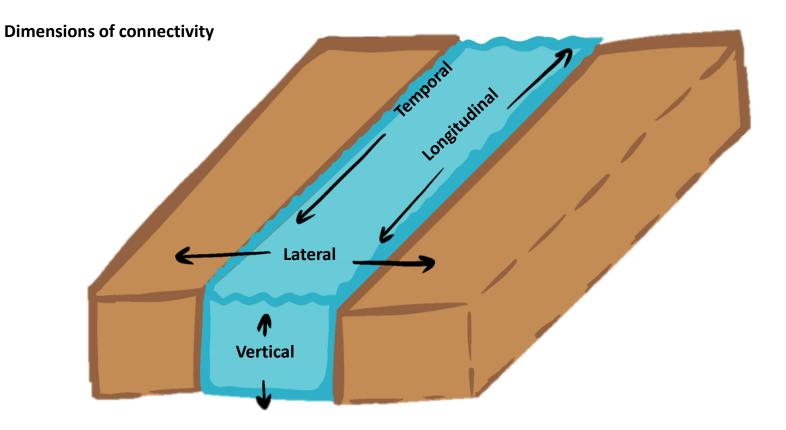


diadromous



## Connectivity

"exchange pathways of water, resources and organisms between the channel, the aquifer, and the floodplain" (Ward, 1989)





## **Roads and Railroads**

- Global Roads Inventory Project (GRIP) (Meijer et al., 2018)
  - T1- Highways
  - T2- Primary roads
  - T3- Secondary roads
  - T4- Tertiary roads
  - T5- Local roads
  - Railroads
- Calculated road width and added buffer to layer to determine river length affected by road intersections.

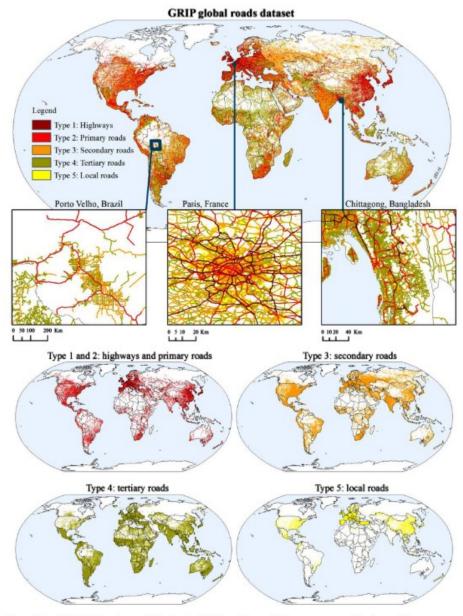
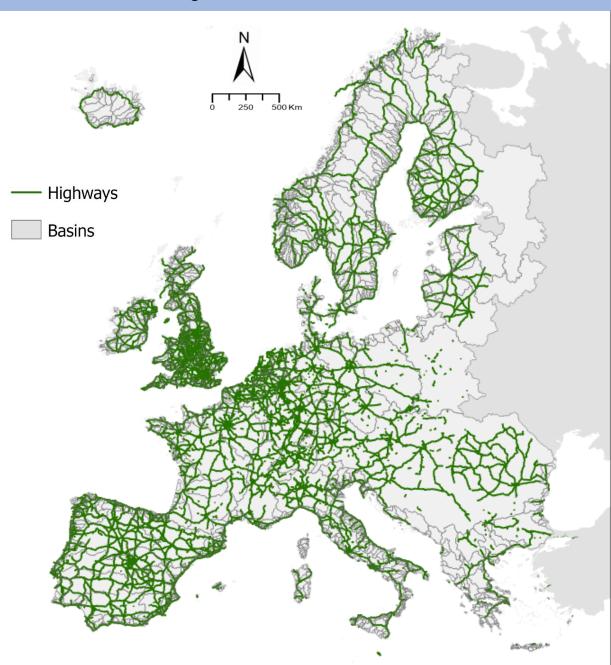


Figure 3. The GRIP global road maps, displaying the detailed and harmonized coverage over world regions and the coverage per individual road type.

## Roads

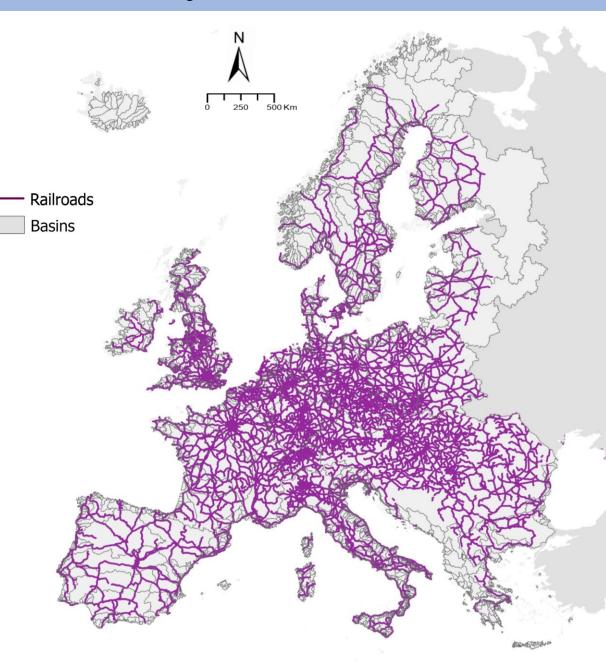
 Global Roads Inventory Project (GRIP) (Meijer et al., 2018)





## Railroads

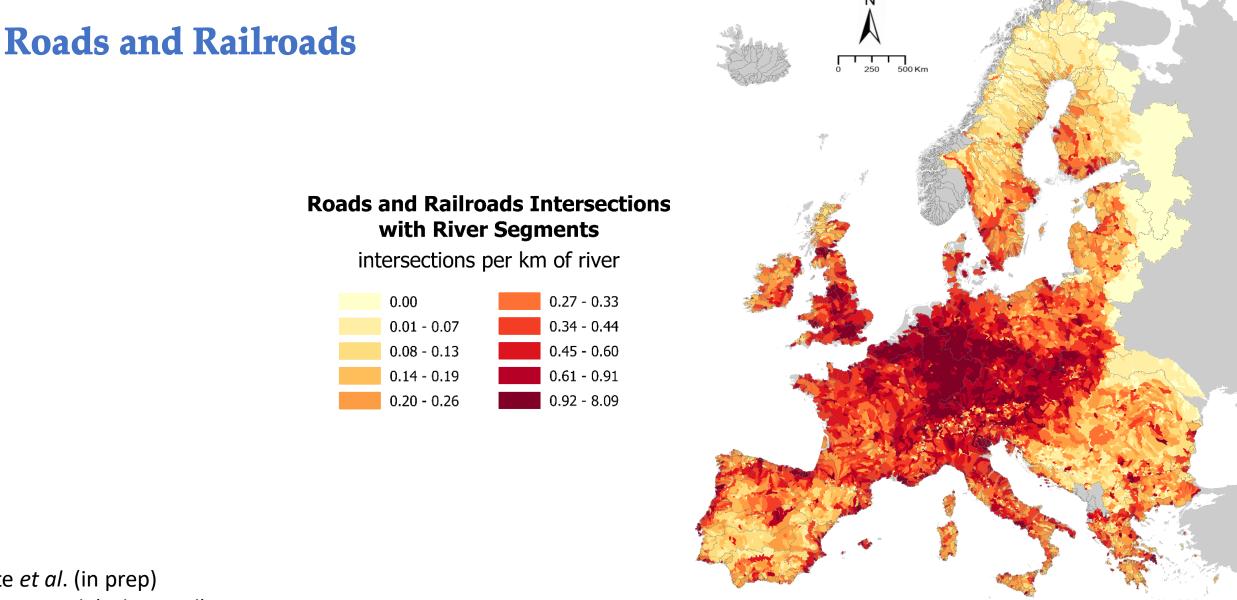
• © 2023 EuroGeographics



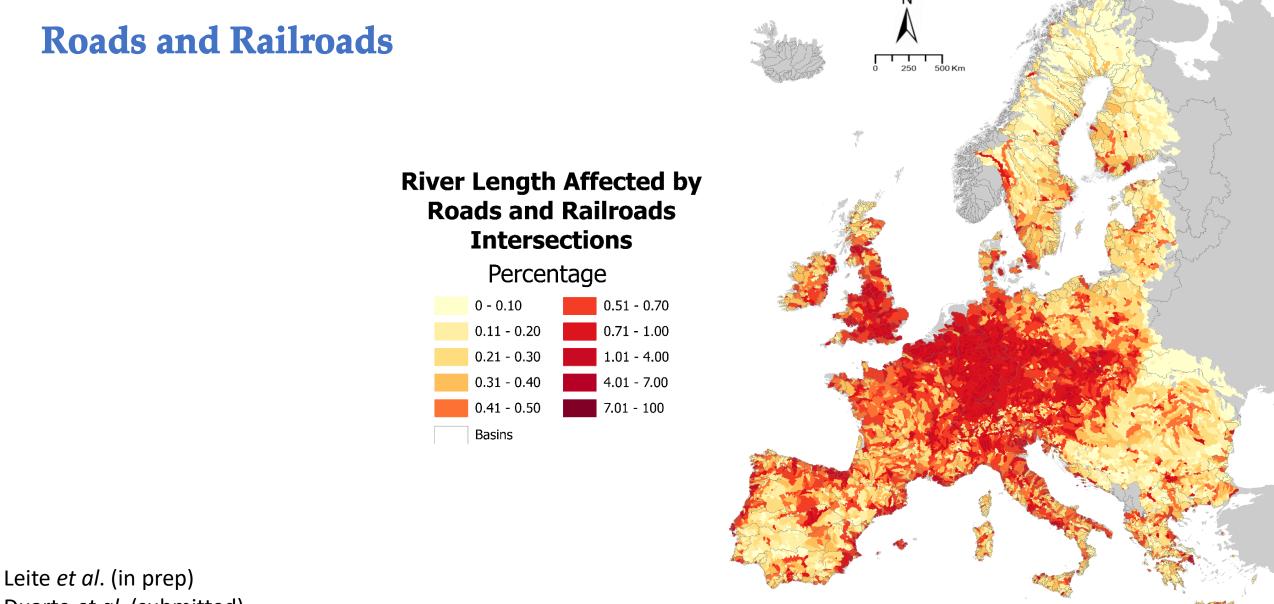


#### **Roads and Railroads** 0 250 500 Km **Roads and Railroads Intersections with River** Segments 0 - 20 201 - 300 21 - 50 301 - 450 451 - 650 51 - 100 651 - 900 101 - 150 151 - 200 901 - 1606 Basins Leite *et al*. (in prep)

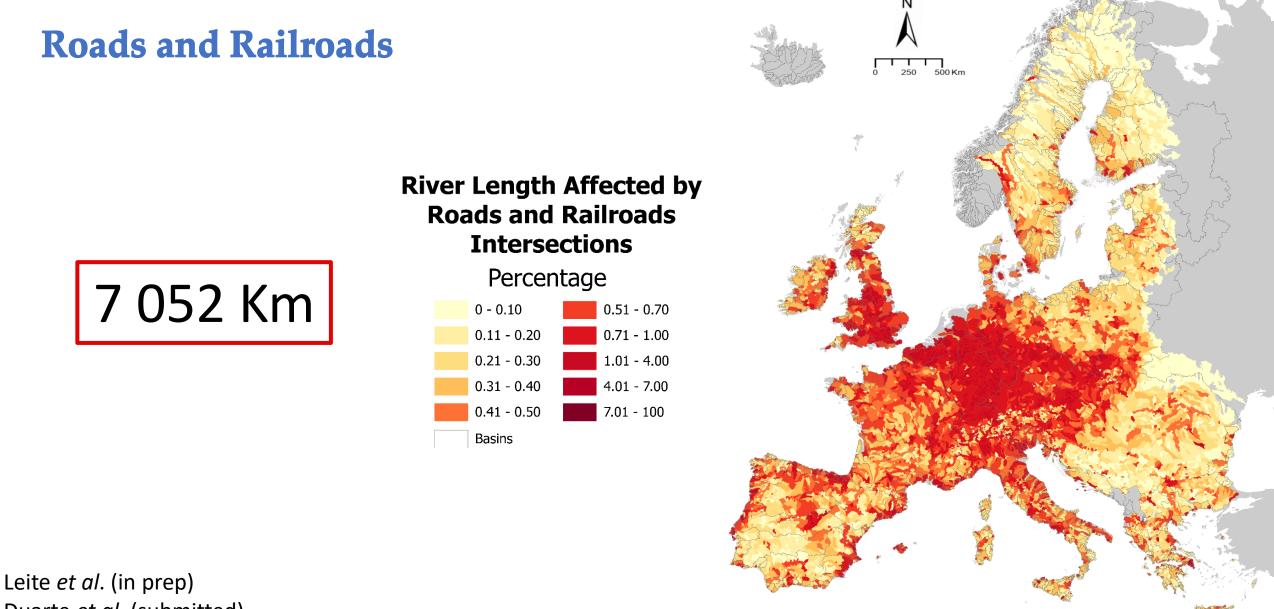
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Duarte et al. (submitted)

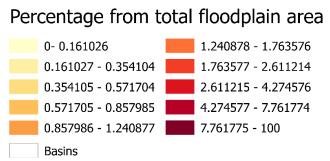


Duarte et al. (submitted)

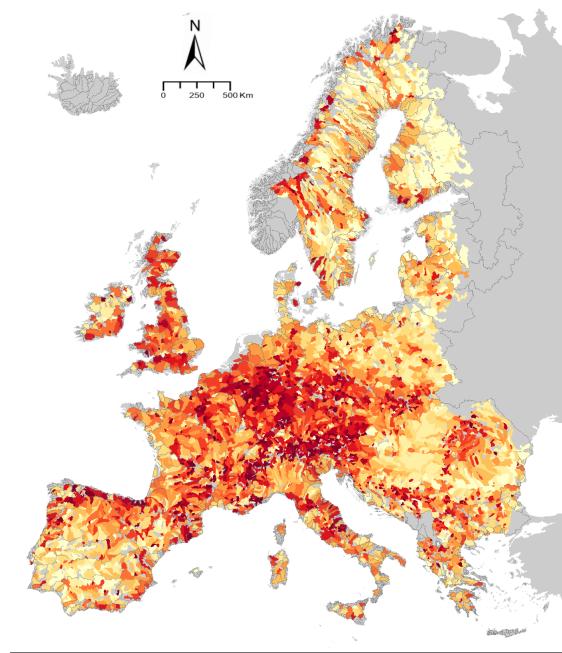
## **Roads and Railroads**



#### Floodplain Area (100y) Affected by Road and Railroad Intersections

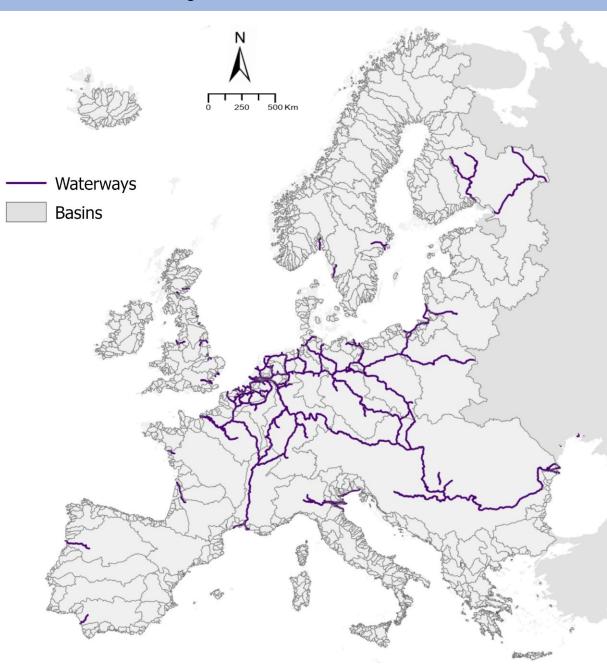


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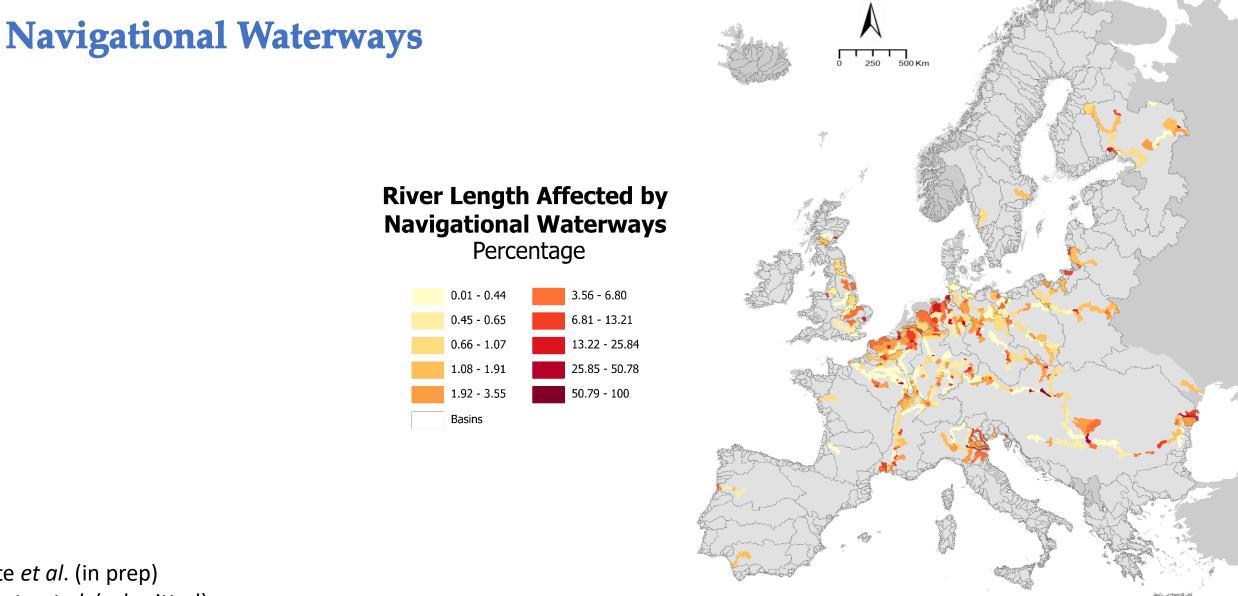


# **Navigational Waterways**

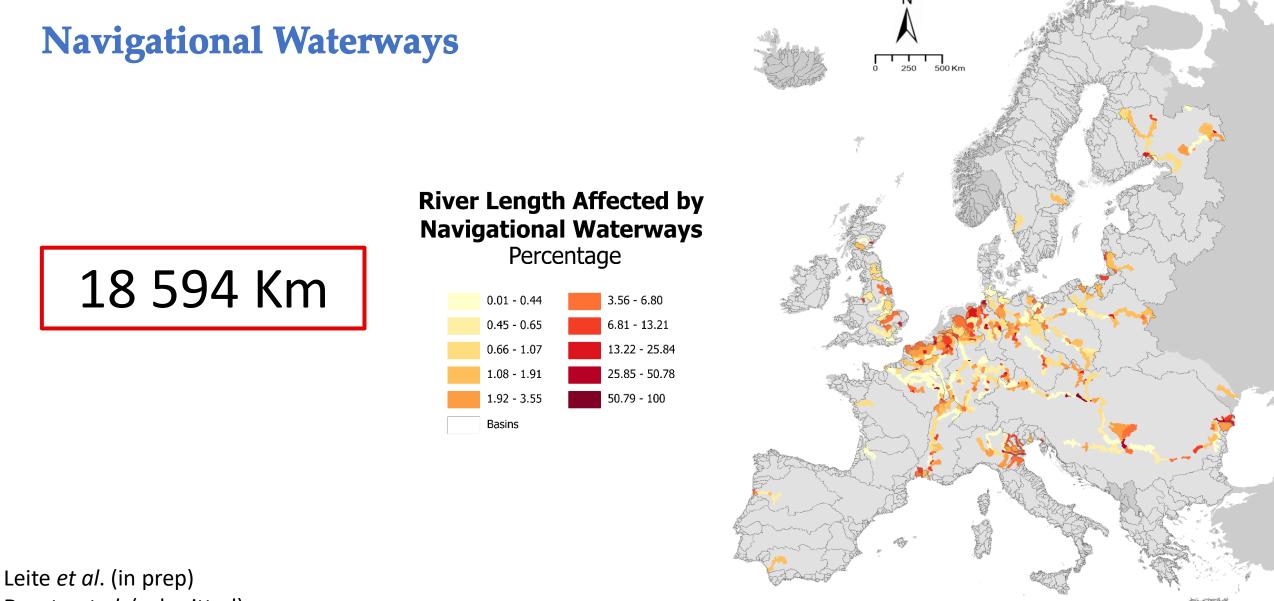
• United Nations Economic Commission for Europe







Leite *et al*. (in prep) Duarte et al. (submitted)



Duarte *et al.* (submitted)

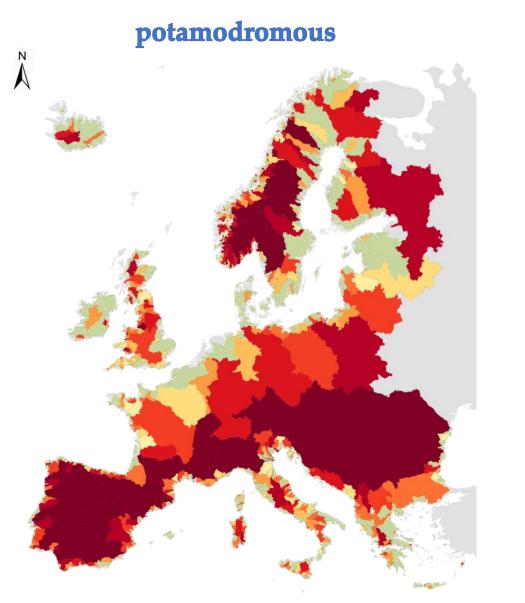
Disturbance	River Length (Km)	Floodplain Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Dams	-	-
Reservoirs	66 818	-
Dams and Reservoirs	79 393	19 394
<b>Roads and Railroads</b>	7 052	1 900
Waterways	18 594*	_

\*estimation

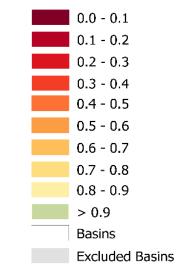


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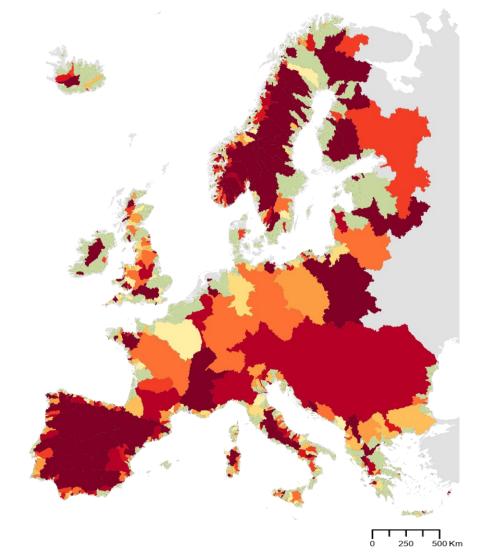




Dendritic Connectivity Index



diadromous



## **Take Home Message**

- River networks are **naturally fragmented** (on average 18% of river network fragmentation is natural).
- Longitudinal connectivity is the most relevant dimension for fish species, nonetheless, lateral disconnection is recognized as a significant impact on ecological function in riverscapes, negatively affecting the development of side-channel habitats, floodplain evolution, riparian ecosystem processes, and biodiversity.
- Aggregation of these metrics allows the classification of the sub-basins regarding the overall effect on lateral connectivity.
- Assessing the extent of these disturbances is relevant in attaining goals placed by environmental policies like the Water Framework Directive or the Nature Restoration Law.

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# The State of European River Network Connectivity

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#### Thank you for your attention! tamaraleite@edu.ulisboa.pt

