





Re-watering the River Garry: how much water does a river need and can we keep everyone happy?

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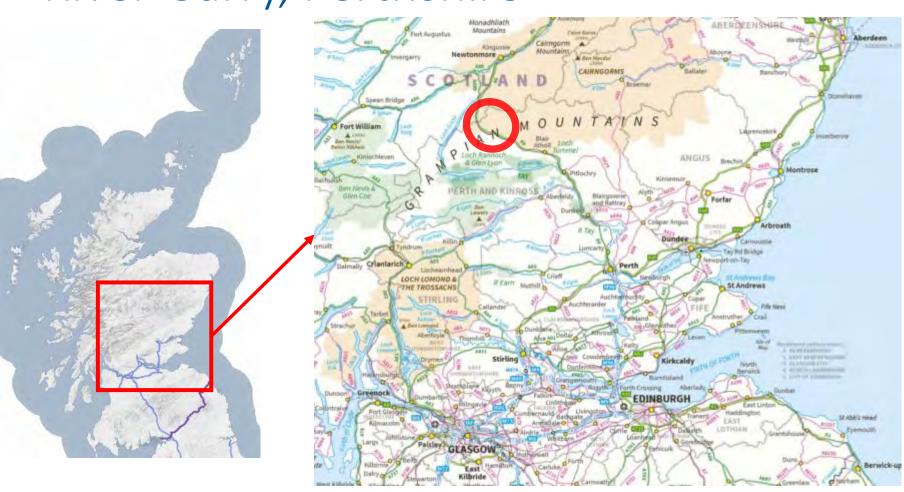
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River Garry, Perthshire

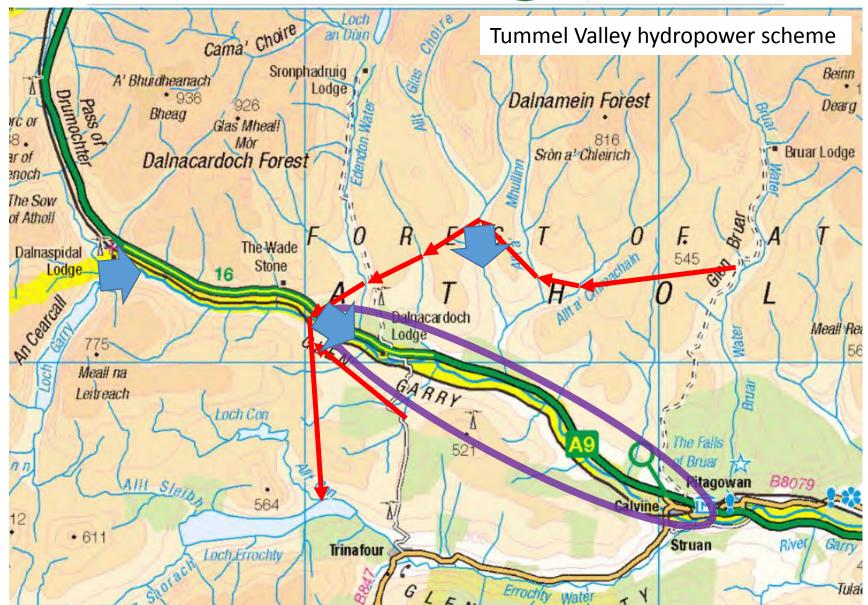


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River Garry intake (1950s – 2017)









DRIVERS

Water Framework Directive

 River Basin Management Plan Objective – Good Ecological Potential (GEP)



Renewable energy generation (Net Zero Carbon)

- Cap on loss of renewables generation
- £££
- Prioritisation of 'dry' waterbodies ecological benefit vs loss of generation

River Garry:

- 13km impacted reach; good salmon habitat
- High visibility
 - > Achieve GEP whilst minimising loss of generation

'Valuable' water – 3
 power stations







Ecological outcomes for GEP (UKTAG)

- 1. Continuously wetted area... reasonable sized and healthy populations of plants and animals
- 2. Flow depths and velocities... to facilitate fish migration, spawning, egg and juvenile growth. juvenile populations better than poor status.
- 3. Active channel... maintain a sediment grade mix... not compromise river habitats e.g. clogging of redds with fine sediment...
- 4. ...channel not encroached upon by riparian vegetation... a balance of species... avoiding dominance by species that thrive under stable flow conditions.

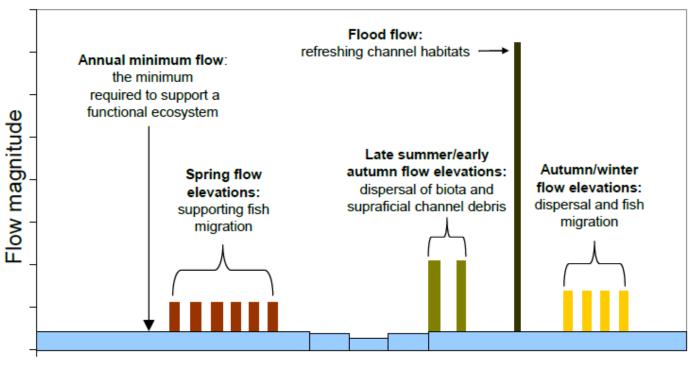






How much water?

UK Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG) guidelines for flows for GEP



Time of year

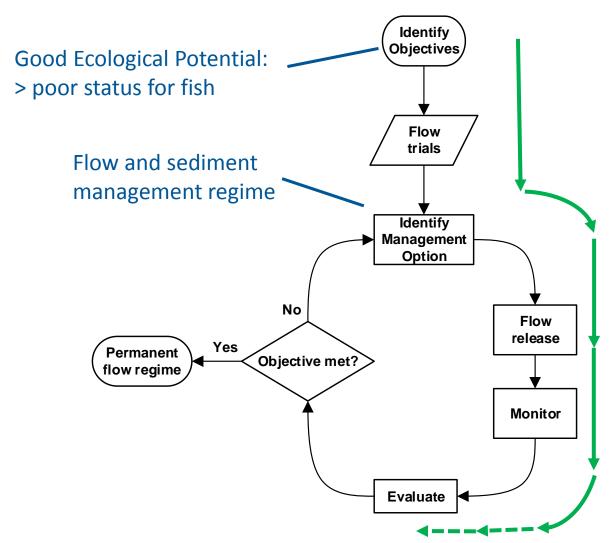
Schematic representation of a mitigation flow regime based on the recommended flow building blocks







Adaptive Management Approach



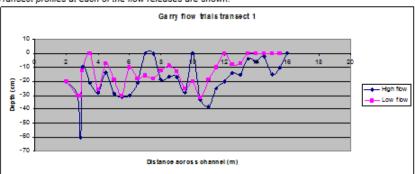


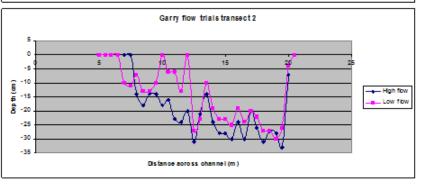




Flow trials to confirm minimum flow

Figure 2. Cross sectional profiles for the 8 transects. The distance across the channel (in m) is shown the horizontal axis, while the depth at each 50cm across the transect is shown in the vertical axis in cm. Transect profiles at each of the flow releases are shown.





Downstream





Upstream











Modifying the intake structure









The tap is turned on!





















Monitoring programme

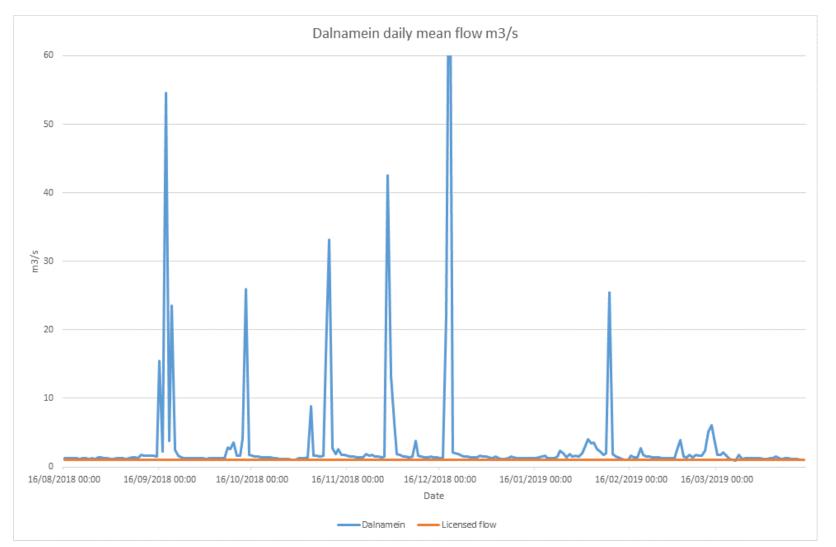
- Hydrology
- Morphology
- Fish habitat
- Fish populations
- Invertebrates
- Ecological indicators of severe flow pressure







Hydrology – flow gauging









Morphology

Coarsening



Fining



2019 2019







Restoring a salmon population











Waterfalls



Flow for juveniles

















We need to prove that fish get over falls (or don't!) and spawn successfully









Assessment methods

- Electrofishing juveniles
- Redd counting
- Observations of adults filming, snorkelling

















What if salmon can't get over the falls and there are no fish to start with?

How would you know the falls are a problem?

We stocked salmon to ensure there would be fish returning







We stocked the Garry for some years in anticipation of flow restoration

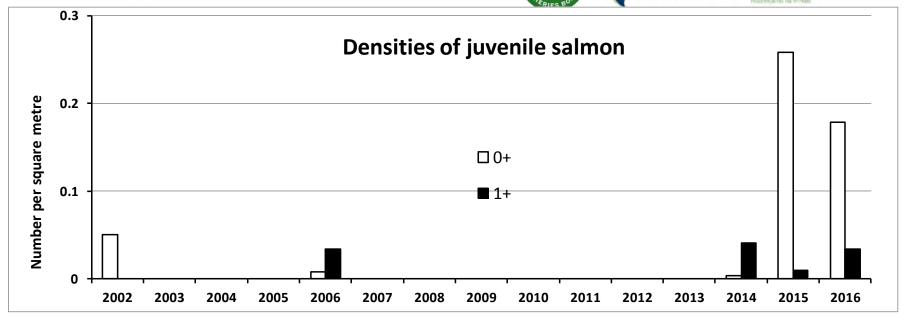


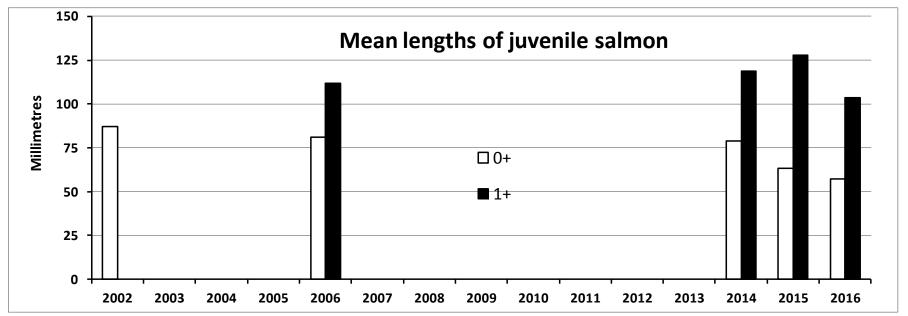


























Dilemma!

How can we demonstrate if salmon are colonising naturally if stocking continues?











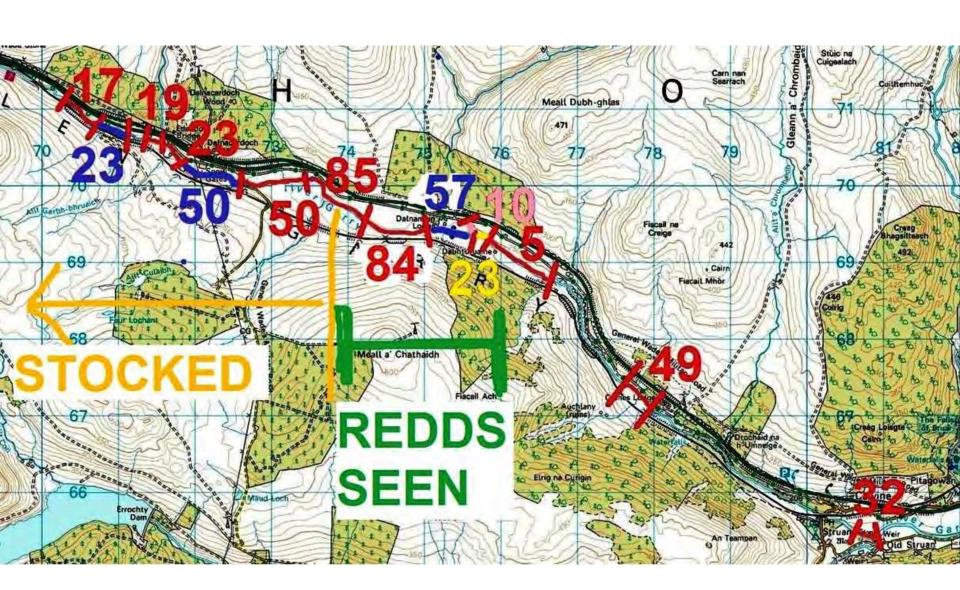








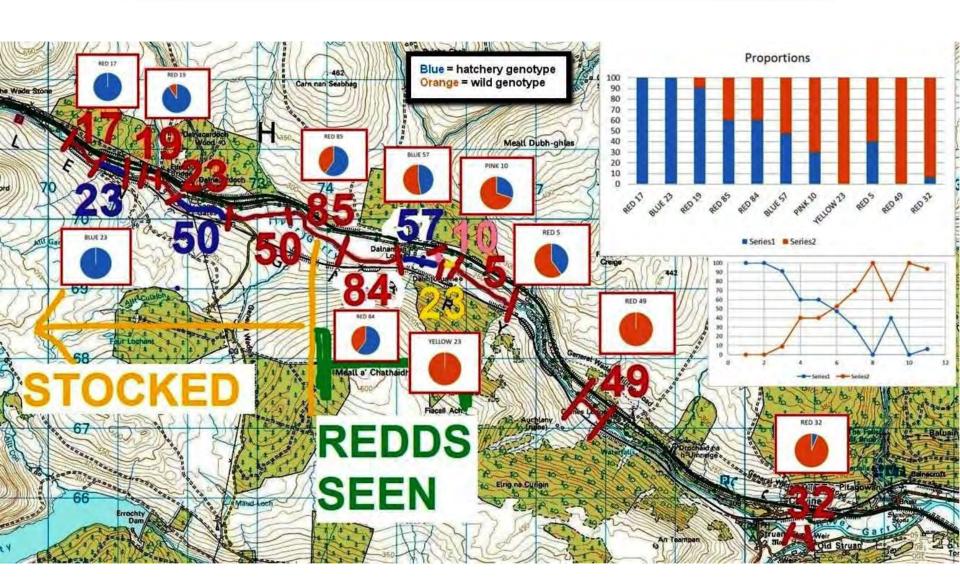










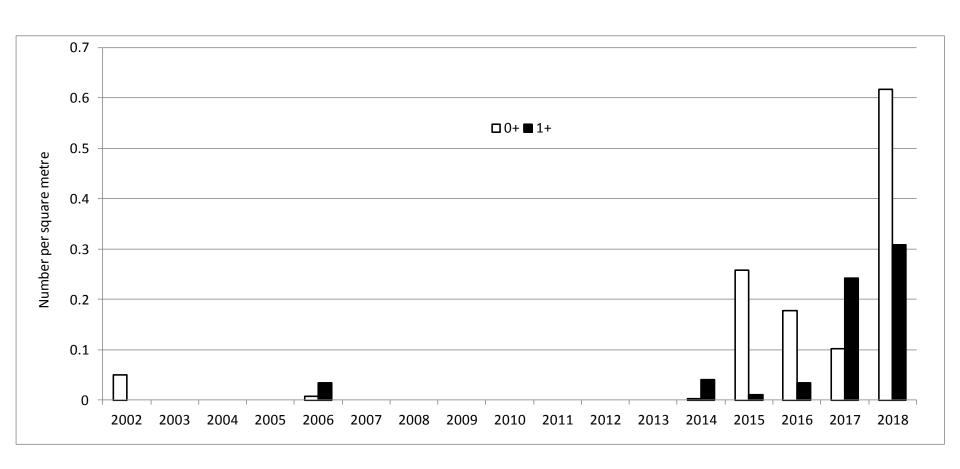








Juvenile salmon densities, site above Dalnamein

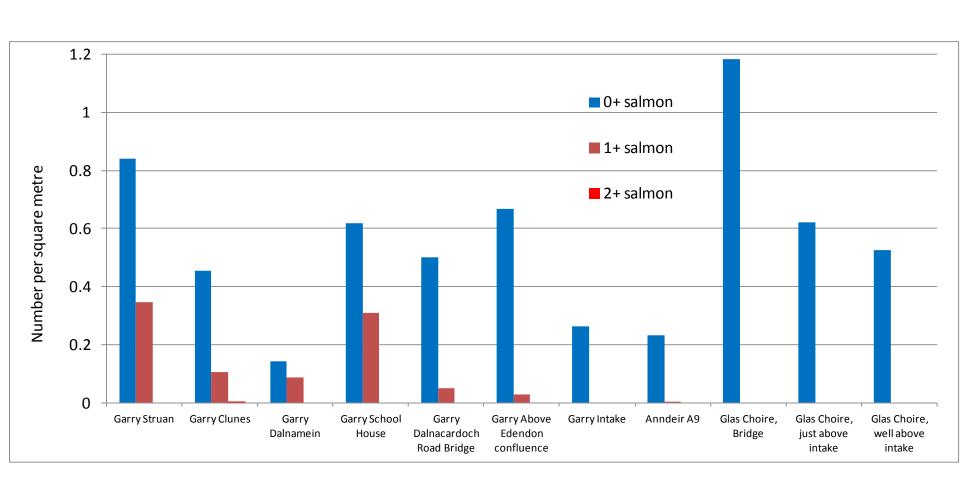








Juvenile salmon densities, 2018

















Have the objectives been met?

GEP: wetted area..., flow depth and velocities..., active channel..., diversity of species...



GEP: Juvenile fish consistent with >poor status





Collaborative working \checkmark



Everyone happy?



