

COIMBRA FISHWAY Restoring connectivity in River Mondego

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COIMBRA FISHWAY, Restoring connectivity in River Mondego

Where is river Mondego?

What was the problem?

What was done?

✓ What we expect to do?







Where is River Mondego?







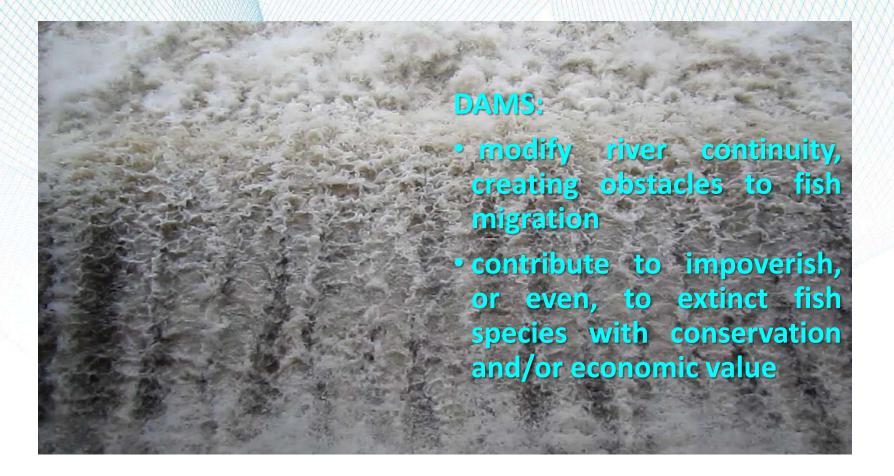
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Where is River Mondego?













River Mondego had severe floods and, for that reason, it was regulated. Four large dams were built in **river Mondego basin** with the purpose of:



flood control

- > hydroelectric power generation
- >public and industry supply

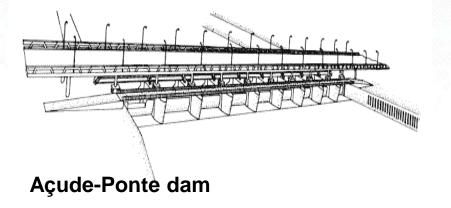
irrigation

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Coimbra Açude-Ponte dam was built in 1981 with a fish passage but the dam became the first large obstacle for diadromous fish.



	Dam
	Characteristics
Туре	Gate struture
Crest lenght	202,4m
Height	22m
Maximum discharge	2000 m ³ /s
distance from Atlantic Sea	45 km

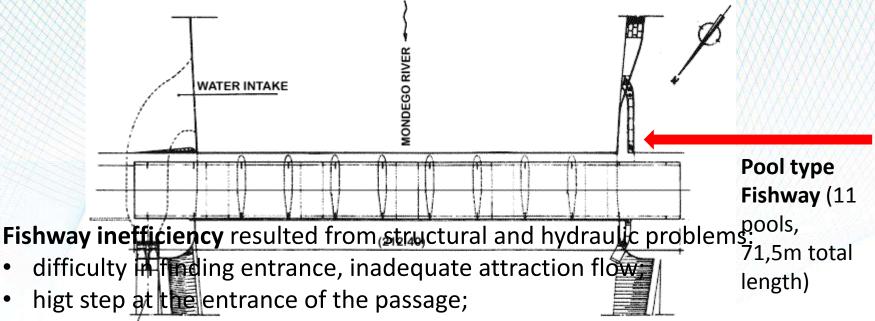








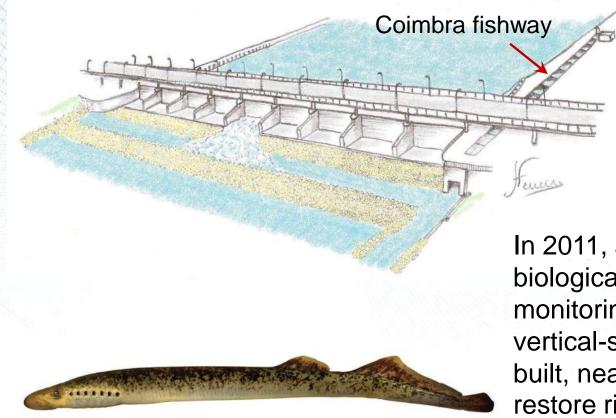




- pool size not adapted for existing species;
- high gap between pools;
- high water speed inside the passage.







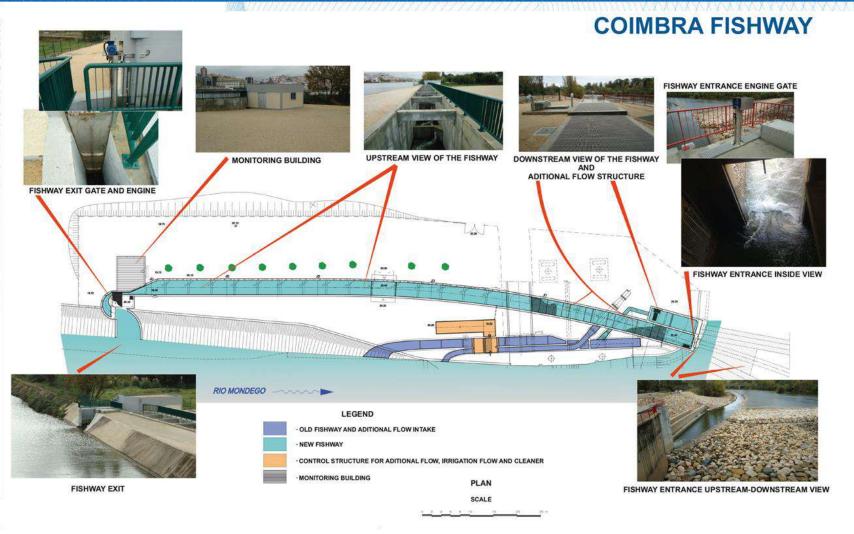


In 2011, after several years of biological and hydraulic monitoring and studies, a new vertical-slot pool type fishway was built, near the old one, in order to restore river connectivity.



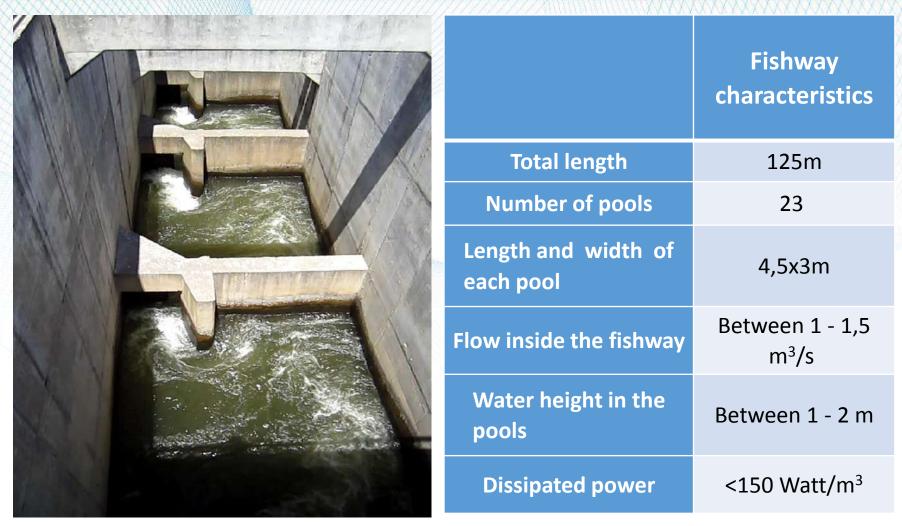






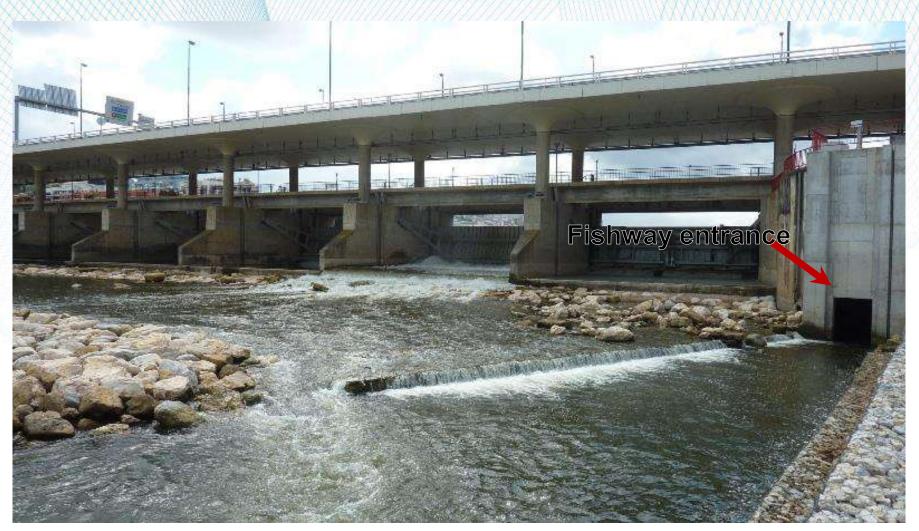










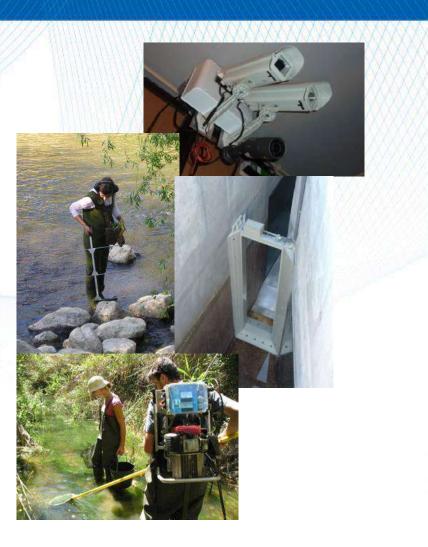






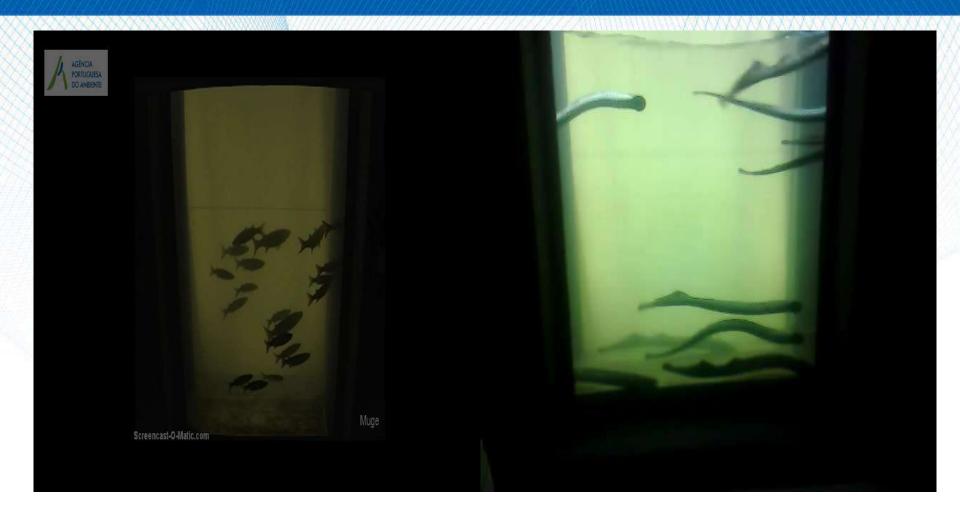
The Coimbra fishway was monitored from 2012 to 2014 using:

- visual counts (video);
- biotelemetry techniques;
- CPUE abundance with electrofishing.
- Monitoring results show that several autochthonous species use the Coimbra fishway, including the diadromous sea-lamprey, Allis and Twaite shad and European-eel.



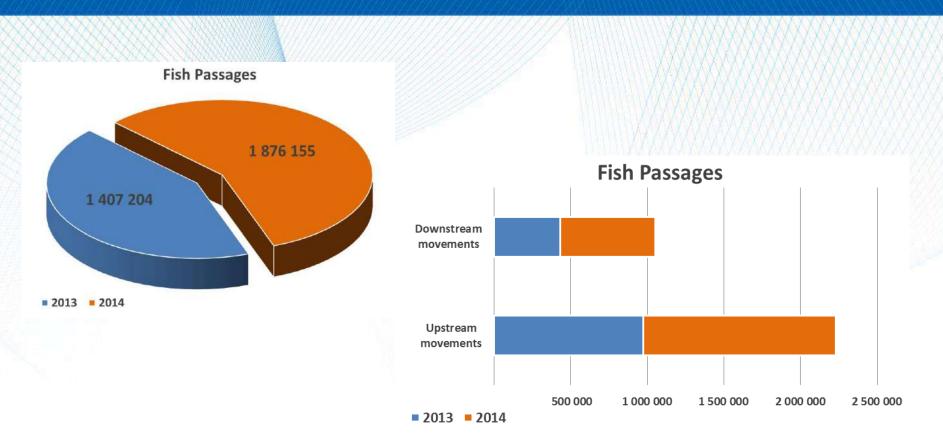








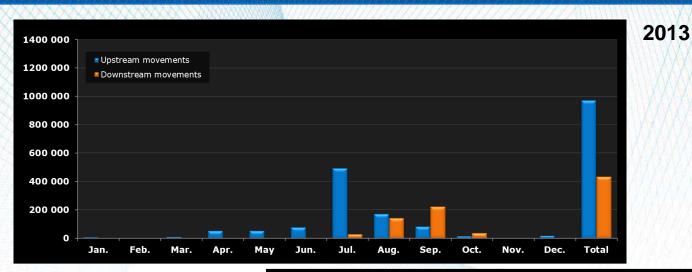




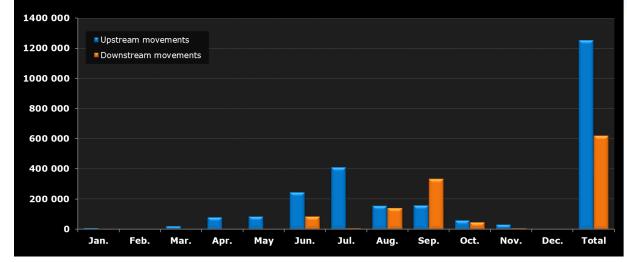
During 2013 and 2014 more than 3 000 000 million fishes used the Coimbra Fishway







2014







twaite shadIberian barbel39 5445 583Iberain nase101 3173 356	<u> </u>	<u>XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</u>	
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specimens	Exotic Species	392	105
	Non identified	11 901	14 969
Total 2 229 425 1 053 934	specimens		
	Total	2 229 425	1 053 934

- PIT telemetry has shown an efficiency of 30% for *Petromyzon marinus* and 14% for *Luciobarbus bocagei*
- Pre and post fishway construction electrofishing monitoring shows improvements in sea-lamprey larvae abundance both upstream and downstream from the Açude-Ponte dam





What we expect to do?



- Public divulgation of monitoring results and promotion of public visits to the Coimbra Fishway;
- Assuring funds for long term monitoring;
- Monitoring fish migration in association with experiences in the exploitation regimes of upstream hydropower dams;
- Maximize the results of the Coimbra Fishway with other projects/tasks (increase river continuity upstream from the Açude-Ponte dam, eel passage experiences, integrated management of fisheries in river Mondego).



Conclusions

- The construction of the new Coimbra Fishway is worth the investment (both in terms of conservation and socio-economics);
- Monitoring results show that the Coimbra fishway is efficient;
- Improvements on the good results of the Coimbra fishway are possible if other measures are implemented in the Mondego River Basin.

http://apambiente.wix.com/pppeixescoimbra (http://www.rhpdm.uevora.pt/) Thank you



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