Downstream migration through a shipping canal: challenges on the road



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Atlantic salmon

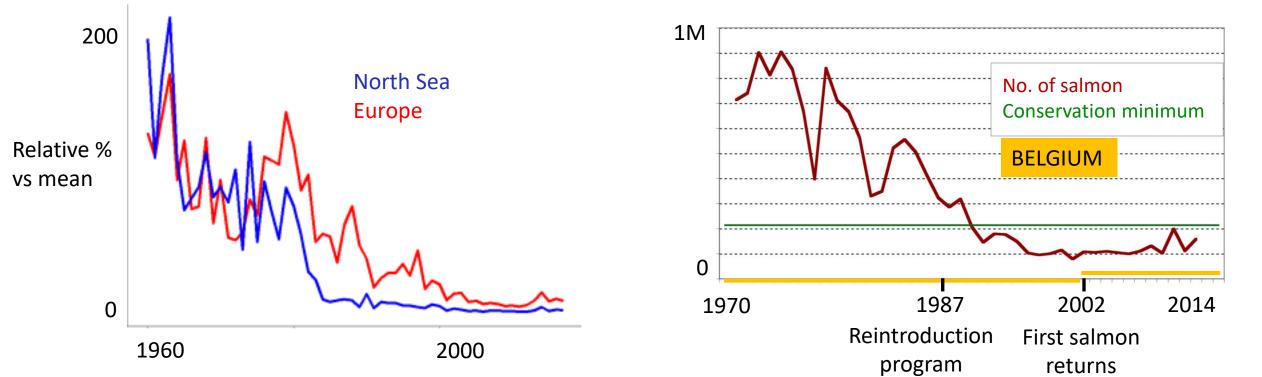
95 cm 6.7 kg

European eel Constant in



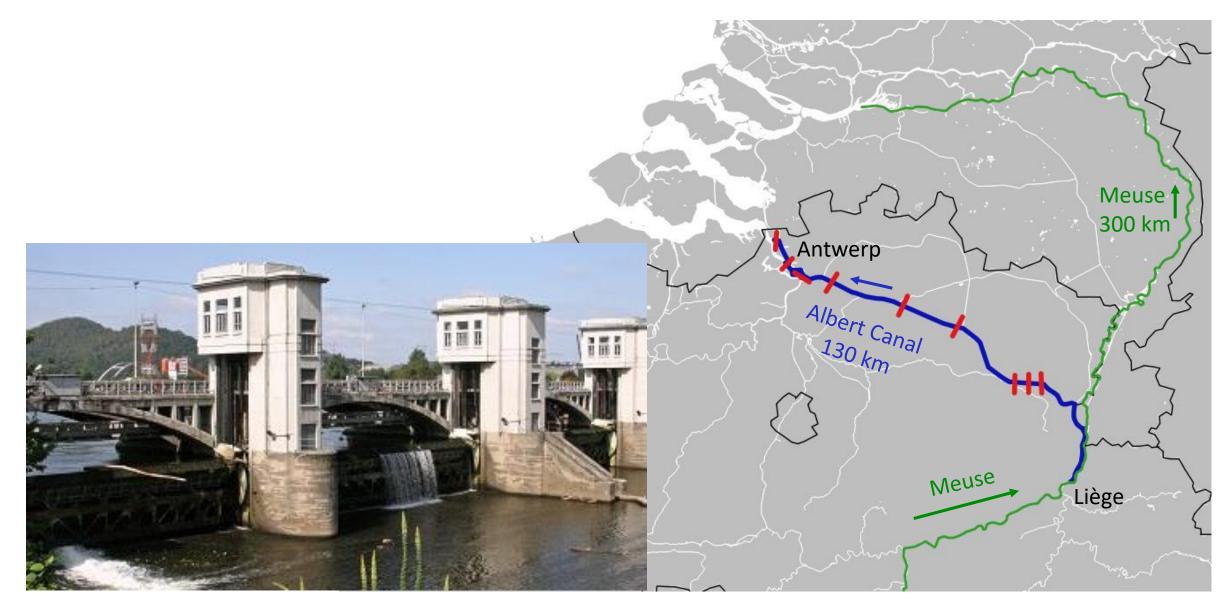
European eel and Atlantic salmon are worldwide in decline

European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) 90-99% decline since 1980s (ICES 2015) Atlantic salmon (*Salmon salar*) 90% decline since 1970s (ICES 2013)

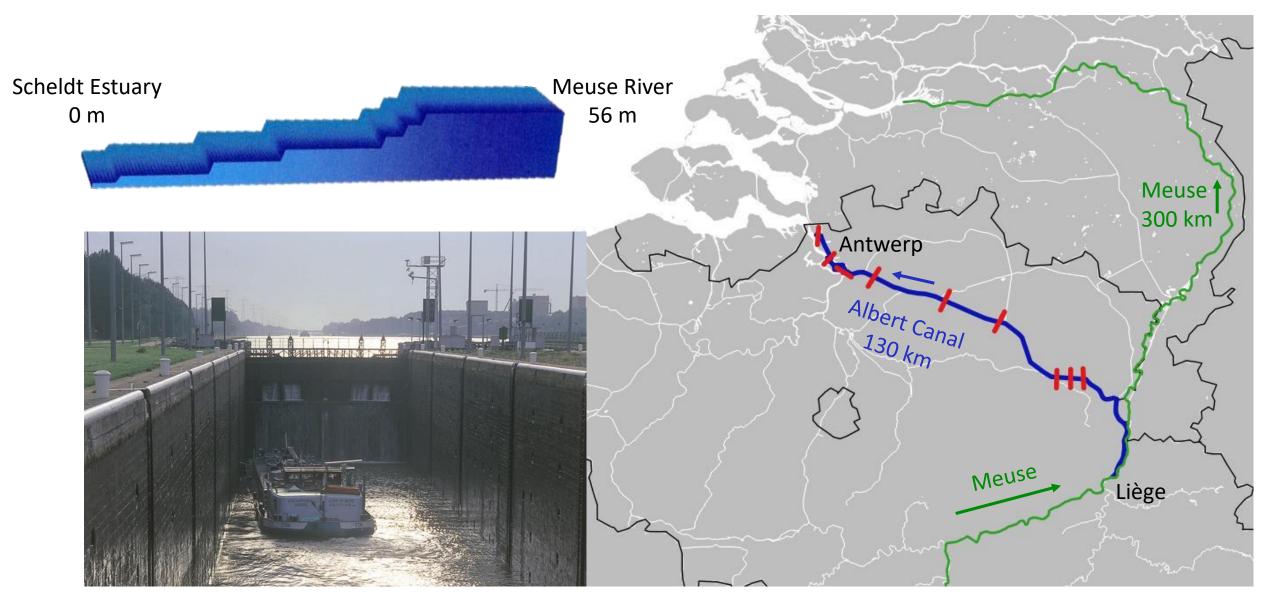


Salmon smolts and silver eels migrate downstream in the Meuse River Meuse salmon smolt 300 km Antwerp Albert Canal 130 km Meuse Liège silver eel 9

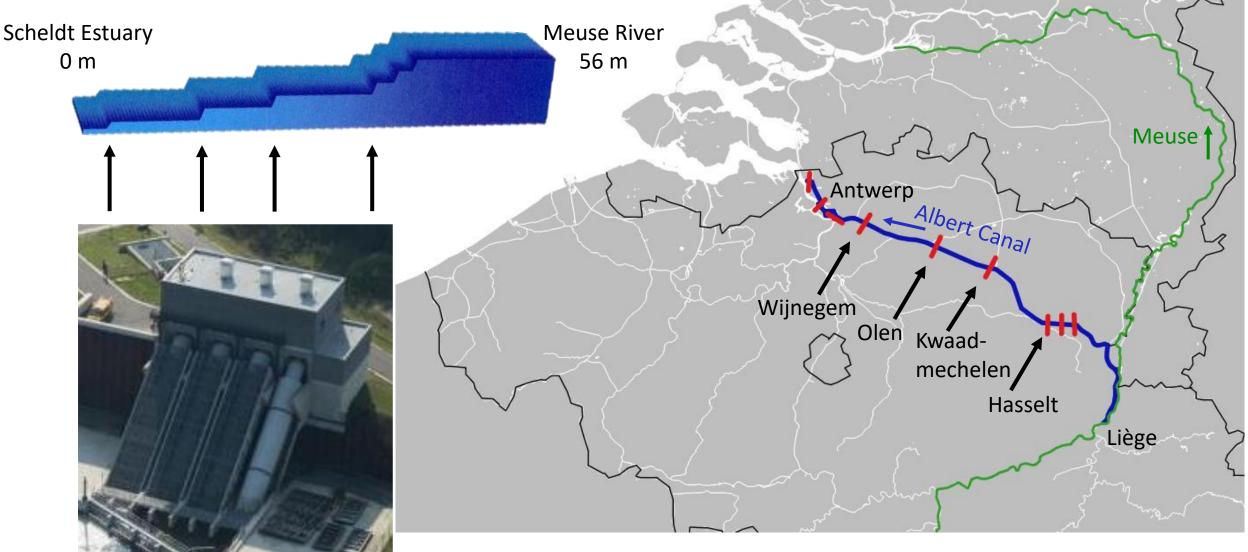
The Meuse is dam(n)ed...



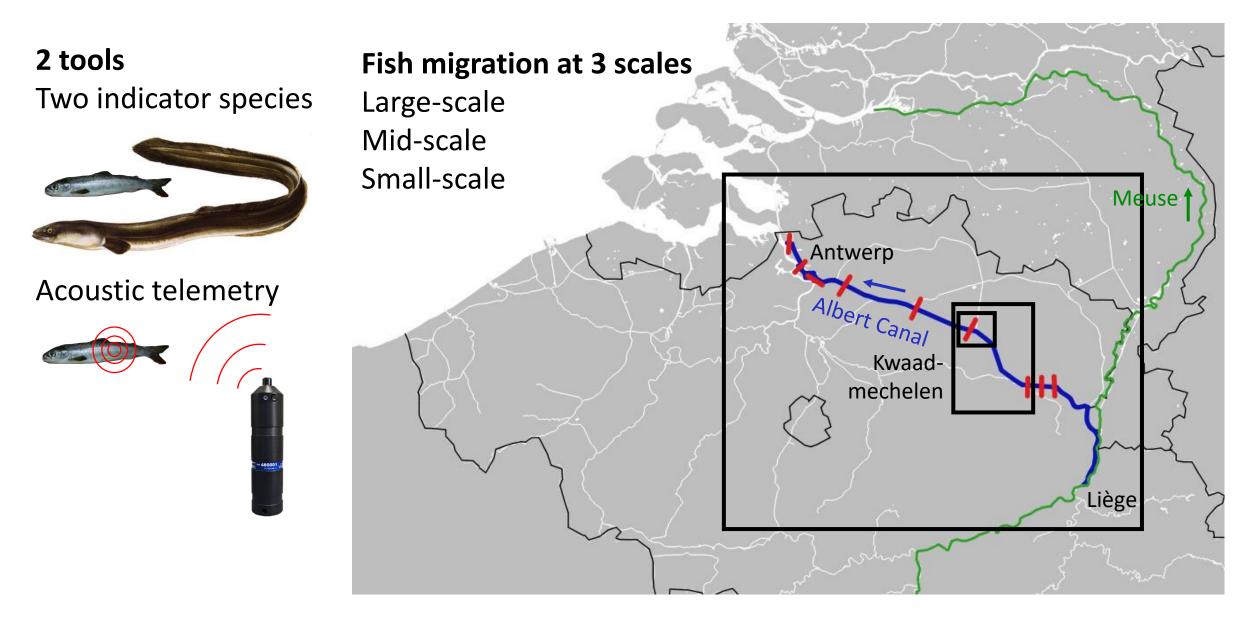
The Albert Canal has navigation locks...



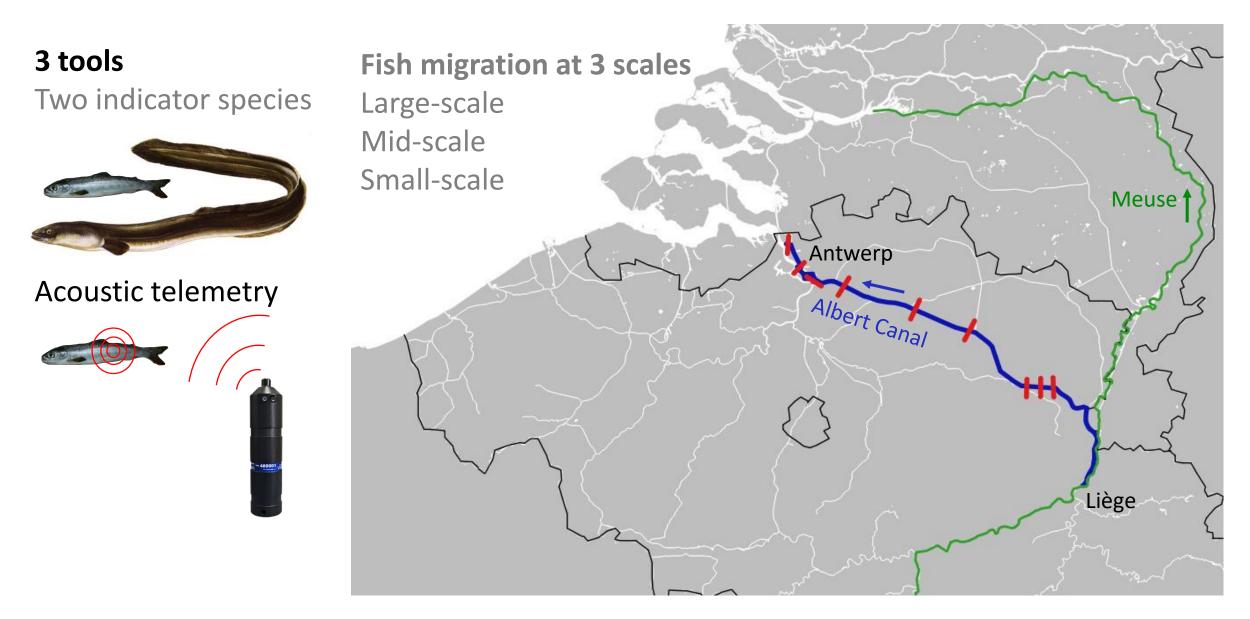
The Albert Canal: short-cut or ecological trap for downstream migration?



The Albert Canal: short-cut or ecological trap?



The Albert Canal: short-cut or ecological trap?



Tagging expert Raf Baeyens (INBO) in operation

European eel (silver eel)





Atlantic salmon (smolt)

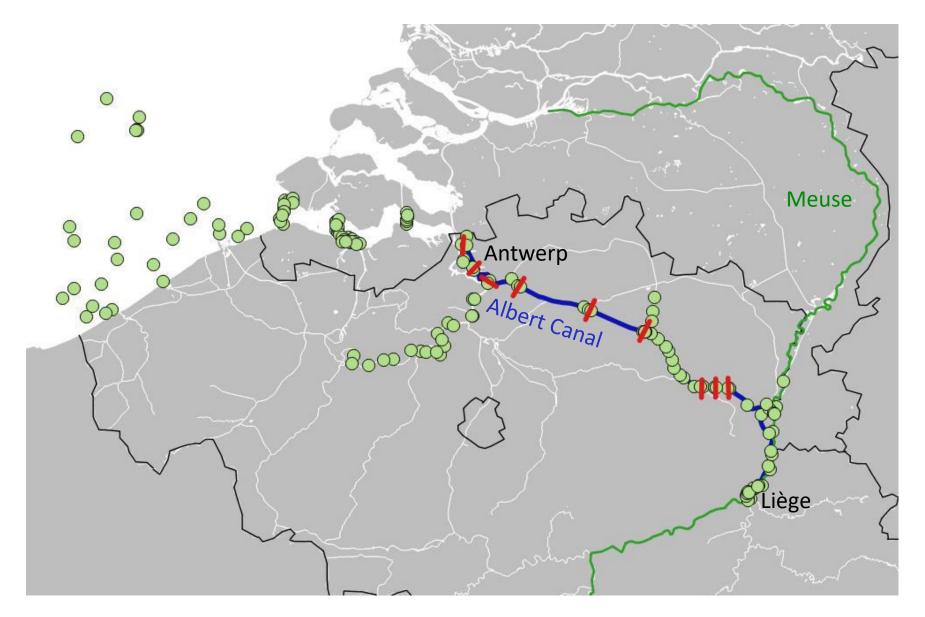


The Belgian Receiver Network for fish tracking

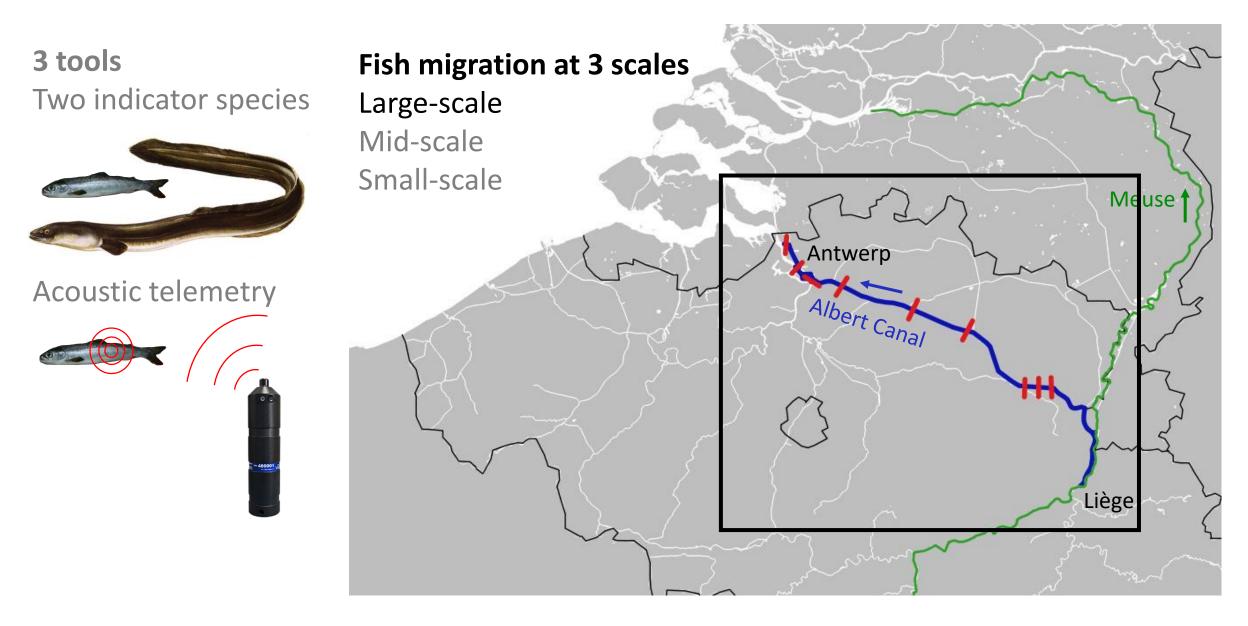


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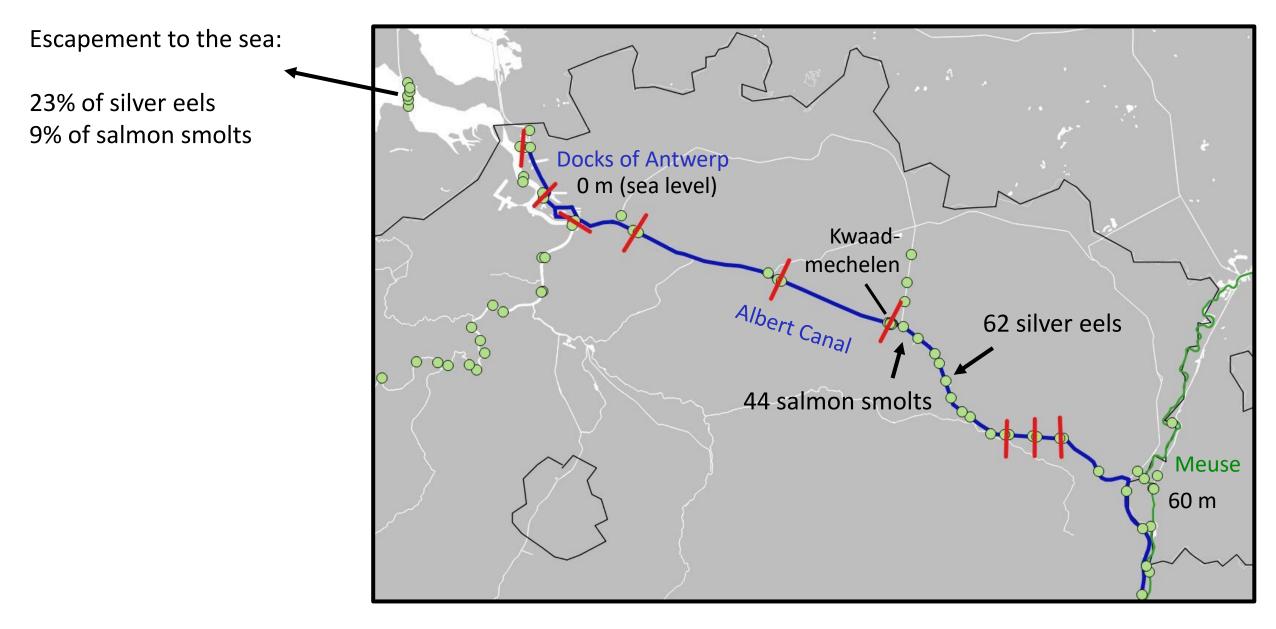




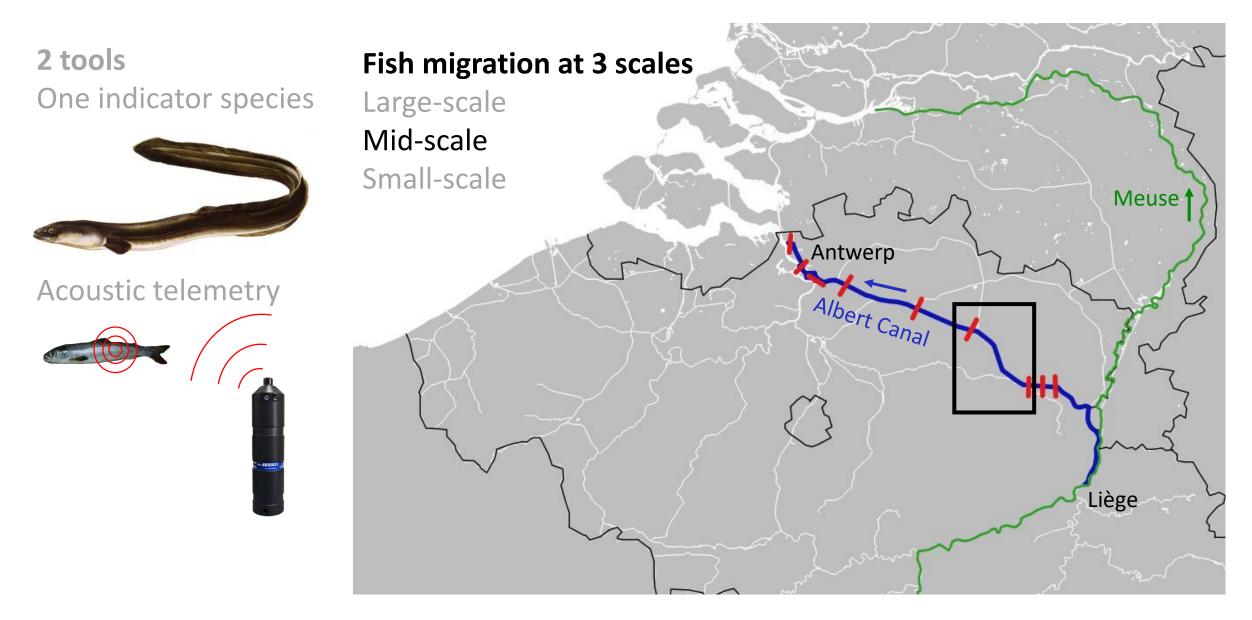
The Albert Canal: short-cut or ecological trap?



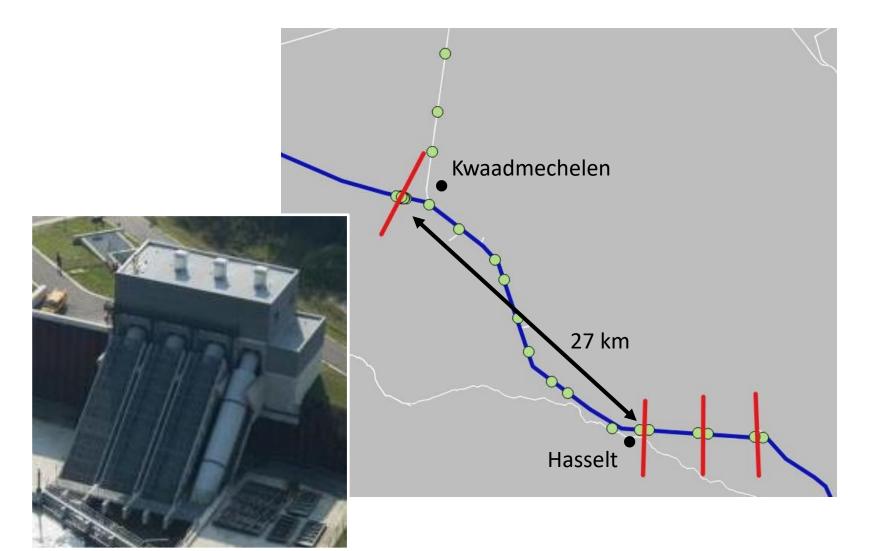
3 lock complexes and 1 tidal sluice to overcome



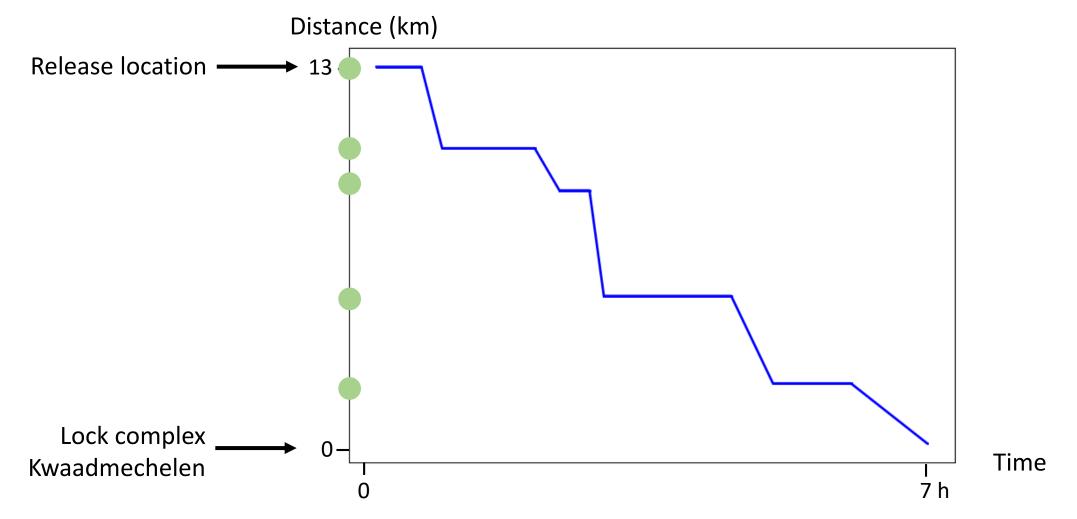
The Albert Canal: short-cut or ecological trap?



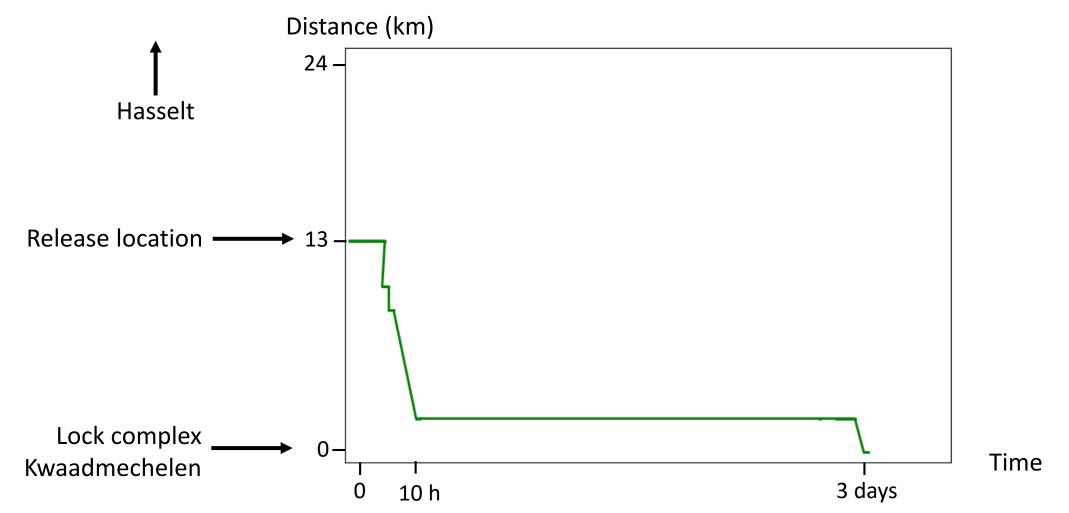
In the canal pound between Kwaadmechelen and Hasselt, we placed 10 receivers 3 km apart



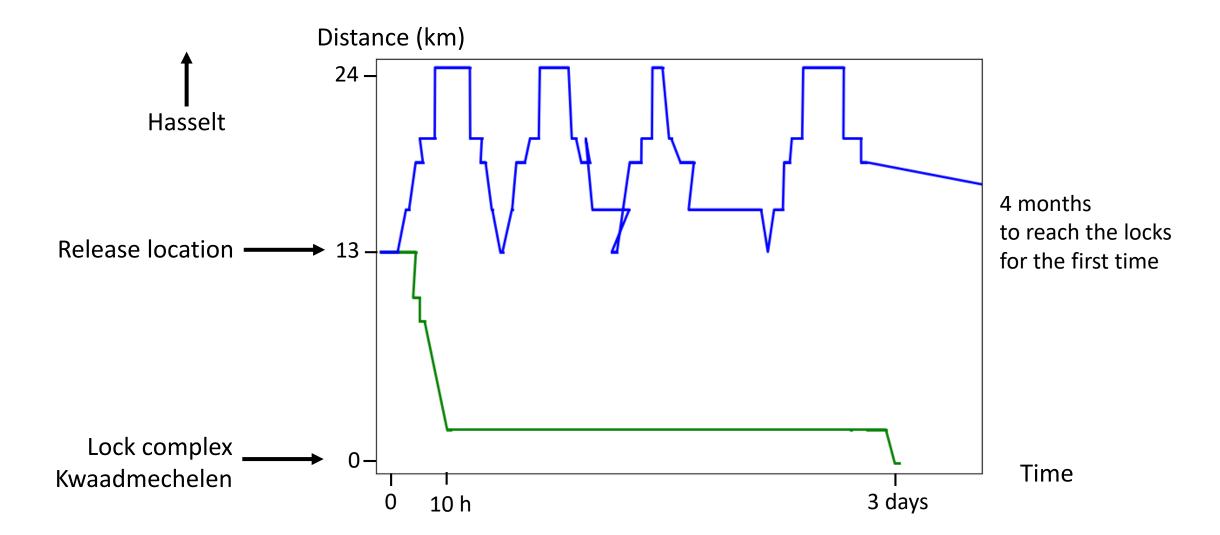
Some fish swim straight from release place to the downstream lock complex



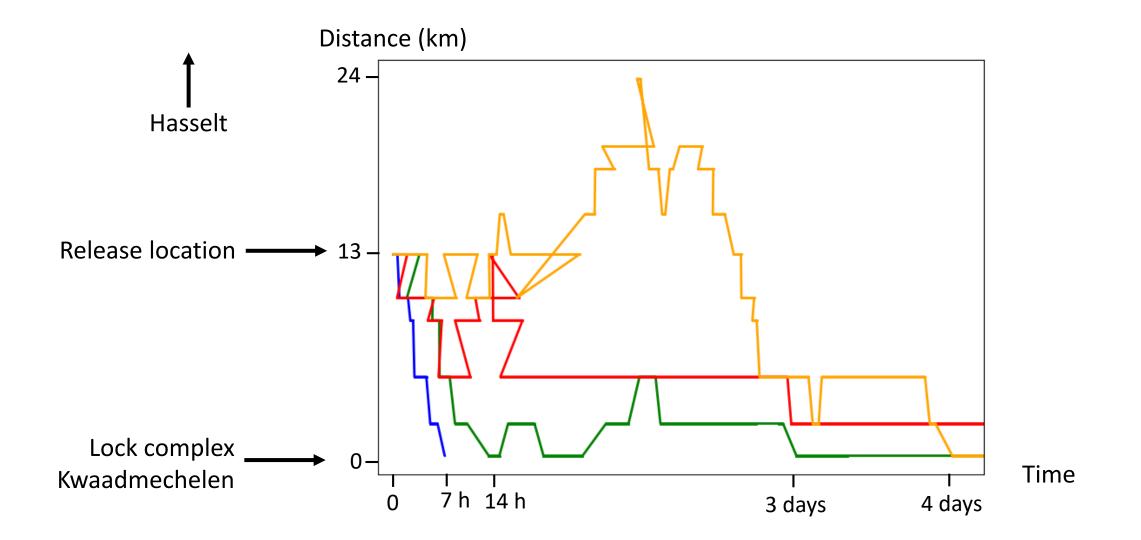
Some fish swim straight downstream but with some delay ...



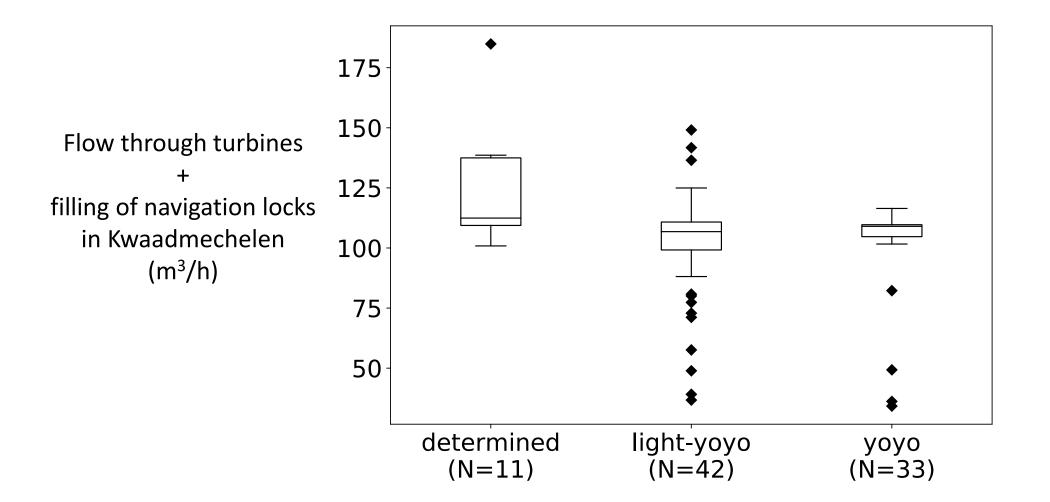
... other fish "go wild" completely...



A wide diversity of behaviours is possible



Determined fish also took advantage of beneficial circumstances



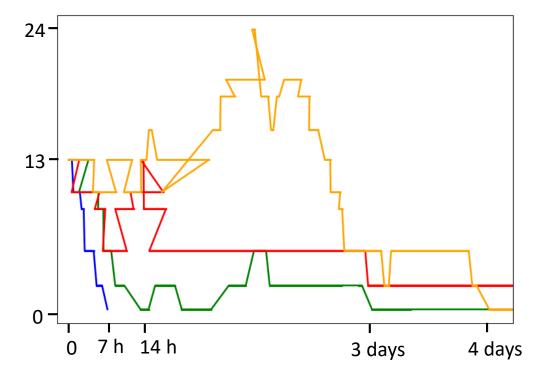
Fish behaviour in the canal pound probably results from a combination of ...

individual behaviour

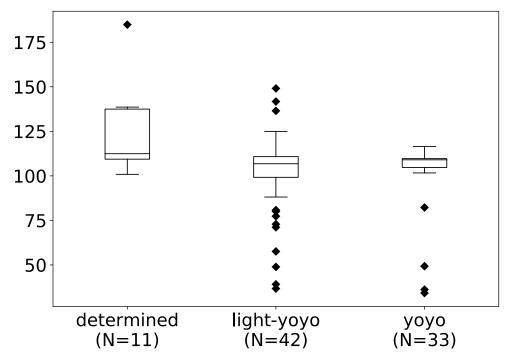
&

flow at the downstream complex (Kwaadmechelen)

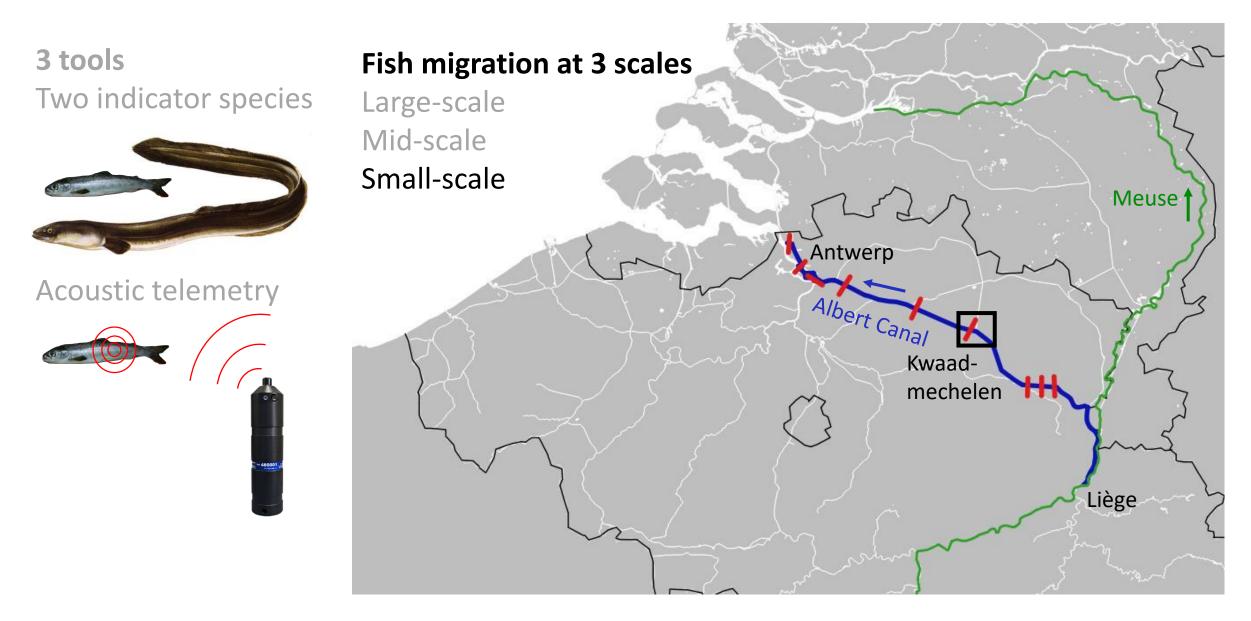
Distance (km)



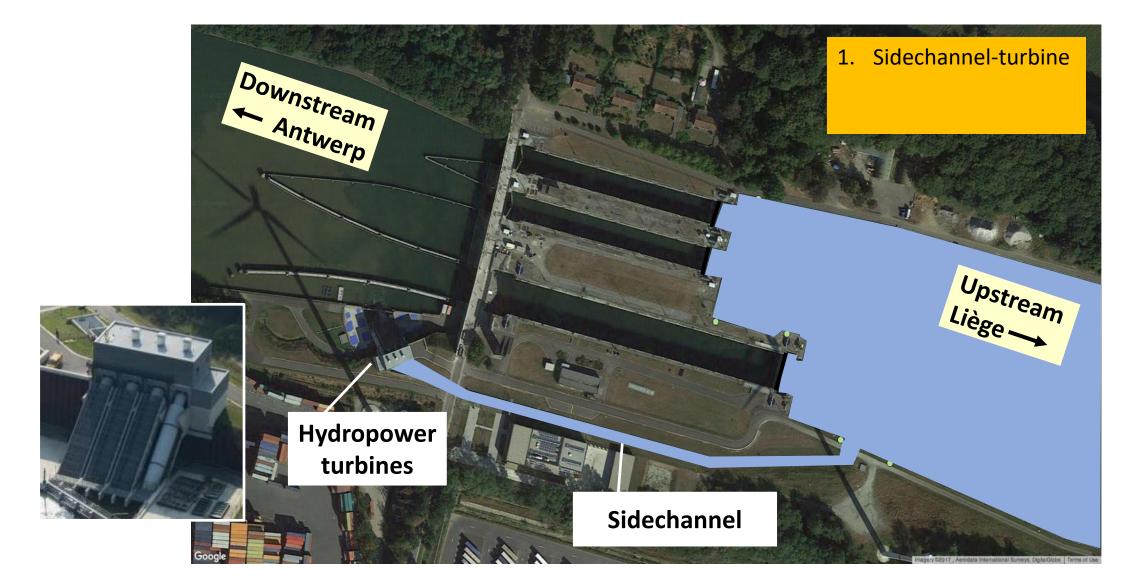
Flow (m³/h)



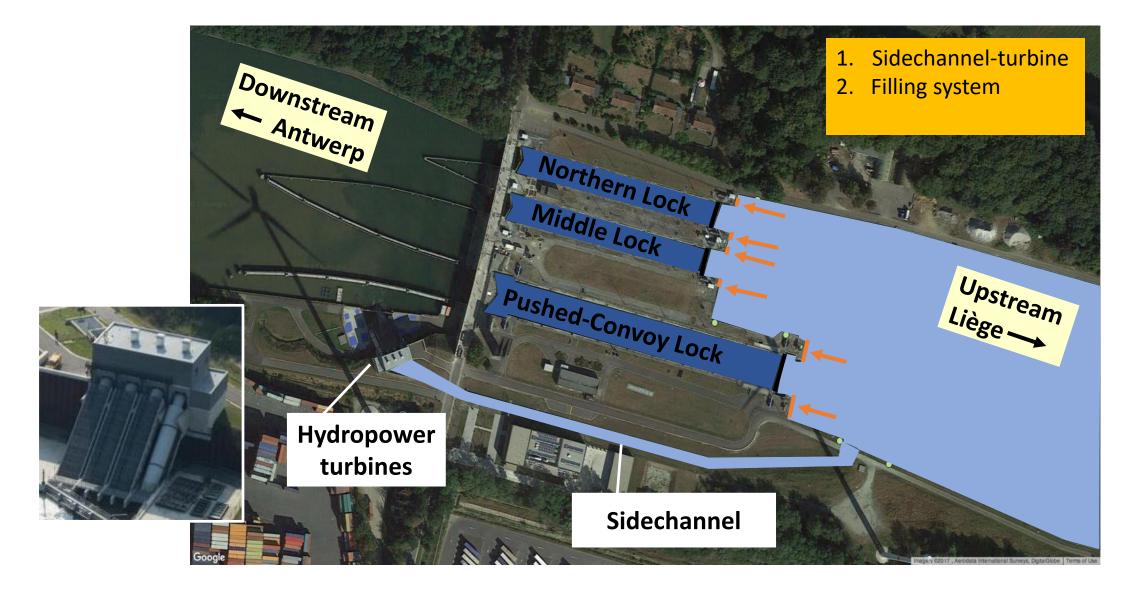
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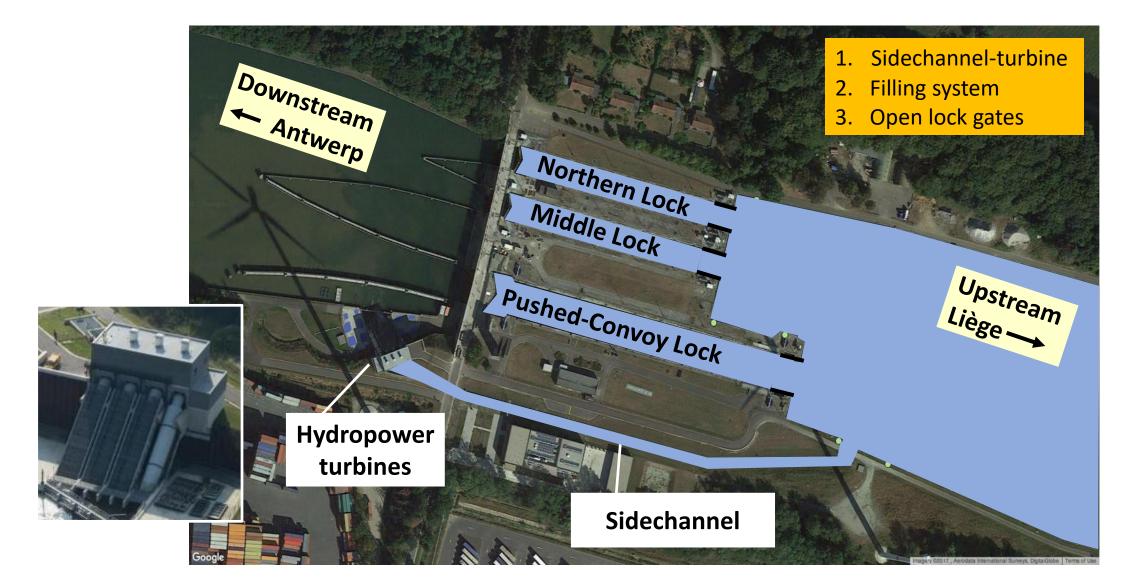
3 routes to pass the navigation lock complex



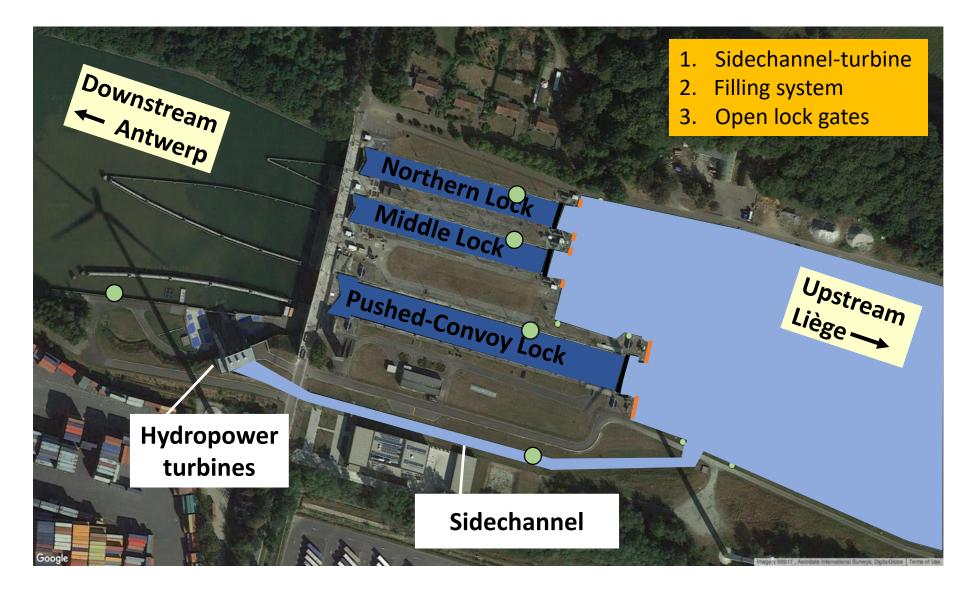
3 routes to pass the navigation lock complex



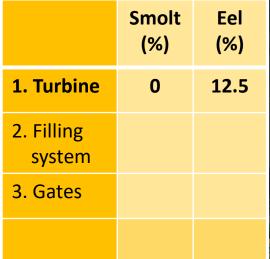
3 routes to pass the navigation lock complex

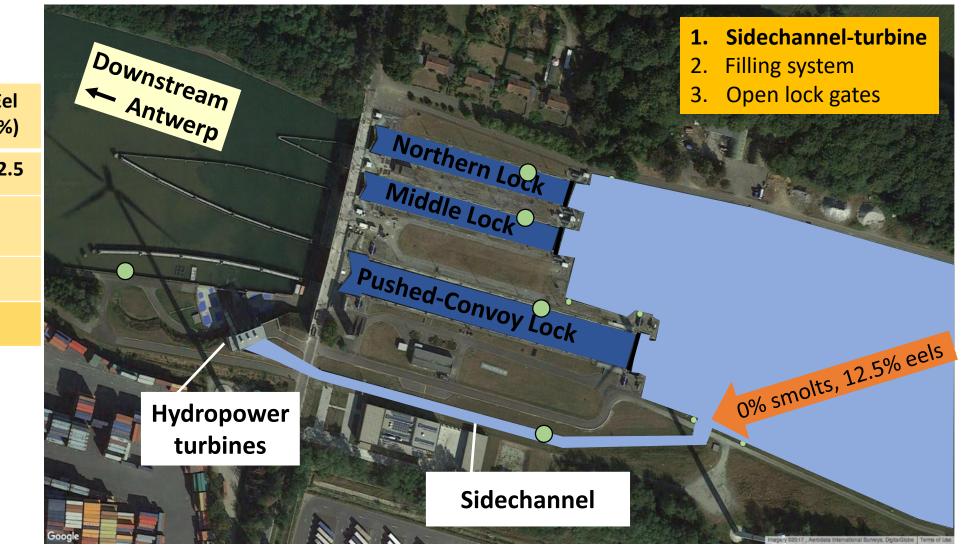


5 receivers to verify the passage route

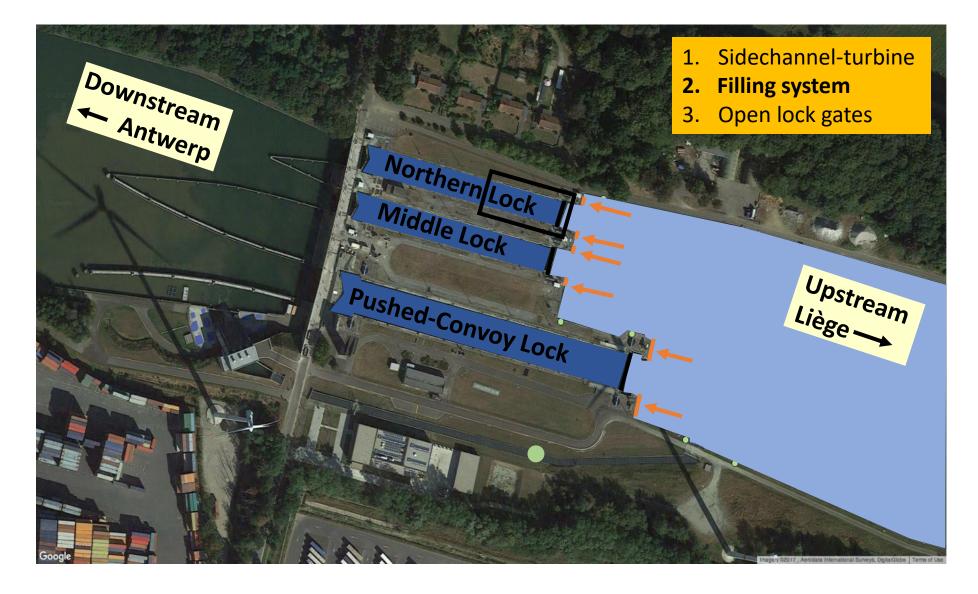


Via the hydropower turbines: continuous flow

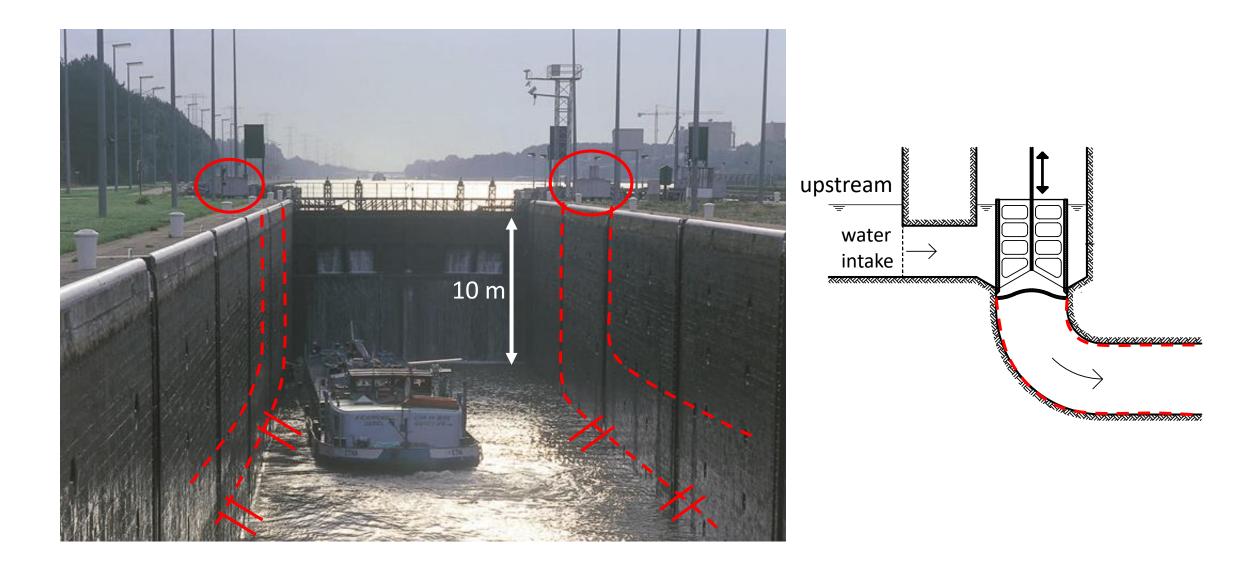




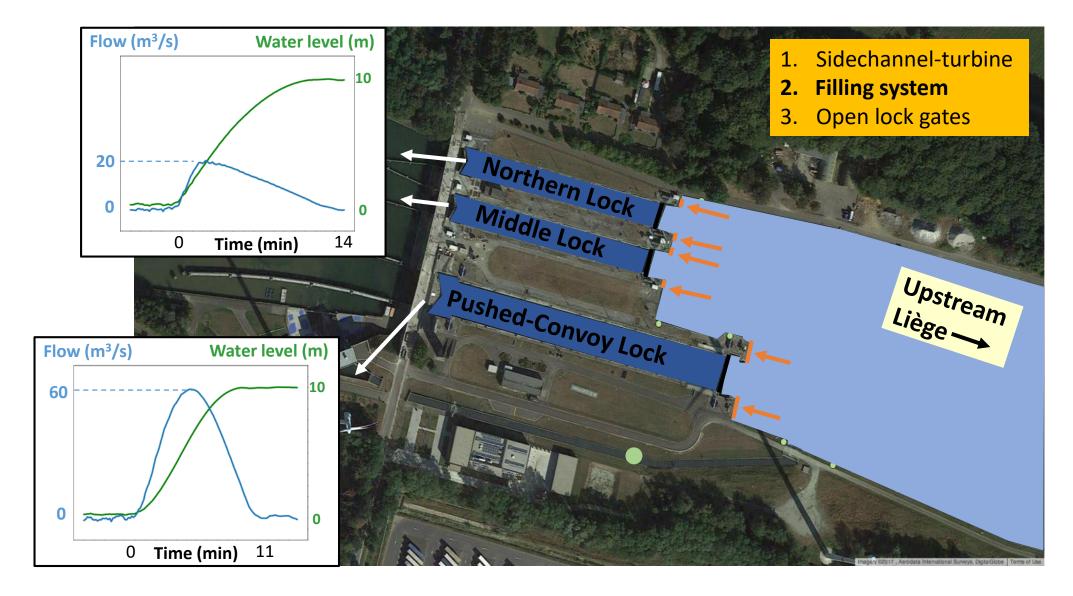
Passing via the filling system of the locks



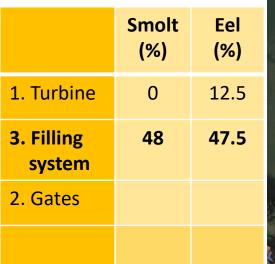
Passing via the filling system of the locks

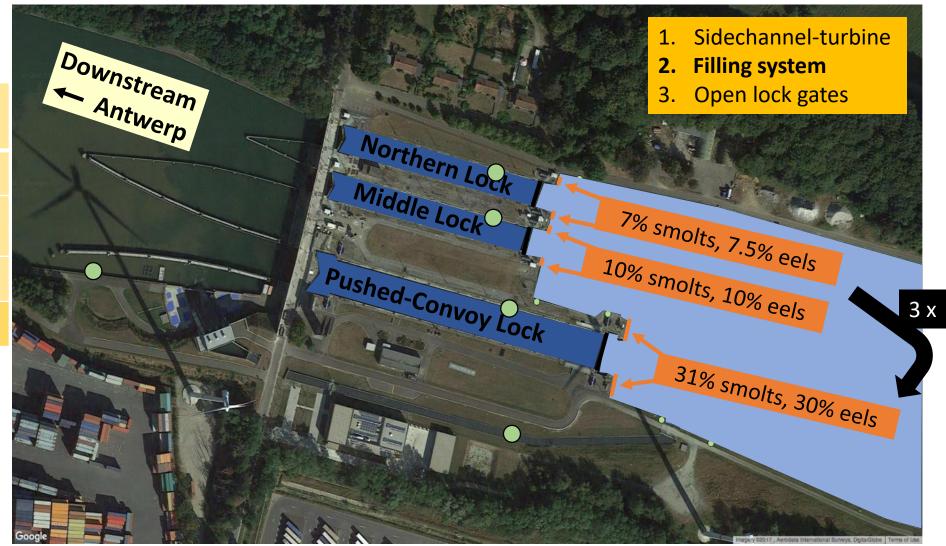


Passing via the filling system of the locks



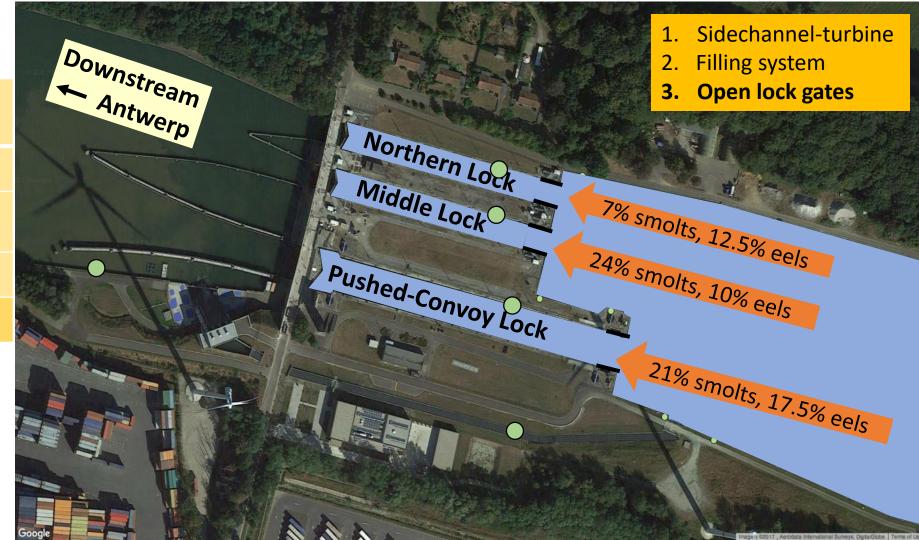
Passage via the filling system



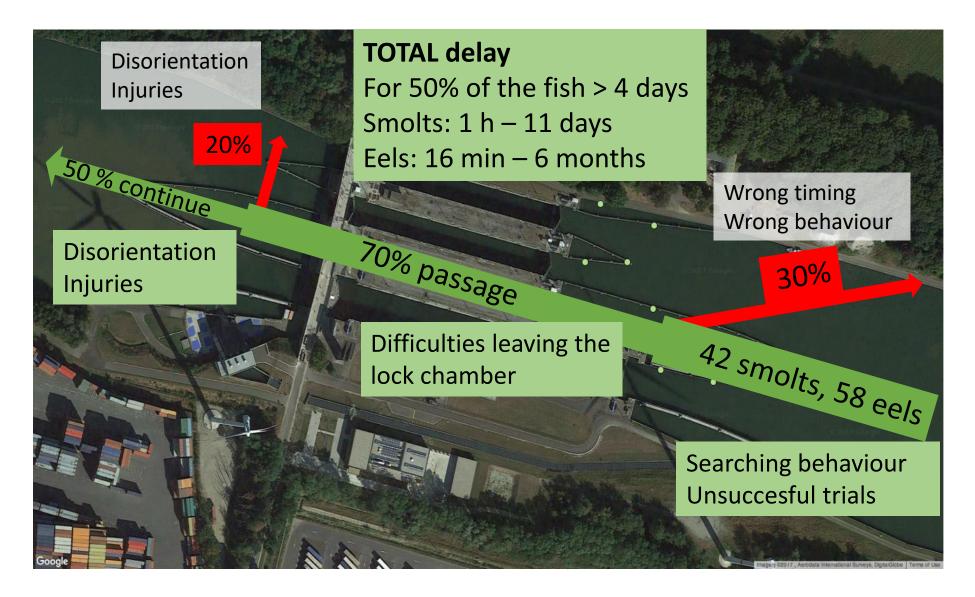


Passage via open lock gates: no flow

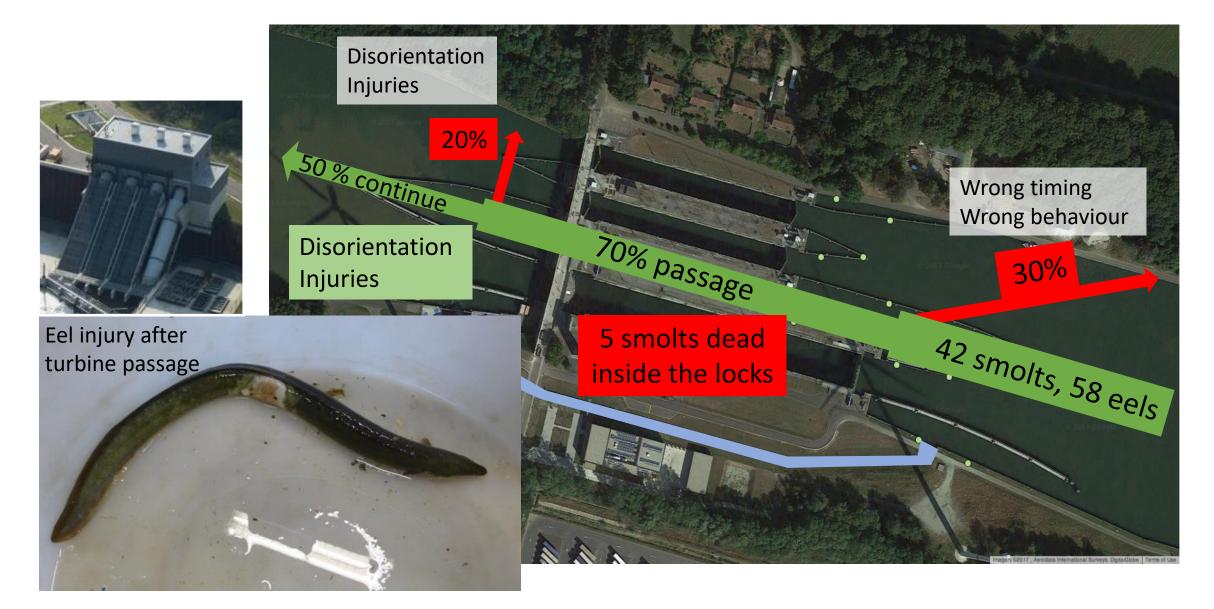
	Smolt (%)	Eel (%)
1. Turbine	0	12.5
3. Filling system	48	47.5
2. Gates	52	40
	100	100



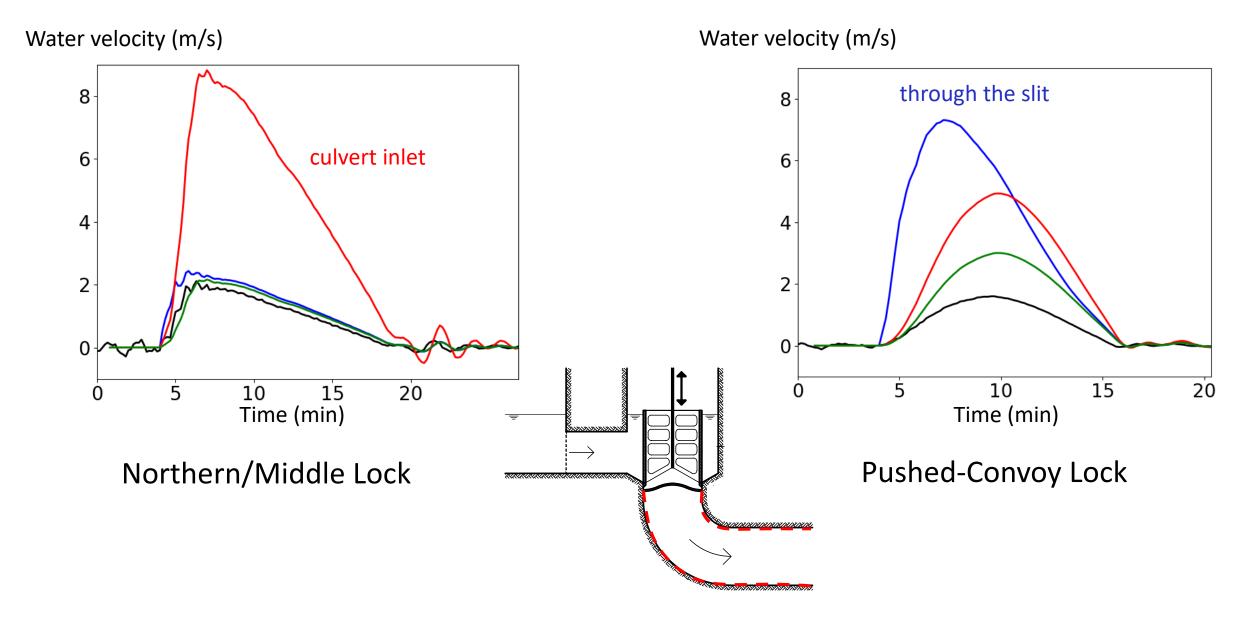
Losses and delays at the complex



Losses and delays at the complex

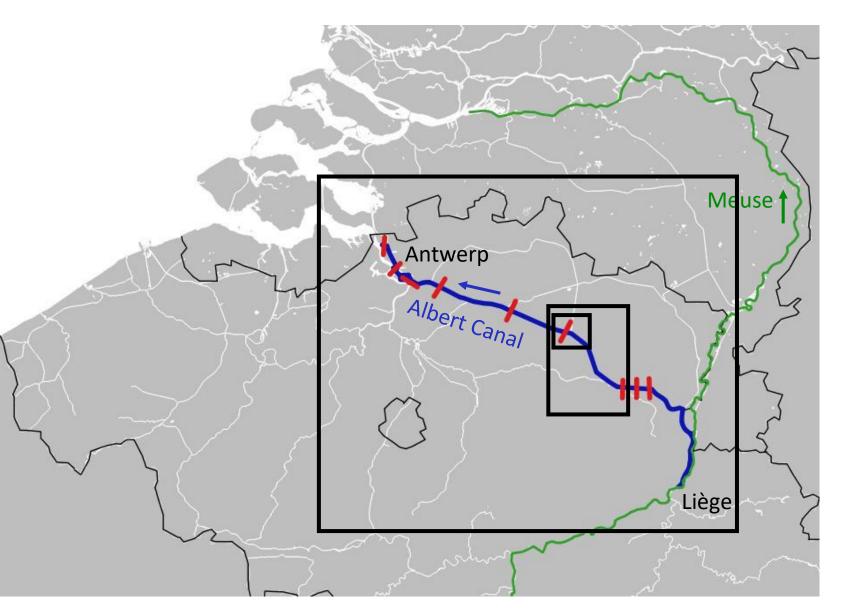


Passing via the filling system: risk for injury

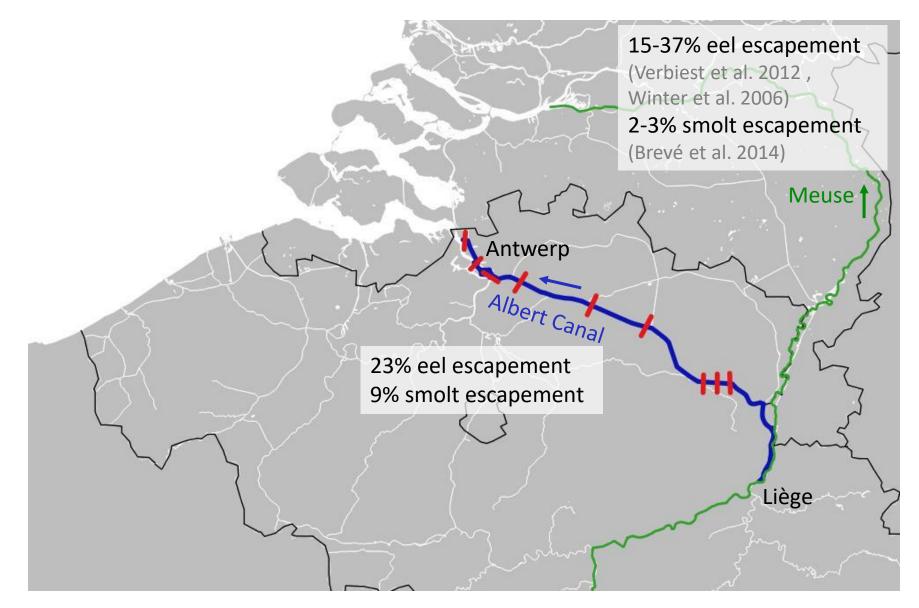


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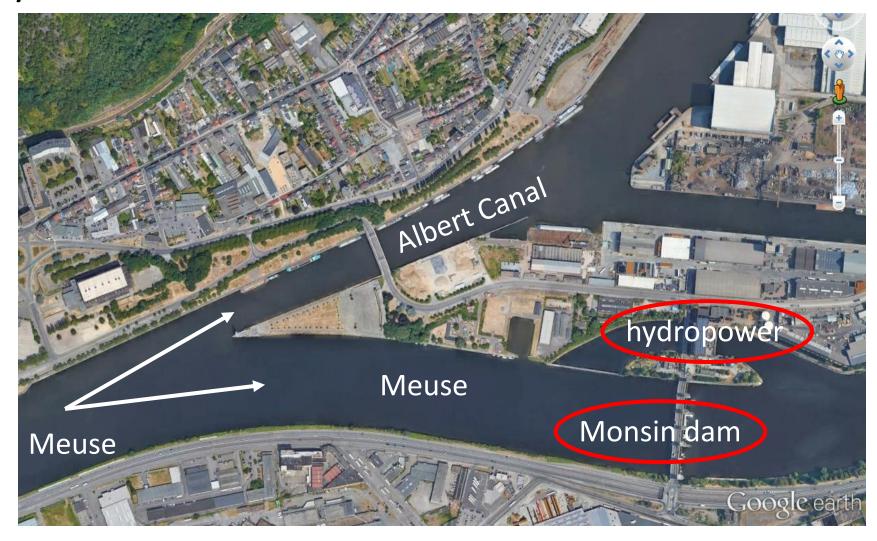
Small-scale (lock complex) Fail to pass Dead in the lock Stop migrating Injuries, disorientation => Delay & predation Mid-scale (canal pound) Disorientation => Delay & predation Large-scale (entire canal) Low escapement



The Meuse River is no good alternative (yet) ...



... and it will be hard to keep fish away from the Albert Canal

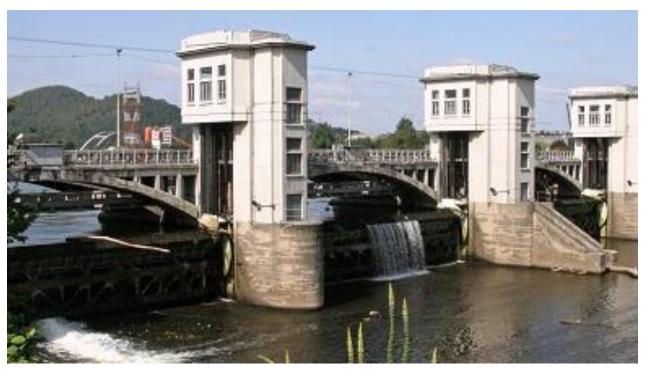


We need fishfriendly locks AND safe passage of hydropower plants

Albert Canal



Meuse



Work to do...



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