



RESPONSE OF BROWN TROUT POPULATIONS TO FLOODS IN NATURAL AND BYPASS REACHES

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HYNES partnership

Variability of brown trout populations among reaches



KEY ROLE OF FLOODS

Floods

Trout population



≠ degrees of impact

Hayes, 1995; Sabaton et al., 2008; Alonso et al., 2011; Alonso-Gonzàlez et al., 2008; Nicola et al., 2009

QUESTIONS

• How to quantify this effect of floods?



 How to diagnose population status in taking into account effect of floods and other processes?



OBJECTIVES

• Determine at which spatial scale operate the effect of floods

 Quantify effect of floods on population dynamics and disentangle effects from other parameters





Natural reaches





Context Materials & Methods Results Conclusions and prospects

DATASET

- 40 reaches
 - 23 French rivers
 - ✓ 19 bypass reaches
- Electrofishing samplings (from 4 to 20 years per reach)



(Details on data collection in Bret et al. 2015)



- Measures
 - ✓ Shelter availability
 - ✓Mean water temperature
 - \checkmark Mean wetted width
 - ✓ Habitat suitability index
 - ✓Upstream dam

$3 \neq \text{APPROACHES}$

1. Density synchrony analysis







36 reaches

2. Deterministic population dynamics model on 9 reaches



9 reaches

3. Hierarchical Bayesian Model







Bret et al. 2016

Materials & Methods

Results

Conclusion

RESULTS

8

1. DENSITY SYNCHRONY ANALYSIS



- Strong synchrony for reaches over distances less than ~ 75 km
- Negative influence of strong discharges during the emergence period and a influence of substrate mobilility during the spawning period
- Close reaches are likely to be synchronous, even if they are separated by dams and have different flow regimes.

2. DETERMINISTIC MODEL MODYPOP



Results on 9 reaches

| Bypassed section | Period | Q threshold (m ³ s ⁻¹) | Q threshold/Q10 | Nb days | Mortality rate (%) |
|------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|---------|--------------------|
| Beyrède | March-June | 35 | 3.3 | 9 | 75 |
| | March-June | 35 | 3.3 | 4-8 | 20 |
| | November-December | 60 | 5.7 | 1 | 75 |
| | Whenever | 94 | 8.9 | 1 | 75 |
| Fontan | March-June | 8 | 1.6 | 1 | 75 |
| | Whenever | 71 | 13.6 | 2 | 90 |
| Breil | March-June | 60 | 4.9 | 1 | 75 |
| Pont-Haut | March-June | 9 | 3.5 | 1 | 75 |
| Rory | March-June | 5.5 | 2.5 | 1 | 75 |

Tissot et al. 2016

3. Hierarchical Bayesian Model



- High flow => very high mortality in emerging fry (91%) for flow velocity >1.15m.s-1
- Prediction of densities and mortalities as a function of water temperature and shelter availability

Results

Conclusion

Conclusion - Prospects

CONCLUSION - PROSPECTS

• Spatial scale of floods influence

- Synchronism of recruitment at the watershed scale

=> Need to be taken into account for diagnosis of population status

- Synchronism between reaches (<75 km), even if they are separated by dams

=> But, need to investigate difference of resiliency of population after floods in function of reach morphology

=> Protection of sections with high resiliency is a major issue with the climate change



CONCLUSION - PROSPECTS

Quantification of key role of floods

- Strength of abiotic mortality among 0+ due to floods → ≠ thresholds of limiting flow

- Translation in one hydraulic threshold thanks to hierarchical bayesian model

Dynamics population models MODYPOP and Hierachical Bayesian Model DYPOP:

Tools which are useful to diagnose status of populations and disentangle the effects of floods from those of other abiotic or biotic parameters

=> 2 softwares in preparation



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION





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