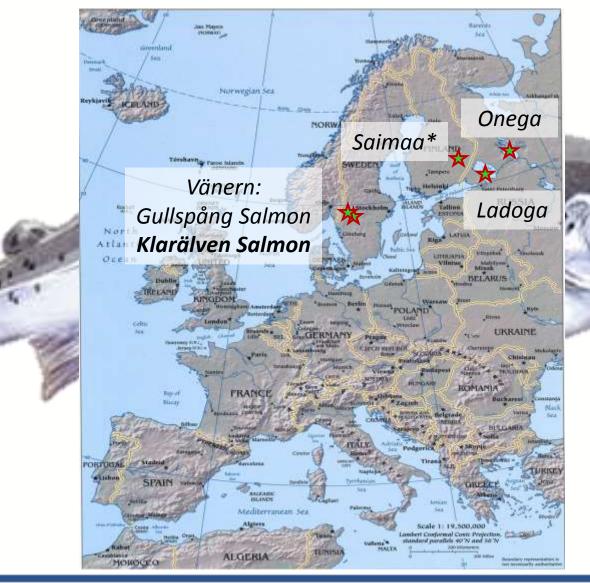


Vänerlaxens Fria Gång "free" migration for the Vänern salmon



PÄR GUSTAFSSON 2016-08-24

Remaining stocks of large *freshwater* salmon in Europe





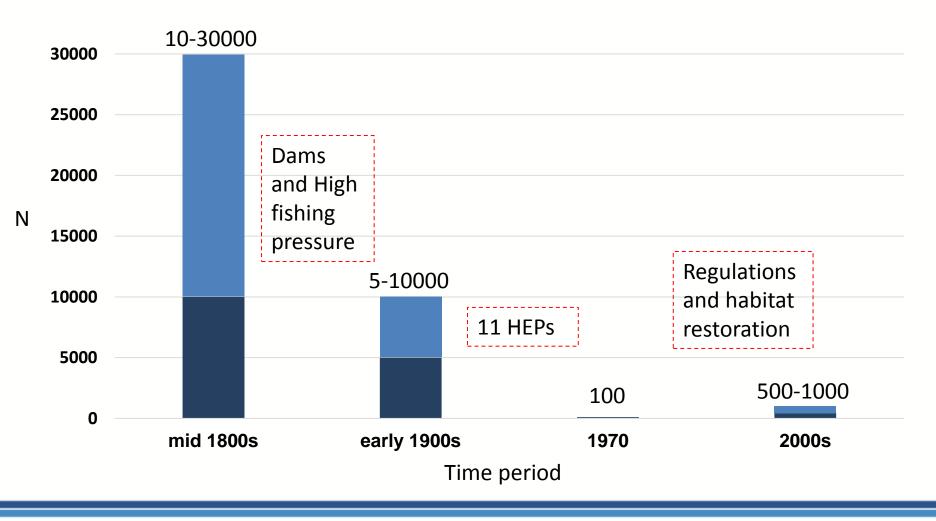
River Klarälven/Lake Vänern salmon

- Freshwater living Habitat directive 92/43/EEG
- Large size (20 kg)
- Spawning migration historically up to 400 km
- 9 + 2 HEPs (1906-1964) —
- Trap & transport since 1931
- Spawning area today





Catches of wild Klarälven salmon in River Klarälven during the past 150 years – *rough numbers*





What can be done to increase the salmon's range and number?





Vänerlaxens Fria Gång

- Agreement between Sweden's and Norway's Ministers of Environment in 2010
- EU/Interreg-project Sweden-Norway 2011-2015
- 30 organizations: Municipalities, universities, national authorities, consultants, hydro power companies, regional fishing boards etc.
- Budget: 3 million EURO





Vänerlaxens Fria Gång

Purposes

- Good Ecological Status (Water Framework Directive: 2000/60/EG)
- Favourable conservation status (Habitat directive: 92/43/EEG)
- Sustainable development environment, tourism, local business

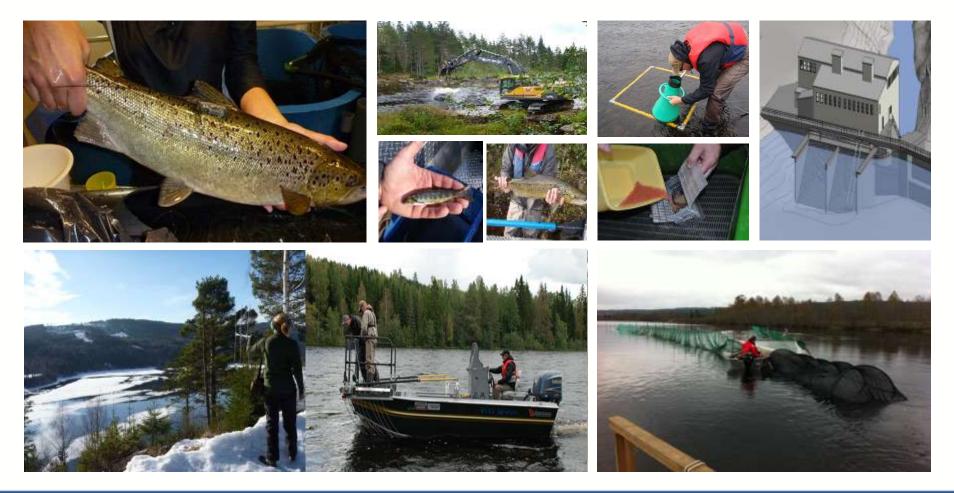
Objectives

- Investigate the salmon and River Klarälven/Trysilelva as salmon river today
 - Ecology
 - Genetics
 - Habitat
 - Identify bottlenecks
- Estimate the potential for salmon in River Trysil/Klarälven today and tomorrow
- Presenting actions





Vänerlaxens Fria Gång Some results







Upstream migration: How effective is the salmon trap at Forshaga HEP?



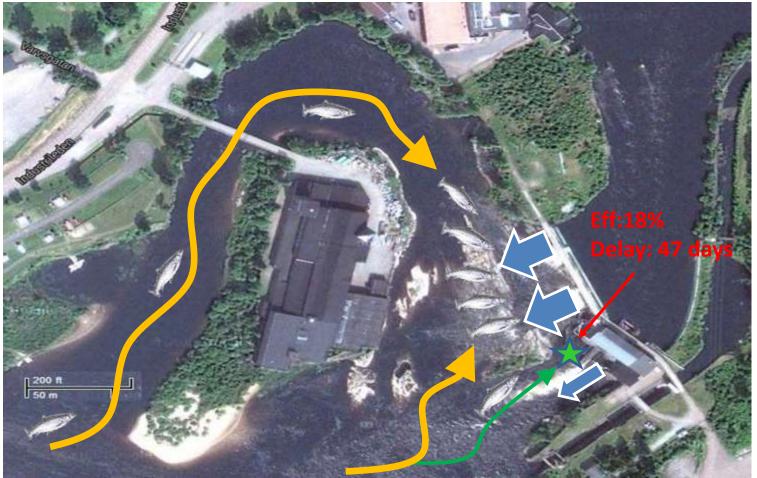






Upstream migration: How effective is the salmon trap at Forshaga HEP? Radio-telemetry: Lake Vänern – Forshaga HEP 2012

High Q through spill gates, fishwayQ = 1,5% of totalQ)







Upstream migration: How effective is the salmon trap at Forshaga HEP? Radio-telemetry: Lake Vänern – Forshaga HEP 2013

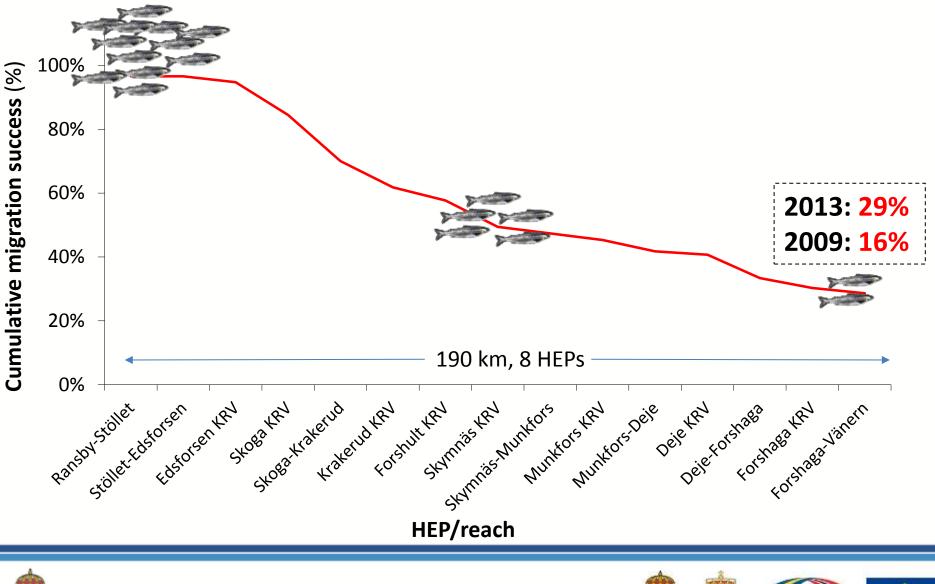
Low Q through spill gates, fishwayQ = 3,2% of totalQ







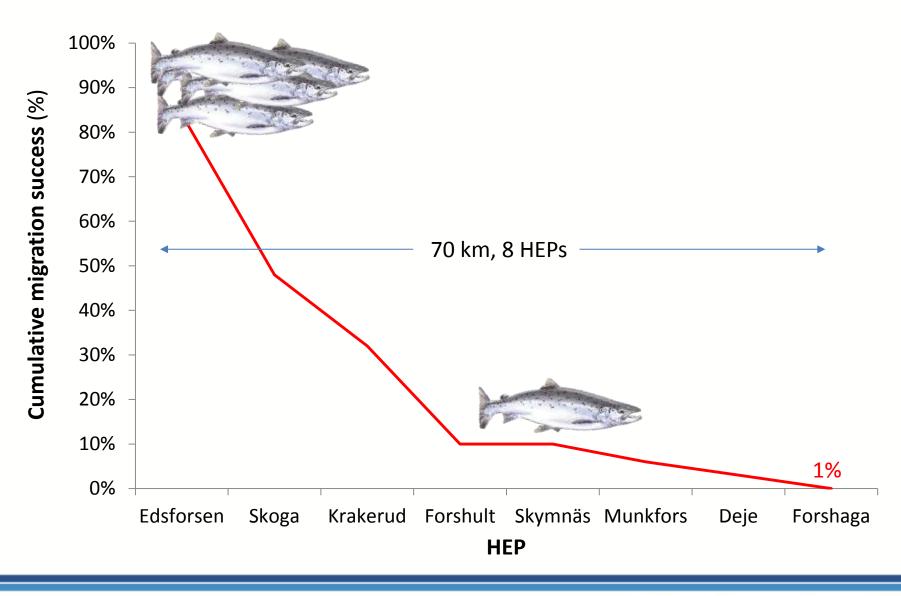
Downstream migration: Smolt survival (acoustic telemetry)







Downstream migration: Kelt survival (radio telemetry)







What are the conditions and potential for salmon production in River Klar/Trysilelva?



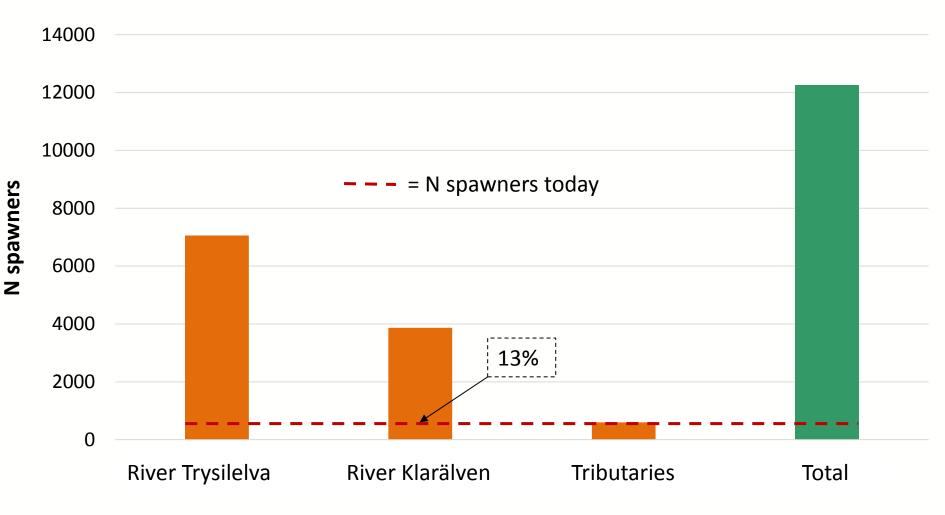
Habitat quality * habitat class area * egg/hab. class * egg-smoltsurvival * female mean weight * egg/kg \rightarrow LBM

LBM - the river's estimated minimum N spawning females (equal to MSY but in another unit)





LBM (males + females)







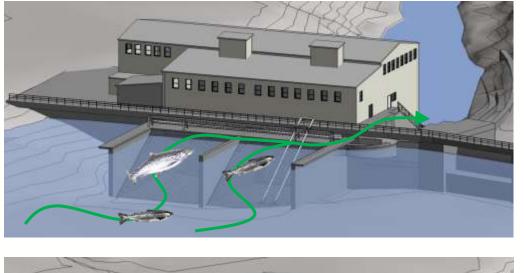
Habitat restoration

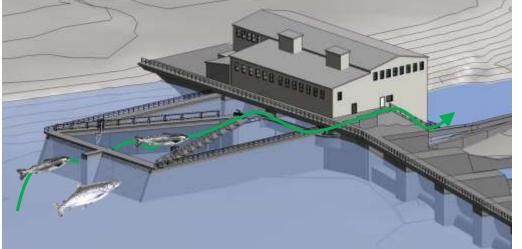


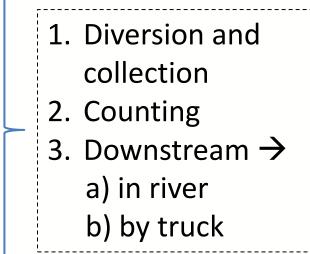




Fish passage system at Edsforsens HEP (Fortum, KaU, VFG)











Fishing tourism and rural development

If the LBM is reached - how much could this generate in terms of money and jobs?



3,5-5,0 million EURO/year* 20-30 full time jobs

*"Ecosystem services" NOT included!





A brief selection of other investigations

- Fish passage suggestions for each individual HEP (up + down), including pipeline for smolt (17 km)
- Electrical fish barrier at Forshaga HEP
- Production: electrofishing (boat), fyke
- Genetics: wild vs hatchery salmon (basic genetics, parenthood)
- Habitat restoration plans
 Final report? → call/e-mail me!





Main conclusions

- The river system still has a high capacity for salmon production
- High economical value
- Bottlenecks:

The trap at Forshaga HEP Downstream survival

- Habitat restoration is needed
- Environmental flows are needed
- Expensive





Where do we go from here?

Step model

Short term (0-10 y)

- Maximize production at Swedish side through effective (BAT) measures at the "bottlenecks" Forshaga and Edsforsen HEPs
- Re-introduction of salmon (egg/fry) in River Trysilelva (Norway), combined with fish passage facilities at norwegian HEP
- Habitat restoration and E-flows
- Time and money? → New EU/Interreg-application 2016

<u>Long term (10-30 y)</u>

• Effective fauna passages (BAT) at the remaining HEPs, alternatively, or in combination with removal of some HEPs





A salmon and I'ts "master" at the Swedish-Norwegian border around 1930

hopefully they will both be back!

Thank you for listening!





