Physical habitat below a hydropeaking dam: Examining progressive downstream change

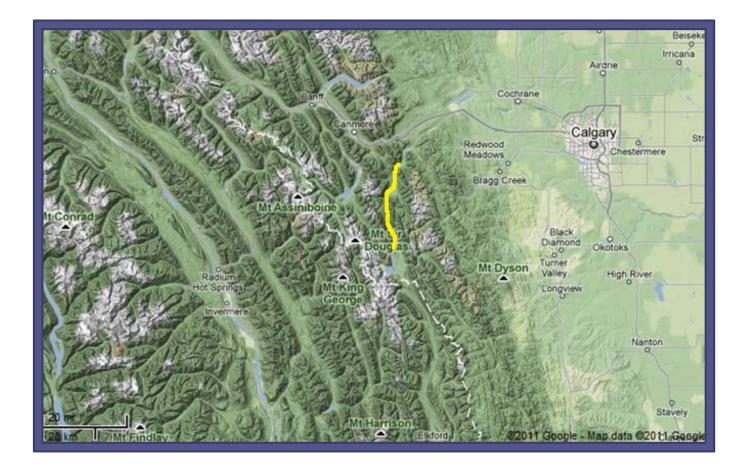
Lesley Winterhalt¹, Brett Eaton¹ & Michel Lapointe² ¹University of British Columbia ²McGill University

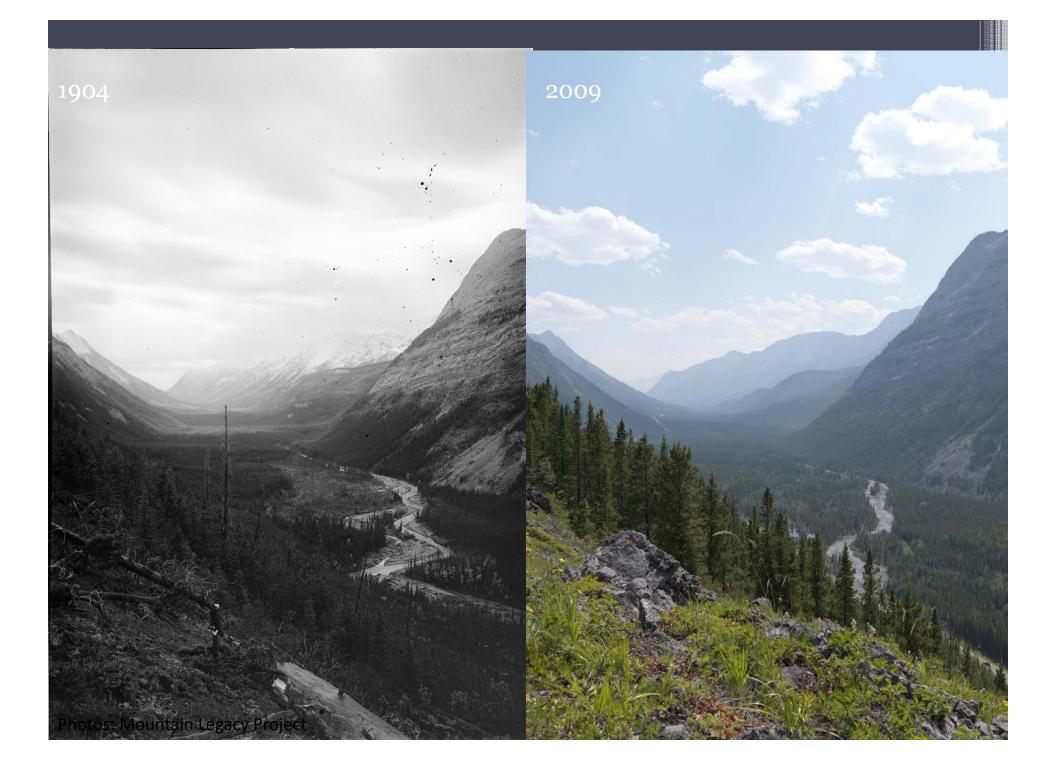


Research Question

- How do hydropeaking regimes alter available aquatic habitat and how are these changes moderated by tributary inputs.
 - Depths and velocities
 - Bed mobility
 - Invertebrate communities
 - Suspended sediment

Field Site: Kananaskis River & Pocaterra dam

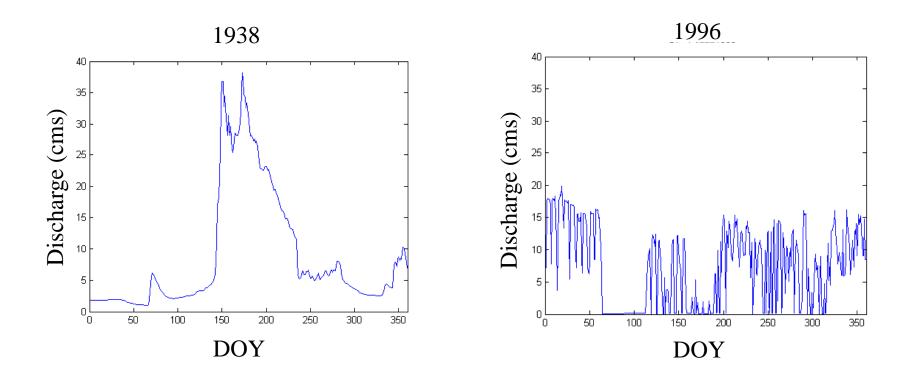




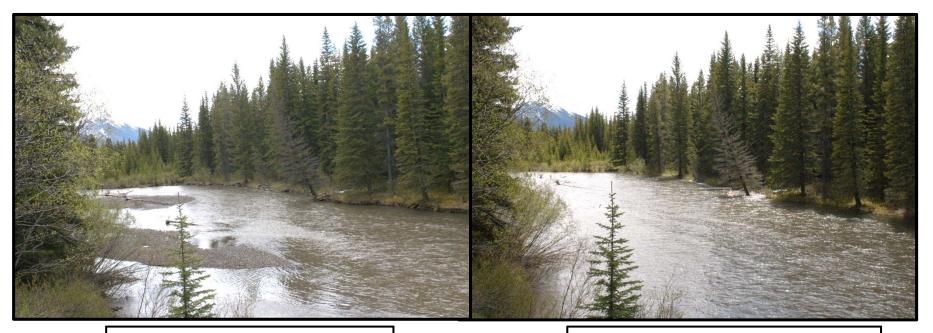
115°10'W Study sites 51°0'N 50°50'N 50°40'N-Ν 2.5 10 kilometers 0 5

Countour interval 100m

Kananaskis Discharge



Daily Temporal Variations



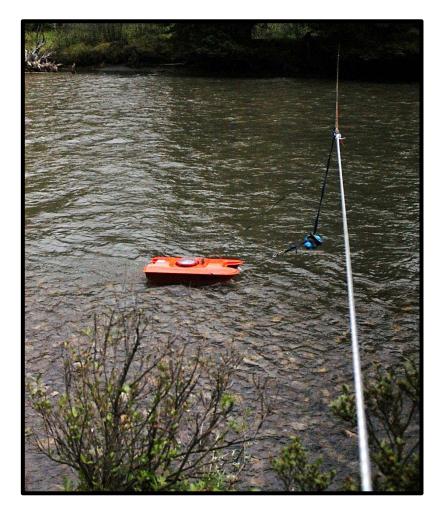
Low flow Q (1 cms dam release)

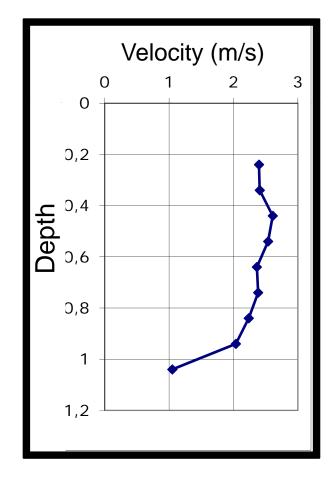
Bankfull flow (21 cms dam release)

Depth - water level loggers



Depth & velocity - ADCP





Total suspended sediments



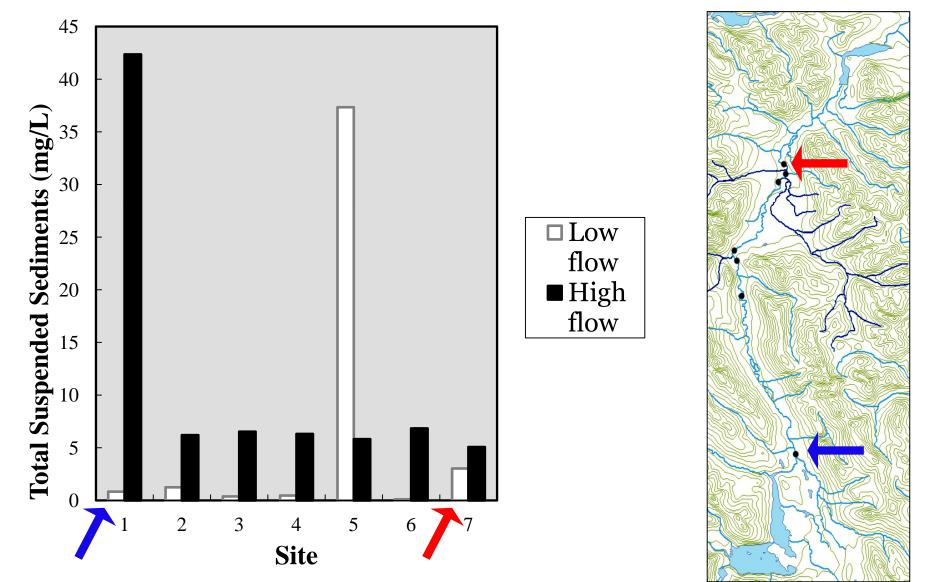
Bed mobility: tracer rocks



Invertebrate sampling

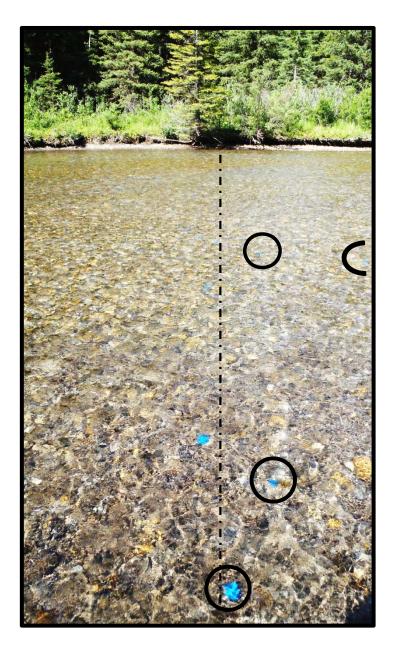


Results: Total suspended sediments



Results: Bed mobility

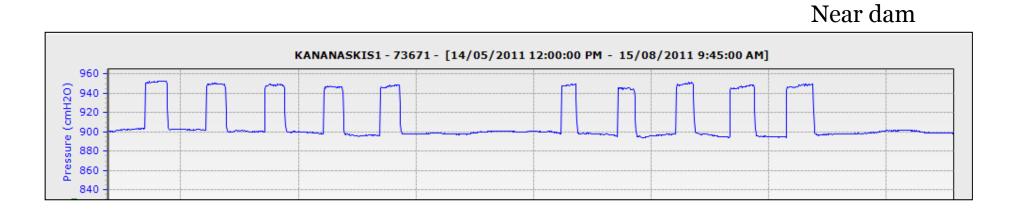




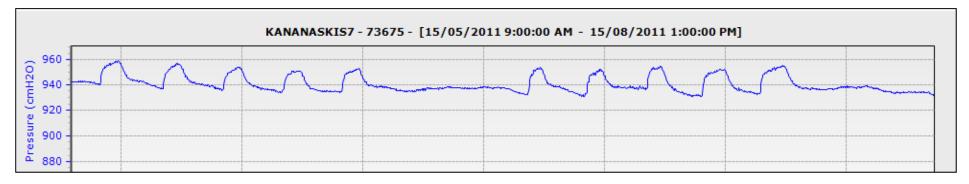
Tracer rocks

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bed mobile?	High Q		V	6	~	V	•	
	Low Q	×	X	X	×	X	X	×

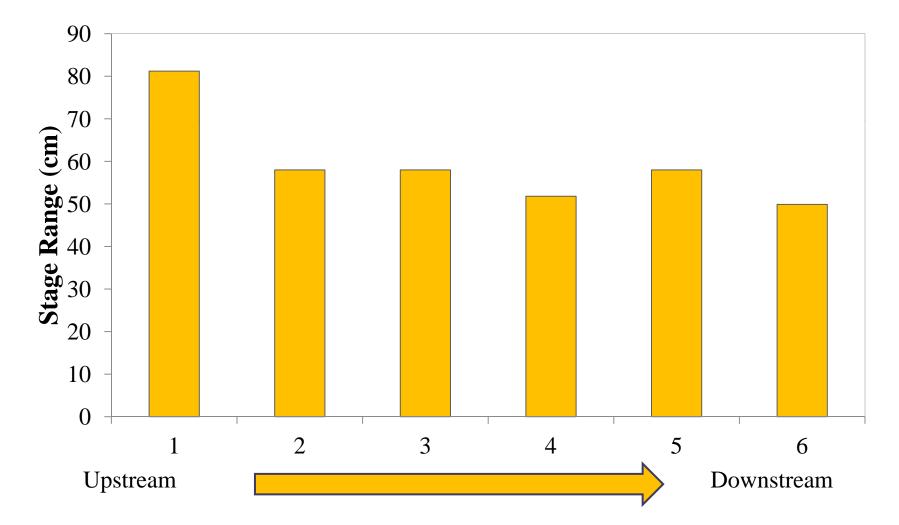
Hydrographs



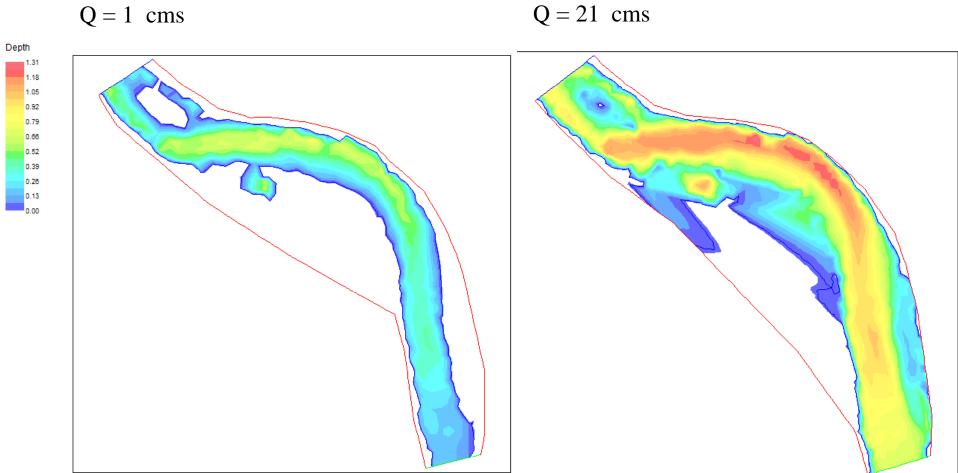
~30 km downstream



Stage Fluctuations

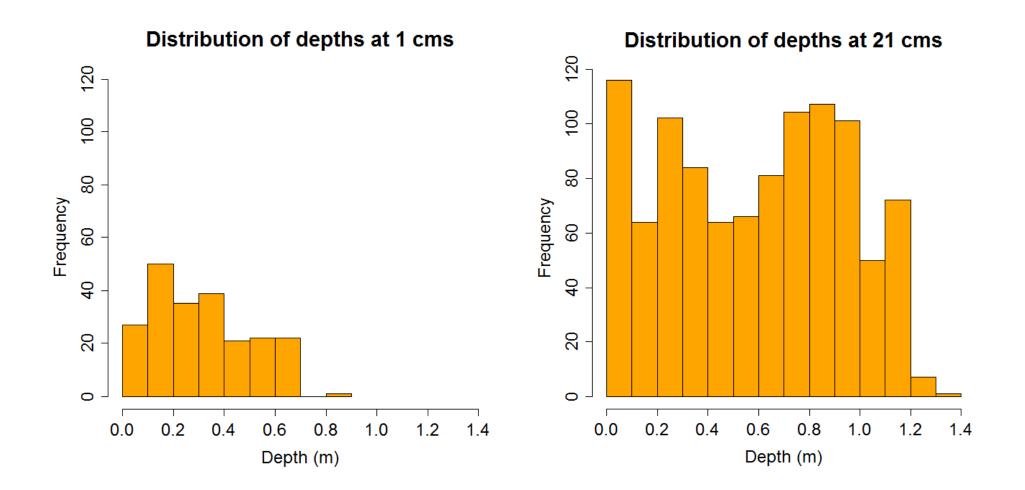


Depth Mapping: River2D

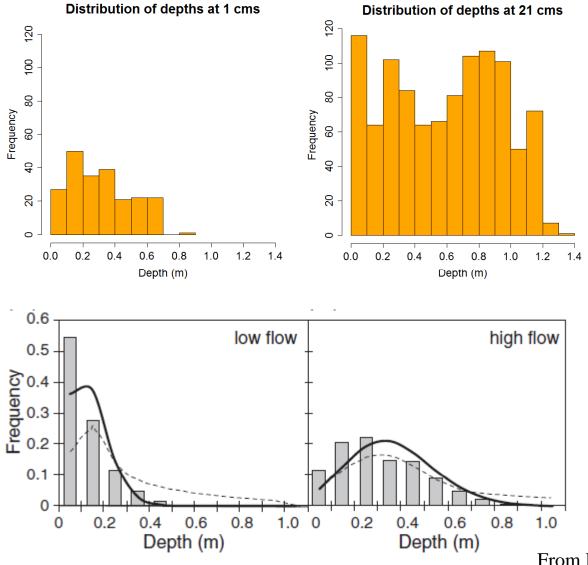


Q = 21 cms

Depth distributions: site 1

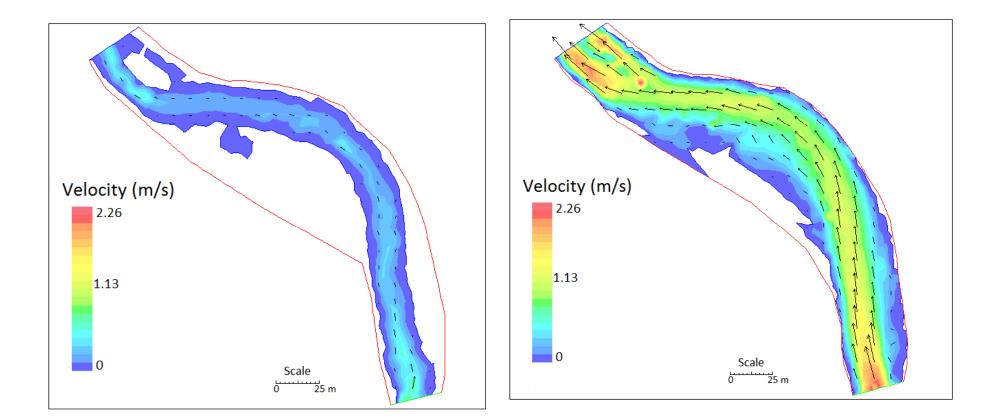


Depth distributions

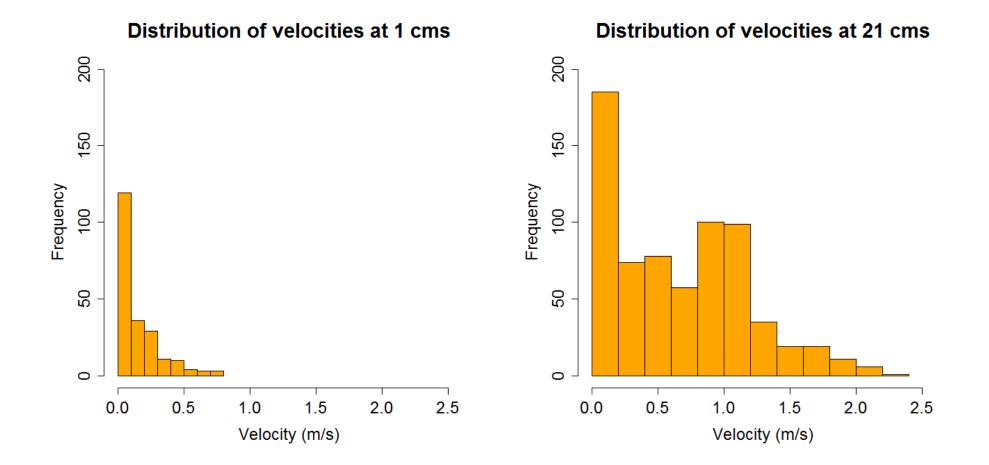


From Rosenfeld et al., 2011

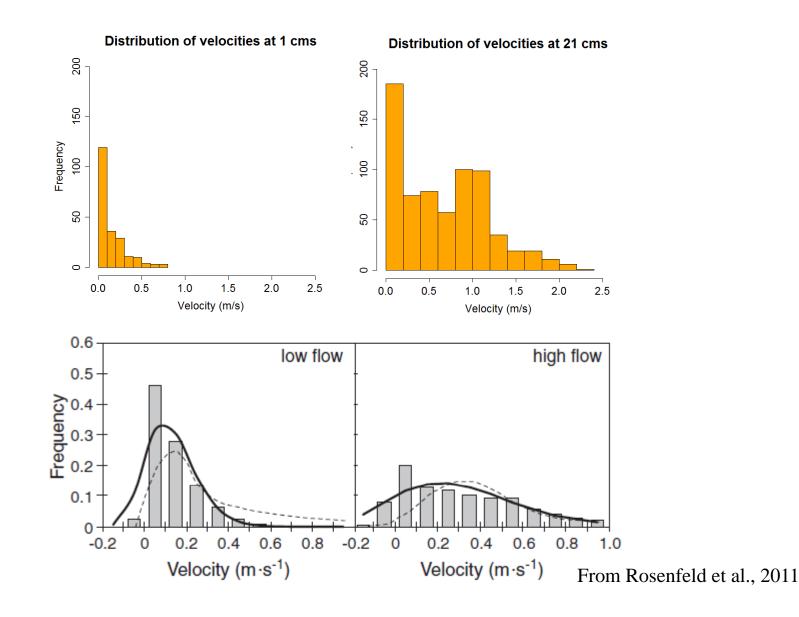
Velocity Mapping: River2D



Velocity distributions: site 1



Velocity distributions



Preliminary Conclusions

- Large difference between low and high flow conditions at upstream site.
- Some attenuation of characteristics downstream (stage, TSS)
- Depth distributions behave differently than expected. → implications for modelling

Further work

- Continue velocity and depth mapping
- Invertebrate analysis

