#### University of Massachusetts Amherst ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst

International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage International Conference on River Connectivity
(Fish Passage 2018)

Dec 11th, 3:40 PM - 5:20 PM

### Following the migration of glass eel and threespined stickleback passing Europe's largest pumping station and world's largest sluice

Ben A.B. Griffioen
Wageningen Marine Research

Erwin H.V. Winter Wageningen Marine Research

Olvin O.A. van Keeken Wageningen Marine Research

Patrick P. Deitelzweig Senior HZ University of Applied Sciences

Xander X.V. de Boer HZ University of Applied Sciences

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/fishpassage conference

Griffioen, Ben A.B.; Winter, Erwin H.V.; van Keeken, Olvin O.A.; Deitelzweig Senior, Patrick P.; and de Boer, Xander X.V., "Following the migration of glass eel and three-spined stickleback passing Europe's largest pumping station and world's largest sluice" (2018). International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage. 22. https://scholarworks.umass.edu/fishpassage\_conference/2018/December11/22

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Fish Passage Community at UMass Amherst at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.

Following the migration of glass eel and three-spined stickleback passing Europe's largest pumping station and world's largest sluice

11 December 2018, Fish Passage Conference 2018, Albury

A.B. Griffioen, H.V. Winter, O.A. van Keeken, P. Deitelzweig Senior, X.V. de Boer















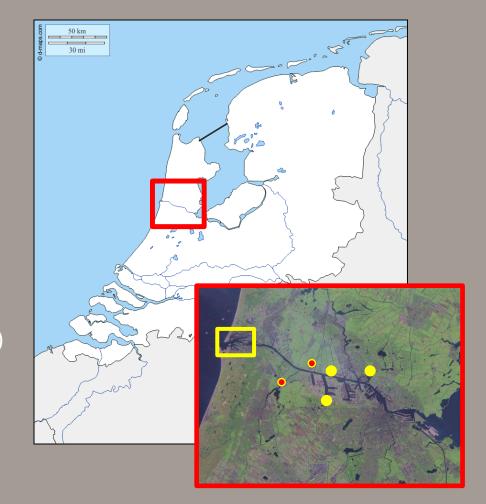






### North Sea Canal

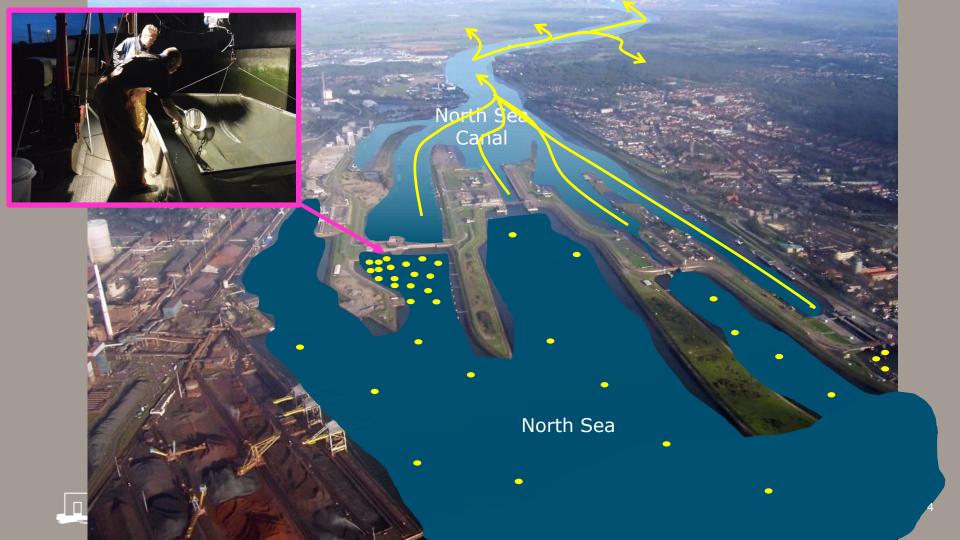
- Canal: 1865 1876
- Brackish water / Fresh water
- Pumping station
  - 15.600m³/min
- Spill gates
- 4 sluices (500x70x18m LxWxD)
- Fish passages

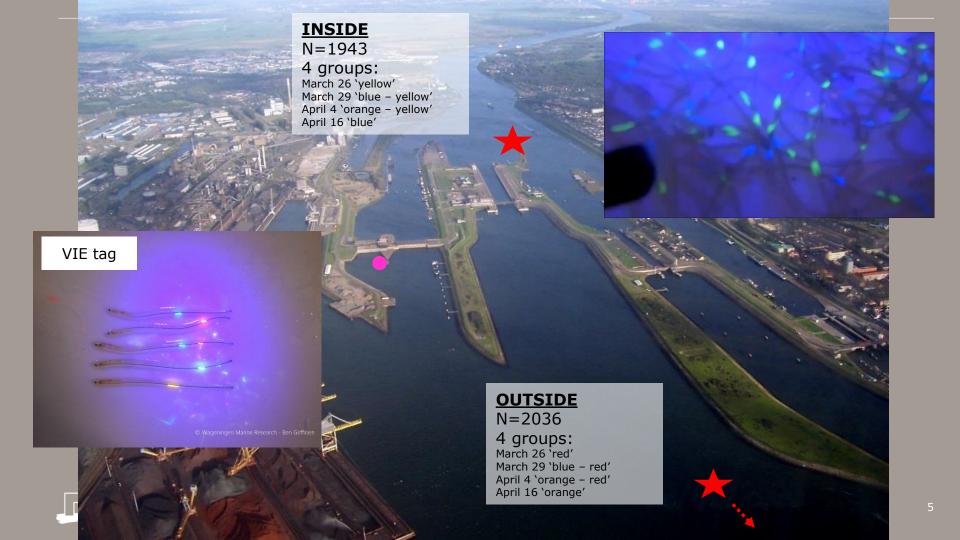




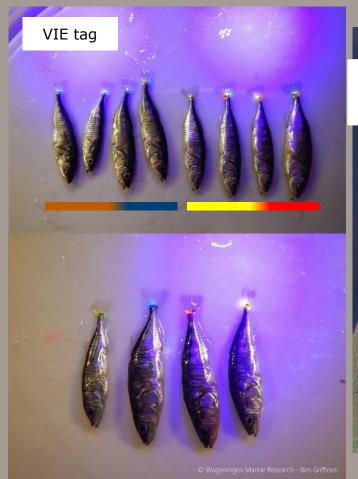


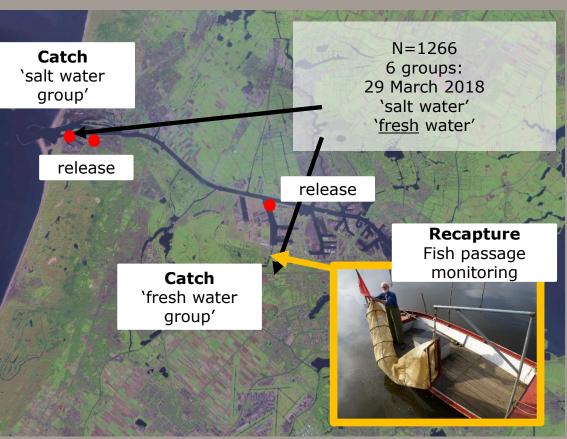


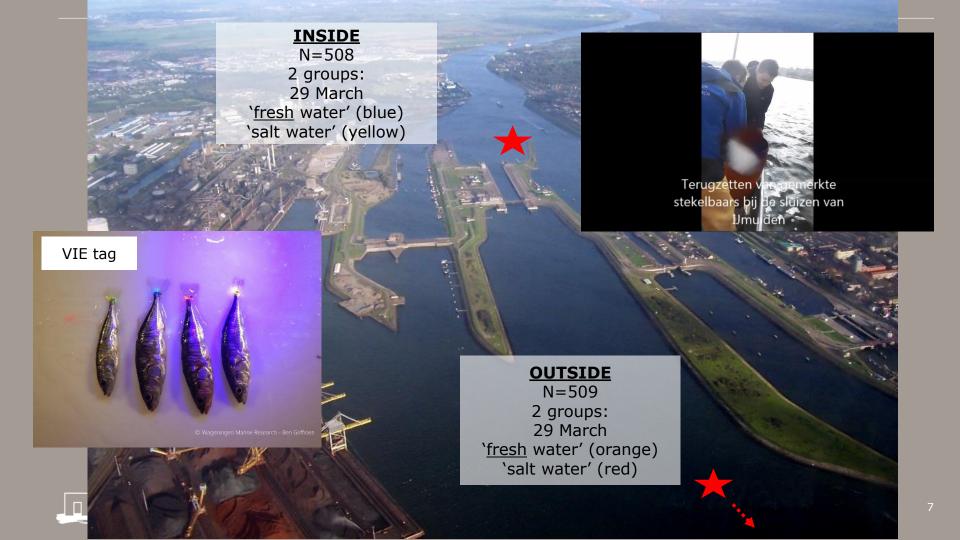




## Mark recapture experiments

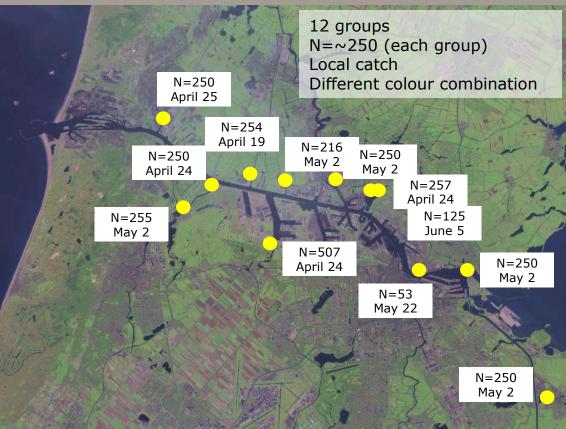






## 'local' mark recapture experiments









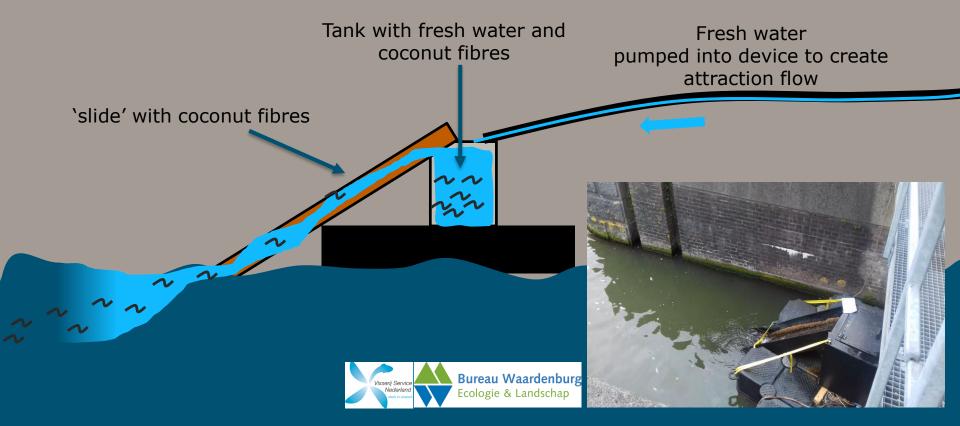
## Recapture strategy

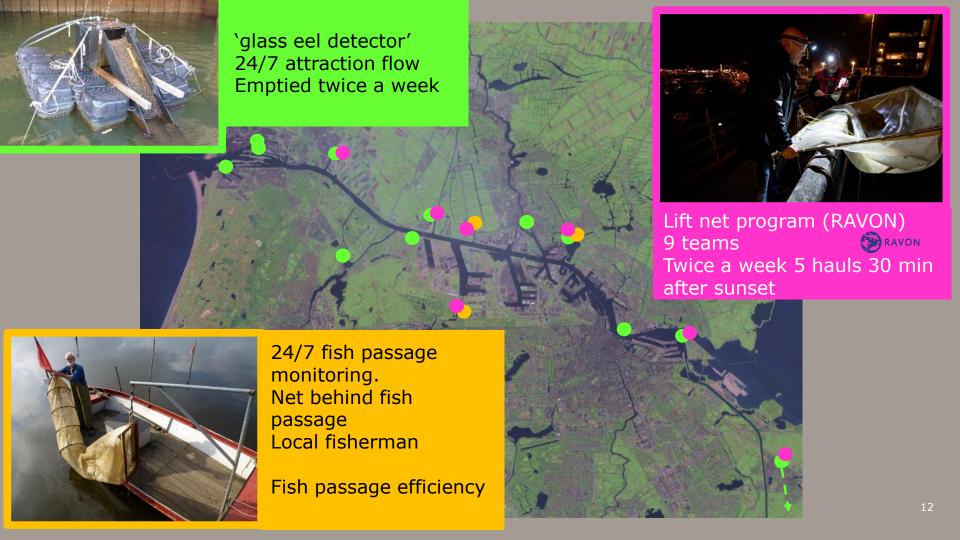






#### 'Glass eel detector' - continues catching device using attraction flow

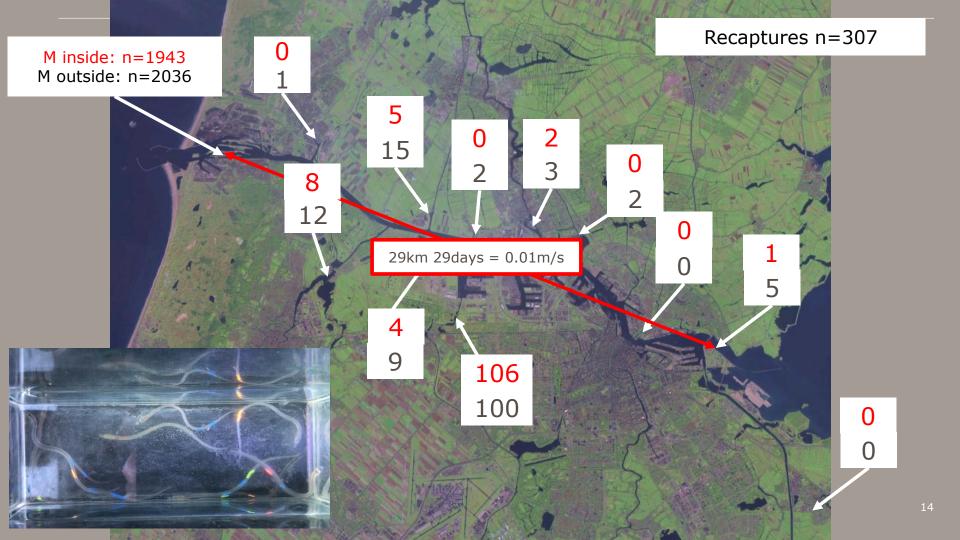




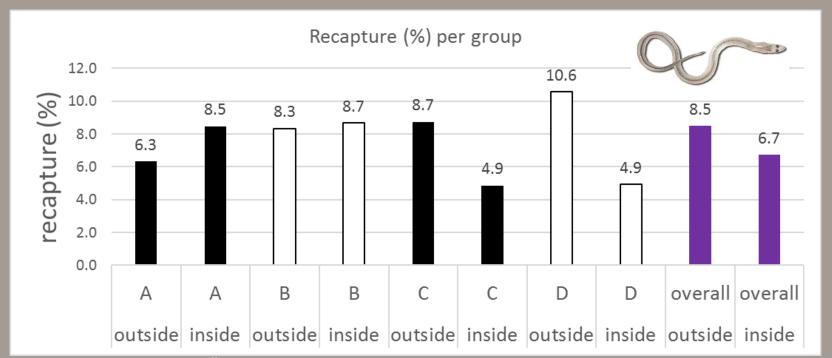
### Results

- A lot of data ©
- 742.042 glass eels caught and checked for colour mark
- 6.348 three spined stickle back caught and checked for colour mark





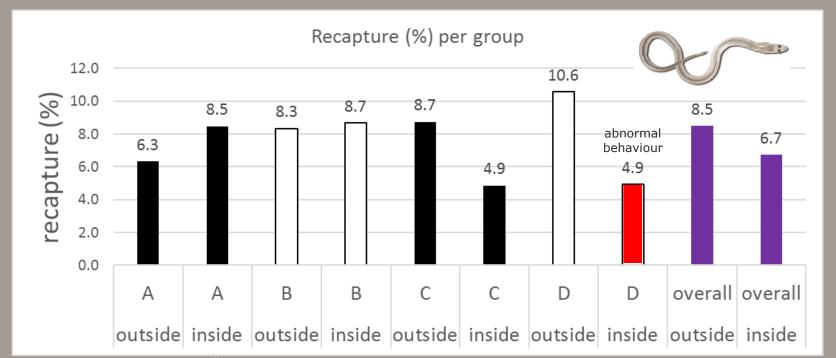
## At what level is migration hampered at the sluice complex?







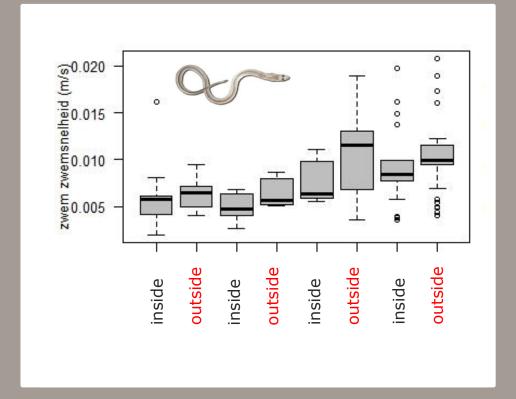
# At what level is migration hampered at the sluice complex?







## Swimming speed (m/s)



'outside group' = faster?

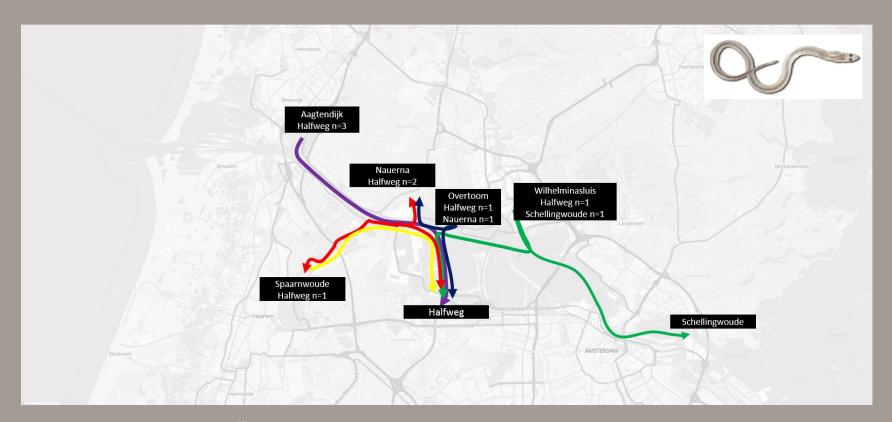
Three 'inside group' individuals are found 'outside' → flushed out by spill gates.

Disorientation due to salinity difference?





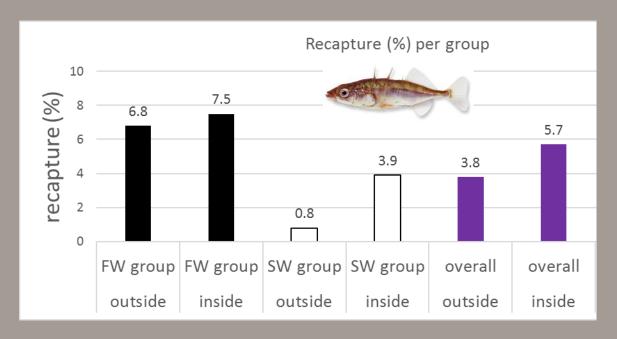
## Dispersal







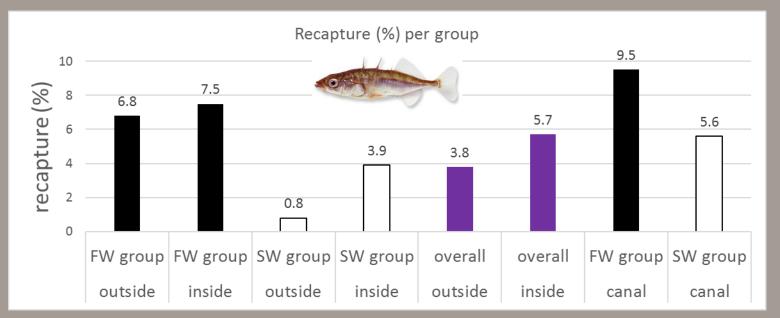
# At what level is migration hampered at the sluice complex? (Note: recapture at one location)







# At what level is migration hampered at the sluice complex? (Note: recapture at one location)







Freshwater group and salt water group: different behaviour?





#### Conclusions

- Glass eel and stickleback are not hampered by the sluice complex to reach the North Sea Canal
- Within the canal there is re-distribution of glass eel, probably due to hampered migration to reach fresh water 'polder' areas.
- Some glass eel pass the canal towards the fresh water lake (Markermeer).
  Fastest observed: 29 days





Following the migration of glass eel and three-spined stickleback passing Europe's largest pumping station and world's largest sluice

11 December 2018, Albury

A.B. Griffioen, H.V. Winter, O.A. van Keeken, P. Deitelzweig Senior, X.V. de Boer



#### Conclusions

- Glass eel and stickleback are not hampered by the sluice complex to reach the North Sea Canal
- Within the canal there is re-distribution of glass eel, probably due to hampered migration to reach fresh water 'polder' areas.
- Some glass eel pass the canal towards the fresh water lake (Markermeer).
  Fastest observed: 29 days
- Local mark recaptures at three fish passages showed:
  - 79% (M: 507 R:400)
  - 17% (M:216 R: 36)
  - 0% (M:250 R:0) 8% (M: 125 R:10 after minor adjustments)





## At what level is migration hampered at the sluice complex?

- Residence time at the sluice complex: 1-23 days, 5 days on average
- Compared to other barriers along the canal:
  - Longest time between release and recapture: 35-70 days
  - Average residence time: 11 days





### Research questions

- Are small diadromous fish hampered by the sluice complex?
  - Residence time?
- How do glass eel distribute along the canal?
- Do glass eel accumulate at locations along the canal?
  - Residence time?
  - Fish passage efficiency for three fish passages?
- \_\_\_\_



