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## An Overview Of The New German Fishway Standard For Upstream Fish Passage

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# An Overview Of The New German Standard For Upstream Fish Passage



*2014 International Conference on Engineering & Ecohydrology for Fish Passage  
June 9th - Afternoon Session I, Session D2*

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# Outline

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- Review of fishway standard development in Germany
- Main aspects of the new Standard DWA-M 509  
„Upstream Fishways And Hydraulic Structures Passable For Fish“  
(„*Fischaufstiegsanlagen und fischpassierbare Bauwerke*“)
  - New classification of fishways for upstream passage
  - General requirements of fishways
  - New design philosophy
  - Quality assurance
  - Monitoring
- Summary

# Review of fishway standard development in Germany



- Former Standard 18 years old.
- Research and (field) monitoring have significantly increased understanding of fish behavior and movements, and efficiency of fishways.
- Important aspects were not adequately described, e.g. location of fishways, position of fishway entrance
- Lack of exact geometric and hydraulic design criteria to ensure attraction and passage of fish (all species, sizes/ life stages and swimming performance)
- No testimony on passage of hydraulic structures (e.g. flood retention basins, culverts, tidal sluices etc.)
- Unintentional preference towards nature-like fishways



... and an alleged Hungarian pirate copy (2007)

# New classification of fishways for upstream passage

Fishways/ fish passes					Hydraulic structures passable for fish	
Special fishway structures	Channel-type fishways	Pool-type fishways	Partial roughened channels	Bypass channels	Bottom sills and bed structures	Crossing structures
located at / very close to migration obstacle, or included in barrier				extend extensively around the migration barrier	Roughened channels extending over entire river width, (rock ramps)	Fish-friendly design and/or operation of hydraulic structure
Fish lock Fish lift	Denil pass Eel pass	Conventional pool-type fishways Vertical slot fishway Other pool-type fishways	Roughened channels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• without friction (loss) elements</li> <li>• with perturbation boulders</li> <li>• with pools</li> <li>• hybrid designs</li> </ul>		Culvert Ducts Tidal sluices Pumping stations Boat/ canoe slides	
Hybrid designs		Pool and boulder-type pass			Gauging stations Flood retention basins	
	Bristle-type fishway					

# General requirements of fish passage structures

Project-

## Passage

- Migration corridor
- Geometry:  
water depth  
channel/ pool size  
slots
- Hydraulics:  
flow velocity  
turbulence



Photo: FWT

## Operation time

- $\geq 300$  d/a

and site-specific

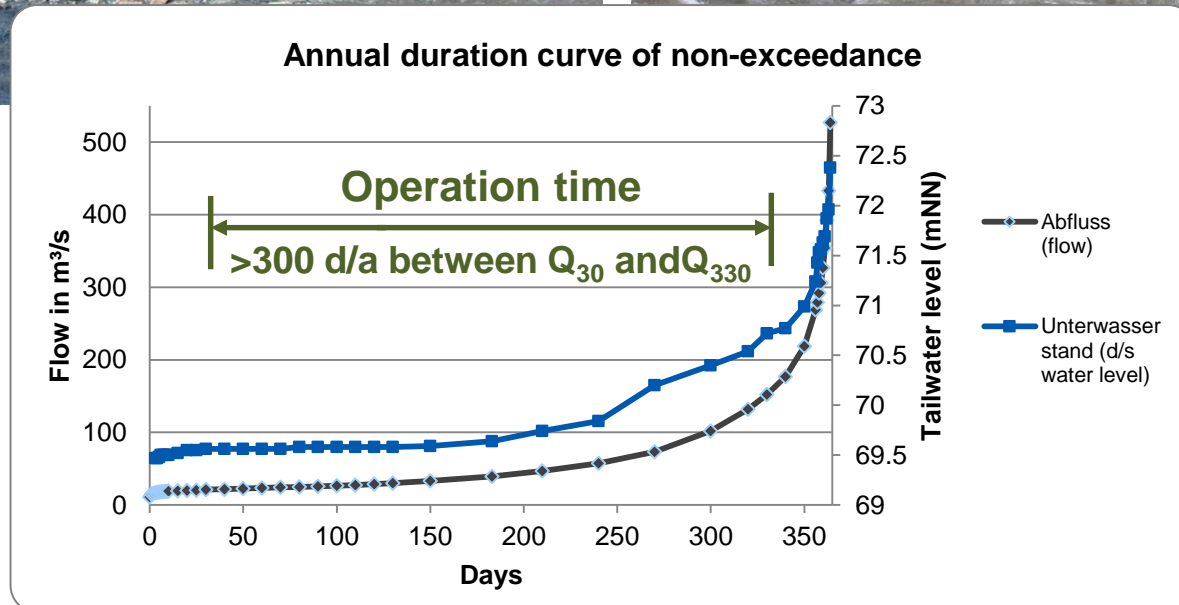
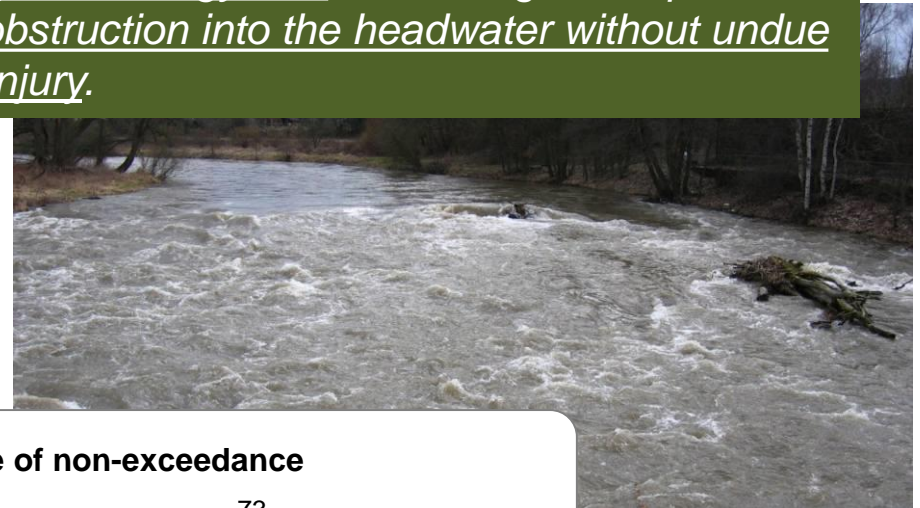
## Attraction

- Large-scale location
- Entrance position
- Attraction flow:  
volume/ flow impulse  
angle  
flow velocity

conditions

# Operation time

Requiments of fishways (DWA-M 509 amended acc. to *Clay and Thorncraft & Harris*):  
*A fishway is a water passage around or through an obstruction that is found by all fish over a prolonged time of a year without excessive delay and energy loss, and designed to provide hydraulic conditions suitable for fish to pass the obstruction into the headwater without undue stress or injury.*



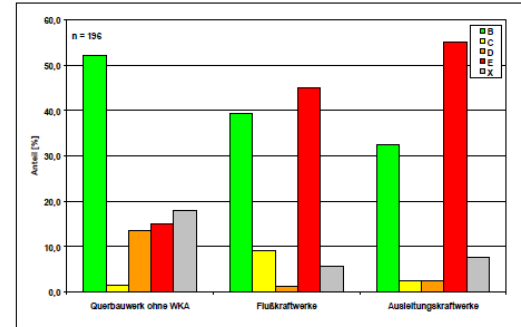
# Attraction

## DWA-Themen „Funktionskontrolle von Fischaufstiegsanlagen...“ (2006)

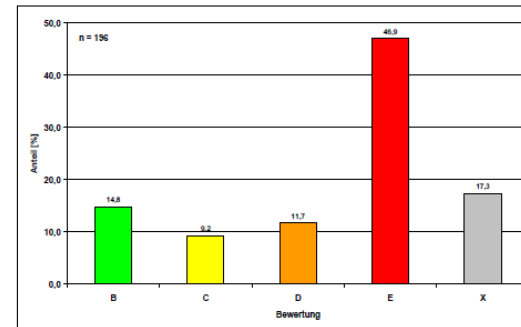
- review of 212 monitoring reports/ papers (published and grey literature)
- only ~1/3 of reports included information on fishway location and entrance position in order to assess fishway attraction
- of n=196 fishways assessed retrospectively 47% were seriously wrong located (not category B)
- only 15 % of the fishways/ entrances were well placed
- in most occasions the entrance is placed too far away from the barrier (forms cul-de-sac)

## Noonan et al. (2011)

- of 65 reports/ papers only n=12 were evaluable as to attraction efficiency ( $\bar{x} = 65,1\%$ ), and n=11 as to entrance location efficiency ( $\bar{x} = 39,6\%$ )



Bewertung der Anordnung der untersuchten Fischaufstiegsanlagen an unterschiedlich genutzten Standorten gemäß der in Tab. 5 aufgeführten Kriterien



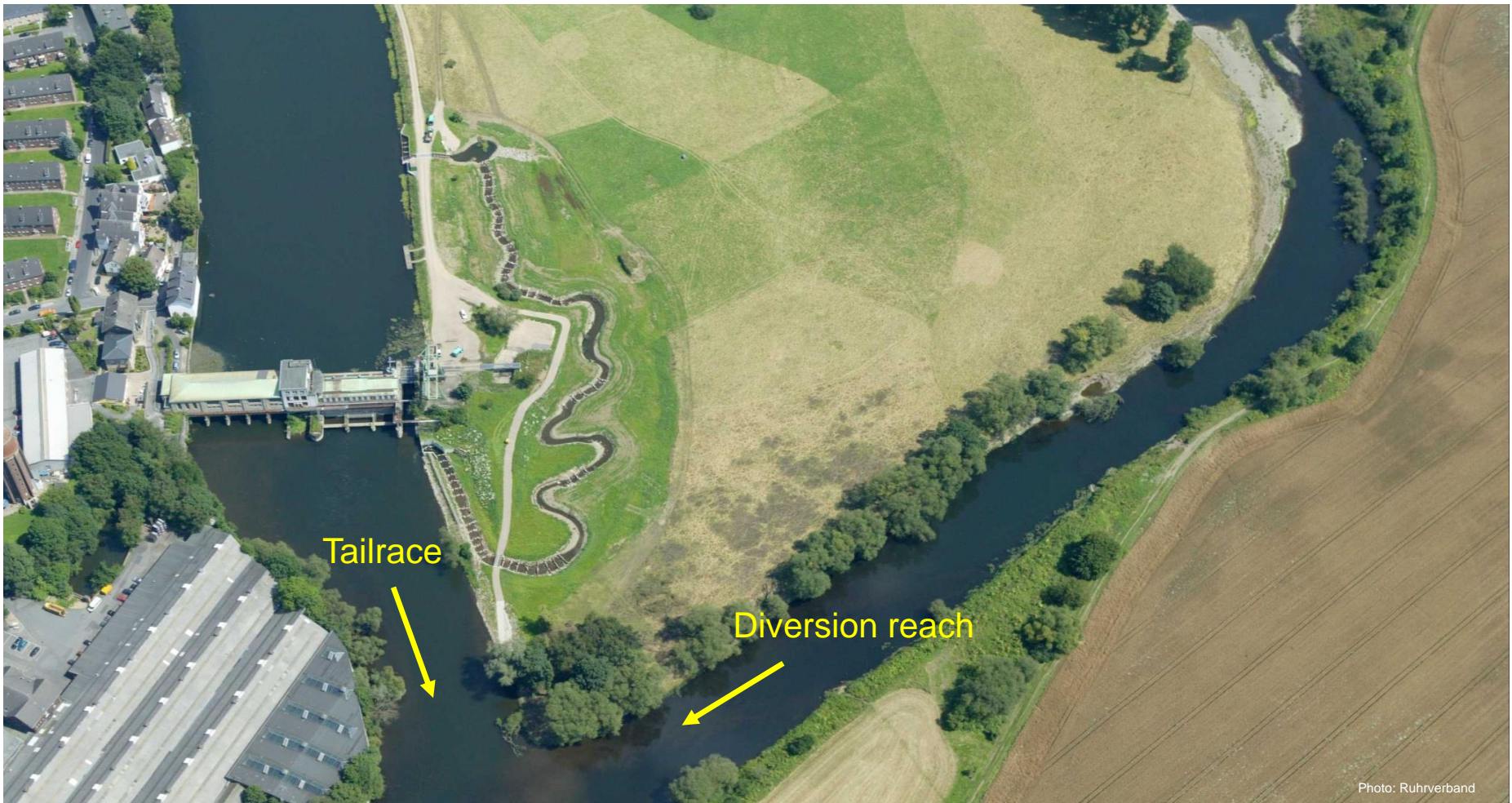
Bewertung der Positionierung des Einstiegs der untersuchten Fischaufstiegsanlagen gemäß der in Tab. 6 aufgeführten Kriterien

Tab. 5: Bewertung der Anordnung von Fischaufstiegsanlagen

Bewertungsstufe	Wehr ohne WKA	Flußkraftwerk	Ausleitungskraftwerk
A	Es ist kein Querbauwerk vorhanden.		
B	Die FAA liegt am Prallhang oder der Überselle, an der an mindestens 300 Tagen/Jahr die Hauptströmung vorbeistreich.	Die FAA liegt uferseitig neben der WKA. Bei Gewässern ab 50 m Breite ist mindestens eine zusätzliche FAA an gegenüber liegendem Ufer vorhanden.	Die FAA liegt uferseitig neben der WKA, zu der die aufwanderwilligen Fische an mindestens 300 Tagen/Jahr geleitet werden. Ist die Auffindbarkeit der FAA neben der WKA an weniger Tagen gewährleistet, ist am Ausleitungswehr eine weitere FAA vorhanden.
C	Die FAA ist in geringem Abstand vom Ufer gelegen.	Die FAA liegt zwischen WKA und Wehr, selten auch zwischen WKA und Schiffschleuse.	Die FAA liegt uferseitig neben der WKA, die von aufwanderwilligen Fischen an mindestens 225 Tagen/Jahr aufgefunden wird. Liegt die FAA hingegen am Ausleitungswehr, ist am Zusammenfluß von Mutterbett und Unterwassergraben eine Sperre vorhanden, die eine Aufwanderung der Fische zur WKA sicher verhindert.
D	Die FAA ist inmitten des Wehres bzw. zwischen Wehr und Schiffschleuse oder anderen Bauwerkselementen gelegen, so daß aufwanderwillige Fische die FAA nur durch Suchen finden.	Die FAA ist in deutlichem Abstand von der WKA gelegen.	Die FAA liegt am Ausleitungswehr, wobei am Zusammenfluß von Mutterbett und Unterwassergraben eine Sperre vorhanden ist, die zumindest einen Teil der Fische von einer Aufwanderung zur WKA abhält.
E	Die FAA liegt am Gestütl.	Die FAA liegt uferseitig gegenüber der WKA.	Die FAA liegt am Ausleitungswehr und es ist keine Aufwander Sperre im Unterwasserkanal vorhanden.



## Attraction – large-scale location



### Main factors:

- Site without hydropower (⇒ Fishway usually on undercut bank)
- Site with hydropower (run-of-the-river/ diversion plant)

# Attraction – entrance position



# Attraction – retrofit

Photo: Städtler



# Attraction – attraction flow



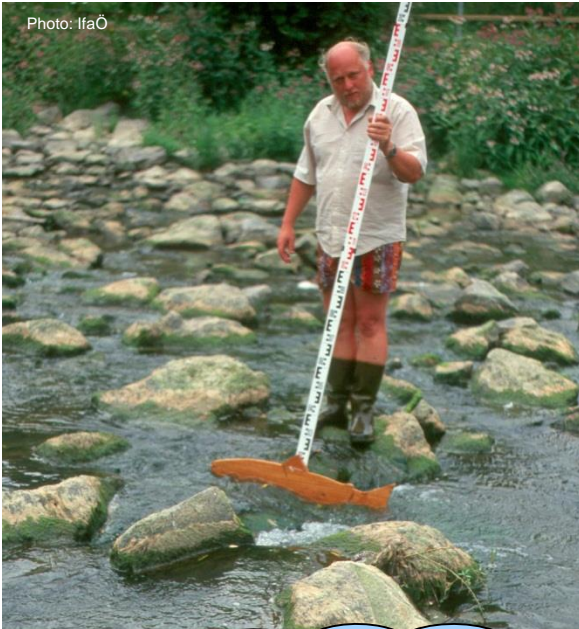
- Essential: Flow impulse = flow velocity x volume
- Attraction is better the more attraction flow compared to competing/ total flow
- Recommendations:
  - 1 - 5% of competing flow (according to *Larinier et al.*)
  - NMFS: 5 - 10% of *fish passage design high flow* ( $Q_{95}$  during migration periods)

# Passage

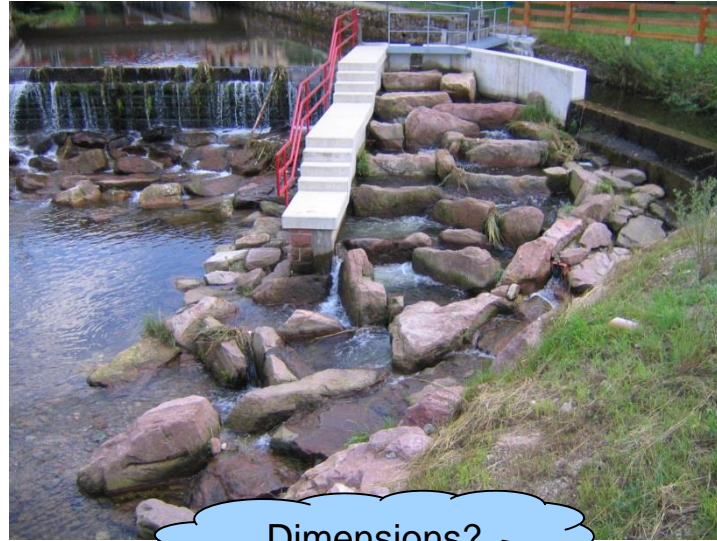
## Geometry/ migration corridor

## Hydraulics

Photo: IfaÖ



Migration corridor?  
Where? How deep?  
How wide?



Dimensions?



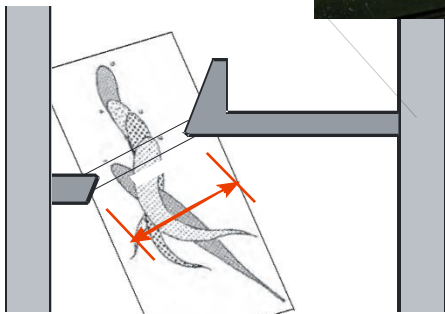
Flow? Drop height?



Turbulence?  
 $v_{max}$ ?

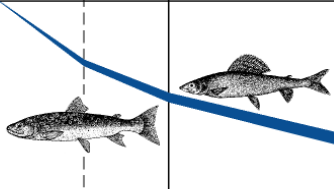



# Passage – threshold values

## Geometry



$$s_{\min} = 3 \times W_{\text{Fisch}}$$

## Hydraulics

Fließgewässer-zonierung	Rhitral			Potamal		
	Forellenregion obere	Forellenregion untere	Äschenregion	Barbenregion	Brachsenregion	Kaulbarsch-Flunderregion
Schematische Abnahme des Gefälles und der Strömung und schematische Zunahme der Wasserführung						
Gefälle [%]	10 - 0,45		0,75 - 0,125	0,3 - 0,025	0,1 - 0,0	Gezeiteneinfluss

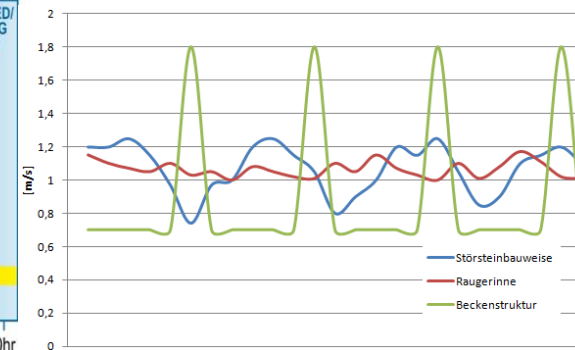
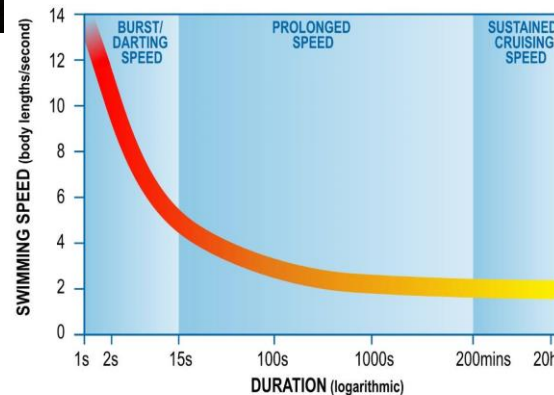


Figure: Göhl

- Geometric criteria based on orientation mechanism, total length and body size/ proportion of adults of the largest prevailing or target species
- Hydraulic criteria based on river zones model of *Huet* (i.e. typical distribution of species along a river in Central Europe), performance of weakest prevailing or target species as well as swimming mode.

# Passage – threshold values

## Geometry

Art	Hauptverbreitungsgebiet					Längsabstand von Einbauten (m)	Wassertiefe (m)			Breite Wanderkorridor (m)		
	Forellenregion	Äschenregion	Barbenregion	Brachsenregion	Kaulbarsch-Flunder-Region		Wanderkorridor	Engstelle	Länge der Engstelle			
									punktuell	≤ 2 m	> 2 m	
									$3 D_{Fisch}$	$6 D_{Fisch}$	$9 D_{Fisch}$	
					$3 L_{Fisch}$	$2,5 H_{Fisch}$	$2 H_{Fisch}$	$3 D_{Fisch}$	$6 D_{Fisch}$	$9 D_{Fisch}$		
Bachforelle	■					1,50	0,24	0,19	0,15	0,30	0,45	
Äsche						1,50	0,24	0,19	0,15	0,30	0,45	
Huchen						3,00	0,40	0,32	0,36	0,72	1,08	
Seeforelle						3,00	0,53	0,42	0,36	0,72	1,08	
Perlfisch						2,10	0,32	0,25	0,21	0,42	0,63	
Döbel						1,80	0,40	0,32	0,30	0,59	0,89	
Lachs						3,00	0,42	0,34	0,30	0,60	0,90	
Meerforelle						2,40	0,42	0,33	0,27	0,54	0,81	
Quappe						1,80	0,27	0,22	0,32	0,63	0,95	
Plötze						1,20	0,32	0,25	0,18	0,35	0,53	
Barbe						2,10	0,33	0,26	0,25	0,51	0,76	
Nase						1,80	0,39	0,31	0,28	0,56	0,84	
Zährte						1,50	0,31	0,25	0,17	0,33	0,50	
Sterlet						2,70	0,38	0,31	0,32	0,65	0,97	
Aland						1,80	0,45	0,36	0,28	0,55	0,83	
Brachsen						1,80	0,52	0,42	0,18	0,36	0,54	
Rapfen						2,10	0,37	0,30	0,22	0,45	0,67	
Barsch						1,20	0,31	0,25	0,21	0,42	0,63	
Hecht						3,00	0,35	0,28	0,30	0,60	0,90	
Zander						2,40	0,38	0,30	0,29	0,58	0,87	
Wels						4,80	0,64	0,51	0,72	1,44	2,16	
Maifisch						2,40	0,40	0,32	0,45	0,90	1,35	
Karpfen						2,40	0,60	0,48	0,38	0,77	1,15	
Karusche						1,35	0,34	0,27	0,22	0,43	0,65	
Schleie						1,80	0,39	0,31	0,27	0,54	0,81	
Stör						9,00	1,28	1,02	1,08	2,16	3,24	
Finte						1,50	0,25	0,20	0,15	0,30	0,45	
Schnäpel						1,20	0,20	0,16	0,12	0,24	0,36	

ANMERKUNGEN  
Die farbliche Markierung des Hauptverbreitungsgebietes entspricht der Farbgebung der Fließgewässerregionen gemäß 3.1.4.1.  
Für die Breite der Schlupflöcher konventioneller Beckenpässe gelten gemäß 4.6.3.5 höhere Werte.

## Hydraulics

Threshold values: Velocity in pool- & channel-type fishways

Gesamthöhenunterschied	Fließgewässerregion					
	Obere Forellenregion	Untere Forellenregion	Äschenregion	Barbenregion	Brachsenregion	Kaulbarsch-Flunder-Region
	< 3 m	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,7
3 m bis 6 m	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,5
6 m bis 9 m	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4
>9 m	1,9	1,8	1,7	Einzelfallentscheidung		

Gesamtlänge	Fließgewässerregion					
	Obere Forellenregion	Untere Forellenregion	Äschenregion	Barbenregion	Brachsenregion	Kaulbarsch-Flunder-Region
	< 5 m	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,5
5 m bis 10 m	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2
>10 m bis 25 m	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0

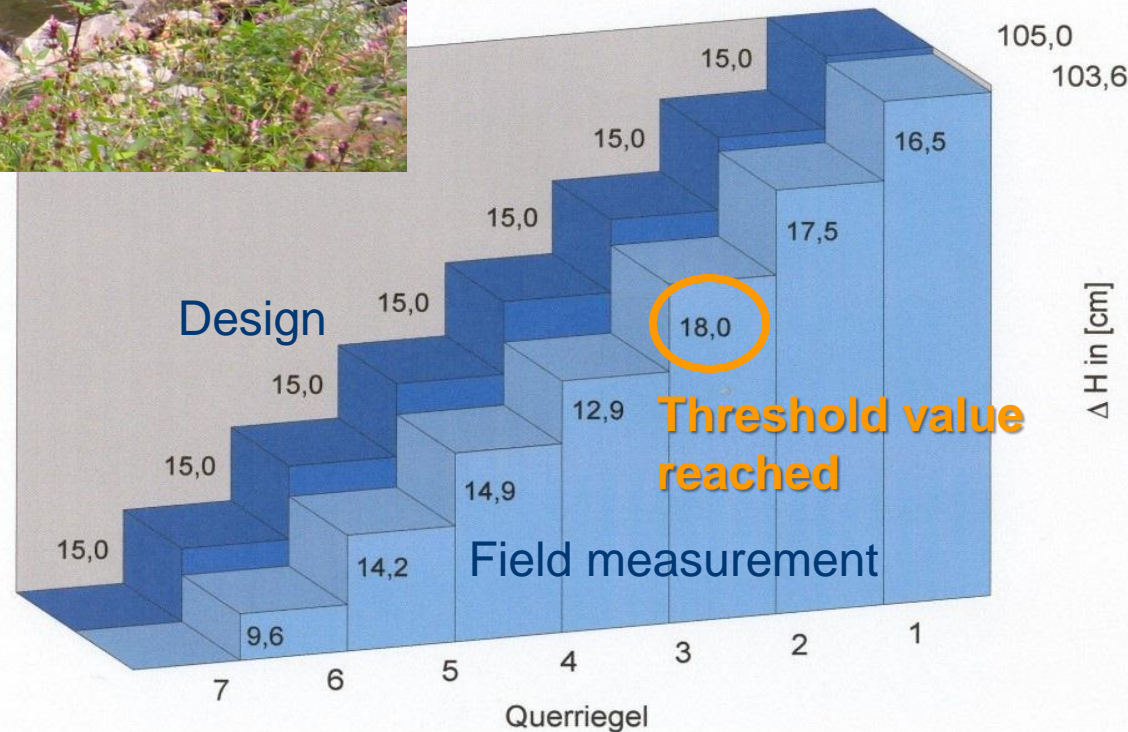
Threshold value: Turbulence

Fließgewässerregion	Spezifische Leistungsdichte, Grenzwerte für Fischaufstiegsanlagen und fischpassierbare Bauwerke		
	Beckenbauweise		Störsteinbauweise
	ohne Zander und Hecht	mit Zander oder Hecht	
Obere Forellenregion	250 W/m <sup>3</sup>		300 W/m <sup>3</sup>
Untere Forellenregion	225 W/m <sup>3</sup>		275 W/m <sup>3</sup>
Äschenregion	200 W/m <sup>3</sup>		250 W/m <sup>3</sup>
Barbenregion	150 W/m <sup>3</sup>	100 W/m <sup>3</sup>	200 W/m <sup>3</sup>
Brachsenregion	125 W/m <sup>3</sup>	100 W/m <sup>3</sup>	175 W/m <sup>3</sup>
Kaulbarsch-Flunder-Region	100 W/m <sup>3</sup>	100 W/m <sup>3</sup>	150 W/m <sup>3</sup>

# New design philosophy: threshold & design values



- material variations
- type-specific tolerances (nature-like vs. technical)
- hydraulic uncertainties
- operational aspects





# New design philosophy: threshold & design values

Velocity:	$V_{\text{design}} = S_v \times S_b \times v_{\text{crit}}$
Turbulence:	$P_{D,\text{bem}} = S_p \times P_{D,\text{crit}}$
Geometric design values:	Threshold value/ $S_g$

## Safety factors:

- $S_v$ : Hydraulic uncertainties (e.g. friction coefficients)
- $S_g$ : Material variations (concrete, rock ...)
- $S_p$ : Turbulence (and velocity pattern)
- $S_b$ : Operational aspects (e.g. debris, maintenance intervals)

## Examples



Vertical Slot

$$S_v = 0.95$$

$$S_g = 1.0$$

$$S_p = 0.9$$

$$S_b = 0.95$$



Roughened channel

$$S_v = 0.85$$

$$S_g = 0.9$$

$$S_p = 0.9$$

$$S_b = 0.9$$



Denil pass

$$S_v = 0.8$$

$$S_g = 1.0$$

$$S_p = 0.9$$

$$S_b = 0.95$$

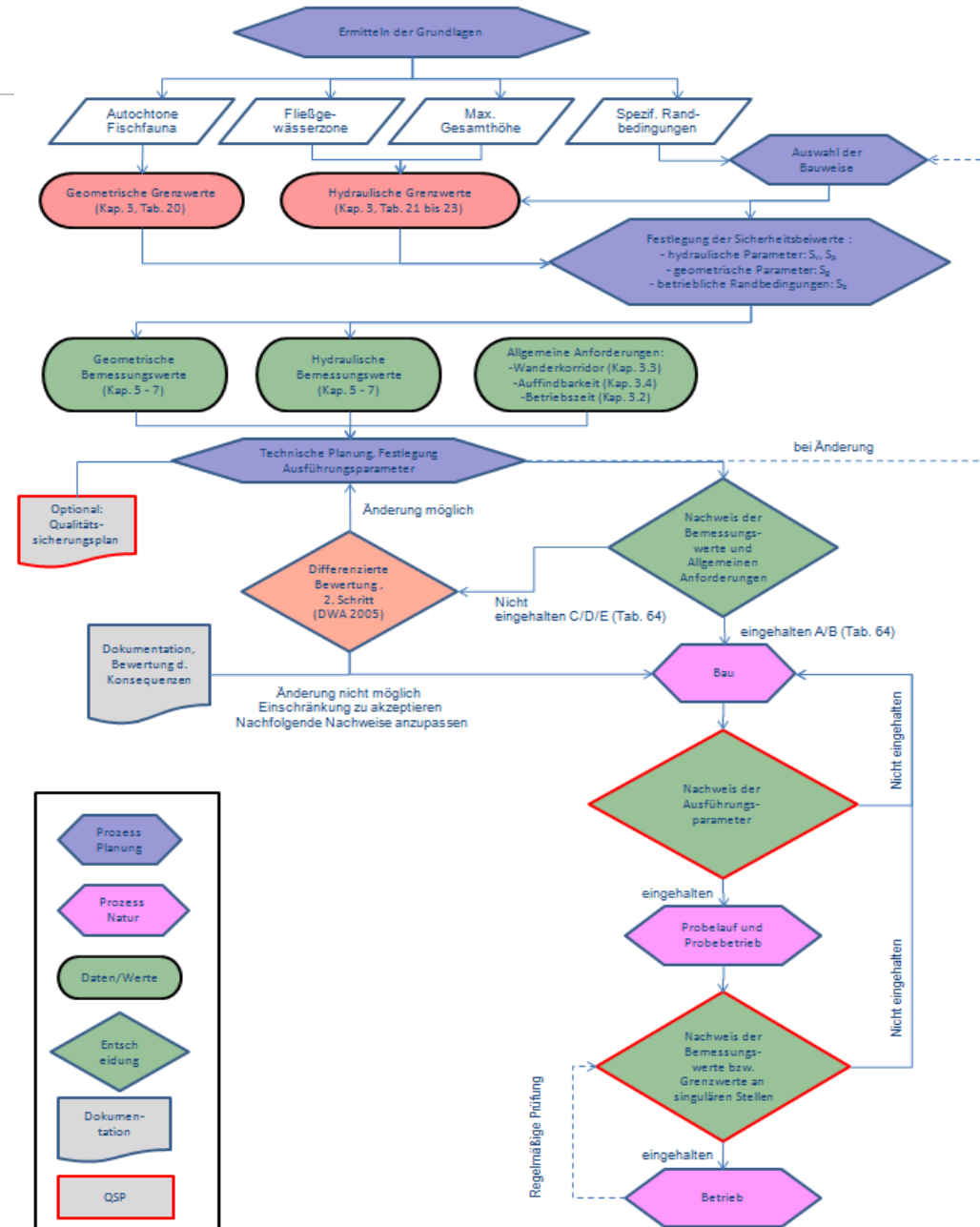
# Quality assurance concept

## Rationale:

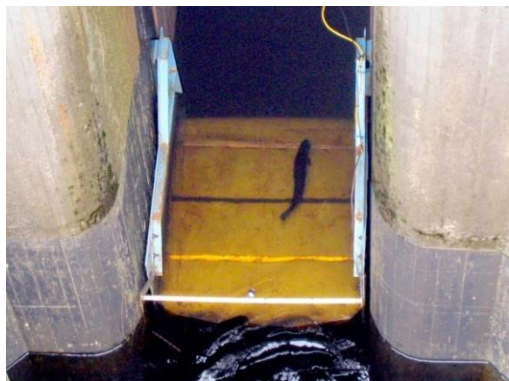
- ensure all criteria are met that are decisive for efficiency of a fishway (attraction & passage)
- during all phases, i.e. design, construction & operation

## Goals:

- process to support design and inauguration
- transparency for all stakeholders involved
- quality assurance & management



# Monitoring



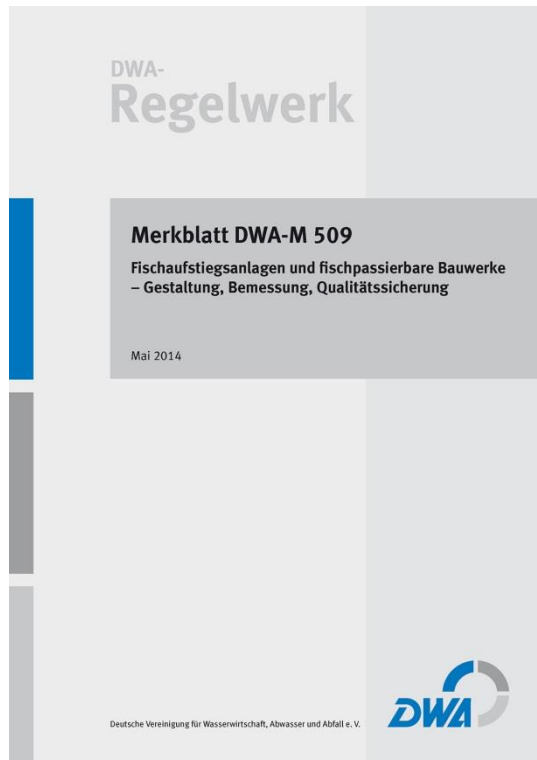
- biological monitoring usually (only) conducted post construction, i.e. too late
- many (technical) deficits cannot be / are not resolved post construction
- conventional monitoring with traps (fish counts) at exit is not suitable to assess overall efficiency (attraction & passage)
  - QA process to ensure all criteria are met
  - Additional technical monitoring during construction & operation

Biological monitoring is useful:

- if assessment of attraction is limited or impossible (e.g. due to hydraulics or topography) based on technical criteria;
- if deviation from design criteria is unavoidable;
- for special ecological assessments (of certain design criteria), e.g. fishway operation optimization;
- for R&D purposes.

## Summary: What's new in DWA-M 509?

- philosophy: „fishway design must be based on the fish one intends to guide“ (Gerhard, 1912)
- established geometric und hydraulic threshold values based on body size/ proportions and swimming performance
- introduced new design concept: threshold & design values
- initiated QA process – biological monitoring is only required in principle, if design criteria are not complied with (reduced monitoring effort in standard projects/ locations)
- assessed new fishway structures, e.g. Round Vertical Slot Fishway, Bristle-type Fishway
- regarded various hydraulic structures passable for fish
- considered regional features (e.g. dry Eastern Germany)
- made clear that nature-like fishways do not function better per se than technical fishways
- included information on costs and OPEX





**Ideas for funding of English translation  
are most welcome !!!**