University of Massachusetts Amherst ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst

International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage

International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage 2016

Jun 20th, 1:00 PM - 1:15 PM

Penobscot I: Looking After the Leap: Reflections on the Penobscot River Restoration Project

George Aponte Aponte Clarke *Penobscot Trust*

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

Clarke, George Aponte Aponte, "Penobscot I: Looking After the Leap: Reflections on the Penobscot River Restoration Project" (2016). International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage. 21. https://scholarworks.umass.edu/fishpassage_conference/2016/June20/21

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.



PENOBSCOT RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT



"When the fish came in the spring they found an impassable barrier across their way; they gathered in multitudes below the dam and strove in vain to surmount it... A great many shad and alewives lingered about the dam and died there, until the air was loaded with the stench"

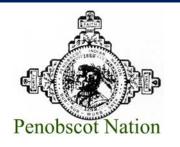
Maine Commissioner of Fisheries, Charles Atkins, 1869



Before the Penobscot Project... Dams, water pollution and over fishing had virtually eliminated sea-run fish above Bangor in the Penobscot River

<u>Species</u>	<u>Historic</u>	Pre-2004	<u>Potential</u>
River herring	14-20 million	Below 1,000	~ 15 million
Atlantic salmor	75–100,000	1,300 (10 yr. avg.)	10,000-12,000
American shad	3-5 million	Near 1000	1.5 million
		Alexander and	

Partners in the Penobscot River Restoration Project



Penobscot River Restoration Trust































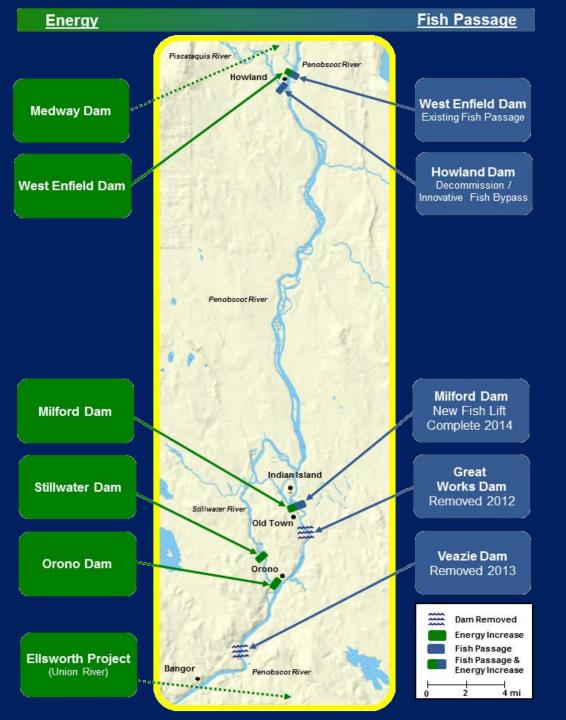












THE DEAL

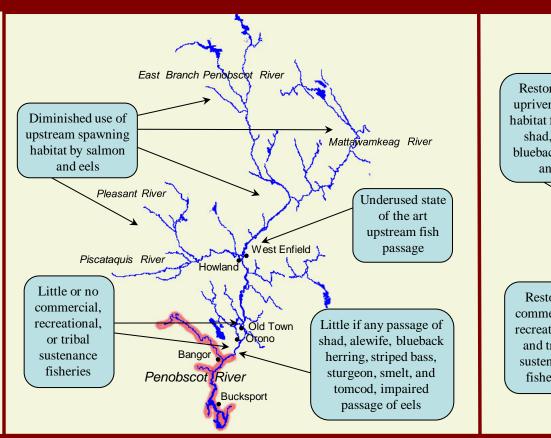
- → Increased Energy to maintain power generation
 - → Purchase Three Dams

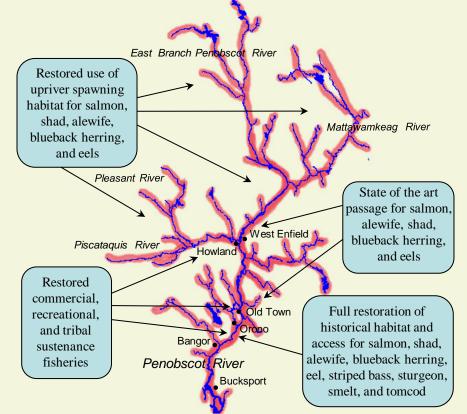
 Decommission
 - → Removed Two Dams closest to the sea
- → Bypassed Howland Dam for inland habitat access
 - → Improved Fish passage at four other dams
- → Enhanced Habitat Access
 1,000 miles of historic habitat

Penobscot River Restoration Project

Before and After Habitat Access





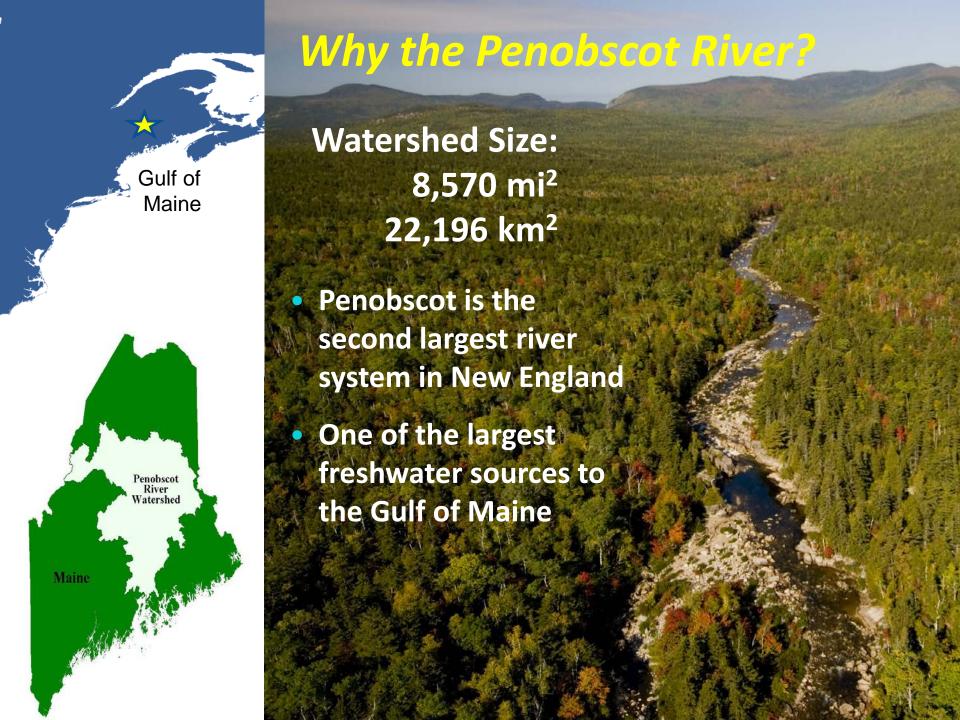


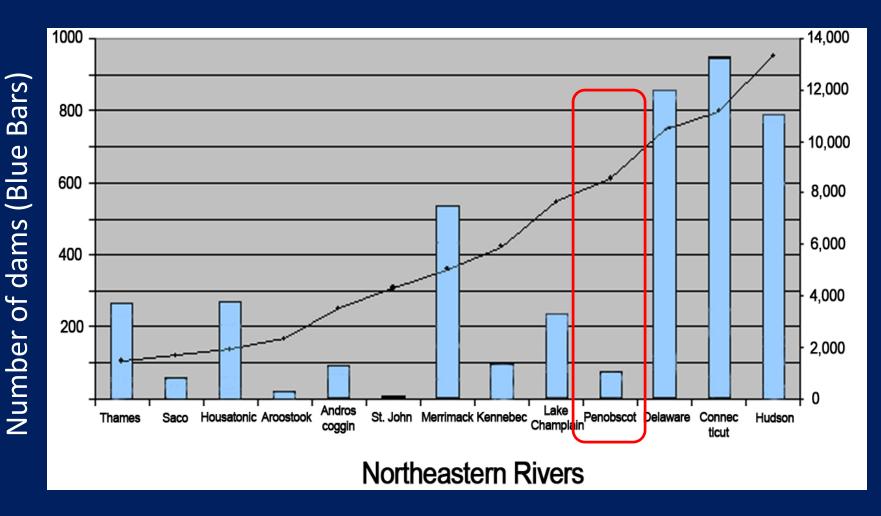
Existing Access for Sea-Run Fish Significantly Improved Access for Sea-Run Fish to Nearly 1,000 Miles











Comparison of rivers in the Northeast U.S.

(slide courtesy of TNC)

FISH

- Historically low numbers of migratory species but widely distributed in the river.
- Supports the largest run of Atlantic salmon in the U.S.

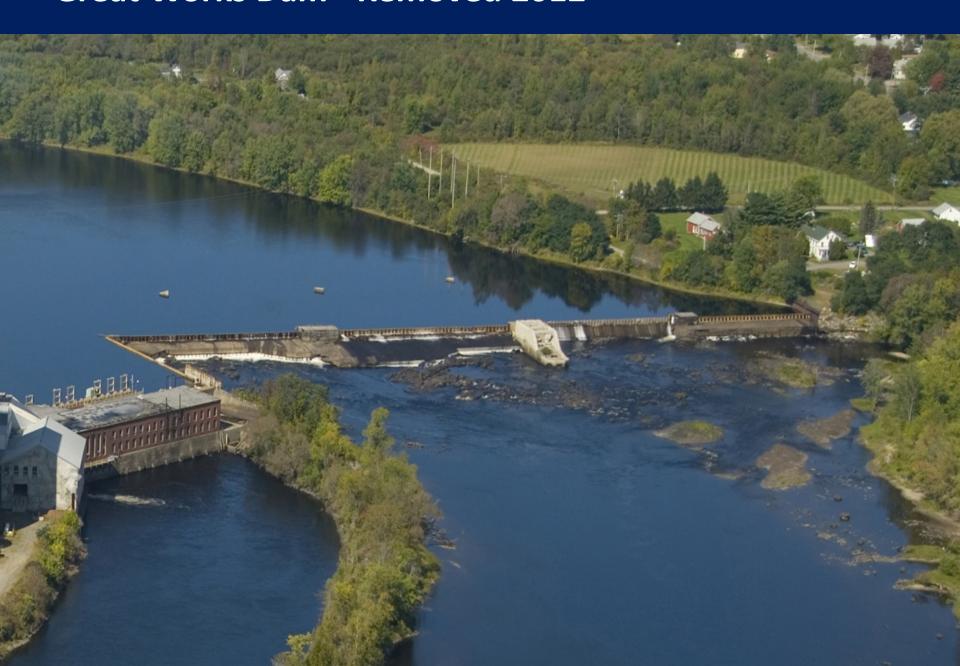


Opportunity to Strategically Reconfigure Dams

Recognizing factors
contributing to the
reduction in fish
numbers include the
cumulative impact of
multiple dams

(Laser '09 and NRC '04)

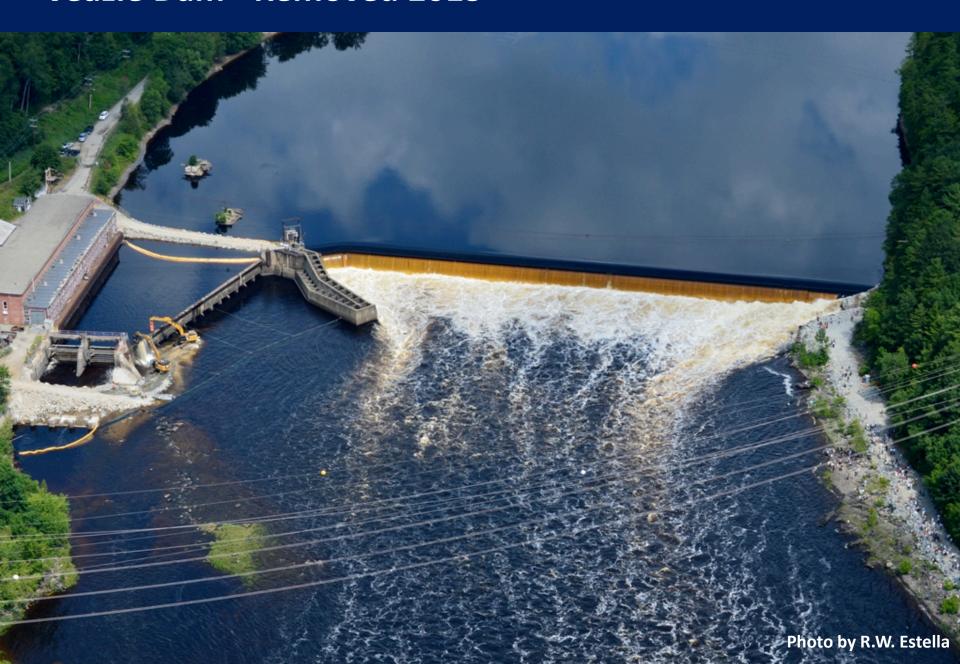
Great Works Dam - Removed 2012







Veazie Dam - Removed 2013





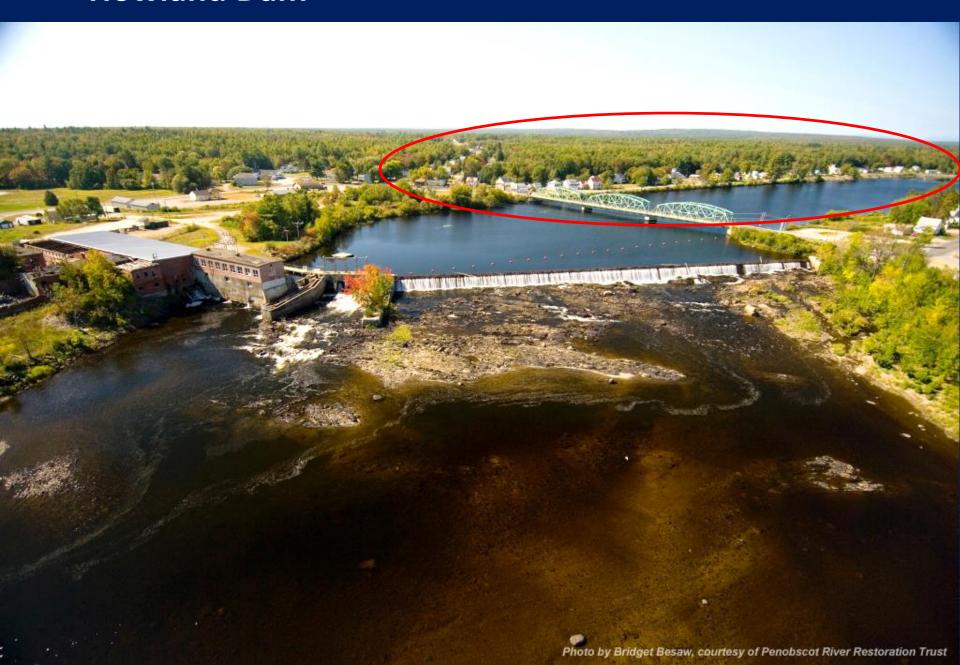


Milford Dam and Fish Lift





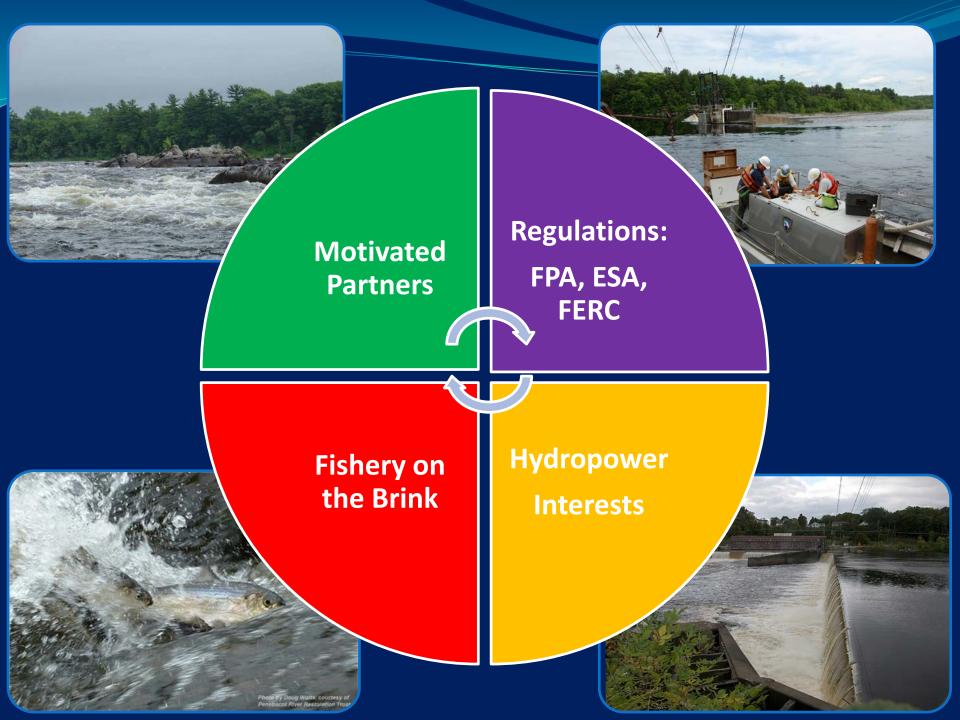
Howland Dam



Nature-like Fish Bypass









- ✓ Partnership is key
- ✓ Stayed engaged

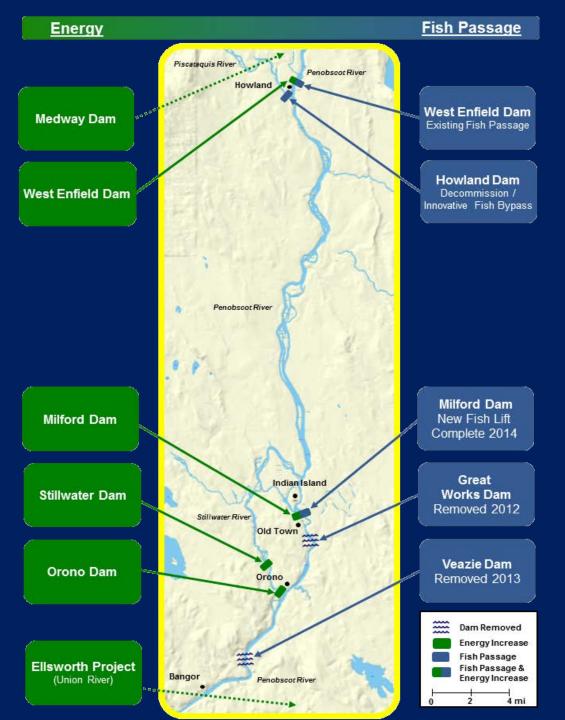
- ✓ Seized opportunities
- √ Took "Big picture" approach

"We are the river. The river is us. It is in our veins. It is the absolute center of who we are as Tribal people."

- John Banks, Tribal Member and Director of Natural Resources, Penobscot Indian Nation

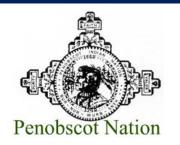






- ✓ Know your geography
- ✓ Seek out unique opportunities
- ✓ Think outside the box

Diverse Mix of Funding



Penobscot River Restoration Trust





































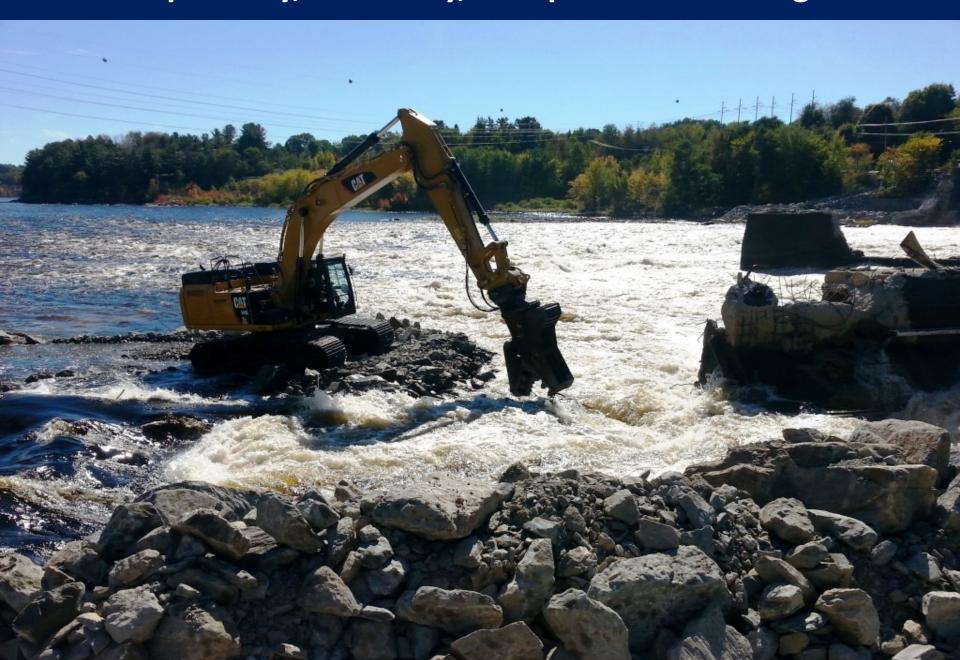




✓ Diverse Technical Team



✓ Adaptability, Creativity, & Expectation Management



✓ Design with Nature



✓ Constituency-building, Community work, & Outreach







