

The Fish Pass



A healthy river

 As a riverside community the health of the river is important to the people of Osney Island

> A river is an ecosystem: it is home to plants and wildlife from plankton to fish to river birds and even mammals

Can you identify some of the wildlife you might find living in and around the river?

2 or more types of fish, 2 or more types of bird and 2 or more types of mammal









The importance of our rivers





Human impact

- Over the centuries human activity has had an impact on our river ecosystems
 - Emptying waste into the water
 - Introducing non-native species
 - Changing surrounding landscapes
 - What type of changes to the landscape do you think would effect river ecosystems?







Industry

 1760 - 1840 saw a new era of innovation and manufacture

 Factories were built and filled with new machinery and workers

• What do we call this period of time?

Factories were often sited near waterways

Why do you think this was and what impact do you think it had on the rivers?











	fish	waterways	machines	ecosystem	wild	life	polluting	
		landscapes	1760 - 1840	factories	waste	health	ıy	
•	Α	river ecosyst	river ecosystem is home to plants and from plankton to to river					
	birds, amphibians and even mammals.							
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Task 1: River health



 Using the words in the list below, fill in the gaps in the following sentences

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	birds, amphibians and even mammals.					
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machines ecosystems wildlife



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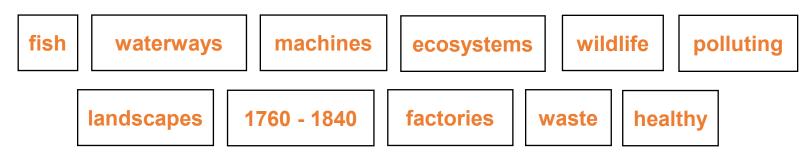


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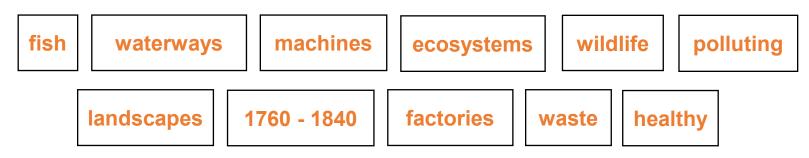


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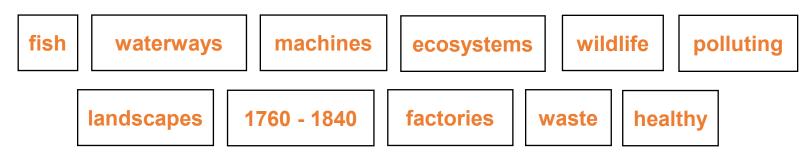
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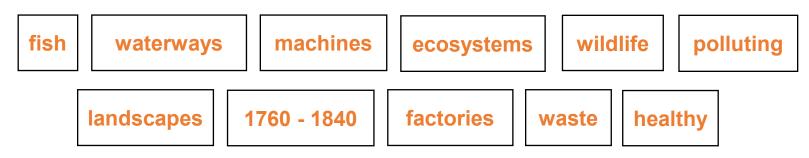


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Wildlife in the Thames





Mammals

 Many mammals make their home in and around the river

> Water voles, otters and bats take advantage of freshwater wetlands

Recently beavers have been
 re-introduced into some UK rivers

How do you think beavers positively affect the river environment?

 Seals, porpoises and bottlenose dolphins may even be seen in some tidal river estuaries







Dipping in

- A trip to the river would not be the same without familiar birds
 - Swans, ducks and geese are all common: some species are resident
 - Others overwinter in the UK or stop off on their long migratory journeys
 - What other birdlife can we hope to see on and around UK rivers and canals?







What lies beneath!

 For many insects, crustaceans and other invertebrates, the river is vital to their life cycle

> Snails, shrimps, limpets, crayfish and even crabs are found in freshwater

 Dragonflies are just one of the insects that spend their larval stages underwater

What role do dragonflies play in the food chain within the river ecosystem?







Fish

 We may not always see them but fish play a very important part in the river's ecosystem

> From tiny minnows to bream, tench, pike, roach, perch, carp and barbel

 Fish are particularly affected by any structural or chemical changes to rivers

• In the last century certain species have declined in number and some species have even been lost entirely. Why do you think this may be?







Migration

 Fish migrate in search of suitable places to spawn, to find food and new territories

> Some, like trout, spend their whole lives moving through one waterway

 Salmon are born in rivers, grow up at sea, then swim back upriver to spawn

What type of manmade structures might get in the way of these journeys?







Barriers

- Manmade structures restrict movement resulting in species loss and loss of diversity
 - Weirs create a barrier to fish swimming upstream
 - Locks can delay or even prevent fish from swimming downstream
 - Can you find out how many locks there are on the non-tidal River Thames between Kemble and Teddington?









Making positive changes



A helping hand

 To help fish to swim upstream and downstream, we can install fish passes, ways or ladders

> The type of fish pass selected will depend on a range of factors

These include fish numbers, species and the severity and length of slope

• In some situations 'fish lifts/elevators' are installed. In what situations do you think these might be more helpful?







A step up

- Pool and weir fish passes work like a stairway of water
- Water flows over barriers or weirs creating the pools
 - This slows the water down, which helps fish to swim up the slope
 - To migrate upstream, the fish need to jump from one pool to another
 - What type of fish do you think a pool and weir pass would be suited to and why?







Pool to pool

- In vertical slot ladders, walls are used instead of weirs
- The vertical slots are gaps in the walls that allow the fish to swim upstream from pool to pool
 - This type of pass is suited to places where a large number of different fish species are migrating
 - How do you think this particular design might make the fishes' passage easier?







Slow the flow

- Other types of fish pass use rocks or baffles to slow the flow of water down a slope
 - Rock ramp passes work in a very similar way to pool and weir passes
 - However, plastic or metal baffles (right) allow a constant flow of water
 - What type of **situation** might be suited to a baffle fish pass?

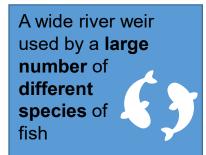








 To help these fish migrate, match each site description below with the type of fish pass that you think would be best suited....



A Scottish river where salmon need to access their spawning territories

A fast moving
Thames weir with a
2 metre height
change
and limited
space

A large, high dam on a river that is home to many migrating fish

Baffle pass



Vertical slot pass



Fish lift

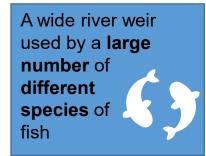








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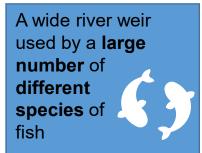








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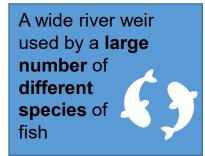








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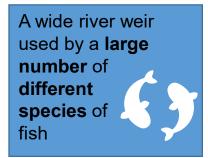








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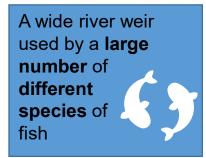








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Pool and weir pass





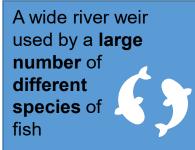








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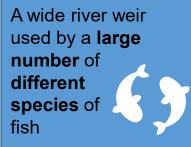








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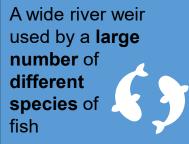








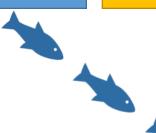
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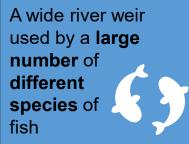








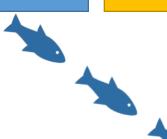
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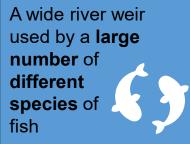








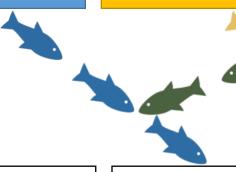
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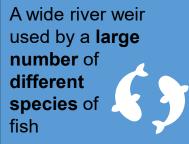








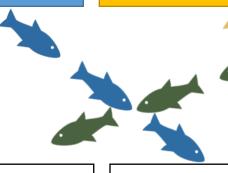
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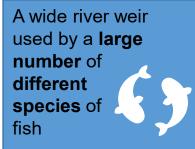








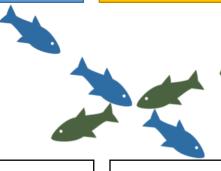
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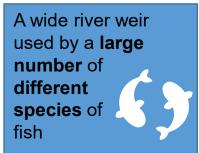








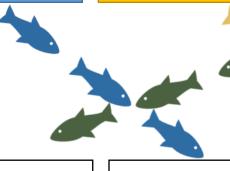
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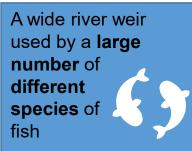








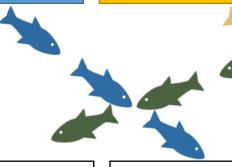
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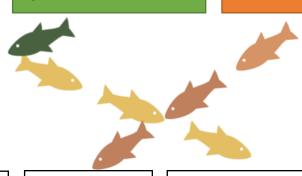


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Fish at Osney Lock Hydro

 The screw turbine at OLH is better than other types of turbine: allowing fish passage downstream

> The reverse Archimedes screw rotates slowly and consistently

 Fish can enter the screw at the top and move down safely with the flow of water

Does the Archimedean screw completely solve the problems of migrating fish?







The solution!

 Sadly, a screw turbine does not enable fish to swim upstream

> At Osney Lock Hydro, there is a rise of 1.8m so a fish pass was needed

 Brushes were used to slow down the water and create a cascade of pools which help fish to move up the slope

• At OLH the pass is around 27m long and 1.6m wide. Why does it need to be so long?







A new era

 Osney Lock Hydro fish pass uses a series of polypropylene strips to construct the brushes

> The brushes are flexible and move in a similar way to reeds in the current

Fish are now able to move freely upstream at Osney lock for the first time in 200 years!

What difference do you think this could make to the river ecosystem at Osney?







Hope for the future

 Many species present in the river at Osney now benefit from increased mobility

> The fish pass should help to reverse population decline in some important species including eels and trout

There is even the potential to seesalmon arriving via the Thames one day

What other types of wildlife will benefit from the increased movement of fish?







Unlocking the Thames

- The fish pass at Osney is just one of many being built along the length of the Thames
 - Downstream, Sandford Hydro
 is the largest community-owned
 hydro on the River Thames
 - At Sandford, they built a fish pass to encourage all kinds of fish to migrate upstream beyond the Lasher Weir
 - Looking at the image on the right, what type of fish pass is the Sandford fish pass?







Task 3: Freedom of movement

- The challenge
 - The Osney community has been getting creative to celebrate all the wildlife on their waterway. Using this to inspire you, design a poster to explain the benefit of fish passes





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Make sure you highlight the problems that barriers create for fish

Illustrate how a fish pass helps fish move upstream

Show how fish and other species benefit from the installation of a fish pass











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Can you name two types of fish pass/ladder?





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 What have been used in the fish pass at OLH that move in a similar way to reeds and slow the stream?





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