IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIVER CONNECTIVITY PROJECTS IN DUBYSA, SALANTAI AND VENTA REGIONAL PARKS





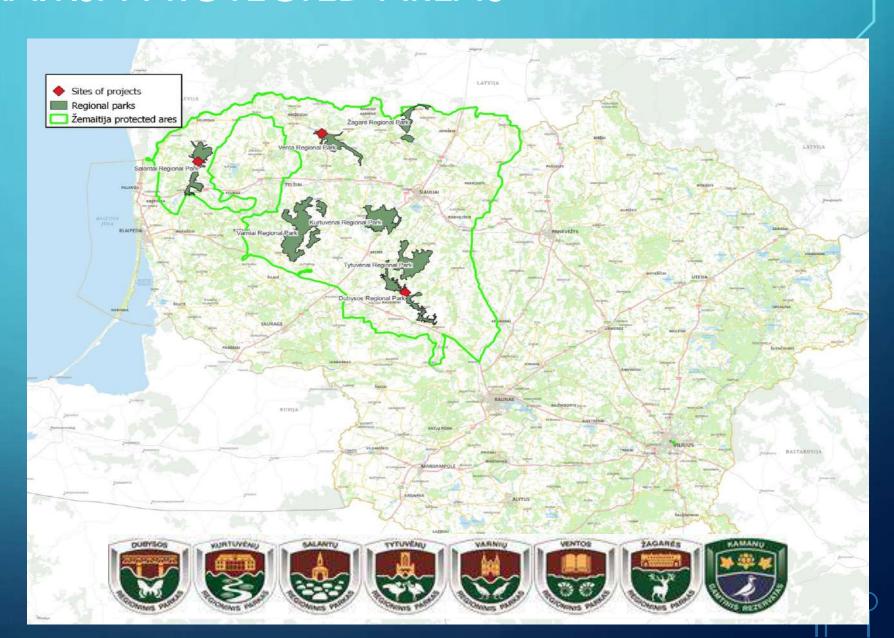


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Chief specialist of biodiversity protection
In Žemaitija protected areas directorate
2023-09-21

ŽEMAITIJA PROTECTED AREAS

- After 2022 June 1 8
 regional park and 1 nature
 reserve directions merged
 into 1 directorate.
- One of the most important functions of Žemaitija protected areas directorate are to restore damaged landscapes and protection
 of biodiversity
- Dubysa, Salantai and Venta regional parks main aim is to protect landscapes and biodiversity in river valles



IMPLEMENTED RIVERS CONNECTIVITY PROJECTS







DUBYSA

- "Removal of reinforced concrete remains from the Dubysa river bed in the Dubysa regional park"
- Cost: 76 684,35 Eur.
- 2020 november 2023 may.
- No monitoring progarmme.

VENTA

- "To create conditions for fish migration by removing the remains of the Žerkščiai dam in the Venta river"
- Cost: 4271,30 Eur.
- 2020 november 2022 september
- No monitoring programme

SALANTAI

"Removal of obstacles to fish migration at the dam of the city of Salantas and improvement of the state of the water body in order to restore the bed of the Salantas river"

- Cost: 310 520,54 Eur.
- 2020 december 2023 april.
 - Monitoring programme prepared
- All three prtojects directly implemented Lithuania action plan for 2017-2023 years period to meet EU Water frame diretive 2000/60/EC requirements;
- Fully funded by EU strctural fonds and administrated by the Žemaitija protected areas directorate.

THE PROJECT "TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR FISH MIGRATION BY REMOVING THE REMAINS OF THE ŽERKŠČIAI DAM IN THE VENTA RIVER"

The Venta River basin is one of the most fragmented in Lithuania;

- The Procect target species Unio crassus;
- Venta river basin transboundary water body (flows in Lithuania and Latvia respublic);
- Part of "Natura 2000" ecological network, the sites are digested to protect river lamprey, European other, european bitterling, spined loach and natural habitats tipes;
- Fish migration obstacle boulder ramp, built to raise a water level;
- No cultural heritage sites;
- Around 30 cubic meters of boulders removed in one day!
- Removed fish migration obstacle are in between damed sections of Venta river.





THE PROJECT "REMOVAL OF REINFORCED CONCRETE REMAINS FROM THE DUBYSA RIVER BED IN THE DUBYSA REGIONAL PARK"

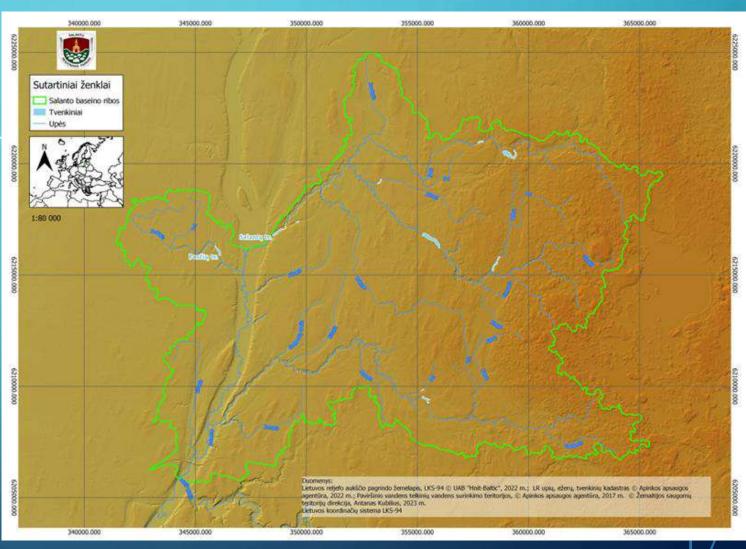
- Dubysa river are one of the most important salmonid rivers in the Lithuania;
- Free flowing in almost at all lenght;
- Part of "Natura 2000" ecological network, the sites are digested to protect brook lamprey, Atlantic salmon and *Unio crassus*.
- Obsticle for fish migration after explosion of bridge in WW2. Old remans of bridge have negative effects for habitat quality and fish migration;
- Around 851 t of reinforced concrete was removed form Dubysa river bed.





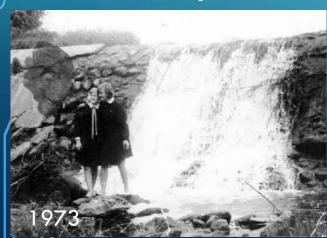
SLANTAS RIVER BASIN

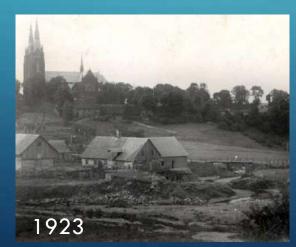
- Salantas river are one of main tributaries of Minija, that is part of the Nemunas river basin (the biggest in Lithuania). Nemunas flows into Baltic sea through Curonian lagoon.
- Salantas river basin occupies 266 km2. Salantas starts at Dvarupis and Gintelis rivers confluence, length of river are 46 km, average Discharge at mount - 3,36 m3/s. Salantas river system are characterized by strong flooding events.
- Main tributaries are: Blendžiava, Kūlupis, Pestupis,
 Alkupis, Bubinas, Notė, Alksnė, Ringupis, Bebrė.
- Salantas river flows in two different valleys. First are narrow and deep erosion type valley (steep slope, fast current, lots of boulders and gravels). Second are in wide fluvioglacial valley (river meanders a lot, low slope mostly sandy witch same gravels bottom).
- Salantai dam blocked 15 km of Salantas river (witch tributaries 46km which 30km are natural salmonid like rivers and creeks).
- Other major fish migration obstacles: Tuzai dam, Notėnai dam, Šateikiai dam.



FACTS ABOUT SALANTAI DAM:

- Bilt in 1991-1993 yraes in the old site of Salantai mill house;
- Spillway height 3,96 m., length –28,3 m., Height of dam embankment 4,5m, length 94 m, plotis 4m.;
- Area of pond -4.5 ha, average depth -1.5m, mx depth -3m
- In the territory of the pond, the old bed of the Salantas river was leveled;
- Abundant amounts of accumulated sediments (mostly sand);
- The negative effect of the pond was felt about 1.5 km above the pond area;
- No cultural heritage sites.











SALANTAS RIVER IMPORTANCE IN BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION

- Ichthyological nature reserve, two hydrographic nature reserves;
- Part of Natura ,,2000" ecological network. Sites are designated rheophilic species, natural habitat types and birds species protection;
- One of the best populations of lampreys and sea trout in Lithuania.

PROTECTED SPECIES IN SALANTAS RIVER VALLEY:























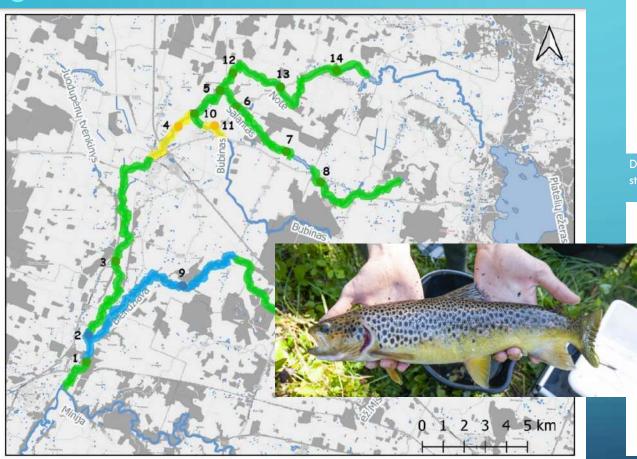




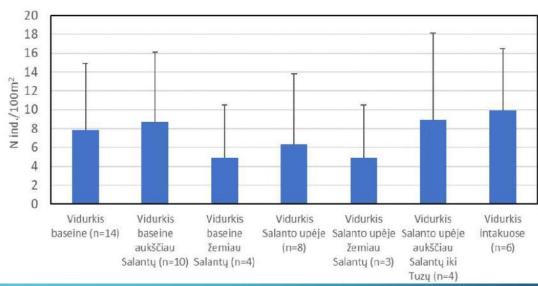




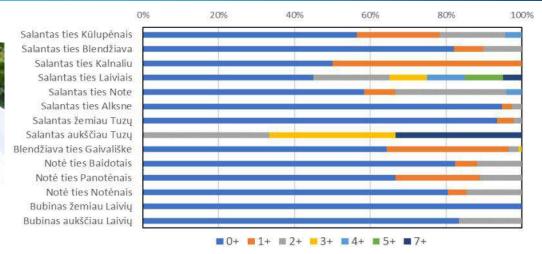
SALANTAS RIVER FISH COMMUNITY AND POPULATION STATE OF SALMO TRUTTA



Ecological status classes according to LŽI (Lithuanian fishes index). Classes are marked with standard colors: blue -very good; green - good; yellow - medium; orange - bad; red - very bad.



Distribution of Salmo trutta population abundance (N) and biomass (B) in different 2021 year in the studied areas of the Salantas basin.



Distribution of age groups of Salmo trutta individuals in different areas studied in 2021 in the Salantas basin.

THE IDEA OF FISH MIGRATION RECOVERY IN SALNATAS RIVER

• in 2017 March 24 a seminar was held at the visitors' center of the Salantai regional park - a discussion "*Opening the migration routes of salmon fish in the Salantas river*". The aim of the seminar is to discuss the impact of the dams in Salantas river on migrating fish and to find possible rational ways of removing existing migration obstacles.







PREPARATION FOR REAL **WORKS**

- In 2019 November the reconstruction/demolition study of the water spillway of the Salantai city dam has been prepared, on the basis of which in 2020 4 alternatives of pre-project proposals were prepared (from the installation of a fishpassage to the recovery of a completely free flowing river);
- After public presentations and meetings was chosen forth alternative, that fully meets goals to restore fish migration and have positive effects on Salantas river system;
- In the end of the 2020 all permits and Project financing was secured.

Salantai pirmi Lietuvoje atvertų kelią lašišinėms žuvims

Gamta 2020-01-28



vaga ir irengtas naujas tvenkinys.

Demontuoti užtvankos pralaidą, atstatyti Salanto upės vagą, šalia jos įrengti naują tvenkir sa tai būtų įgyvendinta, salantiškiai taptų pirmaisiais Lietuvoje, įgyvendinusiais Europos Saju Užtvanka - neiveikiama kliūtis

Salantų parko direkcijoje įvyko pasitarimas, kuriame buvo pristatytos Salantų miesto užtv filmantas Graičiūnas, Aplinkos apsaugos agentūros Hidrografinio tinklo skyriaus vedējas Gir Pužas. Kretingos raiono savivaldybės mero pavaduotojas Dangiras Samalius bei administraci nokslo darbuotojas Andrius Skersonas, Salantų žvejų klubo nariai, bendruomenės atstovai.

Pasitarimą moderavęs Salantų regioninio parko direktorius Modestas Šečkus priminė, ka 5 cm lašišaitės migruoja į jūra. Salanto upės lašišos negali grįžti į savo gimtasias nerštaviete: Žuvu migracijos kelio atkūrimas ties Salantu miesto užtvanka numatytas Vandenų srities prieš pora metu, dabar gi pristatoma, kokie namu darbai per ta laika parengti.

M. Šečkus priminė ir tai, jog būtent regioninis parkas pasirinktas šiam projektui įgyvendint

Laimingos žuvvs, laimingi žmonės

Prieš pristatydamas gerąją upių vagų atstatymo bei žuvų migracijos kelių atkūrimo Estijo statyta 5–6 praėjusio amžiaus dešimtmetyje ar net prieškariu, tad kas trečia jų – itin prastos bū Šios užtvankos – jau tiksinti uždelsto veikimo bomba. Kasmet ivyksta viena ar dvi ava

Aplinkos apsaugos agentūros atstovas.

Estijoje užtvanku skaičius - panašus, kaip ir Lietuvoje, tačiau šioje šalyje jau įgyvendinami upių atkūrimo projektai: ten nugriautos ar rekonstruoto igyvendinti pilotini projekta ir taptų pirmuoju tai padariusiu šalyje.

Estai anksčiau už lietuvius pradėjo spręsti žuvų migracijos problemas prie užtvankų įrengdami vadinamuosius žuvitakius: nuo XX a. 6-7 dešimtm "Pagrindinis visoje Europos Sajungoje igyvendinamo projekto tikslas – kad upės grįžtų į senas vagas, o migruojančios lašišinės žuvys be kliūčių projekta būtu laimingi visi; ir žuvvs, ir žmonės". – kalbėjo G. Sabas.

Jis pasitarimo dalyviams parodė st Svarstė keturias alternatyvas

Bendrovės "Primega" direktorius Re "Pirmasis pasiūlymas - klasikinis: įr Antras pasiūlymas – iš dalies nuardyti sl nepritaria Saugomu teritoriju tarnyba. Jo

Susitikime dalyvavusio Salantu mie žvejų klubo valdybos pirmininkas Sauli iniciatyva ir visokeriopai prisidės, kad šis



Salantu regioninio parko direktorius Modestas Šečkus priminė, kodėl buvo imtasi iniciatyvos rengti pirmąjį



https://www.pajurionaujienos.com/?sid=19524&act=exp

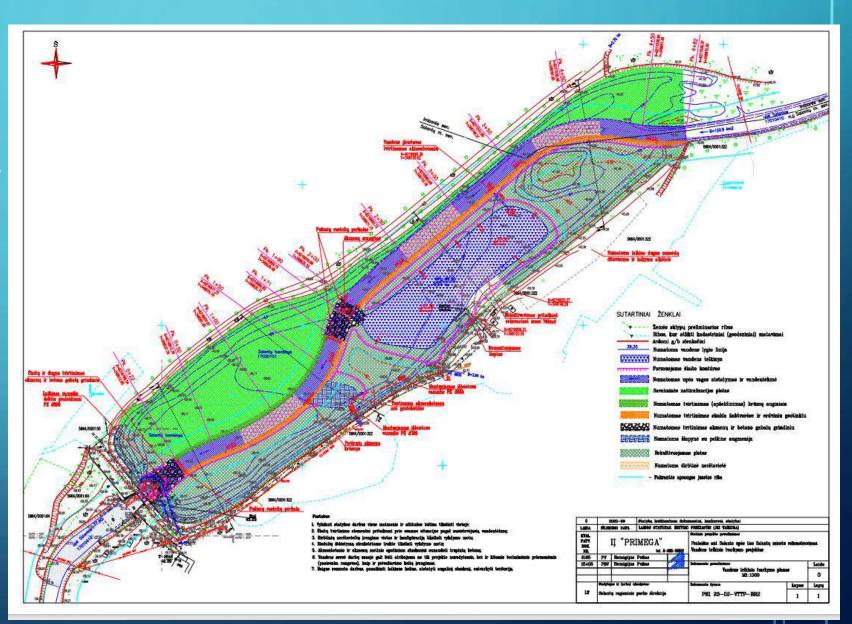
THE FINAL SOLUTIONS OF TECHNICAL DESIGN STUDY:

SALANTAI DAM SPILLWAY REMOVAL:

- 1. Removal of reinforced concrete waters spillway;
- 2. installation of boulder ramp (20 cm high in 20 m length).

RECULTIVATION OF POND TERITORY:

- 3. The formation of new river bad (482 m long);
- 4. The river banks stabilation by Salix cutings, spilings, pabbels and boulders;
- 5. Installation of artificial spawning grounds;
- 6. Formation of wetland and artificial pond.



PREPARATION FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS

- 2021-08-06 start of Salantai pond dewatering; 2021-08-25 finish of Salantai pond dewatering;
- All fishes from pond released down stream;
- No die-of of fishes and no significant changes water quality decreasing downstream.



Progress of Salantai pond water lowering.



Reguliar cheks of dewatering procees in by autorites.



Angling was forbiden in pound teritory.



Chekinig for traped fishes in pond teritory.



Final fishes replacing event.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS. REMOVAL OF SALANTAI DAM SPILLWAY.

- 202-09-01 d. Start of demolition works, finish of demolition 2021-09-24.
- Technical break until 2022-01-02.

Temporary embankment formation for demolition works:

















CONSTRUCTIONS WORKS. THE RECULTIVATION OF POND TERRITORY

Progress of Salantai pond recultivation works:







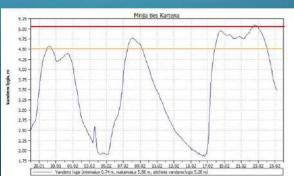






Challenge: frequent and severe floods, but the contract works were completed on schedule (2022-07-01).



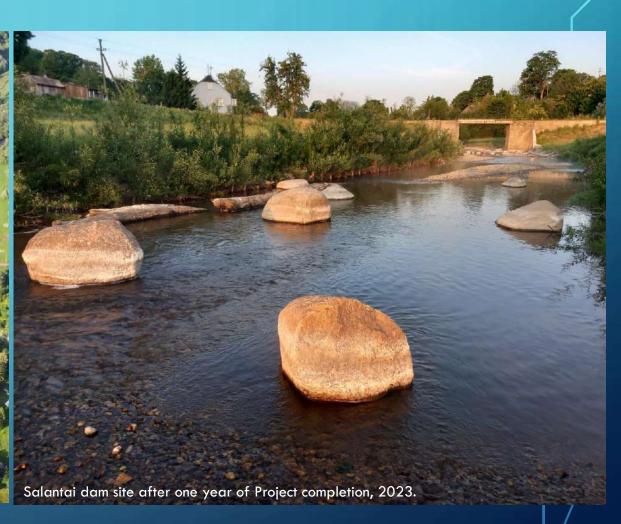




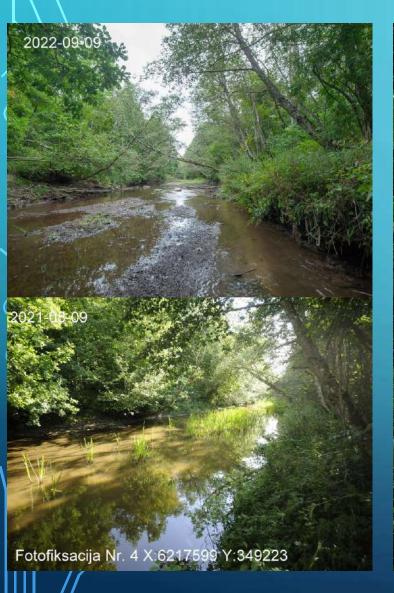
COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS







RESULTS: A FAST AND POSITIVE HABITATAT CHANGES ABOW SALANTAI DAM





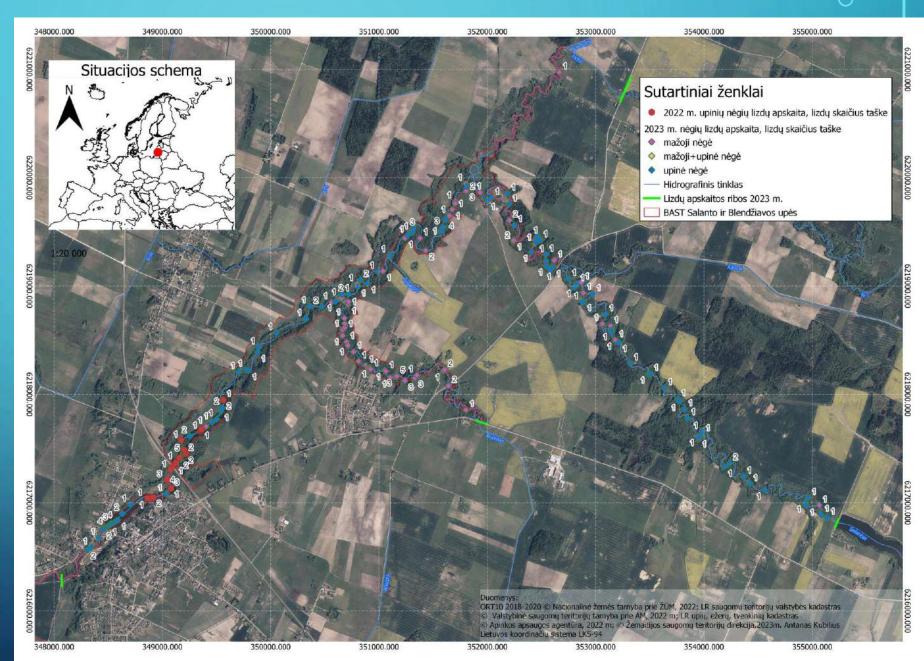
- Before Salantai dam removal Salantas river in 1,5 km section above the dam was in very poor condition (overgrow by non typical vegetation and very simple river bad morphology);
- After removal of the dam, river recovery very fast and in the sediments buried rifles pool habitats complex reestablished in just in one flooding season!
- Restabasment of sediment movement and erosion /deposition process in natural state.



RIVER LAMPERS RESPONSE TO POSITIVE RIVER CHANGES:



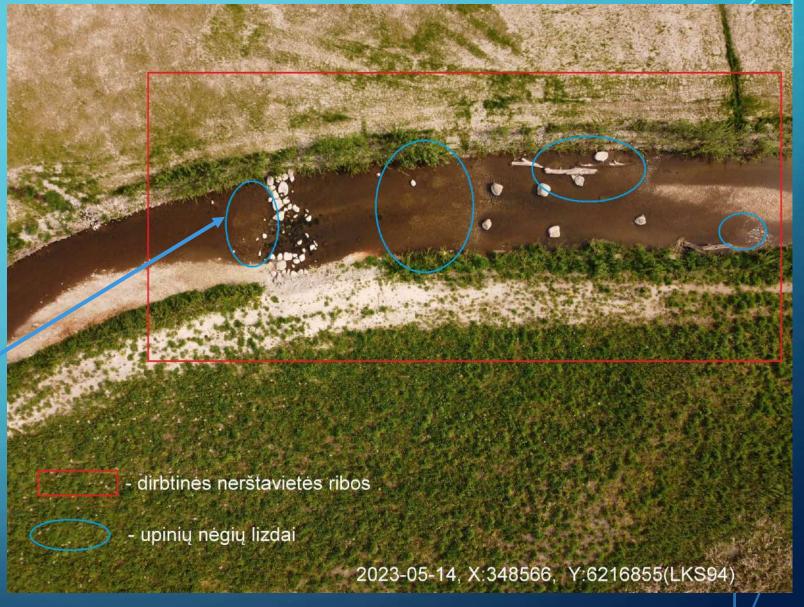
- In 2022 spring, 24 river lamprey nests were recorded in a 1.5 km stretch above the Salantai dam. Ddensity of nests -16.2 units/km;
- In 2023 spring 149 river lamprey nests were recorded in a 15 km stretch above the Salantai dam (next to Tuzai dam), with a density of 9.4 units per river kilometer;
- River lamprey nests were not found in the tributaries of Bubinas and Note;
- Criterios for favorable condition for the river lampreys are 10 and more nests in one kilometer of river.



RESULTS: ARTIFICIAL SPAWNING GROUNDS:

 In first year after completion of Project river lampreys nests density in one kilometer of fully restored Salntas river bad was – 60 units!

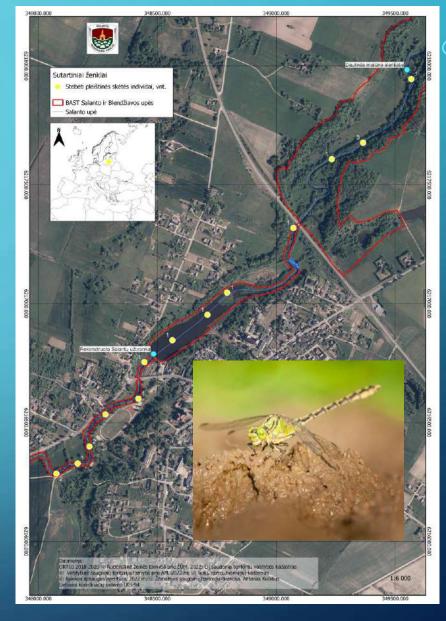




RESULTS: THE UNEXPECTED SURPRISES



Black strok in first days of restored Salantas river become daly visitor in Salnatai town. m 2023 spring observed feeding by river lampreys.



The green snaketail (Ophiogomphus cecilia) was never registered in Salinas river, but after dam removal become a frequent dragonfly in Project affected area.

RESULTS: NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN FISH COMMUNITY STRUCTURE YET

- No sea trout spawning above Salantai dam;
- Brown trout population are stable;
- Increased numbers of chubs, dace minnows, stone loaches and videos;

Possible reasons:

- Beaver dams and low flow conditions in last salmonid migration season;
- Homing effect (sea trout needs a time to find new spawning grounds).







COMMUNICATION

Necessary to use traditional media (radio, TV, local newspapers);

The ratio of quality to quick response;

- News about Project progress, reached mile stones;
- Live communication (meetings, hikes, conferences and other events);
- Videos about Project:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvL8Vp1uc8Y&list=PL86xNh _grZiaiy_BEjB1Up7_jDRbz2FwBw&index=6



#DAMBUSTERS
THE START OF THE RIVERLUTION

Pajurio naujienos



DAM REMOVAL

for a chance to win 10.000€.

Project nominated for DAM removal award 2022

KU students at Project ste

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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