

Fish and connectivity in the regulated sub-tropical Boyne River, Queensland, Australia



Moe Hassani
Environmental Scientist
Gladstone Area Water Board
mhassani@gawb.qld.gov.au

Background:

- Water ACT 2000
- Boyne River Basin Water Resource Plan 2000
- Boyne River Basin Resource Operations Plan 2006

Study area:



Study area:



Central Theme of 2006 ROP:

- Connectivity plays a significant role in forming the fish community composition
- “River flows are to managed to allow marine and FW fish around Mann’s Weir”
- GAWB Aquatic Ecosystem Monitoring Program from 2004 – 2013including specific fish monitoring

What creates connectivity?

< 200 ML/day, previously a natural anabranch, now a concrete spillway channel

>200 ML/day, the weir eroding away

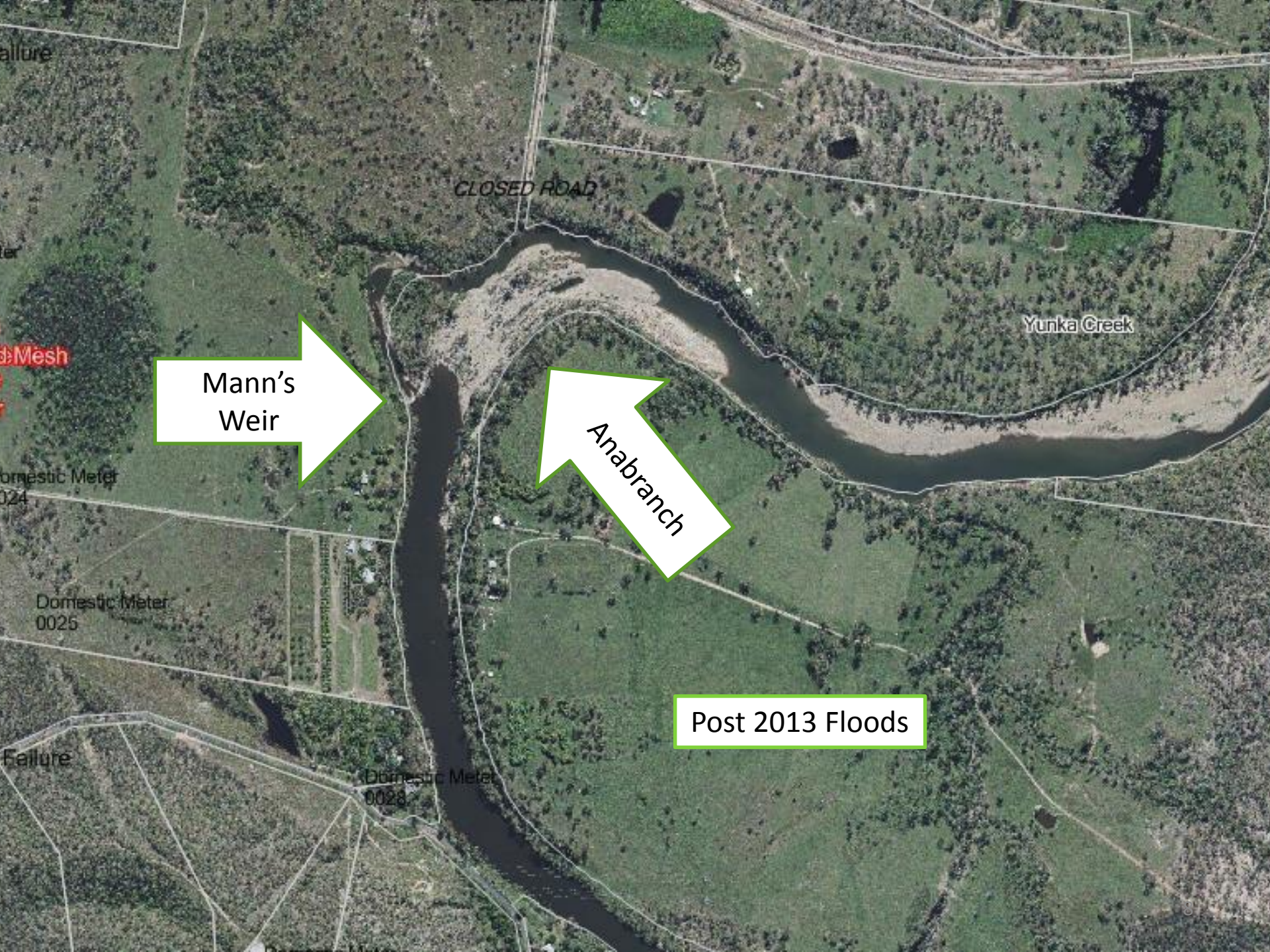


Boyne River

Mann's Weir

Anabranch

Pre- 2013 Floods



allure

ter

Mesh

Domestic Meter
0024

Domestic Meter
0025

Failure

Domestic Meter
0028

CLOSED ROAD

Mann's
Weir

Anabranche

Yunka Creek

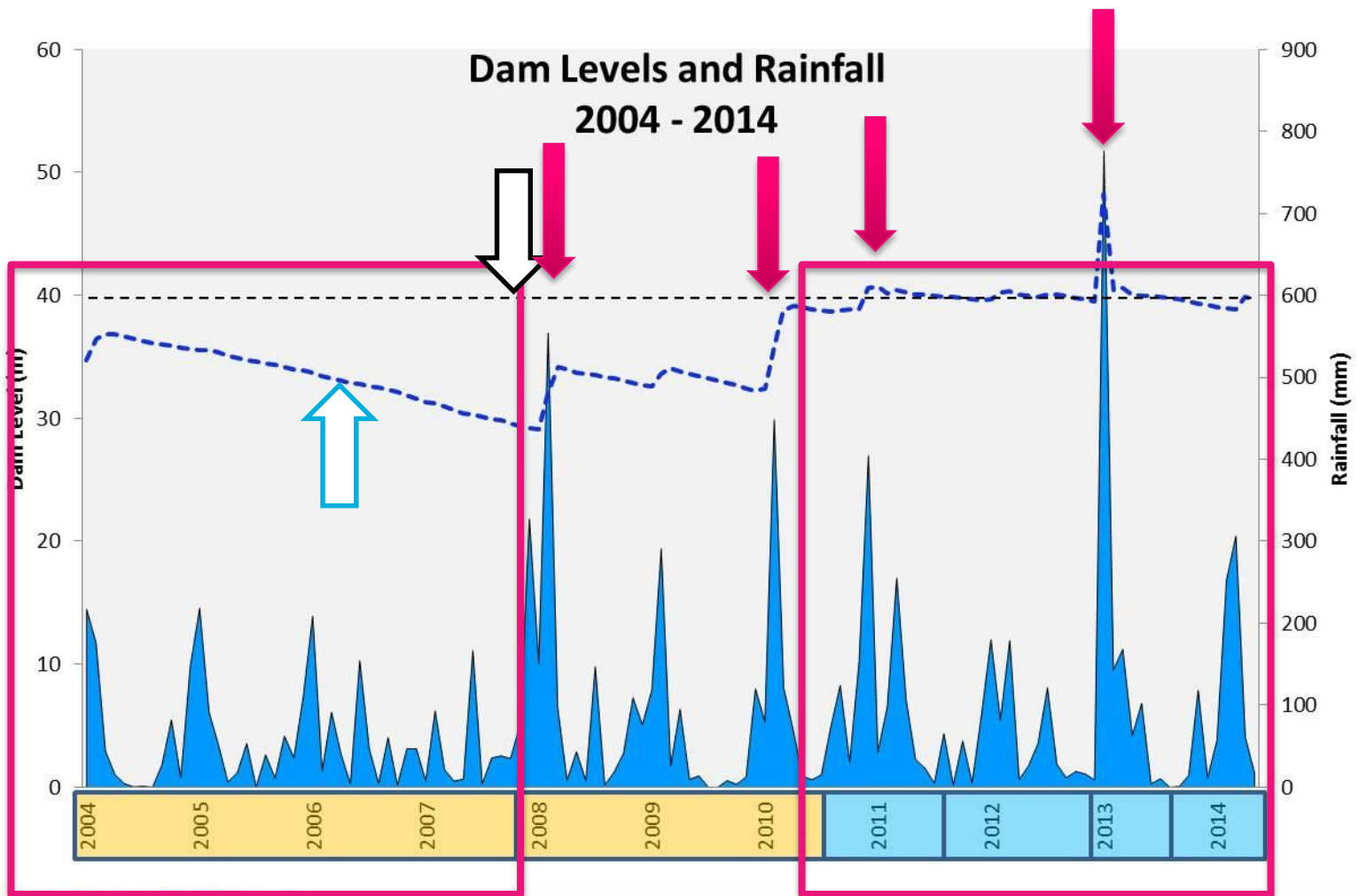
Post 2013 Floods

River flow is important for connectivity!

- Environmental flows:
 - Base flow releases
 - Trigger flows (aka flood simulation releases)
 - Major overtopping events

The above need sufficient rainfall to generate environmental flows

Rainfall and Dam Levels



GAWB Fish methodology:

A range of capture methods to enable a better estimate of the fish communities present

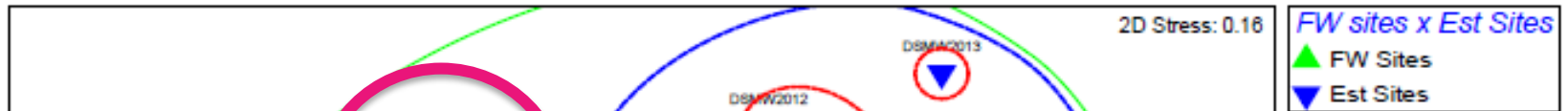
Freshwater sites	Estuarine water sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boat electrofishing 2100 seconds• Fyke netting• Bait traps• Gill netting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seine netting• Gill netting• Cast netting• Fyke netting

A bias – Difference of sampling methods between FW and EW sites

Estuarine vs. freshwater

All Sites Fish Data
2004 - 2013 Fish Data x Site Types

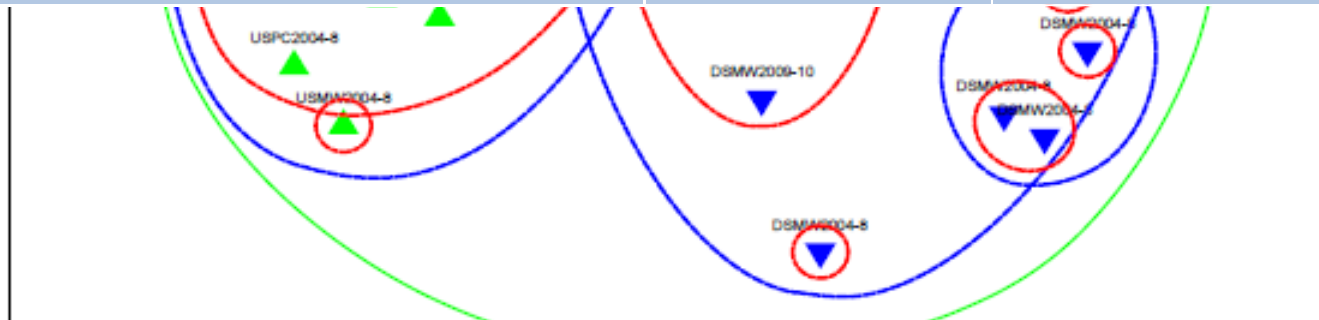
Transform: Presence/absence
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity



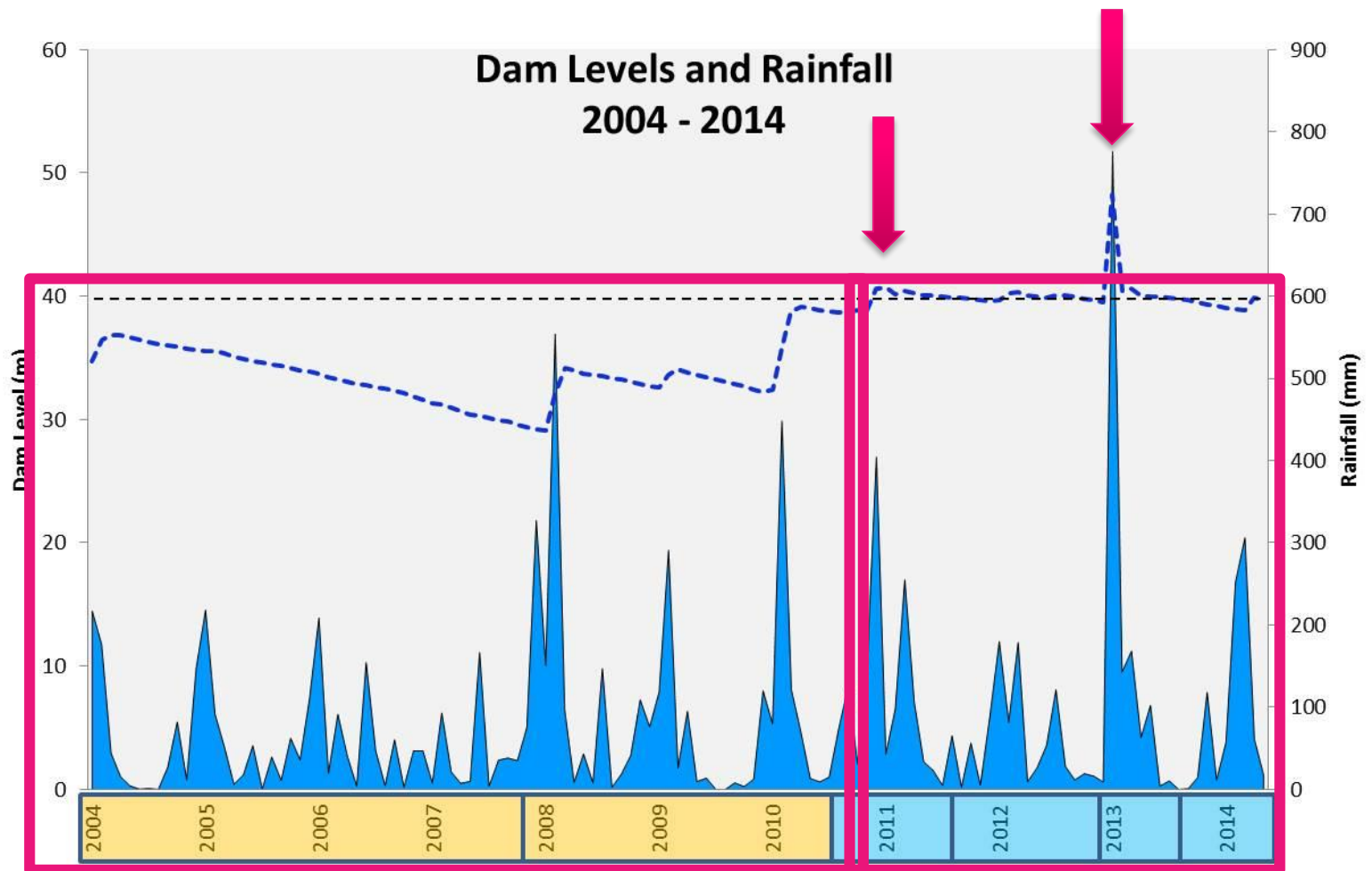
ANOSIM Table - All Sites (2004 – 2013)

All Sites x All Fish Taxa

Factor Group	Global R	P Value statistic
Site Type (estuarine or freshwater)	0.808	0.001
Freshwater sites (USPC and USMW)	0.029	0.193

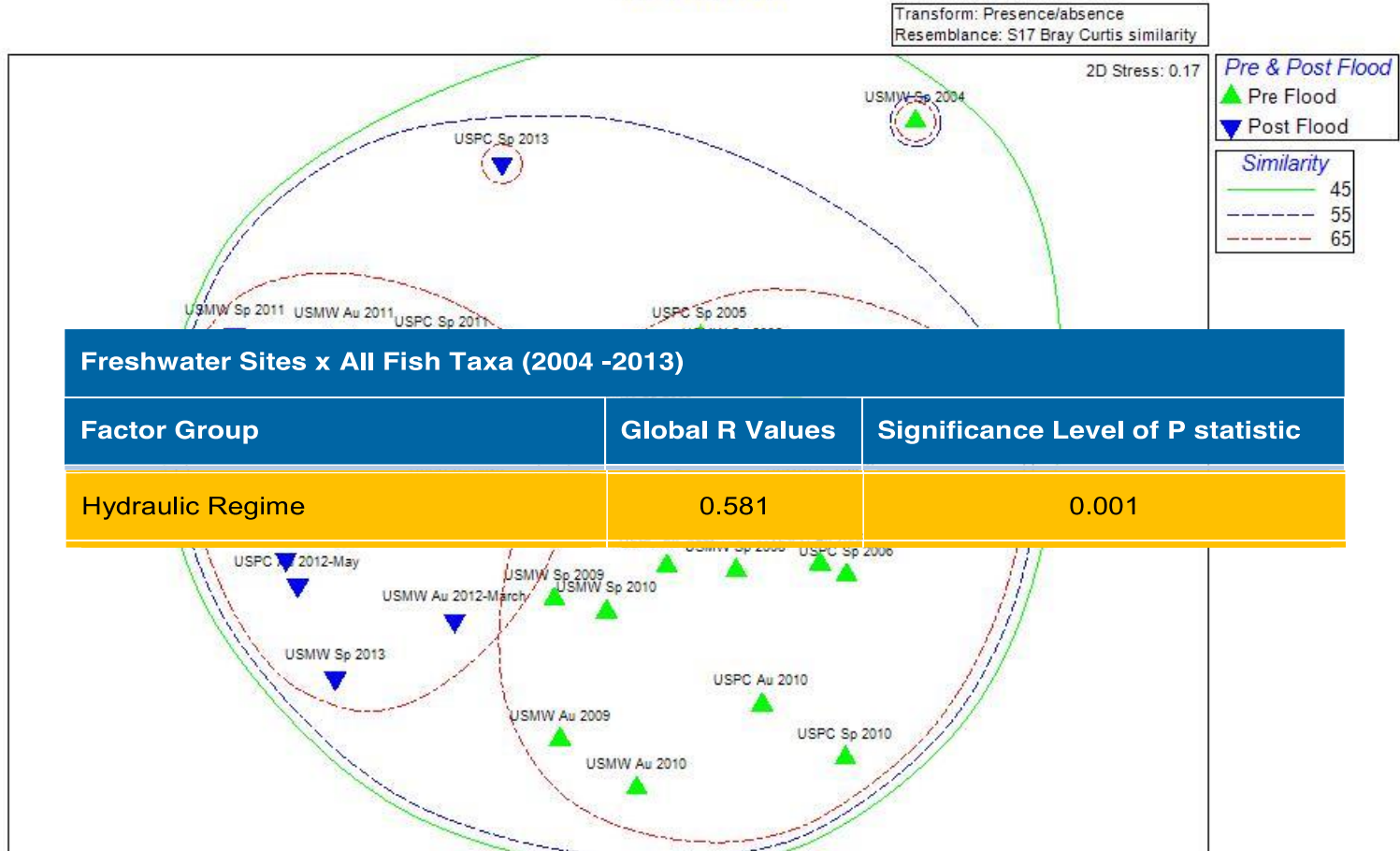


Rainfall and Dam Levels



Pre and post floods

Freshwater Fish Site Data
Pre & Post Flood



What was driving change between pre and post floods?

- Loss of some freshwater fish species (Eel tailed Catfish, Rendal's Catfish, Hyrtl's Tandan) due to loss of aquatic plants, sediments and debris.
- But a large increase in estuarine fish species in the freshwater sites (Black Bream, Mangrove Jack, Goby's, Garfish) due to connectivity

Conclusion:

- That connectivity created a significantly different fish community in the freshwater reaches, and;
- That connectivity was created by the repeated washing out of Mann's Weir during the 2011 and 2013 post flood periods

Implications for the dam operator

Compliance with the requirements of the WRP/ROP.

Better targeting and investment policies for the ecosystem monitoring program.

Implications for the regulator

Assessing the effectiveness of environmental flow release program

Gain an understanding of the aquatic system below awoonga dam

Monitor changes in the downstream environment

To help inform future flow release strategies

Opportunities

This data would contribute towards a model for assessment of the river health based on three main elements:

1. Hydraulic regime
2. Connectivity between EW and FW
3. Fish community composition

Anabranch before flood 2013



Anabranch after flood 2013



Changes in the design of the weir



Weir spillway – an opportunity?



Acknowledgements

- GHD Water Sciences Group – special thanks to Mark Dahm – Aquatic Ecologist
- Gladstone Area Water Board (GAWB)
- Co-authors:
 - Mark Dahm (GHD)
 - Jamie Corfield (GHD)
 - Adrian Dickson (GHD)



Questions?

