## Warmer water - an overlooked factor affecting freshwater fish

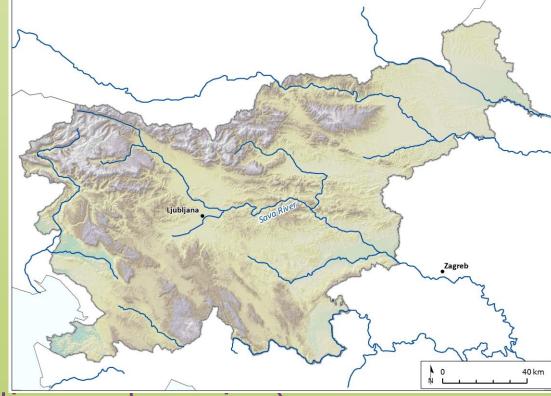
Marijan Govedič

Climate change impact on recreational fisheries: building resilience; 7.9.2021



Distribution of cold-water freshwater fish (Danube salmon, grayling, brown trout, bullhead) — Local

extinctions



- Visible changes (regulations, water regime)
- Invisible changes (chemical compounds, hormones, oxygen, temperature?)



## Importance of water temperature?

- Oxygen, eutrophication, eutrophication oxygen depletion
- Water temperature affects nearly every other water quality parameter – it can alter the physical and chemical properties of water

# Water temperature is the most important physical property

- Tolerance, mortality
- Metabolic activity (oxygen), growth, feeding,
- Reproduction, embryonic development
- Diseases and parasites
- Distribution (species area), density, biodiversity



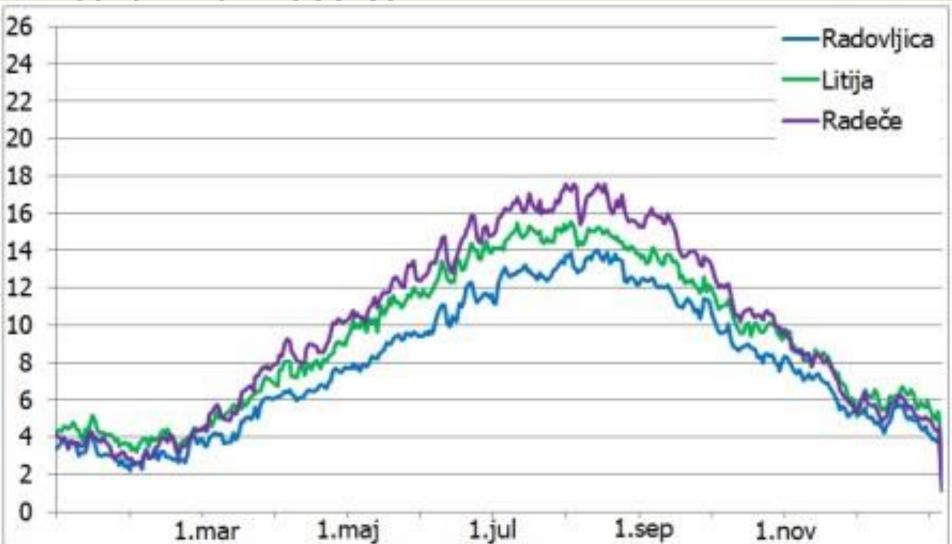
 On average 2°C higher water temperature of rivers (average air temperature growth)

## Average or a maximum?



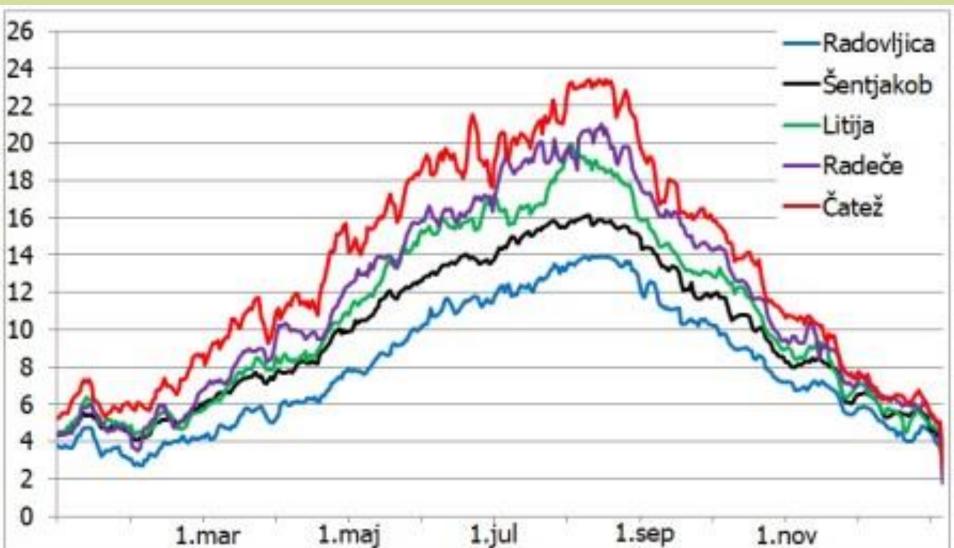






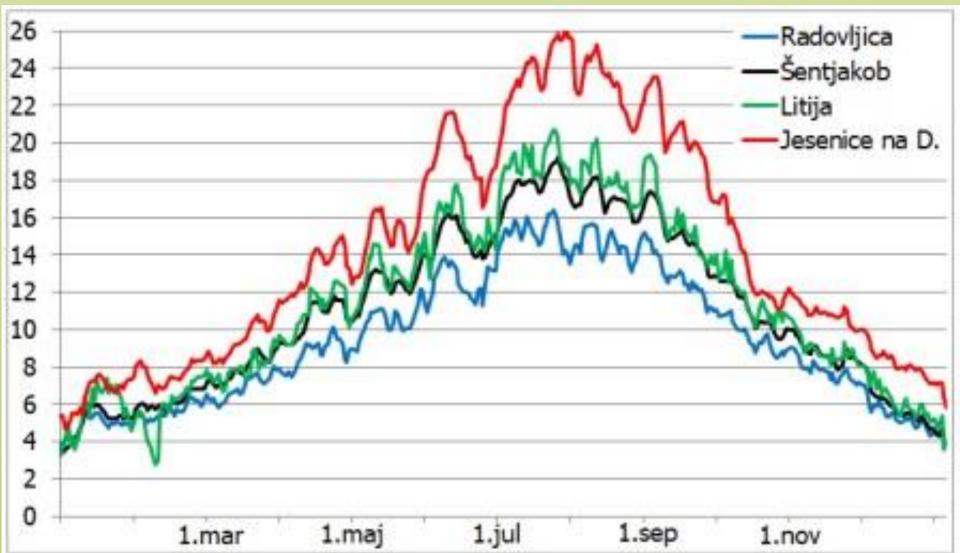


## Sava River: 1991-1998





### Sava River: 2015-2016





## Changed temperature regime

- Water abstractions?
- River regulations?
- Thermal pollution?
- Climate change (precipitation, discharge, snow melting, air temperature)?
- Resilience?



## Human impact

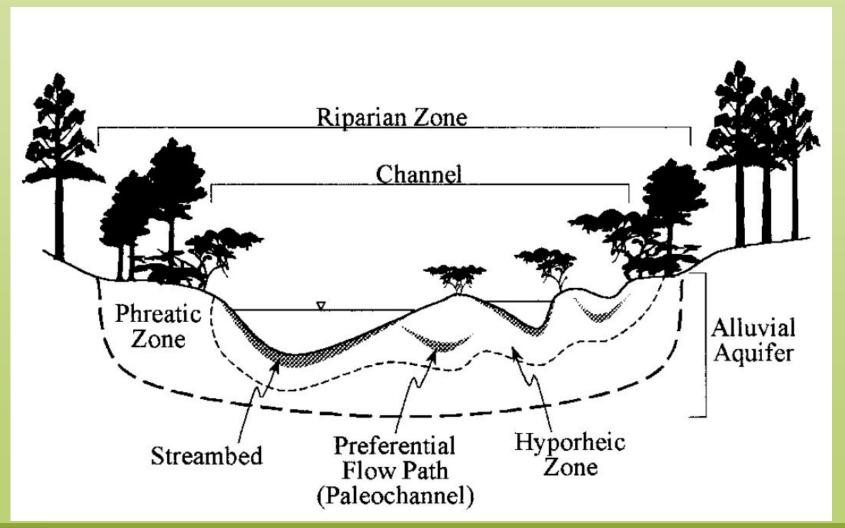
- Riverbed morphology (size, depth, length, gravel abstraction)
- Riverbank vegetation

#### Warmer water - an overlooked factor affecting fish





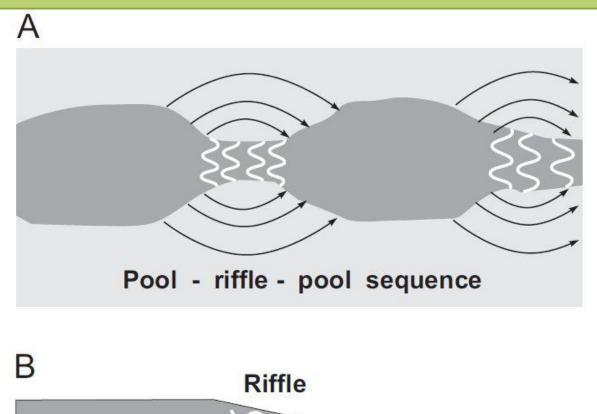
## River > Channel; River = Riparian zone + Aquifer

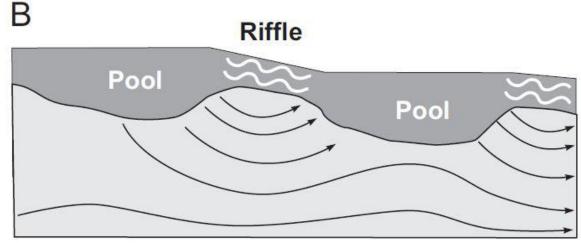




## Alluvial aquifer

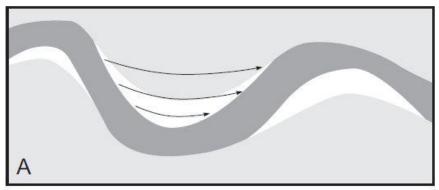
- Interstitial water
- Water in river channel = fish habitat
- Interstitial water = drinking water
- Natural cooling system, buffer system
- Natural resilience system (water and temperature storage)

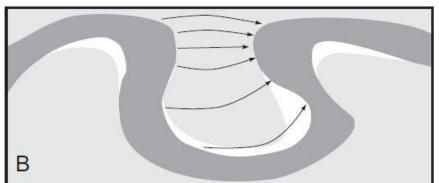


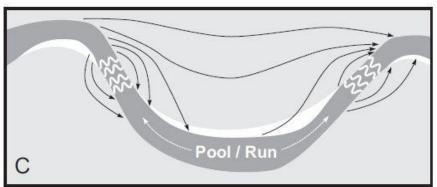




#### Warmer water - an overlooked factor affecting fish













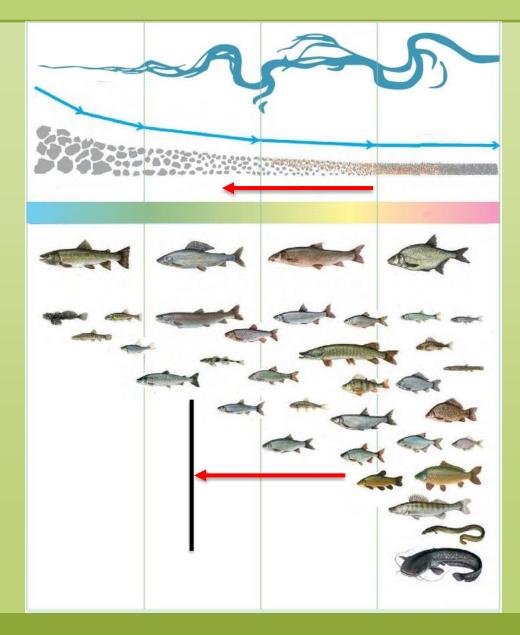


## Fish response on higher temperature

- Early spawning
- Higher growth rate, higher mortality
- Acclimatization
- Stress (Higher metabolic rate higher oxygen consumption)
- Lethal temperature
- chronic exposure
- behavioral response movement
  – fish passes, refuge habitats (pools), optimal feeding habitat
- physiological response decrease of activity, larger predation



#### Warmer water - an overlooked factor affecting fish



#### **Conclusions**

- Water temperature increase (average, maximum)
- Water temperature does not affect only on oxygen level and eutrophication
- Changed species distribution "empty space"
- Destruction of natural resilience
- Climate change scenarios temperature increase, precipitation extremes

## Large scale river restorations for (Re)building resilience

