Great Rivers – Troubled Waters



Richard Sparks
University
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What is a large floodplain river?

The value of large floodplain-rivers ...

Effects of development

Hope for the future

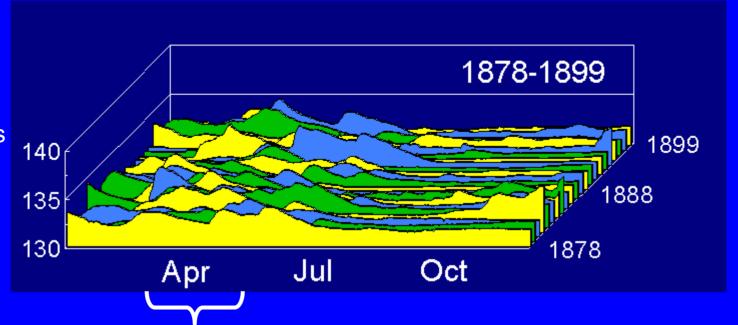
The Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers belong to a world class of 79 large floodplain rivers, including the Nile and the Amazon, where biological productivity is enhanced by predictable, seasonal floods on large, low-lying floodplains.

Fish production: in 1908, 2,000 commercial fishermen harvested 24 million pounds. The Illinois River once was one of the most biologically productive rivers in the U.S.



Water regime pre-1900: Predictable spring flood

Water
level
(meters
above
mean
sea
level)

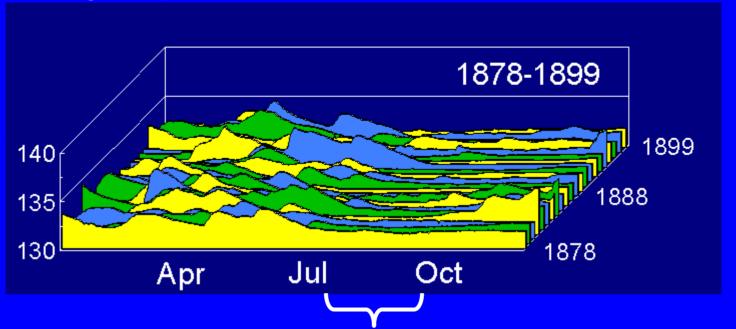




Flood season. Fish have access to spawning and nursery areas on the flooded floodplain and in the expanded backwaters and lakes.

Water regime pre-1900: Predictable summer low level

Water
level
(meters
above
mean
sea
level)





Growing season. Flood recedes. Vegetation grows on moist soil and in the permanent lakes and backwaters, provides food for fall migration of waterfowl.



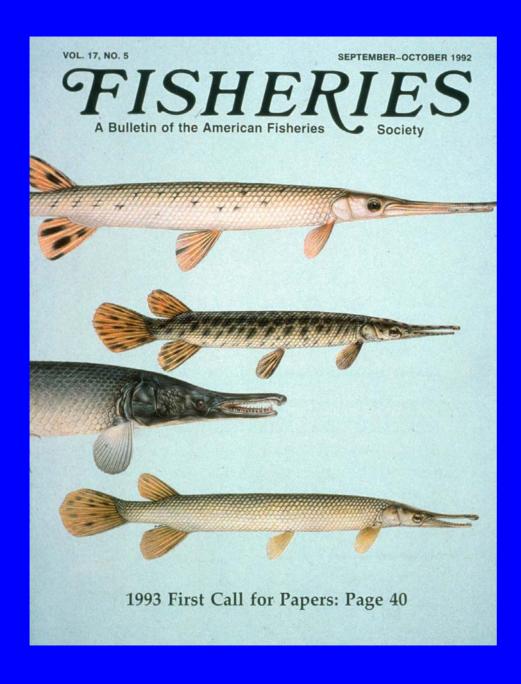
The quintessential Floodplain plant:

federally-listed decurrent false aster,

Boltonia decurrens

Floodplain: the time-share condominium for wildlife





Adaptations to life in the hypoxic zones of floodplains ...

What should the D.O. standard be?

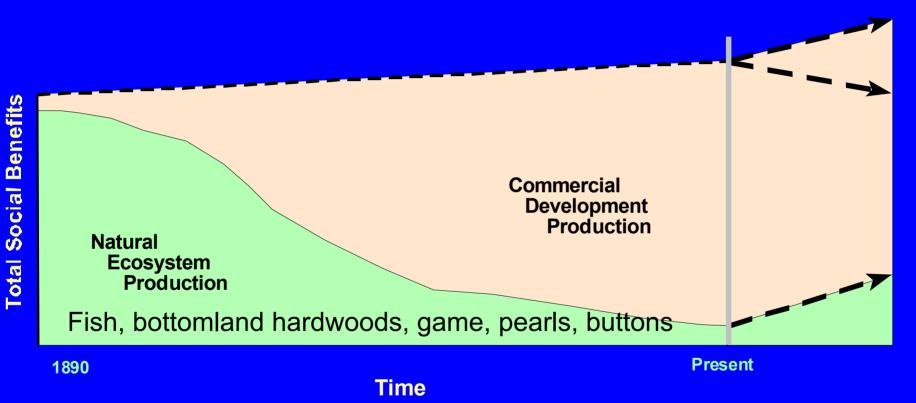
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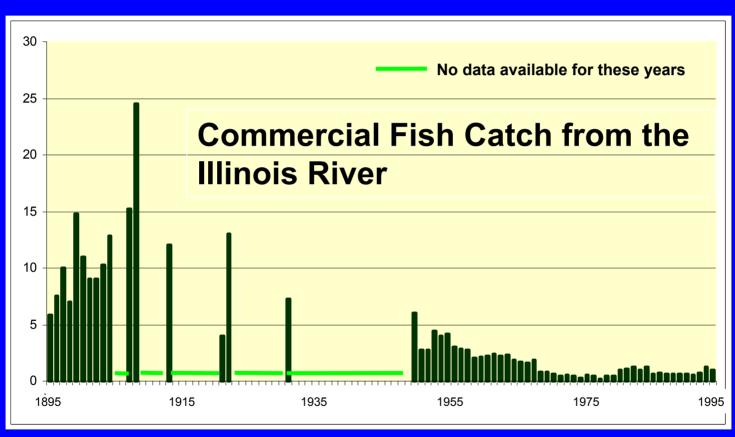
Hope for the future





Green services: flood reduction, nutrient absorption, sediment storage

Productivity declined as the river and its basin were commercially developed.



Year

In the 1890s-1910, a 200-mile reach of the river produced 10 % of the total U.S. catch of freshwater fish -- more than any other river in America.

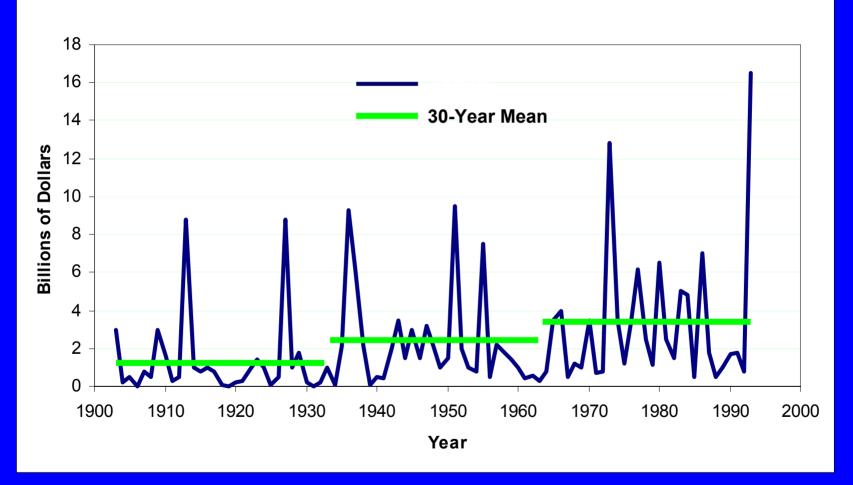
Trading fish for corn

Leveeing and draining the floodplain removed the spawning grounds and nurseries for fishes.

The rivers still reclaim their floodplains: 1976, 1993, 1995



National Annual and 30-Year Mean Flood Damages (adjusted to 1993 dollars)



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N-S Gradient in Degree of Alteration and Public Opinion

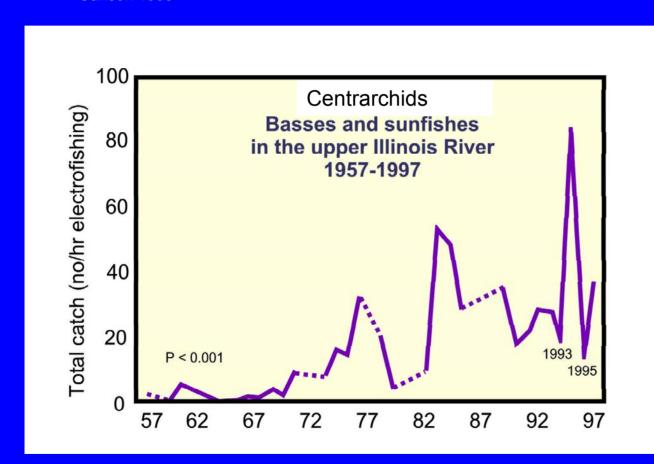
Segment	% Leveed ¹	Public Opinion ²
Headwaters	<0.01	Recreational area, teeming with fish and
Upper MR, north	3	wildlife. More natural, less commercial.
Upper MR, south	53	
Middle MR	82	Polluted, treacherous for boaters, dangerous
Lower MR	93	floods.
Delta	96	More commercial, less natural.

¹ Delaney & Craig 1997

² Qualitative, Ray, McKnight Foundation; quantitative, UMR only, Carlson 1998

Misconception: 75% feel water quality has gotten worse or stayed the same in the river segment they are most familiar with.

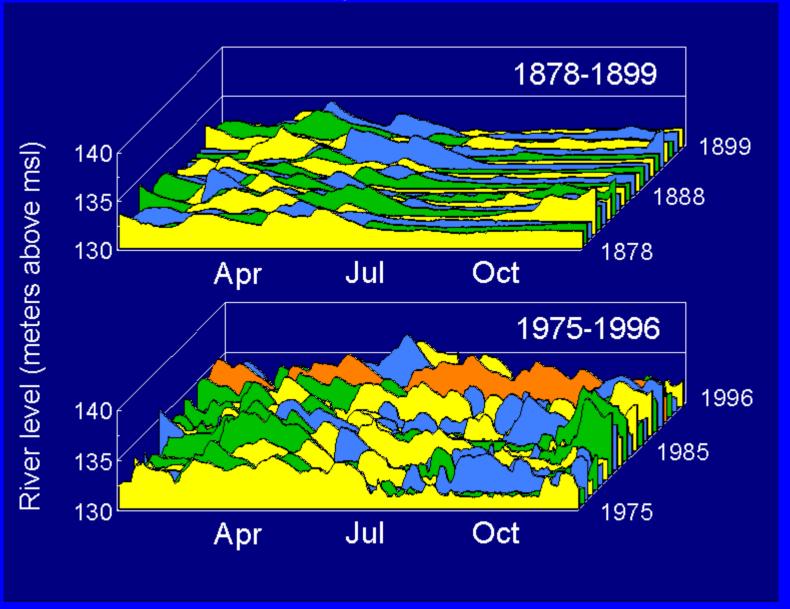
Carlson 1998



The Clean Water Acts, 1968-1972 enabled native fishes to recover in the Illinois River near Chicago, once the most polluted section of the river.

Lerczak & Sparks 1995; INHS LTEF 1995-1997

After a century of human alteration:



Post-dam: "chaos"

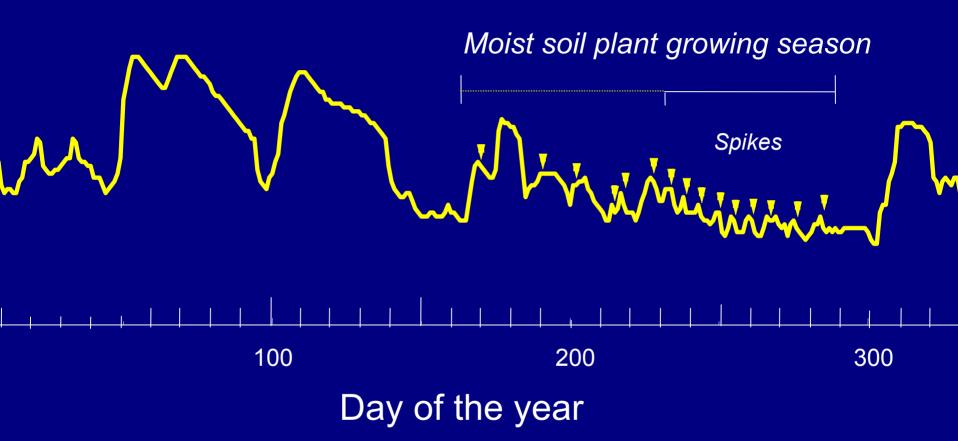


A. Moist soil vegetation grows when water levels are low and stable during the summer growing season.



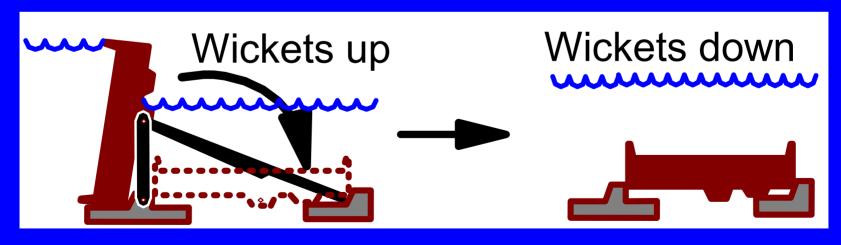
B. The result of excessive water level fluctuations

Effects on Plants



La Grange Lock and Dam, Illinois River



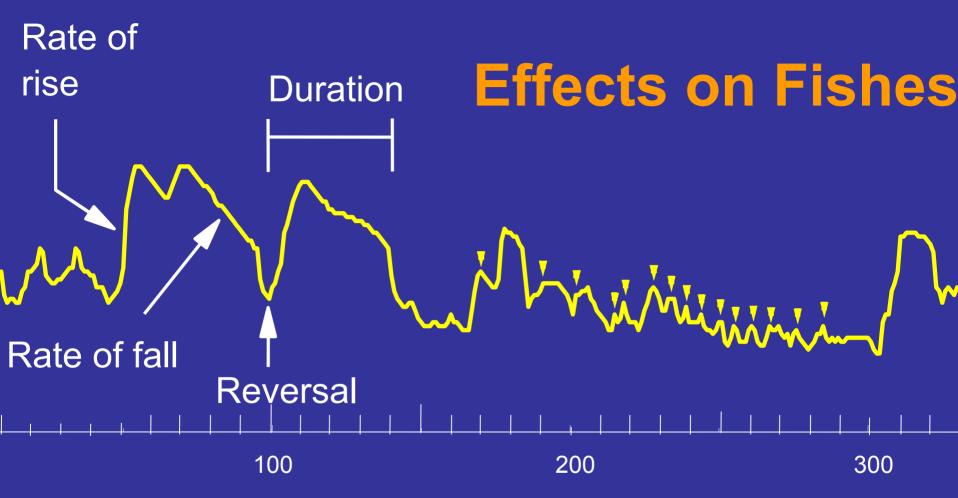


Conclusion

•Moist soil and submersed vegetation is limited by unnatural, frequent little floods during the growing season.

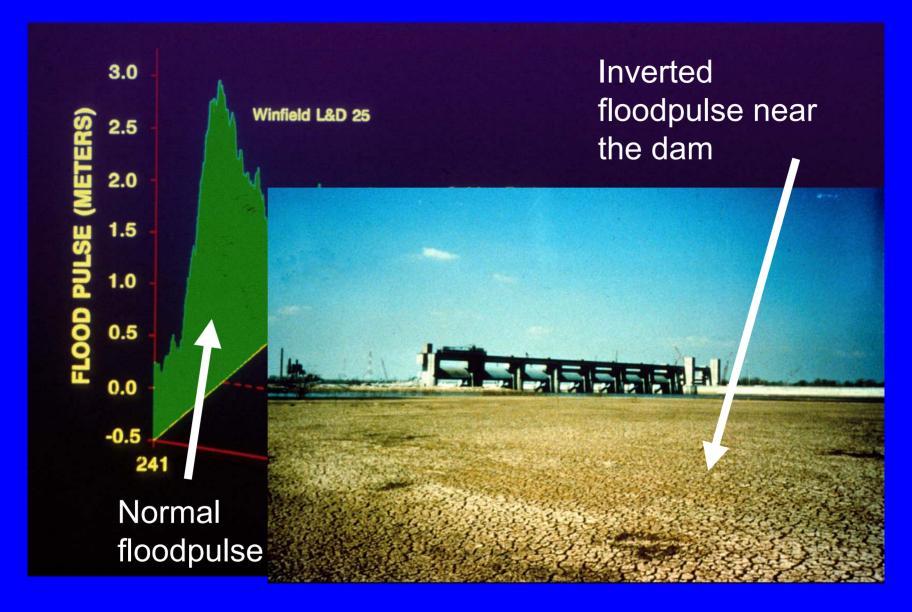
Hypotheses:

- Biological productivity and diversity of navigable rivers can be improved by dam operations that will not impede navigation or increase flood damage.
- Benefits will: occur within one year, over an entire reach, and will be less costly than managing water levels within leveed compartments on the floodplain. BUT, natural events will override dam operations in some years.



Day of the year

Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (IHA, Richter et al. 1996): 42 biologically meaningful hydrologic parameters for eight gage sites along the Illinois River.



Operation of Dam 26 near St. Louis inverts the normal floodpulse

Sturgeon

Upper portion of navigation reach





Blue Catfish
Lower portion

Correspondence between annual catch of young-of-theyear fish and water level indices.

 26 sampling sites along the Illinois River, 1957-1999

Natural, protracted floods, slow recession favored native species.

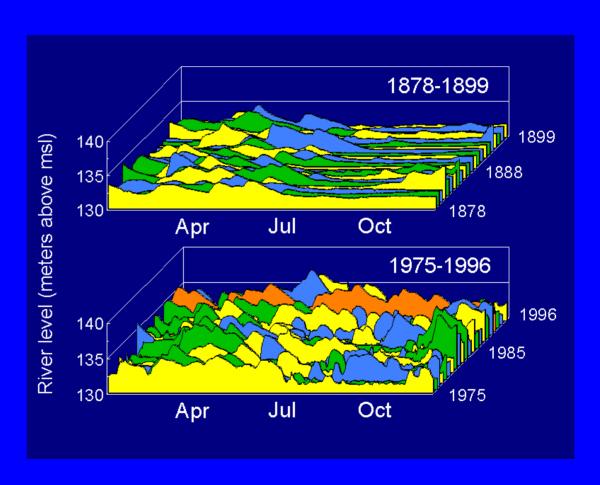


Young-of-the-year fishes

Unnatural, rapid water level fluctuations favored nonnative carp and goldfish.

Comparison of pre-1900 and current water regimes:

- *no. of water level reversals has increased
- no. of major recessions has increased
- rate-of-rise increased
- rate-of-fall increased
- duration of major floods about the same



Recommendations for Naturalization

Parameter	Current	Recommend
Water level reversals	70/yr	25-48/yr
Floods during summer	2-3/yr	1/10 yrs
Rate-of-fall	-0.35 ft/day	<-0.18 ft/day

Conclusions

- Several species of native fishes -- water regimes that approximate the pre-1900 regime
- Introduced carp and goldfish -- short duration, frequent small floods
- Moist soil and submersed vegetation destroyed by unnatural, frequent little floods during the growing season.

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- Biological productivity and diversity of navigable rivers can be improved by dam operations that will not impede navigation or increase flood damage.
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Conclusions

- Several species of native fishes are favored by water regimes that approximate the pre-1900 regime and are adversely affected by unnaturally frequent and rapid water level fluctuations
- Introduced carp and goldfish are favored by short duration, frequent small floods
- Moist soil and submersed vegetation is limited by unnatural, frequent little floods during the growing season.

Hypotheses:

- Biological productivity and diversity can be improved by dam operations that will not impede navigation or increase flood damage.
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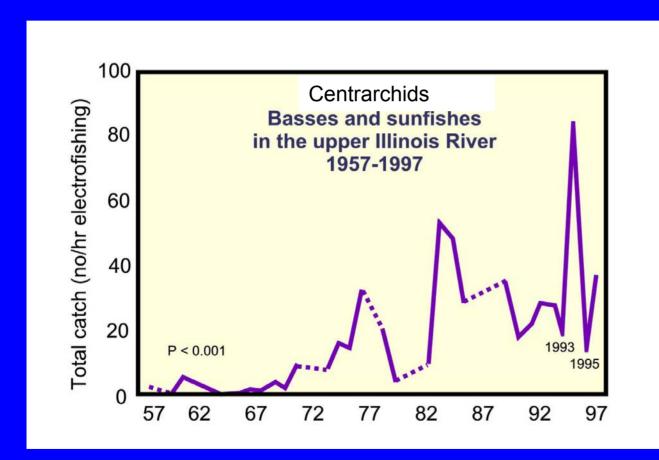
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Rivers can recover!



The Clean Water Acts, 1968-1972 enabled native fishes to recover in the Illinois River near Chicago, once the most polluted section of the river.

Lerczak & Sparks 1995; INHS LTEF 1995-1997 "A naturally diverse and productive Illinois River ... sustained by natural ecological processes ... "

"compatible social and economic activities"

Lt. Gov. Bob Kustra's Illinois River Strategy Team. 1997. Integrated management plan for the Illinois River Watershed. Technical Report. P. 3

Integrated Management Plan for the Illinois River Watershed (page 4)

"The Integrated Management Plan is a call for a new concept of our home, our town, our county and our role in the watershed as stewards not only of the landscape, but also as stewards of the water."

"The river still has a chance to heal, with our help."

"We possess the collective will to solve economic and environmental problems."

34 specific recommendations detailed in the technical report.

Ecotourism



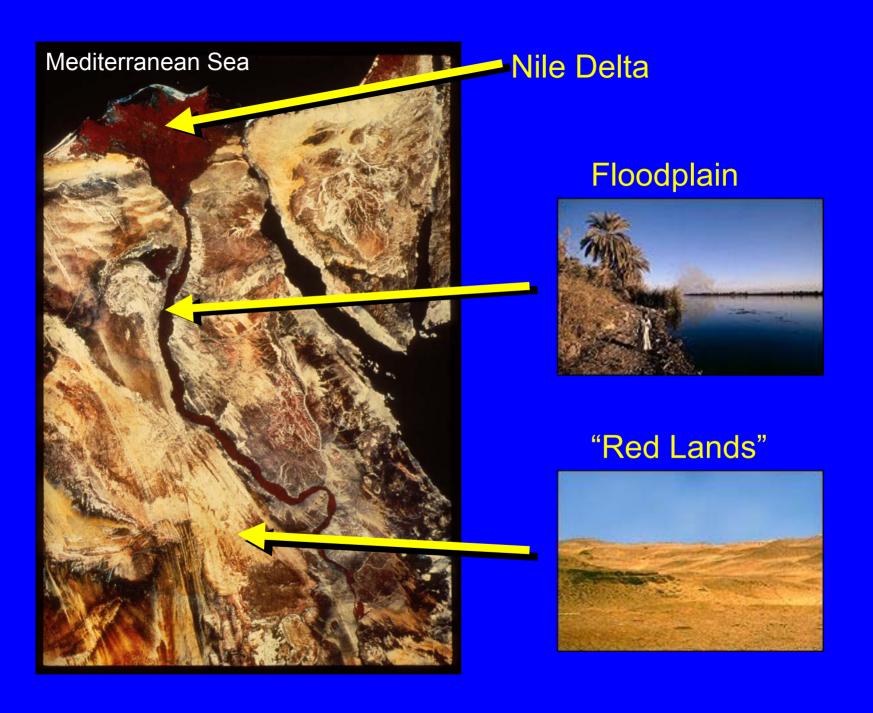
The Canadian-American-Caribbean Line

"Small ships, big adventure"

There is hope for the future and we can learn from the past.

Other civilizations have lived sustainably with their large floodplain rivers ...

for thousands of years.



The Negative Confessions: I did not ...

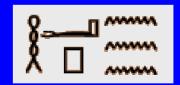
21st Dynasty Book of the Dead 3,000 years BP



divert water running in a canal

hinder the waters of the inundation





Hapy, god of the inundation



The Great Pyramid at Memphis ...

Tennessee (on the Mississippi), not the Nile

Sustainable Use?



Water, sediment, nutrients, contaminants, energy

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