

Trout Unlimited Canada: Fisheries and aquatic needs during times of water shortage

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Trout Unlimited Canada

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Who We Are

- Volunteer-based chapters across Canada
- Professional staff in Calgary and Guelph
- Broad base of members, supporters, and partners



Our Priorities

- Water Quality
- Water Quantity
- Aquatic Communities
- Aquatic Habitat



Fish needs

- Fish need water, so does everything else
- Fish also need:
 - Appropriate stream temperature and water quality
 - Food
 - Cover from predators
 - Connection - to different habitat types, other individuals



Drought

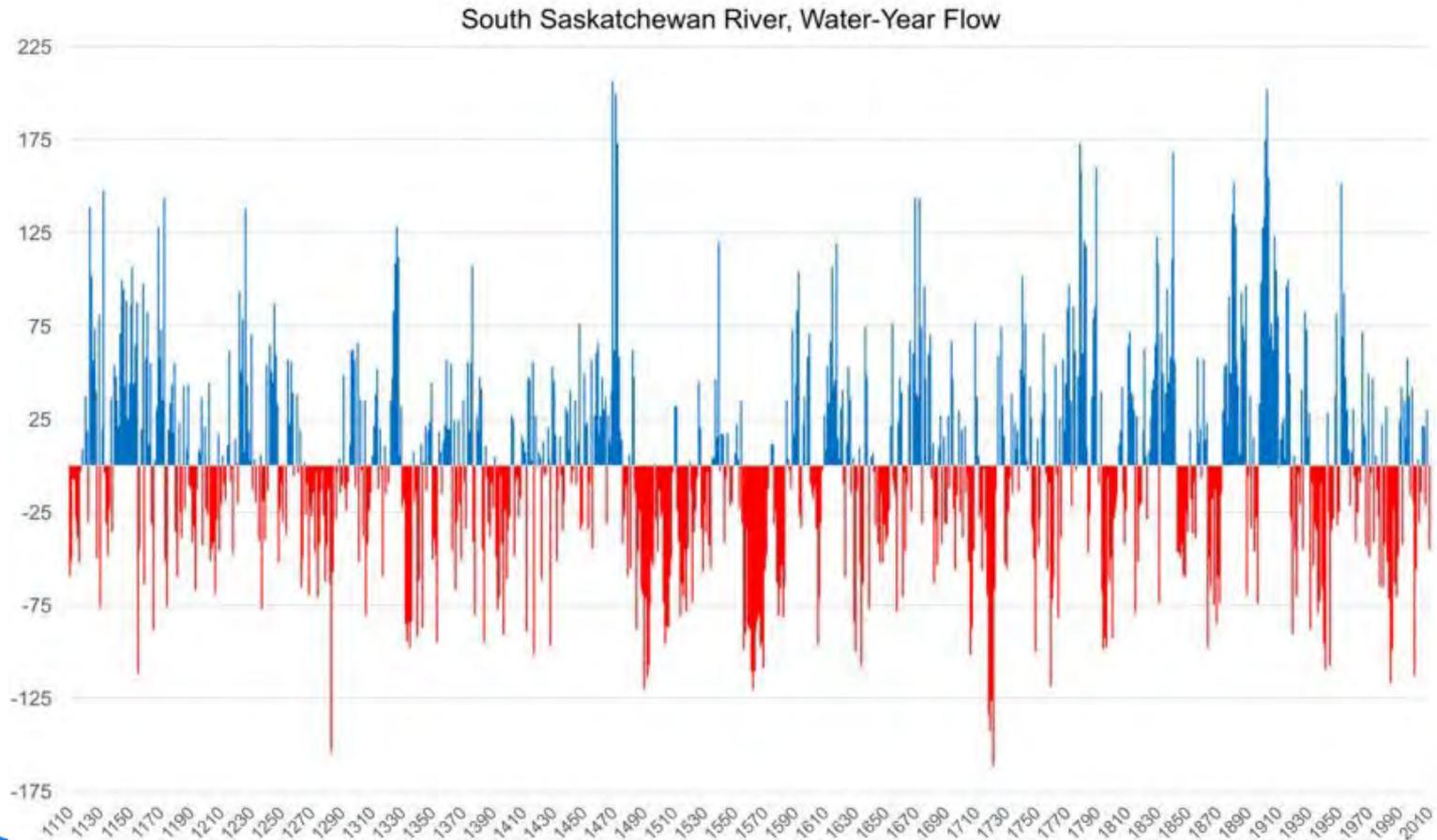


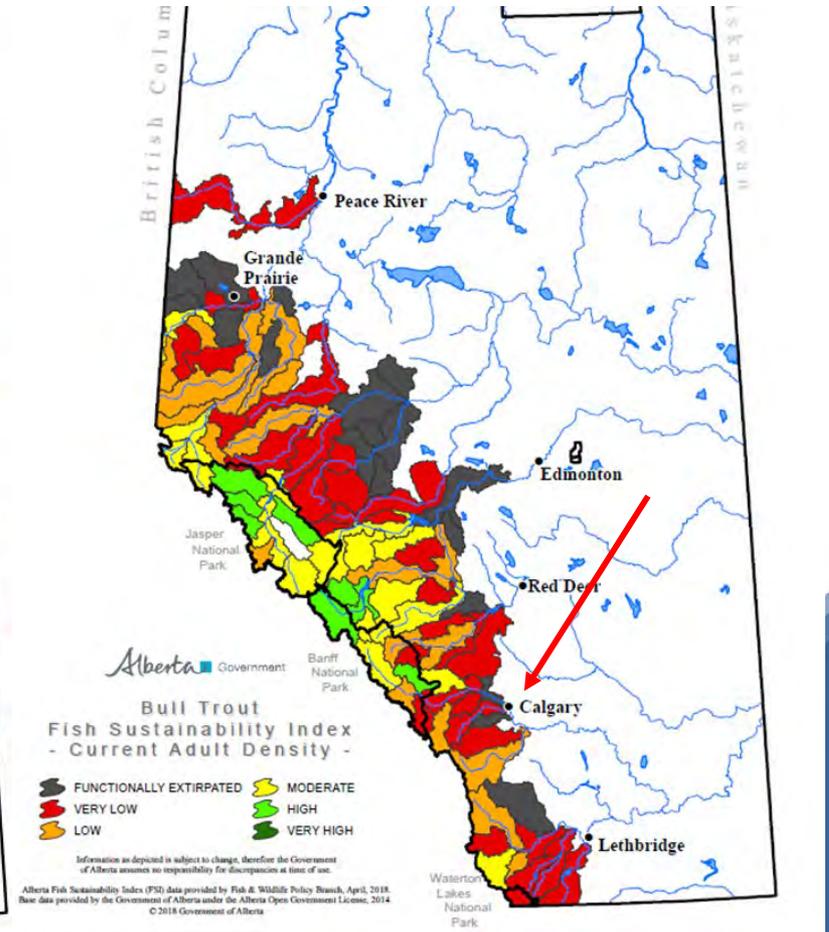
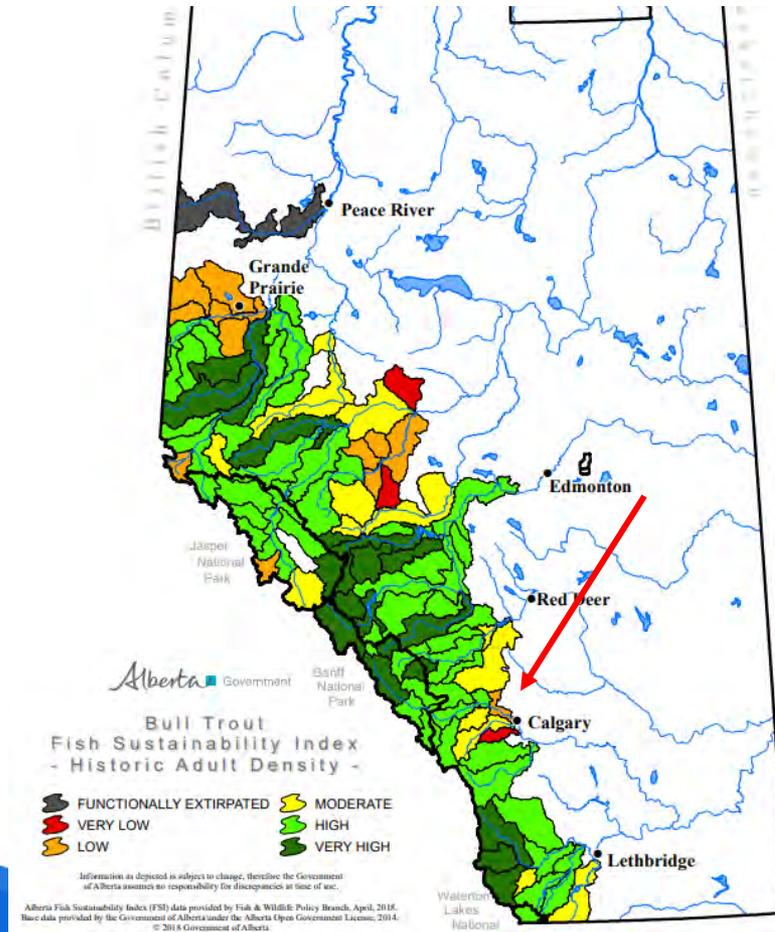
Figure 1: Change on mean water flows for the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers for the years 1110-2010. Source: Sauchyn, D. & Ilich, N, 2017, *Nine Hundred Years of Weekly Streamflows: Stochastic Downscaling of Ensemble Tree-Ring Reconstructions*. *Water Resources Research*, Volume: 53, Issue: 11, Pages: 9266-9283. DOI: [10.1002/2017WR021585](https://doi.org/10.1002/2017WR021585).



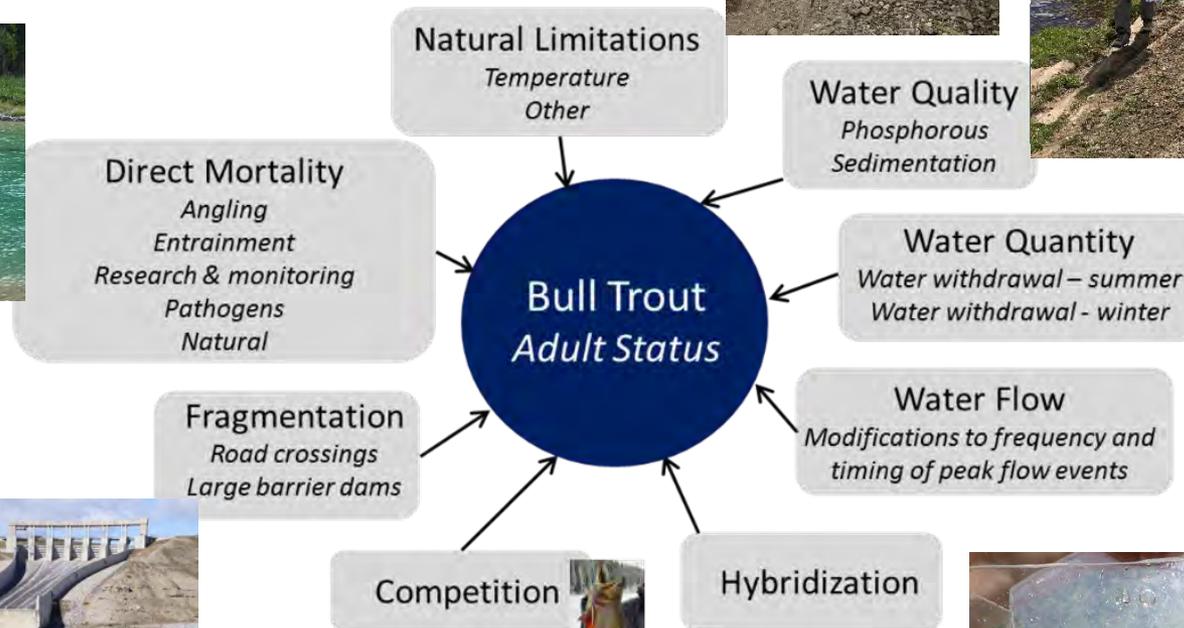
So...we're good?



Native Trout Recovery: Bull Trout



Native Trout: Threats





Drought – what to expect in 2024

Lesley's predictions:

- River flows will be low
- Some streams will dry up
- Fish will become stranded – some will die
- You will be asked to reduce your water use
- Angling restrictions
- Wildfire
- ...and lots of different “solutions” to address water shortages



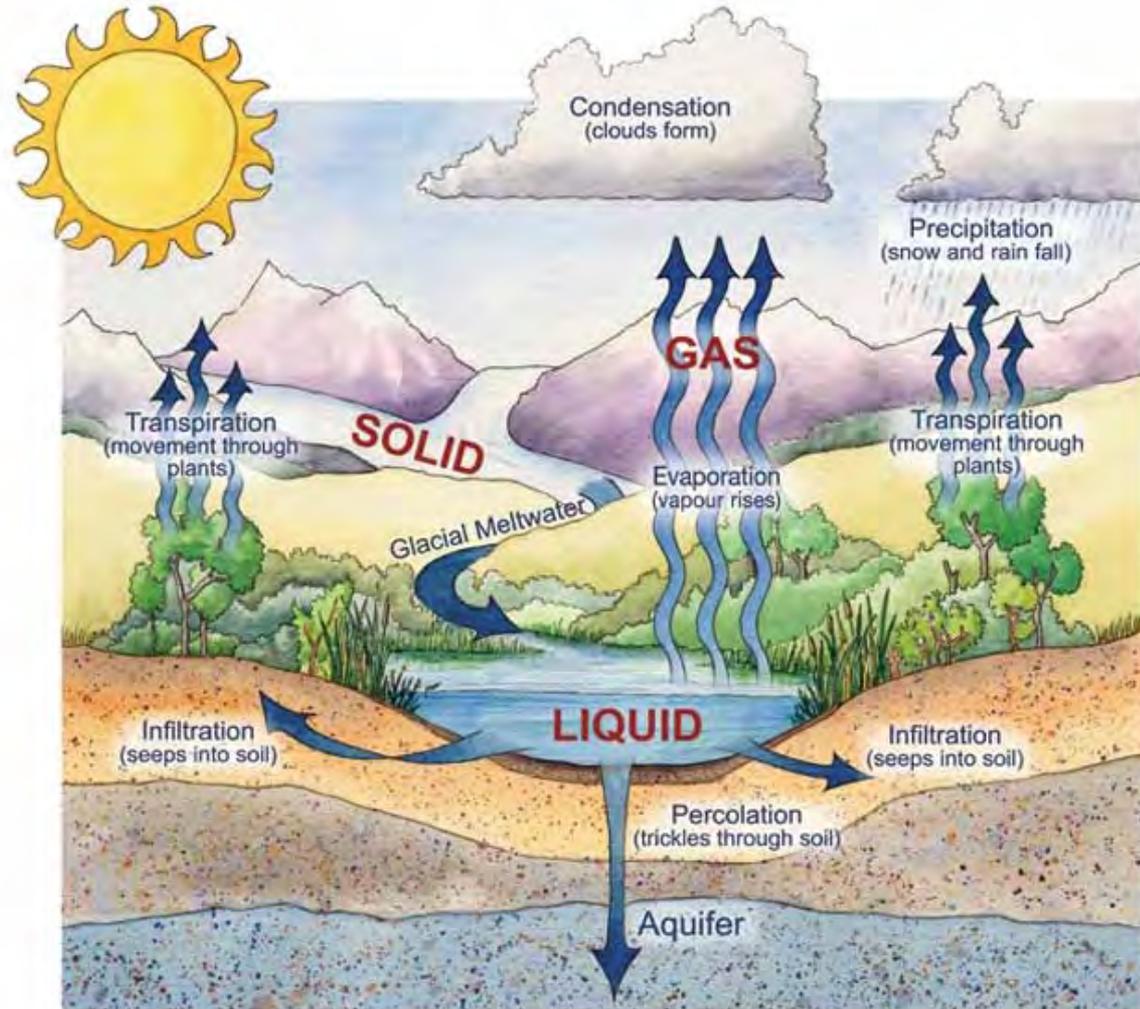
Resilience

- Definition: The capacity to withstand or to recover quickly from difficulties
- Drought and flood WILL happen again. Building resilience in the ecosystem will help us prepare for the future



Drought – next time

- We need to start thinking “outside the box” if we are serious about adaptation
- Water come TO our rivers, not FROM our rivers.



Credit: Bow Habitat Station

Water Cycle



Time to Reimagine What our Riverscapes Could Be

- What does a healthy stream look like to you?
- Time to reimagine what our riverscapes could be



What even is normal?

- "We've suffered from a sort of ecological amnesia for over a century now. All the settlement came after the fur trade, and we came into this land thinking it was a certain way. Then, as beavers were reintroduced, people found them difficult to live with because they change the hydrology and landscape."
 - Frances Backhouse (2015)





Reimagine what riverscapes could be!

A photograph of a stream flowing through a lush, green landscape. The stream is narrow and appears to be cutting through the grassy terrain, with deep, eroded banks on either side. The water is clear and flows over rocks. The surrounding area is filled with tall grasses and various shrubs. In the background, there are several tall evergreen trees under a clear blue sky.

Deeply incised banks

**“Bowling alley” channel,
shallow, no habitat diversity**

**As the stream “cuts”
downward, the water table
drops too**

No ability to store water

Waiparous Creek Watershed





Understanding beaver benefits in the Bow

There is growing appreciation for the role beavers play in watershed health. In the Alberta Foothills region, many anglers and ranchers are becoming interested in beavers as a wa

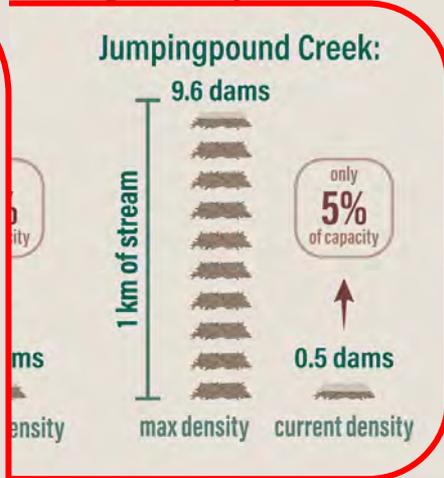
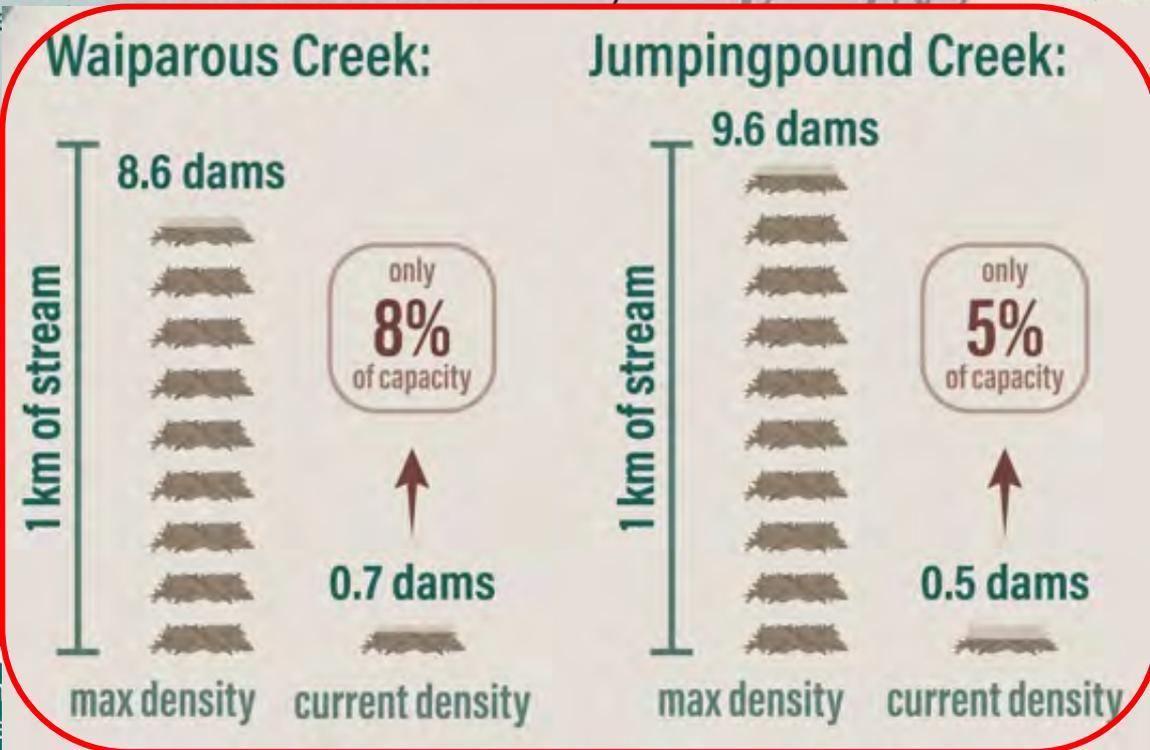
To maximize the benefits of beavers on the landscape, it is key to determine where beavers can build new dams. New research in two headwaters of the Bow River has shown that both stream networks could support many more beaver dams than they currently do. At capacity, the stream networks can support an average density of:



Ranchers want water for their cattle. Beaver dams help catch sediment and nutrients for release in the dri

Both watersheds show that human activity is **needed to encourage** decision-making on what type of beaver

For more information visit: cheriewestbrook.ca



BDA Process

A stream comes back to life

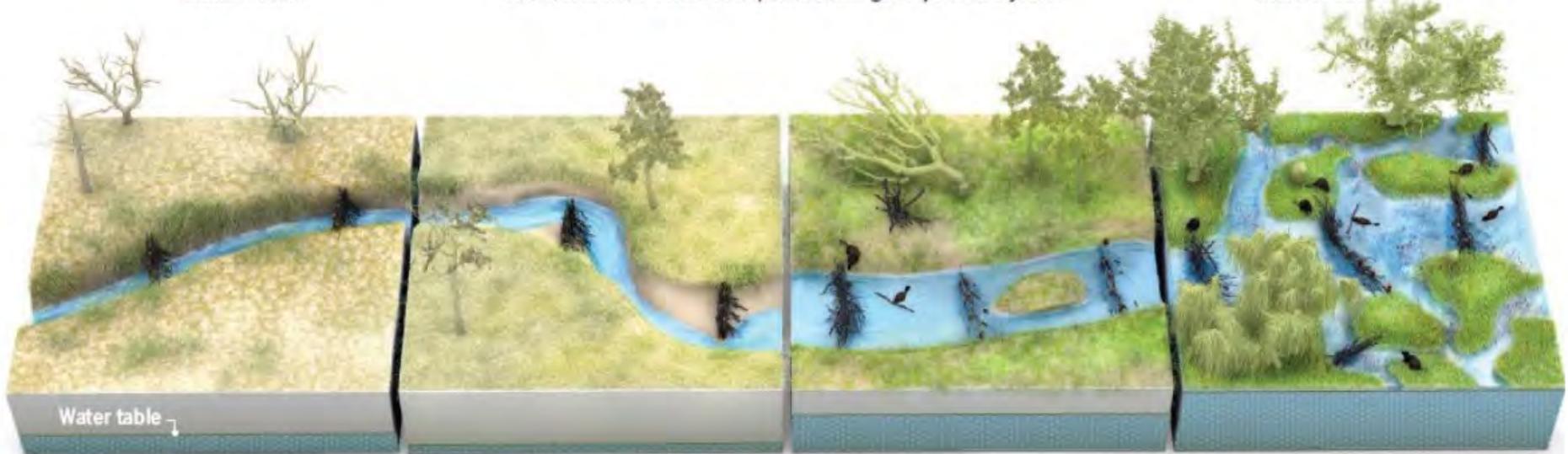
Across the U.S. West, scientists and land managers are using beaver dam analogs (BDAs) to heal damaged streams, re-establish beaver populations, and aid wildlife. In some cases, researchers have seen positive changes in just 1 to 3 years.



Incised stream



Restored stream



Adding dams

Beaver trapping and overgrazing have caused countless creeks to cut deep trenches and water tables to drop, drying floodplains. Installing BDAs can help.

Widening the trench

BDAs divert flows, causing streams to cut into banks, widening the incised channel, and creating a supply of sediment that helps raise the stream bed.

Beavers return

As BDAs trap sediment, the stream bed rebuilds and forces water onto the floodplain, recharging groundwater. Slower flows allow beavers to recolonize.

A complex haven

Re-established beavers raise water tables, irrigate new stands of willow and alder, and create a maze of pools and side channels for fish and wildlife.

Figure 18 – An example from Goldfarb (2018a) of achieving a self-sustaining condition where meals of beaver dam analogues (BDAs) mimic beaver dam activity, and then the maintenance and expansion of beaver dam activity is taken over by actual beaver, and then they maintain a complex system state. Figure © Science by [V. Altounian](#).



Waiparous Creek Watershed



Beaver dam analogues



Built: Sept 2022



Spring 2023



TUCanada.org

Beaver dam analogues (Sept 2023)



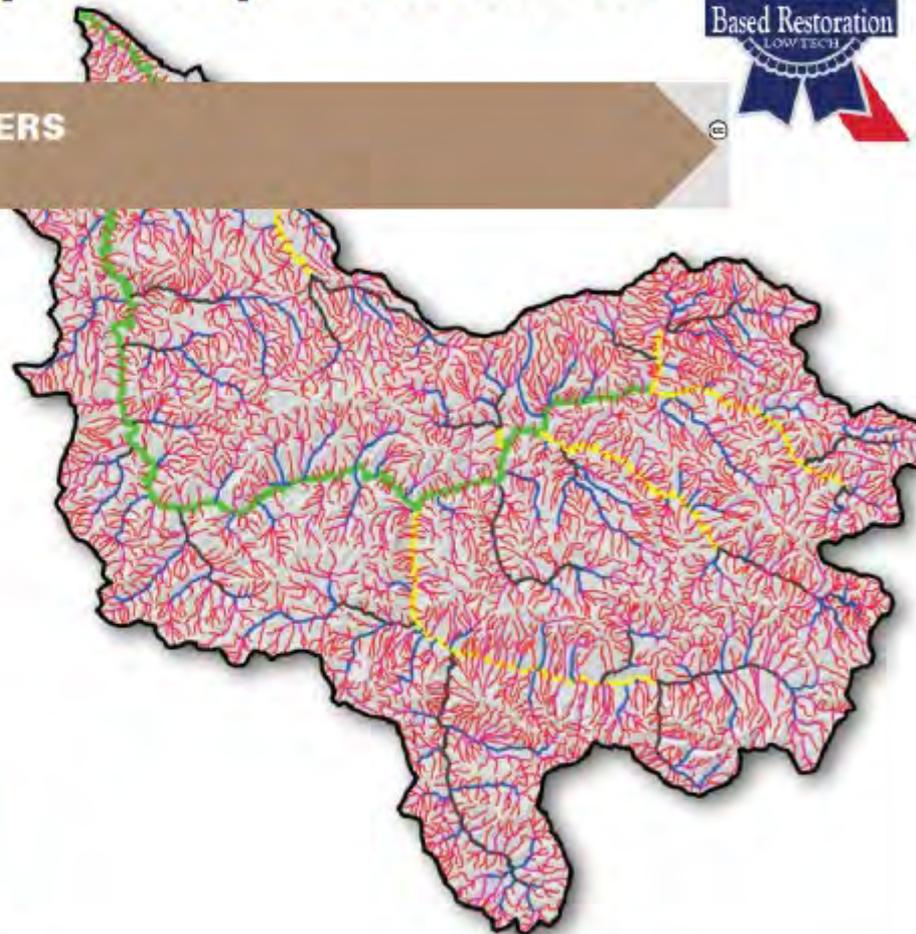
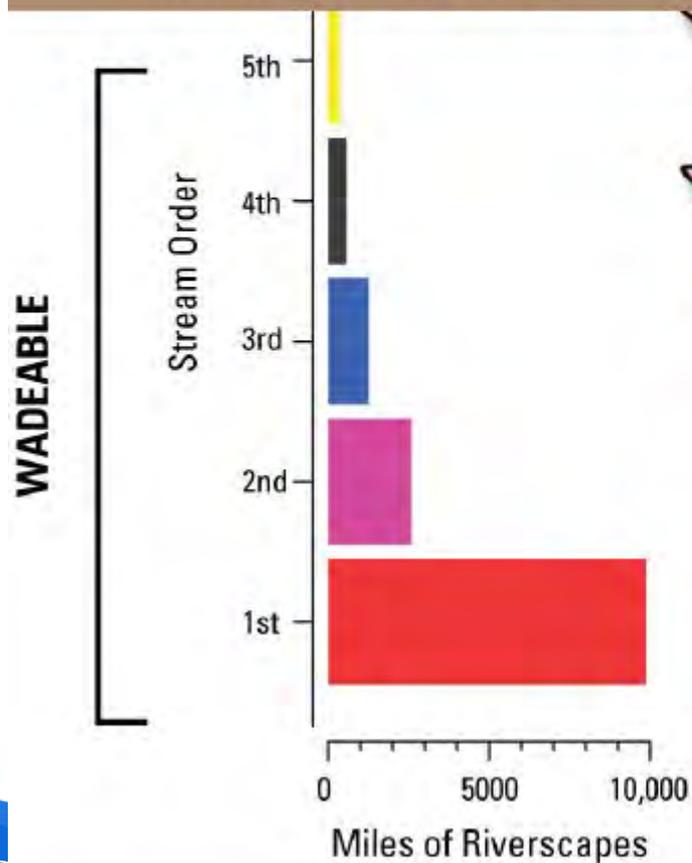
Culvert Replacement



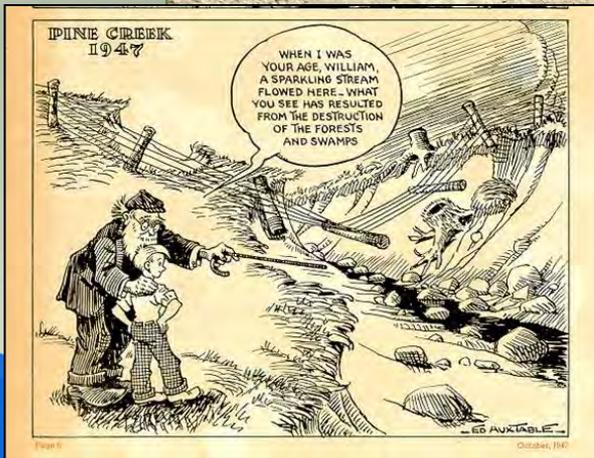
Solution Can Scale Up to Scope of Problem!



THERE IS STRENGTH IN NUMBERS
RESTORATION PRINCIPLE 6.



Lots of real estate out there....



Look familiar?

What can you do?

- Reduce your water use - rethink your lawn
- Support, donate, volunteer with organisations that are actively working to restore streams, riparian areas, wetlands
- Tell everyone that will listen that it's OK to like beavers





Environment Canada / Environnement Canada



Fisheries and Oceans Canada / Pêches et Océans Canada



Samuel Hanen Society for Resource Conservation



Trout Unlimited CANADA



Big Rock BREWERY



THE AIL GROUP OF COMPANIES

