



INTERNATIONAL WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION'S
1st ISLANDS WATER CONGRESS
FAROE ISLANDS - SEPTEMBER 4-6, 2024



*International
Water Resources
Association*



JARÐFEINGI
Faroese Geological Survey

Designing with Nature: Stormwater & Aquatic Biodiversity

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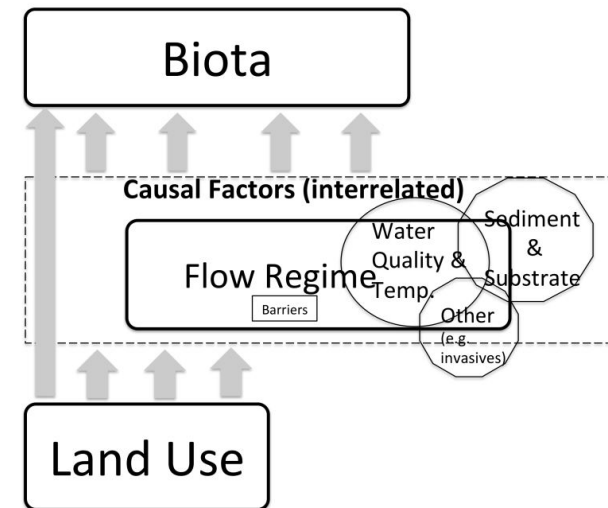
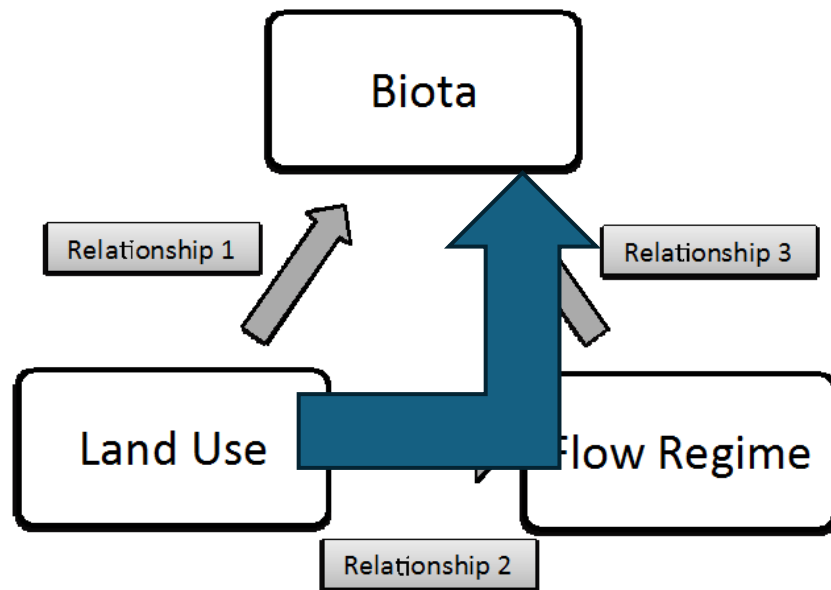




Contents

- **Research Overview**
- **Results**
- **Implications:**
 - Design, Monitoring, Research
- **Opportunities for Islands**

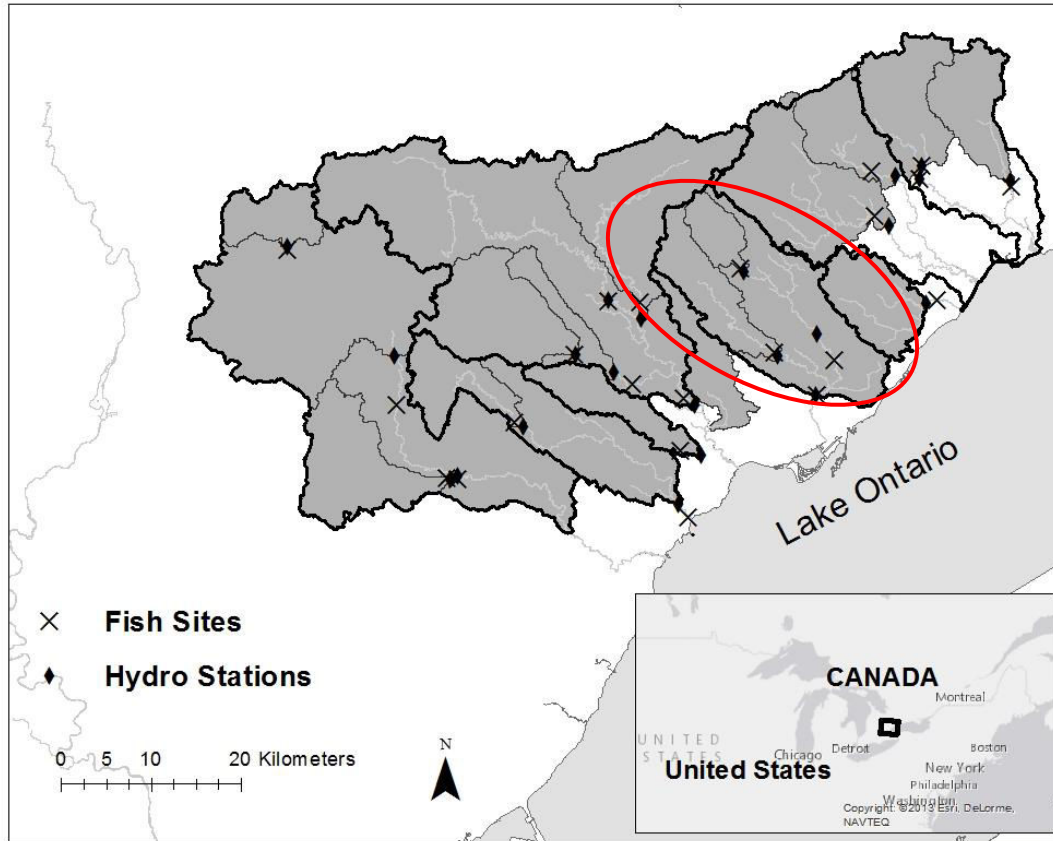
- Aquatic biodiversity is declining – freshwater diversity is especially imperilled
- Massive decline in aquatic biodiversity in urban rivers by 10% watershed urban cover
- Condition known as '*urban stream syndrome*'
- What is the relationship of hydrologic change to fish diversity decline?



Simplified Model of Relationship

Aquatic systems are not simple

- Empirical study – 42 year period



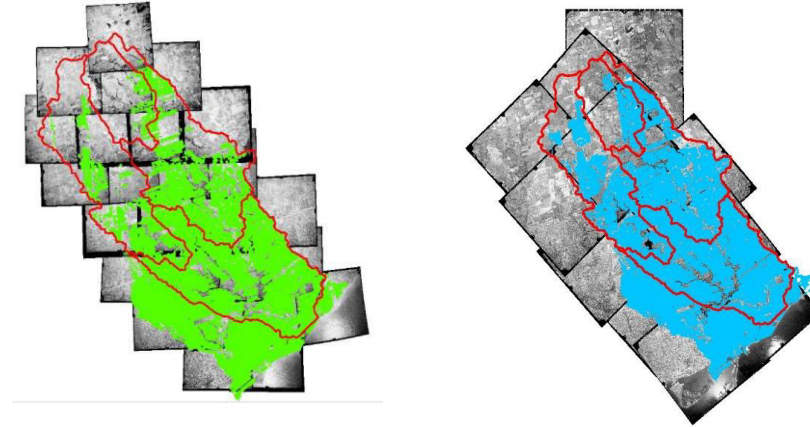
Study Area

North shore of Lake Ontario

Urbanizing area (Greater Toronto region)

Fish sites: x

Hydrologic stations: ◇ (8 watersheds plus subwatersheds)



Urban land use

Aerial photos and satellite images

- Don Watershed 1974 (48%) and 1988 (61%)
- Other watersheds were less than 1% urban in 1960s

Hydrologic data

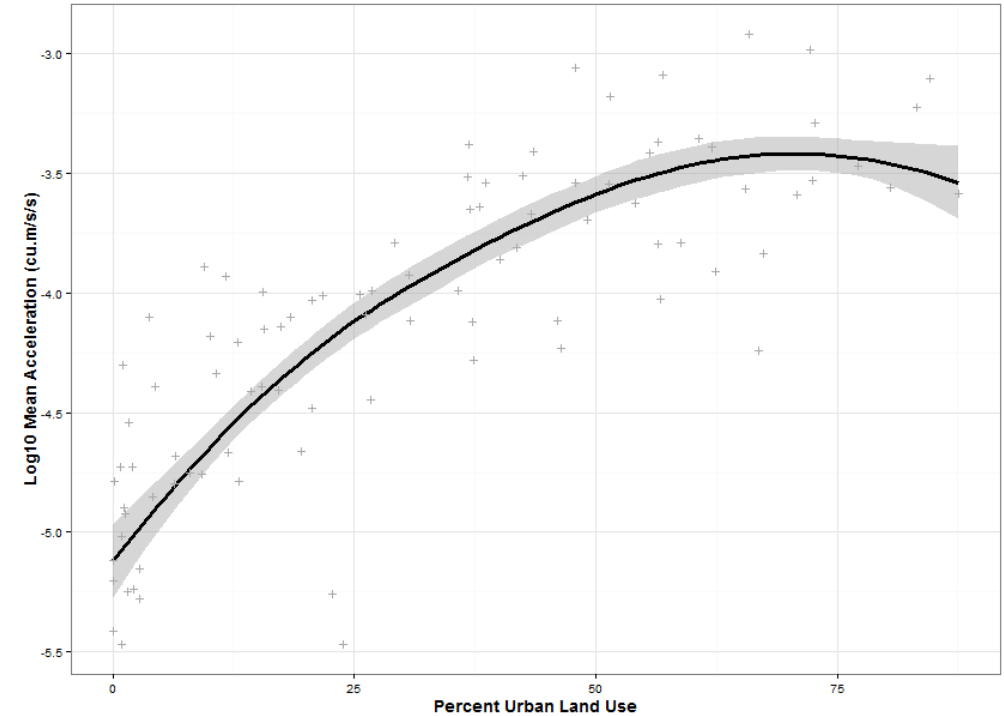
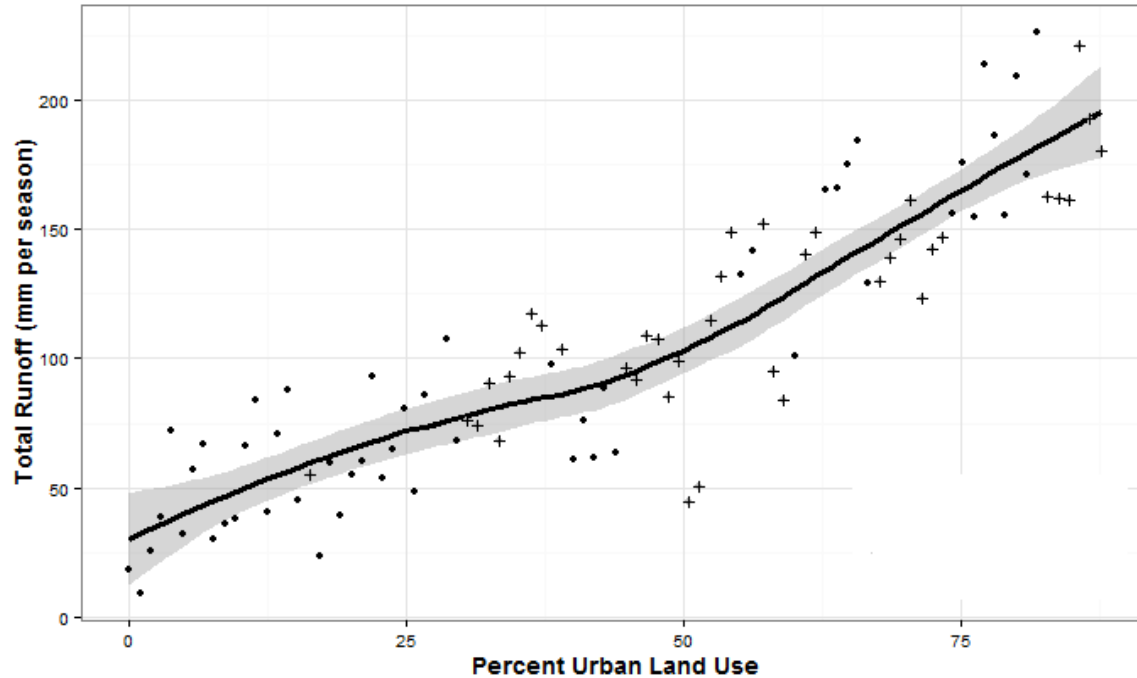
1969 to 2010 in 15-minute increments (May-Nov)

Fish data (# species)

Various research studies 1940s - 2010

Other data

Rainfall, channel slope, Base flow index, dams



Total runoff

- Don River runoff increased 45% in 42 years
- No statistical signal for change in rainfall to 2010
- Change in flow detectable at ~4% urban cover

- Shaded: 95% confidence interval
- Crosses – natural flows; dots flow controls (e.g. dams)

Flow acceleration

- Rate of change in flow (m^3/s^2)
- Explained more variation in fish diversity than any other variable, including urban cover and other flow variables

Fish Richness Data:

- Positive bias with time!
- Sampling objective (sport fish versus endangered species)
- Classification – differentiation in the 1980s
- Sampling methodologies
- Etc. Etc. Etc.

Decrease in fish richness still evident with:

- Increased flow acceleration
- Increased skew in flow – flashiness in flow



River Redhorse
(Special
Concern)

Speckled trout
(not present in
urban streams)



Northern redbelly
dace (not present
in urban streams)



American Eel



Don Valley Parkway
Toronto
July 2013



July 2024

Flood risk

- Loss of ‘hydrologic stationarity’ (predictability of flows) in highly urbanized watersheds was lost before climate change effects detectable
- Form and function of watersheds is important – for aquatic animals and for our own safety – as rainfall intensifies with climate change

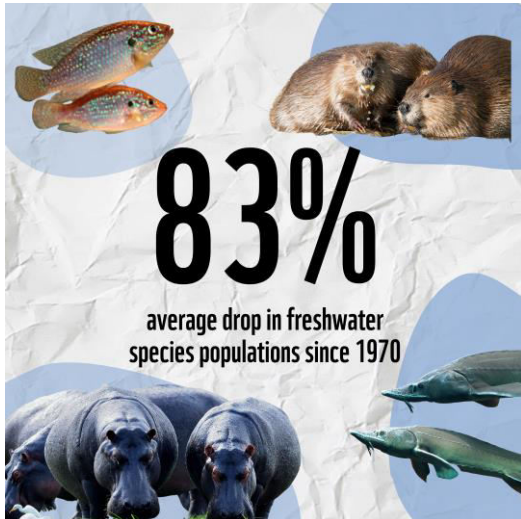
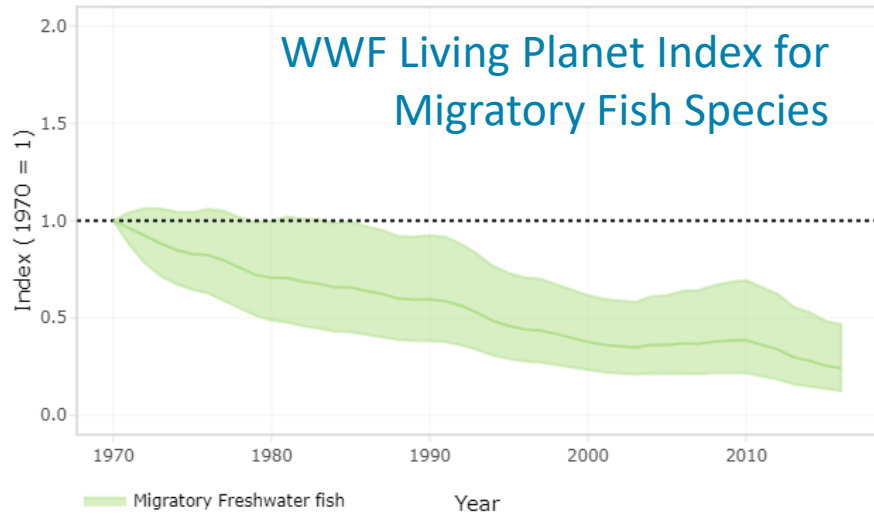
Key Gaps in understanding for stormwater management

- Flow acceleration is not taken into consideration in urban stormwater infrastructure design & operation
- Flow acceleration is not monitored
- Causal factors for impact are not researched (direct or indirect effects of change in acceleration)



Photo: WaterFunder





World Wildlife Fund

Islands

- Unique (endemic) fish species due to geographic isolation
- Migratory aquatic species
- Land to sea connectivity
 - Opportunity for public awareness
- Drivers for decisions on urban drainage
 - Cultural norms
 - Risk tolerance and perception
 - Precaution in the face of uncertainty
 - Perceptions and values - nature and humanity's place in it



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Thank you!

Questions of Clarification?

Discussion will follow all presentations

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