

Die Bedeutung von experimentellen Untersuchungen für eine ökologische Optimierung der Wasserkraft

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17. Oktober 2025, Schloss Luberegg

CD-Labor „Sedimentforschung und -management“ (2017-2024)



Modul 1 (Verein für Ökologie und Umweltforschung)

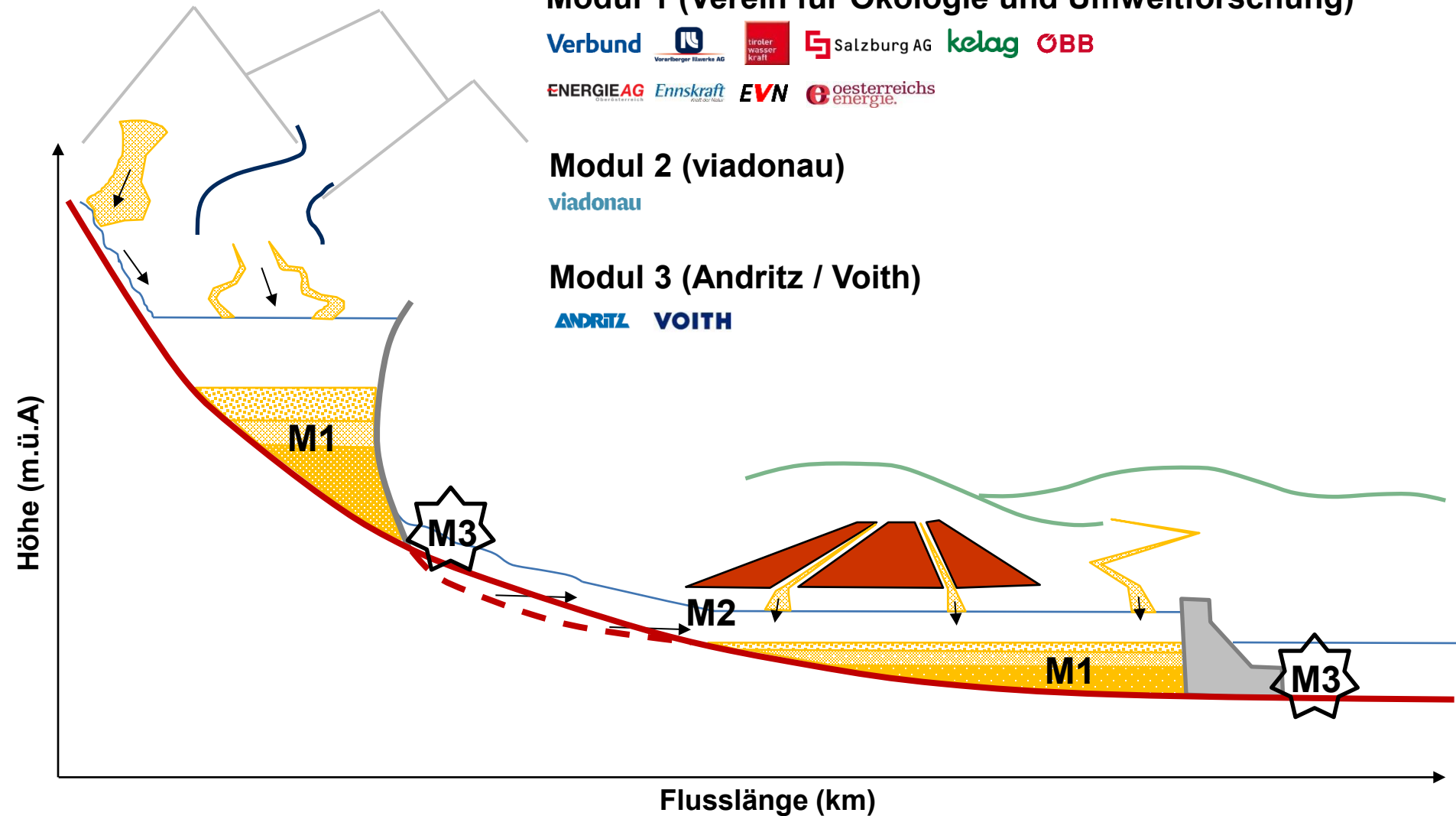
Verbund   Salzburg AG  ÖBB
ENERGIE AG  EVN 

Modul 2 (viadonau)

viadonau

Modul 3 (Andritz / Voith)

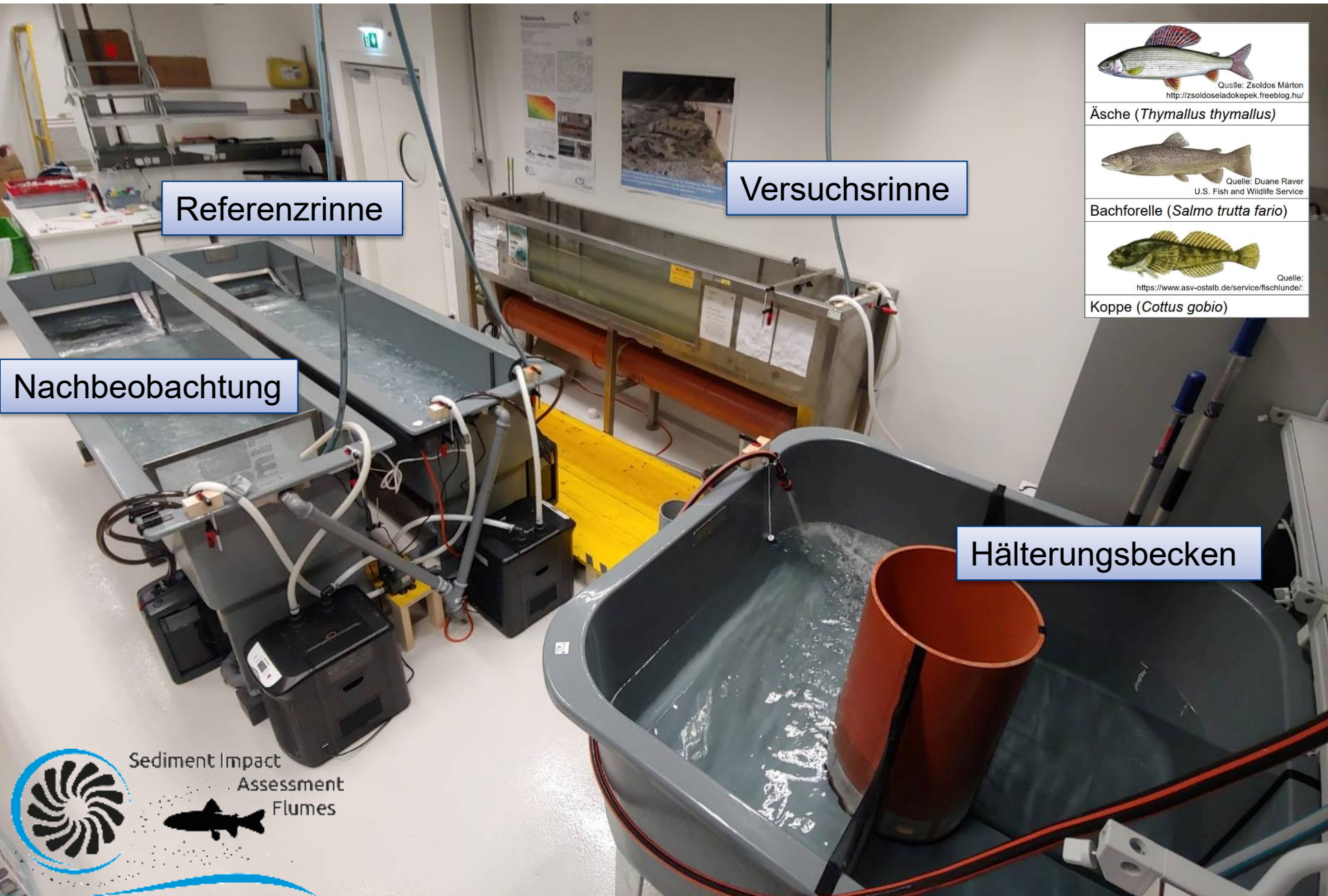
ANDRITZ VOITH





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Sediment Impact Assessment Flumes (SIAFs)



Referenzrinne

Versuchsrinne

Nachbeobachtung

Hälterungsbecken



Quelle: Zsoldos Márton
<http://zsoldoseladokepek.freeblog.hu/>

Äsche (*Thymallus thymallus*)



Quelle: Duane Raver
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Bachforelle (*Salmo trutta fario*)

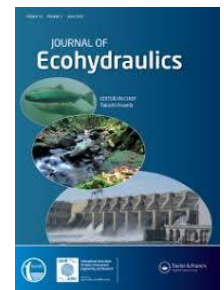


Quelle:
<https://www.asv-ostalb.de/service/fischlunde/>

Koppe (*Cottus gobio*)

RHEOTAKTISCHES VERHALTEN

Untersuchungsdesign



Hauer *et al.* (2025)
Journal of Ecohydraulics to be submitted end of June.

RHEOTAKTISCHES VERHALTEN

Untersuchungsdesign

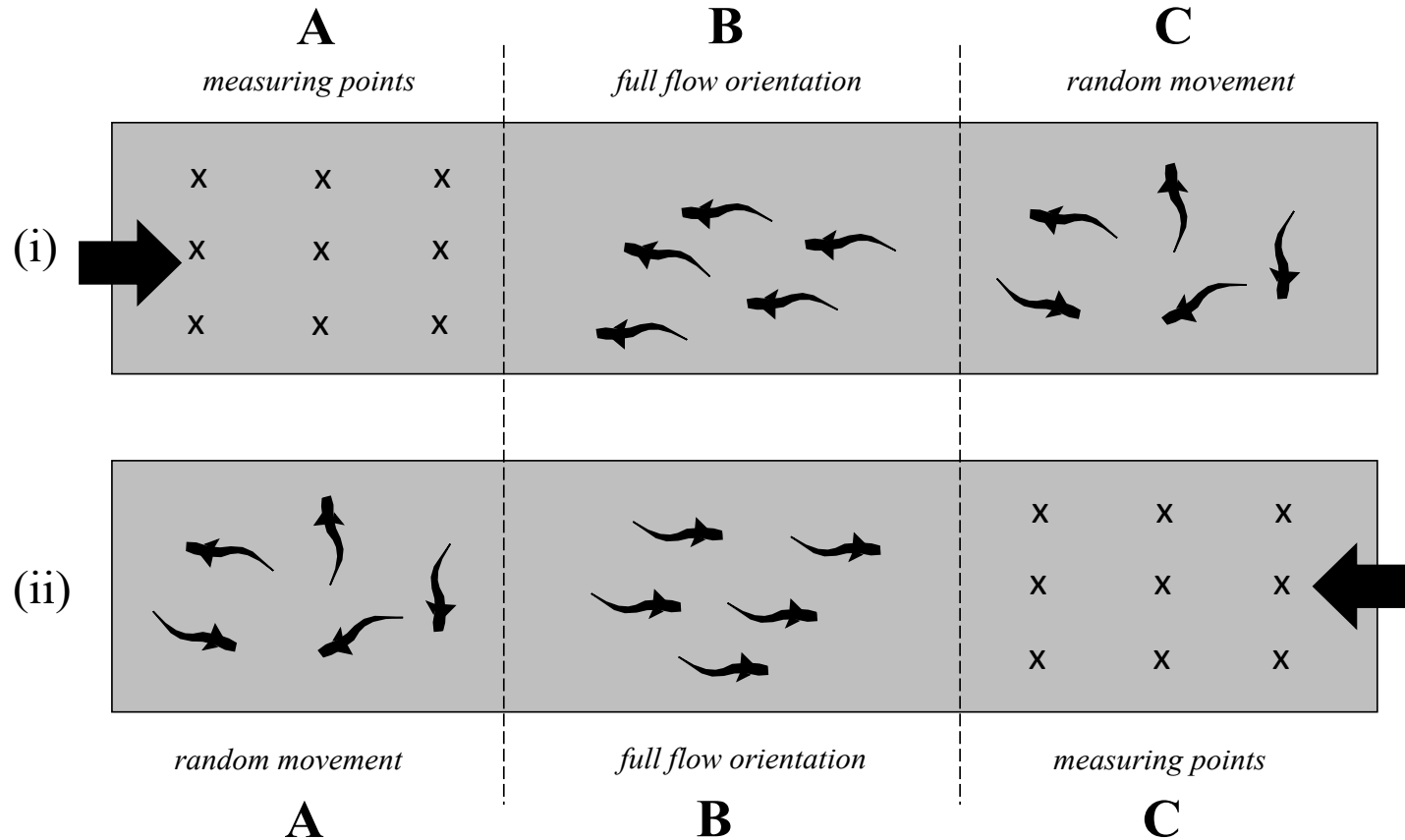
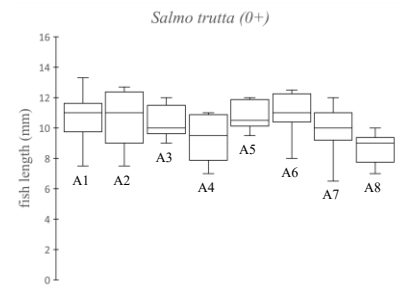
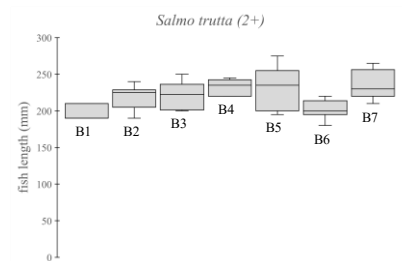


Figure. Experimental and measuring design of the rheotaxis studies in the SIAF facilities; (i) flow direction from the left, (ii) flow direction from the right; A = arrangement of the measuring points, B = full flow orientation of the entire group of fish (100%), C = random movement of fish with one fish oriented towards the current (20%).

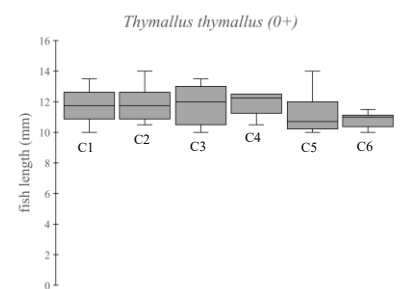
Untersuchungsdesign



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure. Variability in focal length of fish used in the rheotaxis experiments, (a) 0+ brown trout (Group: A1 – A8), (b) 2+ brown trout (Group: B1 – B3) and (c) 0+ grayling (Group C1 – C6); please note: different scaling of y-axis for (b).

Ergebnisse

- Rheotaktisches Verhalten in Bezug auf die Fließgeschwindigkeit

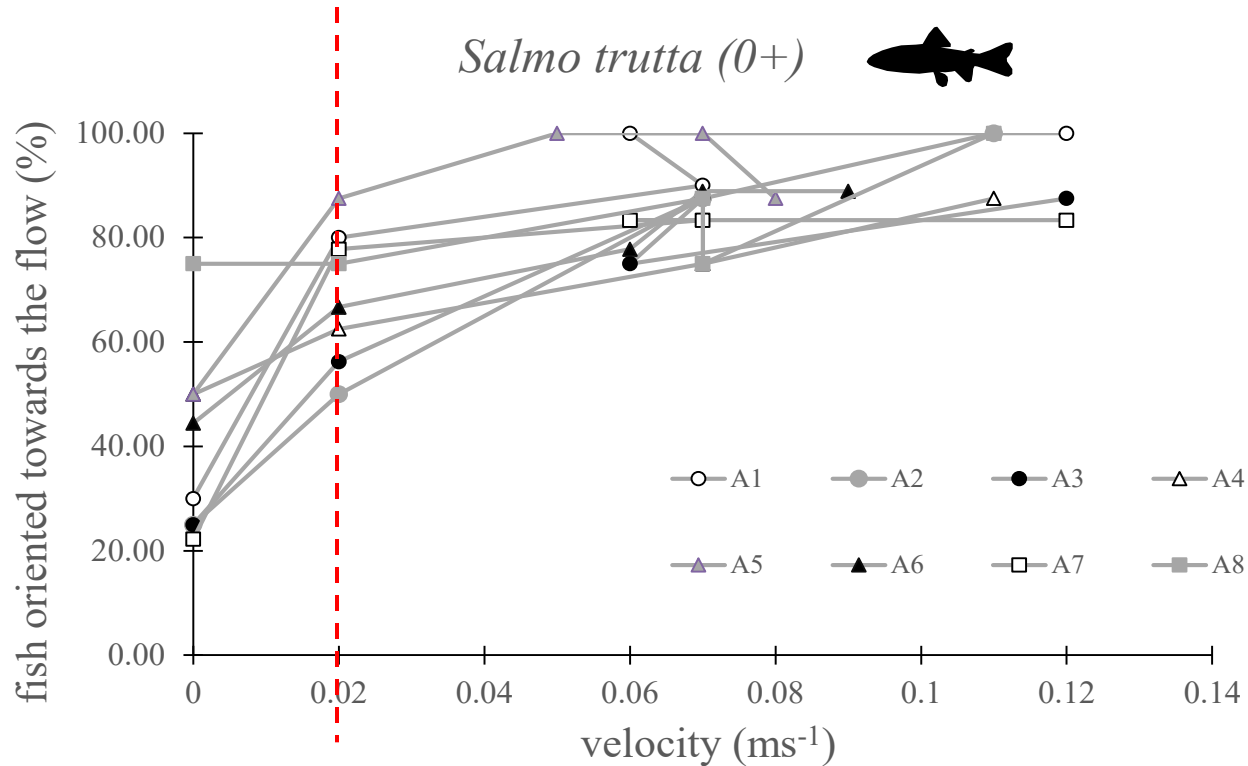


Figure. Rheotaxis strength increases with flow velocity for the selected fish species and life stages - brown trout (0+).

Ergebnisse

- Rheotaktisches Verhalten in Bezug auf die Fließgeschwindigkeit

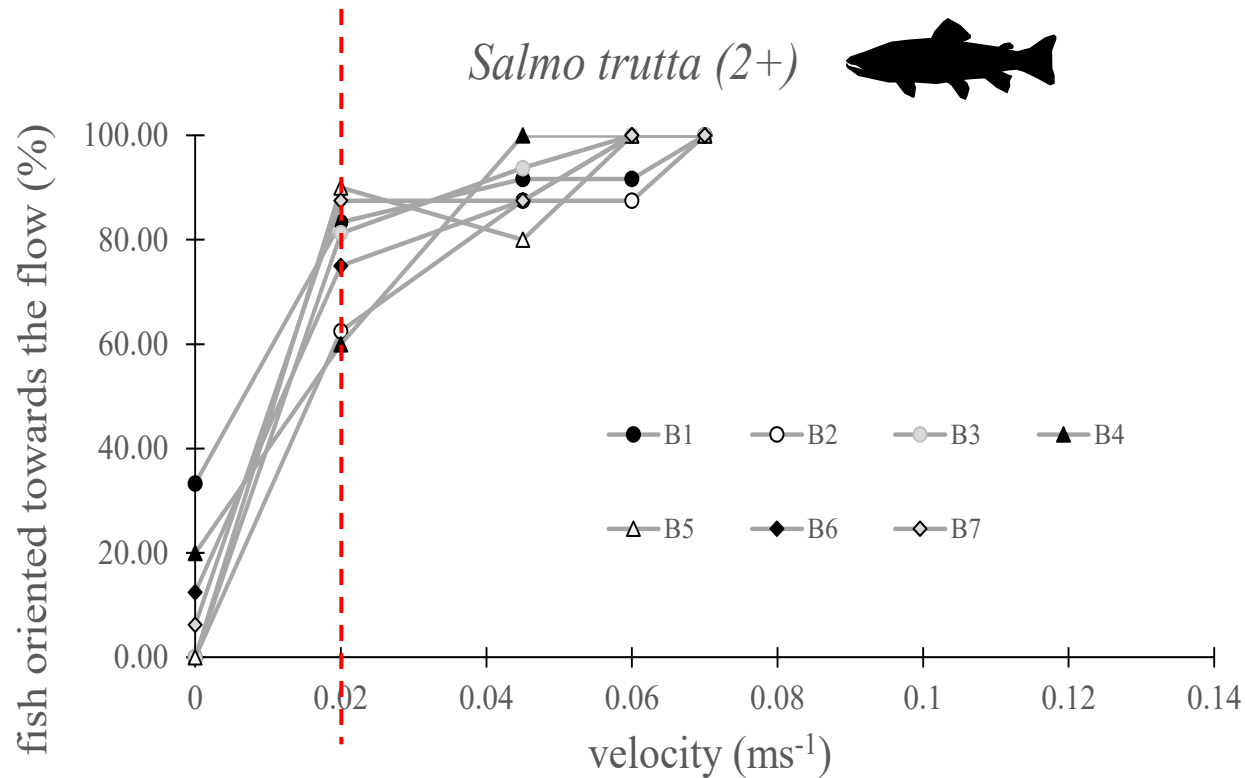


Figure. Rheotaxis strength increases with flow velocity for the selected fish species and life stages - brown trout (2+).

Ergebnisse

- Rheotaktisches Verhalten in Bezug auf die Fließgeschwindigkeit

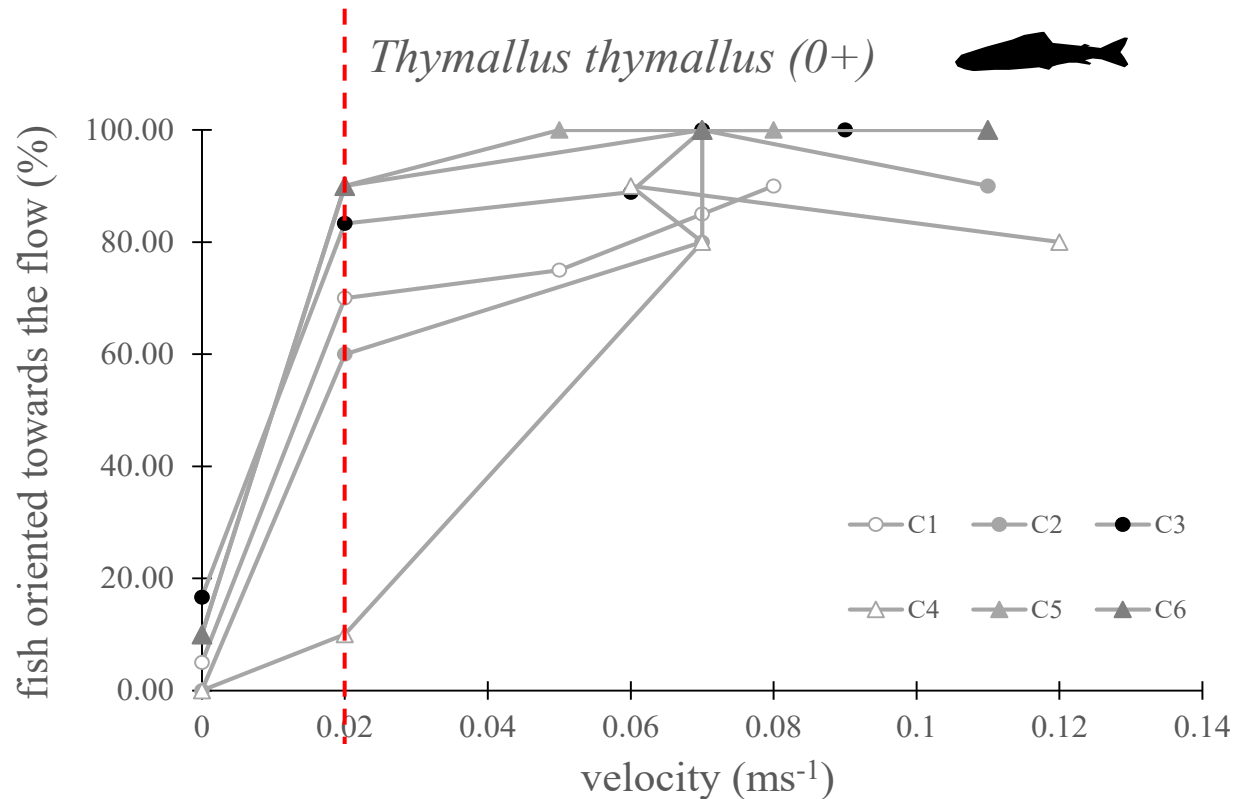
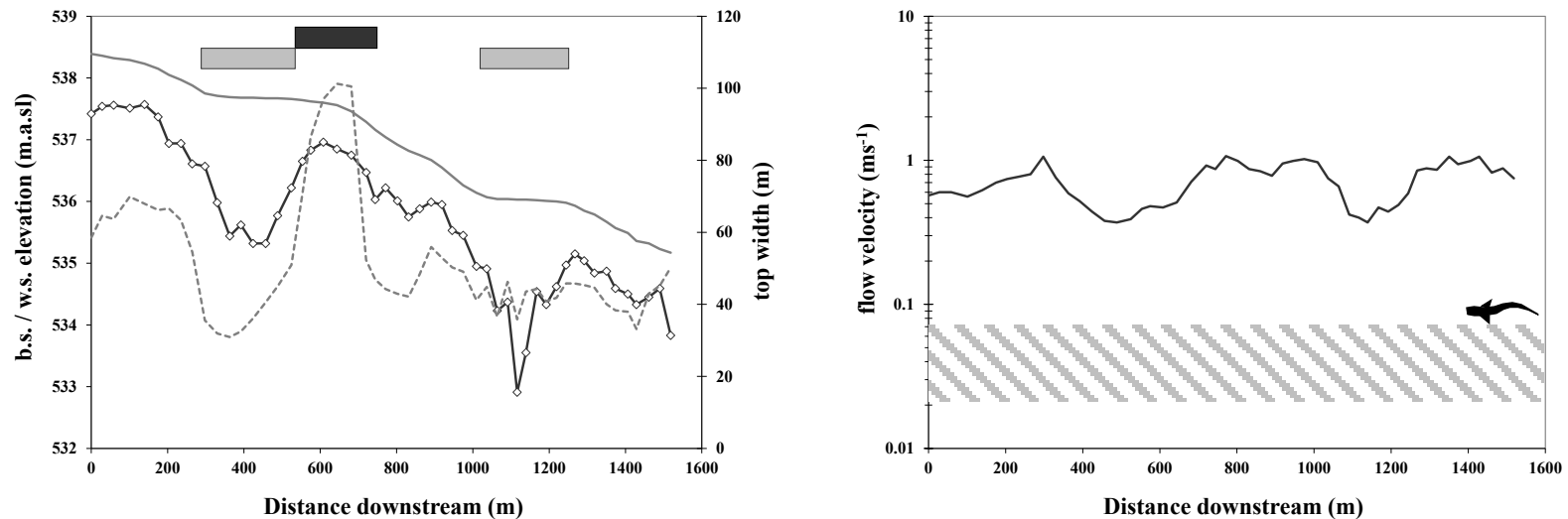


Figure. Rheotaxis strength increases with flow velocity for the selected fish species and life stages - brown trout (0+).

Diskussion

- Variabilität Fließgeschwindigkeit in Furt-Kolk Abschnitten

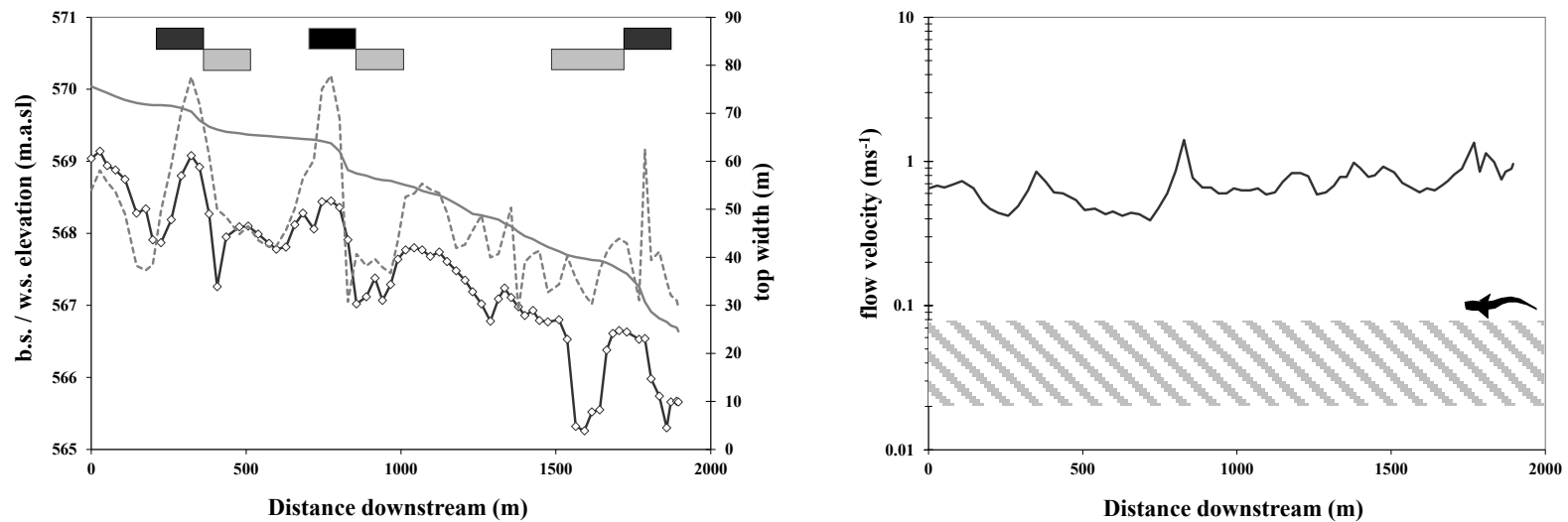


(a)

Figure. Hydromorphological characteristics of riffle-pool reaches of (a) *Drau River (1)*; left panel: graph featuring bed elevation (black solid line with white squares), water surface elevation for base flow (black solid line) and flow width for base flow (grey dashed line); right panel: presents flow velocity (black solid line), grey dashed bar = rheotaxis criteria of the presented study from the first reaction to clear decrease ($0.08 - 0.02 \text{ ms}^{-1}$), – all parameters calculated for low flow conditions (Table 1); black bars = riffle units; grey bars = pool sections; (databasis: Hauer et al., 2011).

Diskussion

- Variabilität Fließgeschwindigkeit in Furt-Kolk Abschnitten

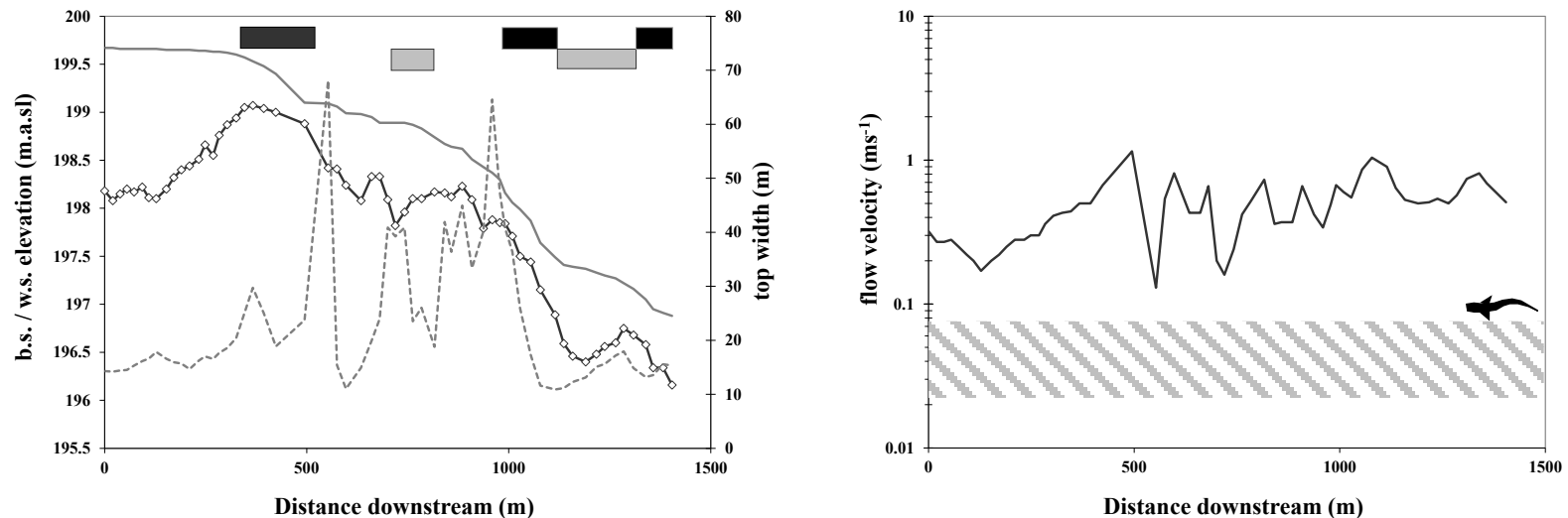


(b)

Figure. Hydromorphological characteristics of riffle-pool reaches of (b) *Drau River (2)*; left panel: graph featuring bed elevation (black solid line with white squares), water surface elevation for base flow (black solid line) and flow width for base flow (grey dashed line); right panel: presents flow velocity (black solid line), grey dashed bar = rheotaxis criteria of the presented study from the first reaction to clear decrease ($0.08 - 0.02 \text{ ms}^{-1}$), – all parameters calculated for low flow conditions (Table 1); black bars = riffle units; grey bars = pool sections; (databasis: Hauer et al., 2011).

Diskussion

- Variabilität Fließgeschwindigkeit in Furt-Kolk Abschnitten

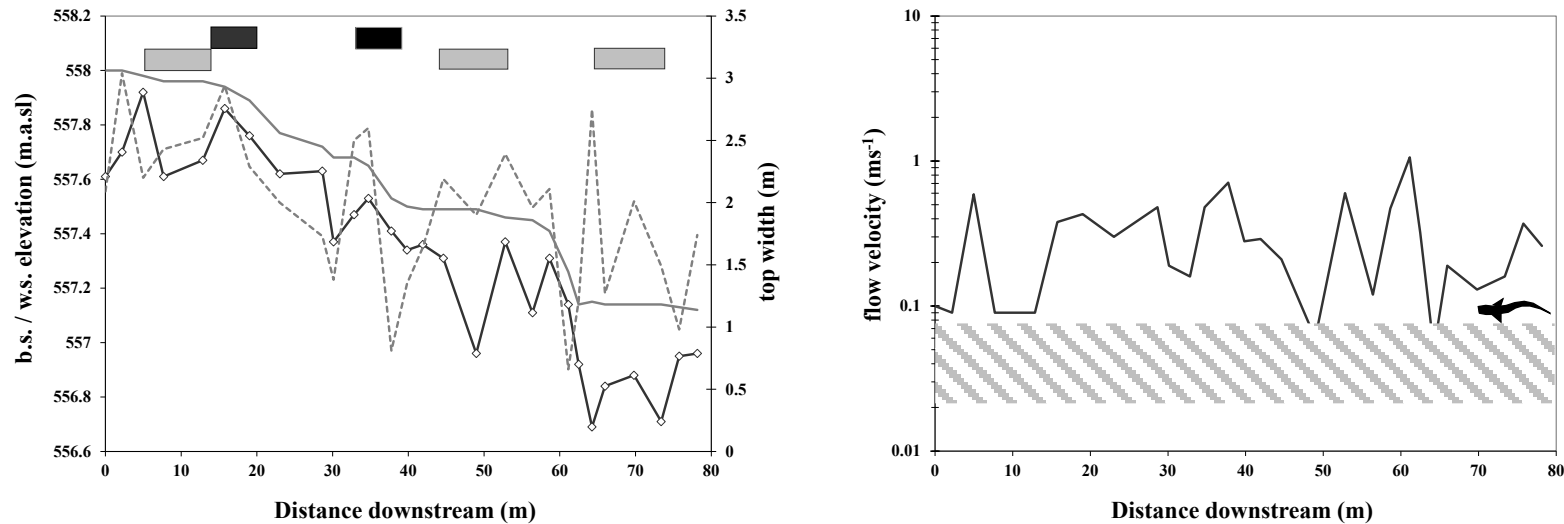


(c)

Figure. Hydromorphological characteristics of riffle-pool reaches of (c) **Kamp River** (1); left panel: graph featuring bed elevation (black solid line with white squares), water surface elevation for base flow (black solid line) and flow width for base flow (grey dashed line); right panel: presents flow velocity (black solid line), grey dashed bar = rheotaxis criteria of the presented study from the first reaction to clear decrease ($0.08 - 0.02 \text{ ms}^{-1}$), – all parameters calculated for low flow conditions (Table 1); black bars = riffle units; grey bars = pool sections; (databasis: Hauer et al., 2011).

Diskussion

- Variabilität Fließgeschwindigkeit in Furt-Kolk Abschnitten

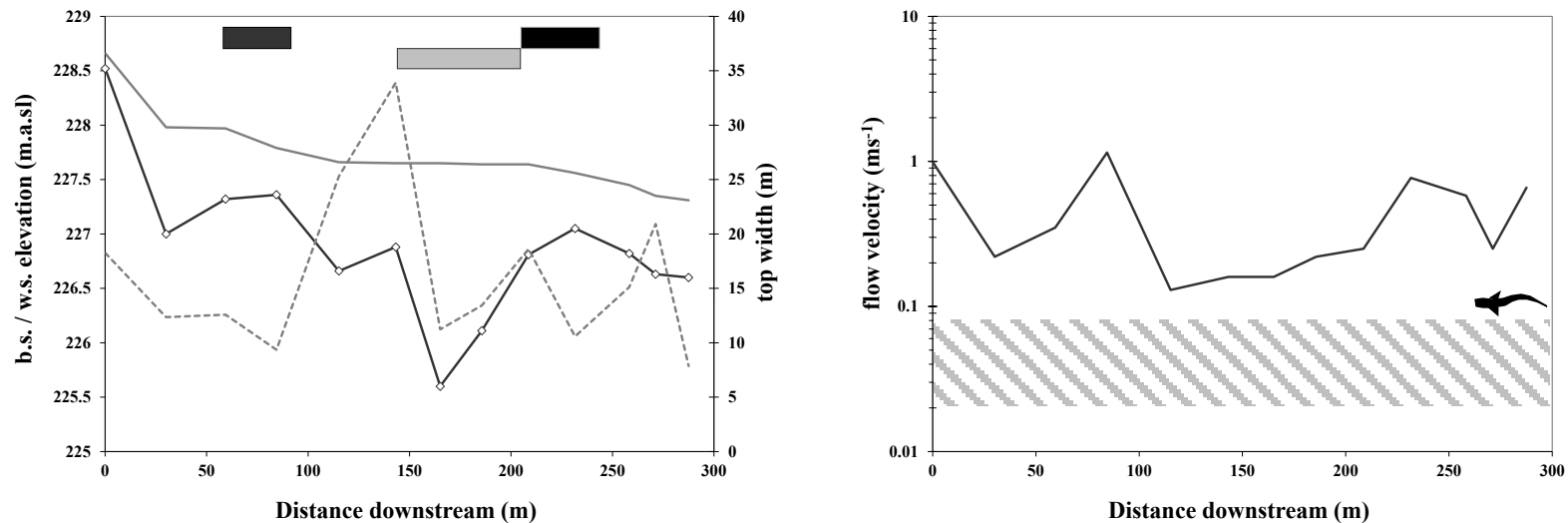


(d)

Figure. Hydromorphological characteristics of riffle-pool reaches of (d) *Kleine Mühl River* (1); left panel: graph featuring bed elevation (black solid line with white squares), water surface elevation for base flow (black solid line) and flow width for base flow (grey dashed line); right panel: presents flow velocity (black solid line), grey dashed bar = rheotaxis criteria of the presented study from the first reaction to clear decrease ($0.08 - 0.02 \text{ ms}^{-1}$), – all parameters calculated for low flow conditions (Table 1); black bars = riffle units; grey bars = pool sections; (databasis: Hauer et al., 2011).

Diskussion

- Variabilität Fließgeschwindigkeit in Furt-Kolk Abschnitten

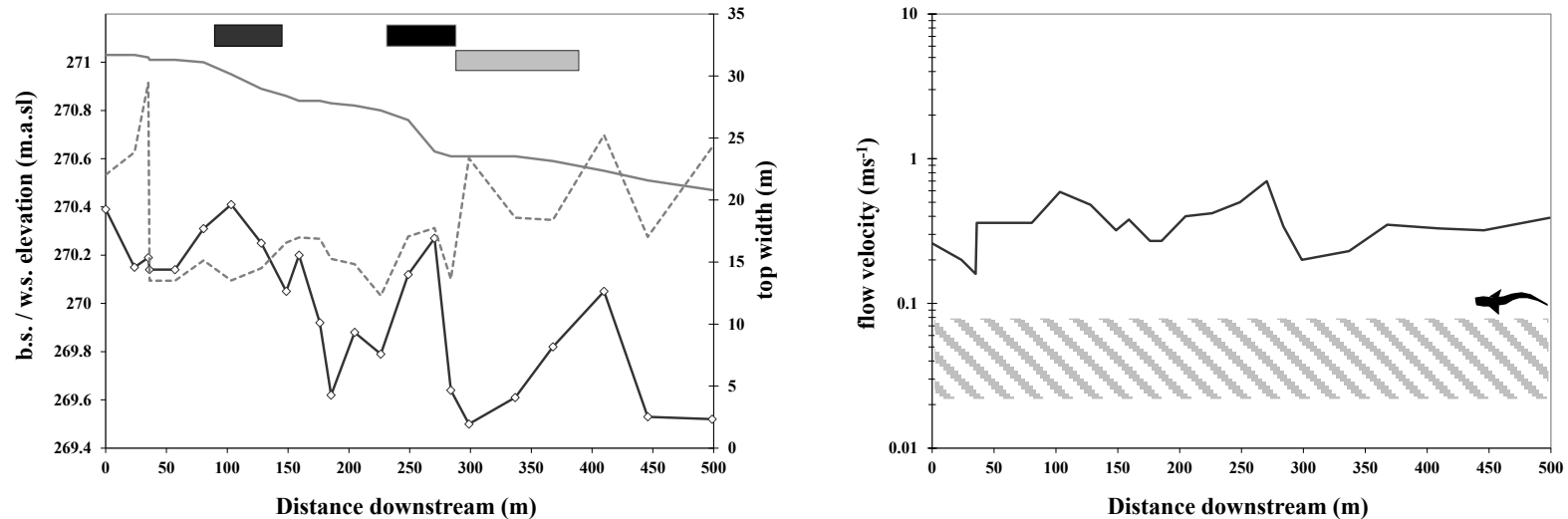


(e)

Figure. Hydromorphological characteristics of riffle-pool reaches of (e) *Pielach River* (1); left panel: graph featuring bed elevation (black solid line with white squares), water surface elevation for base flow (black solid line) and flow width for base flow (grey dashed line); right panel: presents flow velocity (black solid line), grey dashed bar = rheotaxis criteria of the presented study from the first reaction to clear decrease (0.08 – 0.02 ms^{-1}), – all parameters calculated for low flow conditions (Table 1); black bars = riffle units; grey bars = pool sections; (databasis: Hauer et al., 2011).

Diskussion

- Variabilität Fließgeschwindigkeit in Furt-Kolk Abschnitten

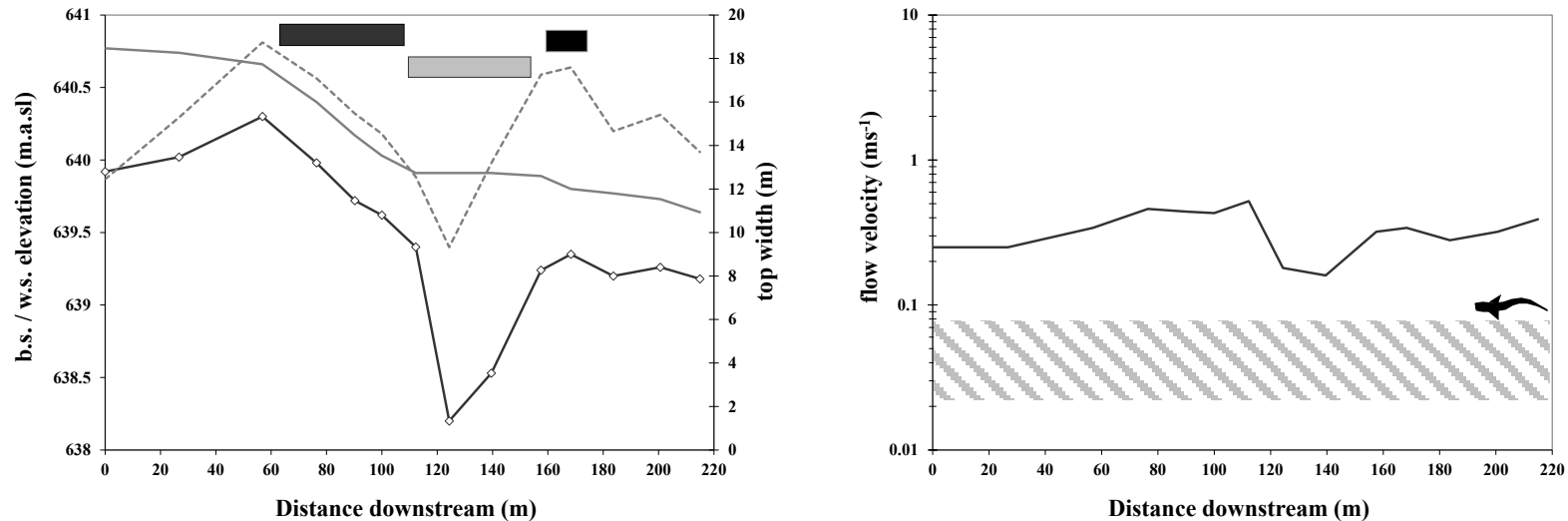


(f)

Figure. Hydromorphological characteristics of riffle-pool reaches of (f) *Sulm River* (1); left panel: graph featuring bed elevation (black solid line with white squares), water surface elevation for base flow (black solid line) and flow width for base flow (grey dashed line); right panel: presents flow velocity (black solid line), grey dashed bar = rheotaxis criteria of the presented study from the first reaction to clear decrease ($0.08 - 0.02 \text{ ms}^{-1}$), – all parameters calculated for low flow conditions (Table 1); black bars = riffle units; grey bars = pool sections; (databasis: Hauer et al., 2011).

Diskussion

- Variabilität Fließgeschwindigkeit in Furt-Kolk Abschnitten

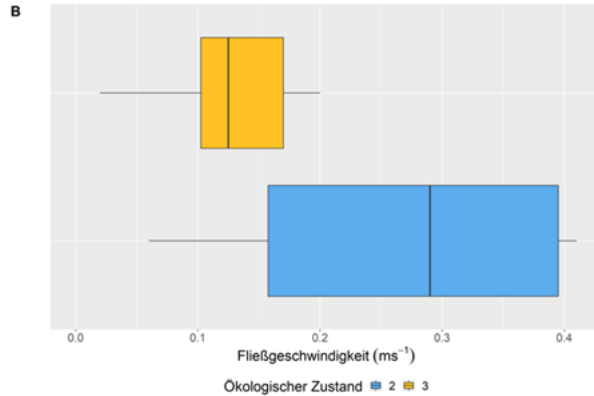
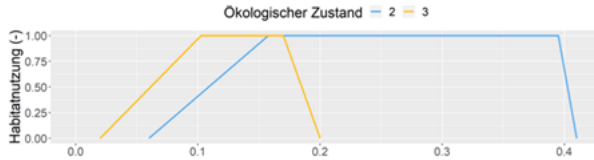


(g)

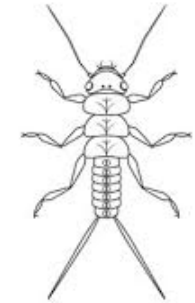
Figure. Hydromorphological characteristics of riffle-pool reaches of (g) Ybbs River (1); left panel: graph featuring bed elevation (black solid line with white squares), water surface elevation for base flow (black solid line) and flow width for base flow (grey dashed line); right panel: presents flow velocity (black solid line), grey dashed bar = rheotaxis criteria of the presented study from the first reaction to clear decrease (0.08 – 0.02 ms⁻¹), – all parameters calculated for low flow conditions (Table 1); black bars = riffle units; grey bars = pool sections; (databasis: Hauer et al., 2011).

BEDEUTUNG DER STRÖMUNG

A Bioregion AV (NQ)



Makrozoobenthos



shutterstock.com · 2364509889

Bioregion	Kalkvorlpen				Granit- u. Gneisgebiet		Bay.-Österr. Alpenvorland		sehr gut
Gewässer	Schwarza				Alm	Waldaist	Taffa	Gr. Tulln	gut
Abschnitt	Schwarzau	Holzwehr	Hirschwang	Grünau	Feiblmühl	Mühlfeld	Emmersdorf	Asperhofen	Handlungsbedarf
Datum	09.12.2019	06.12.2019	02.12.2019	07.05.2020	16.03.2020	11.07.2023	13.03.2023	06.12.2022	

Referenz	Riffle	-	-	-	-	-	AB	-	-
	Pool	-	AB	-	-	AB	AB	AB	-
Staubereich	TR5	-	AB	-	AB	AB	AB	AB	-
	TR4	-	-	-	AB	AB	AB	AB	-
	TR3	-	-	-	AB	AB2	-	AB	-
	TR2	-	-	-	AB	AB2	AB	-	-
	TR1	-	AB	AB	AB	-	-	-	-

WEHR

Leitner et al. (2025)

Österreichische Wasser- und Abfallwirtschaft, 1-7.



SCHWEBSTOFFE (Konzentration/Dauer)



Untersuchungsdesign

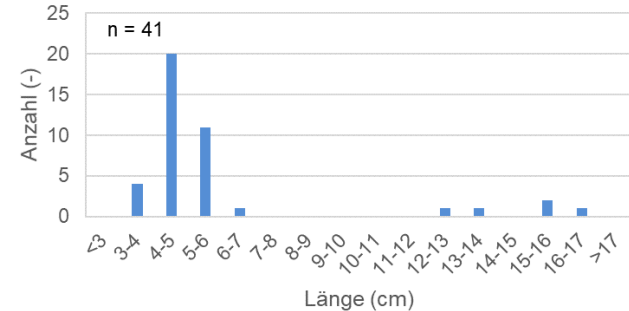


SCHWEBSTOFFE (Konzentration/Dauer)

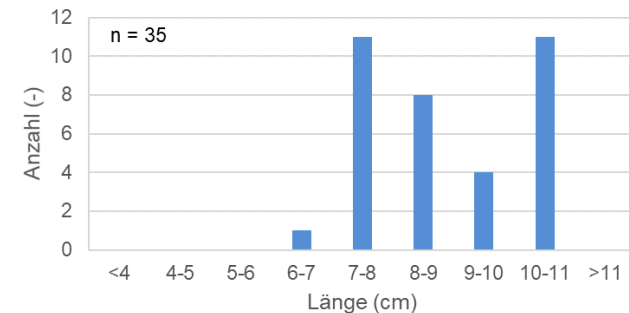
Methodik (Wildfische)



Längenfrequenzdiagramm Bachforellen Juni



Längenfrequenzdiagramm Bachforellen 0+ September



Monat	TV #	Art / Alter	TSS (g/l)	Expositionsdauer (h)
Juni	1	BaFo 0+	3	4
Juni	2	BaFo 0+	3	4
Juni	3	BaFo 1+	3	4
Juni	4	Koppe div	3.5	4
Juni	5	BaFo 0+	4.7	4
Juni	6	BaFo 0+	4.3	4
Sept.	1	BaFo 0+	7.5	6
Sept.	2	BaFo 0+	12.5	6
Sept.	3	BaFo 0+	15.8	6
Sept.	4	BaFo 0+	6.5	6
Sept.	5	BaFo 0+	10	12
Sept.	6	BaFo 0+	14.2	12
Sept.	7	Koppe 2+	13.2	6
Sept.	8	Koppe 0+	9.4	12
Sept.	9	BaFo 0+	9.9	6
Okt	1	BaFo 0+	9	24
Okt	2	BaFo 0+	7.5	24
Okt	3	BaFo 0+	8.9	8

Ergebnisse



....0+ Bachforelle

- Randbedingung: Optimales Habitat (Geschwindigkeit/ Tiefe)

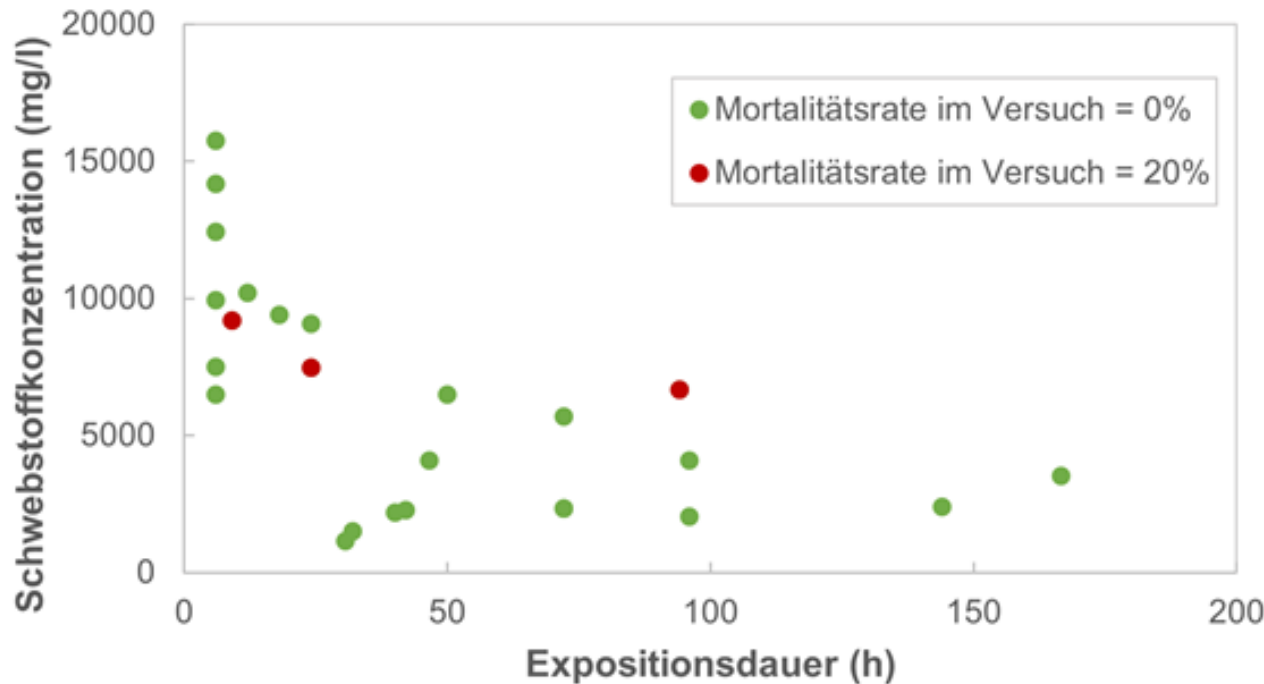


Figure. Results of the fish experiments in the CD laboratory's SIAFs regarding exposure duration (h) and suspended solids concentration (mg/l) for brown trout (*Salmo trutta*).

Hauer *et al.* (2025)

Österreichische Wasser- und Abfallwirtschaft, 1-10.

Zusammenfassung

- **Experimentelle Untersuchungen** und die daraus abgeleiteten Erkenntnisse sollen längerfristig **Sicherheit in der Planung** geben.
- Die **Bedeutung der Fließgeschwindigkeit** in Gewässerökosystemen **ist unbestritten**, nur das **rheotaktische Verhalten von Fischen** ist sicherlich **neu zu bewerten**.
- Für **aktive Sedimentbewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen** können auf Grund der Erkenntnisse aus den Versuchen durchaus **höhere Werte für Dauerbelastungen abgeleitet werden** – **WICHTIG** die **hydromorphologische Qualität** nach der Maßnahme ist in der **flussab gelegenen Strecke zu gewährleisten**.
- Wissenschaftlich abgesicherte Ergebnisse sollen **rasch**, gemeinsam mit dem Ministerium **auf Sachverständigen-Ebene** verankert werden.

Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit.