

# **Biological assessment of world's rivers presents incomplete but bleak picture**

February 18 2021, by Sean Nealon

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Glines Canyon Dam removal on the Elwha River in Washington. Credit: Oregon State University

An international team of scientists, including two from Oregon State University, conducted a biological assessment of the world's rivers and the limited data they found presents a fairly bleak picture.

"For the places that we have data, the situations are not really that good. There are many species that are declining, threatened or endangered," said Bob Hughes, co-author of the paper and a courtesy associate professor in Oregon State's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. "But for most of the globe, there just is little rigorous data."

The work by Hughes and the team, which included scientists from 16 countries and six continents, was recently published in the journal *Water*.

The biological assessment of rivers is essential to evaluate the condition of the ecosystems and to establish ways for them to recover. Such assessments occurred in some countries beginning in the 1990s but have not occurred on a global scale.

Data from biological assessments the research team located showed:

- A striking loss of biodiversity in the past 20 to 30 years in rivers in Japan and New Zealand. In New Zealand, 70% of [fish species](#) were threatened or endangered. In Japan, 42% were threatened or endangered.
- Poor living conditions for fish and macroinvertebrates, such as insects, in 50% of water bodies in Europe, 44% of river miles in the United States and 25% of South Korean rivers.
- Significantly impaired conditions for fish in 30% of river locations sampled in Australia.





Rafting the John Day River in Oregon. Credit: Oregon State University

The paper also outlines river [rehabilitation](#) efforts, with the greatest implementation occurring in North America, Australia, Western Europe, Japan, Singapore and South Korea. Most rehabilitation measures have focused on improving water quality, river connectivity for fish, or riparian vegetation.

Yet, rehabilitation efforts are usually limited to a river segment, which often constrains the overall improvement of the waterway. Rehabilitation projects also often lack before and after monitoring of ecological conditions. Economic roadblocks are the most cited reason for not implementing monitoring programs and rehabilitation actions.

The authors of the paper offer several recommendations for rehabilitation projects, including establishing rehabilitation needs, defining clear goals, tracking progress towards achieving them and involving local residents and stakeholders.

They also say that long-term monitoring programs are essential to providing a realistic overview of the condition of rivers worldwide. Finally, they propose developing transcontinental teams to develop and improve guidelines for implementing biological monitoring programs and river rehabilitation efforts in collaboration with scientists of nations lacking such expertise.

"If we can correct these problems before they get dreadful, like they are in some places, it will cost a lot less than trying to recover those rivers," Hughes said. "If they get too bad then they become really, really dangerous for human health."

In addition to Hughes, Philip Kaufmann, also a courtesy associate professor in the Oregon State's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife in the College of Agricultural Sciences, and a scientist with the Environmental Protection Agency, is a co-author of the paper. Maria João Feio of the University of Coimbra in Portugal is the lead author.

"Scientists at the EPA and OSU have been collaborating on implementing biomonitoring programs with Brazilian, Chinese and European scientists since 1990," Kaufmann said.

**More information:** Maria João Feio et al, The Biological Assessment and Rehabilitation of the World's Rivers: An Overview, *Water* (2021). DOI: 10.3390/w13030371

Provided by Oregon State University

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