

# Coastal ecosystems suffer from upriver hydroelectric dams

13 March 2019



The receding coastline of the Fuerte River Credit: Paula Ezcurra

Researchers at Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego and UC Riverside found that inland river dams can have highly destructive effects on the stability and productivity of coastline and estuarine habitats. The study was published March 13 in *Science Advances*.

The researchers analyzed downstream ecosystems from four rivers, two dammed and two unobstructed, in the Mexican Pacific states of Sinaloa and Nayarit. They found dramatic coastal recession along the mouths of the obstructed rivers, including in vital ecosystems like [mangrove forests](#), which provide protection from storms, commercial fishery habitats, and belowground carbon storage.

The rivers that the researchers studied run roughly parallel to each other through similarly-developed land, into large coastal lagoon systems. The Santiago and Fuerte rivers have dams that provide [hydroelectric power](#) for the region, but withhold 95% of the flow of these rivers. Meanwhile, the San Pedro and Acajoneta rivers are relatively free-

flowing and undammed, with over 75% of the rivers remaining unobstructed.

Over one million tons of sediment are trapped in the dams along the Fuerte and Santiago rivers each year, resulting in striking coastal recession at the rivers' mouths. This sediment would normally make its way to the river mouths, where it would accumulate along the coast and allow ecosystems like mangroves to grow. Since damming, the Santiago and Fuerte rivers showed an annual loss of coastal lands of up 21 hectares (about 40 American football fields). In contrast, the coasts around the estuaries of the San Pedro and Acajoneta rivers did not recede, but rather were stable or even showed sediment growth over the same time periods.

"Similar processes of damming rivers and controlling water flows are destroying estuaries and coasts in many parts of the world," said Exequiel Ezcurra, lead author on the paper and a professor at UC Riverside and adjunct professor at Scripps. "Despite the huge implications for ecosystem conservation, the process of coastal degradation as a result of large dams has not been well-studied or quantified using a strict comparative approach."



Fixed sand dunes along the Acaponeta Riverdelta Credit:  
Ana Ezcurra

Coastal recession has widespread economic impacts on the region, including loss of fisheries habitats, reduced coastal protection from storm events, decreased biodiversity, and loss of estuarine livelihoods, as well as increased release of carbon previously stored in coastal sediments. The researchers tallied the economic consequences of these losses at well over \$10 million USD annually, with \$1.3 million of that coming from the region's natural capital in fisheries services alone.

"The benefits of ephemeral jobs generated around the construction of the dam need to be weighed against the long-term costs the dam will cause to local livelihoods," says Octavio Aburto-Oropeza, co-author and professor Scripps.

Additionally, botanists Sula Vanderplank from San Diego State University and Lorena Villanueva of UC Riverside, both co-authors of this paper, found that this instability directly impacts the floral biodiversity of the coasts. The estuarine sand-bars of the undammed San Pedro and Acaponeta rivers had significantly greater levels of species-richness than the Fuerte and Santiago rivers, and many of the species disappearing from dammed estuaries are found nowhere else and have high conservation value.

Hydroelectric dams are championed as sources of renewable energy and low-emission alternatives to fossil fuels. However, the damages a hydroelectric project can cause on the coast and the lower part of tropical basins, in terms of loss of mangrove services and estuarine productivity, may add a significant amount to the environmental costs of a dam, and are rarely calculated.

"This study sheds light on the need to take into account the environmental and economic impacts of hydroelectric dams on ecosystems along coasts and basins," said Aburto-Oropeza. "We need to fully account for the effects that damming upriver has on the entire region."

**More information:** E. Ezcurra et al., "A natural experiment reveals the impact of hydroelectric dams on the estuaries of tropical rivers," *Science Advances* (2019).

[advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/3/eaau9875](https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/3/eaau9875)

Provided by University of California - San Diego

APA citation: Coastal ecosystems suffer from upriver hydroelectric dams (2019, March 13) retrieved 16 June 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-03-coastal-ecosystems-upriver-hydroelectric.html>

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