CNL(23)99 Informing a Strategic Approach to Address the Impacts of Climate Change on Wild Atlantic Salmon

Overview of Ireland's (EU North) management actions

Seán Kelly, Michael Millane, Cathal Gallagher



lascach Intíre Éireann Inland Fisheries Ireland

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation

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Theme-based special session

Addressing the climate challenge for Irish salmon requires us to first understand -

1. How will climate impacts differ geographically & within specific salmon habitat types



2. Pre-existing anthropogenic stressors that decrease the climate resilience of salmon populations and how to mitigate these effectively







Challenge: Which Irish salmon habitats are most acutely at-risk? Where do we prioritise mitigation resources?

Action: Establishing a national monitoring programme for delineating climatically vulnerable salmon habitat and for mitigation prioritisation



- Informed by SRTMN
 - 12 salmon rivers instrumented with temperature monitoring network (c. 380)
- 4 fully automated meteorological stations
- 2 fully automated lake monitoring data buoys
- Additional measurements of water levels and dissolved oxygen

Scenario map (based on model predictions) delineating River Boyne catchment showing mean daily temperatures during July 2021 heatwave event

Coolest observation site







Hottest observation site

Challenge: Identifying and remediating anthropogenic stressors that compromise salmon resilience to climate change



Climate change interactions with additional environmental stressors multi-stressor framework (Kelly et al. 2022)

Case study: Debilitated Physical River Habitat



Remnants of a native oak riparian forest in otherwise bare landscape

Culvert impeding fish migration (Credit: B. Coghlan (IFI))

River channelisation for land drainage

Action: Programmes to assess hydromorphological recovery strategies aimed at improving salmon habitat resilience to climate change

Environmental Flow Assessments



National Barriers Programme





Pre- and post-barrier mitigation works, Ballinacarrig Weir, Co. Carlow (credit B. Coghlan, IFI)

Action: Development of the National Salmonid Index Catchment (River Erriff) as a centre for salmon-climate research excellence



Native oak riparian woodland – setting for new study on salmon thermal refugia



DST tag implanted into smolts (SMOLTRACK) inform of temperature influences on migration and survival dynamics



A year on the Erriff showing the dominant influence of climate conditions on salmonid migration ecology. (Credit: J. Coyne (IFI))



Downstream (above) and upstream (below) fish traps allow complete census of migrating adult and juvenile salmon



In summary

Most management actions so far focused on:

- large-scale monitoring programmes to establish baselines and monitor change over time
- implementation of applied research programmes to inform effective mitigation strategies

Benefits - informed decision making on:

- angling & fishery management
- habitat prioritisation for conservation/restoration & how to achieve effectively
- raising stakeholder awareness surrounding salmon and climate

Scientific advice alone can only do so much – measures that boost salmon habitat climate resilience must be incorporated into policy











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