



Restoration of watercourses

We need to heal the wounds in nature left by timber floating. Since timber floating is no longer practiced, it is a natural step to restore the function in and around watercourses as much as possible.

Why watercourse restoration?

Restoring a watercourse involves putting back stones and blocks and recreating the habitats that fish and insects need. The restoration can be likened to furnishing an empty house. In a diverse, varied watercourse, there is room for a multitude of species. Many species also mean more food for predators like trout, grayling, and otters.

A restoration often lowers the water's speed. This allows small animals and plants more time to absorb particles and nutrients.

The number of animals and plants increases when the living space becomes larger. Consequently, water purification becomes more effective as nutrients are processed instead of being transported to lakes, causing eutrophication.



Excavator working in Agnelån. Careful planning before and on-site during the excavation work is essential for the best possible results.

Restoration with an Excavator

The restoration involves using an excavator to reintroduce gravel, stones, and blocks from the edges and shores of the watercourse back into the water. Typically, the goal is to widen the water channel, raise the bottom level, and recreate the meandering flow of the water in the landscape to restore its natural connection with the shoreline.

Almost all restorations differ because the approach must be adapted based on the varying conditions of the watercourses. Factors such as water flow have a significant impact on material transport in the watercourse. Consideration must be given to anchoring materials like deadwood and blocks, taking into account the expected high flows. The amount of cleared debris varies, as does the quantity of trees suitable for deadwood.



Caddisfly larva, also known as a case builder or case maker. This particular species constructs its case using grains of gravel. One of many species falling under the collective term benthic fauna.



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Produced with financial support from the European Union's financial instrument Life. Project number: LIFE18 NAT/SE/000268

