Assessing the Ecology of the Flint River in Flint, Michigan Above and Below a Century-Old Dam

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Where is Flint?



- ⊛ Flint is the home to 81,252 unique residents.
- The Flint River drains portions of seven counties in mid-Michigan. The watershed is more than 1,300 square miles.

Objectives

Investigate the ecology and health of the Flint River above and below the Hamilton Dam before the dam is removed.

Collect data now and in the future to gain an understanding of the baseline ecosystem now and the restored ecosystem in the future to measure restoration success.

Background

- The Hamilton Dam, constructed in 1920, resides in the urban city of Flint, Michigan and was utilized for logging and the automobile industry.
- The Dam no longer serves this purpose and is in the process of removal to revert the stream to its natural ecology.
- Upstream reaches of the Hamilton dam consist of a wide riparian zone, whereas downstream is composed of cemented structures with trapped debris.
- The Great Lakes have been polluted through agriculture, urbanization, and industrialization that introduced chemicals such as PFAS, PCBs, and heavy metals, including; Hg, As, Cr, Pb, and Cd. These have been found in higher concentrations in reservoirs above dams [1].

Introduction

- Ecology study on the Flint River before the weir is removed in 2023 through a \$40 million project to restore habitat and recreational utility.
- This data will later be compared to data collected once the weir is removed to assess the impact of habitat fragmentation and relay how restoration efforts can affect riverine ecosystems.
- Multiple fishing methods were necessary to assess the varying habitats upstream and downstream as a result of the dam.

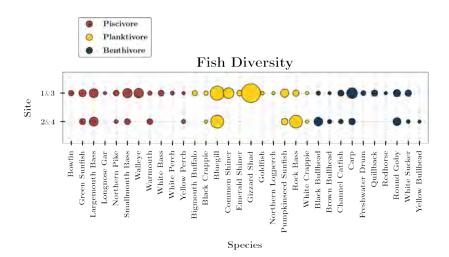
Site Map



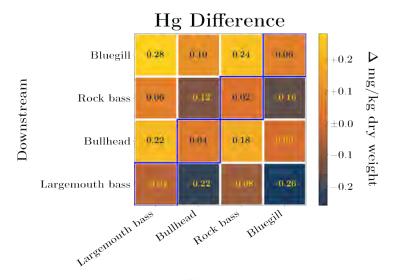
Methods



Diversity



Toxins



Upstream

Conclusion

The ecology study of the Flint River has been conducted for 2 years. Study will be continued through the removal of the Hamilton Dam and restoration of the Flint River. This pre-assessment will be used to compare data once restoration is complete to understand how dam removal impacts riverine ecosystems.

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