

Bedload Dynamics in an Alpine River: A Case Study from the Ötztal, Austrian Alps

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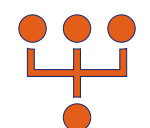
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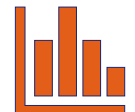
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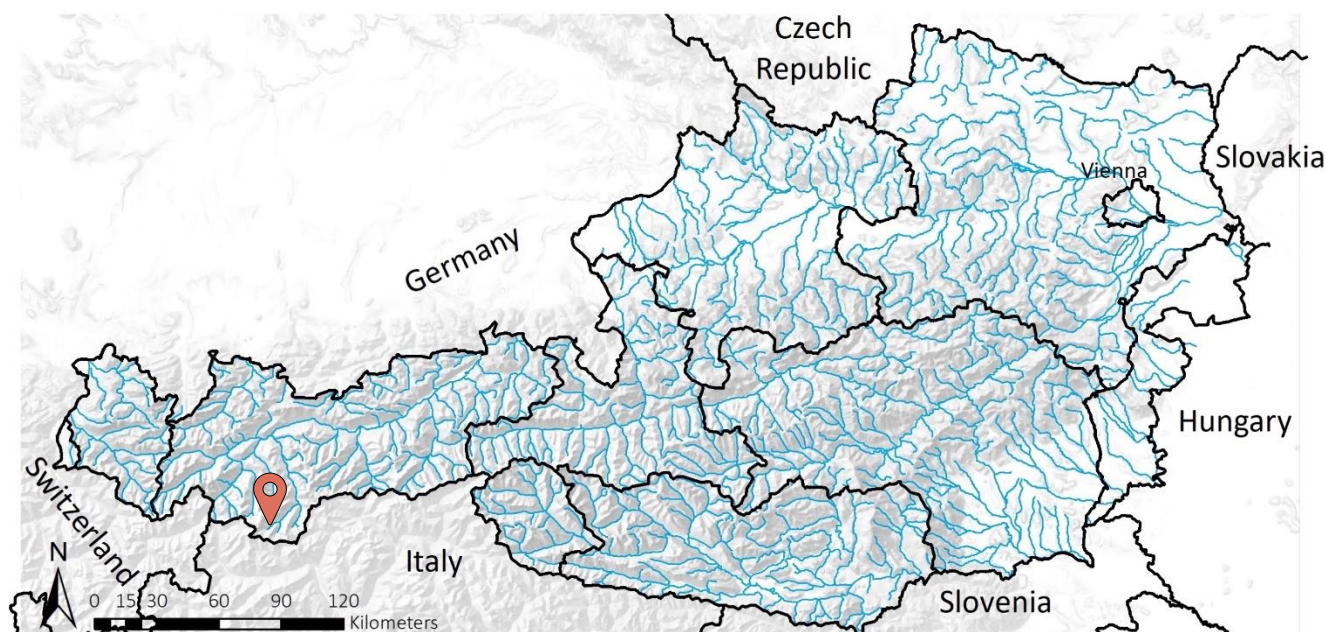
Where is this case study? 

 **How is the bedload monitoring done?**

What are the results? 

 **Conclusions and is a look into the future possible?**

Where? Austria – Vent – Rofenache River



4 glaciers

Area: 1891-3768 m a.s.l

High-alpine catchment
with 98.7 km²

1891 m a.s.l.

Width: 6,5 m

Gradient: 4,7 %

How? Integrative sediment monitoring

- Integrative monitoring system
→ **direct + indirect** measuring devices
- Direct method:
mobile net sampler with different nets (mesh sizes 8mm and 2mm) for geophone system calibration
- Indirect method:
12 **plate geophones** measuring the bedload transport every minute for information about temporal and spatial distribution of bedload

mobile net sampler **VS0.5** (direct method)



plate geophone system (indirect method)



Results 1/3

Single measurements

Measuring duration 20sec

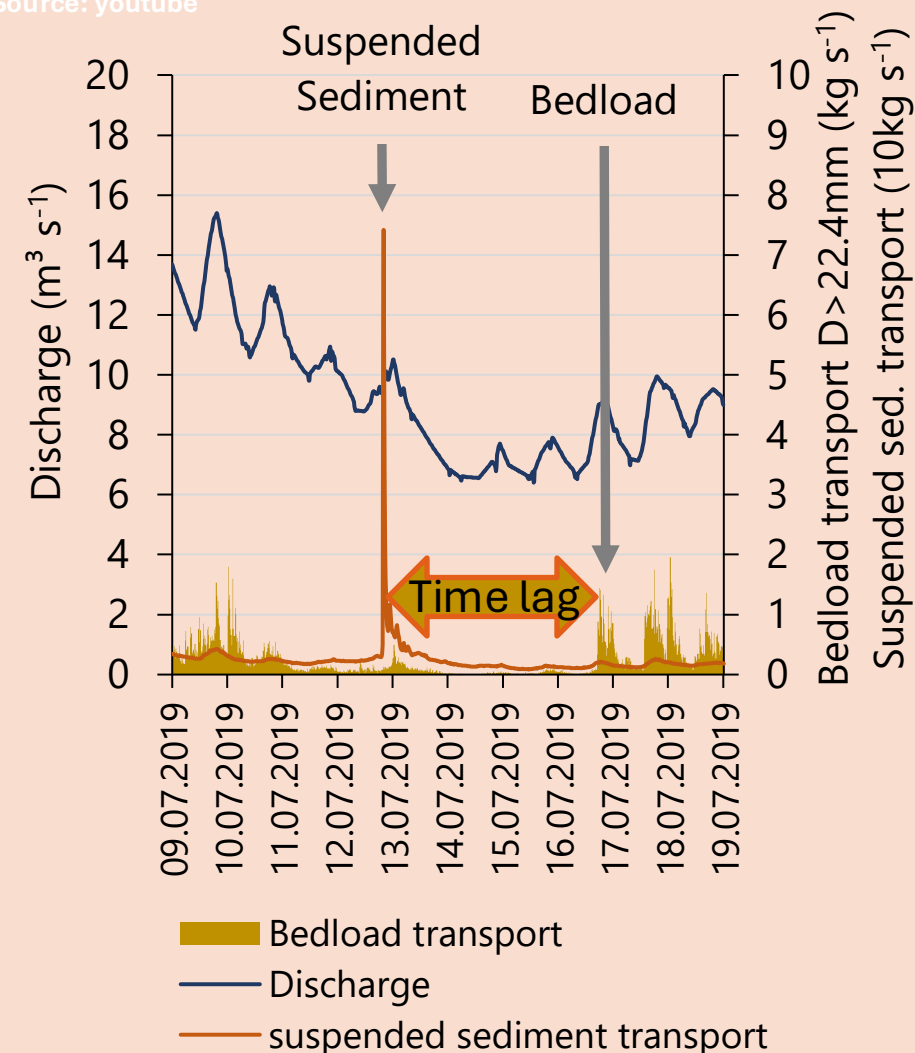


Total mass ≈ 110 kg bedload
specific transport rate
 $\approx 9,3 \text{ kg m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ ($D>22,4\text{mm}$)

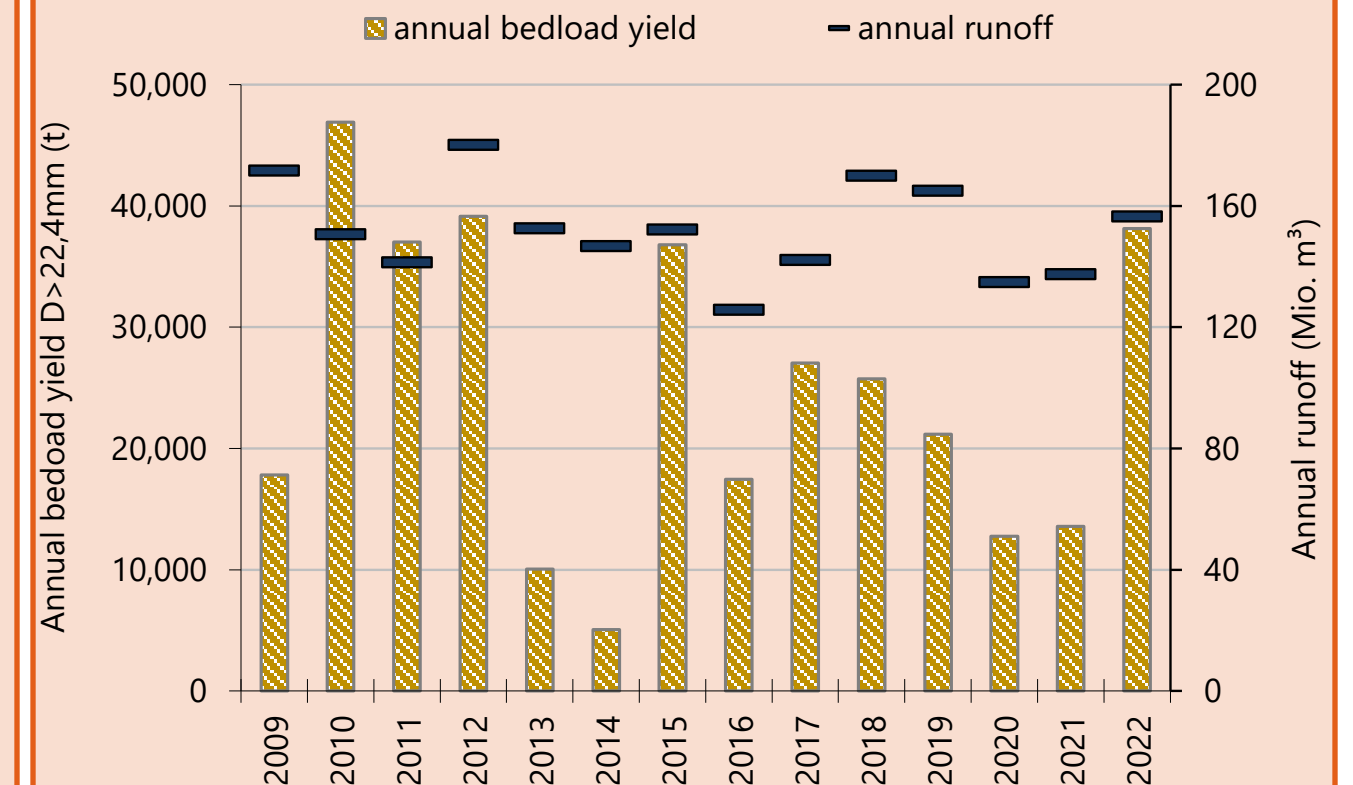
Events & event history



Source: youtube



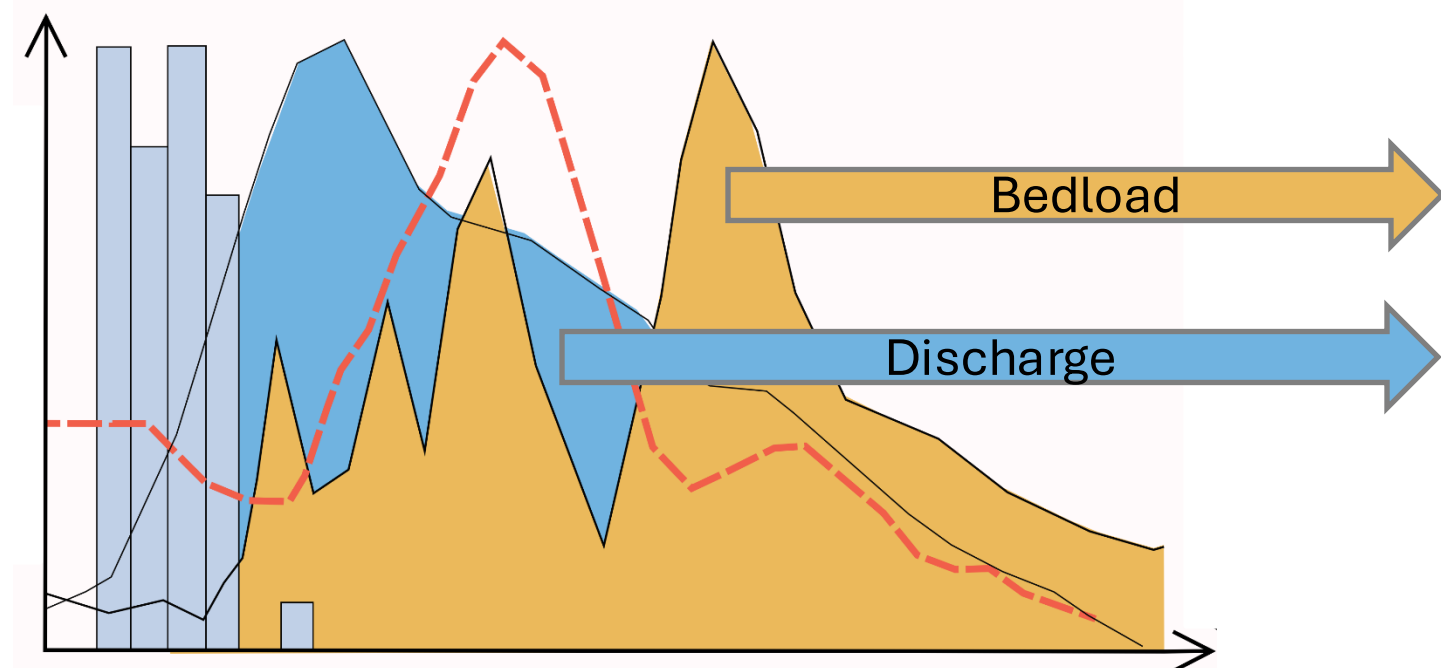
A Year to decades



- Over longer time periods to register changes in bedload supply
- To strengthen process understanding
- Basis data for management plans (river measures) and sediment budgets

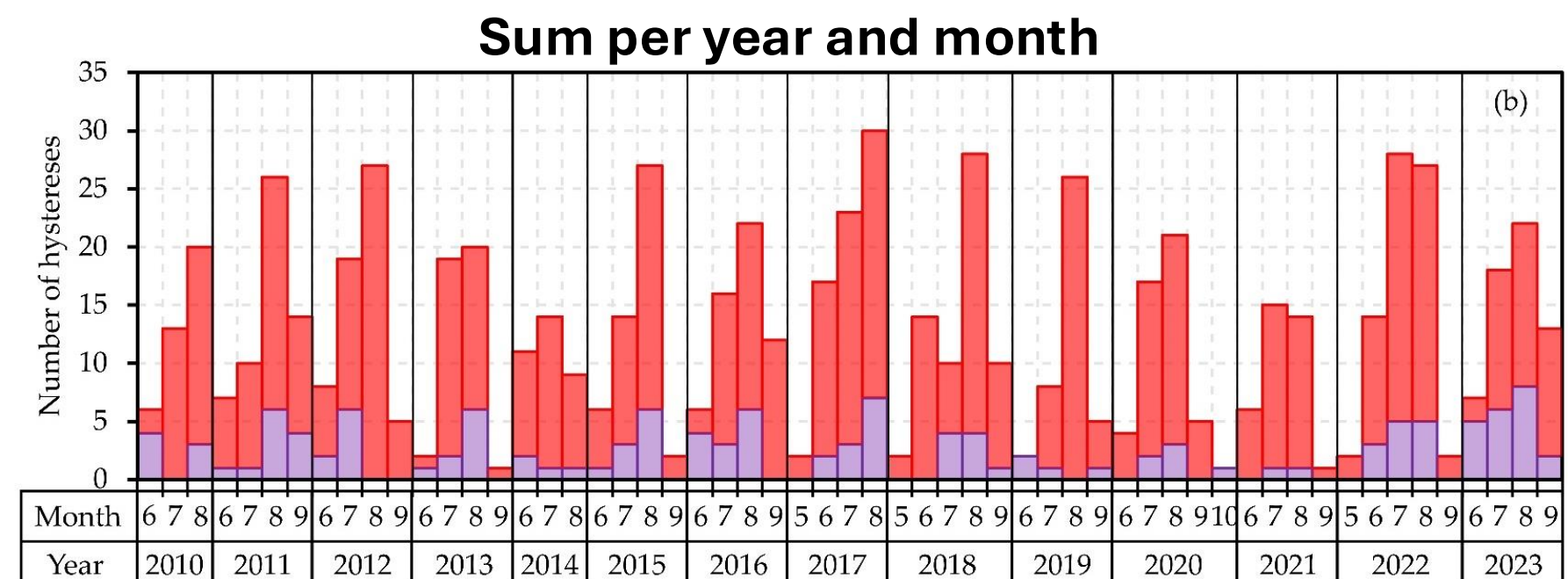
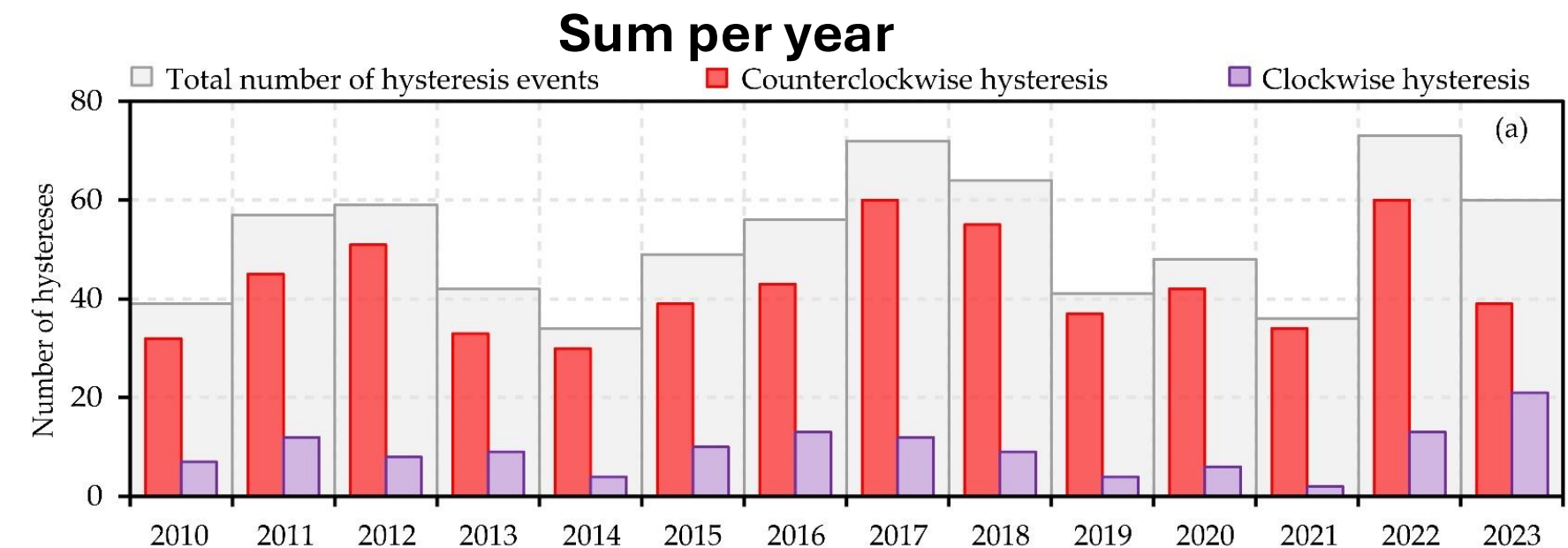
Results 2/3 - Bedload and discharge dynamics of 14 yrs

High-alpine rivers under climate change



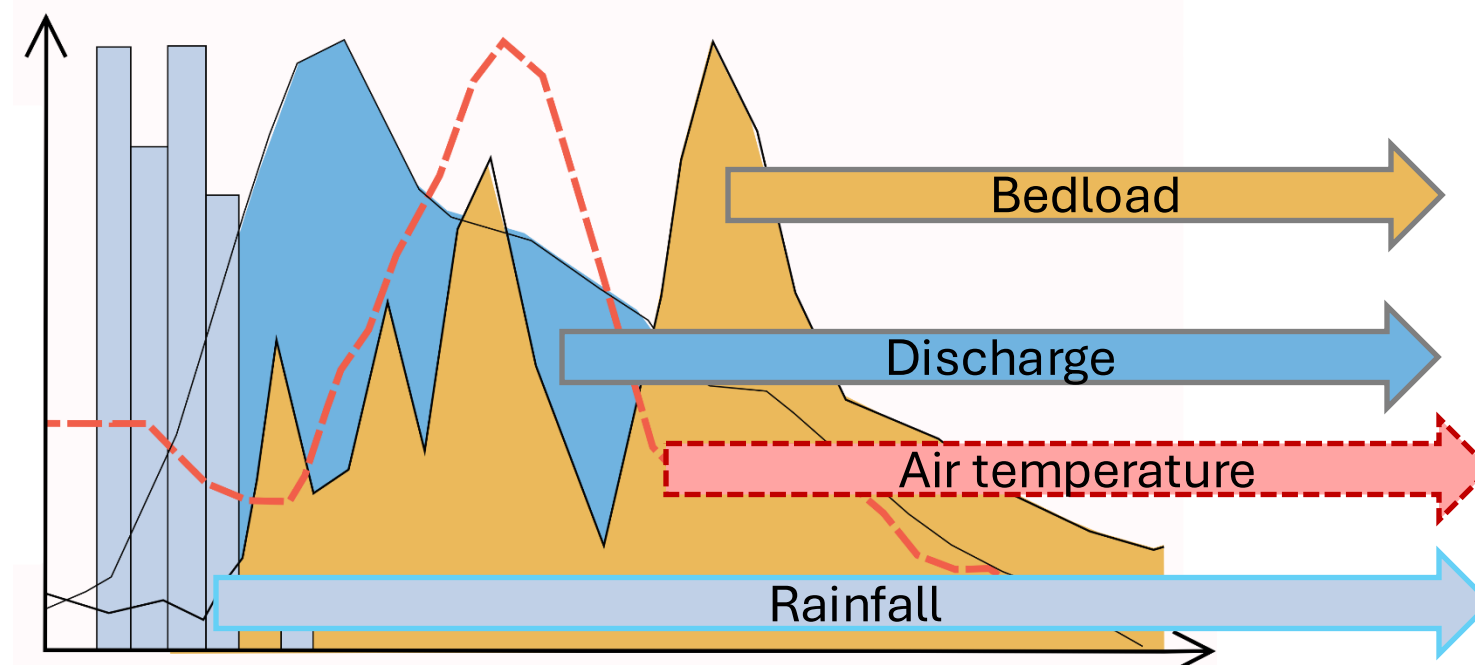
Analysis of the **bedload** – **discharge** dynamics of a **14-year** period with clockwise and counterclockwise hysteresis events

Schwarz, S. et al. (2025) <https://doi.org/10.3390/w17091394>



Results 3/3 - Bedload and discharge dynamics of 14 yrs

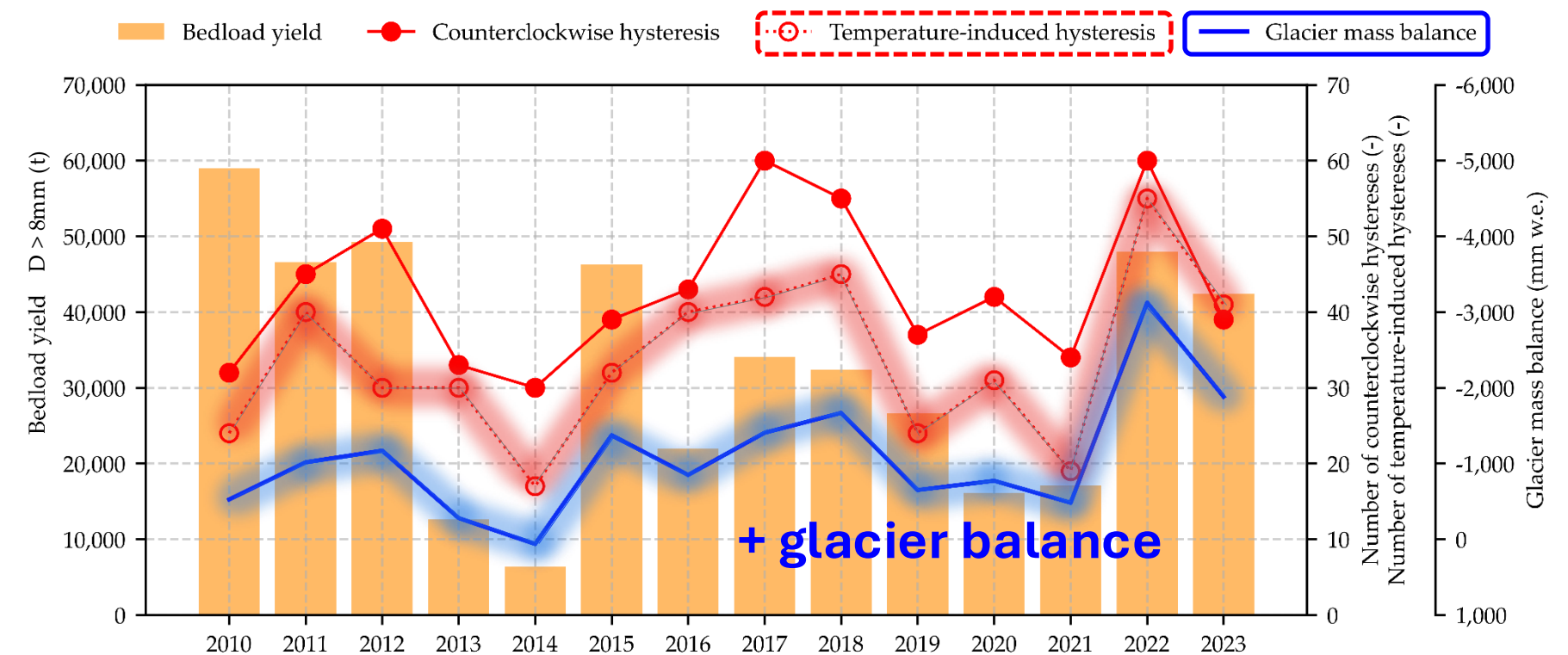
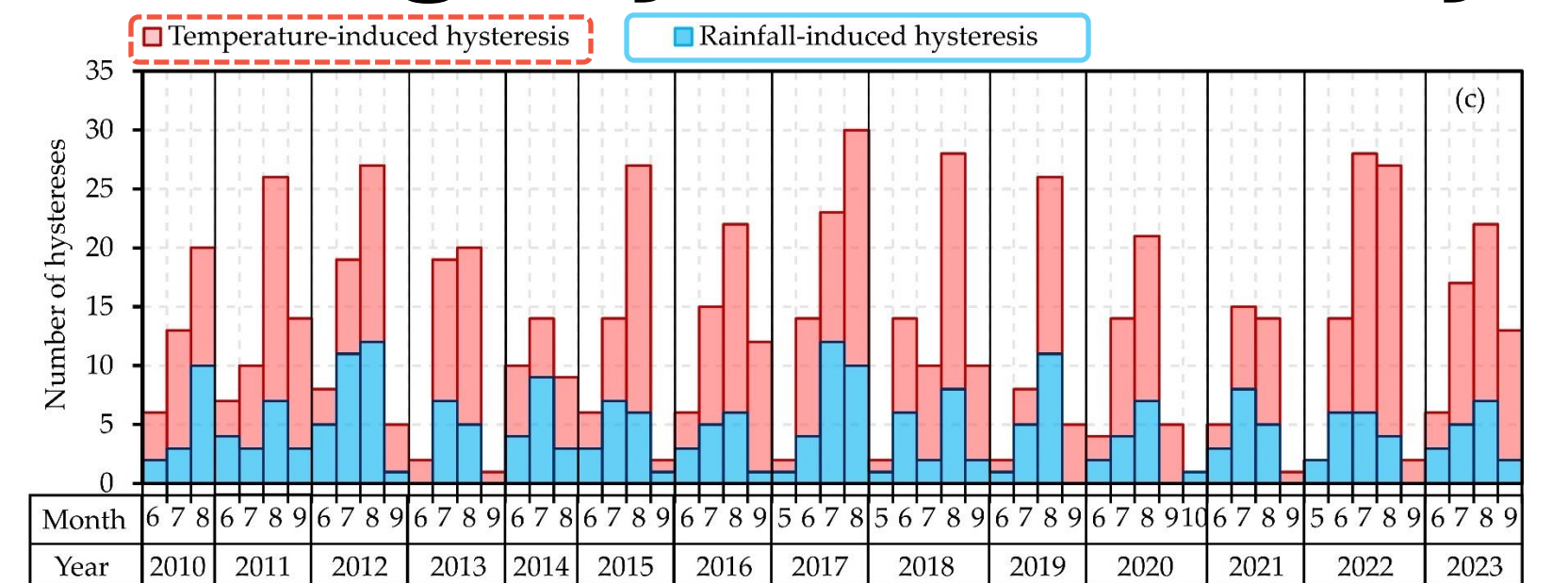
High-alpine rivers under climate change



Analysis of the **bedload** – **discharge** dynamics of a **14-year** period with clockwise and counterclockwise **hysteresis events** caused by **temperature-** and **rainfall**

Schwarz, S. et al. (2025) <https://doi.org/10.3390/w17091394>

Glacier balance: WGMS (2024) <https://doi.org/10.5904/wgms-fog-2024-01>



Conclusions

Key findings

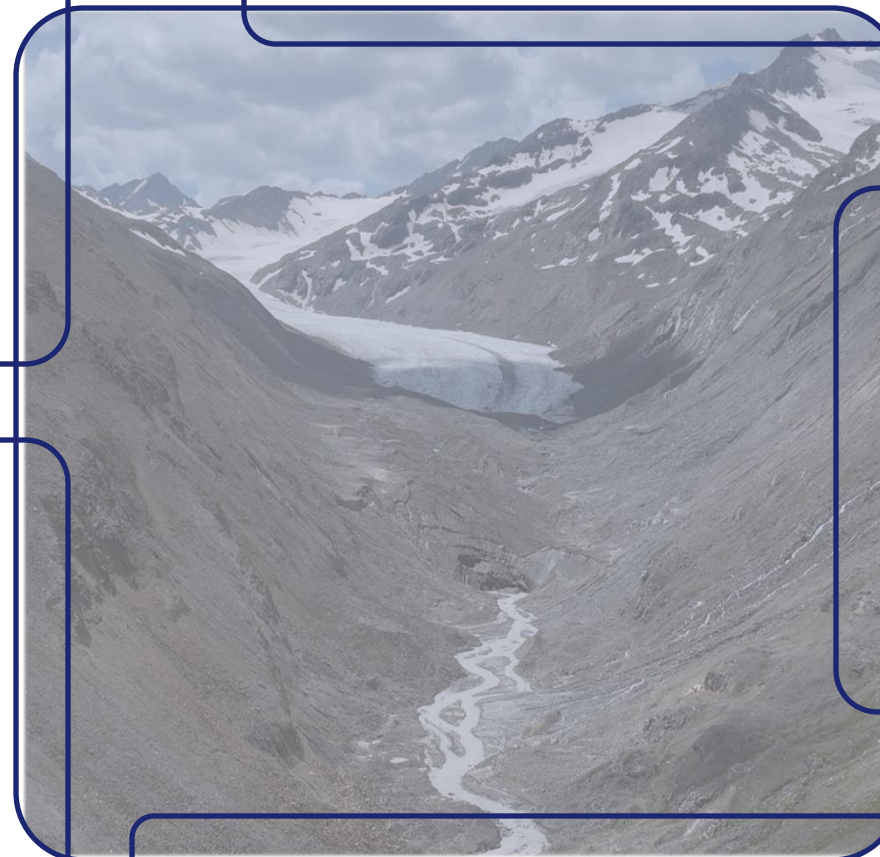
- **Counterclockwise hysteresis** dominates, driven by delayed sediment release (mostly temperature-induced).
- **Clockwise hysteresis** less frequent, linked to nearby sediment sources (e.g., bank erosion).
- **Rainfall and temperature** are main drivers; no linear hysteresis = non-linear hydrological processes.

Context in Literature

- Hysteresis direction provides insights into sediment origin and transport processes (Mao et al. 2014).
- Glacier melt is a key driver of sediment dynamics in glaciated catchments (Savi et al. 2024, Comiti et al. 2019).
- (near) Future runoff from glacier melt is expected to decrease, as shown by climate projections (Compagno et al. 2024).

Implications

- Glacier retreat → Rainfall becomes key for bedload transport.
- Extreme rainfall → Mobilizes additional sediment sources → High transport rates.
- Longer melt season (3 → 5 months) → Increased sediment dynamics.



Future Perspectives

- Glacier meltwater decline → Reduced bedload transport.
- Heavy rainfall events → Significant sediment mobilization persists
- Climate adaptation (e.g., flood management) critical for small catchments (Haslinger et al. 2025).

Call to Action

Advanced monitoring & modeling needed to track long-term trends under climate change.

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A wide-angle photograph of a mountain valley. In the foreground, a braided river flows through a grey, rocky landscape. In the background, steep mountain slopes are partially covered in snow under a cloudy sky.

Thank you for your attention!

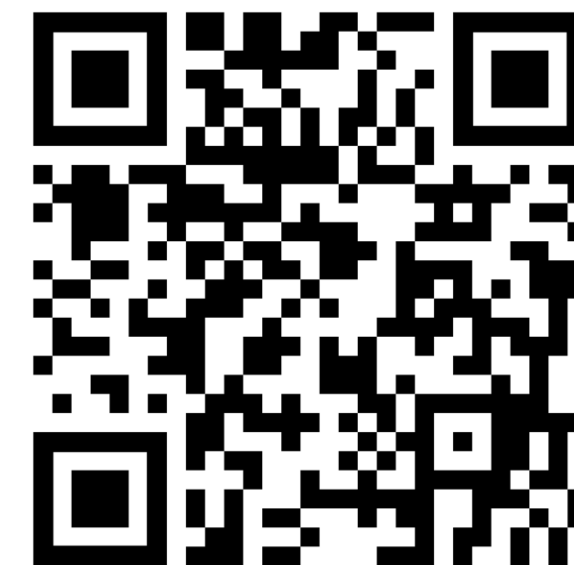
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