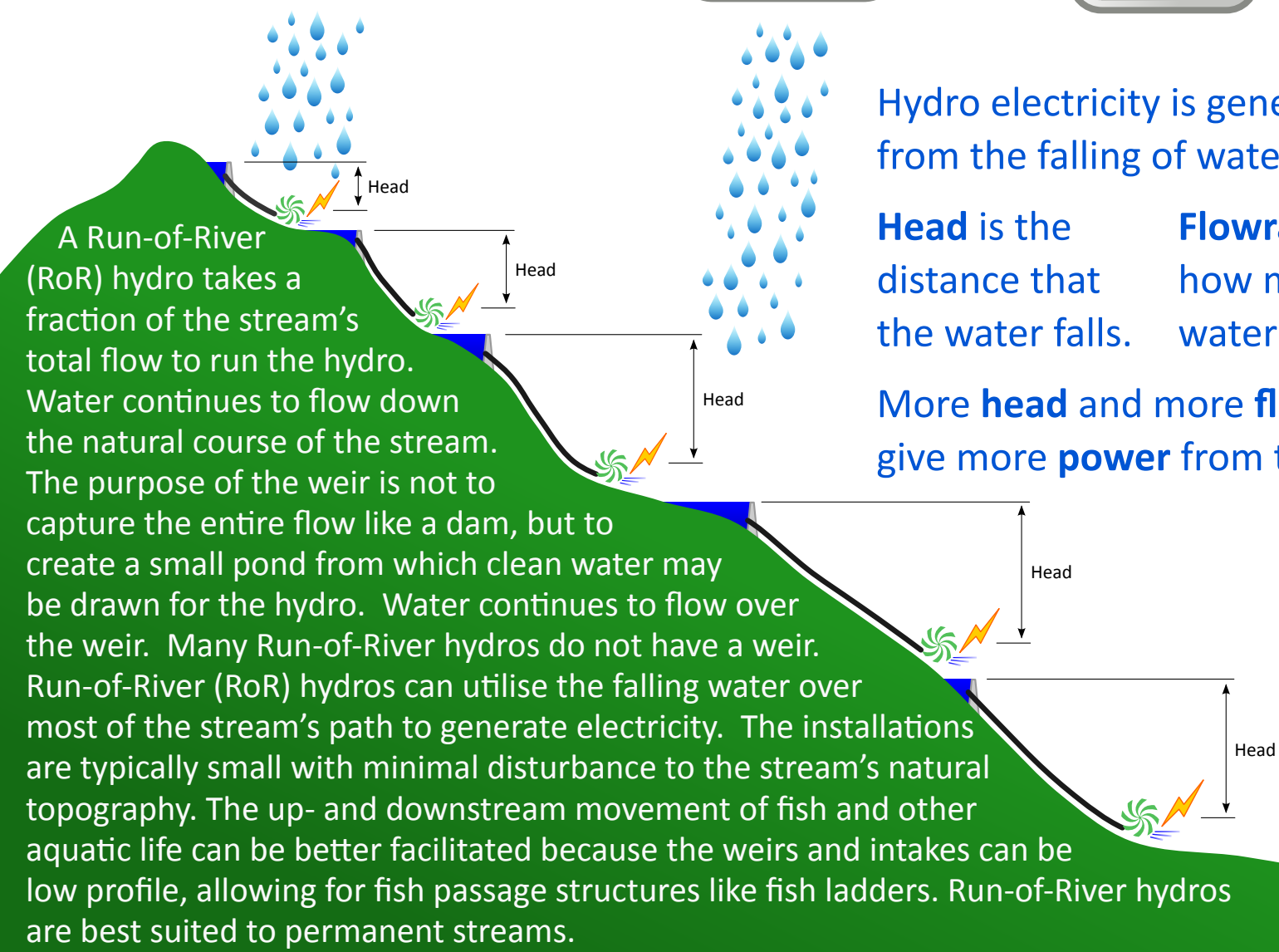
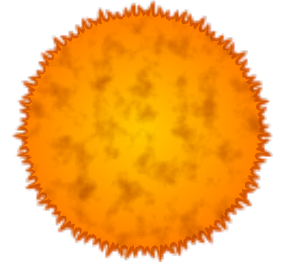


Run-of-River Hydro

A Pelena fact sheet



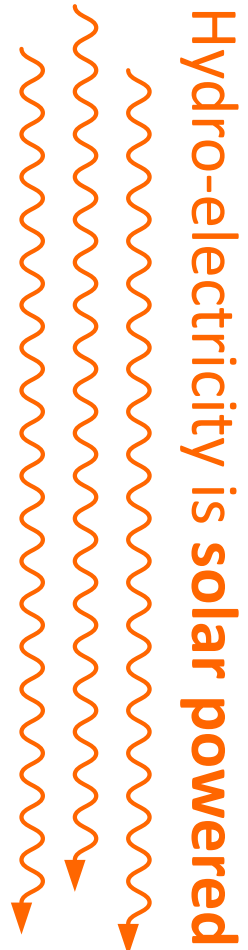
A Run-of-River (RoR) hydro takes a fraction of the stream's total flow to run the hydro. Water continues to flow down the natural course of the stream. The purpose of the weir is not to capture the entire flow like a dam, but to create a small pond from which clean water may be drawn for the hydro. Water continues to flow over the weir. Many Run-of-River hydros do not have a weir. Run-of-River (RoR) hydros can utilise the falling water over most of the stream's path to generate electricity. The installations are typically small with minimal disturbance to the stream's natural topography. The up- and downstream movement of fish and other aquatic life can be better facilitated because the weirs and intakes can be low profile, allowing for fish passage structures like fish ladders. Run-of-River hydros are best suited to permanent streams.

Hydro electricity is generated from the falling of water.

Head is the distance that the water falls. **Flowrate** is how much water is falling.

More **head** and more **flowrate** give more **power** from the hydro.

Evaporation



Hydro-electricity is solar powered