

LOWLAND RIVERS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

- CHARACTER AND PERSPECTIVES













The Morava River Restoration: Plan of Measures Prepared in Agreement with EC Water and Nature Protection Directives - MoRe

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Vienna, September 2013



















EU Porgramme of cross border cooperation Austria - Slovakia 2007-2013





Project objectives:

... preparation of the detail plan of restoration measures (RM) for the Morava river (km 53 – km 69) based on the restoration strategy (BGM II project (2007)

Key approach:

Re-introducing of flow dynamics and sediment transport that is recognized as the most vital step for sustainable restoration at lowland meandering river with active sediment transport

WP2 Feasibility study, WP4 Abiotic and biotic monitoring, WP3 Detail planning of restoration measures

Project partners: AT: via donau

umweltbundesamt

via**donau**/ umweltbundesamt^o

SK: Výskumný ústav vodného hospodárstva Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik, š. p.

ŠOP SR, Chránená krajinná oblasť – Záhorie

Inštitút ekosozólogie, SAV



Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, Abt. II/4 Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky (MPRV SR)



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Austria







Austrian-Slovak border region

Austria

Czech Republic





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Morava river - Where we are?

Slovak Republic

Slovakia

Project area: Slovak-Austrian border section (km 53 – km 69)

- slowly flowing meandering river
- with fine bed material and active sediment transport
- crates the unique wetland ecosystem, including areas Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites



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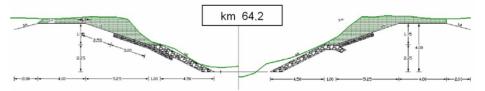




...after regulation:







- uniform channel poor habitat diversity
- no lateral movement
- limited hydrological connectivity
- changes in flow dynamics and sediment transport
- incised river bed and floodplain deposition
- separation of the river and floodplain processes



Succesive abiotic and biotic degradation







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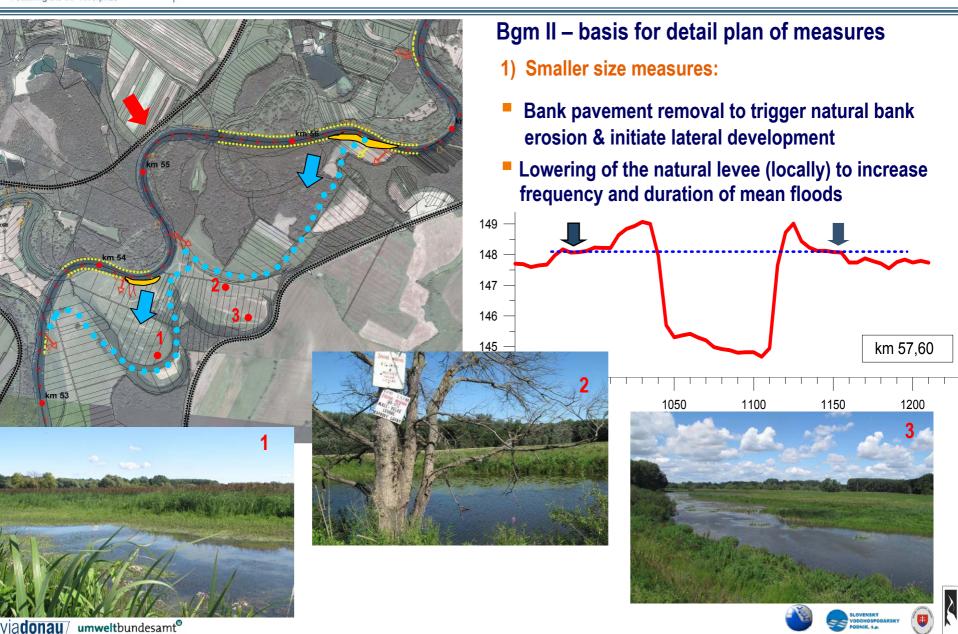












European

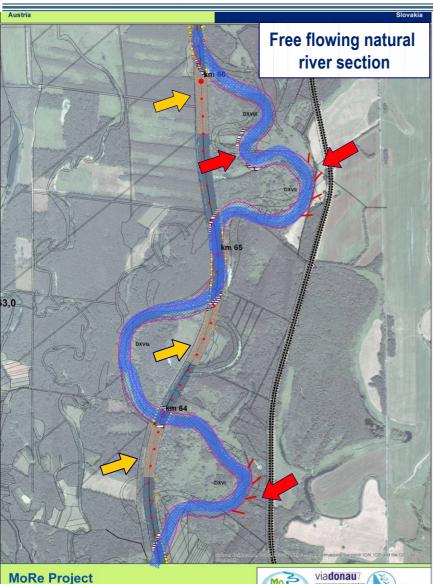
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River Restoration

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Štúdia uskutočniteľnosti Mapa revitalizačných opatrení





2) Big size measures:

integration cut-off meanders into the river system to restore original morphodynamics

MIKE11, CCHE2D, km 69-km 53 - flow pattern, sediment transport, river bed morphology

Physical model: km 64- km 66 - reconnection variants - flow pattern, river bed morphology

OPTIMIZATION



Types, combinations and dimensions of restoration measures ensuring dynamic equilibrium

Optimal restoration scheme

- flood protection Q₁₀₀ water level
- ice regime
- habitat diversity of the restored channel







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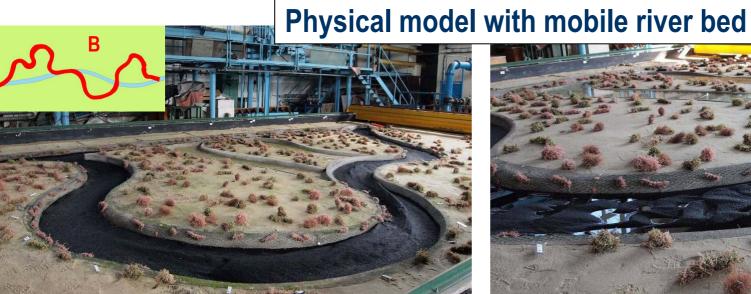
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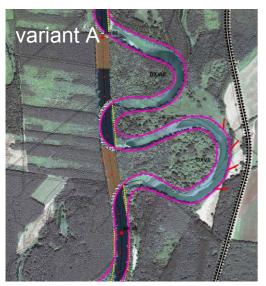


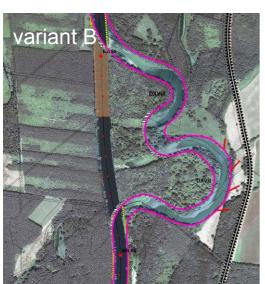


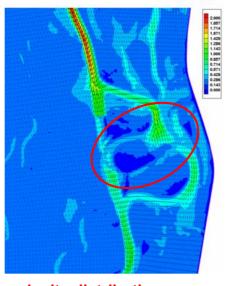


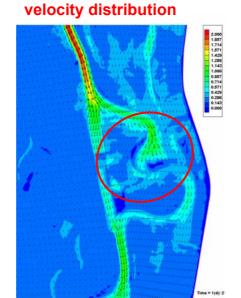


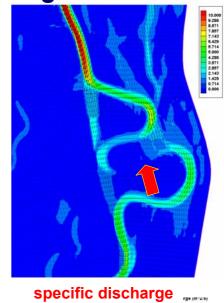
Flow pattern - variants of meanders integration

















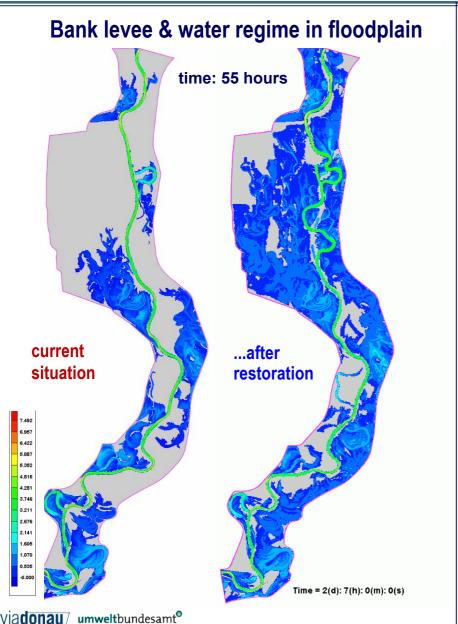


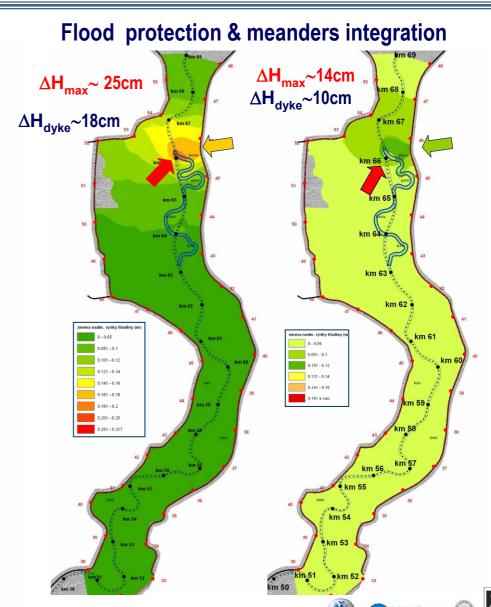












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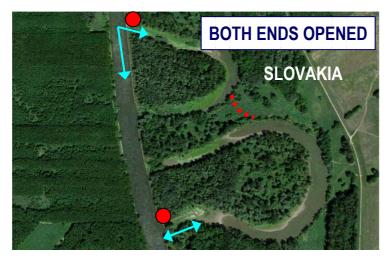






Lessons learned

Any flow distribution between the main river an oxbow arms can lead to rapid depositions in the case of lowland meandering river with active sediment transport 😕











- Implementation of large scale RM that are not based on physical processes are often ineffective and too costly (particularly on large rivers)
- Local measures usually have limited effectiveness restoration strategy should be developed for longer river stretch
- Numerical and physical models in combination with field data are effective tools for optimizing the flow dynamics and sediment transport to achieve effective restoration scheme
- Morphodynamic equilibrium is essential for sustainable restoration <a>©

... final remark







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Dynamic natural section of the Morava river (Osypané brehy) Stráznice – Czech Republic















