Restoration potential for the Transboundary UNESCO Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube" (TBR MDD)

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Content

- 1. Introduction and context
- 2. Approaches for river and floodplain assessments
- 3. Results for restoration potential in the TBR MDD
- 4. Examples from River Elbe/Germany



1.2. Introduction: The Transboundary UNESCO Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube"



1.2. Introduction: Context of river and floodplain restoration



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2.1. Approaches: Hydromorphological River assessment

River assessment: Hydromorphological assessments, e.g.

by CEN EN 14614:2004 and EN 15843:2010 in five classes

from near natural (blue) to totally

modified (red) -, usage of reference conditions

1. Assessment of river channel: Planform,

sinuosity, bars, variability of width and depth,

substrate, alterations by river engineering (e.g. groynes)

2. Assessment of river banks: Bank types (slopes),

substrate, riparian zone, alterations by river engineering (e.g. rip-rap)

3. Assessment of side-channels:

Connectivity, habitats



2.2. Approaches: Large scale Floodplain assessment

- **1. Floodplain delineation:** Significant loss of active floodplains
- 2. Floodplain assessment: Land use/habitats, hydromorphological conditions, coverage of protected areas
- 3. Potential sites for floodplain restoration in former floodplain (iterative selection and prioritisation):
 - Land use (settlements are excluded "no go")
 - Hydromorphology, lateral connectivity
 - Size, width, length, shape of potential sites, position (tributary confluences, upstream of flood conveyance bottlenecks)
 - Protected areas, bio-corridor





3.1. Results: River banks





3.2. Results: Floodplains







3.3. Results: Restoration Potential



way-manager - spectrum - manager

Examples from Elbe/Germany I

Lenzen, already implemented: 420 ha, 6 km new dike, 15 million €

Examples from Elbe/Germany II

Lödderitz, under implementation: 600 ha, 7 km new dike, 28 million €

New flood dike

Former flood dike

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