

Establishing the scientific knowledge base in the TBR MDD



ZAVOD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
ZA VARSTVO NARAVE



POMGRAD
VODNOGOSPODARSKO PODJETJE



INSTITUTE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION
OF VOJVODINA PROVINCE

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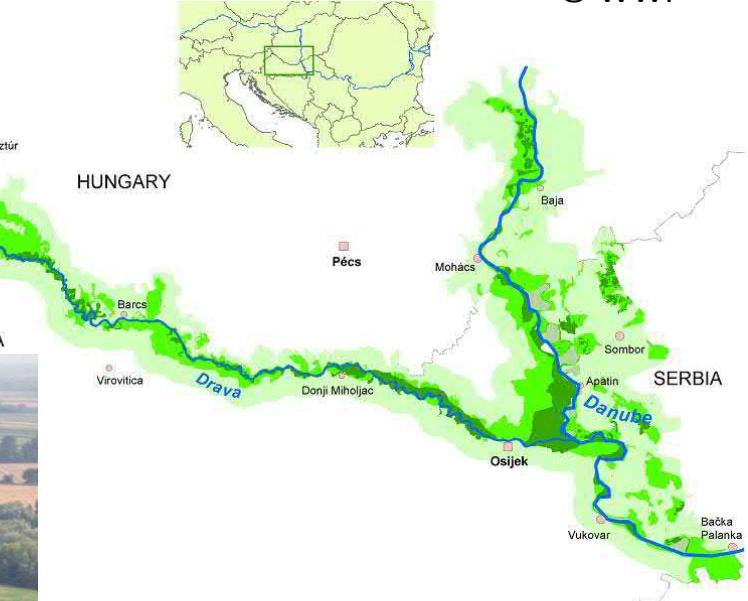
lifelineMDD final conference,
September 6th and 7th, 2022

Content

- Introduction
- Abiotics
- Biotics
- Overlay map
- Metadatabase
- Synthesis and conclusions for river restoration strategy

Introduction

700km of free flowing river corridor, unique...



Introduction

...but under pressure!

Channelization



Bank protection



Transversal structures upstream



**Unclear effects
of climate
change**

Introduction

Establishing a scientific knowledge base via:

Interacting studies

Biotic:

- **Assessment of fish population status**
- **River birds breeding study**

Abiotic:

- **River training structures mapping**
- **Sediment mobilisation study**
- **Sediment balance and transport study**
- **Climate change study**

Deficit analysis

Need for action

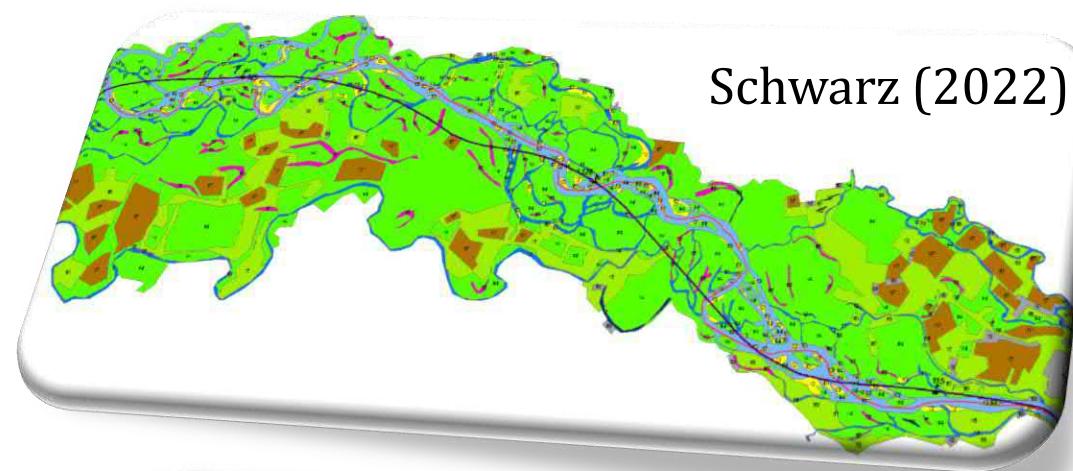
Priority river reaches

Synthesis

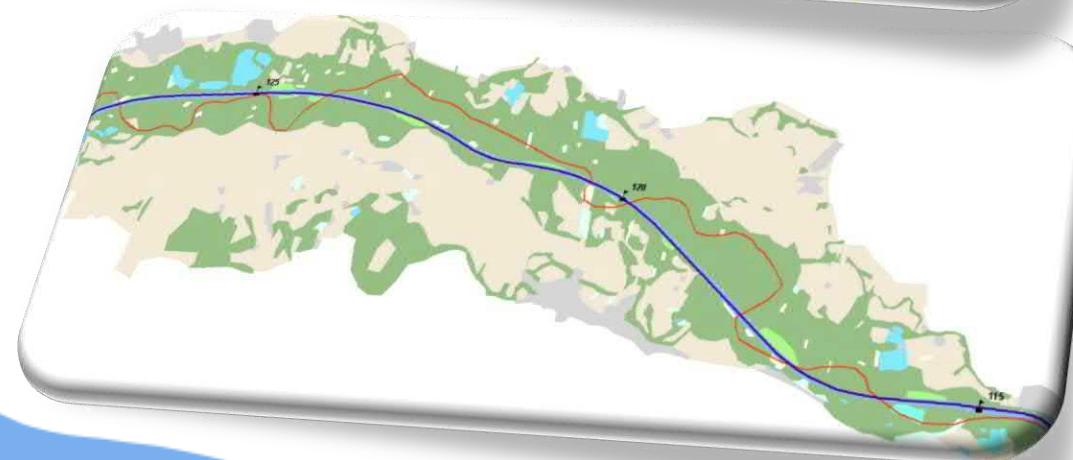
WPT2 River restoration strategy

Abiotics

Historic mapping



Schwarz (2022)



Schwarz (2022)



© WWF

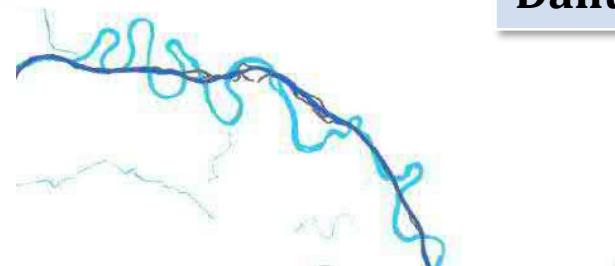
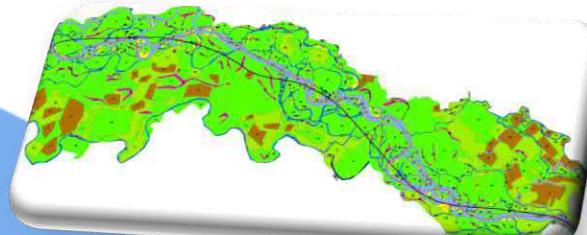
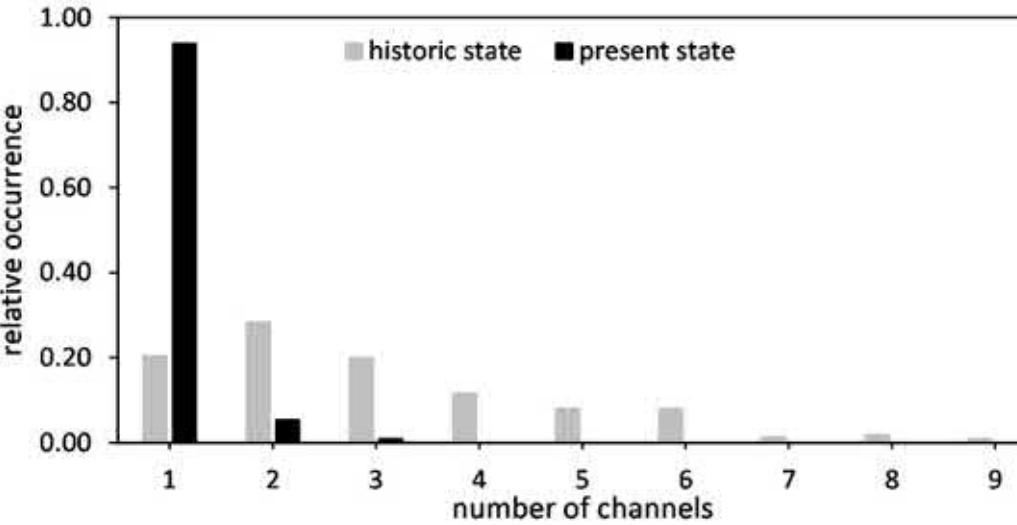
Results for entire TBR MDD

Area of gravel/sand bars	-84%
Number of islands	-83%



Abiotics

Narrowing and Straightening



Drava - Dr3

- historic state
- present state

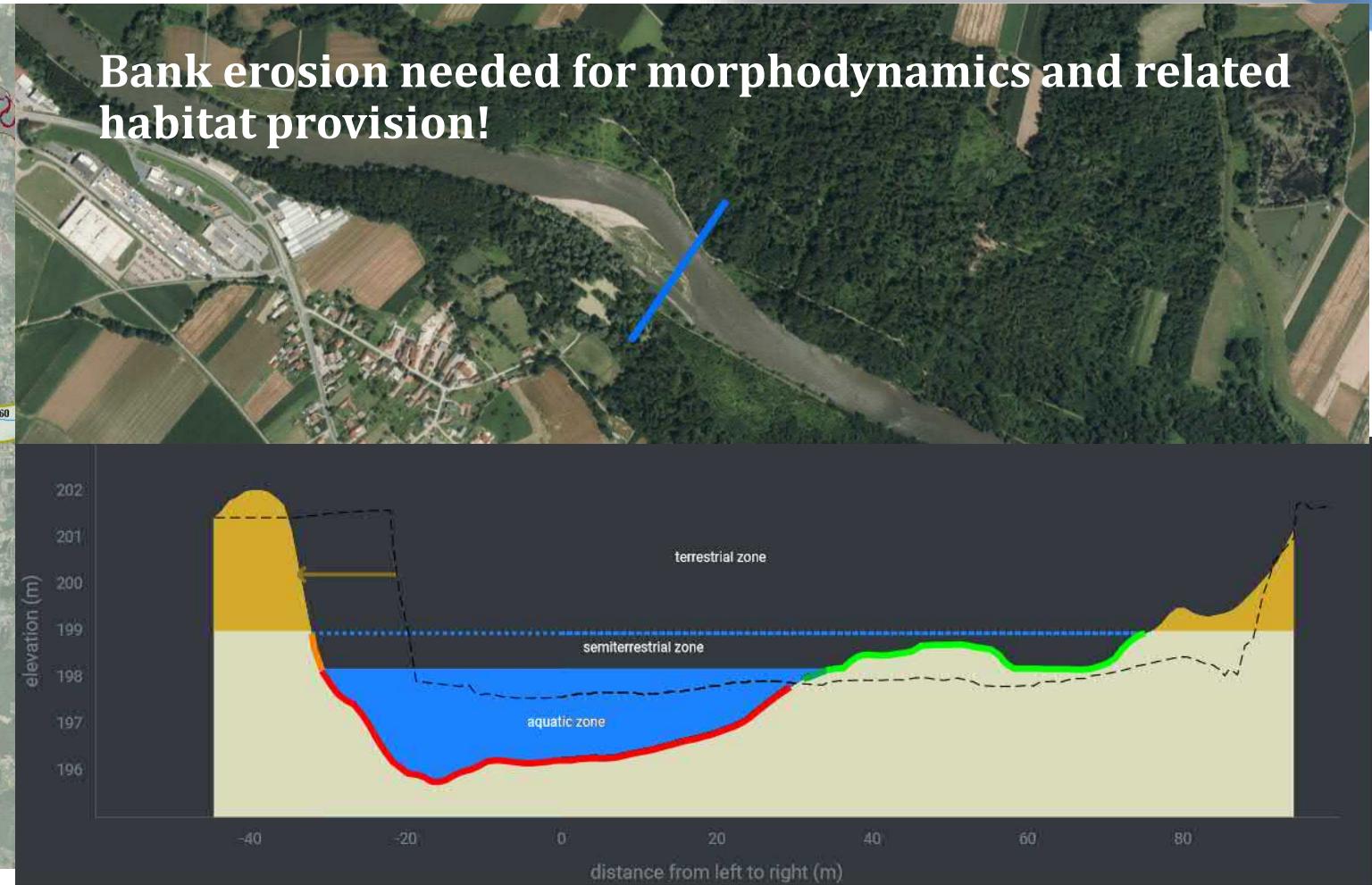
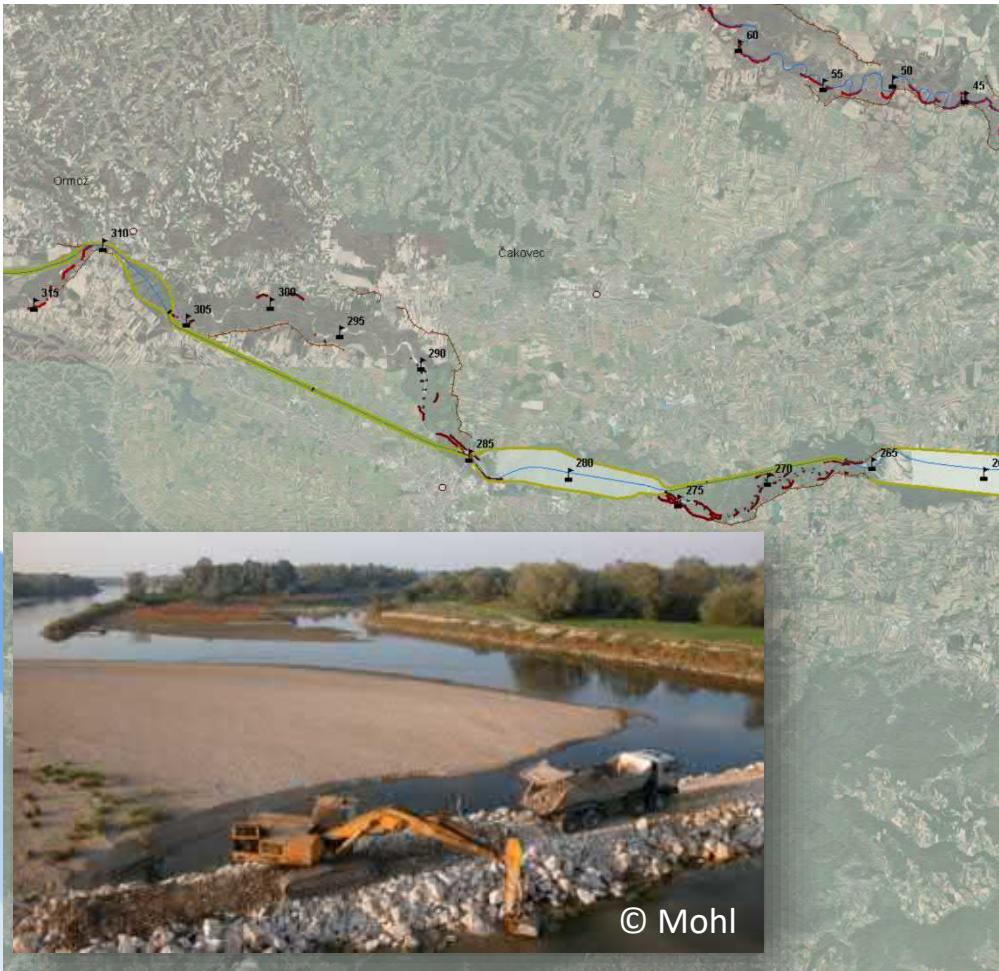
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers



Changes:	Flow length	Wetted width
Mura	-9%	-56% to -61%
Drava	-35%	-14% to -78%
Danube	-23%	-15% to -22%

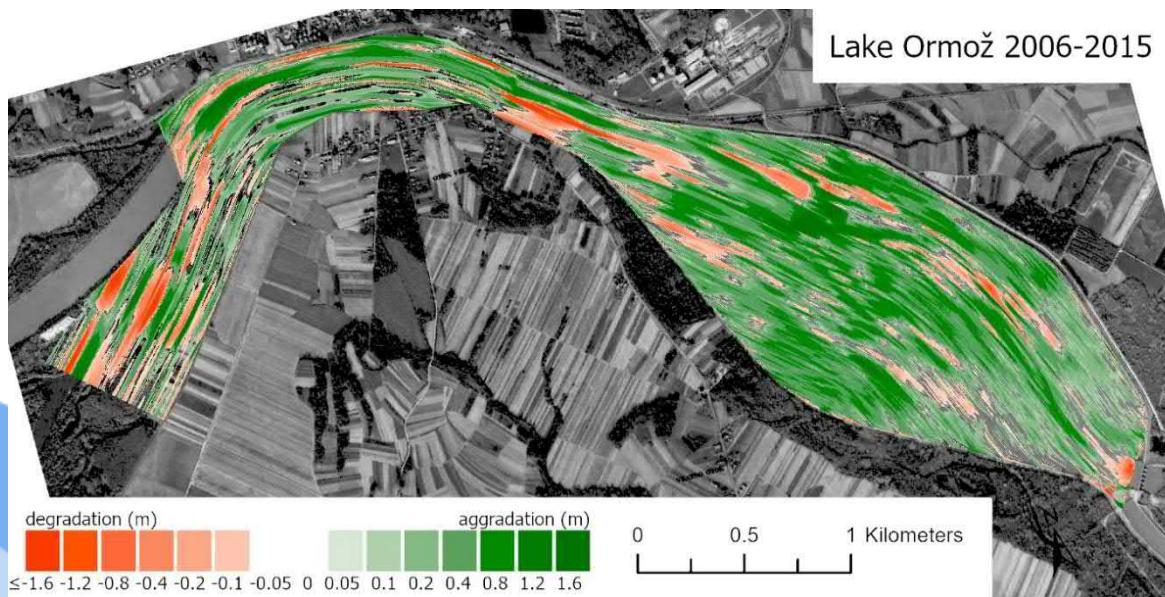
Abiotics

River training structures prohibiting lateral dynamics



Abiotics

Sediment retention and deficits



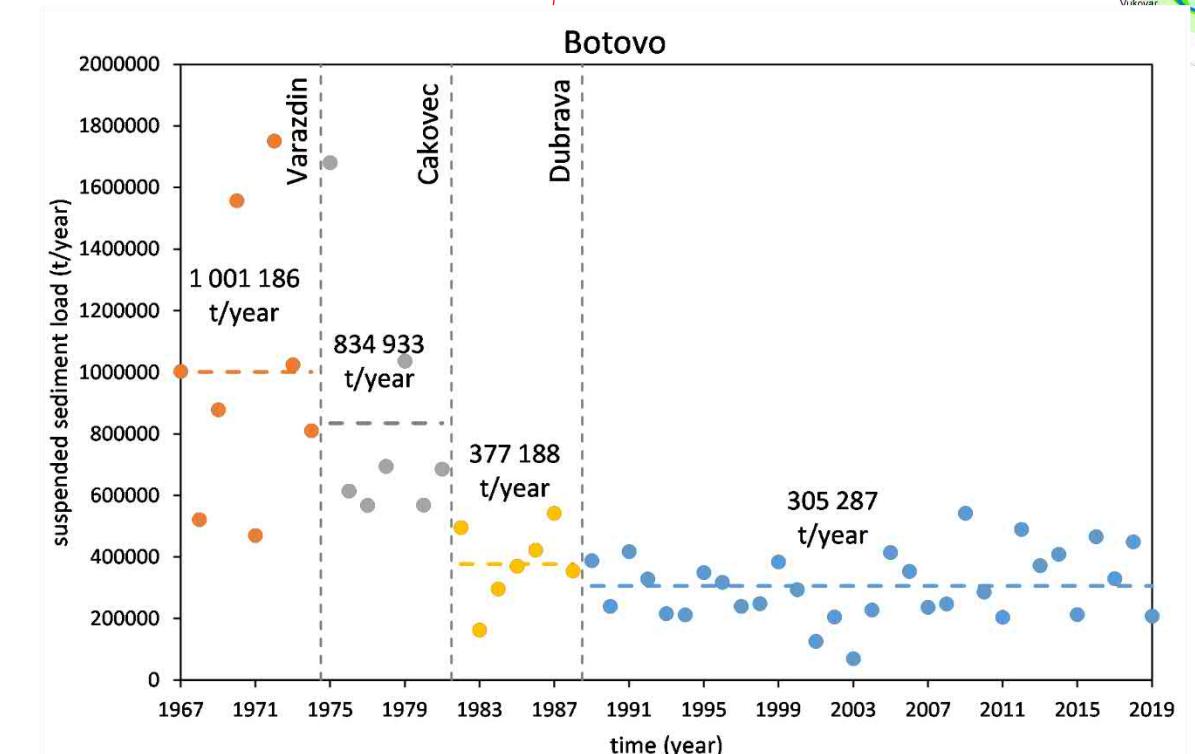
Data provided by Croatian Waters



HRVATSKE VODE



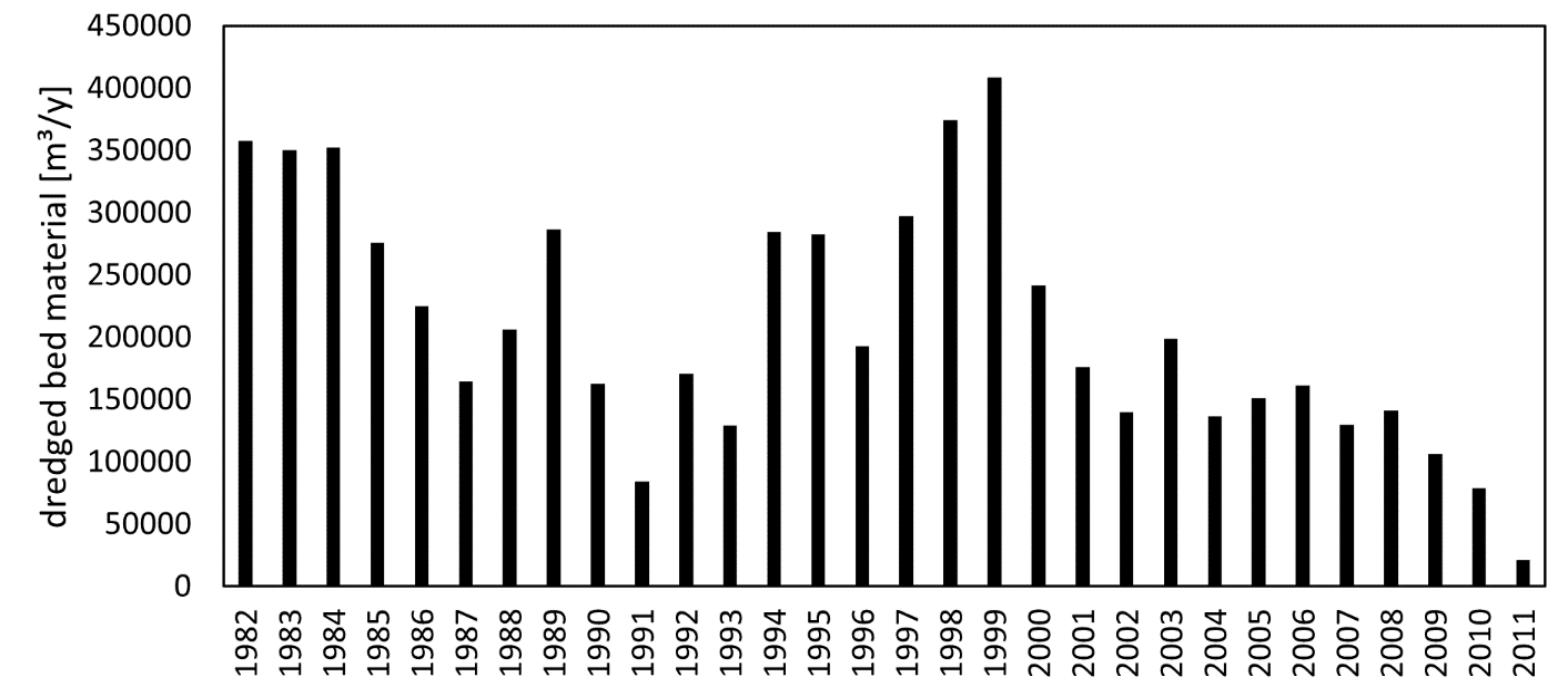
Botovo



Continued from Bonacci and Oskorus (2009), Data provided by Croatian Waters

Abiotics

Dredging

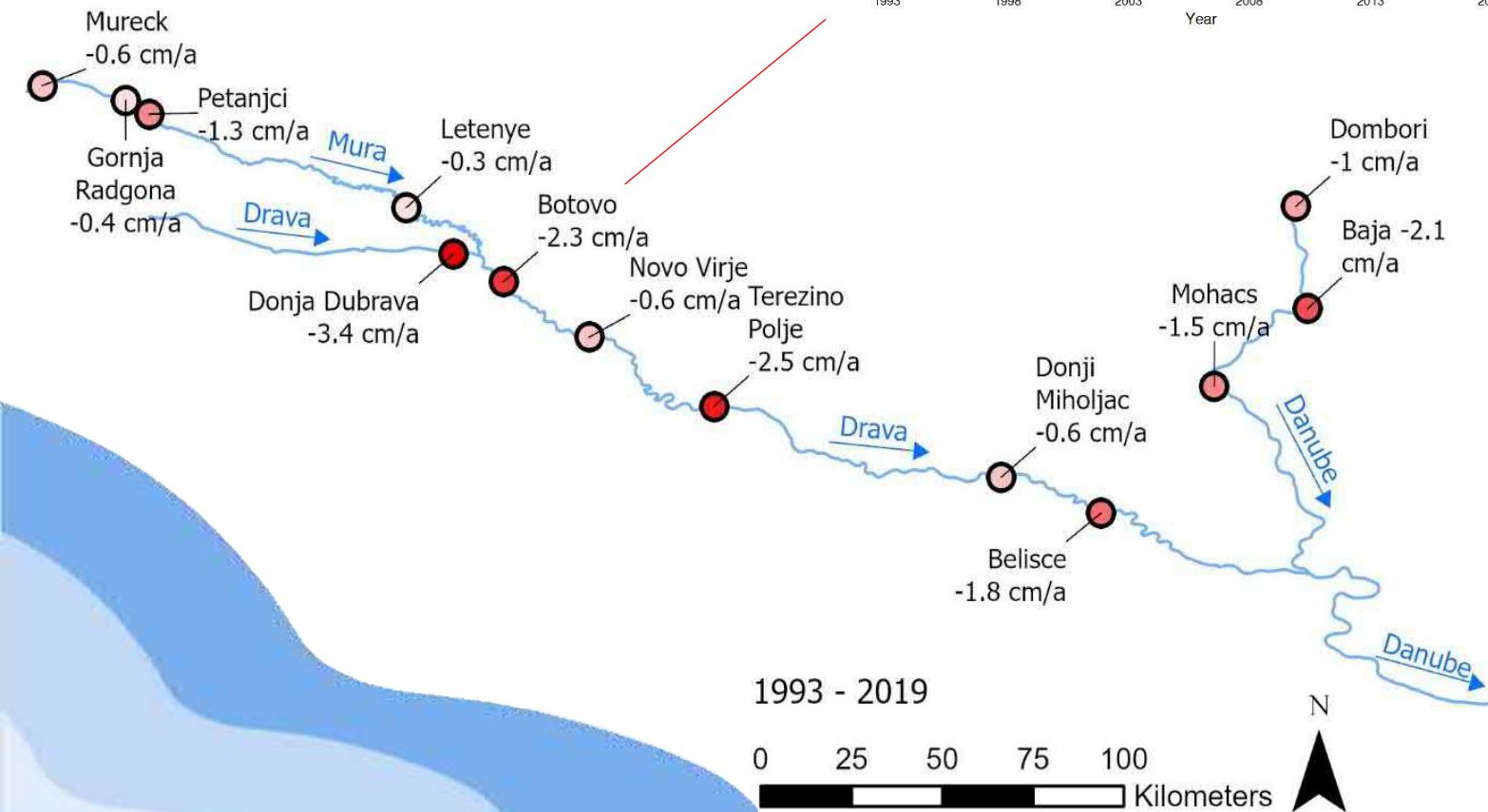


(data source: Vituki, 2003; Baranya et al., 2020 and EJF)



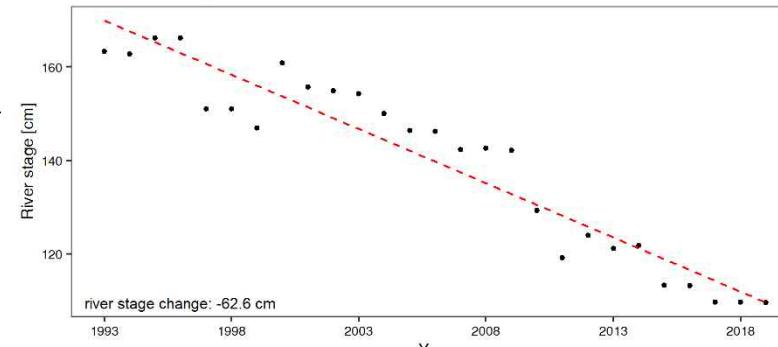
Abiotics

Resulting channel incision

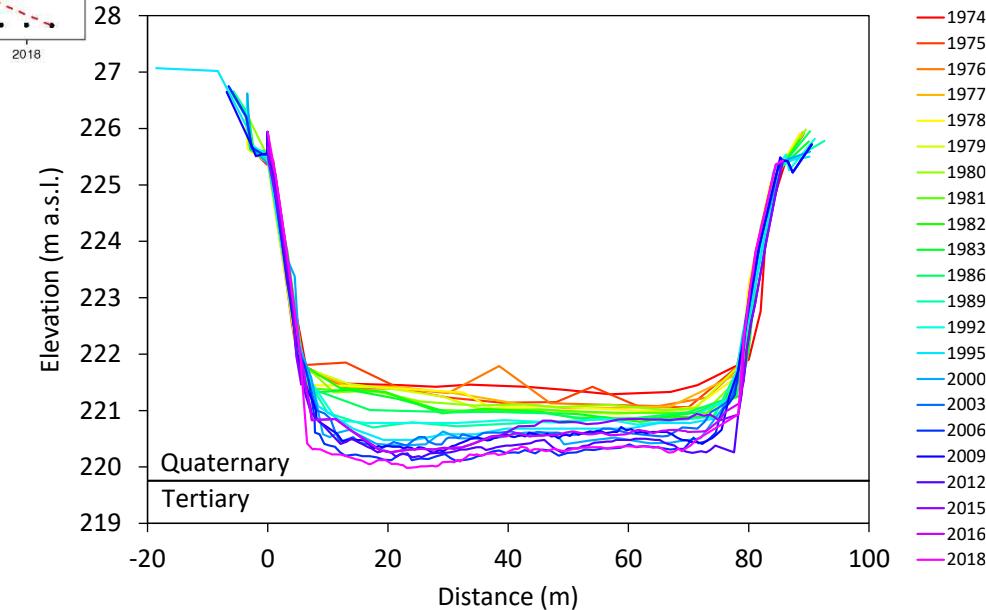


Incision at Botovo

Botovo river stage at Q mean = 477.28 m³/s 1993-01-01 - 2019-12-31



Mura in SI-AT border section

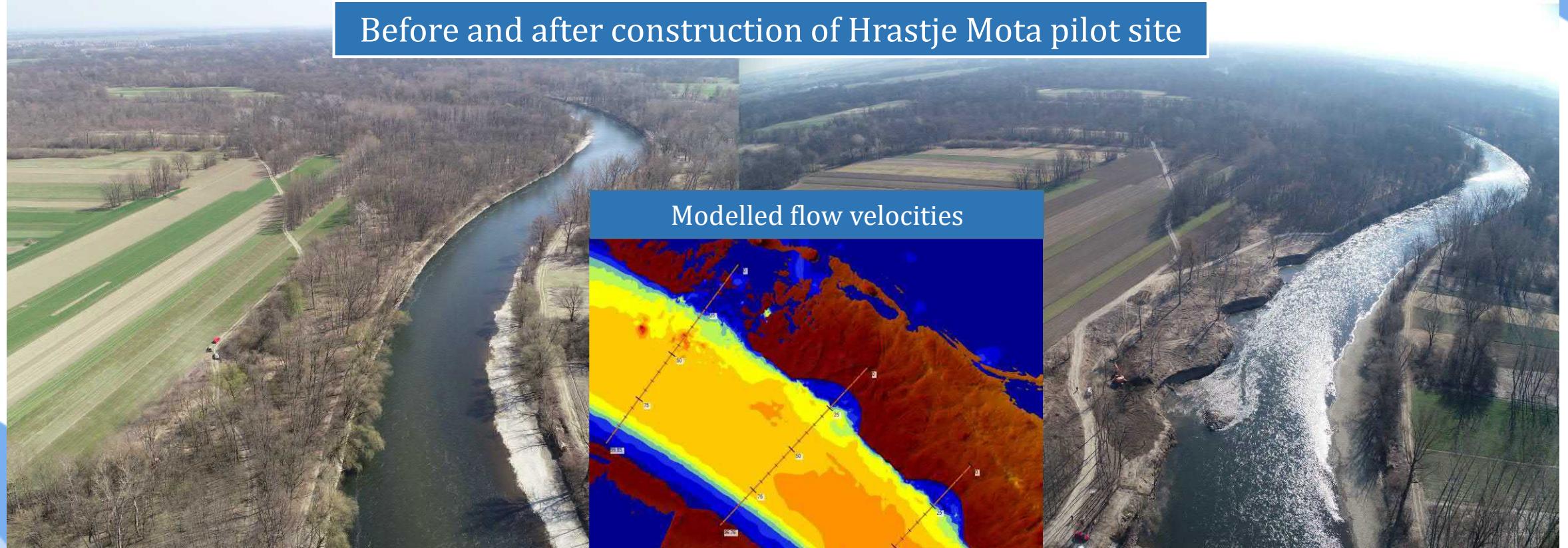


Legend for years:

- 1974
- 1975
- 1976
- 1977
- 1978
- 1979
- 1980
- 1981
- 1982
- 1983
- 1986
- 1989
- 1992
- 1995
- 2000
- 2003
- 2006
- 2009
- 2012
- 2015
- 2016
- 2018

Abiotics

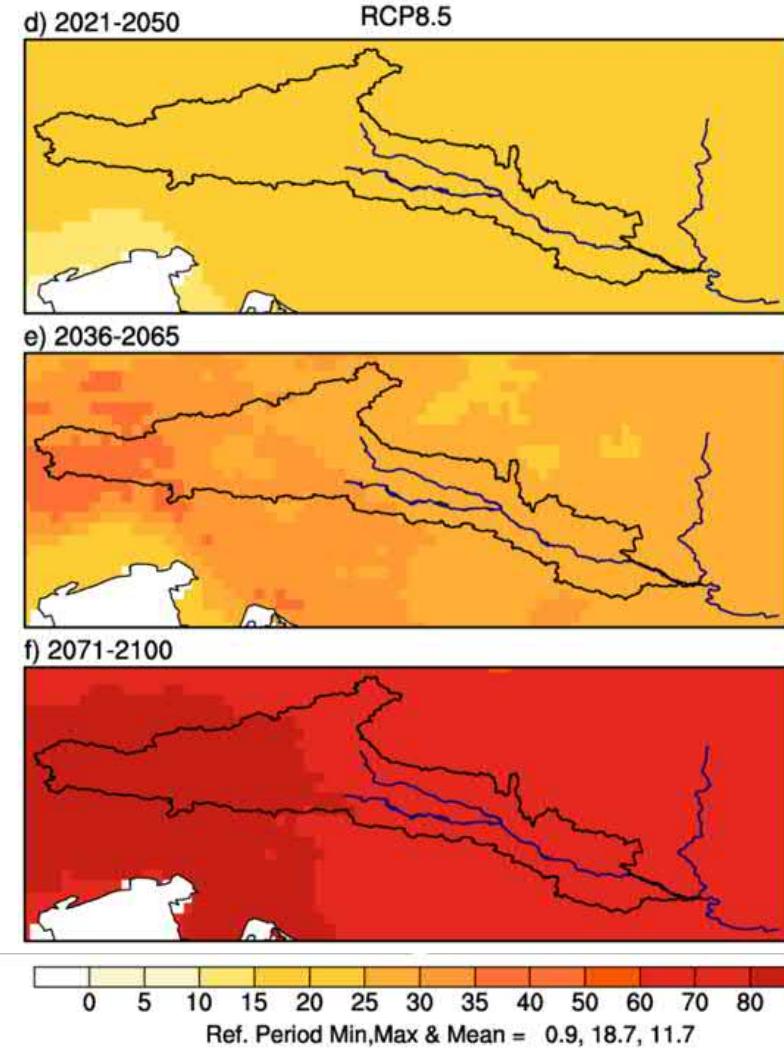
Model-based optimization of sediment remobilisation



Abiotics

Effects of Climate change

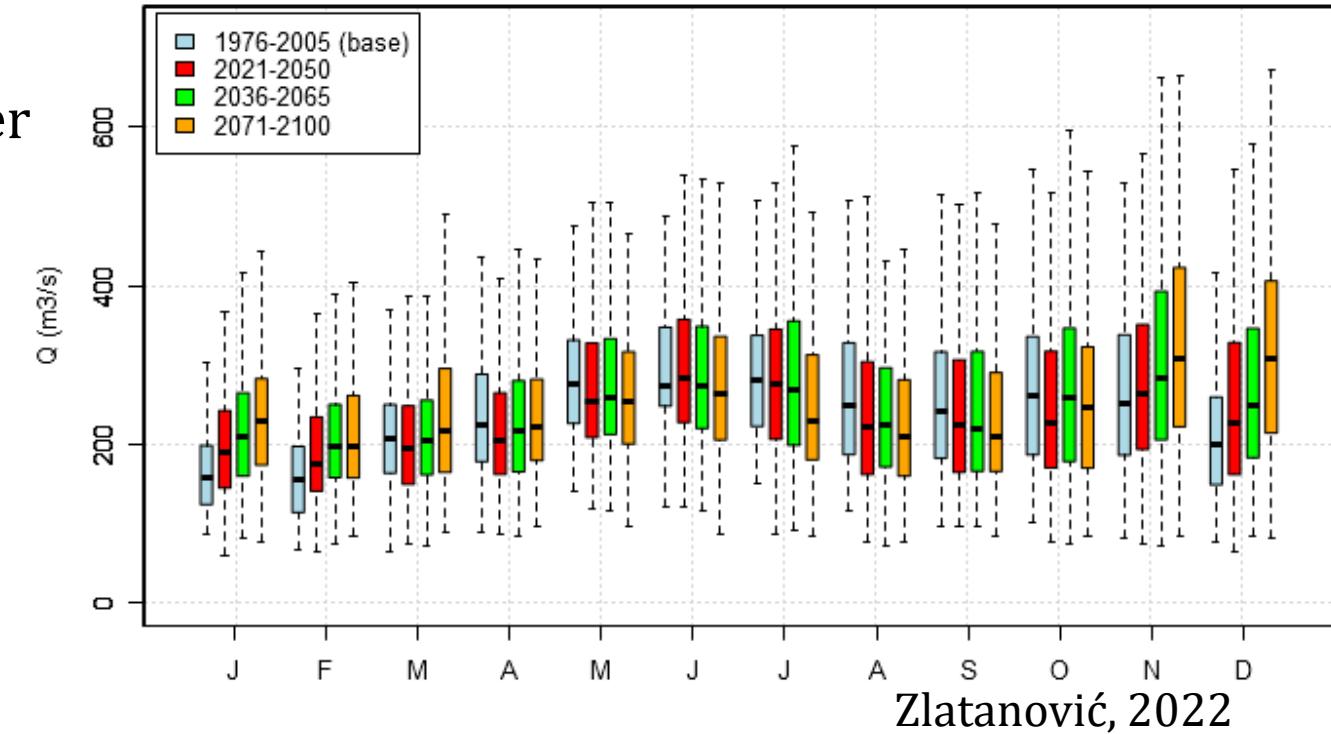
- increase in both minimum and maximum temperature
- more intense and longer heat waves in future time periods
- reduced availability of snow in winter
- early snowmelt in spring
 - increased water stress later in summer months
- increase in water demand for agriculture and forestry
- shifts of some aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna
 - affects the whole ecosystems and biodiversity



Abiotics

Hydrologic Effects of Climate change, Land use change and increased water demand

- Decreasing snow storage
- Substantially decreasing runoff in summer
- Increases runoff in winter
- Aggravation of existing low flow periods
- Degradation of water quality



Zlatanović, 2022

- using riparian vegetation for shading to buffer warming effects
- Ensure habitat connectivity for species to access their thermal niche



Biotics - Fish

First assessment of the fish population for sections within the entire TBR MDD at one point in time!

Methods:

- **Electrofishing:**

Mura: 3 sections

Drava: 6 sections

Danube: 2 backwaters

- **eDNA:** 10 sites in Mura and Drava



Biotics - Fish

Example results

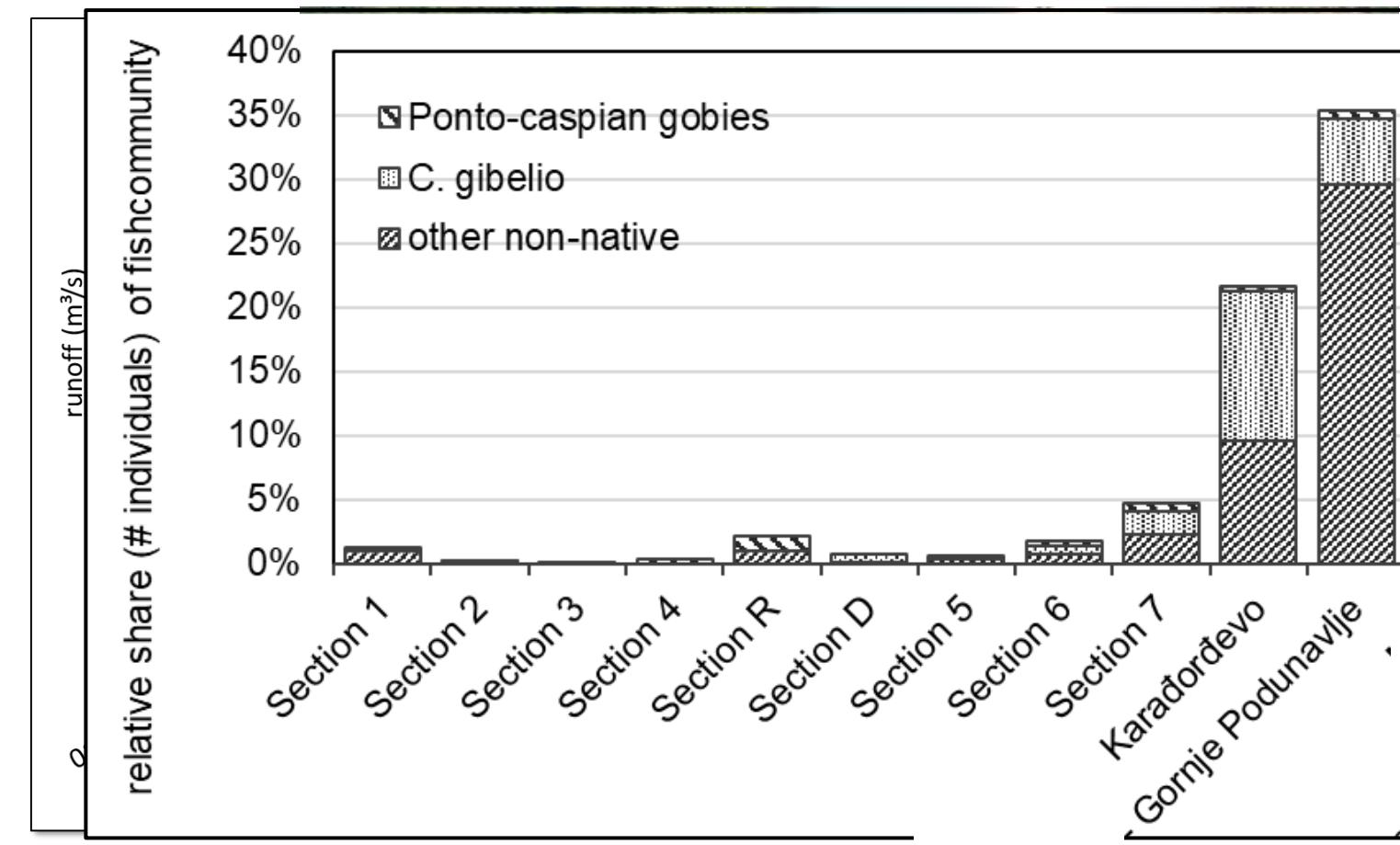
- **54 fish species detected**
- **At least 66 species are considered present in the TBR MDD**
- **TBR MDD allows migration!**



Biotics - Fish

Threats

- Hydromorphological alterations (river training, embankments, hydropower plants) affect longitudinal and lateral connectivity and thereby alter the fish community.
- Hydropeaking in the Drava
- Water pollution/water quality issues
- Spreading of invasive fish species
- Few adult predatory fish



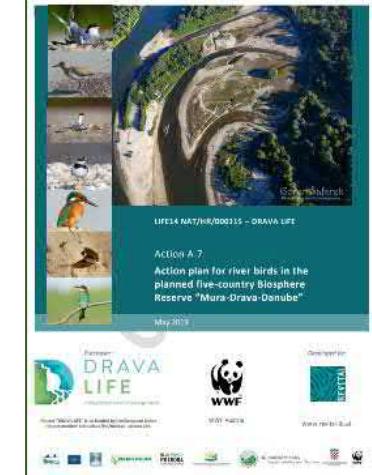


Biotics - Birds

- **Before lifelineMDD:**

- Action plan for river birds in the planned 5-country BR "Mura-Drava-Danube" (Revital 2019, Gattermayr & all, project DRAVA LIFE)
- Extent of existing data in 5 countries is very different: HR-MDD - 15 years monitoring, SI-Mura – censuses in some years, RS-Danube: census of 2 species

- **lifelineMDD:** Prepared unique methodology (a big challenge)



1st joint river bird mapping of the 550 km Mura-Drava-Danube in spring 2021-2022

142 km Mura River

273 km Drava River

135 km Danube River

(by IRSNC, WWF Adria, INCVP & experts: DOPPS (SI), D. Grlica (HR) & D. Radišić (RS))



Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*)

Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

Little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*)

Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucus*)

Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)

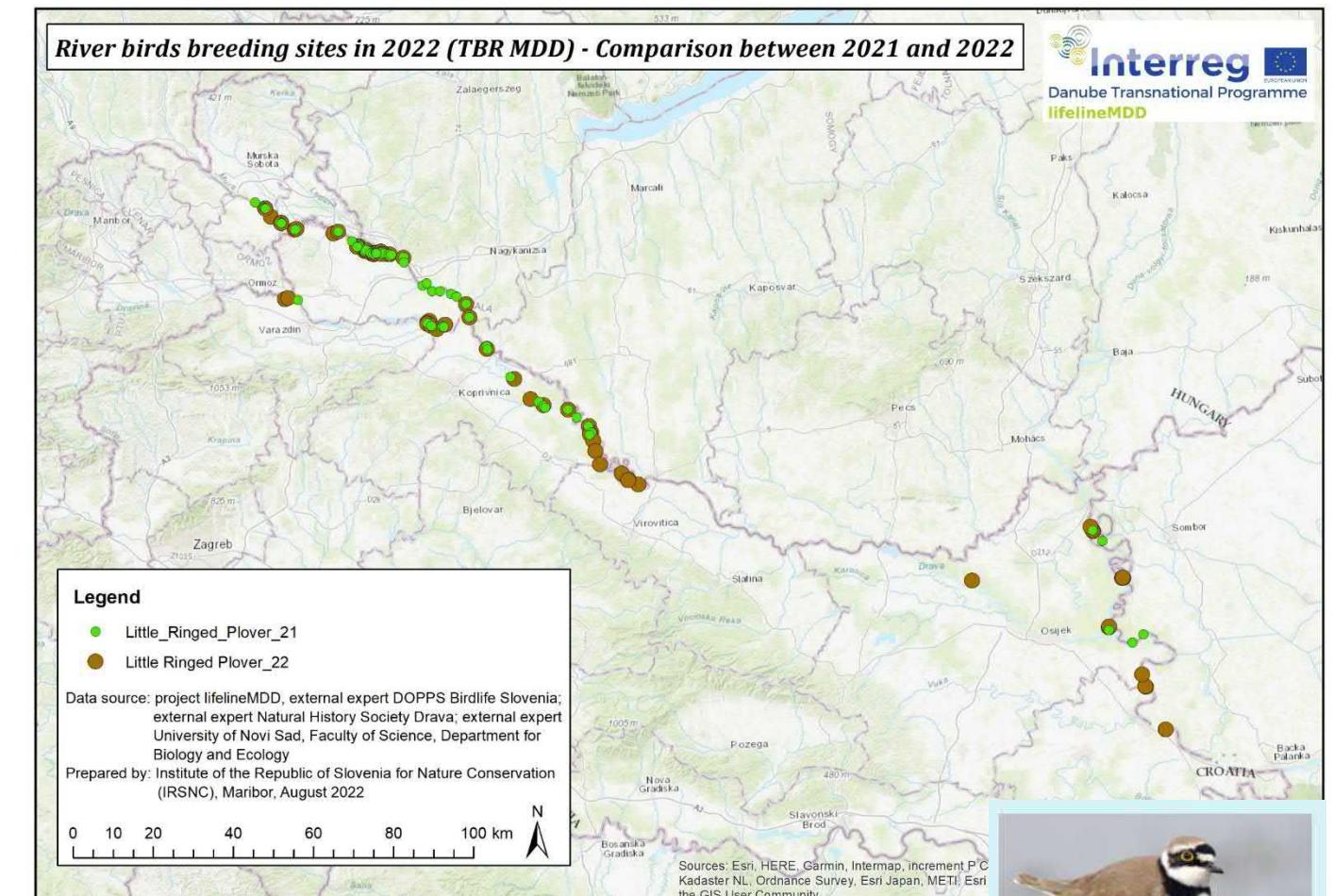
Sand martin (*Riparia riparia*)



Biotics - Birds

New in TBR MDD:

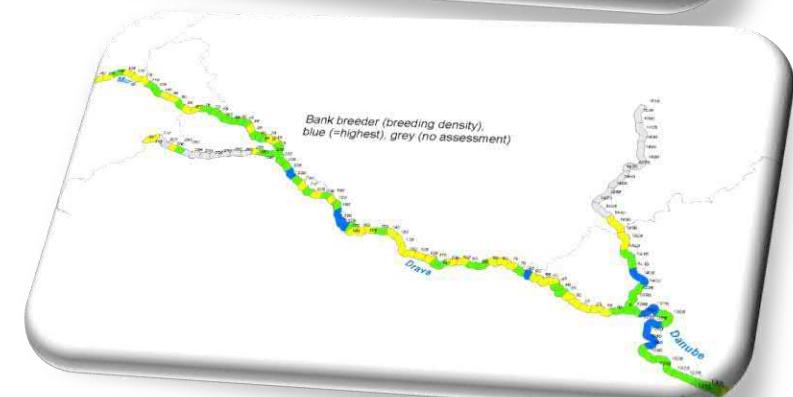
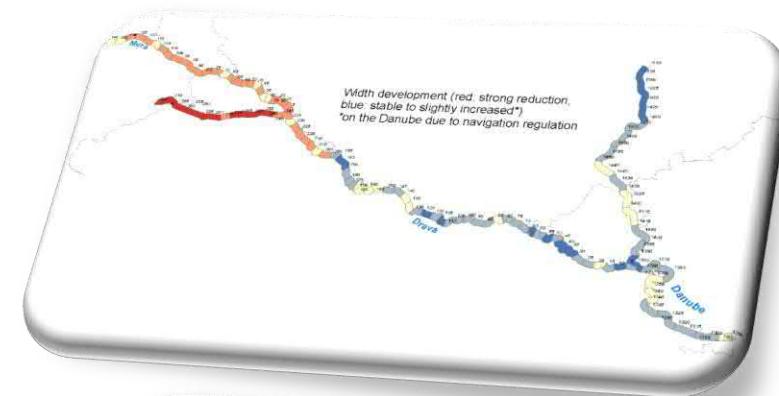
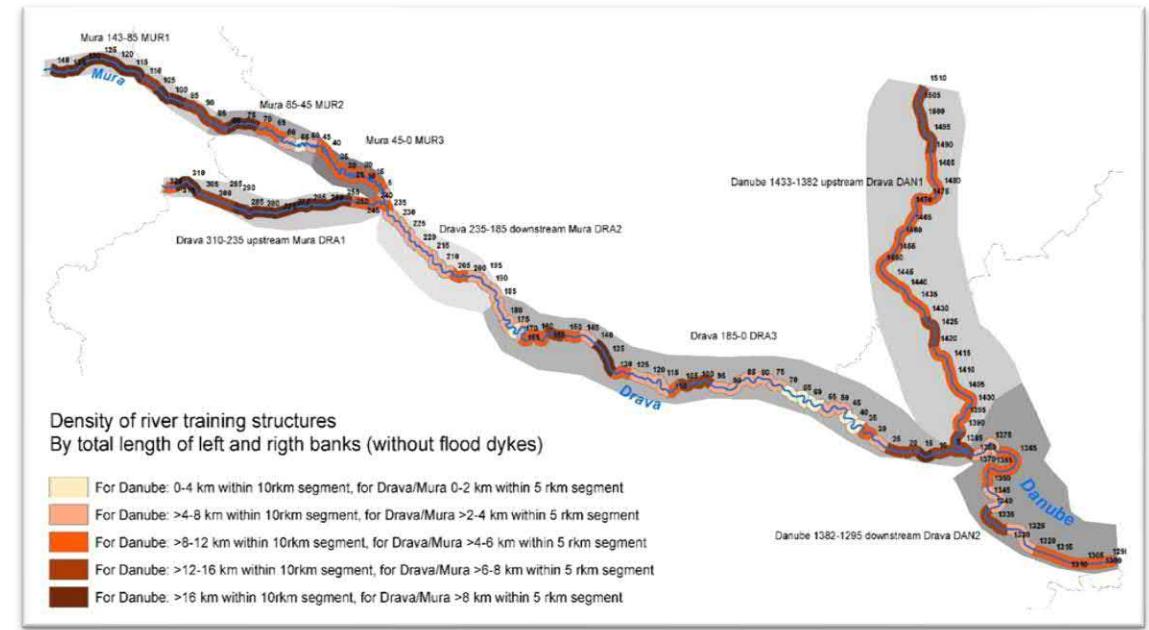
1. In total, ca. 1000 new river bird breeding data (pairs) for 2021 & 2022 in TBR MDD, purchase of ca. 1900 existing data Mura (Slovenia)
2. Reliable recent status: spatial distribution of breeding sites and number of breeding pairs for 7 key river birds species
3. Estimation of the breeding population size (species/river)
4. Analysis of breeding sites per 5(10) km segments



Little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*)

Overlay map

- ▶ Visualisation for river section types and 5 rkm(Mura/Drava)/ 10 rkm (Danube) segments
- ▶ Overlay of maps with river training structures, morphological parameters and bird distribution.
- ▶ To find river stretches with less and most alterations and to support the preparation of a restoration strategy.



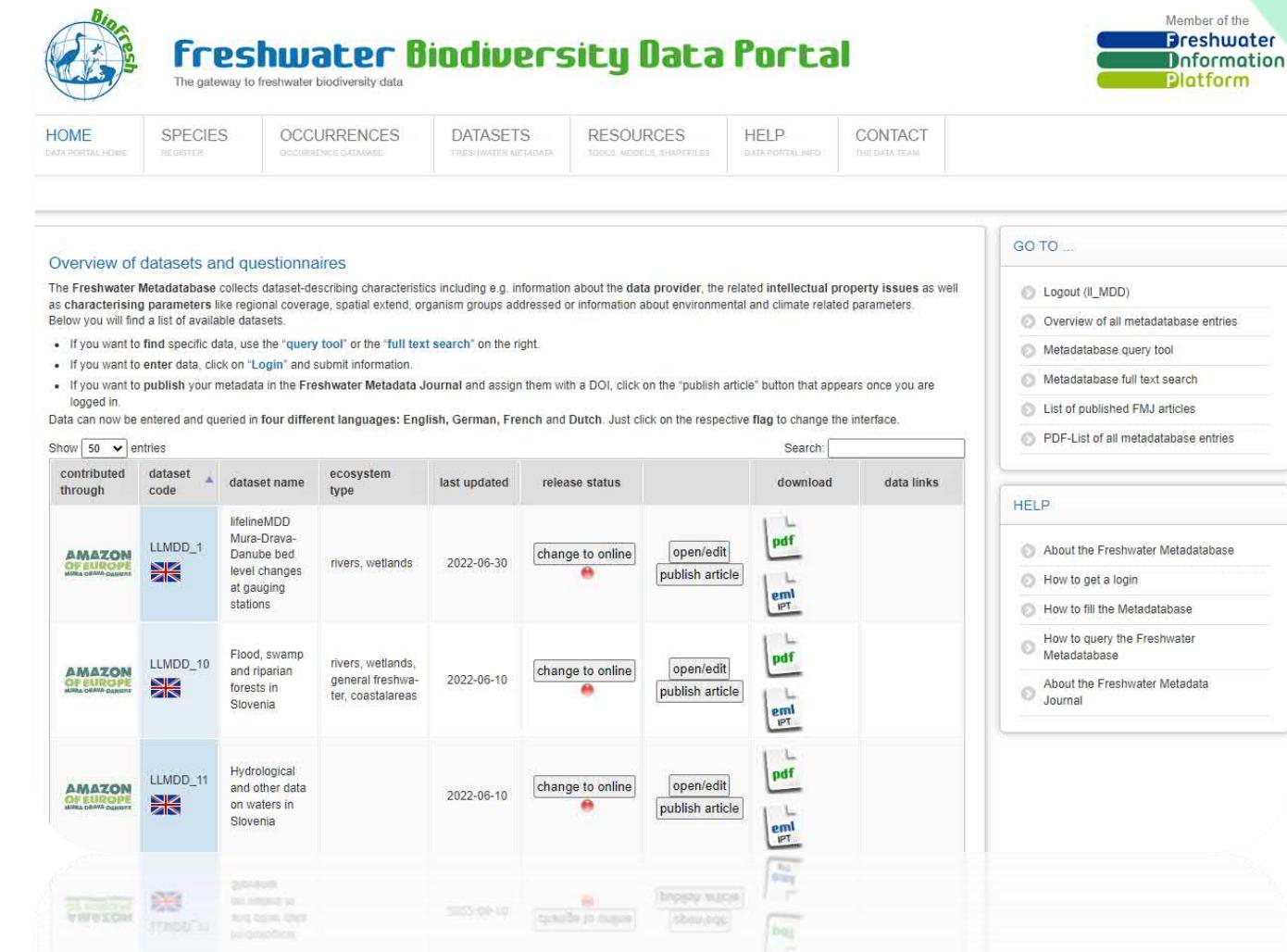
Data exchange tool

for biotic and abiotic data – a metadatabase

- First shared metadatabase is being established by IRSNC & BOKU, as a pilot tool for intensified data exchange
- It will serve as a central scientific knowledge base for a specific kind of data
- Smooth partners cooperation
- To avoid loss of resources and double work



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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Freshwater Biodiversity Data Portal. The header features the Biofresh logo, the portal's name in large green letters, and a subtitle "The gateway to freshwater biodiversity data". Below the header is a navigation menu with links for HOME, SPECIES REGISTER, OCCURRENCES, DATASETS, RESOURCES, HELP, and CONTACT.

The main content area is titled "Overview of datasets and questionnaires". It contains a brief description of the Freshwater Metadata database and its purpose. Below this is a list of datasets, each with a thumbnail, dataset code, name, ecosystem type, last updated date, release status, download link, and data links. The datasets listed are:

contributed through	dataset code	dataset name	ecosystem type	last updated	release status	download	data links
	LLMDD_1	lifelineMDD Mura-Drava-Danube bed level changes at gauging stations	rivers, wetlands	2022-06-30	change to online	open/edit	 
	LLMDD_10	Flood, swamp and riparian forests in Slovenia	rivers, wetlands, general freshwater, coastal areas	2022-06-10	change to online	open/edit	 
	LLMDD_11	Hydrological and other data on waters in Slovenia		2022-06-10	change to online	open/edit	 

On the right side of the page, there are two columns of links: "GO TO ..." and "HELP".



dataset entry ID: LLMDD_1

name of the dataset:

full name of the dataset:

lifelineMDD Mura-Drava-Danube bed level changes at gauging stations

full name of the dataset (original/national language):

lifelineMDD Mura-Drava-Danube bed level changes at gauging stations

dataset short name:

lifelineMDD bed level changes at gauging stations

type of dataset ([more information](#)):

data evaluation database ("results" database)

specify: analysis of discharge-river stage curves

data type: point data/observation data vector data (shape files) raster data (e.g. GeoTIFF) descriptive data

short description of the dataset/summary:

The discharge-stage curves, which are repeatedly assessed by Hydrographic Services, were analysed to derive eventual bed level changes in the cross sections of the gauging station. The shift of the curves allows conclusions on bed level changes, however, eventual cross section changes (especially eventual changes of width) need to be considered.

- Ca. 50 collected datasets

Action recommendations (1)

See the synthesis – examples:

- Care for this unique river system should be a collective goal!
- Multiple threats require action – need for preservation and restoration
- Provide/remobilise sediment → establish a sediment management concept for the whole Danube, Drava and Mura basins
- Reduce sediment transport capacity (increase width and sinuosity) → define parameters and needed measures in an overall restoration concept
- Remove bank protections/set back levees and provide a corridor for lateral dynamics – provide the needed dimensions for more sustainable river restoration
- Develop a restoration master plan in the Biosphere Reserve including minimum criteria of size and needed sediment flux
- Draw attention to the hydropeaking operation

Action recommendations (2)

See the synthesis – examples:

- Restore to increase resilience against floods and droughts --> derive a climate change adaptation roadmap to reduce flood and drought risks
- Reduce reservoir sedimentation, optimise operation
- Connect stakeholders for concerted action → joint development of a sediment management plan, river restoration plan including the strategic work on restoration land reclamation

Thank you!