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# The Ecological Situation of the Danube Region and its Relevance for Life Sciences



Central and South Eastern Europe

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# Some Basics:







### Some Basics:



**Danube countries with catchment areas >2.000 km<sup>2</sup>:** Austria, Bosnia &Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine (14)

Danube countries with catchment areas <2.000 km<sup>2</sup>: Albania, Italy, Macedonia, Poland, Switzerland (5)

11 transboundary groundwater bodies of basin-wide importance are identified in the Danube River Basin District

Approx. 80,5 million inhabitants are settling in the Danube River Basin District





### Some Basics:

### The Danube River Basin District covers 9 ECOREGIONS or parts of them





Ecoregion Countries with territories in the DRB 4 – Alps Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Italy, Switzerland 5 – Dinaric Western Balkan Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia i Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Albania 6 – Hellenic Western Balkan Serbia and Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia 7 - Eastern Balkan Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria, Macedonia 9 - Central Highlands Germany, Austria, Czech Republic 10 - The Carpathians Austria, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Romania 11 – Hungarian Lowlands Austria, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Romania 12 – Pontic Province Romania. Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine 16 - Eastern Plains Romania. Moldova, Ukraine

In several countries (Germany, Austria, Croatia, Hungary and Romania) the ecoregions have been divided into smaller geographical regions to address differences in river types based on different landscape features or differences in the aquatic communities.



# Some Basics: major tributaries

	Mouth at Danube	Length [km]	Size of catchment	Average Discharge	Time series for discharge
	[rkm]		[km²]	[m³/s]	values
Danube	0	2,780	801,463	6,460	(1914-2003)
Lech	2,497	254	4,125	115	(1982-2000)
Naab	2,385	191	5,530	49	(1921-1998)
Isar	2,282	283	8,964	174	(1926-1998)
Inn	2,225	515	26,130	735 🔶	(1921-1998)
Traun	2,125	153	4,257	150	(1961-1999)
Enns	2,112	254	6,185	200	(1961-1999)
Morava/Marc	h 1,880	329	26,658	119	(1961-1999)
Raab/Rába	-2	311	10,113	88	(1901-2000)
Vah	1,766	398	18,296	161	(1931-1980)
Hron	1,716	278	5,463	55	(1931-1980)
Ipel/Ipoly	1,708	197	5,108	22	(1931-1980)
Sió	1,498	121	9,216	39	(1931-1970)
Drau/Drava	1,382	893	41,238	577	(1946-1991)
Tysa/Tisza/Ti	sa 1,214	966	157,186	794	(1946-1991)
Sava	1,170	861	95,719	1,564	(1946-1991)
Tamis/Timis	1,154	359	10,147	47	(1946-1991)
Morava (CS)	1,103	430	37,444	232	(1946-1991)
Timok	846	180	4,630	31	(1946-1991)
Jiu	694	339	10,080	86	(1921-2003)
Iskar	636	368	8,684	54	(1936-1998)
Olt	604	615	24,050	174	(1921-1995)
Yantra	537	285	7,879	47	(1936-1998)
Arges	432	350	12,550	71	(1914-2003)
lalomita	244	417	10,350	45	(1915-2003)
Siret	155	559	47,610	240	(1921-2003)
Prut	132	950	27,540	110	(1928-2003)

Sources: icpdr: "Danube Basin Analysis (WFD Roof Report 2004)"









- Water Framework Directive 2000: goals for whole Danube River basin
- Danube River Basin Analyses 2004 (ICPDR)
   to find out which common problems exist in DRB
- Danube River Basin Management Plan 2009 (ICPDR)
  - to point out strategies and planned actions

Sources: icpdr (International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River)





MAP 7a

Danube River Basin District:

Hydrological Alterations/Impoundments - Current Situation (2009)





Danube River Basin District:

**River and Habitat Continuity Interruption - Current Situation (2009)** 



MAP 5



Vienna, December 2009 Sources: http://www.icpdr.org/participate/sites/icpdr.org.participate/files/DRBM\_Plan\_2009\_Maps.pdf



Danube River Basin District: Future Infrastructure Projects Planned by 2015



MAP 8





Danube River Basin District: Chemical Status of Surface Water Bodies





Vienna, December 2009 Sources: http://www.icpdr.org/participate/sites/icpdr.org.participate/files/DRBM\_Plan\_2009\_Maps.pdf





MAP 25

Danube River Basin District:

Nutrient Pollution from Point and Diffuse Sources - Baseline Scenario 2015 for Phosphorous



Vienna, December 2009 Sources: http://www.icpdr.org/participate/sites/icpdr.org.participate/files/DRBM\_Plan\_2009\_Maps.pdf





**MAP 18** 

Danube River Basin District: Urban Wastewater Discharges – Reference Situation - UWWT 2005/2006





Urban Wastewater Discharges - Baseline Scenario - UWWT 2015

Danube River Basin District:



wastewater treatment - 2015 expected Praha CZE EPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA Chişinäu LEGEND CROA Adriatic Treatment type Sea ≥ 80% of the wastewate Size classes Not collected and not treated 2,000 - 10,000 PE 10,001 - 15,000 PE Collected but without treatment 99,000 PE BOSNIAAND SERBIA Mechanical treatment ≥ 100,000 PE HERZEGOVINA. Biological treatment Biological and other more stringent treatment than N- and/or P- removal - Danube River More stringent treatment: N- removal - Tributaries (with catchment area > 4,000 km²) Black Sea O More stringent treatment: P- removal Lake water bodies (with surface area > 100 km<sup>2</sup>) Transitional water bodies More stringent treatment: N- and P- removal MONTENEGRO Coastal water bodies < 80% of the wastewater - Canals Mechanical treatment Danube River Basin District Biological treatment Biological and other more stringent treatment than N- and/or P- removal National borders ALBANIA FYR OF MACEDONIA Cities: 200 Kilometer 100 More stringent treatment: N- removal 100,000 - 250,000 inhabitants More stringent treatment: P- removal Scale: 1: 4,500,000 250,000 - 1,000,000 inhabitants More stringent treatment: N- and P- removal icpdr iksd > 1.000.000 inhabitants (Scale 1: 6.000.000 in A4 landscape paper format) www.icpdr.org 

SHI data was used br national borders of AL, BE, MC, Shuttle Redar Topography Masson (SHI M) from USOS Seames Data Distribution System was used as Topographic ayer; data from the European Commission (Joint Research Center) was used for the outer border of the DHED of AL, IT, A

Vienna, December 2009 Sources: http://www.icpdr.org/participate/sites/icpdr.org.participate/files/DRBM\_Plan\_2009\_Maps.pdf





Danube River Basin District: Urban Wastewater Discharges – Midterm Scenario - UWWT





Danube River Basin District:

**Ecological Status and Ecological Potential of Surface Water Bodies** 



**MAP 11** 



Vienna, December 2009 Sources: http://www.icpdr.org/participate/sites/icpdr.org.participate/files/DRBM\_Plan\_2009\_Maps.pdf



Danube River Basin District:

Wetlands/Floodplains (>500 ha) with Reconnection Potential (2009) and Expected Improvement by 2015



Vienna, December 2009 Sources: http://www.icpdr.org/participate/sites/icpdr.org.participate/files/DRBM\_Plan\_2009\_Maps.pdf



MAP 6





MAP 9

Danube River Basin District: Protected Areas (Natura 2000 and Others)







Danube River Basin District: Ecological Prioritisation Regarding Restoration Measures for River and Habitat Continuity



Vienna, December 2009 Sources: http://www.icpdr.org/participate/sites/icpdr.org.participate/files/DRBM\_Plan\_2009\_Maps.pdf





### The Ecological Situation of the Danube Region:

### Listing the topics:

impoundments continuity interruption infrastructure flood protection navigation hydropower chemical status soils agriculture land use wastewater treatment good ecological status good ecological potential wetlands ecology forestry habitat protection restoration for river- and habitat continuity

# Emerging fields for life science universities are highly visible !!



The Ecological Situation of the Danube Region



# One single detailed example from Austria

The Hydropower Impoundment of Wien/Freudenau

# The Life Science University **BOKU as an entity** generated the complete <u>environmental impact assessment</u>



hydrology hydraulic engineering sanitary engineering water pollution control limnology water quality assessment fish ecology and fisheries spatial planning transport navigation landscape planning botany, forestry zoology, biodiversity climatology



# The fish-ecological aspect







Cool and flowing

# RHEOPHILIC

Acipenser ruthenus Salmo trutta f.f. Hucho hucho Oncorhynchus mykiss Thymallus thymallus Chondrostoma nasus Barbus barbus Rutilus pigus virgo Rutilus frisii meidingeri Leuciscus leuciscus Leuciscus cephalus Leuciscus cophalus Leuciscus souffia Vimba vimba Phoxinus phoxinus Gobio kessleri Gobio albipinnatus Gobio uranoscopus Noemacheilus barbatulus Alburnoides bipunctatus Cottus gobio Gymnocephalus baloni Gymnocephalus schraetzer Zingel zingel

### Β

Leuciscus idus Abramis sapa Abramis ballerus Pelicus cultratus Aspius aspius Cobitis taenia Gobio gobio Lota lota

# Fish species: guilds

# EURYTOPIC

Anguilla anguilla Esox lucius Rutilus rutilus Alburnus alburnus Blicca bjoerkna Abramis brama Carassius auratus gibelio Perca fluviatilis Stizostedion lucioperca Proterorhinus marmoratus Silurus glanis Gymnocephalus cernua Cyprinus carpio Neogobius kessleri

# **STAGNOPHILIC**

Leucaspius delineatus Scardinius erythrophthalmus Rhodeus sericeus amarus Carassius carassius Tinca tinca Misgurnus fossilis Stizostedion volgensis Gasterosteus aculeatus Umbra krameri









# 57 <u>native fish species</u> presently still found in the Austrian Danube (Haidvogl)

# **4** Acipenseridae missing



# Fish "target group" for improvements

### RHEOPHIL

Α

**Acipenser ruthenus** Salmo trutta f.f. **Hucho hucho Oncorhynchus mykiss** Thymallus thymallus Chondrostoma nasus **Barbus barbus** Rutilus pigus virgo Rutilus frisii meidingeri Leuciscus leuciscus Leuciscus cephalus Leuciscus souffia Vimba vimba Phoxinus phoxinus Gobio kessleri **Gobio albipinnatus** Gobio uranoscopus Noemacheilus barbatulus Alburnoides bipunctatus Cottus gobio Gymnocephalus baloni Gymnocephalus schraetzer Zingel zingel Zingel streber

### Β

Leuciscus idus Abramis sapa Abramis ballerus Pelicus cultratus Aspius aspius Cobitis taenia Gobio gobio Lota lota

### INDIFFERENT

Anguilla anguilla Esox lucius Rutilus rutilus Alburnus alburnus Blicca bjoerkna Abramis brama Carassius auratus gibelio Perca fluviatilis Stizostedion lucioperca Proterorhinus marmoratus Silurus glanis Gymnocephalus cernua Cyprinus carpio Neogobius kessleri

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# STAGNOPHIL

Leucaspius delineatus Scardinius erythrophthalmus Rhodeus sericeus amarus Carassius carassius Tinca tinca Misgurnus fossilis Stizostedion volgensis Gasterosteus aculeatus Umbra krameri



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# straightening hydropower - impoundments



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11.05.2011

Vienna

present situation:



CASEE Central and South Eastern Europe

# Hydropower – impoundments







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# Hydropower - impoundments

- Stocks are confronted with:
- relativly low average temperature
- lack of shoreline structure (rip-rap)
- low plancton density
- ? spawning grounds for streaming water species
- ? spawning grounds for standing water species



### Hydropower - impoundments

**Objectives for habitat improvements:** 

- dynamic gravel banks
- dynamic sand habitats
- shelters in case of flood events
- possibility for long distance migration
- lateral connections of waterbodies
- reparian bays and channel systems





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# Impoundm.Wien/Freudenau







### impoundment Wien/Freudenau





The intensive connection of lateral waterbodies to the main river channel favours the migration of lacustrine backwater fish associations and offers nursery and feeding grounds.





### impoundment Wien/Freudenau



# **Double riprap**



The original dominant rheophilic fish fauna is represented in Danube impoundments by mainly adult individuals only; gravelbank-spawning grounds have been constructed in extended areas in the uppermost part of the Vienna/Freudenau impoundment.









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### impoundment Wien/Freudenau





An extended riparian channel and bay system in the central impoundment serves as spawning ground, nursery and feeding area for fish associations. At flood events these zones have protective functions.









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### impoundment Wien/Freudenau





















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As an extension of the environmental impact assessment BOKU institutions – as the hydrobiology – continued scientific work and can nowadays formulate:

> \* The results of our investigations show satisfactory improvements of the established habitats.

\* Whole concepts should be prefered.

\*The concepts can be extended to other river

systems with specific adaptations.

\* Long term management of the implemented habitats is needed.







### The Ecological Situation of the Danube Region

# **CONCLUSIONS** for CASEE



- 1st SCENARIO for CASEE
- cooperate
  - intradisciplinary
  - interdisciplinary
  - <u>trans</u>disciplinary (as seen with hydropower impoundment Freudneau)
- 2nd SCENARIO for CASEE
- Assistance for decision makers, stakeholders, and top politicians to generate "irrevocable advisory reports" and expertises.





# Thank you for your attention!



Herwig Waidbacher

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