

Ecoregions



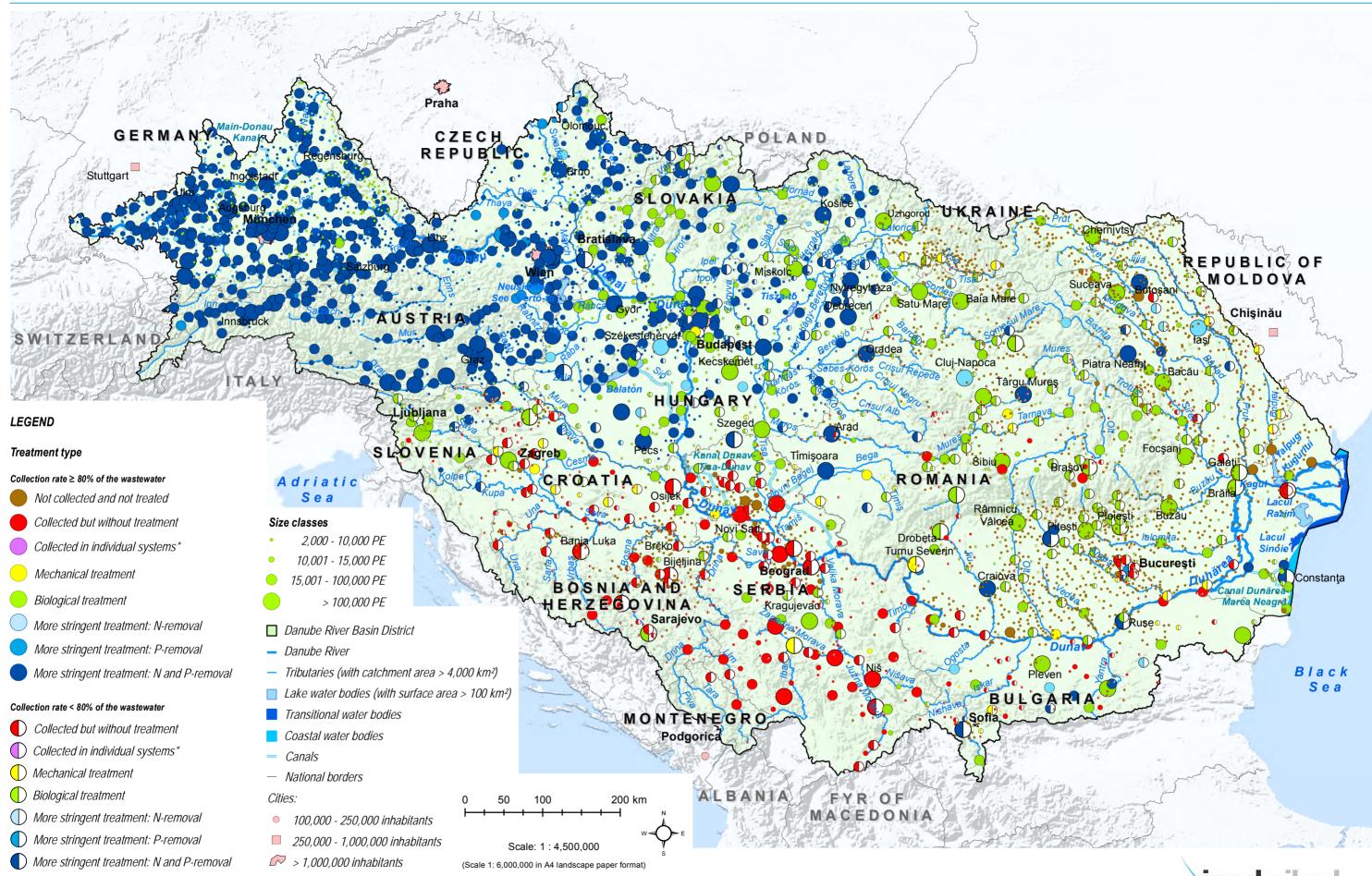


The data for UA is taken from DRBMP 2009.

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* Individual or other Appropriate Systems





This map illustrates nitrogen emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions over the period of 2009-2012, using the most recent available data within the same period. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2011).

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^{*} The barriers are related to different water uses. More detailed information is available in the chapter 2 of the DRBM Plan - Update 2015.





This map illustrates full water bodies which are affected by morphological alterations. The exact locations of individual water body alterations are not visualised.

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^{*} This map illustrates full water bodies which are affected by impoundments. The exact locations of individual impoundments are not visualised.

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^{*} Flow below the dam <50% of the mean annual minimum flow in a specific time period (comparable with Q95).

This map illustrates the full water bodies which are affected by the water abstractions. The exact location of individual water abstractions is not visualised

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^{*} Significant hydrological alterations with water level fluctuation >1m/day or known/observed negative effects on biology. This map illustrates full water bodies which are affected by hydropeaking. The exact locations of individual pressures from hydropeaking are not visualised.

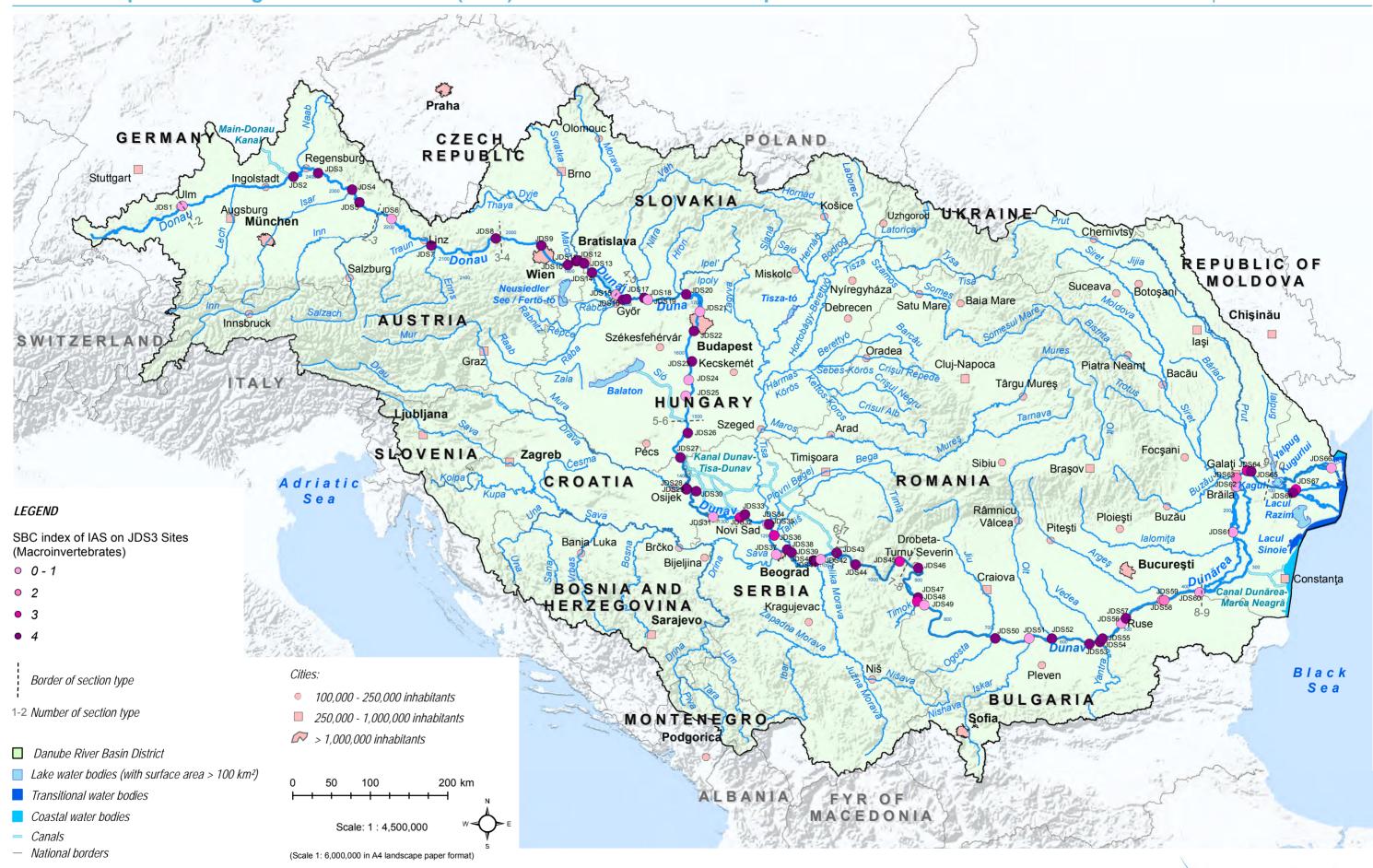
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Future infrastructure projects can have multiple purposes, e.g. the main purpose of the project "Straubing-Vilshofen" in Germany is twofold: improvement of flood protection, and navigation.

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This map illustrates the relative abundance of the Invasive Alien Species sampled on the Joint Danube Survey sites

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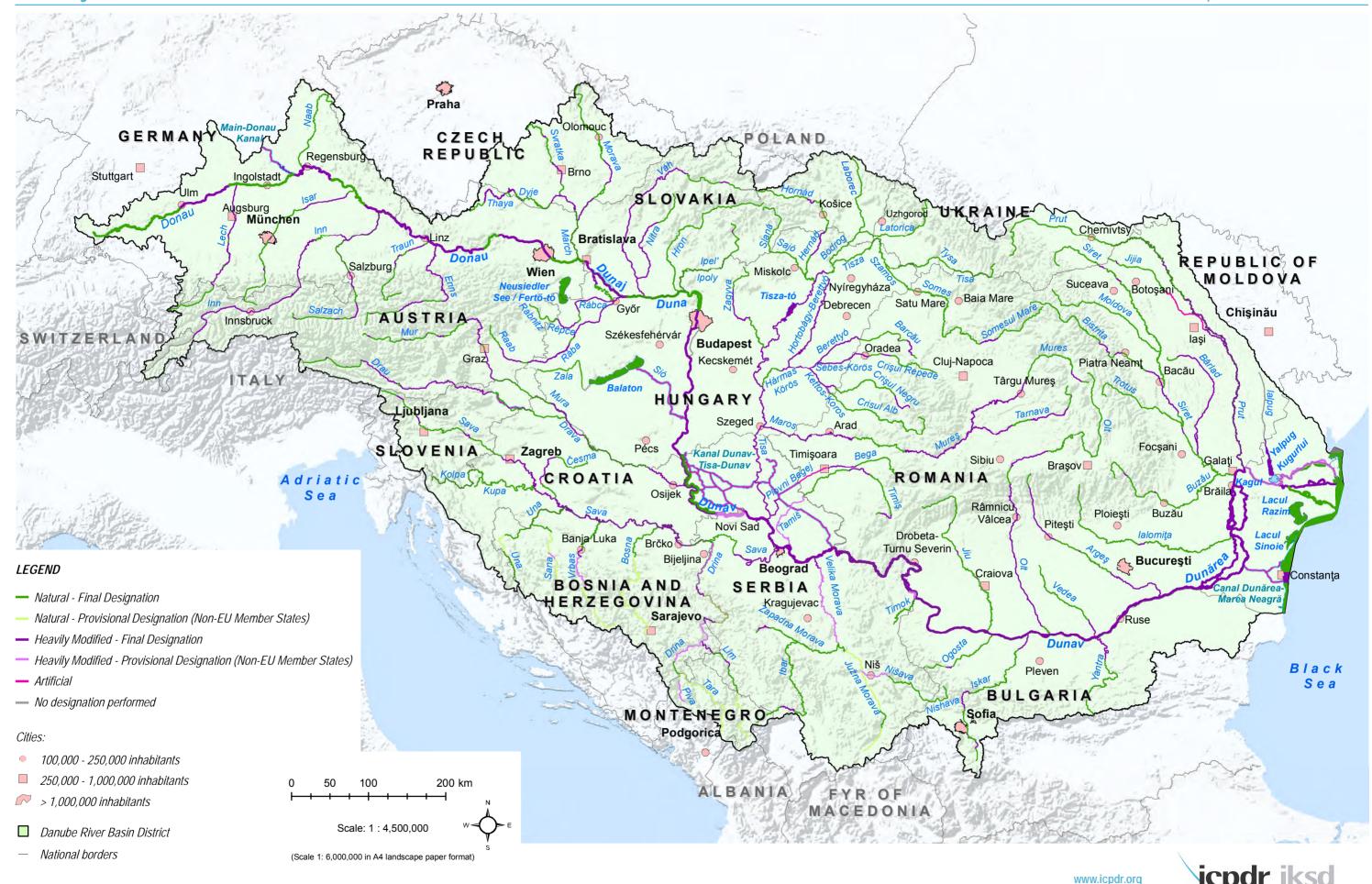
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^{*}Surveillance Monitoring 1 provides an assessment of the overall surface water status in the Danube River Basin District.

**Surveillance Monitoring 2 provides an assessment of long-term trends of specific pollutants and of loads of substances transferred downstream the Danube.

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In case of Czech Republic information on mercury in biota is also included in the chemical status presented on this map

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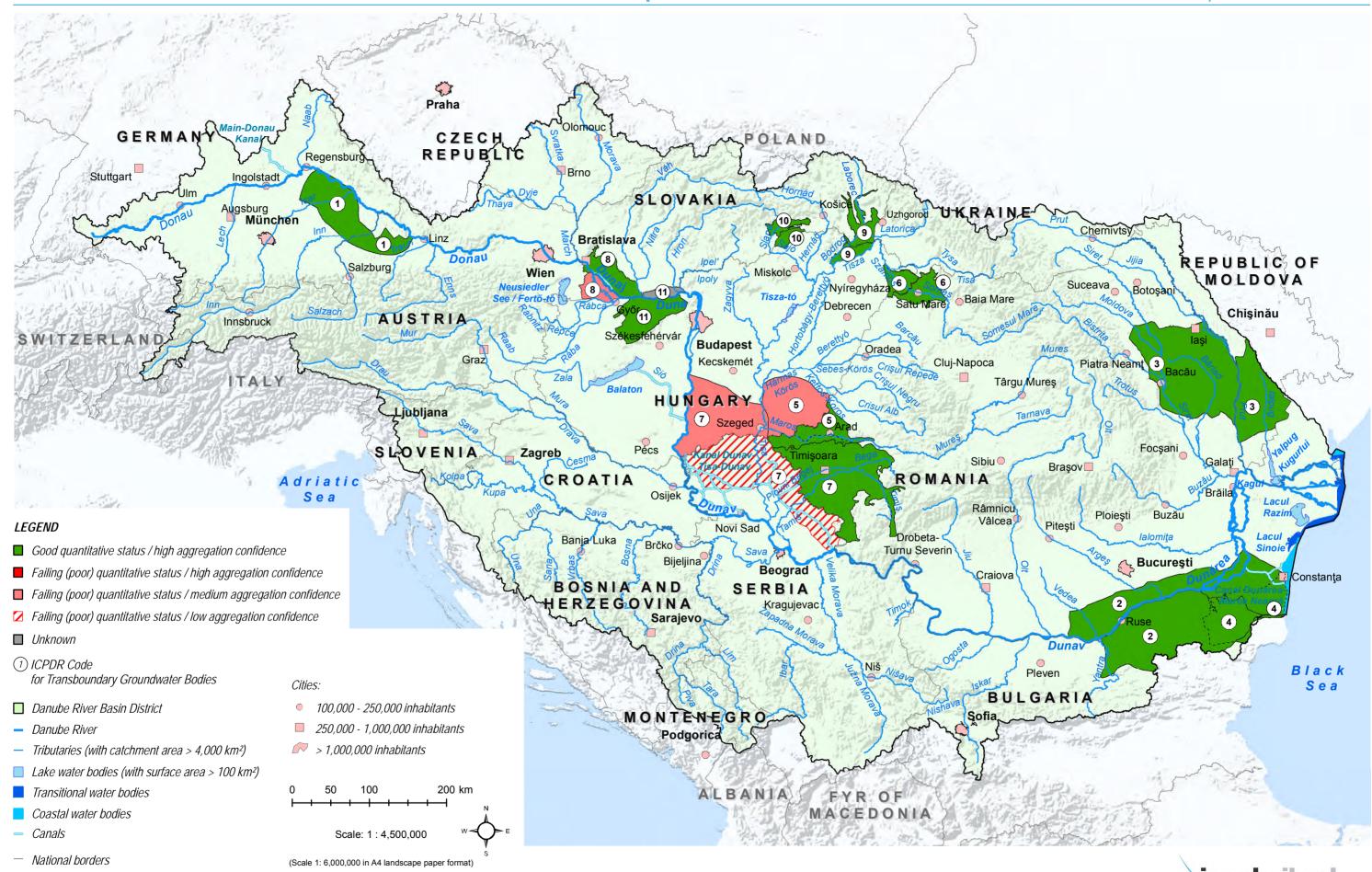
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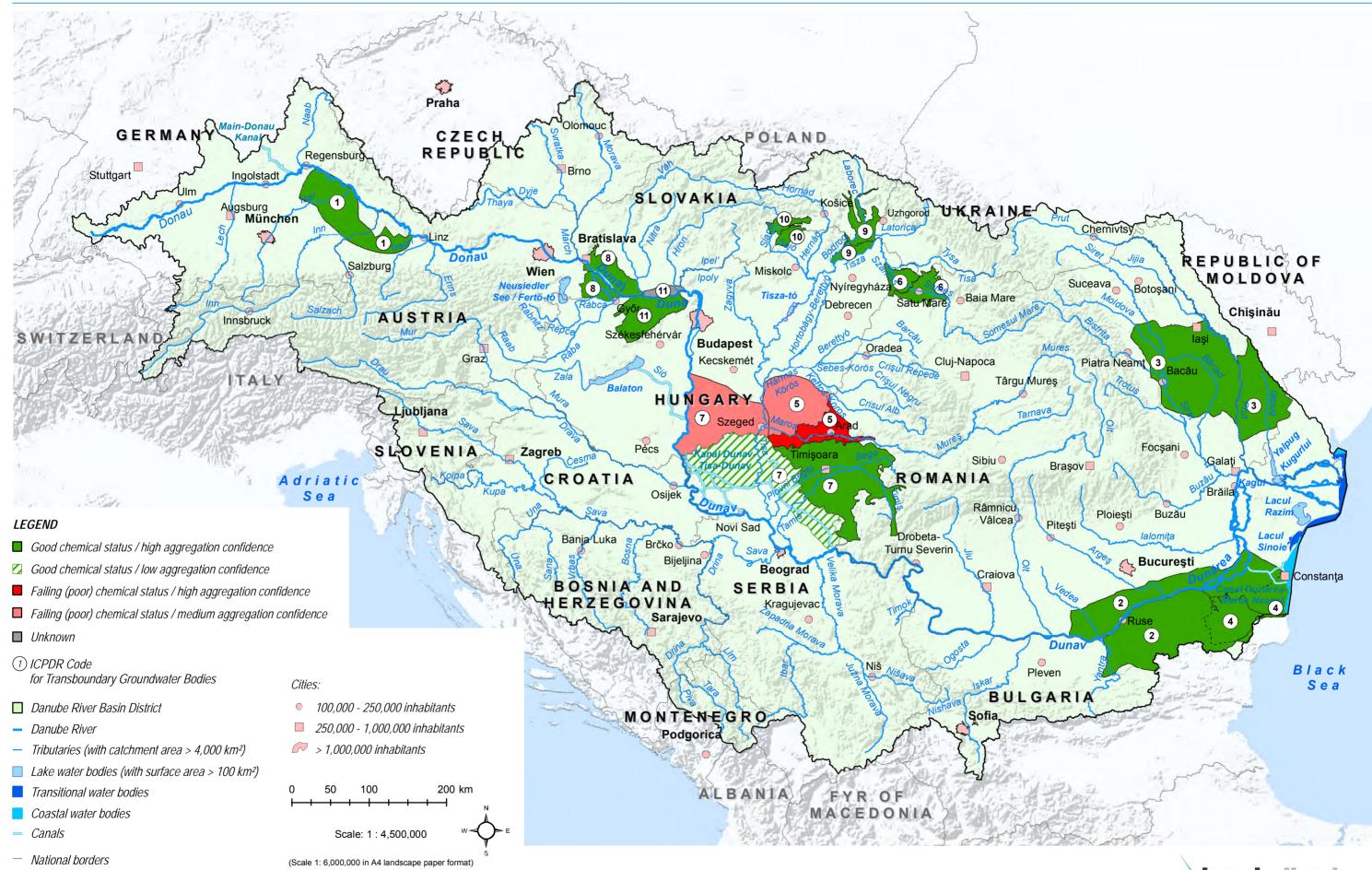
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The explanation of the aggregation confidence is given in the DRBM Plan - Update 2015

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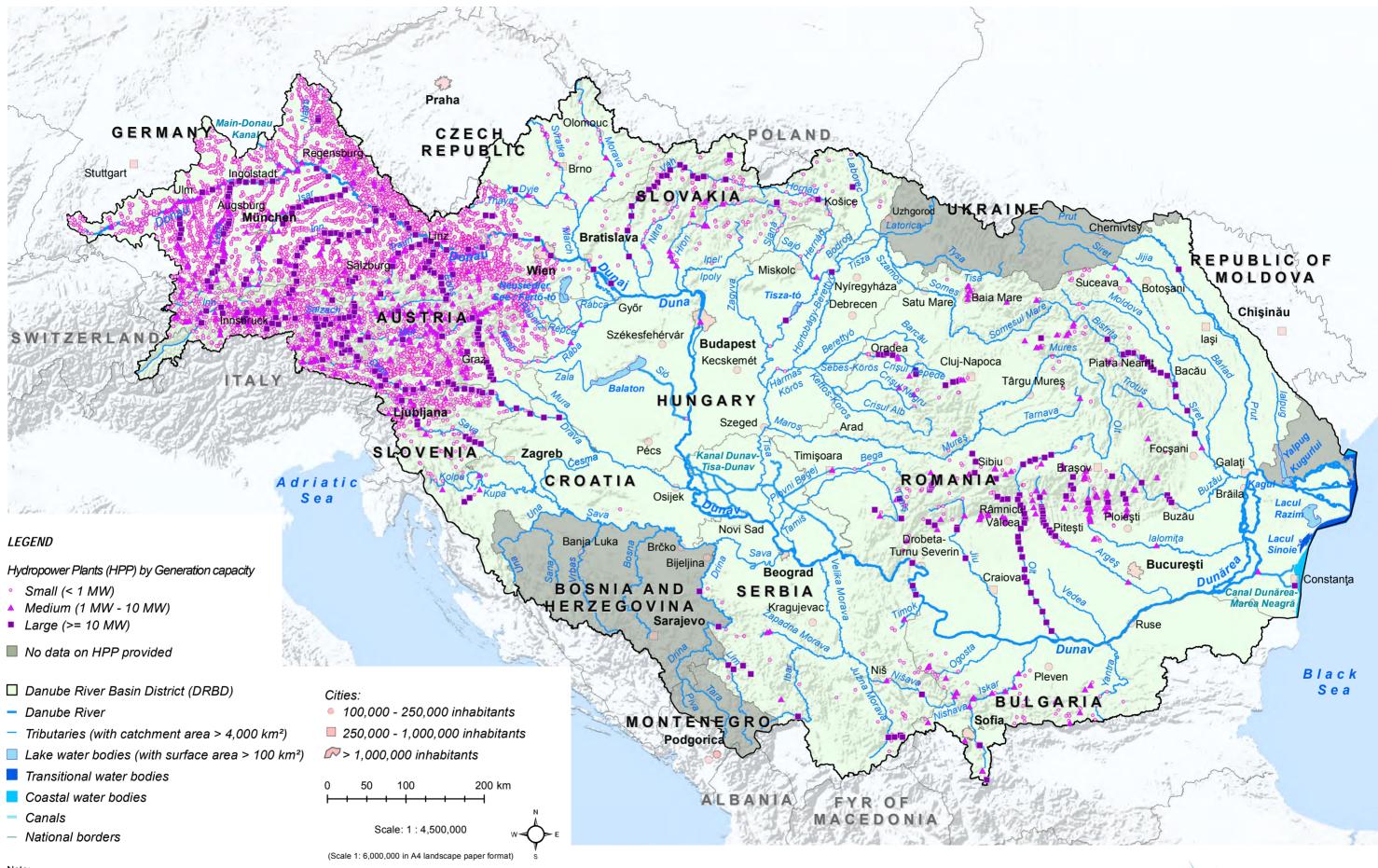




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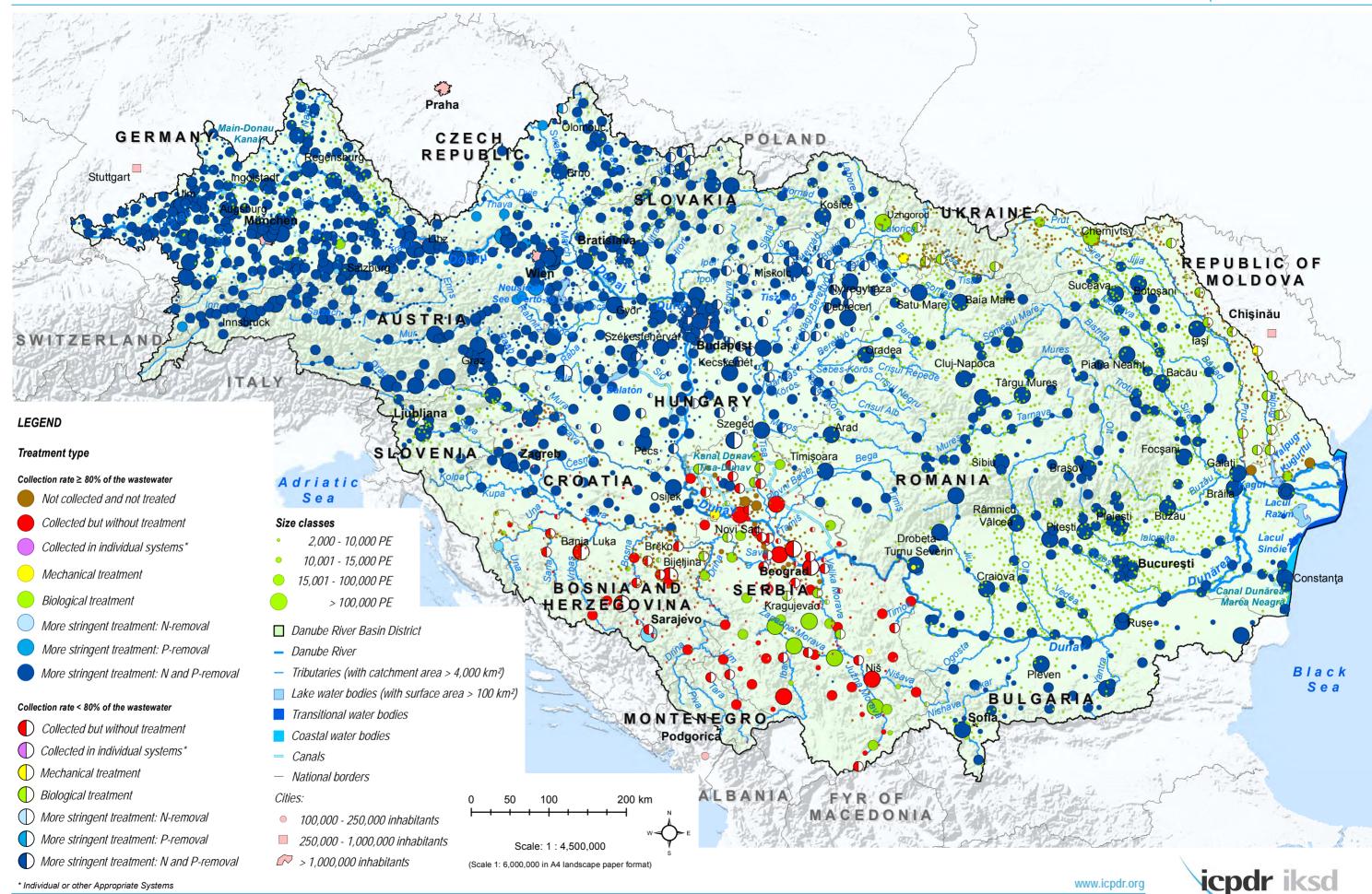
RO: HPP >= 1 MW are multipurpose facilities (water supply, mitigation of floods / droughts, ensuring water resources)

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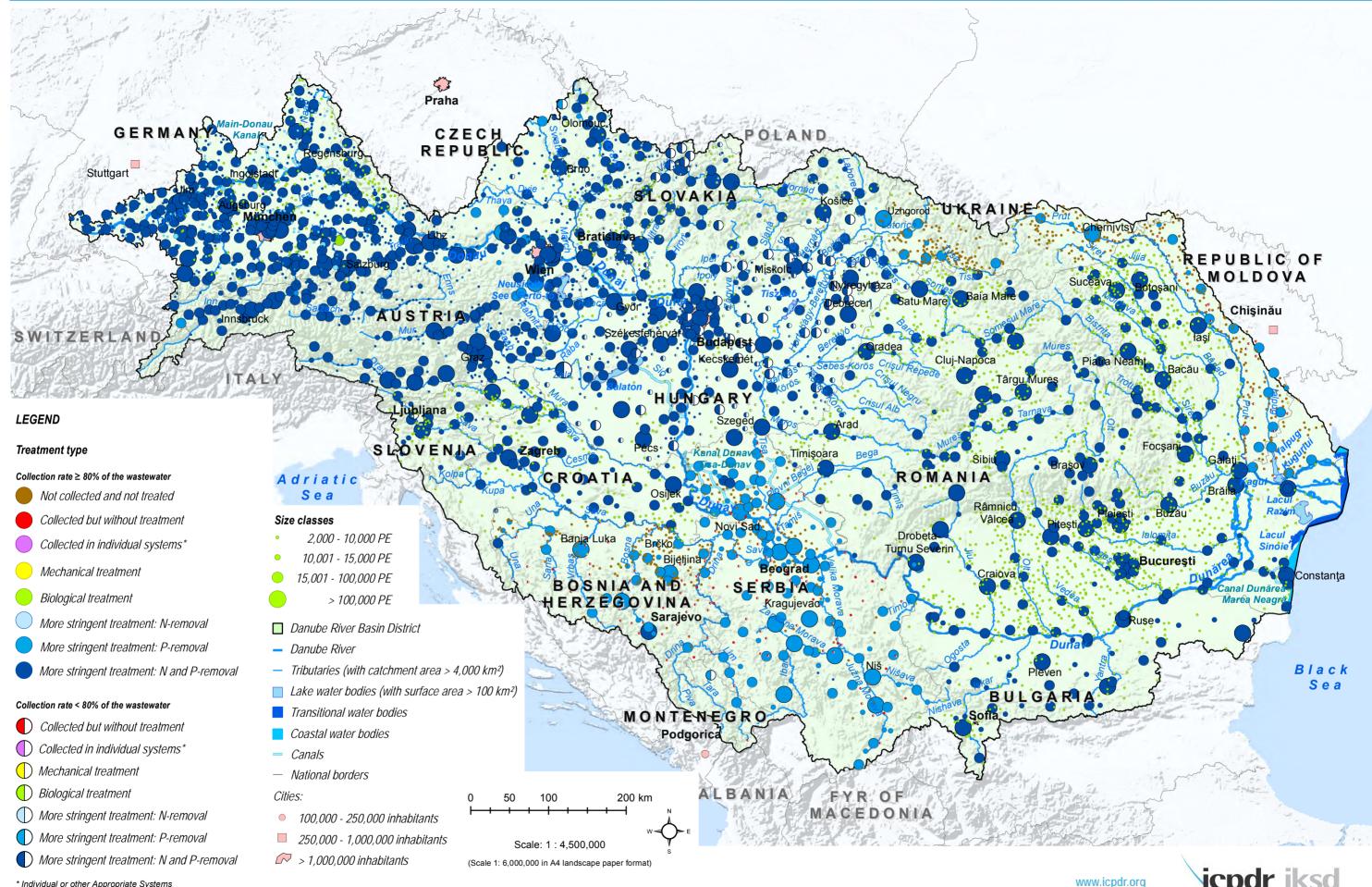


was derived from Energie-Atlas Bayern 2.0: http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de

AT data provided by: IWHW BOKU Habersack et al. (2012) Input data: HAÖ (2007), Federal states of Austria (2010/2011) Hydropower operators (2010-2012)



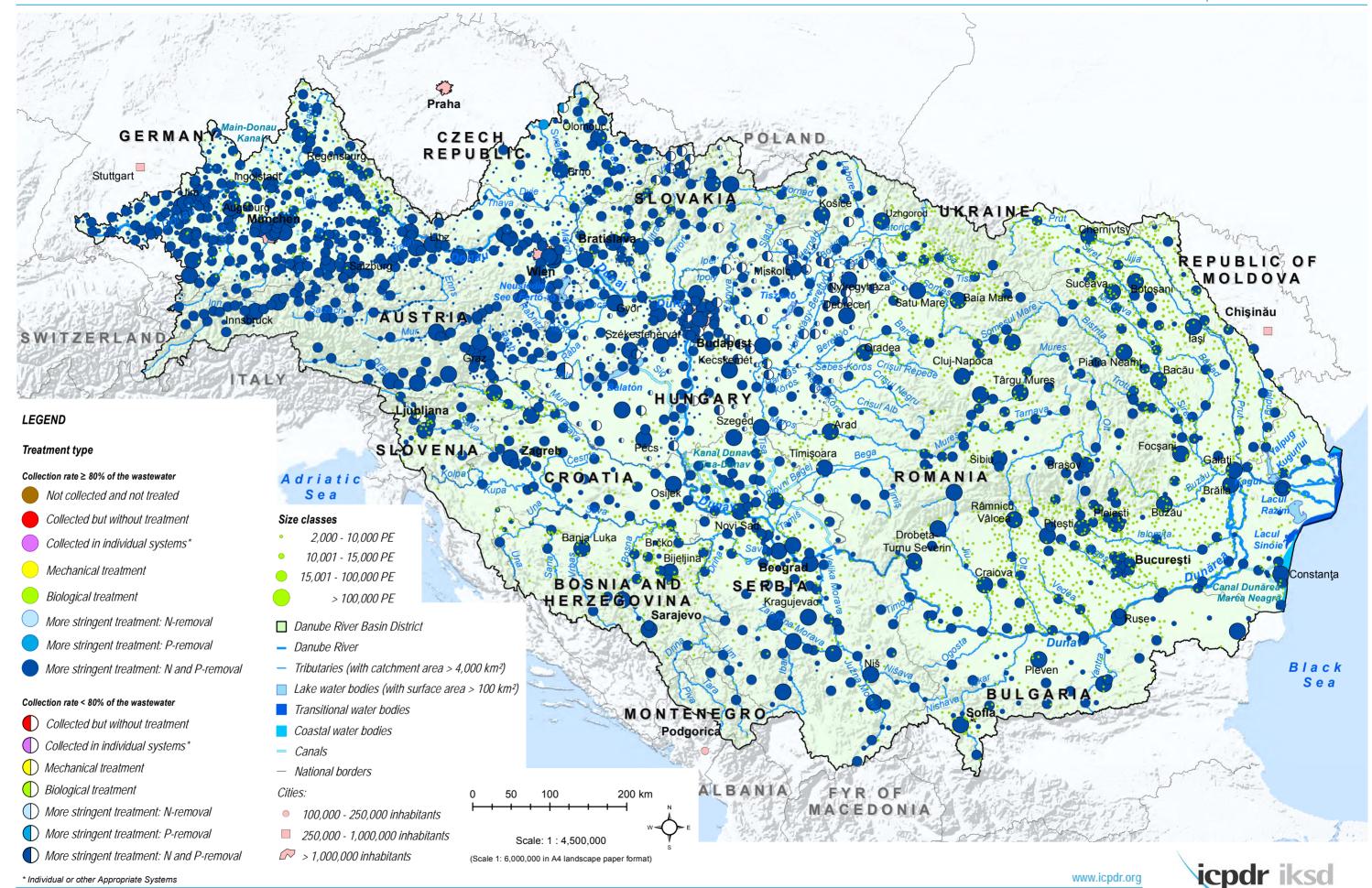
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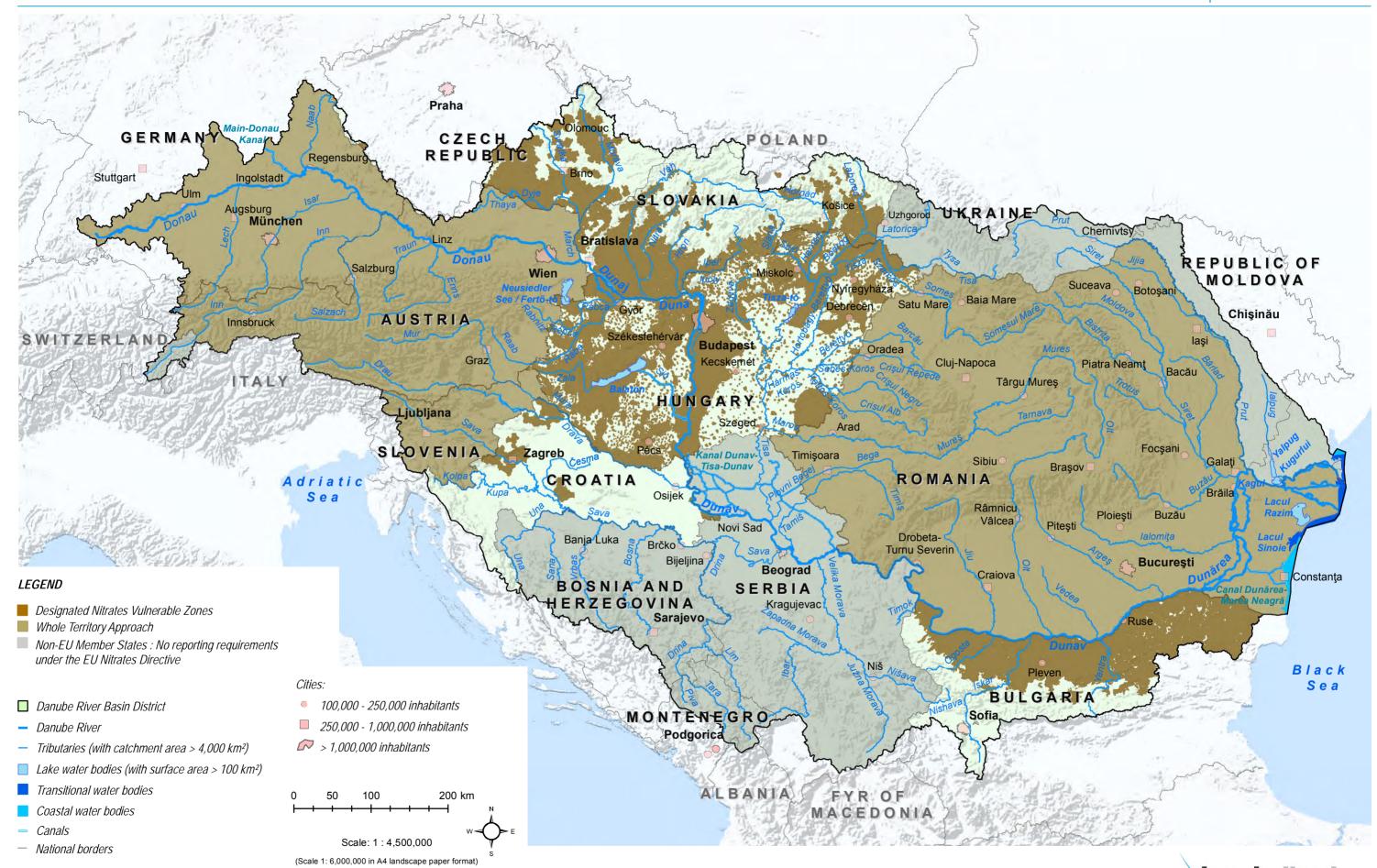


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This map illustrates the NVZ data available as of 2015 - provided by the countries under the European Commission's reporting requirements for the EU Nitrates Directive.

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The ecological prioritisation approach (Part A) is not meant to substitute the similar national approaches, but to outline the basin-wide perspective. Low restoration priority indicated on the basin-wide level does not imply that no measures should be undertaken on the national level, as all fish species need open river continuity. On the other hand, ecological prioritisation is only one of the many aspects in deciding which measures to adopt and implement. Final decision will be taken at the national level.

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^{*} This map illustrates aggregated information regarding the improvement of all of the three hydrological pressure types (impoundments, water abstractions and hydropeaking). No individual measures are illustrated.

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