



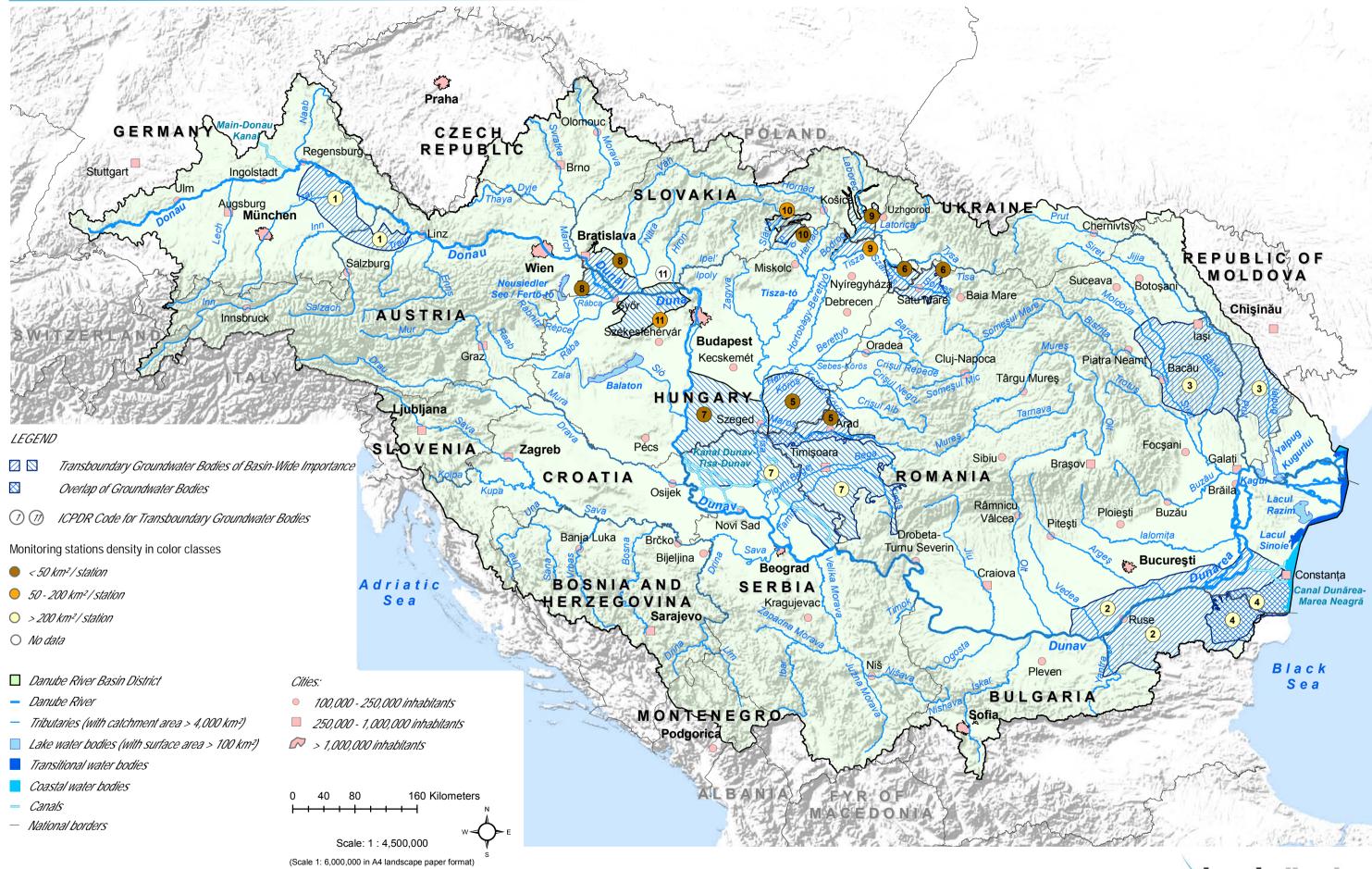








## Transboundary Groundwater Bodies of Basin-Wide Importance and their Transnational Monitoring Network













This map illustrates full water bodies which are affected by impoundments. The exact location of individual impoundments is not visualised. Annex 20 of the DRBM Plan indicates respective details per country

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This ICPDR product is based on national information provided by the Contracting Parties to the ICPDR (AT, BA, BG, CZ, DE, HR, HU, MD, RO, SI, SK and UA; ESRI data was used for national borders of AL, ME, MK; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used for national borders of the outer border of the DRBD of AL, IT, ME and PL.



This map illustrates full water bodies which are affected by water abstractions. The exact location of individual water abstractions is not visualised. Annex 20 of the DRBM Plan indicates respective details per country

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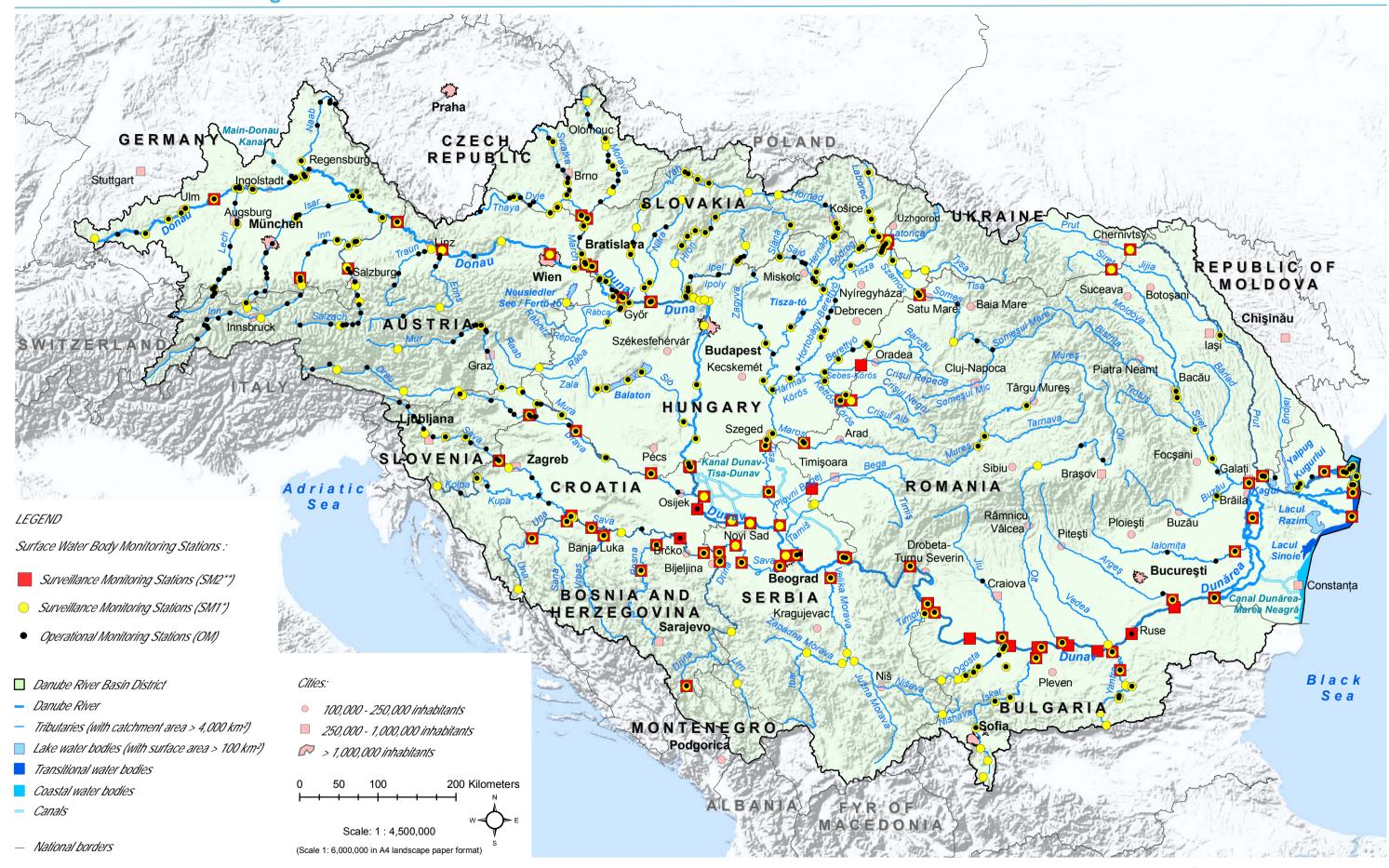












<sup>\*</sup>Surveillance Monitoring 1 provides an assessment of the overall surface water status in the Danube River Basin District.

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

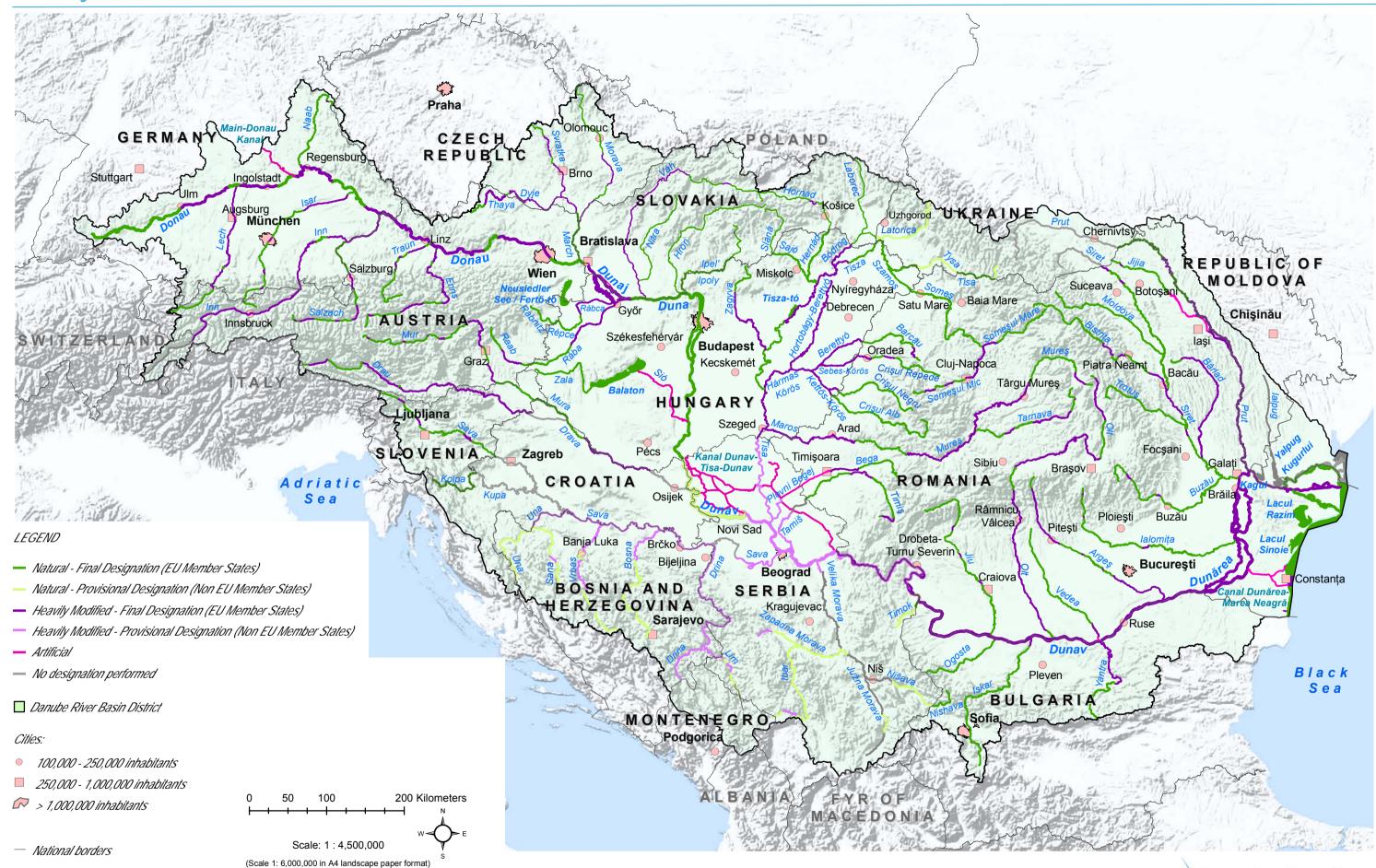




<sup>\*</sup> Details on the risk assessment regarding the risk for failure of the WFD environmental objectives performed by the Non EU Member States are part of the Danube River Basin Management Plan Annex 14.

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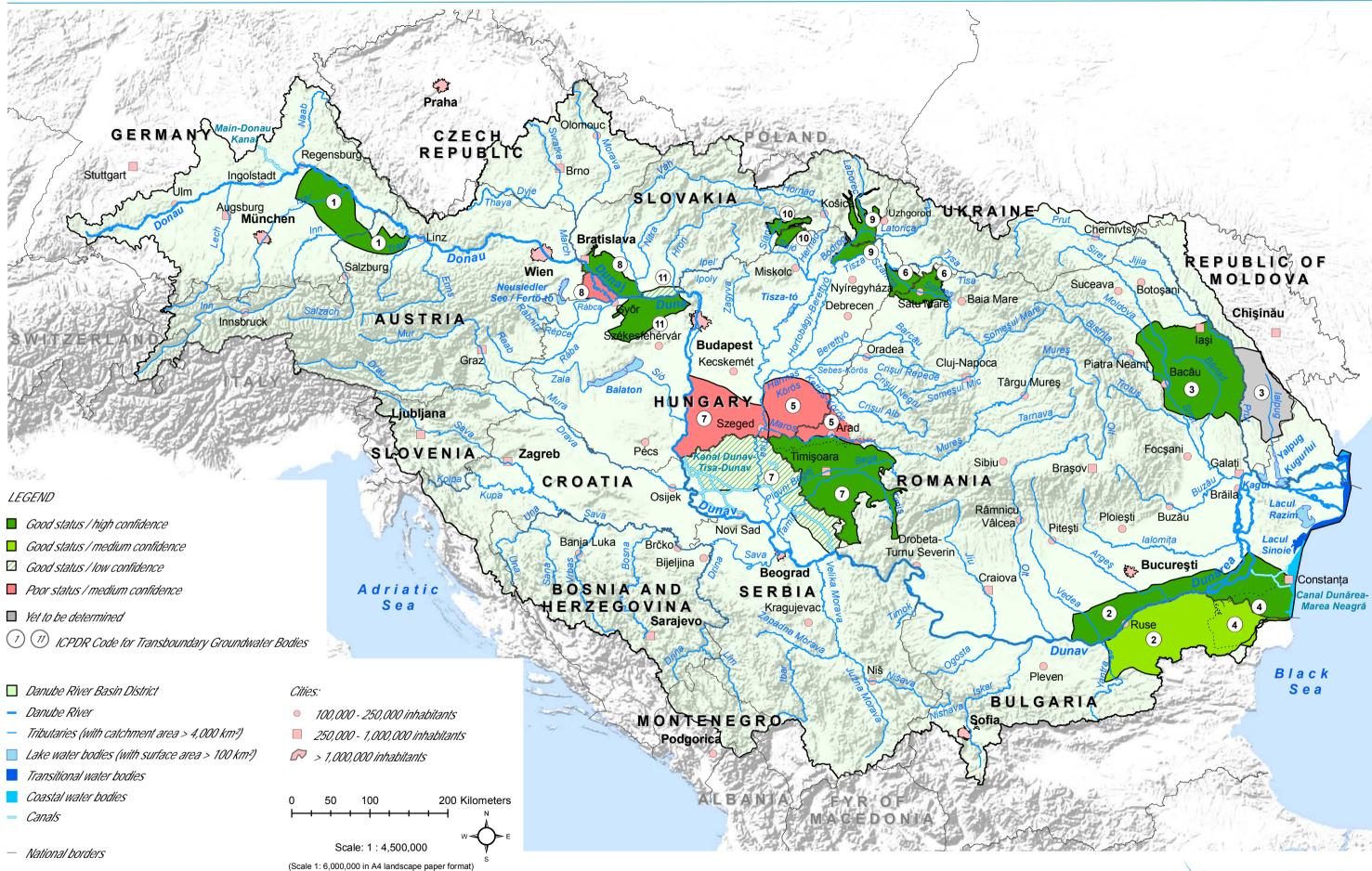


The designation of Heavily Modified Water Bodies of the Danube River is based on an agreed and harmonised designation procedure between the Danube countries (see DRBM Plan Chapter 4.1.4.1).

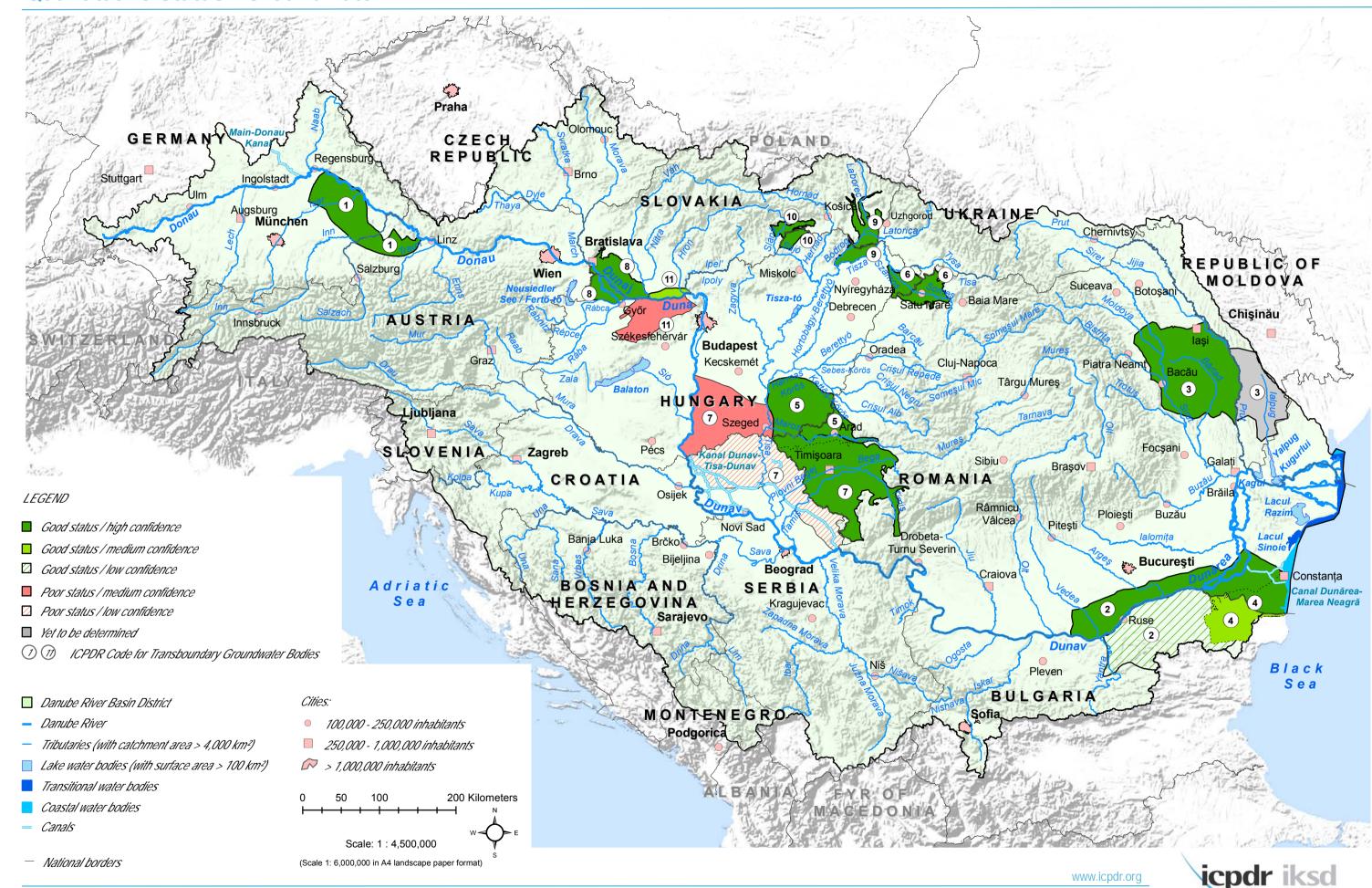
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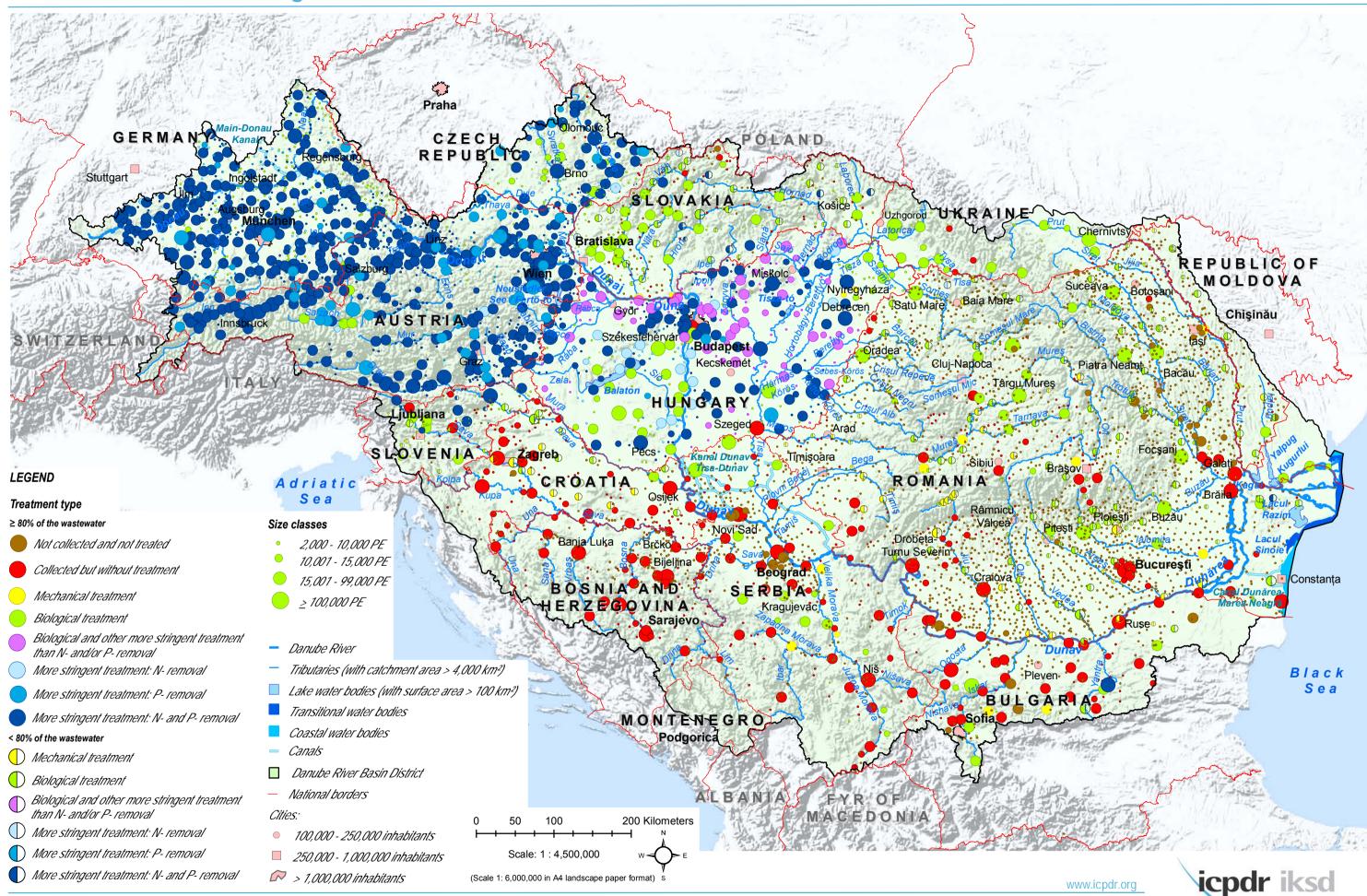


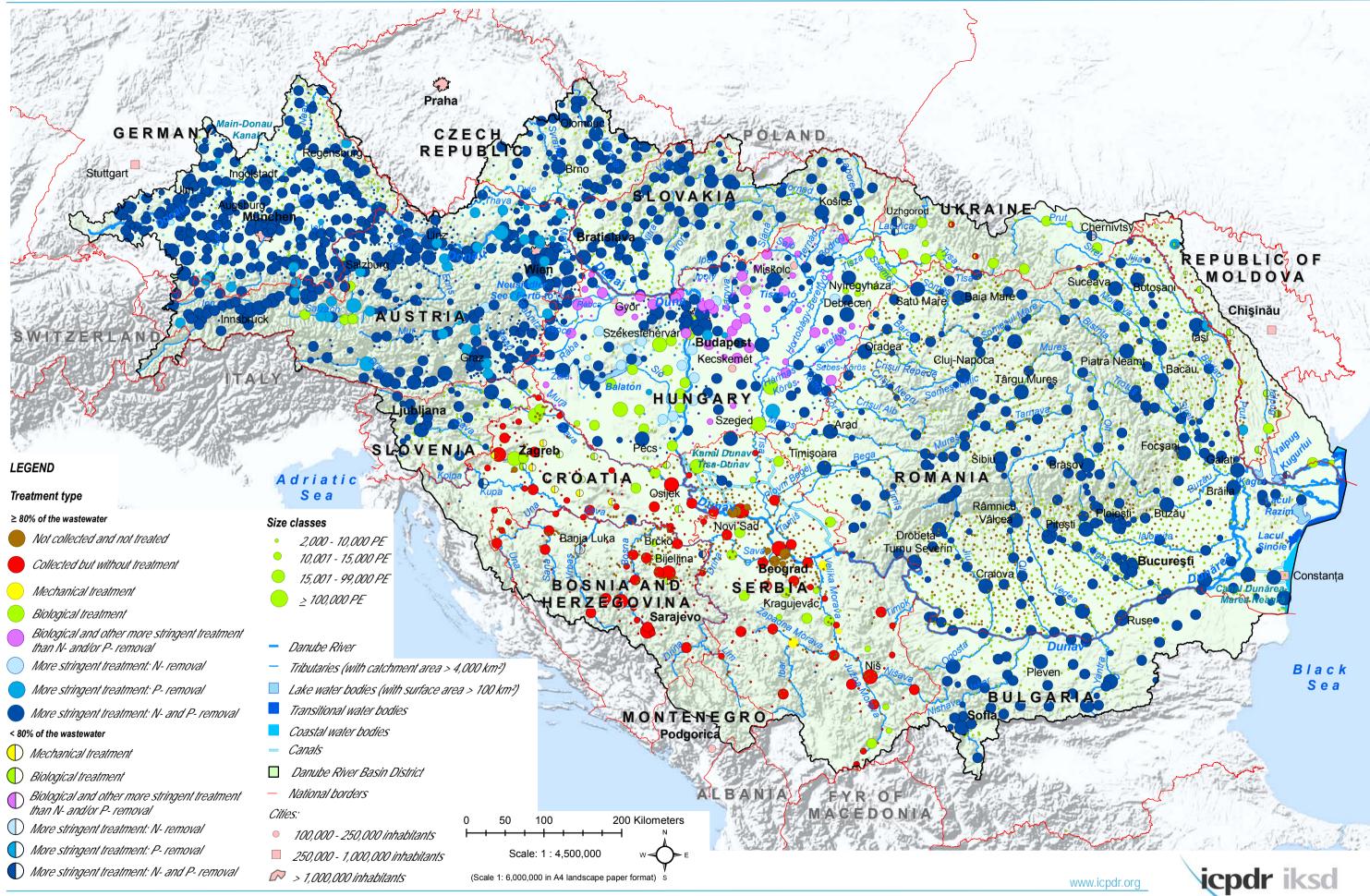


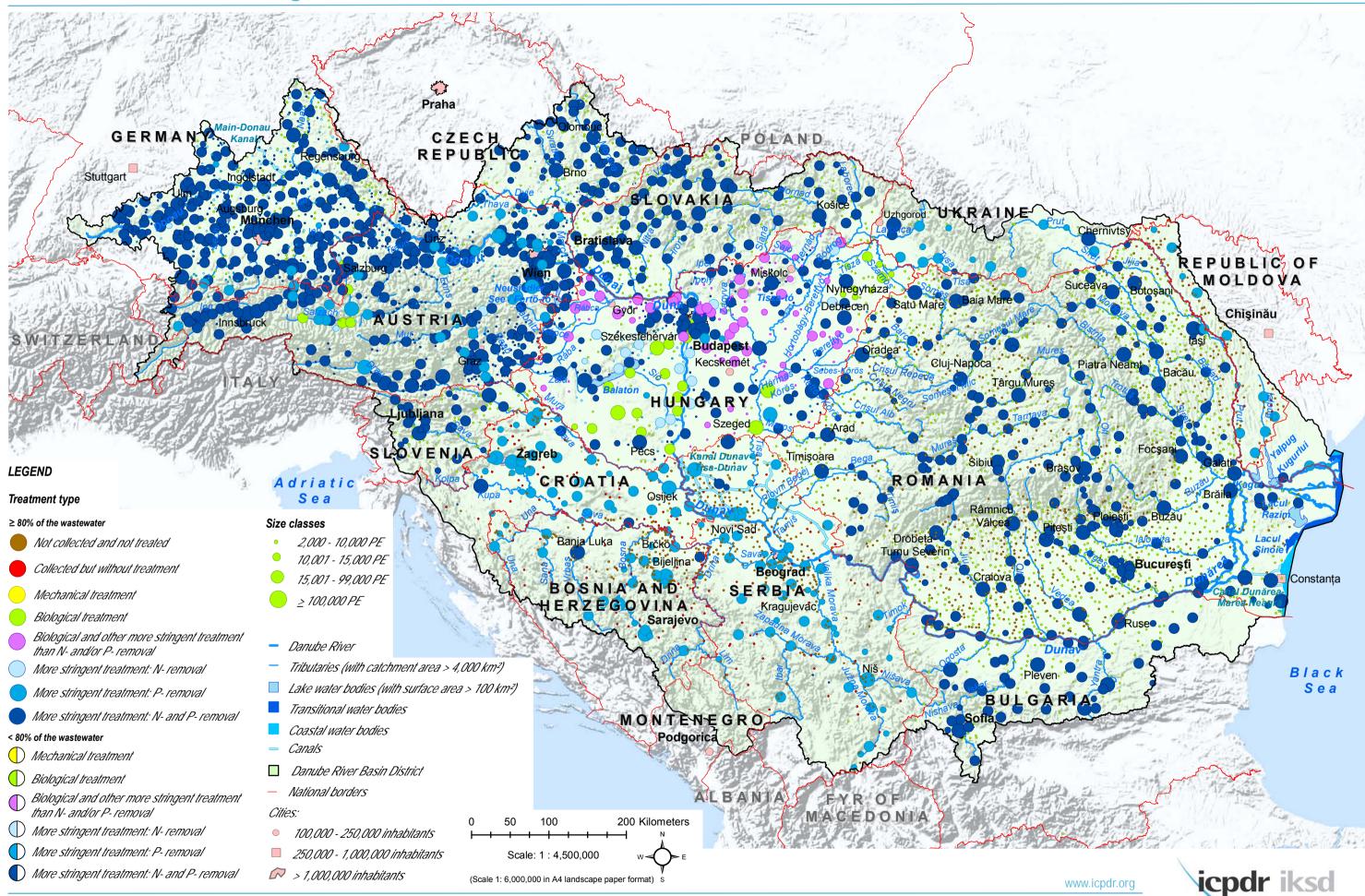


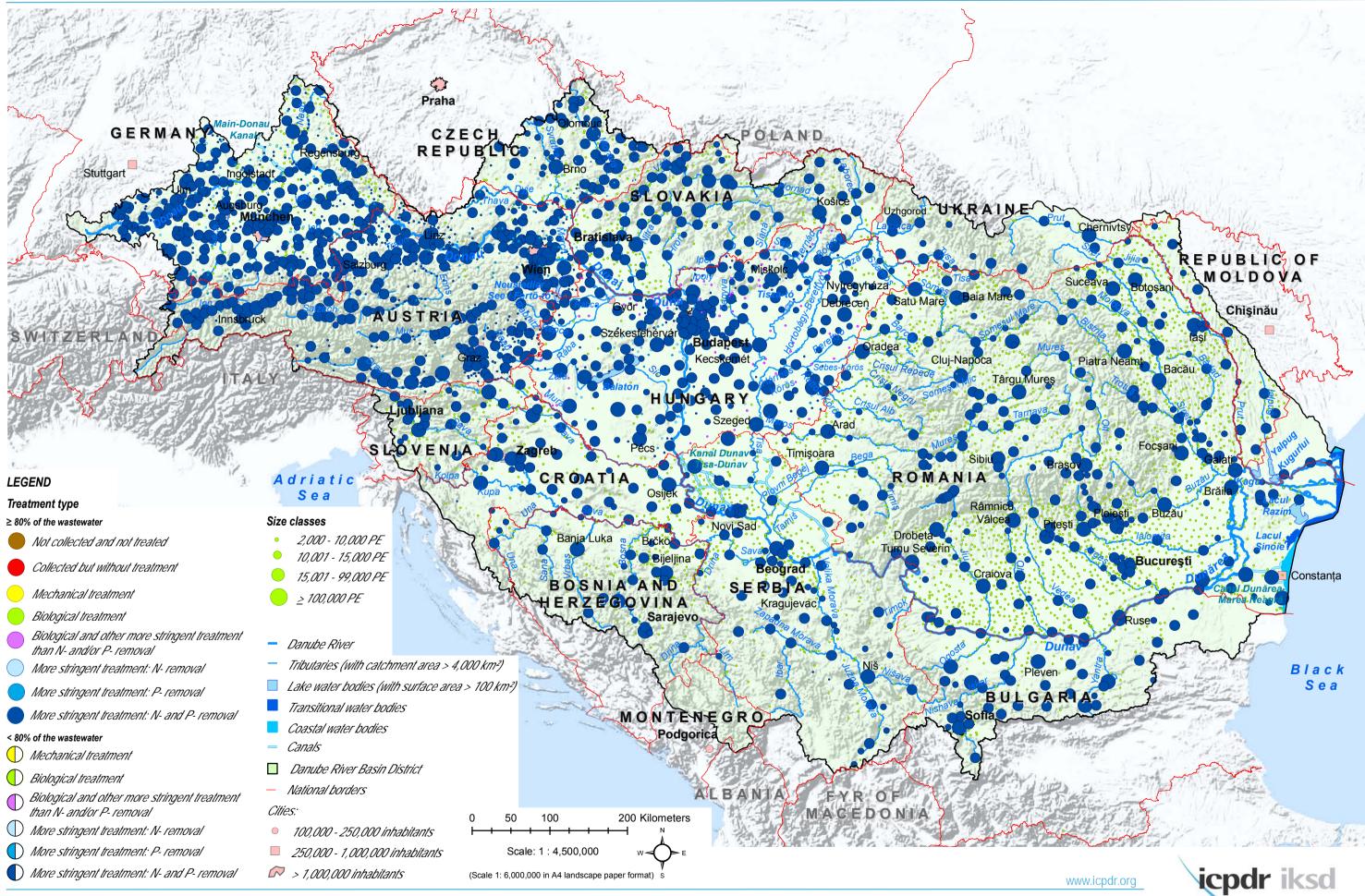


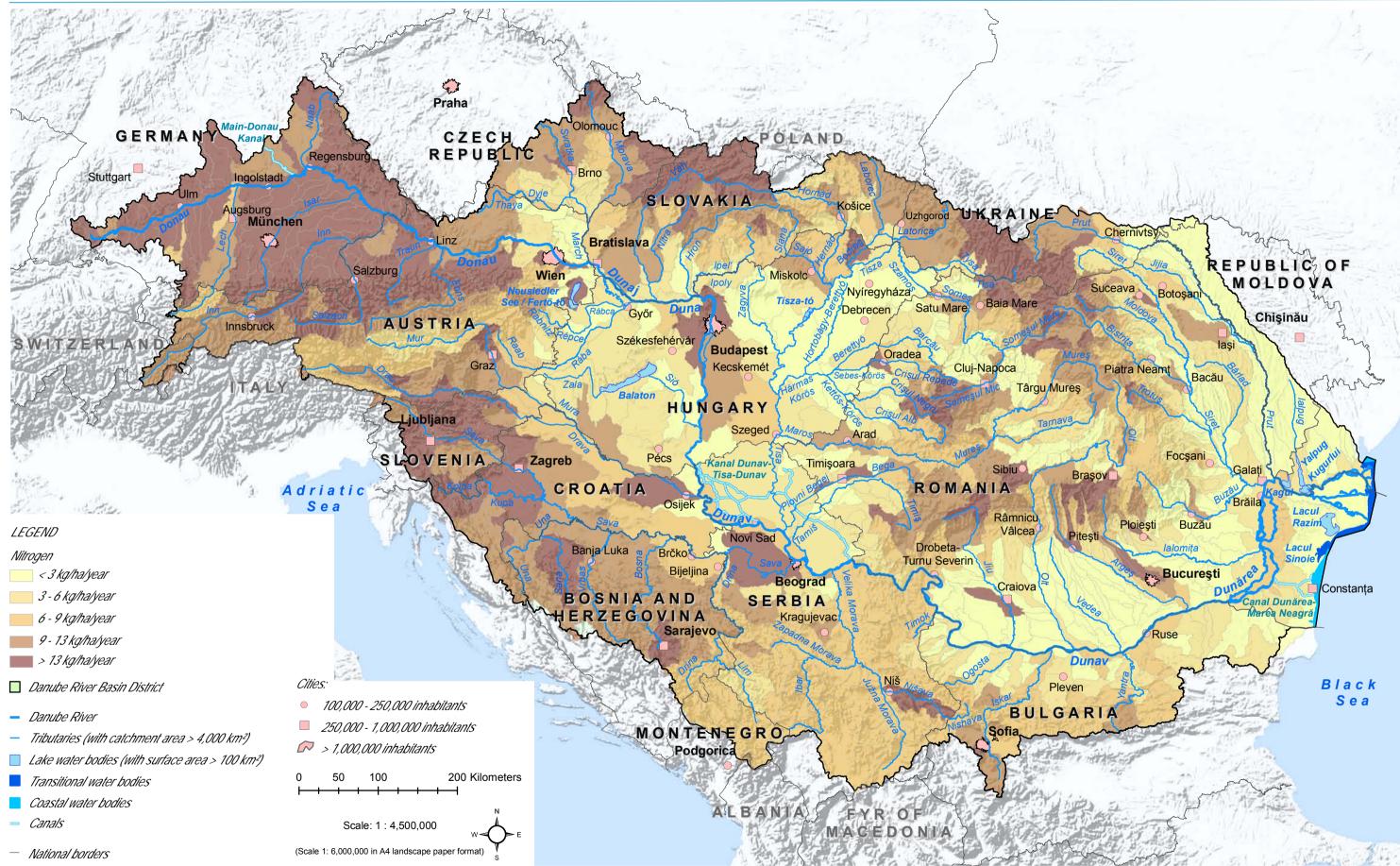












Significant efforts have been undertaken so far in the DRBD regarding diffuse source pollution and its illustration using the MONERIS Model System (Behrendt et al., 2007). However, further research and monitoring is needed, as well as a continuous improvement and calibration of the MONERIS scenarios.

The MONERIS Model integrates the findings of point source analysis with those related to diffuse sources and reflects the overall nutrient input in the DRB in total and per Danube country. SI is using a method based on the OECD method: Environmental indicators for agriculture. Methods and Results (2006).

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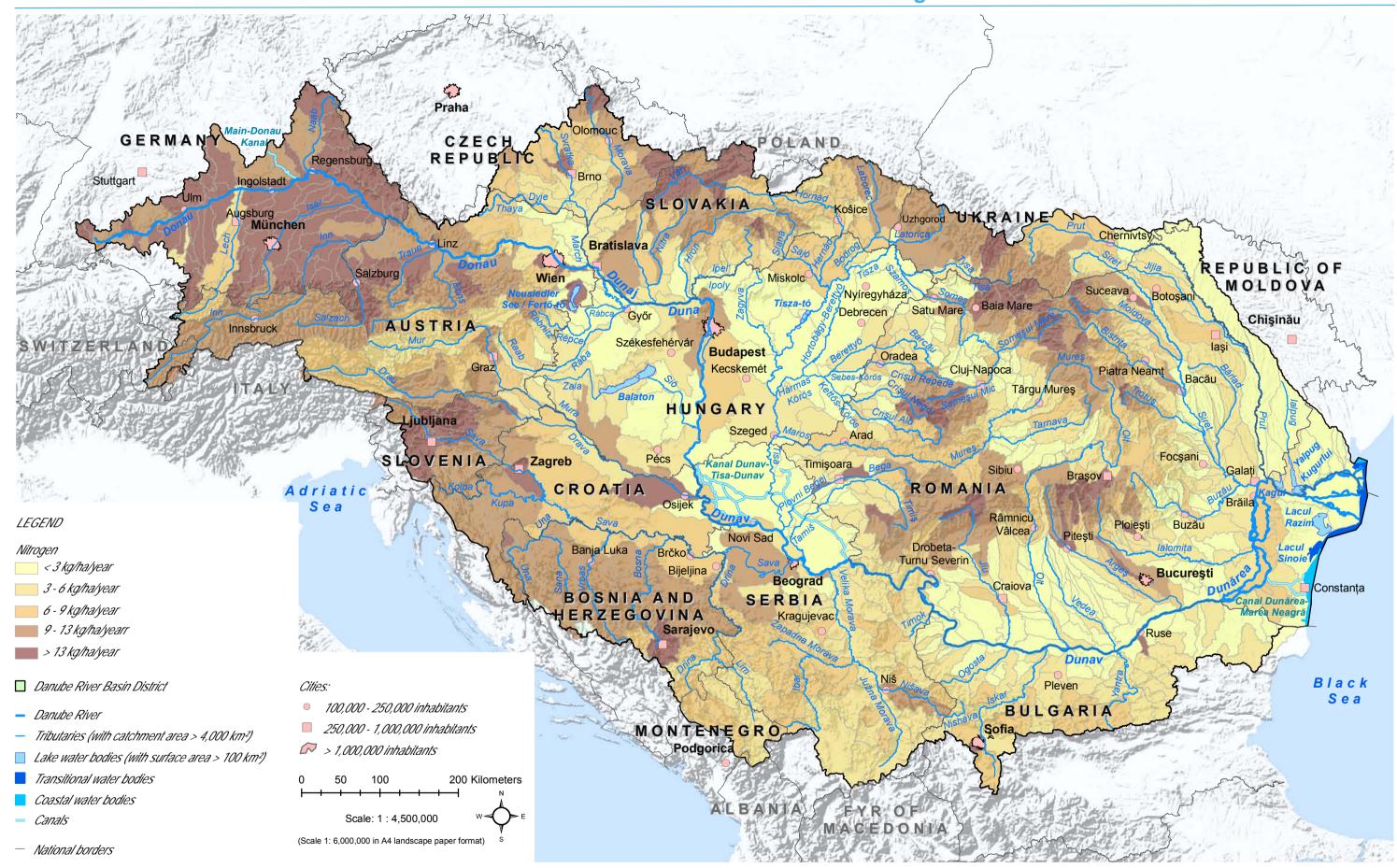


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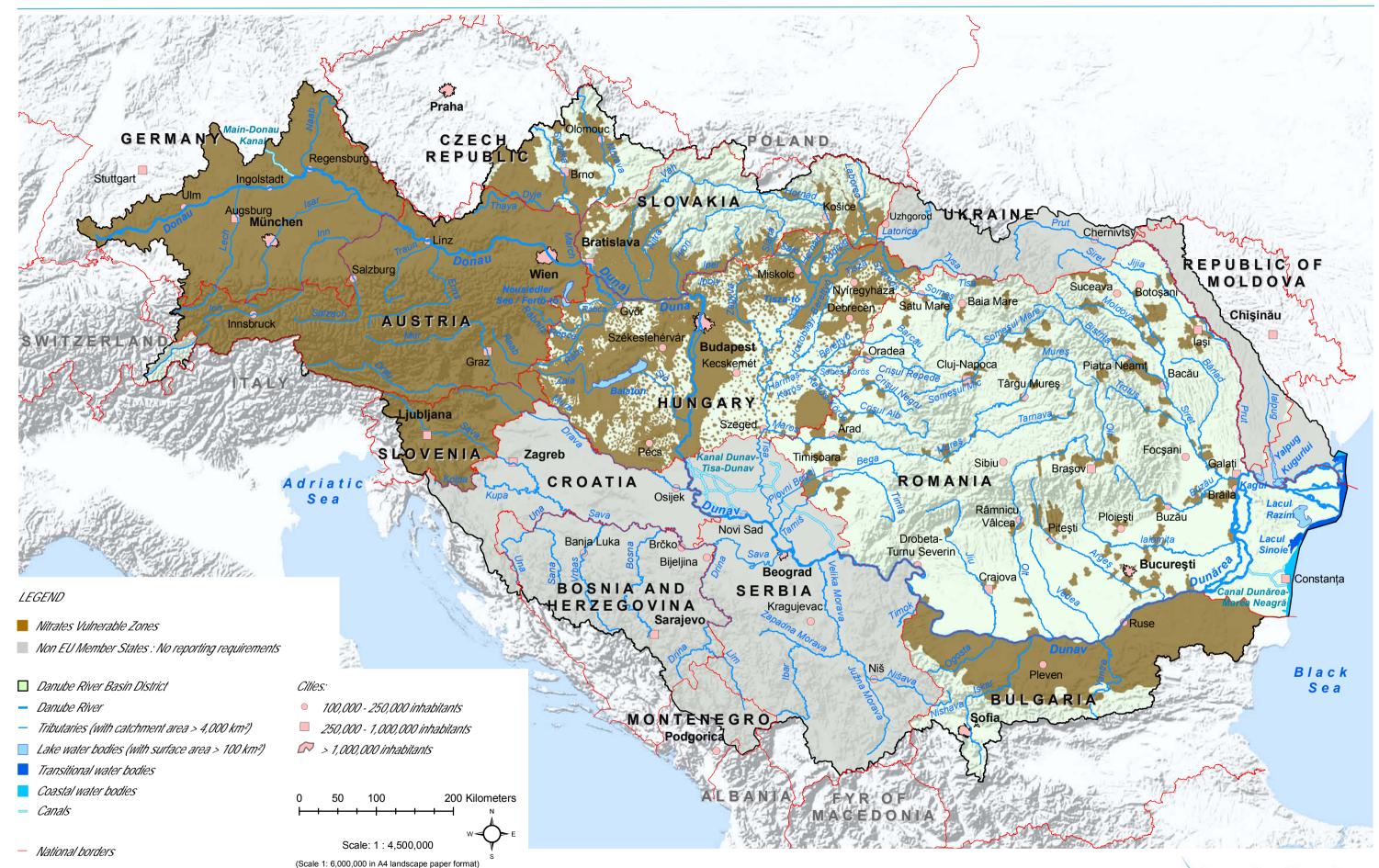
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International commission for the Protection of the Danube River



The map illustrates data provided by the countries under the European Commission's reporting requirements for the EU Nitrates Directive (period 2004 - 2007).

In December 2008, RO re-designated the vulnerable zones and informed the European Commission in August 2009. According to the last updates the RO vulnerable zones area has increased from 7 % to 58 %.

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International Commission Commission for the Protection cum Schutz

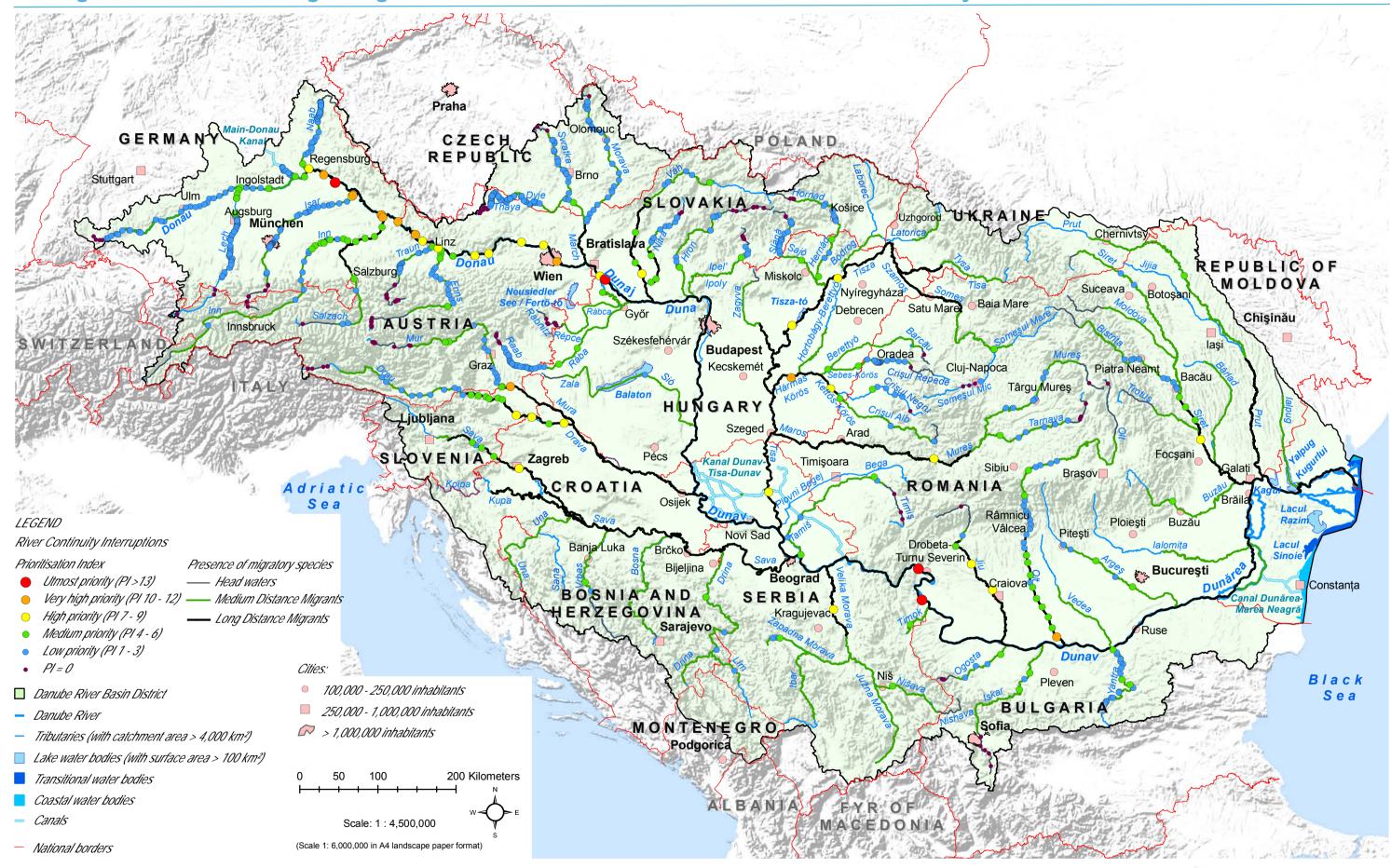


<sup>\*</sup>CZ is currently finalising a national prioritisation concept for river continuity restoration. Five continuity interruptions will be made passable for fish by 2015 and will be displayed in the national RBM Plan. In the DRBM Plan those are temporarily indicated and illustrated as "Continuity restored by 2021/2027".

DE is currently elaborating a national prioritisation for river continuity restoration. 90 obstacles will be made for sure passable by 2015 but are not yet localised in this map. They are temporarily visualised as "Continuity restored by 2021/2027".

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The ecological prioritisation approach (Part A) is not meant to substitute 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 many aspects in deciding which measures to adopt and implement. Final decisions will be taken at the national level.

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This map visualises aggregated information regarding the improvement of all three hydrological pressure types of impoundments, water abstractions and hydropeaking. No individual measures are illustrated

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