

Connecting River Restoration Thinking to Innovative River Management
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Integrated with the final event of the SEE River project





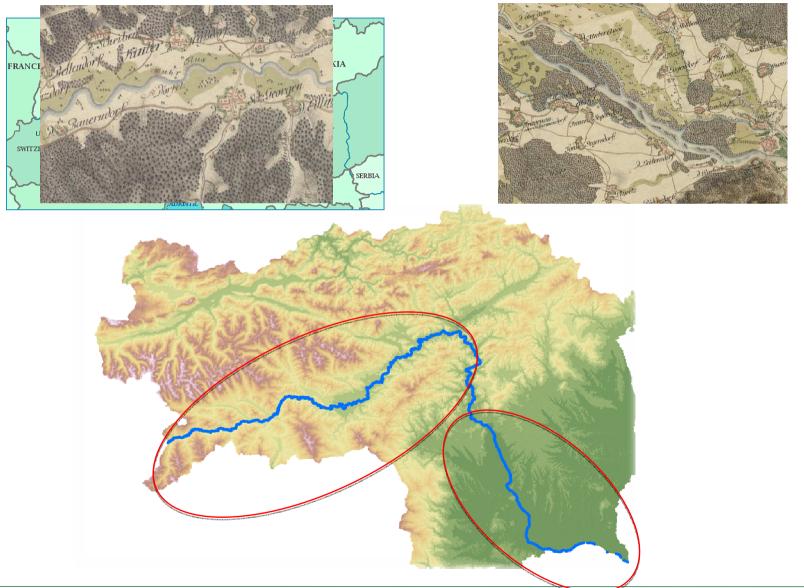
The River Mur in Austria/Styria Riverprize Finalist 2014





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Orientation

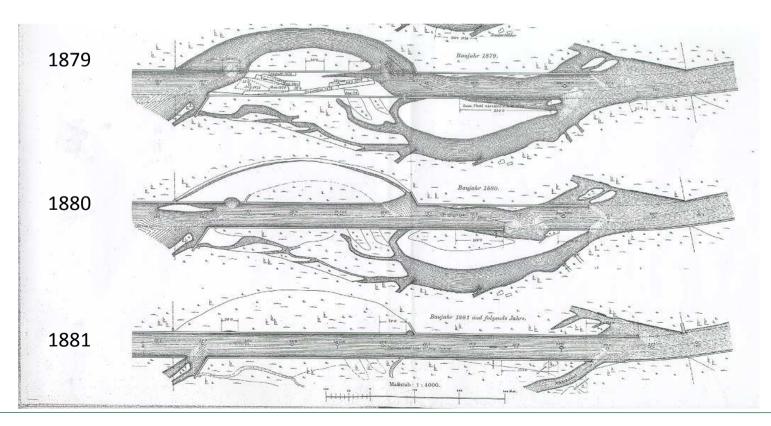






19th century:

- Systematic regulation
- ☐ Distributaries cut off in order to intensify agricultural use

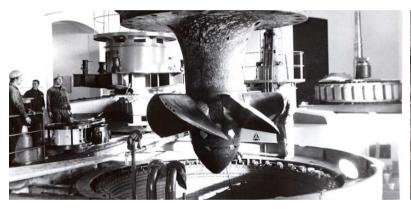






20th century:

Expansion of hydropower plants





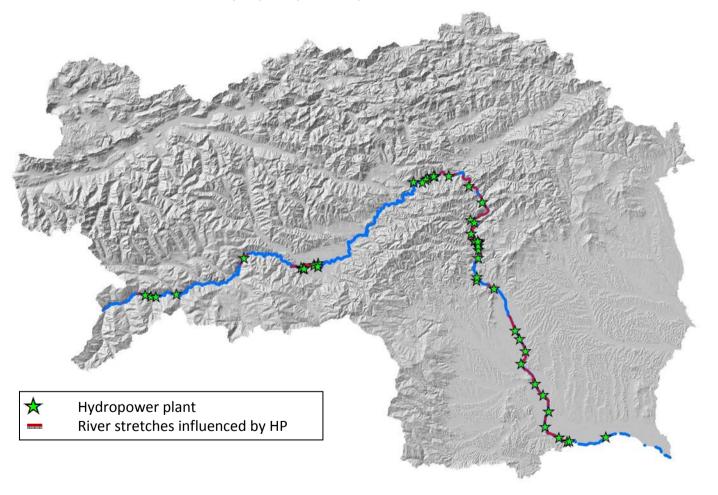








River stretches influenced by hydropower plants (2013)







1960s and 1970s:

- ☐ Chemical contamination: wastewater of industrial plants and communes
- ☐ River Mur considered as one of the dirtiest rivers in Europe





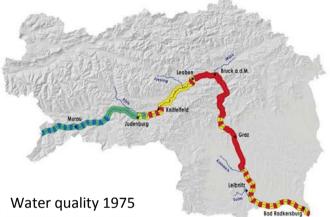






Situation in the early 1980s:

- People were driven away from the river
- Situation became unbearable



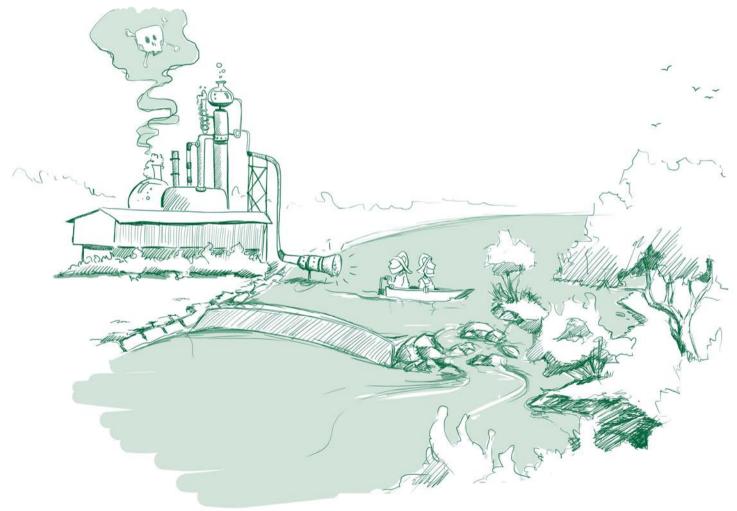


What happened?

- Programmes for ecological regeneration
- ☐ Measures aiming for public awareness
- ☐ First trends towards nature-orientated river engineering
- Cross-boarder communication



River Mur – big chances, big challenges







heading for new shores

River Mur – big chances, big challenges Timeline of changes

☐ 1983: Declaration of "Puxer Auwald" to a nature reserve

☐ 1983: Declaration of "Murinsel Triebendorf"to a nature reserve

☐ 1992: Establishment of the Bilateral River Commission

☐ 1998: Designation of the Upper Mur as nationally significant river course (WWF)

☐ 1998: Designation of the Upper Mur as **NATURA 2000** area

☐ 1995 – 1999: Interreg IIA "Maßnahmen Unteres Murtal"

☐ 2005: Designation of the Lower Mur as NATURA 2000 area

2003 – 2007: LIFE III – Projekt "Inner-Alpine river basin management – Upper River Mur"

2003 – 2008: Interreg Illa Project "Maßnahmen Unteres Murtal"

□ 2010 – 2015: LIFE + – Projekt "Inner-Alpine river basin management – Upper River Mur

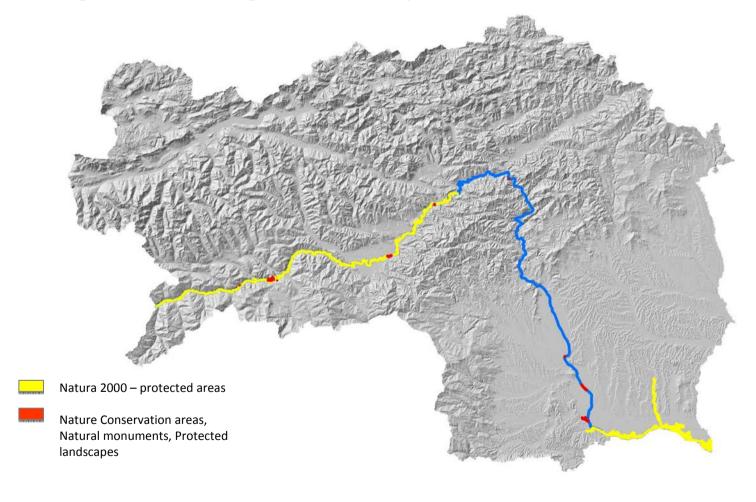
□ 2014: Strategic river management for considerations in the power and water

management sector in Styria/Austria





Large scale designations as protective areas







EU -funded river restauration projects Large scale river-projects started:

- Public and EU-funded
- ☐ For improving ecological situation and the public awareness
- ☐ In accordance with the objectives set in the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)
- ☐ Along a 90 km stretch of river along the Upper Mur
- Along a 32km stretch of river along the "Grenzmur"







EU -funded river restauration projects

















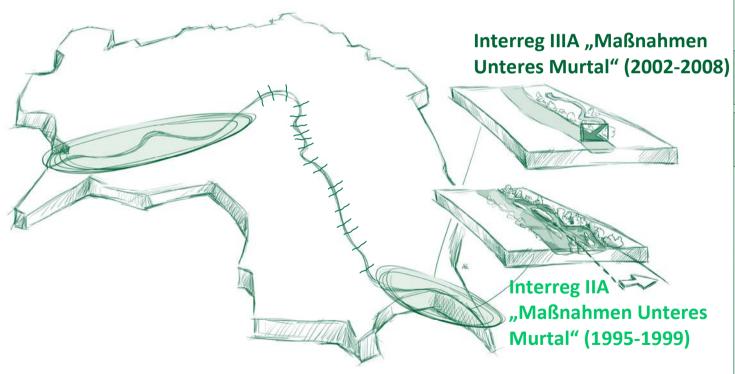








EU -funded river restauration projects

















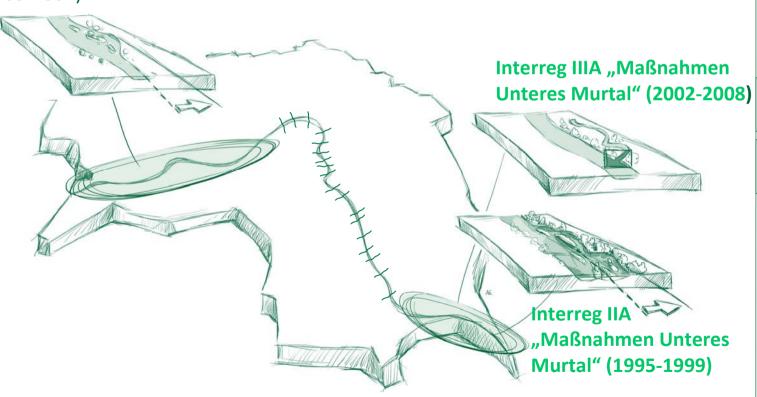






EU -funded river restauration projects

LIFE Natur "murerleben" (2003-2007)















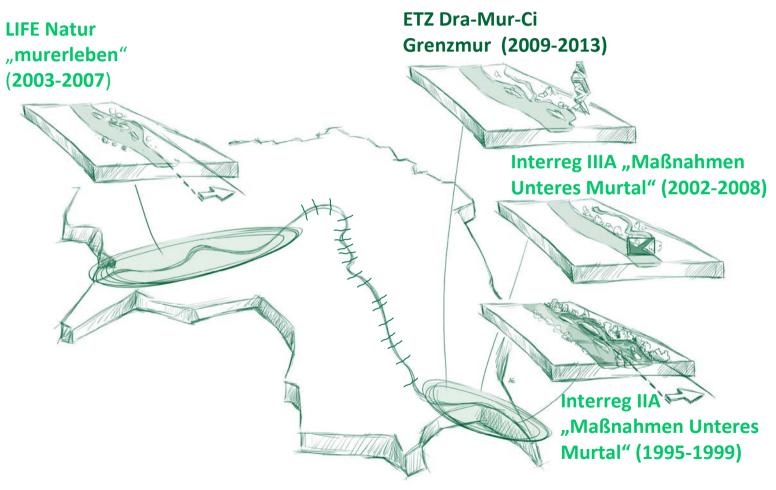








EU -funded river restauration projects





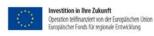








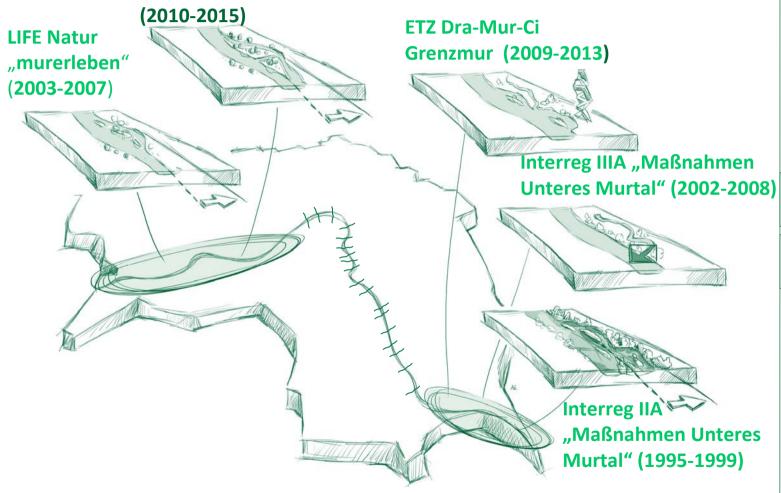








EU -funded river restauration projects
LIFE+ Natur "murerleben II"























New targets

Targets of the renaturation projects:

- Restoration of typical hydromorphological structures
- ☐ Initiation of dynamic processes by building and reconnecting distributaries and widenings
- Stabilization of the river bed, improvement of the bed-load balance
- Restoration and improvement of a variety of aquatic and terrestrial habitats
- Protection of the last existing and initiate new alluvial forests
- Creation of space for flooding areas (passive flood protection)
- ☐ Growing awareness for environmental aspects in the public





Involvement of Stakeholder

Close cooperation with the stakeholders economic water usage energy sector nature conservation mountain torrent and avalanche control Municipalities owner of fishingrights the public Technical and scientific support various planners Universities **Cross-border cooperation** coordinated in a bilateral river commission





River Mur - New prospects for ecology Management indicator habitats

Alder-Ashes-Floodplain forest (Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior)







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River Mur - New prospects for ecology Management indicator habitats

Italian crested newt, yellow-bellied toad, river mussels (Triturus cristatus), (Bombina variegata), (Unionidae)







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Ukrainian brook lamprey, bullhead, Danube salmon (Eudontomyzon mariae), (Cottus gobio), (hucho hucho)









River Mur - New prospects for ecology Management indicator habitats

Common Kingfisher, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Little Crake (Alcedo atthis), (Picus canus), (Porzana parva)







Black Stork, Common Sandpiper, Little Ringed Plover (Ciconia nigra), (Actitis hypoleucos), (Charadrius dubius)











River Mur – New prospects for ecology Main renaturation measures

- removal of the impassable migratory barriers or building of fish passes
- removal of the bank protection to start dynamic processes
- creation of branches, reconnection of oxbows and tributaries
- different research projects to analyse the bed load balance
- assurance of existing habitats and creation of lost habitats





Project "Weyern" 2006











Project "Lässer Au" 2014











Project "St. Peter" 2006 and 2014/2015











Project "Gosdorf" 2006











Project "Sicheldorf" 2012







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Test widening 04/08

Construction phase 05/12

Development after flooding 07/12

Project "Sicheldorf" 2012



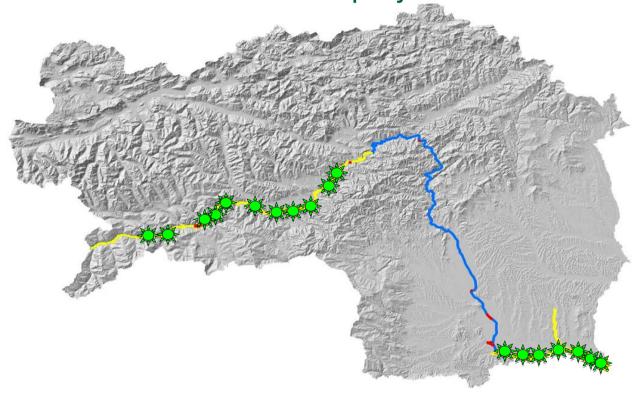








EU -funded river restauration projects





<u>Summary of activities</u> (Life, Life +, Interreg II & IIIa, ETZ Dramurci):

- □ 28 measures
- 21 km affected by restauration projects
- 12,5 mio. € total invesment sum

River Mur – Results of renaturation Monitoring

- Monitoring results fish ecology
 - the newly created habitats are accepted by many juvenile fish and there are even more demanding species
 - high ecological potential is still there
- ☐ Monitoring results amphibians
 - Measures are rated very positively for the development of the amphibian fauna
 - it can be assumed with a high degree of probability that they will serve as spawning grounds and even permanent habitat for amphibians









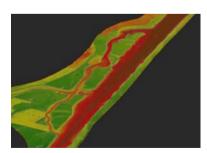


River Mur – Results of renaturation Monitoring

- Monitoring results vegetation
 - the hydrologic regime in the floodplains was improved and directed towards the original state
 - suitable conditions for rejuvenation for the riparian vegetation
 - invasive species management
- Monitoring results bed load
 - The bed level within the restored reach has been raised
 - the observed riverbank erosion indicates further widening







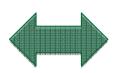




New challenges

Need for more ecological improvement

(EU Water Framework Directive, National laws)



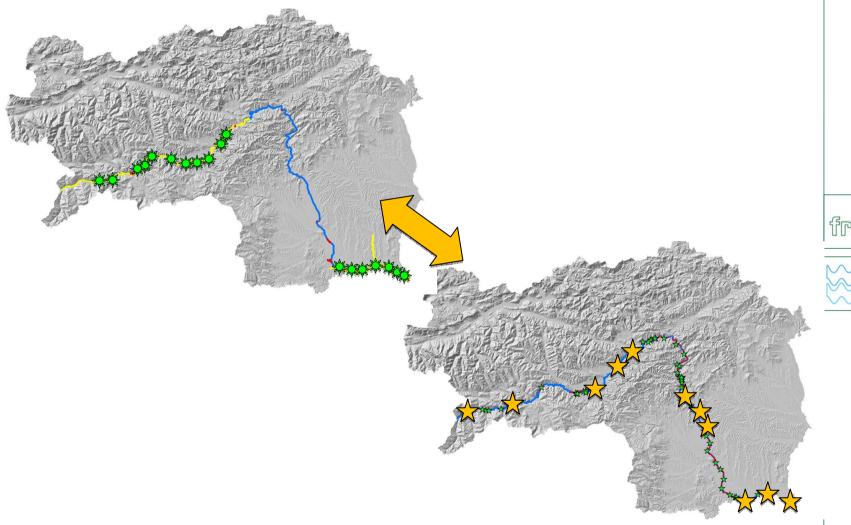
New hydropower plants necessary to increase renewable energy production

(EU Renewable Energy Directive, National laws)











To overcome the conflict between hydropower expansion and nature protection, a management plan has been established for the River Mur:

The plan has been aligned between

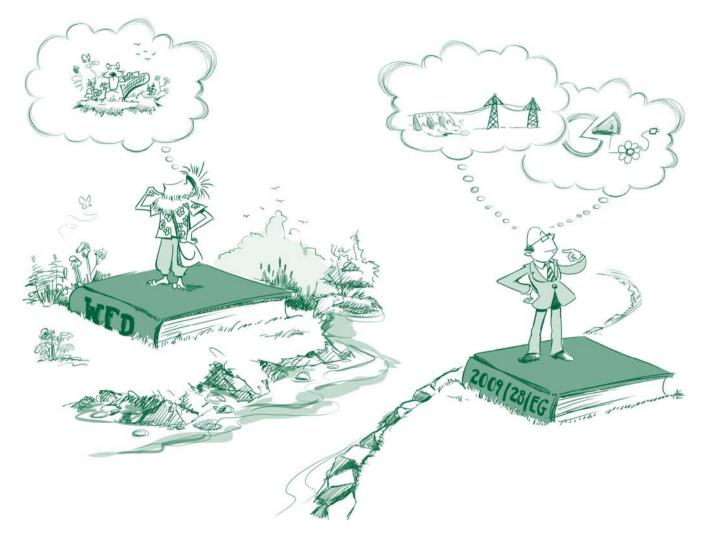
energy providers and river experts

The core is

to balance the interests of the energy sector and those of river protection and restoration, focussing on river-ecological aspects











Classification of river sections:



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Ecological priority zones

- Environmentally sensitive water bodies
- Preservation and improvement of the ecological state has priority
- ☐ No hydropower development

Classification of river sections:



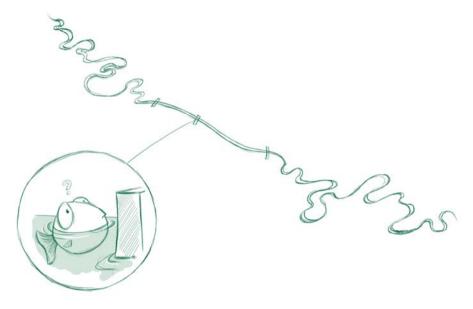
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Trade-off zones

- Stretches of good ecological value
- High hydropower potential
- ☐ Hydropower plants only possible if environmental compatible
- Hydropower development only possible if no ecological deterioration is caused (alterations allowed only within a "state class")

Classification of river sections:

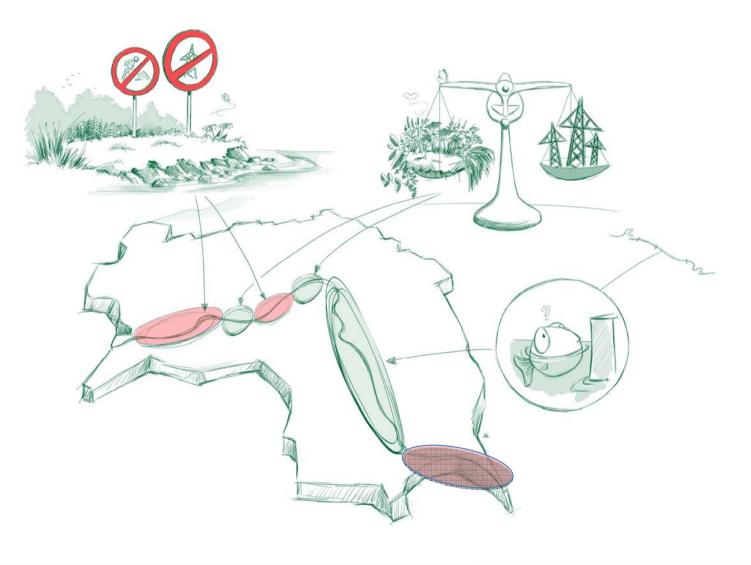


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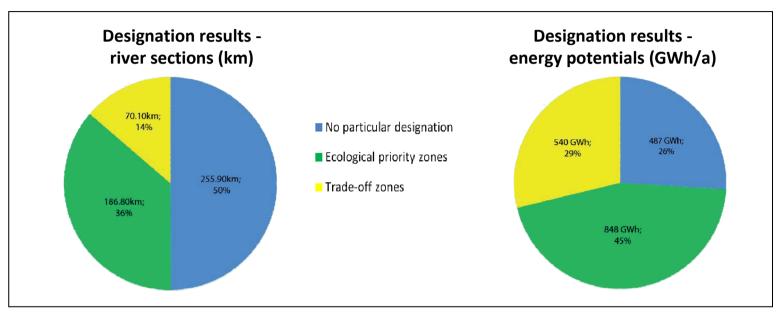
Zones of no particular designation

- ☐ No ecological sensitivity
- □ Low hydropower potential
- Mostly affecting river stretches already used for hydropower purposes (often "Heavily modified water bodies")











- ☐ Trade-off zones and ecological priority zones have high energy potentials (74%), but make up only 50 % in terms of length
- □ 50% of the Mur protected from ecological deterioration to an inferior state class
- ☐ Future plans for hydropower plants most likely to happe in trade-off zones (highest energy potential), but planning has to be environmentally compatibel
- ☐ Legal basis for the designations: Regional programmes valid until 2022

River Mur – Conclusion and Outlook

The individual restoration measures enabled the reconstruction of lost habitats in some areas ☐ the reactivation of retention areas for flood drainage the ensuring of the ecological status The management plan enabled the unification of different interests of the FU Water Framework Directive, the EU Flood Directive and the Renewable Energy Directive the foundations to comply with the mandatory energy targets, while maintaining/improving the ecological status \Rightarrow valid until 2022





River Mur – Conclusion and Outlook

- Implementation of measures is most successful, if there is a well planned information basis provided for the public
 - to make decisions understandable and transparent
 - to shorten approval and implementation of projects
 - to create environmental awareness
 - to bring the population back to nature
 - to invite the population to use nature as a living-, leisure- and recreation space





River Mur – Public relations

School projects, competitions and scientific classes







Press conferences, festivals and sporty activities











River Mur – Investing of the PrizeMoney

The main vision is to invest in public information provision and the participatory planning processes Further projects in order to engage public participation could be: the initiation of annual public workshops in the communes - here new projects and ideas could be presented and discussed with local population the expansion of the visitor guidance a campaign for improving the public sensitivity towards Natura 2000 the complementation of the already implemented stepping stones





