





Some facts about the river Inn...

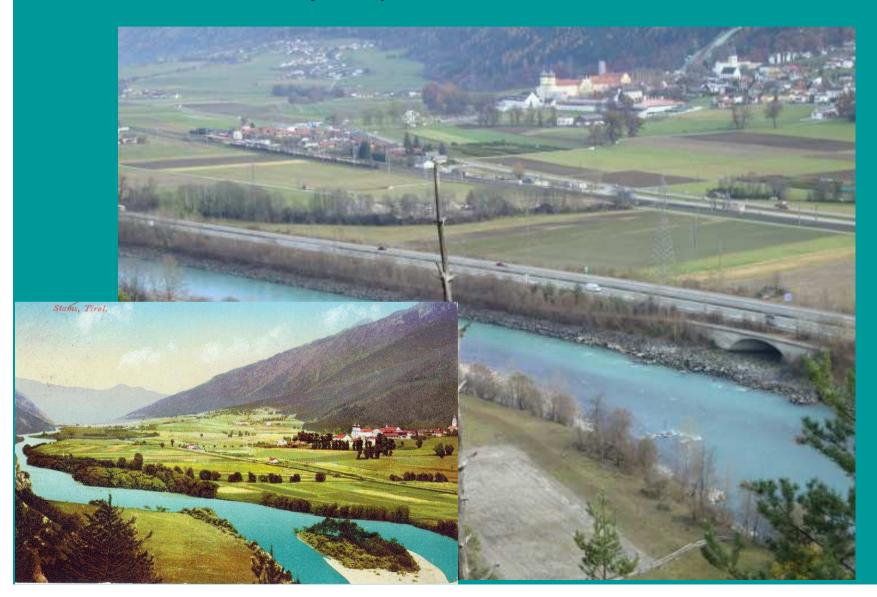


- ➤ alpine river with glacial influence (MQ at its mouth at Passau: 740 m³)
- ➤ total length 517 km, 200 km stretch in federal province Tyrol
- ➤ total catchment area:26.072 km²



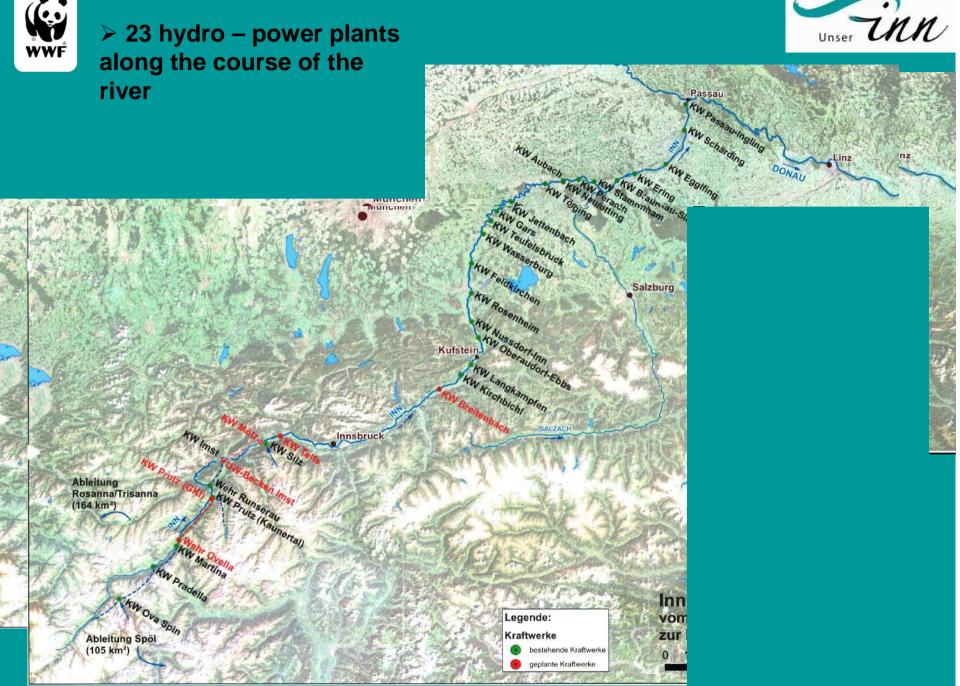


→ bad ecological condition due to modifications of the course, river bank reenforcements and hydro – power use











of the originally 32 fish-species abundant in the tyrolean river section, only two (brown trout, grayling) can still be found unser unit in considerably numbers







> substantial loss of the original floodplain forests in the Tyrol since the beginning of the 20th century

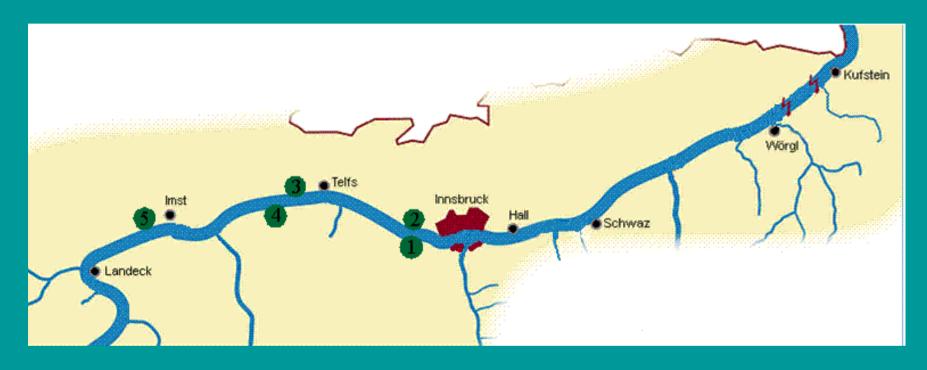


survey of 1855





➤ little more than 5 % of the former existing habitats remain, some of the important areas are under protection nowadays (situation in the Tyrol)



1 Völser Au - 9 ha

2 Kranebitter Au - 16 ha

3 Rietzer/Mieminger Au - 16 ha

4 Silzer Au - 8 ha

5 Milser Au - 37 ha



why does the river Inn matter to WWF?



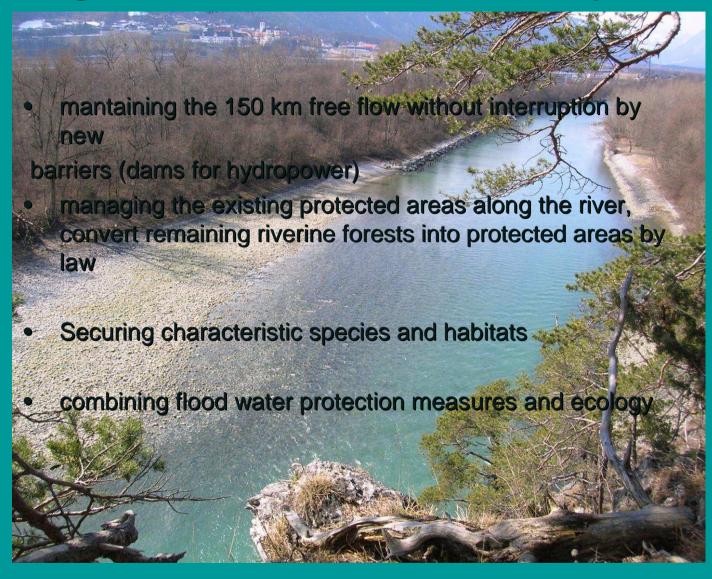
- Important biological corridor between alpine- and the Central Eastern European -region
- "austrian champion" in terms of free flow





WWF goals on the river Inn in the Tyrol









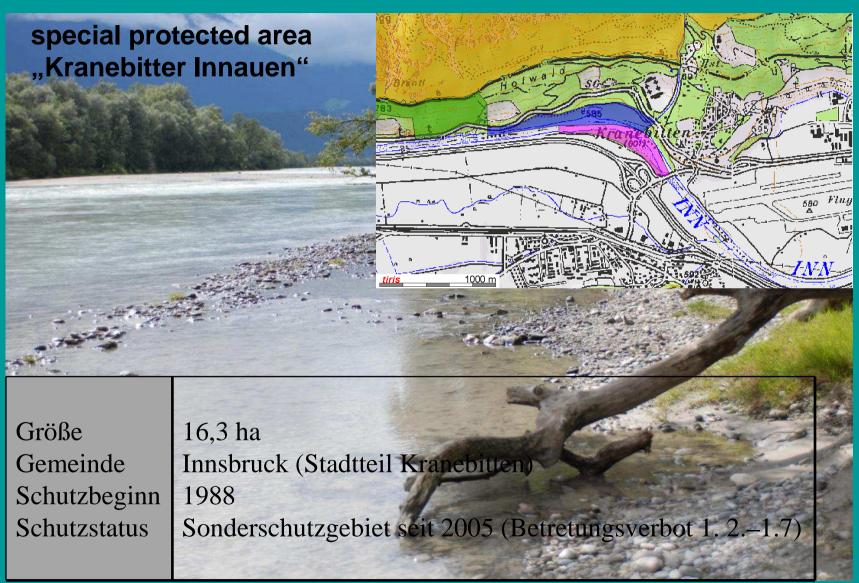


active resistance together with local environmental initiatives against new dams within the free flow section





Management of protected areas in cooperation with the regional government by providing a trained person.









public relations, raising awareness with nature events at the river







restocking fish – population with native fish - species



Revitalisierungskonzept







carness but expedished value

Livinger sicker, deven 200 km in Tirel

Redeutung: typisches Gebirgsgewäuser mit. Cletichereinfam, Forellery bis Aschenregion: wichtigster Donausubringer in Mitteleurope

Okologischer Zustund: durch Verbauureg and energiewirtschaftliche Nutzung (z. 8. Schweißetrieb, Stazuern im Einpupped left heuts stark begintrachtlot. Von ehersals je heinrichen Fischarten lamente heute nur nach z (Bachforelle, Aucha) in größeren Dichten von

Perapektiver Schaffung fachlicher Grandlagen für ökologische Verbeuserungs matthem and die Scherung der Artero lettait

Land Tirol and WWF erheben geeignete Flächen für die Revitalisierungsmaßnahme

> O februare town Charles of existing warming



"Mehr Platz" -Aufweitungen des Flussbettes

Durch Vergrößerung des Flussraums soll der Inn wieder Auen und Schotterbänke erhalten. Wir Menschen profitieren von mehr Hochwassersicherheit und gesteigerten Erholungswert.



"Schrankenlos" – Anbinden von Seitengewässern

Durch des Eintiefen des Inns und unüberwindbare Hindernisse (Bauwerke) sind die Seitenbäche heute oftmals für Wasserorganismen und Fische nicht mehr erreichber. Diese stellen aber unverzichtbare Lebensräume dar und sollen wieder passierbarwerden.



Die Initiative für neues Leben am größten Fluss Tirols

Neuschaffen von Auen

Von etwa 1600 ha Auwald im Jahre 1855 sind heute nur noch rund 5% erhalten! Durch die Wiederherstellung von Auwäldern, Auenbächen, Tümpel und Teichen wie sie ehemals im gesamten inntal verbreitet waren. sollen wieder wertvolle Lebensräume am Inn geschaffen werden.

Gewinner des Projektes



Entducker-Decillarousk

nic manntan um sen Greim HUMBUR OF BESTER, H infrantenes and die nyster-maning in frammasi en Gunder OF SUPPLIES OF STREET MERCONSTRUCTION AND ADDRESS OF



Matterit cher Dagmeteter Our Other

Authorizati rest period.



Elerköser Ediotterkörig-Der Flaunderfünfer

dent régression un Antischand teleparturus are to tribus, promine roug chonobinis leim mar de i perficerunich



Wandender Schwar gentalt-DurHacken

europen nurezh en ga employation bica () m langer and golg schemer Ladren intern, buch davie beseiving der rivsoebinssaum die schiefen never weckplans weld die automoleng von verbei-

Helfen Sie mit: www.unser-inn.at





In 2008 a new cooperation between the government of the Federal Province of the Tyrol, the Ministry of Environment and the WWF was launched with the title **der.Inn**



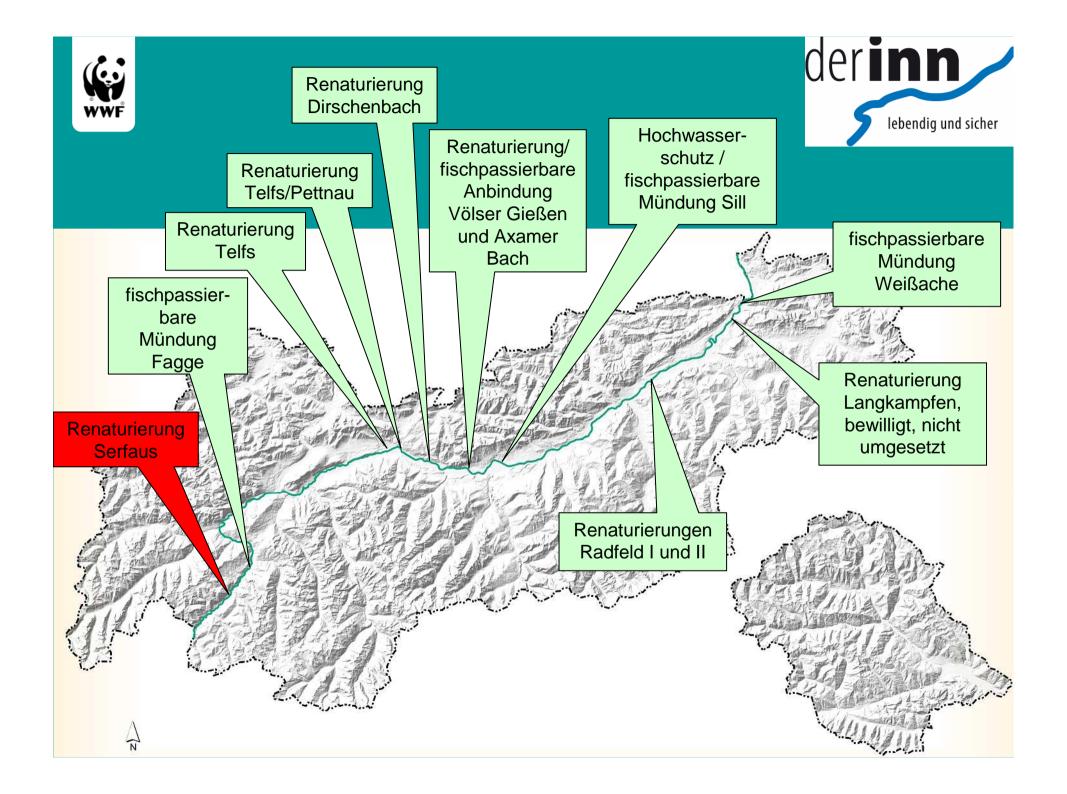






Main targets of the cooperation:

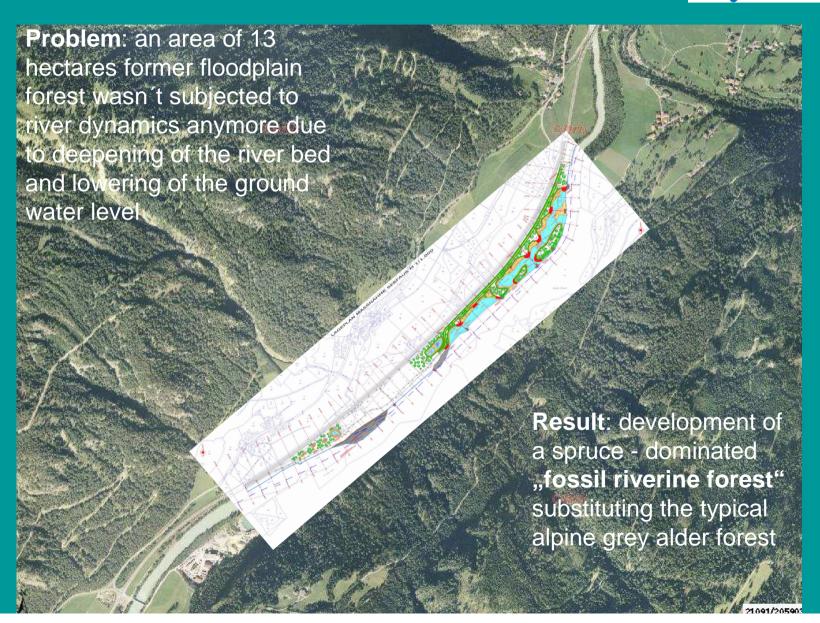
- >providing current information on flood water risk
- ➤ Flood water protection measures
- developing the river following a natural model (Leitbild)
- ➤ Connection of tributaries with the main river
- ➤ Linkage of riverine forest structures
- ➤ Communication and PR: awareness and acceptance of new flood water retention areas & restoration





Restoration measure "Serfaus – Tschuppach"







Solution: Removing the "fossil riverine forest", lowering of the surface level on 6 hectares to a level where periodic inundation can take place.







Restoration measure "Serfaus – Tschuppach"









Restoration measure "Serfaus – Tschuppach"



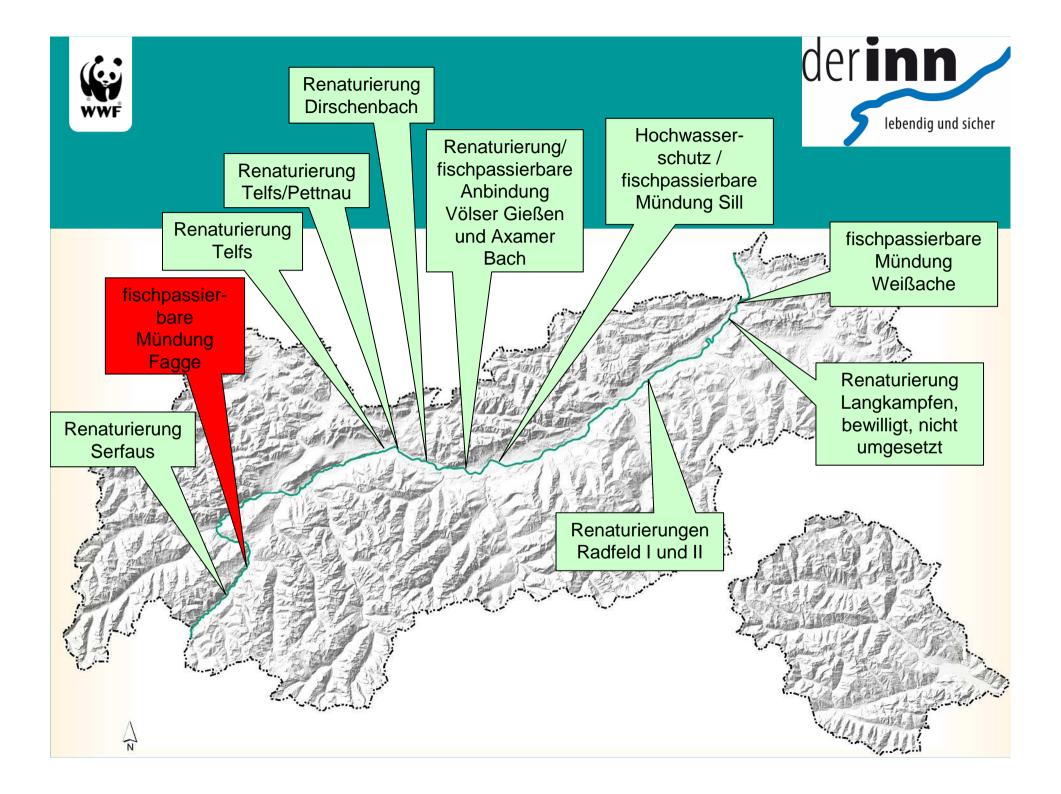


Solution: initiating gravel banks, stillwater areas, leaving small islands with intact riverine forest vegetation

The measure was carried out by a gravel extracting company which kept the valuable material as part of the revenue.









Restoration measure "Fagge Mündung"



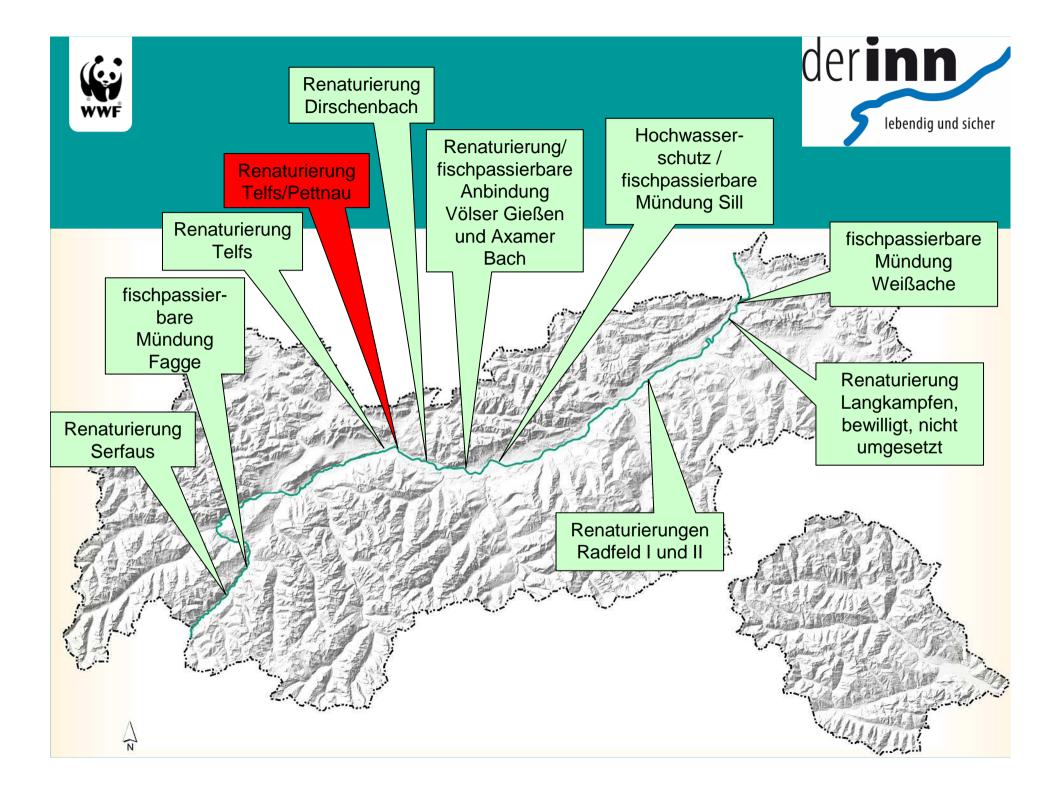
Problem: due to decades of retaining sediments in the dams of swiss hydro electrics, the river-bed of the inn had lowerd substantially



Result: the inlet of the tributary "Fagge" represented an insuperable barrier for fish and other aquatic species because of its height



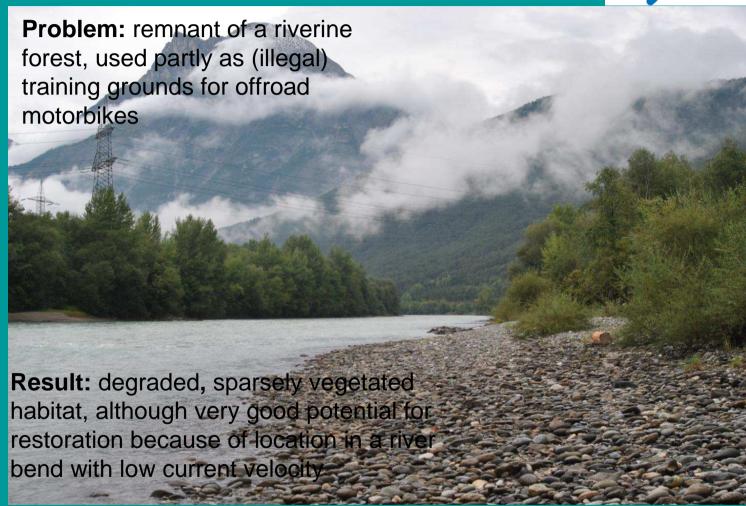
Solution: removal of the barrier (changes in flood – water management in swiss hydro electric also occured)





Restoration measure "Telfs Pettnau"

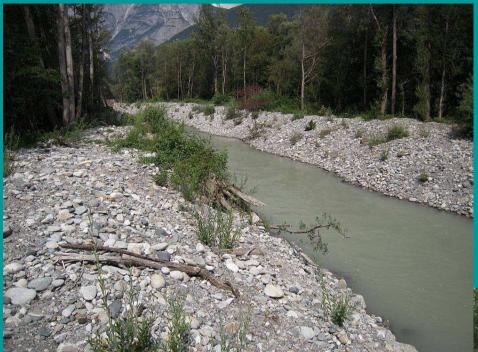






Restoration measure "Telfs Pettnau"





Solution: ecological quality of the area improved by a new built side arm of the river and a stillwater area. Typical riverine forest species were introduced to get charactic vegetation started











The stillwater areas are effectively adopted by amphibians.

Total Costs of the measure: 285.000 EUR

Financing entities: federal province of

Tyrol / european union





A short preview of future activities...



Further river restoration activities of the project der.Inn intend to increase the value of existing protected areas by connecting them with adjacent remnants of riverine forest. The intention is to remove unnecessary bank reinforcements and dams, providing a more dynamic situation.

WWF is contributing to the planning of the measures.

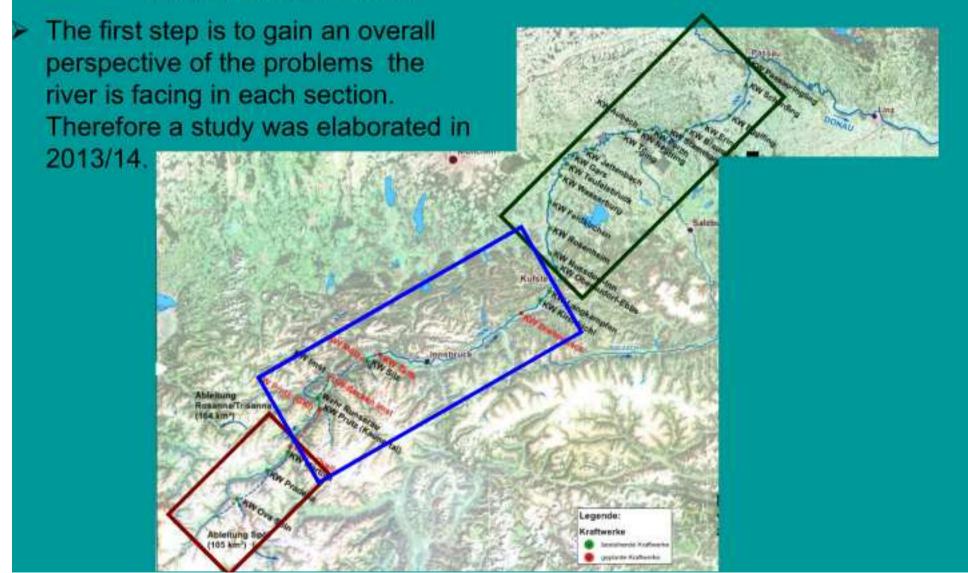




International Cooperation:



- the river Inn runs through 3 different countries.
- an international WWF- approach focusses on the entire river from it's source to its mouth.





challenges for the swiss part of the river Inn







 correct / improve residual discharge from hydro power plants

- continuity of flow
- linkage of tributaries with main river



challenges for the austrian part of the river Inn





- correct/moderate hydro peaking
- ➤ Restoration of riverine habitats by expanding the width of the potential river bed, dismanteling of dams and bank reinforcements, creation of new habitats for floodplain forests, connection with tributaries
- improving continuity and residual water discharge in existing hydro power plants





challenges for the german/austrian part of the river Inn



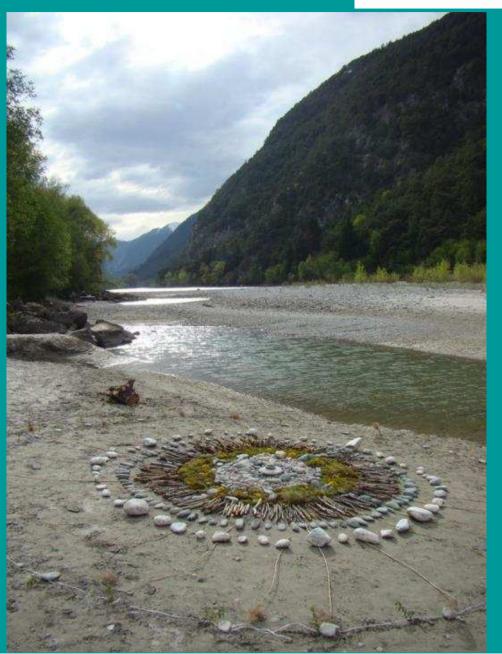
- improving connection of existing flood plain forests with the river





Strategic Target:

Inn river as international model for restoration of a heavily modified waterbody and for putting in action the Water Framework Directive











Thank You for Your Attention