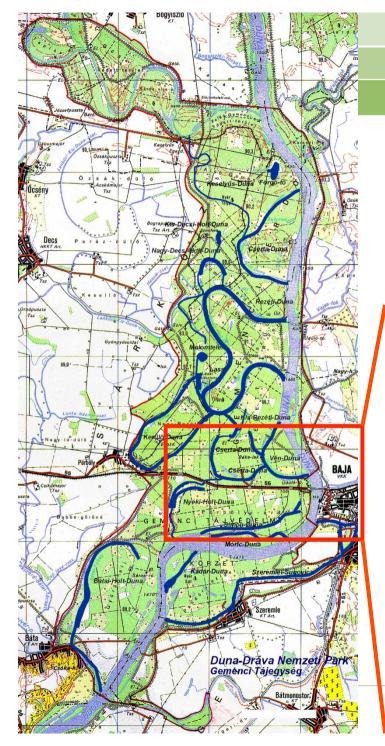


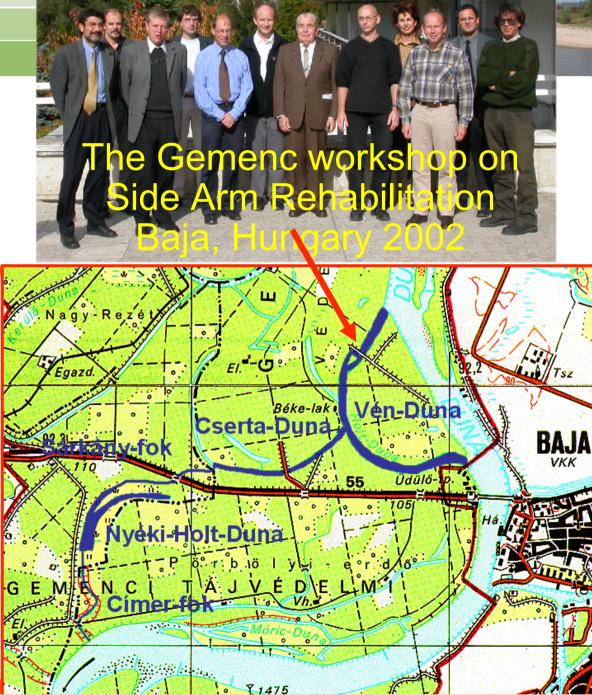
Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Energie, Industrie, Mittelstand und Handwerk des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen







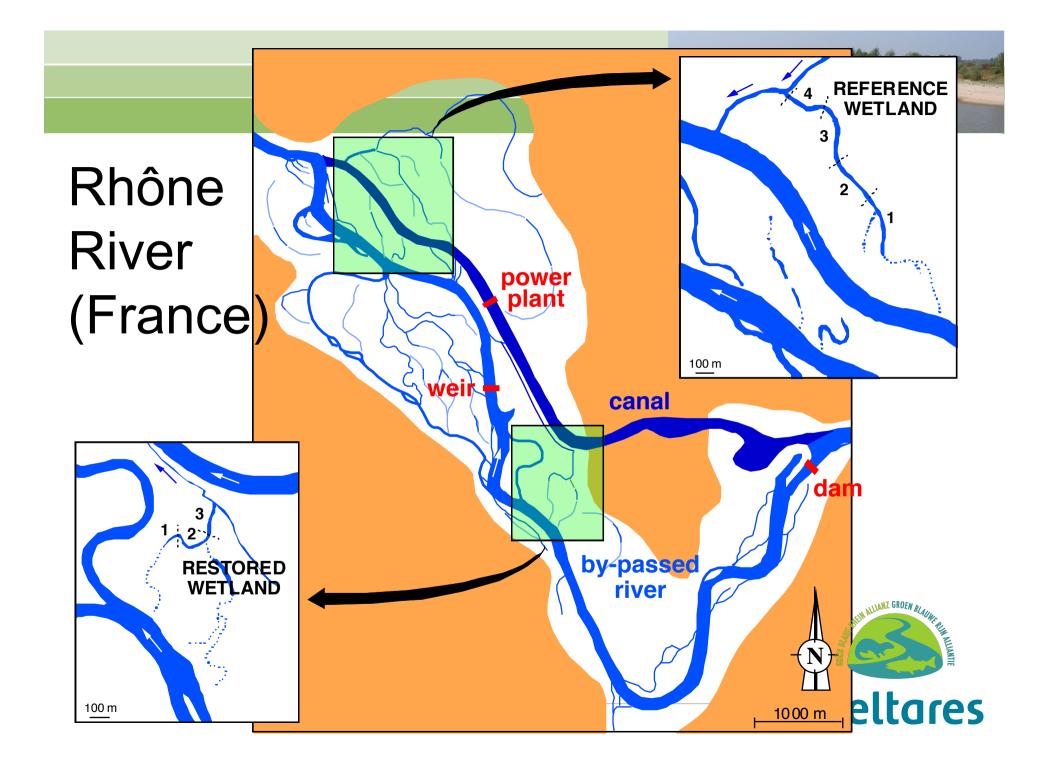




Danube in Hungary near Baja

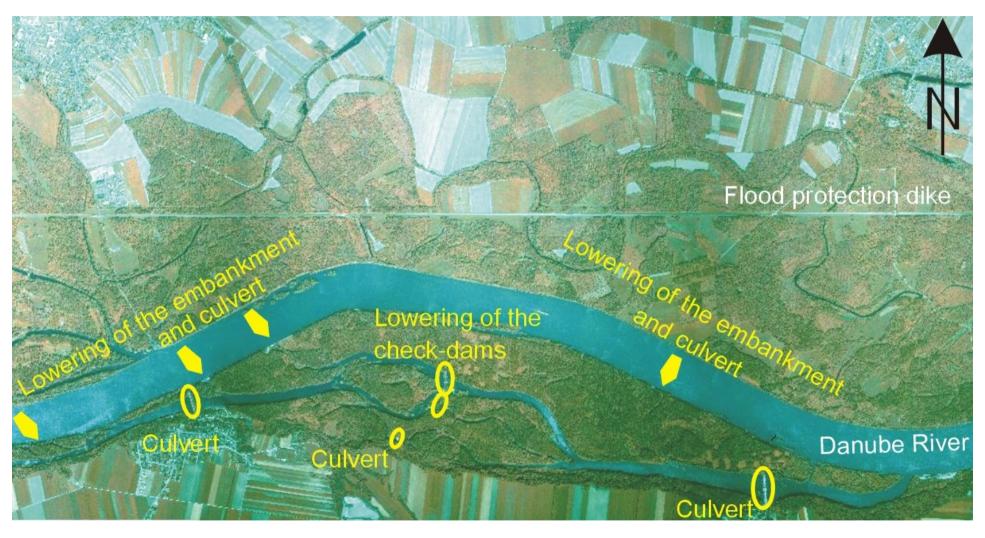






The "Regelsbrunn" Project (Austria)







Re-opening Regelsbrunn side arm (Austria, Danube, 1998)

Solution within constraints: the compromise with navigation (threshold at midwater level) did NOT allow the return of rheophilic species





New projects got more freedom:

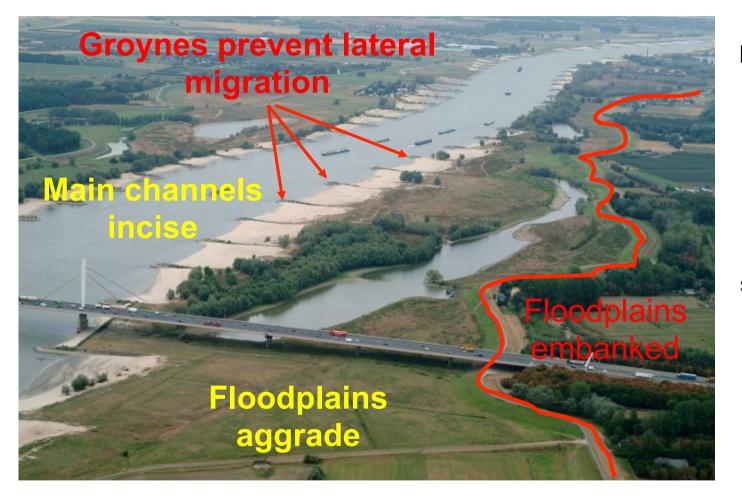
less constructionlower threshold





River Rhine in the Netherlands



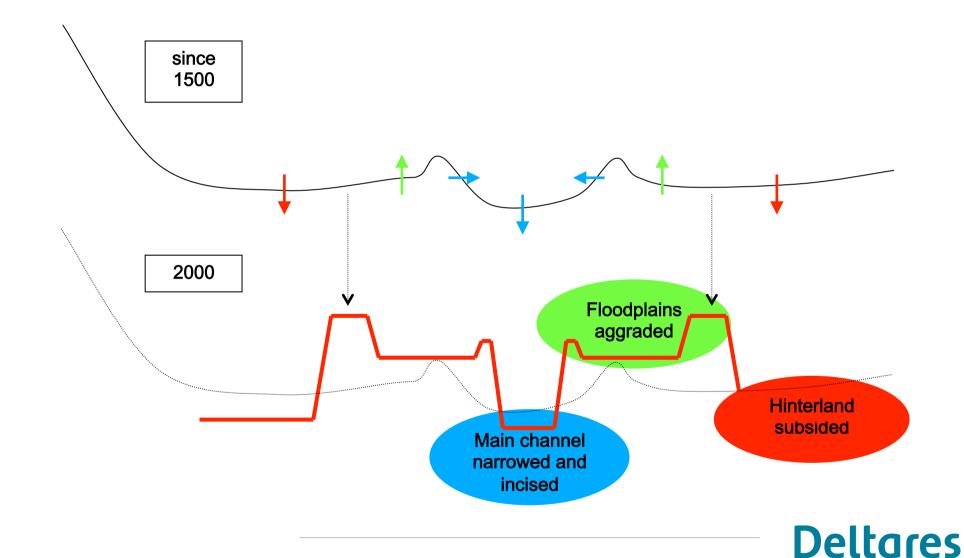


Main channel – 2 m Floodplain + 1 m Steeper banks Lack of shallow flowing habitats

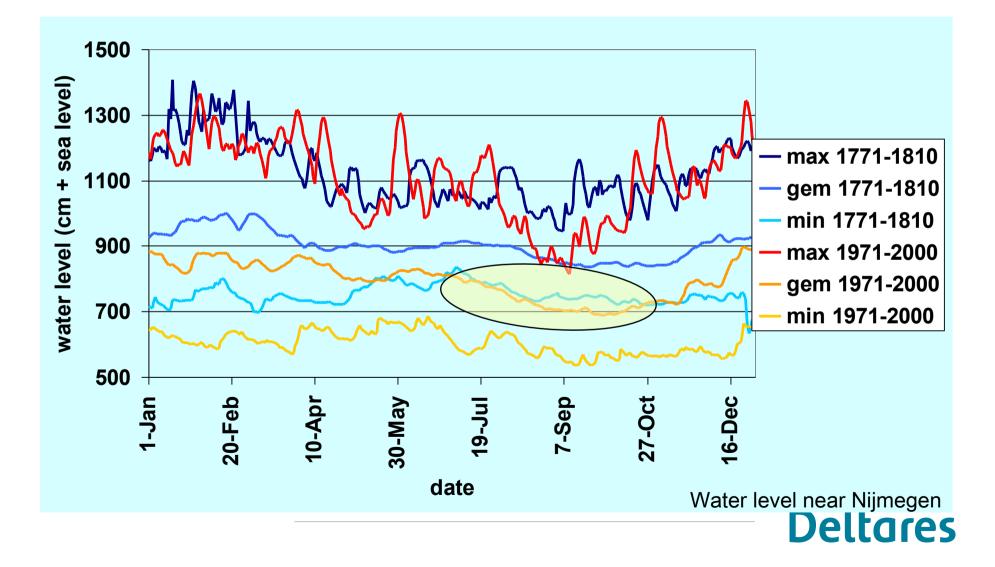




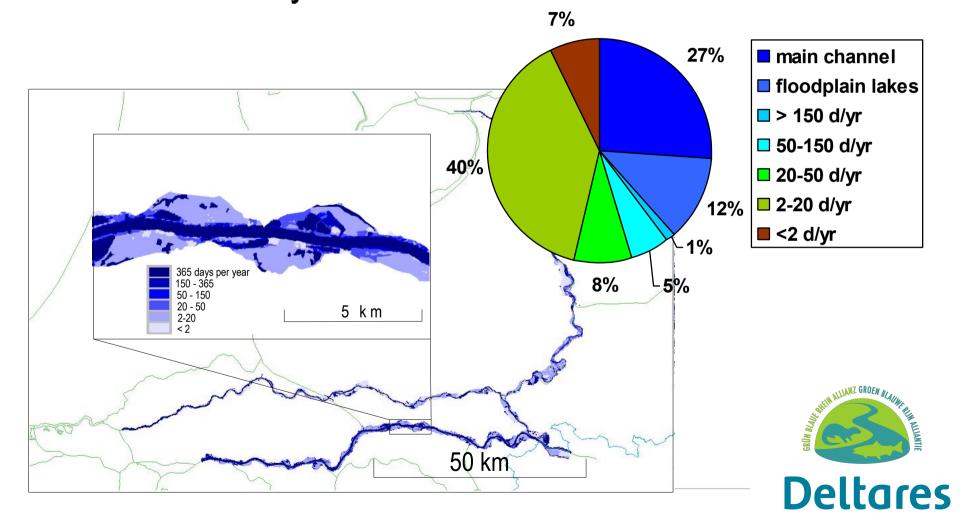
The present river-floodplain landscape restricts and directs rehabilitation



Mean water levels in summer are nowadays lower than low water levels in 1800, but at the same time floodplains aggradated

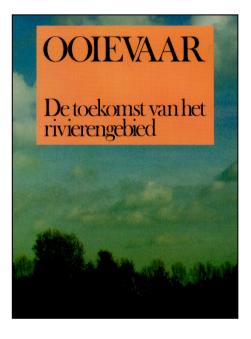


The river-floodplain is now 39% water and 47% land that inundates < 20d/yr. There is little dynamic transition zone. Only 6% inundates > 50 d/yr





Visions from NGOs and private sector 1980 – 1990s

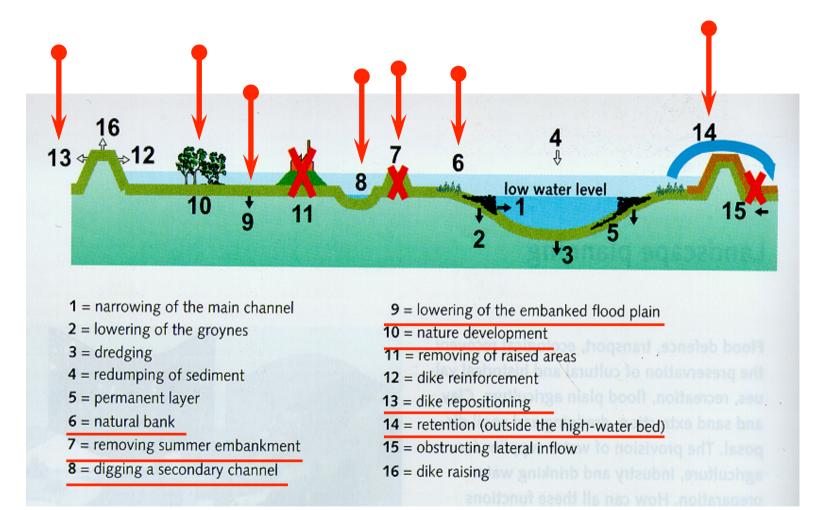


1987 Plan 'Black Stork' 1992 WWF's 'Living Rivers' 1993 / 1995 Floods

- More nature in the floodplains
- Agriculture in the hinterland
- Combining flood risk reduction with improvement of environmental quality

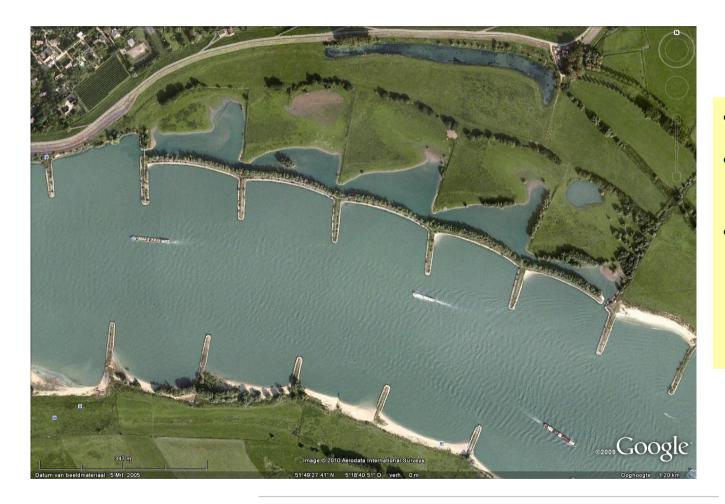


'FLOOD RISK REDUCTION MEASURES' OFFERS ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OPPORTUNITIES





Example: Parallel dam Opijnen



- 1994
- Synergy with navigation
- Spawning and nursery habitat for rheophilic fish species



Example: Beneden Leeuwen (1995)





- Culvert to control discharge
- Sand-mining pit to prevent siltation



Example: Side channel - Gameren





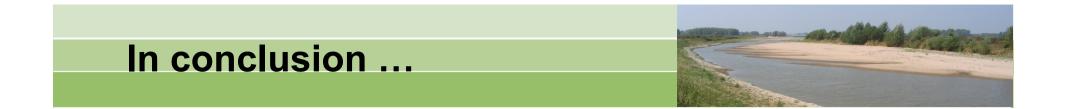
- 3 channels
- 1996 1999
- Synergy with flood protection
- Spawning and nursery habitat for rheophilic fish species



Side channels along the Rhine







There is ambition and there is also international experience



So let's us cross the side channel

