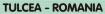


ROMANIAN EXPERIENCES REGARDING ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION IN DANUBE FLOODPLAIN AND DELTA











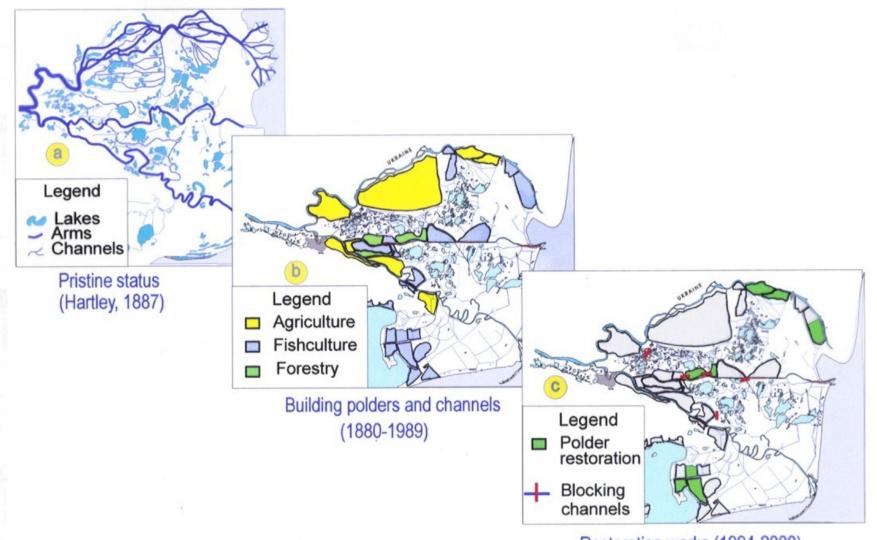


Danube River and Danube Basin





- Part of the Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO since 1990
- Included in Ramsar Convention List since 1990
- Included in World Heritage List since 1990

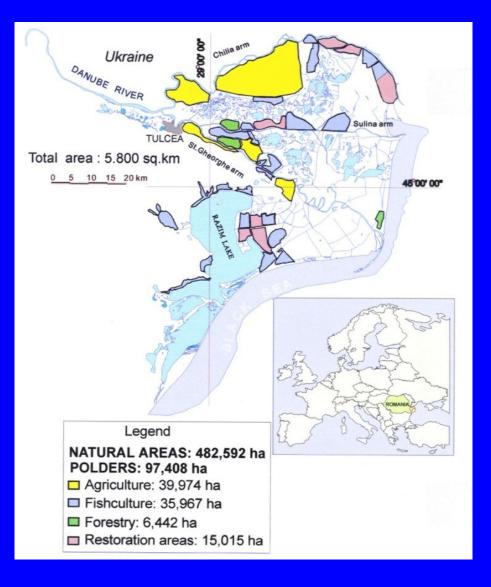


Restoration works (1994-2000)

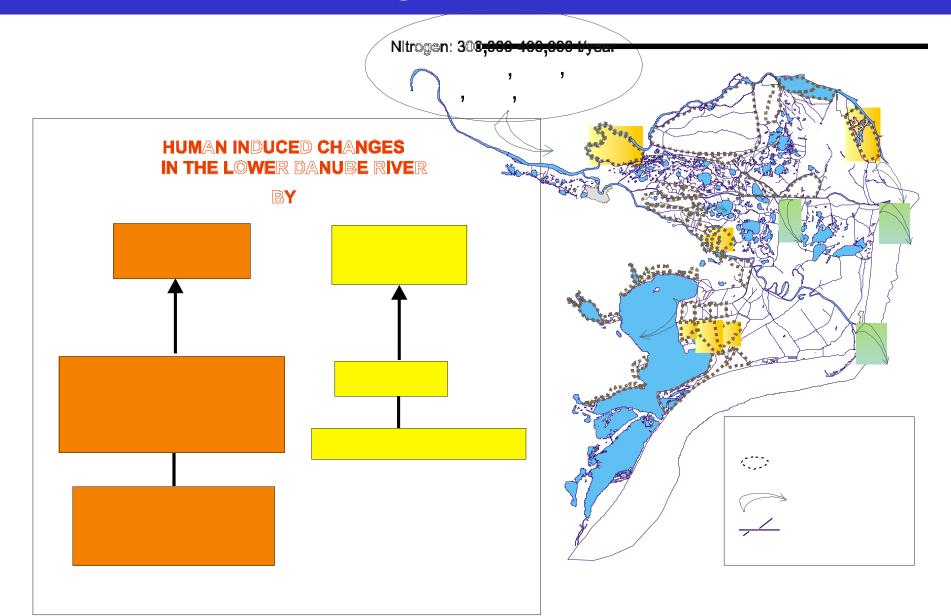
PHASES IN THE DANUBE DELTA RECENT HISTORY

Channels blocking

DANUBE DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE LOCATION AND PRESENT GENERAL LAND USE

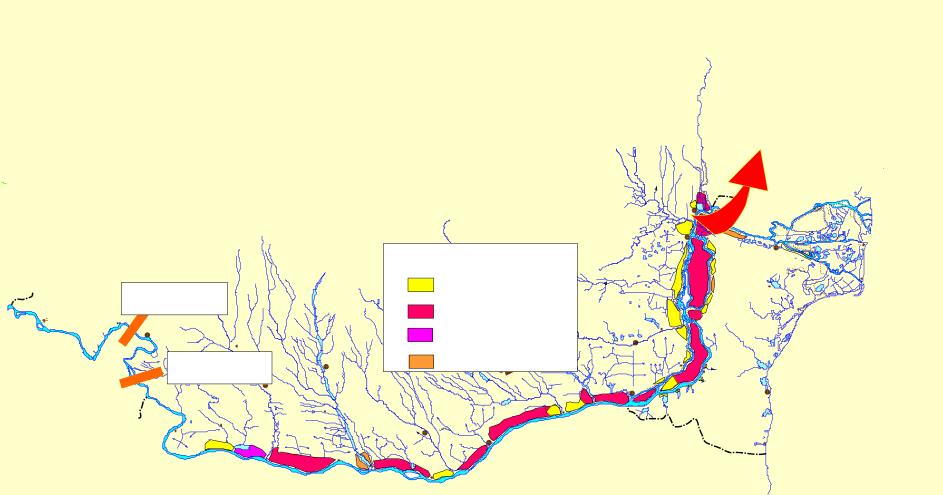


HUMAN INDUCED CHANGES IN THE DANUBE DELTA

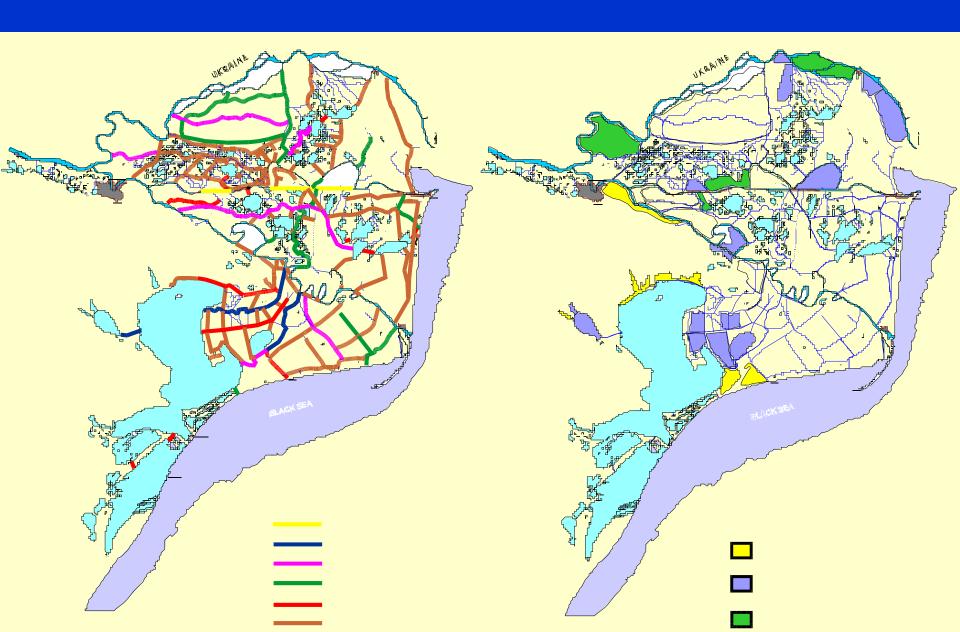


DAMMING FLOODPLAIN UPSTREAM THE DELTA

DAMNING OF DANUBE RIVER FLOODPLAIN INFACT ON DANUBE DELIAS FISHER



DAMMING AND CHANNEL EXCAVATIONS



HYDROLOGY AND WATER CHEMISTRY CHANGES

DANUBE RIVER

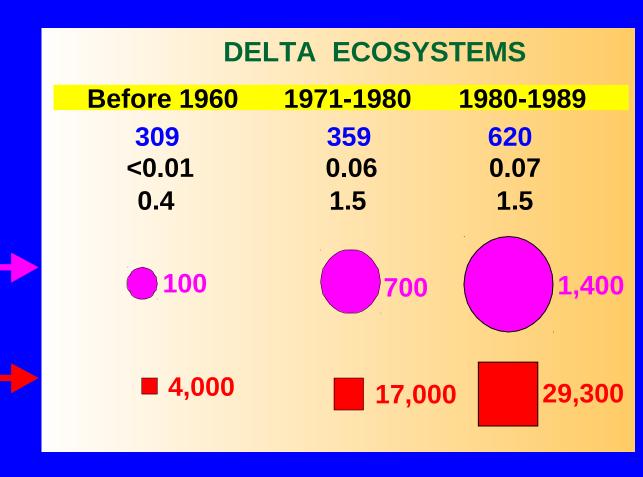
Water inflow (cm/s)

P(PO4) (mg/l)

N(NO3) (mg/l)

P(PO4) inflow tons/year

N(NO3) inflow tons/year



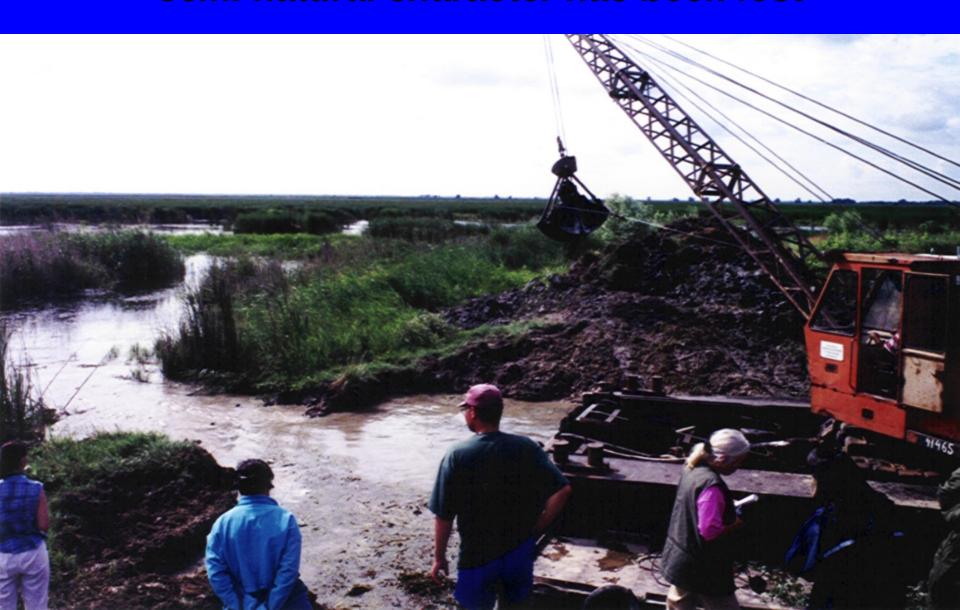
THE REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Ob.1. Protect and maintain population of species and habitats with ecological values



Ob.2. Carry out restoration works where natural or semi natural character has been lost



Ob.3. Manage water circulation in order to improve the ecological conditions

Ob.4. Assess the effectiveness of existing buffer zones and if necessary recommend modifications

THE REHABILITATION PROGRAMME HAS TWO MAIN CATEGORIES OF PROJECTS

WETLAND RESTORATION PROJECTS

- Research, design, monitoring: DDNI in cooperation with RIZA the Netherlands and Institute for Floodplain Ecology, Rastatt, WWF Germany
- Civil works: DDBRA
- •HYDROLOGICAL SYSTEM REHABILITATION PROJECTS
- -Research and design: DDNI &RIZA
- -Civil works: DDBRA

ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS

Restoration of habitats and ecosystems

Restoration of the endangered species

Restoration of the affected landscape

The main actors

PARTNERS:



WWF Auen Institute, Rastatt, Germany



RIZA Institute, Lelystat, The Netherlands



OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS, WATERS AND ENVIRONMENT



WORLD BANK



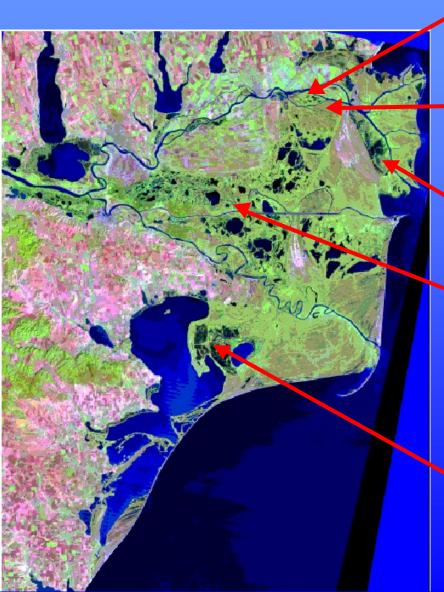


WETLAND RESTORATION PROJECTS

Objectives:

- Restore the specific functions of the wetlands
- Restore lateral connectivity and reintegration in the natural river pulse system
- Restore the natural habitats that support biodiversity and natural resources
- Recover traditional economic activities of the local communities

Implemented and ongoing Restoration Works in the Danube Delta



In 1994 Babina (2,100 ha),

- agricultural polder -

in 1996 Cernovca(1,580 ha)

- agricultural polder -

in 2000 Popina(3,600 ha)

- fishpond -

in 2002 Fortuna (2,115 ha) -

- agricultural polder -

Prospective areas to be restored

Holbina - Dunavat(5,630 ha)

- fishponds -

TOTAL: 15,025 ha

BABINA-CERNOVCA PILOT PROJECT

- S = 2,100 ha Babina, 1,580 ha Cernovca, former agriculture polders (drained areas)
- Research: 1991-1994, cooperation with Institute for Floodplain Ecology, Rastatt, WWF Germany
- Monitoring: 1995-2002
- Project status: fully implemented, Babina reverted to wetland since 1994, Cernovca since 1996
- Present status: a mosaic of water types, clear to turbid water systems, depending on the connectivity to the river

BEFORE FLOODING



AMENAJARE AGRICOLÃ ABANDONATÃ ÎN DELTA DUNÂRII Abandoned agricultural polder in the Danube Delta before restoration



AMENAJARE AGRICOLÃ ABANDONATÃ ÎN DELTA DUNÂRII Abandoned agricultural polder in the Danube Delta before restoration



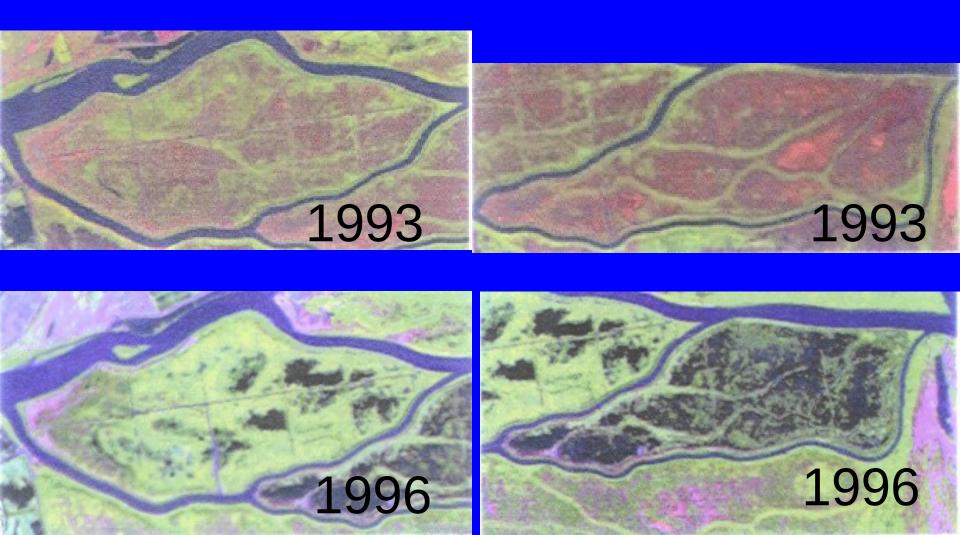
CONTACT OF CLEAN WATER FROM RESTORED AREA WITH DANUBE WATERS RICH IN SEDIMENTS



CONTROL FISHING RESULTS IN RESTORED AREAS INDICATES THE PRESENCE OF BOTH REPRODUCER AND YOUNG FISHES



Babina-Cernovca area (satellite images)



RECOVERING OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS OF WETLANDS



BENEFITS OF ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION BABINA&CERNOVCA PILOT PROJECTS - S=3,600HA

UNSUSTAINABLE / ABANDONED ARRANGED COMPLEXES



ECONOMICAL RESULTS

FISH: 34 KG/HA/YEAR

REED: 1-2 TONES/HA/YEAR

PASTURE: 0,5 UVM/HA/YEAR

50-100 EURO/HA/YEAR with low costs instead subsidies

ECOLOGICAL VALUES

NUTRIENT REMOVAL

- 15 KG PHOSPHORUS/HA/YEAR
- 335 KG NITROGEN/HA/YEAR

SEDIMENT RETENTION

- 11 TONES/HA/YEAR

HABITAT FOR BIRDS AND FISHES

AESTHETIC VALUES

WATER STORAGE

ECONOMICAL INDICATOR: MAXIMUM COST/BENEFIT RATIO BABINA&CERNOVCA PILOT PROJECTS - S=3,600HA

COSTS:

RESEARCH, DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION: 100,000 EURO

BENEFITS:

FISH YIELD: $3,600HA \times 34KG \times 0.5EURO/KG = 60,000EURO/YEAR$

REED HARVEST: $3,600HA \times 1T/HA \times 16EURO/T = 60,000EURO/YEAR$

TOURISM: 10TURISTS x 100DAYS/YEAR x 10EURO/DAY = 10,000EURO/YEAR

CATLE: $100\text{HA} \times 0.5\text{UVM/HA} \times 100\text{KG} \times 2\text{EURO/KG} = 10,000\text{EURO/YEAR}$

TOTAL VALUE: 140,000 EURO/YEAR

at low labour costs

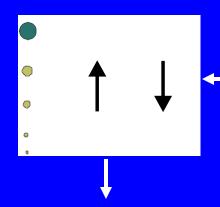
OTHER WETLAND REHABILITATION PROJECTS

HOLBINA-DUNAVAT PROJECT

- S = 5,630 ha, former fish farms
- Research: 1993-1996
- Result: Restoration strategy
- Implementation status: investment funds available since 2003
- Evolution: water system reverted from turbid plankton-dominated to clear macrophytes –dominated state (!)

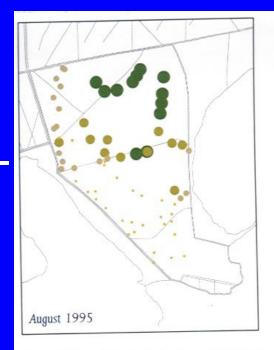
Secchi depth in 1995, 1996, 1997, 2002

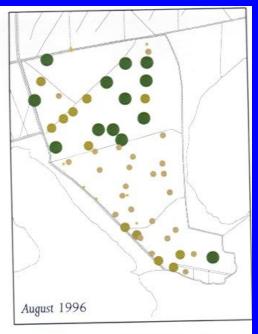
(Drost et al, 2002)

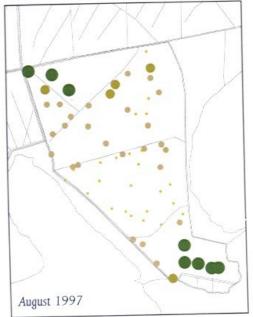


Unstable ecosystem?

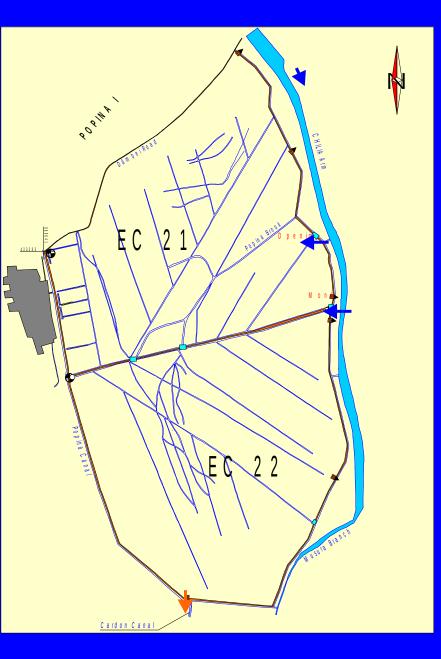
Needs for further research











POPINA PROJECT

S = 3,600 ha, fish ponds
-Research: 1996-1999
-Implemented since 2000
-Status: permanent
wetland connected to
the river pulse system

FORTUNA PROJECT

- -S = 2,115 ha
- -Former polder for forestry
- -Research: 2000-2002
- -Present status: under implementation

Legend

Contour dam
Surrounding canal
Inner canal network
Breaches
Blocking barrage



Hydraulic connectivity restoration

S = 687 ha

- -Origin: Islets formed by cutting meanders
- -Research: 2002
- -Restoration to be implemented

MEANDERS PROJECT

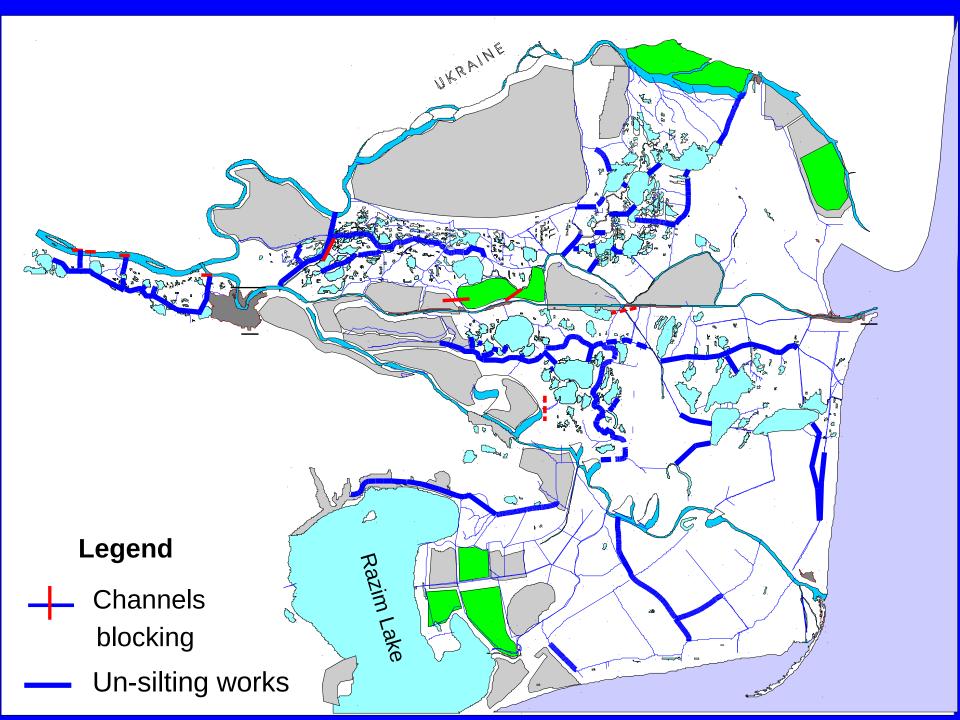


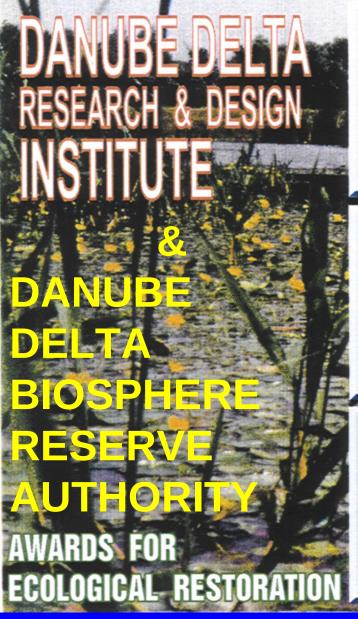
3 islands created as a result of rectification of Danube arm were proposed to be connected to river

HYDROLOGICAL SYSTEM REHABILITATION

- Objectives:
- -close or calibrate the artificial North-South oriented canals
- -calibrate the (semi-)natural West-East channels
- -calibrate the lake entrances

From 3,400 km of channels 329.5 km have been dragged, 8 canals closed and 5 sections calibrated







A G I R AWARD - 1995 GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF ROMANIAN ENGINEERS

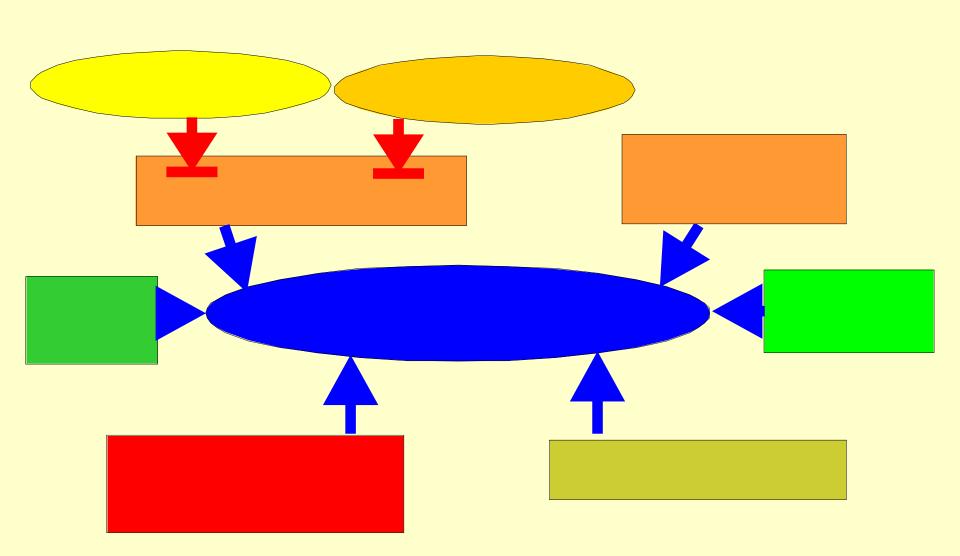
EUROSITE AWARD -1995 EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



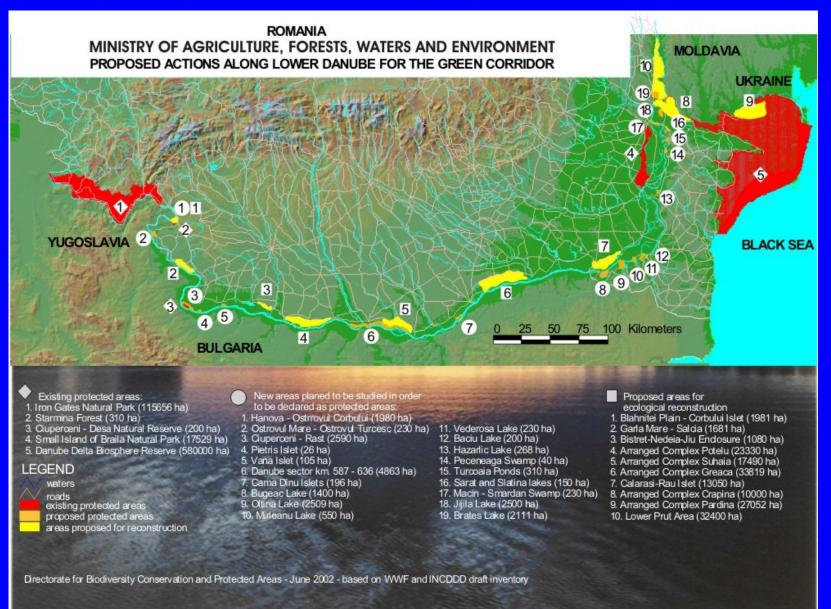


WAYAF GOLUSTERWANDOLI LALERAN ALVARD -1998 WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

ENCOUNTERED CONSTRAINTS



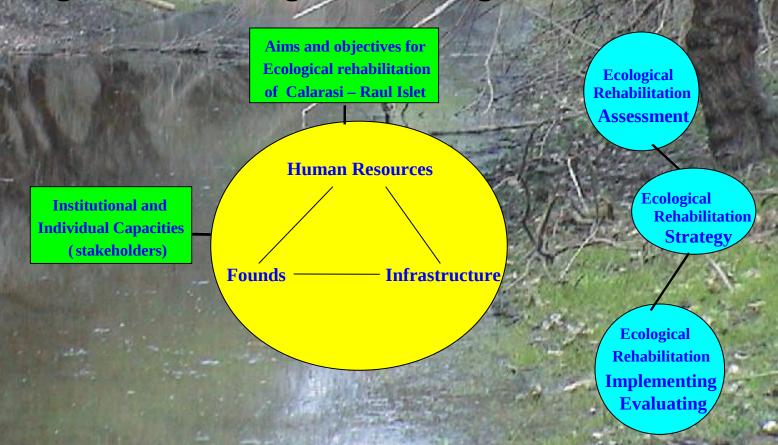
FUTURE PROSPECTIVES





Objectives

- Restore and preserve the specific biodiversity of the Calarasi-Raul Islet
- Benefits for population in the area by increasing of the employment and the development of traditional activities: fishing, reed harvesting, wood cutting and tourism.



RESULTS

- GENERAL STRATEGY FOR ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF CALARASI-RAUL ISLET
- COMPLET PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION OF CALARASI-RAUL PILOT AREA
- IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
- INVESTMENTS COST-PLAN
- BIOLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL MONITORING



MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESERVE IEZER – CALARASI

- LOCAL POPULATION OF WILD SPECIES PROTECTION
- NATURAL HABITATS REHABILITATION
- BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION
- ECOLOGICAL EQUILIBRIUM MAINTAINING



RESULTS

- BASEMENT STUDY TO PROMOTE IEZER-CALARASI
 AREA AS NATURAL RESERVE
- MANAGEMENT PLAN OF CONSERVATION
- ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM
- STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC AWARNESS AND RESEARCH
- IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

