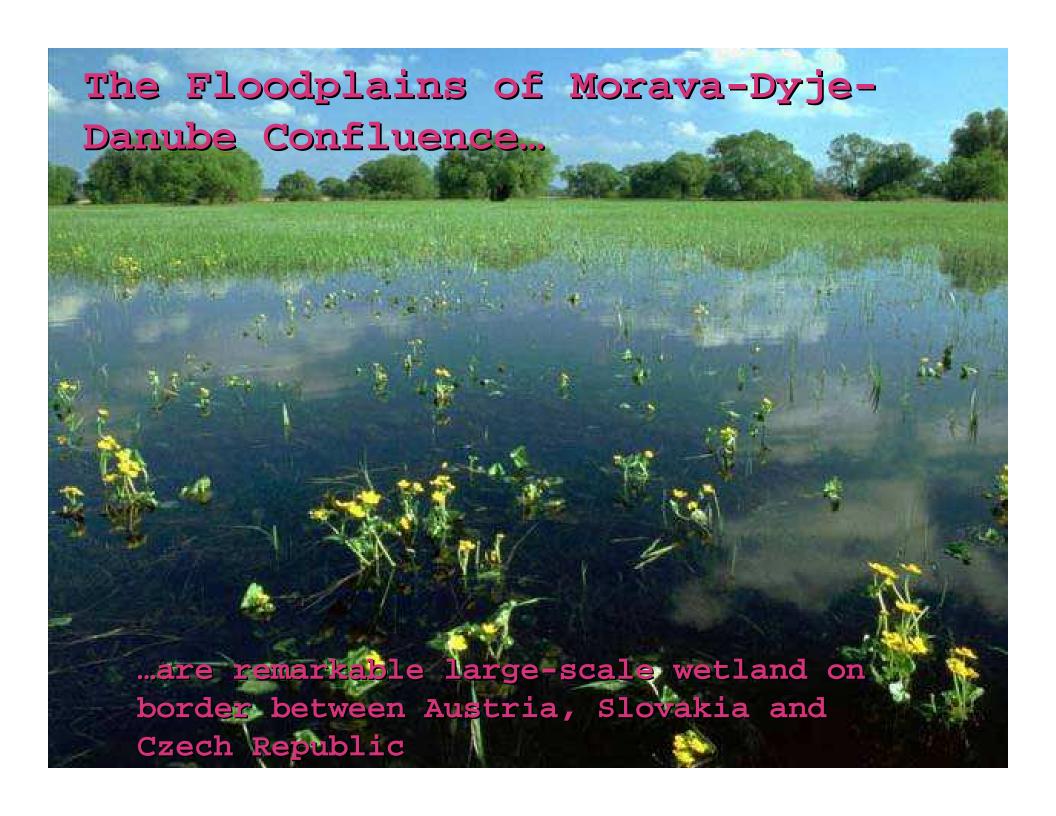


Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence

Workshop on transboundary resources management in Western and Central Europe

Milan Janák 2011, Budapest

th February



Site location and area

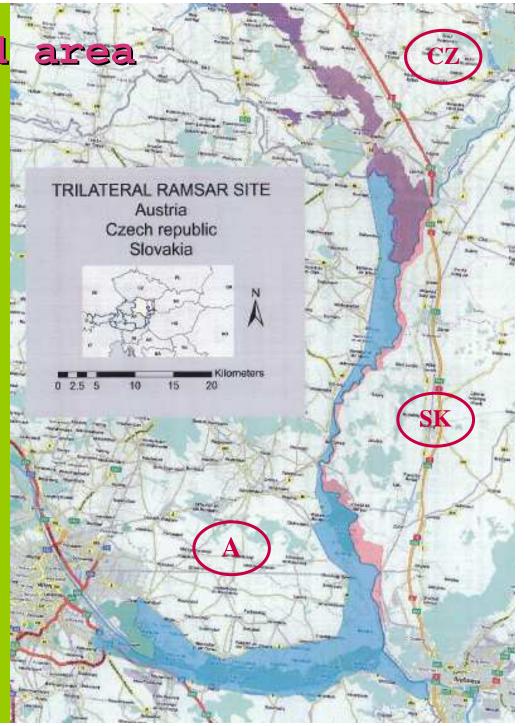
- SK: 5.300 ha
- AT: 38.500

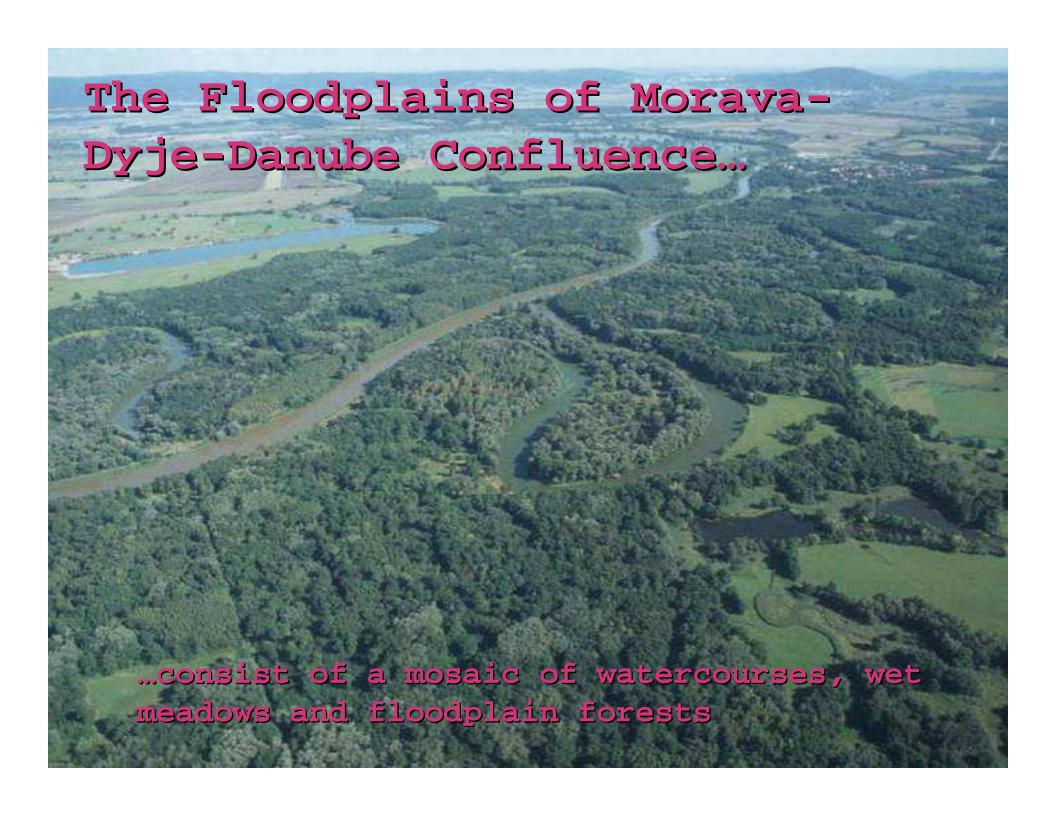
ha (incl.

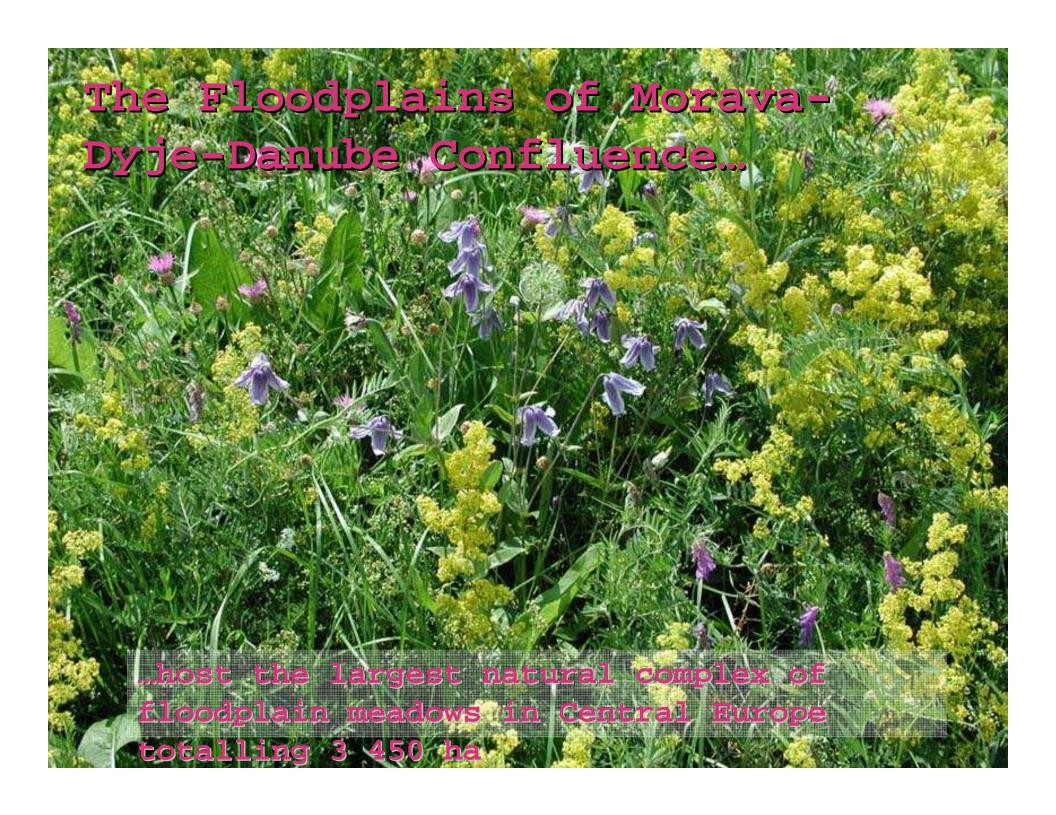
Donau)

CZ: 11.525

ha







Habitat types of Community Interest

- 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii
- 6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
- 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
- 3150 Natural euthrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation
- 91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Salicion albae)
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forest of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris)
- 91G0 Pannonic woods with Quercus petrea and

Species of Community



The Floodplains of Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence...





The Floodplains of Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence...





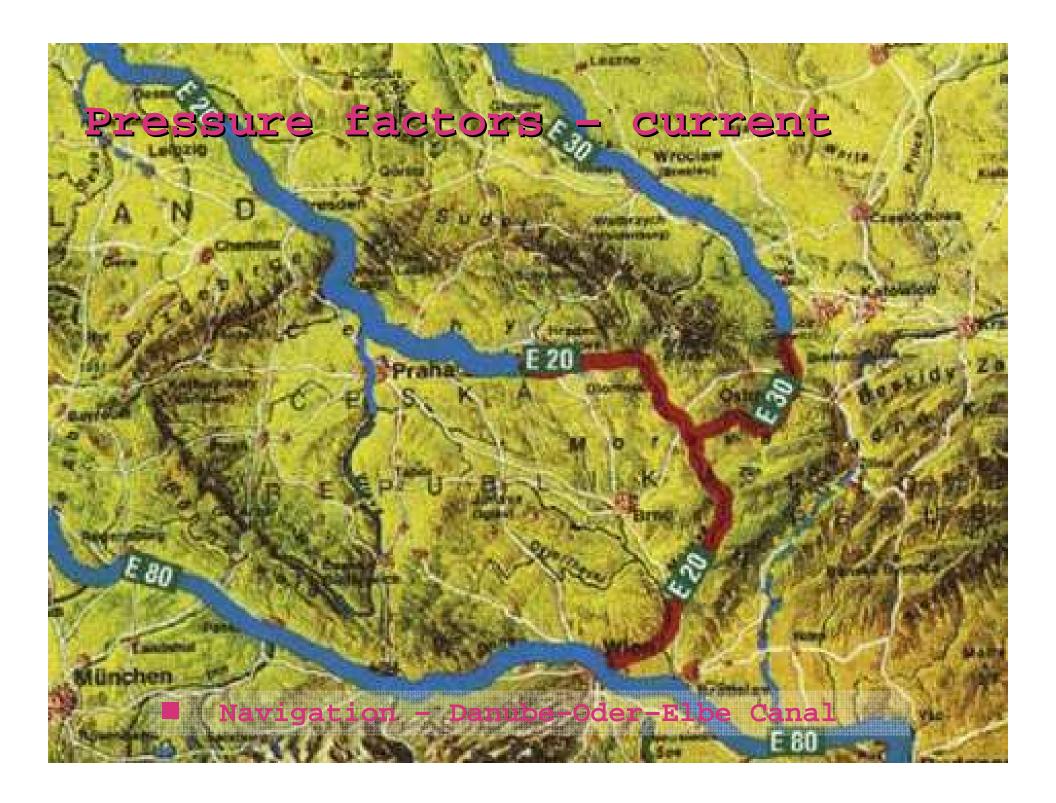


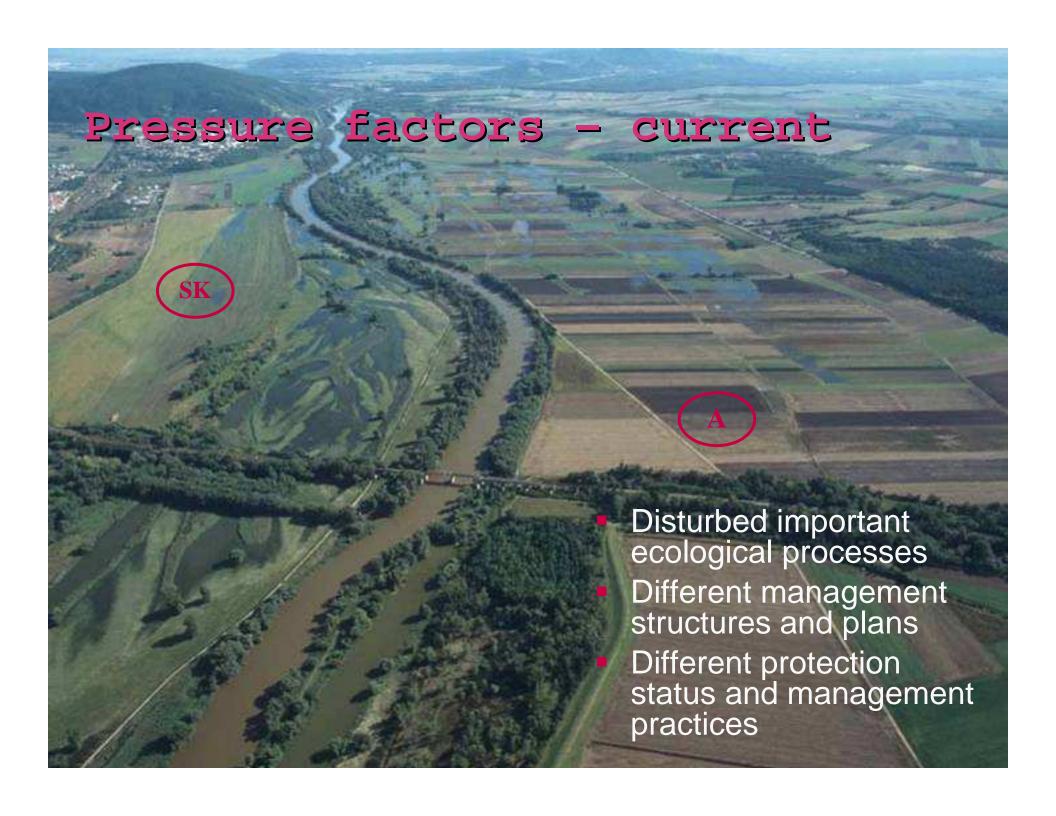


Pressure factors - past heritage









Transboundary wetland management

- Cooperation started in 1994 supported by WWF Austria → 3 NGOs DAPHNE (SK), Distelverein (A), Veronica (CZ)
- Main goal support of the trilateral region along the Morava and Dyje rivers on the international and national level through public awareness raising, influencing site's policy and management and improving protection of the site
- up to 40 trilateral or bilateral projects with NGO







Transboundary wetland management - Institutional set-up

- Memorandum of Understanding signed between environment ministries of Austria, Czech Republic and Slovakia in 2001 as a result of joint effort of NGOs
- Trilateral Ramsar Platform (TRP) established upon MoU (2001) representatives of env. ministries, site managers, local governments and NGOs
- Trilateral Ramsar Site Floodplains of Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence nominated to Ramsar Secretariat (designated 15 Nov 2007)
- Common goals and principles for site management plans agreed by TRP in 2003
- Ongoing development of common management strategy

Transboundary wetland restoration - partial restoration of Morava River





Joint list of restoration measures example:

- 1) Removal of bank pavement
- 2) Partial reconnection of disappearing waters
- 3) River bank lowering
- 4) Meander reconnection lower part

Transboundary wetland management - Species conservation



Natural restitution is impossible for migrating species, whose migrating route to the sea was interrupted by man-made dams on the Danube (Djerdap 1, Djerdap 2, SVD Gabčíkovo).

Slovak State Nature Conservancy is trying to facilitate the restitution of sterlet releasing 11 500 young specimen from 2006 year.

Released sterlets are genetically autochtonous (Danubian population), and have all preconditions to contribute to the natural reproduction.

Slovak State Nature Conservancy in coop. with NP Donauauen plan to release 5 000 specimens of sterlet yearly to stabilise population of this species in the middle section of the Danube and its tributaries.

Transboundary wetland management - Monitoring



- Common list of 11 target habitat types and 76 target species for monitoring agreed by TRP
- Joint transboundary database to be developed within current CBC project
- Joint projects to launch monitoring schemes

Vision for the region

- Transboundary cooperation ensures the conservation and wise use of the site
- Trilateral conservation and restoration programmes implemented
- Horizontal integration of environment issues into other sectors (agriculture, forestry, spatial planning, hunting and fishing)
- Research and monitoring leads to adaptation of site management
- Communication, education, public awareness support site conservation

