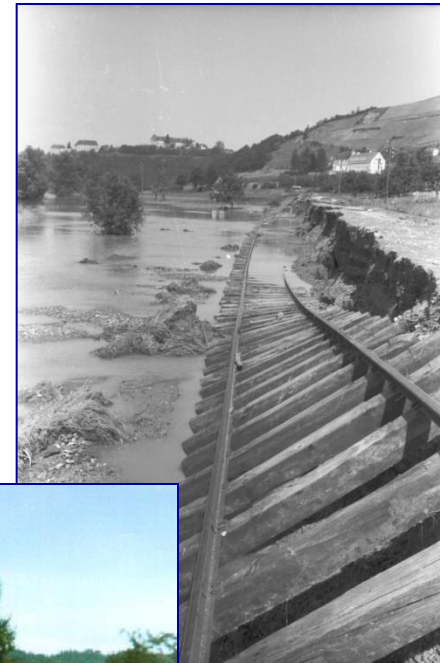


Strategy flood protection in Styria

Rudolf Hornich

Coordinator Flood Risk Management
Federal Government of Styria

Frequent Floods during the second half of the 20th century.
Problems for the villages and agricultur in the major valleys





Flood
August 2002

Strategie Hochwasserschutz Steiermark



Schäden in der Stmk. Juni bis
September 2009: ca. € 79,3 Mio.

Hochwasser Juli 2010



Abbildung 58: Verklausung beim Gasthaus Grabenmühle (Quelle: BGM Gößnitz).

Regen: 120 mm in 1Std. (lokal) – 131mm in 24 Std. (offiziell)

Hochwasser Juli 2011





Murenabgang St.Lorenzen, Gde. Trieben, 2012

River Regulation (1950 – 1980)



- smooth river banks
- uniform gradient
- no plantings

In the 1980ies –
turning point in flood
prevention policies

Since 1994 no state subsidies
for flood protection and
draining of agricultural land



Shifting from a linear to more area-wide-oriented approach

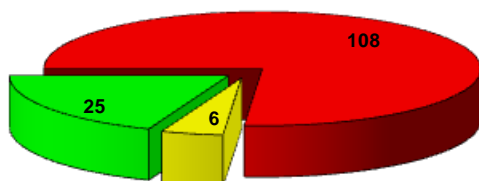
Focus: Preservation of **natural floodplains** and creation of new ones if procurable or the construction of flood **retention basins** has been prioritised.

Flood Retention Basins at present:

139 basins are in use (+ 30 in torrential areas)

15 basins are under construction

43 basins are in their planing phase



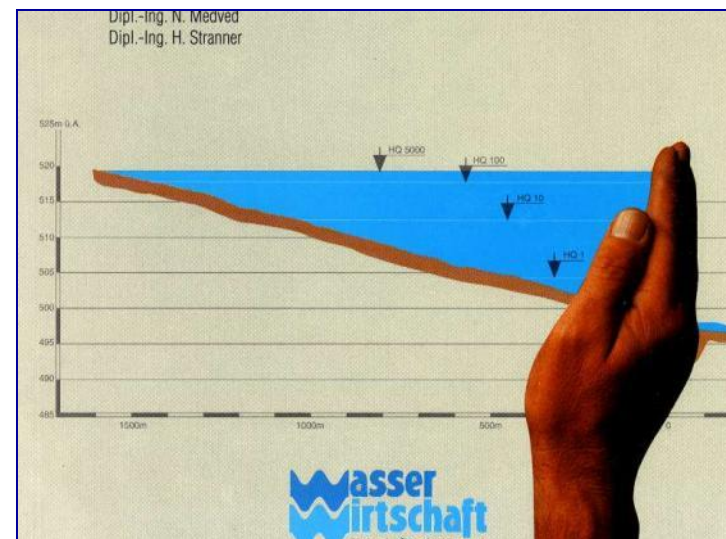
■ in use
 ■ under construction
 ■ planing

1990: 24 RB - Retentionvol. rd. 4,4 Mio m³

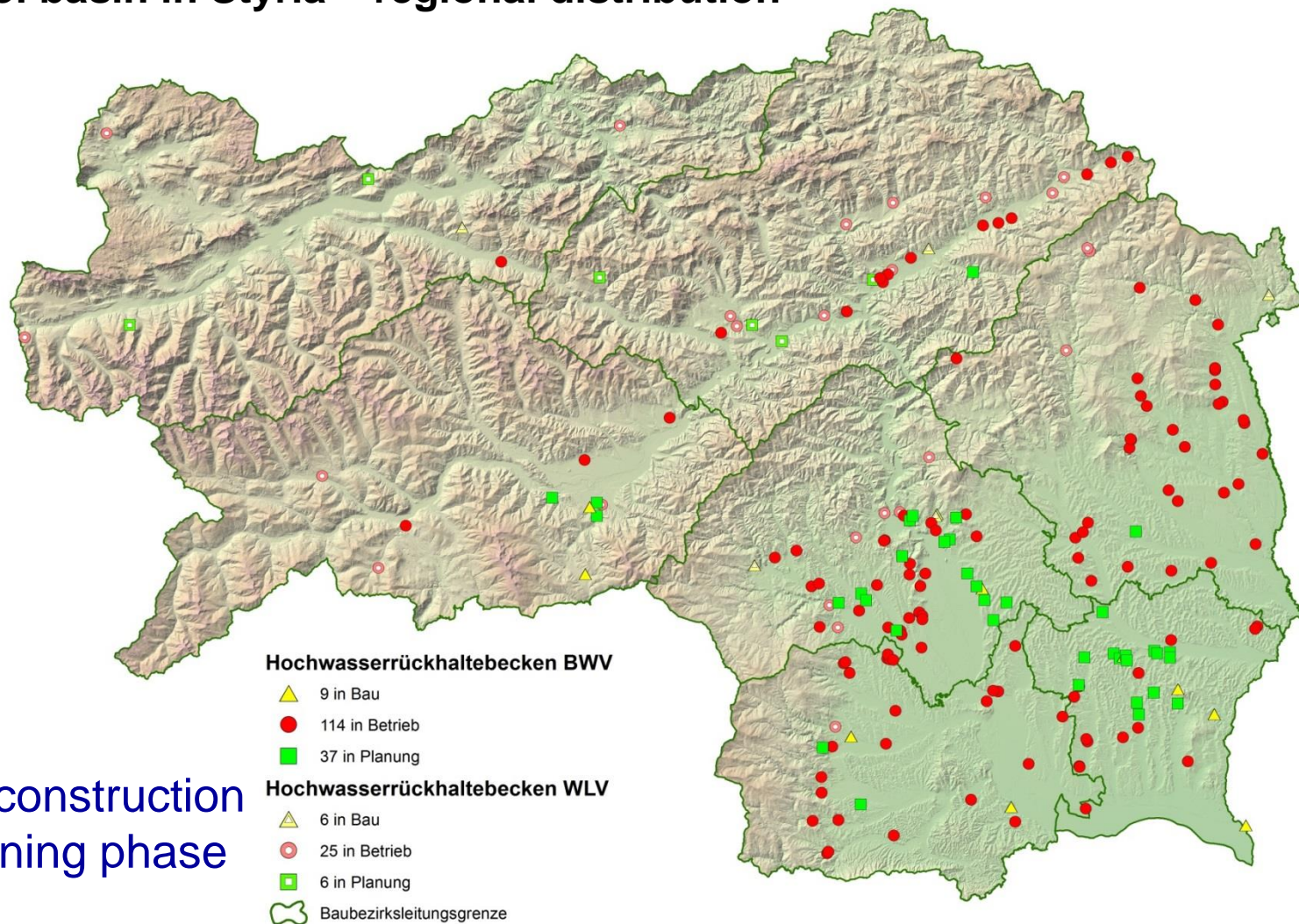
1999: 70 RB – Retentionvol. rd. 9,0 Mio m³

2009: 84 RB – Retentionvol. rd. 15,0 Mio m³

Capacity of the largest basin: 1,7 Mio m³



Flood control basin in Styria – regional distribution



139 in use
15 under construction
43 in planning phase

Flood Retention Basins

90% of the basins have a homogeneous earthfill dam as barrage, other basins have a concrete wall.



Constructivness ecological issues



short, rough invert to
allow for fish to pass

technicalical issues



Emergency spillway is
constructed for HQ_{5000}

Regulating/control structure



Controlled
retention basins

float gauge



mechanically
controlled level gate
(float control)

Driftwood rack + bed load retention



Flood events summer 2009

28 retention basins were ponded, whereas 15 of them were fully filled



ponded retention basins in the year 2009

Constructivness

Retarding basins are effective in curbing flood waves.



Intervention further downstream can be reduced.

Near-natural hydraulic engineering – soil bioengineering

Using natural
materials



EU – Water Framework Directive



Sulm Mantrach

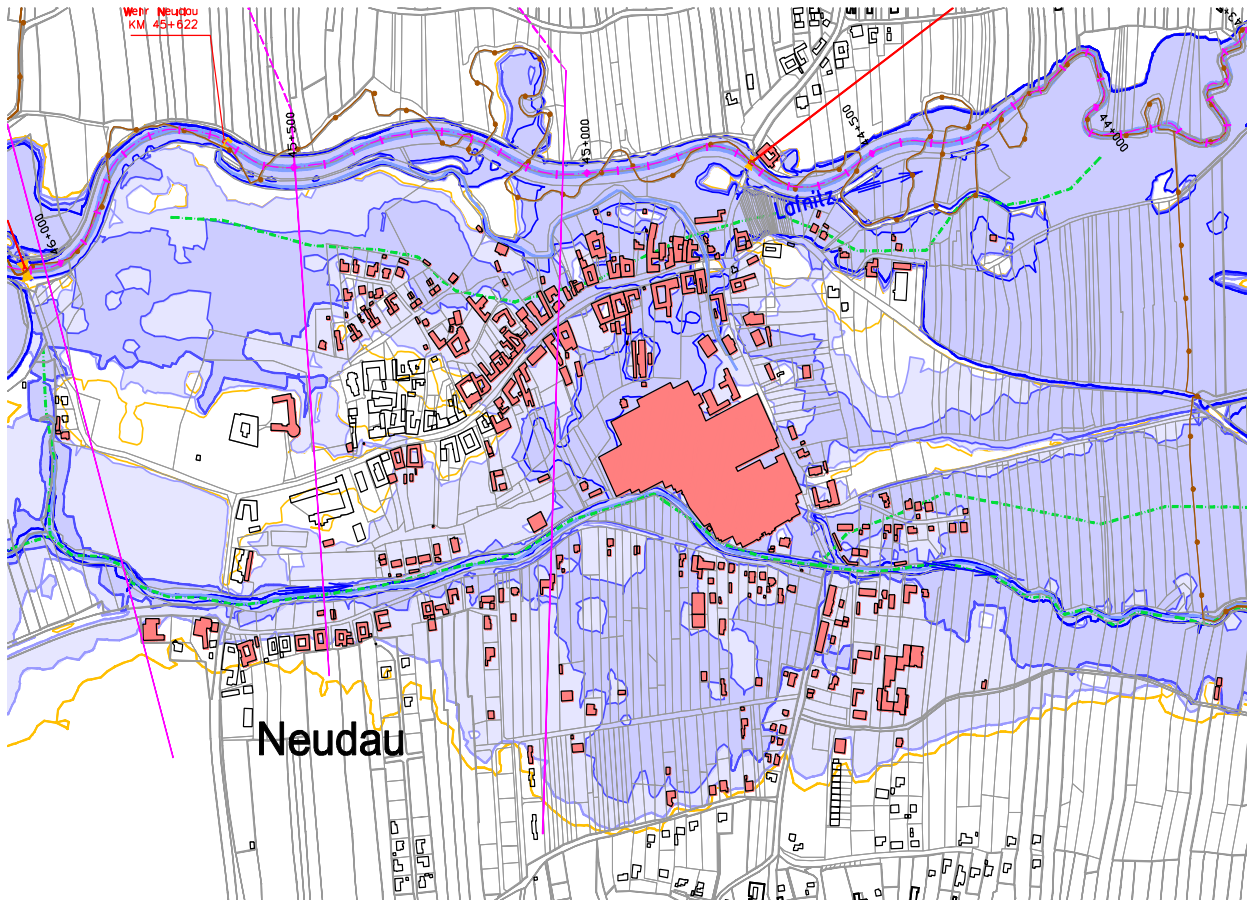
Fish Ladders







Mur Murau

Mapping Floodplains

Inundation areas HQ30/HQ100/HQ300



LEGENDE:

-  Flutungsfläche HQ₃₀
-  Flutungsfläche HQ₁₀₀
-  Anschlaglinie HQ₃₀₀
-  Betroffene Gebäude

Partner in several EU - Projects



Interreg IIIA

www.unteresmurtal.steiermark.at



LIFE Natur

www.murerleben.at

River Mur

River Lafnitz

River Enns



Ship mill on the river Mur

Summary

- **Strategies in flood control changed over the past 50 years**
- **Water retention play a major role**
- **Projects have to comply with the EU-WFD (2000/60/EC) and FD (2007/60/EC)**
- **Higher degree of security for areas of settlement and industrial areas**

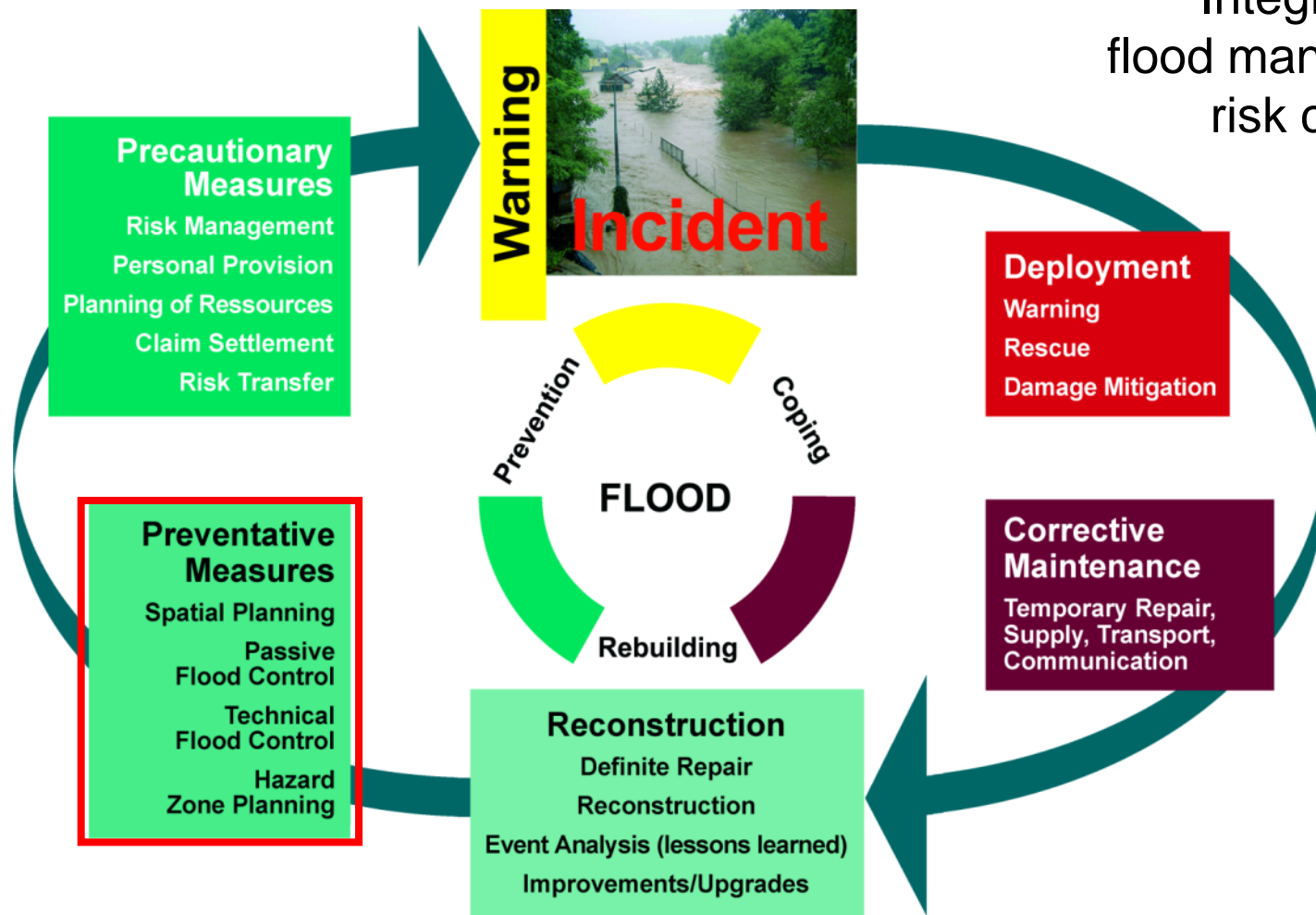
Focus on non structural measures - FD (2007/60/EC)

- **close cooperation with spatial planning**
- **improvement of forecast systems and intervention plans**
- **more public information and citizen involvement**

River Basin Management = Area Management

Directive 2007/60/EG

Integrated
flood management
risk cycle



Habersack et al., 2004



Intention

**„Save but living
Rivers“**

Flood events summer 2013

Thank you for your attention!



Retention basin Schöckelbach, Graz, 7th June 2013