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Monitoring of hydrological, hydraulic and morphological characteristics of the Danube and inventory of biodiversity components of the Croatian-Serbian common section of the Danube

~Monitoring of parameters important for waterway maintenance~







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Preparing FAIRway2 works in the Rhine Danube Corridor (2019-EU-TM-0262-S and 2019-HR-TMC-0263-S) The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union.

1. MONITORING OF PARAMETERS

1. MONITORING OF PARAMETERS IMPORTANT FOR WATERWAY MAINTENANCE

1.1 Inventarization of river regulation infrastructure

1.2 Riverbed measurement of cross-sections of Danube river

- 1.3 Monitoring and analysis of flow, velocity and sediment transport
- 1.4 Piezometer installation

Inventorisation of river regulation infrastructure

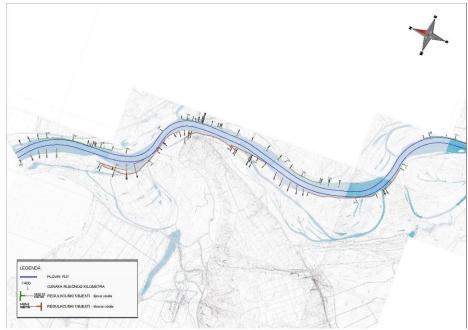


► Inventorisation of river regulation infrastructure

- Field work of inventorisation and assessment of existing river regulation infrastructure on both sides of the Danube
- Identified 82 existing objects on the right bank; 78 objects on the left bank

Current status (12/2023):

 Inventorisation field work completed, digitalization of data ongoing

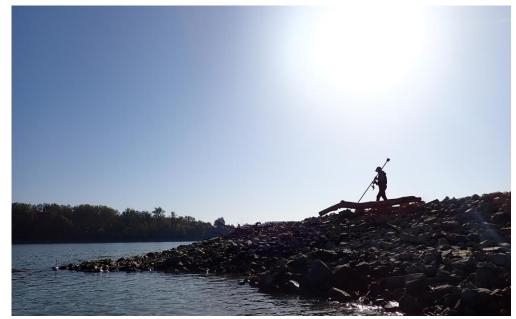


Inventorisation of river regulation infrastructure











Inventorisation of river regulation



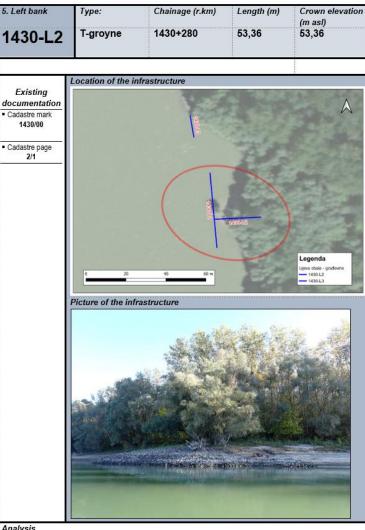
infrastructure

Data gathered:

- Geometry data
- Geodetic survey
- Foto-documentation
- Assessment of the current state/functionality
- Identification of extent of damages (where applicable)

Outputs:

- Detailed table overview
- Graphic representation of each infrastructure
- Graphic database
- Elaborate



Analysis

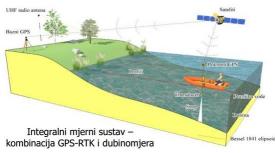
- Infrastructure in good condition
- Effect of material deposition ongoing (upstream, downstream)
- Material of the infrastructure visible, vegetation present on the beginning of the infrastructure

Riverbed measurement of cross-sections

- Field work of hydrographic riverbed measurements of crosssections
- Overall length of ~ 140 rkm; 1375 (Danube)+6 (Drava) control profiles (equidistance of 100 m); 2 sets of measurements (yearly)

Current status (12/2023):

- First set of measurements conducted in 05-08/2023
- Data processing





Processing data

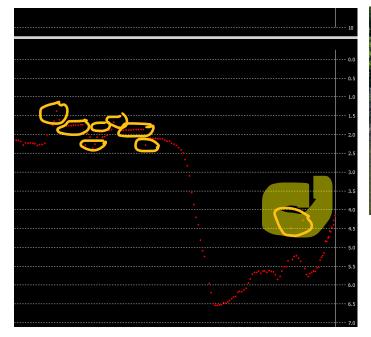


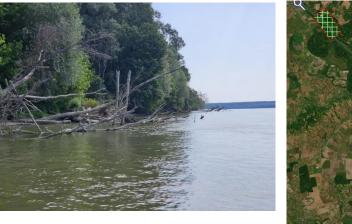
Cross-section data processing

- Cleaning data
- Projecting data on cross-section lines
- Creating 3d model
- Data processing

► To do

- Data processing
- Second set of measurements 03/2024-06/2024







Results

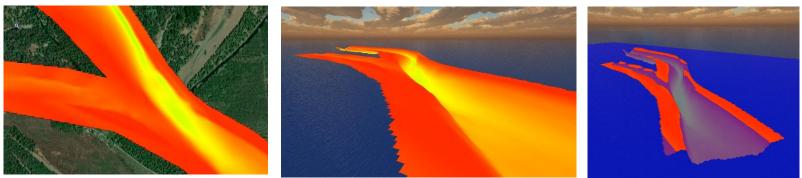


Projecting data on cross-section lines; surveyed daTa are projected on crosslines as a preparation for creating 3d model of riverbed.





3D model; After cleaning and projecting, 3D model of terrain of riverbed was created.

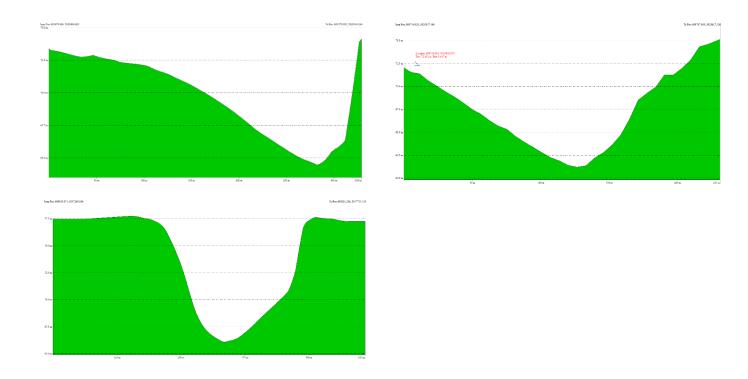


Results



Projections; results are delivered as a textual file in 3 projections:

- HTRS96/TM (HVRS71),
- HDKS (GK) 6 zone (HVRSTRST) and
- UTM 34 (N) (HVRSTRST)



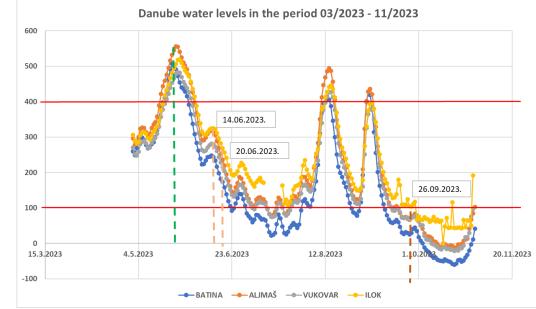
Monitoring and analysis of flow, velocity and sediment transport

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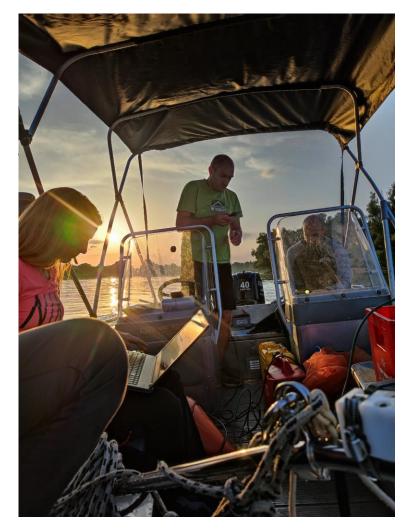
- 3 sets of measurement campaign (lower, medium and higher water levels) on 3 locations
- Locations: Batina/Vukovar/Ilok for flow and velocity measurements; Batina/Drava confluence/Ilok for sediment transport

• Current status (12/2023):

- Measurement campaign completed, laboratory analysis undertaken
- Elaborate completed
- Raw data delivered



Monitoring and analysis of flow, velocity and sediment transport











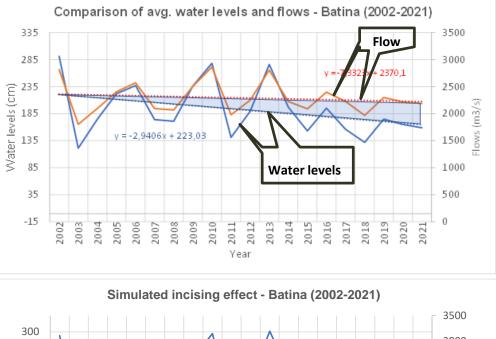


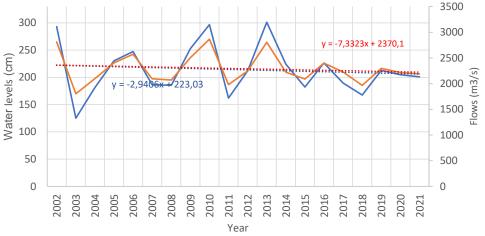
Monitoring and analysis of flow, velocity

Element / Location	Measuring unit	Batina/Bezdan	The confluence of Drava	Vukovar	llok
The position of the upstream profile	rkm	rkm 1429+000	1383+000	1332+000	1302+000
 Flow and velocity data distribution fairly consistent, bearing in mind cross section geometry (~ 1 m/s of integrated velocity, >1,5 m/s in main current) 		rkm 142+5000	1381+600	1325+000	1300+000
		Measured velocities			
		0,91-1,02		0,99-1,18	1,17-1,05
		0,72-0,72		0,88-0,91	1,01-0,85
		0,66-0,67		0,76-0,67	0,82-0,88
 Measured flows in the 1.350-5.400 m3/s, taking into account different hydrological events and location 		~ 1,5		~ 2,0	~ 1,5
		Measured flows			
		3.862-3.916	4.009-5.373	5.439-5.082	5389-5301
		1.833-1.839	1.963-2.797	3.484-3.112	3559-3232
		1.367-1.393	1.348-1.863	1.736-1.691	1956-1876
 Bedload sediment 5-7% of total sediment 		Transport of bedload sediment			
		5,9-9,5	10,5-5,1		7,8-18,0
 Granulometric curve fairly consistent, reducing in size downstream 		12,6-3,6	8,5-5,0		11,3-15,0
		14,3-3,0	5,0-3,4		7,9-9,5
		Transport of suspended sediment			
mor (mgn water iever)	ny/s	128-130	135-189		198-184
m02 (medium water _level)	kg/s	55	61-90		118-109
m03 (low water level)	kg/s	43,-44	42-63		62-63
Granulometric curve		D50 ~ 0,3 mm	D50 ~ 0,25 mm		D50 ~ 0,2 mm

Monitoring and analysis of flow, velocity and sediment transport

- Hydrological analysis undertaken prior to measurement campaign
- Comparison of water levels and flow data in analyzed timeline
 - Batina WM example
- General decline in values, sharper decline for water levels – incising effect
- Simulation of incising effect – 2,1 cm/ann for Batina WM station





Piezometer installation



Piezometer installation

- Piezometer installation adjacent to Danube (<100 m), 15m of depth for continuous monitoring of water levels and temperature
- Locations: Batina, Aljmas and Ilok
- Goals: continuous data which shall enable correlation for any future hydrographic surveying and measurements



 Installed piezometers, measurement equipment to be installed 01/2024



