CASE STUDY OF INTEGRATING ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMEMNT INTO SPATIAL PLANNING IN RURAL ENVIRONMENT

Michaela Danáčová[1)], Roman Výleta[1)], **Kamila Hlavčová[1)]**, Silvia Kohnová[1)], and Ján Szolgay[1)]

1) Department of Land and Water Resources Management, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovakia; kamila.hlavcova@stuba.sk

1 INTRODUCTION

This research presents in support of such management through a complex of specific studies proposal of erosion control, flood protection, and eco-stabilization measures in the cadastral area of the village of Vrbovce. It is shown how can the ecological stability and recreational potential of the area be improved, when generally accepted robust quantitative methods for risk mitigation (which are simple enough, but are yielding reliable predictions) are integrated into a complex of mitigation measures.

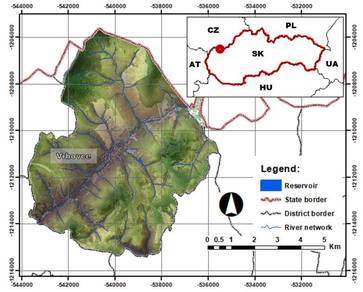
The study has been divided into several topic parts:

- **Complex design** of the **flood protection** and **erosion control measures** in the catchment
- **Revitalization** of the inundation zone and adapting of the **Teplica river**
- **Assessment of the flow capacity** of the Teplica river and flood protection measures
- Proposal for the **Hydrometeorological warning system**

2 STUDY AREA

The method was applied in the cadastral area of the village of Vrbovce lies in the district of Myjava in the western part of Slovakia (see Fig. 1). The **total area** of the locality investigated is **5147 ha** and it lies in a hilly country, with an altitude ranging between **350 m a.s.l and 650 m a.s.l.** The area belongs to a moderately warm-climate region, with a mean annual **air temperature** of 7.5°C and mean annual **precipitation** totals ranging between 700-800 mm. The cadastral area of the village of Vrbovce belongs to the basin of the **Teplica river**. The collectivization of the agricultural land, which took place after the end of World War II, resulted in the loss of this stable landscape, which was replaced by a number of large cooperative fields. This transformation led to an increased **occurrence of flash floods** and significantly **intensified erosion processes** (see Fig. 2).

▲ ***Fig. 2:*** *The signs of erosion in the watershed of Haluznikov creek.*



▲ ***Fig. 1:*** *Position of the cadastral area of village Vrbovce in Slovakia.*

3 METHODOLOGY

Universal Soil Loss Equation

For spatial erosion risk mitigation, the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) was used to estimate soil loss with an emphasis on sheet and rill erosion, without taking into account the sediment transport and deposition:

$$E = R\ K\ LS\ C\ P$$

The USLE2D methodology was applied to calculate the LS topographical factor.

SCS-CN method

For the mitigation of flooding, we used the well-established SCS-CN method for the estimation of the direct runoff volume, and its changes for the current and alternative land uses. The design peak flows were calculated for the return periods of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 years based on rain intensities estimated by the simple scaling for the investigated locality.

Hydrodynamical modeling

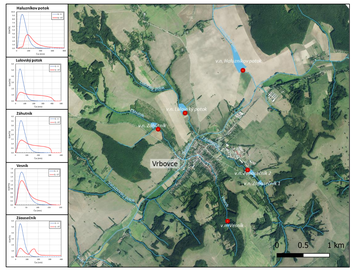
For flood protection of the urbanised areas and proposal of room for river type river restoration, we created a 2D hydrodynamic model of the Teplica river, using the Mike 21 package, which is an industry-standard software package. It was used to assess the flow capacity of the main channel and the tributary channels of Teplica river, the carrying capacities of the bridge structures during extreme floods, and flood attenuation potential of inundation areas.

We selected **five subcatchments** of Teplica River basin, which are potentially dangerous on account of hight value of runoff – the watershed of **Haluznikov creek** – KB1 (9.3 km^2), **Lulovský creek** – KB2 (3.4 km^2), **Záhutník creek** – KB3 (2.3 km^2), **Zápasečník** – KB5 (3.3 km^2) and **Vesník** – KB4 (1.1 km^2).

4 RESULTS

Flood protection and erosion control measures

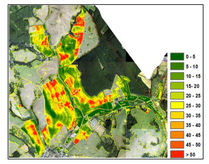
The erosion and direct runoff calculations were performed for present and alternative land-uses including the evaluation of a set of measures, i.e., flood detention polders, infiltration trenches and agrotechnical measures on the arable land for the reduction of the extreme runoff and accelerated soil erosion (Fig. 3 - 6).

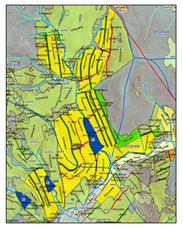


▲ ***Fig. 6:*** *Designed erosion control measures on selected watersheds – infiltration trenches.*

▼ ***Fig. 3:*** *Identification of the critical points - KB.*

▼ ***Fig. 4:*** *Annual value of soil loss.*



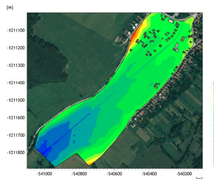


In each creek, we propped a small reservoir (polder), the function of which is to accumulate water in a flooded state in the creek temporarily. A drainage ditch was designed for parts of the arable land, especially the land most endangered by accelerated soil erosion.

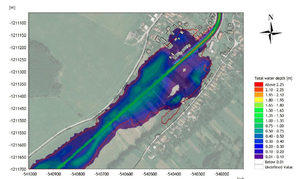
► ***Fig. 5:*** *Designed erosion control measures on selected watersheds – infiltration trenches.*

Assessment of the capacity, flood protection measures and the revitalization of Teplica river

Ichthyological and dendrological research was implemented in riverine areas and, using 2D hydrodynamical modelling, we submitted a proposal for the revitalization of the inundation zone of Teplica river and devised new areas suitable for housing (Fig. 8).



▲ ***Fig. 7:*** *DEM of the Teplica river.*



▲ ***Fig. 8:*** *: Hydrodynamic modelling - 2D hydrodynamic model of the Teplica river, using the Mike 21 package.*

▲ ***Fig. 9:*** *Proposal for an increase of space for inundation and housing.*

Hydrometeorological warning system

◄ ***Fig. 10:*** *Location of operational stations in the study area.*

◄ ▼ ***Fig. 11-12:*** *Water monitoring stations with rain gauge and air temperature sensor in the Teplica river and Haluznikov creek.*

◄ ▲ ***Fig. 13-14:*** *Water monitoring stations with air temperature sensor in the Lulovský creek and Zapasecnik.*

5 CONCLUSIONS

- Generally accepted quantitative methods for risk mitigation were selected, which are simple enough, but are yielding reliable predictions.
- A set of measures, i.e., polders, an infiltration trench and agrotechnical measures on the arable land, was designed outside the built-up areas of the village of Vrbovce for the reduction of the extreme runoff and accelerated soil erosion.
- The effectiveness of the proposed measures showed that we were able to reduce the amount of soil erosion to permissible values.
- Measures for the Teplica river revitalisation in the village were proposed.
- Proposals for the mitigation of the particular risks were integrated into an eco-stabilisation system which will be the bases of spatial planning on a local scale in the future