



Which kind of hydrological observation and hydrological analysis we need for implementation of EU directives

S. Koren (2), M. Brilly (1), and A. Bizjak (3)

(1) University of Ljubljana - FGG, Hydraulics Engineering, Ljubljana, Slovenia (mbrilly@fgg.uni-lj.si, 00386-1251), (2) Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, (3) The Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia

WFD and Flood Directive are on the power from year 2000 and 200# respectively. A lot of research was derived for development program of measures. Special attention focused on monitoring necessary for yearly reports provided to administration in Brussels. The question is if such monitoring and analysis are well enough for implementation and to provide adequate decisions and policy on the field. A lot of energy was used for development the River Basin Management Plans, strategic documentation useful for reporting on EU scale and decision in national parliaments or discussion but not decisions on transboundary water management issue.

Data presented in GIS with accuracy in the scale 1:100.000 are well enough for strategic documentation, but there are useless if you like to develop remediation scheme on heavily modified water body or protect inundated area. Development of hydrological models by remote sensing data could be useful for planning purposes but to course for implementation for which we need map in large scale 1:1000 at least, with corresponded hydrological data including water level with accuracy 10 to 50 cm. Such kind of information is not possible to provide without proper field measurement and well-calibrated models. The question is how overlap the problem by diversification of accuracy of data correspond the used methods and/or related to consequences of decision. Some practical examples of practical field experience from experimental