ASSESSMENT IN THE WORKSHOP ON TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN EASTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE



SHMI, BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA

General description of the basins – SR territory

	Waterbodies	Forests	Cropland	Grassland	Urban/ industrial areas	no vegetation	Wetlands/ peatlands	Other forms
VAH	0.6	36.54	37.34	5.99	6.63	0.21	0.07	12.61
IPOLY	0.11	36.26	34.71	6.03	3.42	0.03	0.02	19.41

The 212.5 km-long lpel/lpoly has its source in the Slovak Ore Mountains in central Slovakia. It flows south to the Hungarian border, and then southwest, west and again south along the border between Slovakia and Hungary un-til it flows into the Danube near Szob. Major cities along its course are Šahy (Slovakia) and Balassagyarmat (Hungary). There are 14 reservoirs on the river.

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Countries sharing the river basin

IPOLY:	The area [*] of the river basin	Country	Area in the country in km ²	
in the country:	in the country:	Slovakia	3,649 (70.8%)	
	Total 5,151 km ²	Hungary	1,502 (29.2%)	

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Discharge characteristics

IPOLY:

Gauging station (name and]	km reading e.g	g. from the mouth of the r	river
or another fixed point):	Slovenské Ďar	rmoty, km 94.60	

Discharge characteristics	Discharge	Period of time or date
Q_{av}	8,032 m³/s	1978-2008
Q _{max}	230,5 m ³ /s	25.05.1984
Q _{min}	0,395 m³/s	16.08.1993

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Main problems in the basin and their relative importance

IPOLY:

- Hydromorphological changes on rivers interrupted natural river and habitat connectivity and hydrological regime.
- Increase of nutrients in surface waters and groundwaters due to incorrect application of organic and inorganic fertilizer, possible pollution from pesticides application – both surface water and groundwater.
- Significant source of nutrient pollution, organic pollution and chemical pollution: Agglomerations without collecting system and treatment – source of groundwater and surface water pollution – diffuse pollution.



Main problems in the basin and their relative importance

IPOLY:

- Un controlled dump sites significant pollution to groundwater and also surface waters
- Permitted industrial discharges source of chemical pollution. Illegal discharges – the real extent of this type of pressure is unknown
- Withdrawals for public water supply and industrial purposes this type of pressure is of small significant in this river basin



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Additional information on water-quality and water-quality classification

Ipoly river in SR was evaluated as modetate <u>ecological</u> status in water bodies: SKI0001 and SKI0004 and in SKI0003 ecological status was good. <u>Chemical</u> status was good in all water bodies of Ipoly river.



Program of measures

Program of measures for s.w. corresponds with identified problems:

- organic pollution
- nutrient pollution
- priority and relevant substances pollution
- hydromorphological changes

Each identified problem from PoM deals with:



- environmental objectives (ICPDR level, national level, operational object.)
- Background information
- Vision to 2015 (scenarios, modelling)
- Basic and additional measures

FUTURE TRENDS

- Ecological status and chemical status of transboundary section of Ipel/Ipoly river will improve due to realization of basic and supplementary measures in the river basin.
 - However good status in Ipel/Ipoly river is not expected till 2015 – because realization of measures (mainly hydromorphological and supplementary measures in small agglomerations of the river basin – more than 50 % inhabitants live in agglomerations below 2000 PE) due to high finance needs will be realized gradually up to 2025.



Climatic change may affect surface water status – the extent is not known at present. It is necessary to continue in realisation of National climatic program and in research of impacts of the climatic change on ecological and chemical status of surface water.

