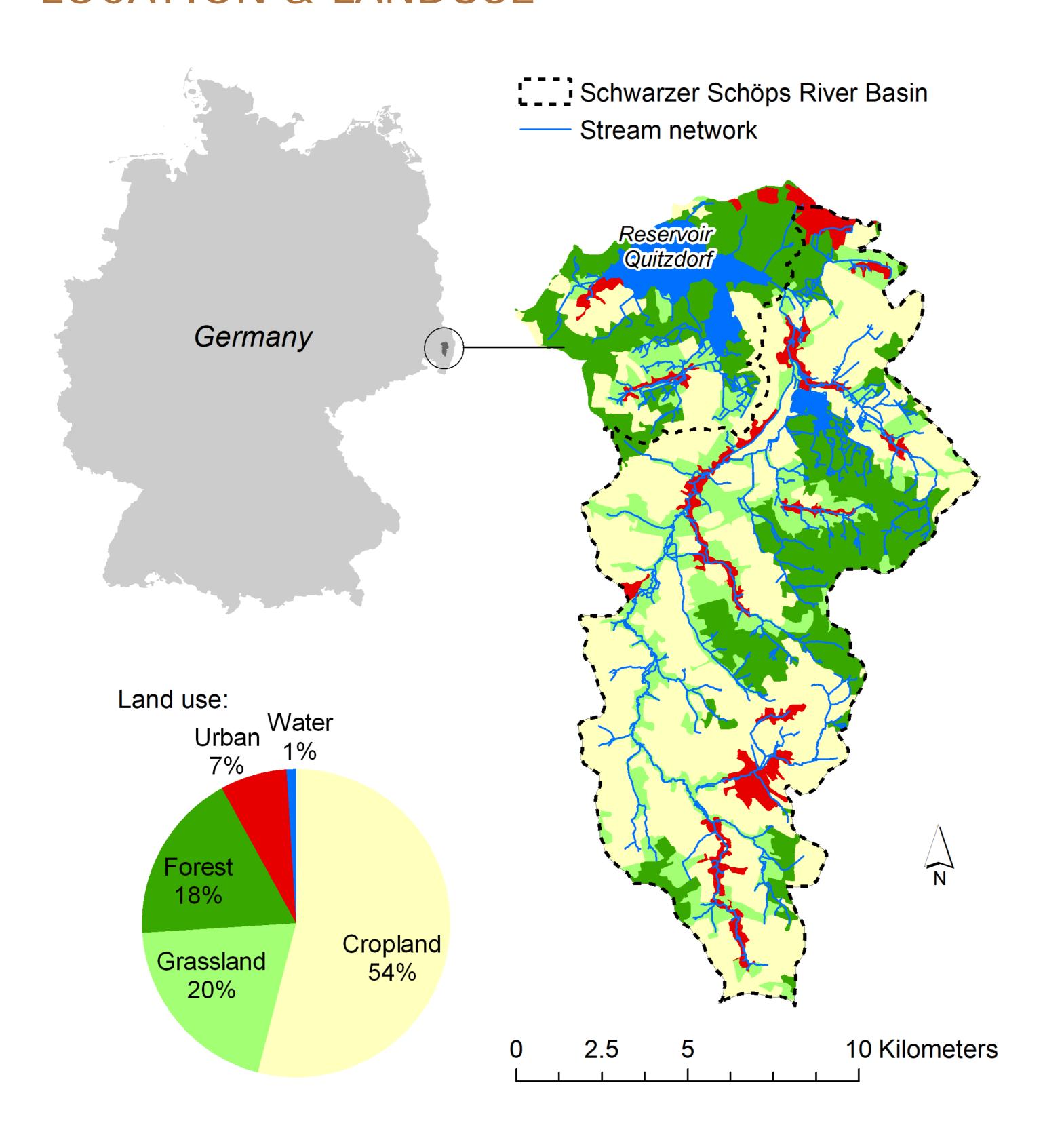


UFZ STUDY SITE: SCHWARZER SCHÖPS RIVER BASIN

Michael Strauch, Felix Witing, Martin Volk

LOCATION & LANDUSE



EXISTING NATURAL/SMALL RETENTION MEASURES



Retention basins (this one is often filled and should be emptied more often and equipped with an outlet to increase its effectiveness)*



Conservation or no-till (here direct seeding of corn)*



Riparian buffers (here on both sides of the stream)*

* Source: LTV, 2018: Report on Phosphorus pollution and mitigation measures in the catchment of Reservoir Quitzdorf

GENERAL INFORMATION & PROBLEMS

• Catchment area: 136 km²

• Elevation range: 449 – 160 m a.s.l.

Precipitation: 670 - 830 mm/a

Dominant land use: agriculture (74%)

Increasing occurence of severe floods, soil erosion and droughts

 Drainage into Reservoir Quitzdorf which is used for service water supply, downstream flood protection, increase of downstream low flow, recreation, nature protection

 Reservoir Quitzdorf suffers from high P pollution (evidentially caused by agriculture) => strong eutrophication => poor ecological status and failing to acchieve good chemical status according to WFD, swimming warnings due to blue-green algae blooming



Excess surface water due to defect tile drains*



Soil erosion after snow melt* <

✓

Gully erosion on large fields < ☐



Sedimentation at a stream gauge after snow melt*



Reservoir Quitzdorf with bluegreen algae and extremely low water levels in summer months

Source: Sächsische Zeitung, 9.8.2019, © André Schulze

STAKEHOLDERS

Participation already confirmed via support letters:

LANDESAMT FÜR UMWELT,

LANDWIRTSCHAFT

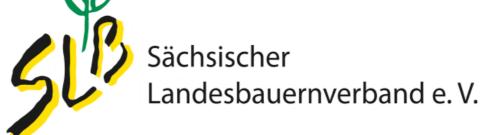
UND GEOLOGIE



Saxon State Office for Environment,
Agriculture and Geology with two
Departments: 44 – Surface Water,
WFD, and 72 – Crop Production



State Reservoir Administration of Saxony, Works Spree / Neiße



> Saxon Farmers' Association

We also seek for local farmers and stakeholders in the field of landscape maintenance and conservation.



