

SWIM

Sustainable Water and Integrated Management of Fish Migration and their Habitats in the Danube River Basin and NW Black Sea

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General information on the project

Call:	HORIZON-MISS-2024-OCEAN-01-Actions for the implementation of the Mission Restore our ocean and waters by 2030
Торіс:	HORIZON-MISS-2024-OCEAN-01-02
Type of Action:	HORIZON-IA (HORIZON Innovation Actions)
Duration:	48 months
Project Coordinator:	UZ-FSB
Number of full beneficiaries:	27
Number of associated partners:	15
Number of countries involved:	16
Budget:	8,2 MEUR





Why this project?

The reason relies in several important challenges related to migratory fish habitats and species:



- Loss/deterioration of migratory fish species habitats
- Lack of demonstrated digital solutions for migratory fish habitats improvement and their integration into the Digital Ocean and knowledge system
- Lack of communities' involvement and clearly defined socio-economic benefits for local and regional stakeholders
- Unequal opportunities for organizations to participate in **restoration actions at national level**
- Insufficient implementation of the EU and regional policies addressing migratory fish species and habitats, especially at the local level
- Limited adoption and scalability of NBS oriented approaches in migratory fish habitats restoration
- Insufficient response to climate change as a cause of migratory fish habitats deterioration



What is the project objective and the project structure?

SWIM's Approach to Tackling Key Challenges:

- Support restoration and protection of migratory fish habitats
- Apply innovative, eco-friendly solutions
- Focus on key sub-basins (Thaya, Drava, Sava, Lower Danube, Danube Delta, NW Black Sea coast)
- Promote sub-regional cooperation and coordination
- Engage local communities and stakeholders in a basin-wide effort





<u>Geographical view of the project</u>



Vienna, November 2021





Pilot sites: #1 Czech Republic

- Location: Dyje/Thaya river basin: N 48°71'62'' E 16°94'65''
- **Challenge:** Fish migration disrupted by rising water temperatures, altered seasonal patterns, pollution (e.g. pharmaceuticals), and river fragmentation
- **SWIM Action**: Develop a hydrological model integrating climate change impacts, water temperature, and pharmaceutical concentrations to guide adaptive management
- Innovation: Creation of a Water Temperature Calculator a mapbased tool using real-time data and modelling to support decision-making
- Ecological Impact: Supports restoration efforts for vulnerable species like Sterlet sturgeon (Acipenser ruthenus), and enhances resilience of floodplain ecosystems









Pilot sites: #2 Slovakia

- Location: Hornád River near Košice, Slovakia (N48.657196, E21.322780 – N48.861633, E21.223226)
- **Challenge**: Outdated and non-functional fish passages hinder fish migration and river continuity
- SWIM Action: Design and implement nature-based fishways to restore 25 km of migratory routes and raise public awareness
- Ecological Impact: Improved conditions for key species (e.g. Chondrostoma nasus, Hucho hucho), supporting biodiversity and river health
- **Policy Alignment**: Supports the Water Framework Directive, Danube RBMP, and Biodiversity 2030 Strategy









Pilot sites: #3 Hungary

- Location: Upper Hungarian Danube, Szigetköz floodplain (N47°44'10.72", E17°46'23.05") – a historic sturgeon spawning ground
- **Challenge:** River engineering (e.g. Gabčikovo barrage) caused habitat fragmentation and disrupted fish migration, impacting species like sterlet
- SWIM Action: Use telemetry and hydraulic modelling to track fish migration, evaluate fish passes, and map critical habitats for conservation
- Ecological Impact: Aims to restore the Danube ecological corridor, support sterlet recovery, and enhance ecosystem services and climate resilience





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Reference site 4.1 – Noskovačka Bara (N45°48.600', E17°53.568')

- Location: Situated in the Middle Drava region, within Natura 2000 and Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve
- Main Goal: Reconnect Noskovačka Bara to the Drava River by restoring water flow and improving fish spawning habitats
- Nature-Based Solutions: Side channel restoration, vegetative filtration, and bioremediation using riparian vegetation
- Innovation: Development of a hydrodynamic fish habitat model to guide optimal restoration strategies
- **Impact:** Enhanced conditions for migratory fish (e.g. sabre carp, huchen, eel), promotion of eco-tourism









Reference site 4.2 – Ex-situ Conservation Facility (Jagodno, Sava River, Virovitica)



- Location: Includes sites in Jagodno, Mičevec (Sava River), and Virovitica fishponds for fish cultivation and acclimatization
- Main Goal: Produce juvenile migratory fish species (Acipenser ruthenus, etc.) for supportive stocking
- Innovation: Upgrade lab facilities for improved water quality analysis and fish disease prevention
- Nature-Based Approach: Connect ex-situ efforts with restored natural habitats to improve survival upon release
- Impact: Strengthens native populations, supports habitat connectivity, and preserves genetic diversity of migratory fish







Reference site 4.3 – Vukovar-Srijem County (N45°11'13.2", E18°49'44.4")

- Location: Eastern Croatia, a region with strong potential for replication of SWIM innovations
- Main Goal: Assess local migratory fish habitats and identify synergies with previous projects (DaWetRest, EcoDalli, RETFOR)
- Deliverable: Development of the "Blue Document" a roadmap for habitat restoration and fish conservation
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Collaboration with county representatives, NGOs, fisheries, and conservation authorities
- Impact: Enables scalable and transferable restoration strategies, boosting regional fish conservation efforts





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Reference site 4.4. Starača & Tišina Swamps (N45°02'31", E18°30'41")

- Location & Context: Newly declared protected landscapes in Bosnian Posavina, vital migratory fish habitats near the Sava River
- Main Challenges: Wetland degradation due to drainage, agriculture, and climate extremes leading to critical water level loss
- Restore hydrological connectivity with Sava River to stabilize water levelsConduct supportive stocking of migratory fish in a 6 km riverbed area
- Nature-Based Solutions: Riparian buffer enhancement and seasonal water regime restoration to ensure habitat stability and climate resilience







Pilot sites: #5 Serbia

South Bačka District, Serbia



- Location & Context: Along the Danube River in Serbia; affected by pollution, climate change, and habitat **degradation** impacting migratory fish
- Key Challenges: Pressure from untreated wastewater, industrial/agricultural pollution, and changing hydrology threatening fish habitats
- SWIM Actions: •
 - Adapt Water Quality Index (WQI) using AI and machine learning for fish-specific habitat monitoring
 - **Develop Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)** and GIS tools for mapping critical fish habitats
 - **Promote constructed wetlands** as nature-based wastewater treatment solutions
- **Innovation:** Integration of **hydrological and water quality modelling**, stochastic analysis, and **real-time** ۲ remote sensing for habitat assessment
- **Impact:** Enhanced monitoring and **targeted restoration of fish habitats**, improved water management, and stronger resilience for migratory fish species





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Pilot sites: #6 Romania

- RS6.1 Fish Monitoring at Iron Gates II Dam (N44°18'59.55", E22°34'47.80")
- Challenge: The Iron Gates II dam disrupts longitudinal river connectivity, impeding migratory fish movements (e.g., sturgeons)
- SWIM Action: Long-term fish monitoring to identify key habitats and inform the design and location of a fish passage
- Innovation: Builds on past projects (MEASURES, WePass); integrates findings into technical solutions for fish pass development
- Nature-Based Solutions: Enhance habitat conditions and connectivity by designing naturalistic fish passages and supporting biodiversity
- Expected Impact: Restores upstream access for migratory fish, improves habitat quality, and supports cross-border conservation efforts







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Pilot sites: #6 Romania

RS6.2 – Monitoring Fish Migration & Defining Protected Habitats (Multiple Sites along the Danube & Black Sea)

- Challenge: Lack of detailed data on key habitats of migratory species (e.g., sturgeon, Pontic shad) limits protection and management
- SWIM Action: Use telemetry and habitat assessments to map critical spawning, feeding, and resting areas in river and coastal zones
- Innovation: Supports adaptive management, increases protection status, and aligns with ongoing projects (e.g., ANADROM)
- Nature-Based Solutions: Includes restoration of riparian buffers, wetlands, and creation of natural fish passages
- **Expected Impact:** Better protection of essential habitats, improved migratory fish populations, and establishment of **strictly protected areas**





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Pilot sites: #6 Romania

RS6.3 – Ex-Situ Conservation & Aquaculture in Caraorman (N45°5'26.34", E29°24'13.91")

- Challenge: Sturgeons face severe population decline due to habitat loss, IUU fishing, and poor reproduction in the wild
- SWIM Action: Develop a dual-purpose sturgeon complex for ex-situ conservation and sustainable aquaculture
- Innovation: Apply advanced genetics, cryopreservation, disease control, and breeding techniques to produce native fingerlings
- Nature-Based Solutions: Vegetation filtration, riparian shading (willows), and habitat design for optimal fish health and water quality
- Expected Impact: Strengthens wild populations via supportive stocking, market supply, and creates local economic benefits







Pilot sites: #7 Ukraine

RS7.1 – Monitoring Fish Migration & Proposing Protected Habitats (Kylia Delta, N45°13′58″, E28°44′34″)

- **Challenge:** Human activities in the Kylia Delta threaten vital habitats for migratory species like **sturgeon**, **shad**, **black sea salmon**, and **river eel**
- **SWIM Action:** Develop **telemetry tracking systems** to identify key freshwater and marine habitats for migratory fish
- Main Goal: Propose strictly protected zones (including marine "no-take zones") to ensure safe migration and reproduction
- Nature-Based Solutions: Wetland filtration systems and side-channel connectivity restoration to improve water quality and ecosystem resilience
- **Expected Impact:** Enhanced protection of spawning and feeding areas will support **population recovery** and biodiversity conservation





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Pilot sites: #7 Ukraine

- RS7.2 Monitoring Habitat Quality for Migratory Fish (Kylia Delta)
- Challenge: Climate change, reduced monitoring, and increased water temperature pose risks to shallow delta ecosystems vital for migratory fish
- SWIM Action: Implement a monitoring system for water quality and ecological status in habitats identified in RS7.1
- Main Goal: Assess and mitigate impacts from pollution, reduced flow, and warming through targeted restoration strategies
- Nature-Based Solutions: Reconnect side-channels, apply vegetative and soil filtration, and enhance riparian shading to cool habitats and retain nutrients
- **Expected Impact:** Improved **habitat quality and resilience**, contributing to the recovery and long-term viability of migratory fish populations











Thank you for your attention!

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