Short information about presentations:

Section 5: Measures against Drought

Chair - Ing. Jana Poórová, PhD., SHMÚ

- A. Pistocchi – Green infrastructure and nature-based solutions for better water management (alberto.pistocchi@jrc.ec.europa.eu)
  Presentation was provided online, since the presenter could not attend the conference personally.

- R. Müller – Integrated drought management programme for Central and Eastern Europe: Methodology guidance for the preparation of drought management plans (gwpcee@shmu.sk)
  The presentation is available in the English language.

- Ľ. Jurík – Elimination of drought impact in the cities (lubos.jurik.nr@gmail.com)
  The drought is still often underestimated phenomenon in its relevance to the urban environment. The drought is evolving with different dynamics than in the landscape. Its effects are often late and indirectly perceptible or visible. In the available scientific literature are not even a separate evaluation tools for parameterization of drought in urban areas. Nevertheless, today there are many cities that deal with the creation of infrastructure, thus eliminating the drought and its consequences for human's greenery, animals and urban infrastructure. Article reviews the suitability of new solutions for change of resources creation and water consumption and use in the urban environment.

- K. Melová – Assessment of water utilization comparing to surface water resources in the period 2002 – 2014 following the water management balance results (katarina.melova@shmu.sk)
  To fit the requirements on water use with available water resources is a priority for a rational use of water resources. It is therefore very important to identify the water resources both in terms of quantity and quality as well as in time and space, but also to assess their usefulness in terms of requirements on water use. This topic deals with the analysis of water requirements and available water resources during the period 2002 – 2014, based on the results of water resource balance of surface water.

- P. Čaučík – Development of ground water resources utilization in the Slovak Republic in the period 2002 – 2014 from the viewpoint of water management balance of groundwater quantity (pavol.caucik@shmu.sk)
  One of the basic background materials on the quantification of groundwater resources and their real use is Water balance of the groundwater amount for the past year. The presentation gives an overview of the processing of the water balance components (groundwater utilizable amounts, withdrawals). More detailed assessment is prepared for the years 2002 - 2014, focusing on the actual use of groundwater resources according to several criteria during that period.

- Z Danáčová – Hydrological drought monitoring (zuzana.danacova@shmu.sk)
  The hydrological status of surface waters in the stations of state monitoring network is daily evaluated by Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMÚ) and information about its development is provided. In relation to the occurrence of several longer lasting droughts during recent years there was missing the regular operational review of the hydrological situation in terms of long-term characteristics of runoff and extremes for

observation period. Therefore SHMI prepared the methodology for assessment of mean daily discharges according to long-term average discharge, evaluation of M-day discharges as well as the assessment of actual mean daily discharges and mean monthly discharges in relation to mean long-term monthly discharge values, focusing especially on the evaluation of drought.

- P. Virág – Ecological and technological measures against drought implemented by strategic administrator of water courses and water works in the Slovak Republic (tpr@svp.sk)
  Presentation provides possible measures against drought regarding water retention and outflow retardation. There was highlighted the support of water soakage into soil through correct soil fund management, wetlands restoration, restoration of territories with retention potential, restoration of the Danube and Hornád river branches, provision of lateral and longitudinal river continuity, limiting creation of impermeable areas, blocking the torrents, ponding, river restoration, building water and small water reservoirs, polders and irrigation systems.