



Analysing, monitoring and modelling hydrological extremes: water scarcity and excess water

Department of Physical Geography and Geoinformatics (DPGG)

University of Szeged, Hungary

We take the floor – partner search

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INSTITUTIONAL POTENTIAL

Academic staff: 14, PhD PhD candidates, postdocs: 10-15 Number of research groups: 6

Publications: 50-60 pcs/year, if: 20-25/year



Number of projects: 5-6 pcs/year Background: University of Szeged













PROPOSALS IN WATER MANAGEMENT

Drought and excess water monitoring, **novel solutions**

Modelling to locate vulnerable areas, strategic planning

Runoff modelling on lowland catchments, enhance management

Quantitative assessment of water resources, enhance irrigation

Water quality (irrigation, ground water), environmental safety

Structural analysis of rivers and floodplain, decreasing flood risk



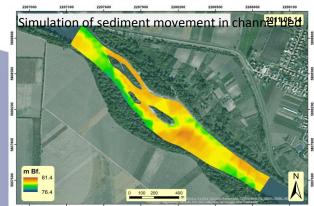


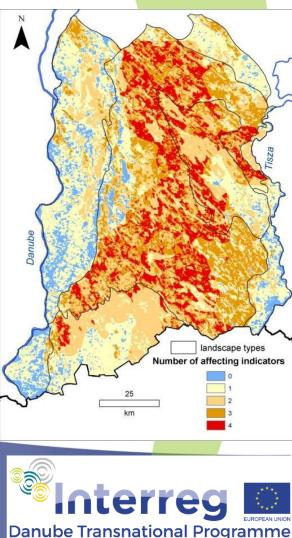


MOST IMPORTANT FIELDS OF ACTIVIY

- **Climate change and drought research**
- Hydrological modelling
- Environmental protection, risk assessment
- Applied geomorphology
- Landscape and urban ecology
- **GIS** solutions
- Geo and cultural heritage assessment











THANK YOU!

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http://www.geo.u-szeged.hu/english http://www.geo.u-szeged.hu/meriexwa/ http://wahastrat.vizugy.hu/ http://www.geo.u-szeged.hu/futumar

See thematic proposals below

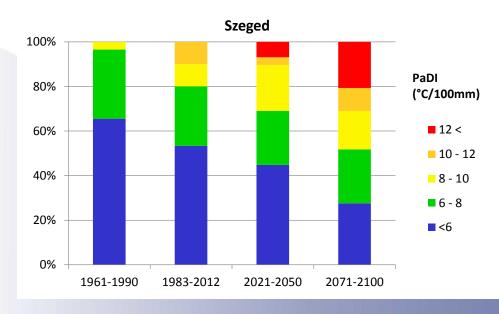


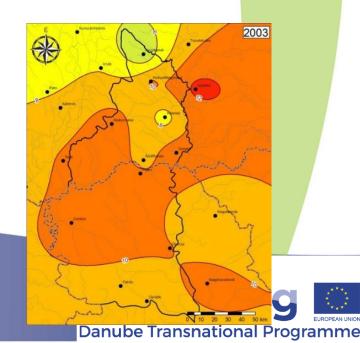




Drought Early Warning System:

planning and elaboration of an integrated monitoring and forecasting system in the region which is able to assess the severity and risk of droughts to improve agricultural response to climatic extremes.









Drought Early Warning System:

- landuse optimalisation
- improving vegetation indices
- soil mositure assessment via remote sensing and monitoring
- water retention and recharge, 0 runoff strategy
- irrigation by cleaned sewage waters
- environmental conflicts related to climate change
- soil transformation









Floodplain mangement, ecological corridors, wetlands:

Rehabilitation plans for larger and smaller waterflows in order to facilitate ecological continuity and diminish barriers.

- rehabilitation and restoration plans
- pilot projects
- flood modelling
- modelling of lowland small catchments
- ecological water retention





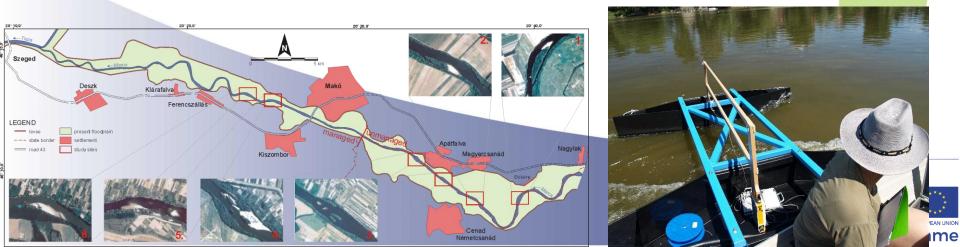




River sediment monitoring:

assessment and modelling of sediment delivery in order to evaluate processes affecting river management (e.g. navigation, sustainable extraction, engineering structures)

- sediment discharge quantification
- monitoring activity
- issues related to flood conductivity and water quality







Ground water hydrodynamics and quality:

assessment of groundwater flow, quality and quantity issues and opportunities by installing smart monitoring system and modelling groundwater level changes and available quantities at different climate and agricultural scenarios.

- water quality issues
- water quantity issues concerning irrigation
- ground water in urban space







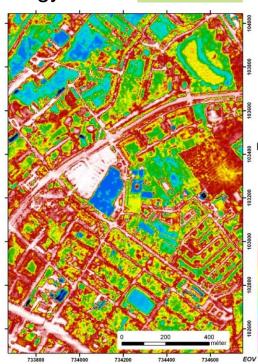


The urban landscape:

Investigation of urban areas with state-of-the art remote sensing and geophyiscal methods to enhance municipal tasks such as sewage, vegetation, built up infrastructure management and city level climate strategy.

- high resolution and thermal imaging systems
- modelling urban runoff during extreme events
- utility mapping and utility GIS
- water quality issues
- water retention in the urban space, pilot projects





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Cultural and geoheritage mapping:

Mapping and protecting underground cultural heritage and geoheritage: applying state of the art methods for surveying potential archaeological sites, developing predictive models for archaeological prospection, viusalising and interactive dissemination of built heritage, increasing touristic potential. Thematic routes.

