

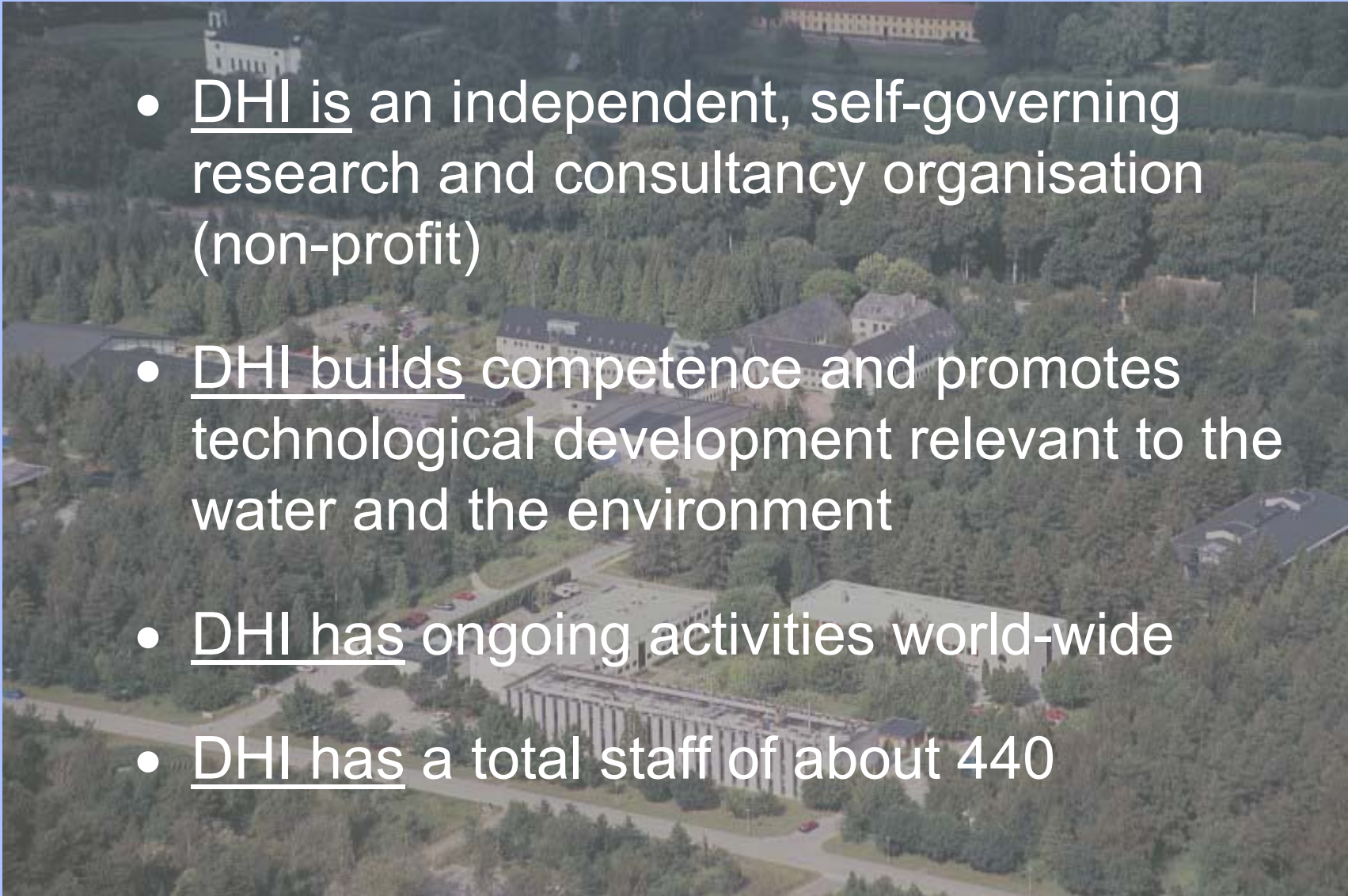
DHI



WATER & ENVIRONMENT



DHI Water & Environment

- 
- An aerial photograph of the DHI campus, showing several large, multi-story buildings with dark roofs and light-colored walls, surrounded by dense green trees. A road and parking areas are visible in the foreground and middle ground.
- DHI is an independent, self-governing research and consultancy organisation (non-profit)
 - DHI builds competence and promotes technological development relevant to the water and the environment
 - DHI has ongoing activities world-wide
 - DHI has a total staff of about 440

DHI - Worldwide



DHI's Mission

- We *transform knowledge of water into value for customers and welfare for the global community*
 - We provide solutions by applying and integrating core competencies *within a management and societal context*
- 

DHI Software Products

Modelling the World of Water

MIKE BASIN

MIKE 21

MIKE SHE

LITPACK

MIKE 11

MOUSE

MIKE 3

MIKE SWMM

MIKE INFO

MIKE NET

+ consultancy!



WFD about modelling

Based on monitoring and
assessment of anthropogenic stresses

River Basin District Authorities

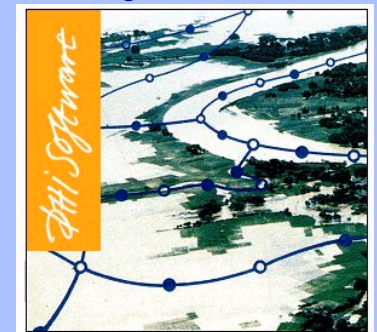
shall frequently update

River Basin Management Plans

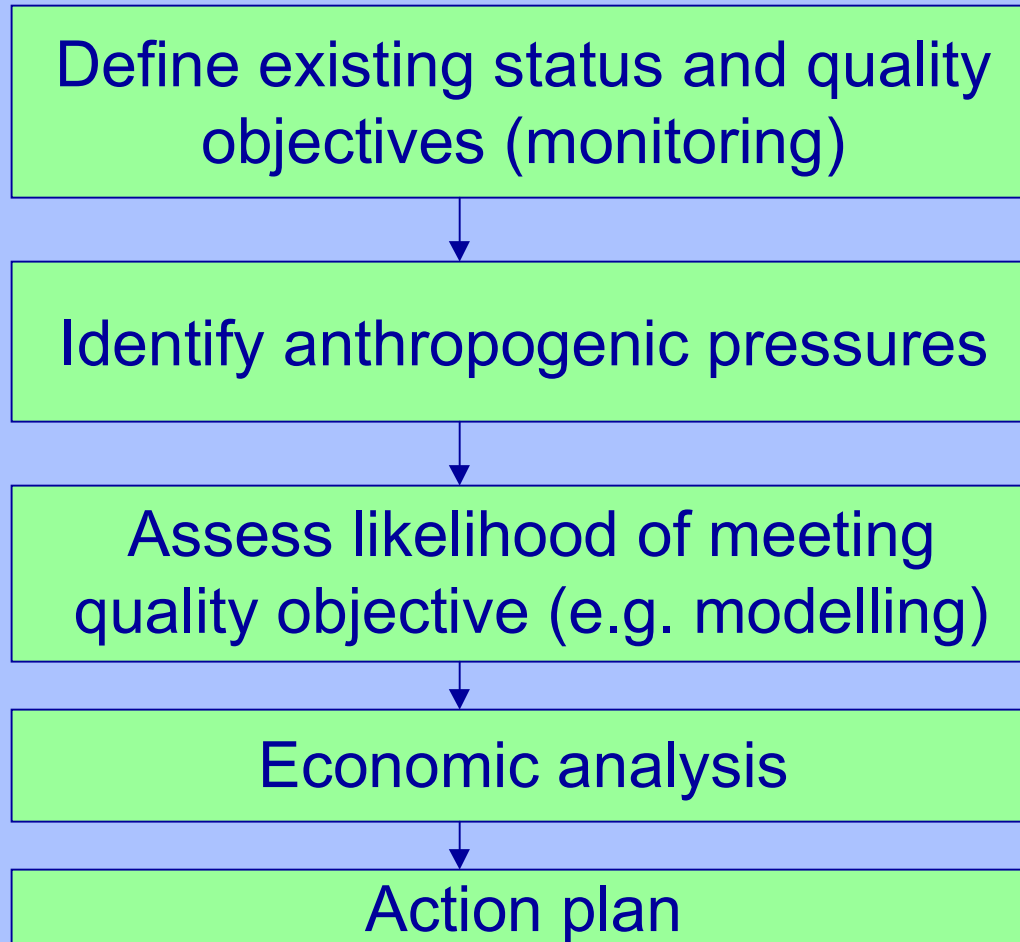
to ascertain accomplishment of quality criteria
and objectives

For quantification of measures

mathematical modelling is recommended

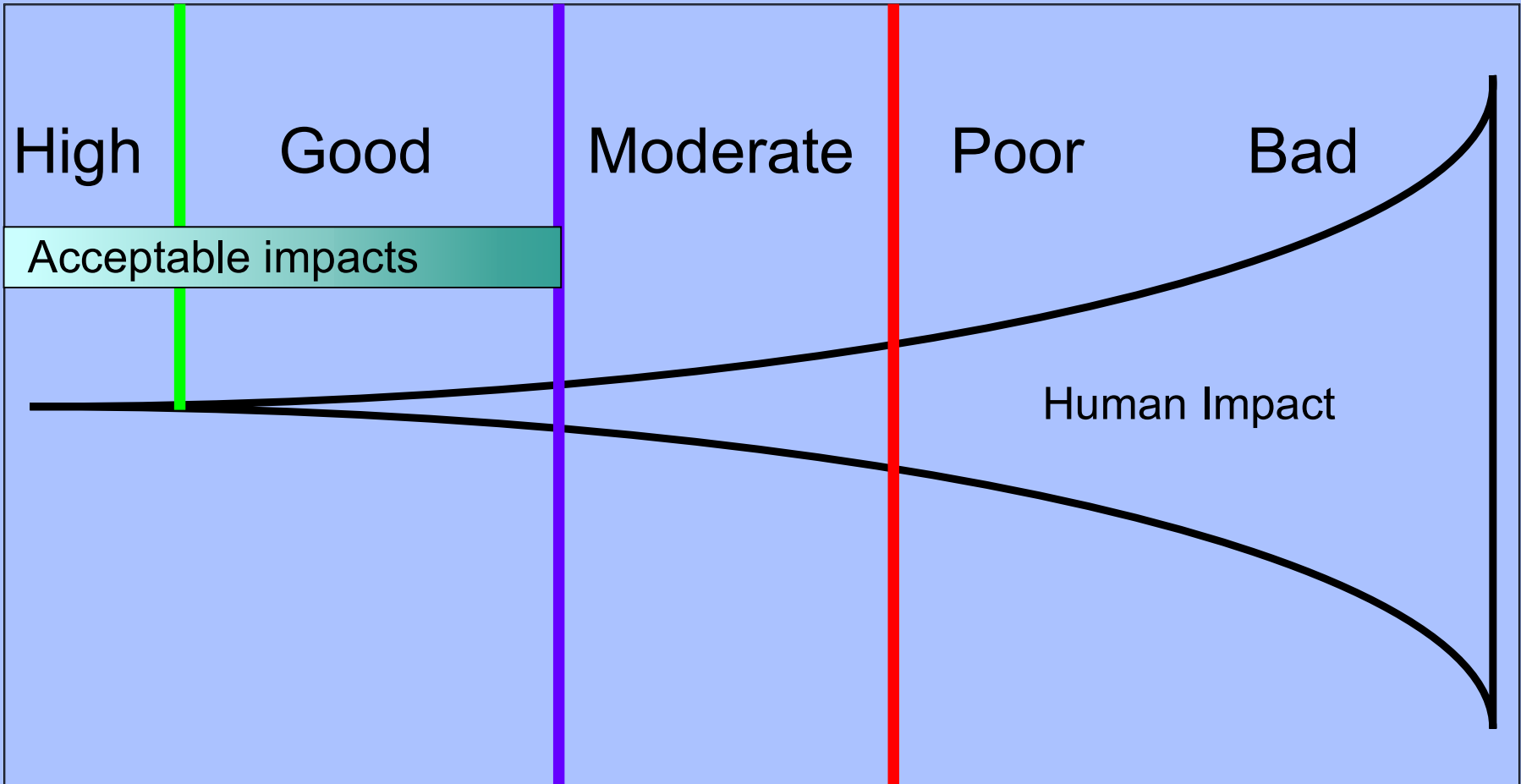


WFD - preparation of action plans



Classes of ecological status

Water Framework Directive



Definition of ecological status

Example: Fish fauna

High status:

- Species composition and abundance: almost undisturbed.
- All the type-specific sensitive species are present.
- Age structures: little disturbance; no reproduction failure.

Good status:

- Species composition: ...slight changes...
- Age structures: ..signs of disturbance.. some classes missing

Moderate status:

- Species composition: ...differs moderately...
- Age structures: ... major signs of disturbance... moderate proportion absent

How to apply WFD

MAKE IT OPERATIONAL!

Translate biological quality objectives

into

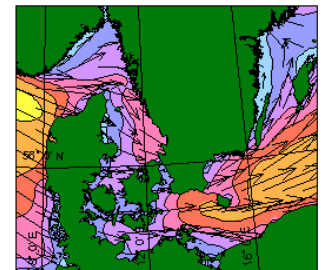
physical and chemical quality objectives

and

relate it to loading and other anthropogenic

pressures

MODELLING IS A POWERFUL TOOL!



WFD - how to use models

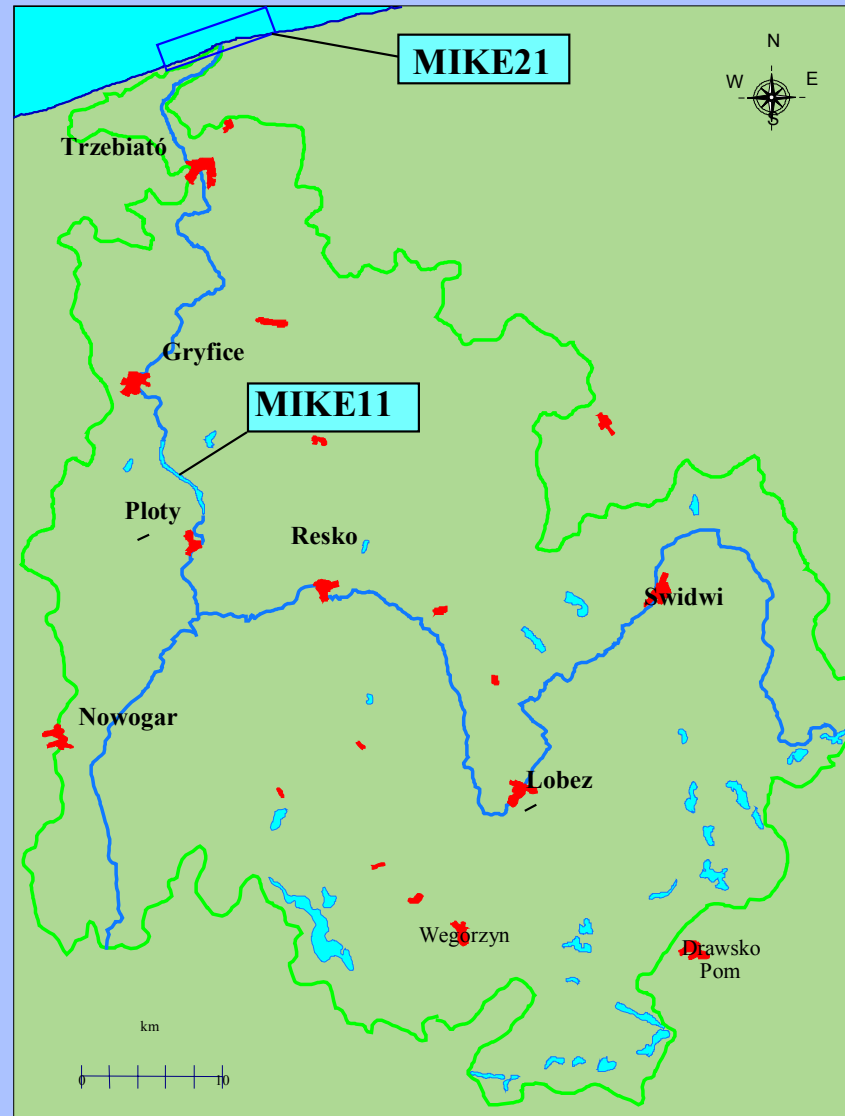
Models are mentioned in the WFD as tools to help attaining e.g. “**Good Ecological Status**” through:

- Identification of reference situation/status
- Calculation of the present load
- Evaluation of effect of anthropogenic stresses
- Scenarios for future loads
- Ranking of impacts from point sources
- Prioritisation of investments
- Inter-linked surface and ground water studies

Example of model use - Poland

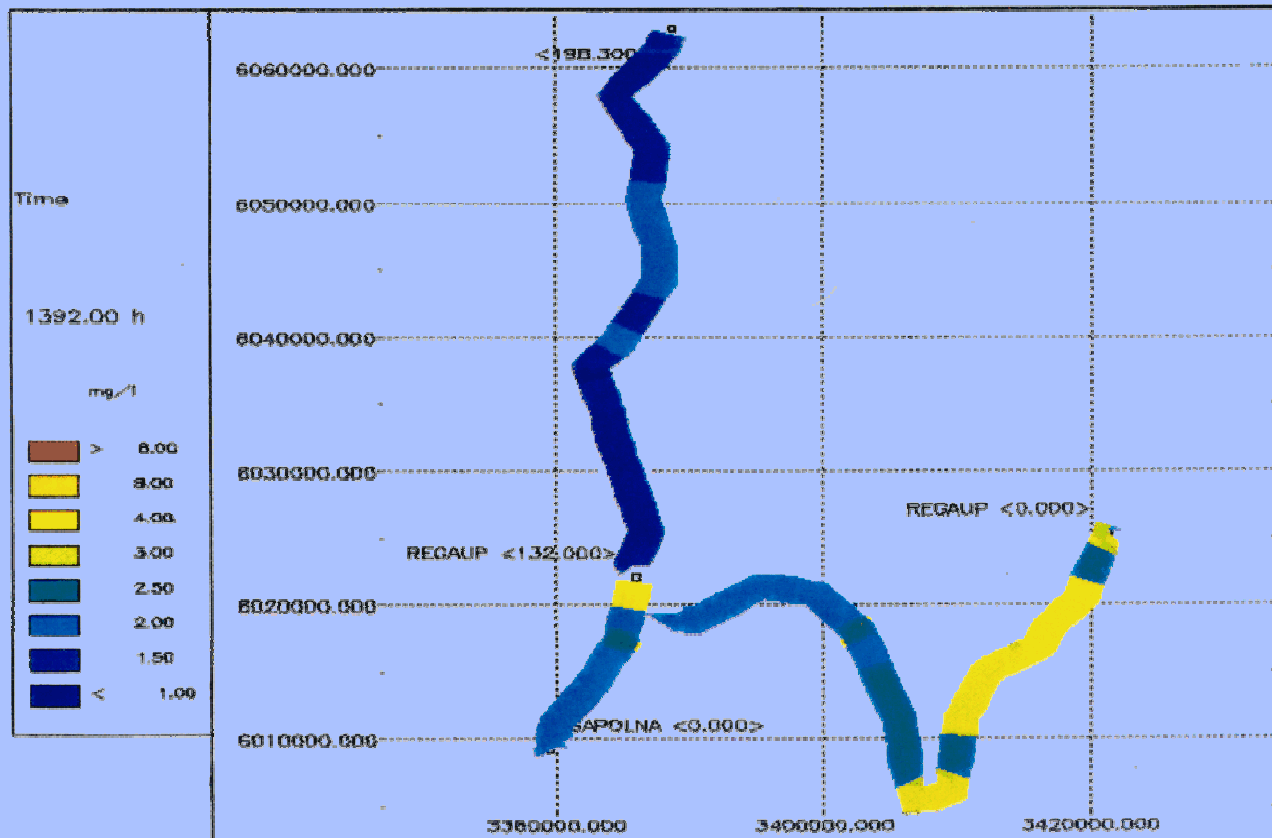
Rega River,
Poland

Linked models:
MIKE 11 - river
MIKE 21 - coast



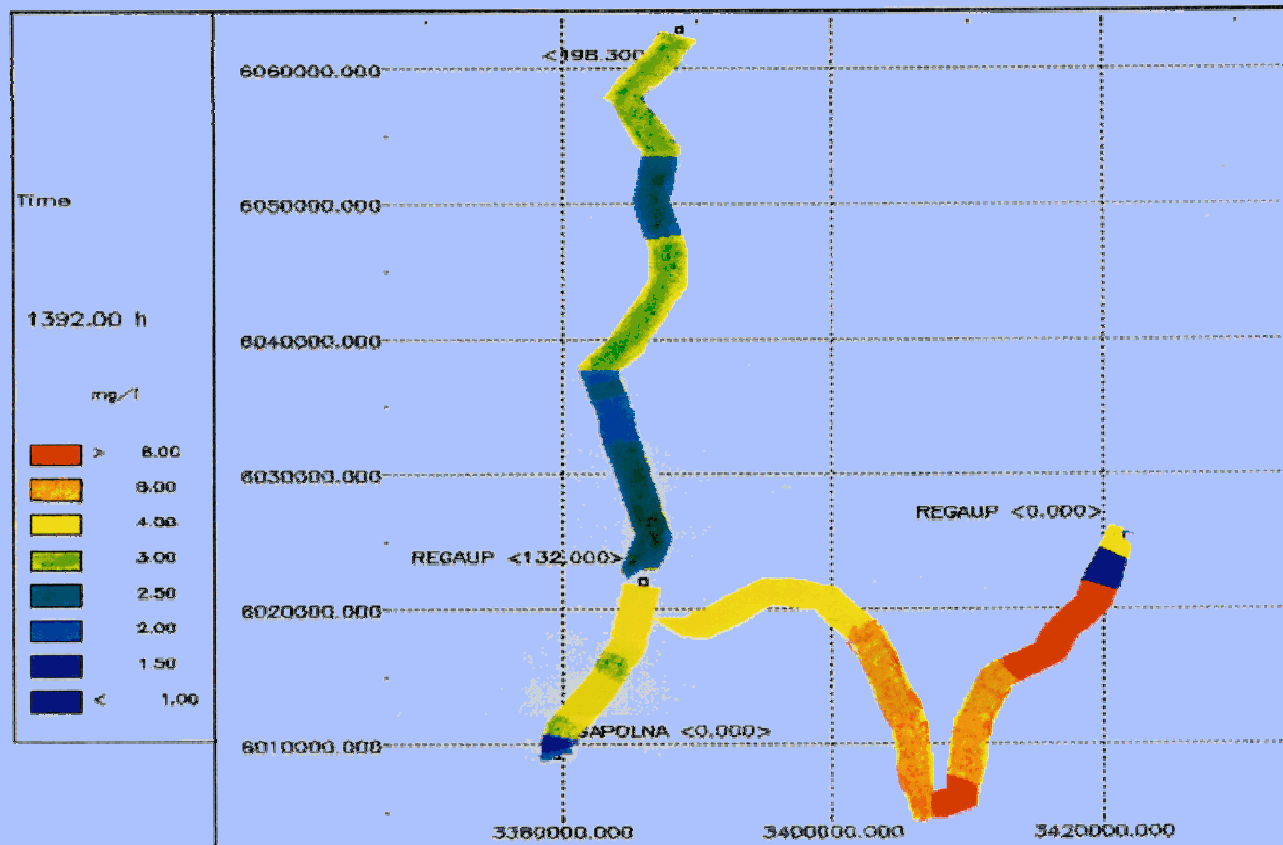
Existing situation: dissolved oxygen

Rega River - without load reduction



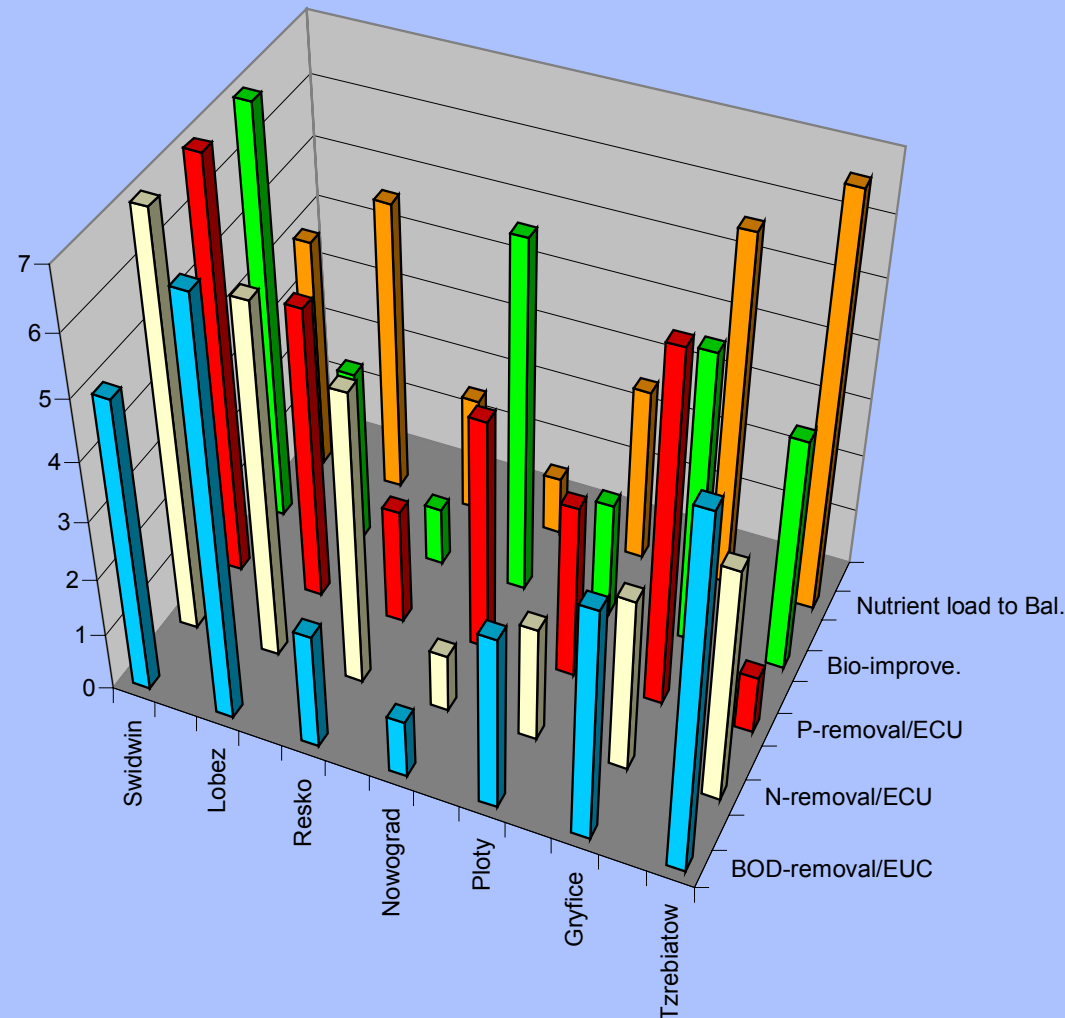
Future scenario: dissolved oxygen

Rega River - with load reduction (at all sources)



Comparison of efficiency

Rega River - Prioritisation



MIKE BASIN

- a basin-wide representation of the entire river system

Water availability

Domestic - industry

Irrigation - hydropower

Env. req. - waste water

Infrastructure

Diversion - reservoirs

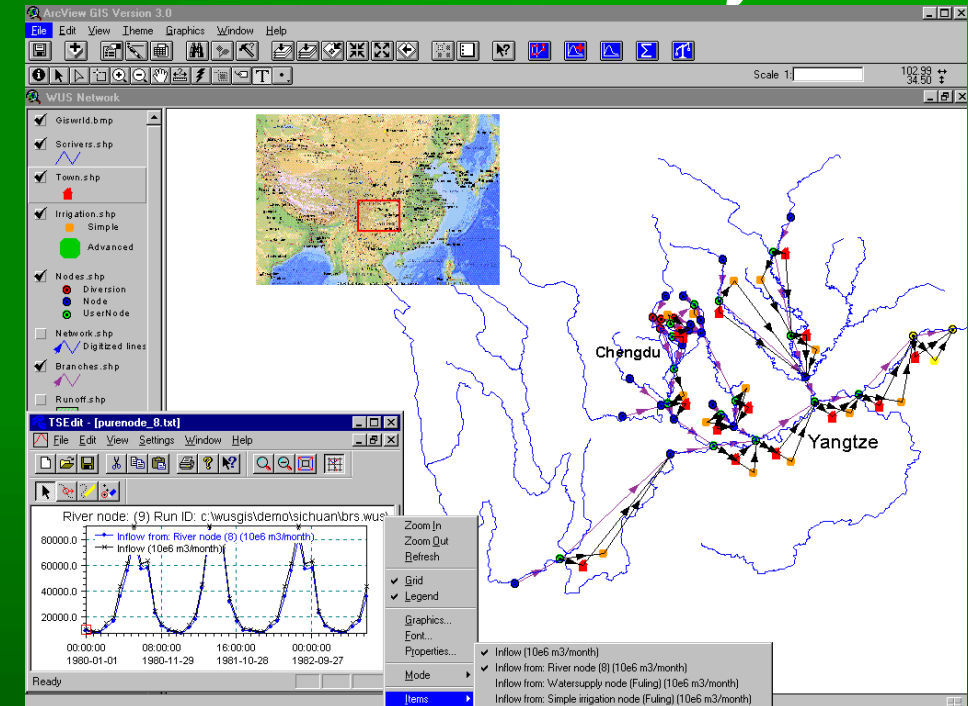
Wells - treatment plants

Multisectoral demands

Domestic - industry

Irrigation - hydropower

Env. req. - waste water



Regulations

Water rights

Priority uses

Standards

Economy

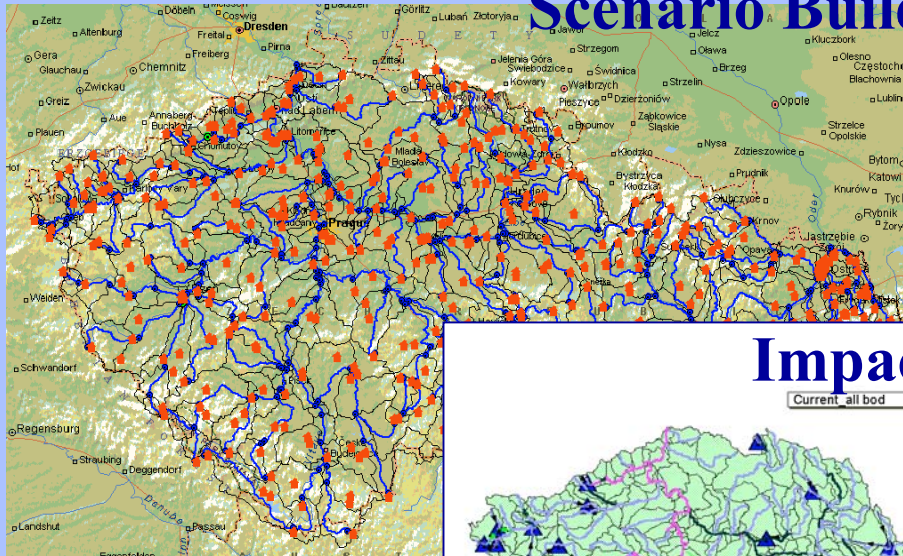
Supply costs

Env. cost

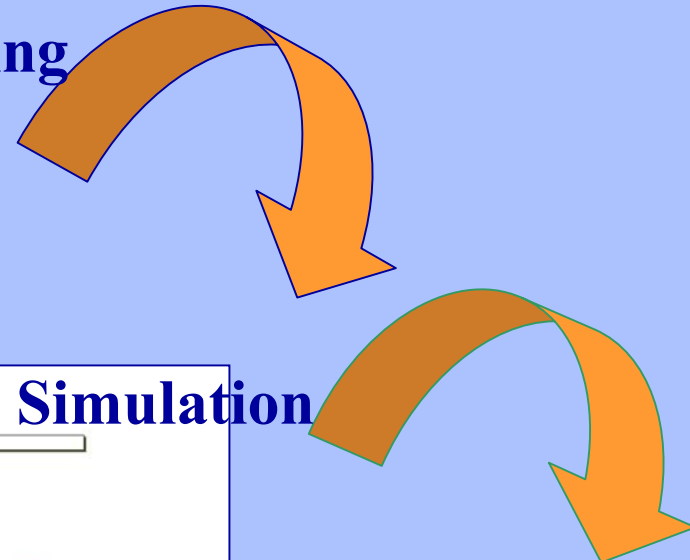
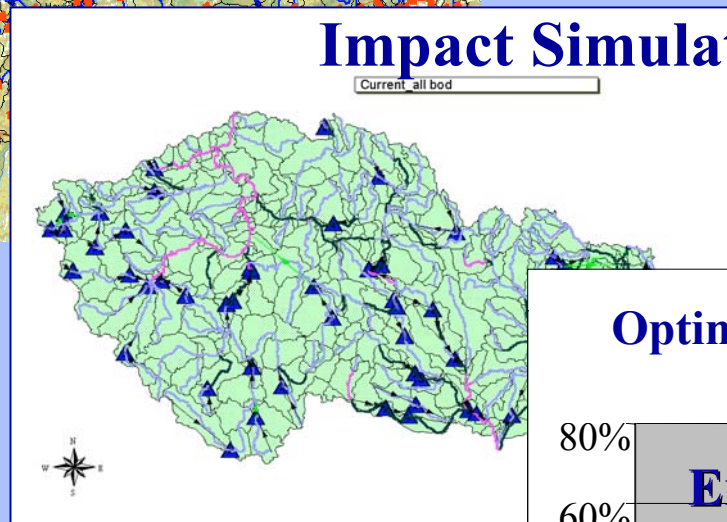
Economic value

Czech Rep: Wastewater treatment

Scenario Building



Impact Simulation



Optimising Infrastructure Investment



WFD - the challenges in modelling

- Habitat modelling

From physico/chemical conditions to environmental conditions?

- Simulation under uncertainty

How to deal with it technically and how to convey the results?

- Participatory approaches

How to simplify and/or stabilize decision support tools for use by stakeholders or in workshops (games)?

- Better scenario evaluation

How to assess environmental and social values?