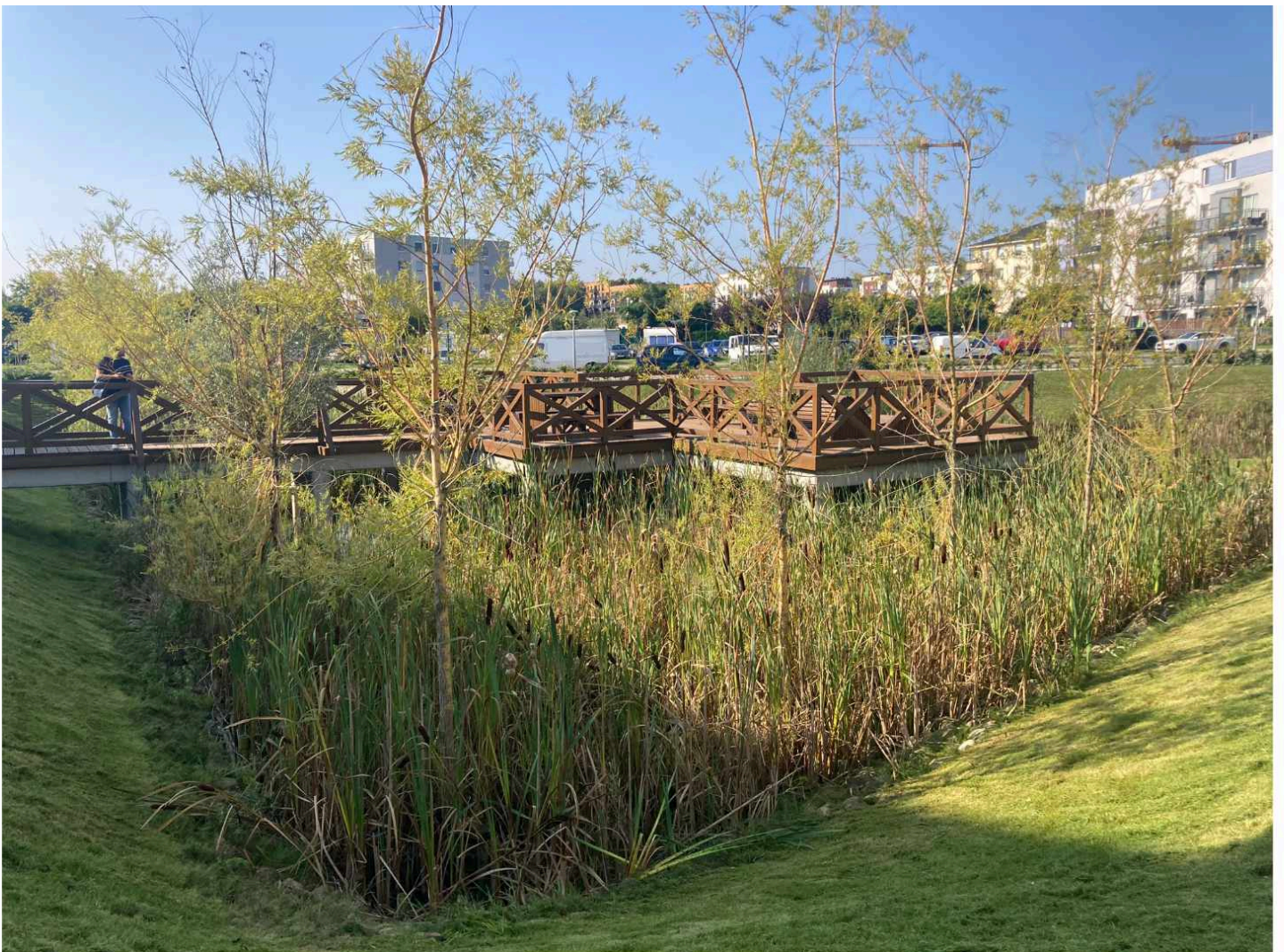


Book of Posters

Nature-based Solutions und grün-blaue Infrastruktur



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Vorwort

Im Rahmen der im Jahr 2025 stattgefundenen Reorganisation der BOKU University hat das Department für Landschaft, Wasser und Infrastruktur (LAWI) sechs strategische Handlungsfelder definiert:

1. Boden, Wasser, Klimawandel und Naturgefahren
2. Landschafts-, Raum- und Siedlungsentwicklung
3. Energie- und Mobilitätswende
4. Nature-based Solutions und grün-blaue Infrastruktur
5. Nachhaltiges Bauen und Infrastrukturentwicklung
6. Kreislaufwirtschaft

Die strategischen Handlungsfelder stellen die gemeinsamen, disziplin- und institutsübergreifenden Schwerpunkte am Department dar. Die disziplinäre Forschung an ihnen, sowie die fachlichen Schwerpunkte der Institute selbst werden in den Institutsstrategien beschrieben.

Die LAWI Science Days, die als Maßnahme in der Departmentstrategie definiert wurden, sind als Department-interne Veranstaltung konzipiert und dienen vor Allem zum Kennenlernen und Austausch sowie zur Sichtbarmachung aktueller Forschungsthemen. Im Speziellen sollen die Aktivitäten der einzelnen Institute in den Handlungsfeldern und die verschiedenen Sichtweisen auf die Themen präsentiert werden.

Der 1. LAWI Science Day widmet sich dem Handlungsfeld "Nature-based Solutions und grün-blaue Infrastruktur". Um möglichst viele Aktivitäten der Institute zu präsentieren, haben wir uns für ein Format mit kurzen Poster-Pitches mit anschließenden ausgiebigen Poster-Sessions geeinigt. Alle 17 LAWI-Institute haben Poster-Beiträge zum 1. LAWI Science Day eingereicht. Insgesamt werden 60 Poster präsentiert.

Im "*Book of Posters*" sind die digitalen Versionen aller Poster gesammelt. Das "*Book of Posters*" des 1. LAWI Science Days ist auf der Department-Website zum Download verfügbar.

Das Organisationsteam des 1. LAWI Science Days

Günter Langergraber & Bernhard Pucher (ISIG)

Rosemarie Stangl, Ulrike Pitha & Hans Peter Rauch (IBLB)

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(Peter Beigl, Stefan Salhofer)

Brownfield-PV Leoben – Machbarkeitsstudie auf der Deponie Seegraben

Raphael Röggl, Marlies Hrad

Raphael Röggl – Institut für Abfall- und Kreislaufwirtschaft BOKU
Marlies Hrad, Dipl.-Ing. In Dr. In – Institut für Abfall- und Kreislaufwirtschaft BOKU
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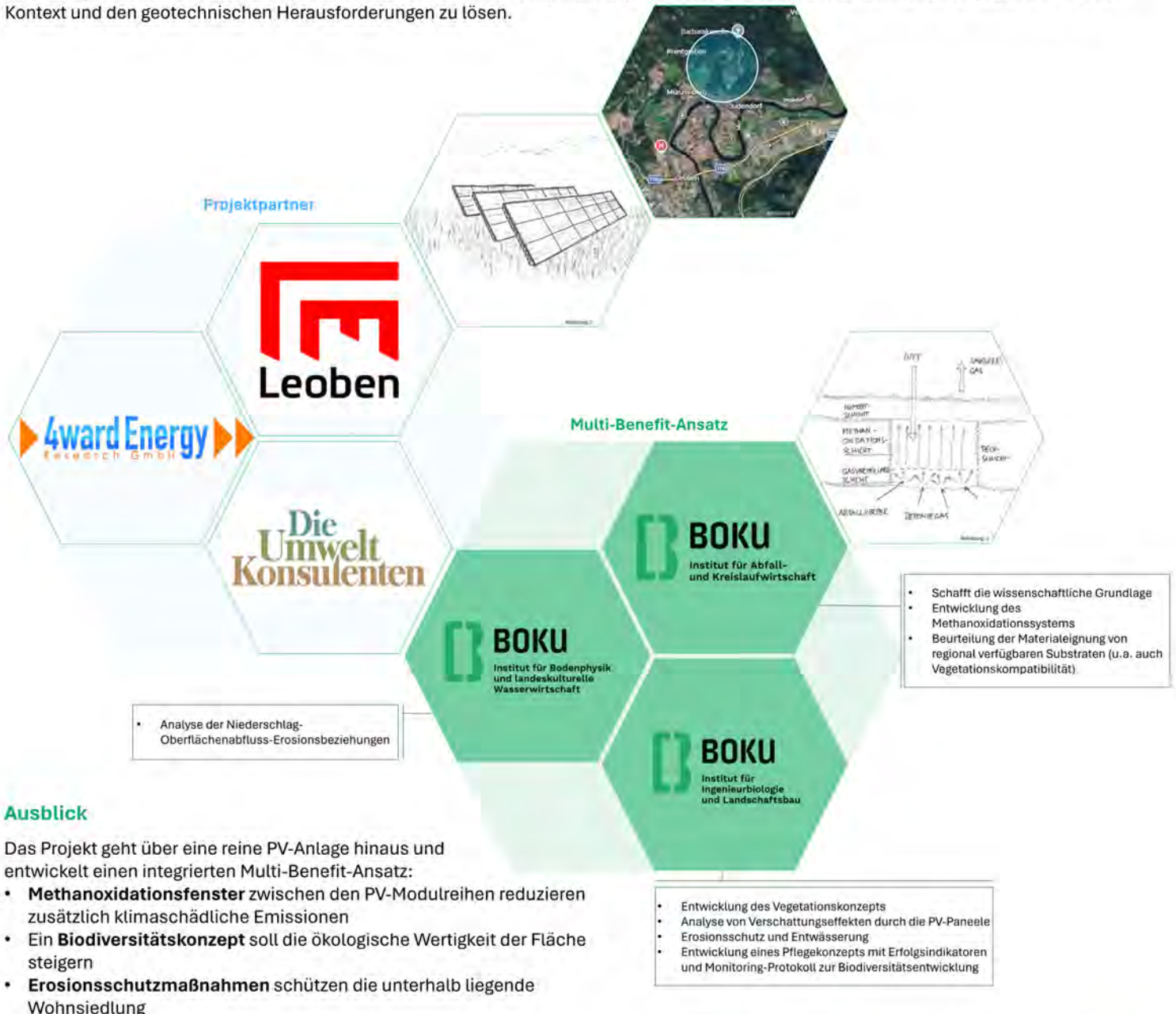
Auf einen Blick:

Ort: Leoben, Steiermark
Was: PV-Anlage auf der ehemaligen Hausmülldeponie Seegraben
Fläche: 5,2ha
Wer: Stadtgemeinde Leoben
Projektbeginn: 01.10.2025
Realisierung: voraussichtlich 2027

Einleitung

Vor dem Hintergrund eines allgemein steigenden Elektrizitätsbedarfes, und ambitionierten EU-Zielen zur Erreichung der Klimaneutralität steigt die Nachfrage nach erneuerbaren Energien weiter voran. Die Stadtgemeinde Leoben möchte in diesem Zusammenhang bis 2040 ihren Strombedarf zu 100% durch erneuerbare Quellen decken. Eine Potenzialanalyse hat ergeben, dass der städtische Strombedarf dieses Ziel allein mit Dach- und Fassadenflächen PV-Anlagen nicht decken kann.

Die 1996 stillgelegte Hausmülldeponie Seegraben könnte hier mit Ihrer Fläche von 5,2ha Abhilfe schaffen. Mit der Umsetzung eines Sondierungsprojektes, das als Vorstufe zur Detailplanung und der Errichtung einer PV-Großanlage mit mehreren MW dienen soll, gilt es neben (deponie-)rechtlichen Fragestellungen auch zum Teil komplexe Fragestellungen im Hinblick auf sozio-ökonomischen Aspekte im urbanen Kontext und den geotechnischen Herausforderungen zu lösen.



Florian Part¹, Anna Spindlegger¹, Aleksander Jandric¹, Claudia Mair-Bauernfeind², Stefan Spirk³

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²Institut für Umweltsystemwissenschaften, Universität Graz, Merangasse 18, 8010 Graz, Österreich

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Einleitung

Redox-Flow-Batterien (RFB) sind zukunftsweisende Technologien für die Energiespeicherung in großem Maßstab und tragen zu Klimaneutralität, Netzstabilität und zur Abdeckung von Lastspitzen bei [1]. Dennoch hinterlassen sie einen ökologischen Fußabdruck und können gefährliche Stoffe wie perfluorierte alkylierte Substanzen (PFAS), sogenannte „Ewigkeitschemikalien“ beinhalten. Insbesondere die protonenselektiven Membranen bestehen überwiegend aus per- bzw. polyfluorierten Polymeren (PFSA oder PTFE). PFAS sind hoch persistent, bioakkumulierend und zeigen toxische Effekte auf Organismen, Ökosysteme und den Menschen [2]. Im Projekt werden daher PFAS-freie Alternativen, wie etwa Nanocellulosemembranen, evaluiert und mittels Lebenszyklusanalyse (Life Cycle Assessment, LCA) hinsichtlich ihrer Umwelt- und Gesundheitsauswirkungen bewertet.

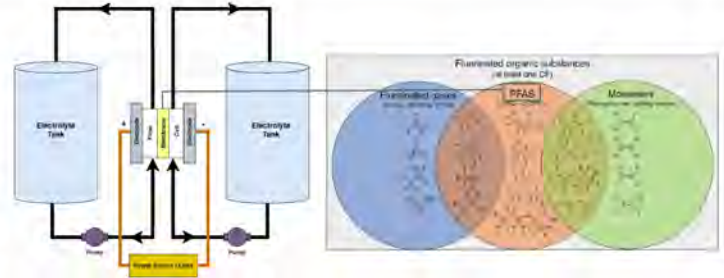


Abbildung 1: Set-up Redox-Flow-Batterie (RFB) [3] & Übersicht fluorierter organischer Verbindungen [4]

Projektansatz



Freisetzungsszenarien & Toxizitätstests

In diesem Arbeitspaket werden zunächst laborbasierte Freisetzungsszenarien während der Produktion und des Recyclings entwickelt. Dazu werden die Membranen mechanisch bearbeitet und dabei werden Aerosolmessungen durchgeführt.

Darauffolgend werden die Membrane hinsichtlich ihrer Öko- und Humantoxizität getestet. Dies erfolgt anhand von Daphnien- und Zebrafischmodellen. Zusätzlich wird die Humantoxizität unter Berücksichtigung arbeitsplatzrelevanter Expositionswege (kutane Exposition und Inhalation) bewertet.



Abbildung 4: Aerosolmessungen im Labor (eigene Darstellung)

Lebenszyklusanalyse (LCA)

Dieses Arbeitspaket umfasst zunächst die Erstellung der Sachbilanz (Life Cycle Inventory, LCI). Dazu werden die generierten Primärdaten aus den Freisetzung- und Toxizitätstests in die Sachbilanz integriert und durch Sekundärdaten aus Datenbanken (z.B. Ecoinvent [8]) ergänzt. Darauf basierend wird der chemische Fußabdruck der Membrane anhand des USEtox-Modells [9] quantitativ bewertet und verglichen.

Um die Auswirkungen auf Gesundheit und Sicherheit von Arbeitnehmer:innen zu bewerten, wird eine Social LCA (sLCA) durchgeführt.

Die Resultate ermöglichen den Vergleich konventioneller und PFAS-freier Membranen und zeigen zentrale Hotspots entlang ihres Lebenszyklus auf.

Erwartete Resultate & Implikationen

Die LCA-Ergebnisse ermöglichen die Identifikation von Optimierungspotenzialen bereits in der Entwicklungsphase PFAS-freier Membranen. Gleichzeitig dienen sie als Indikatoren für die frühzeitige Optimierung von Recyclingverfahren und die Ableitung eines recyclinggerechten Designs (Design for Recycling). Dadurch lassen sich ökotoxikologische und humantoxikologische Auswirkungen entlang des Herstellungs- und Recyclingprozesses minimieren.

Die Ergebnisse bilden eine Entscheidungsgrundlage für das Produkt- und Prozessdesign PFAS-freier Membranen. Zudem wird der Arbeitnehmerschutz beim Umgang mit PFAS-freien Membranen frühzeitig optimiert.

Ausblick

Aus den erzielten Ergebnissen werden Leistungsindikatoren (Key Performance Indicators, KPIs) und Empfehlungen für nachhaltige, schadstofffreie RFB-Systeme abgeleitet, ausgerichtet am Safe and Sustainable-by-Design (SSBD)-Konzept. Die erwarteten Ergebnisse bilden die Grundlage für einen technischen Leitfaden zur Entwicklung und Produktion PFAS-freier RFB-Systeme, mit dem Ziel, den Arbeitsschutz zu verbessern und Umweltrisiken zu reduzieren.

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Küchenkübel für die energetische Nutzung

Projekt KüKen: Küchenabfallsammlung für die Biogaserzeugung im Bezirk Bruck an der Leitha

Peter Beigl, Stefan Salhofer, Marion Huber-Humer

Institut für Abfall- und Kreislaufwirtschaft BOKU

Auf einen Blick:

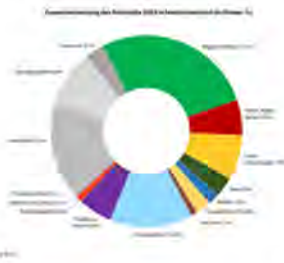
Ort: Bruck, Niederösterreich
Was: Küchenabfall getrennt sammeln und verwerten
Wer: Gemeindeabfallverband Bruck; Energiepark Bruck; BOKU; FH St Pölten
Projektbeginn: Oktober 2023
Projektende: September 2026

Hintergrund

Angesichts des hohen Anteils an organischen Abfällen im Restmüll (in Niederösterreich rd. 27%) und Verbesserungspotenzials bei der Verwertung von Bioabfall wurde das Projekt „Küken – Küchenkübel für die energetische Nutzung“ ins Leben gerufen. Ziel ist es, die getrennte Sammlung und mehrstufige Verwertung von Küchenabfällen aus Privathaushalten zu testen.

Ein besonderer Aspekt des Projekts, das in Kooperation mit der FH St. Pölten, Institut für Creative\Media\Technologies durchgeführt wird, liegt in der Nutzung digitaler Technologien. Mit Gamification-Ansätzen soll die Motivation zur richtigen Trennung erhöht und die Qualität des gesammelten Materials verbessert werden.

Die Umsetzung erfolgte dabei im Rahmen eines zweijährigen Sammelversuchs von 2024 bis 2026 in der Stadt Bruck an der Leitha.



Organische Abfälle im Restmüll (2025)

Anteil rd. 27%
Küchenabfälle, Speisereste, verpackte und unverpackte überlagerte Lebensmittel
Herkunft: aus Haushalten in Wohnhausanlagen (WHA), aber auch Einfamilienhäusern mit Eigenkompostierung bzw. Biotonnenanschluss

Konzept Küken

- Getrennte Sammlung Küchenabfälle (ohne Gartenabfall)
- Verwertung in der Biogasanlage
- Gärrückstände in der Landwirtschaft verwerten



Bisherige Ergebnisse

- Sammelmengen sowohl in Einfamilien- als auch Mehrfamilienhäusern zufriedenstellend (rd. 2,3-4,0 bzw. 0,8-1,5 kg/EW.a)
- Qualität der gesammelten Küchenabfälle geeignet für Biogaserzeugung
- Einsatz der App zeigt keine signifikante Steigerung der Sammelmengen

Gamification

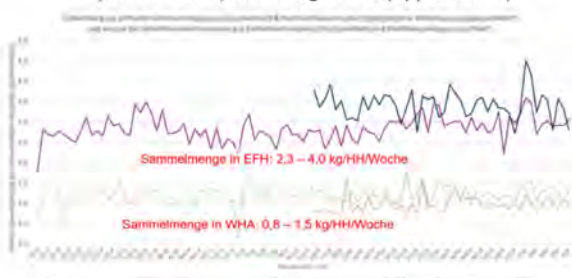


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Sammlung



Sammelmengen beim Sammelversuch in Testgebiet 1 (konventionell) und Testgebiet 2 (App & Game)



Ausblick

Der operativer Sammelversuch endete im April 2026

Noch ausstehende Schritte:

- Wirtschaftlichkeitsbetrachtung
- Analyse der Umweltauswirkungen (LCA)
- Überlegungen hinsichtlich Ausrollung auf Verbandsgebiet



KüKen

GABL

ENERGIEPARK
Biogas Bruck / Leitha

BOKU

University of Applied Sciences
St. Pölten

2. Institut für Angewandte Geologie (AGEO)

- Ressourcenschonung durch Kreislaufführung – Bodenaushub und Abbruchmaterial als Werkstoff
(Klaus Voit)
- Landschaftsrekonstruktion als Basis und Voraussetzung für landschaftsgestaltende Nature-based Solutions in unserer Umwelt
(Markus Fiebig)

Ressourcenschonung durch Kreislaufführung – Bodenaushub und Abbruchmaterial als Wertstoff

BODENAUSHUB – Bsp. Tunnelausbruch Wiener Tegel (Wr. Linien)

Nachhaltige & klimaresiliente Sanierung des urbanen Gebäudebestandes auf Lehmbasis

- Ton/Lehm als Baumaterial im urbanen Raum: klima- und ressourcenschonend, rezyklierbar, ökonomisch, schnell
- Oftmals vor Ort vorhandener **Bodenaushub**: aus Baugrube oder von naheliegenden Baustellen (z.B. U-Bahn-Bau)
- Material mit bauphysikalischen Vorteilen: z.B. diffusionsoffen, passive Kühlung durch hygrotherm. Wirkung, etc.
- ? Herstellung, Installation, Dauerhaftigkeit, Performance,...



ABBRUCHMATERIAL – Bsp. Betonrecycling (Abbruch Tunnelschale Wr. Linien)

Aufbereitung von Betonbruch zur Herstellung hochwertiger Recycling-Baustoffe

- Ersatz für natürliche Rohstoffe (z.B. Sand, Kies): schont Ressourcen, reduziert Deponievolumen
- Ziel: **Aufbereitung und Wiederverwertung** am Ort der Verwendung → weniger Transporte, Kosten
- ? Materialverhalten, mögl. Austauschraten, opt. Aufbereitungsprozesse, Verwertung der Feinteile, etc.





Landschaftsrekonstruktion

Basis und Voraussetzung für landschaftsgestaltende Nature-based solutions

Arbeitsgruppe Paläoklima und Landschaft - Quartärforschung | AGEO | LAWI

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Landschaftsgestaltung kann und soll auf der Basis natürlicher Formen geschehen um Langzeitstabilität im Einklang mit Naturprozessen zu ermöglichen.

Landschaft baut sich auf ...

... aus Gesteinen (Sedimenten)...



... in Form von Flussterrassen, Dünen, glazialen Landformen etc.



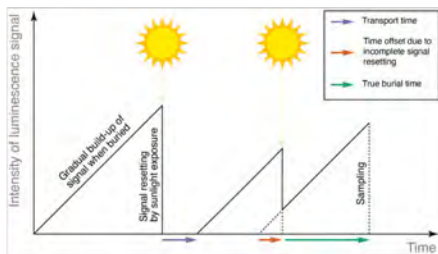
Landschaftsveränderungen lassen sich datieren ...



... mittels der Anwendung von terrestrischen kosmogenen Nuklid Datierungen (TCN)

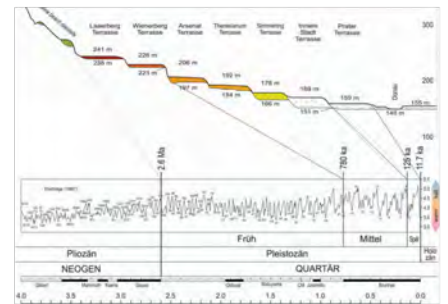


... mittels der Anwendung von optisch stimulierter Lumineszenz Methoden (OSL)



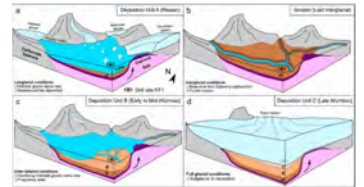
Landschaft bildet sich ...

... über Jahrmillionen und spiegelt Klimaveränderungen an ihrer Oberfläche wieder

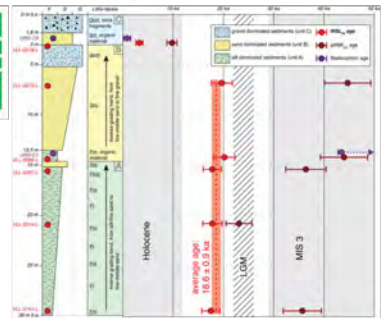


Landschaftsveränderungen im Kontext von ...

... Flusseinzugsgebietsveränderungen im Ausseerland und Ennstal (e.g. Quat. Int. 755, 110086)

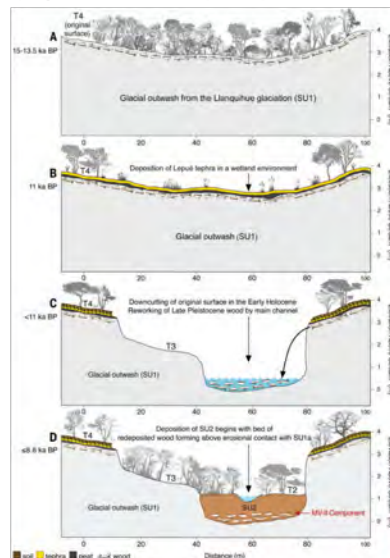


... Genese des unteren Salzachtals (e.g. E&G QSJ 74, 213-218)

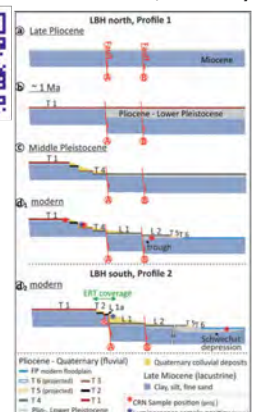


... Anthropologie/Archäologie in Südamerika

(e.g. Science 391 (6791), 1283-1288)



... Tektonik im Wiener Becken (e.g. Quat. Sci. Revs. 373, 109709)



3. Institut für Landschaftsplanung (ILAP)

- Distributional Justice in Vienna's heat-risk management
(Amelie Meißner, Thomas Thaler, Michael Friesenecker)
- Grüne Gentrifizierung durch Nature-based Solutions: Wie lassen sich räumliche Gerechtigkeit und klimafreundliche Wohnviertel vereinen?
(Michael Friesenecker, Julia Dorner, Mark Scherner, Thomas Thaler)
- Socio-spatial Disparities in Access to Urban Greening and Exposure to Heat Stress
(Felix Spechtenhauser, Michael Friesenecker, Thomas Thaler)
- Soziale Verdrängung durch ökologische Aufwertung? Die Desintegration von Klima- und Wohnungspolitik in Wien
(Mark Scherner, Thomas Thaler, Michael Friesenecker)

DISTRIBUTIONAL JUSTICE IN VIENNA'S HEAT-RISK MANAGEMENT

Amélie Meißner¹, Thomas Thaler¹, Michael Friesenecker¹

¹Institute of Landscape Planning, BOKU University, Vienna, Austria



the study area: 7th & 15th district in Vienna, Austria

INTRODUCTION

Although nearly 50% of Vienna's territory is classified as green space, it is unevenly distributed across the city, showing pressing questions of distributional justice. This study investigates how different justice frameworks shape allocation logics and ultimately generate divergent spatial distribution patterns.



RESEARCH QUESTION

To what extent do the justice frameworks of **utilitarianism**, **liberalism** and **Rawls' theory of justice** influence the distribution of urban green infrastructure and how do they translate into **spatial allocation patterns**?

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Justice Theories

1

Classical liberalism is based on the idea of individual freedom & self-regulation of the market with minimal state intervention^{2,3}.

Market logic (purchasing power and demand) therefore tends to favour **socio-economically advantaged groups**.

2

Utilitarianism defines the greatest possible benefit for the **greatest number of people** as the highest moral principle^{4,5}; the consequences of an action are decisive.

3

According to Rawls' difference principle social and economic inequalities are justified only if they are arranged to the greatest advantage of the **least advantaged members of society**⁶.

METHOD

GIS modelling

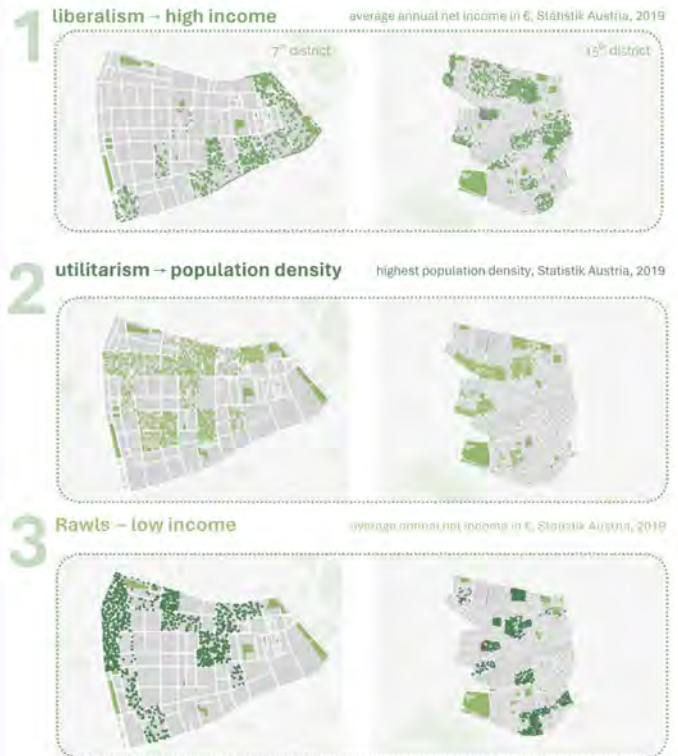
Building on the three theoretical frameworks, low and high income levels together with population density were operationalised as key distributive parameters. **An annual allocation of 120 trees* was implemented across a ten-year time horizon.** The resulting allocation volumes were spatially implemented as points within the census tract.

*based on Vienna's approximately 4.500 annual tree plantings, downscaled as a district-level estimate¹²



RESULTS

distributed trees



The understanding of justice fundamentally reshapes who benefits: each normative lens produces a different hierarchy of priorities, and thus a distinctly different allocation of resources.

Likewise, present-day disparities in green-space provision and socio-economic conditions emerge from the city's historical development path, deeply embedded in housing policy decisions, planning trends and institutional frameworks^{7,8}.

DISCUSSION & OUTLOOK

Landscape planning and thus heat-risk management can never be understood in isolation; it is inherently embedded within broader societal and policy trajectories. Its development is shaped by dynamics such as housing policy, governance structures, and shifting political or socio-economic priorities. It reflects, and responds to the prevailing trends of its time^{9,10}. Yet a pronounced implementation gap persists since cities rarely employ binding indicators or actionable strategies to translate these goals into practice¹¹.

These results represent an intermediate stage of the project, with the methodology undergoing refinement. Going forward, the allocation model is going to be strengthened through a more precise distribution logic and the development of a comprehensive vulnerability index, moving decisively beyond earlier single-parameter approaches and enabling a more robust assessment of distributional equity.

1 Meißner, A. (2023) 'Mapping the Urban Green Infrastructure of Vienna: A GIS-based Approach to Assessing the Distribution of Urban Green Spaces', *Journal of Urban Planning*, 1(1), pp. 1-12.
 2 Rawls, J. (1971) *A Theory of Justice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 3 Sen, A. (1979) *The Idea of Justice*. London: W. W. Norton and Co. David.
 4 Mill, J. S. (1859) *Utilitarianism*. London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd.
 5 Rawls, J. (1971) *A Theory of Justice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 6 Rawls, J. (1971) *A Theory of Justice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 7 Meißner, A., Thaler, T., and Friesenecker, M. (2023) 'Urban Green Space, Justice, and Environmental Justice: The Challenge of Making Cities "Just Green Enough"', *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 225, pp. 216-234. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2023.104717>

8 Friesenecker, M., & Thaler, T. (2023) 'Spatial Justice in Urban Green Space Accessibility: The Case of Vienna', *Urban, PL*, 10(1-2). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.urpl.2023.100323>
 9 Meißner, A. (2023) 'The Just City: From Background Justice to Spatial Justice, Social Justice and Distributive Justice', *Journal of Urban Planning*, 1(1), pp. 1-12.
 10 Meißner, A. (2023) 'The Just City: From Background Justice to Spatial Justice, Social Justice and Distributive Justice', *Journal of Urban Planning*, 1(1), pp. 1-12.
 11 Meißner, A., Thaler, T., and Friesenecker, M. (2023) 'Urban Green Space, Justice, and Environmental Justice: The Challenge of Making Cities "Just Green Enough"', *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 225, pp. 216-234. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2023.104717>
 12 Meißner, A., Thaler, T., and Friesenecker, M. (2023) 'Urban Green Space, Justice, and Environmental Justice: The Challenge of Making Cities "Just Green Enough"', *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 225, pp. 216-234. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2023.104717>

Green gentrification. How can we achieve both spatial justice and climate-friendly neighbourhoods?

Grüne Gentrifizierung. Wie schafft man räumliche Gerechtigkeit und klimafreundliche Wohnviertel gleichermaßen?

Michael Friesenecker, Julia Dorner, Mark Scherner, Thomas Thaler
Boku University, Department für Raum, Landschaft und Infrastruktur, Institut für Landschaftsplanung

Topic and research questions

- Due to extreme weather events (such as urban heatwaves), nature-based solutions (NbS) are increasingly being implemented, particularly in cities, as 'no-regret' climate adaptation measures
- However, increased greening can also heighten social risks, e.g.: 'green gentrification' = the displacement of vulnerable groups due to changes in the housing market structure and rising rents

? To what extent can the planning and management of green spaces be designed to accommodate vulnerable groups without increasing the risk of them being displaced from their neighbourhoods?

Methodological approach

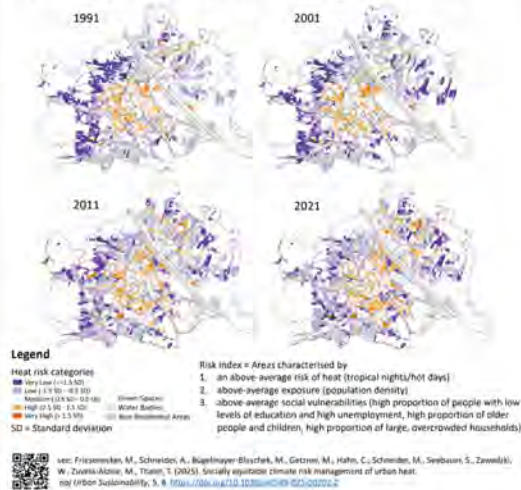
>> Parallel qualitative-quantitative research design <<<



Results

1. Spatially equitable implementation of greening measures: Priority should be given to areas with the highest risk.

The risk mapping identifies the development of high-risk areas for prioritising greening measures over time (orange-coloured areas)



2. Analysis of the risk of gentrification: Is displacement likely in areas with high proportions of vulnerable groups?

➤ Spatio-temporal distribution of gentrification risk: the maps show the results of a shift-and-share analysis, which calculates the deviation of census areas from the city-wide trend. On the maps, areas at higher risk of gentrification are shown in yellow and those not at risk in green.



where, compared with the city-wide trend, there is an above-average increase in the number of people with higher education qualifications alongside a decrease in the number of people with only compulsory school qualifications, and/or an above-average increase in the number of owner-occupied flats can be identified.

Drivers of risk of gentrification:

- Low explanatory power (R²) generally indicates a weak correlation between gentrification risk and social vulnerability variables
- Slight trend: a correlation between gentrification risk and areas with higher proportions of people from non-EU countries
- Gentrification risk tends to be low in areas with a high proportion of social housing

Model No.	Variables	1991-2001	2001-2011	2011-2021
1 (People)	Constant	1.60	0.18	0.42
	% Population Change	1.00	1.00	1.00***
	% Third Country Nationals	1.07	1.16***	1.08*
	% 6 years old or younger	0.90*	0.99	1.10
	% 65 and 79 years old	1.02	0.97	0.93
	% 80 years old and more	1.01	1.09*	0.93
	% Single households aged > 65 years and	0.96	1.02	0.90**
	% Household with more than 5 members	1.06	0.99	0.90
	% Multifamily households	0.73**	1.12	1.21
	Distance to Historic City Centre (m)	1.00*	1.00**	1.00
2 (Place)	Population Density (per ha)	0.99**	0.99	0.99
	# of Metro Stations	1.05	0.88	1.11
	Change in # of Dwellings	1.00***	1.00***	1.00***
	% Private Rental Sector	0.99	0.97	0.94***
	% Ownership Single Family Housing	1.00	1.01	0.95**
3 (Policy)	% Apartment Ownership	0.95***	0.98	0.95**
	Post-war Mixed Housing Dominated Tracts	2.30**	1.14	1.12
	% Municipal Housing	0.98*	0.99	0.98***
	% LPH Housing	0.99	0.99	0.95**
	% Private Rental Regulated	0.91	1.04**	1.02*
Neighbourhood	Neighbourhood	0.233	0.221	0.261
	Ch-Square	185.56***	161.25***	194.82***
R-Census Tract		1199	1191	1191

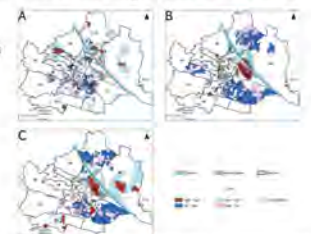
Note: ***p < .001, **p < .01, *p < .05, +p < 0.1. Significant differences are in bold. The table shows the results of logistic regression for several decades. The dependent variable is the risk of gentrification. It shows odds ratios and significance levels. Values above 1 indicate a higher probability that the variable is associated with a higher risk of gentrification in the following decade. Values below 1 indicate a lower probability.

4. „Ground thruthing“ through interviews with experts: How do policymakers and planners perceive risks?

- Prioritising greening in vulnerable areas is not the intention (rather, the principle of equality), and it is not easy to implement – districts are responsible for greening, space is limited, etc.
- The risk of (green) gentrification is not widely recognised; many different factors come into play. Greening is just one factor amongst a lot of others
- The creation and maintenance of social housing and subsidised housing are seen as key tools for mitigating gentrification trends in the private rental housing market
- Fixed-term tenancy agreements and location-based rent surcharges in the existing housing stock are seen as problem areas that could exacerbate the risks of gentrification through greening initiatives (and other climate protection measures)

3. Risk analysis of green gentrification: is there a systemic link between gentrification trends and greening through tree planting?

- No systematic pattern in the relationship between gentrification risks and above-average levels of tree planting based on regression analysis
- Bivariate cluster analysis revealed local clusters of green gentrification; predominantly when "street greening" is implemented together with large-scale urban transformation, e.g. metro extension, a new university campus.
- Hence, it is only a contributing, not a leading factor



For more see: Dorner, J., Scherner, M., Thaler, T., & Friesenecker, M. (2020). Taming the green gentrification cycle? Evidence from street greening in Vienna. *Urban Geography*, 43(2). <https://doi.org/10.1080/02690727.2020.2056285>

➤ The risk of (green) gentrification is currently limited due to Vienna's social housing policy, but the private rental segment is at heightened risk of gentrification

Conclusions

- However, the complex, multi-level structure in which tenancy regulation is embedded poses considerable barriers in countering future challenges, where climate adaptation and upgrading of the historic housing stock meet spatially
- Opportunities for targeting greening initiatives at particularly vulnerable areas are limited -> decentralisation to districts complicates the priority of distributive justice. Nevertheless, this remains possible through innovative urban planning tools.

SOCIO-SPATIAL DISPARITIES IN URBAN GREENING AND HEAT EXPOSURE

Felix Spechtenhauser ¹, Michael Friesenecker ^{1,2}, Thomas Thaler ^{1,3}

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Study Area: 4th & 5th District in Vienna, Austria

INTRODUCTION

Increasing climate change risks pose burdens on the urban population. Urban green infrastructure (UGI) has been established as a toolset to tackle some of the challenges linked to climate change. Environmental justice provides a framework to assess the equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens. Uneven distribution of UGI has been recognized an important environmental and societal issue due to its impacts on public health⁴. More recent approaches have linked this issue of environmental justice to residential segregation (socioeconomic and ethnic/racial).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1) How are public green space, tree canopy, and heat stress correlated with the socioeconomic factor income and education?
- 2) How are public green space, tree canopy, and heat stress correlated with country of birth?

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Residential Segregation and Environmental Justice

1 Income, education, and country of birth were shown to impact segregation based environmental inequalities and unequal exposure to heat stress among social groups and across the urban area. Low-income and minority groups often have access to less public green and blue space (PGBS)^{1 2 3}.

2 The uneven distribution of PGBS has been recognized as an important environmental, social and health issue⁴. Urban vegetation has the potential to mitigate some of the health-related inequalities based on residential segregation⁵.

3 Low-income and minority groups are more likely to suffer from the detrimental effects of heat waves and have fewer capacities to adapt⁶. Income, education, and country of birth correlate with the unequal distribution of environmental goods and heat stress and impact the adaptive capacity.

RESULTS

Public Green Spaces and Trees 2011 → 2021



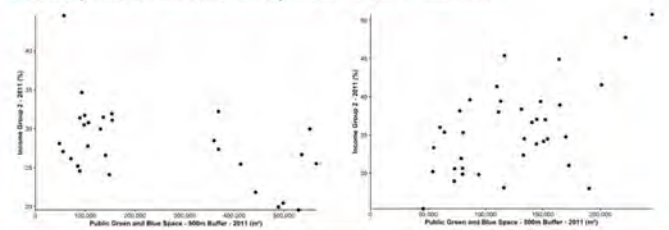
Lower and Higher Income Groups 2019



Lower and Higher Education Groups 2021



Scatterplots for Income Group 2 in 4th and 5th District



METHODS & CASE

Spatial and Statistical Analysis



Spatial distributional analysis of environmental, socioeconomic, demographic, and heat stress data in two Viennese districts on the census block level (CB). Spatial joins and buffer analysis of public blue and green space within 250m and 500m in GIS. Statistical analysis with Spearman's rank correlation between environmental and socioeconomic variables in SPSS and R. Temporal development of the correlations between 2011-2021 are tested.

DISCUSSION & OUTLOOK

The number of tropical nights were positively linked to higher income and negatively to low-SES for both districts and datasets. Although high-SES groups are exposed to more heat stress they have better coping capabilities⁶. Correlations with education showed similar results. Tree canopy was positively linked to lower income, while higher income groups showed a negative association, these results match those observed in previous studies by who found higher street tree densities linked to lower income³. In the 4th district low-income groups had access to more PGBS within the CB compared to their wealthier counterparts. Considering the two buffers, low-income groups were shown to have access to less PGBS than high-SES groups. Opposite results were found for the 5th district.

Spechtenhauser, F., Friesenecker, M., & Thaler, T. (2023). Socio-spatial disparities in urban greening and heat exposure. *Urban Climate*, 47, 101703. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uclm.2023.101703



Soziale Verdrängung durch ökologische Aufwertung? Die Desintegration von Klima- und Wohnungspolitik in Wien

Mark Scherner, Thomas Thaler, Michael Friesenecker, Institut für Landschaftsplanung (ILAP), BOKU University

Relevanz

1] Policy Integration

Umfassende Studienlage: Barrieren der Klimawandelanpassung (Biesbroek et al., 2013; Biesbroek und Candel, 2020)

Zielkonflikte ausgehend von Klimawandelanpassung weitgehend unerforscht.

2] Grüne Gentrifizierung

Meiste Studien: Inwieweit tragen neu implementierte Begrünungen zur Verdrängung bei?

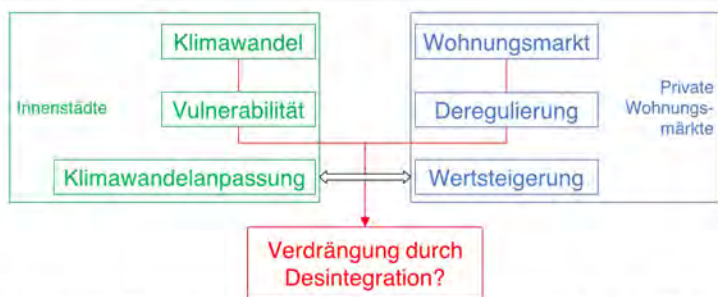
Koordination und Problemwahrnehmung politischer Entscheidungsträger kaum beachtet (Lees, 2022; Shokry et al., 2022)

Prozedurale Policy (Des)integration



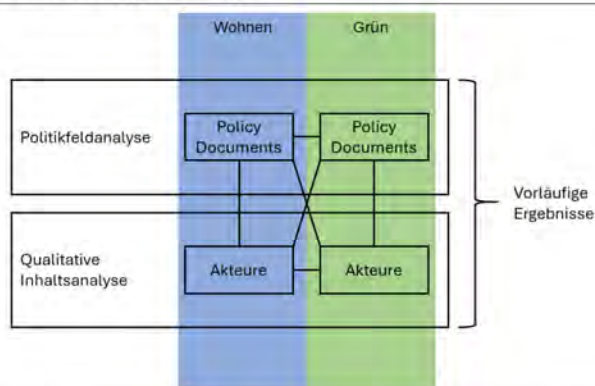
Adaptiert von Candel und Biesbroek (2016)

Forschungsfrage



Inwiefern trägt die (Des)integration von Problemwahrnehmungen dazu bei Zielkonflikte der Grünen Gentrifizierung in Wien zu verschärfen oder ihnen entgegenzusteuern?

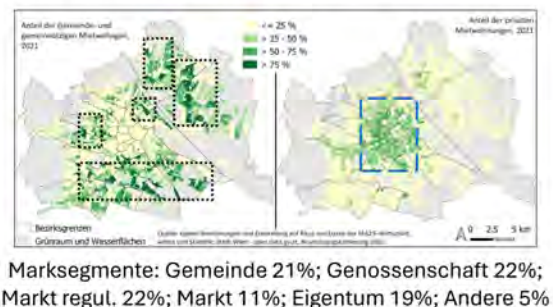
Forschungsdesign



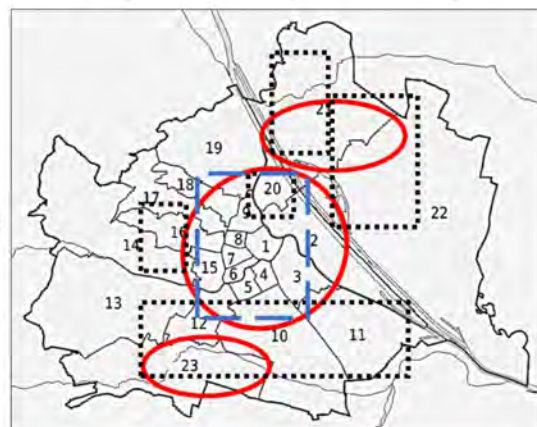
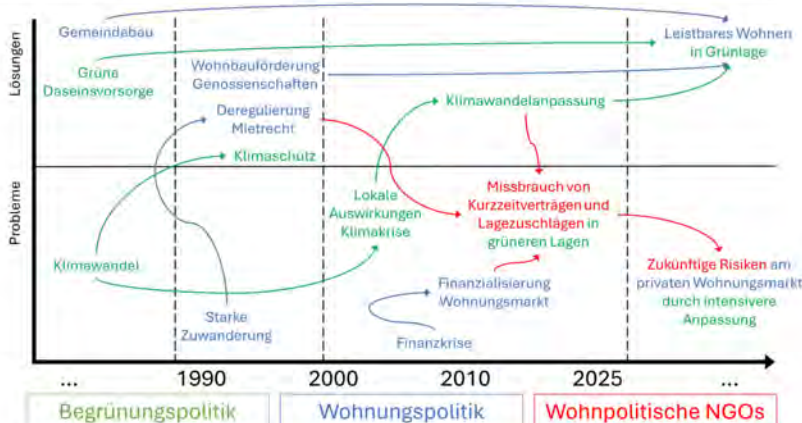
Wiener Fall: Begrünungspolitik



Wiener Fall: Wohnungspolitik



Zeitliche und räumliche Verteilung (des)integrierter Problemwahrnehmung



Durch Desintegration kaum Problemwahrnehmung von Risiken grüner Gentrifizierung am privaten Wohnungsmarkt in der Nähe zukünftiger Nbs

Referenzen

Biesbroek, G.R. et al. (2013) "On the nature of barriers to climate change adaptation," *Regional Environmental Change*, 13(5), pp. 1119-1129. Verfügbar unter: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-013-0421-y>.
 Biesbroek, G.R. and Candel, J.J.L. (2020) "Mechanisms for policy (dis)integration: explaining food policy and climate change adaptation policy in the Netherlands," Verfügbar unter: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11077-019-00354-2>.
 Candel, J.J.L. and Biesbroek, R. (2016) "Toward a processual understanding of policy integration," *Policy Sciences*, 49(3), pp. 211-231. Verfügbar unter: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11077-016-9248-y>.
 Lees, L. (2022) "Gentrification, urban policy and urban geography," *Space and Policy*, 26(2), pp. 105-114. Verfügbar unter: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15622576.2022.2098664>.
 Shokry, G. et al. (2022) "They Didn't See It Coming": Green Resilience Planning and Vulnerability to Future Climate Gentrification," *Housing Policy Debate*, 32(1), pp. 211-245. Verfügbar unter: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2021.1944269>.
 Stadt Wien (2020a) *Leitbild Grünräume Wien*. Verfügbar unter: <https://rechner.obvng.at/urn:nbn:at:AT-WBR-505050>.
 Stadt Wien (2020b) *Leitbild Grünräume Wien*. Verfügbar unter: <https://rechner.obvng.at/urn:nbn:at:AT-WBR-505050>.

4. Institut für Sicherheits- und Risikowissenschaften (ISRW)

- Risiken für die Blau-Grüne Infrastruktur durch Kernkraftwerksunfälle
(Paul Frank, Bernd Hrdy, Nikolaus Müllner)



Risks for the blue-green infrastructure due to nuclear power plant accidents

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SEVERE ACCIDENTS

A SEVERE nuclear ACCIDENT involves

significant CORE DEGRADATION (core damage) and potentially LOSS OF CONTAINMENT INTEGRITY, leading to large RELEASES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL.

Possible severe accident phenomena are:

CLADDING oxidation

FUEL DISSOLUTION

CORIUM RELOCATION to vessel bottom

VESSEL FAILURE, corium emerges from the vessel

DIRECT CONTAINMENT HEATING

(Hydrogen EXPLOSIONS)

CONTAINMENT FAILURE

RELEASE to the environment

corium - mixture of nuclear fuel, fission products, control rods, structural materials from the affected parts of the reactor

containment - enforce part of reactor building to prevent the release of radionuclides to the environment

direct containment heating - sudden heatup and pressurisation of the containment atmosphere due to discharge of corium to the containment

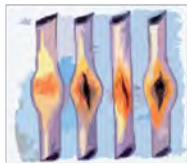


Figure 1 Cladding oxidation



Figure 2 Fuel dissolution



Figure 3 Crust, melt and debris bed formation



Figure 4 Corium relocation



Figure 5 Vessel failure



Figure 6 Direct containment heating

Source: All images are taken from Pla Freixa, P. (2003) Assessment of size aspects in modelling molten fuel coolant interaction

CALCULATING THE CONSEQUENCES

SEVERE ACCIDENT SCENARIO and boundary conditions - What initiating events, plant states, operation mode, timing, release pathways define the scenario?

SOURCE TERM CALCULATION - Which radionuclides are released, and what are their release rates and timing across release phases?

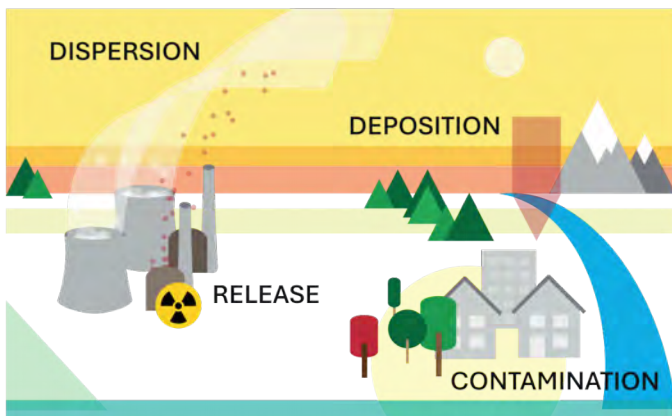


Figure 7 Main steps of calculating radiological consequences and risk (Source: ISR)

Environmental DISPERSION and DEPOSITION - Which models are used to simulate atmospheric/aqueous transport, dry/wet deposition for the defined release?

Radiological CONSEQUENCES on BLUE / GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE - How to display the results? Risk map, probabilities, contamination, dose values etc.

Pathways - deposition to surface water, agricultural land and urban green infrastructure or via runoff

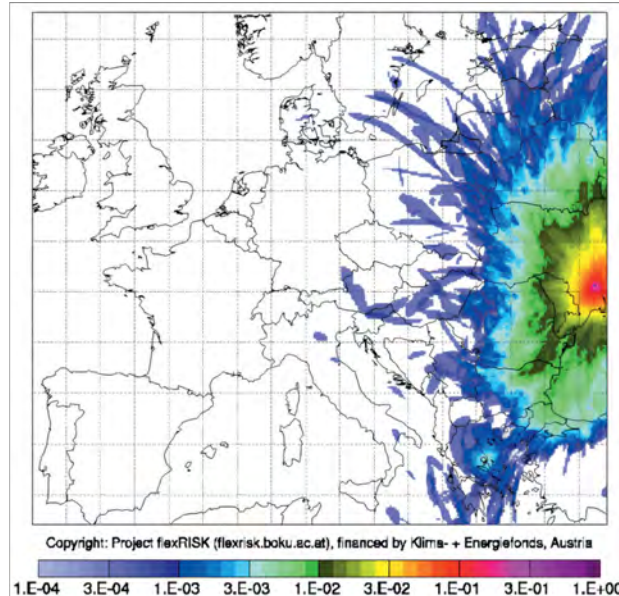


Figure 8 Risk map showing the weather related risk that the Cs-137 contamination surpasses 1480 kBq for South Ukrainian NPP (Source: BOKU / <https://flexrisk.boku.ac.at>)

IMPACTS ON BLUE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE - THE CHORNOBYL DISASTER

Due to the reactor accident, an EXCLUSION ZONE around the nuclear power plant was established. It covers an area of approximately 2.700 km². By comparison, that is roughly the size of the Austrian state Vorarlberg.

The impact of the radiation on the environment was seen in a pine forest near the reactor site. All the TREES an area of about 375 ha died due to the high radiation.

In agriculture, the CONTAMINATION has been driven mostly by Cs 137. 16 years after the incident, there was still about 900 km² of contaminated soil, which is no longer used for agriculture in Ukraine as of the high radiation. This is about twice the area of Vienna. In fact, there is a total of 84.000 km² of AGRICULTURAL SOIL which was contaminated.

Cs 137 accumulates in FISH through the FOOD CHAIN, especially in heavily affected areas. Today, in some closed lakes in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine remain a concern, as they could remain contaminated for decades.

References:
IAEA (2022) IAEA Nuclear Safety and Security Glossary , Non-serial Publications , IAEA, Vienna, <https://doi.org/10.61092/iaea.rrxi-t56z>
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Nuclear Energy Agency. (2002). CHERNOBYL - Assessment of Radiological and Health Impacts. In Nuclear Energy Agency, https://www.oecd-nea.org/upload/docs/application/pdf/2022-01/3508-chernobyl_2022-01-05_11-11-9_843.pdf
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5. Institut für Alpine Naturgefahren (ALPE)

- Auswirkungen des Borkenkäfers auf die Schutzfunktion des Oberkärntner Gebirgswaldes gegen Schnee- und Lawinengefahren
(Ernst Granitzer, Ingrid Reiweger)
- Vom Regen zur Reserve - Wald als Schutz vor Hochwasser
(Christian Scheidl, Elias Amerhauser)
- Protective forest stands from high elevation afforestation in the Austrian Alps – past, present and future at a glance
(Christian Scheidl)

Wie der Klimawandel die Schutzfunktion Oberkärntner Bergwälder gefährdet



**Kleiner Käfer –
große Wirkung!**
Buchdrucker
(*Ips typographus*)

WARUM IST DER SCHUTZWALD SO WICHTIG?

Die Bergwälder Oberkärntens schützen Siedlungen, Straßen, Infrastruktur und Menschen vor Naturgefahren wie:



Lawinen Schneerutschungen Steinschlag Erosion

Rund 42 % der österreichischen Waldfläche besitzen Schutzfunktion.
(BFW, 2022)



DAS PROBLEM
Klimawandel + Borkenkäfer =
instabile Schutzwälder

- Steigende Temperaturen, Trockenheit und Sturmereignisse fördern die Massenvermehrung des Buchdruckers (*Ips typographus*).
- Besonders betroffen sind Fichtenreinbestände in steilen Hochlagen.
- Folgen: Absterben großer Waldflächen, Verlust der Stabilität und erhöhte Lawinengefahr.

WARUM WIRD DAS GEFÄHRLICH?

Geschädigte Wälder verlieren ihre Schutzwirkung

- Lichtere Bestände halten weniger Schnee zurück.
- Die Stabilität der Hänge nimmt ab – das Risiko für Lawinenanrisse steigt.
- Tote oder geschwächte Fichten sind anfälliger für Schneebruch, Sturmwurf und Erosion.



OBERKÄRNTEN BESONDERS BETROFFEN

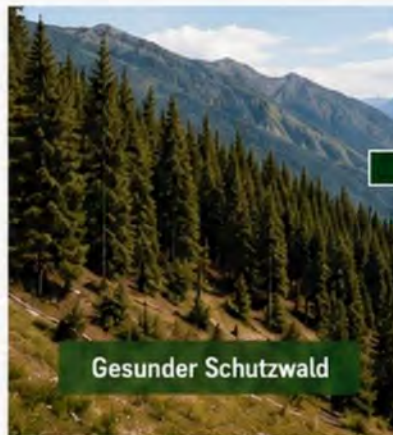
Alpine Lage = hohe Naturgefahr



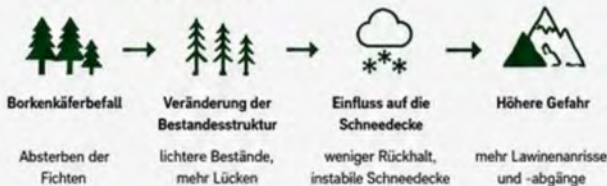
- ☑ steile Hänge
- ☑ lange Schneebedeckung
- ☑ hohe Niederschläge
- ☑ viele Schutzwälder

Zusätzlich verschärfen:

- 🔴 Sturm „Vaia“ 2018
- 🔴 Trockenperioden
- 🔴 Waldverbiss
- 🔴 Klimawandel



AUSWIRKUNGEN DES BORKENKÄFERS AUF SCHNEEGEFAHREN



Borkenkäferbefall → **Veränderung der Bestandesstruktur** → **Einfluss auf die Schneedecke** → **Höhere Gefahr**

Absterben der Fichten lichtere Bestände, mehr Lücken weniger Rückhalt, instabile Schneedecke mehr Lawinenanrisse und -abgänge

BEISPIEL: VAIA 2018



Sturmereignisse schwächen geschädigte Bestände zusätzlich und erhöhen die Anfälligkeit gegenüber Schnee- und Lawinengefahren massiv.

SCHNEERÜCKHALT DURCH WALD



METHODEN: WIE KOMME ICH ZU LÖSUNGSANSÄTZEN?



Literaturrecherche: Auswertung wissenschaftl. Studien zu Borkenkäfer, Klimawandel und Schutzwald.
Datenanalyse: Analyse von Wald-, Klimadaten und Schadenrisiken (z. B. BFW, ZAMG, Land Kärnten).
Prozessverständnis: Verständnis der Einflussfaktoren (Densität - Störungen - Schutzfunktion).
Synthese der Erkenntnisse: Ableitung von Wirkungszusammenhängen und kritischen Prozessen.
Ableitung von Lösungsansätzen: Entwicklung und Bewertung von Anpassungsstrategien.

LÖSUNGSANSÄTZE

Wie können Schutzwälder stabilisiert werden?



Klimastabile Wälder: Förderung von Tanne, Buche, Lärche, Zed...
Wiederbewaldung und Pflege: Aufforstung von Kahlflächen und gezielte Pflege.
Waldpflege reduzieren: Reduktion der Witternweber und Tagelöhner.
Technische & biologische Maßnahmen: z. B. Verbauelemente, Lawinenbremsen, Aufforstungen.
Monitoring & Früherkennung: regelmäßige Kontrollen, Früherkennung und Raumplanung.
Klimawandel anpassen: Anpassungsstrategien für die Zukunft entwickeln.

FAZIT

Der Schutzwald braucht Anpassung

Die Arbeit zeigt: Ein langfristig stabiler Schutzwald ist nur mit

- 🔴 klimaangepassten Mischbeständen,
- 🔴 nachhaltiger Bewirtschaftung
- 🔴 und aktivem Schutzwaldmanagement möglich.

Nur so kann die Schutzfunktion gegen Schnee- und Lawinengefahren langfristig erhalten bleiben.



Protective forest stands from high elevation afforestation in the Austrian Alps

Sonja Vospernik² · Tina Grätz²

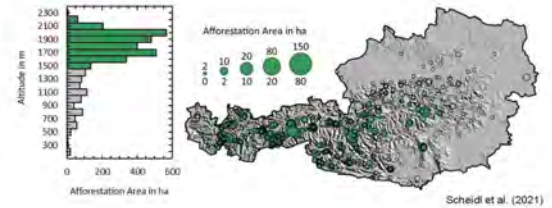
· Christian Scheidl¹

doi: 10.1007/s10342-023-01640-2



Introduction

- Austria established >3000 afforestation sites (~9000 ha) mainly for avalanche protection; evaluating their actual protective effect at scale is needed.
- We combine RGB orthoimage land-cover classification with avalanche predisposition mapping for a cost-efficient, objective assessment.



Objectives

- Map current land cover (tree species and non-forest) from RGB orthoimages.
- Intersect with avalanche predisposition to estimate first-order protective effect.

Objectives Study Area and Data

- 12 sites in Paznaun and Stanzer valleys (Tyrol, Austria), 1220–2310 m a.s.l.; mean annual temperature ~1.3° C; precipitation 1109 mm; snow cover (>20 cm) 193 days/year.
- Orthoimages: RGB, 20 × 20 cm GSD (2015–2018, Tyrol).
- DEM (ALS 2018–2019), 1 × 1 m for predisposition mapping.



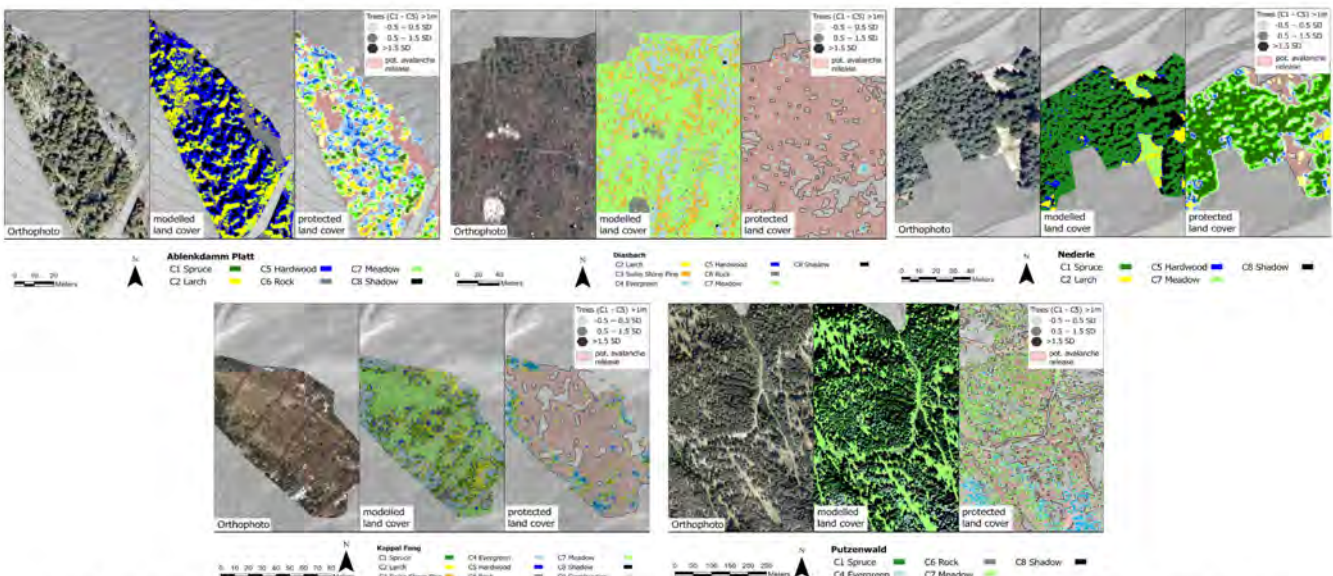
Objectives Study Area and Data Methods

- Random forest classification of nine classes: C1 Spruce, C2 Larch, C3 Swiss stone pine, C4 Evergreen, C5 Hardwood, C6 Rock, C7 Meadow, C8 Shadow, C9 Construction.
- 3 × 3 majority filter to remove noise; increases overall accuracy while preserving fine elements.
- Avalanche predisposition from slope, roughness, and plan curvature using 1 m DEM; slope thresholds 28° –60° , plan curvature >3 rad/100 hm.

Objectives Study Area and Data Results and Conclusion

About half of the sites currently show a protective effect; repeated orthoimage acquisitions enable ongoing monitoring and change detection.

Toponym	C1 Spruce	C2 Larch	C3 Swiss Stone P	C4 Evergreen	C5 Hardwood
Ablenkdam Platt	4.8 ± 2.2	4.9 ± 2.2	-	-	4.8 ± 2.4
Diasbach	-	1.8 ± 1.1	1.3 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.8	2 ± 0.5
Nederle	13.3 ± 3.2	15.7 ± 7.3	-	-	14.4 ± 4.6
Kappal Fang	2.2 ± 1.8	2.6 ± 1.5	1.8 ± 1.3	2.0 ± 1.2	2.1 ± 1.4
Putzenwald	17.4 ± 8.7	-	-	15.7 ± 8.0	-



Mean and standard deviation of tree heights for all trees > 1 m, listed by afforestation sites within modelled tree specific land cover categories (C1–C5)

6. Institut für Landschaftsentwicklung, Erholungs- und Naturschutzplanung (ILEN)

- Integration von Biodiversität, Landnutzung, Naturtourismus und Erholung; Grundlagen für resiliente Landschaftssysteme zwischen Biodiversität, Nutzungen und gesellschaftlichen Anforderungen
(Arne Arnberger)
- Dynamiken von Landschaften & gesellschaftliche Herausforderungen; Veränderungsprozesse in Landschaften und ihre Auswirkungen auf Umwelt, Gesellschaft und Gesundheit
(Karolina Taczanowska)
- Räumliche Integration & Umsetzung von Nature-based Solutions; Integration ökosystem-basierter Lösungen zur Entwicklung resilienter und ressourcenschonender Landschaften
(Thomas Schauppenlehner)
- Verankerung von NbS in Politik, Gesellschaft und Praxis; Zwischen Governance, gesellschaftlicher Transformation und Umsetzung in realen Kontexten
(Rafaela Schinegger)

„NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS LEVERAGE NATURE AND THE POWER OF HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS TO PROTECT PEOPLE, OPTIMISE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFEGUARD A STABLE AND BIODIVERSE FUTURE.“

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Wir verstehen **Nature-based Solutions** als integrativen Ansatz, der **Landschaften als Lebens-, Nutzungs- und Erholungsräume** gleichermaßen betrachtet. Im Zentrum stehen die Schaffung resilienter Landschaftssysteme, intakte Ökosystemfunktionen, nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung sowie Gesundheit und Lebensqualität. Forschung, Lehre und **Third Mission** beschäftigen sich mit der Integration von Biodiversität in Landnutzungssysteme, natur- und sozialverträglichen Energielandschaften, blau-grüner Infrastruktur, landschaftsbezogener Erholung und Tourismus sowie Renaturierung von Ökosystemen als Grundlage funktionierender Landschaften. Forschungsgeleitete Lehre und verschiedene Wissens- und Kommunikationsformen spielen dabei eine zentrale Rolle.

Autor*innen: Thomas Schauppenlehner, Rafaela Schinegger, Verena Radinger-Peer, Arne Arnberger, Karolina Taczanowska, Christiane Brandenburg & Christa Heinz-Renetzedner

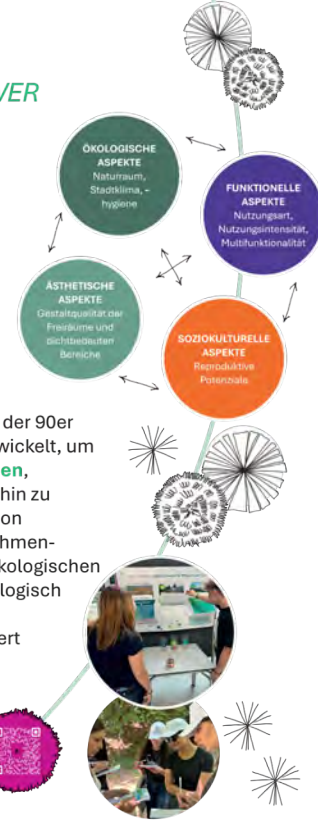
Zur Geschichte

Der Begriff **Nature-based Solutions (NbS)** ist seit den 2000er-Jahren international gebräuchlich, doch der Fachbereich der Landschaftsökologie und Landschaftsgestaltung und insbesondere auch ehemalige und heutige Mitarbeiter*innen des ILEN beschäftigen sich bereits seit den 1980ern mit NbS-Themen wie Biodiversitätsförderung, **Flächenverbrauch** oder **Kühlung** durch Vegetation und Wasser (Bernhofer, 1985; Schacht, 1986). Weitere Schwerpunkte wie die Renaturierung von Abbaugruben, die **Begrünung von Verkehrs- und Erholungsinfrastruktur** (Schönthaler, 1985) sowie landschaftsökologische Begleitplanung von Fließgewässern starteten in den 1980er Jahren.

Etwas später begann am ILEN die Forschung zur **Bedeutung von Natur und NbS für den Menschen** (Arnberger et al., 2006; Glanzer et al., 2009) sowie zur **Erholungsfunktion** von Landschaft. Heute reicht die Forschung von Gesundheitswirkungen der Natur, Folgen von Erholung und Tourismus, landschaftsbasiertem Angebotsaufbau und Besucher*innenlenkung bis zu Fragen der sozialen und ökologischen Tragfähigkeit. Seit den 2010ern wird intensiv an der Schnittstelle von **sozialer Akzeptanz, Biodiversität und erneuerbaren Energien** geforscht, mit Fokus auf partizipative Methoden. Ehemals sektorale Themen sind zu interdisziplinären Feldern gereift, etwa strategische Naturschutzplanung (von Renaturierung bis Politikberatung), nachhaltige Raum- und Landschaftsentwicklung in Transformationsprozessen sowie **Analysen sozio-ökologischer Systeme** und gesellschaftlicher Werte. Ein roter Faden ist die wissenschaftliche Basis für Politik und Gesetzgebung: In Wien entstanden Anfang der 1990er **stadtökologische Funktionstypen**. Aktuell werden Grundlagen erarbeitet, um Biodiversitäts- und Klimakrise einzudämmen und gesundheits- sowie wohlbefindensorientierte Lebensräume in Stadt und Land zu fördern.

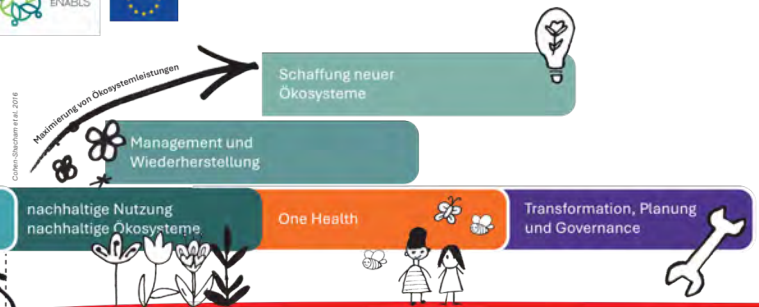
Stadtökologische Funktionstypen

Gemeinsam mit der **TU Wien** wurden bereits Mitte der 90er Jahre die **stadtökologischen Funktionstypen** entwickelt, um die Grünräume der Stadt Wien auf ihre **ökologischen**, soziokulturellen und **gestalterischen Funktionen** hin zu bewerten und spiegeln damit die Interaktion **menschlicher Raumnutzung** mit ökologischer Rahmenbedingungen und Zuständen wider. Mit den **stadtökologischen Funktionstypen** wurde eine Grundlage für eine ökologisch orientierte Stadtplanung geschaffen, die bis heute im Wiener Naturschutzgesetz verankert ist und bei Planungen in der Stadt Wien herangezogen wird.



Bildung und Nature-based Solutions

Im Projekt **eNABLS** arbeitet das ILEN in einem Konsortium von 11 internationalen Partnern an der Fragestellung, wie **Lehren und Lernen** im Bereich NbS und **Biodiversität** zurzeit in der akademischen Lehre verankert sind. In sieben internationalen Living Labs wird mit neuen Inhalten, Lehr- und Lernformen experimentiert. Dabei soll durch die **Zusammenarbeit mehrerer Akteur*innen** ein ganzheitlicher **institutioneller Ansatz** erreicht werden. Dies setzt eine Zusammenarbeit über Sektoren und Denkschulen hinweg und eine Orientierung an Nachhaltigkeitskompetenzen voraus. Im **Living Lab** der BOKU "Landscapes 4 Future" steht das Thema von NbS in der Planungslehre im Fokus und wird mit dem **Landscape Innovation Lab** umgesetzt.

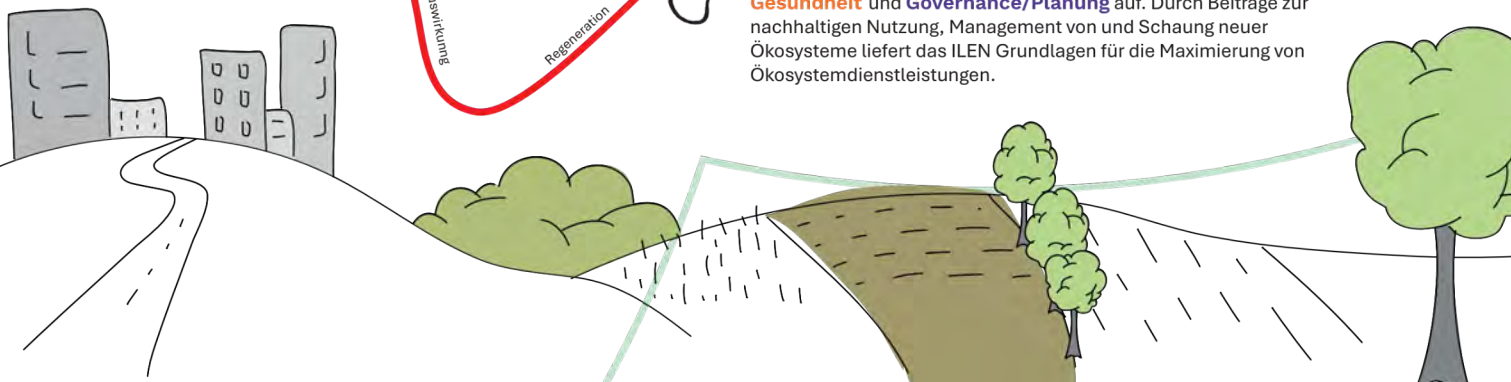


ZIEL
 Resilienz

Störung
 Auswirkung

Regeneration

Resiliente Lebensräume als Ziel bauen auf den Säulen **Ökosysteme, Gesundheit** und **Governance/Planung** auf. Durch Beiträge zur nachhaltigen Nutzung, Management von und Schaffung neuer Ökosysteme liefert das ILEN Grundlagen für die Maximierung von Ökosystemdienstleistungen.



RÄUMLICHE INTEGRATION

UND UMSETZUNG VON NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Natura Connect

Gemeinsam mit Partnern wie IIASA und iDiv arbeitet das ILEN an der grenzüberschreitenden **Integration von Landnutzung, Renaturierung und Biodiversität** im Donau-Karpaten-Raum. Im Fokus stehen resiliente Landschaftssysteme, ökologische Konnektivität und NbS über unterschiedliche räumliche Maßstabsebenen hinweg. Dafür werden gemeinsam mit Akteur*innen wie der International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) und der Carpathian Convention **räumliche Priorisierungsansätze für Fluss- und Habitatvernetzung** entwickelt. Analysiert werden longitudinale und laterale Konnektivität sowie Landnutzungsdruck im Hinterland, um sektor-übergreifende Lösungen zwischen Biodiversität, Wasser, Landnutzung und gesellschaftlichen Anforderungen zu unterstützen.

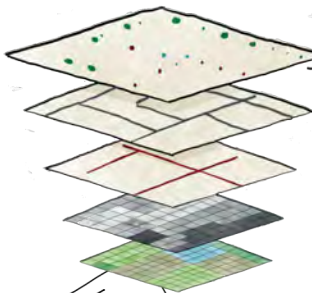


ForRest: Big Data in Forest Recreation Monitoring

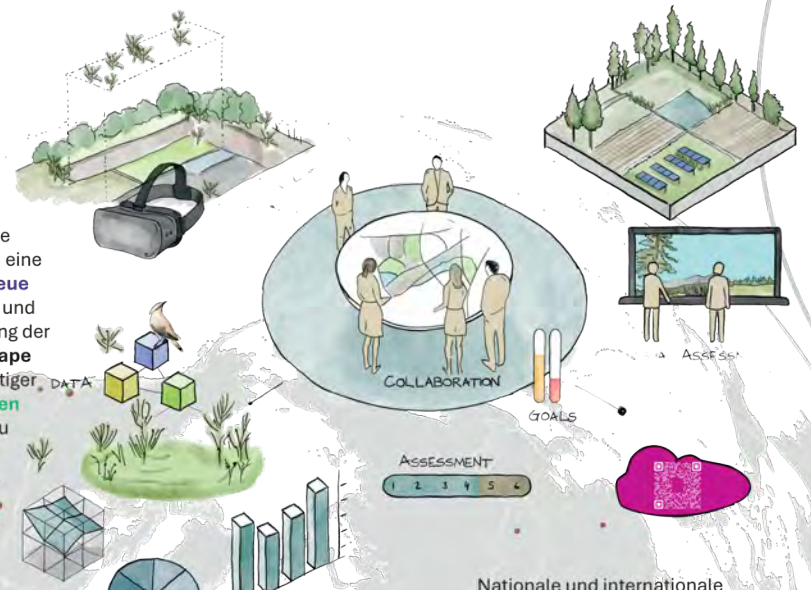
NbS wie die **Wiederanpflanzung** und das nachhaltige **Management von Waldflächen** erfüllen besonders im Umfeld von Großstädten zentrale ökologische, klima-regulierende und **soziale Funktionen**. ForRest untersucht das **Potenzial und die Grenzen von Big Data** zur Analyse kultureller Ökosystemleistungen stadtnaher Waldökosysteme. Daten mobiler Geräte werden mit Geodaten und sozio-empirischen Erhebungen integriert, ein interdisziplinäres Team (Sozialwissenschaften, Forstwirtschaft, Erholungsforschung, Geoinformatik und Big Data Analytics) entwickelt damit räumlich explizite Modelle **kultureller Ökosystemleistungen** in stadtnahen Waldgebieten. Damit können räumliche Ansprüche der Erholungsfunktion von NbS-Strukturen präzise definiert werden.

ALPS: Nachhaltige Perspektiven für den Alpenraum

Das Alpenkonventionsbüro vernetzt Akteur:innen horizontal und vertikal für eine **ressourcenschonende Nutzung** des sensiblen Alpenraums. Klimawandel, Biodiversitätsverlust und NbS werden querschnittsorientiert integriert. Das ILEN begleitet diesen Prozess wissenschaftlich mit Indikatoren für eine nachhaltige Tourismusplanung zur Balance von Ökologie, Sozialem und Tourismus, Energie- und Raumfragen.



Offene Daten und komplexe Zusammenhänge brauchen eine Kontextualisierung sowie **neue Wege der Kommunikation** und Interaktion. Die Mitgestaltung der BOKU Core Facility **Landscape Innovation Lab** ist ein wichtiger Aspekt um die **Auswirkungen** und Wirksamkeit von NbS zu vermitteln und um **soziale Lernprozesse** anzustoßen.



Nationale und internationale **NbS Kooperationen** in Forschung und Lehre sind für das ILEN von zentraler Bedeutung, um die Handlungsspielräume von NbS **georäumlich und kulturell** einordnen zu können.

NbS Kooperationen

- Forschung
- Lehre
- Forschung & Lehre

7. Institut für Siedlungswasserbau, Industrieressourcennutzung und Gewässerschutz (ISIG)

- Water Quality and Quantity Aspects of Nature-based Solutions
(Claudia Hledik, Patrick Arthofer, Bernhard Pucher)
- Kooperative Maßnahmen im Infrastrukturmanagement am Beispiel blau-grüner Infrastruktur
(Florian Kretschmer)
- Technical and Scientific Criteria of NbS- and BGI-Units
(Alexander Pressl)
- Modelling of Nature-Based Solutions and Blue-Green Infrastructure for water management and pollution control
(Bernhard Pucher)
- Treatment Wetlands - Pflanzenkläranlagen
(Günter Langergraber)

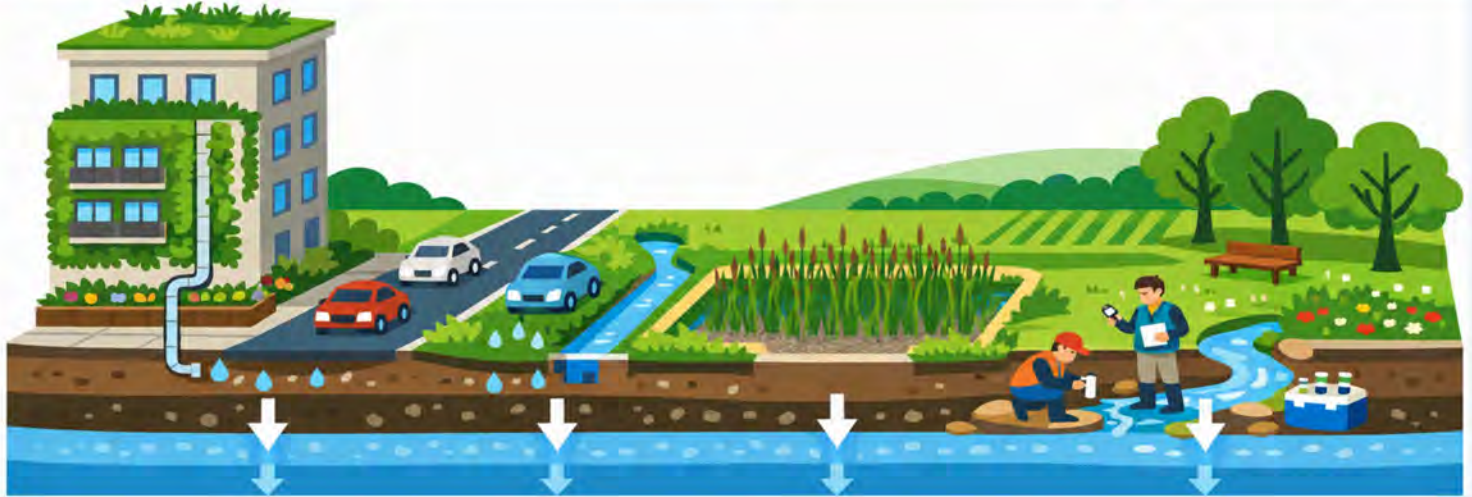
Cities and their water infrastructure are under growing pressure from climate change. Droughts and floods affect stormwater systems and water supply, and Nature-based Solutions (NBS) together with blue-green infrastructure are one way to deal with these effects. At the Institute of Sanitary Engineering and Water Pollution Control, we study the quality of water that is managed and treated through NBS, to make sure groundwater and surface waters do not become contaminated when these systems are not properly designed or operated. Our work covers stormwater management, treatment of greywater for reuse in NBS irrigation, and new methods for microbial risk assessment.

1 Green buildings & greywater reuse

2 Stormwater Management

3 Treatment wetland

4 Stream monitoring



1 Use-oriented water management

Development and application of NBS in the context of circular economy and water reuse

- Circular economy and NBS
- selecting NBS for different reuse purposes
- Nomenclature for urban NBS - expert based
- Barriers and strategies for implementation of urban NBS
- Daylighting of urban rivers
- Reliably supply service water with focus on microbiological
- Reuse of greywater irrigation of NBS in the public space
- Quality assessment for groundwater protection
- Development of vertical greening for greywater treatment
- Determining the cooling effect of vertical greening

PROJECTS

ProBach

greenWATERrecycling

UVG 2.0

Cost Action Circular City

Grau Für GrünBlau

3 Water pollution control using NBS

Robust, low-tech systems that absorb highly variable urban pollutant loads

- Beyond domestic wastewater, treatment wetlands are increasingly applied to combined sewer overflow (CSO) and road runoff
- They tolerate intermittent flow and variable loads of nutrients, pathogens, heavy metals and tire-wear particles
- ISIG legacy since the 1980s: Austrian VF-wetland design standards, enhanced nitrogen removal and the HYDRUS Wetland Module
- SAVE delivers economical on-site infiltration and road runoff that supplies street trees and urban vegetation (with IBLB, City of Vienna)

PROJECTS

SAVE

HYDRUS Wetland Module

UVG 2.0

2 Stormwater management

Relieve sewers, retain runoff near its source, and combine green with grey infrastructure

- Three linked tasks under intensifying rainfall: relieve combined sewers at peak flow, retain runoff close to where it falls, and integrate NBS with grey infrastructure
- resilientRAIN (ISIG + IBLB) develops multifunctional, retention-capable construction methods that hold back peak runoff in rural areas.
- INReS² (GRÜNSTATTGRAU + BOKU) builds BIM-compatible planning tools for decentralized green rainwater management.
- It extends INReS, which created the basis for an interactive rainwater toolbox.

PROJECTS

resilientRain

INReS²

4 Established & novel analytical methods

Pair standard analytics with high-resolution screening to catch emerging contaminants

CHEMICAL & ECOTOXICOLOGICAL

- Standard parameters nutrients (N, P), organic carbon (TOC, DOC), oxygen demand (BOD, COD) with ICP-MS for trace metals and LC-MS/MS for known micropollutants.
- Non-target analysis by high-resolution MS reveals emerging contaminants, including tire wear, with no predefined target list.

MICROBIOLOGICAL

- Faecal indicator bacteria with cultivation & MALDI-TOF MS; microbial source tracking by qPCR pinpoints the origin of contamination.
- 16S rRNA sequencing profiles communities; metagenomics with MAG assembly reconstructs genomes, including pathogens and AMR carriers.

On-site testing toolbox – applied across all four research themes



1

Hintergrund

Klimawandel als Herausforderung für Städte:

- Starkregenereignisse überlasten bestehende Kanalisationsanlage.
- Trocken- und Hitzeperioden belasten Menschen sowie die urbane Flora und Fauna.
- Der Einsatz von blau-grüner Infrastruktur hat sich als wirkungsvolle Adaptations-Maßnahme heute schon vielerorts bewährt.

Verzögerte Umsetzung von blau-grüner Infrastruktur:

- Aus rein technischer Sicht gelten die heute vorhandenen Verfahren als erprobt.
- Technischen Herausforderungen im urbanen Umfeld (begrenzte Flächen, ober- und unterirdische Nutzungskonflikte).
- Rechtliche und organisatorische Grenzen im (bisher) bestehenden „System Stadt“.

3

Akteursumfeld im städtischen Kontext

Für die **interdisziplinäre Planung** und den **nachhaltigen Betrieb** von Anlagen zur dezentralen Niederschlagswasserbewirtschaftung können im Wesentlichen **drei Hauptakteursgruppen** unterschieden werden:

- (1) **Stadtverwaltung**
- (2) **Behörde(n)**
- (3) die **Projektentwicklung/der Bauträger**

Zwischen allen drei Hauptakteursgruppen gibt es **Wechselwirkungen**, wobei der **Stadtplanung** eine **zentrale Rolle** zukommt, da diese den städtebaulichen Rahmen vorgibt. In nachstehender Abbildung sind die zentralen Aspekte zusammengefasst.



Abbildung: Akteursübersicht - Umfeld, Zusammenhänge, und Wechselwirkungen (ViCorp Leitfaden, in Druck)

Die „Politik“ nimmt in diesem Akteursumfeld eine übergeordnete Rolle ein, da von dieser die generellen Entwicklungsziele und -strategien (Stadtentwicklung, Klimawandelanpassung, etc.) vorgegeben werden.

Jede Hauptakteursgruppe umfasst in weiterer Folge **unterschiedliche Einzelakteure** (Fachbereiche):

- (1) Stadtverwaltung: Stadtplanung, Abwasser, Stadtgrün, Straßenerhaltung/Wirtschaftshof, etc.
- (2) Behörden: Wasserrecht, Baubehörde, Umwelt- und Naturschutz, etc.
- (3) Projektentwicklung/Bauträger: Bauwerber, Anlagenbetreiber/Hausverwalter, diverse Fachplaner sowie im weiteren Sinne künftige Mieter/Eigentümer, etc.

5

Zusammenfassung und Empfehlungen

Zentrale Erkenntnisse aus Projekt-Workshops und Befragungen:

- Die **Stadtplanung** nimmt eine **Schlüsselrolle** bei der Implementierung von blau-grüner Infrastruktur ein.
- Es besteht Bedarf an breiterer **Bewusstseinsbildung** für den Mehrwert naturbasierter Verfahren.
- Für Planung und Umsetzung gibt es etablierte Prozesse, für die **initiale „Phase 0“** und die **langfristige Betriebsphase** von blau-grüner Infrastruktur besteht noch Optimierungsbedarf.
- Verbesserte, frühzeitige und verbindliche **Kooperation** zwischen allen Akteuren und klare Definition von **Zuständigkeiten**, insbesondere für Betrieb und Instandhaltung, sind essenziell.

Empfehlungen zur **Institutionalisierung der (Governance-) Erkenntnisse bei der Stadt Villach:**

- Etablierung einer **zentralen Koordinationsstelle** für blau-grüne Infrastruktur.
- Einrichtung eines regelmäßigen, abteilungsübergreifenden „**Runden Tisches blau-grüne Infrastruktur**“.
- Stärkung der **„Phase 0“** und des **Betriebs**.
- Implementierung einer fortlaufenden **Bewusstseinsbildung** und **Wissensmanagements**.
- Wiederkehrende **Evaluierung** und ggf. **Anpassung** der „Governance neu“.

Weitere **übergreifende und österreichweite Empfehlungen:**

- Kontinuierliche **Unterstützung** und **Priorisierung** von blau-grüner Infrastruktur durch die **politische Führung** ist entscheidend für eine erfolgreiche Umsetzung.
- Für die Koordination, Planung, Umsetzung und den langfristigen Betrieb von blau-grüner Infrastruktur müssen adäquate **personelle und finanzielle Ressourcen** bereitgestellt werden.
- Die Umsetzung von **Pilotprojekten** kann helfen, die Vorteile von blau-grüner Infrastruktur sichtbar zu machen und die Akzeptanz in der Bevölkerung und bei Fachleuten zu steigern.
- **Partizipation** weiterdenken und an die spezifischen Bedürfnisse zukünftiger Projekte anpassen.

2

Forschungsprojekt ViCorp

- Umsetzung von Maßnahmen zur dezentralen Niederschlagswasserbewirtschaftung (Integration von blau-grüner und grauer Infrastruktur) auf **privatem Grund** zur Entlastung der öffentlichen Kanalisation.

- Zusammenarbeit von **Stadtverwaltung** mit **privatem Projektentwickler** unter Einbindung der **Öffentlichkeit** (Wohnbevölkerung).

- Verbindung von öffentlichem und privatem Stadtraum zur Schaffung und Erhalt von **grünem Lebensraum**.

- Demogebiet „**Kanaltaler Siedlung**“ in Villach.



Abbildung: Schematische Übersicht über das Demogebiet (eigene Darstellung)

4

Lebenszyklusbetrachtung der Anlagen

Der Lebenszyklus von Anlagen der blau-grünen Infrastruktur, wie jener aller anderen baulichen Installationen auch, umfasst drei Phasen:

- (1) **Planungsphase**
- (2) **Umsetzungsphase**
- (3) **Betriebsphase**

- In den einzelnen Phasen können jeweils unterschiedliche (i) **Arbeitsschritte**, die chronologisch aufeinander aufbauen, unterschieden werden.

- Dabei sind die genannten (ii) **Akteursgruppen** bzw. die jeweiligen Einzelakteure (Fachbereiche) auf unterschiedliche Art und Weise **involviert** bzw. erfüllen entsprechende **Rollen**.

- Ebenso gilt es, (iii) **rechtliche und strategische Aspekte** (z. B. Einreichungen/Bewilligungen, bilaterale Verträge) sowie jene zur (iv) Einbindung der **lokalen Wohnbevölkerungen** im gesamten Lebenszyklus einer Anlage zu definieren.

- Diese integrale Betrachtung soll dazu dienen, die **Zusammenarbeit** der unterschiedlichen Akteure sowie der Öffentlichkeit möglichst **zielgerichtet** und **effizient** zu gestalten.

Nachstehende Abbildung stellt fasst die einzelnen Phasen und Arbeitsschritte über den Lebenszyklus der Anlagen zusammen. Auf die jeweiligen Rolle der einzelnen Akteure, die rechtlichen/strategischen Aspekte und die Einbindung der Wohnbevölkerung kann hier aus Platzgründen nicht weiter eingegangen werden. Für weiterführende Informationen wird auf den unten genannten **Handlungsleitfaden** verwiesen.

PHASEN	Planungsphase				Umsetzungsphase				Betriebsphase	
	Planung	Genehmigung	Realisierung	Abnahme	Einrichtung	Wartung	Reparatur	Entsorgung	Abkehr	Reparatur
ARBEITSSCHRITTE	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2
AKTEURE & TEILNEHMER										
RECHTLICHE & STRATEGISCHE ASPEKTE										
ÖFFENTLICHE WOHNBEVÖLKERUNG										

Abbildung: Schematische Übersicht der Lebenszyklusphasen von Anlagen zur dezentralen Niederschlagswasserbewirtschaftung (ViCorp Leitfaden, in Druck)

6

Danksagung und weiterführende Information

Das Projekt „ViCorp - Villach - integrative, cooperative Maßnahmen zum Regenwassermanagement bei lokalen (Demo)Projekten“ wurde im Rahmen der FTI Initiative „Leuchttürme für resiliente Städte 2040“, einem Programm der Smart Cities Initiative des Klima- und Energiefonds“, aus Mitteln der FFG (www.ffg.at) gefördert. Die FFG ist die zentrale nationale Förderorganisation und stärkt Österreichs Innovationskraft.

Das Projektconsortium umfasste die Stadt Villach, die BOKU University sowie die „Neue Heimat“ Gemeinnützige Wohnungs- und Siedlungsgesellschaft Kärnten.

Die Erkenntnisse aus dem Projekt wurden in einem Handlungsleitfaden zur blau-grünen Infrastruktur zusammengefasst. Die Veröffentlichung dieses Dokuments ist derzeit (Stand 06/2026) noch in Vorbereitung, wesentliche Inhalte können aber dem vorliegenden Poster entnommen werden.

villach

LEITFADEN
 NIEDERSCHLAGSWASSER-MANAGEMENT
 Interdisziplinäre, Bürgerorientierte, Nachhaltige

BOKU FFG

The scientific approach of NbS (Nature-based Solutions) and BGI (Blue-Green Infrastructure) is based on the systemic integration of ecosystem services into technical and urban planning. Rather than considering nature as an isolated refuge, this approach utilizes ecological processes as multifunctional, adaptive "infrastructure".

NbS and BGI units are evaluated using interdisciplinary criteria that measure both ecological health and engineering performance. While NbS focus on broad ecosystem management, BGI refers to engineered networks (such as bioswales, green roofs and wetlands) designed to manage hydrology and climate adaptation.

In the context of sanitary engineering, the technical application of NbS and BGI units is focused on processes occurring in flowing water, in the standing water column, and in soil/substrate water. These hydraulic and soil-physical processes are closely linked to biological, physicochemical and chemical processes.

Socioeconomic and governance-related criteria are always a component of the projects, but they are not always a top priority during implementation.



Technical & Engineering Criteria (BGI Focus)

These parameters measure the physical capacity of an intervention to regulate water and mitigate temperatures:

- **Hydrological Performance:** Evaluated on infiltration rates, stormwater retention capacity, peak runoff reduction, and overflow prevention into grey sewer systems.
- **Geospatial & Topographical Suitability:** Optimal placement requires analysis of slope, soil permeability, drainage density, and proximity to the built environment.
- **Microclimate Regulation:** Cooling efficiency is quantified using parameters such as the ratio of BGI area to total city area, the mitigation of the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect, and local evapotranspiration rates.
- **Technical Feasibility:** Assesses the availability of suitable natural capital (e.g., native vegetation), load-bearing capacities for green roofs, and material compatibility.

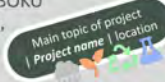
Scientific & Ecological Criteria (NbS Focus)

Scientific assessments often follow the globally recognized IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions framework (<https://iucn.org/>), focusing on the integrity of natural processes:

- **Biodiversity Net Gain:** Assesses improvements in species richness, habitat diversity, and the structural complexity of vegetation layers.
- **Ecological Connectivity:** Evaluates how well the BGI units act as "stepping stones" or linear corridors to reduce habitat fragmentation for urban flora and fauna.
- **Ecosystem Integrity:** Measures baseline state and soil health, monitoring for drivers of degradation and ensuring interventions respect natural ecological baselines rather than enforcing artificial monocultures.

Selected ISIG Projects (ongoing and completed)

The following images provide an overview of projects carried out by ISIG. Many of the projects presented were conducted in collaboration with other BOKU institutes. To make it easier to identify the focus of each project, each project image is labeled with a colored badge featuring symbols representing the categories listed above.



Socio-Economic & Governance Criteria

Both NbS and BGI units must deliver measurable value to human well-being and stand up to economic evaluation:

- **Socio-Economic Value & Benefits Estimation Tools** are used to monetize socio-economic benefits, including recreational value, mental health improvements, and property value increases.
- **Inclusive Governance & Equity:** Ensures that local communities and Indigenous rights-holders are involved in the design process, assessing the fair and equitable distribution of environmental costs and benefits.
- **Adaptive Management:** For each measure, a documented, evidence-based monitoring plan is in place throughout its entire lifecycle, enabling corrective actions and operational adjustments.



Nature-based Solutions (NBS) and blue-green infrastructure (BGI) only help cities adapt to climate change when they are well designed and well placed. To accomplish this, modelling has become one of the most important tools. At the Institute of Sanitary Engineering and Water Pollution Control, we model NBS/BGI across all scales: process-based models of water flow and pollutant degradation provide in-depth knowledge and guide design and experimental setups; city-scale rainfall-runoff and sewer models identify where NBS/BGI should go; and surrogate models and decision-support tools support the planning process by determining irrigation demand and rainwater storage capacity.



Fig 1. Illustration of a Bioretention Cell and a vertical flow wetland, showing the similarity of the systems

Process-based modelling

Water flow and solute transport, degradation, adsorption and evapotranspiration

- Processes are the same in NBS which have subsurface water flow
- Different pollutants and degradation pathways respected
- Development of a biokinetic model for Treatment Wetlands (Langergraber and Šimůnek, 2012)
- Numerical experiments to provide better in depth understanding in underlying behavior
- Investigation of water flow behavior and design optimization for BGI

Selection of implementation location

Retain rainfall runoff and combine green with grey infrastructure.

- Urbanization, densification, and climate change are pushing existing sewer systems beyond their limits, requiring stormwater systems to adapt.
- Using 2D rainfall runoff and 1D sewer models at city scale
- Densely built areas → limited space restricting for NBS/BGI implementation (Simperler et al., 2019)
- Investigation on sub catchment level to implement NBS/BGI
- Decision support to identify target areas for implementation



Fig 2. Illustration of the site selection results indication different location to implement BGI. The model investigated where the reduction of the inflow into the sewer system is minimized.

	Eingabe	schlechteste Versicherung	alle Dächer sind Retentionsgründächer
Muldenversicherung	Unzureichende Versicherungsfäche	50 m²	40 m²
Mulden-Rigole	57 m²	47 m²	6 m²
Sickerbox	Unzureichendes Retentionsvolumen	Unzureichendes Retentionsvolumen	6 m²
Beckenversicherung	Unzureichende Versicherungsfäche	23 m²	40 m²
Raingarden	57 m²	47 m²	6 m²
Flächenversicherung	Grenzwert der hydraulischen Durchlässigkeit	Grenzwert der hydraulischen Durchlässigkeit	Grenzwert der hydraulischen Durchlässigkeit
Baumrigole	49 m²	45 m²	15 m²

Fig 3. Results from the INRES² project showing the applicability of different BGI for stormwater management for a specific area in a city. The tool calculates the size requirements based on the OWAV Regelblatt 45 and gives decision support on which system to choose and what effect additional implementations of green roofs have on the size requirements.

Tools for practitioners

Combining design standards and decision making

- Decision support for new planning approach is up most important
- Integration of state of the art and new developments
- Surrogate model development – from processes based to simple applications
- Communication tools to multiply new developments

Water resource planning

Determining the irrigation water demand in urban areas

- Using Evapotranspiration to model the irrigation water demand of Green Infrastructure / NBS
- Evaluation of alternative water resources to reduce the use of drinking water
- Model for rainwater harvesting and determination of the needed storage volume
- Decision support for future planning of NBS
- Including other non-drinking water uses (e.g. Toilet flushing)

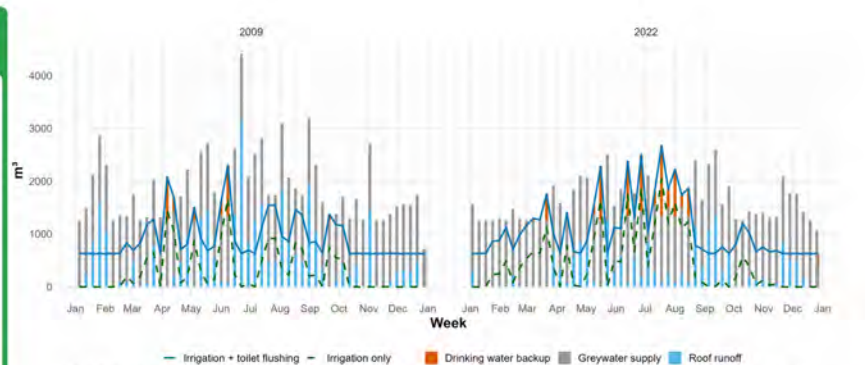


Fig 4. Weekly comparison of alternative water supply (greywater and roof runoff) versus Green Infrastructure (GI) irrigation water demand (dashed line) and total water demand including toilet flushing (solid line) for a wet year (2009, left) and a dry year (2022, right) (Project GAIA)



Introduction

Treatment wetlands (TWs) are a simple technology in construction as well as in operation and maintenance. TWs have a high buffer capacity for hydraulic and organic load fluctuations as well as a high robustness and process stability. They are used worldwide in different climates to treat various wastewater types. The main TW types are shown in Figure 1.

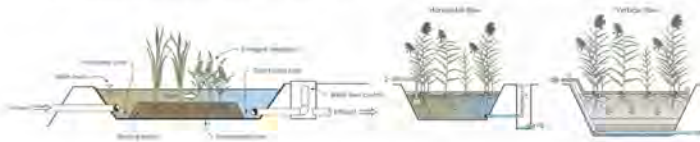


Figure 1: Main TW types: Surface Flow Wetland (left), and subsurface flow types, i.e., Horizontal Flow (HF) Wetland and Vertical Flow (VF) Wetland (right) (Source: Wallace et al., 2026).

Subsurface flow wetlands require a primary treatment unit to limit the load of particulate suspended matter onto the filter to prevent clogging. In HF wetlands mainly anaerobic processes contribute to the removal of pollutants, whereas in VF wetlands due to intermittent loading aerobic conditions can be maintained.

Treatment Wetlands in Austria

The first experiments with TWs in Austria using soil based HF systems started in the 1980s. These turned out to have related to treatment efficiency and problems maintaining the hydraulic conductivity.

In 1990, the legal requirements changed and nitrification (i.e., removal of $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$) was required now for all treatment plants. Consequently, the research focus changed to the development of VF sand-based wetlands with intermittent loading. These experiments lead to the development of the first Austrian design standards for single-stage VF wetlands with specific surface area requirement of 5 m^2 per PE (ÖNORM B 2505, 1997).

Figure 2 shows a single-bed VF wetland in Wolfhern, the first VF wetland implemented in Austria. The system was commissioned in 1991 and is still in operation.

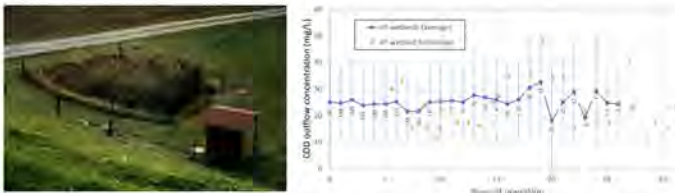


Figure 2: The Schillhuber VF wetlands (left) and its COD outflow concentrations over the age of the VF wetland. Averages and standard deviations from external monitoring of VF wetlands in Upper Austria (data set of Engstler et al., 2022).

Figure 3 shows the development of VF wetlands in Austria. To date, almost 6'000 VF wetlands treating domestic wastewater are in operation (whereby about 100 plants with a design size between 51 and 500 PE).



Figure 3: Development of implemented VF wetlands ≤ 50 PE in Austria (left: data from Langergraber, 2018) and number of VF wetlands per district in 2016 (right: Langergraber, 2018).

Results from 40+ Years Treatment Wetland Research

Research on treatment wetlands at ISIG since the 1980s resulted in:

- Developing the first and improving the **Austrian design standards for single-stage VF wetlands**, i.e.,
 - ÖNORM B 2505 (1997): $5 \text{ m}^2 / \text{PE}$
 - ÖNORM B 2505 (2009): $4 \text{ m}^2 / \text{PE}$
- Developing **optimised designs for enhanced nitrogen removal** with VF wetlands;
 - Two-stage VF wetland system with 2 m^2 per PE (1 m^2 each stage)
 - Similar treatment performance as a single-stage VF wetland designed and operated according to ÖNORM B 2505 (4 m^2 per PE)
 - Additionally $> 60\%$ TN removal without recirculation and lower investment costs

Table 1: Comparison of the performance of a single-stage VF wetland with the two-stage VF wetland system (Langergraber et al., 2012).

	Single-stage VF wetland				Two-stage VF wetland system			
	BOD ₅	COD	NH ₄ -N	TN	BOD ₅	COD	NH ₄ -N	TN
Concentration (mg/L)	4	27	0.37	57.2	5	21	0.29	33.9
Removal efficiency	98.9%	95.2%	99.1%	32.8%	98.7%	95.9%	99.7%	54.5%
Removed load (g/m ² /d)	11.77	16.39	2.06	0.85	20.44	31.03	3.86	2.70

- Developing numerical tools for subsurface flow TWs, i.e.,
 - a process-based models implemented and available as the **HYDRUS Wetland Module** (Langergraber and Šimunek, 2012);
 - **design equations for VF wetlands** based on surrogate models (Pucher and Langergraber, 2019); and
 - **design tools for Nature-based Solutions** based on hybrid and surrogate models (DIAMOND project, 2026).

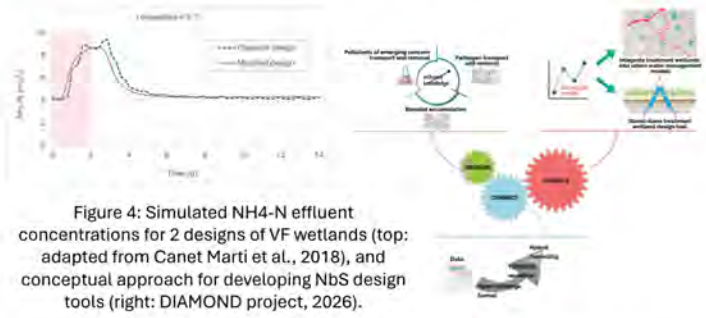


Figure 4: Simulated $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ effluent concentrations for 2 designs of VF wetlands (top: adapted from Canet Marti et al., 2018), and conceptual approach for developing Nbs design tools (right: DIAMOND project, 2026).

- Providing significant contributions to **main text books in the field of TWs**, i.e., Dotro et al. (2017), Langergraber et al. (2019), and Wallace et al. (2026, in press).



References:

Canet Marti et al., 2018, <https://doi.org/10.2166/wst.2018.478>
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 Engstler et al., 2022, <https://doi.org/10.23889/water.2022.84E38G>
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 Langergraber et al., 2019, <https://doi.org/10.2166/wst.2019.00121>
 Pucher and Langergraber, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.2196/wst.2019.290>
 Wallace et al., 2026 (in press), ISBN 978-1-138-61526-7.

8. Institut für Geotechnik (GEOT)

- Maschinelles Lernen-gestützte Zuverlässigkeitsanalyse von niederschlagsbedingten Hangrutschungen an wurzelverstärkten Hängen (Enrico Soranzo)
- How does Heterogeneity Control Strain Localization Patterns in High-Porosity Rocks? (Yunteng Wang)
- Stabilizing Slopes with Nature: Hydro-Mechanical Behavior of Herbaceous Root-Reinforced Soils (Xuan Kang)



Maschinelles Lernen-gestützte Zuverlässigkeitsanalyse von niederschlagsbedingten Hangrutschungen an wurzelverstärkten Hängen

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Motivation & Ziel

- Niederschlagsbedingte Rutschung weltweit häufig, Vorhersage entscheidend
- Vegetation verstärkt Hänge, inhärente Variabilität meist vernachlässigt
- Versagenswahrscheinlichkeit aus FEM + ML

Numerisches Modell

- Erweiterung von modifiziertem Cam-Clay für ungesättigte, wurzelverstärkte Böden

$$p'_{c,ini} = p'_{co} e^{[b(1-S_{ini}) + R_p m_r^{ini}]}$$

- In Abaqus als UMAT implementiert
- Idealisierter Hang mit 0,6 m faseriger Wurzelschicht (z. B. Bromus inermis)
- Niederschlagsintensität: 16 mm/h (starker Regen), stufenweise

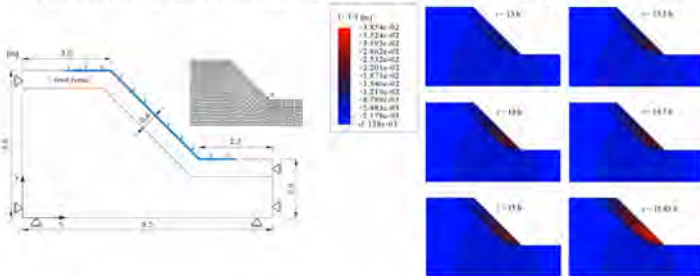


Abbildung 1: Geometrie, Randbedingungen und Diskretisierung des Hanges (links); Zeitverlauf der horizontalen Verschiebung (rechts)

Zuverlässigkeitsanalyse

- Kleine Stichprobe: 1.000 LHS → vollständigen FEM-Simulationen (~4 Minuten jeweils auf Supercomputer)
- Große Stichprobe: 1.000.000 Monte-Carlo → durch Ersatzmodell
- Versagen: horizontale Verschiebung > 0,02H = 0,025 m

Symbol	Unit	Mean value	COV	Correlation	Distribution	Lower bound	Upper bound
R_p	-	2.5	0.3	-	Uniform,Normal	1	4
m_r^{ini}	%	2	0.3	-	Uniform,Normal	0.5	3.5
k_w	m/s	5e-6	0.8	-	Lognormal	4.5e-6	-
a	kPa	0.7	0.2	-	Lognormal	0	1.5
η	-	2.16	0.1	$\rho_{a,n} = -0.25$	Lognormal	1.67	-

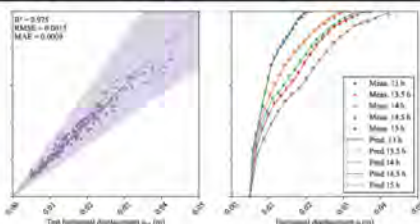


Abbildung 2: Vorhersage der horizontalen Verschiebung mit XGBoost für die gleichförmig verteilte Merkmale nach 15 Stunden (links); CDF der Verschiebung: Vergleich Messung und Vorhersage (rechts)

Maschinelles Lernen

- Merkmale: $R_p, m_r^{ini}, k_w, a, n$
- Kategorien: horizontale Verschiebung bei $t = 13 - 15 h$
- Datenaufteilung: 70% Training / 30% Test
- Hyperparameteroptimierung: 5-fache Kreuzvalidierung + GridSearch
- XGBoost als Ersatzmodell ausgewählt

Algorithm	R^2_{cross} for uniformly distributed data					R^2_{cross} for normally distributed data				
	13 h	13.5 h	14 h	14.5 h	15 h	13 h	13.5 h	14 h	14.5 h	15 h
Linear regression	0.504	0.473	0.495	0.514	0.524	0.497	0.458	0.521	0.549	0.564
Decision tree	0.915	0.876	0.907	0.920	0.910	0.916	0.892	0.892	0.880	0.937
Random forest	0.967	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.961	0.967	0.974	0.972	0.966	0.975
Extreme gradient boosting	0.976	0.976	0.975	0.978	0.975	0.981	0.980	0.980	0.979	0.982

Ergebnisse

- Versagenswahrscheinlichkeit von 2% auf 22% über Niederschlagsereignis
- Große Stichprobe stabilisiert p_f Schätzung
- Ersatzmodell von FEM-Konvergenzfehlern nicht betroffen

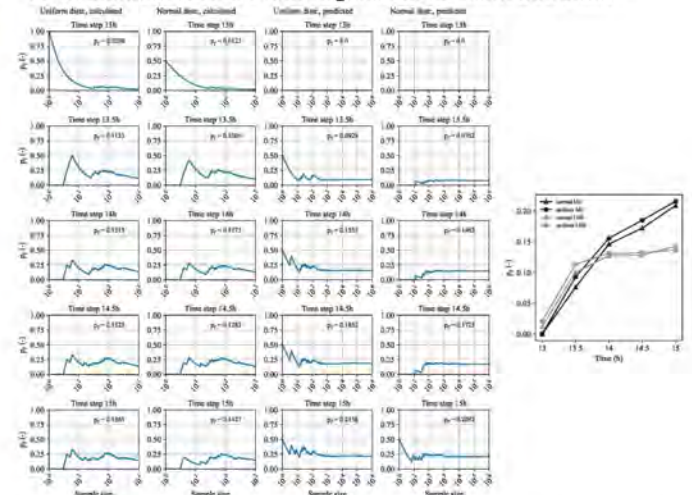


Abbildung 3: Versagenswahrscheinlichkeit aus 1000 numerischen Ergebnissen (1. und 2. Spalte) und Ersatzmodell mit 1.000.000 Ergebnisse (3. und 4. Spalte) (links); Variation der Versagenswahrscheinlichkeit über Zeit mit unterschiedlichen Verteilungen und Datengrößen (rechts)

Schlussfolgerungen und Ausblick

1. ML-Ersatzmodelle effektiv für geotechnische Zuverlässigkeit (XGBoost erreicht $R^2 \geq 0,975$ mit nur 1.000 Trainingsproben)
2. Versagenswahrscheinlichkeit bewachsener Hänge effizient an 1 Million+ Stichproben bei vernachlässigbaren Rechenkosten geschätzt
3. Ergebnisse können Echtzeit-Frühwarnsysteme in Erderschlaggebieten informieren

How does heterogeneity control strain localization patterns in high-porosity rocks?

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Introduction

Strain localization, which refers to the concentration of deformation within narrow zones such as shear bands, dilatation bands and compaction bands, is frequently observed in high-porosity rocks. A better understanding of the localization pattern is essential for interpreting rock failure and fluid transport in the subsurface. In this work, we use our phase-field model to investigate the effects of heterogeneities in porosity and grain size on the development of strain localization patterns. The heterogeneity is incorporated through spatial variations in the preconsolidation pressure, which is coupled with the porosity collapse mechanisms at the microscale. We demonstrate that microstructural heterogeneity and confining pressure both contribute to the emergence of multiple localized failure modes. Supported by graphic interpretations and classical theory, our numerical findings offer new insights into the mechanisms controlling the initiation and multiple deformation bands in high-porosity rocks.

Numerical results and discussions

We consider the arbitrary bounded computational domain Ω with the prescribed traction boundary and prescribed displacement boundary. In the phase field theory (Francfort & Marigo, 1998; Miehe et al., 2010), the sharp discontinuous structures, e.g., a localized deformation band, can be regularized into a more diffuse damage zone using the characteristic length and the phase-field variable. Referring to Wang et al. (2023), the detailed governing equations, elastoplastic constitutive models and the numerical solution strategy can be found.

We first simulate the strain localization process of a Bleurswiler sandstone sample in the plane-strain compression tests for numerical validations. Based on laboratory tests, the high-porosity sandstone cylinder used in our simulations has a diameter of 40.0 mm and a height of 80.0 mm. The spatial distribution of the initial stage incorporates the heterogeneity coefficient, as plotted in Fig. 1(a).

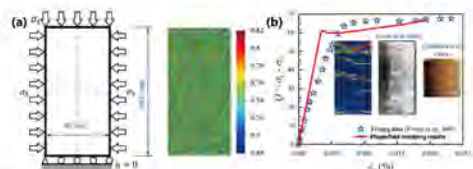


Figure 1. (a) Schematic diagram of a high-porosity sandstone sample in the plane-strain compression tests, and the corresponding distribution of heterogeneous coefficients; (b) comparisons of mechanical responses and ultimate strain localization patterns between our numerical simulations and the previous reported experimental observations (Fortin et al., 2005; Chemenda et al., 2014).

For numerical validation, we compared the simulated strain localization pattern with the

laboratory experimental observations, as depicted in Fig.1(b). The predicted strain localization patterns in the heterogeneous Bleurswiler sandstone sample agree well with laboratory observations, in which the coalescence of localized deformation bands predominantly occurs near the top boundary regions. We also compared the predicted mechanical responses of the plane-strain compression tests, i.e., $\varepsilon_a \sim Q$ curves, in Fig.1(b). The good agreements indicate that our numerical model can accurately capture strain localization phenomena in high-porosity geological media, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

We further study the effects of confining pressure on the strain localization process in the heterogeneous Bentheim sandstones. The ultimate localized deformation bands are plotted in Fig. 2(a), and the corresponding stress-strain curves are depicted in Fig. 2(b).

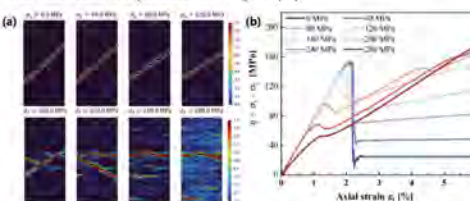


Figure 2. Effect of confining pressures on (a) the strain localization failure modes and (b) the global mechanical responses.

With the increase of σ_3 , localized deformation bands change from the shear band to the shear-enhanced compaction bands, then transform towards the pure compaction bands, as seen in Fig.2(a). Meanwhile, the mechanical responses transform from the strain-softening behavior to the strain hardening behavior, as shown in Fig.2(b).

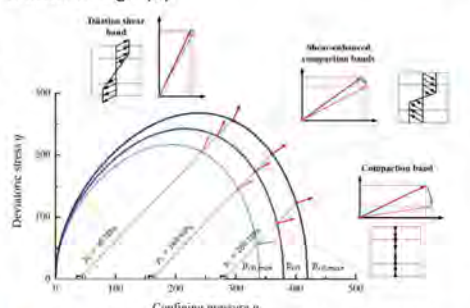


Figure 3. Schematic diagram of strain localization failure modes in high-porosity rocks under three different confining pressures in p - q space, showing the transition from dilatation shear bands to shear-enhanced compaction bands and pure compaction bands.

To further illustrate the transition mechanisms of strain localization patterns in high-porosity rocks, we present a theoretical diagram showing the relationship between stress loading paths and initial yield surfaces in Fig. 3. The initial yield surfaces for a heterogeneous initial preconsolidation pressure, with a fixed variance parameter, result in one main initial yield surface



and two bounding surfaces. Three distinct stress loading paths in the p - q space intersect the initial yield surfaces, resulting in different flow directions. The angular orientation between flow directions and stress loading paths are closely related to modes of localized deformation bands, which indicates the underlying mechanisms of strain localization in highly porous rocks.

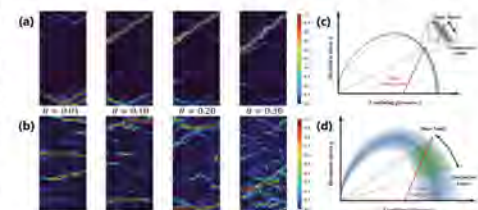


Figure 4. Effect of the standard deviation of the preconsolidation pressure on strain localization patterns in plane-strain compression tests with (a) $\sigma_3 = 120$ MPa and (b) $\sigma_3 = 240$ MPa; and the corresponding graphic illustrations of (c) $\theta = 0.01$ and (d) $\theta = 0.30$.

We also study the effect of heterogeneous microstructures in high-porosity rocks on the strain localization patterns in plane-strain compression tests, as shown in Fig. 4(a)-(b). The heterogeneous microstructures dominate the co-existence of multiple various localized deformation bands, which can be demonstrated by graphic diagrams, as plotted in Fig. 4(c)-(d).

Acknowledgements

Authors wish to acknowledge the supports from Otto Pregl Foundation of Fundamental Geotechnical Research in Vienna, European Commission Horizon Europe Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Staff Exchanges Projects: LOC3G(Grant ID: 101129729) and MONUGEO (Grant ID: 101182721); Austrian Science Fund (FWF) Principal Investigator Project HIME (Grant DOI: 10.55776/P37175); and European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant MOTRAN (Grant ID: 101141312).

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Stabilizing Slopes with Nature: Hydro-Mechanical Behavior of Herbaceous Root-Reinforced Soils

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European Research Council
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Introduction

Nature-based solutions are increasingly used in geotechnical engineering to improve slope stability and reduce soil erosion in an environmentally sustainable way. Herbaceous vegetation can reinforce soil through root networks while also influencing subsurface hydrological processes (Świtata et al., 2010). However, rainfall infiltration may alter the hydro-mechanical conditions within the root zone and affect slope stability.

This study investigates the hydro-mechanical behavior of loess reinforced with *Setaria viridis* roots using laboratory shear tests and coupled numerical modeling. The work aims to improve understanding of how herbaceous roots contribute to stabilizing shallow slopes under rainfall conditions.

Rooted Soil Preparation

To simulate herbaceous root reinforcement in the laboratory, remoulded loess was prepared by air-drying, crushing, and sieving soil particles below 1 mm. Distilled water was added to achieve a water content of 18%, and the soil was sealed for one month to ensure uniform moisture distribution.

Green foxtail (*Setaria viridis*), a widely distributed herbaceous species with dense root networks, was selected for its strong water uptake and soil reinforcement capability. Soil specimens (100 × 100 × 50 mm) were compacted to a dry density of 1.60 g/cm³ in acrylic moulds. Pre-soaked seeds were sown at three planting densities (2, 4, and 6 plants/cm²), covered with a thin soil layer, and cultivated in a growth chamber at 25 °C and 60% humidity with daily watering, as shown in Figure 1.

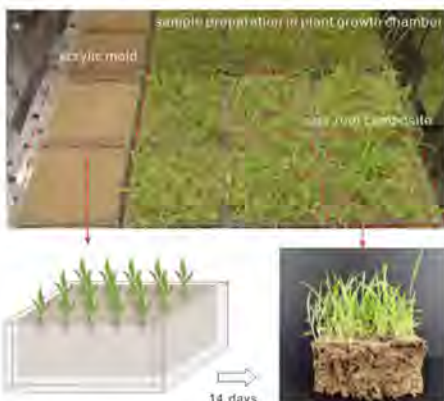


Figure 1. In-situ growth of herbaceous roots: Planting procedure of *Setaria viridis* in acrylic mould for 14 days

After 14 days of growth, stems and leaves were removed, leaving only the root-reinforced soil for hydro-mechanical testing.

Root Properties

Tensile tests and root observations were conducted on *Setaria viridis* roots grown under different planting densities. Average root biomass contents increased from 0.51% to 1.29% as planting density increased from 2 to 6 plants/cm². Root morphology showed that higher planting density produced thinner, shorter, and more highly branched root networks (Figure 2).

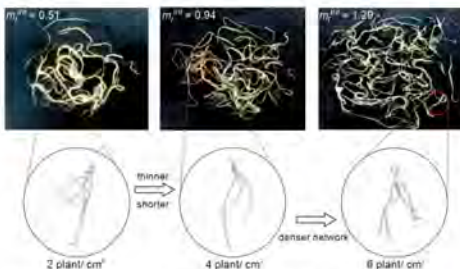


Figure 2. Morphological traits of *Setaria* roots with different planting densities.

Due to inter-root competition, average root diameter and tensile strength decreased with increasing planting density. The lowest planting density produced the thickest roots and highest tensile strength, while the highest density formed dense fine-root networks with greater biomass content. These finer root structures increase soil-root contact area and improve water and nutrient absorption, contributing to soil reinforcement.

Numerical simulations

A coupled hydro-mechanical numerical model was developed to investigate rainfall-induced failure in vegetated slopes. The simulations considered slopes reinforced with herbaceous root layers under different rainfall intensities, representing light and moderate rainfall conditions (Figure 3). Root biomass contents used in the model were consistent with laboratory measurements to evaluate the influence of vegetation density on slope behavior. The numerical analyses were performed to examine how rainfall infiltration and root reinforcement interact to affect pore-pressure evolution, deformation, and overall slope stability.

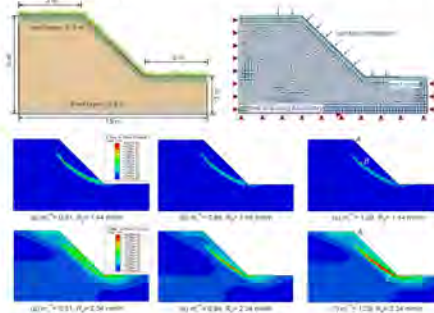


Figure 3. Vegetated slope model with finite element mesh, boundary conditions, and corresponding maximum principal strain distributions under varying root biomass contents.

Vegetated slopes showed lower strain and improved stability compared with non-vegetated slopes. Higher root biomass suppressed shear-band development under light rainfall, while moderate rainfall promoted shallow planar failure near the root layer due to altered hydrological conditions.

Discussions

Centrifuge tests conducted by Vennhof (2021) and numerical simulations showed that herbaceous roots can suppress progressive slope failure by reinforcing shallow soils and reducing deformation (Figure 4). However, roots also modify infiltration pathways, which may accelerate pore-pressure build-up during intense rainfall and trigger shallow planar failures near the root layer.

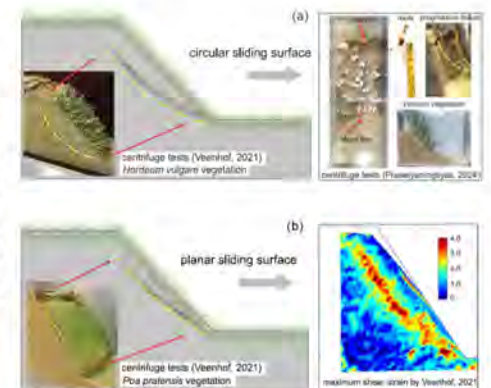


Figure 4. Comparison of failure patterns from numerical simulations and centrifuge tests, showing circular and planar sliding surfaces in vegetated slopes.

Acknowledgements

Authors wish to acknowledge the supports from Otto Pregl Foundation of Fundamental Geotechnical Research in Vienna, European Commission Horizon Europe Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Staff Exchanges Projects: LOC3G (Grant ID: 101129729) and MONUGEO (Grant ID: 101182721); Austrian Science Fund (FWF) Principal Investigator Project HIME (Grant DOI: 10.55776/P37175); and European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant MOTRAN (Grant ID: 101141312).

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9. Institut für Raumplanung, Umweltplanung und Bodenordnung (IRUB)

- Nature's benefits in times of poly crises - the role of urban green and blue infrastructure
(Alexandra Jiricka-Pürerer)
- Coole Städte mit Superblocks
(Eric Menke)
- Grüne Infrastruktur als zentraler Gegenstand für die Planung gesunder Städte
(Tatjana Fischer, Juliane Stark)



Nature's benefits in times of poly crises – the role of urban green and blue infrastructure

Green Infrastructure and mental health & wellbeing

From a planning perspective it is highly relevant, how urban planning directly affects urban green and blue infrastructure and indirectly shapes sensory experience influencing overall well-being. Due to **the limited availability of green infrastructure in urban areas**, it is **crucial to optimize the design and utilization of existing green spaces to multifunctionality**.

Recent laboratory research has mainly examined how public responses to birdsongs differ from those to other biological, artificial, or mechanical sounds, finding that **birdsong promotes more effective physiological and psychological recovery**.

Our study continued this experiment with a **questionnaire survey (N=202) in a non-lab on site outdoor setting** in a larger Viennese recreational area, **accompanied by soundscape analysis**.



Examining the soundscape of a larger urban green space (UGS) with its heterogeneous territory,



Exploring how both anthropogenic and nature sounds affect well-being (attention restoration, cognitive clarity, relaxation, serenity) with a focus on birdcalls and birdsong,



Investigating mental benefits associated with soundscapes

Figure 1: Core research targets along the relationship between GBI and mental health in urban areas

The role of biodiversity in UGS for mental health

Multiple stressors lead to steady decline of biodiversity in its various dimensions across the globe (Díaz et al. 2019). Green and blue infrastructure, particularly urban green spaces, can contribute relevant habitats and stepping-stones to enhance connectivity and increase biodiversity. The relationship between human wellbeing and biodiversity is an emerging field. One core aspect is soundscape in this context.

It has been demonstrated that **natural noises, particularly avian sounds, have the capacity to reduce psychological distress, such as tension, anxiety, and agitation, while concomitantly facilitating emotional restoration**. The investigation did reveal the intriguing significance of individuals' beliefs regarding the presence of animals in the designated recreational area.

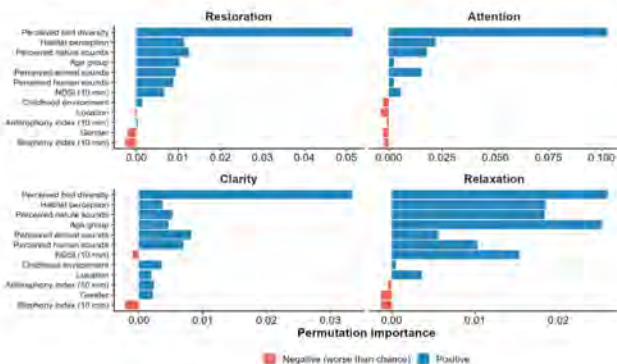


Figure 2: Random Forest variable importance. Permutation importance from Random Forest models (ranger, 500 trees, 10-fold cross-validation x 5 repeats) for four restoration outcomes (N = 192). © Sandfort et al. 2025

In our study, the utilization of advanced statistical methods, including random forests, generalized additive models (GAMs), mediation, conditional inference trees, Bayesian models, has demonstrated that **restoration outcomes are primarily shaped not by the objective acoustic environment, but by how visitors perceive it**.

In a follow-up comparative study between Milan and Vienna we amplify the analysis to a larger sample (N>600) and investigate more about the values and personal impact factors as well as cross-cultural effects, which might influence the perception of the soundscapes.

Green & blue infrastructure to cope with climate change

Floodings, heat-waves and other extreme events can lead to acute trauma or post-traumatic stress reactions but also introduce persistent stress-associated disorders even if people have not yet been exposed to these dangers directly (Crandon et al. 2022; Lawrance et al. 2022;).

In our questionnaire **online panel survey, we conducted an international comparison between a central European city (Vienna) and a more mediterranean one (Milan)** and integrated also the **Perceived Stress Scale**. We analyzed how everyday urban green space conditions relate to stress during a concrete extreme event. Specifically, we focus on **perceived stress during the most recent heatwave** and investigate to what extent this event **specific stress is associated with access to and use of urban green spaces**.

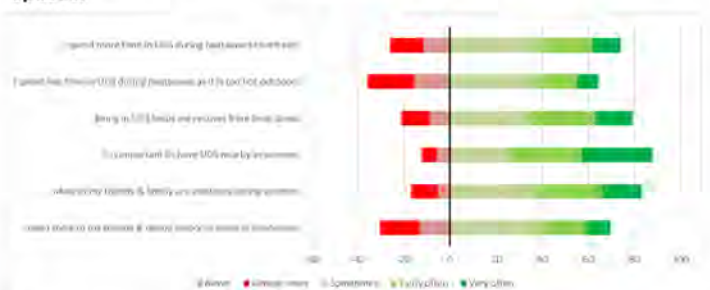


Figure 3: Relevance of UGS for coping with heat related stress (Viennese sample, N=1002), Jiricka-Pürrier et al. 2025

Questionnaire design

- Section 1: Baseline Test: General Stress Level of the past Month (PSS-10)
- Section 2: Extreme Weather Event Recall
- Section 3: Coping Strategies – Urban Green Spaces
- Section 4: Event-Specific Recall Stress Test: Stress Level during Extreme Weather Event (PSS-10)
- Section 5: Coping Strategies - General
- Section 6: Urban Green Space Usage
- Section 7: Demographic Information

Governance of Green and blue infrastructure

Integrated planning across disciplines/ sectors, planning borders and scopes is needed to plan multifunctionality of Green and Blue infrastructure as well as nature-based solutions. By **simulating future-oriented adaptation pathways**, we explored potential **synergies and conflicts** in a safe, collaborative settings, experimenting and discussing the role of integrated spatial planning in several projects such as CLIP-Ost or RPKlimafit.



Figure 4: Integrated planning approaches, © Juschten et al. 2025

Further reading on the study outcomes:

DOI:10.20944/preprints202604.0141.v1
DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.5891922

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Institute of Spatial Planning, Environmental Planning and Land Rearrangement

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COOLE STÄDTE MIT SUPERBLOCKS

Kann ein Verkehrskonzept unsere Städte kühlen?

Mitigationspotenzial des Superblock-Konzepts in Wiener Gründerzeitquartieren

DI Eric Menke, B.Sc

TU Wien

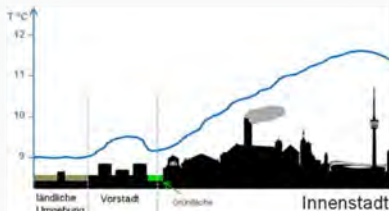
Forschungsbereich Örtliche Raumplanung

Hintergrund

Durch den Klimawandel werden Hitzewellen häufiger und extremer. In Städten ist die Ausprägung und Belastung aufgrund des Urbanen-Hitzeinsel-Effekts besonders intensiv. Die resultierende Hitzebelastung ist eine ernste Gesundheitsgefahr für die gesamte Bevölkerung und Lösungsansätze werden dringend benötigt. Das aus Barcelona stammende "Superblock" Konzept stellt eine Mögliche Lösung dar, profitiert jedoch von der einzigartigen Stadtstruktur Barcelonas. Diese Masterarbeit untersucht, wie sehr Superblocks zur Reduzierung von Hitzeinseln geeignet sind und wie übertragbar das Konzept auf heterogene Gründerzeitquartiere, wie in Wien, ist.

1. Herausforderung & Hintergrund

Was ist eine urbane Hitzeinsel?



Amr für Umweltschutz - Stadt Stuttgart 2021

Was ist ein Superblock?



Eggimann 2022; Figure 1

Warum ist Barcelona Besonders?



Warum besteht Handlungsbedarf



2. Forschungsziel und Methodik

"Wie geeignet ist das Superblock-Konzept zur Mitigation urbaner Hitzeinseln in Wien im Vergleich zum Konzept der "Kühlen Meilen" ?"

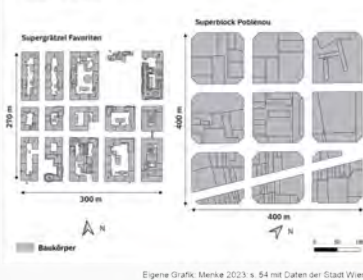
Methodik

- 1. Recherche:** Wissenschaftliche Analyse zu Hitzeinseln, Superblocks und Adaptionsstrategien. Identifikation von Vergleichsindikatoren. In weit sind Superblocks zur Kühlung von Städten geeignet?
- 2. Vergleich des Mitigationspotenzials:** Quantitative Gegenüberstellung der beiden Konzepte "Superblock" und "Kühle Meilen" in Wien anhand der identifizierten Indikatoren.
- 3. Vergleich der Stadtstruktur von Barcelona und Wien:** Analyse der Eignung von Superblocks in heterogenen Altstadtstrukturen in Wien. Identifikation von Superblockpotenzialen in hitzegefährdeten Wiener Quartieren

3. Ergebnisse & Erkenntnisse

- 1.** Superblocks sind wirksam gegen Urbane Hitzeinseln. Der geeignetste Indikator ist die, durch ein Konzept für Adaptionsmaßnahmen, mobilisierbare derzeitige Fläche des motorisierten Individualverkehrs.
- 2.** Durch Superblocks ermöglichte Mitigationsmaßnahmen können die Lufttemperatur bis zu mehrere Grad reduzieren
- 3.** Wiener Gründerzeitquartiere sind für Superblocks geeignet. Superblocks sind übertragbar und eignen sich auch für hetroogene Stadtstrukturen
- 3.** Potenzial in Wien: Überschneidungen mit der Wiener Hitzekarte. Viele besonders von Hitze gefährdete Quartiere sind gut für Superblocks geeignet.

Dimensionsvergleich Superblock Wien/ Barcelona



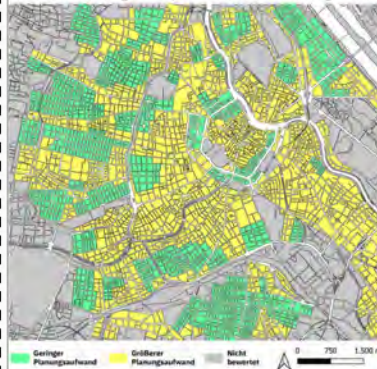
Eigene Grafik, Menke 2023, S. 54 mit Daten der Stadt Wien

Was passiert in Wien?

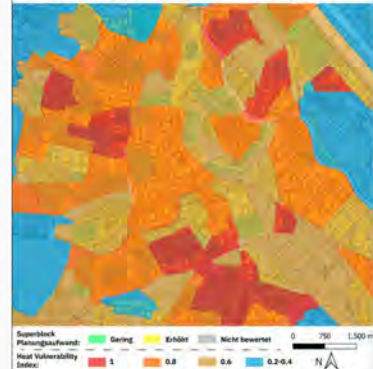


Menke 2023, S. 75

Potenzialkarte möglicher Superblocks in Wien nach Planungsaufwand



Superblock-Planungsaufwand und Heat-Vulnerability in Wien



Masterarbeit 2023
Betreuung:
Ao.Univ.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn.
Andreas Voigt



Neugierig?
Scannen Sie den Code um die ganze Arbeit zu lesen

DI Eric Menke, B.Sc
eric.menke@boku.ac.at
Institut für Raumplanung, BOKU

GRÜN-BLAUE INFRASTRUKTUR ALS ZENTRALER GEGENSTAND FÜR DIE PLANUNG GESUNDHEITSFÖRDERNDER STÄDTE (RINGVORLESUNG „GESUNDE STADT UND MOBILITÄT“)

1. LAWI SCIENCE DAY, 8. JUNI 2026

Warum Grün-Blau Infrastrukturen für Städte immer wichtiger werden

Klimawandel Anpassen

Hitzeschutz & Hochwasserschutz

Mehr Lebensqualität

Grünflächen & Erholung

Bessere Luft & Kühlung

Weniger Luftverschmutzung

Artenvielfalt Fördern

Lebensraum für Tiere & Pflanzen

Wasser Ressourcen Schützen

Regenwasser speichern

Gesundheit & Wohlbefinden

Stressabbau & Bewegung

Für Nachhaltige & Lebenswerte Städte!

RAUMBEZOGENHEIT VON GESUNDHEIT

BEWEGUNGSMANGEL

HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES

Gesundheitsbezogene Vulnerabilität der Menschen

Erhöhtes Krankheitsrisiko

NACHHALTIGKEITSZIELE DER VEREINigten NATIONEN

- 1 KEINE ARBEIT
- 2 KEINE HUNGER
- 3 GESUNDEIT & WOHLERGEHEN
- 4 HOCHBILDUNG
- 5 GESCHLECHTER GLEICHHEIT
- 6 SAUBERES WASSER UND SANITÄR
- 7 BEZAHLBARE ENERGIE
- 8 BEZAHLBARE SAUBERE & WECHSELBARE ENERGIE
- 9 GUTE ARBEITSBEDINGUNGEN
- 10 BEZAHLBARE SAUBERE & WECHSELBARE ENERGIE
- 11 NACHHALTIGE STÄDTE UND GEMEINSCHAFTEN
- 12 BEZAHLBARE SAUBERE & WECHSELBARE ENERGIE
- 13 MASSNAHMEN FÜR OZEANE UND MEERESREICH

gebauter Umwelt
Daseinsgrundfunktionen
Erreichbarkeit
Walkability
Raumwahrnehmung
Zielgruppen
Strategien & Maßnahmen
Wirkungsmessung
raumwirksame Trends

IRUB, IVE, ILEN, ILA, IBLB

Zielkonflikte

Nutzungsdruck vs. Flächenverfügbarkeit

Abwägung

Lebensqualität vs. Gesundheit

KOMPETENZEN UND ZUSAMMENSPIEL

Strategische Planung
 Leitlinien & Konzepte
 Stadtplanungsinstrumente
 Methoden & Tools
 Kennwerte
 Indikatoren & Daten
 Objektplanung
 Gestaltung & Entwurf

Attraktivität & Identität
 Erholung & Klima
 Zugänglichkeit

Grün-Blau Infrastrukturen in der Stadt

TATJANA FISCHER & JULIANE STARK

ABBILDUNGEN: TATJANA FISCHER / IMAGE GENERATOR BOKU ACADEMIC AI

10. Institut für Hydrologie und Wasserwirtschaft (HYWA)

- Natural Water Retention Measures to Improve Water Storage in an Agricultural Catchment
(Viktoria Arnold, Martin Tschikof, Bano Mehdi-Schulz)
- Field management practices to reduce soil erosion in Muminabad, Tajikistan
(Emil Wagner, Stefan Strohmeier, Bano Mehdi-Schulz)
- How Wetland Restoration and Land Conservation Affect Surface Water Quality: Insights from a Tropical Catchment
(Gabriel Stecher)

Natural Water Retention Measures to Improve Water Storage in Agricultural Catchments

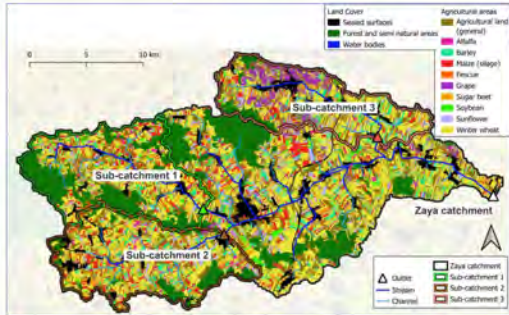
Viktoria Arnold¹ • Martin Tschikof² • Bano Mehdi-Schulz¹

¹Institute of Hydrology and Water Management; ²Institute of Hydrobiology and Aquatic Ecosystem Management

Problem Description

Introduction

The frequency and intensity of droughts are increasing. In agricultural catchments, these changes pose significant challenges, as dry periods may coincide with critical field management operations, such as sowing, or key phenological stages, such as flowering. A potential adaptation at the catchment scale is to implement natural water retention measures (NWRM), which enhance water storage within the landscape. NWRM encompass a diversity of actions that include hydro-morphological alterations (e.g., restoration of rivers, connected wetlands), agricultural measures (e.g., restoration of meadows, field buffer strips, soil conservation practices), forestry and pasture measures (e.g., afforestation, riparian buffers).



The Zaya catchment setup with the SWAT+ model

Objective

To evaluate the effectiveness of natural water retention measures (NWRMs) at various spatial scales in a semi-arid region of the Weinviertel.

- Quantify the impacts of selected natural water retention measures on the hydrological components of discharge, soil moisture content, evapotranspiration as well as on crop yields.

Methodology

Set up the SWAT+ model in the Zaya catchment with two successive scenarios:

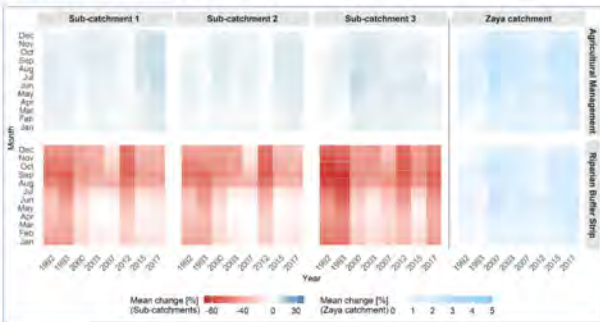
- Implement direct seeding and winter cover crops on all agricultural land → **Agricultural Management Scenario**
- Implement deciduous trees as riparian buffer strips on each side of the river bank → **Riparian Buffer Strip Scenario**



Simulated changes compared to the Reference Model

Changes in soil water content simulated in dry years

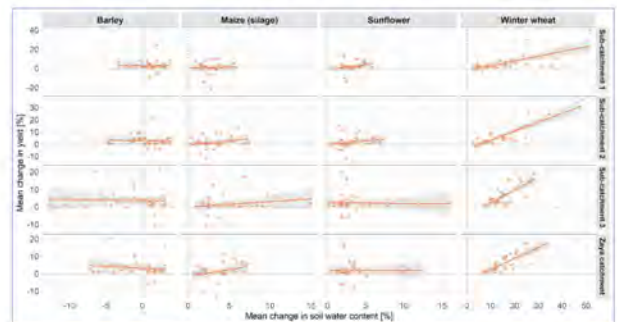
Compared to the Reference Model without NWRMs, the soil water content was improved in the **Agricultural Management Scenario**, whereas the **Riparian Buffer Strip Scenario** decreased the SWC.



Mean monthly area-weighted SWC changes. Average SWC (0-2 m depth) in each scenario were compared with the Reference Model considering only the dry years (calculated by the SPI-3 from May-July). In the Agricultural Management scenario, in Sub-catchment 1, 2 and 3, only the HRUs are shown where direct seeding or direct seeding & winter cover crops were implemented. In the Riparian Buffer Strip scenario, in Sub-catchment 1, 2 and 3 only the HRUs are shown where forested riparian buffer strips were implemented. In the Zaya catchment for both scenarios, the entire catchment is shown.

Changes in crop yields in the Agricultural Management Scenario

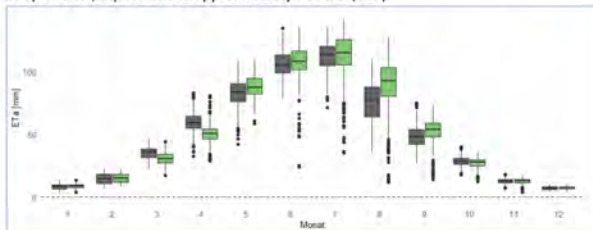
Due to the higher SWC, the annual crop yields were overall higher in all sub-catchments, compared to the Reference Model without NWRMs.



Relationship (linear regression) of the average change in SWC (0-2 m depth) and annual crop yield in the Reference Model and the Agricultural Management scenario for the period 1991-2021. The x-axis represents the area-weighted average SWC change, whereby only the growing season of each crop is considered. The y-axis shows the area-weighted average annual crop yield change. Only the HRUs where direct seeding and direct seeding & winter cover crops were implemented are considered.

Evapotranspiration

The implementation of forests as **Riparian Buffer Strips** indicate that mature forests as buffers reduce the local SWC, primarily due to higher canopy interception and transpiration, compared with crops. The strongest effects occur in autumn (reductions of up to 50%, equivalent to approximately 140 mm/2m)

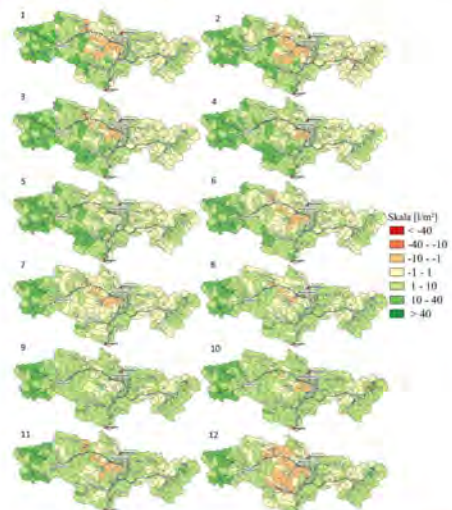


Conclusion

- This study makes it clear that individual NWRM should not be considered in isolation.
- Combining different measures allows to identify hydrological interactions between transpiration, soil moisture content, and yields.
- Future research can examine the spatial optimization of various measures in the landscape to optimize storage of water or improve specific components of the water cycle, as well as their effects on vegetation growth.

Changes in soil water content for the region

The **Agricultural Management Scenario** improved mean monthly soil moisture content in almost all sub-catchments



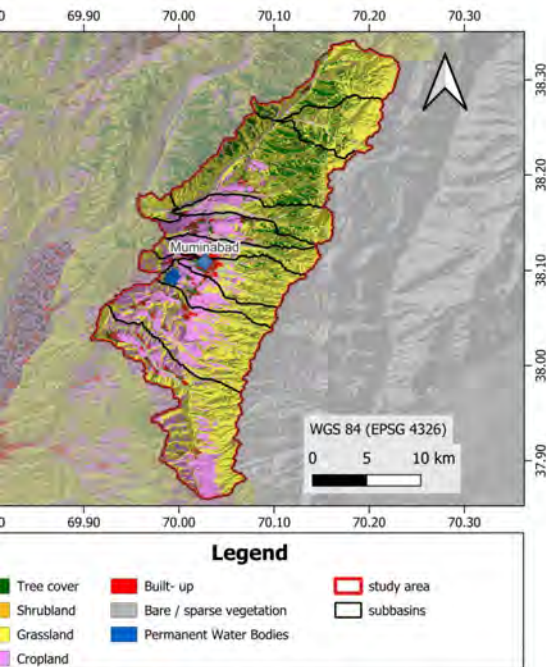
Field management practices to reduce soil erosion in Muminabad, Tajikistan

Emil Wagner¹, Oliver Konold¹, Stefan Strohmeier², Bano Mehdi-Schulz¹

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Introduction & Objectives

The region faces severe challenges related to land degradation and soil erosion, particularly in mountainous agricultural regions. Steep slopes, highly seasonal precipitation, and unsustainable land management practices increase surface sediment transport, threatening soil fertility and long-term agricultural productivity (Mirzabaev et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2020). Despite the recognition of the problem, the implementation of feasible and locally suitable field management practices and crop rotations are lacking. Practical management strategies are required to reduce erosion while maintaining crop production.



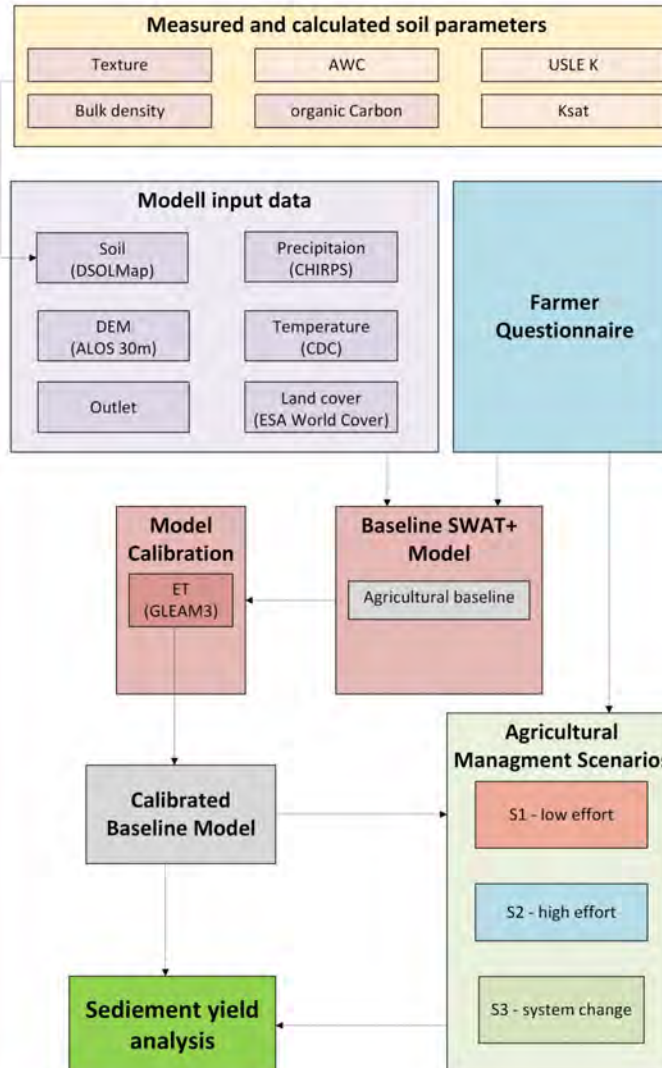
The study simulates the effects of agricultural soil and water conservation (SWC) practices on soil erosion in the Muminabad region, Tajikistan using the hydrological and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT+). The study area is a 600 km² region dominated by grassland and cropland. Based on farmer questionnaires and literature review, three management scenarios with different levels of implementation effort were developed, including modified crop rotation, contour plowing, cover crops, and mulching.

Low effort: Modified crop rotations and contour plowing with only minor changes to the existing agricultural system.

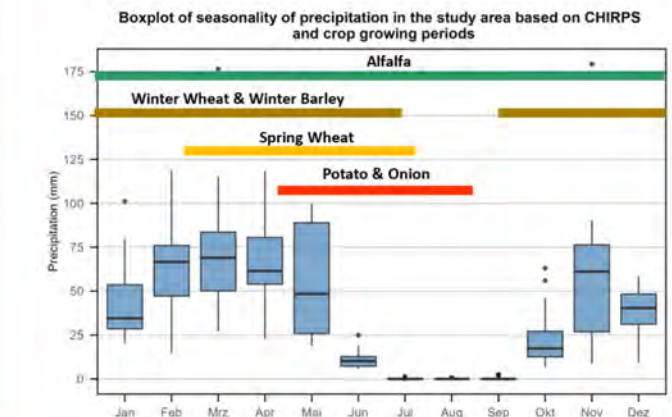
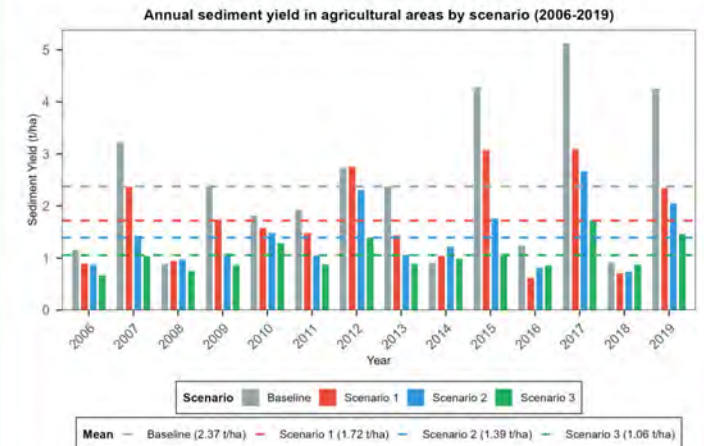
High effort: Introduction of cover crops and increased contour plowing along with adaptation of current management practices.

System change: Implementation of mulching combined with cover

Methodology



Results & Conclusions



All three scenarios reduced the mean annual sediment yield in agricultural areas compared to the baseline:

- Scenario 1: -23%
- Scenario 2: -31%
- Scenario 3: -44%

The highest reduction in erosion was achieved by management practices that maintained a continuous soil cover during the wet season from October to May, i.e. winter crops and mulching. Overall, the results show that even with low efforts, SWC

11. Institut für Ingenieurbiologie und Landschaftsbau (IBLB)

- Riparian vegetation as a NBS to limit urban river warming during heat events: a modelling approach
(Helene Müller, Anna Ludwiczek, Magdalena von der Thannen, Hans Peter Rauch)
- Linking Biodiversity, Vegetation Structure and Safety of Flood Protection Dikes und Compound Climate Stressors
(Max Dorfer)
- Vertikale Grüne Infrastrukturen – Beschattungsleistung methodisch erfassen
(Max Poiss)
- Entsiegeln – Infiltrieren – Speichern: Beiträge zu nachhaltigem, grün-blauen Regenwassermanagement und zirkulärem Landschaftsbau
(Bernhard Scharf)
- Drone-based Agri-PV: Analyse multifunktionaler Ökosystemdynamik
(Michael Obriejetan)

Riparian vegetation as NBS to limit urban river warming during heat events: a modelling approach

Helene Mueller, Anna Ludwiczek, Magdalena von der Thannen, Hans Peter Rauch

BOKU University, Department of Landscape, Water and Infrastructure, Institute of Soil Bioengineering and Landscape Construction, Peter-Jordan Straße 82 | III, 1190 Vienna, Austria

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Introduction

Urban streams provide a wide range of ecosystem services in the context of urban climate change adaptation. These services span a spectrum from ecology to the urban climate. To ensure that these ecosystem services remain available in the future, we must focus on resilience. One key factor in this regard is water temperature.

Key challenges: (Fig. 1)

- water temperature strongly depends on air temperature and discharge.
- climate change is expected to intensify these factors, especially during heatwaves.
- high water temperatures affect: aquatic ecosystems, water quality, interactions between streams and the urban microclimate.

Through its shading capacity, riparian vegetation plays a crucial role in this process chain. It represents one of the few controllable mechanisms for limiting further increases in water temperature downstream.

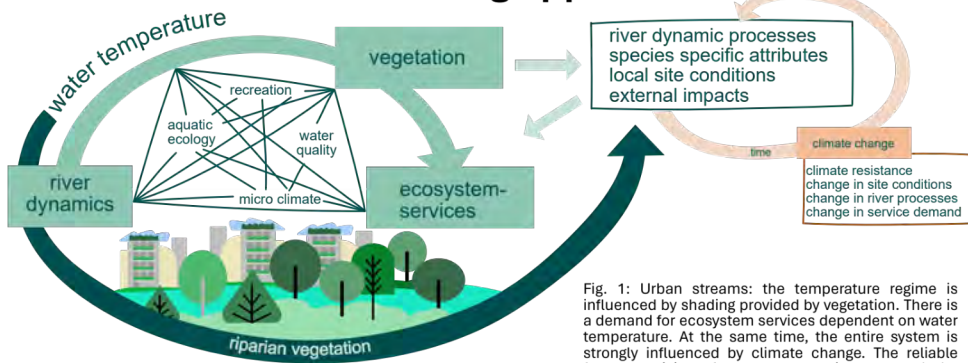


Fig. 1: Urban streams: the temperature regime is influenced by shading provided by vegetation. There is a demand for ecosystem services dependent on water temperature. At the same time, the entire system is strongly influenced by climate change. The reliable future provision of ecosystem services can only be ensured through stable, resilient water courses.

Methods

The study examined an 8-kilometer stretch of the Liesingbach river in southern Vienna. The area includes heavily modified sections as well as renaturalized sections with varying degrees of accompanying vegetation. Based on the vegetation, the developed River Heat Period (RHP) index, and climate change projections, water temperature was modeled for three periods using the HEC-Ras water quality module (Fig. 2). The shading capacity of the trees and shrubs was calculated using hemispheric photographs in HEMIVIEW and is incorporated into the water temperature model via the reduction in solar radiation. The hydro-climatic conditions are derived from the identified RHPs. The influence of groundwater was assumed to be negligible due to the sealed riverbed. The discharge rate was set at 0.11 m³/s based on the discharge values measured at the Paul-Katzberggasse gauging station in the RHPs for the years 2015–2024.

Results

The buffering of solar radiation by medium-density vegetation (P50 solar radiation transmission) compared to the absence of vegetation reaches up to 600 W/m² on day in July day. In case of very dense vegetation (P10), the maximum values are reduced to less than 100 W/m². The water temperature model was calibrated using RHP 2022 and validated using RHP 2021. The range of maximum temperatures as a function of vegetation averaged 4.2°C over the period 2015–2024 (Fig. 3). A shift in vegetation toward higher density (P50 or P25) leads to a reduction in temperature maxima of 1.5°C and 3°C. Under climate change scenarios water temperatures are expected to rise up to +5.7°C. For a worst case scenario this results in average maximum temperatures of 29.3°C over a RHP.

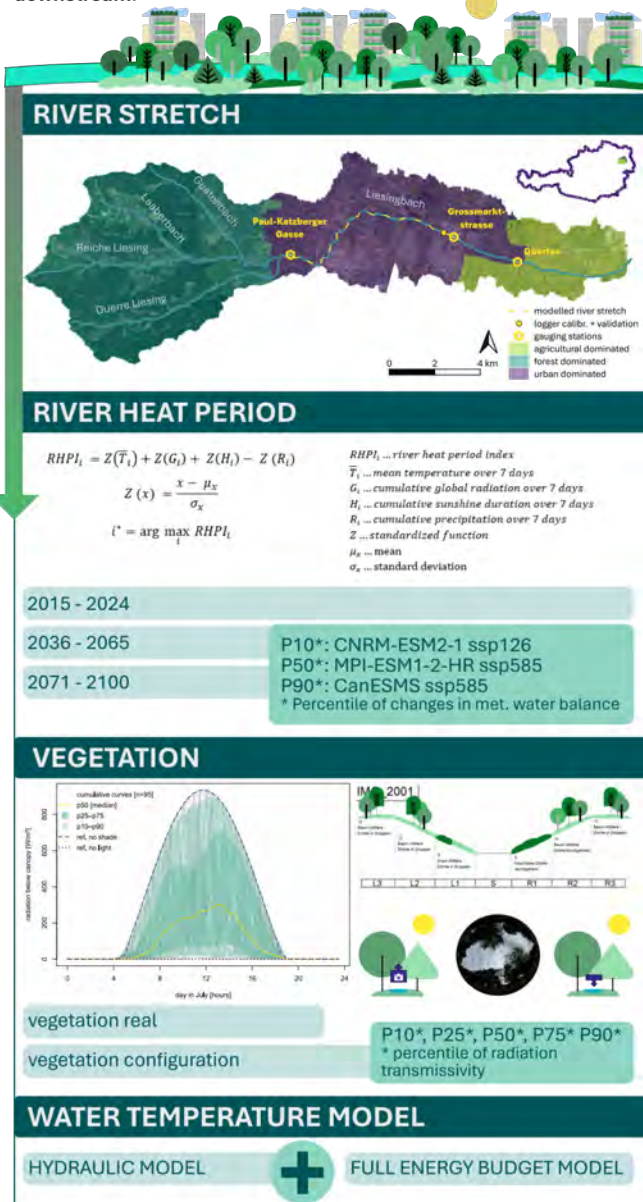


Fig. 2: Workflow: Quantifying the impact of vegetation on water temperature during low-flow conditions: project area Liesingbach, definition of river heat period, classification of existing vegetation and coupling of models.

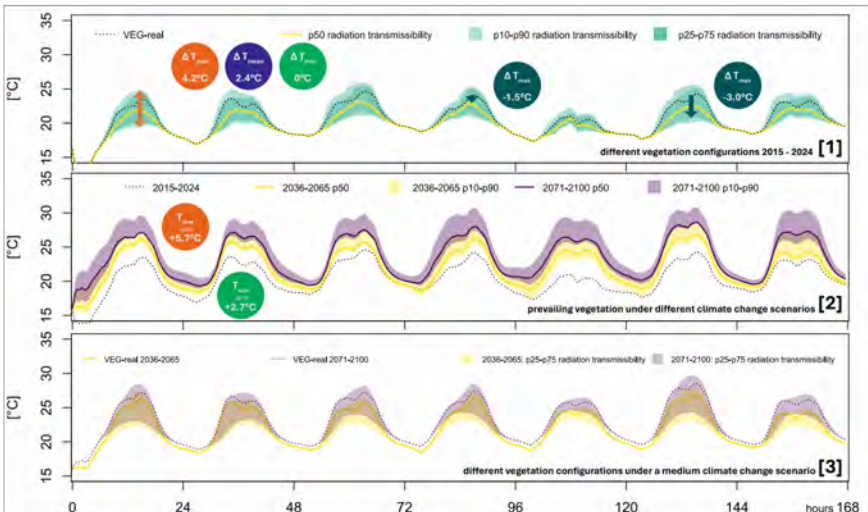


Fig. 3: Results of water temperature modeling: [1] Temperature profile in the RHP for 2015–2024 as a function of different vegetation configurations [2] Temperature profile in the RHPs for 2035–2100 based on the actual prevailing vegetation [3] Temperature profile in the RHPs 2035–2100: Comparison of the actual prevailing vegetation with vegetation classes P25–P75 radiation transmission for the medium climate change scenario [P50: MPI-ESM1-2-HR ssp585].

Conclusion

Our findings show that cooling effects of vegetation are not limited to dense riparian forests. Even single tree rows or shrubby vegetation can significantly reduce water temperature (Fig. 4).

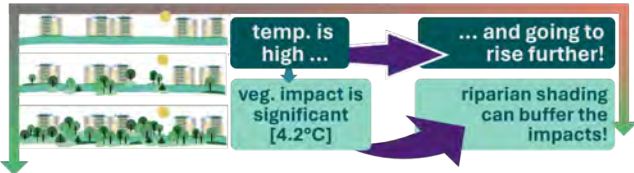


Fig. 4: Shading through riparian vegetation can prevent temperature increases effectively.

Key implications:

- Future RHPs cause critically high water temperatures, creating an urgent need for adaptation.
- Riparian vegetation can significantly buffer stream warming, especially during RHPs.
- The modeling approach quantifies effects and helps define target vegetation.
- Riparian vegetation as NBS can effectively improve urban stream resilience under climate change.

Linking Biodiversity, Vegetation Structure and Safety of Flood Protection Dikes under Compound Climate Stressors

Maximilian Dorfer, Stephan Hörbinger, Franz Zehetner, Elias Ferchl, Thomas Karger, Hans Peter Rauch
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 Contact: maximilian.dorfer@boku.ac.at



1. MOTIVATION

Along the rivers March and Thaya in eastern Austria, flood protection dikes have been constructed and rehabilitated since 2006. These structures are predominantly setback flood defenses that only interact directly with river discharge during flood events. Embedded within a Natura 2000 floodplain landscape, the dikes represent linear infrastructure elements that fulfil a dual function: they provide technical flood protection while simultaneously forming important ecosystems at the interface between riparian forests, agricultural land and settlement boundaries. Vegetation cover on flood protection dikes plays a key role in slope stabilization and erosion control, particularly under extreme hydrometeorological conditions.

Summary of Key Risks and Climate Drivers on Dike Systems

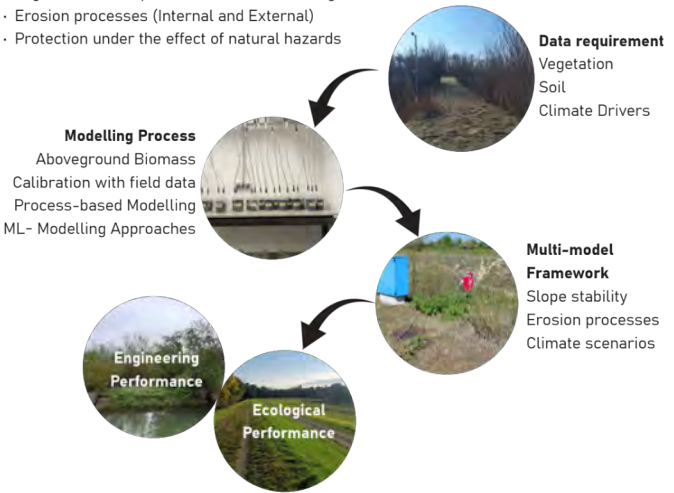
Climate Driver	Soil Effect	Vegetation Effect	Risk
Intense Droughts	Desiccation, Cracks	Bare Soil	Structural Failure
Extreme Rainfall	Surface Erosion	Stripped Cover	Slope collapse
Rising Temperatures	Carbon Loss, Reduced Soil Biota	Shift in Composition	Loss of Root Reinforcement

2. METHODS

The study sites span a broad gradient of environmental settings, ranging from floodplain forests to intensively managed agricultural landscapes. Data collection includes biomass assessments, biodiversity surveys, soil analyses, and high-resolution measurements of soil moisture and temperature in different depths.

Primary Research Goals

- Vegetation development under climate change
- Erosion processes (Internal and External)
- Protection under the effect of natural hazards



3. FIELD STUDIES

Real Life Dikesystem

Key Parameters

- 20 different study sites north-south gradient
- 67 km of flood protection dike
- Focus on areas rehabilitated since 2006
- Key maintenance practices

Within the framework of the CLIMD research project at **March- Thaya** flood protection dike, this study investigates how different management strategies affect vegetation structure, biodiversity, biomass production, and soil water and nutrient dynamics.

Treatments along the flood protection Dike

- Removal of the Residuee in Spring+Autumn
- Removal of Residuee in Spring
- Blooming Strip
- Grazing (Horses and Cows)

Artificial Test Dike

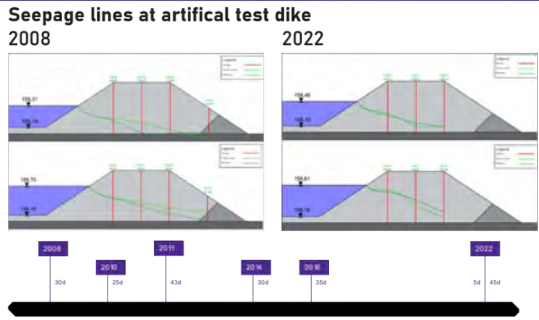
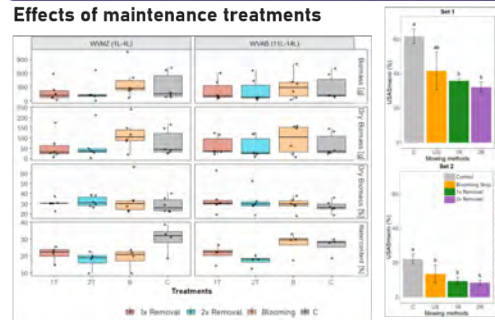
- Since 2006
- Long-Time Monitoring
- Assess Wooden Vegetation
- Seepage Line
- Microclimatic Measurements

Data generation

Real Life Dikesystem	Artificial Test Dike
Biomass & Soil	Biomass & Stand Structure
Soil Temp and Vol. Watercontent	Soil Temp and Vol. Watercontent
Ecological Vegetation Mapping	Ecological Vegetation Mapping
	Seepage Line Tests
	Microclimate Measurements of Vegetation

Cross section of the test dike

4. PRELIMINARY RESULTS and FURTHER RESEARCH



- ### Further Research
- ERT Measurements (Non-invasive)
 - Flooding Tests
 - Longterm Monitoring of Dikesystems
 - Ecological Benefits
 - Slope Stability (Modelling)
 - Microclimate on Dikes

By integrating field observations, management scenarios, and climate projections into a biomass-based multi-model framework, the study aims to quantify safety factors of dike sections and identify how biodiversity-driven vegetation complexity can enhance resilience while reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events.

Beschattung von Gebäudekörper

Bedingt durch den Klimawandel nimmt die **Bedeutung der Beschattung von Gebäudekörpern** deutlich zu. **Mechanischer Sonnenschutz** wie z. B. Sonnensegel oder Jalousien **vermindern den solaren Eintrag ins Gebäude**. Diese **verhindern** somit die **Überwärmung des Gebäudeinneren** bzw. die Speicherung der solaren Einträge, sowie die verzögerte und langanhaltende Wärmeenergieabgabe an die Umgebung. Unbeschattete, verdichtete Gebäudestrukturen fördern ständiges Aufwärmen von Stadtquartieren in den Sommermonaten, kombiniert mit der Überhitzung von urbanen Flächen (Urban Heat Island-Effekt).



Abb. 1: Schattenspendende Vertikalbegrünung (BOKU University - IBLB, 2024).

Neben mechanischem Sonnenschutz wirken auch **Bauwerksbegrünungen beschattend**. Der bereitgestellte **Pflanzenkörper**, bestehend aus Trieben und Blätter, **minimiert den solaren Eintrag ins Gebäude**. Die **Herausforderung** liegt jedoch darin, die **Beschattungsleistung quantifizier- und berechenbar** zu machen, um eindeutige Kennwerte für bestehende Gebäudenormen und -standards bereitzustellen.

Die Bestimmung von nachvollziehbaren **Grünversattungsfaktoren** für die Berechnung der Beschattungsleistung, Ergebnisse zur Leistung unterschiedlicher Pflanzenarten, sowie übertragbare und valide Mess- und Erhebungsmethoden sind dazu erforderlich.

Das vorliegende Poster des Instituts für Ingenieurbiologie und Landschaftsbau der BOKU University präsentiert Forschungsansätze, Ergebnisse und Erkenntnisse in diesem Kontext.

Etablierung Grünversattungsfaktor

- Adaptierung generell anerkannter Definitionen von Beschattungsfaktoren zur Beschreibung der Beschattungsleistung (CIBSE, 2006)

- Bioh shading Coefficient (BSC) (Ip et al. 2010):**

$$BSC = \frac{\text{Solarstrahlung hinter der Begrünung}}{\text{Solarstrahlung vor der Begrünung}}$$

- Je näher BSC = F_{bs} bei 0, umso effektiver ist der Sonnenschutz

- Verbesserung des thermischen Komforts
- Verbesserung des Blendeffekts

Wong et al. 2009 | Ip et al. 2010 | David et al. 2011 | Convertino et al. 2021 | Poiss et al. 2025

CIBSE, 2006. Environmental design: 7th ed. London: The Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers.
Convertino, F., Schattino, F., Binco, L., Bribiani, C., Vici, G., 2022. Effect of Leaf Area Index on Green Facade Thermal Performance in Buildings. Sustainability (Switzerland), 14. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14020966>
David, M., Dorn, M., Gaida, F., Lenz, A., 2011. Assessment of the thermal and visual efficiency of solar shades. Build Environ 46, 1488–1496. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2011.01.022>
Ip, K., Lam, M., Hui, A., 2010. Shading performance of a vertical geospatial climbing plant canopy. Build Environ 45, 81–88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2009.05.001>
Poiss, M., Briefer, A., Scharf, B., Spörl, P., Stangl, R., 2025. Vertical Greenery as Natural Shading of Glass Facades: Bioh shading Coefficients for 4 Climbing Plant Species for Assessment of Shading Performance. Build Environ 132(8). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2025.112889>
Wong, K.H., Tan, A.Y.C., Tan, P.Y., Wong, K.C., 2009. Energy simulation of vertical greenery systems. Energy Build 41, 1401–1405. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2008.05.010>

Grünversattungsfaktor F_{bs}



Abb. 2: Projekt GLASGRÜN | Monatsmittelwerte für 4 unterschiedliche Pflanzenarten (2024) (BOKU University - IBLB, 2026).

Die **Messungen** des Bioh shading Coefficient (BSC) **präsentieren** anhand der vier verschiedenen Klettergehölzarten **deutliche Unterschiede – artspezifisch und jahreszeitlich**. Je nach Blattform, Blattgröße, Blattanordnung oder Pflanzenhabitus und Wuchsform sind unterschiedliche Beschattungsleistungen erkennbar.

Jahresstrahlung und Grünversattung



Abb. 3: Projekt HEDWIG | Jahresstrahlungsgrafik 2024 bis 2025 aus Tagessummen des solaren Strahlungseintrags (kWh/m²·d), inkl. Grünversattungsfaktor, Messobjekt Wien Energie – Kraftwerk Simmering (BOKU University – IBLB, 2026).

Die **jahreszeitlich unterschiedlich wirkende Grünversattung** mit Vertikalbegrünung lässt sich klar quantitativ und qualitativ darstellen. **Sommergrüne Pflanzen schirmen Gebäudestrukturen bei intensivem Strahlungseintrag** (z. B. Sommermonate) ab und beschatten diese. Gleichzeitig wird die **Erwärmung des Gebäudekörpers vermindert**.

Erhebung pflanzenphysiologischer Parameter



Abb. 4: Projekt MARGRET | Pflanzenphysiologische Parameter (WLAI, V_{cub} , DG) an *P. quinquefolia* im Jahr 2024 & 2025 (BOKU University – IBLB, 2026).

Um **Schlüsse zur Leistung von Pflanzen** ziehen zu können, ist die **exakte Vermessung** des sich **dynamisch verändernden Pflanzenkörpers** erforderlich. Bei der Erhebung zeigt sich, dass die etablierten Parameter **WLAI, DG_s** und **V_{cub}** bei *P. quinquefolia* **sehr gut das reale Pflanzenentwicklungsbild wiedergeben** (vgl. mit Fotoleiste). Der **Pflanzenkörper entwickelt sich dreidimensional homogen**.

Challenges und Lösungsansätze

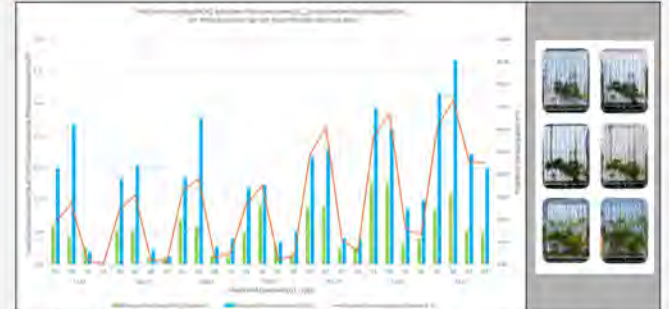


Abb. 5: Projekt MARGRET | Pflanzenphysiologische Parameter (WLAI, V_{cub} , DG) an *W. sinensis* im Jahr 2024 & 2025 (BOKU University – IBLB, 2026).

Testpflanze *W. sinensis* zeigt ein **abweichendes Muster: V_{cub} harmonisiert nicht mit WLAI und DG_s** im Vergleich der Messjahre 2024 und 2025. **Wuchsform und Kletterhilfe beeinflussen die Erfassung des V_{cub}** . **Einzelne, lange und überstehende Triebe führen zu einer Überschätzung**. **Kombinierte Aufnahmen von Parameter** und eine art- sowie kletterstrategiespezifisch optimierte Messmethode sind daher für valide Ergebnisse **erforderlich**.

MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGRIVOLTAICS

SPATIO-TEMPORAL MODELLING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND AGROECOLOGICAL DYNAMICS

Michael Obriejetan¹, Martin Foelser², Theresa Kern², Maria Koenig², Bernhard Loder², Hubertus Wiberg², Alexander Bauer²

¹ Institute of Soil Bioengineering and Landscape Construction, BOKU University, Vienna
² Institute of Agricultural Engineering, BOKU University, Vienna



THE CHALLENGE

Rapid expansion of solar infrastructure causes land use conflicts with traditional agriculture



THE OPPORTUNITY

Optimized configurations balance food security, water protection, and nature conservation



THE APPROACH

Balancing food production and agro-environmental issues using high-resolution data



UAV MONITORING

High-frequency aerial surveys capturing spatio-temporal dynamics of the Agri-PV ecosystem at sub-centimeter resolution.



SURVEY SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Platform	DJI Mavic 3M
Primary Sensor	20MP RGB + 4-Band Multispectral
Ground Sampling	0.8 cm/px (GSD)
Survey Frequency	Multi-Temporal/Monthly

SENSOR ARRAY & MONITORING FOCUS

Vegetation Analysis
Development, Diversity, Crop Health, Distribution Patterns, Indices (NDVI, GNDVI, NDRE, LCI, OSAVI)

Structural Mapping
3D Photogrammetry, Orthomosaics, Digital Surface/Elevation Models (DSM/DEM), Point Clouds

Vegetation Analysis
Development, Diversity, Crop Health, Distribution Patterns, Indices (NDVI, GNDVI, NDRE, LCI, OSAVI)

Structural Mapping
3D Photogrammetry, Orthomosaics, Digital Surface/Elevation Models (DSM/DEM), Point Clouds

FIELD RECORDS & PHENOTYPING



PROCESSING & SPATIAL ALIGNMENT

Implementing a structured multi-sensor workflow to transform massive environmental datasets into a synchronized, high-precision spatial framework for long-term monitoring.



- Meteorology: Air-Temp., Rain, Radiation ...
- Surface Roughness Model
- Vegetation Indices
- Orthomosaic (RGB)
- High-Res Spatial Analysis: DTM/DEM/Contours
- REAL WORLD

DATA LAYERS

- **Generation:** Reconstruction of Orthomosaics & 3D Point Clouds (DJI Terra).
- **Refinement:** Cleaning and sub-sampling of large-scale data (CloudCompare).
- **Alignment:** Precision transformation and seamless layer reprojection (QGIS).
- **Validation:** Positional correction and absolute accuracy assessment via GCPs.



VEGETATION INDICES (SELECTION)

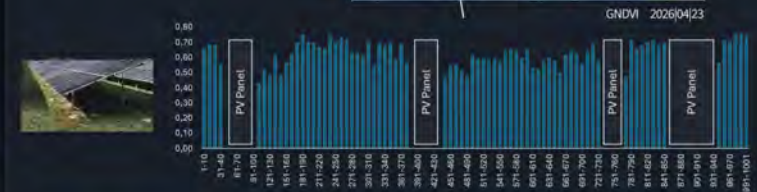
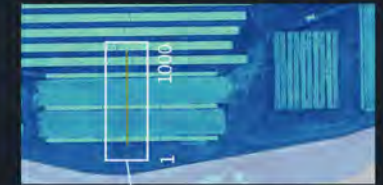


HIGH-RESOLUTION MODELLING

Environmental dynamics, vegetation development, diversity, yield assessment and prediction, semantic segmentation, visualisation

Spatiotemporal Ecosystem Modelling

- Digital Twin Construction
- Microclimate Simulation
- Vegetation Dynamics



IMPACT

- **Food Security & Climate Adaptation:** Systems buffer microclimatic extremes to stabilize output through simulation of complex crop-energy interactions.
- **Modular & Automated Analytics:** Implementation of end-to-end interpretation pipelines for scalable environmental monitoring.
- **Operational Vision:** Transitioning toward automated, office-based UAV surveys (subject to evolving legal frameworks).

FINAL CONCLUSION | Our structured workflow transforms massive raw datasets into actionable insights, proving that **Agrioltaics** can effectively **mitigate climate risks** while securing **decentralized energy production**.



12. Institut für Landschaftsarchitektur (INLA)

- Die Donauinsel- 21 Kilometer Freiraum
(Ulrike Krippner)
- Are we ready for the transition? Circular Water Landscapes and the Indeterminacy of Nature
(Cecilia Furlan, Emilie Stecher, Roland Tusch, Jürgen Furchtlehner)
- Are we ready for the transition? From Nature-based solutions to Landscape-based systems design of brownfields
(Cecilia Furlan, Emilie Stecher, Jennifer Fauster)

WIEN
MUSEUM

die donauinsel

21 Kilometer Freiraum

HAUPTSPONSOR DES WIEN MUSEUMS

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Wien

26.3.–30.8.2026

Are we ready for the transition?

CIRCULAR WATER LANDSCAPES AND THE INDETERMINACY OF NATURE

READING WETNESS AS CONDITION AND PROCESS. DESIGNING RELATIONSHIPS FOR TRANSFORMATION

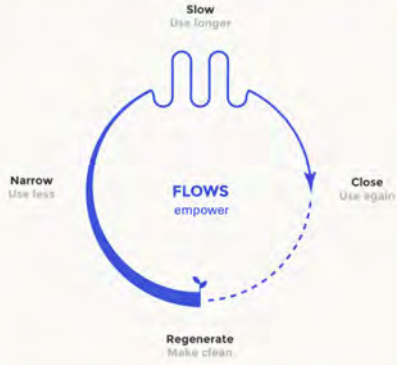


Fig. 1 | Circular system loops, with the addition of empowering loops [Nancy Bokun, 2020]

Landscape-based systems approach

What if the water crisis is not only a technical problem awaiting a technical solution, but also a symptom of something deeper — a limit in the way we conceive the project itself, its capacity to think across scales, to hold complexity, to act on territory as a living, layered and uncertain system? A fundamental shift with regards to blue and green infrastructure design is urgent today to transition towards circularity. The transformation of our tools, views and value systems is just as important as adapting to climate change and the emerging water challenges. We must rethink blue and green infrastructure not only as an act of intervention, but also as an act of reading, recognising what is already present, latent, or in transformation within a landscape.

Can blue and green infrastructure design approaches, however complex, be sufficient on their own, or do they risk remaining bound to an additive logic, inserting ecological functions into landscapes conceived without them? FAIR departs from a broader premise: that water is not only a resource, but a constitutive element of territory, a spatial, temporal and relational medium that connects the subsoil to the atmosphere, the urban fragment to the regional system, the present to the deep history of a place with different wetness.

FAIR PROJECT

FAIR (2026-2028) integrates a landscape-based systems approach with water management, governance, infrastructure design and modelling within a co-design setting. Water cycles, ecological processes, social infrastructure and urban metabolism are understood through scales as co-present and mutually constitutive dimensions of a single territorial system, not as separate layers to be balanced, but as forces shaping the form and resilience of the landscape. With pilot sites in Prato (IT), Midden-Delfland (NL) and Weiz (AT).

Landscape as Palimpsest

The landscape is understood as a palimpsest: a territory carrying traces of its hydrological, ecological and cultural history, whose latent structures offer transformative capacities that technical models alone cannot fully capture. Working with, rather than against, these structures distinguishes a landscape-based systems approach from conventional infrastructure planning. Through the integration of science and design, FAIR contributes to fostering circular water strategies and supports broader transitions toward a stronger circular economy, a greener and safer Europe, and more grounded and responsive ways of inhabiting shared landscapes.

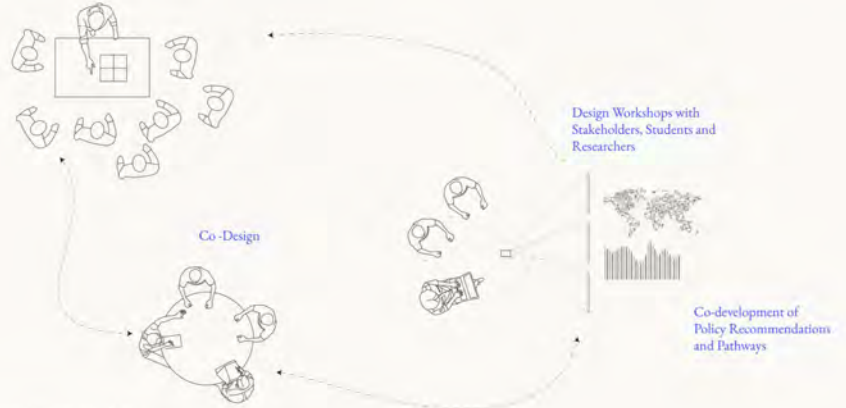


Fig. 2 | Research-by-Design methodology

CONDITIONS OF WETNESS



Fig. 3 | Conditions of wetness (water, land and water) [Dilip D/Combs, 2024]

READING AND ENGAGING WITH THE CONDITIONS OF WETNESS

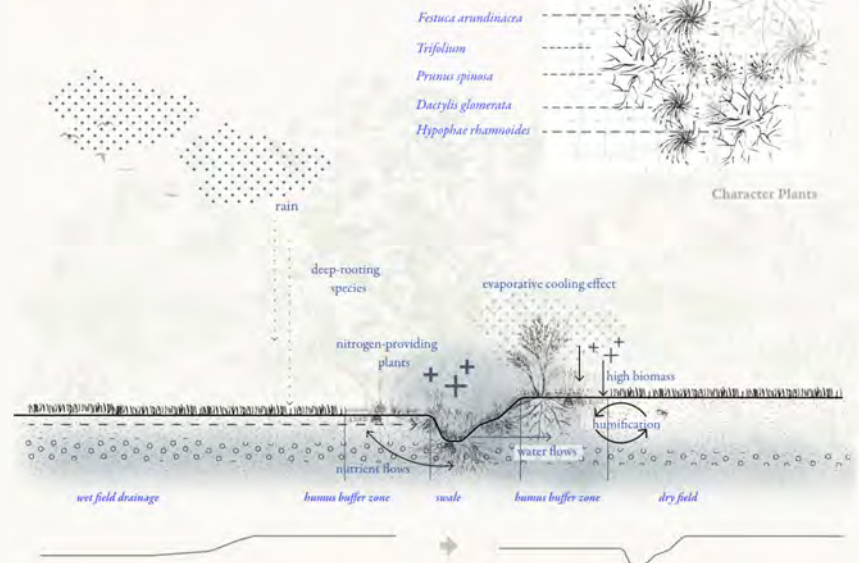


Fig. 5 | Water as design agency [Lissa Brann, 2025]

READING THE LANDSCAPE

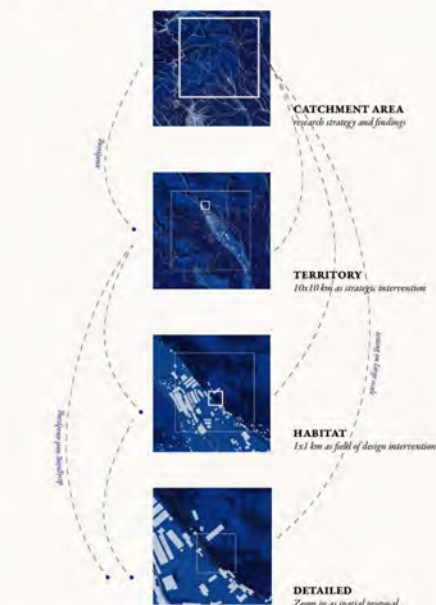


Fig. 4 | Cross-Scale Deep Analysis

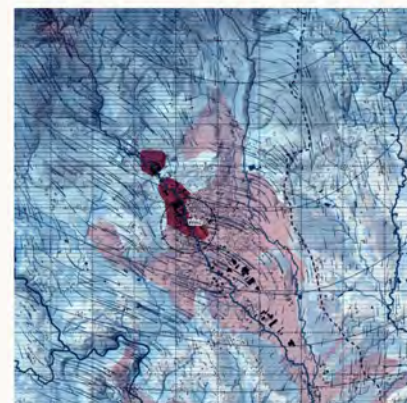


Fig. 6 | Atmospheric analysis of Weiz [Lucas Fritz, 2025]

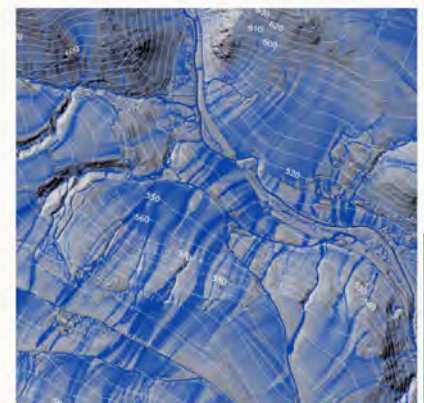


Fig. 7 | Wetness Analysis [Andreas Pöckl, Moritz Kuppinger, 2026]

Are we ready for the transition?

FROM NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS TO LANDSCAPE-BASED SYSTEMS DESIGN OF BROWNFIELDS

READING TERRITORY AS LIVING PROCESS.
DESIGNING RELATIONSHIPS FOR TRANSFORMATION



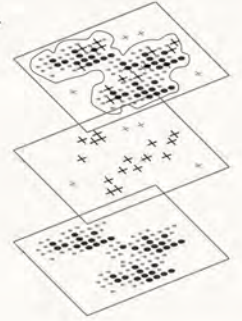
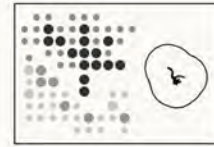
Fig. 1 | Methodology (Lena Holweg, 2026)



BUILT UP
Population Density
Industry

TRANSPORTATION + LOGISTICS
Roads
Railways
Waterways

FOREST ENERGY
WATER SOIL



REIND-BBG PROJECT

ReInd-BBG (2024-2026) is an Interreg Danube Region project working with municipalities across Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Montenegro to redirect reindustrialisation toward degraded post-industrial land rather than greenfield expansion. Through participatory and multi-level governance approaches, the project builds institutional capacity for more circular forms of regional development.

Territory as Process

To read a brownfield is not to read an absence. The soils of Hrastnik (SI), the post-industrial edges of Zenica (BA), or the degraded land of Vratsa (BG) are not voids, but ongoing territorial processes: interrupted, redirected, never fully stopped. Water does not cease moving because a factory closed. Ecological time exceeds economic time. Landscape-based approaches make these continuities visible, shifting attention from isolated objects to the web of relationships through which territories continue to act and transform.

Systemic Design as Method

If territory is a relational field in motion, design cannot simply insert corrective objects. It must redesign relationships — between soil and governance, ecological latency and institutional capacity, landscape metabolism and institutional rhythms. The conditions that produced abandonment in Danube brownfields are structural rather than accidental. They demand forms of analysis that are spatial and political, scalar and relational: systemic readings that understand territory as both evidence and project.

Beyond the Given

The current socio-ecological transition calls for nature-based design approaches that move beyond anthropocentric perspectives toward landscape processes shaped by both human and more-than-human agencies. How can new forms of spatial and landscape intelligence engage ecological processes, institutional transformation, and socio-political complexity at once? The challenge is not simply to reintroduce nature into the city, but to understand landscape as the operative ground from which new territorial assemblages may emerge.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

Cartographic methods as a tool for ecological restoration

Using landscape analysis to reveal ecological networks, green infrastructure potentials, and regenerative processes within brownfield territories.

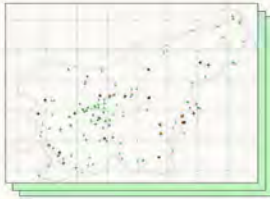


Fig. 2 | Ecological analysis of the landscape, Slovenia (Lena Holweg, 2026)

LISTENING TO THE LANDSCAPE

Soundcollage as a tool for visualising intangible more-than-human entities on brownfields

Using sound to reveal territorial atmospheres, ecological processes, and latent more-than-human presences that remain beyond the scope of conventional cartographic and spatial analysis



Fig. 3 | Visualising more-than-human agencies through sound (Georg Khatz, 2026)

RECONNECTING TO THE SYSTEMS



Fig. 4 | Designing through soil (Thomas Cabut, Alexandra Neuge, Elise Honegger, Naama Ye, 2025)

LANDSCAPE BASED APPROACH

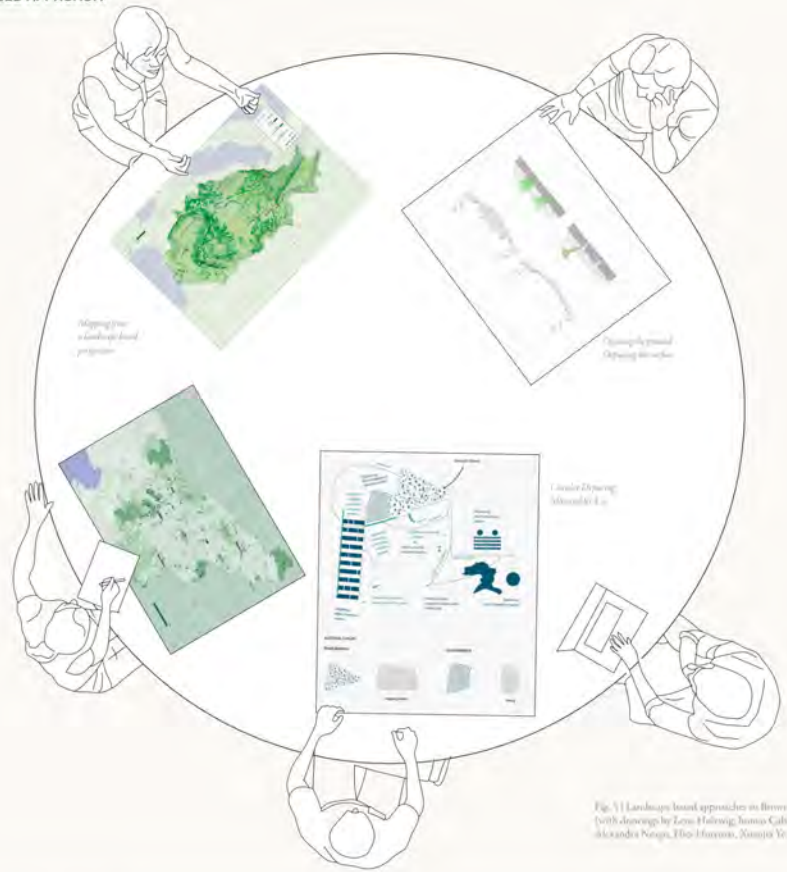


Fig. 5 | Landscape based approaches on brownfields (with drawings by Lena Holweg, Ismael Cabut, Alexandra Neuge, Elise Honegger, Naama Ye, 2026)

DESIGNING WITH THE GROUND



Fig. 6 and 7 | Understanding and reading soil and habitat conditions as a base for designing with their latent ecological properties (Thomas Cabut, Alexandra Neuge, Elise Honegger, Naama Ye, 2026)

**13. Institut für Wasserbau, Hydraulik und
Fließgewässerforschung (IWAH)**

- How Nature-Based Is It? A Framework for the Systematic Assessment of Nature-Based Solutions
(Lisa Waldenberger)
- From Field to Lab and Back: Large-Scale Physical Modeling of Erosion Thresholds in Elbe Sediment Deposits
(Thomas Gold)
- The Smart Water Grid: A monitored network of nature-based solutions for landscape water storage and drought resilience
(Jonathan Haas)
- From Sediment Starvation to Recovery: Morphodynamics under variable sediment regimes in a laboratory model
(Roman Dunst)
- Danube4All - The potential and impact of large-scale river connectivity in the Donauauen National Park
(David Schader)

How nature-based is it?

A Framework for the Systematic Assessment of Nature-Based Solutions

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No. 101093985.



1. Background

- Nature-based solutions (NBS) are **widely used but inconsistently defined** (various definitions by EU, IUCN, UNEA...)
- Hard to compare** different river management options
- Existing approaches often rely on **categorical classification**

We propose a **systematic framework to assess the degree of nature-basedness**.

- **Continuous assessment**
- **Hybrid measures included**
- **Function over labels**

- ✓ Reduces greenwashing
- ✓ Multi-dimensional
- ✓ Supports decision-making
- ✓ Captures hybrid reality

2. Conceptual Framework

Nature-based Solution Pertinence Levels (NBSPI)

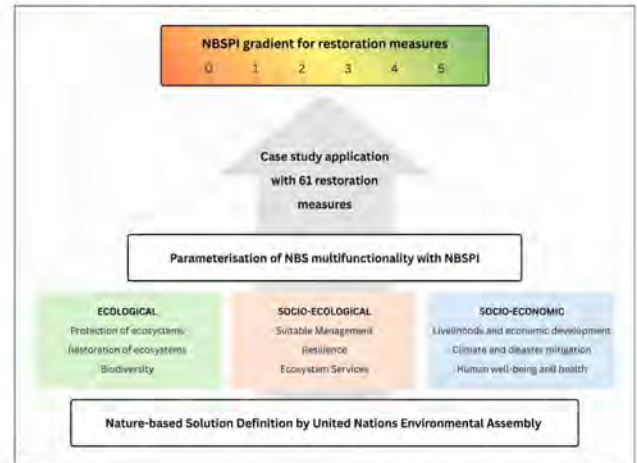


Figure 1: Nature-Based Solution Pertinence Index (NBSPI) conceptual framework and its operationalisation within the case study context.

3. Results

Measures in floodplains	Protection of ecosystems	Sustainable Management	Restoration of ecosystems	Biodiversity	Resilience	Ecosystem services	Climate and disaster mitigation	Human well-being & health	Livelihoods & economic development	NBS Pertinence Index (rounded)
Catchment										
Adjusting land use to reduce sediment and nutrient input	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4
Reducing surface runoff through infiltration and retention	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	5
Reducing undesired (fine) sediment input	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	4
Average	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.0	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.3
Floodplains										
Remobilisation of consolidated gravel bars	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	4
Sediment feeding	5	3	5	4	5	3	4	3	3	4
Removal of artificial bank protection structures (riverbank restoration)	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4

Table 1: Excerpt from NBSPI scoring heatmap.



Figure 2: NBSPI Scores for Measures in the Catchment (n=3).

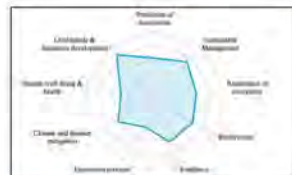


Figure 5: NBSPI Scores for Measures in Reservoirs and Impoundments (n=9).



Figure 3: NBSPI Scores for Measures in the Floodplain (n=11).



Figure 6: NBSPI Scores for Measures at Transversal Barriers (n=27).



Figure 4: NBSPI Scores for Measures in Free-flowing Sections (n=11).

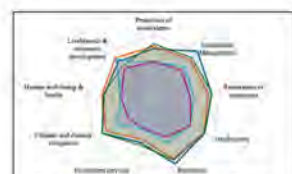


Figure 7: Comparison of Dimension Scores.

NBSPI is mainly driven by **scale and hydromorphological freedom**.

- Highest scores:** catchment and floodplain restoration (large-scale, process-based, multi-benefit).
- Mid-high:** free-flowing river measures, especially barrier removal.
- Lowest/variable:** reservoirs and technical solutions (e.g., fishways), which only partially restore connectivity.

➔ The larger the scale and the fewer physical constraints, the more “nature-based” the measure.

- NBSPI is a **comparative planning tool**, not a predictor of restoration success.
- It helps compare how strongly measures align with nature-based principles and multiple functions, but **does not replace site-specific assessment or monitoring**.
- Higher NBSPI does **not automatically mean a better solution**; lower-scoring measures may be more appropriate depending on local constraints and objectives.

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From Field to Lab and Back: Large-Scale Physical Modeling of Erosion Thresholds in Elbe Sediment Deposits

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Introduction

Increasing bed erosion and sediment deficit on the Elbe require innovative sediment management strategies (Gabriel et al., 2011). A promising approach is the augmentation of sediments via laterally installed deposits (Krapesch et al., 2022). However, the erosion and transport behavior under hydraulic load has so far been insufficiently researched. The present work therefore conducts large-scale physical model tests using a 1:1 “double-section” approach (Figure 1) to systematically analyze the underlying processes. The goal is to derive quantitative and qualitative information on the erosion of installed sediment deposits and to provide practice-relevant models for site assessment of possible installation locations on the Elbe river.

Methodology

The experiments were conducted in the 45 m long and 5.3 m wide “Big Flume” of the BOKU River Lab (up to $10 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ Danube inflow). A 21 m long, $\sim 1.80 \text{ m}$ high sediment deposit of natural Elbe sediments was investigated at constant water levels of $\sim 2.15 \text{ m}$. Using the large scale “double-section” model, the water levels and flow conditions in near bank zones of the Elbe could be reproduced close to nature.

To characterize the flow field, a characteristic model cross-section was captured using an ADV-Vector during the test runs. Direct measurements of the bed shear stresses were performed via five independent force measurement plates integrated into the inlet area (Figure 2, right). Quantification of depot erosion was based on digital elevation models (DEMs) created through drone surveys and photogrammetric evaluations. In addition, color-coded tracer stones were embedded in the slope; their positions were recorded before and after each test run to analyze initiation of motion and erosion paths (Figure 2, left). The combination of DEM differences and single beam echo-sounder measurements enabled the calculation of volume changes and area-specific erosion rates.

Results

The erosion process of laterally dumped sediment depots can be divided into three phases: (i) an initial phase with settlement, cracking, and shallow slides during wetting; (ii) a subcritical phase with negligible sediment input; and (iii) an erosion phase after exceeding a clearly pronounced hydraulic activation threshold ($q_s > 0.7 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$). Activation of the deposit body begins above a critical unit discharge; with further increasing hydraulic loading, erosion increases nonlinearly.

Area-specific erosion rates were calculated from photogrammetrically derived digital elevation models and the determined deposit bulk density. Using nonlinear regression, erosion models were derived that describe the erosion rate as a power function of the area-averaged velocity q_s (Figure 3).

Acknowledgements:

We thank the German Bundesanstalt für Wasserbau (BAW) for the funding support provided through the research cooperation between the Federal Waterways Engineering and Research Institute Germany (BAW) and BOKU on the Rhine and Elbe rivers, as well as ELBE - Phase II: Morphodynamic phenomena with a focus on bedload management and alternating bars at the federal waterway Elbe.

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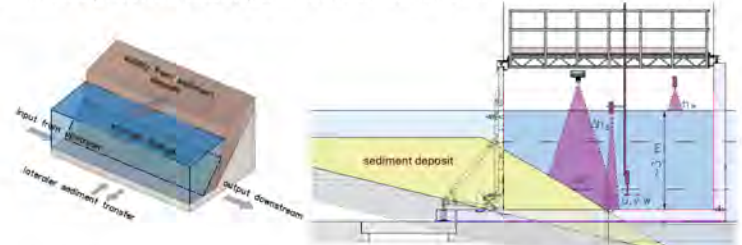


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the “Elbe double-section model.” ΔV = volume differences (photogrammetry), Δh_b = local bed-elevation changes (echo sounder), h_w = water level measurement (ultrasonic probe), u, v, w = 3D velocity measurements (Nortek Vector). The figure on the left illustrates sediment transport processes in the near bank zone (based on Thorne and Osman, 1988).



Figure 2: Left: tracer stones and their analyzed movement patterns. Right: measurement system integrated into inlet structure, consisting of five independent force plates for measuring shear stresses along the bank slope.

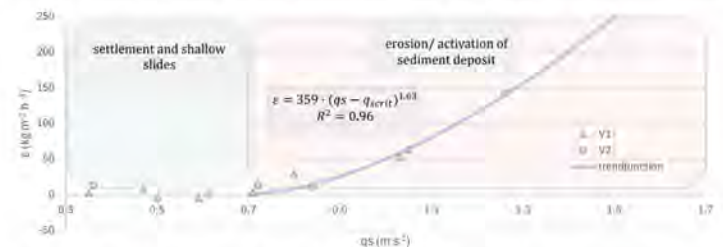


Figure 3: Calibration of a q_s - ϵ model to the model results. Model construction by nonlinear regression in the statistical software R.

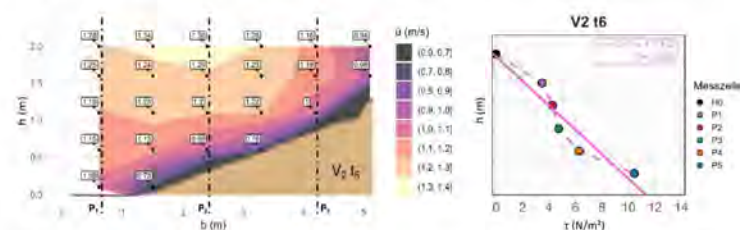


Figure 4: Left: evaluation of Vector velocity measurements in a representative model cross-section ($x = 12 \text{ m}$, looking in downstream direction) for the second test run V2 t6. Right: direct measurement of shear stresses along the bank slope for V2 t6.

Conclusions, Outlook, and Practical Relevance

The large-scale experiments provide far-reaching insights into prevailing erosion processes. With the help of a broad spectrum of measurement techniques to capture hydraulic and morphodynamic variables, qualitative and quantitative statements on erosion behavior were made. Furthermore, the provided erosion models offer important support for planning and implementing future depot placements.



Smart Water Grid:

A monitored network of nature-based solutions for landscape water storage and drought resilience

Authors: Jonathan Haas & Michael Tritthart

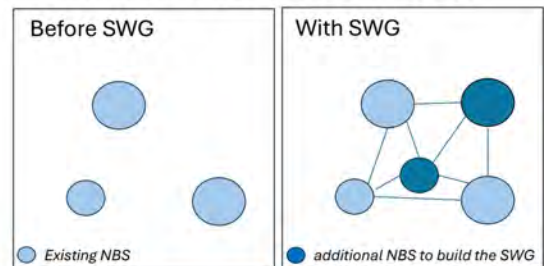
Introduction

The EU-HORIZON Project WATERGRID aims to develop and showcase the efficacy and replicability of the Smart Water Grid (SWG) concept by using an integrated Catchment Management approach. A Smart Water Grid refers to a monitored network of nature-based solutions for landscape water storage and drought resilience, that slows, diverts and stores water into locations where it is available for indirect (e.g.; slow reintroduction to rivers) or direct (e.g. use for farming) usage.

Methods:

The WATERGRID project applies a demonstration-site approach to investigate and showcase the functionality of the SWG. To validate the approach used at the demonstration site with regard to replicability and scalability, WATERGRID includes three validation sites. Methods used include:

- (Numerical) modeling
- Co-creation of NBS with stakeholders
- Deployment of the SWG
- Detailed monitoring of the SWG



5 Demonstration sites:



Tamar, Devon & Cornwall, Great Britain



Averbode Forest & Heath, Belgium



Bioclimatic Park, Slovakia



City of Valencia, Spain



Qlejgha dry valley, Malta

3 Validation sites:



Schwerin Lakeland, Germany



Gelderse Poort, The Netherlands



Danube Alluvial Zone National Park, Austria

Output & Project Results

The WATERGRID project has six key project results (PRs):

1. Open-access **evidence portfolio**
2. Comprehensive **protocols and standards** for the design, operation, and maintenance of SWGs
3. A **Digital Platform** to facilitate NBS planning and monitoring
4. Multi-dimensional **monitoring programme**
5. Participatory governance and business **operationalising toolkit**
6. **Policy Briefs** to inform policy makers on how to possibly incorporate SWGs in policies

From Sediment Starvation to Recovery: Morphodynamics under Variable Sediment Regimes in a Laboratory Model

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Background

In natural, undisturbed alluvial rivers, morphodynamic processes are governed by sediment supply, with channel width and morphodynamic activity increasing as sediment input rises (e.g., Schumm, 1985; Church, 2006).

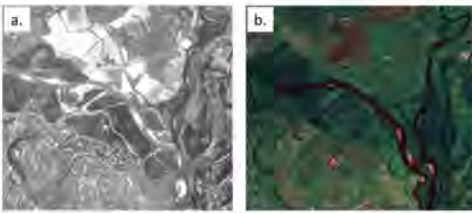


Figure 1. Drava-Mura confluence before the construction of a hydropower dam (a.) and after self-dynamic narrowing due to decreasing sediment supply after the implementation of the barrier (b.)

River restoration projects aim to restore a more natural morphology; however, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the required corridor width and sediment supply needed to re-establish morphodynamic processes. The laboratory experiments aim to self-dynamically establish river morphologies under near-natural boundary conditions and analyze their response to stepwise reductions in sediment supply. Subsequent sediment replenishment will be used to assess morphodynamic recovery, identify supply thresholds, and compare degradation and recovery trajectories.

Methods

A 10-meter-wide and 40-meter-long laboratory model, representing a section of the Drau River at the scale of 1:40, provides sufficient space for lateral dynamics and morphological features. The modelling framework is shown in Figure 2.

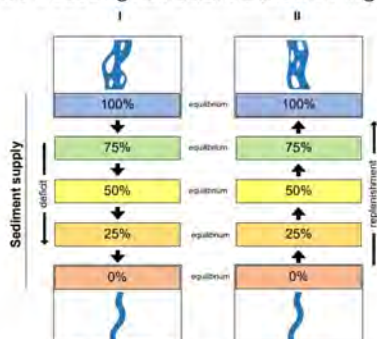


Figure 2. Modelling framework consisting of a deficit and a replenishment series

The starting sediment supply rate $Q_s=100\%$ equals the transport capacity of the Drava in its current state. The hydrology is represented through the bed-forming discharge, which allows for shorter modelling times.

References:

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Acknowledgements:

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Figure 3. Measuring equipment and data collection methods

Series 1 (sediment deficit) starts with the establishment of an unconstrained morphology at a sediment supply rate of $Q_s = 100\%$. Subsequently, the supply is decreased in 25% increments, and dynamic equilibrium is established at each stage. Series 1 ends with equilibrium at $Q_s = 0\%$, which then serves as the starting condition for Series 2. In **Series 2**, sediment supply is replenished in 25% increments, eventually resulting in an equilibrium state at $Q_s = 100\%$ again. The monitoring and data collection schedule is shown in Figure 3.

Preliminary Results

When supplying 100% to the straight initial channel with no flow disturbance, the river mainly reacted by increasing its slope, until an equilibrium condition was met again. Further increase in supply (125% and 150%) led to further slope increase with no significant lateral dynamics (Figure 4).

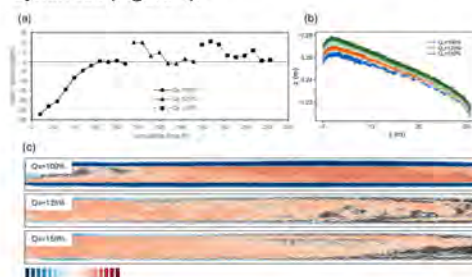


Figure 4. Sediment supply increase in a straight channel with no flow disturbance; with the sediment balance depicted in (a), evolution of the longitudinal profile (b) and DoDs of the equilibrium morphology at the end of each supply phase compared to the morphology at the start of each phase (c)

Figure 5. shows results of the following run with the same supply rate of $Q_s=100\%$ but with a flow deflector installed in the inlet channel.

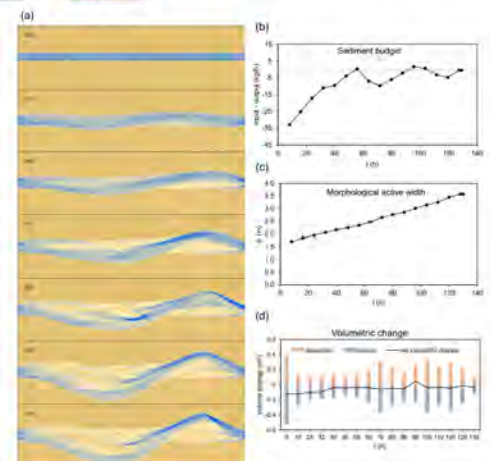


Figure 5. (a) detrended DEMs of self-dynamic morphological development, (b) sediment balance, (c) morphological active width, (d) volumetric changes in the unconstrained reach

With the introduction of the flow disturbance, a highly morphodynamic wandering river system was established (Figure 5). However, deposition associated with the widening process (Figure 6), eventually led to overbank flow, indicating that the sediment supply may be too high for the given boundary conditions, which ongoing experiments will further assess.

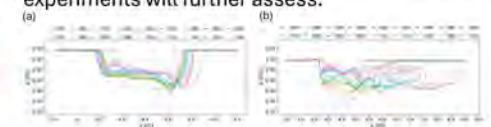


Figure 5. Cross-sectional development near the inlet (a) and at the point of maximum lateral expansion (b)

With the experiment still ongoing, two preliminary conclusions can already be drawn:

1. In a straight channel, sediment replenishment alone may not initiate lateral dynamics. Instead, an additional flow disturbance may be required to shift the river out of its established channel.
2. First results suggest that wider, near-natural morphologies require less sediment supply to maintain dynamic equilibrium than the current transport capacity in the channelized state.

The potential and impact of large-scale river connectivity in the Donau-Auen National Park

Authors: David Schader, Jonathan Haas, Michael Trithart, Helmut Habersack



Objective

The vision of DANUBE4all is to jointly work on **sustainable and interdisciplinary restoration pathways for the DRB**. This will build on an underlying **science-to-people approach** (i.e., societal co-creation), which actively integrates inhabitants' interests and empowers Danube stakeholders, from local communities, SMEs, investors, policy makers and the business sector.

Main output

Danube Basin Restoration Action Plan for the Danube basin lighthouse of the Mission "Restore our ocean and waters by 2030".

Partners and Location

- 48 partners and 3 demo sites
- 5 associated regions and 10 synergy sites



Demonstration Site "Paradeis" Island (Upper Danube) – Numerical Modeling

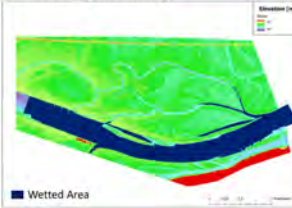
Problem Description

The DANUBE4all Upper Danube Demonstration Site lies in the free-flowing Danube section between Vienna and Bratislava within the Donau-Auen National Park. A major challenge is **riverbed incision**, causing loss of shallow-water habitats, reduced floodplain connectivity, and declining groundwater levels. **Hydrological disconnection** between the main river, side arms, and floodplains limits ecological functioning, lowering biodiversity and impairing fish spawning, feeding, and nursery habitats. As a result, the river's lateral and vertical connectivity is critically compromised. The site hosts one of the most natural remaining Danube islands, the "Paradeis Island," with strong potential to help restore the Danube WILDIsland Habitat Corridor (linked to the LIFE WILDIsland project). In order to evaluate and optimize planned river restoration measures, modeling of various restoration scenarios has been carried out, using a 3D-hydrodynamic model coupled with a sediment transport model.

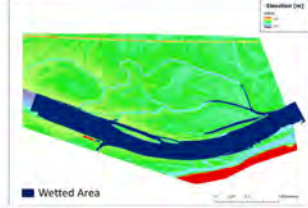


Modeled restoration scenarios

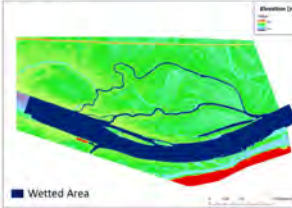
Scenario00 (Baseline)



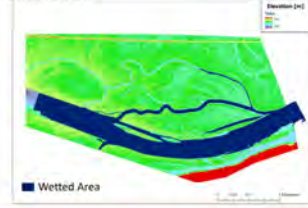
Scenario01



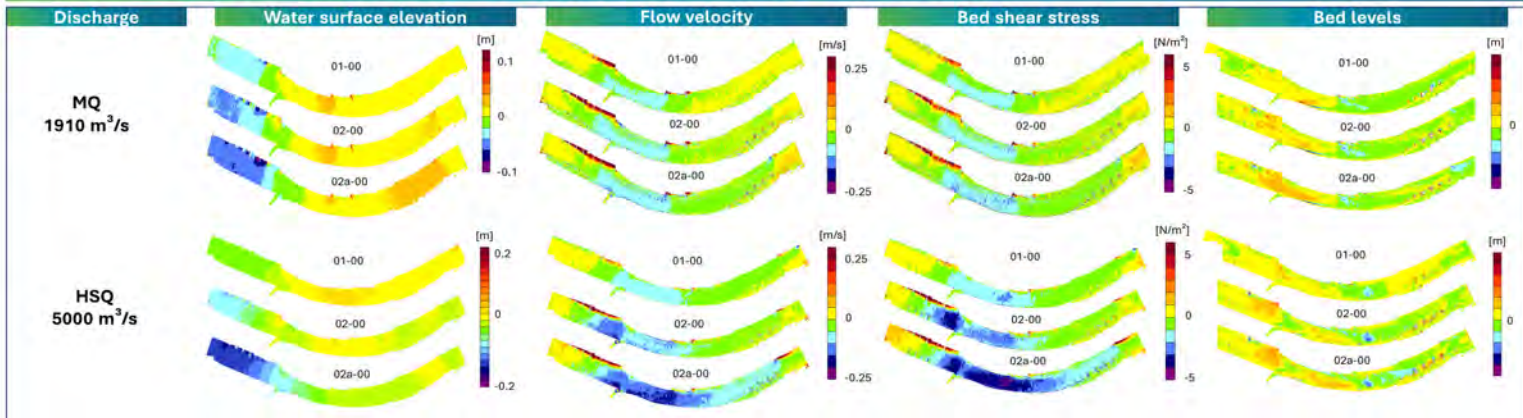
Scenario02



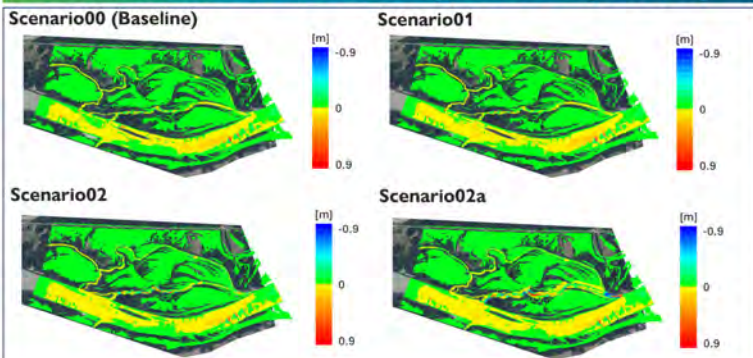
Scenario02a



Main channel model results: abiotic parameter changes relative to the baseline



Model results – bed elevation change after 5 days of HSQ



Conclusion

Based on modeling results, it can be stated that the reconnection of side channels to the main channel can generally lead to a **reduction in bed shear stress**. However, whether this results in a more widespread increase in bed elevation depends on whether shear stress gradients are generated. In the case of the "Paradeis Island" the model shows that reconnecting side channels, in this study the Große Binn, leads to **increased sediment deposition and reduced erosion** around the island. Locally, at the confluences where the side channels re-enter the main channel, flow convergence produces patches of erosion.

Additionally, the simulations indicate **morphodynamic activity** within the side channels. This may result in high variability of flow velocities and water depths, which in turn may enhance habitat diversity, particularly for rheophilic fish species that have been severely threatened in the Danube in recent decades.

Furthermore, side channels create an environment where deadwood can fulfill its role as an initiator of flow dynamics and morphodynamics, as well as a refuge from predators and a source of food.

14. Institut für Hochbau, Holzbau und kreislaufgerechtes Bauen (IGCE)

- Biowall - Additive Fertigung völlig kreislauffähiger Wandsysteme aus nachwachsenden Rohstoffen
(Sara Reichenbach)
- Automatisierung im Trockensteinmauerbau - Von der digitalen Assemblierung zur autonomen Roboterfertigung
(Marc Pantscharowitsch)
- Zukunft Lehm - Earth Construction of the Future
(Magdalena Fürholzer)
- Biobasierte Holzbausteine für Bauanwendungen – BioBrick
(Stefan Öttl)

3DP Biowalls

Additive manufacturing of fully recyclable walls solely made from renewables



[1] Kromoser et al., Circular economy in wood construction – Additive manufacturing of recyclable walls made from renewables: Proof of concept and preliminary data

Background: The construction sector is marked by low and stagnating productivity, a growing shortage of skilled craftsmen and craftswomen and inefficient use of building materials. Transitioning towards a circular economy, optimisation of structures and adopting automation are imperative to meet the increasing building demand of the masses as well as significantly reduce the industry's carbon footprint.



Automatisierung im Trockensteinmauerbau

Von der digitalen Assemblierung zur autonomen Roboterfertigung

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Motivation und Bedarf

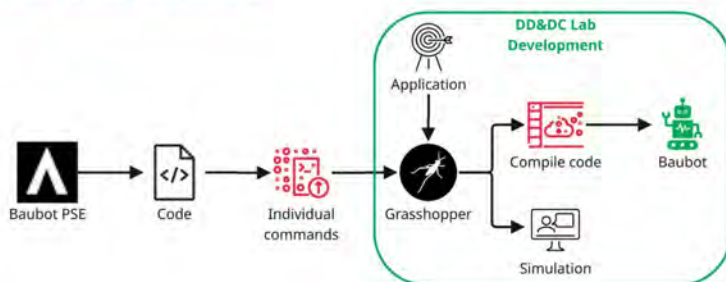
- **Nachhaltigkeit:** Trockenmauern sind kreislauffähig, ressourcenschonend und benötigen kein Bindemittel.
- **Ökologischer Wert:** Wichtige Habitatstrukturen für Biodiversität und traditionelle Kulturlandschaften.
- **Problemstellung:** Hohe körperliche Belastung, Fachkräftemangel und zeitintensive manuelle Errichtung.

Mobile Roboterplattform und Vakuumgreifer



Abbildung 1: Von Links: BOKU Baubot MRS-15 Mobile Robotereinheit; FIPA Vakuumgreifer; Baubot mit Vakuumgreifer und Naturstein

Der digitale Workflow



Material

- **19 Rohsteine:**
 - Länge: 24–44 cm, Breite: 20–30 cm
 - Durchschnittsgewicht: 15,7 kg (Max.: 25,7 kg)

Digital Twin

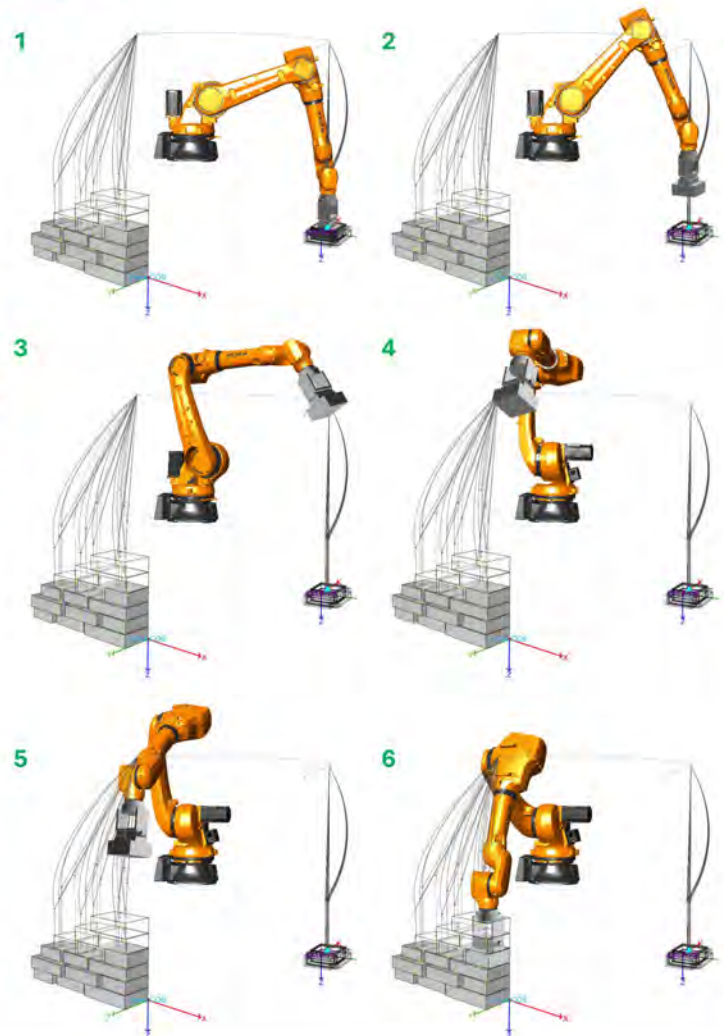


Abbildung 2: Manipulationsvorgang mittels KUKA KR 70 R2100 Roboterarms des Baubot MRS-15

FAZIT UND AUSBLICK

- **Validierung:** Die Vorversuche belegen, dass die Kombination aus parametrischer Planung in Grasshopper und mobiler Robotik die handwerkliche Komplexität von Trockenmauern technisch abbilden kann.
- **Skalierbarkeit:** Es wurde insbesondere eine Programmierumgebung (Rhino/Grasshopper in Verbindung anstelle von Baubot PSE) als Basis für zukünftige Erweiterungen mit Vision-Systemen und taktilem Sensorik geschaffen.
- **Potenzial:** Mit dem Einsatz von Robotik besteht die Aussicht, die Herstellung ökologischer Stütz- und Trennwände deutlich attraktiver und wirtschaftlicher zu gestalten.
- **Forschungsbedarf:** Zukünftige Tragfähigkeitsversuche an der BOKU sollen die Performance der automatisierten Mauern gegenüber traditionell handgesetzten Strukturen quantifizierbar bewerten.



Earth Construction of the Future

The (automated) earthen construction of the future in the context of the sustainable use of soil resources

Magdalena Fürholzer¹, Benjamin Kromoser¹

¹ Institute of Green Civil Engineering, BOKU University



Can excavated material act as raw resource?

Excavated soil is the largest waste stream in Austria - e.g. 38,1 mio to in 2023. More than half of it is disposed of in landfills. [1]

+

Earthen construction can potentially contribute to a more sustainable building sector due to reduced embodied carbon and embodied energy [2],[3],[4].

- ▶ Assessment of soil suitability is needed to expand the use of excavation material
- ▶ Concepts for extraction, categorisation, transport, and temporary storage need to be developed

Sampling and Soil Characterisation



Fig. 1 Digging of test pit in Hollabrunn, Lower Austria



Fig. 2 Test pit no. T1 in Hollabrunn, Lower Austria, depth approx. 3m



- Soil samples are taken from various building land development zones in Hollabrunn, Lower Austria
- 98 soil samples so far from 20 test pits to depth of around 3m below ground

Tab. 1 Test set elaborated for soil sample characterisation ranging from simple field tests to complex laboratory testing. Field-Laboratory tests include experiments that require only basic and portable equipment.

FIELD TESTS	FIELD-LABORATORY TESTS	LABORATORY TESTS
taptic testing	Atterberg limits	particle size distribution
olfactory testing	Static Proctor	chemical analysis
visual testing	eight test	mineralogical analysis
dropping ball test	linear shrinkage test	compressive strength
moulding		flexural strength

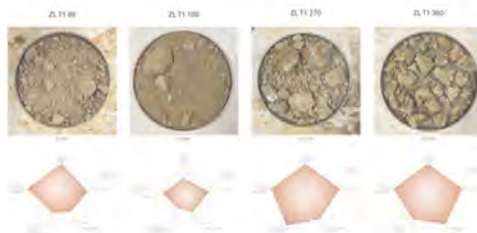


Fig. 3 Exemplary soil samples collected at various depths from test pit T1. The radar charts present estimated clay content for each sample, based on field testing. Each axis represents different tests, with values increasing toward the outer edges indicating higher clay content and finer-grained material.



Fig. 4 compressive strength test set up according to standard EN 1015-11



Fig. 5 Specimen 40x40x80mm after compressive strength test

Conduct of Experiments

- Development of mixtures suitable for construction focussing on load bearing walls
- Uniaxial compression tests for compressive strength and Modulus of Elasticity
- Parameters investigated: initial water content, processing (extruding, ramming, pressing), shape and size of specimen

Data and Suitability Analysis

- Experimental data are compared to examples of earthen construction found in literature
- Two main characteristics are used to derive suitability: texture and plasticity index
- Texture and plasticity are plotted in 3D chart

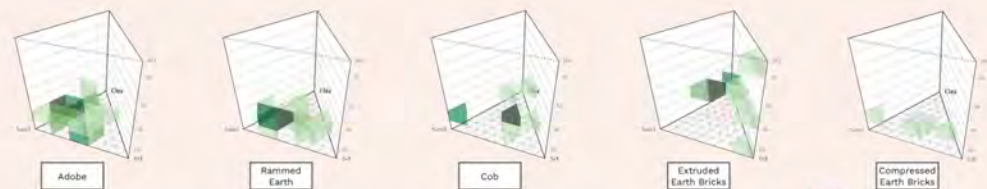


Fig. 6 Comparative 3D plots integrating soil-texture coordinates and plasticity index (PI) for five earthen construction techniques. Darker areas show high densities of data for built or tested examples of earthen construction found in literature.

Excavated material suitable for

1 Earthen construction components

2 Enhancement of agricultural and forestry soils

3 Landscape, road, and path construction

Expected outcome

- ▶ Reliable assessment strategy for excavated material
- ▶ Enhanced knowledge about raw material in studied area
- ▶ Finding correlations between soil characteristics, soil mechanical properties and mechanical properties



BioBrick



Bio-Based Composite Building Blocks

Transforming construction through sustainable solutions



CIRCULARITY



CO₂ STORAGE



REGIONAL



ECONOMICAL



SDG 12

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

The innovative wooden building block BioBrick addresses key problems in the construction sector: the high consumption of energy-intensive, petroleum-based materials and the linear use of construction resources. By combining biogenic waste with a binder made from residual materials from processes along the wood value chain, the BioBrick offers a sustainable complement to current construction practices.



TECHNICAL INNOVATION

The building block stores CO₂ over the long term, uses regionally available raw materials, and implements a circular material cycle. It offers economic advantages through the use of residual materials as well as an energy-efficient and scalable production process. Several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are specifically addressed by this building block.

TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVEL

1

FIRST RAW CHARACTERISATION OF THE MATERIAL

Experience from multi-year projects and experimental series on formulation, material behavior, circularity, and fire performance. Selected projects: CLIPboard, 3DP BioWalls, BioBrick

2

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Experimentally developed material preparation and shaping process for the building blocks at laboratory scale. First laboratory tests show that the production is feasible.

3

PROTOTYPES

Solid building blocks with standard dimensions were produced in the laboratory.



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15. Institut für Verkehrswesen (VERK)

- IMPETUS - Identifizierung von Mobilitätsaspekten des täglichen Verkehrs durch Bürger und Bürgerinnen in NÖ
(Johannes Müller)
- ZeroFlex - a new innovative approach for mobility stations in Austria
(Wolfgang J. Berger)
- Tempo 100/80/50/30 - Ein Ansatz für höchstzulässige Geschwindigkeiten im Straßenverkehr Österreichs zur effizienten CO₂-Emissionsreduktion aus synergetischer, nachhaltiger Sicht
(Wolfgang J. Berger)

IMPETUS - Identifizierung von Mobilitätsaspekten des täglichen Verkehrs durch Bürger und Bürgerinnen in NÖ

Rita Sturmlechner
Laurin Zillner
Christian Oberbauer
Stefan Aigenbauer

AREA 2.3 Mikronetze und smarte Energiesysteme

Niederösterreich hat ein hohes Verkehrsaufkommen und steigende CO₂-Emissionen. Seit 1990 sind diese im Verkehrssektor um rund 30 % gestiegen und liegen damit deutlich über dem EU-Klimazielpfad. Im IMPETUS-Projekt werden BÜRGER:INNEN angesprochen um Teil der Mobilitätswende zu sein. Mithilfe von Workshops werden die Teilnehmer aktiv in den wissenschaftlichen Prozess miteingebunden – von Anfang an, bis zur Datenauswertung und gegenseitigem Feedback. Außerdem werden mithilfe einer App tägliche Wege aufgezeichnet. Somit werden wertvolle Daten erhoben, für die Entwicklung nachhaltiger Mobilitätslösungen. Ziel ist es GEMEINSAM umsetzbare und alltagsnahe Maßnahmen zur Emissionsreduktion zu finden.



Was wird im Projekt genau gemacht?

Design Workshop

- Testversion App
- Testphase App

Lessons Learnt

- CO₂ Fußabdruck
- Gegenseitiges Feedback

App-Launch

- Mobilitäts-Datenerhebung über App
- Datenaufbereitung

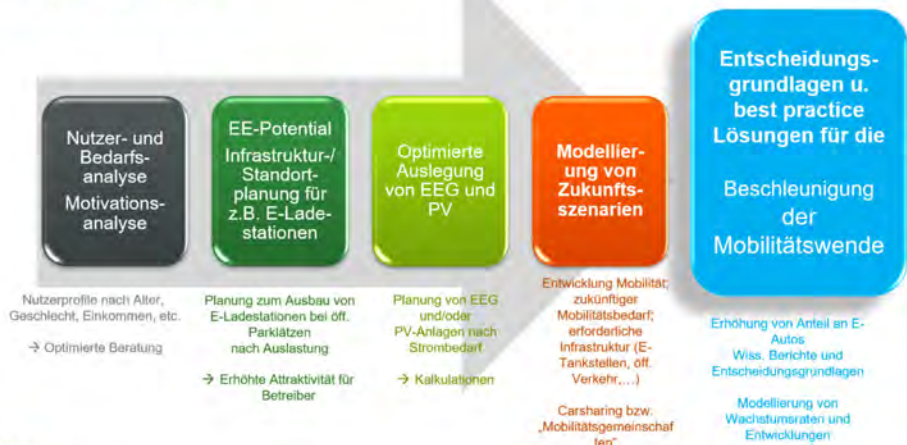
Energiesystem Optimierung

- Optimierung von „Best-practice“ Beispielen
- EEG, Car-Sharing, E-Ladestation mit PV und Speicher
- CO₂ und Kostenersparnis

Analyse Workshop

- Datenauswertung
- „Best-practice“ Beispiele
- Hot-Spots / Mobilitäts-knotenpunkte

Erwartete Ergebnisse



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Projektpartner



GEFÖRDERT IM RAHMEN DER FTI-STRATEGIE NIEDERÖSTERREICH 2027

Introduction

The goal of the ZeroFlex project (<https://zeroflex.at/>), funded by the Austrian Initiative for Emission-Free Mobility, is the systematization and economic viability of mobility hubs – both at the level of individual stations and as a system innovation with an integrated overall offering for all stations:

- Current hubs are often costly, inflexible, and locked into long-term structural designs. Site-specific solutions typically involve multiple manufacturers, increasing costs and hindering integration.
- ZeroFlex aims to systematize and cut costs for hubs at both single-station and network levels. Modular stations and a cooperative operator model enable adaptation to regional needs and improve multimodal access.
- Economic viability is a core goal to drive large-scale adoption by municipalities, companies, and tourism providers.
- All key components are produced in Austria and supplied by a single provider, supporting rapid deployment.
- Implementation covers vehicles, docking stations, a booking app, and well-defined interfaces among them.
- The station is prototyped to test full functionality before rollout. User-centric design informed by expert/operator/user interviews, personas, and consideration of gender and diverse user needs.
- Designed for scalability: city/region networks with cross-station returns, or customized standalone hubs (e.g., hotels) with branding.



Figure 1: The ZeroFlex station at the pilot location for testing

Project implementation

The project implementation includes following aspects:

- Materials and modules were designed via CAD, static calculations, and 3D printing to produce 2–3 functional versions per module.
- Key selection criteria: material type/thickness, component weight (easy transport/assembly), structural stability (wind, snow), and hardware cost.
- Developed components: vandal-resistant universal charging station; PV-ready "Easy-Fix" roof; plug-and-play modules; ground anchors for varied surfaces; add-on energy unit; assembly guides and transport boxes.
- EU-based suppliers and close collaboration with developers/manufacturers minimized technical risk and ensured a European product.
- Vehicle platform pre-existed; project focused on adapting for public rental (charging, sensors, software, testing, certification).
- Four vehicle variants foreseen: e-cargo bike, e-moped (L1e), small motorcycle (L3e), and optional weather-protected three-wheeler (L5e); speeds from 25 km/h to ~100 km/h.
- Safety/telematics: weight sensors, multi-user capability, GPS with crash detection and emergency-call, tire pressure/temperature telemetry, Bluetooth and CAN (L3e), and low-speed sound alerts.
- Vehicles to undergo extensive testing and EU-wide certification.
- Operator software and end-user app developed with interoperable interfaces; an open system for bidirectional integration with MaaS (e.g., WienMobil, Tim, Whim) and white-label services (e.g., VAO, EVIS AT), aligned with EU regs 2015/962 and 2017/1926.
- Business model: purchase or lease; maintenance by certified partner; operators provide space and power only; flexible end-user pricing (free tokens, tickets, time/distance billing, flat rates).
- Full ZeroFlex station field test in Klagenfurt from July 2025 for ca. 12 months; strong city partnership aligned with EU City Mission for climate neutrality by 2030.
- Monitoring & Evaluation: custom frameworks with indicators for outputs, outcomes (acceptance, satisfaction), and impacts (e.g., energy use); in-app feedback questionnaire linked to trip data; ongoing partner feedback; analysis includes extrapolation and qualitative group modeling for scaling and business model.



Figure 2: The ZeroFlex-bike Rock-E

Location of the pilot ZeroFlex-Station

A pilot station was opened in 2025 during the project:

- Location at the entrance/exit of Klagenfurt West railway station (suburban/peripheral area, west of city centre), integrated into S-Bahn and regional rail; long-distance via transfer at Central Station.
- Public transport links: Direct city bus connections to central bus station, Heiligengeistplatz, and northern/western districts; qualifies as a multimodal hub.
- Nearby destinations (by bike): Minimundus and reptile zoo (~3 min), Lake Wörthersee (~5 min), Europapark (~6 min), Wörthersee-Klagenfurt campsite (~7 min), city center (~12 min).
- Use cases: Park-and-bike for tourists; convenient access for commuters, residents, and recreational users.
- Surroundings/amenities: Adjacent residential areas (incl. seenahwohnen III residential building), nearby parking, EV chargers, shops, and a parcel locker next to the station.
- Pilot timeline: Opened July 2025; one-year operation to test hardware/software feasibility, user-friendliness, and comfort.

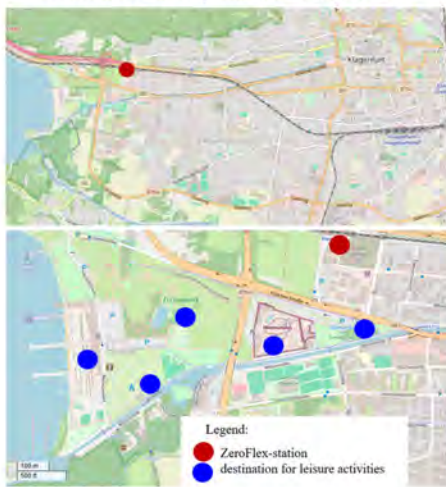


Figure 3: The ZeroFlex station in the city of Klagenfurt (based on OpenStreetMap)

Components of the ZeroFlex pilot station

The charging station

- Plug-and-play modular station with installation instructions and transport box; assembling possible by two people; suitable ground anchors; quickly relocatable.
- Weather-protected charging station with 27" touchscreen for booking/returns (alternative to app).
- Solar-powered "easy-fix" roof with photovoltaic panel; external power supply; integrated buffer storage with configurable capacity.
- Sensors handle auto-charging, locking, and vehicle availability/status.
- Capacity for five vehicles; standardized, vandal-proof docking compatible with common vehicle types; push-in docking without need to lift the bike; generous spacing for maneuvering.

The vehicles

- Pilot uses bicycles limited to 25 km/h with pedals and electric drive/assist; two baskets for transport of items (front and rear).
- Handlebar display shows speed and battery status; rider can adjust assist level of power support.
- Vehicles designed to be vandal-resistant; stable stand for secure parking outside the station

The app and web software

- App and web software form the third system pillar; available in app stores.
- Unified UI (web/mobile) handles rentals and pricing; credit card payments supported.
- Pricing options: discounted token-based trial, standard ride fare, lower fee for parking outside of the ZeroFlex station.
- Operator backend interface for maintenance and system management.
- Future maintenance via station operators or certified ZeroFlex partners under service agreements.



Figure 4: Screenshot of the APP

Demand expectations

Use cases vary by context:

- Tourism/last-mile (e.g., at hotels or PT stops at attractions).
- Everyday mobility in residential areas via partnerships with property managers or municipalities.
- Standardized ZeroFlex system across all stations enables relocating modules between sites; local branding is possible.
- Pilot evaluation: online survey gathers user experience, attitudes, and use cases; operational data (kilometres traveled, rental duration) recorded and integrated.

Data collection runs until summer 2026. First preliminary results are shown in the figures 5 and 6.

- Figure 5 shows initial results regarding the substitution effect of the new mode of transport. As expected, slightly more than a third of the test users used the vehicle in connection with events and therefore took a test ride.
- However, over a longer period, test users are increasingly using the vehicle for their everyday mobility (since the rental station is available to everyone outside of events).
- The positive aspects of using the vehicles primarily include driving pleasure and external maintenance (figure 6).

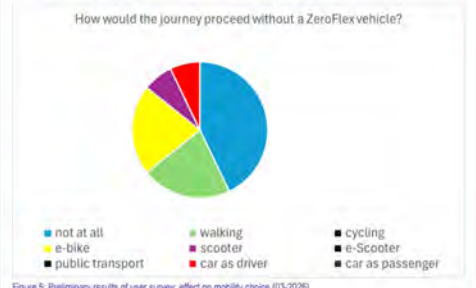


Figure 5: Preliminary results of user survey: effect on mobility choice (03-2025)

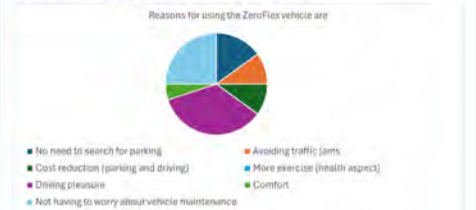


Figure 6: Preliminary results of user survey: advantages in comparison with other means of transport (03-2025)

Conclusion and Outlook

- First ZeroFlex station commissioned in real-world operation.
- Pilot runs at least one year from July 2025 to test hardware/software and refine solutions.
- Visitors and residents can rent, test, and use vehicles.
- Feedback survey covers user-friendliness, reasons for renting, rental process clarity, vehicle operation, mobility behavior, socio-demographics, and suggestions.
- Surveys results merged with vehicle data (e.g., kilometers driven, rental duration).
- Station serves as a showcase for potential contractors/buyers; testing and discussion sessions offered.
- Results feed scaling analysis and market penetration projections.
- System-wide mobility impacts assessed (e.g., space requirements, emissions).
- Project updates accessible via <https://zeroflex.at/>

Acknowledgements

The ZeroFlex project is funded by the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft FFG) and the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology within the framework of the "Zero Emission Mobility" funding scheme (5th Call, 2023-2026).

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Tempo 100/80/50/30

Ein Ansatz für höchstzulässige Geschwindigkeiten im Straßenverkehr Österreichs zur effizienten CO₂-Emissionsreduktion aus synergetischer, nachhaltiger Sicht

Postergestaltung:
Wolfgang J. BERGER
Gerd SAMMER
Sepp SNIZEK



Diskussionsgruppe des FSV-Arbeitsausschusses Verkehrspolitik
KUSG: Klima – Umwelt – Sicherheit – Geschwindigkeit



Universität für Bodenkultur Wien
Department für Raum, Landschaft und Infrastruktur
Institut für Verkehrswesen



ANLASS

Die österreichische Bundesregierung verfolgt im Verkehrssektor konkrete **Klimaziele** und **Verkehrssicherheitsziele**. Ausreichend wirksame Maßnahmenprogramme auf Bundes-, Landes- und Gemeindeebene mit verpflichtendem Monitoring, die eine Zielerreichung sicherstellen sollen, fehlen bisher jedoch. Diese Handlungsdefizite der Verkehrspolitik führen dazu, dass mit dem With-Existing-Measures-Szenario wissenschaftlich erstellte Prognosen ein deutliches Verfehlen der mengenmäßig definierten Zielbereiche erwarten lassen.

Im **Klimabereich** ergibt die Prognose für die Treibhausgas-Emissionen im Straßenverkehrssektor (Abb. 1) - für 2030 eine Überschreitung des Ziels (15,7 Mio.t) um rd. 7 Mio. t, - für 2050 eine Überschreitung des Ziels (1,2 Mio.t) sogar um rd. 18 Mio.t!

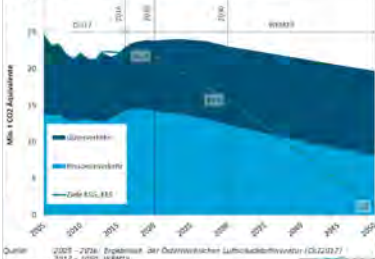


Abb. 1: Entwicklung der Treibhausgasemissionen für Österreich im Verkehrssektor von 2005 bis 2050 mit beschlossenen Maßnahmen (With-Existing-Measures-Szenario) laut Energieeffizienzgesetz (UBA 2020)

Bei der **Verkehrssicherheit** wurde das Ziel des Österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsprogramms 2011-2020 (= Halbierung der Anzahl der bei Straßenverkehrsunfällen getöteten Personen) verfehlt. Dies trotz der bisher niedrigsten Anzahl nach den COVID-Lockdowns im Pandemiejahr 2020. Die Zielerreichung der Verkehrssicherheitsstrategie 2021-2030 zeichnet sich ebenfalls keineswegs ab (Abb. 2).

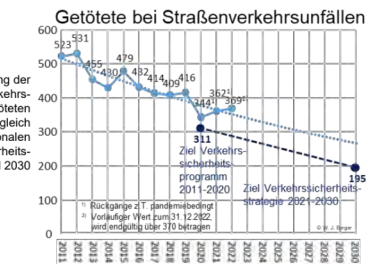


Abb. 2: Entwicklung der bei Straßenverkehrsunfällen getöteten Personen im Vergleich zu den nationalen Verkehrssicherheitszielen 2020 und 2030

Auch international ist Österreich bei der Verkehrssicherheit nicht bei den Besten, sondern nur im Mittelfeld der EU (Abb. 3).

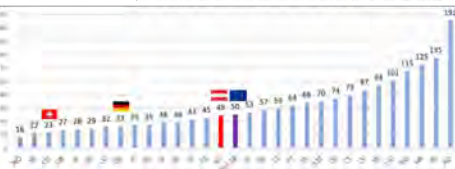


Abb. 3: Getötete pro 10 Milliarden Personenkilometern in EU und EWR 2017 (EU Statistical Pocketbook 2019, IRTAD Annual Report 2019)

ANSATZ, METHODE & ZIEL

Systemische Betrachtung von **Effekten von Geschwindigkeit auf**
- **Klima und Umwelt** (Schadgas- und Lärm-Emissionen, Energieverbrauch fossil angetriebener Kfz),
- **Verkehrssicherheit** (Verkehrskonflikte und Unfallgeschehen),
- **Verkehrstechnik** (Fahrdynamik, Verkehrsfluss, Leistungsfähigkeit etc.),
- **sonstige Bereiche** (Gesundheit, Reisezeitverluste, Akzeptanz von Tempolimits, Überwachung und Ahndung von Geschwindigkeitsüberschreitungen).

Regelungsmöglichkeiten der zulässigen Höchstgeschwindigkeit V_{zul} :

- Änderung der Straßenverkehrsordnung
 - generell nach Straßentypen und Verkehrssituation
 - verpflichtete Verordnung unter definierten Bedingungen
- Mit Verkehrszeichen auf Basis einer Verordnung

Ziel: Ableitung **systemisch begründeter zulässiger Höchstgeschwindigkeiten**, die durch eine Synthese *aller* maßgebenden Funktionen einer Straße in den drei Sektoren **Ökologie, Ökonomie und soziale Effekte** eine nachhaltige Entwicklung von Verkehr und Mobilität ermöglichen:
Ökologie → Unterstützung der Klima- und Umweltziele durch spürbare Reduktion von THG, Schadstoffen u. Lärm.

Ökonomie → Reisezeiten, die in der Raumordnung definierte Mindestqualitäten für Erreichbarkeiten und wirtschaftliche Standortqualität sicherstellen.

Soziale Effekte → Halbierung der Anzahl der Getöteten und Schwerverletzten im Straßenverkehr bis 2030.

KONZEPT DER SYSTEMISCH BEGRÜNDETEN ZULÄSSIGEN HÖCHSTGESCHWINDIGKEITEN

Berücksichtigte Einflussfaktoren auf V_{zul} :

- **Verkehrsakteure und ihr Schutzbedürfnis nach Prioritäten**
1. Kinder, Senioren, Behinderte; 2. Fußgänger*innen; 3. Radfahrer*innen; 4. Kfz
- **Potentielle Konflikte unter Verkehrsakteuren**
- Trennprinzip und Mischprinzip im Längs- und Querverkehr
- Relativgeschwindigkeit bei Konfliktmanövern (Kreuzen, Ein- und Ausfädeln, Verflechten)
- **Schutz der angrenzenden Nutzungen**
- Schadstoffemissionen und Verkehrssicherheit
- **Klimaschutzanforderungen**
- Ausgangslage und Klimazielsetzungen
- **Überwachung und Sanktionierung**
- Intensivierung der Überwachung mit einheitlichen und niedrigeren Übertretungs-Toleranzen
- Einheitlicher Bußgeldkatalog mit signifikant erhöhten Strafen

Freilandstraßen	systemisch	heute gem. StVO
Autobahn auf freier Strecke (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 100 km/h	V_{zul} 130 km/h
Rampen von Knoten und Anschlussstellen (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 80 km/h	V_{zul} 130 km/h
Nebenanlagen (Parkplätze, Rastanlagen) (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 30 km/h	---
Landstraßen auf freier Strecke (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 80 km/h	V_{zul} 100 km/h
Landstraßen geeignet für höhere Geschwindigkeiten (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 100 km/h	V_{zul} 100 km/h
Kreuzungsbereich von Landstraßen (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 70 km/h	---
Landstraße einstreifig mit Gegenverkehr (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 50 km/h	---
Innerortsstraßen		
Vorrangstraßen mit Erschließung bebauter Grundstücke (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 50 km/h	V_{zul} 50 km/h
Vorrangstraßen mit abschnittsweise Schutzbedarf (z.B. Schule) (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 30 km/h	verordnete V_{zul}
Straßen ohne Vorrang mit Erschließung bebauter Grundstücke (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 30 km/h	V_{zul} 50 km/h
Standard bei Kreuzungen = Rechts-vor-Links-Vorrangregelung		
Fahrdstraße (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 30 km/h	V_{zul} 30 km/h
Radweg (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 25 km/h	---
Geh- und Radweg im Mischverkehr (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 25 km/h	---
Fahrrad bei Annäherung an Fußgänger	V_{zul} 10 km/h	---
Begegnungszone (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 20 km/h	V_{zul} 20 / 30 km/h
Wohnstraße (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 10 km/h	Schrittgeschw.
Fußgängerzone (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 10 km/h	Schrittgeschw.
Querungsstellen		
Schutzweg (Verkehrszeichen) außerhalb	V_{zul} 50 km/h	verordnete V_{zul}
innerorts auf Vorrangstraße mit 50 km/h allgemein gem. StVO	V_{zul} 30 km/h	---
Radfahrerüberfahrt außerhalb (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 50 km/h	verordnete V_{zul}
innerorts auf Vorrangstraße mit 50 km/h allgemein gem. StVO (Verkehrszeichen)	V_{zul} 30 km/h	---
Fahrrad (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 10 km/h	V_{zul} 10 km/h
Schutzweg über Radweg	Fahrrad (allgemein gem. StVO)	V_{zul} 10 km/h

AUSWIRKUNGEN DER SYSTEMISCH BEGRÜNDETEN TEMPOLIMITS 100/80/50/30

CO ₂ Äquivalente (Straßenverkehr Österreich 2019: 23,7 Mio.t/Jahr)	2019	2030		
Autobahnen	-16 %	-15 %		
Landstraßen	-7 %	-6 %		
Innerortsstraßen	+< 1 %	+2 %		
Gesamt	-9 %	-9 %		
Treibstoffverbrauch (Straßenverkehr in Österreich 2019: 8,6 Mio l/Jahr)				
Autobahnen	-15 %	-15 %		
Landstraßen	-7 %	-6 %		
Innerortsstraßen	+< 1 %	+2 %		
Gesamt	-10 %	-9 %		
NO_x-Emissionen (Straßenverkehr Österreich 2019: 79 t/Jahr)				
Autobahnen	-50 %	-43 %		
Landstraßen	-9 %	-14 %		
Innerortsstraßen	+11 %	+5 %		
Gesamt	-46 %	-39 %		
Straßenverkehrssicherheit – Unfallfolgen	Verletzte / Jahr	Getötete / Jahr		
	2019	mit red. V_{zul}	2019	mit red. V_{zul}
Autobahnen	3.458	-23 %	36	-39 %
Landstraßen	14.775	-18 %	276	-30 %
Innerortsstraßen	26.907	-19 %	104	-20 %
Gesamt	45.140	-19 %	416	-28 %
Straßenverkehrsleistung (Pkw + leichte Nutzfzge.) [Mio. Kfz-km]	Bestand 2019	mit red. V_{zul}		
Autobahnen	29.009	-4,2 %		
Landstraßen	27.583	-3,2 %		
Innerortsstraßen – Vorrangstraßen	17.190	± 0,0 %		
Innerortsstraßen – Straßen ohne Vorrang	3.274	± 0,0 %		
Gesamt	77.056	-2,7 %		
Fahrzeit (Pkw + leichte Nutzfahrzeuge) [1.000 h/Tag]	Bestand 2019	mit red. V_{zul}		
Autobahnen	1.890	+22,4 %		
Landstraßen	1.366	+17,1 %		
Innerortsstraßen	578	+10,1 %		
Gesamt (→ Zunahme von 17,4 auf 20,2 min pro durchschnittl. Kfz-Fahrt)	3.834	+18,6 %		

Weitere Vorteile:

- ▶ "Entschleunigung des Verkehrs" → mehr "Rücksicht und Miteinander", Vorteile vor allem für Kinder, ältere Menschen, Mobilitätsbeeinträchtigte, ...
- ▶ Anreiz zum Umstieg auf **Umweltverbund**
- ▶ **Homogenerer Verkehrsfluss** → höhere Leistungsfähigkeit, weniger Stau
- ▶ Spürbare **Verringerung des Verkehrslärms**
- ▶ Großer **gesamtwirtschaftlicher Nutzen** trotz Fahrzeitzunahme
- ▶ **Ressourcenschonenderer Straßenbau** durch "sparsamere" Richtlinien
- ▶ "Kontrolliertes Experiment" als temporärer Testlauf → **gesteigerte Akzeptanz**

**16. Institut für Bodenphysik und landeskulturelle
Wasserwirtschaft (SOPH)**

- Potenzial des Wasserrückhalts in landwirtschaftlichen Entwässerungsgräben im Weinviertel
(Reinhard Nolz, Lukas Haider)
- GIS-based Assessment of Sustainable Land Management Strategies to Combat Sand and Dust Storms
(Dominik Paireder, Stefan Strohmeier)
- Assessing the impact of High Alpean Grassland Rehabilitation on Surface Runoff, Erosion and Soil Organic Carbon
(Stefan Strohmeier, Michele Vannini, Veit Zauner)

Potenzial des Wasserrückhalts in landwirtschaftlichen Entwässerungsgräben im Weinviertel

GIS-gestützte Abschätzung und Auswirkungen auf die regionale Wasserbilanz

Haider Lukas, BSc.

1. Einleitung

- Wasser ist eine zentrale Ressource für Mensch, Landwirtschaft und Energieversorgung (acatech, 2012).
- Klimawandel, Landnutzungsänderungen und steigender Wasserbedarf erhöhen den Druck auf verfügbare Wasserressourcen (acatech, 2012).
- In Niederösterreich führen längere Trockenperioden und häufigere Starkregen zu neuen Herausforderungen im Wasserhaushalt landwirtschaftlicher Flächen (Orlik et al., 2025).
- Intensiv genutzte Agrarräume wie das Weinviertel sind besonders von Wasserdefiziten und Oberflächenabfluss betroffen (Schimmelpfennig et al., 2018).
- Landwirtschaftliche Entwässerungssysteme wurden ursprünglich zur schnellen Ableitung überschüssigen Wassers geschaffen (Kuhavý & Fučík, 2015).
- Zukünftig gewinnen Wasserrückhalt, kontrollierte Drainagen und die Speicherung von Wasser in der Landschaft zunehmend an Bedeutung (de Wit et al., 2022).
- Voraussetzung für nachhaltiges Wassermanagement ist die Kenntnis bestehender Entwässerungsstrukturen und ihrer räumlichen Verteilung (Kuhavý & Fučík, 2015).

2. Forschungsfrage

(FF) In welchem Umfang eignen sich GIS-basierte Ansätze für die Erkennung von oberirdischen Entwässerungsstrukturen in landwirtschaftlich geprägten Regionen des Weinviertels?

(UF1) Welche Gelände- und Abflussstrukturen lassen sich mithilfe hydrologischer GIS-Analysen identifizieren?

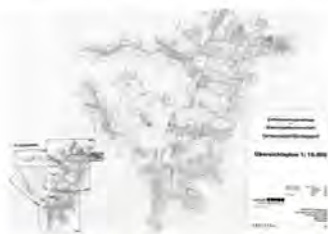
(UF2) Können potenzielle Entwässerungsgräben eindeutig von natürlichen Abflussbahnen unterschieden werden?

3. Material und Methode

- Untersuchungsgebiet: Marktgemeinde Harmannsdorf-Rückersdorf im südlichen Weinviertel (NÖ Atlas, s.a.).
- Voranalyse potenzieller Entwässerungsstrukturen mittels Google Earth/Maps und Abgleich mit NÖ Atlas.
- Verifizierung durch Geländebegehungen und fotografische Dokumentation in mehreren Gemeinden.
- Zentrale Datengrundlage: ALS-Digitales Geländemodell (1 m) des Bundesamts für Eich- und Vermessungswesen.
- Ergänzende Daten: Verwaltungsgrenzen, Entwässerungsgenossenschaften, Archivmaterial und Fachgespräche (Land Niederösterreich, 2026).
- GIS-Analyse in QGIS 3.40 mit WhiteboxTools Ableitung, Vektorisierung und Vergleich potenzieller Entwässerungsstrukturen mit bestehenden Unterlagen (QGIS Documentation, 2026).

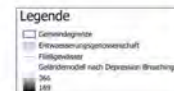
5. Ausblick

- Klimawandelbedingte Veränderungen wie veränderte Niederschlagsmuster und längere Trockenperioden erhöhen den Wasserstress in der Landwirtschaft und den Bedarf an angepasstem Wassermanagement (Iglesias & Garrote, 2015; Napierala, 2024).
- Klassische Drainagesysteme könnten künftig zunehmend durch steuerbare Systeme ersetzt werden, die Wasser gezielt im Boden zurückhalten (Ayars et al., 2006; Napierala, 2024).
- Kontrollierte Drainagen ermöglichen eine bessere Regulierung des Bodenwasserhaushalts und reduzieren Wasser- und Nährstoffverluste (Tan et al., 1988).



4. Ergebnisse:

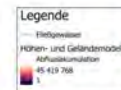
- Breach Depressions (Least Cost):** Hydrologische Korrektur des DEM zur Entfernung künstlicher Barrieren (Lindsay & Dhun, 2015).



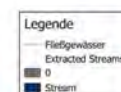
- D8 Flow Pointer:** Ableitung der Fließrichtungen im Rastermodell (O'Callaghan & Mark, 1984).



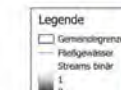
- D8 Flow Accumulation:** Berechnung der Abflusskonzentration je Rasterzelle (O'Callaghan & Mark, 1984).



- Extract Streams:** Extraktion potenzieller Abflusslinien über Schwellenwerte (QGIS Documentation, 2026).



- SciPy Filter:** Erstellung eines binären Rastermodells (0/1) zur Weiterverarbeitung (Plugins QGIS, s.a.).



- Raster nach Vektor:** Umwandlung der Rasterdaten in Liniengeometrien (QGIS Documentation, 2026).



GIS-based Assessment of Sustainable Land Management Strategies to Combat Sand and Dust Storms

Spatial suitability mapping using Google Earth Engine and Python-based geospatial analysis





Dominik Paireder¹, Stefan Strohmaier¹, Mira Haddad², Joren Verbist², Niels Verouden³, Emma Izquierdo-Verdiguier⁴, Platon Patlakas⁵, Christos Stathopoulos⁵, Ioannis Chaniotis⁵, Nick Middleton⁶, Feras Ziadat⁷, Akmal Akramkhanov²

Background

Sand and Dust Storms (SDS) represent a major environmental challenge in arid and semi-arid regions worldwide. Degraded land surfaces and sparse vegetation increase soil vulnerability to wind erosion and contribute to atmospheric dust emissions. Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices can reduce SDS risks by improving vegetation cover, stabilizing soils, and enhancing ecosystem resilience. This study focuses on the spatial assessment of selected SLM strategies across the global Dust Belt region ranging from Morocco to China. Using GIS and remote sensing techniques, suitability and potential impact areas for different SLM measures were identified.

Sustainable Land Management Strategies

Four SLM strategies were assessed regarding their spatial applicability and potential contribution to reducing SDS emissions: Each strategy was mapped individually based on environmental suitability criteria and regional applicability. SLM- related thresholds from the WOCAT- SLM- database (www.wocat.net).

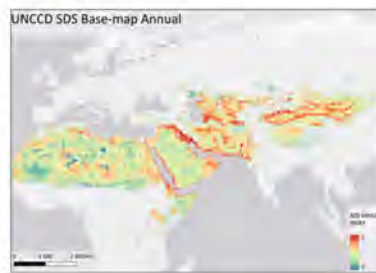
Saxaul	Sulla	Vallerani	CA
			
Drought- resistant desert shrub Prevents soil erosion Key for desert ecosystem	Drought- tolerant legume Improves soil fertility For grazing and land restoration	Water- harvesting techn. Uses mechanized plowing to restore degraded land Enhances soil moisture	Minimizes soil disturbance Promotes crop rotation and biodiversity Enhances soil health + water retent.

Study Area

The study covers arid to subtropical regions within the global Dust Belt, extending from North Africa to Central Asia and China.

These regions are characterized by:

- high susceptibility to wind erosion
 - low vegetation cover
 - intensive land degradation processes
 - increasing occurrence of SDS events
- The selected regions are particularly relevant due to their agricultural importance and vulnerability to desertification.

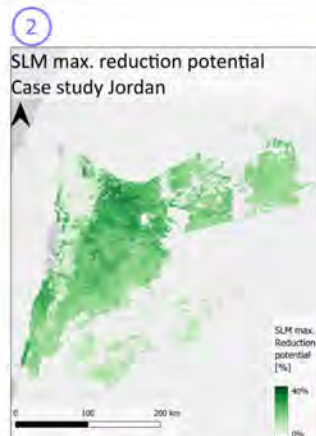
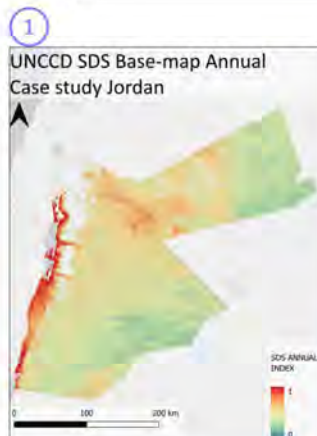
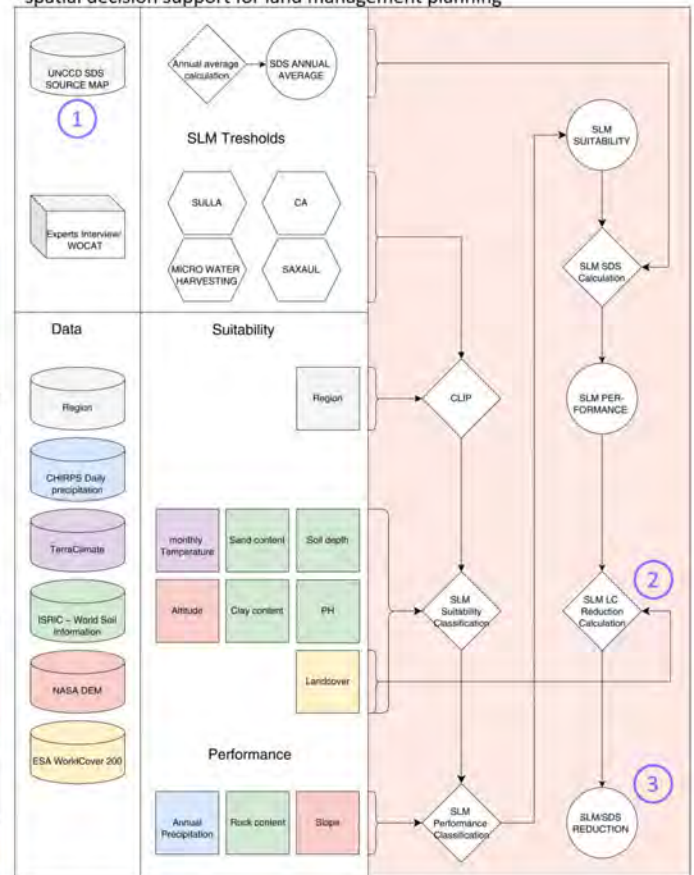


Spatial Overlay Analysis

Suitability maps were combined with global SDS source risk (www.maps.unccd.int/sds/) maps to identify priority intervention zones.

Spatial overlay analysis enabled the estimation of areas where SLM implementation could potentially contribute to reducing dust emissions and improving land stability. The integrated GIS approach supports:

- identification of high-priority regions
- comparison of SLM strategies
- spatial decision support for land management planning



Conclusion

GIS-based approaches enable spatial prioritization of SLM interventions. Integration of multiple environmental datasets improves land suitability assessment. Sustainable land management practices can contribute to reducing SDS risks. Spatial decision-support tools are essential for sustainable dryland management and ecosystem protection.

Rehabilitating High-Andean Grasslands: Adaptive Management Effects on Surface Runoff, Erosion and Soil Organic Carbon Stocks

Michele Vannini¹, Veit Zauner¹, Stefan Strohmeier¹, Enrique Ricardo Flores Mariazza², Javier Arturo Ñaupari Vasquez², Marton Toth³, Mike Safley⁴, Dale Cantwell⁴, Gustavo Gutierrez Reynoso⁵, Maria Wurzinger^{1,5}

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2. Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Lima, Peru
3. Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands
4. Quechua Benefit, Hillsboro, OR, USA
5. Iowa State University, Ames, IA, USA



CONTEXT: High-Andean grasslands (Puna) above 3,500 m of southern Peru store vast amounts of soil organic carbon and regulate water that sustains mountain communities. Despite its productivity, these ecosystems are increasingly strained by climate change and intensified management, particularly livestock grazing. When management tips the balance, surface runoff and erosion accelerate, plant litter and roots decline, and carbon leaks from the soil. This matters as soils hold one of the planet's largest carbon pools making Puna stewardship a powerful climate lever. We ask whether rehabilitating these grasslands through adaptive, climate-ready management can restore that balance.

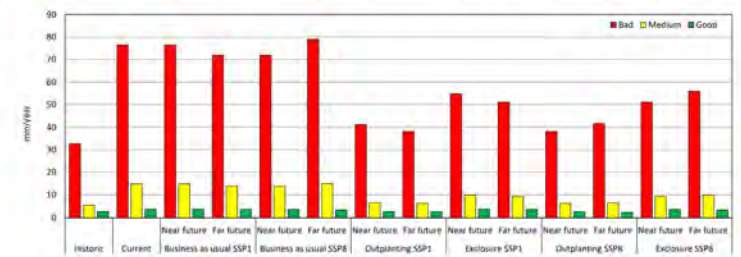


MATERIALS AND METHODS: In 2025, BOKU and UNALM students conducted an intensive soil-vegetation survey in the Picotani Vicuña Management Area (Huancahuancani-Achayani; Puno, southern Peru; 4,500–5,000 m a.s.l.). Pre-analysis combined an NDVI map (three condition classes) with a DEM-derived slope map to target a páramo sector inside the fenced enclosure. We selected three hillslopes spanning the degradation gradient, verified in the field. Each slope had a 100 m transect with Top, Middle, and Bottom positions (50 m spacing; 9 points total). At each point, we profiled to 30 cm, sampled for texture, organic matter, and bulk density, measured infiltration with a Mini Disk Tension Infiltrometer, and surveyed vegetation (dominant species, cover, litter, bare ground, basal cover). This sampling captures the current degraded state and provides the baseline to calibrate and drive a process-based model that investigates i) surface runoff, ii) erosion, and iii) SOC dynamics to reconstruct historical trajectories and simulate future change and management scenarios under climate change.

RESULTS:

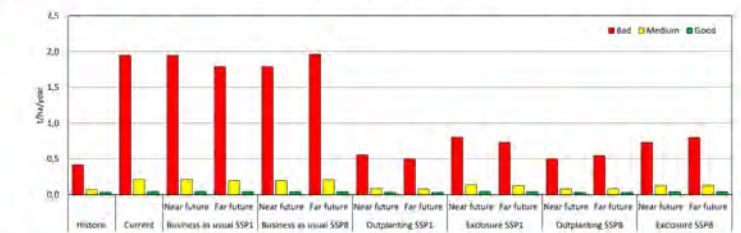
SURFACE RUNOFF

Runoff (mm/year)	Historic	Current	Business as usual SSP1		Business as usual SSP8		Outplanting SSP1		Exclosure SSP1		Outplanting SSP8		Exclosure SSP8	
			Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future
Maximum	32.6	70.4	70.4	71.9	71.9	79.0	41.1	38.1	54.8	51.1	38.1	41.6	51.1	55.8
Minimum	5.3	14.8	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	8.5	8.2	9.9	9.2	6.2	6.3	9.2	8.8
Mean	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.5	3.7	3.5

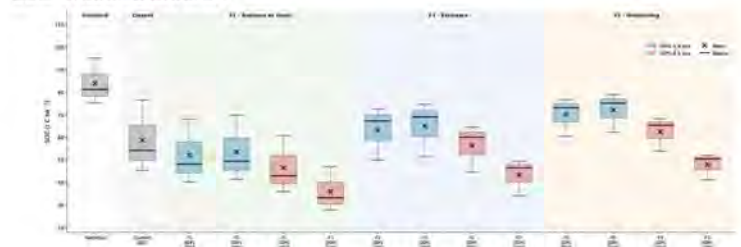


SOIL EROSION

Soil Loss (t/ha/yr)	Historic	Current	Business as usual SSP1		Business as usual SSP8		Outplanting SSP1		Exclosure SSP1		Outplanting SSP8		Exclosure SSP8	
			Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future	Near future	Far future
Maximum	0.42	1.96	1.96	1.79	1.79	1.96	0.55	0.50	0.80	0.73	0.50	0.54	0.73	0.80
Minimum	0.07	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.14
Mean	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04



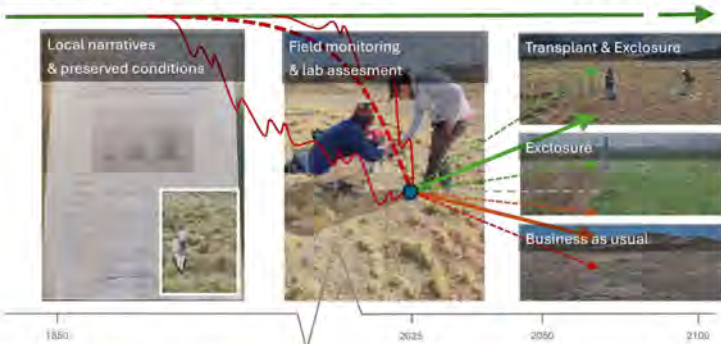
SOIL ORGANIC CARBON



SCENARIOS: HISTORIC

CURRENT

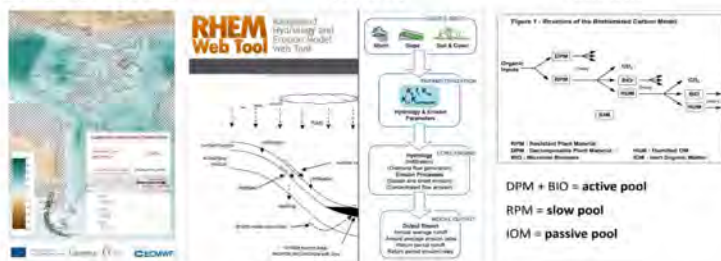
FUTURE(S)



MODELS: CLIMATE

EROSION

CARBON



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

- Local field sampling anchors the scenarios in reality and improves robustness; advanced sampling and better spatial coverage is desired.
- Uncertainty in local climate inputs remains high; installing and maintaining a nearby meteorological station is recommended.
- Experimental set up and thorough monitoring of the recovery-effectiveness of grazing exclosures and transplanting at extreme altitudes is required.
- Management scenarios should be co-created with communities and authorities to ensure realistic inputs and local acceptability.
- Model performance must be validated for extreme high-altitude conditions to confirm applicability and reduce bias.
- **Historical ecosystem states may not be fully restorable, so targets should emphasize functional recovery and resilience.**
- **Grassland rehabilitation and sustainable management can substantially reduce runoff and sediment, with yields approaching historical stability.**
- **However, outcomes remain highly contingent on the future climate pathway and associated extremes.**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: We thank the community of Picotani, Peru, for their generous hosting and collaboration. We also thank the BOKU-KUWI short research stay support for the possibility and facilitation of BOKU student abroad travel and research. We gratefully acknowledge the personal support of Ms. Umdasch.

17. Institut für Konstruktiven Ingenieurbau (KOIN)

- Nature-Based Solutions for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure
(Benjamin Täubling)
- NATURE-DEMO - Risk & Decision Framework for NbS Implementation
(Florentina Ionescu)

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE



Risk & Decision Framework for NbS Implementation

From demonstrator design to operation, monitoring, maintenance and scalable decision support.

Introduction

Deliverable 4.1 translates NATURE-DEMO's NbS concepts into an operational layer for field implementation. The aim is to make nature-based and hybrid assets **operable, inspectable and maintainable**.



Framework

NbS are dynamic biological systems. Their performance depends not only on design, but also on stewardship, responsibilities, monitoring routines and adaptive intervention decisions.

Scope

Operation manuals for each demo integrate operation, maintenance and monitoring, co-developed with site managers and technical partners.

Implementation bridge

The framework connects WP3 design and WP2 digital platform outputs with field-level procedures for long-term resilience and mainstreaming.



Methods

The work turns project-level NbS concepts into practical implementation routines for real demonstrator sites, linking responsibilities, inspection cycles, monitoring evidence and intervention decisions.



Oversight levels

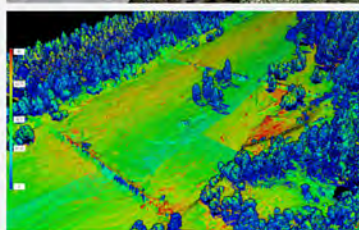
D4.1 adapts the Austrian RVS quality-assurance logic to NbS and hybrid systems: ongoing monitoring, control, main inspection and event-driven special inspection.

Condition grading

A 1-5 state assessment links observations to responses: maintain current cycles, intensify monitoring, plan medium-term revitalisation, trigger short-term intervention or initiate immediate action.

Digital support

Sensor data, UAV/remote sensing, automated risk alerts and digital-twin logs support transparent intervention histories and accountable decisions.



Results & Discussion

The result is a transferable operating logic for NbS demonstrators and future replicator sites.

Demo manuals

Each site documents context, design assumptions, technical and biological O&M routines, performance monitoring, intervention schedules and local training needs.



Maintenance strategy

Measures are structured as immediate emergency response, short-term implementation within three years and medium-to-long-term stewardship over six to ten years.

Capacity building

Skills assessment identifies knowledge gaps. Tailored 1-2 day sessions and recurring feedback loops help local personnel operate and maintain NbS effectively.

Transfer

Expert-panel updates, digital-platform integration and WP5 links support trans-demonstrator transfer and mainstreaming into European infrastructure practice.



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www.nature-demo.eu



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Project number: 101157448
Project name: Nature-Based Solutions for Demonstrating Climate-Resilient Critical Infrastructure
Project acronym: NATURE-DEMO
Call: HORIZON-MISS-2023-CLIMA-01
Topic: HORIZON-MISS-2023-CLIMA-01-02

Type of action: HORIZON Innovation Actions
Granting authority: European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)
Grant managed through EU Funding & Tenders Portal: Yes (eGrants)
Project starting date: fixed date: 1 May 2024
Project end date: 30 April 2028
Project duration: 48 months



NATURE-DEMO

www.nature-demo.eu

Climate risk to scalable Nature based Solution

Create, validate and mainstream nature-based solutions for climate-resilient critical infrastructure.

Introduction

Climate disruptions increasingly challenge Europe's critical infrastructure. NbS can strengthen **resistance, recovery and adaptability**.

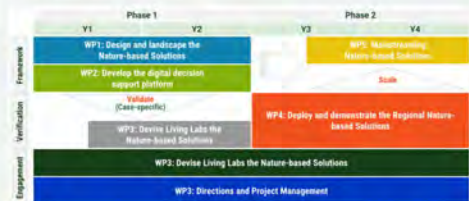


Bild 3: Nature-Based Considerations im Kontext von Ingenieurbiologischen Überlegungen zum Schutz von Infrastrukturen und als Grundlage für adaptive Sicherheitsformate klassischer Infrastruktur

Consortium at a glance

23 collaborating organisations in 14 European countries: universities, research institutes, non-profits, industrial partners and a ministry/public authority partner network.

Project structure



Seven work packages connect NbS design, digital decision support, Living Labs, regional demonstration, mainstreaming, outreach and project management.

Methods

NATURE-DEMO turns NbS from promising concepts into monitored, decision-ready infrastructure options.

Investigated components

NbS catalogue and parameters; hazard characterisation; exposure and vulnerability; co-benefits; maintenance; social, legal, environmental and economic context.

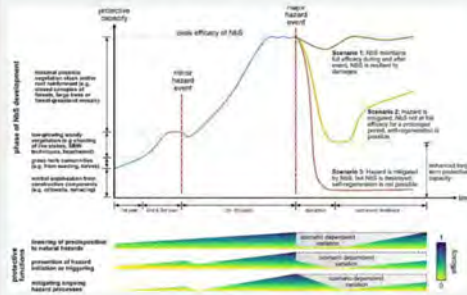
Decision-support workflow

Climate projections, asset exposure, NbS portfolios and simulations are integrated into a digital platform for risk reduction analysis and prioritisation.



Demonstrator sites

Living Labs in Lattenbach Valley, Brasov, Ljubljana, Zvolen and Globocica validate the methods under real hazard and infrastructure conditions.



Results & Discussion

The project creates evidence, documents and decision material for reuse beyond the first demo sites.

Scope

Four climate threats, eight demonstrators/replicators and three biogeographical regions.

Documents and tools

Deliverables include the NbS catalogue, digital-tool methodology, risk-reduction framework, monitoring KPIs, demo operation manuals and the decision-support platform.



Demonstrator documentation

Each Living Lab documents design, infrastructure characterisation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Assessment

Demonstrators quantify NbS performance, residual risk, recovery capacity, maintenance needs and co-benefits.

Scaling discussion

Results feed replicator planning, policy/standardisation guidance and mainstreaming strategies.



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