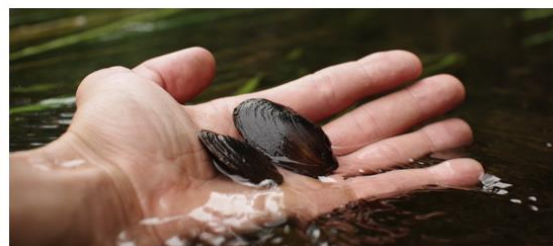


EnviNa afholder studietur til Letland og Estland

Ådalsnatur og vandløb

Vandplaner, ådalsnatur og beskyttelse, DVFI 7+, bæverproblematik, administration og restaurering



Formål:

Dette 5 dages erfamøde om ådalens natur og dens vandløb, giver dig tid til at stoppe op og reflekterer over det forgangne år og se på hvad fremtiden kan bringe. Erfamødet er også et møde, hvor der udveksles erfaringer mellem kollegaer fra hele landet. Vandløbene og deres bræmmer i Estland og Letland bliver ikke vedligeholdt. Der bliver derfor rig mulighed for med selvsyn, at se hvordan ådalen udvikler sig under disse forhold. Du får også en enestående chance for at se referencevandløb med høj økologisk tilstand og krystalklart vand og den forskelligartede natur de er omgivet af. Du deltager i faglige diskussioner på stedet



om, hvordan vi kan overføre de bedste elementer til danske forhold. Vi vil også se og høre om bæveren som en ikke særlig elsket bio-entreprenør. På ekskursionerne vil der være lokalkendte guider med, som kan fortælle om naturens og vandløbenes aktuelle tilstand både med hensyn til flora, fisk, smådyr og fysiske forhold. Klimaet i Letland og Estland ligner det danske og landets højeste punkt er ca. 300 m. I modsætning til Danmark må de estiske og lettiske lodsejere leve med de oversvømmelser, der kan opstå langs vandløbene. I juni måned er både flora og fauna på sit højeste.

Målgruppe: Mødet er henvendt til alle der arbejder med natur og vandløb.

Sted: **Afrejse: Billund-Riga, Letland**
Hjemrejse: Tallinn, Estland - København/Billund

Tidspunkt: Søndag den 1. juni til torsdag den 5. juni 2025

Program: Se nedenstående.

Tilrettelæggelse: Kristiina Mardi, Aarhus Kommune
Casper Katborg, NIRAS
Søren Brandt, Herning Kommune

Deltagerantal: Minimum 40 og maximum 47 deltagere

Pris: A-medlemmer kr. 9.995,- ekskl. moms
B-medlemmer kr. 11.495,- ekskl. moms

Tilmelding: Senest den 31. marts 2025.
Bindende tilmelding.

Bemærkning: Turen starter i Billund lufthavn. Turen slutter i Billund eller København. Du skal derfor selv sørge for transport til/fra lufthavn.

Da der ikke er enkeltværelse til alle de to første dage, er det kun de 30 første tilmeldte der kan blive indkvarteret i enkeltværelse.

Dem som bliver indkvarteret i dobbeltværelse med separate senge skal være opmærksom på, at I vil få fratrukket kr. 200,- ekskl. moms pr. nat.



Tilmelding foregår efter først til mølle princippet. Hvis der er for mange der er interesseret i turen, så forbeholder vi os retten til at begrænse deltagerantallet til maksimalt 2 personer fra hver kommune, styrelse eller virksomhed. Dvs. hvis man er tilmeldt 3 fra samme kommune, så er det sidste tilmeldte deltager, som vil blive fravalgt, dog hvis man internt i kommunen bliver enige om at den første og den sidste skal deltage, så er det ok herfra.

EnviNa vil lige gøre opmærksom på, at det er arbejdsgivers rejseforsikring der er gældende, hvis det er arbejdsrelateret og jeres egen rejseforsikring der er gældende, hvis I rejser privat. I skal selv tage en snak med arbejdsgiver, så I er enige om, hvem der bærer ansvaret. EnviNa har ikke tegnet nogen rejseforsikring, så skulle et uheld opstå, så dækker EnviNa IKKE.

Program for den 1. juni til 5. juni 2025

River and its valley

Vandplaner, ådalsnatur og beskyttelse, DVFI 7+, bæverproblematik, administration og restaurering

Foreløbig program, detaljeret beskrivelser kommer senere

Time	Program	Comments
1. june		
8:25 – 11:00	Billund til Riga	
13:00 – 16:00	Daugava River history and ecosystems, Daugava River Museum - Lunch	Daugava River Museum Specialists from Latvian University



	Alluvial meadows, restored floodplain meadow near Riga	Latvian Nature Fond, Rūta Sniedze-Kretalova
16:00 – 17:30	Drive to Sigulda and check in Spa Hotel Eszri Sigulda Check in Hotel Viesnīca Aparjods	
19:00	Dinner Free time	
02. june		
9:00 - 12:00	Presentations in the conference room in Spa Eszri Sigulda	Specialists from Latvian University, Ministry of Smart Administration and Regional Development, Republic of Latvia, State Limited Liability Company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre
12:00-13:00	Lunch at the hotel	
13:00-18:00	Study trip to Marzupite ā, Age ā, River Tora LIFE trifold web_eng-1.pdf Restoration project in Marzupite river, river spawning and sedimentation traps Tora River – ecological improvements activities related to innovative forest management practices Rive Age - impact of agricultural activities, surface flow constructed wetlands LIFE 3.0 - LIFE18 IPE/LV/000014	About the project – LIFE GOODWATER IP. State Limited Liability Company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre Specialists from Latvian University
19:00	Dinner in Spa Hotel Eszri	



03. june		
8:30	Departure from hotel	
9:00-11:00	Paradizes Kalns and Velupite near Gauja study tour and lunch Forest streams and quality, Quality status and Management of Gauja River Protected freshwater species Beaver in Latvia – good or bad engineer	Walking tour in the forest to see small forest streams, Gauja River Management and ecological status, Specialists from Latvian University
11:30-15:00	Zvartes Iezis og Amata bridge Gauja National Park Gauja National Park » EnterGauja Joint monitoring plan.pdf	Walking tour in the forest to see small forest streams, Gauja River Management and ecological status, Specialists from Latvian University
17.00	Valga/Valka and Pedeli River RM03024FU.pdf	Short break and walking tour
18.00	Wagenkyll Hotel Dinner	
04. juni		
9:00	Afgang fra hotellet og check ud	
9:00 – 9:45	Õhne River Soft-bottom river and its river valley, beaver Riparian areas and river valley	Specialists from Tartu University of Life Science



10:30-11:30	<p>Helme ruins and Helme River restoration project</p> <p>Annex V, IV species in freshwaters Unio crassus, Thymallus thymallus etc</p>	<p>Specialists from Tartu University of Life Science RMK -state forest management center</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch in Limnology Station	
13:30-17:00	<p>Estonian præsentations</p> <p>Limnology Station – Lake museum, Limnologia tee 1, Vehendi, Estonia</p>	<p>Estonian Climate Ministry, Estonian Environmental board</p> <p>Specialists from Tartu University of Life Science</p> <p>RMK</p>
19:00	Grand Hotel Viljandi Dinner	
	Free time	
05. juni		
8:00	Check out from Viljandi Grand Hotel	
9:00 - 12:00	<p>Soomaa Bog and Naturecenter Beaver walk Naturewalk in bog</p> <p>Soomaa Nationalpark, restortion of bogs Soomaa National Park Visit Estonia Soomaa is an extensive area comprising four large bog complexes separated by rivers, floodplain meadows and alluvial forests, and surrounded by swamp and carrs. The area is the most</p>	<p>Rein Järvekülg, University of Life Sciences +others</p>



	<p>important wetland in the south-west of Estonia: it supports high biodiversity values, contains one of the two best preserved bogs in Estonia and has a very significant role in regulating the groundwater levels of the region. The wetland also provides nesting and stopover grounds to several nationally threatened species, such as the golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), black stork (<i>Ciconia nigra</i>) and northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>), and hosts an internationally important number of Bewick's swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>). Overgrowth of scrub in floodplain meadows and the impacts of logging and increasing tourism are among the main threats to the wetland. A visitor's centre maintains ten different educational trails equipped with viewing towers, platforms and boardwalks. As of 2020, a management plan is in place, which includes restoration and amelioration activities.</p>	
	Stop near one stream – Og byrundtur i Tallinn	will be cleared
18:35	Arrival to airport	
20:35-	Departure from Tallinn mellemlanding i København	
21:15	arrival in København	
23:55	arrival in Billund	



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INFO OM TUREN

Daugava River Museum

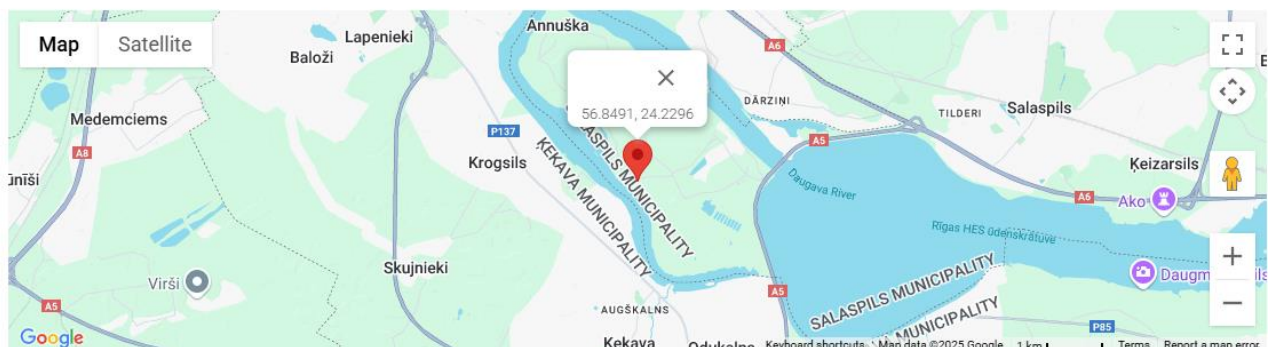
Since 1977, the Daugava Museum has been located in the new dwelling house of Dole Manor. There you can see the cultural history of Daugava, the Latvian *River of Fate*, and *Salaspils County*, as well as unique materials of ancient Latvian history, starting with the first human settlement of Salaspils Laukskola (9000 BC). There is a chance to learn about how the valley of the Daugava looked before the cascade of the hydropower station was built – to compare the current landscape with that from the past. Within the territory of the park, a century-old fishermen’s farm of the lower Daugava and a visible reconstruction of the salmon and lamprey weirs welcome you on the high bank of the Daugava. Museum offers various sites for recreation and activities.

[Evaluation of water quality and territories vulnerability in Daugava River Basin - Interreg Baltic Sea Region](#)

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[SHOW SLIDESHOW]



Daugava River

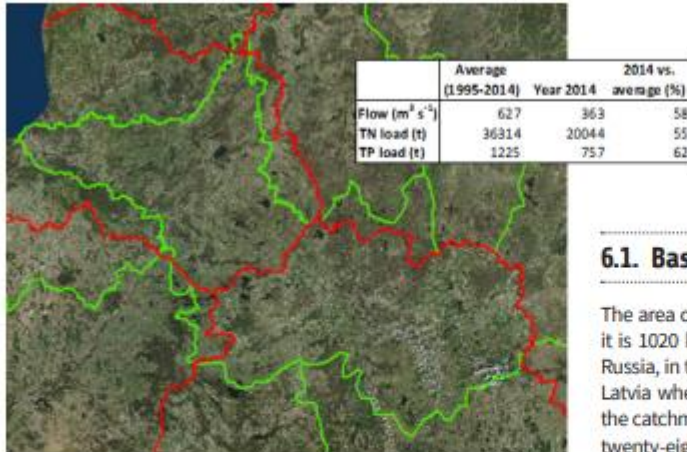


Figure 15. The drainage area (green line) of the Daugava River, country borders (red line), average flow, total nitrogen load, total phosphorus load and respective values for the year 2017.

6.1. Basic information

The area of the Daugava River's drainage basin is 87,900 km² and it is 1020 km long (Fig. 15). The Daugava River begins in western Russia, in the Valdai Hills, and crosses the territories of Belarus and Latvia where it flows into the Gulf of Riga. Thirty-eight percent of the catchment belongs to Belarus, thirty-one percent to Russia and twenty-eight percent to Latvia. The rest of the Daugava catchment belongs to Lithuania and Estonia.

Forests cover around half of the Daugava catchment, and cultivated areas occupy around 20%. Population density varies greatly, being the highest in the area around Riga. Several large towns in Latvia and Belarus are located on the banks of Daugava River: Riga (700 000 inhabitants), Ogre (27 000 inhabitants), Daugavpils (94 000 inhabitants), Navapolatsk (108 000 inhabitants), Polatsk (82 000 inhabitants) and Vitebsk (366 000 inhabitants). Deterioration of water quality of the Daugava River started during the Soviet era, when large factories and new residential areas were built without the necessary sewage treatment plants. Navapolatsk town is one of the major sources of pollution to the Daugava River due to its oil processing, refinery plants and developed chemical industry. Municipal waste water treatment plants and agricultural activities are also considerable sources of pollution.

The ecosystem of the lower reaches of the Daugava is strongly influenced by the dams and reservoirs of three hydroelectric power plants: Plavinas, Kegums and Rīga. Belarus also has a goal to construct a cascade of four hydroelectricity plants on the Daugava River (Polotsk, Vitebsk, Beshenkovichi, and Verkhnedvinsk), with a total capacity of up to 130 MW by 2020. Presently Vitebsk and Polotsk hydropower plants are under construction and currently they operate on a test regime.

The largest proportion of the Daugava's nutrient inputs are trans-boundary, originating from countries upstream from Latvia (Fig. 16). The Latvian part in 2017 (49% of TN and 29% of TP) came mainly from diffuse sources, but there is no data available of more detailed division (e.g. agriculture, scattered dwellings). Natural background inputs and point source loads were of minor importance in Latvian inputs into the Daugava River.

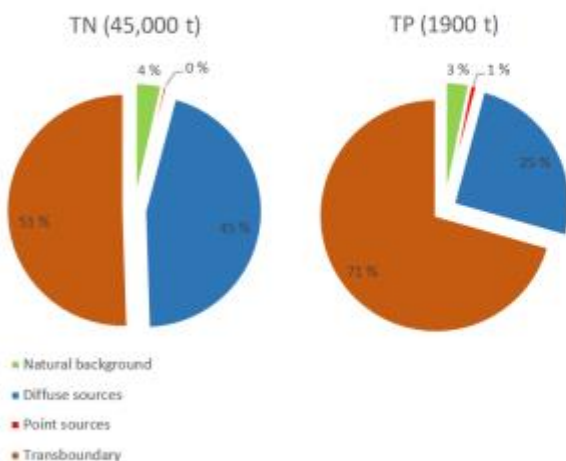


Figure 16. Nitrogen and phosphorus loads exported by the Daugava River in 2017 divided into load sources.

