

Retention pond in demonstration plantation centre Maribor. (Gregor Kramberger)

# (سلوفينيا) Retention ponds

Mokri zadrževalniki vode

Retention ponds (e.g. flood storage reservoirs, shallow impoundments) are water bodies, storing water to attenuate surface runoff during rainfall events. They provide storage as well as improving water quality. Retention ponds may also be used for irrigation of farmland.

"Retention ponds" comprise both simple, small ponds (up to 2000 m3, up to 4 m deep) and larger, more complex reservoirs (greater than 2000 m3). Retention ponds are designed to provide storage capacity to attenuate surface runoff during rainfall events. Each consists of a permanent ponded area with landscaped banks. Retention ponds achieve both storm water attenuation and water quality treatment through supplementary storage capacity of runoff. Water is then released at a controlled rate once the risk of flooding has passed. The technology can be applied in a natural or human environment. Before construction of a pond it is essential to follow legislation, which covers conditions and restrictions for the given location. Once a site is selected, technical documentation is prepared: first the conceptual location. Once a site is selected, technical documentation is prepared: first the conceptual design, then documentation for obtaining opinion, consent and a building permit. Later there is also project documentation for implementation. If the water is to be used for other purposes as well (e.g. for irrigation), it is necessary to plan for usage and environmental impact. Retention and still water promotes pollutant removal through sedimentation, while aquatic vegetation and biological uptake mechanisms offer additional treatment. Retention ponds are effective in removing urban pollutants and improving water quality. They are created either by using an existing natural depression, or by excavating a new depression, or by constructing embankments. Existing natural water bodies should not be used however, due to the risk that pollution events and poorer water quality might disturb/damage the natural ecology of the system. A great benefit of retention ponds is that they hold water when there is an excess of it, which can be used later when water is not available (e.g. for irrigation). Irrigation users are farmers, so they see the advantage of using a they nold water when there is an excess of it, which can be used later when water is not available (e.g. for irrigation). Irrigation users are farmers, so they see the advantage of using a retention system. In addition to irrigation, water has also been needed in recent years for anti-frost systems (sprinkling a consistent layer of water on the crop during an entire frost event until temperatures are back to safe levels). Disadvantages are mainly restrictions in some areas (e.g. protected areas), preparation of demanding documentation and bureaucracy, and lengthy procedures for obtaining permits.



الموقع: Pesnica, Podravska region, Slovenia, سلوفينيا

عدد مواقع تنفيذ التقنيةالتي تم تحليلها: 2- 10

# المرجع الجغرافي للمواقع المختارة • 15.6842, 46.61512 • 15.65148, 46.59821 • 15.63917, 46.63365

انتشار التقنية: يتم تطبيقها في نقاط محددة/ تتركز على مساحة صغيرة

في منطقة محمية بشكل دائم؟: كلا

تاريخ التنفيذ: منذ 10-50 سنة

#### نوع التقديم

من خلال ابتكار مستخدمي الَّا كجزء من النظام التقليدي (> 50 عامًا)

أثناء التجار ب/الأبحاث من خلال المشاريع/ التدخلاتُ الخارجية 🗸

1/8



Pond where water accumulates along the stream Kobiljski potok. (Gregor Kramberger)



The pond along the Pesnica river is also intended for recreation and tourism. (Gregor Kramberger)

## تصنيف التقنية

## الغرض الرئيسي

- تحسين الإنتاج 🗸
- الحد من تدهور الأراضي ومنعه وعكسه الْحَفاظُ علَى النظامُ البيئي
- حماية مستجمعات المياه / المناطق الواقعة في اتجاه مجرى النهر مع تقنيات أخرى
- الحفاظ على/تحسين التنوع البيولوجي
- الحد من مخاطر الكَوِاَرِثَ
- التكيف مع تغير المناخ/الظواهر المتطرفة وآثِارها
  - التخفيف من تغير المناخ وآثاره خلق أثر اقتصادي مفيد
- خلق أثر اجتماعي مفيد

# استخدام الأراضي

استخدامات الأراضي مختلطة ضمن نفس وحدةً الأرض: كلَّا



المجاري المائية، المسطحات المائية، الأراضي الرطبة - البرك والسدود

المنتجات / الخدمات الرئيسية: Retention of water, collection of water. Retention ponds are ponds or basins designed with additional storage capacity to attenuate surface runoff during rainfall events. In dry years, the water can be used for agriculture, e.g. for irrigation.

#### إمدادات المياه

بعلية 🗸

مختلط بعلي-مروي ري كامل

# الغرض المتعلق بتدهور الأراضي

- منع تدهور الأِراضي 🔽
  - إلحد من تدهور الأراضيُّ
  - اصلاح/إعادة تأهيل الأراضي المتدهورة بشدة
  - التكيف مع تدهور الأراضي غير قابل للتطبيق

# معالجة التدهور



,فقدان التربة السطحية/تإكل السطح :(Wt)**تآكل التربة بالمياه** - الوزن ﴿ وَمُوْرِيْ الْعَلَيْمِ اللَّهِ الْعَلَيْمِ ا تأثيرات التدهور من مواقع أخرى (:Wo) ,الانجراف الخلجاني/ الخلجان:(Wg)



,فقدان الموائل .(Bh): تناقص الغطاء النباتي .(Bc) - **التدهور البيولوجي** انخفاض جودة وتركيبة الأنواع/ :(Bs) ,انخفاض الكمية/الكتلة الحيوية (Bq) ,انخفاض الكمية/الكتلة الحيوية زيادة الآفات/الأمراض، وفقدان الحيوانات المفترسة :(Bp) ,التنوع



التغيير في كمية المياه السطحية :(Ha): التجفيف :(Ha) - ت**دهور المياه**, (Hp): التغير في مستوى المياه الجوفية/الطبقة المائية الجوفية (Hg): تدهور نوعية المياه الجوفية :(Hq) ,تدهور نوعية المياه السطحية ﴿ عَبْرِ

# مجموعة الإدارة المستدامة للاراضي

- حصاد المياّه •
- إدارة الري (بما في ذلك إمدادات المياه والصرف الصحي)
- إدارة المياه السطحية (الينابيع، الأنهار، البحيرات، البحار)

# تدابير الإدارة المستدامة للأراض



السدود، الأحواض الصغيرة، البرك :S5 - **التدابير البنيوية** 

#### الرسم الفني

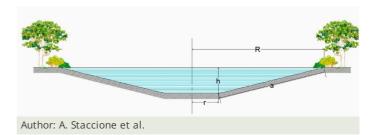
# المواصفات الفنية

Water retention pond – excavation scheme. R is the top radius of pond, while r is the base radius; h is the height and a refers to the bank slope. Storage volume is estimated by radius r and height h (Figure). We consider potential storage volumes of 5,000 m3 to 10,000 m3.

Prior to start of construction, detention/retention ponds should be designed by a registered design professional. Plans and specifications should be referred to by field personnel throughout the construction process. When placing a detention/retention pond in a space in the first phase it is necessary to produce a conceptual design of the intended construction of a pond, which must show the purpose and goals of the retaining wall, the size of the pond, the location, a list of plots that are encroached upon, distances from neighboring land and neighboring buildings, anticipated activities in the impoundment area, impoundment volume, barrier size data, including stability assessment, and geotechnical data (Hočuršćak 2017). When planning construction of the pond, attention should be paid primarily to the impact on the actual use of space from the point of view of water management regulations, which defines the area of use and activity restrictions, due to the possible negative impact on water and coastal lands, aquatic habitats and the ecosystem created by the construction of the reservoir. After talking with the designer, in order to obtain a water permit and consent from the authorities, it is necessary to prepare technical documentation for the installation and construction, which must also include the basis for monitoring operation and maintenance (Hočuršćak 2017). The technical documentation (dimensioning of the reservoir) may differ from the microlocation and purpose or use of the measure, e.g. if pool is intended only to contain high water, sediment or debris laoding, will it be inhabited by aquatic animals, will water be used for irrigation, drinking, etc. We also consider the shape and size of the area to identify those better suited for allocating ponds also in terms of space availability. For example, it is necessary to exclude locations with a greater slope and distance from the river considering higher slope and distance is more difficult and costly to construct. We also exclude locations where the construction of a pond is not possible because they are too narrow or too small. We should consider water retention ponds as elements of a green infrastructure network together with other natural elements (e.g. vegetated riparian zones) and protected areas (e.g. Natura, 2000 sites) with a pond design that embeds features that enhance their ecological functionality. These include mild-sloped sides with vegetated buffers along the shorelines and vegetated floating islands that facilitate the nesting of birds. We refer to excavated ponds, with no weirs or dams, since inline ponds are more costly and may have negative ecological impacts (A. Staccione et al. 2021).

Presentation of the water reservoir at the Sadjarski Center Maribor (translated: Fruit Growing Center Maribor):

The Sadjarski Center Maribor is located on a sloping terrain, which is pedologically and configuratively quite diverse, with slopes ranging from 5-15%. The soil structure is clayey loam with a basaltic substrate. In the lower, flatter part, the soil was waterlogged, which was resolved through drainage systems. These drains are directed towards a drainage ditch, which serves as the foundation for the pond and is fed by two smaller springs. The intake point is located at the lowest point and at the southernmost part of the complex. It covers an area of 3000 m2 and has a depth of up to 3.8 m. Its capacity is 5500 m3 of water when fully filled. At its southern part, there is a concrete overflow structure (spillway) with a height of 3.8 m, which is used to drain excess water and regulate the water level. A concrete pipe, 20 m in length and 80 cm in diameter, is connected to it for the discharge of excess water. On the western side, a concrete pumping platform with a canopy and an oil trap has been constructed. It houses a 185 kW (252 HP) DAF diesel generator and a Capprari flow pump with a capacity of 300 l/min (18.0 m3/h). The pumping unit is used for filling the reservoir of the irrigation fertigation system.



# التأسيس والصيانة: الأنشطة والمدخلات والتكاليف

#### حساب المدخلات والتكاليف

- تتنية:pond volume, length:الوحدة) يتم حساب التكاليف: لكل وحدة تقنية: 5500)
- العملة المستخدمة لحساب التكلفة: **EUR**
- EUR سعر الصرف (بالدولار الأمريكي): 1 دولار أمريكي = 0.97 •
- متوسط تكلفة أجر العمالة المستأجرة في اليوم: 90.90

#### أهم العوامل المؤثرة على التكاليف

Construction costs are affected by the shape, size, depth and microlocation of the pond layout. In addition, the cost is also influenced by the purpose of use (e.g. if pool is intended only to contain high water, sediment or debris laoding, will it be inhabited by aquatic animals, will water be used for irrigation, drinking, etc.). Geomechanically conditions are also important, because ponds and

reservoirs can affect slope stability and induce landslides. The value of the investment can vary greatly depending on the design of the pond, location, water content of the area, soil structure, climate conditions,... so it is impossible to determine the exact values for pond construction, but we can only give an estimation.

# أنشطة التأسيس

- (years before before starting construction) التوقيت/الوتيرة: 1-2) Losts of obtaining construction, technical and project documentation
- 2. Construction of a pond (1 :التوقيت/الوتيرة year)
- (year) التوقيت/الوتيرة: 1) 3. Costs of supervision of construction and craftsmanship

# احمالي تكاليف التأسيس (تقدير)

73600.0

#### أنشطة الصبانة

- 1. Energy for pumping (التوقيت/الوتيرة: annually)
- 2. water fee (التوقيت/الوتيرة: annually)
- 3. Maintenance costs (vegetation management, inspections, infrastructure maintenance, mulching, invasive species removal, pumping the entire pond for cleaning and sediment removal, sludge cleaning, monitoring, bank stabilization, replacement of damaged parts, and sealing, etc.) (annually: التوقيت/الوتيرة)

#### إجمالي تكاليف الصيانة (تقديريا) 3000,0

# المناخ الطبيعي

#### متوسط هطول الأمطار السنوي

- مم 250 > ملم 500 -251
- ملم 750 501
- ملم 751-1,000 ملم 1,500-1,100
- ملم 2,000-1,500
  - ملم 2,001-3,000
  - ملم 3,100 ملم
- ملم 4000 >

# المنطقة المناخية الزراعية

- رطبة شبه رطبة 🗸
  - شبه قأحلة
- قاحلة

# المواصفات الخاصة بالمناخ

متوسط هطول الأمطار السنوي بالملليمتر: 1080.0

The most precipitation falls in summer, the months with the highest average precipitation are June and August, the least precipitation falls in winter, in January and February at least, and in principle more precipitation falls in autumn than in spring.

(2010 – 1981 الجوية: Jareninski vrh

Mean annual temperature in year 2014 Jareninski vrh is 11,9°C.

#### المنحدر

- مسطح (0-2%) بسيطَ (3-5%)
- معتدل (6-10%)
- متدحرج (11-15%)
- تلال (16-30%)

  - شديدة الانحدار (31-60%) فَائقة الانحدار (>60%)

#### التضاريس

- هضاب/سهول أثلام مرتفعة
- المنحدرات الجبلية
- منحدرات التلال 🗸
- منحدرات في السفوح قاّع الوادي

## الارتفاع

- متر فوق سطح البحر 0-100
- متر فوق سطح البحر 10ً1-500 🔽 متر فوق سطح البحر 501-1,000 متر فوق سطح 1,001-1,500
- البحر
- متر فوق سطح 1,501-2,000 البحر متر فوق سطح 2,500-2,100
- البحر
- متر فوق سطح 3,000-2,501 البح
- متر فوق سطح 3,001-4,000
- متر فوق سطح البحر 4000 <

#### يتم تطبيق التقنية في

- حالات محدبة أو نتؤات
- حالات مقعرة 🔽 غير ذات صلة

#### عمق التربة

- ضحل جدًا (٥-20 سم)
- ضحلة (21-50 سم) متوسطة العمق (51-80 سم)
- عميقة (81-120 سم)
  - عميقة جدًا (> 120 سم)

#### قوام التربة (التربة السطحية)

- خشن / خفیف (رملي)
- متوسطّ ( طمیي، سلتي) 🔽 ناعم/ثقيل (طيني)

# قوام التربة (> 20 سم تحت السطح)

- خشن / خفیف (رملي) متوسط ( طمیي، سلتي) 🗸
- ناعُم/ثقيلٌ (طيني) 🔽

# محتوى المادة العضوية في التربة السطحية

- عالية (>3%)
- متوسطة (1-3%) 🗸 منخفضة (<1%)

# مستوى المياه الجوفية

- سطحية
- م 50-5
- م 50 <

# توافر المياه السطحية

- زائدة
- 1 حىد متوسط
  - ضعیف/ غیر متوافر

# جودة المياه (غير المعالجة)

- مياه شرب جيدة
- مياه الشرب سيئة (تتطلب معالجة)
- للاستخدام الزراعي فقط (الري) 🗸 فير صالحة للإستعمال
- تشير جودة المياّه إلى: الميّاه السطحية

# هل تمثل الملوحة مشكلة؟

کلا 🗸

# حدوث الفيضانات

- نعم 🗸
- V

# ننوع الأنواع

- متوسط
  - منخفض

#### تنوع الموائل

متوسط منخفض

# خصائص مستخدمي الأراضي الذين يطبقون التقنية

# التوجه السوقي

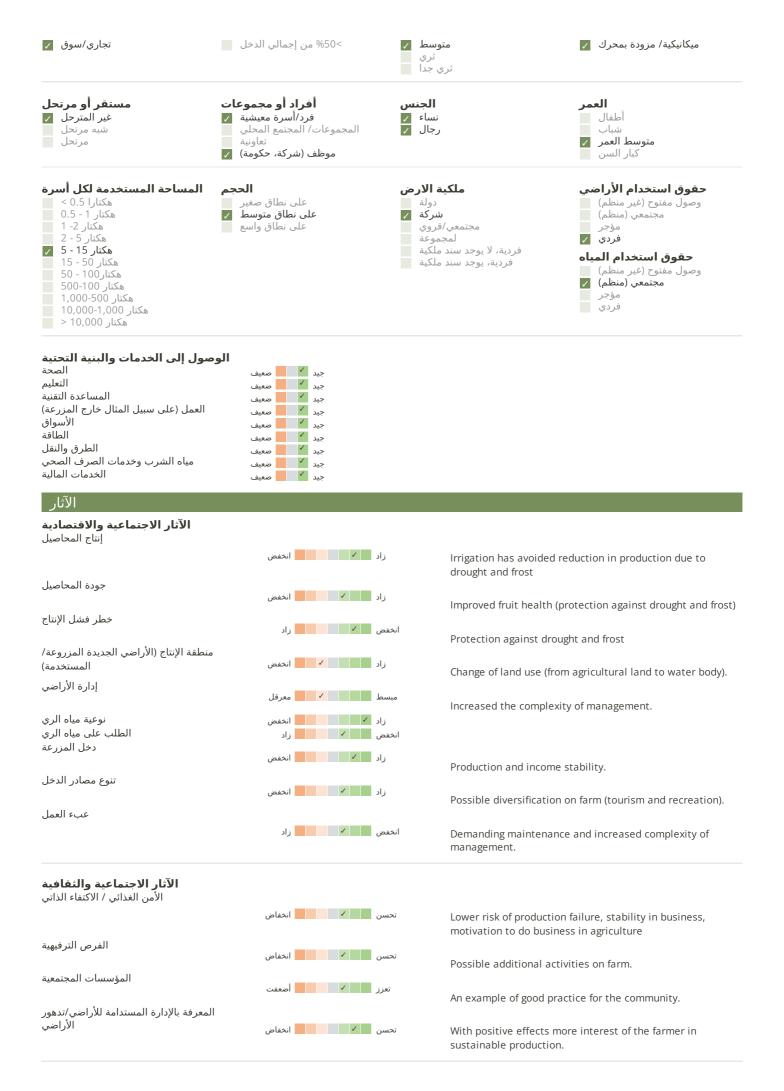
الكفاف (الإمداد الذاتي) مختلط (كفّاف/ تجاري)

# الدخل من خارج المزرعة

- أقل من % 10من كامل الدخل من جَميع الإيرادات %50-10
- المستوى النسبي للثروة
- ضعیف جدا ضعيف

- مستوى المكننة عمل يدوي
- الجر الحيواني

Wocat SLM Technologies



# الآثار الايكولوجية كمية المياه الحصاد/ جمع المياه (الجربان السطحي، الندى، الثلج، إلخ) الجريان السطحى تصريف المياه الزائدة التبخر رطوبة التربة فقدان التربة دورة المغذيات/إعادة الشحن الغطاء النباتي

التنوع النباتي

الأنواع الدخيلة الغازية



Water available in dry months.

زاد 📗 🗸 انخفض

Increased in case of irrigation

انخفاض 🗸 🔽 زاد

Planting species near/around the pond.

التنوع الحيواني زاد 🗸 🗸 انخفض Danger in case of improper maintenance.

الأنواع المفيدة (المفترسات، وديدان الأرض، والملقحات) تنوع الموائل آثار الفيضانات انز لاقات أرضية / تدفقات الحطام آثار الجفاف خطر الحريق

For a green reservoir, a lot of green infrastructure is placed next to it, which serves as protection for animals and plants (beneficial).

المناخ الموضعي (مايكرو)

زاد 📗 🗸 انخفض زاد 🔻 🗸 انخفض انخفض ✓ انخفض انخفض 🗸 انخفض انخفض ✓ انخفض انخفض √ زاد

Proximity to water.

تحسن 🗸 ساءت

زاد √ انخفض

زاد 🗸 انخفاض

It affects the microclimate, more humidity, slower temperature fluctuations

#### الآثار خارج الموقع

توافر المياه (المياه الجوفية والينابيع)

تدفقات مجاري مائية موثوقة ومستقرة في موسم الجفاف (بما في ذلك التدفقات المنخفضة)

الفيضانات في اتجاه مجرى النهر (غير مرغوب فيها)

تراكم الطمي باتجاه مصب النهر

تلوث المياه الجوفية/الأنهار

It is slightly increased as the ponds provide water during dry periods.

Improved mainly due to water retention during wet seasons for use in dry periods.

انخفاض 🗸 👤 زاد

Reduced due to the capacity of ponds to retain excess water during times when rivers may flood.

انخفض 🗸 👤 زاد

The reservoir also enables sediment retention, preventing sediment from reaching downstream watercourses.

انخفاض √ زاد

Many studies indicate that ponds can trap harmful substances, causing them to settle or undergo processes (acting as natural purification systems, especially when appropriate plant species are involved). This helps maintain cleaner downstream flows in terms of pollutants.

القدرة على التخفيف/الترشيح (حسب التربة والنباتات والأراضي الرطبة)

تحسن √ انخفاض

The pond's ability to retain pollutants also contributes to its buffering and filtering capacity.

# تحليل التكلفة والعائد

# العوائد مقارنة بتكاليف التأسيس

عوائد قصيرة الأجل ايجابي جدا 💮 🗸 سلبي للغاية عوائد طويلة الأجل ایجابی جدا 🔻 سلبی للغایة

# العوائد مقارنة بتكاليف الصيانة

عوائد قصيرة الأجل ايجابي جدا عوائد طويلة الأجل ایجابی جدا 🔻 سلبی للغایة

The costs of establishing a retention pond are indeed very high, and it is a substantial investment. However, especially in the case of agricultural land irrigation, the benefits can be quite favorable, particularly in terms of drought protection or frost prevention. In the long run, the investment yields significant advantages, as it enables resilience to climate change. Farmers can also receive support through rural development programs, which provide 30-50% project funding. Although the maintenance costs can be considerable, they are necessary and offer substantial benefits to farmers who irrigate their crops or protect them from frost. From land users' perspective it's positive, if they have improved production results.

أي حوافز مادية؟

11-50%

51-90% 91-100%

**10-0**%

# تغير المناخ



# التبنى والتكيف

# نسبة مستخدمي الأراضي في المنطقة الذين تبنوا التقنية

حالات فردية/تجريبية

7 1-10% 11-50%

> 50%

هل تم تعديل التقنية مؤخرًا لتتكيف مع الظروف المتغيرة؟

عم کلا 🗸

# مع أي من الظروف المتغيرة؟

تغير المِنَاخ / التطرف

الأسواق المتغيرة

توفر العمالة (على سبيل المثال بسُبب الهجرةً)

# الاستنتاجات والدروس المستفادة

#### نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرض

- Retention ponds are simple if space is provided.
- They collect water for use in drought conditions.
- Retention ponds manage storm water quantity and quality, lessening the transfer of pollutants and chemicals into nearby water bodies.
- Improved storm water collection and flood control.
- Retention ponds provide habitats for animals, organisms, and insects (biodiversity).

# نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

- Local farm water retention systems allow for the detainment of water captured during spring runoff as well as during precipitation events, either directly or due to transport by surface runoff. This provides water storage that can be drawn on when groundwater supplies become depleted.
- Retention ponds are designed to hold excess storm water runoff and release it slowly to avoid flooding downstream areas. They also serve to reduce downstream peak flow and aid in retaining flood waters which reduces associated flood risks downstream. If water is released from the reservoir, they serve to replenish groundwater stores downstream.
- Surface water retention systems have shown success in reducing nutrient and sediment loading in various locations worldwide.
- Under drought conditions these systems enable farmers to draw
  water from the reservoirs to support crop irrigation. The main
  value of water retention ponds is related to agricultural water
  demand in the dry season. They are considered the only effective
  way to preserve agricultural productivity. The ponds can increase
  the monetary value of agricultural land that can cope with water
  needs
- In addition to the primary function of retaining high waters, they
  often also serve a multipurpose use, such as: supply of drinking
  water, irrigation of agricultural land, protection against erosion,
  aquaculture, fishing, energy source, preservation of landscape and
  biodiversity, tourism, recreation and others.
- Biomass production is another benefit of multi-purpose surface water retention system – cattails bioproduction and nutrient

# نقاط الضعف / المساوىء / المخاطر: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرضكيفية التغلب عليها

 Anaerobic conditions can occur without regular inflow. Proper planning and dimensioning of the pond, location and water level are necessary. It is necessary to ensure adequate flow and depth of the pond.

من بين جميع الذين تبنوا التقنية، كم منهم فعلوا ذلك دون تلقي

- May not be suitable for steep sites, due to requirement for high embankments. The construction of the pond is planned at a suitable location.
- Colonisation by invasive species could increase maintenance and pose a danger to cultivated areas. Regular maintenance and cleaning of the pond bank is necessary.
- Safety risk in case of slipping and falling into the pond. It is necessary to fence and isolate the access to the pond.

# نقاط الضعف / المساوىء / المخاطر: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلوماتكيفية التغلب عليها

- Large investments in the irrigation system and access to funds for irrigation infrastructure can be difficult to attain. The size and holding capacity of retention systems also need to be considered to maximize benefits while limiting the initial costs of building a surface water retention system.
- The construction requires a lot of technical preparation, planning, documentation and there are many bureaucratic obstacles to comply with the spatial acts of the municipality and to fulfil the requirements of the spatial planning authorities, which also includes large initial costs. The preparation and management of the project should be entrusted to a professional service. Check the conditions ahead of time and plan strategically several years ahead.
- While irrigation provides an economic gain during drought years, it
  also increases operational costs for water supplies. Strategies
  need to provide drought proofing of crops as well as limiting
  damages caused by floods in non-drought years to reduce risk to
  farmers and the region.
- Experts identified some barriers for greener pond implementation, especially related to reduced efficiency. The higher surface required can cause loss of water stored during summer from the

- management.
- In the case of construction of the so-called of a "green" water reservoir, green infrastructure solutions can provide protection for various species of animals and plants, which promotes biodiversity.
- higher rate of evaporation. Another risk is associated with vegetation close to the pond banks which can reduce impermeabilization and increase water infiltration due to root growth in the soil. Good technical plan with solutions and compromises for best results with natural (green) benefits. Considering the benefits brought by green systems.
- Unregulated relations between active/potential users, both in the delimitation of water rights, especially in times of water shortage, and in cases of regulating obligations for the proper operation and maintenance. Collective investments with a good long-term plan for operation and maintenance. Organized management of users from the organization (e.g. municipality, etc.).

# المراجع

جامع المعلومات Gregor Kramberger المحررون

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الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Gregor Kramberger متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Matjaz Glavan متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Darja Istenič متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Mateja Škerjanec متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Primož Banovec متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Miha Curk متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي - Rozalija Cvejić مستخدم الأرض - Biserka Purgaj Donik

## WOCAT الوصف الكامل في قاعدة بيانات

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# بيانات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي المرتبطة

غير متاح

#### تم تسهيل التوثيق من قِبَل

#### المؤسسة

- سلوفينيا Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia Institute of Agriculture and Forestry Maribor (KGZS)
- University of Ljubljana (UL) سلوفينيا

OPtimal strategies to retAIN and re-use water and nutrients in small agricultural catchments across different soil-climatic regions in Europe (OPTAIN)

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