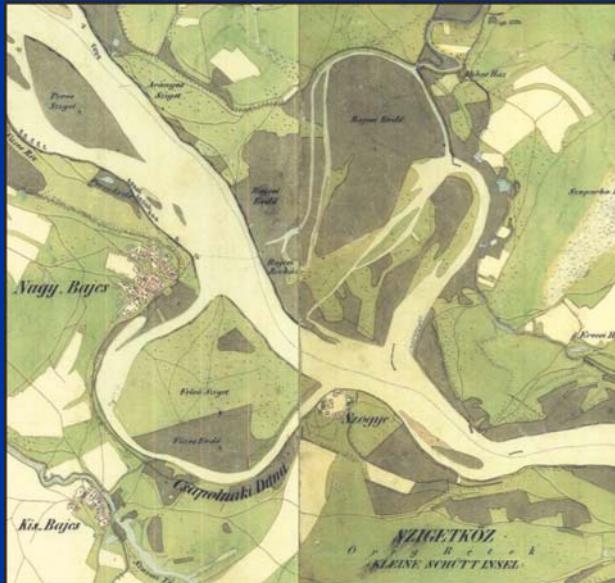


V.1.2 Historical changes of the Danube riverbed from Bratislava to Komárno

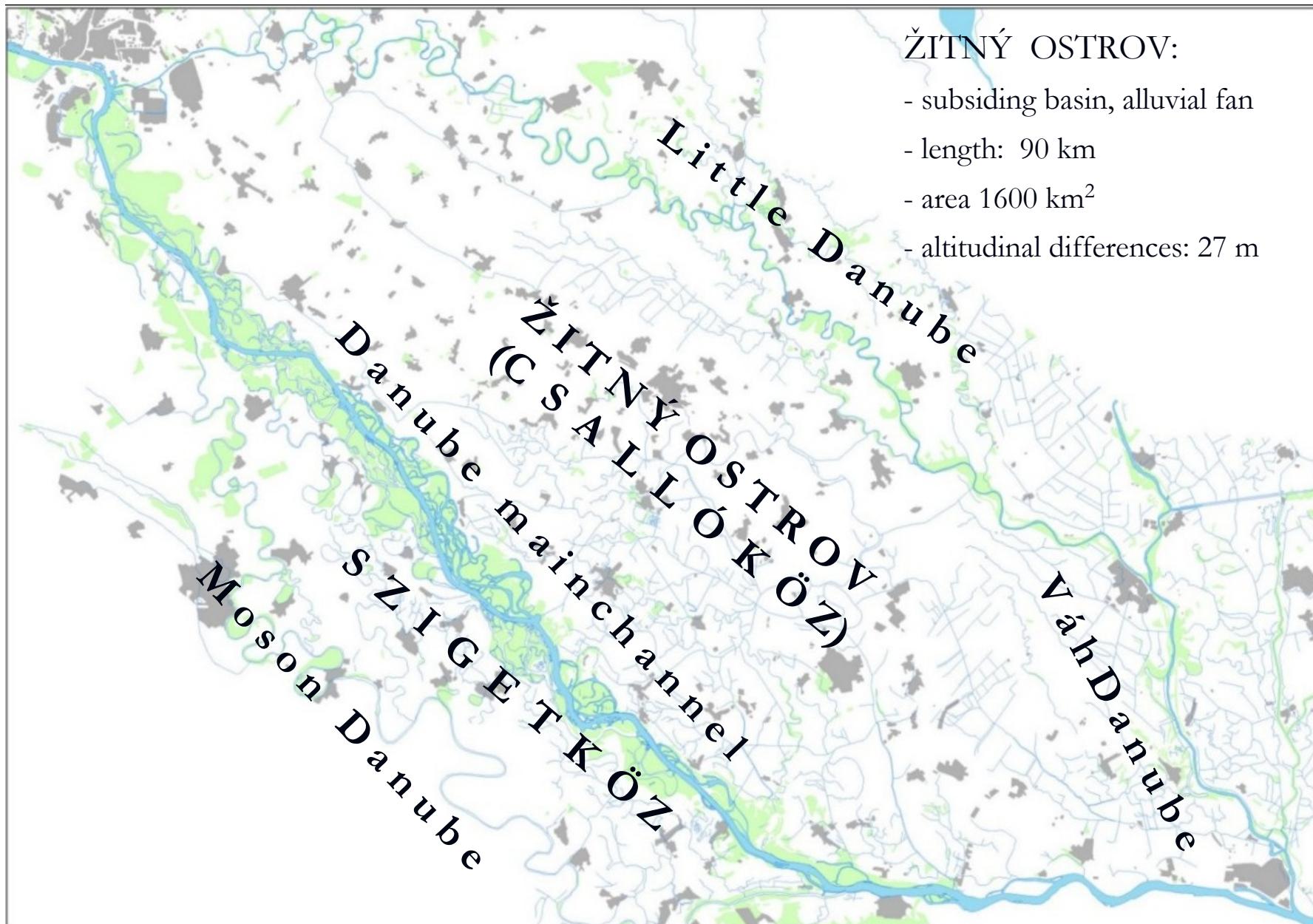
V.1.2 A Duna meder történelmi változásai Pozsonytól Komáromig



Peter Pišút
Institute of Zoology SAS
Bratislava

Methods

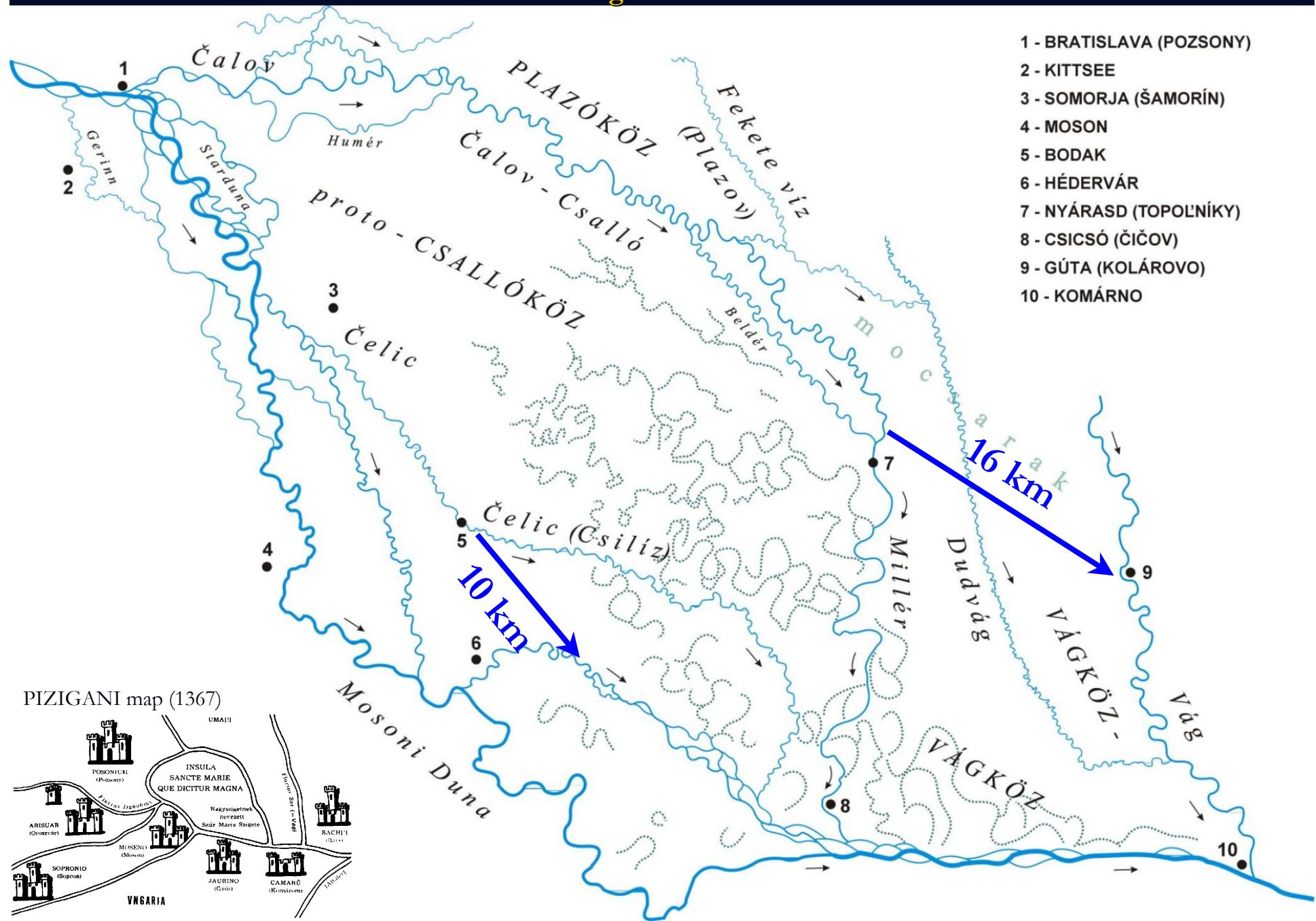
- Historical map analysis: medieval maps, 14th – 18th century military maps and sketches, I. (1783-4) and II. (1822-40) military mapping, local maps (16th – 19th Century), cadastral maps, modern topographic maps
- Written sources: 13th – 14th Century charters, borderline disputes, data on bridges, mills, history of toll, fishing etc.
- Flood records
- Climate data (records of frozen Danube, severe winters, wet /dry years)
- Air photos (tracing of palaeomeanders, old channels)
- Field evidence (vegetation cover, major gravel elevations, radiocarbon dating etc.)



ŽITNÝ OSTROV:

- subsiding basin, alluvial fan
- length: 90 km
- area 1600 km²
- altitudinal differences: 27 m

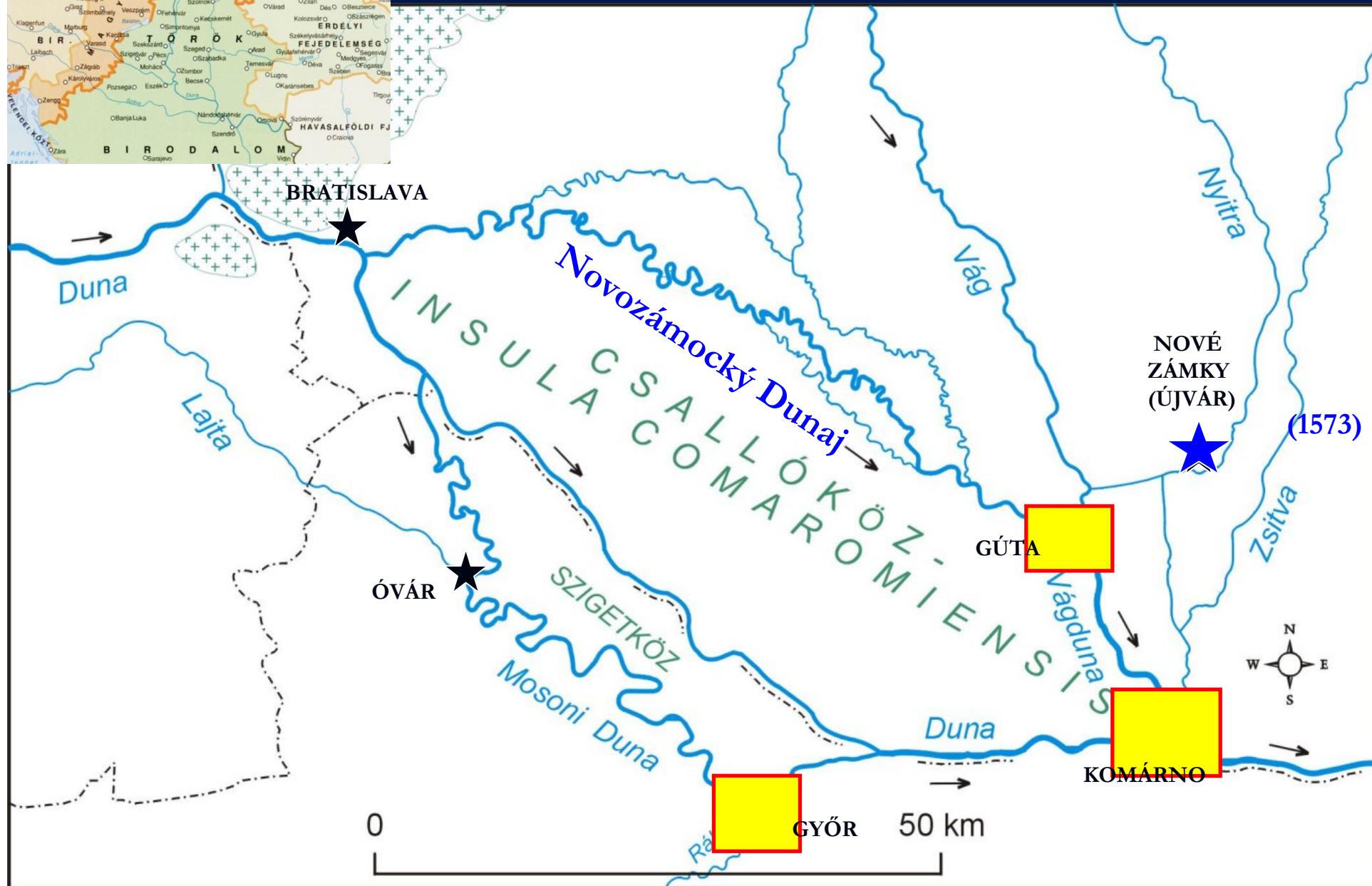
The 13th – 14th Century river network (hypothetical reconstruction)
and channel changes between 1380 and 1426



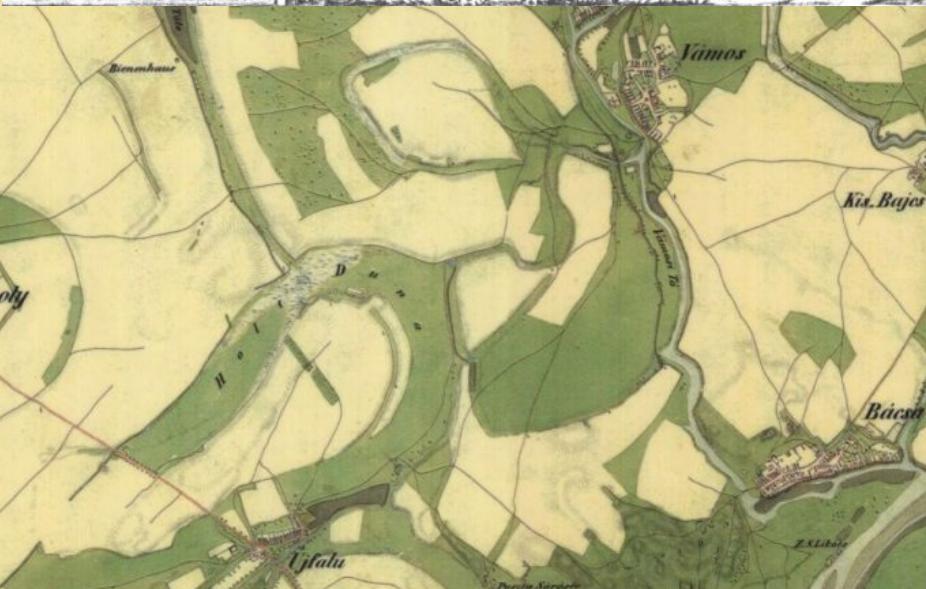


Anti – Ottoman fortresses at the Danube defensive line and increase of the Čalov importance

A Bécsbe vezető stratégiai út menti törökellenes várak és a Csalló hajózási jelentősége

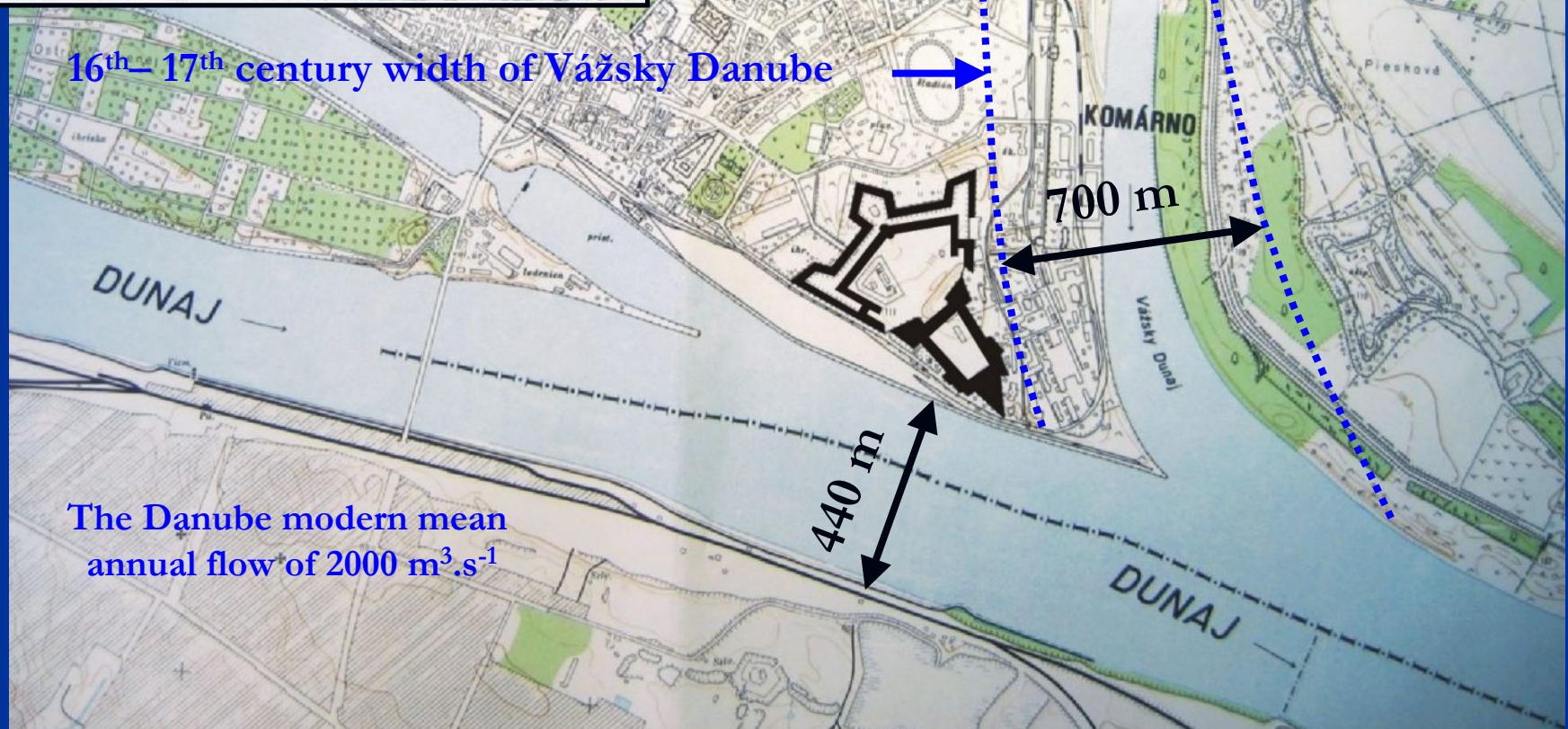
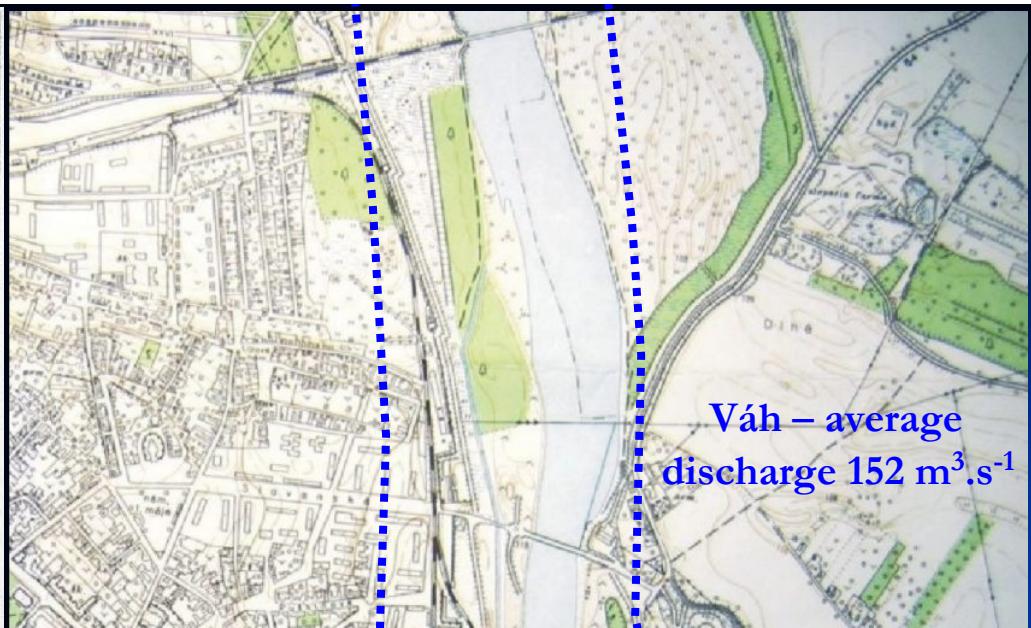
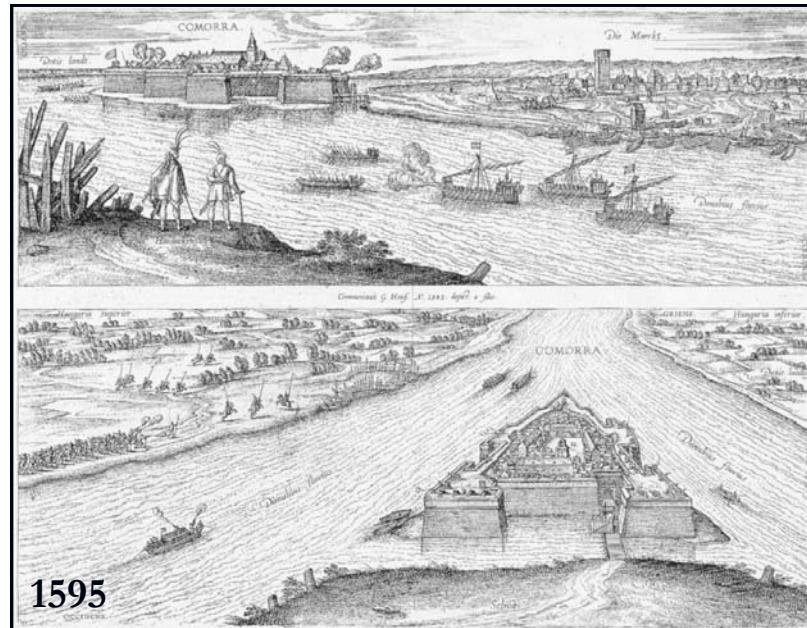


MOSON DANUBE:

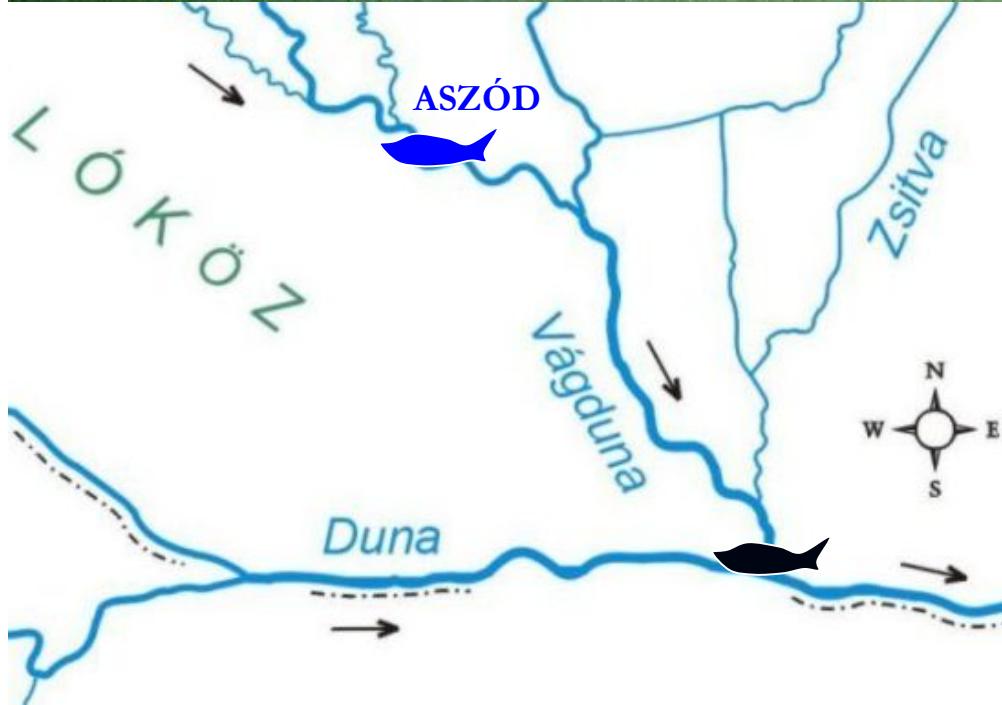


Ráb
(*Győr*)
fortress

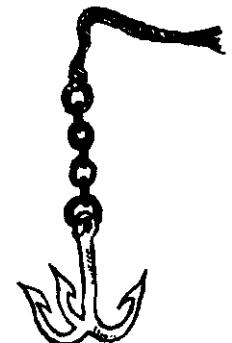
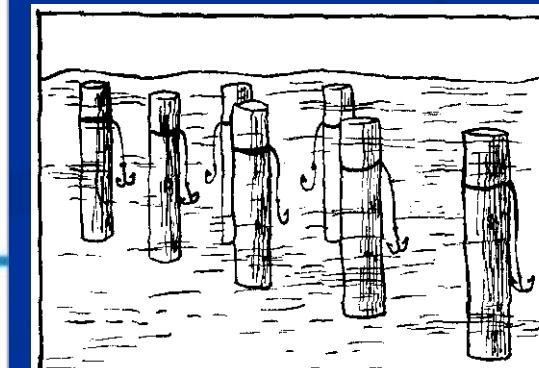
1594



Beluga fishing on the „Little“ and Vážsky Danube in 16th Century

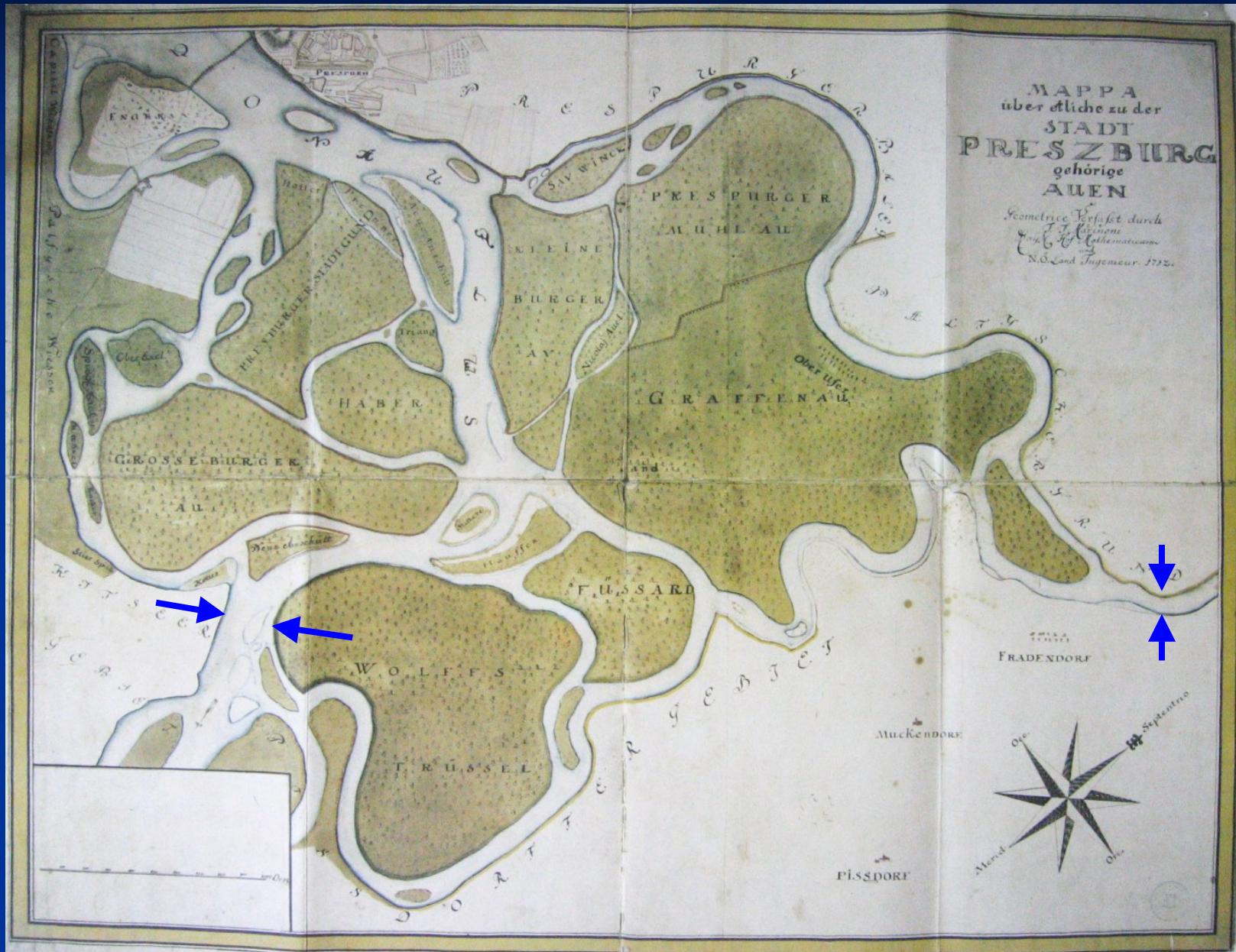


- Beluga fishing weir in Aszód: regularly 400 stakes were needed
- fishing results e. g. in autumn 1562: 160 belugas and 4 sturgeons captured at Aszód, 25 belugas in Komárno.

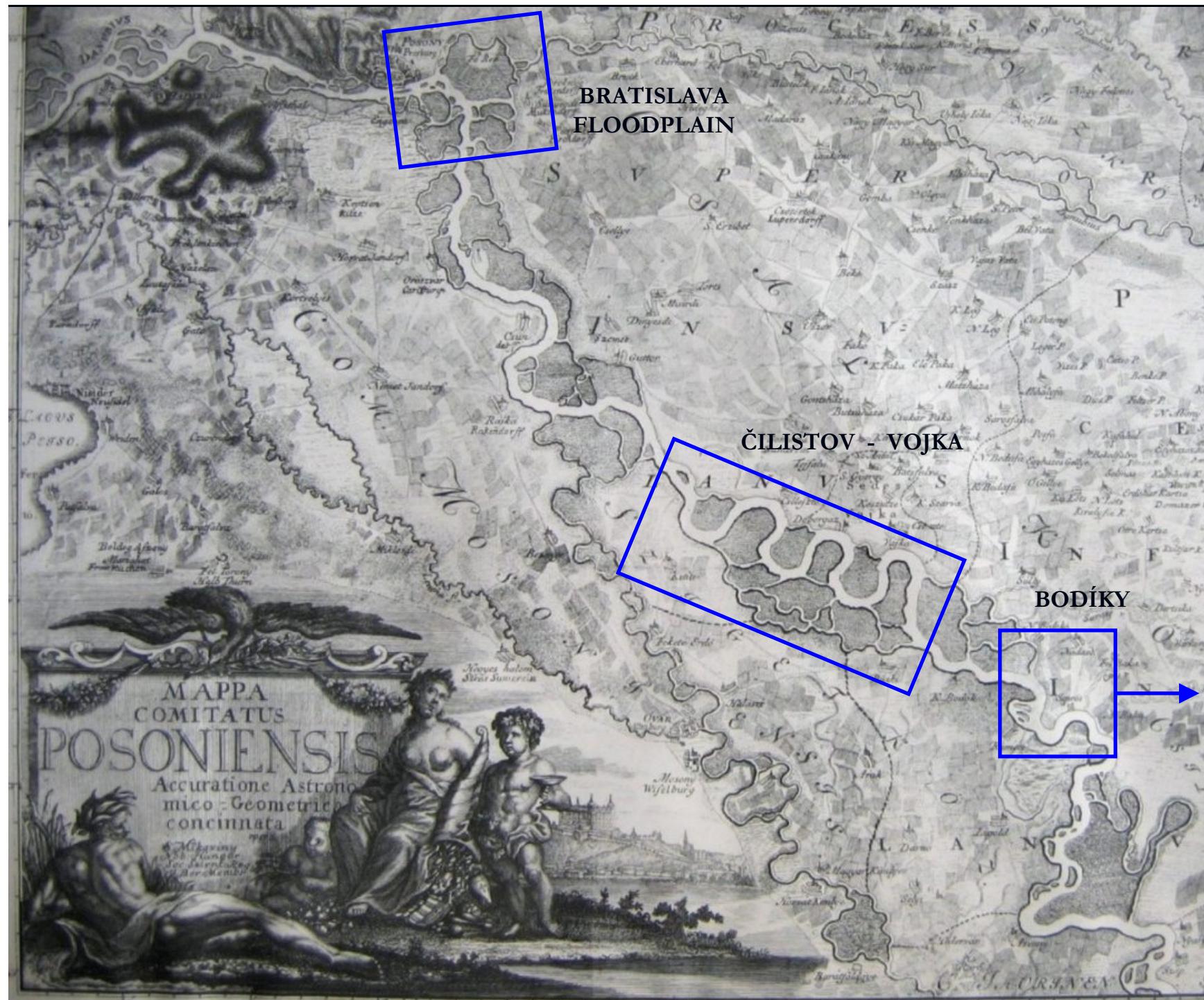


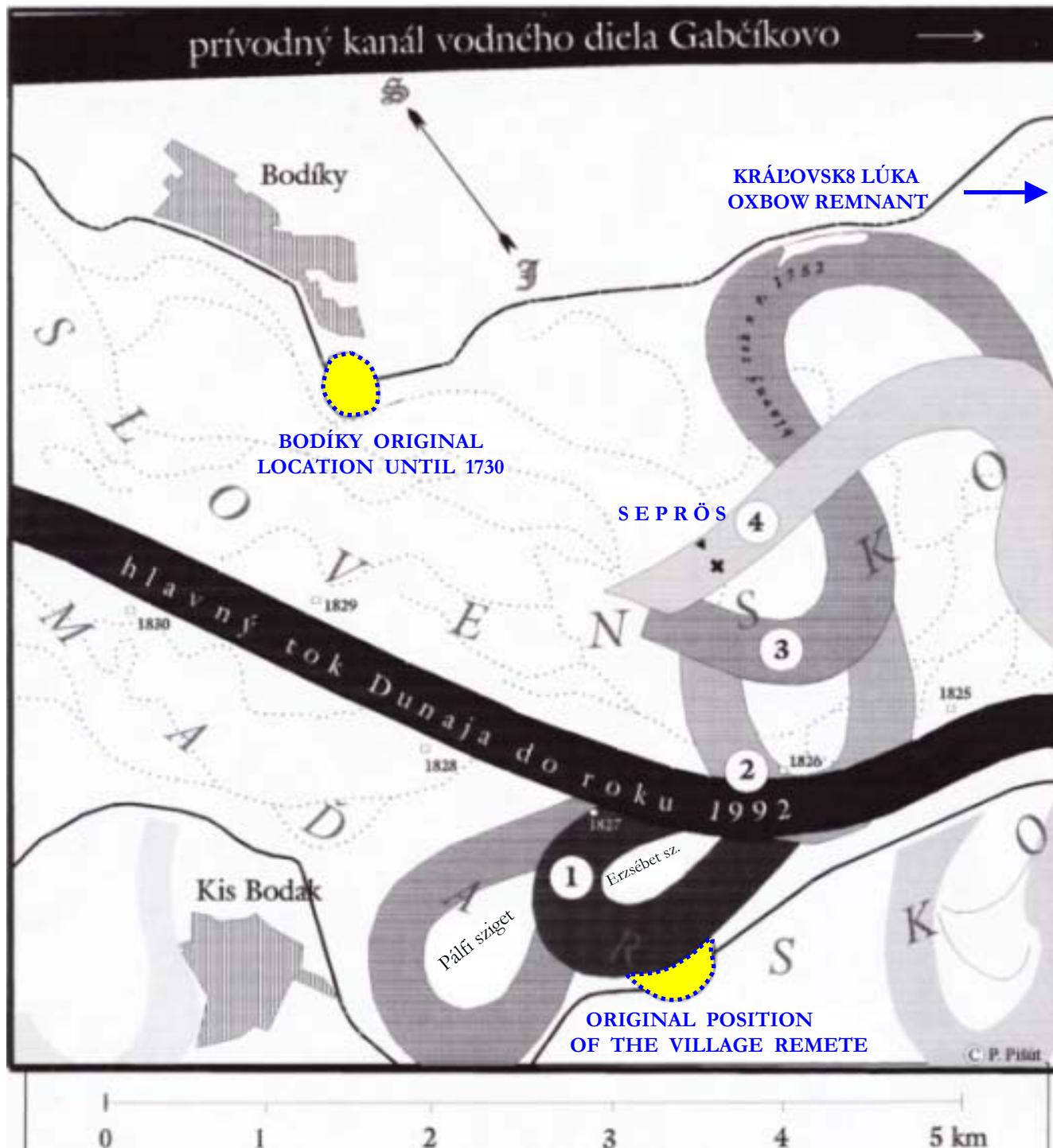
1712

The „archipelago“ of Bratislava (by J. J. Marinoni)



1735





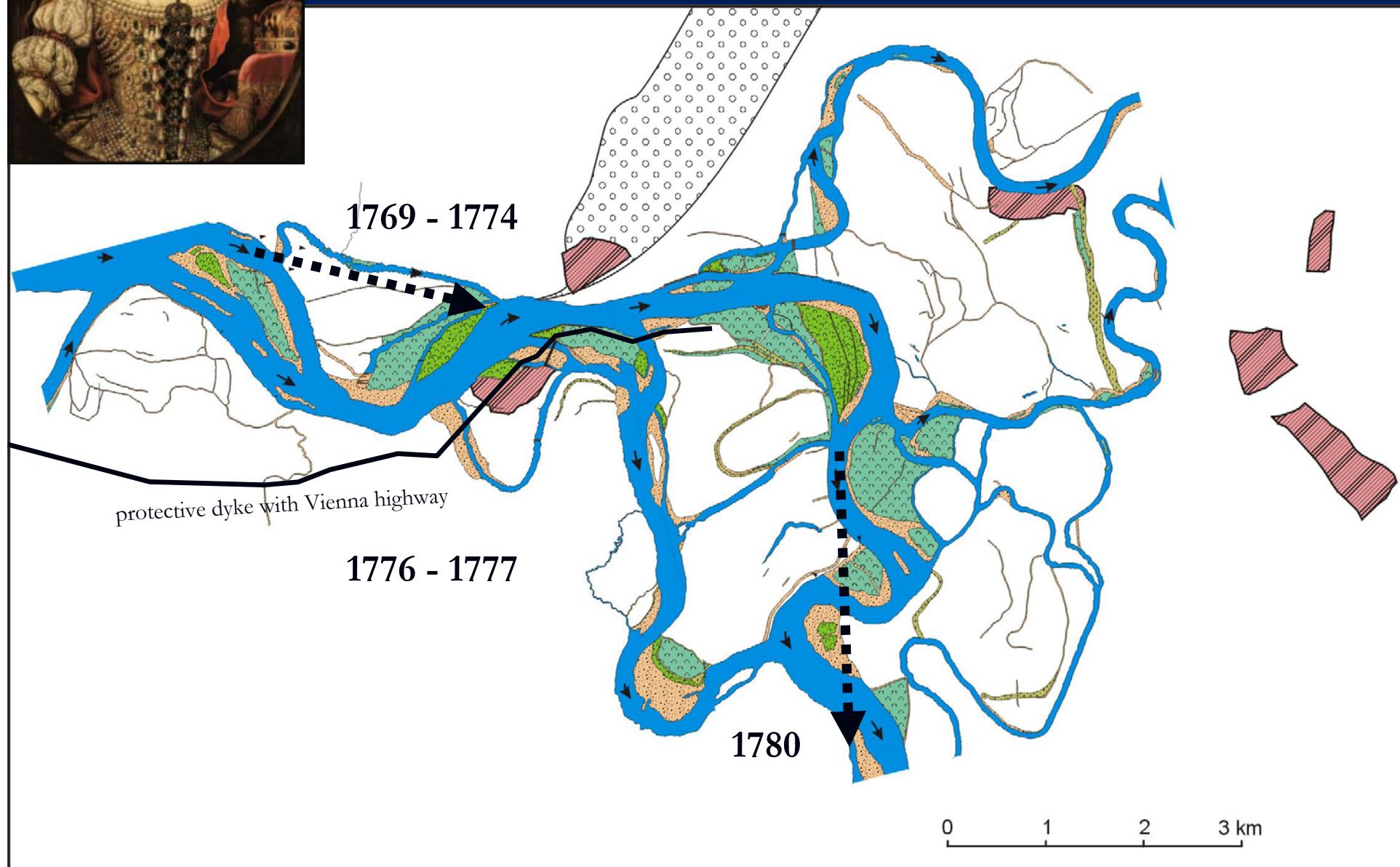
**Meandering
Danube at Bodíky,
development of 4
meanders which
were successively
cut off during 17th
century until 1752.**

**(reconstruction
based on two
A. E. Fritsch
detailed maps)**



1753

Natural and human-induced channel changes
of Bratislava's floodplain (A. FRITSCH map)





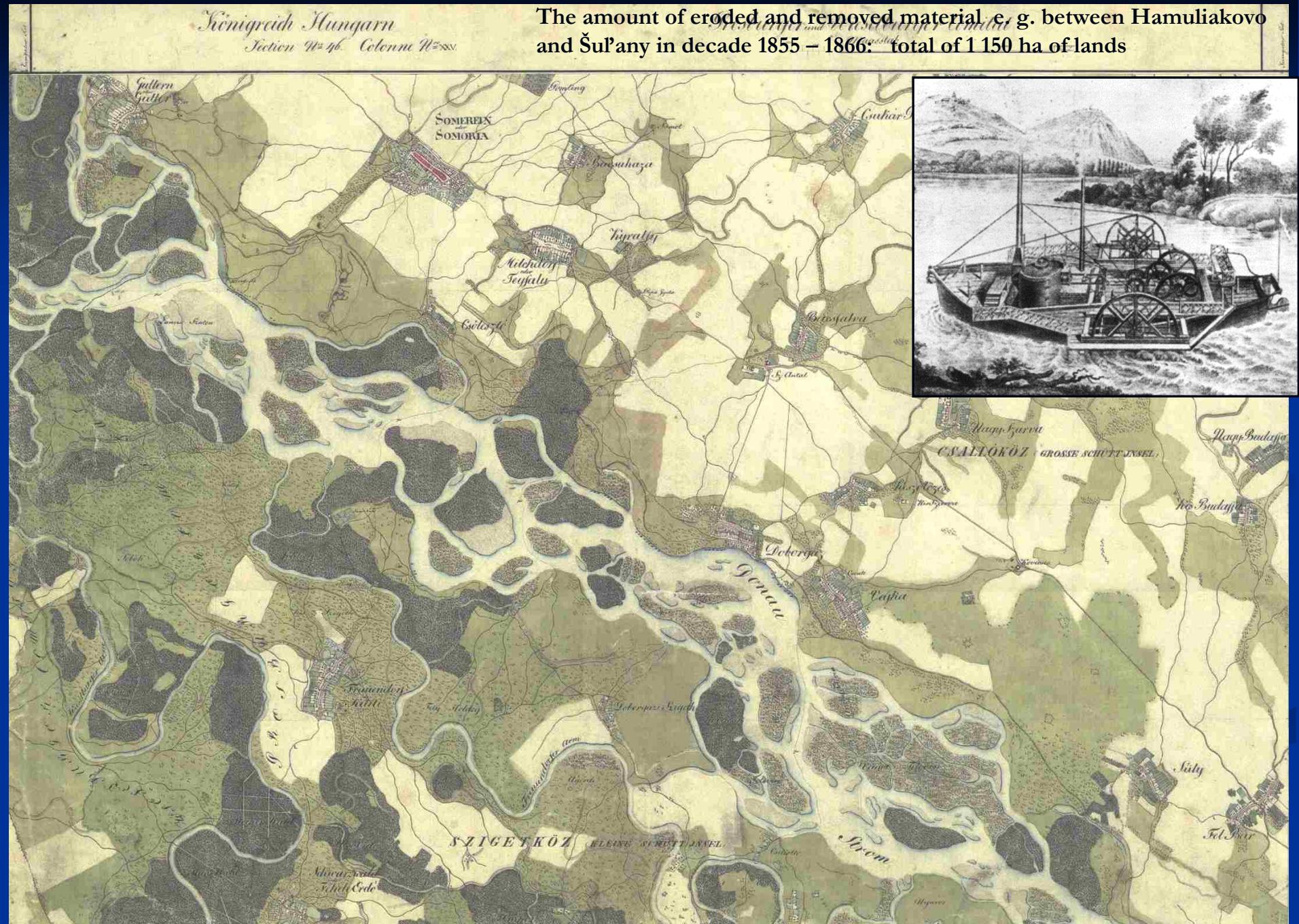


**Old Danube riverbed, initial tree regrowth
on the bare gravel bar, river kilometre 1833.
State: 7 September 1994.**

**The same place 10 years
after (April 2004)**



Danube mainchannel in 1840, on the sheet of the II. military mapping



Severest and most catastrophic ice floods of the late 18th and 19th Century

- 1709, ice jam flood
- 1730, May Vienna damaged, destroyed Bodíky (Nagybodak)
- 1740 200 meters long pile bridge pulled down during ice flood
- 1744
- 1753
- 1760
- 1767 – 8, great damage in Vienna, Bratislava and Pest counties, Vrakuňa bridge destroyed
- 1770, ice flood
- 1771, 10 June (highest water level since 1736)
- 1775, February
- 1778
- 1780
- 1784
- 1786
- 1787, October
- 1789
- 1790, lower Žitný ostrov flooded (Kolárovo, Komárno)
- 1799
- 1803-4
- **1809, január 29. - Bratislava**
- 1813
- 1815, February
- 1817
- 1829/1830 winter – the Danube at Žitný ostrov frozen 99 days
- **1830 - Vienna (70 people drowned); Bratislava**
- **1838 – in Pest destroyed 2281 houses, Buda 204, Óbuda 307, Esztergom 630 houses, 153 people died**
- 1841
- 1845, March (Praha elpusztult a Moldva vízgyűjtőjén)
- 1848-9
- **1850 - Bratislava**
- 1862, February
- 1876, February (lasted 51 days, 153 ember drowned)
- 1880, January
- 1883



Frozen Danube in Bratislava, winter 1927-28



Nature Reserve Ostrov Kopáč near Bratislava

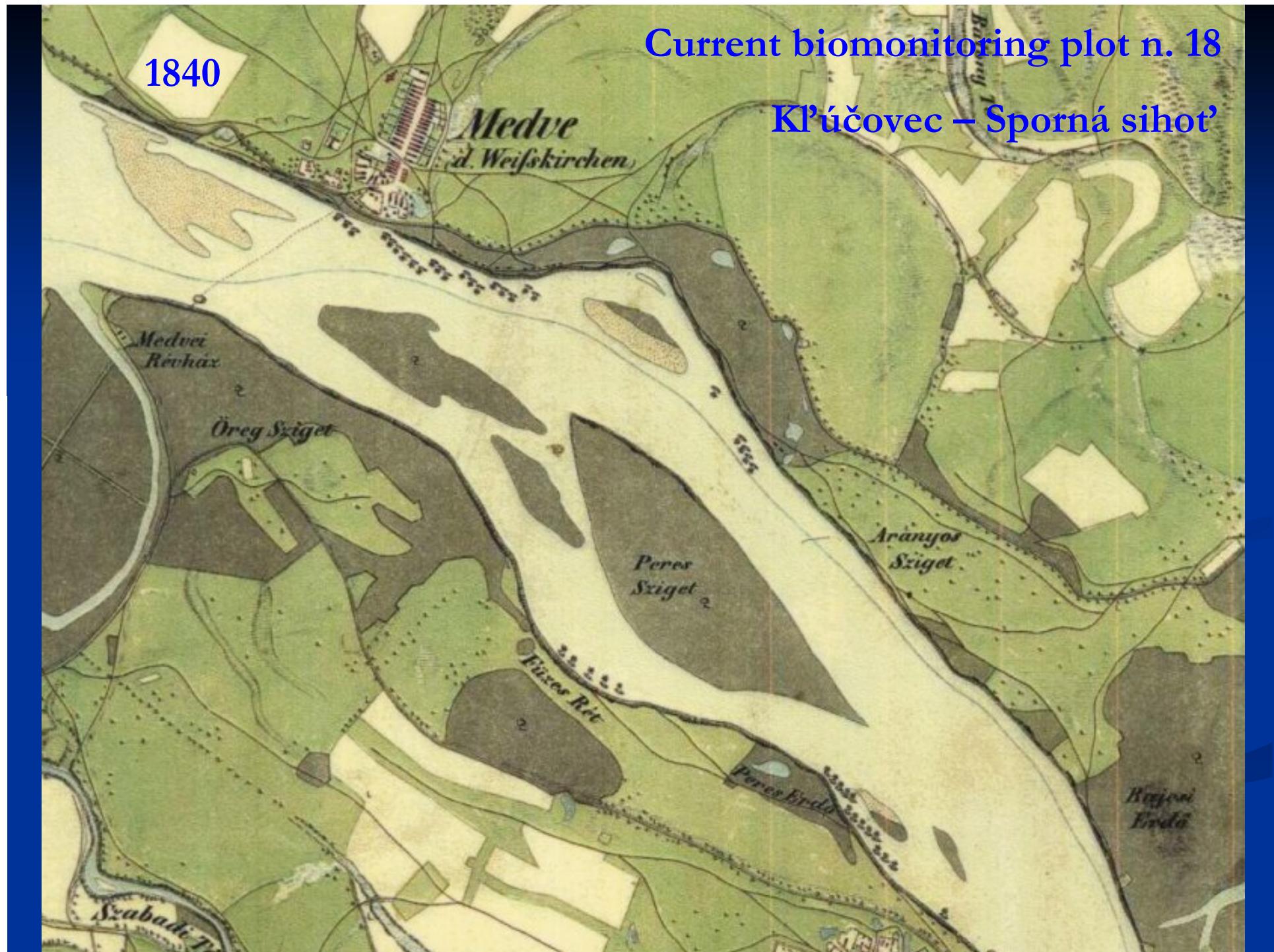
Biota monitoring plot n. 1

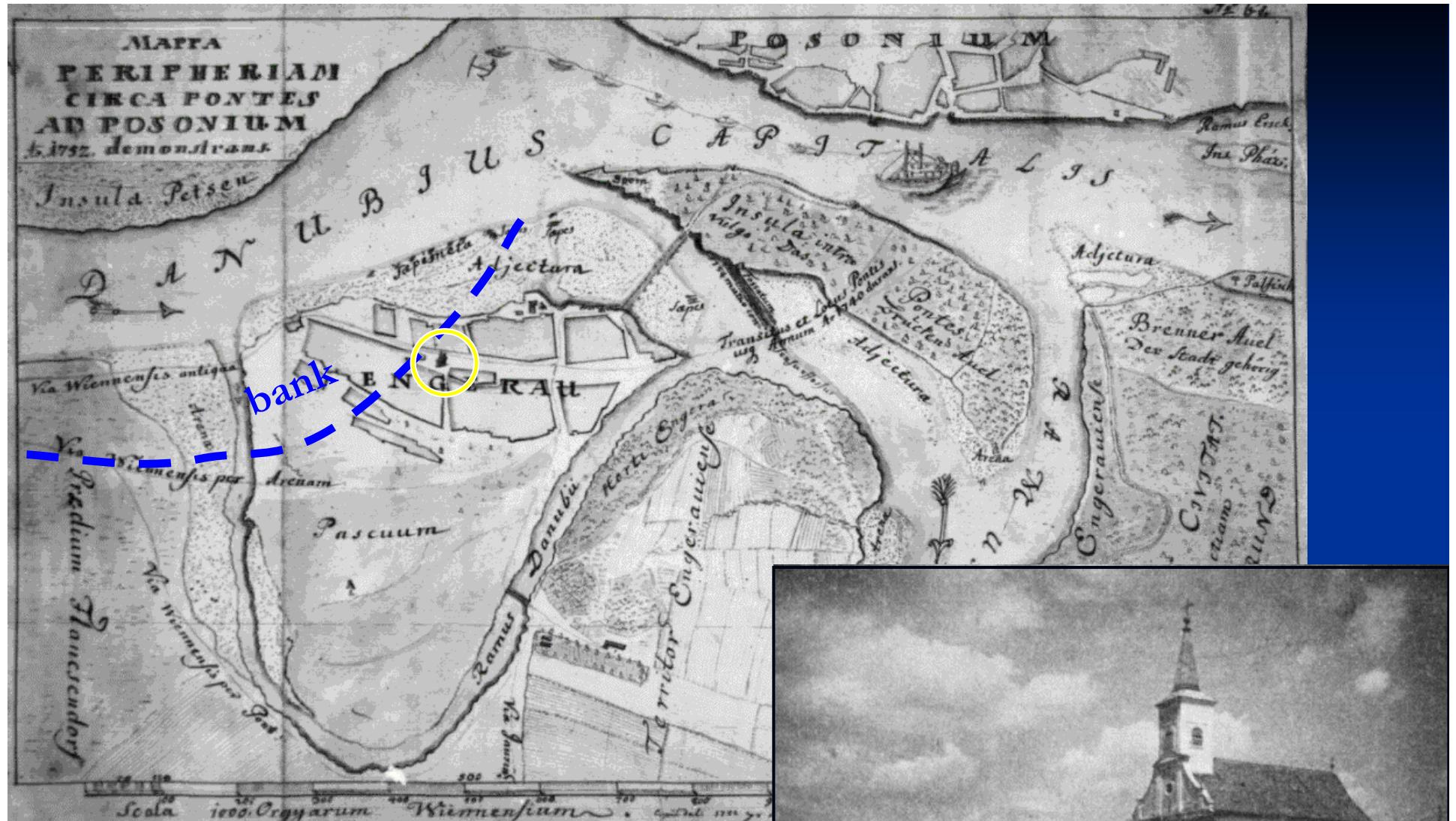
Similar sites:

Szentendre, Hungary

Lobau (Vienna), Austria







between 1753 – 1769:
 lateral shift of 150 – 200 m
 annual erosion of 11 – 17.5 m.yr⁻¹



Artificial meander cutoffs in 18th century

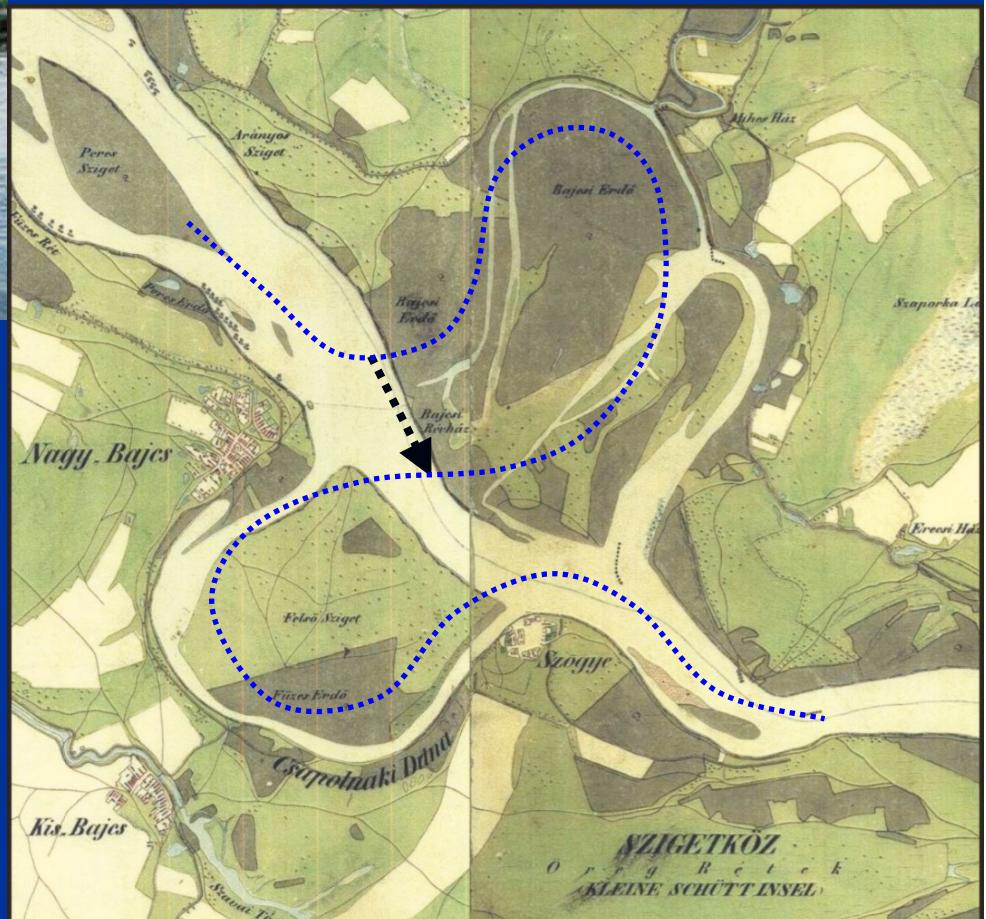
- DANUBE MAINCHANNEL: at Vojka around 1732 according to proposal of Samuel Mikovíni (for protection of Bodíky and lower Žitný Ostrov)
 - initial length 950 m, width 29 m
- 1817-18 Hamuliakovo (*Gútor*)
- LITTLE DANUBE: Trstice (*Nádszeg*): scheduled from 1751 onward, finally made in 1817, but already in 1827 and later in 1847 repeatedly re-dug by the county

- 1796 – across the Bajcsi island, remnants:

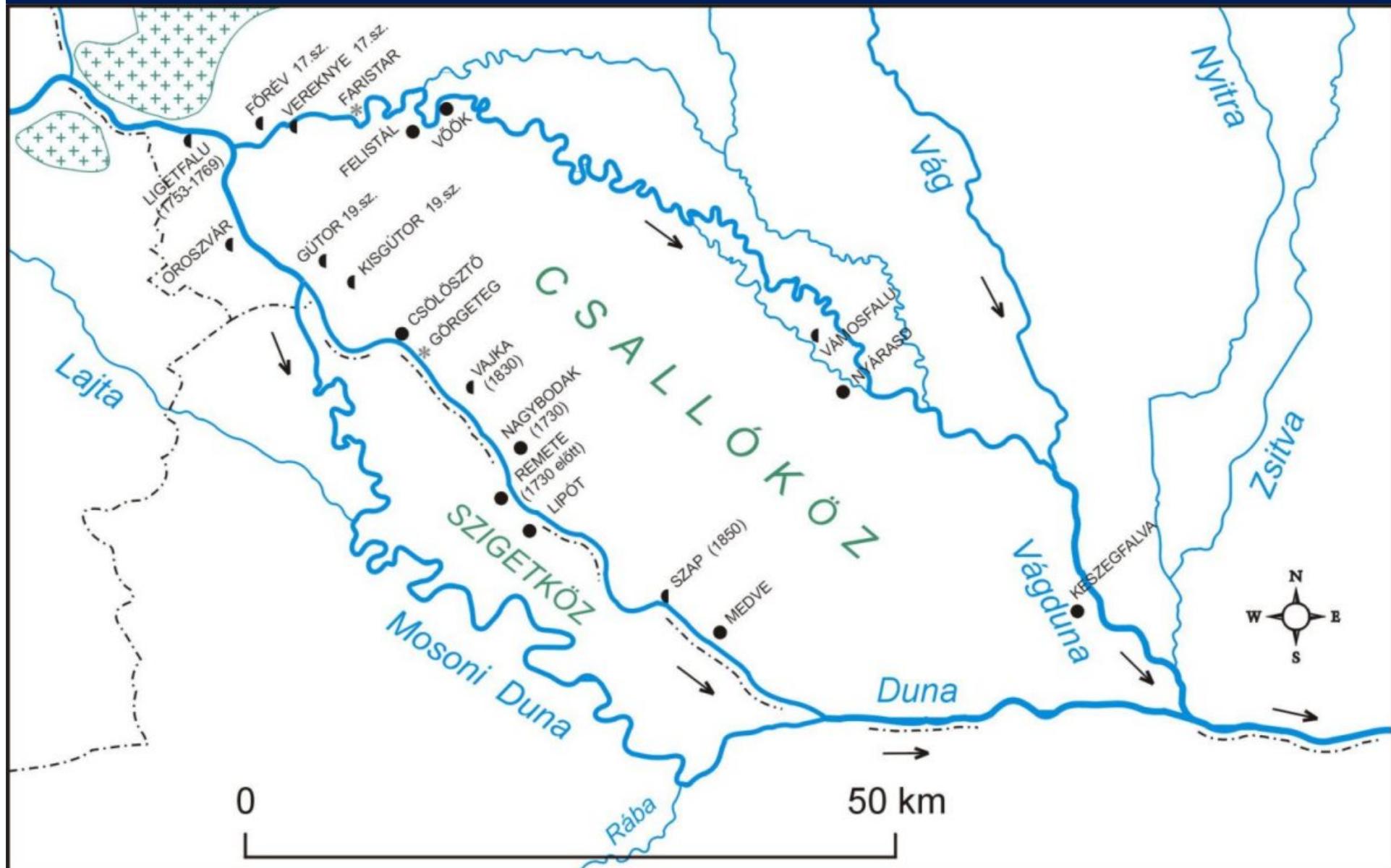


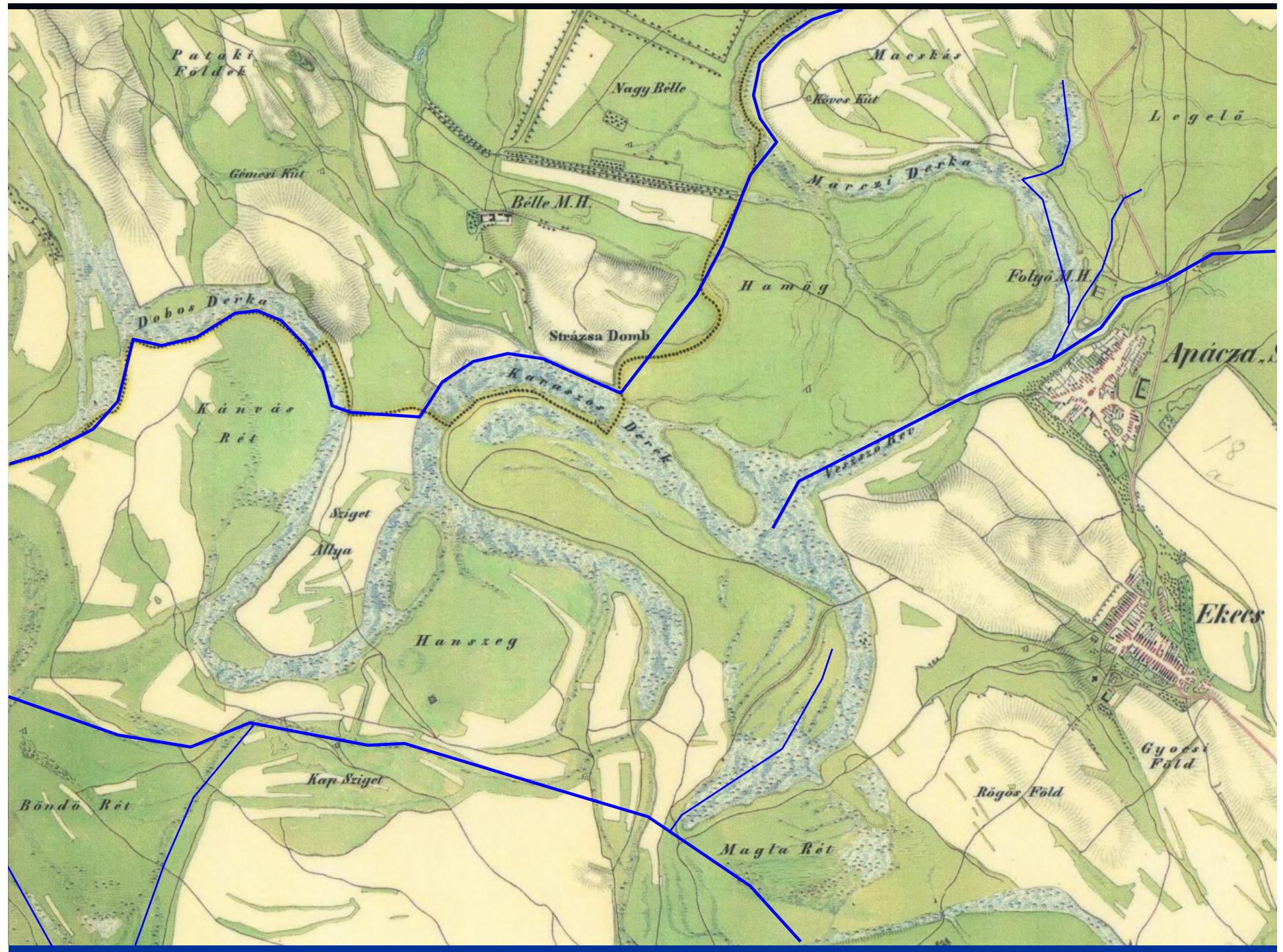
Csápolnaki (Holt)Duna -
(at Nagybajcs)

- Nature Reserve Čičovské mŕtve rameno (*Csicsói-holtág*), biota monitoring plot n. 23, 24)



Villages destroyed and/or removed to new localities by the Danube erosion





Recapitulation

- 1390 – 1426: → last major changes of the river network, disappeared **Vágkőz**
- 16th – 17th century: maximum discharge and heyday of **Čálov**
- Increased flooding and lateral activity associated with **Little Ice Age**:
 - ~ 1560 - 1580,
 - ~ 1650 - 1690 and
 - 1760 – 1860 (last onset of LIA – severe winters, ice floods, gravel accumulations)
- ~ 1780: meander cutoffs and tendency to braiding, partially as a response of channel changes in Bratislava
- Protective dykes: → problem of draining the „inner“ waters of Žitný ostrov
- 1886 – 96: Danube mid-flow regulation
- Relatively young age of floodplain-forest habitats, current rare and protected areas
- → **GREAT RESTORATION POTENTIAL OF THE DANUBE**



**Thank you
for your attention!**