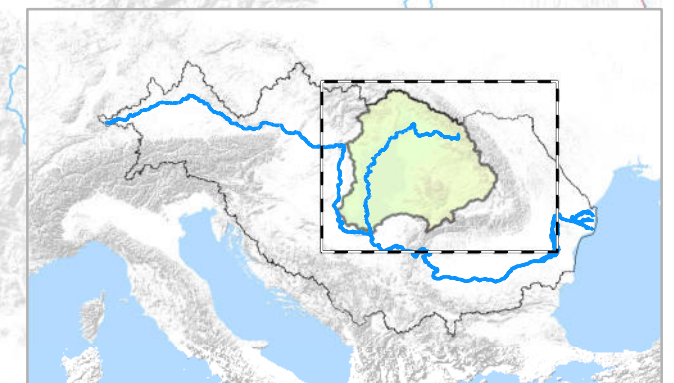
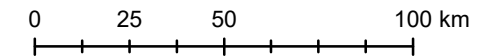
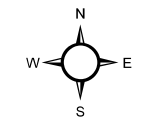


### LEGEND

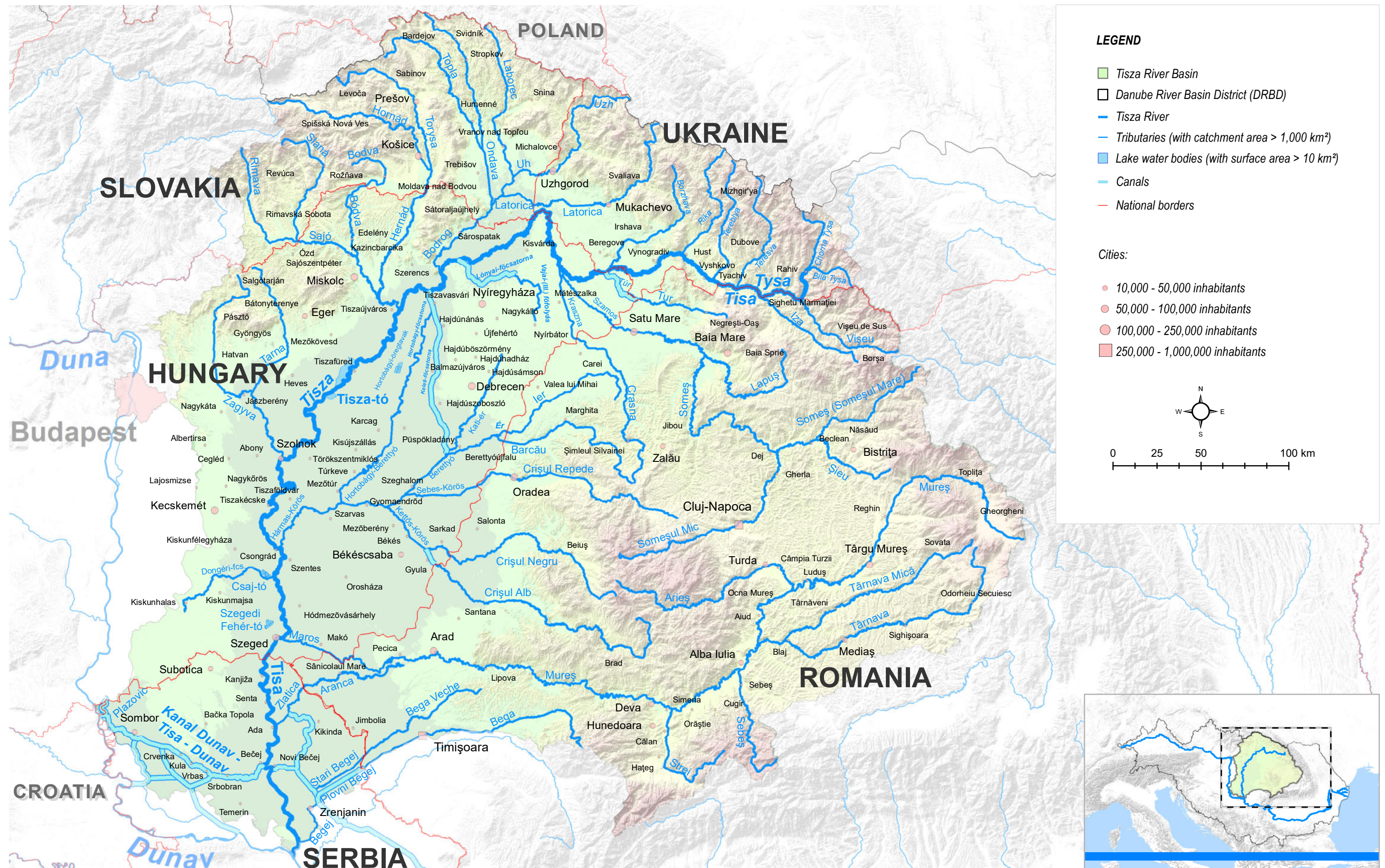
- Tisza River Basin
- Danube River Basin District (DRBD)
- Tisza River
- Tributaries (with catchment area > 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Lake water bodies (with surface area > 10 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Canals
- National borders

### Cities:

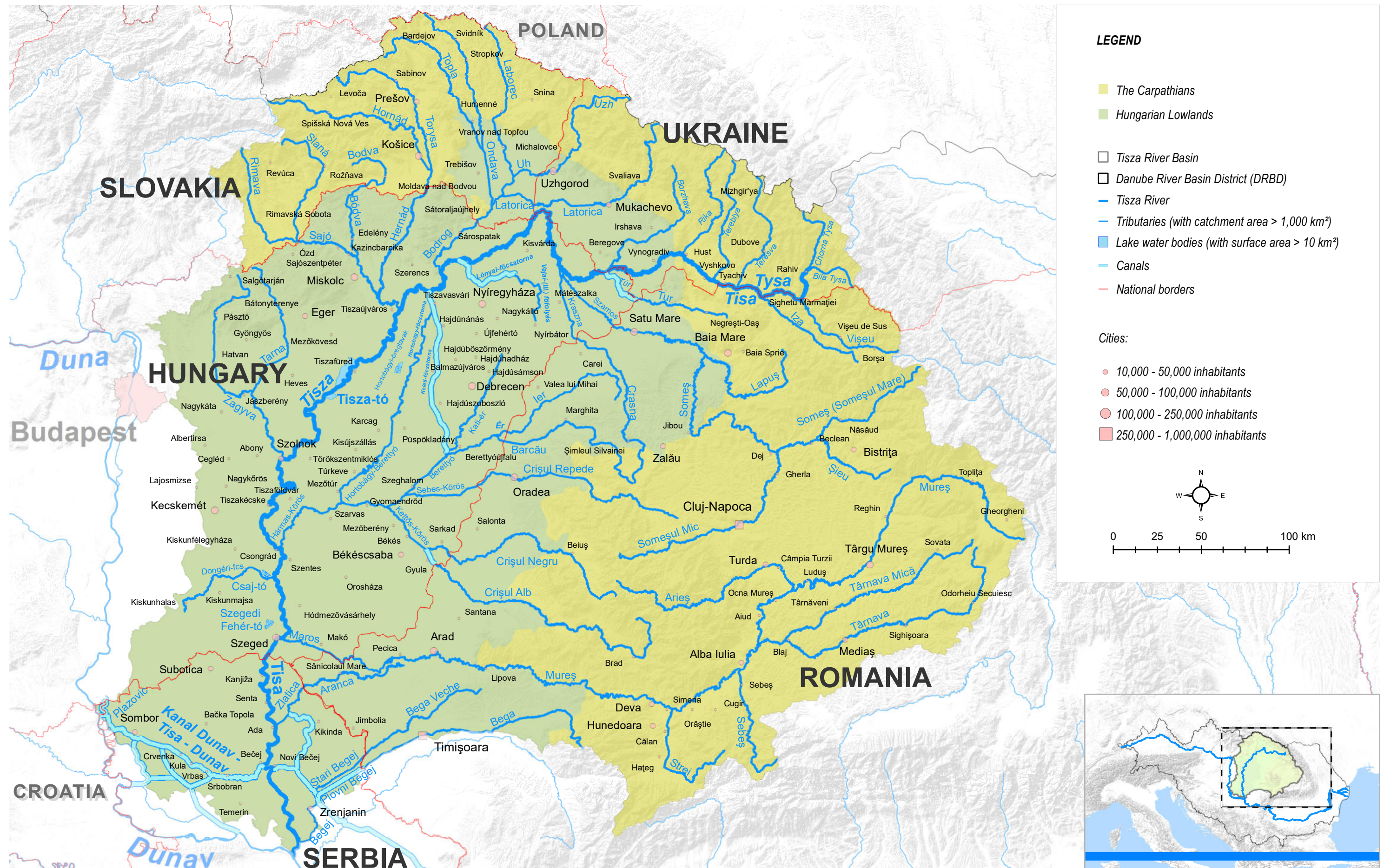
- 10,000 - 50,000 inhabitants
- 50,000 - 100,000 inhabitants
- 100,000 - 250,000 inhabitants
- 250,000 - 1,000,000 inhabitants



This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



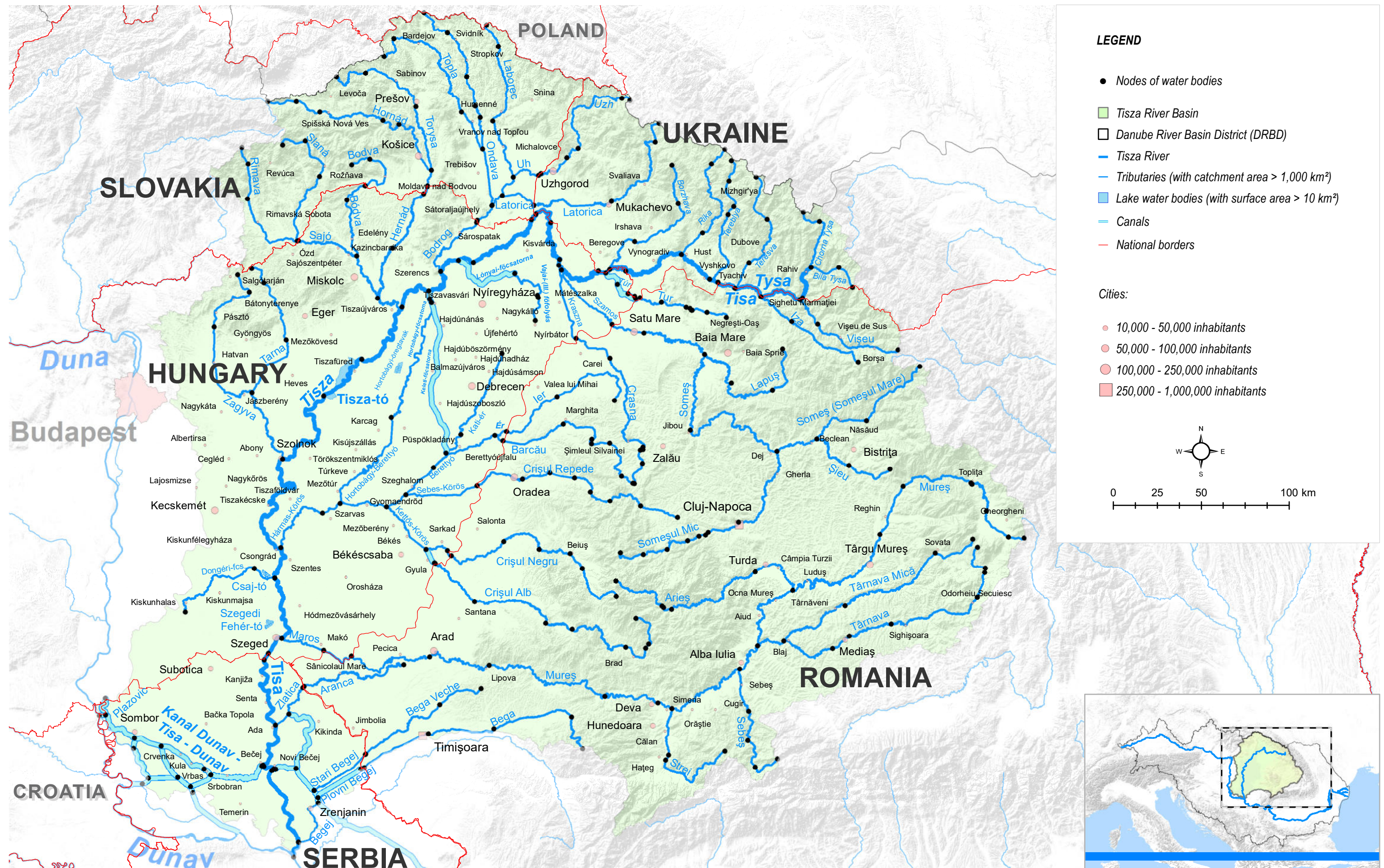
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



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# Map 3. Tisza River Basin: Surface Water Bodies

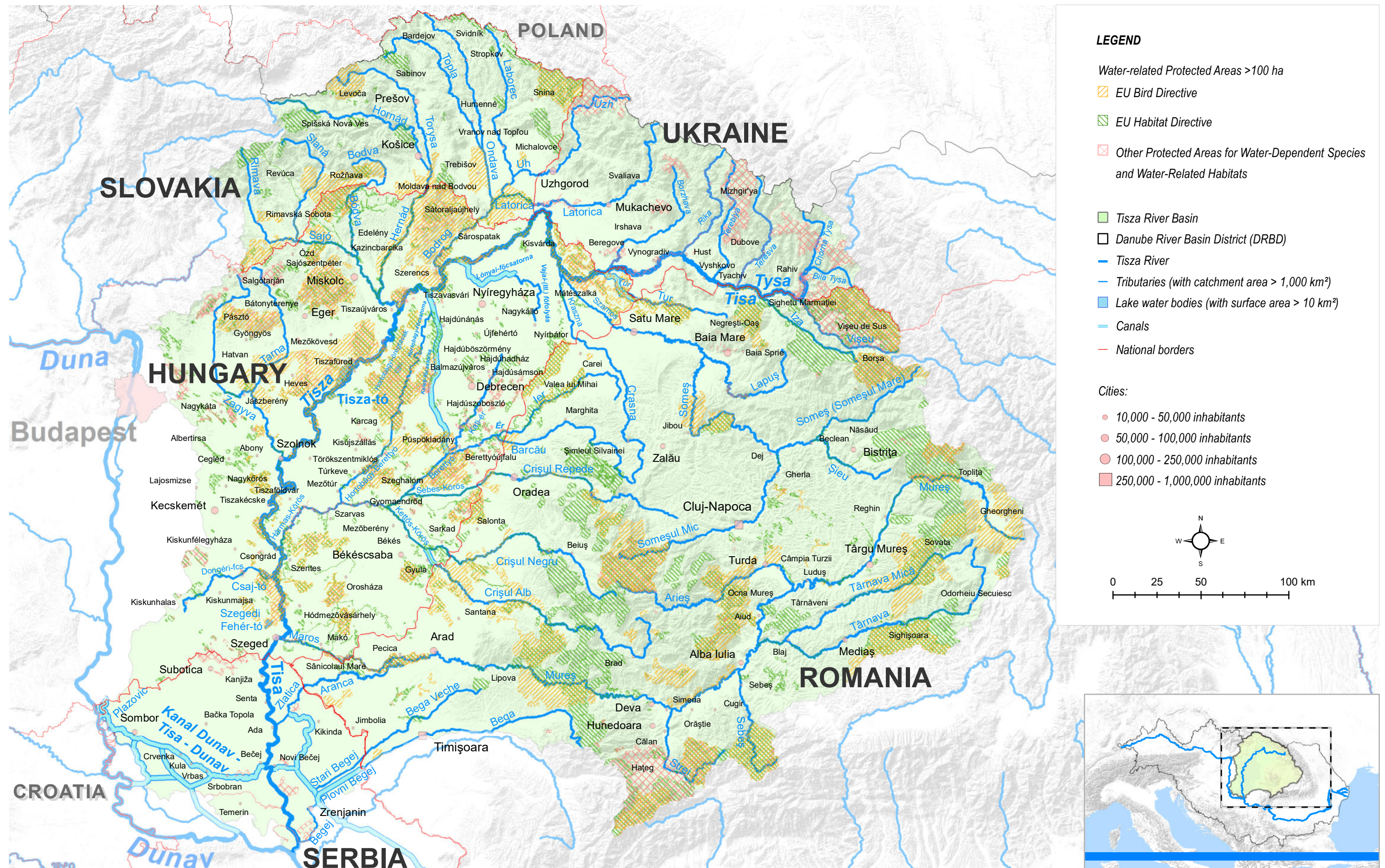
Updated ITRBMP 2019



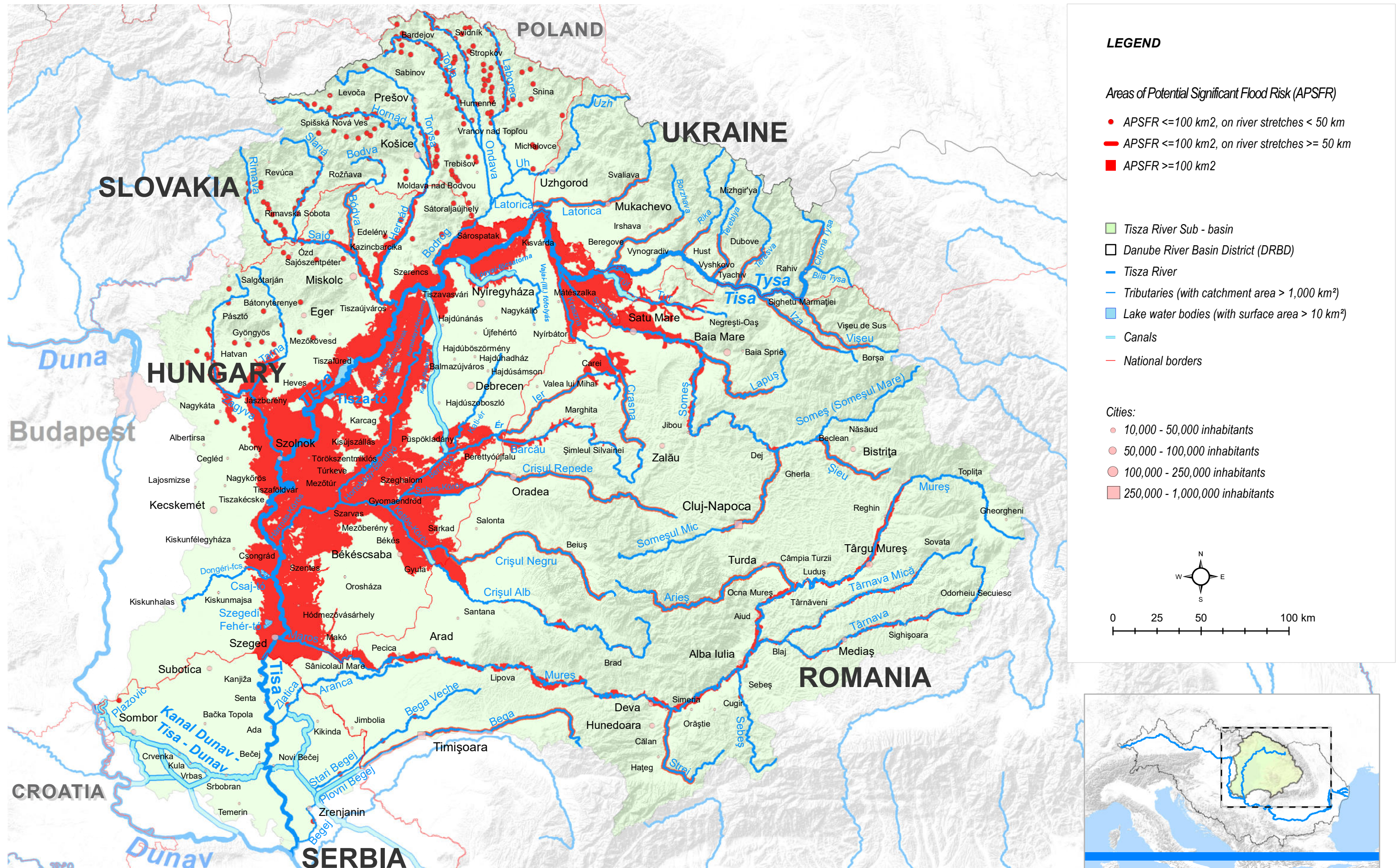
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.

# Map 4. Tisza River Basin: Protected Areas (Natura 2000 and Others)

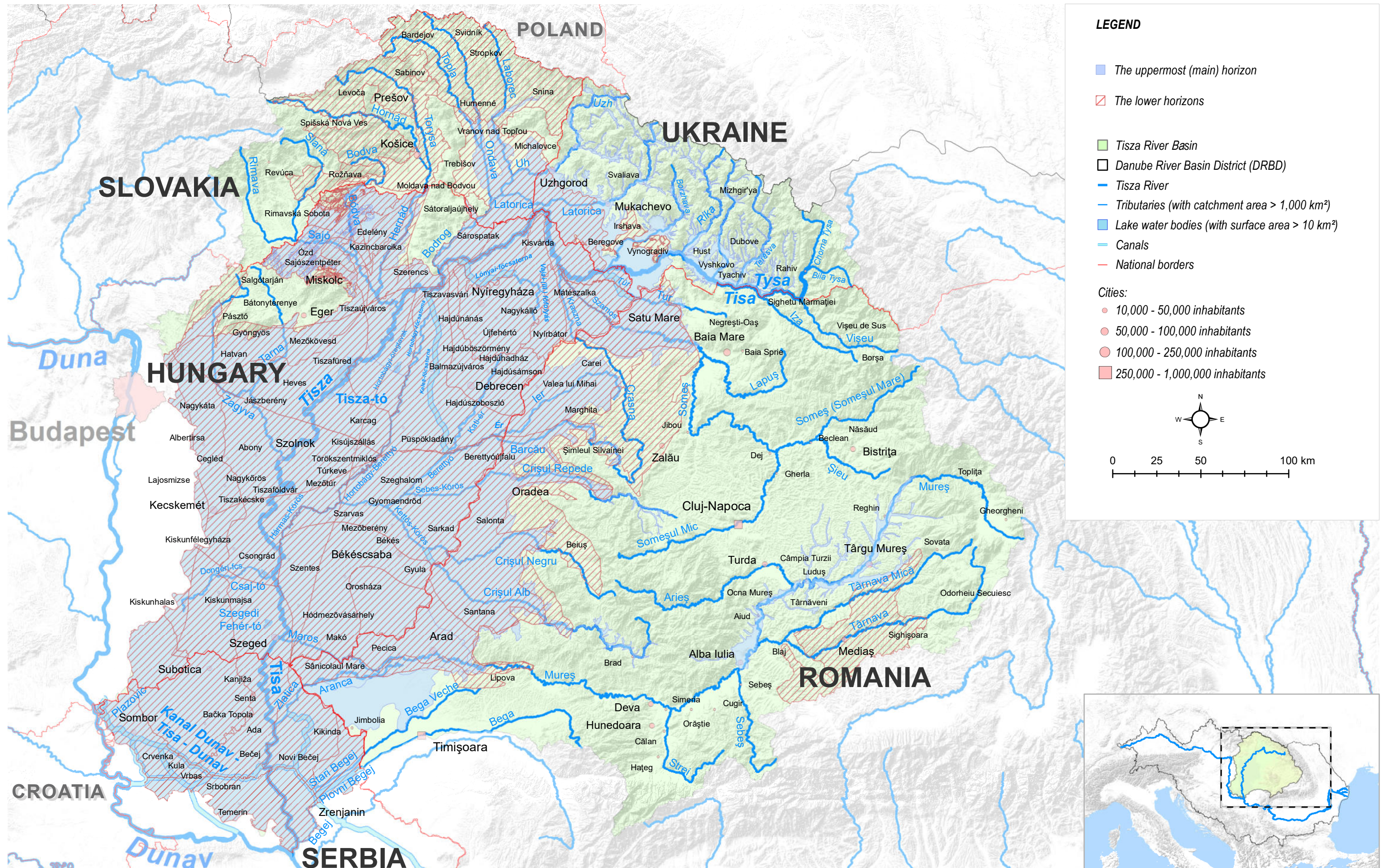
Updated ITRBMP 2019



This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.

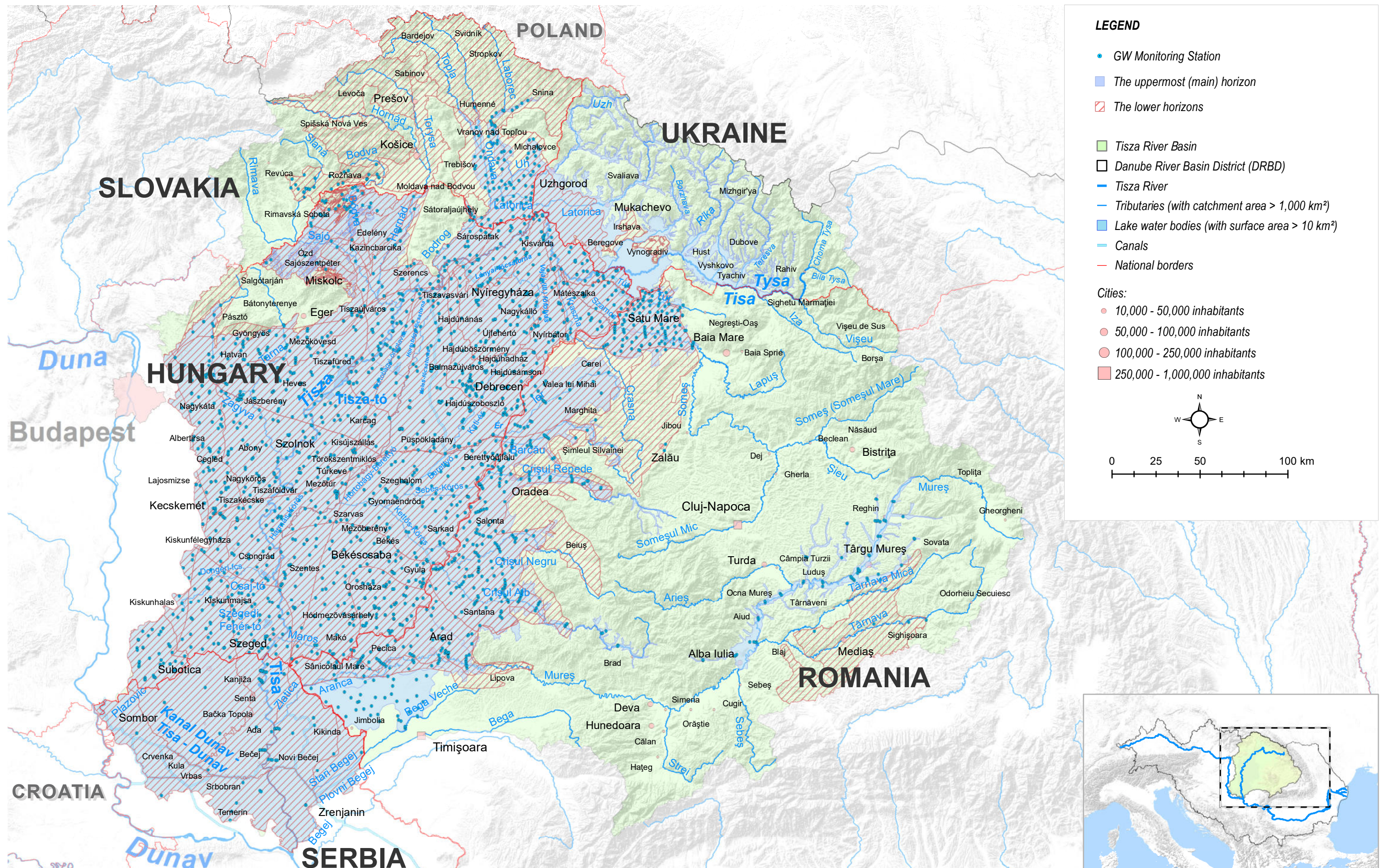


This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



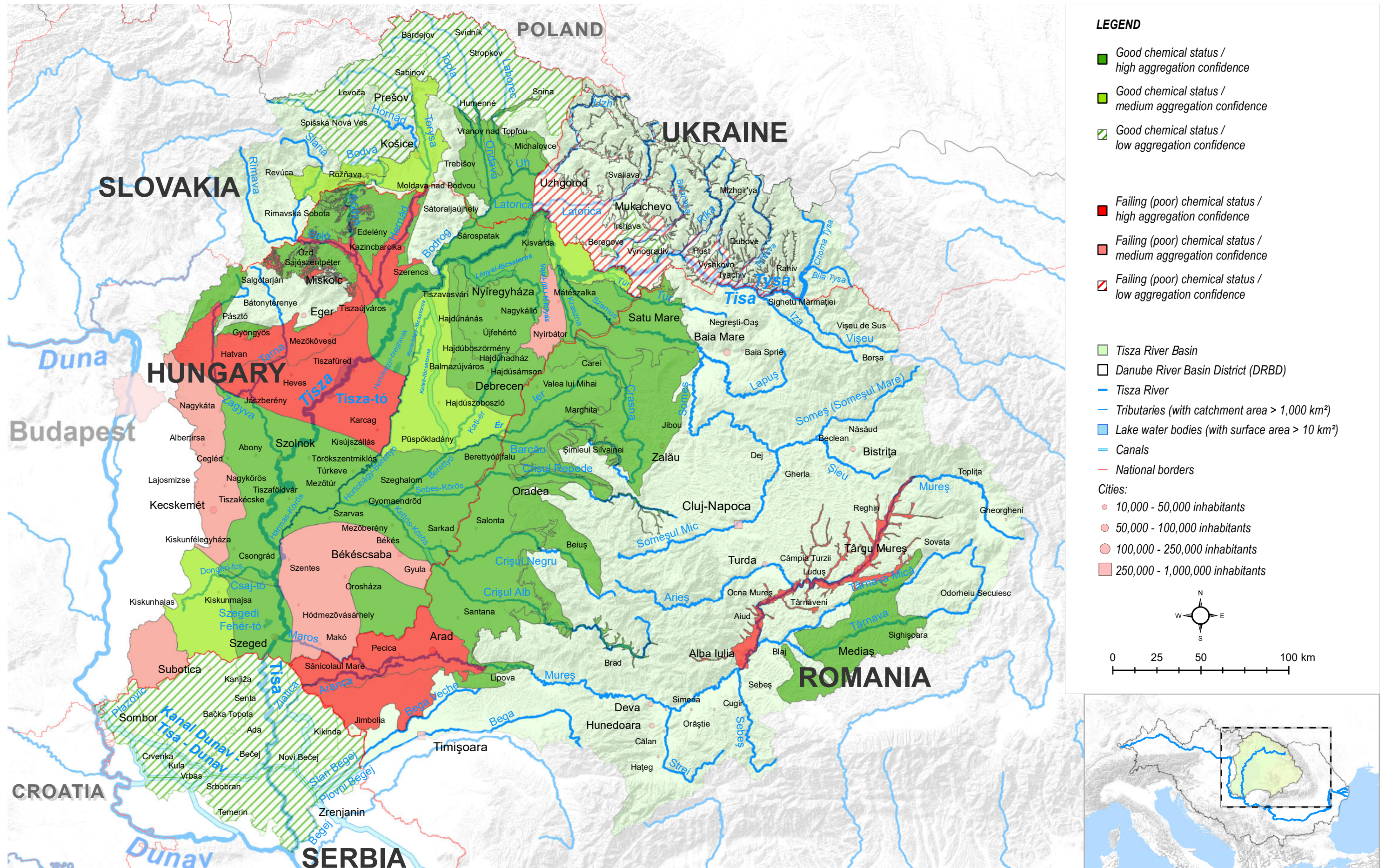
The explanation of the aggregation confidence is given in the DRBM Plan - Update 2015

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



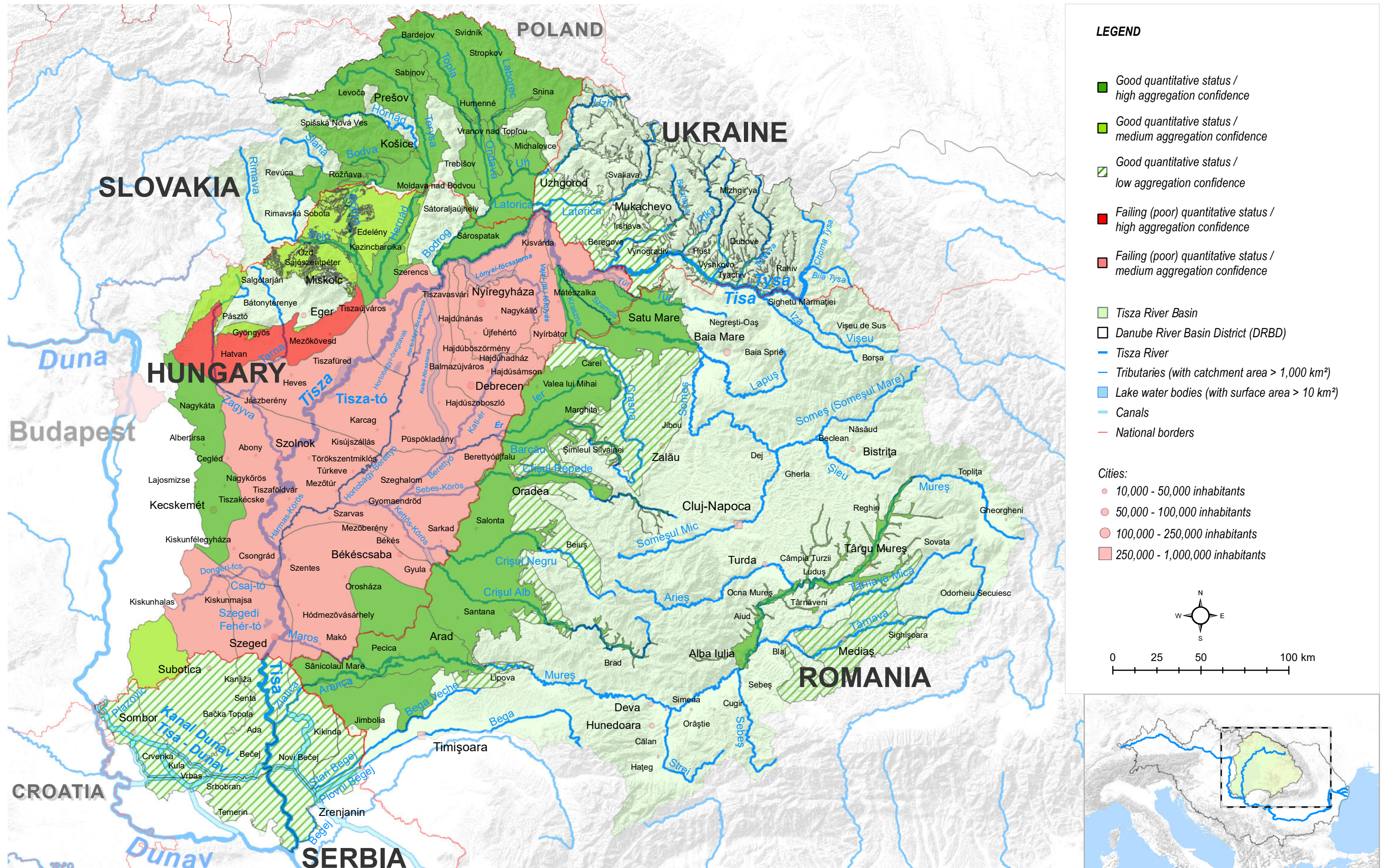
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.





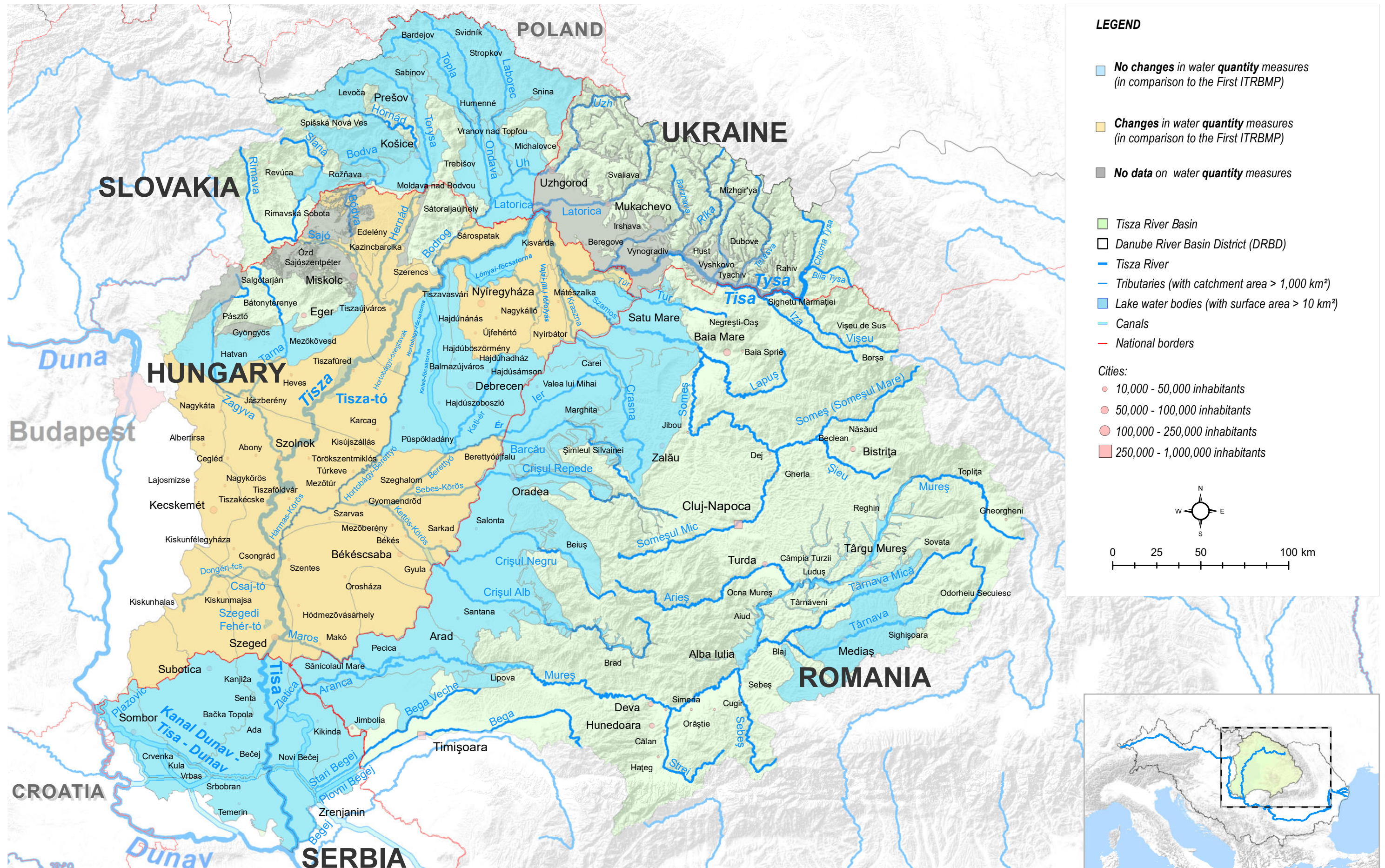
This map shows the chemical status, and the confidence of status assessment - for the uppermost groundwater horizon (where separate, overlying groundwater bodies exist). For RS and UA, the chemical status and the related confidence were evaluated based on the chemical risk assessment.

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.

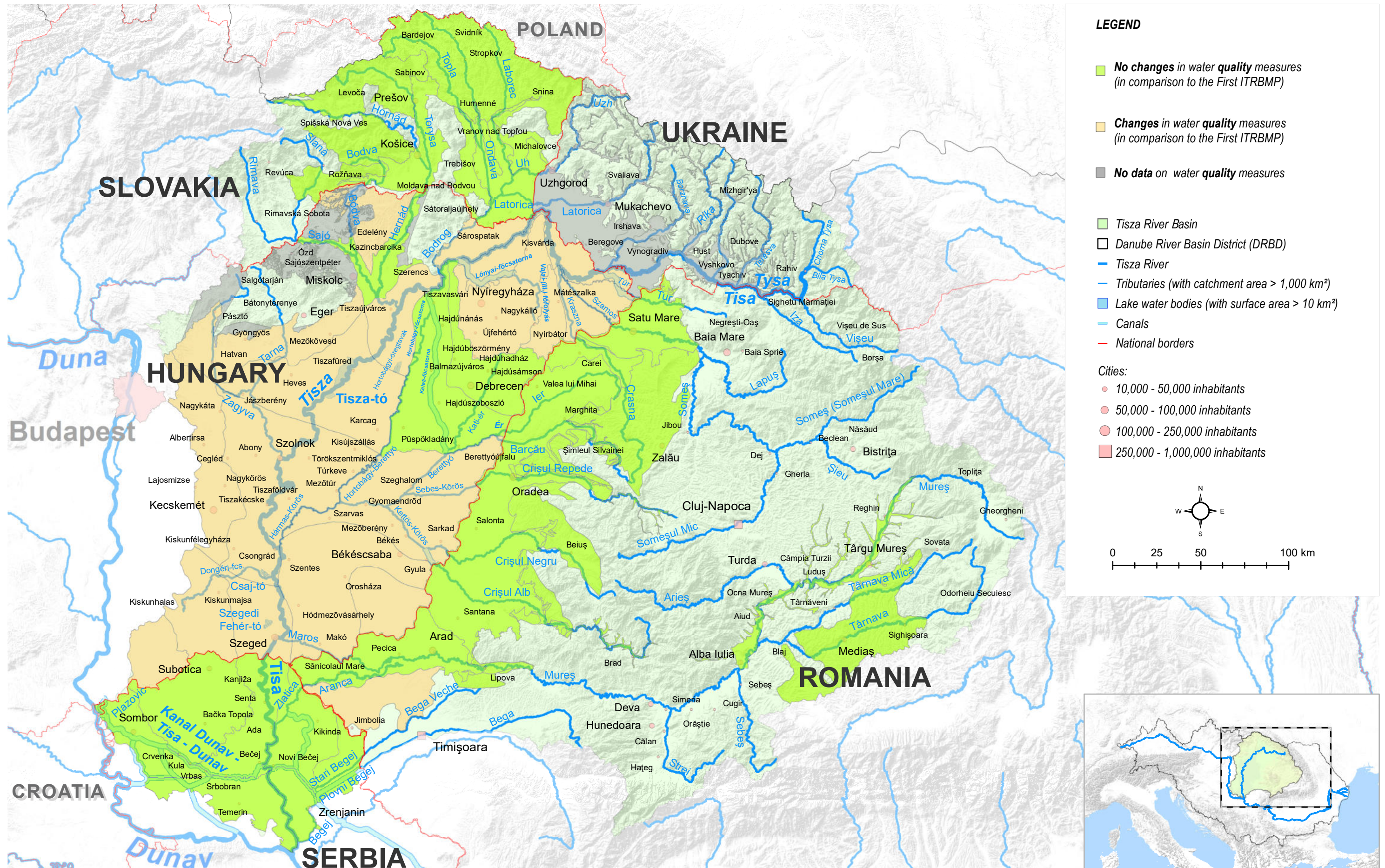


This map shows the quantitative status, and the confidence of status assessment - for the uppermost groundwater horizon (where separate, overlying groundwater bodies exist). For RS and UA, the quantitative status and the related confidence were evaluated, based on the quantitative risk assessment.

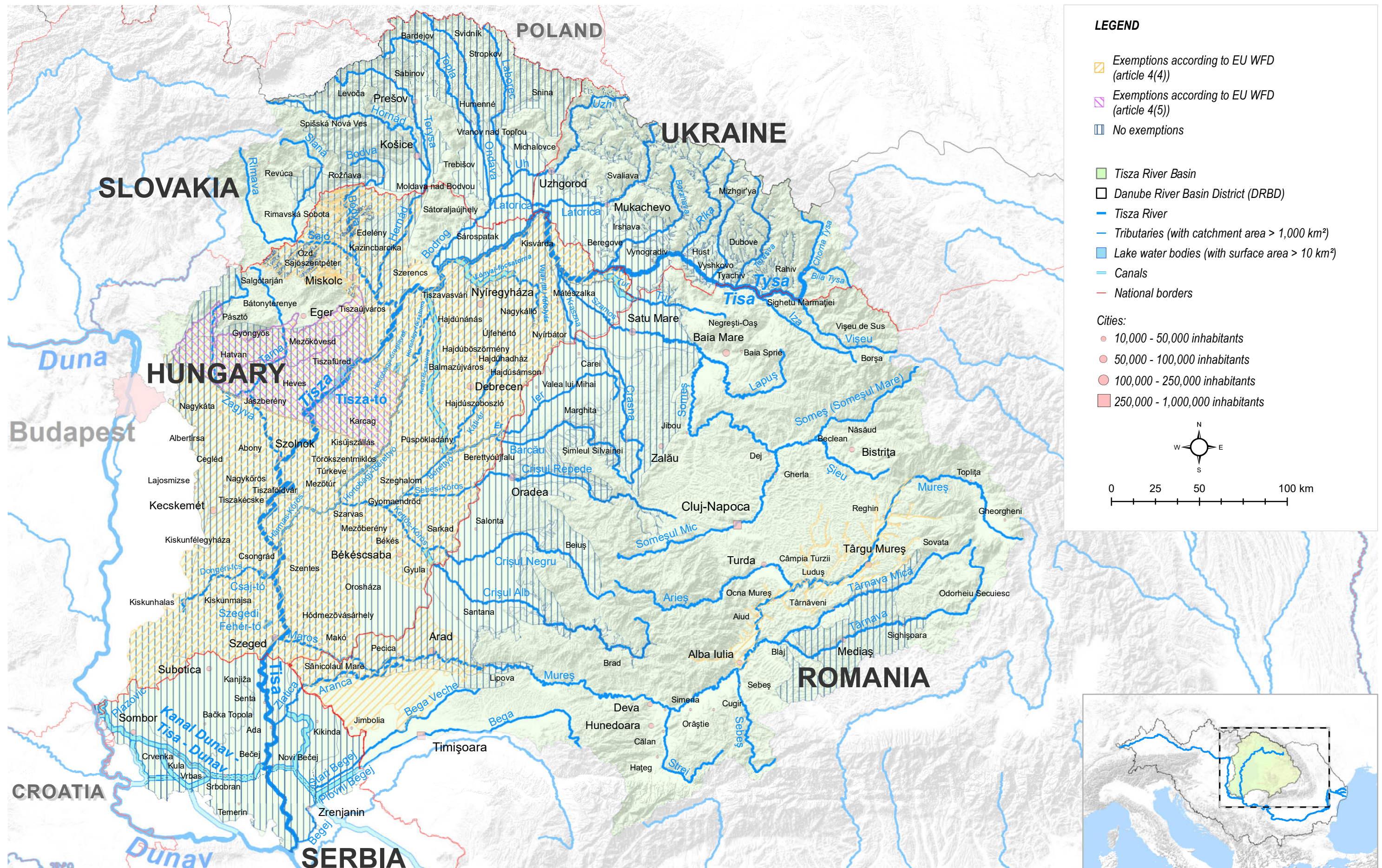
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



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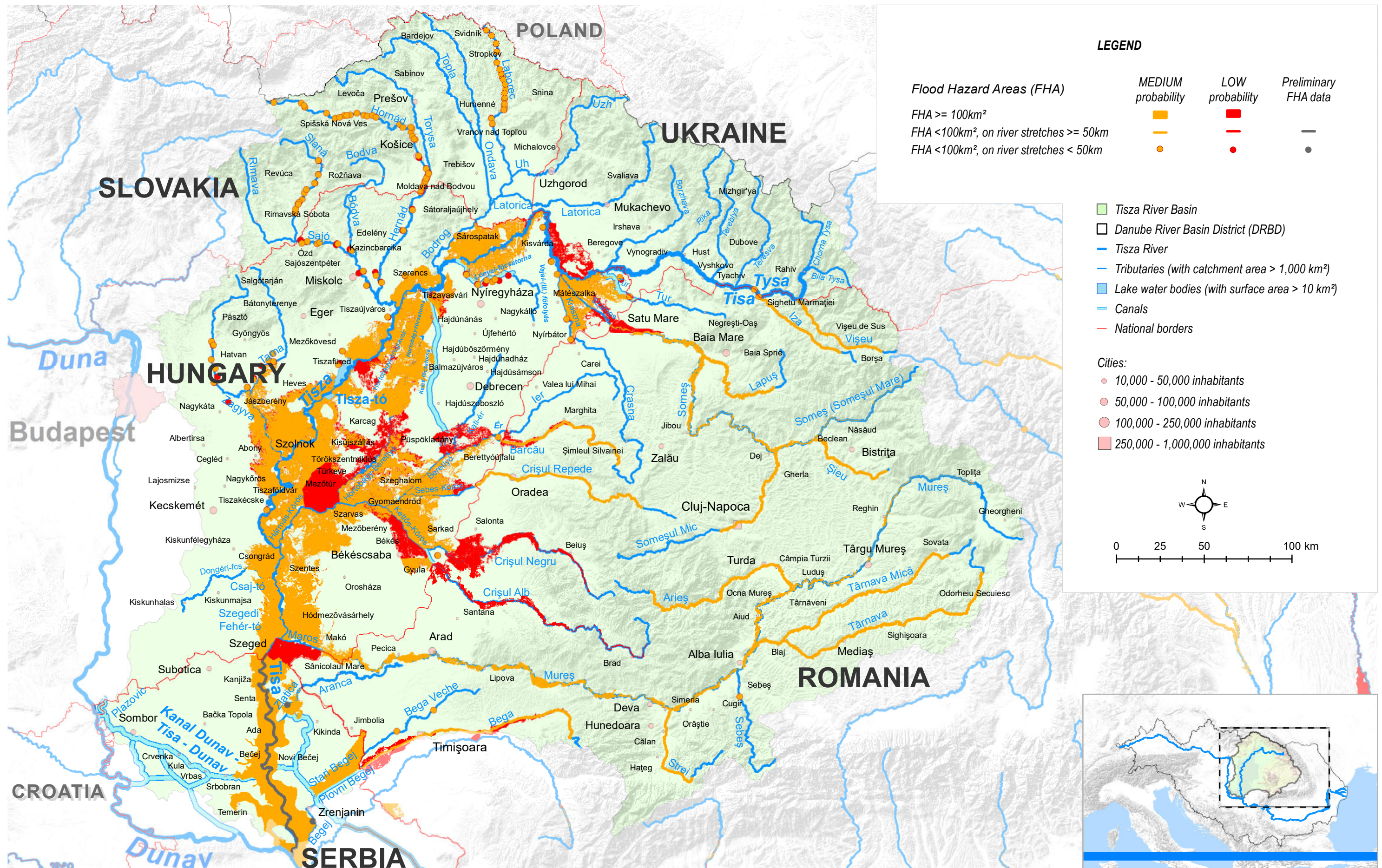


This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.

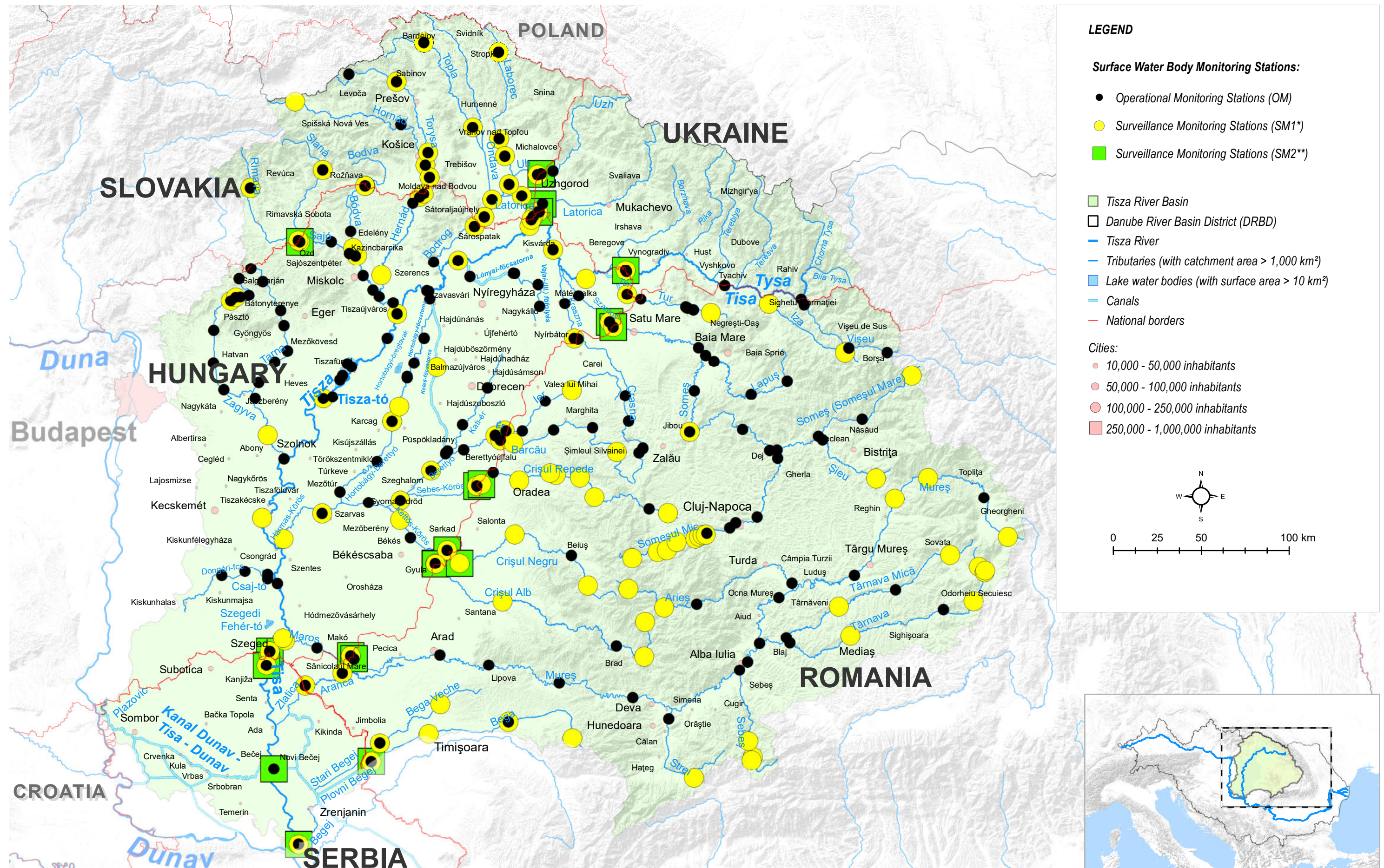


The explanation of the aggregation confidence is given in the DRBM Plan - Update 2015

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



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**LEGEND**

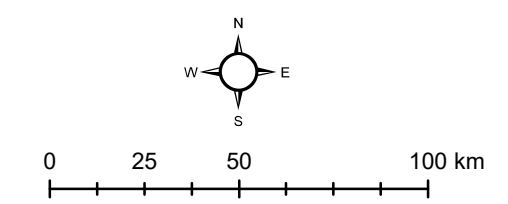
**Surface Water Body Monitoring Stations:**

- Operational Monitoring Stations (OM)
- Surveillance Monitoring Stations (SM1\*)
- Surveillance Monitoring Stations (SM2\*\*)

- Tisza River Basin
- Danube River Basin District (DRBD)
- Tisza River
- Tributaries (with catchment area > 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Lake water bodies (with surface area > 10 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Canals
- National borders

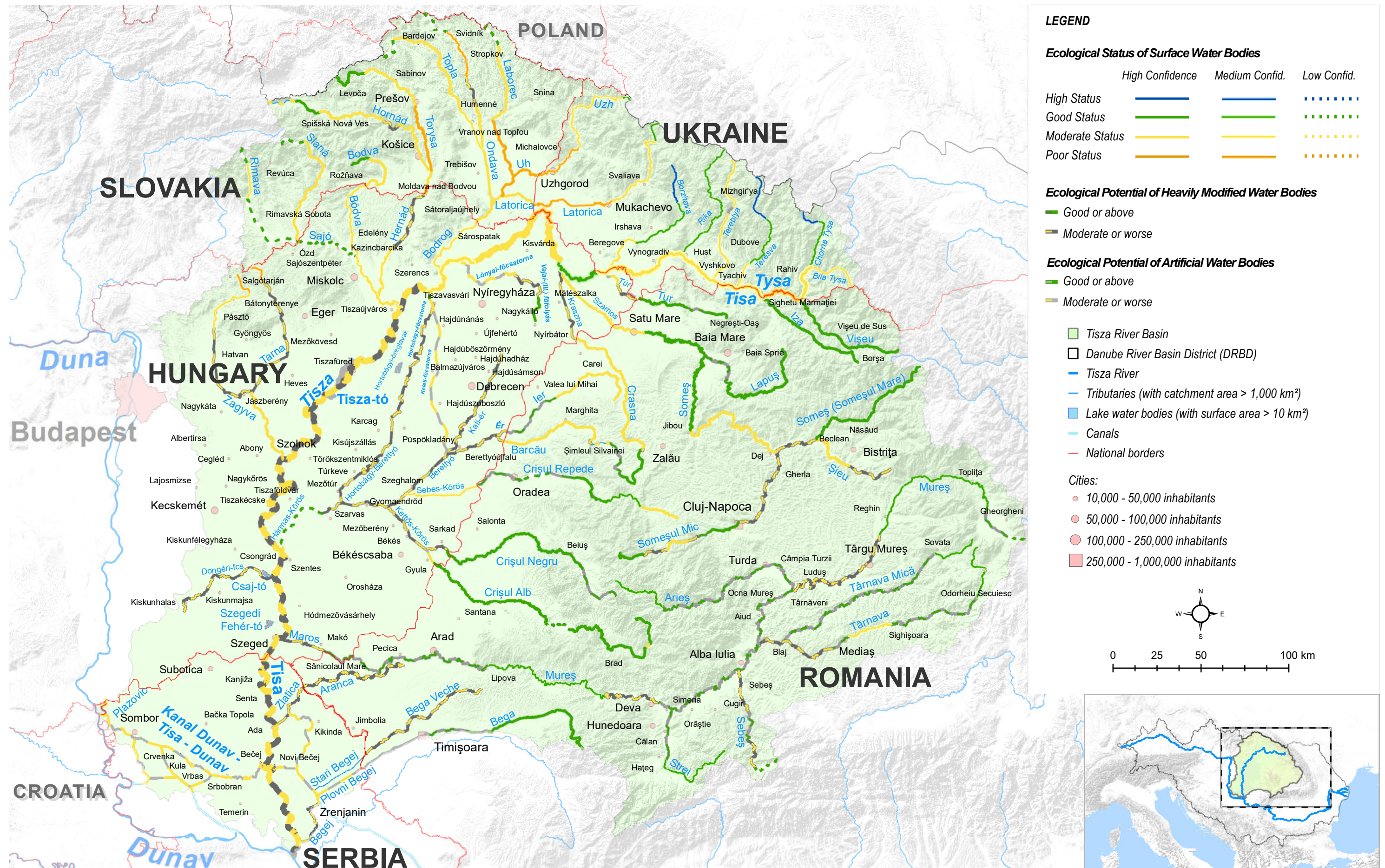
**Cities:**

- 10,000 - 50,000 inhabitants
- 50,000 - 100,000 inhabitants
- 100,000 - 250,000 inhabitants
- 250,000 - 1,000,000 inhabitants



\*Surveillance Monitoring 1 provides an assessment of the overall surface water status in the Danube River Basin District.  
 \*\*Surveillance Monitoring 2 provides an assessment of long-term trends of specific pollutants and of loads of substances transferred downstream the Danube.

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



**LEGEND**

**Ecological Status of Surface Water Bodies**

	High Confidence	Medium Confid.	Low Confid.
High Status			
Good Status			
Moderate Status			
Poor Status			

**Ecological Potential of Heavily Modified Water Bodies**

- Good or above
- Moderate or worse

**Ecological Potential of Artificial Water Bodies**

- Good or above
- Moderate or worse

**Other Symbols:**

- Tisza River Basin
- Danube River Basin District (DRBD)
- Tisza River
- Tributaries (with catchment area > 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Lake water bodies (with surface area > 10 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Canals
- National borders

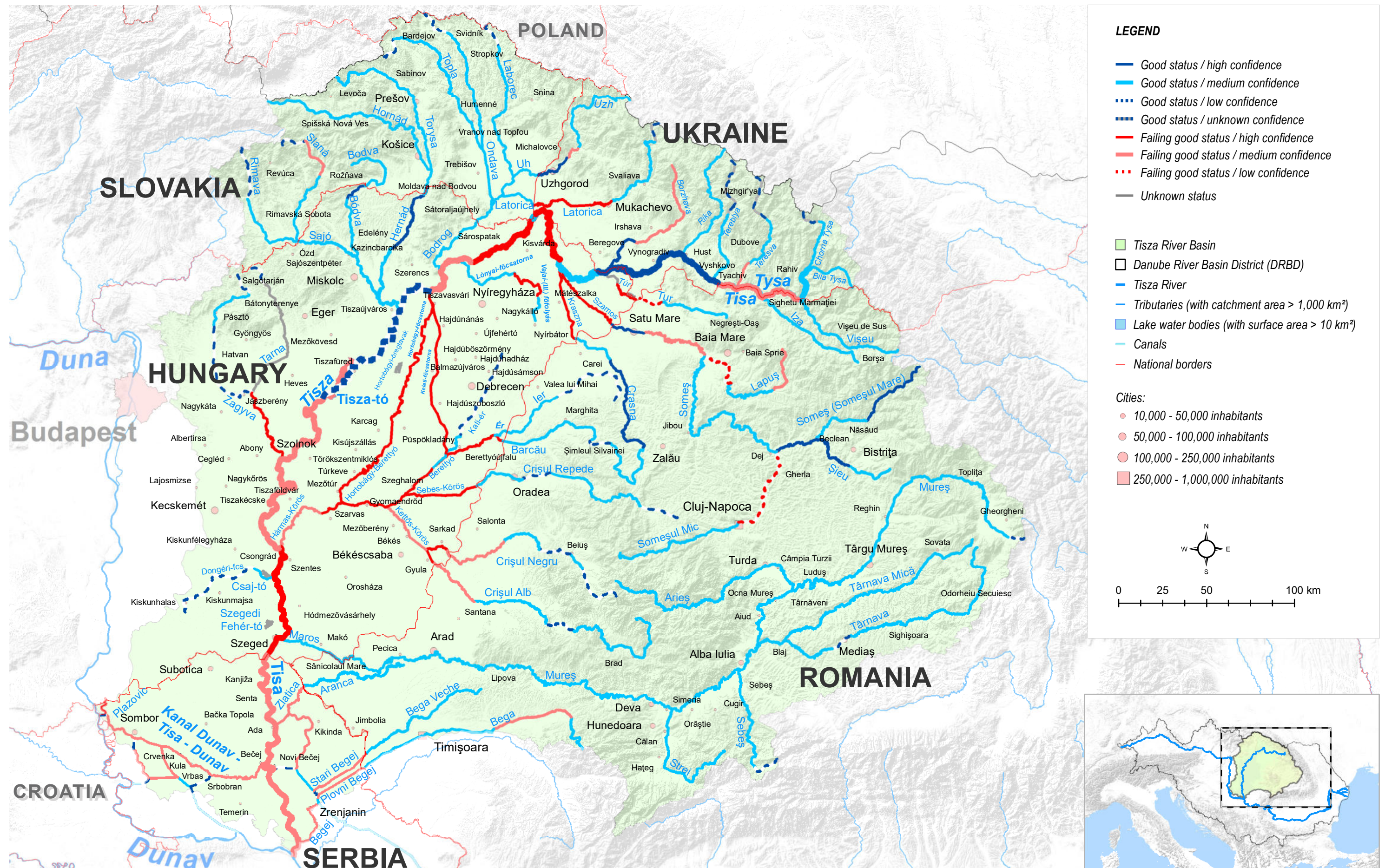
**Cities:**

- 10,000 - 50,000 inhabitants
- 50,000 - 100,000 inhabitants
- 100,000 - 250,000 inhabitants
- 250,000 - 1,000,000 inhabitants

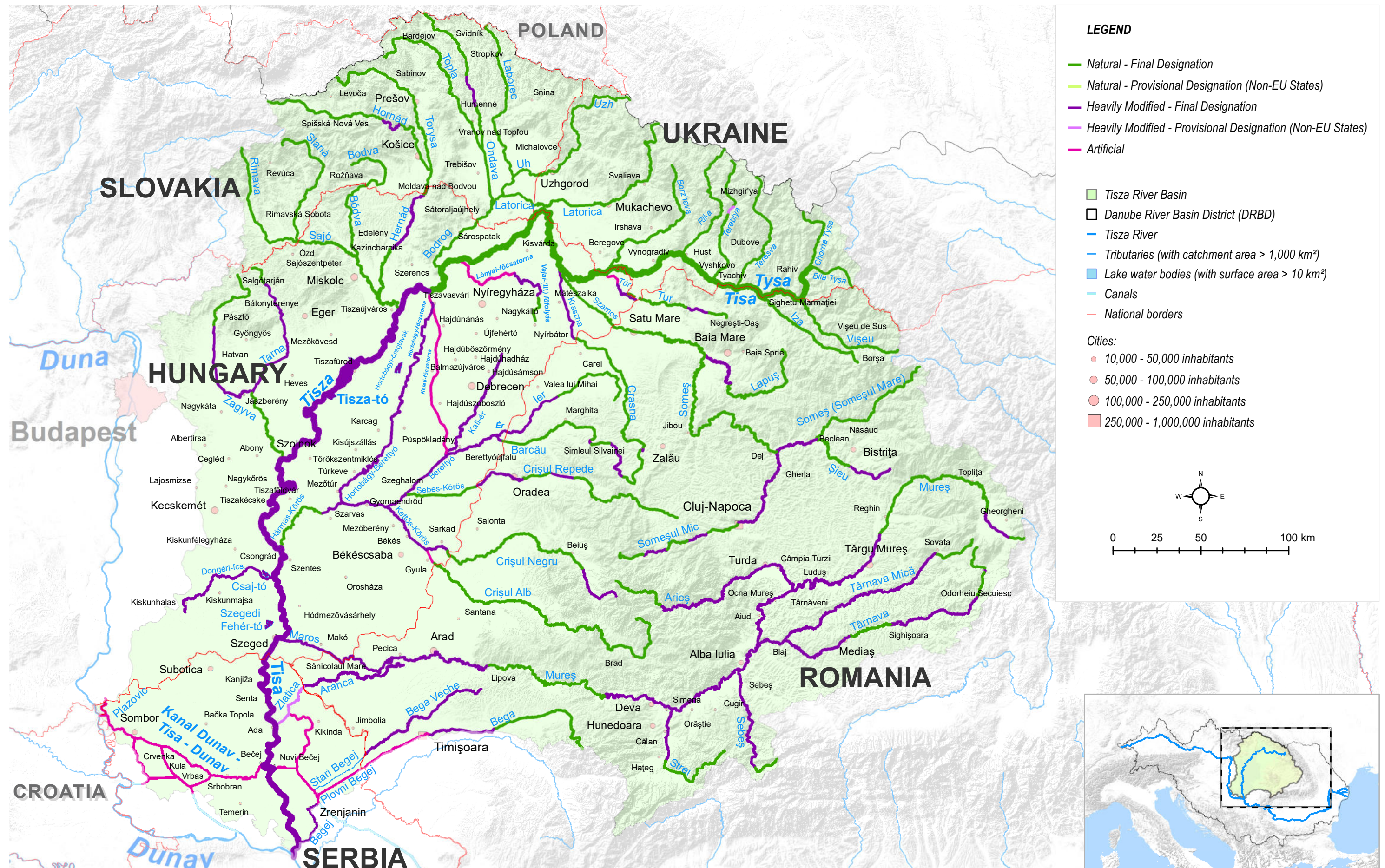
Scale: 0 25 50 100 km

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.

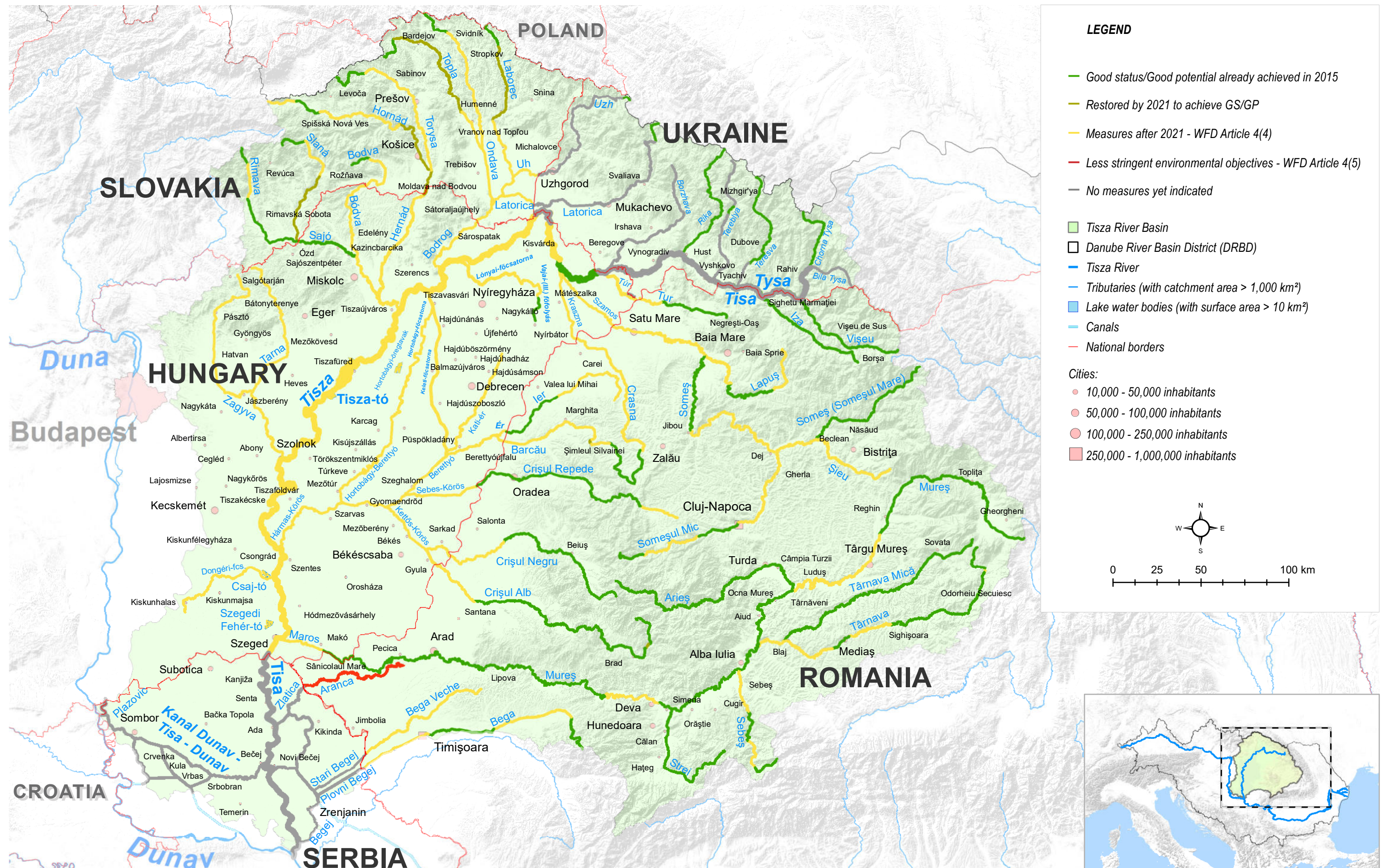




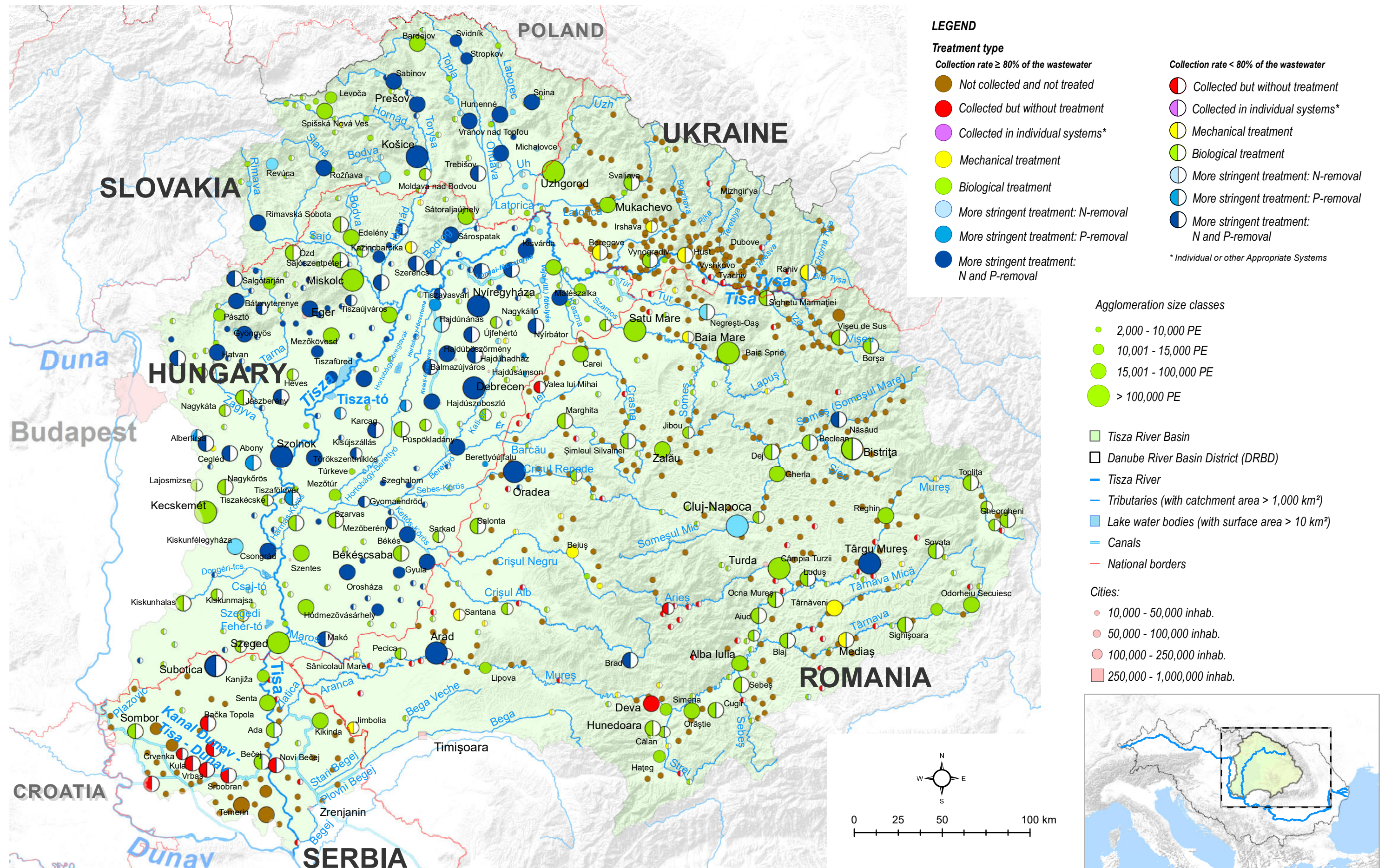
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



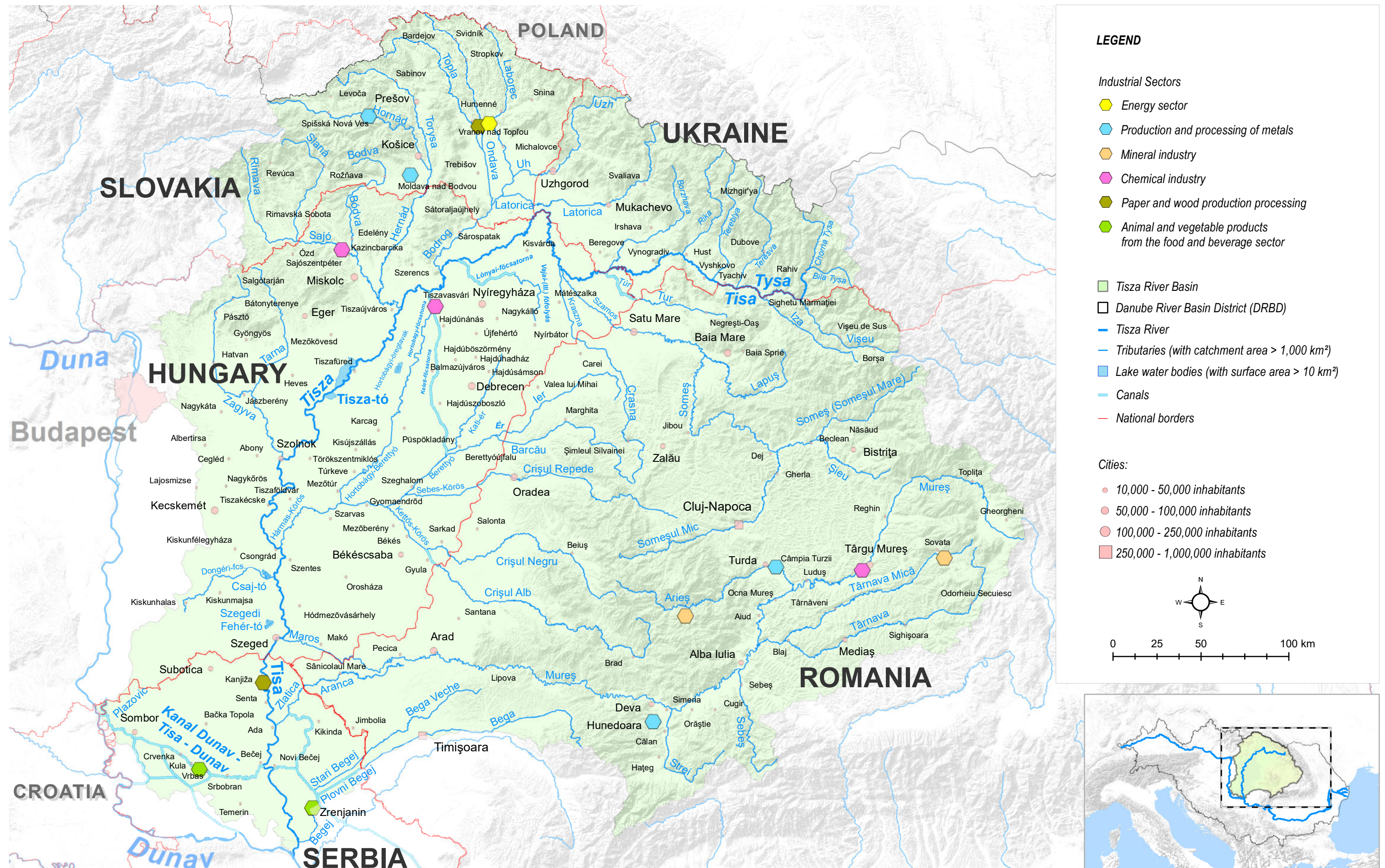
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



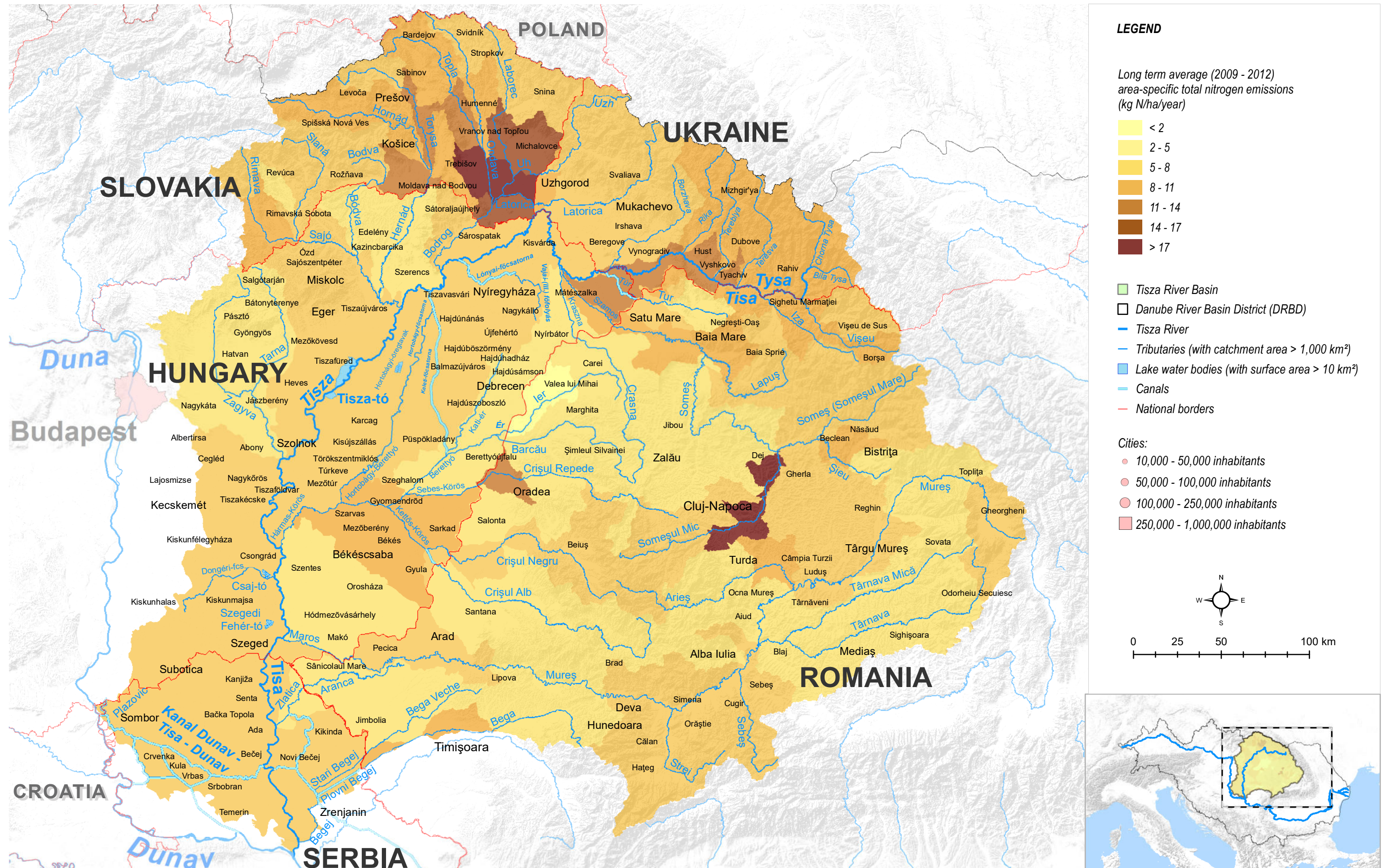
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.

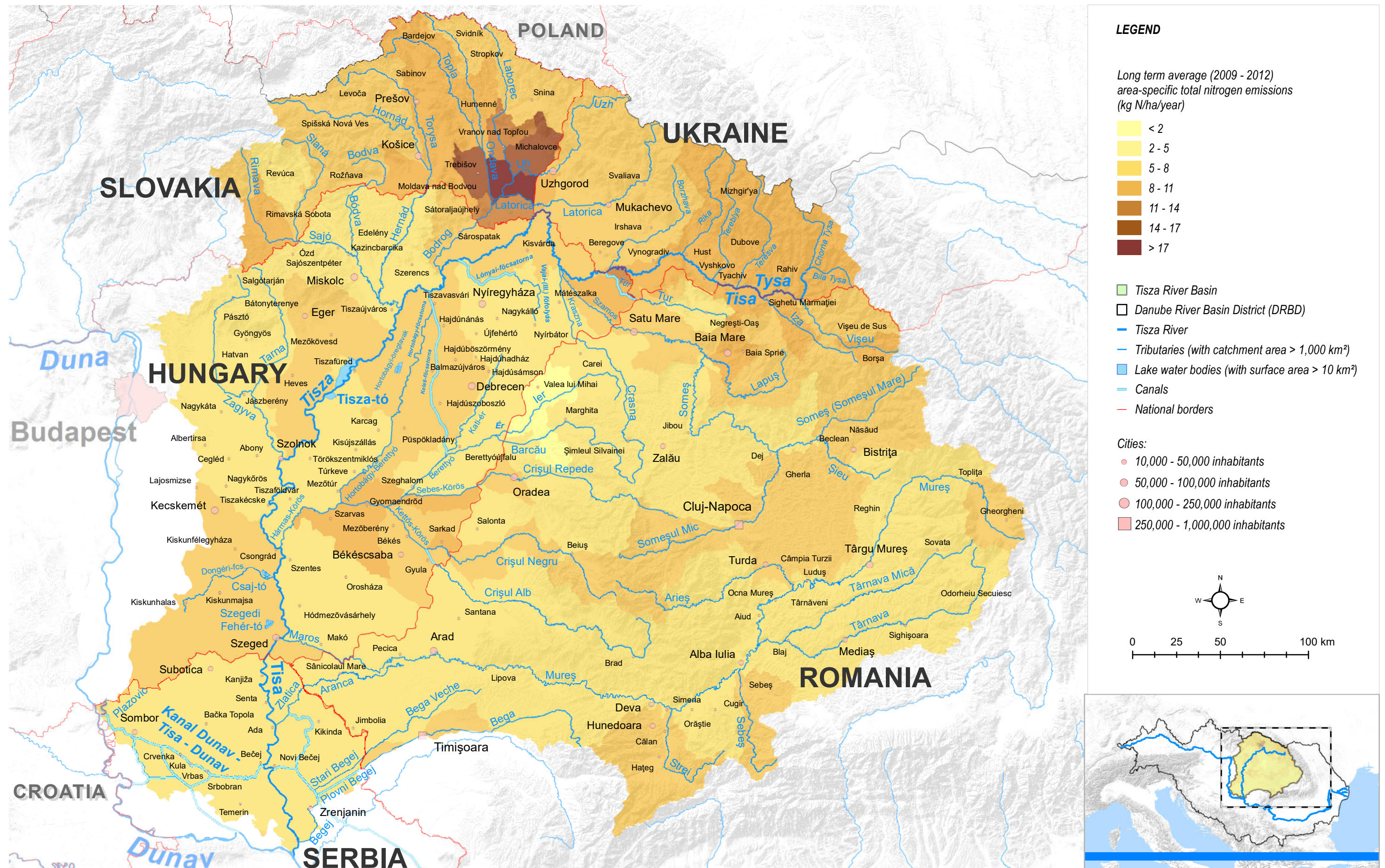


This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



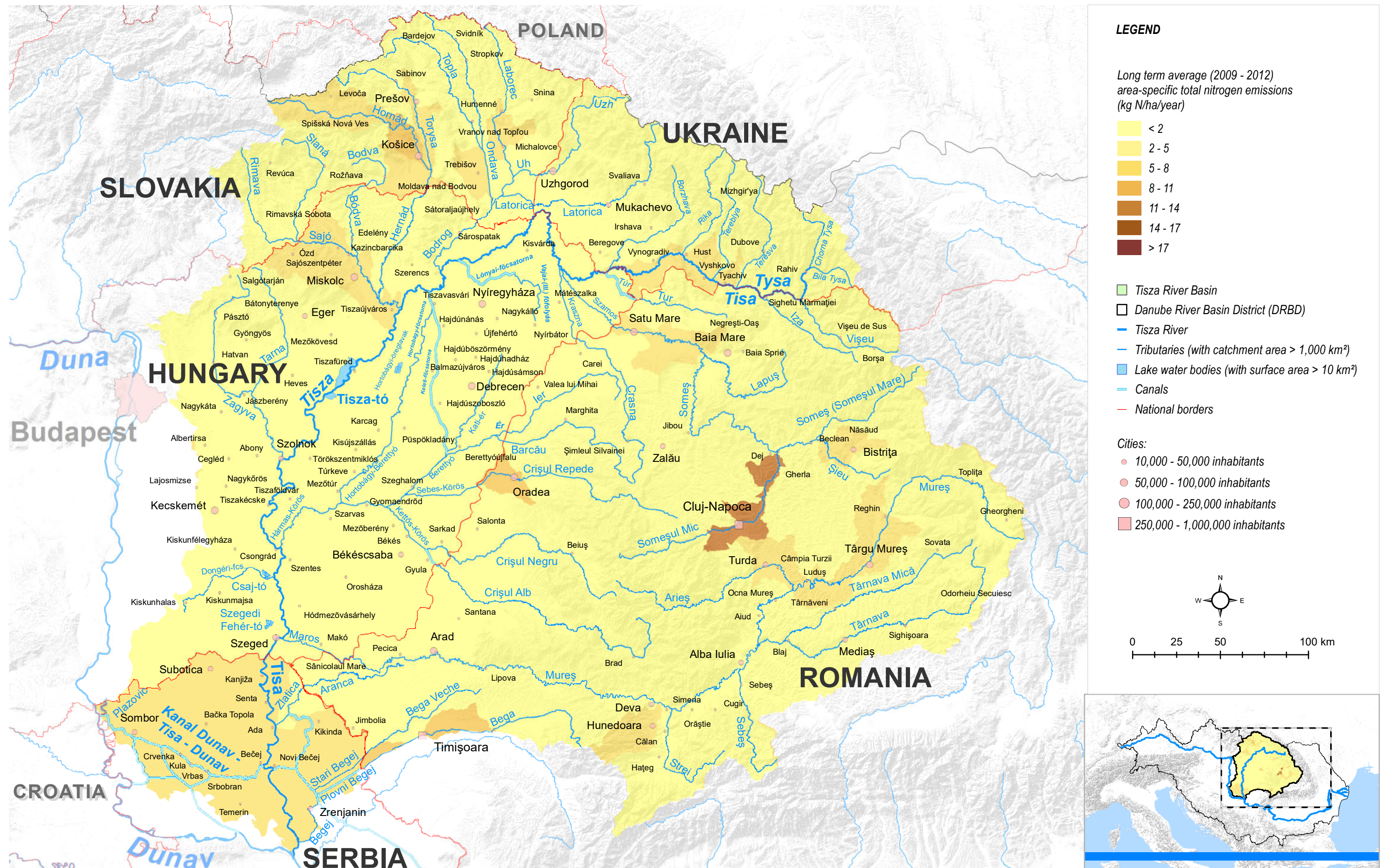
This map illustrates nitrogen emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions over the period of 2009-2012, using the most recent available data within the same period. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



This map illustrates nitrogen emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions over the period of 2009-2012, using the most recent available data within the same period. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

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This map illustrates nitrogen emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions over the period of 2009-2012, using the most recent available data within the same period. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

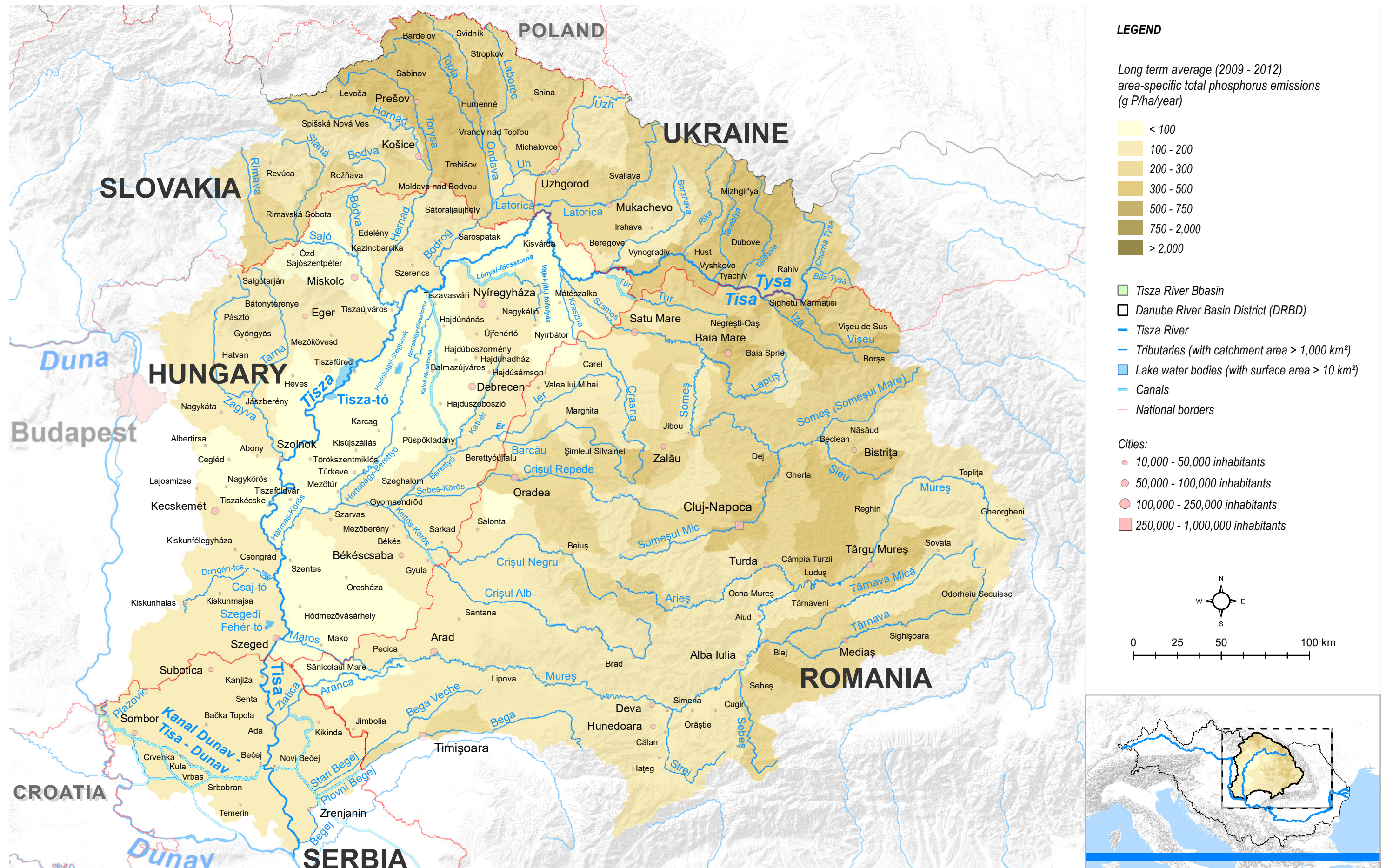
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.





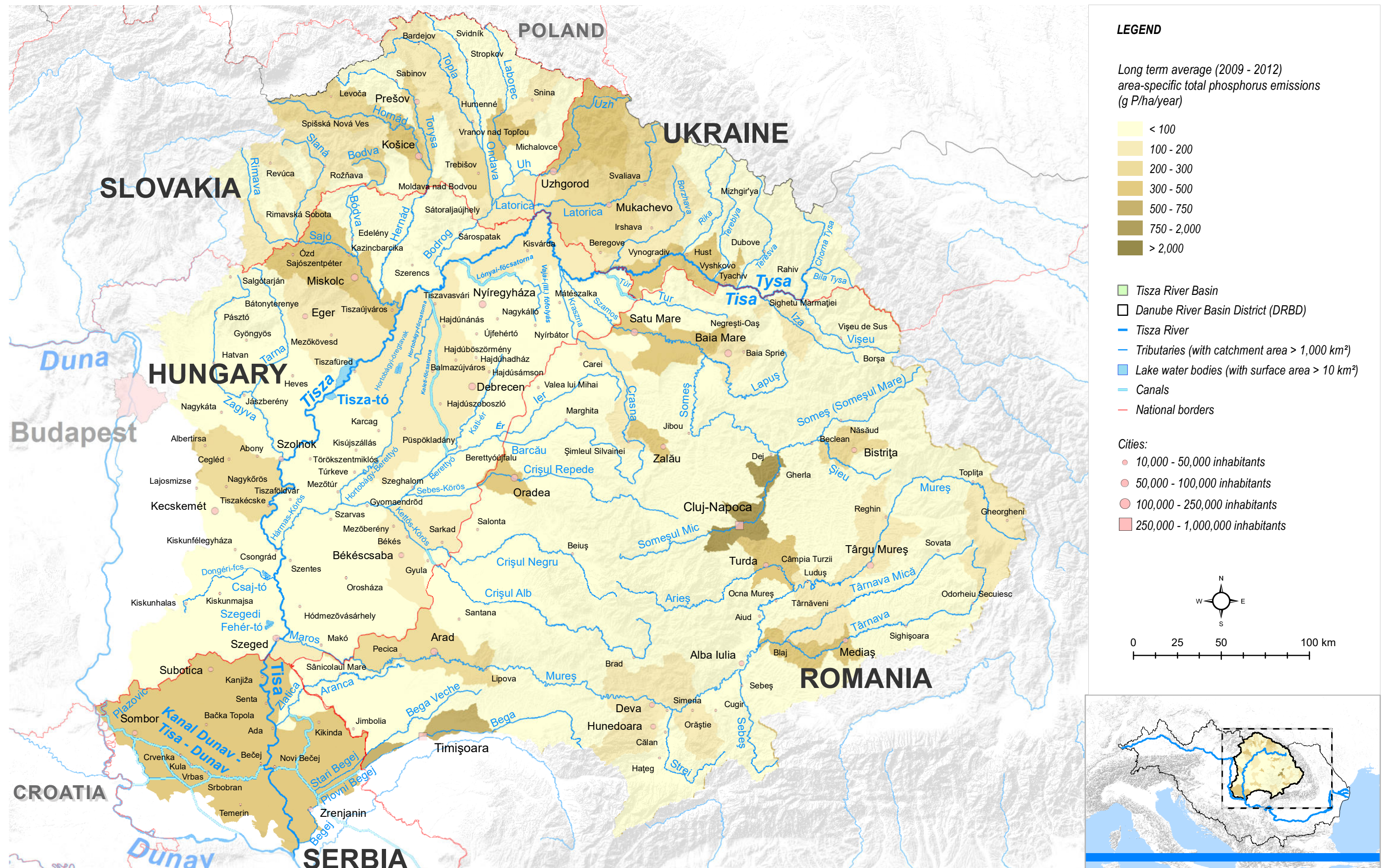
This map illustrates phosphorus emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions over the period of 2009-2012, using the most recent available data within the same period. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



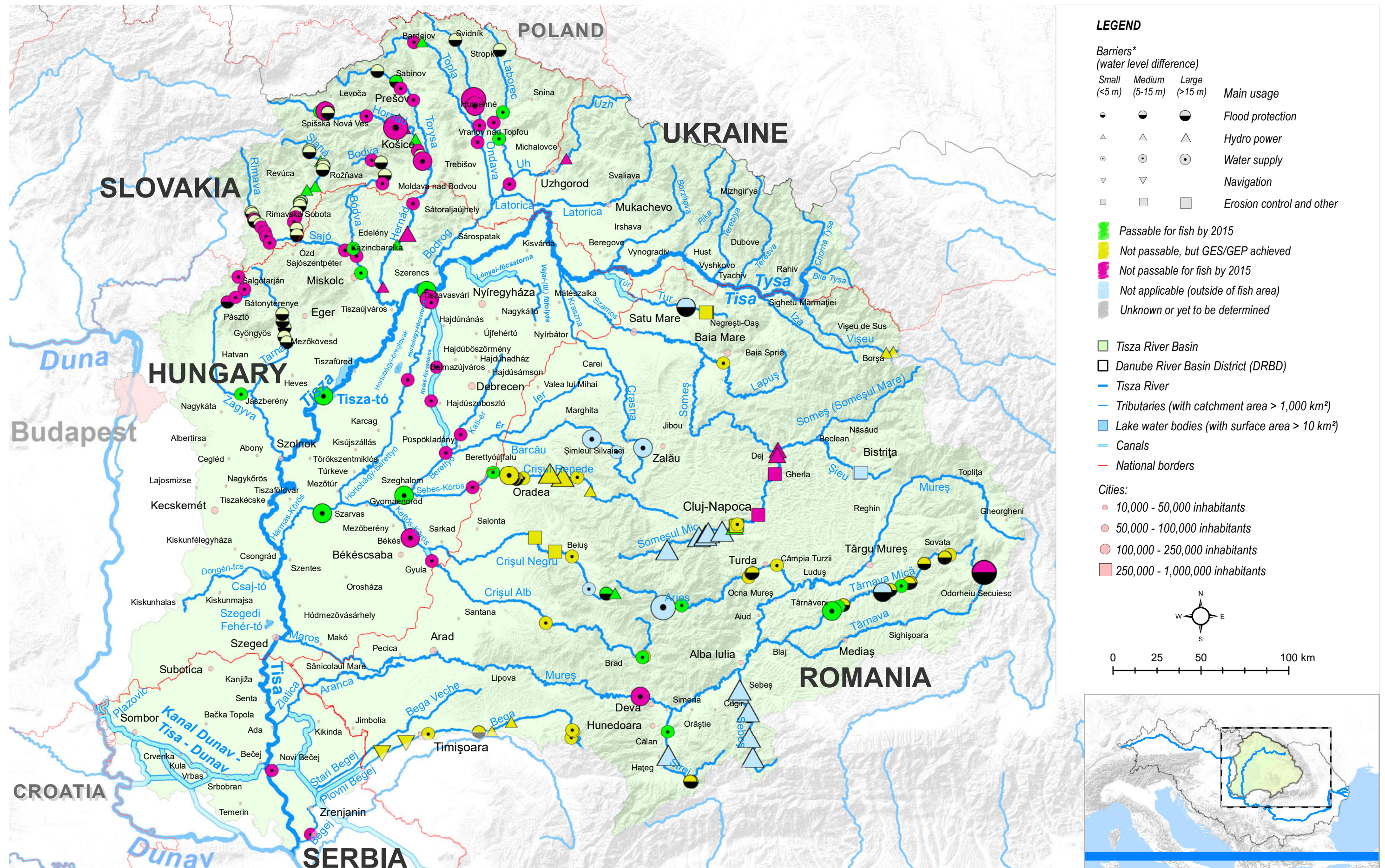
This map illustrates phosphorus emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions over the period of 2009-2012, using the most recent available data within the same period. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

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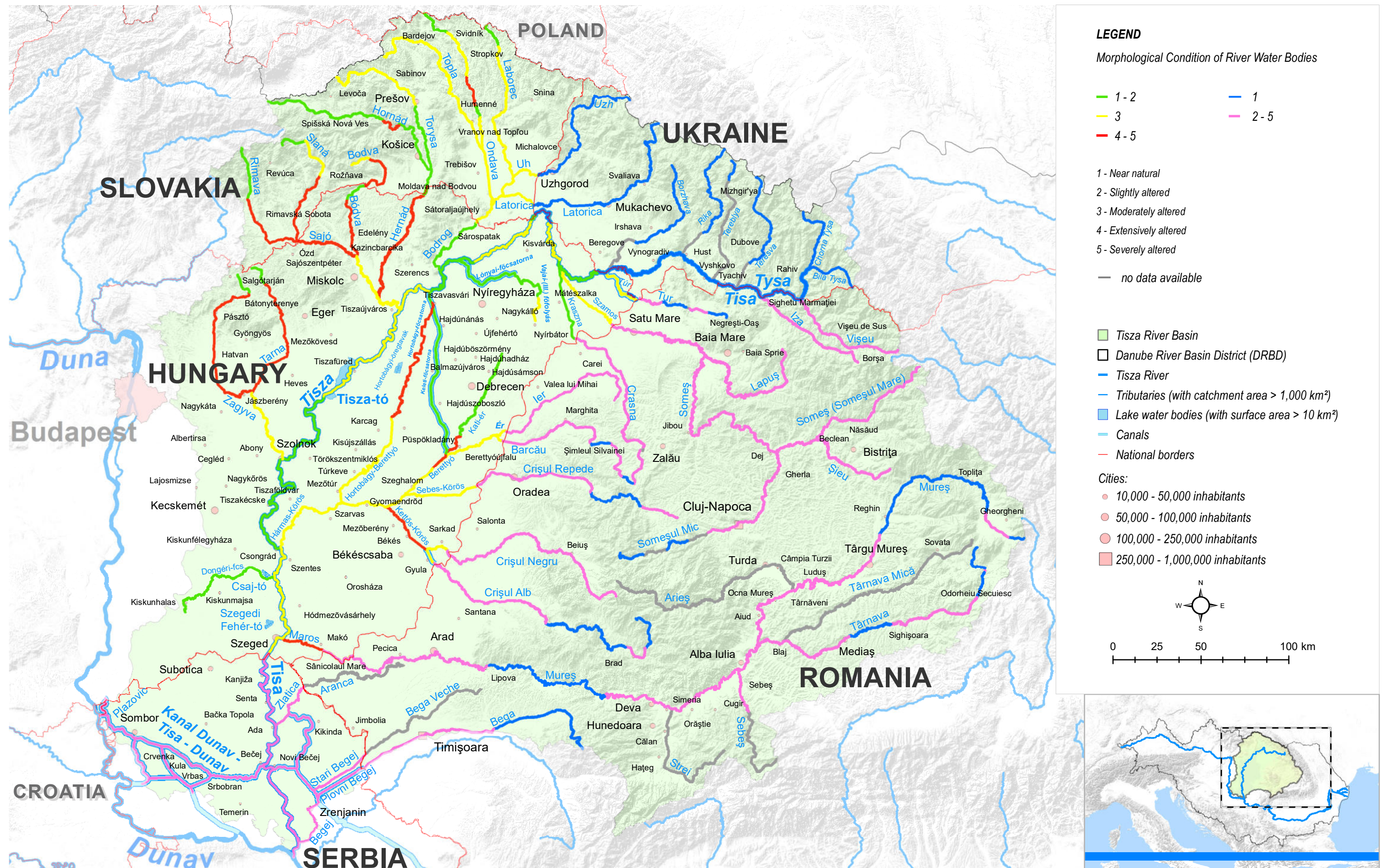
This map illustrates phosphorus emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions over the period of 2009-2012, using the most recent available data within the same period. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

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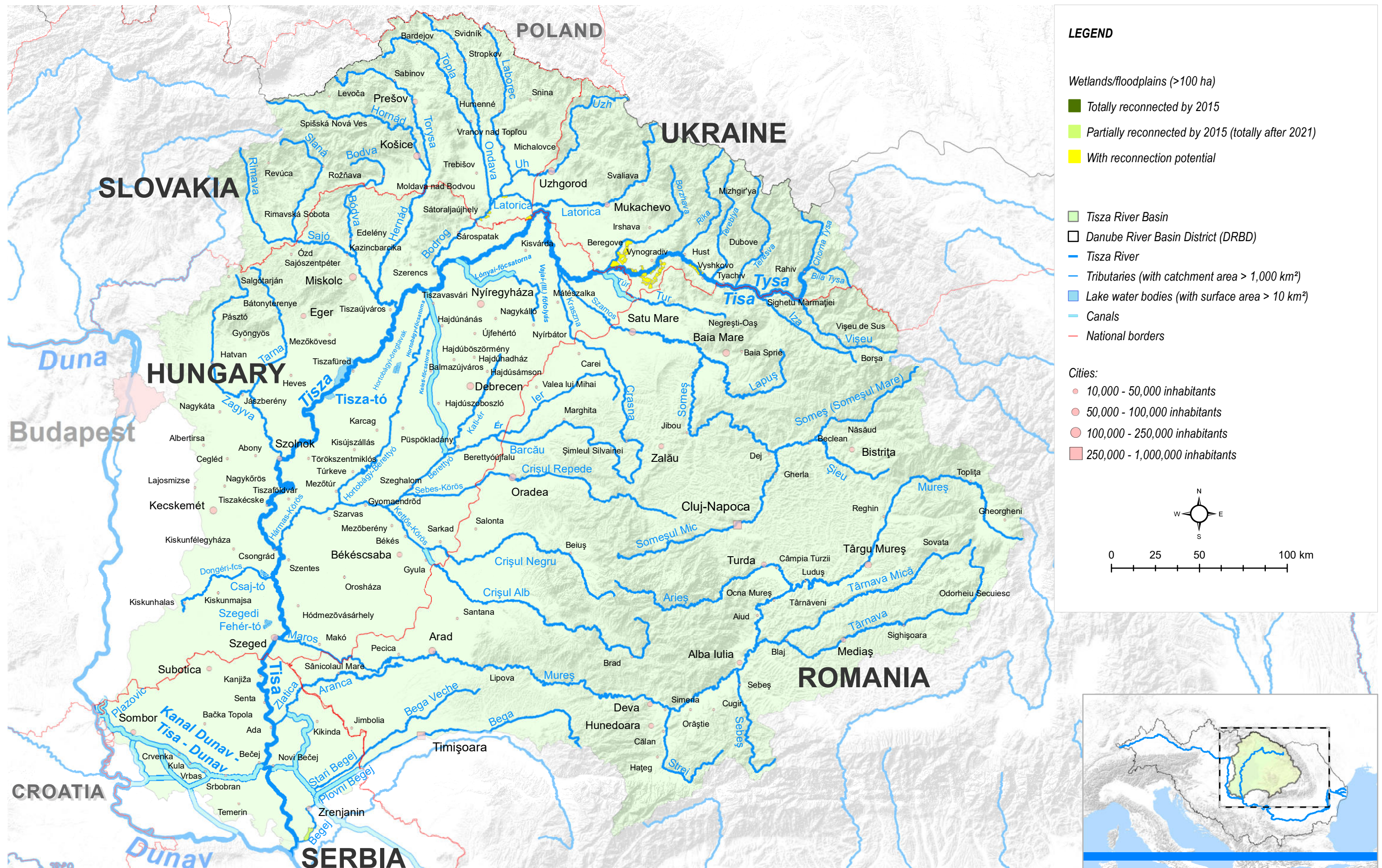
\* The barriers are related to different water uses.

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



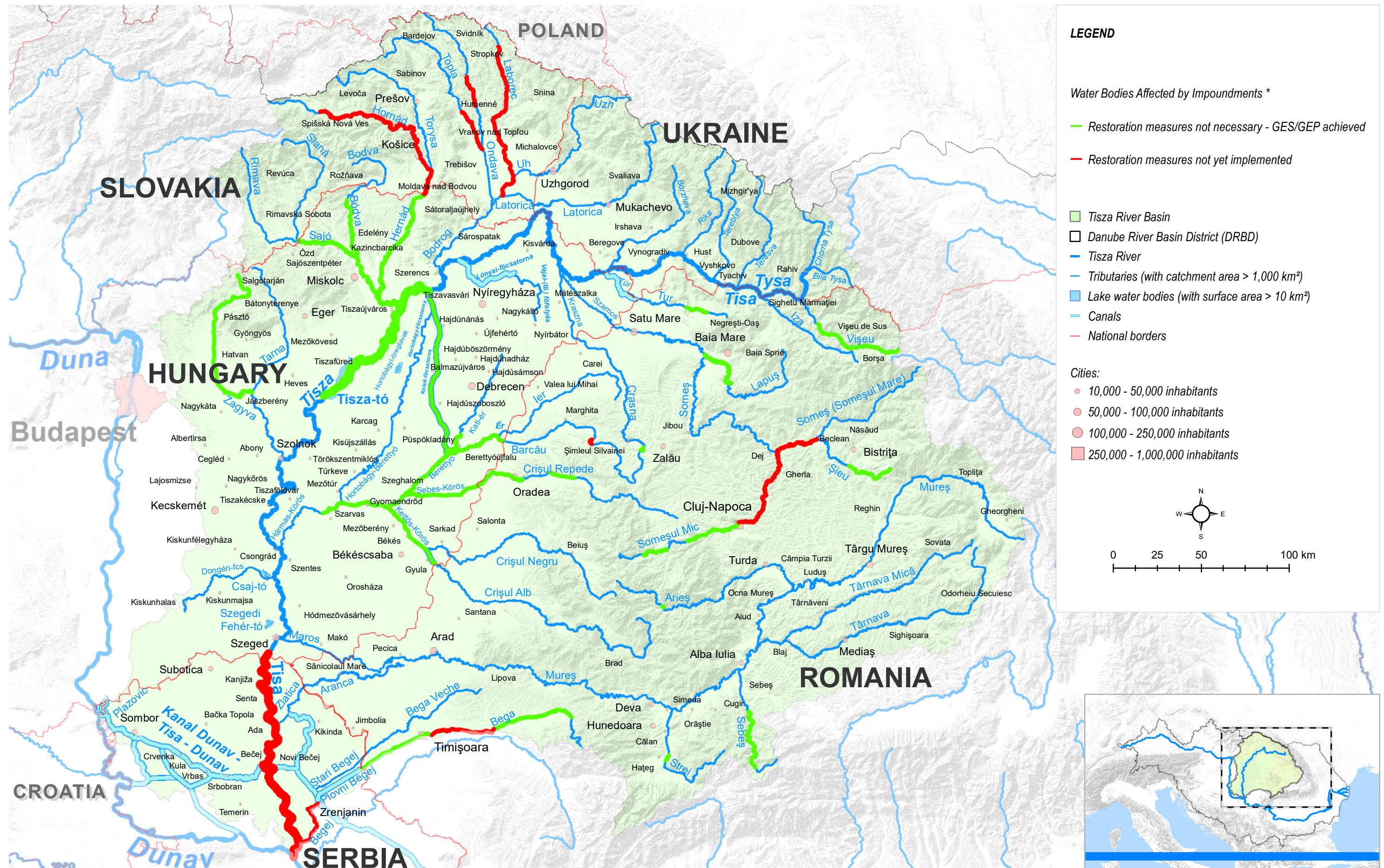
This map illustrates full water bodies which are affected by morphological alterations. The exact locations of individual water body alterations are not visualised.

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



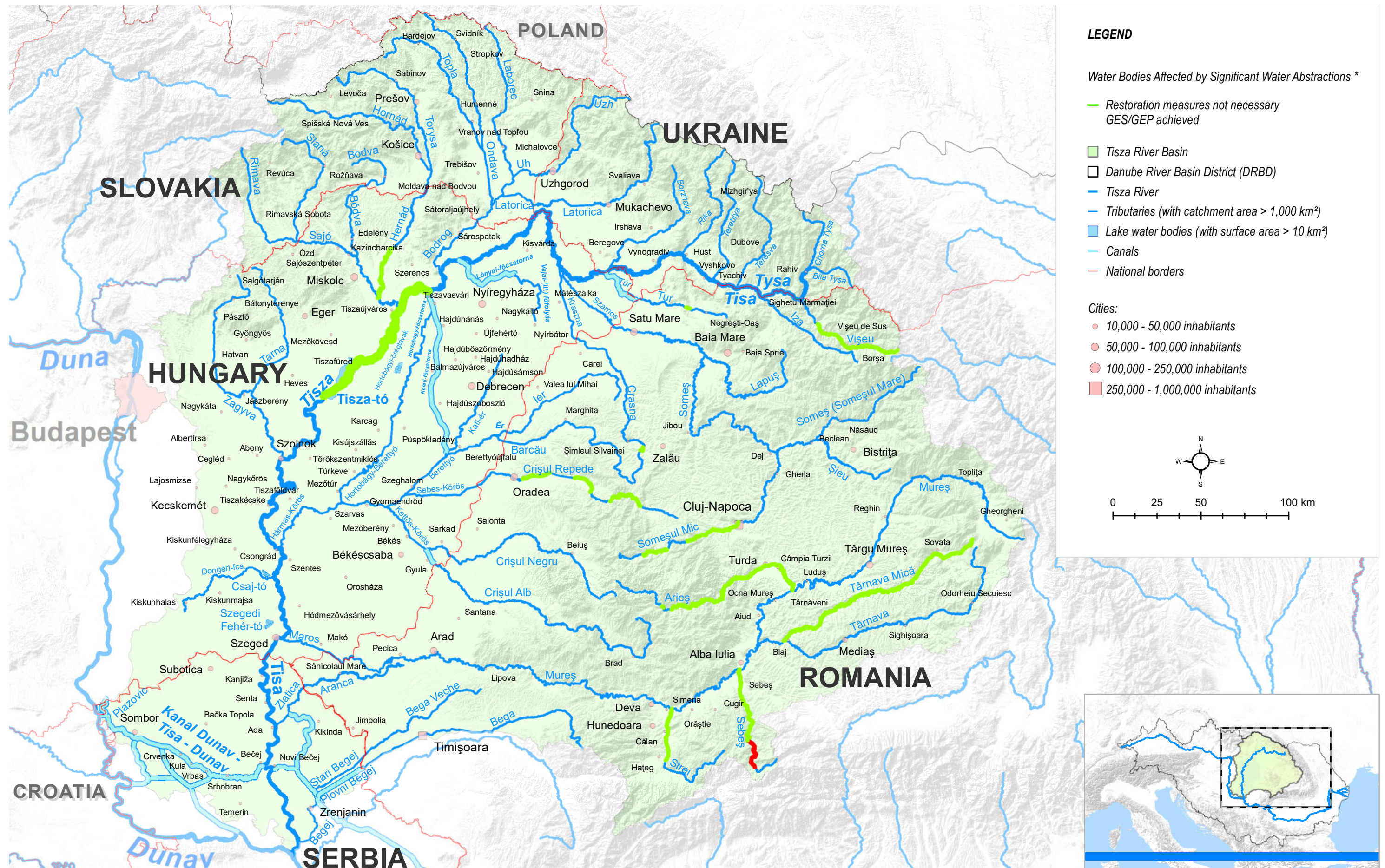
\* The map illustrates disconnected wetlands and former floodplains with potential for reconnection or improvements of lateral connectivity with active floodplains. The minimum size is >100ha, or wetlands/floodplains of subbasin-wide sig

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



\* This map illustrates full water bodies which are affected by impoundments. The exact locations of individual impoundments are not visualised.

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



**LEGEND**

Water Bodies Affected by Significant Water Abstractions \*

- Restoration measures not necessary  
GES/GEP achieved
- Restoration measures necessary

- Tisza River Basin
- Danube River Basin District (DRBD)
- Tisza River
- Tributaries (with catchment area > 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Lake water bodies (with surface area > 10 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Canals
- National borders

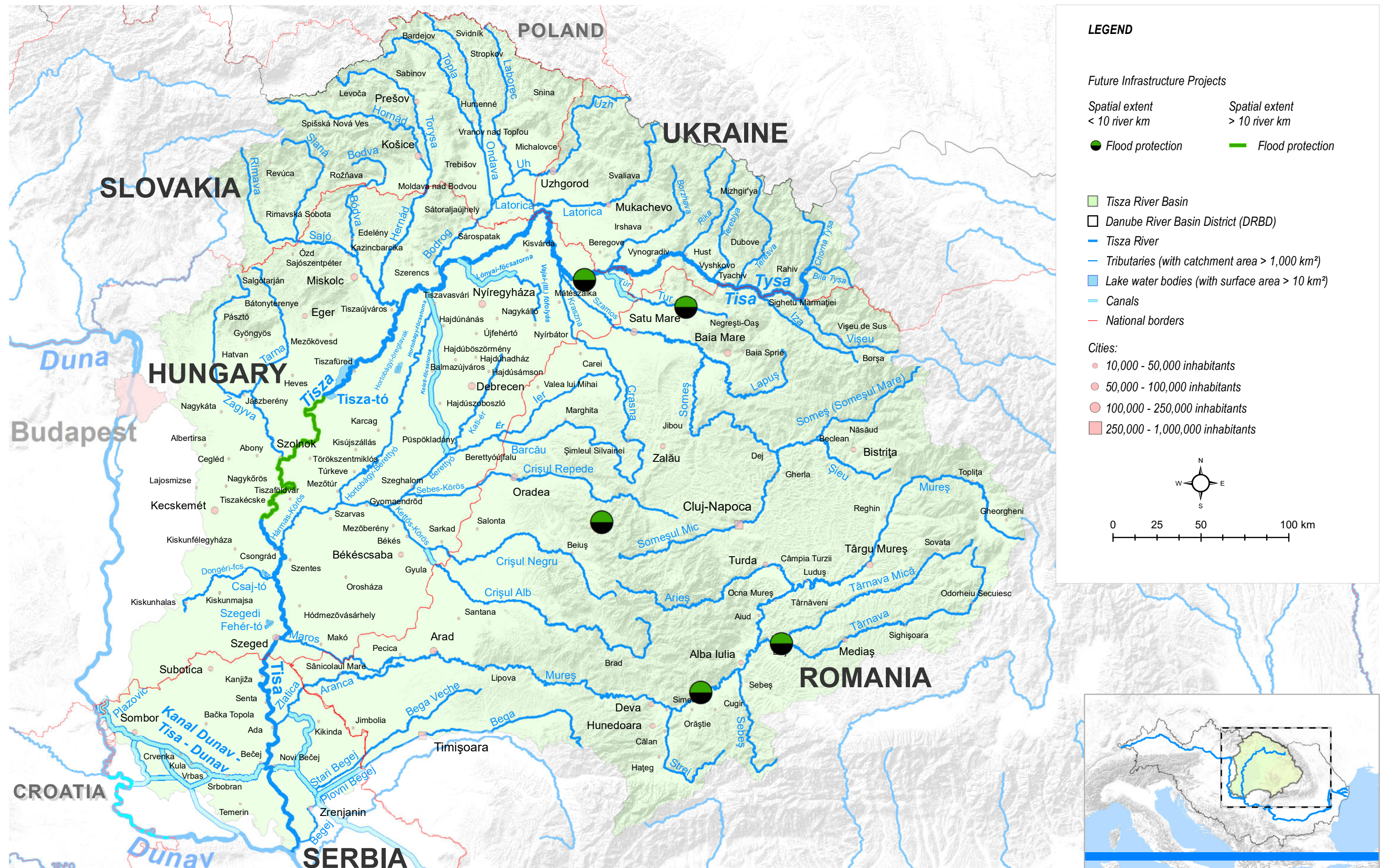
Cities:

- 10,000 - 50,000 inhabitants
- 50,000 - 100,000 inhabitants
- 100,000 - 250,000 inhabitants
- 250,000 - 1,000,000 inhabitants

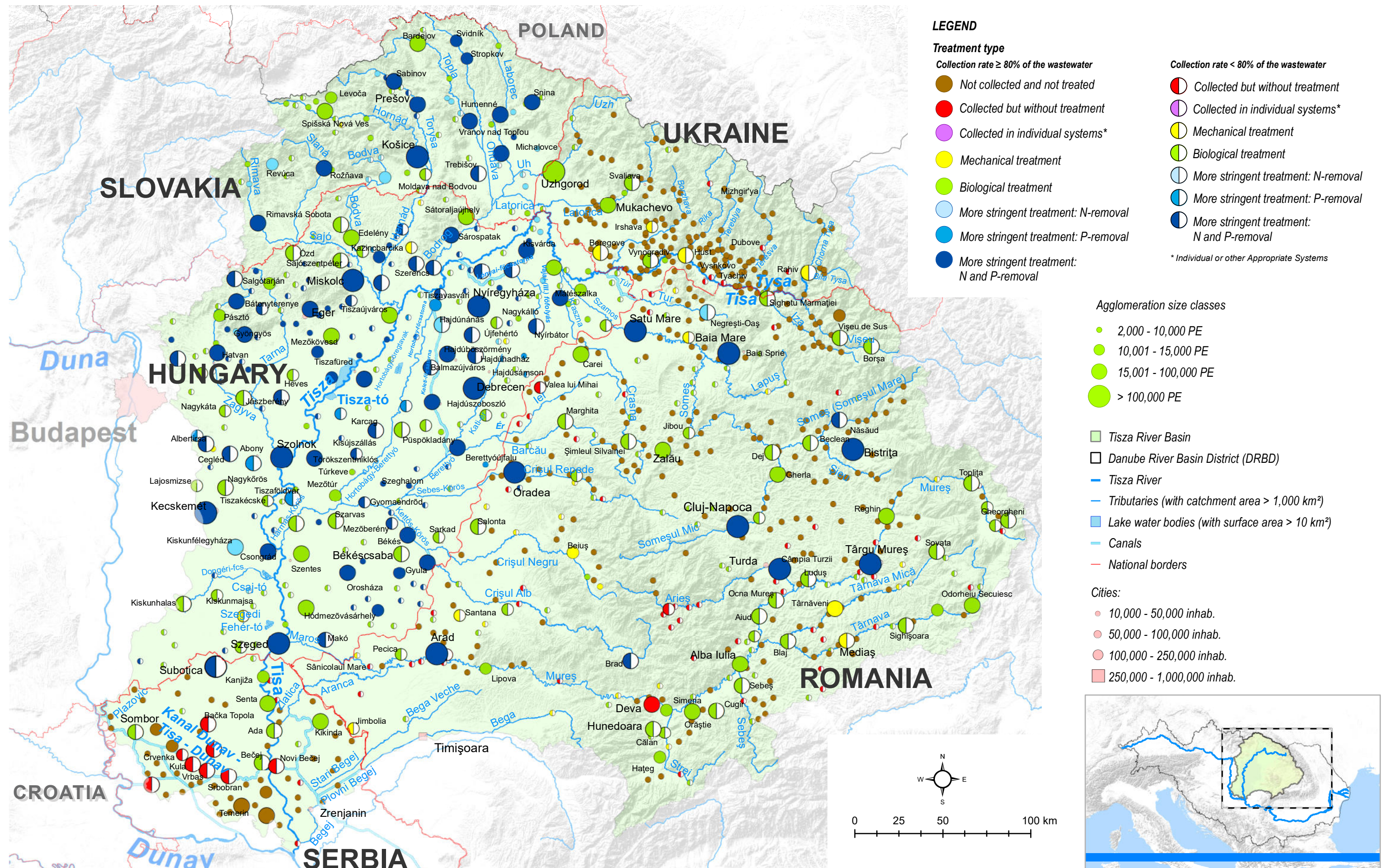
\* Flow below the dam <50% of the mean annual minimum flow in a specific time period (comparable with Q95).  
This map illustrates the full water bodies which are affected by the water abstractions. The exact location of individual water abstractions is not visualised.

This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.

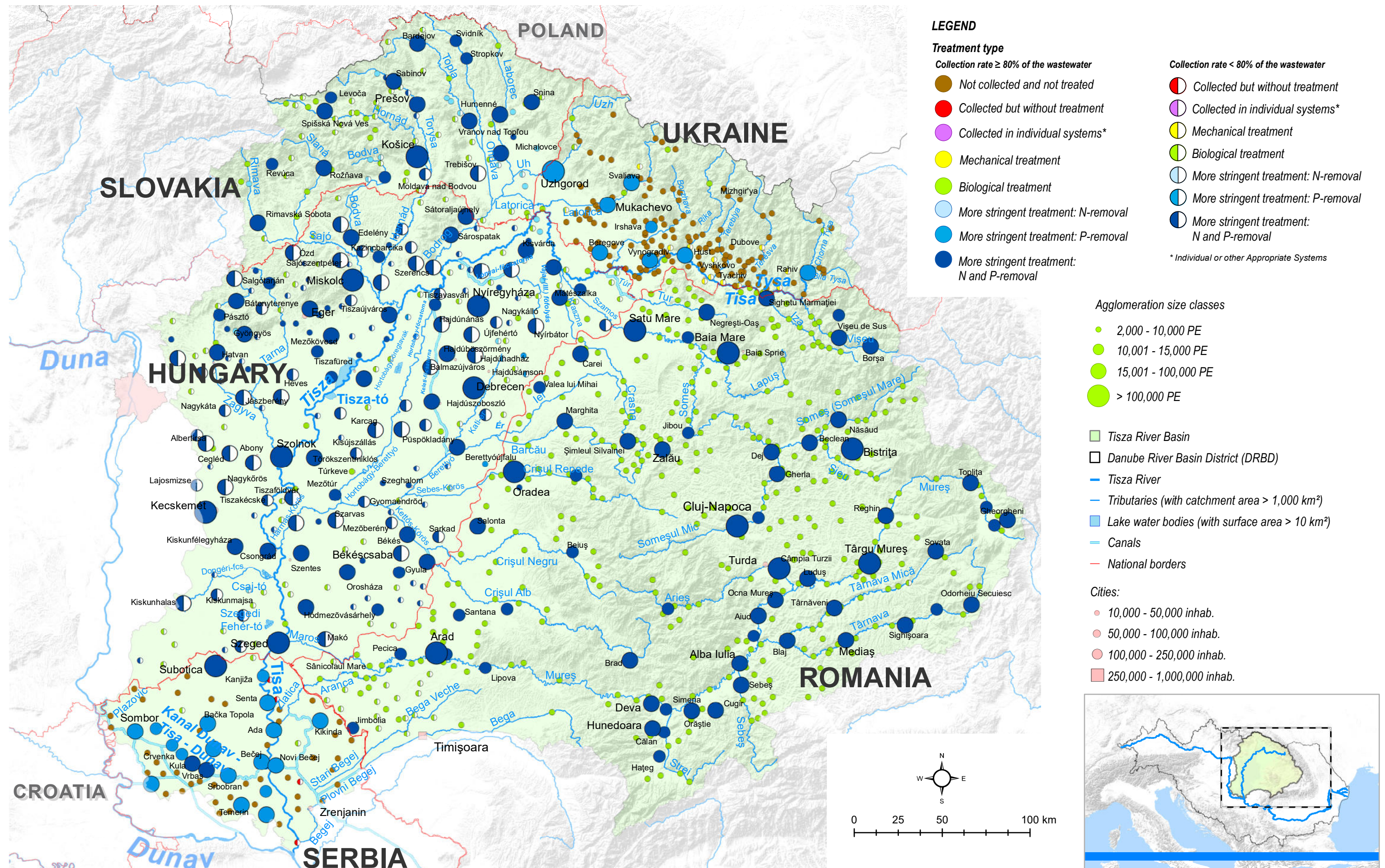




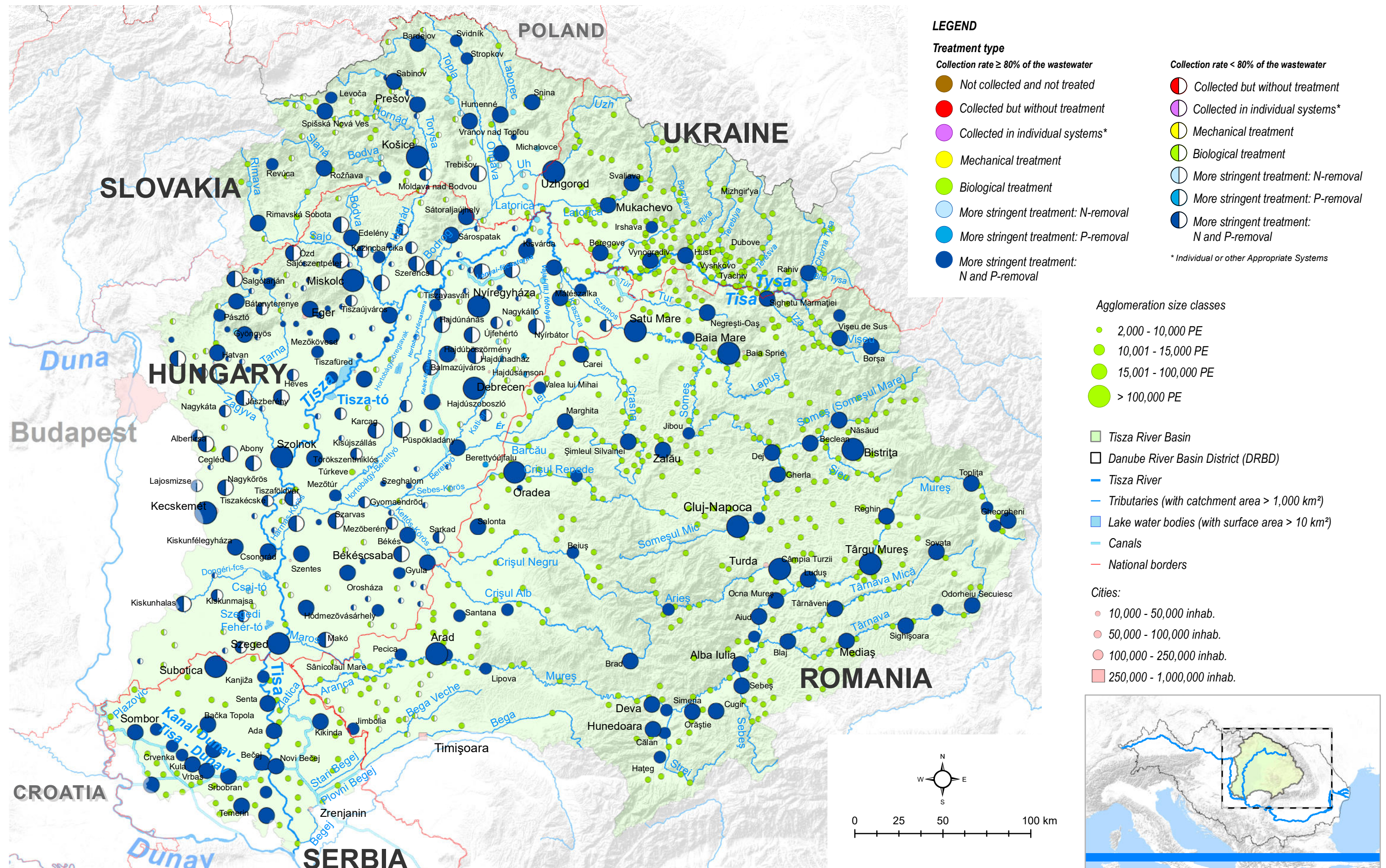
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



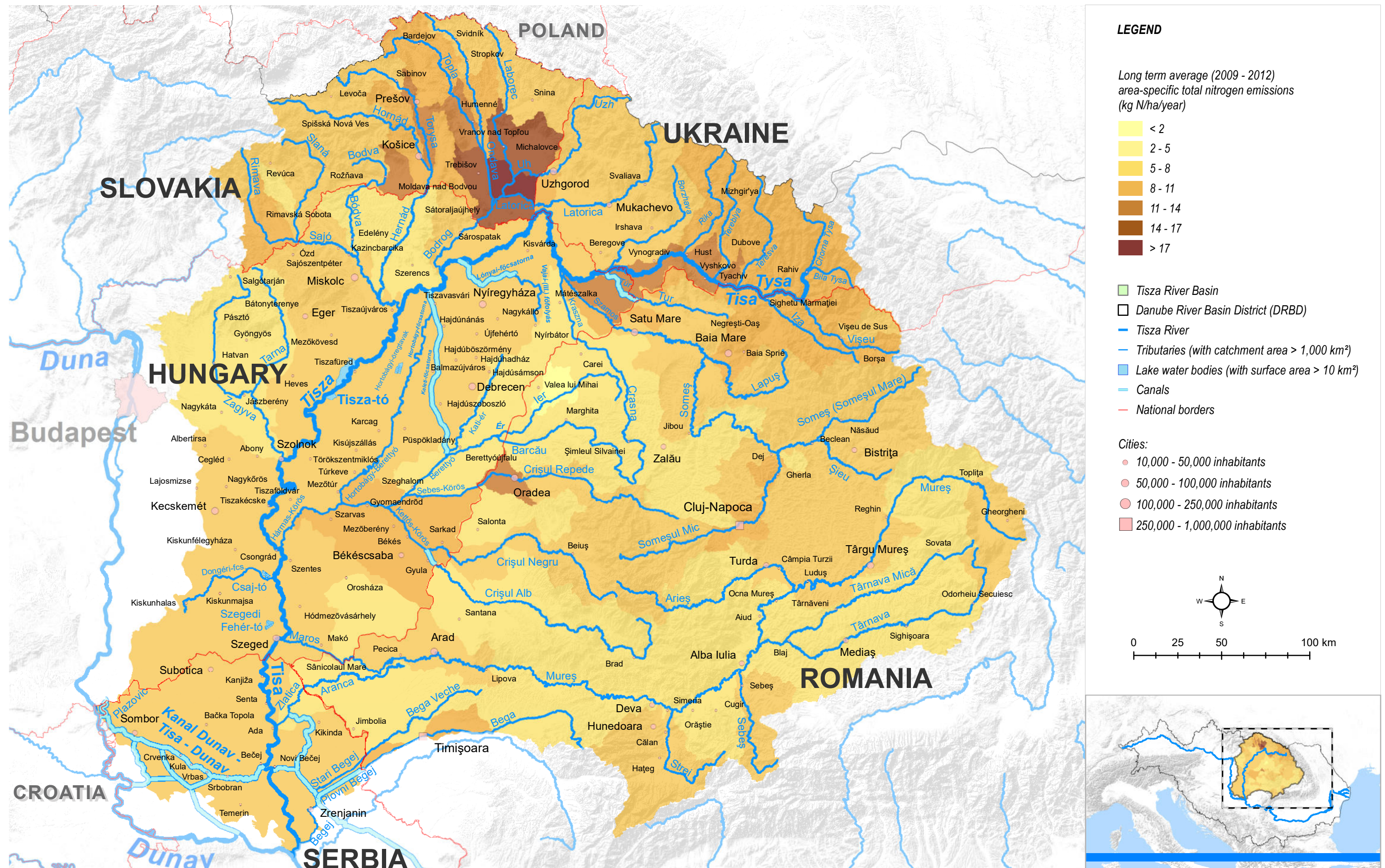
This map is based on national information provided by the Tisza countries (HU, RO, RS, SK, UA), except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of HU, RO, SK and UA; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer.



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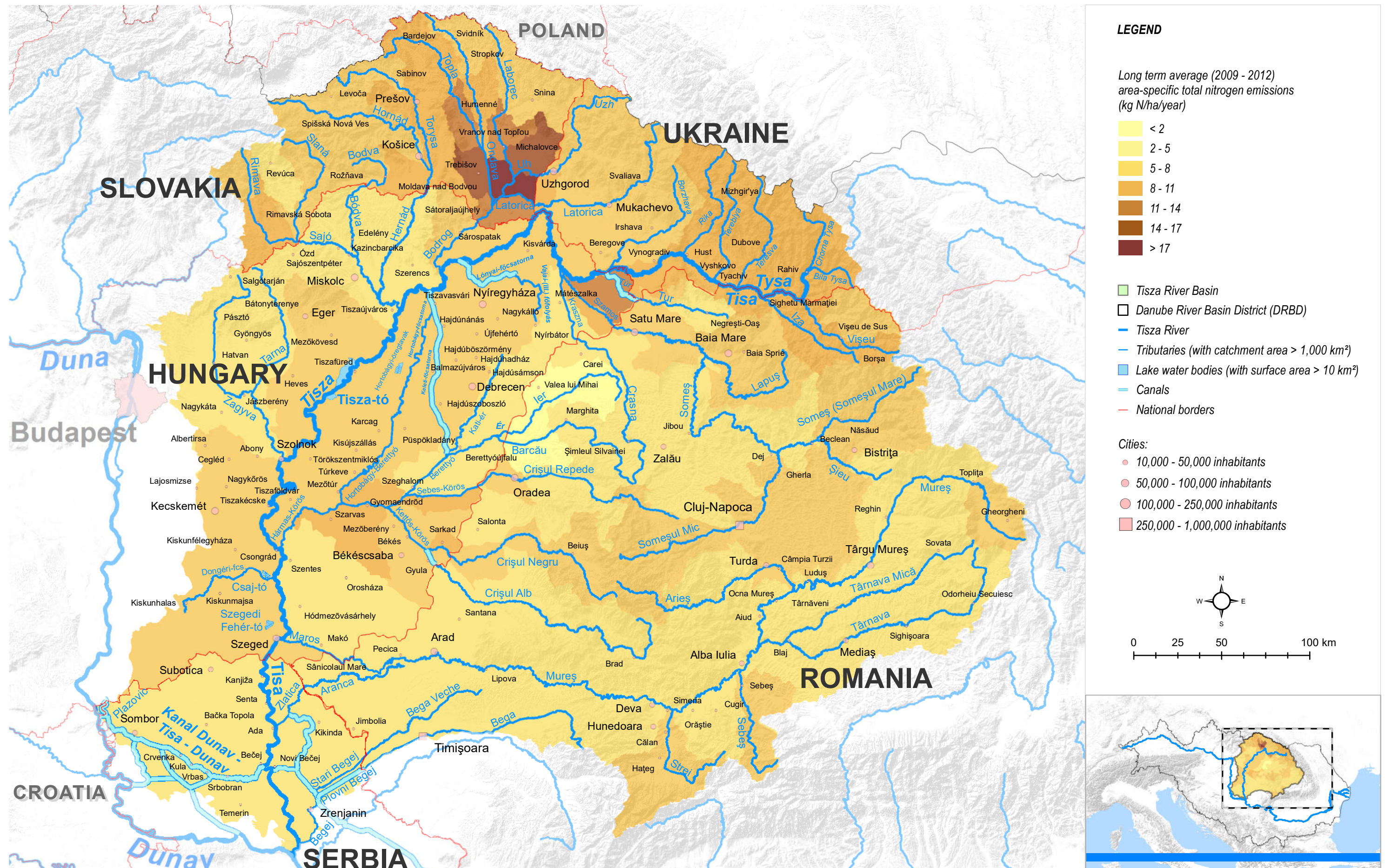


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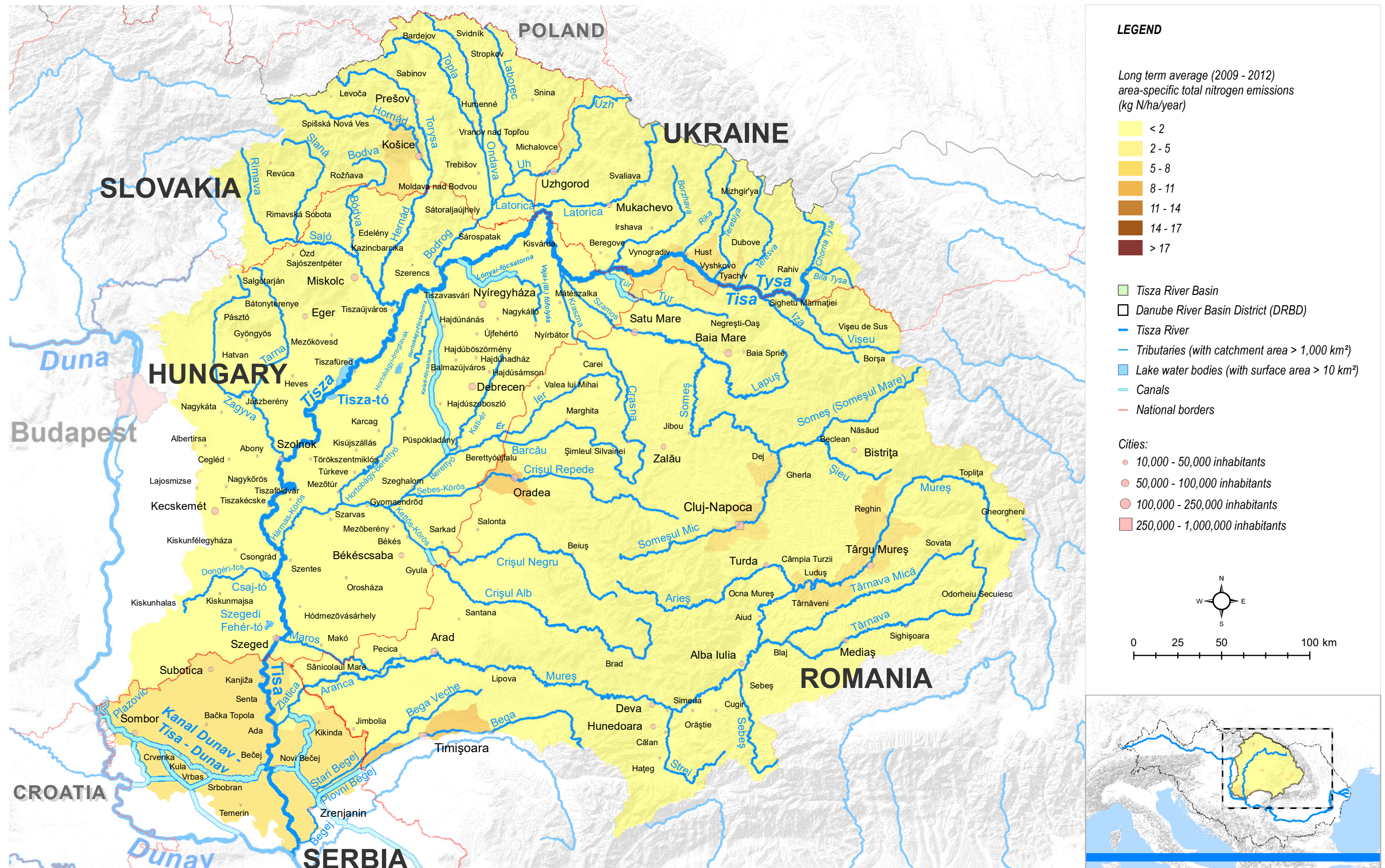
This map illustrates nitrogen emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions and measures indicated by the countries to be implemented by 2021. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018)

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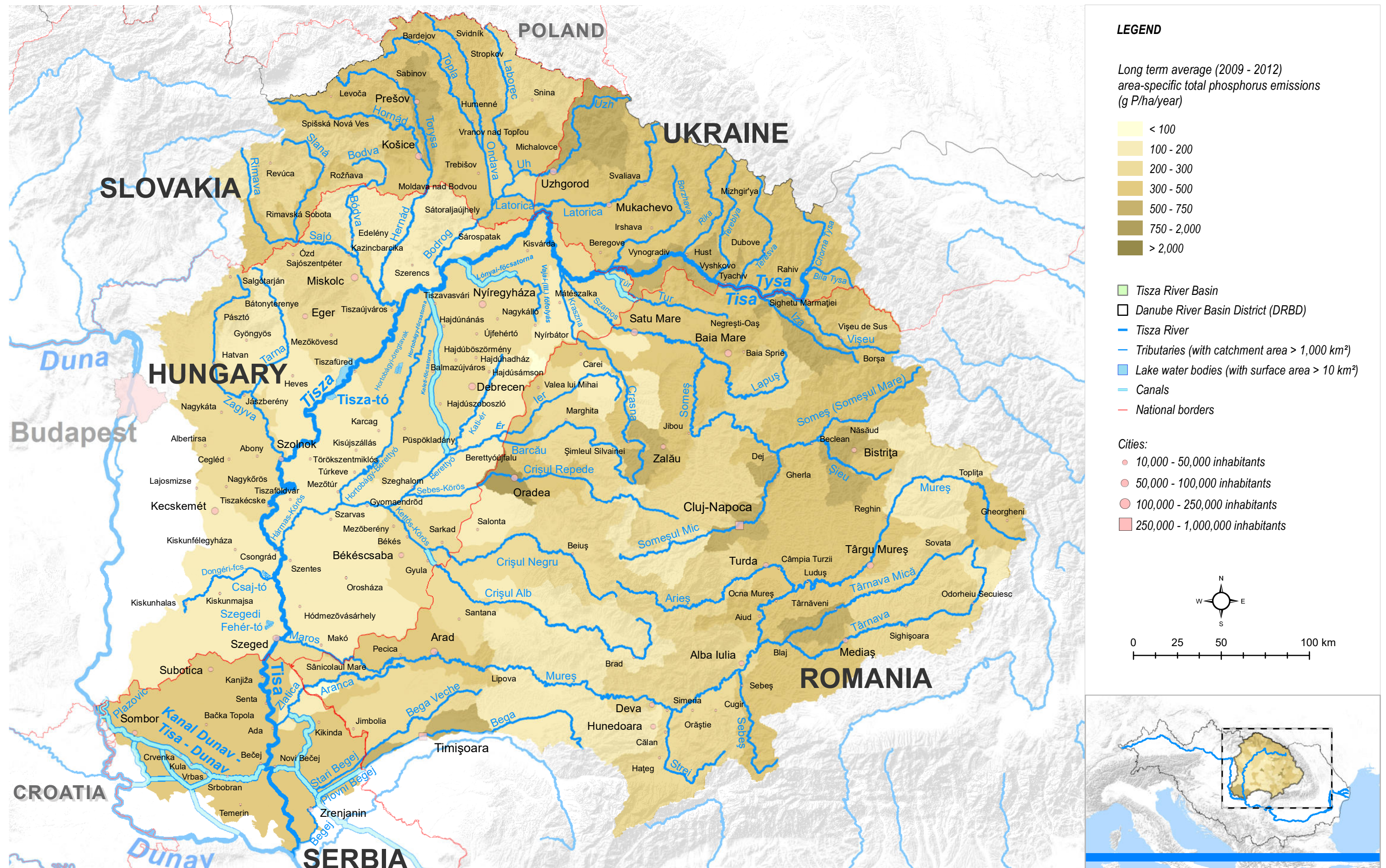
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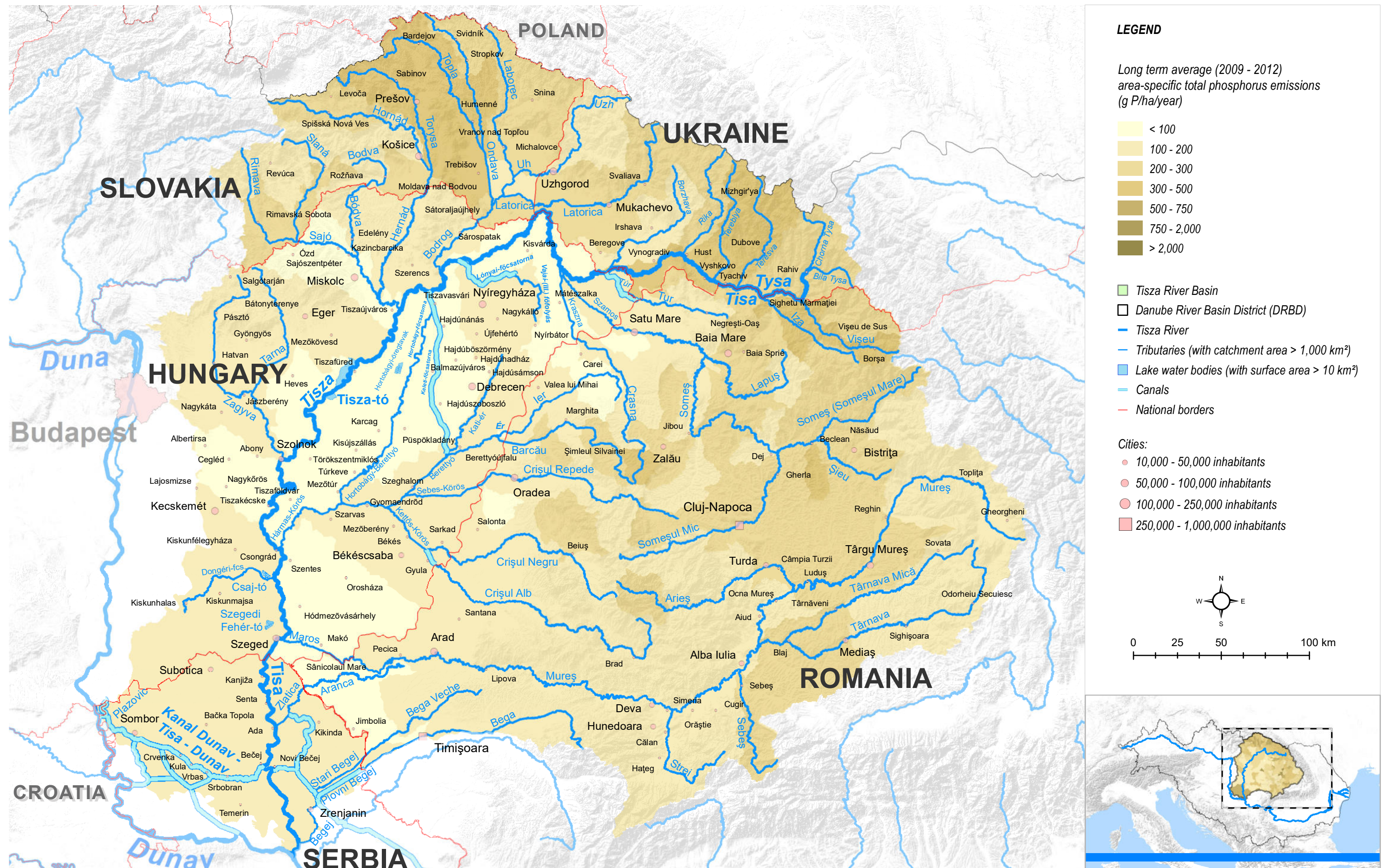
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This map illustrates phosphorus emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions and measures indicated by the countries to be implemented by 2021. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

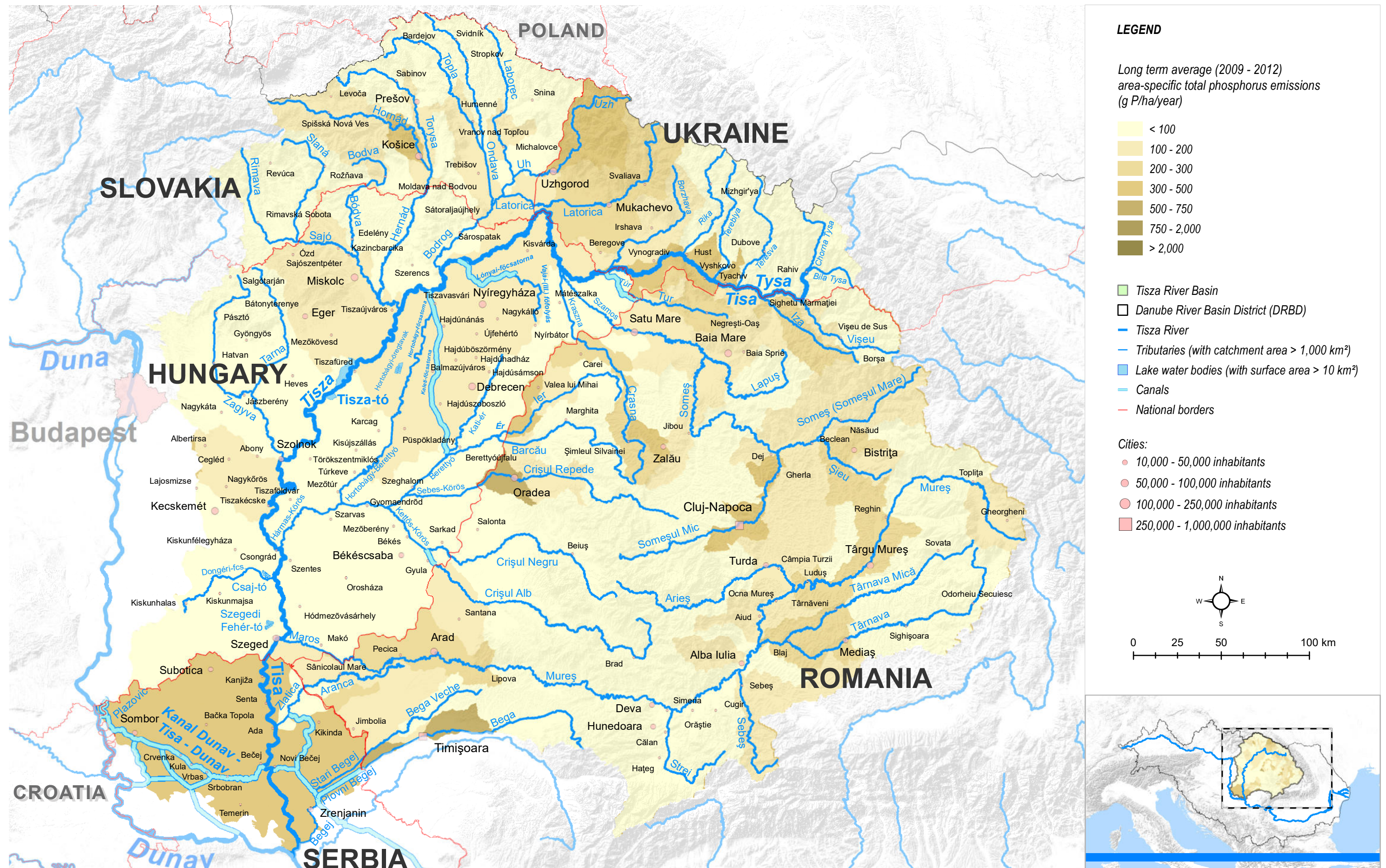
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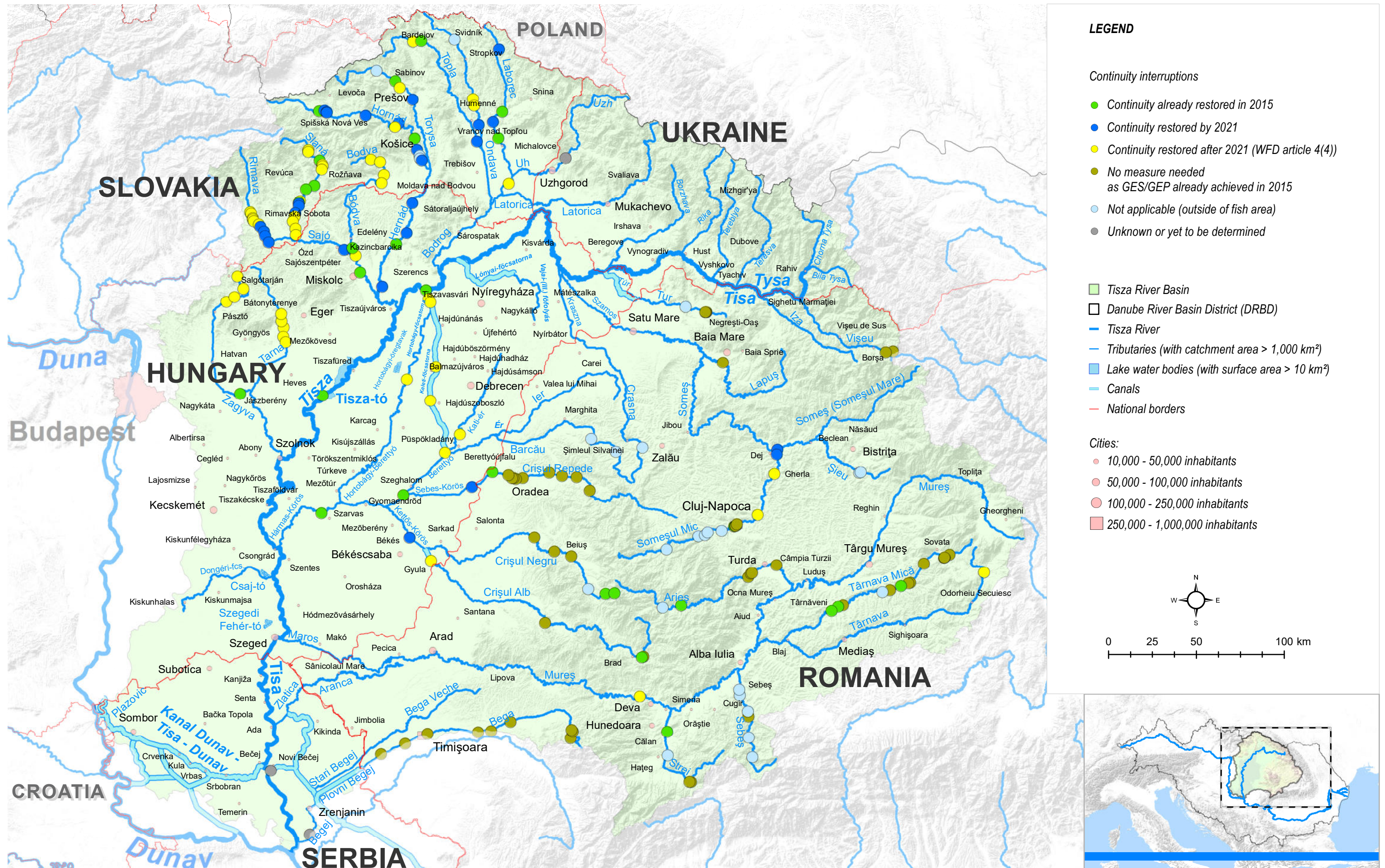
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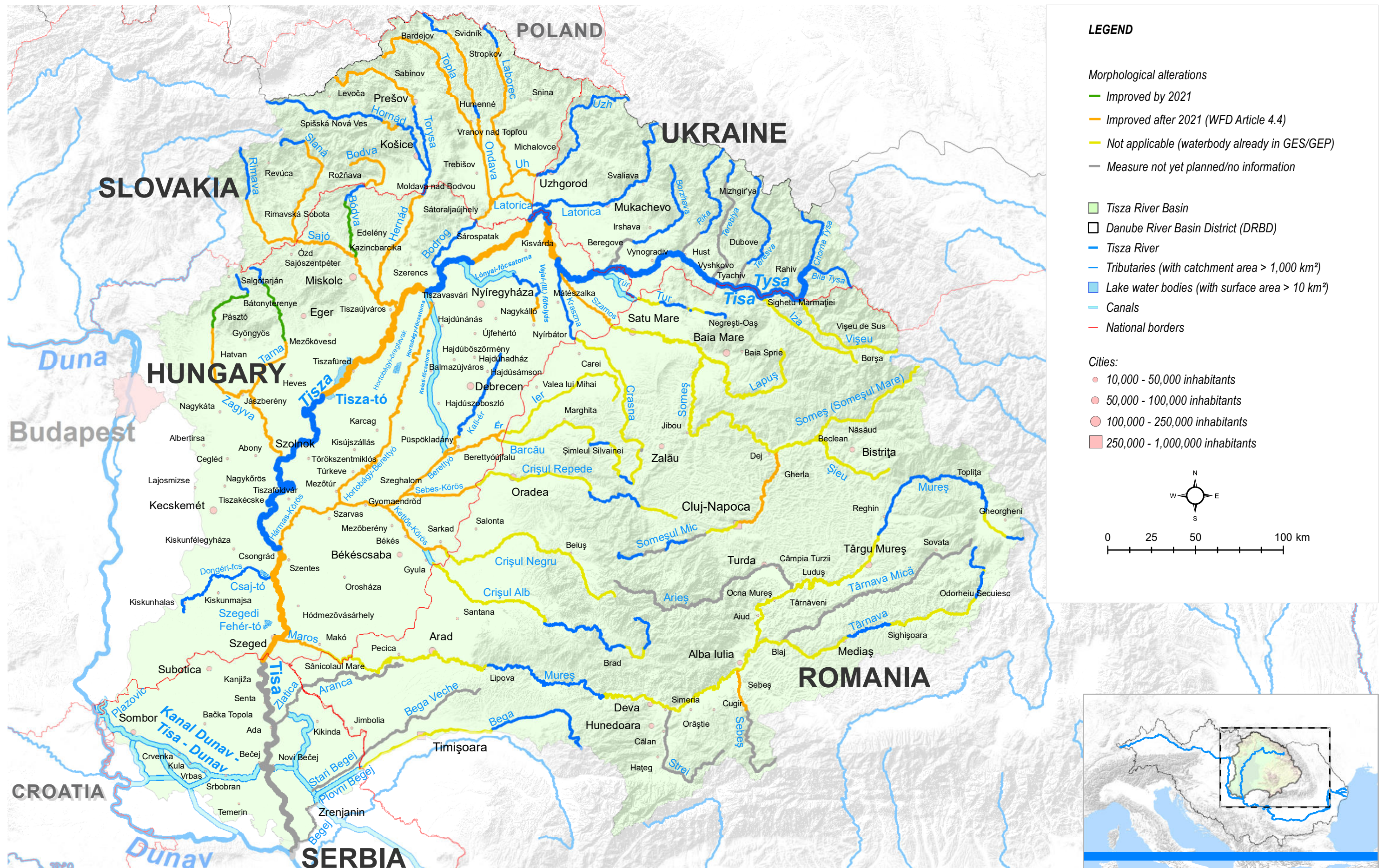


This map illustrates phosphorus emissions entering the surface water bodies from catchment areas. The emissions were calculated according to long-term average hydrological conditions and measures indicated by the countries to be implemented by 2021. Calculation was implemented using the MONERIS model (Venohr et al., 2018).

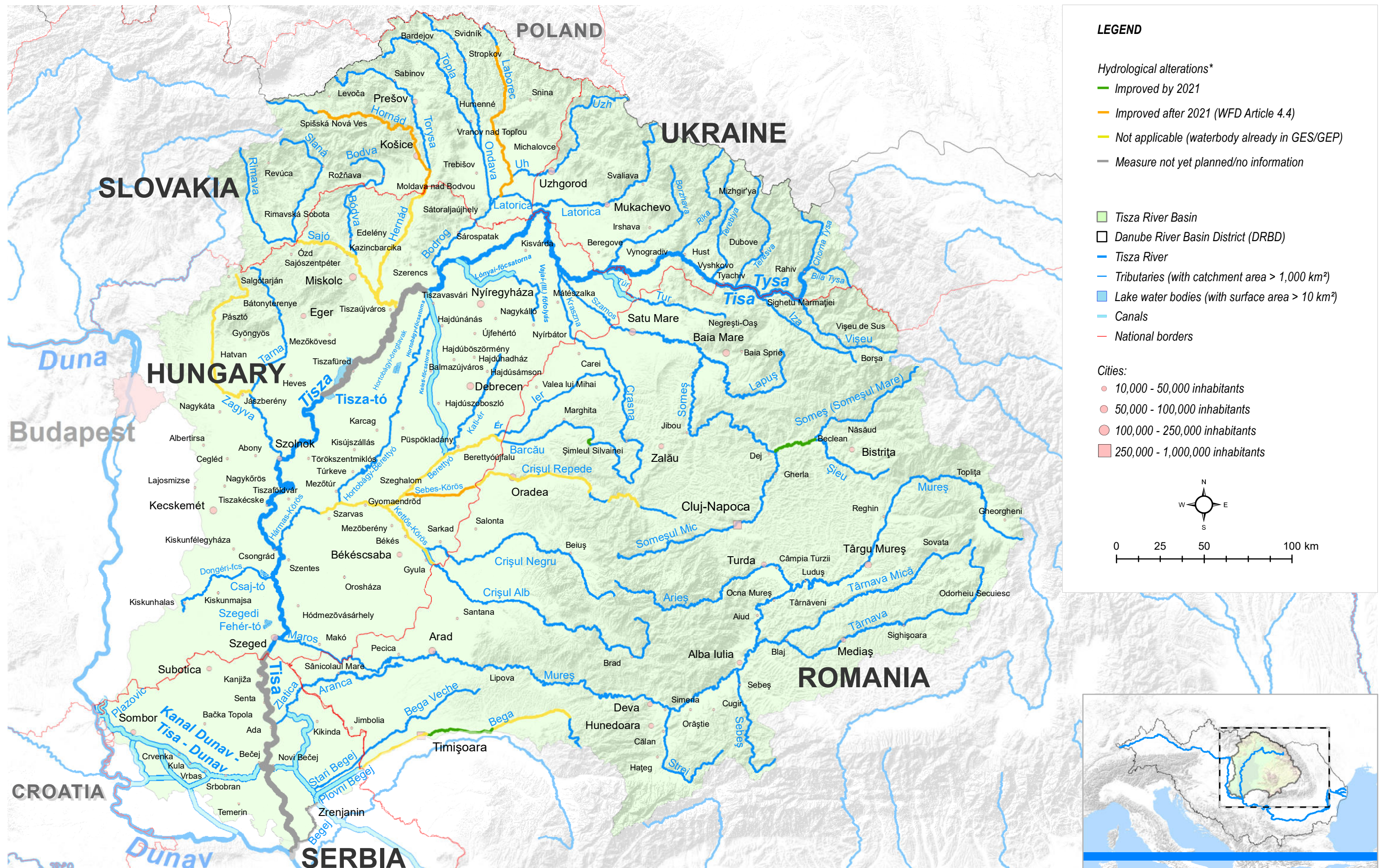
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\* This map illustrates aggregated information regarding the improvement of all of the three hydrological pressure types (impoundments, water abstractions and hydropeaking). No individual measures are illustrated.

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