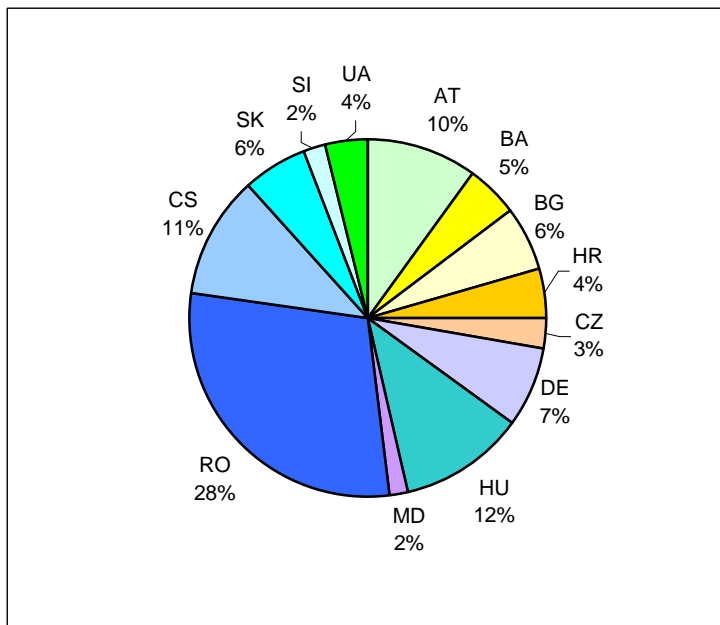


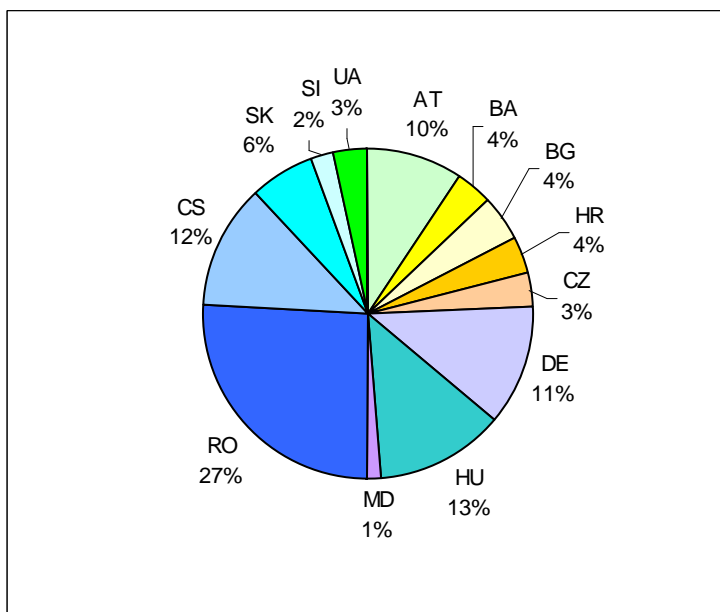
# FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN<sup>1</sup>

Length of the Danube: **2 780 km** (Rhine: 1 320 km; Amazon: 6 437 km)  
 Size of the Danube River Basin: **801 463 km<sup>2</sup>** (10% of the European continent)

**18 countries make the Danube River Basin the most international river basin in the world:** Germany (DE), Austria (AT), Czech Republic (CZ), Slovakia (SK), Hungary (HU), Slovenia (SI), Croatia (HR), Bosnia-Herzegovina (BA), Serbia-Montenegro (CS), Romania (RO), Bulgaria (BG), Moldova (MD), Ukraine (UA) as well as Switzerland, Italy, Poland, Albania and Macedonia (with very small shares).



The graph shows the share of the different countries (%) of the Danube River Basin area (Switzerland, Italy, Poland, Albania and Macedonia are not included)



82 Million people live in the Danube River Basin. The graph illustrates the share of the countries of the total population in the Danube River Basin (Switzerland, Italy, Poland, Albania and Macedonia are not included)

<sup>1</sup> Danube River Basin District, Part A - Roof Report (ICPDR Document IC/077, 16-April-2004)

## The main tributaries of the Danube:

The **INN** is the third largest tributary by water discharge. At its mouth in Passau, it brings more water into the Danube than the latter itself. However, its catchment area is only nearly half as big as the Danube at this point. The main tributary of the Inn is the Salzach.

The **MORAVA/MARCH** catchment area covers parts of Czech Republic, Slovakia and Austria. It is an ecologically valuable area with high diversity of species and landscape types.

The **DRAU/DRAVA** rises in the southern Alps in Italy and but is the dominant river of southern Austria, eastern Slovenia, southern Hungary and Croatia. Main Austrian sub-tributaries are Isel, Möll, Lieser and Gurk, and the Mur/Mura.

The **TYSA/TISZA/TISA** River basin is the largest sub-basin in the Danube River Basin. The Tysa/Tisza/Tisa River is also the longest tributary (966 km).

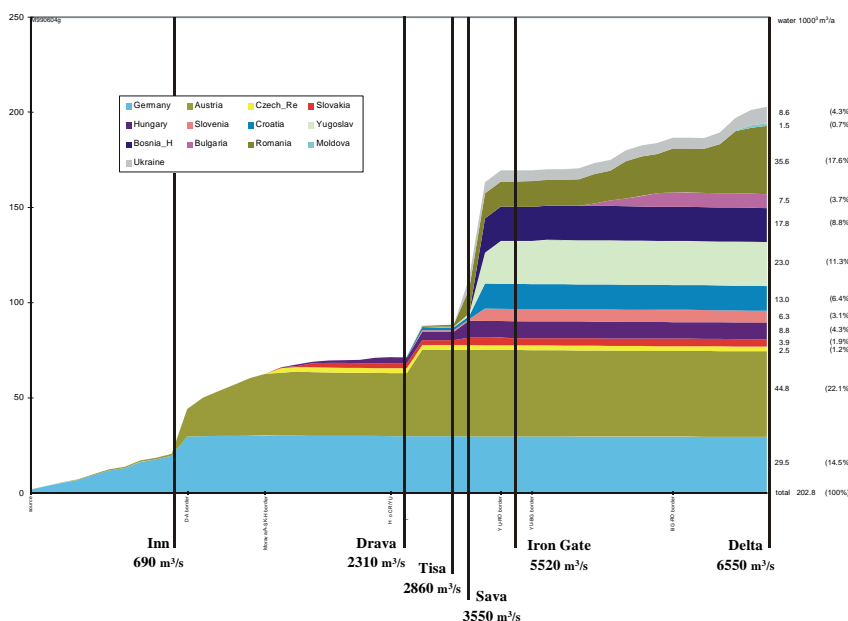
The **SAVA** is the largest Danube tributary by discharge. It rises in the western Slovenian mountains, passes through Croatian lowland before forming the border between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Continuing through Serbia-Montenegro it reaches its confluence with the Danube in Belgrade. Its main sub-tributaries are Krka, Kupa, Una, Vrbas, Bosna, Drina and Kolubara.

The **ISKAR** is the largest Danube tributary on Bulgarian territory. It springs from the Rila mountain passes, flows through the outskirts of Sofia and crosses the Balkan mountains.

The **SIRET** River Basin is situated to the east of the Carpathians. Its source lies in Ukraine and it flows through the territory of Ukraine and Romania. Its main sub-tributaries are Suceava, Moldova, Bistrita, Trotus, Barlad and Buzau.

The **PRUT** is the last tributary of the Danube, with its mouth just upstream of the Danube Delta. Its source is in the Ukrainian Wood Carpathians. Later it forms the border between Romania and Moldova. Main sub-tributaries are Ceremosh, Derelui, Volovat, Baseu, Corogea, Jijia, Chineja, Ciugur and Lapusna.

The **DANUBE DELTA** is largely situated in Romania and partly in Ukraine. The entire protected area covers 679 000 ha including floodplains and marine areas. The core of the reserve has been established as a "World Nature Heritage" in 1991. The Delta is an environmental buffer between the Danube River and the Black Sea, filtering out pollutants and enabling both water quality conditions and natural habitats for fish in the Delta and in the environmentally vulnerable shallow waters of the north-western Black Sea. Moreover, it is Europe's largest remaining natural wetland – a unique ecosystem.



Contribution of water from each country (%) to the discharge of the Danube (in Mio m<sup>3</sup> per year), based on data for 1994-1997.