

Classification of potential

EU-guidance

Guidance document no 4:

The closest comparable natural surface water body are used as a reference for biological and physico-chemical quality elements

CIS ECOSTAT:

All mitigation measures or all significant ecological measures are being used as a tool to establish the expected environmental state (condition).

Classification of potential

Each impact is unique

The effects of a hydromorphological modification will be unique for each water body

We have no national assessments methods for classification of potential

The relevant quality factors and the boundary of different classes has to be established for each water body

Classification of potential

Swedish approach – two main approaches + expert judgement

1. Swedish assessments methods for classification of status are being used for parameters/elements that not is effected by the modification
2. The “measure approach” (ECOSTAT) are being used for parameters that has been effected by the modification

When using the “measure approach” expert judgement can be used

Classification of potential

Expert judgement

Classify as many parameters as possible with the two methods followed by One out all out

When high uncertainty use expert judgement

Classification of potential

Artificial water bodies

There exist no reference values for Artificial water bodies

The potential is being classified in the same way as for heavily modified water bodies

Expert judgement will here be even more important