“The planned rezoning of the Steinhofgründe was prevented thanks to our special initiative.”

“We want to raise awareness of the fact that an exceptionally large diversity of species can be found not only in the Amazonian rain forest but also directly at our doorstep.” – Municipal Department of Environmental Protection – MA 22

“Through the application of biological pest control as well as beneficial insects and lure traps, environmentally friendly cultivation is taking place in the Hirschstetten flower gardens, tree nurseries and the Kagran educational garden.” – Municipal Department for Parks and Gardens – MA 42

“In the years 2006 and 2007, over 40,000 m² of land in Vienna was reforested within the programmes ‘Educational Forest’ and ‘Viennese Children’s Forest’.” – MA 49 City of Vienna Forestry Office and Urban Agriculture
Nature Conservation

Modern Urban Nature Conservation for Vienna
In addition to traditional, proven instruments, contemporary nature conservation requires active, forward-looking and successful communication of goals as well as motivation for the implementation of measures.

Protection of that which is rare is supplemented by encouragement of that which is close by, and official instruments such as the declaration of protection areas are supplemented by nature conservation based on partnerships and conservation agreements.

Protection Areas and Natural Monuments
Roughly 30 percent of Vienna’s land is designated as protection areas according to the Vienna Nature Preservation Act and the Vienna National Park Act, and the strictest protection area category is the national park. Landscape protection areas make up the largest share. The categories “protected landscape area” and “ecological development area” as well as “natural monument” are applied to smaller areas. Interventions are prohibited or restricted in scope depending on the type of protection area.

New Landscape Protection Areas
The Währing Landscape Protection Area was established in 2007. With this measure, all Vienna Woods districts now have landscape protection areas. The borders of the Prater Landscape Protection Area were redrawn and expanded by 17 ha.

Natural Monuments
As of the end of 2007, Vienna has 429 natural monuments. The vast majority of these are large individual trees; however, stands of trees, woods, avenues and rows of trees, areas of special significance for fauna and flora as well as geological outcrops, bodies of water and remnants of alluvial forests also enjoy this protection.

Habitat projects are also carried out. For instance, nurturing of meadows and the edges of wooded areas is intended to support butterflies and molluscs, and additional ponds provide new habitat for tree frogs and other amphibians. Pamphlets provide information about nature conservation measures and motivate participation.

Biodiversity Day
The aim of this day is to raise awareness of the fact that an astonishing biodiversity exists not only in the Amazonian rain forest but also right on our doorstep.

Biodiversity Day 2006 was held on Danube Island in cooperation with MA 49, and the event in 2007 took place in cooperation with Vienna’s 5th district.

Nature Conservation Agreement
One instrument for implementation of nature conservation measures is the nature conservation agreement, by which private law contracts are concluded on a voluntary basis. Compensation is provided for lost revenue or additional expenditures.
The sub-programme “Field Habitat” is directed at Vienna’s farmers and aims to take fields out of use entirely or partially for a limited period and convert them to swaths of wild plants, short-term or long-term uncultivated land or dry meadows through appropriate caretaking measures.

Another sub-programme called “Hedge Habitat” was successfully continued in 2006 and 2007. Numerous gardeners took advantage of the offer of free native bushes.

Toad Walk
Every year in the spring, thousands of toads migrate back to the pools and ponds where they were born. To make their journey easier, toad protection fences and toad tunnels are erected and warning signs are posted. The Magdalenenhof pond was cleaned and a new spawning pool was created at the edge of the Vienna Woods.

Nature Network
In accordance with § 15 of the Vienna Nature Preservation Act of 1998, the provincial government must establish a species and biotope protection programme.

Nature protection guidelines with goals and recommended measures now exist for all districts. They establish the framework and define the contents for all future nature protection planning and measures in Vienna outside of the national parks and the Lainzer Tiergarten nature reserve.

Many measures have already been implemented. A particularly beautiful growth of lizard orchids was preserved on the "Eiserne Hand" in Döbling. On the Adolfsstor meadows and Afritschheim grounds in Hietzing, improved living conditions were created for the Viennese copse snail, the smooth snake and the great banded grayling butterfly through the care of meadows and the edges of woods.

But also tree frogs, green toads and the little butterfly should feel more comfortable in Vienna in the future. Four new pond areas were created and revitalised for them and many other species of plants and animals within the Nature Network programme. Bats also benefit indirectly from the large insect populations around the ponds.

As a public relations measure, an information pamphlet was distributed for project partners, lectures were held about old trees and small gardens, brochures were published (“Housing Service for Wildlife”, “Vienna Copse Snail & Co.”, “Wild Bees in Vienna”) and much more.

Vienna's City Gardens

The City of Parks
Green is the colour of Vienna. 5% of the city consists of parks in the broadest sense. This amounts to roughly 19 km² (out of 414 km²), distributed among hundreds of individual plots, large and small parks and green swaths.

The creation, alteration and innovative restructuring of these areas are often motivated by the wishes of citizen’s initiatives or the residents of the city. Such efforts are facilitated by teamwork with the professional institutions active in this area. These include District Directors (MA 42 has a decentralised budget), local associations, the Municipal Department for Education, Out-of-School Activities...
collecting of surface water sources into a wetlands biotope (e.g. in Otto-Benesch Park) and building of dry walls (e.g. in Hugo-Wolf Park and Dengler Park), cultivation of butterfly meadows in the Danube Park and creation of city wilderness in Scheu Park and Auer-Welsbach Park. Opening of a wall lizard habitat on Heuberggäßtn.

There are roughly 2,000 parks around the city of Vienna. These include 17 historic parks, 13 international gardens, 20 landscape parks, 18 semi-natural parks, 13 parks on former cemeteries and 8 therapeutic parks. In total, the Municipal Department for Parks and Gardens (MA 42) can list almost 45 large recreational areas in Vienna.

The city of Vienna has entrusted a total of 21 associations with the performance of park maintenance / mobile work for young people. The projects take place within the immediate living areas of children and young people, particularly within parks. All projects share the goal of improving the living situation for socially disadvantaged children and young people. Strengthening of their identification with public spaces – such as parks – also contributes to elevating their sense of responsibility. Positive results are observed when children and young people participate in the shaping or redesign of public spaces.

Butterfly Meadows and City Wilderness

Ecological retreat areas, “city wilderness”, etc. are permitted when possible. Close cooperation exists in this area with the Municipal Department for Environmental Protection – MA 22, environmental consultants and environmental ombudsmen, for example in the planting of trees as breeding habitat, creation of (wetland) biotopes, building and placement of bird nesting boxes (e.g. in Türkenschanz Park) with consideration for species that breed in semi-hollow and hollow nests, mulching of wood chips to improve conditions for soil fauna, leaving fallen trees undisturbed, planting of wild hedges (e.g. in Forsthaus Park), leaving of dead wood (e.g. Prater Pötzleinsдорfer-Schloss Park), leaving of tree stumps for stag beetles, building of log crib walls of robinia wood (e.g. Sachsen Park), creation of wintering spaces for hedgehogs, building of semi-natural water courses (Maria-Rekker Park), sowing of flower meadows, for Children and Young People (MA 13) and the regional maintenance teams. Joint efforts enable the creation of park facilities that are accessible, bright and appropriate for many interests, target groups and functions.

Vienna’s Parks and Gardens

Parks are made for people, but the nature they contain may never be neglected. Numerous measures ensure ecological wildlife retreats, city wilderness and butterfly meadows wherever possible. This involves close cooperation with MA 22, environmental consultants and environmental ombudsmen on measures including: Planting of tree groves as food and breeding grounds, construction and maintenance of (wetland) biotopes, building and placement of bird nesting boxes (e.g. in Türkenschanz Park) with consideration for species that breed in semi-hollow and hollow nests, mulching of wood chips to improve conditions for soil fauna, leaving fallen trees undisturbed, planting of wild hedges (e.g. in Forsthaus Park), leaving of dead wood (e.g. Prater Pötzleinsdorfer-Schloss Park), leaving of tree stumps for stag beetles, building of log crib walls of robinia wood (e.g. Sachsen Park), creation of wintering spaces for hedgehogs, building of semi-natural water courses (Maria-Rekker Park), sowing of flower meadows,
**Beautiful Comes from Within**

This successful campaign for financial subsidising of planting in enclosed private courtyards (max. 2,200 euros) will be continued again this year. Since 1983, an average of 60 courtyards have been subsidised per year. [www.wien.at/amtshelfer/stadtgartenamt/dachbegruenung.html](http://www.wien.at/amtshelfer/stadtgartenamt/dachbegruenung.html)

**“Grün beDACHt” (Green Roof) Symposium**

In October 2007, MA 22 hosted a symposium with participation by the municipal agencies, experts of the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU) and implementers. The goal of the symposium is to promote the planting of greenery on Vienna’s roofs.

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**Roof Greening**

special quality of care in the future. A tree register and specially established tree maintenance groups will simplify this task.

**Environmentally Conscious Cultivation**

Environmentally friendly cultivation is taking place in the Hirschstetten flower gardens, tree nurseries and the Kagran educational garden: biological pest control, the use of beneficial insects and lure traps take place in close collaboration with “Biohelp”. [www.biohelp.at](http://www.biohelp.at)

**Teaching by Example**

Special importance is placed on an environmentally oriented education for our gardeners in training and vocational school students in the cultivation operations. This also includes relevant measures such as the reduction of peat substrates, increased use of humus soil as well as cultivation and spreading of rare and endangered wild tree species (e.g. the sorb tree). By opening the operations to the interested public, particularly in Hirschstetten (200,000 visitors in 2005) and Kagran, people have the opportunity to experience nature and environmental awareness first-hand. A school and excursion programme, coordinated with the Vienna (biology) curriculum and EULE, Vienna’s educational program for young environmental professionals, round out the environmentally oriented continuing education offerings. [www.eule-wien.at](http://www.eule-wien.at)

**Woods in Vienna**

In an international comparison, Vienna has a large percentage of wooded area, amounting to 18 percent. Important recreation areas for Vienna’s citizens can be found within the Vienna city region. The Forestry Office follows the principles of semi-natural woodland maintenance in its work in Vienna’s woods. The tree species are selected based on natural local conditions, and the woods are rejuvenated naturally. Woodland is allowed to develop naturally in natural woodland preservation areas.
Utilisation of the woodlands follows the principle of reduced impact on the natural environs. This means that less wood is harvested than would otherwise be possible. The Forestry Office of the city of Vienna was recognised already in 1995 for its semi-natural woodland management and was included in the list of Greenpeace model operations.

Facts and Figures
About Vienna’s Woodlands

- 2,390 ha of natural woodland reservations (10 percent of the wooded land of MA 49)
- 221 ha natural woodland reservations in the Vienna region
- 300 ha biosphere park core zones in Vienna
- 8,532 ha of city woods
- 32,471 ha of land in the source protection forests
- 2,500 ha in agricultural use
- Reduced impact utilisation

Landscaping, Care Measures, Reforestation

Woods and green areas are planned and created by MA 49 within the scope of multi-year landscaping projects. In the years 2006 and 2007, the programmes “Educational Forest” and “Viennese Children’s Forest” planted over 30,000 m² of new woods in the 21st district as well as 10,000 m² in the 11th district. The creation and landscaping of new green areas is a key component of the city’s environmental policy.

The Vienna Forestry Office also maintains over 120 hectares of agriculturally significant or ecologically valuable meadowlands and numerous natural monuments.

Expansion of the New Steinhofgründe Recreation Area

The Vienna Steinhofgründe was once part of the Baumgartner Höhe psychiatric hospital. Toward the end of the 1970s, plans were drawn up for development on the 27 ha grounds. Thanks to a special initiative by the Municipal Department for Environmental Protection – MA 22 and a citizen’s initiative, the planned rezoning of the Steinhofgründe was prevented. In 2007, the recreation area was expended with 15 ha of woodland and meadows. It was necessary to clear overgrown paths in the areas that were previously not publicly accessible, remove and dispose of 1 km of old iron fencing and the associated foundations and collect large quantities of rubbish.

Caretaking measures in the woodland and meadow areas secure the quality of the semi-natural recreation area and its diverse habitats.

LIFE Bisamberg Habitat Management

The EU-LIFE nature project Bisamberg Habitat Management is implemented by the office of the Lower Austrian provincial government in cooperation with the city of Vienna and the market town of Langenzersdorf and serves for preservation of the “Bisamberg” cultural landscape established over the course of centuries. Project goals include the restoration of meadows, improvement of the composition of species in the woods and preservation of high-priority species, such as gophers and sagebrush.

Vienna Woods Biosphere Park

The Vienna Woods is a valuable natural and cultural region of international significance. These woods are a space for living, business and recreation for around two million people. Lower Austria and Vienna jointly decided in 2002 to nominate the Vienna Woods as a biosphere park. In 2005, the biosphere park was recognised by UNESCO.

Biosphere parks (internationally known as biosphere reserves) are regions that are recognised according to international criteria within the framework of the UNESCO programme “Man and the Biosphere” (MAB). The goals are protection of ecosystems and landscapes, preservation of biological and cultural
diversity, sustainable land use and support for research and educational activities.

Biosphere parks have 3 zones:

Core zones: In these areas, the woods develop without the influence of humans. In 2007, over 300 hectares of core zones were contractually secured in agreements with four property owners in Vienna.

Buffer zones: For preservation of the valuable cultural landscapes that depend on agricultural use, such as meadows, fields and vineyards.

Transition zone: Space for the population to live, conduct business and engage in recreation with the goal of development that satisfies the needs of humans and nature.

Simultaneous with the granting of legal protection to the biosphere park in 2006/07, the Vienna Woods Biosphere Park Management started projects for promoting the regional economy, nature conservation, recreation infrastructure, visitor information and sustainable wildlife use.

www.biosphaerenpark-wienerwald.org

“Landgut Wien Cobenzl”

The Landgut Wien Cobenzl is a project of MA 49 within the framework of EULE, the environmental education programme of the city of Vienna. Children, young people and adults have the opportunity here to playfully learn about living and working on a farm as well as about organic agriculture and species-appropriate animal husbandry.

Roughly 100 farm animals live on an area of four hectares: sheep, goats, pigs, ponies, cattle, rabbits, chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys can be observed, fed and handled.

The Landgut Wien Cobenzl received over 50,000 visitors in 2007.

www.landgutcobenzl.at

Roughly one hundred farm animals living at the Children’s Farm at the Landgut Wien Cobenzl are available for watching, feeding and petting.

wien-Lobau National Park

In May 2007, the “wien-lobAU National Park House” built by MA 49 and co-financed by the EU was opened for the over 650,000 visitors who come to Lobau every year.

During the first season, roughly 18,000 visitors took advantage of the wide range of opportunities offered. The interactive exhibit “tonAU” offers an auditory experience of the wetland diversity. The multimedia presentation “The River of Time” shows the unique features of Lobau with impressive images.

The wien-lobAU National Park House is easily accessible by public transport or by bicycle, and more information can be found in the Internet at www.nph-lobau.wien.at.

Guided Woodland Tours and “Vienna Woodland Schools”

Under the title “Woodland Education”, the city of Vienna promotes understanding of woodlands and the natural relationships in the environment. For many years, the Forestry Office has offered guided tours on environmental topics to children and young people as well as interested adults. Worthy of particular mention are the Vienna woodland schools of Ottakring and Lobau, the “wien-lobAU National Park House”, the Lobau National Park Camp and the guided tours offered at the Lainzer Tiergarten.

The wien-lobAU National Park house erected by MA 49 was opened in May 2007

© MA 49
Almost 200 km² or roughly 50% of the city’s land area is adorned with bushes, covered with meadows and shaded by trees. The most significant green areas are found in the city’s green belt, home gardens, recreation and sports areas, parks, small gardens and green-lined residential complexes. With respect to district land areas, the districts 1, 4 and 9 exhibit little greenery, while the shares of green space in the districts 13, 14, 17 and 19 lie between 60% and over 80%.

The planting of greenery in enclosed courtyards makes a significant contribution to providing the population with a “green experience” in every day life, particularly in densely developed areas. For example, such courtyards represent over 70% of the total green area in the 8th district.

**New and recently published books and pamphlets of MA 49 in the years 2006/07:**

- Pictorial book “Viennese Wine”
- Rural Living in the Big City – Introducing the Agricultural Operations of the City of Vienna
- Meeting Point: Wine in Vienna
- Pamphlet and brochure “Lobau – Donau-Auen National Park” in German and English
- Pamphlet “wien-lobAU National Park House” in 4 languages (D/E/CZ/SK)
- Recreation Map Vienna-Brno-Bratislava “Experiencing Nature Without Borders”
- “NECA” puzzle (Nature Education in the Centrope Area) Vienna–Brno-Bratislava (in 4 languages D/E/CZ/SK)
- Vienna Woodland Schools Ottakring & Lobau
- Forests, Fields, Meadows and Wine
- Forests, Fields, Meadows and Wine
- Lainzer Tiergarten

**Important events in 2006–2007:**

- Opening of the wien-lobAU National Park House
- Neighbour Days at the wien-lobAU National Park House
- Annual Conference Bio Research Austria
- International Conference “Prospects and Opportunities in Cross-Border Cooperation in the Area of Nature Education” (as part of the EU project “Donau-Auen Nature Education”)
- Lainzer Tiergarten Spring Festival
- Open House Day at the Woodland School Ottakring
- Expansion of the Steinhofgründe Recreation Area
- Cleanup Day
- National Park Camp
- Meadows Festival at the Vienna Woods Biosphere Park
- Vienna Woods Biosphere Park – THE WINE
- Viennese Children’s Forest
- Open Cellar Day at the Cobenzl Vineyard
- 100 Years of Cobenzl
- Vienna Wine Walks Day

**Green Areas Define the Image of Vienna**

Almost 200 km² or roughly 50% of the city’s land area is adorned with bushes, covered with meadows and shaded by trees. The most significant green areas are found in the city’s green belt, home gardens, recreation and sports areas, parks, small gardens and green-lined residential complexes. With respect to district land areas, the districts 1, 4 and 9 exhibit little greenery, while the shares of green space in the districts 13, 14, 17 and 19 lie between 60% and over 80%.

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**Instruments for Securing Green Space**

The most important instruments for securing green space are appropriate zoning as well as...
landscaping or the purchase of land for this purpose. Through ongoing revision of the zoning and development plan, the regions designated in the “Green Belt 1995” programme as “Priority Landscape Land” are continuously and systematically secured through corresponding zoning primarily as protected green belt areas. Particularly valuable regions for protection of species and habitat are designated as protected areas of various categories according to the Vienna Nature Preservation Act.

The city of Vienna (MA 69 – Real Estate Management) purchased a total of 1,310,000 m² of green land in 2004. This included 1,200,000 m² of woodlands as well as 320 ha of land for source protection purposes outside of Vienna. For creation of the necessary infrastructure in the Nordbahnhof urban development region, 29,000 m² was purchased for creation of a park area. In addition, 5,000 m² was purchased in the 21st district for realisation of the high-level landscape and open space concept for northeast Vienna. Another roughly 4,700 m² was purchased for expansion of the Liesingbach, making a significant contribution toward implementing the revitalisation concept of the Municipal Department for Water Engineering (MA 45) for altering the course of the Liesing stream.

Green land purchases in a magnitude of roughly 30,500 m² took place in 2005. These included, for example, roughly 9,000 m² for realisation of the high-level landscape and open space concept for northeast Vienna in the 21st district as well as about 9,500 m² for expanding the borders of land in the 21st and 19th districts already owned by the city of Vienna. Additional property purchases amounting to approx. 1,500 m² were also made by MA 69 in 2005 for revitalisation of the Liesing stream.

Eco-Check from the Air

Biotope monitoring is a valuable tool in green space planning as well as for evaluating the status of Vienna’s green areas. To this end, the entire city region is regularly photographed from the air with infrared film. This makes it possible to identify how much greenery exists and where it is located as well as the health of Vienna’s trees and bushes. In addition, the data collected in flyovers during the years 1991, 1997, 2000 and 2005 allows accurate assessments of changes in Vienna’s green areas.

The information obtained through the biotope monitoring represents one of the most detailed sets of data available to any major city in Europe. With the biotope monitoring, the Environmental Unit promotes the observation of natural spaces and establishes a key foundation for protection and preservation of green spaces and open areas as well as securing of quality of life and health in Vienna. Green space developments in Vienna continue to be carefully tracked through evaluation and analysis of the aerial images obtained in the photographic flight in August 2005.

No Risk to Vienna’s Soil

The goal of the “Vienna Soil Study” performed every three years by the Municipal Department of Environmental Protection – MA 22 is to permit conclusions regarding the condition of the top layer of soil across wide areas of Vienna and to observe long-term trends in contaminant concentrations. The study is therefore an important element of preventive environmental protection.

On one hand, the information obtained should reveal the impacts of changed conditions (e.g. lead ban in automotive fuels, increase of automobile traffic) on the environment and on the soil in particular in order to enable the city administration to respond to these consequences within the scope of its legal authority. On the other hand, the data also serves as a knowledge base for the work by experts in various agencies of the city administration.

Sampling

For reasons of continuity, the same sampling points used in previous years were selected again for the recently performed fifth study. The sampling points were selected with the aim of covering all areas in question (parks, residential areas, streets, etc.) for each of the 23 districts of Vienna. Analysis of the soil samples takes place using state-of-the-art equipment at the laboratory of the Environmental Analysis Unit of the Municipal Department for Environmental Protection – MA 22. All quality assurance measures in accordance with the currently amended versions of the pertinent national and international standards were also implemented.

Summary

With the exception of the consequences of lead emissions occurring in the past due to road traffic as well as washing out and erosion of asphalt surfaces that drain directly into unpaved ground, this study could not identify any sources of current contamination of Vienna’s soil with heavy metals or PACs.
CHAPTER 5  NATURE IN VIENNA

Space to live

Vienna grows, is renovated and improves its infrastructure. Amidst these processes, it becomes increasingly difficult to provide space for the plants that also represent habitat for wildlife. Above ground, pedestrians, cyclists, users of public transport, parking space seekers and drivers compete for every square metre of road surface; and below ground, sewers, water lines, gas lines, power and telecommunications cables compete for the space that could be used by the roots of Vienna’s trees.

For these reasons, the Municipal Department for Environmental Protection is particularly dedicated to helping establish an ecological balance by sharing knowledge in the form of our planning manual, which we provide to planners, project developers and decision-makers as a reference work to encourage them to make more habitat available to plants and animals. This collection of information, advice and recommendations is intended as a guide to how and where specific plants can be used correctly. It offers suggestions on how we can make our city more attractive with trees, bushes, grasses, shrubs, flowers, ornamental plants and “gap vegetation”, how the extent of paved surfaces can be reduced and how the diversity of nature can be given more space in accordance with natural laws and principles.

Environmental Interests

Many agencies implement land-related measures through planning, projects, property transactions, etc. Consideration must be given to the interests of the environment in such processes. Many environmental interests can be addressed through legal designations, such as:

- National parks, landscape protection areas, nature protection areas and natural monuments.
- Many areas also exist for which MA 22 has formulated goals for preservation and/or improvement of the environment and acts to ensure that these are taken into consideration in the implementation of plans. For example: green connections, linking of biotopes.

For this reason, we have laid out our goals and projects in plans and descriptions.

In this way, we offer agencies within and outside of the city administration as well as planners a basis for understanding where particular environmental interests of the city of Vienna should be taken into consideration. By making this information easily available, we hope to help simplify the daily work of these parties.

Landscape Care in the Danube Bayous of Prater

Cooperation between Municipal Department 22, Municipal Department 42 and “flexwork” within the framework of the project “Landscape Care in the old branches of the Danube at the Prater (Lusthauswasser/Mauthnerwasser Area)”

Prater is a landscape protection area and, in some places, also a wide-area natural monument. The goal of this protected status is to preserve the typical structural of a meadow landscape, specifically the mosaic of water and land areas. Typical tree species, such as white poplar, require what is known as raw soil plus extensive light in order to spread naturally.

Until the first Danube regulation project in 1869, sidearms of the Danube flowed through Prater. Sections of river bank and dead wood were carried away during floods, resulting in the raw soil. Today, the bayous in Prater are no longer exposed to flows of river water; instead, they are only filled by rising ground water and have become standing bodies of water. The end stage is complete loss of such bodies of water as well as the animal species that depend on open water.

The Prater Ordinance (landscape protection area) as well as the more detailed resolution for the Mauthnerwasser natural monument established the goal of preserving the open bodies of water in Prater, but in order to achieve this, it is necessary to recreate through artificial means the function of washing out trees that is no longer performed by flooding. The Municipal Department for Environmental Protection – MA 22, in cooperation with the Municipal Department for Parks and Gardens (MA 42), has implemented an initial project to accomplish this in a small portion of the Mauthnerwasser. To minimise disruptions of this habitat as far as possible, no digging machinery was used to remove these giant trees. Instead, the dead trees were sawed up and carried out by hand by workers from “flexwork - work force for the common good” - (a company of the Vienna Workers Support Fund - WAFF). As such, this is a social project, in which meaningful employment can be offered to persons who have long been unemployed.