





## How we are making room for the river



### Deepening summer bed

The river bed is deepened by excavating the surface layer of the river bed. The deepened river bed provides more room for the river



### Water storage

The Volkerak-Zoommeer lake provides for temporary water storage when exceptional conditions result in the combination of a closed storm surge barrier and high river discharges to the sea.



### Dike relocation

Relocating a dike land inwards increases the width of the floodplains and provides more room for the river.



### Strengthening dikes

Dikes are strengthened in areas in which creating more room for the river is not an option



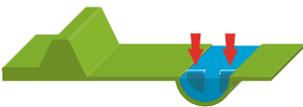
### High-water channel

A high-water channel is a diked area that branches off from the main river to discharge some of the water via a separate route.



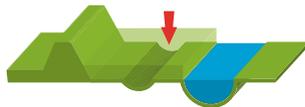
### Lowering of floodplains

Lowering (excavating) an area of the floodplain increases the room for the river during high water levels.



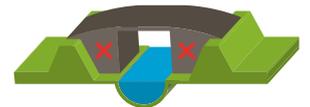
### Lowering groynes

Groynes stabilise the location of the river and ensure that the river remains at the correct depth. However, at high water levels groynes can form an obstruction to the flow of water in the river. Lowering groynes increases the flow rate of the water in the river.



### Depoldering

The dike on the river side of a polder is relocated land inwards and water can flow into the polder at high water levels.



### Removing obstacles

Removing or modifying obstacles in the river bed where possible, or modifying them, increases the flow rate of the water in the river.