



# HIDROMETEOROLOŠKI ASPEKTI POPLAVA U MAJU 2014. NA SLIVU REKE SAVE I U SRBIJI

## HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FLOODS IN MAY 2014 IN THE SAVA RIVER BASIN AND IN SERBIA

### APSTRAKT

Ekstremne padavine i velika vlažnost tla sredinom maja 2014. godine dovele su do katastrofalnih poplava na slivu reke Save i na drugim slivovima u Srbiji. Poplave su načinile ogromne štete na području tri države, Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske i Srbije, uz značajan broj ljudskih žrtava. U radu se prikazuju hidrometeorološki aspekti ovih poplava i analiziraju njihovi uzroci i posledice. Takođe je prikazani proces izdavanja hidroloških najava i upozorenja zasnovan na meteorološkim i hidrološkim prognozama Republičkog hidrometeorološkog zavoda Srbije.

**Ključne reči:** ekstremne padavine, katastrofalne poplave na slivovima reka, sistem odbrane i zaštite od poplava

### ABSTRACT

Extreme precipitation and high soil moisture content in mid May 2014 brought catastrophic floods in the Sava River basin and in other basins in Serbia. The floods caused enormous damages in the territories of three countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, with a significant number of casualties. The paper presents the hydrometeorological aspects of these floods and their causes and consequences. The processes of hydrological forecasting and of issuing flood alerts and warnings that took place in the Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia are also presented.

**Keywords:** extreme rainfall, catastrophic floods in the river basin, flood defense and protection system

### UVOD

Katastrofalne poplave koja su pogodile delove Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske i Srbije sredinom maja 2014. godine su bez presedana u hidrološkim zapisima u regionu. Ovaj događaj je započeo 13. maja 2014. iza-zvan ciklonskim oblačnim sistemom, koji se zadržao nekoliko dana nad jugoistočnom Evropom i doneo obilne padavine u rasponu od 100 do preko 300 mm u najviše pogođenim oblastima za manje od 72 sata. Brz hidrološki odgovor na velikoj zahvaćenoj površini koji je usledio bio je posledica i nesvakidašnje koli-čine prethodnih padavina počevši od sredine aprila koje su dovele do visokog stepena zasićenja tla. Na mnogim hidrološkim stanicama zabeleženi su rekor-dni vodostaji i protoci, kako na manjim bujičnim vo-dotokovima tako i duž velikih reka.

Područja pogođena ovim događajem u Bosni i Her-cegovini i Hrvatskoj pripadaju slivu reke Save, dok je i deo Srbije izvan sliva Save takođe bio pod značajnim uticajem loših vremenskih prilika koje su pratile nagle

### INTRODUCTION

The catastrophic floods that hit the parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia in mid May 2014 were unprecedented in the hydrological record of the region. The flooding event was triggered on 13th May by a cyclonic system that remained over the south-east Europe for several days and brought he-avy precipitation in the range from 100 to 300 mm in the most affected area during less than 72 hours. The quick and wide hydrologic response was also due to unusual amount of antecedent precipitation since mid-April, which caused near-saturation of the soils. Record flood levels were set at many gauging stations, both at small torrential streams and along the major rivers.

The areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia affected by this event mostly belong to the Sava Ri-ver basin. In addition, a part of Serbia outside the Sa-va basin was also under significant influence of the vi-tulent weather and suffered from extensive torrential

<sup>1</sup> Univerzitet u Beogradu – Građevinski fakultet, Beograd

<sup>2</sup> Republički hidrometeorološki zavod, Beograd

<sup>1</sup> University of Belgrade – Faculty of Civil Engineering, Beograd

<sup>2</sup> Republic Hydrometeorological Service, Belgrade



bujične poplave i klizišta velikih razmera. U svim pogođenim državama bilo je ljudskih žrtava.

Ovaj rad prikazuje hidrometeorološke aspekte poplava u maju 2014. godine u slivu reke Save i u Srbiji kroz pregled uzroka i posledica ovih poplava. Rad takođe opisuje i proces izdavanja hidroloških najava i upozorenja Republičkog hidrometeorološkog zavoda Srbije koji je zasnovan na meteorološkim i hidrološkim prognozama.

## SLIV REKE SAVE

Sliv reke Save (slika 1) je najveći rečni sliv u jugoistočnoj Evropi sa ukupnom površinom od oko 98.000 km<sup>2</sup> (ISRBC, 2009). Reka Sava je druga pritoka Dunava po veličini sliva, a prva po prosečnom protoku vode. Sava izvire na najvišim delovima slovenačkih Alpa i teče ka jugoistoku u dužini od 990 km do ušća u Dunav. Sliv reke Save je asimetričan, sa mnogo razvijenijom rečnom mrežom na južnom delu sliva (desne pritoke) u odnosu na severni deo (leve pritoke). Glavne desne pritoke su reke koje teku sa juga na sever: Kupa, Una, Vrbas, Bosna, Drina i Kolubara, čije su slivne površine u rasponu od oko 3.600 km<sup>2</sup> (Kolubara) sa 20.000 km<sup>2</sup> (Drina). Uzvodni delovi Save i njenih desnih pritoka se odlikuju visokim i nepristupačnim terenima, dok su srednji i donji delovi sliva blago brdoviti i prevashodno ravničarski. Prosečan protok reke Save na ušću u Dunav u Beogradu je 1700 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

Sliv Save deli pet zemalja: Slovenija, Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina (BiH), Srbija i Crna Gora; manje od 0,2% pripada Albaniji. Nakon potpisivanja „Okvirnog sporazuma o slivu reke Save“ u 2002. godini, prve četiri države su trenutno članice Međunarodne komisije za sliv reke Save (ISRBC). Sliv naseljava više od 8 miliona ljudi. Skoro 80 % ukupnih slatkovodnih resursa u Sloveniji, Hrvatskoj, BiH i Srbiji potiču sa sliva reke Save (ISRBC, 2009).

Delovi sliva koji su posebno ugroženi poplavama su široka i ravna područja u dolini srednjeg i donjeg toka Save, kao i najnižvodnije deonice njenih pritoka. Velike vode se javljaju uglavnom u proleće usled topljenja snega i u jesen usled obilnih padavina. Prolećne velike vode traju duže i imaju relativno manje maksimume, dok jesenje velike vode imaju veće maksimume i kraće traju. Velike vode na desnim pritokama se javljaju uglavnom 1 do 3 dana ranije nego na samoj reci Savi. Uzvodni delovi skoro svih desnih pritoka imaju bujični karakter.

Pregled istorijskih poplava na slivu Save koji je dao Prohaska (2009) pokazuje da se značajne poplave obično javljaju na ograničenom delu sliva, čak i kada značajan deo slivne površine doprinosi formiranju oticaja. Pre događaja iz maja 2014, jedine poplave koje su zхватile celo područje od Beograda do Zagreba dogodile su se 1933, 1937, 1940, 1947 i 1974. Gornji tok Save u Sloveniji je takođe bio pogođen poplavama;

floods and landslides. Casualties have been reported in all affected countries.

This paper reviews the hydrometeorological aspects of the May 2014 floods in the Sava River basin and in Serbia, their causes and their consequences. The paper also describes the process of issuing hydrological alerts and warnings in May 2014 by the Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia on the basis of meteorological and hydrological forecasts that are developed by this institution.

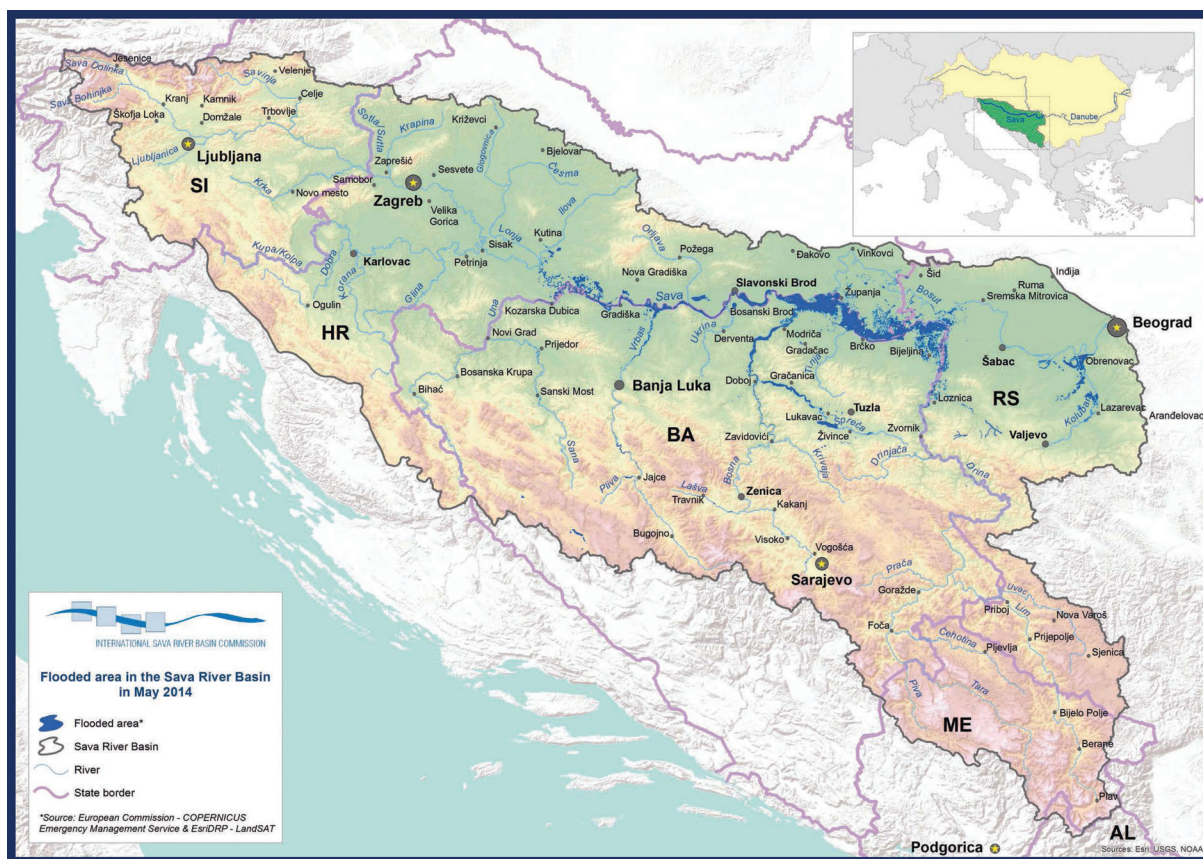
## THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

The Sava River basin (Figure 1) is a major drainage basin of the south-eastern Europe with a total area of about 98,000 km<sup>2</sup> (ISRBC, 2009). The Sava River is the second largest tributary to the Danube River by catchment area, and the first by the mean annual flow. From its source in the Slovenian Alps, Sava flows toward its confluence with the Danube in total length of 990 km. The Sava River basin is asymmetric, with much more developed river network on the south (right tributaries) than on the north (left tributaries). Major right tributaries are Kupa, Una, Vrbas, Bosna, Drina and Kolubara rivers, with basin areas ranging from about 3,600 km<sup>2</sup> (Kolubara) to 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> (Drina). The headwater parts of the Sava River and of its right tributaries are characterised by high and rugged terrain, while the flat plains and low mountains are present in the middle and lower part of the basin. Average discharge of the Sava River at the confluence with Danube in Belgrade is 1700 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

Five countries share the Sava basin: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H), Serbia and Montenegro; a negligible part of less than 0.2% extends to Albania. The first four countries are currently members of the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) upon signing the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin in 2002. The basin is inhabited by more than 8 million people. Nearly 80% of total freshwater resources in Slovenia, Croatia, B&H, and Serbia originate from the Sava River basin (ISRBC, 2009).

The basin areas especially prone to flooding are the wide flat floodplains of the Sava River valley and the most downstream sections of the Sava tributaries. The floods occur generally in spring from the snowmelt and in autumn from heavy rainfall. Spring floods last longer and their peak flows are relatively low, while the autumn floods exhibit high peak flows of short duration. Floods on the right tributaries occur generally earlier than on the Sava River itself, with lead times from one to three days. The headwater parts of almost all right tributaries are of torrential nature.

A review of historical floods by Prohaska (2009) indicates that intensive floods in the Sava basin generally occur over a limited area, even though a significant share of the drainage area contributes to flood runoff



**Slika 1.** Sliv reke Save sa poplavljenim područjima u maju 2014. godine (izvor: ISRBC, 2014a).  
**Figure 1.** The Sava River Basin with the flooded areas in May 2014 (source: ISRBC, 2014a).

značajan događaj je bio 2007. godine sa šest ljudskih žrtava pored ogromne materijalne štete. Velika poplava koja je pogodila Zagreb 1964. donela je gubitak od 17 ljudskih života, gubitak domova za desetine hiljada ljudi i velike materijalne štete.

Poplave na nizvodnom delu reke Save su najčešće povezane sa rekam Drinom. Značajne poplave na Drini desile su se 1896, 1974. i 2010. Poplava iz 1974. premašila je tadašnju 100-godišnju veliku vodu i donela rekordne vodostaje na svim hidrološkim stanicama nizvodno od ušća Drine, a koji su ponovo premašeni tek u maju 2014. Pored toga, na donjem toku Save od Sremske Mitrovice do ušća postoji i efekat uspora brane i akumulacije Đerdap.

Sistem zaštite od poplava u dolini reke Save uglavnom se sastoji od prirodnih retenzionih područja sa mrežom rasteretnih kanala i nasipa sagrađenih 1970-ih godina. Niz akumulacija na Drini, a posebno akumulacija Piva u Crnoj Gori, imaju ulogu u smanjenju velikih voda na Drini. Izgradnja nasipa duž Save doprinela je skraćenju vremena putovanja poplavnih talasa (sa 8-9 dana na 4-5 dana; Prohaska, 2009) i samim tim povećanju rizika od poplava na nizvodnim deonicama (Brilly et al, 2013). Međutim, radovi na izgradnji sistema za zaštitu od poplava koji su pokrenuti u bivšoj Jugoslaviji, kada je Sava bila najveća nacionalna reka, nisu završeni, dok je održavanje objekata bilo na minimumu ili nije ni postojalo tokom 1990-ih. Radovi koji su preduzimani u poslednjih 15 godina uglavnom

generation. Before the May 2014 event, the only floods covering the whole region from Belgrade to Zagreb occurred in 1933, 1937, 1940, 1947 and 1974. The upper Sava valley in Slovenia also suffers from floods, with a notable event in 2007 when six human lives were lost in addition to a huge economic damage. The large flood that hit Zagreb in 1964 resulted in loss of 17 human lives, loss of homes for tens of thousands of people and great damages.

Floods on the downstream part of the Sava River are closely related to the Drina River. Significant Drina floods happened in 1896, 1974 and 2010. The 1974 flood event exceeded the 100-year flood and set the record water stages and flows at all hydrologic stations downstream of the Drina confluence, which were exceeded in the May 2014 event. In addition, the lower Sava from Sremska Mitrovice to the mouth is also under the backwater effect of the Iron Gate dam and reservoir on the Danube River.

The flood protection system of the Sava River valley generally consists of the natural retention areas with the relief canal networks and the levees constructed in 1970's. A series of reservoirs on the Drina River, and especially the large Piva reservoir in Montenegro, have a beneficial effect on the Drina floods. Large flood protection works contributed to shorter flood travel time along the Sava River (from 8-9 days to 4-5 days; Prohaska, 2009) and hence increased the risk from flooding downstream (Brilly et al, 2013). However, the





su bili usmereni na obnovu i podizanje nasipa na pojedinim deonicama, pri čemu u sistemu i dalje postoje kritične tačke.

## POPLAVE U MAJU 2014

Katastrofalne majske poplave u srednjem i donjem toku Save bile su izazvane ekstremnim padavinama na širem području u slivu reke Save. Međutim, ovom ekstremnom događaju je prethodio izuzetno vlažan period koji je doveo do neuobičajeno visokog stepena zasićenja zemljišta u širokom području, a naročito na uzvodnim delovima slivova savskih pritoka. Kratak pregled prethodnih uslova se daje pre opisa majskog događaja.

### Prethodne padavine

Tokom aprila 2014. više ciklonskih sistema je prešlo preko jugoistočne Evrope, od kojih su neki doneli značajni pad temperatura i pojavu snega na planinama (RHMZ RS, 2014a; RHMZ Srbije, 2014). Velike kiše su pale u severnoj i zapadnoj Bosni stvarajući značajan oticaj na delovima slivova Une i Vrbasa, ali i u istočnoj Bosni u srednjem slivu Drine. Kiša je trajala 20 dana, od 14. aprila do 4. maja, sa svega nekoliko suvih dana. Istorijski maksimum mesečnih padavina je premašen u aprilu u Prijedoru (sliv Une) sa 164 mm, u Banja Luci (sliv Vrbasa) sa 214 mm i u Doboju (sliv Bosne) sa 177 mm. Na zapadnoj strani sliva, na stanici Ogulin u slivu Kupe, u aprilu je registrovano ukupno 210 mm (DHMZ, 2014a), a na istočnoj strani na stanici Zlatibor u slivu Drine registrovano je 226 mm (RHMZ Srbije, 2014). April 2014. godine je najkišovitiji april od početka osmatranja padavina u Srbiji i Republici Srpskoj. Do sredine aprila, vodostaji na reci Savi vode su bili u domenu srednje niskih voda, dok su tokom druge polovine aprila počeli da kontinuirano rastu do srednjih višegodišnjih velikih voda (DHMZ, 2014a).

Početak maja (3. i 4. maj) došlo je do nove ciklonske aktivnosti koja je donela više padavina severnoj i zapadnoj Bosni, a nešto manje istočnom delu koji pripada slivu Drine. Petodnevne padavine na početku maja na stanicama u Republici Srpskoj kretale su se od 30 do 100 mm i izazvale su bujične poplave. Na pojedinim hidrološkim stanicama prekoračena je granica redovne i vanredne odbrane od poplava, ali su do 8. maja vodostaji pali ispod upozoravajućih nivoa (RHMZ RS, 2014b).

Na dan 11. maja, u većem delu Bosne i Hercegovine vlažnost tla je bila između 60% i 100%, što je posledica veoma kišovitog aprila i početka maja (DHMZ, 2014b). Visoka vlažnost tla u tom periodu je evidentna i na osnovu promene standardizovanog indeksa padavina za Srbiju od marta do maja (slika 2) kao i na osnovu satelitskog osmatranja zemljišne vlage pri površini terena u regionu (slika 3).

flood protection works undertaken in former Yugoslavia when the Sava River was the greatest national river were not completed, while maintenance of the structures was at minimum or did not exist during the 1990's. The works undertaken in the last 15 years were mainly directed toward reconstruction and elevating the levees, but at limited lengths with several critical points remaining in the system.

## FLOODS IN MAY 2014

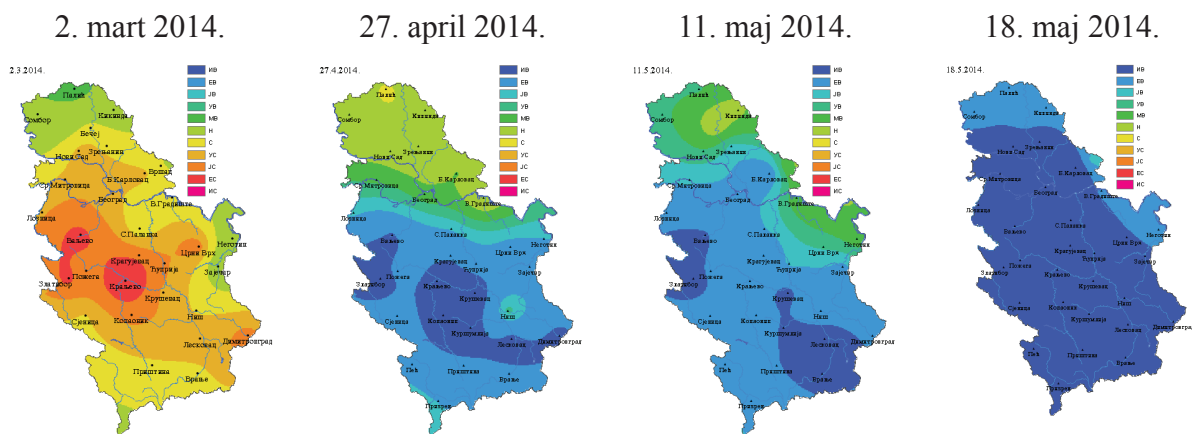
The catastrophic May 2014 floods in the middle and lower Sava valley were caused by extreme precipitation at a wider region within the Sava River basin. However, an extremely wet period that preceded the major event had also led to an extraordinary high degree of soil saturation over large areas and especially in the head parts of the Sava tributaries. A brief overview of the antecedent conditions will be given before the description of the May event.

### Antecedent precipitation

During April 2014, multiple cyclonic systems passed over the south-east Europe, some of which brought significant temperature drops and snow in the mountains (RHMZ RS, 2014a; RHMZS, 2014). Heavy rainfall struck northern and western Bosnia, affecting the head parts of the Una and Vrbas basins, but also eastern Bosnia in the middle Drina basin. Rain lasted for 20 days, from 14th April till 4th May, with a few dry days. Historical maximum monthly precipitation was exceeded in April at Prijedor (the Una R. basin) with 164 mm, Banja Luka (the Vrbas R. basin) with 214 mm and Doboju (the Bosna R. basin) with 177 mm. On the basin west side, the Ogulin station in the Kupa River basin received a total of 210 mm during April (DHMZ, 2014a), and on the east side the Zlatibor station in the Drina River basin received 226 mm (RHMZS, 2014). The April 2014 is the wettest April in the precipitation records in both Serbia and Republika Srpska (the entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina). The Sava water stages were in the average low-flow domain until mid-April, when they started to continuously rise during the second half of April up to the average mean high flows (DHMZ, 2014a).

The very beginning of May (3rd and 4th) saw new cyclonic activity that brought more precipitation to northern and western Bosnia, and somewhat less to the eastern part belonging to the Drina River basin. The five-day precipitation ranged from 30 to 100 mm and caused torrential floods. Both first and second flood alert levels were exceeded at some hydrologic stations; by May 8th the water stages dropped below the alert levels (RHMZ RS, 2014b).

By 11th May 2014, the soil moisture content in larger part of Bosnia and Herzegovina was between 60% and 100% as a consequence of very wet April and



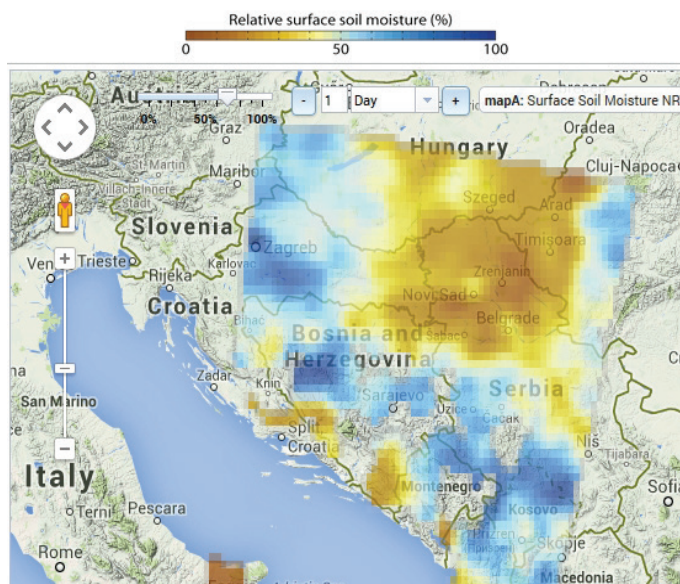
**Slika 2.** Standardizovani padavinski indeks (SPI) u Srbiji pre i neposredno posle majskog događaja (izvor: Vladiković, 2014).

**Figure 2.** Standardized precipitation index (SPI) in Serbia prior to and immediately after the May event (source: Vladiković, 2014).

**Slika 3.** Relativna zasićenost tla vodom na osnovu satelitskih osmatranja zemljišne vlage 14. maja 2014. (izvor: TU Wien, 2014).

**Figure 3.** Satellite soil moisture observations on 14th May 2014 (source: TU Wien, 2014).

beginning of May (DHMZ, 2014b). Figure 2 presents evolution of the standardized precipitation index for Serbia from March to May, and Figure 3 presents the satellite image of the surface soil moisture over the region.



### Padavine u maju 2014. godine

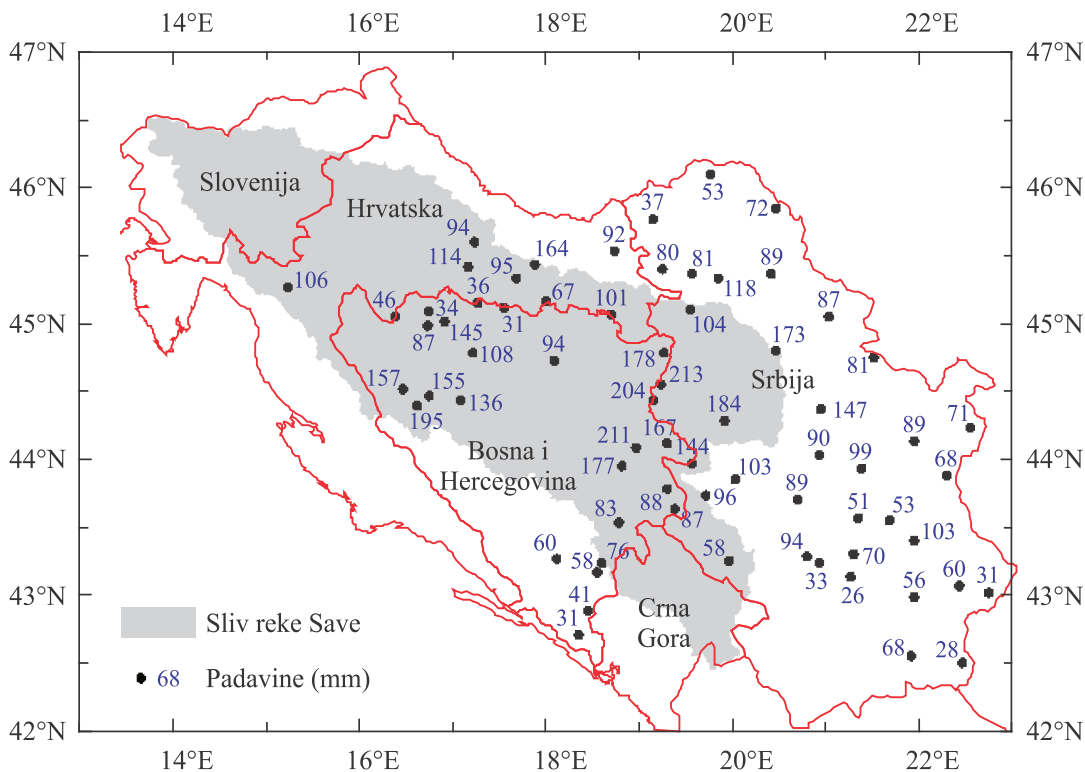
Počevši od 13. maja, centar ciklona se kretao od Đenovskog zaliva preko juga Italije, a zatim se intenzivirao nad južnim Jadranom prelazeći na središnji deo Balkanskog poluostrva (Nišavić i sar., 2014). Tokom 14. maja, ciklon se preselio prema severoistoku, pa je kišno vreme dominiralo u regionu. Centar ciklona se potom preselio još malo prema severoistoku tokom 15 i 16. maja donoseći dodatnu vlagu sa Mediterana i sa Crnog mora kao i hladniji vazduh sa severa (DHMZ, 2014c). Osim jake kiše, u planinama Bosne i Hercegovine pao je sneg koga je na nekim mestima bilo dosta. Ciklon je imao svoje središte iznad Srbije 16. maja, a do kraja dana je počeo da slabi.

Visina padavina zabeležena na stanicama na slivu Save tokom ovog događaja prikazana je na slici 4. Na mnogim stanicama zabeležene su višestruko veće vrednosti od prosečnih majskih padavina: u Hrvatskoj 1,5 do 1,8 puta veće, u Republici Srpskoj više nego dva puta veće i u Srbiji više nego tri puta veće (RHMZS, 2014). U Srbiji, istorijski maksimumi dnevnih visina padavina su prevaziđeni na stanicama u Loznici, Valjevu i Beogradu, gde je palo po oko 110 mm kiše. Prethodno najveće majske padavine prevaziđene su na devet stanica, i to najviše u Loznici i u Valjevu gde su u maju 2014. padavine bile za 40% odnosno 52% veće od prethodnog maksimuma. Još su ekstremnije dvomesečne padavine tokom aprila i maja 2014. koje su u Loznici i Valjevu bile veće od prethodnog istorijskog maksimuma za 66% odnosno 88% (tabela 1).

### Precipitation in May 2014

The cyclonic air circulation was generated in the Genoa bay on 13th May and was moving toward south Italy, where it was intensified over the south Adriatic Sea (Nišavić et al., 2014). During 14th May, the cyclone moved from the south Adriatic Sea toward north-east; wet and relatively cold weather dominated the region. The cyclone centre then moved slightly toward north-east during 15th and 16th May while being supplied by additional moisture from the Mediterranean and Black Sea and by colder air from north (DHMZ, 2014c). In addition to heavy rain, snow fell in the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina that was abundant at some locations. The cyclone had its centre above Serbia on 16th May and by the end of the day it started to weaken.

The amount of precipitation recorded at stations across the Sava River Basin during the event is given in Figure 4. Many stations received much more than monthly average for May: in Croatia from 1.5 to 1.8



**Slika 4.** Visine kiše tokom događaja od 13. do 16. maja na osnovu raspoloživih podataka.

**Figure 4.** Precipitation depths during the event from 13th to 16th May on the basis of available data.

**Tabela 1.** Aprilske i majske padavine 2014. godine na stanicama Loznica i Valjevo na kojima su zabeležene najveće padavine.

**Table 1.** April and May 2014 monthly precipitation at two stations in western Serbia that received the most precipitation.

	Loznica			Valjevo		
	April	Maj	April+Maj	April	Maj	April+Maj
Maksimum 2014.	151.4	306.1	457.5	177.4	323.5	500.9
Prethodni maksimum	123.7	218.6	274.8	129.0	213.2	266.0
Procenat povećanja	18%	40%	66%	38%	52%	88%

### Hidrološke posledice događaja u maju 2014. godine

Do sredine maja reka Sava je bila visoka, ali u opadaju (slika 5). Hidrološki odgovor pritoka Save na velike padavine sredinom maja bio je veoma brz zbog visokog stepena zasićenja tla. Najbrže su reagovali planinski i bujični vodotoci (već 15. maja), dok je Sava imala sporiji porast i dostigla je maksimalne vodostaje između 17. i 20. maja (ISRBC, 2014).

Poplava je bila izuzetno nagla. Vodostaj reke Bosne u Doboju porastao je za 6 m tokom 24 sata, dok je Vrbas porastao za 7 m tokom dva dana (RHMZ RS, 2014b). Duž reke Save u Hrvatskoj registrovan je porast vodostaja od 2.6 m tokom 24 sata u Slavanskom Brodu i od 4 m kod Županje (Kratofil, 2014). Najveći

times the May average; in Republika Srpska more than twice than the May average, and in Serbia more than three times the May average (RHMZS, 2014). In Serbia, historical maximum daily precipitation was exceeded at three stations: Loznica, Valjevo and Belgrade, all of which received about 110 mm of rainfall. The historical maximum May precipitation was exceeded at nine stations, among which the exceedance was the greatest at Loznica and Valjevo (40% and 52% respectively). Even more extreme are the sums of April and May precipitation at these two stations, which exceeded the historical maxima for 66% and 88% respectively (see Table 1).

### Hydrologic consequences in May 2014

Until mid-May, the Sava River was quite high but in recession (Figure 5). The hydrologic response to large precipitation amounts in mid-May was very quick in the Sava tributaries due to a high degree of soil saturation. The torrential streams were first to react on 15th May, while the Sava River had slower rise and the flows reached the peak values between 17th and 20th May (ISRBC, 2014).

The flood was very sudden. The water level of the Bosna River at Doboju rose for 6 m during 24 hours, while the Vrbas River rose for 7 m in two days (RHMZ RS, 2014b). Along the Sava River, an increase of 2.6 m during 24 hours was recorded at Slavonski Brod, and 4.0 m at Županja (Kratofil, 2014). The major contribution to the Sava discharge was from the right tributaries Una, Vrbas, Ukrina and Bosna. The Drina River contribution was also significant on 15th and 16th May when its discharge was almost the same as the Sava discharge upstream of the Drina mouth. The Kolubara River also produced significant amounts of flood runoff which coincided with high Sava levels and the Danube backwater effect, resulting in



doprinos protocima na Savi dale su desne pritoke Una, Vrbas, Ukrina i Bosna. Doprinos reke Drine je takođe bio značajan 15. i 16. maja s obzirom da je njen procenjeni protok bio skoro isti kao protok Save uzvodno od ušća Drine. Kolubara je takođe dala značajan oticaj koji je koincidirao sa visokim nivoima na Savi i uticajem uspora Đerdapa, što je rezultiralo u ukupnom porastu vodostaja od preko 8 m na stanici Draževac blizu ušća Kolubare u Savu (slika 6). Na slici 7 prikazani su i uporedni nivogrami na donjoj Drini i na Jadru.

**Slika 5.** Vodostaji na donjoj Savi tokom aprila i maja 2014.

**Figure 5.** Water stages of the lower Sava River during April and May 2014.

Vodostaji i protoci na Savi nizvodno od Slavenskog Broda tokom maja 2014. godine su bili ekstremni. Istorijski maksimumi vodostaja su prevaziđeni na stanicama na slivu Vrbasa, Bosne i Kolubare, kao i na najnižvodnijem delu Drine (tabela 2). To je takođe prouzrokovalo rekordne vodostaje i protoke duž Save nizvodno od ušća Une. Ovakvi ekstremni vodostaji zadržali su se praktično do kraja maja.

U Srbiji, najveći vodostaji su zabeleženi na Savi, Kolubari, Tamnavi, Jadru i drugim pritokama u donjem toku Drine, gornjem toku Zapadne Morave sa pritokama, Mlavi i Peku. Vodostaji na ovim rekama kretali su se iznad granica vanredne odbrane od poplava, zabeleženi su novi istorijski maksimumi i došlo je do izlivanja i plavljenja velikih površina. Na slici 8 dat je prostorni raspored hidroloških stanica i slivova na kojima su zabeleženi istorijski maksimumi.

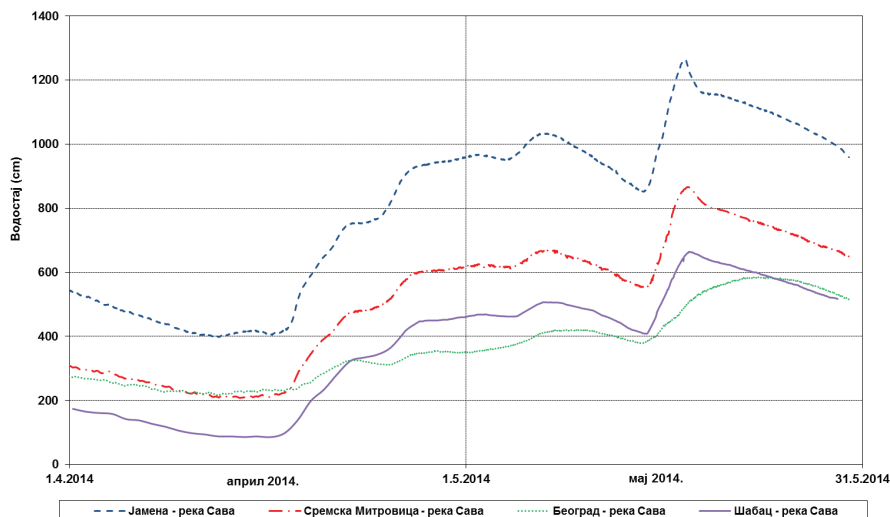
**Slika 6.** Vodostaji na Kolubari tokom aprila i maja 2014.

**Figure 6.** Water stages of the Kolubara River during April and May 2014.

Državni hidrometeorološki zavod Hrvatske (DHMZ, 2014a,c) snimio je vrh talasa na Savi u profilu Slavenskog Šamca. Protok izmeren pomoću ADCP uređaja samo ispod mosta u tom profilu iznosio je  $6008 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ , dok je ukupni protok kroz glavno korito i inundacije verovatno bio veći. Poređenja radi, istorijski maksimum na profilu Slavonki Šamac izmeren 1970. godine iznosio je  $4161 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ . Zaprčina poplavnog talasa kod Županje procenjena

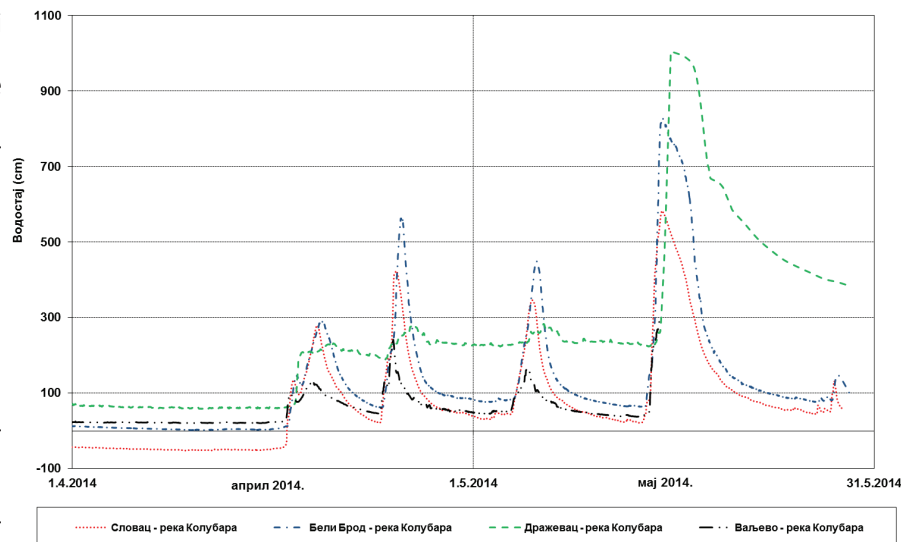
an overall increase of more than 8 m at the Draževac station near the mouth (Figure 6). Figure 7 presents the water stages at stations in lower Drina and in the Jadar River basin.

The water stages and flows of the Sava River downstream of Slavonki Brod resulting from the mid-May 2014 event were extreme. Historical maxima were exceeded in the basins of the Vrbas River, the Bosna River and the Kolubara River, as well as at the most downstream part of the Drina River (Table 2). This also caused the unprecedented levels and flows along the



Sava River downstream of the Una mouth. The extreme water stages lasted effectively until the end of May.

In Serbia, the greatest water stages are recorded on



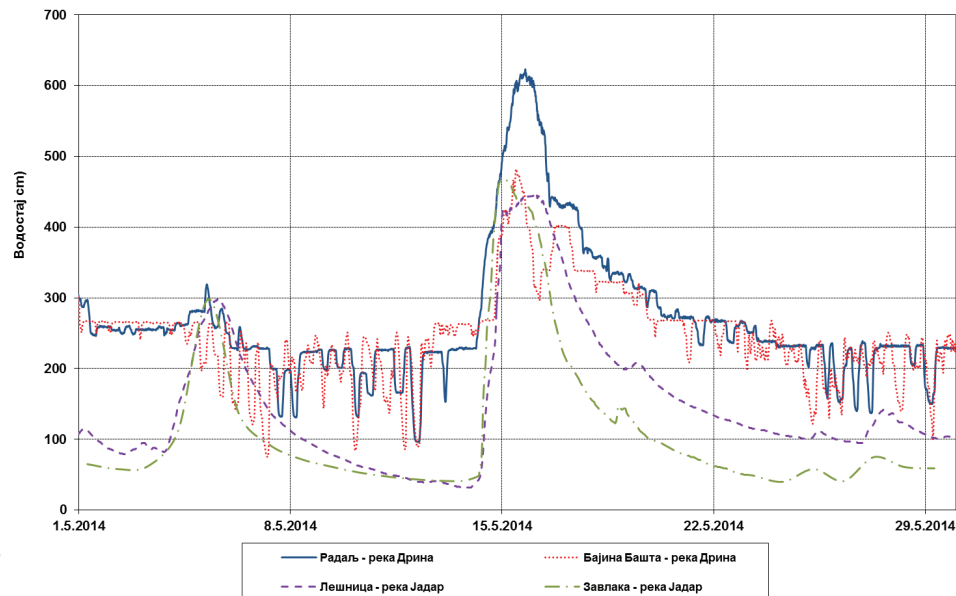
the Sava, Kolubara Tamnava and Jadar rivers, as well as on the other tributaries of the lower Drina, on the upper Zapadna Morava and its tributaries, on the Mlava and Pek rivers. Water stages on these rivers were above the second flood alert levels and reached new



je integracijom hidrograma na 1,400 miliona m<sup>3</sup> (Kratofil, 2014).

**Slika 7.** Vodostaji na Drini i Jadru tokom aprila i maja 2014.

**Figure 7.** Water stages of the Drina and Jadar Rivers during April and May 2014.



**Hidrološke prognoze u Srbiji tokom maja 2014. godine**

S obzirom da je na teritoriji Republike Srbije u periodu od 14. aprila do

**Tabela 2.** Najviši osmotreni vodostaji tokom poplava u maju 2014. godine (prema ISRBC, 2014; RHMZ RS, 2014b)

**Table 2.** Maximum observed water stages during the May 2014 event (based on ISRBC, 2014; RHMZ RS, 2014b)

Reka / Stanica	Vodostaj (cm)		Reka / Stanica	Vodostaj (cm)	
	Maj 2014.	Istor. maks.		Maj 2014.	Istor. maks.
Una / Kralje	496	655 (1982)	Bosna / Maglaj	> 775	740 (2005)
Una / Novi Grad	572	576 (1955)	Jala / Tuzla	850	710 (2001)
Sana / Prijedor	543	511 (1955)	Bosna / Doboј	730	578 (1965)
Una / Hrv. Kostajnica	504	537 (1955)	Sava / Slavonski Šamac	891	777 (1970)
Sava / Jasenovac	859	907 (1970)	Sava / Županja	1193	1064 (1970)
Sava / Stara Gradiška	801	898 (1974)	Drina / Radalj	623	609 (1979)
Sava / Mačkovac	953	1023 (1974)	Jadar / Lešnica	447	406 (2001)
Vrbas / Banja Luka	632	520 (1996)	Sava / Jamena	1240	1048 (2005)
Vrbas / Delibašino Selo	760	687 (1996)	Sava / Srem. Mitrovica	855	800 (1974)
Sava / Davor	1010	1037 (1974)	Sava / Šabac	660	590 (1981)
Sava / Slavonski Kobaš	941	937 (1974)	Kolubara / Slovac	571	500 (1965)
Sava / Slavonski Brod	939	883 (1974)	Ljig / Bogovađa	573	586 (2001)
Bosna / Reljevo	498	527 (1968)	Tamnava / Ćem. most	508	444 (1981)
Bosna / Zenica	600	530 (1968)	Sava / Beograd	586	738 (2006)

5. maja 2014. godine u većini mesta palo između 120 i 170 L/m<sup>2</sup>, na pojedinim lokacijama i više (na Kopaoniku 270 L/m<sup>2</sup>, na Zlatiboru 280 L/m<sup>2</sup>), i da su tako obilne padavine u istom periodu prouzrokovale poplave na nekim malim i srednjim slivovima, u Centru za hidrometeorološki sistem rane najave i upozorenja RHMZ-a sa posebnom pažnjom i povećanim oprezom praćen je razvoj sinoptičke situacije koja bi pogodovala novim obilnijim padavinama.

Mogućnost takvog razvoja situacije sa velikom verovatnoćom ostvarenja uočena je 9. maja kada je za period od 13. do 16. maja najavljena mogućnost obilnih padavina na teritoriji Republike Srbije od 40 do 60 L/m<sup>2</sup> za 24 časa.

historical maxima, while they flooded large areas. Figure 8 shows locations of hydrologic stations and basins in which historical maxima were exceeded.

State Hydrometeorological Service of Croatia (DHMZ, 2014a,c) has recorded the peak flow of the flood wave on the Sava River at Slavonski Šamac. The flow rate of 6008 m<sup>3</sup>/s was measured by the Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) only under a bridge; total flow including the flood plains is therefore probably greater. For the comparison purposes, the historical maximum recorded in 1970 was 4161 m<sup>3</sup>/s. The flood wave

volume at Županja is estimated by hydrograph integration at 1,400 million m<sup>3</sup> (Kratofil, 2014).

### Hydrologic forecasting in Serbia in May 2014

Having in mind that, between 14th April and 5th May 2014, significant precipitation amounts between 120 and 170 mm have fallen at majority of locations in Serbia, and even more at some locations (e.g. 270 mm at Kopaonik, 280 mm at Zlatibor), the Center for the hydrometeorological system of early warnings and alerts of the Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (RHMZS) has carefully followed the development of synoptic situation that would contribute



**Slika 8.** Hidrološke stanice u Srbiji sa maksimalnim vodostajima u maju 2014.

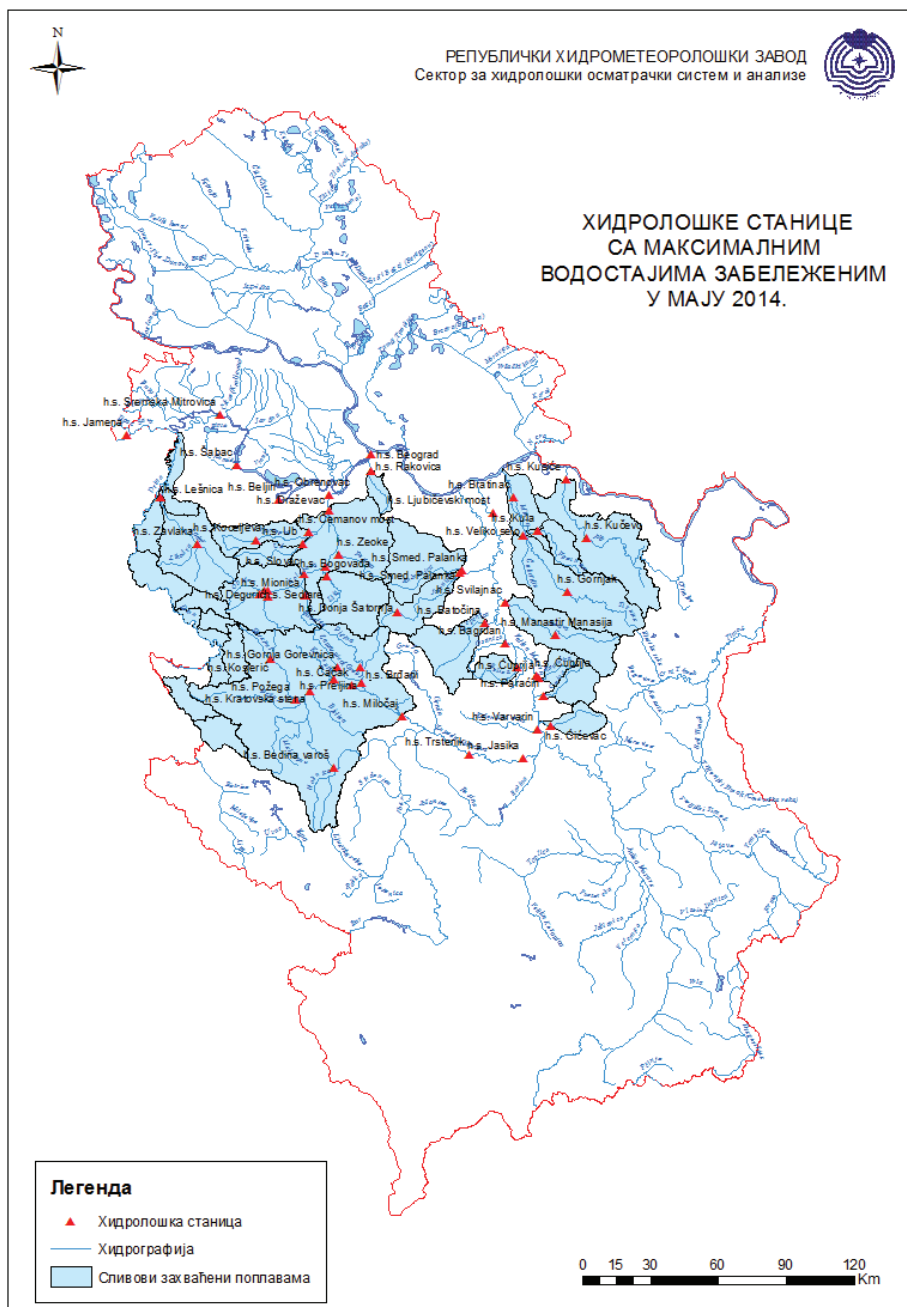
**Figure 8.** Hydrologic stations in Serbia with maximum water stages in May 2014.

Ista informacija data je 9. maja i u Operativnom hidrometeorološkom biltenu kada je dato upozorenje za 13. maj na obilne padavine  $\geq 20 \text{ L/m}^2$  u periodu do 3 sata, kao i najava obilnih padavina za 14. i 15. maj sa količinama od 40 do 60  $\text{L/m}^2$  za 24 časa. U okviru istog biltena dato je hidrološko upozorenje na značajne poraste vodostaja od 12. maja na slivovima reka: Kolubara, Ljig, Tamnava, Ub, Jadar, gornji tok Zapadne Morave i donji tok Ibra.

Sa ranim najavama kroz redovne biltene, kao i najavama i upozorenjima na obilne padavine  $\geq 30 \text{ L/m}^2$  za 12 sati, odnosno  $\geq 40 \text{ L/m}^2$  za 24 sata i značajne poraste vodostaja na rekama u zapadnoj, jugozapadnoj i centralnoj Srbiji u Operativnim hidrometeorološkim biltenima i Biltenima upozorenja nastavljeno je i 10. i 11. maja.

U ponedjeljak 12. maja u Operativnom hidrometeorološkom biltenu, za sredu 14. maj 2014. i četvrtak 15. maj 2014. godine izdato je upozorenje najvišeg stepena (veoma opasna pojava) na veliku količinu padavina ( $\geq 40 \text{ L/m}^2$  za 12 sati – crveni stepen upozorenja) i jak vetar (udari  $> 17 \text{ m/s}$ ) (slika 6). Istog dana (12. maja) upozorenje na veliku količinu padavina poslato je SMS porukom i elektronskom poštom sa procenjenom količinom padavina: od 50 do 120  $\text{L/m}^2$  za 72 časa, a lokalno i više uglavnom u zapadnim i jugozapadnim krajevima. U skladu sa ovakvim meteorološkim prognozama i upozorenjima, kao i rezultatima hidrološkog modela, date su najave prevazilaženja granica redovne i vanredne odbrane od poplava na slivovima reka: Kolubara, Ljig, Tamnava, Ub, Jadar, gornji tok Zapadne Morave i donji tok Ibra.

Upozorenja na veliku količinu padavina ( $\geq 40 \text{ L/m}^2$  za 12 sati; veoma opasna pojava - crveni stepen upozorenja) dostavljena su i narednih dana, u utorak 13. u sredu 14. i u četvrtak 15. maja 2014. godine, kako u formi Operativnog hidrometeorološkog biltena i Biltena



to new heavy rainfall.

A possibility for such a development with a high probability of occurrence was noticed on 9th May when the precipitation forecast had indicated a possibility of heavy rainfall of between 40 and 60 mm in 24 hours in Serbia between 13th and 16th May.

The same information was given on 9th May in the Operational Hydrometeorological Bulletin (OHB) by issuing an alert for 13th May about heavy rainfall greater than 20 mm in 3 hours, and a warning for 14th and 15th May about heavy rainfall in the range from 40 to 60 mm in 24 hours. A hydrologic alert for 12th May about significant increase of water stage was given in the same bulletin for the following rivers: Kolubara, Ljig, Tamnava, Ub, Jadar, upper Zapadna Morava and lower Ibar.



upozorenja, tako i putem SMS-a i po sadržaju identičnog e-mail upozorenja. U utorak 13. maja izdato je i upozorenje za očekivane veće poraste Save na delu toka kroz našu zemlju od 15. maja (slika 7).

Sve informacije dostavljane su nadležnim državnim organima i odgovornim pojedincima, a pre svega Sektoru za vanredne situacije MUP-a Republike Srbije i Direkciji za vode Ministarstva poljoprivrede i zaštite životne sredine. Takođe, od utorka 13. maja, Sektoru za vanredne situacije MUP-a Republike Srbije i Direkciji za vode Ministarstva poljoprivrede i zaštite životne sredine dostavljani su podaci o izmerenim padavinama u prethodnih 6 sati sa prognoziranim vrednostima za narednih 6 sati, kao i osmotreni vodostaji na svaka 3 sata, a od srede 14. maja dostavljani su i satni podaci o izmerenim padavinama sa automatskih meteoroloških stanica, kao i satni vanredni vodostaji. Informacije i upozorenja su tokom posmatranog perioda redovno ažurirane i na internet stranici RHMZ ([www.hidmet.gov.rs](http://www.hidmet.gov.rs)) kao na specijalizovanim internet stranicama za upozorenje: [www.meteoalarm.eu](http://www.meteoalarm.eu), [www.meteoalarm.rs](http://www.meteoalarm.rs). Pored navedenog, za svaku sednicu Republičkog štaba za vanredne situacije pripreman je poseban izveštaj koji je sadržao pregled aktuelne meteorološke i hidrološke situacije, kao i detaljnu meteorološku prognozu sa posebnim akcentom na količine padavina po ugroženim regionima, i hidrološku prognozu po slivovima sa akcentom na kritične tačke.

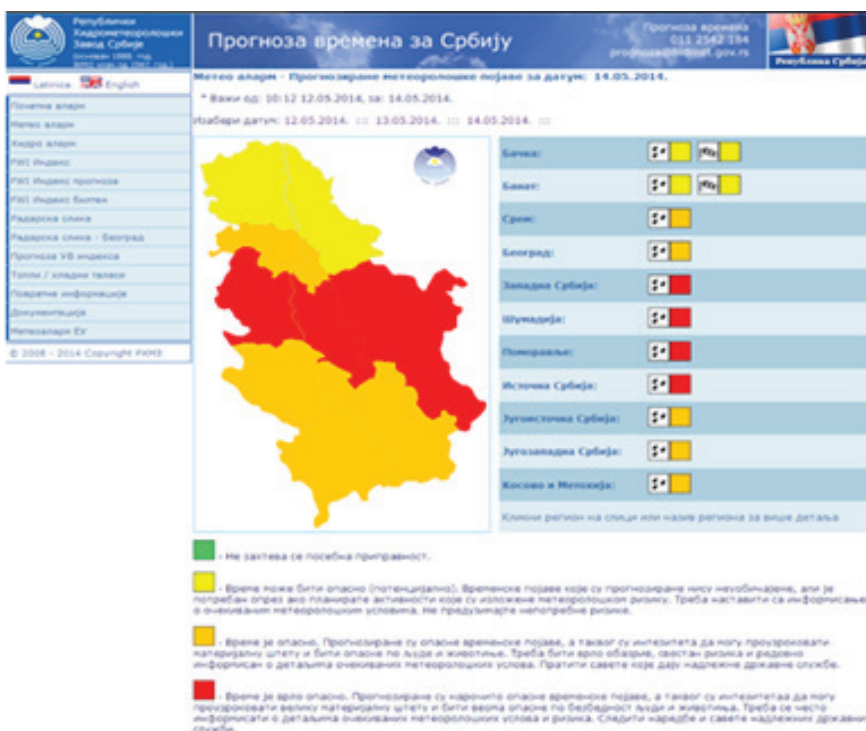
U posmatranom periodu, pored redovnih informacija (Bilten prognoze vremena i voda - 3 puta dnevno, Operativni hidrometeorološki bilten- jednom dnevno, Bilten upozorenja - 3 puta dnevno, najave i upo-

Early warnings and alerts about heavy rainfall greater than 30 mm in 12 hours, and greater than 40 mm in 24 hours, continued in OHBs and the Alert Bulletins on 10th and 11th May, including significant increases of water stages in rivers of western, south-western and central Serbia.

The OHB for 12th May gave the highest alert level (a very dangerous phenomenon) for 14th and 15th May about heavy rainfall (more than 40 mm in 12 hours – red alert) and strong wind (gusts above 17 m/s) (Figure 6). The heavy rainfall alert was sent in SMS messages and e-mails on the same day (12th May) showing the rainfall estimates from 50 to 120 mm in 72 hours, and even more locally in western and south-western Serbia. In accordance with such meteorological forecasts and with the hydrologic modelling results, the alerts were issued about exceeding the first and the second flood alert water stages in the basins of Kolubara, Ljig, Tamnava, Ub, Jadar, upper Zapadna Morava and lower Ibar.

The alerts for heavy rainfall (more than 40 mm in 12 hours; very dangerous phenomenon – red alert) continued for next three days, 13th, 14th and 15th May through OHBs and Alert Bulletins, as well as in SMS and e-mail messages. Also, an alert for the expected increased water stages in the Sava River on 15th May through Serbia was issued on 13th May (Figure 7).

All information was dispatched to the responsible state authorities and individuals, but firstly to the Emergency Sector of the Ministry of Interior of Serbia and the Water Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection.



Slika 9. Meteo alarm od 12.05.2014. godine za 14.05.2014. godine.  
Figure 9. Meteo alarm on 12th May for 14th May 2014.

From 13th May, data on recorded rainfall depths for last 6 hours and 6-hour forecasts together with recorded water stages were dispatched to the Emergency Sector and Water Directorate every 3 hours, and from 14th May the hourly recorded rainfall from the real-time automatic stations and water stages were dispatched.

During this period, information and alerts were regularly updated at the web site of the RHMZS ([www.hidmet.gov.rs](http://www.hidmet.gov.rs)) and on the specialized web sites for alerts: [www.meteoalarm.eu](http://www.meteoalarm.eu), [www.meteoalarm.rs](http://www.meteoalarm.rs).

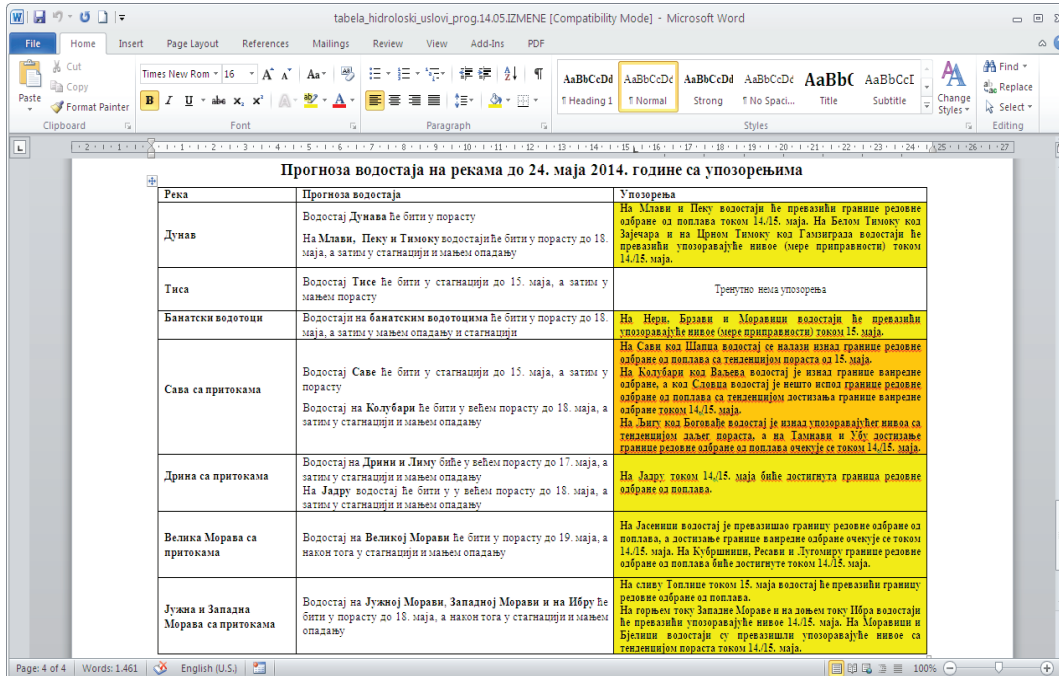
In addition to the above, a special report was prepared for each session of the Republic Emergency Staff which contained review of the actual hydrometeorological situation, including a detailed meteorological forecast

zorenja na internet stranici), RHMZ je dnevno izdavao i do 70 vanrednih informacija: SMS upozorenja, e-mail upozorenja, pregleda osmotrenih padavina, osmotrenih satnih vodostaja, osmotrenih trosatnih vodostaja, prognoziranih 6-časovnih padavina i dr.

with a special emphasis to rainfall depths in the affected regions and the hydrologic forecast for different basins with an accent to critical locations.

Beside the regular information (Weather and hydrology forecasting bulletin – 3 times a day, Operational hydro-

meteorological bulletin – daily, Alert bulletin – 3 times a day, warnings and alerts at the web site), RHMZS issued up to 70 additional emergency information during the critical period in the form of SMS alerts, e-mail alerts, measured precipitation data, measured hourly water stages data, measured 3-hours water stage data, 6-hour rainfall forecasts, etc.



Reka	Prognoza vodostaja	Upozorenja
Duna	Vodostaj Duna će biti u porastu Na Mlaavi, Peku i Timoku vodostaji će biti u porastu do 18. maja, a zatim u stagnaciji i manjem opadanju	Na Mlaavi i Peku vodostaji će prevazići granice rezovne obrane od poplava tokom 14./15. maja. Na Belom Timoku kod Zajčera i na Crnom Timoku kod Gamintraza vodostaji će prevazići upozoravajuće nivoe (mere pripravnosti) tokom 14./15. maja.
Tisa	Vodostaj Tise će biti u stagnaciji do 15. maja, a zatim u manjem porastu	Preduzeto nena upozorenja
Banatski vodotoci	Vodostaj na Banatskim vodotocima će biti u porastu do 18. maja, a zatim u manjem opadanju i stagnaciji	Na Neri, Bravci i Moravici vodostaji će prevazići upozoravajuće nivoe (mere pripravnosti) tokom 15. maja.
Sava sa pritokama	Vodostaj Save će biti u stagnaciji do 15. maja, a zatim u porastu Vodostaj na Kolubari će biti u većem porastu do 18. maja, a zatim u stagnaciji i manjem opadanju	Na Savi kod Šapca vodostaj će vladati iznad granice rezovne obrane od poplava sa tendencijom porasta do 15. maja. Na Kolubari kod Bazeva vodostaj je iznad granice rezovne obrane, a kod Slovca vodostaj je iznad granice rezovne obrane od poplava sa tendencijom dostizanja granice rezovne obrane tokom 14./15. maja.
Drina sa pritokama	Vodostaj na Drini i Ljumu biće u većem porastu do 17. maja, a zatim u stagnaciji i manjem opadanju Na Jazru vodostaj će biti u u većem porastu do 18. maja, a zatim u stagnaciji i manjem opadanju	Na Ljumu kod Bogovlje vodostaj je iznad upozoravajućeg nivoa sa tendencijom lakog porasta, a na Zatonju i Uš; dostizanje granice rezovne obrane od poplava očekuje se tokom 14./15. maja. Na Jazru tokom 14./15. maja biće dostignuta granica rezovne obrane od poplava.
Velika Morava sa pritokama	Vodostaj na Velikoj Moravi će biti u porastu do 19. maja, a nakon toga u stagnaciji i manjem opadanju	Na Lascenici vodostaj je prevazišao granicu rezovne obrane od poplava, a dostizanje granice rezovne obrane očekuje se tokom 14./15. maja. Na Kubušnici, Resavi i Lutomiru granice rezovne obrane od poplava biće dostignute tokom 14./15. maja.
Južna i Zapadna Morava sa pritokama	Vodostaj na Južnoj Moravi, Zapadnoj Moravi i na Šibru će biti u porastu do 18. maja, a nakon toga u stagnaciji i manjem opadanju	Na šibru Topline tokom 15. maja vodostaj je prevazišao granicu rezovne obrane od poplava. Na gorjem toku Zlatne Morave i na donjem toku Šibra vodostaji će prevazići upozoravajuće nivoe 14./15. maja. Na Moravici i Bjelini vodostaji su prevazišli upozoravajuće nivoe sa tendencijom porasta tokom 14./15. maja.

Slika 10. Hidrološko upozorenje izdato 14. maja.  
Figure 10. Hydrologic alert issued on 14th May.

## CONSEQUENCES

## POSLEDICE

Obim poplava u maju 2014. bio je ogroman i teško je izdvojiti najugroženije delove. Pored bujičnih poplava na manjim brdskim i planinskim vodotokovima, količine vode u reci Savi su prevazišle kapacitete sistema za odbranu od poplava. U Bosni i Srbiji takođe je došlo i do pojave brojnih klizišta. Izuzetno velike štete nastale su u dolini reke Bosne, uključujući mesta Maglaj i Zavidovići, ali je najteža situacija bila u Doboju gde su dubine plavljenja i broj žrtava bili najveći. U Srbiji, najteže je pogođen Obrenovac u kome je takođe bio veliki broj ljudskih žrtava i gde su se visoki nivoi vode zadržali nedeljama posle ovog događaja.

Nasipi duž Save su bili probijeni na više mesta, pri čemu je došlo do izlivanja značajnih količina vode u branjena područja. U Hrvatskoj nasip je probijen na dva mesta pri čemu je poplavljena površina od 264 km<sup>2</sup> uz gubitak ljudskih života (DHMZ, 2014a). Voda koja se izlila u branjeno područje širila se nizvodno, tako da su nizvodna naselja bila dvostruko ugrožena visokim nivoima Save i vodama u branjenom području. Sistem prirodnih retenzija u Hrvatskoj, koji se nalazi uzvodno od najugroženijih deonica, bio je aktiviran sa oko 600 miliona m<sup>3</sup> vode, što je oko 30% kapaciteta

The extent of flooding in May 2014 was huge and it is difficult to point out the most affected area. In addition to the torrential floods in smaller mountainous and hilly catchments, the Sava River itself carried enormous water quantities that exceeded the capacity of the flood protection systems. Numerous landslides also occurred in Bosnia and Serbia. The valley of the Bosna River, including towns of Maglaj and Zavidovići, suffered immense damage, but the most difficult situation was in the downstream town of Doboj where the water depth and the number of casualties were the greatest. The town of Obrenovac in Serbia was the most heavily struck with a similarly high number of casualties and where the high water levels remained in town for weeks after the rainfall event.

The levees along the Sava River were broken at several locations and massive flooding occurred. In Croatia, the levees have broken at two locations, with total flooded area of 264 km<sup>2</sup> and loss of human lives (DHMZ, 2014a). The flood water that entered the protected area continued downstream behind the levees; the downstream villages were therefore under double threat, from the Sava River and from the flood water behind the levees. The system of natural retention areas in Croatia, located upstream of the most affected reaches, was activated with about 600 million m<sup>3</sup> of water, which is about 30% of their capacity (Kratofil, 2014). The levees by the Sava River in the Semberija region in Republika Srpska were in re-





ovih retenzija (Kratofil, 2014). Do značajnog izlivanja je došlo i u Semberiji, u kojoj su savski nasipi bili u procesu rekonstrukcije i u momentu nailaska poplave nisu imali dovoljnu visinu.

Poplave su u Srbiji ugrozile oko 1,6 miliona ljudi u 38 opština u centralnoj i zapadnoj Srbiji (Vlada Republike Srbije, 2014). Istovremeno, štete su procenjene na 1,5 milijardi evra, što iznosi oko 5% bruto domaćeg proizvoda Srbije. Na žalost, ovaj ogroman iznos procenjenih šteta je 200 puta veći od godišnjeg budžeta JVP „Srbijavode“, što ukazuje da su štete nenadoknдивe nakon ovakvih događaja, već da se jedino mogu ublažiti blagovremenim i postepenim ulaganjem u integralnu zaštitu od poplava.

## DISKUSIJA I ZAKLJUČCI

Poplave koje su pogodile sliv reke Save i Srbiju u maju 2014. godine bile su direktna posledica ekstremnih padavina između 13. i 17. maja 2014. uz izuzetno vlažne prethodne uslove na uzvodnim delovima pritoka Save koji su neminovno doveli i do ekstremnog hidrološkog odgovora ovih pritoka. Istovremena pojava poplavnih talasa na pritokama i visoki nivoi Save doneli su katastrofalno plavljenje velikih površina u tri države: Bosni i Hercegovini, Hrvatskoj i Srbiji.

Ovaj događaj je još jednom ukazao na potrebu za podizanjem stepena zaštite i za unapređenjem zaštite od poplava u regionu na slivu Save, koja je u stručnim krugovima odavno prepoznata ali nije realizovana usled niza ekonomskih i političkih kriza. Međunarodna komisija za sliv reke Save pokrenula je studiju za analizu ugroženosti sliva Save od poplava, u kojoj su veliki gradovi duž Save označeni kao najgroženiji. Skoro polovina ugroženih površina je svrstana u kategoriju umerene ugroženosti, dok su u drugoj polovini podjednako zastupljene površine velike i male ugroženosti (Brilly i sar., 2013). Detaljnije analize ugroženosti očekuju se i od pojedinačnih zemalja na slivu.

Zemlje učesnice Savske komisije su potpisale Protokol o zaštiti od poplava (ISRBC, 2010) u kome su postavljeni temelji za unapređenje saradnje u ovoj oblasti, razvoj planova upravljanja rizikom od poplava, kao i za uspostavljanje integralnog sistema za rane najave poplava. Protokol, međutim, nije još ratifikovan u svim državama članicama. Okvirni sporazum Savske komisije predviđa i izradu protokola o vanrednim situacijama u budućnosti.

Međunarodna saradnja u smislu razmene operativnih podataka i uspostavljanja integralnog sistema za ranu najavu poplava na slivu Save je od prvorazrednog značaja. Ova saradnja je nedavno uspostavljena između Slovenije i Hrvatske (Kurečić, 2014) kroz usklađivanje sistema za hidrološke prognoze dve države. Međutim, između Srbije i Hrvatske još uvek nema zvanične bilateralne saradnje koja bi omogućila, između ostalog, razmenu informacija u akcidentnim si-

tuacijama i nedostajala je visina dizajna u trenutku izgradnje.

The floods in Serbia affected 1.6 million people living in 38 municipalities, mostly located in central and western Serbia (Vlada Republike Srbije, 2014). The damages were preliminary estimated at 1.5 billion Euros, which is about 5% of Serbian Gross Domestic Product. Unfortunately, this huge amount in damages is 200 times greater than an annual budget of the Public Water Company „Srbijavode“, what indicates that the damages from such a catastrophic event cannot be compensated, but can only be mitigated by a timely and gradual investment in the integrated flood risk management.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The flood that struck the Sava River basin and a part of Serbia in May 2014 is a direct consequence of extreme precipitation from 13 to 17 May 2014 combined with extremely wet antecedent conditions in the multiple headwater parts of the Sava River tributaries, thereby leading to the extreme hydrologic response. The coinciding effect of the flood waves from the tributaries and the high Sava levels brought disastrous flooding to a huge area in three countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

The need to raise the level of protection from floods and to improve the flood protection systems is generally recognized in the region, although the economic crisis prevents an extensive planning, design and construction to be undertaken. The International Sava River Basin Commission initiated a study on the vulnerability of the Sava basin to floods. The study identified the large urban areas as the most vulnerable flood prone areas. Almost a half of the flood prone areas are considered as moderately vulnerable, while the other half is equally distributed between high and low vulnerability (Brilly et al, 2013a). However, more detailed analysis is expected from the individual countries.

The member countries of the Sava Commission signed the Protocol on flood protection (ISRBC, 2010) in which they set the foundation for the improved cooperation, development of the flood risk management plans, as well as the establishment of an integrated forecasting and early warning flood systems in the Sava basin. However, the Protocol has not been ratified yet by all the countries. The Framework agreement also envisages developing of the Protocol on the emergency situations in the future.

The importance of the cooperation in terms of operational data exchange and establishment of an integrated warning system within the basin cannot be stressed enough. This cooperation has recently become effective between Slovenia and Croatia (Kurečić, 2014) when the harmonization of the hydrologic forecasting systems from two countries started. However, there is no official cooperation between Croatia and Serbia that would facilitate, among other issues, the issue of information exchange in all accidental situations,

tuacijama kao što su poplave, što je neophodan uslov za integralne sisteme prognoze, najavljanja i upozoravanja na slivu Save. Ove poplave su takođe pokazale da je blagovremeno ulaganje u sisteme prognoza i najava, kao i u celokupne sisteme zaštite od poplava, neophodno i isplativo, jer bi se time ublažile enormne štete i visok broj ljudskih žrtava.

## NAPOMENE I ZAHVALNICA

Najveći deo informacija koje su korišćene za pisanje ovog rada potiču iz izveštaja o poplavama koje su nacionalne institucije Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske i Srbije učinile dostupnim javnosti preko interneta. Autori veruju da će se u državama sliva Save tek raditi detaljnije analize poplava iz maja 2014, tako da neke od iznetih informacija treba uzeti sa rezervom. Autori se takođe zahvaljuju Republičkom hidrometeorološkom zavodu Srbije na podacima ustupljenim za potrebe pisanja ovog rada, kao i prof. Ratku Ristiću i prof. Nadi Dragović sa Šumarskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu na vrednim materijalima vezanim za poplave u Srbiji.

including floods. This is a prerequisite for further development of the integrated forecasting and warning system in the basin. The recent floods have also shown that the timely investment in the early flood warning systems, but also in the whole integrated flood protection systems, is necessary and beneficial for mitigating the adverse affects in huge damages and human casualties.

## DISCLAIMER AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## POUKE POPLAVE 2014. GODINE LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE 2014 FLOOD

### SAŽETAK

Vrlo intenzivne i dugotrajne kiše u maju 2014. godine zahvatile su veliki deo Srbije, pri čemu je njihov intenzitet opadao od zapada prema istoku. Zemljište zasićeno kišama koje su pale u drugoj polovini aprila i početkom maja nije moglo da prihvati dodatne količine vode, te je oticaj vode bio izuzetan. Najpre su nabujale manje reke, na kojima su se javile izuzetno velike brzine tečenja, masovno kretanje rečnog nanosa i pokretanje klizišta. Na rekama srednje veličine, kao što je Kolubara, javila se izuzetno velika voda, pod čijim pritiskom su na mnogim lokalitetima popustili objekti za zaštitu od poplava. Na reci Savi su se javili izuzetno visoki nivoi vode usled pojave velikih voda na svim desnim pritokama u Hrvatskoj i BiH, a sistem zaštite je, iako na granici izdržljivosti, odoleo zahvaljujući velikim naporima stručnih službi i uz pomoć vojske i građana.

Trenutno je sistem zaštite od poplava u Srbiji u fazi sanacije. Međutim, kao i posle svake velike poplave u prethodnim decenijama, treba pokrenuti proces rekonstrukcije i unapređenja, kako bi naredni događaji ove vrste bili spremno dočekani.

**Ključne reči:** karakteristike katastrofalnih poplava u Srbiji, opravdana zaštita od poplava, uzrok i štete od poplava

### SUMMARY

Prolonged heavy rainfall hit a large part of Serbia in May 2014. Rainfall intensity decreased from the west to the east. The ground saturated with rain in the latter half of April and early May could not absorb additional water and this resulted in considerable runoff. The first to swell were small rivers, which registered extremely high flow velocities and large-scale sediment entrainment, and activated landslides. Medium-size rivers, such as the Kolubara, measured exceptionally high flows that breached flood defenses in many places. The water levels of the Sava River were also extremely high, as a result of flood waves on all its right tributaries in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the flood protection system, although on the verge of collapse, resisted thanks to major efforts of the emergency response services, aided by the military and citizens.

The flood protection system in Serbia is currently undergoing repair. However, as in the case of each major flood in the past several decades, a reconstruction and upgrading process needs to be initiated to ensure readiness for similar events in the future.

**Keywords:** characteristics of the catastrophic floods in Serbia, reasonable flood protection, flood damage

### 1. UVOD

Poplave se svrstavaju u red najvećih prirodnih katastrofa na globalnom nivou, a na prostoru Srbije često uzrokuju vanredne situacije, praćene štetama, a ponekad i gubitkom ljudskih života.

U Srbiji se u periodu 1965-2011. godine desilo preko 70 značajnih poplava, odnosno poplava koje su na poplavljenom području izazvale štetu čiji iznos prelazi 10% nacionalnog dohotka ostvarenog na teritoriji jedinice lokalne samouprave u prethodnoj godini i imale značajne štetne posledice na zdravlje ljudi, životnu sredinu, kulturno nasleđe i/ili privredne aktivnosti. Poplave su se najčešće dešavale na deonicama

- Floods rank among major natural disasters on the global scale. In Serbia, they often cause emergency situations, damage and at times even loss of life.
- There have been more than 70 significant floods in Serbia from 1965 to 2011. These floods caused damage exceeding 10% of the national income earned in the affected local administrative unit in the previous year and resulted in significant consequences to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and/or economic activity. The floods generally affected the reaches of small rivers without flood defenses, but also protected floodplains due to overtopping or breaching.
- The disastrous flood in May 2014, which was a result

Dr Marina BABIĆ MLADENOVIĆ, direktor Zavoda za uređenje vodnih tokova u Institutu za vodoprivredu „Jaroslav Černi“, Beograd  
Director of the Department for River Engineering at the Jaroslav Černi Institute for the Development of Water Resources, Belgrade

Vasiljka KOLAROV, MSc, vodeći istraživač u Zavodu za uređenje vodnih tokova u Institutu za vodoprivredu „Jaroslav Černi“, Beograd  
Lead Researcher at the Department for River Engineering of the Jaroslav Černi Institute for the Development of Water Resources, Belgrade



manjih vodotoka bez sistema zaštite od poplava, ali i na zaštićenim deonicama usled preliivanja ili rušenja zaštitnih objekata.

Katastrofalne velike vode maja 2014. godine, koje su posledica ekstremnih hidrometeoroloških uslova, dovele su postojeći sistem do granice izdržljivosti. Neki objekti su izdržali samo uz značajne napore, dok je veliki broj nasipa pretrpeo značajna oštećenja, tako da je došlo do plavljenja branjenih područja. Od 99 značajnih poplavnih područja u Srbiji, ovom poplavom su pogođena 42, u slivovima Save i Drine, Zapadne i Velike Morave, i Mlave.

## 2. NEKE KARAKTERISTIKE POPLAVE 2014. GODINE

Srbiju odlikuje razgranata rečna mreža, sa hiljadama malih – bujičnih tokova u brdskim i planinskim delovima zemlje, brojnim rečicama i rekama različite veličine i nekoliko moćnih ravničarskih reka.

Bujični tokovi najčešće nisu uređeni ili na njima postoje samo lokalni objekti za zaštitu od poplava. Iako se bujičnim poplavama plave manje površine nego u slučaju poplava velikih reka, one predstavljaju značajnu opasnost i ponekad dovode do ljudskih žrtava. To je posledica njihovog naglog nastanka, koji ograničava mogućnost najave i vanrednog delovanja, kao i velikih brzina toka i pronosa rečnog nanosa i različitog otpadnog materijala.

Intenzivne kiše u maju 2014. godine su izazvale pojavu velikih voda na bujičnim tokovima u zapadnoj Srbiji. Najpoznatiji je primer poplave Krupnja, u kome se susreću nekoliko malih, bujičnih vodotoka. Iako su sve ove bujice bile regulisane na potezu kroz naselje, njihovi slivovi nisu bili uređeni. Krupanj je poplavljen za vrlo kratko vreme, uređena korita su potpuno uništena i zatrpana ogromnim količinama nanosa, a pokrenuta su i brojna klizišta.



**Slika 1:** Prizori poplave 2014. godine u Krupnju  
**Figure 1:** Scenes from the 2014 flood in Krupanj

U maju 2014. godine su poplave, zbog izuzetnog intenziteta padavina koje su obuhvatile velike prostore i zemljišta zasićenog vodom posle prethodnih kiša,

of extreme hydrometeorological conditions, challenged the existing flood protection system to the limit of endurance. Some of the defenses prevailed only because of major efforts, while a large number of dikes suffered considerable damage and caused protected floodplains to become inundated. Of the 99 areas with potential significant flood risk in Serbia, this flood affected 42, in the Sava, the Drina, the Zapadna Morava, the Velika Morava and the Mlava catchments.

## 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 2014 FLOOD

Serbia's river network is dense, with thousands of small torrential streams in the hilly and mountainous parts of the country, numerous rivers of various sizes, and several major lowland rivers.

Torrential streams are generally not trained or there are only local structural flood defences in place. Although flash floods affect smaller areas of land than floods on large rivers, they pose a considerable danger and sometimes lead to human casualties. This is a consequence of their rapid onset (which limits the warning and response time), high flow velocity, and transport of river sediment and debris.

The heavy rainfall in May 2014 triggered high water flows of torrential streams in western Serbia. The most notable example was the flood in Krupanj, where several small torrential streams joined forces. Although the in-town courses of these streams were all trained, their catchment areas were not properly managed. Krupanj was flooded in a very short time; the trained sections of the channels were totally destroyed and covered with enormous amounts of sediment, while many landslides were activated.



Due to the high intensity of rainfall that affected large areas and because the ground was already saturated by previous rainfall events, in May 2014 the floods