

# MEETING DOCUMENT

## Wadden Sea Board (WSB 41)

15 May 2023  
Esbjerg, Denmark



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<b>Agenda Item:</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Communication on TrilaWatt</b>
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<b>Submitted by:</b>	<b>Wadden Sea Forum</b>

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Since January 2022, the WSF is partner in the research project “Digital hydromorphological Twin for the Trilateral Wadden Sea Area (TrilaWatt)”. The main goals of the TrilaWatt project are to compile, to process and to provide quality assured data sets on sediment, geomorphology and hydrology for the entire trilateral Wadden Sea area. The TrilaWatt consortium limits its efforts to the years 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020 in order to indicate the potential of the approach.

The products of TrilaWatt are considered as overall beneficial for the Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation and the WSF is therefore kindly asking WSB to support activities such as data provision for the project. Furthermore, the WSB is invited to provide guidance on specific use cases (pilot cases) for the application of the TrilaWatt approach with respect to topics of the TWSC, also by considering future activities towards the SIMP implementation. In this respect, it is proposed that any results of the TrilaWatt project might be considered in respective working groups within the TWSC.

**Proposal:** The WSB is invited to take note of the document.

Since January 2022, the Forum for the Trilateral Wadden Sea Region (short: WSF) is partner within the research project “Digital hydro-morphological Twin for the Trilateral Wadden Sea area (TrilaWatt)”. The German Ministry of Transport and Digitalization (BMDV) funded this project within the framework of the programme mFUND. One of the reasons for the TrilaWatt (2022-2024) project and its predecessor [EasyGSH-DB](#) (2017-2020) is the German Environmental Information Act. The German Environmental Information Act creates the framework of free access to environmental information and regulates its active dissemination. The German UIG came into force on February 14, 2005 and implements the Environmental Information Directive 2003/4/EC.

At the TrilaWatt Kick-off Workshop in February 2022, more than 100 participants followed the launch of this project. In 2022, the focus of the TrilaWatt project consortium was on data acquisition and the identification of use cases. The existing EasyGSH-DB database on sediment, hydrological and geomorphological data of the southern German Bight is building the fundament. Different data sets for a time series from 1996 to 2016 (continuously updated) is freely accessible. Thus, the idea is to upscale the database within TrilaWatt to the trilateral Wadden Sea areas of the Netherlands and Denmark. The TrilaWatt website ([www.trilawatt.eu](http://www.trilawatt.eu)) visualizes the interim results of these efforts.

At the second TrilaWatt Stakeholder Workshop in February 2023, more than 80 participants attended the presentation of the interim results. Moreover, two external speaker indicated their interest in the work of the TrilaWatt project. Mrs Donner representing the Federal Institute of Hydrology (Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde) that is using the EasyGSH-DB datasets but additionally request enhanced modelling and processing of available data in order to use them for official responsibilities such as sediment management and hydrology in German estuaries. Prof Dr Philippart representing the Wadden Academie and the Dutch NIOZ presented the project proposal on LTER-LIFE that is aiming at developing a “Digital Twin of Ecosystems in a Changing World”. This project focusses on the Wadden Sea and the Veluwe in the Netherlands. Currently, this project has been approved (Feb 2023) and a cooperation between both digitals twins in the Wadden Sea is envisaged.

Moreover, the TrilaWatt project is offering to cooperate with different groups and units within the TWSC in order to figure out concretely how the results of TrilaWatt could support the relevant items of the TWSC. For example, for cables and pipelines through the Wadden Sea area, being probably supportive for TMAP or the Community of Understanding on Sediment Solutions and potentially offering data basis for the management of the OUV.