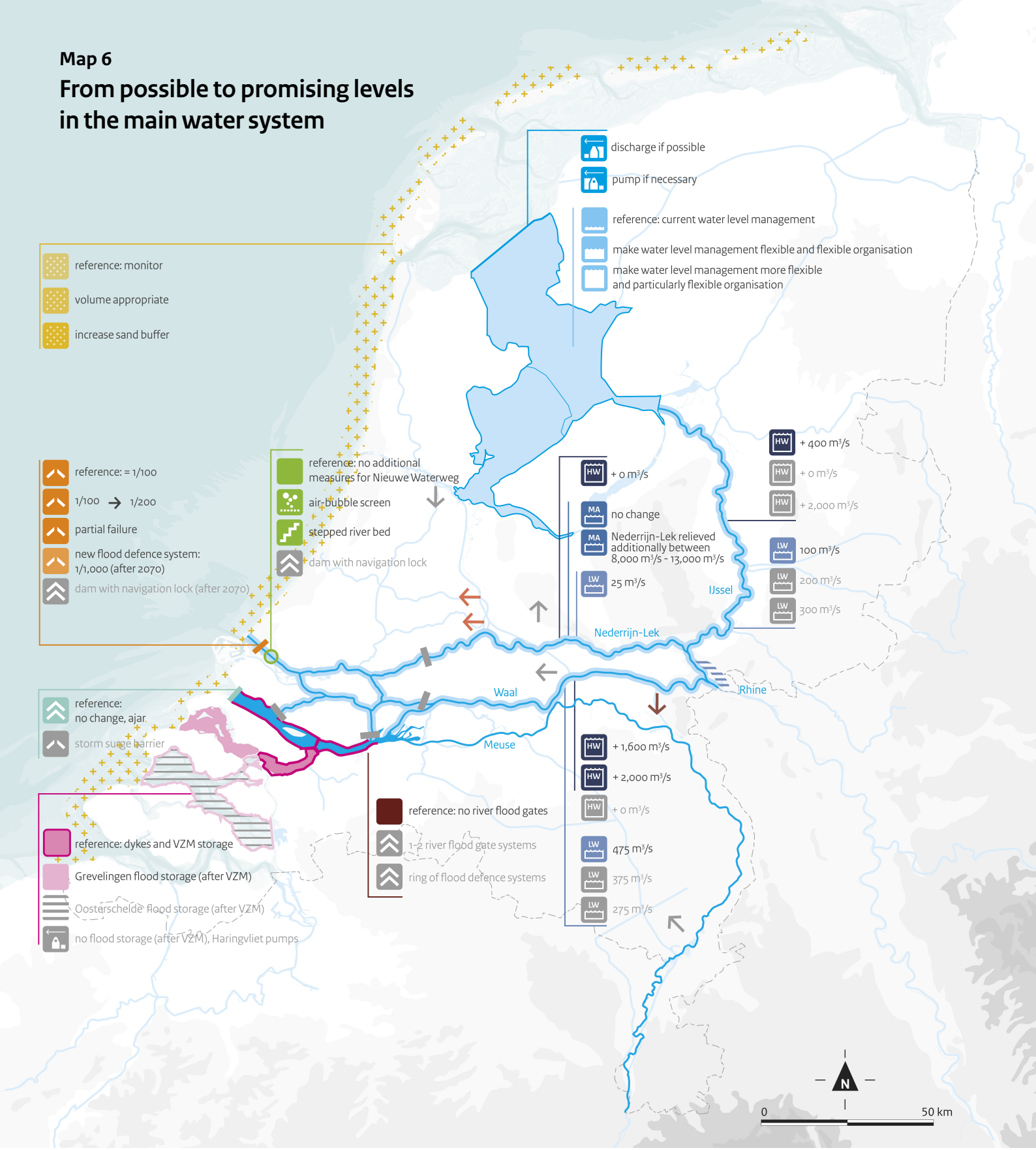
Map 6
From possible to promising levels in the main water system



Options for distribution of Rhine discharge

- flood water (16,000-18,000 m³/s ain the case of peak discharges)
  - FW ref.: + 1,600 m³/s (Waal), + 400 m³/s (IJssel), + 0 m³/s (Nederrijn-Lek)
  - FW Waal: + 2,000 m³/s (Waal)
  - FW IJssel: + 2,000 m³/s (IJssel)
- intermediate discharges
  - ID 1: no change
  - ID 2: Lek relieved additionally between 8,000 m³/s-13,000 m³/s
- low water (600 m³/s in the case of extremely low discharges)
  - LW ref.: 475 m³/s (Waal), 100 m³/s (IJssel), 25 m³/s (Nederrijn-Lek)
  - LW 1: 375 m³/s (Waal), 200 m³/s (IJssel), 25 m³/s (Nederrijn-Lek)
  - LW 2: 275 m³/s (Waal), 300 m³/s (IJssel), 25 m³/s (Nederrijn-Lek)
- peak storage of Rijnstrangen area (maximum 500 m³/s)

Options for the IJsselmeer Region

- discharge to the Wadden Sea
- water level management

Options for low water

- limit salt intrusion
- extend alternative supply ıds Mid-western part of the Netherlar
- Waal-Meuse link

Options for protecting against the sea and screening the Rhine Estuary-Drechtsteden from the influence of the river

- protecting the Nieuwe Waterweg against the sea: reduce failure probability of the Maeslantkering
- protecting the Rhine Estuary-Drechtsteden using (closable) river flood gates
- extent of the storage capacity (Haringvliet, Hollandsch Diep)
- management of Haringvliet sluices

Options for a sand system

- sand replenishment (variations with increasing volumes)
- option put on hold
- options put on hold: alternative supply from the IJsselmeer Region; construct new rivers