

Introduction du Colloque

Histoire Géologique : Evolution récente des marais littoraux (exemple des marais charentais)

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Introduction au Colloque

- La Science vers la société et les citoyens
- Manque de connaissance et stratégie partagée Experts / Gestionnaires / Acteurs
- Profusion des publications scientifiques : nécessité de synthèses



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Invited review

Storm-induced marine flooding: Lessons from a multidisciplinary approach

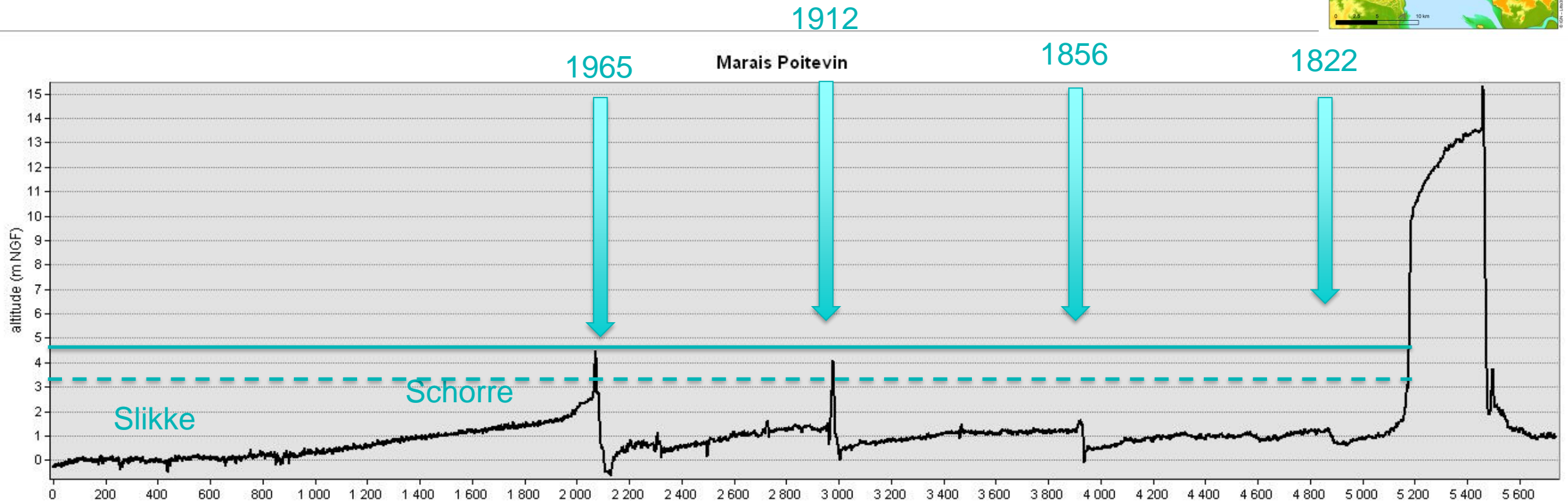
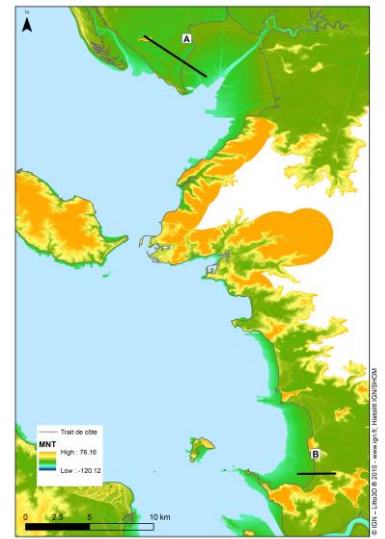


Eric Chaumillon ^{a,*}, Xavier Bertin ^a, André B. Fortunato ^b, Marco Bajo ^c, Jean-Luc Schneider ^d, Laurent Dezileau ^e, John Patrick Walsh ^f, Agnès Michelot ^g, Etienne Chauveau ^h, Axel Créach ^h, Alain Hénaff ⁱ, Thierry Sauzeau ^j, Benoit Waeles ^k, Bruno Gervais ^l, Gwenaële Jan ^m, Juliette Baumann ^a, Jean-François Breilh ⁿ, Rodrigo Pedreros ^o

Marais Littoraux?

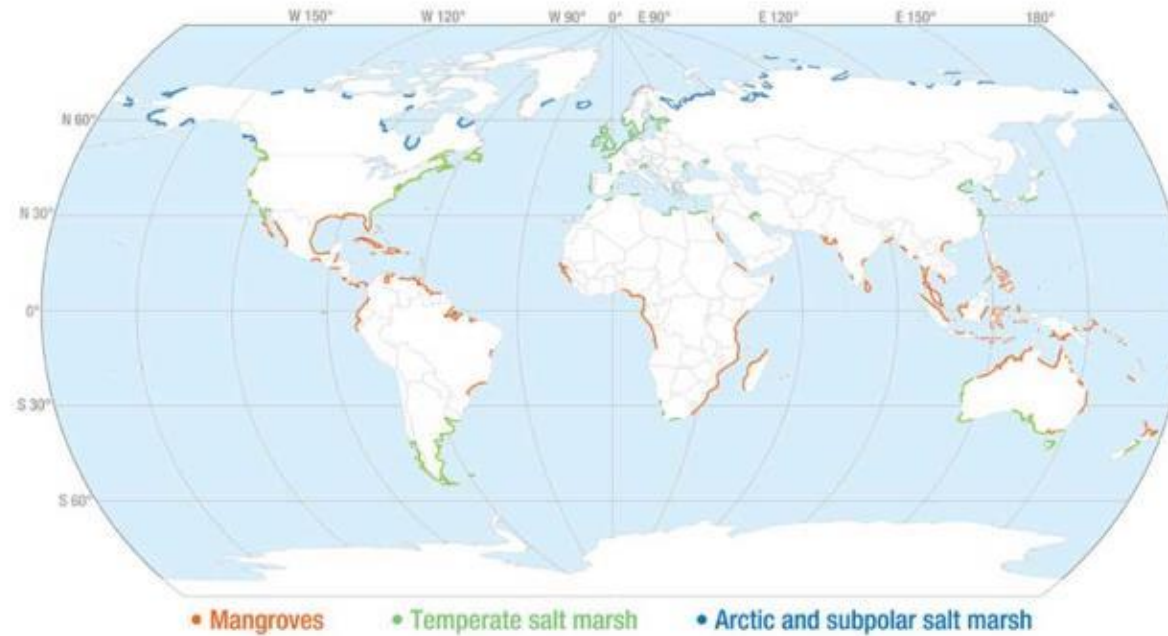


Marais Littoraux?

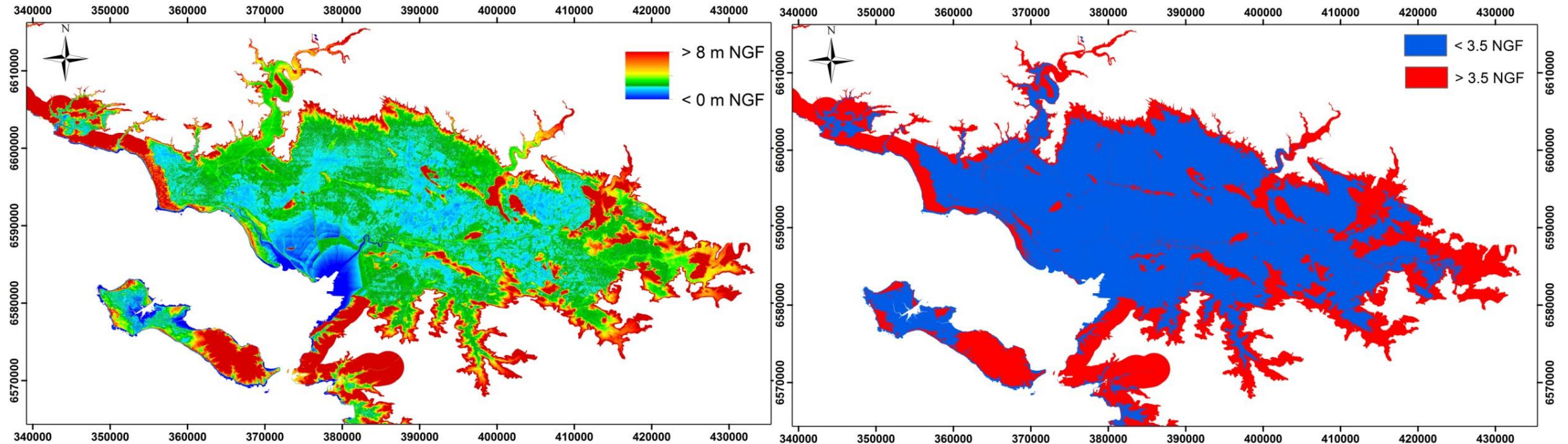


20 à 60% des zones humides côtières pourraient être submergées avant 2100 (Titus, 1988 ; Nicholls et al., 2007 ; Craft et al., 2009).

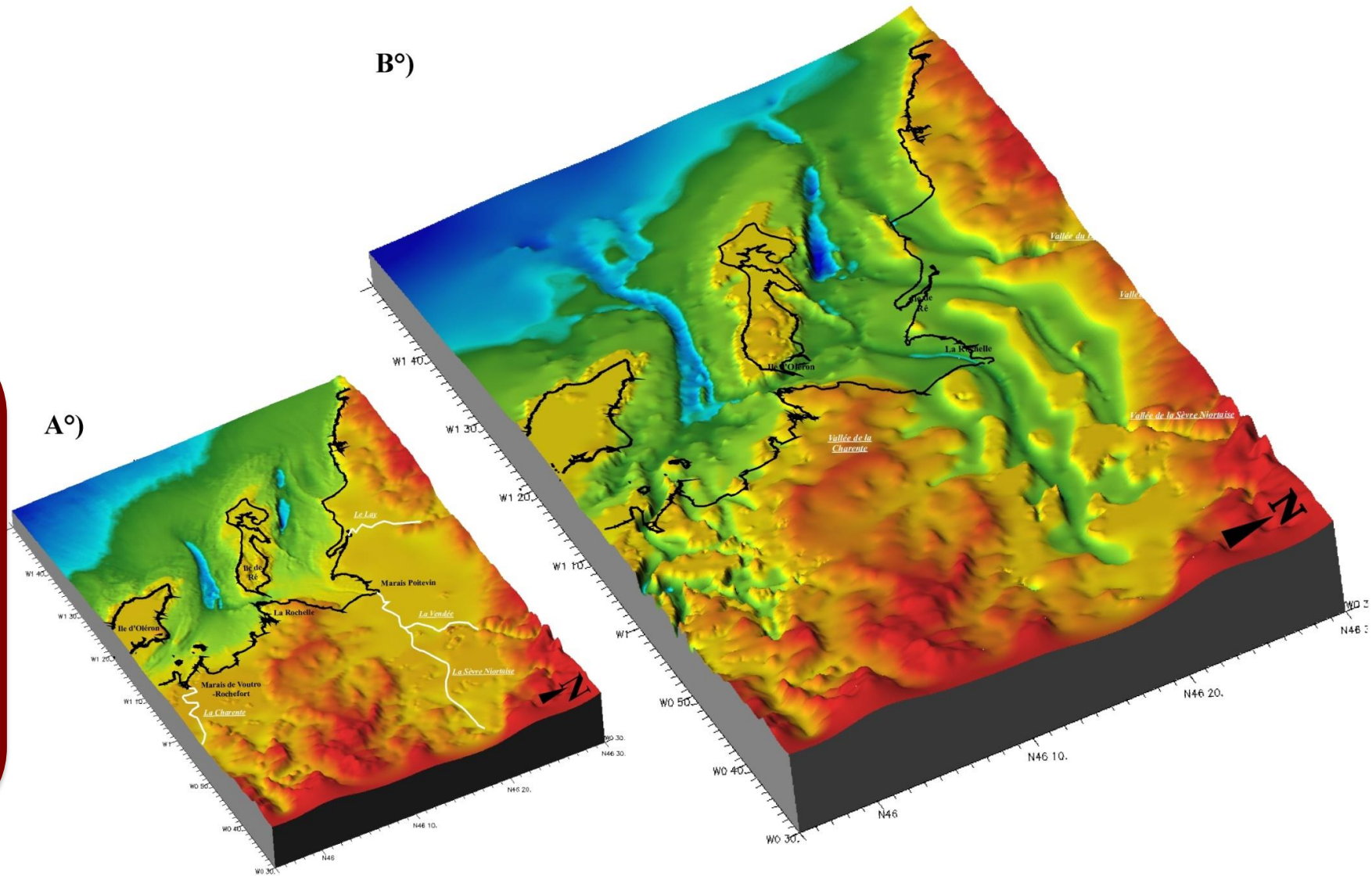
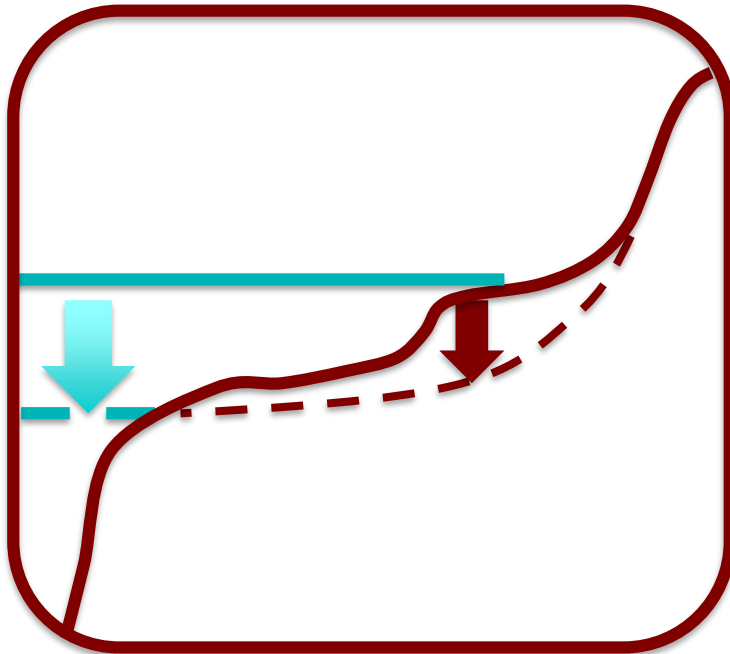
(From David B. Scott, 2014)



2° plus grande plaine côtière de France, Pourquoi?

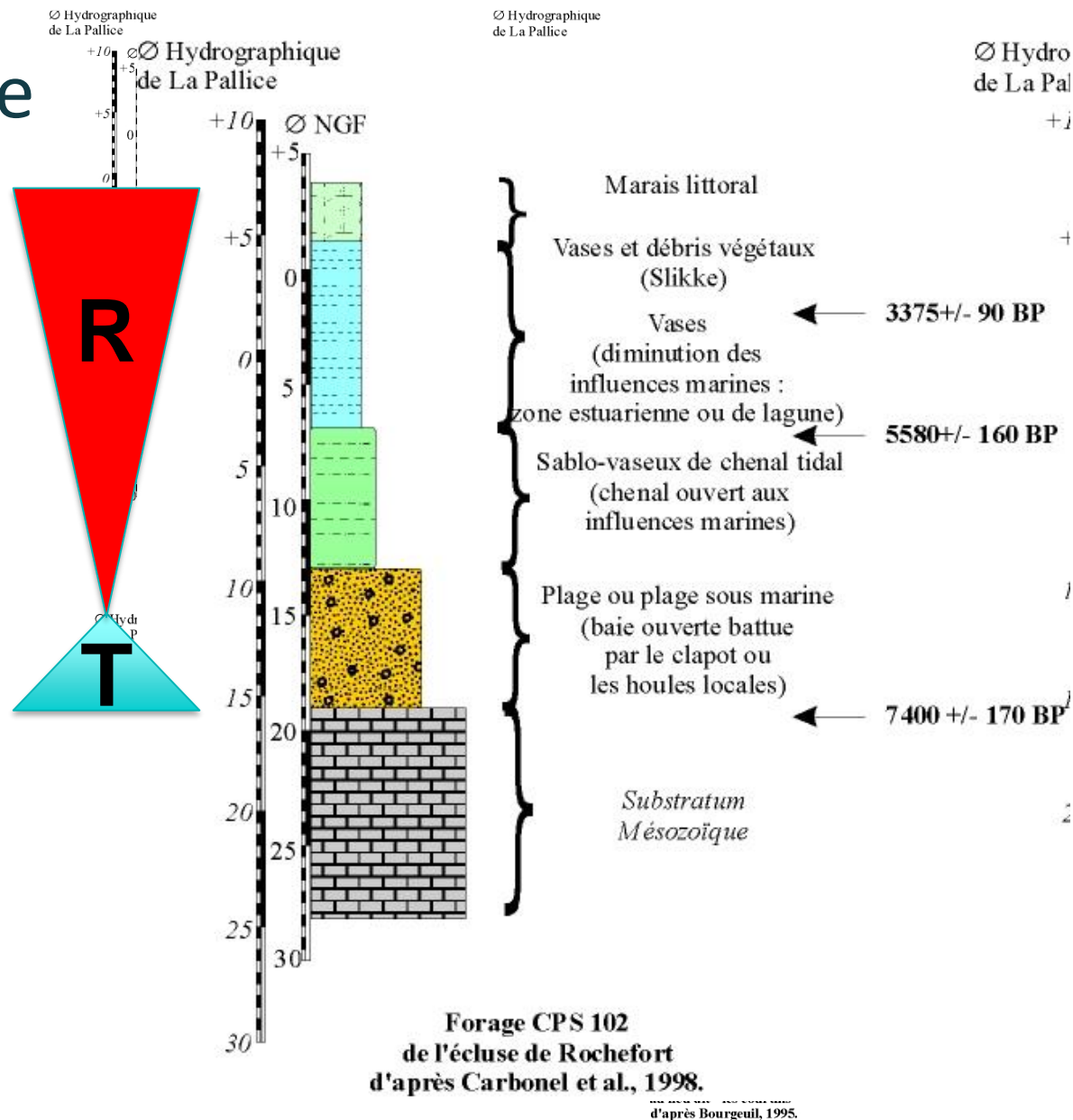
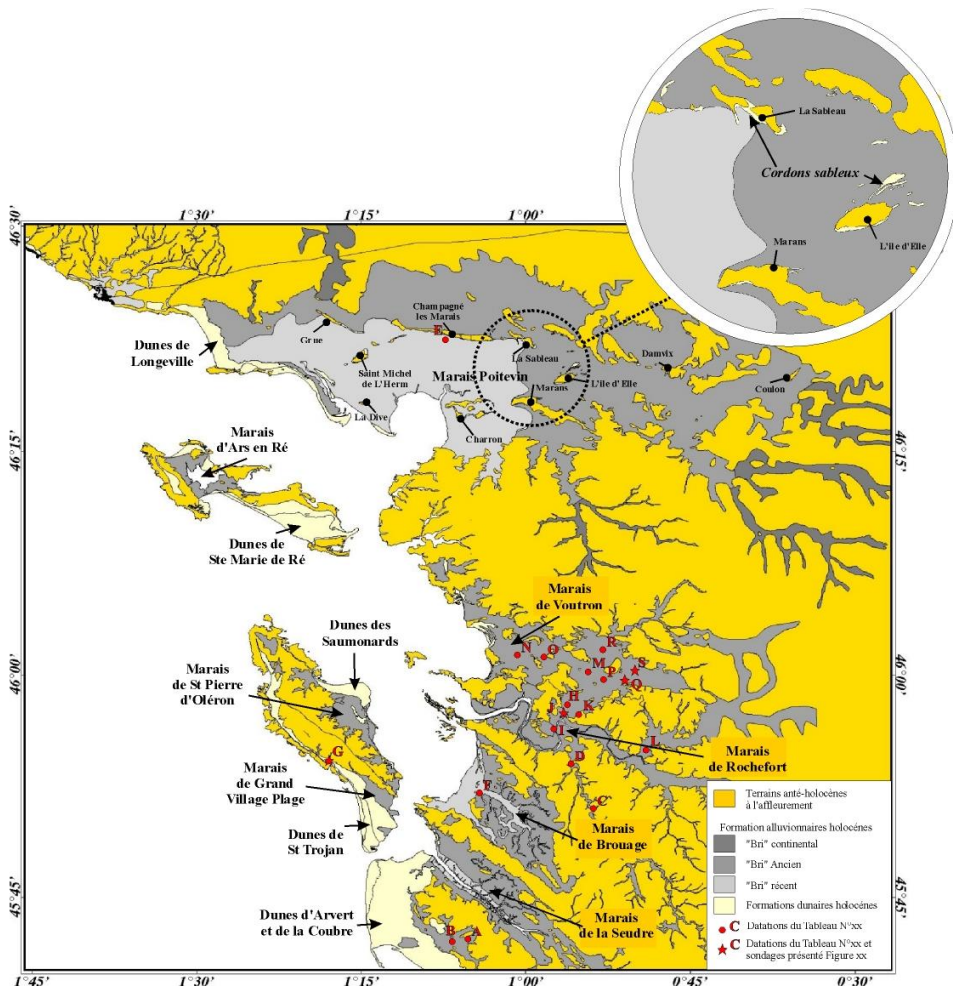


Le contrôle par le tracé des vallées incisées

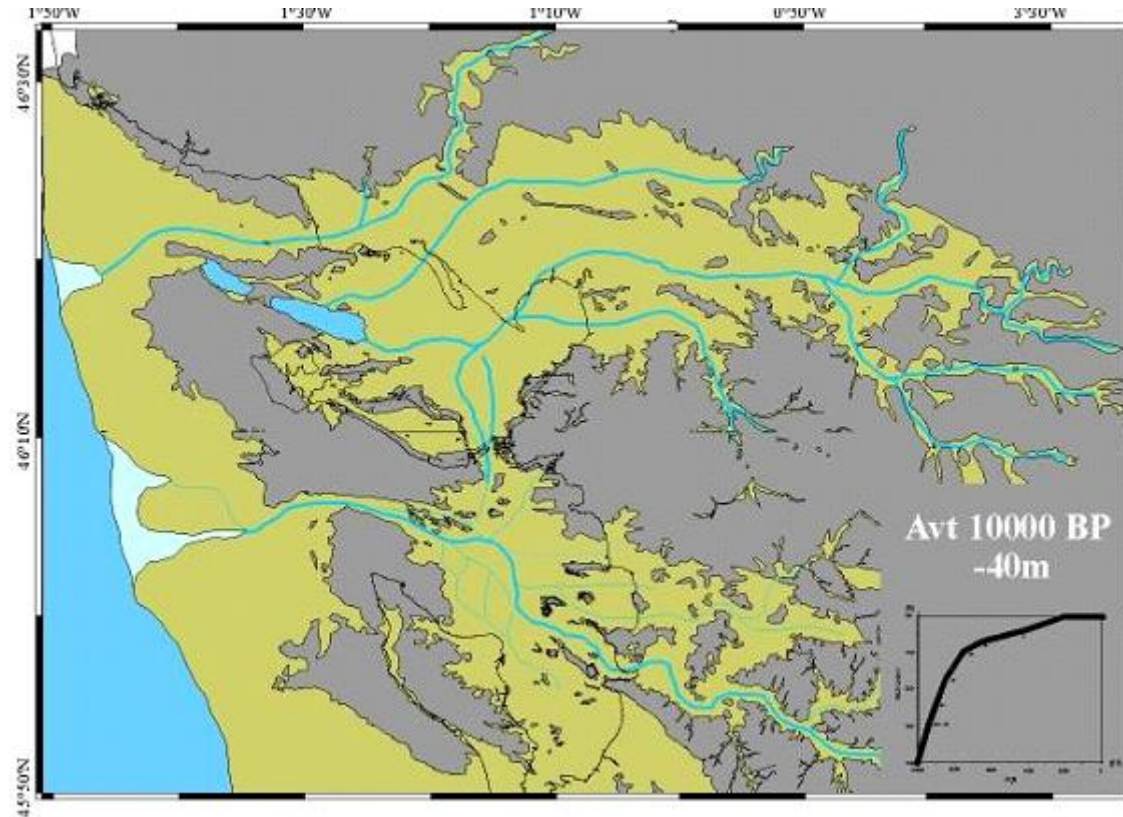


N. Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR

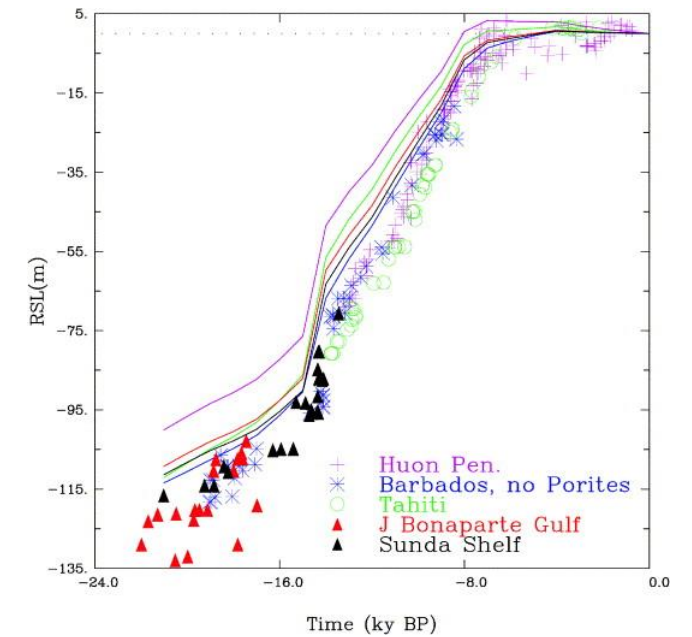
Comblement sédimentaire < 10000 ans (Holocène)



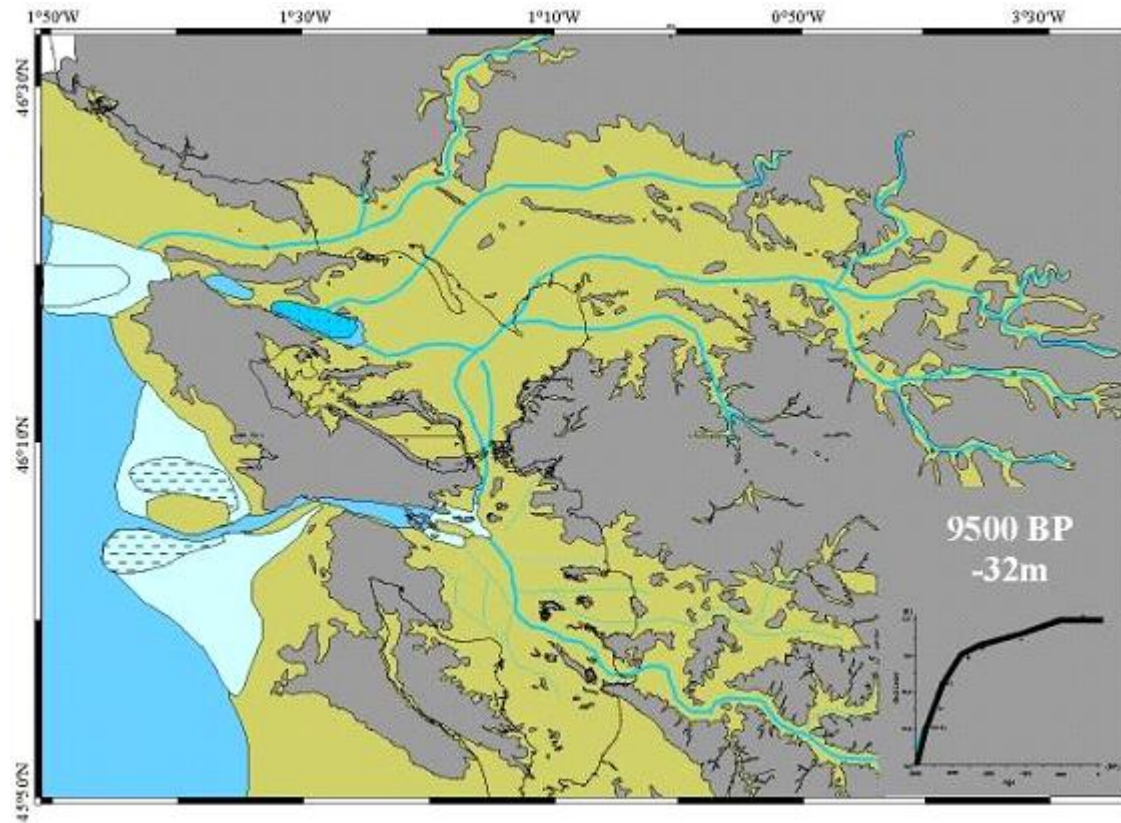
Variations du niveau marin



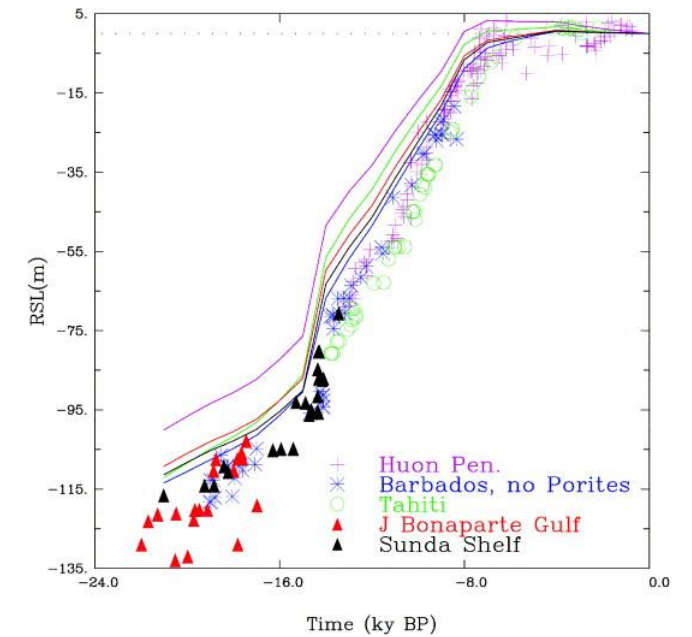
N.Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR



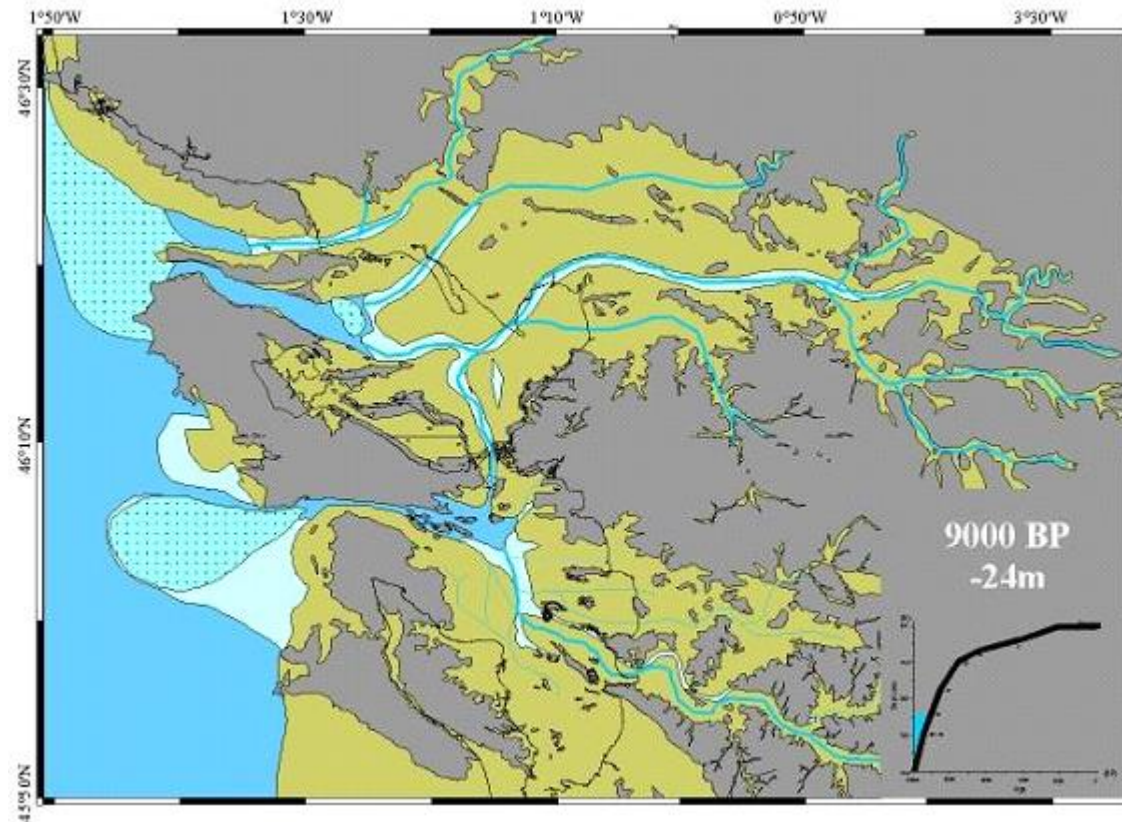
Transgression



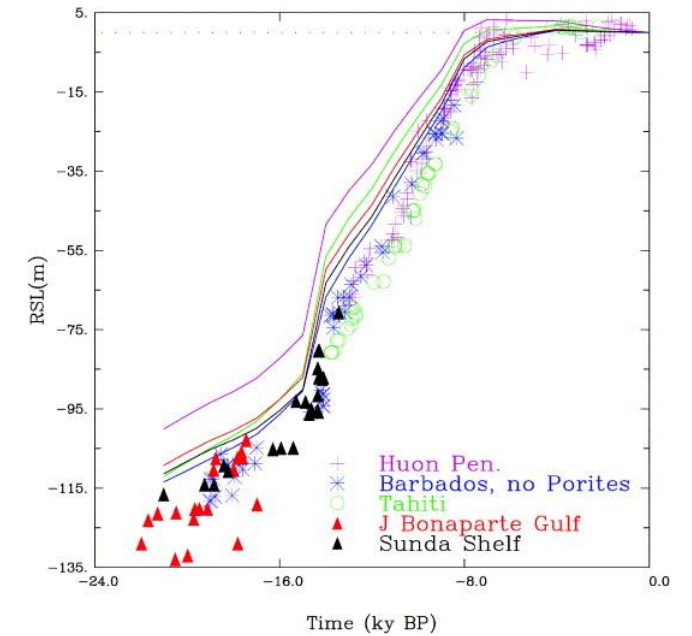
N.Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR



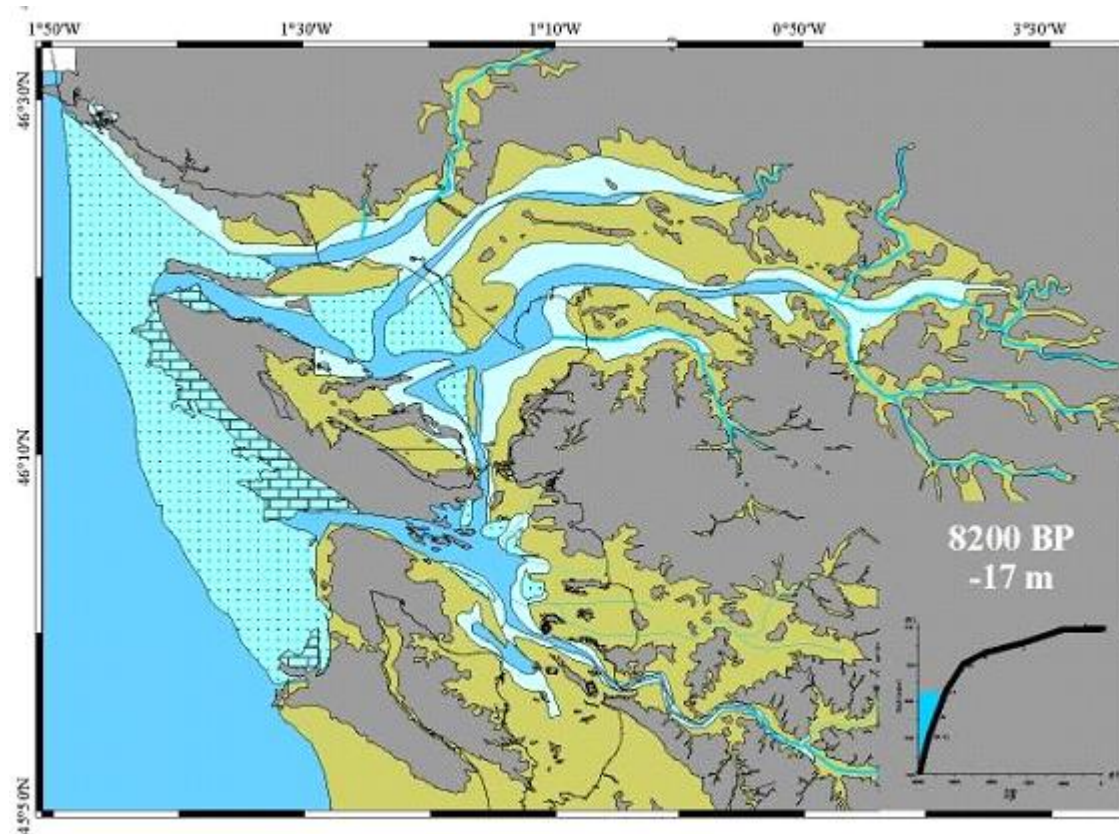
Transgression



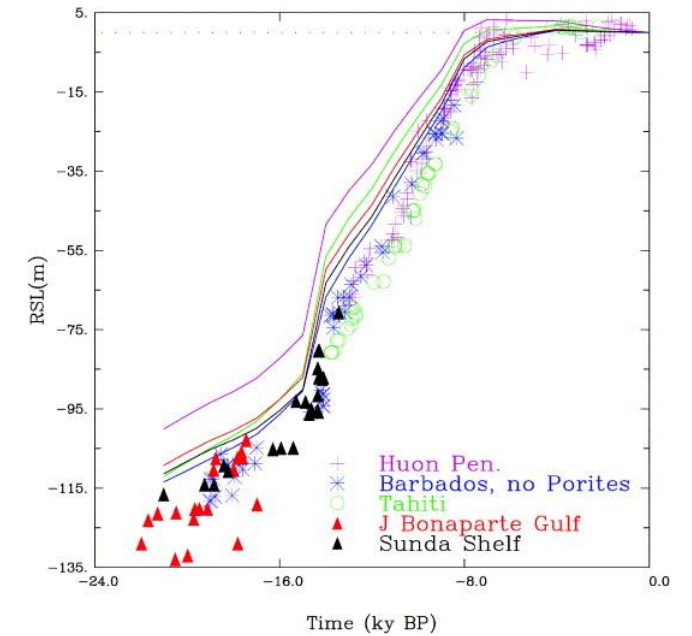
N.Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR

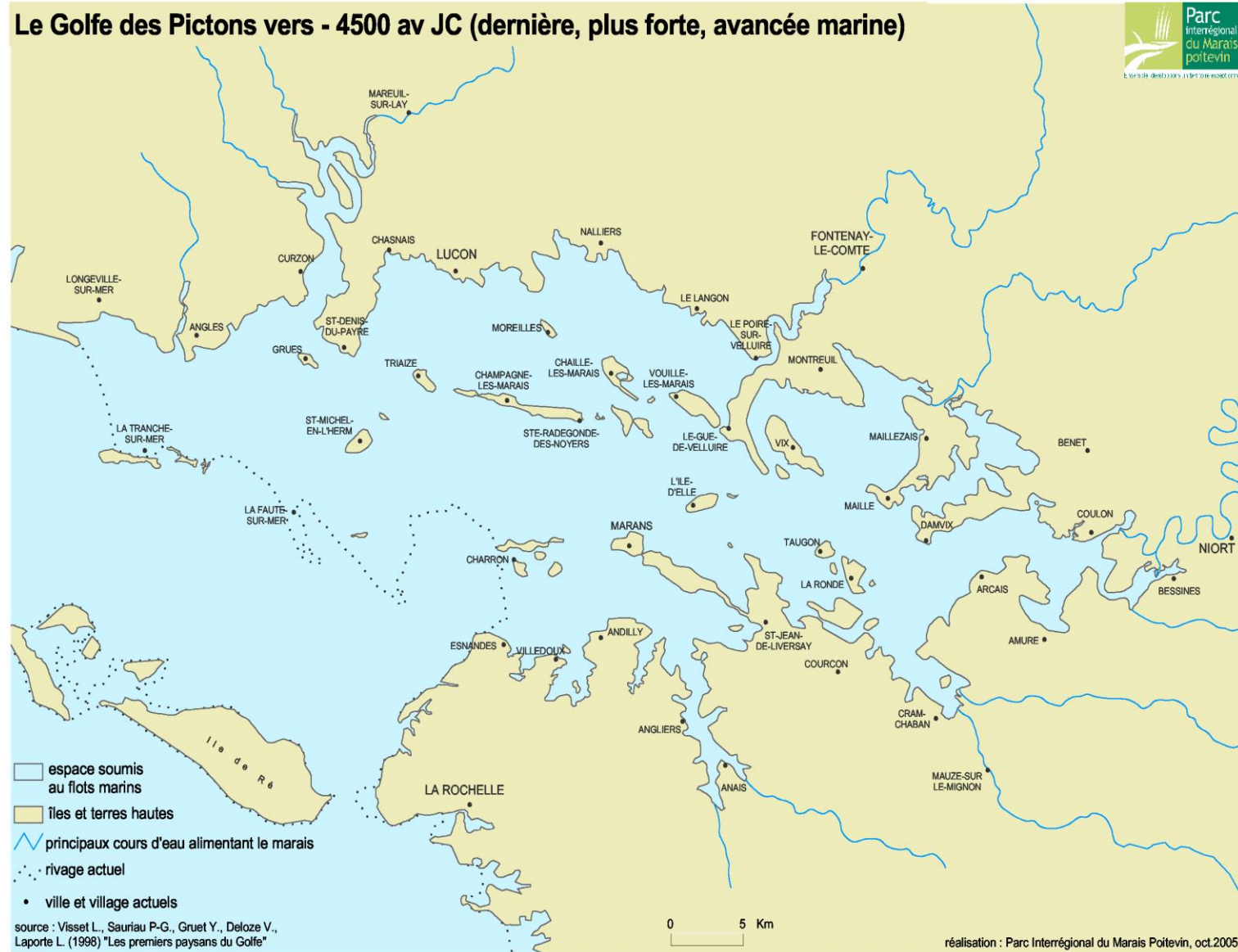


Transgression

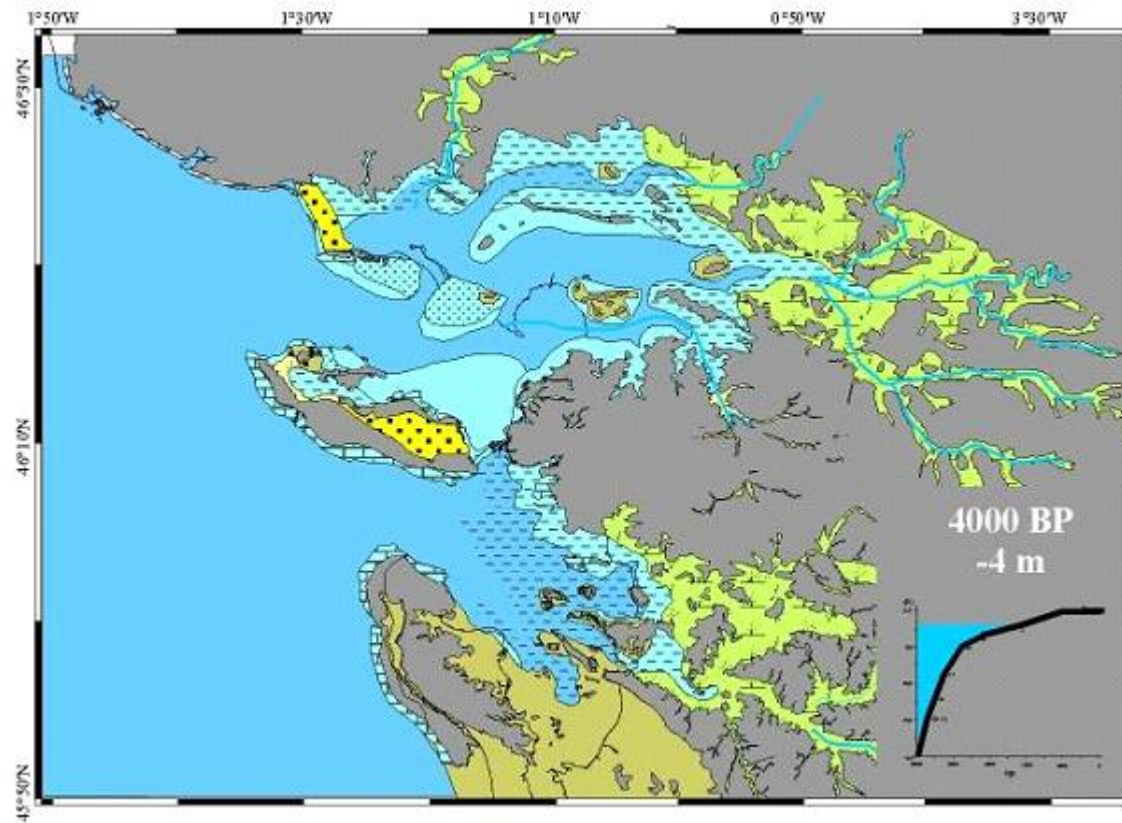


N. Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR

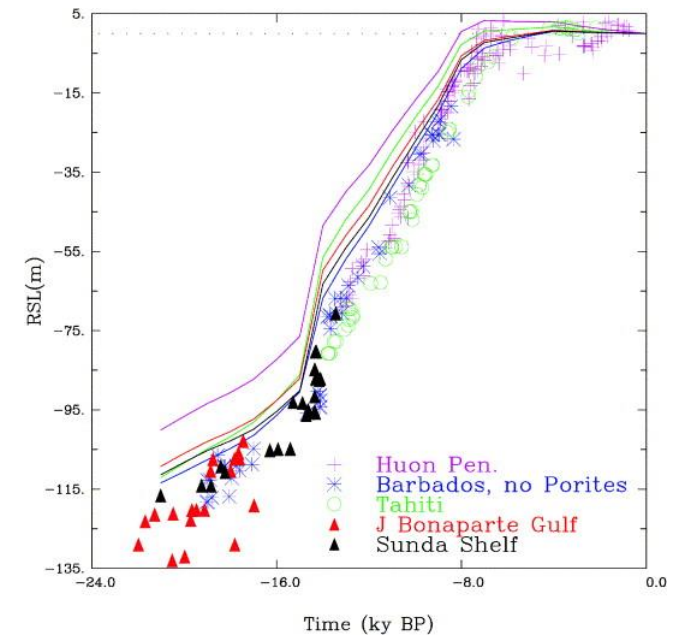




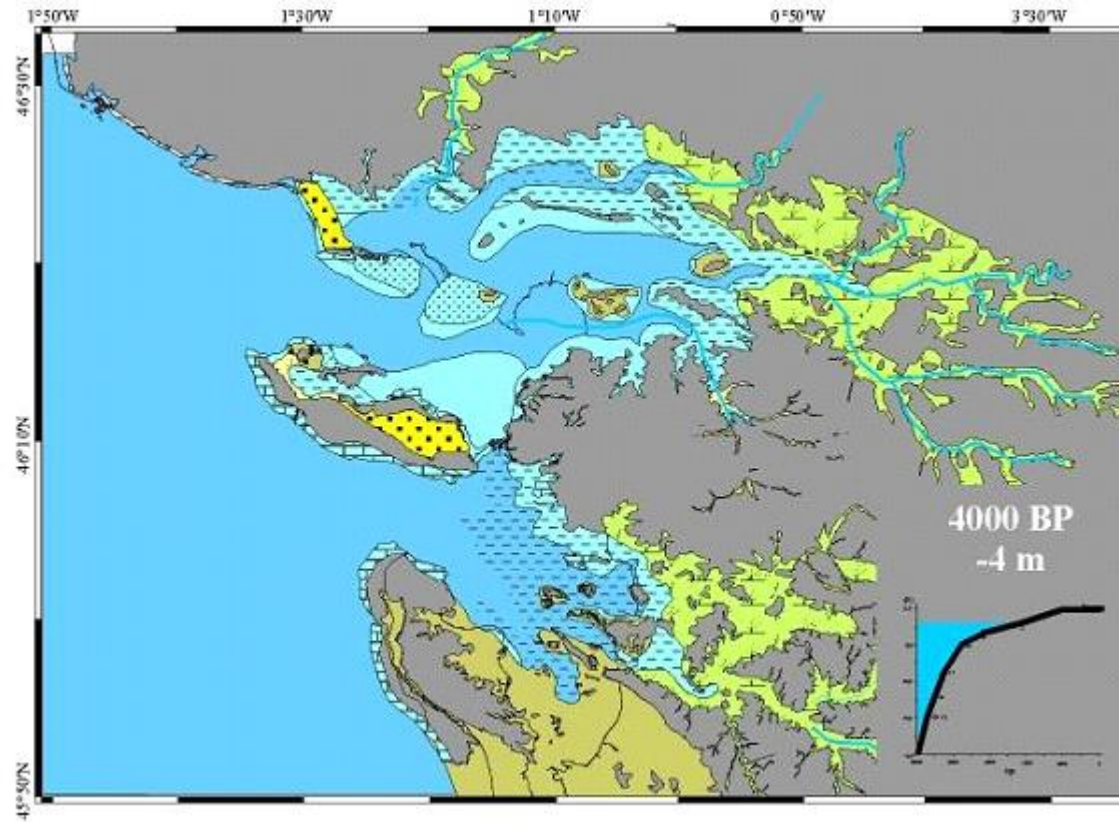
Régression



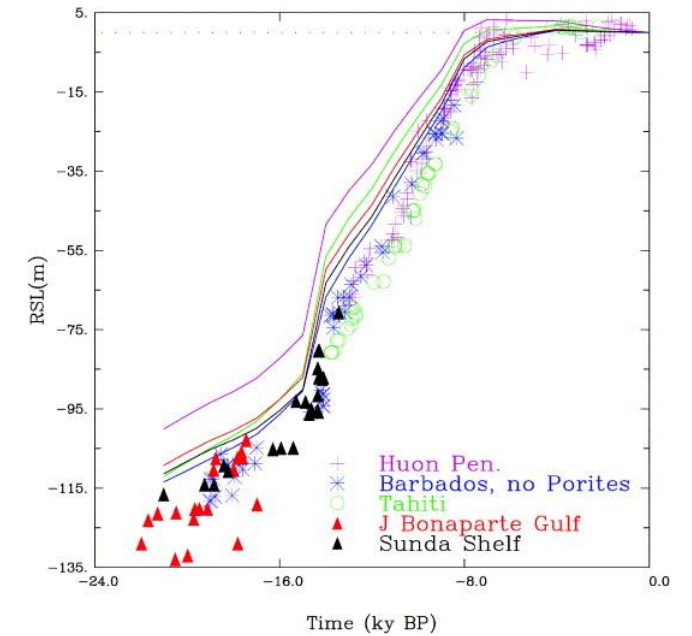
N.Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR



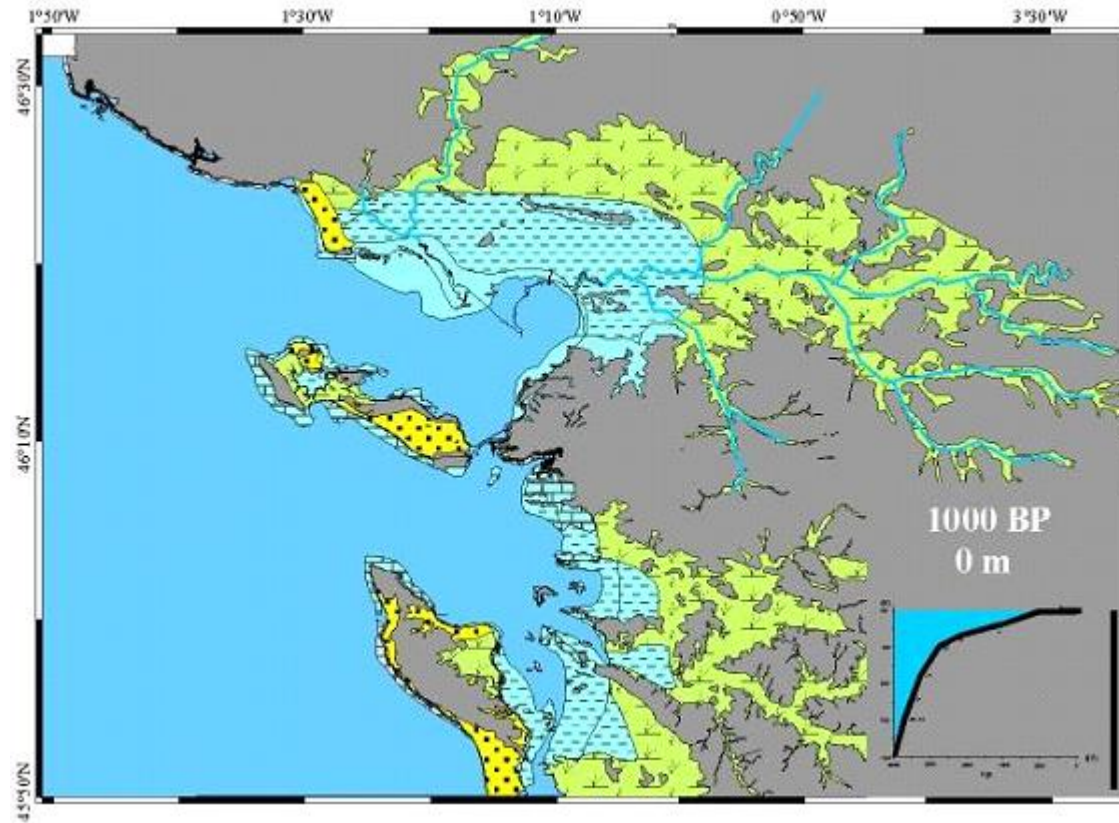
Régression



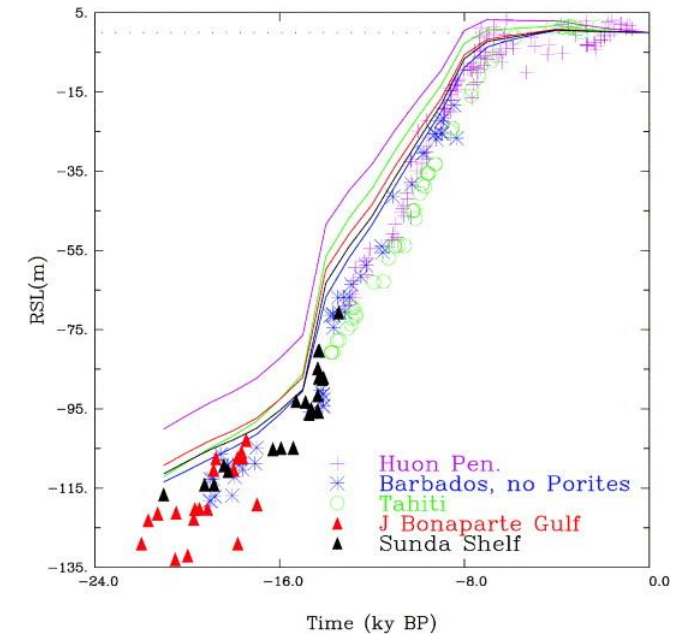
N.Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR



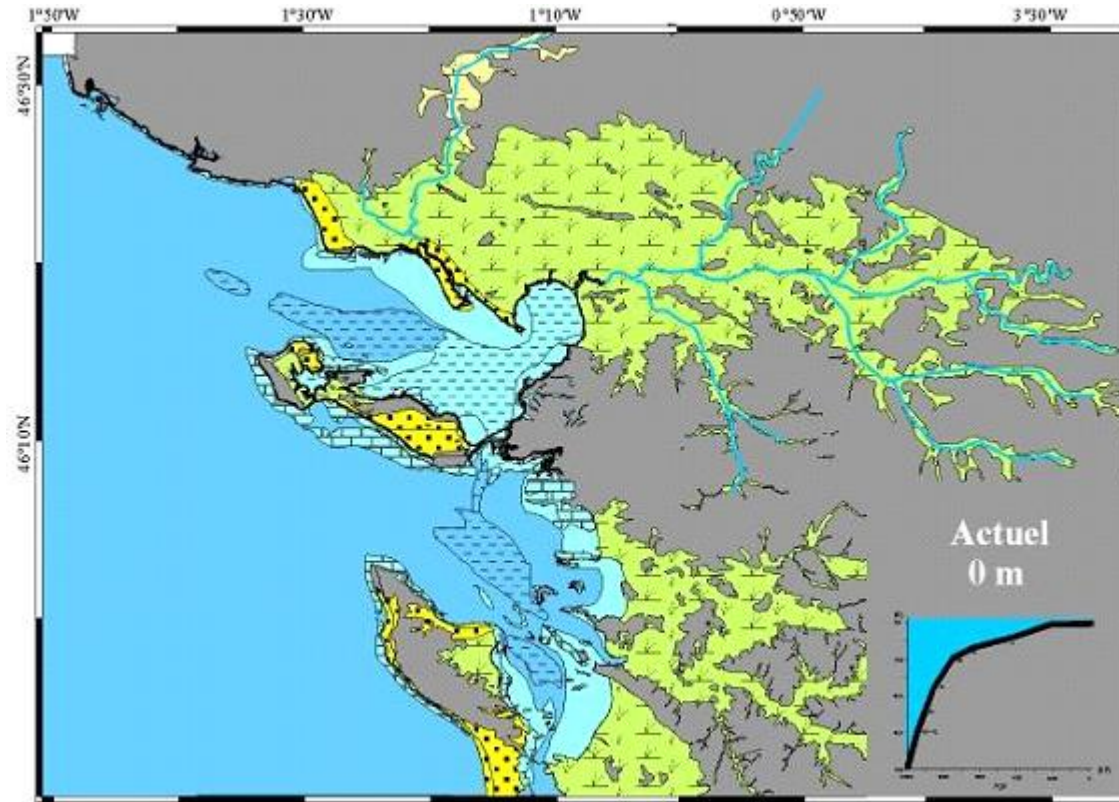
Régression



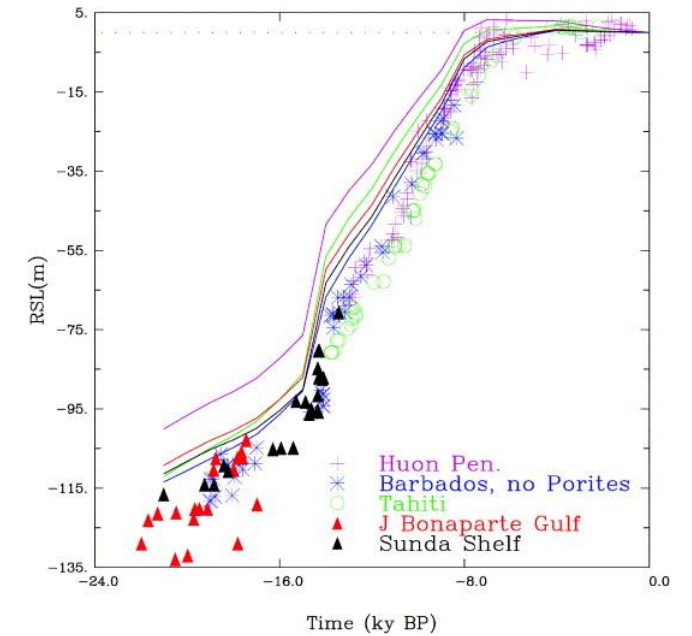
N. Weber, 2004, Thèse ULR



Régression



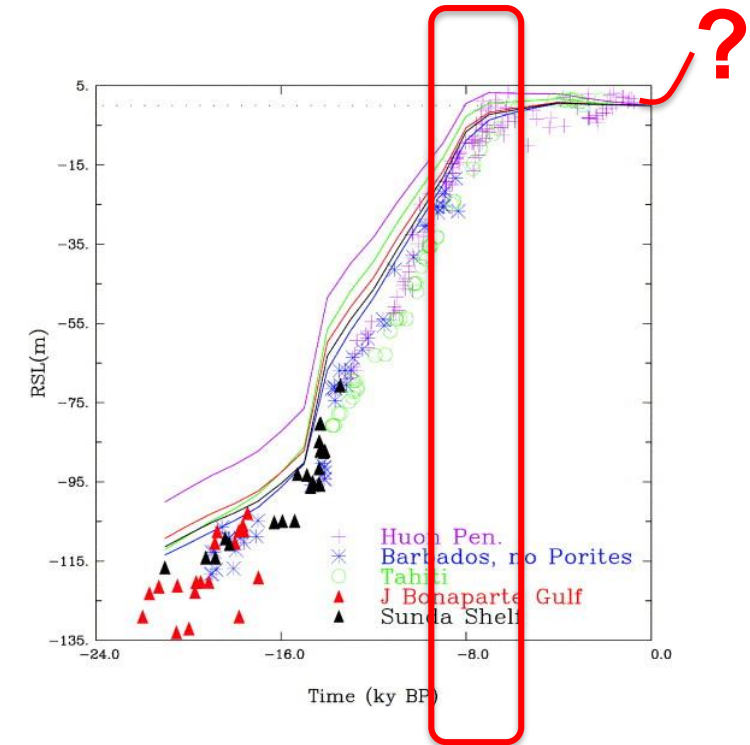
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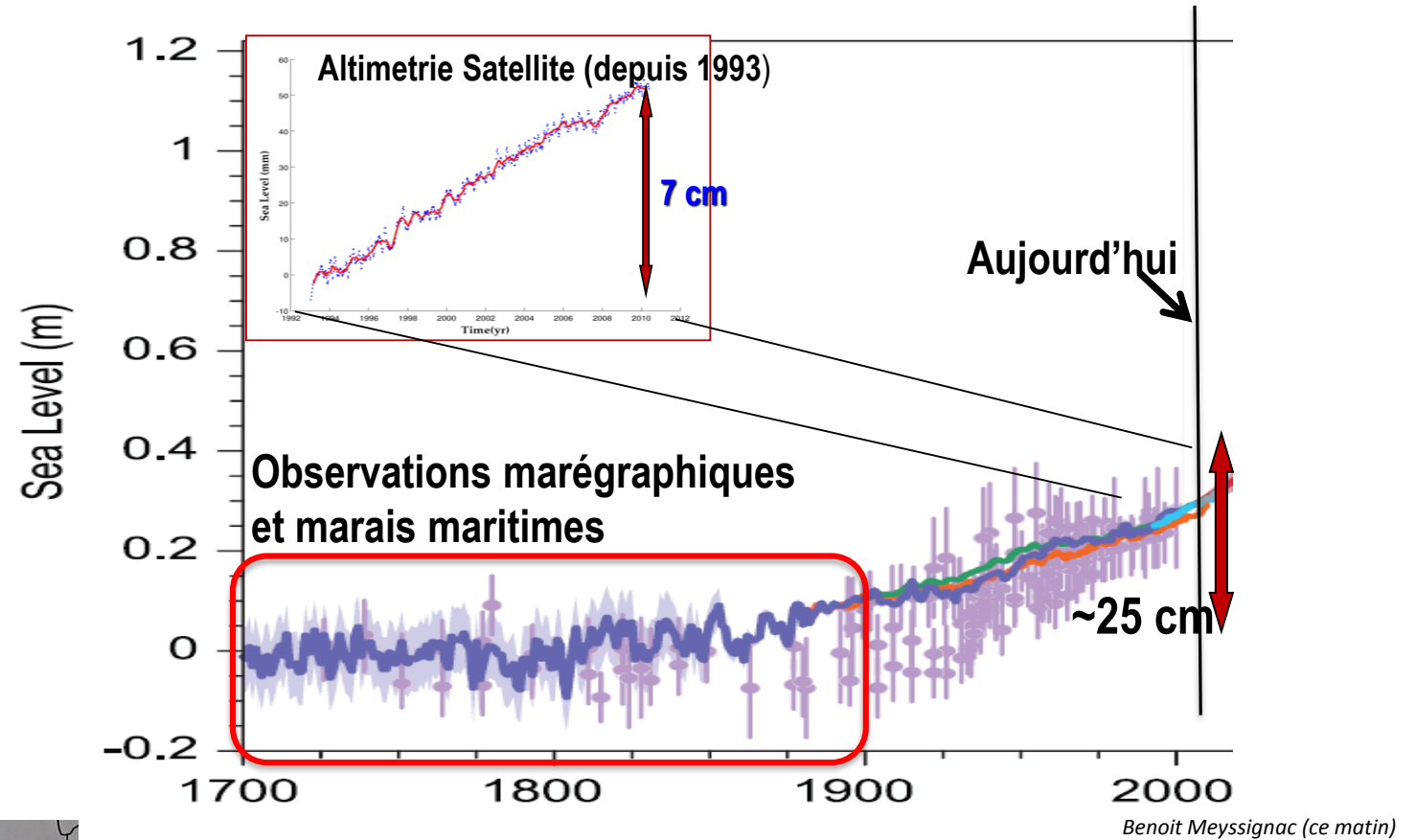
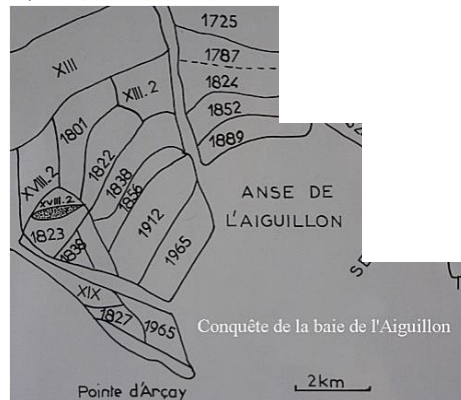
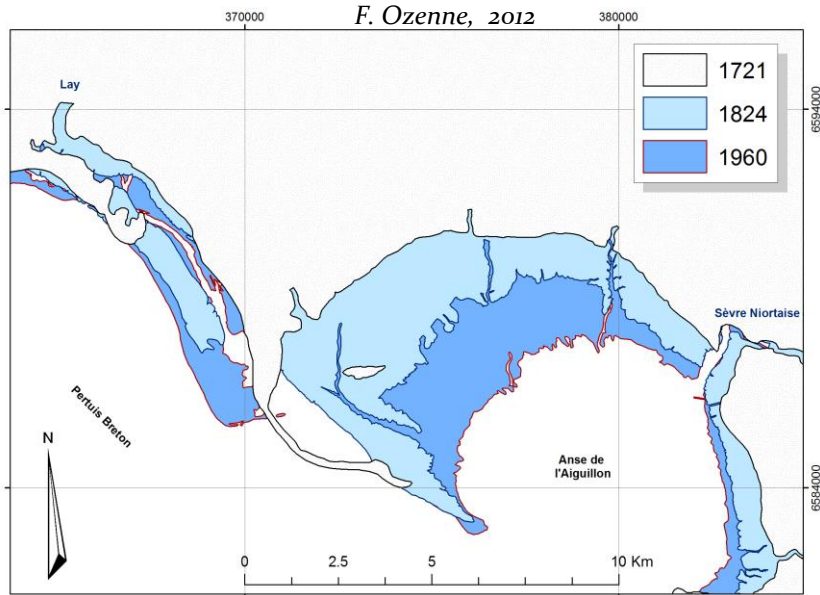
Niveau de la mer – Apports sédimentaires

Grands deltas : régression commence, il y a 7000 BP

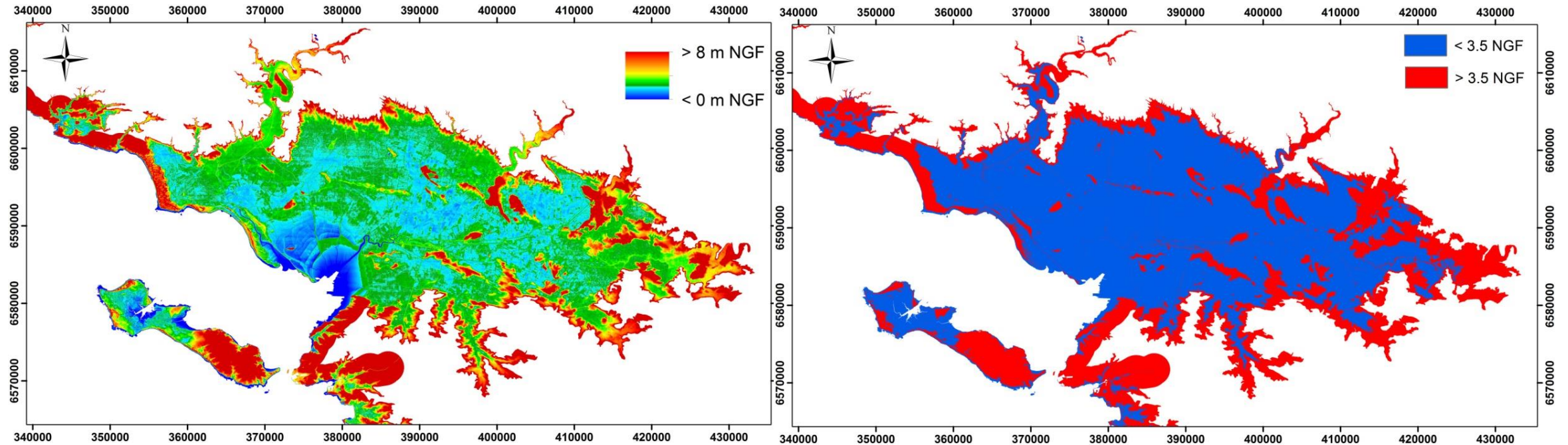
Estuaires: régression peut commencer plus tard en raison de plus faibles apports sédimentaires



Evolutions récentes

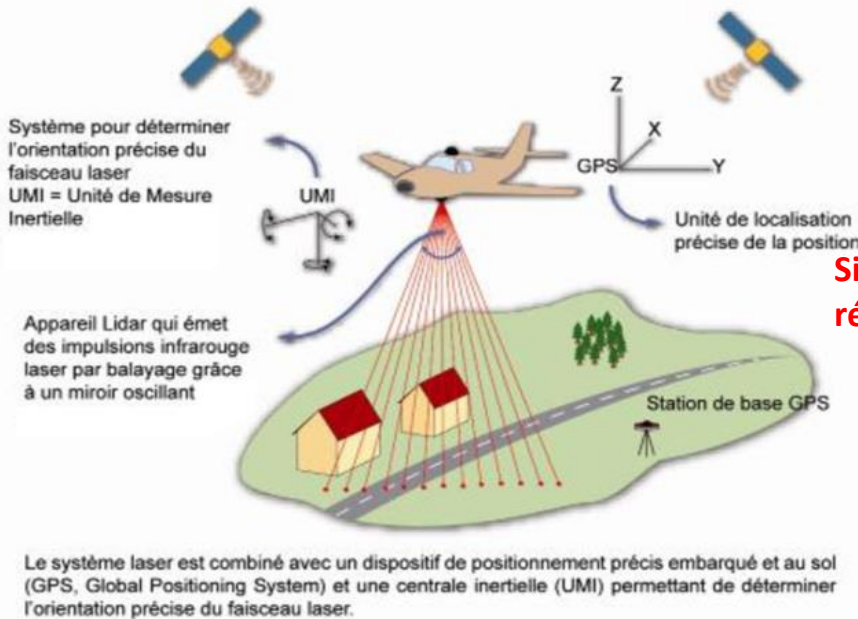


Une vulnérabilité induite par l'homme

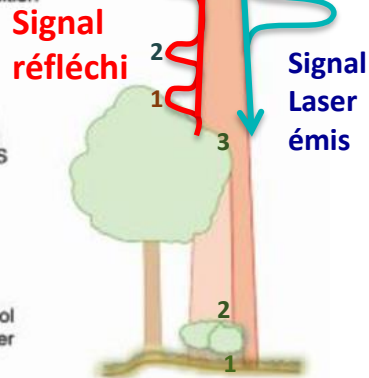


Evolutions récentes

4 levés Lidar

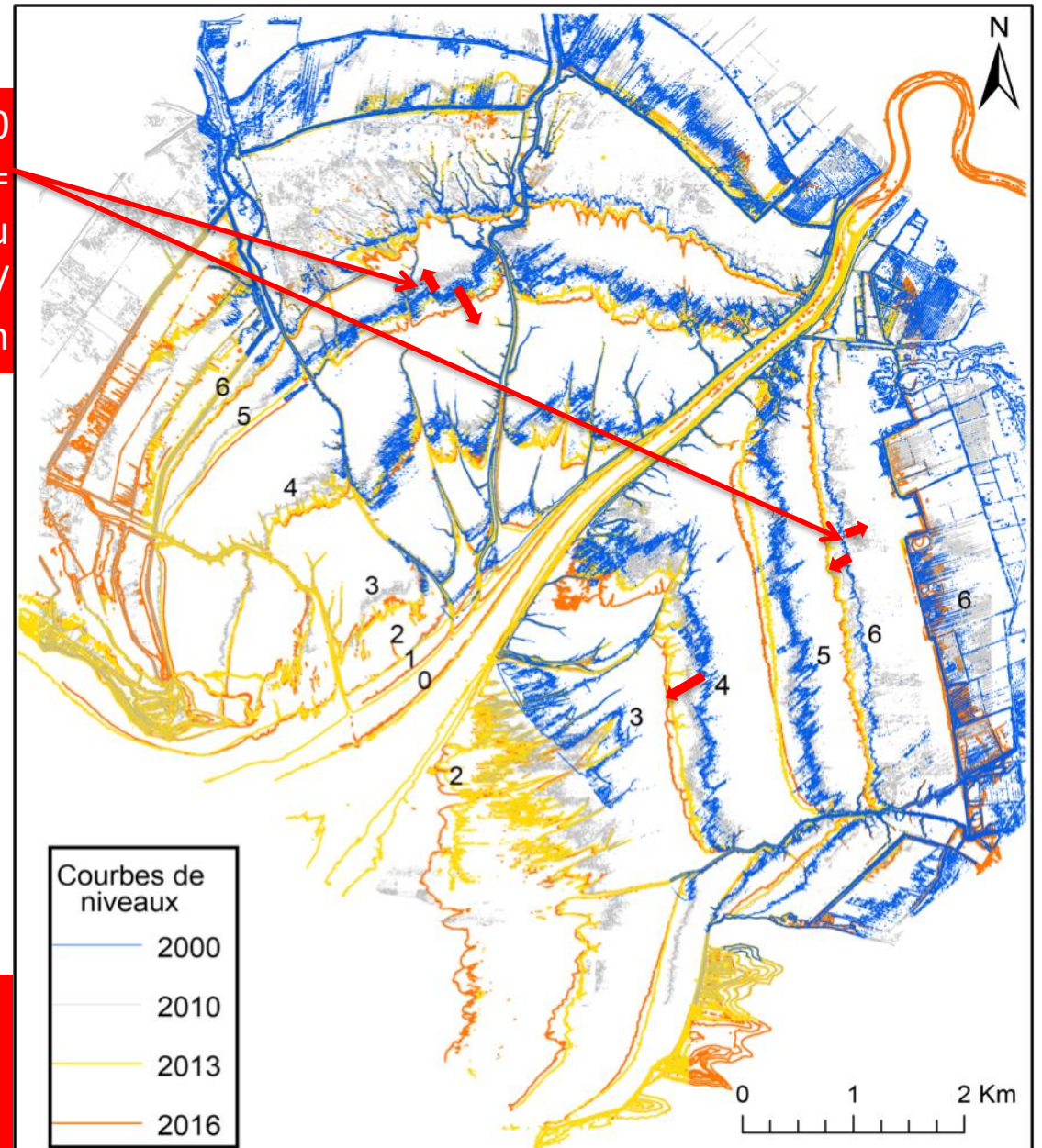


Précision 5-15 cm



Entre 2000 et 2010 = peu d'accrétion / érosion

Migration globale des isobathes vers le chenal =accrétion globale.



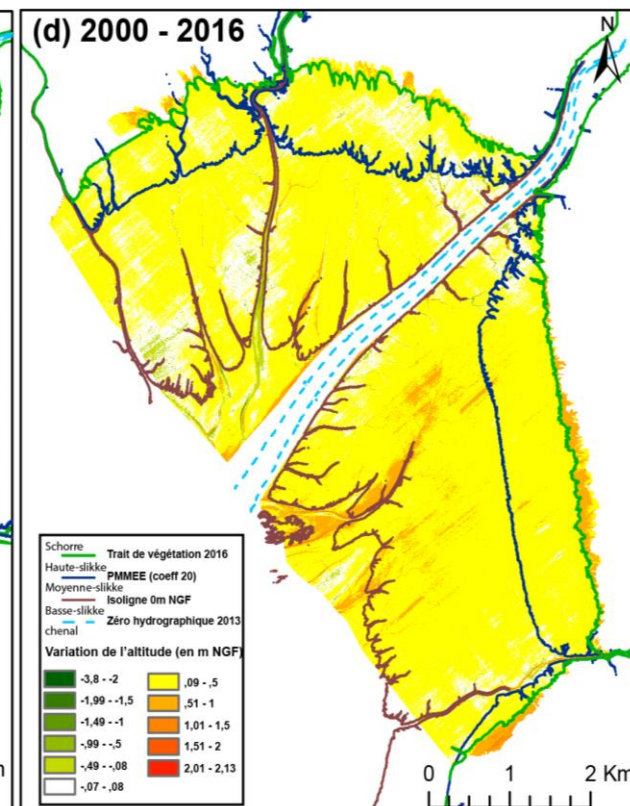
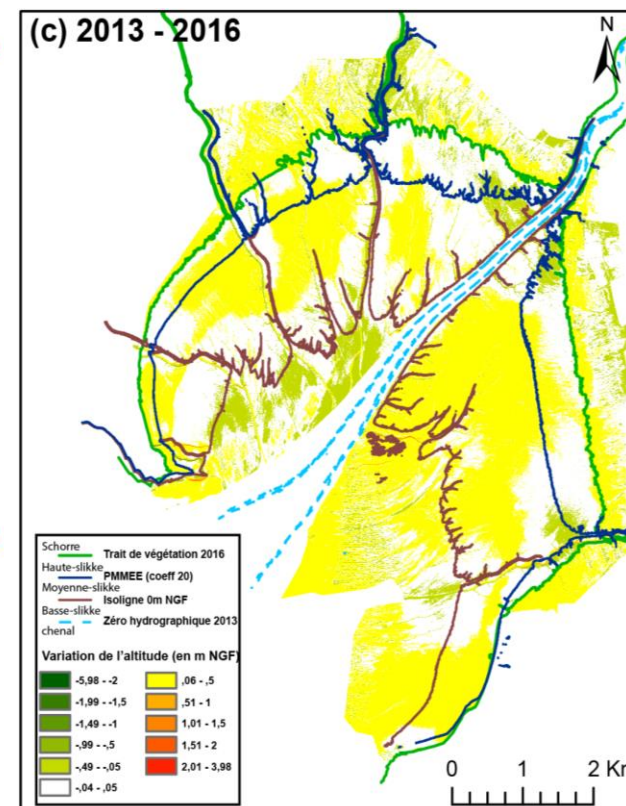
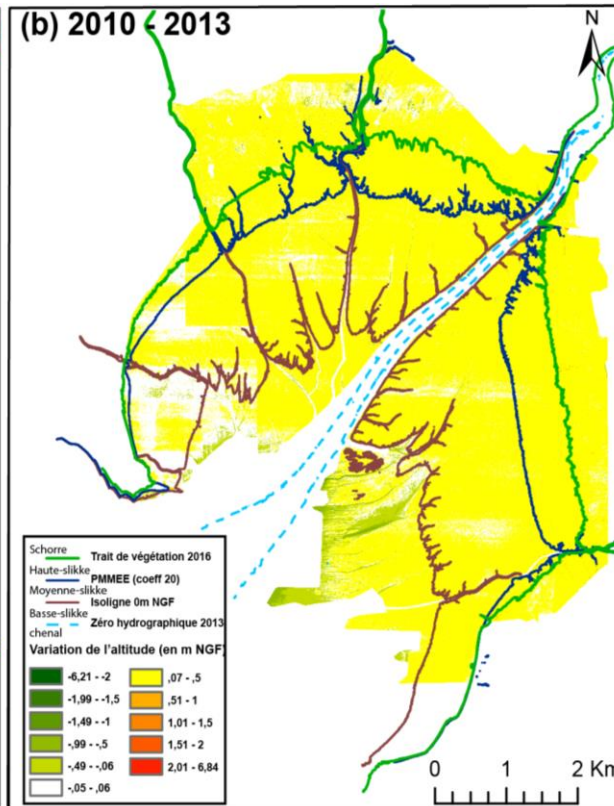
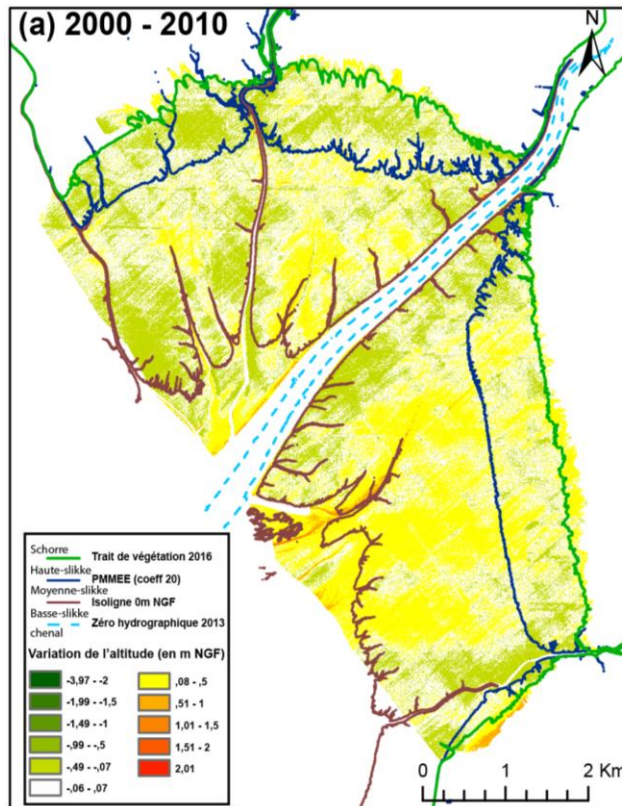
4 levés Lidar

Accrétion ~ Erosion
(+ Accrétion à l'Est)

Accrétion dominante

Accrétion et érosion

Accrétion dominante



1° période
Budget < erreur

2° période
 $+7,2 \pm 0,9 \text{ Mm}^3$

3° période
Budget < erreur

TOTAL
 $+4,7 \pm 1,6 \text{ Mm}^3$

Une sédimentation hors norme?



JP & Reide cette après-midi

Evolution future?

Les taux de sédimentation très forts pourraient accommoder l'élévation du niveau marin

Adaptation?

Laisser un maximum de surface aux schorres, restaurer, dépoldériser :

« digues naturelles »

Limitation des vagues

Limitation des hauteurs d'eau

Biodiversité

Pompe à C

COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL
**Adaptation
des marais littoraux
au changement
climatique**

27 | 28 | 29
novembre 2018

**Espace Encan
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