







Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative 2018 Annual Meeting and Conference Ajax, June 14th 2018



Presented by Marc Parent, mayor of Rimouski















Coastal hazards and territory development: tools in development to improve management and interventions in coastal zones





November 2009 September 2010



October 2016 May 2017



Transport infrastructures... a diversity of services and stakes!

207 km of road sections including 112 km of provincial roads.
90 km of railroads at less then 15 m from the shoreline
102 km of road segments exposed to submersion
Regardless of the sea level rise







Issues: what are we facing?

To cope with coastal hazards in a context of climate changes

1) Relative sea level rise (0,6 à 1,8 m by 2100)

Vermeer et Rahmstorf, 2009; Grinsted et al., 2009; GIEC, 2013; Horton et al., 2014

2) Substantial decrease of ice cover (from 40 to 50 days by 2055)

Senneville et al., 2014

3) Increase of the impact of the winter storms

The Coastal Resilience Project

VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE COASTAL ZONE IS DEPENDANT OF COASTAL HAZARDS IN A CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGES

Working towards the development of tools and sustainable solutions for coastal municipalities of Eastern Quebec

Goals:

- reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and ecosystems from coastal hazards
- develop tools to improve planning and coastal protection
- facilitate the choice of climate changes adaptation solutions in the short, medium and long term
- consider the coastal zone as an eco-socio system where the safety of people and coastal infrastructure is associated with the protection of coastal ecosystems and the maintenance of their ecological services



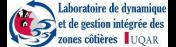




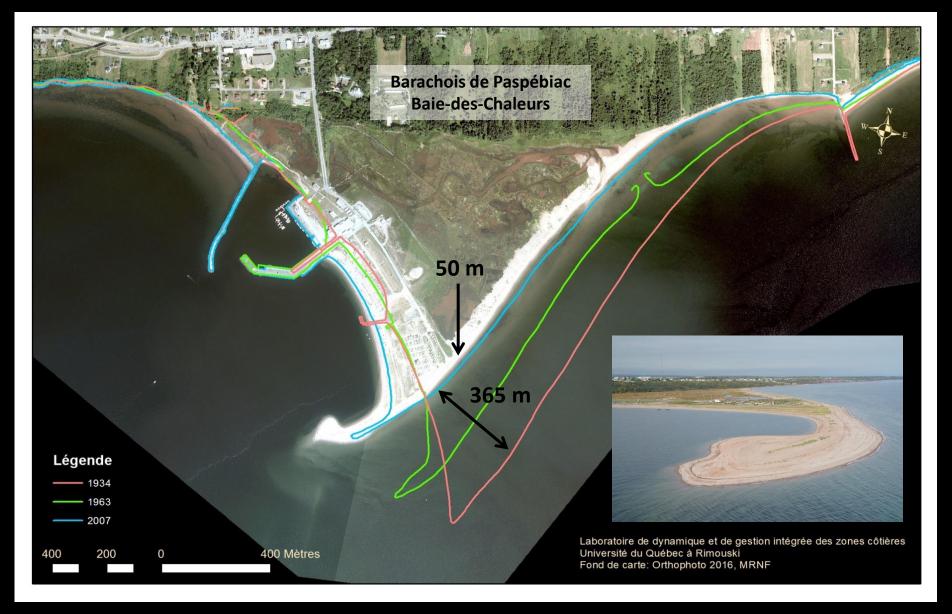
9 effective tools...

1) Cartography of the historical evolution of the shore line





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2) Cartography of the margins of erosion

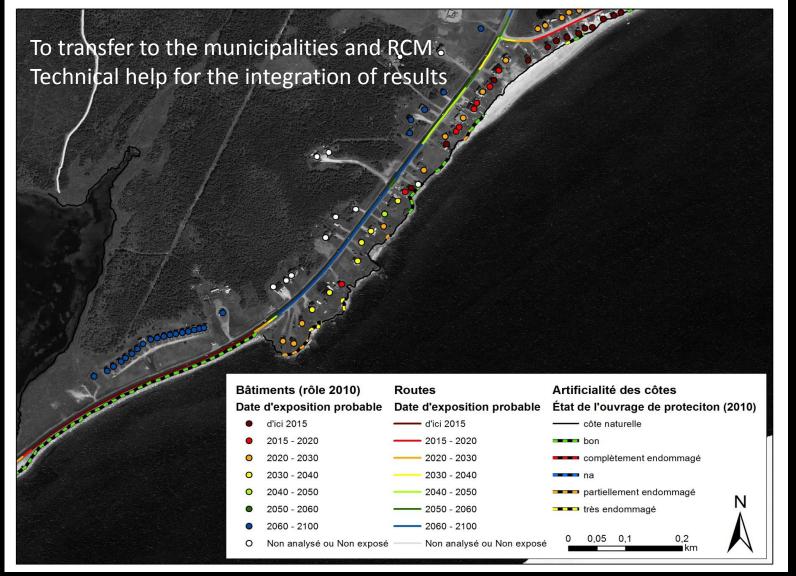








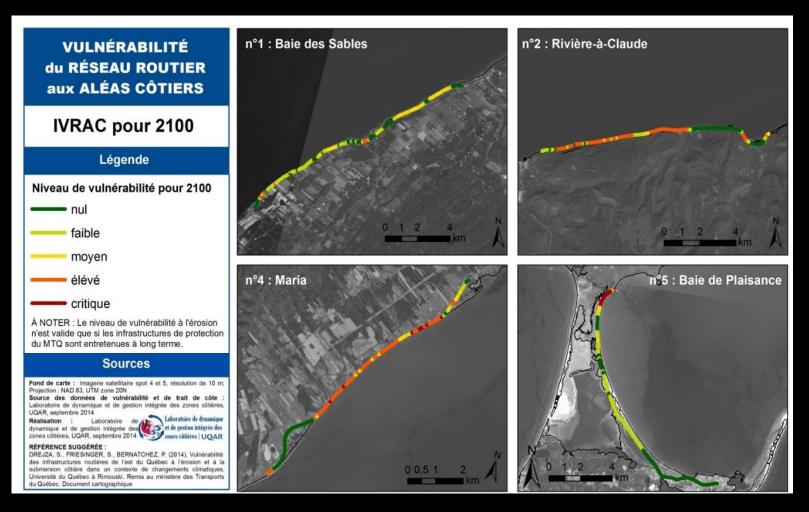
3) Cartography of infrastructure and buildings exposed to erosion





4) Cartography of road infrastructures and it's vulnerability

Indice de Vulnérabilité des Routes aux Aléas Côtiers → IVRAC

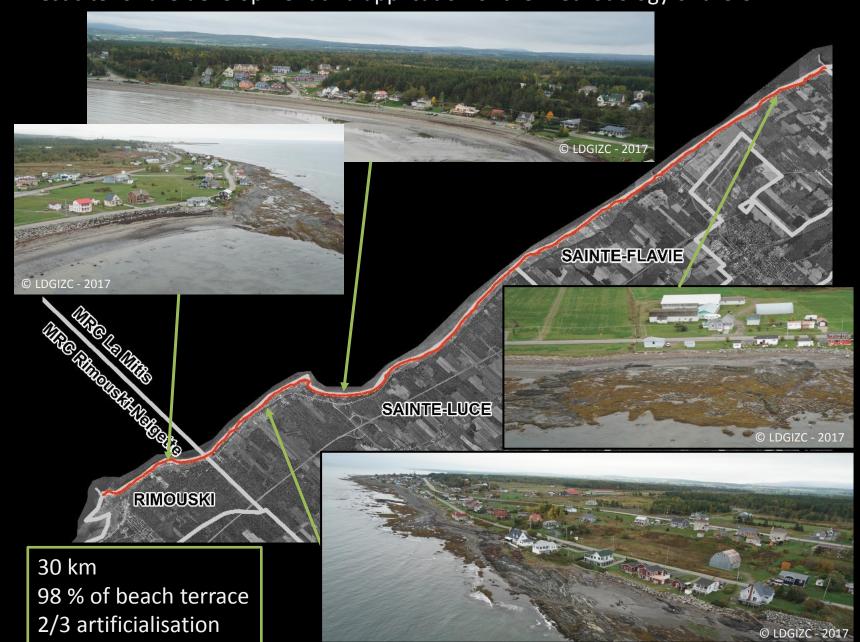


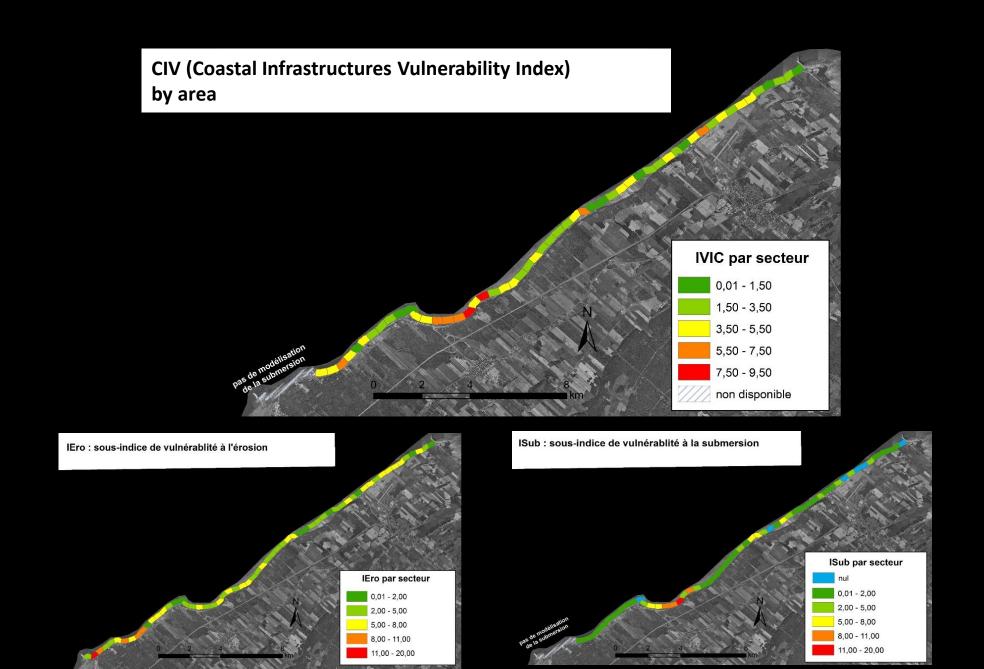
Maps of the vulnerability of the road network of coastal hazards (Drejza et al., 2014)



5) Cartography of the coastal infrastructures and it's vulnerability

Test site for the development and application of the methodology of the CIVI

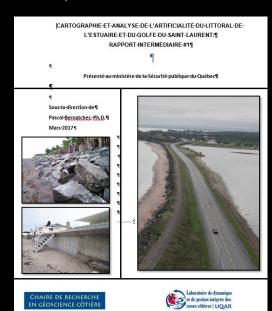




6) Identification tools of coastal protection measures adapted to the costal dynamic of each coastal segments

Goals:

- 1) Develop an identification approach of coastal protection measures that takes into account the socio-ecological system, the impacts of climate changes impacts and the identified needs by the local and regional players as well as coastal citizens
- 2) Assortment of different measures, as well as adaptation and protection techniques to face coastal hazards
- 3) Cartography of adaptation solutions by consistent segment, unsuccesful options and a web platform diffusion







7) Diagnostical form of the vulnerables areas

| Description of the coast |
|--|
|--|

- Coastal dynamic
- Issues
- Recommendations

| Secteur 7 | Chemin de la Martinique - secteur falaise - | La Martinique | Unités homogènes BP-022 et 023 | Cartes 19 et 20 |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Éléments exposés : 1 | résidences principale | s, chalets et route 199 | 10 |

On retrouve une forte concentration de résidences et de chalets le long de la falaise rocheuse à La Martinique (photo ci-contre). Cette falaise a un taux probable de -0,67 m/an dans l'unité BP-022 et -1,05 m/an dans l'unité BP-023, qui comporte un sommet meuble. L'estran est rocheux et un mince dépôt de plage est seulement présent dans les anses et dans l'unité BP-023. L'apport sédimentaire est quasi nul dans cette portion de côte car elle se situe dans une zone de divergence de la dérive littorale. L'érosion de la falaise constitue le seul apport sédimentaire et ne suffit pas pour construire une large plage.

Plusieurs crevasses sont protégées par des enrochements ou des blocs déversés (photo cicontre et ci-bas). Ces protections sont efficaces pour ralentir l'érosion et sont sans impact sur la
dynamique sédimentaire si la plage est absente.
Cependant, on constate un empiétement des
enrochements sur la plage dans l'unité BP-023
(photo ci-contre). On constate également la
présence de crettes et de trous en sement de la

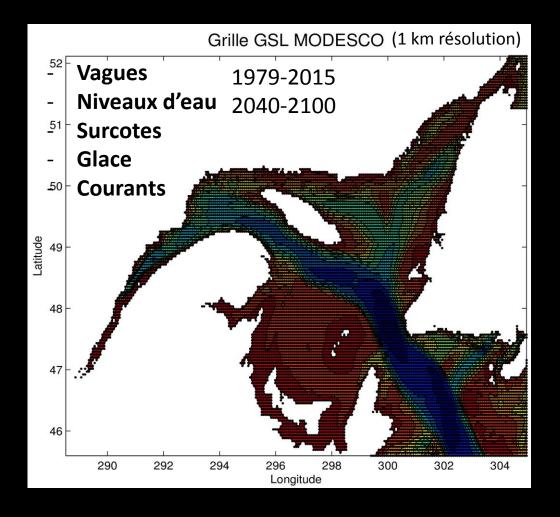


présence de grottes et de trous au sommet de la falaise rendant son recul non linéaire en plus de présenter un **risque** pour la sécurité des personnes.





8) Modeling of the weather-marine conditions



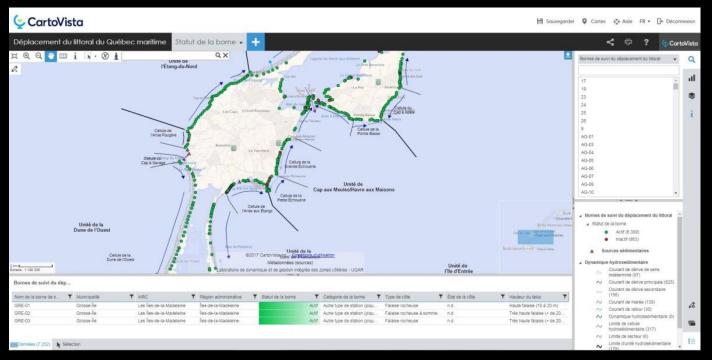


- Cartography of erosion and submersion risk zones
- Analysis and implementation of solutions
- Calibration of the coastal and port infrastructures

9) Web plateform diffusion, knowledge sharing and interactive cartography



Make available to all the scientific information in order to ensure a better management of coastal hazards



A SPECIAL THANKS TO...



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Domaines de recherche :

- Géographie
- · Géomorphologie côtière
- · Risques naturels côtiers et changements climatiques
- Vulnérabilité et résilience des écosociosystèmes côtiers
- · Déglaciation et variation du niveau marin
- Télédétection et géomatique côtière
- · Gestion intégrée des zones côtières

Page Web : Chaire de recherche du Québec en géoscience côtière