

A Methodology for Improving the Management of Controversial Wetlands

Philippe Merot

INRA, Unité Sol, Agronomie Spatialisation Rennes, France

The objective of the methodology

- To improve consistency between different approaches for characterizing wetlands
- To propose a method organizing wetland delineation and wetland functions into a hierarchy
- · applied to Valley Bottom Wetlands

· A wetland with a highly fluctuating wetness



 A wetland scattered, as narrow patches in the landscape

Saturated areas (in orange and yellow) located from satellite radar remote sensing

From Gineste Ph, Puech C., Merot Ph., 1998, Hydrol. Proc., 12, 267-284

A wetland offering opposite stakes

i.e
intensive
farming
versus
conservation



- Valley Bottom Wetlands (VBWs) are typical controversial wetlands
 - Narrow strips of wet soils following the dense river network
 - Threatened by the agriculture expansion
 - Hardly recognised as wetlands

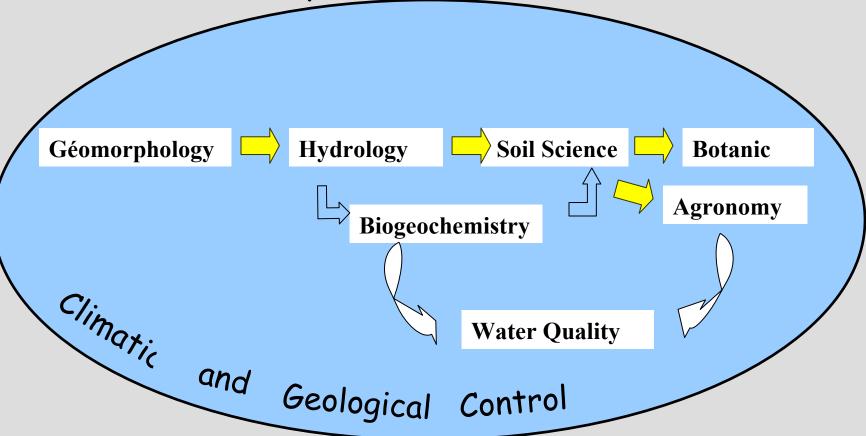
At the opposite

- Considered as useful to limit diffuse pollution
- Ecological habitat and corridor

- VBW delineation is depending on
 - the diverse approaches/ disciplines
 - the bio-eco-geographic domain concerned

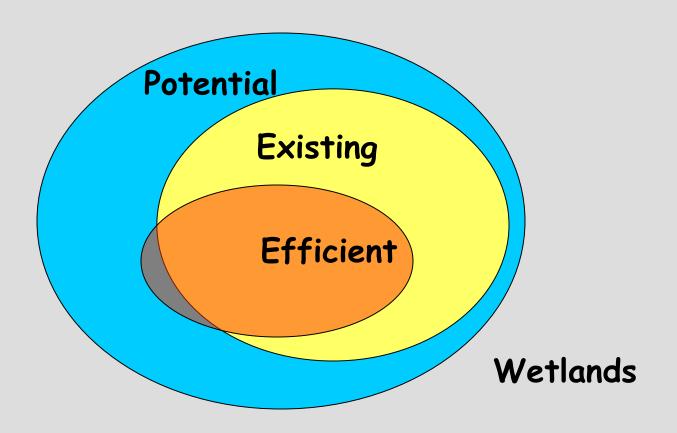
Relations Between the Different Methods Used to Characterize and Delineate Wetlands

"Genetic" scheme for characterizing Valley Bottom Wetlands



Scheme defined at the landscape scale

A New Hierarchy for Wetland Delineation:



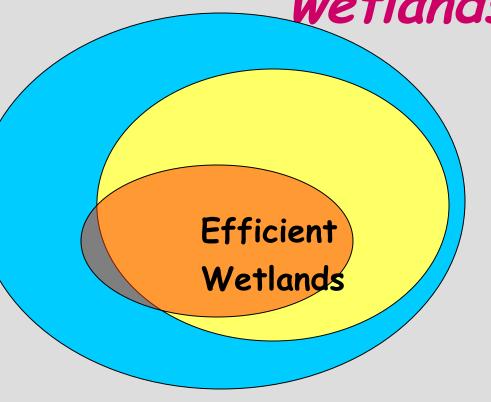
Potential

Wetlands

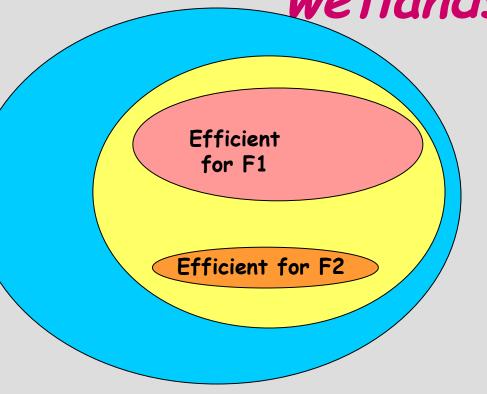
Potential Wetland: the envelope of wetlands with regards to the geomorphological criteria

Existing Wetlands

Existing wetland: the actual wetlands



Efficient wetland
regarding a
specific function:
Flood storage,
Chemical buffer,
Ecological corridor,
Social amenities ...



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Wetlands	based on	method
Potential		
Existing		
Efficient		

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Potential	- Geomorphology	- Empirical analyse
	- Topographic indexes	- Based on the drained area and the topographic slope
	- Hydromorphic soil maps	- Soil mapping
Existing		
Efficient		

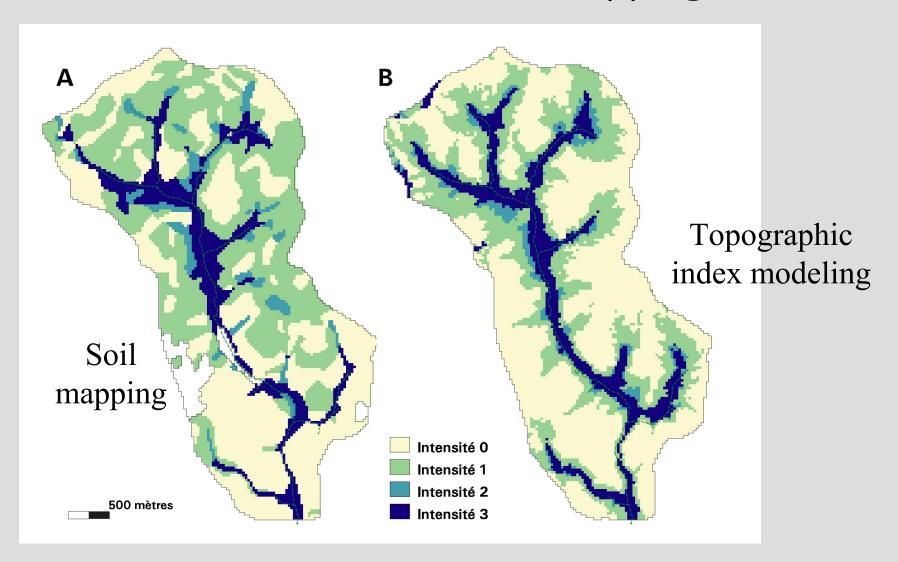
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	- Soil wetness	- Piezometers, tensiometers,
		pond observation
	- Vegetation	- Hydrophylic species, wet
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	- Synthetic criteria	-Remote sensing
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Efficient	- Pollutant fluxes incoming	- Analyse
	the wetland	- Field study catchment
	- Internal geometry of VBW	- Redox measurements

Delineation and assessment of Wetlands Using the PEEW Approach:

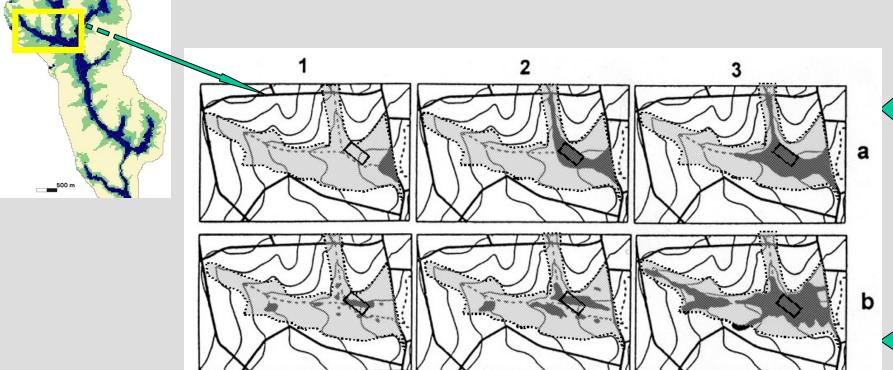
An Example

Potential wetland mapping



Comparison of the potential and existing wetland

Top Model prediction



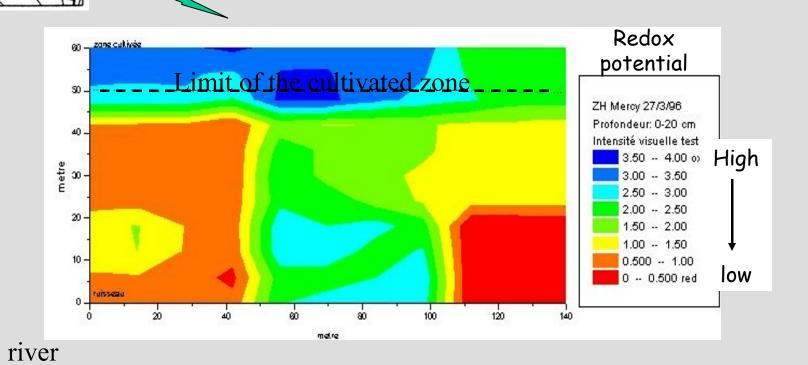
Legend

Line: contour In grey: Potential Wetland

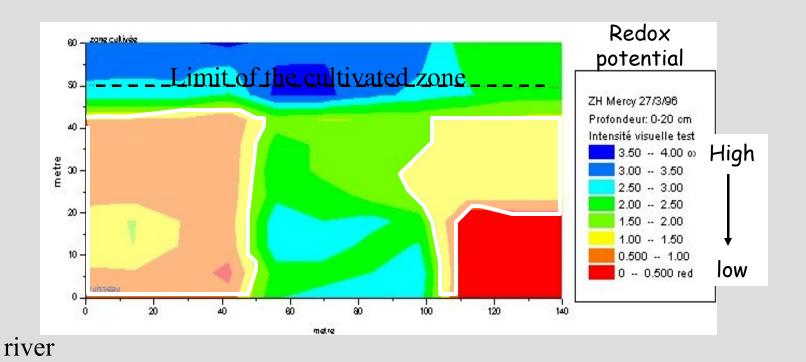
 Soil wetness measurements

500 m

Analyse of the efficient wetland

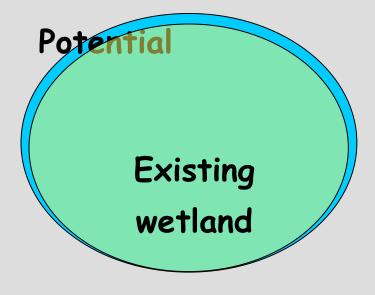


Analyse of the efficient wetland

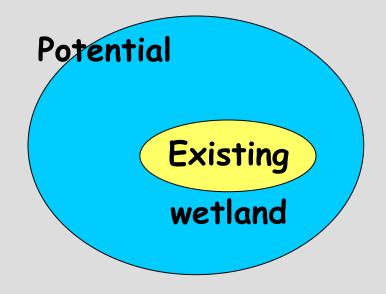


Efficient wetland concerning epuration : Shadow colors

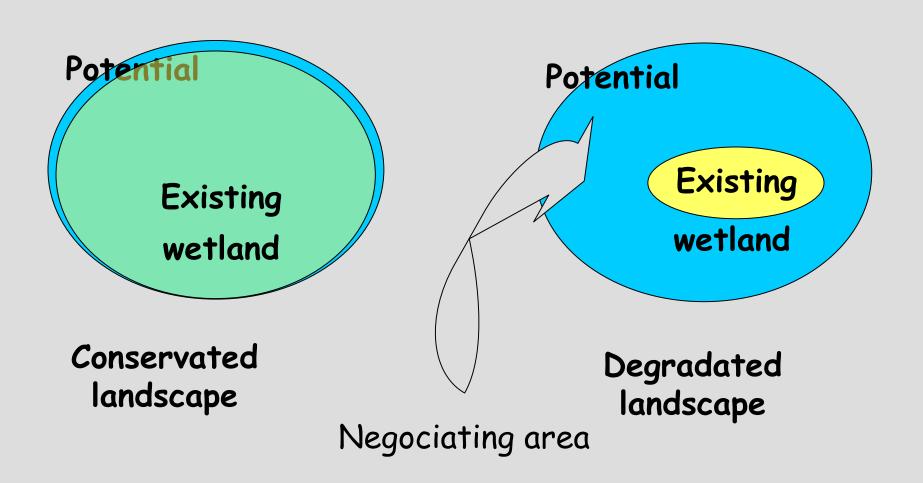
 What does mean the differences between potential and existing wetland?



Conservated landscape



Degradated landscape



- A protection based on a formal definition of wetlands is not always operational when many stakes are in competition.
- The base of the methodology is a progressive approach:
 - an attempt to classify wetlands through a gradient of knowledge and interest

Conclusion

- The Potential, Existing and Efficient Wetland Approach (PEEW Approach) is an useful tool
 - to clarify the different methods used to study wetlands, depending on different disciplines;
 - to negociate with the users the wetlands that have to be saved, depending on the level of interest, of means and of knowledge.

For more information:

MEROT, PH., HUBERT-MOY, L., GASCUEL-ODOUX C., CLEMENT J.C., DURAND P., BAUDRY J., THENAIL C. A methodology for improving management of controversial wetland. *Env. Manag. (sous presse)*

