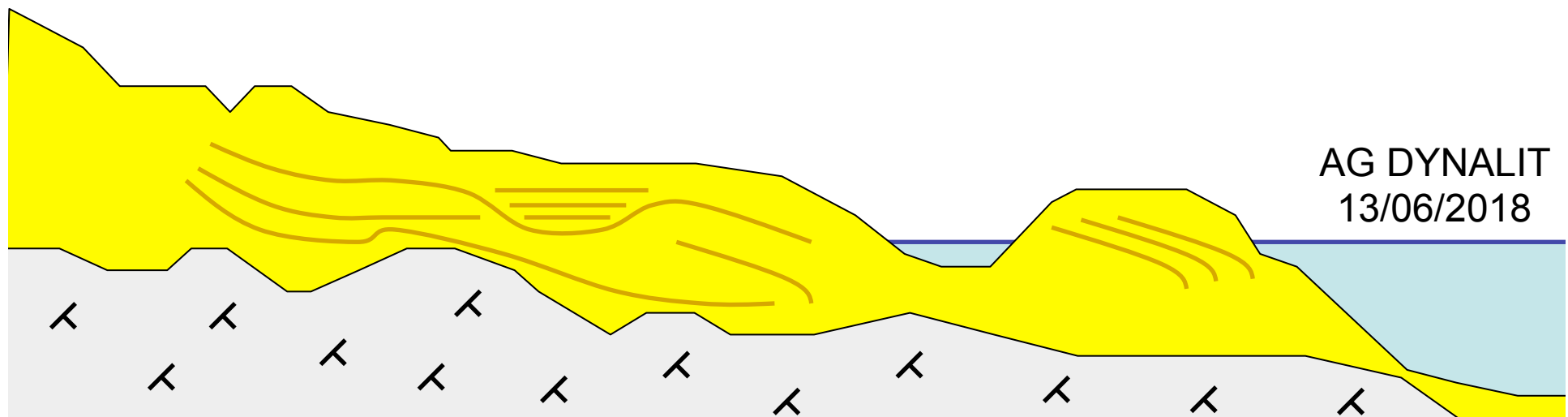
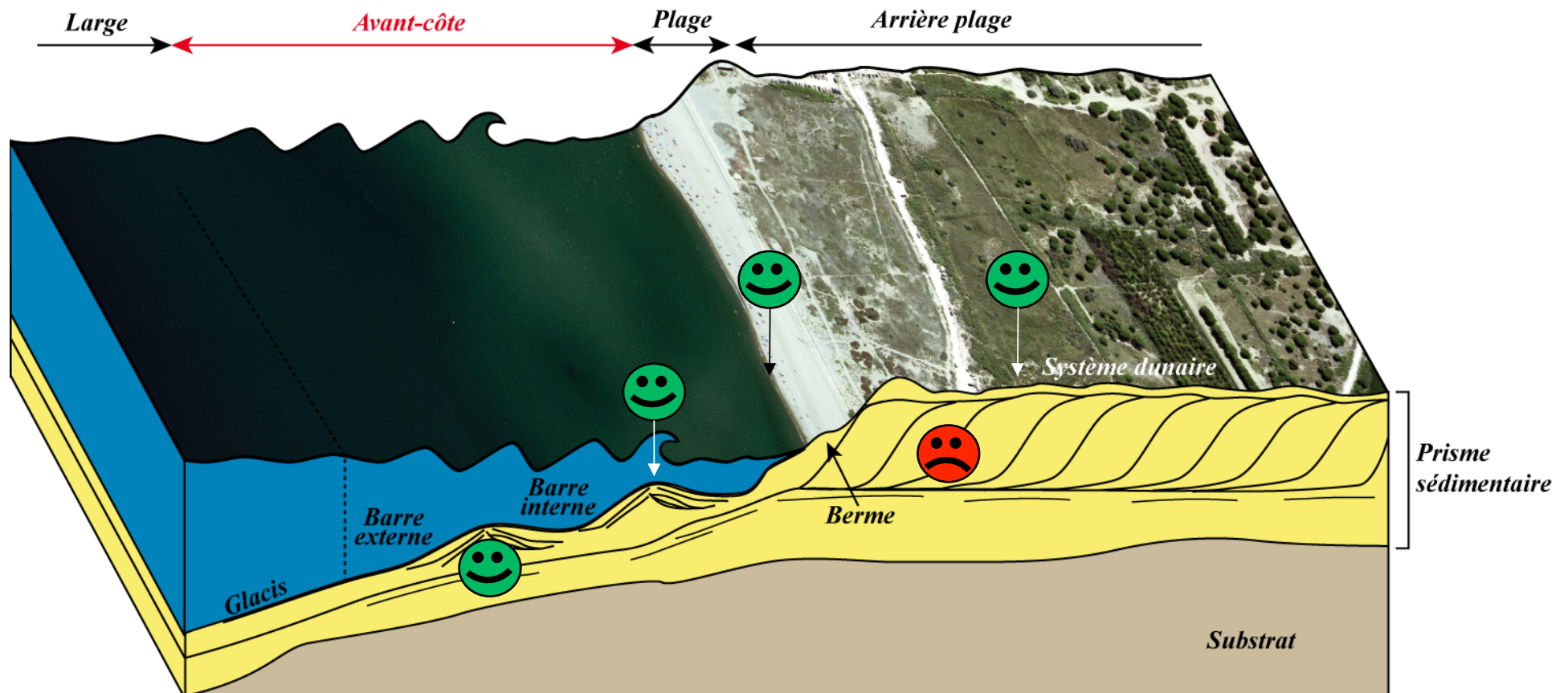


**Couplage géoradar, Lidar, datations:
De l'approche historique de l'évolution du trait
de côte jusqu'à sa gestion actuelle**

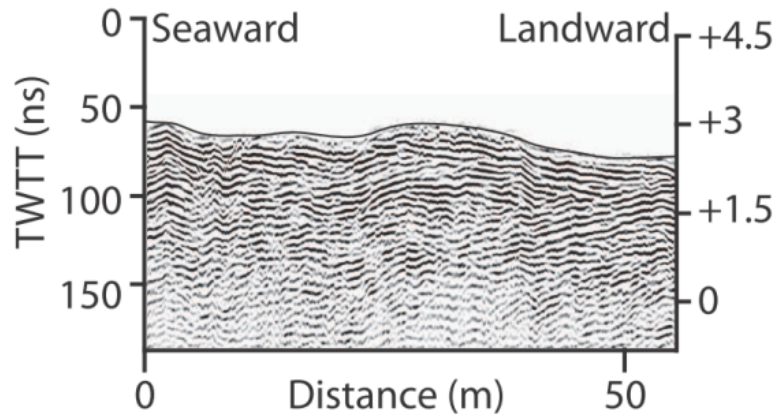
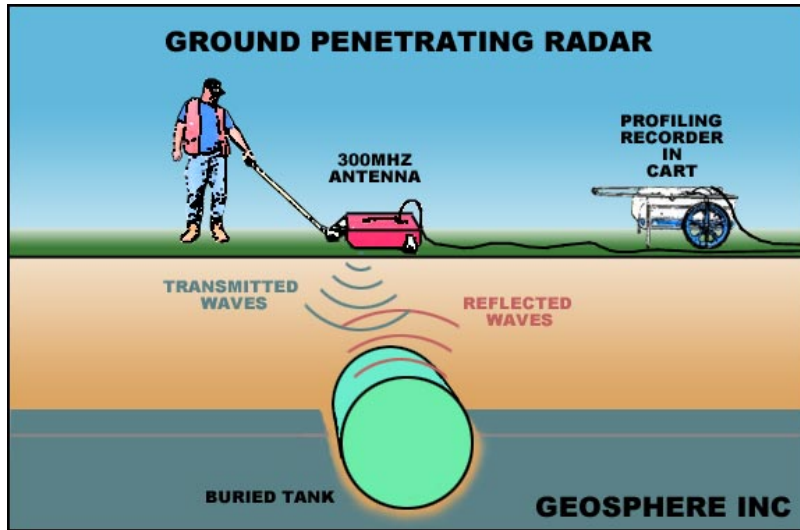
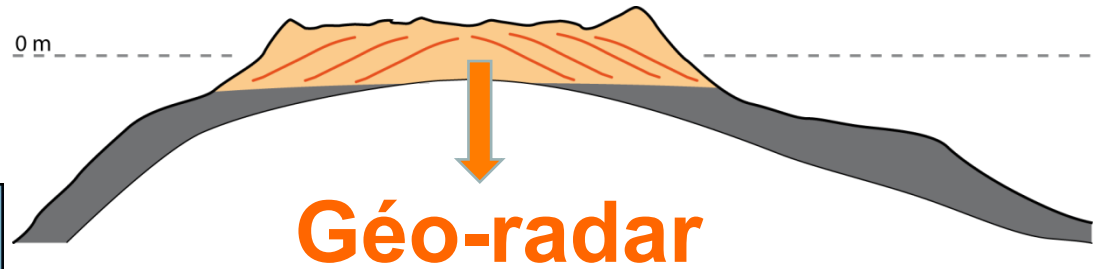
Nicolas Robin, Julie Billy et l'équipe LMUSCA



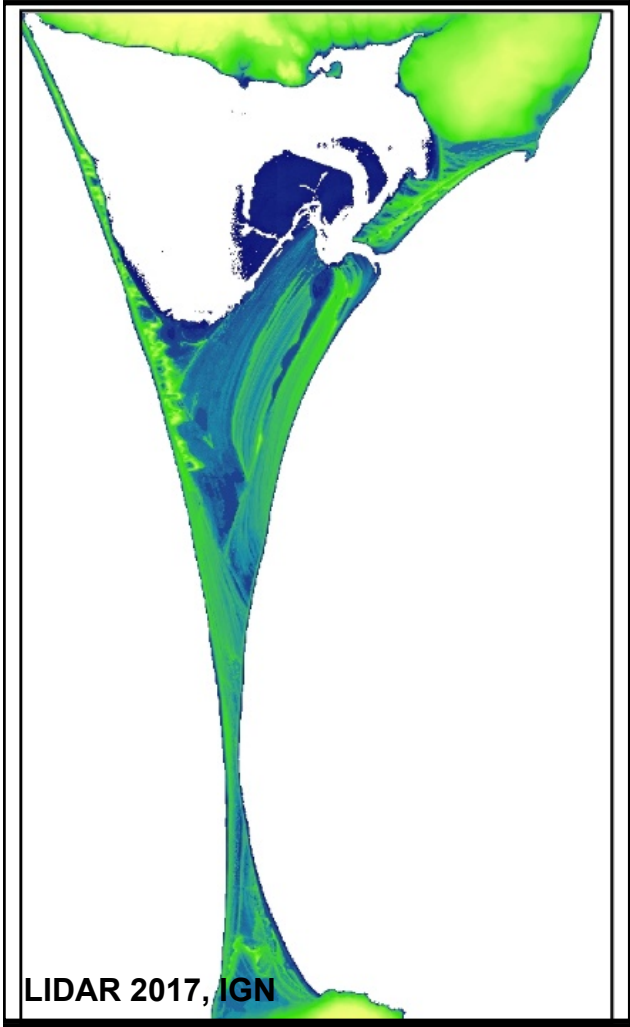

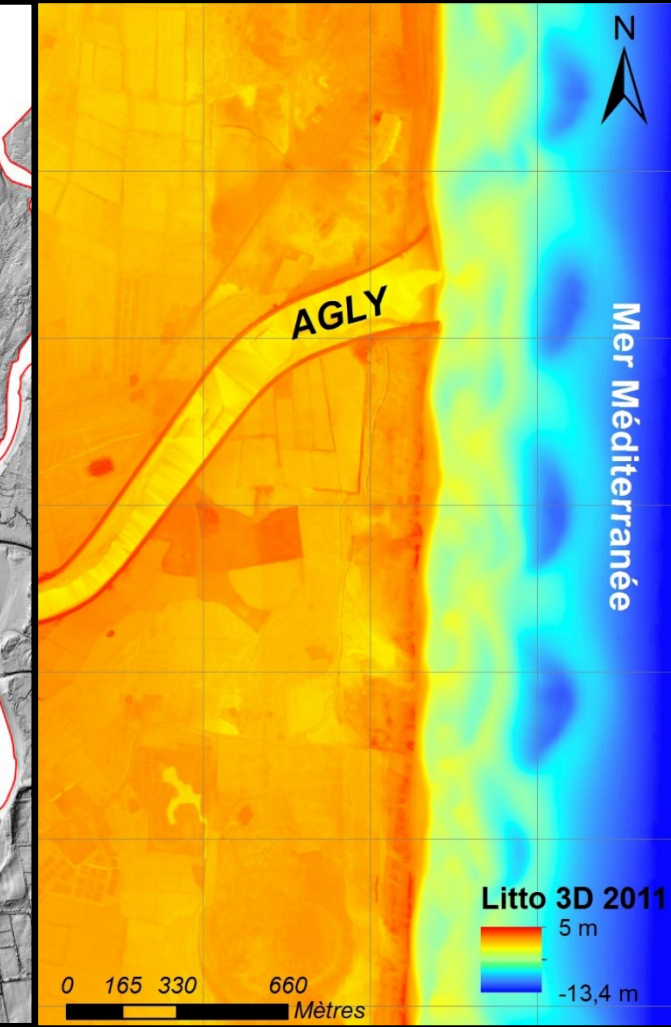
- Faible connaissance des informations contenu dans le stock sédimentaire à terre



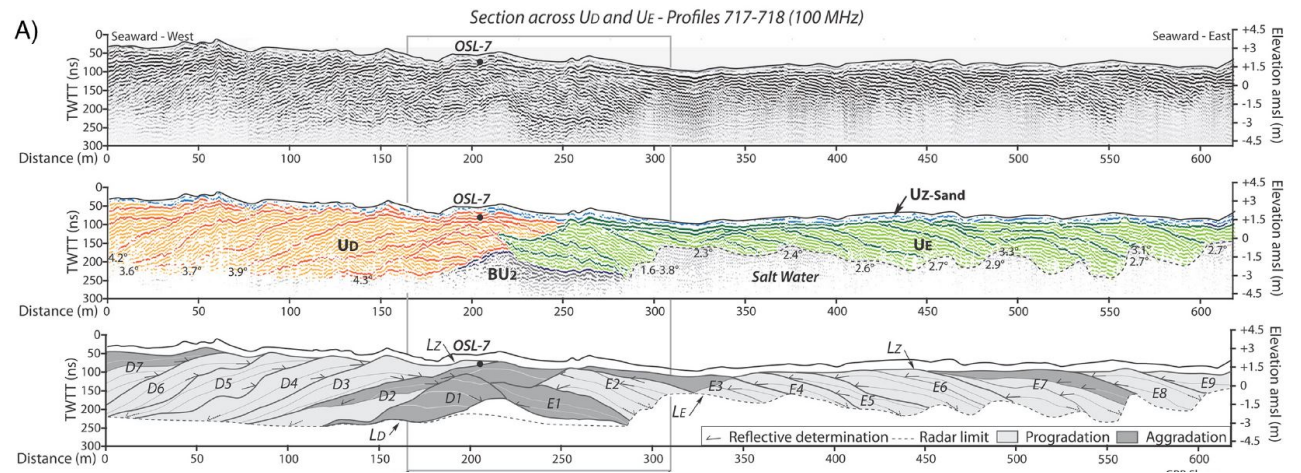
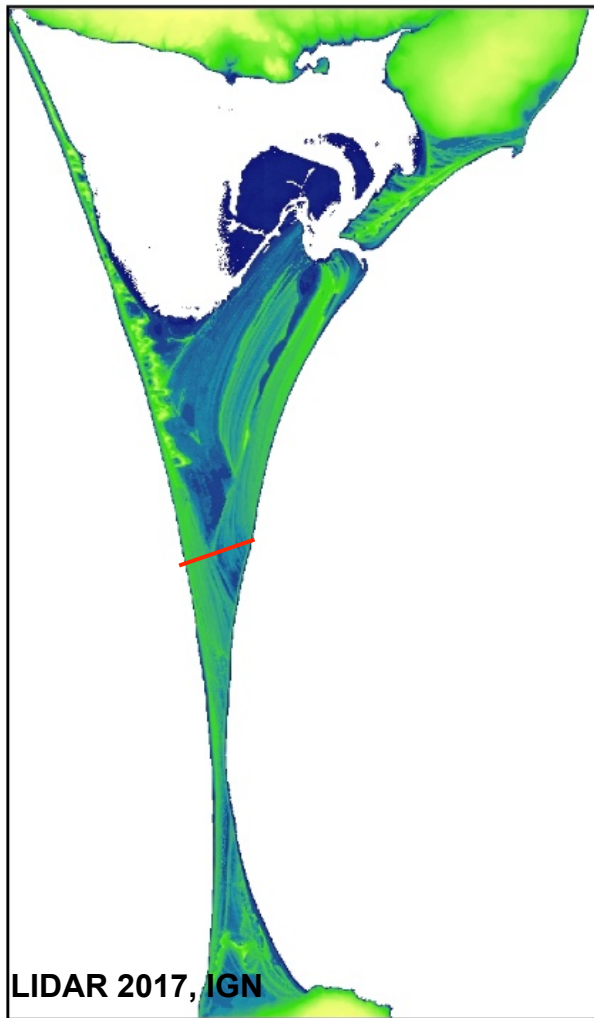
➤ **Données géophysiques**



(Billy et al., 2014)

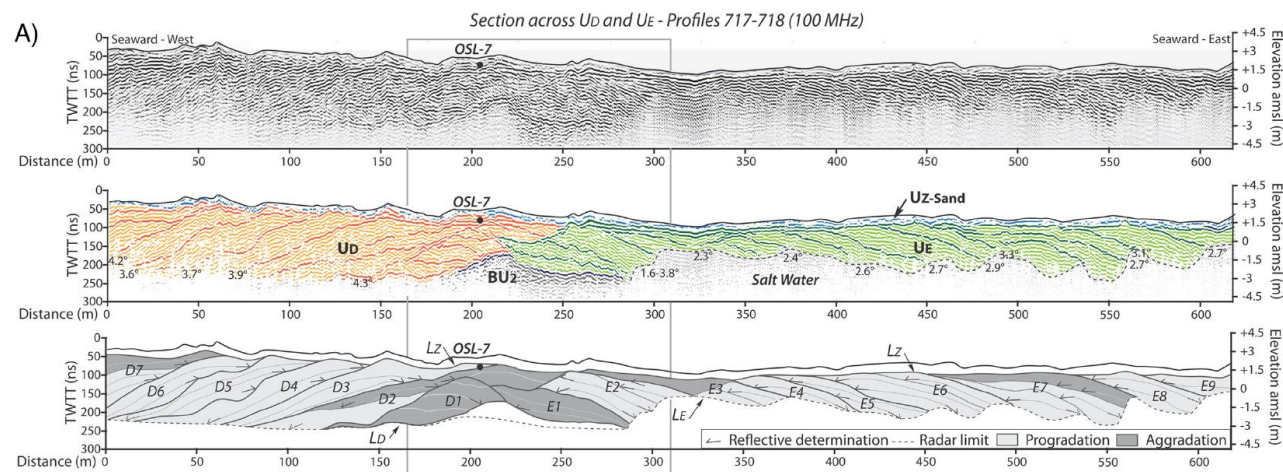
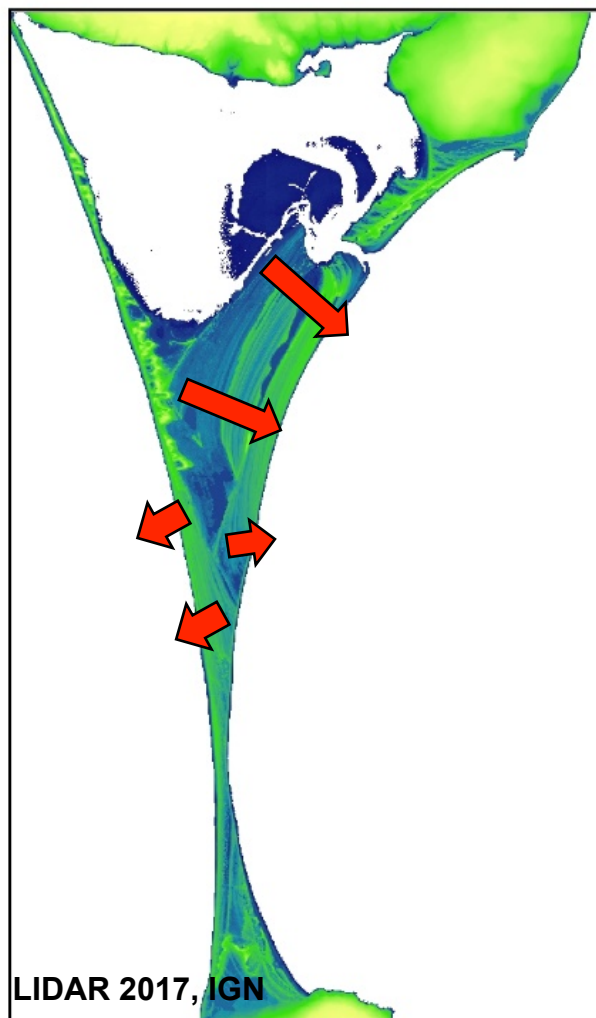
Introduction	Méthodes	Sites	Exemple 1	Exemple 2	Exemple 3
 <p>LIDAR 2017, IGN</p>	 <p>CLAREC, F.Levoy</p>	 <p>AGLY</p> <p>Mer Méditerranée</p> <p>Litto 3D 2011</p> <p>5 m</p> <p>-13,4 m</p> <p>0 165 330 660 Mètres</p>	<p>Exemple 1 St Pierre et Miquelon</p>	<p>Exemple 2 Pointe d'Agon (Manche)</p>	<p>Exemple 3 Torreilles (Occitanie)</p>
<p>Approche Paléo-environnementale</p>			<p>Approche sociétale de la gestion du TC</p>		

1. Modes de construction d'un système



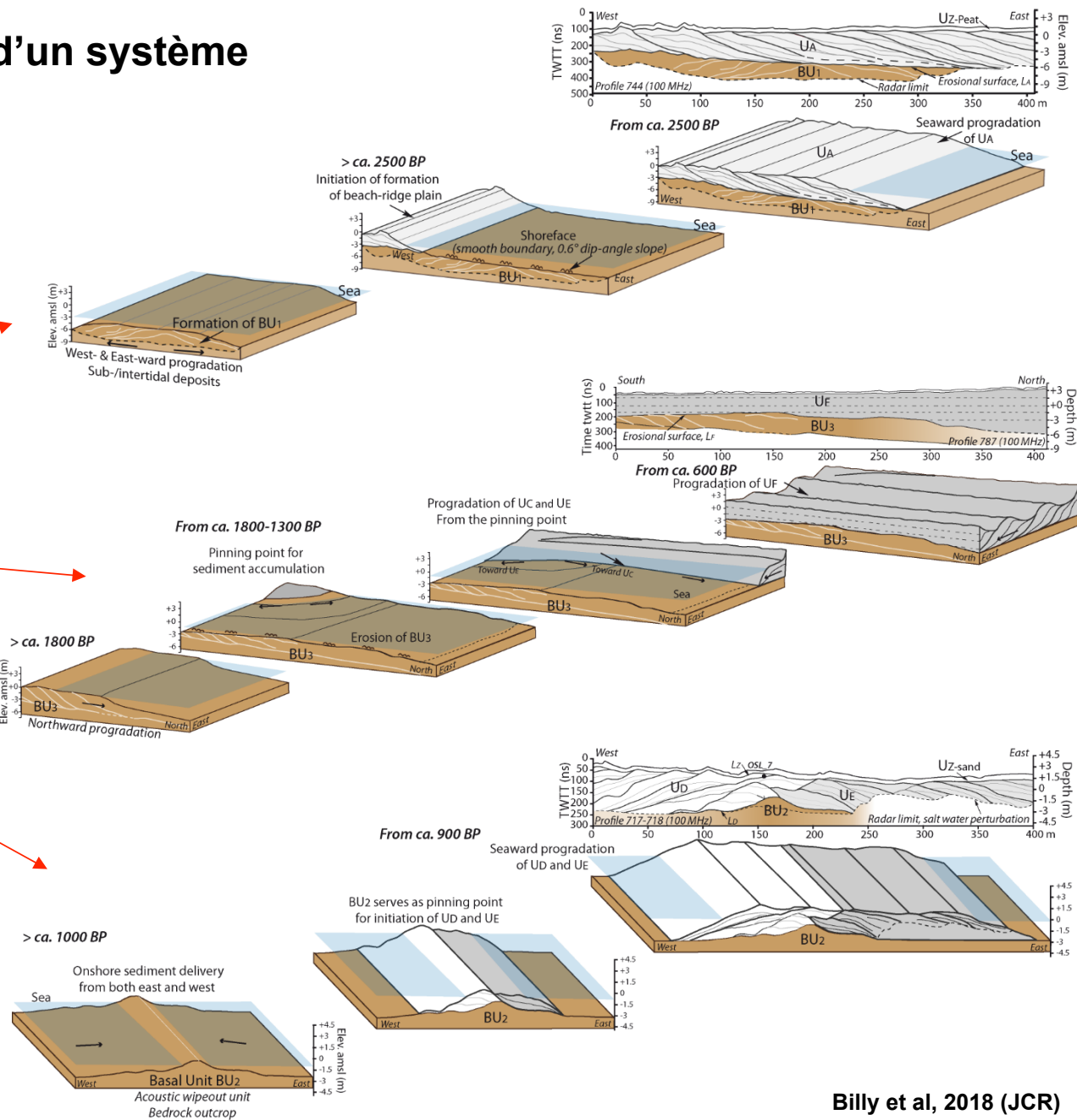
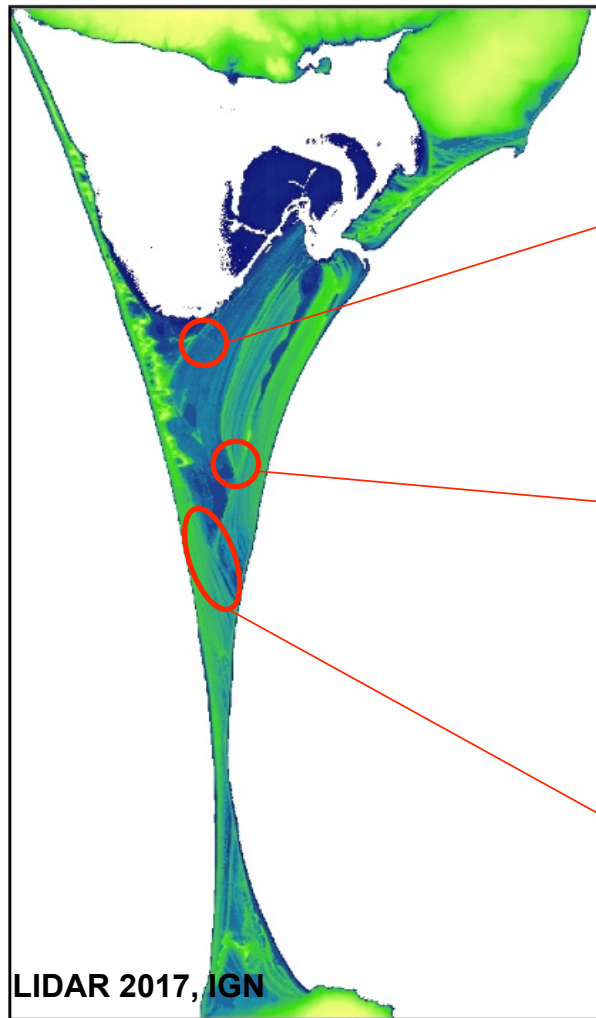
Billy et al, 2014 (Marine Geology)

1. Modes de construction d'un système

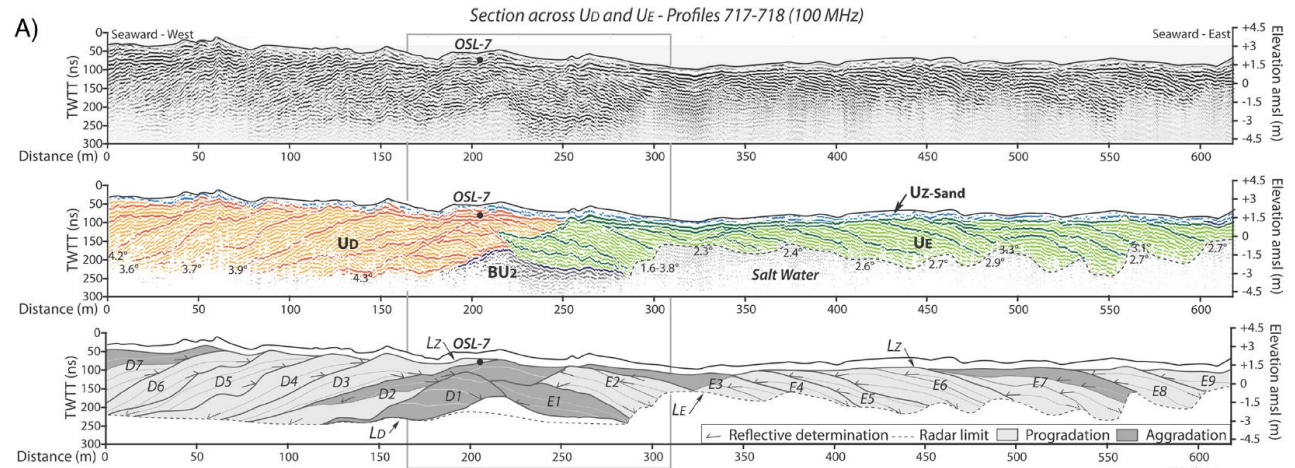
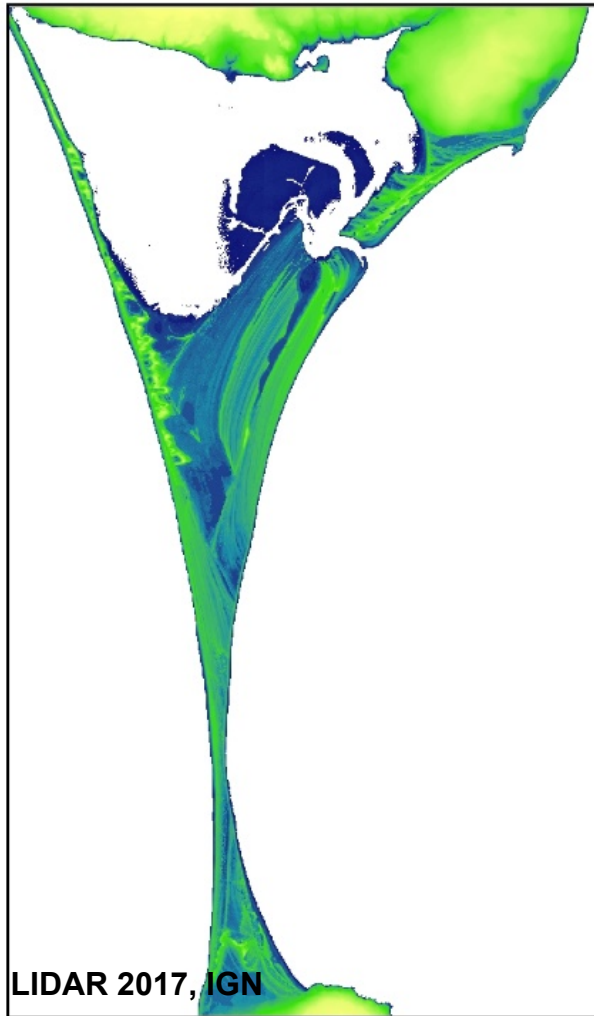


Billy et al, 2014 (Marine Geology)

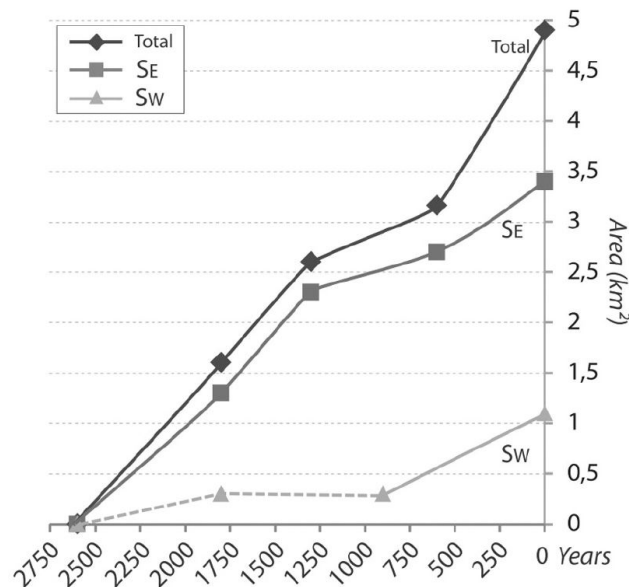
1. Modes de construction d'un système



2. Taux de progradation et taux de transport sédimentaire



Billy et al, 2014 (Marine Geology)

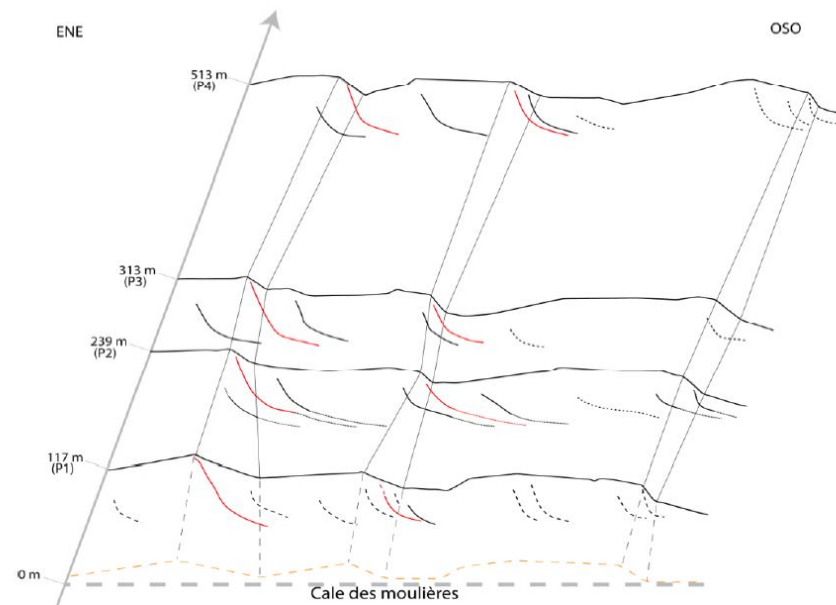
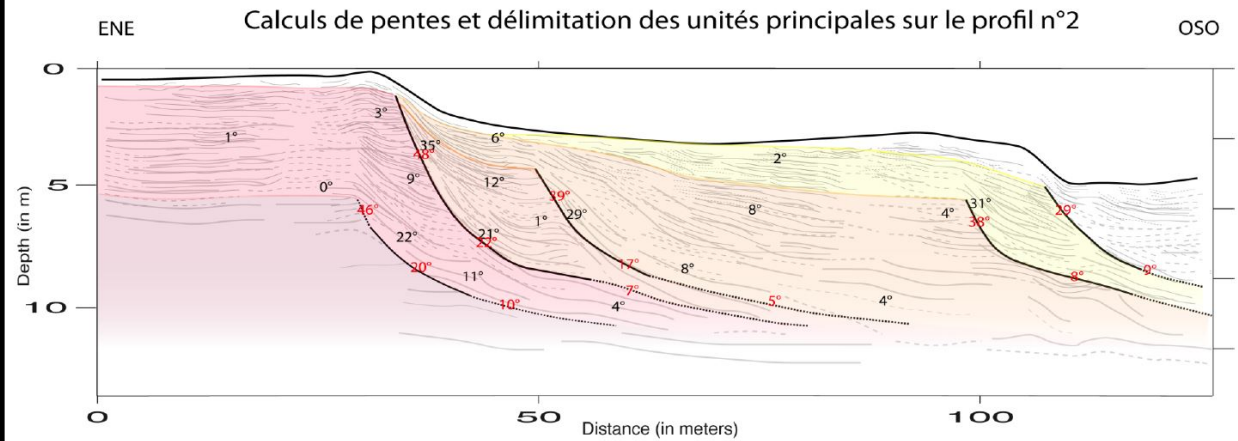


Billy et al, 2015 (Geomorphology)

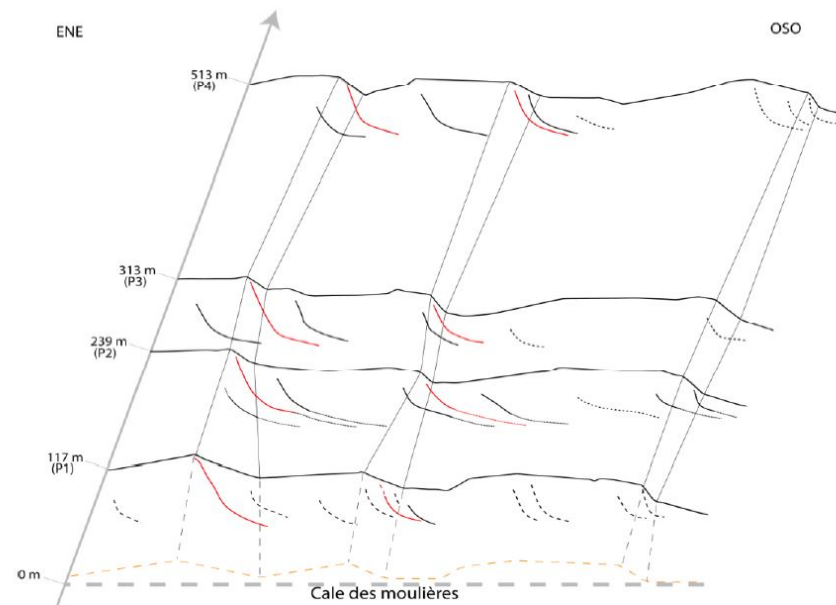
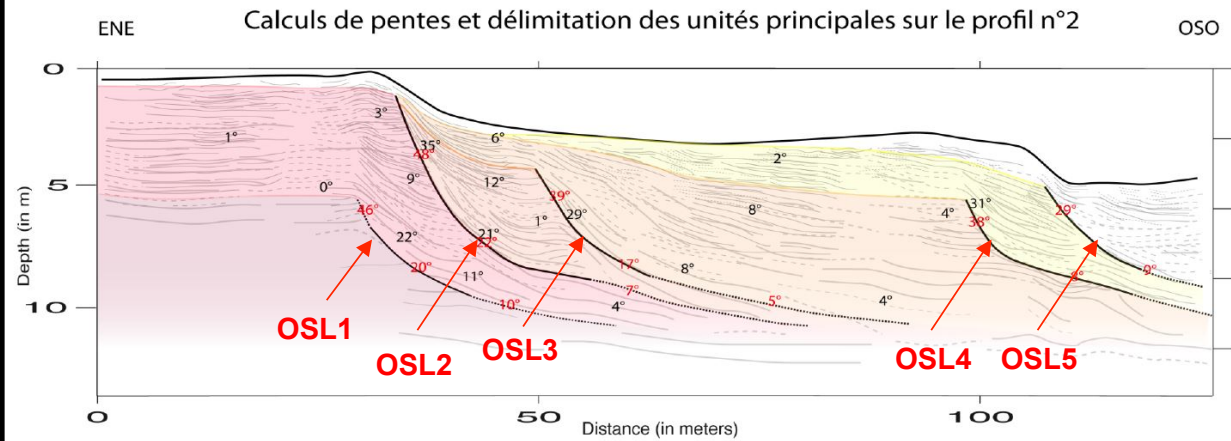
3. Identification des paléo-tempêtes



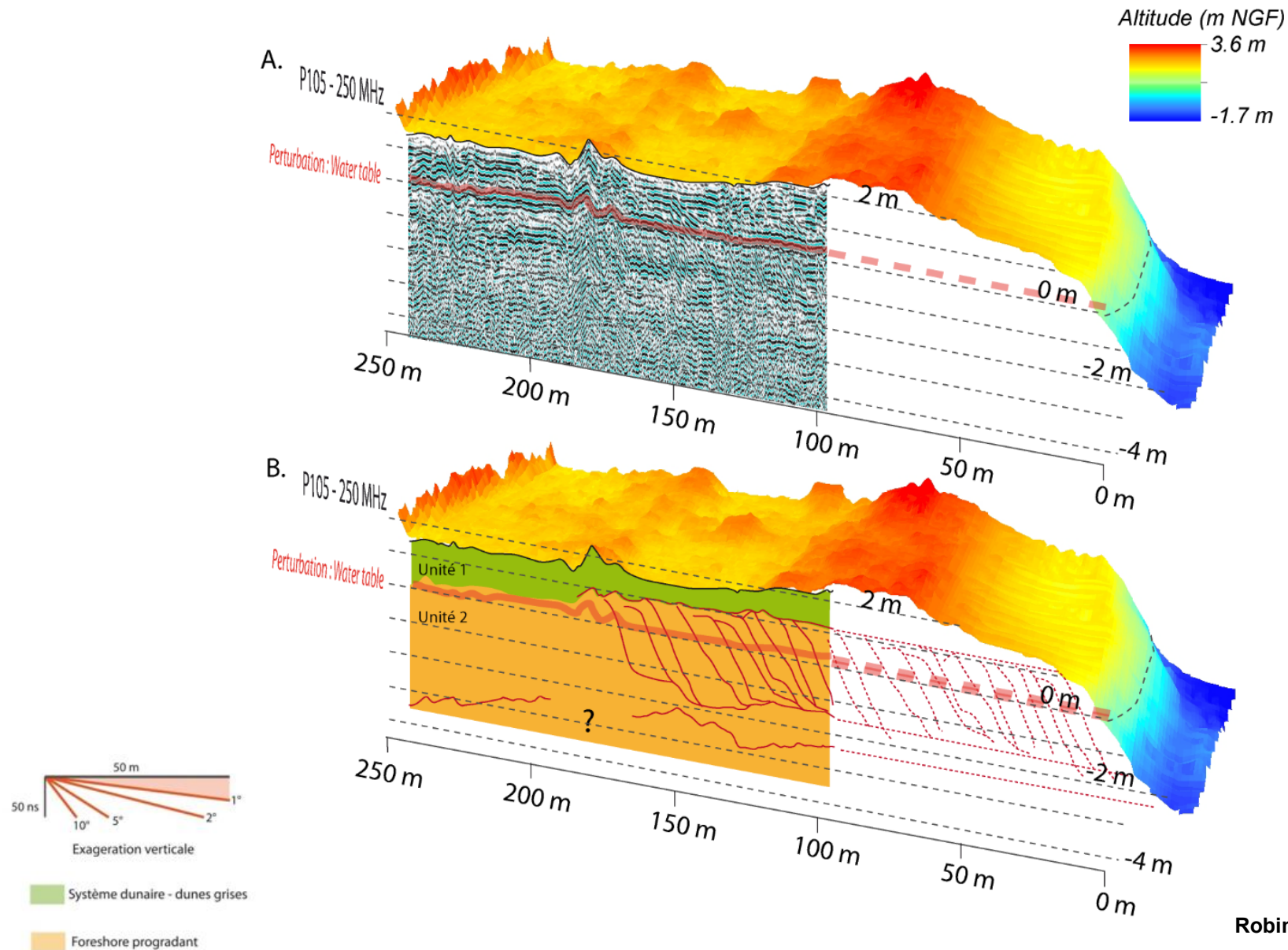
3. Identification des paléo-tempêtes



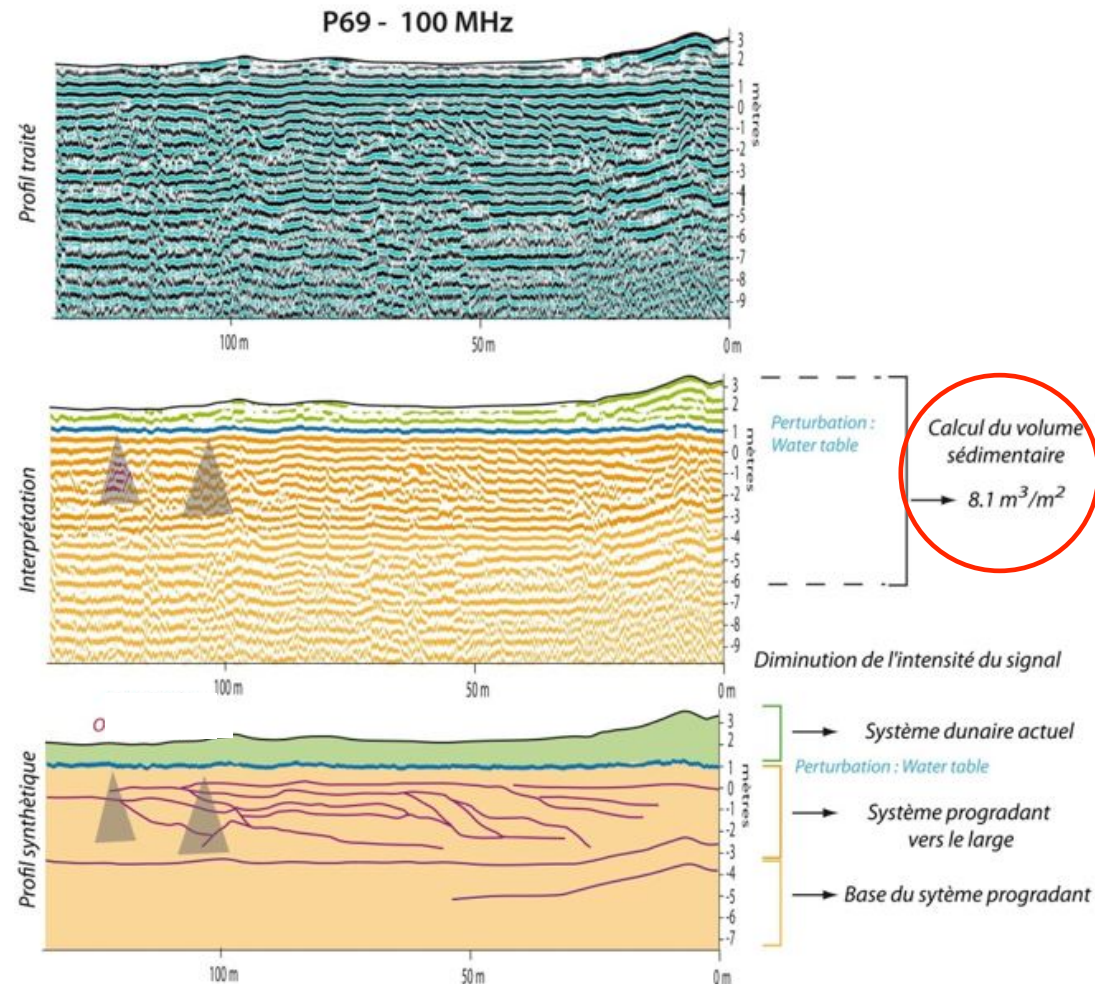
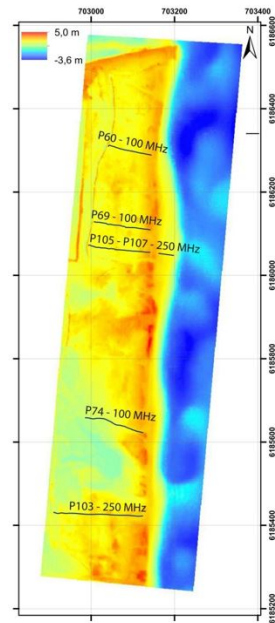
3. Identification des paléo-tempêtes



4. Gestion des stocks sédimentaires

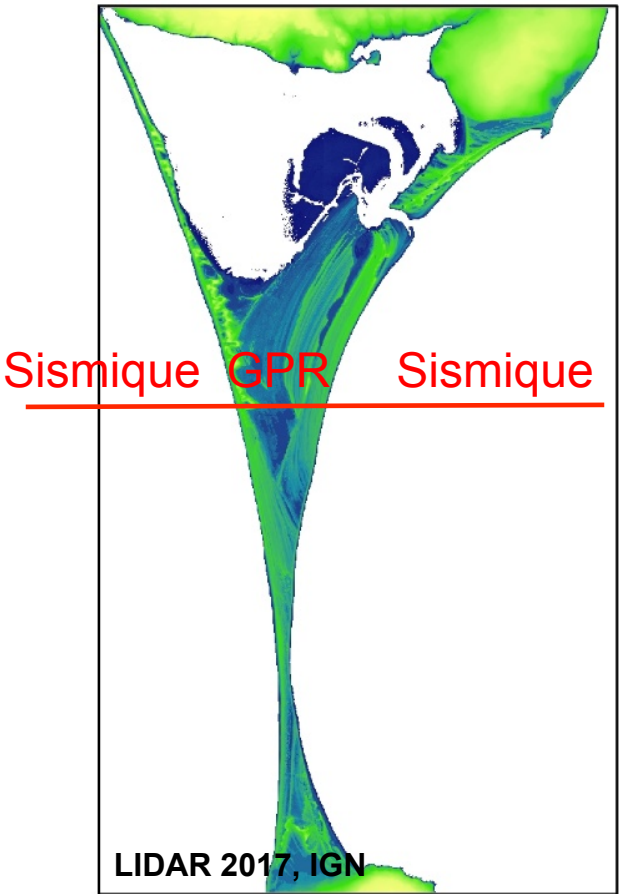
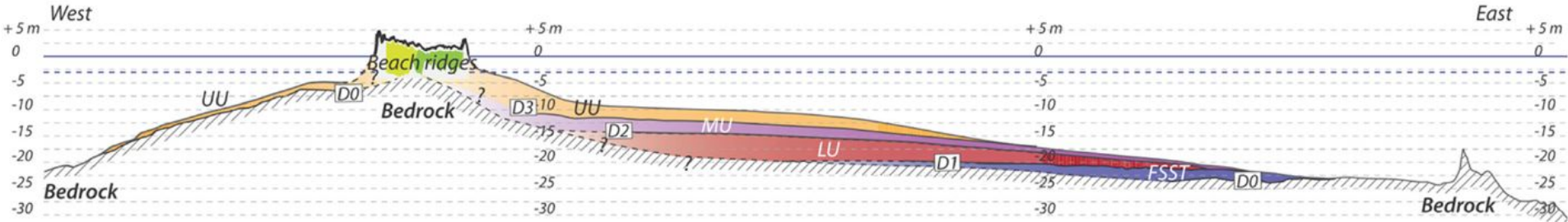


4. Gestion des stocks sédimentaires



- Plan de gestion des sédiments
- Résilience du système dunaire

4. Gestion des stocks sédimentaires



B.

