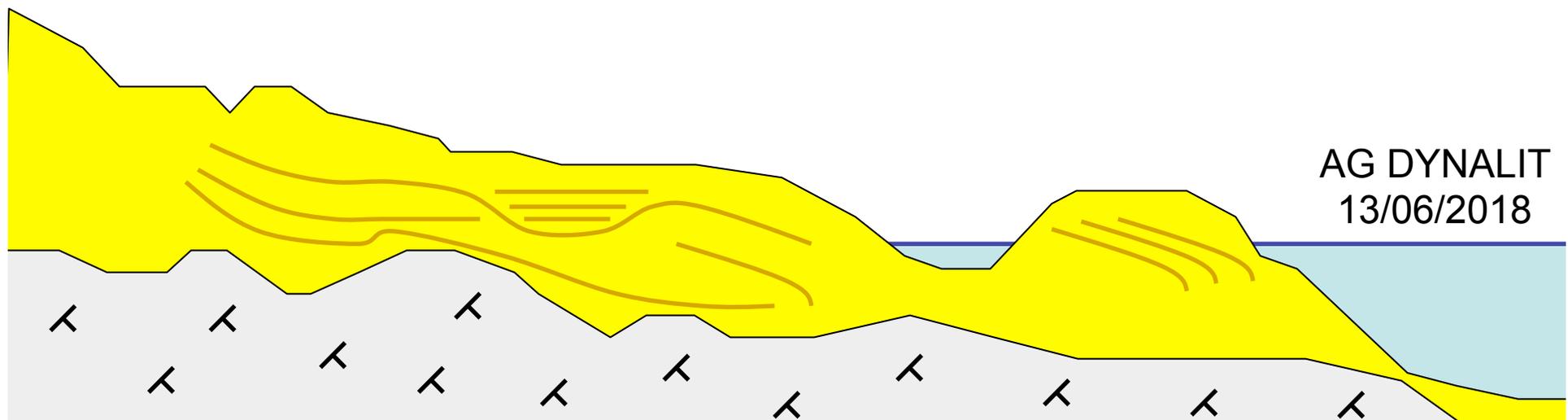
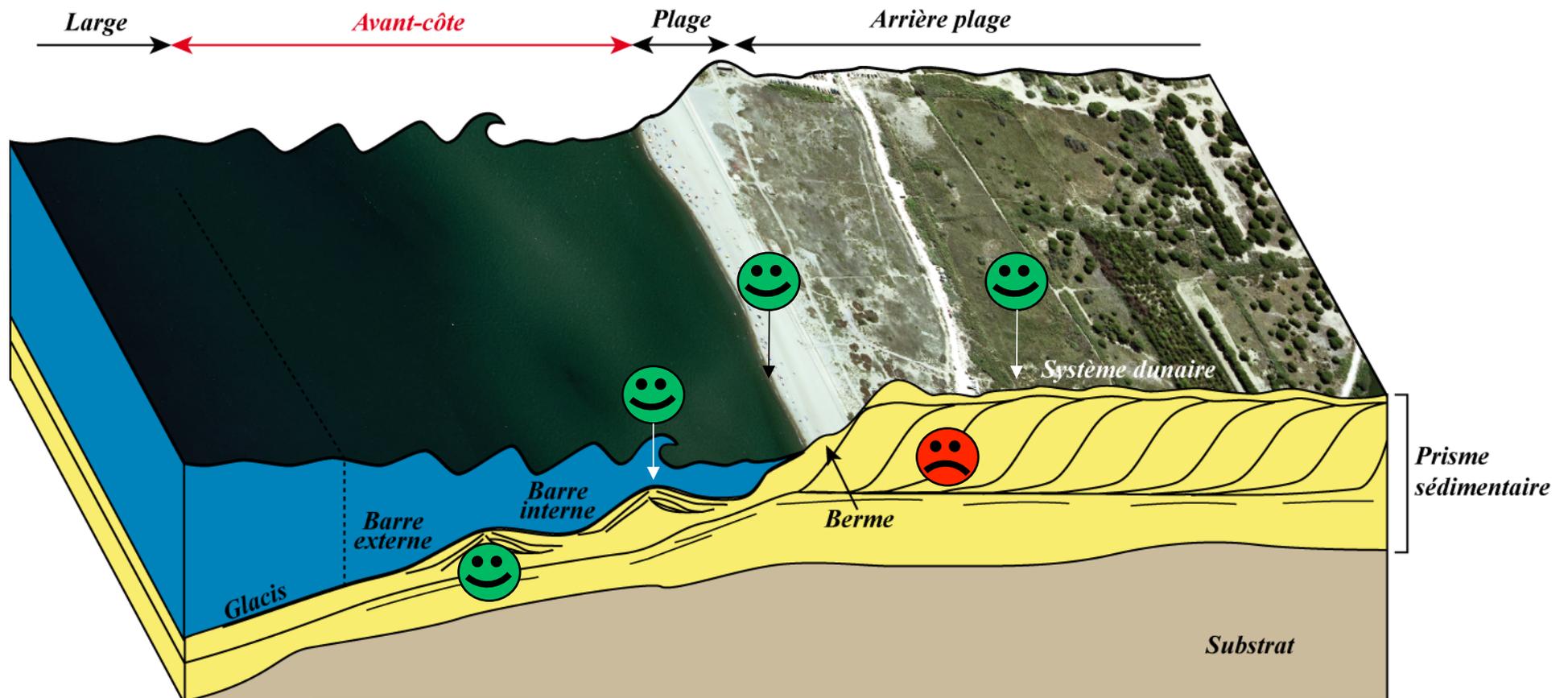


**Couplage géoradar, Lidar, datations:  
De l'approche historique de l'évolution du trait  
de côte jusqu'à sa gestion actuelle**

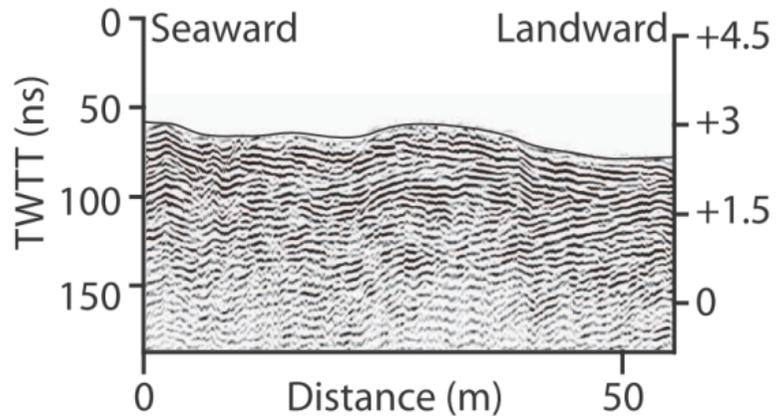
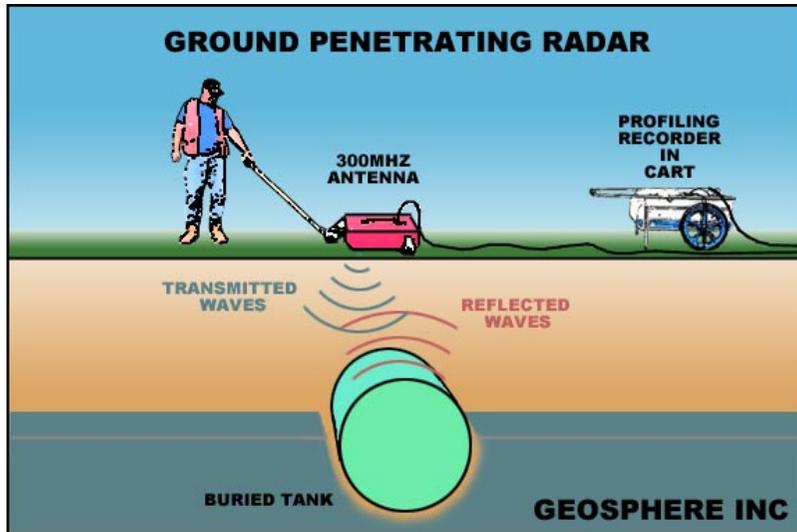
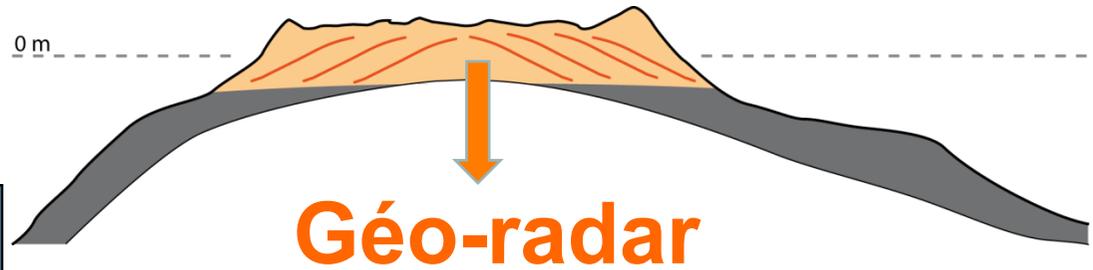
Nicolas Robin, Julie Billy et l'équipe LMUSCA



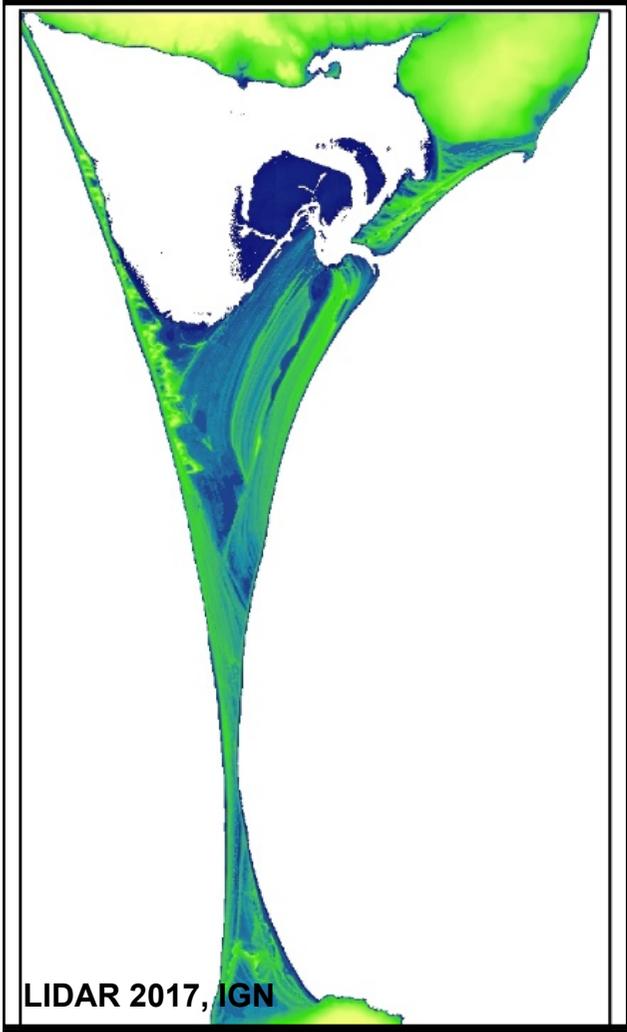
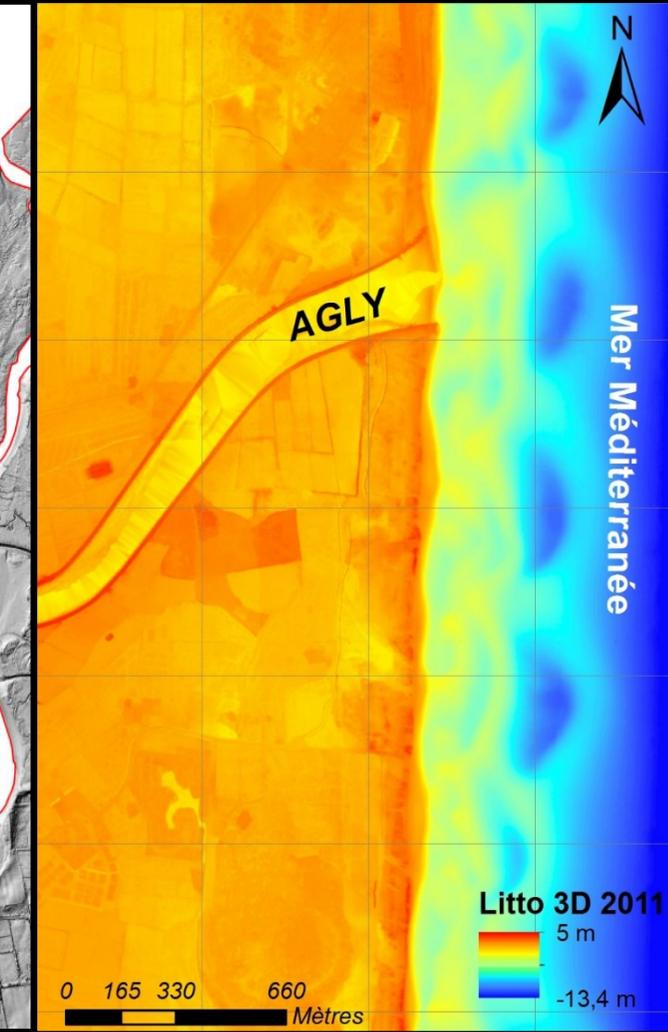
- Faible connaissance des informations contenu dans le stock sédimentaire à terre



➤ **Données géophysiques**

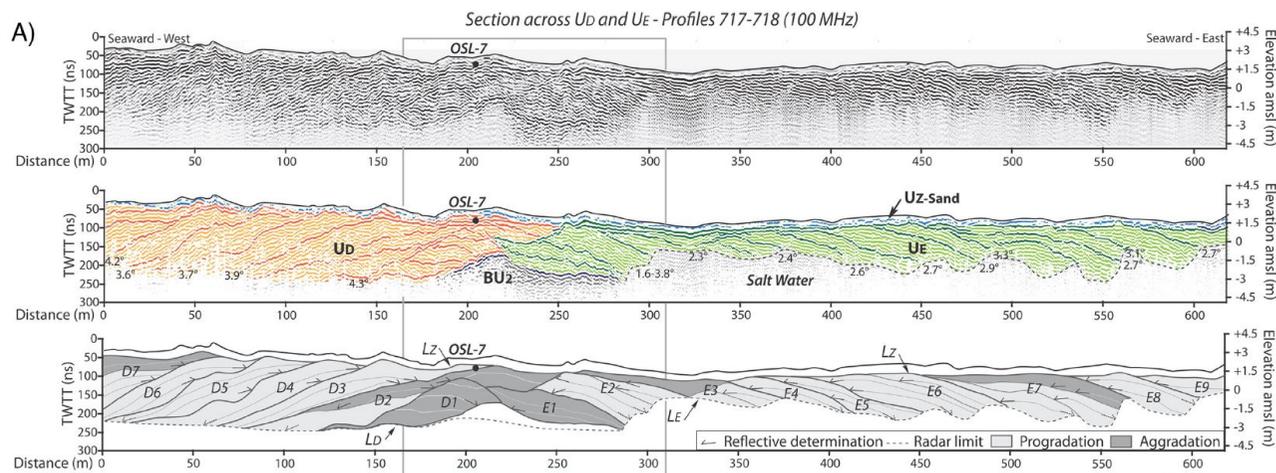
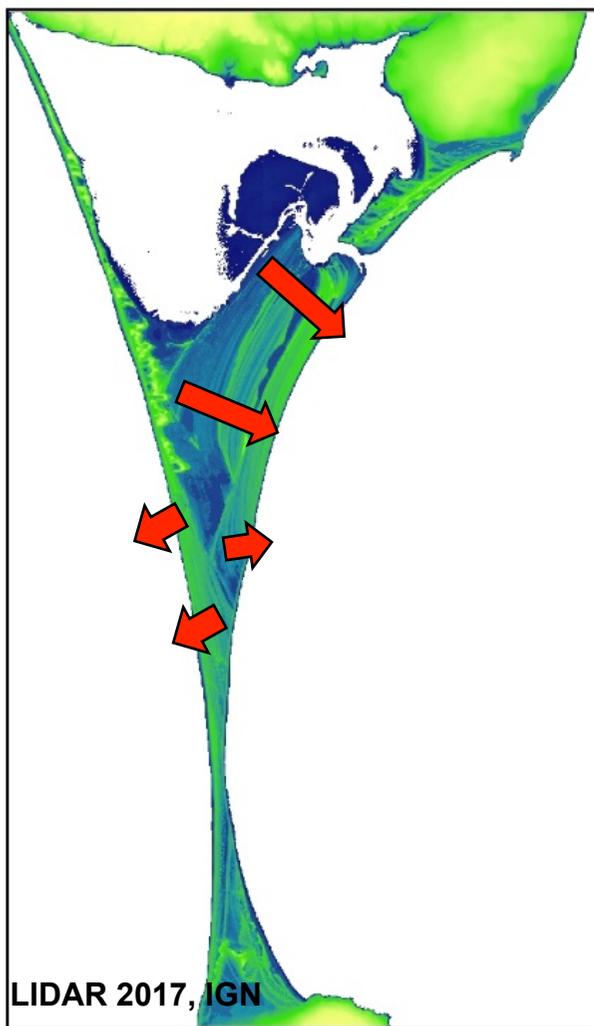


(Billy et al., 2014)

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><b>Exemple 1</b> St Pierre et Miquelon</p>	<p><b>Exemple 2</b> Pointe d'Agon (Manche)</p>	<p><b>Exemple 3</b> Torreilles (Occitanie)</p>
<p><b>Approche Paléo-environnementale</b></p>			<p><b>Approche sociétale de la gestion du TC</b></p>		

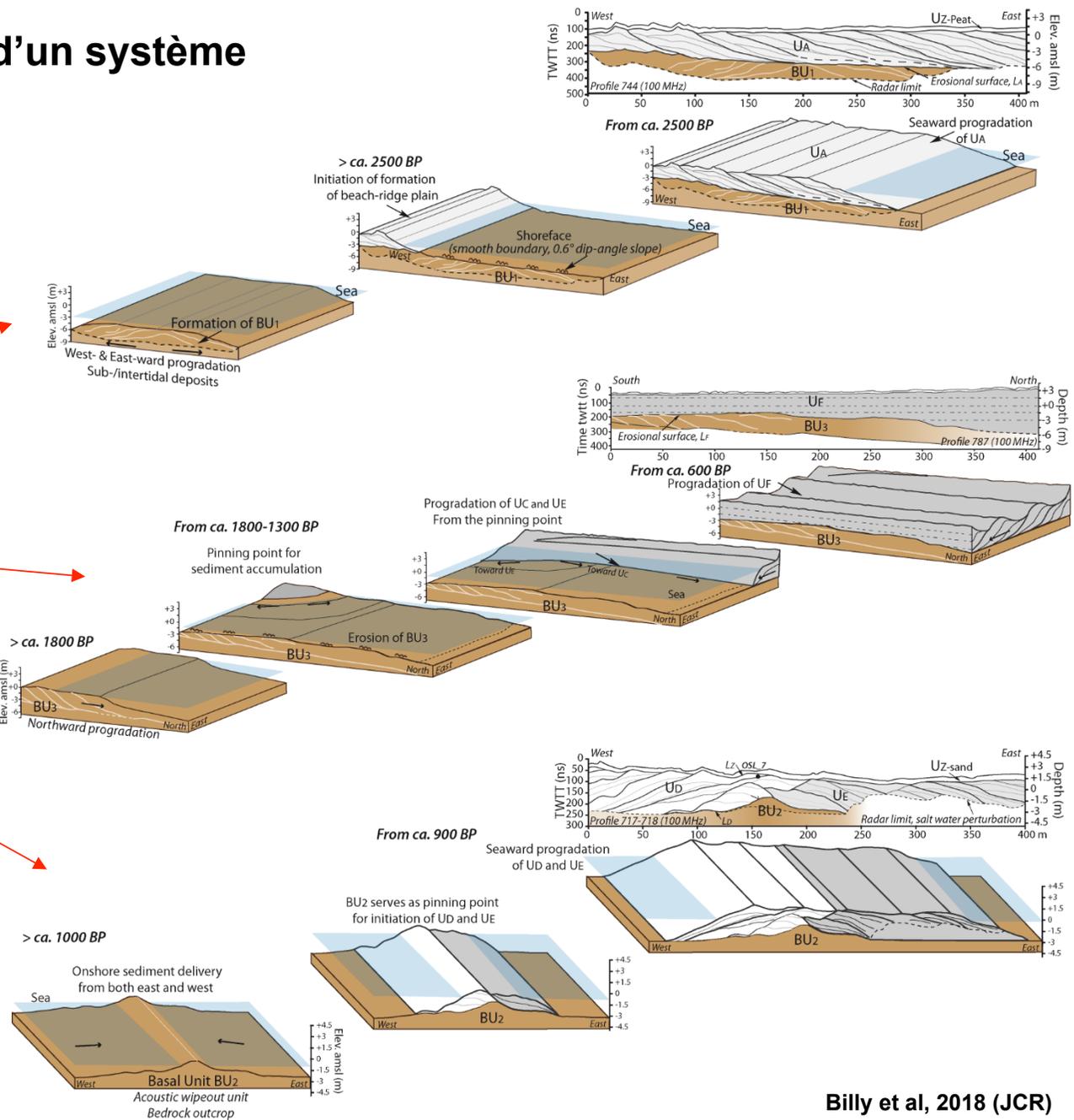
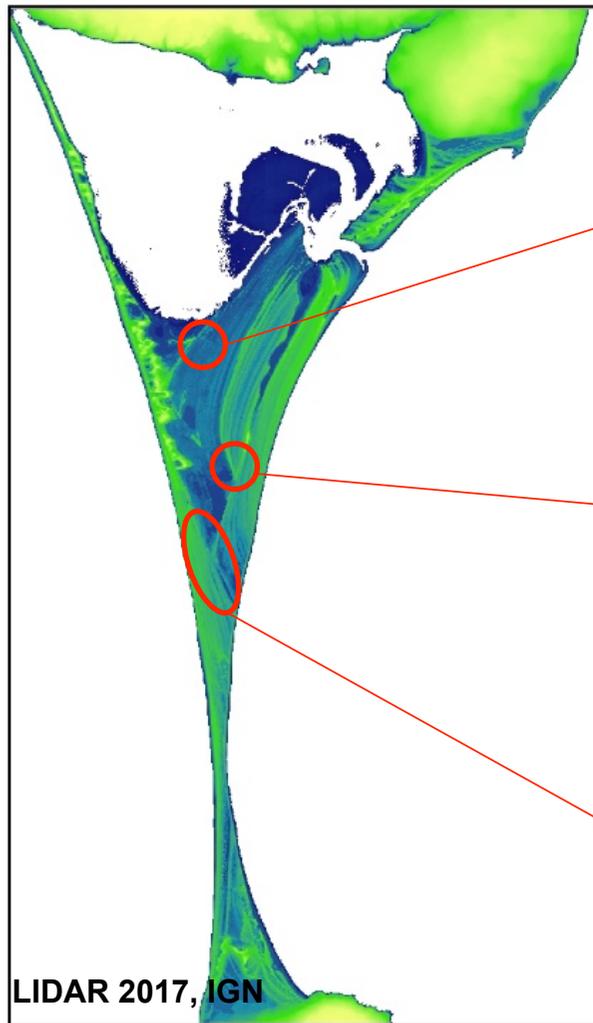


# 1. Modes de construction d'un système

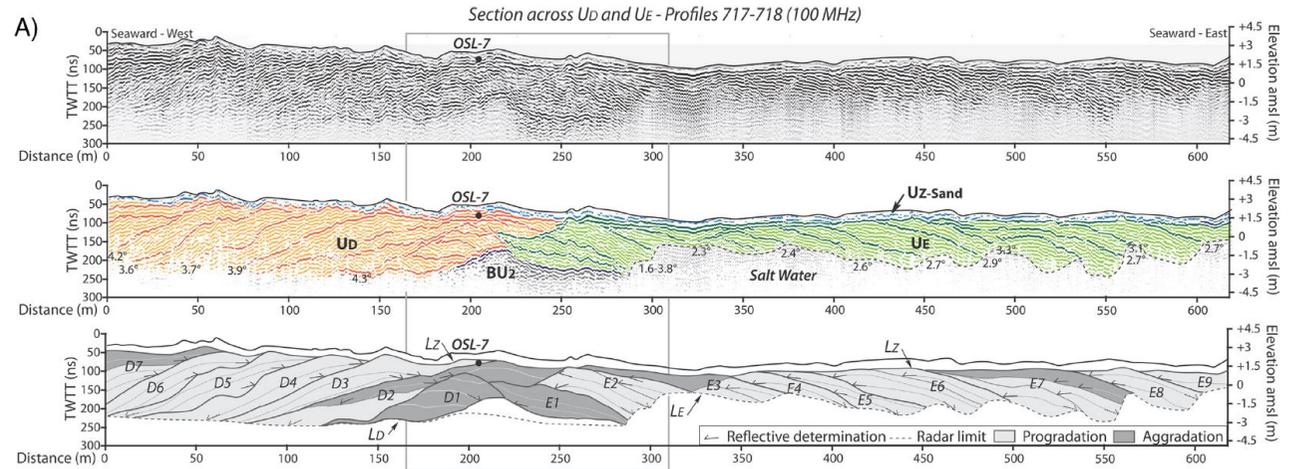
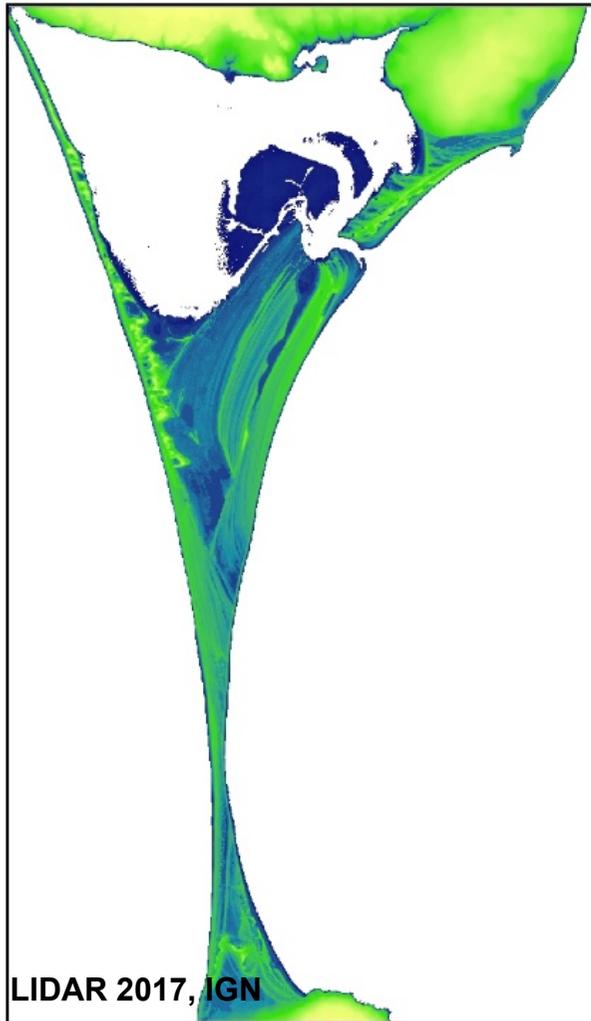


Billy et al, 2014 (Marine Geology)

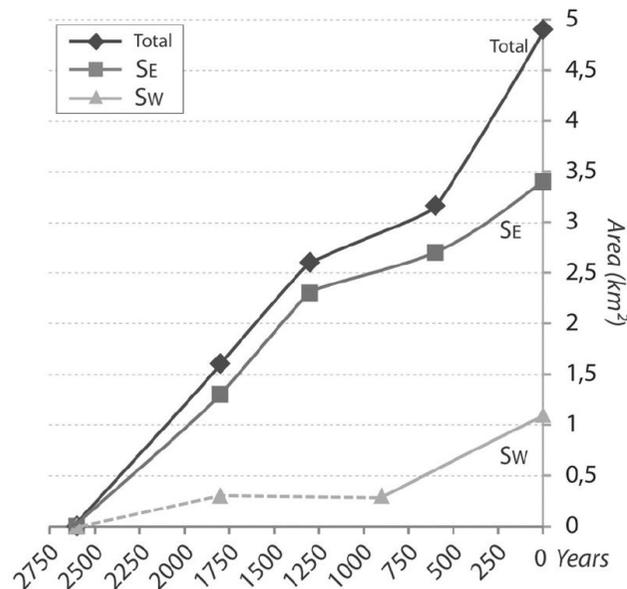
# 1. Modes de construction d'un système



## 2. Taux de progradation et taux de transport sédimentaire



Billy et al, 2014 (Marine Geology)

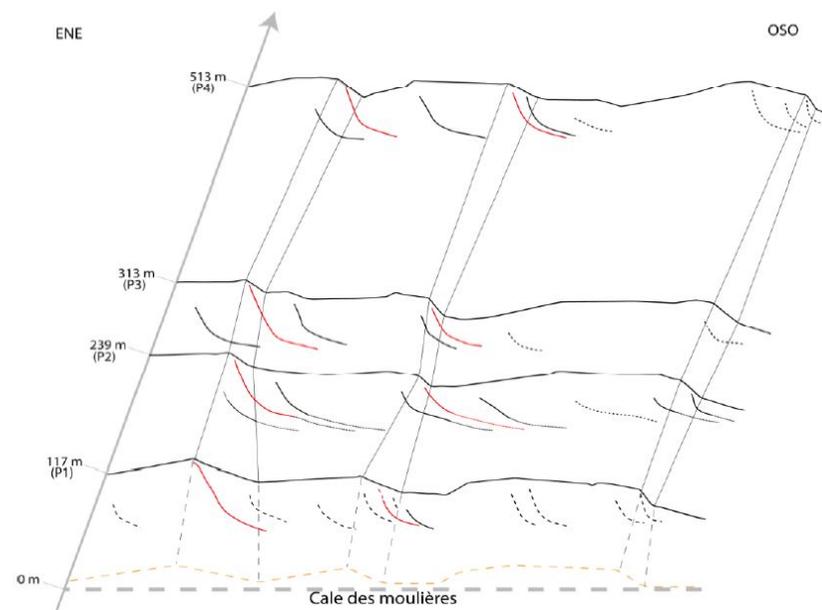
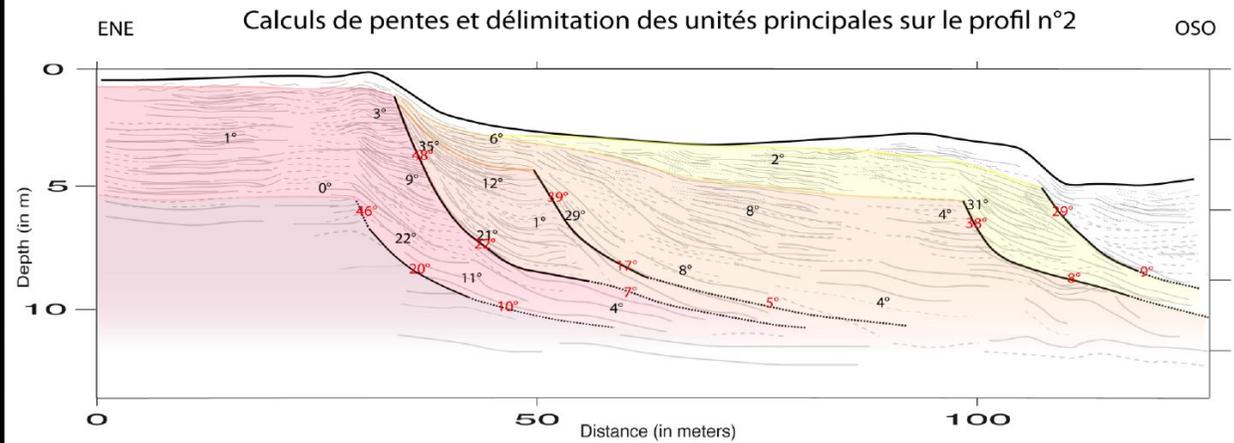


Billy et al, 2015 (Geomorphology)

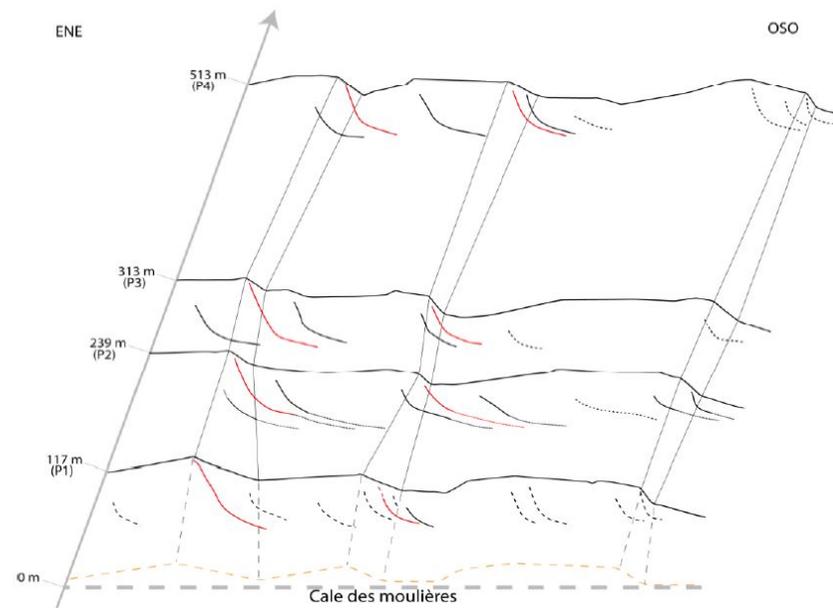
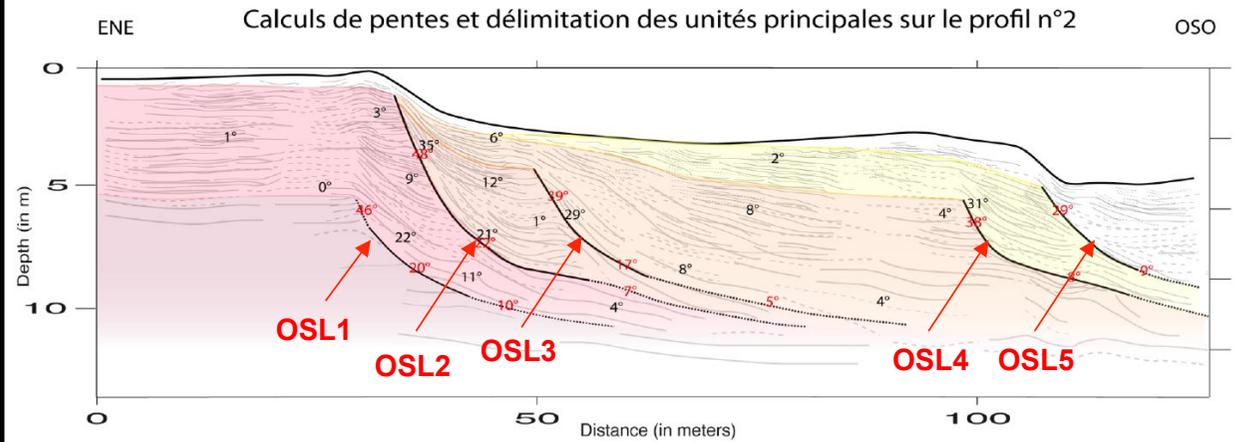
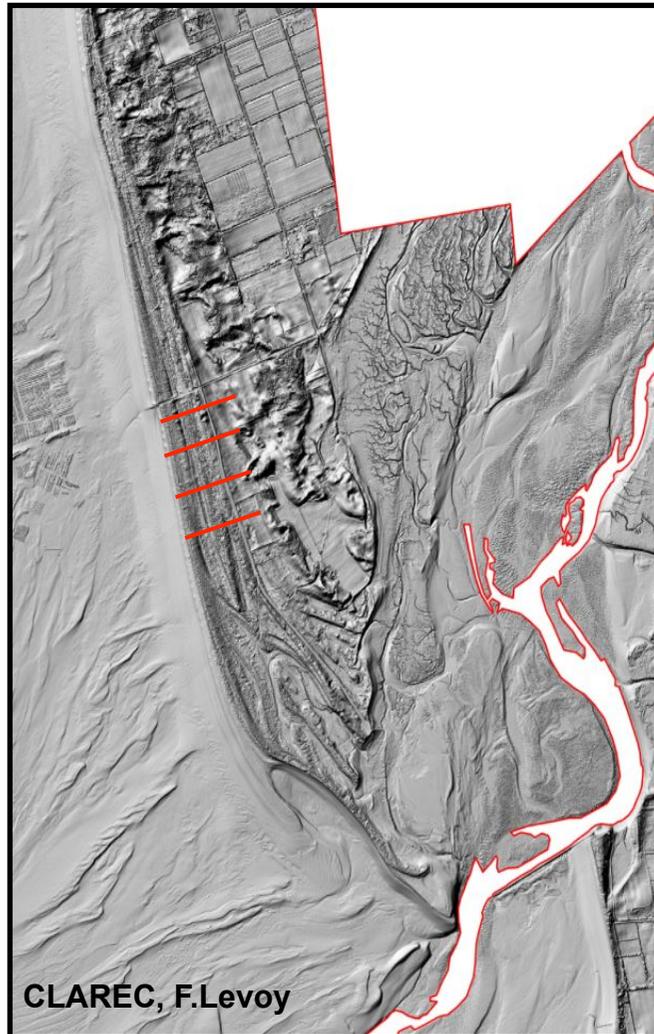
### 3. Identification des paléo-tempêtes



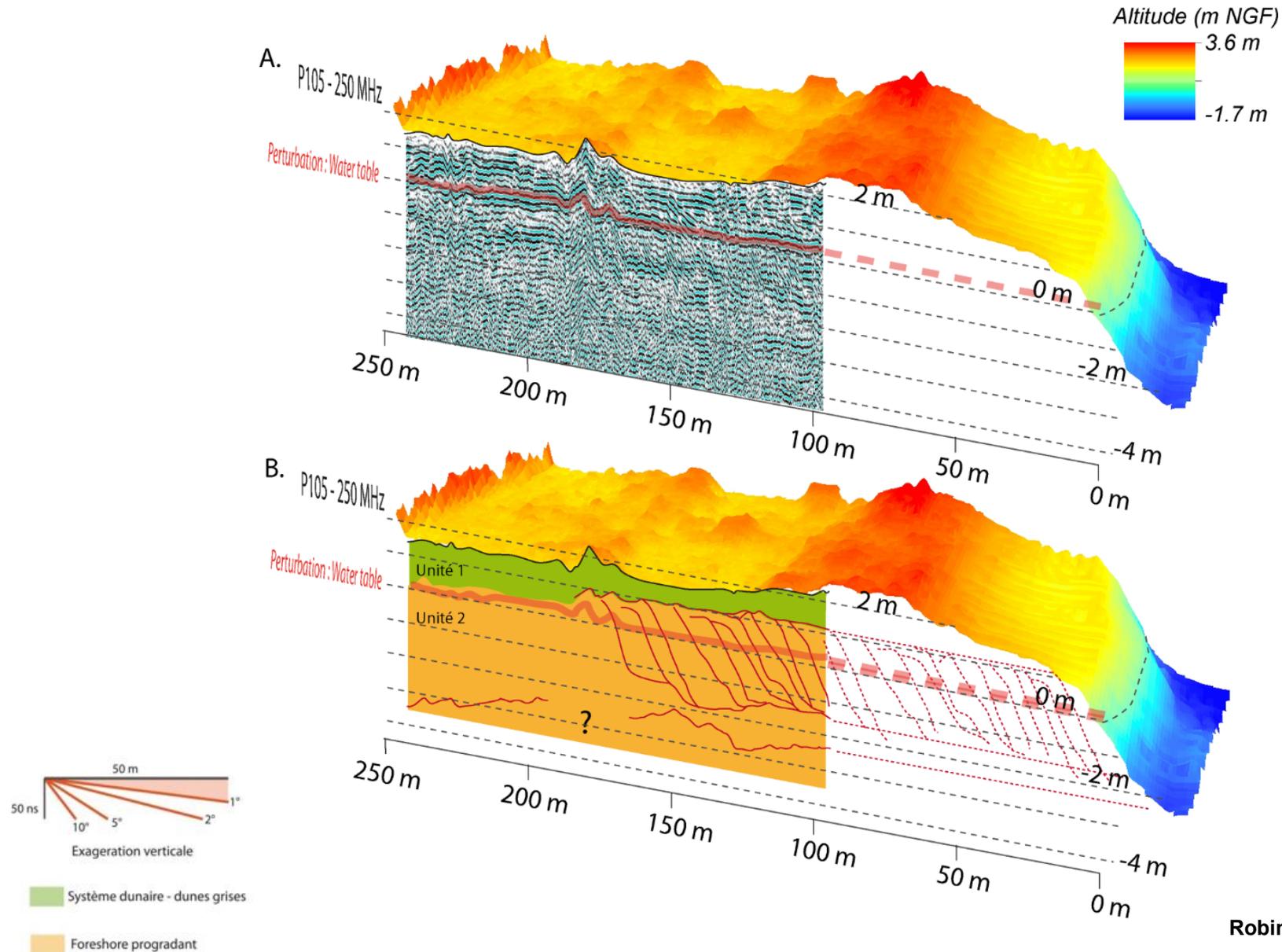
### 3. Identification des paléo-tempêtes



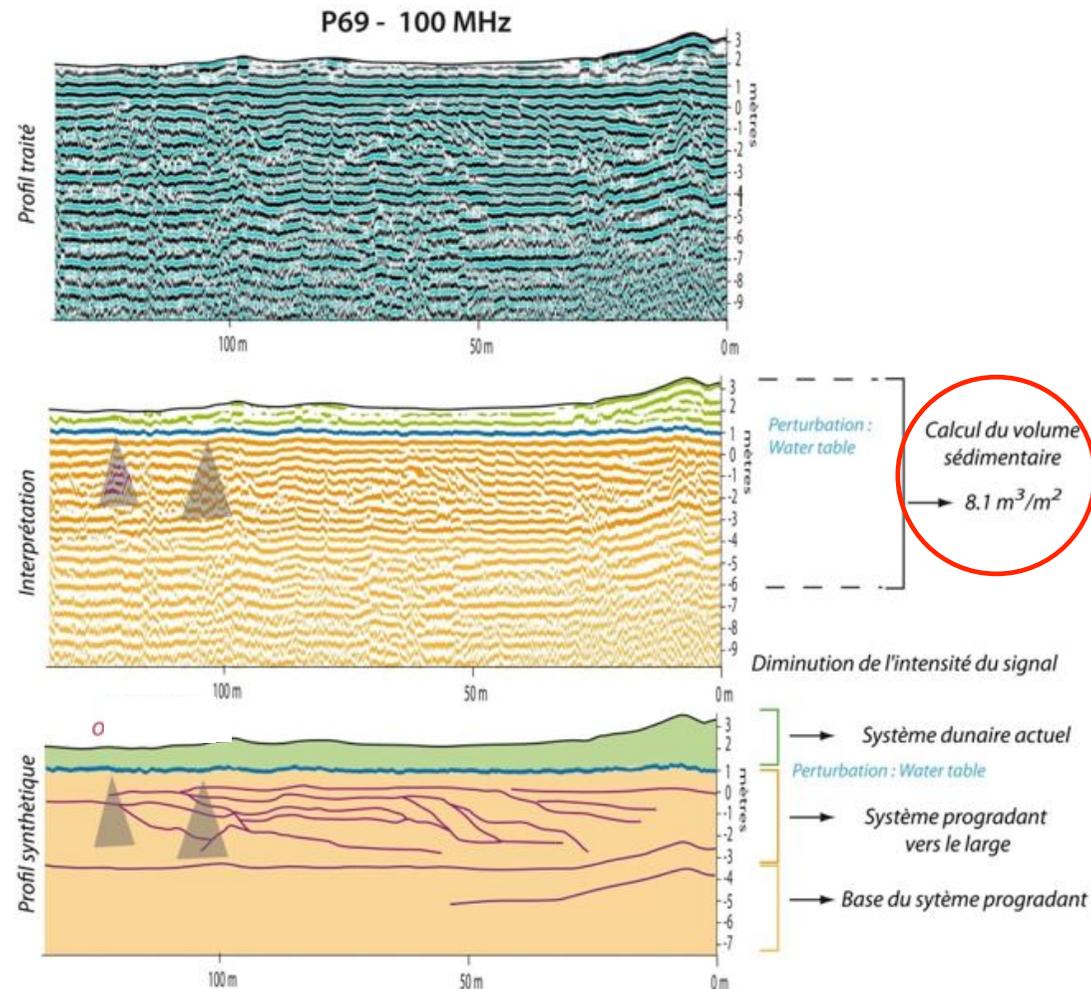
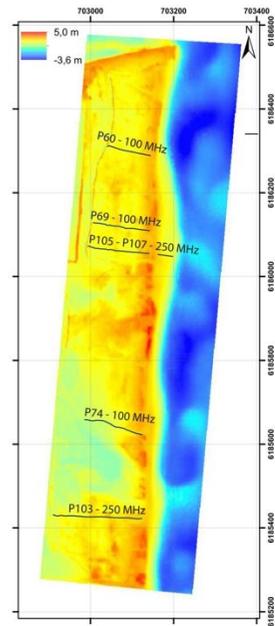
### 3. Identification des paléo-tempêtes



## 4. Gestion des stocks sédimentaires

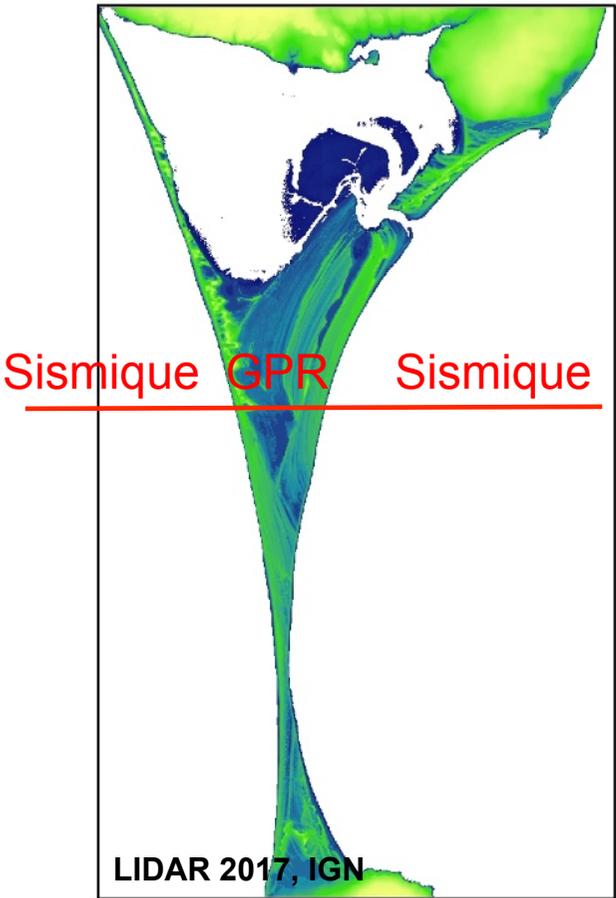
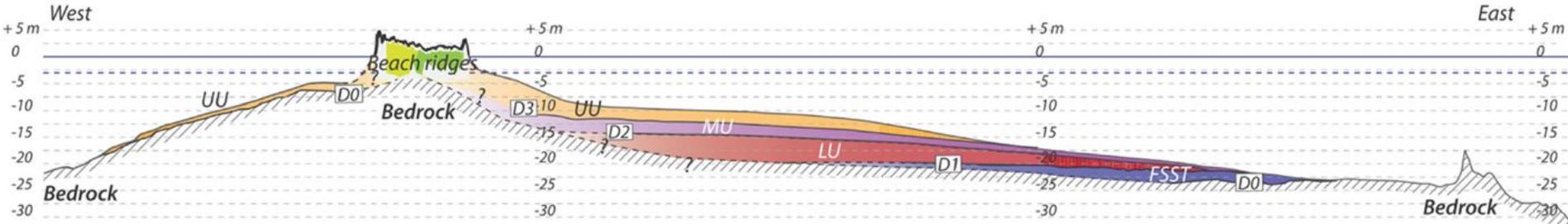


## 4. Gestion des stocks sédimentaires



- Plan de gestion des sédiments
- Résilience du système dunaire

### 4. Gestion des stocks sédimentaires



B.

