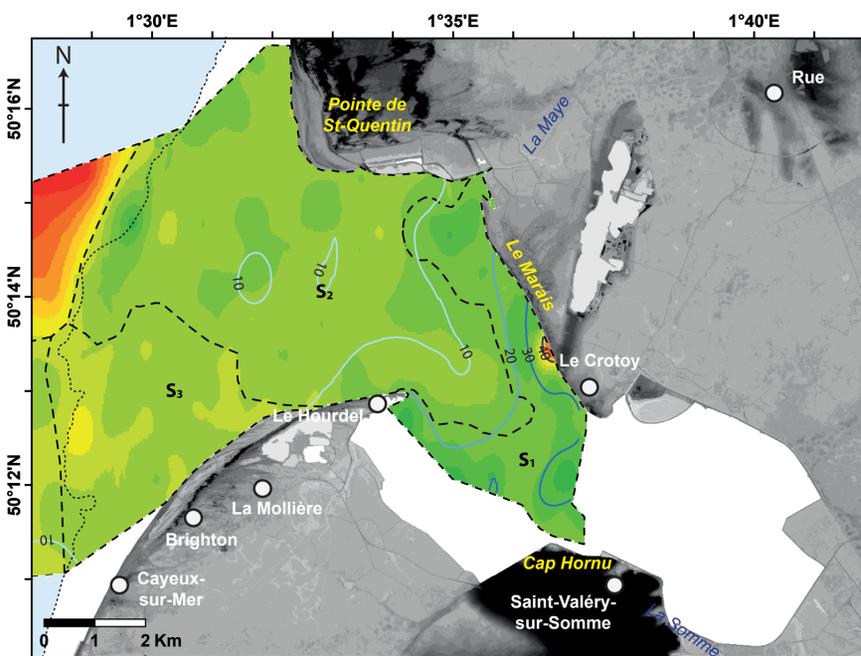
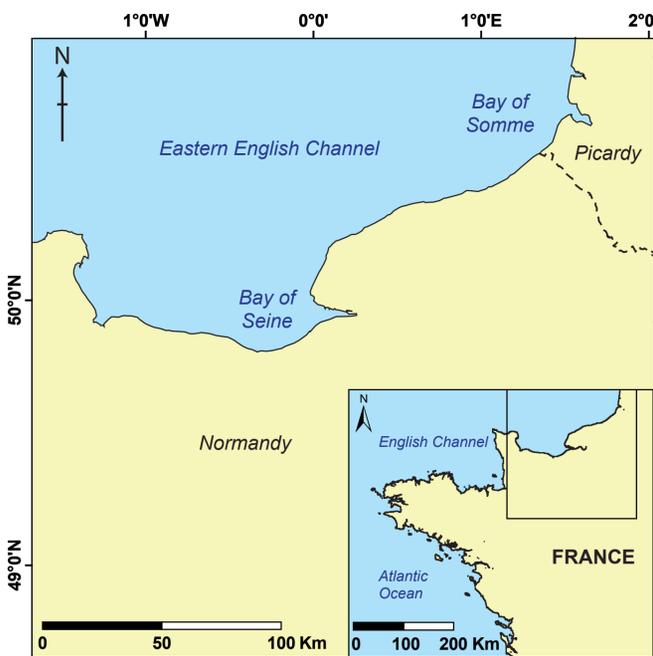


Morpho-sedimentary and -dynamic characteristics of the Bay of Somme

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SEDIMENT MAP

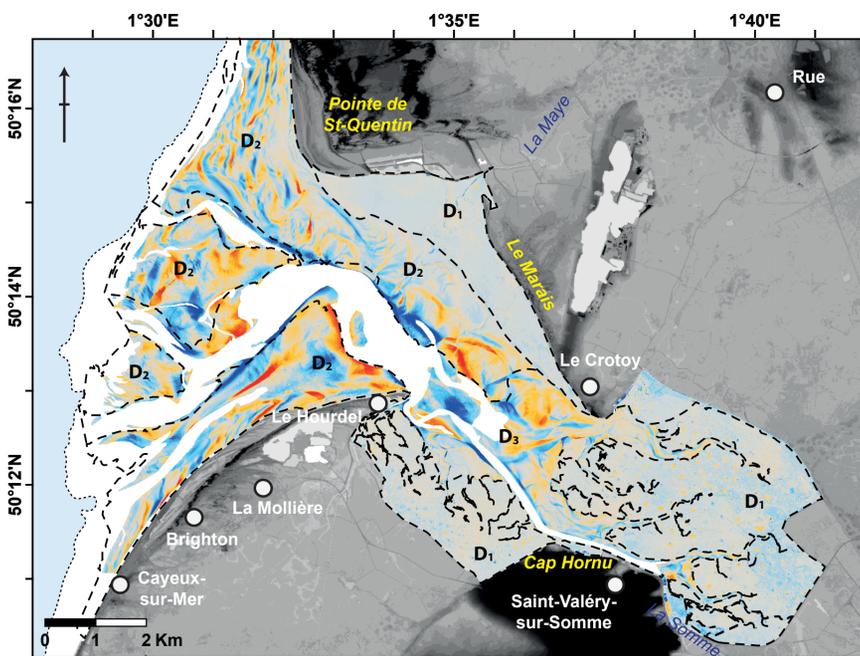
Sedimentological zonation in 2013:

- S₁** Muddy sand and sandy mud, poorly sorted, with a strong CaCO₃ content
- S₂** Sand, moderately sorted to well sorted, with a low CaCO₃ content
- S₃** Sand and slightly gravelly sand, moderately sorted, with a very low CaCO₃ content

— CaCO₃ content in 2013 (%)
 - - - Sedimentological zonation
 Lowest Astronomical Tide

Mean grain size in 2013 (µm)

62 - 100
100 - 150
150 - 200
200 - 250
250 - 300
300 - 350
350 - 400
400 - 450
450 - 500
500 - 550
550 - 588



DYNAMIC MAP

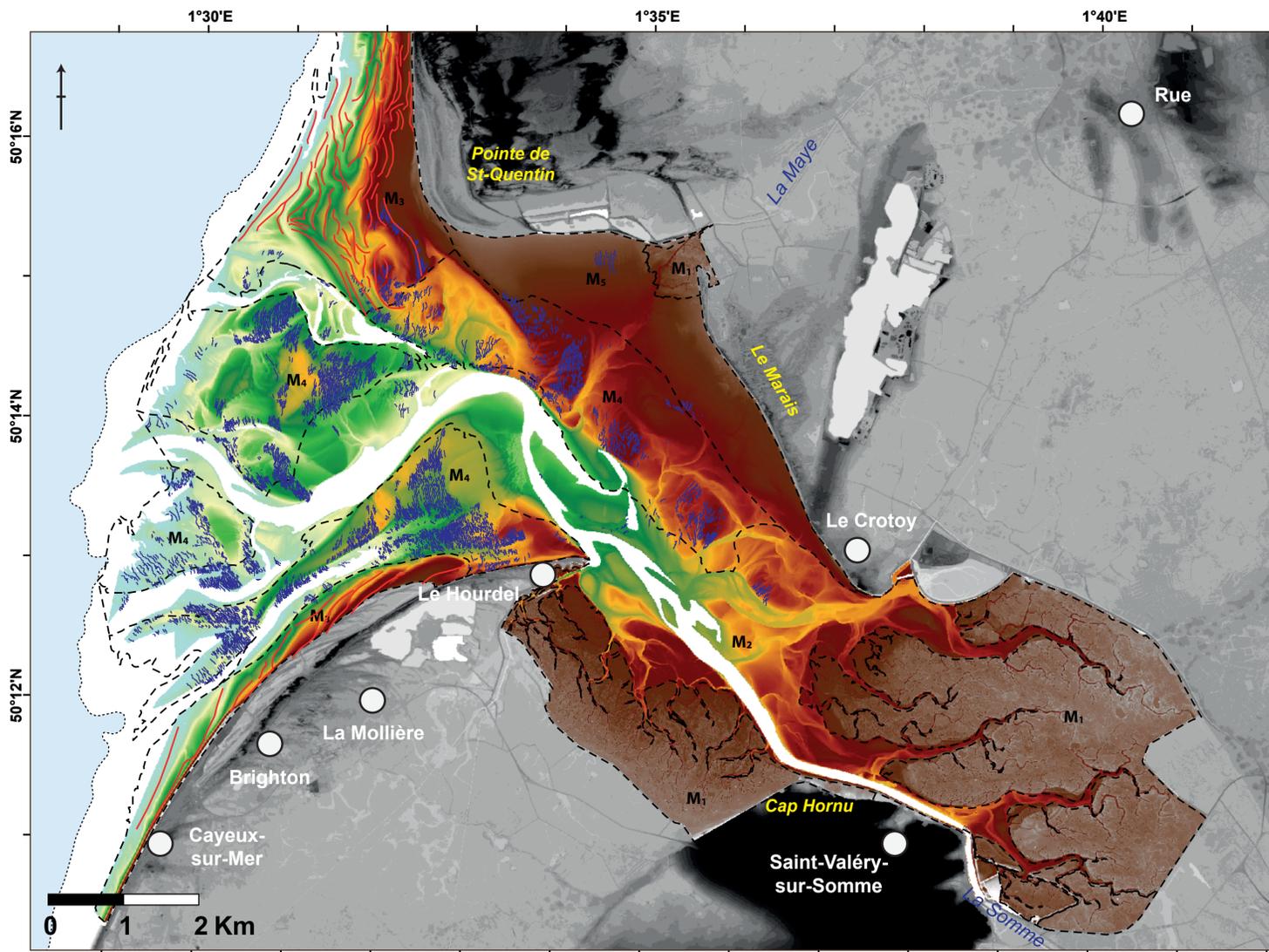
Dynamic zonation on the 2011-2013 period:

- D₁** Stability
- D₂** Strong dynamics due to migration of bedforms
- D₃** Strong dynamics due to channel migration

- - - Dynamic zonation
 Lowest Astronomical Tide

Altimetric variation on the 02/06/2012-01/04/2013 period (m)

-1.5
-1.0
-0.5
0
0.5
1.0
1.5
4.17
-1.5
-5.97



MORPHOLOGY MAP

Morphological zonation:*

- M₁** Salt marshes
- M₂** Tidal channels
- M₃** Sedimentary bars
- M₄** Hydraulic dunes
- M₅** Beach of high altitude

* zones indicate the dominant morphological features observed on the 2011-2013 period (in case of change on the 2011-2013 period, salt marshes, tidal channels, sedimentary bars and then dunes have been favored).

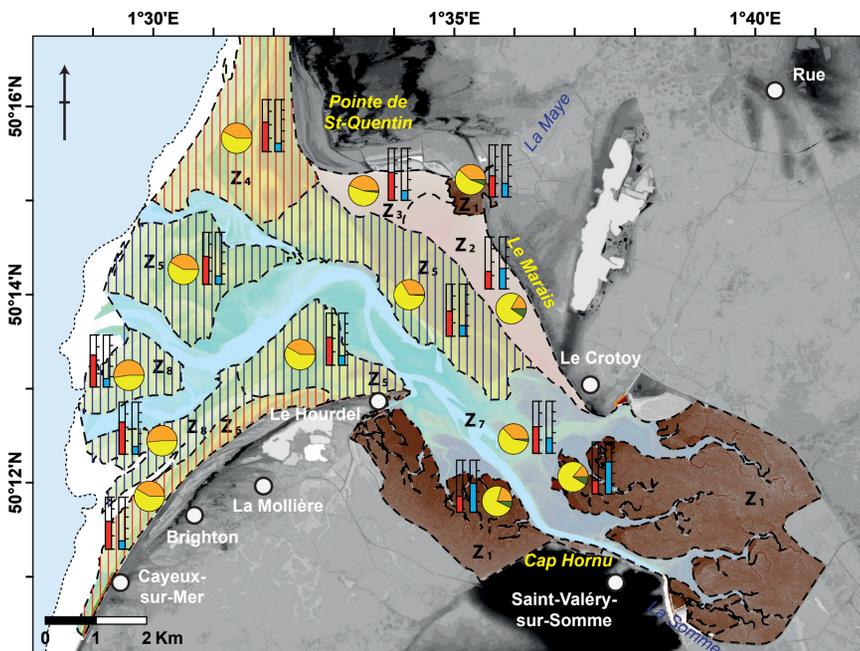
- - - Morphological zonation
 Lowest Astronomical Tide

Crests of intertidal bedforms interpreted from LIDAR data (01/04/2013):

- Hydraulic dunes
- Sedimentary bars

Topography of 01/04/2013 (m NGF-IGN69)

13.3
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0
-2.0
-3.6



INTERPRETATIVE MAP

Morpho-sedimentary and -dynamic zonation on the 2011-2013 period with information on filling stage:

- Z₁** Filled (nd)
- Z₂** Final stage of filling (+0.088 ± 0.17m³/m²)
- Z₃** Final stage of filling (+0.164 ± 0.17m³/m²)
- Z₄** Current filling (+0.065 ± 0.17m³/m²)
- Z₅** Current filling (+0.156 to +0.249 ± 0.17m³/m²)
- Z₆** Current filling (+0.372 ± 0.17m³/m²)
- Z₇** Current filling (nd)
- Z₈** Erosion (-0.508 ± 0.17m³/m²)

Filling values according to Michel (2016)
 Incertitude according to the formulae of Brasington et al. (2003)

- - - Morpho-sedimentary and -dynamic zonation
 Lowest Astronomical Tide

Proportions of sedimentary classes, average mean grain size and carbonate content in 2013 (individual samples in Z1 or mean values per zone in Z2 to Z8):

- Sedimentary classes proportions*
- Sand
- Fine sand
- Mud

* Gravel is not represented as it represents never more than 0.76%

Mean grain size

400 µm
240 µm (maximum)
0

CaCO₃ content

50%
31% (maximum)
0

MAP INFORMATIONS

Reference system :
 Spheroid: RGF93
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic (Lambert-93)

Location map :
 Base map: BD ALTI® (IGN)
 Administrative boundaries: GEOFLA® Départements

Sediment, morphology, dynamic and synthesis maps :
 Base map: RGE ALTI® version 2.0 (IGN)
 Elevation scale (m)

References :
 Brasington, J., Langham, J., Rumsby, B. (2003) Methodological sensitivity of morphometric estimates of coarse fluvial sediment transport. *Geomorphology*, 53 (3-4), 299-316.
 Michel, C. (2016) Morphodynamique et transferts sédimentaires au sein d'une baie mégatidale en comblement (Baie de Somme, Manche Est). Stratégie multi-échelles spatio-temporelles. *Thèse de doctorat, Université de Rouen*. 325 pp. + annexes

Data:

- Sediment map: superficial sediment sampled in 2013 (Michel, 2016)
- Morphology and dynamic maps: 6 topographic LIDAR survey between 2011 and 2013 :
 - 17/02-08/03/2011 (RGE ALTI®, IGN)
 - 28/09/2011 (CIRCLE, SNO DYNALIT, FR SCALE 3730)
 - 02/06/2012 (CIRCLE, Région Picardie, FEDER)
 - 18/11/2012 (CIRCLE, SNO DYNALIT, FR SCALE 3730)
 - 01/04/2013 (CIRCLE, Région Picardie, FEDER)
 - 04/11/2013 (CIRCLE, SNO DYNALIT, FR SCALE 3730)

For morphology and dynamic maps, there is no data recorded in water areas (e.g. channels or hunting ponds located in salt marshes). Most of these zones appears in transparency on topography.

Sediment dynamics (2011-2013):

- Stable areas
- Areas of low dynamics
- Areas of strong dynamics covered with sedimentary bars (red) or hydraulic dunes (blue)
- Areas of strong dynamics due to channel migration