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Pluri-annual bedload monitoring in a Mediterranean mountain stream prior and after a ~200-year flood

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Context (fig.1)

- Alpine Mediterranean regime
- Semi-alluvial bed
- River infrastructures: embankments (roads), hydropower flow diversions ... Oct. 2^{nd} 2020: ≥ 1000 -year rainfall (fig.1B), triggering a 100 to 500-year flood that led to fluvial metamorphosis

Fig.1. Roya catchment: sediment fluxes monitoring since 2017 and Oct. 2nd 2020 exceptional rainfall



Objectives

- Explore bedload travel distances in a Mediterranean mountain stream
- Explore spawning sediment material dynamics for trout habitat
- Capture a ~200-year flood in the catchment.

Methods (fig.1A)

- Active + passive RFID tracking
- Passive seismic analysis (geophone) : bedload transport as a surrogate for missing hydrological data
- Rain/discharge analysis
- Topographic surveys ...

Trout spawning habitats **Fig.2.** Passive RFID tracking at Lamberta bridge for trout habitat • Intense mobility of dynamics monitoring alluvial sediments (~≤ 512 mm), even for small Q_{max} ~ 63 m³/s (Breil, 2018/05/04) floods $(\langle Q_2 \rangle)$ prior Oct. 2nd 2020 flood • Frequent mobility mm) Passive RFID final location (June – Sept. 2018) Initial location (Mar. 2018) Travel path (recovered tracers) Differential DEM (Mar. – Sept. 2018) Elevation change (m) -1,1 - -1 -1 - -0,5 -0,5 - -0,1 -0,1 - 0,1 0,1 - 0,5 0,5 - 1 1 - 1.7 1067150 Projection system: RGF93 – Lambert 93 Adapted from M. Martins and M. Chapuis, Mar. 2019

Results (tab.1, fig.2, fig.3)

Tab.1. Active RFID tracking and sediment transport distances

Year of survey	2019	2020	2021	2022
Q _{max} at Breil (m ³ /s)	133	140	[1000;1500]	n.r.
Nb of tracers found	17	16	4	22
Max. dist. of transport (m)				272
Ambo/Fontan	240	632	5860	4273
Pertus	166	50	-	57
Lamberta	-	2875	474	403

of spawning material (< 64

to

Sediment mobility driven by boulders (inherited glacial from past activity), and by riverbed macroforms.

Conceptual sediment connectivity model at catchment scale

- Sediment pulses during floods; when reaching the main branch, sediment are flushed (slope: 3,2%)
- Potential reactivation of hillslope sediment sources (e.g. 2020 flood), but sediment transfer to the main branch seems scarce
- Sediments are efficiently transferred downstream

Fig.3. Roya riverbed before/after Oct. 2nd 2020 flood



during long phases (> 30-50 yrs?) even during ordinary floods.

Post-flood management guidelines

- Sediment management planning at catchment scale
- "Freedom space for rivers" concept to be integrated in the river floodplain management decisions.

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