



GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT UPSTREAM OF THE MARAIS POITEVIN WETLANDS



Daniel LEPERCQ d.lepercq@cacg.fr



Presentation Outlines

- **1. The Marais Poitevin Wetlands situation**
- 2. 50 years of development
- 3. Decisions of the years 2000
- 4. Results on the ground
- **5. Progress milestones**
- 6. Next Steps



Two systems coexist :

- A wonderful wetland area
- A performant irrigated agricultural system



110 000 ha

2nd protected wetlands of France



The Agricultural system: 10% of jobs of the Vendée area

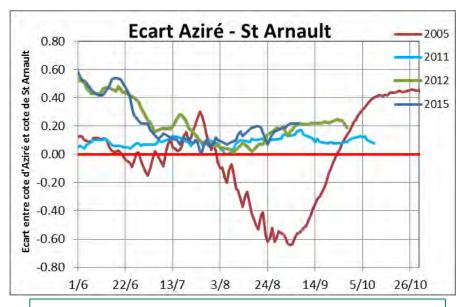


Specific hydraulic and hydrogeologic dynamics:

- The wetlands are fed by groundwater upstream (in the North)
- Risk of flow inversion



Drawdown of water sources in summer

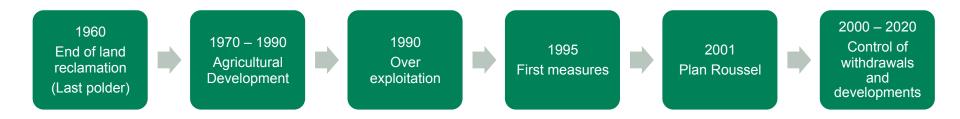


Example of GW level minimal level

- 1996 : -0,9 m NGF
- Today : objective of 3,0 m NGF



50 years of Development





Land reclamation of the wetlands area in 1960



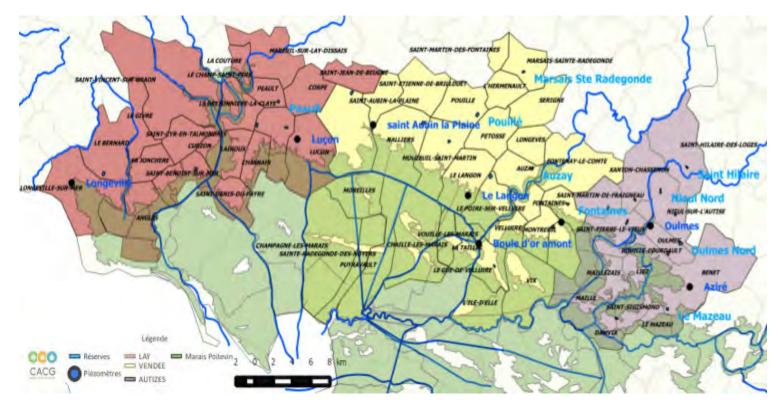
Infrastructure development in 2010



Decisions of the years 2000

Collective management

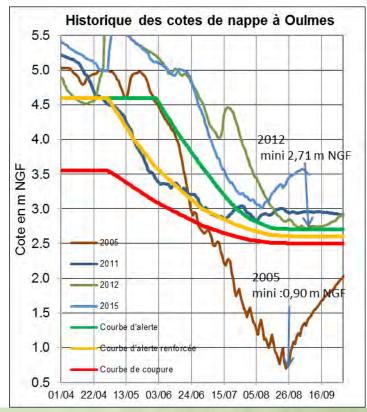
- 25 reservoirs 11 Mm3 50% of water savings (14 constructed in 2015)
- Cost / Risk sharing among withdrawers





Positive Environnemental impacts:

 Optimized water management of the wetlands thanks to higher groundwater levels

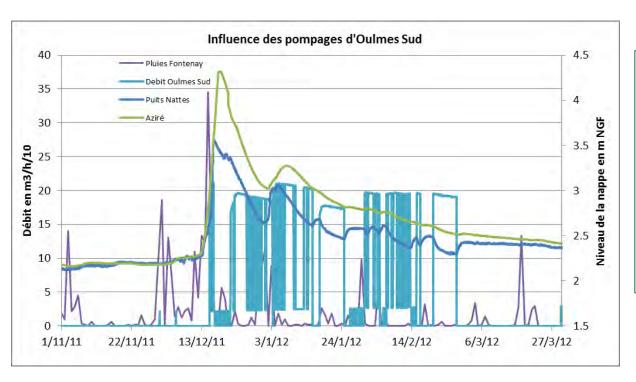


Comparison 2005 – 2011 – 2012 -2015

- 2005 : Flow inversion
- 2011 : Early water crisis managed
- 2012 : minimum levels guaranteed
- 2015 : management of rapid drawdown through better operation



Positive Environnemental impacts : - Limited Impact in winter



 Local effects: Nattes (300 m)
Around 10 cm on the GW
water level

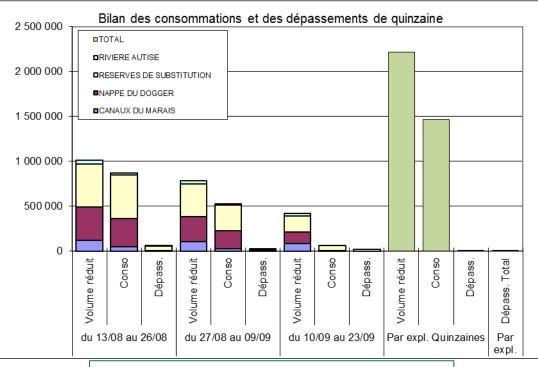
General effects:
Aziré (2 km)
Below the cm



A sound management to contain the impacts:

- Restrictions according to the needs to ensure equity between users
- Continuous monitoring to manage withdrawals

.... Altogether with a continuous concertation



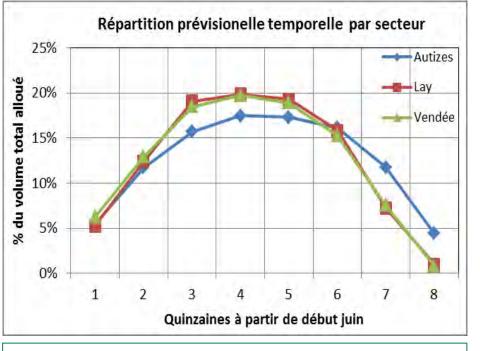
- A volume allocated for 15 days
- Strong penalties to avoid overuses
- Overbooking on the reservoirs during restriction periods (+10% of substitution)

Consumptions, 2012



Socio Economic Impacts:

- **Trust** is shared among users (15 days management)
- Crop diversity turning to cash crops



Water consumption repartition for different sectors

Autizes vs Vendée / Lay

- Autizes : Trust and shift in the cropping patterns (late sowing crops)
- Vendée / Lay : the learning process is starting



Progress foreseen

Progress can be made through:

- Better use of the reservoirs during restriction periods (increase of the mixed withdrawals)
- Oversee the current administrative limits
- Consider withdrawals out of the administrative boundaries
- Enhance the surface water management



The full cancellation of the surface withdrawals can be foreseen in the mid term





Policy decisions to be confirmed:

- How to use public finance?
- Which economic development for the territory?

Opportunities:

- Smart connected objects
- Predictive modelling
- Community development plans

Ambitions to be shared:

- Institutional and legal framework
- Transparency / sharing process
- Use of new technologies

