

SCIENCE & IMPACT



MULTI-MODEL APPROACH TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF A FUTURE WELL FIELD ON FOREST PRODUCTION (SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE)

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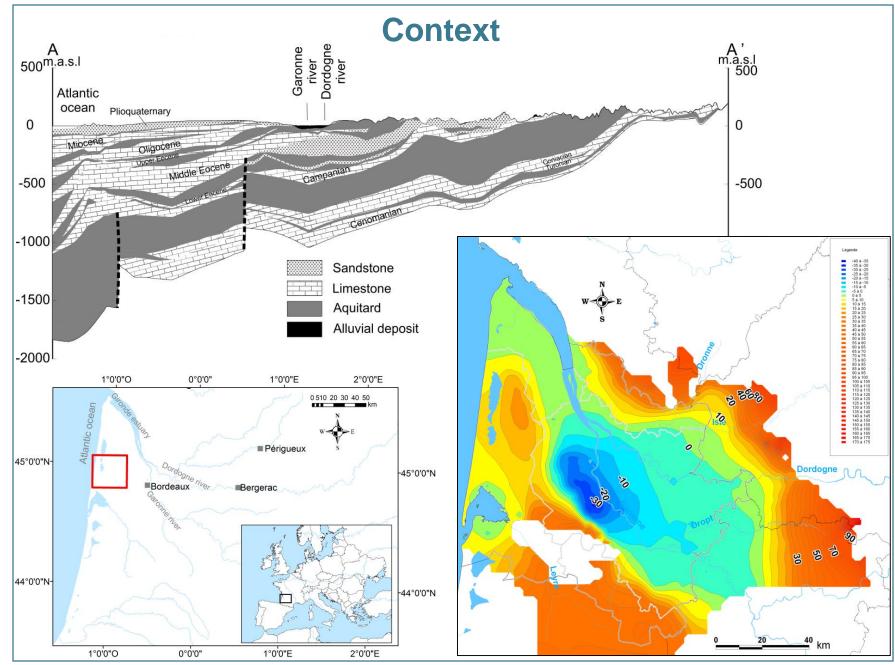
25-29th September 2016 Martpelle, France Convergence Central Convergence Central

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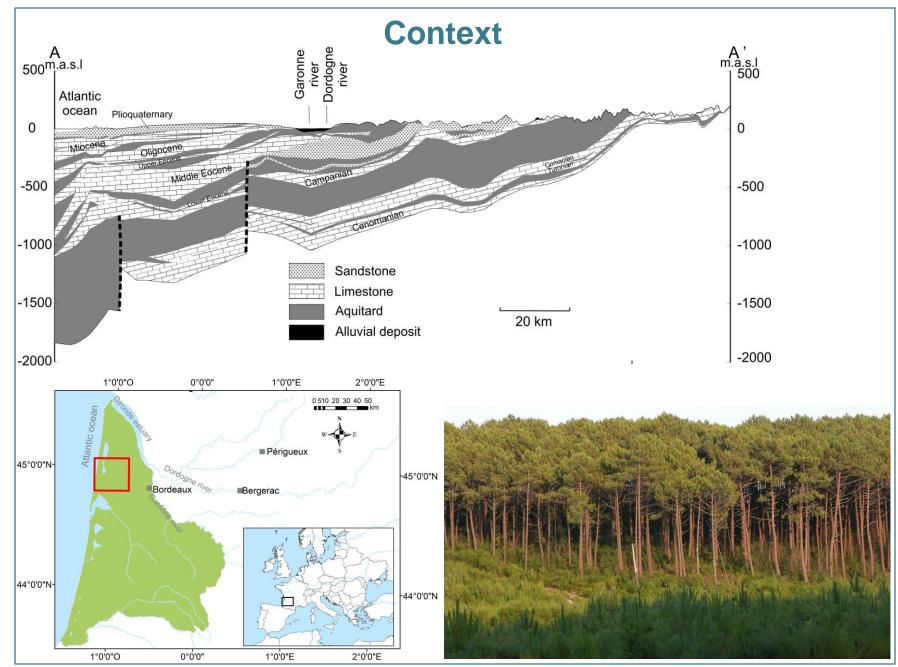
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Tuesday, September 27th, 2016

-1.89 3740 46 -625.5



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A regional policy to manage groundwater

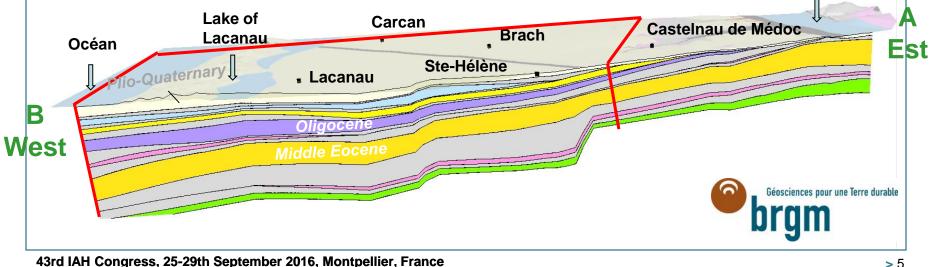
> Around Bordeaux, a SAGE (Schéma d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux –Water Management Plan) has been approved in 2003 in order to improve groundwater exploitation.

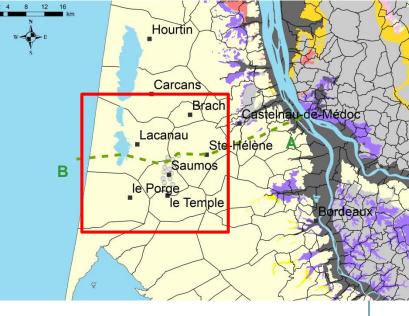
> The strategy consist in:

- Reducing water demand by raising awareness of population and by reducing water losses during transportation.
- Creating new well fields will permit a better distribution of the impacts related to the withdrawal on groundwater
- Solution > Groundwater modelling at a regional scale is used to plan and design the future facilities (well field)
 - A future well field is planned in the west of Bordeaux (14 wells and 10 million m³/year)
 - Various simulations have shown a potential impact on the phreatic aquifer
 - A local model has been designed to evaluate more precisely the impacts on the phreatic aquifer

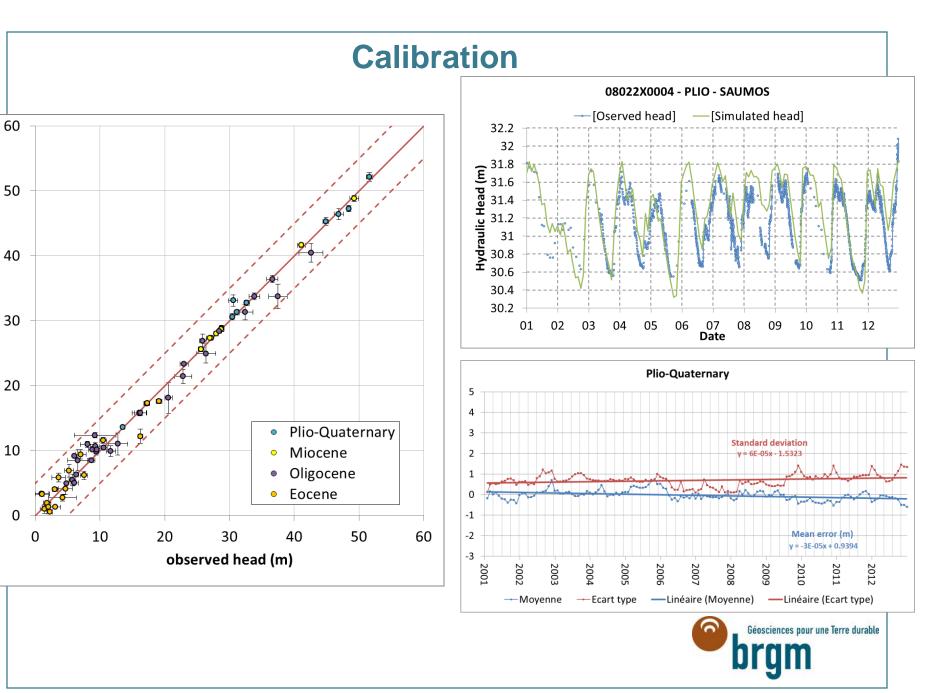
Characteristics of the hydrodynamic model

- 15 layers:
 - 8 aquifers (1 unconfined aquifer and 7 confined aquifers)
 - 7 confining layers (aquitards)
- Total surface of 3 600 km²
- Creation of a nested grid on the area concerned by the project (960 km²) with a cell size of 100 m in dimension
- Groundwater recharge is calculated daily while groundwater level is calculated monthly

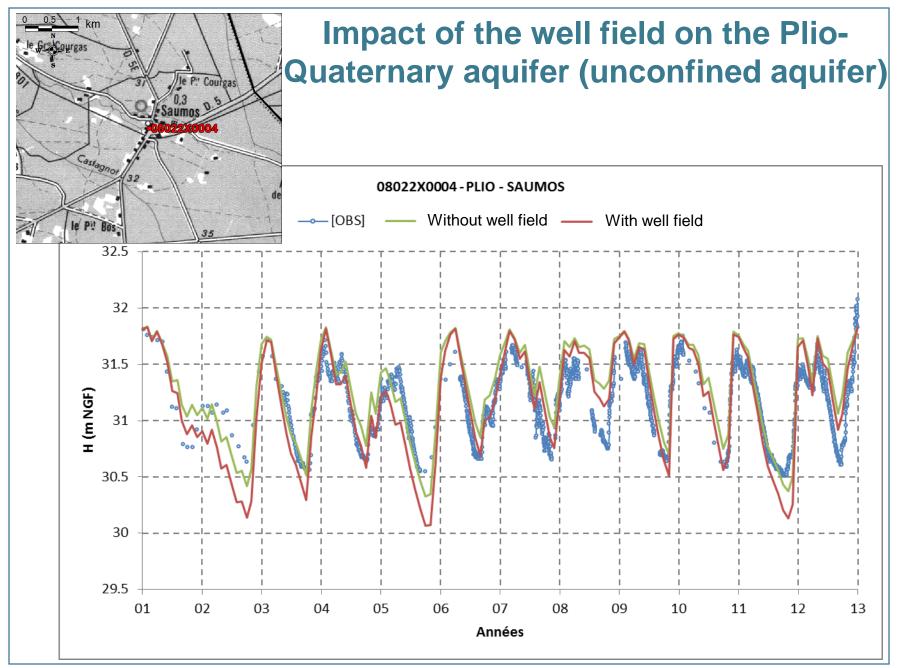




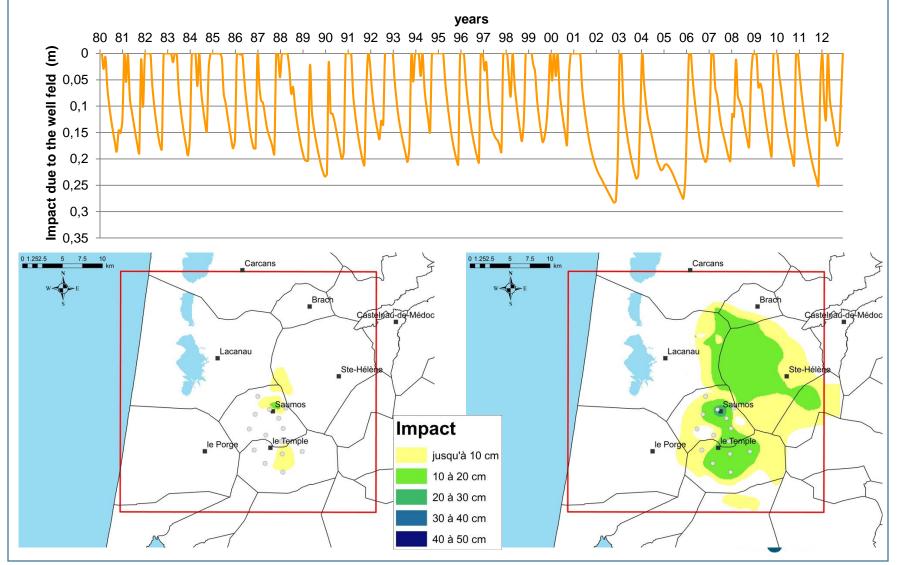
Garonne



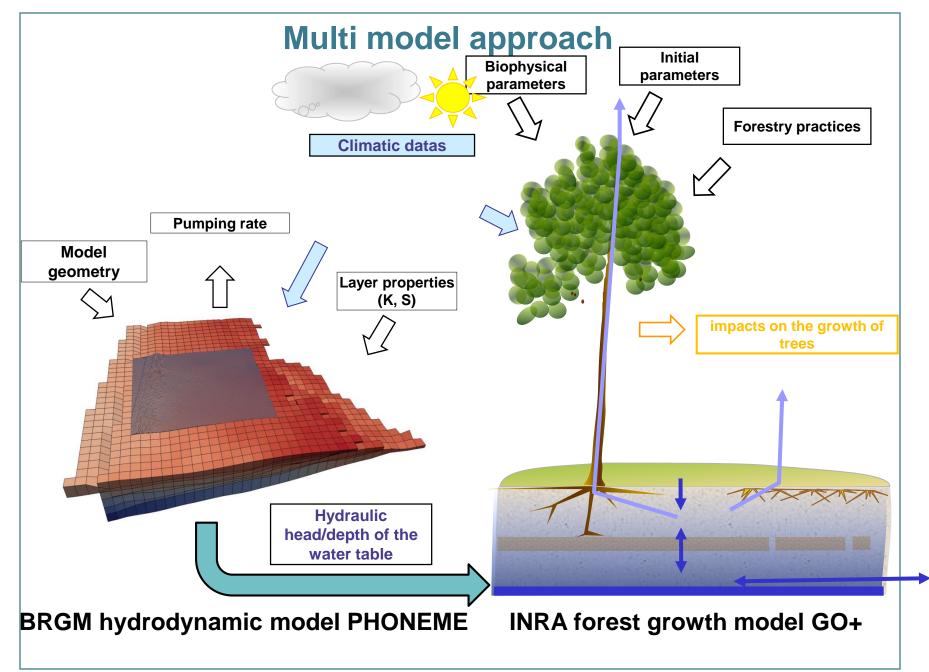
simulated head (m)



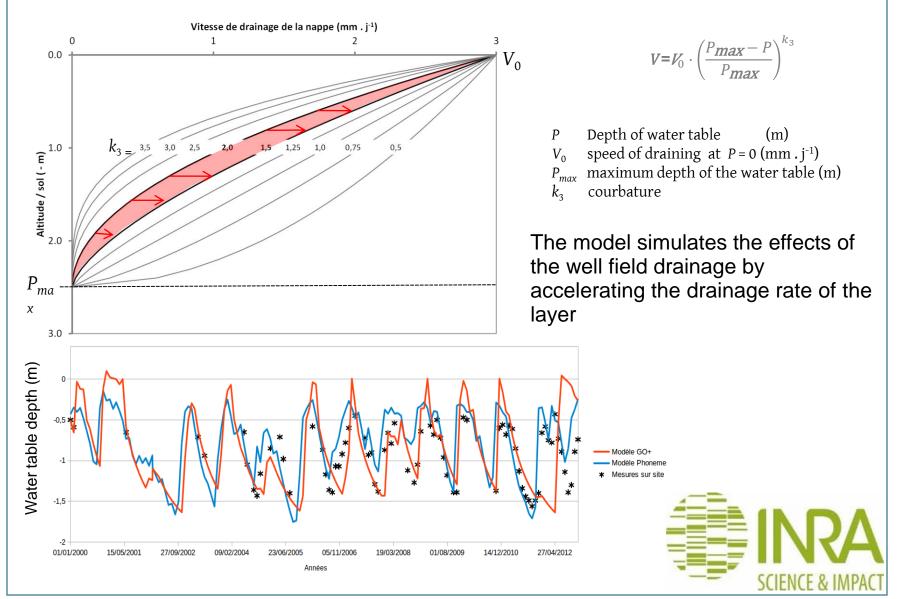
Impact of the well field on the Plio-Quaternary aquifer (unconfined aquifer)



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Modeling of the groundwater level in GO+



INRA forest growth model GO+ : methodology

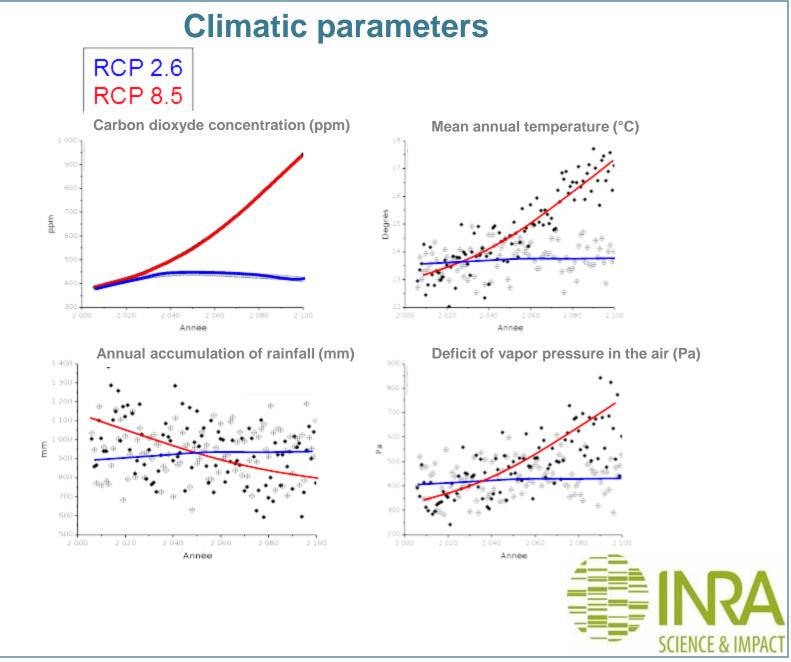
> Conditions and tested scenarios

- 3 initial groups of age-classes : 2, 17 and 35 years.
- 2 values of usefull available water (0.5 to 1m of soil thickness/root detph).
- 2 forestry models : standard and intensive.
- 2 climatic scenarios (RCP 2.5 and 8.5).
- Periods : 2000 à 2100.

> Evaluated parameters

- Net Primary Production of trees, NPP
- Volume of wood production, *Production*,
- (gC.m⁻².an⁻¹) (m³.ha⁻¹.an⁻¹)
- Index of water stress of trees, *lstress*, [0, 1])
- Soil Moisture Deficit, *SMD,* [0, 1])
- Evapotranspiration of trees, ETR, (mm.an⁻¹)





Results

> Standard production

Climatic scenarios	Depth of roots (m)	Parameters sensibility (%)							
		ETR	Istress	NPP	Production	SMD			
RCP 2.6	0, 5	-2.6	2.3	-1.7	-2.1	7.5			
	1,0	-4.3	3.7	-2.9	-3.4	10.8			
RCP 8.5	0, 5	-2.0	1.8	-1.3	-1.6	6.6			
	1,0	-4.1	3.2	-2.8	-3.4	9.0			

> Intensive production

Climatic scenarios	Depth of roots (m)		Parame	r (%)		
		ETR	lstress	NPP	Production	SMD
RCP 2.6	0, 5	-2.0	1.6	-1.4	-1.7	7.8
	1,0	-3.4	3.5	-2.1	-2.6	9.1
RCP 8.5	0, 5	-1.6	1.7	-0.9	-1.2	6.1
	1,0	-3.9	3.3	-2.5	-3.0	10.2

Conclusion and Perspectives

> Groundwater model

- Optimization of the well field location in order to minimize the impact of the project on the Plio-Quaternary aquifer
- Taking into account GIEC scenarios to evaluate the impact of the well field
- Improve the evaluation of uncertainties in the groundwater model

> Forest growth model

- Integration of groundwater table from the PHONEME model
- Spatial approach to evaluate the impact of the well field on forest production through GO + by integrating information on the ages of the settlement and their spatial distribution in the study area

