

Towards an integrated and cooperative management of fine sediment fluxes in a large trans-boundary basin: the case of Upper Rhône River

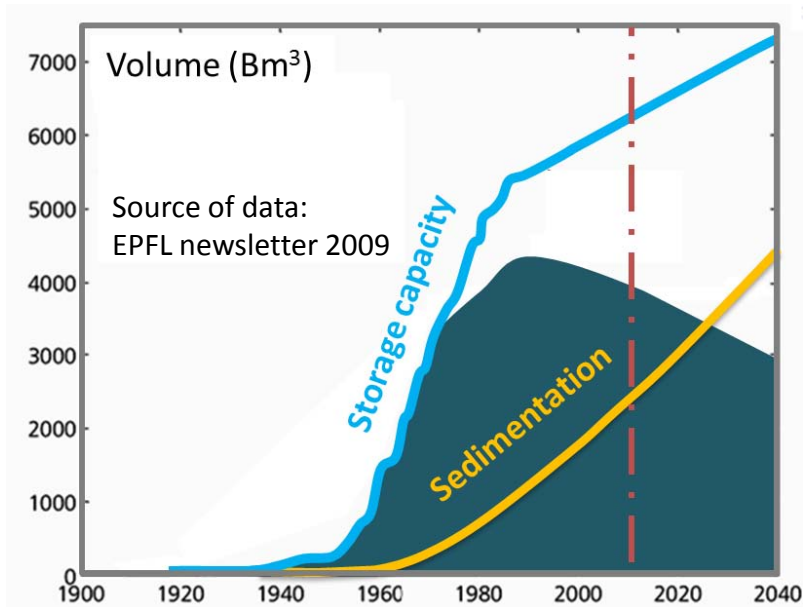
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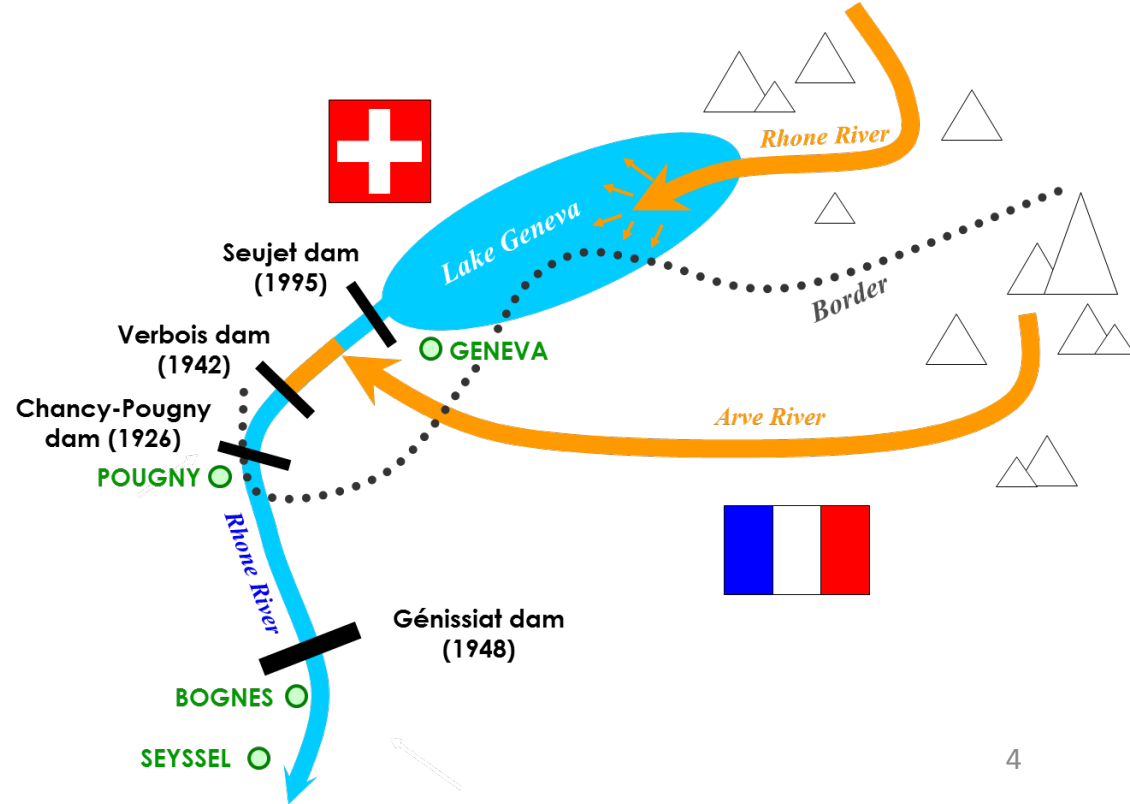
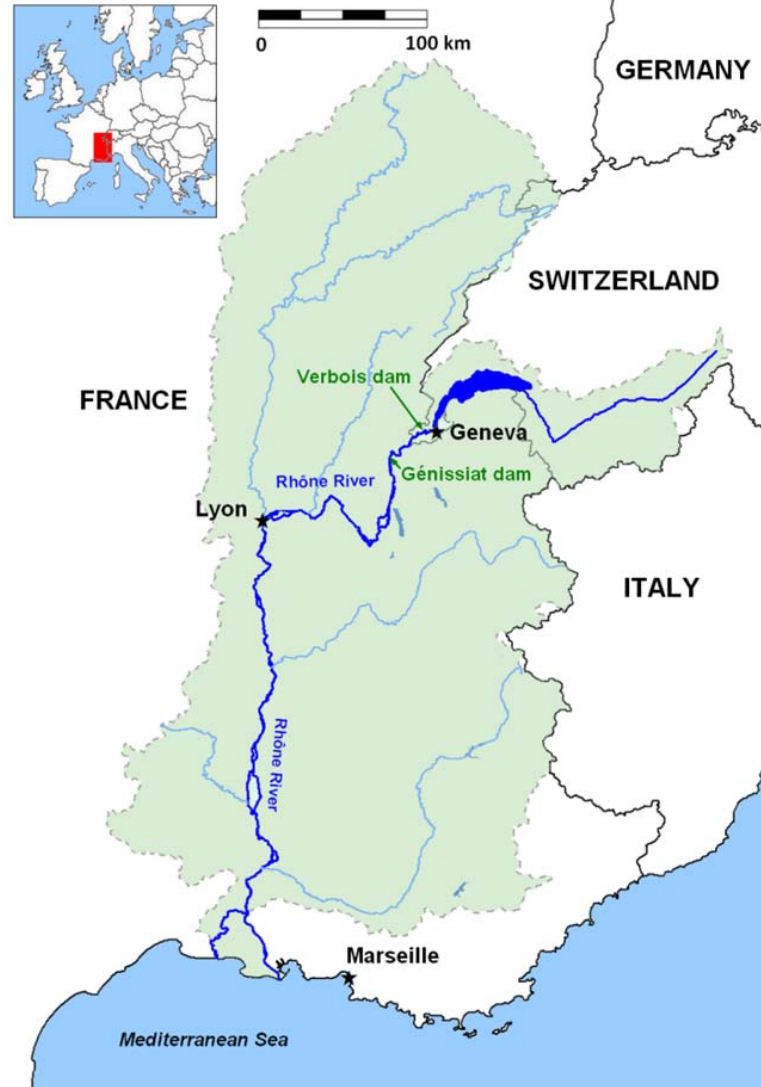
Content

- Introduction
- Geographic context
- Strategies previously applied
- Historical evolution of flushing impacts
- Recent considerations
- Conclusion

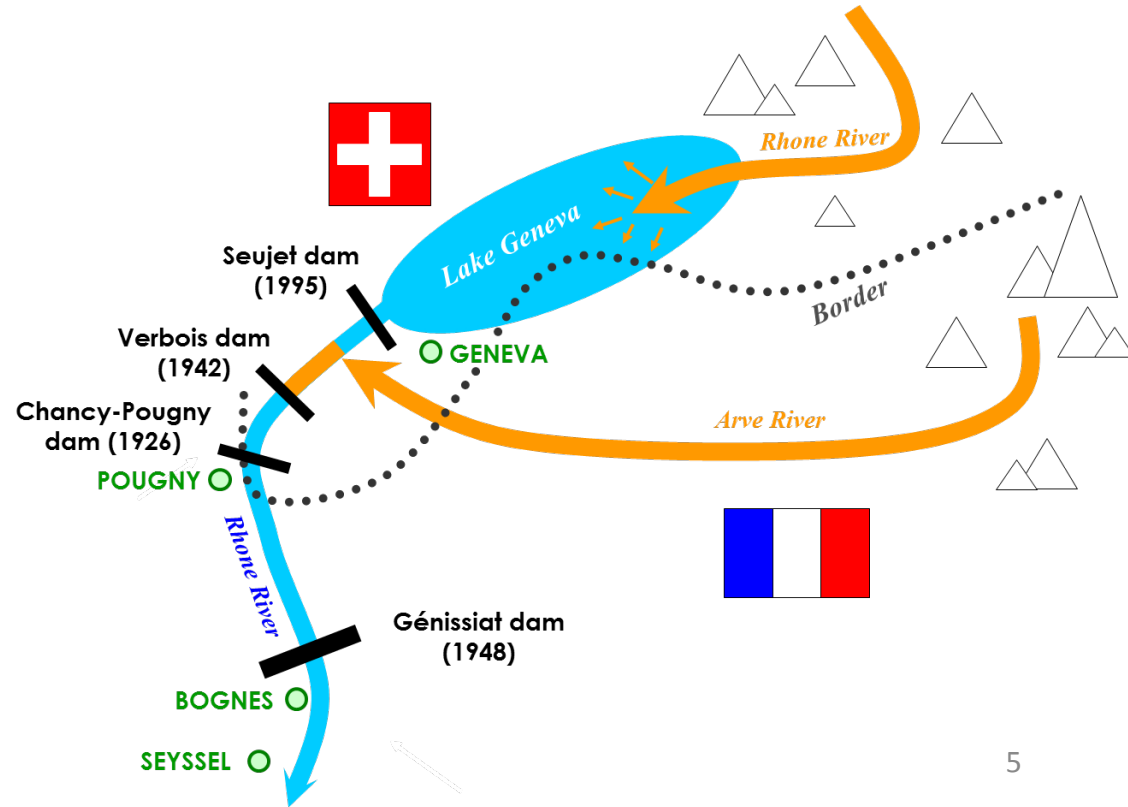
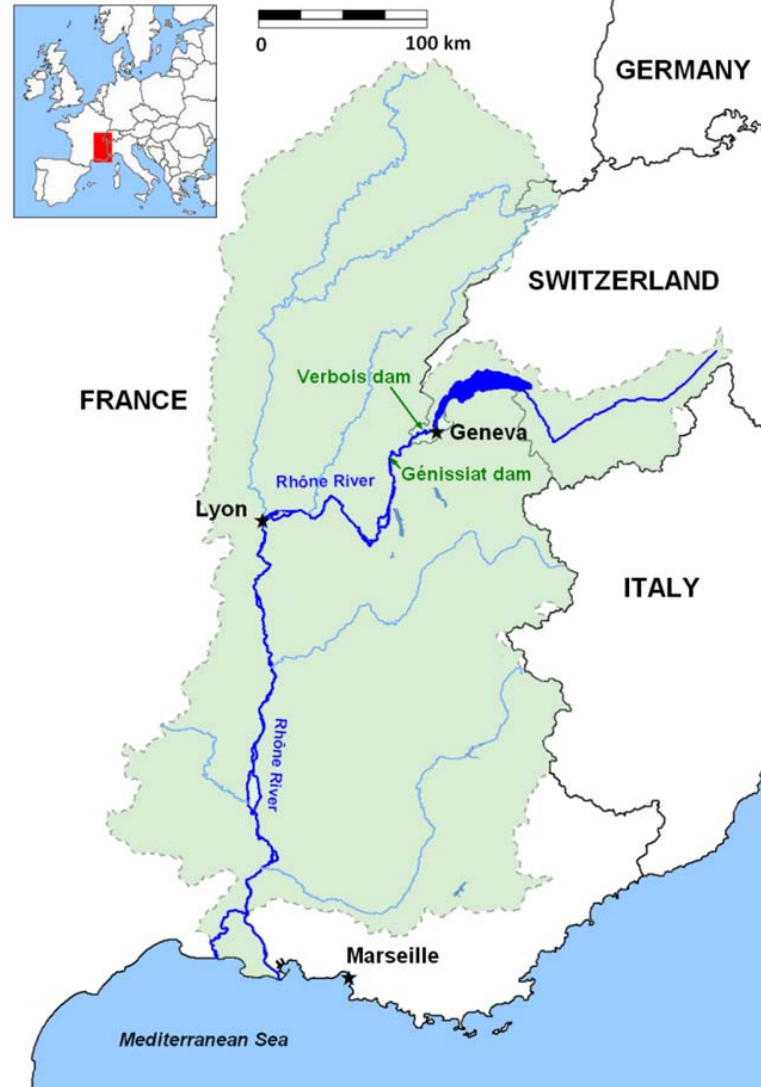
Why sediment management is an essential issue?



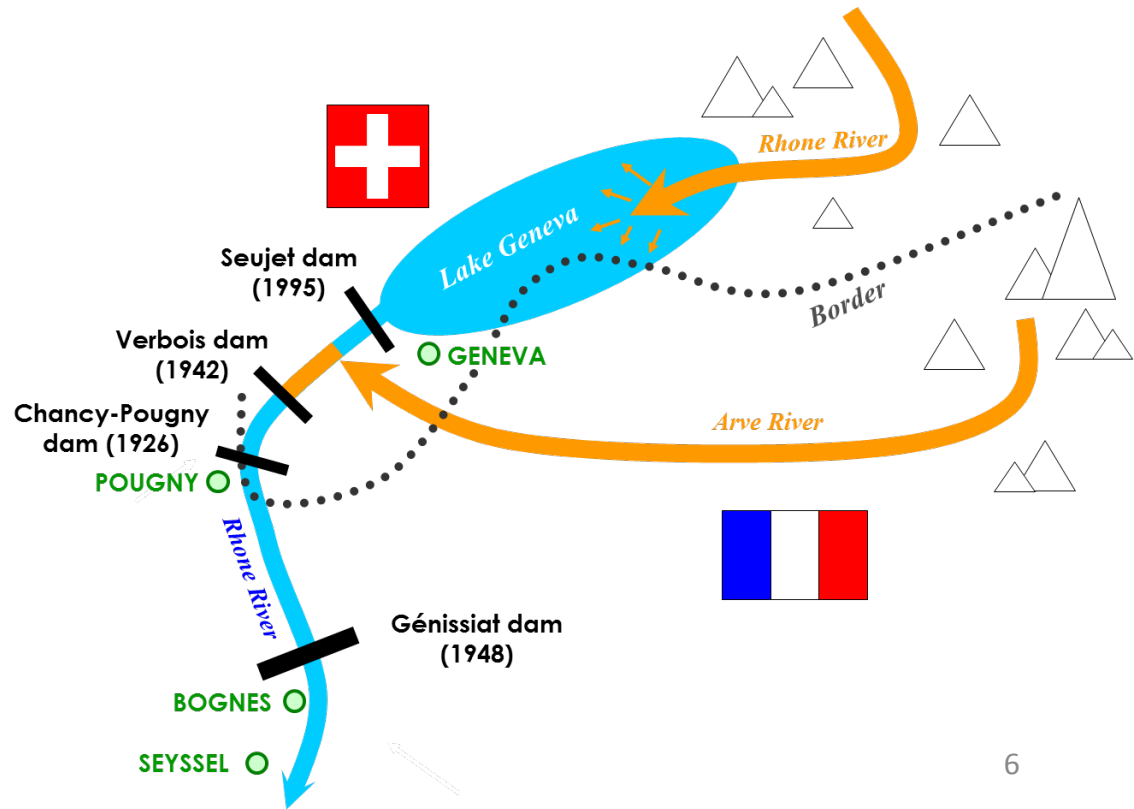
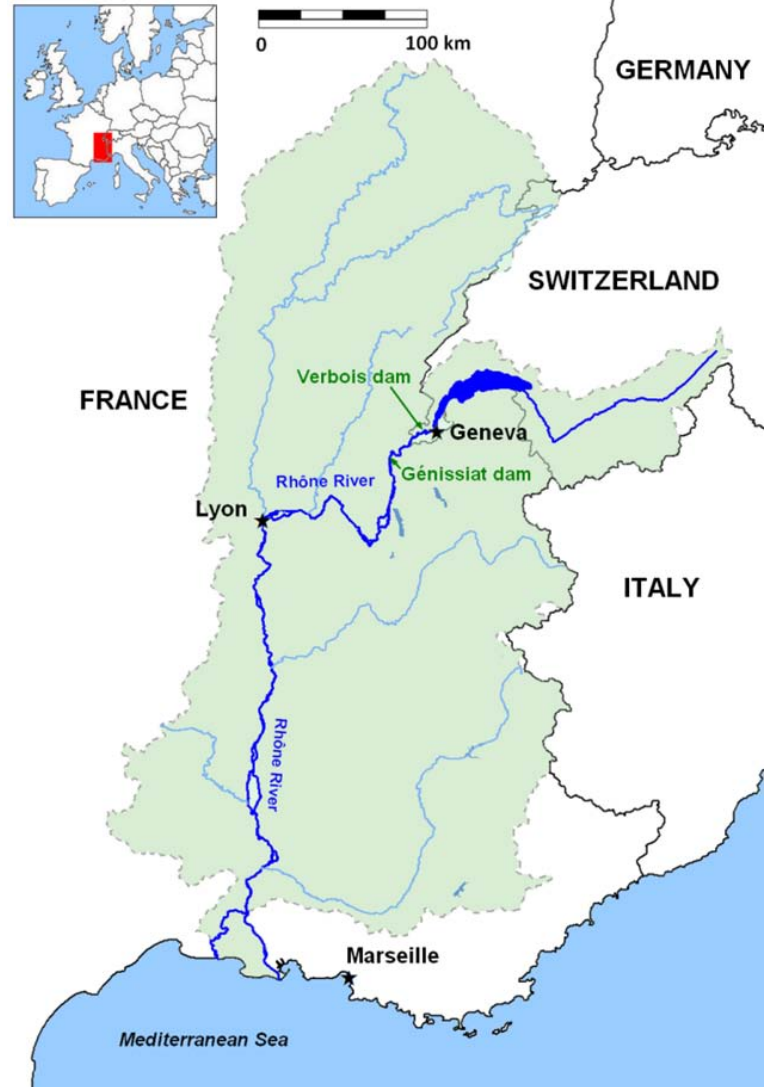
Context



Context



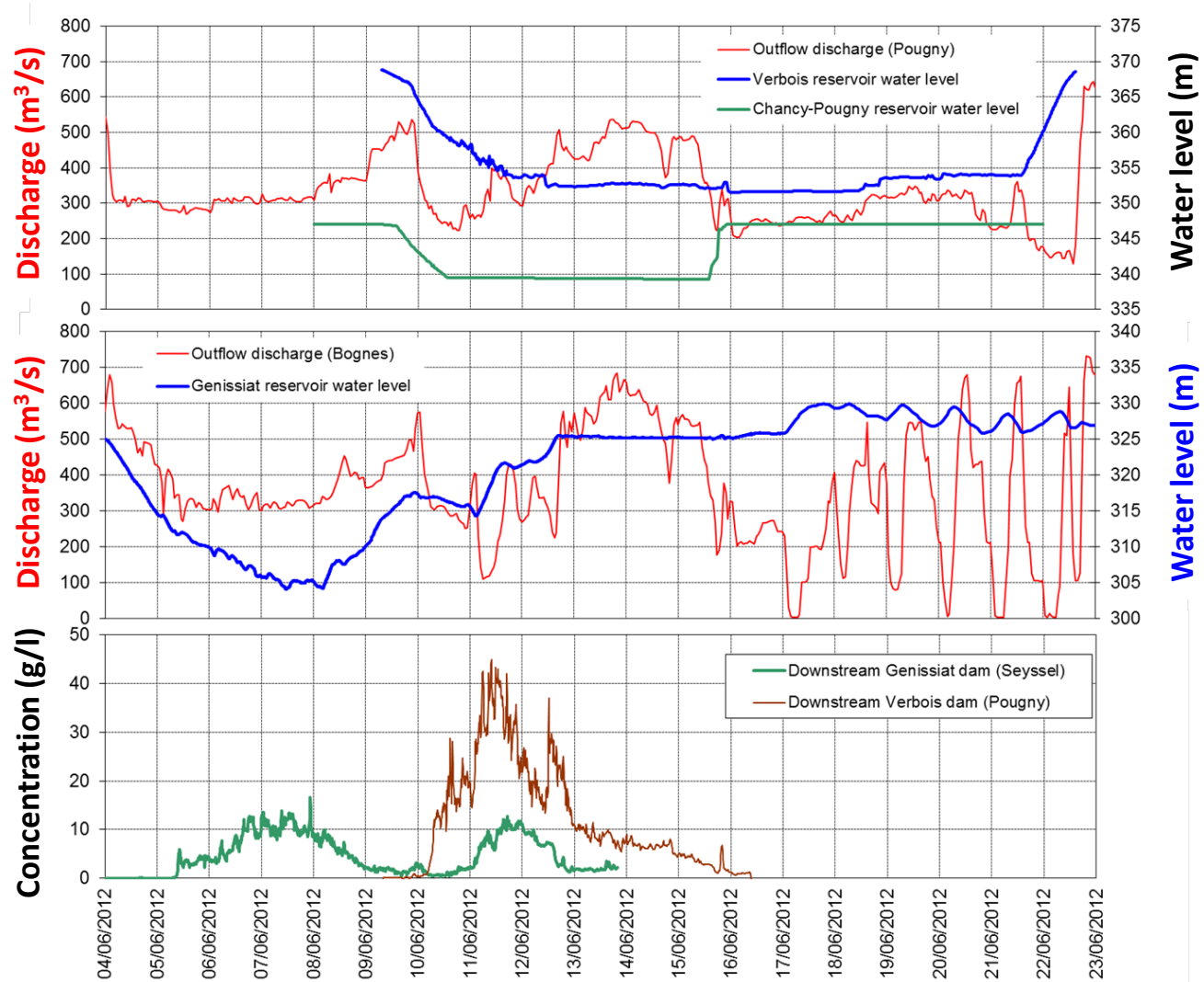
Context



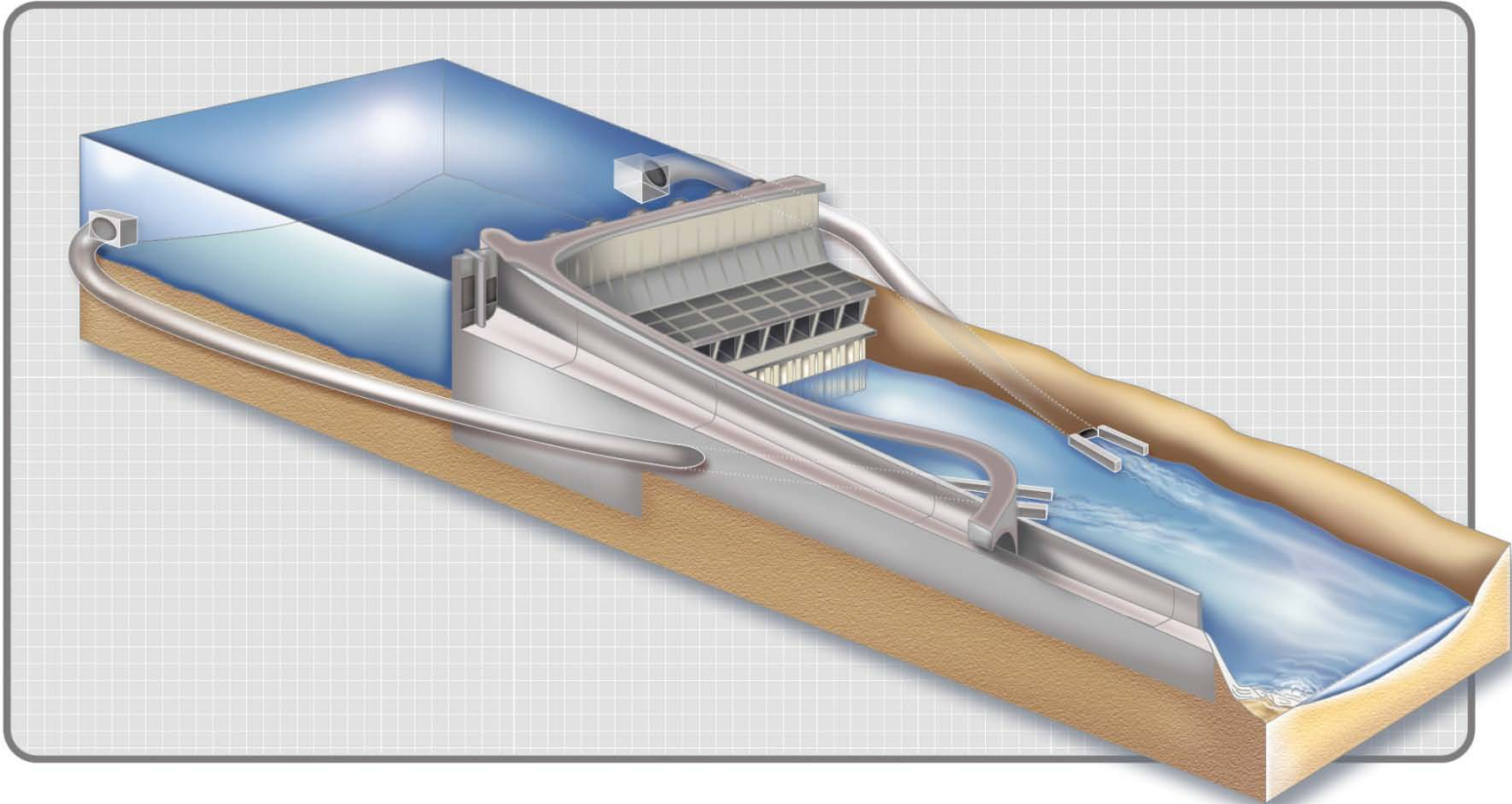
Sediment management in Swiss reservoirs until 2012



Sediment management in Génissiat reservoir until 2012

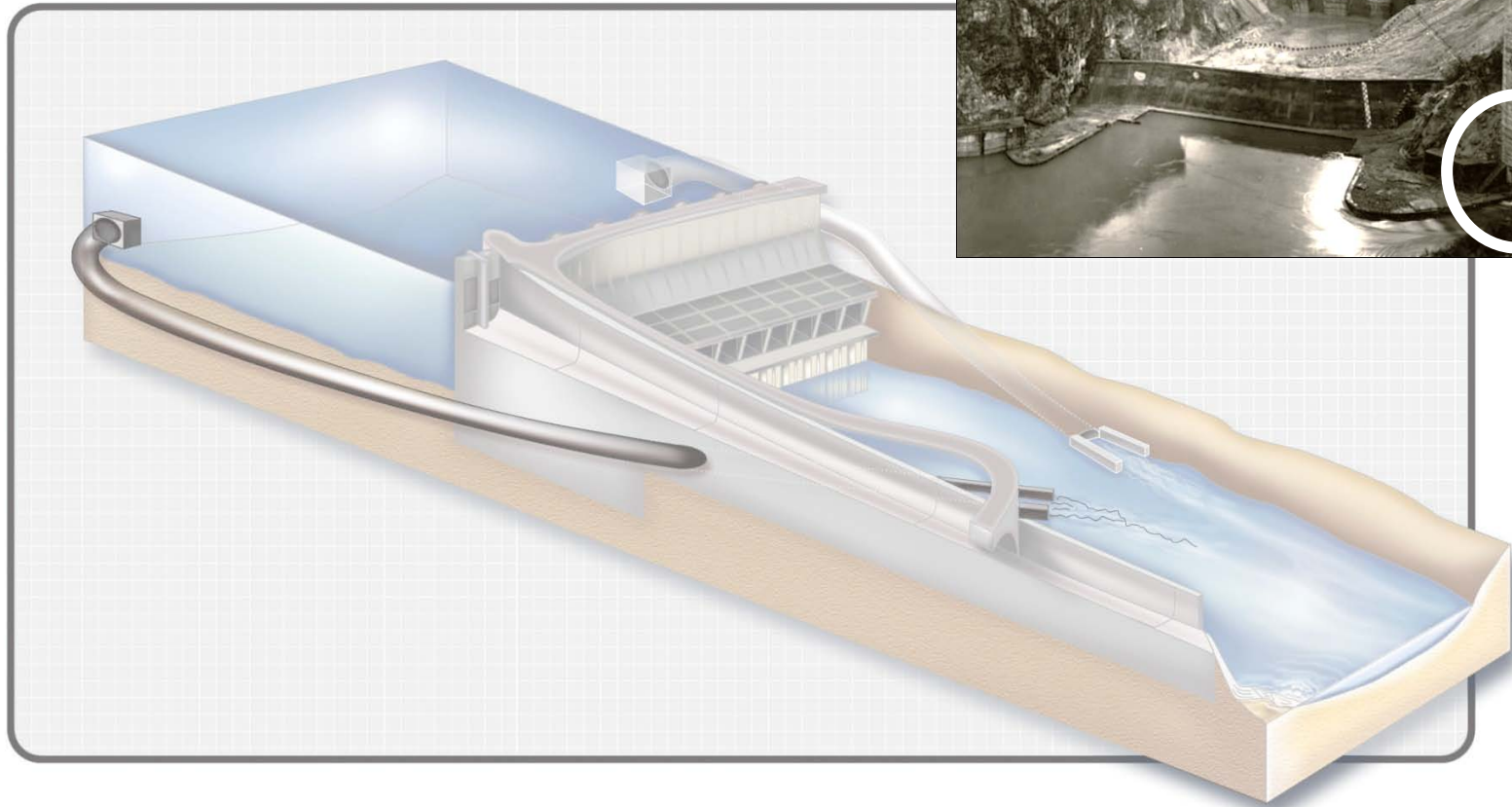


Génissiat dam features



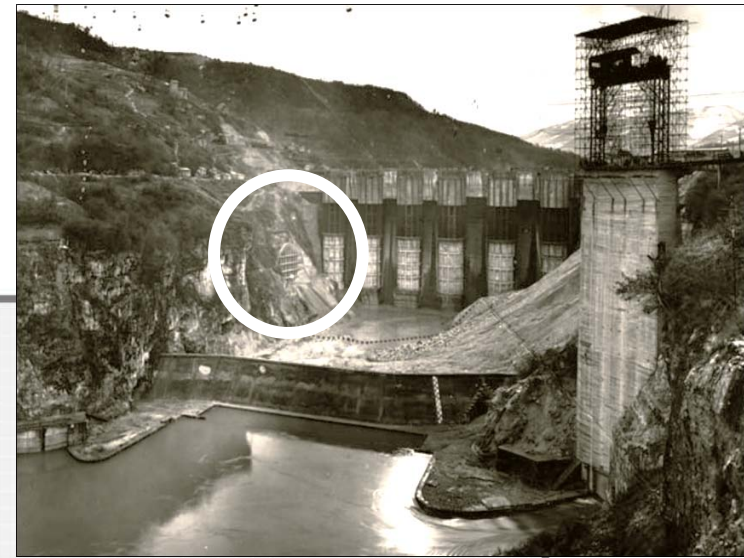
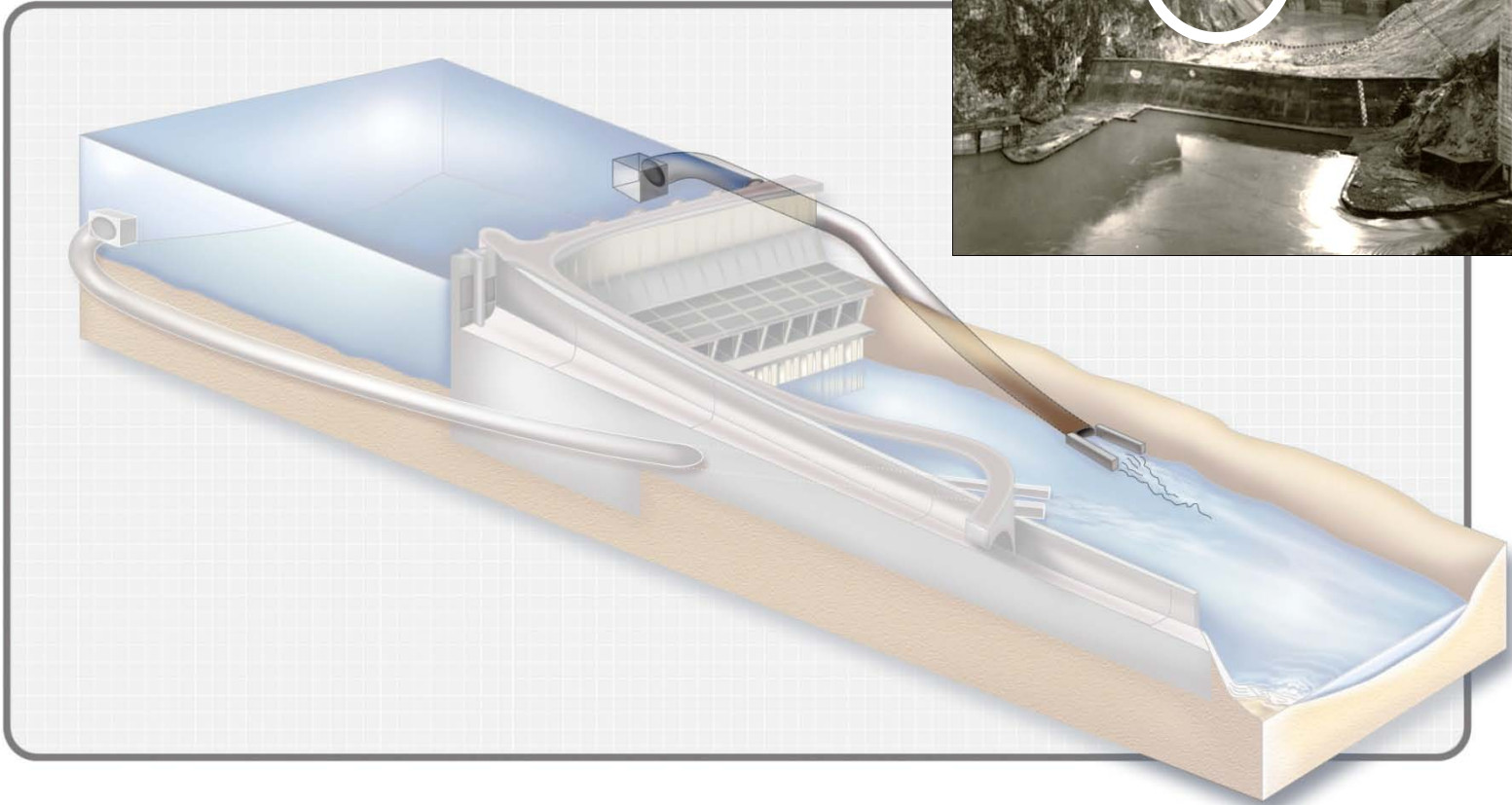
- Génissiat dam includes 3 hydraulic outlets located at 3 different elevations

Génissiat dam features



- Bottom gate: intake elevation at 262.00 m

Génissiat dam features



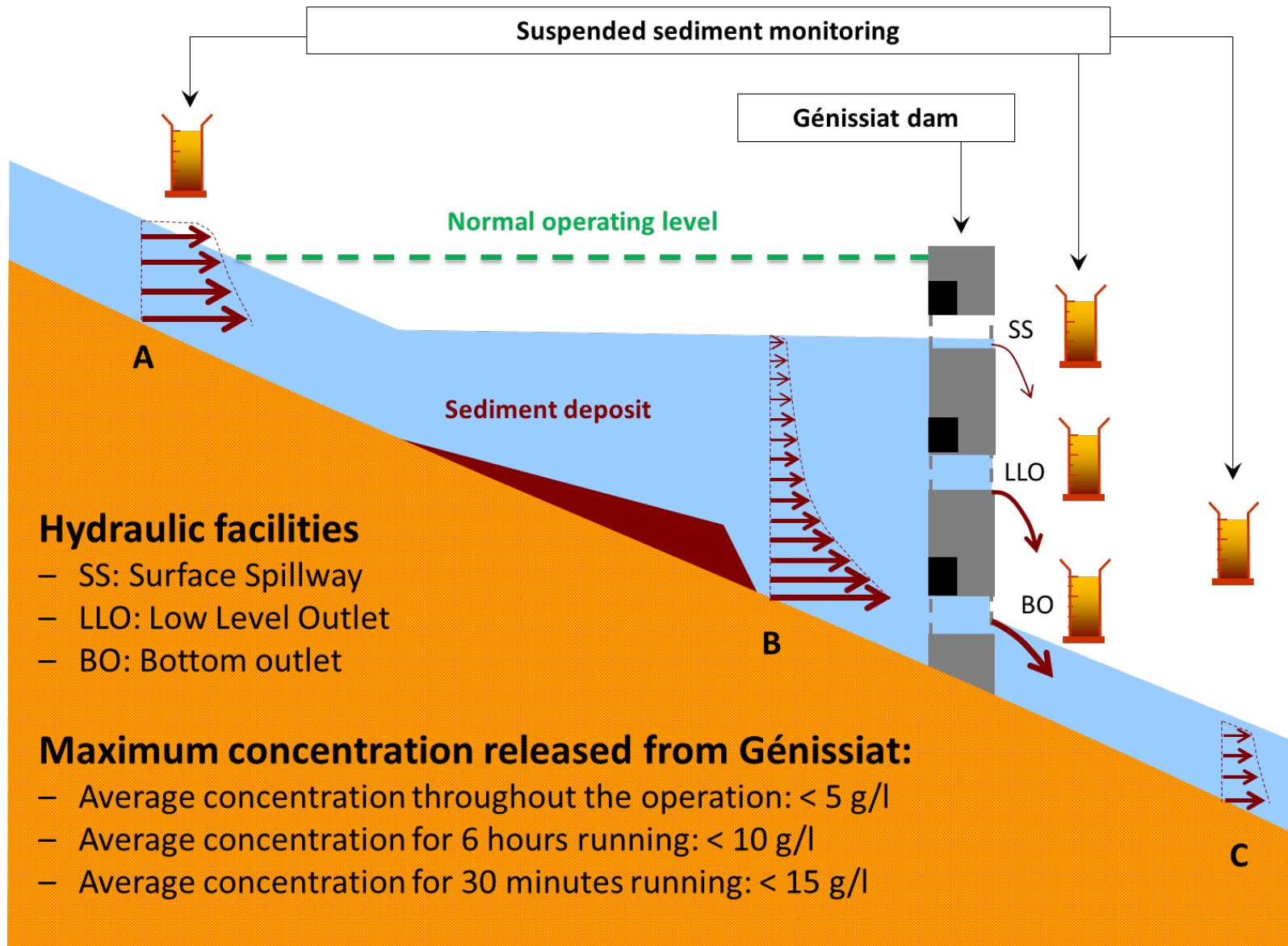
- Low Level Outlet: intake elevation at 285.90 m

Génissiat dam features

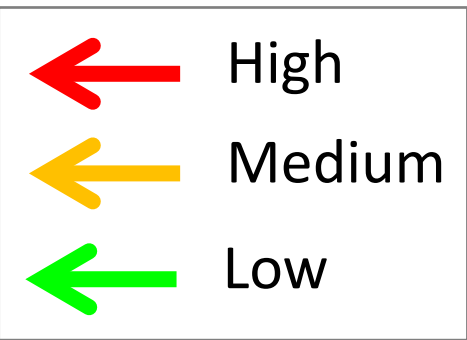


- Surface spillway: intake elevation at 316.80 m

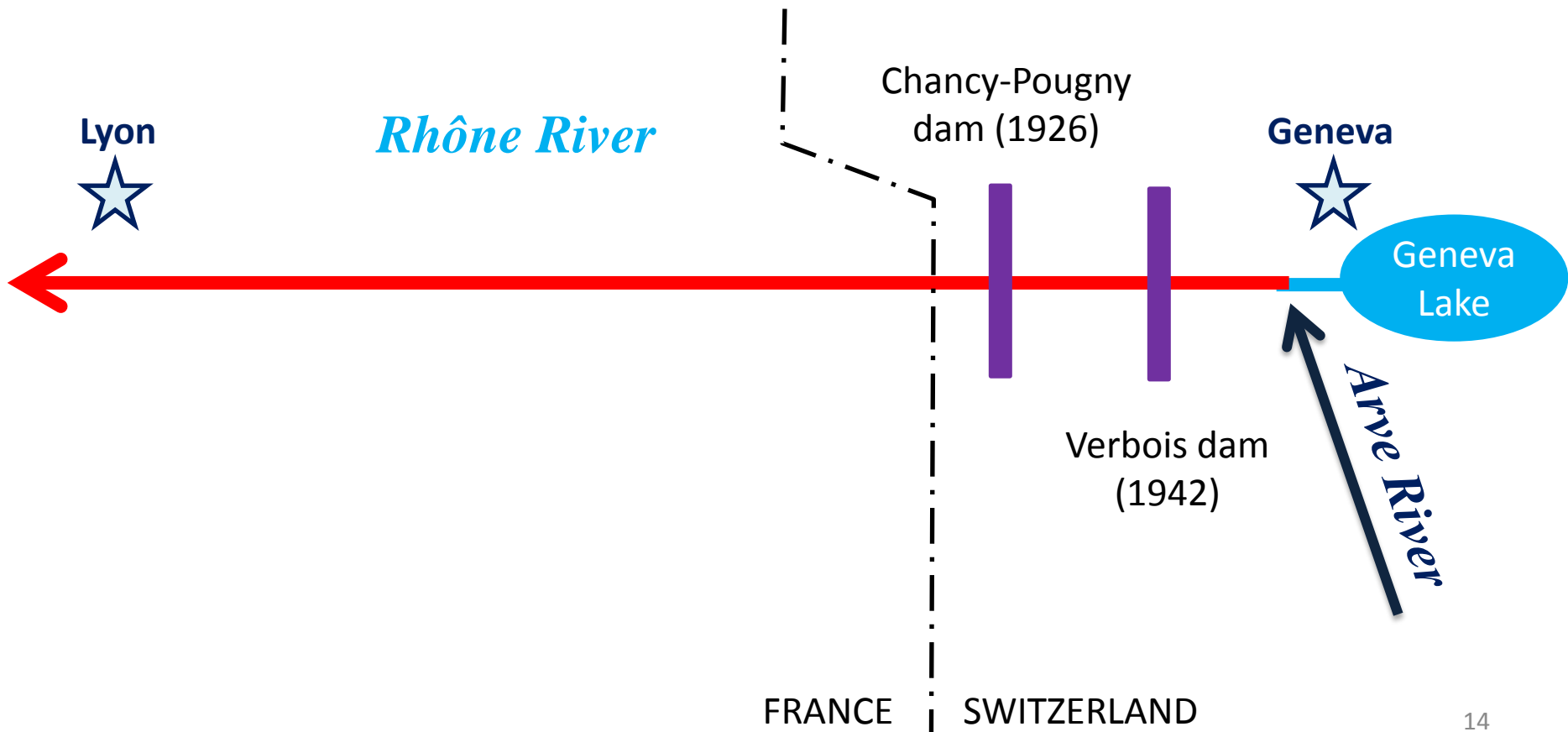
Eco-friendly flushing principle



Historical perspective of damages induced by flushing on aquatic life



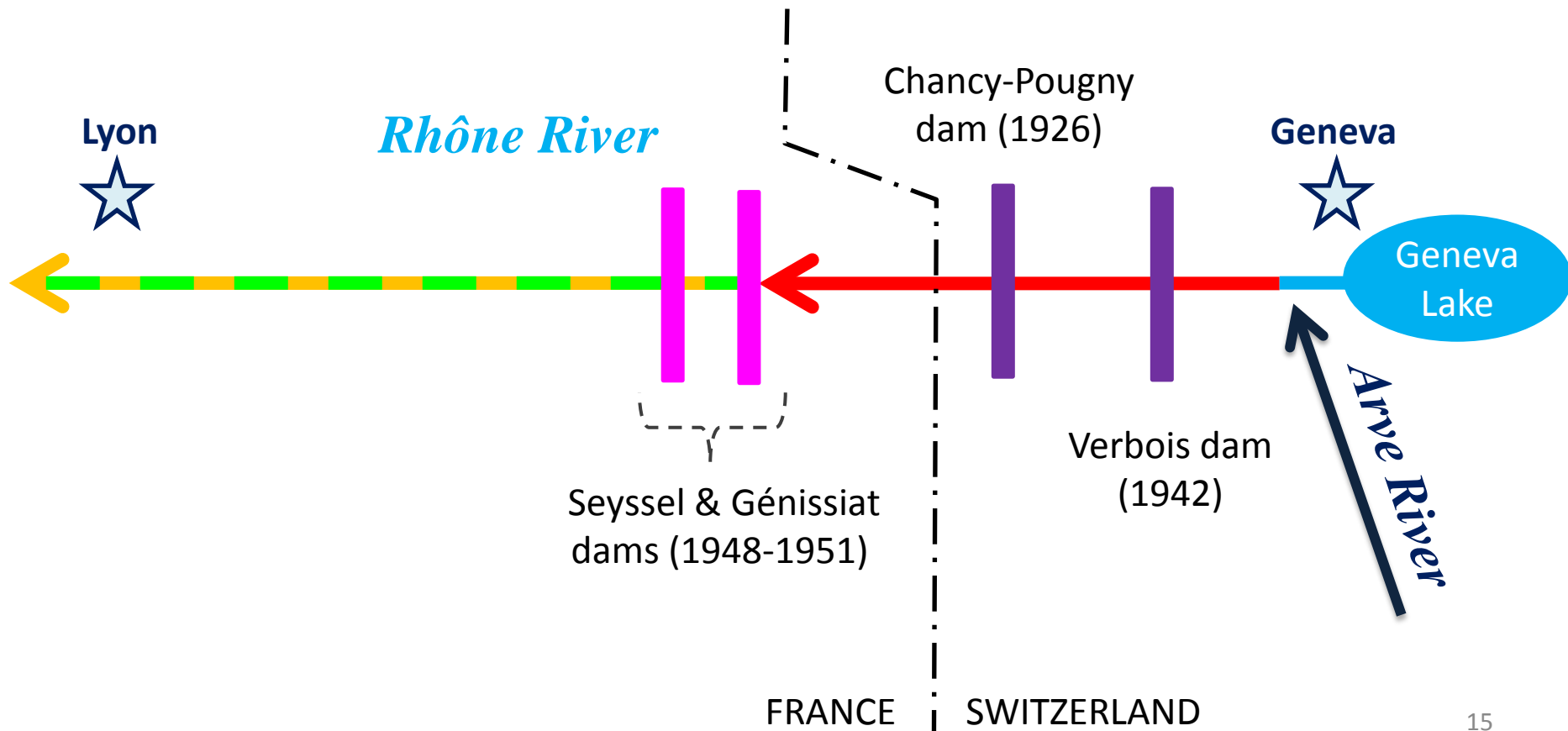
- Before 1948



Historical perspective of damages induced by flushing on aquatic life



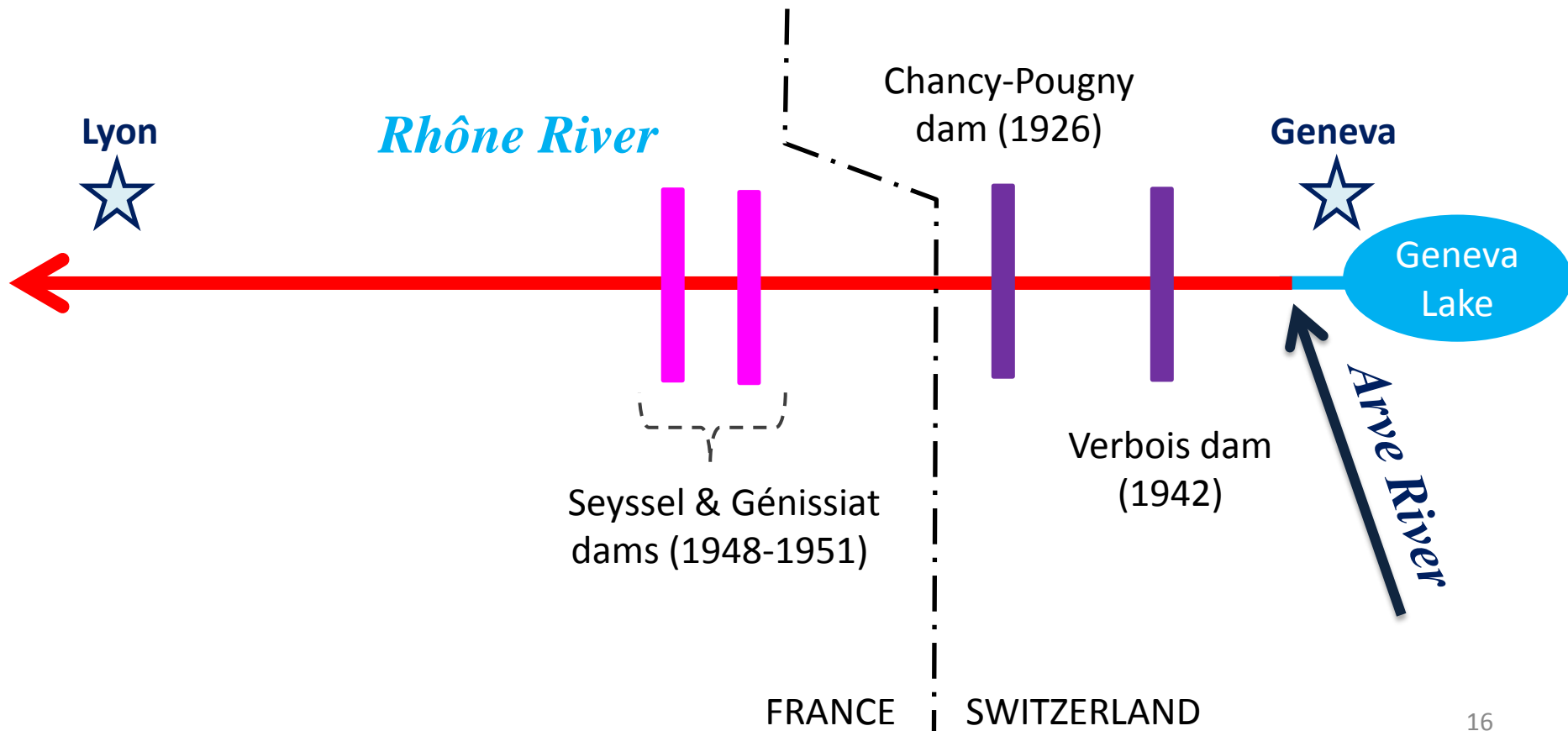
- 1949-1975



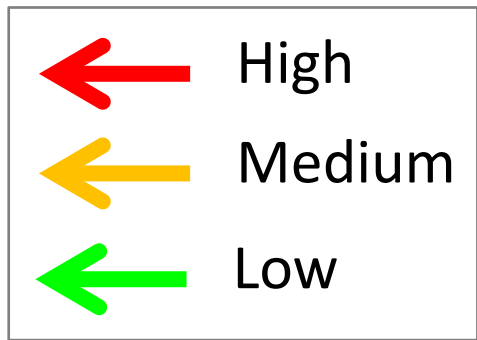
Historical perspective of damages induced by flushing on aquatic life



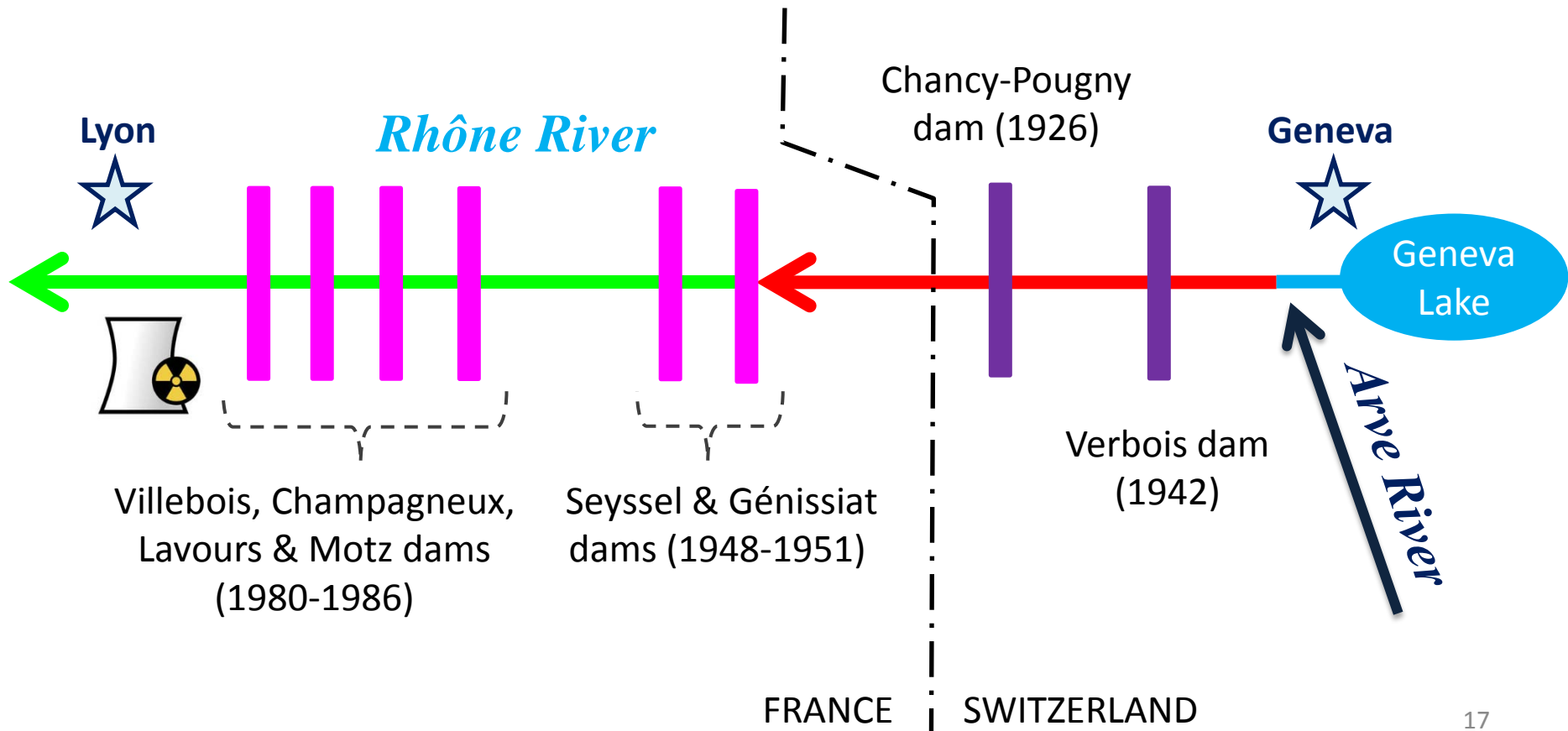
- 1978



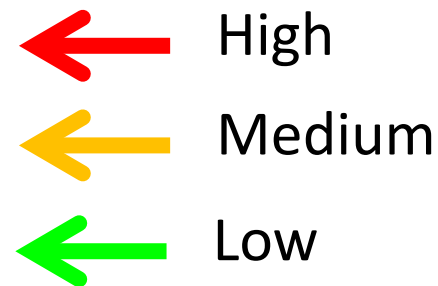
Historical perspective of damages induced by flushing on aquatic life



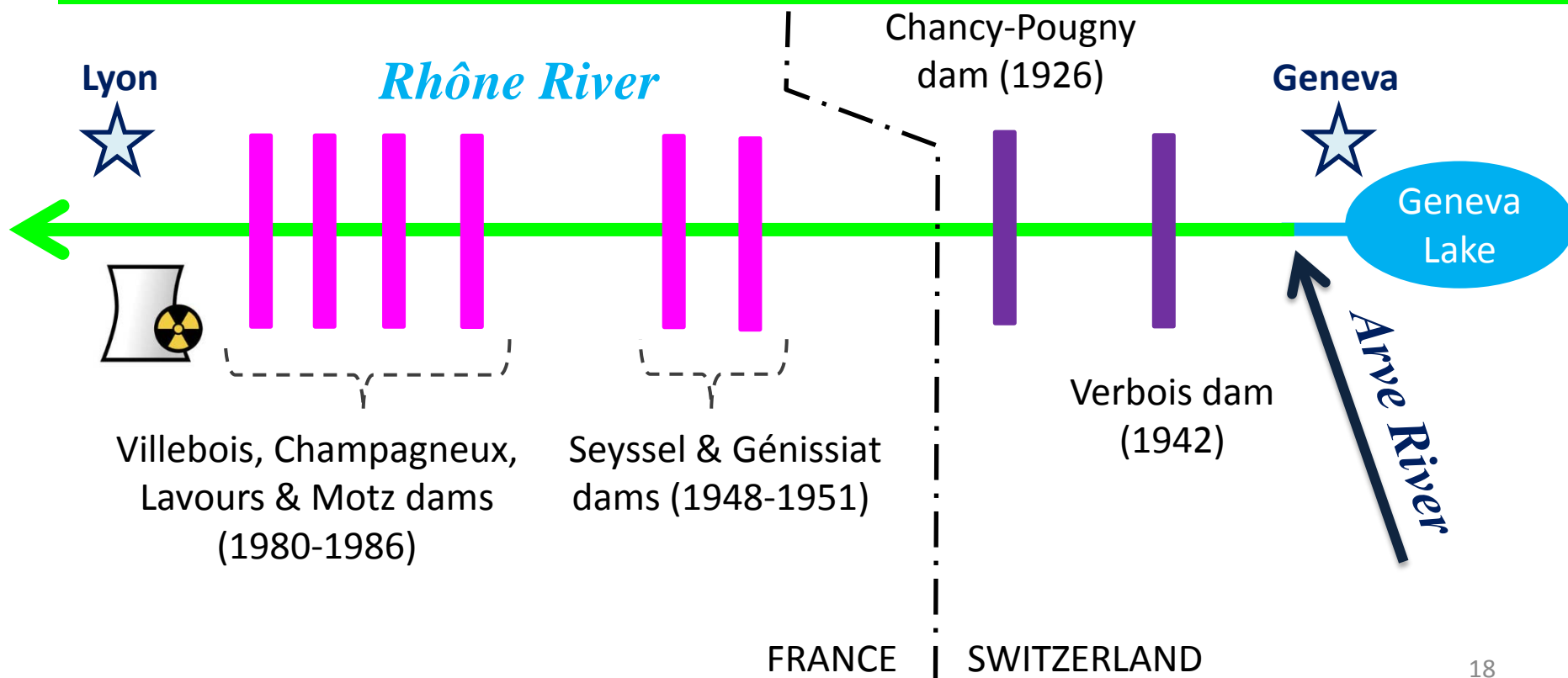
- 1981-2012



Historical perspective of damages induced by flushing on aquatic life



- So from now, WHY not managing the Upper Rhône River as a whole and from a consistent manner?



Toward a consistent and integrated management of sediments fluxes

- **Constitution of a technical work group:**
 - Composition: regulation authorities and dam operators from France and Switzerland
 - Scope: identify, evaluate and compare all credible scenarios regarding sediment fluxes management
- **Consultation meetings with local stakeholders**

Main strategies compared

1. Passive management of reservoirs
2. Routing of Arve River sediment-laden flows by:
 - a) Partial drawdown of all reservoirs
 - b) Supplying an extra discharge from Lake Geneva and by a slight reservoirs drawdown
3. Sediment flushing of reservoirs:
 - a) With complete drawdown every 3, 5 or 10 years
 - b) According to Eco-Friendly Flushing principle every 1, 2 or 3 years
4. Dredging of deposits accumulated in reservoirs
5. Combination of scenarios 2b, 3b and 4

Scenarios evaluation

- Feasibility, efficiency, impact, cost and constrains of scenarios have been evaluated and compared by considering following factors:
 - Technical
 - Economic
 - Environmental
 - Legislative
 - Societal

Scenario finally favored

1. Passive management of reservoirs
2. Routing of Arve River sediment-laden flows by:
 - a) Supplying an extra discharge from Lake Geneva and by a slight drawdown of reservoirs
 - b) Partial drawdown of all reservoirs
3. Sediment flushing of reservoirs:
 - a) According to Eco-Friendly Flushing principle every 1, 2 or 3 years
 - b) With complete drawdown every 3, 5 or 10 years
4. Dredging of deposits accumulated in reservoirs
5. **Combination of scenarios 2a, 3a and 4**

Conclusion

- Managing from a consistent and cooperative manner sediment issues in a trans-boundary basin is often a challenging but not impossible task
- Sediment management never relies on a unique and universal solution
- Multi-criteria analysis and stakeholders involvement are strong requirements to achieve a successful integrated management
- Eco-friendly flushing contributes to ensuring sediment continuity in reservoirs with acceptable impacts on river users and eco-systems
- To apply such strategy, field experiments and specific dam design and operation are required

Dziękuję za uwagę
Thank you for your attention
Merci pour votre attention

