

45-50 mn + discussion

# The restoration of the Rhône, France : feedbacks on 25 years of implementation and monitoring.

Hervé Piégay

University of Lyon, EVS, Lyon, France



**H<sub>2</sub>O'Lyon**  
Université de Lyon



UFR 5600



**LabEx**  
**DRIIHM**



**Z A B R**

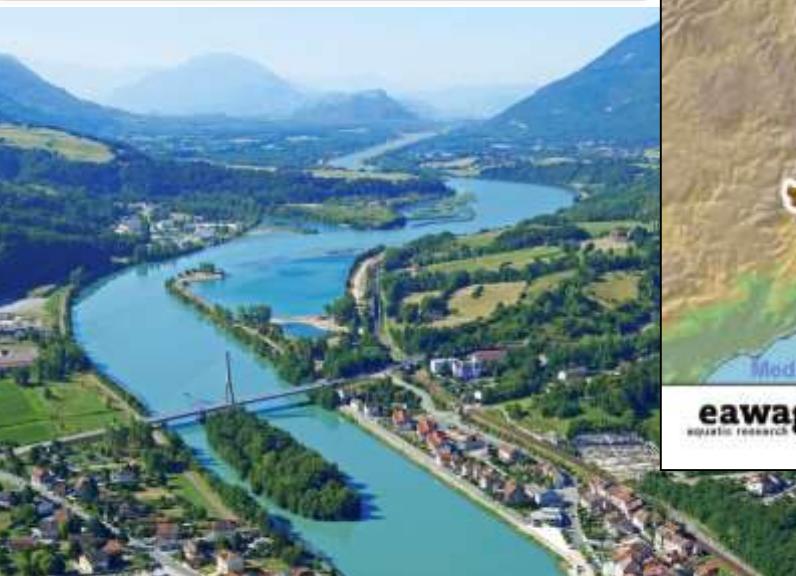
# The Rhône river

One of the largest european rivers

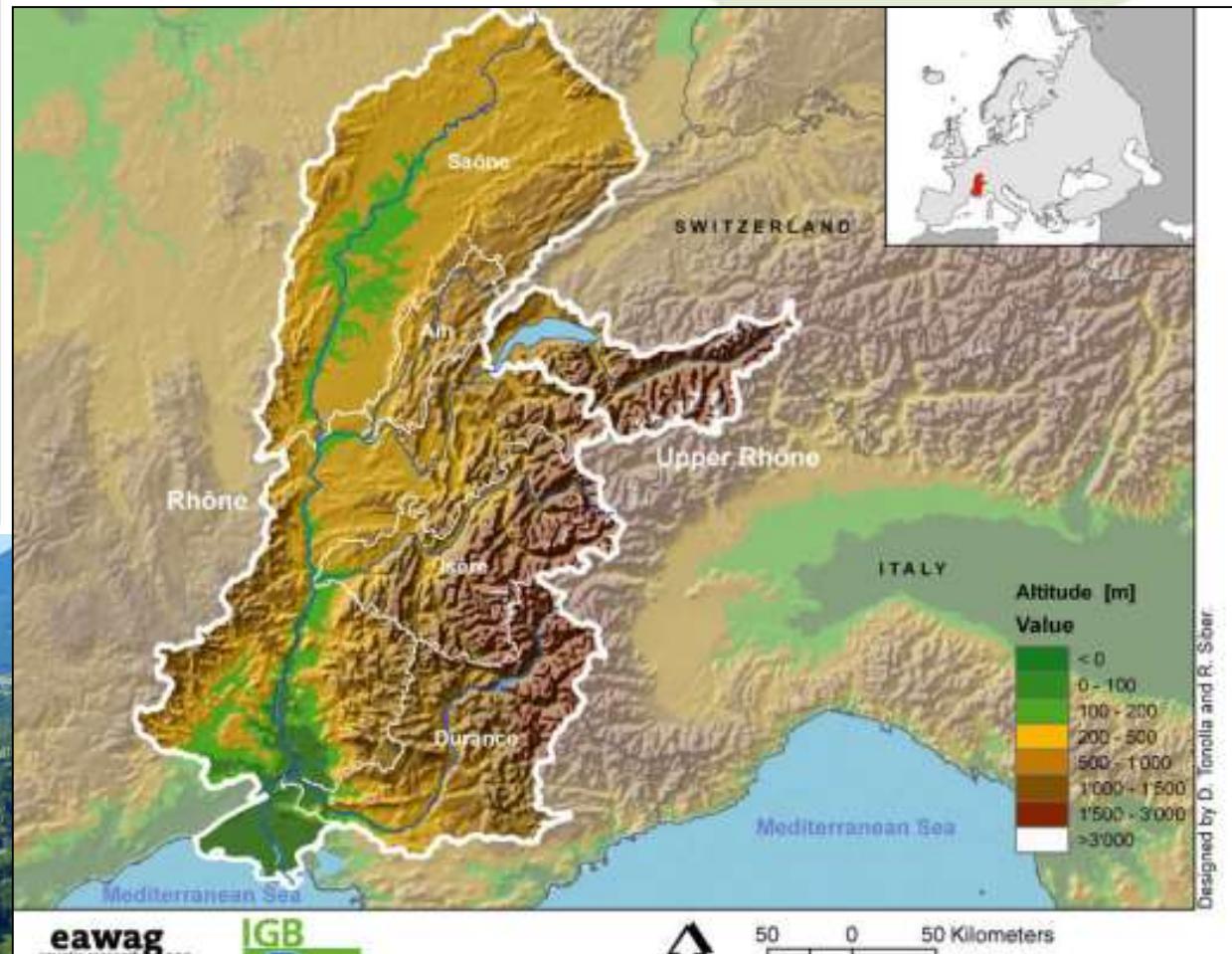
560 km in France  
(800 km in total)

Watershed: 98,000 km<sup>2</sup>

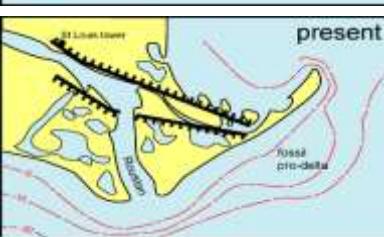
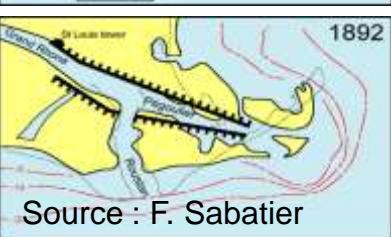
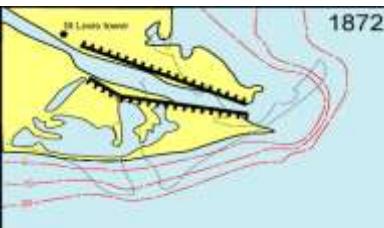
Mean annual flow at the  
mouth: 1,700 m<sup>3</sup>/s  
Q50 : 10,000 m<sup>3</sup>/s  
Hydrographic district



First freshwater input to the western Mediterranean basin

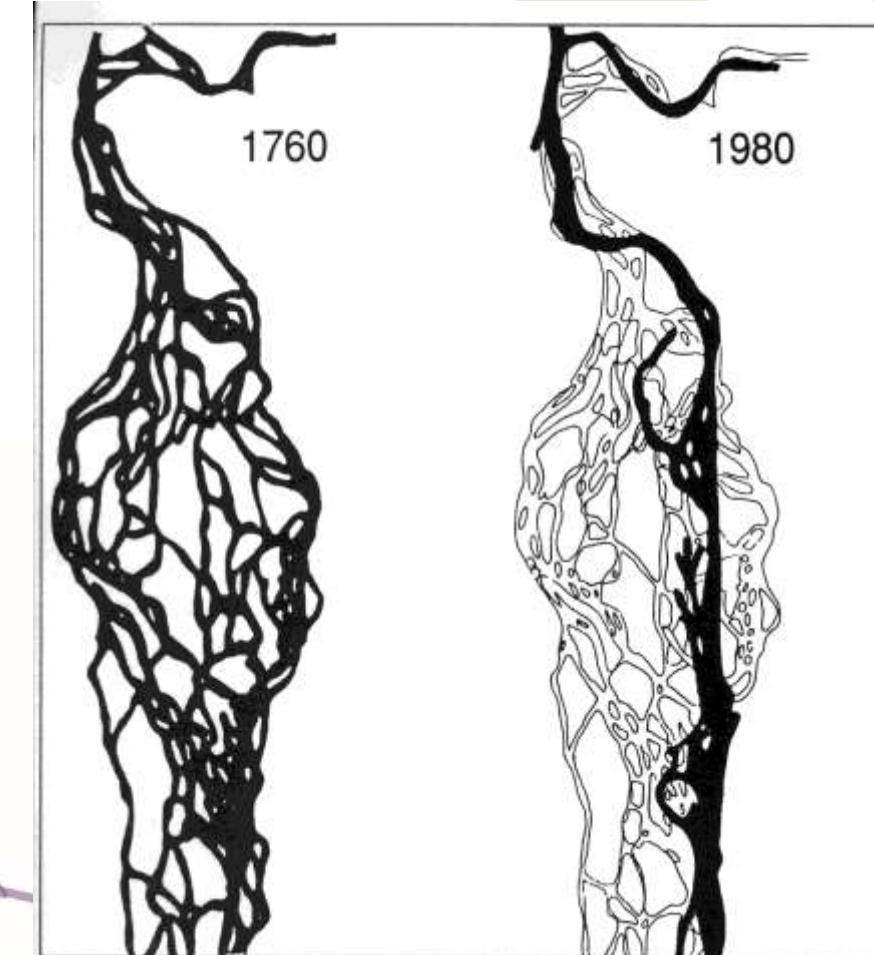
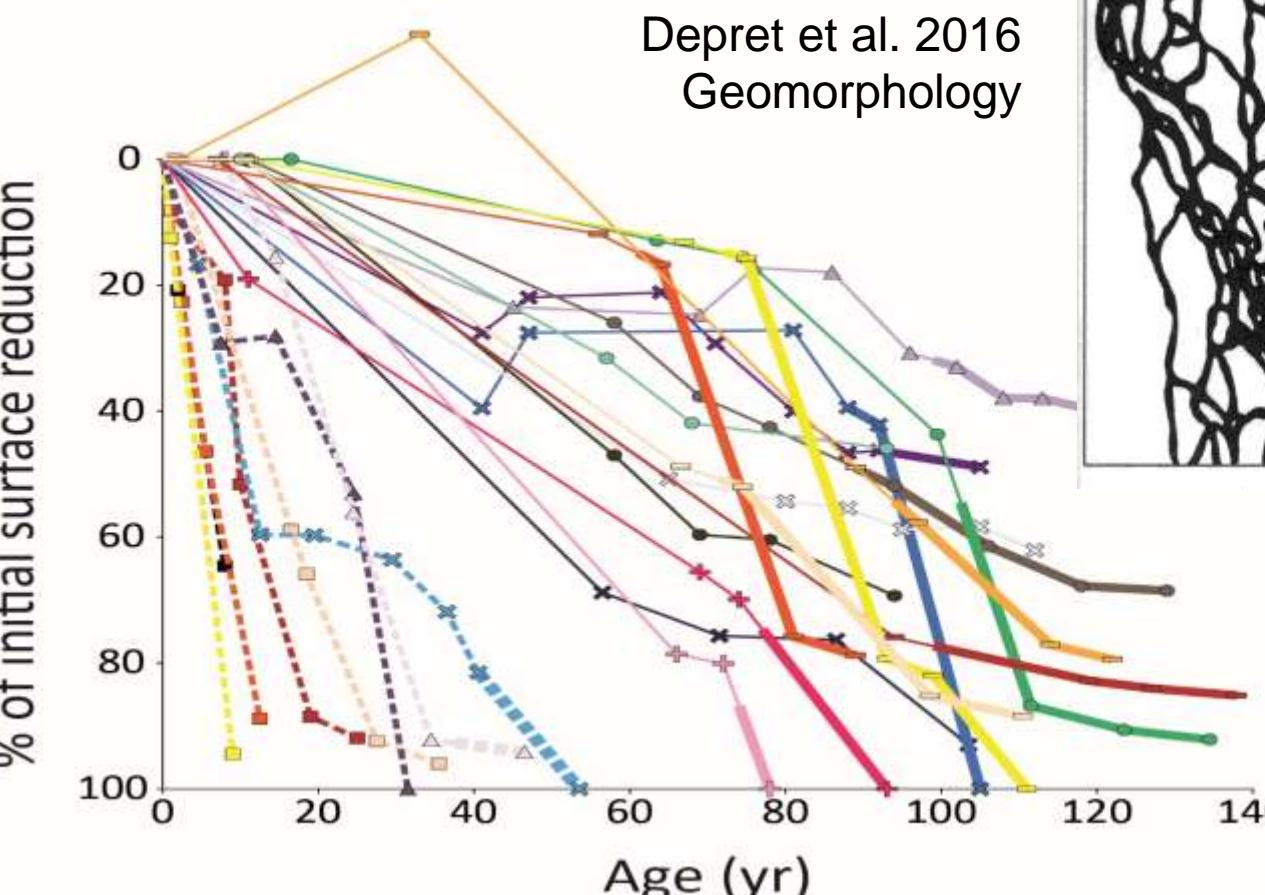
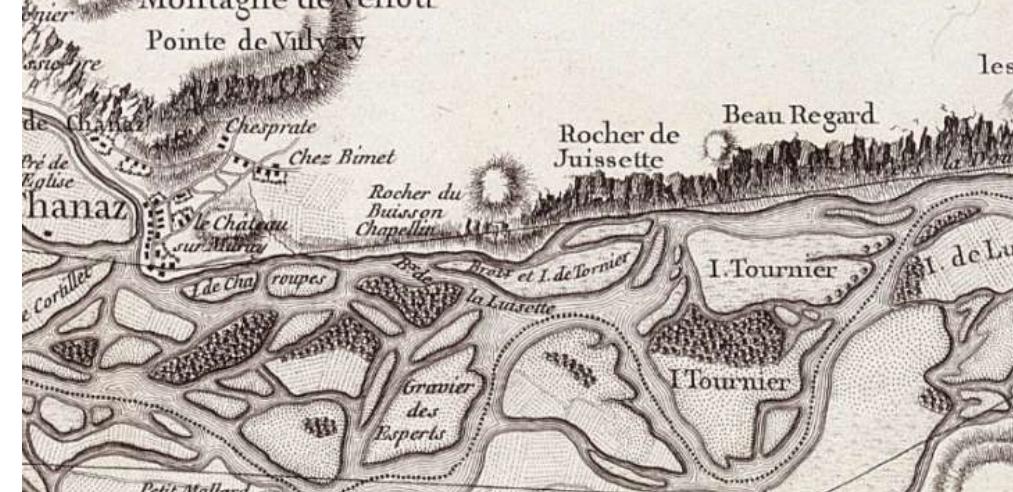


Regulated between 1850 and 1930 for navigation purposes... (*embankments, groynes, walls*)

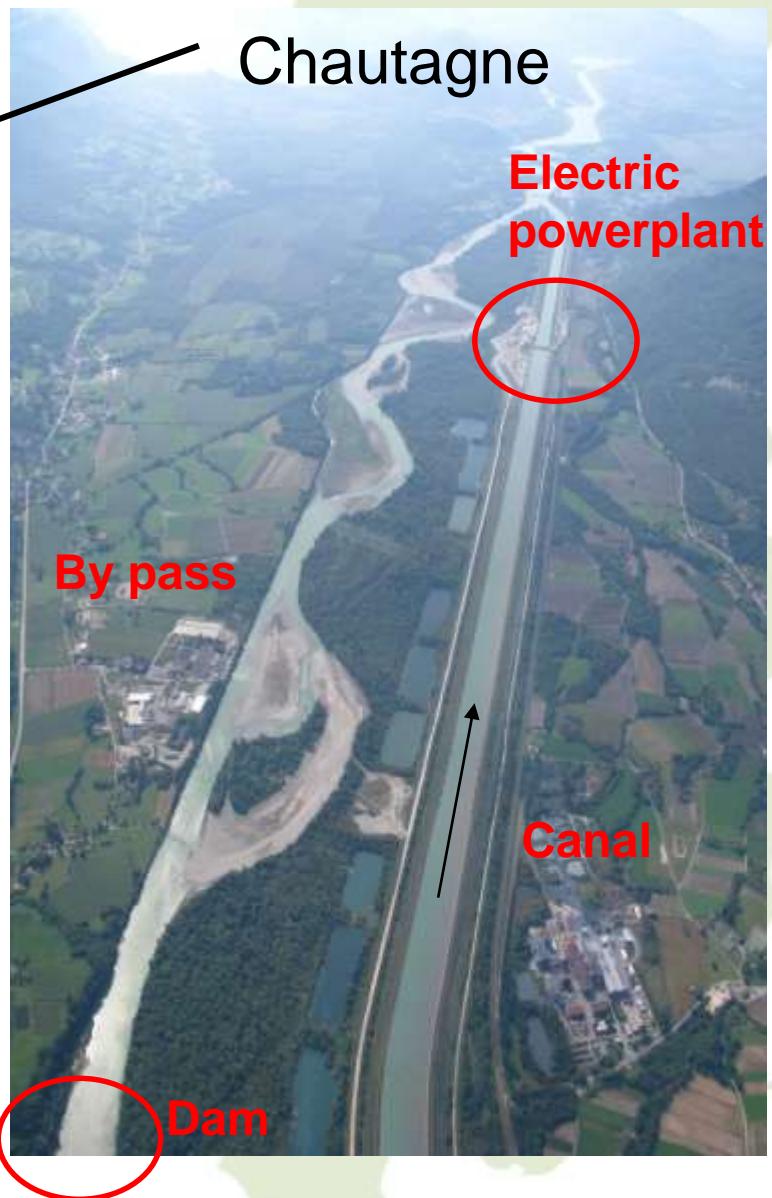
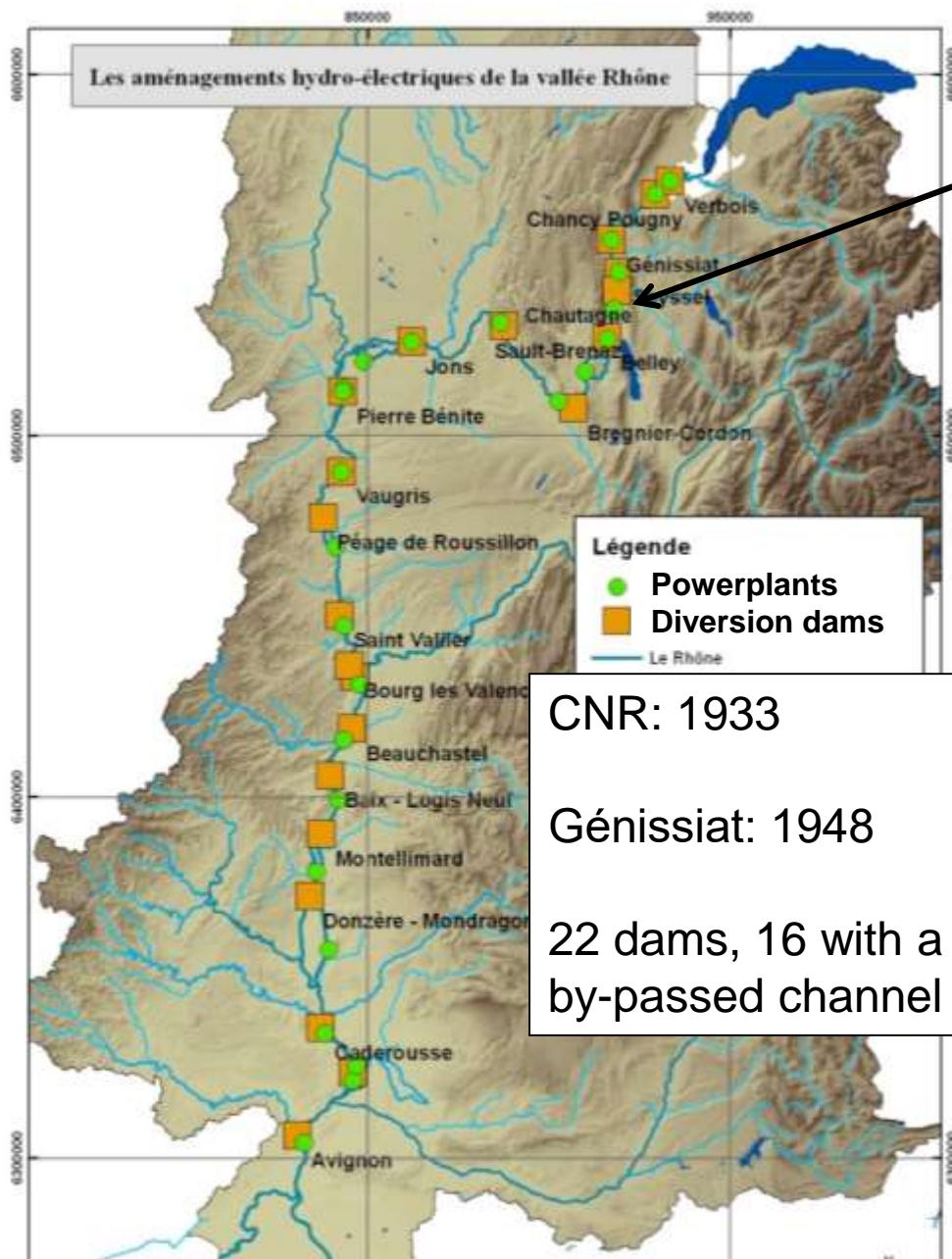


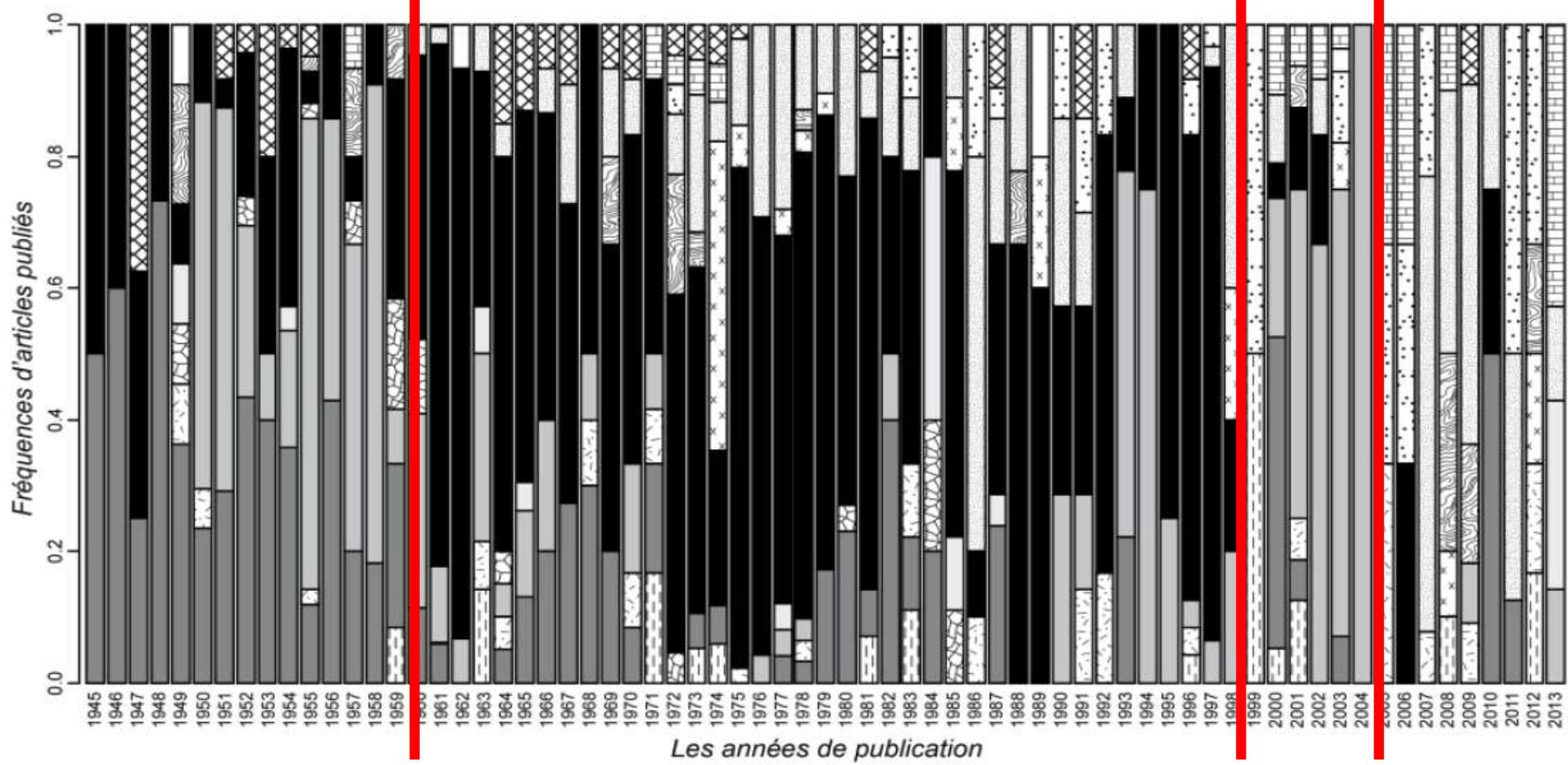
1884-1938:  
Casiers Girardon





Evolution of Rhône in Chautagne, Bravard 1993





Comby, 2015

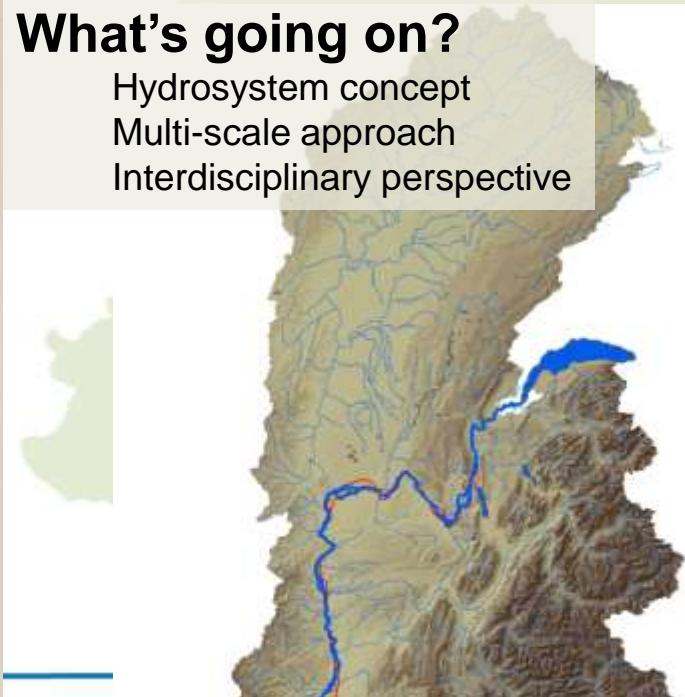
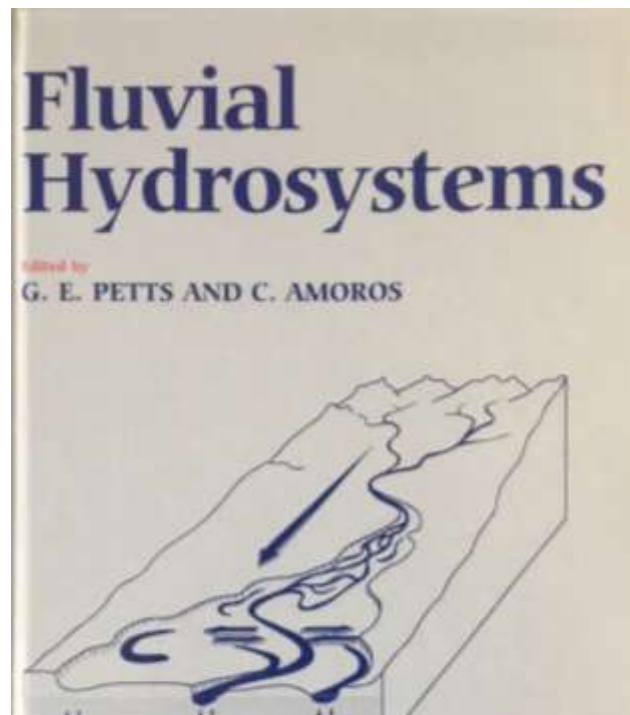
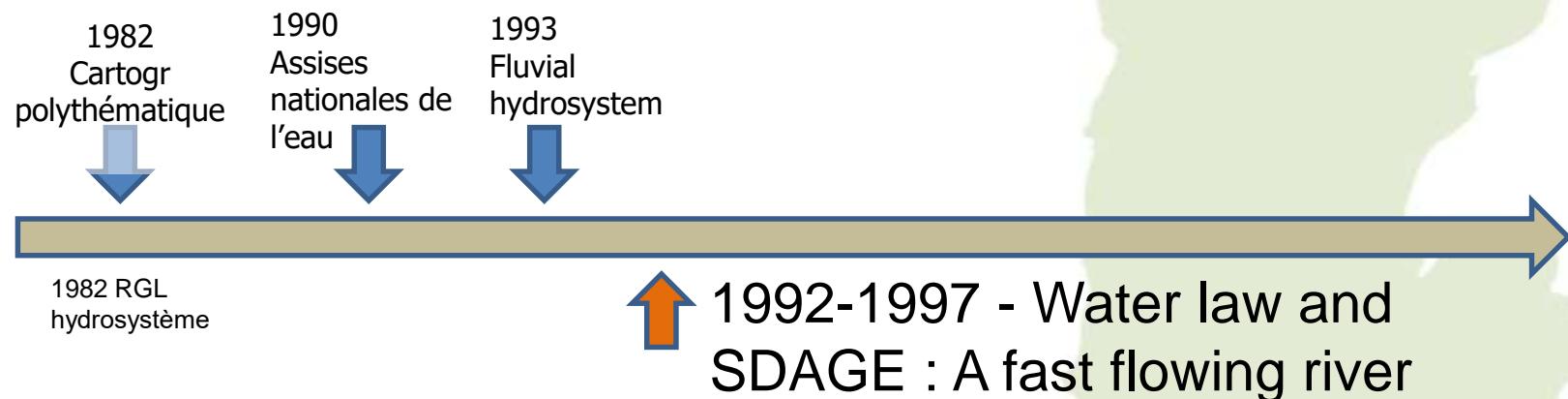
## Séries chronologiques des thèmes rhodaniens dans *Le Monde*

- ☒ Traversée
- ☒ Tourisme
- ☒ Sécheresse
- ☒ Reconquête
- ☒ Pollution
- ☒ Patrimoine
- ☒ Nucléaire
- ☒ Navigation

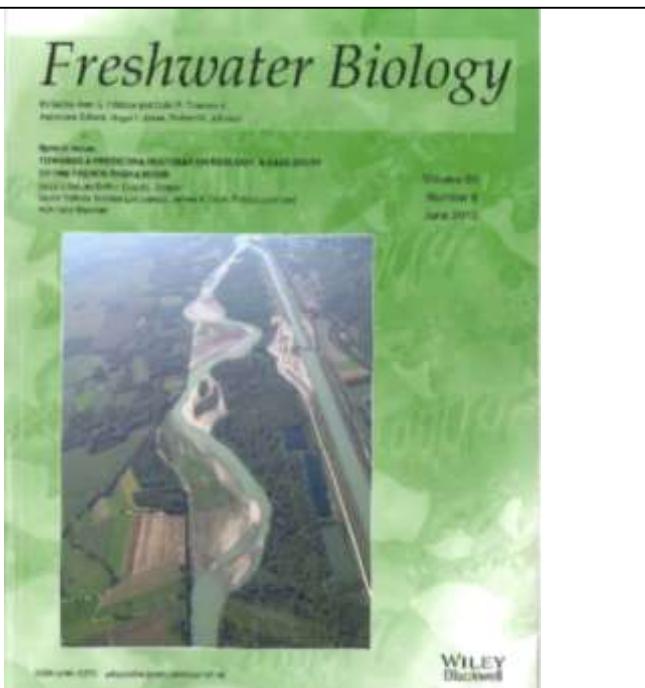
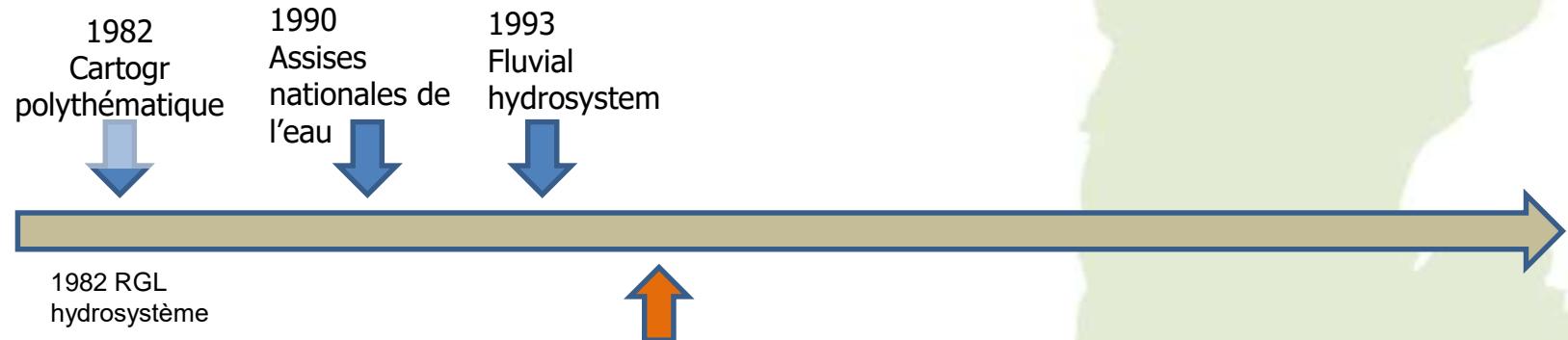
- ☒ Loisirs
- ☒ Irrigation
- ☒ Inondation
- ☒ Biodiversité
- ☒ Barrage
- ☒ Approvisionnement



# 1980's: Understand human impacts



# 1990 – 2000's: emergence of restoration and monitoring



1995-2018

## Can we restore? How?

Reference / rehabilitation / trajectory  
(Henry and Amoros, 1995; Dufour and Piegay, 2009)  
Monitoring, indicators  
Models  
Evidence of success  
Sustainable (forms versus processes, climate change)

# Restoration issue?

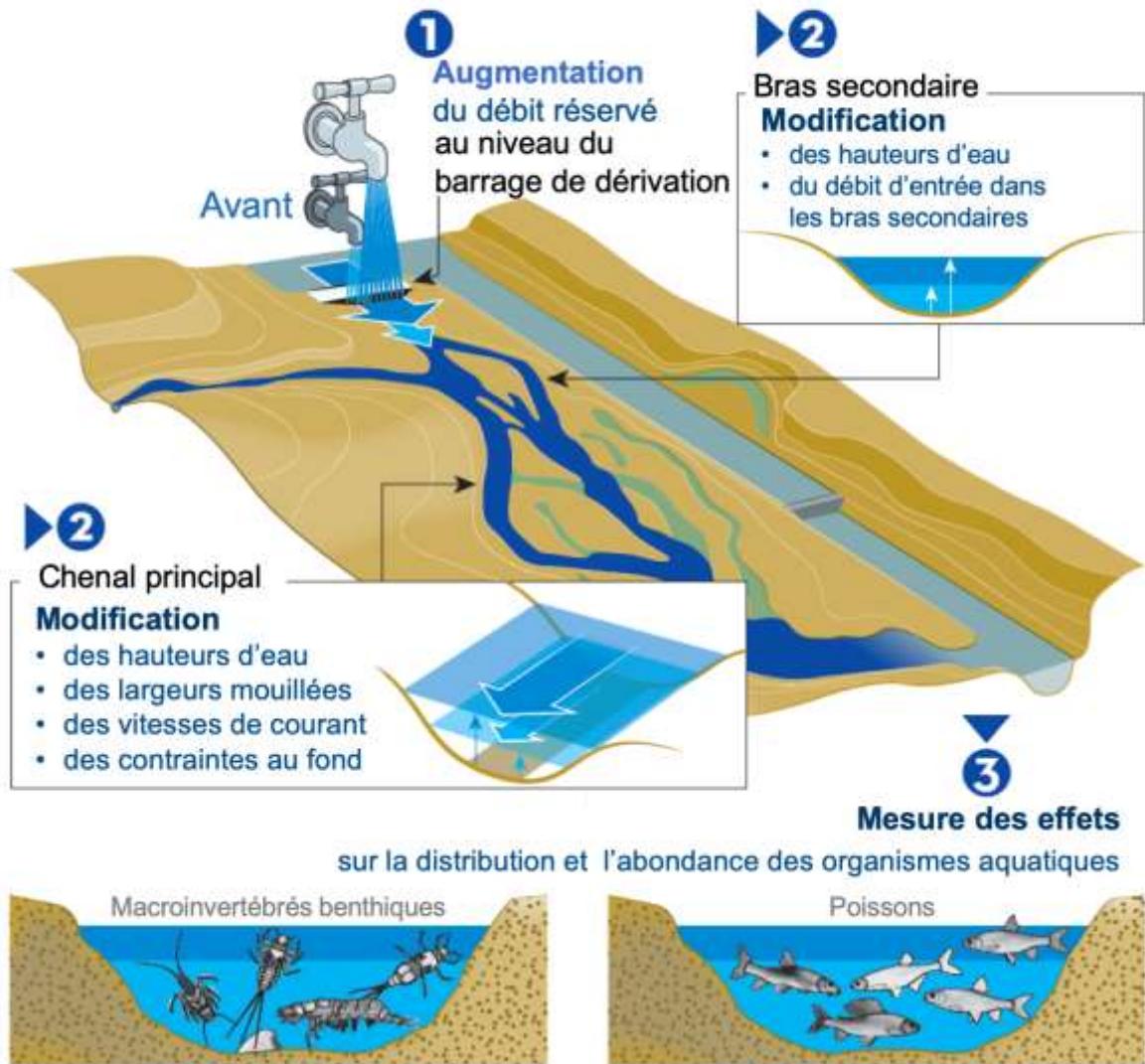
- Fish ladder for migratory species



# Restoration issue?

- Minimum flow increase in by pass sections

## Chenaux court-circuités Débits réservés



(~110km/522 km)

By-pass reaches	Mean annual flow m <sup>3</sup> .s <sup>-1</sup>	Date of restoration	Minimum flow m <sup>3</sup> .s <sup>-1</sup>	
			BEFORE	AFTER
Chautagne	410	07/2004	10-20	50-70
Belley	410	07/2005	25-60	60-90
Brégnier-Cordon	435	07/2006	80-150	80-150
Canal de Miribel	598	-	30-60	30-60
Pierre-Bénite	1030	09/2000	10-20	100
Péage-de-Roussillon	1050	01/2014	10-20	50-125
Baix-Le-Logis-Neuf	1475	01/2014	10-20	74,5
Montélimar	1490	01/2014	15-60	75,4
Donzère	1490	01/2014	60	75,4

Hauteur d'eau  
Vitesse

1.2 m  
0.07 m/s

2.1 m  
0.35 m/s

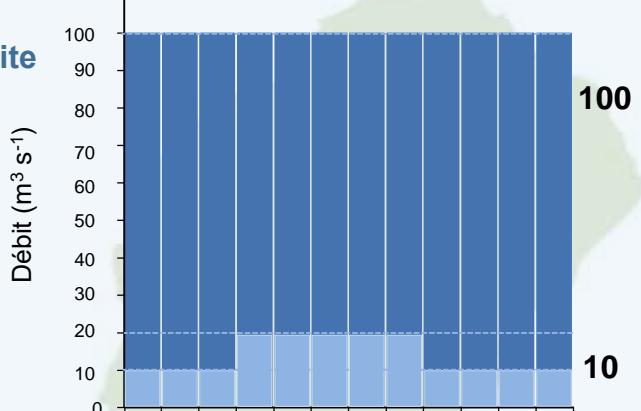


1996

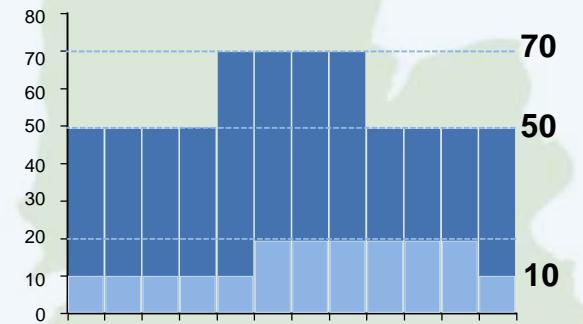


2002

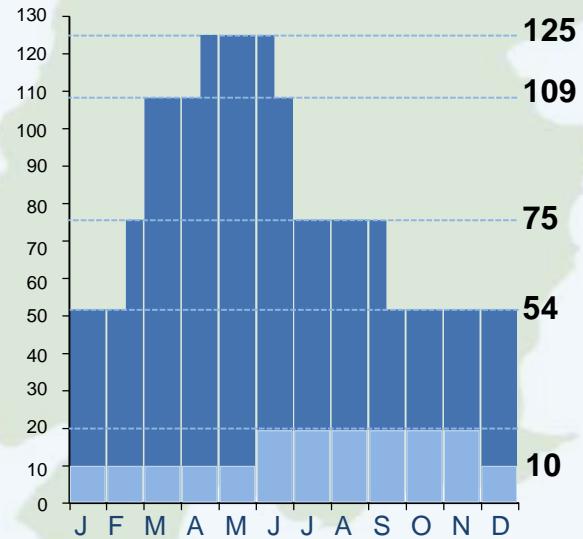
### Pierre-Bénite (2000)



### Chautagne (2004)



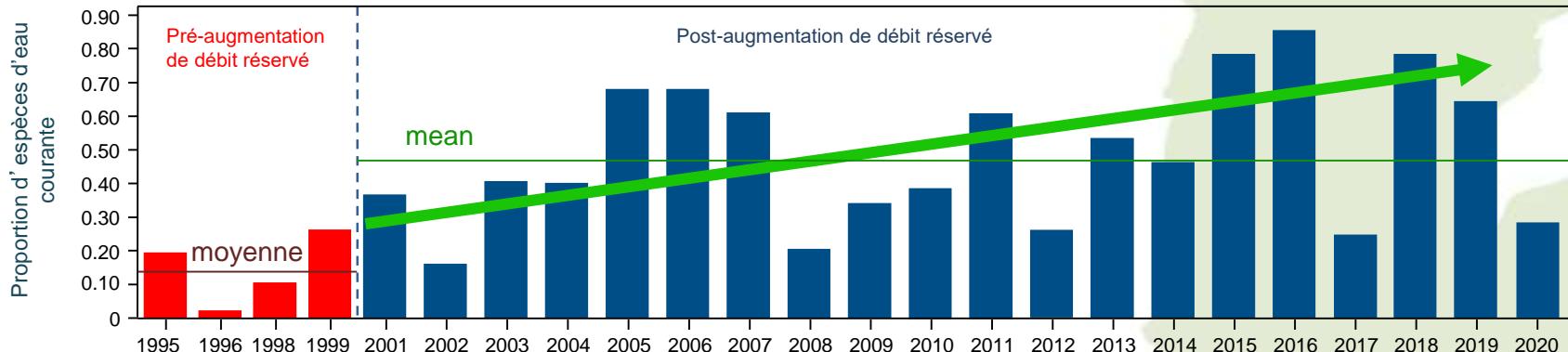
### Péage de Roussillon (2014)



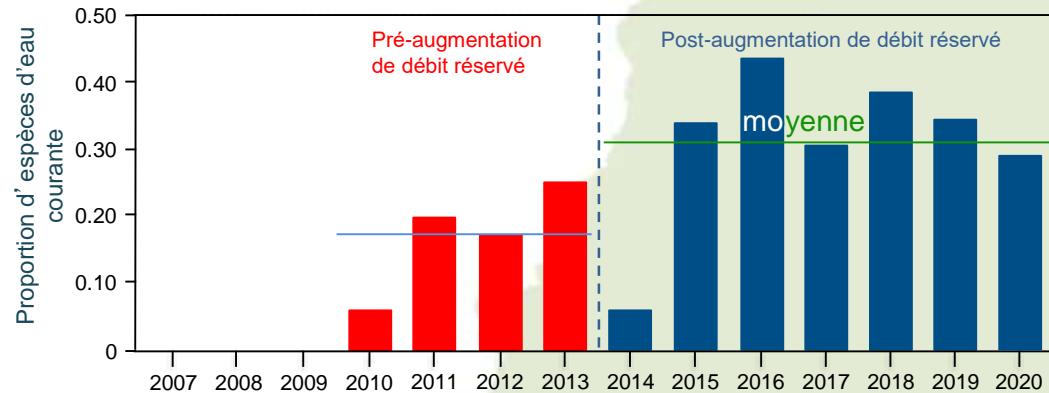
## Proportions of fast flowing species

### Lower-Rhône

#### Pierre - Bénite



#### Baix-Le-Logis-Neuf

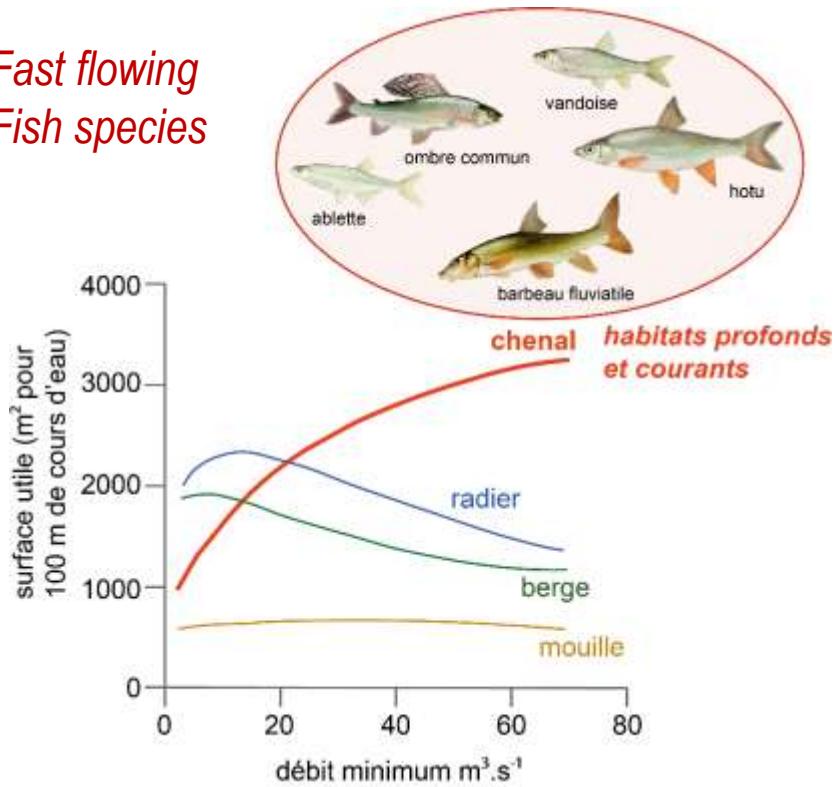


## Linked between minimum flow

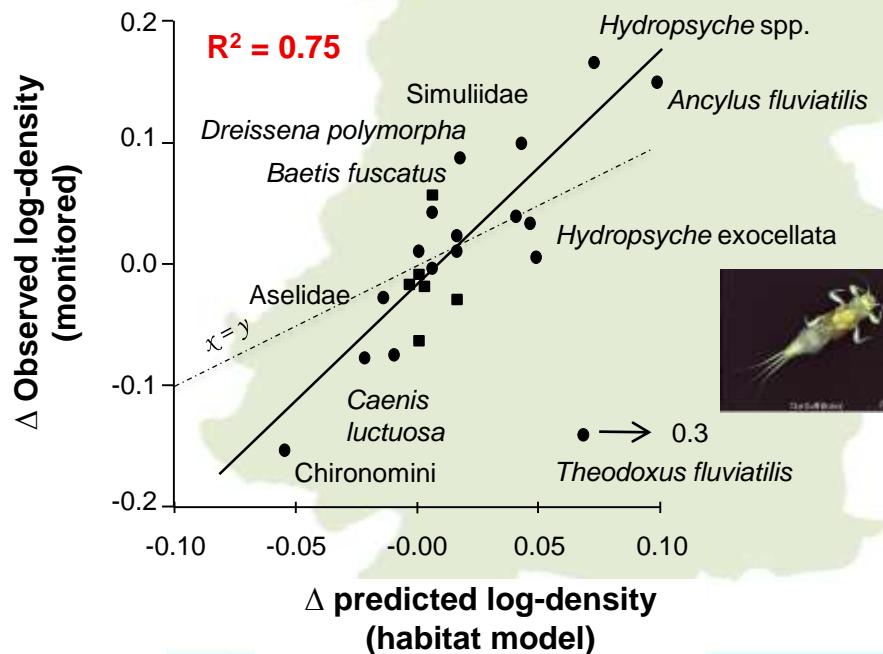
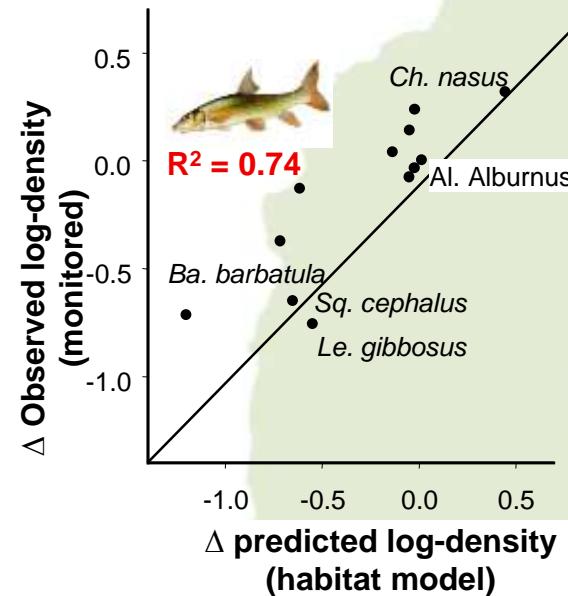


Fish community

*Fast flowing  
Fish species*



## Pierre-Bénite by-pass reach



# Restoration issue ?

- Reconnect and rewater former channels (~40 sites in 15 years)

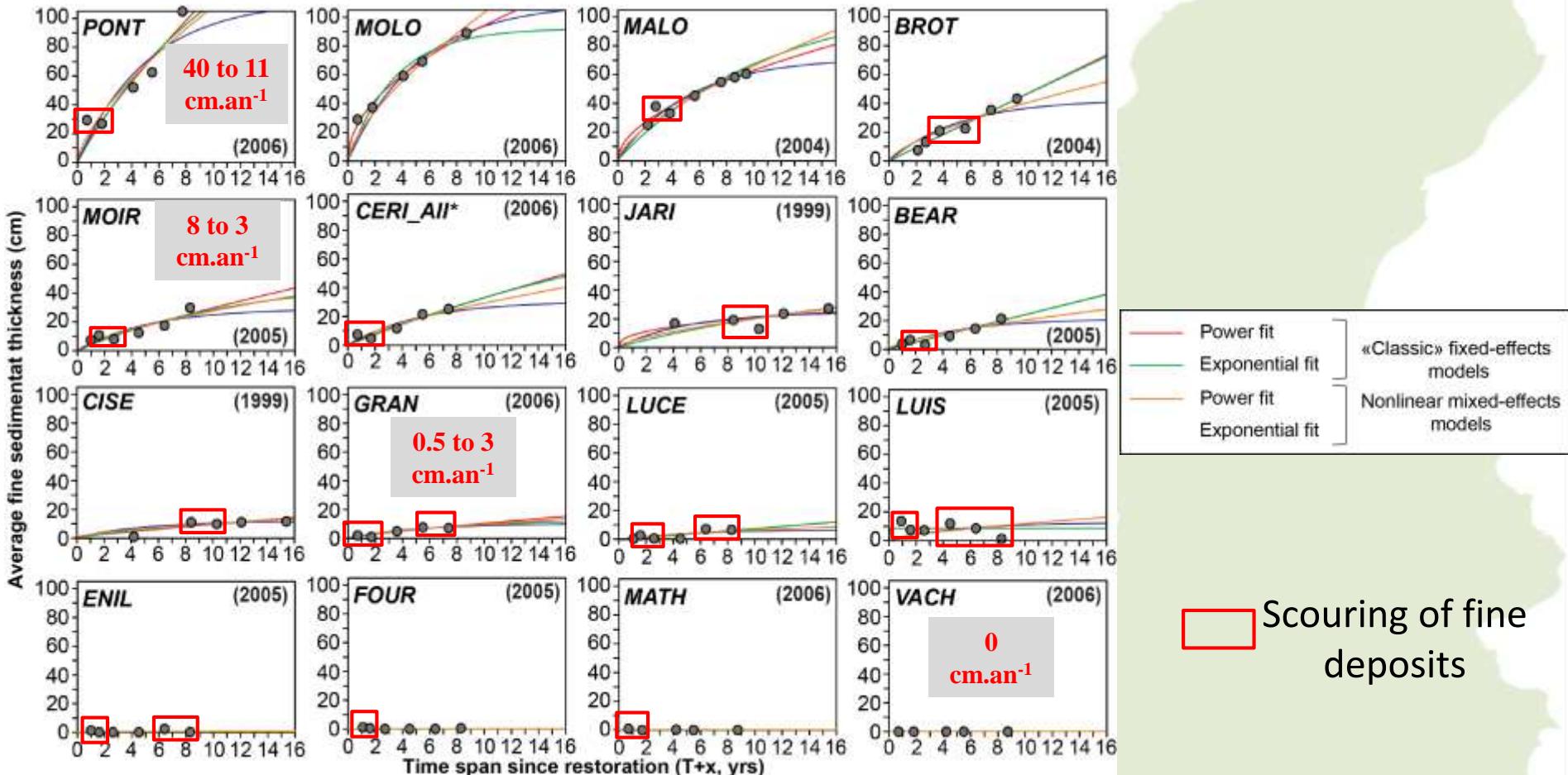


Excavated and  
rewatered former  
channels in Pierre Bénite  
(1999)

An aerial satellite photograph showing a river flooding a rural landscape. The river, which is brownish-green, has溢出 (over溢出) its banks, inundating fields and pastures. To the left, a cluster of buildings with orange roofs is visible, likely a small town or village. The surrounding land is a mix of green vegetation and brown, water-saturated soil.

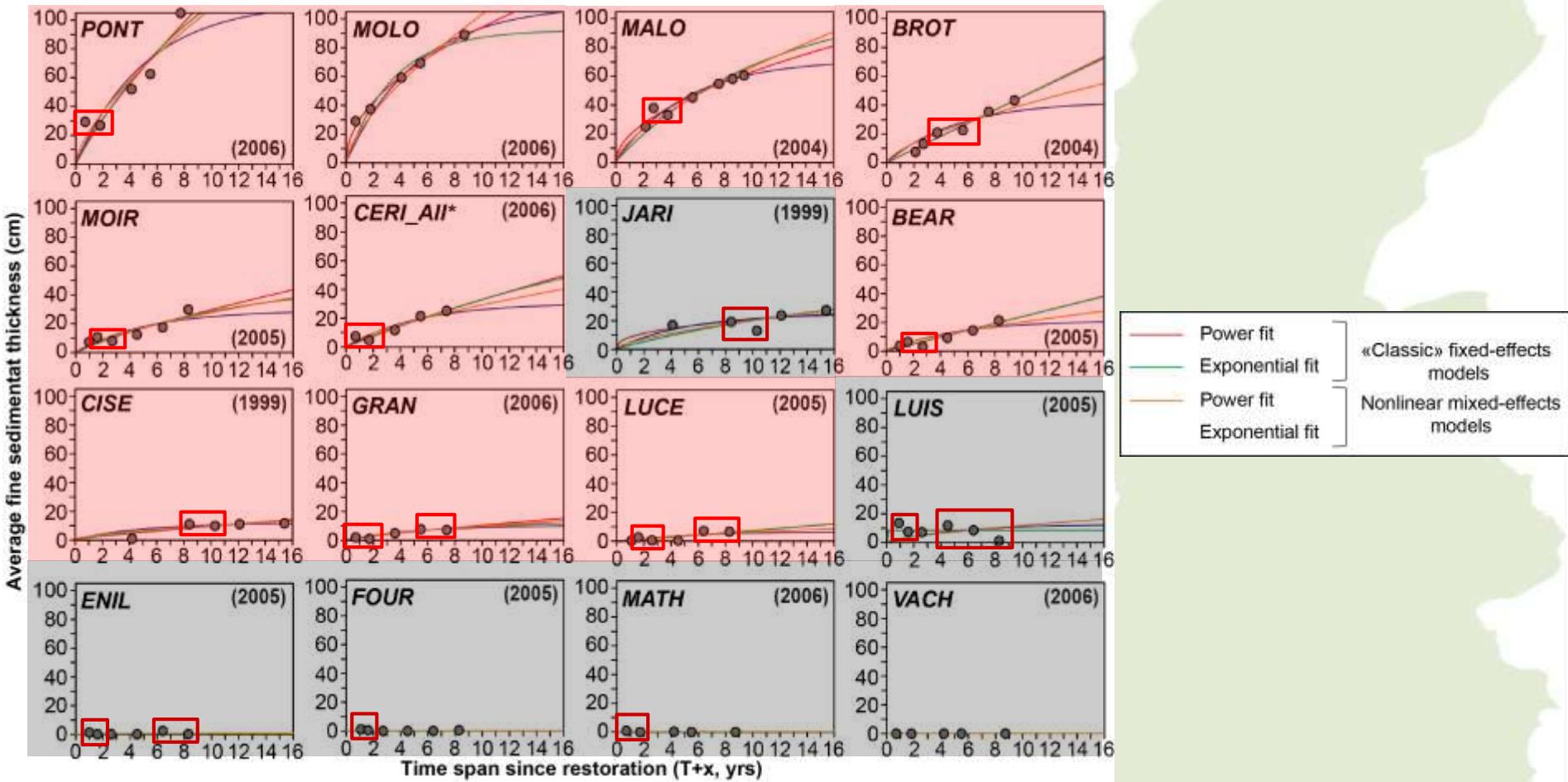
Pierre Bénite  
4th March 2002  
15th March 2012

# Propensity of channels to accumulate fine sediment: general trends



- A large range of fine sedimentation dynamic
- Scouring processes (*i.e.* self-rejuvenation capacity) are effective for frequent flood flows / flood event from Q2 to Q5

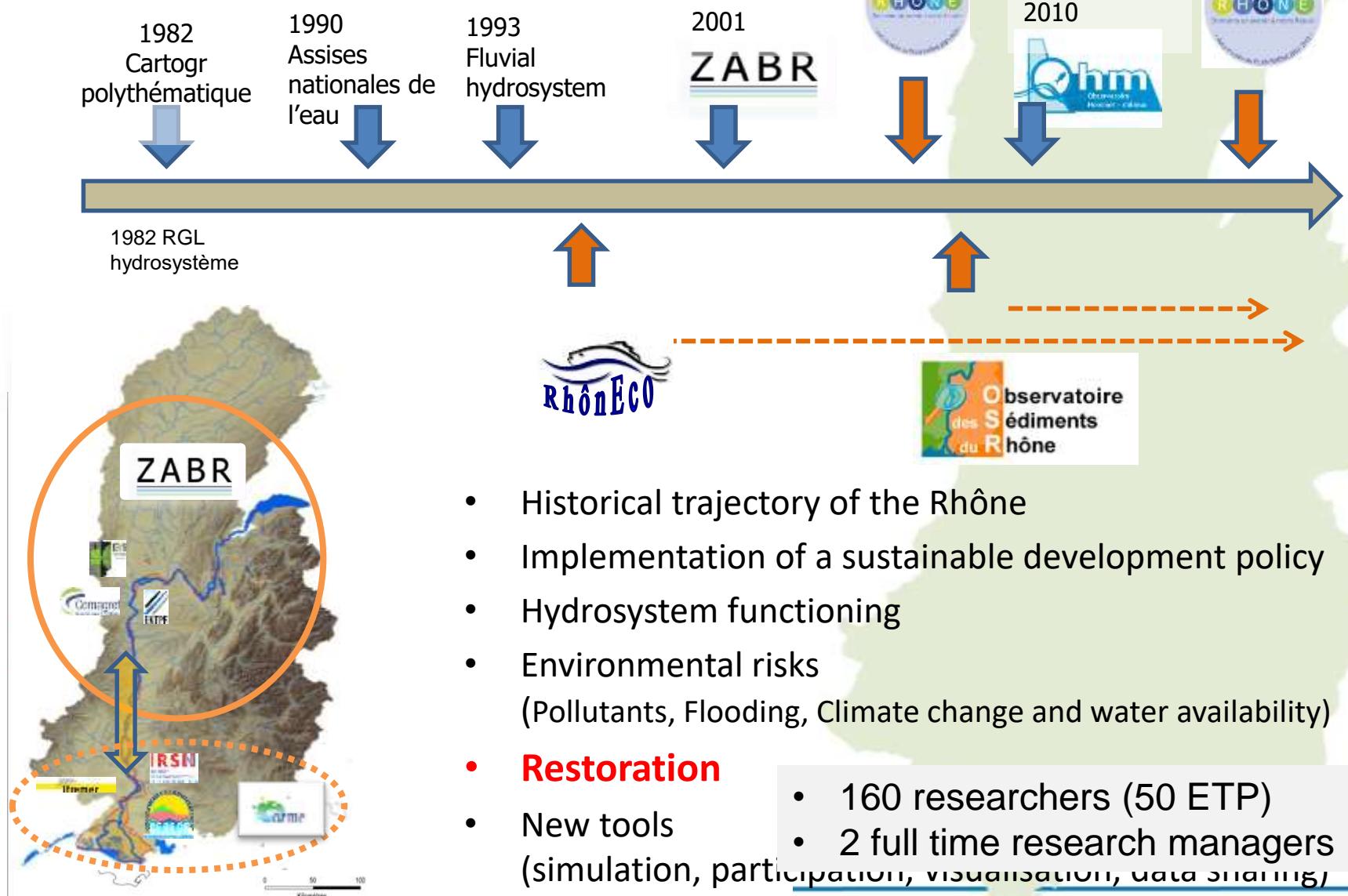
# Propensity of channels to accumulate fine sediment: signifiativity of trends



10 time-dependent channels ( $P<0.05$ )

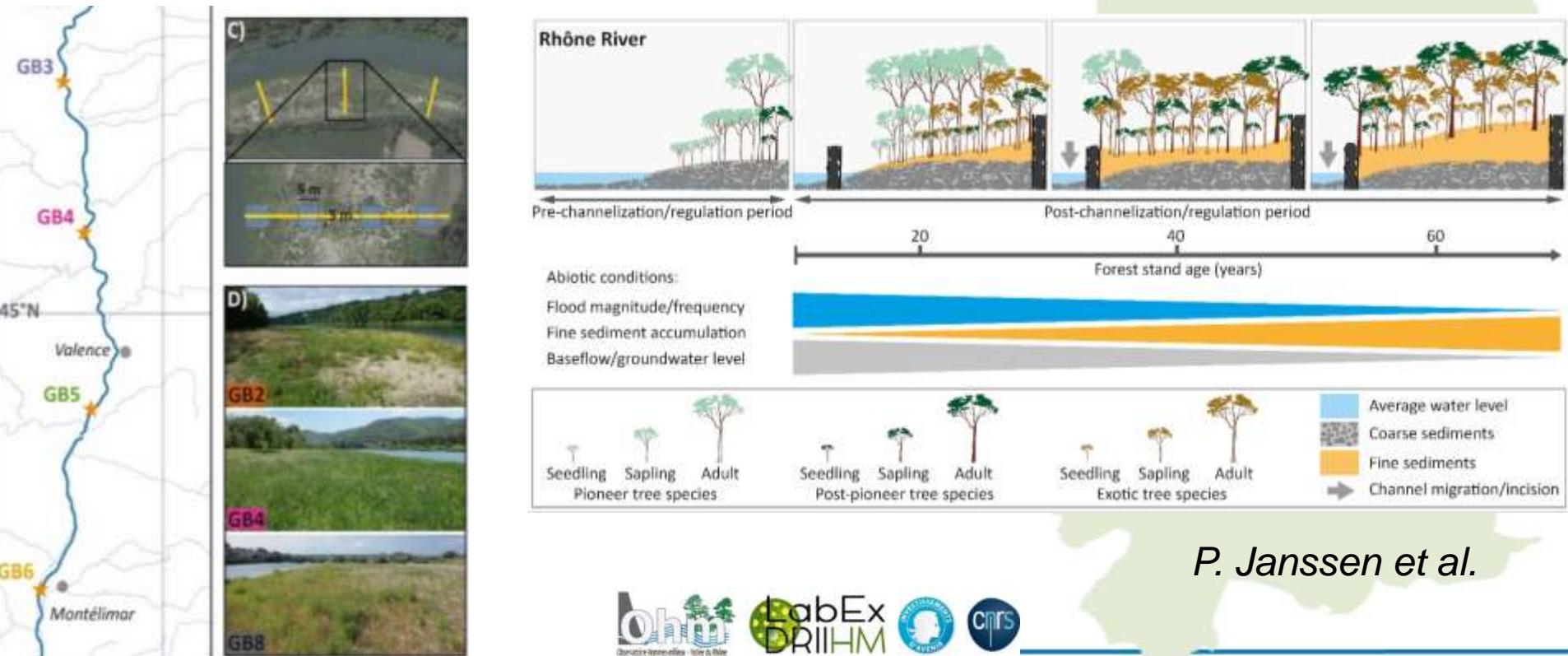
6 channels did not exhibit any significant time-dependent changes (*a priori* able to self-maintain their aquatic status over the long term)

# 2010's : Improvement and Sustainable development



# Considering process-based restoration

- 2003 floods => channel widening to manage flood risk
- Remove bank protections to manage flood risk and improve ecological conditions... « And/and » or « or »?



# New restoration perspectives



## Possible solutions

- Redynamisation of channel margins based on bank protection removal
- Redynamisation of the channel based on gravel augmentation or bank re-erosion
- Complementary solutions (dam transparency to sediment flux, master plan of sediment management)

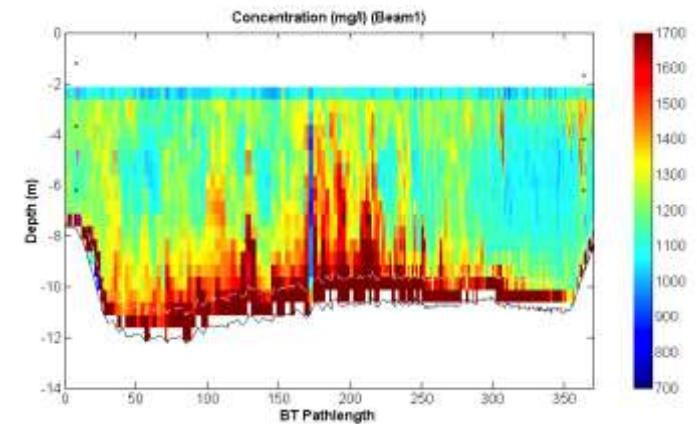


# Evaluate the bedload transfer: sand and pebbles

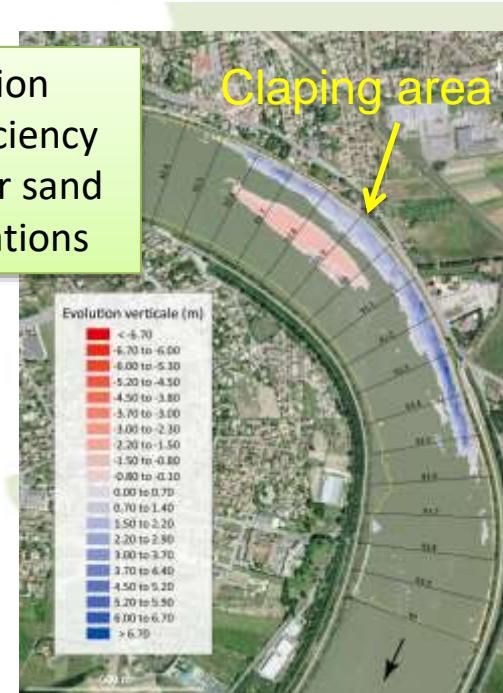
Development of techniques to quantify and understand the bedload transfer



SPM extracted from ADCP signal



Evaluation  
of the efficiency  
of gravel or sand  
augmentations

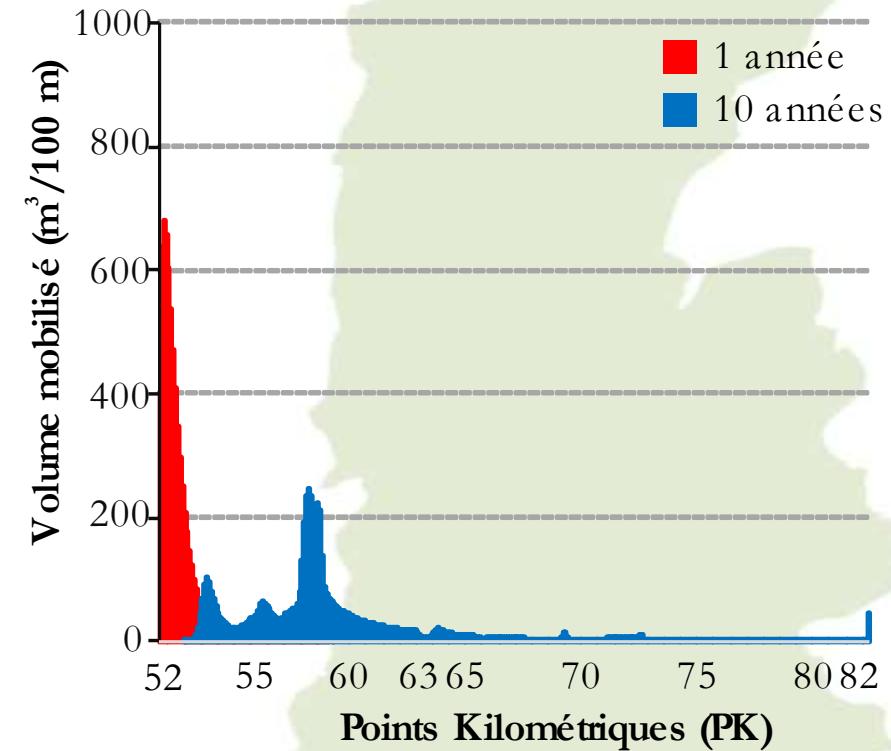
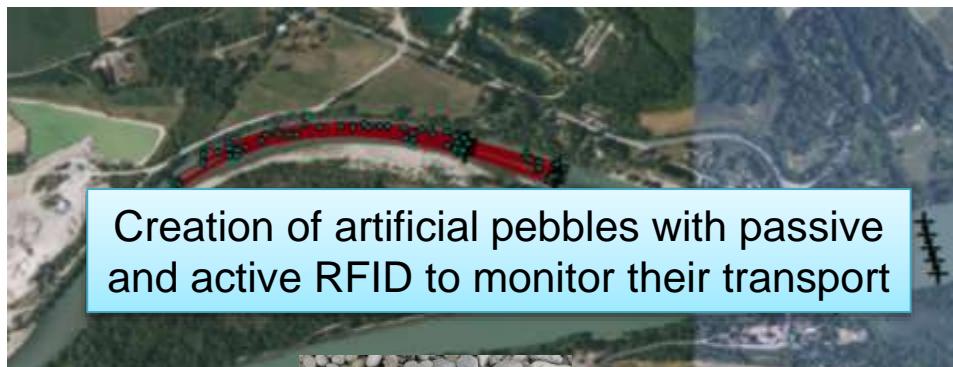


# Evaluate the transport capacity, the time needed for injected sediment to pass through a by-passed reach

Rate of detection: 70% downst. dam  
0% upstream dam.

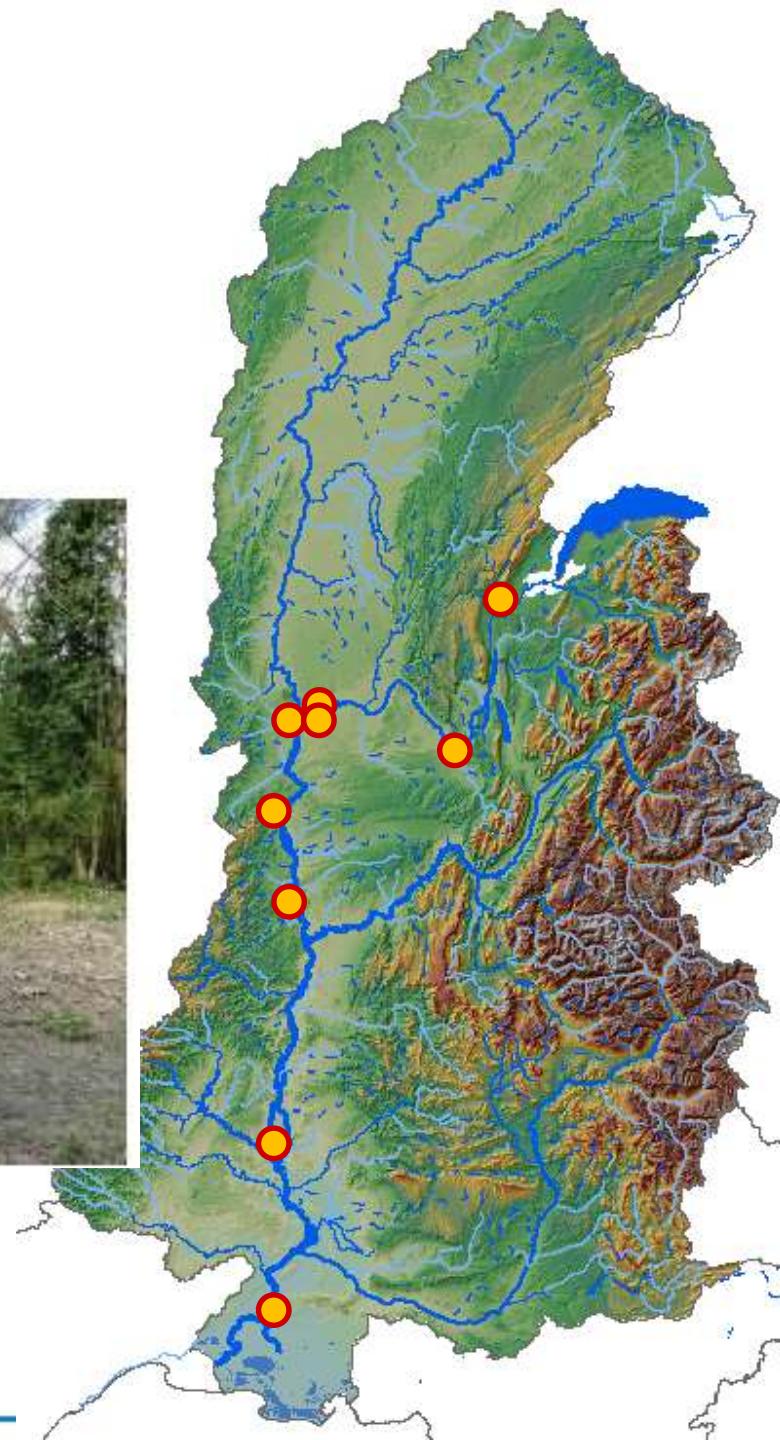
Dist. max  $\approx$  1060 metres

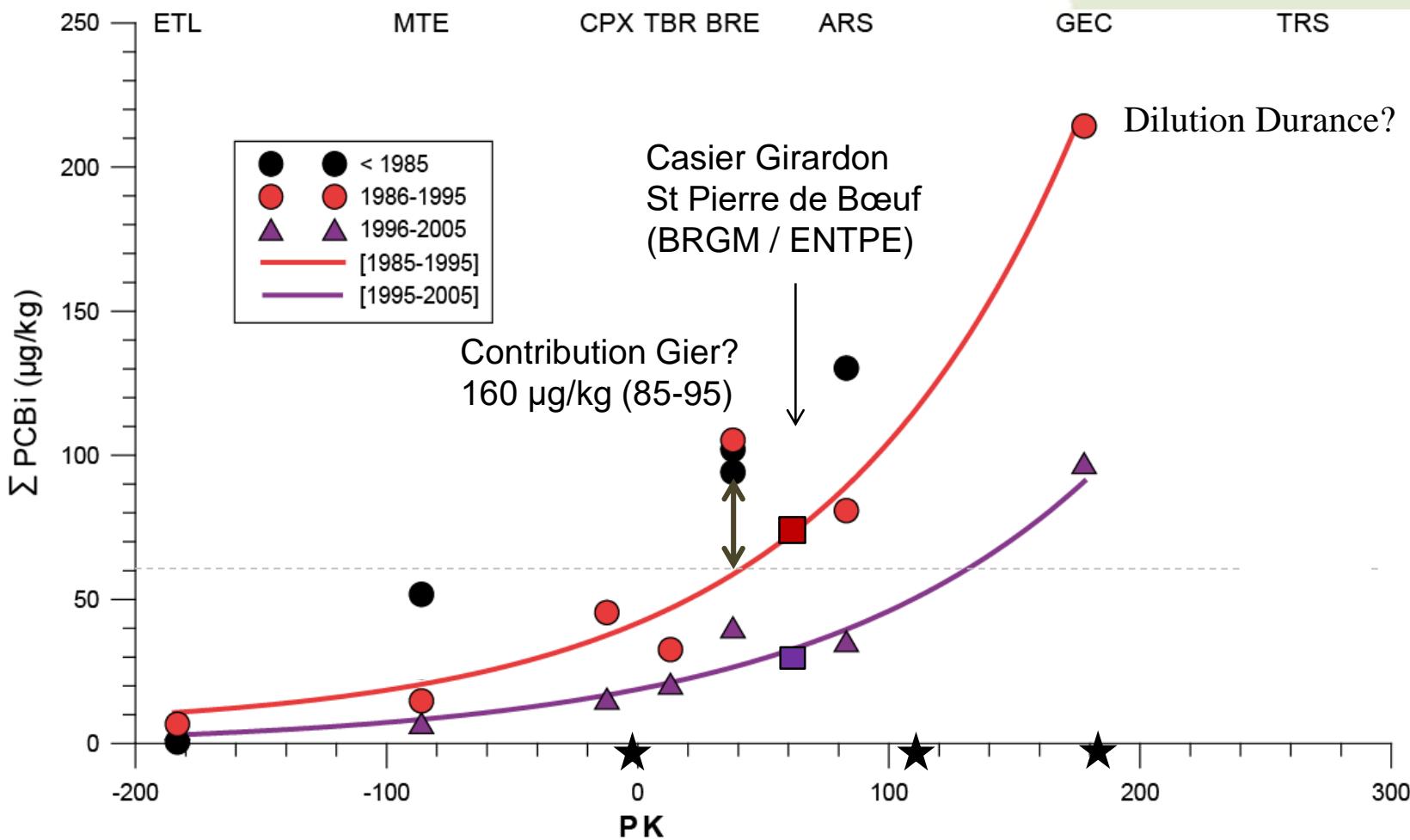
Dist. moyenne = 323 metres

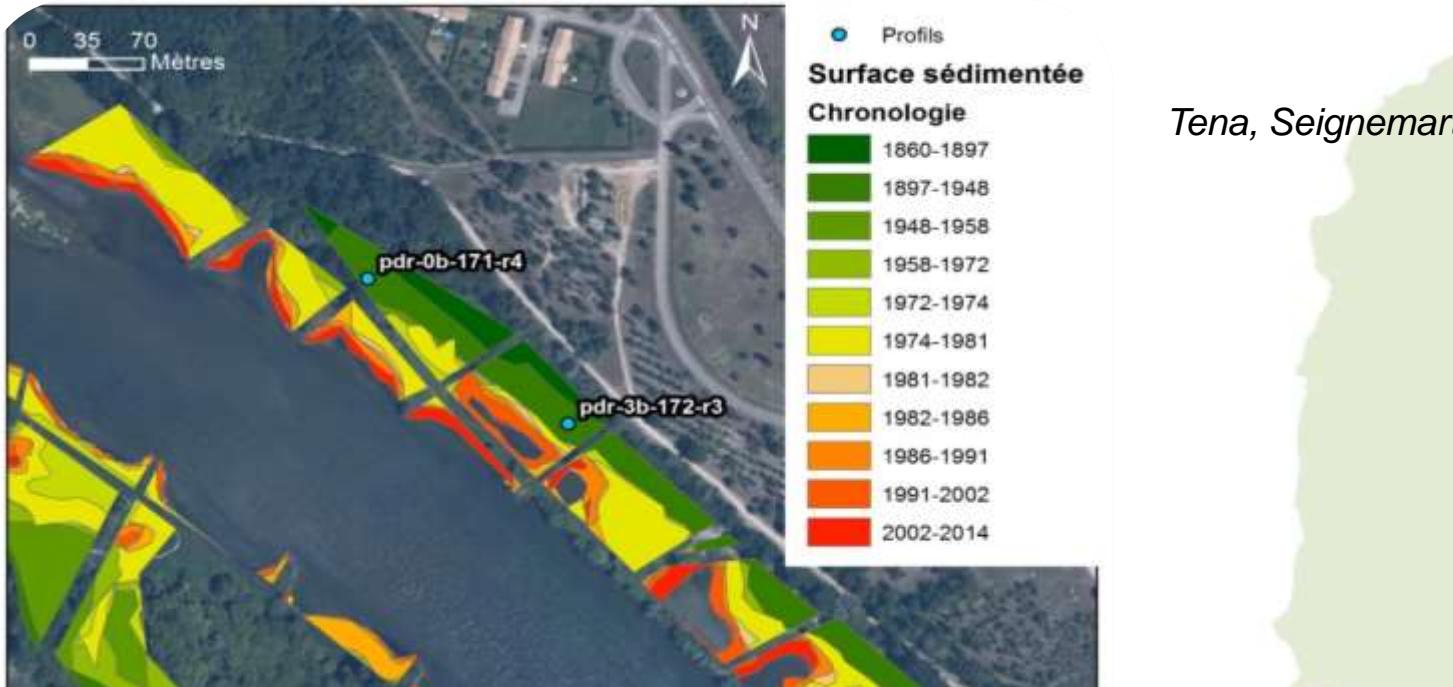


Vázquez-Tarrío et al.

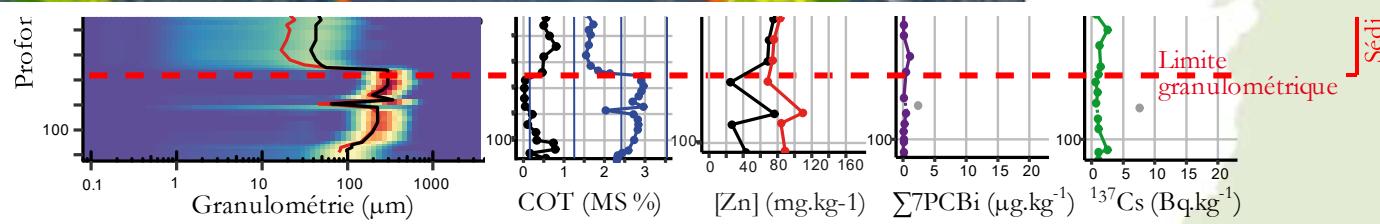




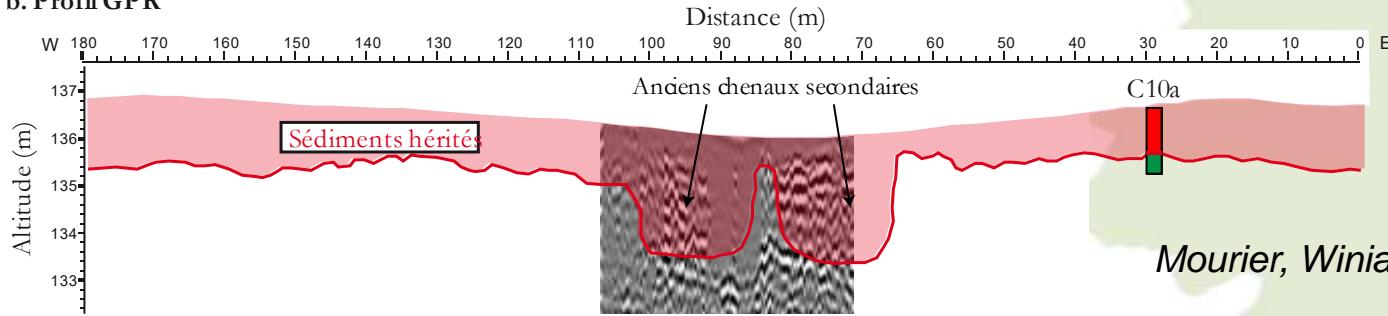




Tena, Seignemartin, et al.



### b. Profil GPR



Mourier, Winiarski et al.

# Some conclusions

- Restoration is a long story on the Rhône (1990s)
- It is a dynamic and adaptive process
  - Habitat restoration
  - Process-based restoration
- Really need to have a good diagnosis
  - What are the problems?
  - What are the restoration options? Why?
- Monitoring provides key-feedbacks about
  - Success and failure
  - ... And models for pre-assessment
- Continuous exchanges between practitioners and scientists => long term observatory
  - To have a common platform to discuss
  - To accelerate knowledge transfers

# A collective adventure we want to share and discuss!

- Nicolas Lamouroux, Laurent Simon, Anne Clemens 
- Carole Barthelemy, HP   
- Olivier Radakowitch, Dad Roux, HP
- Jean-Michel Olivier, NL
- Christophe Douady, Sylvie Barraud, HP
- + 150 colleagues, post-docs,  
PhDs, Masters, technical staff...



# Thank you for your attention



Rhône-Alpes



GRANDLYON



ONEMA  
Office national de l'eau  
et des milieux aquatiques



VNF  
voies  
navigables  
de France  
Compagnie Nationale du Rhône  
L'ENERGIE A L'ETAT PUR



UNIVERSITÉ  
LUMIÈRE  
LYON 2



ZABR



Ifremer