

**The scientific council of
Adour-Garonne basin committee :
body to inform the decision**



A voluntary body serving the basin committee and the water agency

Hydro-climatology,
Hydrogeology, Risks
6 members

Biology
Ecology
Microbiology
5 members

Chemistry
Geochemistry
Human health
5 members

**+ 4 invited members
from basin committee**

Water uses
Human and social
sciences
8 members

A context focused on the impacts of climate change and adaptation

More humidity in the atmosphere

+ 2 °C



Modification of precipitation patterns

-35% à -60%



+10% à +30%



Runoff
Surface runoff/ Infiltration

Water status of **soils**

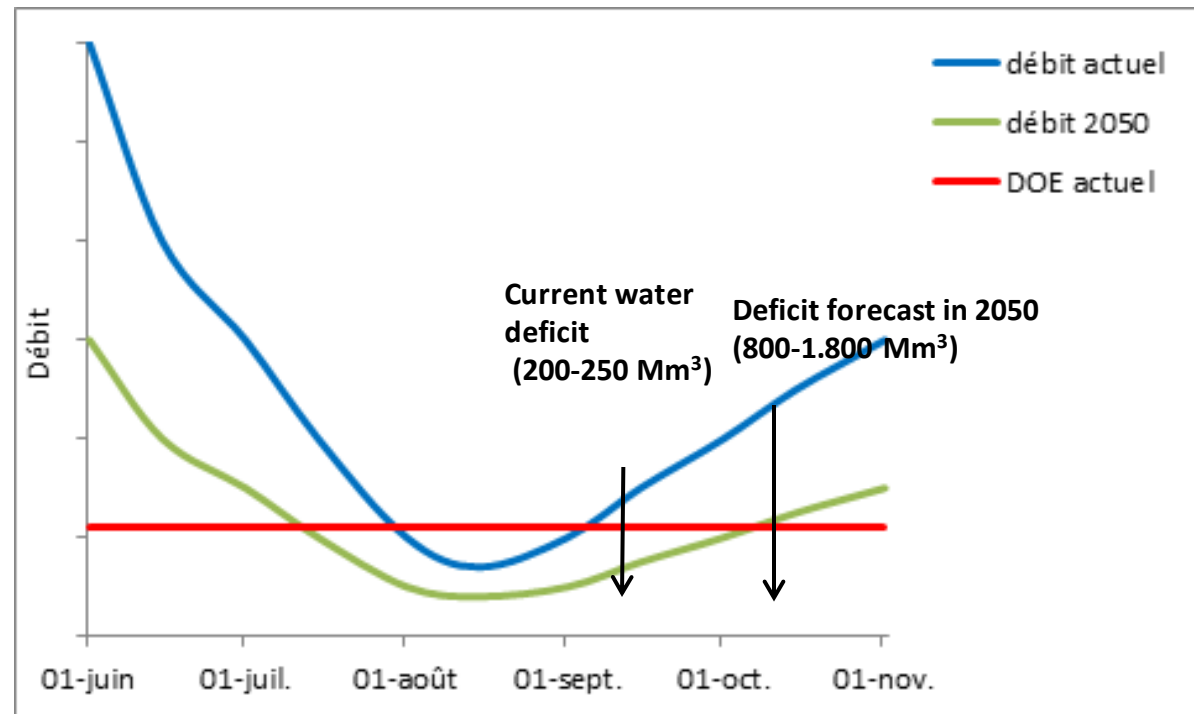
Decreased recharge of **water tables**

-20% à -40%



Low water earlier, more severe and longer

+
extreme events (floods)



A public awareness mission

with the members of the basin committee

- Seminar in 2015 on changes in aquatic ecosystems
- Intervention at the basin committee in 2016 on climate change and its impacts on resources, uses and environments

with environmental education associations

- 2 days (September 2020)
- 25 trainers
- At least 150 participants per day face-to-face and by video-conference
- Question / answer forum



Durant toute la journée,

des scientifiques ont pu présenter leurs travaux

A support mission, particularly in the field of quantitative management

Interpretation of hydrological data from the past and educational messages to be co-constructed

Watch over hydro-climatic projections to readjust "deficit" data

Methodological contribution to instrument a continuous physicochemical quality measurement station

Recommendations for the definition of an economic study on the costs of inaction in the face of climate change

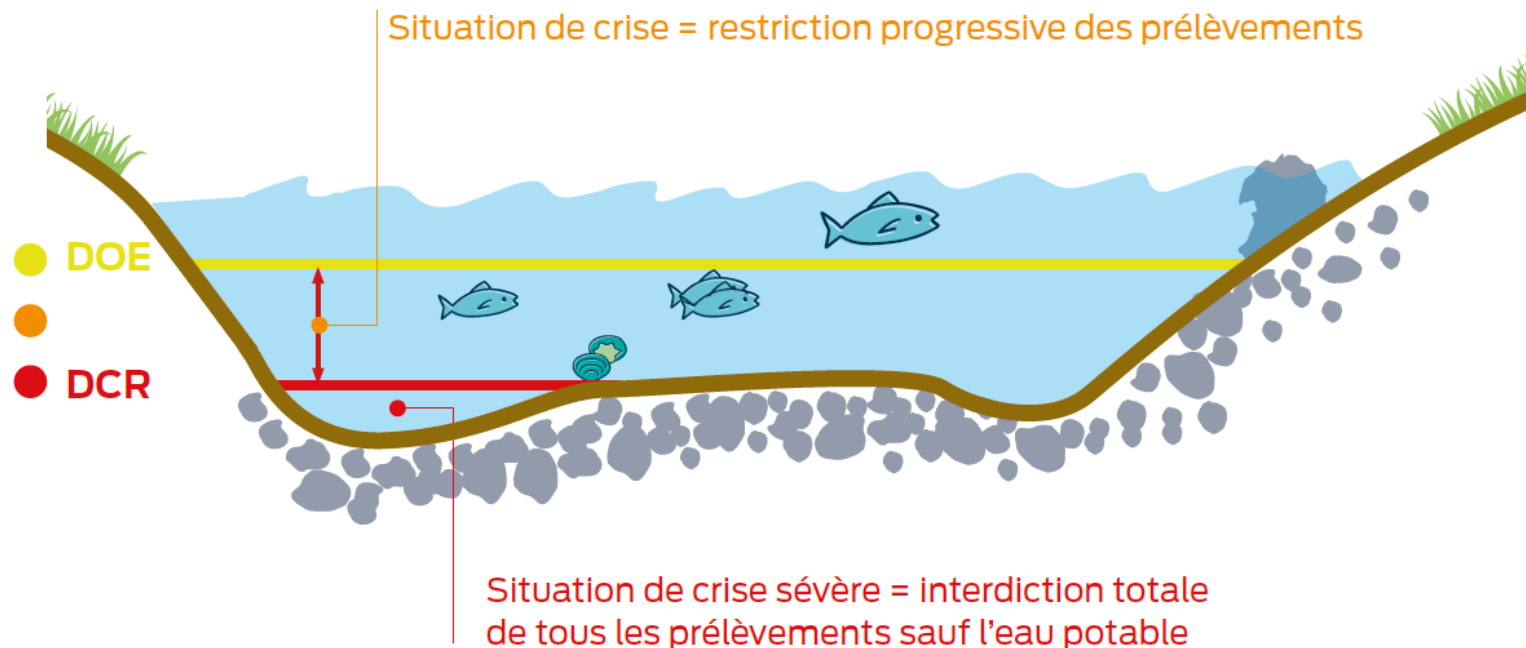


A mission included in the RBMP (« SDAGE »): methodological support "revision of the DOE »

64 points of the basin = flow rates values to be respected (Target Water Flow Rate)

The DOE (objective of minimum flow in low flow period): “optimum” flow above which the water flow is sufficient for the good ecological functioning of the river and the satisfaction of uses.

It is used to plan the volumes withdrawable from the river for all uses and to organize low-water support



Many perspectives

On the strategy "quantitative management" : knowledge acquisition

- Better monitor withdrawals
 - Better predict low water levels
 - Evaluate the capacity to fill reserves
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of nature-based solutions (agroecology, wetlands, etc.)
 - Identify socio-technical conditions for new reserves
- Mieux suivre les prélèvements

On the strategy « qualitative management » : new debates at the basin committee

- Ecological continuity
- Evolution of quality

