

First lessons learnt on salt water intrusion



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Population density based on the GEOSTAT population grid, 2011 (number of inhabitants/10 km²)



(number of inhabitants/10 km²)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 06/2017

Note: the GEOSTAT population grid is normally based on the number of inhabitants per 1 km²; for the sake of clarity in this 3D map it has been aggregated to show the number of inhabitants per 10 km². Guadeloupe (FRA1), Martinique (FRA2), Guyane (FRA3), La Réunion (FRA4) and Mayotte (FRA5): not available.

Source: JRC, Eurostat, GEOSTAT population grid 2011

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Source: eurostat



What is salt water intrusion ?

Salt water intrusion = the replacement of fresh groundwater by water that has a high salt content. Therefore salt water intrusion affects water quality and water usage.

The challenge is shared by all of the **coastal parts of the North Sea Region** (NSR). It is investigated in the following pilots: <u>UK-2</u>, <u>BE-1</u>, <u>BE-2</u>, <u>NL-1</u>, <u>GE-1</u>, <u>GE-3</u>, <u>DK-4</u>

Mechanisms?





Seawater intrusion mechanisms





What is the impact of salt water intrusion?

- Contamination of fresh groundwater resources → impact on access of fresh drinking water
- Contamination of fresh surface water due to saline seepage → impact on surface water use (irrigation, drinking water, ecology, ...)
- Deterioration of soil
- Crop yield losses
- \rightarrow economic and social impact on rural and urban communities
- ightarrow impact on the ecological health of streams





What is the impact of salt water intrusion?





What is the added benefit of TOPSOIL?

- Adoption of **innovative solutions** (e.g. airborne EM)
- A more accurate interpretation of the challenge by combining new information with existing data (e.g. salinity map)
- Improvement of the understanding of the challenge by holding stakeholder consultations
- to identify and manage the need for the development of **new services** (e.g. potential maps for measures)
- to identify best practices by sharing knowledge and experience (e.g. salt water intrusion workshop Bremen, visit of pilot projects in the Netherlands)





Key recommendations

- development of short and long term strategies on water shortage and risk of salt water intrusion
- flexible legislation that allows the implementation of innovative measures
- indicators on salt water intrusion to support policy/decision making
- transboundary agreements about the provision of fresh surface water to coastal areas facing saline seepage during dry periods





Thank you

