



Kick-off project flyer available for distribution

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Kick-off project flyer available for distribution

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Dissemination level

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| X | PU | Public |
| | PP | Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services) |
| | RE | Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services) |
| | CO | Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services) |

Document Change Record

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Executive summary / Abstract

This document presents the pdf version of the kick-off FAST promotional flyer. The flyer is presented in two formats and it is focused on communicate to the general audience (i.e. end-users, Scientific community, Students, General public, Steering committee and EU) challenges, aim and methods used in FAST to generate the next generation of GMES/Copernicus downstream services for flood risk management in coastal wetlands. This flyer provide key information and guide interested parties to the website. The flyers are available in four European languages to reach the broad spectrum of public where the study sites are located.



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DG Research - FP7 - SPACE - 2013

Scope

To communicate to the general audience (i.e. end-users, Scientific community, Students, General public, Steering committee and EU) challenges, aim and methods used in FAST to generate the next generation of GMES/Copernicus downstream services for flood risk management in coastal wetlands. To guide interested parties to the website.



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1. Kick-off FAST flyer as vertical triptych format

The pdf version of these documents can be downloaded from the FAST wiki (<http://publicwiki.deltares.nl/display/FASTEUFP7/Workpackage+6>) and will be available in the website (www.fast-space-project.eu) when launched.



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1.1. English

The challenge

Reducing flood risk is now one of the most pressing challenges facing European coastal managers. Sea level rise, changing weather patterns and increasing coastal populations, exacerbate this challenge and necessitate innovative approaches towards coastal management.

Most coastal wetlands provide ecosystem services of 'natural flood defence'. An innovative, sustainable and cost-effective approach for coastal management strategies is the incorporation of natural environments into flood risk management. To incorporate this approach into management schemes we need to know more about the precise mechanisms of energy dissipation by coastal ecosystems; how these processes 'scale up' from individual sites to larger foreshores seaward of coastal defences; and how we can incorporate such information into accessible assessment methods for coastal managers. **FAST** is a multi-disciplinary project that will help understanding of how to include natural ecosystems within flood safety solutions.

Aim

The aim of the **FAST** project is to utilise space-borne data in conjunction with in-situ data to produce new GMES/Copernicus services for the improvement of flood and erosion risk management strategies in coastal wetlands.

For more information visit www.fast-space-project.eu

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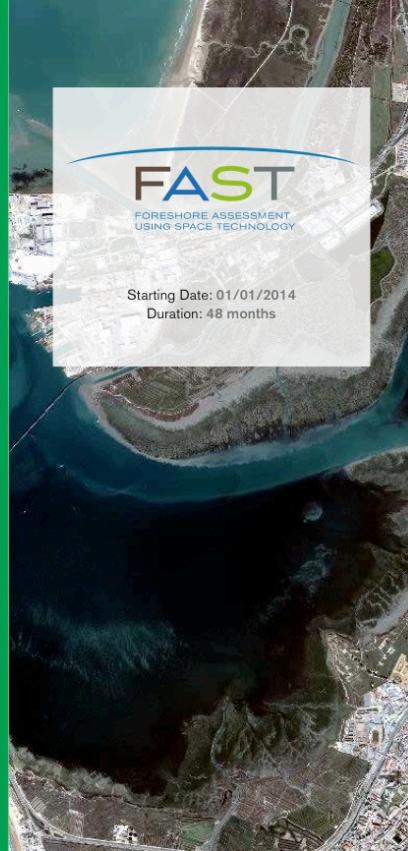
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Starting Date: 01/01/2014
Duration: 48 months

Partners

FAST is a small consortium of five institutions from four European countries:

-  **DELTARES** (PROJECT LEADER)
-  **UCam** University of Cambridge
-  **GeoEcoMar** National Institute for Marine Geology and Geo-Ecology
-  **NIOD** Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research
-  **UCA** Universidad de Cádiz

FAST partners are experts in the field of:

- Coastal and civil engineering
- Building with nature
- Ecology
- Climate change
- Remote sensing
- Data management and GIS
- Business and economics



Technology

Satellite images

Making use of the coverage of the ambitious European Earth Observation Programme Copernicus (www.copernicus.eu),

FAST will develop new services useful to European society based on products retrieved from Sentinel and other available satellites. **FAST** will develop links between satellite data, vegetation properties and sediment stability and create a business case and services around them.

Field work

Eight field sites on four EU countries have been selected to investigate the links between biophysical properties of coastal foreshores, wave-attenuation and foreshore stability indicators.

[Spain] Cadiz Bay. This site is within a shallow coastal bay (3.7 m spring tidal range). The fringes of the bay are highly urbanised. Tidal flats dominated by seagrasses are found in front of salt marshes. Main wave source is wind.

[The Netherlands] Westerschelde. Estuarine fringing marshes are fronted by an extensive, gently sloping intertidal mudflat (4.7 m tidal range). Saltmarshes are either net accreting or net eroding.

[UK] Tillingham and Donna Nook. Open coast areas of marsh fronted by extensive, gently sloping mud- and sand flats (5.7 m and 7.5 m tidal range respectively). Tillingham marshes have been eroding throughout the past 50 years, whereas Donna Nook ones have been accreting over the past 20 years. Both sites have a high degree of wave exposure.

[Romania] Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve coast. Sandy barrier beaches at the interface between the Danube River and the Black Sea (< 0.1 m tidal range) with constant erosion during the past decades under the impact of storm waves.

The combination of satellite images and fieldwork will allow near real time estimates of both the stability and the wave dissipation of coastal wetlands.



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1.2. Dutch

De uitdaging

Vandaag de dag vormt het beperken van overstromingsrisico's een van de grootste uitdagingen voor Europese kustbeheerders. Zeespiegelstijging, veranderende weerpatronen en toenemende bevolkingsdichtheid in kustgebieden maken de kwestie nog urgenter en dat vraagt om een innovatieve aanpak van het kustbeheer.

In de meeste estuaria zorgt het ecosysteem voor bepaalde vormen van 'natuurlijke kustverdediging'. Systematisch gebruik maken van natuurlijke omstandigheden bij waterveiligheid leidt tot een innovatieve, duurzame en efficiënte aanpak van het kustbeheer. Om deze aanpak te kunnen toepassen in beheersplannen moeten we meer inzicht hebben in de precieze mechanismen van energiestromen in kustecosystemen. We willen weten hoe we deze processen kunnen 'opschalen' van specifieke locaties naar grotere getijdengebieden voor de kust en hoe we dergelijke informatie kunnen verwerken in handzame meetmethodes voor kustbeheerders. **FAST** is een multidisciplinair project dat moet bijdragen tot meer begrip van de manier waarop natuurlijke ecosystemen kunnen worden opgenomen in kustverdedigingswerken.

Doe!

Het **FAST-project** is bedoeld om vanuit de ruime verzamelde gegevens te combineren met lokale gegevens om te komen tot nieuwe GMES/Copernicus-systemen voor verbetering van strategieën ter beperking van overstromings- en erosierisico's in estuaria.

Ga voor meer informatie naar
www.fast-space-project.eu

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Begindatum: 01/01/2014
 Duur: 48 maanden

Partners

FAST is een klein consortium van vijf instituten uit vier Europese landen:

- **DELTARES** (PROJECTLEIDER)
- **UCam University of Cambridge**
- **GeoEcoMar** Nationaal instituut voor mariene geologie en geo-ecologie
- **NIOZ Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee**
- **UCA Universidad de Cádiz**

De partners van **FAST** zijn deskundig op de volgende gebieden.

- Kustverdediging en civiele techniek
- Bouwen met de natuur
- Ecologie
- Klimaatverandering
- Meten op afstand
- Gegevensbestandsbeheer en GIS
- Bedrijfsleven en economie

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GeoEcoMar

NIOZ
Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research

UCA
Universidad de Cádiz

Technologie

Satellietbeelden

Met behulp van de gegevens uit het ambitieuze Europees aardobservatieprogramma Copernicus (www.copernicus.eu), zal **FAST** nieuwe diensten ontwikkelen voor Europa op basis van producten van de Sentinel- en andere satellieten. **FAST** zal verbanden leggen tussen satellietgegevens, eigenschappen van vegetatie en stabiliteit van sediment om zo een plan van aanpak en bijbehorende diensten te ontwikkelen.

Veldwerk

Acht locaties in vier EU landen zijn geselecteerd voor het onderzoeken van verbanden tussen biofysische eigenschappen van getijdegebieden, golfdemping en indicatoren voor de stabiliteit van getijdegebieden.

[Spanje] Baai van Cádiz. Deze locatie bevindt zich in een ondiepe baai (3,7 m getijverschil in het voorjaar). De kustgebieden langs de baai zijn sterk verstedelijkt. Er liggen kwelders achter grote delen met zeebras begroeide wadden. Wind is de belangrijkste veroorzaker van golfslag.

[Nederland] Westerschelde. Langs de randen van het estuarium liggen kwelders met daarvoor uitgestrekte, langzaam aflopende wadden met silt en zand (respectievelijk 5,7 m en 4,5 m getijverschil). De kwelders bij Tillingham zijn de afgelopen 50 jaar voortdurend geërodeerd, terwijl die bij Donna Nook de afgelopen 20 jaar zijn aangegroeid. Beide locaties ondervinden aanzienlijke invloed van golfslag.

[VK] Tillingham en Donna Nook. Open kustgebieden met kwelders en daarvoor uitgestrekte, langzaam aflopende wadden met silt en zand (respectievelijk 5,7 m en 4,5 m getijverschil). De kwelders bij Tillingham zijn de afgelopen 50 jaar voortdurend geërodeerd, terwijl die bij Donna Nook de afgelopen 20 jaar zijn aangegroeid. Beide locaties ondervinden aanzienlijke invloed van golfslag.

[Roemenië] Donaudelta biosfeer kustreservaat. Strandwallen op de grens tussen Donau en Zwarte Zee (<0,1 m getijverschil) met constante erosie gedurende de laatste decennia als gevolg van golfslag.

Door de combinatie van satellietbeelden en veldwerk zijn vrijwel realtime schattingen mogelijk van zowel de stabiliteit als golfdemping in estuaria.

Eindgebruikers en ontwikkeling van een MI-SAFE applicatie

Een wezenlijk aspect van **FAST** is de betrokkenheid van eindgebruikers tijdens de fasen van ontwerp, ontwikkeling en validatie van de programmatuur. De groepen eindgebruikers komen uit verschillende sectoren zoals overheidsinstellingen, midden- en kleinbedrijf en niet-gouvernementele organisaties. Interactie met eindgebruikers zal bijdragen aan de ontwikkeling van relevante diensten zodat de vraag daarnaar en de continuïteit na afloop van het project gewaarborgd zijn.



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1.3. Romanian

Provocarea

Reducerea riscului de inundații este în prezent una dintre cele mai prezante provocări cu care se confruntă cei care gestionează zonele de coastă în Europa. Creșterea nivelului marii, schimbările climatice și creșterea populației în zonele litorale fac ca aceasta problema să fie și mai mare. De aceea este necesară o abordare inovativă a modului în care sunt gestionate zonele costiere.

Printre serviciile ecosistemelor zonelor umede costiere se numără și protecția naturală împotriva inundațiilor. O abordare inovativă, durabilă și eficientă din punctul de vedere al costurilor și strategiilor de management costier presupune luarea în calcul a caracteristicilor mediilor naturale în planurile de protecție împotriva inundațiilor. Pentru a încorpora această abordare în schemele de management trebuie să stim mai mult despre mecanismele exacte ale disipării energiei de către ecosistemele costiere; modul în care aceste habitate atenuă efectele inundațiilor, de la sectoare de mici dimensiuni la zone costiere la scară mare; și cum putem încorpora aceste informații în metode de evaluare accesibile celor care gestionează zonele litorale. **FAST** este un proiect multidisciplinar care va contribui la înțelegerea modului în care ecosistemele naturale costiere pot fi incluse în planurile pentru siguranța la inundații.

Scop

Scopul **proiectului FAST** este acela de a folosi date satelitare, corroborate cu date de la sol, pentru a produce noi servicii GMES/Copernicus pentru îmbunătățirea strategiilor de protecție împotriva inundațiilor și eroziunii în zone umede costiere.

Pentru mai multe informații vizitați www.fast-space-project.eu

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Parteneri

Consortiul **FAST** este format din cinci instituții din patru țari europene:

- **DELTARES** (COORDONATOR DE PROIECT)
- **UCam** Universitatea Cambridge
- **GeoEcoMar** Institutul Național de Cercetare – Dezvoltare pentru Geologie și GeoEcologie Marina
- **NIOZ** Institutul Regal Olandez pentru Cercetări Marine
- **UCA** Universitatea din Cádiz

Partenerii FAST sunt experti în:

- Inginerie costiera și civilă
- Integrarea naturii în proiectele de infrastructura de protecție ("building with nature")
- Ecologie
- Schimbări climatice
- Teledetectie
- GIS și managementul datelor
- Economie și afaceri







Tehnologie

Imagini satelitare

Folosind ambiosul Program European de Observare a Pamantului Copernicus (www.copernicus.eu), **FAST** va dezvolta noi servicii utile societății europene, pe baza produselor furnizate de misiunile Sentinel și de alti sateliți deja disponibili. **FAST** va dezvolta legături între datele satelitare, proprietate vegetatiei și stabilitatea sedimentelor și va dezvolta în jurul acestora un serviciu cu potențial comercial.

Activitatile de teren

Au fost selectate opt zone pilote din patru țari europene, pentru a investiga legătura dintre proprietățile biofizice ale zonelor de coastă, atenuarea valurilor și indicatorii de stabilitate.

[Spania] Golful Cadiz. Aceasta zona de studiu este situată într-un golf puternic (dar cu înălțimea mării - 3.7 m). Malurile golfului sunt puternic urbanizate. Zonele supuse acțiunii mării, populate de alge (iarba de mare) se află în fata malinilor sărate. Valurile sunt în principal datorate vântului.

[Olanda] Westerschelde. Malinile care bordează estuarul sunt înconjurate de zone extinse, maloase, cu pante foarte liniștite, care sunt supuse acțiunii mării (înălțimea mării este de 4.7 m). Malinile sărate sunt fie în eroziune, fie în avansare.

[Marea Britanie] Tillingham și Donna Nook. Zone umede costiere deschise care sunt înconjurate spre larg de zone maloase și nisipoase, cu pante liniștite, supuse acțiunii mării (înălțimea mării este de 5.7 m și respectiv 7.5 m). Malinile din Tillingham au fost supuse eroziunii în ultimii 50 ani, în timp ce cele din Donna Nook au avansat în ultimii 20 ani. Ambele situri sunt expuse acțiunii valurilor.

[România] Litoralul Rezervației Biosferei Delta Dunării. Cordoane litorale nisipoase situate la interfața Delta Dunării – Marea Neagră (înălțimea mării <0.1 m), eroade constant sub impactul valurilor de furton și a transportului redus de sedimente.



Utilizatorii și dezvoltarea instrumentului MI-SAFE

Un aspect cheie al proiectului **FAST** este implicarea viitorilor utilizatori în timpul proiectării, dezvoltării și validării instrumentului MI-SAFE. Potențiali utilizatori acoperă mai multe sectoare, precum agențile guvernamentale, IMM-urile, instituțiile de cercetare și de educație și organizațiile non-guvernamentale. Interacțiunea cu utilizatorii va ajuta la dezvoltarea unor produse eficiente, asigurând cererea lor și continuitatea după finalizarea proiectului.



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1.4. Spanish

El reto

La reducción del riesgo de inundación es actualmente uno de los riesgos más acuciantes para los gestores costeros europeos. El incremento del nivel del mar, los cambios en los patrones meteorológicos y el incremento de la población costera agravan dicho reto, el cual, necesita de un acercamiento innovador a través de la gestión costera. La mayoría de los humedales costeros proporcionan servicios ecosistémicos como defensas naturales ante las inundaciones. La incorporación de estos medios naturales dentro de la gestión de los riesgos de inundación es una medida innovadora, sostenible y económicamente eficiente. Para la incorporación de estas medidas dentro de los planes de gestión, necesitamos conocer más sobre el mecanismo de disipación de energía sobre estos ecosistemas costeros; como dicho proceso se amplía desde pequeñas zonas a amplias franjas costera (a la franja intermareal) más allá de las defensas costeras; y cómo se podría incorporar dicha información a un método de estimación sencillo para los gestores costeros. **FAST** es un proyecto multidisciplinario que ayudará a entender como incluir un ecosistema natural dentro de las soluciones de prevención contra inundaciones.

Objetivo

El objetivo del **proyecto FAST** es la utilización de datos aeroespaciales junto a datos *in situ* para producir nuevos servicios del proyecto GMES/Copernicus para la mejora de las estrategias de gestión de los riesgos de inundación y erosión en las zonas de humedales costeros.

Para más información visite:
www.fast-space-project.eu

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FAST
EVALUACIÓN DE HUMEDALES COSTEROS CON TECNOLOGÍA ESPACIAL

Fecha de inicio: 01/01/2014
 Duración: 48 meses

Socios

FAST es un pequeño consorcio de cinco instituciones de cuatro países de la UE:

-  **DELTARES** (LIDER DEL PROYECTO)
-  **UCam** University of Cambridge
-  **GeoEcoMar** National Institute for Marine Geology and Geo-Ecology
-  **NIOD** Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research
-  **UCA** Universidad de Cádiz

Los socios de **FAST** son expertos en diversos campos:

- Ingeniería costera
- Ecoinformación
- Ecología
- Cambio climático
- Sensores remotos
- Gestión de datos y SIG
- Economía y creación de empresas

Tecnología

Imágenes de satélite

Haciendo uso de la cobertura del ambicioso proyecto European Earth Observation Programme Copernicus (www.copernicus.eu).

FAST desarrollará nuevos servicios útiles para la sociedad europea basados en los datos tomados por el Sentinel y otros satélites disponibles. **FAST** desarrollará nexos entre los datos satelitales, las propiedades de la vegetación y la estabilidad sedimentaria, creando un plan de negocio y servicios en torno a él.

Trabajo de campo

Se han seleccionado ocho sitios de estudio en cuatro países de la UE con el objetivo de relacionar las propiedades biofísicas de los ambientes costeros (del frente costero), la atenuación del oleaje y los indicadores de estabilidad de la franja costera (de la zona intermareal).

[España] Bahía de Cádiz. Este sitio se encuentra dentro de una bahía de aguas someras (3.7 m de rango mareal). El contorno de dicha bahía se encuentra altamente antropizado. Las llanuras marcales dominadas por fanerógamas marinas se localizan en frente de las marismas. Es una zona dominada por el mar de viento.

[Holanda] Westerschelde. Marismas estuarinas de borde situadas tras extensas llanuras marcales fangosas (4.7 m de rango mareal). Dichas marismas están tanto en erosión como en acreción.

[Reino Unido] Tillingham y Donna Nook. Costa expuesta con marismas en su frente y precedidas por llanuras marcales fangosas y arenosas (6.7 m y 7.5 m de rango mareal respectivamente). Las marismas de Tillingham han sufrido un proceso erosivo a lo largo de los últimos 50 años, mientras que las de Donna Nook han acrecido a lo largo de los últimos 20 años. Ambos lugares tienen un alto grado de exposición al oleaje.

[Rumania] Delta del Danubio, Costa Reserva de la Biosfera. Islas barrera arenosas en la interfaz entre el Delta del Danubio y el Mar Negro (<0.1 m de rango mareal). Muestra una tendencia erosiva constante a lo largo de las últimas décadas bajo el impacto del oleaje asociado a los temporales.

La combinación de las imágenes de satélite con el trabajo de campo permitirán realizar estimaciones casi en tiempo real de la estabilidad y la disipación de energía en zonas de humedales costeros.

Usuarios finales y desarrollo de la herramienta MI-SAFE

Un aspecto clave del **FAST** es la implicación de los usuarios finales durante el diseño, desarrollo y validación del software. El grupo de usuarios finales incluye diferentes sectores como son las agencias gubernamentales, las PYMEs y ONGs. La interacción con los usuarios finales ayudará a producir los servicios adecuados, asegurando su demanda y continuidad después de la finalización del proyecto.



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DG Research - FP7 - SPACE - 2013

2. Kick-off FAST flyer as horizontal triptych format

The pdf version of these documents can be downloaded from the FAST wiki (<http://publicwiki.deltares.nl/display/FASTEUFP7/Workpackage+6>) and will be available in the website (www.fast-space-project.eu) when launched.



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DG Research - FP7 - SPACE - 2013

2.1. English



Starting Date: 01/01/2014 · Duration: 48 months



The challenge

Reducing flood risk is now one of the most pressing challenges facing European coastal managers. Sea level rise, changing weather patterns and increasing coastal populations, exacerbate this challenge and necessitate innovative approaches towards coastal management.

Most coastal wetlands provide ecosystem services of 'natural flood defence'. An innovative, sustainable and cost-effective approach for coastal management strategies is the incorporation of natural environments into flood risk management. To incorporate this approach into management schemes we need to know more about the precise mechanisms of energy dissipation by coastal ecosystems; how these processes 'scale up' from individual sites to larger foreshores seaward of coastal defences; and how we can incorporate such information into accessible assessment methods for coastal managers. **FAST** is a multi-disciplinary project that will help understanding of how to include natural ecosystems within flood safety solutions.

Aim

The aim of the **FAST project** is to utilise space-borne data in conjunction with in-situ data to produce new GMES/Copernicus services for the improvement of flood and erosion risk management strategies in coastal wetlands.

For more information visit www.fast-space-project.eu

Partners

FAST is a small consortium of five institutions from four European countries:



DELTALES (PROJECT LEADER)



UCam University of Cambridge



GeoEcoMar National Institute for Marine Geology and Geo-Ecology



NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research



UCA Universidad de Cádiz

FAST partners are experts in the field of:

- Coastal and civil engineering
- Building with nature
- Ecology
- Climate change
- Remote sensing
- Data management and GIS
- Business and economics



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Technology

Satellite images

Making full use of the coverage of the ambitious European Earth Observation Programme Copernicus (www.copernicus.eu),

FAST will develop new services useful to European society based on products retrieved from Sentinel and other available satellites. **FAST** will develop links between satellite data, vegetation properties and sediment stability and create a business case and services around them.



Field work

Eight field sites on four EU countries have been selected to investigate the links between biophysical properties of coastal foreshores, wave-attenuation and foreshore stability indicators.

[Spain] Cadiz Bay. This site is within a shallow coastal bay (3.7 m spring tidal range). The fringes of the bay are highly urbanised. Tidal flats dominated by seagrasses are found in front of salt marshes. Main wave source is wind.

[The Netherlands] Westerschelde. Estuarine fringing marshes are fronted by an extensive, gently sloping intertidal mudflat (4.7 m tidal range). Saltmarshes are either net accreting or net eroding.

[UK] Tillingham and Donna Nook. Open coast areas of marsh fronted by extensive, gently sloping mud- and sand flats (5.7 m and 7.5 m tidal range respectively). Tillingham marshes have been eroding throughout the past 50 years, whereas Donna Nook ones have been accreting over the past 20 years. Both sites have a high degree of wave exposure.

[Romania] Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve coast. Sandy barrier beaches at the interface between the Danube River and the Black Sea (< 0.1 m tidal range) with constant erosion during the past decades under the impact of storm waves.

The combination of satellite images and fieldwork will allow near real time estimates of both the stability and the wave dissipation of coastal wetlands.



End-users and MI-SAFE tool development

A key aspect of FAST is the involvement of end-users during the design, development and validation of the software. The end-user groups include different sectors such as government agencies, SMEs and nongovernmental organizations.

Interaction with end-users will help to produce pertinent services, ensuring their demand and continuity after the project is finished.

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2.2. Dutch



RUIMTECHNOLOGIE VOOR ONDERZOEK
IN DE GETIJDEZONE

Begindatum: 01/01/2014 · Duur: 48 maanden



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



NIOZ
Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research



De uitdaging

Vandaag de dag vormt het beperken van overstromingsrisico's een van de grootste uitdagingen voor Europese kustbeheerders. Zeespiegelstijging, veranderende weerpatronen en toenemende bevolkingsdichtheid in kustgebieden maken de kwestie nog urgenter en dat vraagt om een innovatieve aanpak van het kustbeheer.

In de meeste estuaria zorgt het ecosysteem voor bepaalde vormen van 'natuurlijke kustverdediging'. Systematisch gebruik maken van natuurlijke omstandigheden bij waterveiligheid leidt tot een innovatieve, duurzame en efficiënte aanpak van het kustbeheer. Om deze aanpak te kunnen toepassen in beheersplannen moeten we meer inzicht hebben in de precieze mechanismen van energiestromen in kustecosystemen. We willen weten hoe we deze processen kunnen 'opschalen' van specifieke locaties naar grotere getijdengebieden voor de kust en hoe we dergelijke informatie kunnen verwerken in handzame meetmethodes voor kustbeheerders. **FAST** is een multidisciplinair project dat moet bijdragen tot meer begrip van de manier waarop natuurlijke ecosystemen kunnen worden opgenomen in kustverdedigingswerken.

Doe

Het **FAST-project** is bedoeld om vanuit de ruimte verzamelde gegevens te combineren met lokale gegevens om te komen tot nieuwe GMES/Copernicus-systeem voor verbetering van strategieën ter beperking van overstromings- en erosierisico's in estuaria. Ga voor meer informatie naar www.fast-space-project.eu

Partners

FAST is een klein consortium van vijf instituten uit vier Europese landen:



DELTALES (PROJECTLEIDER)



UCam University of Cambridge



GeoEcoMar Nationaal instituut voor mariene geologie en geo-ecologie



NIOZ Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee



UCA Universidad de Cádiz

De partners van **FAST** zijn deskundig op de volgende gebieden.

- Kustverdediging en civiele techniek
- Bouwen met de natuur
- Ecologie
- Klimaatverandering
- Meten op afstand
- Gegevensbestandsbeheer en GIS
- Bedrijfsleven en economie



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Technologie

Satellietbeelden

Met behulp van de gegevens uit het ambitieuze

Europese aardobservatieprogramma Copernicus (www.copernicus.eu),

zal **FAST** nieuwe diensten ontwikkelen voor Europa op basis van producten van de Sentinel- en andere satellieten. **FAST** zal verbanden leggen tussen satellietgegevens, eigenschappen van vegetatie en stabiliteit van sediment om zo een plan van aanpak en bijbehorende diensten te ontwikkelen.



Veldwerk

Acht locaties in vier EU landen zijn geselecteerd voor het onderzoeken van verbanden tussen biofysische eigenschappen van getijdegebieden, golfdemping en indicatoren voor de stabiliteit van getijdegebieden.

[SPANJE] Baai van Cádiz. Deze locatie bevindt zich in een ondiepe baai (3,7 m getijverschil in het voorjaar). De kustgebieden langs de baai zijn sterk verstedelijkt. Er liggen kwelders achter grotendeels met zeegras begroeide wadden. Wind is de belangrijkste veroorzaker van golfslag.

[Nederland] Westerschelde. Langs de randen van het estuarium liggen kwelders met daarvoor uitgestrekte, langzaam aflopende wadden (4,7 m getijverschil). Bij de kwelders vindt ofwel netto aangroei of netto erosie plaats.

[VK] Tillingham en Donna Nook. Open kustgebieden met kwelders en daarvoor uitgestrekte, langzaam aflopende wadden met slik en zand (respectievelijk 5,7 m en 7,5 m getijverschil). De kwelders bij Tillingham zijn de afgelopen 50 jaar voortdurend geërodeerd, terwijl die bij Donna Nook de afgelopen 20 jaar zijn aangegroeid. Beide locaties ondervinden aanzienlijke invloed van golfslag.

[Roemenië] Donaudelta biosfeer kustreservaat. Strandwanden op de grens tussen Donau en Zwarte Zee (<0,1 m getijverschil) met constante erosie gedurende de laatste decennia als gevolg van golfslag.

Door de combinatie van satellietbeelden en veldwerk zijn vrijwel realtime schattingen mogelijk van zowel de stabiliteit als de golfdemping in estuaria.



Eindgebruikers en ontwikkeling van een MI-SAFE applicatie

Een wezenlijk aspect van **FAST** is de betrokkenheid van eindgebruikers tijdens de fasen van ontwerp, ontwikkeling en validatie van de programmatuur. De groepen eindgebruikers komen uit verschillende sectoren zoals overhedsinstellingen, midden- en kleinbedrijf en niet-gouvernementele organisaties. Interactie met eindgebruikers zal bijdragen aan de ontwikkeling van relevante diensten zodat de vraag daarnaar en de continuïteit na afloop van het project gewaarborgd zijn.

Contactgegevens

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DG Research - FP7 - SPACE - 2013

2.3. Romanian



Data de inceput: 01/01/2014 · Durata: 48 luni



Provocarea

Reducerea riscului de inundatii este in prezent una dintre cele mai presante provocari cu care se confrunta cei care gestioneaza zonele de coasta in Europa. Cresterea nivelului marii, schimbarile climatice si cresterea populatiei in zonele litorale fac ca aceasta problema sa fie si mai mare. De aceea este necesara o abordare inovativa a modului in care sunt gestionate zonele costiere. Printre serviciile ecosistemelor zonelor umede costiere se numara si protectia naturala impotriva inundatiilor. O abordare inovativa, durabila si eficienta din punctul de vedere al costurilor si strategiilor de management costier presupune luarea in calcul a caracteristicilor mediilor naturale in planurile de protectie impotriva inundatiilor. Pentru a incorpora aceasta abordare in schemele de management trebuie sa stim mai mult despre mecanismele exacte ale disparii energiei de catre ecosistemele costiere; modul in care aceste habitate atenuaza efectele inundatiilor, de la sectoare de mici dimensiuni la zone costiere la scara mare; si cum putem incorpora aceste informatii in metode de evaluare accesibile celor care gestioneaza zonele litorale. **FAST** este un proiect multidisciplinar care va contribui la intelegerarea modului in care ecosistemele naturale costiere pot fi incluse in planurile pentru siguranta la inundatii.

Scop

Scopul **proiectului FAST** este acela de a folosi date satelitare, corroborate cu date de la sol, pentru a produce noi servicii GMES-/Copernicus pentru imbunatatirea strategiilor de protectie impotriva inundatiilor si eroziunii in zone umede costiere.

Pentru mai multe informatii vizitati www.fast-space-project.eu

Parteneri

Consortiul **FAST** este format din cinci institutii din patru tari europene:



DELTARES (COORDONATOR DE PROIECT)



UCam Universitatea Cambridge



GeoEcoMar Institutul National de Cercetare – Dezvoltare pentru Geologie si GeoEcologie Marina



NIOZ Institutul Regal Olandez pentru Cercetari Marine



UCA Universitatea din Cádiz

Partenerii FAST sunt experti in:

- Inginerie costiera si civila
- Integrarea naturii in proiectele de infrastructura de protectie ("building with nature")
- Ecologie
- Schimbari climatice
- Teledetectie
- GIS si managementul datelor
- Economie si afaceri



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Tehnologie

Imagini satelitare

Folosind ambitiosul **Program European de Observare a Pamantului Copernicus** (www.copernicus.eu),

FAST va dezvolta noi servicii utile societății europene, pe baza produselor furnizate de misiunile Sentinel și de alti sateliți deja disponibili. **FAST** va dezvolta legături între datele satelitare, proprietatile vegetației și stabilitatea sedimentelor și va dezvolta în jurul acestora un serviciu cu potențial comercial.



Activitățile de teren

Au fost selectate opt zone pilot din patru țari europene, pentru a investiga legătura dintre proprietatile biofizice ale zonelor de coastă, atenuarea valurilor și indicatorii de stabilitate.

[Spania] Golful Cadiz. Aceasta zona de studiu este situată într-un golf puțin adânc (dar cu înălțimea mareei - 3.7 m). Malurile golfului sunt puternic urbanizate. Zonele supuse acțiunii mareei, populate de alge (iarba de mare) se află în fața mlăștinilor sarate. Valurile sunt în principal datorate vântului.

[Olanda] Westerschelde. Măslinile care bordează estuarile sunt înconjurate de zone extinse, maloase, cu pante foarte liniștite, care sunt supuse acțiunii mareelor (înălțimea mareei este de 4.7 m). Măslinile sarate sunt fie în eroziune, fie în avansare.

[Marea Britanie] Tillingham și Donna Nook. Zone umede costiere deschise care sunt înconjurate spre larg de zone maloase și nisipoase, cu pante liniștite, supuse acțiunii mareelor (înălțimea mareei este de 5.7 m și respectiv 7.5 m). Măslinile din Tillinghamau sunt supuse eroziunii în ultimii 50 ani, în timp ce cele din Donna Nook au avansat în ultimii 20 ani. Ambele situri sunt expuse acțiunii valurilor.

[Romania] Litoralul Rezervației Biosferei Delta Dunării. Cordoanele litorale nisipoase situate la interfața Delta Dunării – Marea Neagră (înălțimea mareei <0.1 m), erodate constant sub impactul valurilor de furtuna și a transportului redus de sedimente.

Integrarea imaginilor satelitare cu activitățile de teren va permite o estimare aproape în timp real atât a stabilității zonelor costiere cât și a disipării energiei valurilor în perimetrele studiate.



Utilizatorii și dezvoltarea instrumentului MI-SAFE

Un aspect cheie al proiectului FAST este implicarea viitorilor utilizatori în timpul proiectării, dezvoltării și validării instrumentului MI-SAFE. Potențiali utilizatori acoperă mai multe sectoare, precum agentiile guvernamentale, IMM-urile, instituțiile de cercetare și de educație și organizațiile non-guvernamentale. Interacțiunea cu utilizatorii va ajuta la dezvoltarea unor produse eficiente, asigurând cererea lor și continuitatea după finalizarea proiectului.

Contact

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2.4. Spanish



EVALUACIÓN DE HUMEDALES COSTEROS
CON TECNOLOGÍA ESPACIAL

Fecha de inicio: 01/01/2014 · Duración: 48 meses



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CAMBRIDGE



NIOZ
Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research



El reto

La reducción del riesgo de inundación es actualmente uno de los riesgos más acuciantes para los gestores costeros europeos. El incremento del nivel del mar, los cambios en los patrones meteorológicos y el incremento de la población costera agravan dicho reto, el cual, necesita de un acercamiento innovador a través de la gestión costera.

La mayoría de los humedales costeros proporcionan servicios ecosistémicos como defensas naturales ante las inundaciones. La incorporación de estos medios naturales dentro de la gestión de los riesgos de inundación es una medida innovadora, sostenible y económicamente eficiente. Para la incorporación de estas medidas dentro de los planes de gestión, necesitamos conocer más sobre el mecanismo de disipación de energía sobre estos ecosistemas costeros; cómo dicho proceso se amplía desde pequeñas zonas a amplias franjas costera (a la franja intermareal) más allá de las defensas costeras; y cómo se podría incorporar dicha información a un método de estimación sencillo para los gestores costeros. **FAST** es un proyecto multidisciplinario que ayudará a entender como incluir un ecosistema natural dentro de las soluciones de prevención contra inundaciones.

Objetivo

El objetivo del **proyecto FAST** es la utilización de datos aeroespaciales junto a datos in situ para producir nuevos servicios del proyecto GMES/Copernicus para la mejora de las estrategias de gestión de los riesgos de inundación y erosión en las zonas de humedales costeros. Para más información visite: www.fast-space-project.eu

Socios

FAST es un pequeño consorcio de cinco instituciones de cuatro países de la UE:



DELTARES (LIDER DEL PROYECTO)



UCam University of Cambridge



GeoEcoMar National Institute for Marine Geology and Geo-Ecology



NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research



UCA Universidad de Cádiz

Los socios de **FAST** son expertos en diversos campos:

- Ingeniería costera
- Ecoingeniería
- Ecología
- Cambio climático
- Sensores remotos
- Gestión de datos y SIG
- Economía y creación de empresas



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Tecnología

Imágenes de satélite

Haciendo uso de la covertura del ambicioso proyecto

European Earth Observation Programme Copernicus (www.copernicus.eu),

FAST desarrollará nuevos servicios útiles para la sociedad europea basados en los datos tomados por el Sentinel y otros satélites disponibles. FAST desarrollará nexos entre los datos satelitales, las propiedades de la vegetación y la estabilidad sedimentaria, creando un plan de negocio y servicios en torno a él.



Trabajo de campo

Se han seleccionado ocho sitios de estudio en cuatro países de la UE con el objetivo de relacionar las propiedades biofísicas de los ambientes costeros (del frente costero), la atenuación del oleaje y los indicadores de estabilidad de la franja costera (de la zona intermareal).

[España] Bahía de Cádiz. Este sitio se encuentra dentro de una bahía de aguas someras (3.7 m de rango mareal). El contorno de dicha bahía se encuentra altamente antropizado. Las llanuras mareas dominadas por fanerógamas marinas se localizan en frente de las marismas. Es una zona dominada por el mar de viento.

[Holanda] Westerschelde. Marismas estuarinas de borde situadas tras extensas llanuras mareas fangosas (4.7 m de rango mareal). Dichas marismas están tanto en erosión como en acreción.

[Reino Unido] Tillingham y Donna Nook. Costa expuesta con marismas en su frente y precedidas por llanuras mareas fangosas y arenosas (5.7 m y 7.5 m de rango mareal respectivamente). Las marismas de Tillingham han sufrido un proceso erosivo a lo largo de los últimos 50 años, mientras que las de Donna Nook han acrecionado a lo largo de los últimos 20 años. Ambos lugares tienen un alto grado de exposición al oleaje.

[Rumania] Delta del Danubio, Costa Reserva de la Biosfera. Islas barrera arenosas en la interfaz entre el Delta del Danubio y el Mar Negro (<0.1 m de rango mareal). Muestra una tendencia erosiva constante a lo largo de las últimas décadas bajo el impacto del oleaje asociado a los temporales.

La combinación de las imágenes de satélite con el trabajo de campo permitirán realizar estimaciones casi en tiempo real de la estabilidad y la disipación de energía en zonas de humedales costeros.



Usuarios finales y desarrollo de la herramienta MI-SAFE

Un aspecto clave del **FAST** es la implicación de los usuarios finales durante el diseño, desarrollo y validación del software. El grupo de usuarios finales incluye diferentes sectores como son las agencias gubernamentales, las PYMEs y ONGs.

La interacción con los usuarios finales ayudará a producir los servicios adecuados, asegurando su demanda y continuidad después de la finalización del proyecto

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