

Historical Evolution of Mud deposition and erosion in intertidal areas of the Scheldt estuary

Wang, C.<sup>(1,2)</sup>; Vanlede, J.<sup>(3)</sup>; Temmerman, S. <sup>(2)</sup>;  
Vandenbruwaene, W.<sup>(3)</sup>; Plancke, Y.<sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Satellite Environment Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection of P. R. China, Beijing, P.R. China

<sup>(2)</sup> University of Antwerp, Ecosystem Management Research Group, Antwerp, Belgium,

<sup>(3)</sup> Flanders Hydraulics Research, Flemish Government, Antwerp, Belgium,

joris.vanlede@mow.vlaanderen.be

29-06-2015

IAHR - Scheldt Session

2

## Inhoud

- Study Framework
- Methodology
- Results
  - Saeftinghe
  - General mass balance



waterbouwkundig  
LABORATORIUM



29-06-2015

IAHR - Scheldt Session

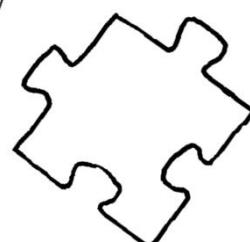
3

## Study Framework

- Mud Balance of the Sea Scheldt
  - Historical evolution
  - Mass Balance [TDM/yr]
- Historical Evolution of Mud deposition and erosion in intertidal areas of the Scheldt estuary
  - How much sediment is stored /yr in intertidal areas?
  - 1 consistent methodology over entire estuary



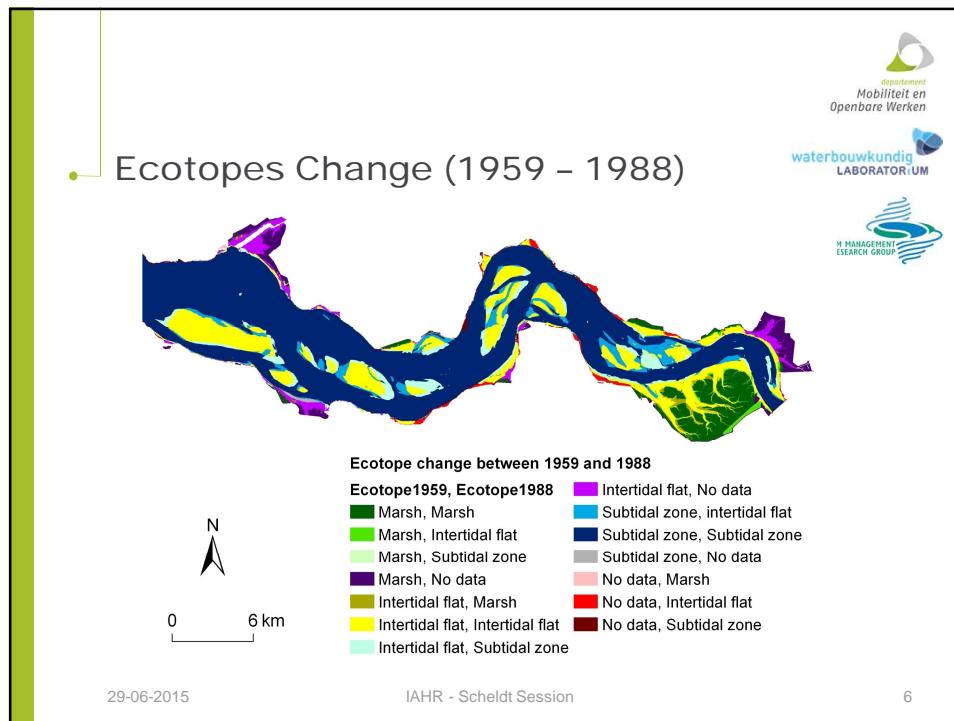
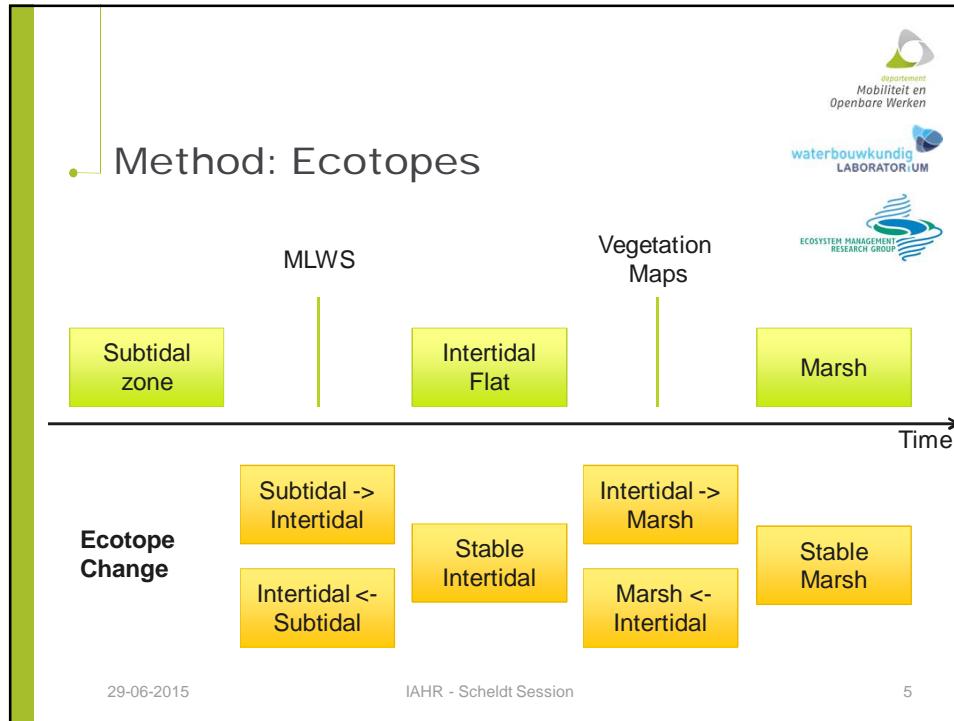
waterbouwkundig  
LABORATORIUM



29-06-2015

IAHR - Scheldt Session

4



**Method: Zonation**

29-06-2015      IAHR - Scheldt Session      7

Logo: **waterbouwkundig LABORATORIUM**  
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

**Method: overview**

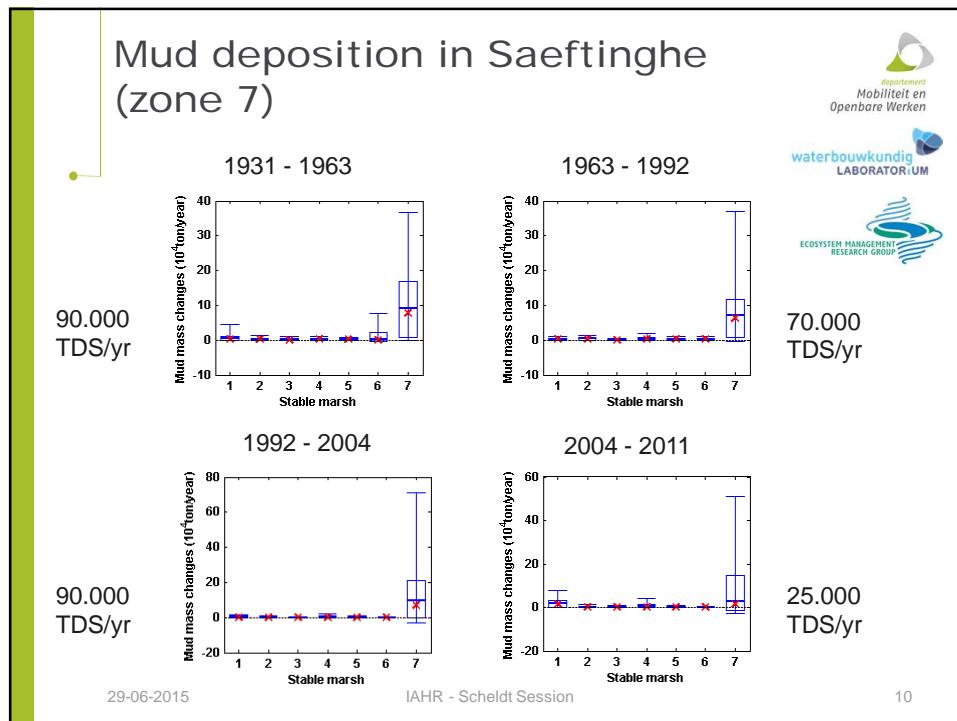
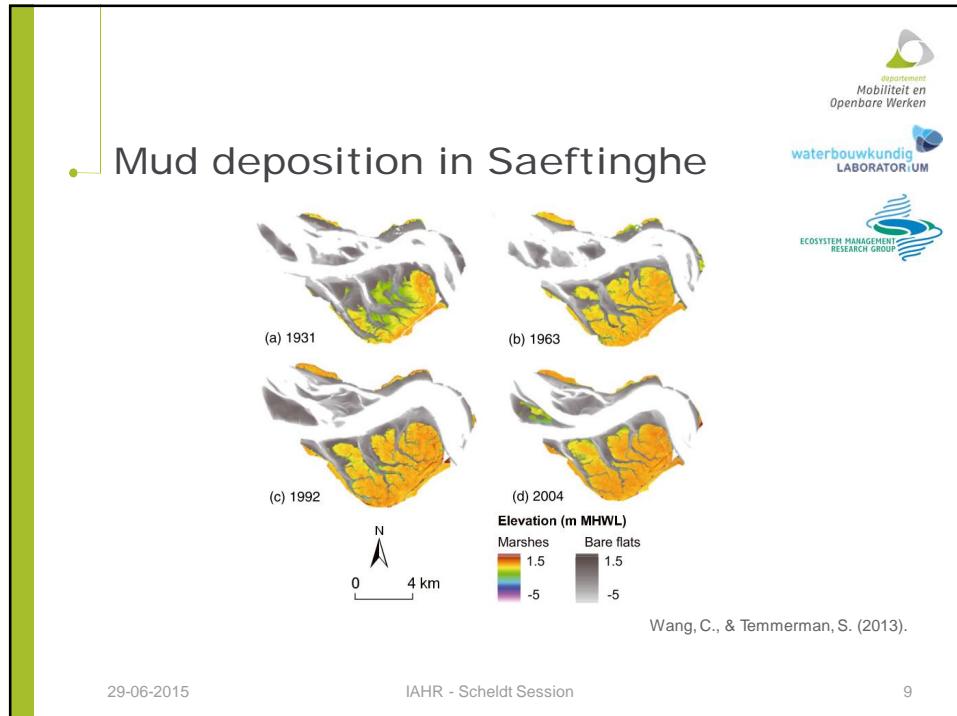
- Zone (13)
- Period (4)
- Ecotope Change class (6)

$$\Delta \text{ Mud Mass [TDM]} = \Delta \text{ Height [m]} \times \text{Area [m}^2\text{]} \times \text{Mud content [%]} \times P \text{ Dry Bulk [kg/m}^3\text{]}$$

500 +/- 100 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

29-06-2015      IAHR - Scheldt Session      8

Logo: **waterbouwkundig LABORATORIUM**  
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT RESEARCH GROUP



## Mud deposition and erosion in intertidal areas

Mass (ton/year)

Location	Stable marsh	Stable intertidal flat	Marsh -> Intertidal flat	Intertidal flat -> Marsh	Intertidal flat -> Subtidal zone	Subtidal zone -> Intertidal flat	All intertidal areas
Western Scheldt (1931-2010)	69,000	43,000	-11,000	22,000	-308,000	227,000	<b>43,000</b>
Sea Scheldt (1930-2011)	44,000	-5,000	1,000	20	-11,000	7,000	<b>36,000</b>

29-06-2015      IAHR - Scheldt Session      11

## Conclusions

- Intertidal areas are a net sink of mud in both the Western Scheldt and Sea Scheldt
  - 43,000 TDM/yr for Western Scheldt
  - 36,000 TDM/yr for Sea Scheldt
- Important dynamics between intertidal & subtidal zone in the Western Scheldt
  - Gross mass fluxes one order of magnitude bigger than total net flux
- Accuracy of the method is limited in the Sea Scheldt, due to data availability

29-06-2015      IAHR - Scheldt Session      12

## Conclusions

- A stable marsh captures about 4x more sediment TDS/ha than a stable intertidal flat
  - Sedimentation on stable marches (Saeftinge!) is more important (x1,6) than sedimentation on stable intertidal flats in the Western Scheldt.
  - But there's 2,5 times more surface area of intertidal flats on average.
- After 2004, most of the marshes in Saeftinghe are above MHWL and close to the upper limit in elevation, resulting in a slower increase in elevation and less mud deposition

29-06-2015

IAHR - Scheldt Session

13



## Acknowledgements

- Rijkswaterstaat & INBO & HIC & aMT & UA-Ecobe group for providing data
- Divisions Maritime Access and Sea Scheldt as partners in the Mud Balance research

## Technical Report

Wang, C.; Temmerman, S.; Vanlede, J.; Vandenbruwaene, W.; Verwaest, T.; Mostaert, F. (2014). **Mud balance Sea Scheldt: Subreport 6 - Historical evolution (1930-2011) of mud deposition/erosion in the intertidal areas of the Scheldt estuary.** Version 4.0. WL Rapporten, 00\_029. Flanders Hydraulics Research & University of Antwerp, Ecosystem Management research group: Antwerp, Belgium.

29-06-2015

IAHR - Scheldt Session

14