

# Modélisation de la physique et de l'écohydraulique au lac Saint-Pierre et dans le fleuve

Jean Morin

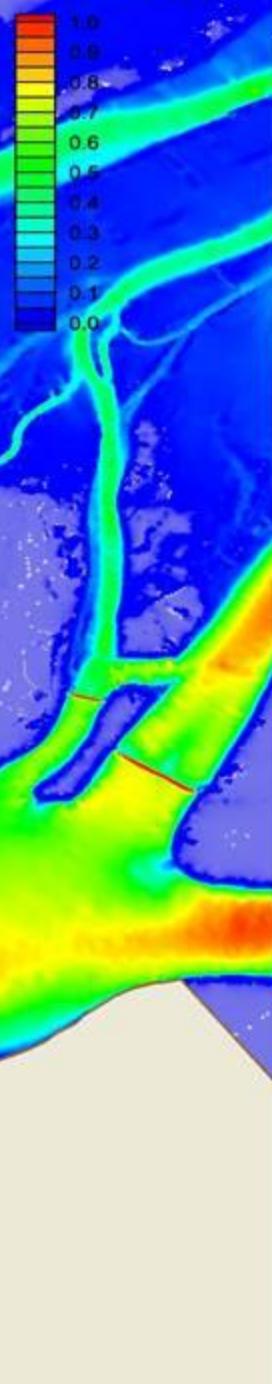
Hydrologie et Ecohydraulique  
Service météorologique du Canada  
Environnement Canada



Environnement  
Canada

Environment  
Canada

Morin, juin 2014, TCR-LSP



## Plan

Modèle hydrodynamique opérationnel

- Modèle de vagues

- Modèle de masses d'eau

Modèles d'habitat (écohydraulique)

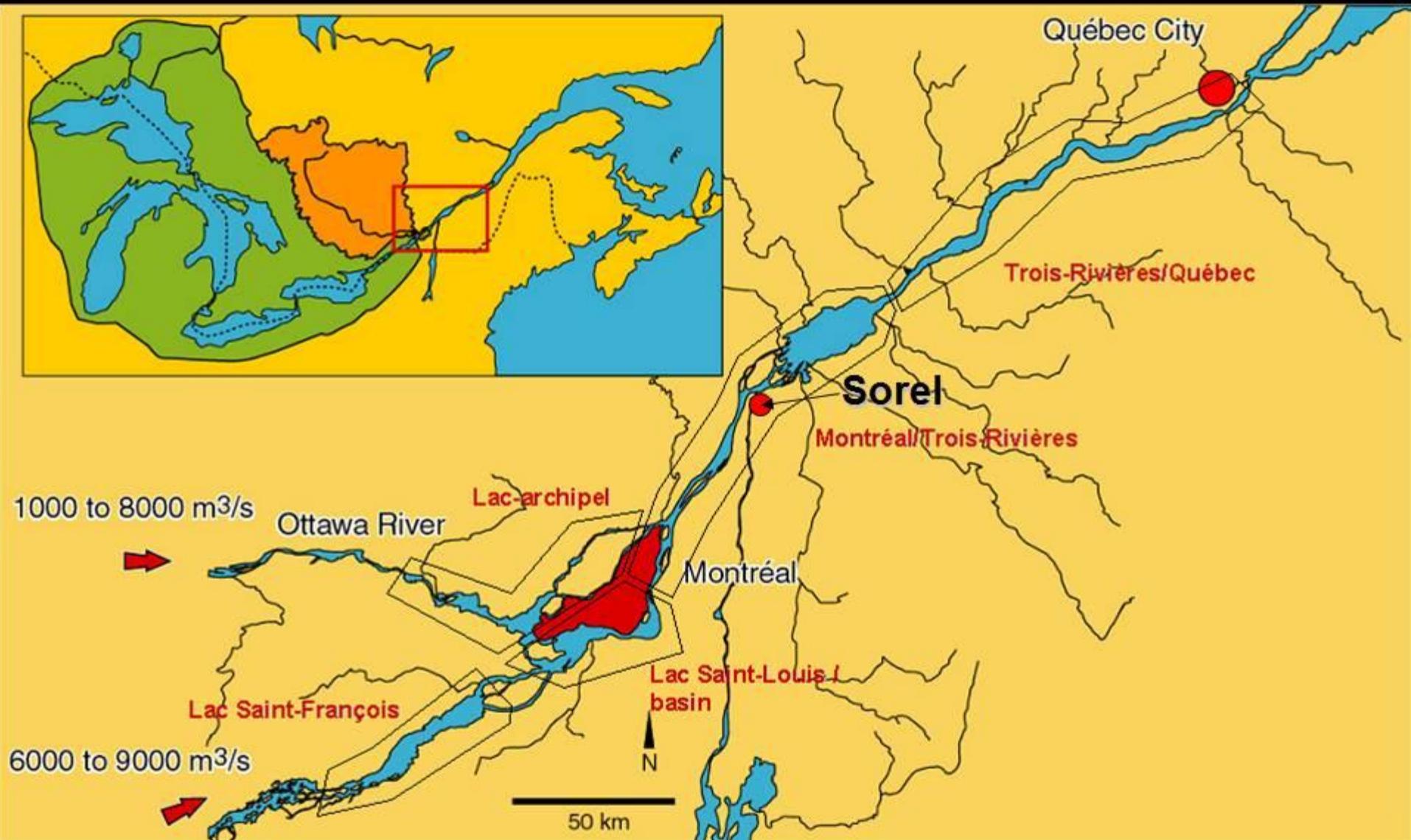
- Applications CMI (régularisation)

- Application en changements climatiques

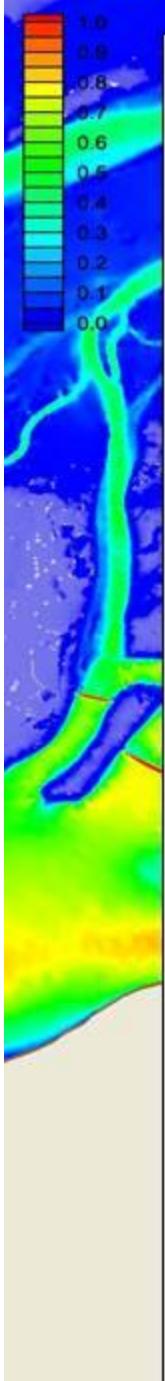
Nouvelles observations au lac Saint-Pierre:  
Cartographie et évolution des plantes aquatiques



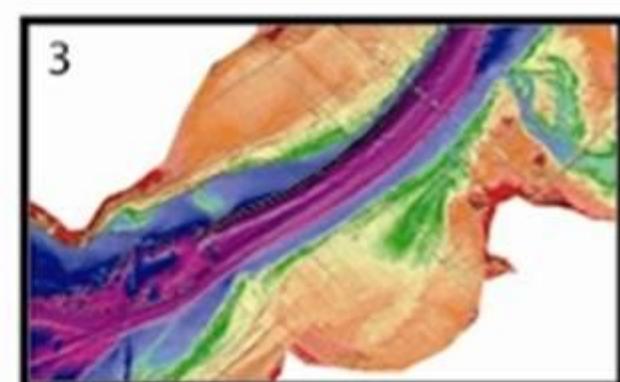
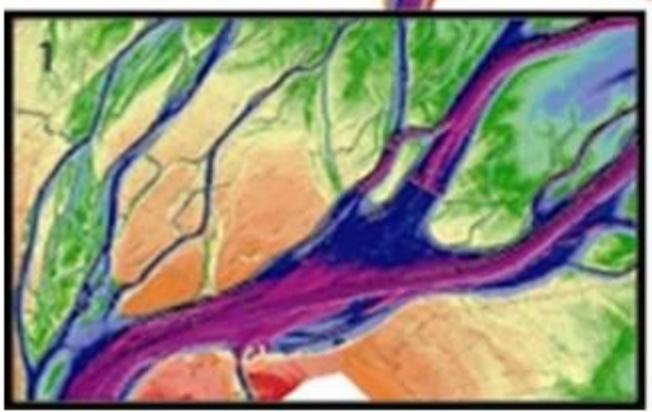
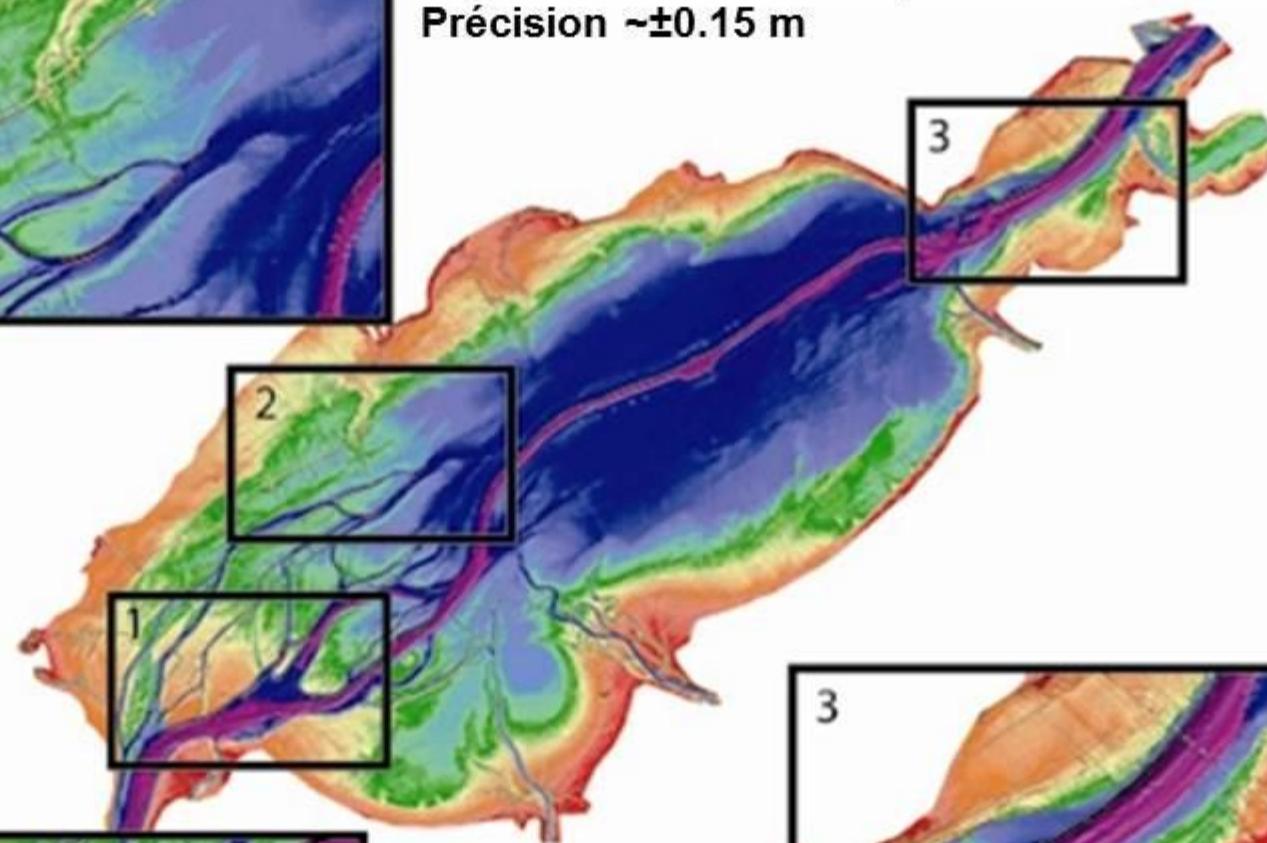
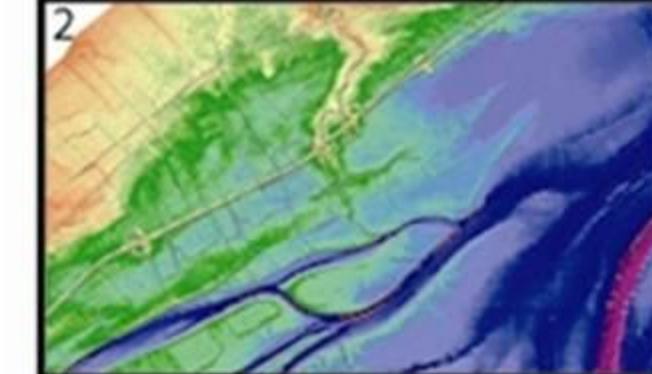
# État du modèle hydrodynamique par scénario



## État du modèle hydrodynamique par scénario

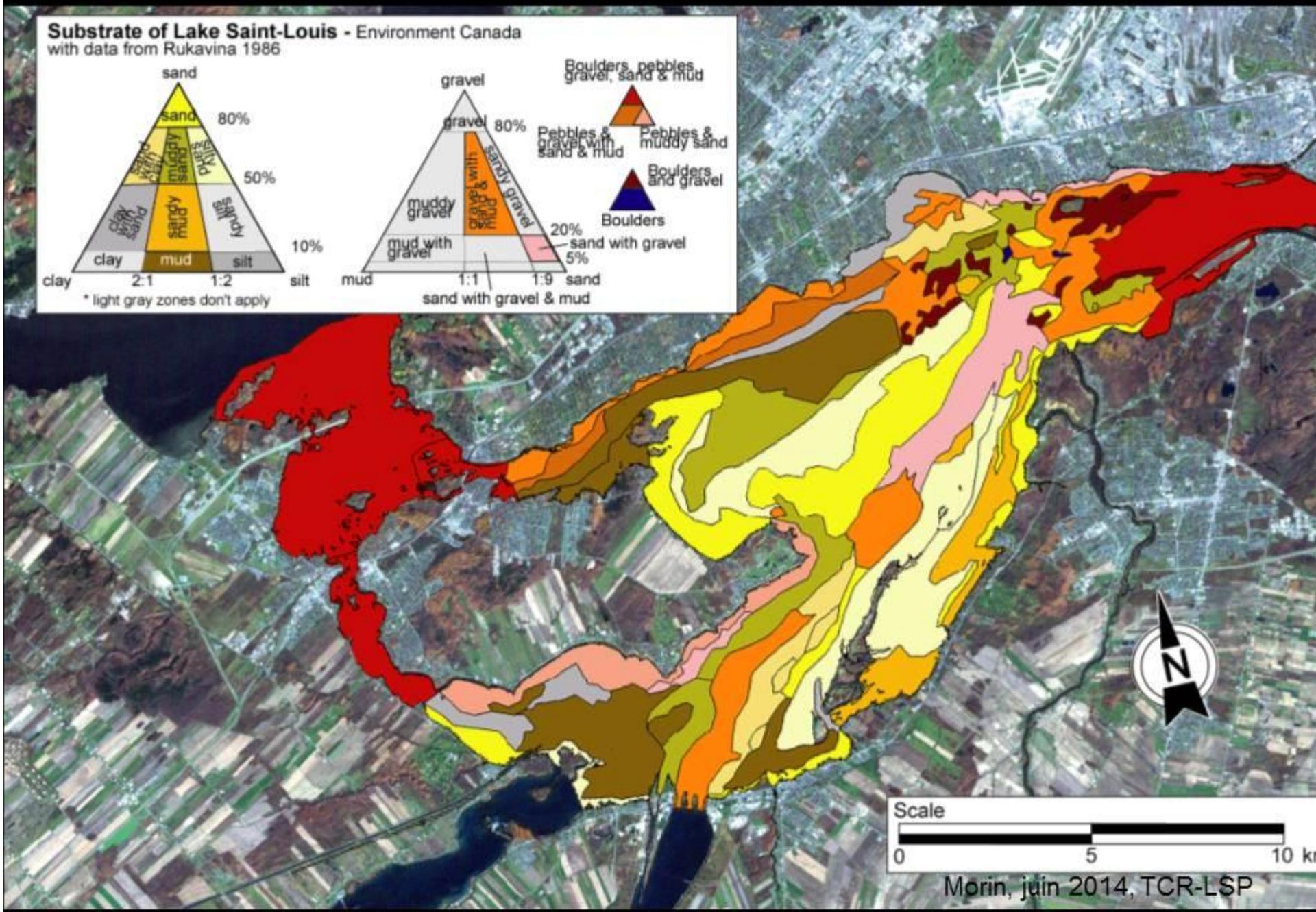
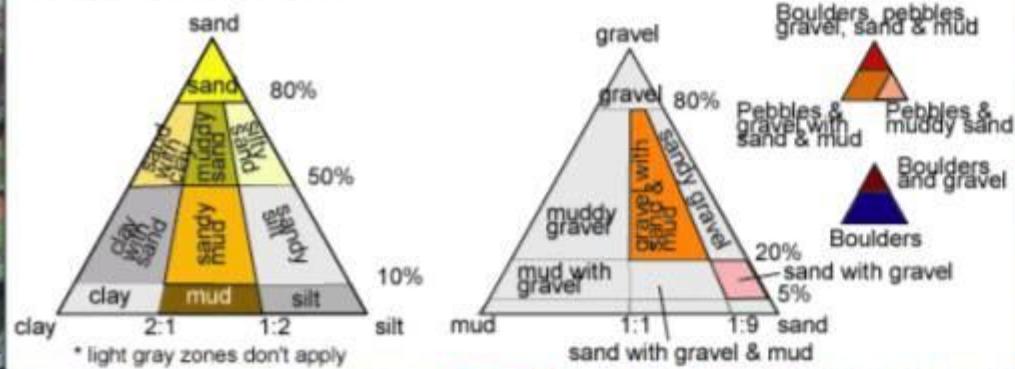


Sondages: 1.1 Millions de points  
LIDAR: 320 Millions de points  
Précision  $\sim \pm 0.15$  m



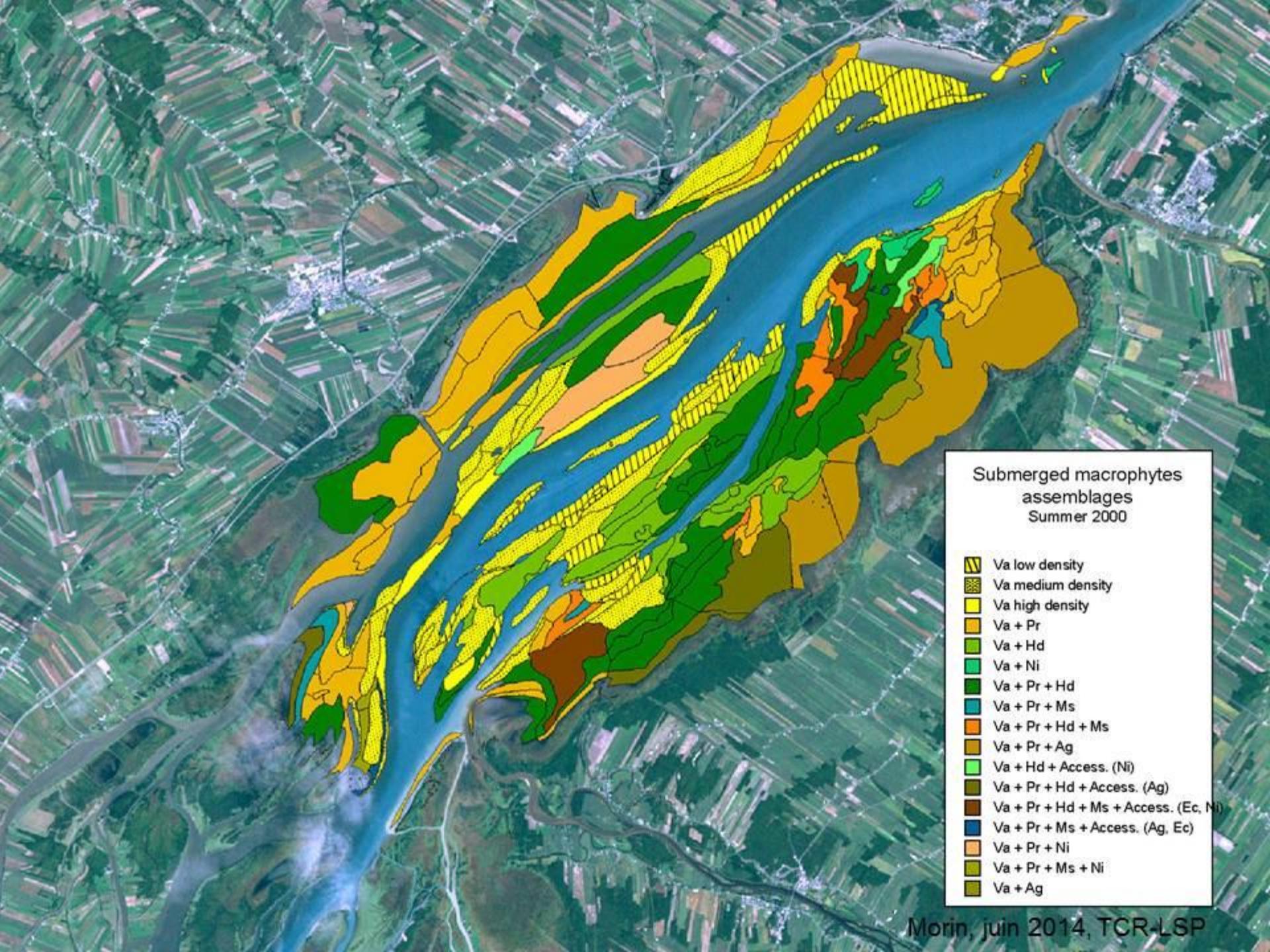
# État du modèle hydrodynamique par scénario

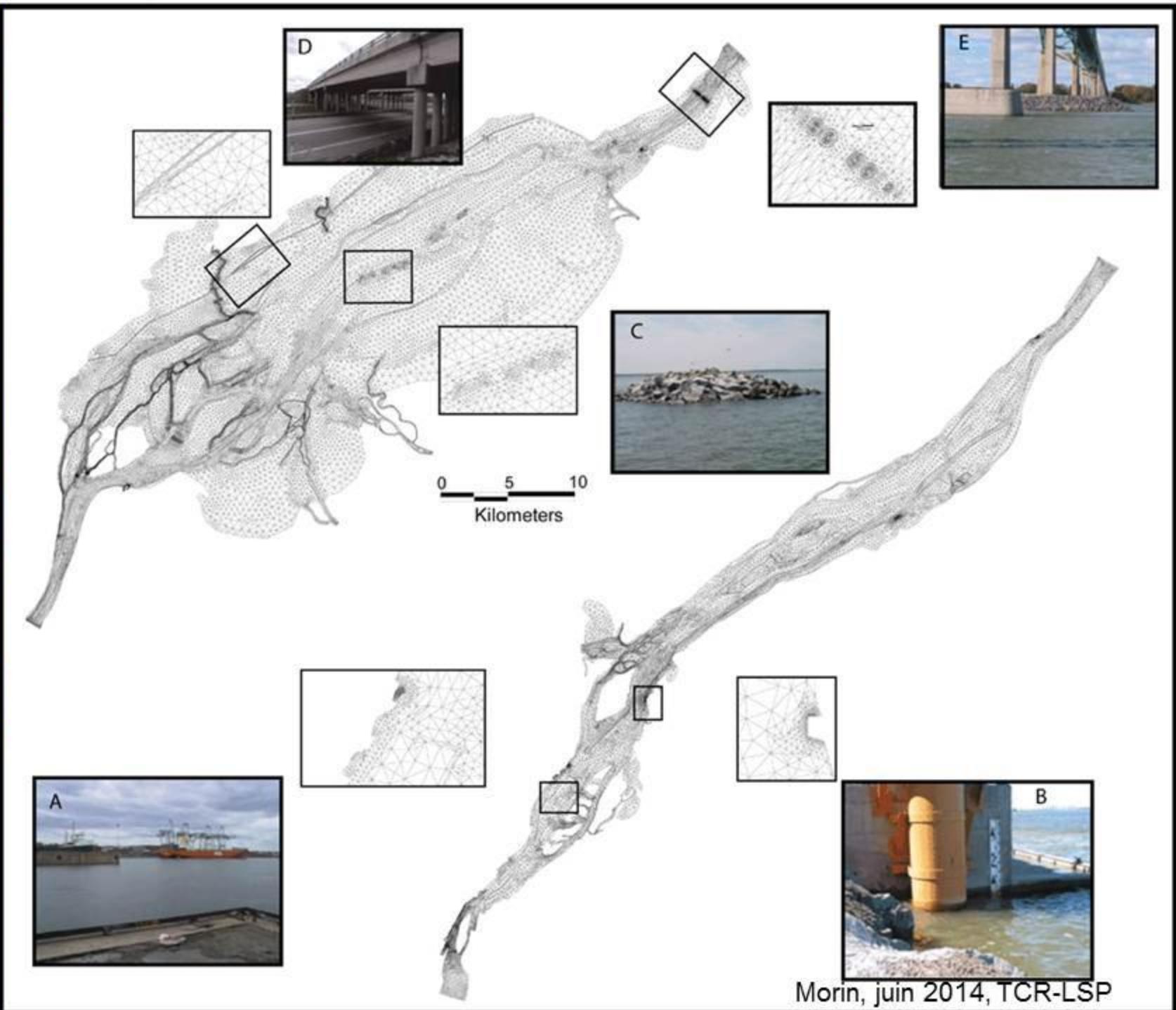
Substrate of Lake Saint-Louis - Environment Canada  
with data from Rukavina 1986



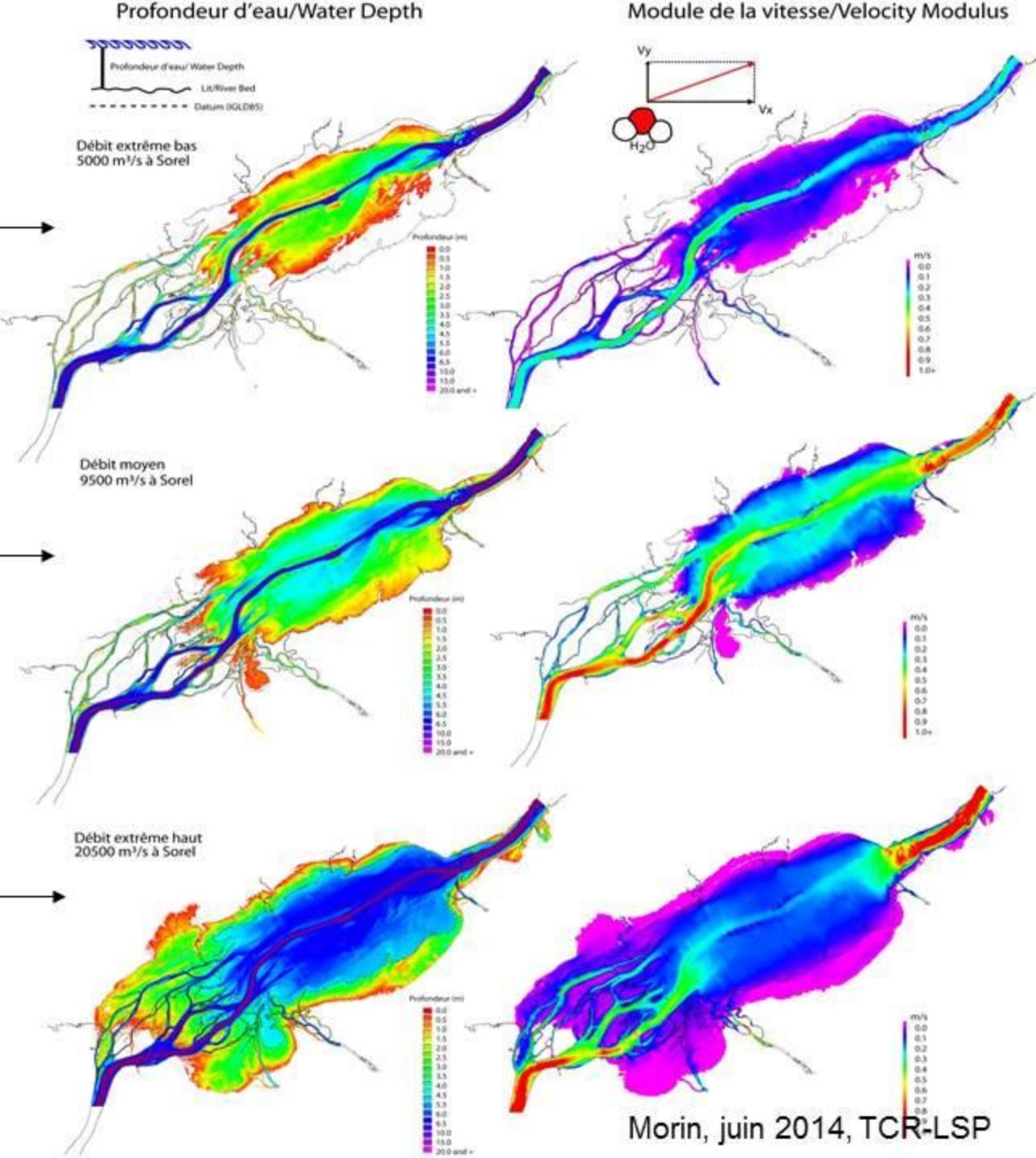
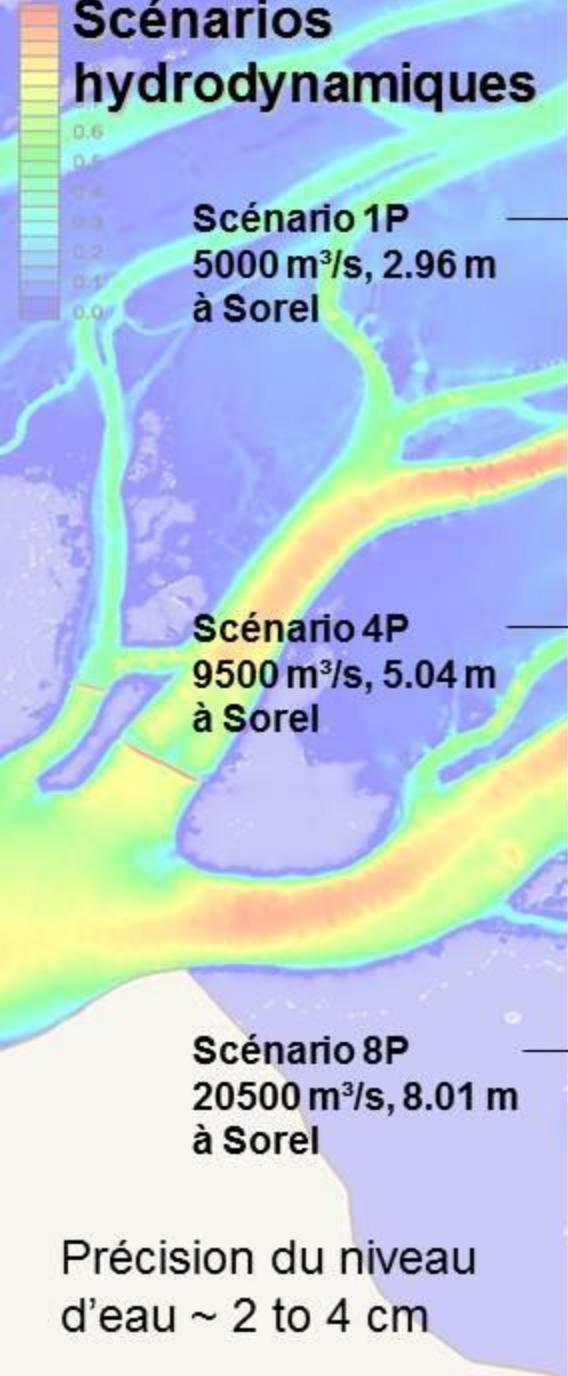
Scale  
0 5 10 km

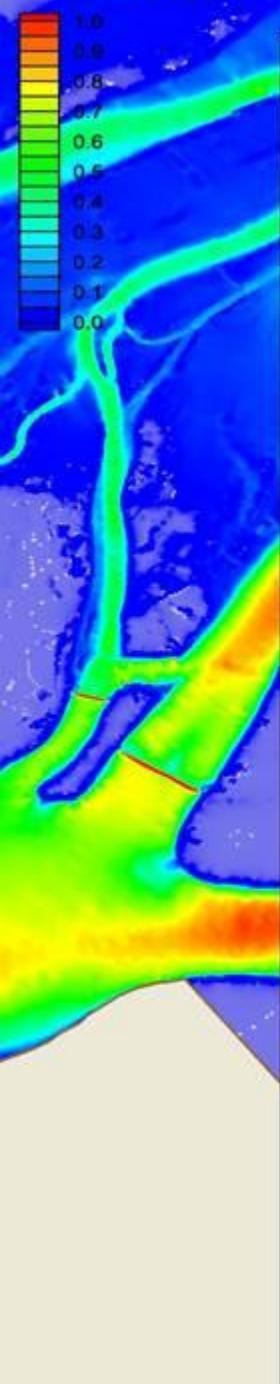
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# Scénarios hydrodynamiques





## Modèle hydrodynamique opérationnel



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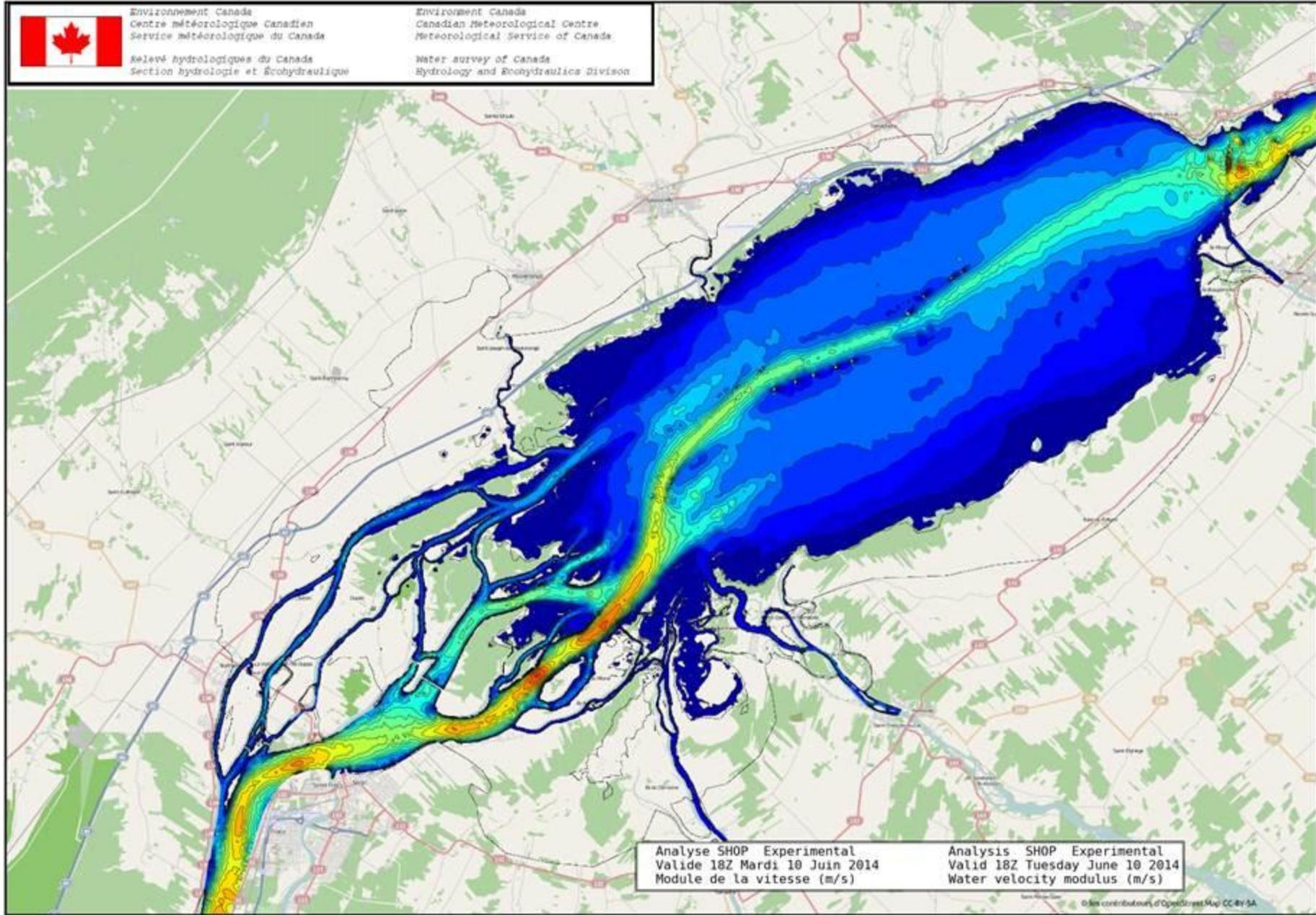
Environment  
Canada

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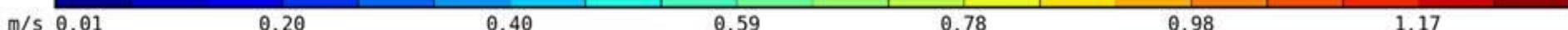


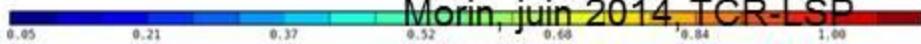
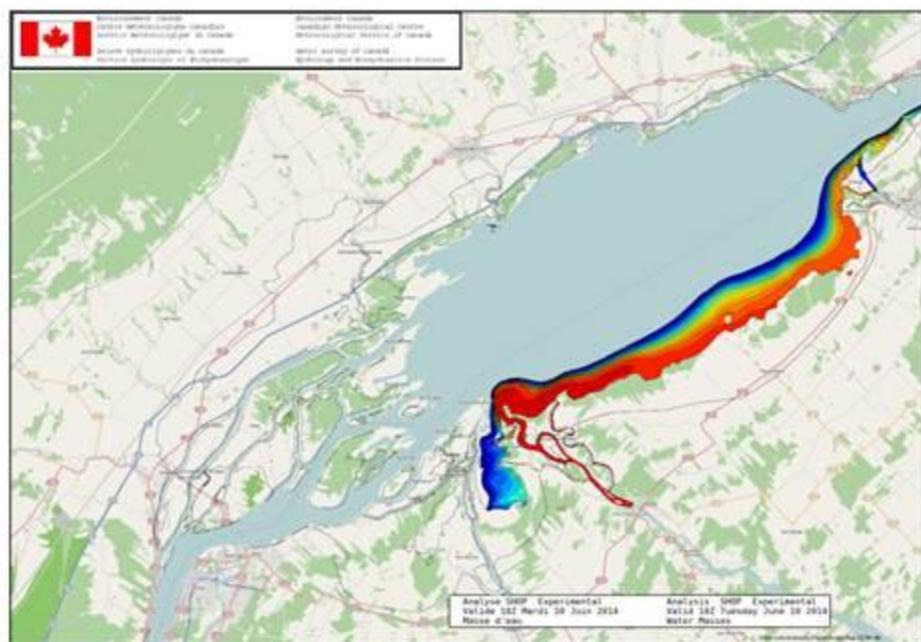
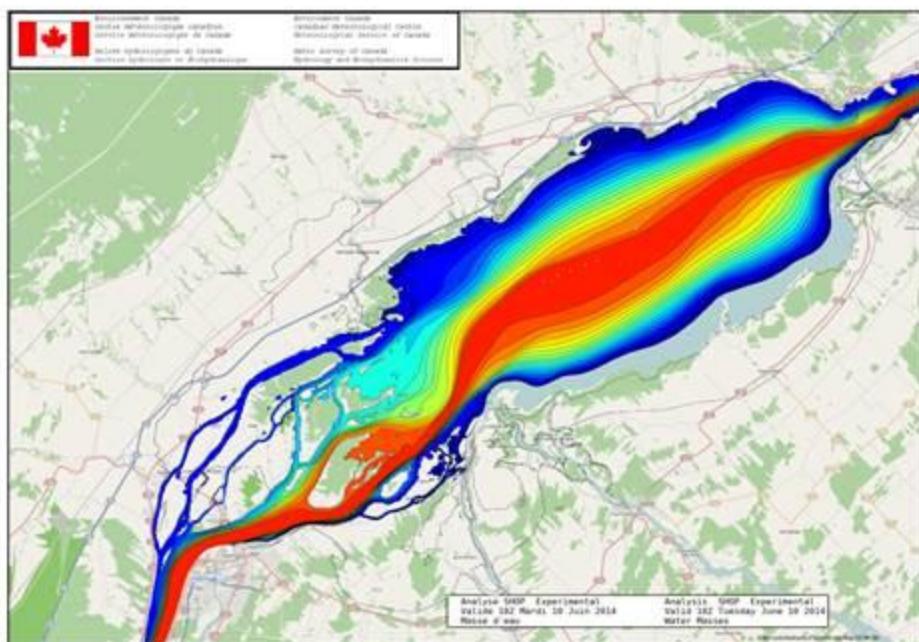
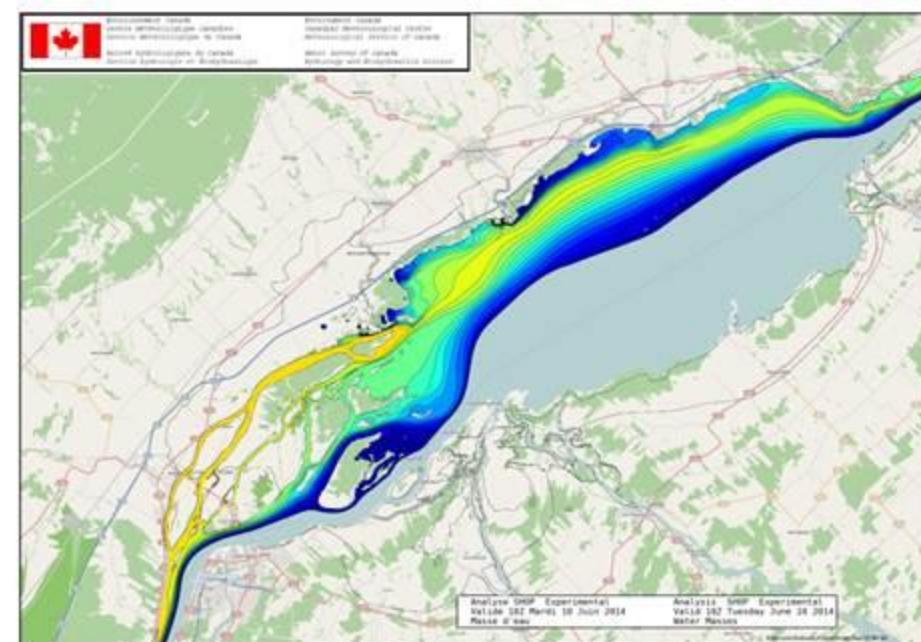
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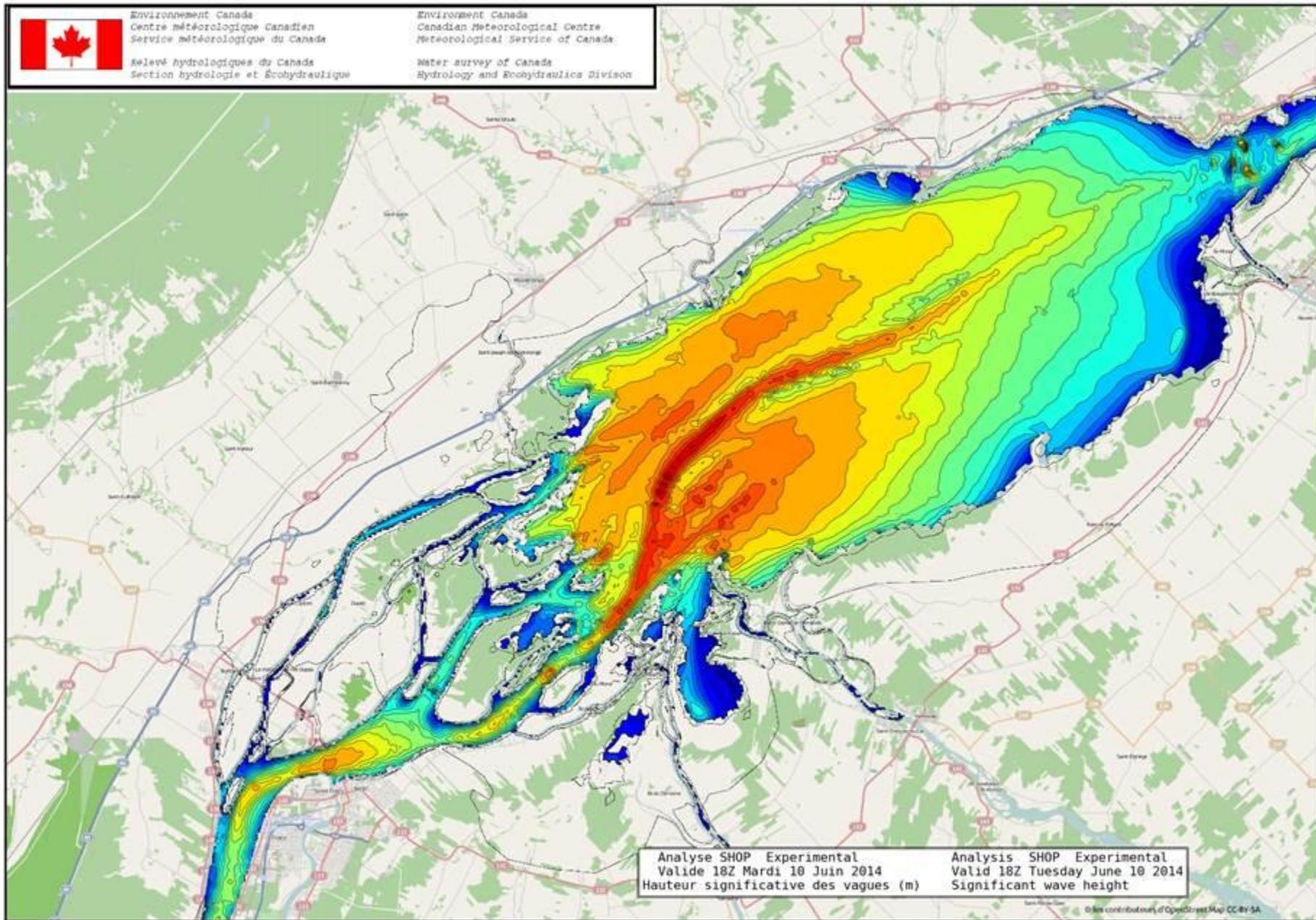


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m/s 0.00

0.04

0.08

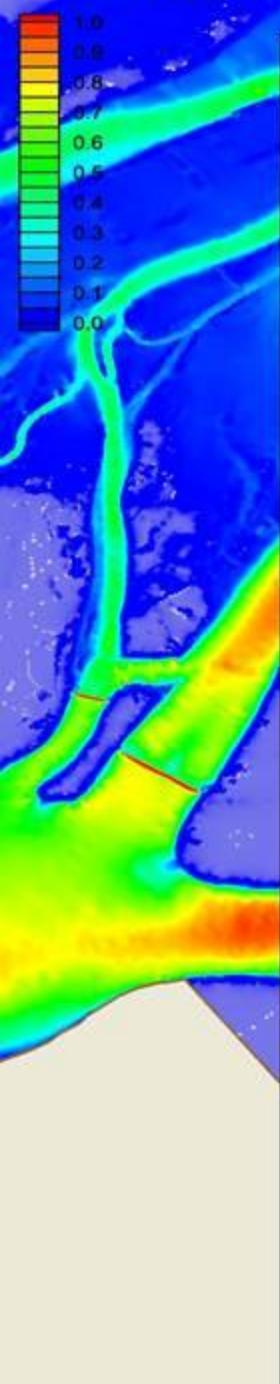
0.12

0.16

0.20

0.23

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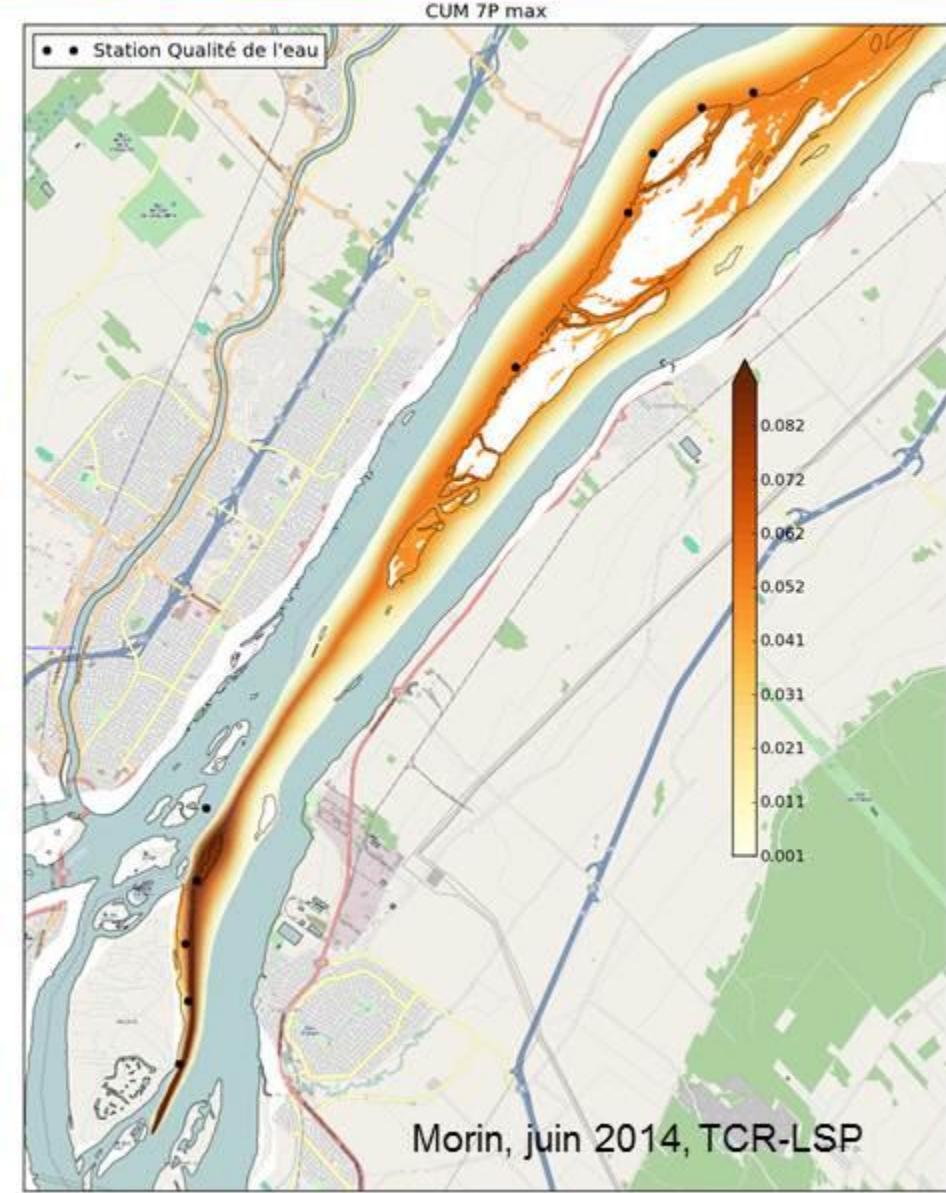
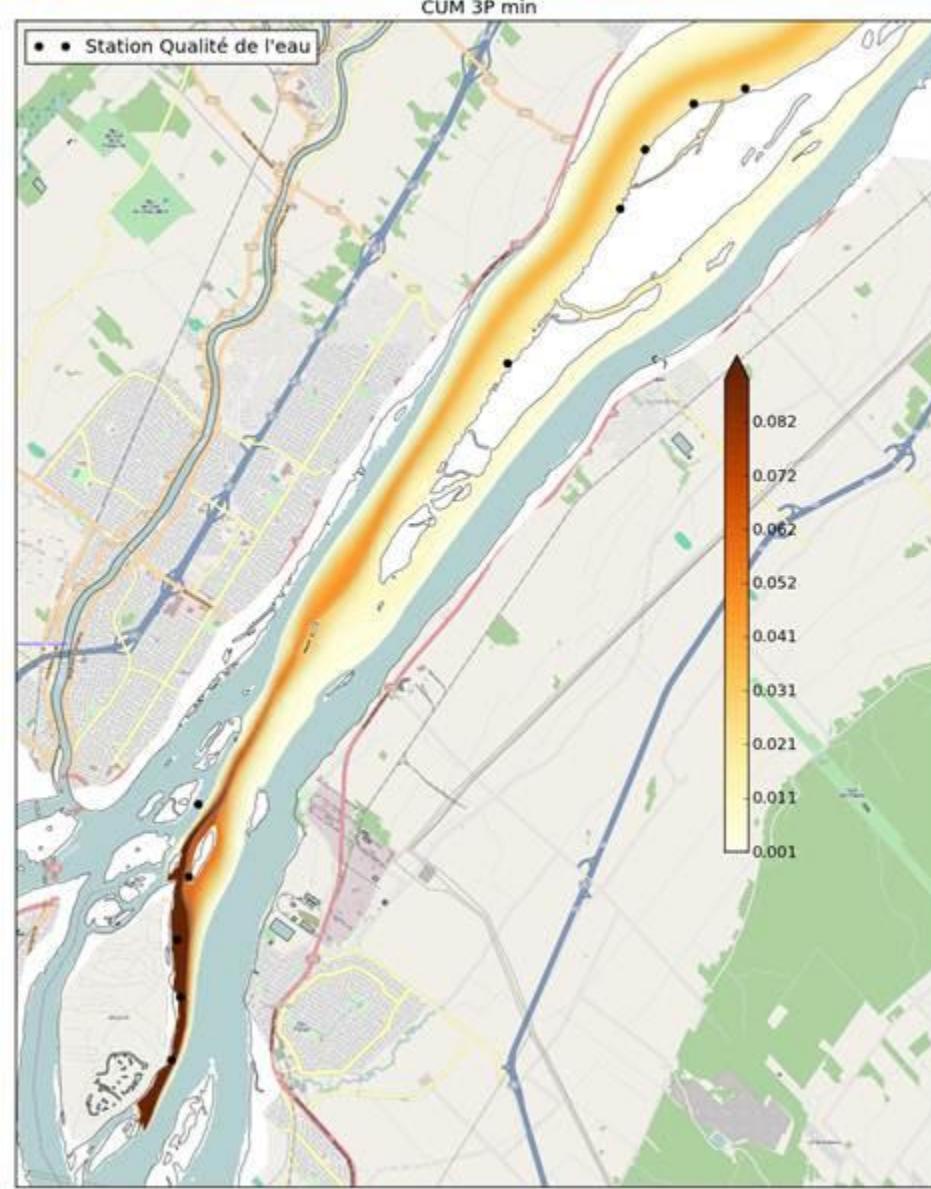


## Autres applications en prévisions environnementales





# Simulation du panache de l'effluent de la Ville de Montréal, Île aux Vaches

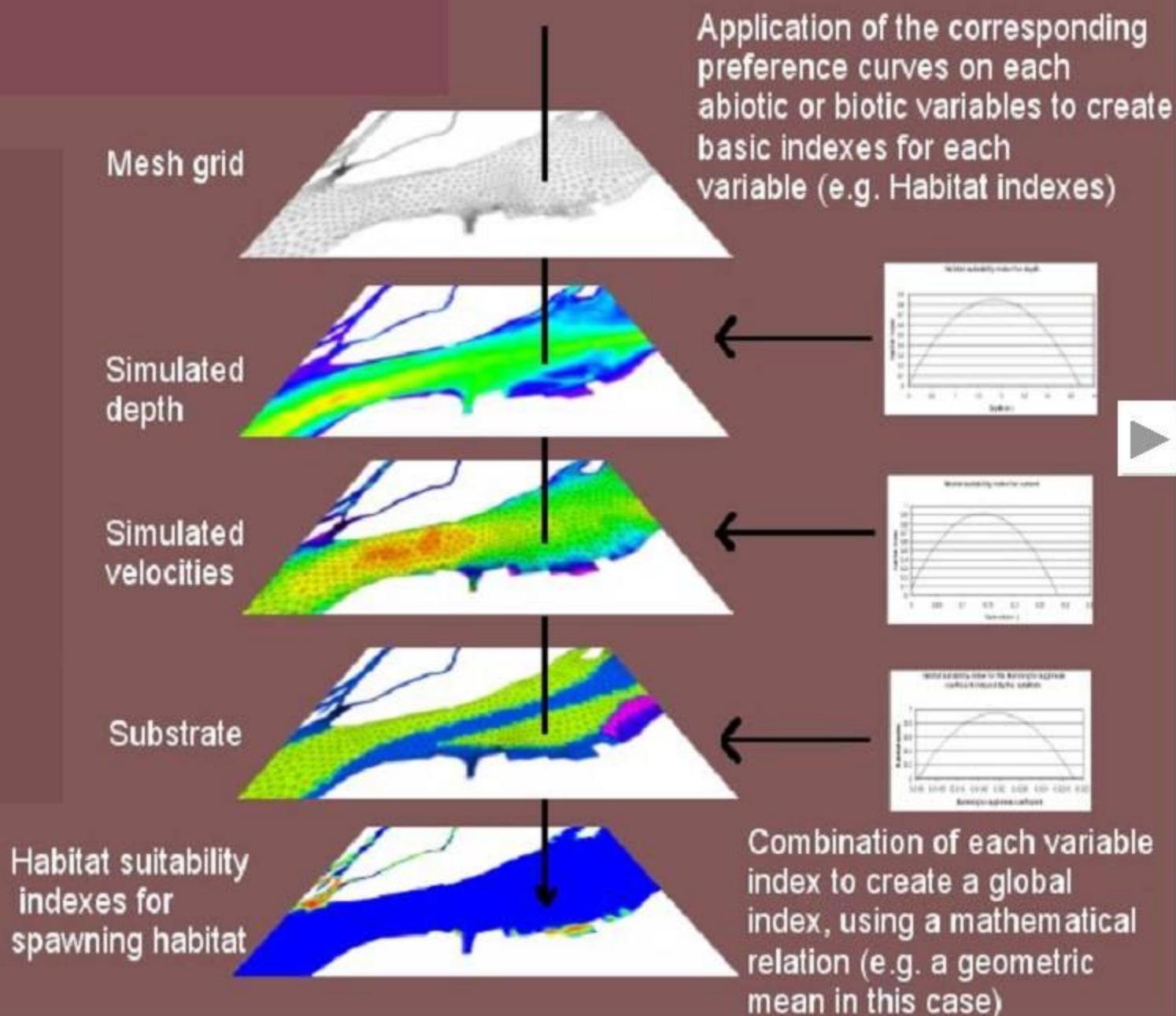


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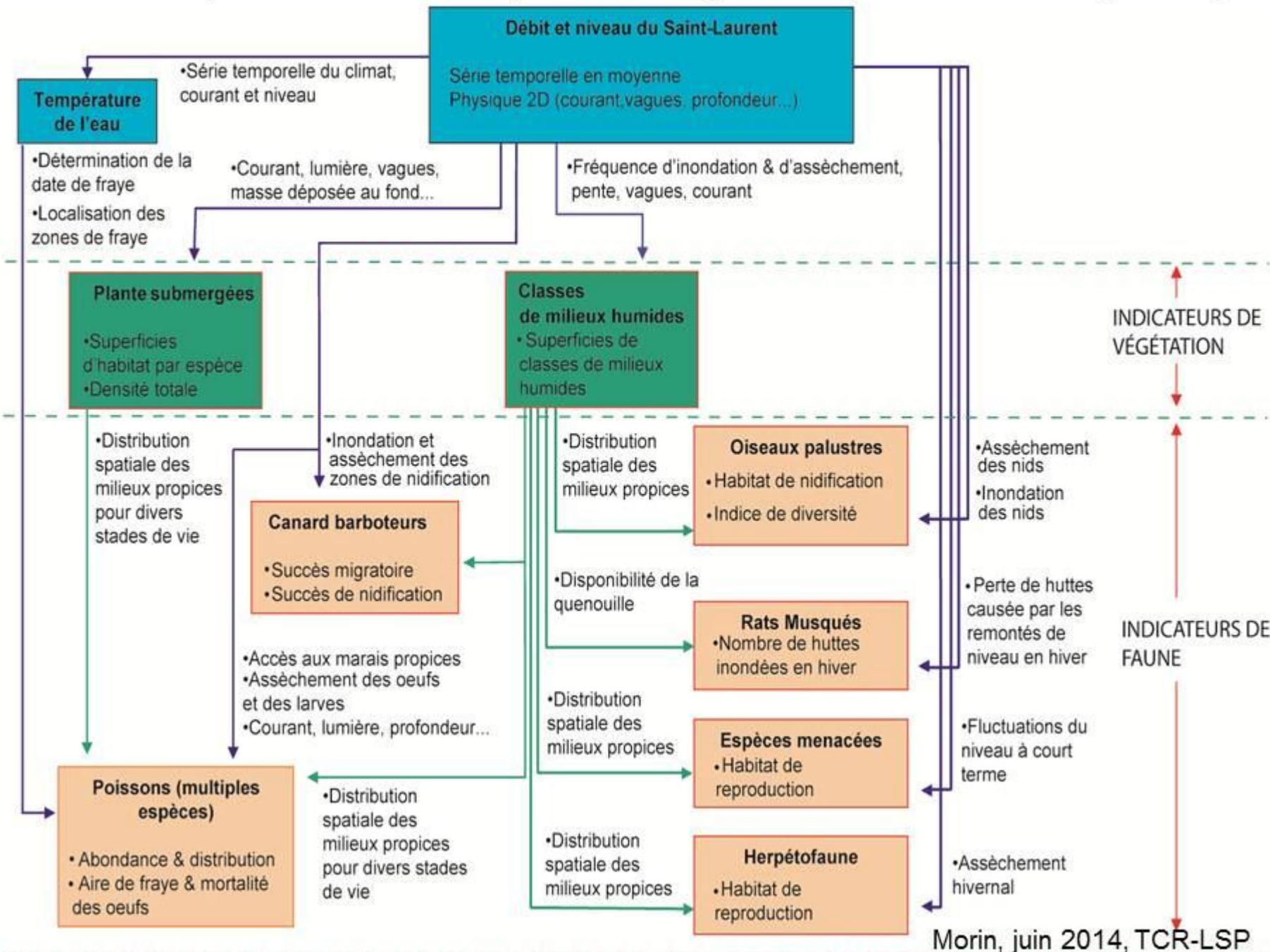
Scénarios	LASALLE	DPMI	Q_Sorel	Q_Lasalle	Q_DPMI
3P	93%	7%	8000	7440	560

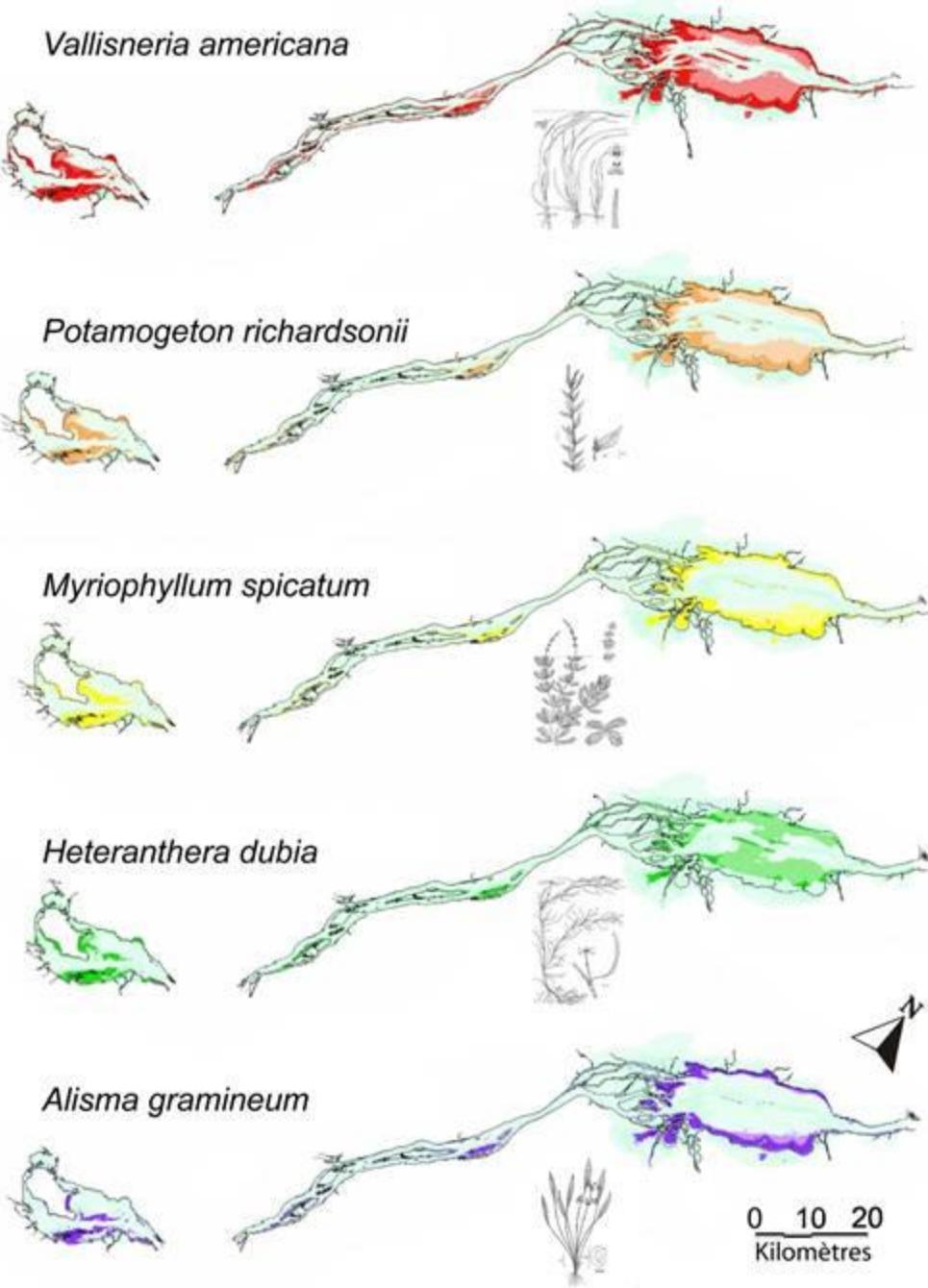
Scénarios	LASALLE	DPMI	Q_Sorel	Q_Lasalle	Q_DPMI
7P	69%	31%	17500	12075	5425

# Classical Habitat Model

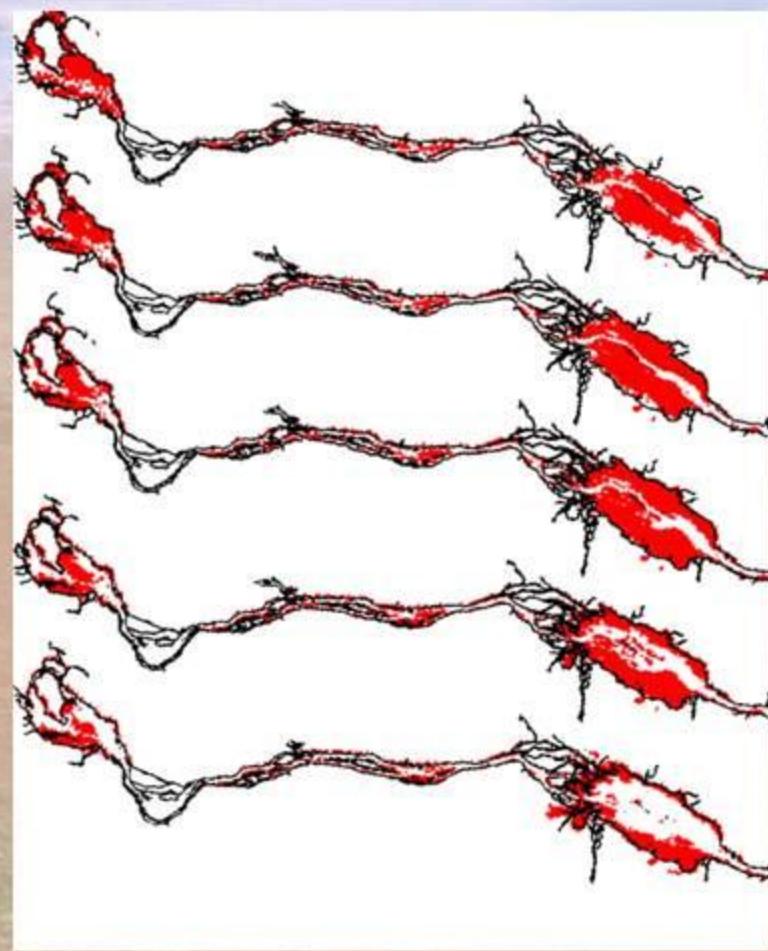


# Structure d'intégration du MIRE 2D (Modèle intégré de réponse de l'écosystème)



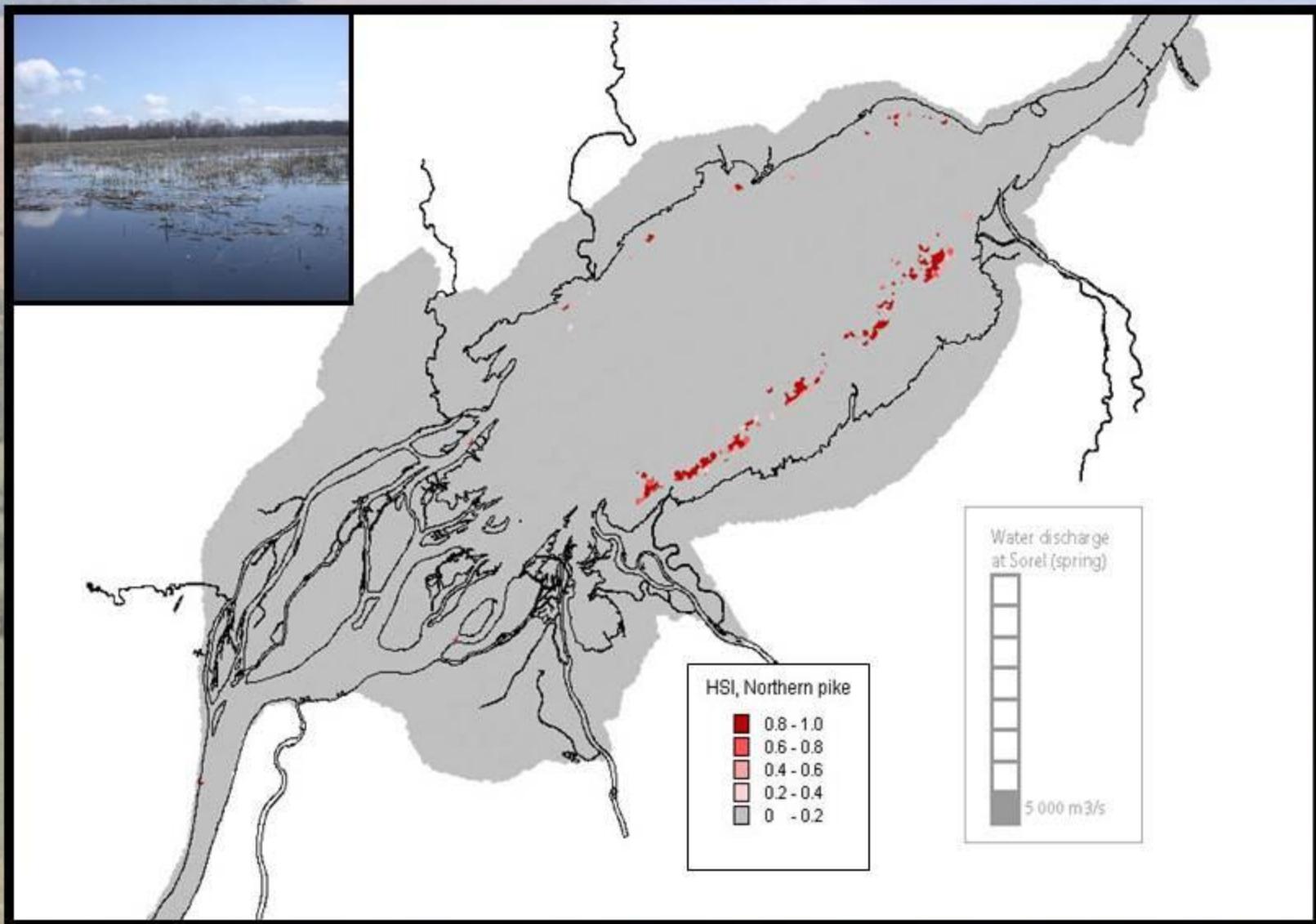


Vallisneria distribution in function  
of discharge



# SPAWNING HABITAT

## Lac Saint-Pierre



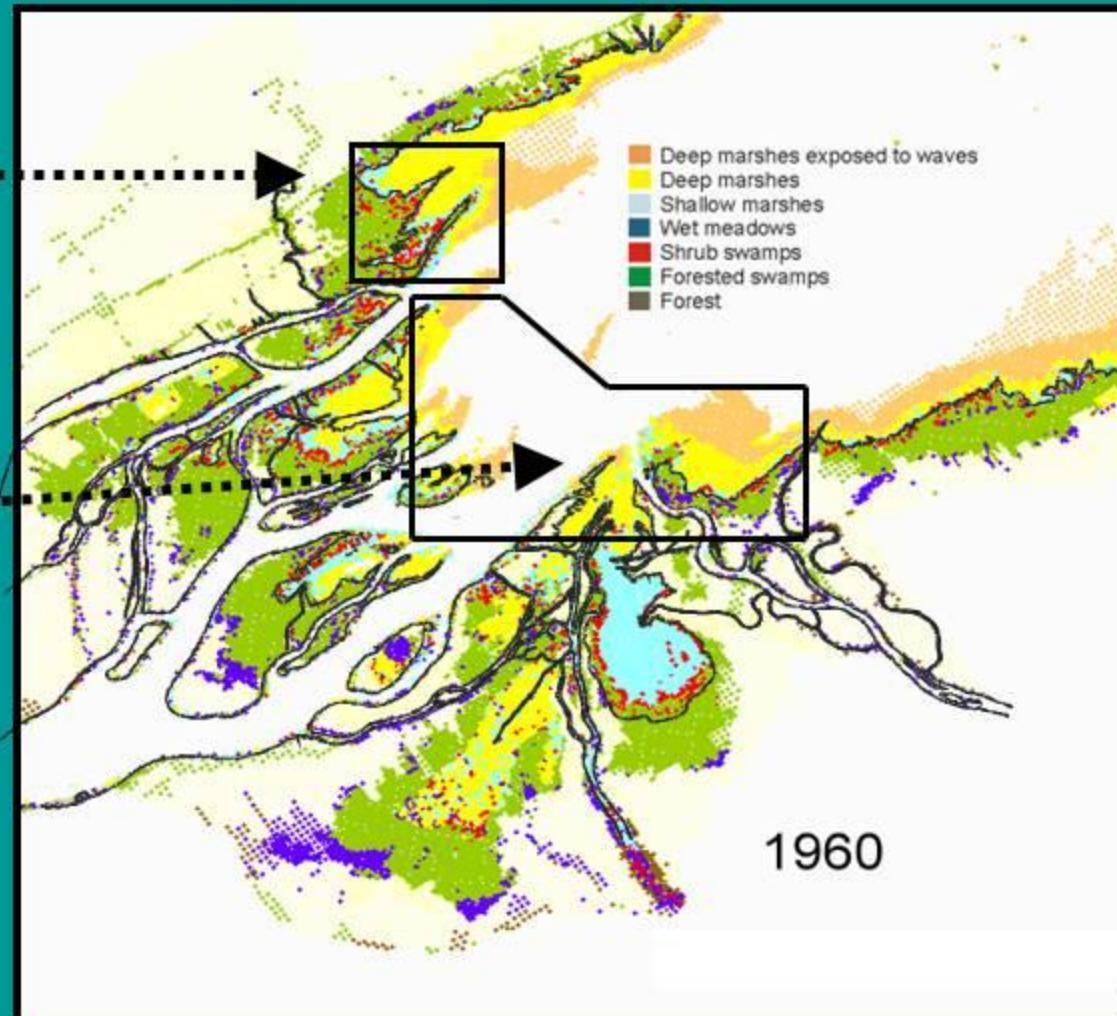
# Temporal evolution of wetlands

## Measured discharge (1900 to 2000)

Lost of forested swamp (1972-1975) with extreme high water levels

Gain of wetlands area (marshes) in 1962-67 with extreme low water levels

- Deep marshes exposed to waves
- Deep marshes
- Shallow marshes
- Wet meadows
- Shrub swamps
- Forested swamps
- Forest



FINAL REPORT  
Table 8: Environmental Performance Indicator Results (Ratios) based on Historical Supplies

Environmental Performance Indicators	Plan A+	Plan B+	Plan D+	Plan E
<b>Lake Ontario</b>				
Wetland Meadow Marsh Community	1.02	1.44	1.17	1.56
Low Veg 18C - Spawning habitat supply	0.89	0.95	0.94	0.88
High Veg 24C - Spawning habitat supply	1.05	1.00	1.01	1.08
Low Veg 24C - Spawning habitat supply	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.11
Northern Pike - Young-of-year (YOY) recruitment	1.02	1.00	1.05	1.03
Largemouth Bass - YOY recruitment	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.96
Least Bittern (IXEX) - Reproductive index	0.88	1.04	0.95	1.13
Virginia Rail (RALI) - Reproductive index	0.96	1.11	0.99	1.15
Black Tern (CHNI) - Reproductive index	1.03	1.12	1.01	1.16
Yellow Rail (CONO) - Preferred breeding habitat	0.96	1.01	0.98	1.01
King Rail (RAEL) - Preferred breeding habitat	1.05	1.10	1.03	1.27
<b>Upper River</b>				
Low Veg 18C - Spawning habitat supply	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.04
High Veg 24C - Spawning habitat supply	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.02
Low Veg 24C - Spawning habitat supply	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.04
Northern Pike - YOY recruitment	1.05	1.03	1.01	1.06
Largemouth Bass - YOY recruitment	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Northern Pike - YOY net productivity	4.02	2.08	1.17	4.08
Virginia Rail (RALI) - Reproductive index	1.16	1.27	1.31	1.33
Muskrat (ONZI) - House density in drowned river mouth wetlands	1.42	4.39	1.73	37.25
<b>Lower River</b>				
Golden Shiner - Suitable feeding habitat area	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03
Wetlands Fish - Abundance index	0.87	0.90	0.84	0.97
Migratory Wildfowl - Habitat area	1.03	1.03	0.97	1.00
Least Bittern - Reproductive index	1.03	1.06	1.00	1.06
Virginia Rail (RALI) - Reproductive index	0.94	0.97	1.06	1.00
Migratory Wildfowl - Productivity	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.03
Black Tern (CHNI) - Reproductive index	0.84	0.77	1.00	0.77
Northern Pike (ESLU) - Reproductive area	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.94
Frog sp. - Reproductive habitat surface area	0.87	0.87	1.03	0.94
Eastern Sand Darter (AMPE) - Reproductive area	1.10	1.03	1.13	1.06
Spiny Softshell Turtle (APSP) - Reproductive habitat surface area	1.03	1.06	1.03	1.03
Bridle Shiner (NOBI) - Reproductive habitat surface area	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.03
Muskrat (ONZI) - Surviving houses	1.04	0.88	0.96	0.80
Percentage "good" scores for each plan	9%	22%	16%	34%
Overall Environmental Index	1.06	1.35	1.10	4.04

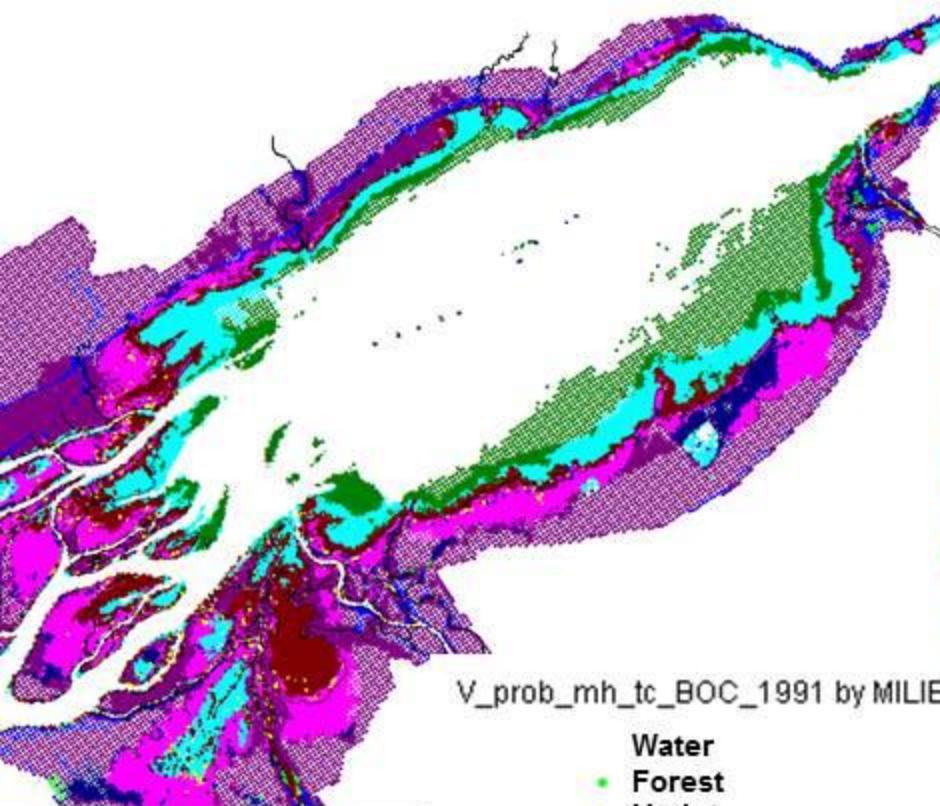
These results were then « opposed » or compared to economic loss and gains from hydropower, riparian, commercial and recreational navigation

# Climate change impact

Scenario Base of comparison

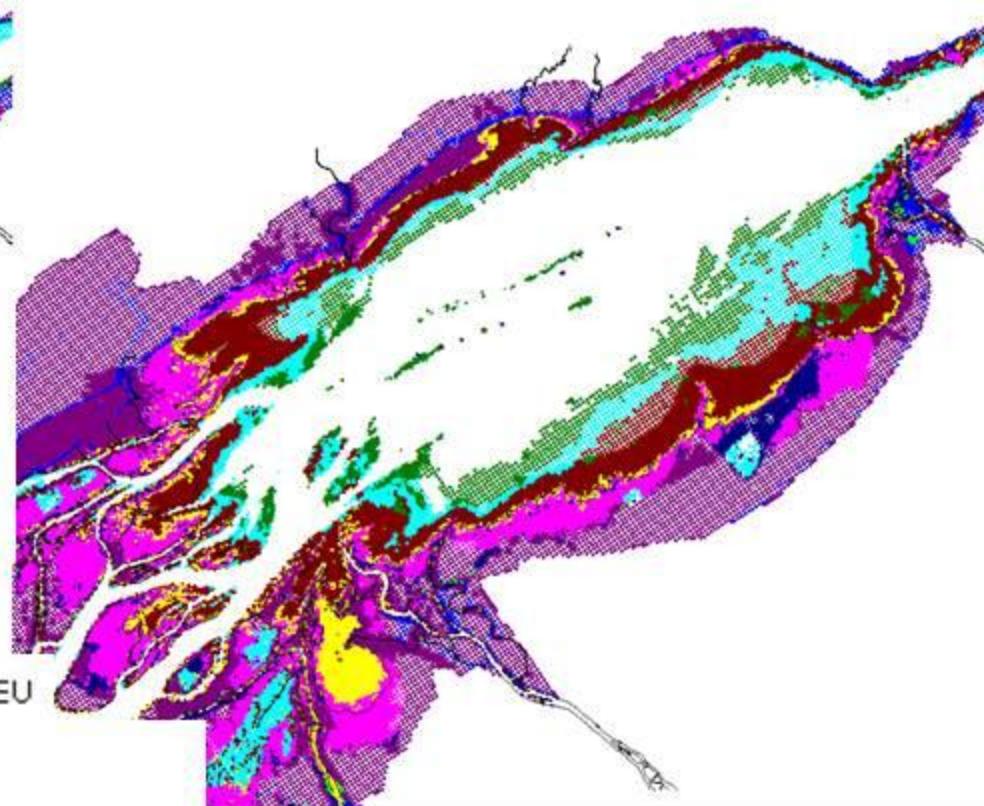
Wetlands - Summer 1965

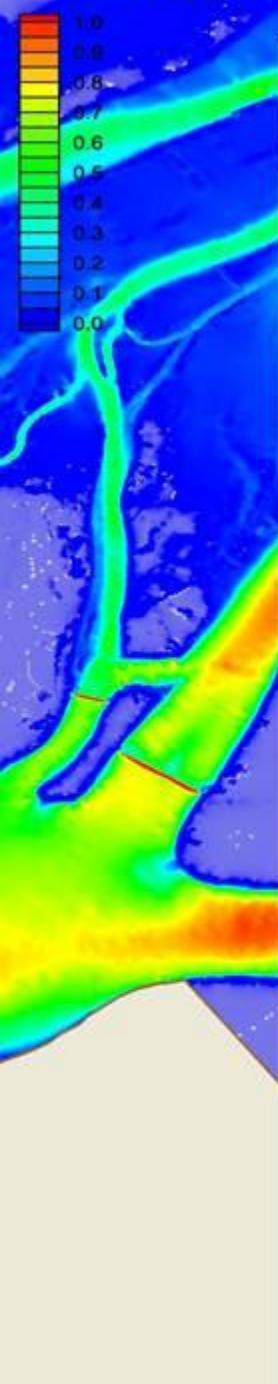
Scenario Warm-drv



V\_prob\_mh\_tc\_BOC\_1991 by MILIEU

- Water
- Forest
- Undet
- Forested Swamp
- Shrubby Swamp
- Deep Marsh
- Shallow Marsh
- Deep Marsh\_wave
- Prairie Meadow
- Anthropogenic Prairie Meadow
- Invasive Prairie Meadow





## Nouvelles observations au lac Saint-Pierre: Cartographie et évolution des plantes aquatiques



2000

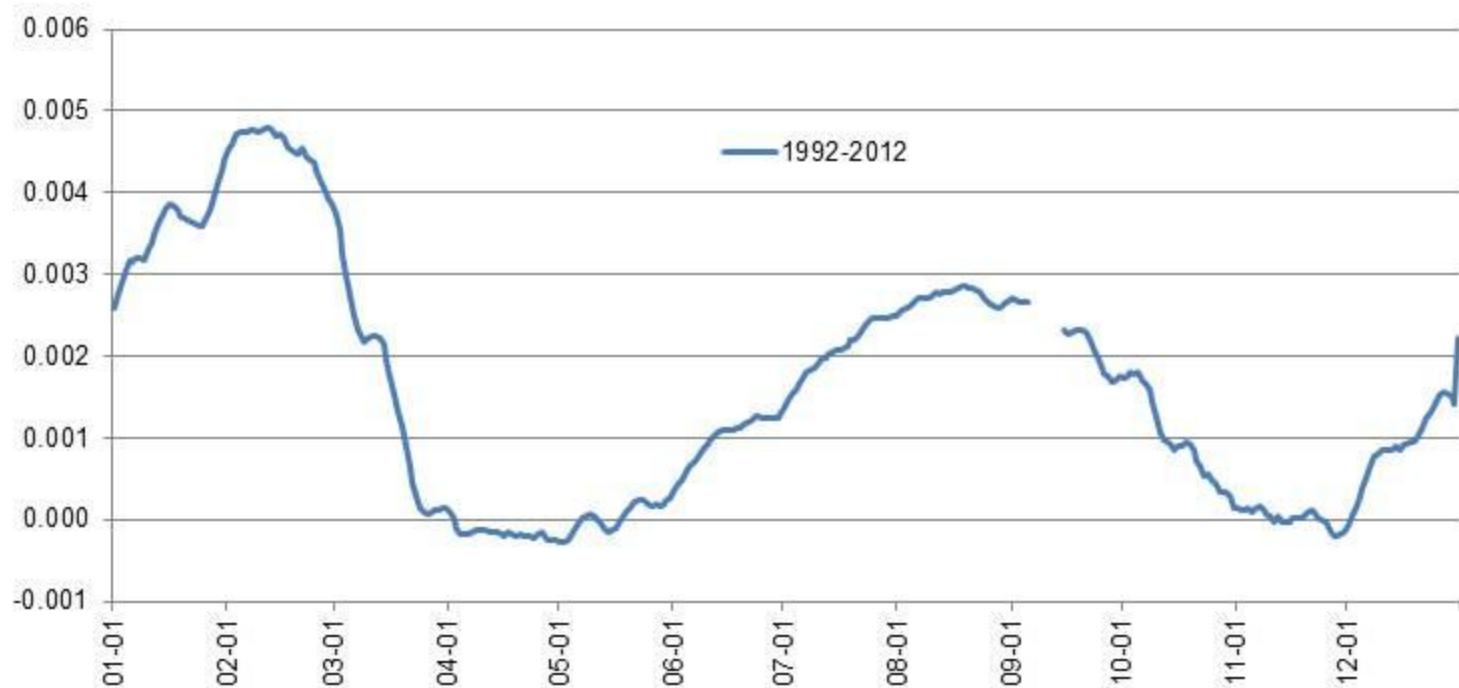
This map displays land cover changes between 2000 and 2013. The background shows a network of white lines representing roads or streambeds. Colored areas indicate changes in land use: blue represents new forest growth, green represents regrowth or changes in vegetation, and yellow/orange represents areas where vegetation has been cleared or changed. A large area of significant change is visible in the upper left quadrant, showing extensive new forest growth and regrowth.

2013

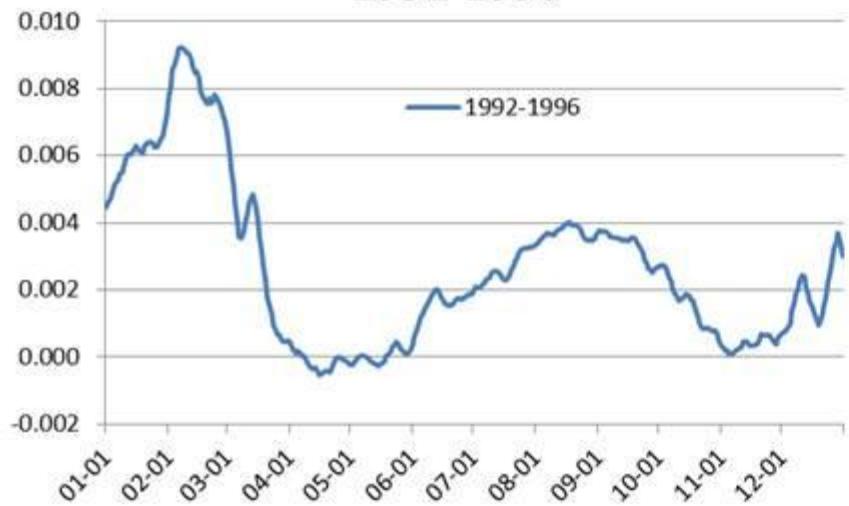
This map displays land cover changes between 2000 and 2013. The background shows a network of white lines representing roads or streambeds. Colored areas indicate changes in land use: blue represents new forest growth, green represents regrowth or changes in vegetation, and yellow/orange represents areas where vegetation has been cleared or changed. A large area of significant change is visible in the lower right quadrant, showing extensive new forest growth and regrowth.

# Calcul du frottement entre Sorel et Trois-Rivières En moyenne interannuelle 1992-2012

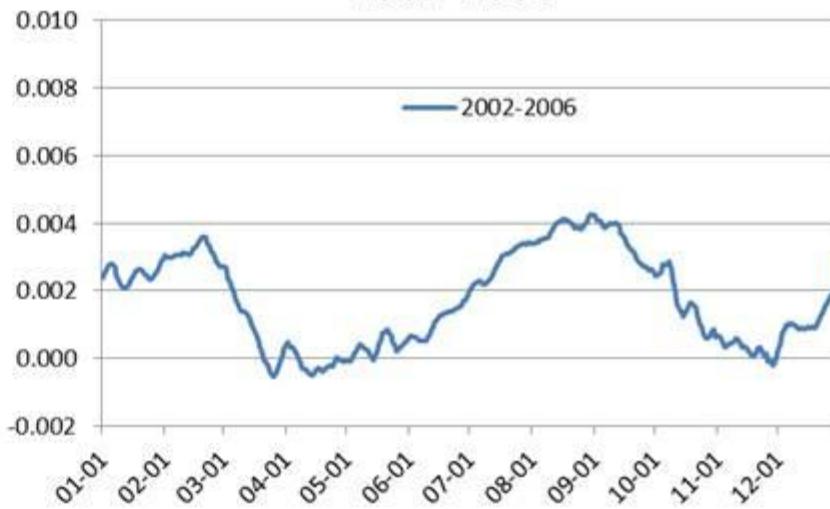
**1992-2012**



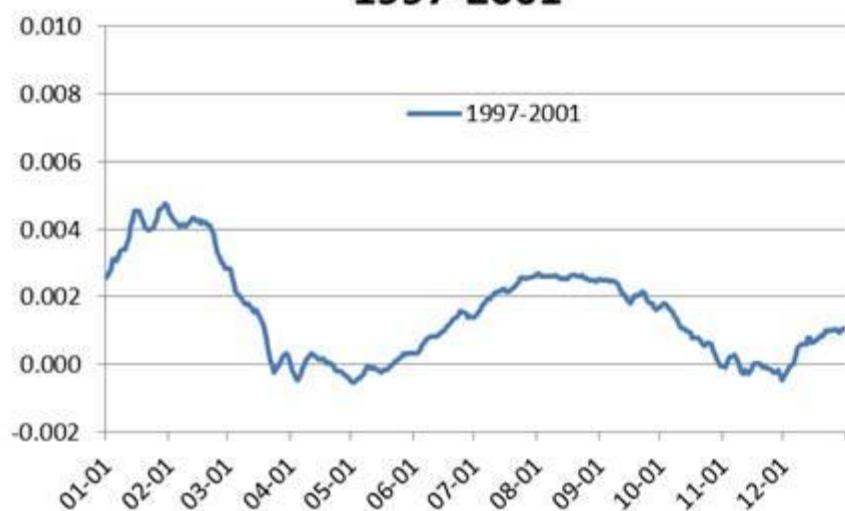
### **1992-1996**



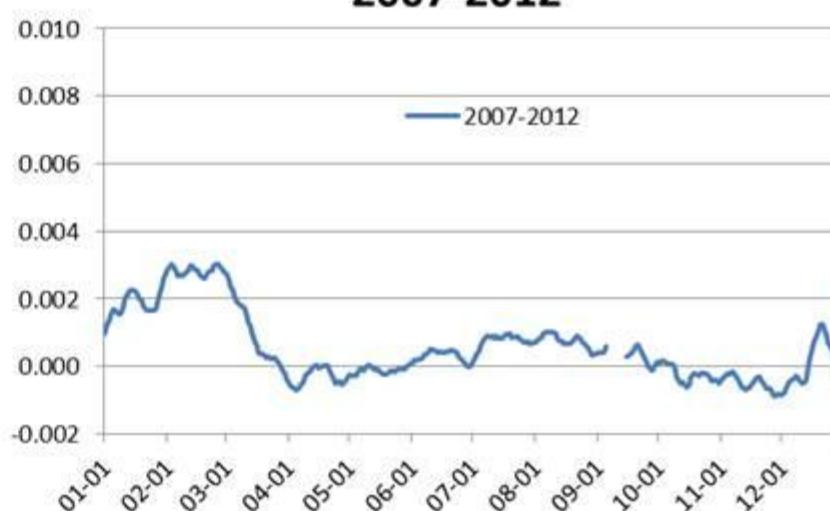
### **2002-2006**

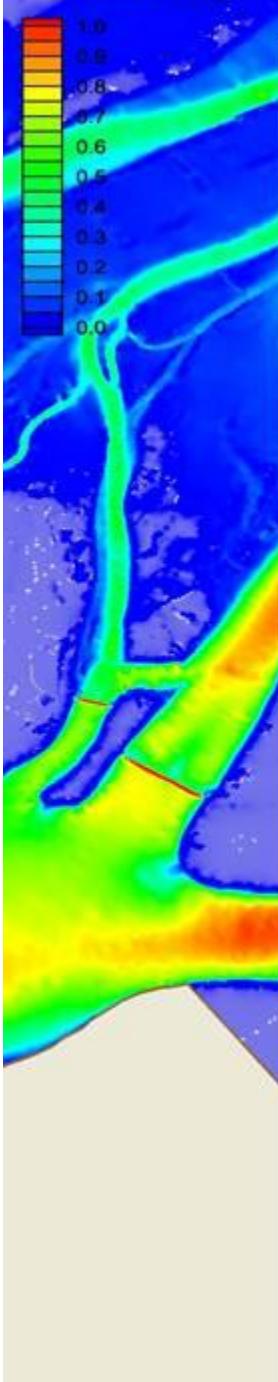


### **1997-2001**



### **2007-2012**





## Hypothèse de la « disparition » des herbiers:

Obs:

Coïncidence temporelle entre:

- diminution de la glace (et du frasil)
- diminution de plantes et
- diminution de la perchaude

Disparition de la Vallisnérie sur tout le domaine pas seulement dans les masses d'eau « agricoles »

Présence de « trous », là où il y avait des « champs » de vallisnérie en 2000

Herbiers présents seulement en amont et en marges des chenaux, là où s'accumule le frasil en premier...

Hypothèse:

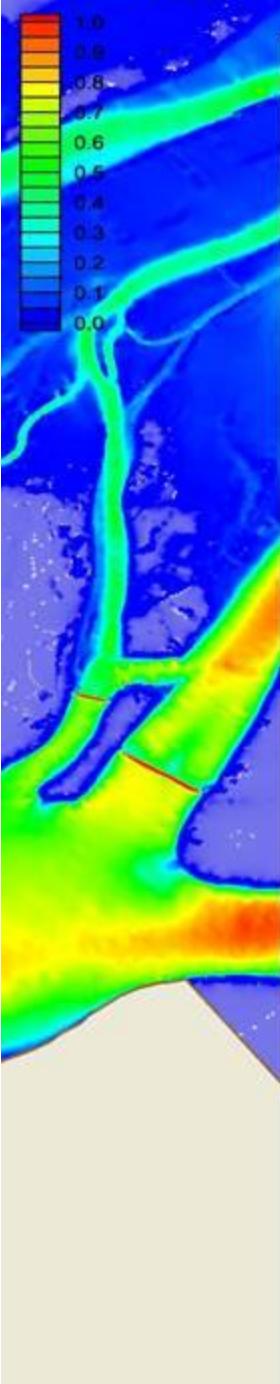
On émet l'hypothèse que les carpes se sont mises à se nourrir des rhizomes de vallisnérie suite à leur disponibilité en hiver...

Il y a eu une mortalité massive en 2001, une cohorte massive du même âge a suivi cet événement... à voir.

Recherches à venir.

Est-ce un prélude à ce qui devrait se passer quand les carpes asiatiques arriveront?





On dispose donc:

Modèle de courant et niveau précis, calculé tous les jours  
(horaire éventuellement)

Modèle de vagues

Modèle de masse d'eau

Divers modèles d'habitat (herbiers, milieux humides, reproduction des oiseaux, des poissons etc)

En devenir:

Modèle de température

PASL: Application des modèles d'habitat à de nouvelles séries de niveau d'eau en changement climatique.

Disparition des herbiers: diverses travaux de recherche sont mis en marche.

