Romane (les pollutions liées au temps)

Source : <https://dorian-gravier.com/files/pdf/gravier_-_2012_-_monitoring_of_green_tides_on_the_brittany_coasts_france.pdf>

**Texte à traduire**

Monitoring of green tides on the Brittany coasts (France)

Causes

Green tides are usually induced by an eutrophication of the water, which can be defined as “an acceleration of chemical inputs that favour photosynthesis and influence algal populations”. In Brittany, those blooms appear since nitrogen (N) was no more the limiting factor. Phosphorus (P) is not considered as a limiting factor in this area. In this region the eutrophication is predominantly induced by agriculture, but rainwater containing nutrient of atmospheric origin, nitrogen fixation by blue-green algae or cyano-bacteria, nutrients from artificial ponds and seafarms (food surplus and fish excreta) must not be disregard.

A freshwater supply with a sufficient nutrient flow directly leading to the zonal production is not the only parameter needed to permit the proliferation of *Ulva sp*. Those different characteristics are also important:

* A broad and flat foreshore
* An important lighting intensity and duration, especially in spring
* A sea water temperature at least superior to 13- 14°C and quick warm up in spring
* An important water transparency
* A turbulence strong enough to keep the algae suspended
* A containment of water masses and nutrients

Impacts

Green tides in general have different negatives impacts affecting at the same time the environment and the human society. The environment can be touched physically by a restricting water movement and velocity, increasing sedimentation rates and modifying the oxygen transport.