



Turbidity is one of the key parameters in the surveillance of water quality. Plumes and maximum turbidity zones are examples of its large scale manifestations. More locally, dredging activities and marine construction sites increase the natural turbidity. These phenomenon require a frequent monitoring to evaluate their impacts on the environment.

Traditionally, in-situ measuring stations sample at a high temporal scale numerous parameters in the water column. These continuous local measurements combine well together with the large scale vision brought by satellite image.

## Observe natural dynamics and understand our impacts



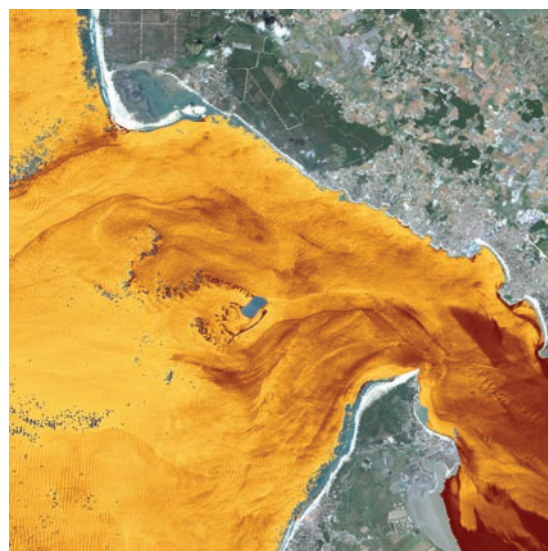
### Satellite data

- synoptic view from watershed to river outlets and coastal areas
- daily revisit



### In situ measurement

- rivers, estuaries, sea and ocean
- plume detection
- high frequency data (second)





## Technical Specifications

### Satellite

- proprietary robust algorithms (field cal-val)
- integration of satellite data at different resolutions (2 to 300 m)
- routine processing chains

### Unmanned Surface Vessel or boat

- multi-parameters probe : T°, S, Chl, SPM)
- fixed point deployment (stations)
- quasi-4D dynamic monitoring by ADCP (turbidity profile in the water column)

## Deliverables

- raw and preprocessed databases, graph representations
- reconstitution of cartographic archives of water quality parameters
- real-time monitoring reports
- online distribution
- expertise in hydrosedimentary fluxes

## The answer to your needs



Dynamics of natural turbidity and monitoring of the maximum turbidity zone



Impact study of dredging operations



Surveillance of urban and industrial wastes



Impacts on aquaculture



Low water level monitoring

