1. Record Nr. UNINA9911031627403321

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Titolo	Constraints and Adaptations to Global Change at the Land-Sea Interface: For a Shared Ecological and Energy Transition : Proceedings of the 19th French—Japanese Oceanography Symposium / / edited by Anne-Claire Bennis, Jean-Claude Dauvin, Eric Feunteun, Teruhisa Komatsu, Osamu Matsuda, Patrick Prouzet
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer Nature Switzerland : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2025
ISBN	3-031-90050-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2025.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (514 pages)
Collana	Earth and Environmental Science Series
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Disciplina	333.7
Soggetti	Ecology Climatology Energy policy Environmental sciences - Social aspects Biology Environmental Sciences Climate Sciences Energy Policy, Economics and Management Environmental Social Sciences Biological Sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Part 1 - Vulnerability and Resilience of Coastal Ecosystems to Global Change -- Exploring extreme wave propagation in coastal zones: A combined physical and numerical modeling study -- Spatial and temporal monitoring of a dune system evolution using drone-based lasergrammetry: the case study of Anse Du Guesclin (Brittany) -- Monitoring the submersion using monthly time-series at high spatial

resolution: PlanetScope’s five-year-old Beaussais’ marsh restoration -- Spatial variation of sea-air CO fluxes in the Seto Inland Sea and analysis of contributed parameters -- Multidisciplinary study of the population dynamics of the Non-Indigenous Manila Clam Ruditapes philippinarum along the western coast of Cotentin, France -- Spatio-temporal distribution of intertidal shrimps, P. serratus and P. elegans from two western and eastern Cotentin sites (Normandy, France) -- Current Status, Causes and Countermeasures for the Change from Seaweed Beds to Barren Grounds in Japan Based on the Reports of the Project Promoting the Multifunctional Roles of Fisheries -- Resilience of marine benthic communities in an area highly impacted by human activities: the case of the English Channel -- The Eel Paradox. Holistic management of migratory fishes. Impossible mission ? -- Innovations in Coastal management from unconventional origins: In the pursuit of exploring and managing coastal zones, unconventional approaches and methodologies can act as catalysts for fostering research and innovation. -- Part 2 - Development of Marine Renewable Energies and impact on Socio-Ecosystems -- Variation of fish communities on two artificial structures along the French Atlantic coast -- Methods for modeling marine food webs and studying the cumulative impact of climate change and offshore wind turbines on ecosystem functioning -- Field data acquisition strategy for an ecosystem approach to studying the reef and reserved effects of offshore wind farms: the Fécamp measuring mast -- Co-Existence Between Offshore Wind Farm and Fisheries: Experiences in Japan -- Co-existence of offshore wind and other users of the sea: years of learning what to do (and not do!) -- Contributing to scientific knowledge in the context of industrial project: the GIS Eolien en Mer -- The Scientific Interest Group ECUME: a multidisciplinary consortium challenging to assess cumulated impacts of human activities in the eastern part of the English Channel -- Part 3 - The Satoumi Concept and the Management of Commons: An Integrated Approach, a link between Land and Sea, between Nature and Culture. -- SDG as a local integrated management tool -- Concept of Satoumi and its related activities in coastal areas of Japan -- Coral Reef Satoumi in Okinawa, Japan -- Restoring the European eel (Anguilla anguilla) and its habitats in France: a social, economic and environmental dynamic similar to the Sato-umi concept -- Positive effects of seagrass beds on sanitary conditions in oyster aquaculture -- Junior and senior high school students' challenge to solve the problem of marine garbage in the Seto Inland Sea -Through the practice of citizen collaboration through “Civic Tech”- -- “Satoumi” created by eelgrass beds and oyster farming, Hinase Town, the Seto Inland Sea, Japan -- The culture’s interface between human’s economy and ecosphere’s integrity - The EcoSensible Sphere, a new concept to study an art-mediated salt marsh restoration -- History and prospects of French-Japanese collaboration and friendship in oyster farming.

Sommario/riassunto

Coastal or semi-enclosed seas, coastal or interface zones between land and sea are areas widely coveted by numerous human activities. These activities do not assess the effects and impacts of their cumulative pressures on the natural environment: coastal development, tourism, terrestrial pollution, maritime transport, dredging and piling, extraction of marine aggregates and development or planned development of marine wind farms or tidal turbines. In this context and despite the high productivity of these ecosystems, fishing and shellfish farming, which also exert their own environmental pressures, have some difficulties in ensuring their sustainability in an increasingly man-made environment and generating increasingly exacerbated conflicts of use. The symposium will address some aspects of resilience (via their

capacity to adapt to global change) of these coastal ecosystems and adaptation of human communities to climate change in a context of full use of natural resources. A more holistic approach to the impact of all uses on the environment to ensure a more optimal management of the Commons, needs to be implemented. In Japan, the concept of Sato-umi (harmony between the coastal sea and local communities) is being implemented and incorporates participatory science and active restoration projects in an integrated coastal zone management framework.