

SCOPE

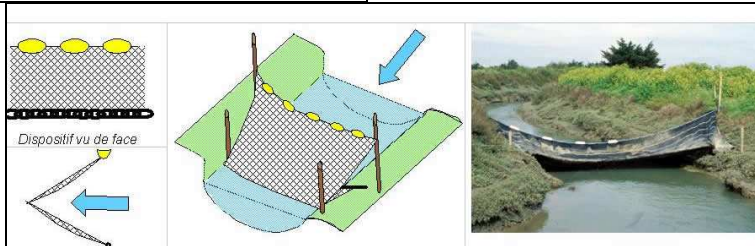
Substrates: marsh, mudflat
Pollution: all types
Pollutant: viscous to highly viscous
Sea: with or without tides



Straw dam



Oyster shell dam



Fine mesh nets

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

<p><u>(case 1)</u> - Fine mesh nets, stakes</p> <p><u>(case 2)</u> - Grating (chicken wire or plastic) or a fine mesh net (used for catching eels, for scaffolding, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planks, stakes - Stiffeners (cables, etc.) - Sorbent materials (straw, shells etc.) 	<p><u>Extra equipment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Power shovel - Water hoses (for anchorage of stakes into the seabed) - Winch
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DESCRIPTION/PRINCIPLE

Involves setting up makeshift systems to retain the largest clusters of pollutant in the water column to prevent marshes and especially production basins (salt production, oyster farming) from being polluted. The type of device varies according to the type of channel and the resources needing protected.

According to the case in hand, the options are:

- (case 1: narrow channel) an ordinary straight or oblique net made of fine mesh (5 to 8 mm) and fitted with floats and ballast positioned obliquely, or in staggered or chevron mode depending on current speed. Nets can also be positioned one after the other at different points along the river.
- (case 2: wider channel) a filter dam made of a double framework incorporating filtering materials (straw, oyster shells etc.) held in place by a net and wire mesh (metal or plastic).

These systems are high maintenance (to ensure durability and when removing the trapped oil and oiled materials). The same channel can be dammed by a series of different types of systems.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Pollution: viscous pollutant, heavy fuel oil
Substrate: load-bearing embankment
Site: marsh

IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Physical: temporary modification of hydrological conditions; possibly some turbulence here and there perhaps with scouring depending on current speed and size of the water course.
Biological: risk of trapping fish in the device if the entire water column is closed off.

PERFORMANCE

Yield: variable depending on the type of protection and channel characteristics (width, current, distance, environmental sensitivity).
Implementation: variable depending on the type of protection (as in the case for maintaining the protective structure and recovering the oil).
Waste: pollutant, oiled nets and sorbent material.

OBSERVATIONS

- Effective on viscous pollutant, in particular heavy fuel oil; significantly less effective on light pollutant especially in strong currents; does not filter dissolved fractions.