

## Programme « Risques Naturels : Compréhension et Maîtrise »

Edition 2008

<b>Titre du projet</b>	<b>SISCA : Système Intégré de Surveillance de Crises (SISCA) de glissements de terrain argileux (accélération, fluidification)</b>
<b>Résumé</b>	Marly clay landslides are generally 'slow' (a few cm to dm /year), but they may: (1) suffer sudden accelerations under the action of various triggers or (2) all or a part of the marly-clay mass could fluid under some conditions to trigger viscous mud flow or debris flows. Project SISCA will develop a methodology (1) for identification and crisis precursors analysis (acceleration, fluidizing) and hydro-mechanisms understanding, (2) in-situ field monitoring related to precursors testing new ' monitoring and reversal data methods for these precursors survey, and (3) near real-time slope stability numerical modelling to propose a landslide forecast model may include a decision tree or any other decision support tool (ie changing measurements frequency, system changing, etc.).
<b>Partenaires</b>	LETG CNRS UMR6554 BRGM INSTITUT DE PHYSIQUE DU GLOBE DE STRASBOURG CNRS UMR7516 LGIT - CNRS UMR5559 Laboratoire d'Hydrogéologie - UMR EMMAH 1114 LCPC
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<b>Aide de l'ANR</b>	528 746 €
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