

French presentation



LE SILLON DE TALBERT

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1) LA MAISON DU SILLON

To protect Le Sillon de Talbert, a public institution called La Maison Du Sillon was created in 1975 .

Its goal is to buy land to protect the area from further urbanization and the loss of biodiversity.

The Sillon de Talbert is managed by the Conservatory and the town of Pleublian.



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2) THE DUNE



The Dune is the part of the Sillon which is closest to the shore. It is sheltered from the sea.

It is made up of the accumulation of sand and of rather recent accumulation of sediment

The Sillon de Talbert is a Nature Reserve. There are around 100 species living on the Sillon.

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3) THE BREACH



The breach appeared in 2018. Geomorphologists had predicted it would happen in the 21st century.

The fauna enjoy the quiet of the place after the Sillon broke as people cannot cross the breach for a few hours every day. There are restricted crossing times.

New species arrived such as the Black-backed gull (goëland marin) or the Oystercatcher (huïtrier pie) which live on the small islands which are separated from the land at high tide.

The Sillon has always been moving and changing shape. Today it moves towards the seashore at a pace of 1,5 meters every year.

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4) THE STRIP OF PEBBLES

The Strip of Pebbles represents 2 km out of the 3 km of the Sillon. But its size varies according to the weather and it can decrease by 22 meters when there are storms.

The Strip of Pebbles is a place with a lot of biodiversity of marine species such as sea cabbage develops there and it is the landmark of several species of birds such as the oystercatcher or the Ringed plover

This site also has historical value, indeed the Germans used the pebbles to build bunkers during the Second World War.

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5) BY THE WATERSIDE

The high water mark (laisse de mer) is a link in the food chain. It is composed of seaweed and driftwood. Insects eat the seaweeds when they are decomposing. The birds or the fish then eat these insects.

The seaweeds shall not be removed as they are necessary.

The agents working on the Sillon take care of the seaweeds left by the sea. They pick up the waste they can find to protect the birds.

Birds could get entangled in these pieces of waste, that is why it is so important to pick them up.

In 3 years, 6,000 liters of waste was picked up.

You may find waste coming from Northern America, Oslo or Spain.

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6) THE NESTING AREA

It is the shape of a spatula. It is 3 ha (30,000 square meters) large. From April to autumn, there is a fence to protect the area. The fence is built again every year as the area is moving every year. There are only 200 couples of Ringed plovers (Grand gravelots) in France. On the Sillon you may find 15 to 20 couples. It is our responsibility to preserve them. They are species that live in the North. Global warming may change their habits. The Kentish plover (gravelot à collier interrompu) spends winter in Spain, then flies North to nest. It is a global issue : the responsibility of the preservation of these species is ours and also the other countries.

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7)The tip of the sillon

-The Little terns nest in the area which is separated from the tip of the sillon at high tide. It is the only colony in Brittany.

-You can also see oyster and mussels farm, recover by tractor or flat boat

-There are also seaweed growers coming to collect used algae in the food and cosmetics industry.

-These farmers are respectful of the environment.

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Thank you for listening
and for your attention !