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Geoscientific Research for Natural Hazard & Risk Assessment

Analysis of mass slope movements on rocky sea cliffs: a distributed natural hazard in the Safi region, Morocco

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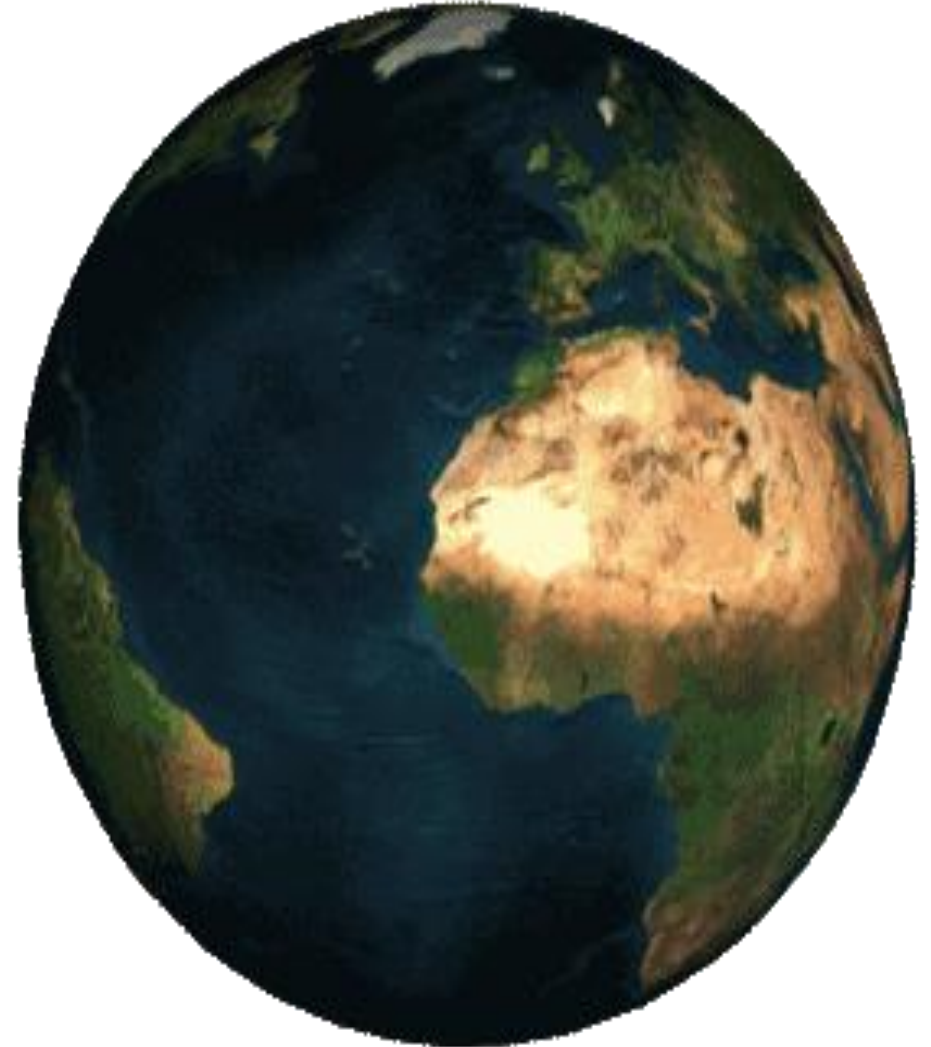
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- ✓ The rocky and cliffy coasts would represent nearly 80% of the coastal line.
- ✓ These spaces are coveted by human societies.
- ✓ This considerable geomorphological heritage, unfortunately, is subject to a continuous degradation.

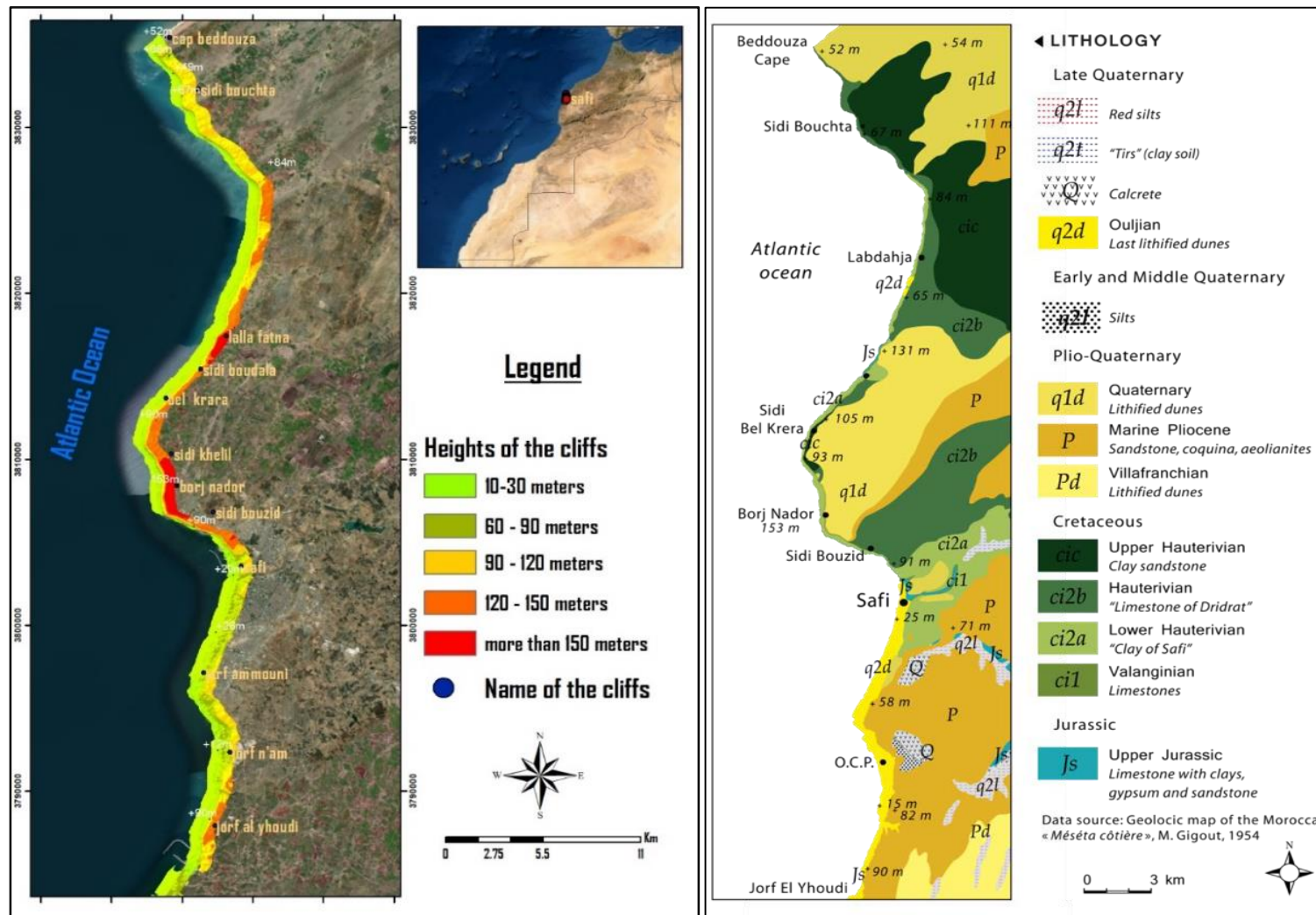


Introduction

Methodological approach

Results & discussions

Conclusion



latitudes : 32° 00' 00''
et 32° 40' 00'',
longitudes : 08° 40' 00''
et 09° 20' 00''.

Température moyenn
e annuelle est de 19.0
°C

précipitation
moyenne de 350 mm

691983 habitants
(2014)

Location and geological map of the study area

Introduction

Methodological approach

Results & discussions

Conclusion

Topographic maps
Aerial photos

Data collection

Georeferencing
Reference line
definition

Pre-processing

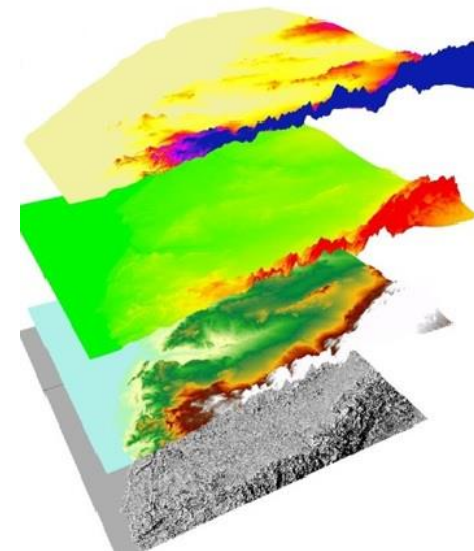
Digitalization
Baseline creation
Transect creation
Automatic DSAS calculations
*NSM / *Epr

Data creation & calculations

Evolution of cliff morphology

Field work on risk areas

Characterization of the types
of ground movements.



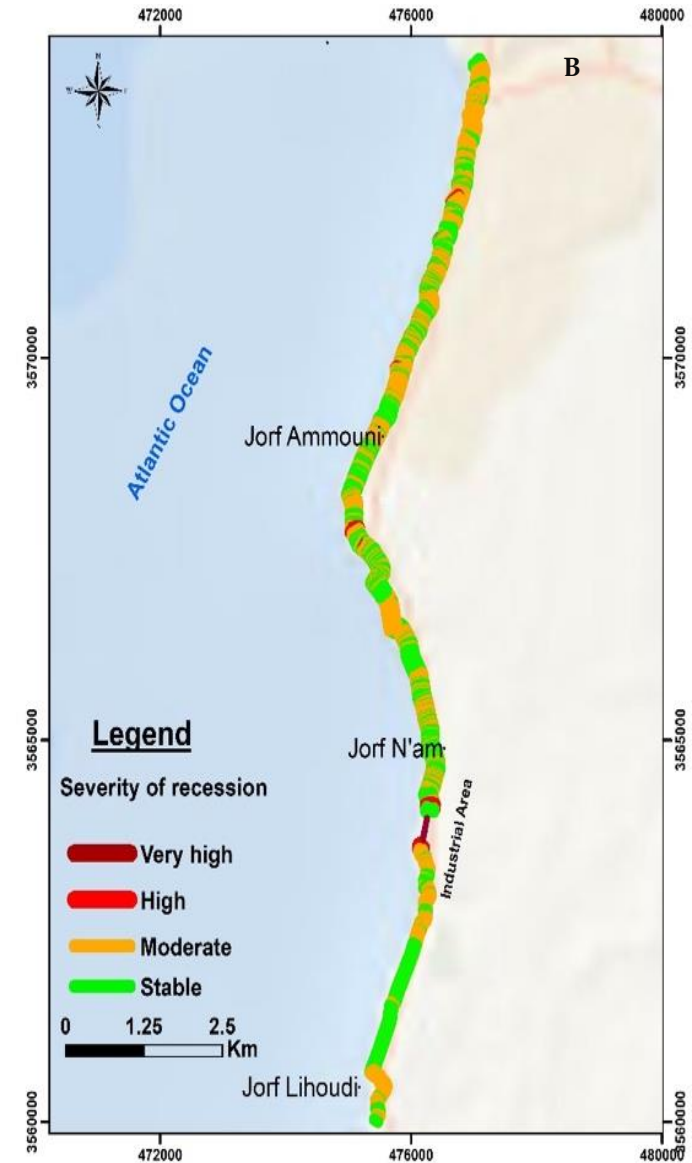
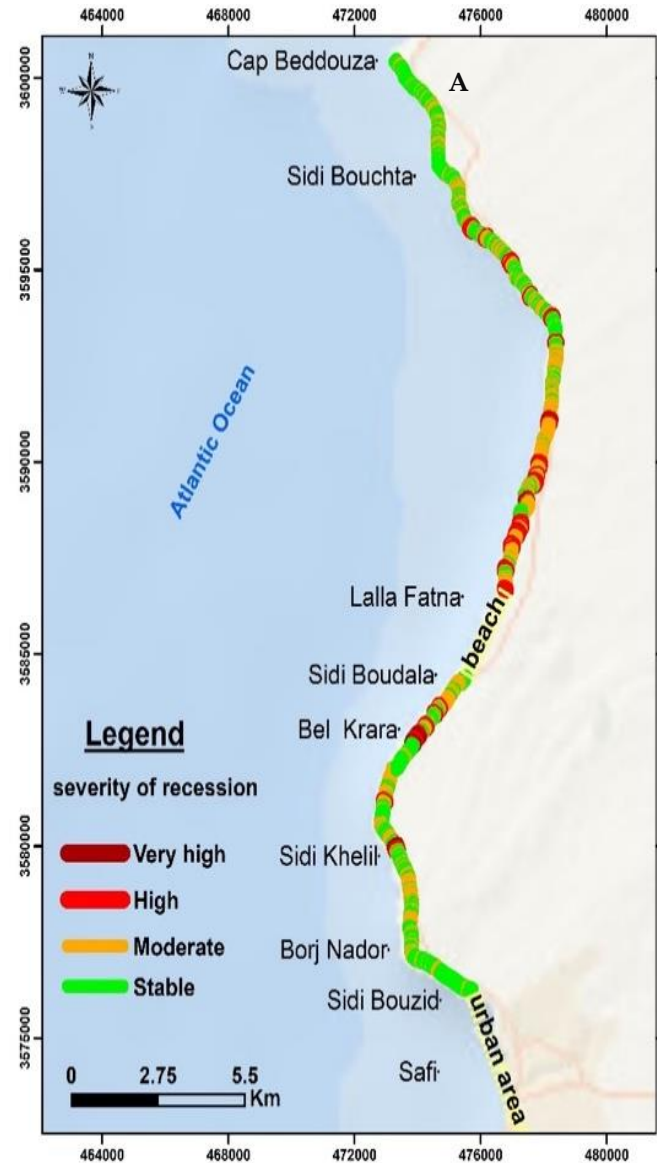
Introduction

Methodological approach

Results & discussions

Conclusion

Spatialization of recession severity in the high cliffs for the northern (A) and southern (B) sectors



Introduction

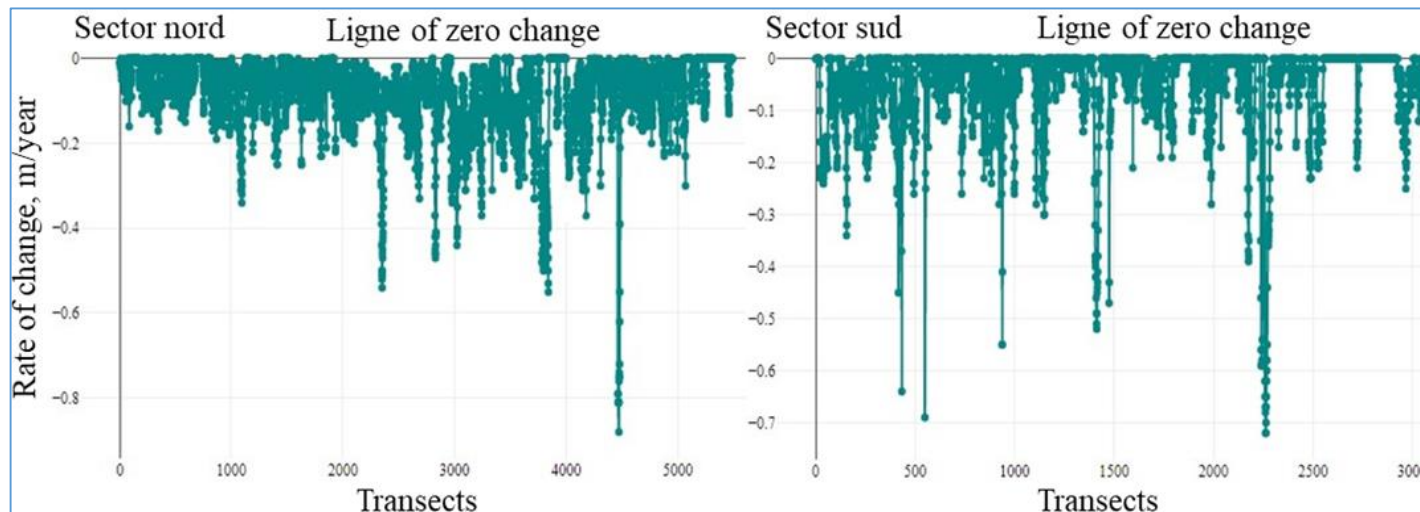
Methodological approach

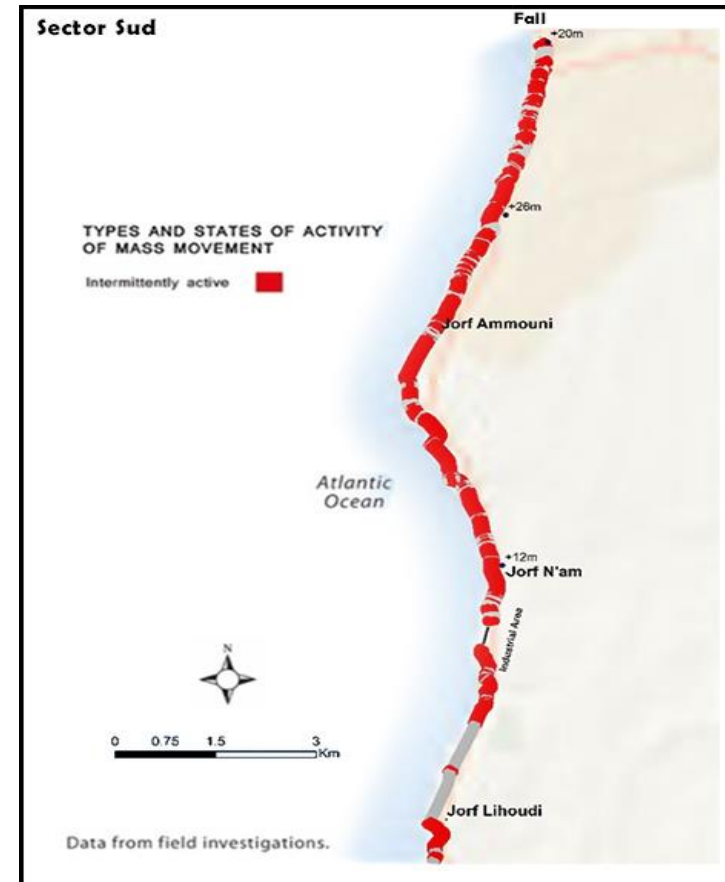
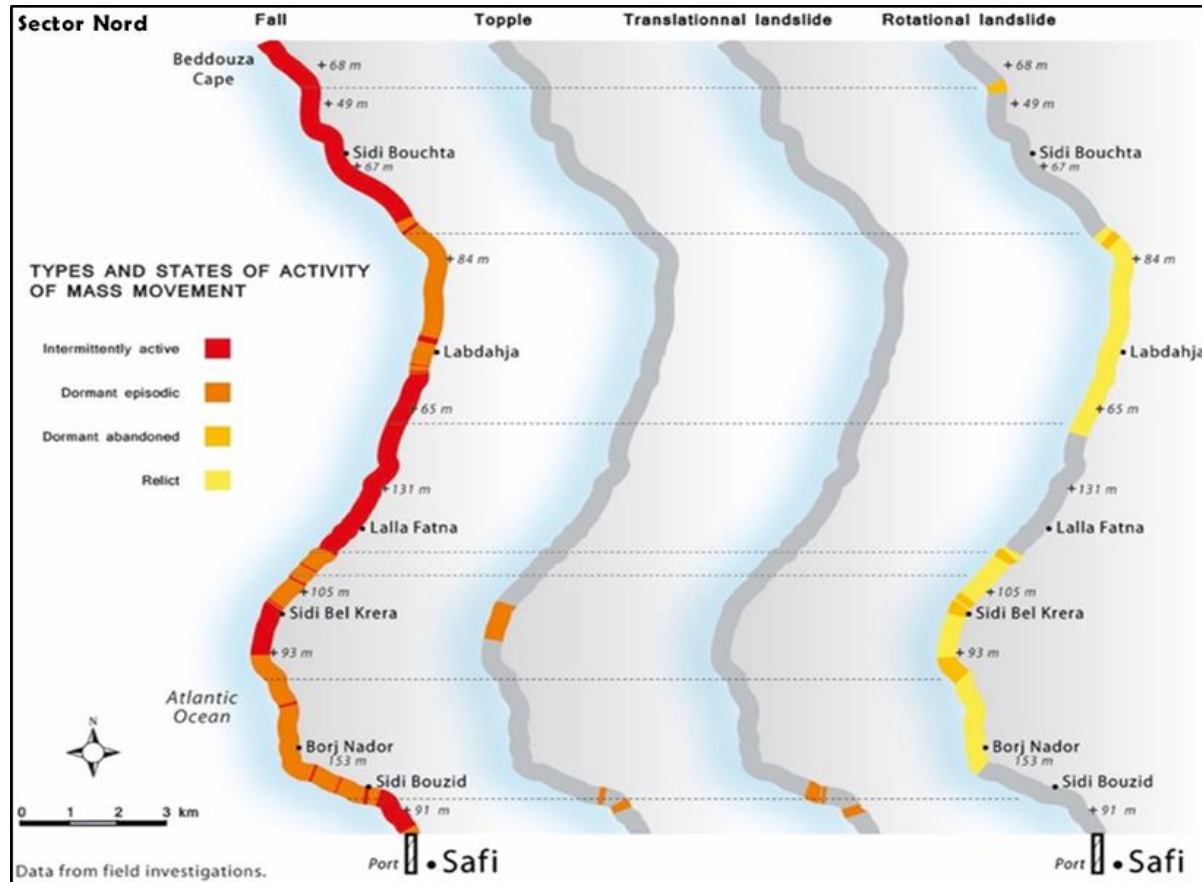
Results & discussions

Conclusion

northern sector	southern sector	
Total transect number	5492	3078
Total transects that record erosion	4561	1608
Total transects that record stable	931	1470
percent of transects with erosion data	83%	52%
percent of transects with stable data	17%	48%
Shoreline length (km)	27 km	17 km
Mean regressive shoreline change rate (m/year)	-0.08 (m/year)	0.04 (m/year)

Evolution of the position of the high cliff line between 1954 and 2020 (erosion/stable),





Spatialization of mass movement types and activity states in the northern and southern sector

Introduction

**Methodological
approach**

**Results
& discussions**

Conclusion

This work advocates the establishment of a reliable, homogeneous, frequent and perennial monitoring of coastal dynamics and the agents and processes responsible.