

Coastal systems under changing meteo & climate conditions

Invited lecture

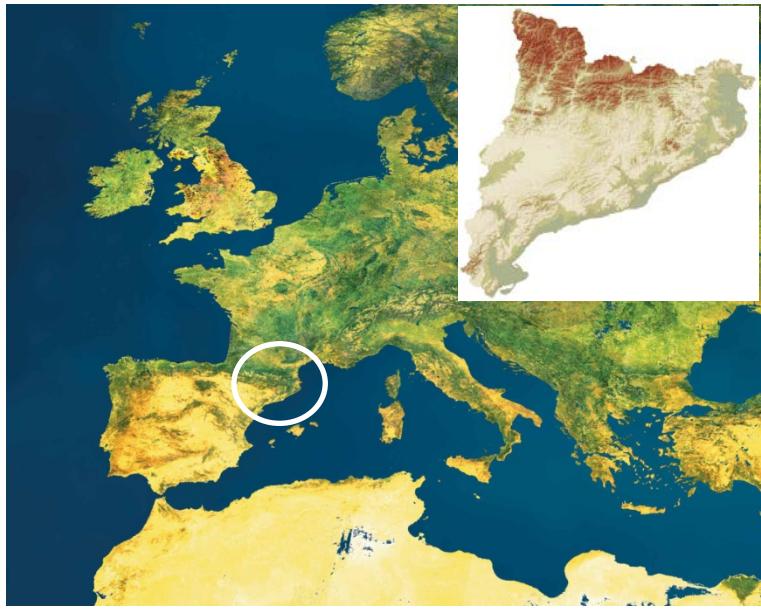
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Catalonia University of Technology (UPC) in Barcelona

- 1.- The case study (CAT coast)
- 2.- The climatic (decadal) scale: long-term planning
- 3.- The storm (hourly) scale: risk management
- 4.- The mid-term (yearly) scale: engineering
- 5.- The way ahead

The CATALAN coast case ~ 700 km

High geo- diversity



Length ~ 700 km



Sand beaches ~ 250 km



Urban (pocket) beaches ~ 150 km



Open beaches ~ 75 km



Coastal fringe width 500 m

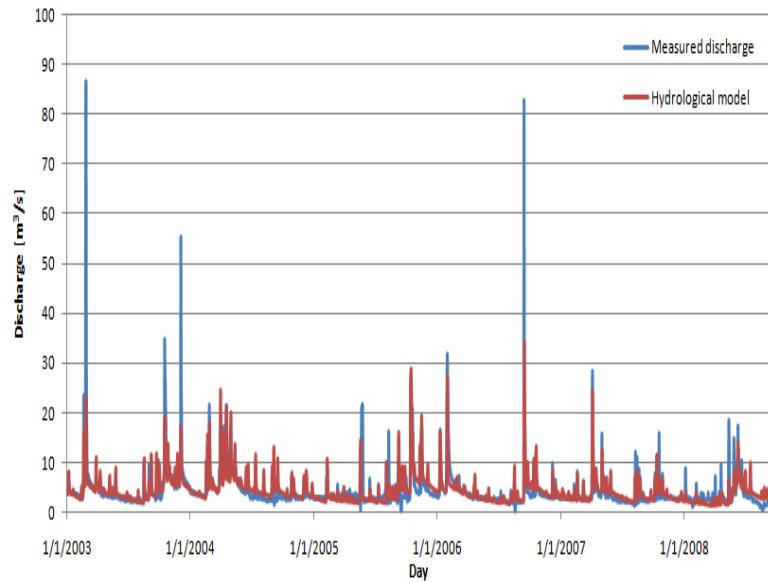
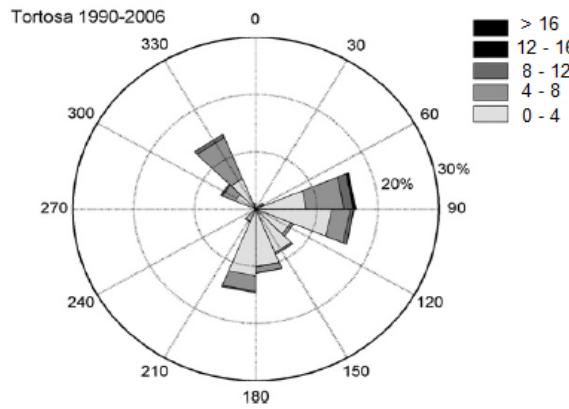
6.9% total area CAT - 48% total population CAT

The CATALAN coast case ~ 700 km High meteo - diversity

Limited no. of extremes

Sharp gradients (prediction challenges)

26 Dec 2008 storms



The CATALAN coast case ~ 700 km

High variability

Management signal clearly observable

Cap Tortosa erosion > 1750 m in 43 years (40 m/y)



1957

1973

1984

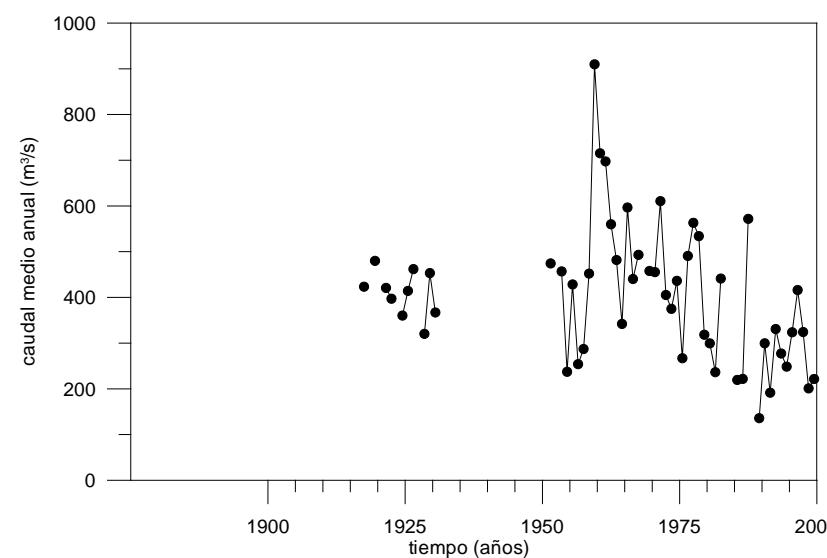
1989

1993

1998

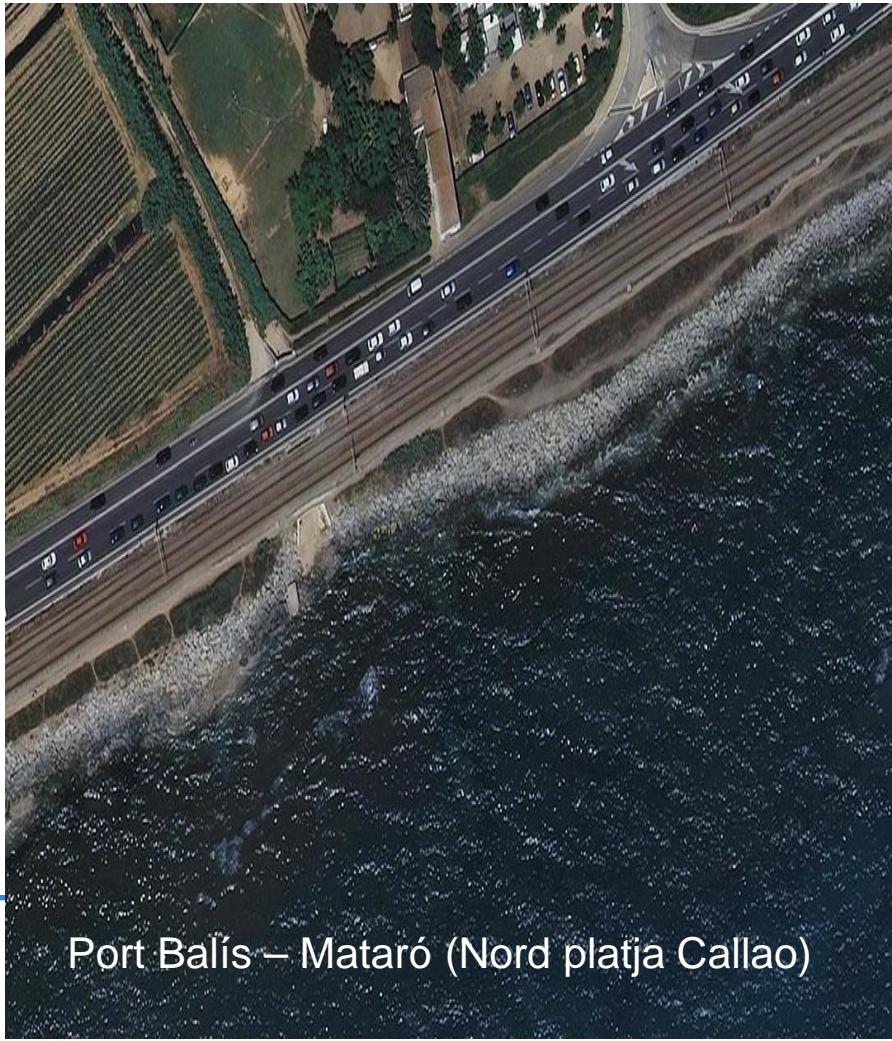
image 2000

Riu Ebre



Horizontal variability hindered (by shore rigidization)

Horizontal/Vertical erosion (sediment scarcity)



Port Balís – Mataró (Nord platja Callao)



Trabucador,
Delta del Ebre

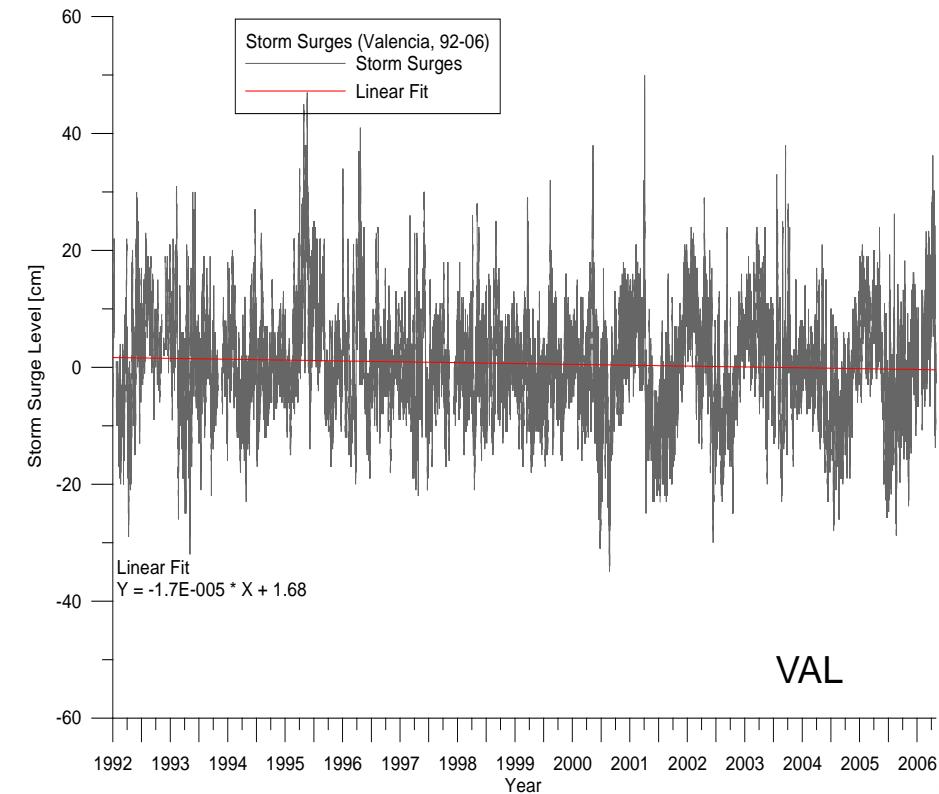
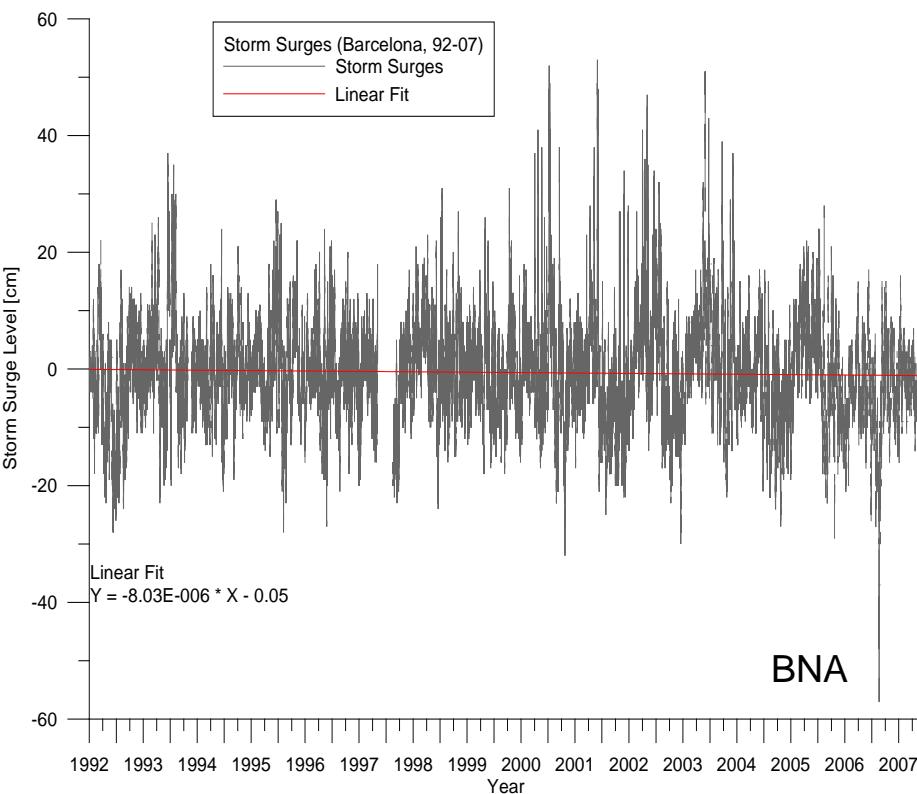


Decadal (climatic) scale drivers

Observations

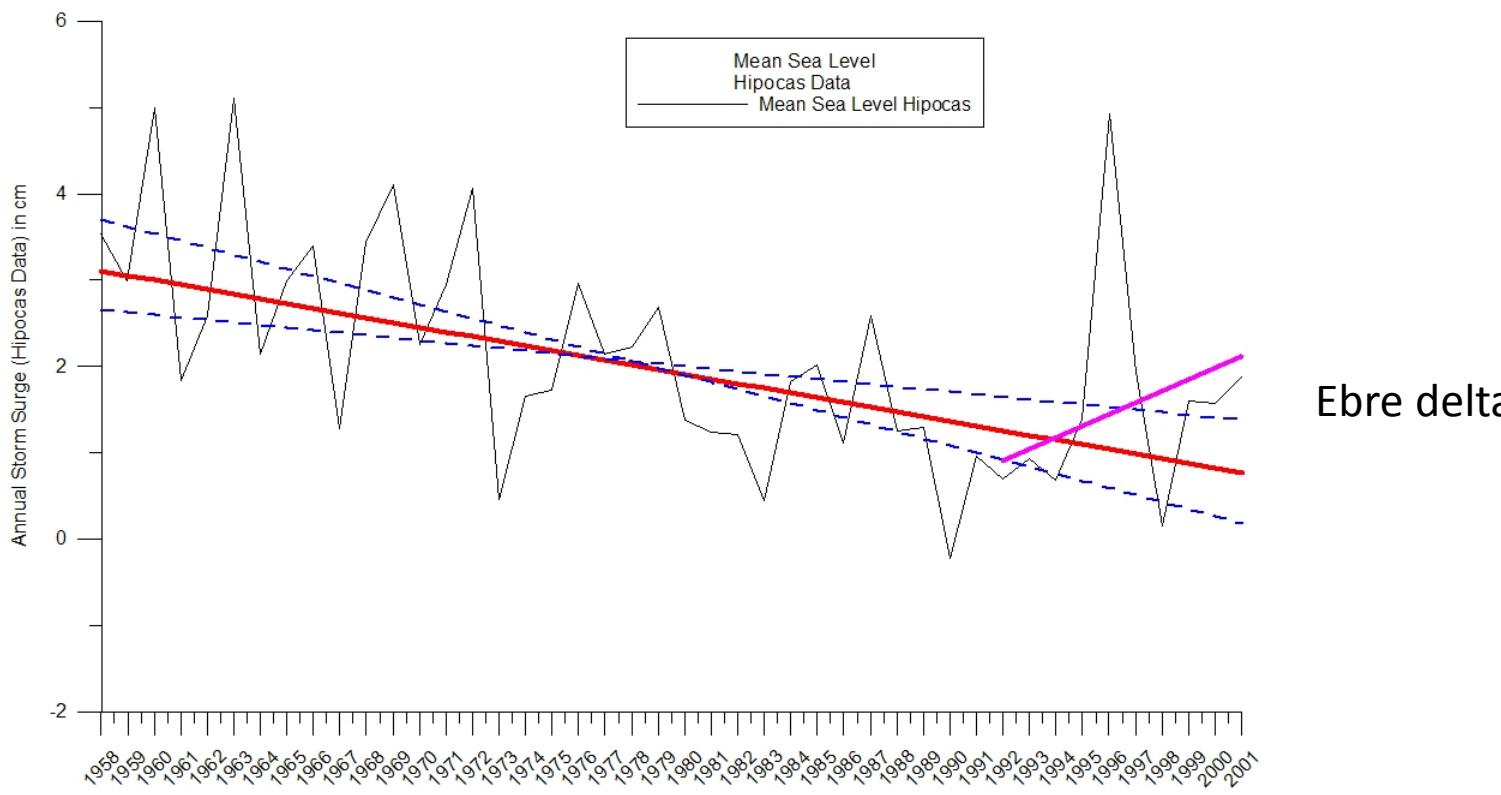
Barcelona (1992-2007) & Valencia (1992-2006) harbours

Observed trend: slight decrease of MSL (**steadiness**)



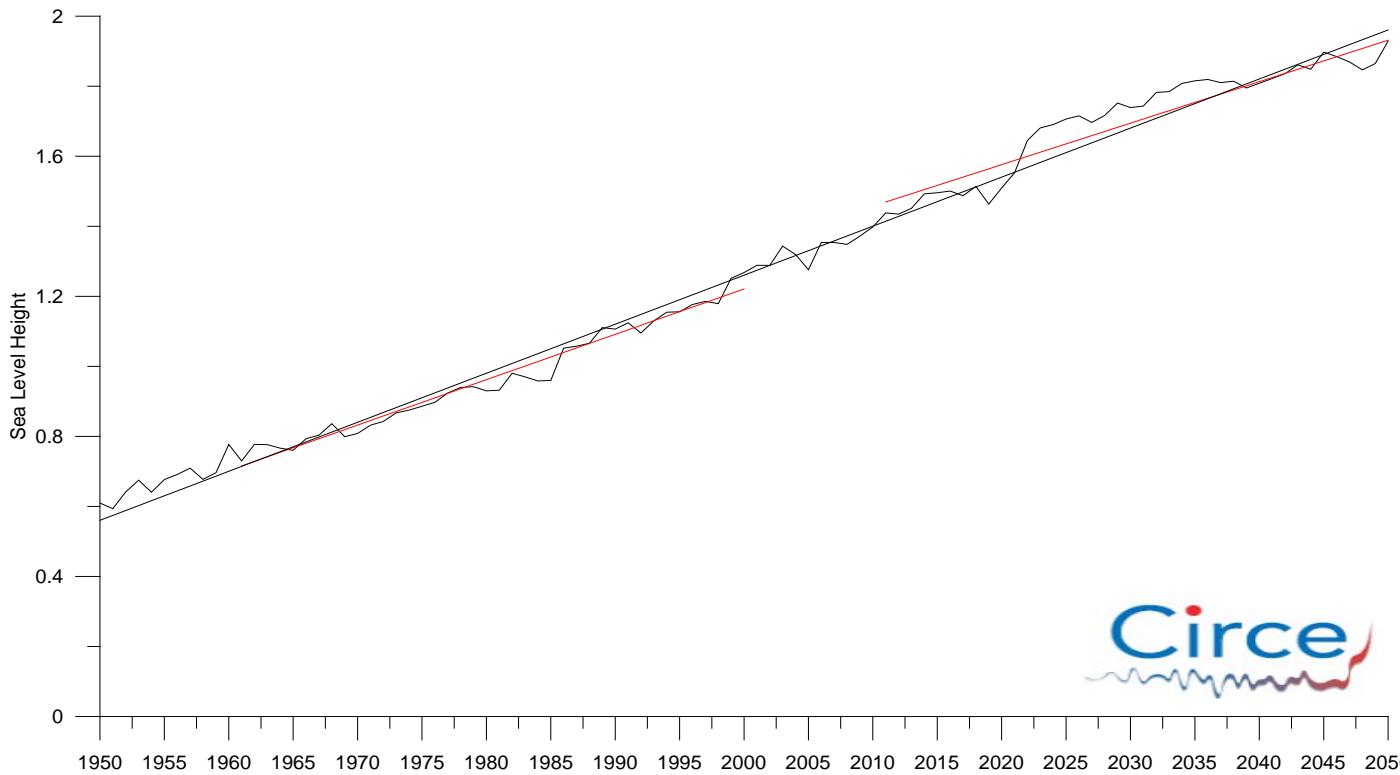
Decadal (climatic) scale drivers

Trends may vary with interval: MSL (from hind casting) decreases from 1956-1991 and for the whole period but increases for the last decade



Decadal (climatic) scale drivers

Climatic projections (CIRCE) show a clear increase of SSH for the Spanish Med coast

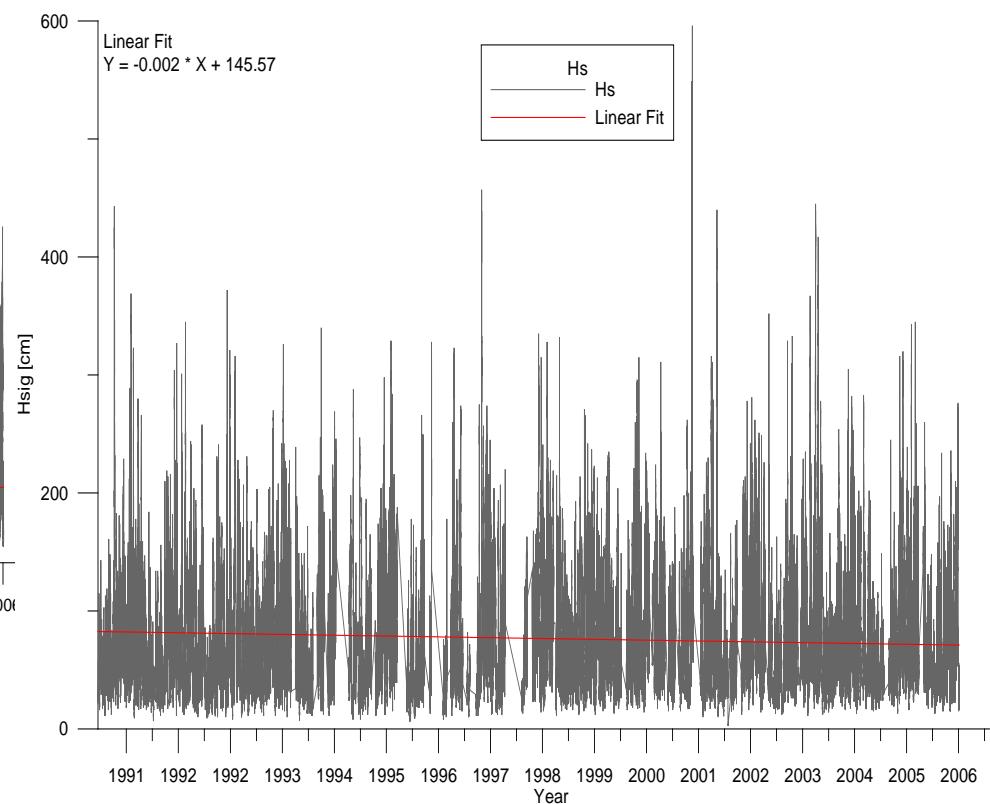
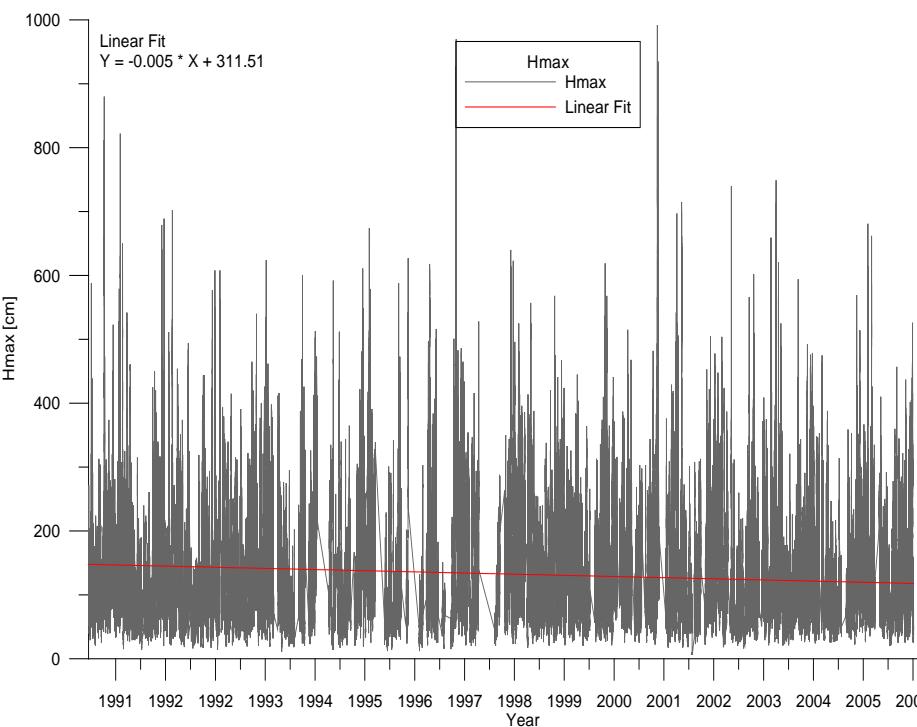


Simulated SSH at the Catalan/Valencia coast. The continuous line is the average series based on different simulations (1950-2050 and 1950-2060)

Decadal (climatic) / yearly (eng) scale drivers

Observed waves off **Ebre delta** (1990-2006)

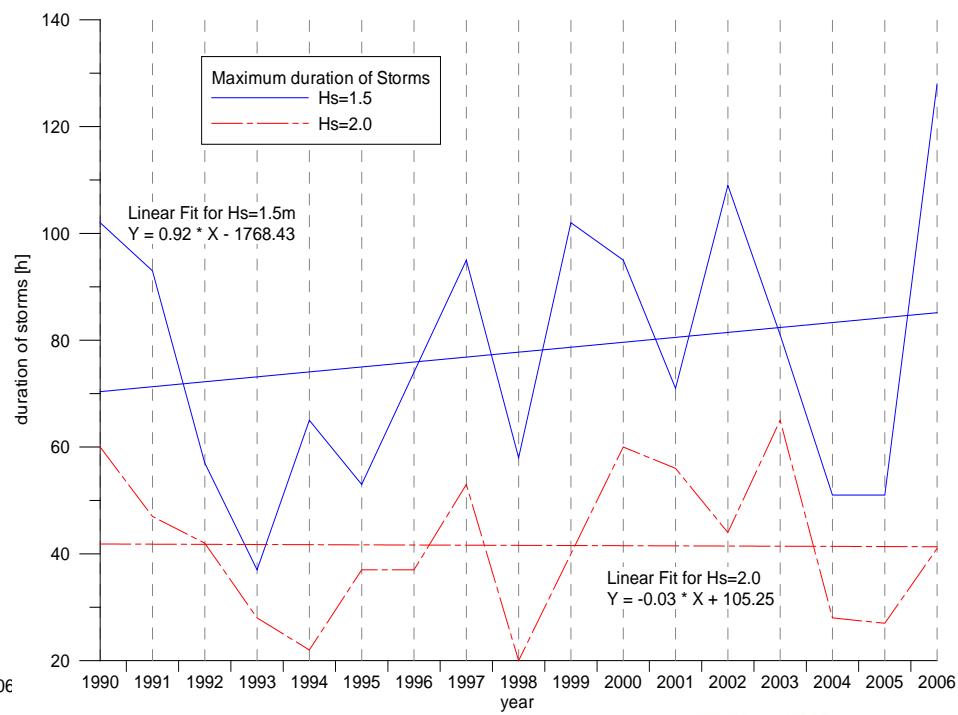
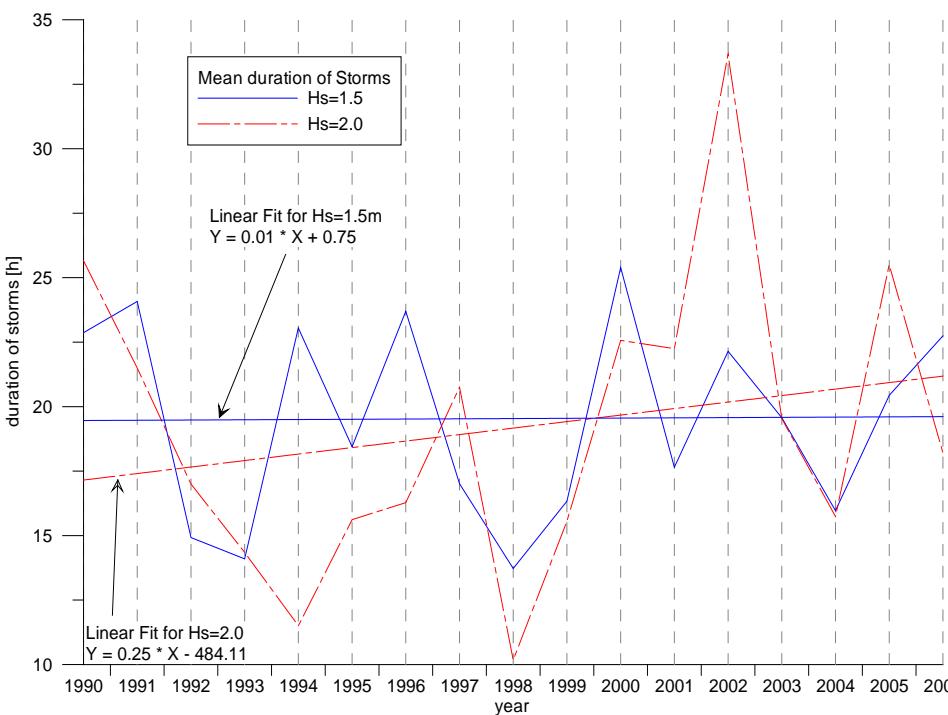
Slight decreasing trend for both H_{max} & H_s



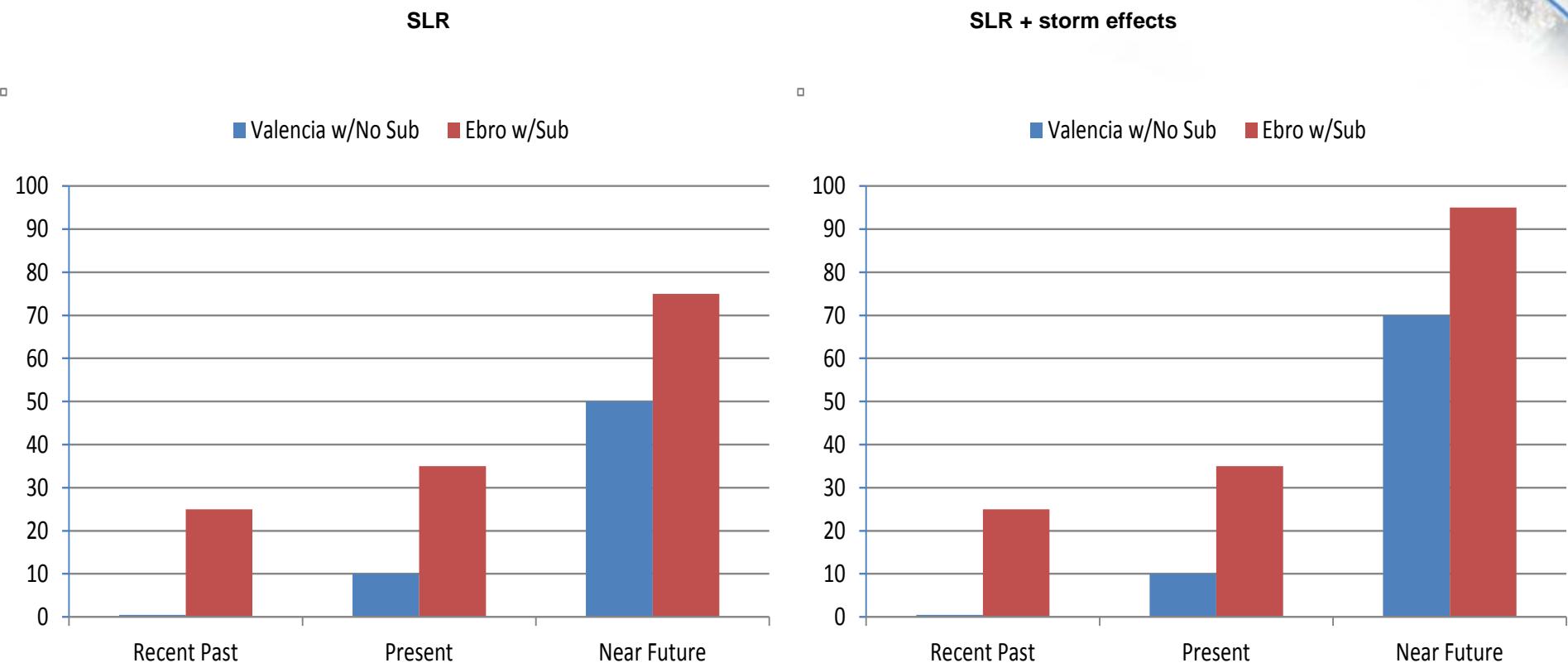
Decadal (climatic) / yearly (eng) scale drivers

Ave. duration is 20 hrs for $H_s=1.5\text{m}$ &
19 hrs for $H_s=2.0\text{m}$
Increasing trend for $H_s=2.0\text{m}$

Max. duration is 73 hrs for $H_s=1.5\text{m}$ &
39 hrs for $H_s=2.0\text{m}$
Increasing trend for $H_s=1.5\text{m}$

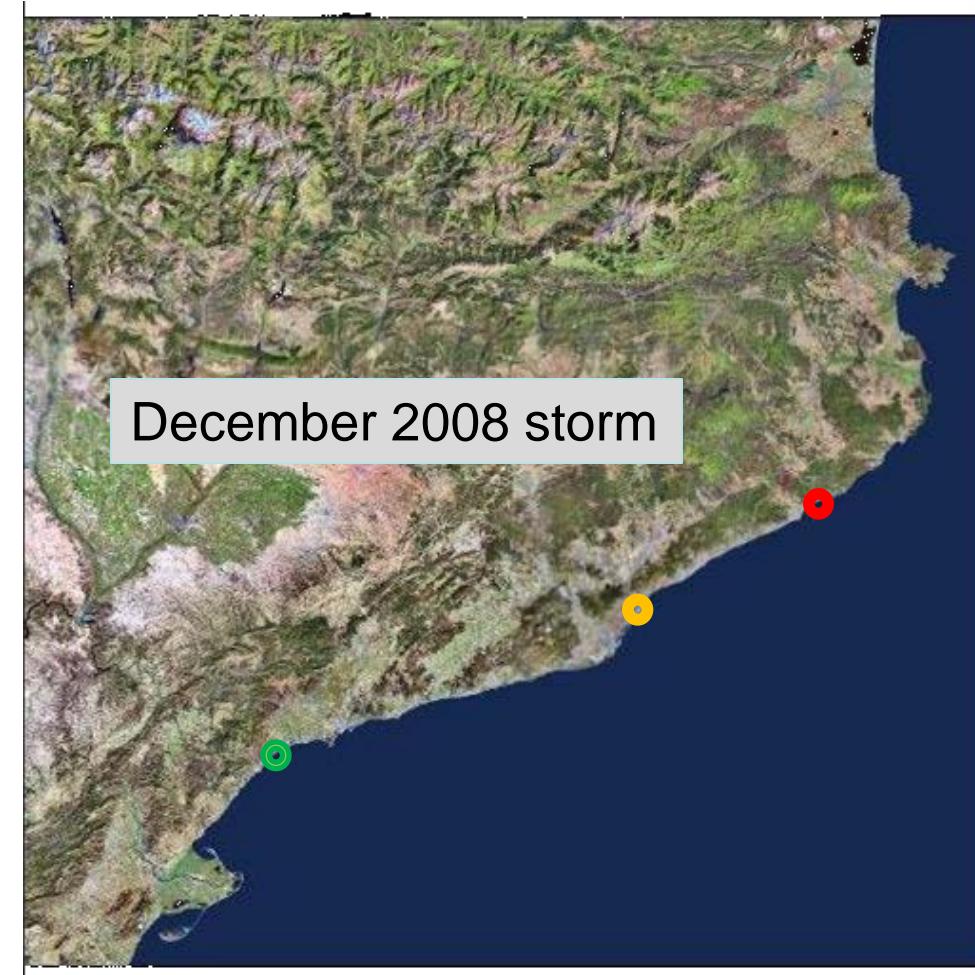
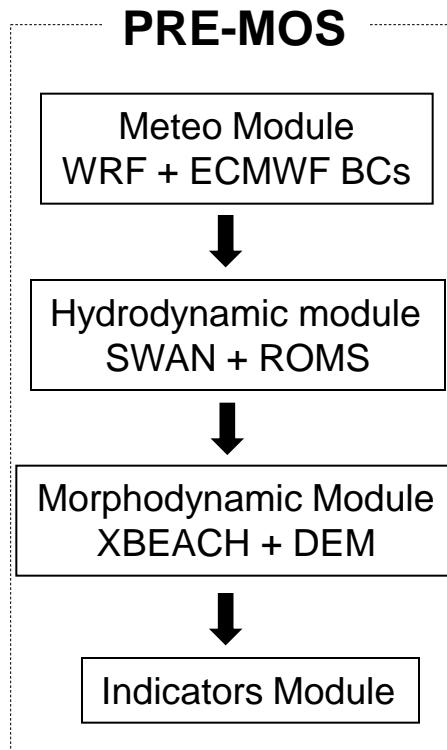


Decadal scale morphodynamic response (erosion)



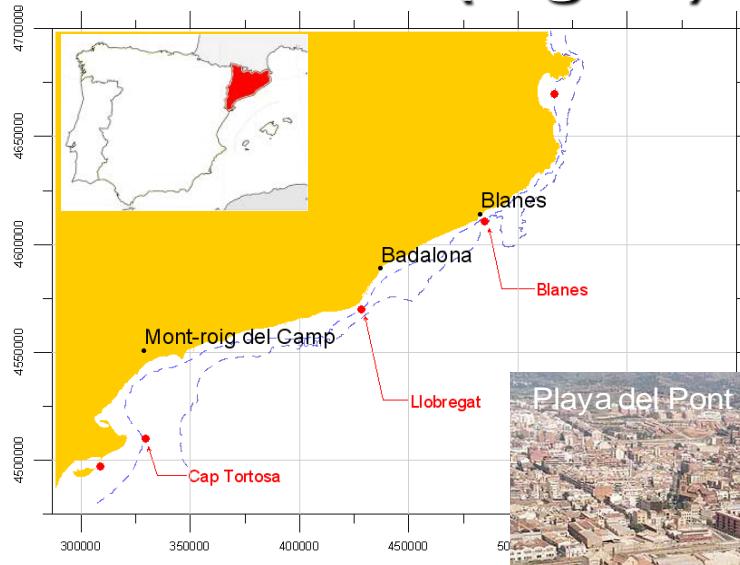
Estimated shore-line erosion rates (total horizontal meters) for last century
 (Recent Past), present decade (Present) and by 2100 (Near Future)
 (Sanchez-Arcilla et al 2011)

Storm (high τ) scale drivers



3 areas for calibration

Storm (high τ) scale drivers (2008 storm)



700 μm

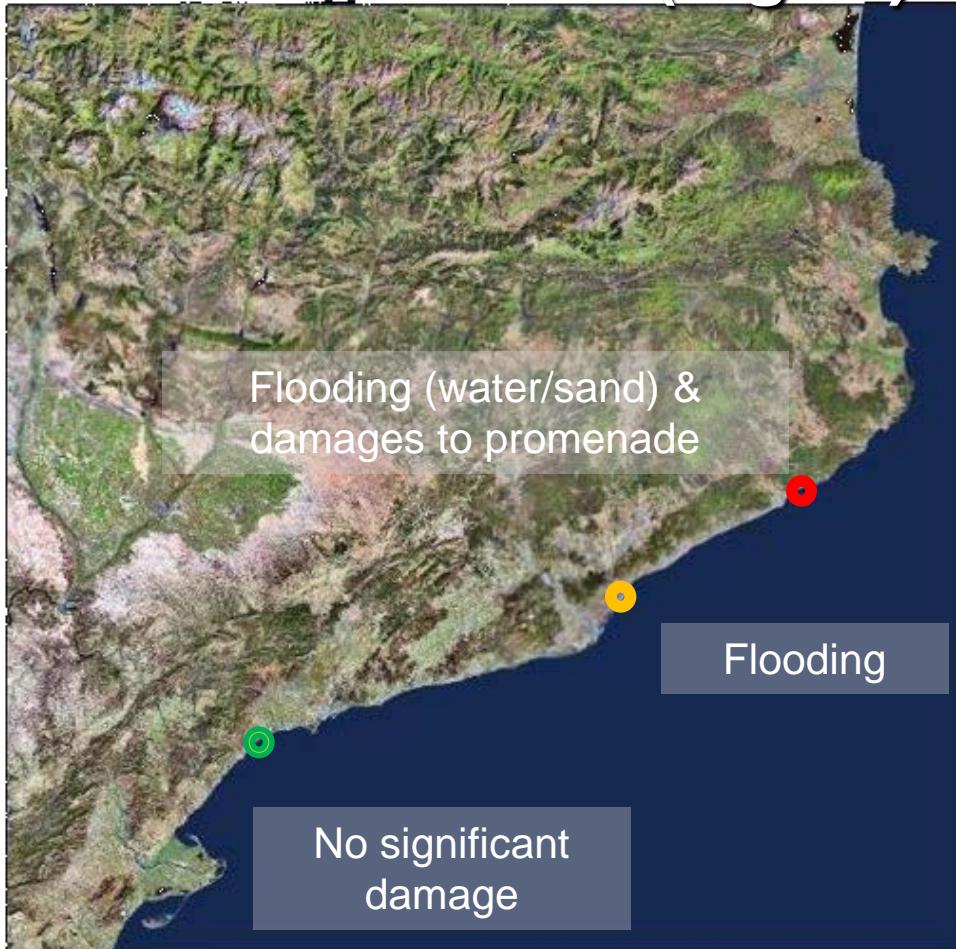


350 μm

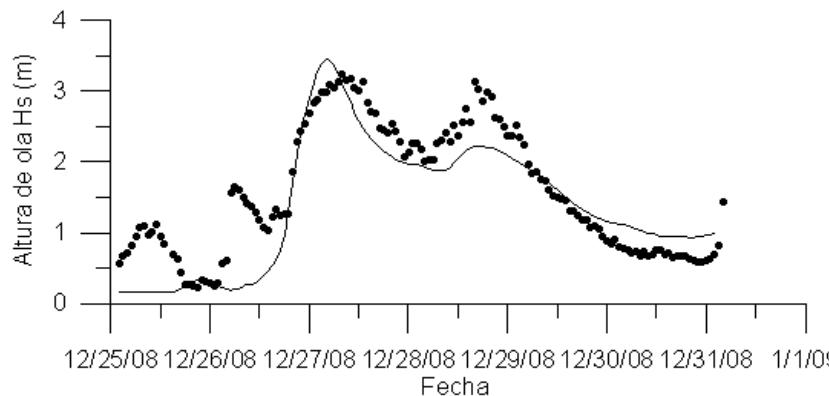
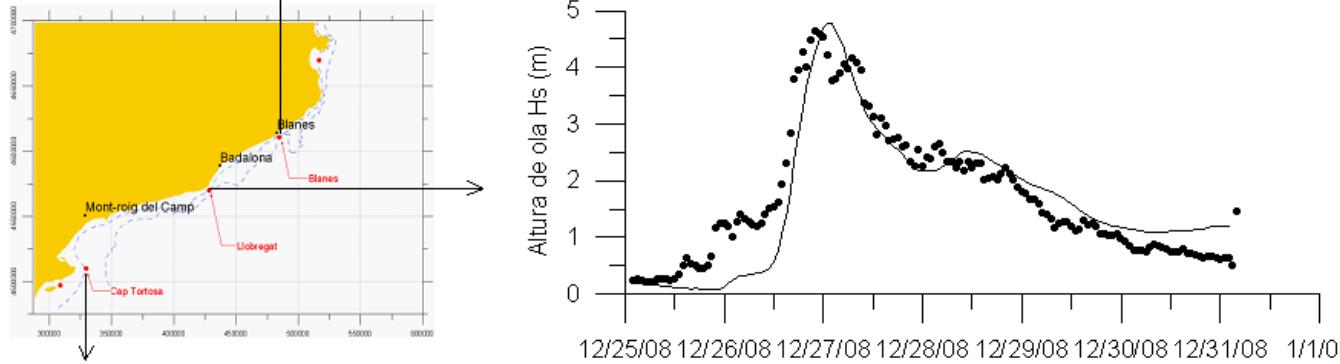
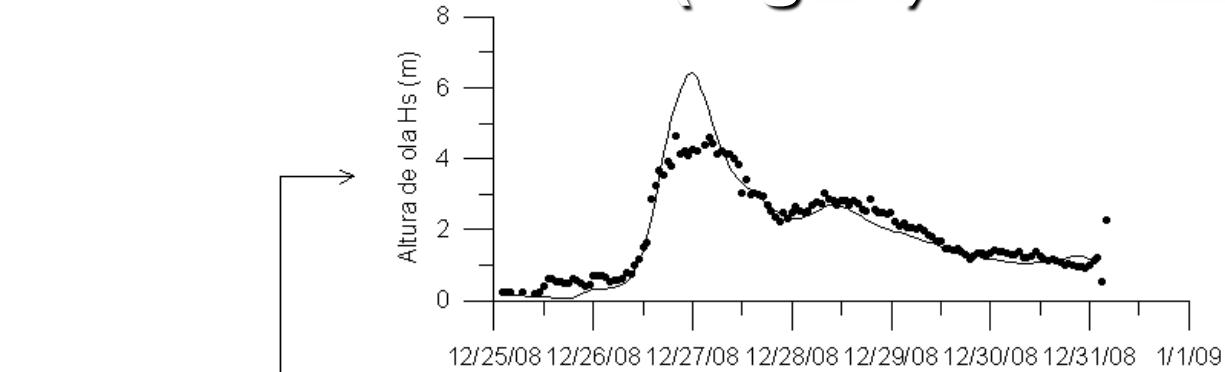


170 μm

Storm (high τ) scale drivers



Storm (high τ) scale drivers

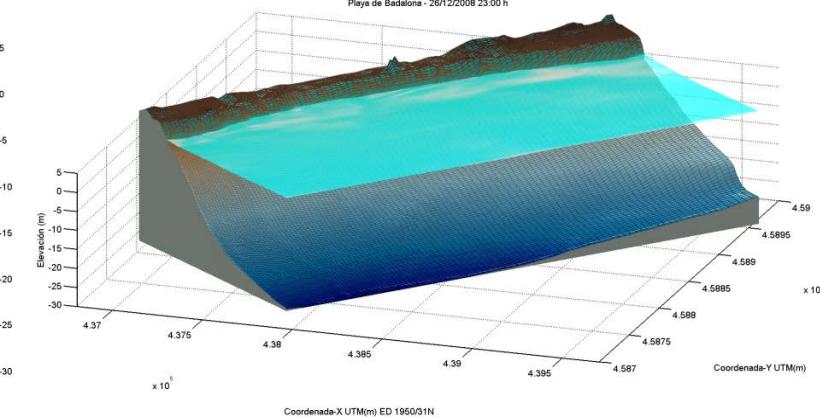
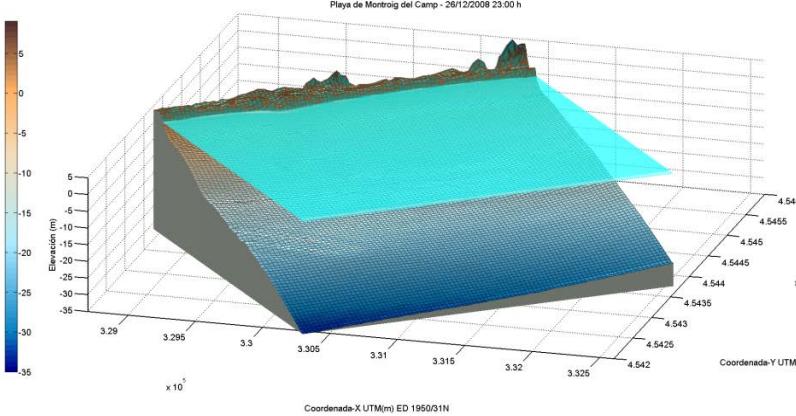
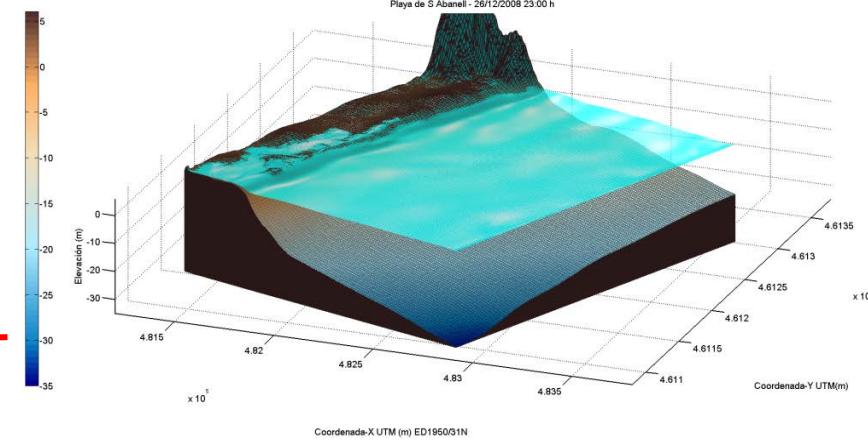
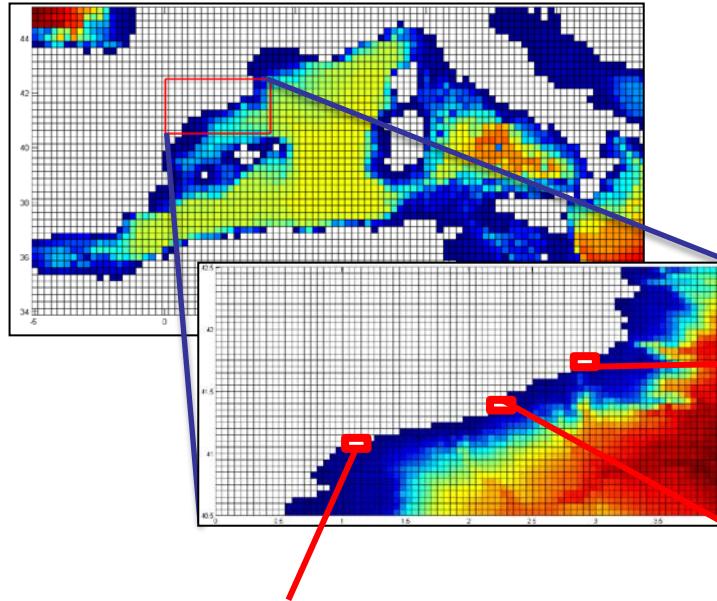


Hydrodynamics: H_s

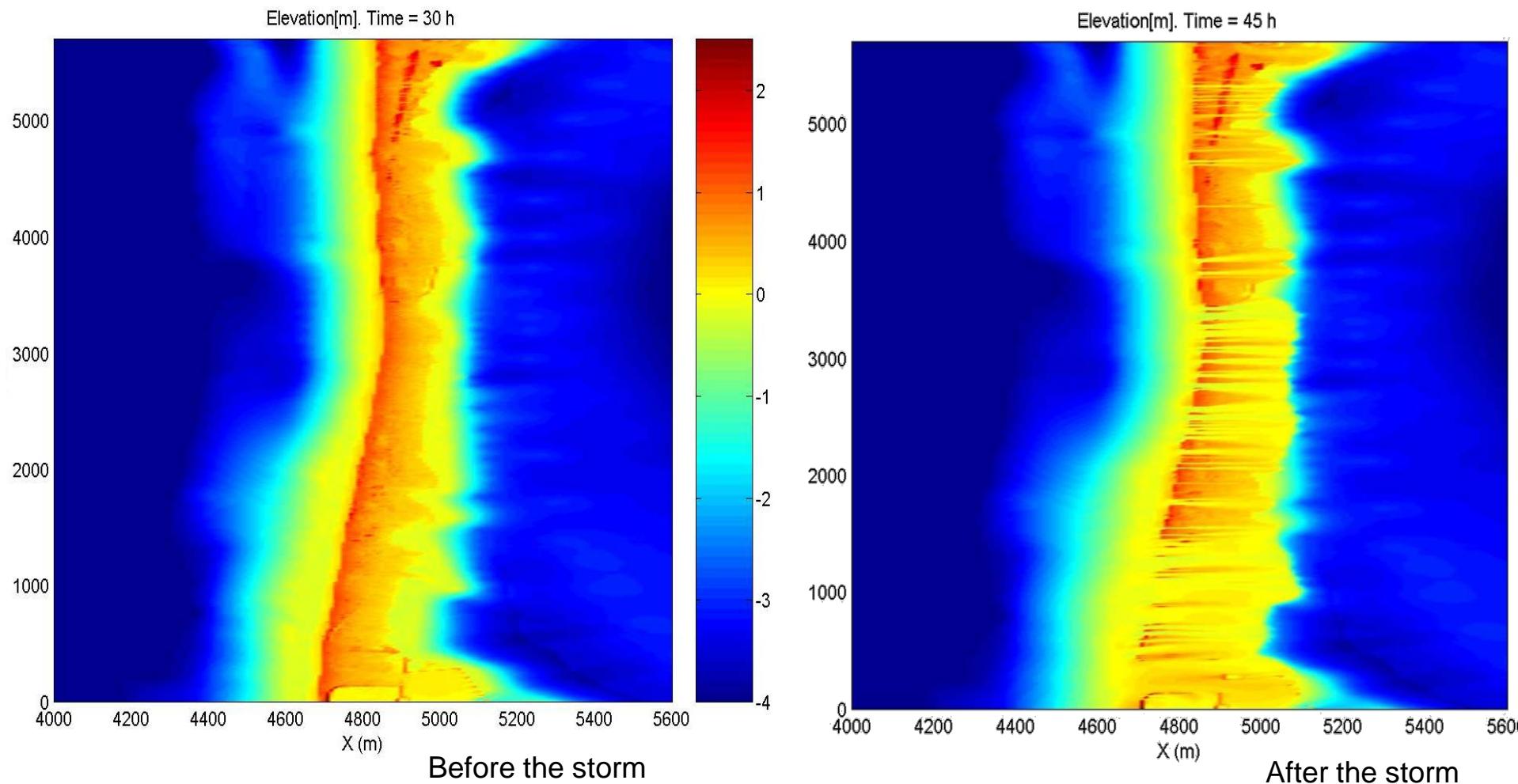
Storm (high τ) scale response (2008 storm)

Morphodynamic module XBEACH

Local meshes (grandma → mom → daughter → grand daughter)



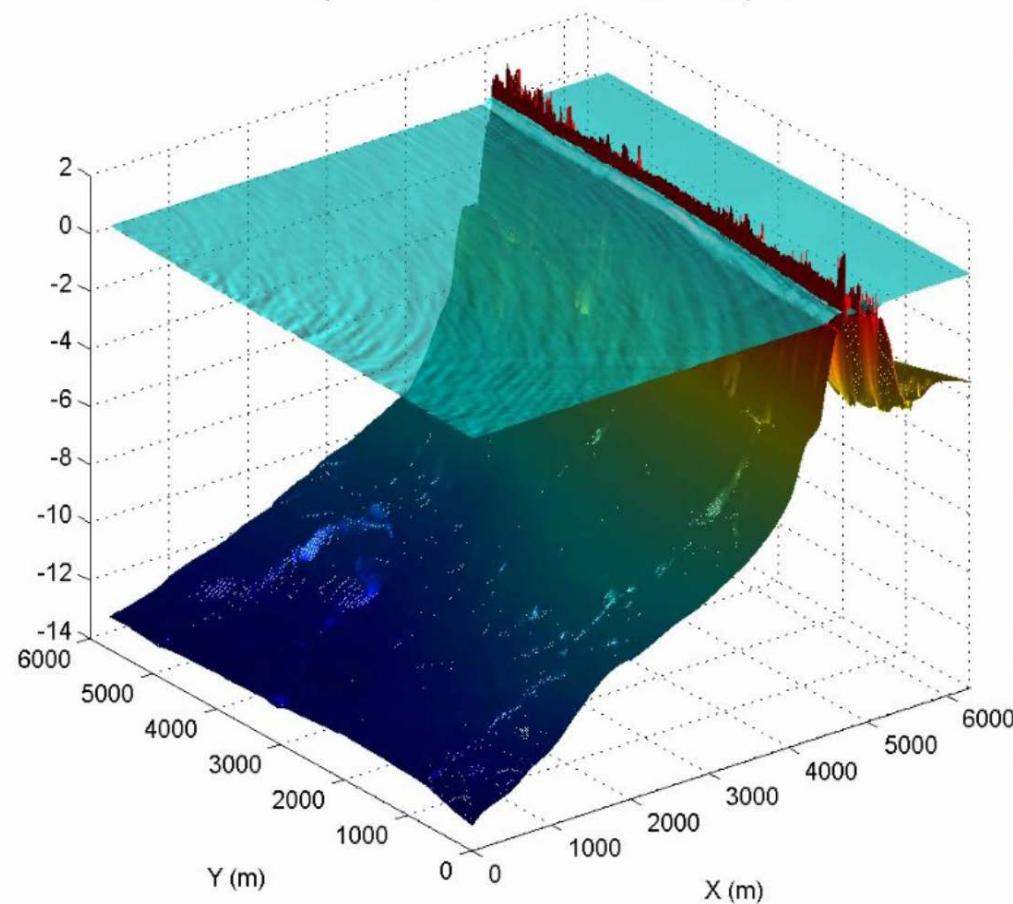
Storm (high τ) scale response (2001 storm)



Breaching fan deposits (simulated and observed) contribute to maintaining the unit (link to longer term scales)

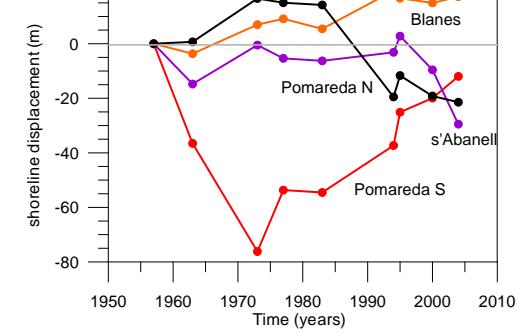
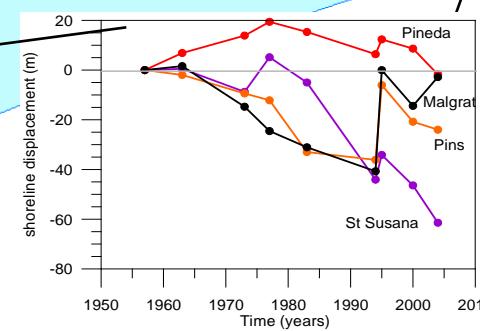
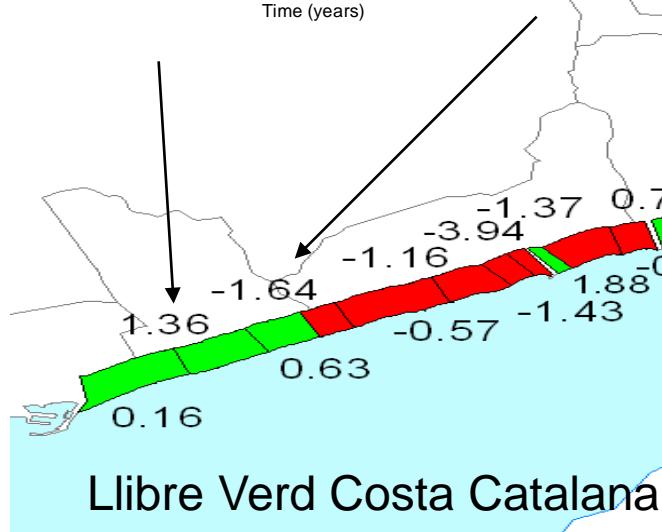
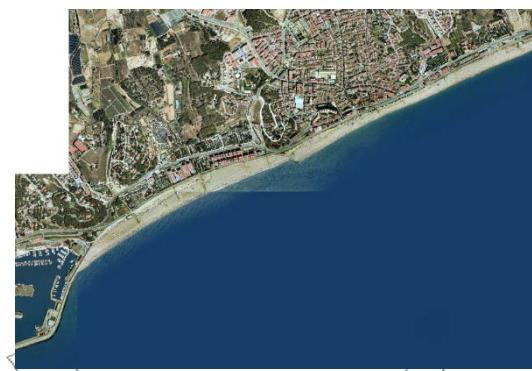
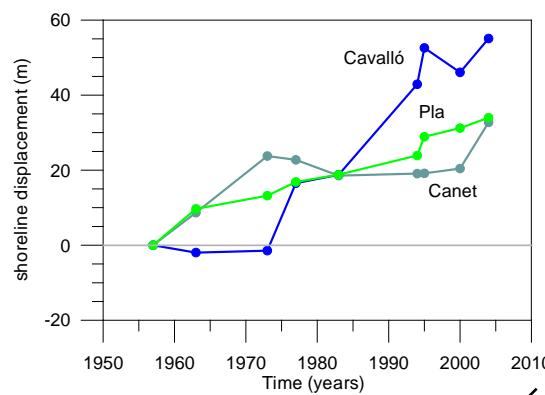
Storm (high τ) scale response (2001 storm)

XBEACH - Playa Barrera del Trabucador - 2003. Tiempo = 17.5 h



Mid-term (engineering) scale: observations

Ave. mid-term shoreline evolution (m/y) for the period 1995-2004
 Cell: Port d' Arenys - Port de Blanes

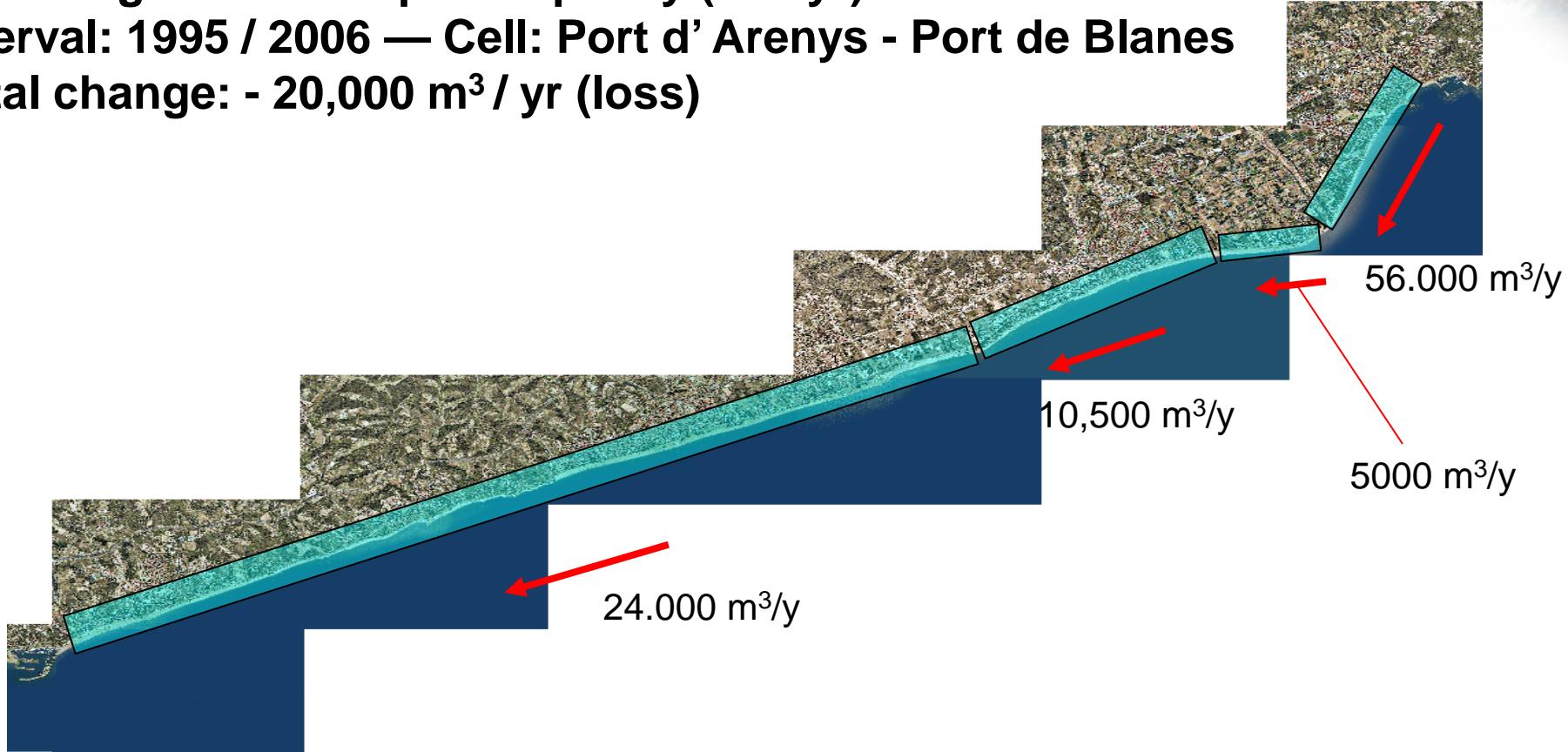


Mid-term (engineering) scale: calculus

Net alongshore transport capacity (m³ / yr)

Interval: 1995 / 2006 — Cell: Port d' Arenys - Port de Blanes

Total change: - 20,000 m³ / yr (loss)



Mid-term (engineering) scale: modelling



1983

2001

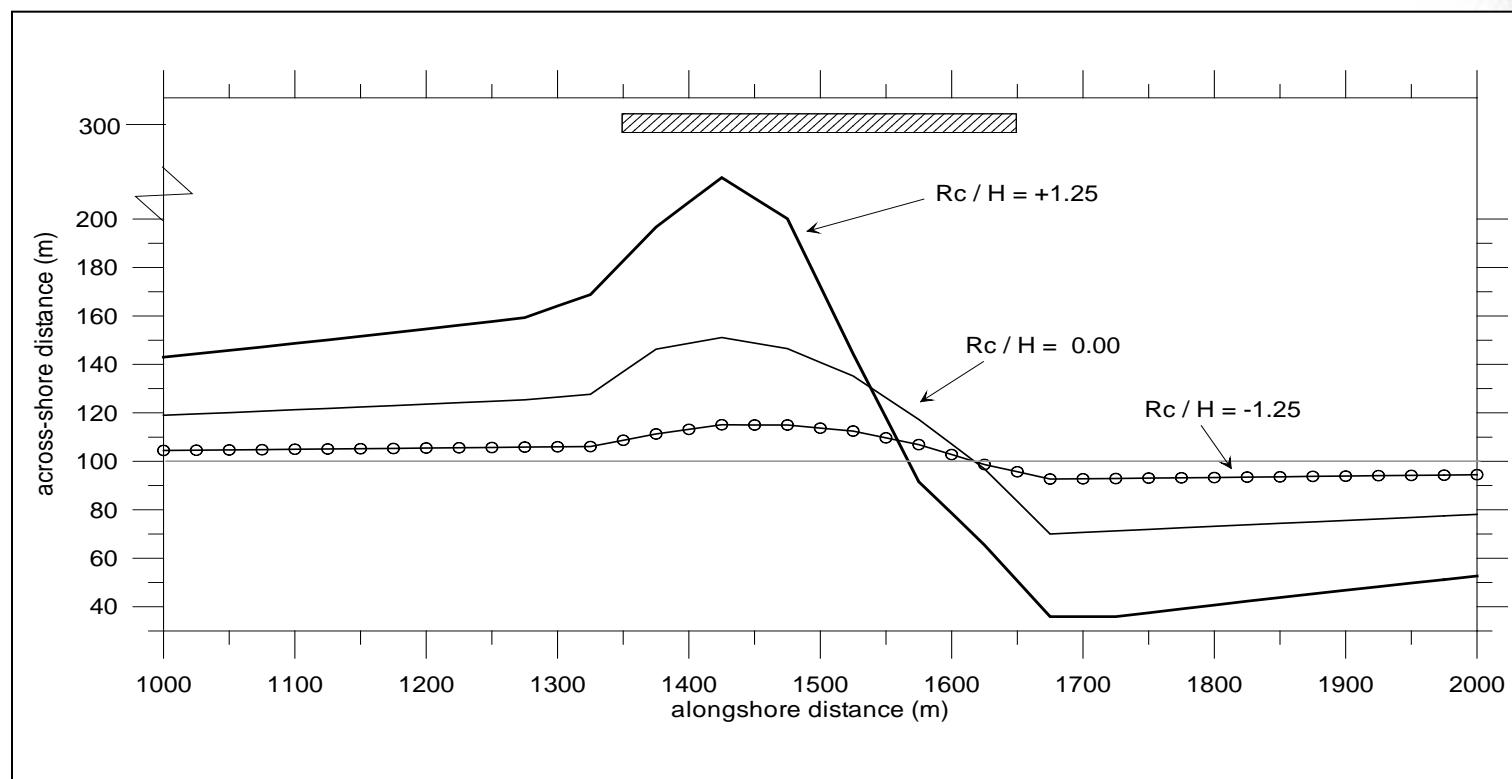
Roca de Gaià



Altafulla beach
Tarragona, Spain

Loss > 200.000 m³ in 10 years

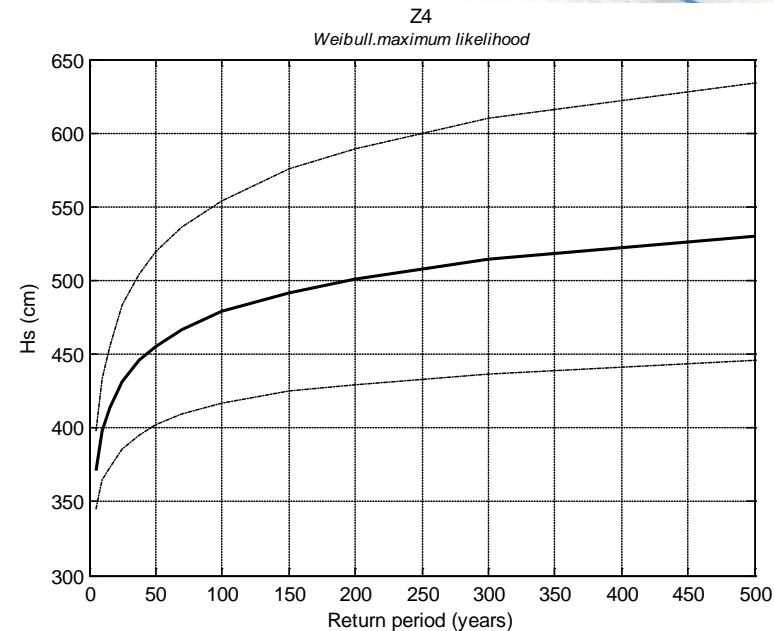
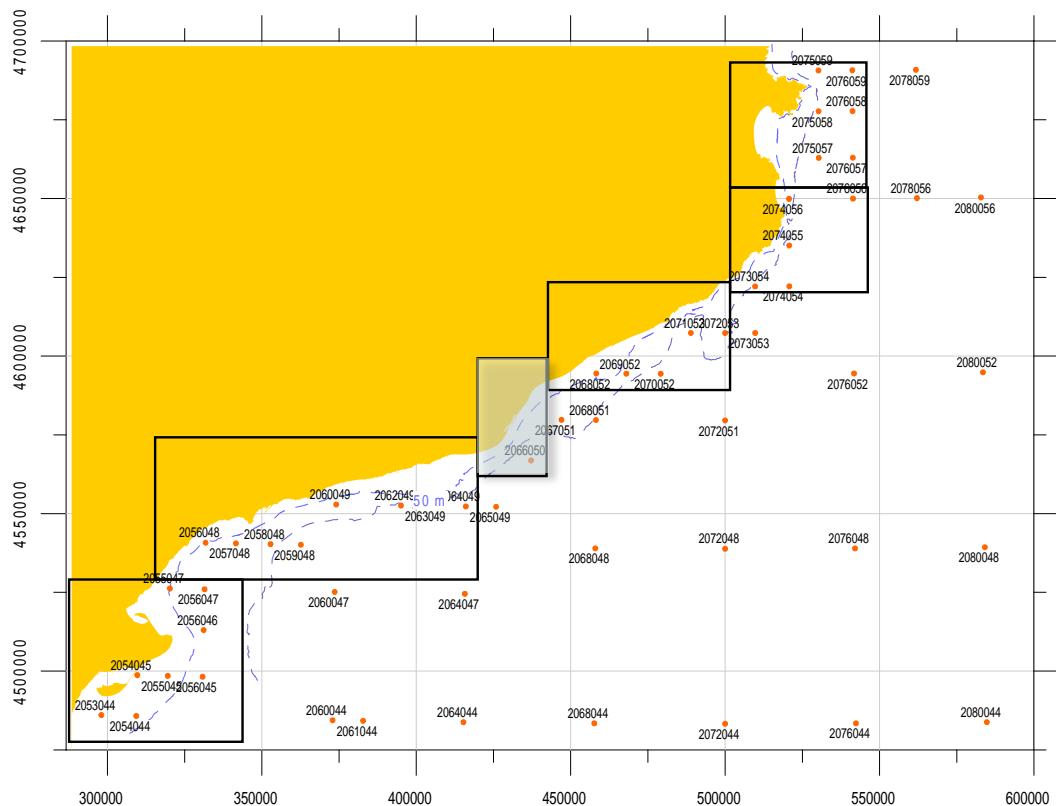
Mid-term (engineering) scale: modelling



Computed shoreline with a one-line numerical model (BEACH_1L) behind a detached low-crested breakwater. Salient development as a function of freeboard for oblique wave incidence.

The way ahead: predict with uncertainties

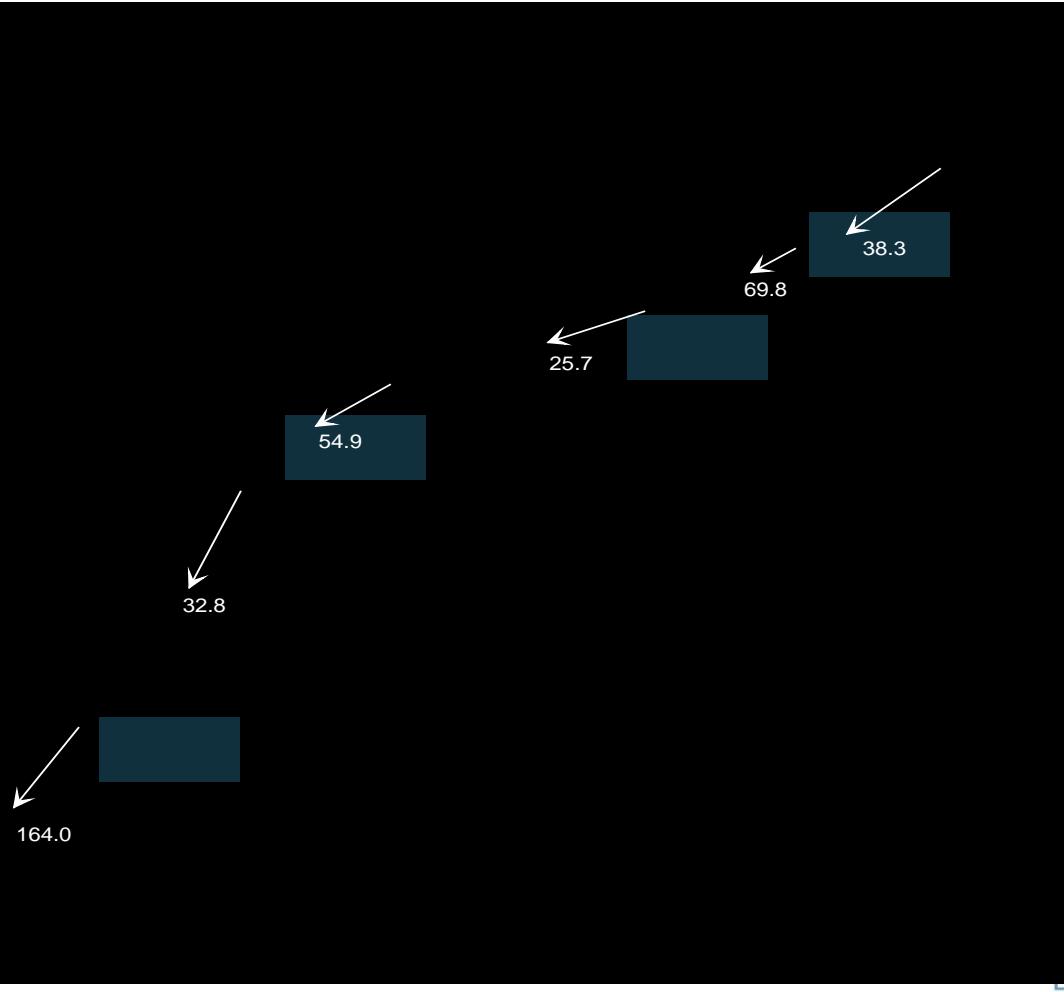
- ✓ Select the “right” time scale
- ✓ Make explicit the uncertainties



PDF from observed data

The way ahead: predict with uncertainties

- ✓ Potential transport ≠ Actual transport
- ✓ Make explicit the uncertainties



The way ahead: predict with uncertainties



- ✓ Uncertainties in BCs
- ✓ As a function of t-scale

GRACIES !

