

Coastal Ecosystems I & II



COESSING

University of Ghana

August 3, 2018

Coastal Zone



Coastal Zone



Coastal Zone

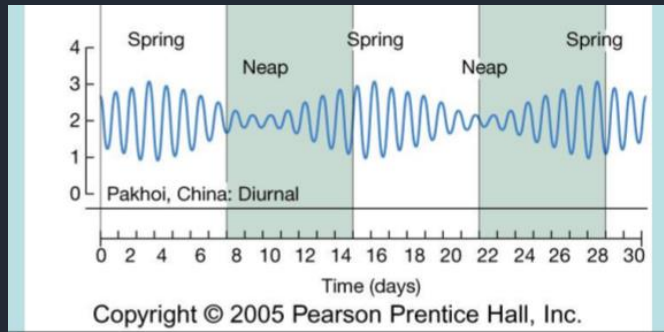


Wave dominated



Three main classifications

Tidally dominated



River dominated

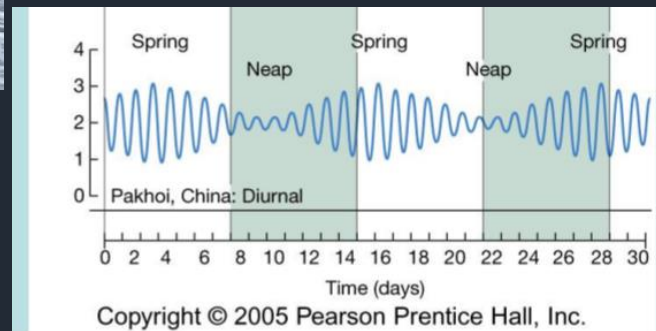


Wave
dominated



Parameters and processes of interest

Tidally
dominated



River
dominated

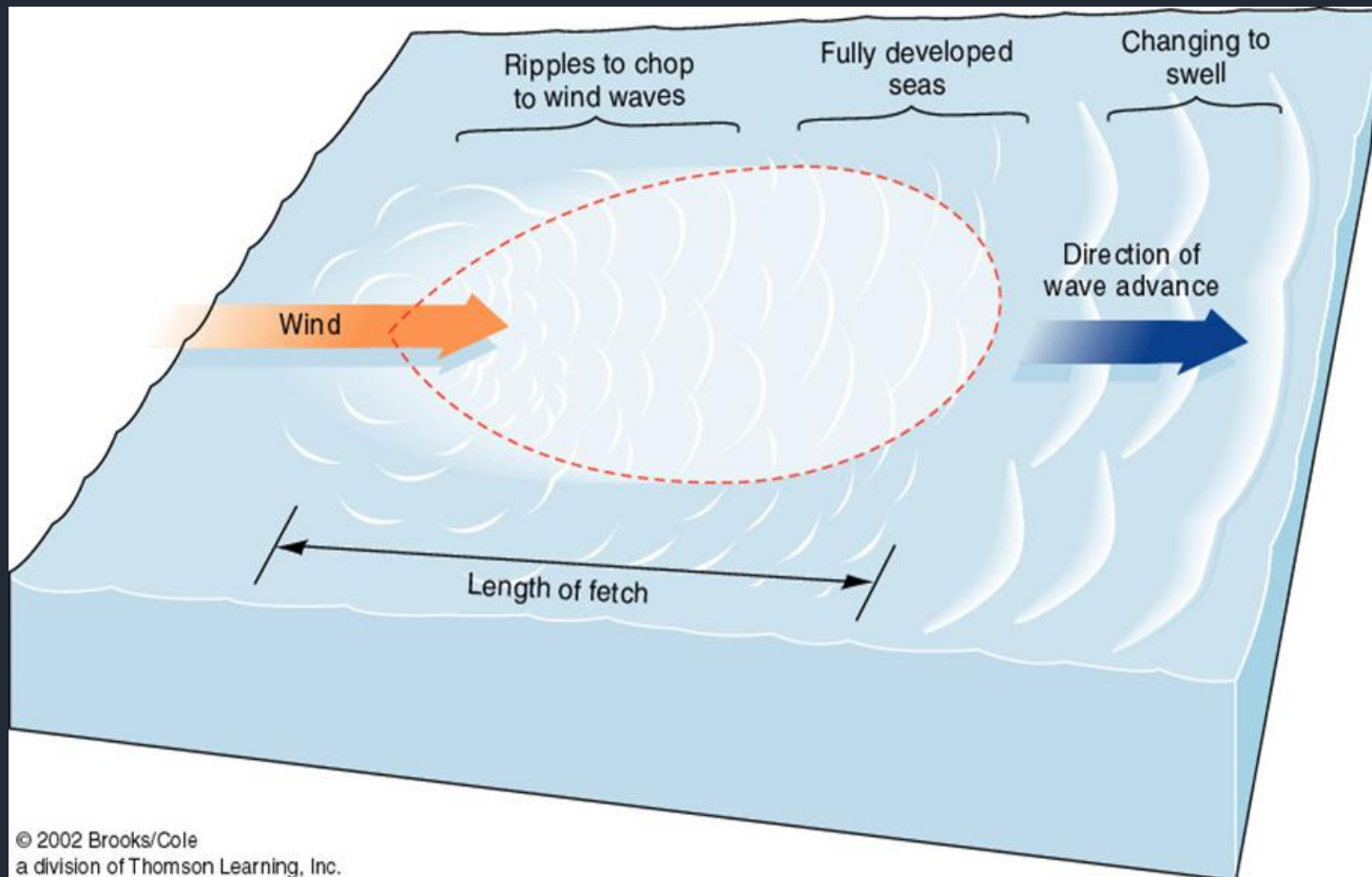


Wave-dominated Coasts



Wave-dominated coasts

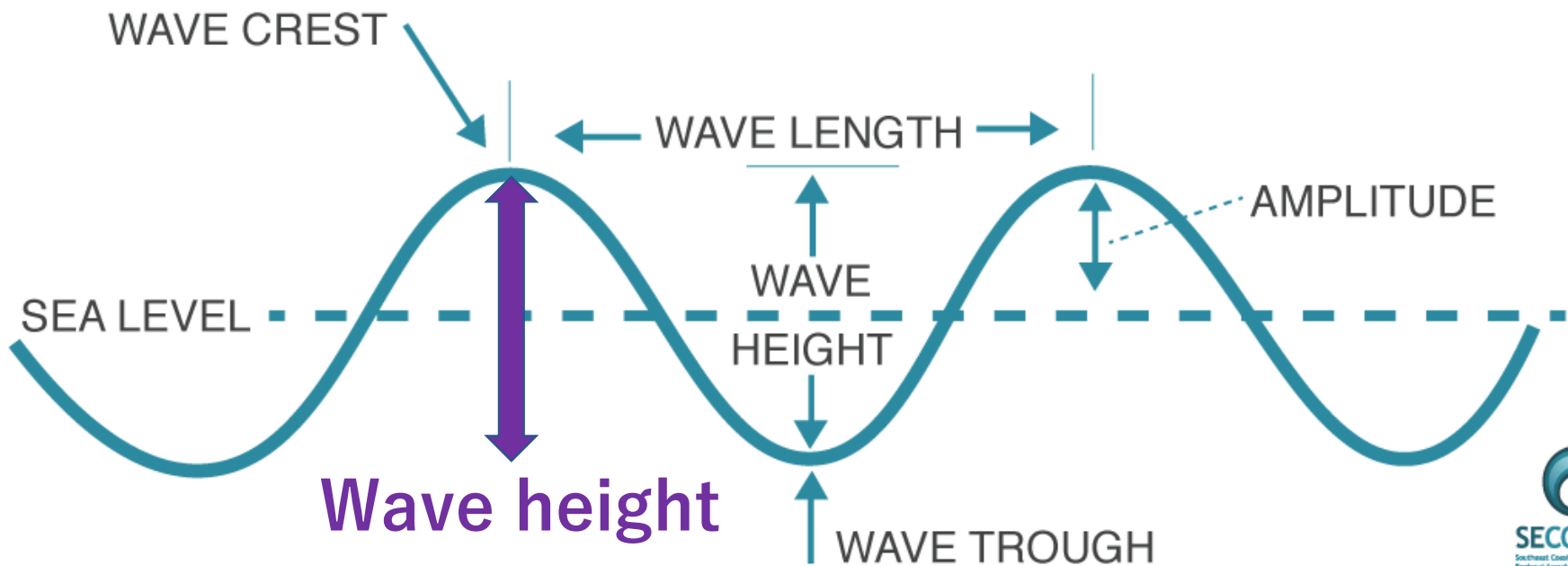
- Fetch = the distance over which wind blows on the sea surface, generating and propagating waves



Wave-dominated coasts

- Wave height (H) =
distance from crest to trough

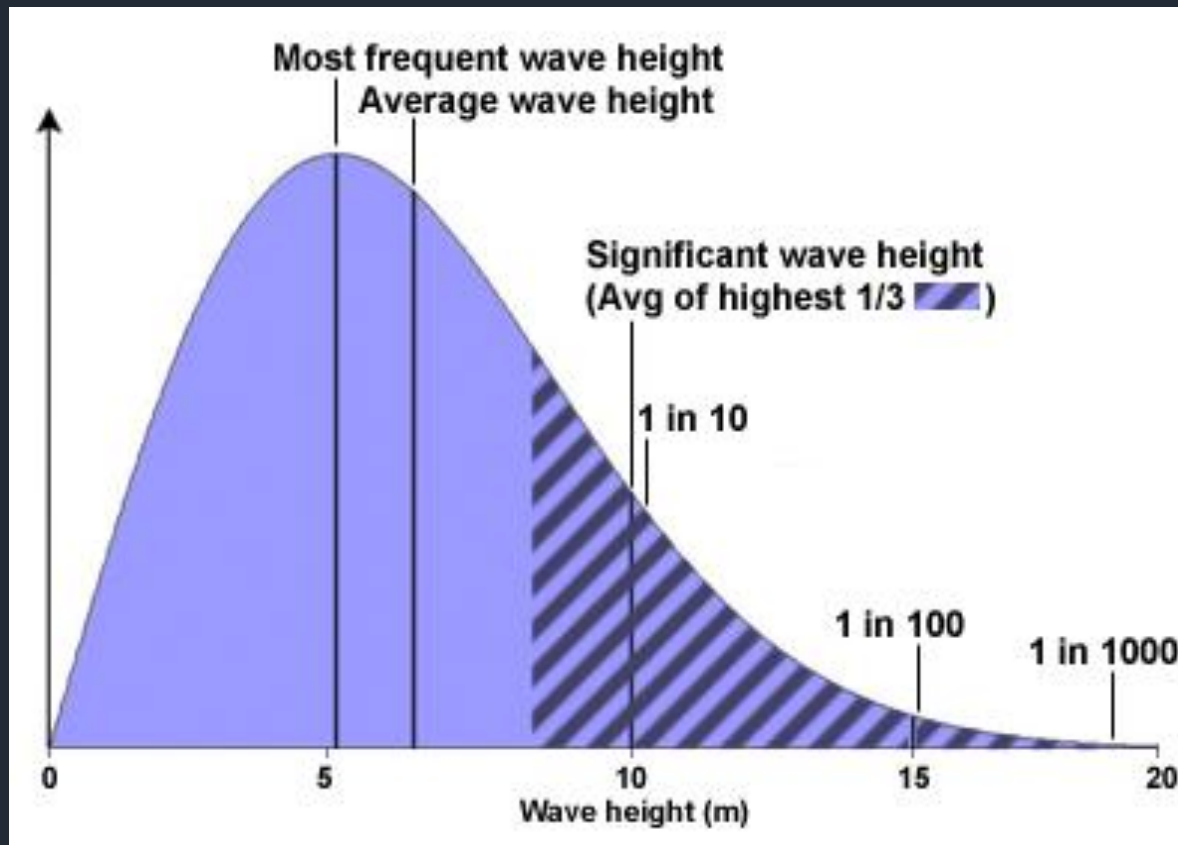
PARTS OF A WAVE



Wave-dominated coasts

- Significant wave height (H_s) = average height of the largest 1/3 of waves

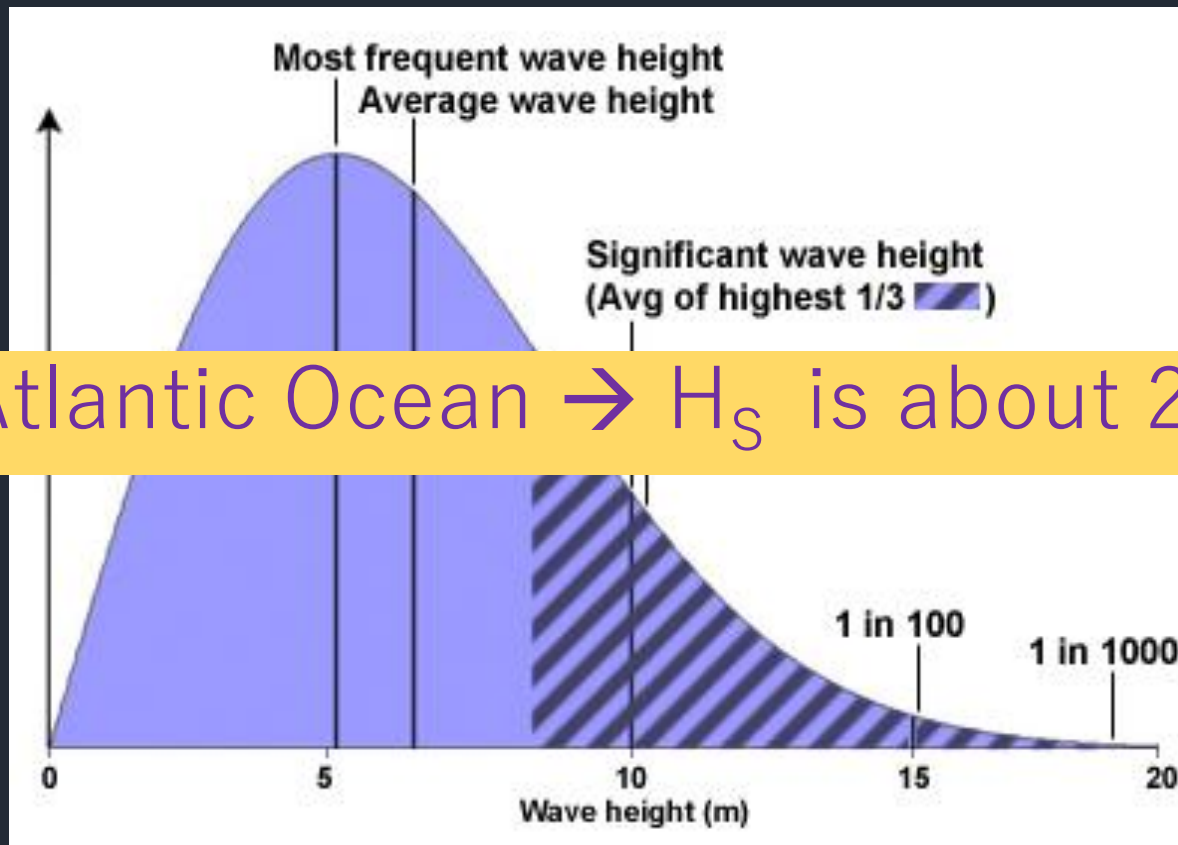
Rayleigh Distribution:



Wave-dominated coasts

- Significant wave height (H_s) = average height of the largest 1/3 of waves

Rayleigh Distribution:

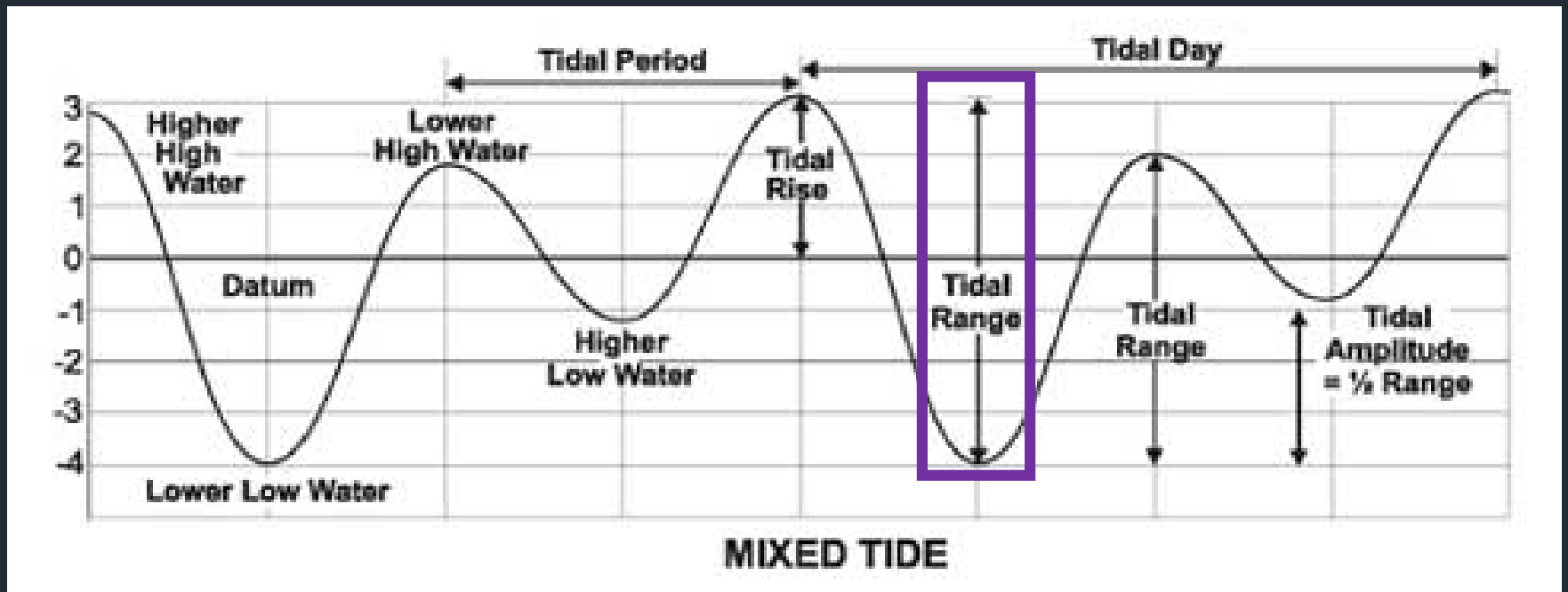


Atlantic Ocean → H_s is about 2 m

Tidally-dominated coasts

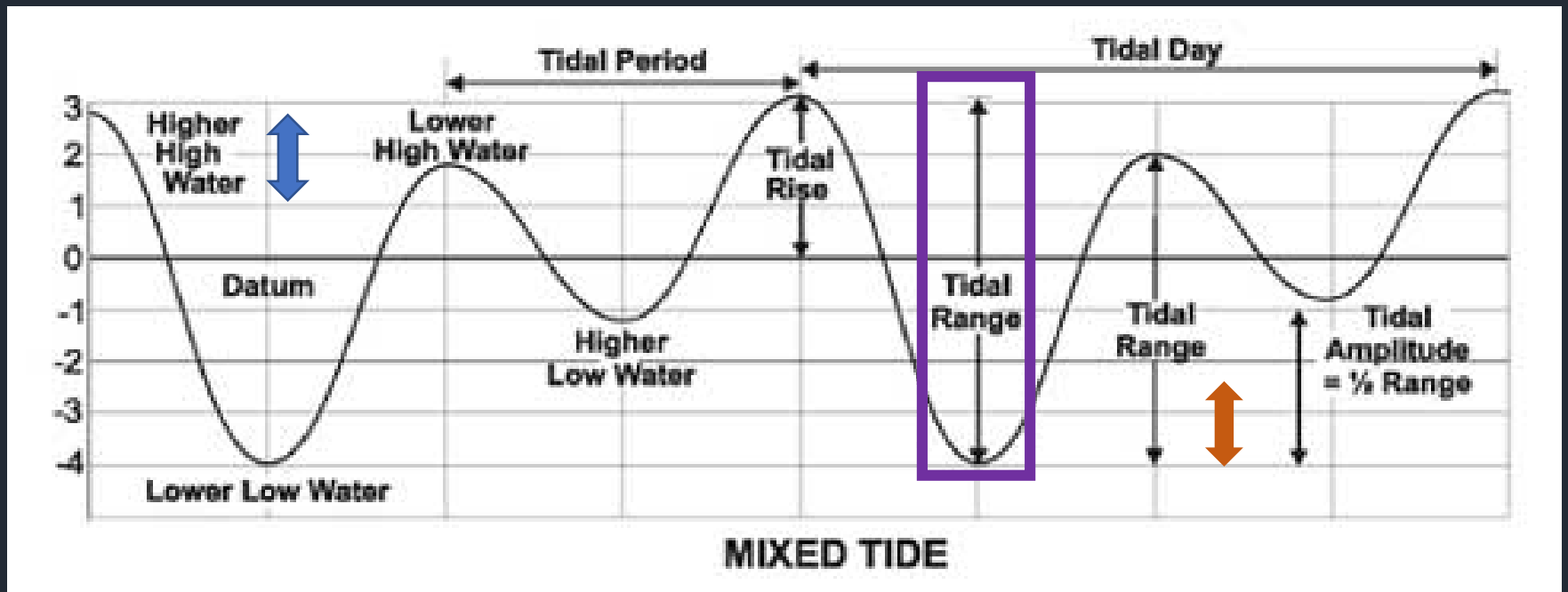


Tidally-dominated coasts

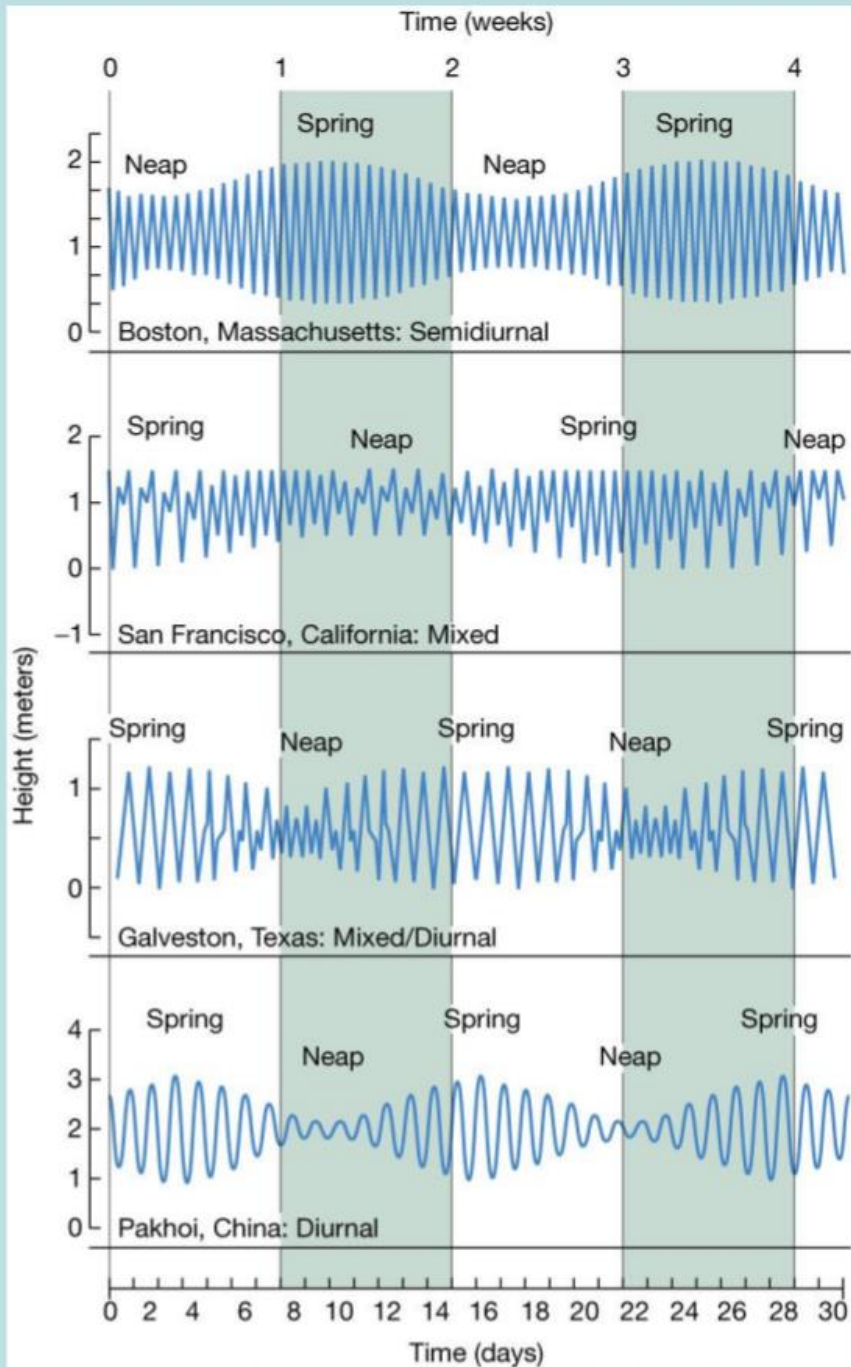


Tidally-dominated coasts

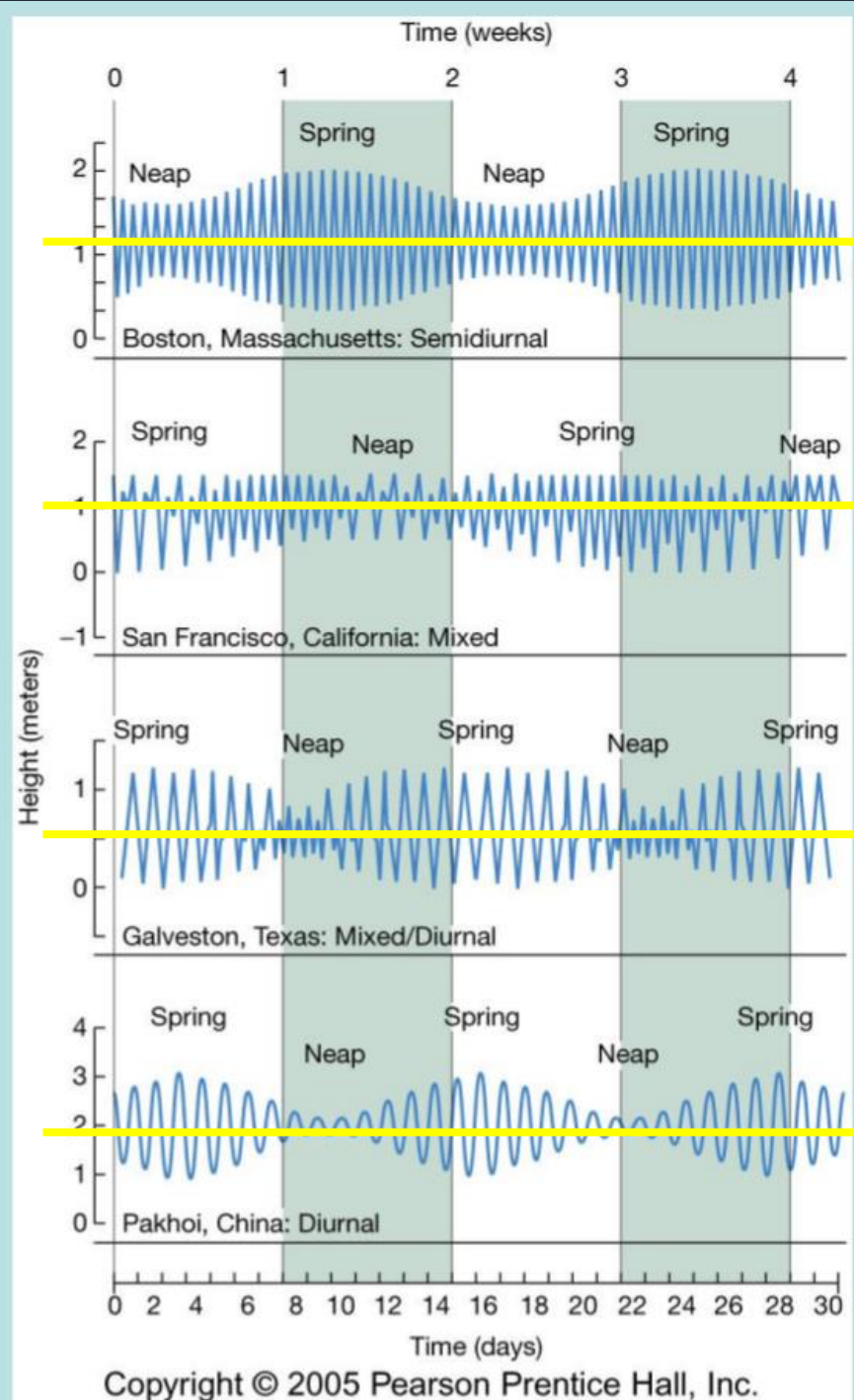
High in the tidal frame



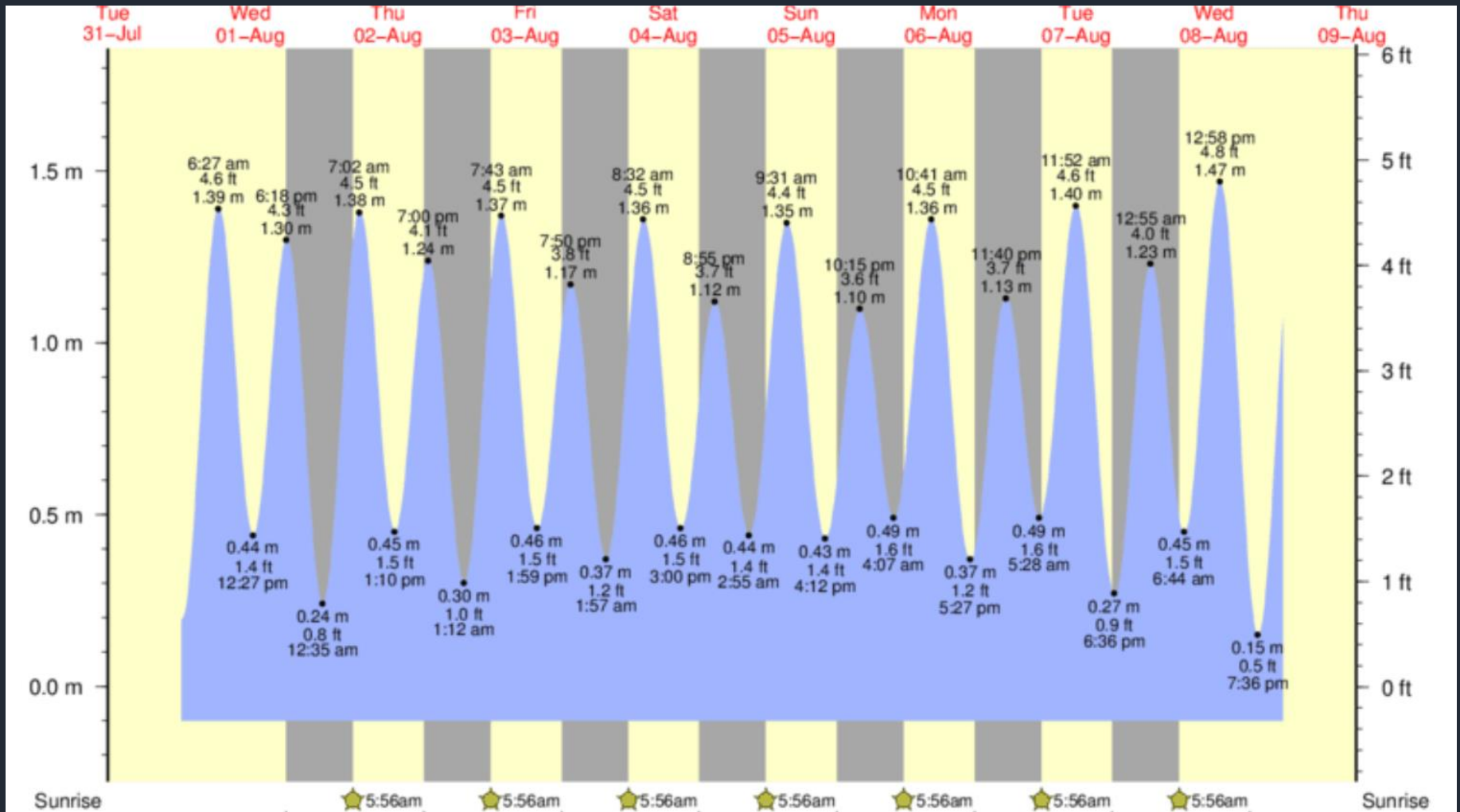
Low in the tidal frame



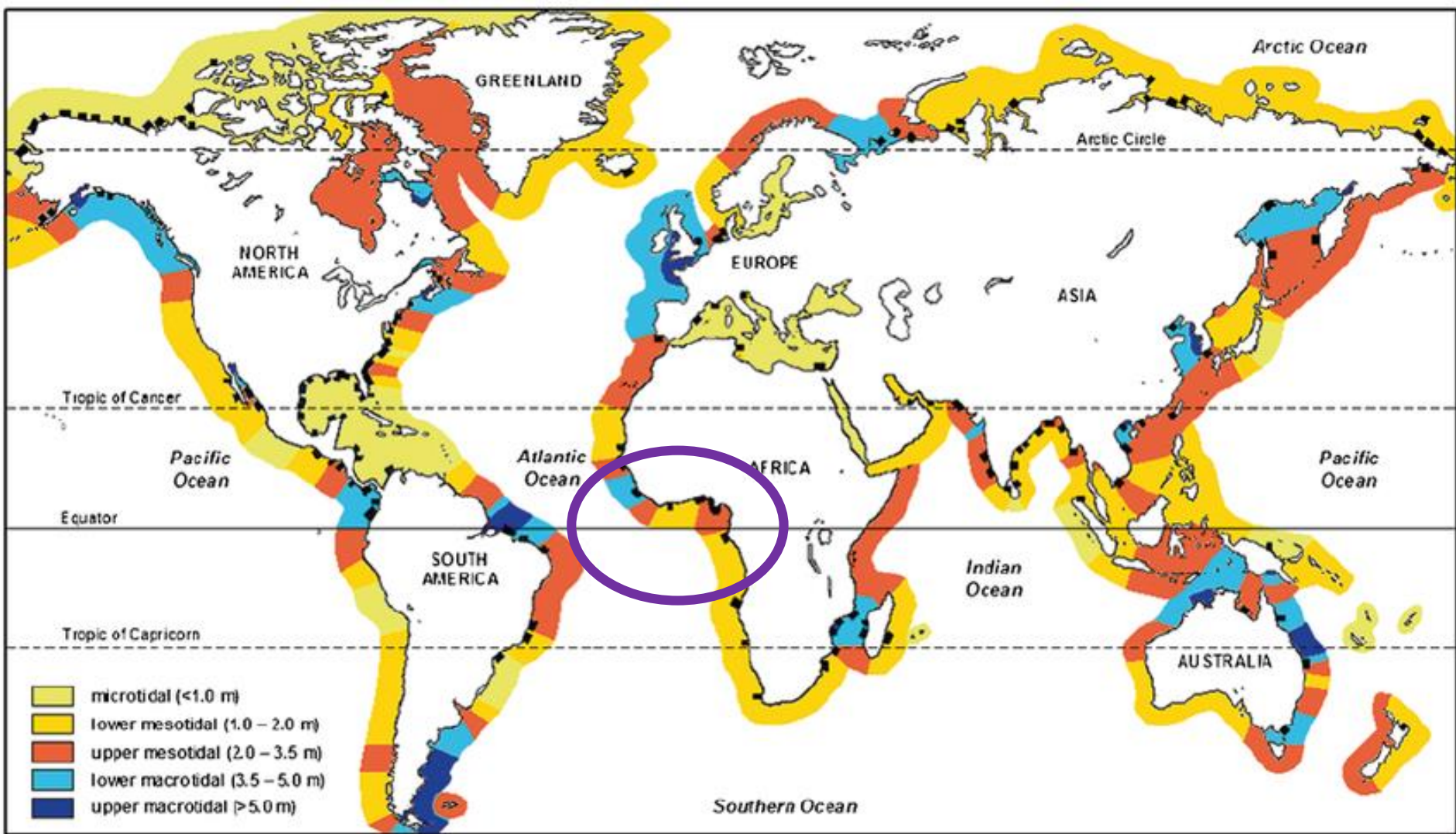
What would you feel if you were a plant?



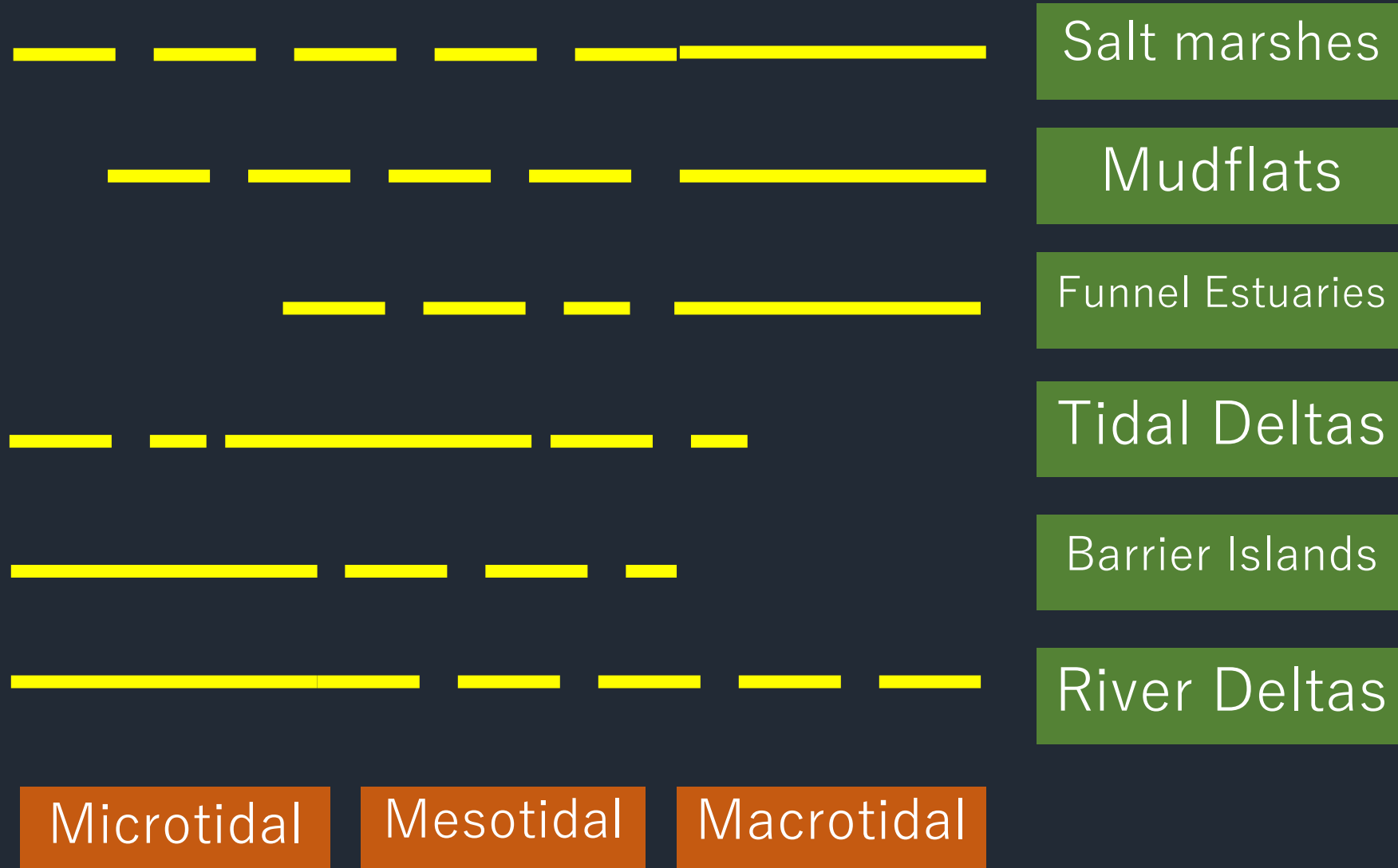
What about in Accra?



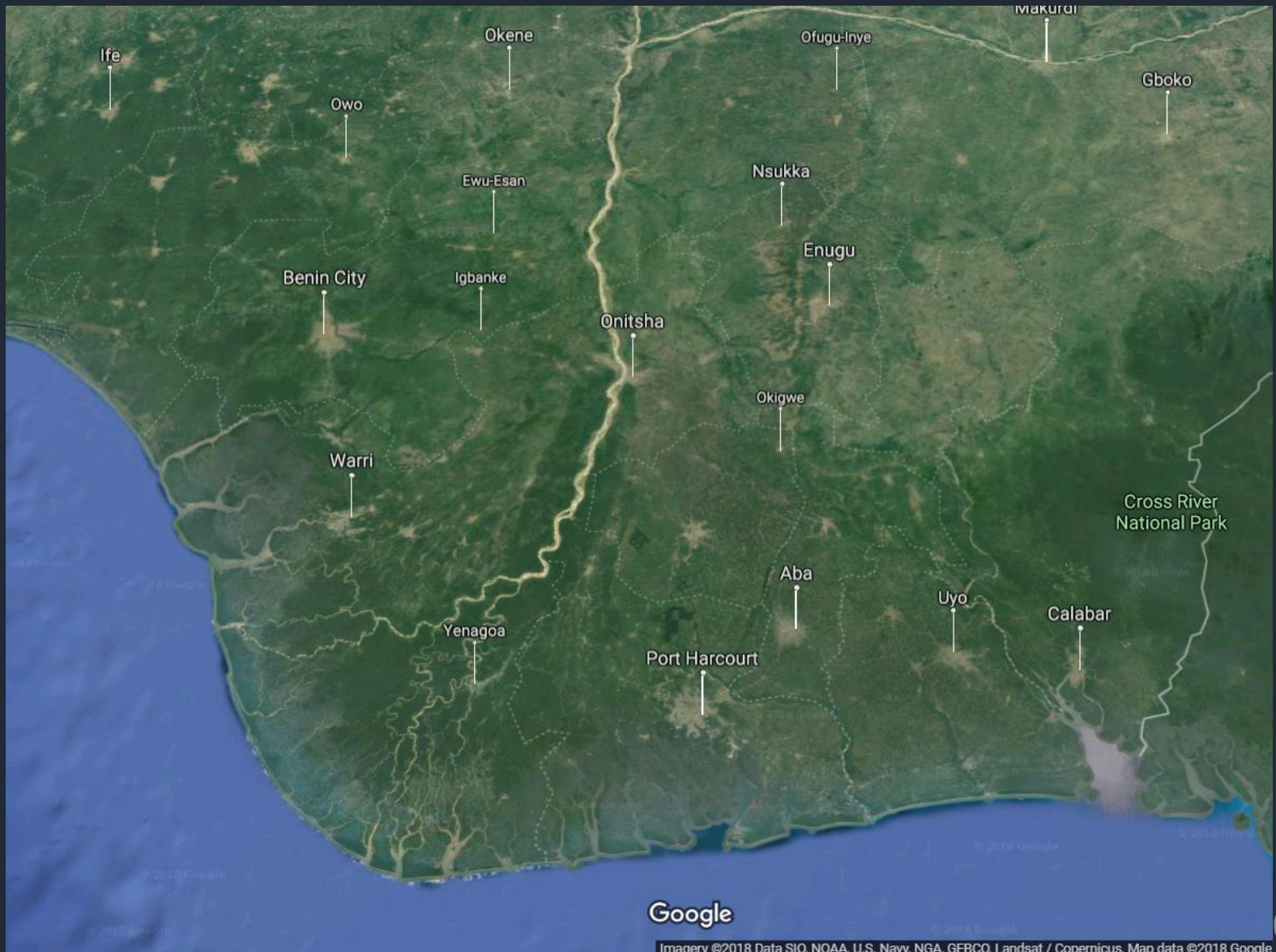
Size of the tide range: Macro-, Meso-, Microtidal



Vegetation and landform are influenced by the **tide range**

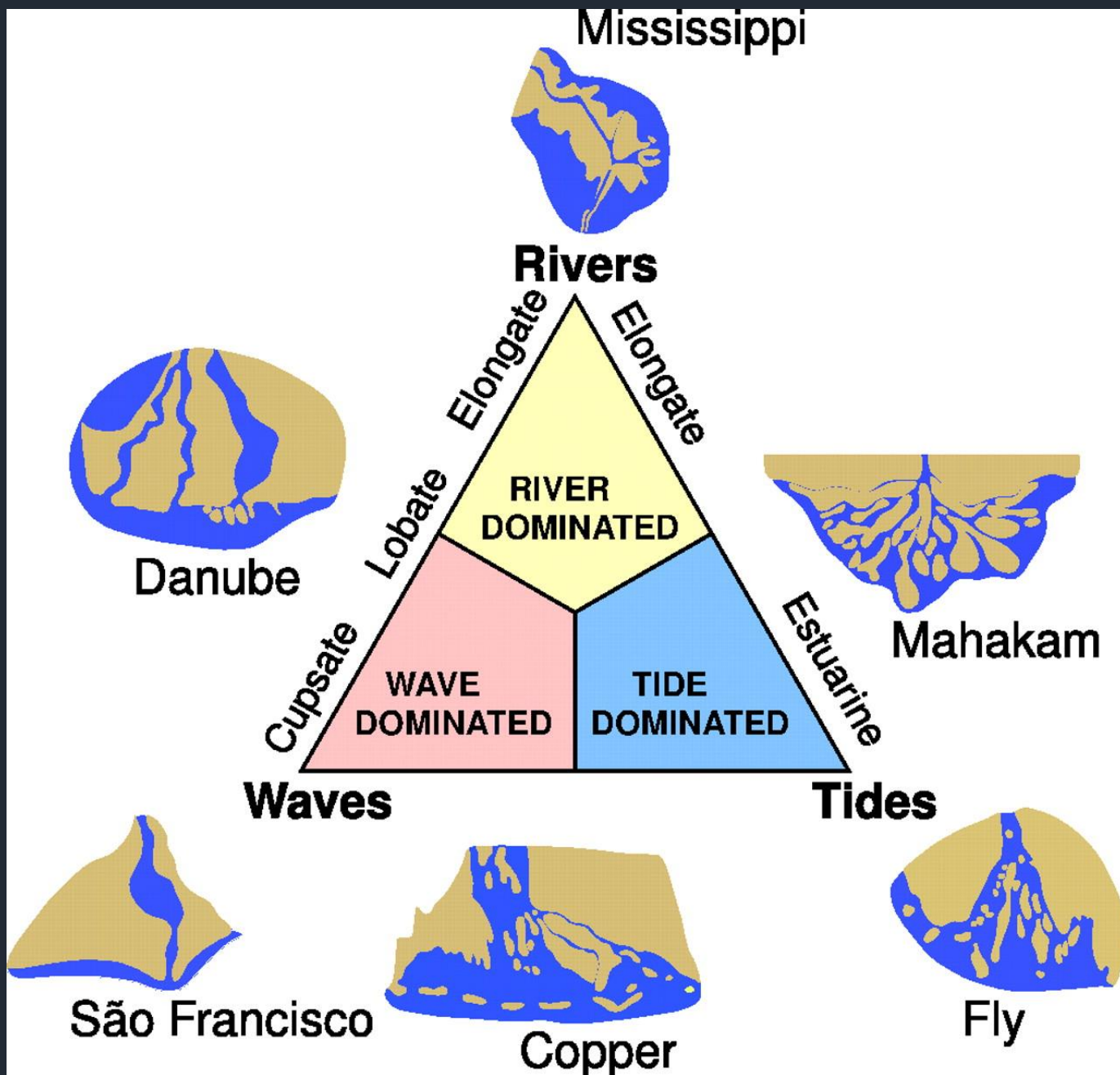


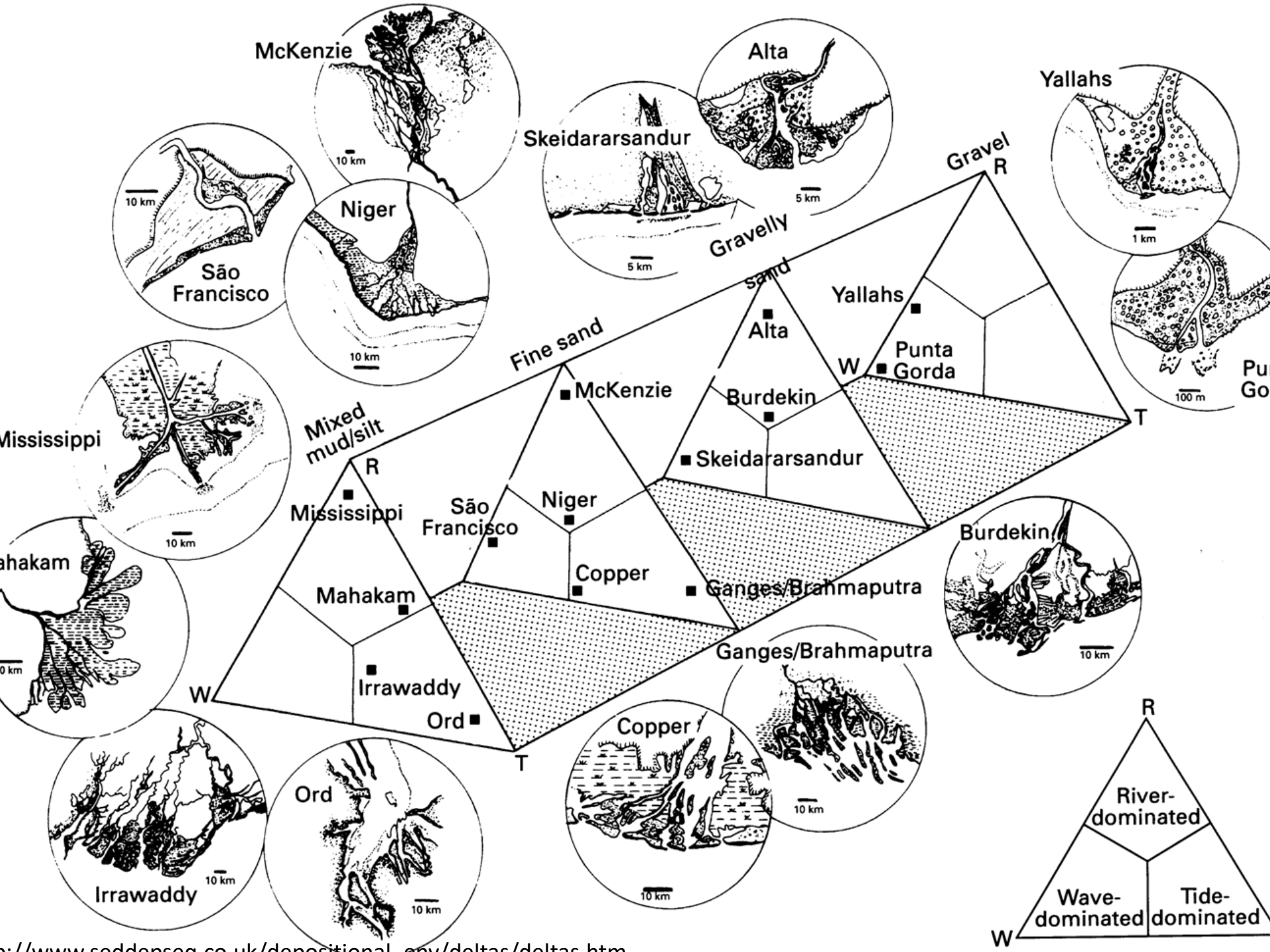
River-dominated coasts

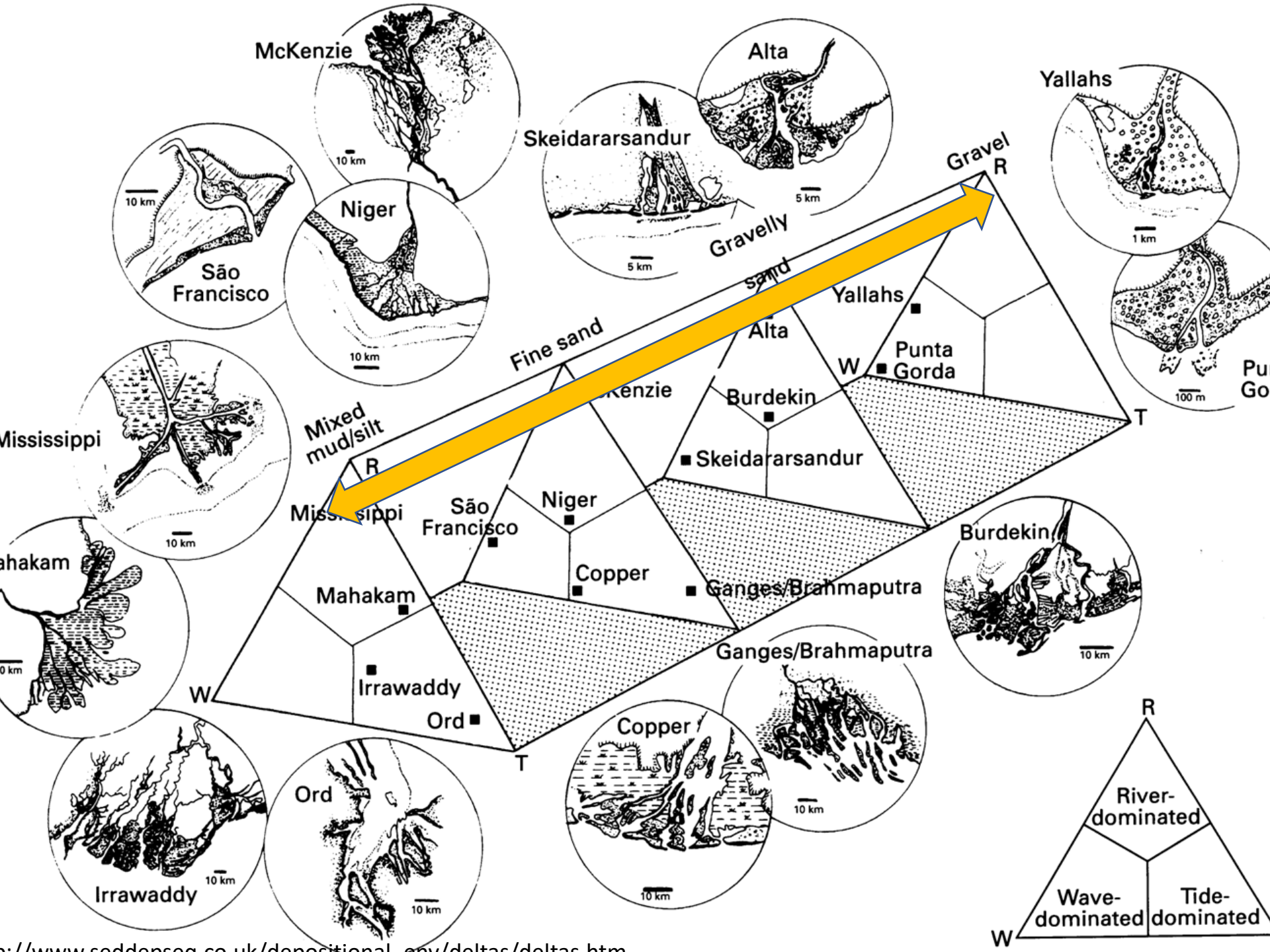


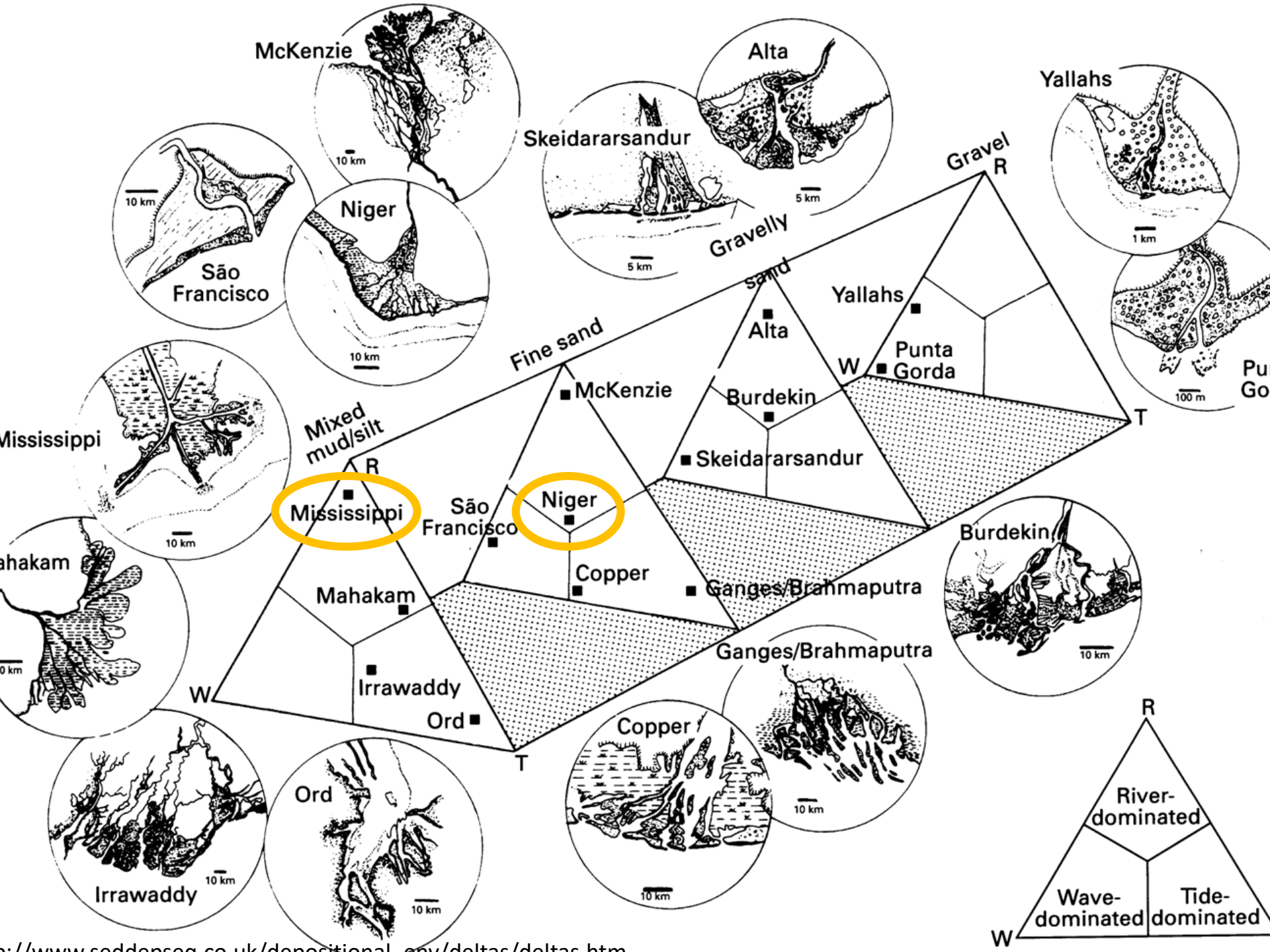
River-dominated coasts

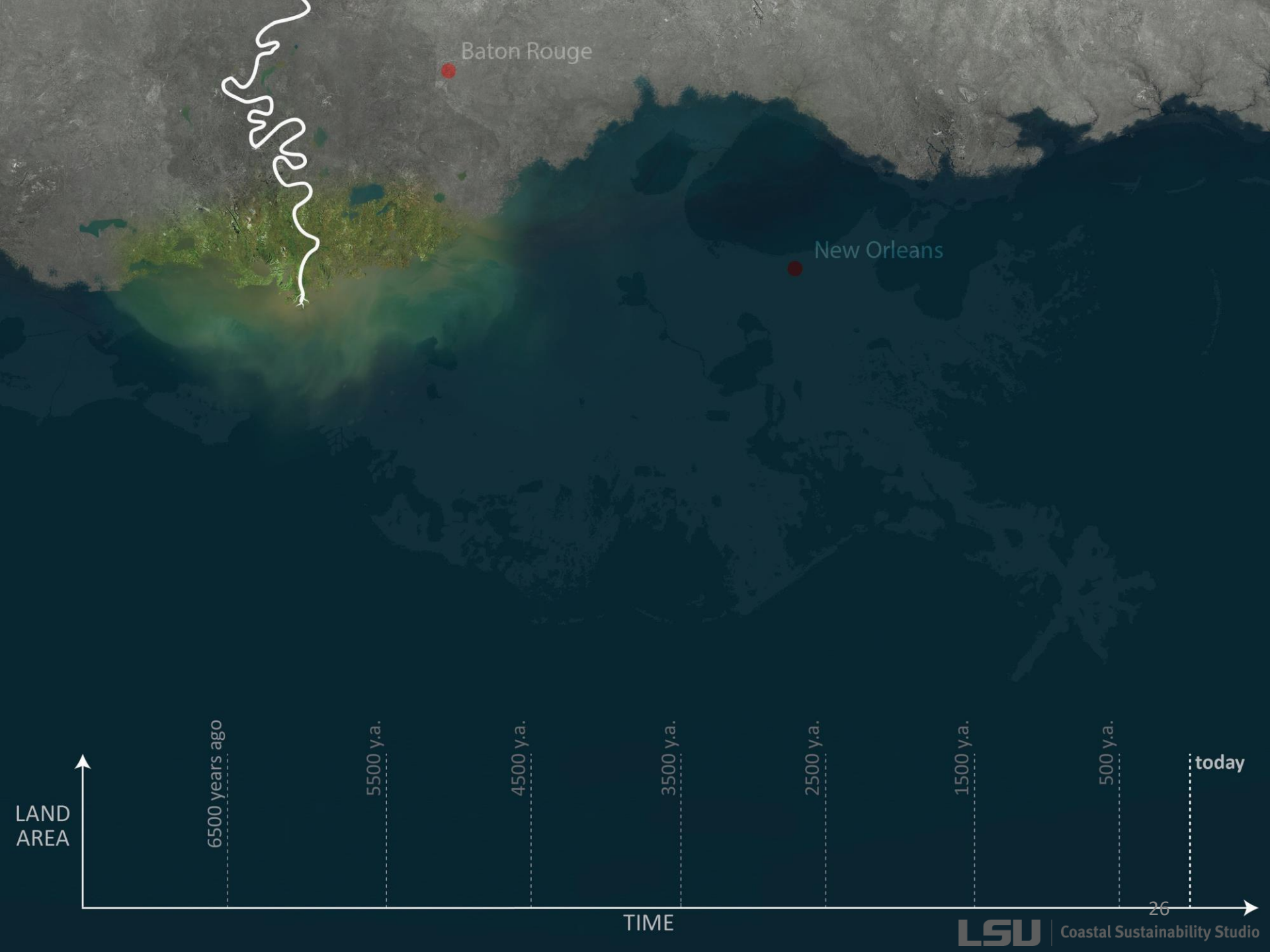




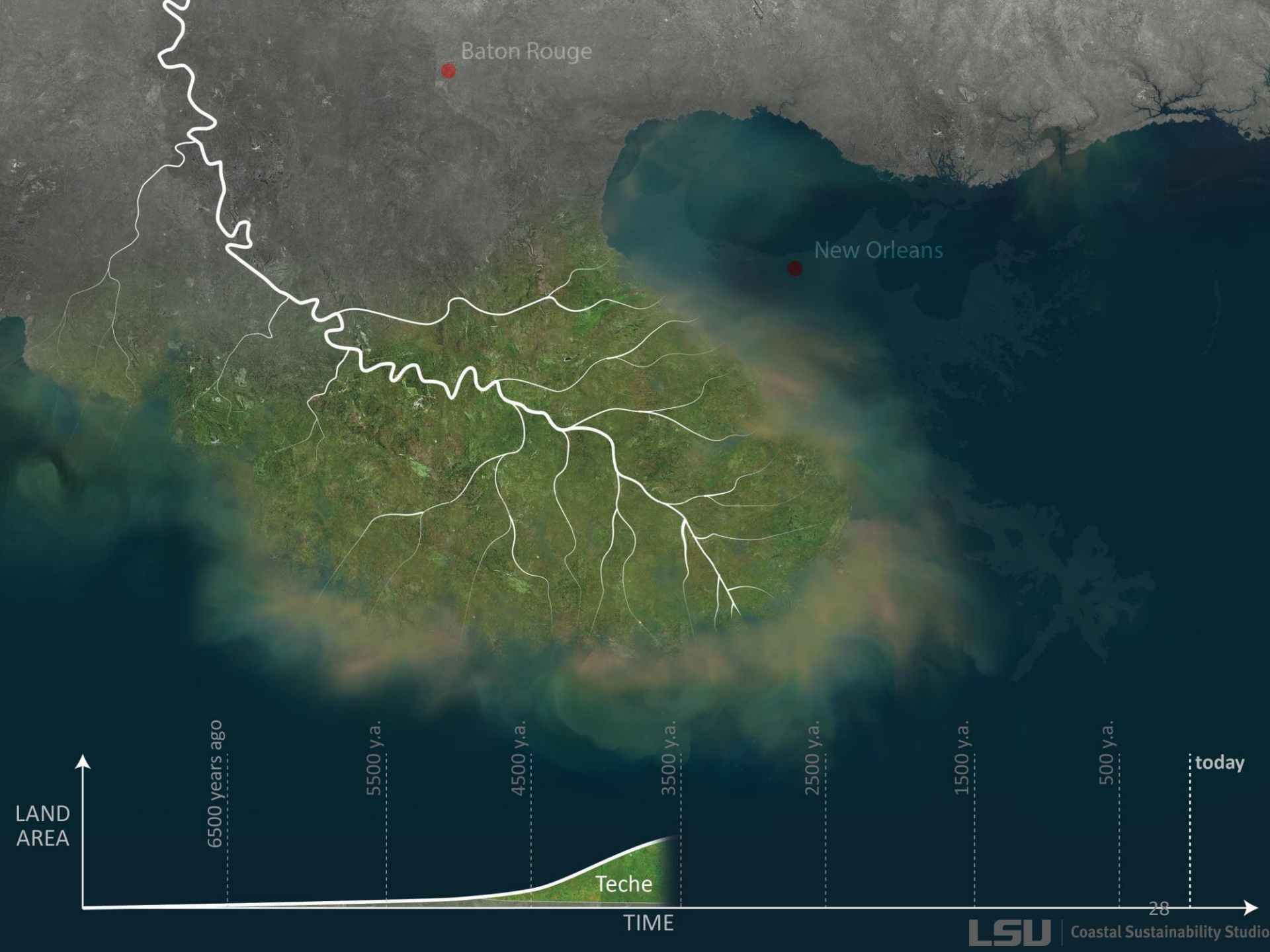


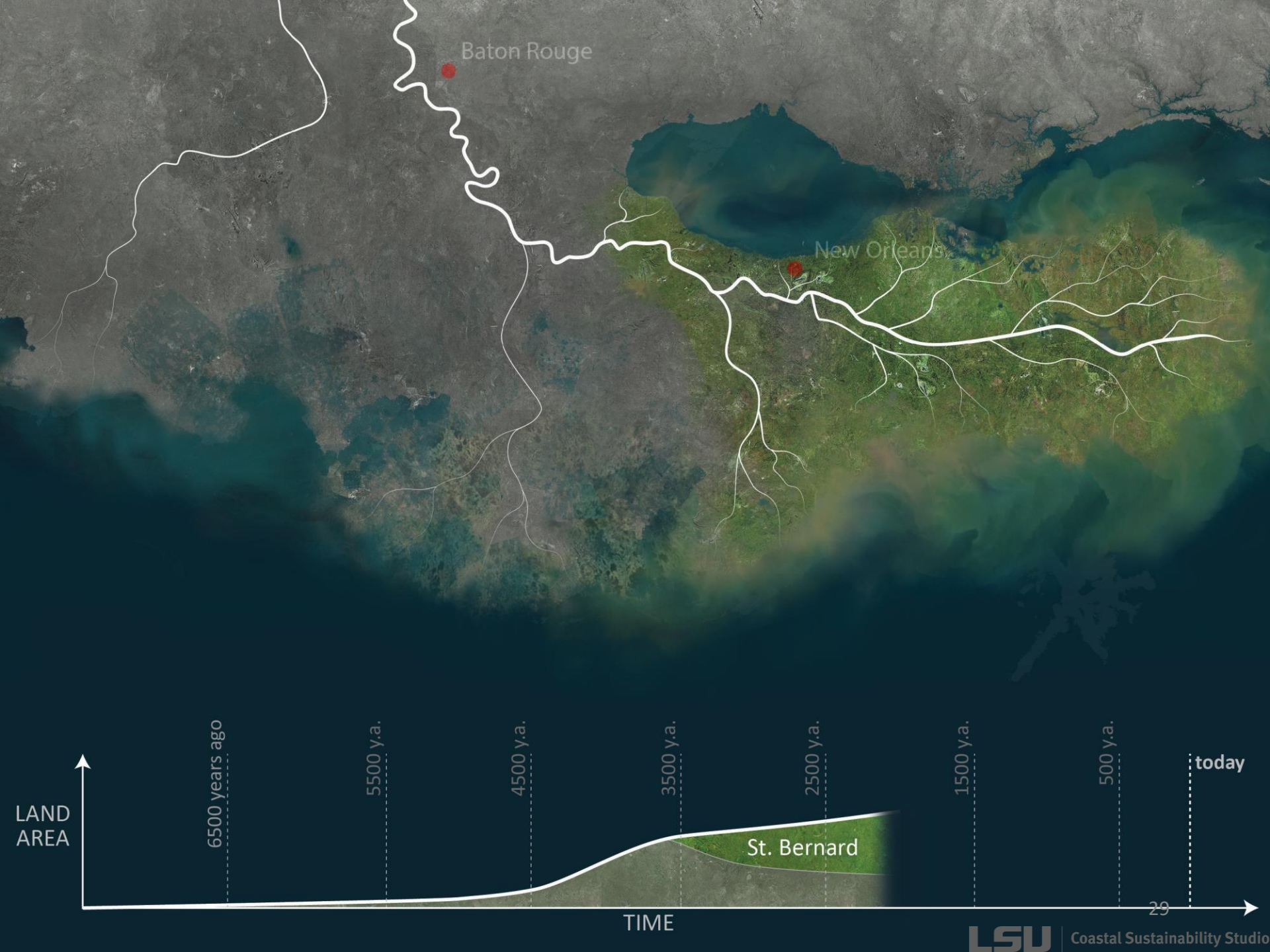












Baton Rouge

New Orleans

LAND
AREA

6500 years ago

5500 y.a.

4500 y.a.

3500 y.a.

2500 y.a.

1500 y.a.

500 y.a.

today

TIME

St. Bernard

29

LSU

Coastal Sustainability Studio



Baton Rouge

New Orleans

Lafourche

6500 years ago

5500 y.a.

4500 y.a.

3500 y.a.

2500 y.a.

1500 y.a.

500 y.a.

today

LAND AREA

TIME

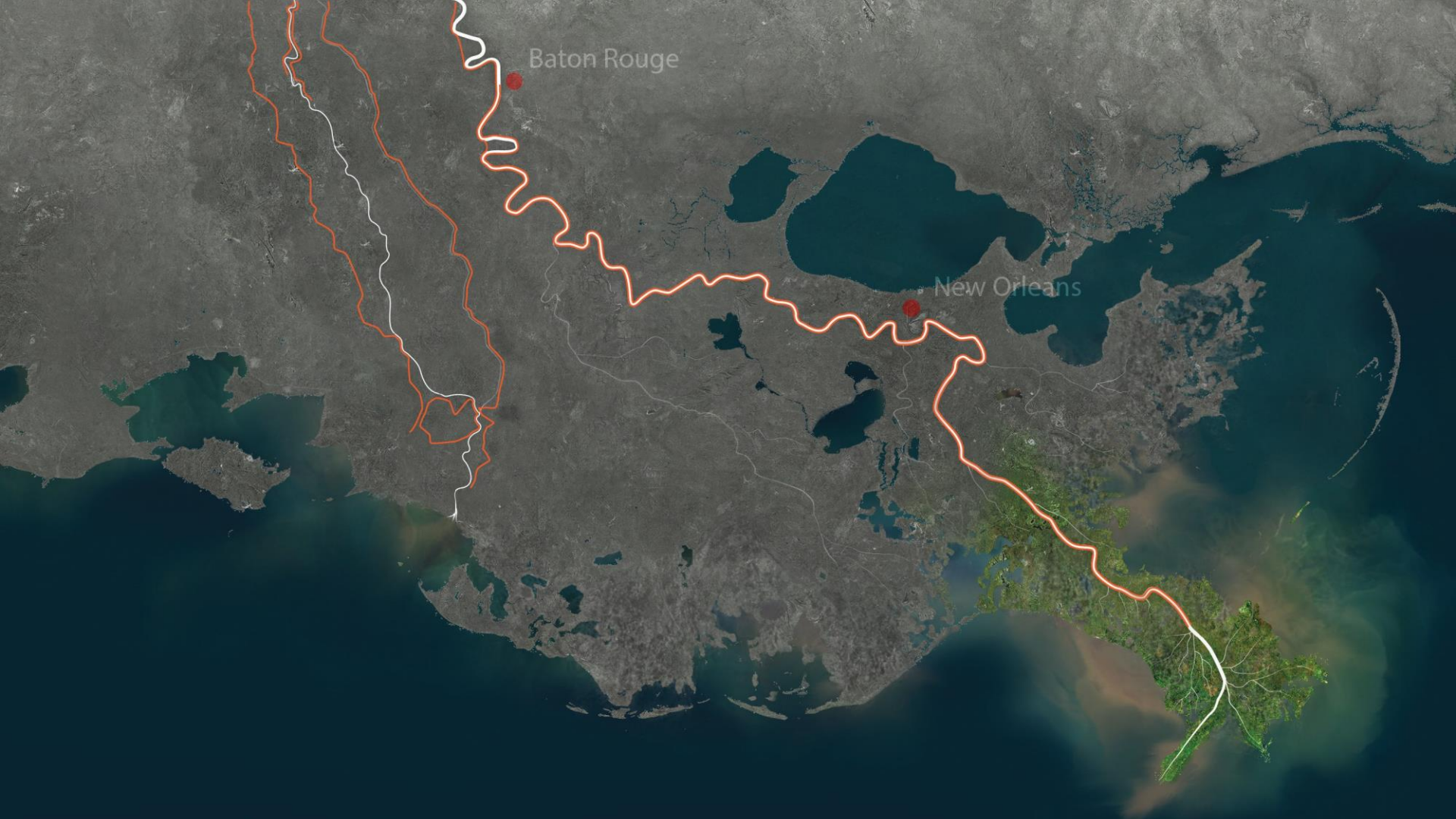
30

LSU

Coastal Sustainability Studio







Baton Rouge

New Orleans



LAND AREA

6500 years ago

5500 y.a.

4500 y.a.

3500 y.a.

2500 y.a.

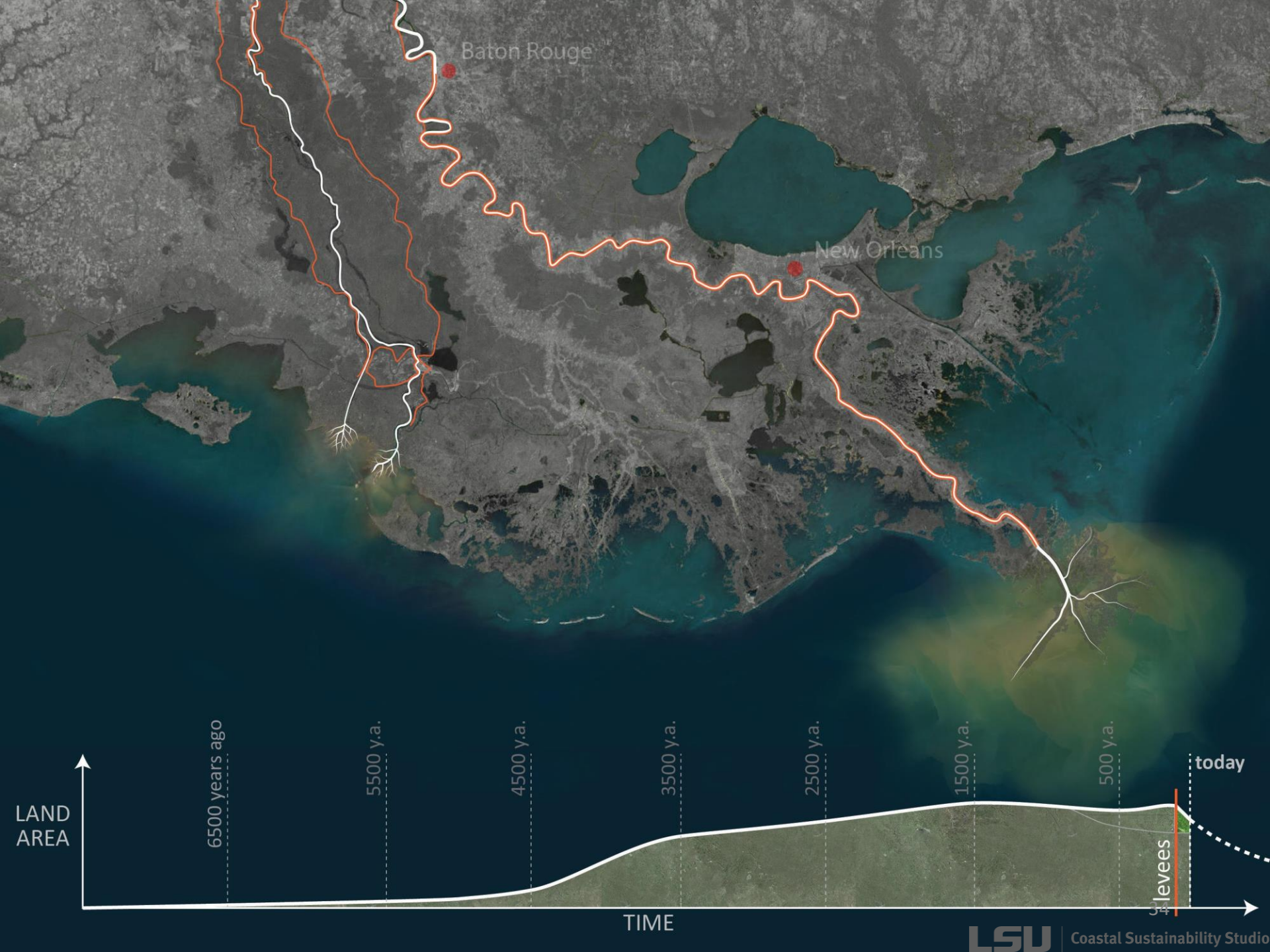
1500 y.a.

500 y.a.

today

TIME

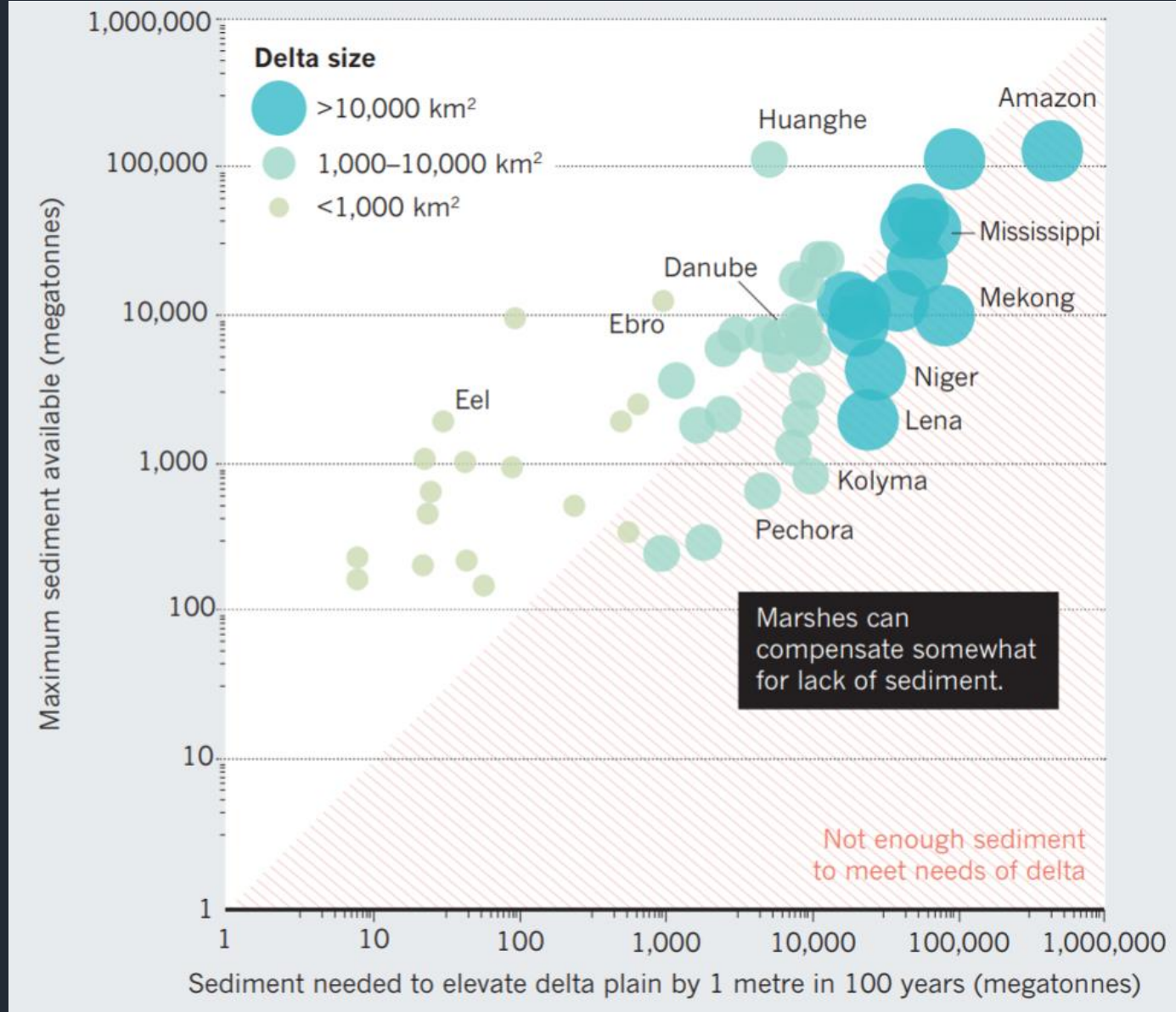
levees



Causes of sea level change

| Physical Process | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | Potential Magnitude (yearly) |
|--|---------------|----------|-------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Global | Regional | Local | | |
| Wind Waves (e.g., dynamical effects, runup) | | | X | seconds to minutes | <10 m |
| Tsunami | | X | X | minutes to hours | <10s of m |
| Storm Surge (e.g., tropical storms or nor'easters) | | X | X | minutes to days | <15 m |
| Tides | | | X | hours | <15 m |
| Seasonal Cycles | | X | X | months | <0.5 m |
| Ocean/Atmospheric Variability (e.g., ENSO response) | | X | X | months to years | <0.5 m |
| Ocean Eddies, Planetary Waves | | X | X | months to years | <0.5 m |
| Ocean Gyre and Over-turning Variability (e.g., PDO response) | | X | X | years to decades | <0.5 m |
| Land Ice Melt/Discharge | X | X | X | years to centuries | millimeters to centimeters |
| Thermal Expansion | X | X | X | years to centuries | millimeters to centimeters |
| Vertical Land Motion | | X | X | minutes to centuries | millimeters to centimeters |

Can deltas keep pace with sea-level rise?

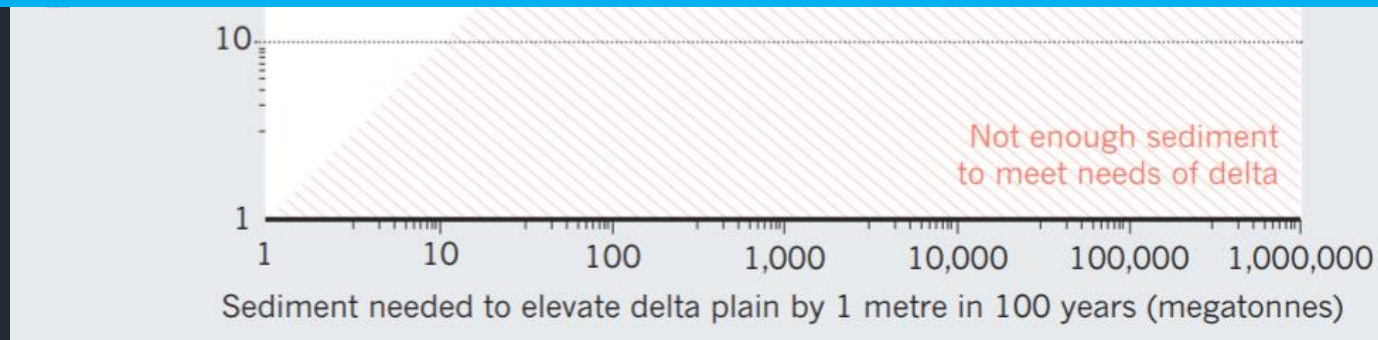


Can deltas keep pace with sea-level rise?



no net emissions → sea-level rise = 0.3 m by 2100
high emissions → sea-level rise = 2.5 m by 2100

(Sweet et al. 2017)



Giosan et al. 2014

Ecosystem Services from salt marshes and mangroves

1. Habitat
2. Carbon sequestration
3. Water treatment
4. Wave attenuation/erosion control
5. Valuable goods
6. Flood reduction

Ecosystem Services from salt marshes and mangroves

1. Habitat

2. Carbon sequestration

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Carbon Sequestration



Carbon Sequestration



“Blue Carbon” is carbon stored in wet environments (marshes, sea grass, mangroves)



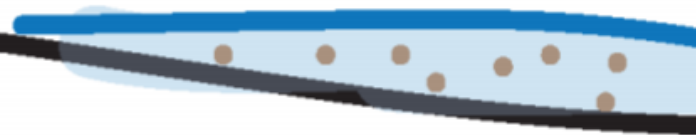
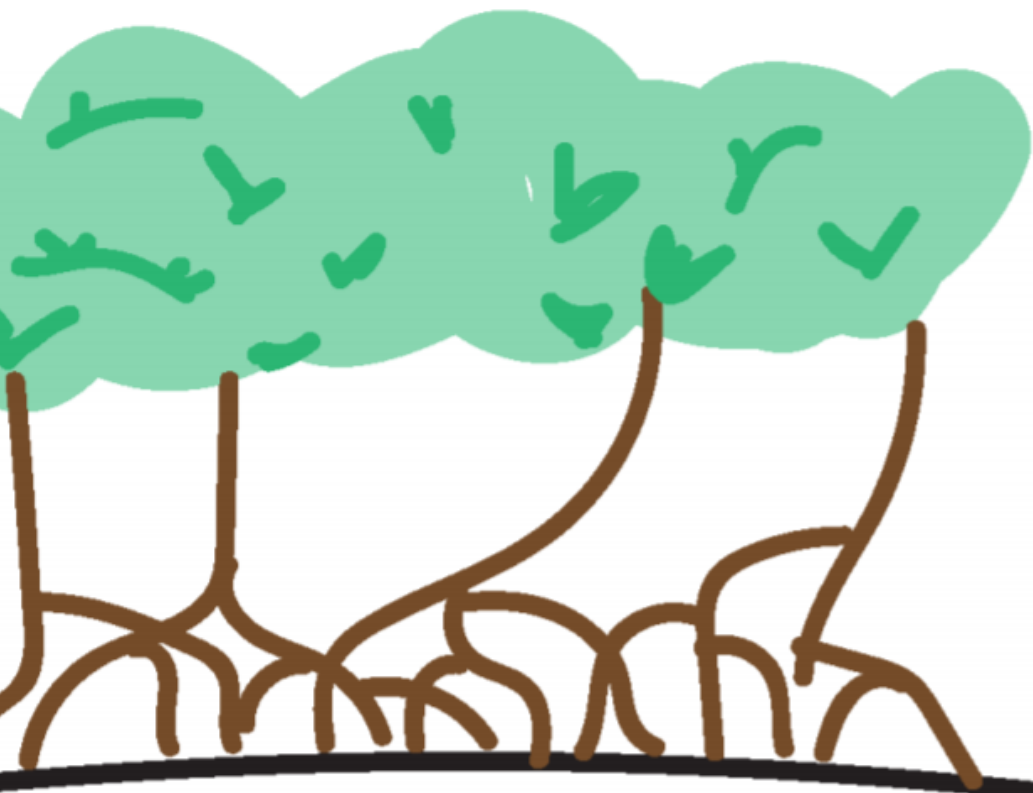
Carbon Sequestration

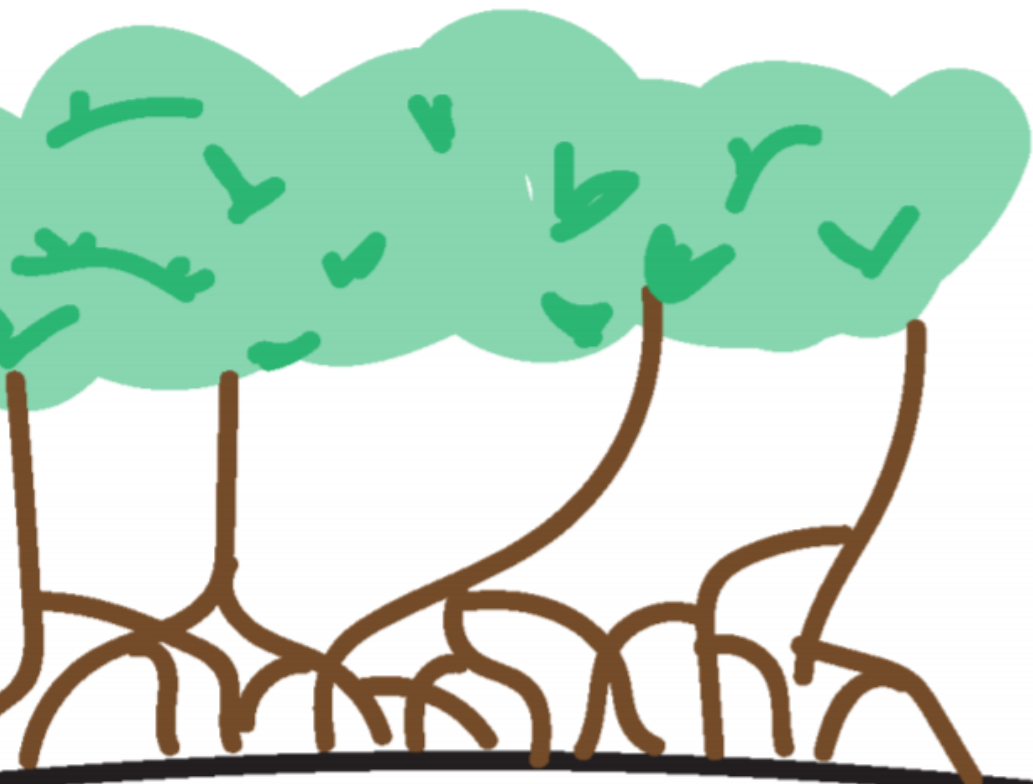


“Blue Carbon” is carbon stored in wet environments (marshes, sea grass, mangroves)

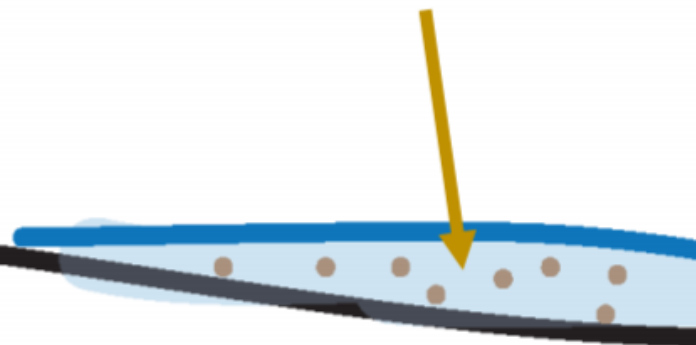
Occurs via **sedimentation** and **biomass burial**

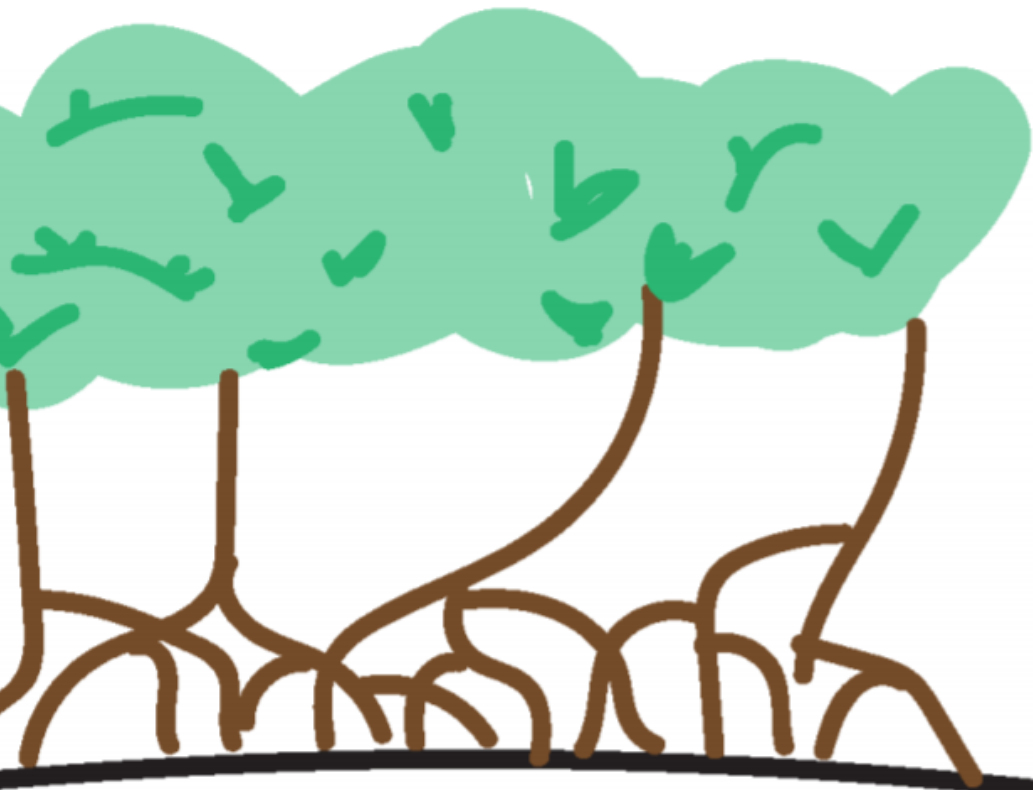




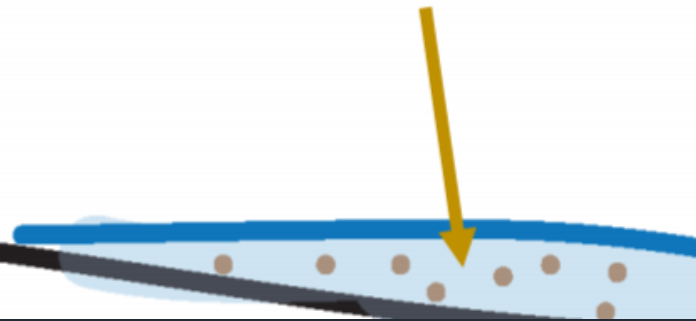


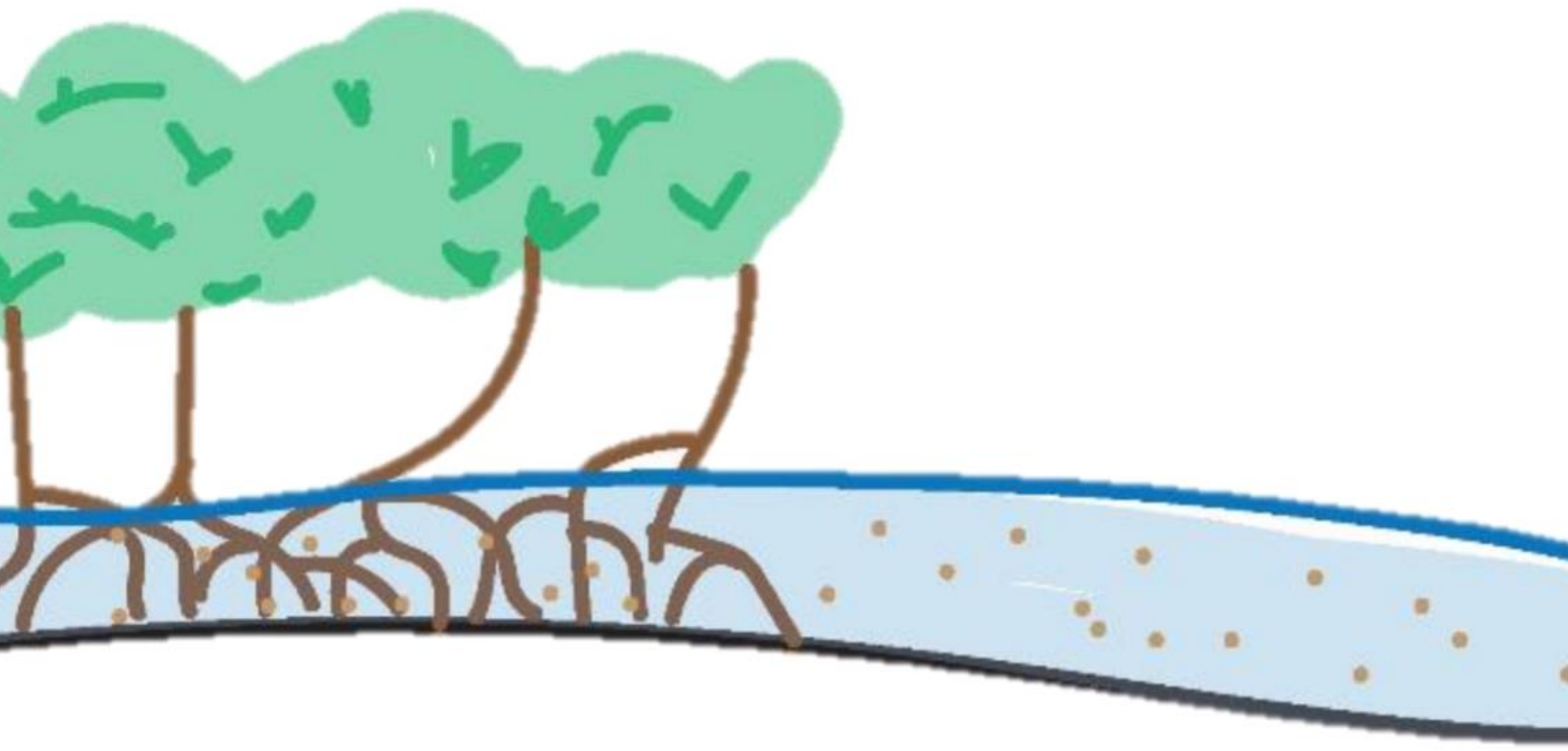
Suspended
Sediment

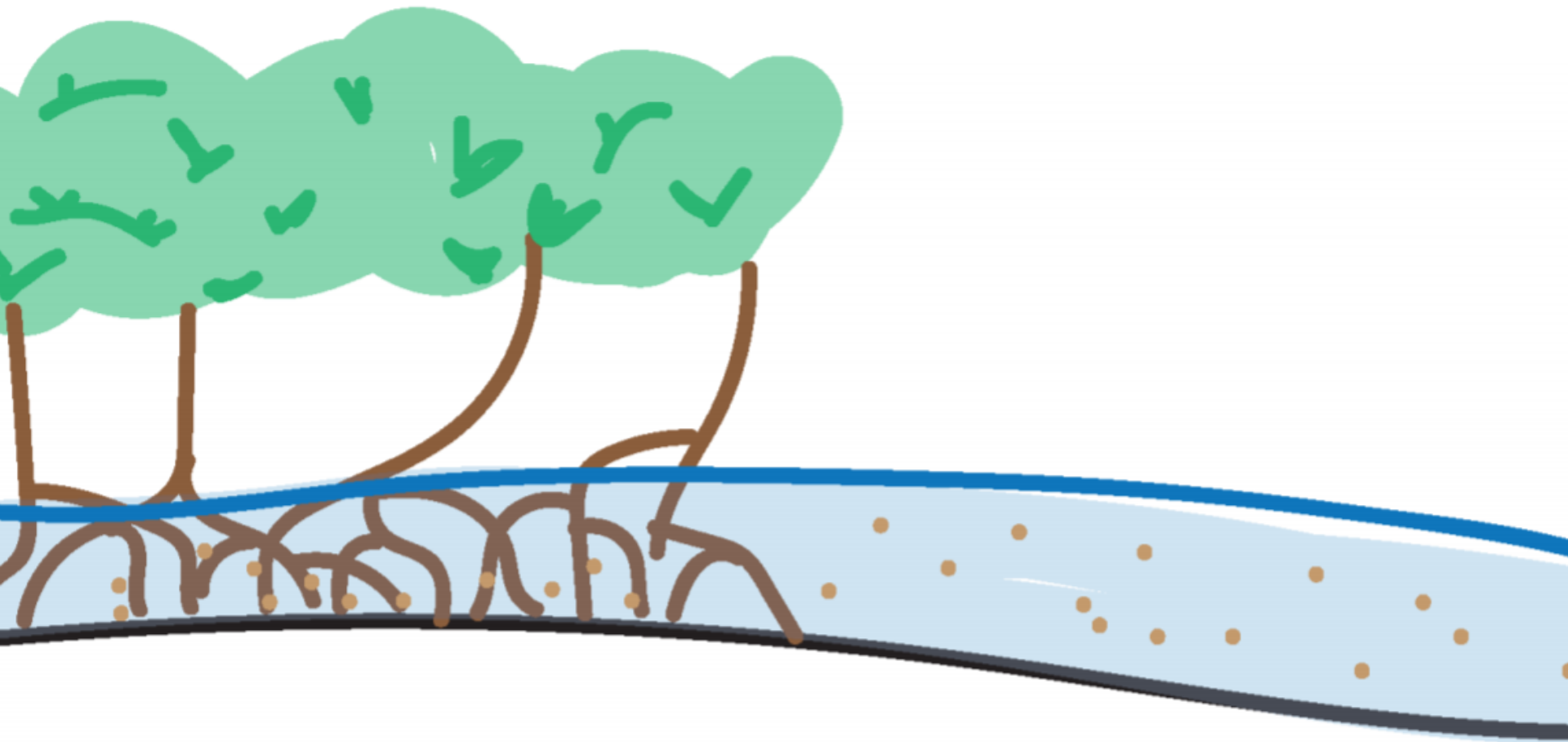


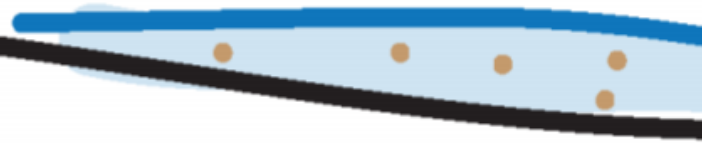
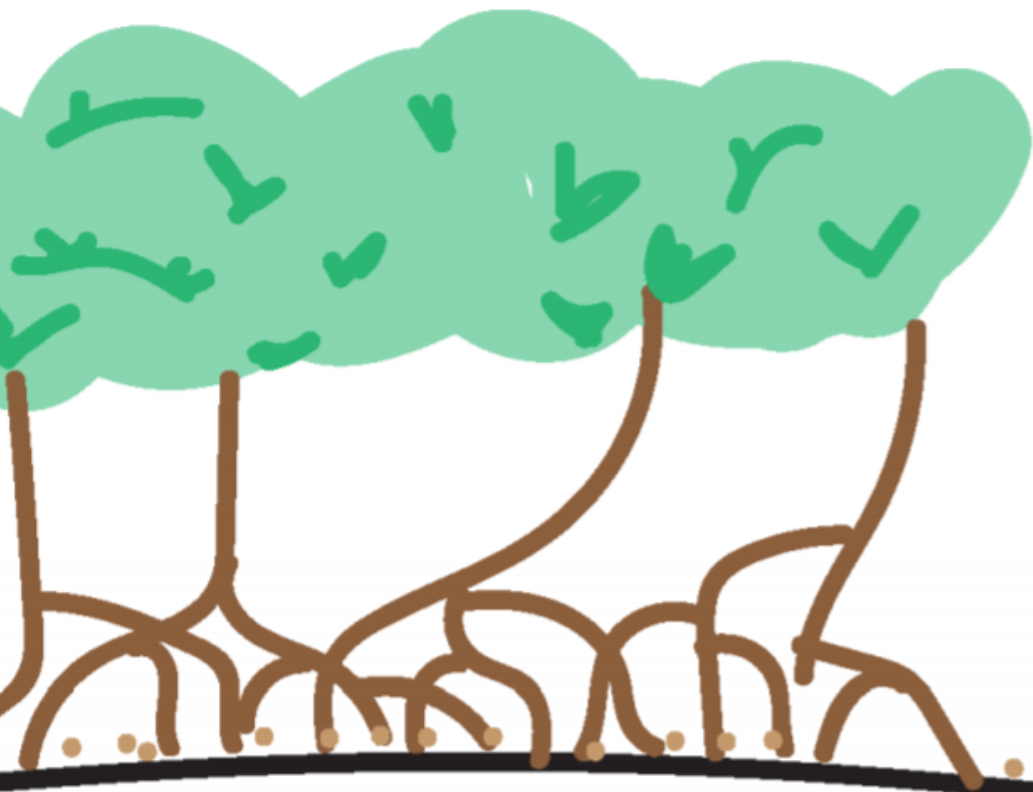


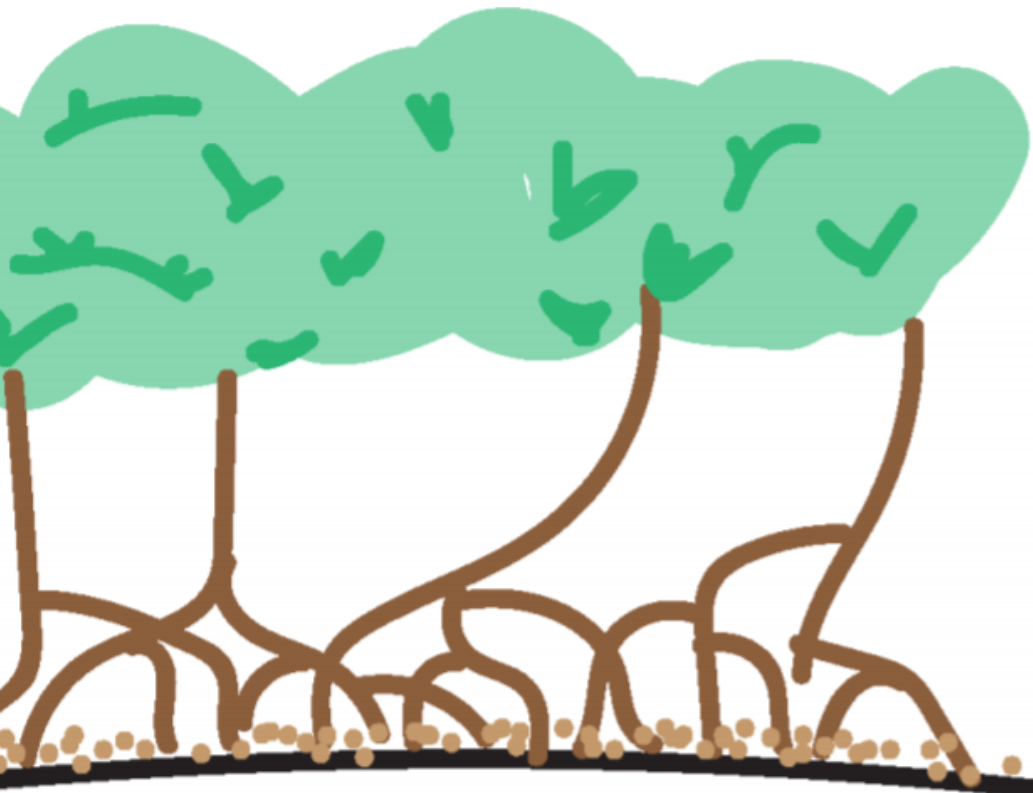
SSC =
Suspended
Sediment
Concentration

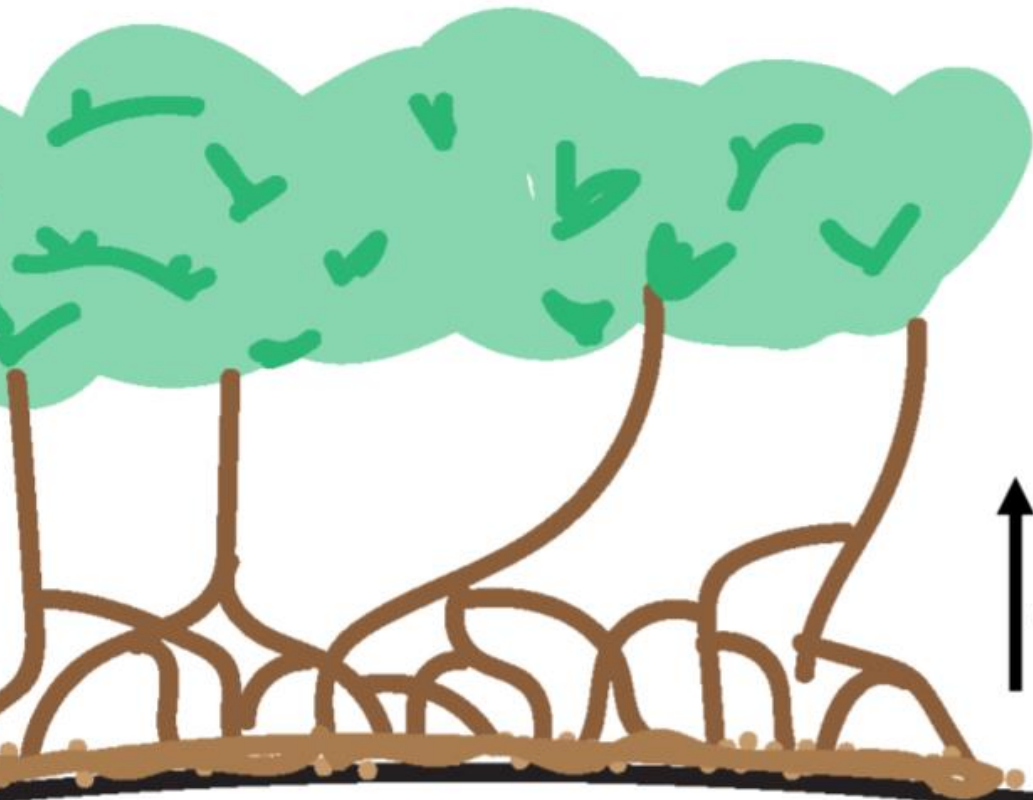




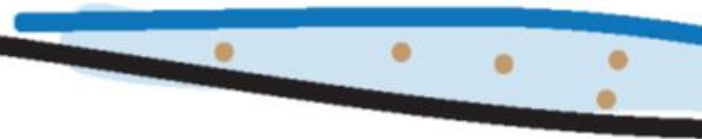


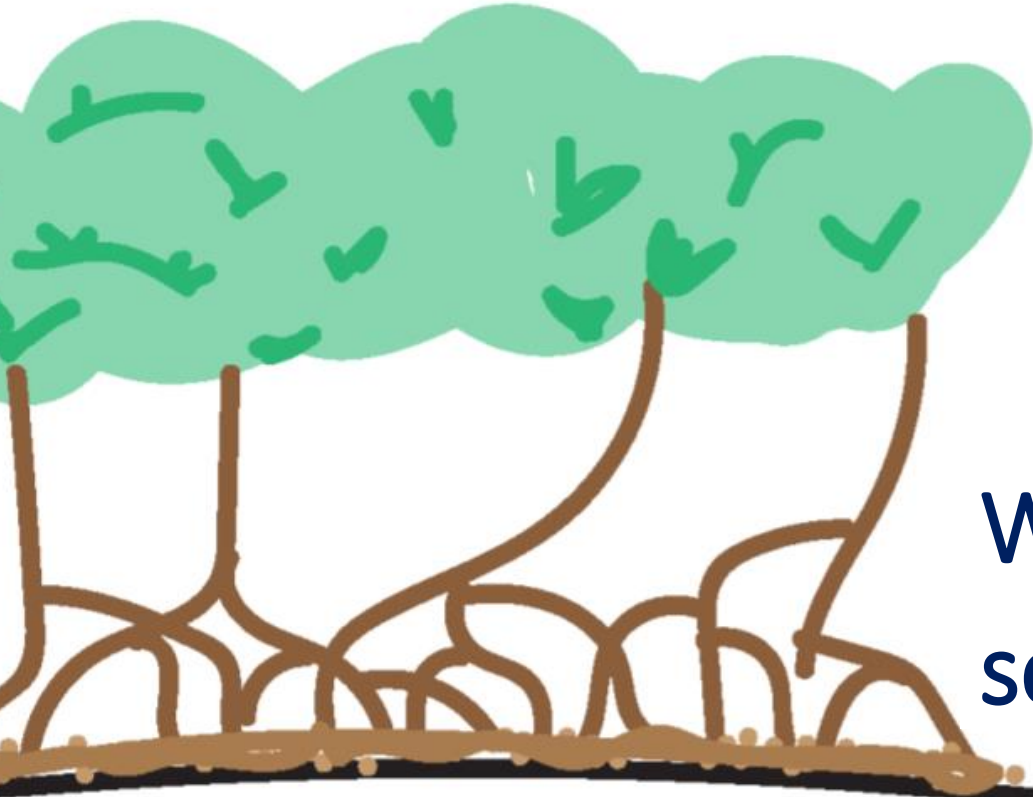




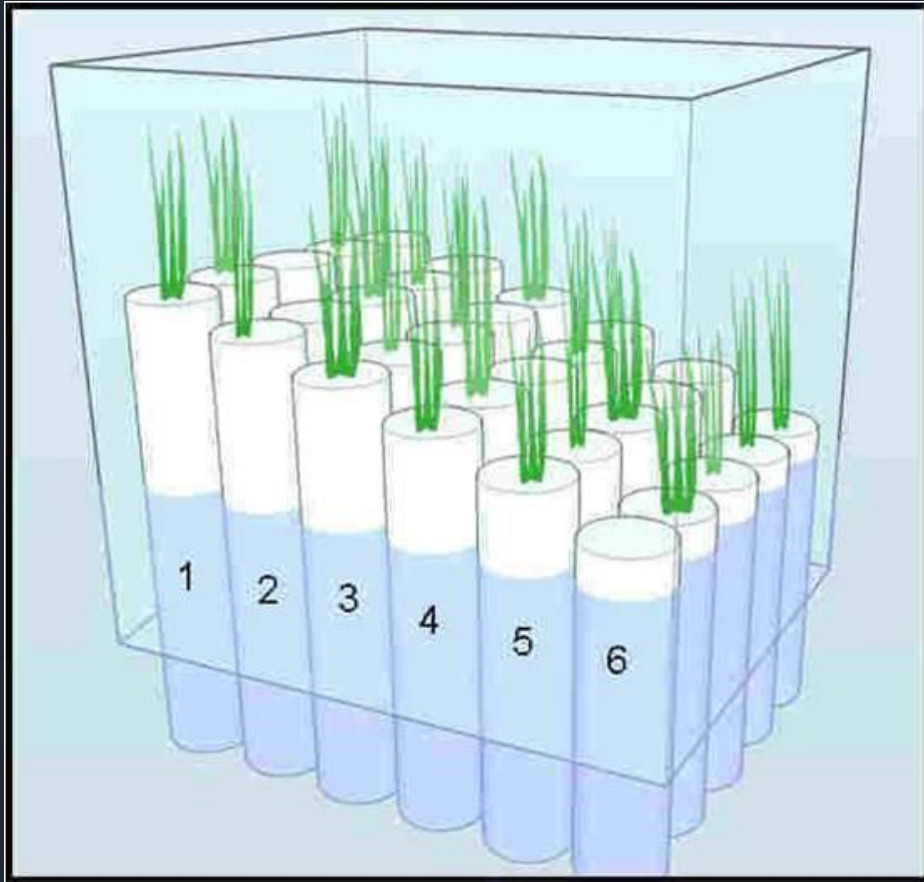


↑ Accretion





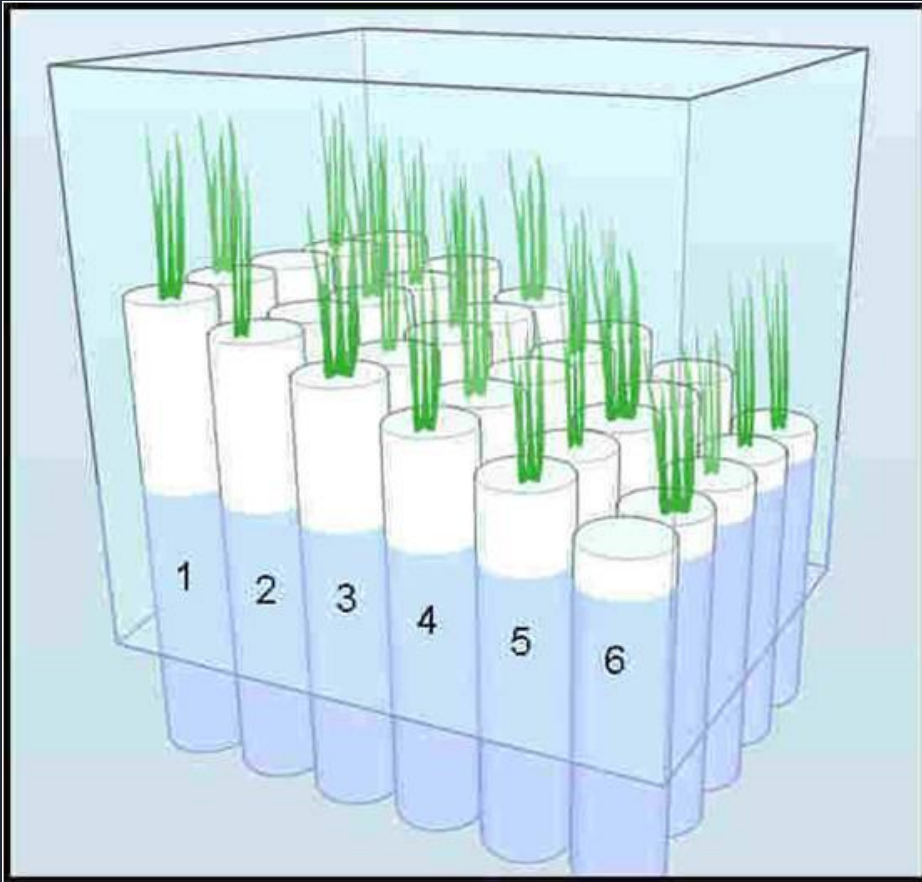
What happens with
sea level rise?



Hydroperiod = the amount of time the vegetation is inundated

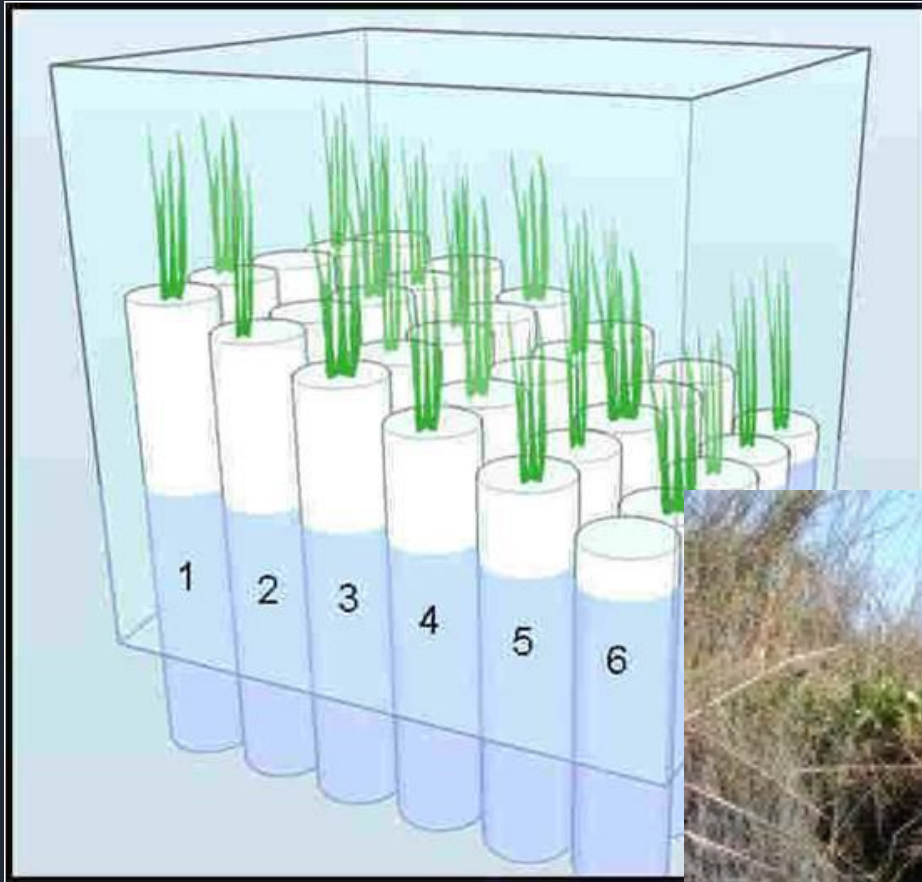
<http://sercblog.si.edu>

Change the hydroperiod and measure the resulting biomass

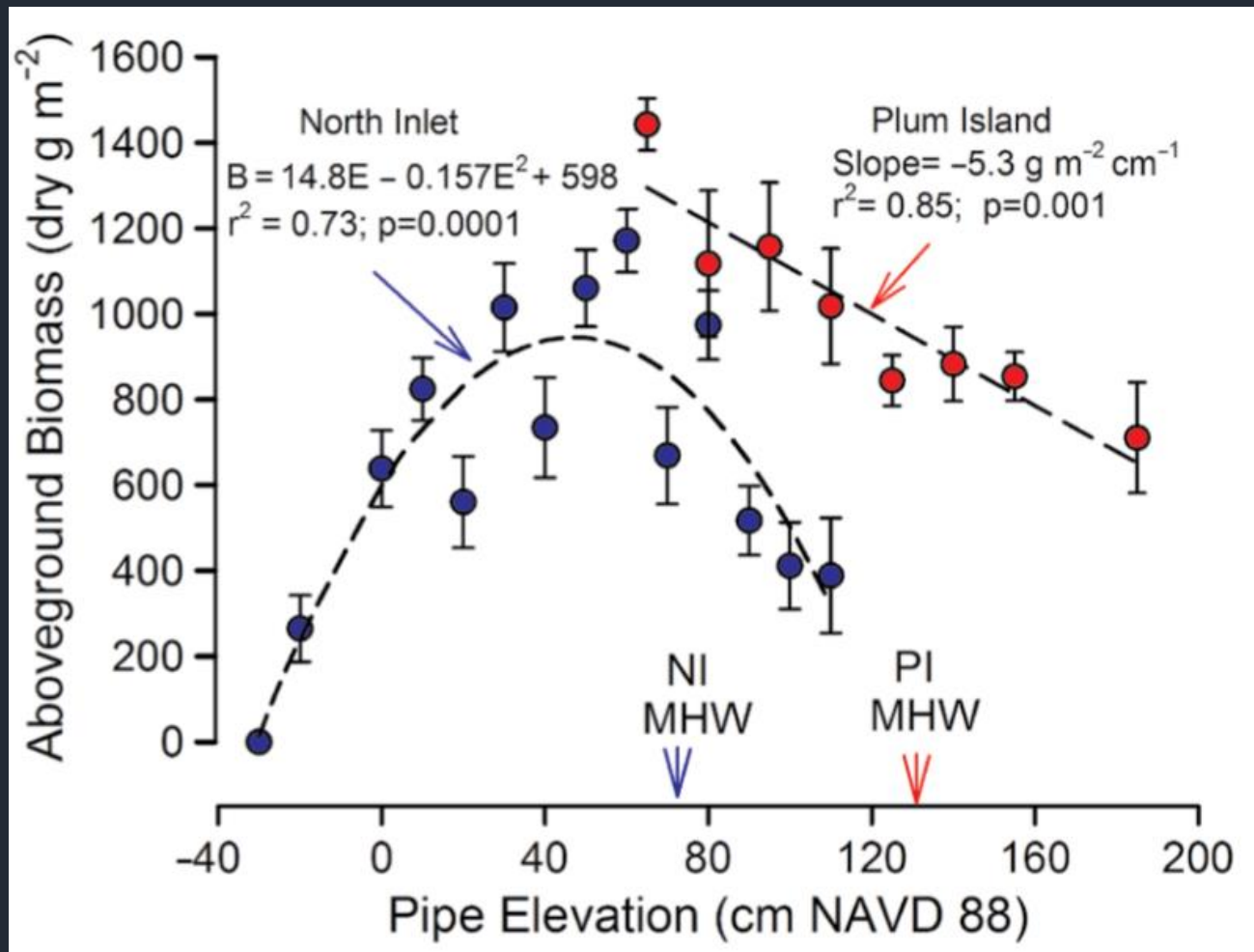


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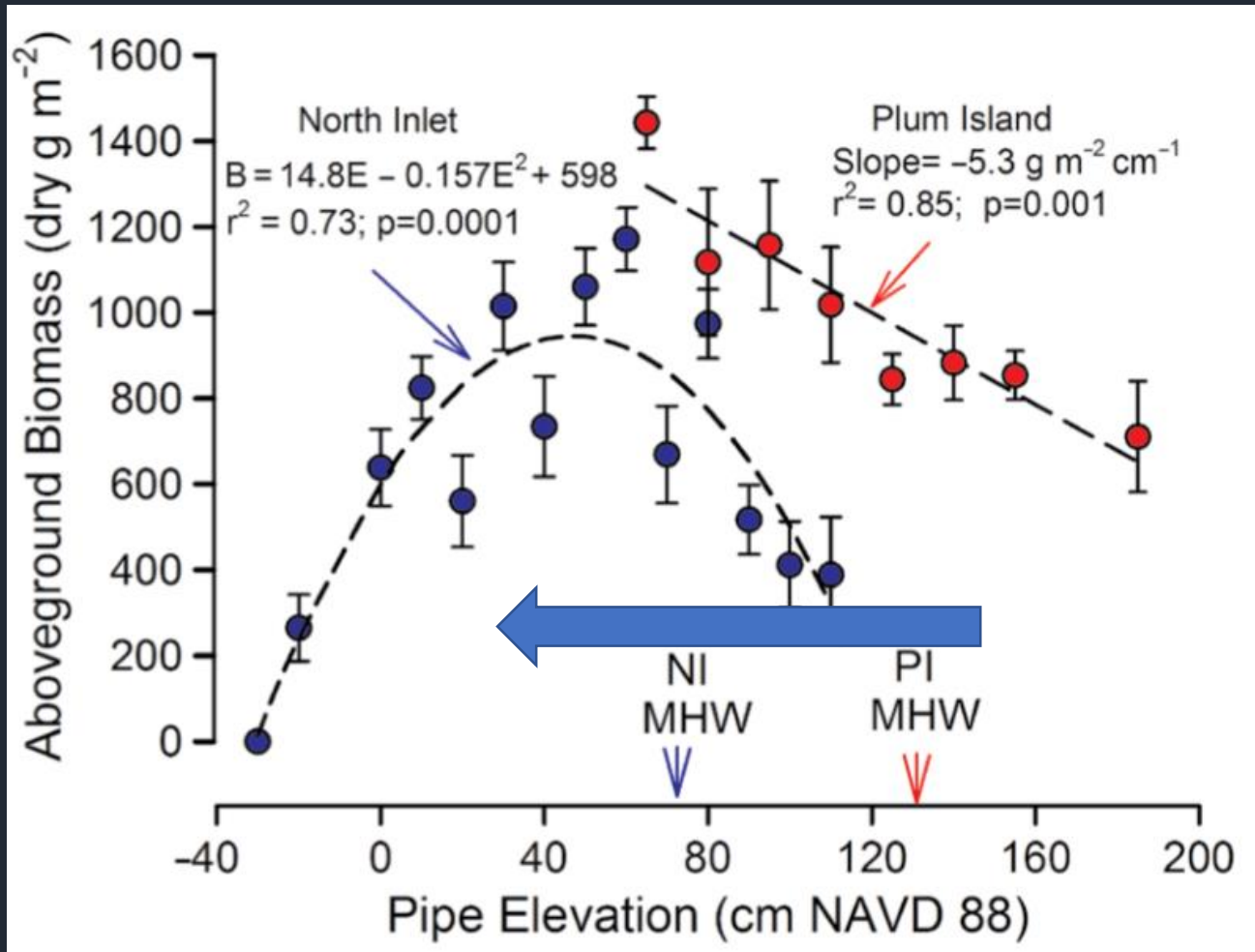
Change the hydroperiod and measure the resulting biomass



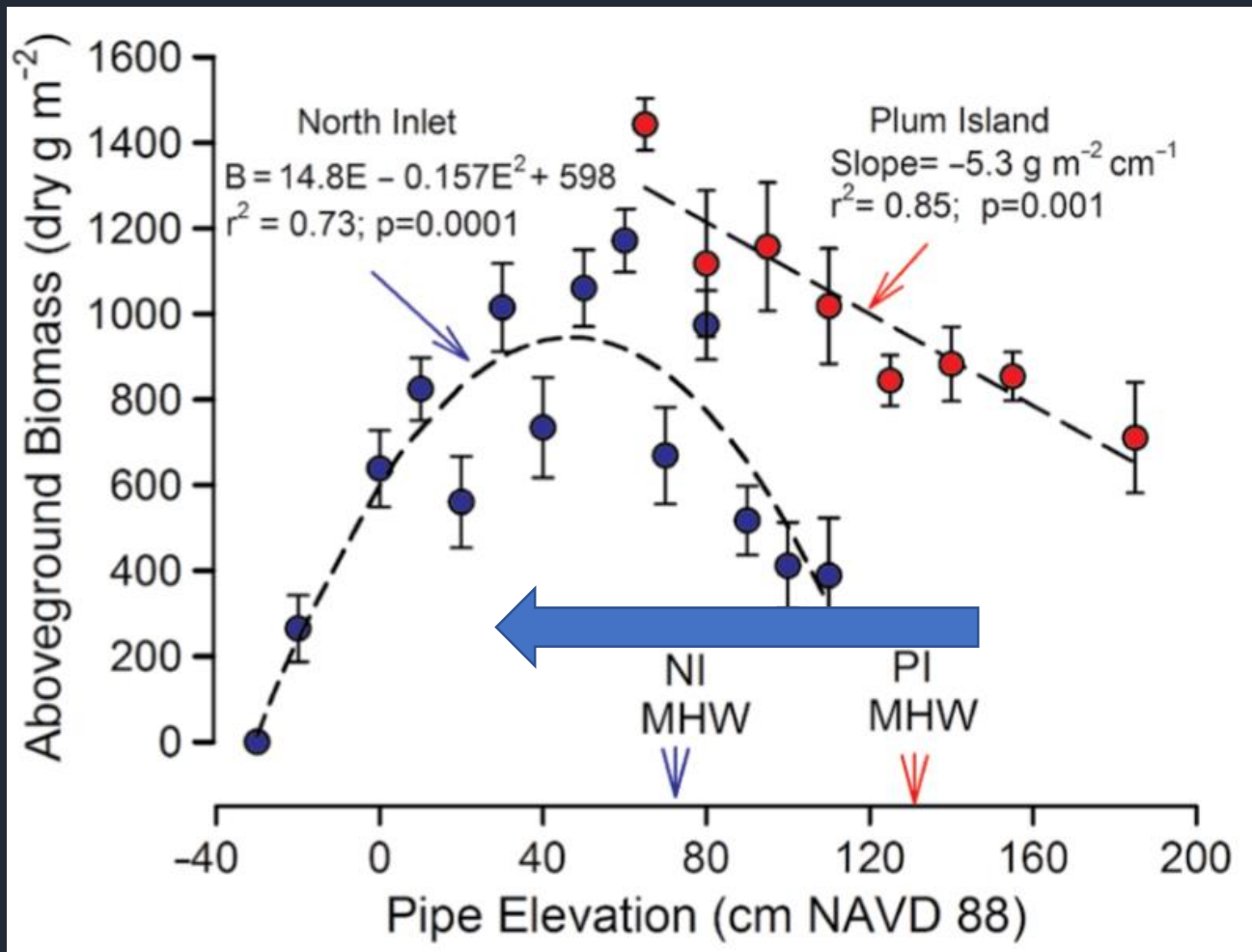
Biomass as a function of hydroperiod



Sea level rise shifts your position on the curve



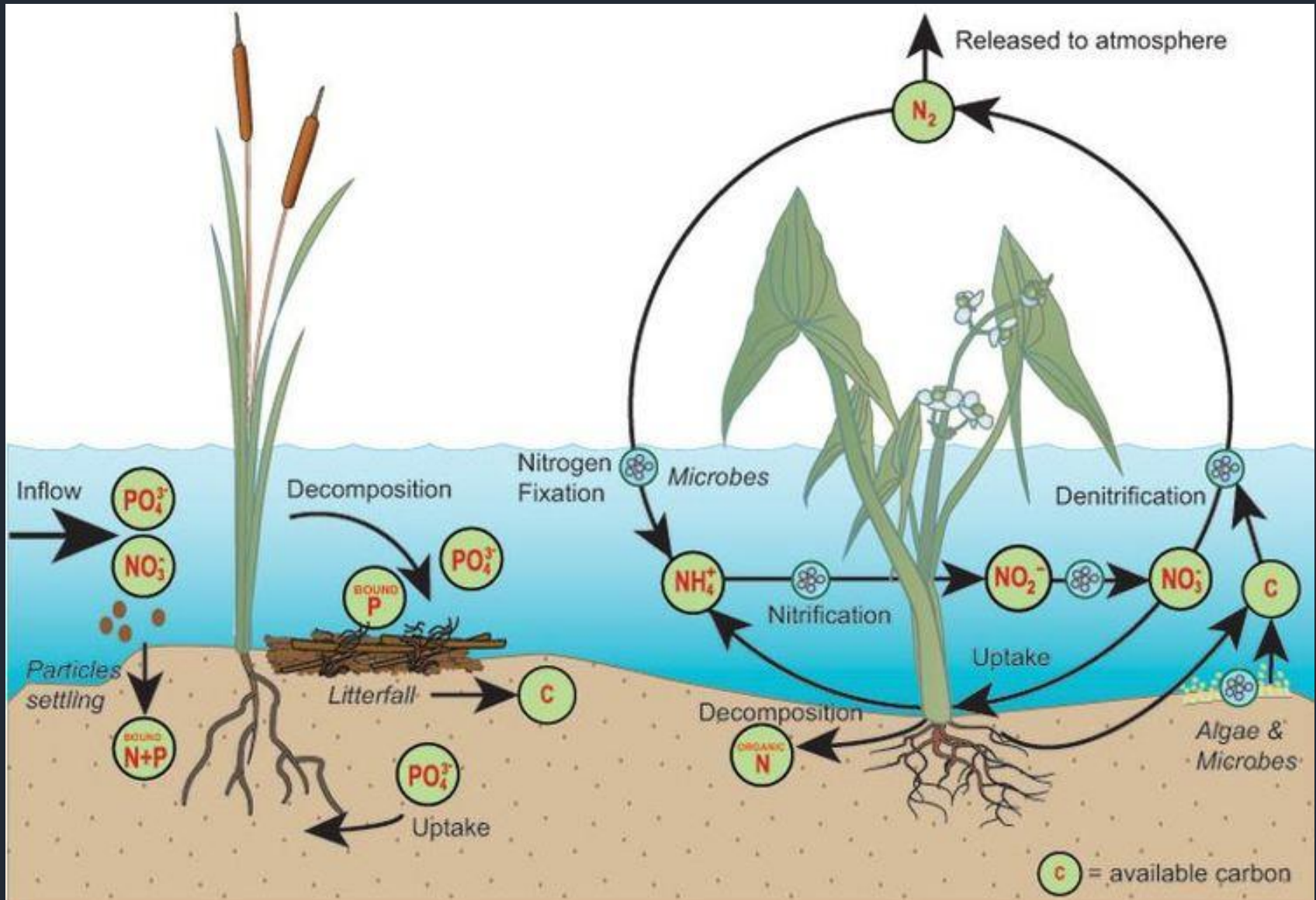
Can increase biomass in some places Can decrease biomass in others



Ecosystem Services from salt marshes and mangroves

1. Habitat
2. Carbon sequestration
3. Water treatment
4. Wave attenuation/erosion control
5. Valuable goods
6. Flood reduction

Water Treatment



Water Treatment



Ecosystem Services from salt marshes and mangroves

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Conservation > Restoration

Conservation > Restoration

- Less resilient to sea level rise
- More prone to erosion
- Less belowground biomass

Salt ponds

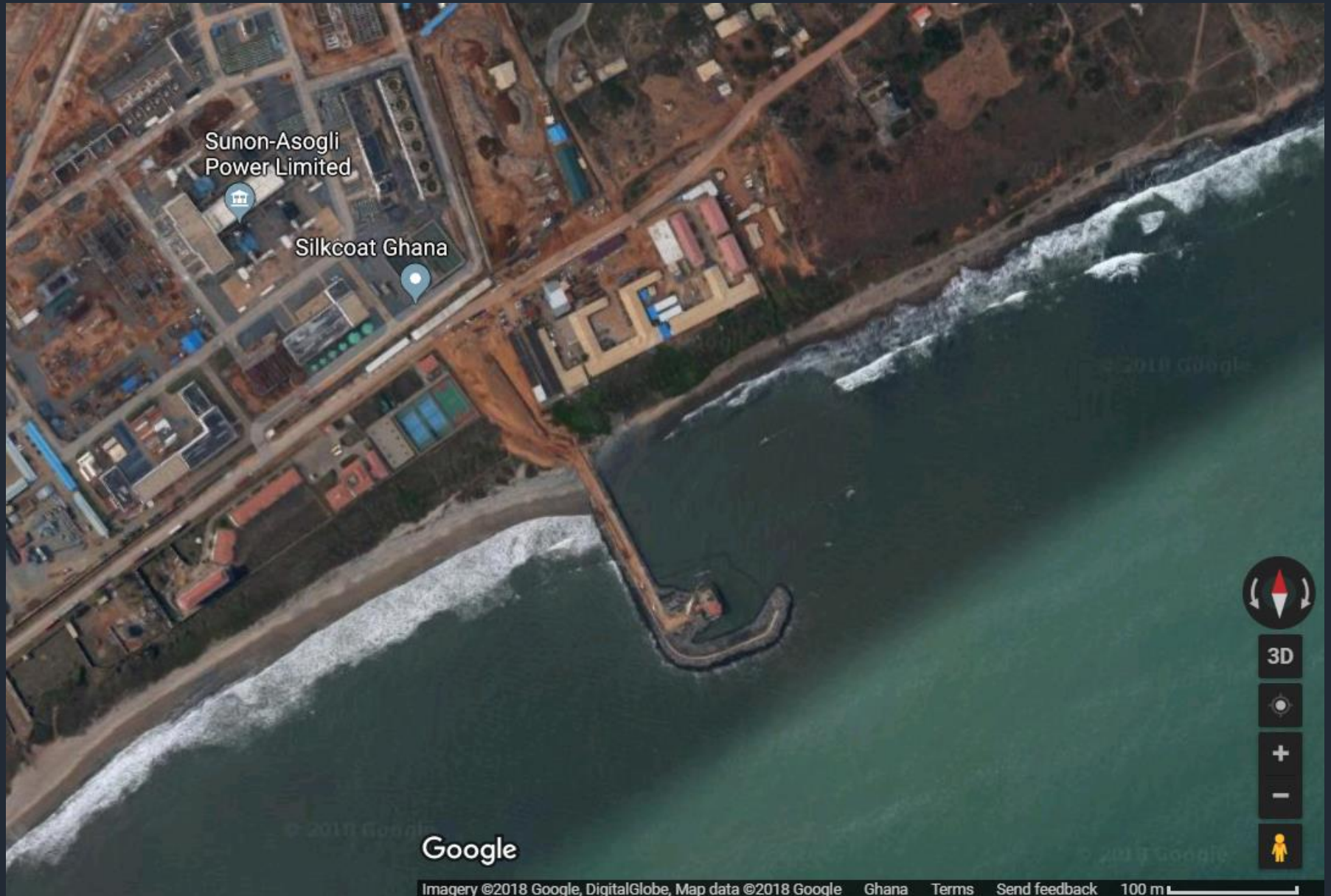


Salt ponds

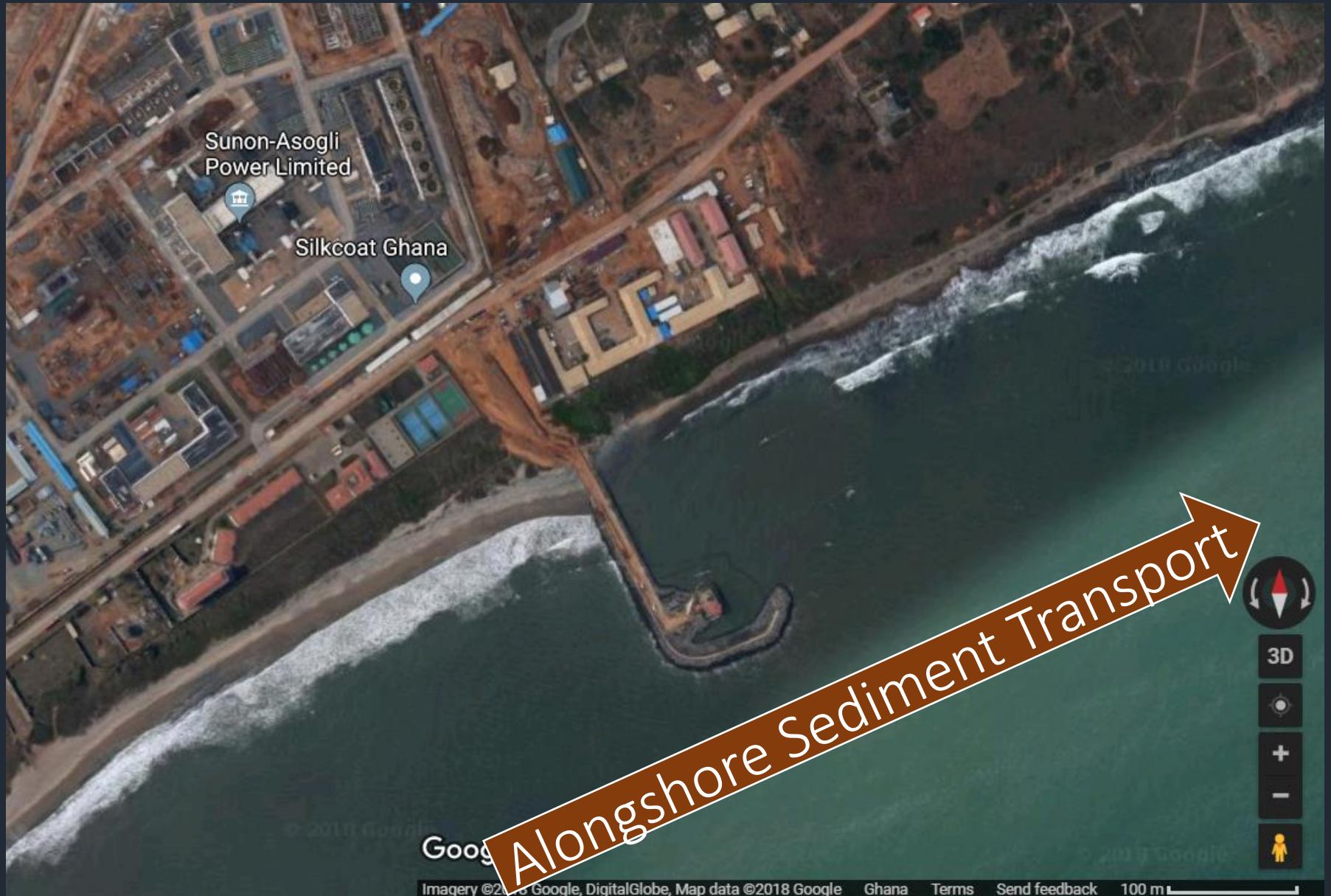


Conservation > Restoration

Hardened Shorelines



Hardened Shorelines



Vegetation is influenced by **temperature**

Vegetation is influenced by **temperature**



Vegetation is influenced by **temperature**



Vegetation is influenced by **temperature**















R/V PARKE SNAVELY
SANTA CRUZ, CA.







