## IMPACTS OF SHORT AND LONG TERM WEATHER EVENTS ON COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS

**CWO '02** 

M. H. S. Elwany R. E. Flick M. M. Hamilton

# WEATHER EVENTS

## Short Term

Summer/Winter – every year

### Long Term

- La Niña/El Niño every 3 to 7 years
- Dry/Wet every 18 to 45 years
- Global Warming centuries to millennia





# **BEACHES**

- Waves are small
- Long period
- No rain
- WIDE BEACHES

- Waves are big
- Short period
- Some rain
- NARROW BEACHES





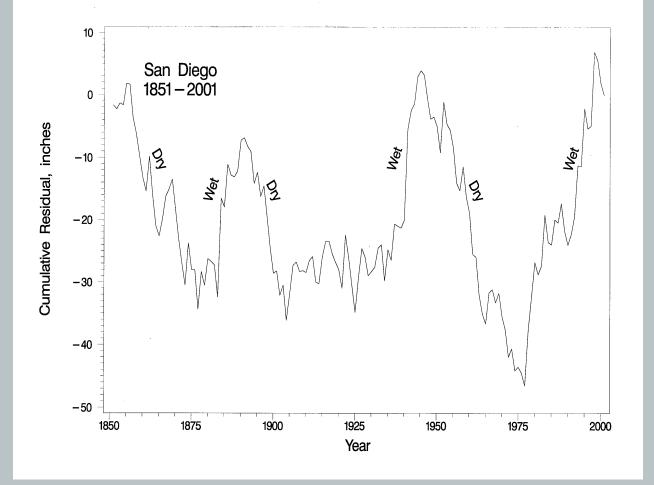
# LAGOONS

- Salinity high
- Oxygen low
- Temperature high
- Algae growth
- HIGH STRESS IF CLOSED

- Salinity low
- Oxygen high
- Temperature low
- Limited algae
- HEALTHY



# WET & DRY TIME PERIODS







Increased sand supplyLong term accretion

## BEACHES

- Reduced sand supply
- Long term erosion



## SAN DIEGUITO LAGOON



#### (1946-1978) Lagoon Closed 70% of the Time



(1978-1998) Lagoon Open 70% of the Time

#### MAINTENANCE NECESSARY TO OPEN SMALL LAGOON INLETS DURING **DRY** PERIODS







# BEACHES

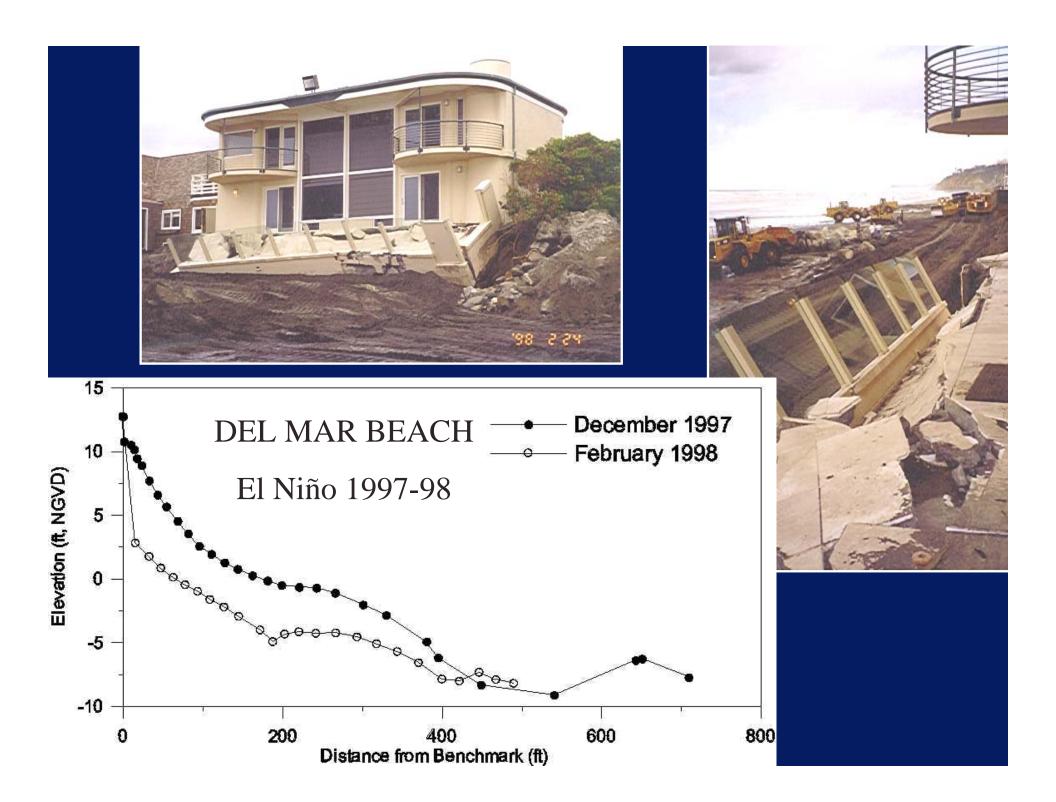
### LA NIÑA

- Smaller waves
- Weak longshore transport
- Decreased rainfall
- BEACH STABLE

### EL NIÑO

- Big waves
- Strong, balanced longshore transport
- Increased rainfall
- BEACH ERODES

#### COASTAL PROPERTY AT RISK



## WAVE POWER San Malo Beach (27Jan83)

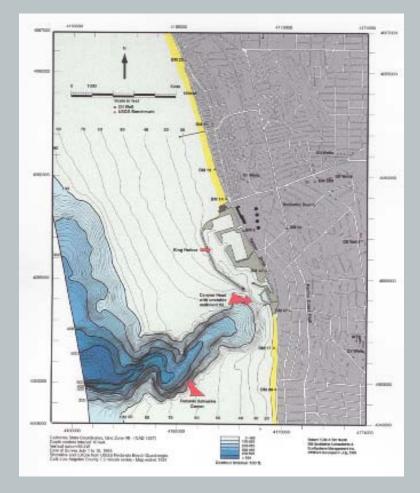


• Underestimated the power of the waves



From Inman & Jenkins (1989)

## WAVE POWER King Harbor (17-18 Jan88)





COMBINED EVENTS Higher Risk of Damage

- CLUSTER OF STORM WAVES (1982-83)
- STORM WAVES AT HIGH TIDE ELEVATION
- WAVES AND BOTTOM BATHYMETRY (King Harbor 1988)
- RAINFALL AND EARTHQUAKE



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- CHANGES IN WAVE CLIMATE DUE TO WEATHER CYCLES ARE EXPECTED
- LONG TERM EVENTS ARE MORE EXTREME THAN SEASONAL CYCLES
- LONG TERM MONITORING IS ESSENTIAL
- THERE ARE NEEDS TO DEVELOP NUMERICAL PREDICTION TECHNIQUES, RISK ANALYSIS MODELS, AND PROBABILISTIC DESIGN METHODS

