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TOPIC 4

SEDIMENT TRANSPORT & COASTAL MORPHODYNAMICS



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Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. Evaluate the properties of offshore and near shore waves and establish design wave specification.
2. Assess currents and tidal processes.
3. Formulate sediment budget and perform shoreline evolution analysis.



Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this topic, students should be able:

- To estimate littoral transports
- To evaluate sediment budget of a littoral cell
- To assess shoreline responses due to an obstacle

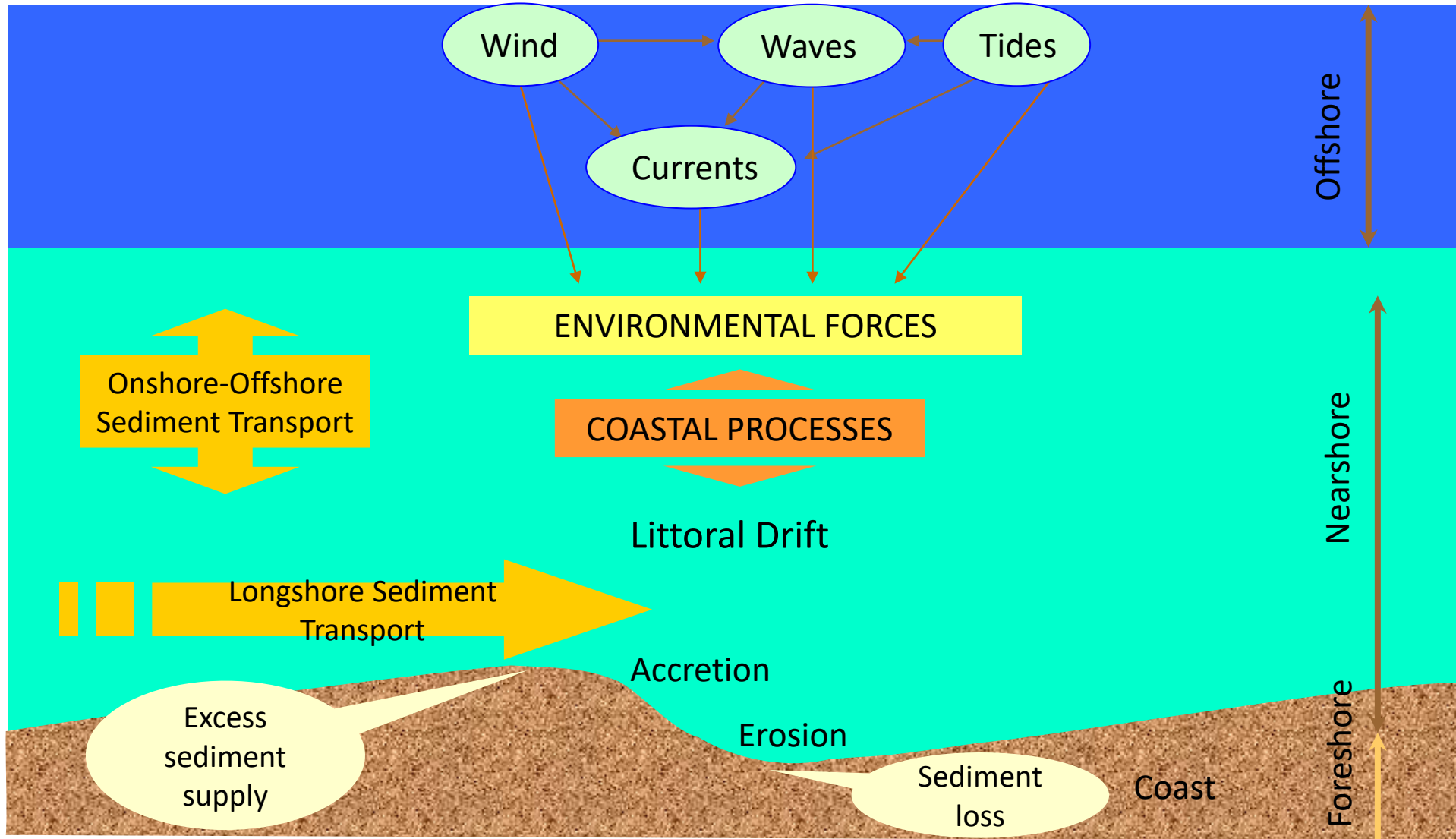


PART 4: COASTAL MORPHOLOGY



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COASTAL ENVIRONMENT



Changes in overall coastal processes



Imbalance in sediment transport pattern

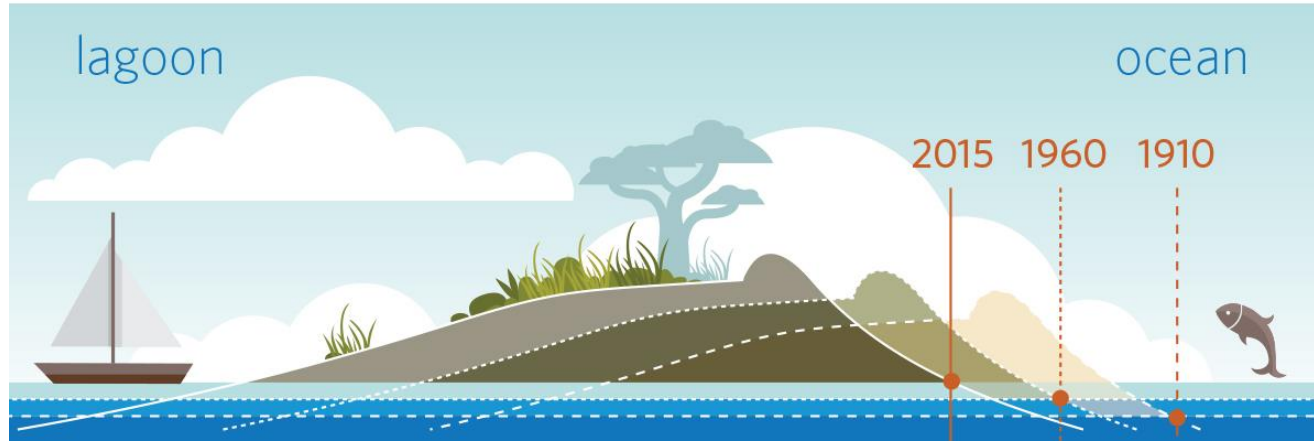


Erosion and/or sedimentation

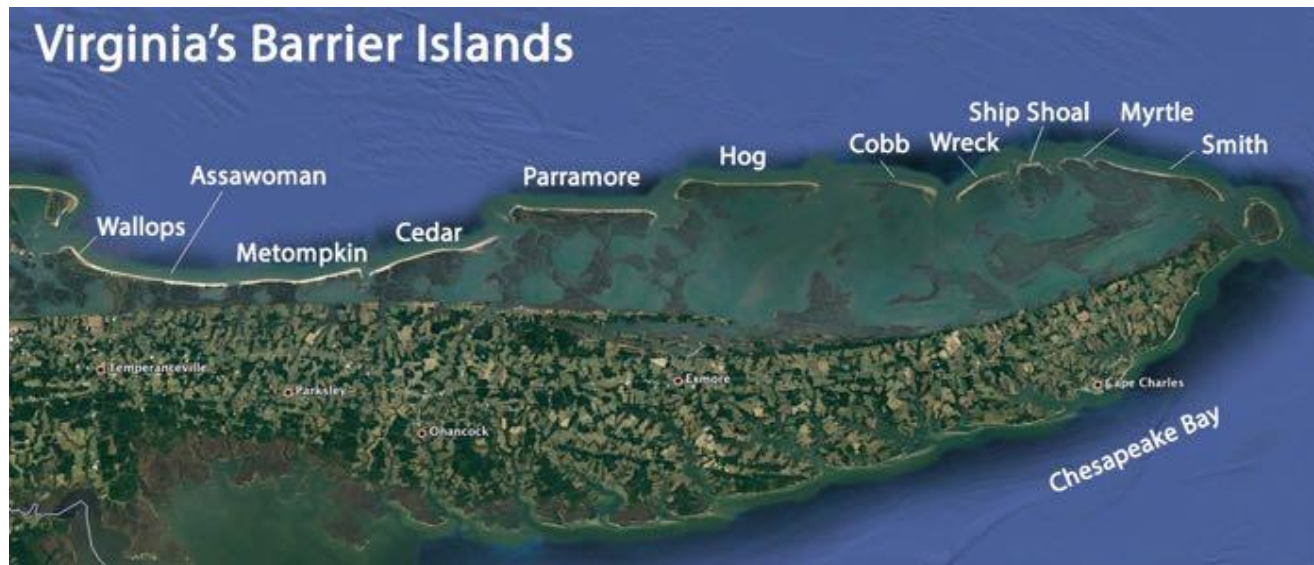
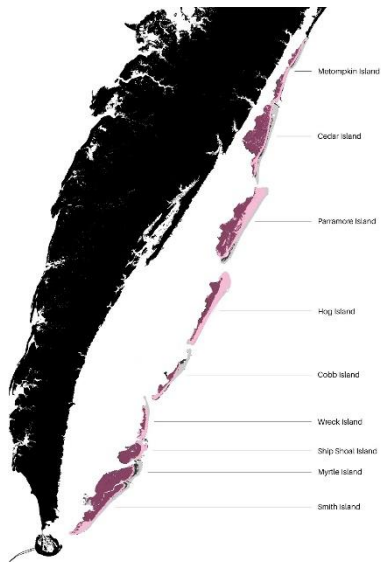
VIRGINIA'S BARRIER ISLANDS ARE CONSTANTLY ON THE MOVE



Historical shoreline change along a Virginia Barrier Island



<https://www.ataltitudegallery.com/Client-Access/NatureConservancy/5>



TANGIER ISLAND, VIRGINIA



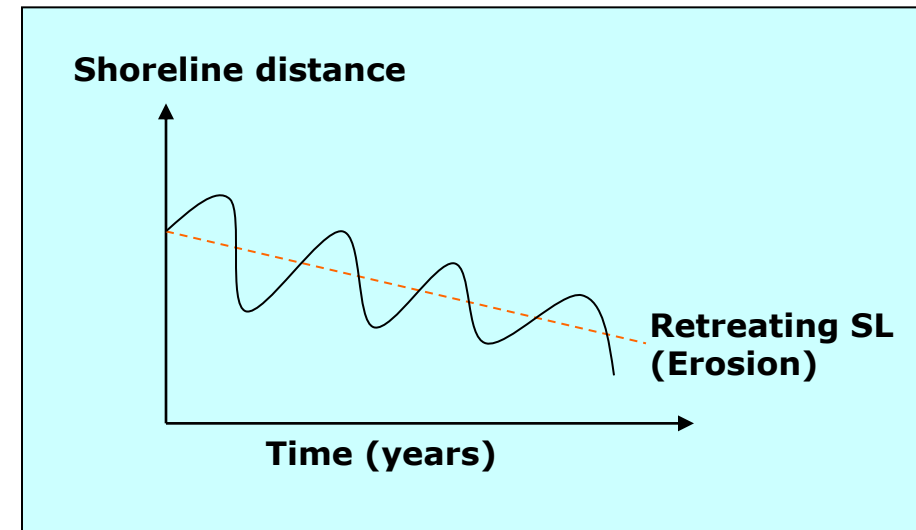
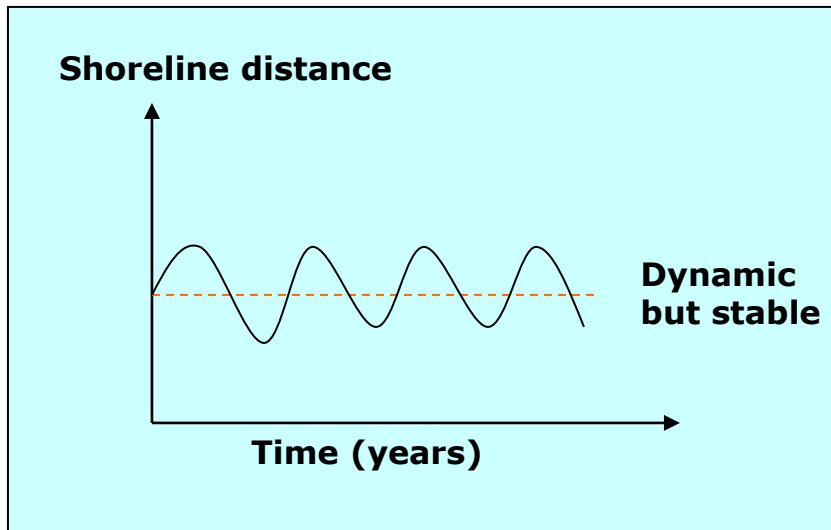
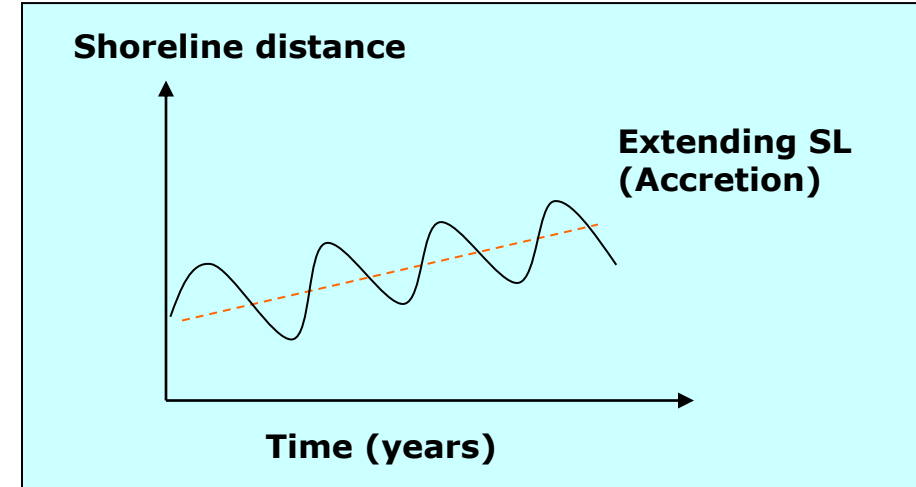
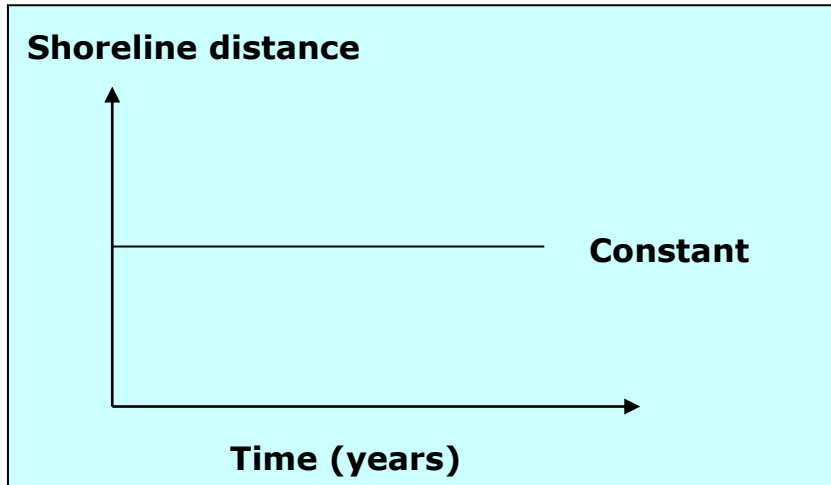


The magnitude of the alongshore transport at any place depends upon:

- the **wave & current conditions**
- the **offshore topography**
- the **coastal alignment**

The actual plan form of the coast at any time is the result of the **long term** erosion-accretion process.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SHORELINE CHANGE



HOW DOES BEACH EROSION HAPPEN?



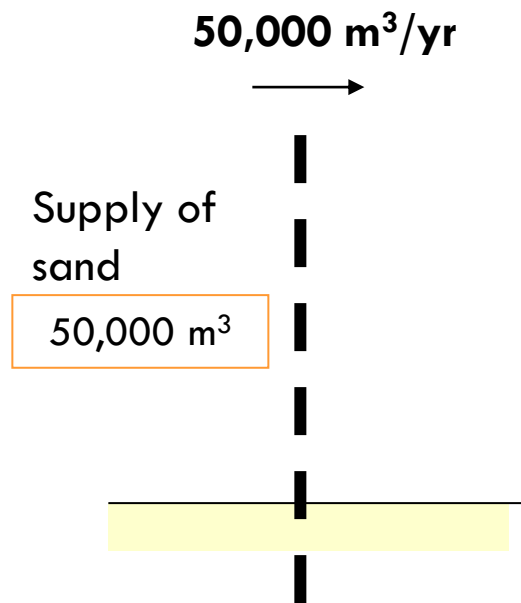
- If sediment carrying capacity of alongshore current (alongshore sediment transport) exceeds the **quantity of sediments naturally supplied to the beach**, beach erosion occurs.

The supply of sand to a point $<$ the amount the waves can transport
 \Rightarrow sand is **eroded** from the beach.

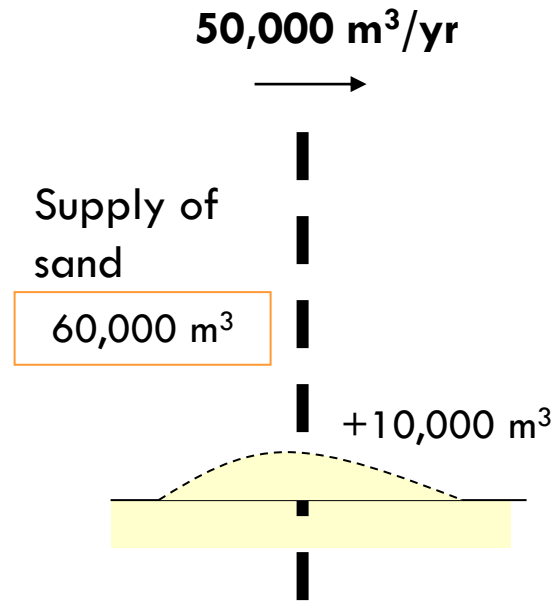
The supply of sand to a point $>$ the amount the waves can transport
 \Rightarrow sand is **deposited** from the beach.

The supply of sand to a point $=$ the amount the waves can transport
 \Rightarrow shoreline remains **unchanged**.

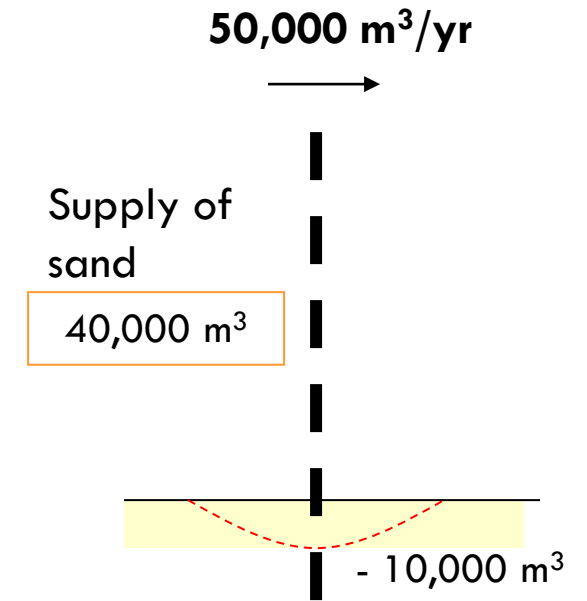
Alongshore sediment transport



Supply = Demand
Balanced!

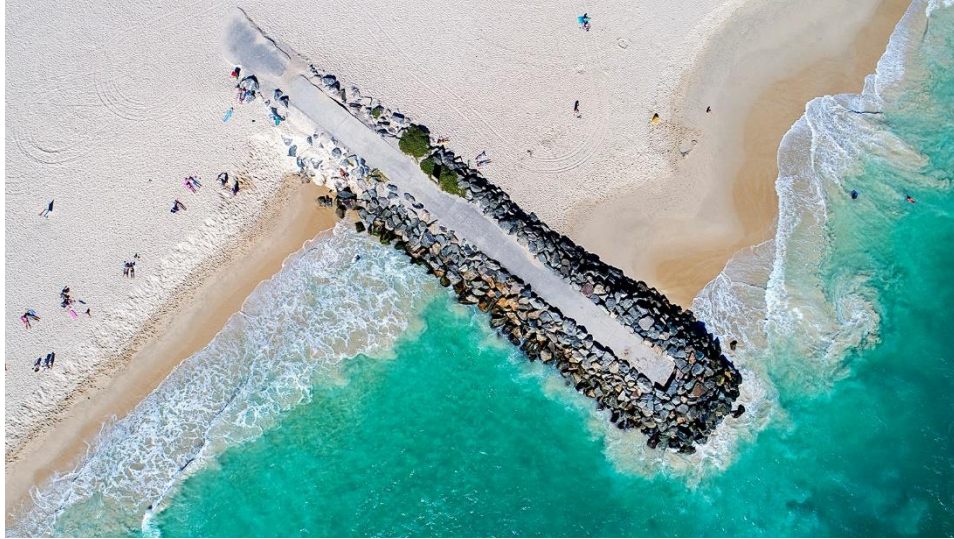


Supply > Demand
Accretion = 10,000 m³

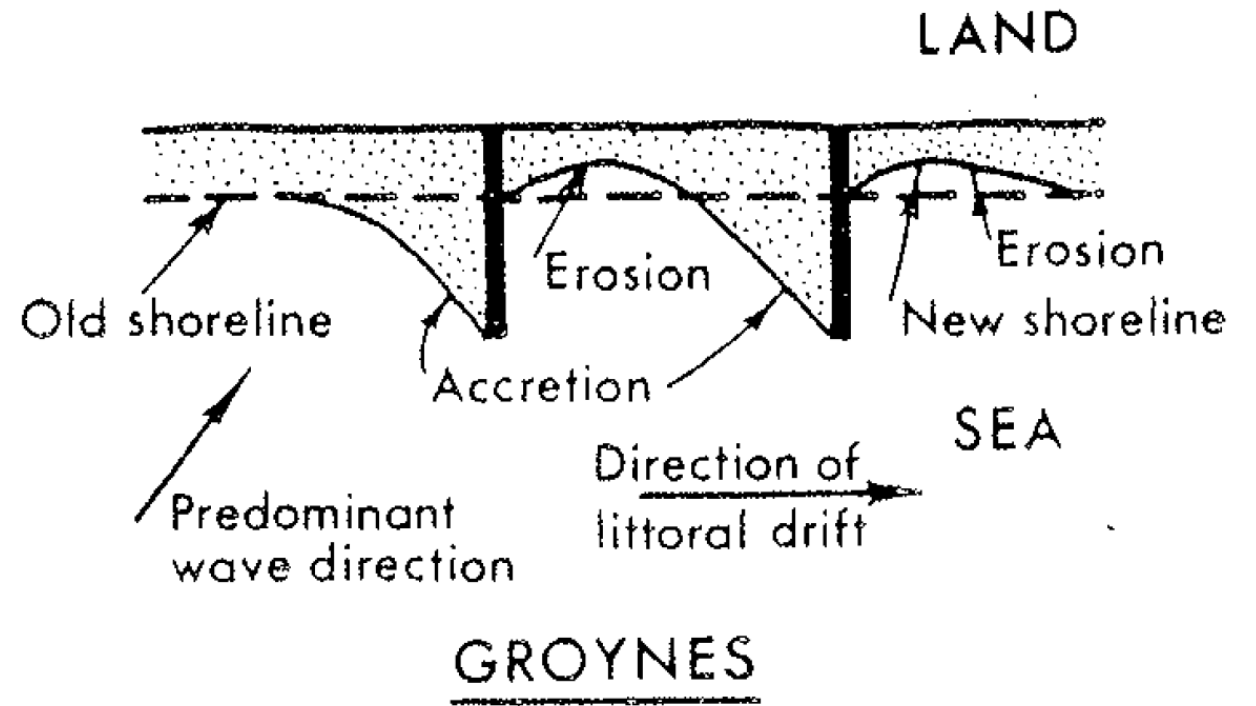


Supply < Demand
Erosion = 10,000 m³

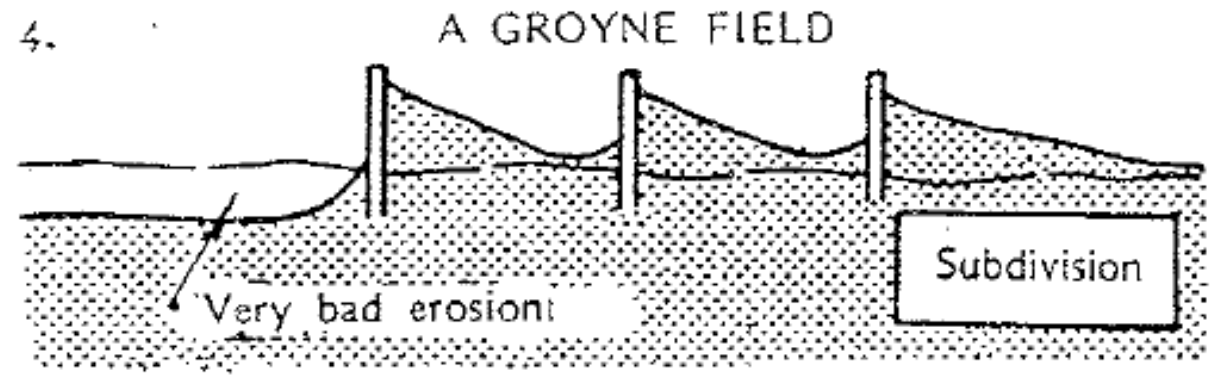
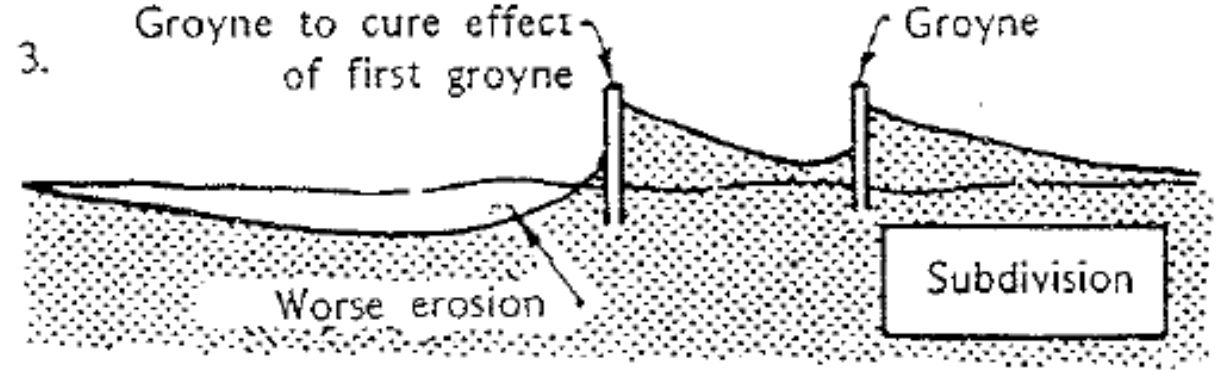
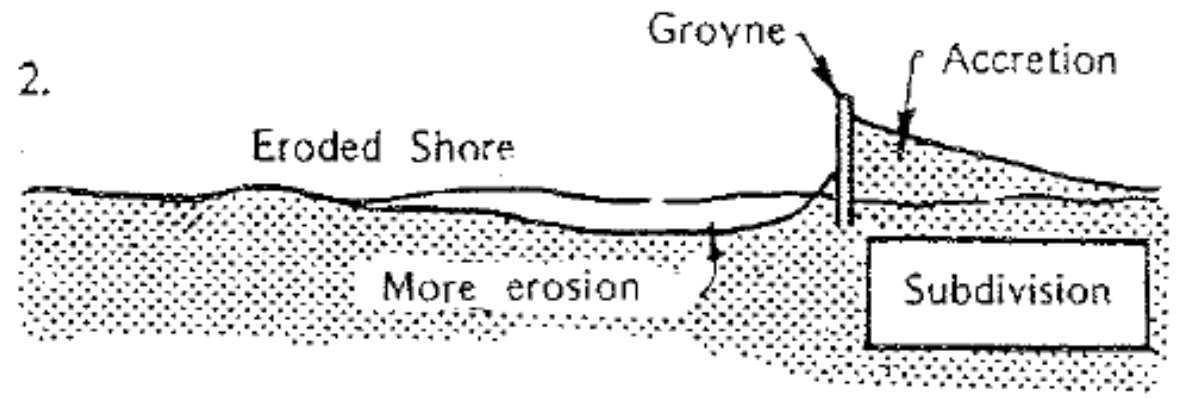
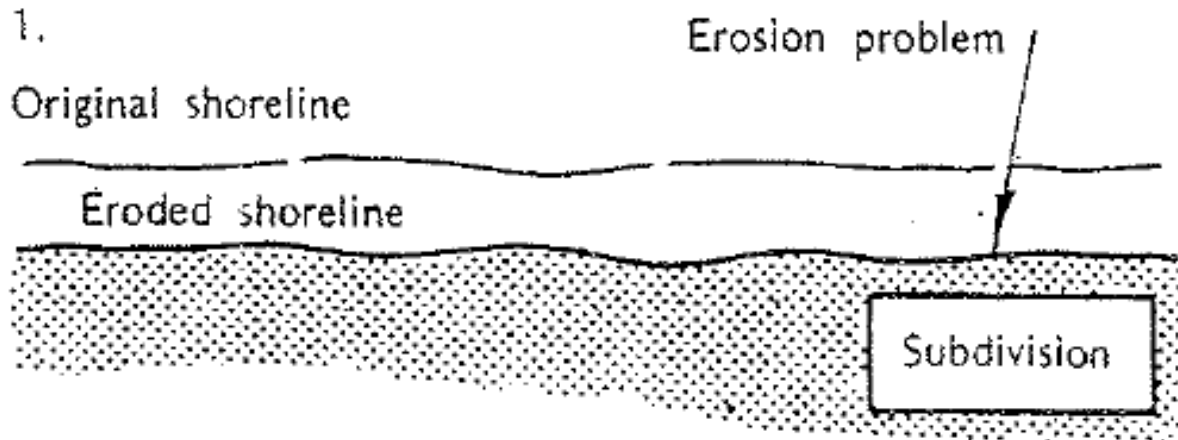
GROYNE



<https://tangentmaterials.com/the-different-types-of-groynes/>



GROYNE SERIES



ATTACHED BREAKWATER



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Accretion-on-updrift-and-erosion-on-down-drift-side-of-Jumeirah-Fishing-Harbor_fig1_330451409

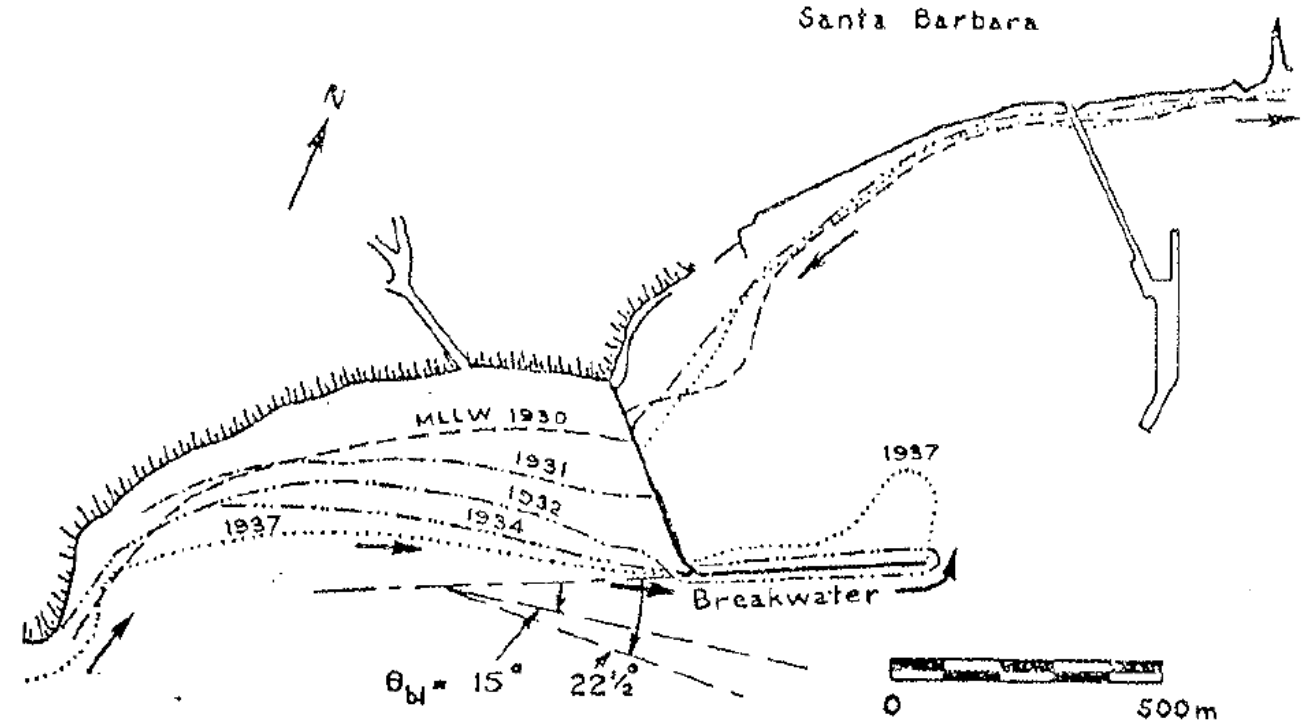
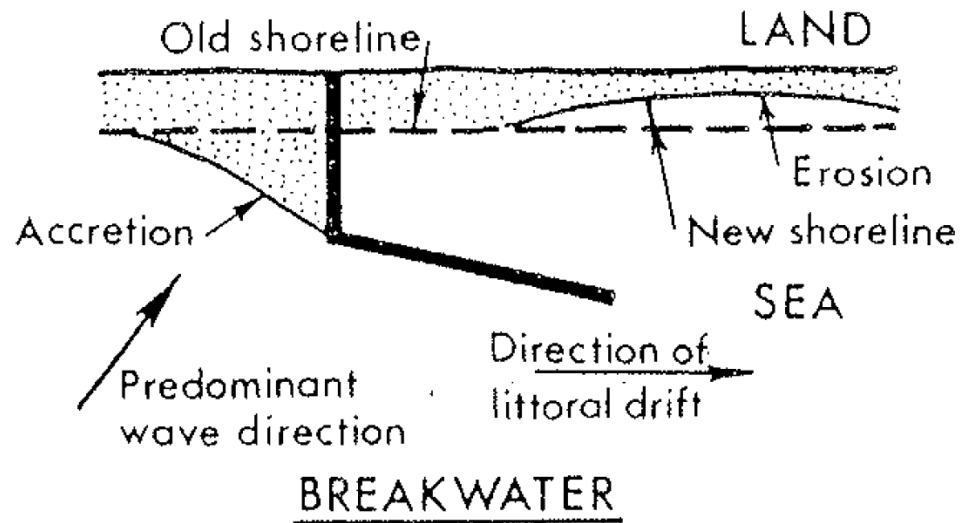
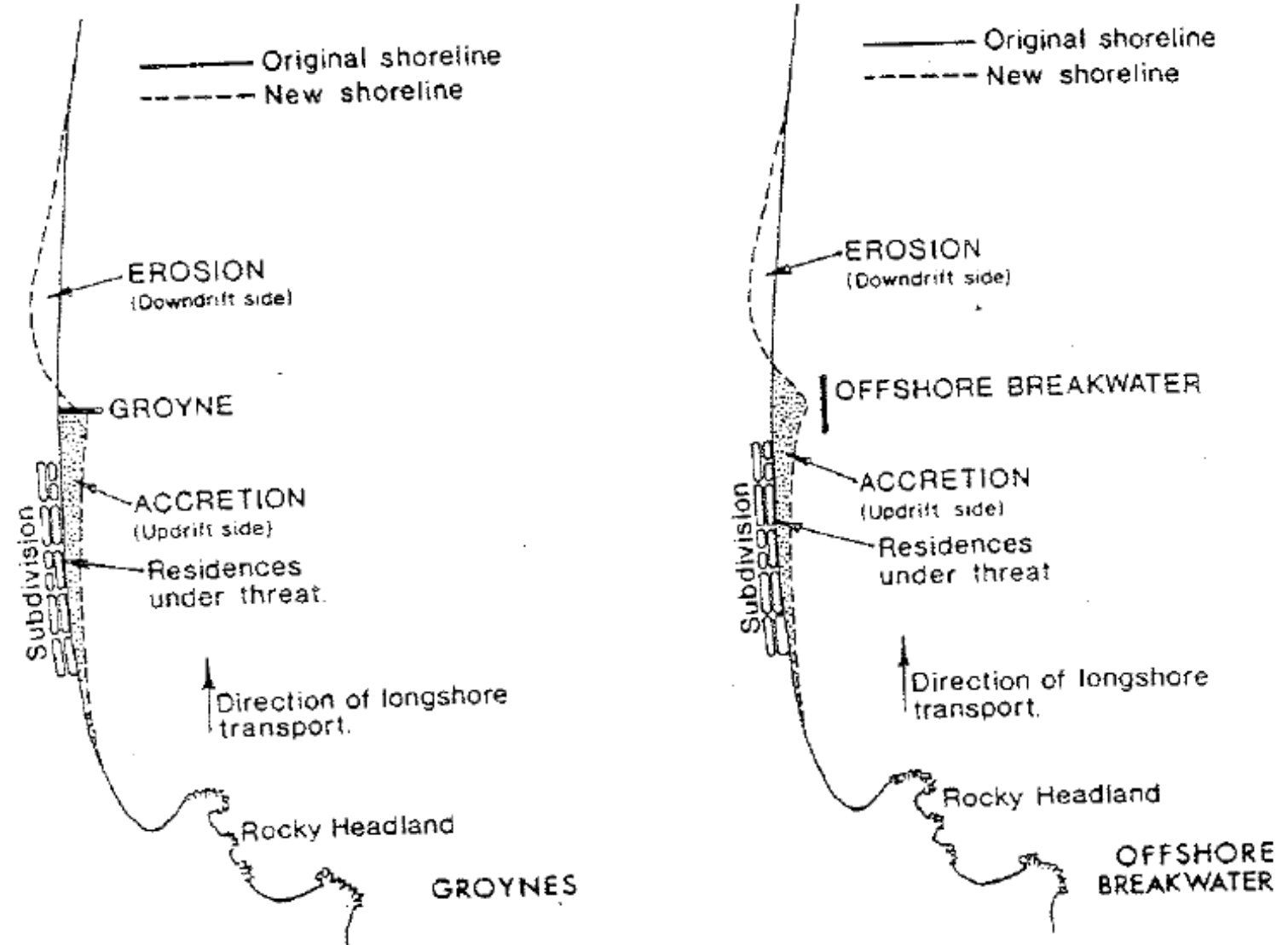


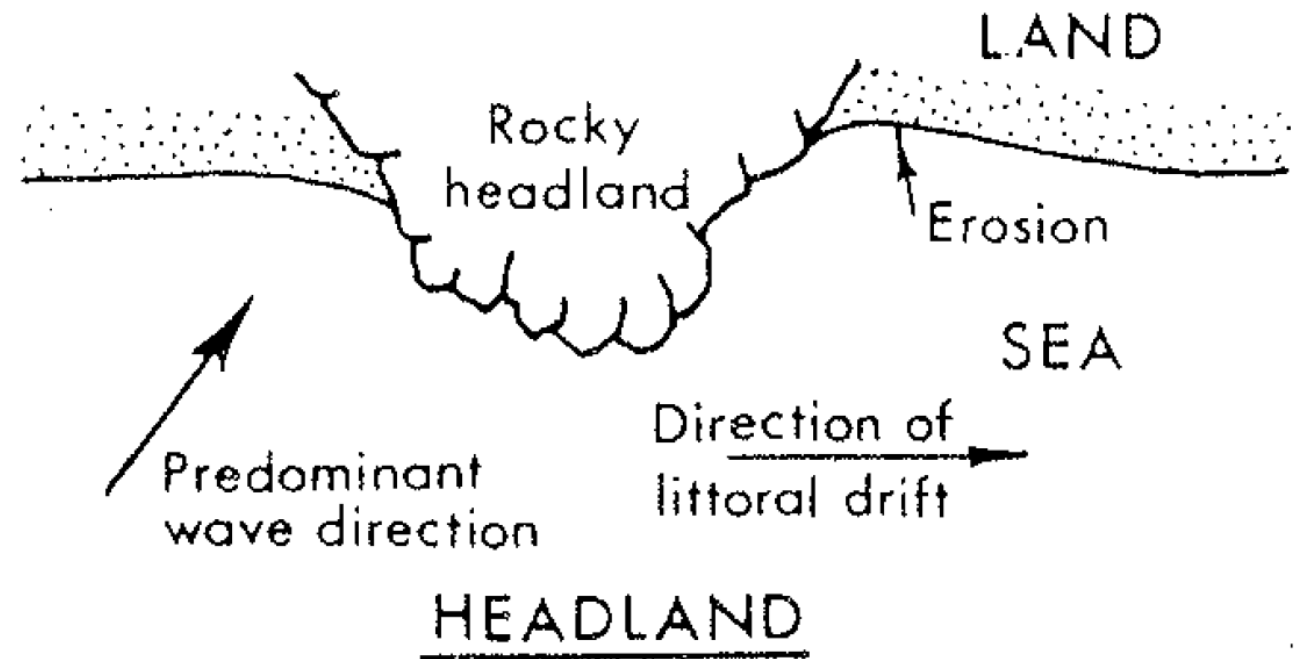
Figure 10-4 Sedimentation at Santa Barbara Harbour (From Wiegell 1964).

OFFSHORE BREAKWATER

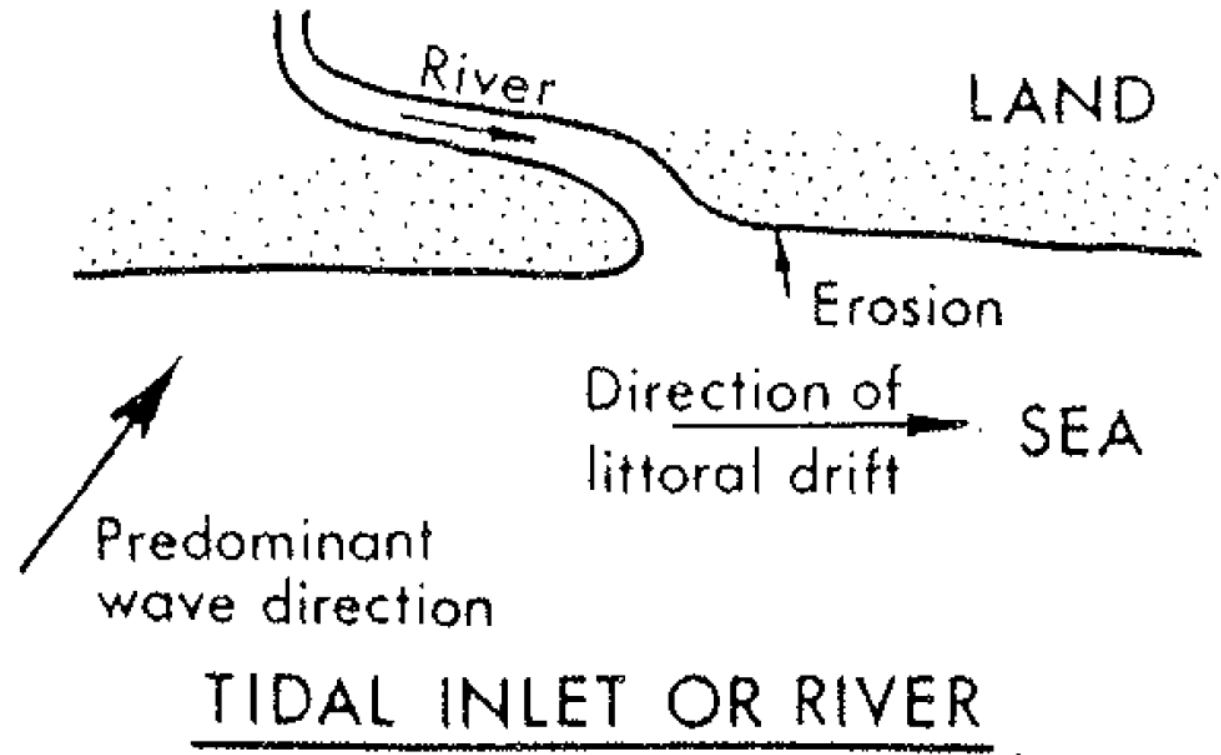




<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3263/10/5/190>

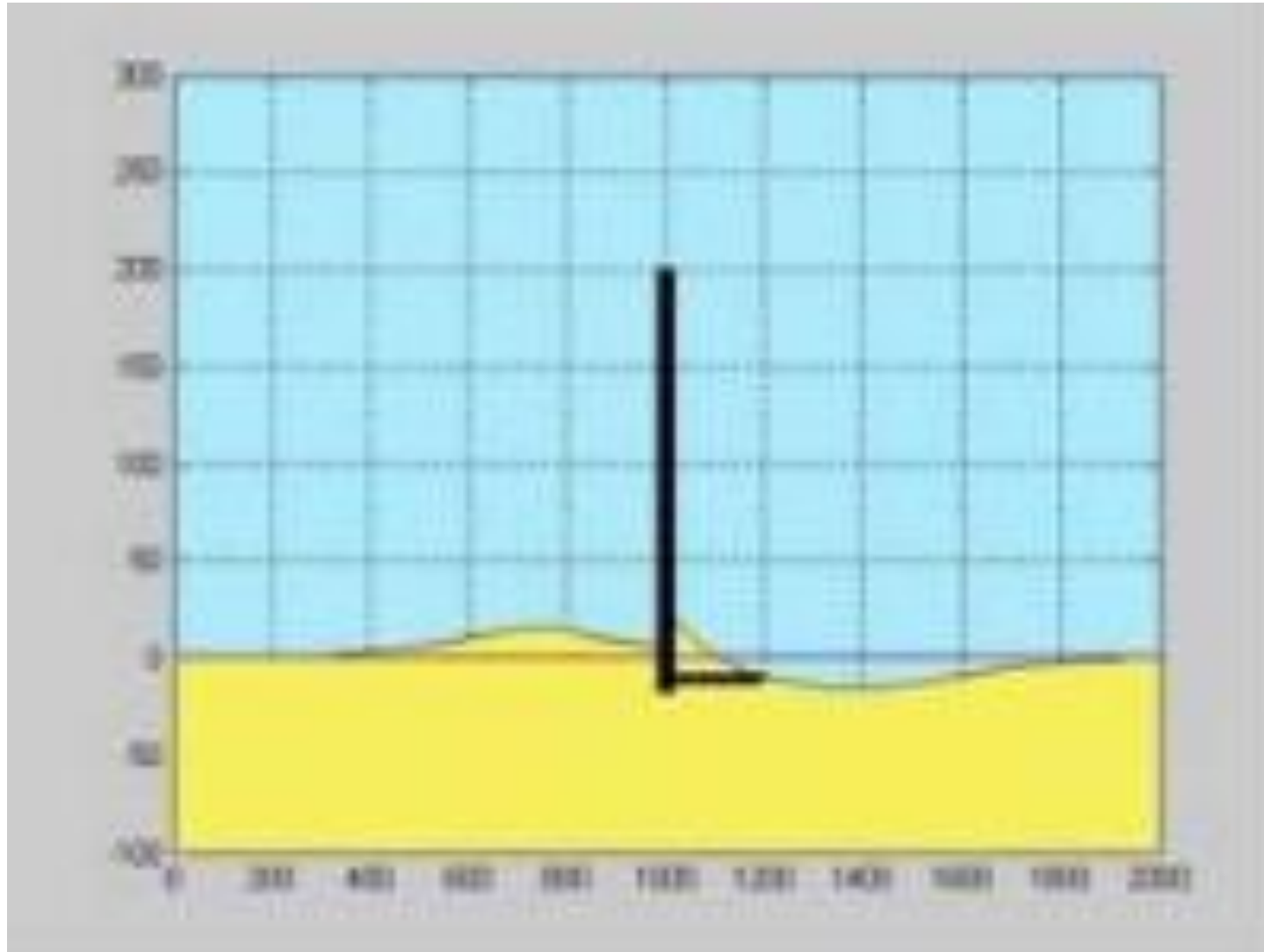


TIDAL INLET

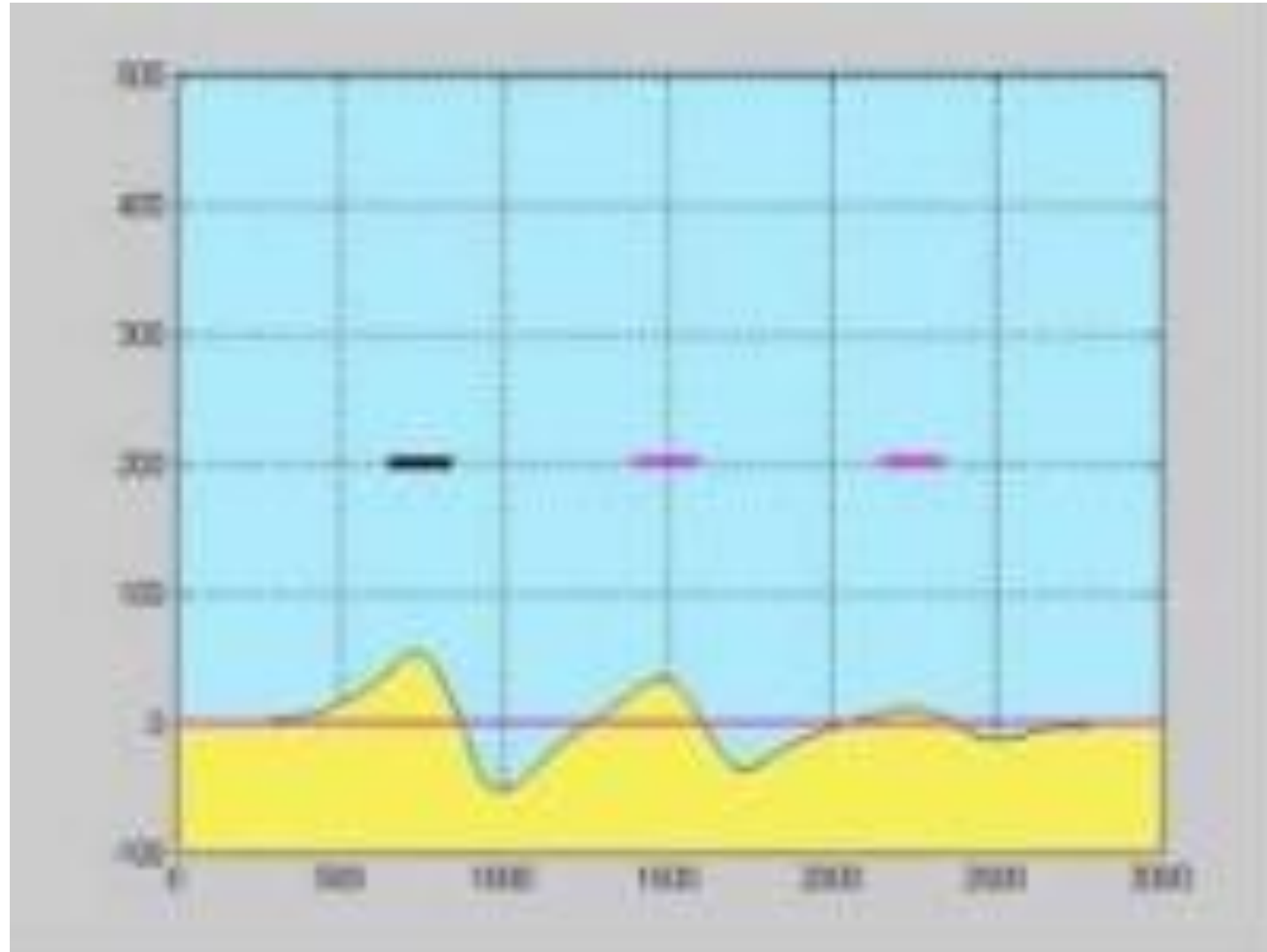


https://bioone.org/journals/journal-of-coastal-research/volume-69/issue-sp1/SI_69_3/Origin-Evolution-and-Classification-of-Tidal-Inlets/10.2112/SI_69_3.short

SHORELINE CHANGE NUMERICAL MODEL



SHORELINE CHANGE NUMERICAL MODEL



Marina Harbor, Kuala Kedah

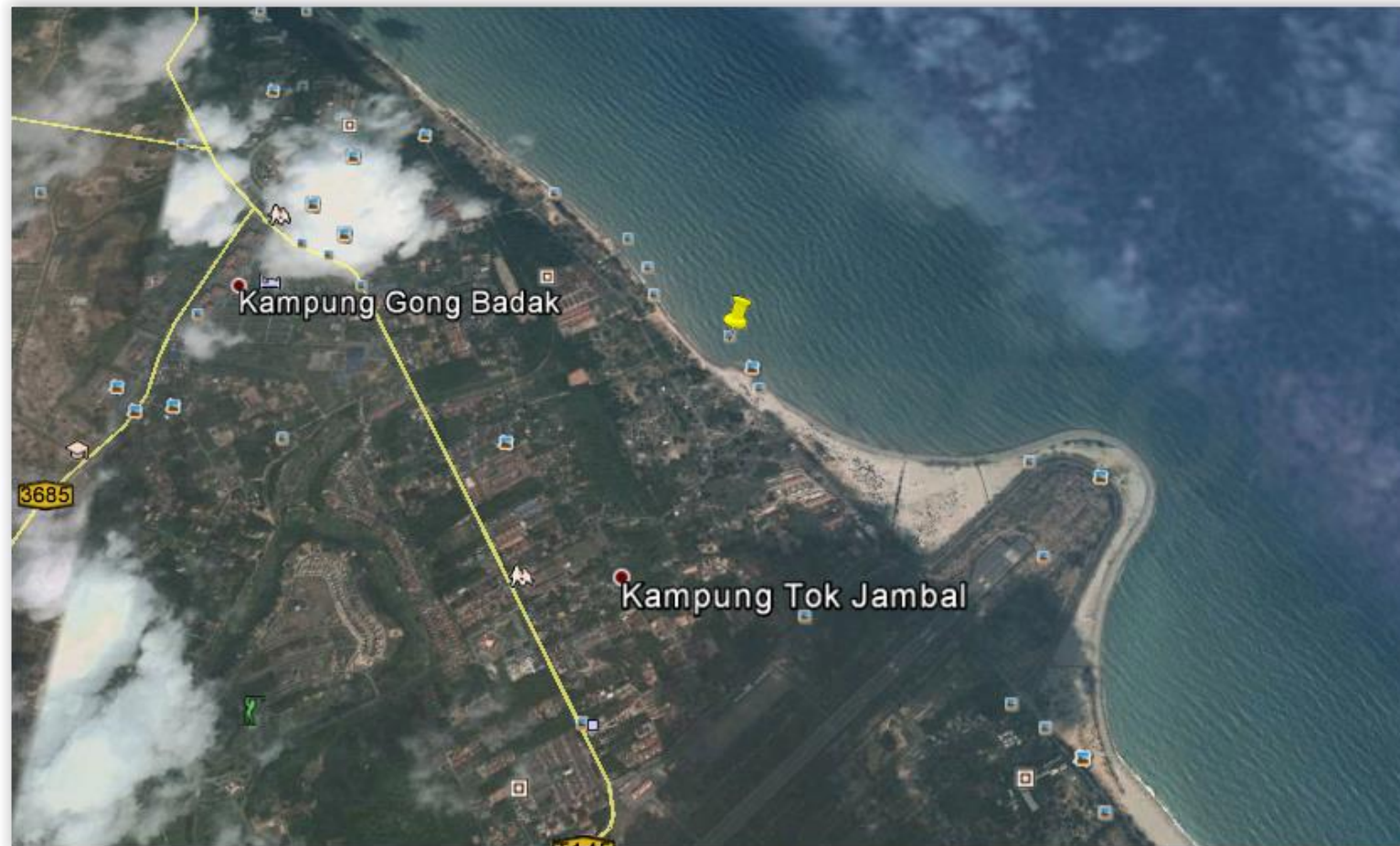


Influence of sediment transport (mud or fine sediment) to marina development



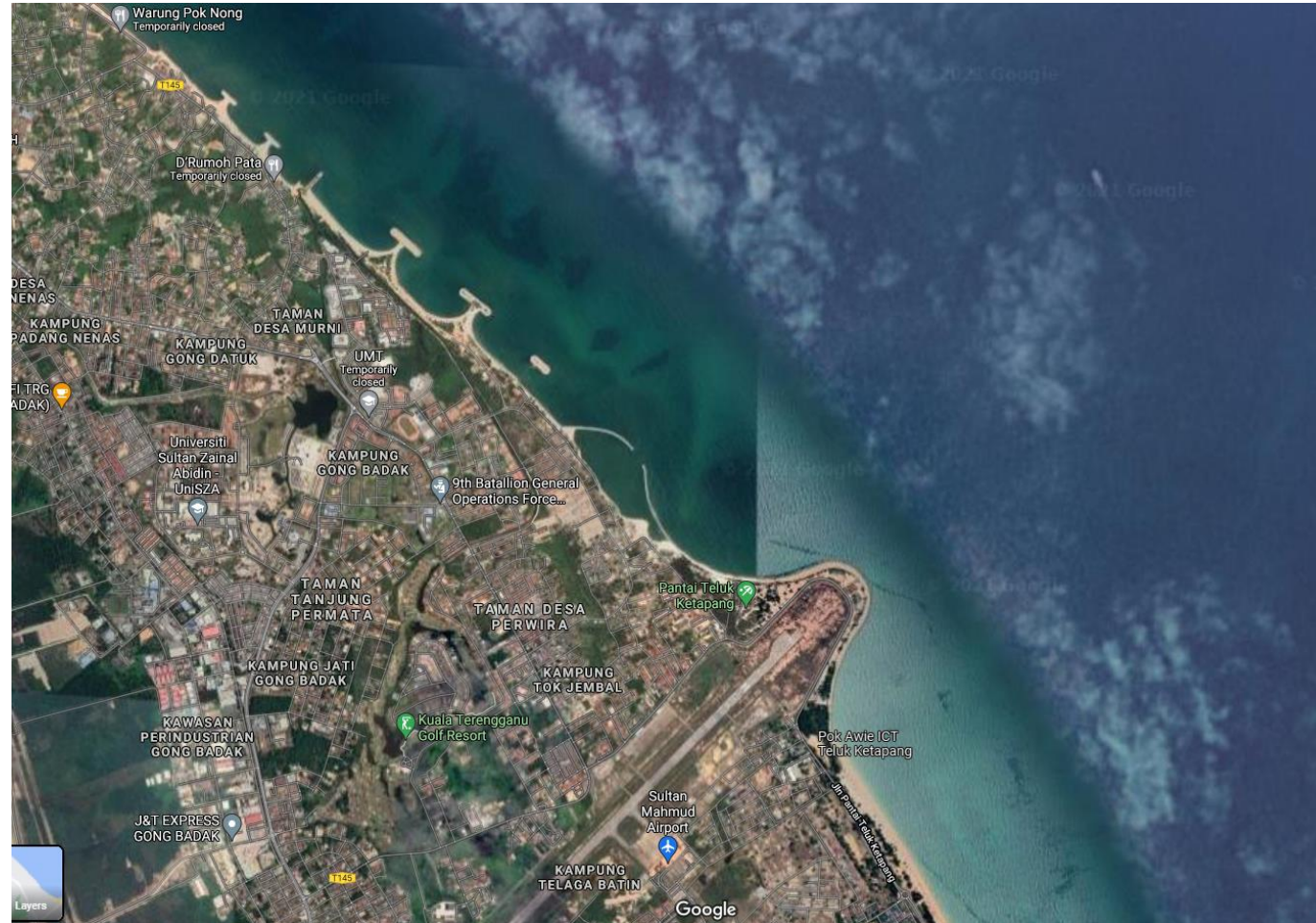
Marina Harbor, Kuala Kedah (2021)





Influence of coastal structures (protruding land reclamation) to longshore sediment transport

CASE STUDY 2



<https://www.google.com.my/maps/place/UMT/@5.4047653,103.0981723,3255m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x31b7bca5e7ca5707:0x461b1036a195327d!8m2!3d5.4051765!4d103.0876196>

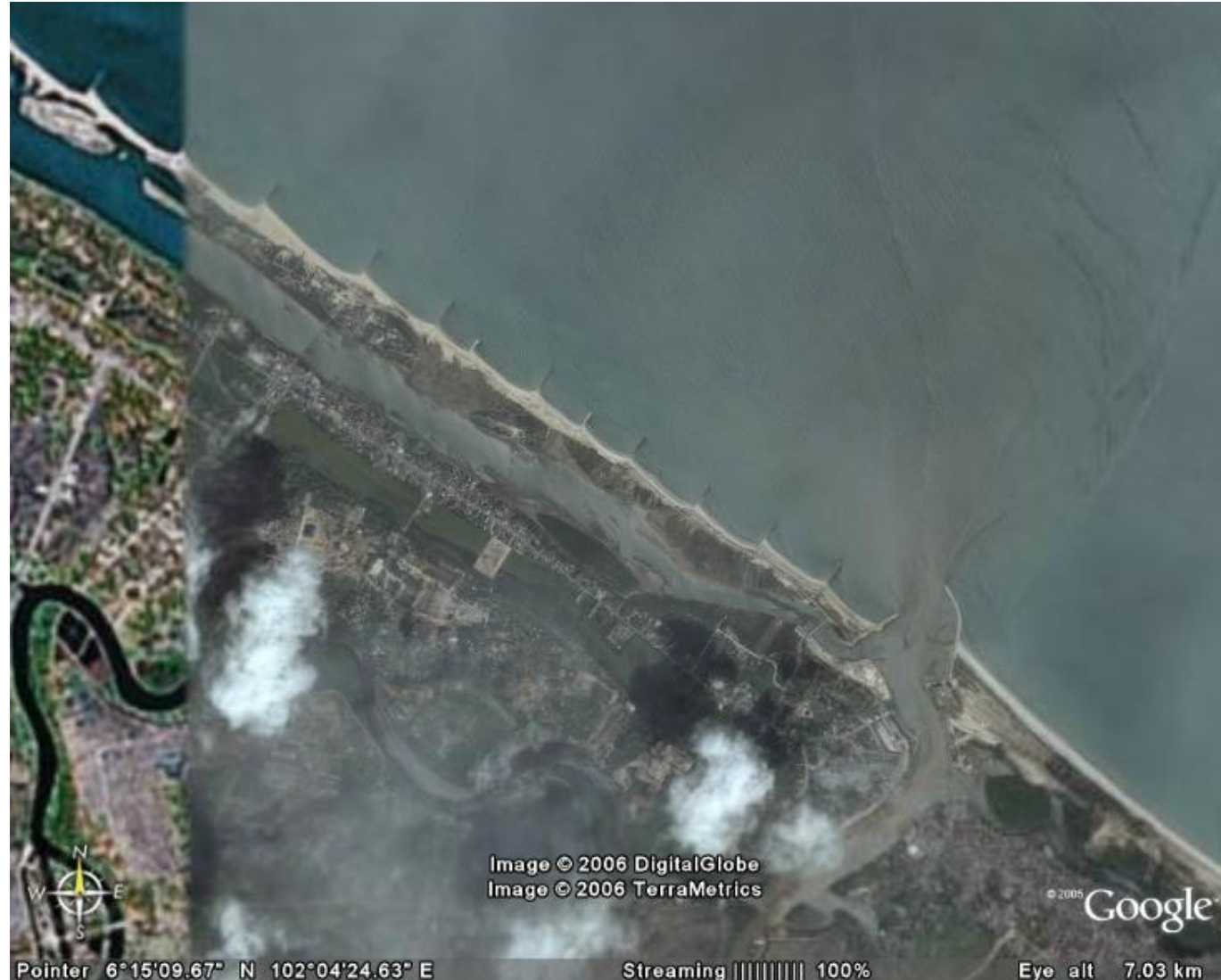


Influence of coastal structures (breakwaters) to longshore sediment transport

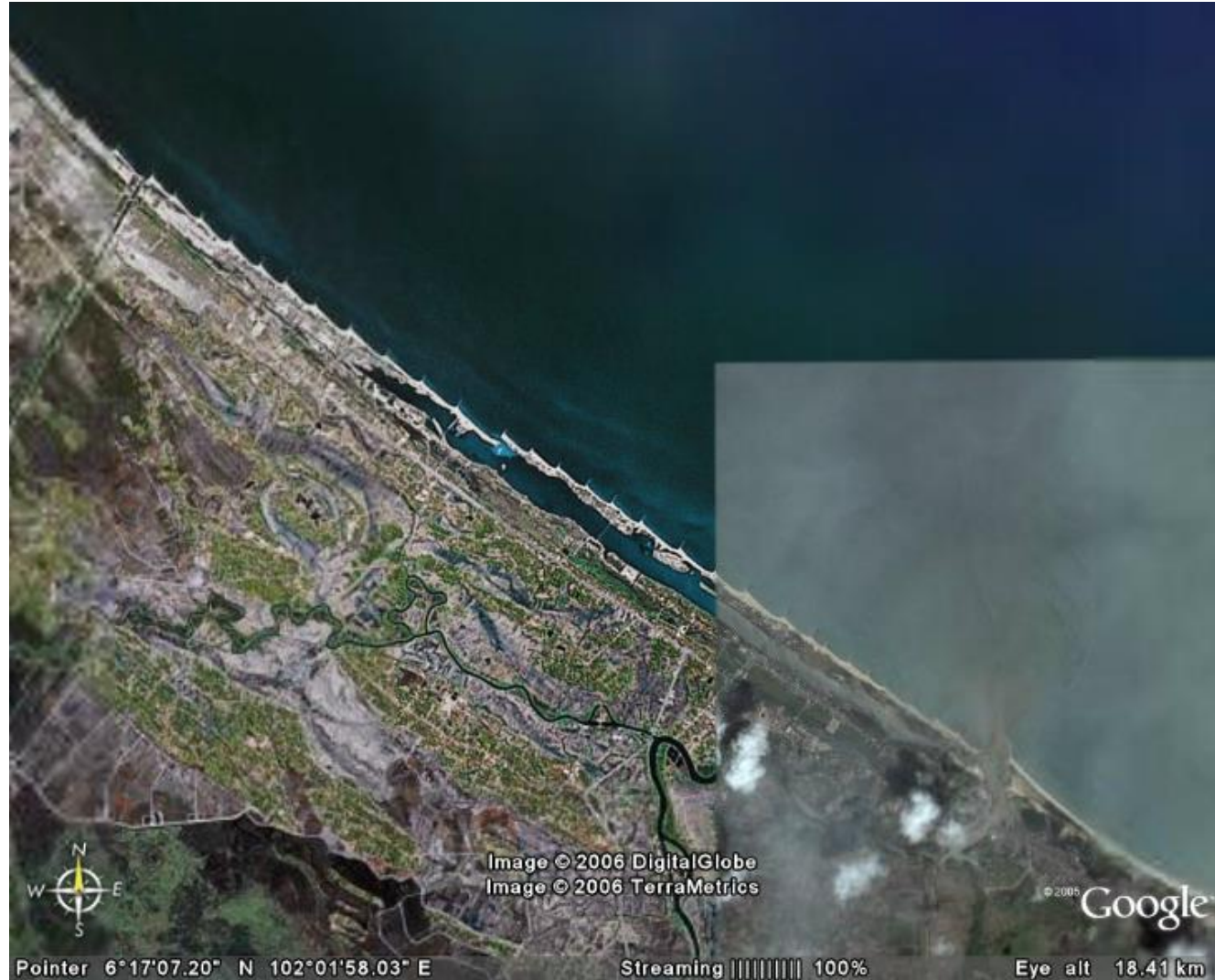
CASE STUDY 3



CASE STUDY 3



CASE STUDY 3





THANK
YOU

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