

Coastal risks

Indicators and cartography developed in Emilia-Romagna

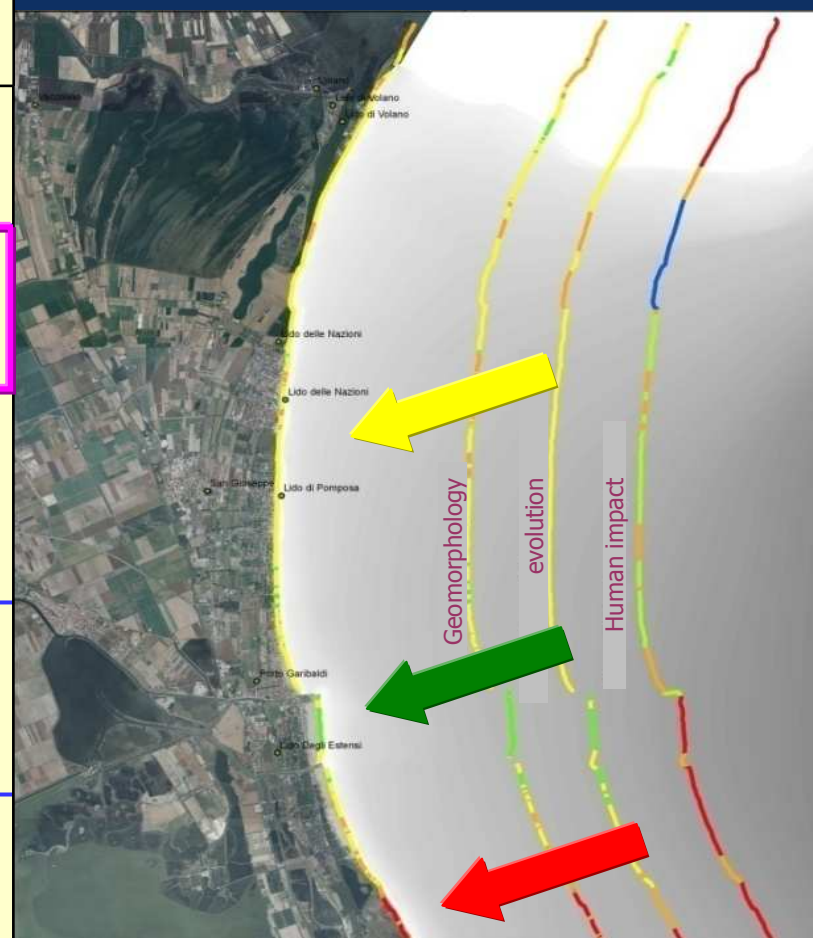
(ReF. Prog. Cadsealand – Plancoast – Micore)

Luisa Perini

Several critical environmental factors were deeply studied and main **vulnerability index** were identified within **PLANCOAST** project (2006-2008) . Their analysis **using GIS overlay techniques** brought to a vulnerability classification of the coast. For coastal erosion, three different categories of parameters were analysed and then combined.

Critical factors	Coastal vulnerability index CVI
Flooding	Geomorphology Events frequency
Coastal erosion	Beach width Beach elevation Dune (extension and elev.) Beach slope and morphodynamic Shoreline evolution rate Seafloor evolution rate Subsidence rate Beach use Coastal defence
Marine flooding (LT-ST)	Topography Subsidence rate Sea level rise (m/y) Weather condition (sea state)
Salt Intrusion of aquifers	Geological setting Hydraulic parameters Resistivity Aquifers exploitation

Coastal erosion



VULNERABILITY: ■ Very Low ; ■ Low ; ■ Moderate ; ■ Moderate/High ; ■ High ; ■ Very High

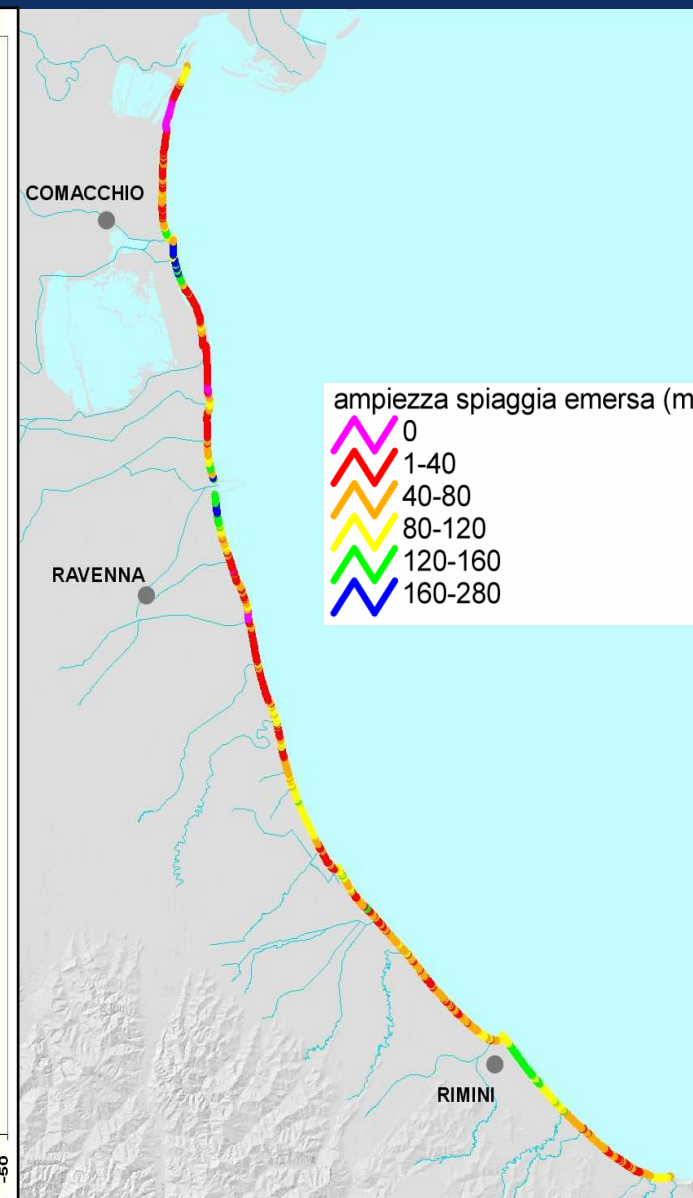
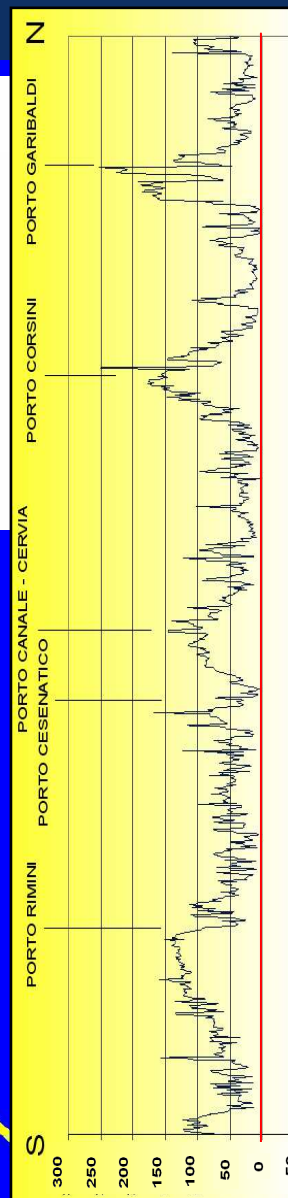
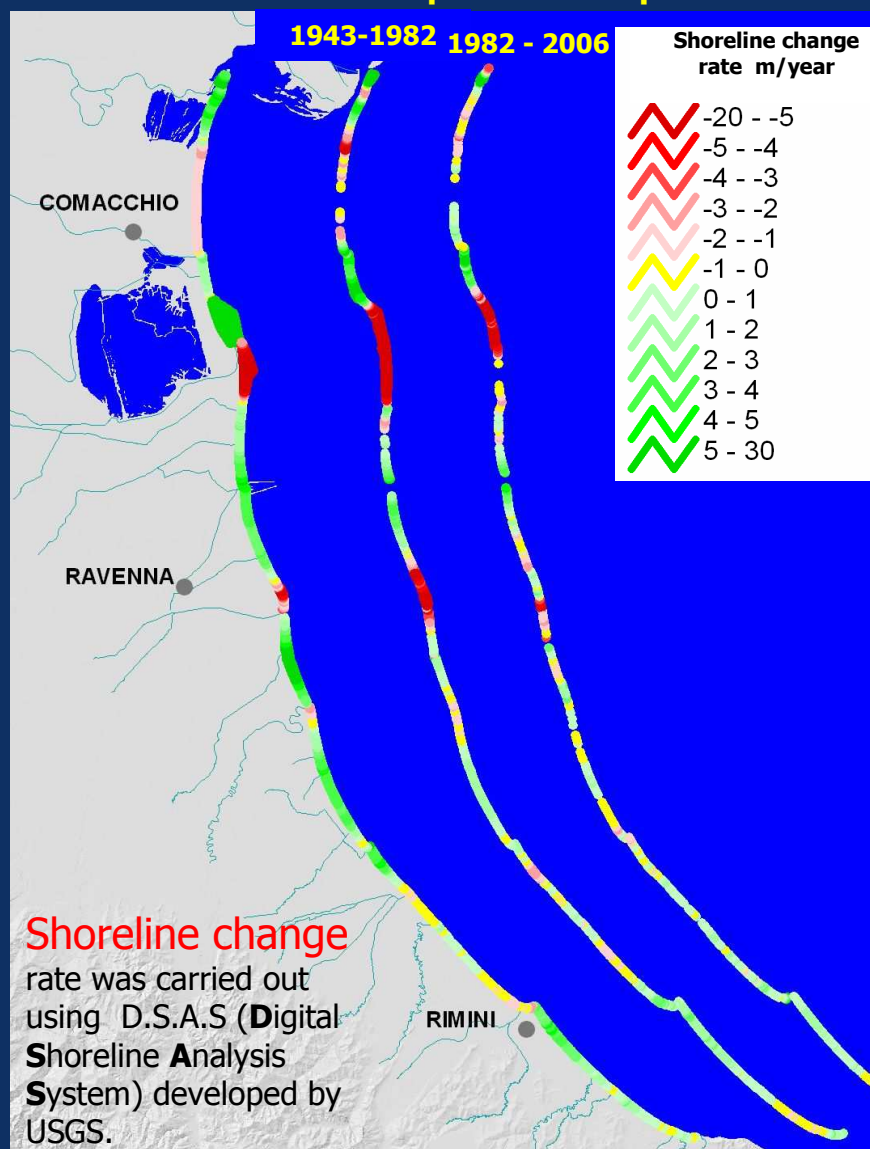
Geoindicators: some examples

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pre- urban sprawl
1893-1945

post- urban sprawl

1943-1982 1982 - 2006



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2. FLOOD RISK MAPS

3. HISTORICAL DAMAGE MAPS

scenarios for T1, T10, T100
definition of
high, medium, low
critical
coastal sector



scenarios for T1, T10, T100
high, medium, low
critical
coastal areas



Maps of tipology and recurrence of damage and scenarios for Bora and Scirocco winds

4. EROSION VULNERABILITY MAP

**definition of
high, medium, low
criticality
coastal sector**

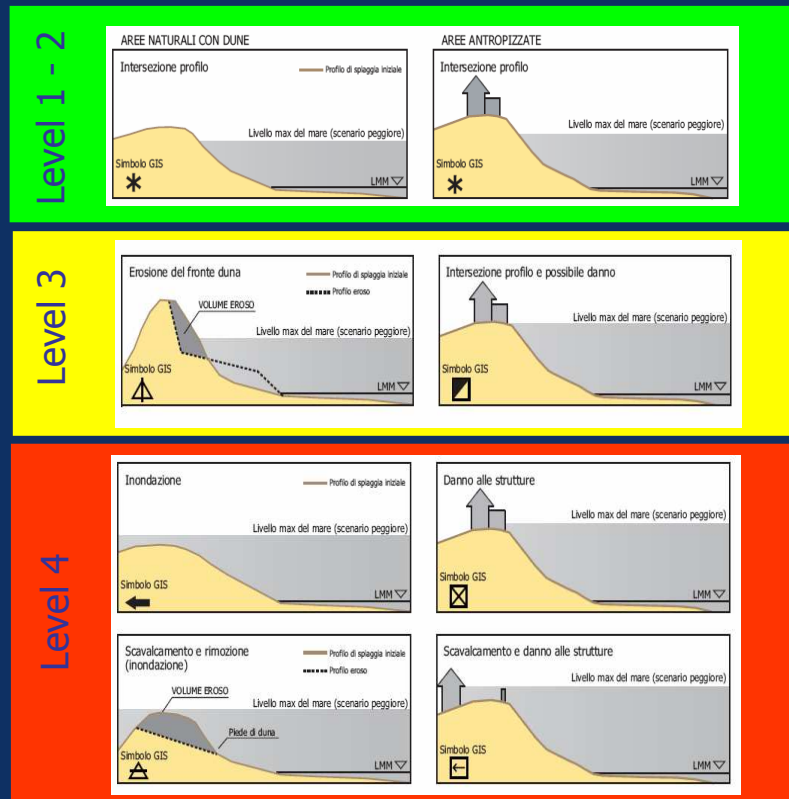
To be considered
in order to define
adaptation

1. Storm Impact Hazard maps : T1 – T10 – T100

worst-case-scenario of storm + surge

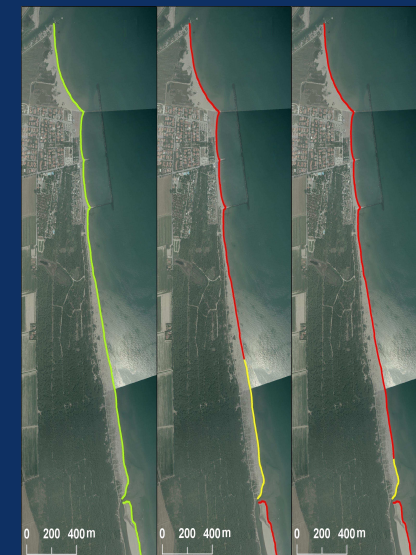
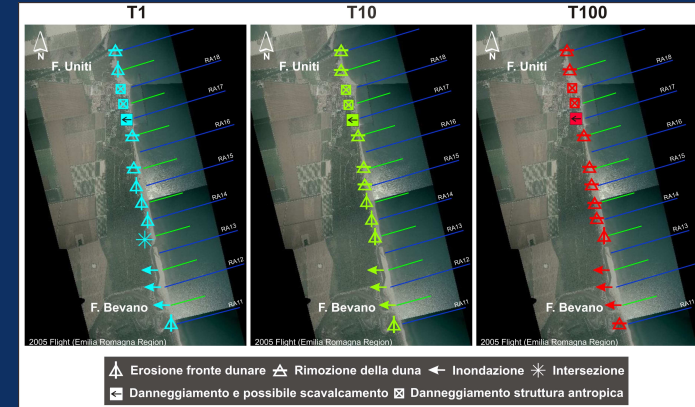
Run-up calculation along parallel transects using Komar (1998 formula) + Van der Meer (1990) for Wave Transmission at Low-Crested Structures

Type of hazards

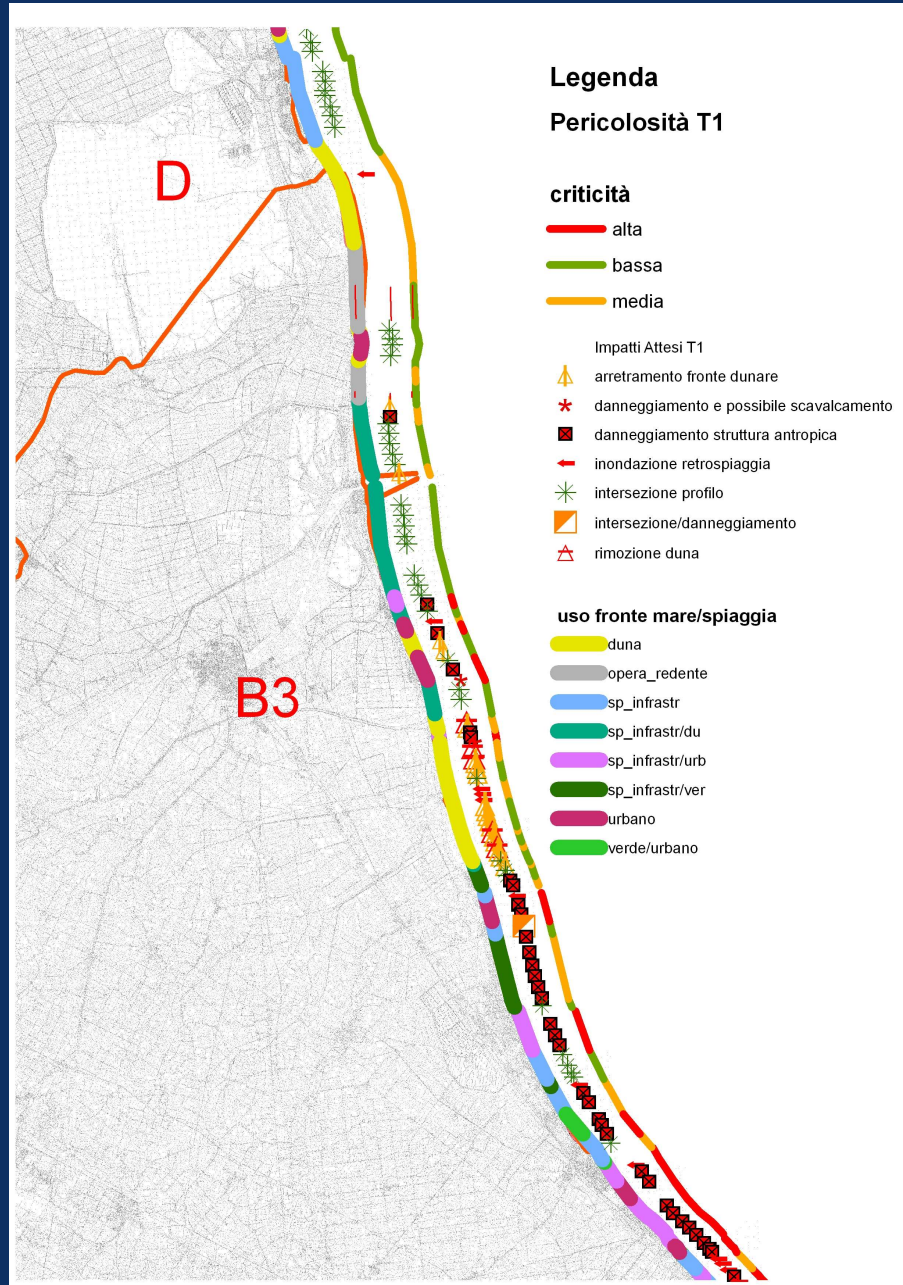


output

output



From SGSS project with Micore contribution

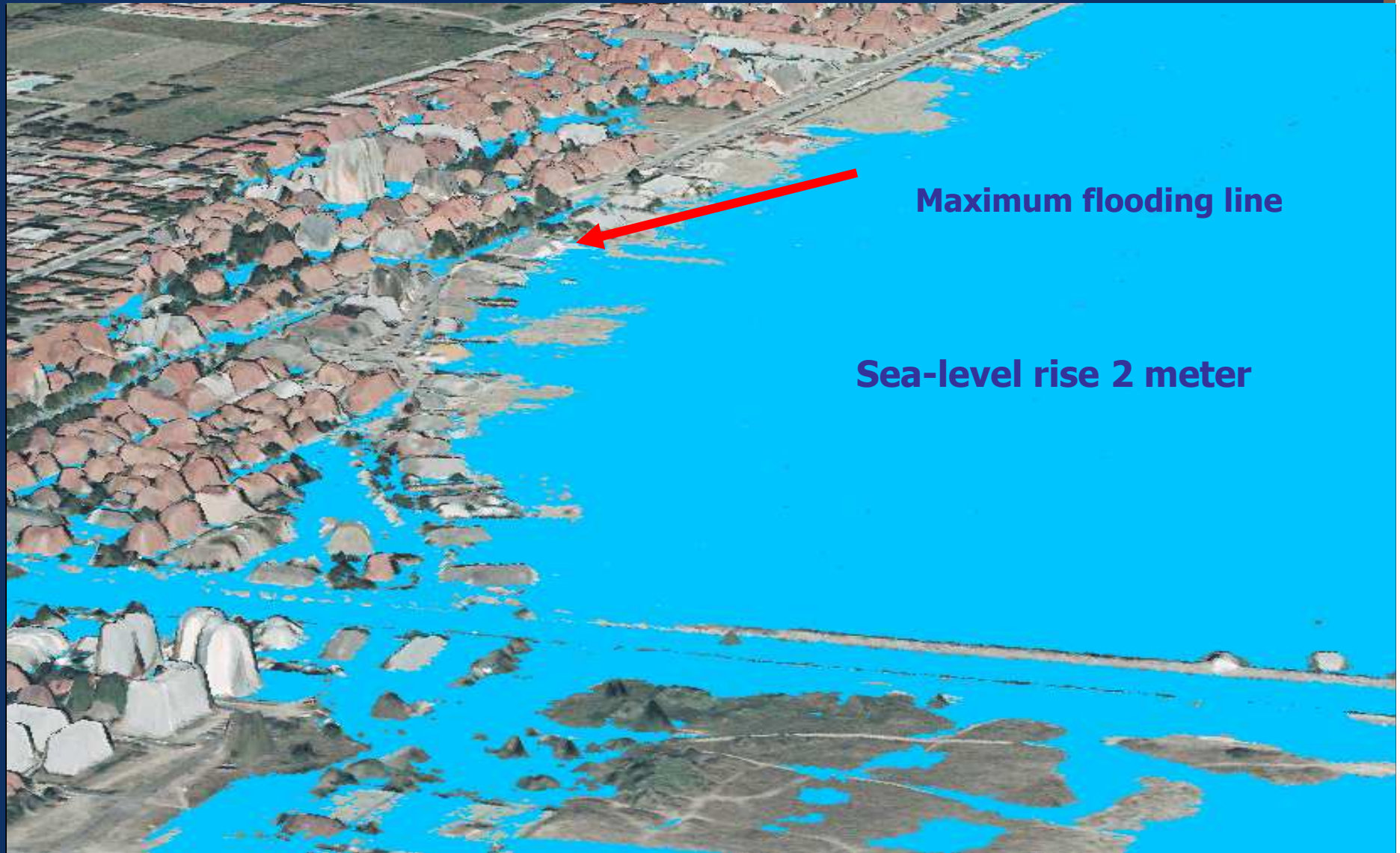


Risk map : T1

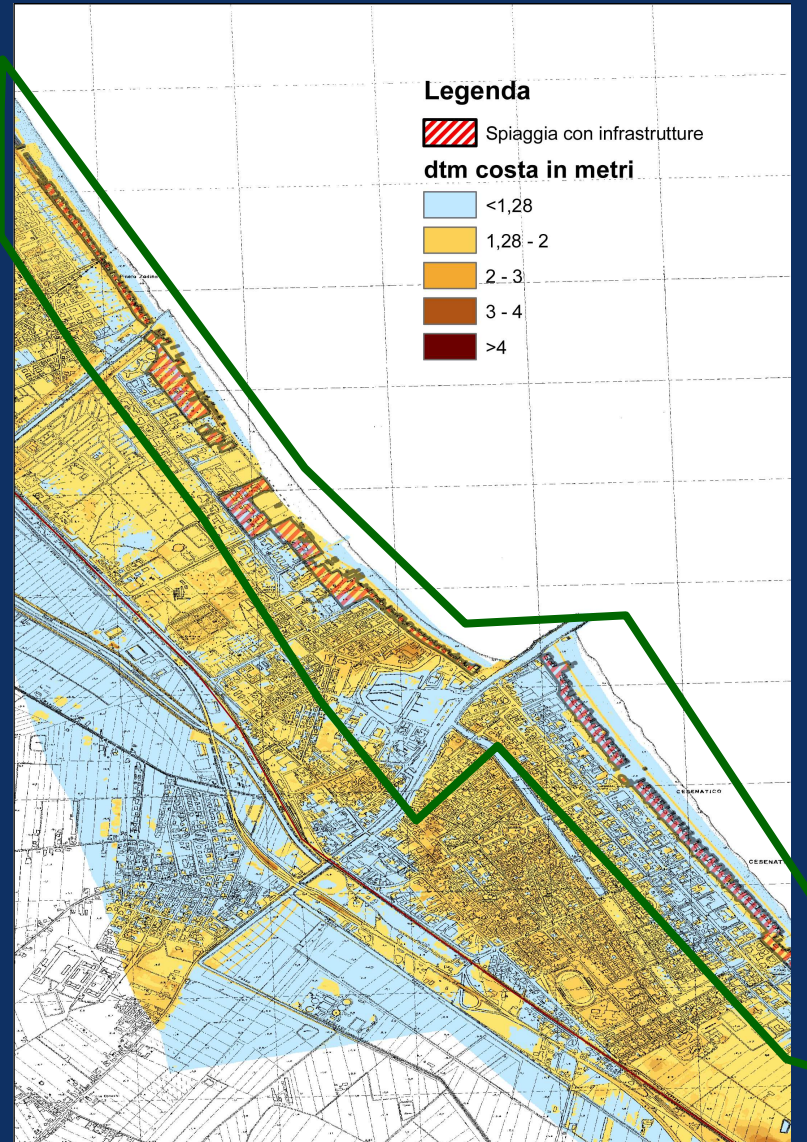
Based on

Hazard + land use

2. Simplified method for Sea-level rise 3D simulation based on GIS



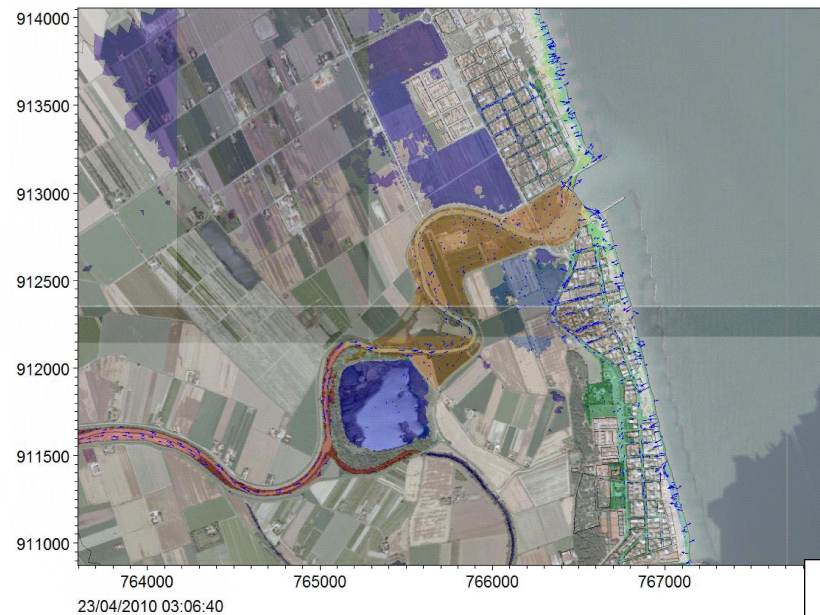
Simplified method for Sea-level rise 3D simulation based on GIS



Example for Cesenatico zone

Simulation for surge event $T_{100} = 1.28$ cm

MIKE 21 simulation of combineate effect of surge + river flooding

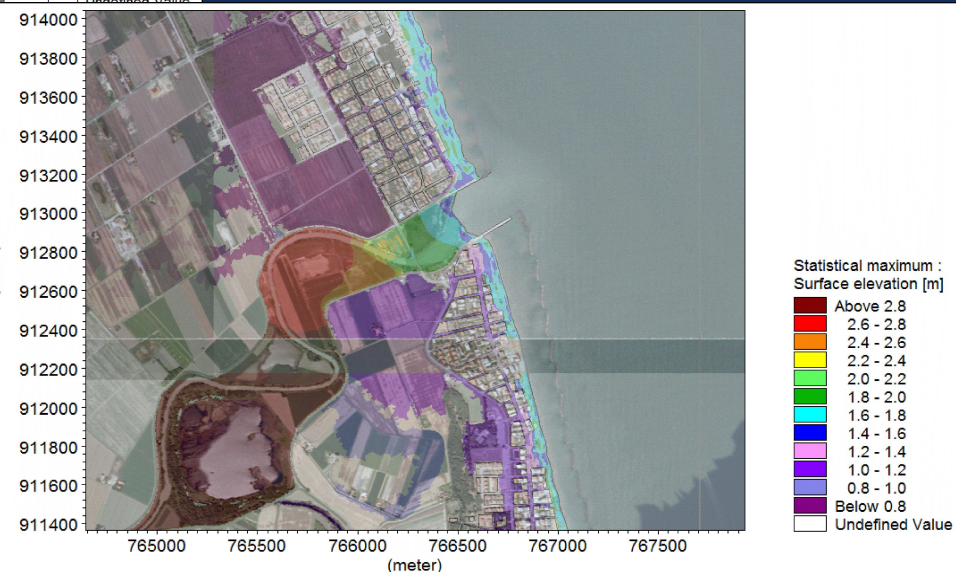


MIKE 21 simulation of combineate effect of storm surge (T100) + river flooding (T30).

Duration 22 hours (sea-storm 2+6; increasing river flow, maximum after 10 hours)

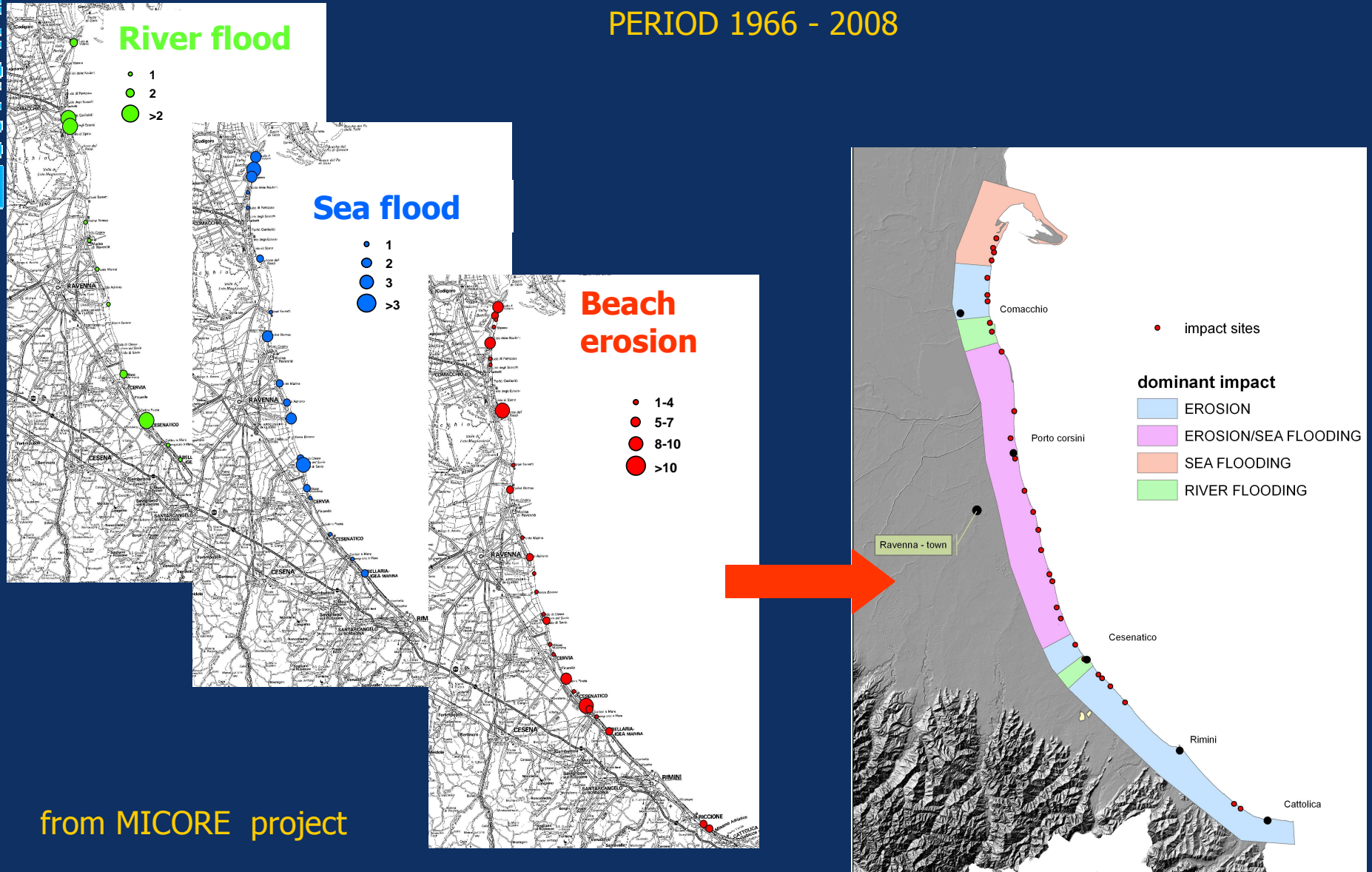
After 3 hours of sea-storm

After 9 hours of sea-storm



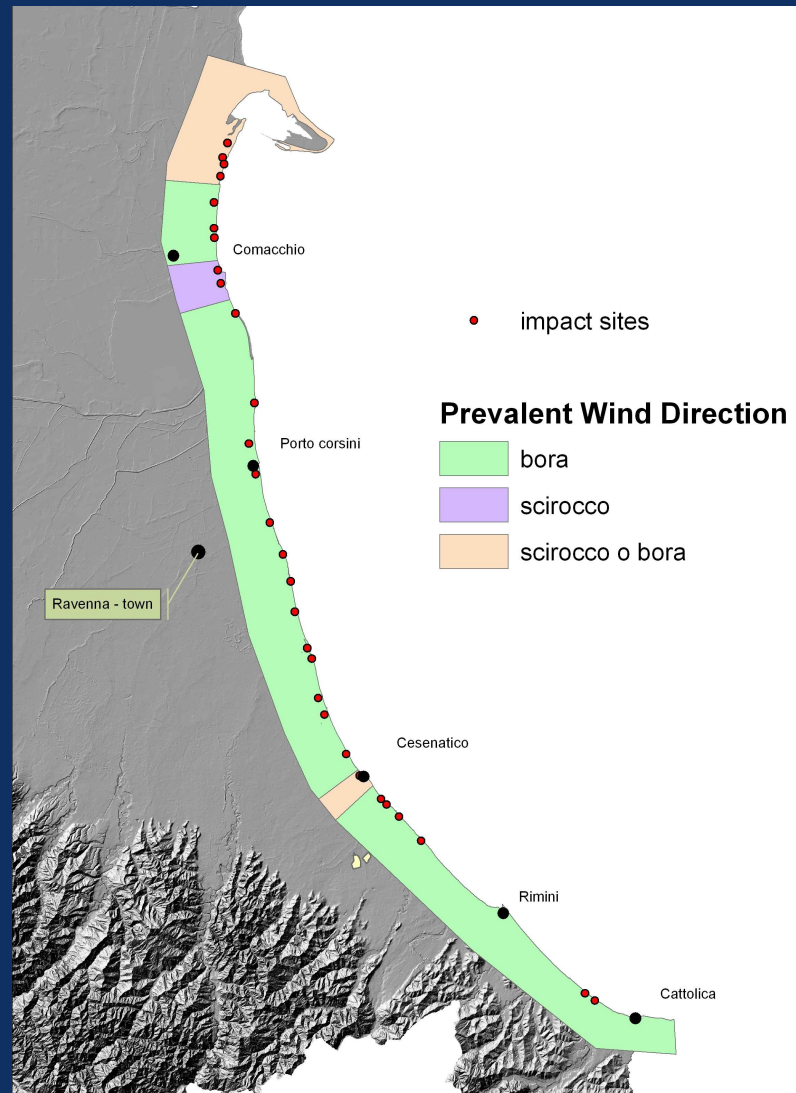
3. Historical damage map: from catalogue developed within WP1 PERIOD 1966 - 2008

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from MICORE project

3. Historical damage map: prevalent wind-storm direction from catalogue developed within WP1

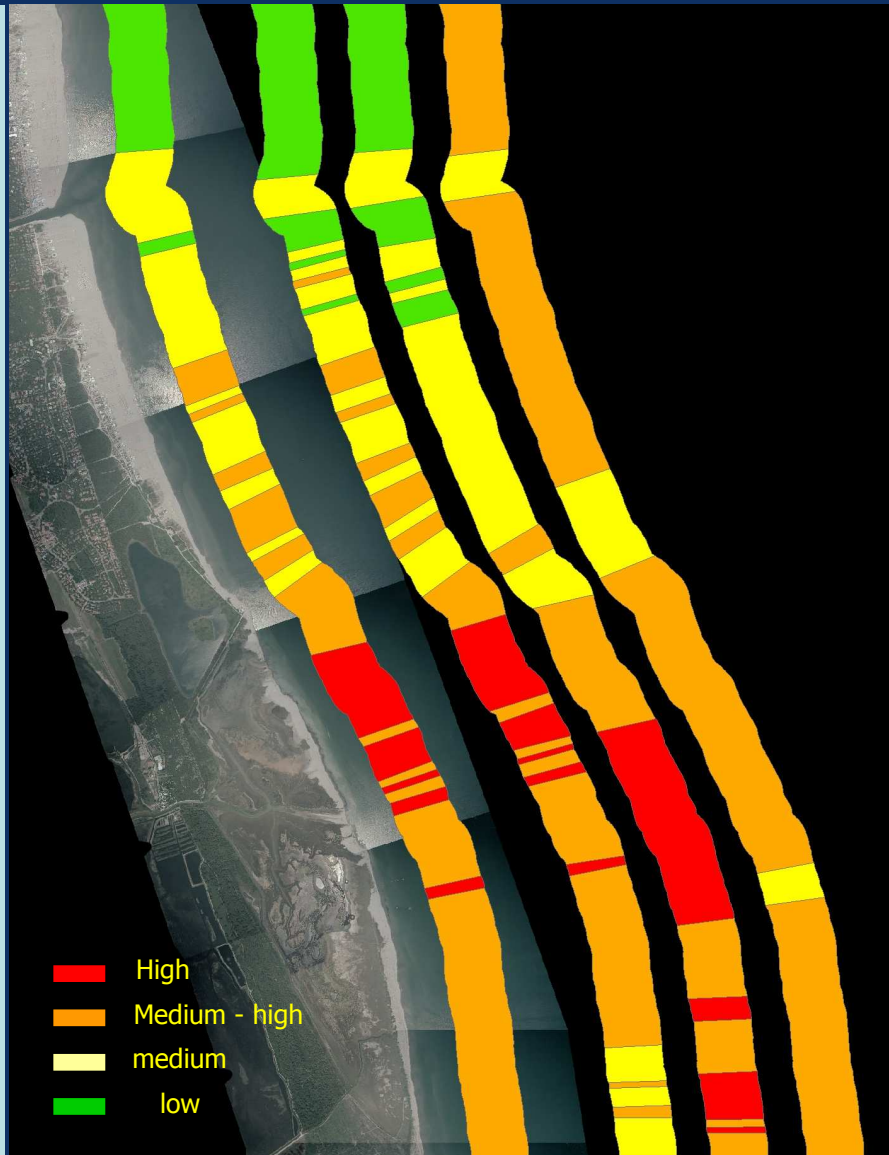


from MICORE project

4. Erosion vulnerability map: classification

V 1 2 3

Reno river mouth north side – Lido degli Estensi



GIS BASED METHOD - WEIGHTED OVERLAY

GEO-
MORPHOLOGY
1



EVOLUTIVE
TREND
2



HUMAN
IMPACT
3



1
2
3



=



from PLANCOAST project

<http://geo.regione.emilia-romagna.it/costa/viewer.htm>

Thanks for your attention