& THEIR ROLE IN NATURE-BASED COASTAL DEFENSE

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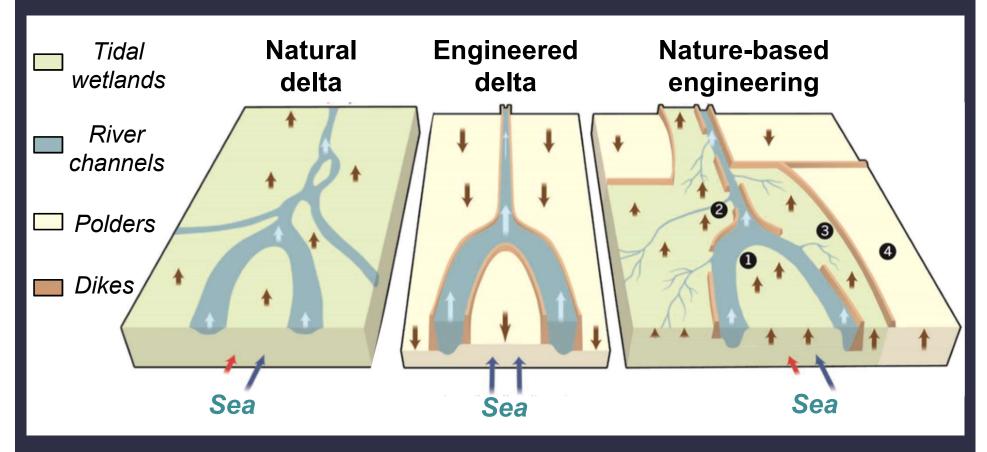
1 University of Antwerp, Belgium
2 Federal Institute of Hydrology, Germany
3 Ghent University, Belgium
4 Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, The Netherlands



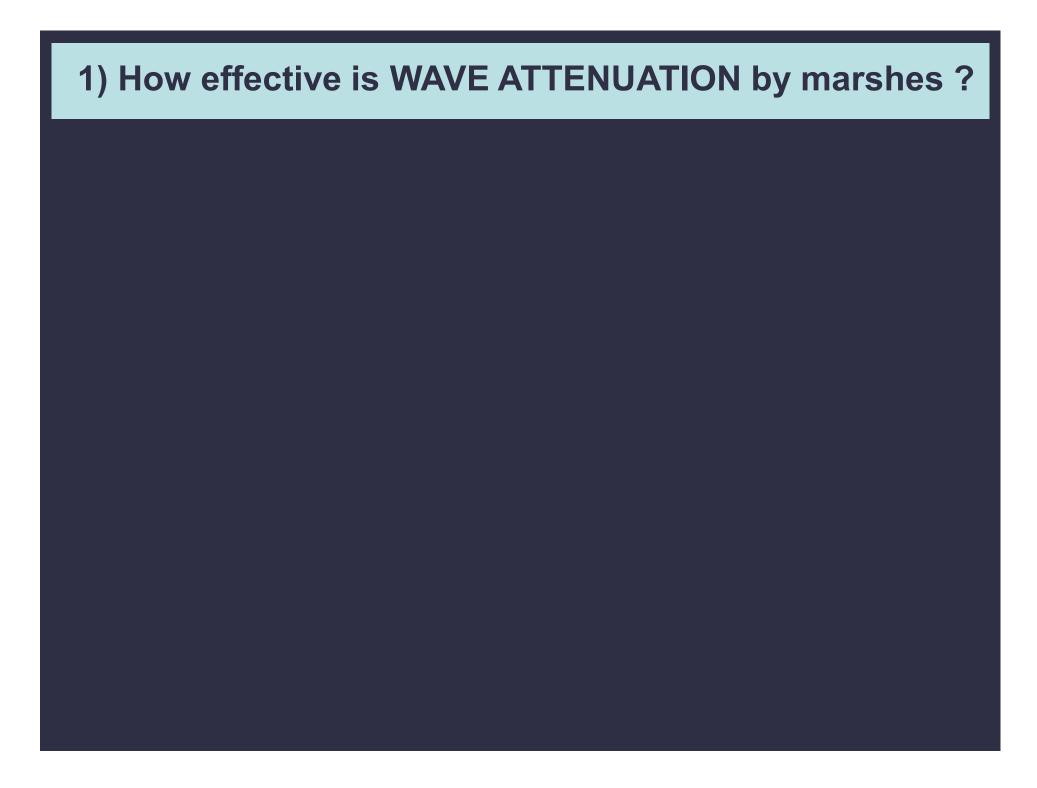


Towards more sustainable coastal defense by Nature-based risk reduction & Engineering

Natural ecosystems reduce waves, storm surges, erosion, build up land with rising sea & aditional benefits



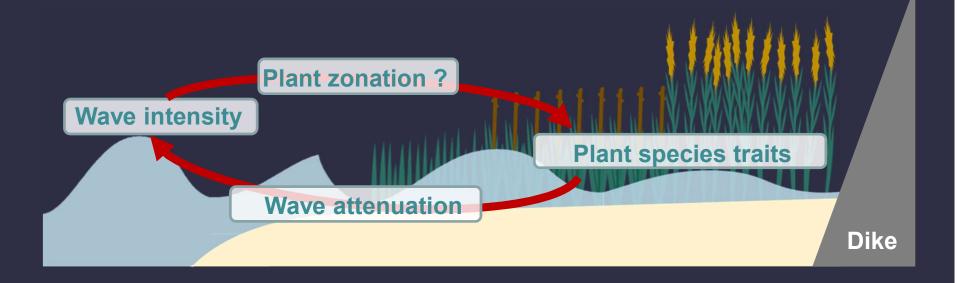
E.g. Temmerman & Kirwan (2015) Science





How plants affect waves?... much studies
How waves affect where plants can grow? ... much less known

MUTUAL FEEDBACKS ??





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MUTUAL FEEDBACKS ??

PhD work of:



Alexandra Silinski



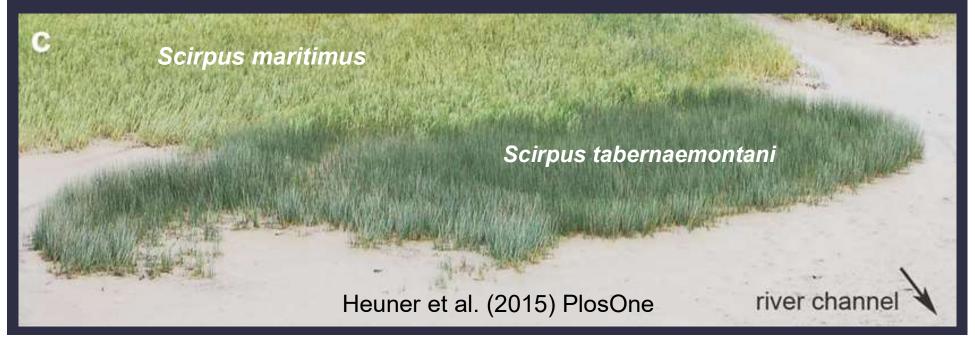
Maike Heuner



Ken Schoutens

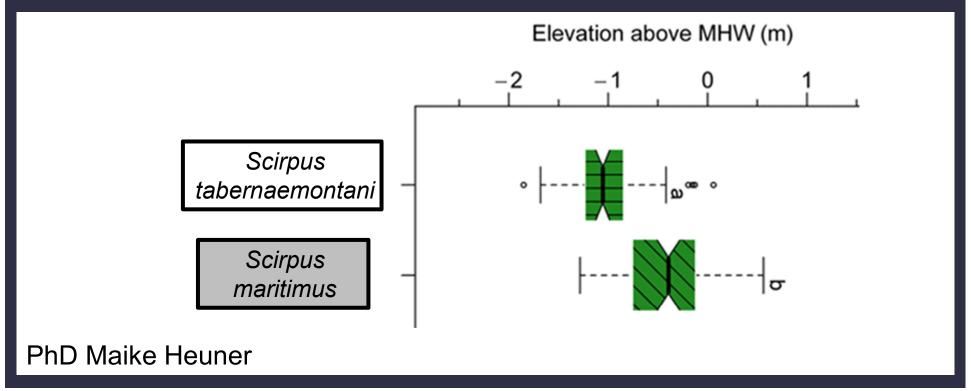


Study on 2 species dominant at marsh front in NW European brackish estuaries (Elbe, Weser) Showing typical species zonation



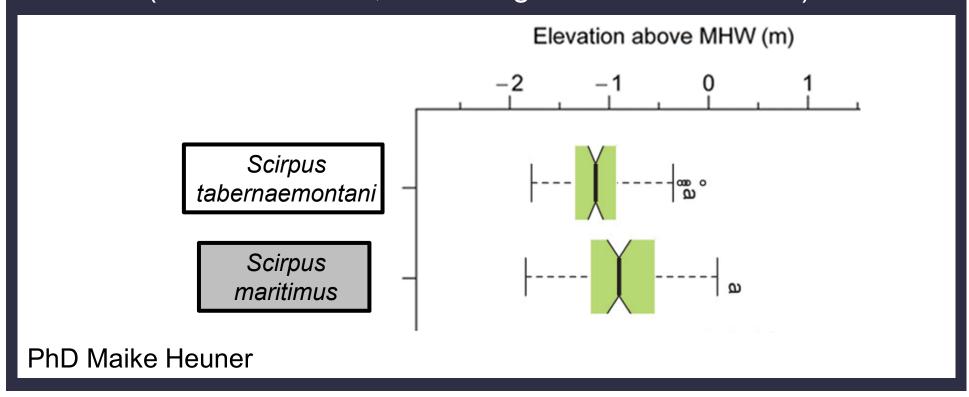


Clear species zonation in main channels of Elbe & Weser (wave-exposed, fetch lengths ~several km)



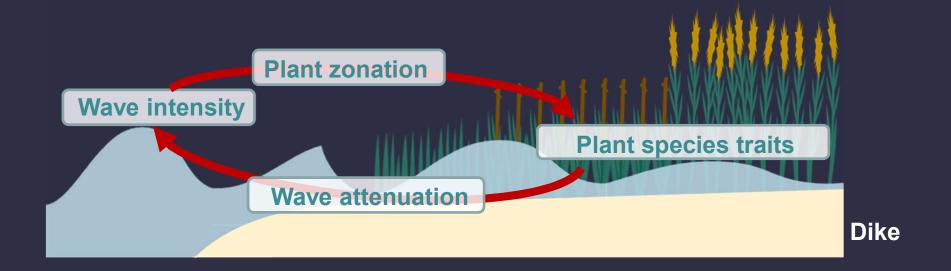


Species zones overlap in anabranches of Elbe & Weser (wave-sheltered, fetch lengths ~few 100s of m)





- Questions: (1) to which extent is species zonation a result of species-dependent plant tolerance to waves?
- (2) What is feedback on species-dependent wave attenuation?



Effects of different plant traits?

PLANTS



WAVES



Plant surface area

- +

Plant stiffness

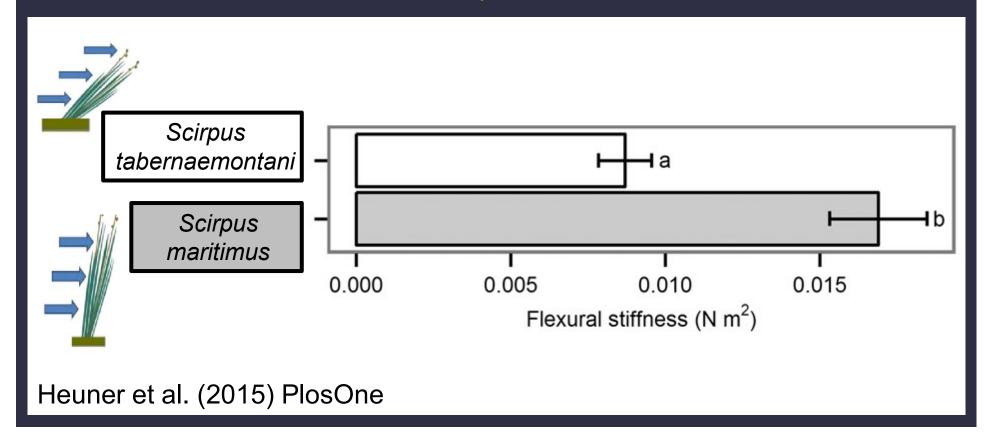
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Effects of different plant traits?



Differences in plant stiffness



Effects of different plant traits?



Effects of different plant traits?



Flume experiments: exposing plants to waves & erosion

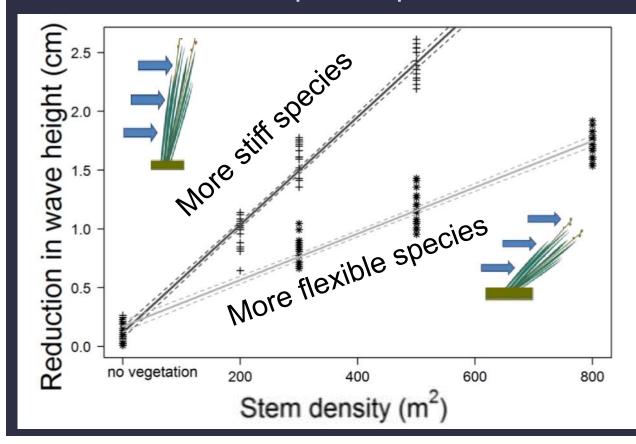


Heuner et al. (2015) PlosOne; Silinski et al. (2015) PlosOne; (2016) Geomorph.

Effects of different plant traits?



The MORE STIFF species provides MORE WAVE ATTENUATION



In the lab

Measured over 1,6 m distance

Heuner et al. (2015) PlosOne

Effects of different plant traits?



Effects of different plant traits?

PLANTS

WAVES

Flume experiments: measuring drag forces (pulling on plants)

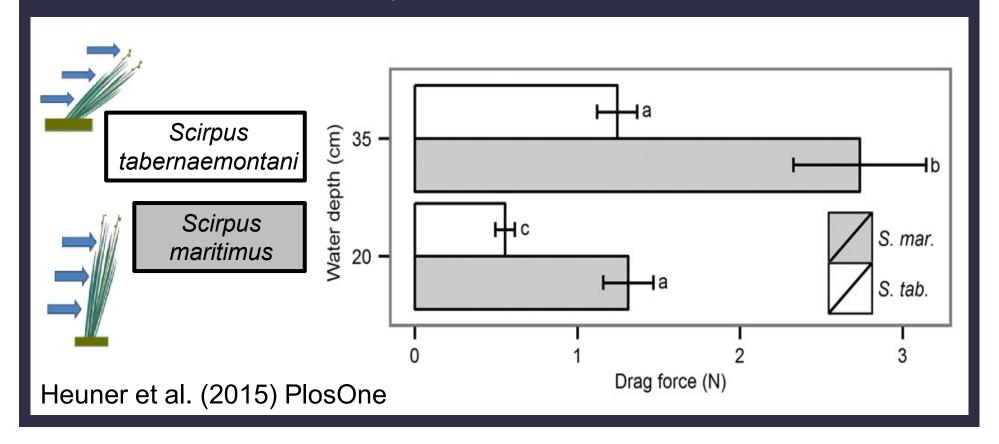


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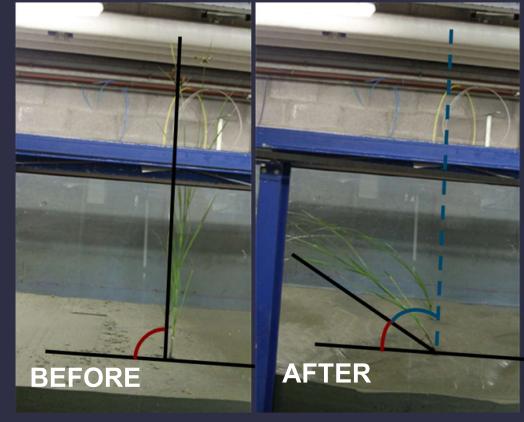
The MORE FLEXIBLE species feels LESS DRAG from waves



Effects of different plant traits?

Flume experiments:

measuring stem bending before & after 200 waves

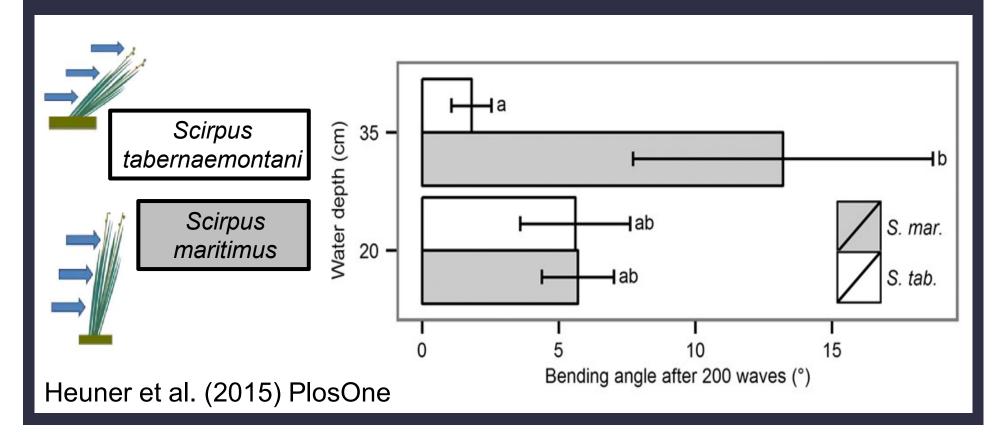


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Effects of different plant traits?



The MORE FLEXIBLE species is LESS BENDED after waves



The MORE FLEXIBLE species COPES BETTER with waves & therefore can grow in MORE WAVE-EXPOSED locations ??



The MORE FLEXIBLE species COPES BETTER with waves & therefore can grow in MORE WAVE-EXPOSED locations ??

Transplantation experiments with manipulation of wave regime Elbe estuary, winter 2018 – winter 2020



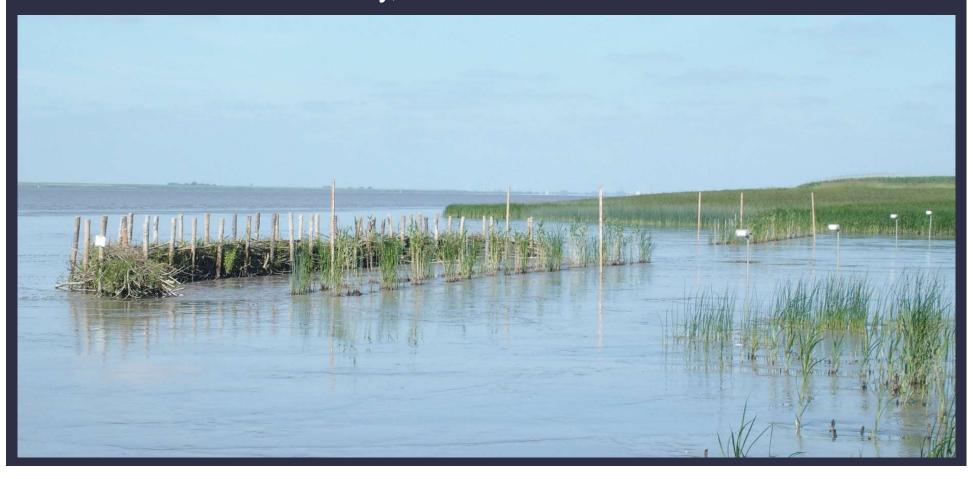
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Transplantation experiments with manipulation of wave regime Elbe estuary, winter 2018 – winter 2020



3 species

X 20 replicas

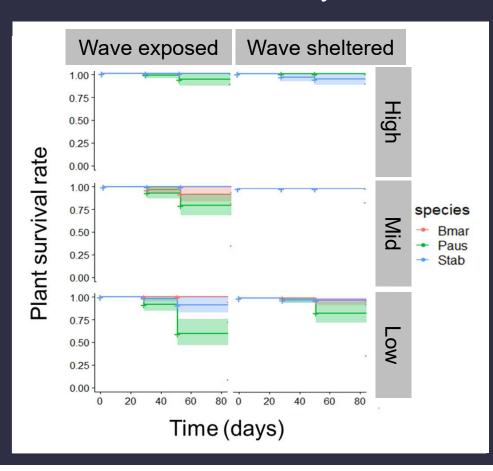
X 3 elevations

X 2 wave regimes

2-yr monitoring of waves, currents, sedimentation-erosion, sediment & plant properties...

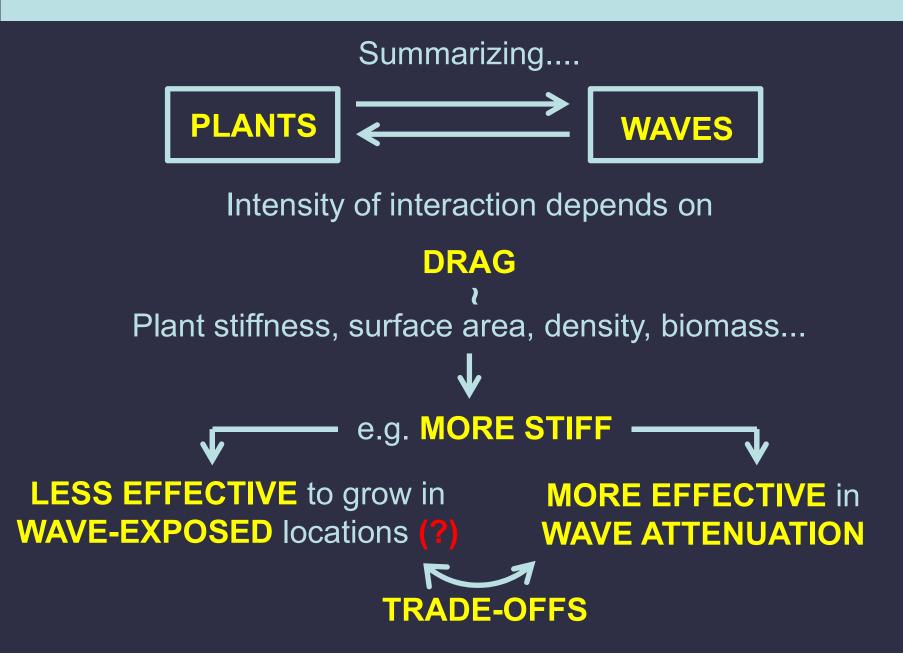
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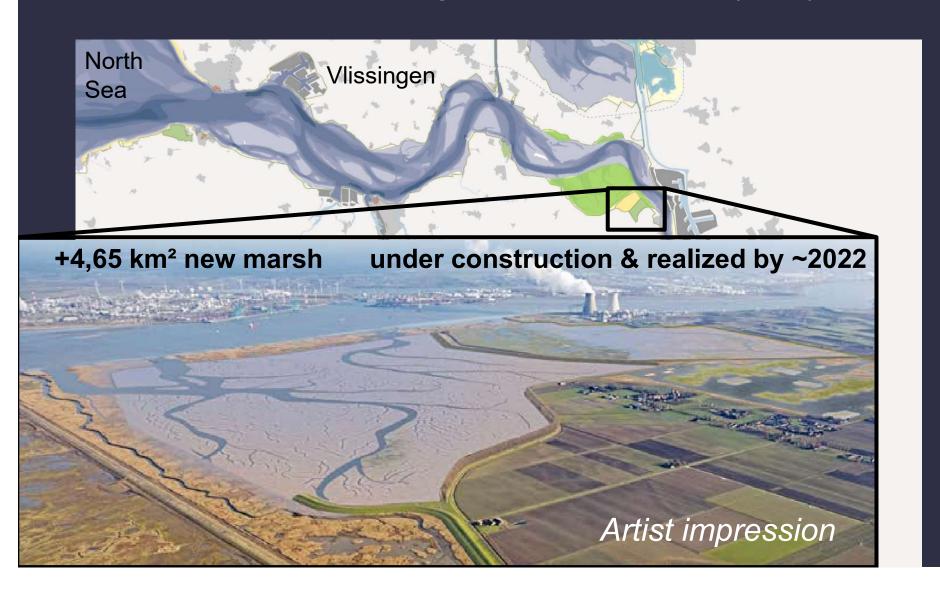
Very preliminary results

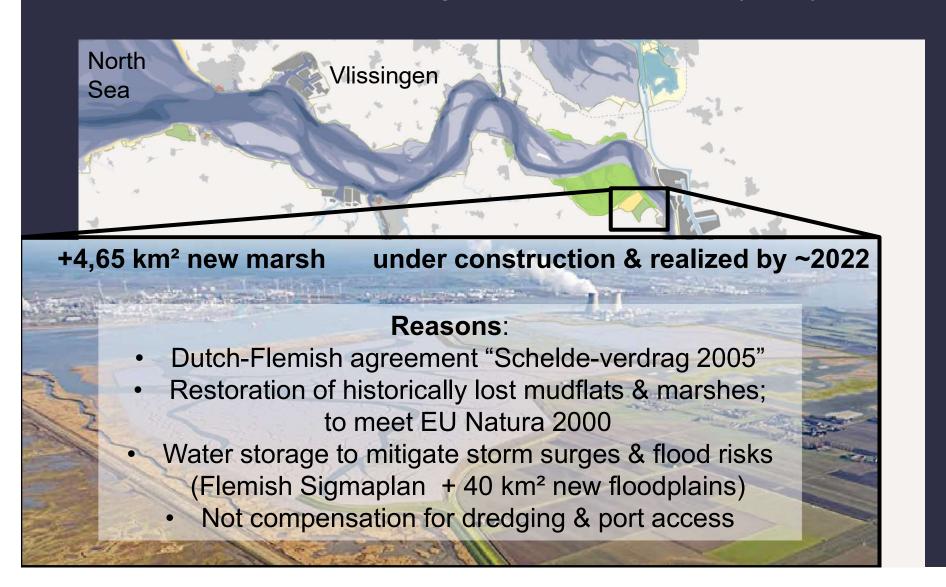
Kaplan-Meyer survival analysis











How succesfull is marsh restoration in a former polder area?

Will it stay 'a big box of mud' for ever?
Will it evolve quickly to a 'boring' climax vegetation of reeds?

Can you steer the development? (options: breach width & number, digging channels,...)



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A new bio-geomorphic model

hydrodynamics



morphodynamics









A new bio-geomorphic model Based on extensive new field & flume data



hydrodynamics



morphodynamics

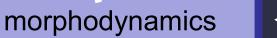


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hydrodynamics







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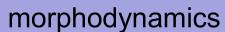


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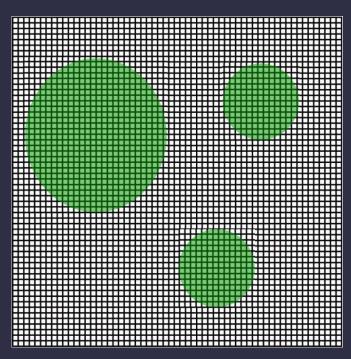








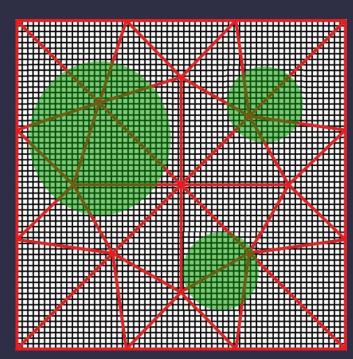
A new bio-geomorphic model New techniques for coupling of multi-scale interactions





Vegetation model 0.25 m resolution

A new bio-geomorphic model New techniques for coupling of multi-scale interactions

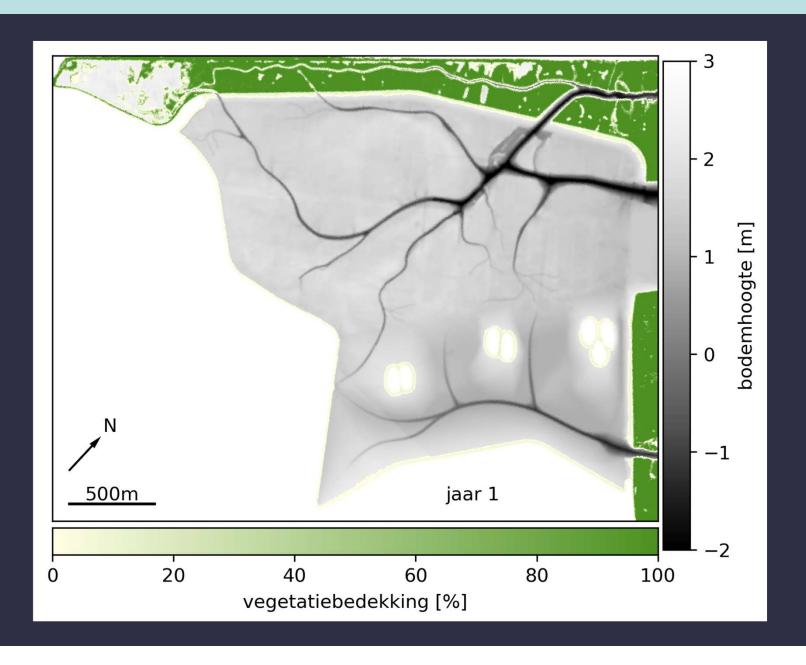


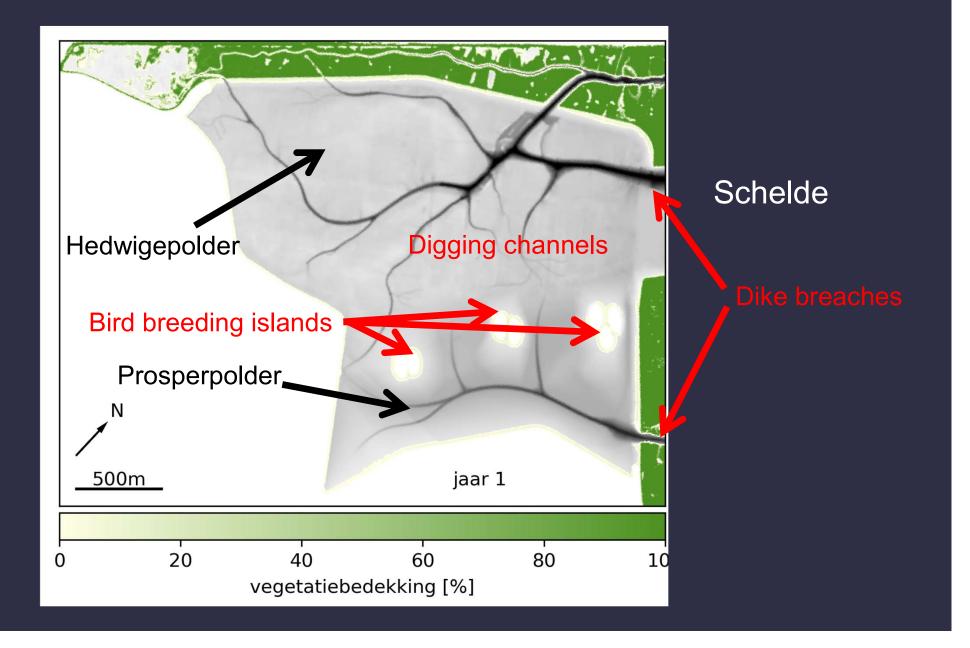


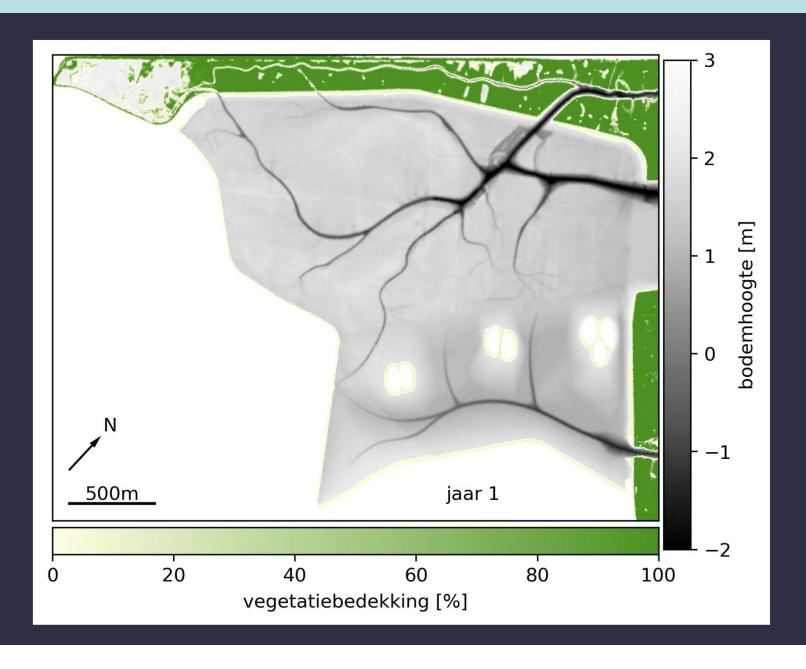


Vegetation model

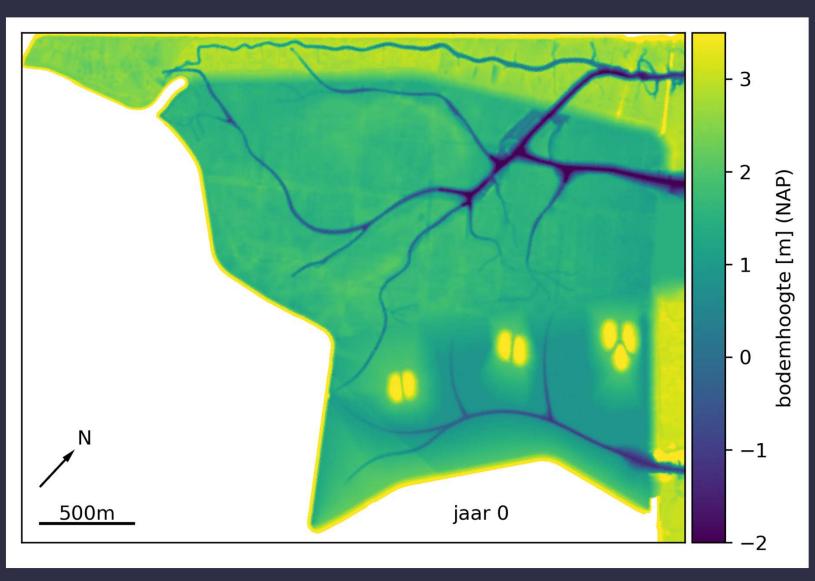
Hydro- & morphodynamic model
coarser resolution & TIN



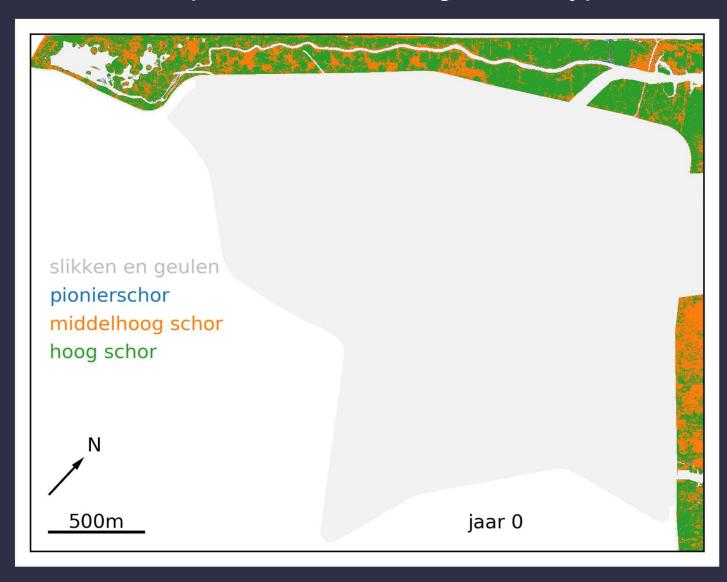




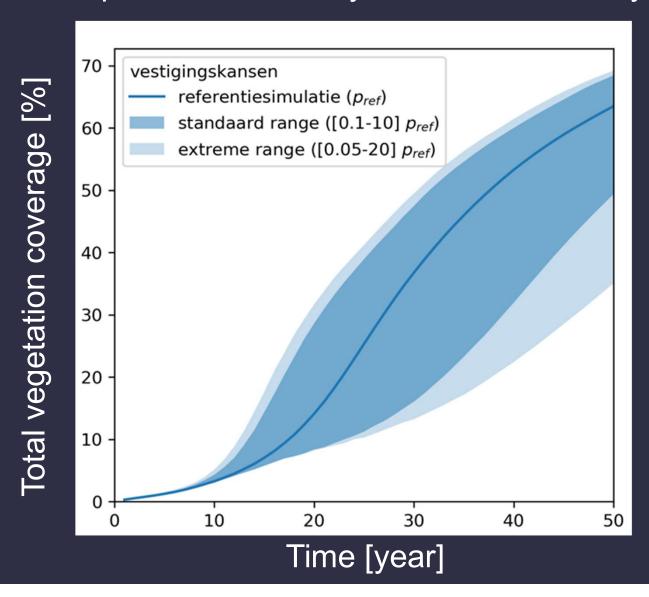
Topographical development



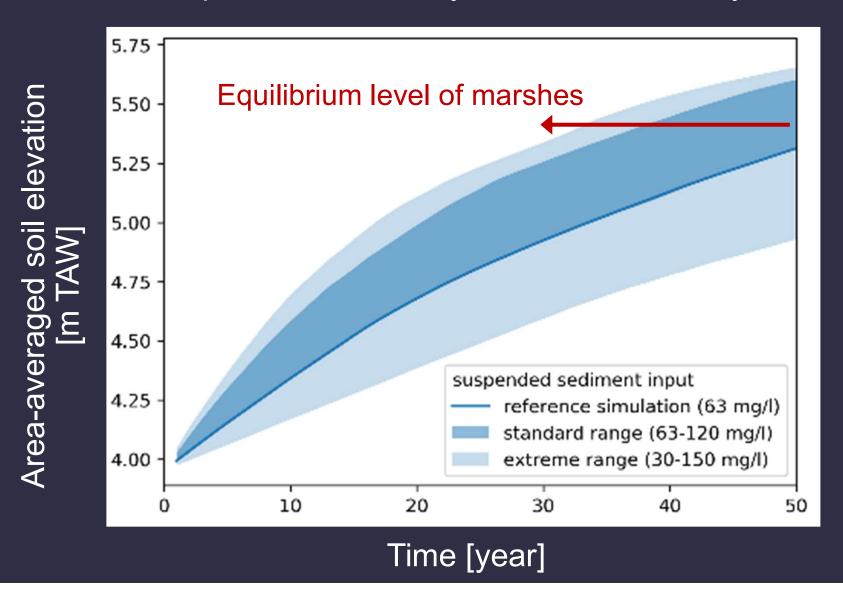
Development of main vegetation types



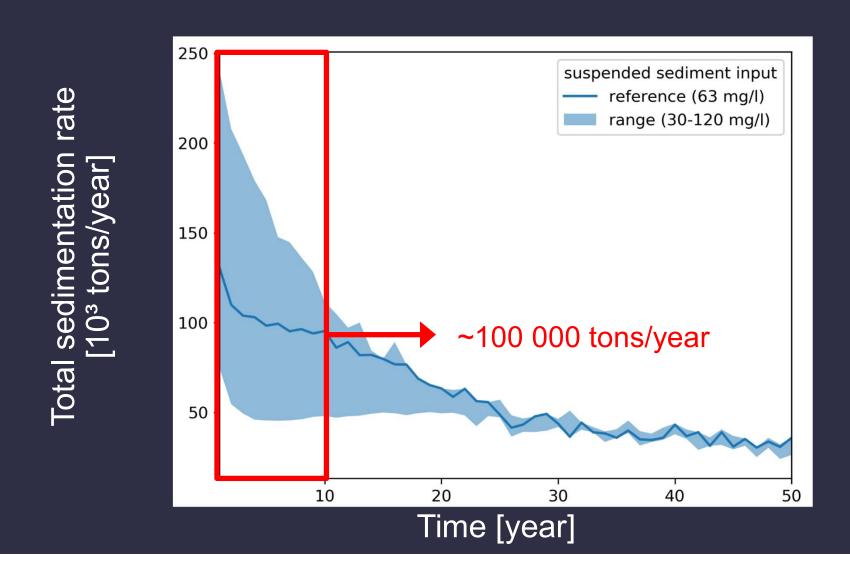
Slow development; uncertainty due to stochasticity etc....



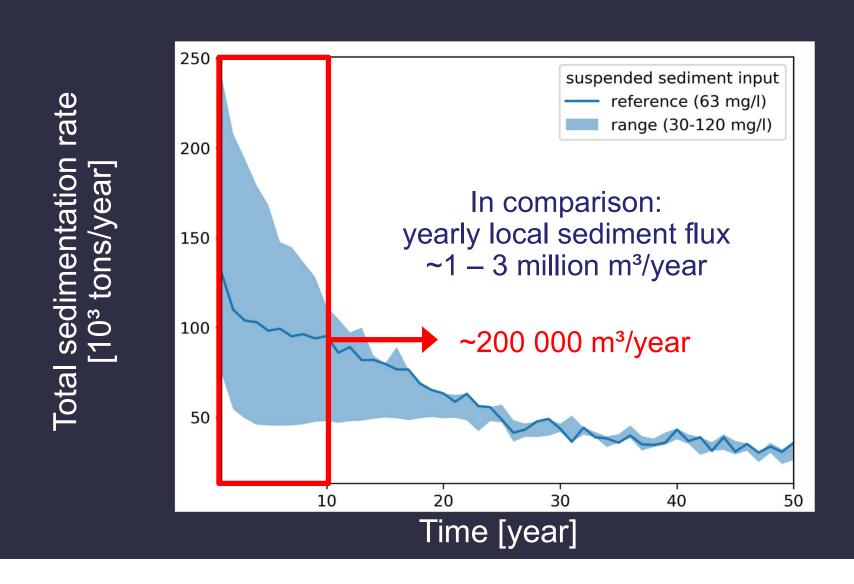
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Calculation of delivery of ecosystem services: sediment removal



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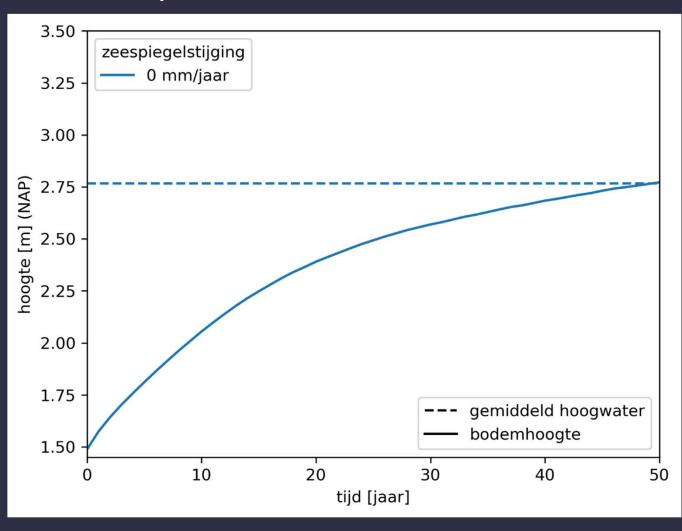


Calculation of delivery of ecosystem services: carbon removal

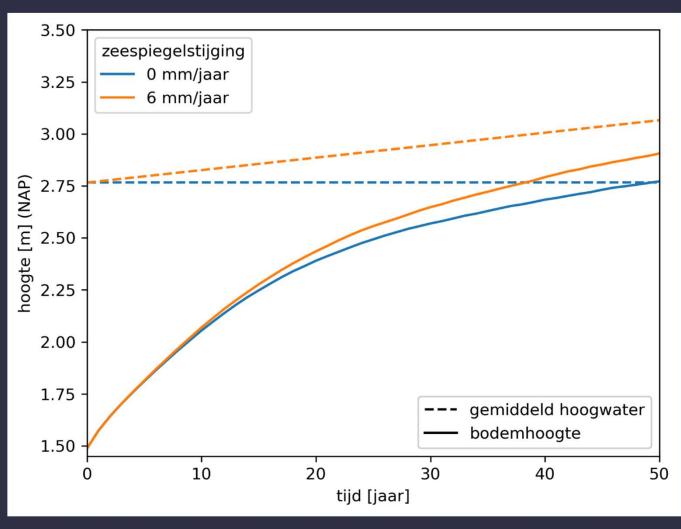
~6 000 ton C/year ~Yearly emission of ~9000 cars



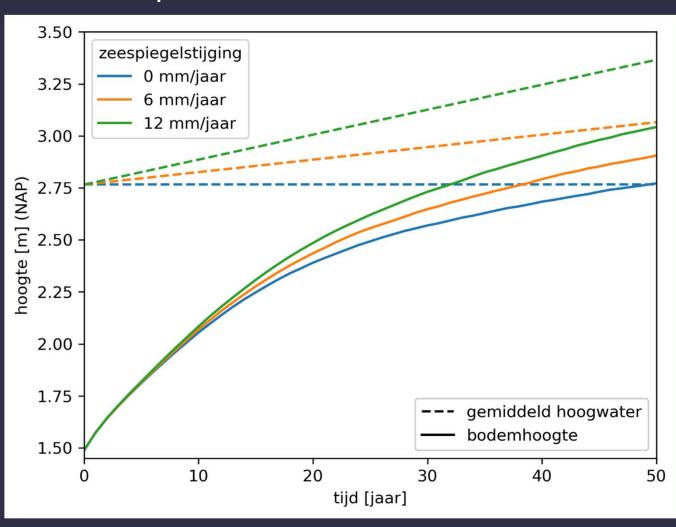
Temporal 'de-poldering' as a measure to build up land elevation with sea level rise



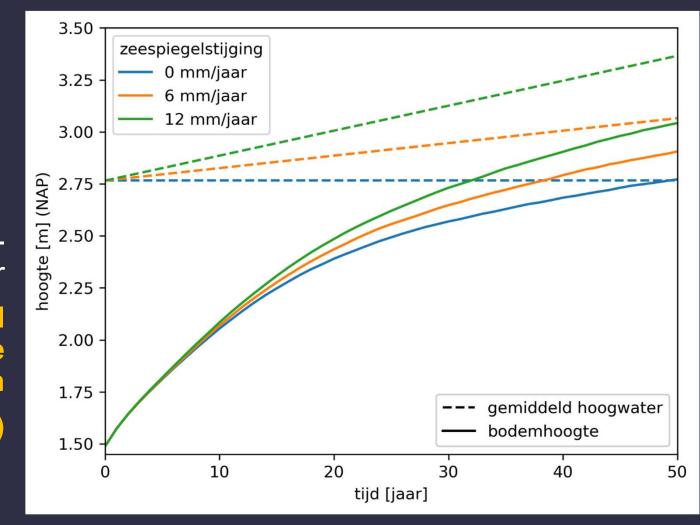
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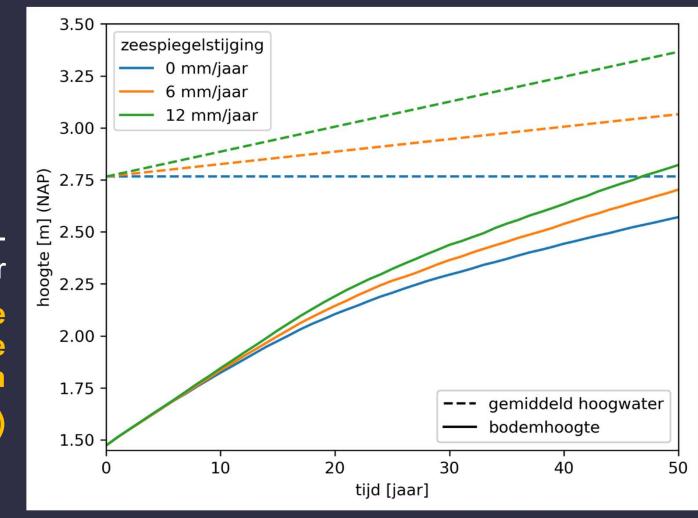


Rate of sedimentation & vegetation development: can be steered by dike breach design



Prosperpolder
Small
dike
breach
(50 m)

Rate of sedimentation & vegetation development: can be steered by dike breach design



Hedwigepolder Wide dike breach (600 m)

Rate of sedimentation & vegetation development: can be steered by dike breach design



Hedwige-polder

Wide dike breach (600 m

Slower sedimentation

Prosper-polder

Small dike breach (50 m)

Faster sedimentation

- HPP does not develop into 'mud box' or 'boring reed marsh'
 - Instead slow development, diversity of habitat types

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- Rate of land rise & vegetation development can be steered by landscape design (breach dimensions, channels...)