Ecological Optimisation of Dynamic Coastal Defence

Mink Zijlstra (NCP + LDD)









Dynamic Coastal Defence

Coastal defence policy since 1990: dynamic preservation

Main objective : preserving basal coastline
 Primary means : sand nourishments

Working together with natural dynamics



- Does dynamic coastal defence lead to an increase in the ecological value of the landscape and to a wider, safer, dune area?
 - Gradients in salinity, pH, nutrient availability and groundwater depth.
 - Influence of blowing sand and periodic inundations.



Research outline

Development of spatially explicit simulation model

- Aeolian sand transport + dune formation
- Growth and development of pioneer vegetation
- Soil development and vegetation succession
- Modular set-up:





WEPS (Wind Erosion Prediction System)

(Wind speed -- aerodynamic roughness) = friction velocity

■ Grain size + moisture content + flat biomass cover + surface roughness → threshold friction velocity

Friction velocity > threshold friction velocity = sand transport



DECAL (Nield and Baas, 2008)

Dune formation simulated using DECAL-approachCellular automaton model

- Interactions between cells governed by transition rules
- Large versatility: different kinds of transition rules possible

'Fed' by WEPSVegetation gr





Plant growth + competition driven by nutrient uptake Division of model area in 2 zones





NUCOM2 (Berendse 1988)

Zone 1:

- Growth limited by nitrogen availability
- Mortality dependent on salinity, burial by sand, abrasive forces of sand
- Zone 2:
 - Growth determined by:
 - accumulation of organic matter (nutrient availability and pH)
 - distance to groundwater level



Integration of the three modules:

- Simulation grid-based
- Ouput *i* = Input *i*+1





Vegetation

Geomorphology

Soil



Pilot field study – sand transport





<u>Pilot field study – study area</u>





Some preliminary results

Transport zone

Deposition zone





Some preliminary results





Some preliminary conclusions



