

Progress report on wave-driven dynamics simulation of shoreline erosion - Testbeds Corsica and Choptank Rivers

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**Modeling Quarterly Review
June 20-21, 2023
Annapolis**

Context

Phase 6 shoreline erosion

- **Observed(?) long-term shoreline erosion**
- **Partitioned in time based on hydrology**
- **Kilometer spatial resolution of CH3D grid**

Phase 7 recommendation from Larry Sanford

Wave-driven time dependent dynamics simulation of shoreline erosion (Quarterly review 01/11/2023)

$$Eh\rho_{dry} = \alpha'(P - P_{crit})f\left(\frac{D}{h}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{8} \rho g H_s^2 c_g \cos(\alpha) \quad (2)$$

Significance

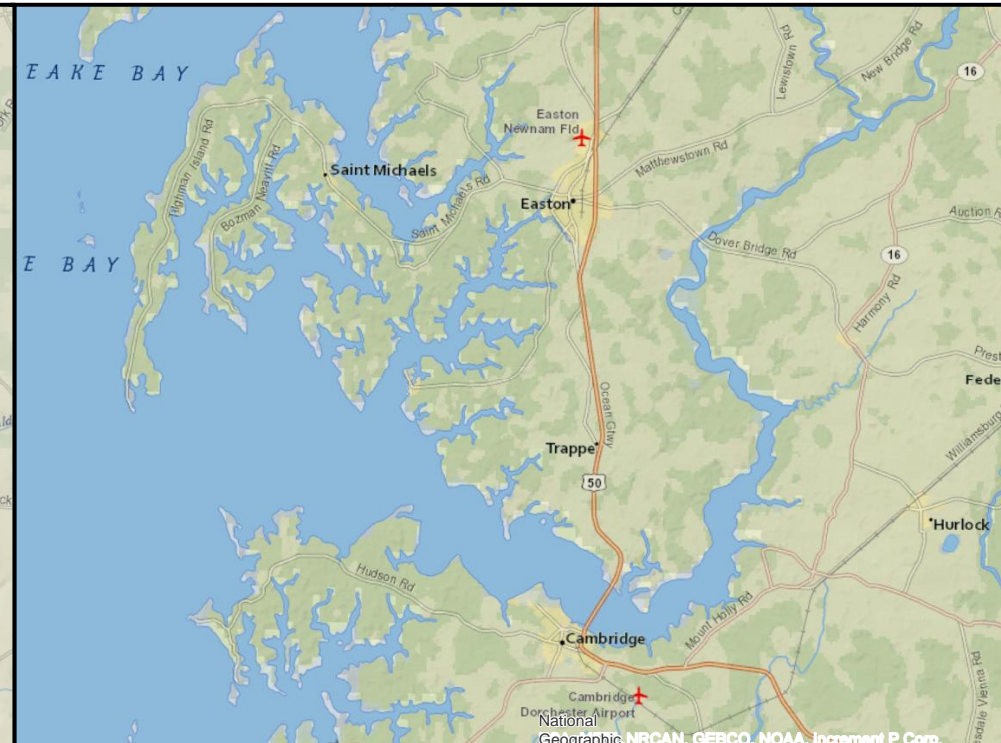
- **Coastline erosion is a challenge, particularly under climate change and sea level rise.**
- **A new piece of best available science**

Testbeds

Corsica River

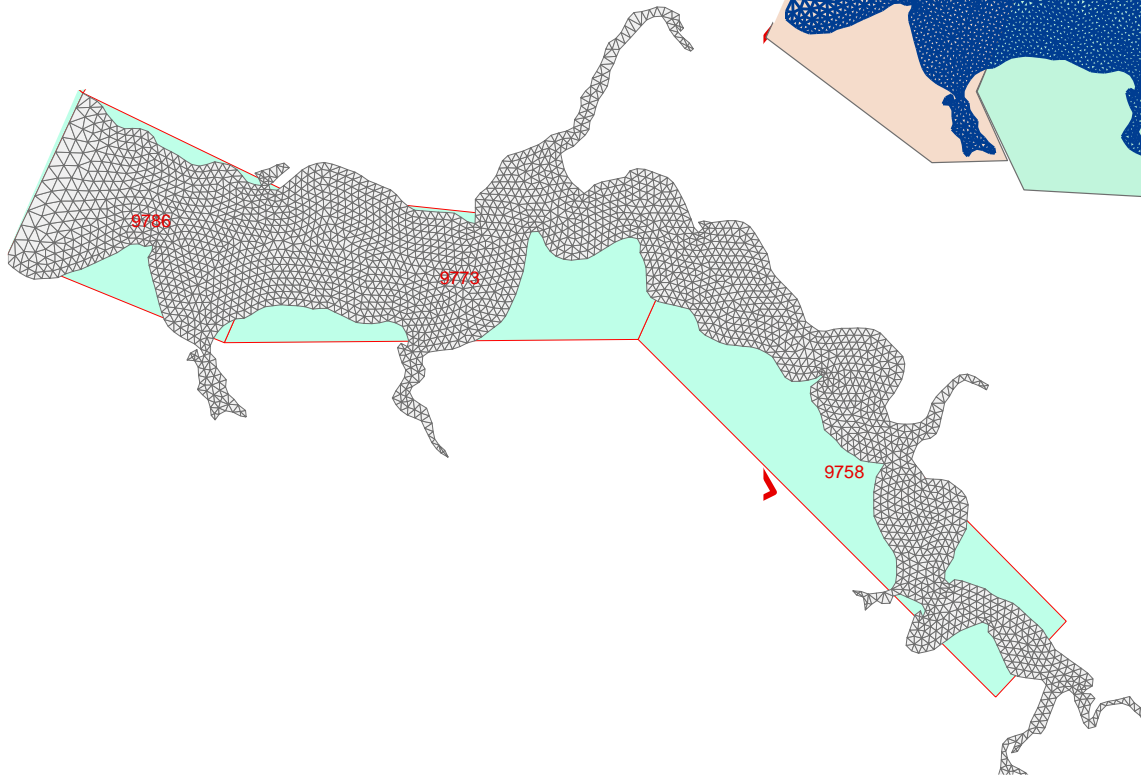


Choptank

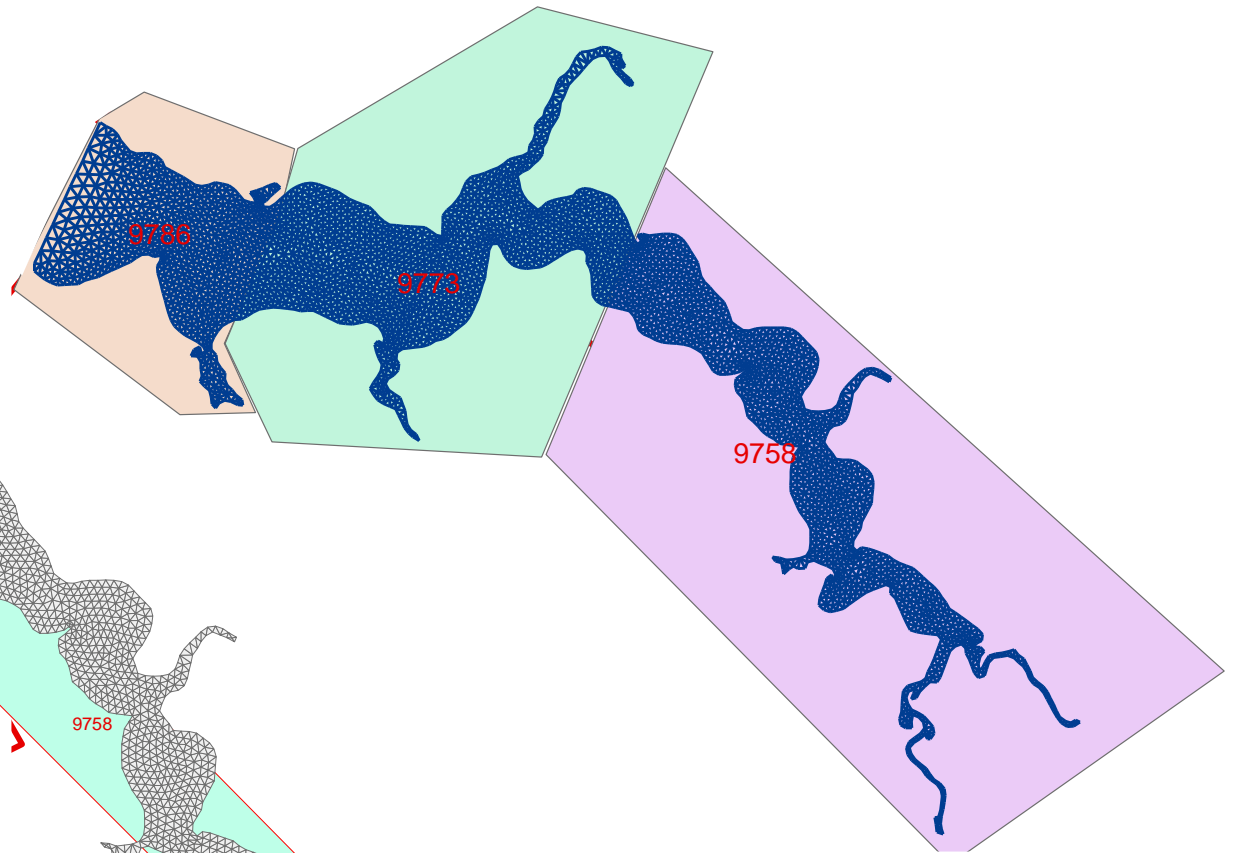


Mapping coastal cells to CH3D grid

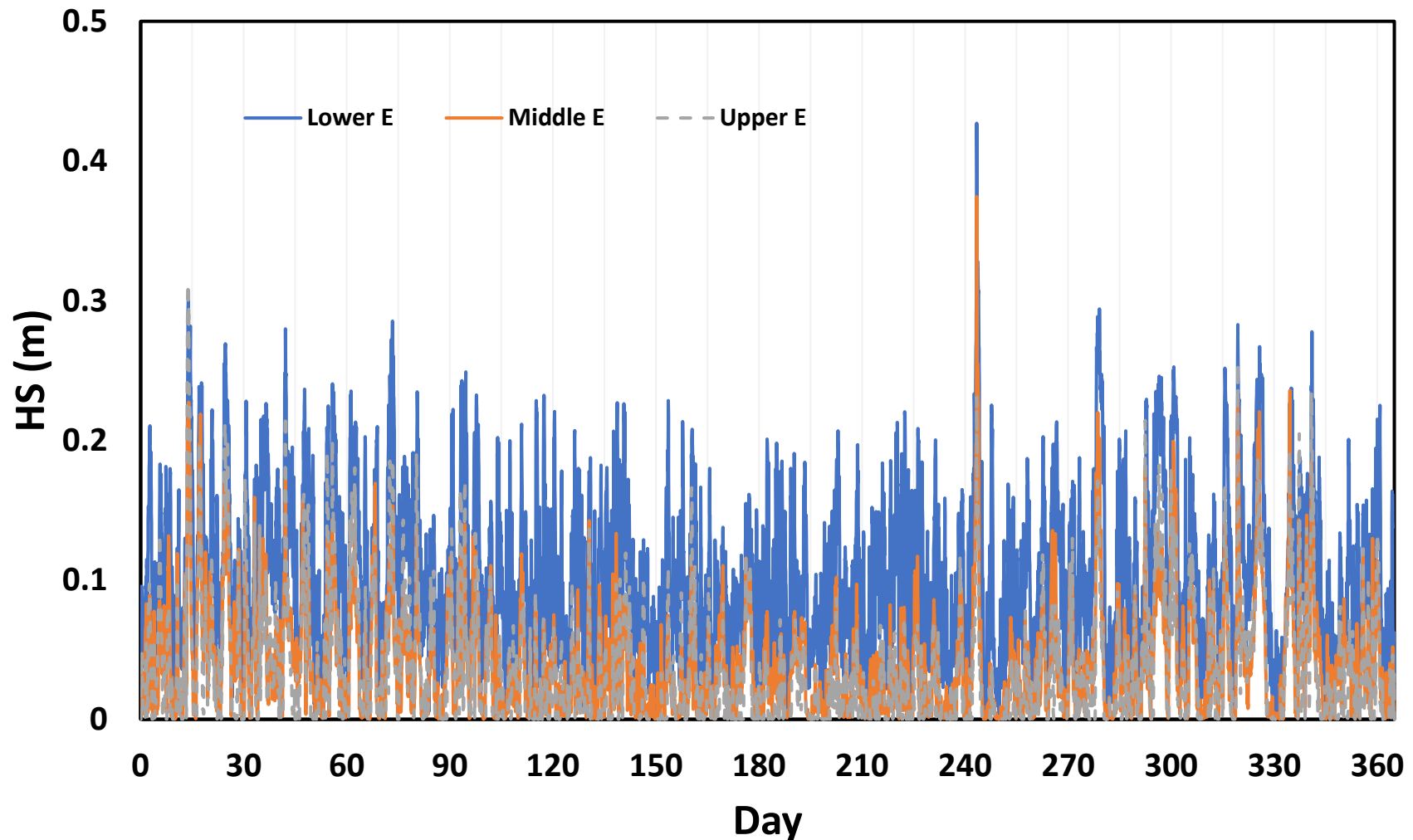
Initial CH3D grid



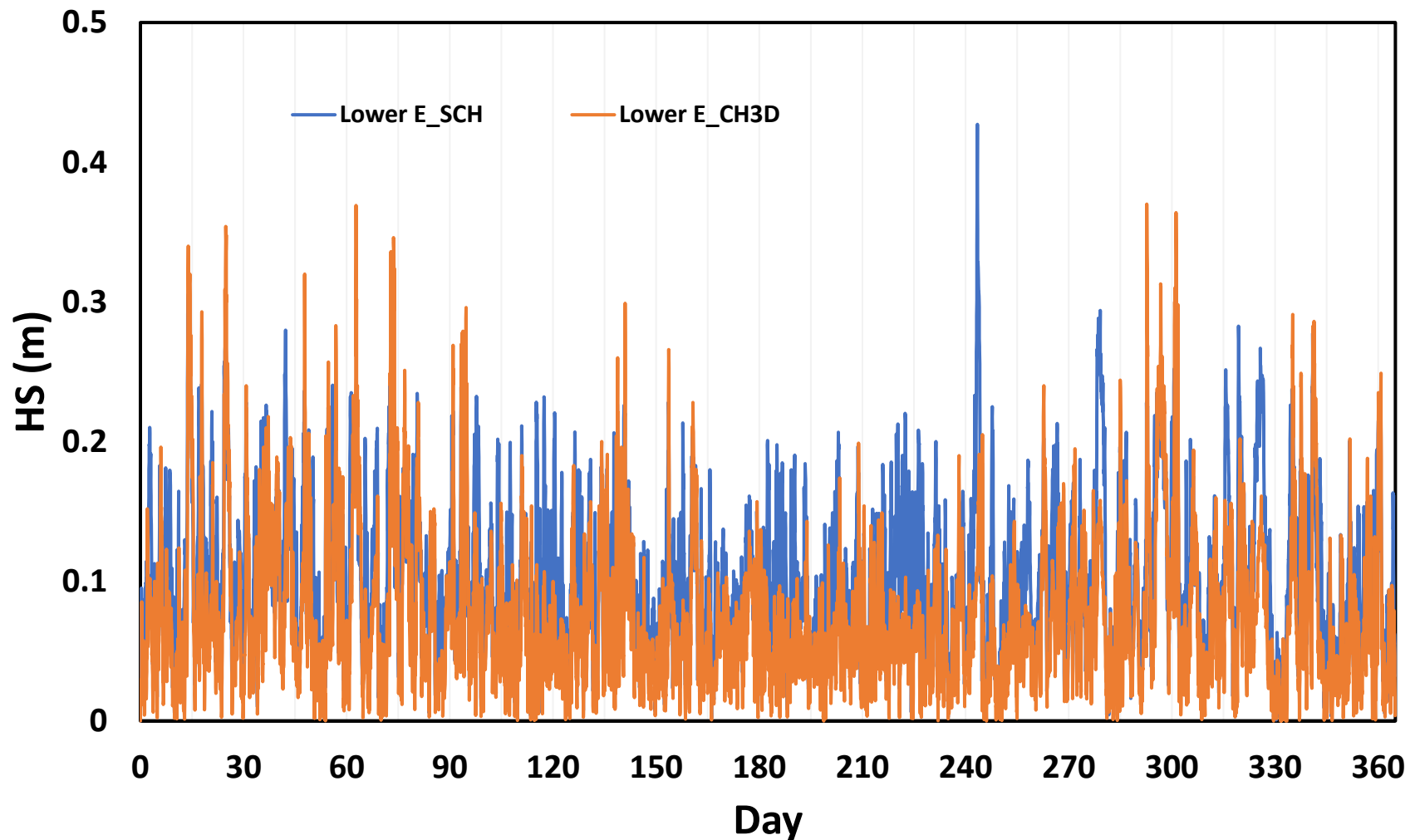
Edited CH3D grid



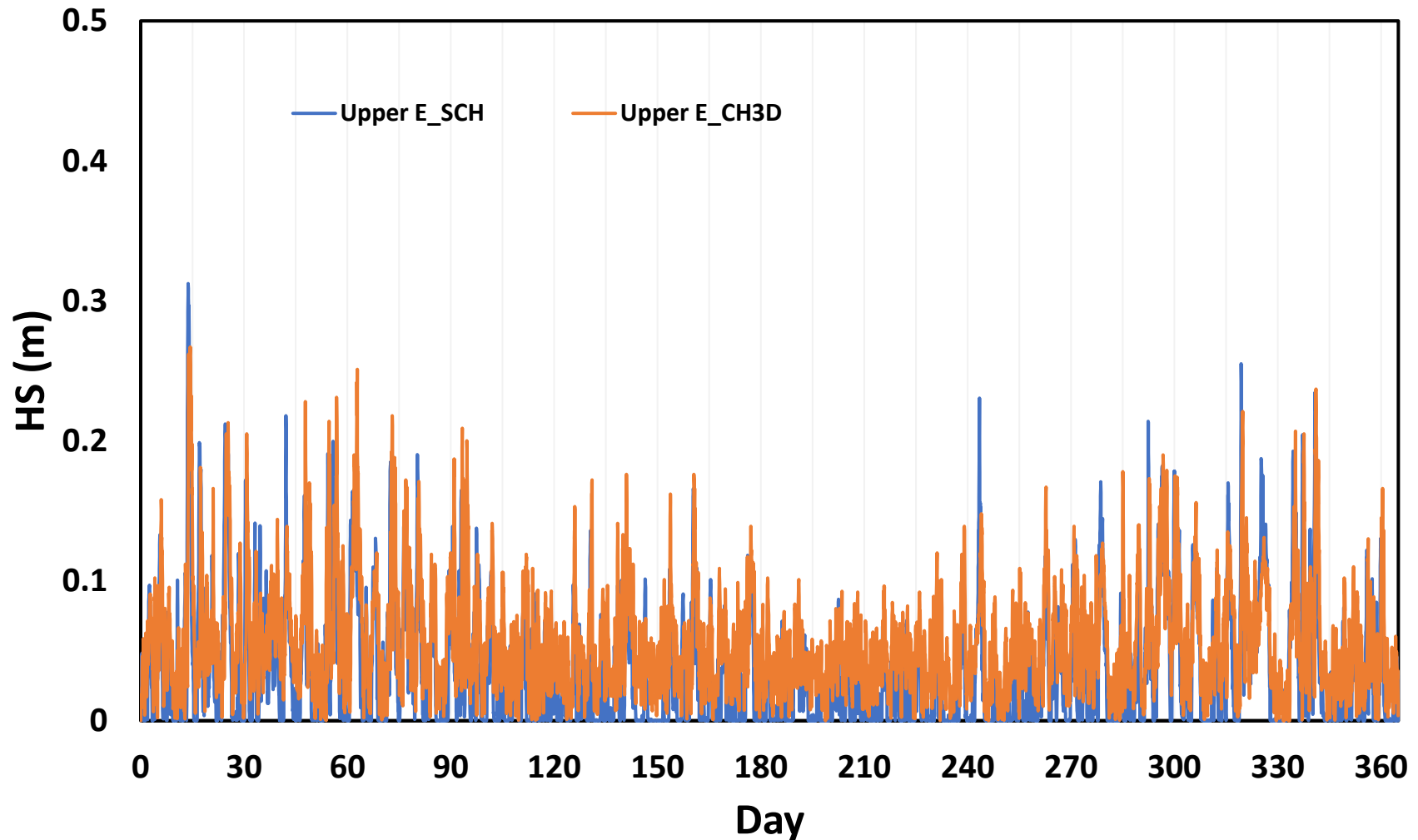
Significant wave height at the lower, middle and upper estuary stations in the Corsica River



Comparison between schism (blue) and CH3D (red) at the lower estuary station



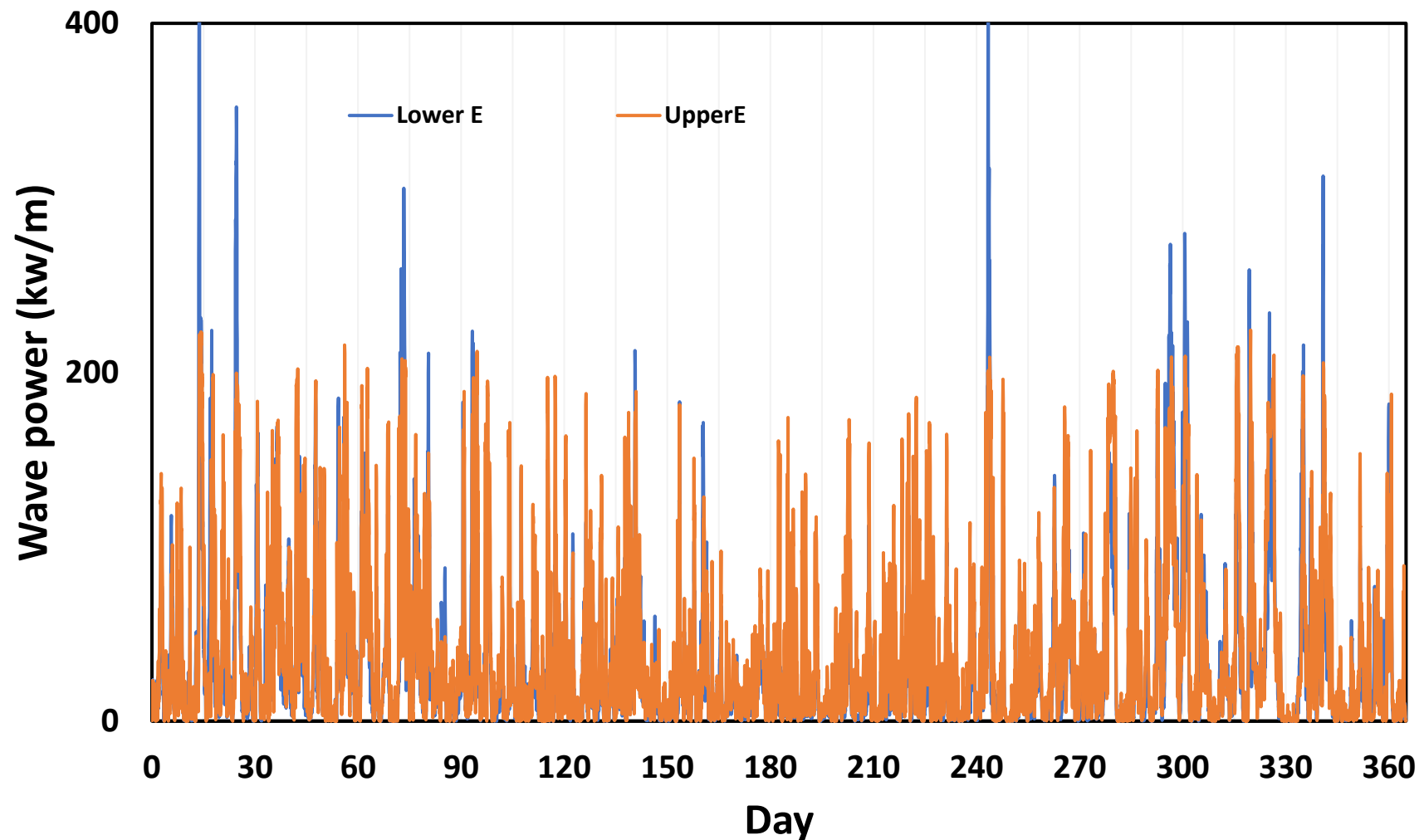
Comparison between schism (blue) and CH3D (red) at the upper estuary station



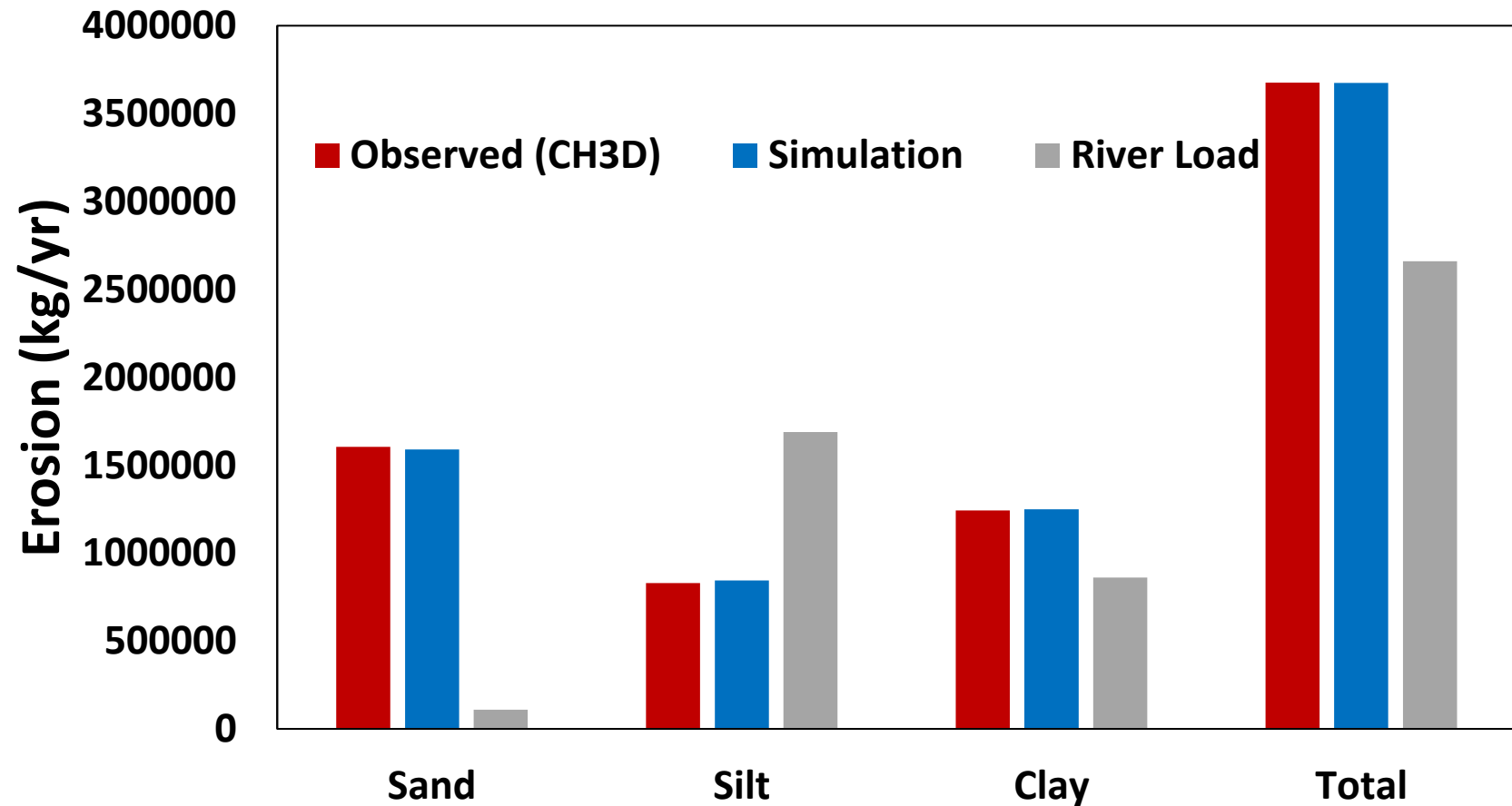
Wave Power

$$P = \frac{1}{8} \rho g H_s^2 c_g \cos(\alpha) \quad (2)$$

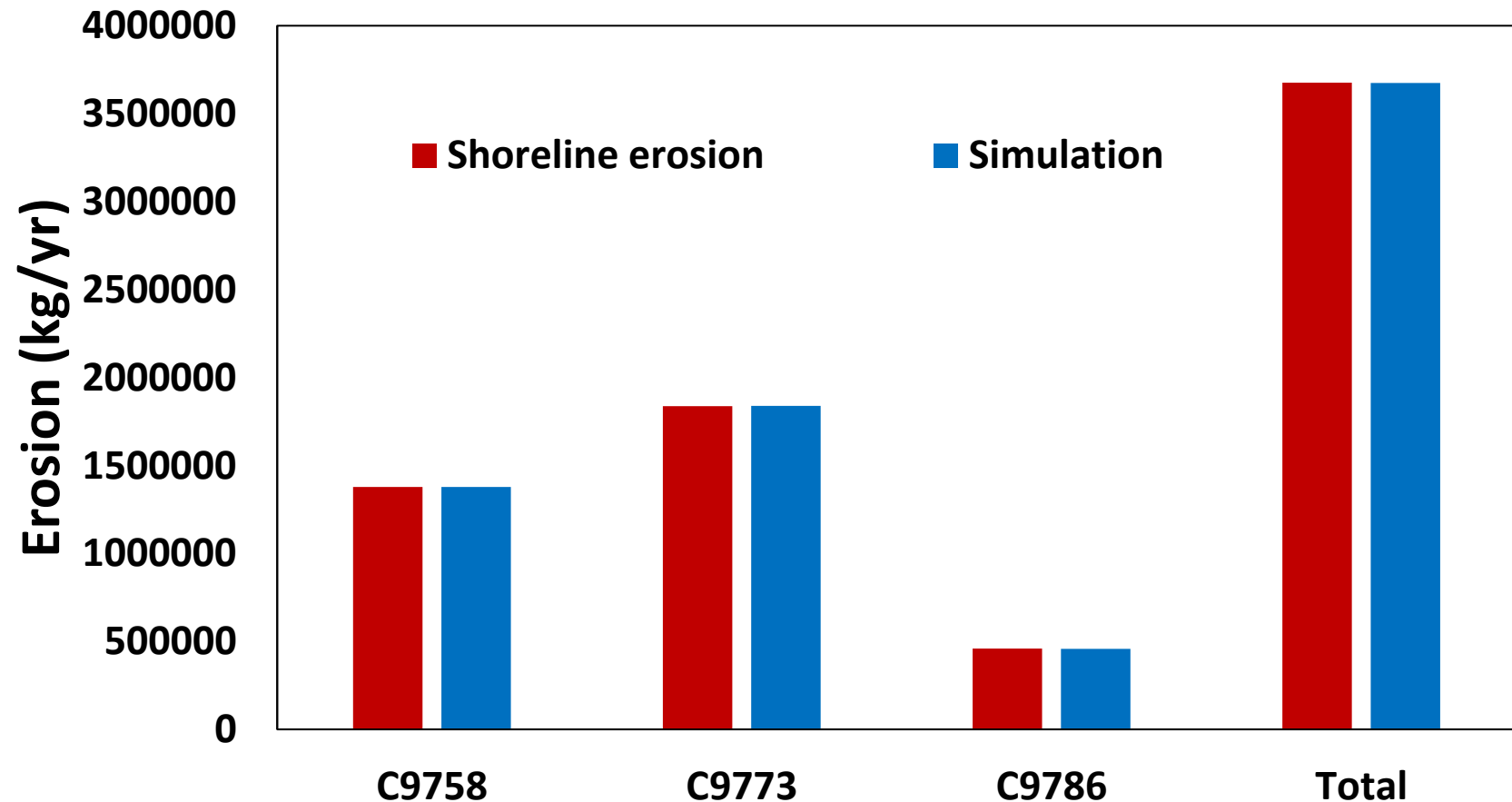
Where H_s is significant wave height, c_g is wave group velocity, and α is the angle of wave approach.



Simulated versus observed shoreline erosion in the whole estuary

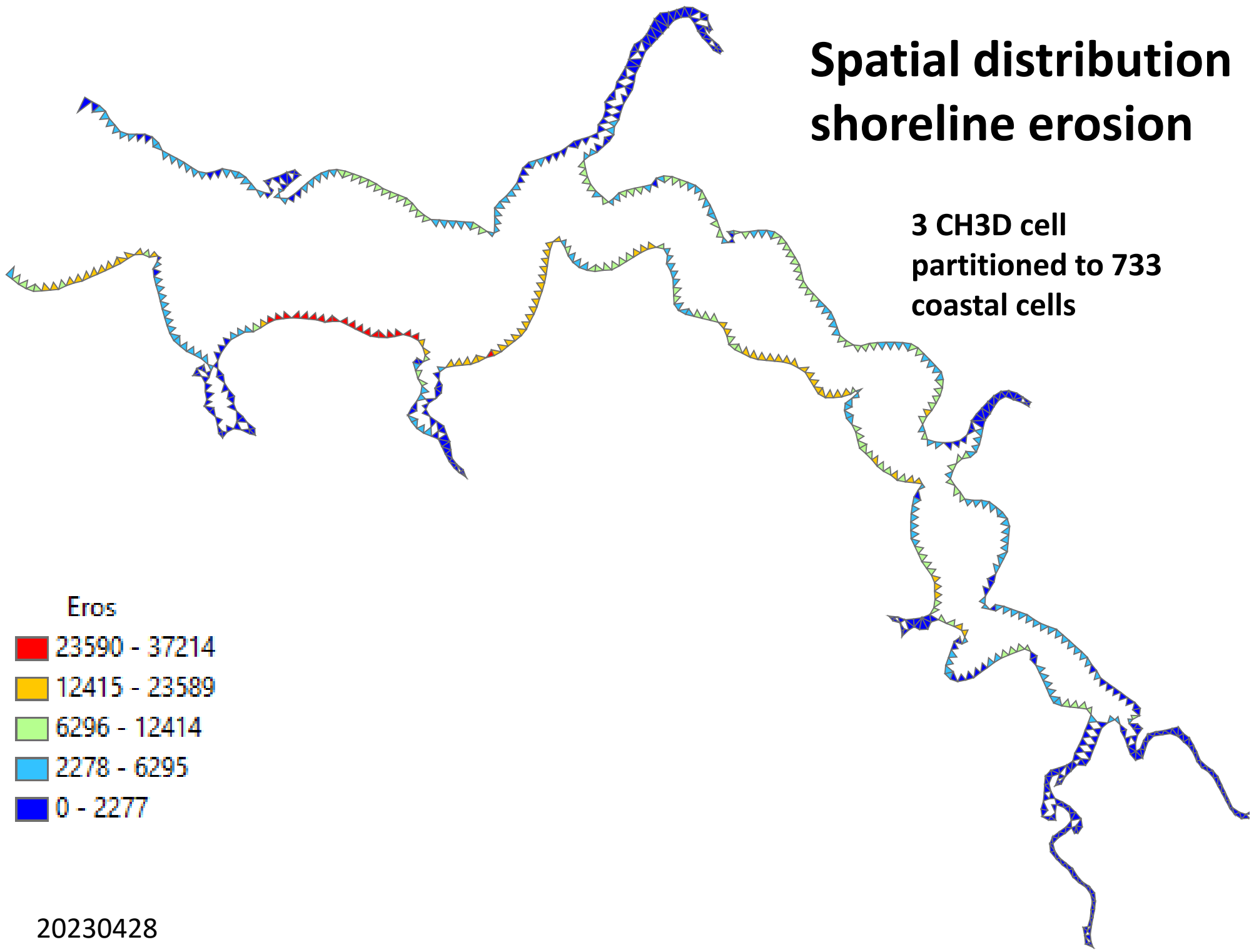


Simulated versus observed shoreline erosion at each calibration cell



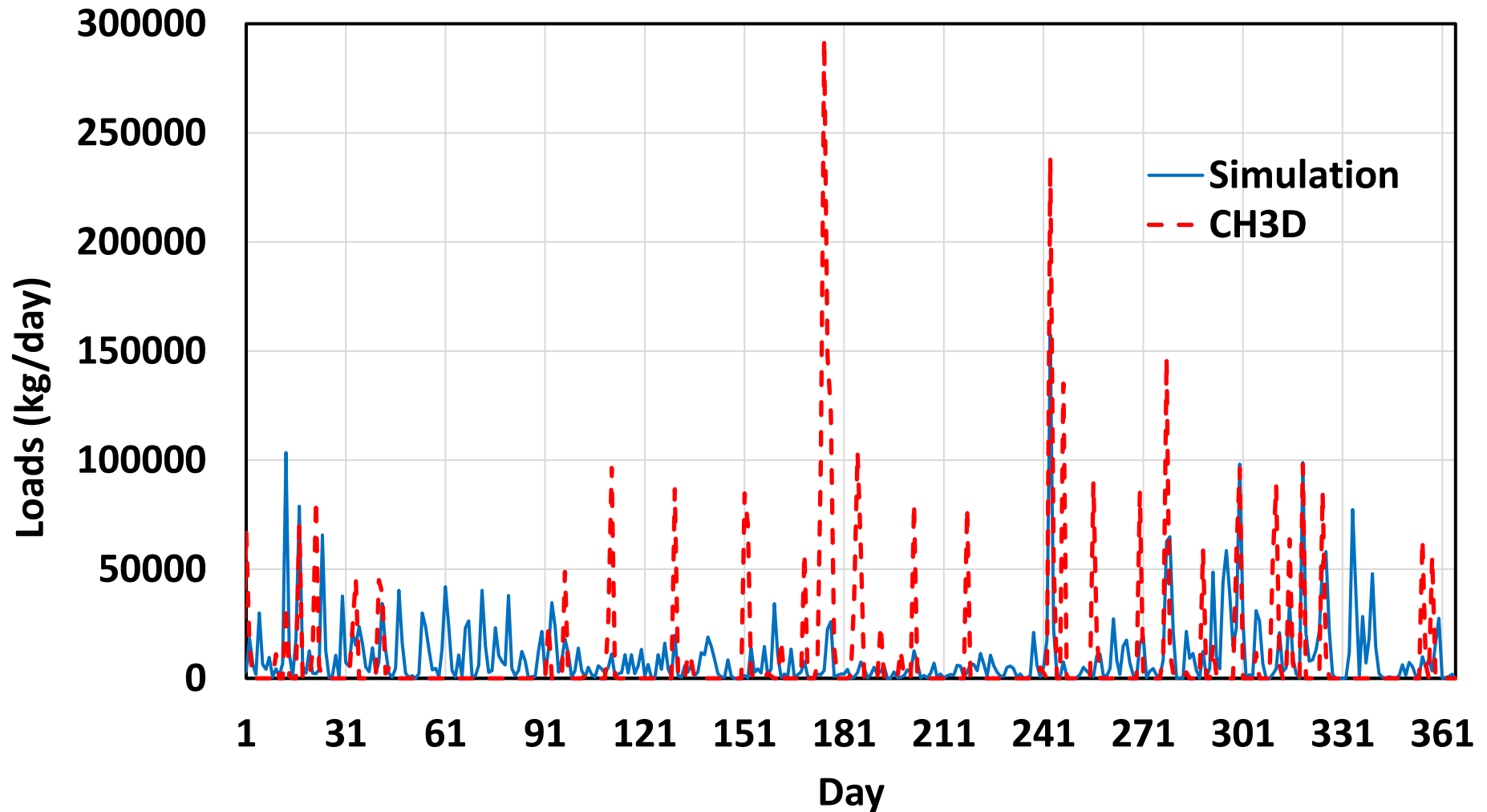
Spatial distribution shoreline erosion

3 CH3D cell
partitioned to 733
coastal cells



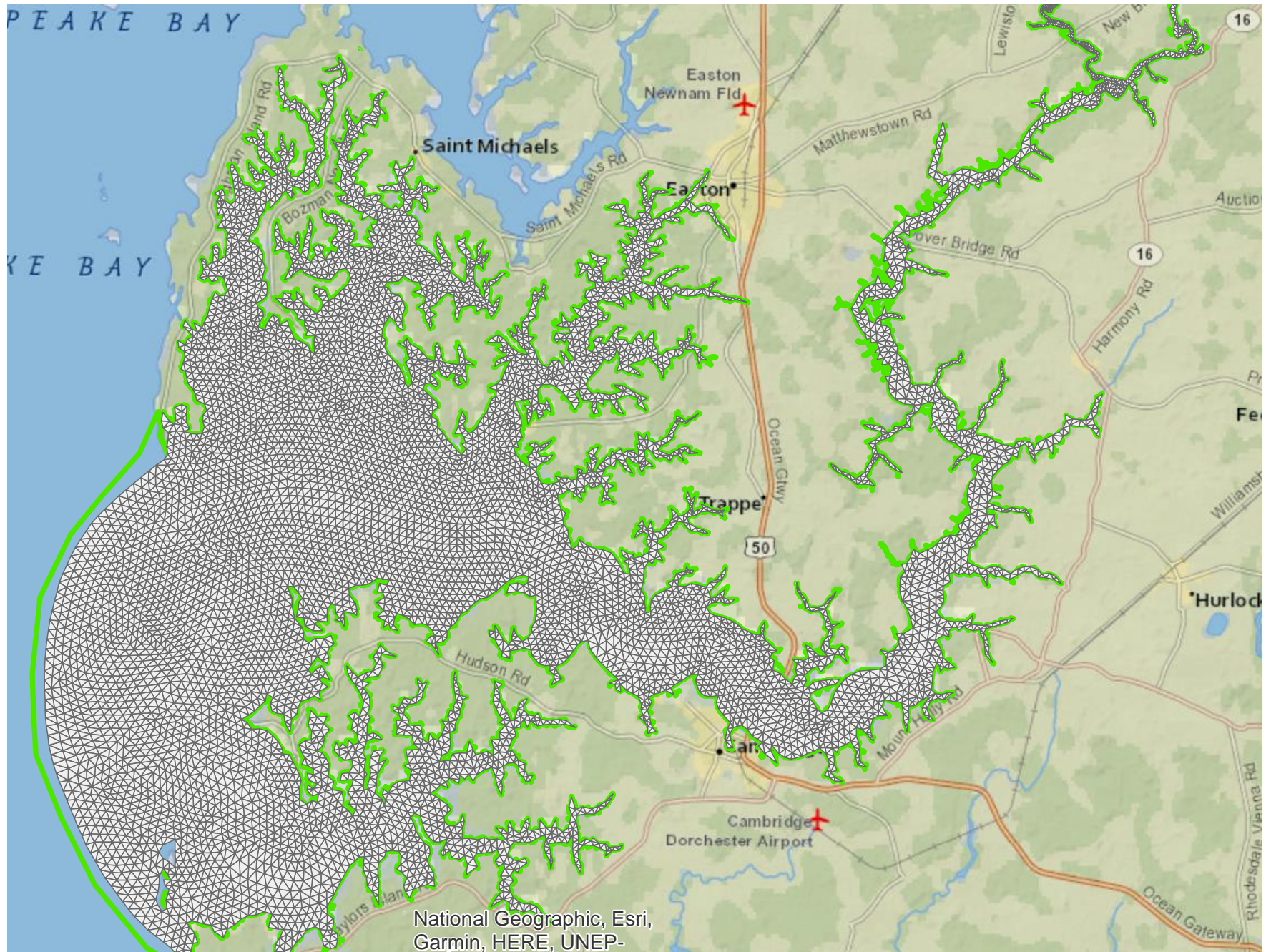
20230428

Wave-driven versus hydrology-driven time series of shoreline erosion



Choptank

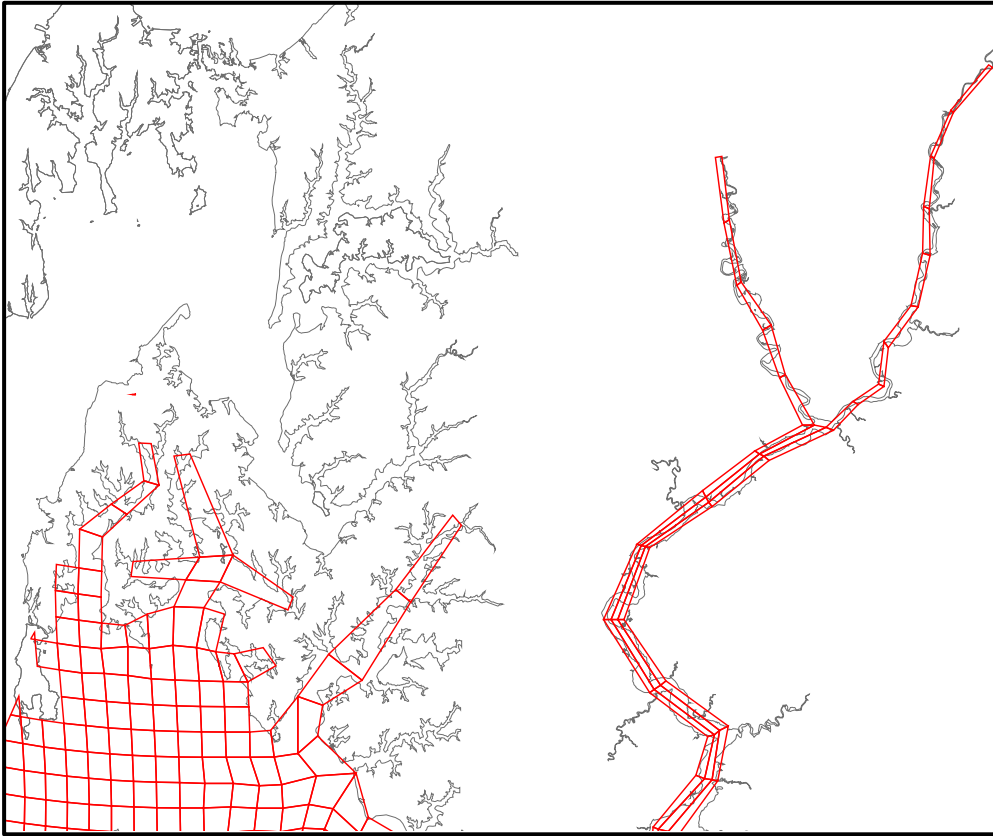
New grid with the new coastline



Edited CH3D grid for cell mapping

(135 Coastal CH3D cells)

Initial CH3D grid



Edited CH3D grid



The poor James Island

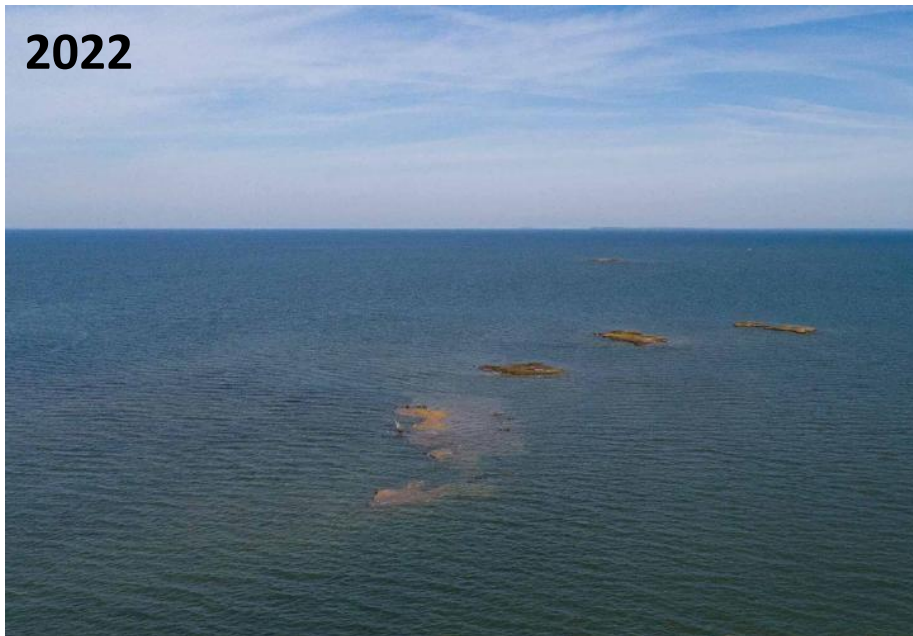
The Bay Journal



Google earth 1994 (Larry Sanford)

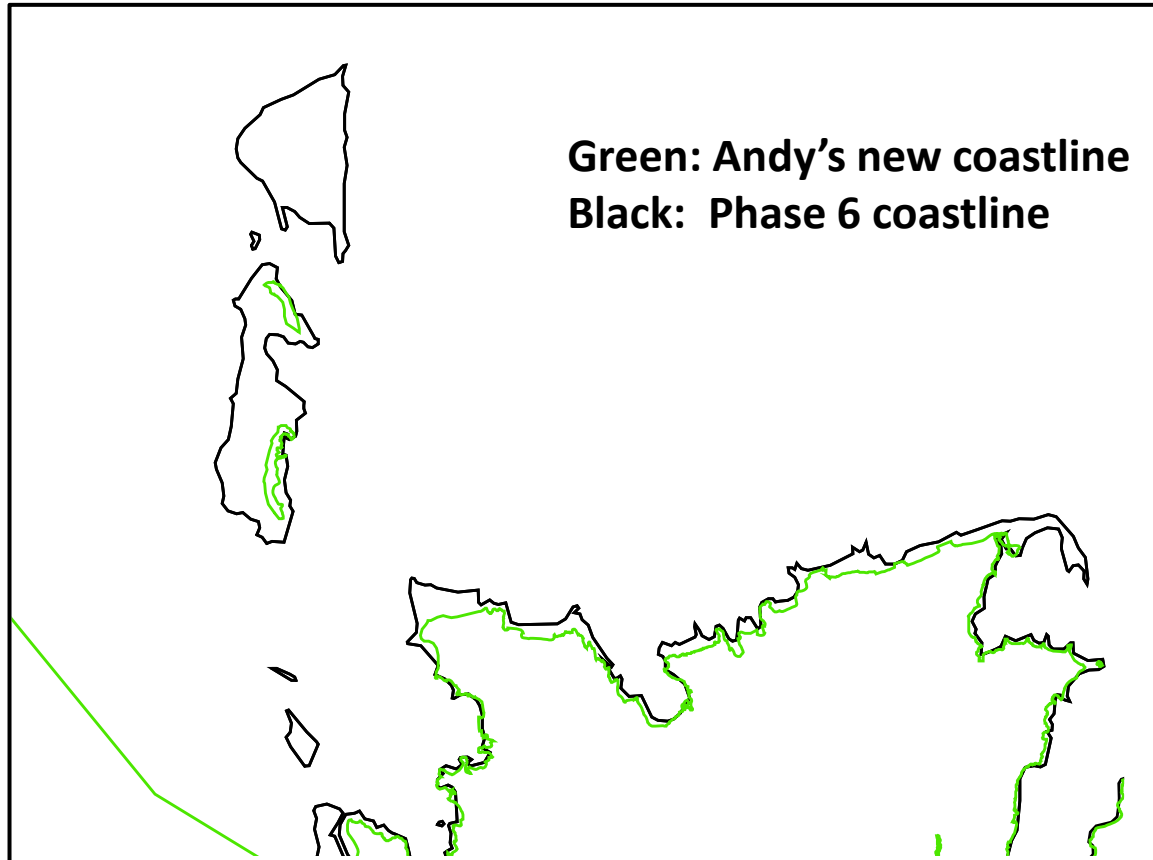


2022

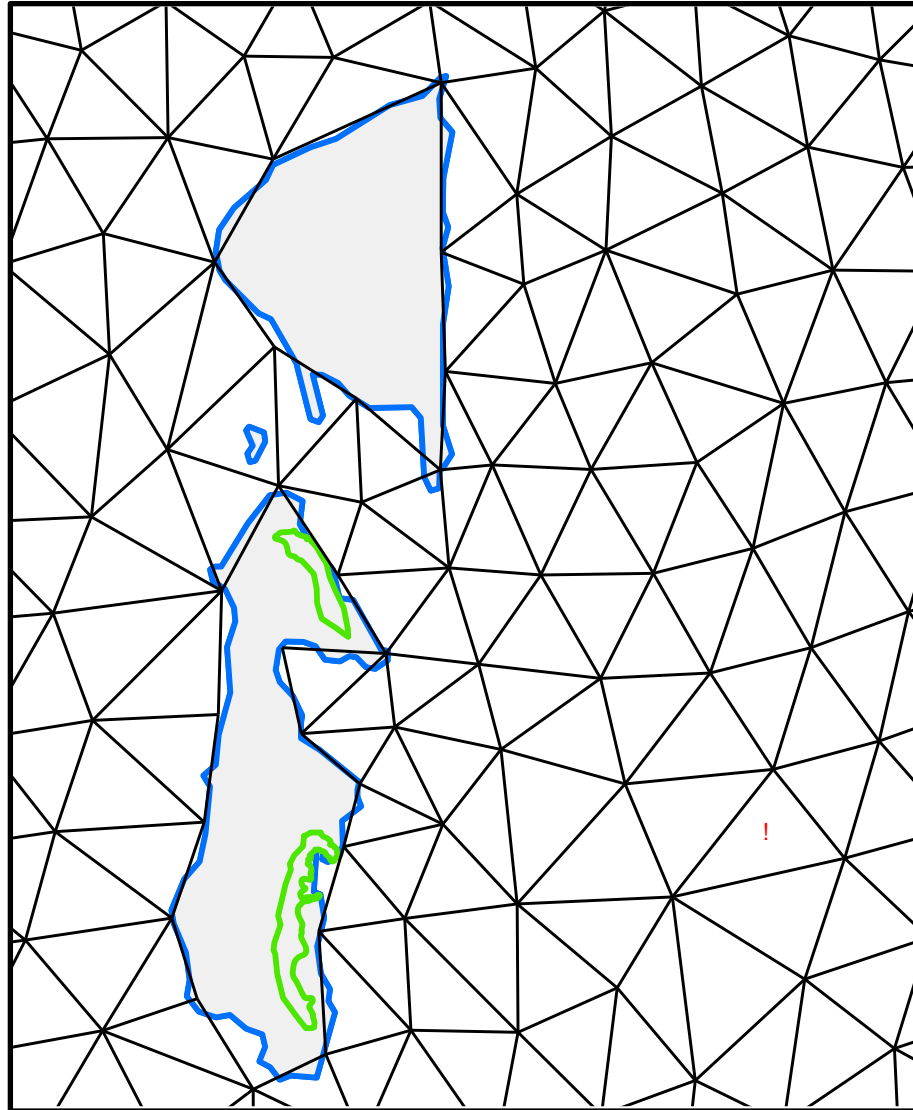


- The James and Taylors islands were once connected.
- When it was settled in the 1660s it was called St. James Island and totaled 1,350 acres.
- By 1877 James Island had split into two land masses with a total acreage of 1,134. It then had about a dozen homes, a school and a store.
- In 1892 twenty families lived there.
- By 1910 all but seven residents moved to the mainland.

James Island's fate in the CBPO's record



Grid based on the Phase 6 shoreline



James Island shoreline erosion rate

Eroded area (m2)

8566 (cape): 100,698

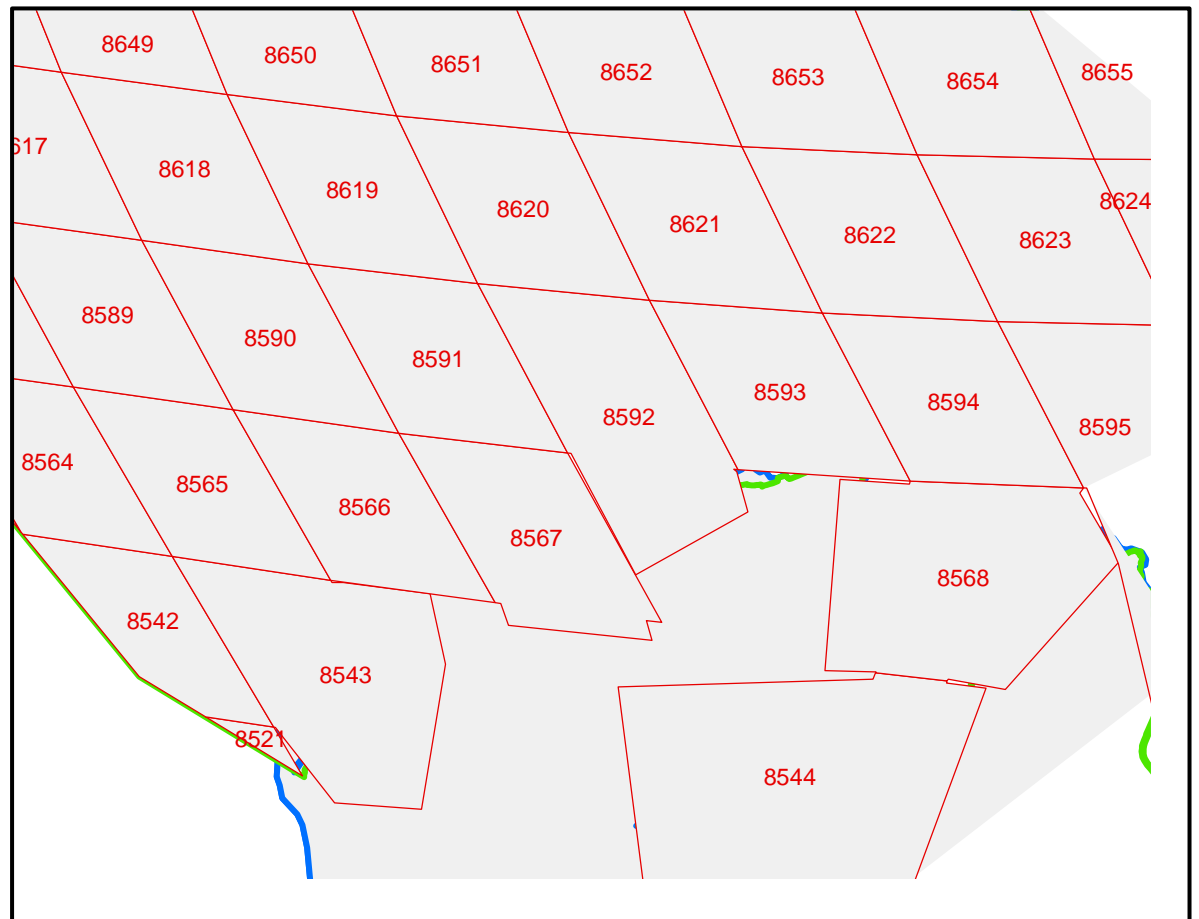
8565: 82739

8589: 49119

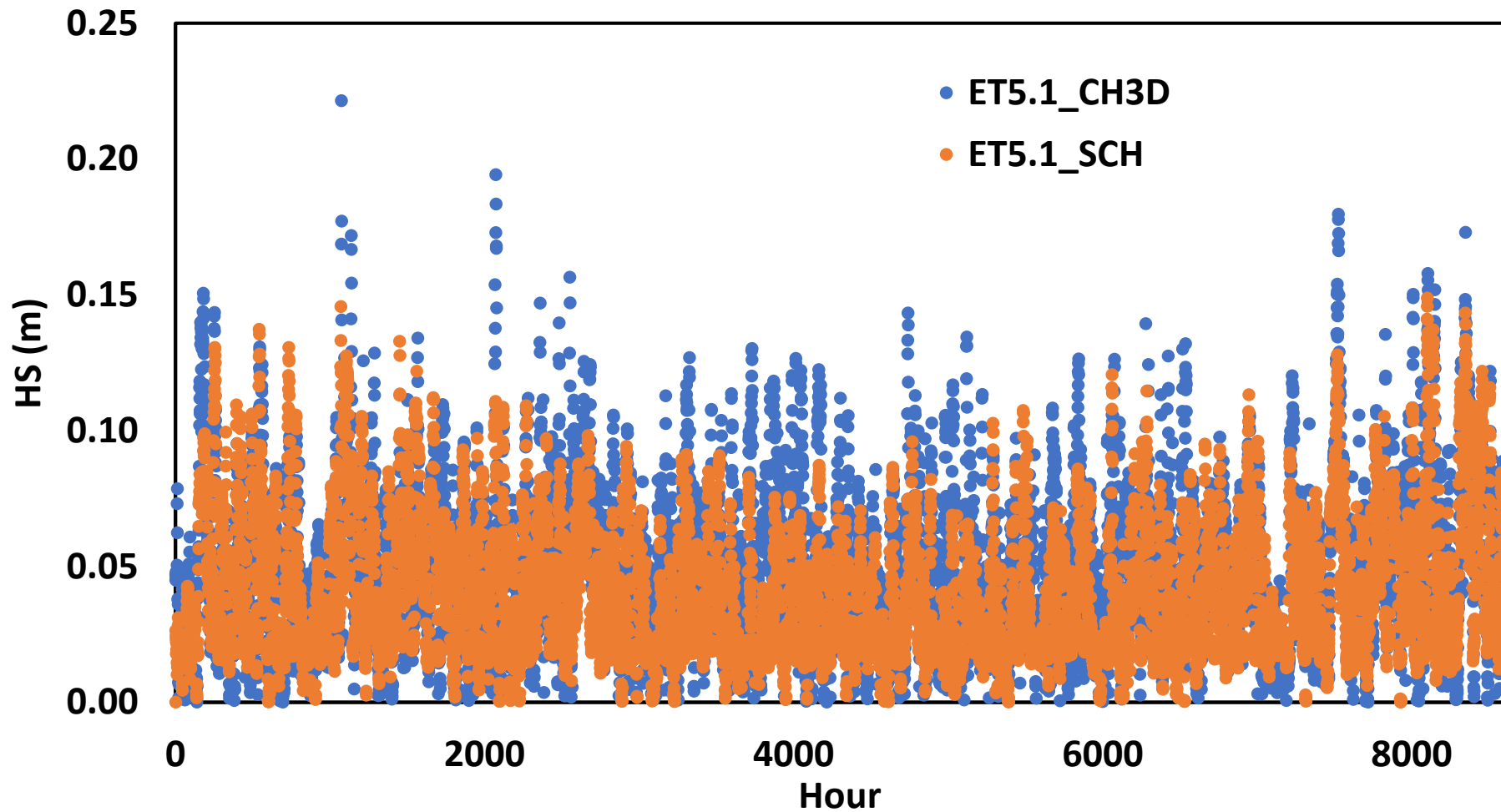
8590: 314002

8618: 144833 (=43785+2966+98082)

8619: 246895



Significant wave height at Station ET5.1



Message

- **Dynamics simulation redistributes shoreline erosion in time and space based on wave power.**
- **Work in progress in the Choptank**