



III Forum Internazionale del Mare e delle Coste
– Forte dei Marmi – October 2016

Managing beaches in the age of scarcity. The Catalan coast

José A. Jiménez
jose.jimenez@upc.edu

*Laboratori d'Enginyeria Marítima
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Barcelona
Spain*



Julio se convierte en el mes con más turistas de la historia en España

El mes pasado visitaron el país 9,6 millones de extranjeros, superando así incluso el mejor agosto de la serie



CRISTINA DELGADO

Madrid · 31 AGO 2016 - 09:32 CEST



Miles de turistas en la playa de Levante de Benidorm./ MANUEL LORENZO



Affidati a **F.E.P.A.** per creare, inviare e conservare le fatture per la **Pubblica Amministrazione!**

Scopri Subito

VIDEOS NEWSLETTERS

TE PUEDE INTERESAR

¡Dejando por los turistas que



Recreational beaches

Managers' target

To maintain a given **beach carrying capacity**.

To provide:

- Resources
- Services
- Safety





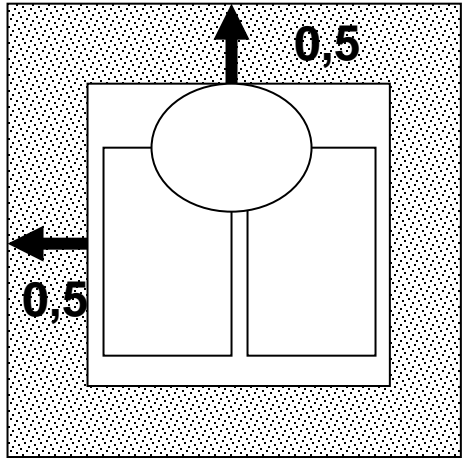
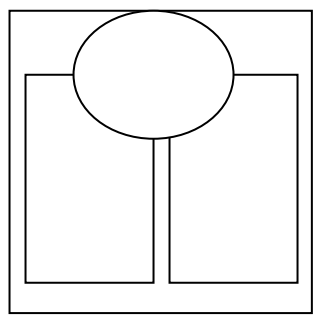
Potential users' load

$C_p = \text{surface} / \text{people}$

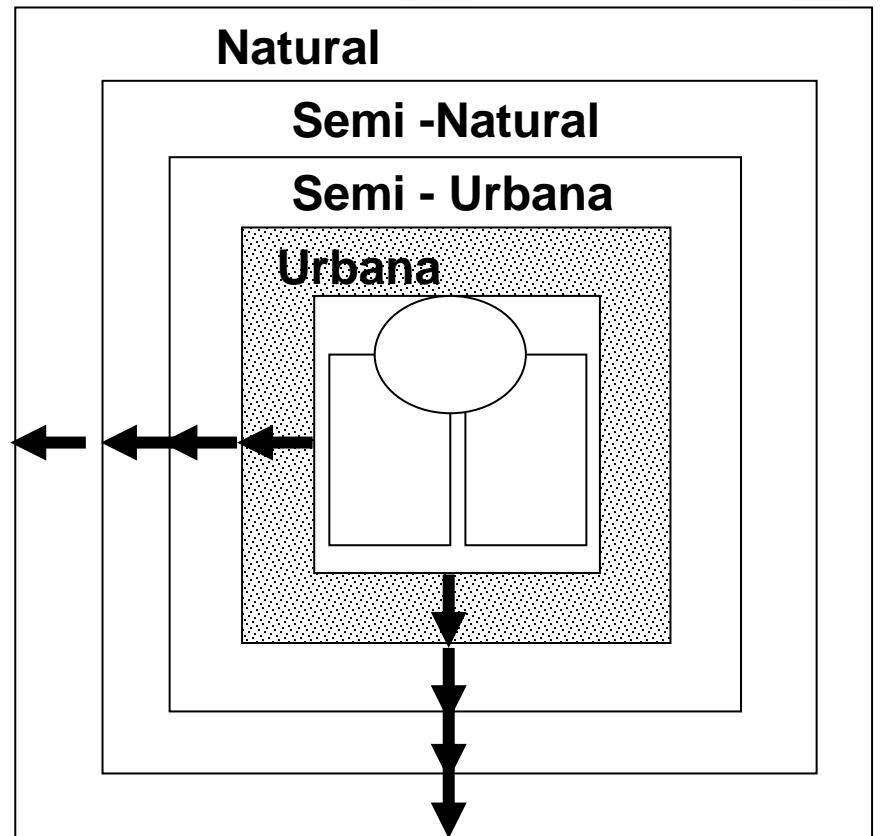
4 m²

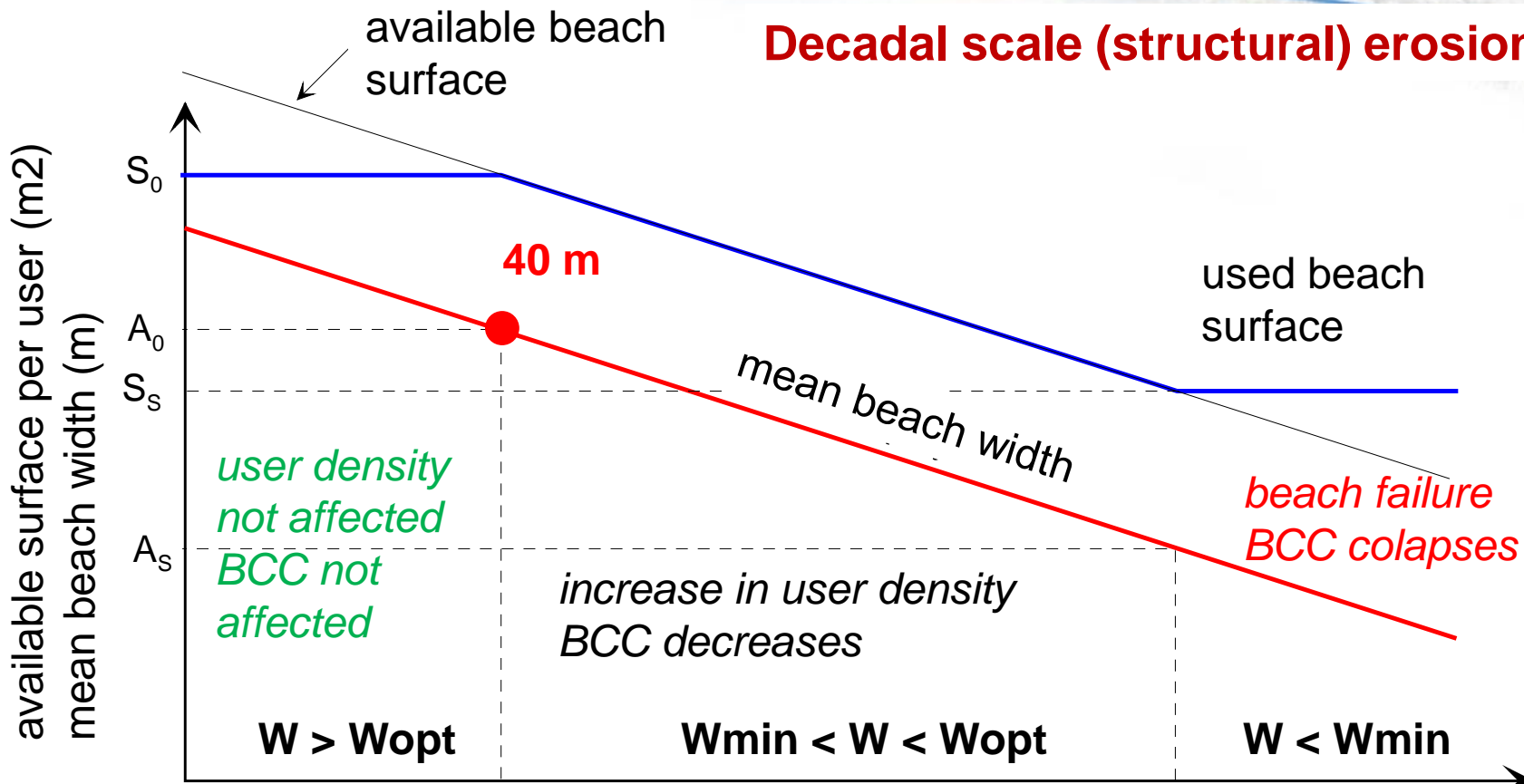
Minimum surface occupied by 2 people and beach stuff

C _p (m ² /user)	Saturation
< 2	Unacceptable
3	Saturation
4	Acceptability limit
5	Acceptable
> 10 -.....	Comfortable



Urban beach 3x3





Valdemoro & Jiménez 2006.
Coastal Management 34:405-423

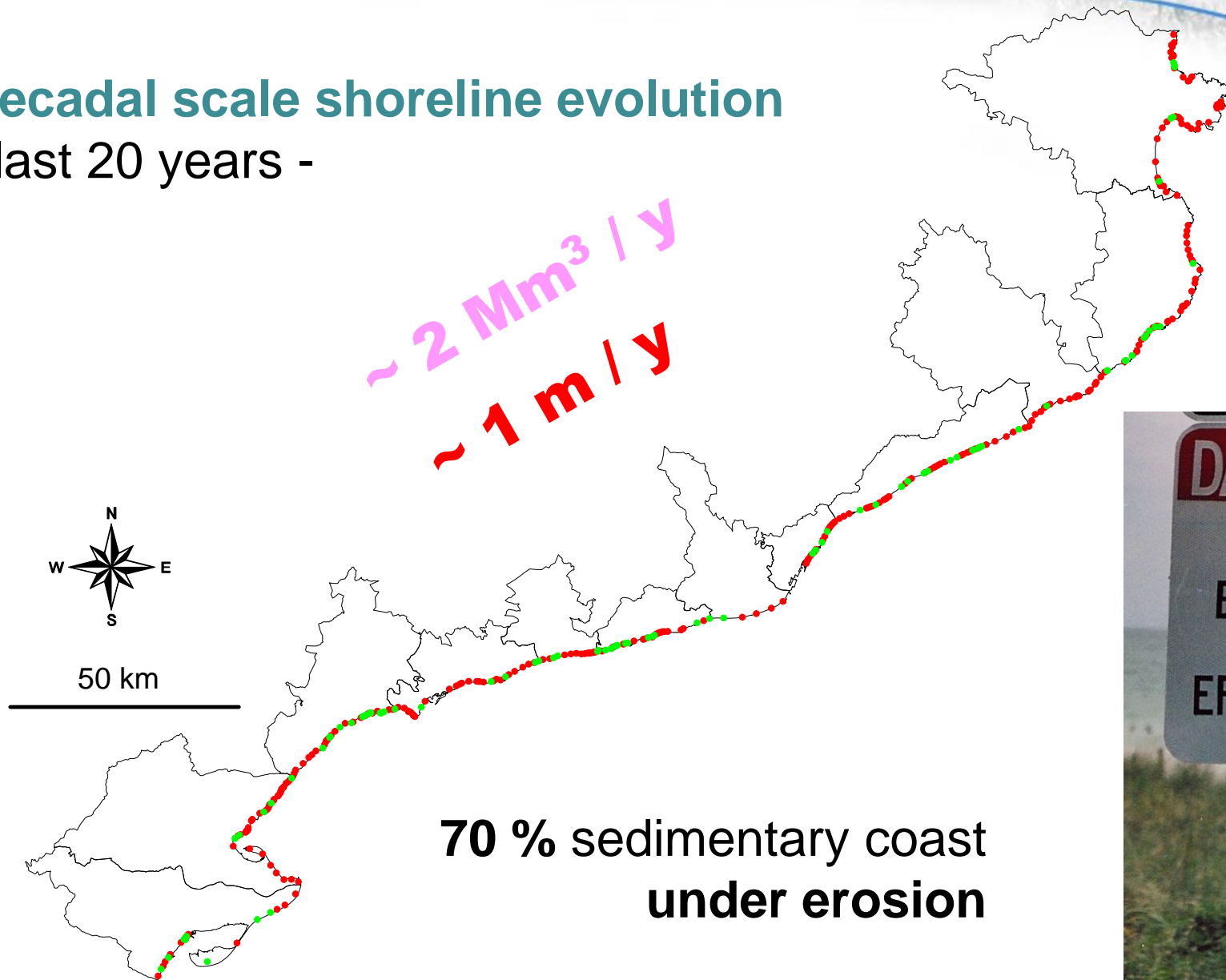


Which is the current scenario?

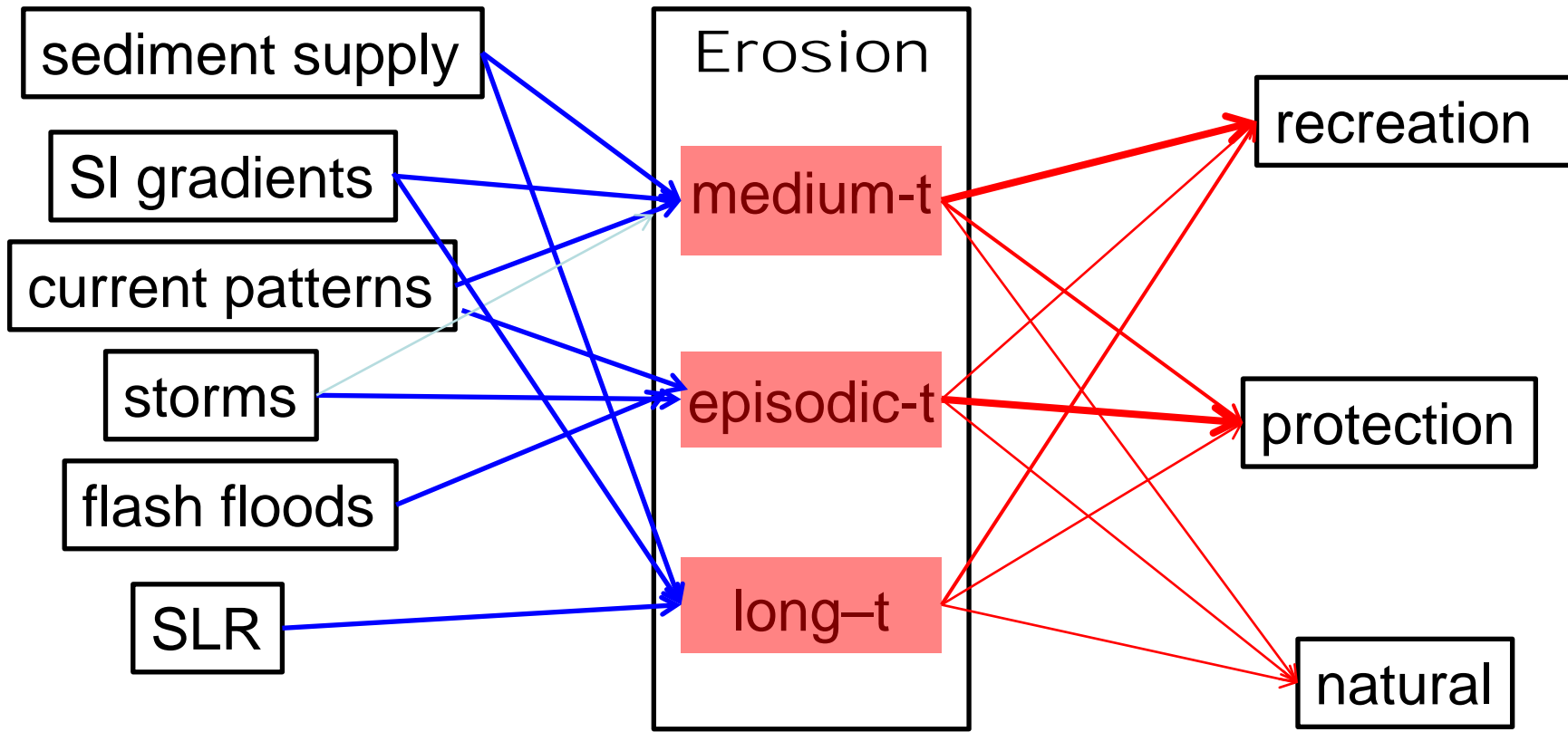


Decadal scale shoreline evolution

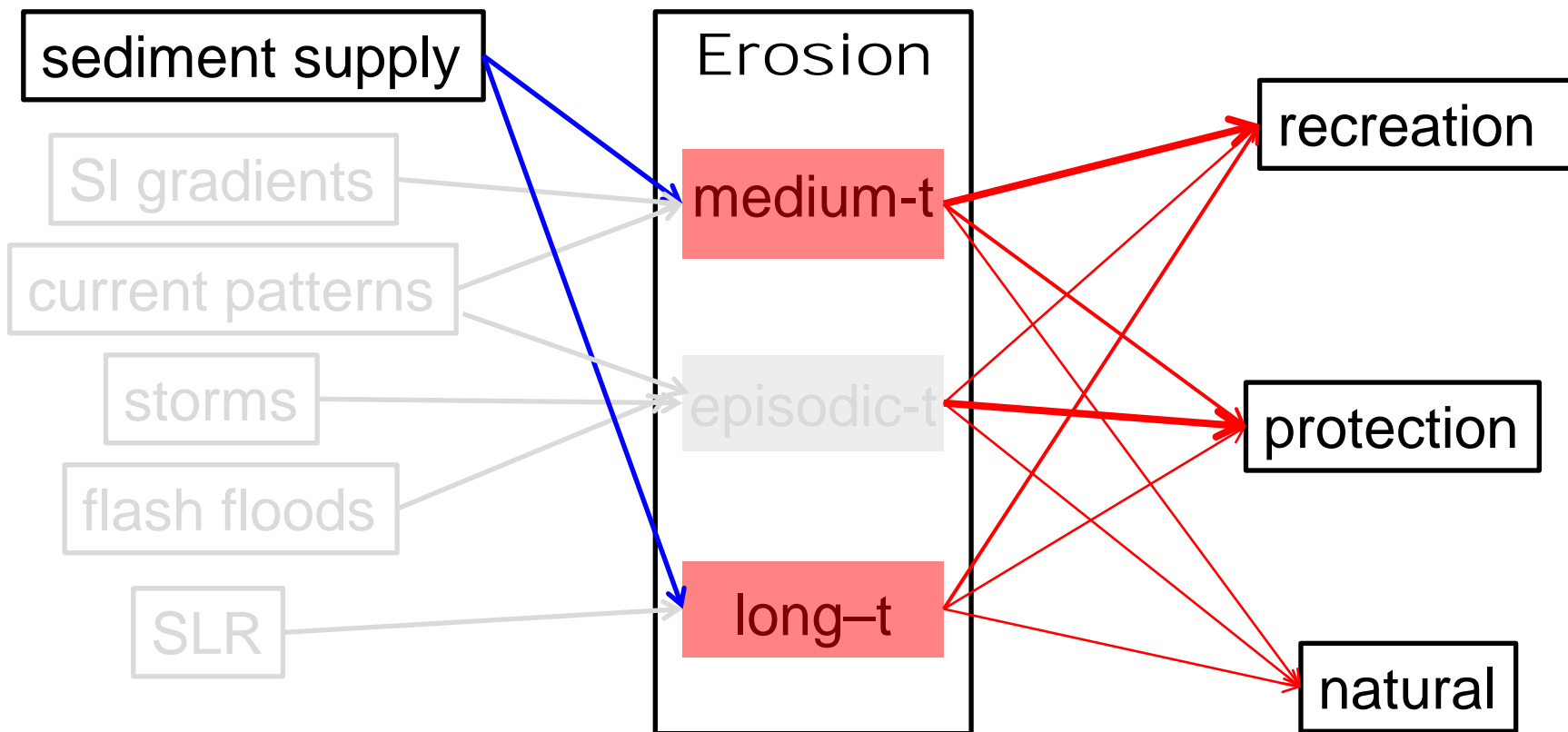
- last 20 years -



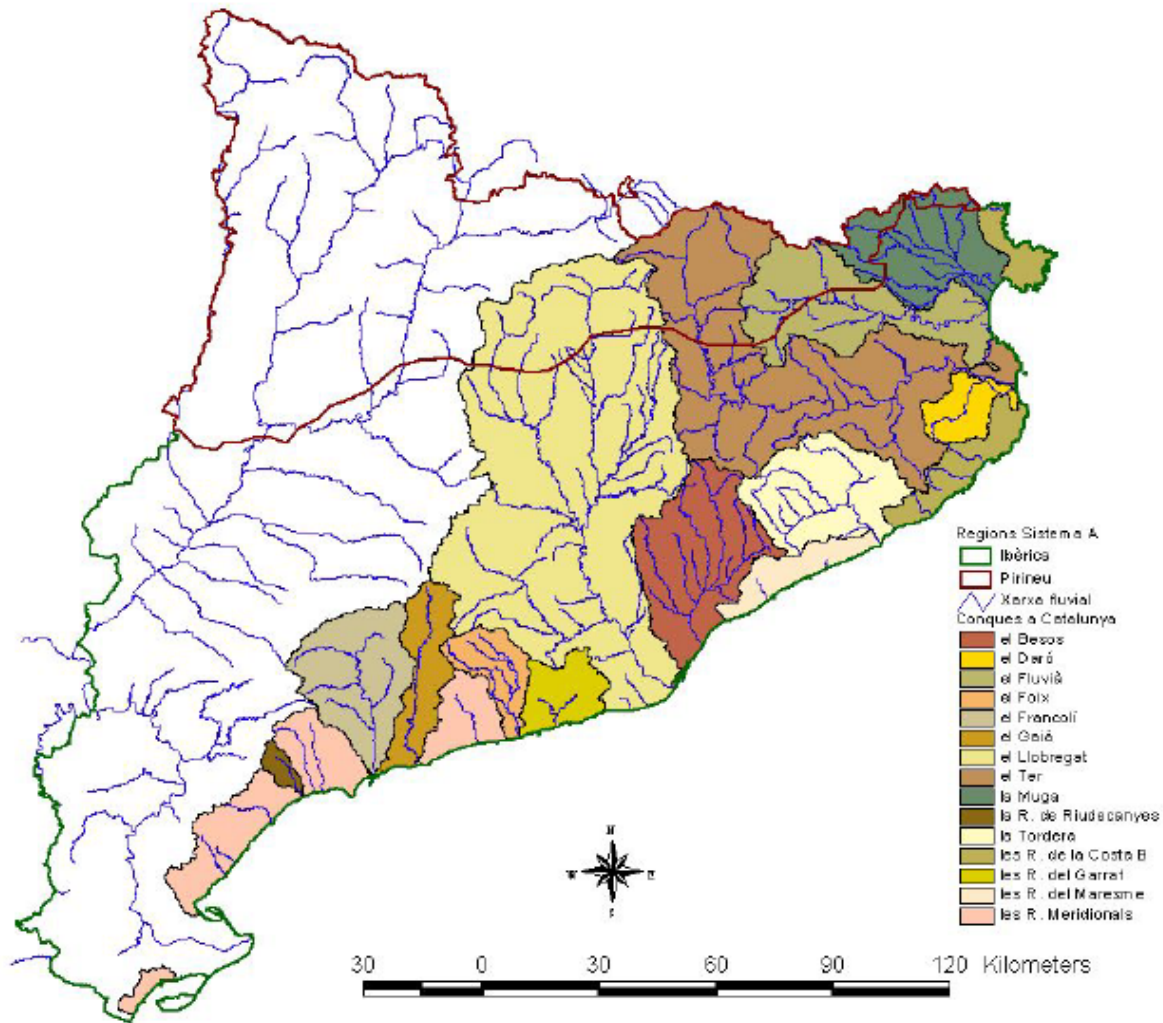
source → **pathway** → **receptor**



source → **pathway** → **receptor**



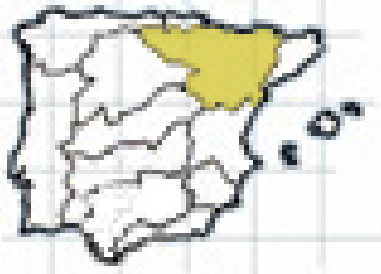
Rivers in Catalonia



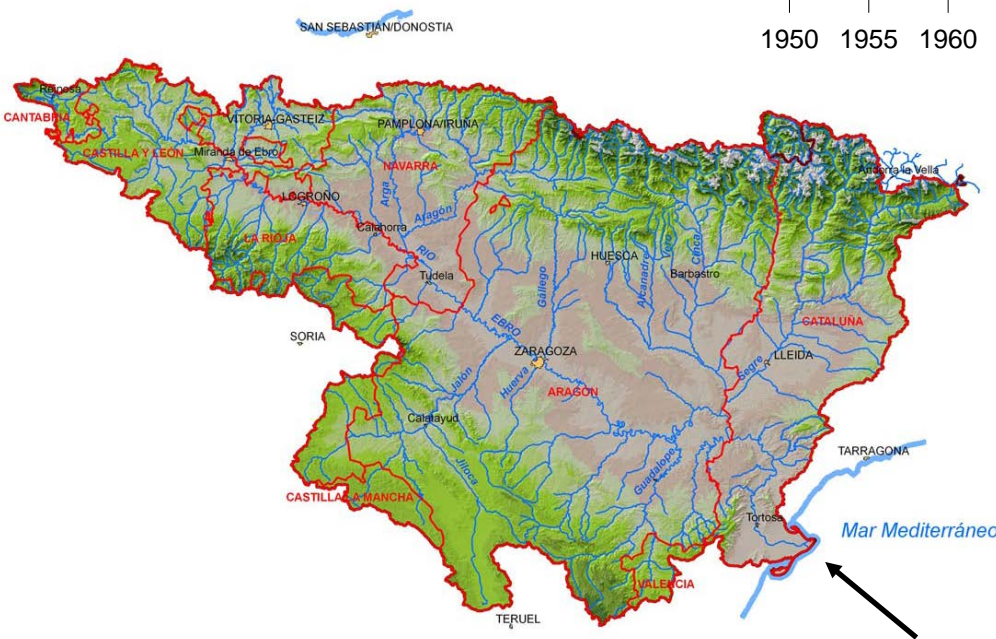
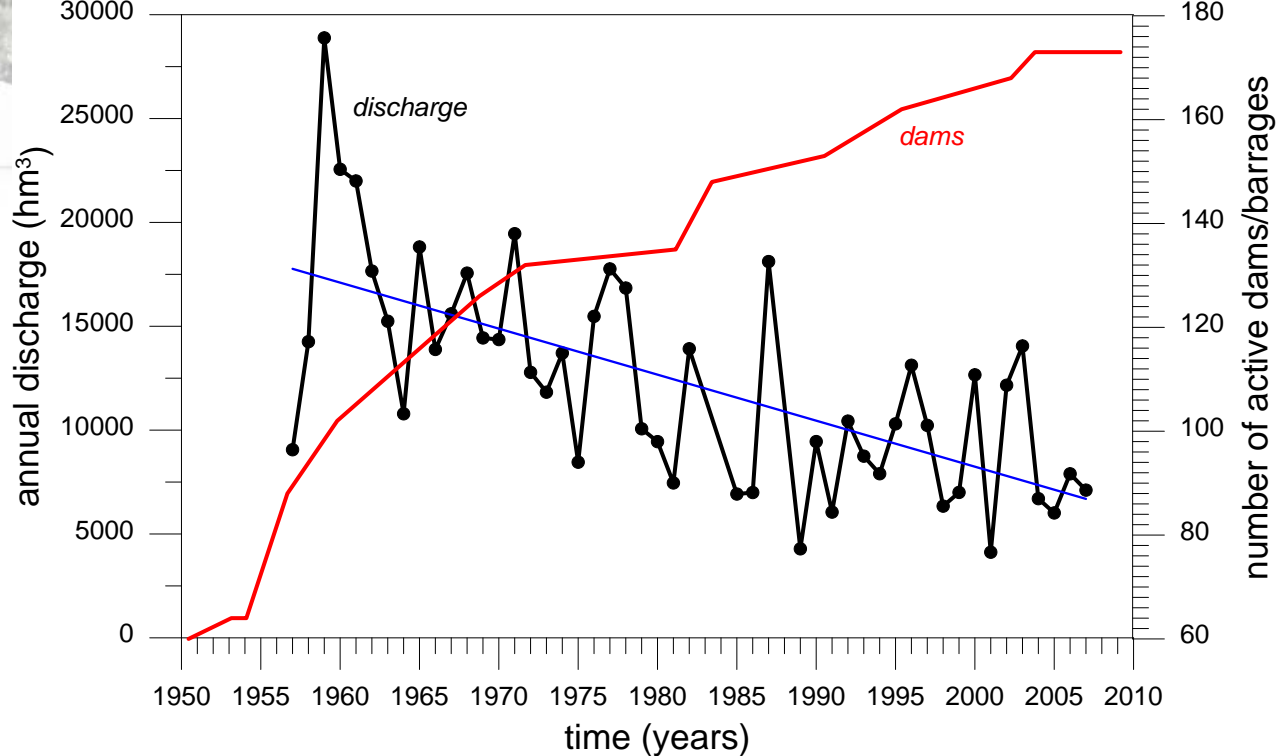


Laboratori d'Enginyeria Marítima

YA



Ebro river basin



Ebro delta

Surface: 85,362 Km²

Length: 910 Km (12.000 Km all streams)

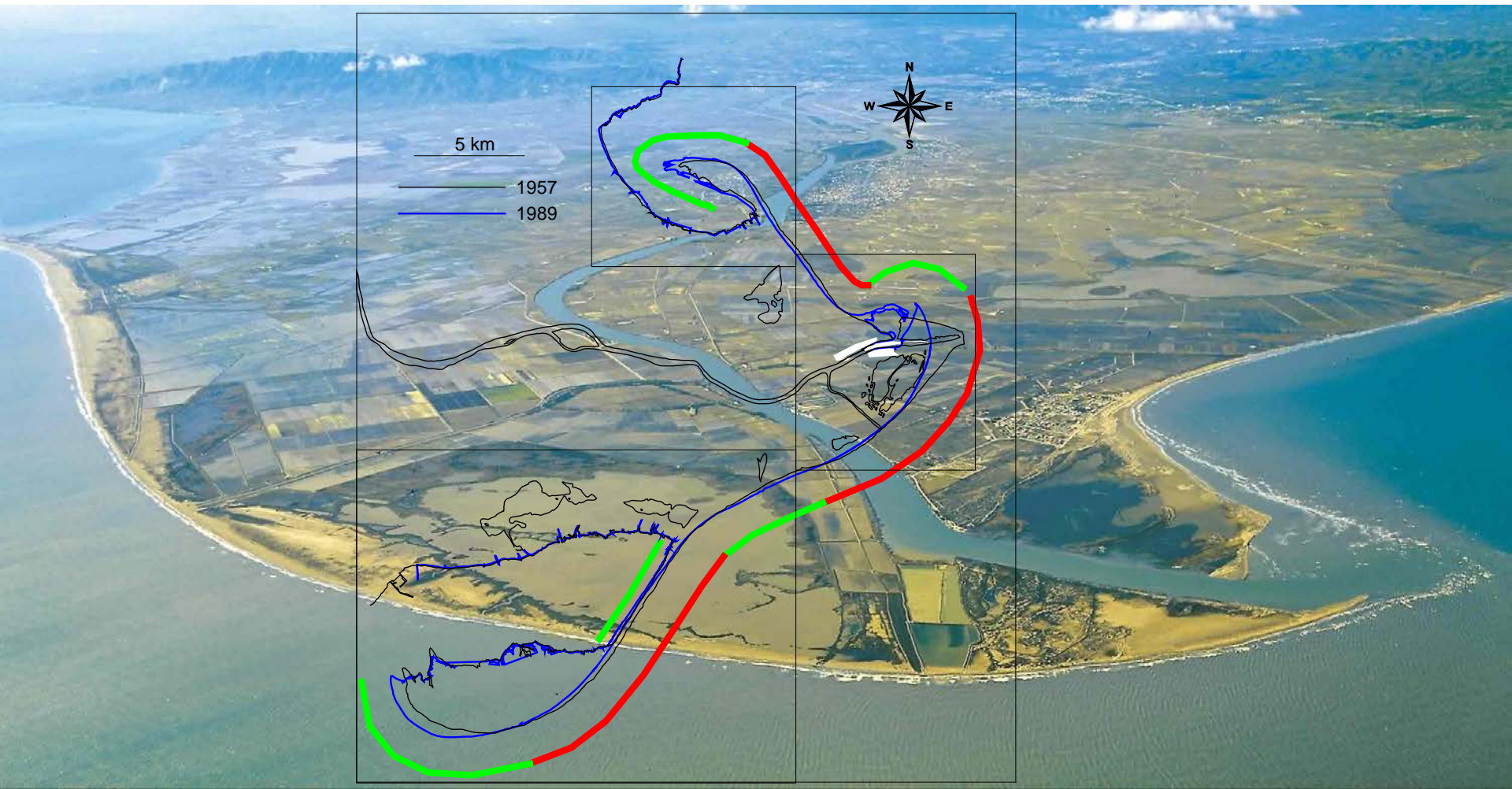
Dam / barrages ~ 180 !!!!

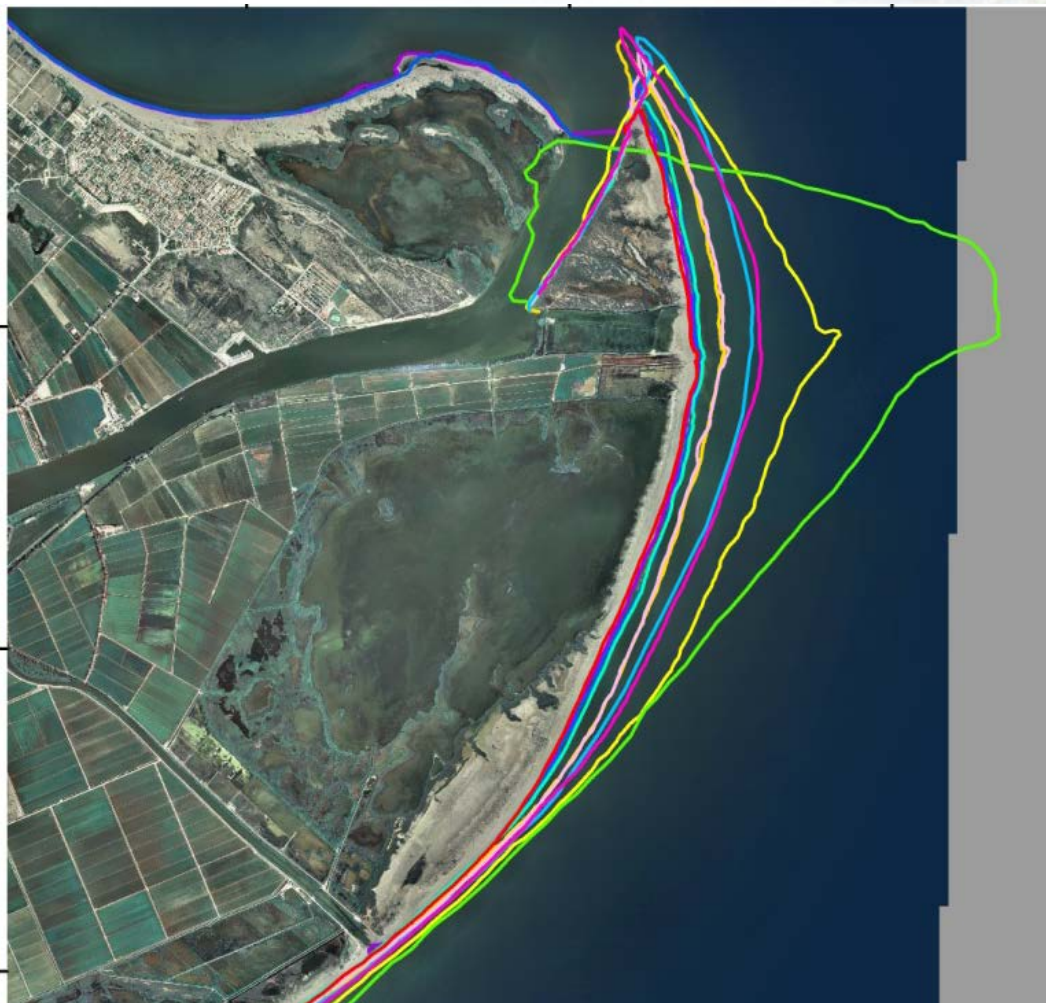
Regulated basin 82,300 km² (96.4 %)

Ebro delta coast $L \sim 50$ km

Main source Ebro river

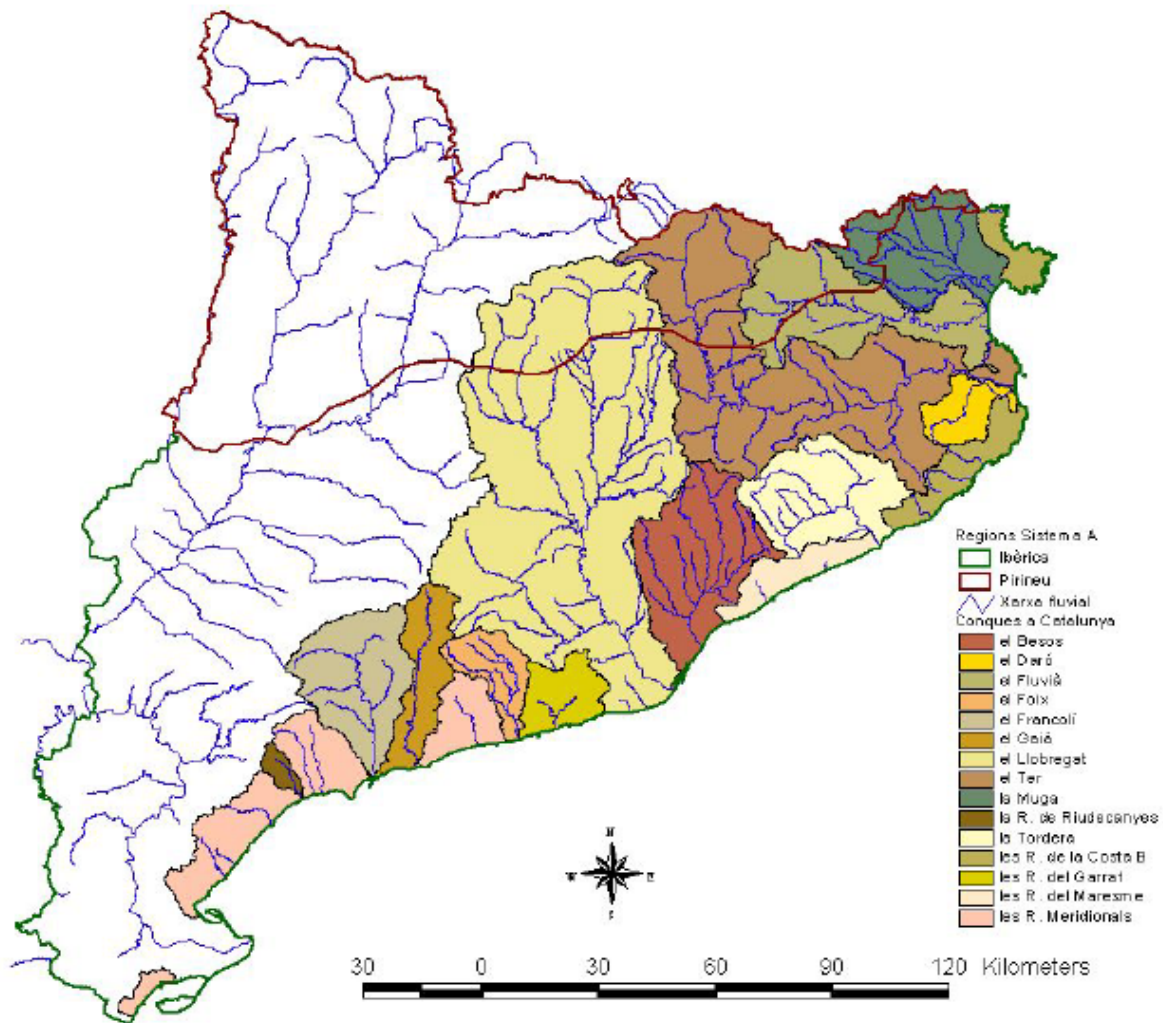
Uninterrupted (but the river mouth) coastline

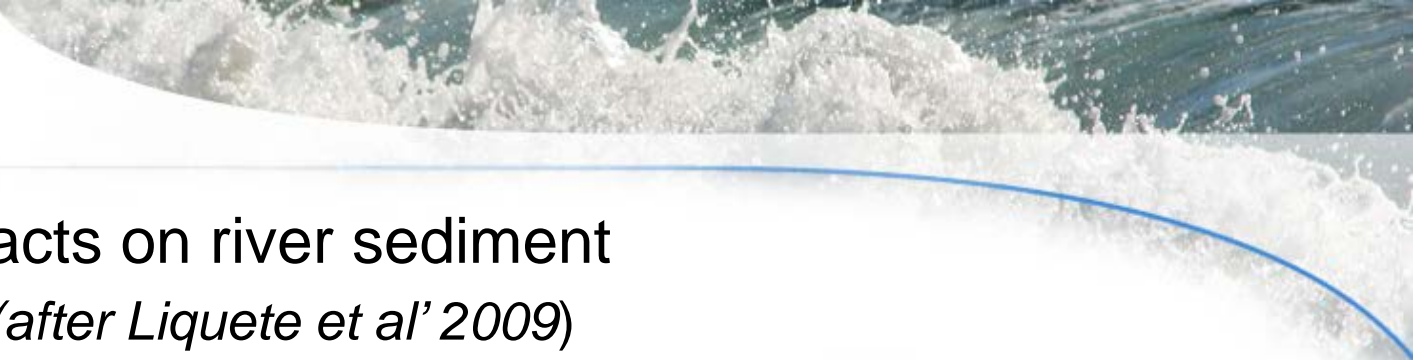




Max shoreline (Cap Tortosa) retreat > 1900 m in 50 y

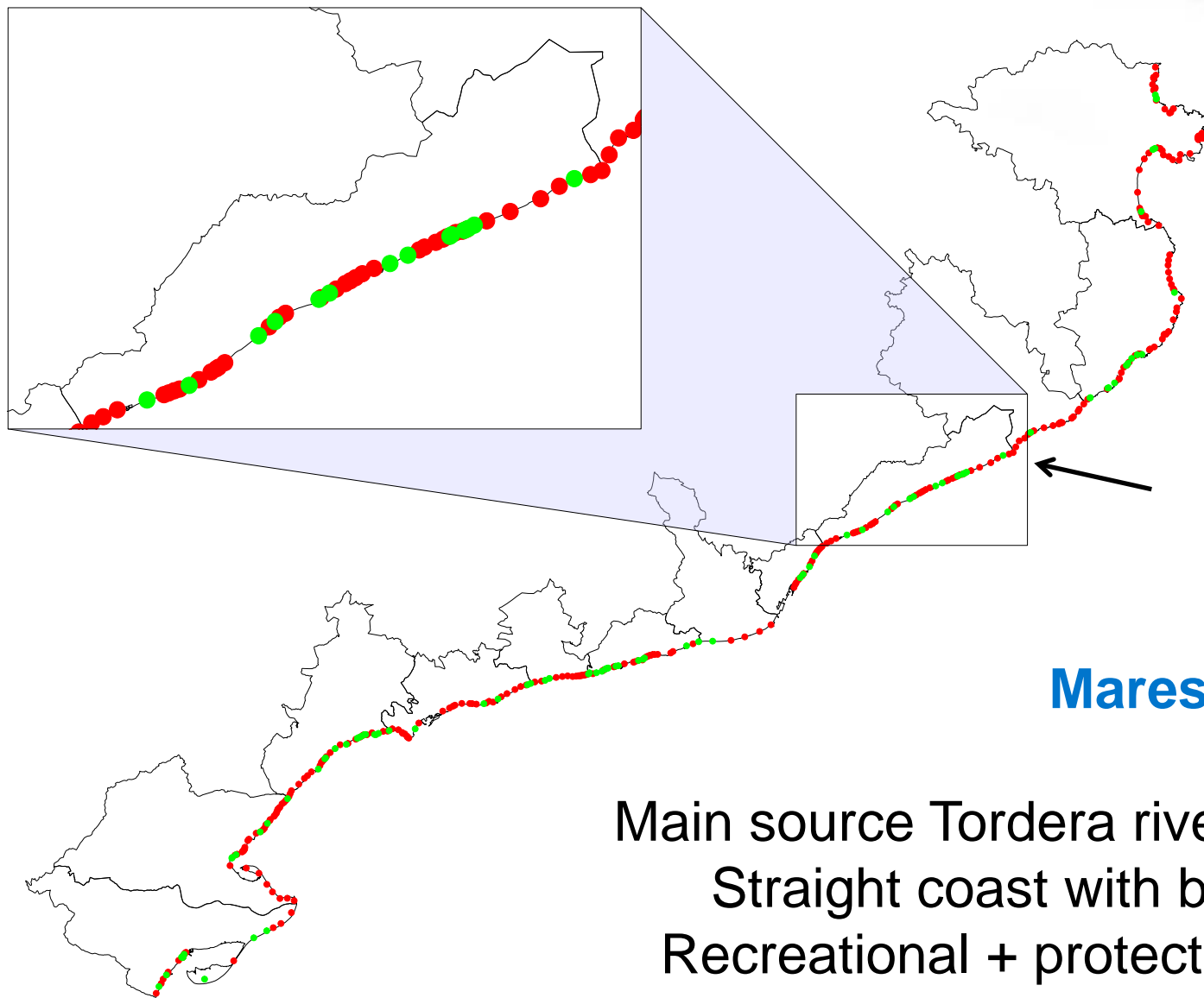
Internal river basins





Main human impacts on river sediment flux in Catalonia *(after Lique et al' 2009)*

Expected effect on sediment flux	Human impact	Catalan rivers markedly affected
Decrease	Damming	Ter, Foix, Gaia
	Water extraction	Ter, Besos, Llobregat, Foix, Francoli
	Urbanization	Tordera , Besos, Llobregat, Foix, Francoli
	Sand and gravel mining	Tordera
Increase	Agriculture	Gaia, Francoli
	Deforestation	Besos, Llobregat, Foix
Undetermined	Aridification	Llobregat, Foix, Gaia,



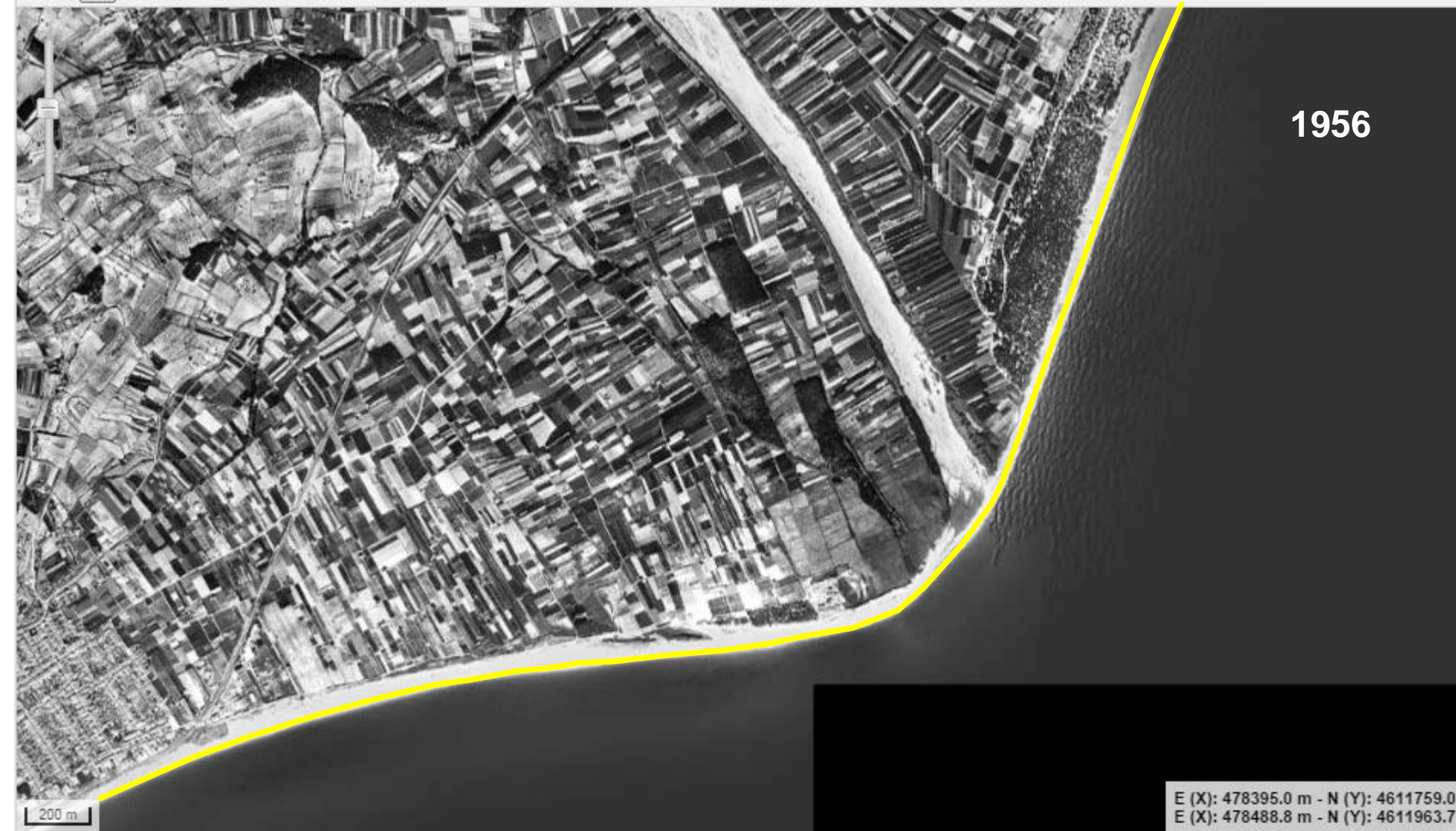
Maresme coast

L ~ 45 km

Main source Tordera river at the N

Straight coast with barriers (6)

Recreational + protection issues











1996

200 m

E (X): 478440.0 m - N (Y): 4610469.0
E (X): 478533.8 m - N (Y): 4610673.0







2006

200 m

E (X): 478380.0 m - N (Y): 4612169.0
E (X): 478473.8 m - N (Y): 4612373.7



2008

200 m

E (X): 478395.0 m - N (Y): 4610464.
E (X): 478488.8 m - N (Y): 4610668.



2009

200 m

E (X): 478475.0 m - N (Y): 461009
E (X): 478568.8 m - N (Y): 461030





2011

200 m

E (X): 478390.0 m - N (Y): 4610434.
E (X): 478483.8 m - N (Y): 4610638.



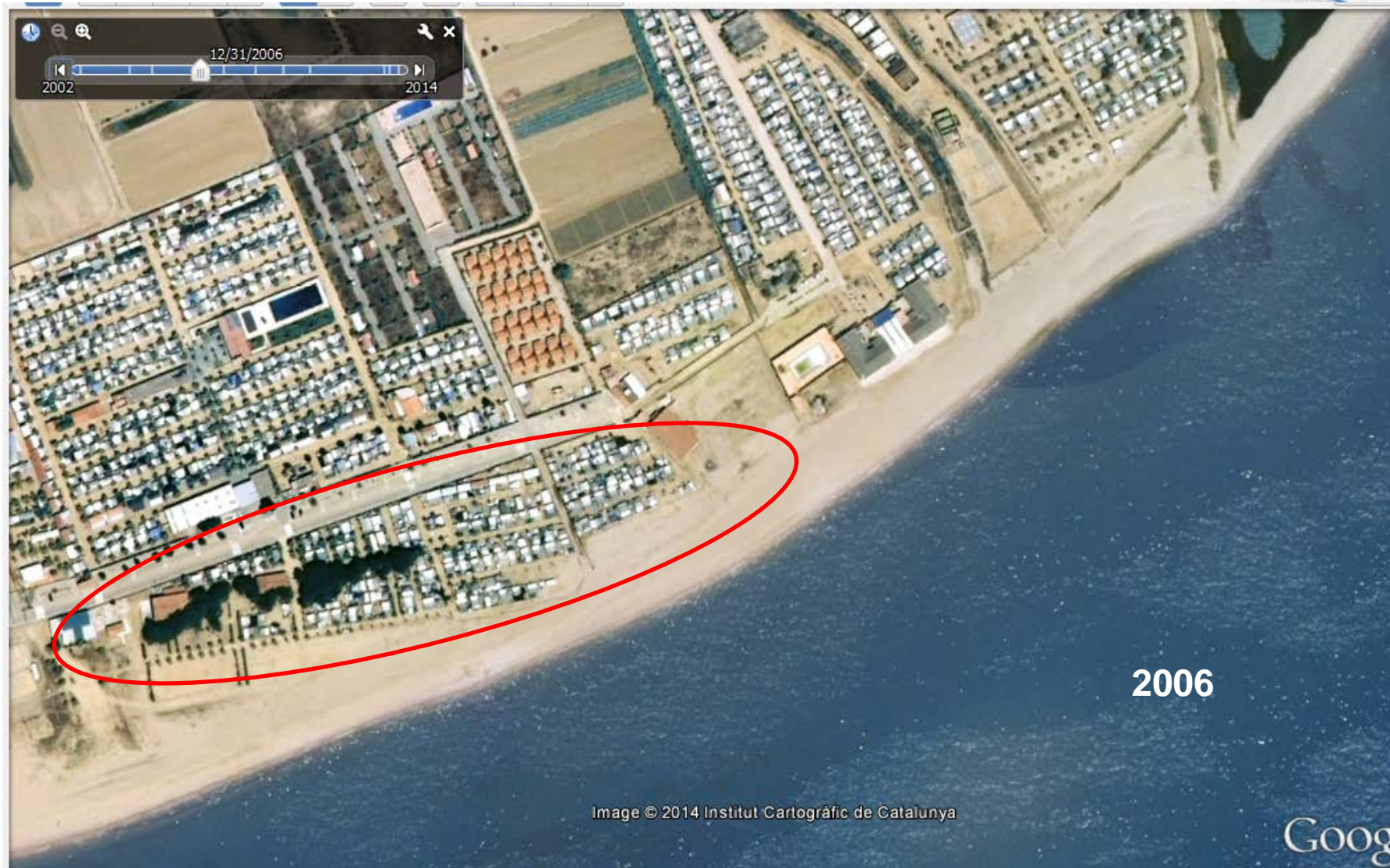
2012

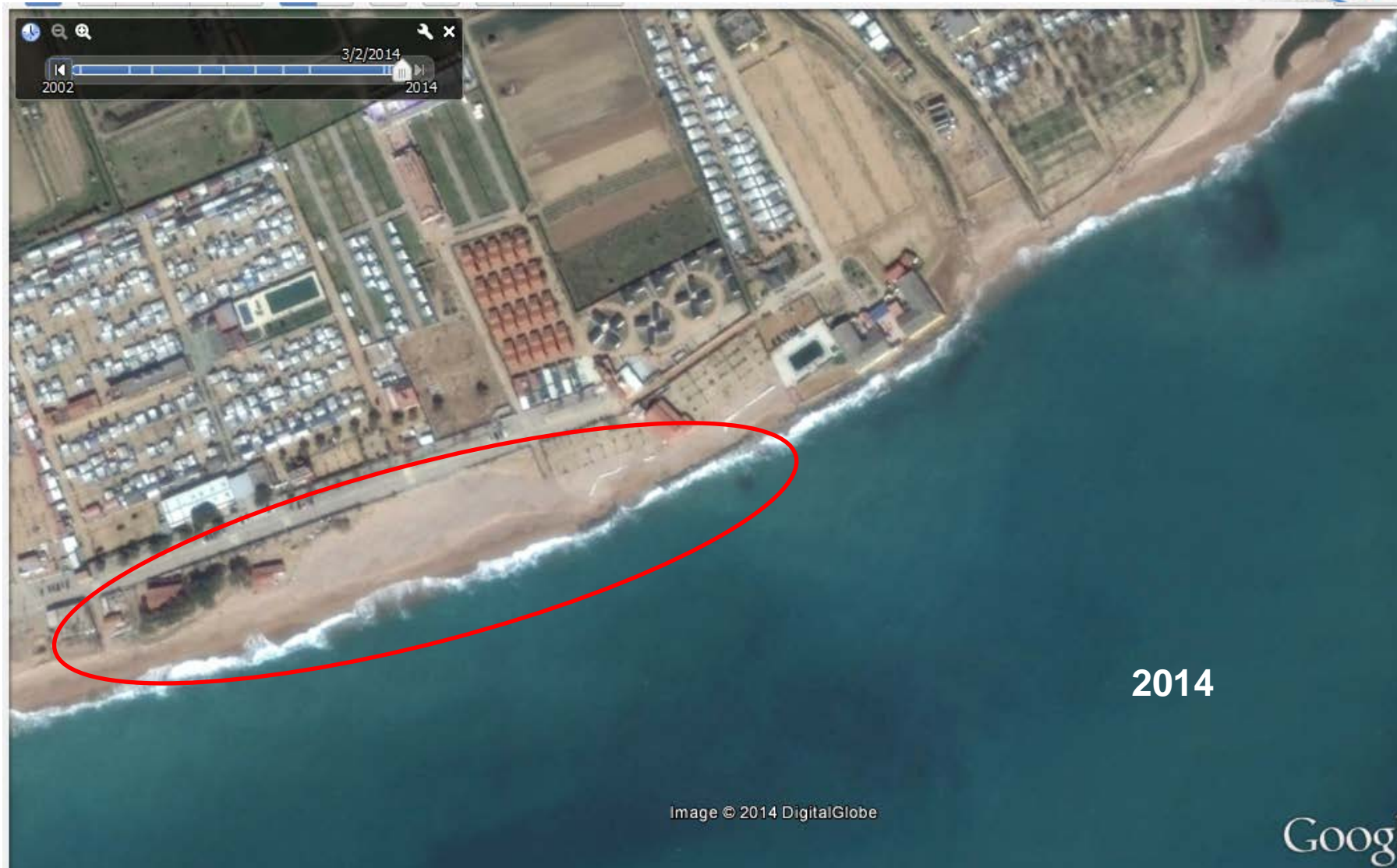
200 m

E (X): 478420.0 m - N (Y): 4610884.0
E (X): 478513.8 m - N (Y): 4611088.7









■ Are we able to **properly** transfer disturbances in drainage basins and river courses to sediment supplies to the coastal system?

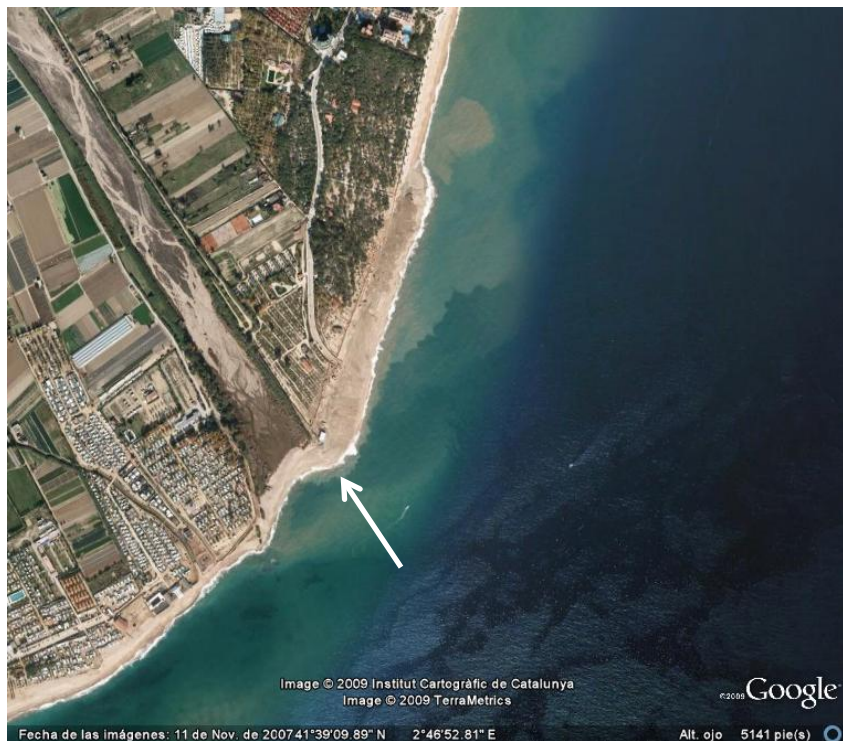
■ **Natural sediment sources** are **not** longer (significantly) contributing to coastal sediment budget (human induced) →

8/5/2011
2002 2016



Image © 2016 Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya
Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe
Image NASA

S'Abanell (Blanes)



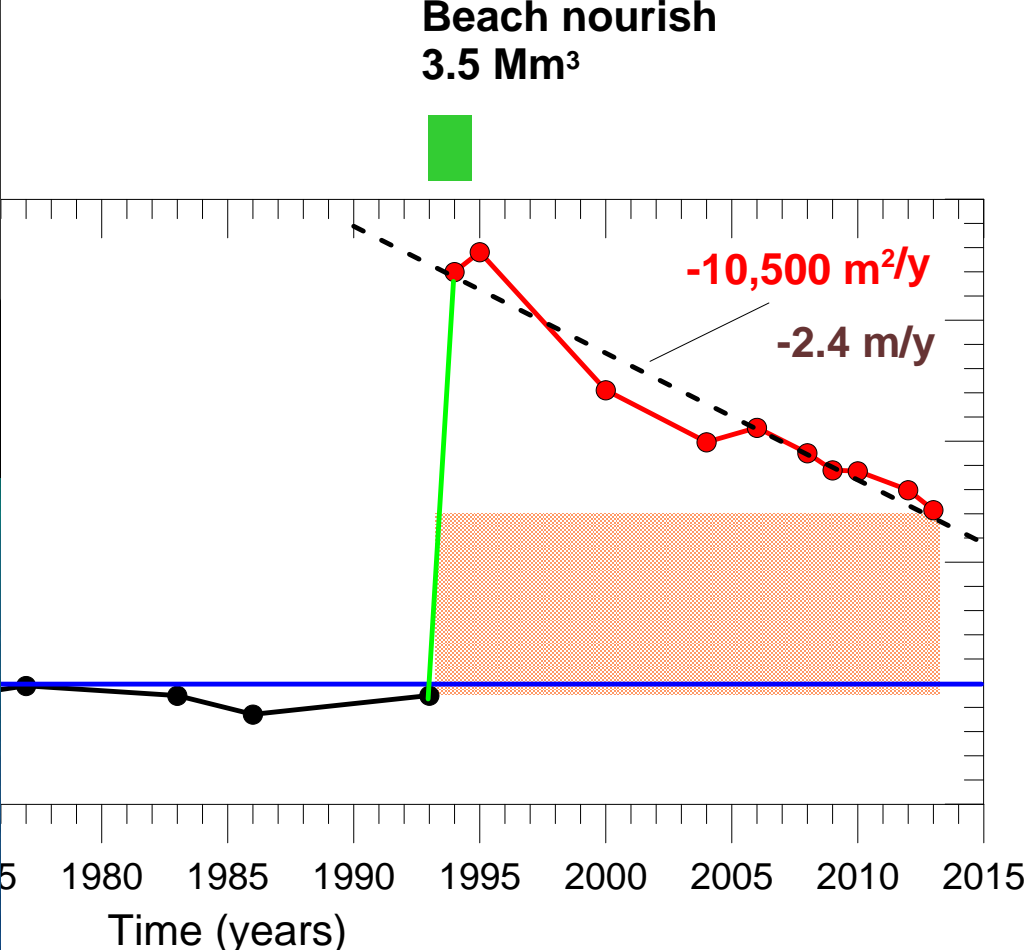
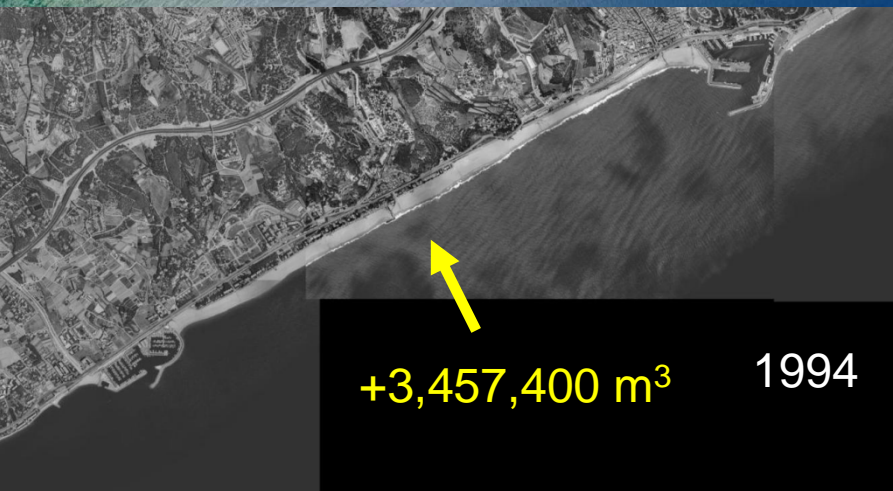
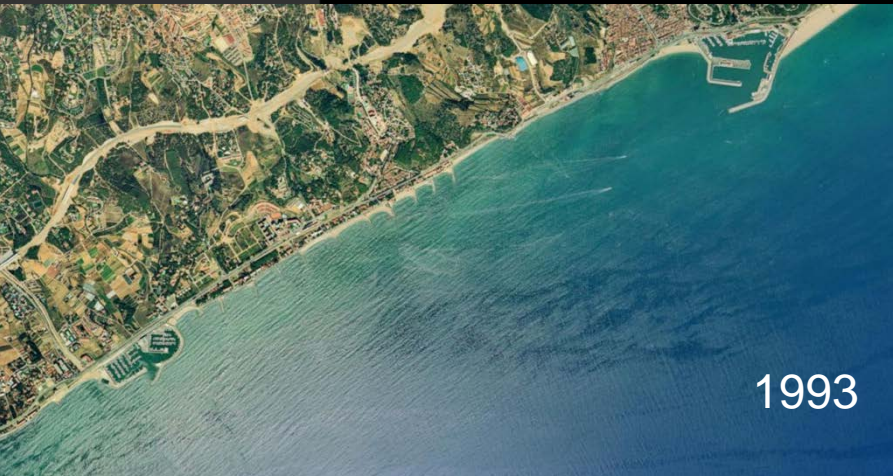
Cumulative volume of sediment supplied **11/07 – 09/09**

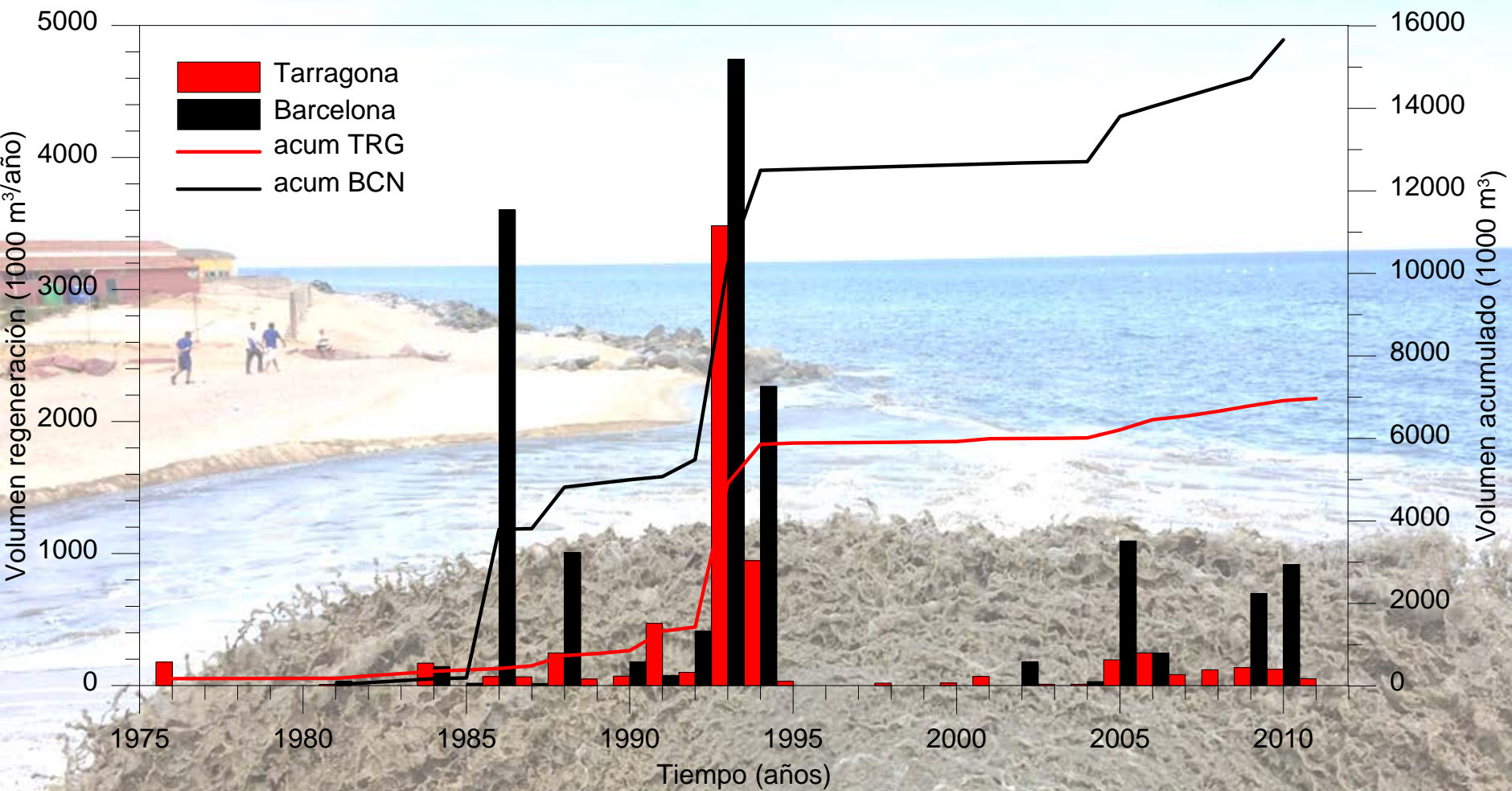
$$180,000 + 150,000 + 250,000 = 580,000 \text{ m}^3 \quad \sim 290,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{y}$$



- Are we **properly** using existing resources?







- Are we able to **properly / accurately** transfer disturbances in drainage basins and river courses to sediment supplies to the coastal system?
- In the absence of a long-term planning are we able to **mimic / predict decisions** on (artificial) sediment inputs to the coastal zone?
 - **Natural sediment sources** are not longer (significantly) contributing to coastal sediment budget (human induced) → Substituted by **artificial nourishment (> 25 Mm³ since 80's)**.

- Are we **properly using** existing resources?
- Are we able to **maintain** the current use of existing resources?

Current measures

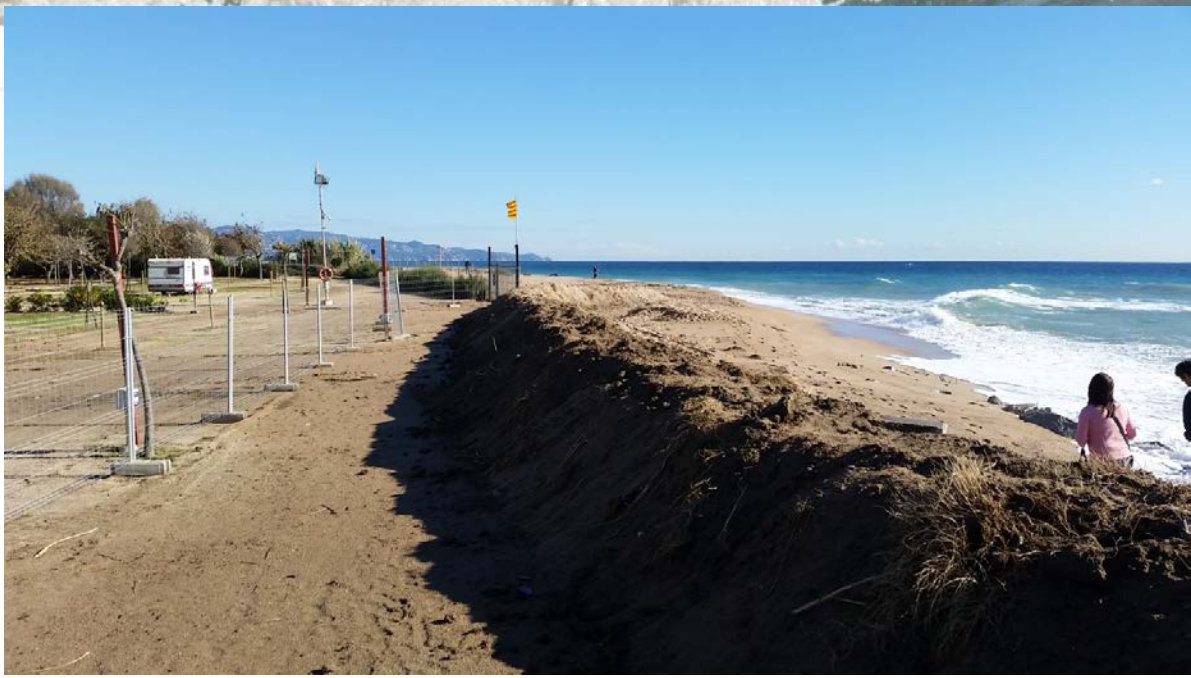
- **Beach nourishment**
- **Coastal structures**
- Setback zones
- Spatial planning
- Relocation

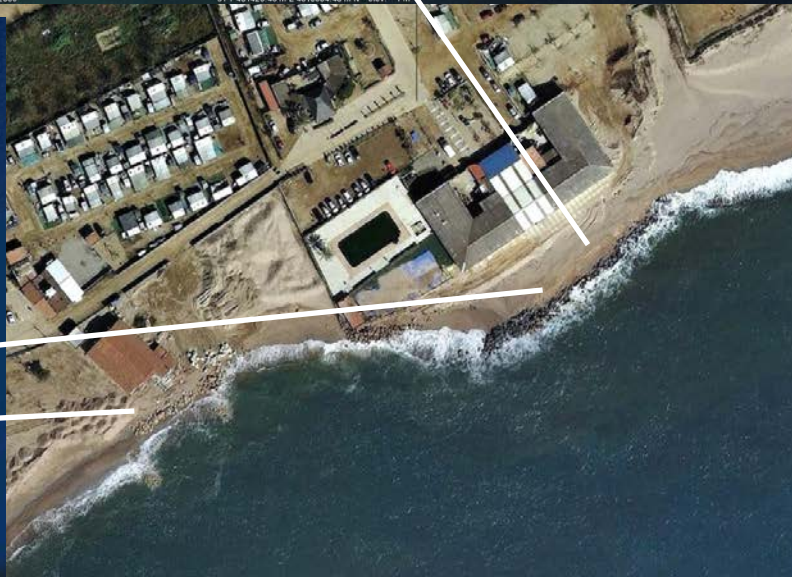


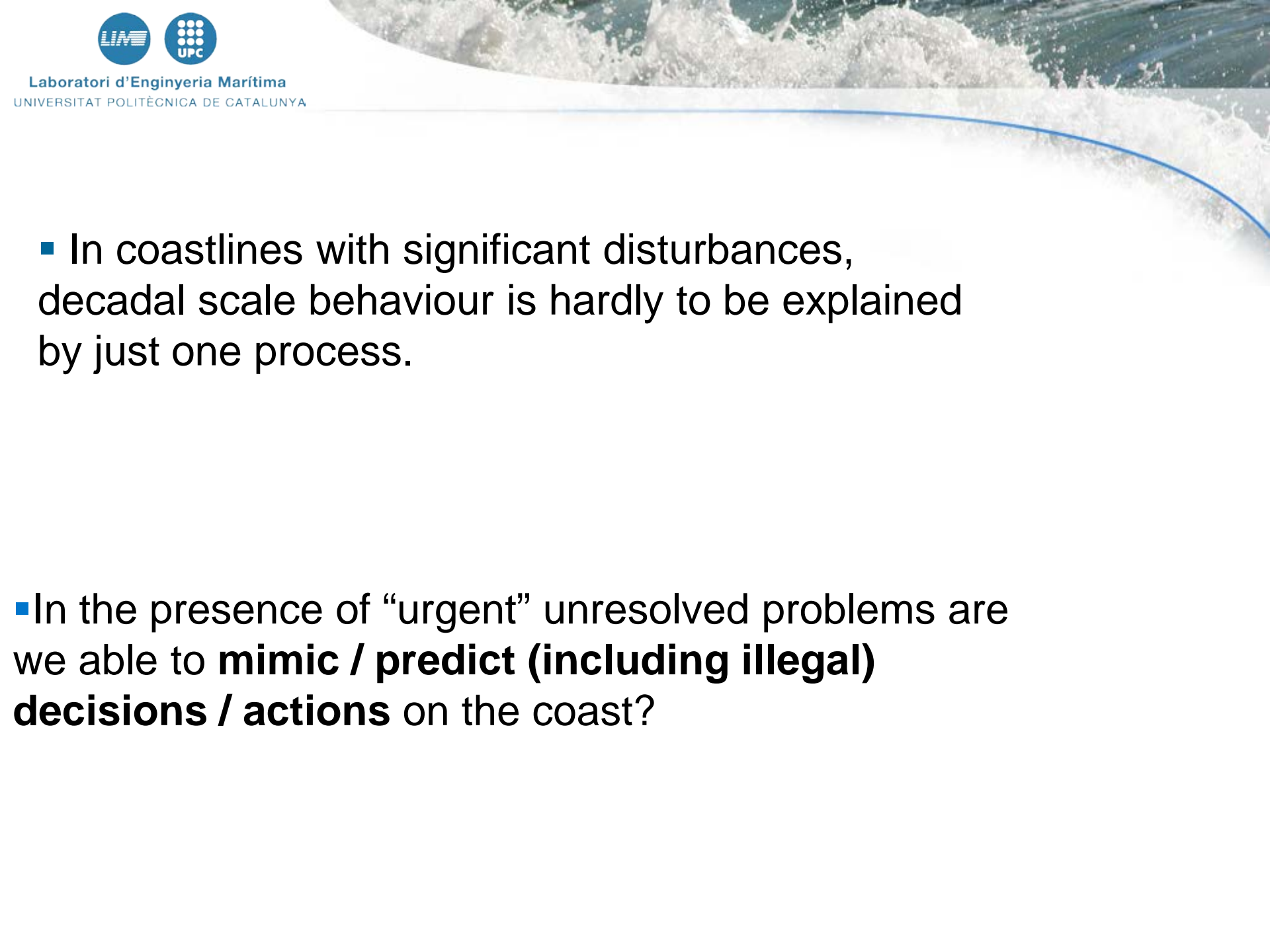
Current measures

Other

- Self protection





The background of the slide is a photograph of ocean waves crashing, with white foam and blue water. A thin blue curved line is overlaid on the image, starting from the left and curving towards the right.

- In coastlines with significant disturbances, decadal scale behaviour is hardly to be explained by just one process.

- In the presence of “urgent” unresolved problems are we able to **mimic / predict (including illegal) decisions / actions** on the coast?

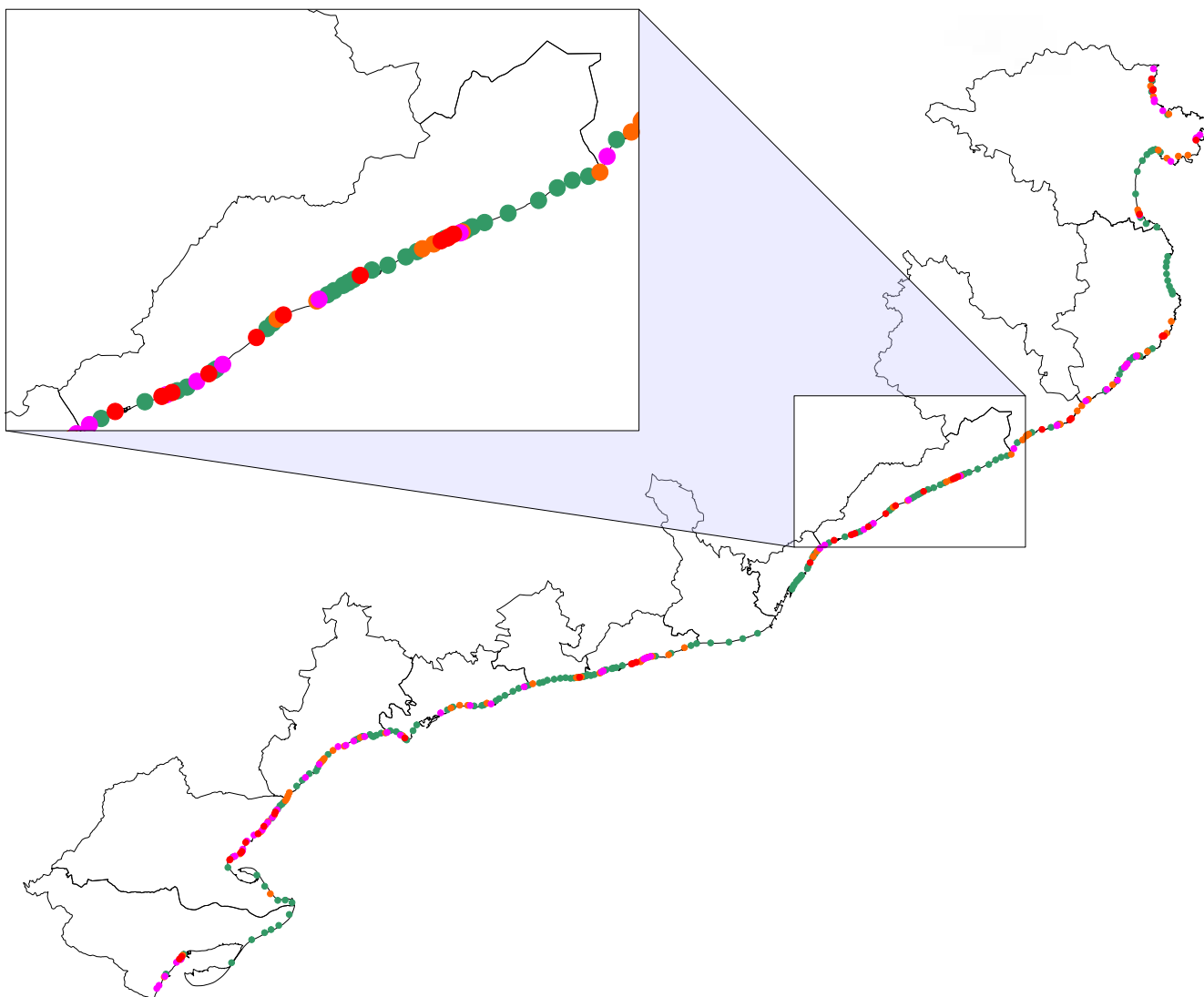


Which is the current scenario?

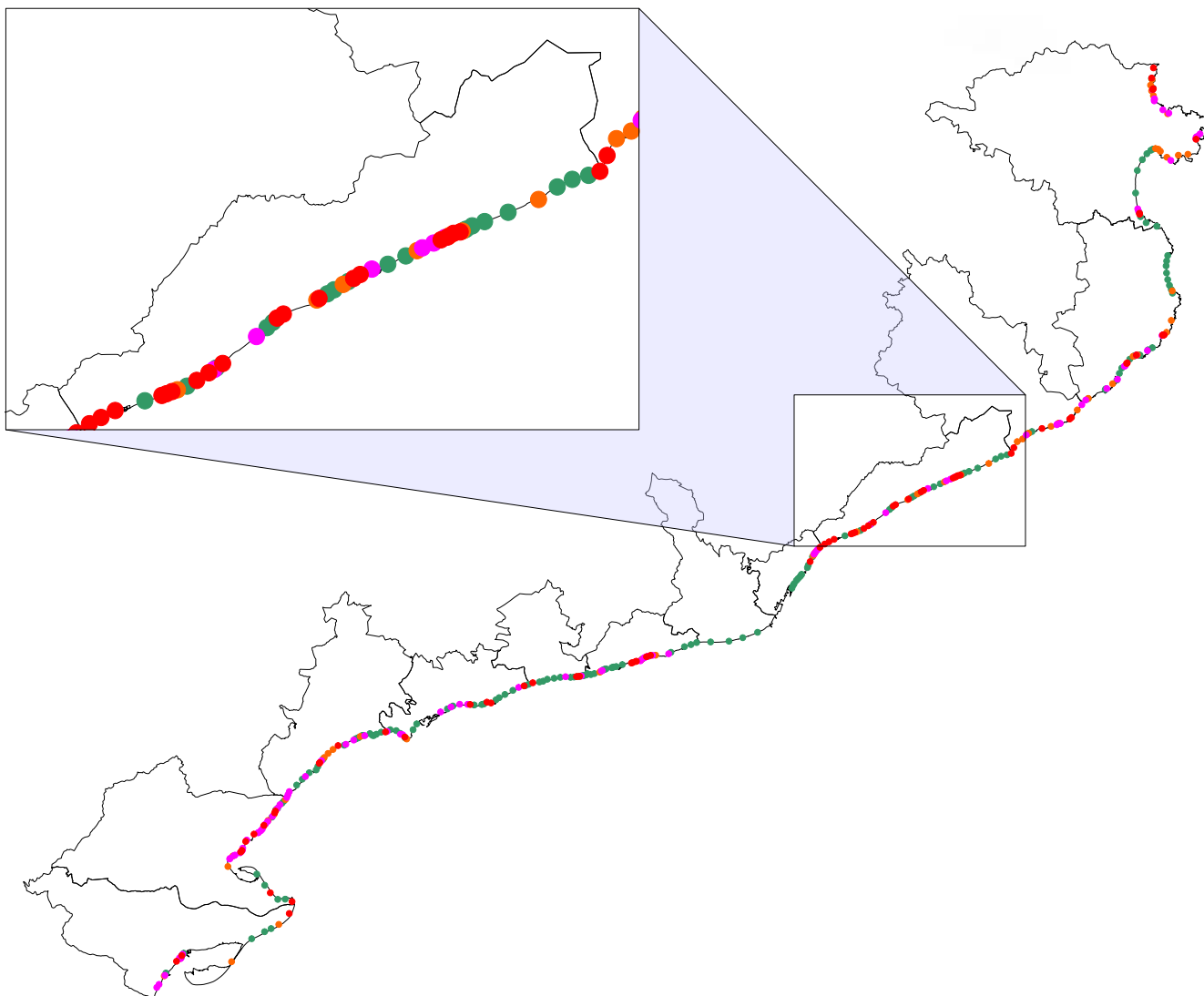
frequent problems with social, economic and/or natural consequences

Another possible (climate) scenario?
probable intensification of problems

Current beaches – recreational function (2010)

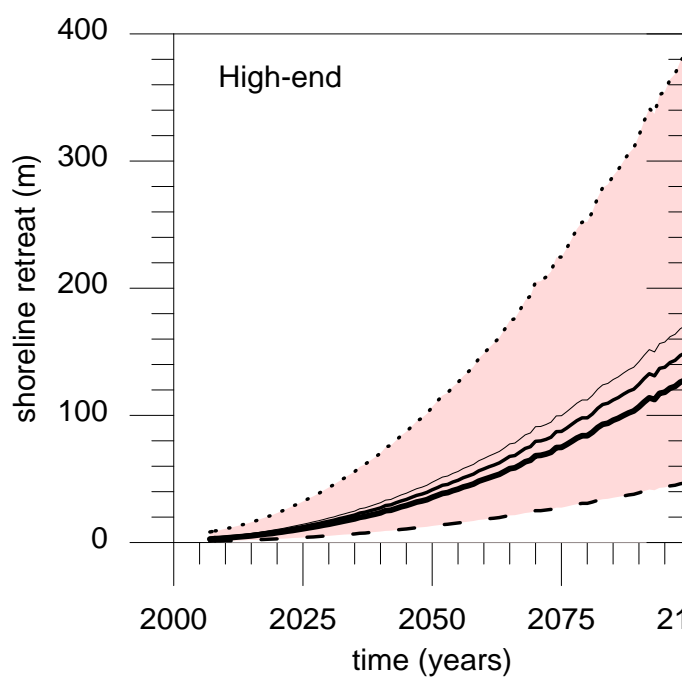
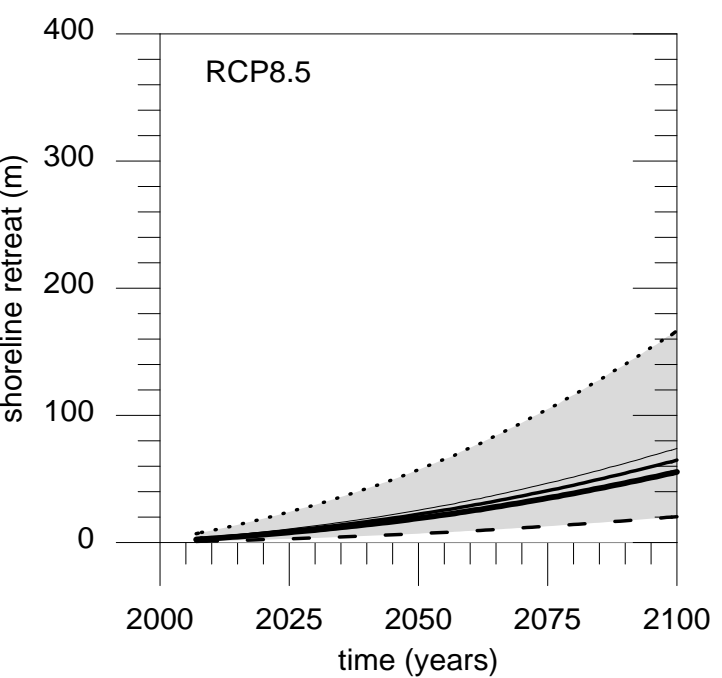
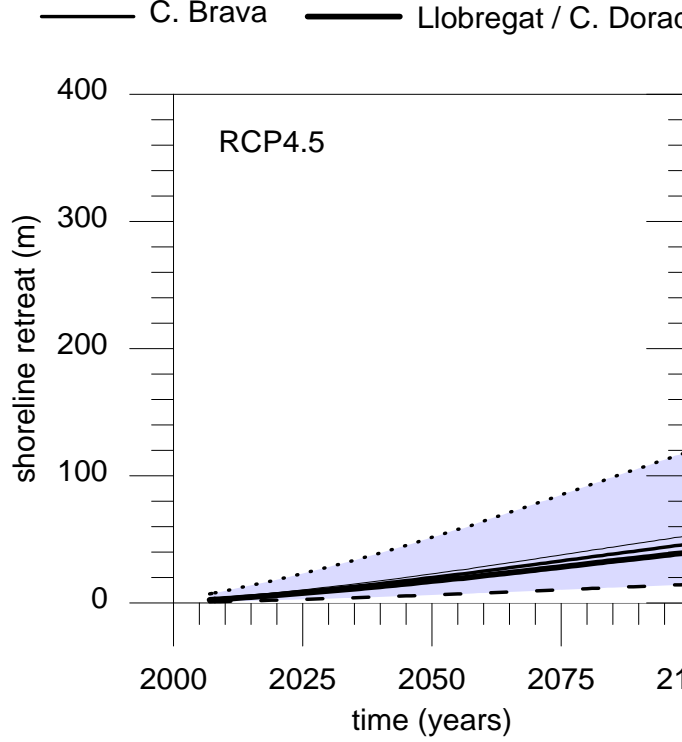
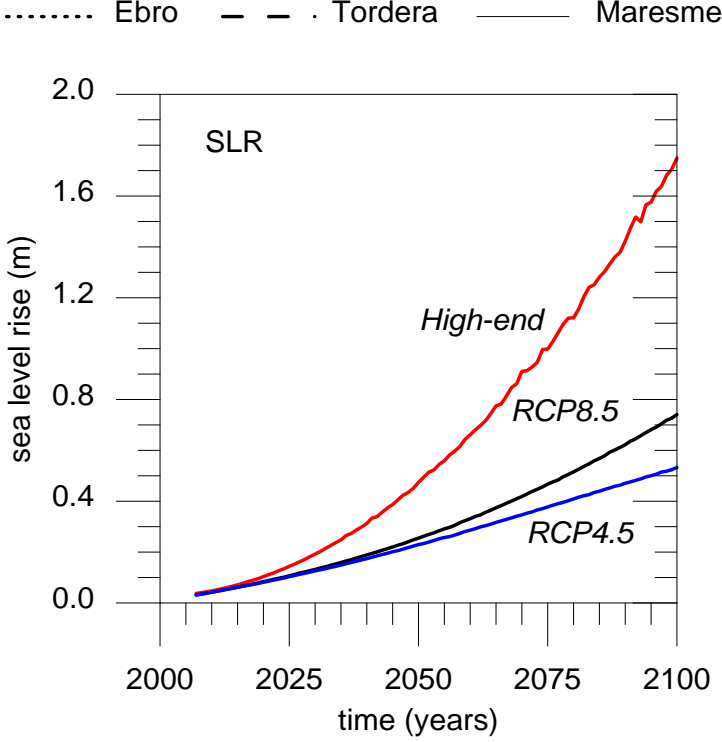
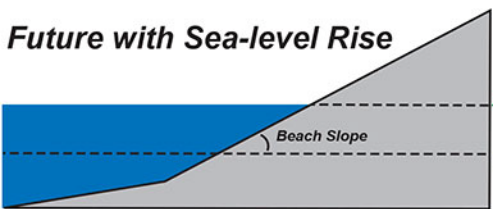
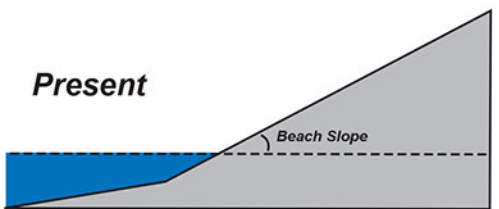


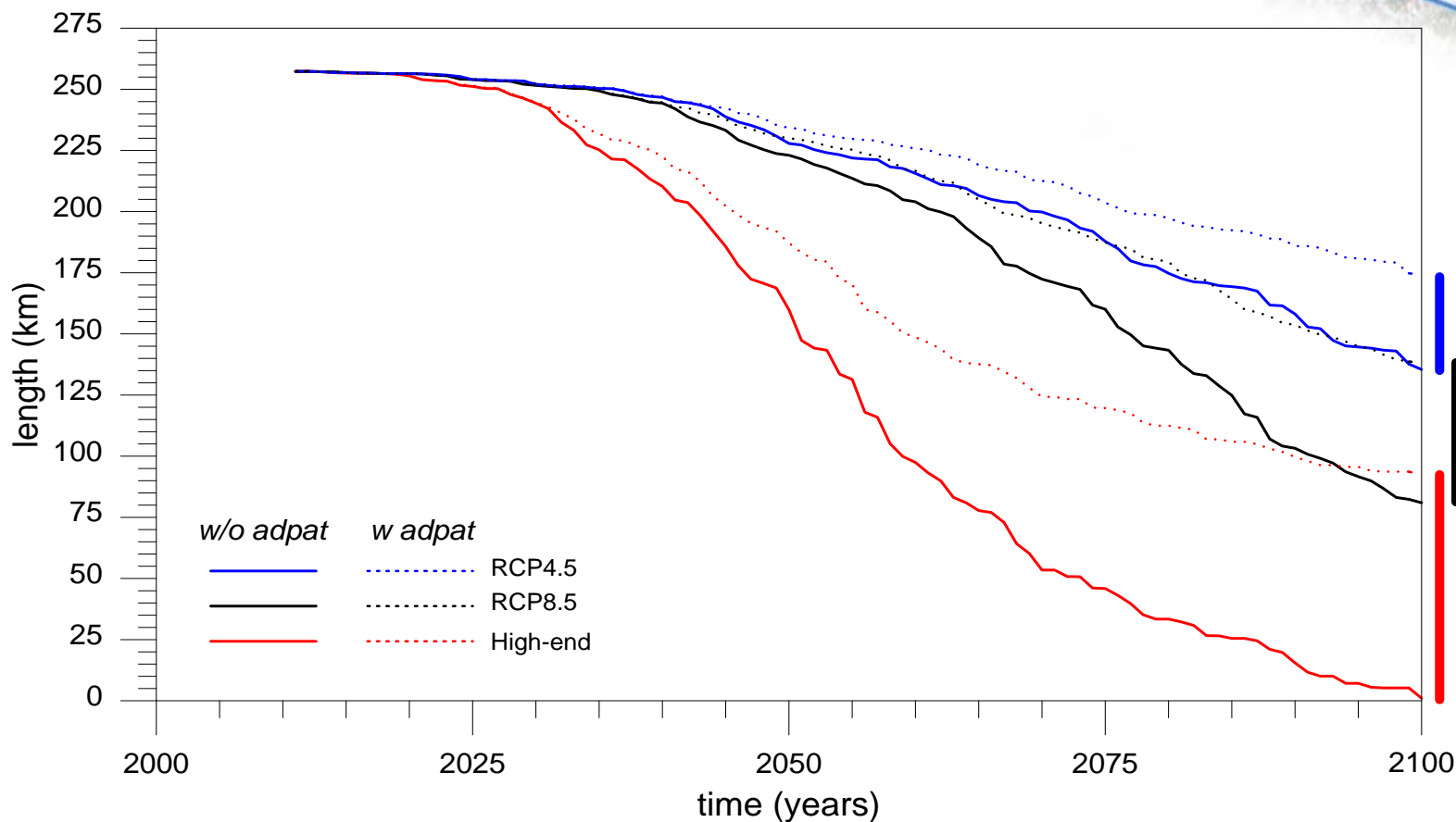
Current beaches – recreational function (2020)





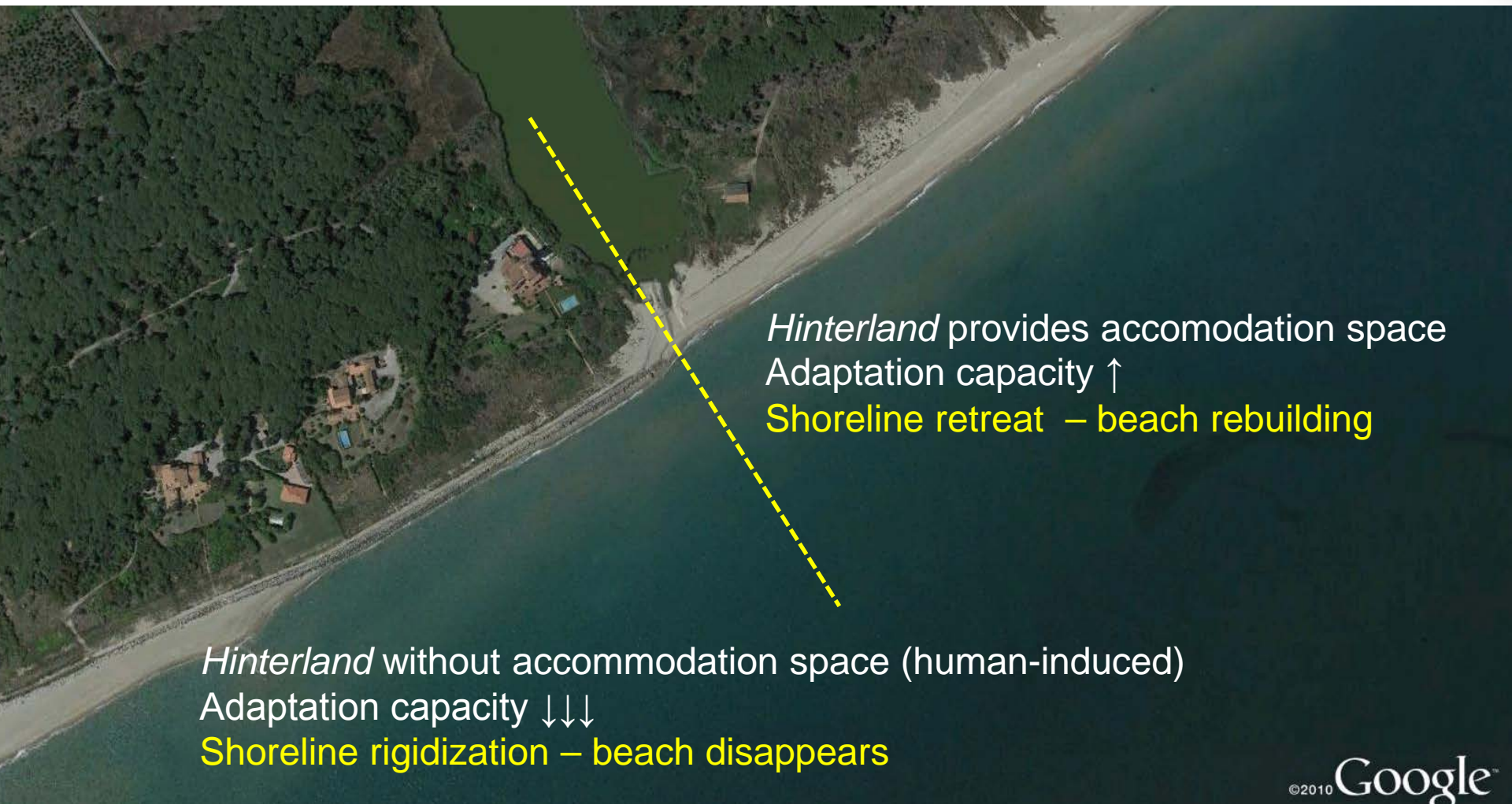
Laboratori d'Enginyeria Marítima
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA





Total length of existing beaches along the Catalan coast under each **SLR scenarios** including and excluding the effects of the availability of accommodation space.

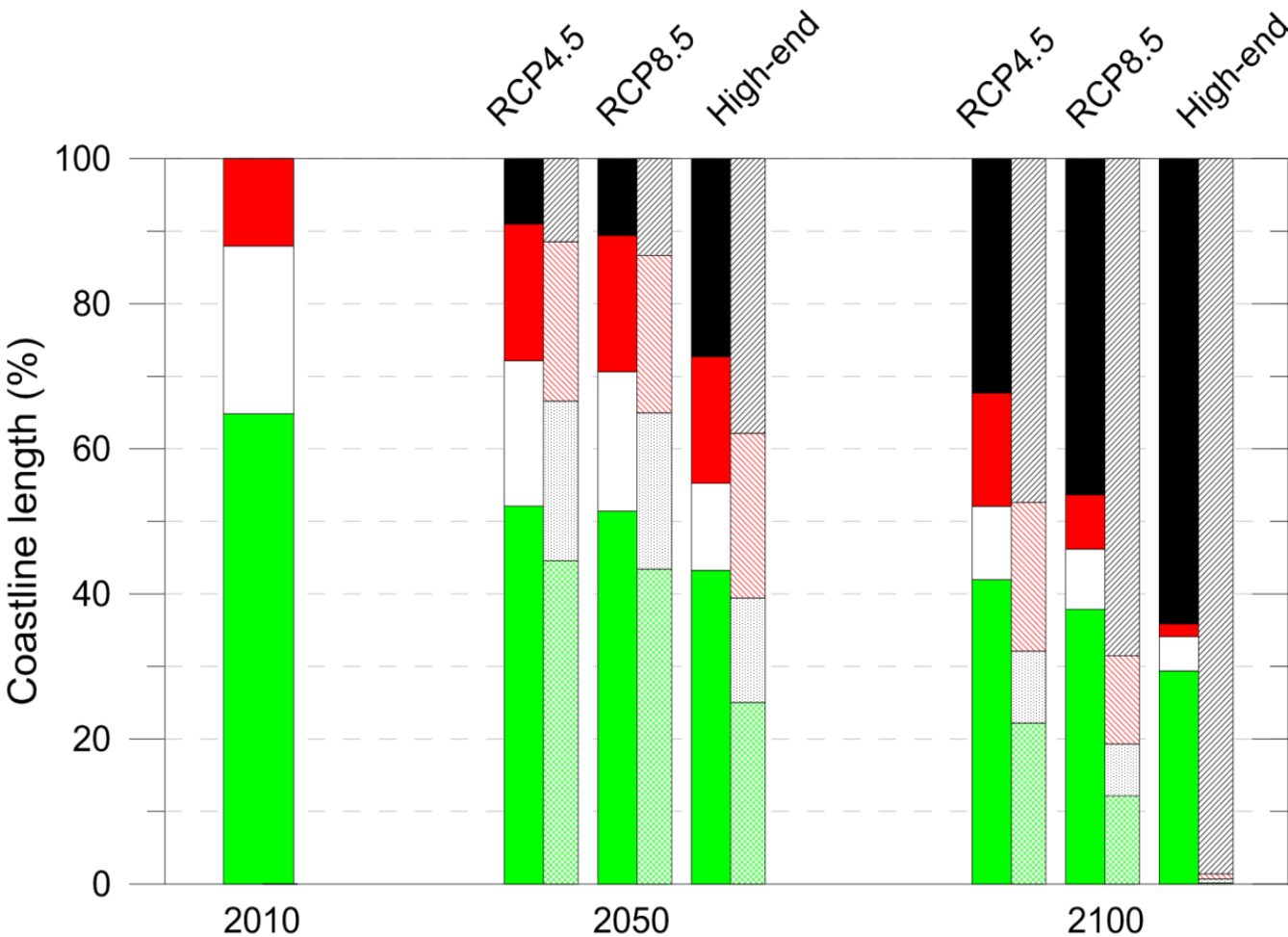
Accommodation space & coastal adaptation



Hinterland provides accommodation space
Adaptation capacity ↑
Shoreline retreat – beach rebuilding

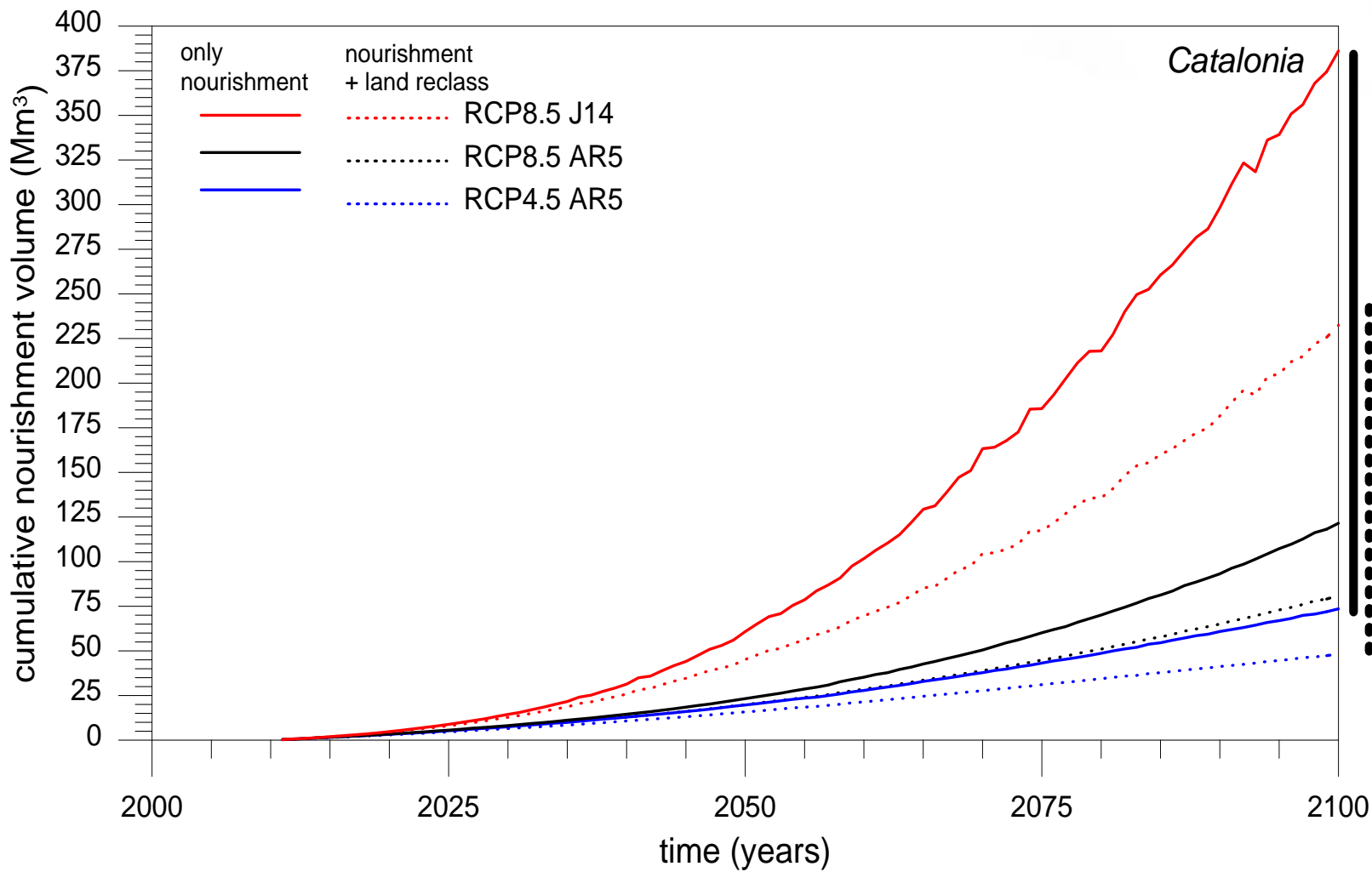
Hinterland without accommodation space (human-induced)
Adaptation capacity ↓↓↓
Shoreline rigidization – beach disappears

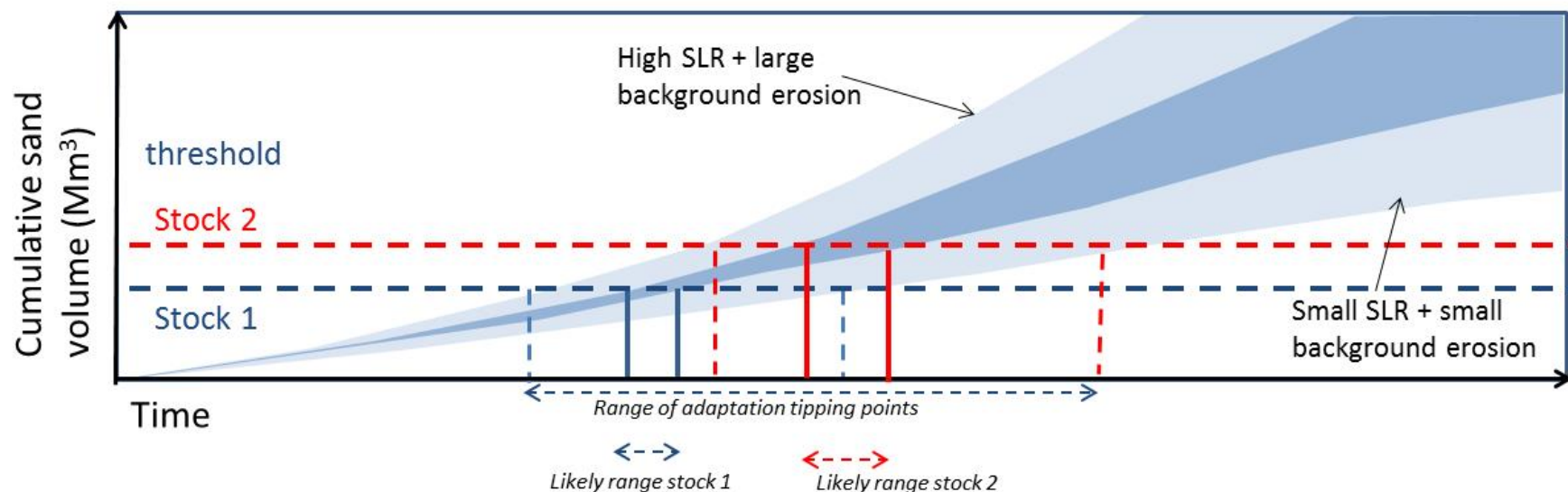
without adaptation
 with adaptation optimum medium low eroded



Extension of beaches along the Catalan coast classified in terms of their configuration to support **recreational** use under each SLR scenario (eroded: % of beaches fully eroded).

- Are we **properly using** existing resources?
- Are we able to **maintain** the current use of existing resources?
- Shall we have resources **enough**?





Range of tipping points for adaptation options based on the use of **beach nourishment** as a function of the existing **sediment stock** (threshold) and range of **expected nourishment volume** (function of SLR scenarios and additional background erosion).

Future measures

- Beach nourishment
- Coastal structures
- **Setback zones**
- **Spatial planning**
- **Relocation**



Summary

significantly



■ **Natural sediment sources** are not longer contributing to coastal sediment budget (human induced) → Substituted by **artificial nourishment (> 25 Mm³ since 80's)**.

■ **Need** to properly predict decadal-scale variations in sediment supplies (natural and man-made) to the coastal system (**too late?**).

- There is a need to identify/quantify a **strategic sediment reservoir** if current beach use wants to be maintained by beach nourishment. **(not sure to have enough)**.
- Current protection/adaptation practices need to **be re-evaluated** for future climate scenarios.
- A **long-term perspective** need to be adopted for sustainable beach management

Acknowledgements



Comune di
Forte dei Marmi

Funded by



PaiRisClima (CGL2014-55387-R)



RISC-KIT (603458) & RISES-AM (603396)