



Sustainable management of coastal lagoons. Cross-cut through Vistula Spit.

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Presentation outline:

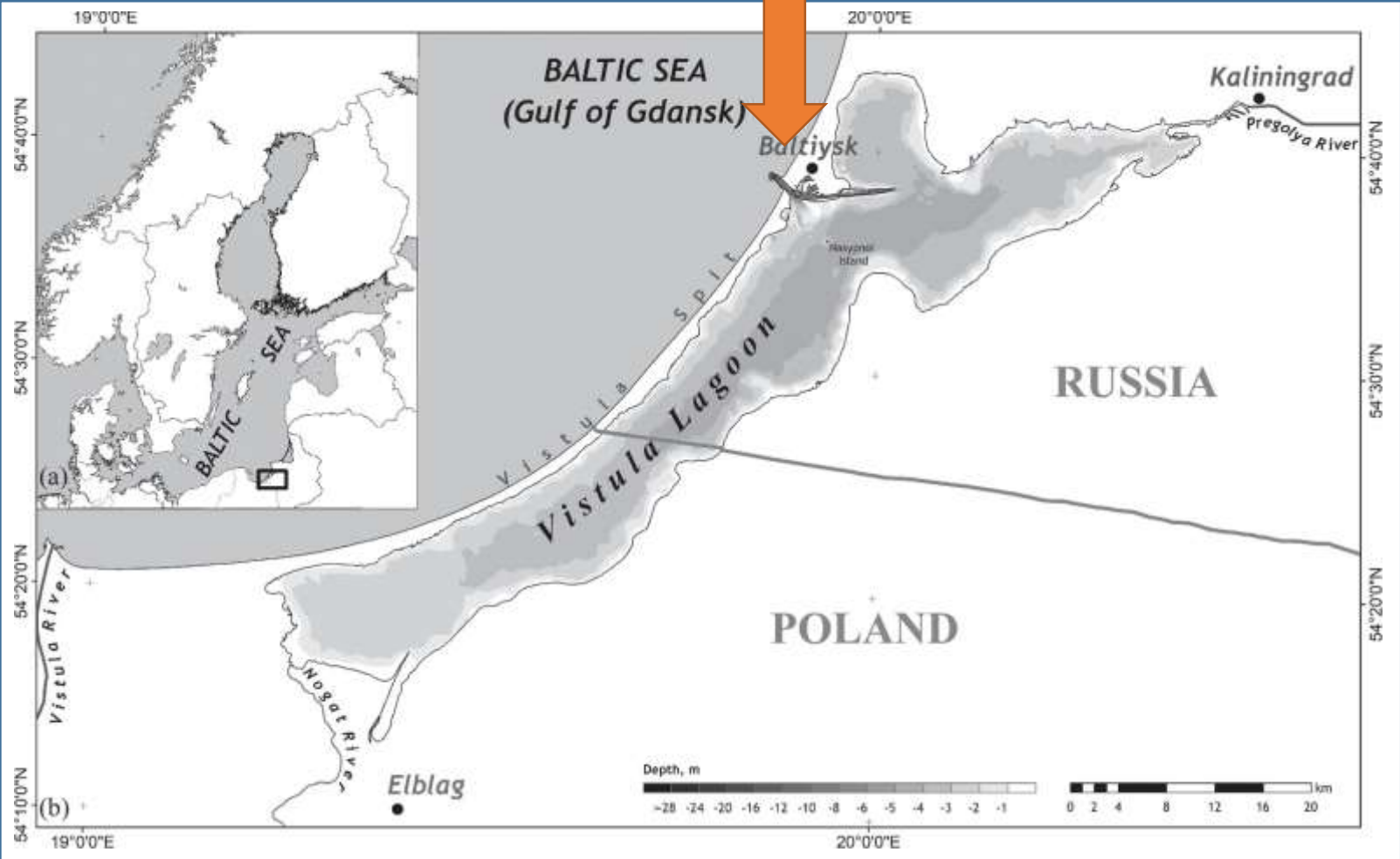
1. Study area – Vistula Lagoon
2. Difficult relations with Russia: limited access to Polish part of the Lagoon
3. Selection of passage site: hydro-, litho- and morphodynamic investigations
4. Artificial island for sediment storage: impacts on lagoon wave and current fields
5. Biodiversity restoration – artificial island as compensation for lost habitats occupied by a large hydraulic project
6. Lessons learned

1. Study area – Vistula Lagoon, Baltic Sea, Polish/Russian water body

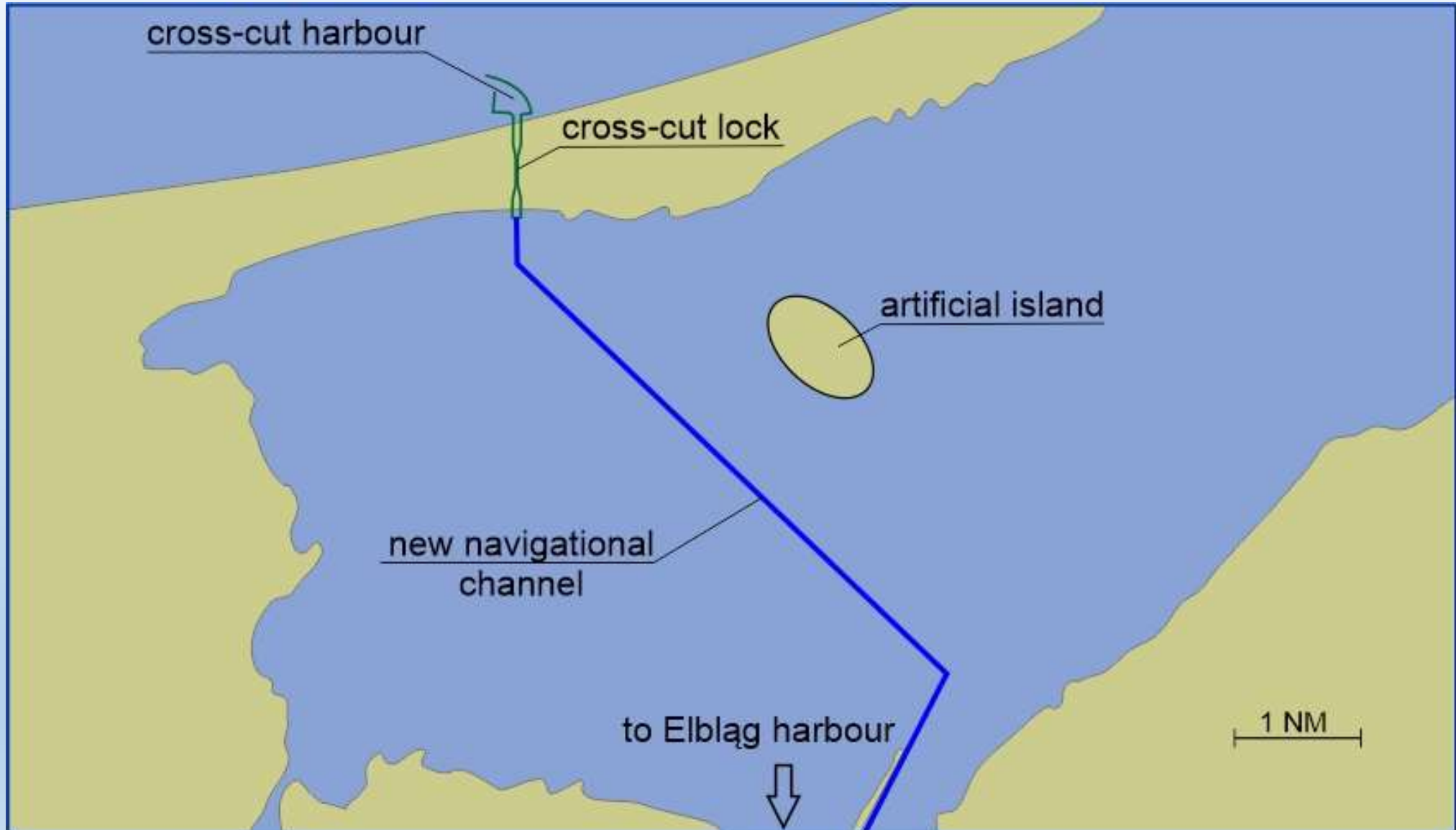


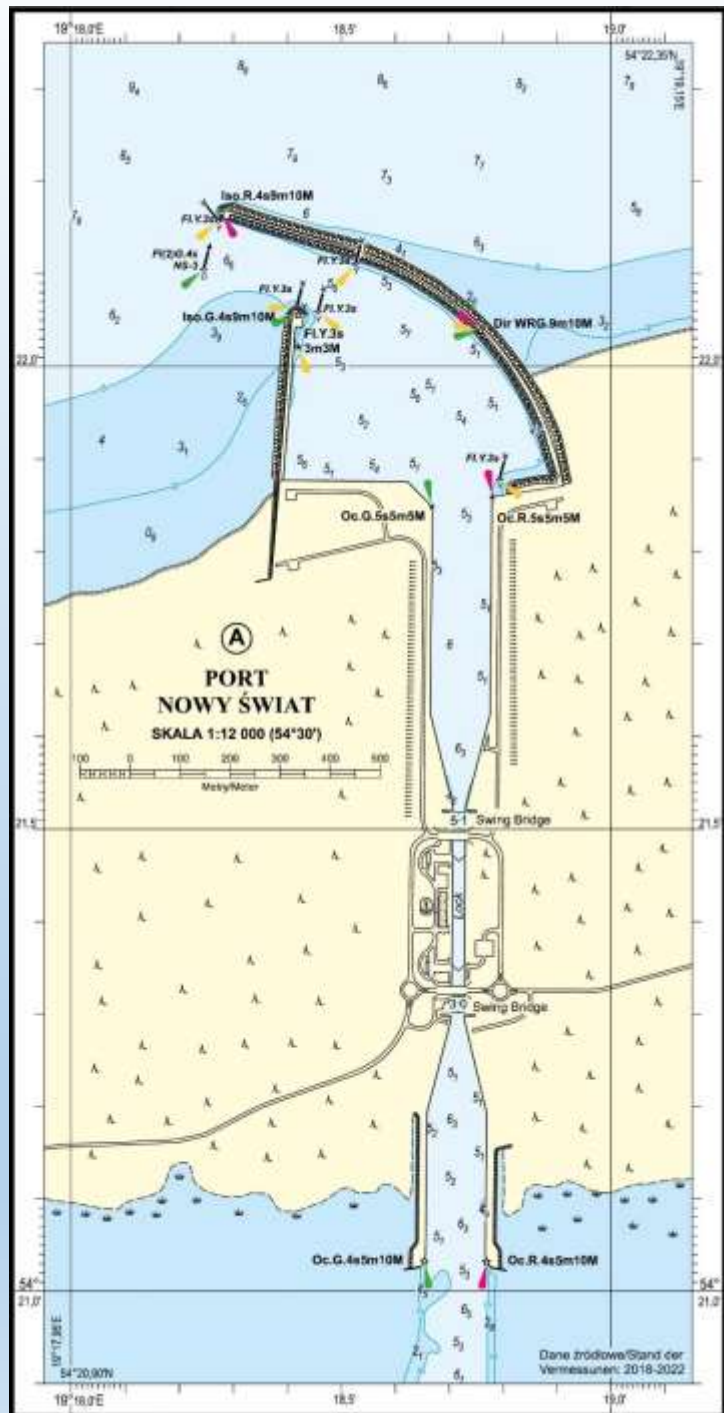
2. Difficult relations with Russia: limited access to Polish part of the Lagoon

Access on the Russian side



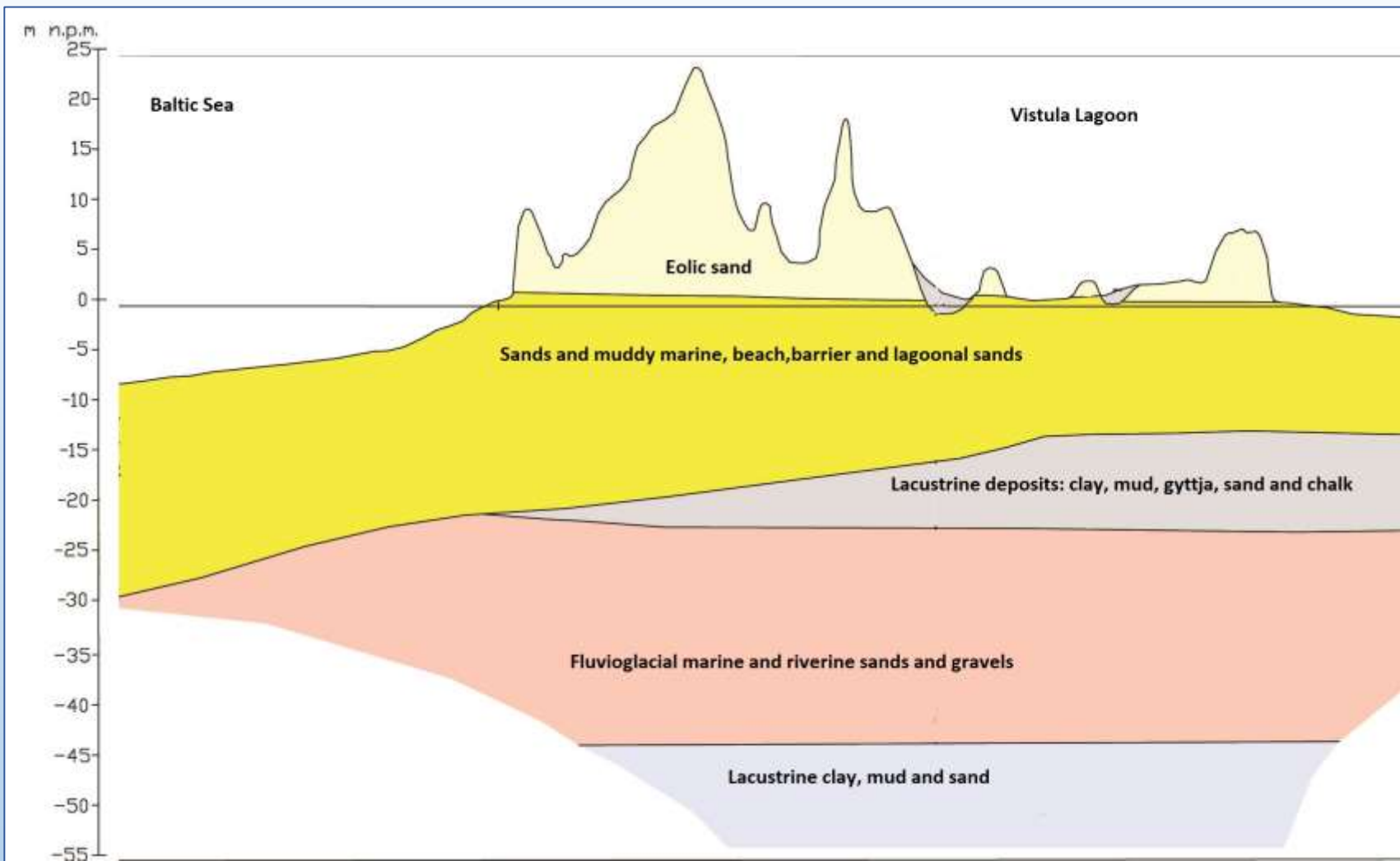
3. Selection of passage site: hydro-, litho- and morphodynamic investigations





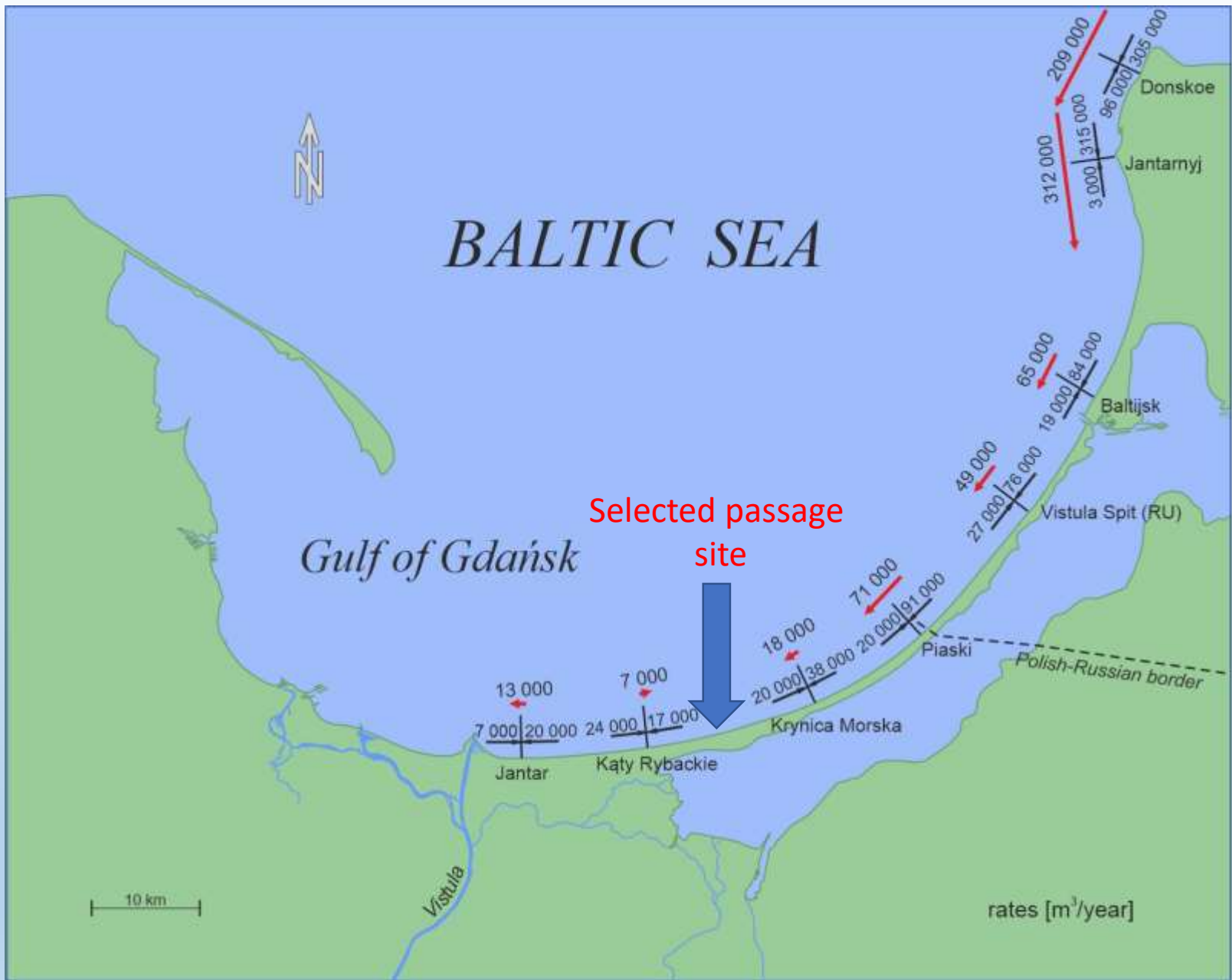


*Cross-cut site in 2017 – wide beach and firm dunes indicating sand saturation,
Photos. Grzegorz Różyński 17-05-2017*



Geological cross-section through the Lagoon barrier (the Spit) - sand saturation is evident

Morphodynamic conclusion:
 perfect passage site on the Spit should be located where sediment transport is lowest.

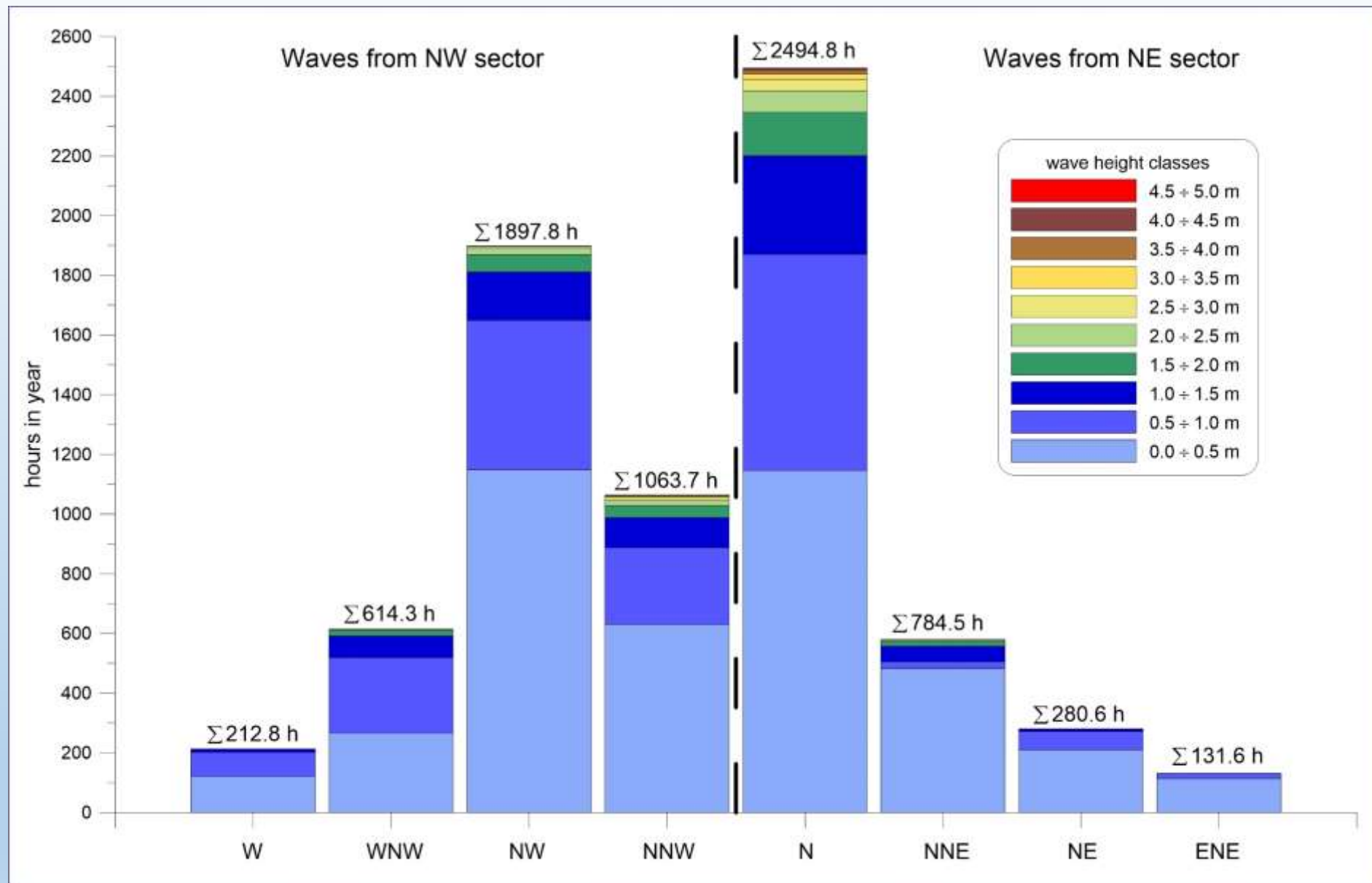


Required input:

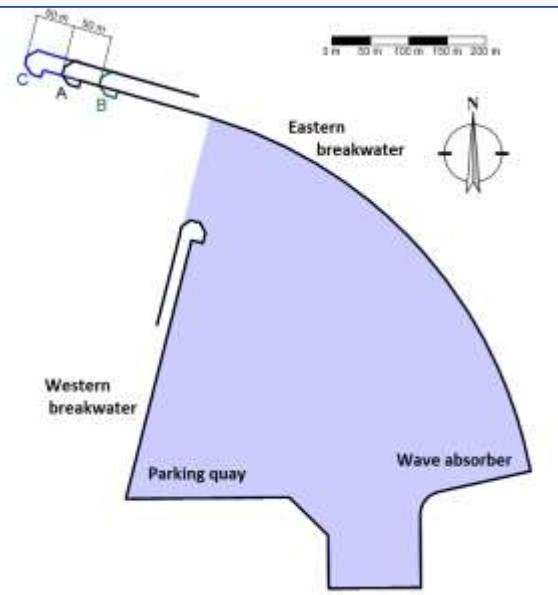
- wave climate,
- nearshore and offshore bathymetry,
- beach granulometry.

UNIBEST model and van Rijn formula for sediment transport was used.

The passage site is where minimum resultant annual sediment transport rate was calculated



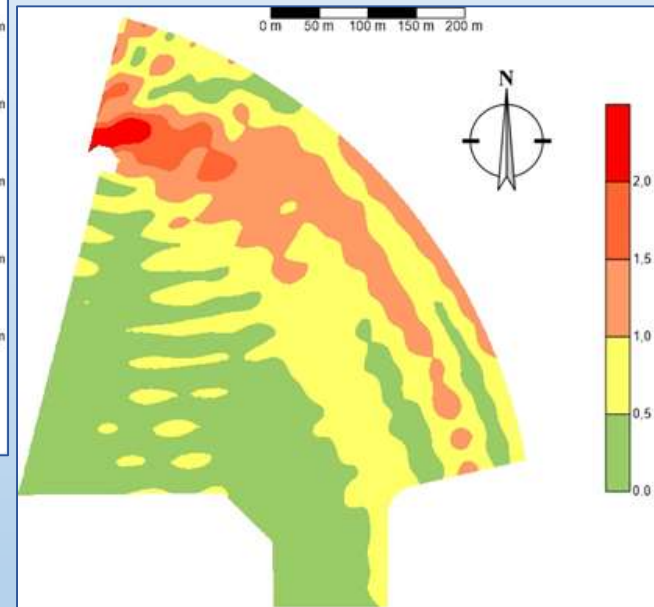
Significant wave height distribution for a statistical year near the passage site



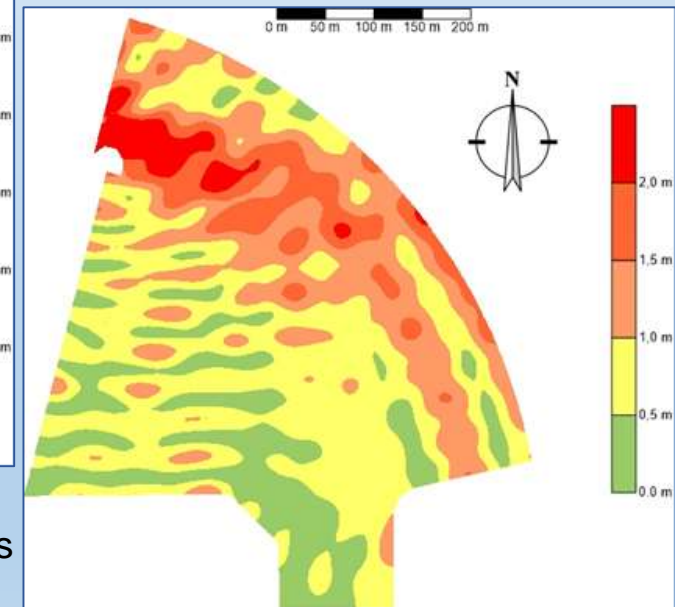
3 variants of outer harbor (length of eastern breakwater)



Wave height for $p = 0.05$ (20 years), NW approach, $H_s = 3.3$ m, $T_p = 9.2$ s

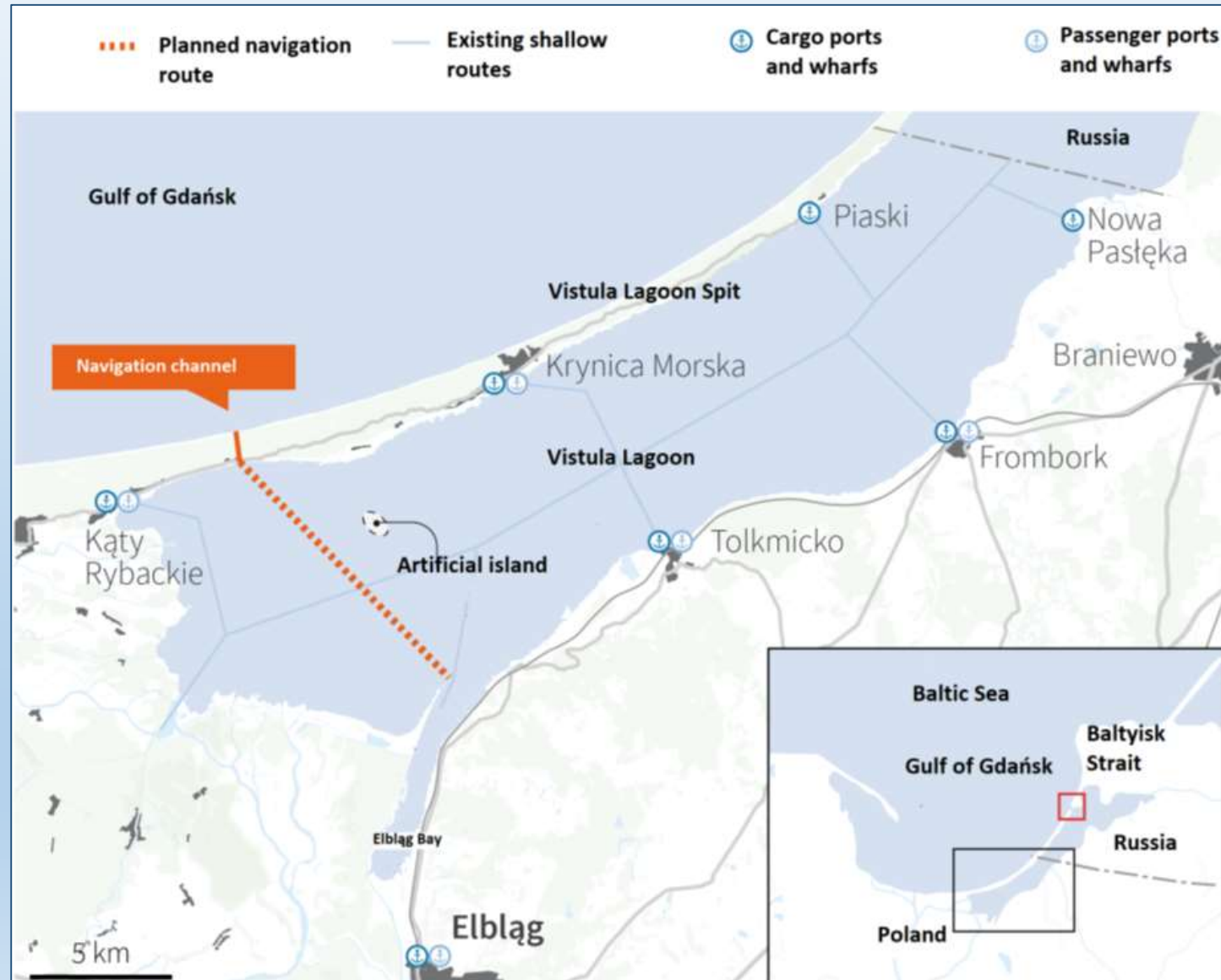


Wave height for $p = 0.05$ (20 years), WNW approach, $H_s = 2.35$ m, $T_p = 7.8$ s

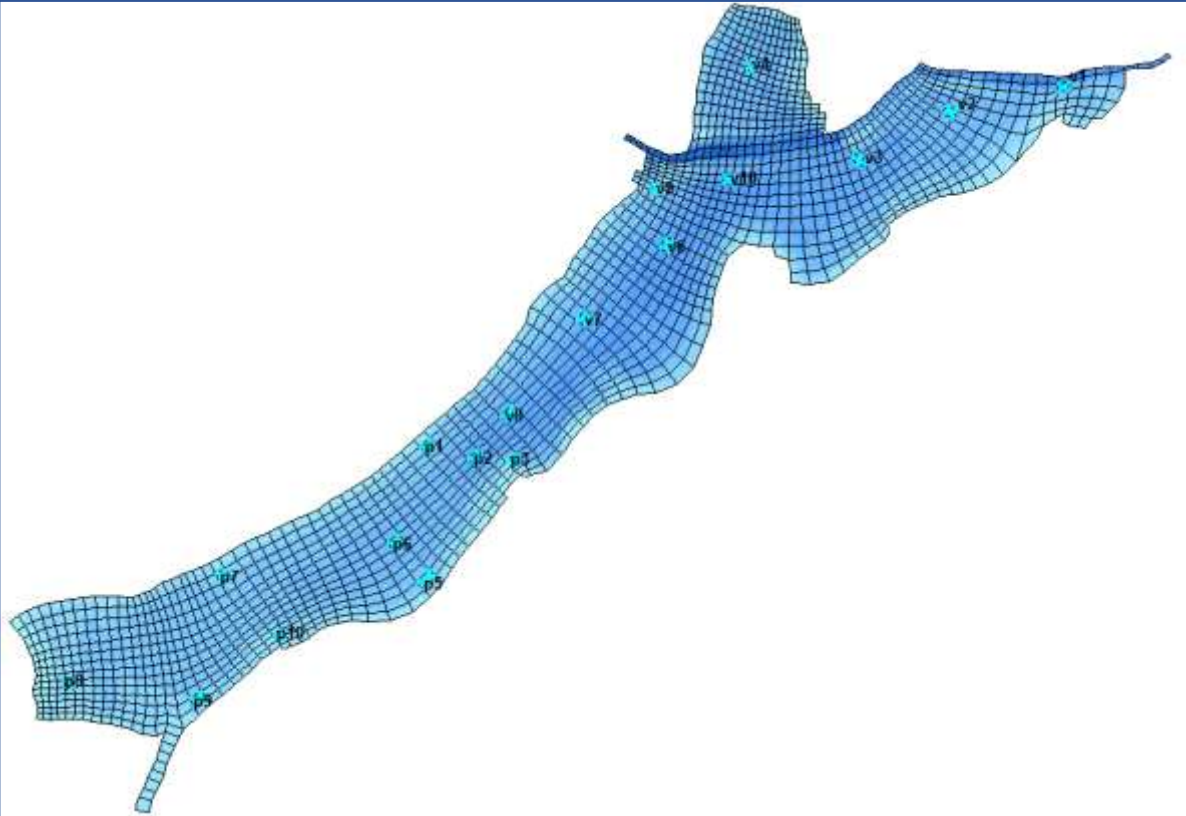


Wave height for $p = 0.01$ (100 years), WNW approach, $H_s = 2.63$ m, $T_p = 8.4$ s

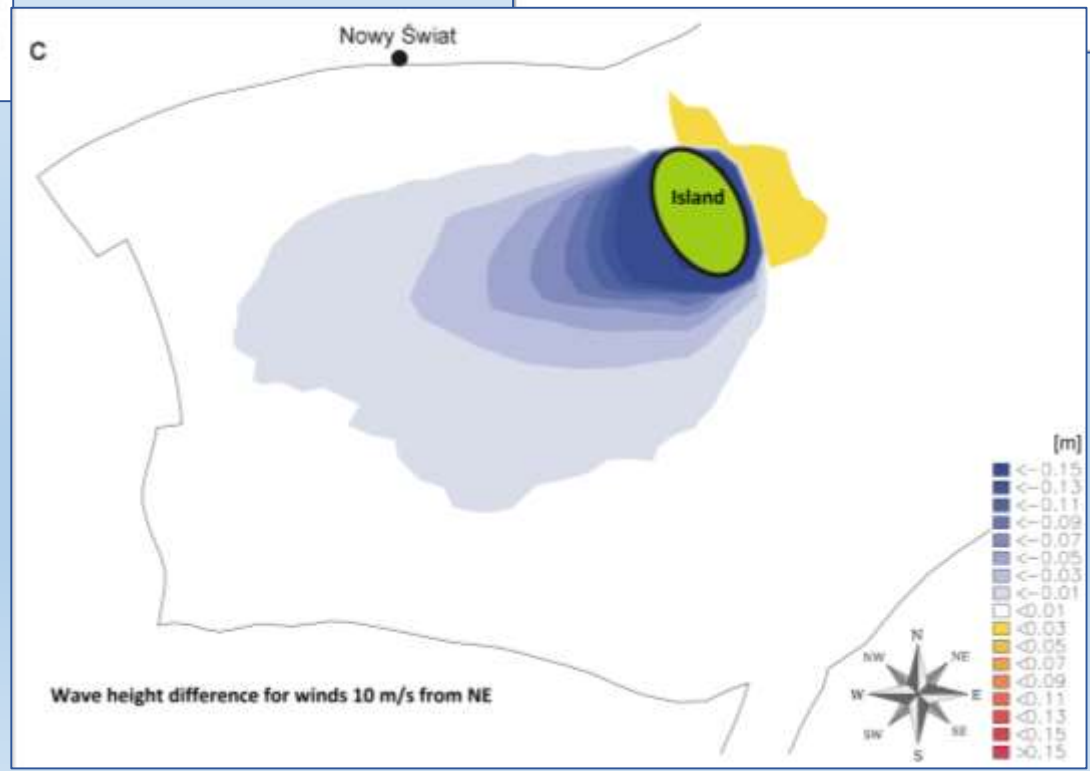
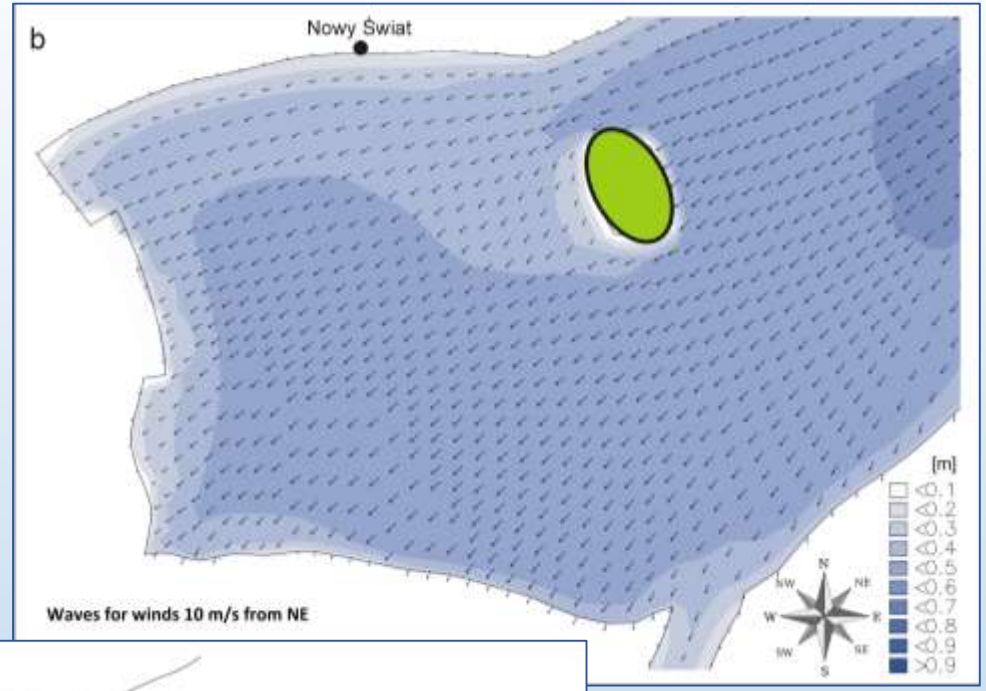
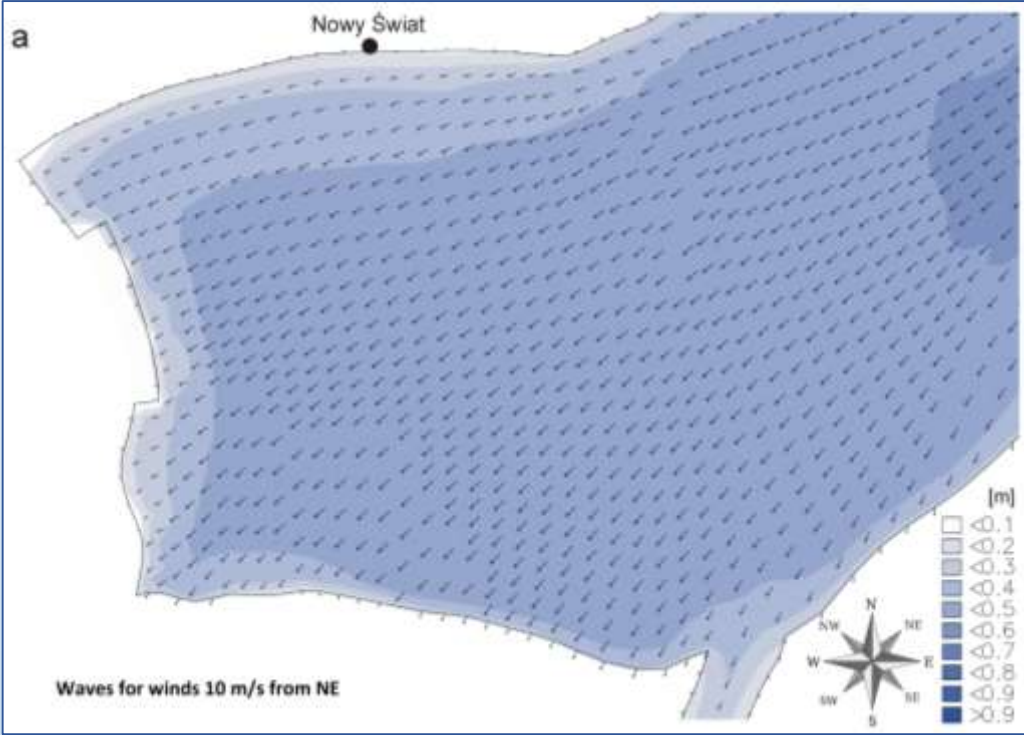
4. Artificial island for sediment storage: impacts on lagoon wave and current fields



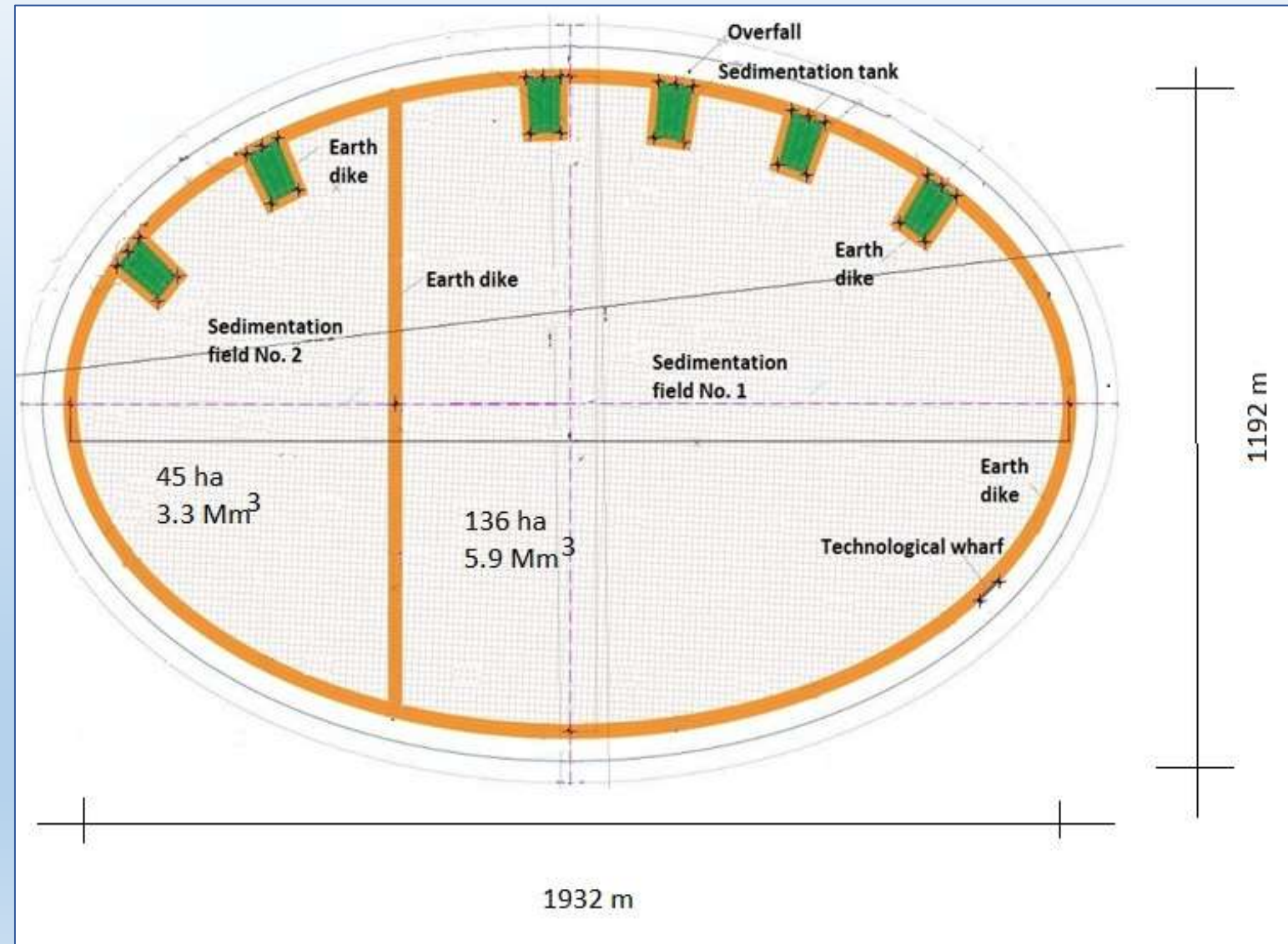
Impact of the Island on local waves and currents



Local grid and bathymetry



4. Biodiversity restoration – artificial island as compensation for lost habitats occupied by a large hydraulic project



Details of artificial Island: main field (136 ha) – restoration area, additional field (45 ha) – navigation channel maintenance

6. Lessons learned

- Local geology should be thoroughly inspected whether the site is sand saturated.
- Optimum passage location should coincide with minimum sediment transport (computed for a statistical year).
- Offshore and nearshore bathymetry, local wave climate and granulometric information necessary for morphodynamic analyses – data acquisition can be a challenge.
- Optimum configuration of breakwaters is a tedious process involving hydrodynamic, navigational and economic considerations.
- Lagoon hydrodynamic changes must be modeled in terms of wave height alterations, changes in current regimes, etc. Detailed modeling grid necessary.

Thank you,
Welcome to field trip!