

Complex coastal groundwater systems

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Coasts: Critical zone

Large proportion of the world's population lives near coastlines

Understanding Matter Fluxes:

"What is the role of the coastal zone in matter fluxes between land and ocean?"

"An unresolved issue is the quantity and quality of matter flow across the various reactive zones ... (... coastal zone)"









Measured and simulated salinity distributions



Combined effects of tides and waves



Wave + tide:

- Seaward movement of the wedge
- Circulation below the low-tide mark
- More intense circulation

Phase-averaged head on the beach



Complex groundwater flow in the intertidal zone: Subterranean estuary – 2D Cross-shore analysis



Xin, P, C. Robinson, L. Li, D. A. Barry, R. Bakhtyar, 2010, Effects of wave forcing on a subterranean estuary, *Water Resources Research*, doi: 10.1029/2010WR009632

BTEX biodegradation



Robinson, C., A. Brovelli, D.A. Barry, L. Li, 2009, Tidal influence on BTEX biodegradation in sandy coastal aquifers, *Advances in Water Resources*, doi: 10.1016/j.advwatres.2008.09.008

Tides enhance biodegradation

Beachface toluene concentrations, day 75, 100, 125, 150



Robinson, C., A. Brovelli, D.A. Barry, L. Li, 2009, Tidal influence on BTEX biodegradation in sandy coastal aquifers, *Advances in Water Resources*, doi: 10.1016/j.advwatres.2008.09.008

Coastal water quality: Lyngbya blooms

High concentrations of

- Organic carbon
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Bio-available iron

with

- Shallow, warm waters
- High light availability









Lyngbya in Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia



Biogeochemical zonation: Iron curtain

Tidal pumping: \rightarrow Fe(3) hydroxide formation \odot \rightarrow Oxidation of dissolved organics \odot

Estuary: Tide-induced circulation



Exchange and circulation between an offshore intertidal sandbank and coastal water





Field measurement: Tide-induced circulation



Tide-induced circulation in an offshore intertidal sandbank

Gibbes, B., C. Robinson, H. Carey, L. Li, D.A. Lockington, 2008, Tidally driven pore water exchange in offshore intertidal sandbanks: Part I Field measurements, Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, doi: 10.1016/j.ecss.2008.03.021

Field measurement: Tide-induced circulation



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Impact of the Three-Gorges Dam



Salt marshes: Coupled surface/subsurface flow



- What role is played by the subsurface in transport of dissolved materials in the system?
- What controls the marsh soil aeration?

Implications for:

- Filtering/buffering functionality of salt marshes (land-derived materials)
- Nutrient exchange between salt marsh and coastal water (nutrients produced within the salt marsh)
- Biogeochemical reactions and plant growth in the marsh

Water exchange over a tidal cycle



Tide-dominated hydraulics (spring-neap)

Enhanced exchange due to crab burrows



Enhanced aeration due to crab burrows



Resources, doi: 10.1016/j.advwatres.2008.12.008

Plant zonation hypothesis: Aeration



Vegetation-groundwater interactions in tidal marshes





Mean soil saturation versus biomass at observation points over time (increasing upward): increasing biomass improved aeration (positive feedback)



Coastal and marsh systems strongly controlled by boundary forcing

