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Abstract Details

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Category: Natural Hazards

Paper ID: 57-ONH-A1867

Title: (NH1) Coastal Hazard Subsequent to a Major Coastal Seismic Event

Abstract:

Coastal hazards typically arising from severe seismic events, apart fr seismic shock itself, includes generation of tsunami. But longer term hazards can be initiated subsequent to the seismic event if the earthq event has caused significant uplift or down-throw. These include impa the sediment supply system of the coast. For the case of the Napier earthquake of 1931 in Hawke Bay, New Zealand, which hit the city of with magnitude 7.9 and incurred considerable loss of life, the seismic upset the previous sedimentary-morphodynamic balance and set in tr events that have lead to subsequent coastal erosion hazard along the coast. In particular the 2-3 m uplift drastically reduced the size and t prism of the Ahuriri estuarine lagoon which is enclosed from a gravel system. As a result of the seismic uplift, river supply of coastal grave littoral system has been reduced, to the extent that the mixed-sand-g barriers have become transgressive (moving inland by storm wave overwash), and in some parts require major re-nourishment program protect the sea-front properties. Development of Napier Port since th 1960s, blocking the northward littoral drift, has exacerbated the down erosion situation.

Presentation Mode: Oral

Keywords:

Status: Pending.

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