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Quantification of Coastal Erosion Rates Using Landsat 5, 7, and 8 and Sentinel-2 Satellite Images between 1986-2022—Case Study: Cartagena Bay, Valparaíso, Chile †

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Abstract: Coastal erosion has become one of the many natural hazards affecting Chile's sandy coastlines. Currently, more than 90% of the sandy coasts of Valparaíso show high erosion rates. Cartagena Bay is one of the coastal areas with the greatest transformations caused by extreme events and anthropogenic activities. Satellite imagery is seen as an invaluable resource for following these coastal changes. This study combines optical satellite imagery, simulation-derived wave climate, in situ data, the SHOREX system developed in Python, and GIS-based tools such as DSAS to quantify rates of change in the Bay over the period 1986-2022. Satellite-derived shorelines were used to identify erosion hotspot areas in the Bay, differentiating the impact of erosive processes associated with ENSO hydrometeorological phenomena, the 27-F 2010 earthquake and tidal waves from 2015-2022, which led to major transformations in the morphodynamics of the beach. The results show that the Bay is currently undergoing high erosional processes in 20% of the coastline with values < –1.5 m/year and 60% with erosion rates ranging from [–0.2 to –1.5 m/year]. Since 2015, these processes have been accentuated, due to increased swells throughout the year.

Keywords: coastal erosion; rates erosion; SHOREX; images satellite; climate wave

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1. Introduction

Beaches are an essential resource for any coastal country. First, they play an important role in coastal defense [1]. Secondly, it is of environmental interest since its status as a frontier between the continental and oceanic worlds defines unique and specific habitats in which unique ecosystems develop [2]. Third is a social and economic resource because these environments are highly appreciated by society and exploited for tourism use, and diverse activities which in many cases is the area's economic engine [3]. At the same time, these environments are highly dynamic or changing due to the increase in frequency and intensity of waves, changes in sea level, tsunamis, the effects of climate change, and anthropogenic action [4].

In the last four decades, the central zone of Chile (CZC) has been affected by great magnitude earthquakes, followed by tsunamis [e.g., Algarrobo 1985 (8. 0 Mw); Concepción 2010 (Mw 8.8); Illapel 2015 (Mw 8.4) [5]; ENSO El Niño-Niña (1997-98; 98-2000; 2015-2016); hydro-meteorological events in 2006; 2013; 2015; 2017; 2018 have frequently affected Chile's coasts, causing damage to infrastructure, loss of human lives, cessation of port operations, and shipwrecks [6]; increase between in frequency and intensity storm surges from 2015 to 2023 [7,8] Anthropogenic interventions on wetlands, beaches, and dunes [9]. Coastal erosion is a hazard for cities and infrastructure built next to the sea, on wetlands, beaches, and dunes [10].

There is evidence of variations in the coastline in Chile (e.g., [11,12]) that have shown that 80% of the coastline is eroded. Chile's coasts have been affected by extreme events since 2015, with recurrent storm surges that have increased over previous years by between 10% and 25% [13]. This has led to the disruption of the annual dynamic process of the beaches, accentuated by the anthropic interventions on these coastal environments, wetlands, and dunes that promote their degradation. These types of measurements have contributed to knowing the dynamics of the beaches. They also require complementary techniques that allow them to cover large extensions of territory and analyze areas with difficult access. Shoreline monitoring at the country level is difficult to organize since planning policies are coordinated at regional and local levels, especially in a country with such a long coastline as Chile [15]. Currently, in Chile coastal erosion has been studied with conventional techniques of high precision, combining *in situ* data collection and historical aerial photographs to study the evolution of the coastline during extreme meteorological events [12,16].

The analysis of coastal dynamics has become internationally important in recent years due to evidence of rising sea levels and increased storm surge intensity [17]. In this context, remote sensing has become a robust, stable, and comparable tool for monitoring coasts and their erosive state, multidecadal variability, dynamic coastline, and landslide hazard analysis [18]. As well as a news dataset documenting four decades of coastal change [19]. It has also allowed the development of algorithms for the massive extraction of shorelines [20–22].

This study aims to quantify coastal erosion in one of the most anthropized bays of the Valparaíso Region, Chile, from satellite images Landsat 5, 7, and 8 and Sentinel 2. To know the erosive state of the bay.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

Cartagena Bay is in the Province of San Antonio, has a length of approximately 6 km associated with an ancient dune field, and is bounded by two rocky promontories. The mouth of the Cartagena River forms a coastal wetland, currently heavily intervened by different urban uses. Moreover, one of the largest conurbations of the Valparaíso region is in this area (Figure 1).

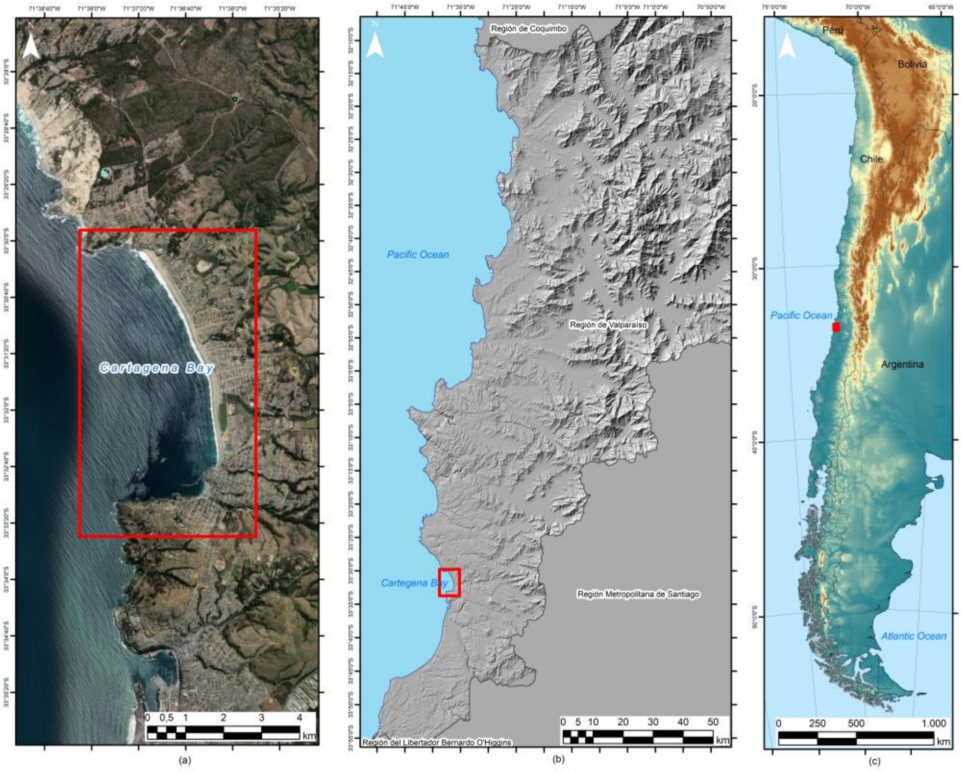

Figure 1. Red rectangle study area; (**a**) Cartagena Bay location; (**b**) National location, and (**c**) International location.

2.2. Automatic Extraction of Shorelines and Model

The SHOREX system of [22] was used to mass extract satellite-derived shorelines (SDS) from the imagery (Landsat 5, 7, 8, and Sentinel - 2). SWIR1 bands 1.55-1.75 µm; 1.57-1.65 µm and 1.56-1.65 µm from Landsat 5 and 7; Landsat 8 OLI and Sentinel 2 respectively corrected to the top of the atmosphere (TOA), from summer 1986 to winter 2022. From the derived beach width data, the model of spatio-temporal changes in the bay was constructed. Cross-sectional profiles every 100 m were used to identify changes and their drivers, and data with noise from shadows and segmented shorelines were removed. A TIN interpolation was performed and subsequently rasterized to identify when and where the morphodynamic beach changes are occurring [23].

2.3. Climate Waves

In Chile there are no long-term wave records, so numerical simulations have been carried out using the Wavewatch III spectral model developed by NOAA/NCEP, the Technical University of Delft, and NASA. This simulation was carried out for the entire Pacific basin, with a resolution of one degree.

2.4. Erosion Rates

Bay erosion and accretion rates have been calculated using the Digital Shoreline Analysis System (DSAS) [24,25]. Linear regression (LRR) was used to calculate the rate of shoreline change. Erosion rates were categorized according to the [26] criteria as follows (Table 1).

Table 1. Erosion rate categories.

Rates of change (m/yr.)	Categories
<–1.5	High erosion
–0.2 y –1.5	Erosion
–0.2 y +0.2	Stable erosion
> +0.2	Accretion

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Automatic Extraction of Shorelines

A total of 680 positions on the shoreline were obtained between 1986-2022. The average width (m) of Cartagena Bay is 102.1 m. The maximum value was recorded in October 2007 and the minimum value in summer 2016 with 214 and 11 m respectively. Figure 2 shows marked differences in the width of the beach due to earthquakes, strong waves, and the persistence of intense and recurrent waves since 2015. As well as, their recovery after extreme events. The beach widths show the tectonic influence conditioning the relative position of the coastline. The model of beach width change shows how the extreme events of earthquakes, tsunamis (1985 and 2010), ENSO and hydrometeorological events had a significant impact on the Bay of Cartagena, generating the condition of extreme erosion in the bay. This situation can be seen in the structural inlet system of Pichilemu, which has been strongly affected by the earthquake and tsunami [27].

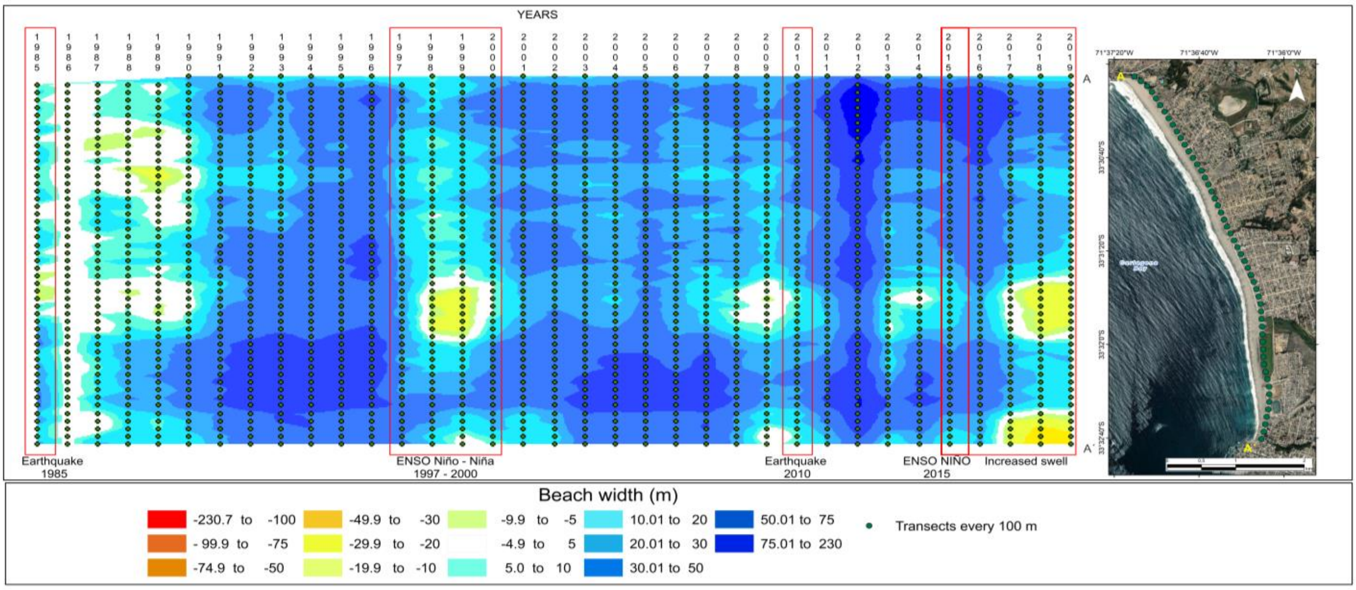

Figure 2. Spatiotemporal model. Green point transects each 100 m.

3.2. Climate Waves

The wave climatology in Chile is controlled by seasonal changes in the intensity and trajectories of storms associated with extratropical cyclones, both in the northern and southern hemispheres. Since our country is closer to the wave generation zone of the southern hemisphere, its dominant propagation direction is from the W in the south and the SW in the central and northern zones. In addition, the spatial pattern of the significant height is influenced by the meridional variation of the surface wind speed, where the stronger winds over the Southern Ocean play a fundamental role in the generation of higher waves at higher latitudes. Valparaíso region, in particular, shows low seasonal variability in average wave parameters (Figure 3). The significant height is around 2.5 meters and presents an average seasonal change of 10 cm (Figure 2a). Something similar occurs with the periods, which are in the order of 10 seconds, and have an average seasonal variation of the order of 1 second (Figure 2b). The climatology of the wave direction shows the dominance of waves propagating from the SW (225°), which has an average variation of 10° (Figure 2c).

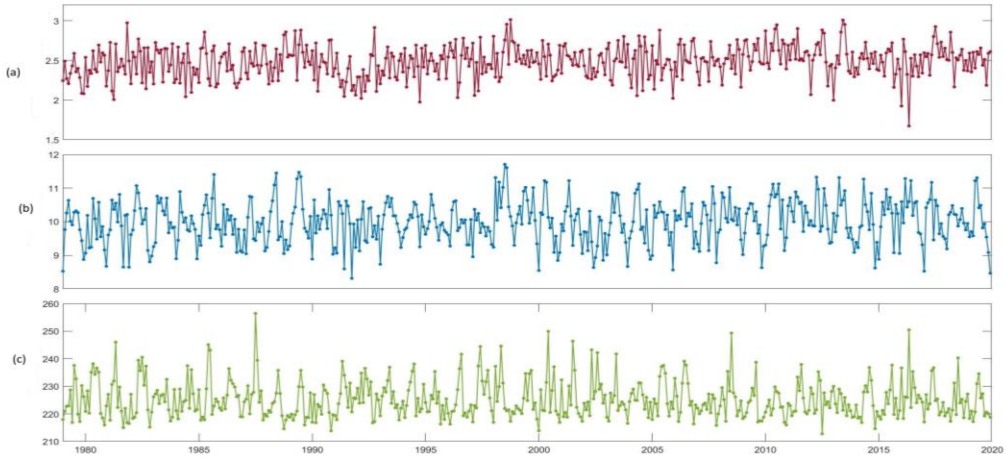

Figure 3. Climatology of wave parameters off the coast of Valparaíso. (**a**) Significant wave height, Hs [m] red line; (**b**) Period (seg) blue line and (**c**) Direction (°) green line.

3.3. Erosion Rates

Coastal erosion has become a new hazard affecting coastal areas. Studies have shown that 86% of these zones present an erosive state with values ranging between –0.2 and –1.5 m/year, categorized as high erosion and erosion. Figure 4 summarizes the erosive state of the Bay of Cartagena in the period studied, showing a significant increase in erosion in summer with an erosion rate of 60%, from –0.2 to –1.5 m/year, which has been aggravated by the increased recurrence of intense and persistent storm surges in this season since 2015 [12]. Cartagena Bay on average presents 0.7 m/yr of coastal retreat. The causes of these are explained by the relationship between storm surge and erosion that has been clarified through recent studies [28,29]. Among other causes in these coasts is the role of the seismic cycle in the regulation of the coast, ENSO phenomena, ocean-atmosphere interactions, and anthropogenic activity, among others, which are much less known and it is a priority to advance in them. In this context, it is relevant to highlight the relationship between processes, given the complexity of coastal erosion as a phenomenon, but also in the methods currently in use, which facilitate reaching better interpretations in terms of spatial and temporal scales.

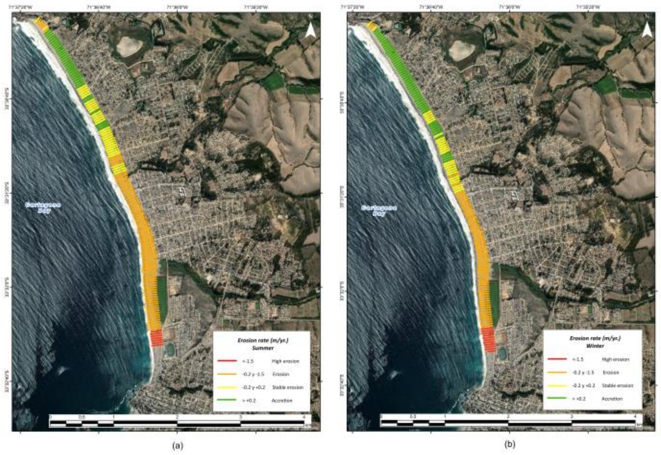

Figure 4. Erosion rates Cartagena Bay: (**a**) erosion rate in summer; (**b**) erosion rate in winter.

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