



FACTSHEET #1 - Terminology: June 2019

What is the Our Coast - Our Lifestyle?

Our Coast - Our Lifestyle is a program being undertaken by Burdekin Shire Council to help us better understand current and future impacts of coastal hazards and develop a long-term strategy to make our coastline more resilient.

The strategy will be used to inform future decisions regarding the management of our coast, wetlands and estuaries. It will be a transparent process that will involve engagement with the Burdekin Communities and key stakeholders.

This factsheet provides descriptions of some of the more commonly used terms relevant to coastal hazard adaptation.

The coastal setting

Coastal geomorphology – the physical shape, processes and patterns associated with the coast, including landforms, soils, and geology.

Landform - The natural shape of the Earth's surface. Landforms range in size from small features such as dunes and estuaries found at a local scale, to large features such as mountain ranges and coastal plains that may exist at regional scales.

Shoreline - A designated line representing the landward limit of the sea. Methods used to define shorelines include fixed vertical levels or identifying the physical interface of water and land (e.g. with aerial photography).

Beach - The portion of the coastal zone which is periodically subjected to wave action. The seaward limit of a beach is typically defined as the spring low tide line, while the landward limit, as the vegetation line.

Tides - The regular rise and fall of the water surface resulting from gravitational attraction of the moon and sun and other astronomical bodies acting upon the rotating earth.

Relative sea level - Sea level as measured by an official tide gauge with respect to the land upon which it is situated.

Coastal hazards

Coastal hazards - Natural coastal processes that may negatively impact on the natural environment and human use of the coastal zone. Hazards include coastal erosion, storm tide inundation, and inundation due to sea-level rise.

Sea-level rise - An increase in the mean level of the ocean.

Climate change - A change in the state of the climate that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forces such as solar cycles, volcanic eruption, and persistent anthropogenic (human induced) changes in the composition of the atmosphere or land use.

Storm tide - The total elevated sea height at the coast combining storm surge and the predicted tide height.

Storm surge - Elevated sea level at the coast caused by the combined influence of low pressure and high winds associated with a severe storm, such as a tropical cyclone or East Coast Low.



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Coastal flooding (storm tide inundation) - When the ocean water levels and waves are high enough to cause flooding of normally dry land. This may also be contributed to by riverine flooding.

Coastal erosion - Erosion occurs when winds, waves and coastal currents act to shift sediments away from an area of the shore.

Short term erosion (storm bite) - Erosion that occurs periodically on a short-term basis, often during a storm. The shoreline and beach then gradually regain sediment (rebuild).

Long term erosion (recession or retreat) - Erosion resulting in a continuing landward movement (loss) of the shoreline or a net landward movement of the shoreline within a specified time.

Accreting coast - Coasts that experience a deposition of sand instead of erosion. Accretion occurs during the calmer seasons. Beach accretion is generally much slower than beach erosion.

Resilience and adaptation

Coastal vulnerability - The threat to coastal landforms, social, economic and environmental systems, associated infrastructure or land use that may be caused by a sustained shift in environmental conditions.

Risk assessment - A systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be associated with an event or activity.

Resilience - The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with or 'bounce back' following a hazardous event or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity to adapt and transform.

Adaptation - The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm, or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may help a system adjust to the expected climate and its effects.

Adaptive capacity - The ability of systems, institutions, humans, plants and animals to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities or to respond to consequences.

Adaptation pathway - A series or sequence of management actions (over time) directed to achieving long-term adaptation objectives.

Coastal adaptation - Future modification of actions and behaviour through construction of infrastructure or change in land use practices that prevents or reduces adverse impacts associated with coastal hazards.

Terminology has been tailored for the Burdekin Shire *Our Coast - Our Lifestyle* program and is consistent with the National CoastAdapt information manuals: <https://coastadapt.com.au/information-manuals>

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