The Curious Undular Bore

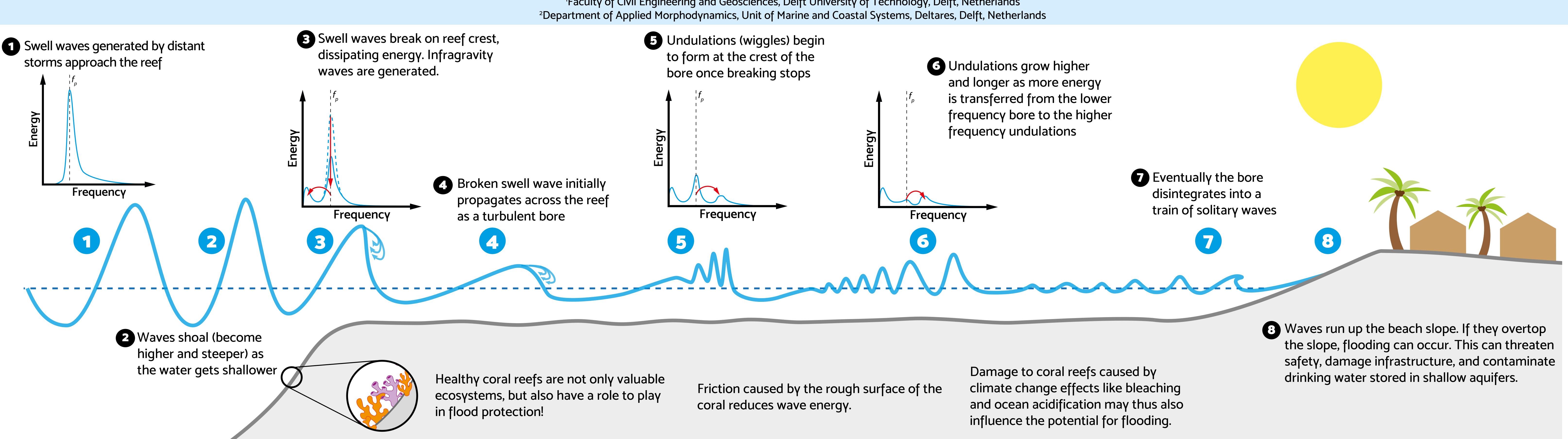
Stuart Pearson¹ and Marion Tissier¹

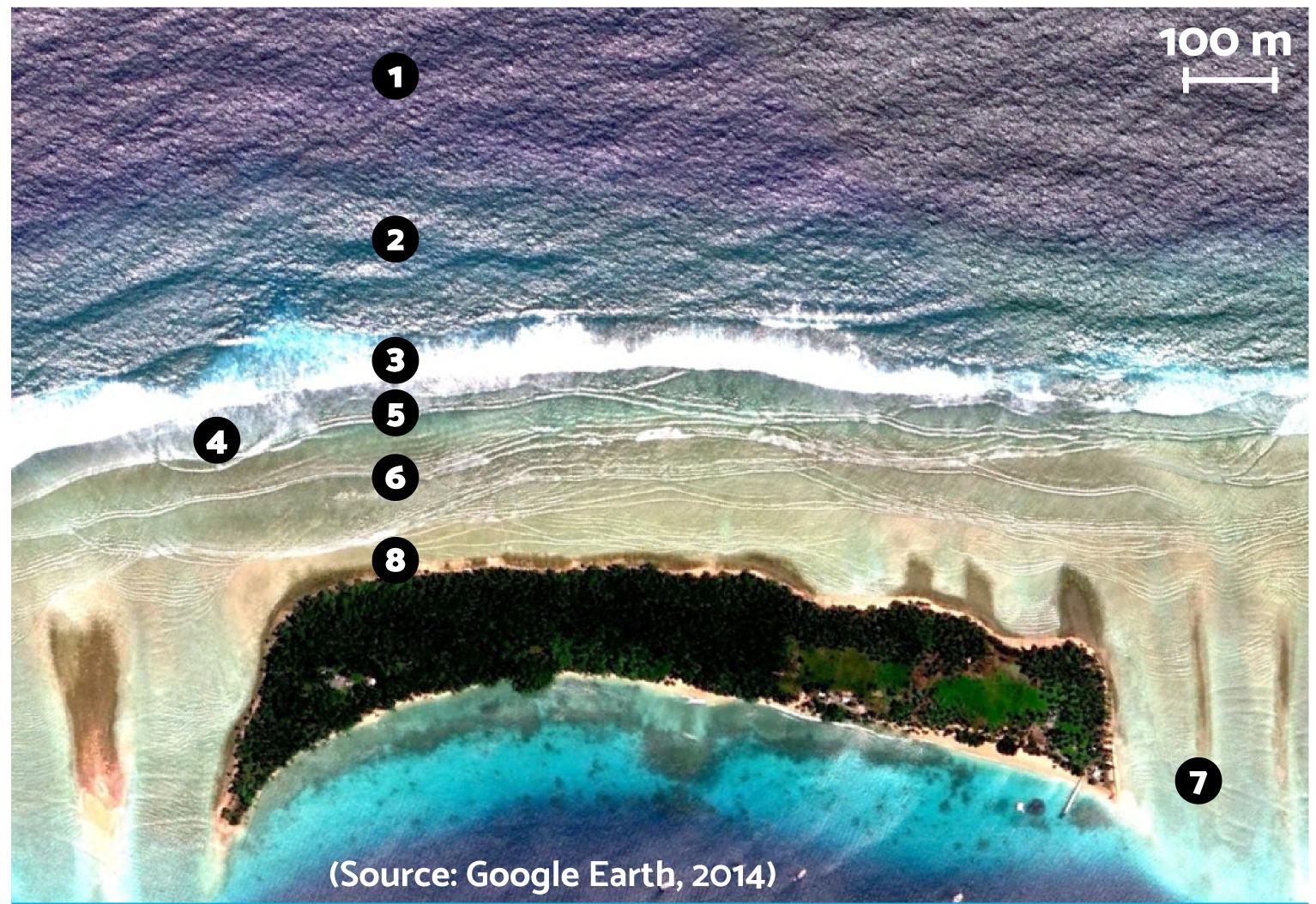
¹Delft University of Technology

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Abstract

The curious undular bore// Propagates onward to shore// The energy flies// From low freqs to high// Until the wavefront is no more $\frac{1}{2}$





Aerial image of undular bores on a reef flat in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Shoreward of the surf zone, narrow bands of high frequency waves appear at regular intervals (5), similar to the swell wavelengths observed offshore (1,2). The bands further from the surf zone are more dispersed (6). At the edge of the lagoon, the bands are indistinguishable, suggesting that the undular bores may have disintegrated as they travelled across the reef flat (7).





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Stuart G. Pearson^{1,2}, Marion Tissier¹

¹Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geosciences, Delft University of Technology, Delft, Netherlands

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Contact: Stuart Pearson s.g.pearson@tudelft.nl



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So What?

- Low-lying tropical islands with coral reef-lined coasts are highly vulnerable to the combined effects of sea level rise and wave-induced flooding (Storlazzi, 2018)
- To accurately **predict wave-driven flooding**, we need to understand how waves transform as they move across reefs and run up on beaches
- Undular bores are ubiquitous in field observations (Gallagher, 1972) and in numerical models of fringing coral reefs (Pearson, 2016), but their role in reef hydrodynamics has received limited attention
- Undulations increase the height of the wave front and modify the frequency distribution of the wave energy, which is likely to affect runup on the shore (and hence flooding)

What Next?

- Recent laboratory experiments and analysis (Dekkers, 2018; Tissier et al., 2018) suggest that infragravity waves can also transform into undular bores, but further investigation using field measurements is necessary
- These experiments will be extended to analyze the **influence of large** roughness elements (as typically found on coral reefs) on nonlinear wave transformation

References

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