



The Importance of Coastal Geomorphology in the Development of Coastal Zones

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DESCRIPTION

Coastal areas would develop due to both natural and artificial forces. The definition of a coastal area is a location where materials and substances are taken from the land surface, transferred to the sea, and then the remaining and accumulated materials of them deform due to erosion, giving the coasts their appearance. The study of land and the processes involved in its genesis and development is known as geomorphology. The study of coastal geomorphology focuses on how coastal regions are created as well as the processes that waves, tides, and streams go through to create boulders, coral reefs, and sandy beaches. The analytical comparison approach of influencing factors on periodic change in coastline in river estuary, in which statistical and picture data were evaluated.

The coastlines of the world show one of the most dynamic landscapes. Shorelines would provide unusual activities close to one another that include both sea processes and processes brought about by the passage of water and silt from rivers to the sea. The variation in speed along the seawall crown when taking into accounts the obstacles' various configurations and inclinations. Recognizing the characteristics of coastal areas and their stability was necessary for any planning involving the establishment of human activities and the utilization of their potential, as every study in the field of coastal areas would start with an understanding of the geomorphological conditions of the coast. A section whose surface is made up of numerous smaller sections with various flow characteristics is referred to as a compound section.

One of the subfields of natural geography is geomorphology, which also functions as a fundamental axis of geographic studies connected to other earth and natural sciences. The term "geomorphology" is made up of the three terms "geo," which stands for "Earth," "morph," or "shape," and "logy," which stands for "identifying." For the Persian translation of this term, it would appear that the land form science, which is geomorphology's

counterpart, is more appropriate than either the title of land body identification employed in the past or morphology in the present. The main channel and floodplains interact due to hydraulics, which causes an apparent shear stress and a transverse momentum transfer. Evidently, topography, a subfield of geomorphology, is what is meant when the term "geomorphology" is used to describe the geometric shape of the roughness of the Earth's crust. On the surface of the wall, four different roughness arrangement types. The geomorphology knowledge domain not only comprises an accurate and perfect description of the morphologies of genetic ruggedness, but also establishes the significant elements, traits, and causes of the Earth's crust's alteration or new formation. Breakwaters are buildings that are built to safeguard the shipping channel, prevent port erosion, and bring serenity to a cluster of ports. The goal of the analysis of the term "geomorphology" is not simply to define this field, but rather to get familiar with the idea, approach, and technique behind its knowledge the Earth should be fully conversant in.

To develop efficient coastal protection measures, it is essential to comprehend coastal processes. Additionally, it is susceptible to a number of natural disasters that affect the shore, including cyclones, hurricanes, and tsunamis. In order to identify long-term changes in coastline and landforms, high-resolution satellite data from many dates were used. Important insights into the causes of shoreline changes are provided by the information on shoreline alterations and near-shore water flow. The tidal flux did improve, though, and mixing led to higher salinity levels and fewer weeds. The lagoonal area's brackish water fisheries were finally improved by this. The recurrent satellite data turned out to be quite helpful for tracking the effects of engineering structures. Storm surges and cyclones frequently hit the coastal areas, and tsunamis also happen occasionally. Such risks must be accepted, and we must be ready to react in order to preserve lives. In order to assess associated hazards and implement the necessary mitigation strategies, it is critical to identify sensitive locations. The majority of studies in the Gorgan Rood shoreline

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region have focused on elements that affect the Delta from the land side or the effect of sea level fluctuation less so than changes in shoreline. Geomorphological evidence of the Caspian Sea's level fluctuations throughout the Late Quaternary may be

found near the Gorgan Rood River, and the Holocene sea level changes in the east and south of the Caspian Sea emphasize the sea level fluctuation.