&RDVWDO HURVLRQ DQG VWRUP WKH QHZ QDWXUDO KD]DUGV

Carolina Martinez[1], Mauricio Villagrán[1], Patricio Winckler[2], Manuel Contreras-López[3], Pablo López[1], Matías Gómez[1] D QG César Esparza[4]

[1] 3RQWLÀFDO &DWKROLF 8QLYHUVLW\ RI &KLOH &KLOH

[2] 8QLYHUVLW\ RI 9DOSDUDtVR &KLOH

8QLYHUVLW\ RI 3OD\D $QFKD &KLOH

[4] %ULVWRO 8QLYHUVLW\ 8QLWHG .LQJGRP

The Chilean coast is characterized by the development of recurring natural hazards on the coast, including major earthquakes tsunamis and alluviums. To these, coastal erosion is now added, aggravated by intense storms, which since 2015 hav generated great impact in the coastal zone. Among these e ects is the violent loss of mass in the sandy littoral, changes i the morphodynamics of the beaches, loss of human lives and considerable damage to the coastal infrastructure. e purpose of this research is to explore the stability condition of the sandy littoral in central-southern Chile and to guide conservation, adaptation or mitigation measures. Satellite Td 0 (ur)1e 1.008 T1 co4 (e p)11 d, aoic n me-2 phde con (hi)3 (1 (vai)19 (t)-59 (