

CoastRI: A National Coastal Research Infrastructure Initiative

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CoastRI

Research Infrastructure connecting land and sea

Coastal Research Infrastructure (CoastRI) is an initiative of the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS)



Australasian Coasts & Ports
2025 Conference – Adelaide

The Coastal Challenge

- Our climate and environments are changing at unprecedented rates.
- Over 50% of Australians live within 7 km of the coast in addition to billions of dollars of infrastructure.
- To increase preparedness, sustainable use, and improve decision-making we need more data to understand implications of change to coastal areas.
- A broad suite of end-users need data on coastal conditions and change – opportunities to work closely with industry and others.

Australia lacks a national, cohesive approach to monitor, understand, predict, and adapt to these changes



Melbourne storm surge, Sept 24
Source: Dr Ben Hague (BOM)



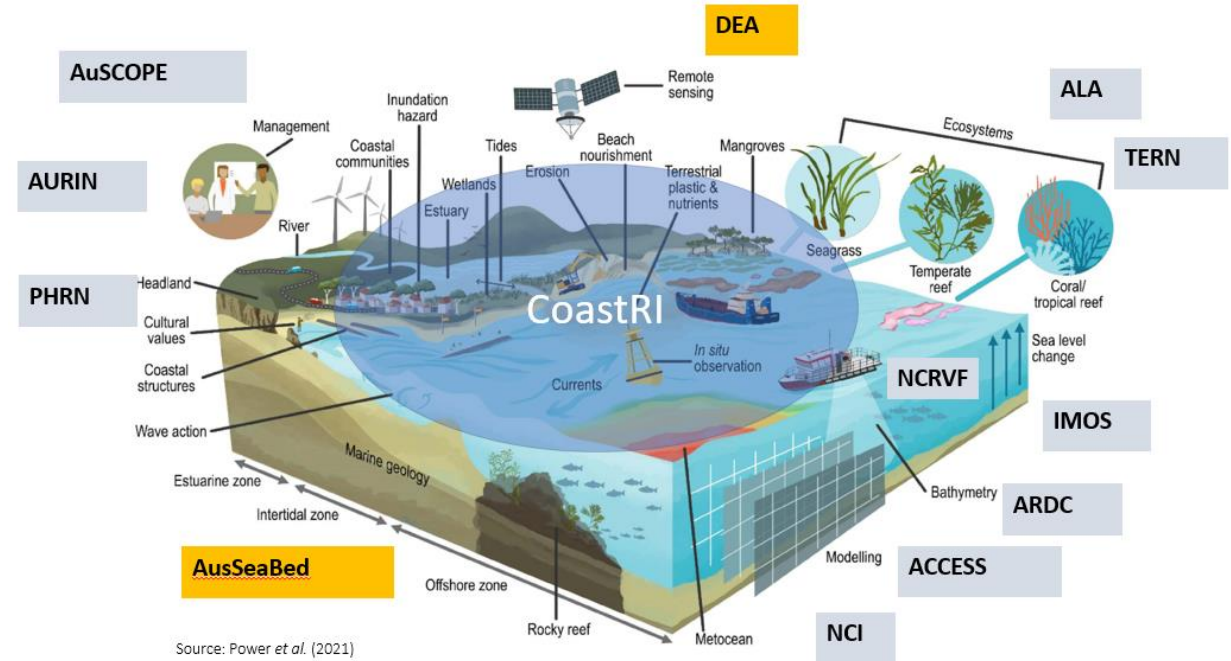
Inverloch Beach Erosion - storm surge

Establishing a CoastRI

Vision: Research infrastructure connecting land and sea.

Objective: To gather comprehensive and integrated scientific data from diverse sources, enabling us to better understand, predict, and address the opportunities and imminent risks facing Australia's coast for all peoples.

A consortium of 13 NCRIS capabilities is working to establish national-scale coastal research infrastructure to address these issues.



Initial Funding (2023-27)

Proposals identified as immediate needs for the coastal zone (Stage 1)

1

COASTAL OCEAN MODELING COMMONS: ([ACCESS-NRI](#), [AusScope](#), [NCI](#))

- establishing a coastal ocean modelling commons in partnership with the University of New South Wales (UNSW).
- enhancing Australian ice sheet modelling capacities

2

COASTAL WAVES AND ESTUARINE CONDITIONS: ([IMOS](#))

- establish observing platforms will provide baseline data to understand conditions and trends in key coastal areas.

3

MONITORING SEA LEVEL IMPACTS ON COASTAL ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE: ([TERN](#), [AusScope](#))

- OzSET network
- integration of remote sensing combined with LiDAR to provide information about wetland vegetation characteristic.

SHORELINE OBSERVING: ([AuScope](#), [TERN](#), [IMOS](#))

- Establish drone and fixed camera/LIDAR infrastructure
- innovative citizen science and outreach components, providing complimentary, low-cost observations and critical community engagement.

4

UNDERGROUND INFRASTRUCTURE IN CRITICAL COASTAL AREAS: ([AURIN](#))

- access to currently unavailable and hard-to-get urban infrastructure data assets, such as subterranean utilities

5

PLANET RESEARCH DATA COMMONS: ([ARDC](#))

- infrastructure for environmental prediction, trusted data spaces, models, storage, synthesis activities, indigenous data, and data sharing between sectors.
- data and modelling platforms for research & decision making

6

1

Coastal ocean modelling commons

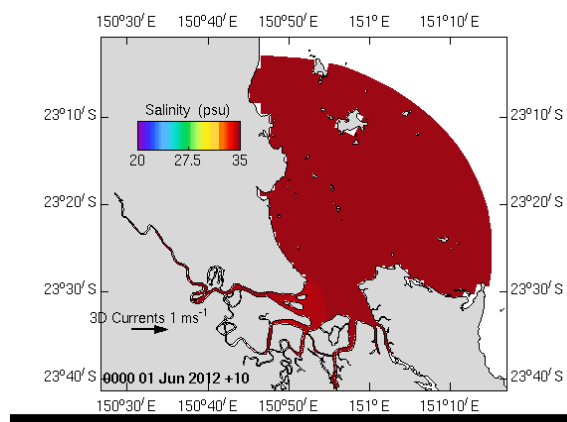
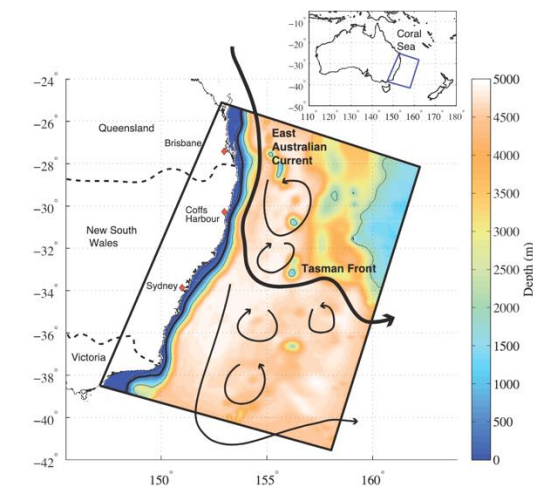
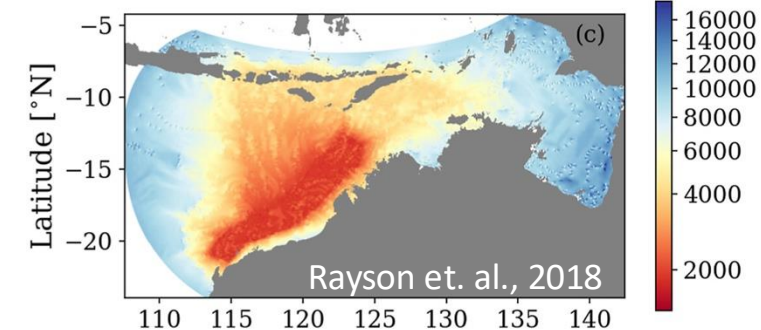
Existing models and project aims

Existing models and challenges

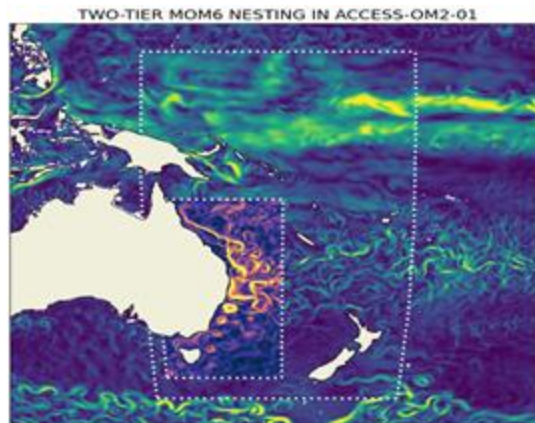
- A diversity of models developed for Australian oceans
- Coverage gaps and collaboration barriers

Project Aims

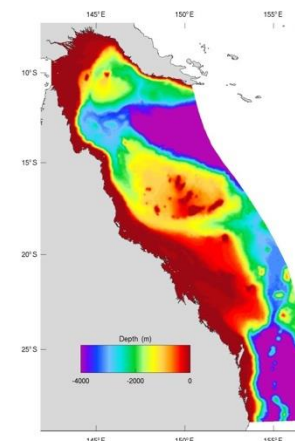
- Lower the barrier of entry and upskill existing models
- Enable collaboration, access, scales and processes, fill gaps



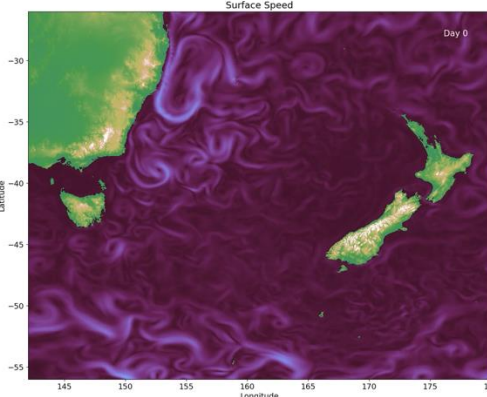
<https://research.csiro.au/cem/software/ems/hydro/unstructured-compas/>



Barnes et al., 2024



<https://www.ereefs.org.au/>



Barnes et al., 2024

2 Coastal Waves

IMOS National Coastal Wave Buoy Facility

Central Facility: University of Western Australia 

Australia Coastline and Coastal Hazards

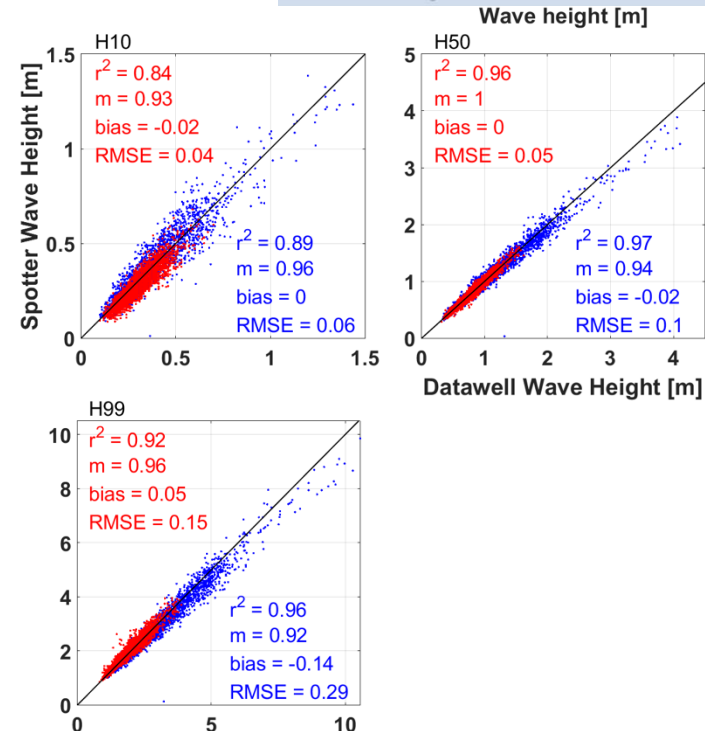
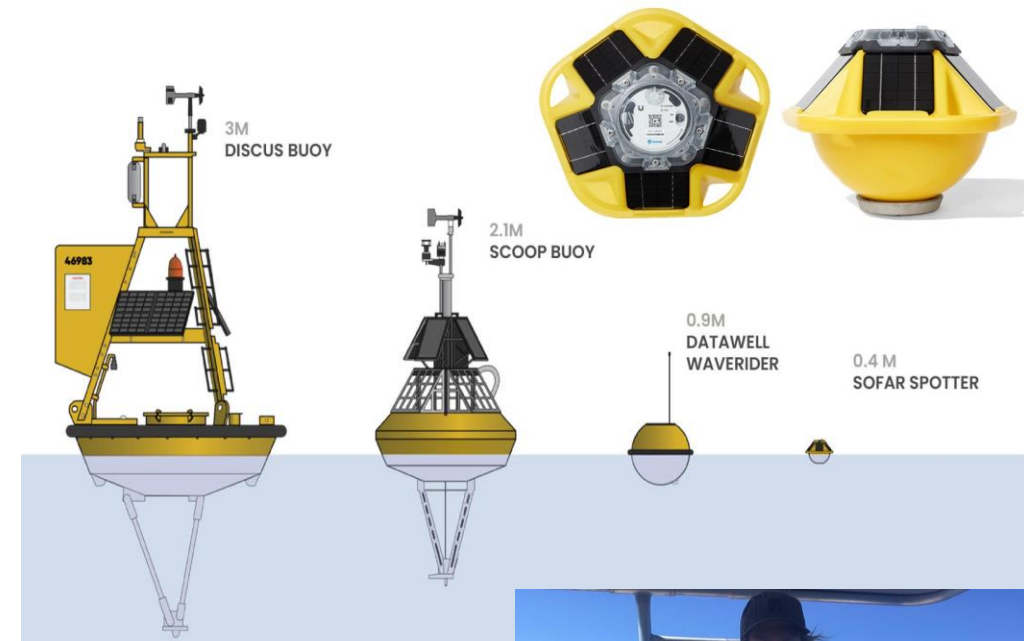
- Rising sea-level, Wave climate
- Intensification of Coastal Hazards

Site selection

- Model-based spatial analysis
- Regional Stakeholders input
 - Spatial gaps in existing networks
 - Co-investment opportunities
 - Needs of end-users

Instrument (~\$10k AUD)

- Sofar Spotter wave buoy (0.4 m diameter, 5 kg)
- Includes a Sofar temperature sensor in hull
- Cellular/Satellite comms



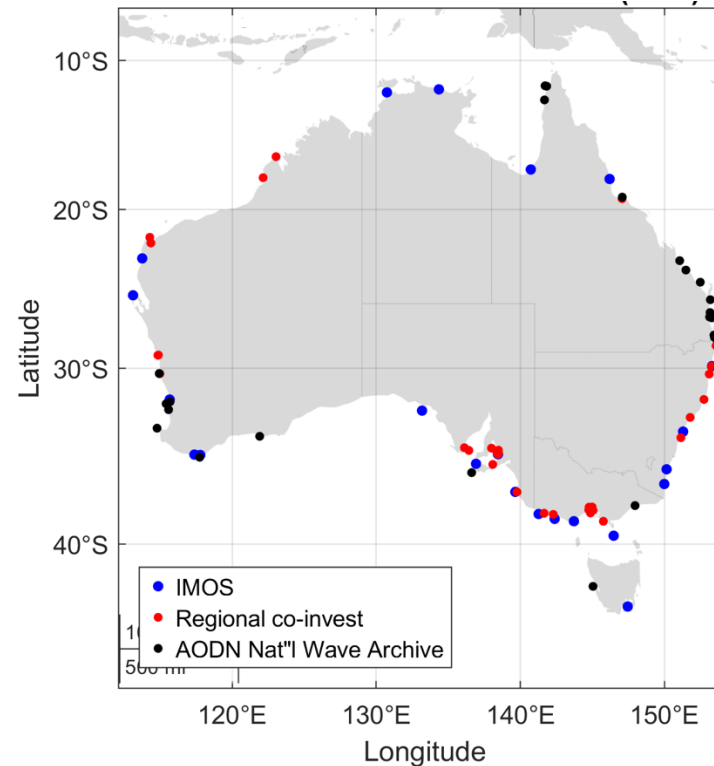
2 Coastal Waves

Wave Buoy Status

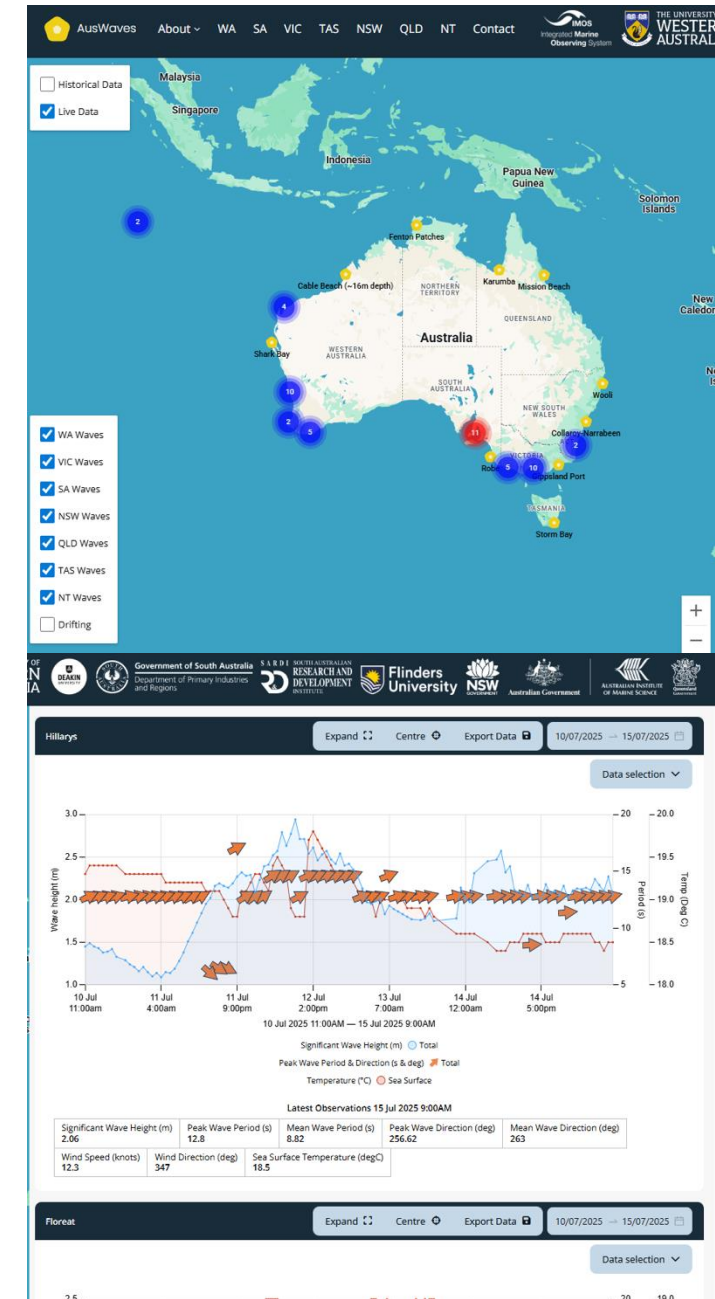
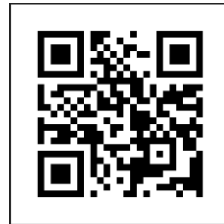
- Since March 2024, 50 deployments
 - 20/23 nationally supported
 - 30/34 regional co-investment

Data availability

- Facility collects near real-time data, provides visualisation, and data accessibility in CSV for wave parameters.



AusWaves.org



IMOS Estuarine and Coastal Mooring Facility

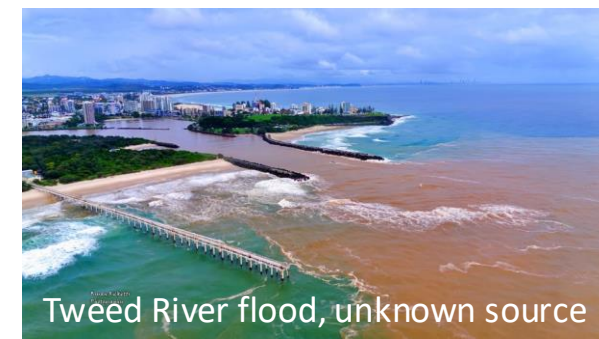
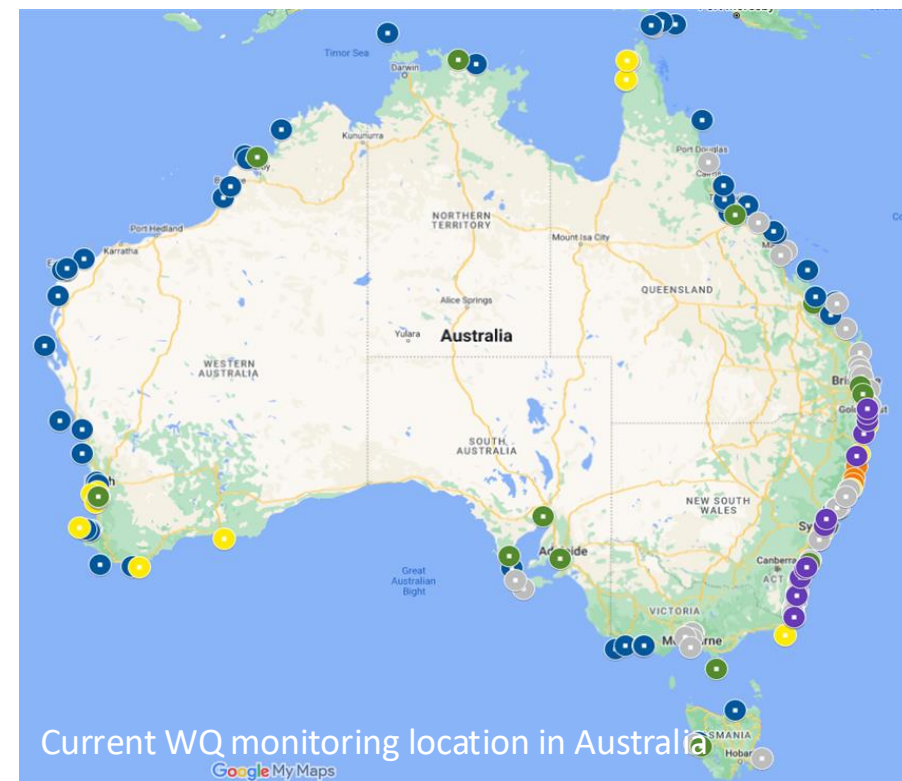
- **Central Facility:** South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI)

Site selection

- Underway

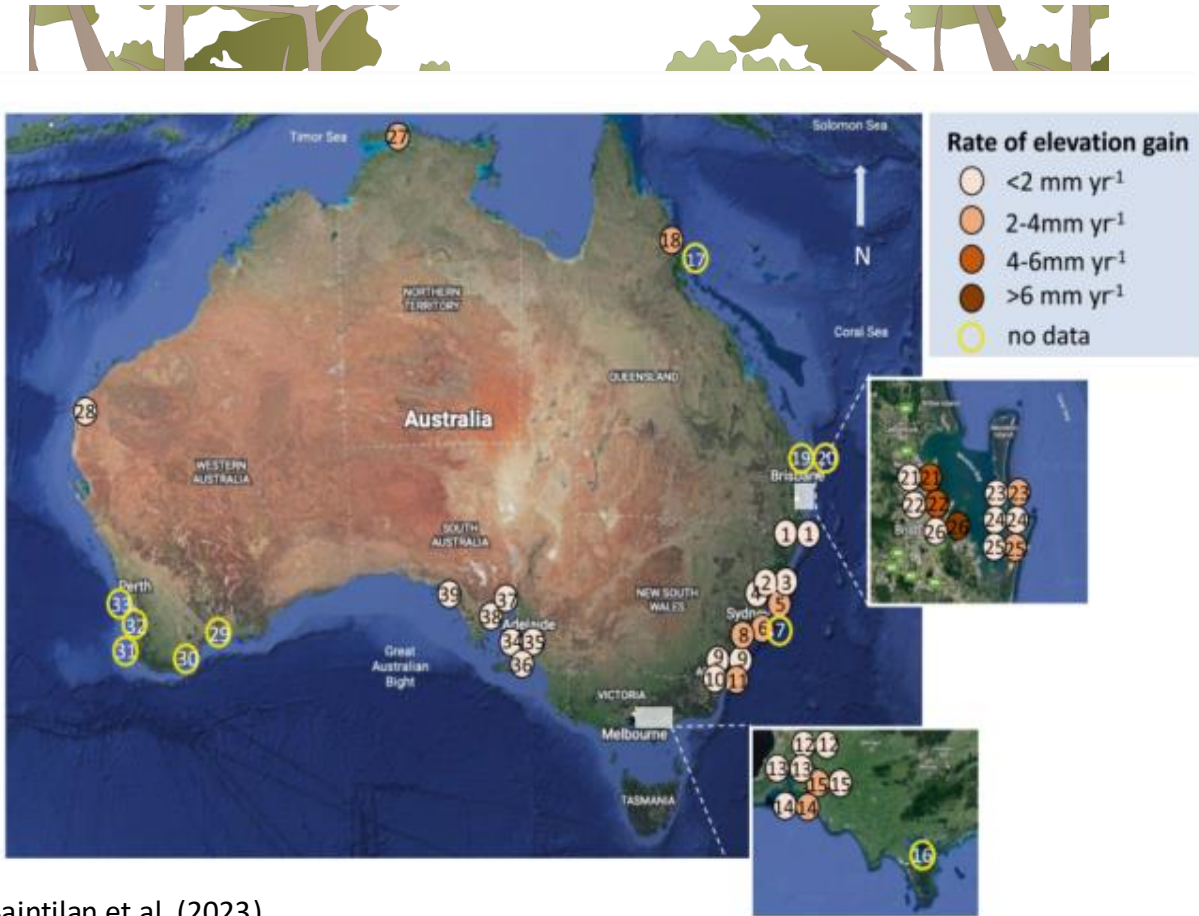
Facility Objectives

- ✓ Identify and fill key national scale estuarine and coastal water quality observing gaps (e.g. T, P, S, Chla, DO, turbidity)
- ✓ Provide sustained, near real-time observations including CTD vertical profiles and *in situ* water sampling
- ✓ Provide quality-controlled water quality data following standardised 'best practices' to the wider community & support advancements in ocean modelling and forecasting.
- ✓ Expand into coastal environments (Stage 2, funding dependent)



Monitoring sea level impacts

The Australian SET-MH network: OzSET



Saintilan et al. (2023)

- Sea-level rise threatens coastal wetland communities (mangrove and saltmarsh)
- Tracking elevation reveals:
 - Above-ground changes (eg: sedimentation or erosion)
 - Below-ground changes (eg: root growth)
- Surface elevation tables (SETs) measure these processes to calculate subsidence
- 300 + (R)SETs across Australia
- Some with 20+ years of data
- Making historic data publicly available
- Strategically expanding to fill geographic gaps and build local capacity



<https://tern.org.au/ozset>
Contact: madeline.goddard@uq.edu.au

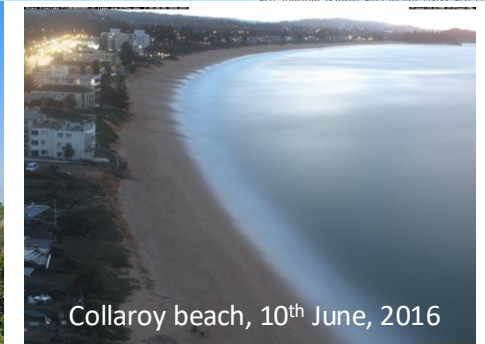
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Shoreline Observing

Long range drones and fixed cameras

- Working with the community to prioritise site locations for coastal erosion & habitat condition monitoring
- Expansion of Citizen science through CoastSnap and drone mapping protocols

Bridge gap between traditional remote sensing and field observations



Contact iero@deakin.edu.au

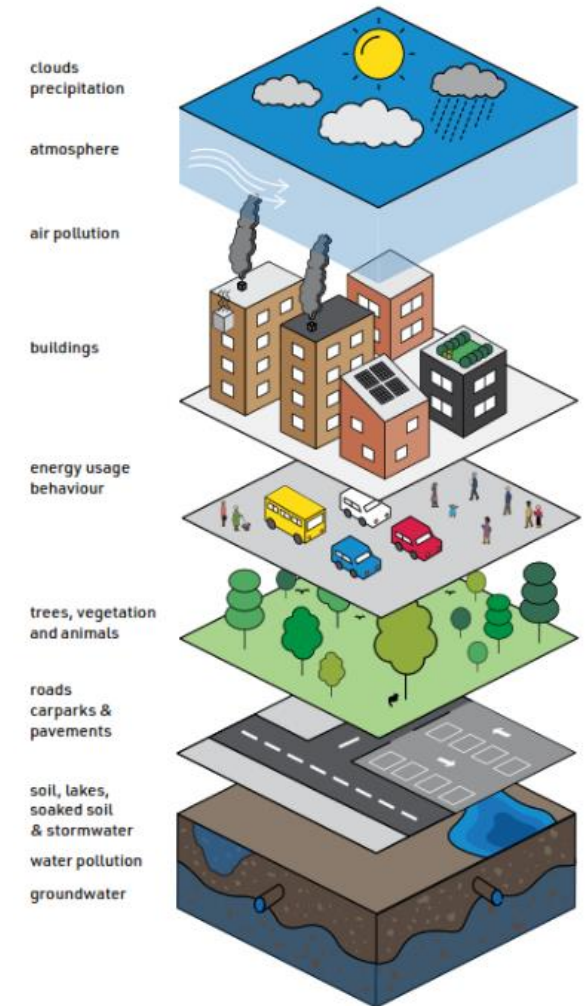
5 Underground infrastructure in critical coastal areas

CityGML extension - Scoping 3D underground data integration

- Collaboration with Bahram Saeidian (CSDILA, University of Melbourne).
- In coastal areas, it is essential to capture the physical and legal geometries of underground assets, vulnerable to flooding and inundation.
- The proposed CityGML extension ensure that 3D models accurately represent these assets.

Australian Urban Climate RI (AUCRI) - Downscaling climate modelling outputs for urban areas

- Evidence-based policies and interventions to mitigate the impact of climate change on cities is hampered by our lack of understanding of direct interactions between urban and climate dynamics.
- The AUCRI initiative will adapt and enhance the design and implementation of Singapore's Digital Urban Climate Twin (DUCT).

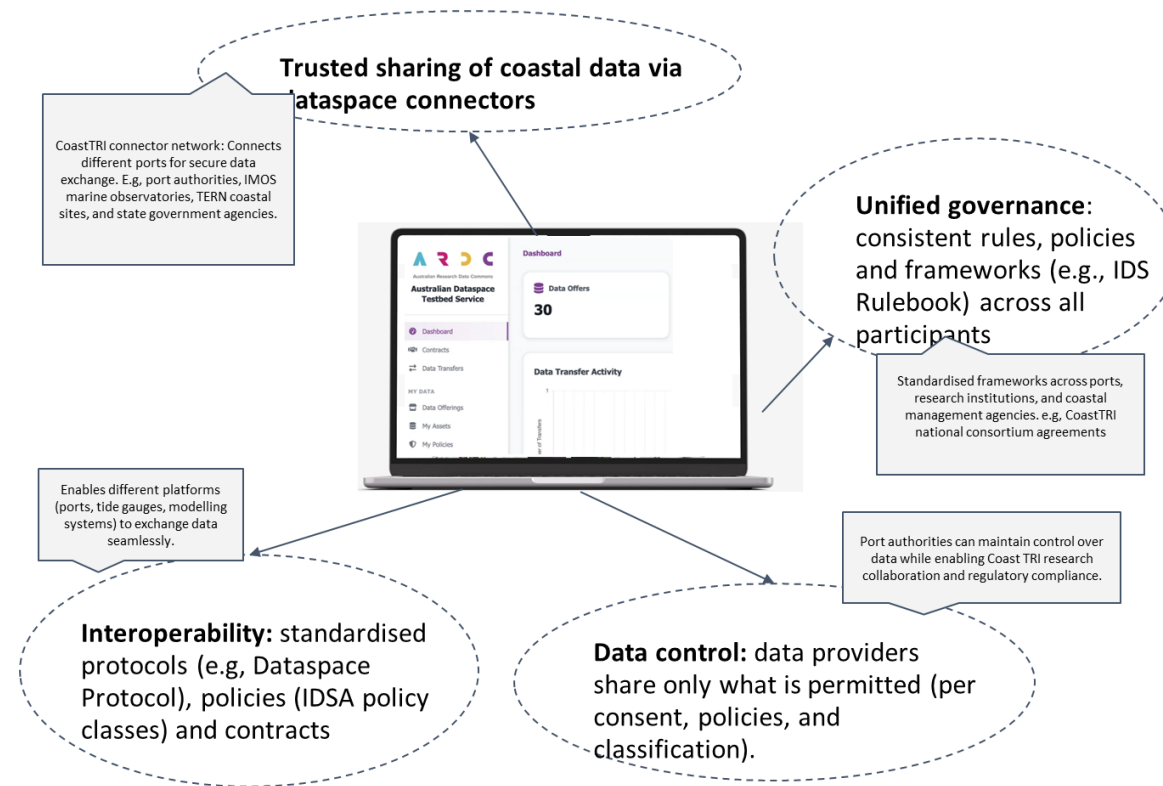


(Source: Negin Nazarian, 2025)

Contact pascal.perez@unimelb.edu.au

Working with CoastRI partners to develop a national tide and water quality product.

- Challenges: Australia's coastal data is dispersed across:
 - Marine (IMOS), terrestrial (TERN), estuarine, and socio-economic domains.
 - Held by many agencies, research groups, private industry and First Nations knowledge holders.
 - Data comes from different sensors, with different frequencies, configurations and delivery mechanisms
- Increase trust mechanisms are required to facilitate seamless data sharing between research, government, and industry
- There is a need of better alignment of effort and interoperability across sectors
- SEAF projects create exemplars (<https://ardc.edu.au/project/seaf-for-pilbara-and-cockburn-sound/>)

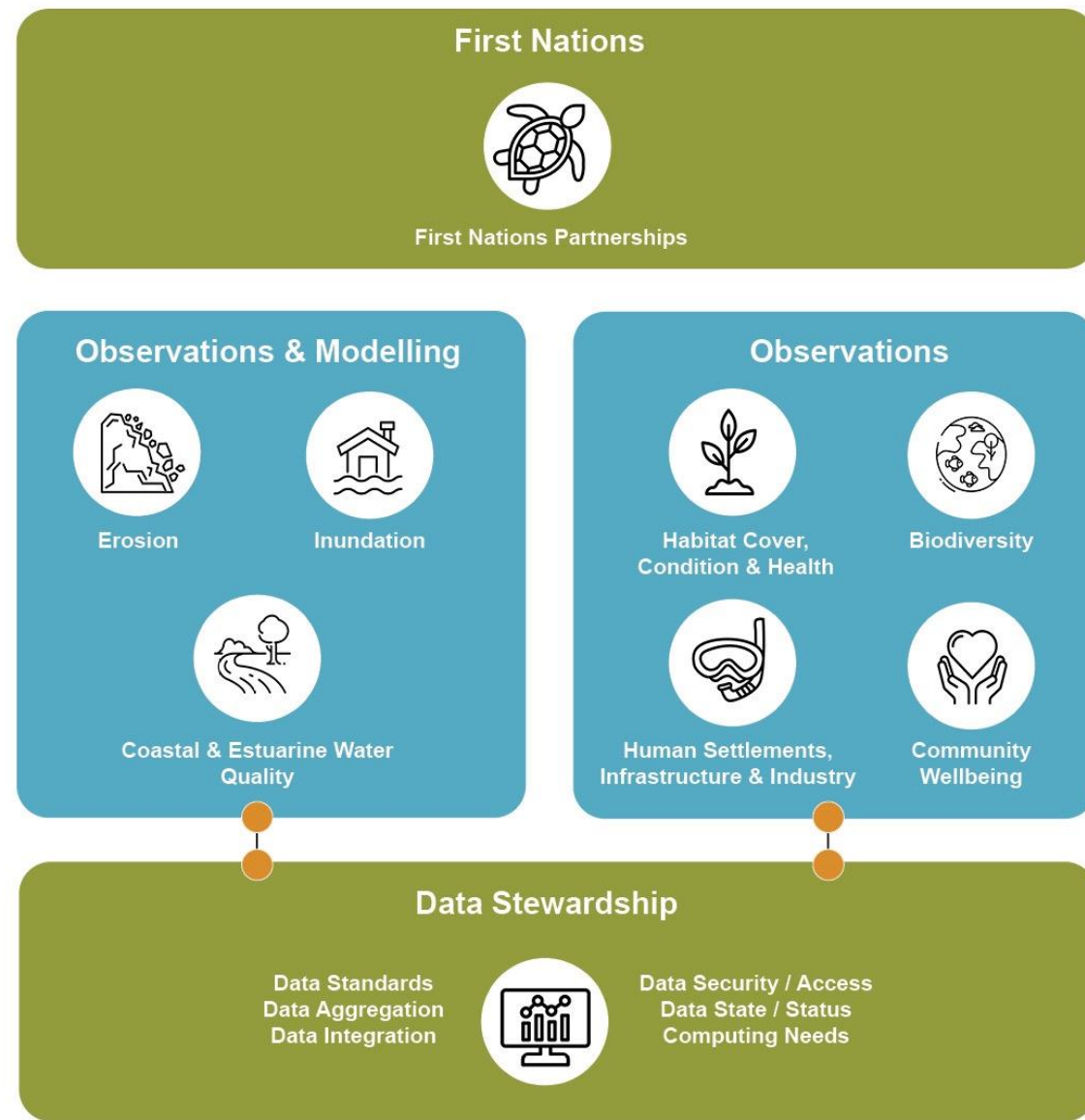


Vision: To provide trusted infrastructure for data exchange where all participants follow agreed rules and share the data.

Contact hamish.holewa@ardc.edu.au

CoastRI Elements

Stage 2



Contact Us



Rebecca Zitoun
Program Coordinator



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Get Involved

Opportunities for
Partnership/Collaboration

