NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BEACH PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY FEBRUARY 5, 2020

MANASOTA KEY BEACH PROJECT DESIGN AND MODELING SARASOTA AND CHARLOTTE COUNTIES, FL

VADIM ALYMOV, PH.D.



LOCATION MAP



OUTLINE

- History
- Project Objectives
- Modeling
- Design
- Schedule
- Quantities & Cost





1980 Channel Alignment Restored at Stump Pass

• <u>2006 & 2011</u>

Maintenance Dredging and Beach Renourishment (Post-Storm Recovery Projects)

• <u>2017</u>

Maintenance Dredging, Beach Renourishment and Construction of Terminal Groin at South End of Manasota Key



- Restore and maintain critically eroding beaches
- Provide storm damage reduction
- Provide protection to failing armoring structures
- Provide environmental protection for threatened and endangered species
- Avoid, minimize, or mitigate unavoidable impacts to nearshore hardbottom from beach restoration
- Provide and sustain design beach fill template between renourishment cycles
- Align restoration and nourishment cycles with County's existing beach and inlet management program



DESIGN TEMPLATE to provide storm damage reduction benefits from a 25-year return interval storm event

ADVANCED NOURISHMENT to offset the background erosion during the nourishment cycle

EQUILIBRIUM PROFILE ADJUSTMENT to offset the equilibration in profile slope

MODELING: 25-YEAR STORM SBEACH Model Parameters

Parameters	Unit	Recommended Values
Transport rate coefficient, K	m ⁴ /N	0.5 e-006
Overwash transport parameter		0.002
Coefficient for slope dependent term	m²/s	0.005
Transport rate decay coeff. multiplier	m⁻¹	0.5
Landward surf zone depth	ft	1.0
Effective grain size (mean D ₅₀)	mm	0.35
Maximum slope prior to avalanching	degree	15

Based on Wang and Manausa (2013): SBEACH High-Frequency Storm Erosion Model Study for Sarasota County

MODELING: 25-YEAR STORM ANALYSIS OF STORM EVENTS



ERDC US Army Engineer Research & Development Center

ST73282_v02

Based on Wave Information Studies (WIS) Database 25-year Storm Wave height is 9.1 feet

MODELING: 25-YEAR STORM SBEACH Wave and Hydrograph Input



According to Wang (2012), the 25-year peak storm elevation for northern Charlotte County is 7.9 feet NAVD88 Station WIS-282 data series was analyzed to locate a storm event spanning over a 36-hour interval with a close match to the 9.1-foot high wave.



MODELING Beach Fill Design Parameters

Beach Fill Design ID	Berm Height (feet, NAVD88)	Berm Width (feet)
1	4.75	25*
2	4.75	25 [‡]
3	4.75	50 [‡]
4	7.0	50 [‡]
5	4.75	75 [‡]
6	7.0	75 [‡]
7	4.75	15 [‡]

* measured at 4.75 feet NAVD88

⁺ measured at MHW (= 0.3 feet NAVD88)

Beach berm slope, 1V:100H; shoreface slope, 1V:15H, were held constant

MODELING: 25-YEAR STORM



Design Berm Height +7 feet NAVD88 Design Berm Width at MHW 50 feet

DESIGN Advanced Nourishment

R-Mon	Position	Position	Change	Change Rate (FT/YR)	
	2005 (FT)	2016 (FT)	2005-2016 (FT)	2005-2016	
R-1	93.4	61.3	-32.2	-2.9	
R-2	101.4	86.9	-14.5	-1.3	
R-3	76.3	72.4	-4.0	-0.4	Frosion Rate of
R-4	66.6	43.5	-23.1	-2.1	1 7 feet per year
R-5	88.2	69.4	-18.8	-1.7	1.7 reet per year
R-6	190.3	157.4	-32.9	-3.0	
R-7	119.3	110.8	-8.5	-0.8	
R-8	157.0	163.7	6.8	0.6	
R-9	163.1	183.3	20.2	1.8	14 6
R-10	203.1	217.7	14.6	1.3	14 reet over
R-11	93.5	134.1	40.7	3.7	8-year cycle
R-12	193.7	236.5	42.8	3.9	
R-13	122.2	152.5	30.3	2.8	
R-14	75.9	77.8	1.9	0.2	
R-15	195.8	229.3	33.5	3.0	

DESIGN EQUILIBRIUM PROFILE ADJUSTMENT



source: R.G. Dean, Beach Nourishment Theory and Practice

DESIGN EQUILIBRIUM PROFILE ADJUSTMENT



Existing profile was shifted seaward to "create" the post-equilibrium profile.

Fill template was placed to match postequilibrium profile position at MHW.

Fill was adjusted seaward until losses and gains between adjusted fill template and equilibrium profile were approximately equal in magnitude

Based on the volume balancing, the distance from nourished profile to adjusted profile measured at MHW equaled 20 feet



DESIGN

Berm Height +7 feet NAVD88

Berm Width at MHW 84 feet – 50 feet desi 14 feet adva 20 feet eq.

50 feet design 14 feet advanced 20 feet eq. adjustment

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AND SARASOTA COUNTY ENTER INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT



PROJECT EXTENSION INTO SARASOTA COUNTY

BEACH FILL EXTENSION HARDBOTTOM IMPACTS





To Mitigate Hardbottom Impacts, Create 21-Acre Artificial Reef for \$20 Mil. Change Design to Avoid Hardbottom Impacts

MODELING: BEACH FILL SPREADING



Sand Moves Offshore to **Equilibrate Profile**

-Nourished Shoreline

"Spreading Out" Losses

source: R.G. Dean, Beach Nourishment Theory and Practice

MODELING: BEACH FILL SPREADING GENCADE MODEL INPUT

The NOAA Wavewatch III regional model wave data were used as forcing.

The data covered the period from July 2012 to August 2015 at 3-hour intervals approximately 6 miles offshore of the Project Area.







MODELING: BEACH FILL SPREADING GENCADE MODEL PARAMETERS

Time Step (hr)	Grain Size (mm)	Berm Height (ft)	Closure Depth (ft)	K1 Transport Coefficient	K2 Transport Coefficient	Bypassing Included?
0.5	0.35	2.0	13.1	1	0.5	Yes



MODELING: BEACH FILL SPREADING GENCADE MODEL CALIBRATION



8-year Simulation 2017-2024

Compared Modeled Shoreline Change Rates to Measured based on 2001 and 2018 Surveys



300

500

Shoreline: Initial

--- Hardbottom

Shoreline: After Beach Fill Placed Shoreline: Final After 8 Years

MODELING: BEACH FILL SPREADING GENCADE MODEL



Fill from R-173+450 in Sarasota County to R-11 in Charlotte County





GULF OF MEXICO

QUANTITIES AND COST

Length: 4.6 Miles on Manasota Key Volume: 937,000 CY on Manasota Key Density: 55 CY/FT Cost: Beach Fill \$30.4 Mil. (Manasota H

<u>Cost</u>: Beach Fill \$30.4 Mil. (Manasota Key & Knight Island – addl. 313,000 CY) Artificial Mitigation Reef \$6.8 Mil.



February 16 ~ 20, 2020

Hopper Dredges to Arrive and Start Pumping Sand

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Charlotte County BCC & Staff
- Sarasota County BCC & Staff
- Residents
- Advisory Committees
- State and Federal Agencies
- Shorebird and Sea Turtle Monitors