

# Estimating Beach Volume Change as a function of Beach Profile Spacing

**Kevin R. Bodge**, Ph.D., P.E.

**William Reilly**, P.E.

and

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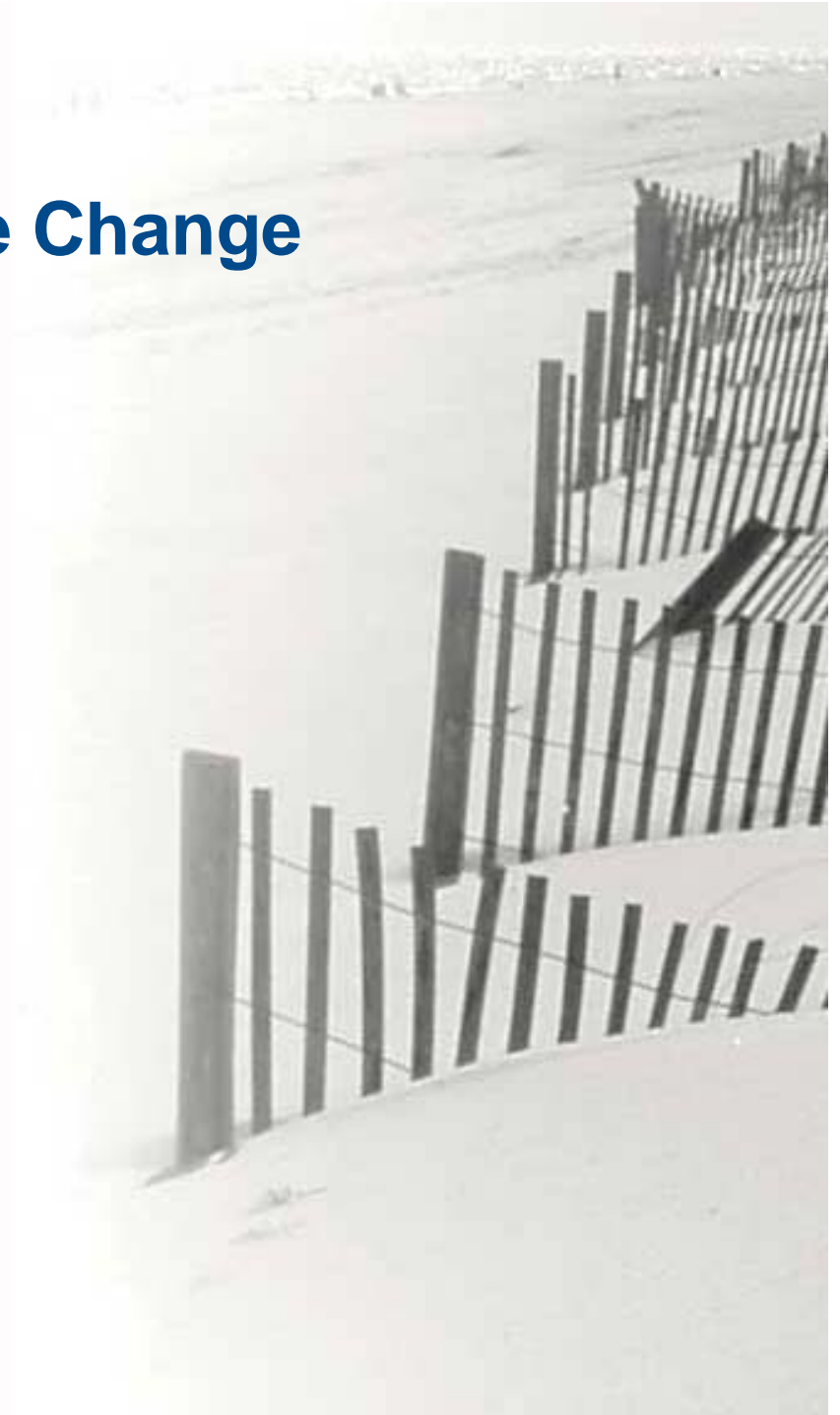
**Chris Creed**, P.E.

**Al Browder**, Ph.D., P.E.



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Jacksonville, Florida



**How does the “accuracy”  
of beach volume change estimates  
vary with  
fewer beach profile survey lines?**

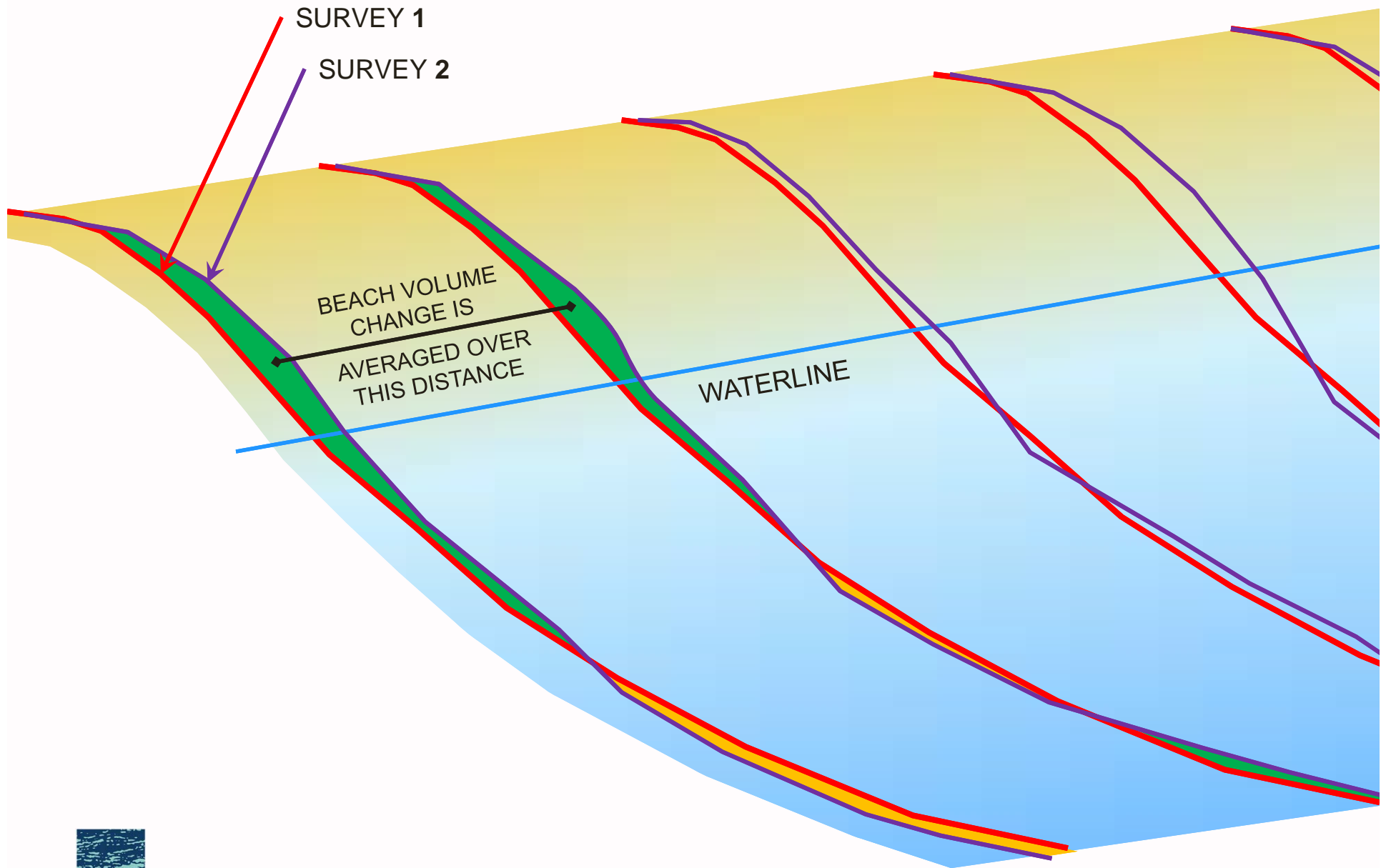


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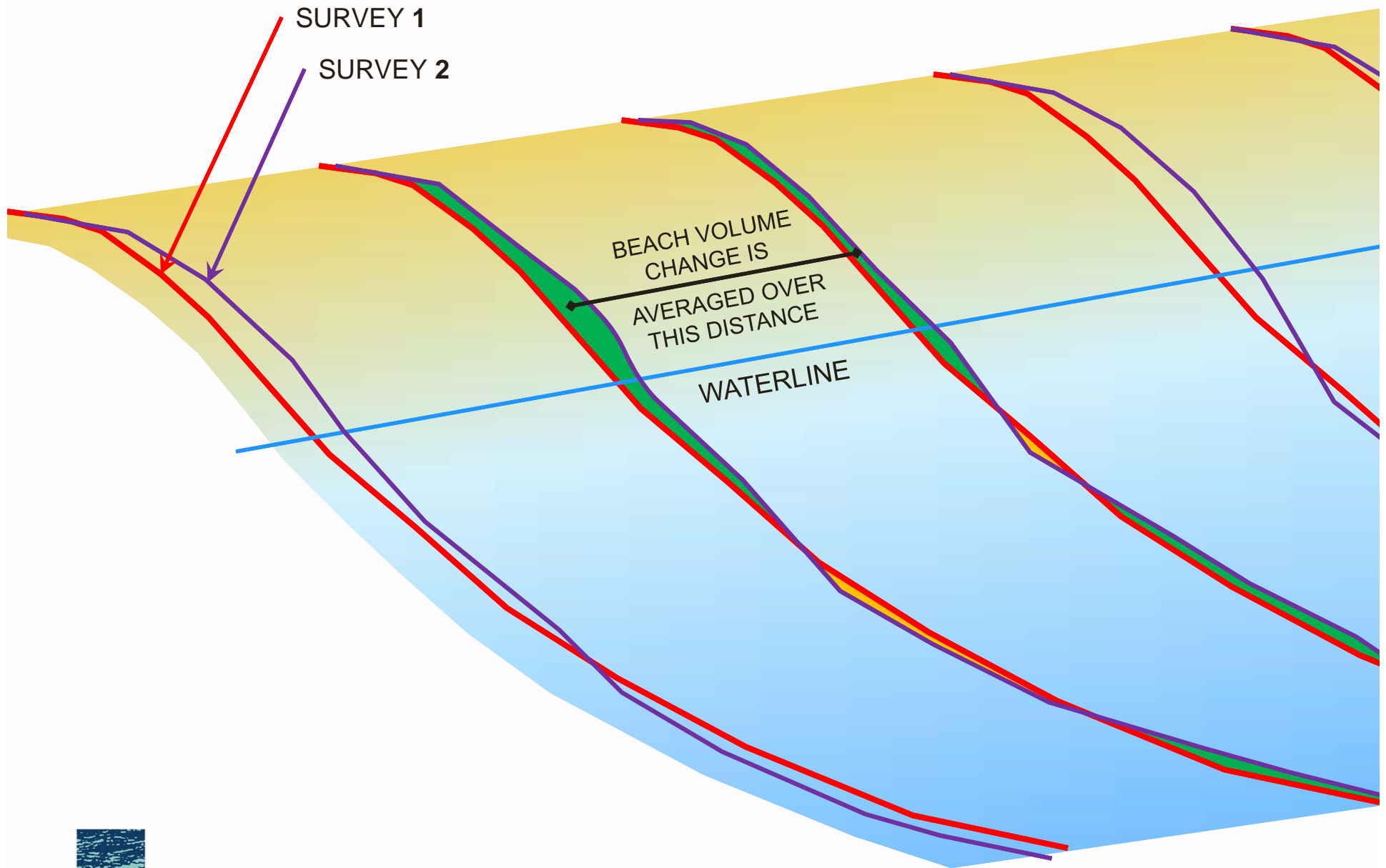
BEACH PROFILE SURVEY LINE



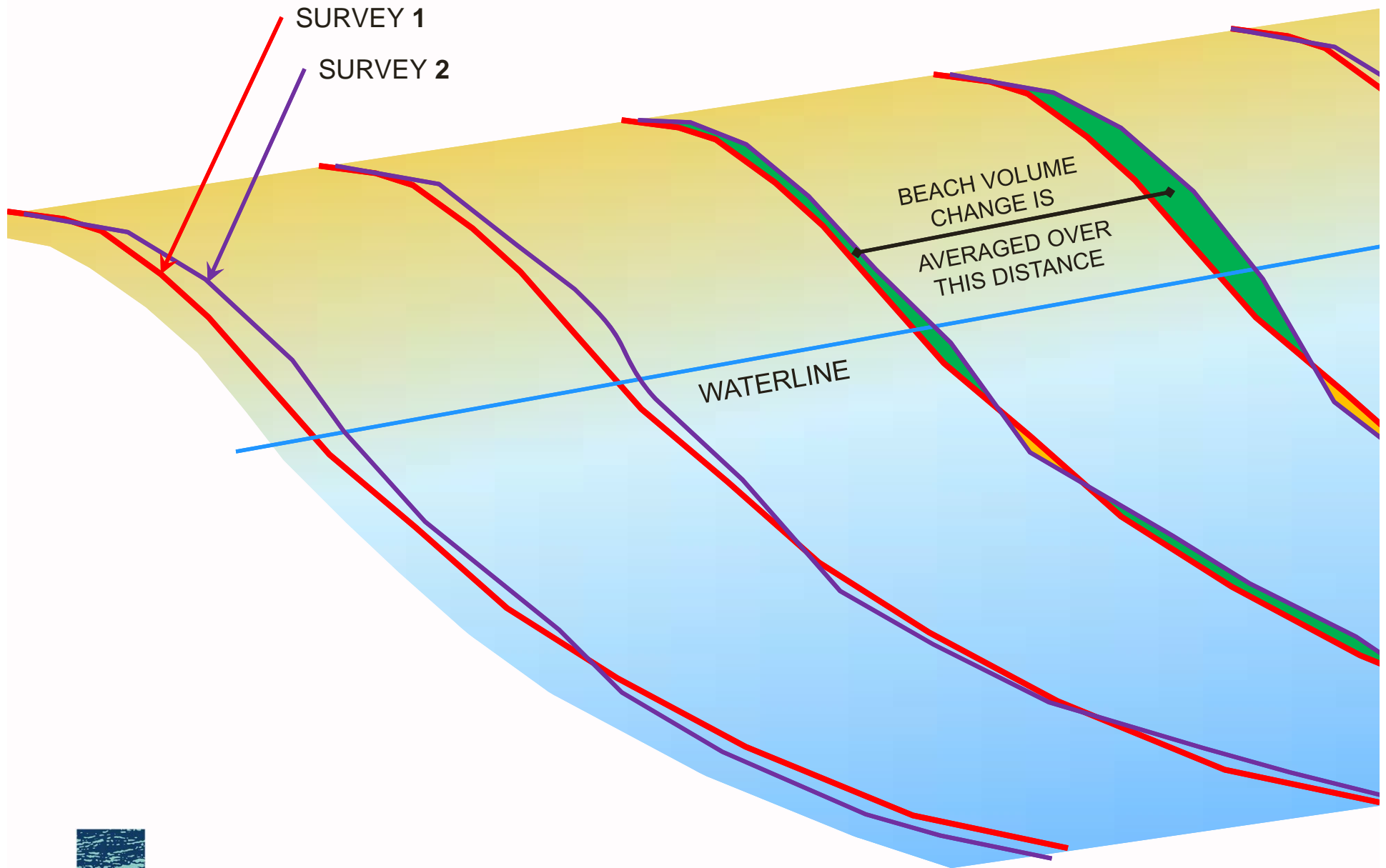
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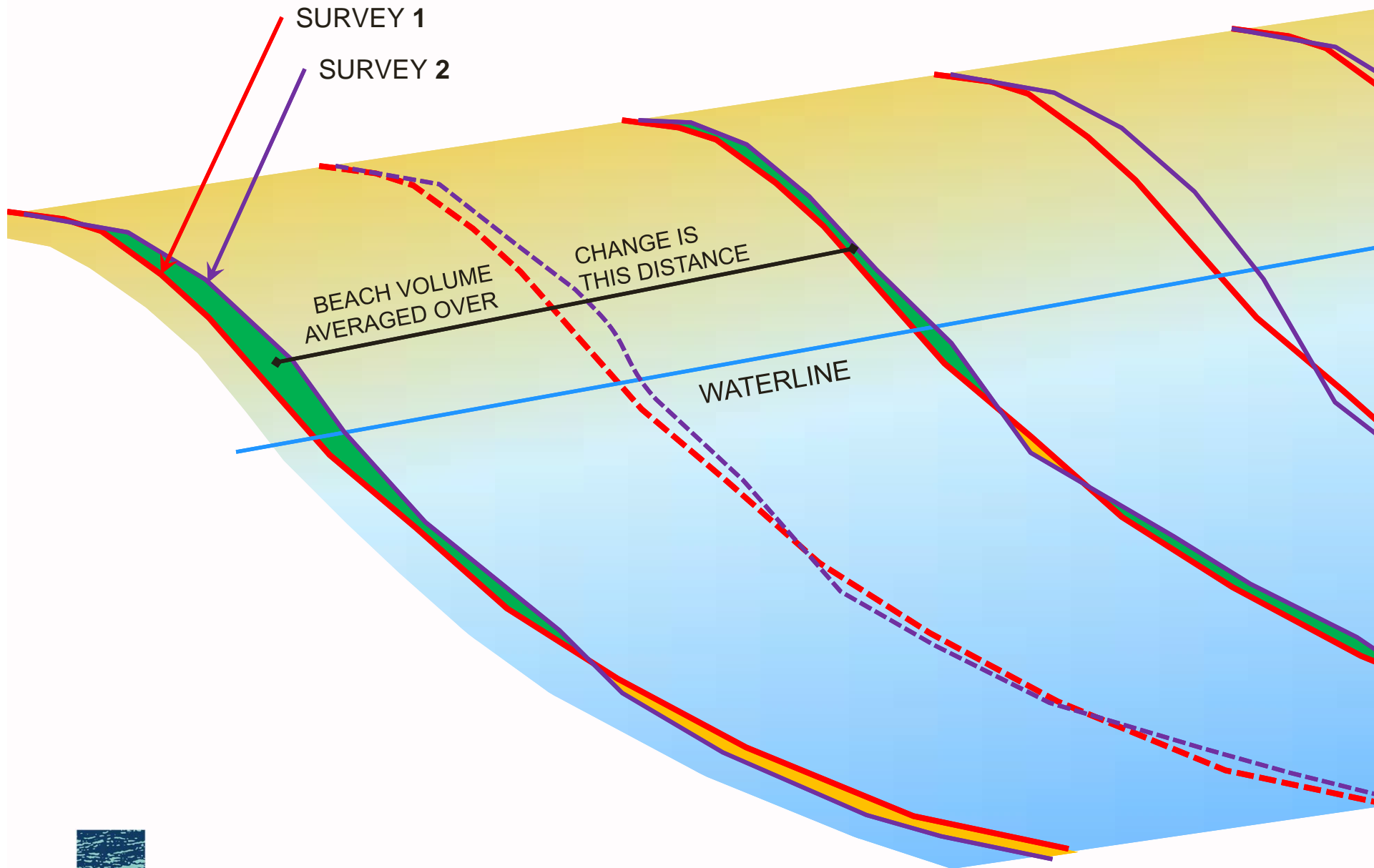
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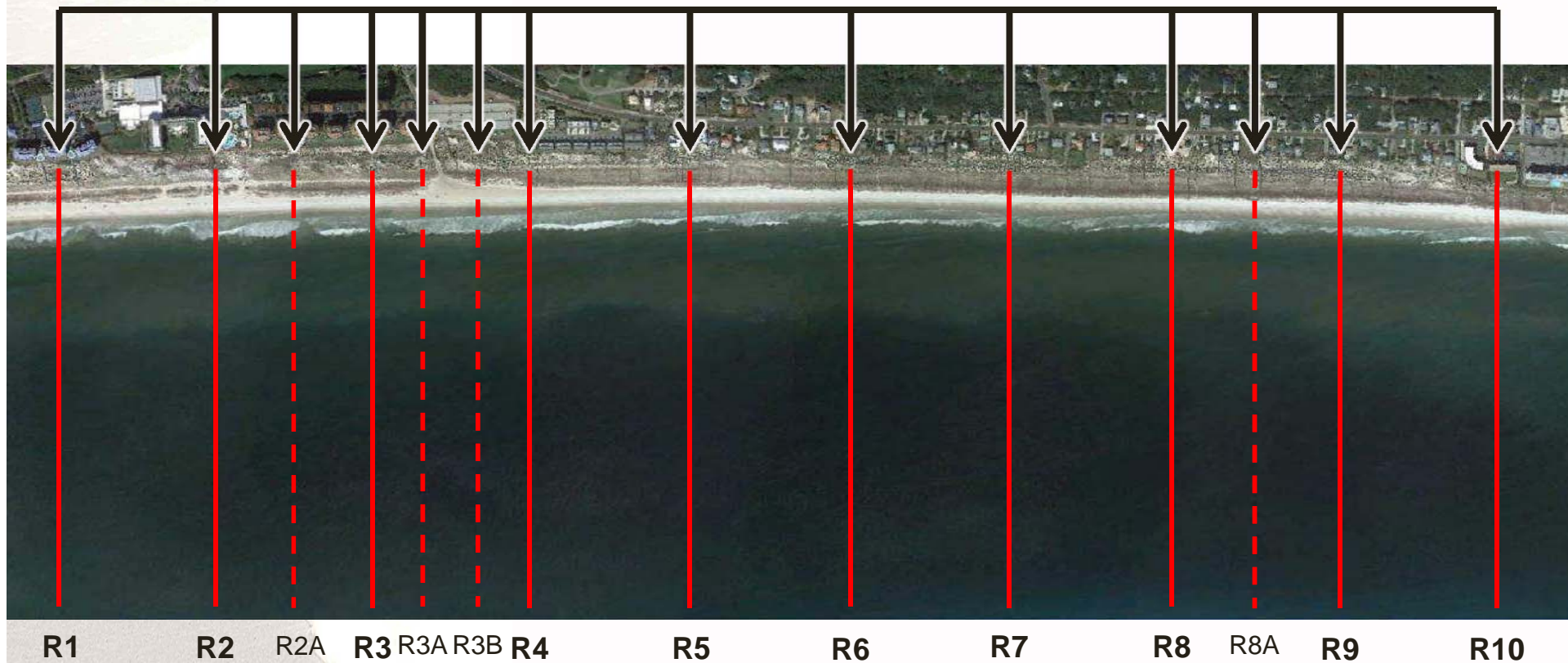
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## COMPLETE BEACH PROFILE SURVEY SET



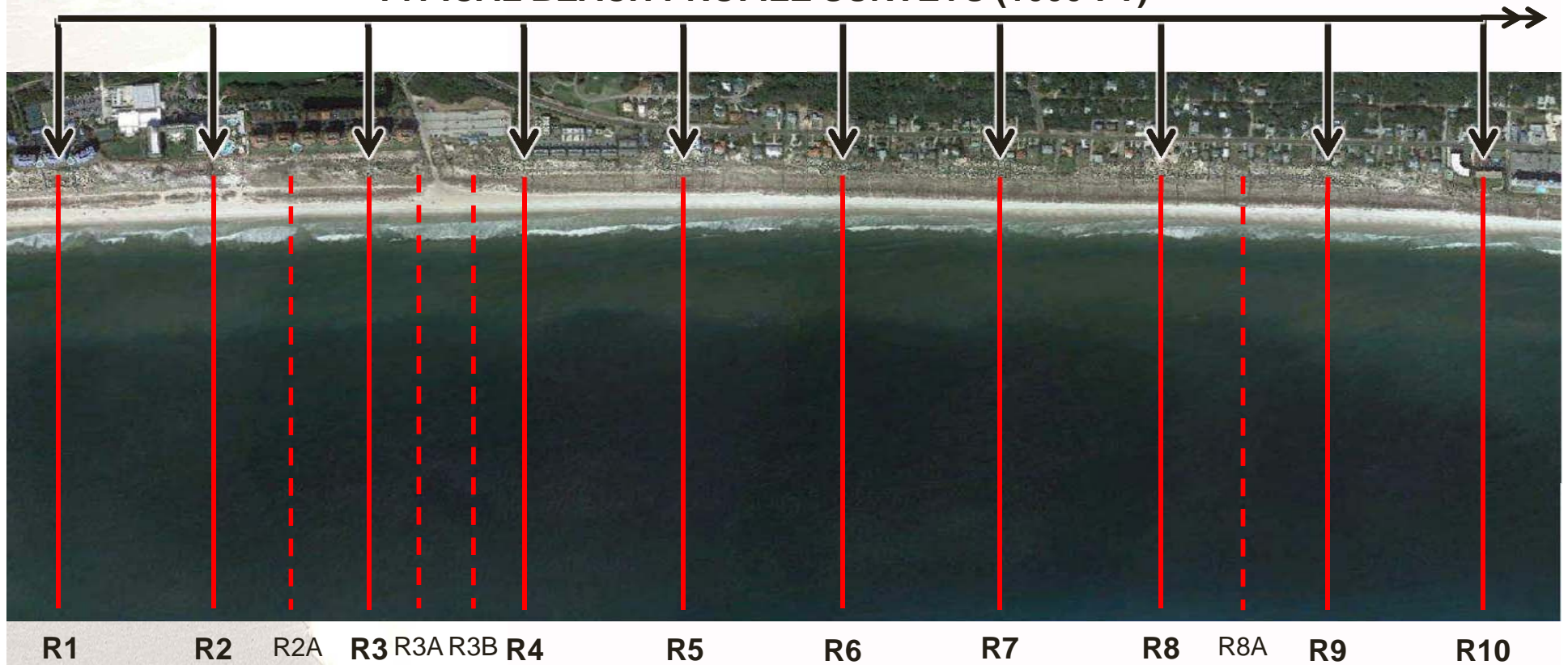
← APPROX  
1000 FT  
IN FLORIDA  
(TYPICAL) →



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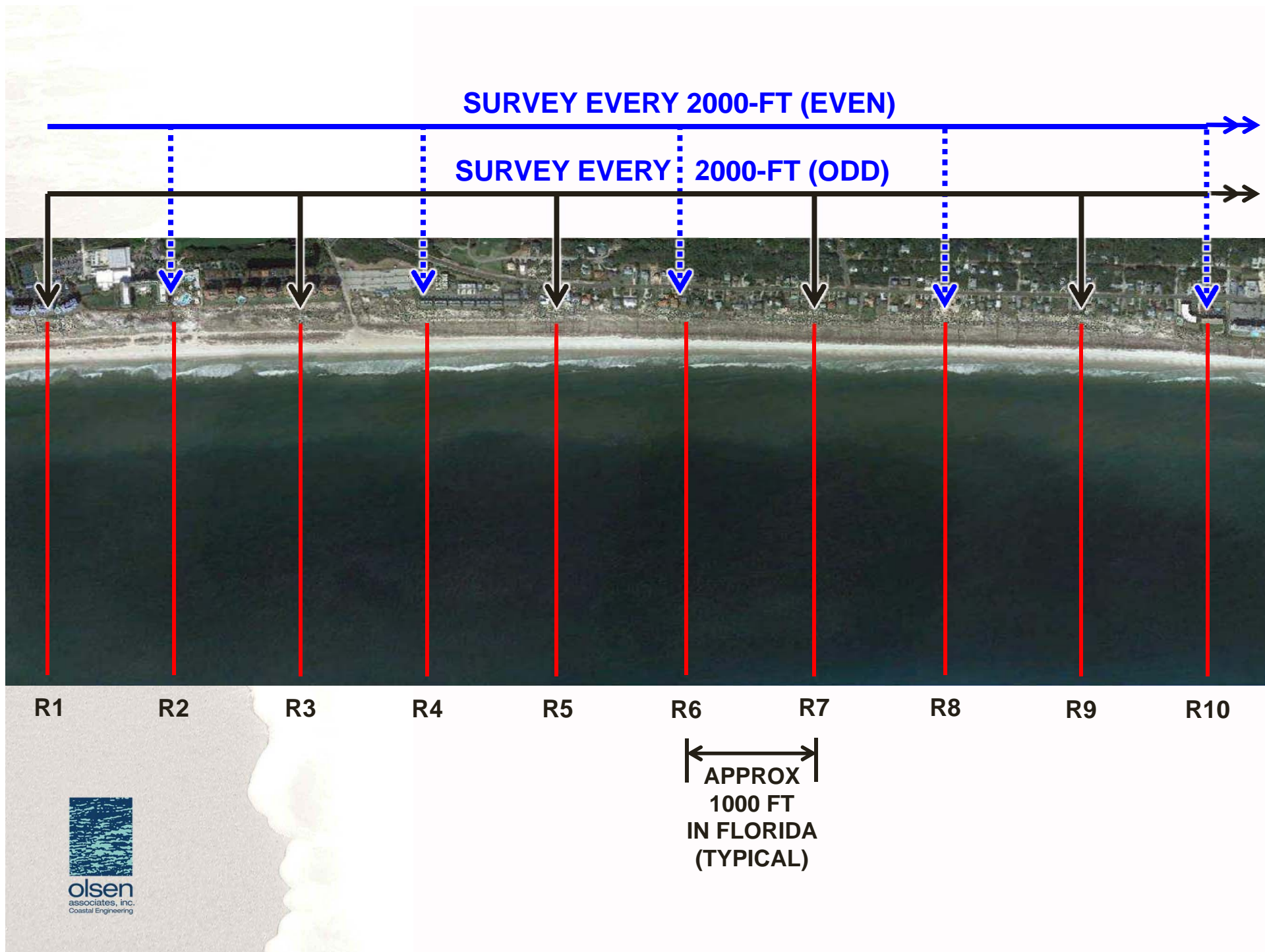
## TYPICAL BEACH PROFILE SURVEYS (1000-FT)

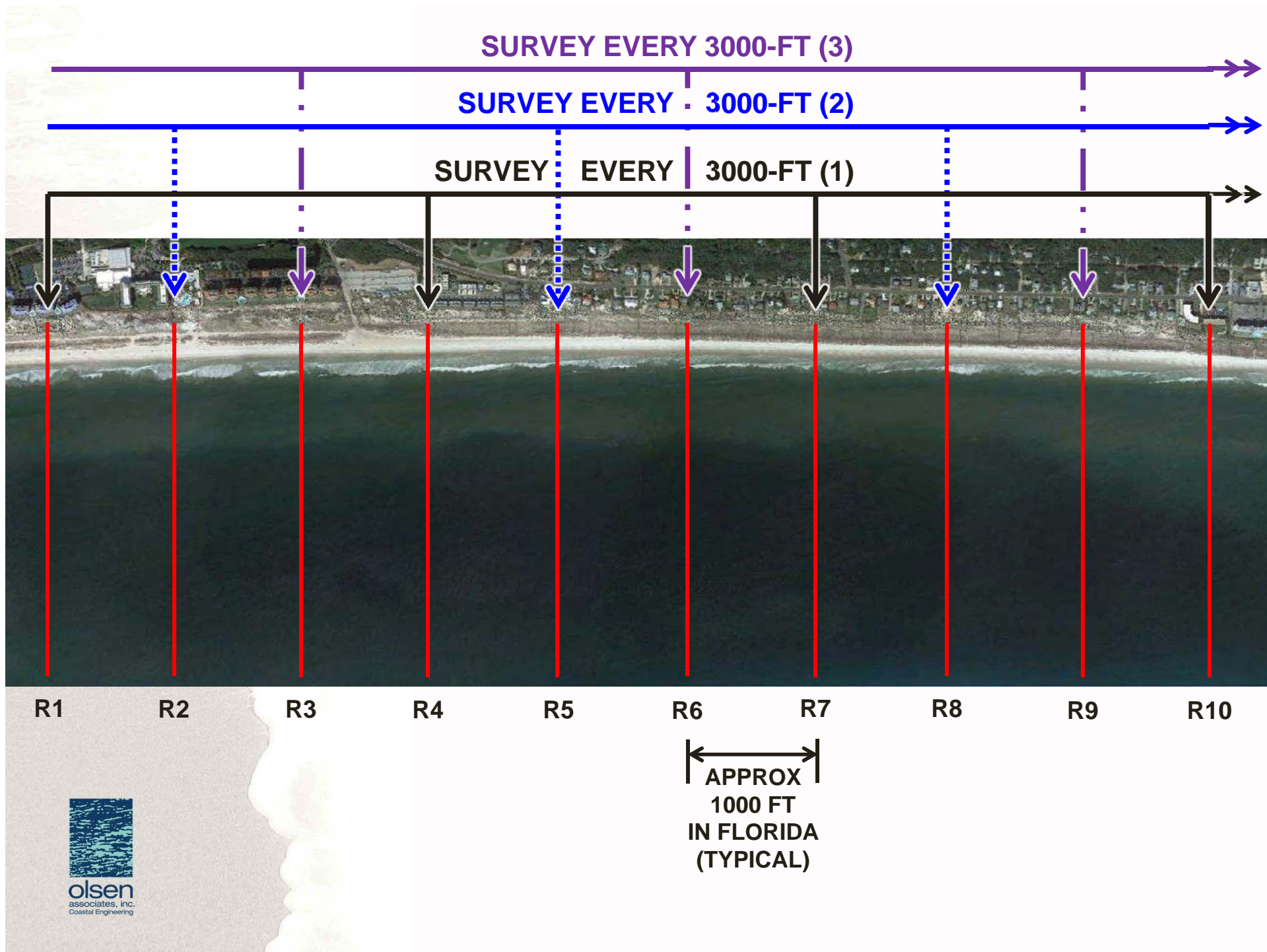


← APPROX  
1000 FT  
IN FLORIDA  
(TYPICAL) →



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# Why survey less profile lines?



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# Why survey less profile lines?

For long shorelines (3+ miles)....

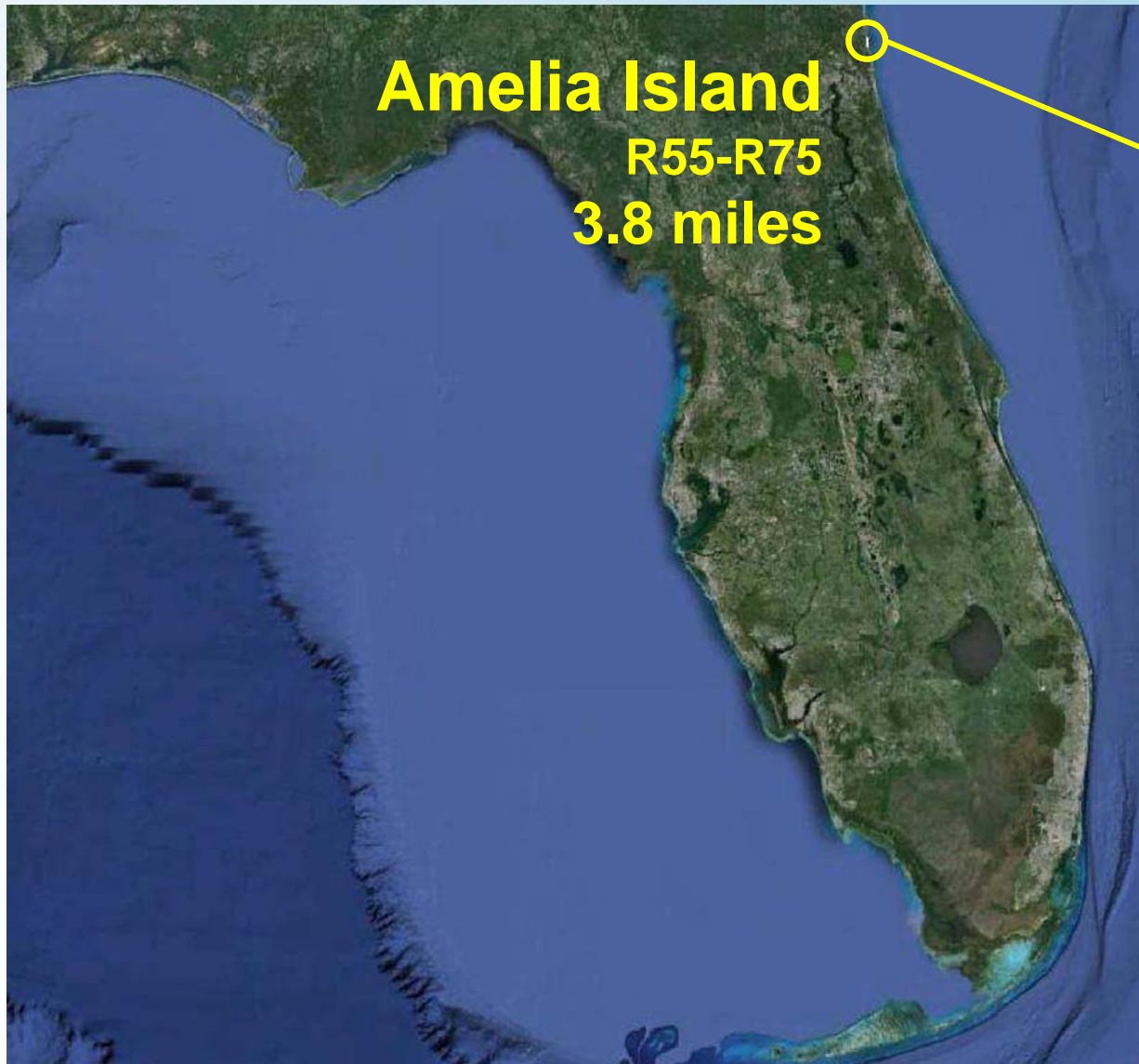
- Survey costs decrease mostly linearly with number of profiles
- Analysis costs decrease somewhat with number of profiles

Example.....

- 4-mile shoreline: Savings of \$ 6K - \$10K to survey every 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> line
- 8-mile shoreline: Savings of \$13K - \$20K to survey every 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> line



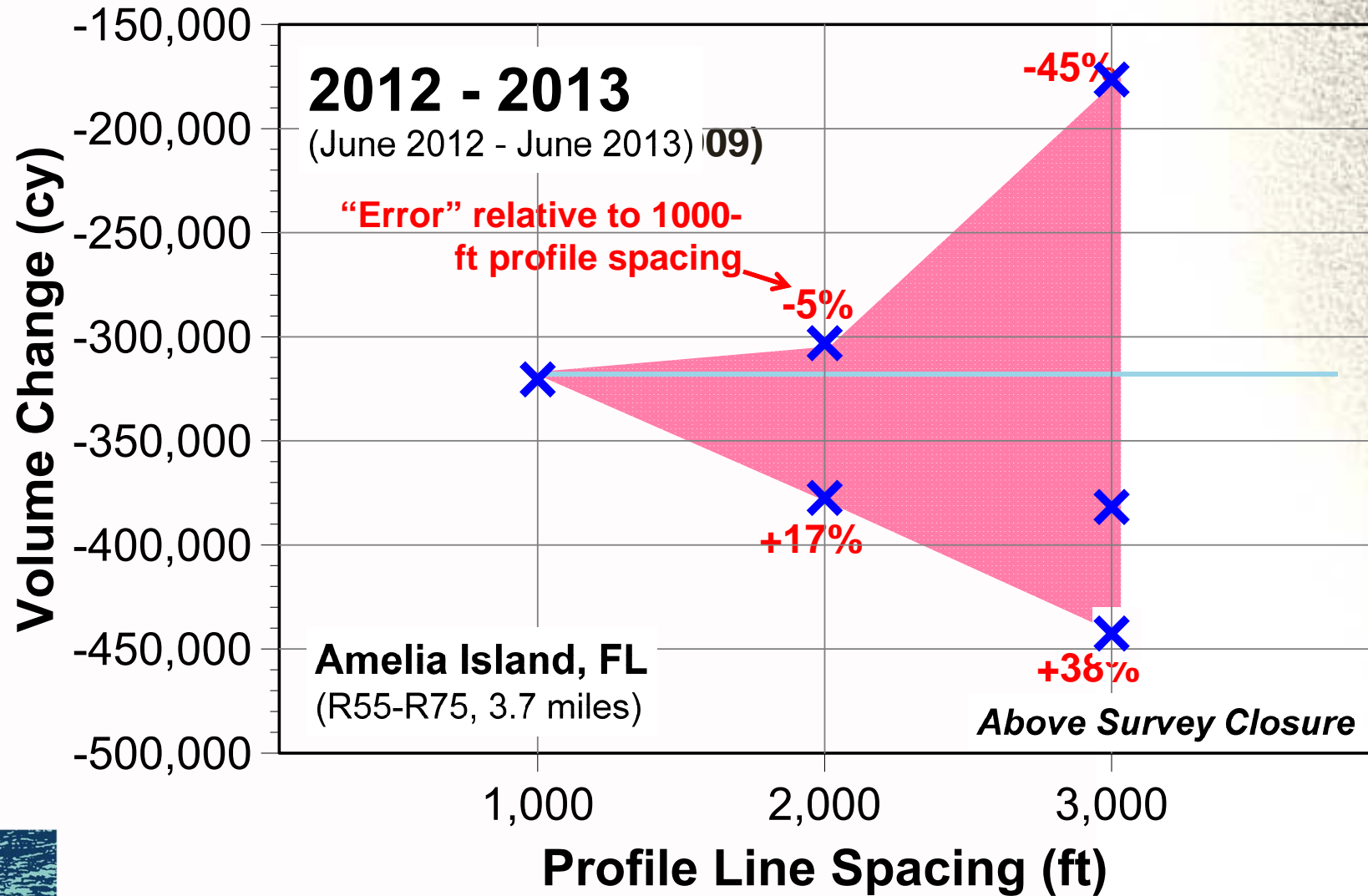
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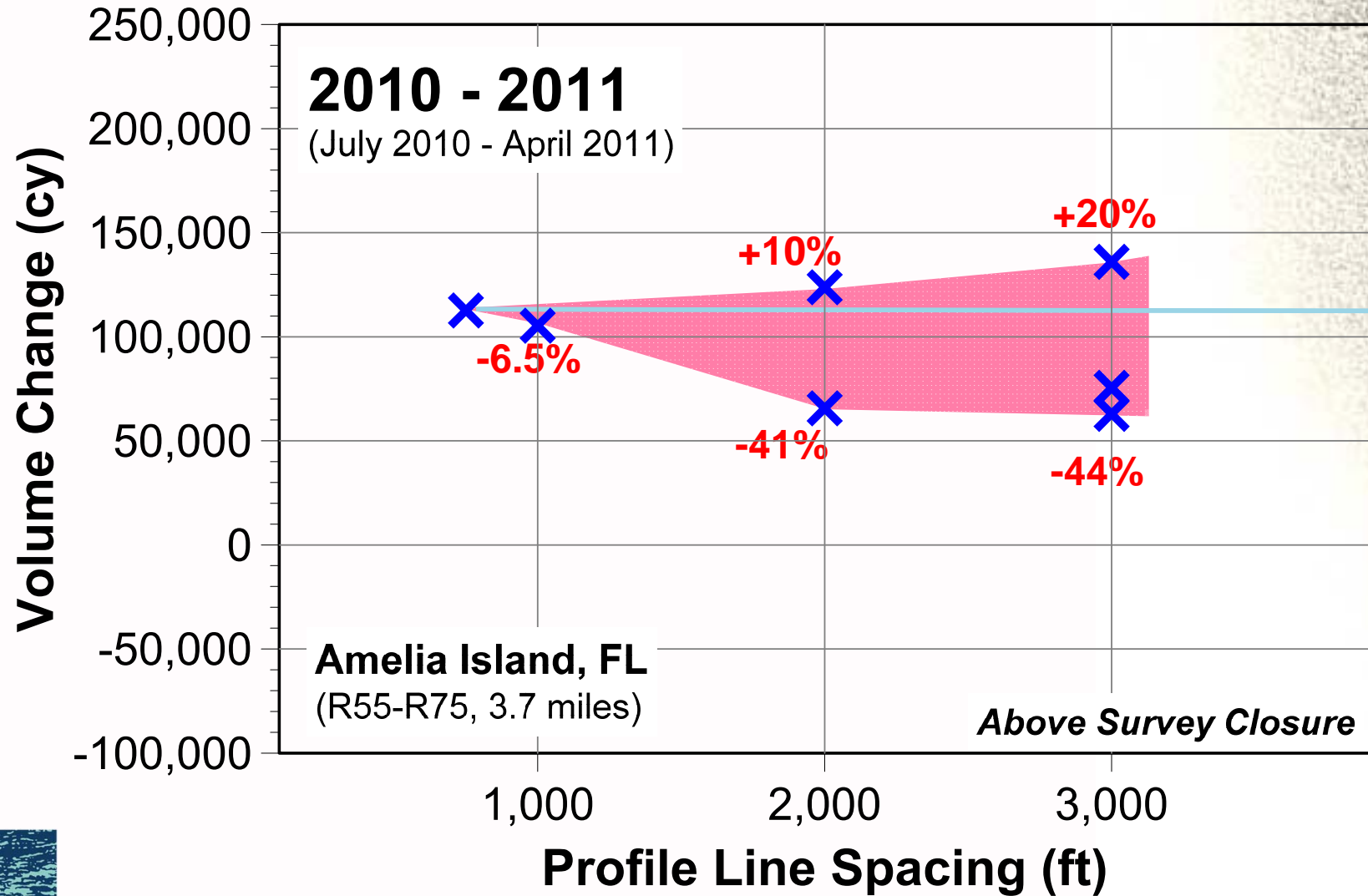
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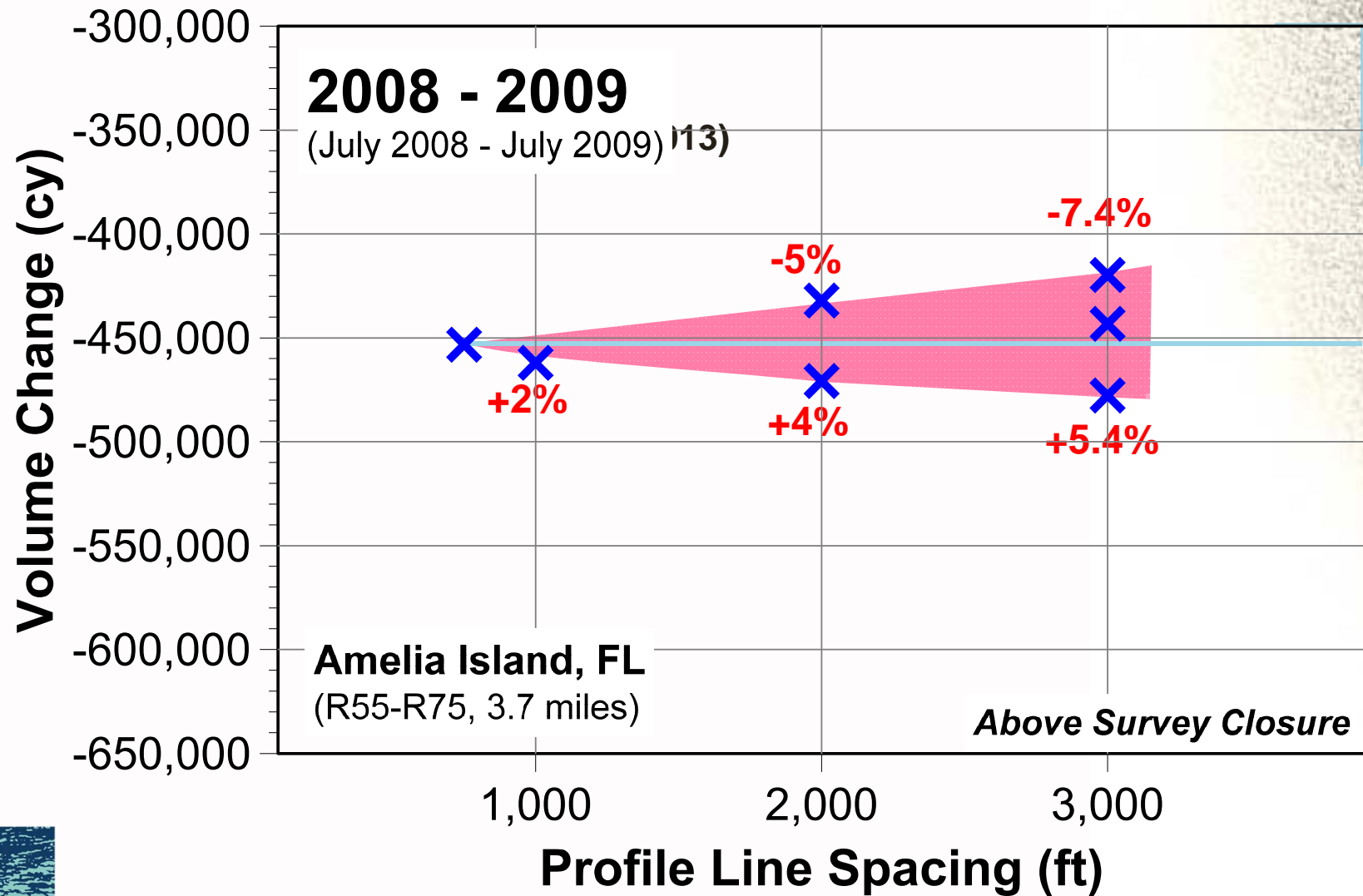
# AMELIA ISLAND



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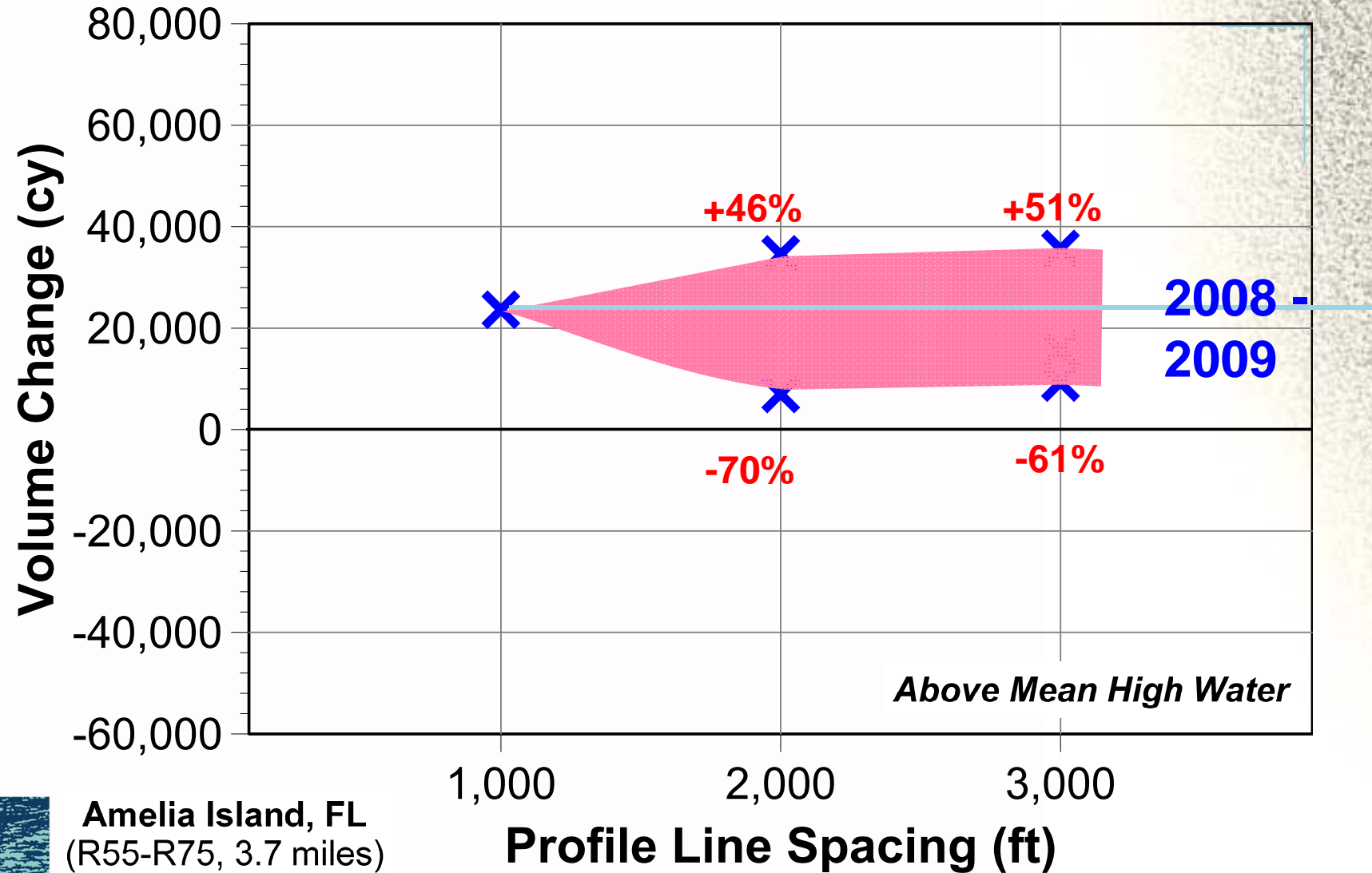


# AMELIA ISLAND



# AMELIA ISLAND

## Volume Change above Mean High Water

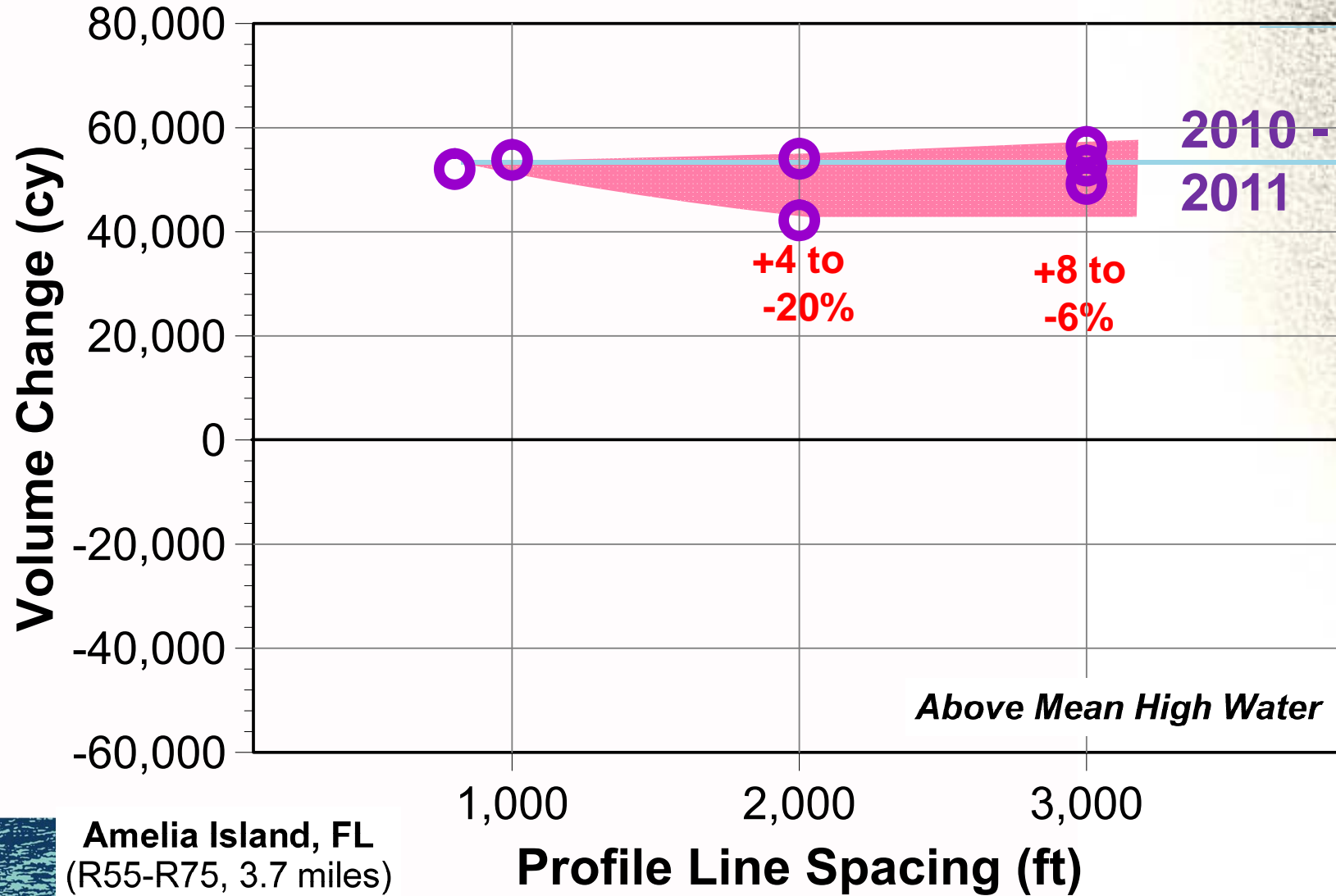


Amelia Island, FL  
(R55-R75, 3.7 miles)

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# AMELIA ISLAND

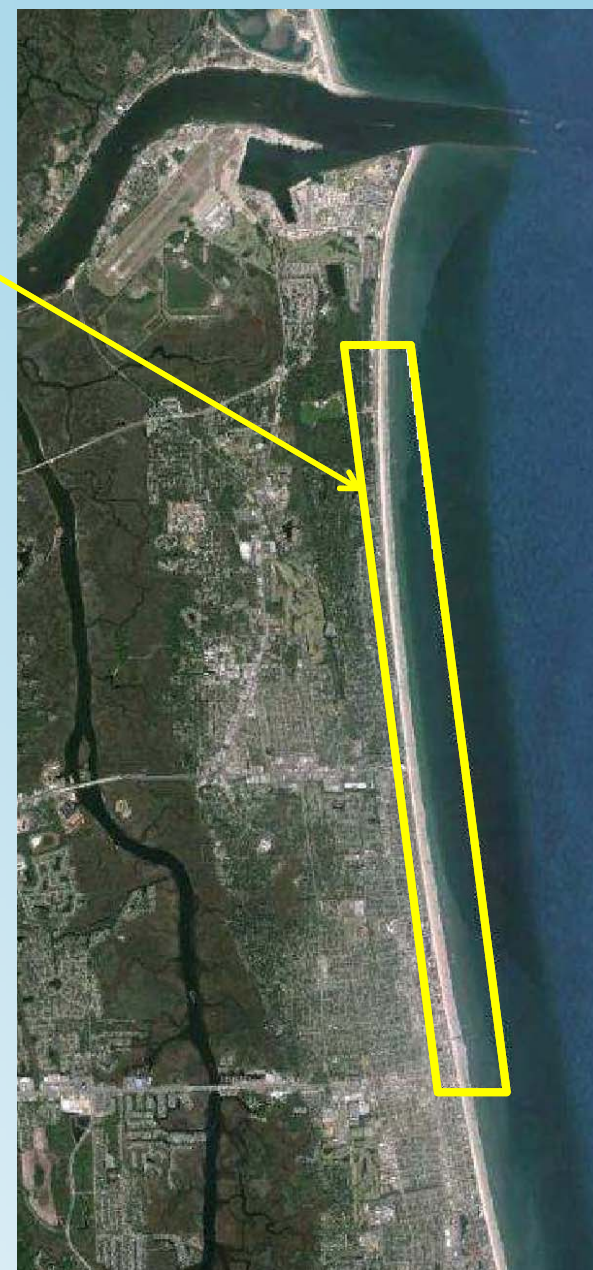
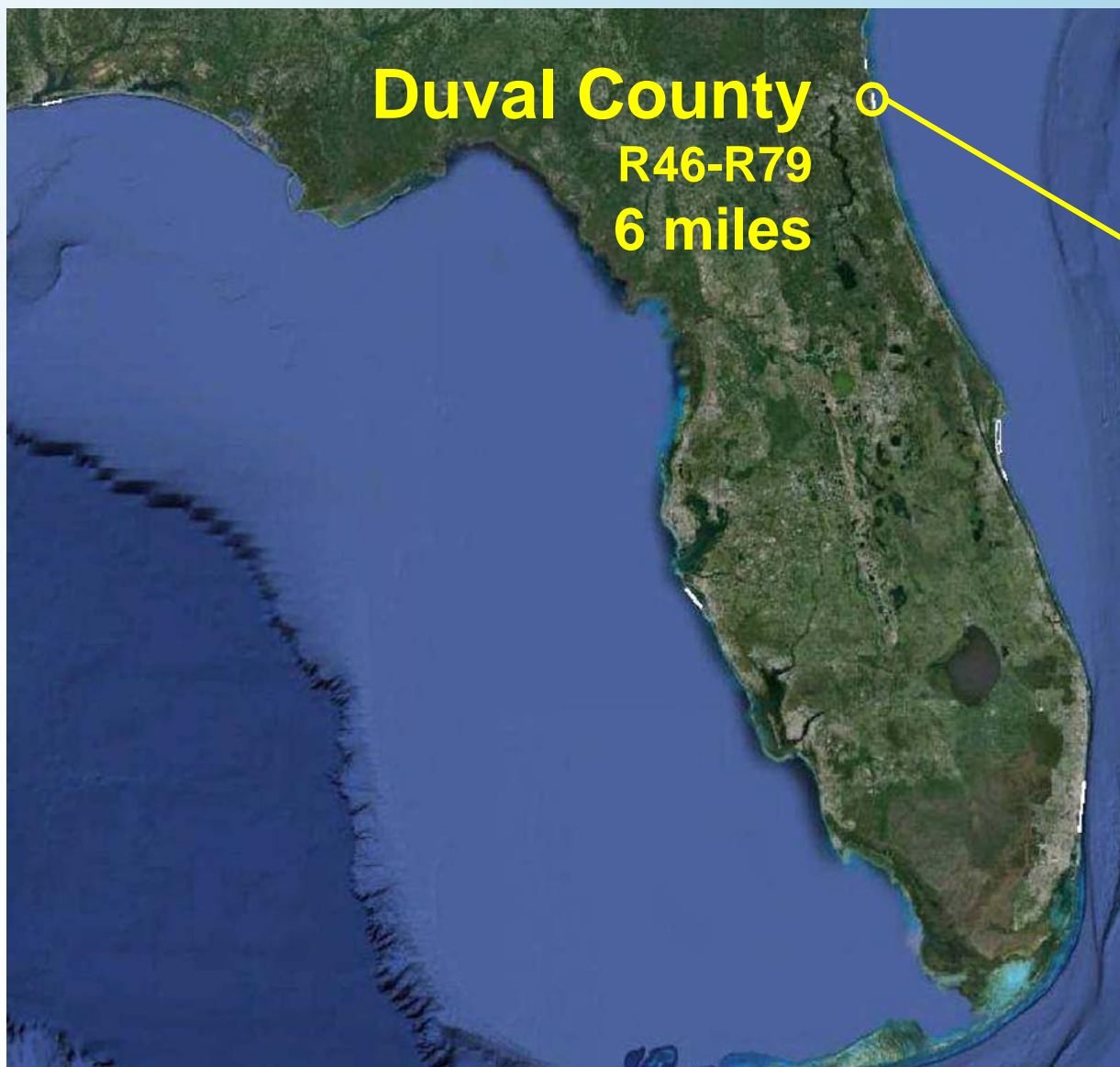
## Volume Change above Mean High Water



Amelia Island, FL  
(R55-R75, 3.7 miles)

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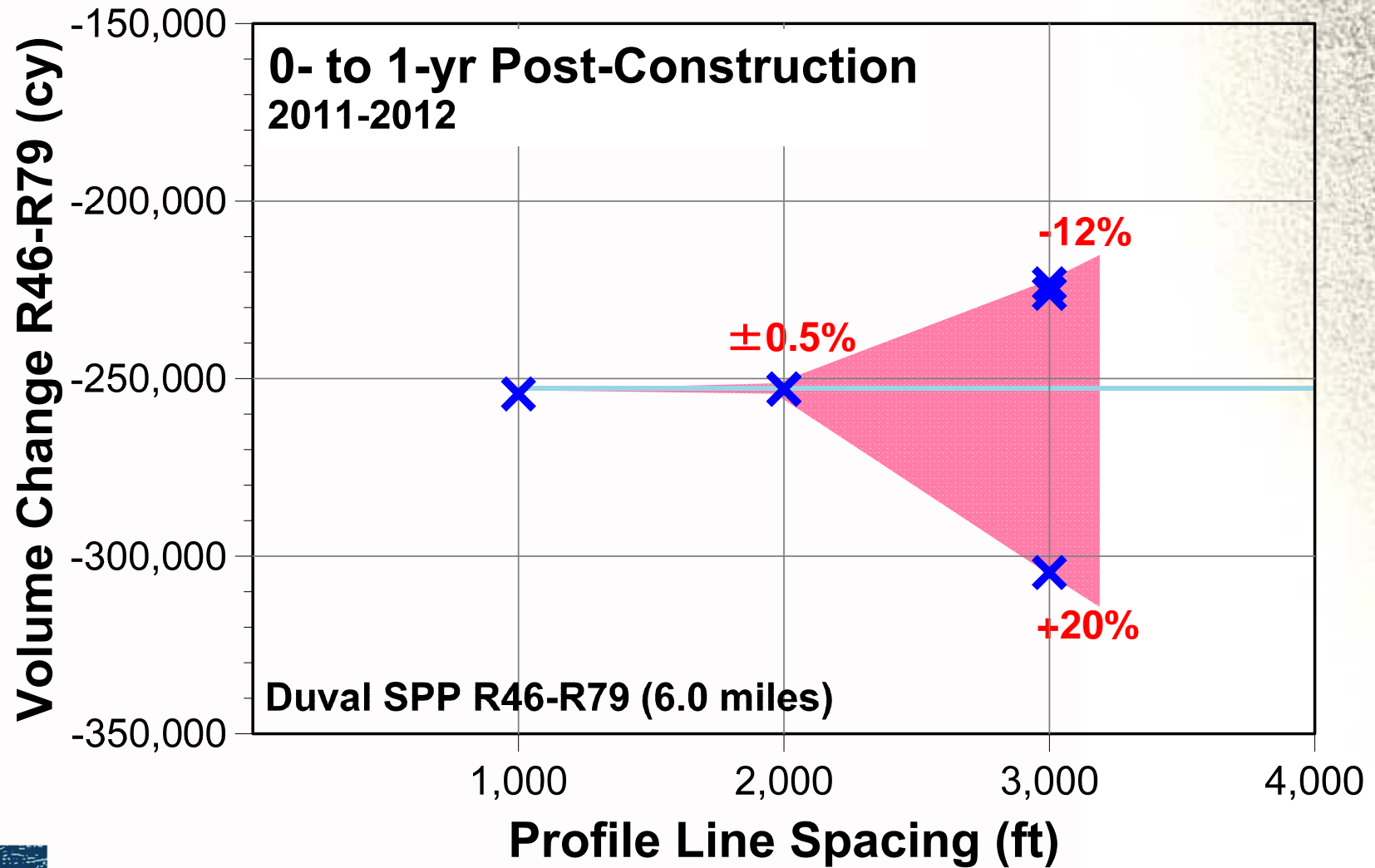




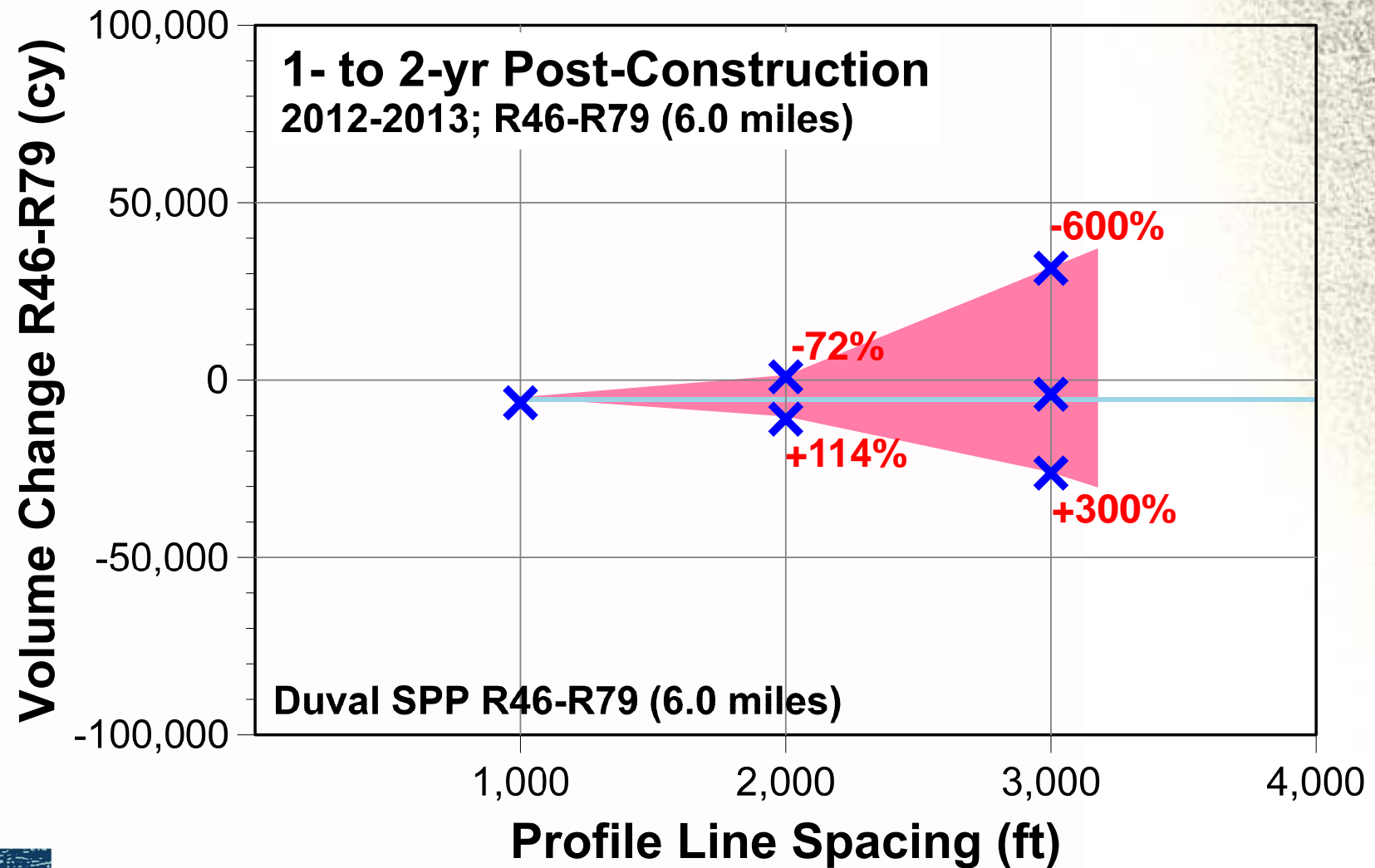
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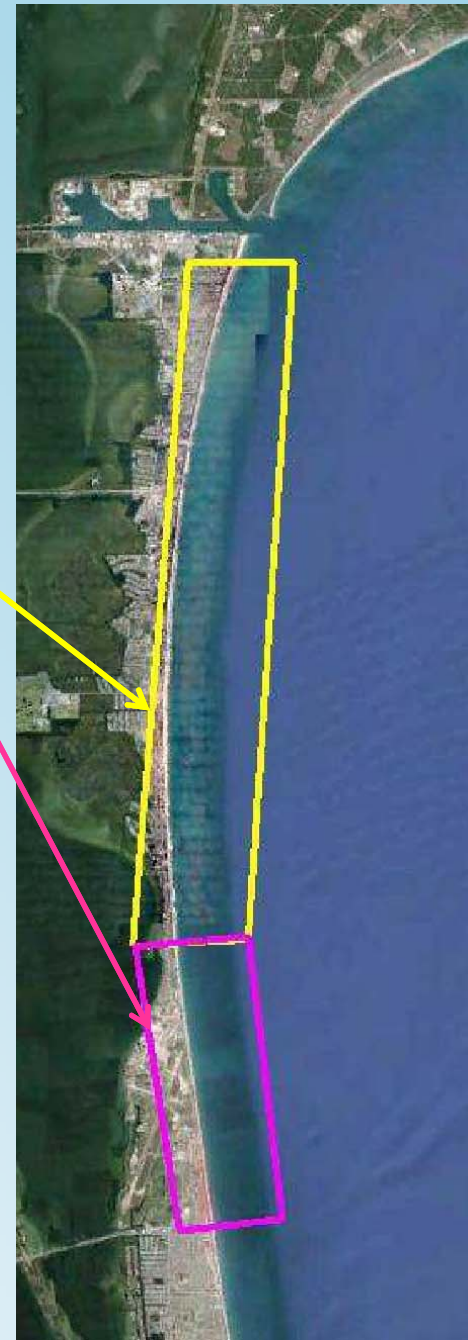
# DUVAL COUNTY



# DUVAL COUNTY

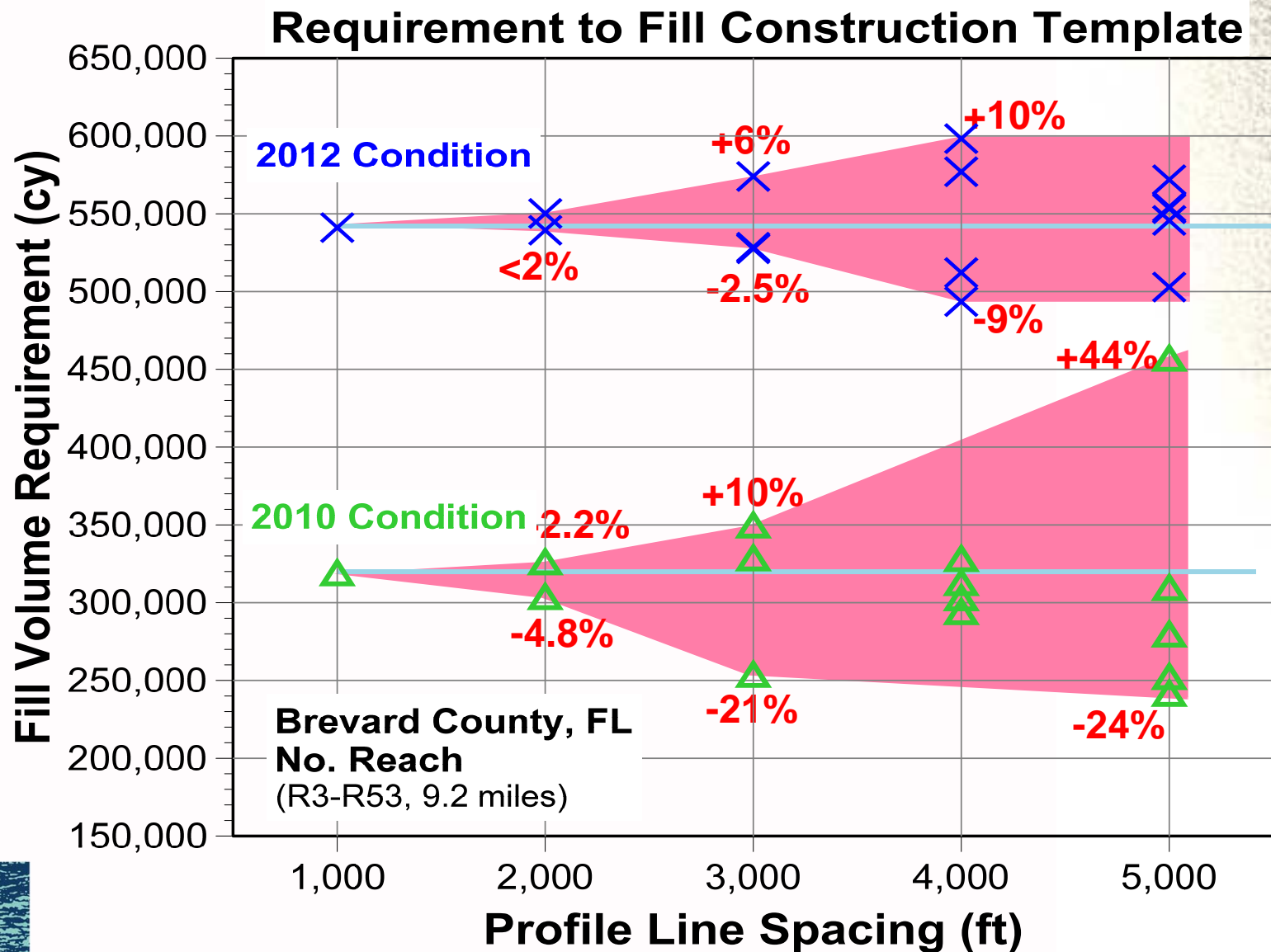


**Brevard County**  
**North Reach & Patrick AFB**  
**R3-R75**  
**9.2 + 4 miles**

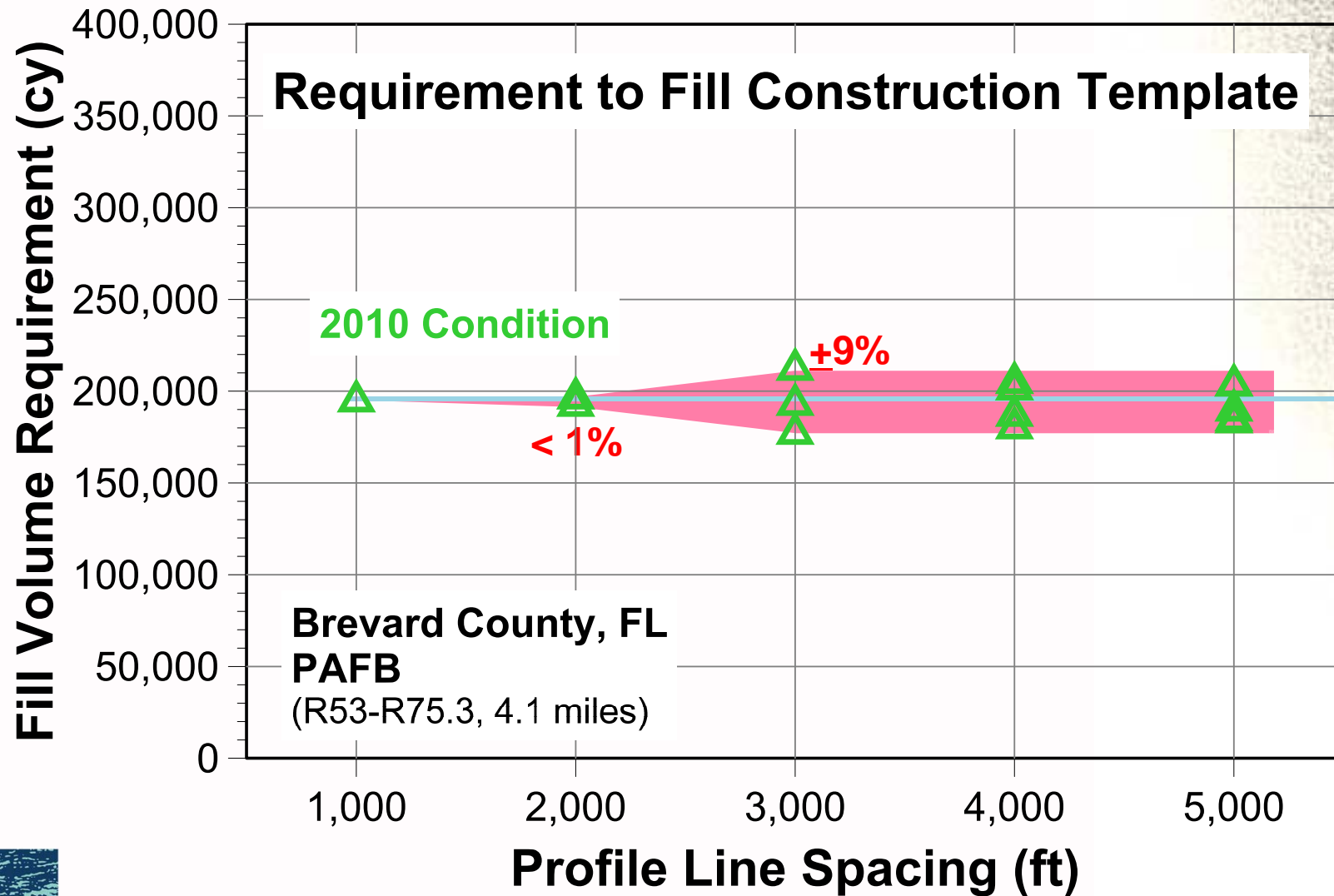


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# BREVARD – NORTH REACH

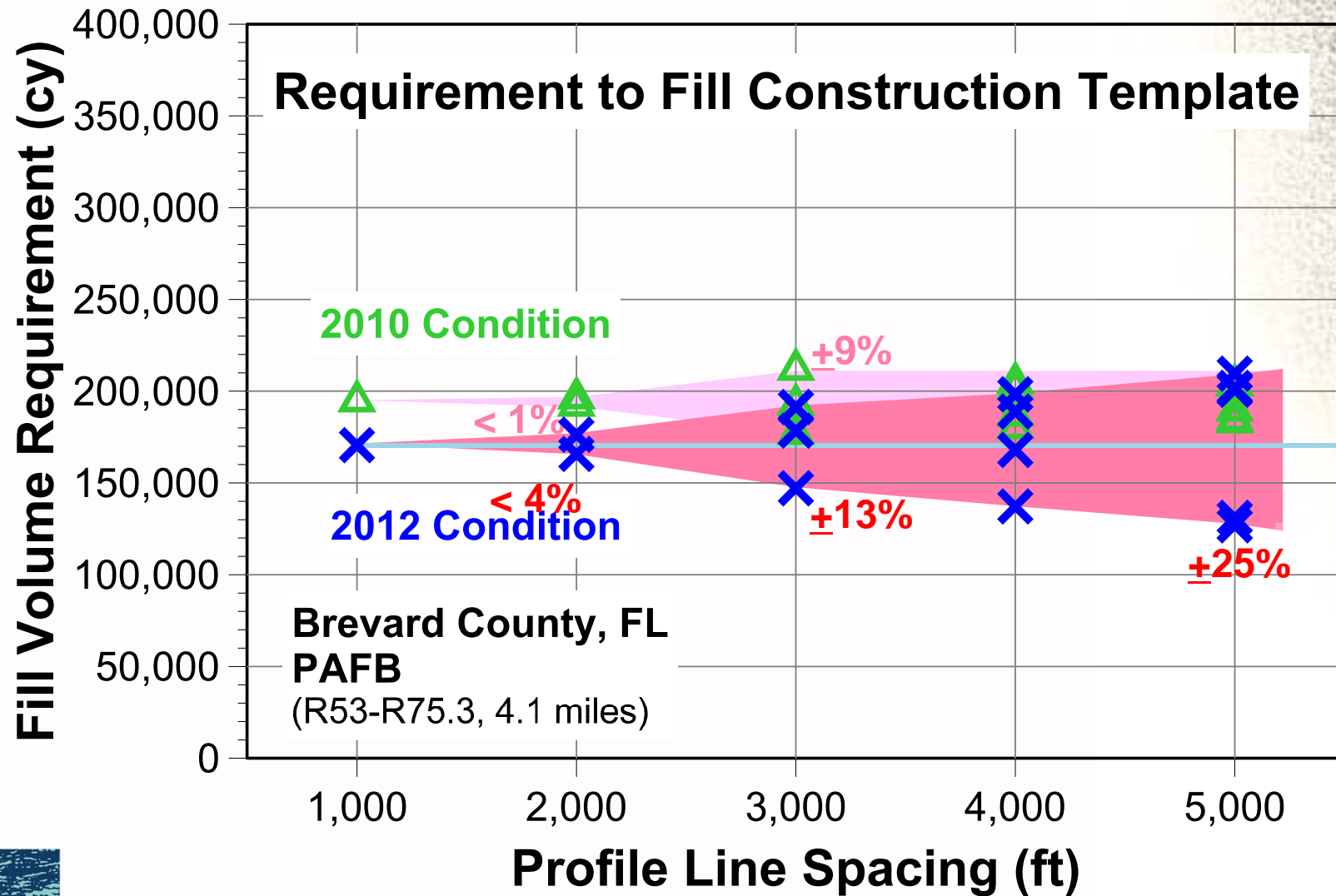


# Patrick Air Force Base





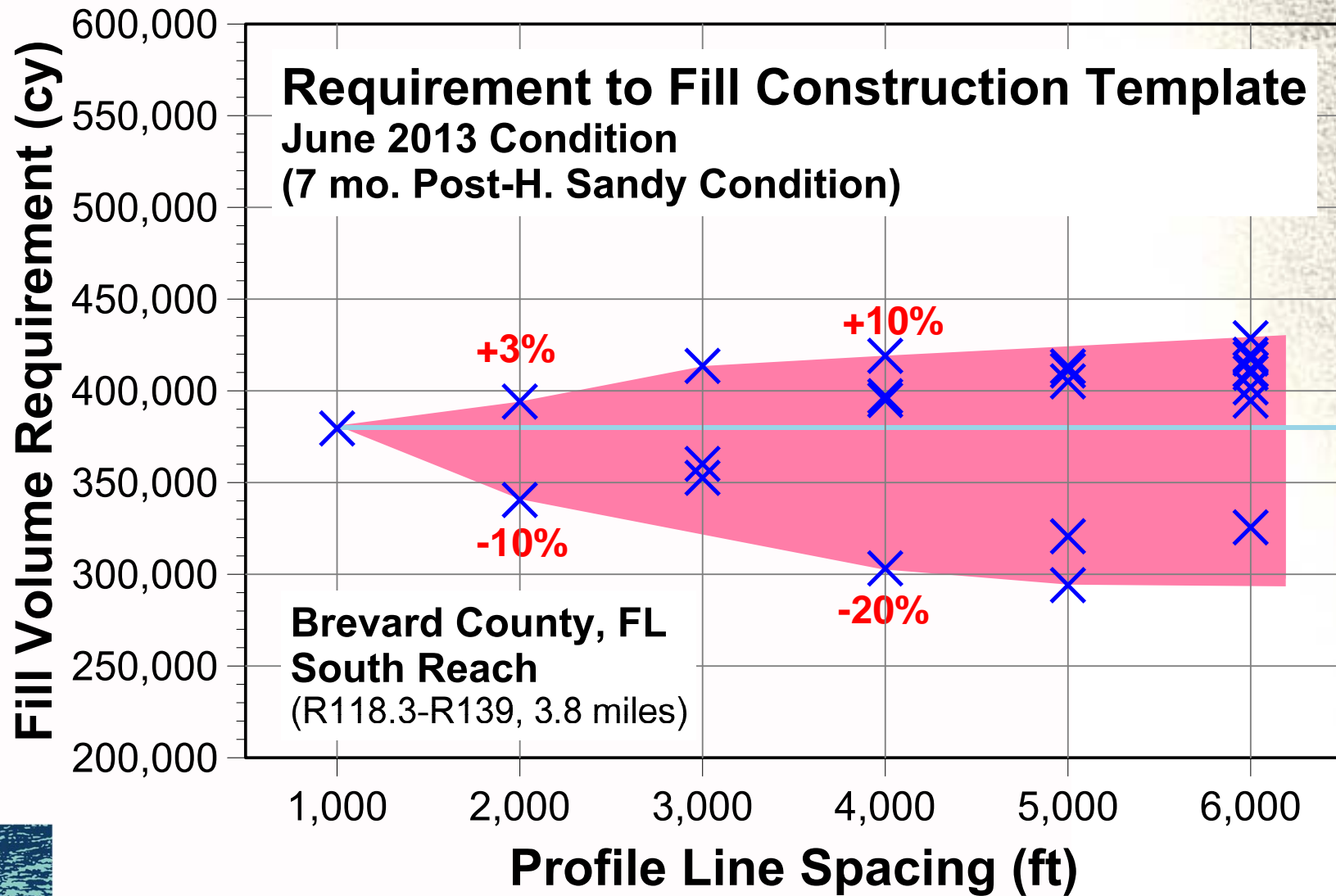
# Patrick Air Force Base



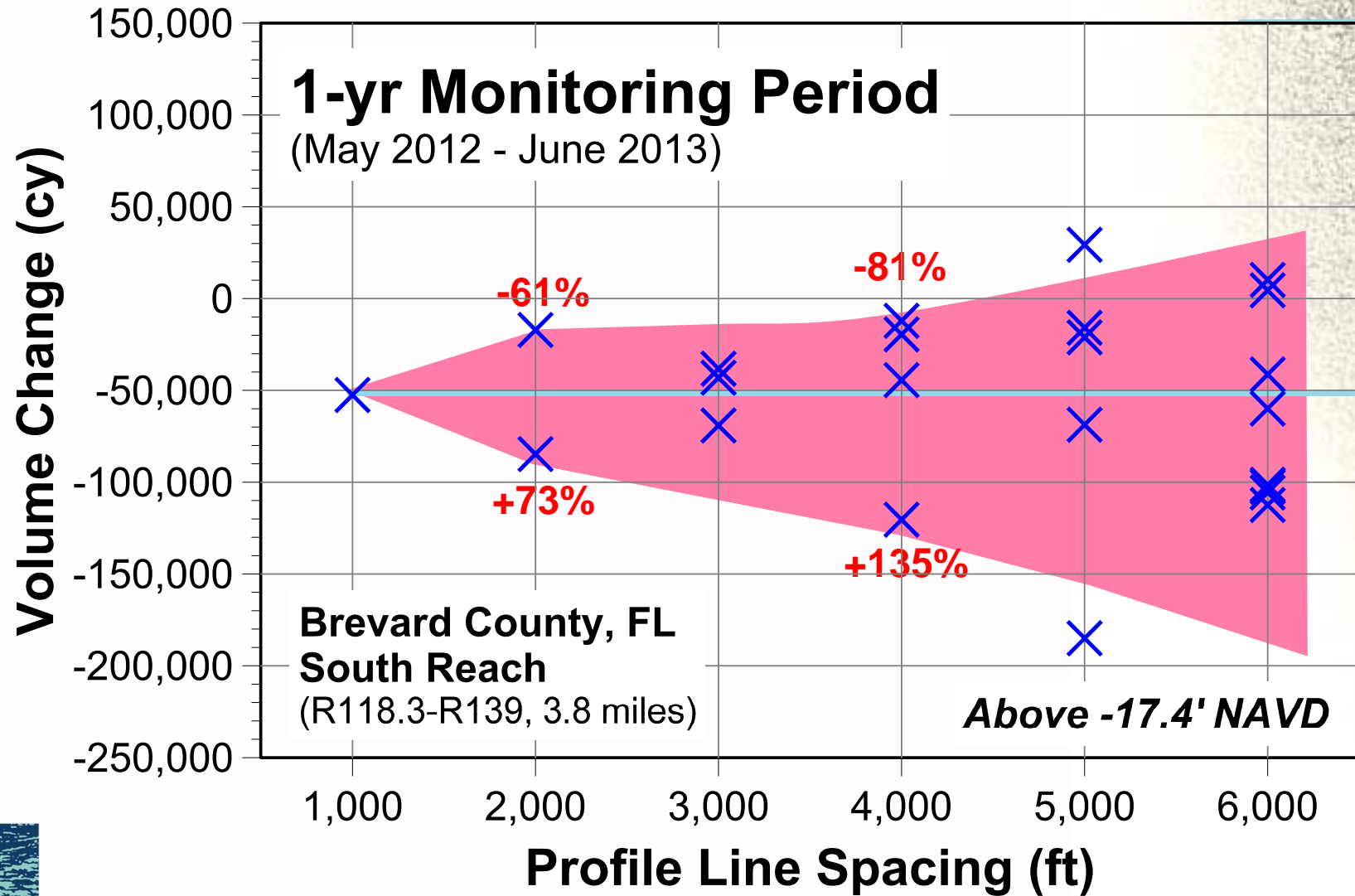




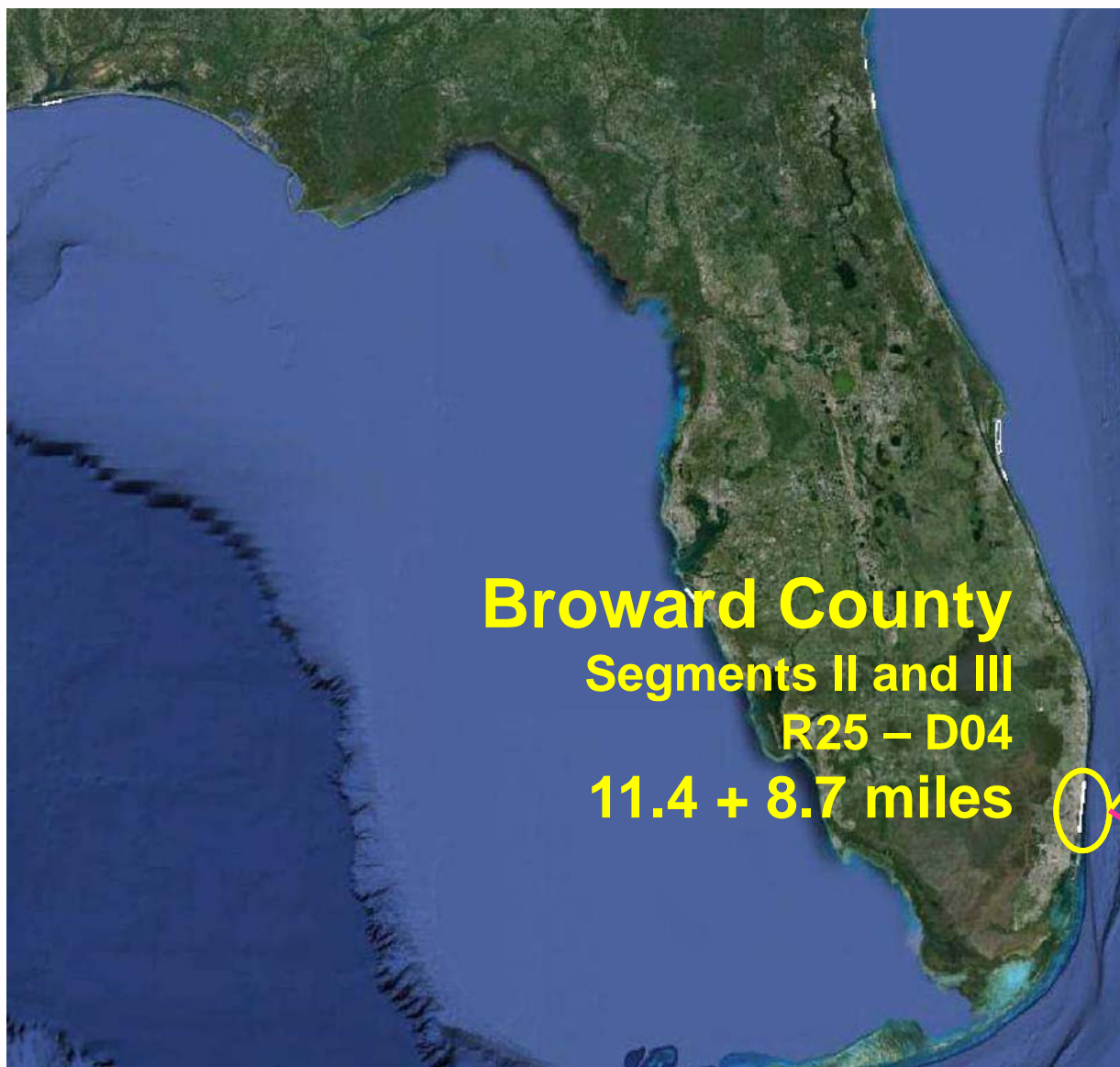
# Brevard – South Reach



# Brevard – South Reach

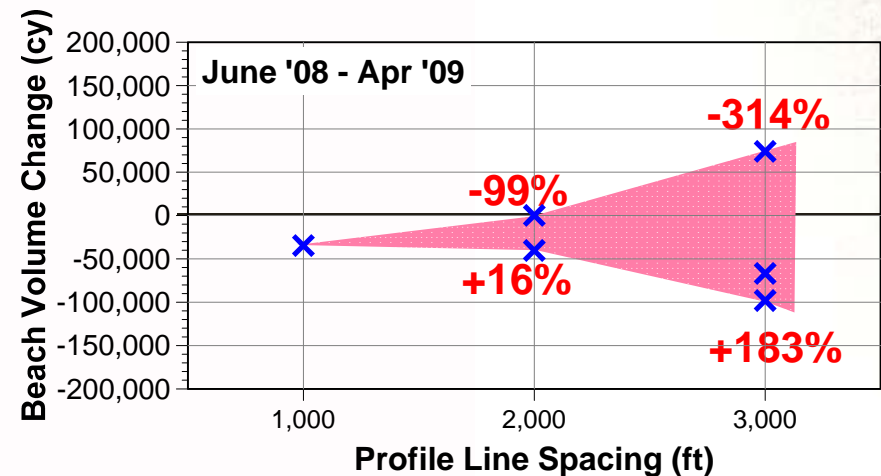
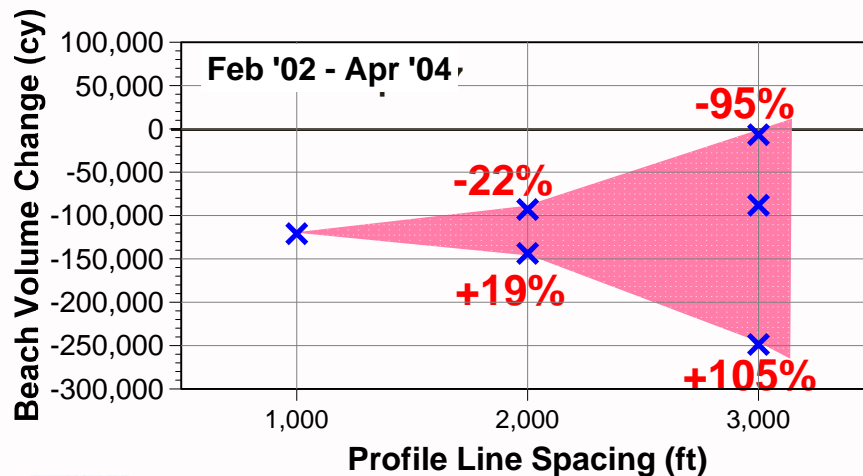
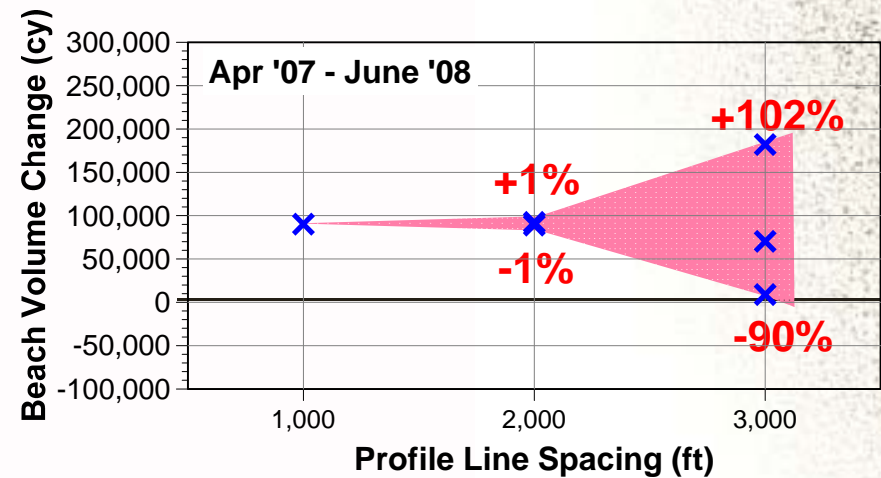
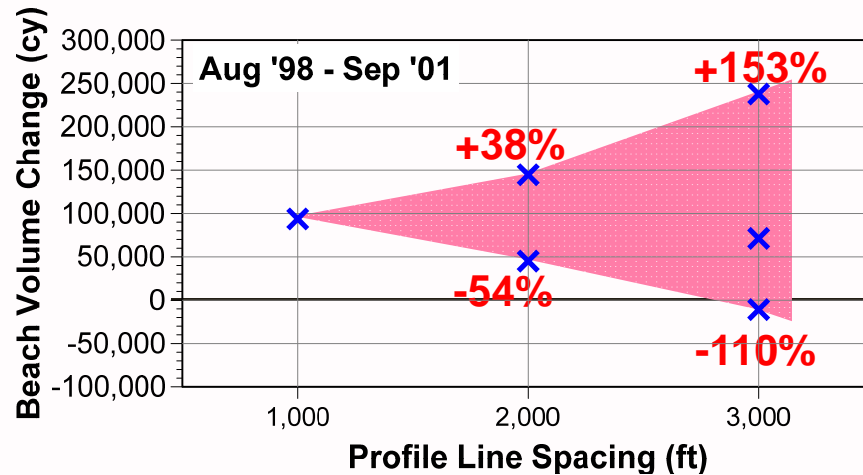






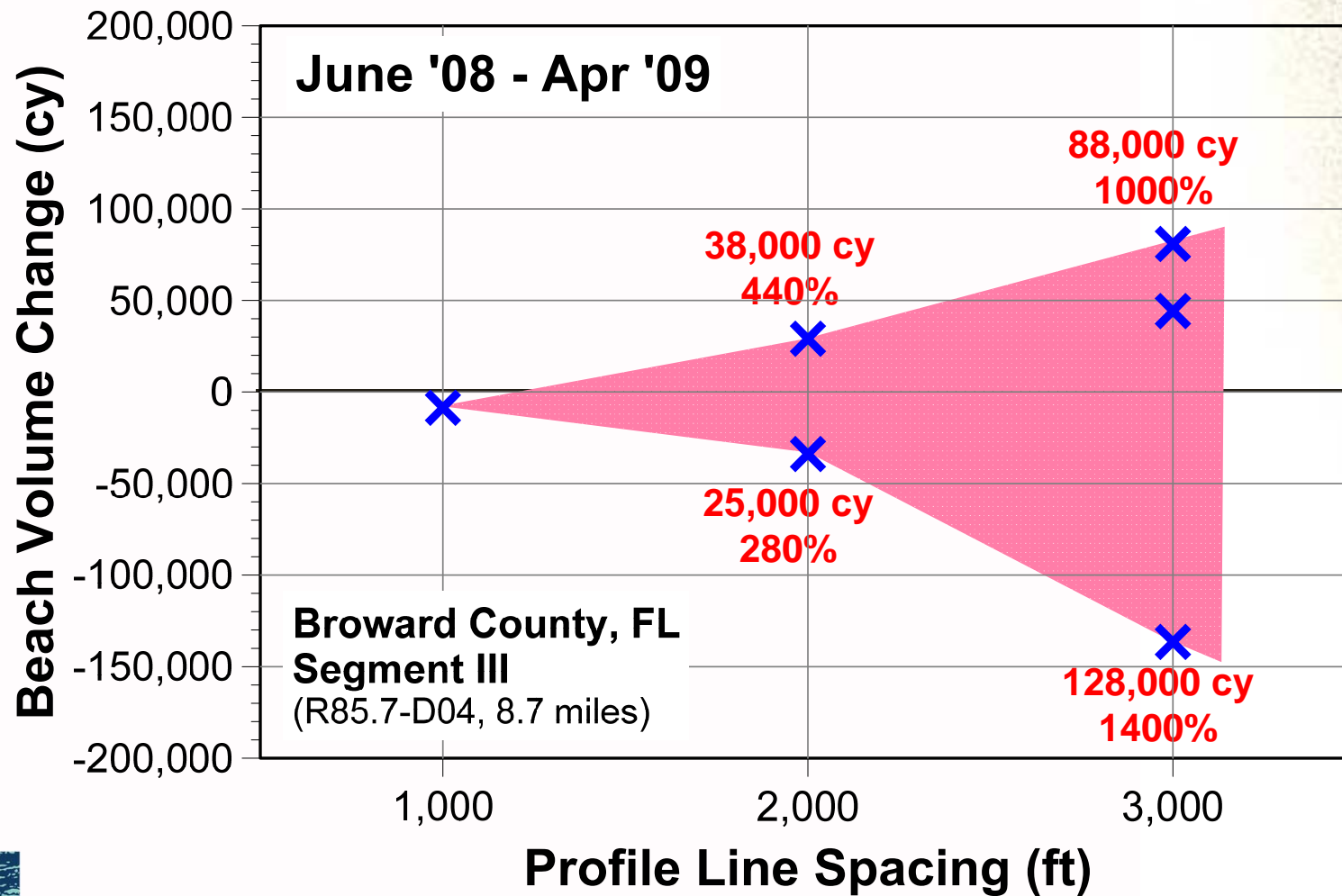
# Broward – Segment II

( R25 – R85: 11.4 miles north of Port Everglades Entrance)



# Broward – Segment III

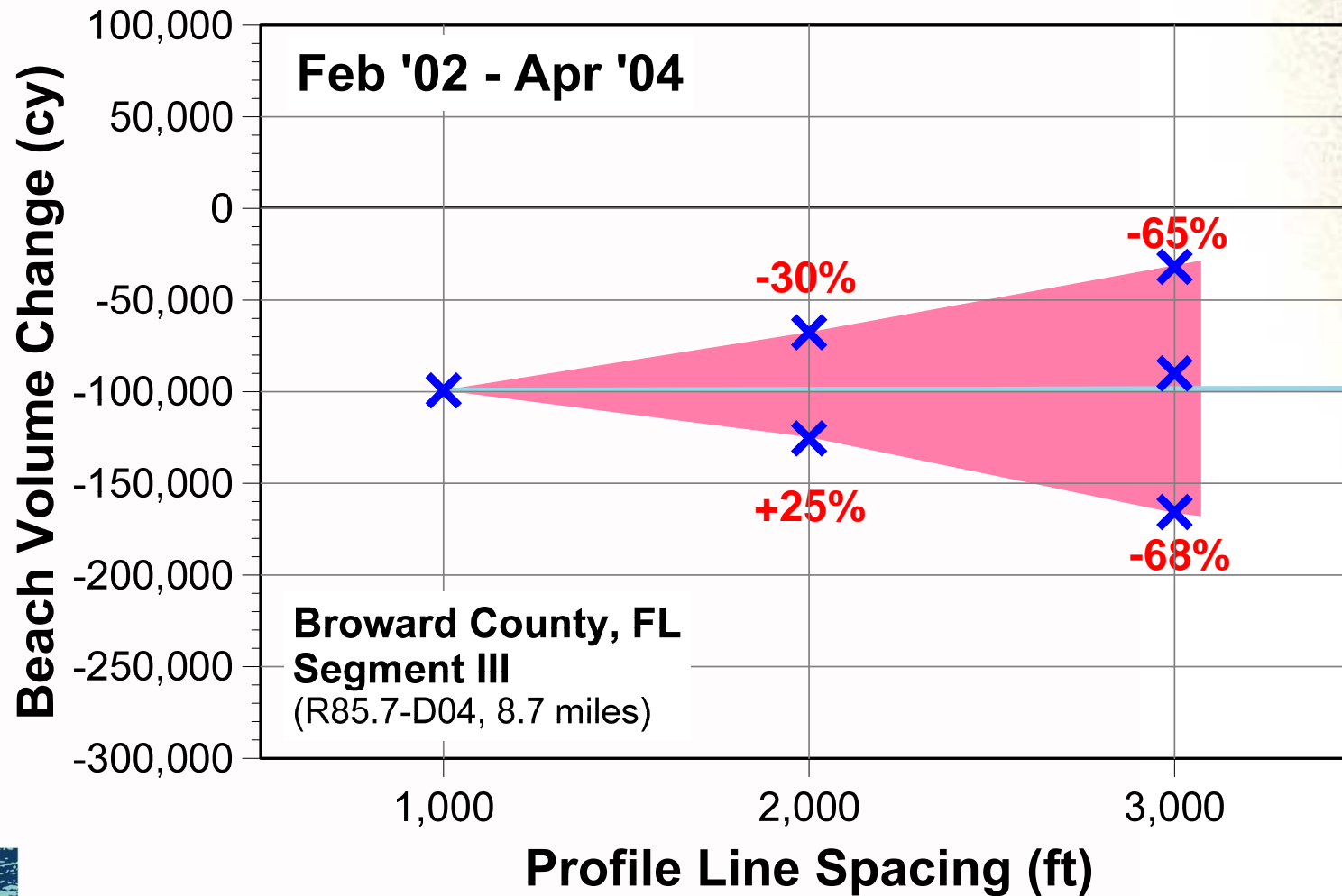
(8.7 miles south of Port Everglades Entrance)





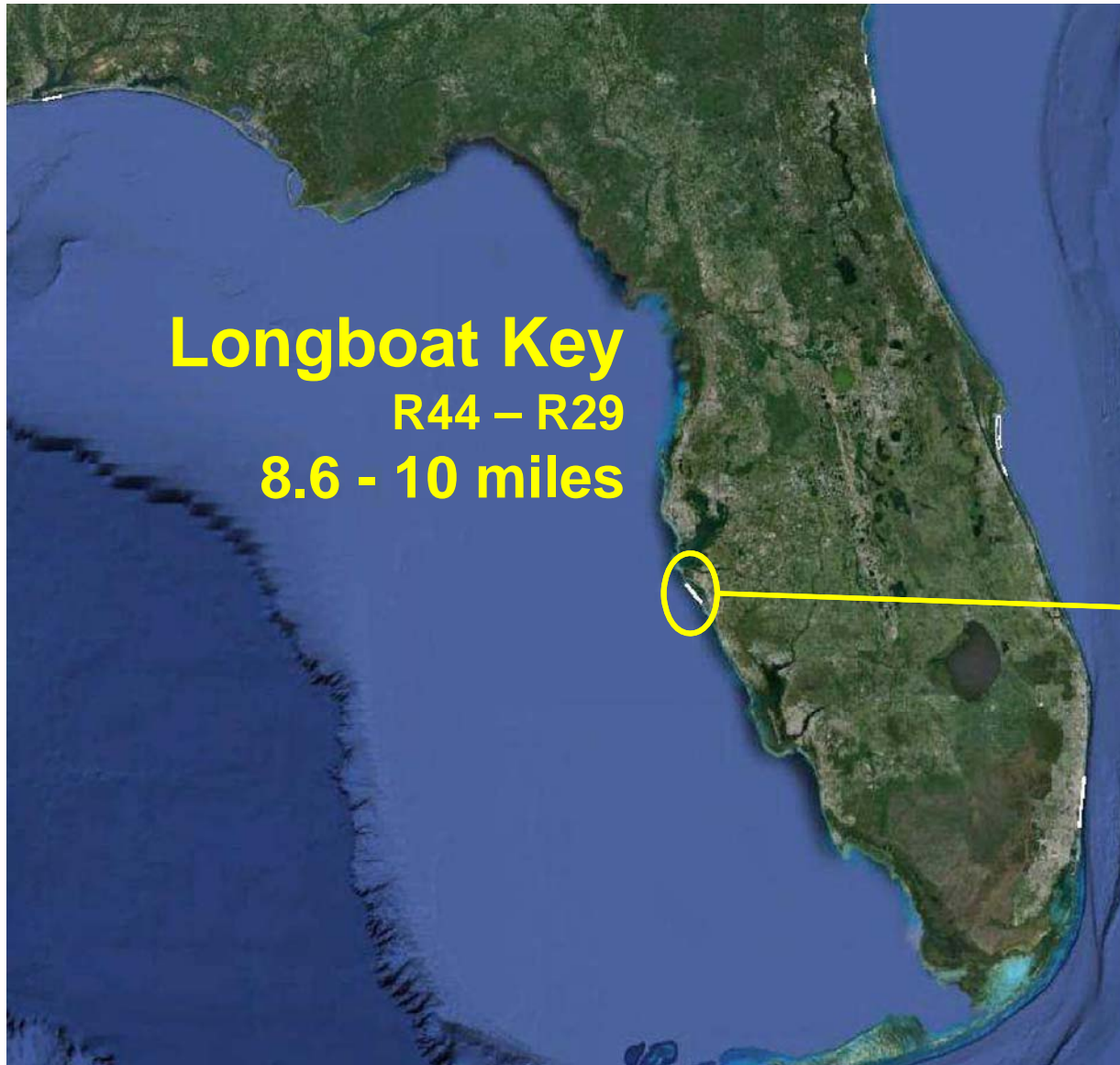
# Broward – Segment III

(8.7 miles south of Port Everglades Entrance)



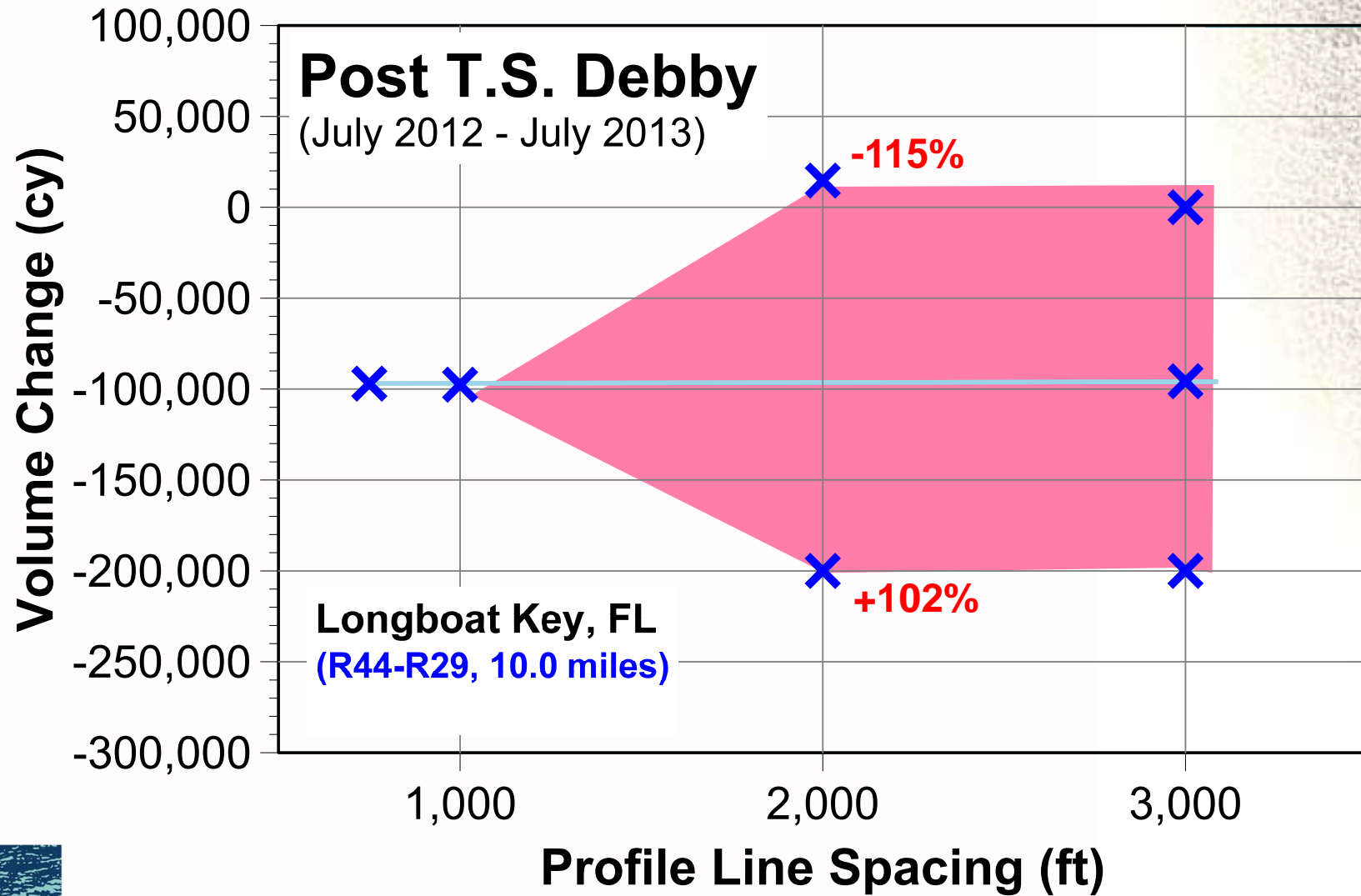
# Longboat Key

R44 – R29  
8.6 - 10 miles



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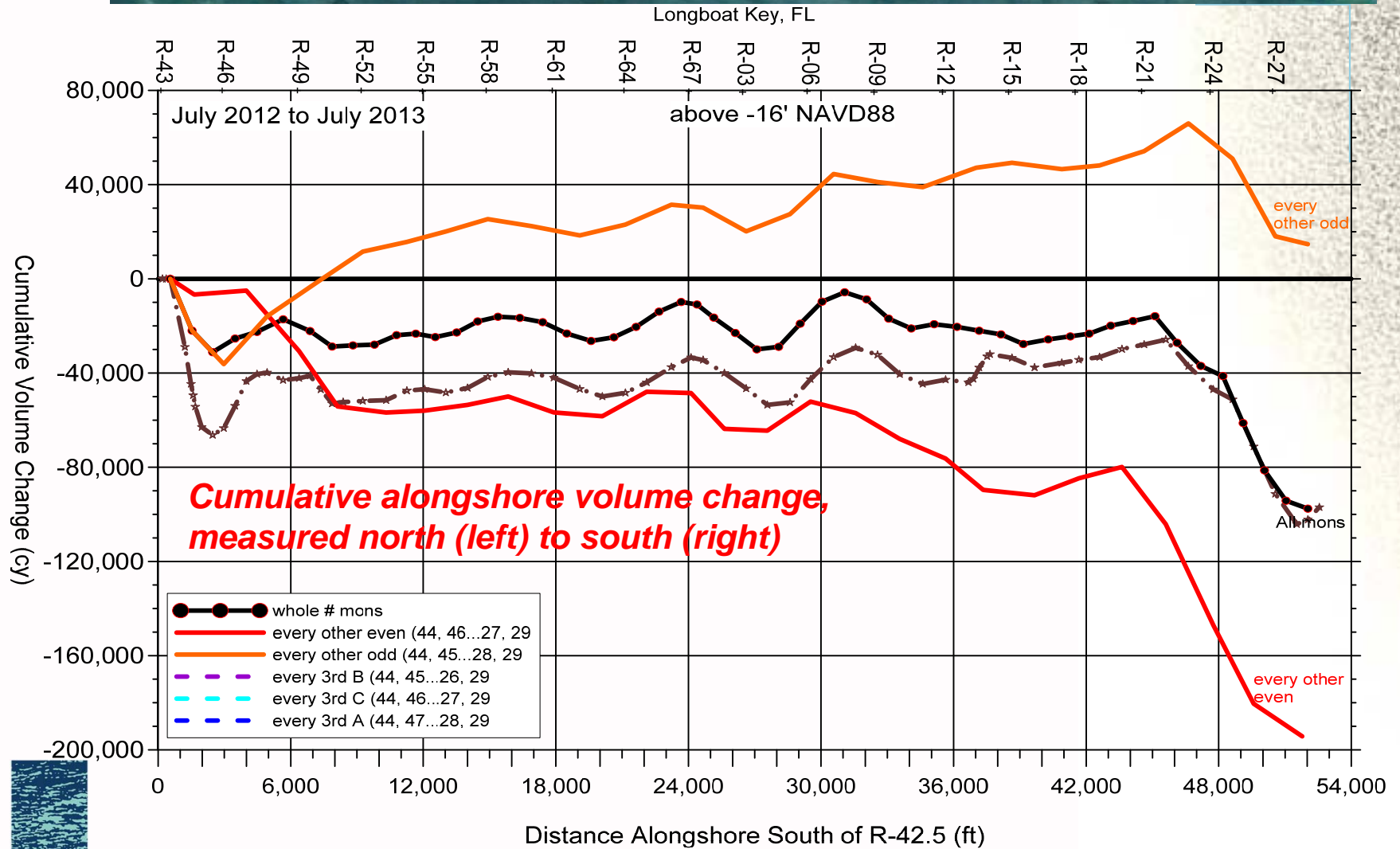
# Longboat Key







# Longboat Key

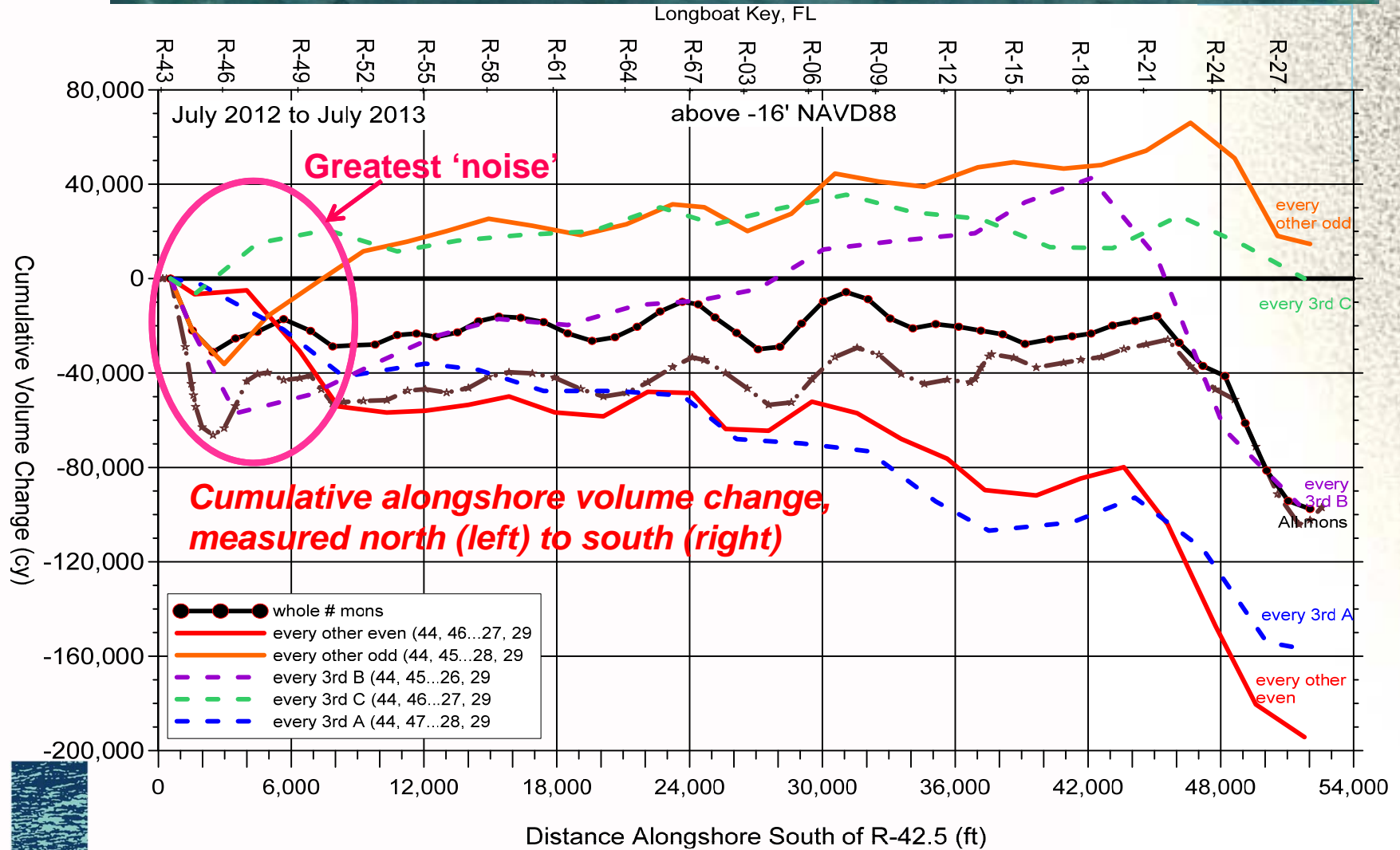


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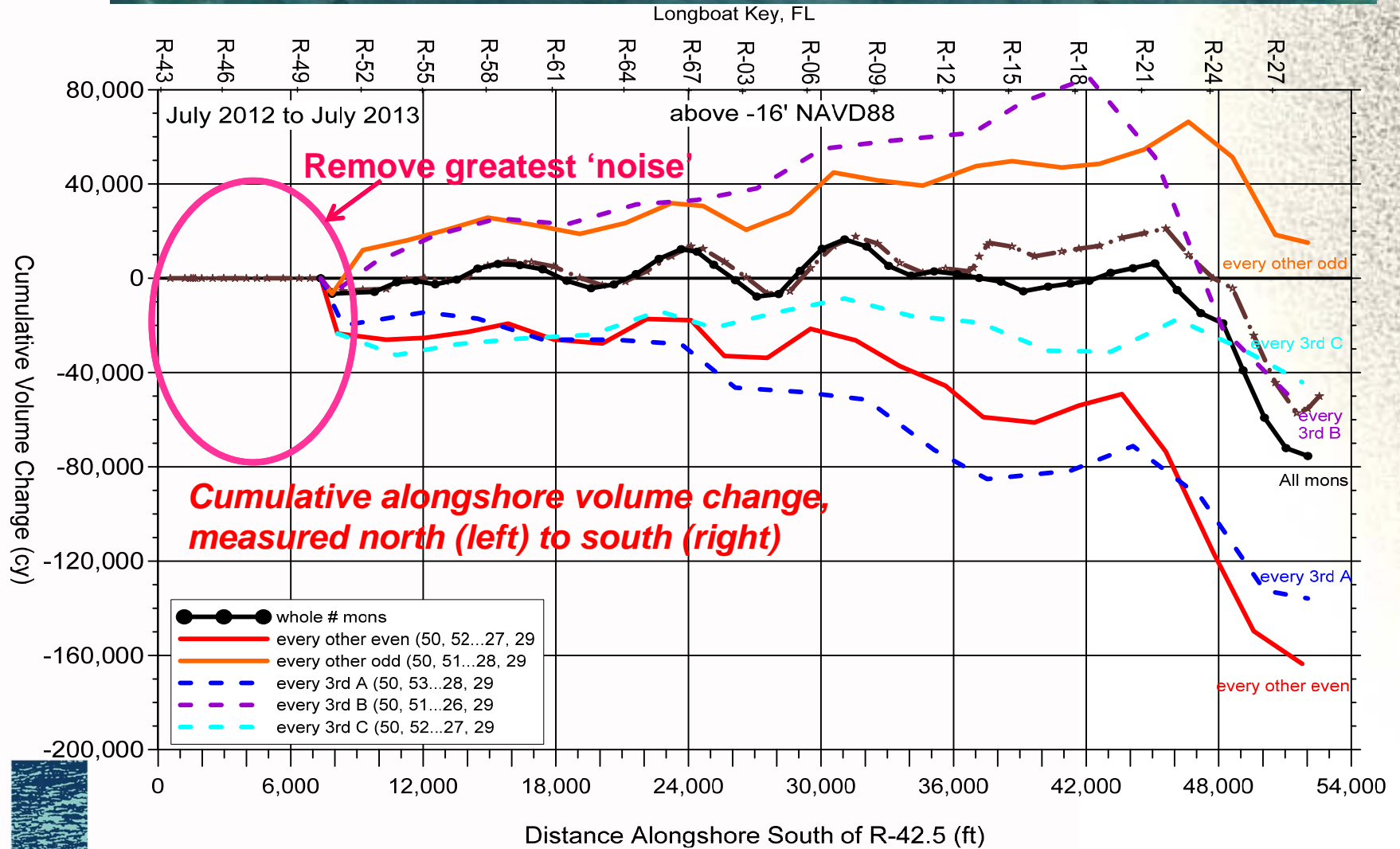
# Longboat Key



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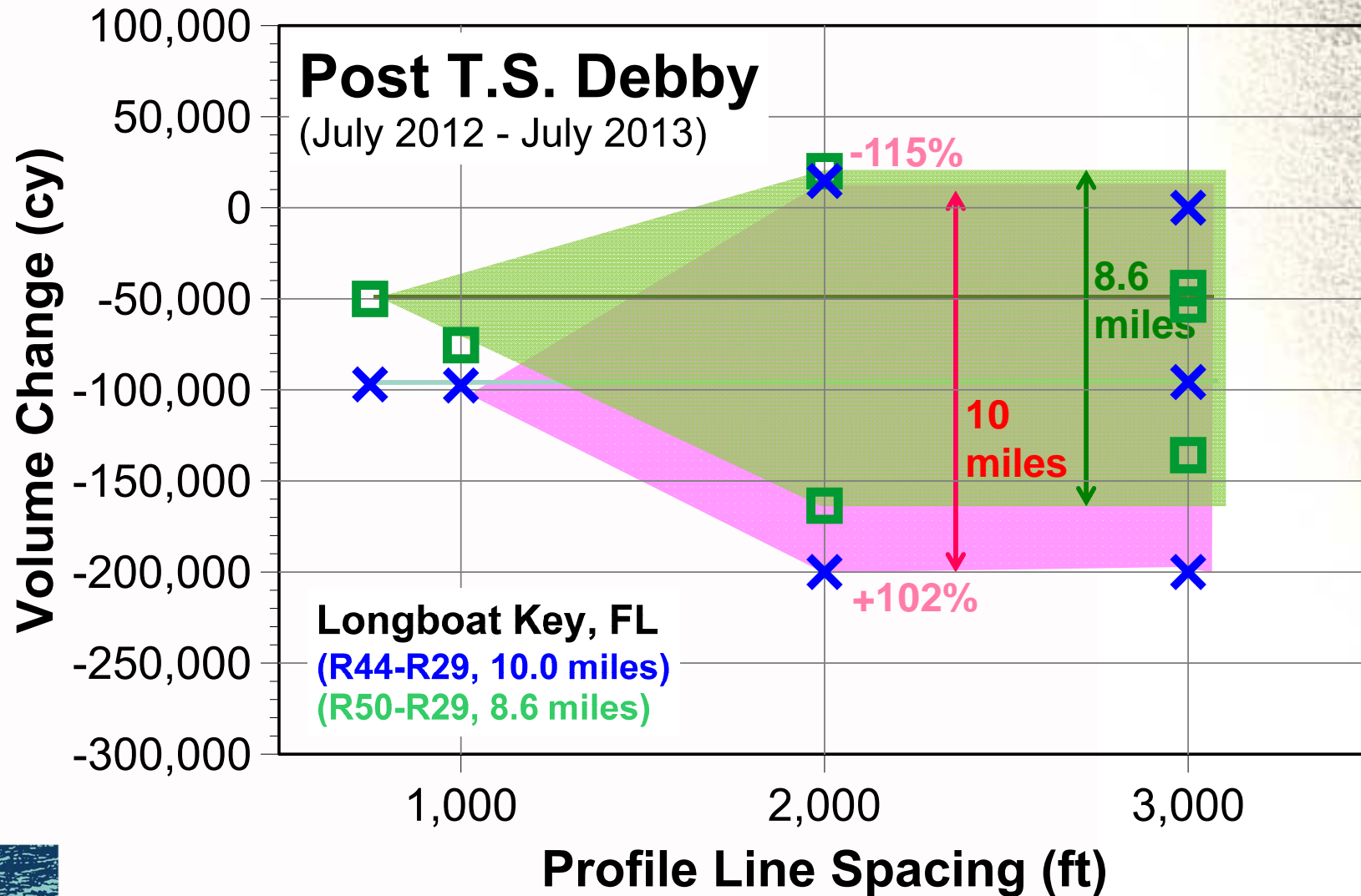


# Longboat Key



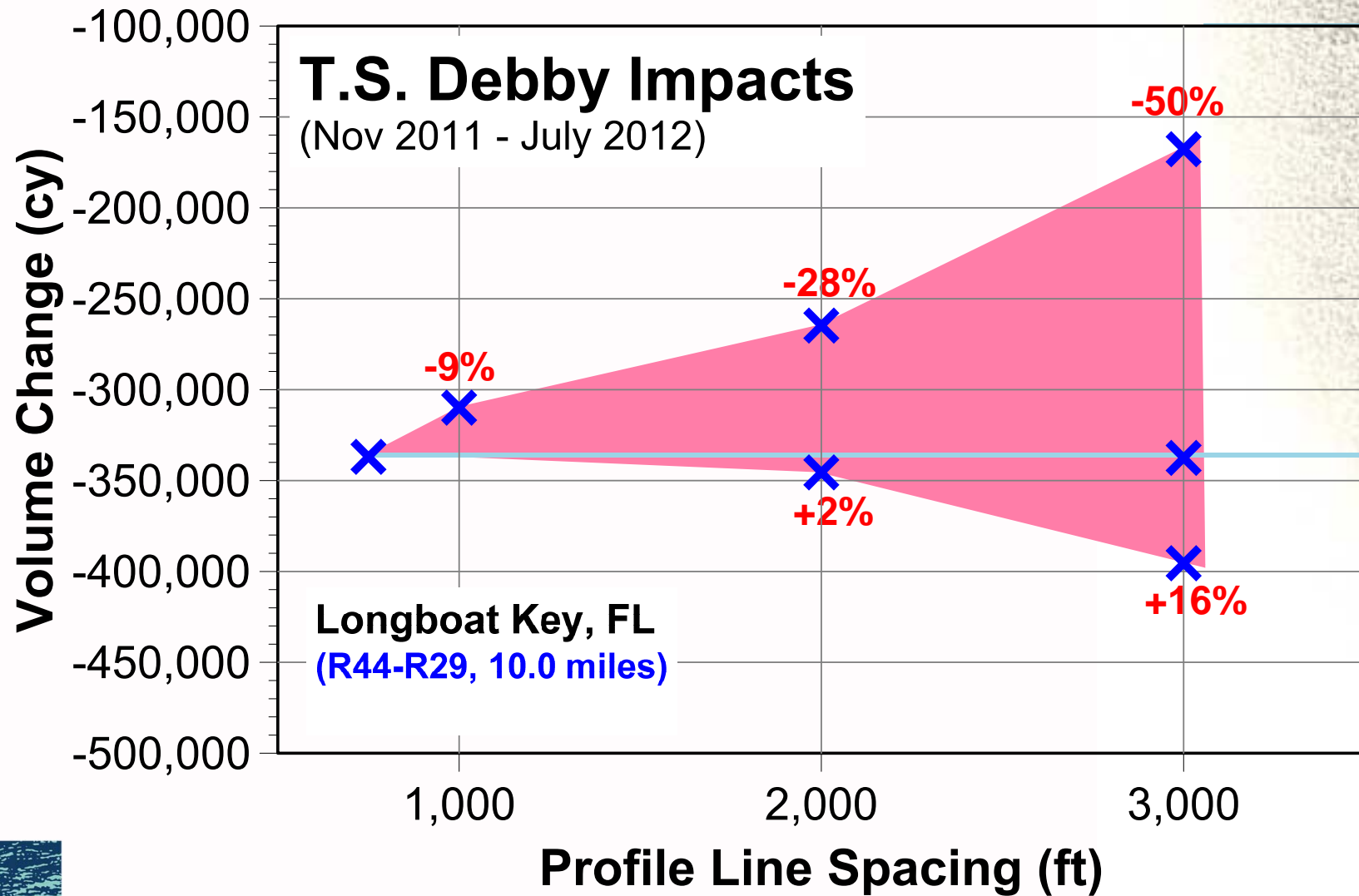
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# Longboat Key



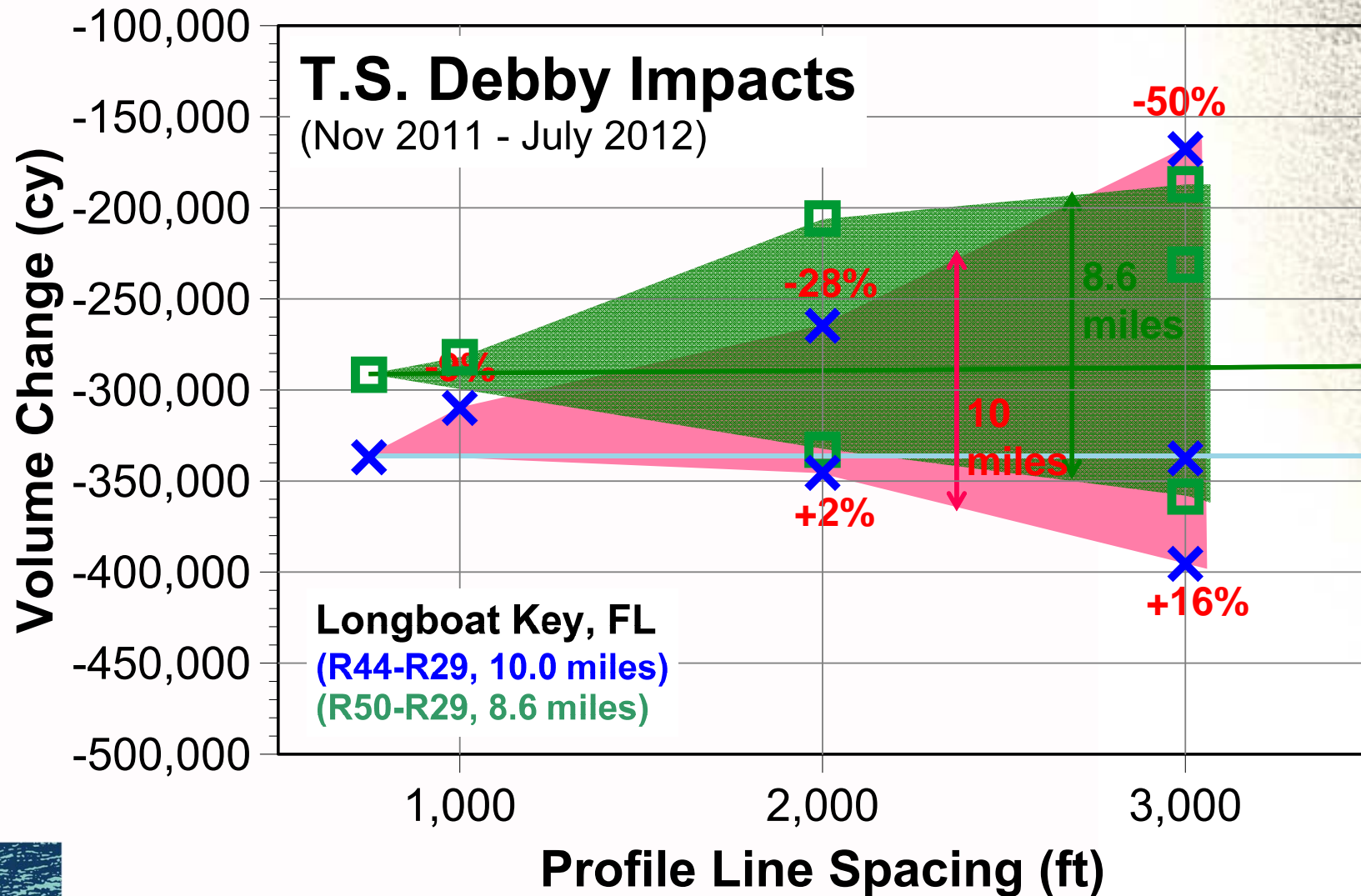
*“Error” did not change appreciably when “noisy” northern 1.4 miles of shoreline is removed from analysis.*

# Longboat Key





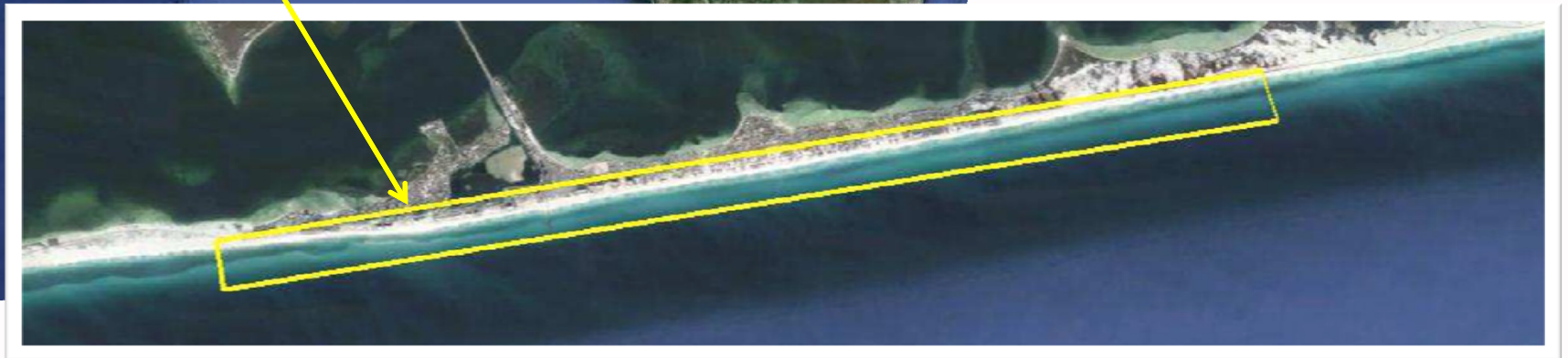
# Longboat Key



*“Error” did not change appreciably when “noisy” northern 1.4 miles of shoreline is removed from analysis.*



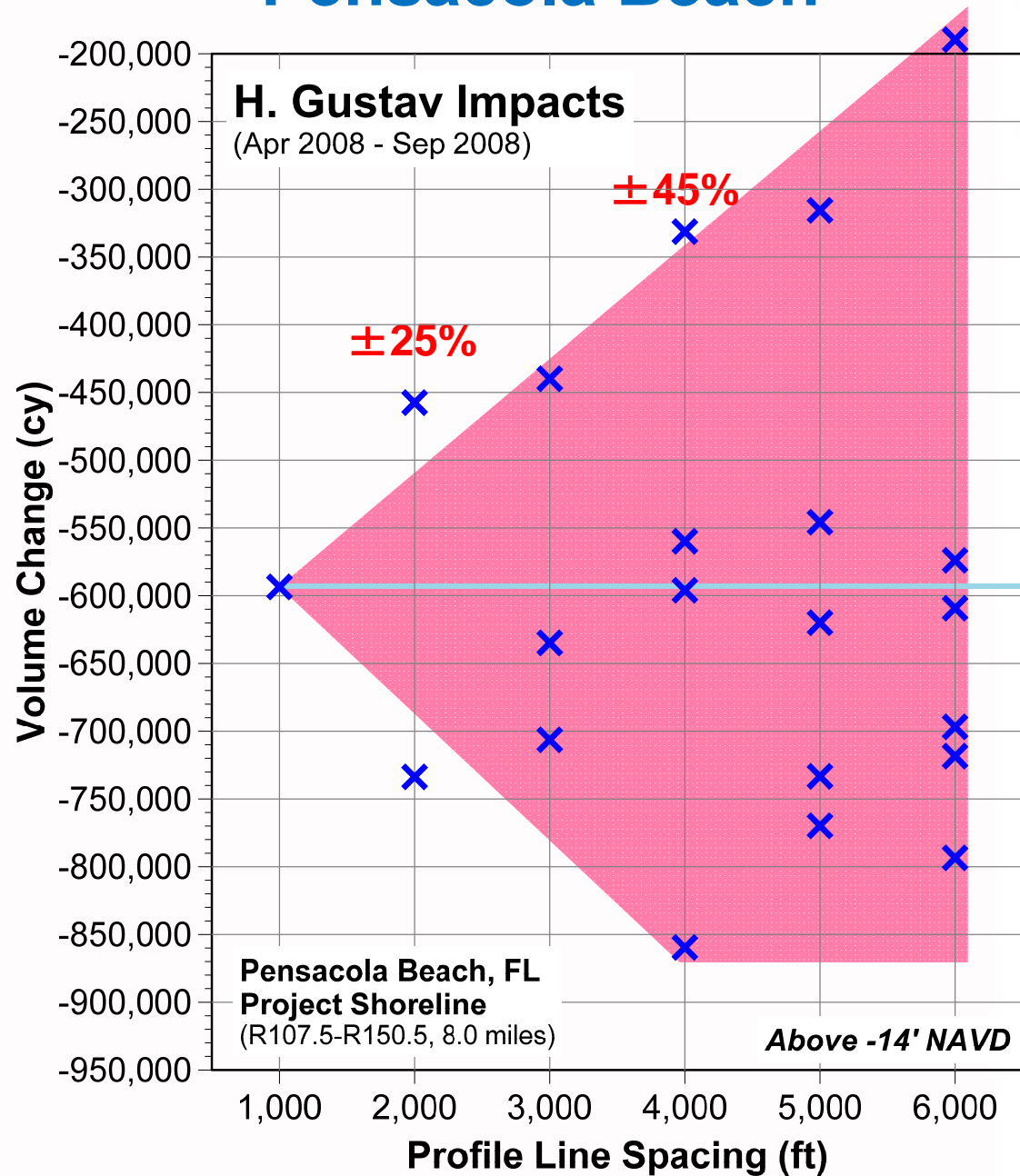
**Pensacola Beach**  
R107 – R150  
8 miles



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# Pensacola Beach

*Estimating  
storm  
erosion,  
Florida  
Panhandle*





**Errors inherently increase  
with cusped or rhythmic bar  
shorelines.**

*(Thus, there is greatest  
potential error with large profile  
spacing along Panhandle  
beaches.)*

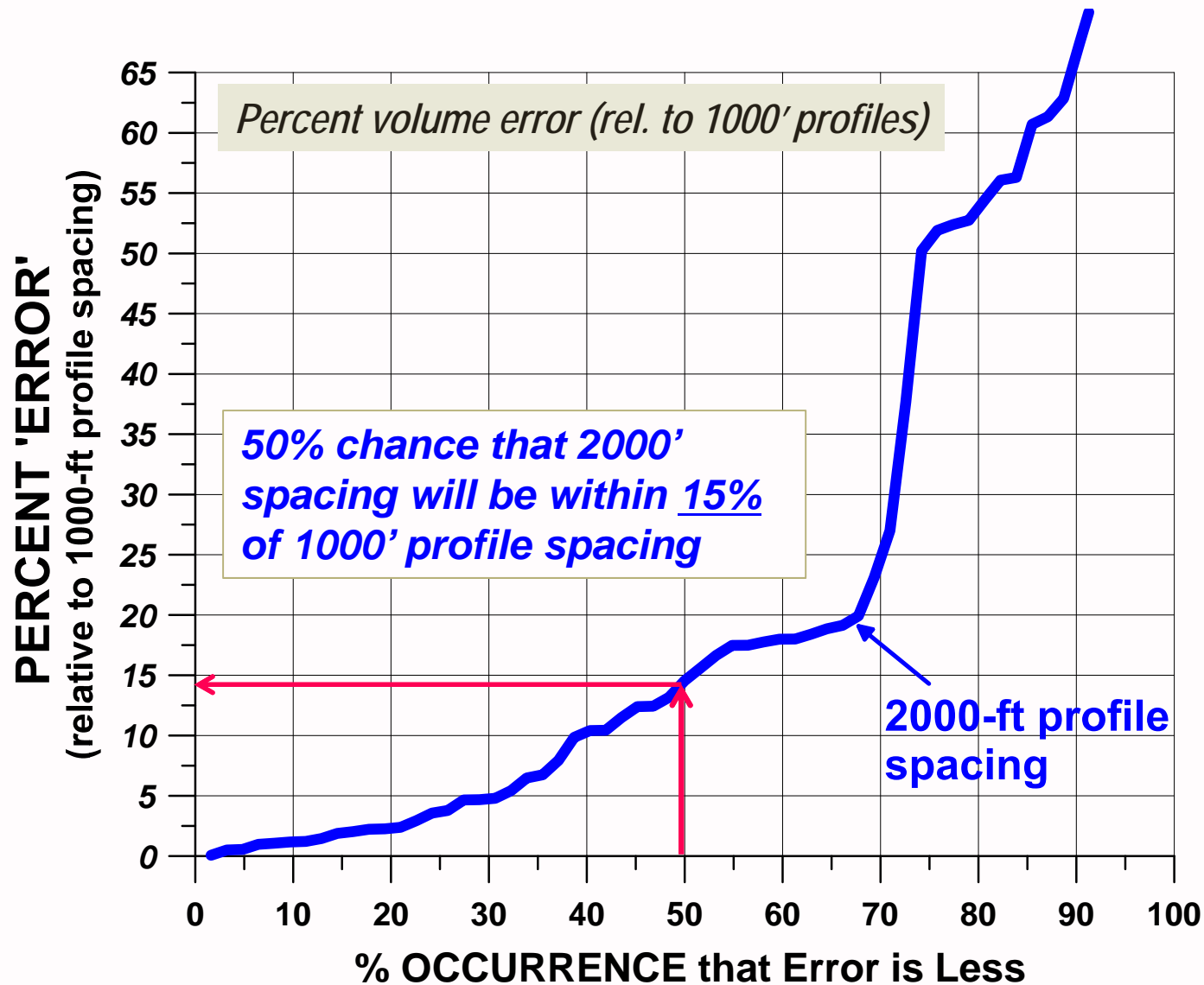
***Pensacola Beach, FL***



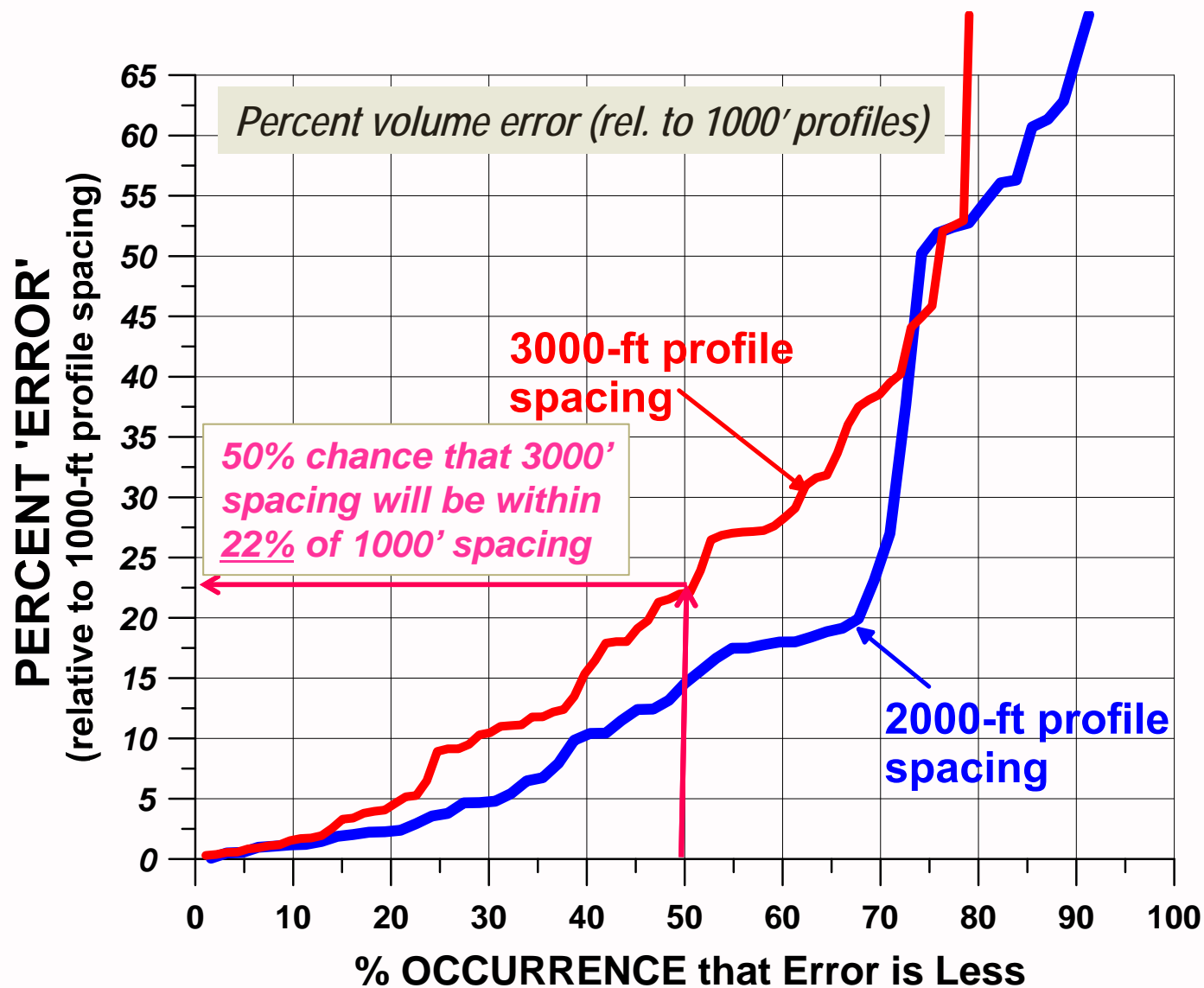
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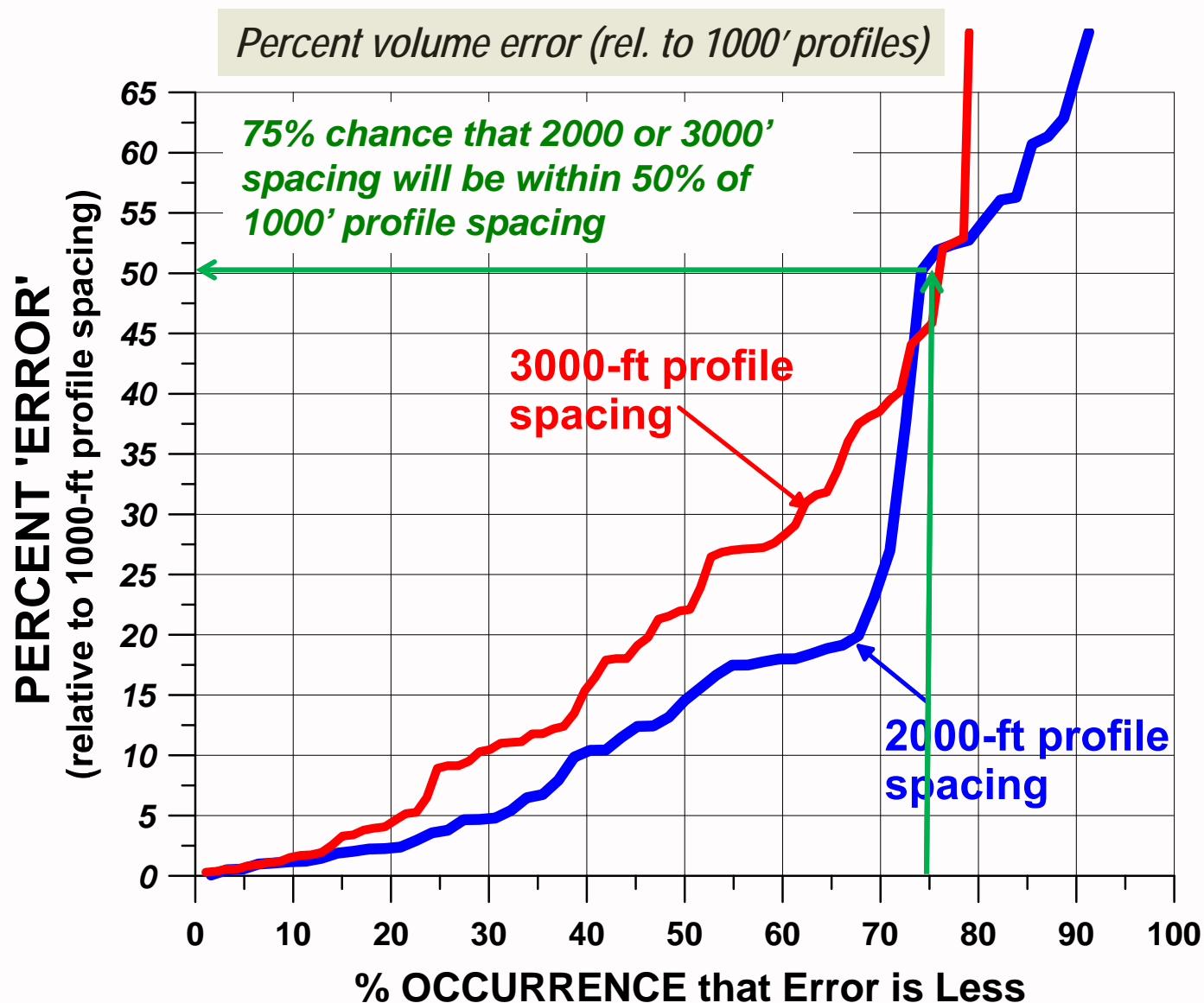
## Summary -- All Datasets (volume changes across total profile)



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**Percent Error is a poor descriptor of accuracy among profile spacing (particularly in those cases when the absolute volume change is small).**

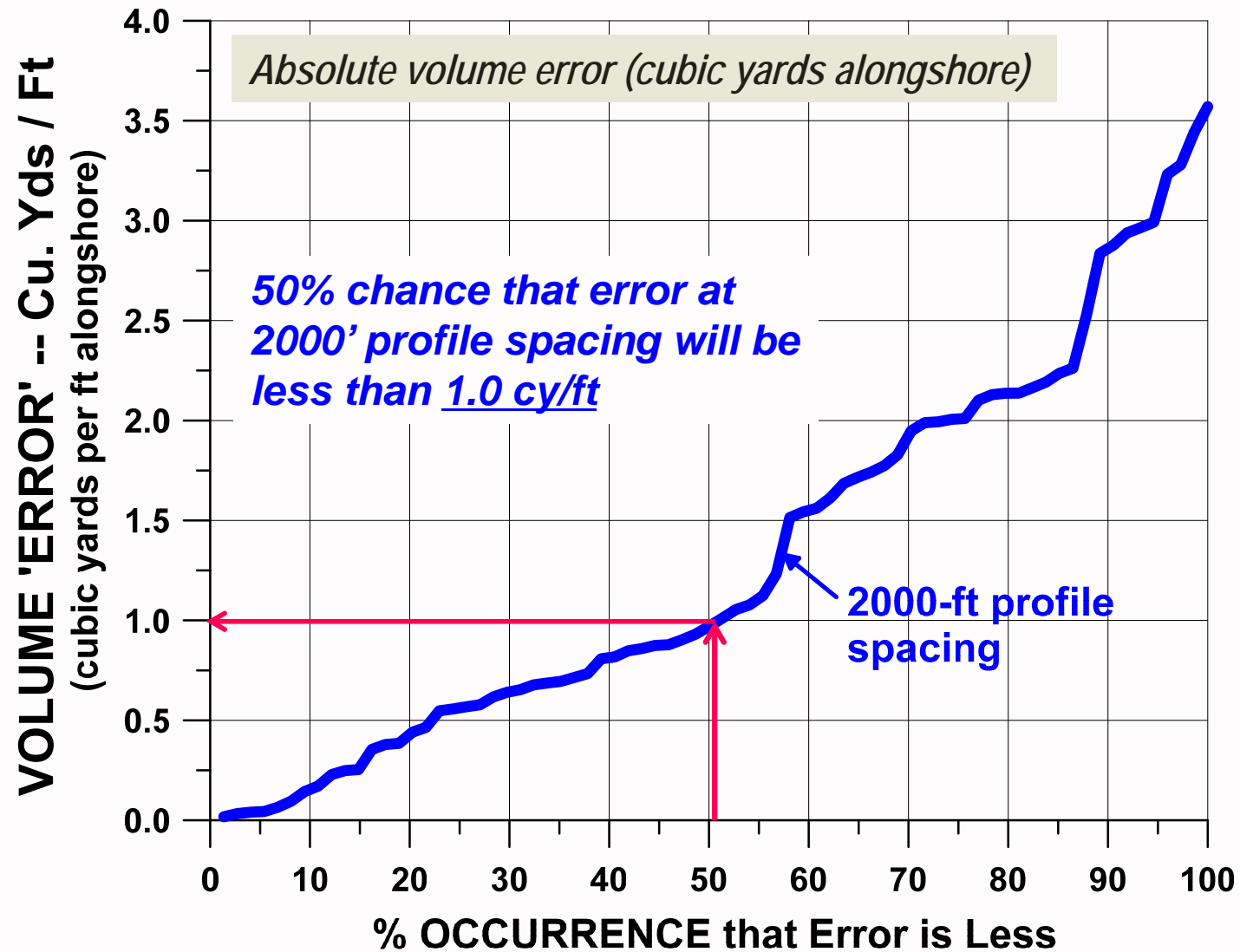
**The Absolute Error (volume per ft alongshore) is a more meaningful and consistent descriptor.**



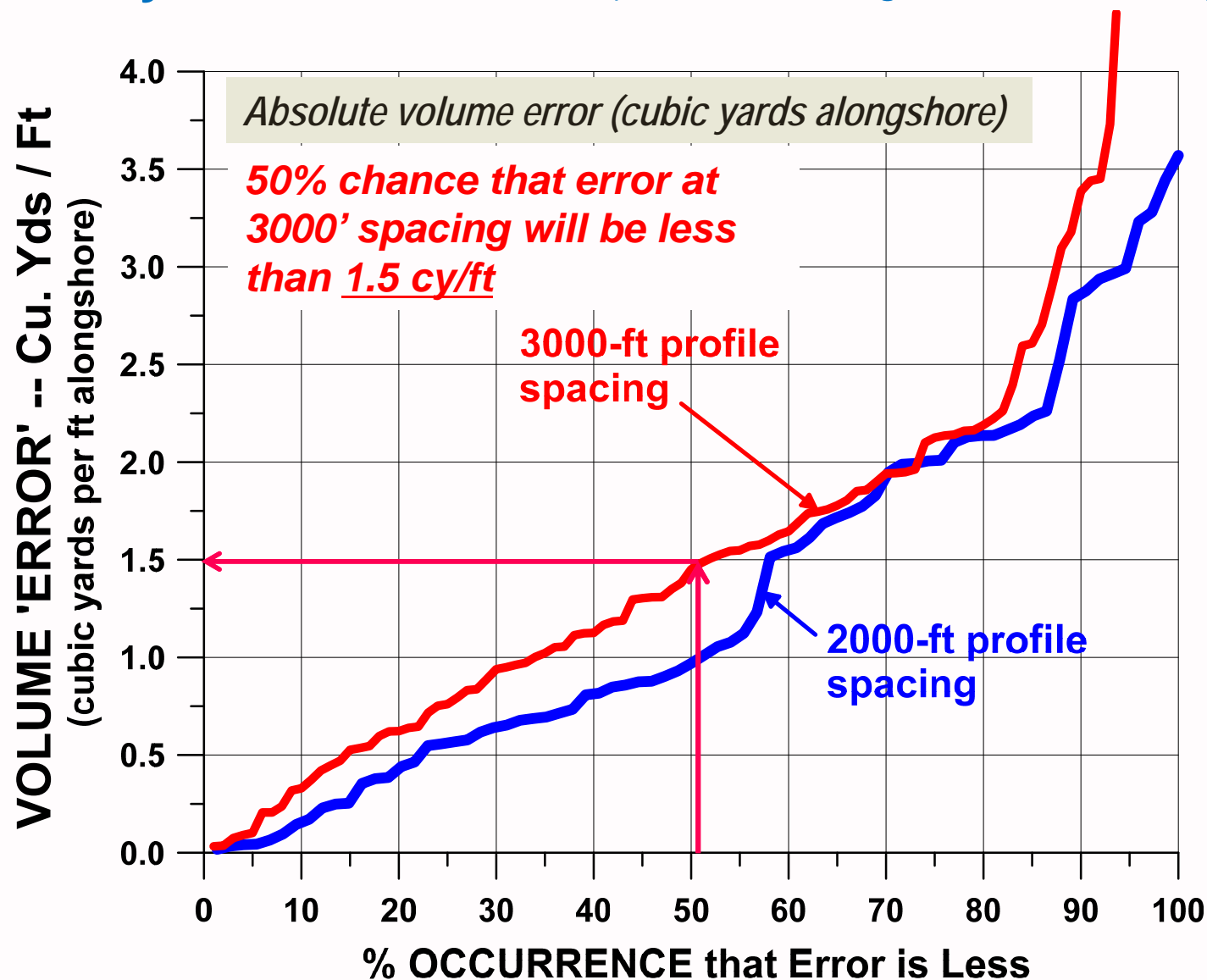
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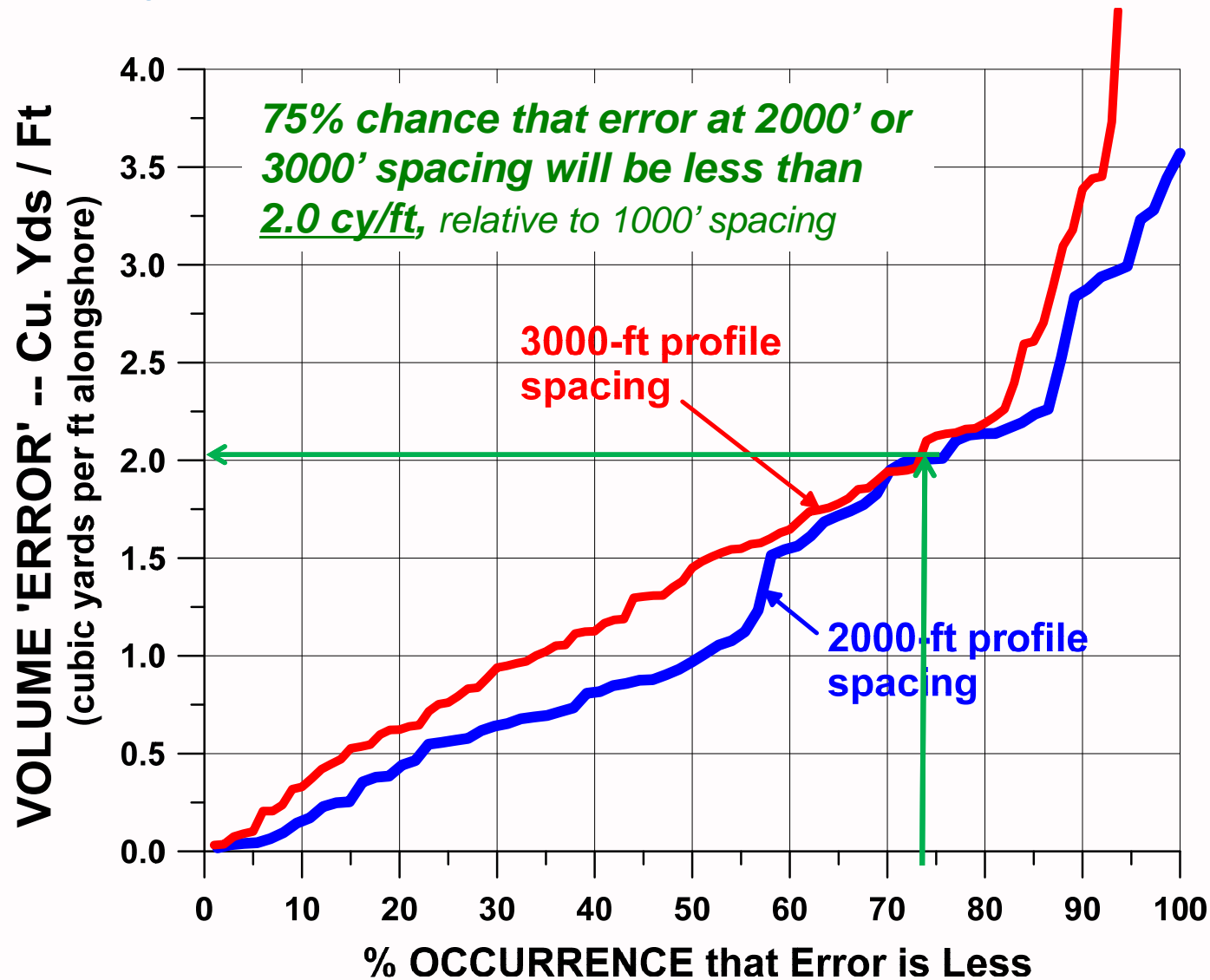
## Summary -- All Datasets (volume changes across total profile)



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## **Observations and Summary**

- Results varied widely within and among all sites – and among survey intervals.
- Found no correlation between ‘error’ and shoreline length.
- Found no correlation between ‘error’ and baseline volume change.
- The decision to ‘skip’ profiles might depend upon:
  - historical ‘error’ computed from skipping profiles at the specific site
  - the objective of the survey (e.g., template calculations have low error)
- Percent error is a poor descriptor of the accuracy of ‘skipping’ profiles.
- Absolute error is a better descriptor of accuracy:
  - Overall, relative to 1000-ft profile spacing:
    - 50% probability that error of 2000’ spacing will be less than 1.0 cy/ft
    - 50% probability that error of 3000’ spacing will be less than 1.5 cy/ft
    - 75% probability that error of 2000’ or 3000’ spacing will be < 2.0 cy/ft

***The risk of some error in the data  
is probably less than having no data at all.***



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