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2024 2023 2022

2017 2016

2005

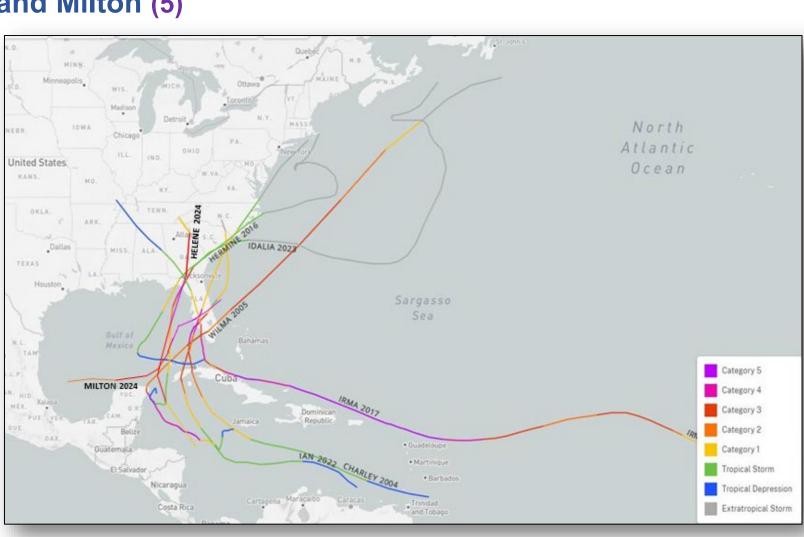
2004

Hurricanes Helene (3) and Milton (5)

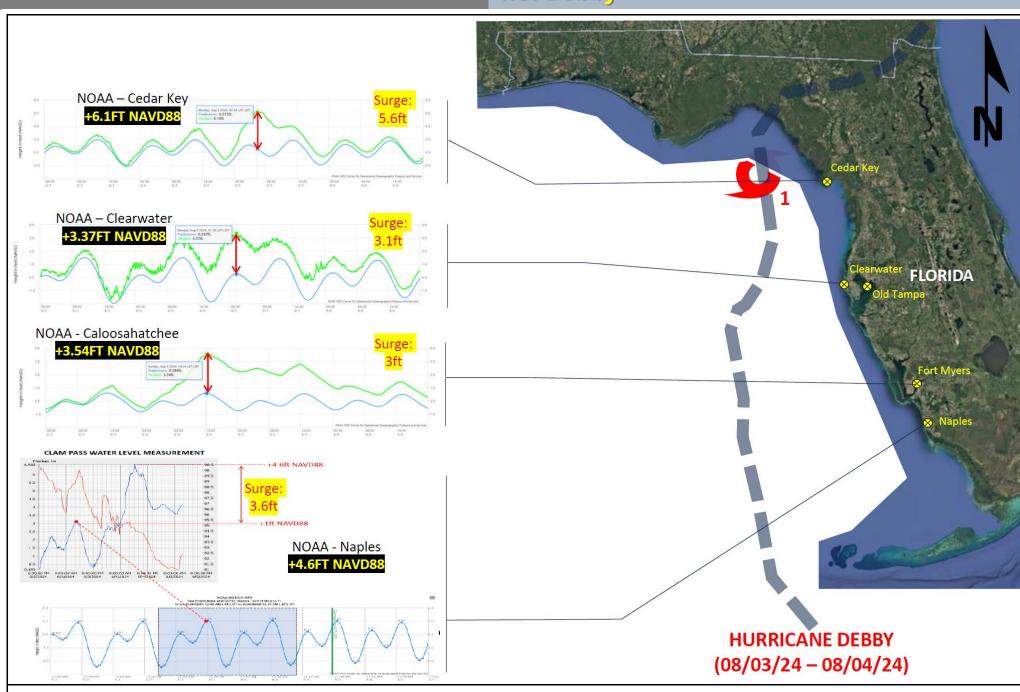
Hurricane Idalia (3) Hurricane Ian (5)

Hurricane Irma (5) Hurricane Hermine (1)

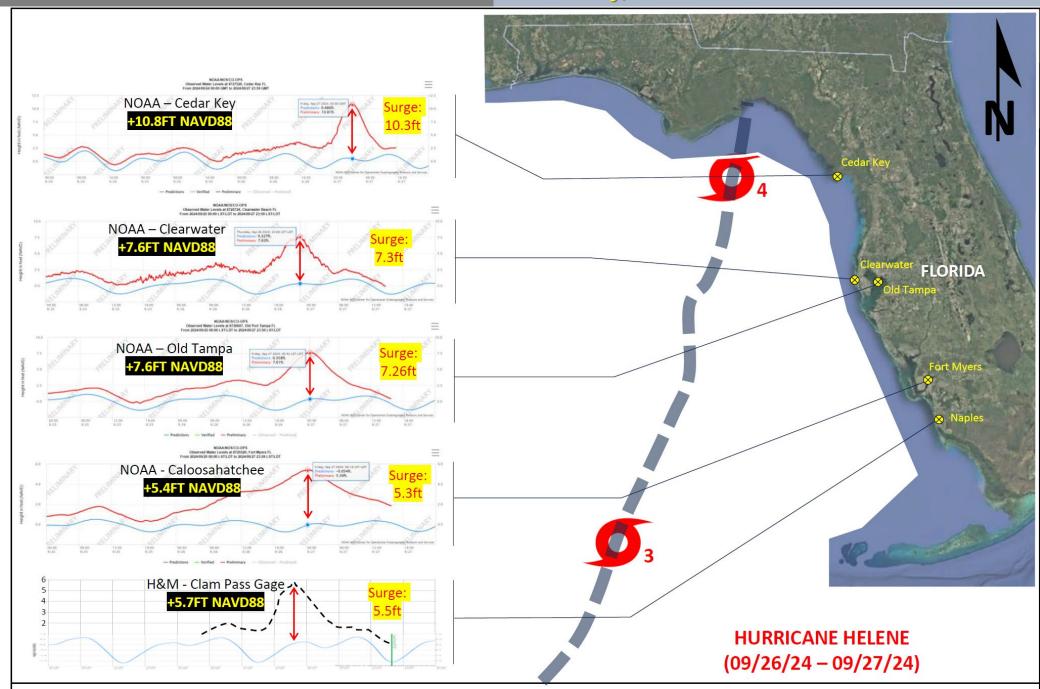
Hurricane Wilma (5) Hurricane Charley (4)



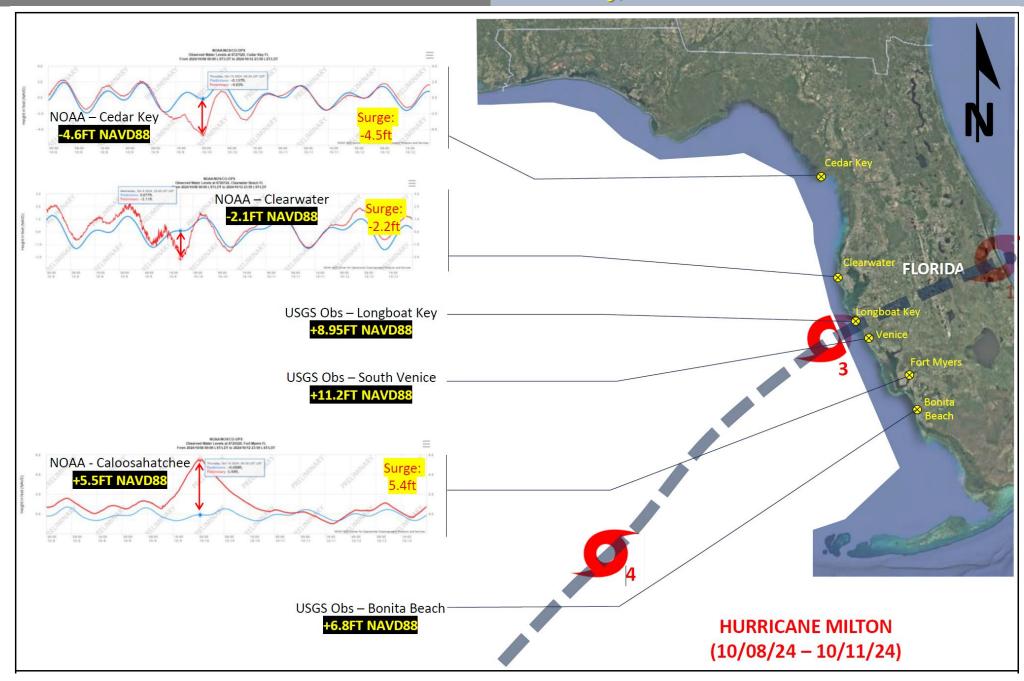




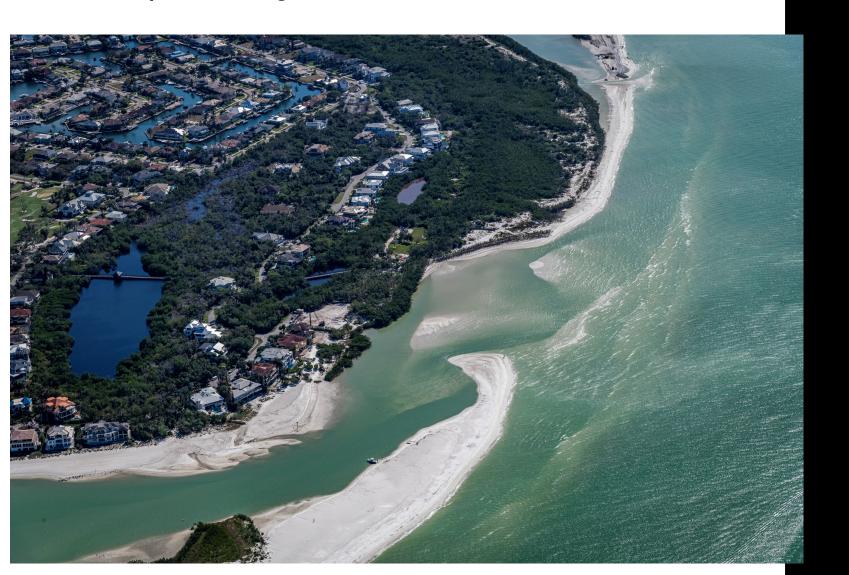


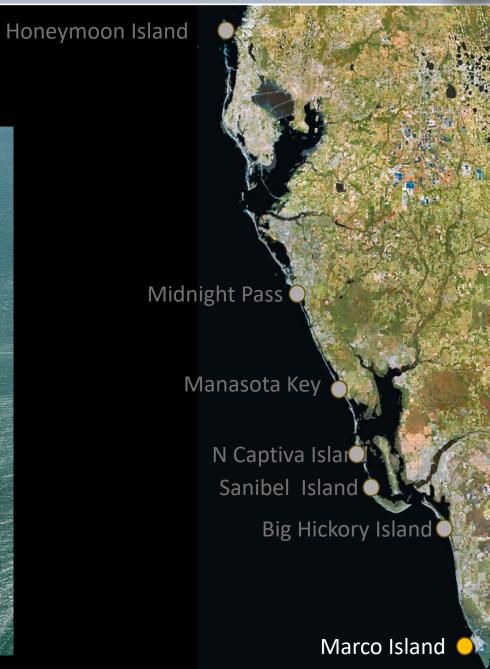




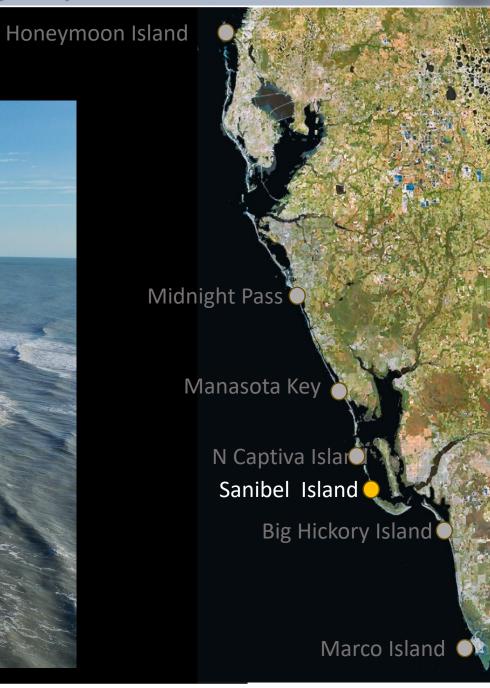












Honeymoon Island

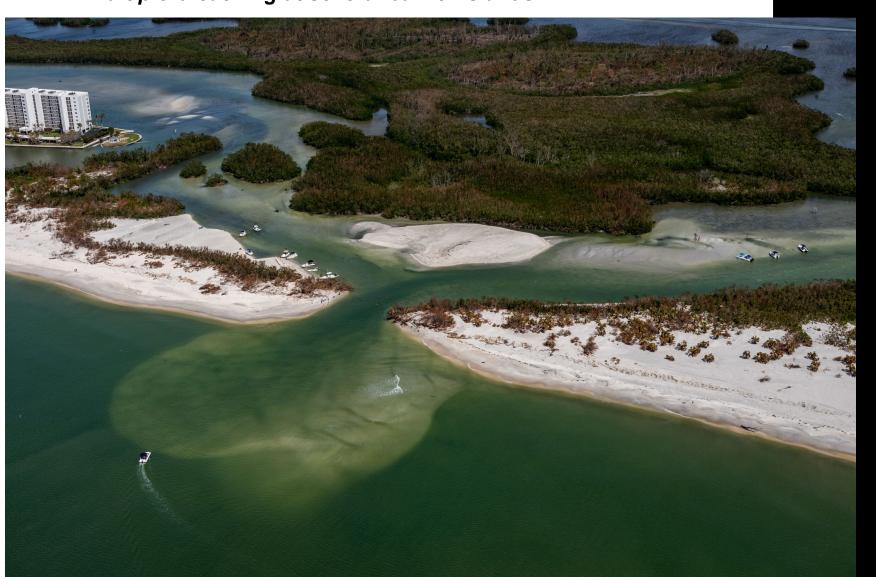
Breaching

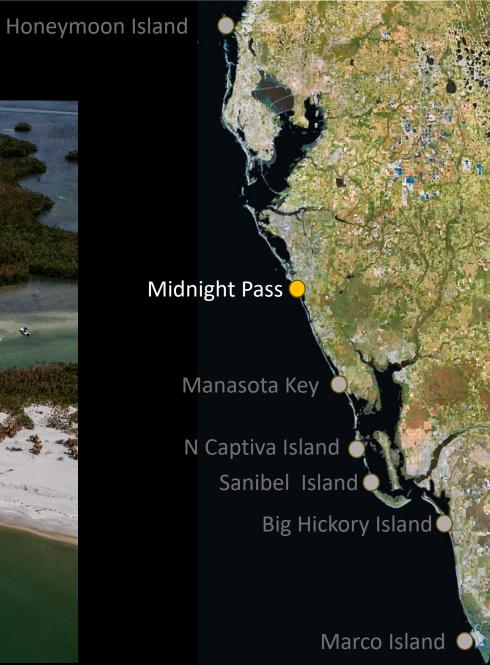


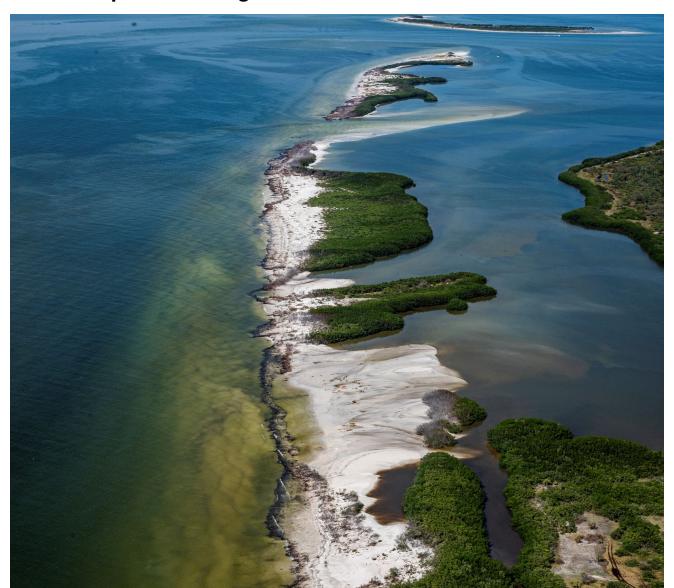
Honeymoon Island

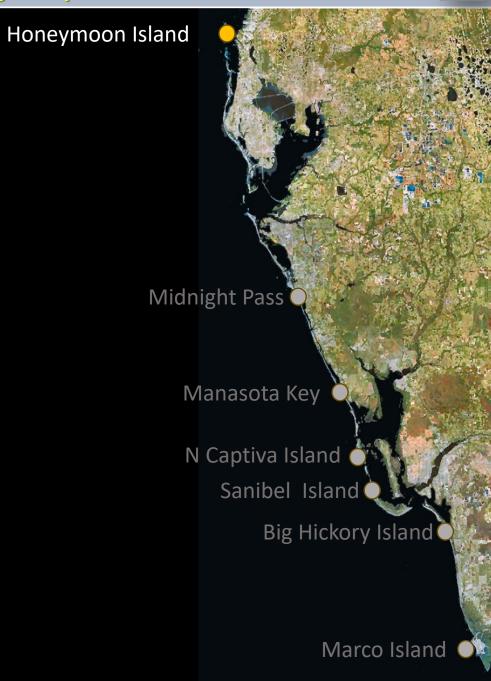
Breaching













Sand Over Wash

- Nearshore erosion
- Dune loss or landward migration
- Loss or degradation of Coastal vegetation
- Damage to infrastructure
- Impacts to habitable structures

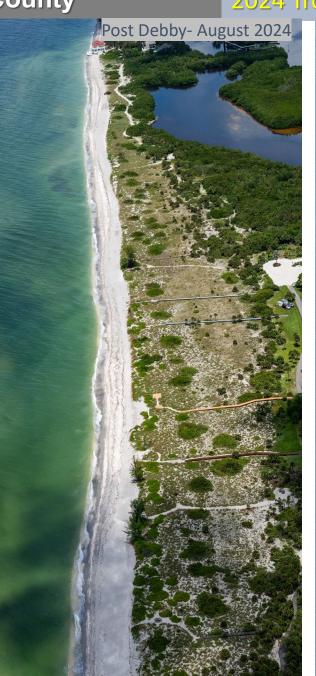


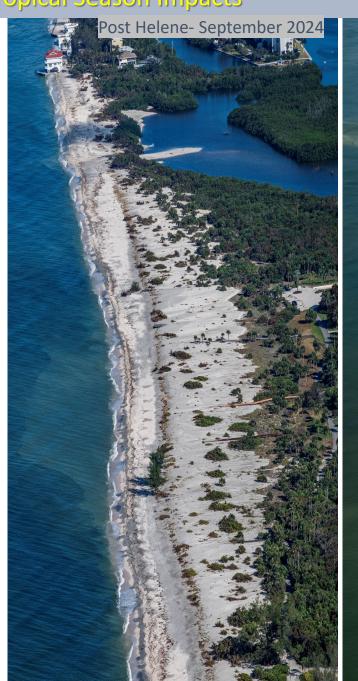


Midnight Pass- Sarasota County

2024 Tropical Season Impacts



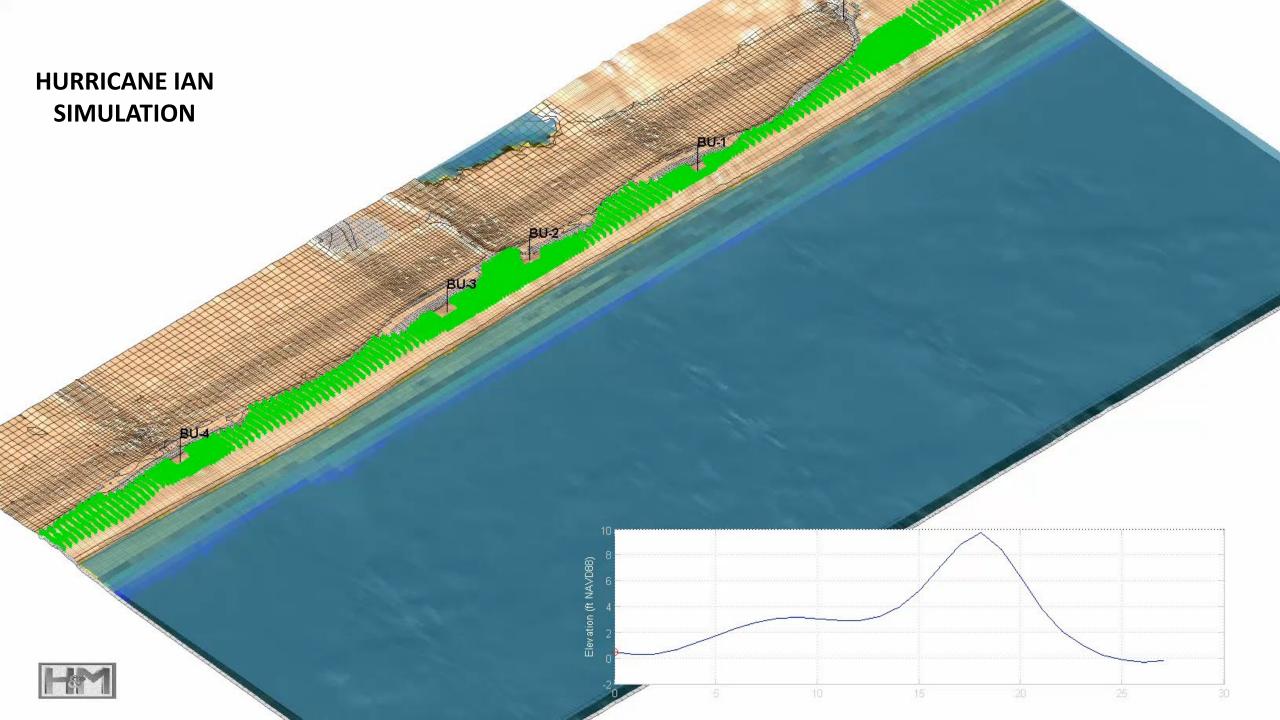


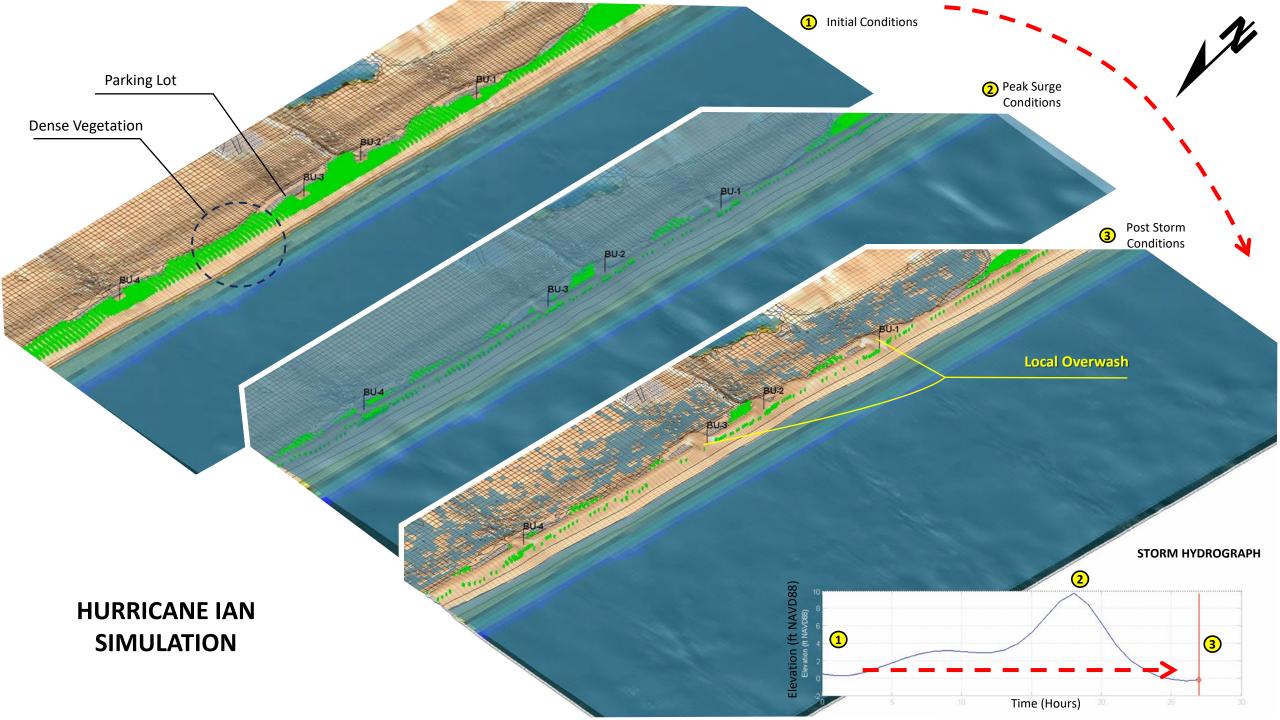


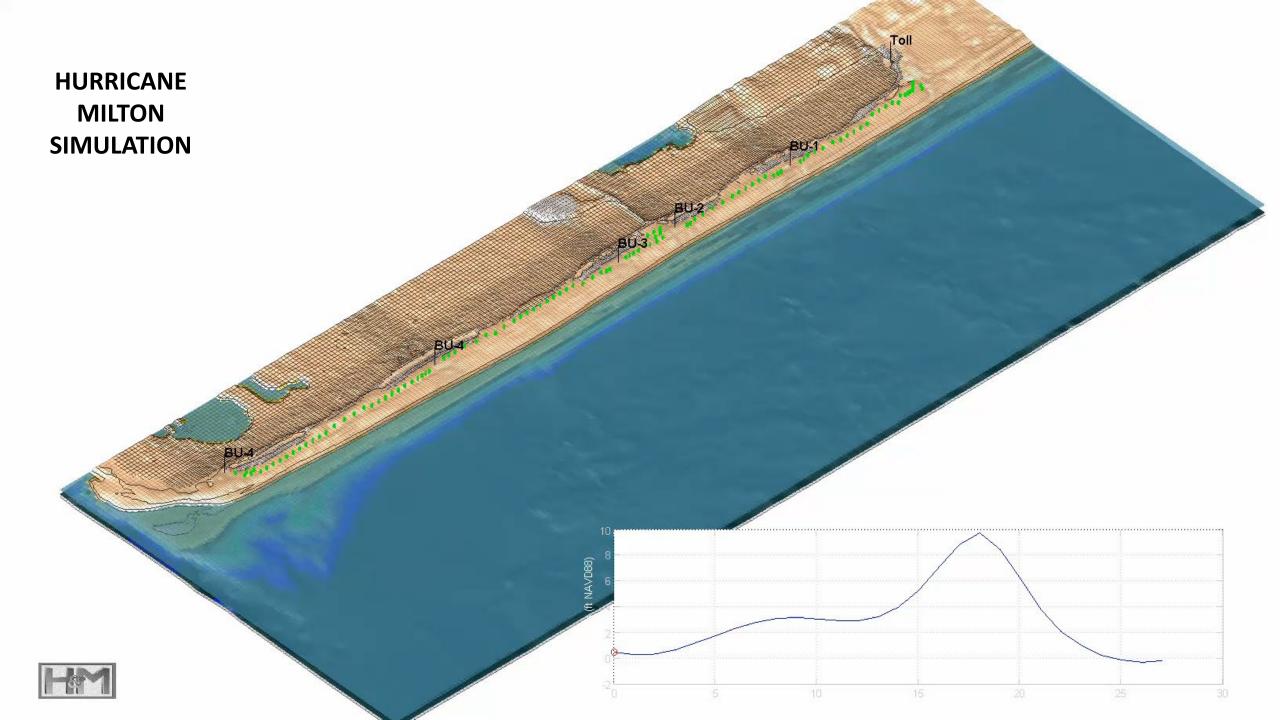


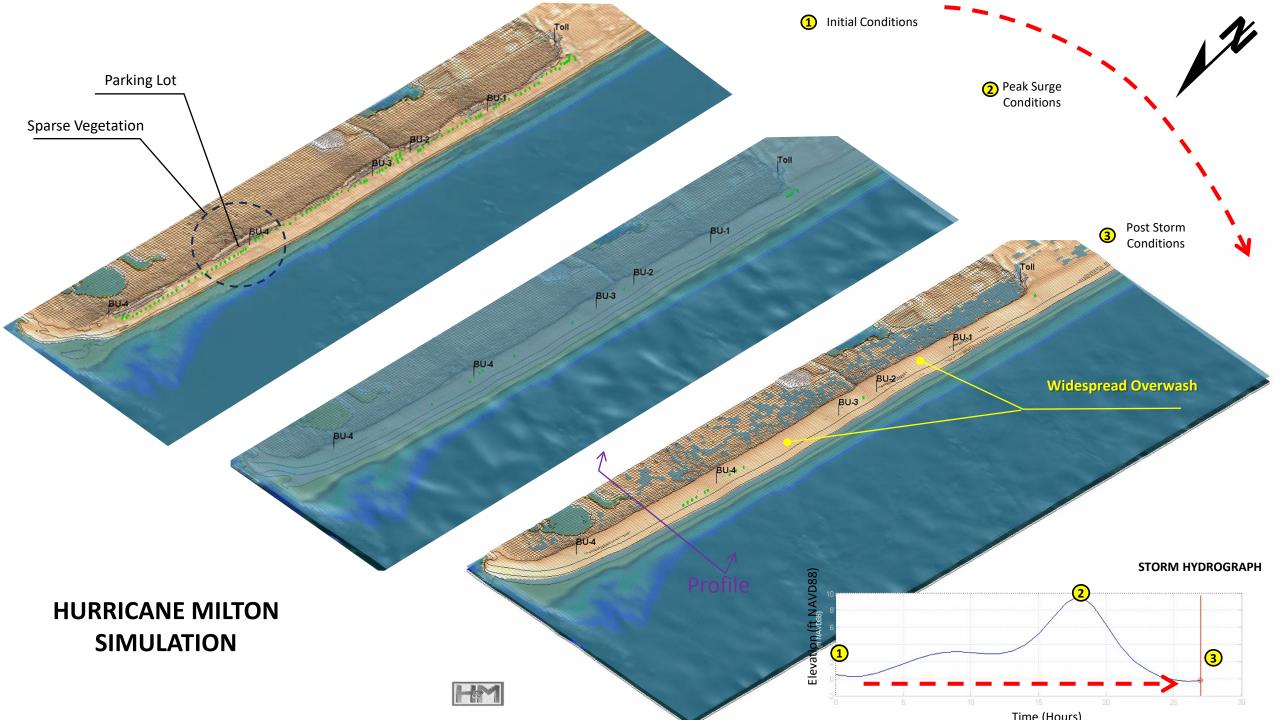


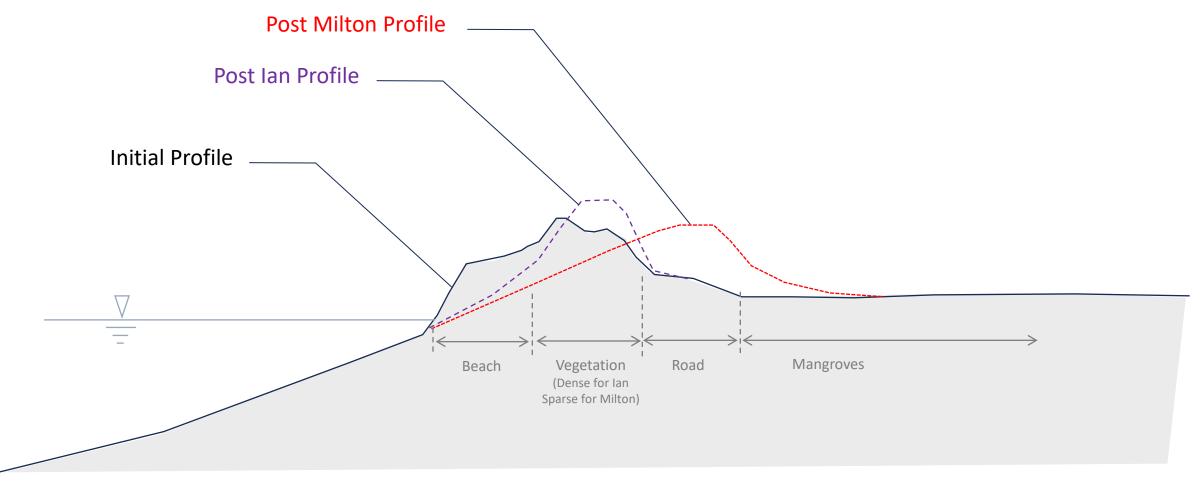












Profile evolution



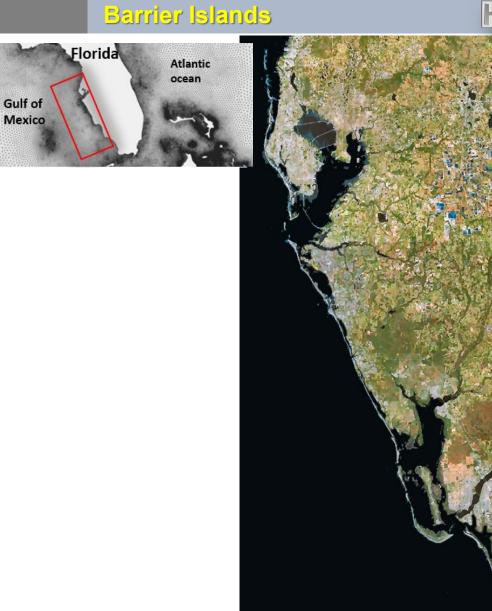
- Barrier Island landward migration
- Inlet evolution processes
 - Development
 - Migration
 - Barrier island breaching
 - Inlet closures/ opening

Anthropogenic change (Decades)

- Coastal Encroachment
- Inlet management

□ Project scale (years)

- Beach and inlet management
- □ Coastal Resiliency (years-decades)
 - Major storms frequency
 - Natural and Nature Based Features Vs Structural features









<u>Structural Concept</u>: to use hard structures designed to withstand or absorb the hydrodynamic forcing over short distances

Types

- Seawalls
- Revetment
- Flood walls
- Coastal structures

Function

- Energy dissipation
- Reduce risk of flooding
- Protection of upland development





<u>Structural Concept</u>: to use hard structures designed to withstand or absorb the hydrodynamic forcing over short disstances

Limitations

- Beach impacts
- Loss of beach habitat
- Limited functionality during large storms







<u>NNBF Concept</u>: to utilize natural landscape features instead of hard structures to reduce risk of damage caused by coastal storms



Types

- Beaches and dunes
- Wetlands
- Coastal vegetation
- Reefs
- Barrier islands

Function

- Energy dissipation
- Reduce risk of flooding
- Evolve with changing hydrodynamics
- Adaptability

Limitations

Space and availability

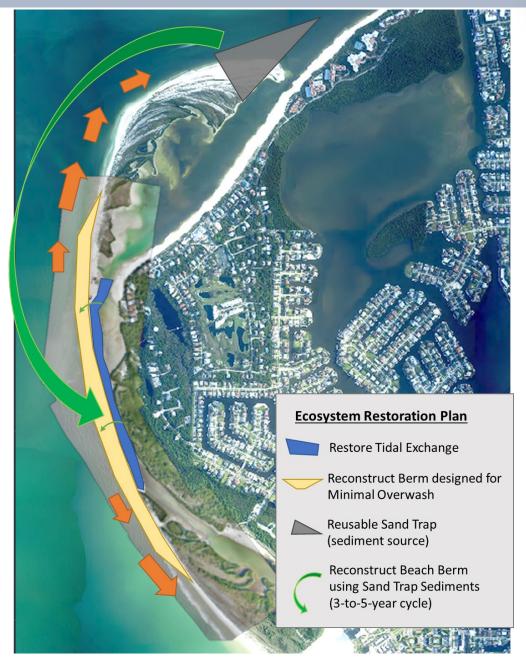






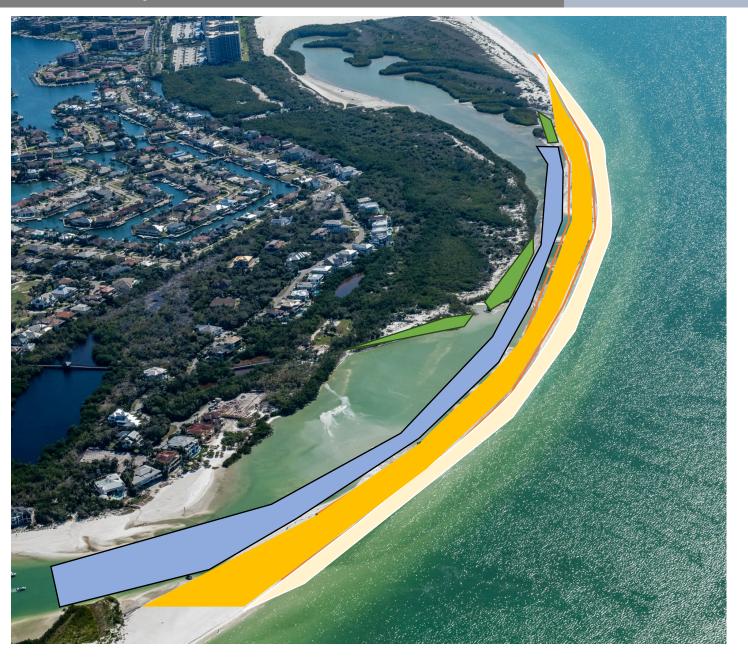
Main Elements

- Natural/ nature-based resiliency system
 - Multitier coastal storm risk management
 - Sand Spit
 - Tidal Lagoon
 - Mangrove shoreline
- Lagoon Flow Channel
 - Restore tidal exchange
 - Improve water quality
 - Maintain and promote SAV
 - Inlet closures/ opening
- Renewable sand source
 - Sand trap
 - Maintain inlet open
 - Cyclic use of sand
 - o Incremental adaptation





Restoration elements

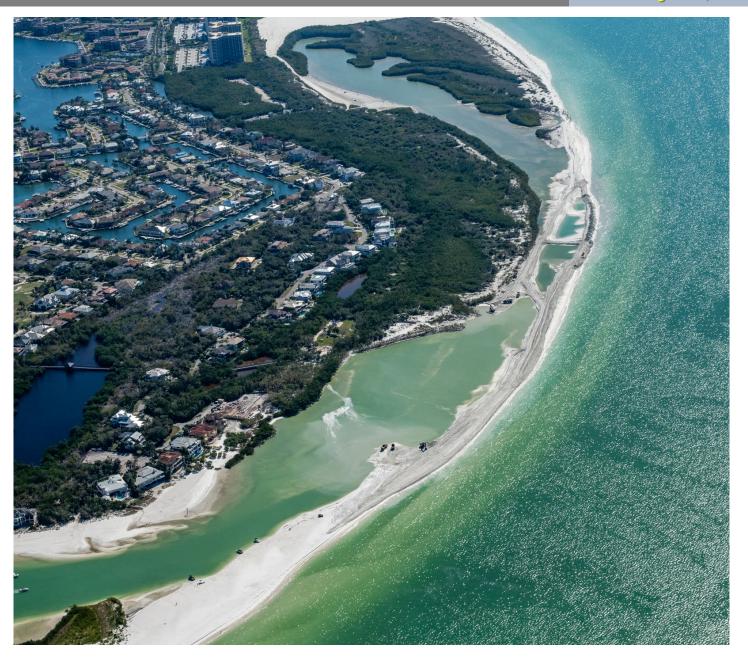


Coastal vegetation

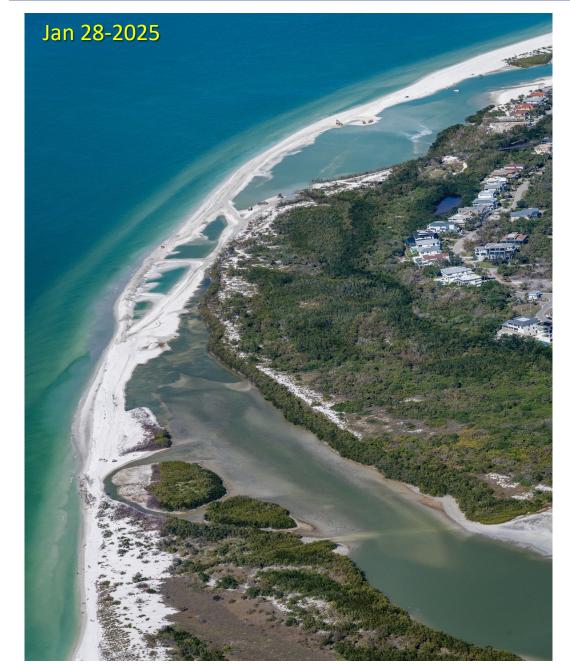
Flow Channel

Protective berm

Beach











Barrier island Systems

Regional Plan Development

• Maintain the integrity and function of barrier islands

Working with Nature one project at a time

Incrementally working with nature towards sustainable and adaptive management programs

Considerations

- Continuity and adaptation
 - Maintain continuity of morphologic features
 - Incremental implementation to address immediate needs within regional concepts

NNBFs

- Maintain and enhance existing natural features
- Design multi tier systems of coastal defense

Public Education

Information and communication

