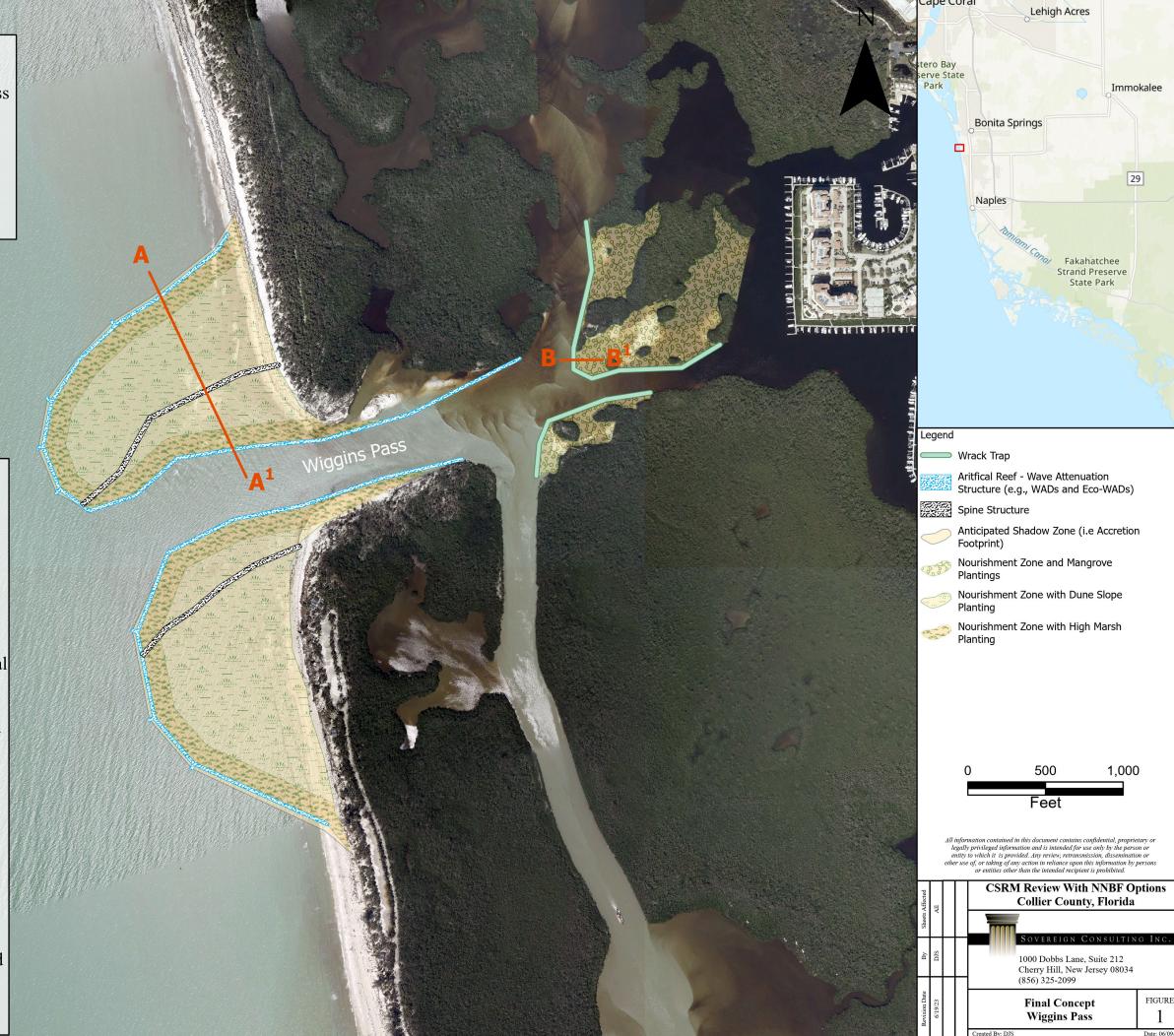
Objective:

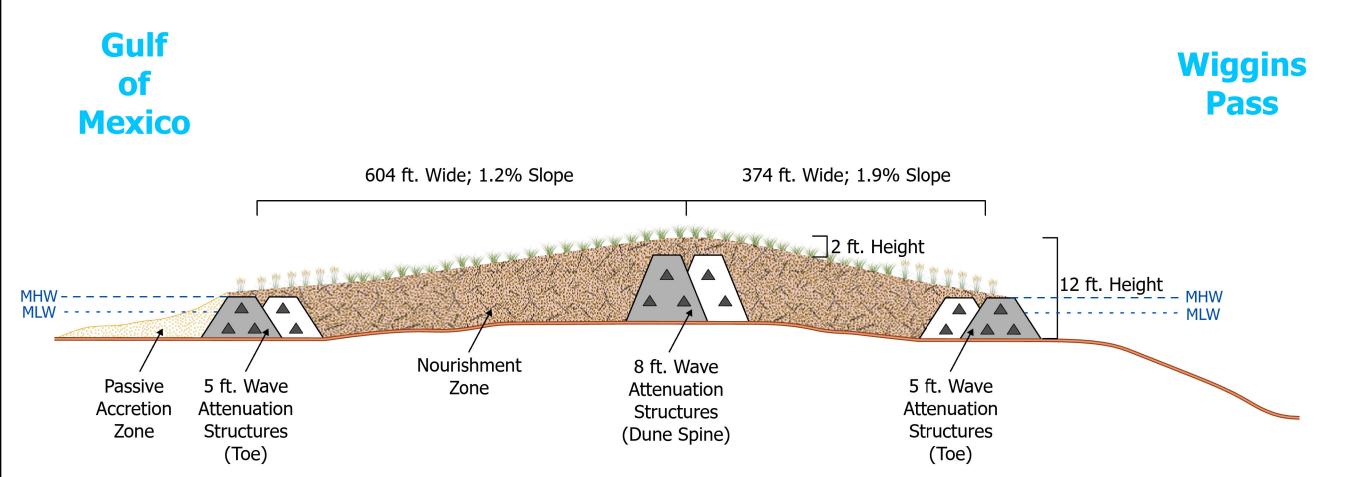
Providing added NNBS for stabilization of Wiggins Pass by:

- Protecting the mouth of Wiggins Pass with a pair of reinforced dune systems.
- Protecting the complex of marinas located on the Cocohatchee River by restoring, reinforcing, and enhancing the western island buffers area.

- Dunes:
- Installing artificial reef-type energy attenuation structural toe at the base of the dune. The main reef structure includes periodic, short, perpendicular extensions to reduce parallel scouring and promote Gulf-side accretion near base of toe.
- Creating long gentle-sloped, vegetated dunes to help dampen storm energy while providing high ecological function and maintaining aesthetics.
- Installing a dune spine which would serve as a wave dampening structure should the dune be eroded during a major storm event.
- Buffering Islands:
- Installing wrack trap-type toe protection at the base of the impacted and vulnerable shoreline at and near the fragmented mangrove islands.
- Nourishing the protected areas to provide for the proper mangrove platform elevation for plantings.
- Revegetating the unvegetated areas within project footprint.
- The proposed features will help reduce storm energy impacting Wiggins Pass without inhibiting post-flood event drainage.
- Structural components provide for long-term stabilization and resilience.





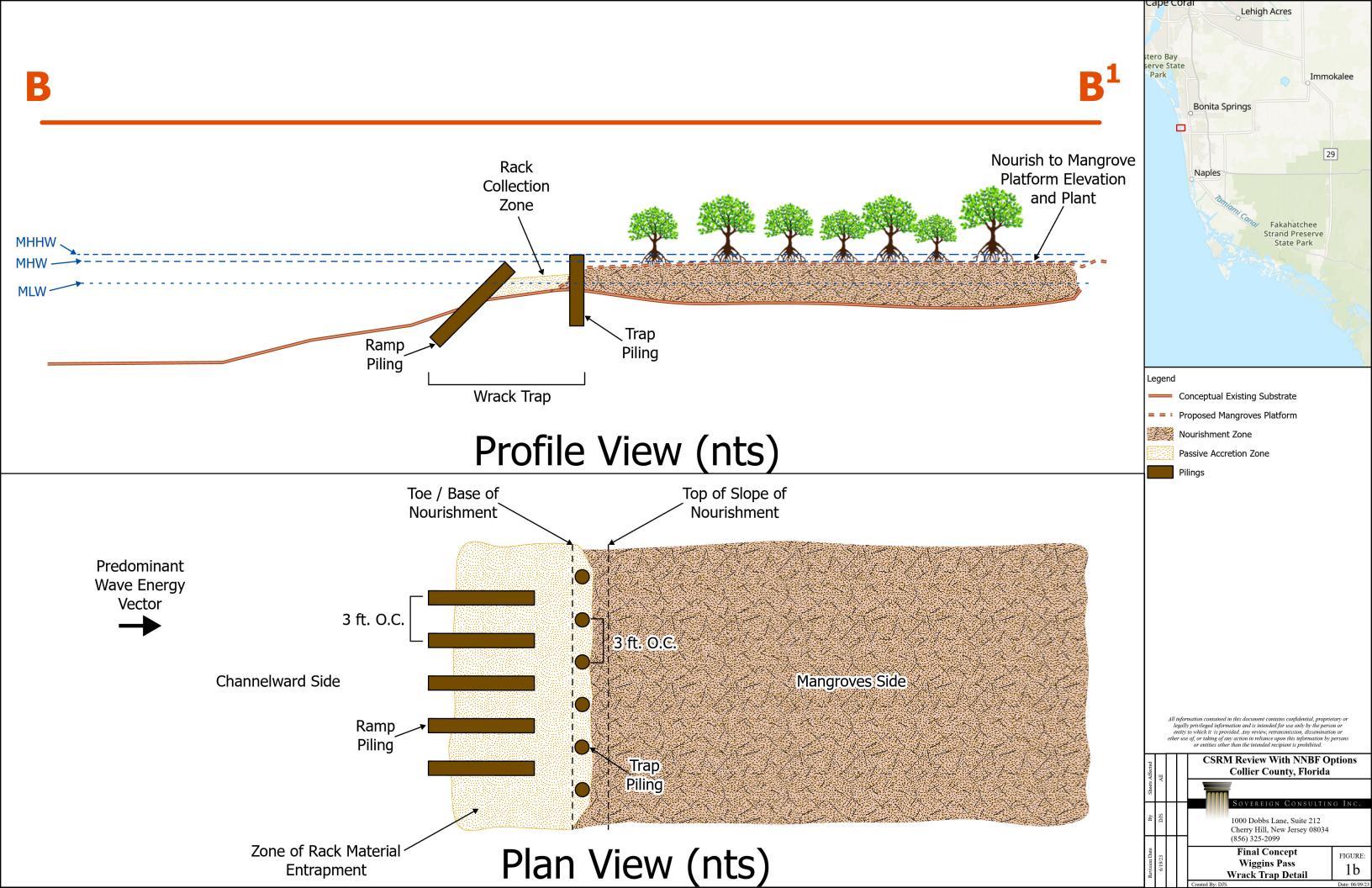


Profile View (nts)



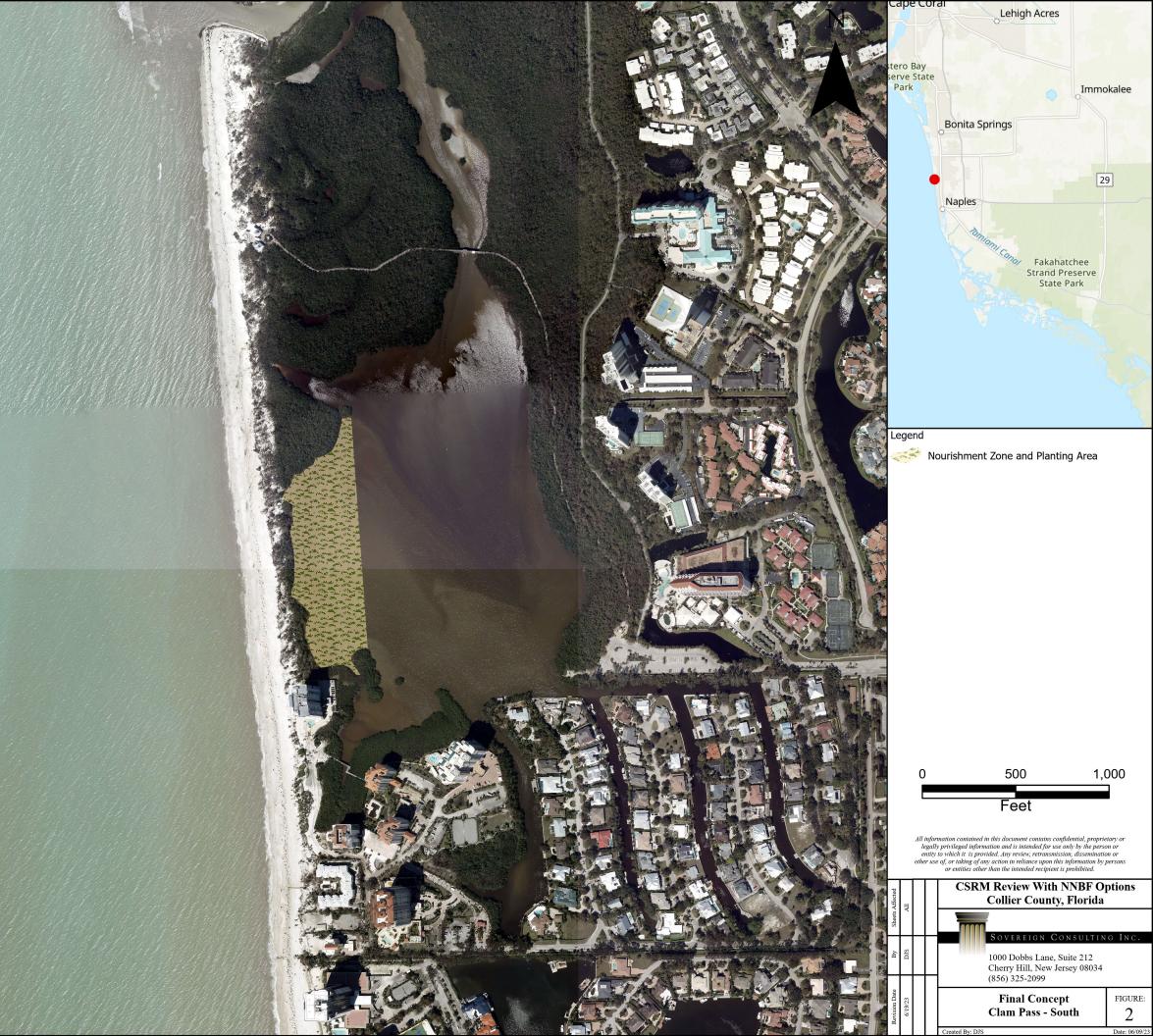
1a

Spine Detail



Objective: Widening of the natural coastal storm buffer. The widening of the buffer reduces the chance of a shoreline breach during severe storm event, which could put residents near Clam Bay at elevated risk.

- Nourishing the existing landside mangrove stand to 12 inches above existing mangrove platform (to allow for settlement).
- Planting with mangroves and marsh grasses.
- Providing greater resilience to coastal buffer.
- Strategically providing additional mangrove habitat.



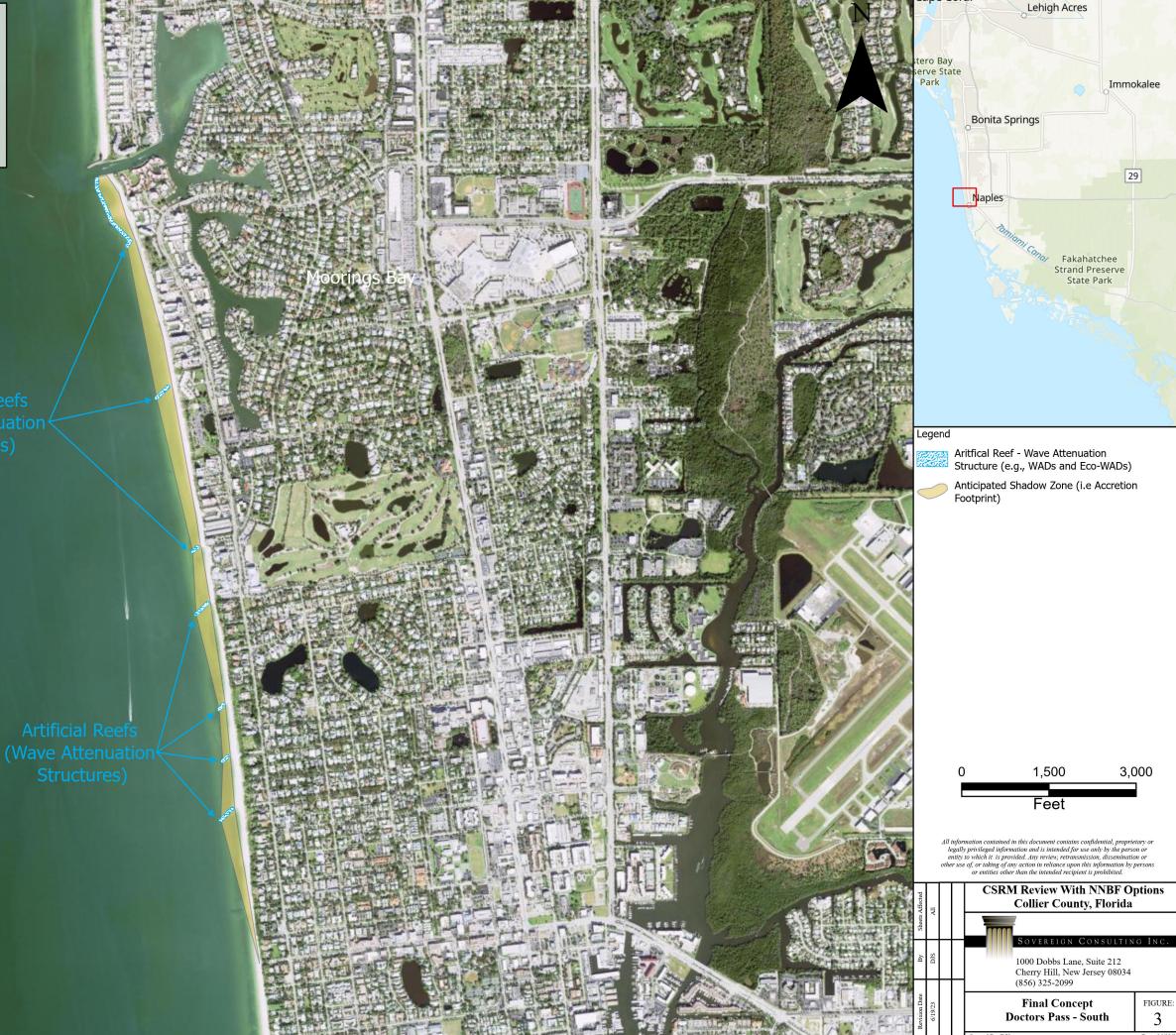
Objective: Improving a artificial ree • Attenuatir • Greatly re • Providing

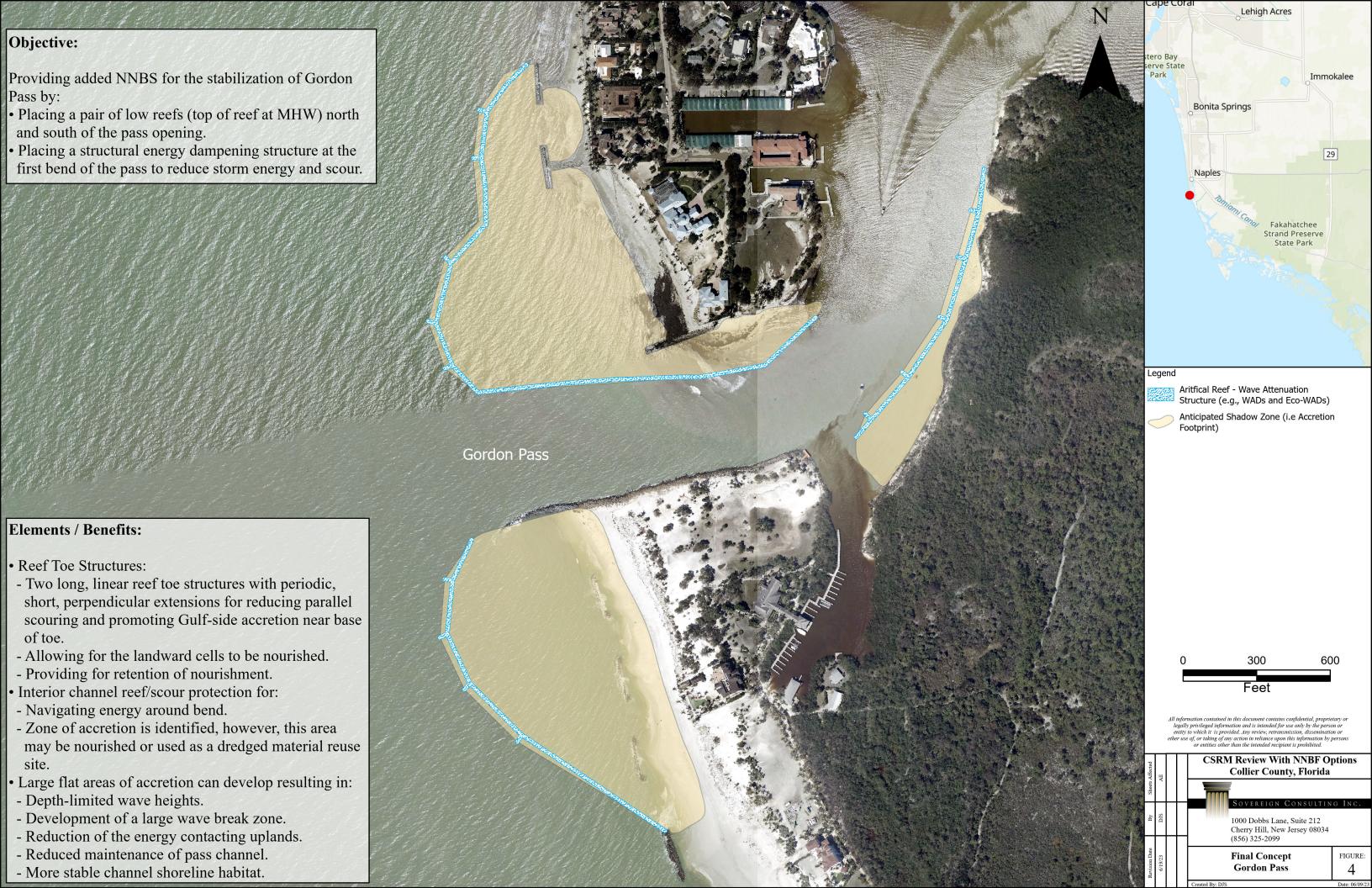
Improving retention of beach nourishment by installing artificial reef structures, for:

- Attenuating parallel "shoreline drift" energies.
- Greatly reducing downdrift scouring,
- Providing for a more resilient and wider beaches.

Artificial Reefs (Wave Attenuation Structures)

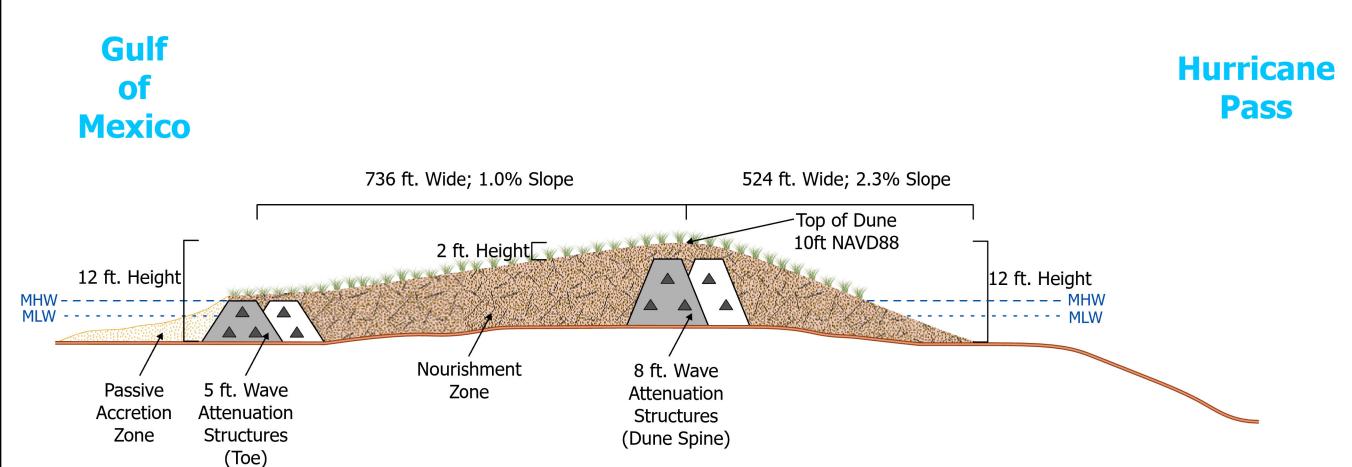
- Retrofitting breakwater structures located immediately south of Doctors Pass with artificial reef structures to provide a more resilient and even beachfront and increase coastal habitat.
- Installing (non-stone) artificial reef structures at selected jetties/storm water (SW) outfalls
- Starting 10 ft. landward of jetty/SW outfall (waterward end).
- Tying in on the south- side of existing structures.
- Artificial reefs extending from jetties and SW outfalls will extend out at a 45° angle with the top of structure elevations not exceeding the MHW.
- Designated lengths of artificial reefs are estimated but will be designed proportional to the length of beach being protected.
- The height and position of artificial reefs will be designed to minimize any aesthetic impacts.
- Creating stable and wider beaches.
- Reducing wave energy during storm events.
- Maximizing natural low or high dune development potential.











Profile View (nts)



Marco Island - North

Spine Detail

6a

Objective:

- Providing NNBS for the resilient stabilization and protection of Caxambas Pass, Cape Marco, Henry Key, Dickmans Island, and Northern Ten Thousand Island.
- These features are "anchor" landmasses which protect the southern face of Marco Island and Highland Point.

Cape Marco.

- Installing artificial reef system will dampen wave energy and rejuvenate sand bar/beach complex along Dickmans Island and northern Ten Thousand Island by natural accretion or nourishment.
- The existing breakwater configuration at Cape Marco splits shoreline drift and northern storm vector, increasing scour. Installing an artificial reef toe and point nourishment will form high beach/low dune, resulting in:
- Enlarged beach area.
- Elimination of nearshore scour.
- Improved aesthetics.
- Gap Reef:
- Protecting Henry Key.
- Reducing excessive width of pass.
- Providing a more stabilized bar.
- Configuration providing for:
- Directed accretion.
- More stable navigation channels.
- Anticipated reduction of silting-in of channels (i.e., reduced long-term maintenance).

