



# LIVING SHORELINES

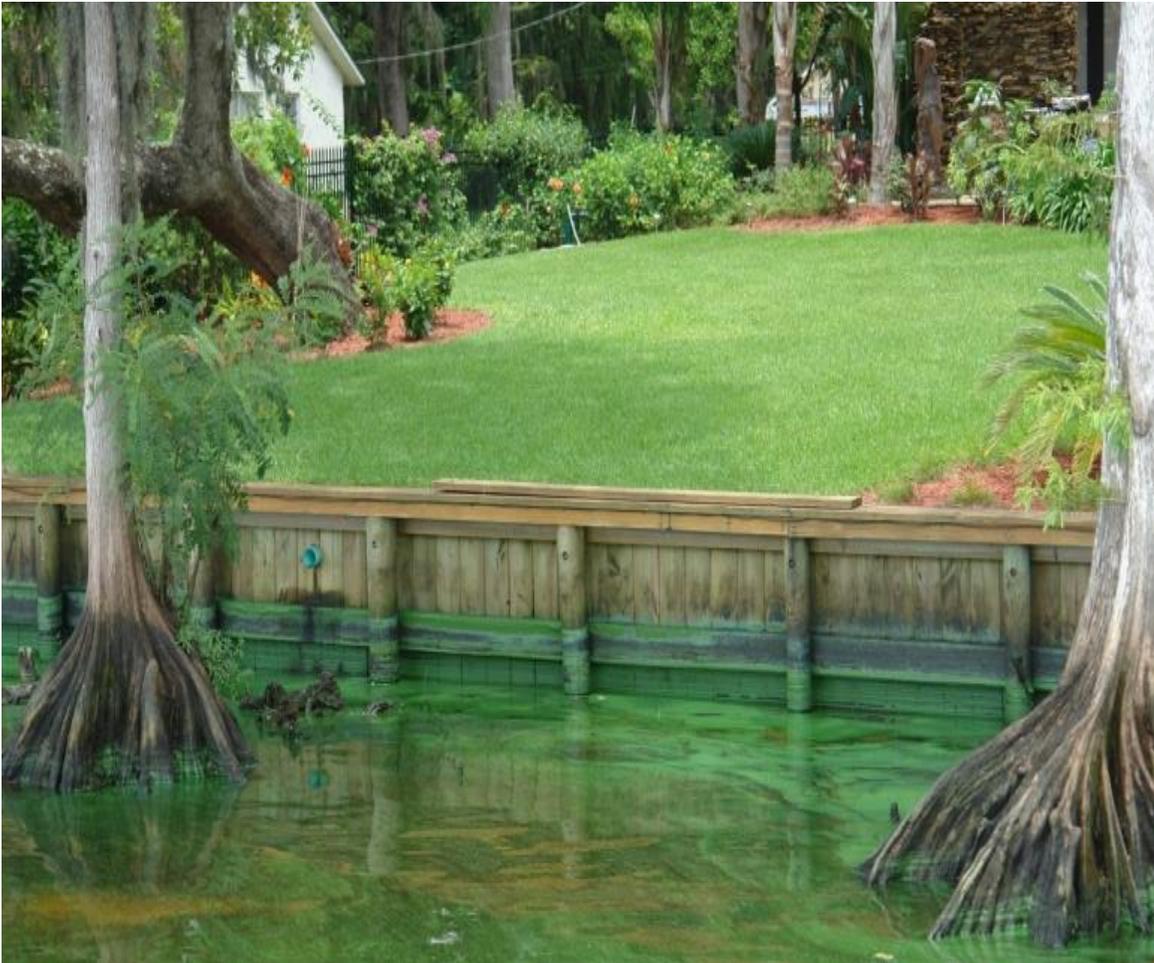
# What shoreline armoring?

**"Armoring" is the practice of using physical structures to protect shorelines from coastal erosion. — NOAA**

**There are two primary types:  
Grey and Green**

# Grey = Hardened Structures

**VERTICAL BULKHEAD**



**SEA WALLS**



# Green = WADs and Vegetation

## WAVE ATTENUATION DEVICES



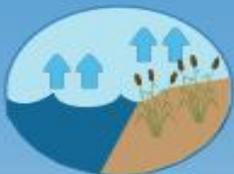


# LIVING SHORELINES SUPPORT RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

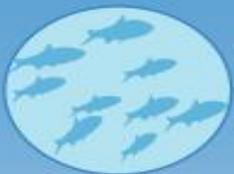
Living shorelines use plants or other natural elements—sometimes in combination with harder shoreline structures—to stabilize estuarine coasts, bays, and tributaries.



**One square mile** of salt marsh stores the carbon equivalent of **76,000 gal of gas** annually.



Marshes trap sediments from tidal waters, allowing them to **grow in elevation** as sea level rises.



Living shorelines improve **water quality**, provide fisheries **habitat**, increase **biodiversity**, and promote **recreation**.



Marshes and oyster reefs act as natural **barriers** to waves. **15 ft** of marsh can **absorb 50%** of incoming wave energy.



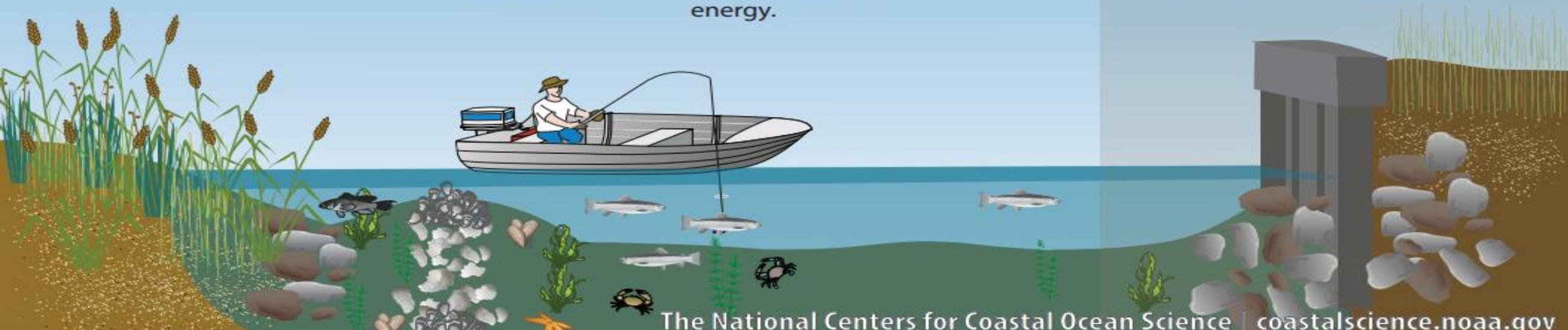
Living shorelines are **more resilient** against storms than bulkheads.



**33%** of shorelines in the U.S. will be **hardened** by **2100**, decreasing fisheries habitat and biodiversity.



Hard shoreline structures like **bulkheads** prevent natural marsh migration and may create seaward **erosion**.



MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS when choosing a  
LIVING SHORELINE verses a BULKHEAD:

**Cost**

**Permitting**

**Lifespan/Maintenance**

# Cost: Depends on three things:



**MATERIALS FOR  
OVERALL NEED**



**SIMPLICITY /  
COMPLEXITY OF  
ACCESS**



**PROFESSIONAL  
SERVICES**

Permitting –  
refer to these  
two  
documents

**Resource #1 NOAA/USACE – Grey vs  
Green applications.**

***“Natural and Structural  
Measures  
for Shoreline Stabilization”***

<https://coast.noaa.gov/data/digitalcoast/pdf/living-shoreline.pdf>

## Resource #2 – University of Florida

Permitting –  
refer to these  
two  
documents

***“Streamlining Resiliency:  
Regulatory Considerations  
in Permitting Small-Scale  
Living Shorelines in Florida”***

<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/SG/SG15500.pdf>

# Lifespan/Maintenance

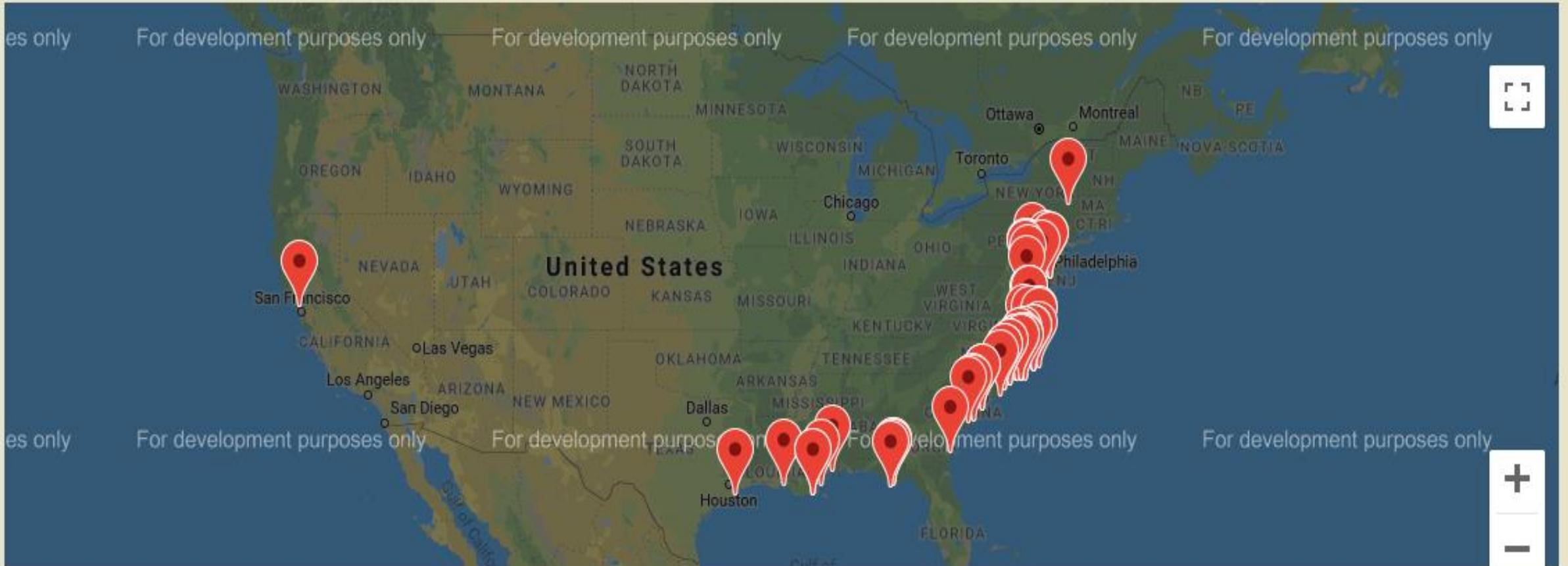
**Living Shorelines grow and change as water levels rise**

**Damage to vegetation often recovers.**

**Reef balls stay in place.**

**Shorelines survive where bulkheads do not.**

## MAP OF HIGHLIGHTED PROJECTS



A wide, flat, muddy beach area next to a body of water. The beach is composed of dark, wet mud and some small debris. In the background, there is a dense line of green trees. The sky is clear and blue. The water is calm and reflects the sky.

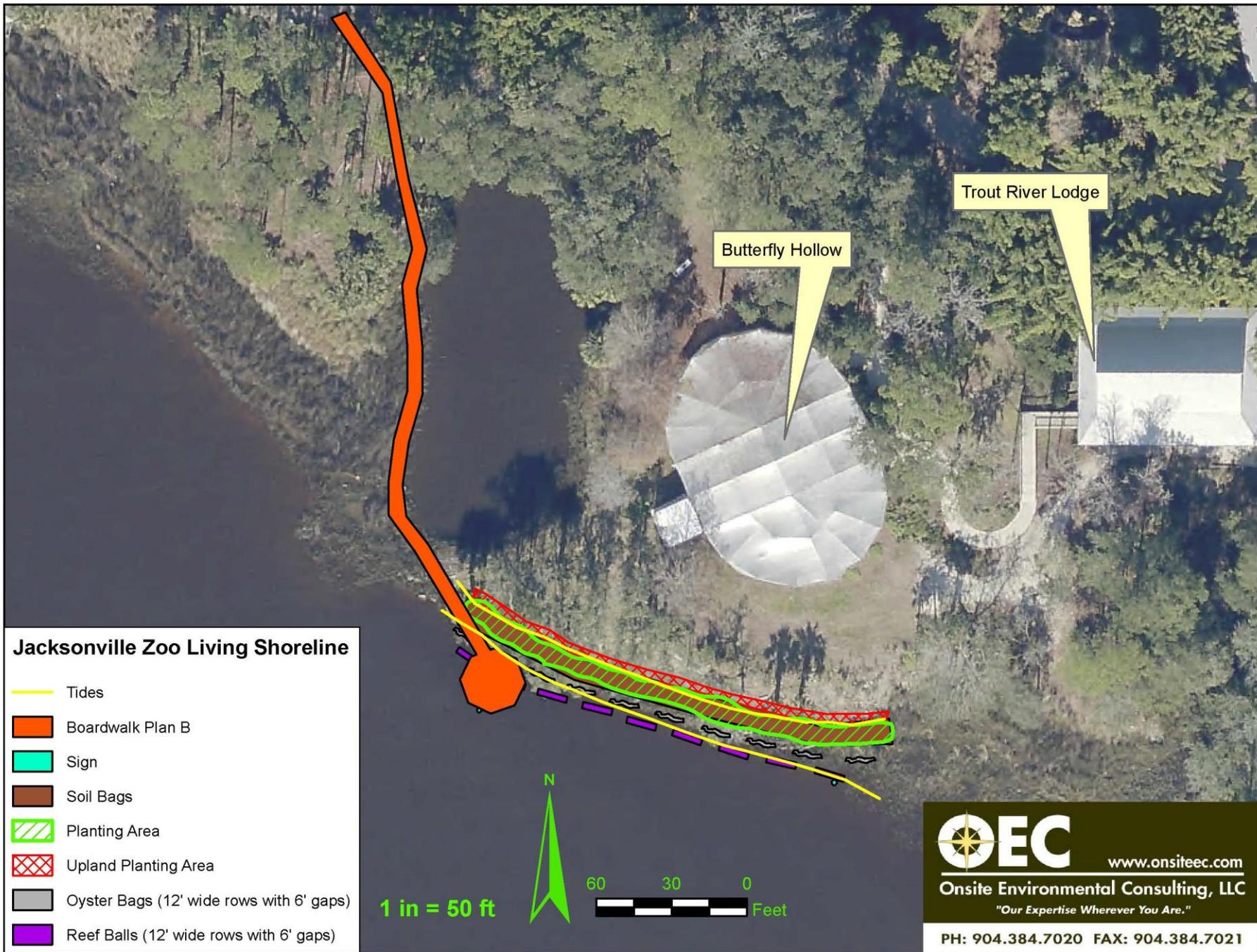
Before Wrights Landing restoration project

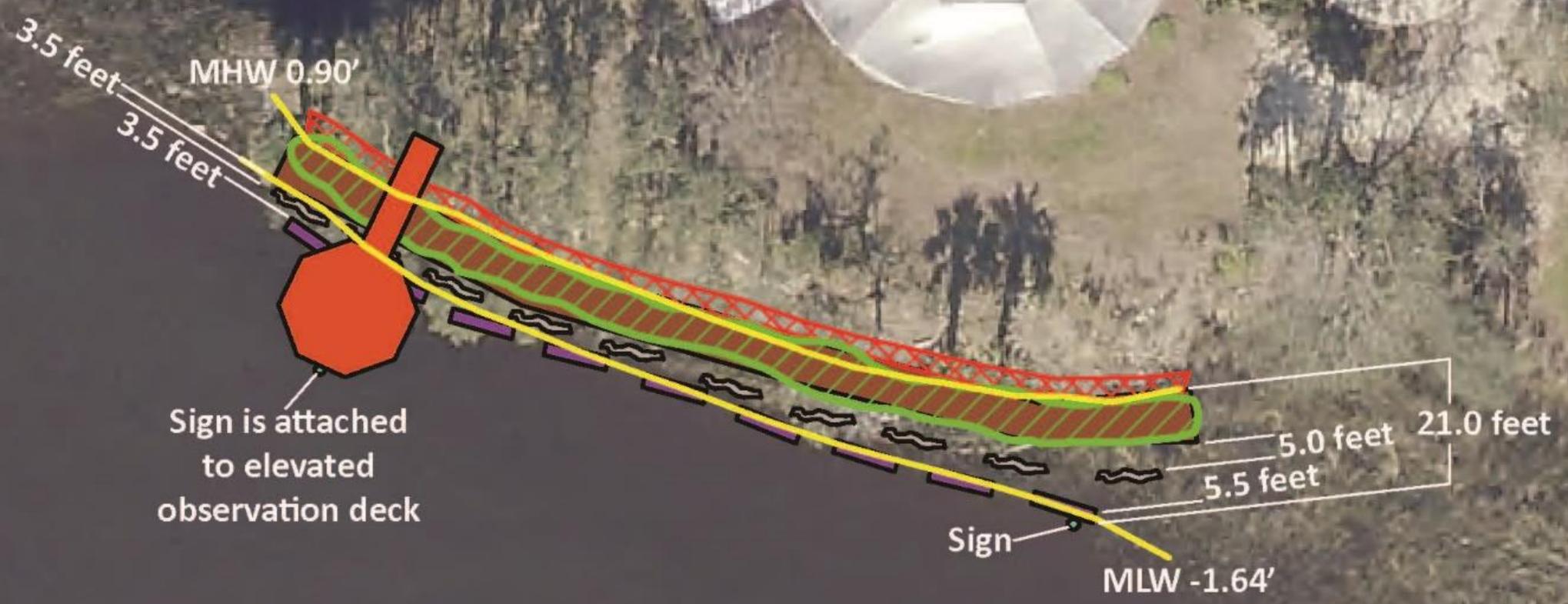


After Wrights Landing restoration project

# Jacksonville Zoo Living Shoreline





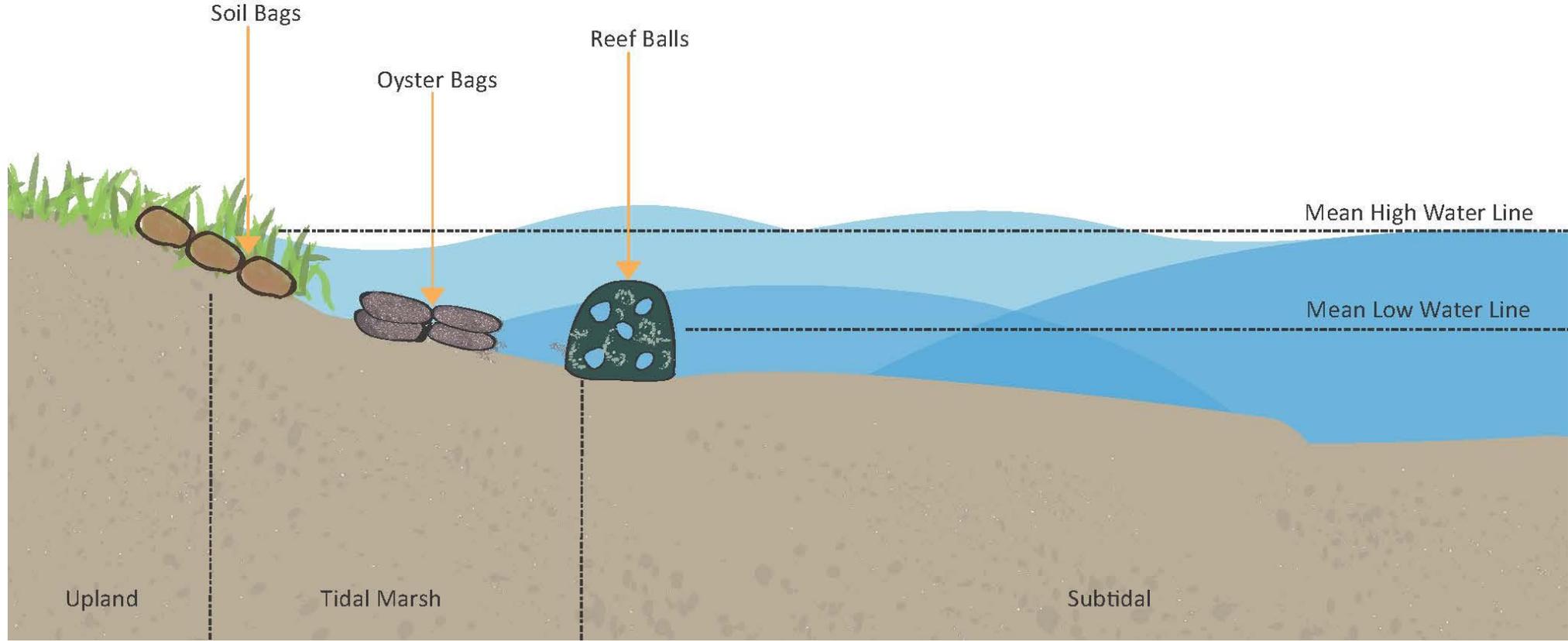


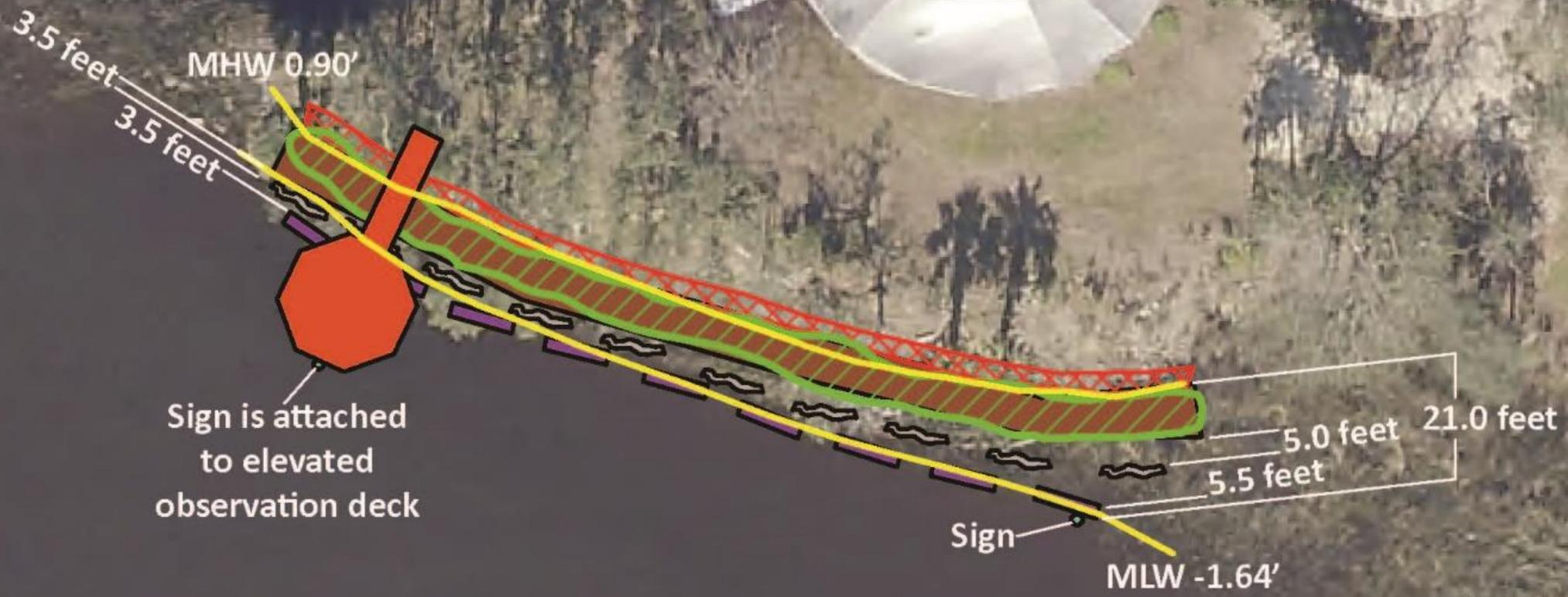
Features Not to Scale

Zoo Living Shoreline Cross Section View

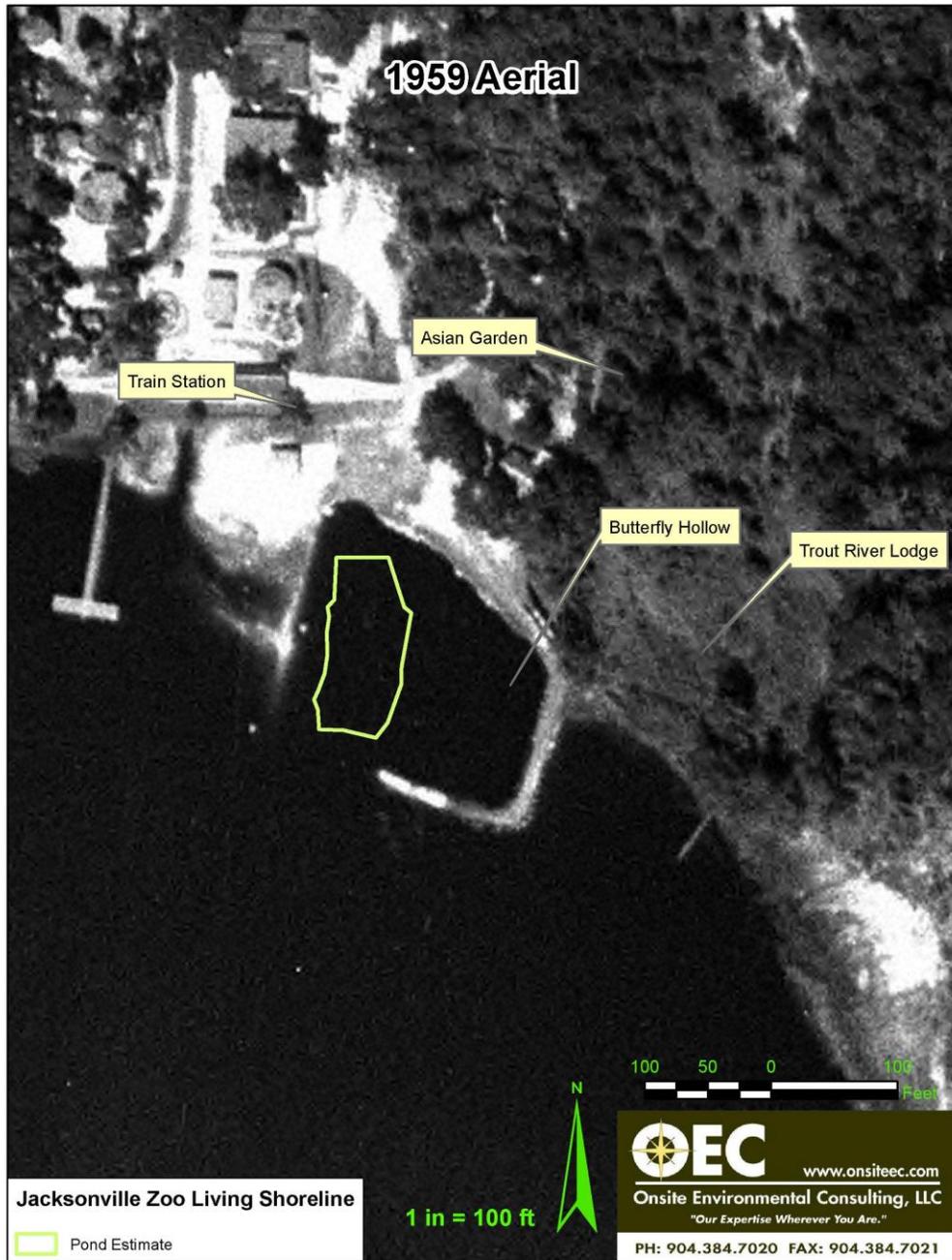
Map: Not to Scale

Jacksonville Zoo Living Shoreline





Features Not to Scale







## TIMELINE TO COMPLETION:

- NEXT 6 MONTHS
- Boardwalk / Observation Deck construction – Jan 2019
- Site prep, about 6 weeks before that
- ACES/JU MSRC in 2<sup>nd</sup> semester
- Completed and launched Earth Day 2019