

City of Carmel-by-the-Sea

Task 2: Seasonal and Long-term Beach and Shoreline Change Analysis

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8/10/2023

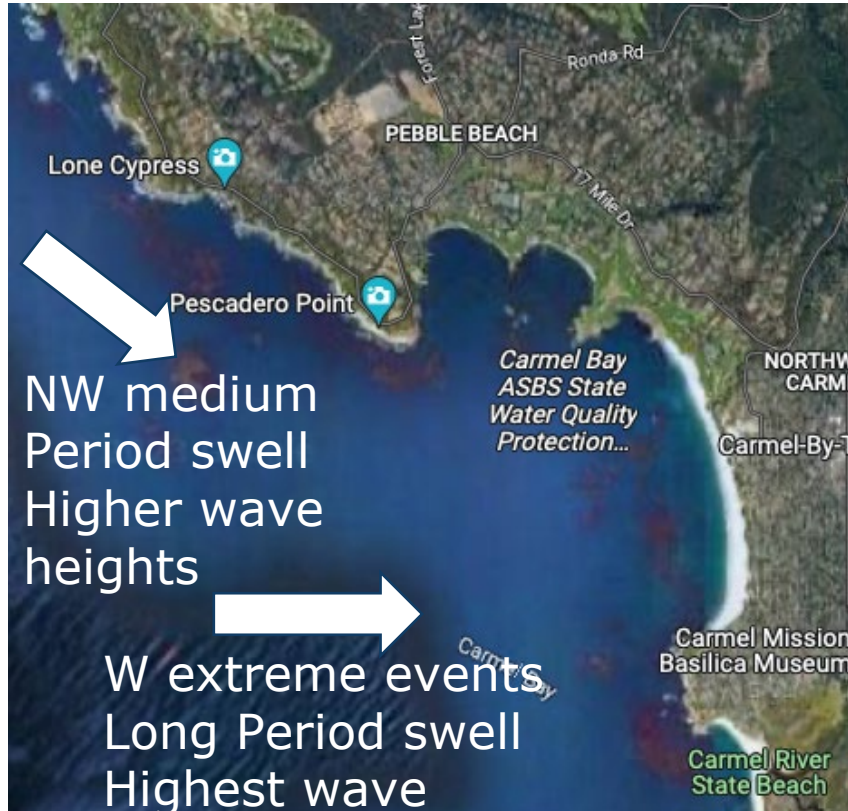
Forest and Beach Commission



Winter vs Spring Waves

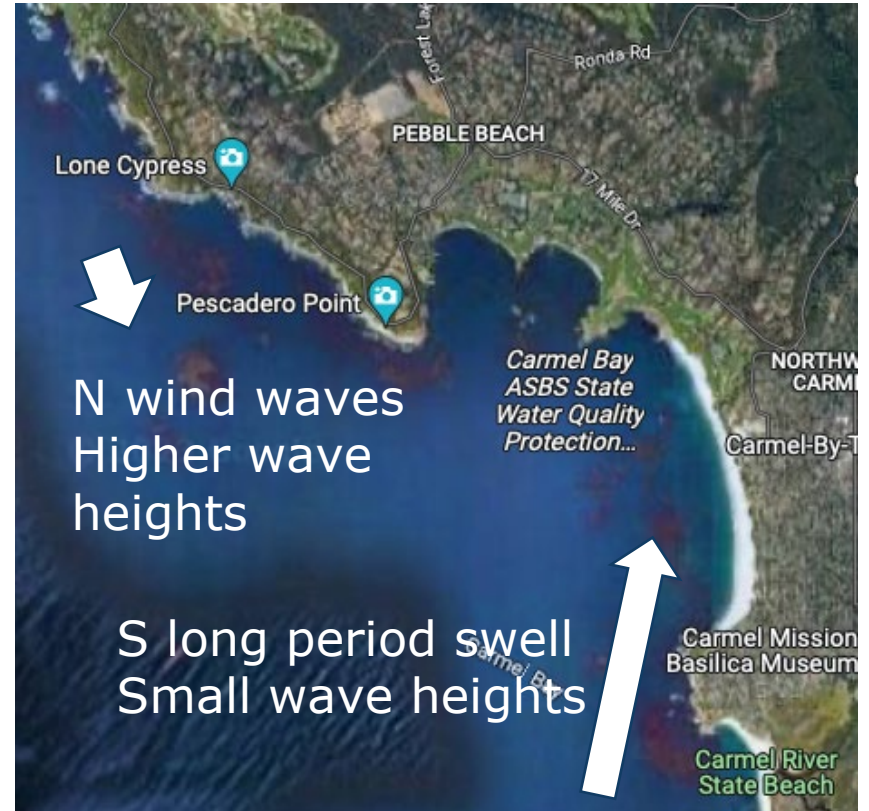
Winter

Erosion Dominant



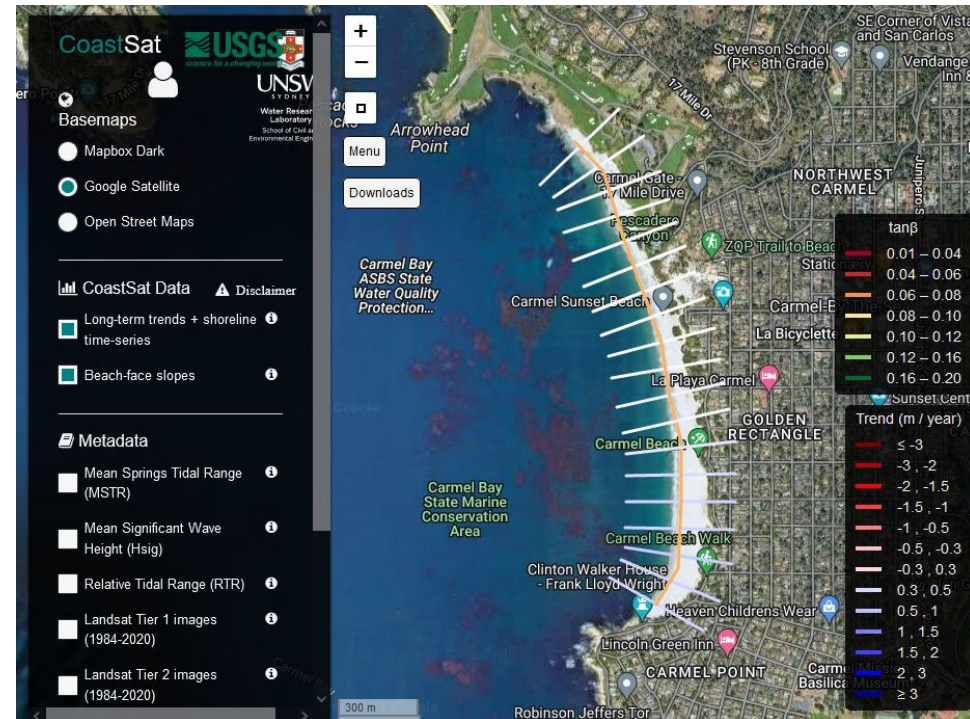
Spring

Accretion dominant



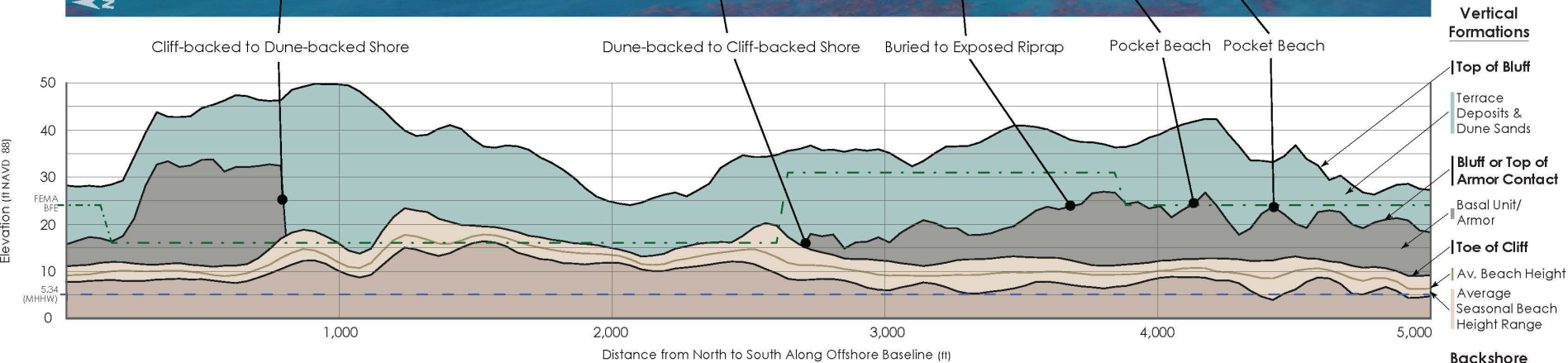
Datasets used for Seasonal and Long-term Change Analysis

- NDBC Buoys (waves)
- USGS Waves 1980s to 2100
- CoastSat (University of New South Wales and USGS) - ~monthly from 1984 - 2021
- Lidar Digital Elevation Models – 8 flights from 1997-2018
- Aerial Photographs from 1941-2022
- Beach Surveys - Willard Bascom, monthly from 1946-47
- Others: Reports, photos, winter of 2022-23 field visits





BEACH CHARACTER



Bluffs

Range from 25-48 ft. Contact elevation with underlying sandstone is higher south of 11th Av.

Dunes

Up to 50 ft high. Location and elevation of the underlying sandstone is unknown

Armoring

Seawalls and revetments protect ~68% of the City's shoreline

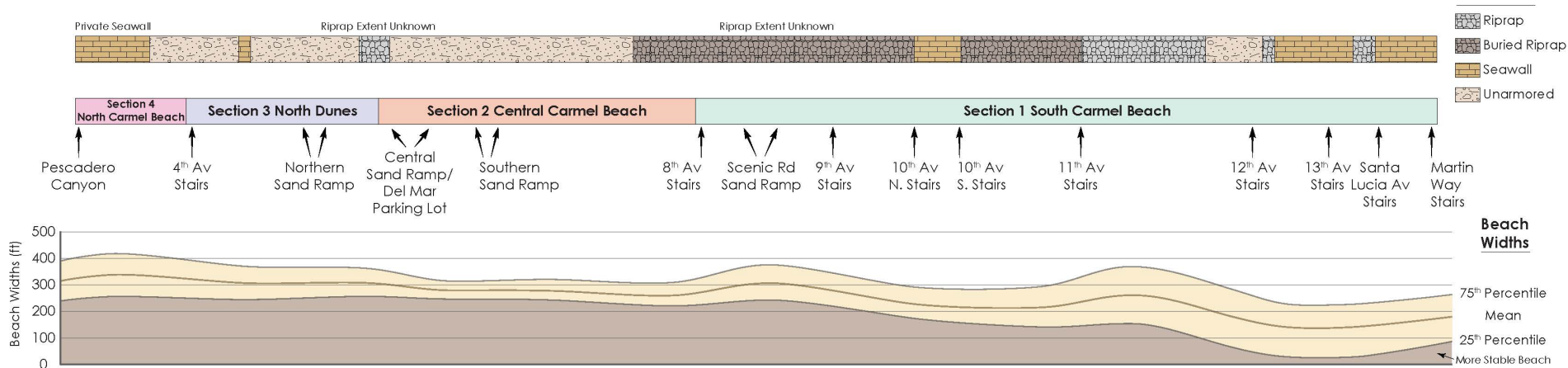
Armoring is located in areas with the highest variability in beach width

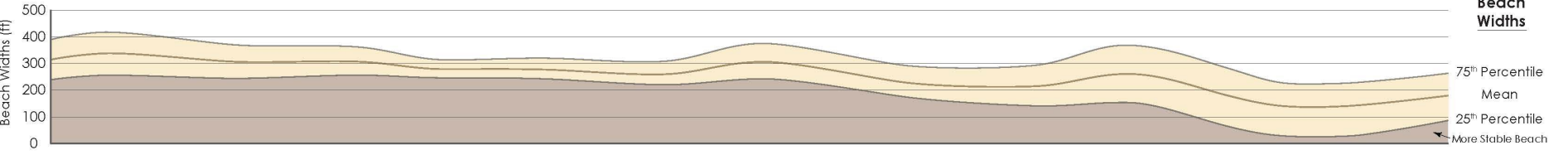
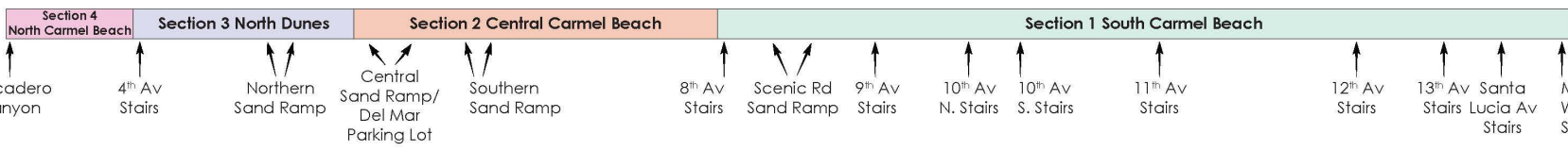
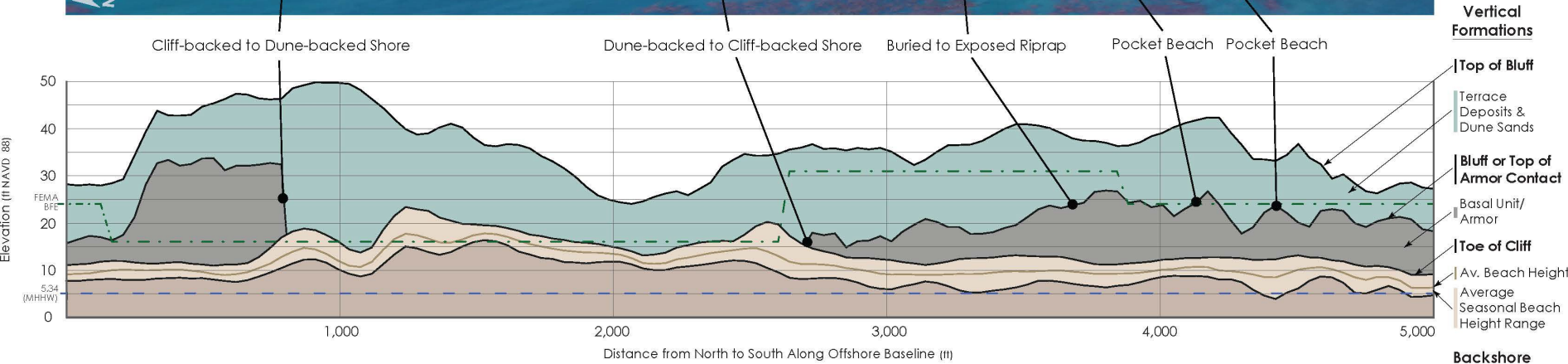
Beach

Most stable beach sections are the Del Mar Dunes and North Dunes. Beach widths (250-300 feet).

Highest beach widths are in the central and northern sections of Carmel Beach, with beach widths ~300 feet.

Sections that experience the greatest scouring also experience the greatest recovery.





- Vertical Formations**
- Top of Bluff
 - Terrace Deposits & Dune Sands
 - Bluff or Top of Armor Contact
 - Basal Unit/Armor
 - Toe of Cliff
 - Av. Beach Height
 - Average Seasonal Beach
 - Height Range
- Backshore**
- Riprap
 - Buried Riprap
 - Seawall
 - Unarmored

- Beach Widths**
- 75th Percentile
 - Mean
 - 25th Percentile
 - More Stable Beach



SEASONAL CHANGES

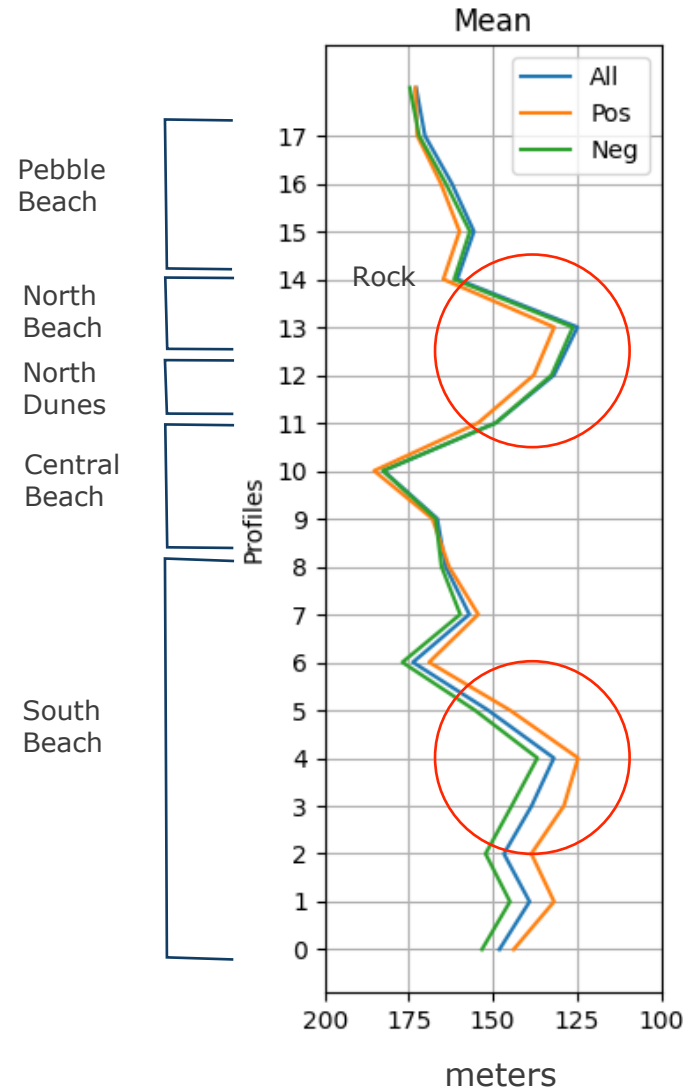
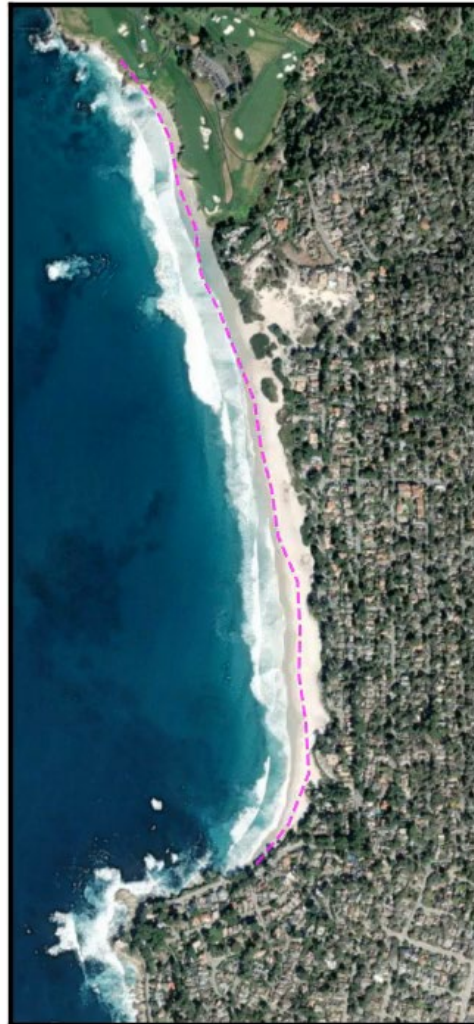
Seasonal/Long-term Change Determined from CoastSat Shoreline Change Analysis

1984-05-02 00:00:00

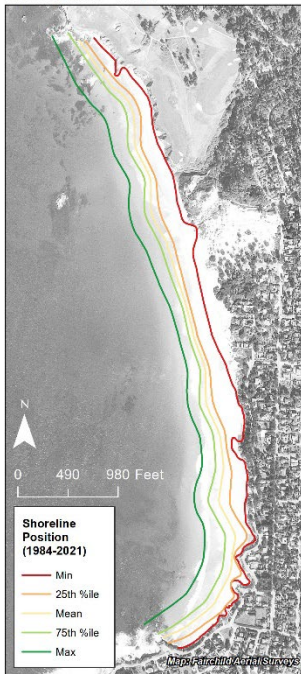
› CoastSat

- 1,100 images with shoreline position
- 19 Shoreline Transects
- ~ monthly 1984 to 2021

- Pattern of erosion hotspots – key to consider in adaptation planning



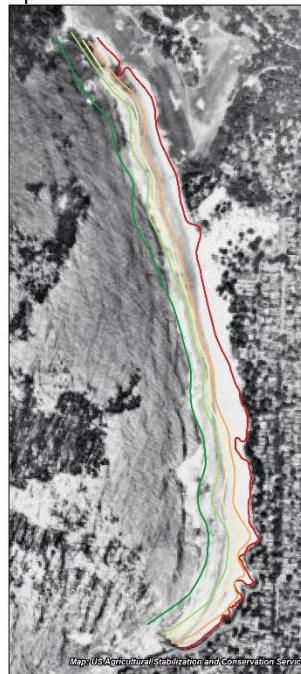
November 1941



October 1945



April 1971



October 1976



September 1986



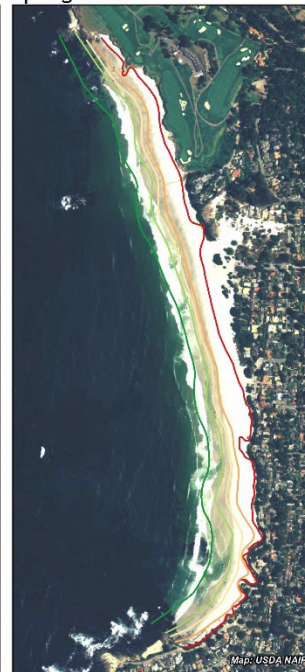
April 1993



May 2001



Spring 2005



Spring 2010



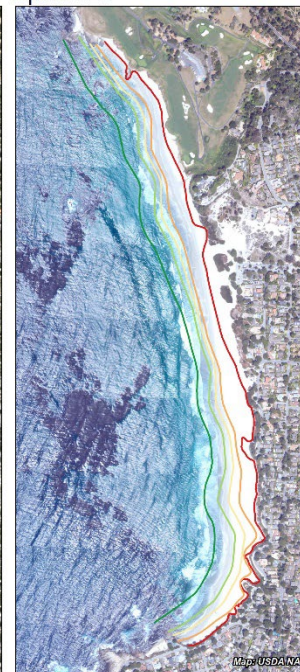
April 2012



July 2016

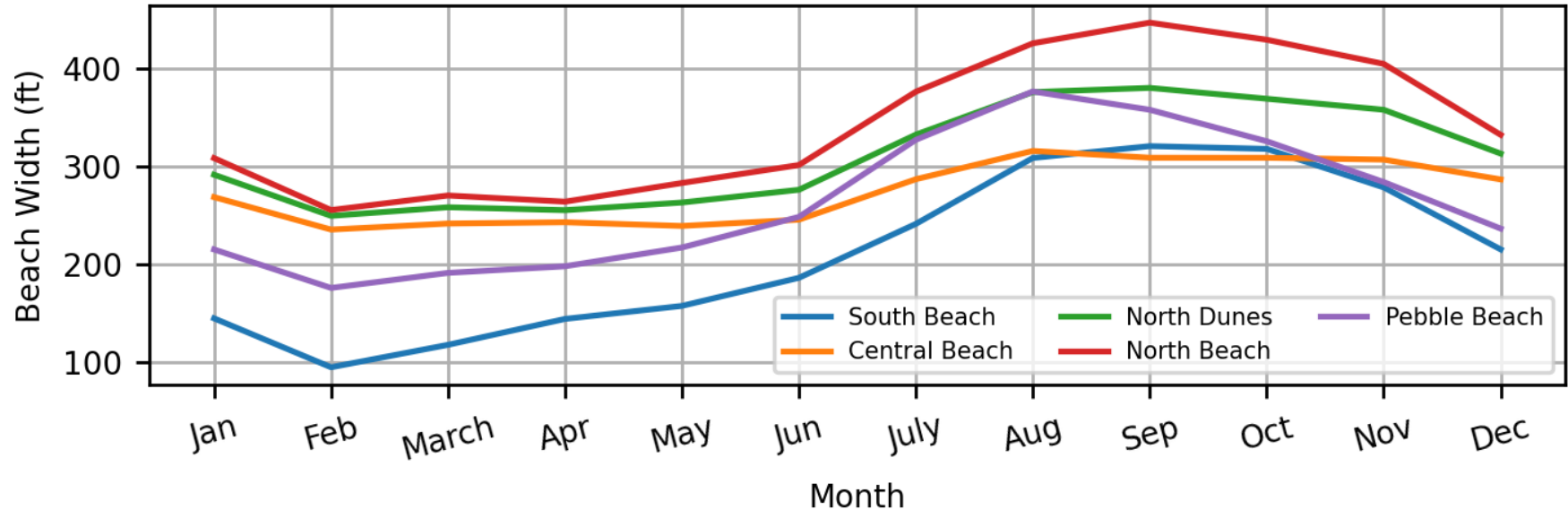


April 2022



Average Seasonal Beach Width Change

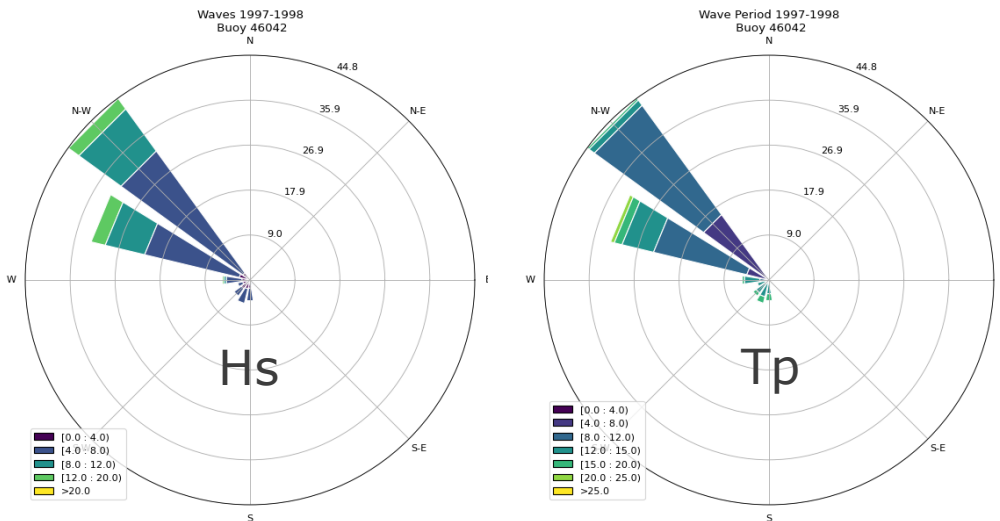
Monthly Beach Width Average
Observations from Satellite Imagery 1984-2021



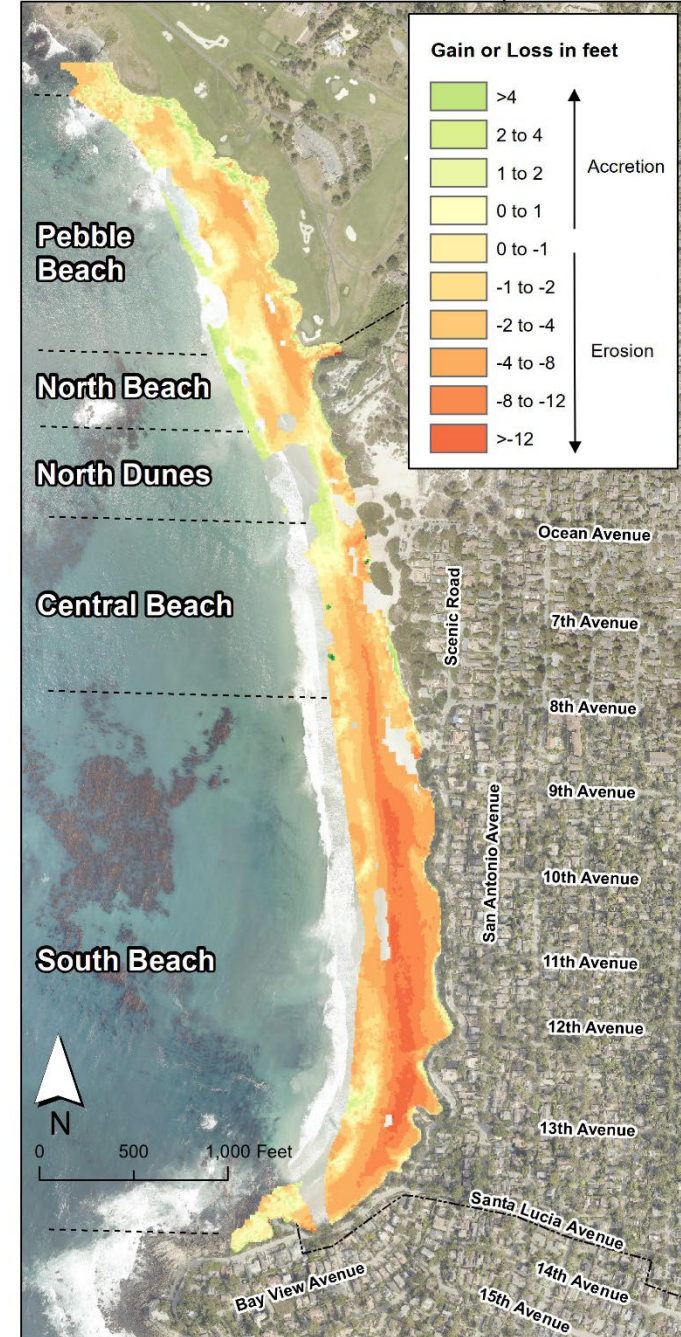
- › Beach sections will respond differently throughout the year
- › North and south see recovery beginning in late winter, and central areas see recovery beginning more slowly in the spring
- › South beach has greatest seasonal beach changes
- › Central beach has smallest seasonal beach changes

1997-98 El Niño Response

- Maximum beach scour was ~14 feet (in vertical loss)
- Beach scour was the highest in the South Beach section
- North Dunes area saw the smallest trend with sediment moving into the foreshore
- ~300,000 cubic yards of sand was moved from the beach to offshore bars



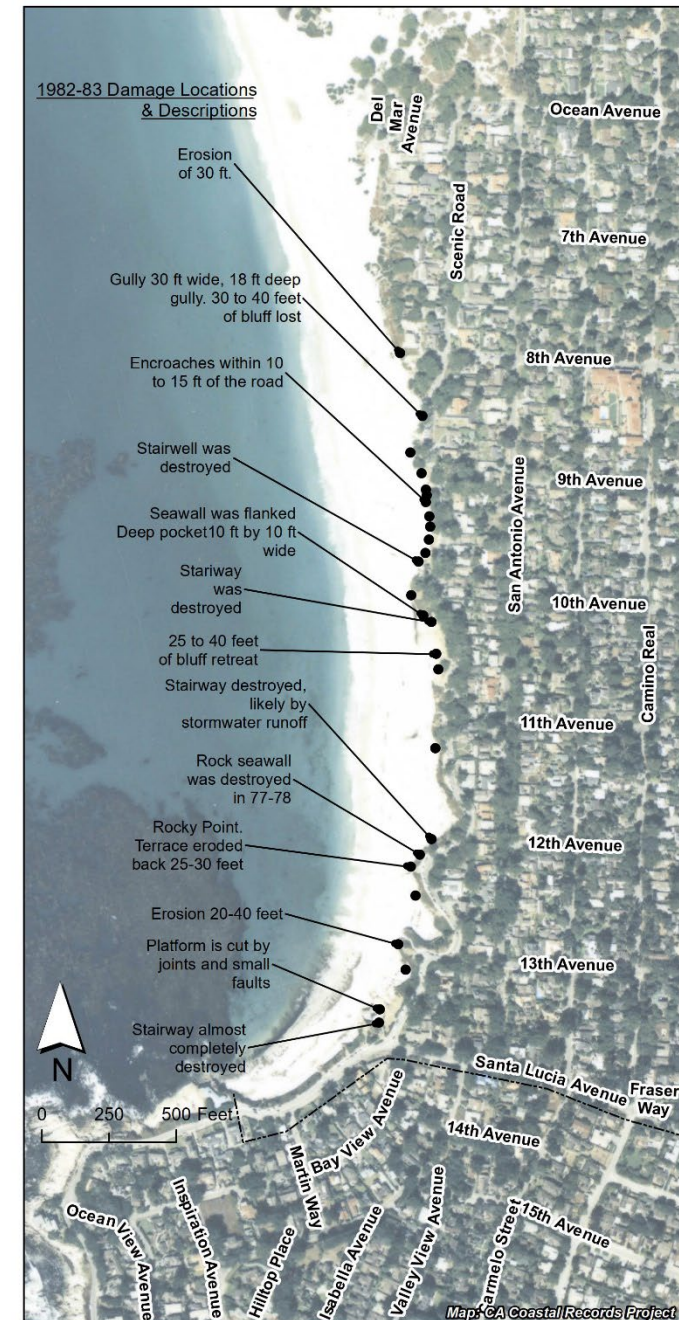
Winter 1997-98 El Niño Shoreline Change
Elevation change between fall 1997 and spring 1998



1982 - 83 El Niño Damages Comparison

- Four stairways destroyed or partially destroyed
- Significant outflanking of seawalls
- Significant bluff top erosion, in some places as much as 40 feet
- City Public Works noted that the level of the back beach was 4-10 feet lower in the latter part of July than normal

Winter 1982-83 El Niño Shoreline Damages
With the September 1986 Aerial as Reference

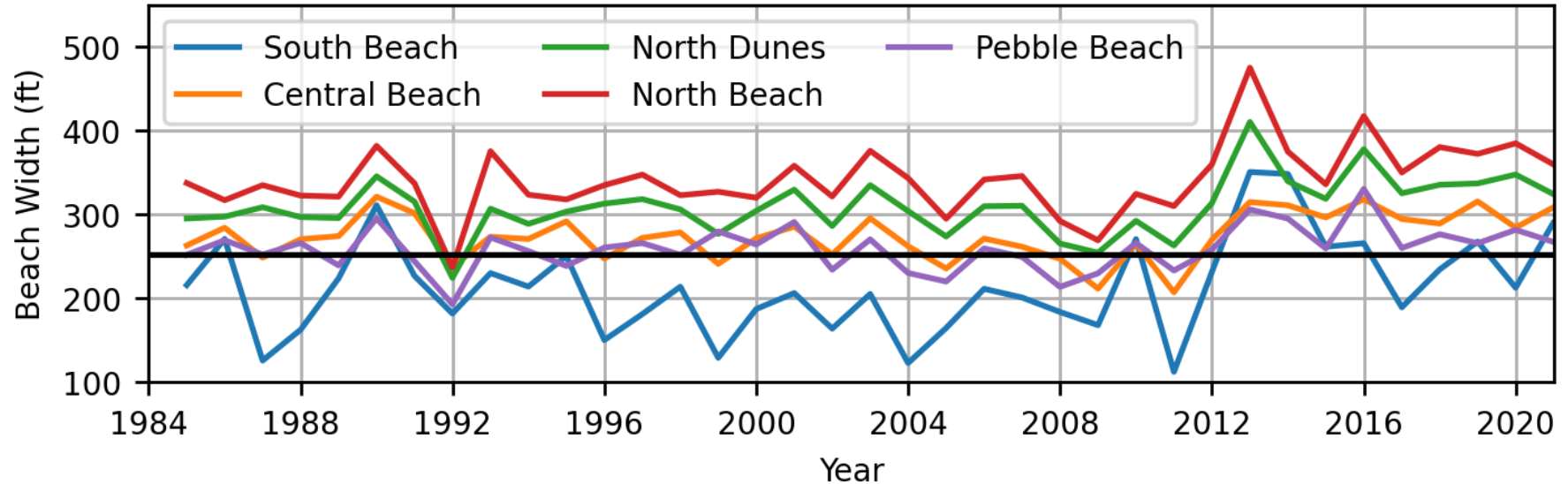




LONG TERM CHANGES

Long-term Beach Width Change

Beach Widths Averaged by Year

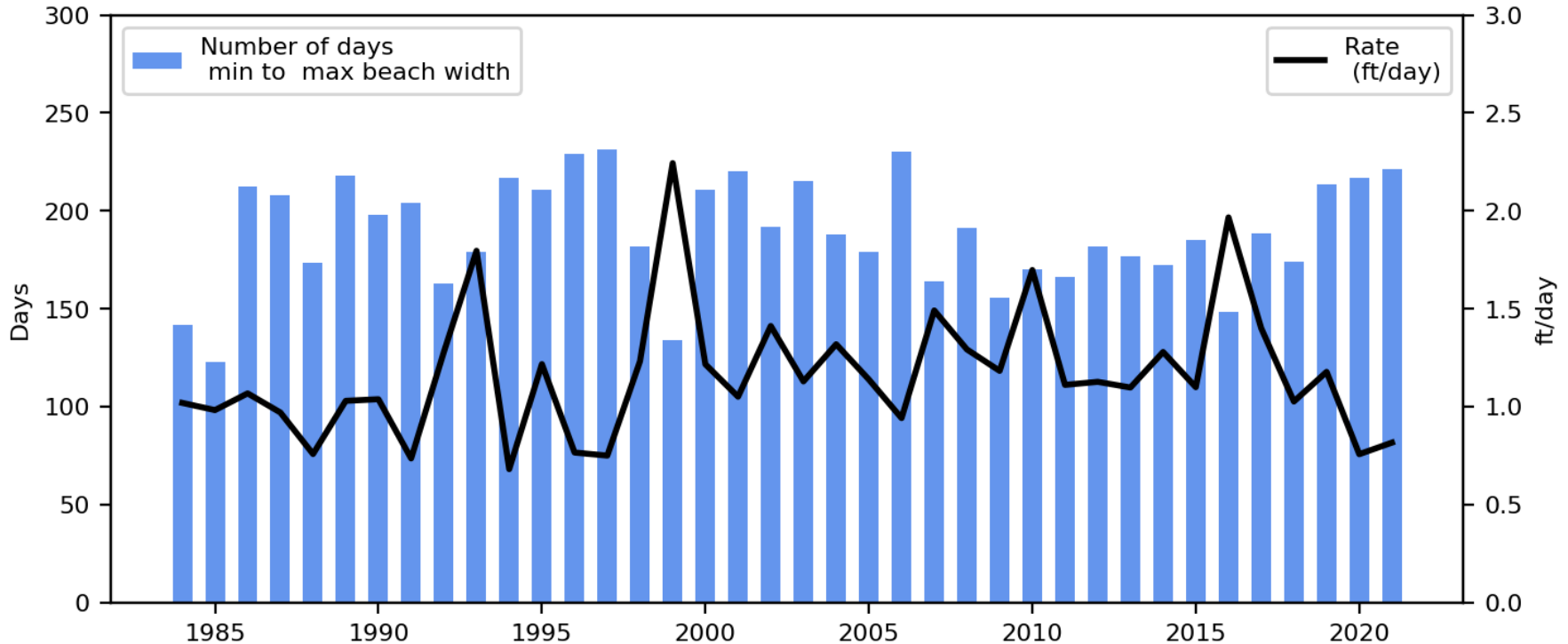


- Most current armoring has been in place since 1984 (with some additions post 1984)
- Shoreline is relatively stable - no long-term trends
- Sediment transport is most likely cross-shore movement (annual cycle)
- The beach widths average about 250 feet without any significant trend in the 30-year dataset
- Particularly erosive years for all beach sections was 1992 (which is likely related to the 1992 El Niño), 2009 and 2011



BEACH RECOVERY

Shoreline Recovery Scales and Rates



- Recovery shows how long the beach took to widen from the yearly minimum to maximum
- A faster rate shows that the beach built out faster
- Generally took the beach an average of 150 days (spring-summer)
- Fastest recovery rates around 1.7-2 feet per day and occurred when spring and summer waves were smaller and more oblique (coming from N and S as opposed to W)



HISTORIC COASTAL CLIFF CHANGE



Historic Cliff Erosion Rates (literature)

- › UC San Diego and Scripps Historical Coastal Erosion Study. No data for the City Beach, Pebble Beach only.
 - Negligible erosion from 2010 – 2016
- › USGS Statewide Assessment. Section from Point Piños to Gorda
 - **11.8 in/yr** from 1930s – 2002
- › Rodger E. Johnson Study 1908 - 1983
 - **4.8 in/yr** in the northern portion of the beach
 - **3.6 – 8.4 in/yr** in the southern portion of the beach
- › Integral. Pebble Beach only
 - **1.14 in/yr** from 1945 – 2022
 - Highest observed **~3 in/yr**



Cliff Erosion Event Observations

› From Rodger E. Johnson and Associates:

- 1982-3 Storm Event Erosion Hotspots:
 - **30 feet** of bluff between 8th-9th Avenues
 - **25-40 feet** of bluff between 9th -10th Avenues
 - **20-40** of bluff between 10th – 11th Avenues
 - **30 feet** of bluff near Santa Lucia Avenue

› From Integral Analysis

- Largest loss observed at Pebble Beach: **20 feet** near 10th Fairway (1945-2022)



FUTURE HAZARD MODELING



Future Hazard Modeling

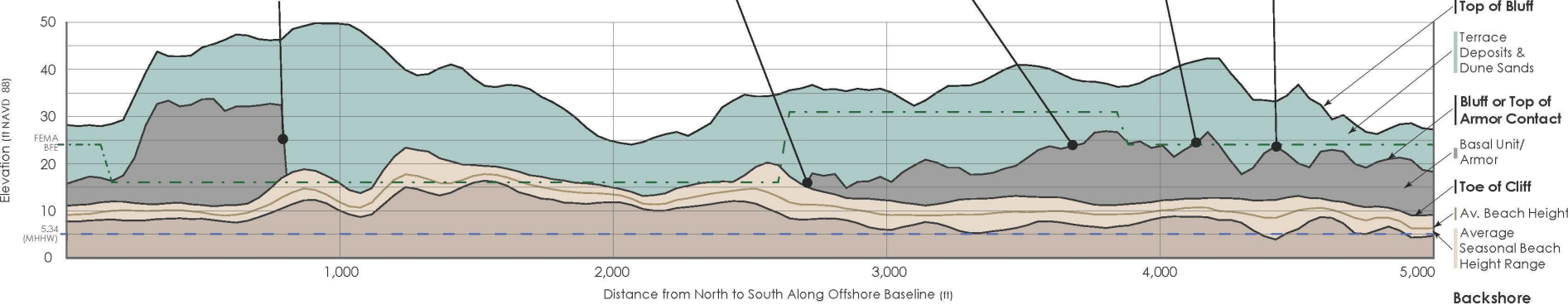
- Determine future **beach** widths for:
 - **Average** winter and summer conditions
 - **Stormy** winter (eroded) and summer (recovered) conditions
- Determine future **bluff crest** position
 - **With armoring**
 - **Without armoring**
- Determine future **dune crest** position
 - Eroded scarp position

Vulnerability Assessment

- › Dry Sand Towel space availability
 - Future likelihood by season and time
- › Threats to assets and infrastructure
 - Timing / Sea Level Rise
 - Extent of hazard
 - \$ Damages (Phase 2)
- › Potential assets at risk
 - Stormwater, wastewater, water
 - Parcels and structures
 - Recreation space, coastal access/stairs, sidewalk
 - Coastal armoring
 - Streets



Cliff-backed to Dune-backed Shore Dune-backed to Cliff-backed Shore Buried to Exposed Riprap Pocket Beach Pocket Beach



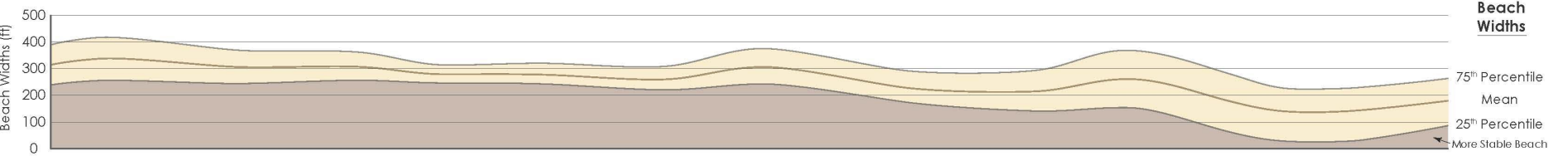
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- Backshore**
- Riprap
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Section 4 North Carmel Beach Section 3 North Dunes Section 2 Central Carmel Beach Section 1 South Carmel Beach

Pescadero Canyon 4th Av Stairs Northern Dune Ramp Central Dune Ramp Southern Dune Ramp 8th Av Stairs Scenic Rd Dune Ramp 9th Av Stairs 10th Av N. Stairs 10th Av S. Stairs 11th Av Stairs 12th Av Stairs 13th Av Stairs Santa Lucia Av Stairs Martin Way Stairs



- Beach Widths**
- 75th Percentile Mean
 - 25th Percentile
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Extra Slides
