

protection against direct wave and current attack. At site C and adjacent reaches bulkhead damage and shoreline erosion is believed to be due to currents and boat wakes (resulting from traffic through the Intracoastal Waterway). Wave activity is observed to be lower here.

Location D corresponds to the shoreline behind rocks which form the western extension of the south jetty. Here, the sand has eroded away leaving an erosion scarp. Some Australian pines have fallen as a result. This area is heavily utilized as it is a part of the Dubois Park. The lagoonal channel (site E) and a portion of the lagoon itself (site F) have experienced shoaling due to sand deposition. The lagoon serves as a drainage basin for a rather extensive watershed. The channel is the only draining outlet for the lagoon into the inlet. Furthermore, tidal exchange between the inlet and lagoonal waters is essential for flushing and water renewal. Small boats use the channel at high tide to commute between the inlet and upstream residential areas. The topography and vegetation of the area have been conducive to the use of the channel area for picnics and other recreational activity. It is essential to maintain the channel and minimize shoaling there or in the adjacent waters.

At site G a public beach has been created by providing two short groin-like structures with a sandy beach in between. The beach consists of a curved shoreline stabilized by concrete on which sand has been deposited. In recent years there has been a depletion of the sand here. It is believed that wave and current attack is responsible for this problem. The problem is compounded by the concrete which causes significant reflections of the wave energy and enhanced scour. The shoreline west of the beach (G) has as well been stabilized by rocks and