across dry sand will tend to transport the fine fraction and deposit it as dunes. In addition to providing a better basis for understanding this process, these measurements along with sediment samples will assist in interpreting armoring of the surface by the remaining larger particles, particularly shell fragments.

Vegetation Response - In order to document vegetation response to nourishment and, where carried out, the effectiveness of vegetation establishment efforts, the monitoring should include a systematic plan for photographic documentation, yet retain sufficient flexibility to respond to unanticipated vegetation features of interest.

Public Interest/Education Monitoring Needs

It is anticipated that due to the substantial volume of sediment to be placed and the obvious resulting physical changes to the system, there will be substantial public interest in any large beach nourishment project, including NPS rationale and justification for the placement, basis for need, etc., actual versus anticipated consequences and modification of NPS policy as the result of experience obtained. An adequate monitoring program will ensure a basis to respond to this public interest consistent with NPS management policies and responsibilities.

Management Monitoring Needs

Consistent with NPS responsibilities to manage park systems in a near-natural state and to understand the consequences of various management alternatives, it is essential to monitor perturbations to these systems in order to better understand the natural system and its capacity to adjust to anthropogenic perturbations. Knowledge gained will assist in providing guidance to future management decisions related to beach nourishment.

Biological Monitoring

The monitoring to establish the biological effects of the beach nourishment project includes three elements; each of these is described briefly below.