

# Beach Stabilization and Dune Restoration in Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico

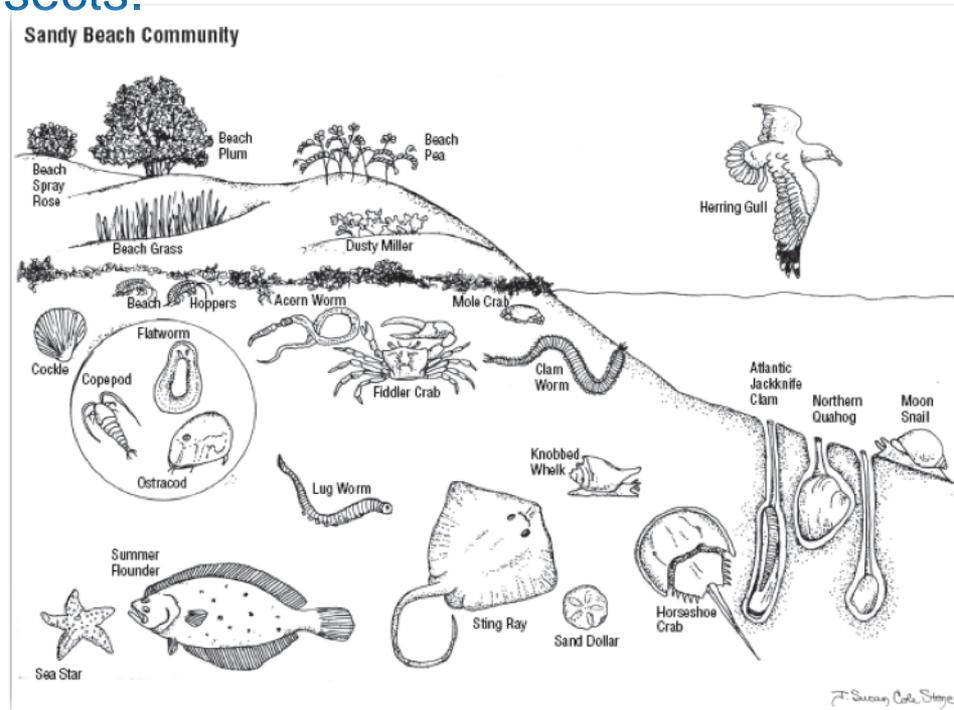


# Project Team Members

- Frank A. Ocaña, Rodolfo Pinzón, Daniel Ceballos, and Leny F. Pinzón: MARCOST de México SA de CV, Mérida, Yucatán, México
- Amine Dahmani: SAMARCEL LLC, Storrs, CT, SESI Consulting Engineers, UCONN.
- Ismael Mariño: Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Mérida, Yucatán, México

# What is a Healthy Beach?

- Hundreds of species of plants and animals inhabit a healthy coastal environment.
- The coastline extends from the low tide beach to the grasslands and sand dunes.
- The primary tool in assessing the health of a beach is its ability to have a balanced erosion and accretion cycles and to support a variety of plants, invertebrates, birds and insects.



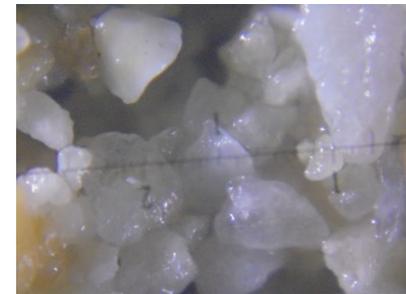
# SAMARCEL BEACH STABILIZATION TREATMENT PROCESS

- Natural biodegradable proprietary polysaccharide protein biopolymers, PPBs.
- PPB formulation, SandFirst (SF) designed through laboratory testing with sand from the site.
- When the PPB SF product is applied, the natural color and texture of the sand are not altered.

without SandFirst



with SandFirst





# Project Site in Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico



**Figure 1. Location of the study area. T100-T400 represent the profiles measured in the Treatment zone and profiles O100-O200 and E100-E200 correspond to the West and East Control zones, respectively.**



# APPLICATION AND EVALUATION

- 85-m long treated beach. 1 kg of SF per meter was applied at low dosage (4 g/L) over a 6-month period.
- Evaluated changes in Treatment zone and two Control zones (evolution of the coastline and sediment volumes) using 136 profiles and a linear regression analysis of the data.
- Evaluated the changes in sediment volumes for a section of the profile corresponding to 30 meters (approximately 10 m of dry beach and 20 m of submerged beach) bounded between the levels +1.0m to -1.5m was selected.
- Determined if there were differences in the sediment balance between Treatment and Controls. An analysis of variance was also performed.

# Treatment Application



# Dune Restoration



Reclaimed windblown sand



Native plant species placement, sand fence installation and application of the PPB SandFirst for dune stabilization

# Profile Evolution



August 5, 2016



August 20, 2016



September 6, 2016



Bathymetry- Sept. 10, 2016

# Profile Evolution



Sea turtle, Sept. 10, 2016



Application - Sept. 12, 2016



October 18, 2016



After a storm, Oct. 31, 2016

# Profile Evolution



November 16, 2016

**Control West** - Nov. 16, 2016



February 4, 2017

**Control West**- February 4, 2017



# Evolution of the Coastline

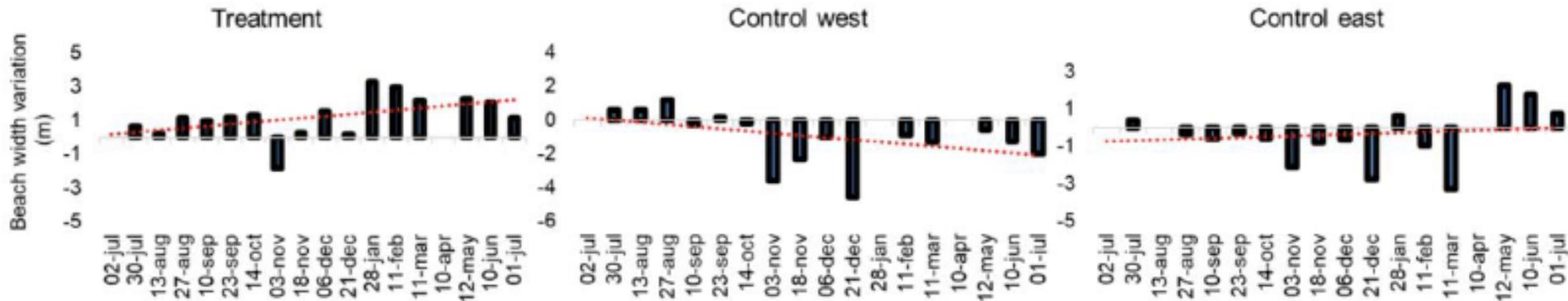
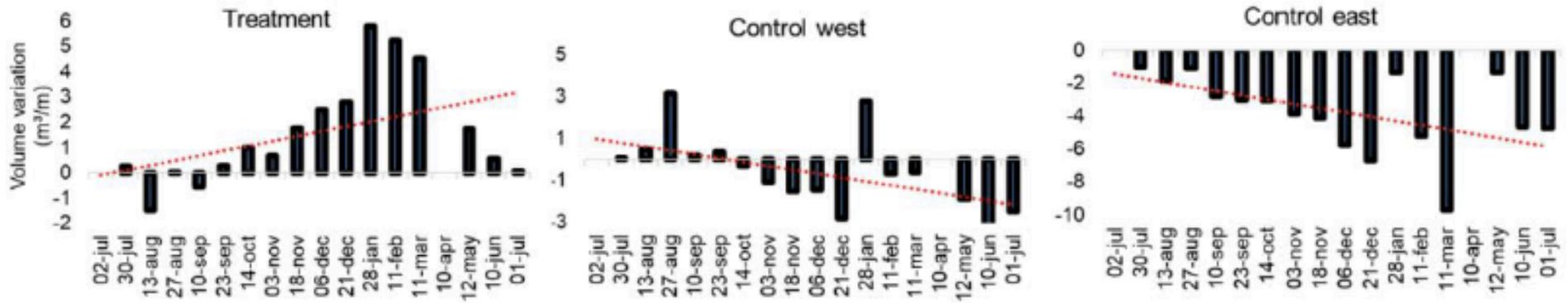


Figure 5. Time series of the coastline in the Treatment zone and the Control zones

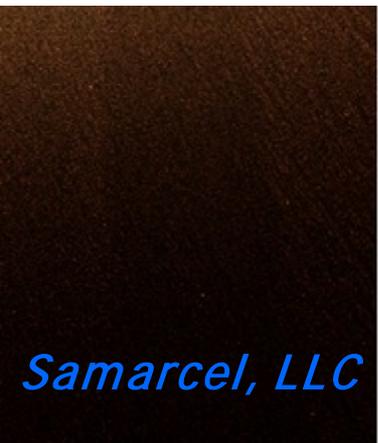




# Sand Volume Variations



**Figure 7. Average variation of the sand volume, and tendency (red line) in the Treatment zone and in the Control zones**



# Profile Evolution



March 11, 2017



Control West- March 11, 2017

Control East- March 11, 2017

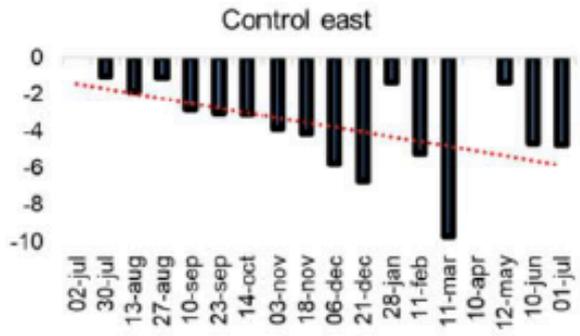
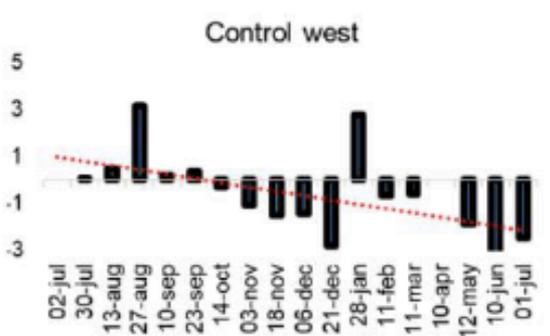
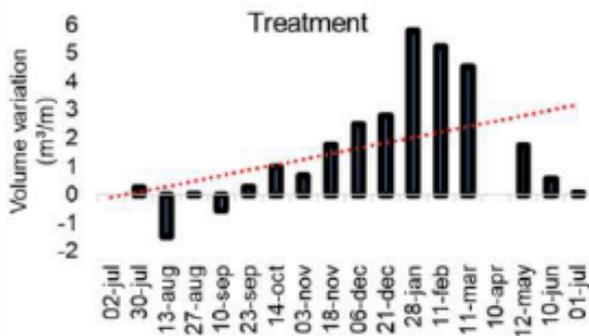


Figure 7. Average variation of the sand volume, and tendency (red line) in the Treatment zone and in the Control zones

# Profile Evolution



Major Storm: May 8, 2017



Major Storm: June 10, 2017

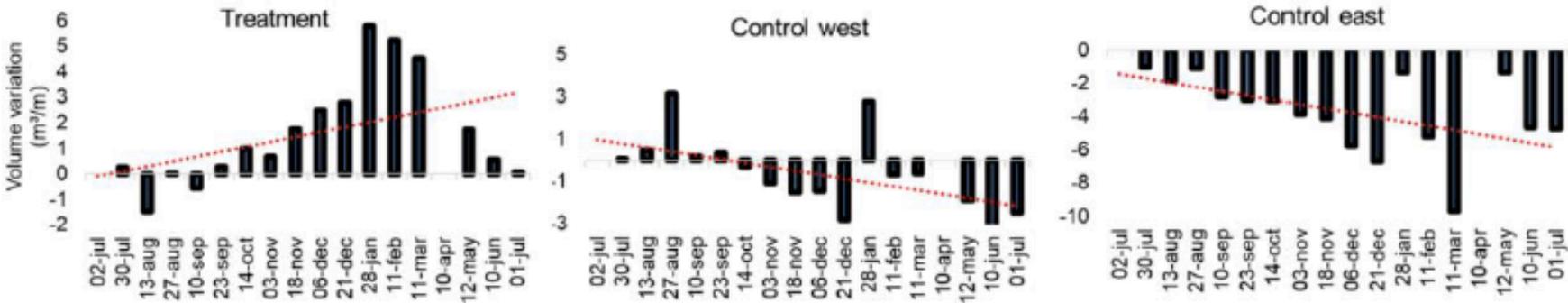


Figure 7. Average variation of the sand volume, and tendency (red line) in the Treatment zone and in the Control zones

# Dune Condition Following Storm



A severe storm affected the Yucatan coast on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2017. The dune demonstrated its importance by preventing an inundation of the premises.

# Profile Evolution



February 26, 2018



April 23, 2018

# Project Results

- In the Treatment zone, the sediment balance (erosion/accretion rate) was stable between the supralittoral and sublittoral areas ( $0.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}$ ), while in the Control zones it had an average negative balance of  $-4.04 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}$ .
- The coastline in the Treatment zone shows a tendency to expand seaward. The Controls regressed.
- Our findings suggests that the treatment is a suitable method for increasing beach resilience and may be used to complement beach renourishment projects.
- The sand dune restoration was successful. Dune vegetation was enhanced by the PPB treatment.





# Environmental Benefits

- The project increases energy efficiency by making renourishment projects more effective through enhanced sand retention and dune restoration.
- The project created a carbon sink through the restoration of the beach dune by reclaiming windblown sand and planting native species.
- The project enhanced beach resilience by increasing beach width and yielding a positive net sediment balance.



# Environmental Benefits

- Restoration of the dune created new habitat (275 m<sup>2</sup>) that provided protection to some invertebrate species.
- The PPB treatment and sand dune and fence design/location did not impede the nesting of sea turtles as three successful nestings and hatchings were observed on the beach during the project.



*Thank You!*

Dr. Amine Dahmani  
[maminedahmani@gmail.com](mailto:maminedahmani@gmail.com)  
[ad@sesi.org](mailto:ad@sesi.org)

Dr. Frank A. Ocaña  
[franko@marcost.com](mailto:franko@marcost.com)