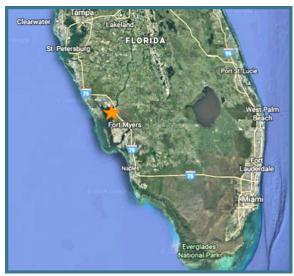
Tiki Point Harborwalk Living Shoreline Pilot Project

FISH, WILDLIFE, & HABITAT RESTORATION





Summary

In 2018, the City of Punta Gorda completed a concept design for a living shoreline pilot project at Tiki Point at Harborwalk fronting the Four Points Sheraton Hotel downtown. The Harborwalk is a waterfront promenade that connects Trabue Park, Laishley Park, the Charlotte Harbor Events Center, Gilchrist Park, and Fishermen's Village. A public-private partnership was formed between the City, CHNEP, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Aquatic Preserves, Four Points Sheraton, and Jacobs Engineering. The hotel expressed interest in improving the natural aesthetics and habitat value along the hotel's seawall (Figure C2.1), within a pubic easement that exists along the City's Harborwalk.

The City, with its public and private partners, will advance the Tiki Point Harborwalk living shoreline project from conceptual design to construction. The project will collect data needed for final design and permitting of a nature-based solution, such as a hybrid living shoreline as outlined in the plans; enhance the existing waterfront promenade which connects two City parks; creates a more resilient public park space with flood protection, habitat & eco-tourism benefits; and provide lessons learned for future nature-based projects for other at-risk urban waterfront area. It will include data collection, final design and permitting, and construction.

Location: Charlotte County, FL

Partners: City of Punta Gorda

Status: Upcoming 2024-2025

CHNEP Cost: \$320,000

Funding Source: FL Dept. of

Environmental Protection & CHNEP

CHNEP Plan Activity:

Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat
Protection 1.2: Research and promote best management practices for tidal creeks, rivers, canals, dredged channels, and stormwater conveyances that support habitats and native aquatic life.

Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat
Protection 2: Protect, restore, and
monitor environmentally sensitive lands
and waterways including critical habitat
areas.

COASTAL & HEARTLAND NATIONAL ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP

Anticipated Results and Benefits

The project will increase resilience and mitigate the risks of flooding and sea level rise using a hybrid nature-based solution to improve habitat and water quality, reduce erosion, and buffer storm effects as outlined in the City's Adaptation and Comprehensive Plans.

Flood Reduction:

Adding living shorelines offshore of existing seawalls helps reduce wave impacts on the coast and inland property. This living shoreline project will buffer wave and flood impacts to the downtown area and help mitigate the storm risk to the vital downtown infrastructure. The project will also help promote additional flood resilience projects in the downtown area. The project aims to naturally increase its initial footprint through habitat growth and sediment accumulation such that, over time, the project's initial baseline elevation, in reference to the still water level, is maintained and expected to keep pace with the sea level rise trends. The increased elevation will continue to provide temporary storage of flood waters and a buffer for wave overtopping.

Improved Habitat:

Charlotte Harbor has long been recognized as an exceptionally important Florida estuary and has been designated by the US Congress as an "estuary of national significance." The area is rich in biological diversity – 86 of Florida's endangered and threatened species, and numerous recreational and commercial species reside in Charlotte Harbor. Living shorelines are typically

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.

Increase level rises.

Increase level rises.

Living shorelines use plants or other natural elements—sometimes in combination with harder shoreline structures.

Marshes and oyster reefs act as natural barriers to waves. 15 ft of marsh can allowing them to gas annually.

Some square mile of salt improve water quality, provide as natural barriers to waves. 15 ft of marsh can also biodiversity, and marsh migration and may create seaward erosion.

The National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science Coastal science.noaa.gov



designed to function as living space for wildlife, providing foraging and nesting areas for many of these species. The Tiki Point living shoreline project is intended to provide habitat (subtidal, intertidal oyster reefs and mangroves) for dozens of aquatic and terrestrial species of conservation, recreational and commercial interest.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Uniting Central and Southwest Florida to protect water and wildlife