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Utilizing NASA Earth Observations to Assess Sea Level Rise and Develop Optimal Green Infrastructure Plans to Restore Mangrove Habitat and Enhance Coastal Resiliency

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Community Concerns



- Shoreline changes significantly impact local economies
- Extreme weather is a major threat to coastal communities
- Implementation of green infrastructure as a mitigation technique
- Increase storm water drainage capacity and pump stations







City of Miami Beach, Public Works Department



Study Area & Period







Miami-Dade County

- Biscayne Bay Area
- City of Miami Beach
- ▶ 1984-2017





- Examine coastal damage in Miami Beach following Hurricane Irma
- Map the distribution of historic urban
 vegetation in Miami
 Beach
- Assess the range and health of coastal wetlands in southeast Florida using Landsat 5 TM, Landsat 8 OLI, and Terra MODIS data products



NASA Earth Observations



Terra MODIS









Results – Coastal Damage



Dates	Class	Area (km²)
09/07 (3 days before Irma)	Sand	0.71
	Vegetation	0.48
09/12 (2 days after Irma)	Sand	0.92
	Vegetation	0.26
10/30 (40 days after Irma)	Sand	0.79
	Vegetation	0.39



Conclusions – Coastal Damage



- Approximately 45% of coastal vegetation along Miami Beach was lost or damaged
- An estimated 26% of this vegetation recovered within 40 days of the storm's passing





Results – Urban Vegetation



Neighborhoods

- 1. South Pointe
- 2. Star/Palm/Hibiscus
- 3. West Avenue & Bay Road
- 4. Bayshore
- 5. City Center
- 6. Flamingo/Lummus
- 7. South & Venetian Islands
- 8. Oceanfront
- 9. La Gorce
- 10. Nautilus
- 11. North Shore
- 12. Normandy Isles
- 13. Normandy Shores
- 14. Biscayne Point



Conclusions – Urban Vegetation



- The city of Miami Beach saw a 24% increase in vegetation coverage between 1994 and 2015
- The city's plans to implement and maintain green infrastructure are having positive effects









Results – Mangrove Health



Results – Mangrove Health





Conclusions – Mangrove Health



- Mangrove forests in Biscayne National Park represent effective, selfsustaining green infrastructure
- They exhibit resiliency in both hurricane and nonhurricane years





- How do the observed recovery rates compare with previous recovery rates?
- How do storm impacts affect vegetation coverage?
- What are the most suitable places for the implementation of green infrastructure in Miami Beach?

















Results





Vegetation cover makes up 30% of the land

74% of vegetation experienced moderate to severe damage

80% of damage was more than 50% recovered





North Shore Park



Image credit: Miami Beach Public Works Department

Still Water Park



Conclusions – Vegetation Analysis





Immediately following Hurricane Irma, our analysis showed that vegetation experienced severe damage.

Our results will help our project partners to identify areas and species that demonstrated the highest rate of resiliency.

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