The Impact of Coastal Armoring on Sea Turtle Conservation in Barbados



Carla Daniel

Barbados Sea Turtle Project, Wild Isle Trust (WIT)

Impacts of Climate Change & Development



Sea level rise

Increased intensity and duration of swell events

More frequent/intense extreme weather events

Severe erosion

Impacts of Climate Change & Development



- Loss of lateral access
- Property vulnerability
- Unattractive beaches
- Narrowed beaches
- Impacted Tourism Industry
- Negatively impacted nesting/turtles









Building Resilience



Barbados prides itself on managing its coast such that "the benefits of the different human uses of the coastal zone are realised in the interests of all Barbadians" (ICZM Plan Vol.1 Final Draft (July 2020). This has required adaptation to changing climate-related environmental conditions.

Adaptations



Adaptation has largely consisted of installing hard infrastructure:

- Boulder revetments/ gabion baskets
- Seawalls (property protection)
- Breakwaters / groynes Beach maintenance
- Concretization of gully mouths to accelerate land run off and prevent flooding.

Applications commonly include proposals to renourish or recharge beaches with sand from external sources.



Innovation – Boardwalks

Two major coastal developments have been the construction of boardwalks on sections of the west and south coasts to increase lateral pedestrian access and protect coastal infrastructure.

Additions of headlands have created small, but highly dynamic pocket beaches along the Southern Boardwalk.

These beaches are not ideal for nesting but have attracted sea turtles.



Challenges



The management measures above are considered to be risk resilient strategies and are focused primarily on protection of infrastructure, especially for the tourism sector. However, they have posed particular challenges for sea turtles and for their management by the Barbados Sea Turtle Project, which has been working for the past 30 years to recover sea turtle populations.

Seawalls





Seawalls





Eggs laid at the base of sea walls are exposed with high swells

Nesting females have fallen off sea walls and been severely injured or died. Construction typically happens in the nesting season and endangers nesting turtles



Boulder based structures



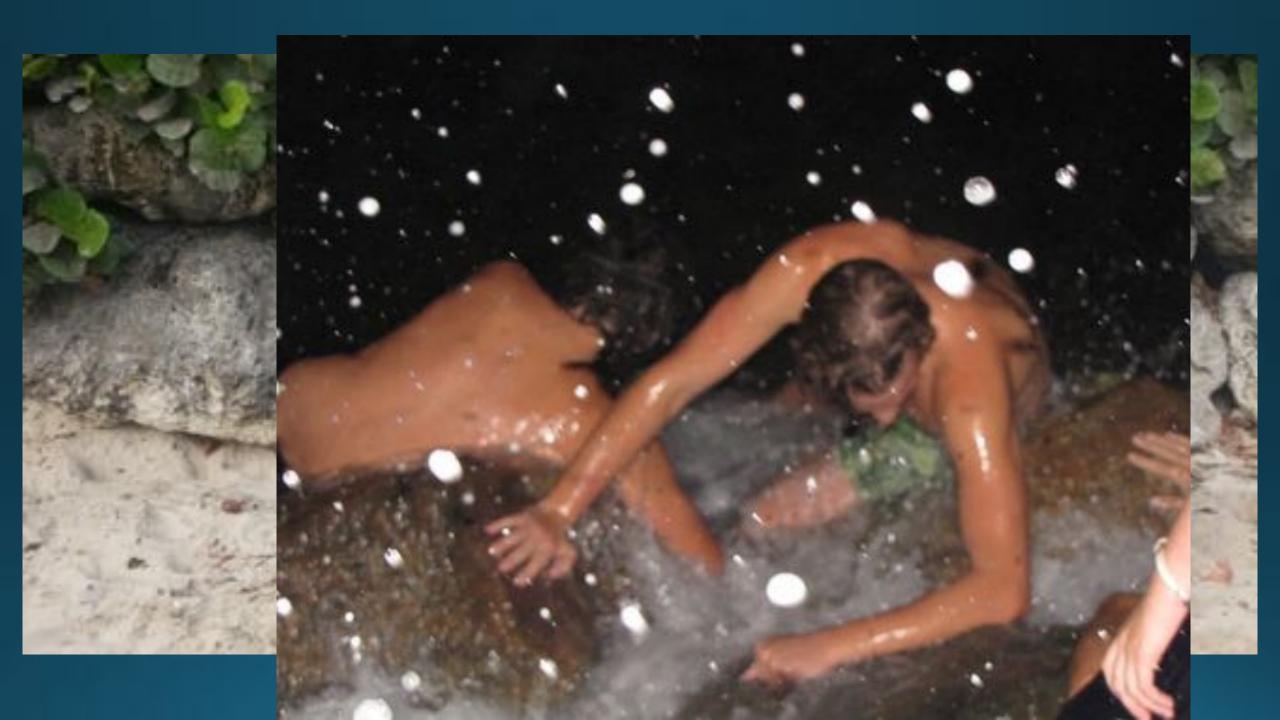
Boulder based structures



The placement of large boulders abutting the beach has become an increasing threat to nesting turtles. Nesting females become trapped and drown/die of heat stress if not found and rescued.





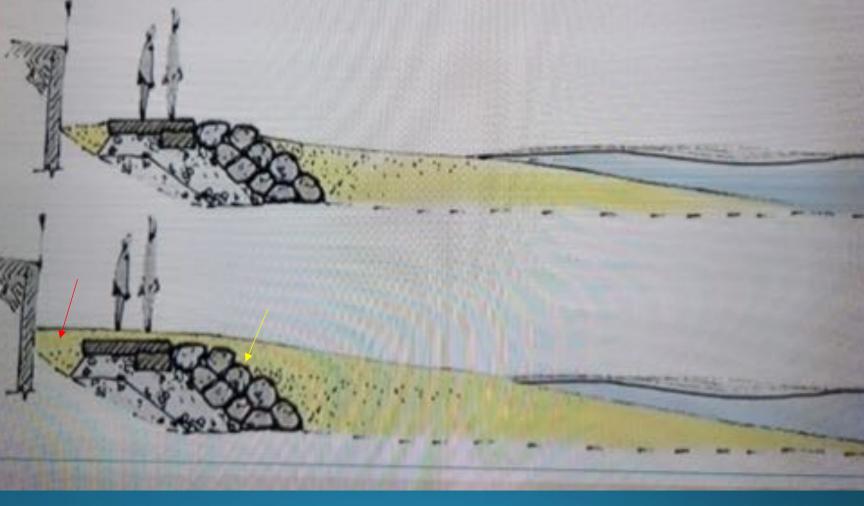




Buried Revetments/Walkways









Boardwalks



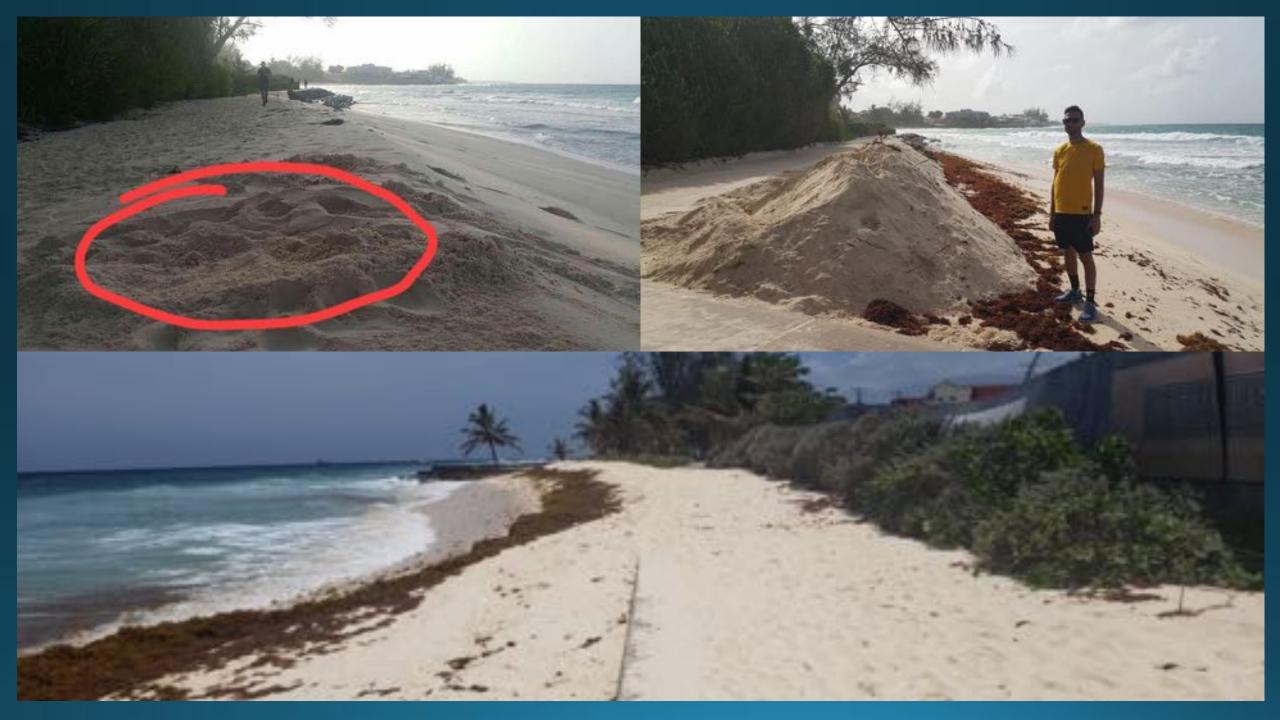
Boardwalks combine a number of coastal features including seawalls, revetments and headlands. This is the south coast's most prominent coastal engineering feature. At almost 1 km in length, the concrete and wood Boardwalk is protected by boulders that are exposed in some areas and covered in sand in others. A number of headlands were also constructed to create beaches where they did not previously exist. The new beaches have attracted turtles to nest, creating alternative habitat to the traditional nesting beaches nearby







 Eggs are often exposed by sand erosion or are suffocated by accreted sand overburden. Cleaning of the Boardwalk can result in sand being piled over nests to such depths that hatchlings cannot dig themselves out.





• Boardwalks provide the public easier access to turtles as they struggle to find nesting sites. This has led to increased instances of harassment and in extreme cases the killing of turtles. In recent times this behaviour has extended to hatchlings.









 Increased presence of people has lead to additional lighting and increased populations of rats

Concretizing Drains



In recent decades, it has become common policy to concretize gullies to speed up water flow and reduce flooding. Many of these channels emerge on west coast beaches and have led to deaths of numerous nesting hawksbills. The drains are often cleared of accumulated sand at the beginning of the hurricane season to clear the path of run off to the sea. Turtles nesting on the adjacent beaches fall over the unguarded edges of these drains and crack open their shells, fracture their skulls or break their necks on the hard substrate. In other drains, turtles have become stuck and starved to death.





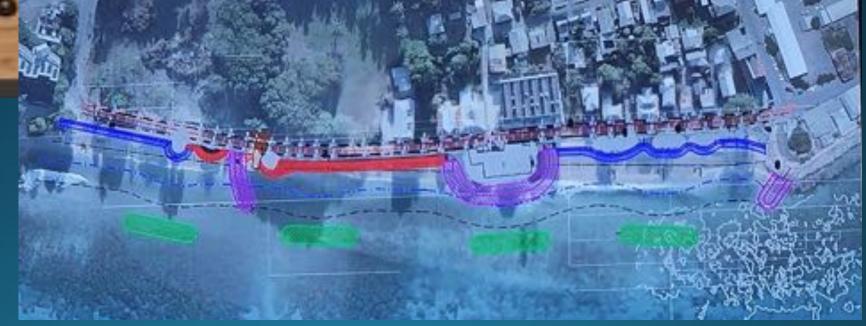




CHARGE STORY MINE

Barbados inks \$50m loan with IDB

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- Structures placed on beaches, whether to protect properties, increase along-shore public access, or create beaches, are not beneficial, and indeed are not even benign for sea turtles. They have negative impacts and therefore these impacts must be taken into consideration in any decision to build a seawall, a boulder revetment or a Boardwalk. If the benefits of building these structures are deemed to outweigh the costs to sea turtles, then efforts must be made to mitigate their impacts.
- Any new Government-sponsored or Government-supported coastal development or coastal protection actions, should come with a financial commitment to ensure the presence of trained persons to address the dangers that coastal engineered structures pose to sea turtles and other wildlife using the affected beaches.

