Figure 1: The approximate subaerial and subaqueous floral and faunal habitat provinces found across the sandy beach as mentioned in the text. While the swash zone is often the smallest of the provinces in cross-shore width, it is typically the most prolific and densely populated in terms of invertebrate species.

Figure 2: Graphic showing beach in elevation at three stages in nourishment evolution. Profile A shows a beach cross-shore profile prior to nourishment sand placement. Profile B depicts the beach profile, with the new sand volume added in the immediate aftermath of nourishment, with only mechanical redistribution (bulldozing) of new sands completed. The initial sand volume is placed principally on the subaerial beach. Profile C shows the profile after placement at point where sand has been naturally redistributed onshore and offshore toward a profile geometry that is equilibrated to local conditions.

Figure 3: Graphic showing beach in plan view (looking down from above) at time immediately following nourishment sand placement. Here, the initial placement results in a seaward "bulge" that is redistributed by the predominate winds and waves (littoral currents) along and off the beach.

Figure 4a and b: Typical beach scarps formed when the beach profile is out of equilibrium with current wind and wave conditions--in such cases wave energies in the adjacent surf zone are sufficiently high to erode sands from the subaerial beach, moving them offshore. Such features are commonplace under erosive conditions such as during storms. They are also common following nourishment sand placement as the unstable beach profile undergoes morphological adjustment.