West-Central Florida Coastal Transect #1: Anclote Key


Introduction

A major goal of the West-Central Florida Coastal Studies Project was to investigate transgression and present highstand conditions. A comparison to surface-sediment composition and sedimentary structures along the Florida coastline was conducted to identify areas that have been affected by sea-level rise.

Geologic History and Morphodynamics of Barrier Islands

Barrier islands along the west coast of Florida exhibit a variety of depositional environments, including sand flats, beach ridges, and dunes. The islands are composed of Pleistocene and Holocene sediments, with the Holocene sediments being the most recent.

Ancloete Key

The Holocene sediments on Anclote Key are primarily composed of fine-grained sediments, including sand, silt, and clay. The sediments are likely the result of back-barrier deposition, with the higher relief portions of the sand dunes and intertidal flats being covered by fine-grained sediments.

Methods

The study area was located in the northwest corner of the state, along the coast of Florida. The area was characterized by a variety of depositional environments, including sand flats, beach ridges, and dunes. The islands were composed of Pleistocene and Holocene sediments, with the Holocene sediments being the most recent.

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Data references:


References Cited