

An aerial photograph of a coastal town in Costa Rica, showing a mix of green vegetation, sandy beaches, and buildings. The ocean is visible in the background with white surf. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

La pura vida!

Nosara, Costa Rica

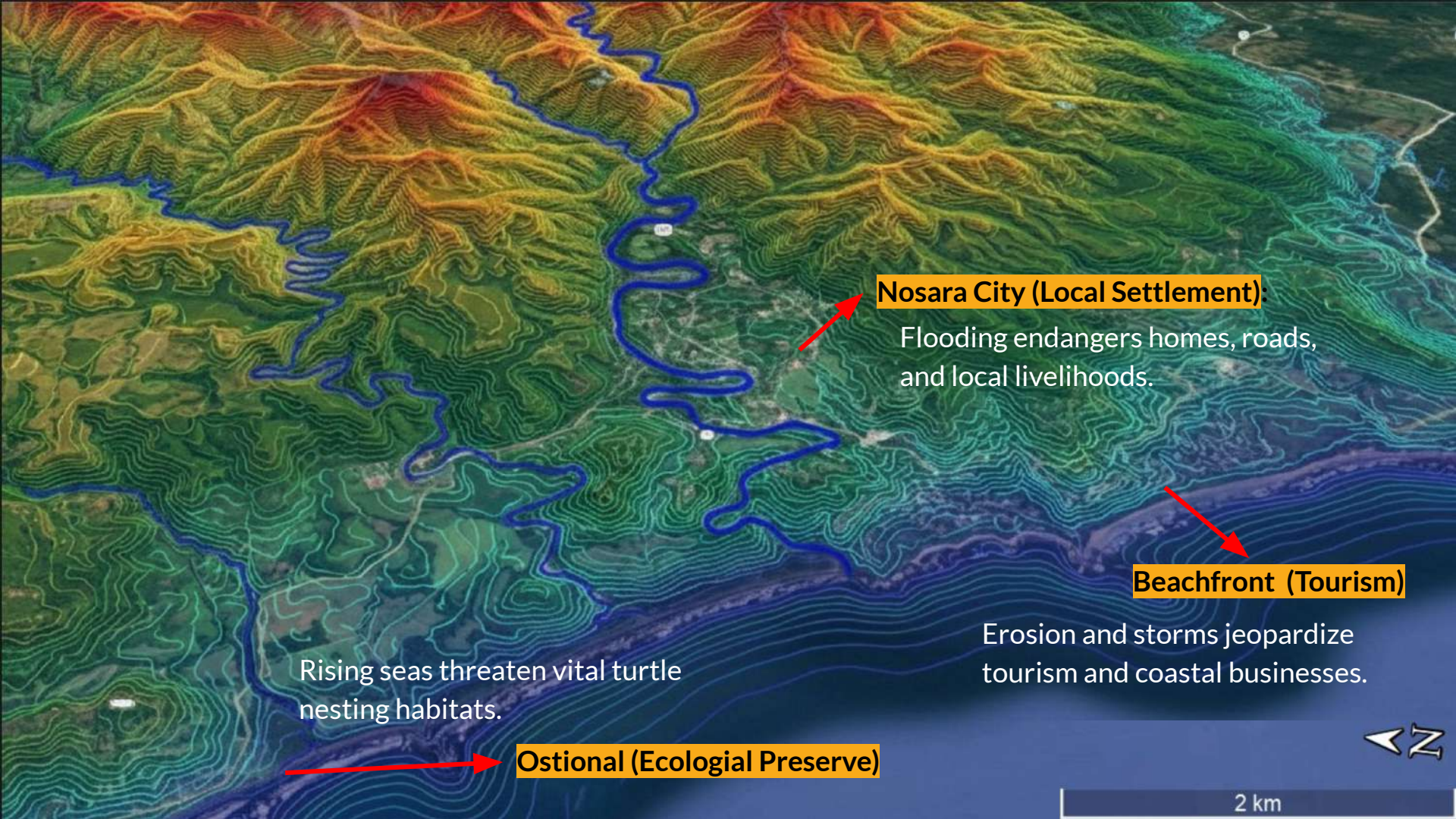
CE292B: Climate Resilient Infrastructure Design

Parker Tikson | Peijie Dai | Saskia Kusnadi | Sourabh Maheshwary

Where is Nosara?

The place to find *La pura vida*!





Nosara City (Local Settlement):

Flooding endangers homes, roads, and local livelihoods.

Beachfront (Tourism)

Erosion and storms jeopardize tourism and coastal businesses.

Rising seas threaten vital turtle nesting habitats.

Ostional (Ecological Preserve)



2 km

Nosara, coastal town where culture and nature coexist

Sea Turtles



Nesting site for the **Olive Ridley** sea turtle.

(Nicoyapeninsula.com, n.d.).

Blue Zone



Earned a **"Blue Zone"** for the longevity of its residents.

(Blue Zones, n.d.)

Oceans & Surfing



Attracts surfers worldwide to its beaches

(Vacations Costa Rica.com, n.d.).

Monkeys & Forests

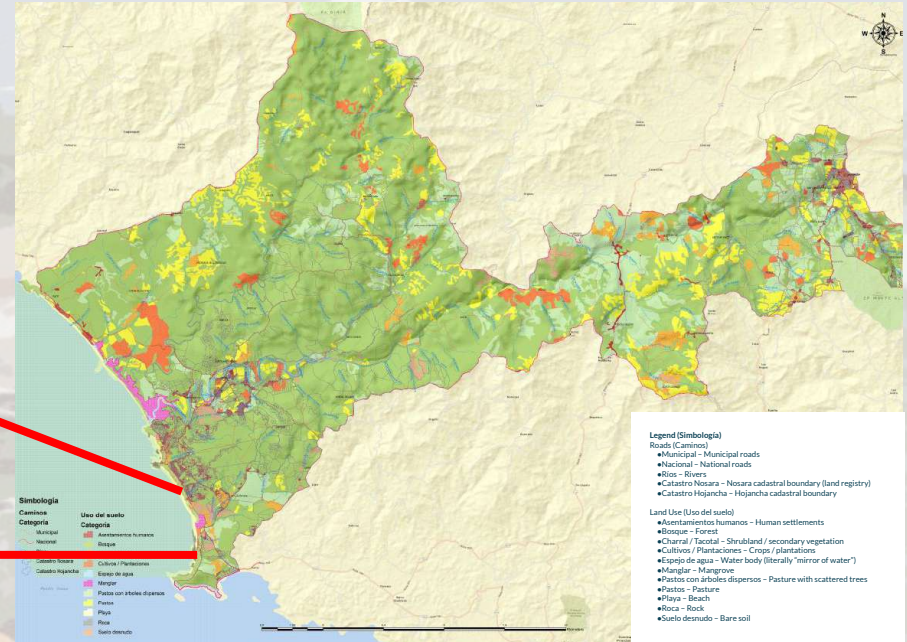


Home to **diverse wildlife**, including **Howler** and **Capuchin** monkeys.

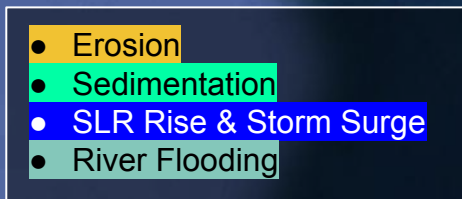
(Nicoya Peninsula, n.d.)

Tourism-driven growth and coastal development.

- Property values have appreciated **8–12% annually over the past decade** ([Investing Costa Rica, n.d.](#)).
- Population doubled since 2000



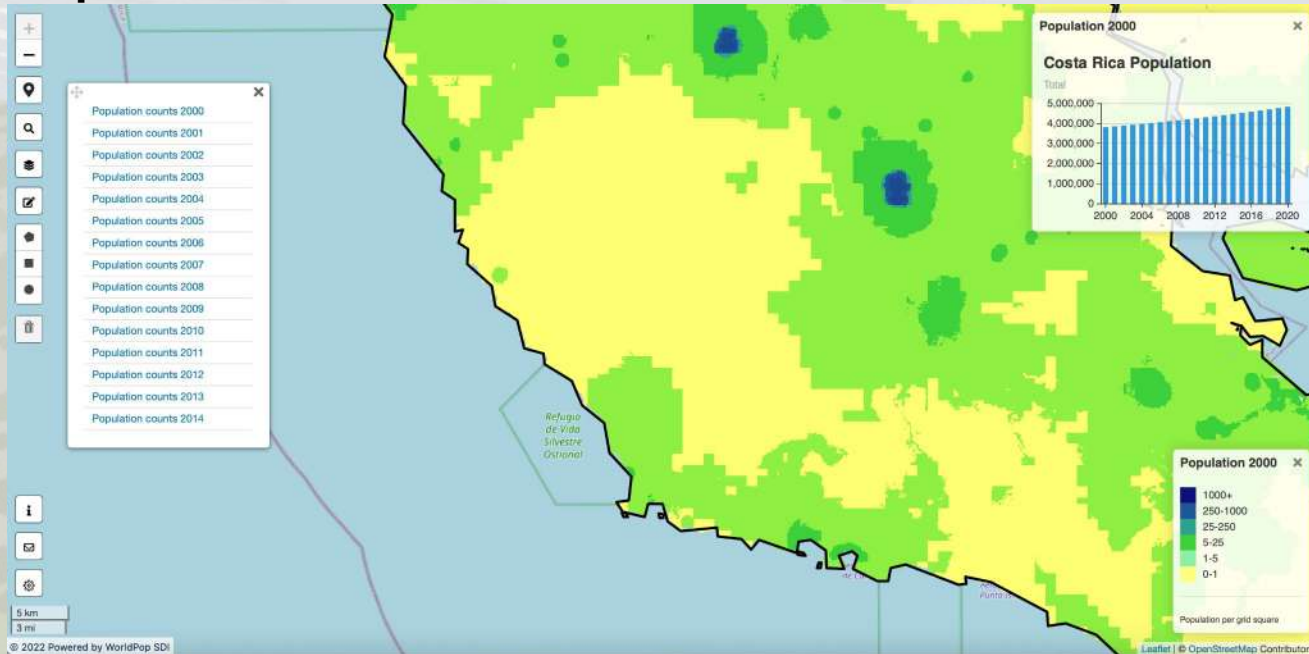
Challenges - Key Hazards



2 km

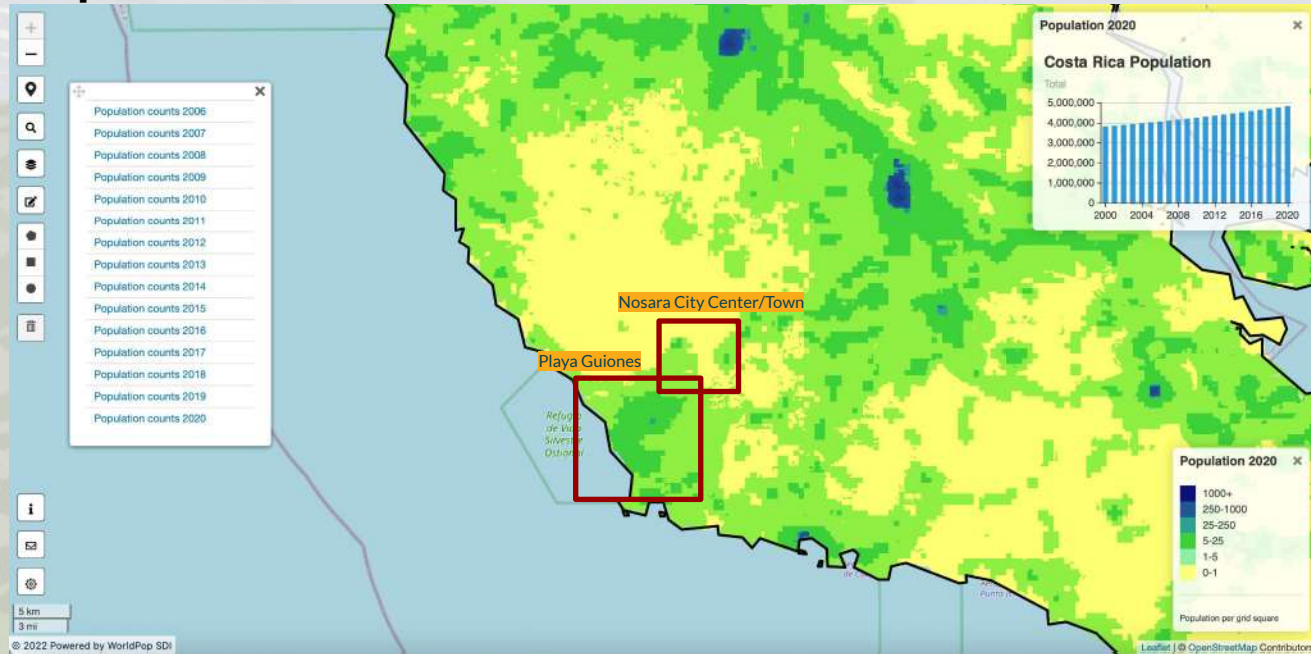
Rapidly growing coastal population driven by tourism and migration.

Population counts 2000



Rapidly growing coastal population driven by tourism and migration.

Population counts 2020



SLR Assumptions (Layer Cake)

SLR = 2m

SLR = 5m

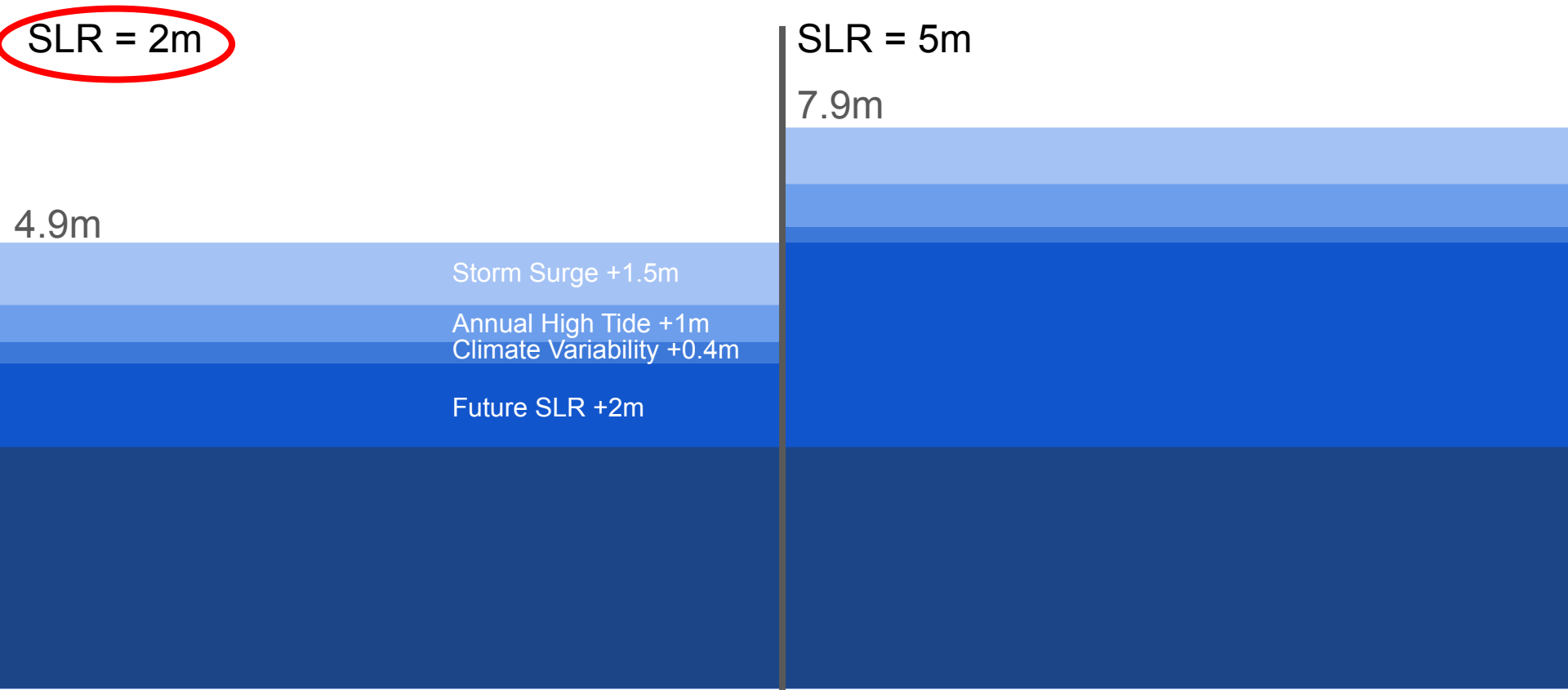
7.9m

4.9m

Storm Surge +1.5m

Annual High Tide +1m
Climate Variability +0.4m

Future SLR +2m



SLR & Flooding Risk

Legend

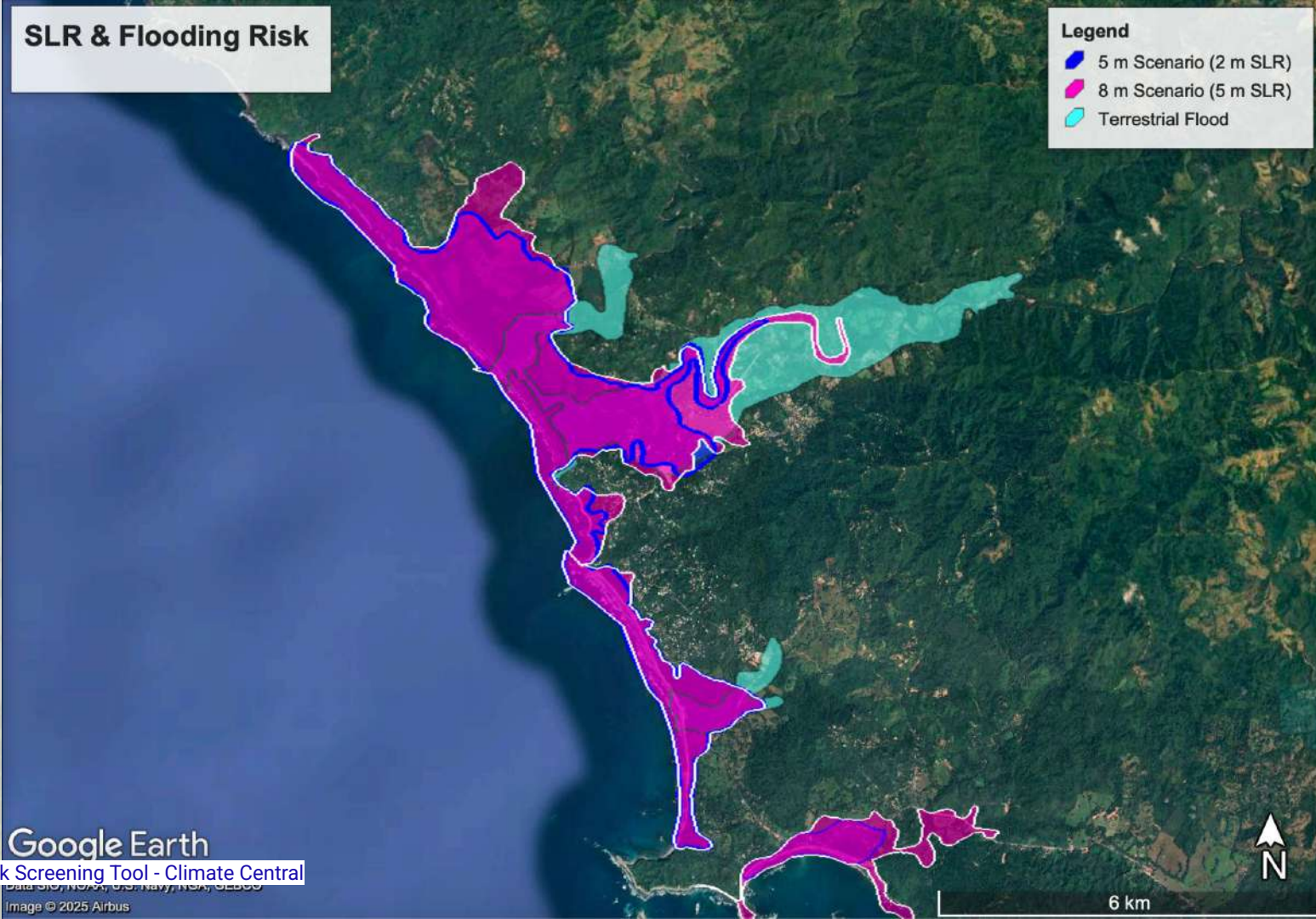
- 5 m Scenario (2 m SLR)
- 8 m Scenario (5 m SLR)
- Terrestrial Flood

Google Earth

Coastal Risk Screening Tool - Climate Central

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2025 Airbus

6 km

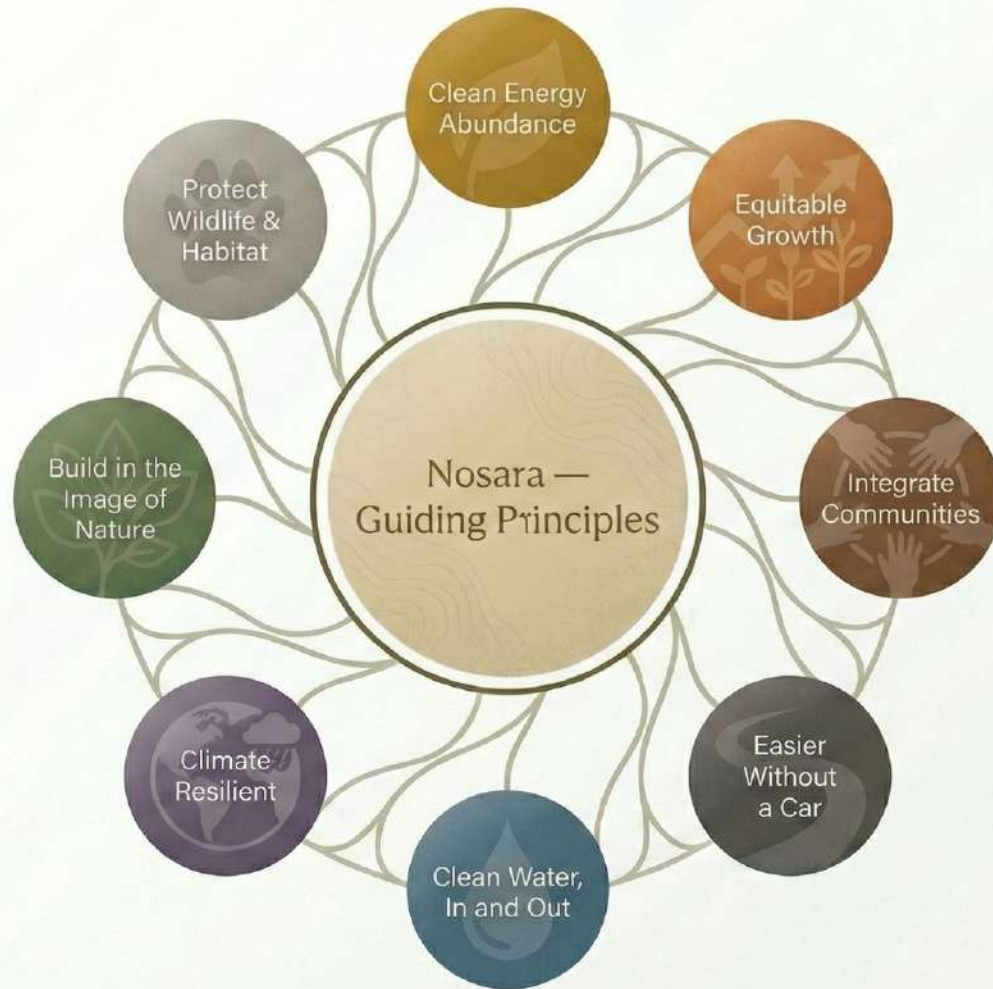


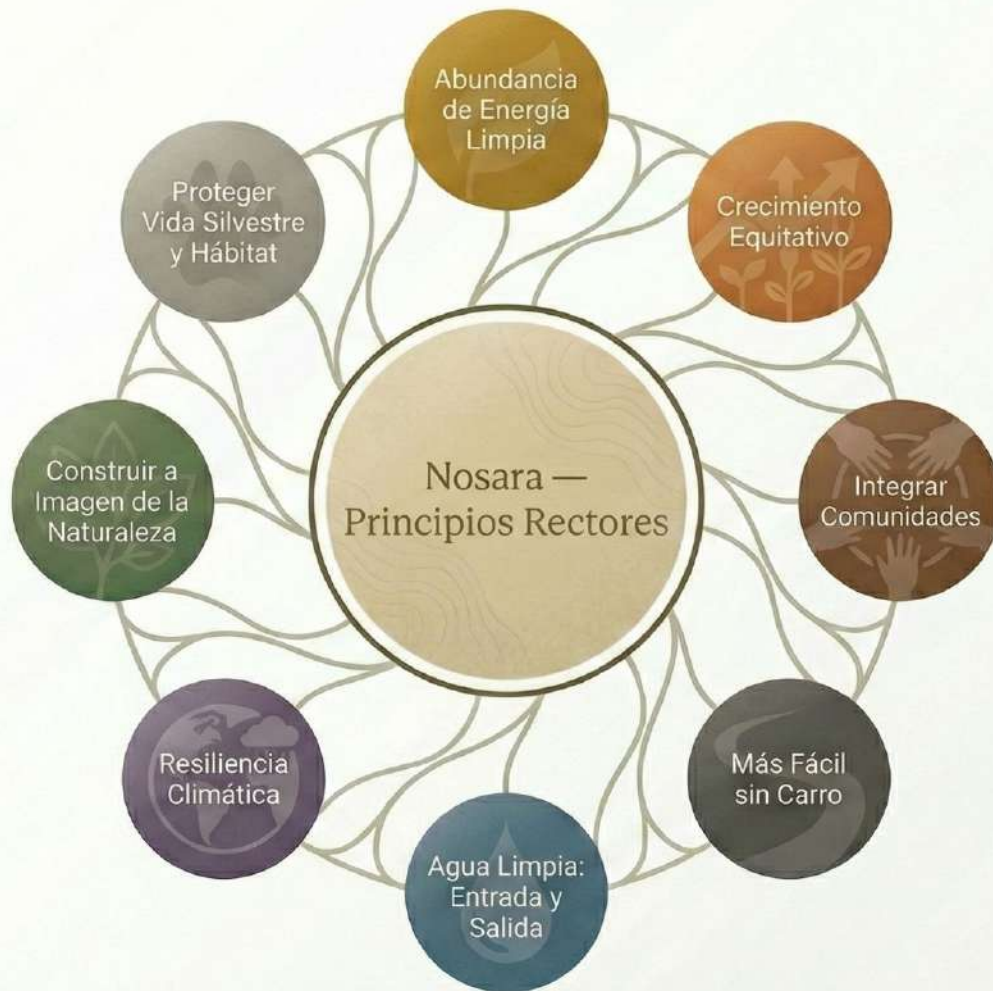
Future forecast of climate risks

Category	Driver	Impacts on Nosara
Sea-Level Rise (SLR)	2 - 5 m SLR	Flooding of low-lying inland terrain Beach retreat
Hydrology	Drought Terrestrial flood	Lower groundwater table Inland flood
Urbanization	Higher density Impervious infrastructure	Increased stormwater runoff <u>Require resilient infrastructure</u>

What is at risk if no action is taken?







A Leader in Ecological Preservation and Research

- Expand ecological preserves & protect turtle habitat
- Expand mangroves
- Reforestation throughout watershed
- Riparian buffers

Integrated Communities, Equity & Shared Wealth

A Year-Round, Stable Economy

- Diversified Economy
- Local Jobs & Training
- Transportation from Valley to Beach
- Tourism Impact Fees & Real Estate Tax
- Transfer of Development Rights

Image Generated with Gemini

An aerial photograph showing a wide, muddy brown river that has overflowed its banks, inundating a large area of dense green forest and some scattered buildings. A straight, light-colored road or path runs vertically through the center of the image, separating the flooded area on the left from the less flooded area on the right. The text "Resilient to Climate Risks" is overlaid in the top right corner.

**Resilient to
Climate Risks**

An aerial photograph showing a wide, muddy-brown river on the left. A long, straight, green grassy levee runs parallel to the river, separating it from a densely forested area on the right. The forest consists of various types of trees, some of which are partially submerged in floodwater that has leaked through the levee. A small cluster of houses with red and white roofs is visible in the upper right, nestled within the forest. The overall scene illustrates a natural flood management strategy.

Resilient to Climate Risks

- Green levees
- Watershed reforestation
- Detention ponds
- Riparian buffers
- Groundwater recharge

Clean Water In...

- Groundwater Recharge
- Centralized Wastewater
- Biofiltration
- Riparian Buffers

Clean Water Out...

Built in the Image of Nature

- Built on Contour
- Low-lying
- Integrated with Nature

Energy Abundance



- Solar Power
- Battery Storage
- Local Distribution

Image Generated with Gemini

Energy-Independent Nosara Community

Easier WITHOUT a Car



- Multimodal Transportation
- Improved local infrastructure
- Fees on personal car ownership
- Limited parking

Precedents Projects

Design with the water, not against it.

Retention lakes



Floodable parks



Wetland connectivity

ATAL SAROVAR | INDIA

Community Waterfront



Bishan–Ang Mo Kio Park | Singapore

Natural River Channels & Soft Banks



Yanweizhou Park | China

High Bridge & Submersion Adaption



Wetland



Ecological Map

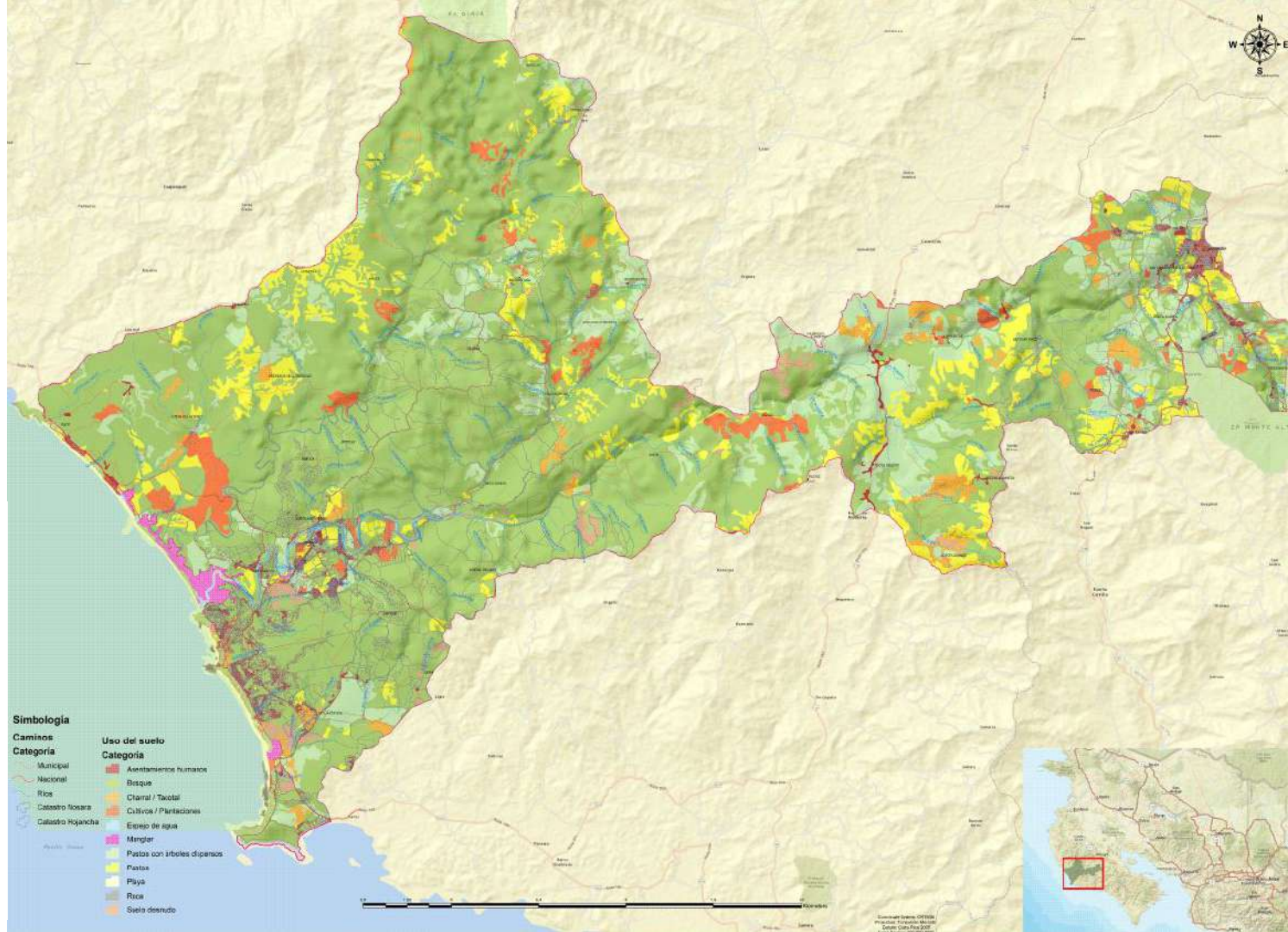
Legend (Simbología)

Roads (Caminos)

- Municipal – Municipal roads
- Nacional – National roads
- Ríos – Rivers
- Catastro Nosara – Nosara cadastral boundary (land registry)
- Catastro Hojancha – Hojancha cadastral boundary

Land Use (Uso del suelo)

- Asentamientos humanos – Human settlements
- Bosque – Forest
- Charral / Tacotal – Shrubland / secondary vegetation
- Cultivos / Plantaciones – Crops / plantations
- Espejo de agua – Water body (literally "mirror of water")
- Manglar – Mangrove
- Pastos con árboles dispersos – Pasture with scattered trees
- Pastos – Pasture
- Playa – Beach
- Roca – Rock
- Suelo desnudo – Bare soil



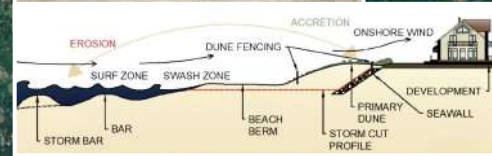
Shoreline Adaptation

- Groynes trap sand moving alongshore
- Sediment accumulated, retain nourished beaches.
- Rebuilds beach width, while dunes and plants add natural buffering.

Legend

-  Beach Nourishment
-  Groyne
-  Sand Dunes in Ostional

Sand Dunes & Local Plants



Beach nourishment



Groynes/training walls



Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image © 2025 Airbus

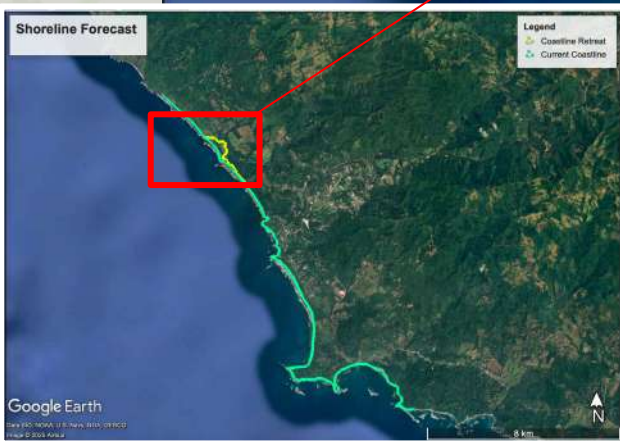


8 km

Shoreline Forecast

Legend

- Coastline Retreat
- Current Coastline



- Retreat is selected because elevation is low and turtles nest here.
- Nourishment is only done partially as extensive nourishment may harm turtle nest substantially
- This zone shifts to retreated coast with mangroves for natural, long-term protection.

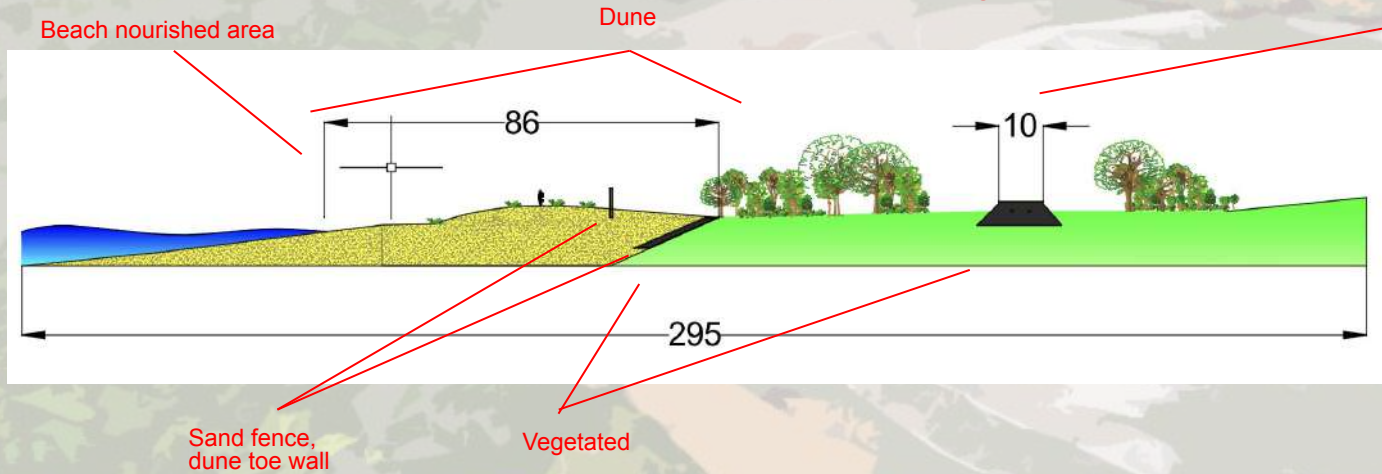
Shoreline Adaptation

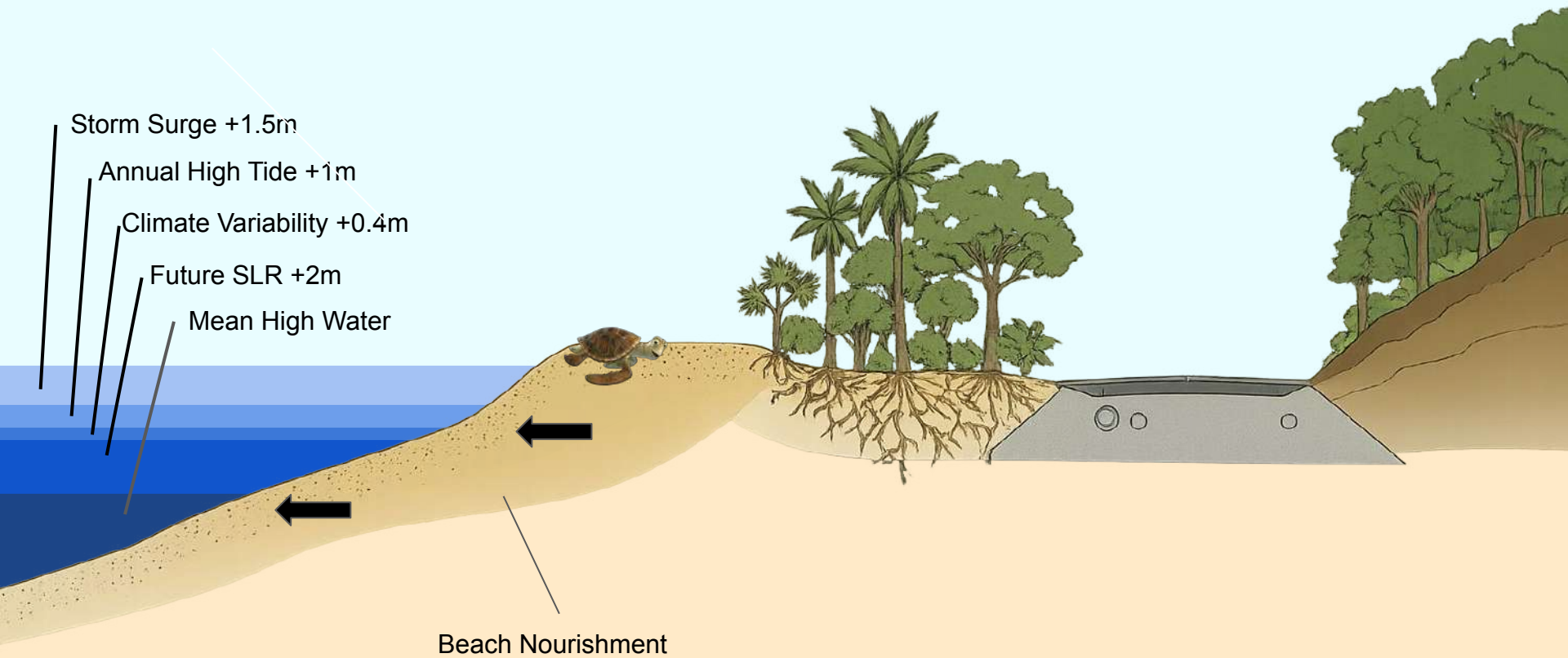


Plan



Rough illustration





Mangrove Restoration & Migration



Channels cut to
promote mangrove
expansion

2590 ft

Image © 2025 Airbus

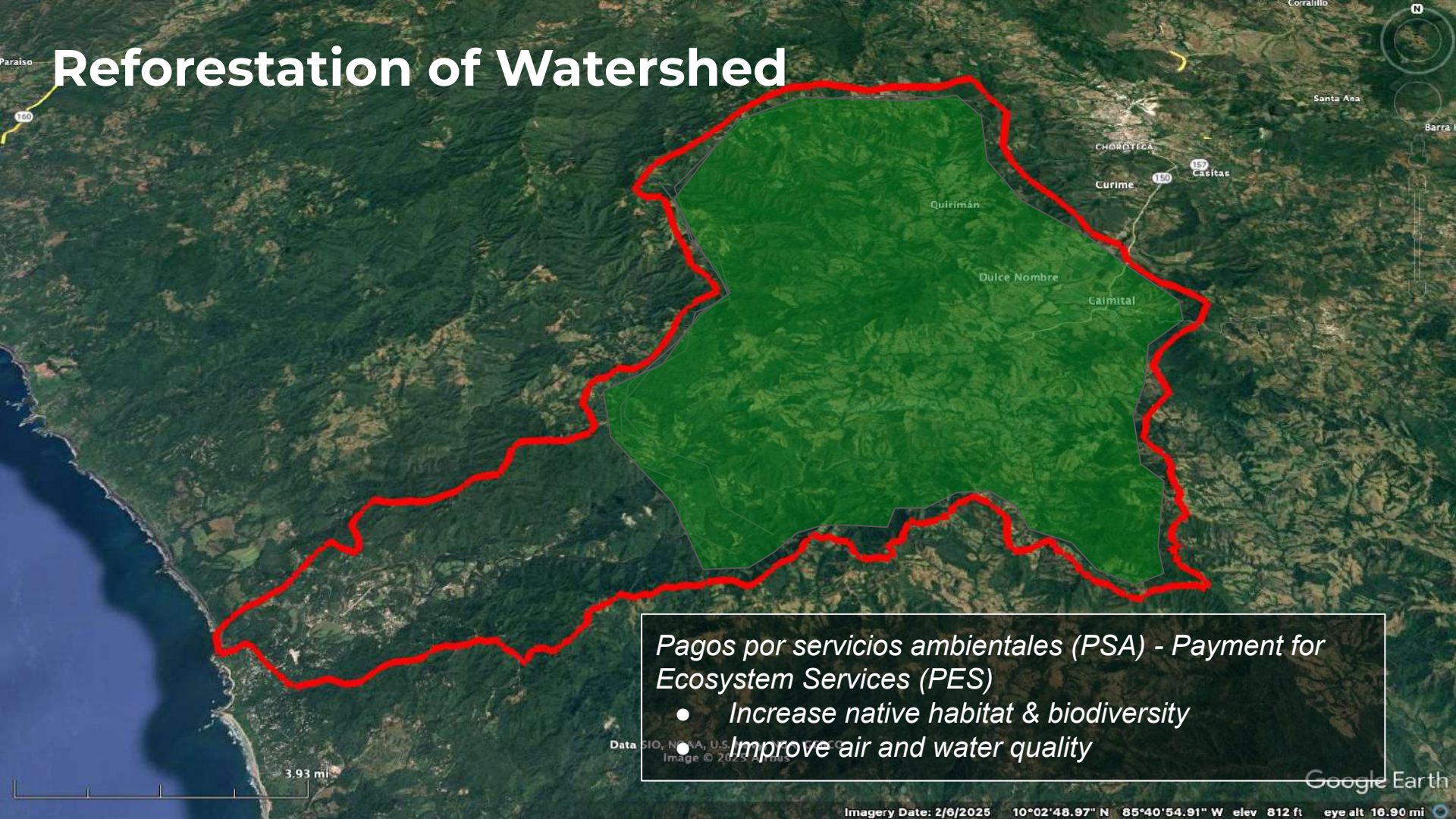
Image Generated with Gemini

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023 9°58'09.11" N 85°40'44.47" W elev 40 ft eye alt 11429 ft

1970

Reforestation of Watershed



Pagos por servicios ambientales (PSA) - Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

- *Increase native habitat & biodiversity*

- *Improve air and water quality*

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2023 Airbus

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 2/6/2025

10°02'48.97" N 85°40'54.91" W elev 812 ft eye alt 16.90 mi

Ecological Connectivity

Legend

- Beach Nourishment
- Proposed Mangrove Expansion
- Riparian Corridor
- Sand Dunes in Ostional
- Wildlife Conservation

Forests, mangroves, dunes, and wildlife areas act as ecological nodes, connected by riparian corridors and coastal habitats. This create a continuous regional network supporting species movement.

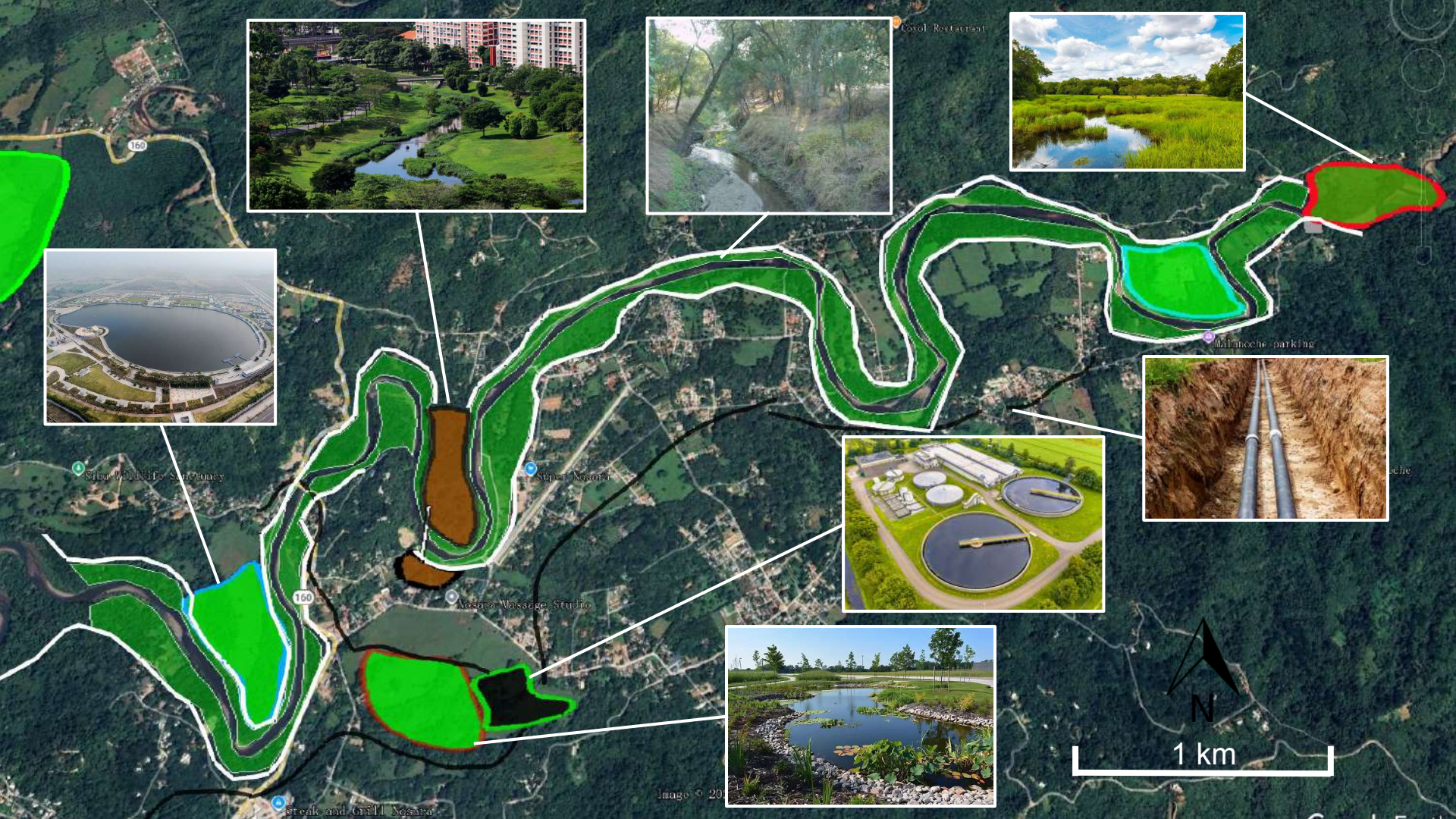
Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

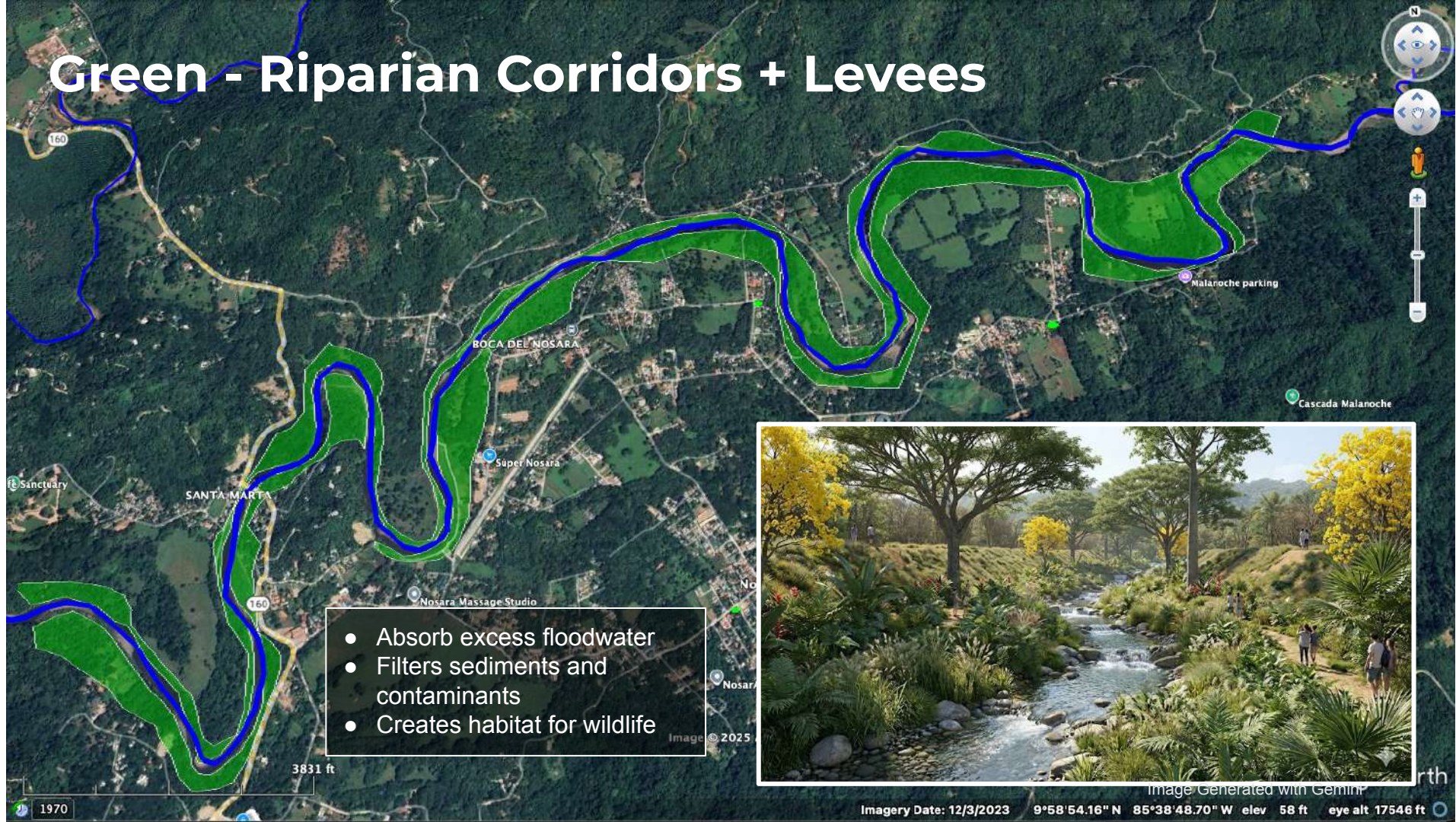
Image © 2025 Airbus

8 km





Green - Riparian Corridors + Levees



- Absorb excess floodwater
- Filters sediments and contaminants
- Creates habitat for wildlife



Image Generated with Gemini

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023 9°58'54.16" N 85°38'48.70" W elev 58 ft eye alt 17546 ft

-

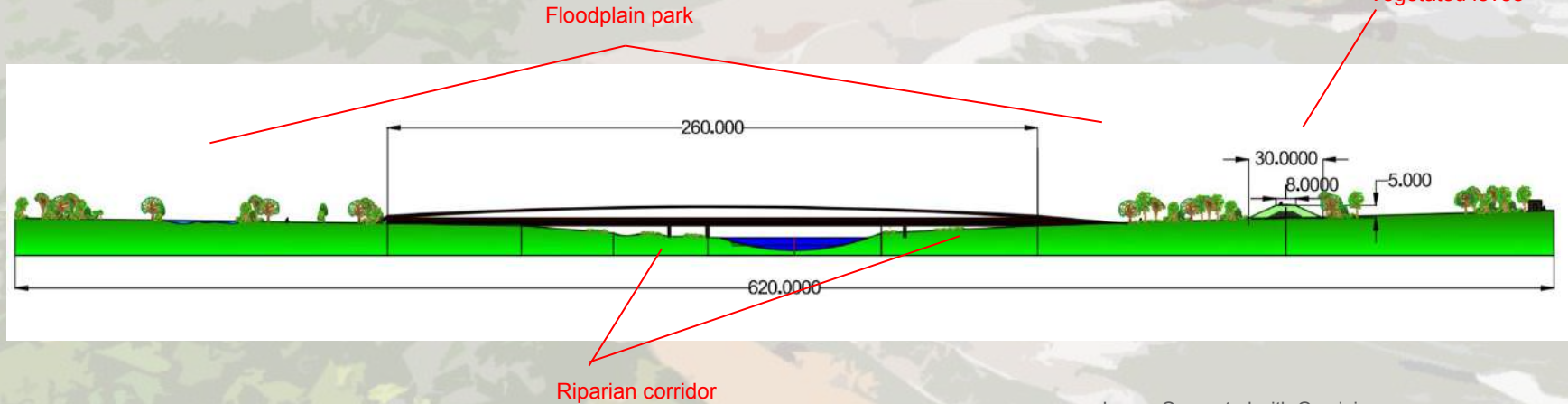
Green - Floodplain Parks



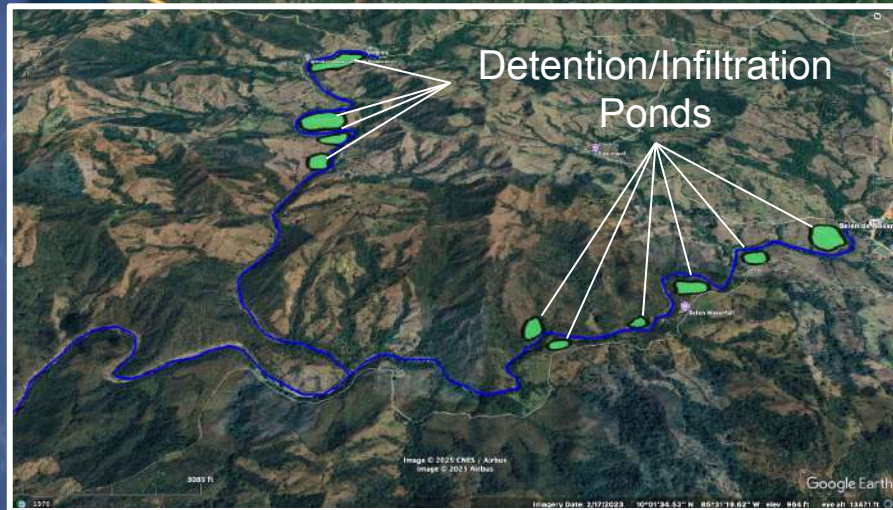
Plan



Rough illustration



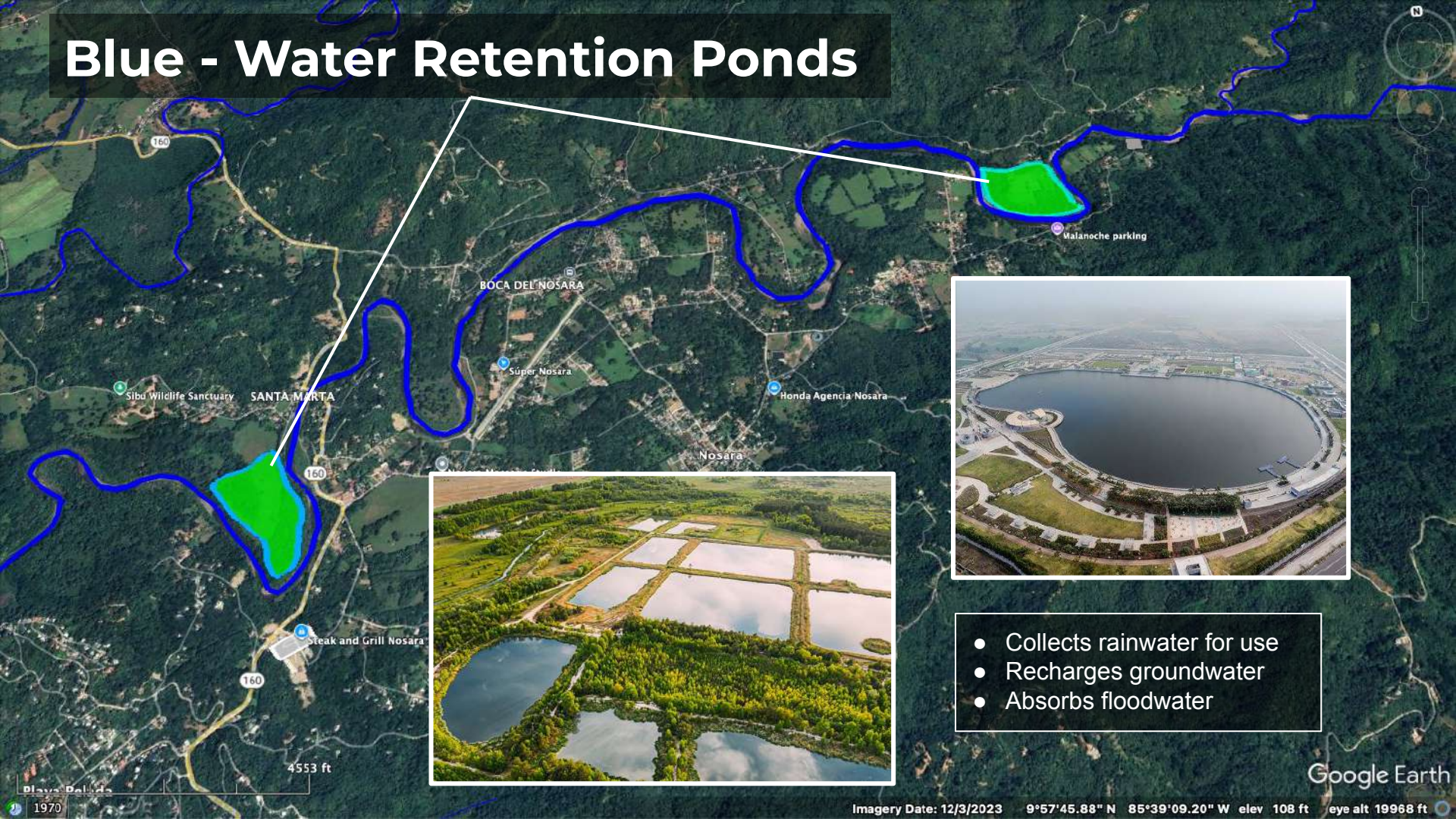
Blue - Upstream Watershed Detention Ponds



- Mitigates downstream flooding
- Recharges groundwater
- Catches contaminants upstream

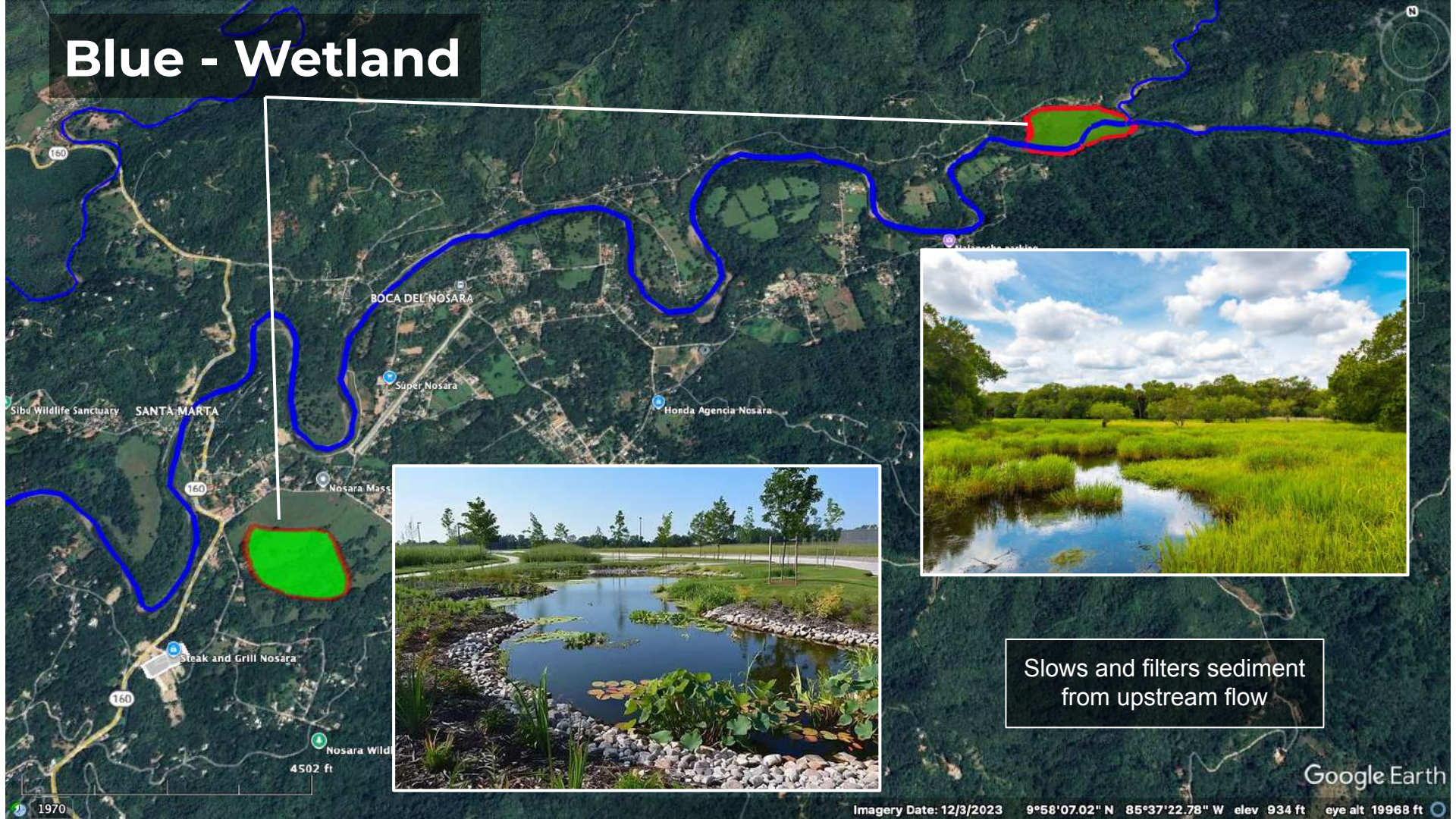


Blue - Water Retention Ponds



- Collects rainwater for use
- Recharges groundwater
- Absorbs floodwater

Blue - Wetland



Slows and filters sediment
from upstream flow

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023 9°58'07.02" N 85°37'22.78" W elev 934 ft eye alt 19968 ft

Blue - Water Treatment Facility

The Sacred Playground

- Small scale
- Treats upstream water
- Returns clean water to river

Image © 2025 Airbus



Google Earth

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023 9°59'04.28" N 85°36'58.51" W elev 361 ft eye alt 3211 ft

1970

Grey - Wastewater Transport & Treatment

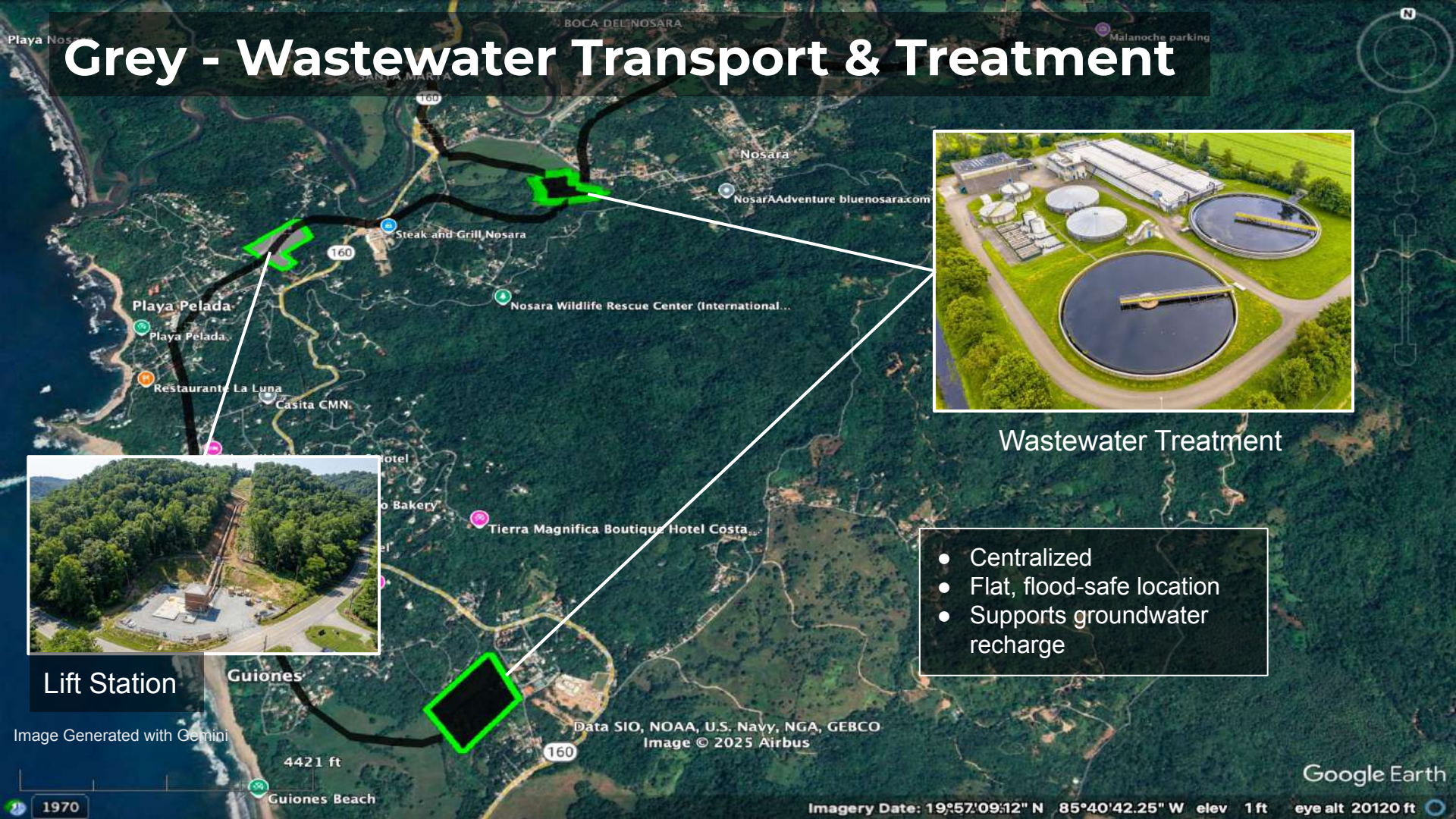


Lift Station



Wastewater Treatment

- Centralized
- Flat, flood-safe location
- Supports groundwater recharge



Roads at Risk (2m SLR + High Rainfall)



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2025 Airbus

Google Earth

Possible Road Rerouting

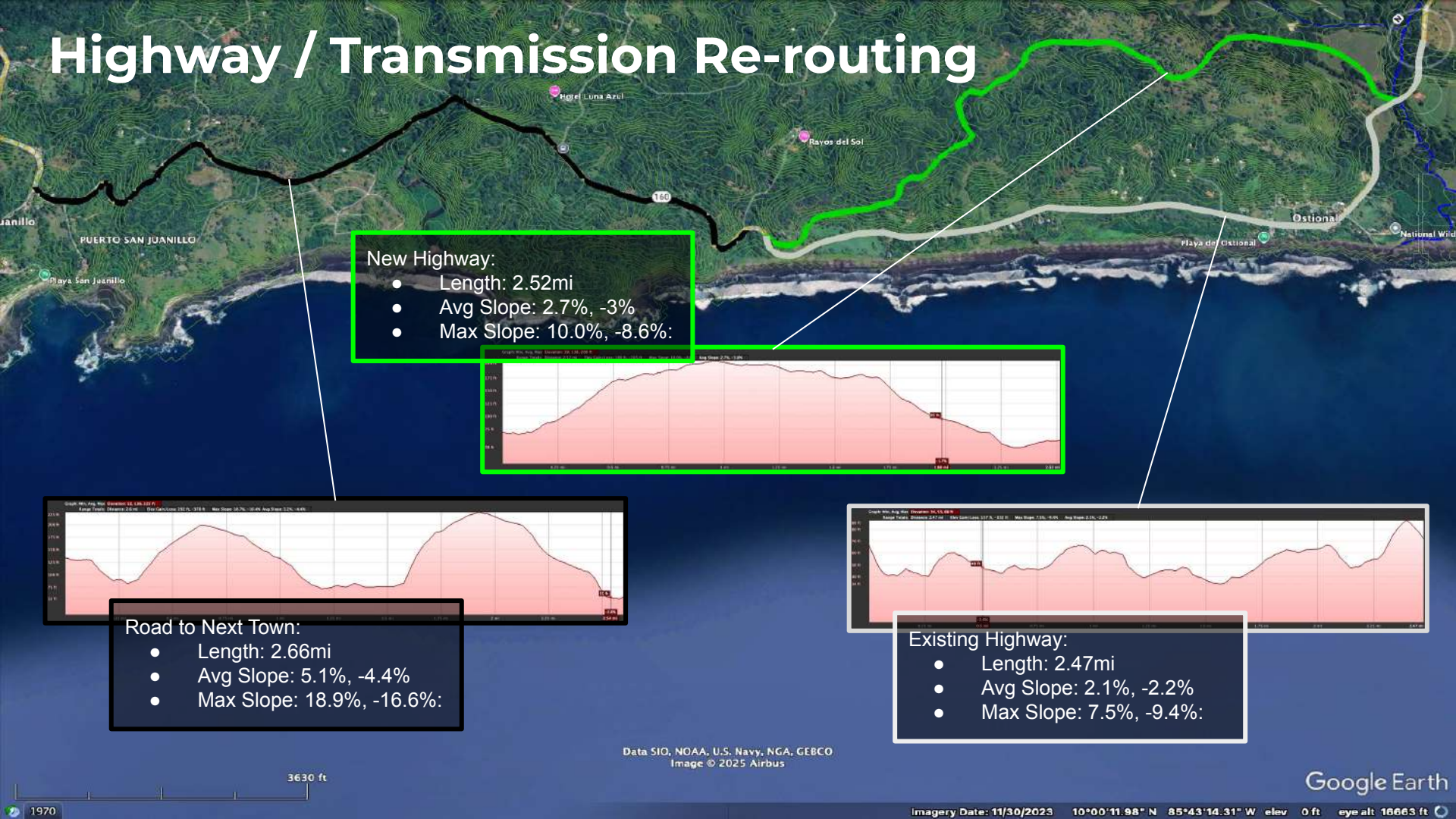


Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2025 Airbus

9831 ft

Google Earth

Highway / Transmission Re-routing



Electric Transportation Hub

- Off Main Highway
- Central between Nosara, Ostional, Guiones
- Supports Regional & Local High-Powered Charging



Image Generated with Gemini

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023

9°57'28.69" N 85°40'22.84" W elev 43 ft eye alt 12461 ft



- Access major airports
- Access nearby cities
- Electric

Regional Express

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA

Coastal Route



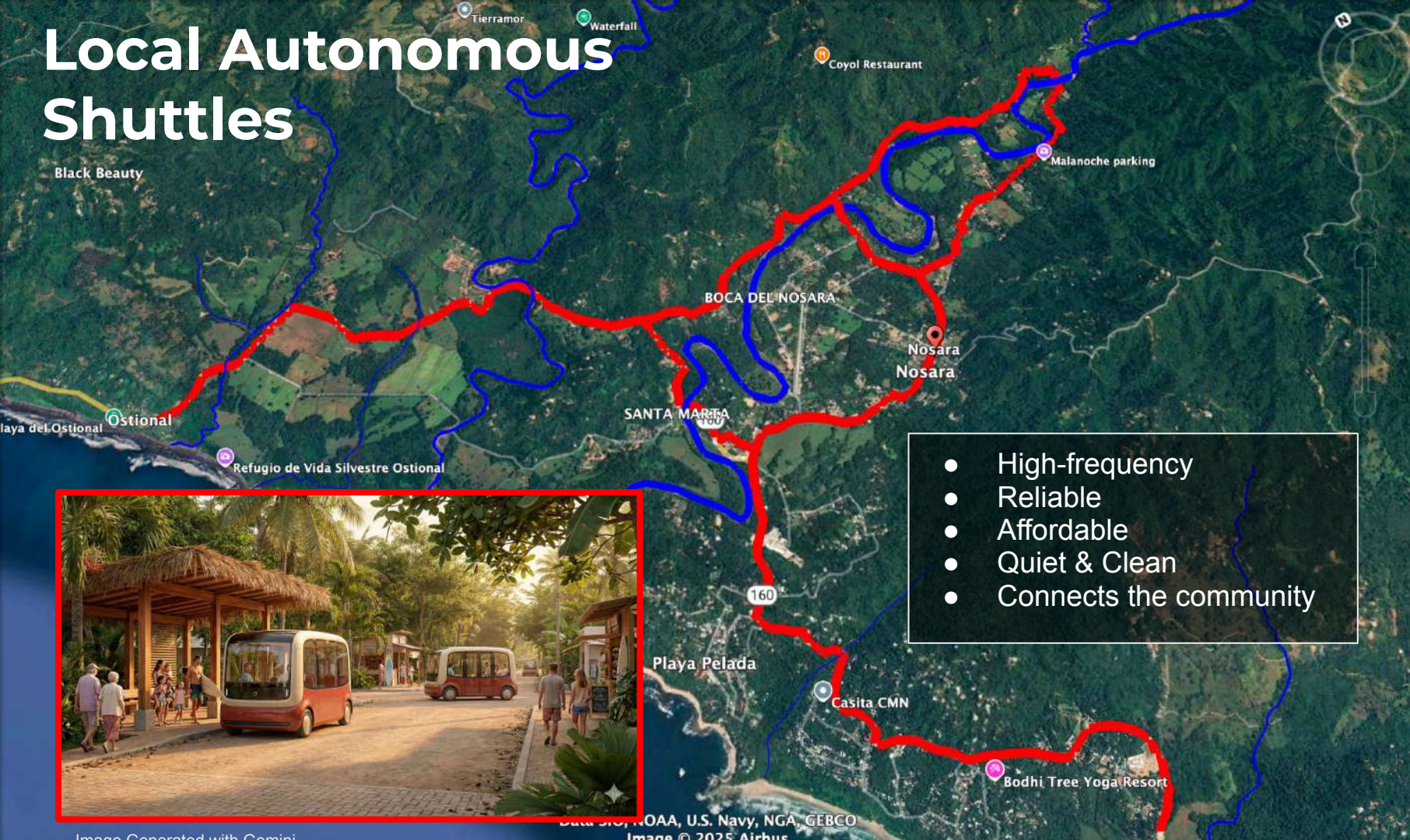
- Affordable
- Reliable
- Clean
- Expands local housing and jobs

Image © 2025 Airbus
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image Generated with Gemini

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023 9°56'16.65" N 85°32'31.46" W elev 800 ft eye alt 18.82 mi

Local Autonomous Shuttles



- High-frequency
- Reliable
- Affordable
- Quiet & Clean
- Connects the community



Electric Bike-Share

- Easy Access
- Low-Cost
- Fun
- Safe



Image Generated with Google Earth

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023 9°56'27.43" N 85°38'32.40" W elev 96 ft eye alt 40209 ft

Integrated Trail Network

- Connect community
- Enjoy green space
- Good for health
- Connect to nature
- Bike & walk



Vertical Takeoff Airport

- More space for the community
- Quieter
- Less polluting
- Can operate during floods

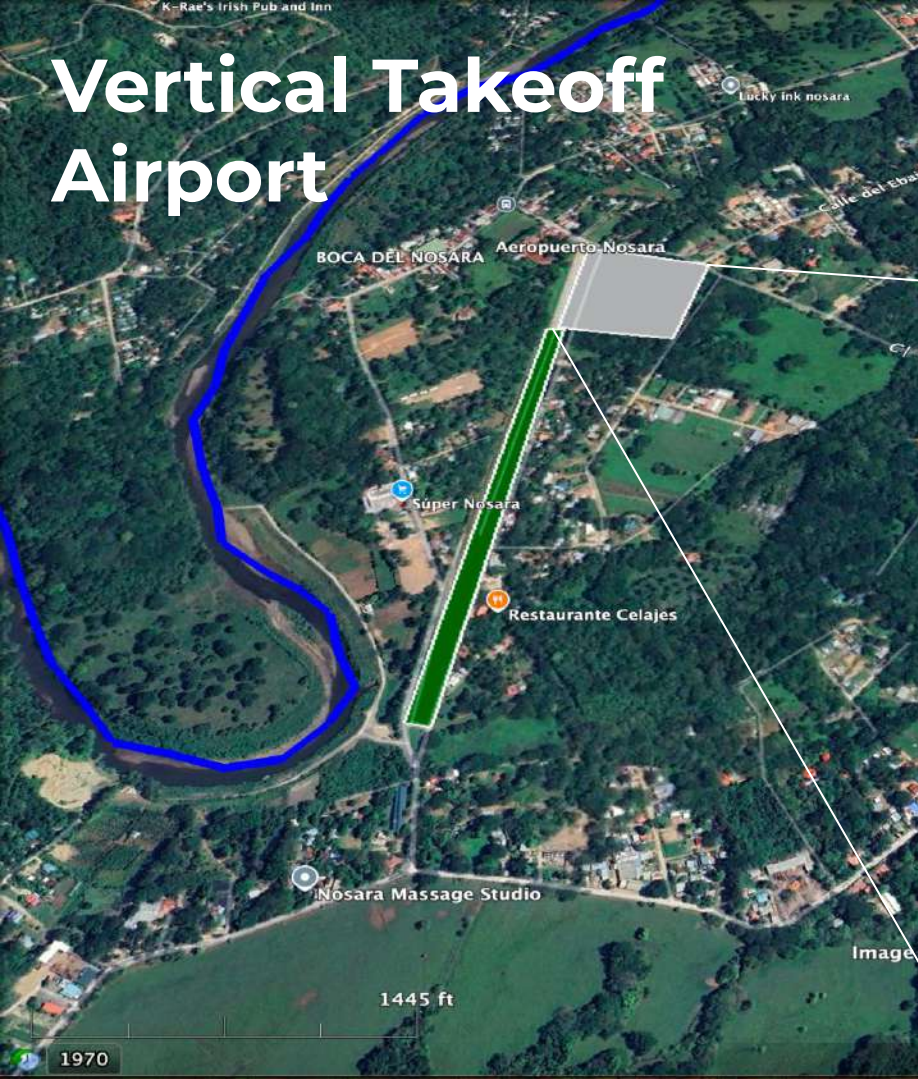


Image Generated with Gemini

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 12/3/2023

9°58'19.68" N 85°38'54.52" W elev 62 ft

eye alt 6480 ft

Monkey Bridges!!!

- Safe for monkeys
- Safe for cars
- Safe for powerlines

Energy



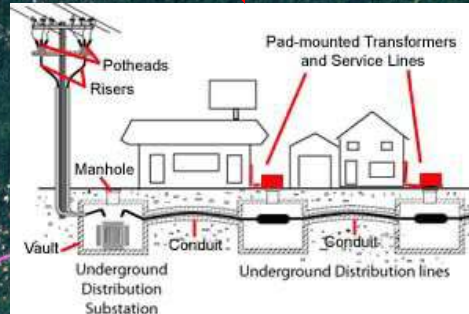
Legend

-  Distribution Line
-  Solar Panel on Rooftop

- Solar Rooftop is deployed
- Multipurpose for rainwater harvesting
- Second-life battery storage



- Net-Billing Tariff (NBT) for residences
- Underground distribution substation & lines



Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2025 Airbus

3 km



Regional Planning | Housing



[illegible]

Scale 1:10000

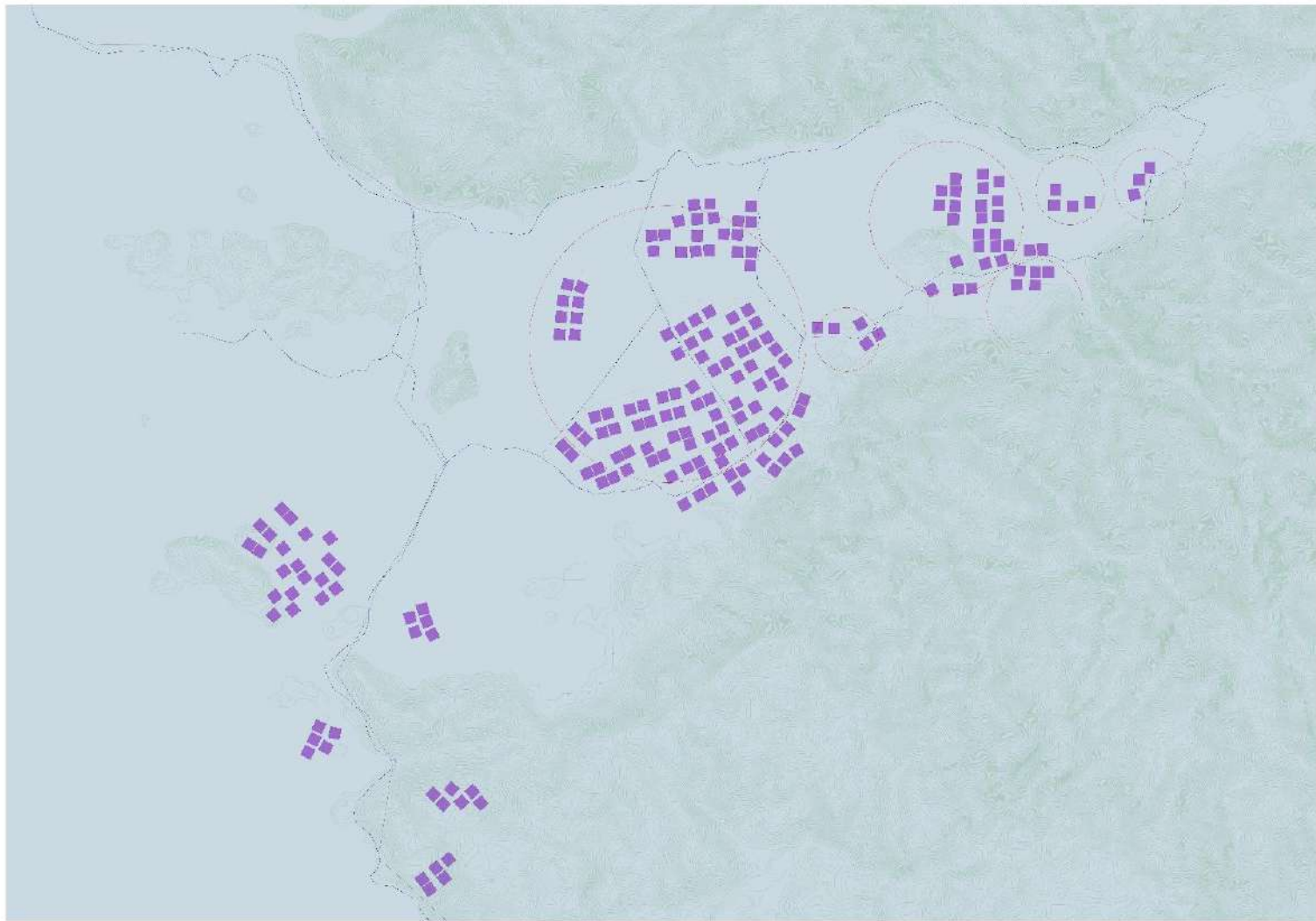


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Regional Planning | Housing





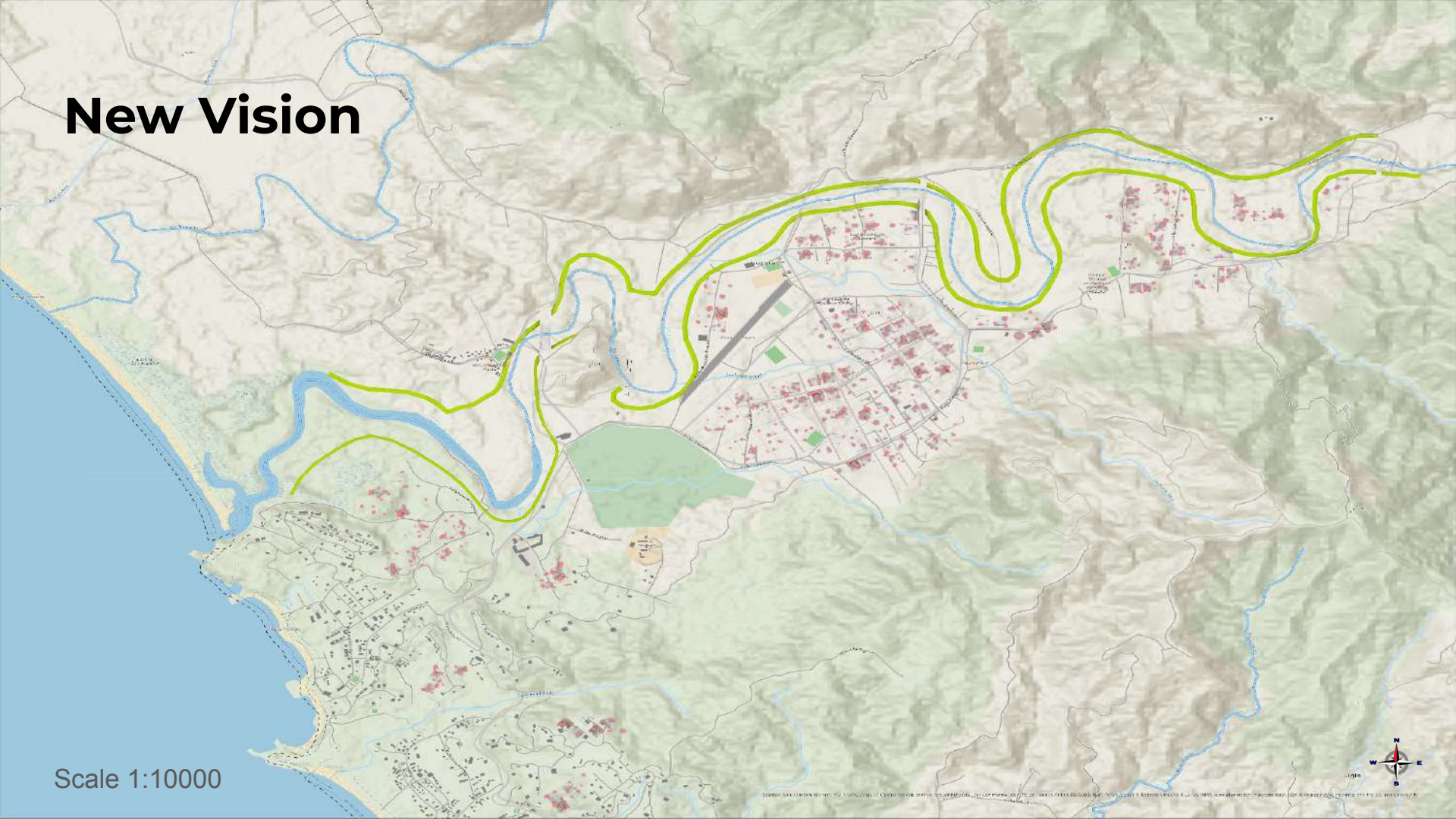
Current Development

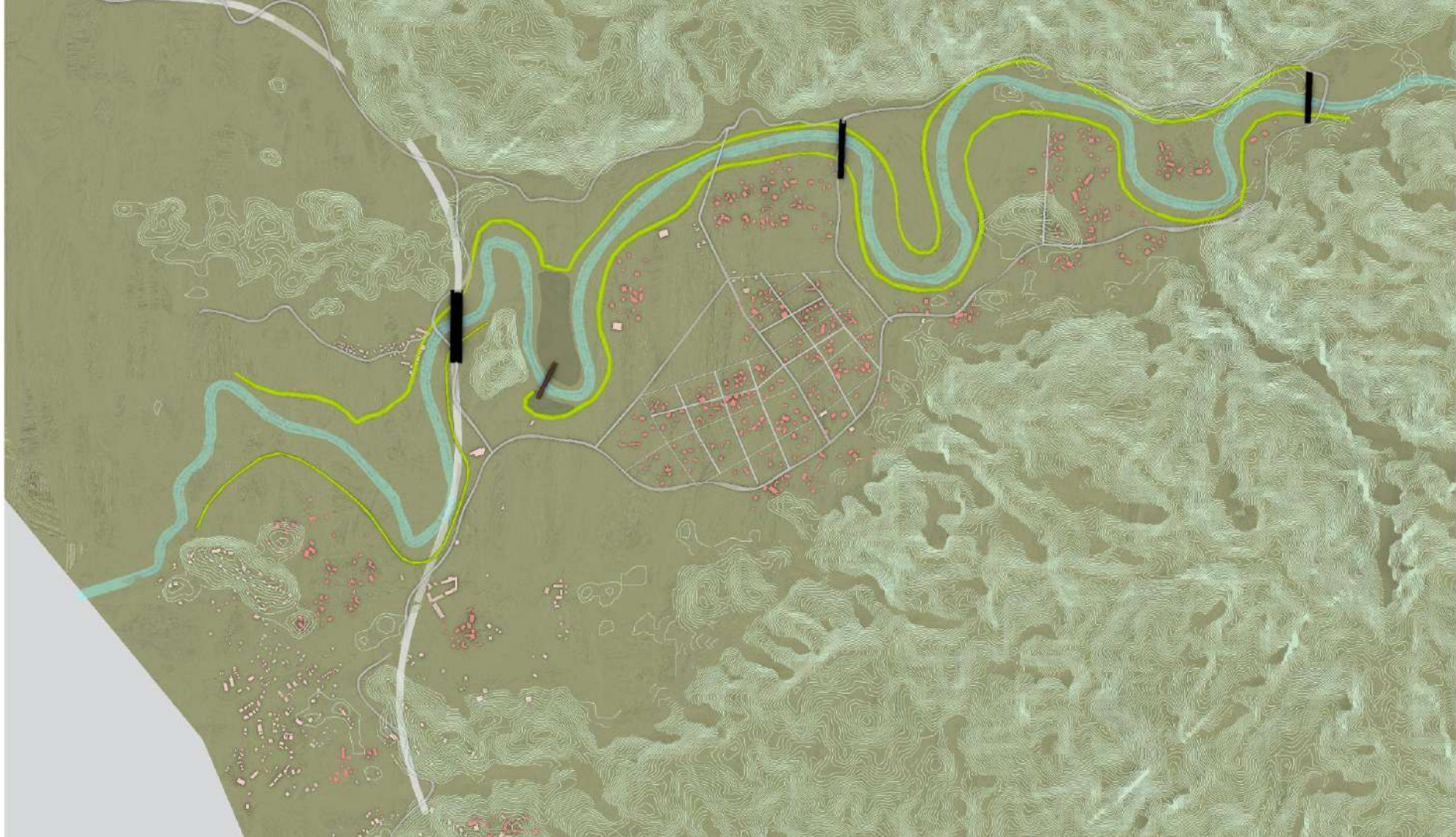
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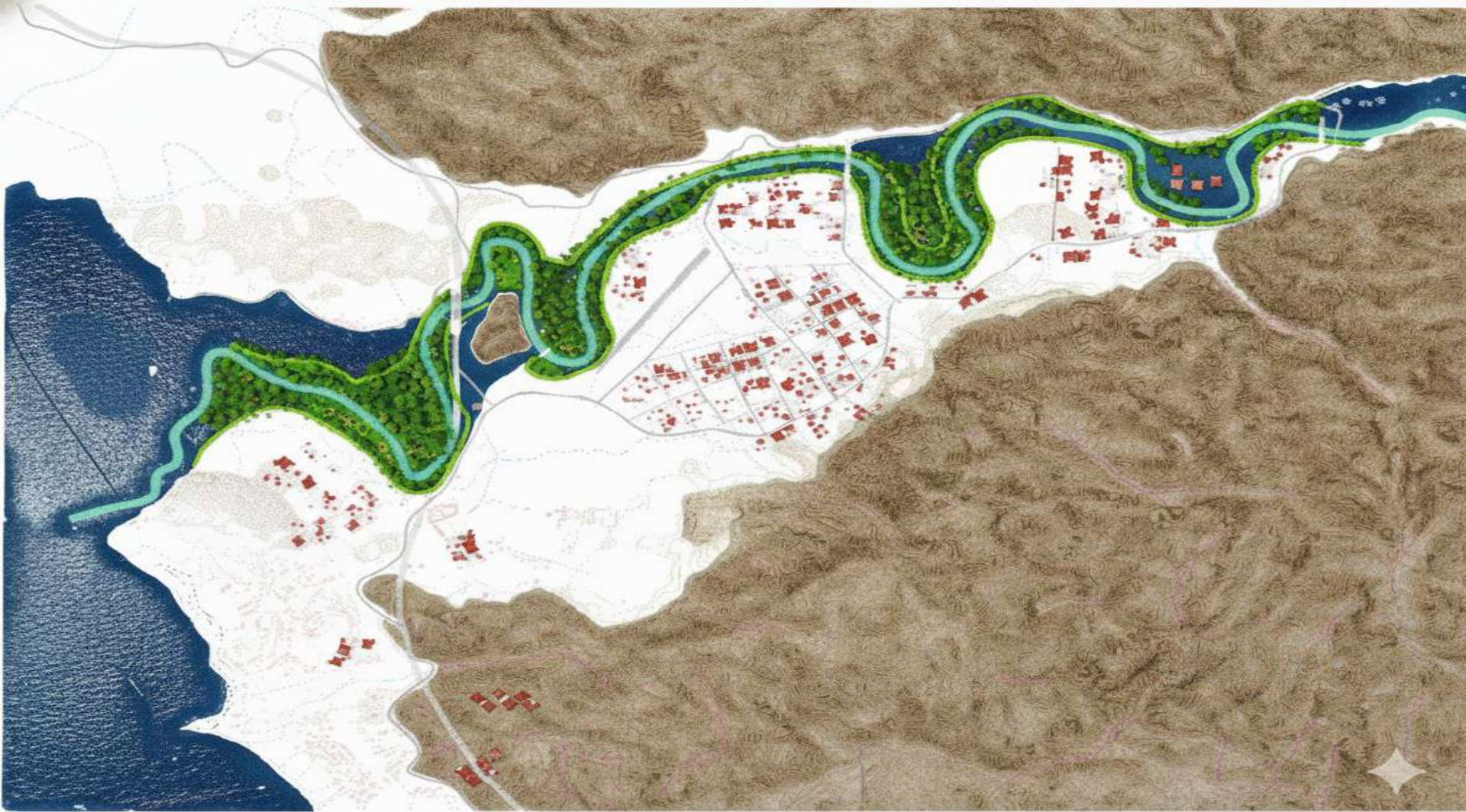


New Vision

Scale 1:10000





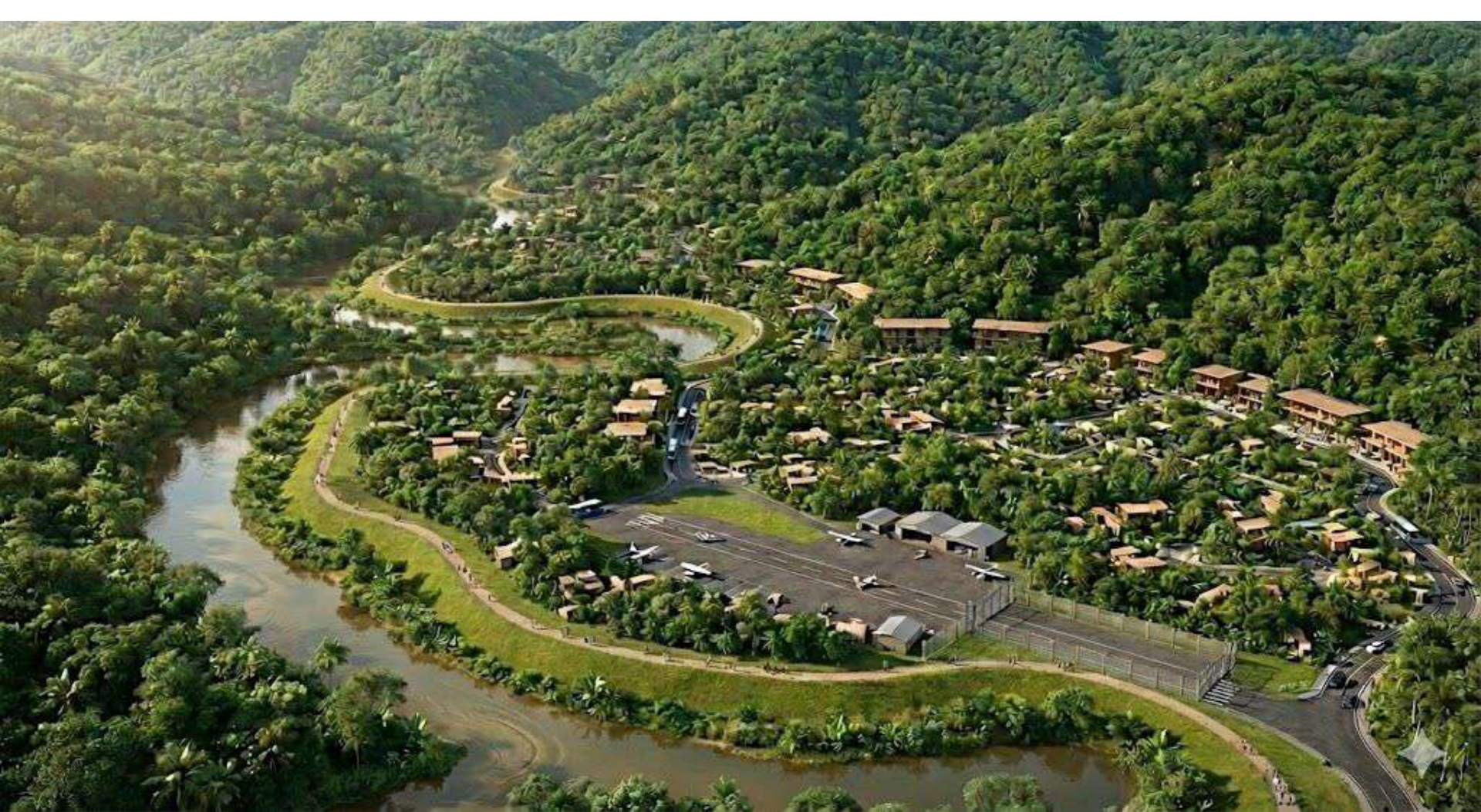


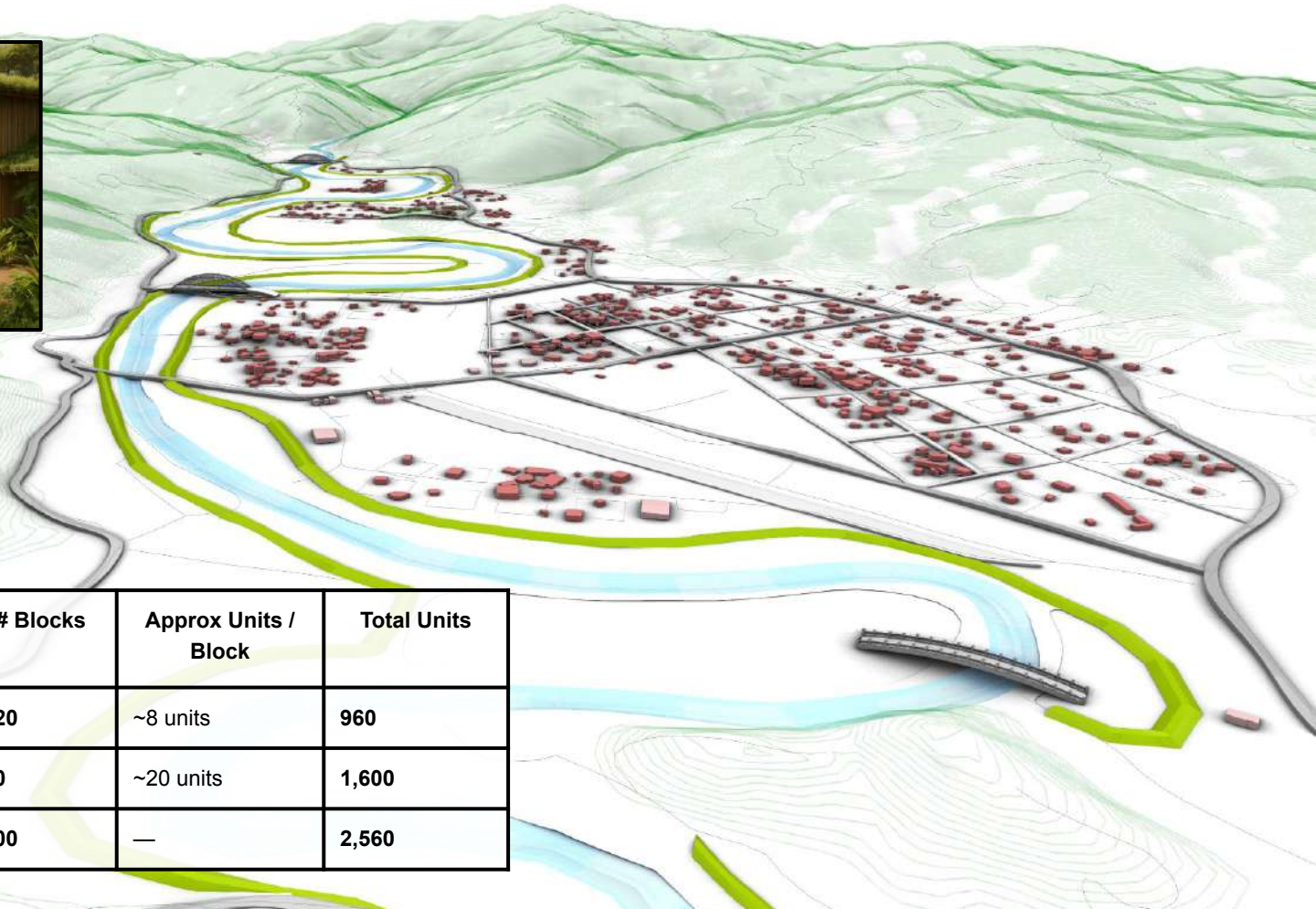




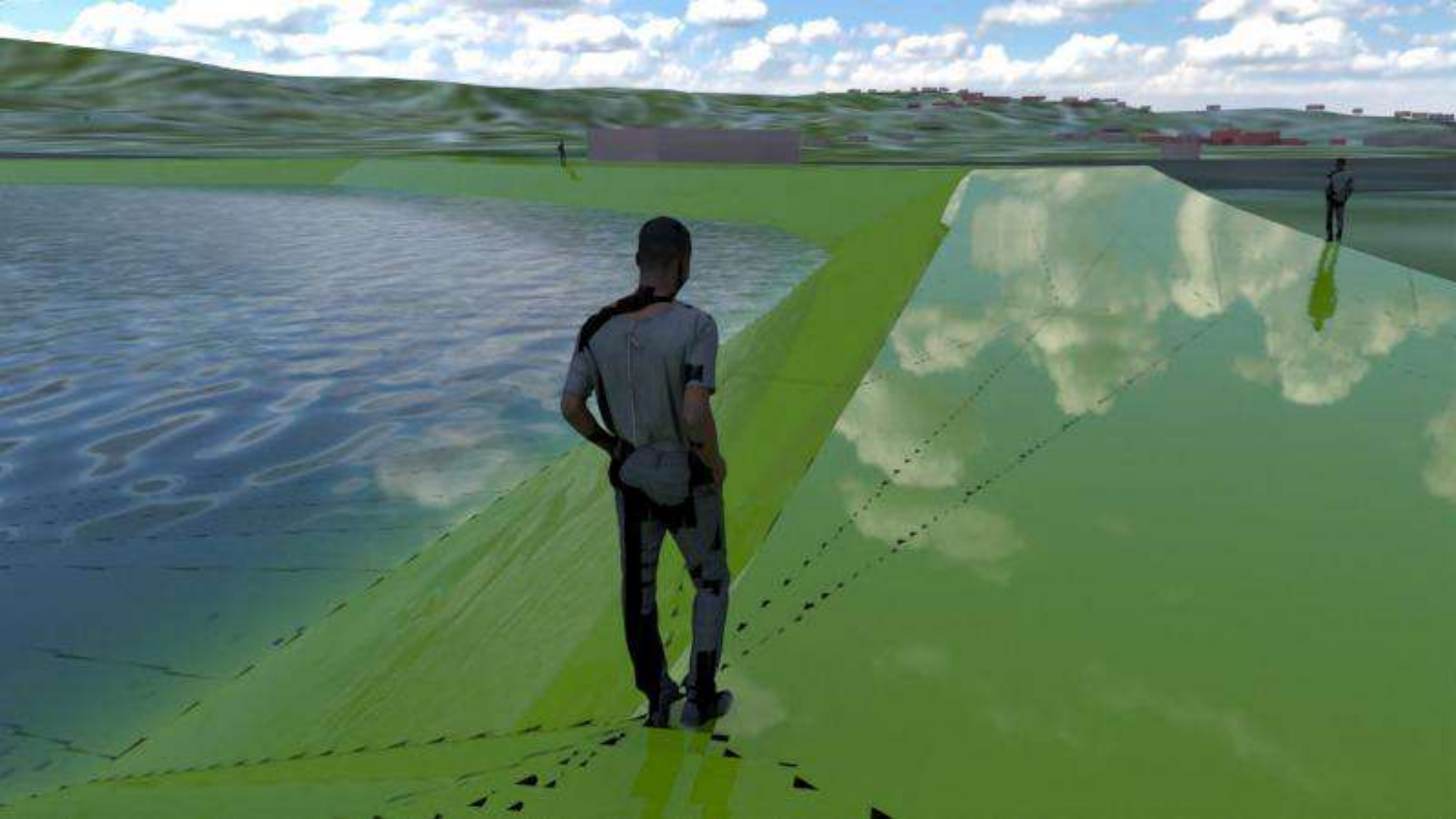


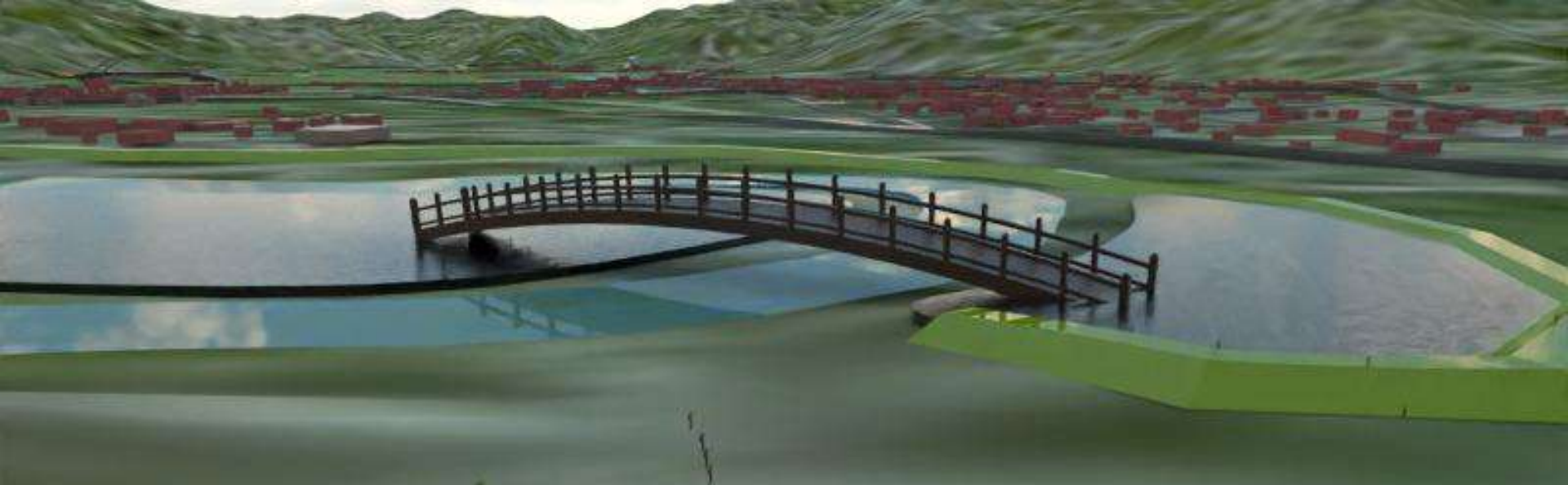


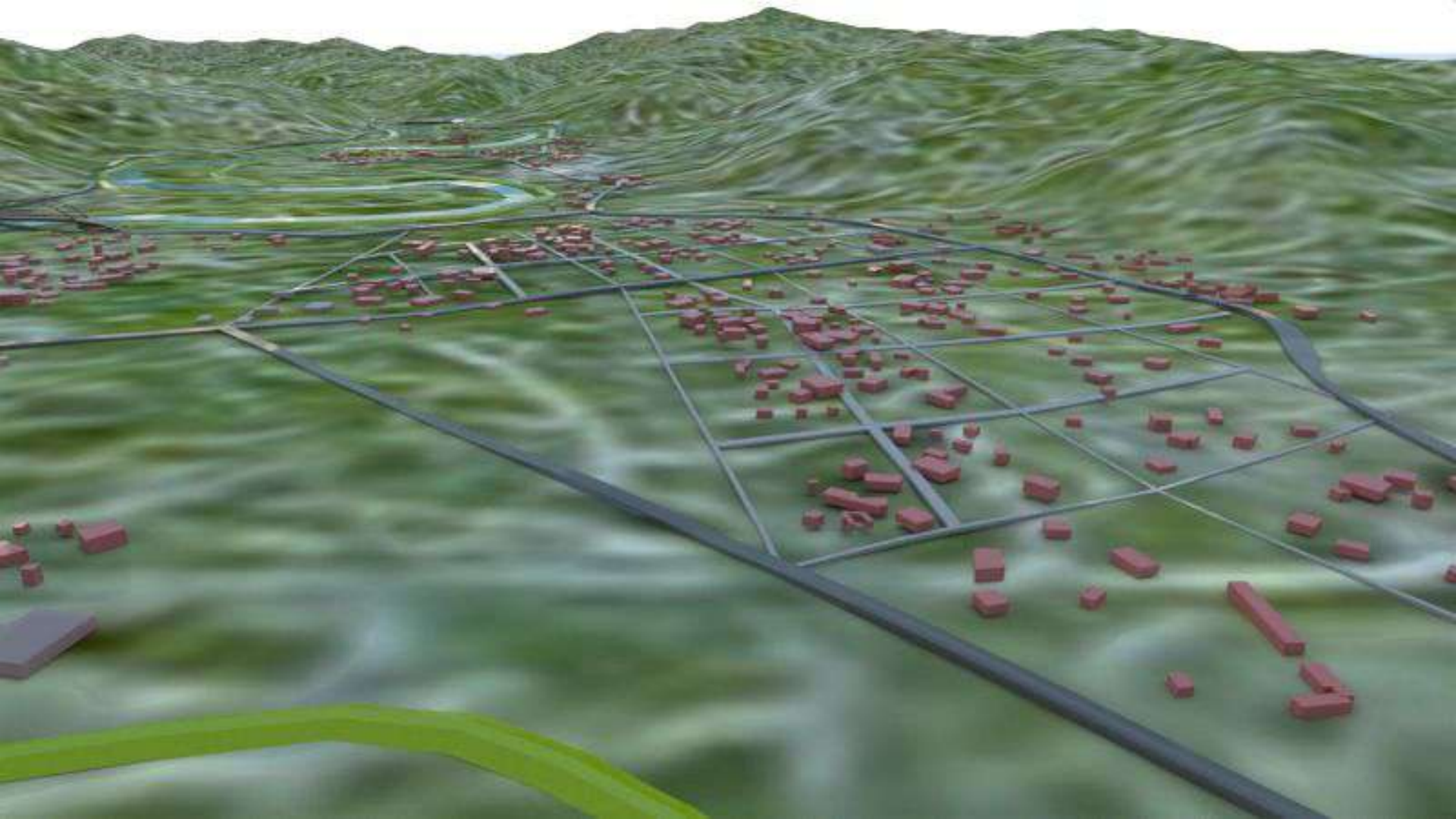




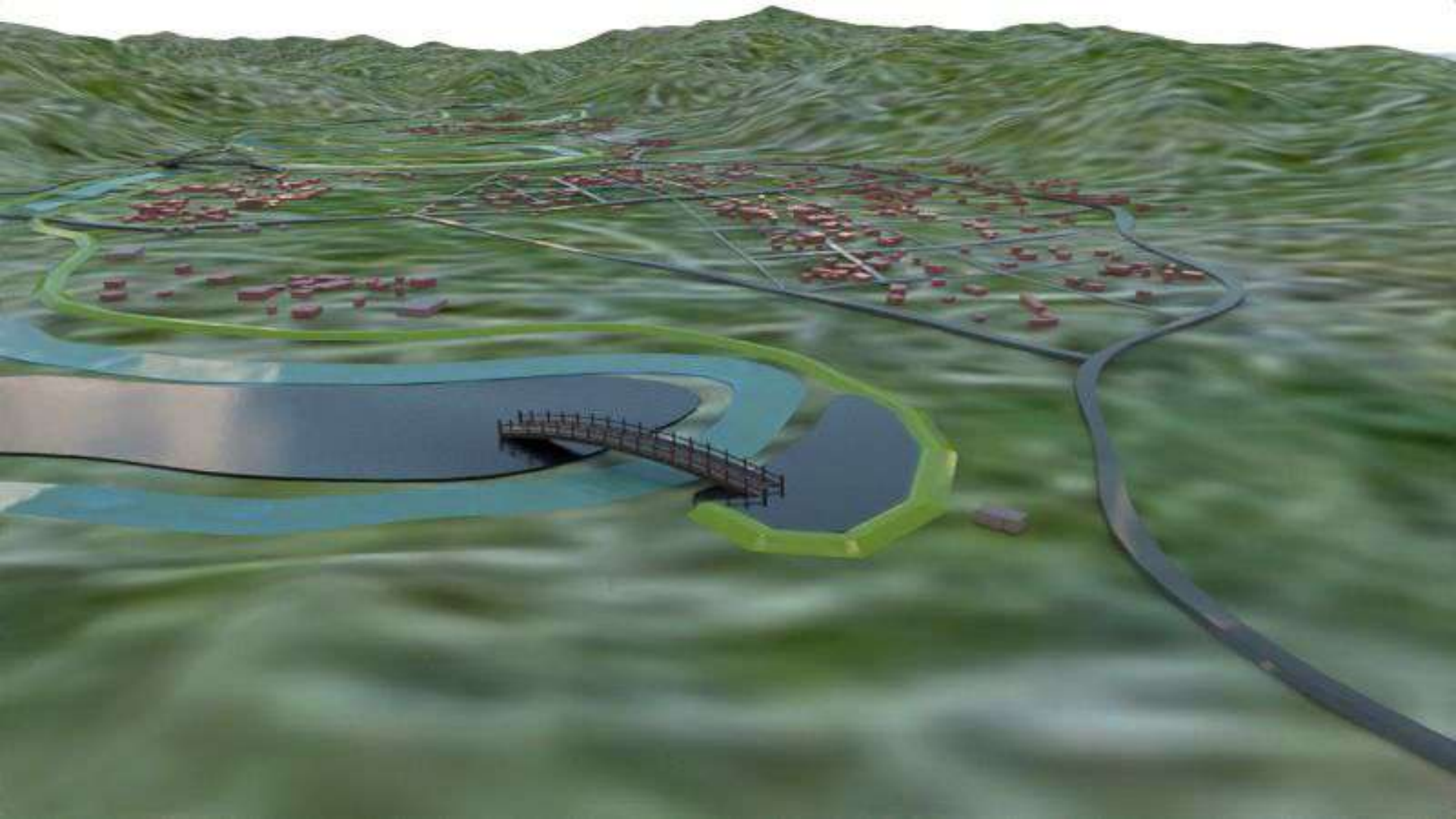
Block Type	Density Level	# Blocks	Approx Units / Block	Total Units
L1 / L2	Low	120	~8 units	960
M1 / M2	Medium	80	~20 units	1,600
TOTAL	—	200	—	2,560



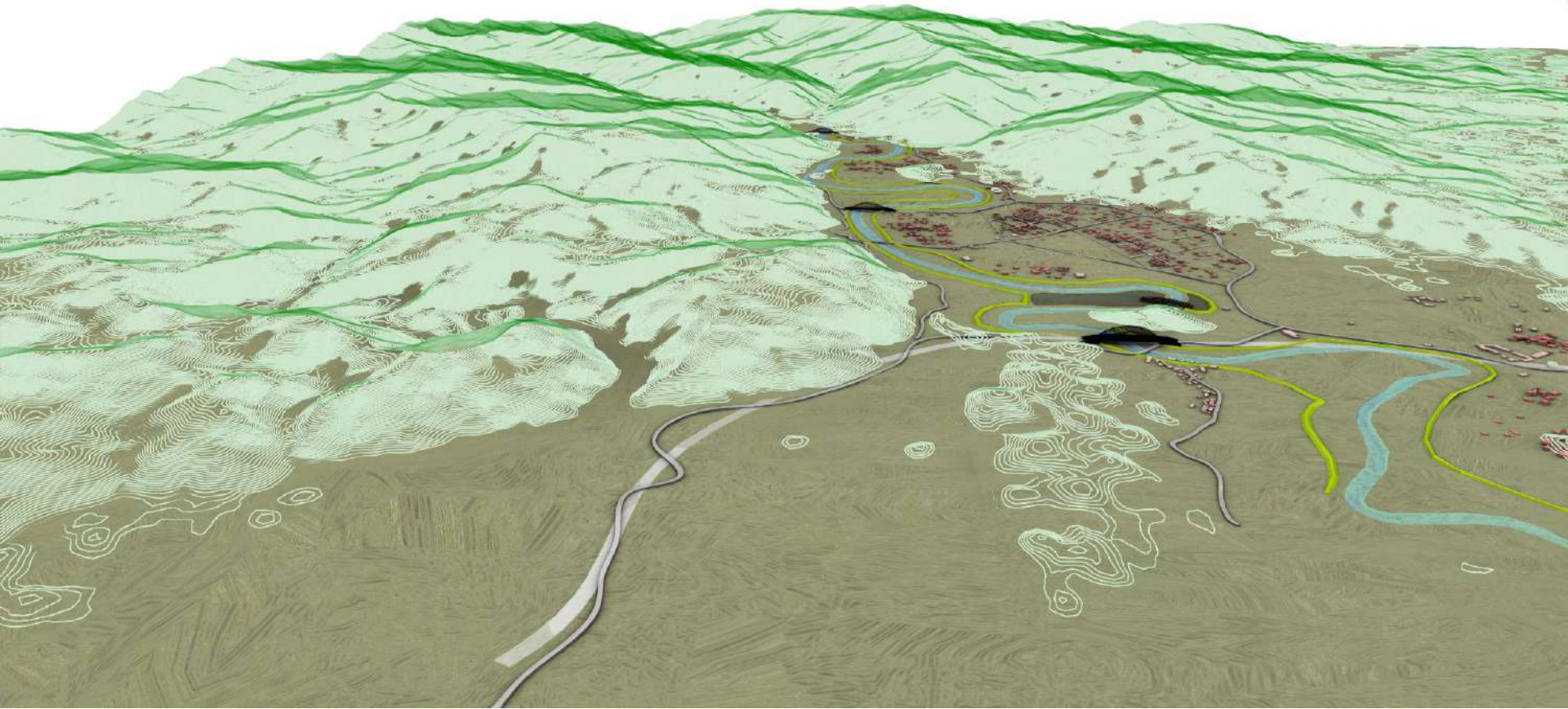


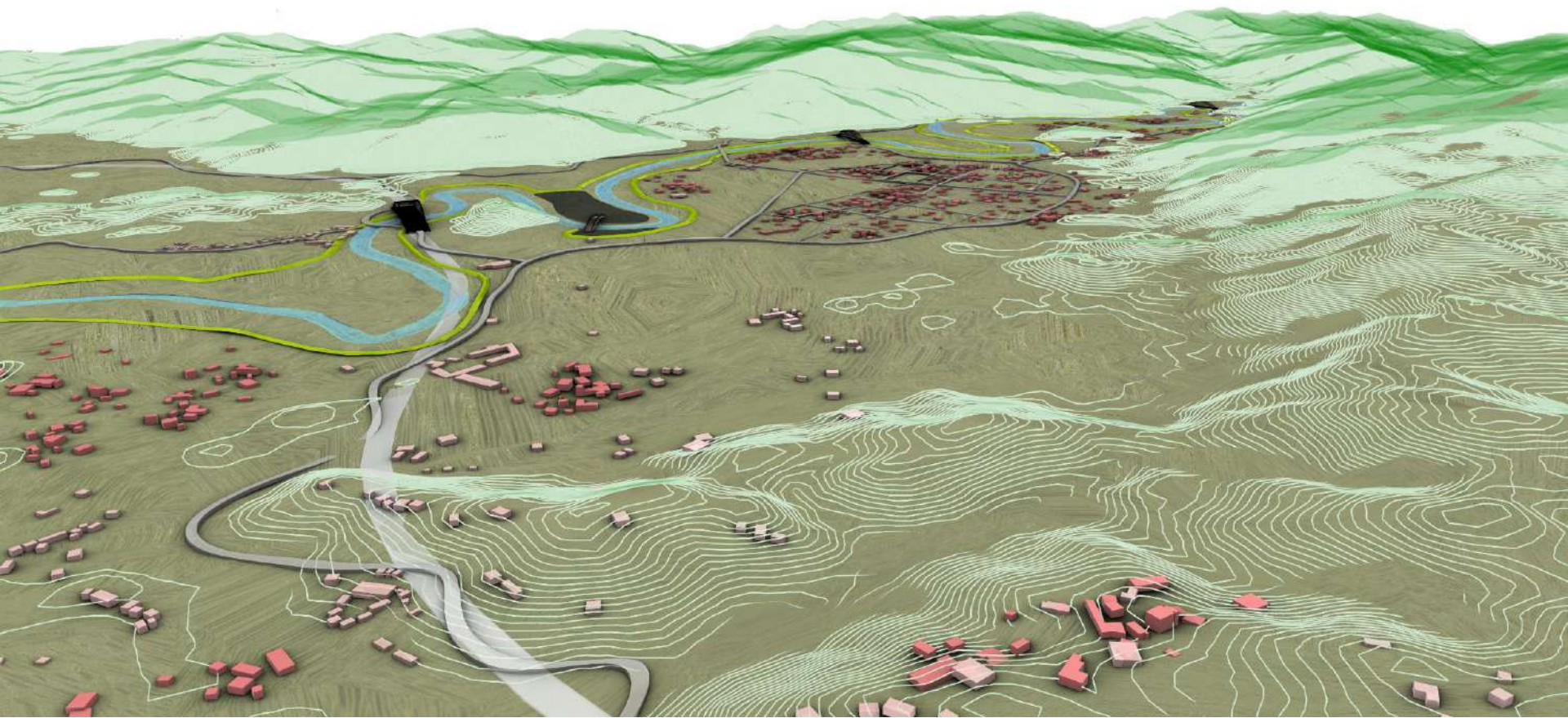






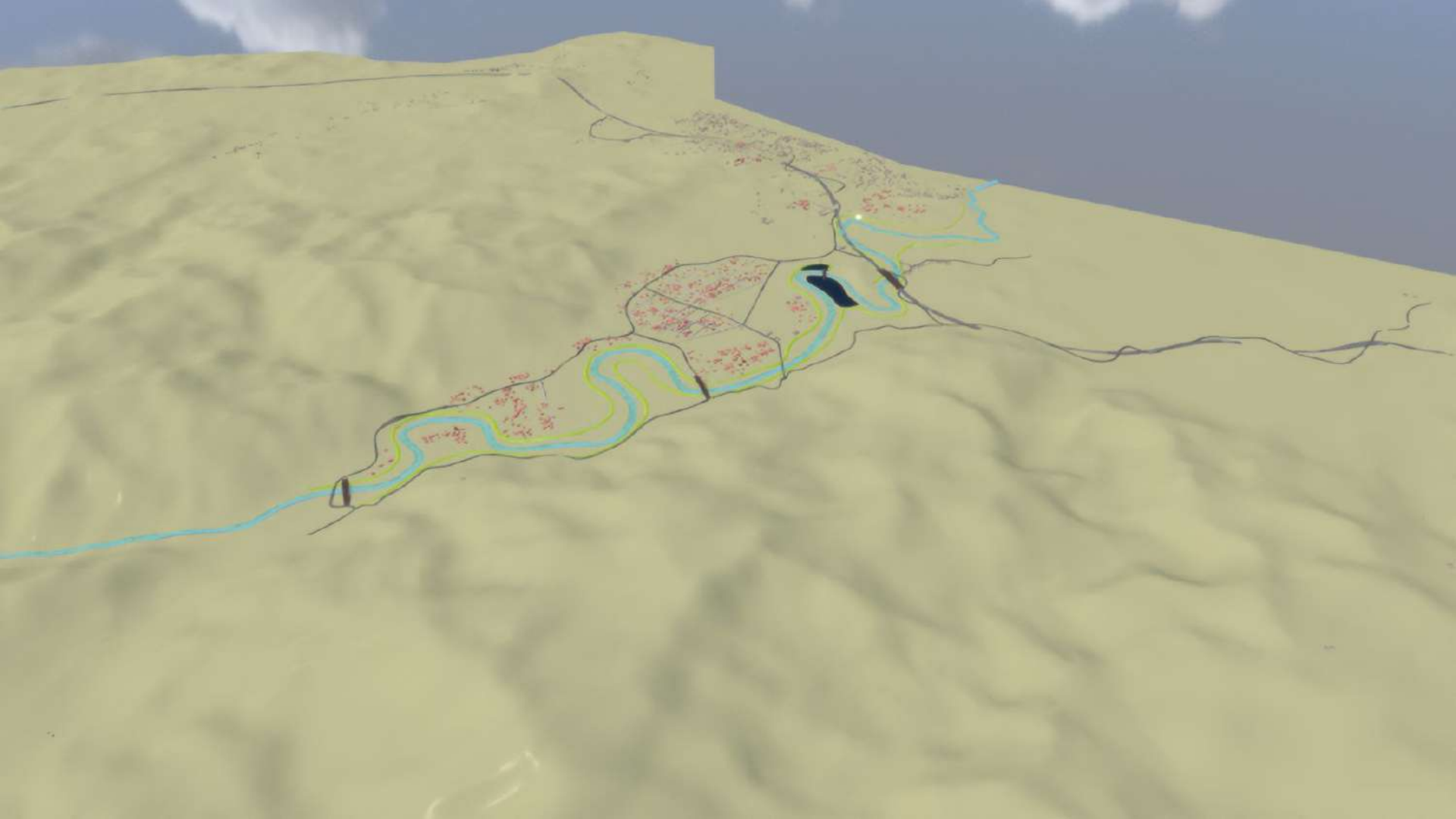
Model Development - 1 Rhino - Vray Workflow





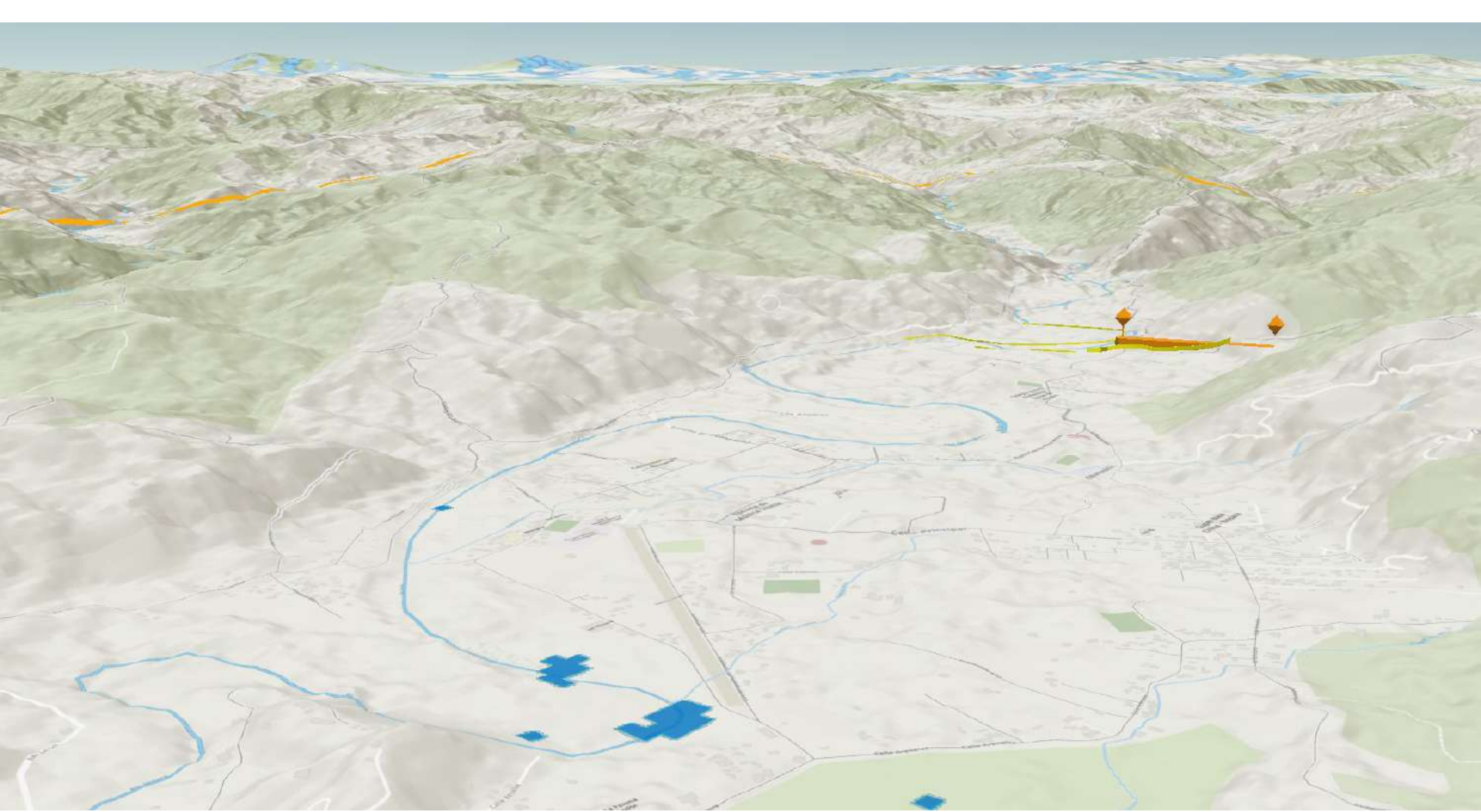


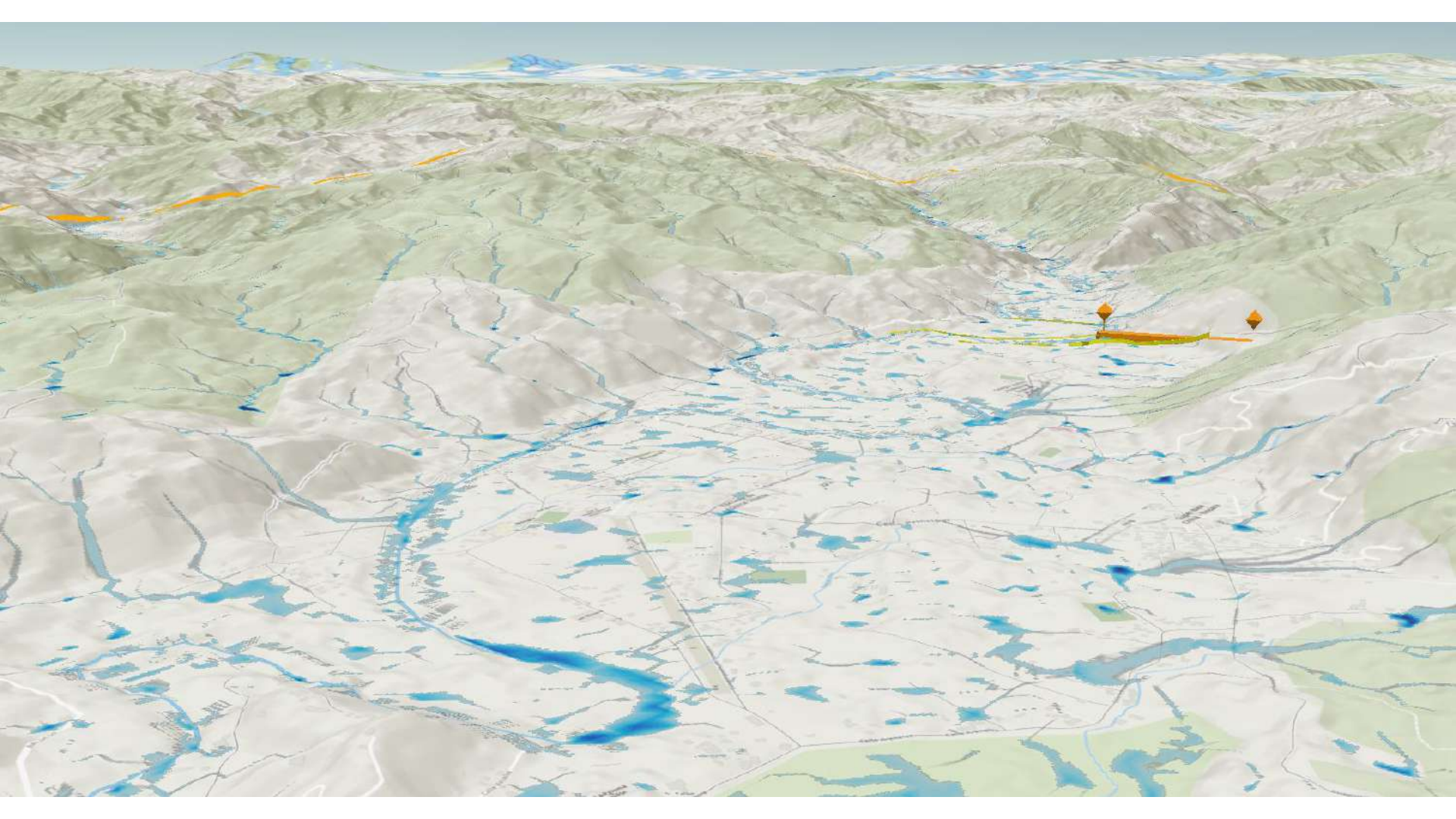






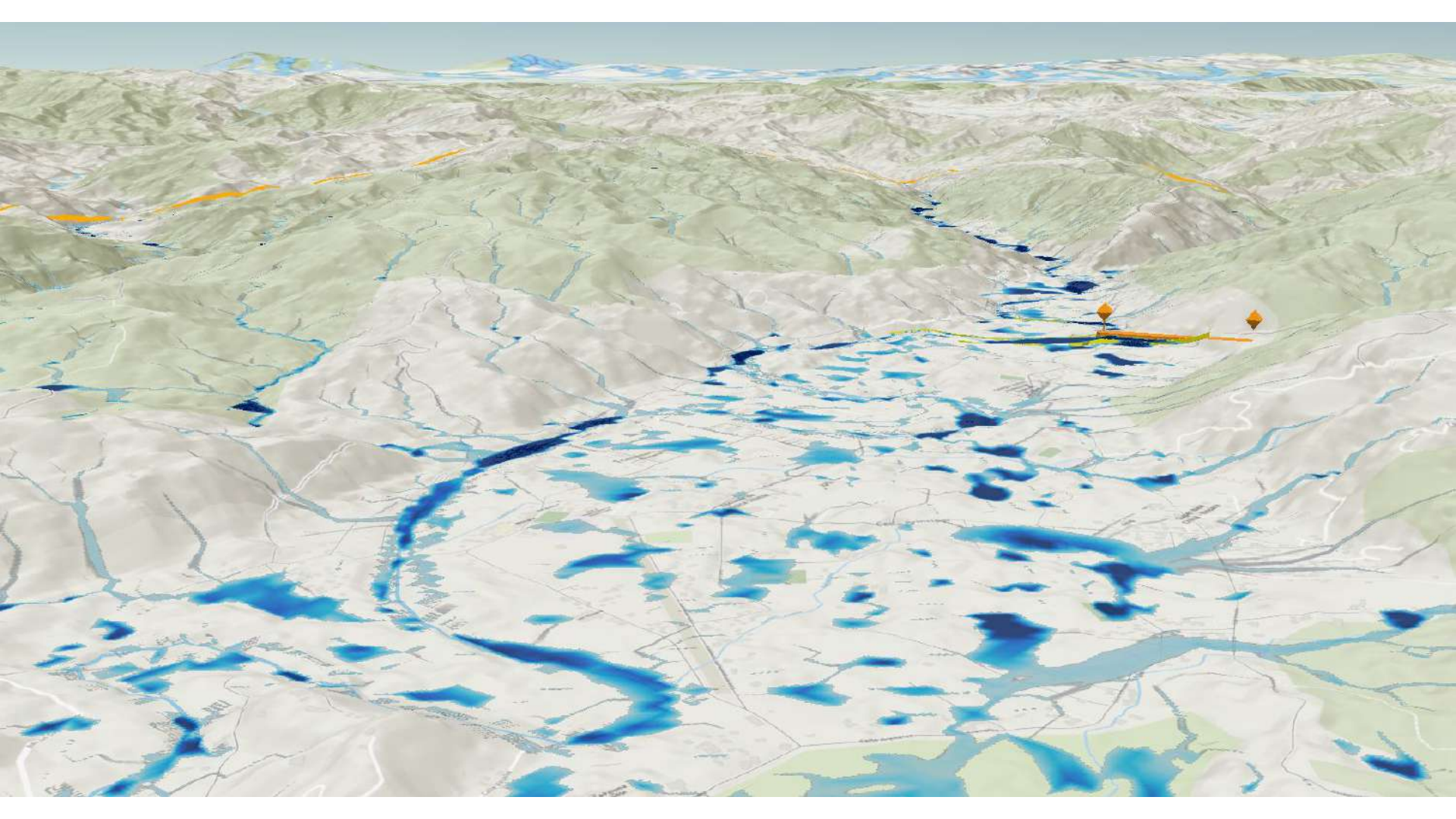


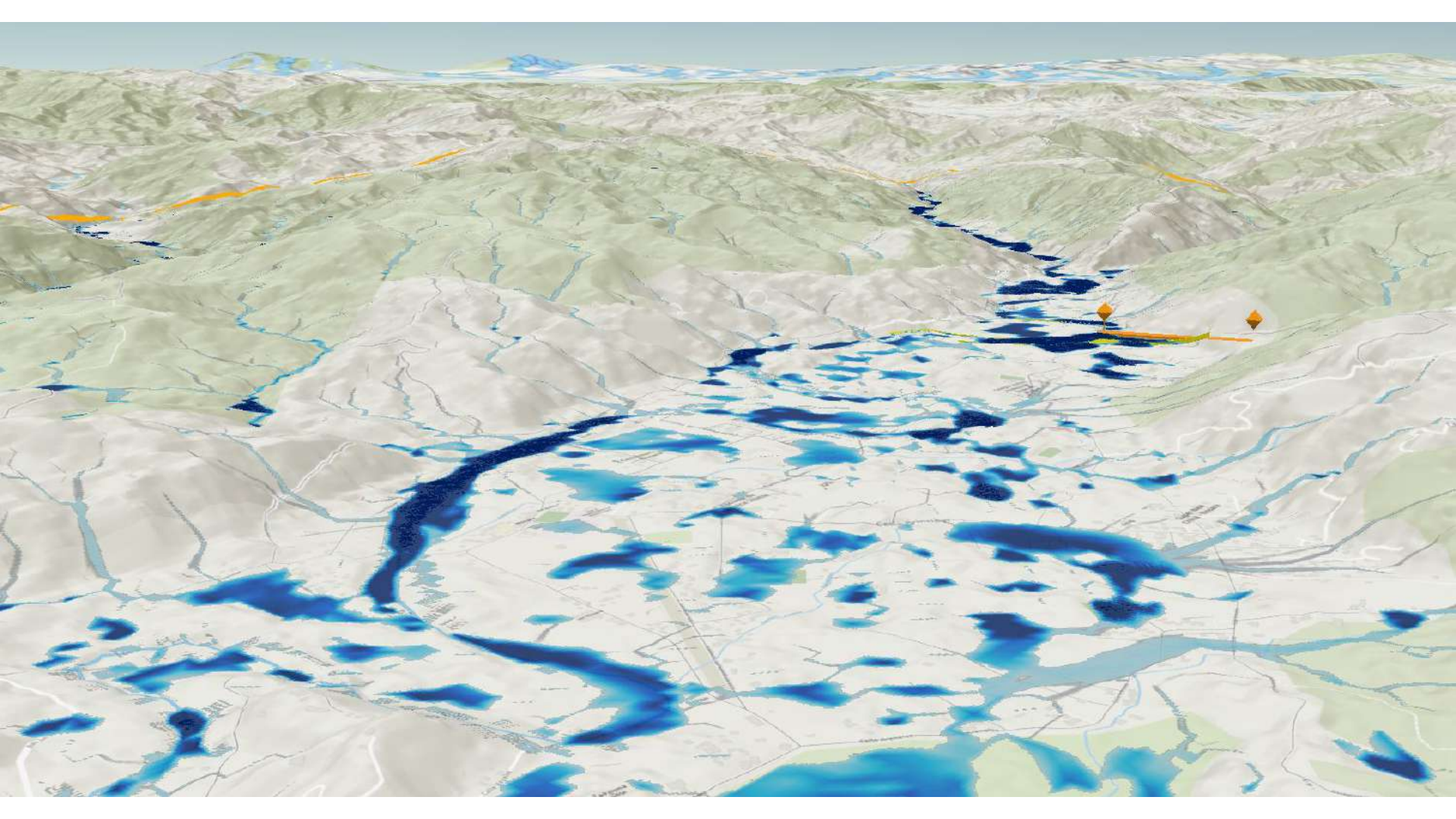




Model Development -2 Arcgis Animation











Thank you!

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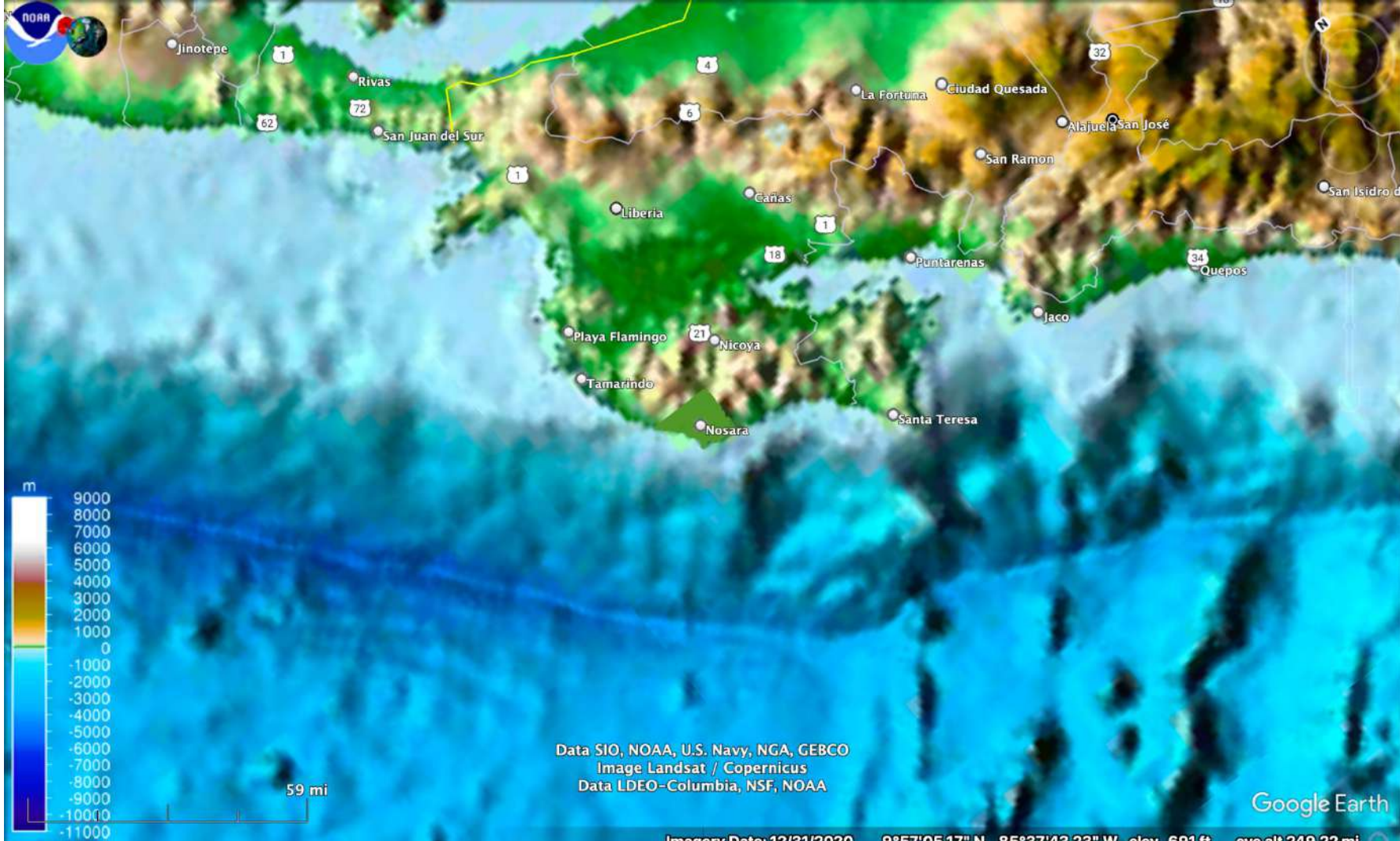
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Appendices

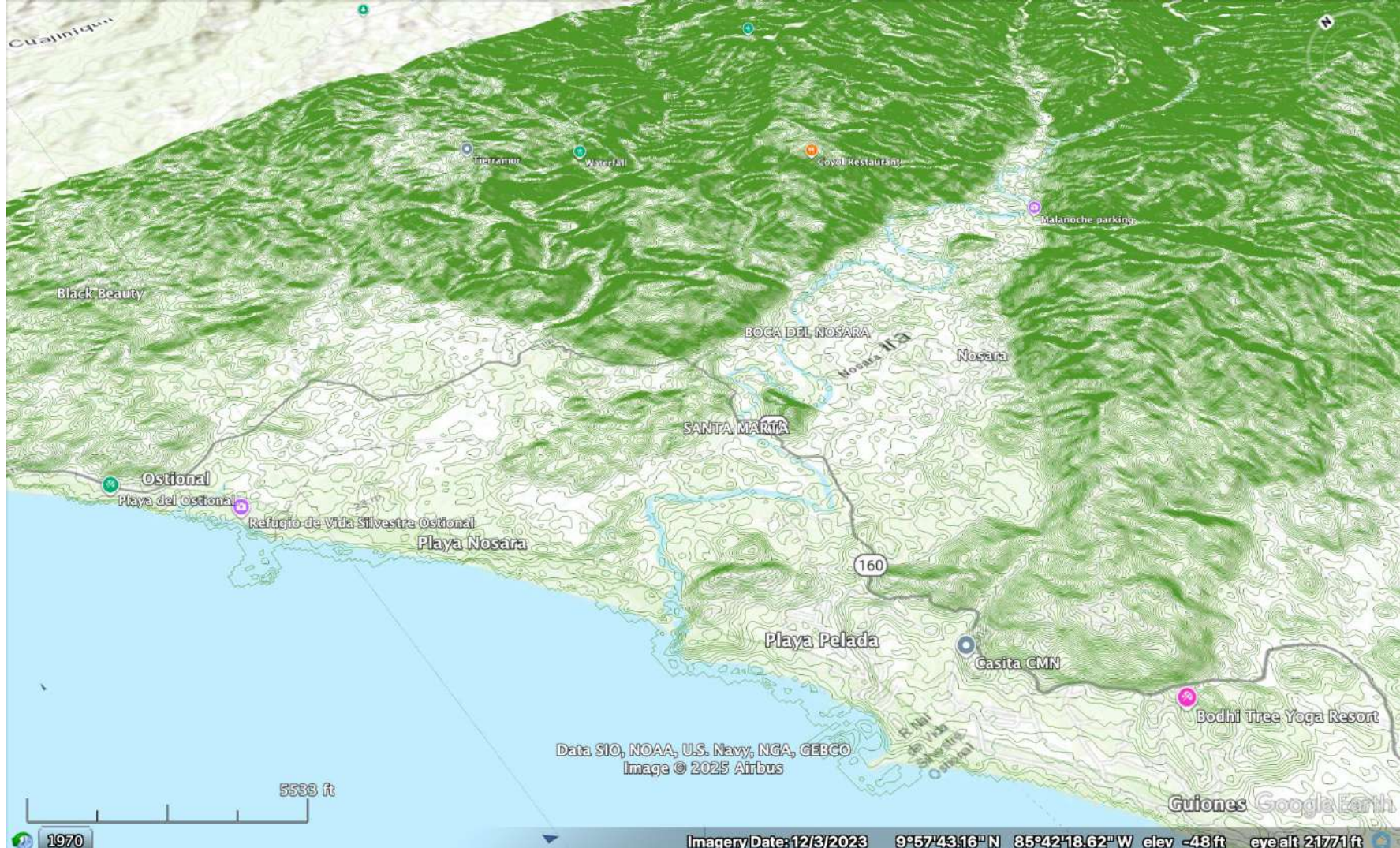
Appendix A: Context



Vulnerable zones: housing, infrastructure, ecology

1. **Ostional (Ecological Preserve):** Rising seas threaten vital turtle nesting habitats.
2. **Nosara City (Local Settlement):** Flooding endangers homes, roads, and local livelihoods.
3. **Beachfront (Tourism):** Erosion and storms jeopardize tourism and coastal businesses.





Appendix B: Vision

Principles

Energy Abundance

Protect Wildlife & Habitat

Equitable Growth

Climate Resilient



Clean Water, In and Out

Build in the Image of
Nature

Easier Without a Car

Integrate Communities

Appendix C: Regional Planning | Ecology

2 m SLR

This sea level rise map is obtained from coastal.climatecentral.org.
This line describes water level of 2 meter above the high tide, combined with and storm surge.

Legend

 2 m SLR

Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image © 2025 Airbus



6 km

SLR & Flooding Risk

Legend

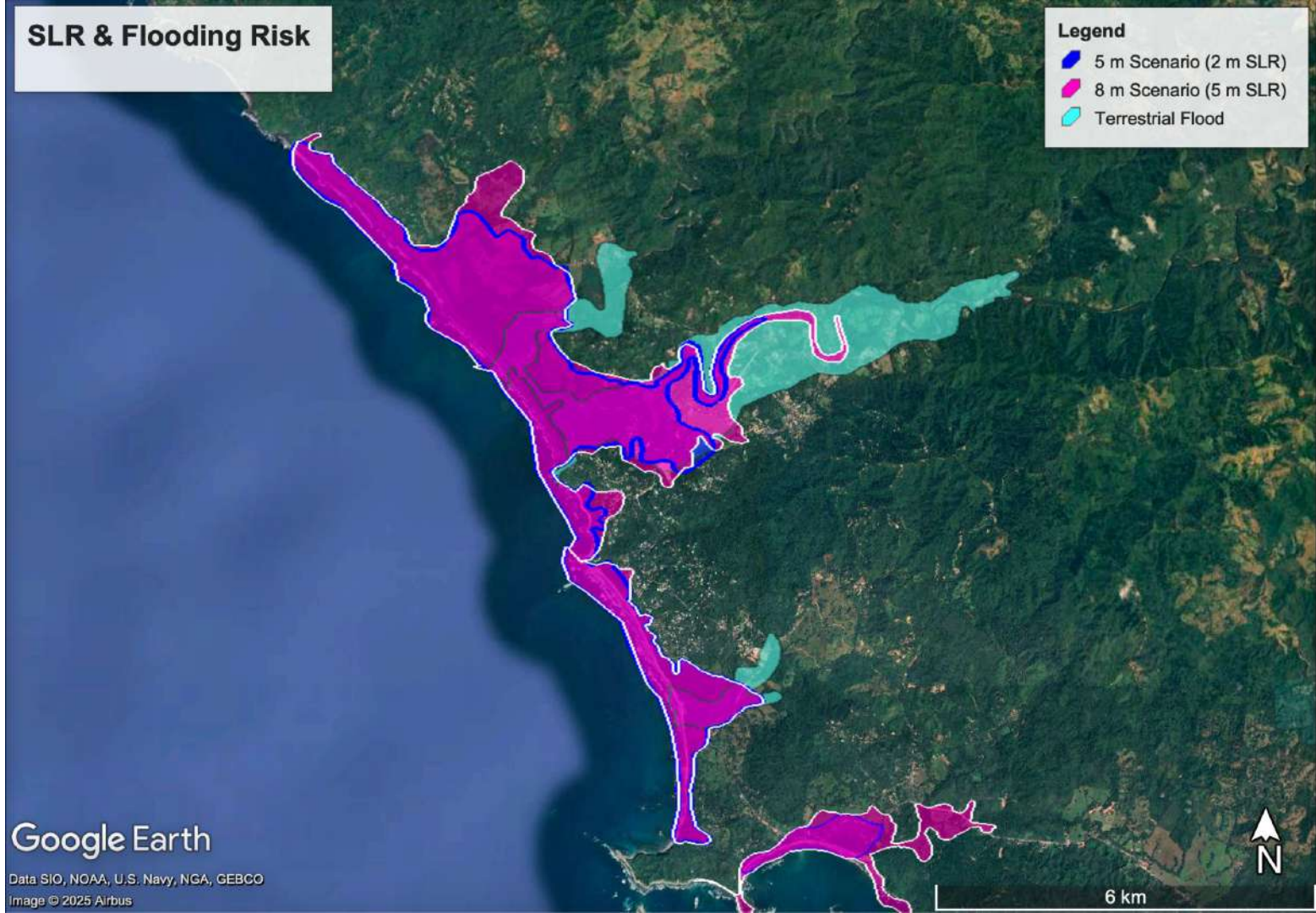
- 5 m Scenario (2 m SLR)
- 8 m Scenario (5 m SLR)
- Terrestrial Flood

Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image © 2025 Airbus

6 km



5 m SLR

This sea level rise map is obtained from coastal.climatecentral.org.
This line describes water level of 5 meter above the high tide, combined with and storm surge.

Legend

 5 m SLR

Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2025 Airbus

6 km



Trash

Terrestrial Flooding

Terrestrial flooding layers were obtained from the Costa Rica Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAEC) "Dirección de Agua" geospatial portal. The platform provides national-scale hydrological and flood-risk datasets.

Legend

 Terrestrial Flood

Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image © 2025 Airbus



6 km

SLR & Flooding Risk

Legend

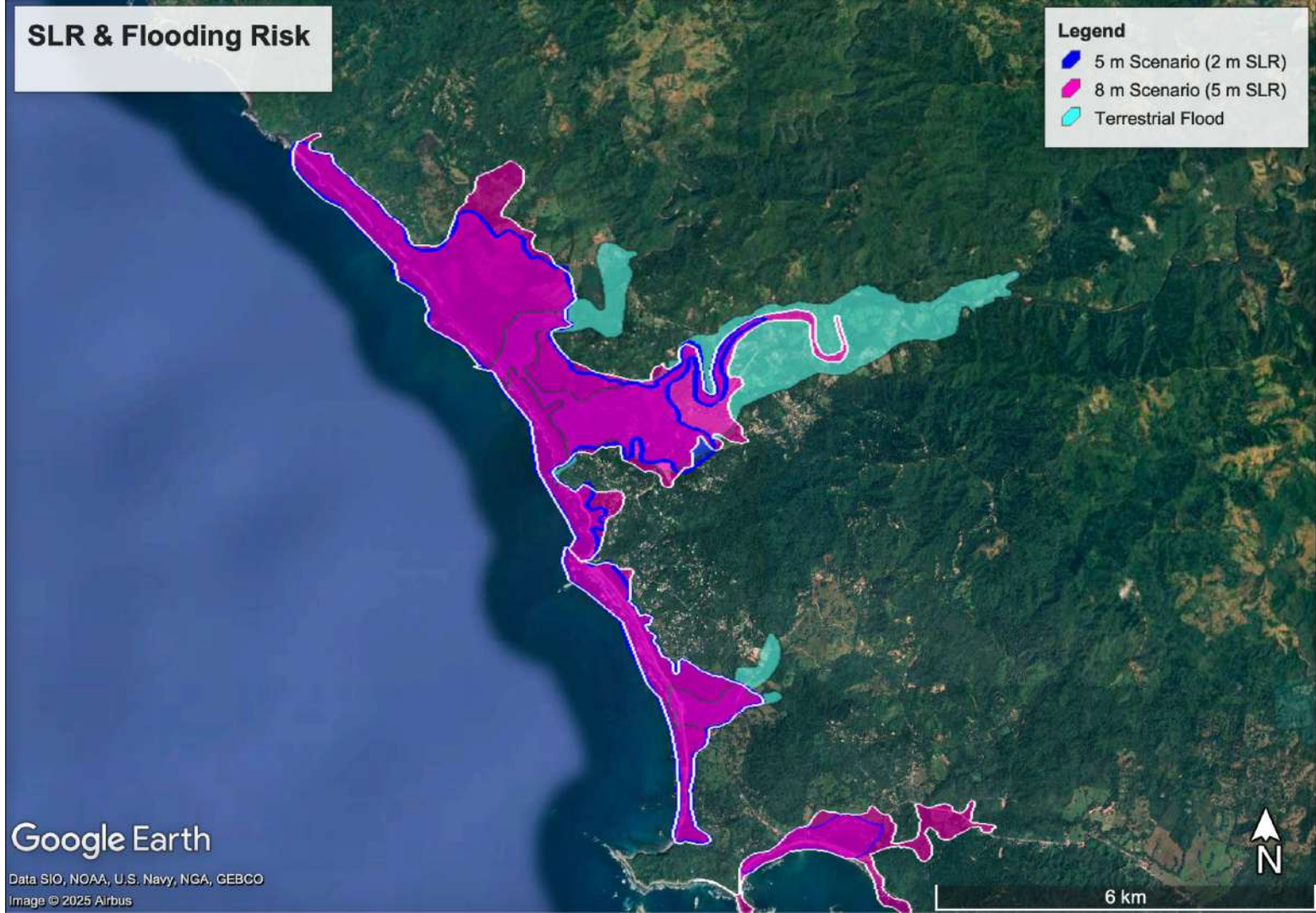
- 5 m Scenario (2 m SLR)
- 8 m Scenario (5 m SLR)
- Terrestrial Flood

Google Earth

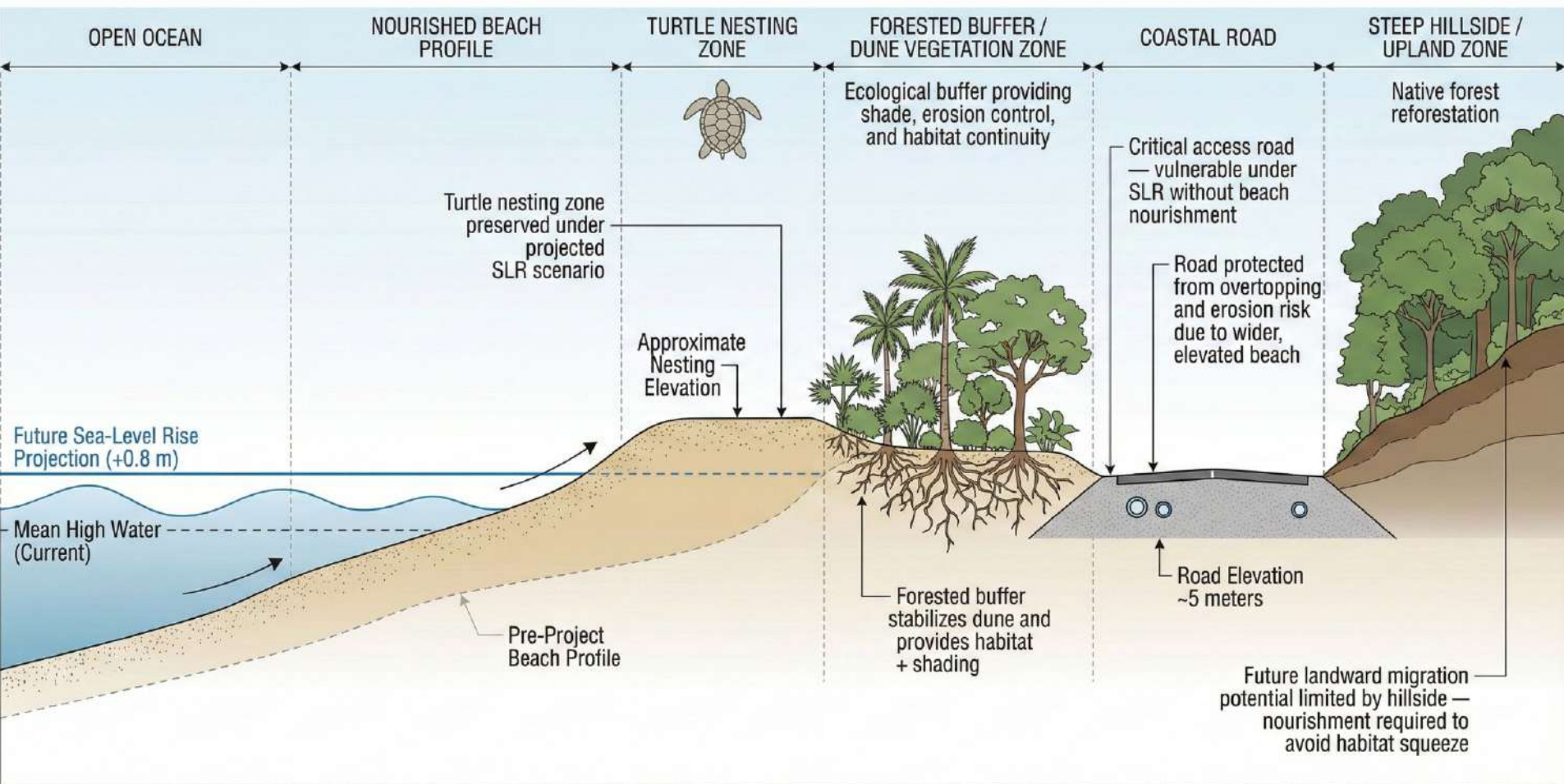
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image © 2025 Airbus

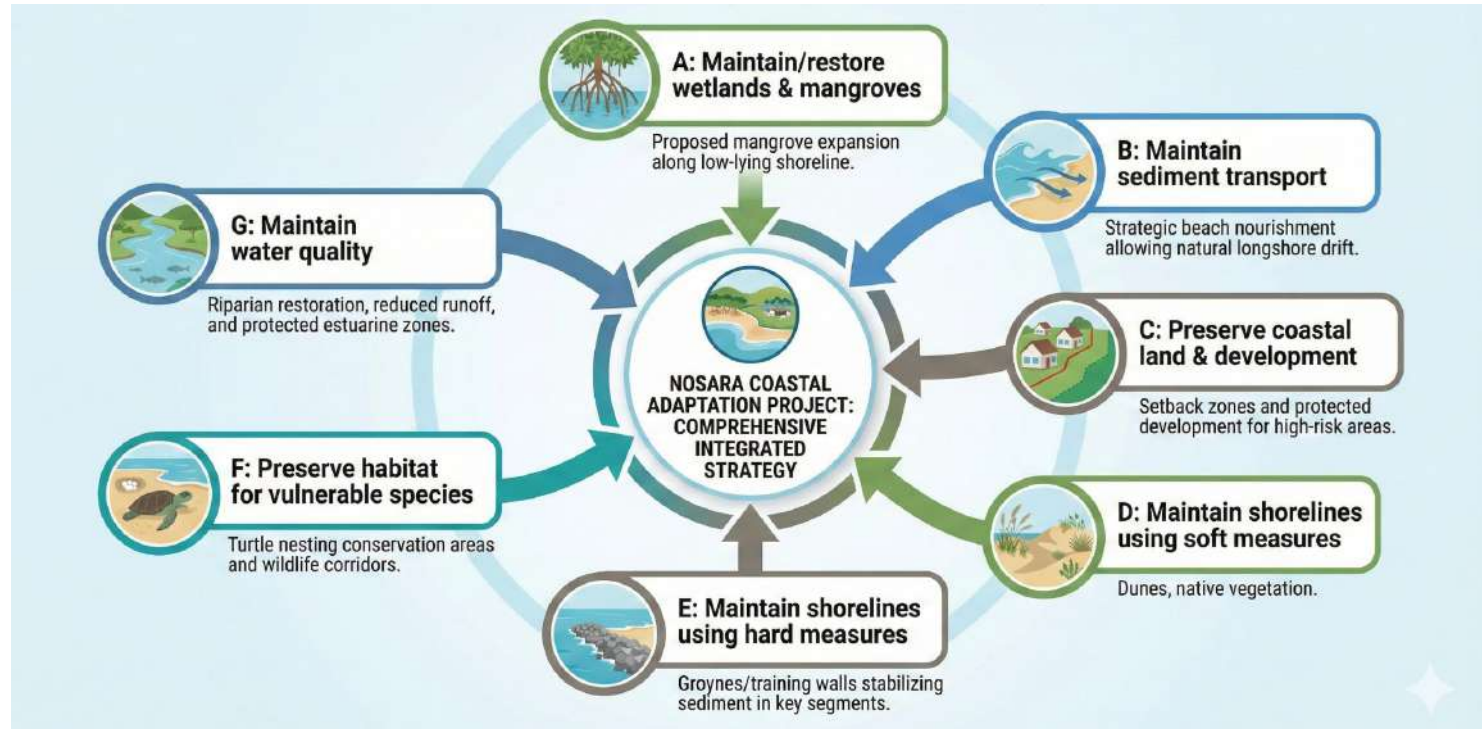
6 km



CROSS-SECTION: BEACH NOURISHMENT & ECOLOGICAL BUFFER - OSTIONAL, COSTA RICA



Nosara Shoreline Adaptation Strategies

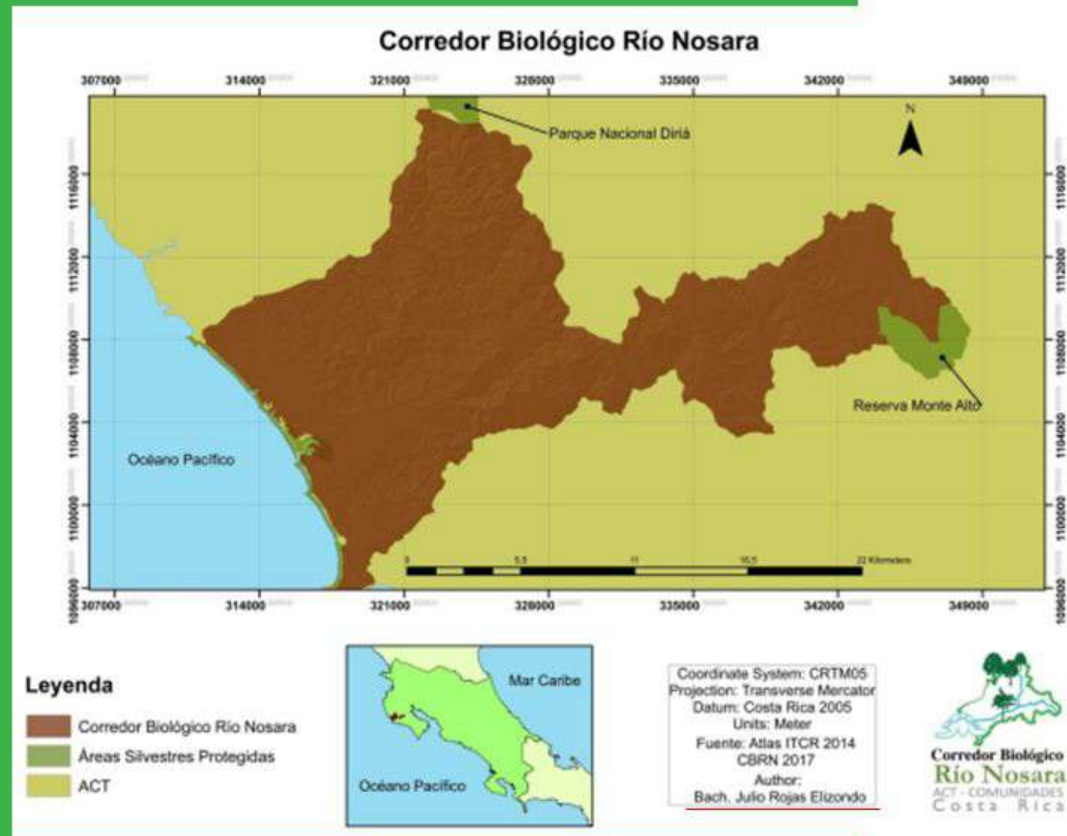


Sabías que?...

Corredor Biológico Río Nosara

_Tiene una área de 418,8km² y sus aguas desembocan en el Océano Pacífico. Tiene un perímetro de 125,6 kilómetros y es un sistema hidrográfico compuesto por tres subcuencas: Nosara, Montaña y Quebrada Seca.

Político-administrativamente esta cuenca pertenece a los municipios de Nicoya, Santa Cruz y Hojancha, en la provincia de Guanacaste. (Hernández,2010)



Referencia info: Hernández-Ulate, A. (2011). Capacidad del uso de la tierra y los cambios en la cuenca del río Nosara, Guanacaste, 1979 - 2006. *Revista Tecnología En Marcha*, 23(3), pág. 3. Recuperado a partir de https://revistas.tec.ac.cr/index.php/tec_marcha/article/view/68

REFUGIO DE VIDA SILVESTRE OSTIONAL (MIXTO) --- (510 ha)



MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE Y ENERGÍA
SISTEMA NACIONAL DE ÁREAS DE CONSERVACIÓN
DPTO. DE INFORMACIÓN Y REGULARIZACIÓN TERRITORIAL



ÁREA DE CONSERVACIÓN
TEMPISQUE

SIMBOLOGÍA:

- CENTROS POBLADOS
- PUESTO OPERATIVO DEL SINAC
- CARRETERAS Y CAMINOS
- RÍOS Y QUEBRADAS
- LIMITE DEL REFUGIO DE VIDA SILVESTRE OSTIONAL (MIXTO)



DECRETO EJECUTIVO 0-LEY
QUE DECLARA
ÁREA SILVESTRE PROTEGIDA: **LEY # 6919 DEL 17-11-1983**

ELABORADO POR: **GUILLERMO JIMENEZ B**

FECHA DE ELABORACION: **ABRIL, 2018**

ESCALA DE IMPRESION: **1 : 65,000**

PROYECCION TRANSVERSAL DE MERCATOR PARA COSTA RICA (CRTMIS)
DATUM: WGS84 — ELIPSOIDE: WGS84



COPIA DEL SINAC PARA COSTA RICA
ÁREA SILVESTRE PROTEGIDA: **V06** MAPA: **1**

Shoreline Adaptation (Mangrove)

Legend

-  Building on Stilts
-  Current Mangrove Protection
-  Proposed Mangrove Expansion

Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image © 2025 Airbus



6 km

Shoreline Adaptation (Mangrove)

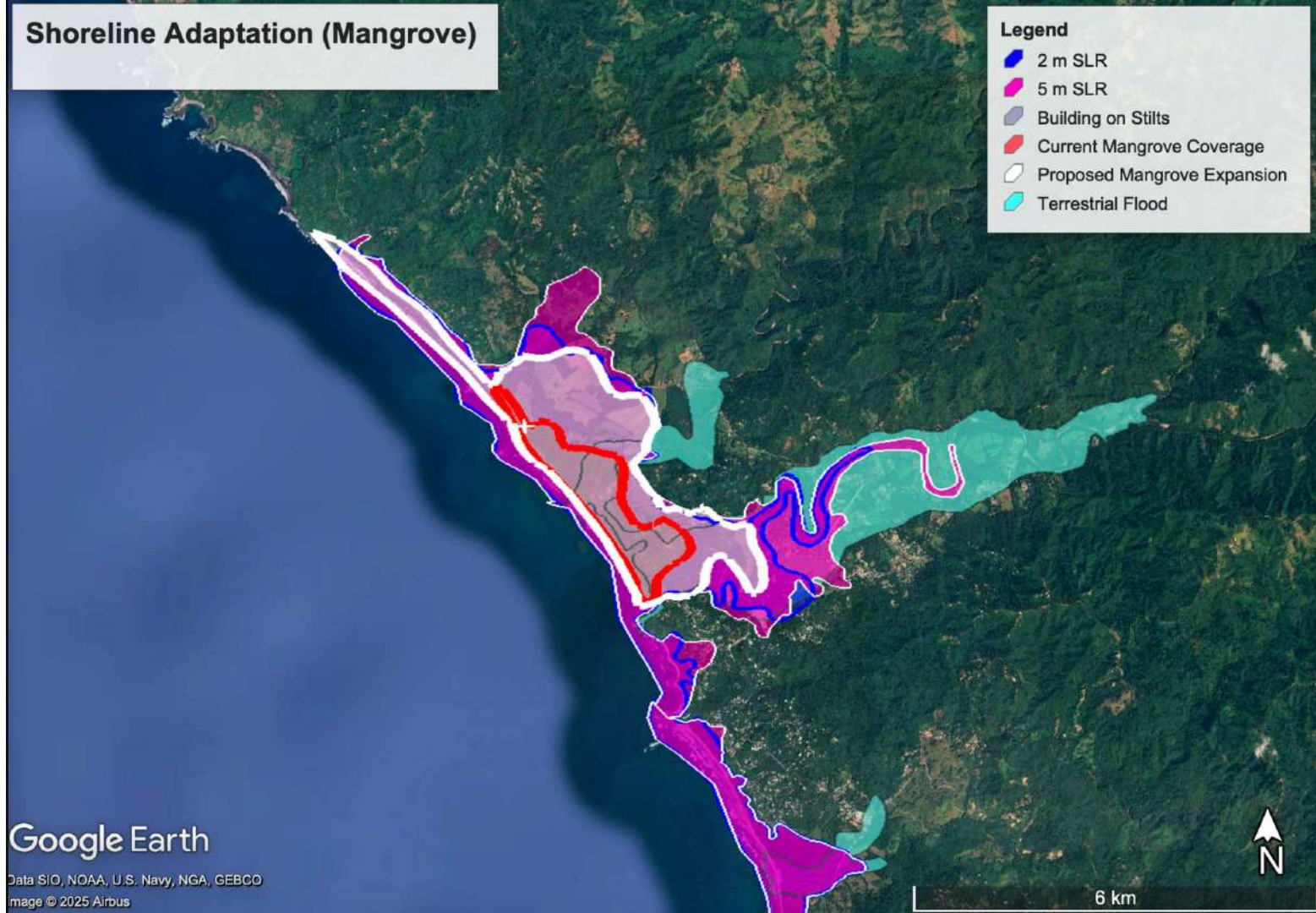
Legend

- 2 m SLR
- 5 m SLR
- Building on Stilts
- Current Mangrove Coverage
- Proposed Mangrove Expansion
- Terrestrial Flood

Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2025 Airbus

6 km



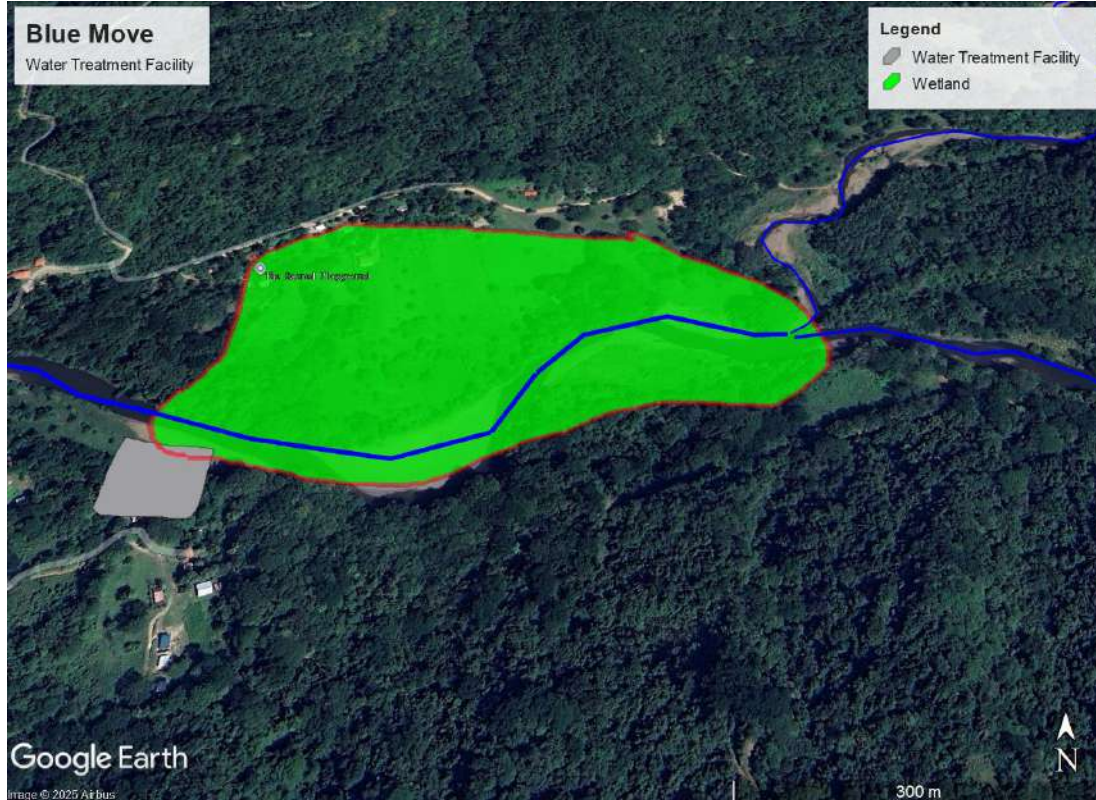
Appendix D: Regional Planning | Big Moves

Regional Planning | Big Green/Blue Moves

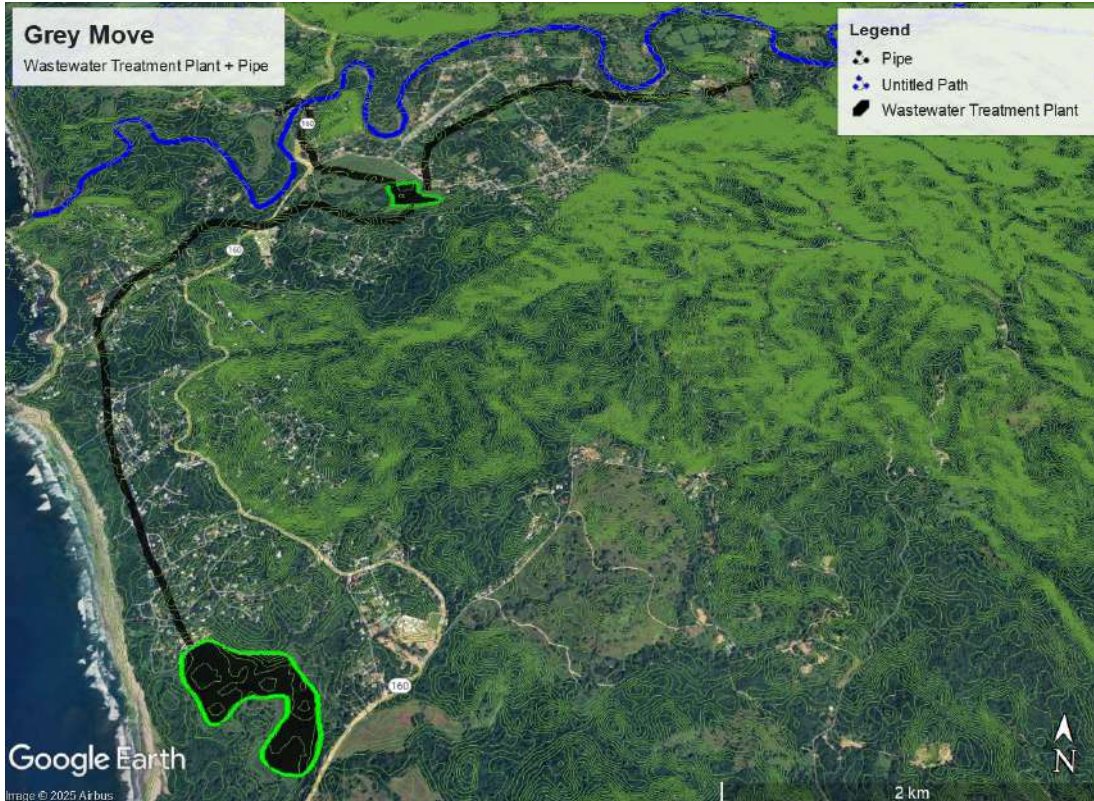
- Green
 - Riparian corridors + Levee
 - Wetland
 - Floodplain Parks
 - Reforestation of upstream watershed
- Blue
 - Water Retention Pond
 - Water Treatment Facility
- Grey
 - Wastewater treatment

Blue - Water Treatment Facility

Purpose: Further treats water coming from upstream after the wetland, might be a small scale. Input and output to the river at the same place.



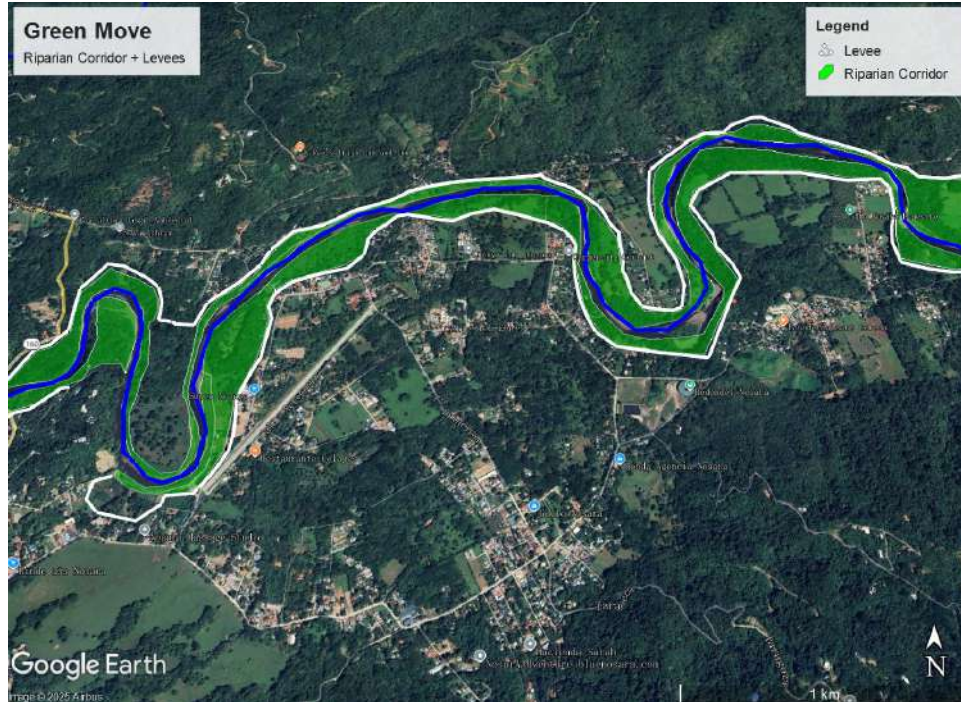
Grey - Wastewater Treatment Plant + Pipe



Situated in a flat, flood-safe area outside hazard zones.

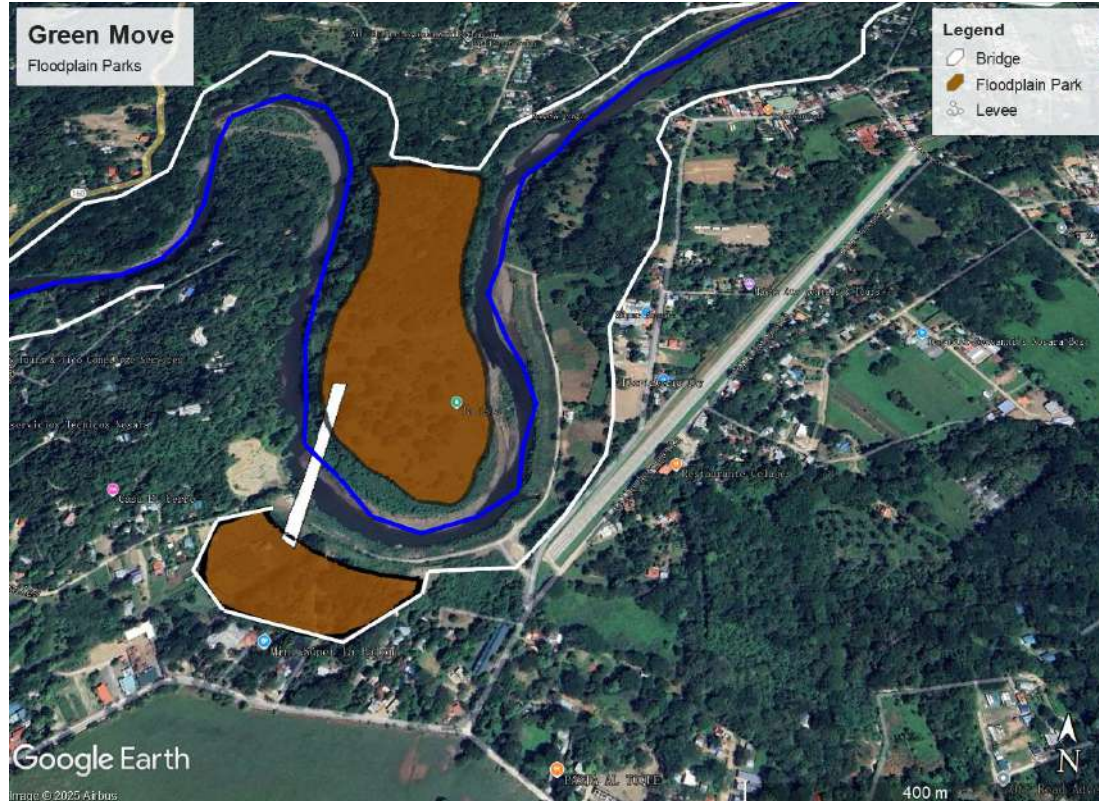
Purpose: Centralized plant or plants treating regional wastewater for underground groundwater recharge.

Green - Riparian Corridors + Levees



Purpose: Takes on extra water when river level rises, and cleans more sediments from the river. And Green levees that mitigates and prevents river flooding

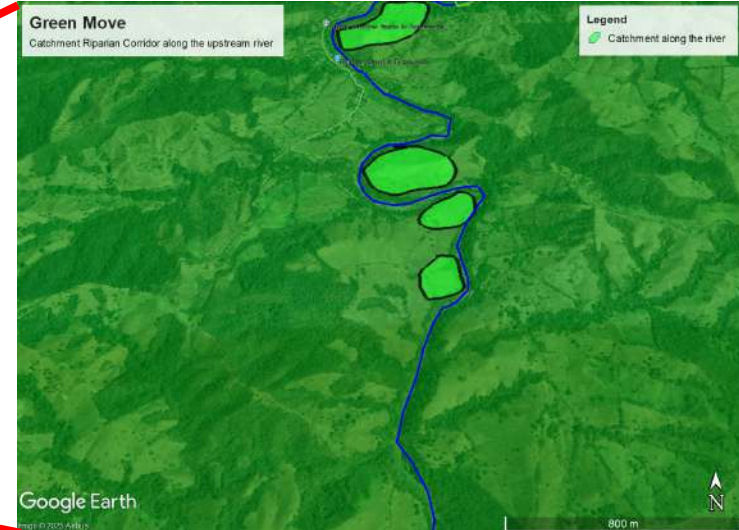
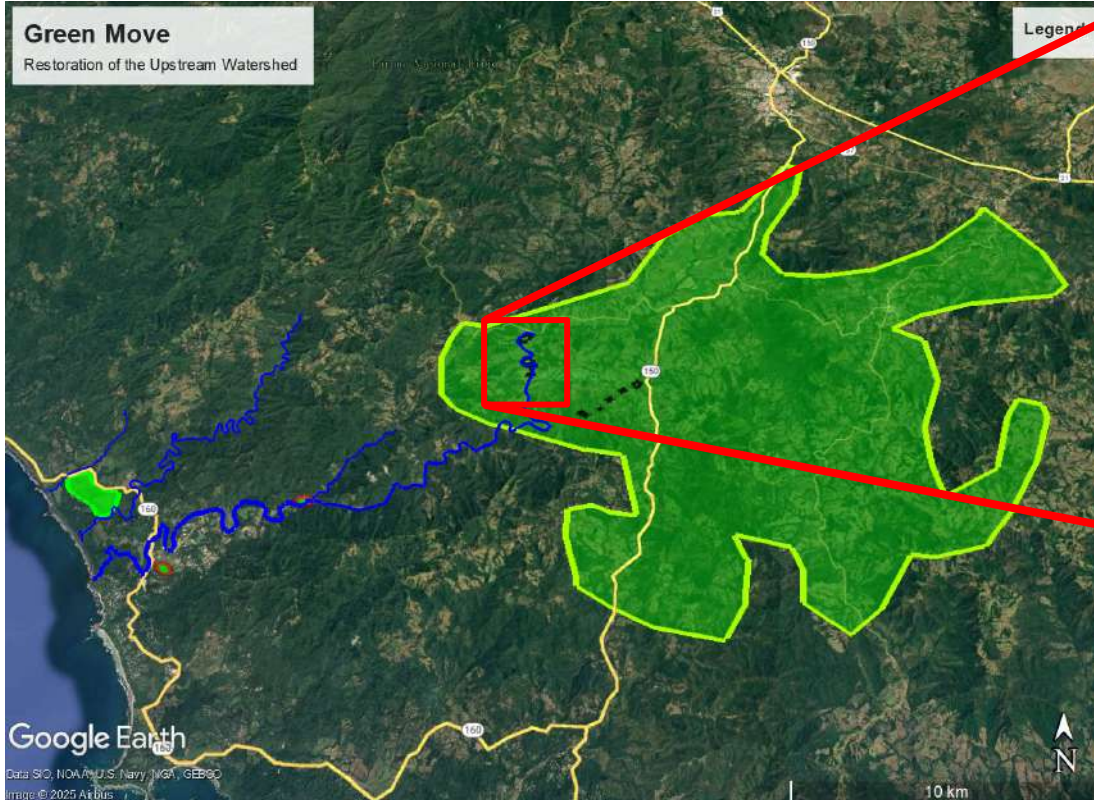
Green - Floodplain Parks



Purpose: Entertainment, leisure-time hangout, and artificial detention pond that holds seasonal flooding



Green - Restoration of the Upstream Watershed



Catchment Riparian Corridor along the upstream river

Purpose: Built along the river, serves as wetland/corridors that takes on river water, cleaning the sediments and slowing down the river water speed.

Green Move
Wetland

Legend
Wetland

Google Earth

1 km

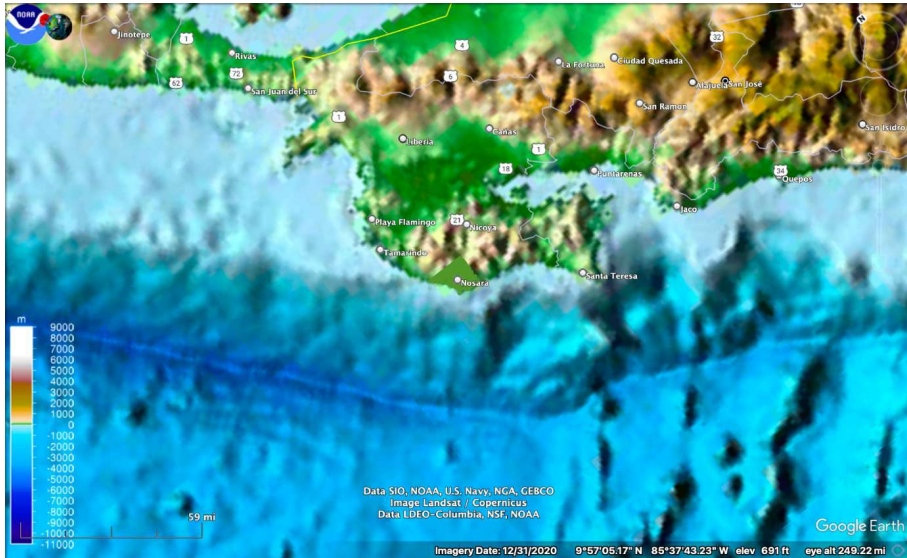


Appendix: Levee Considerations

Item	Value	Notes (short)
Overbuild allowance	0.2 m	Extra height added during construction so final levee remains correct after settlement.
Freeboard	0.5 m	Uncertainty margin
Side slope (both sides)	2.2H : 1V	Slope 3:1 to 2:1
Crest width	8 m	Trail + safety
Slope footprint each side	≈ 10 m	5 m height × 2H
Total levee width	≈ 30 m	10 m + 6 m + 10 m
Location setback	Varies	Space for floodplain/sediment

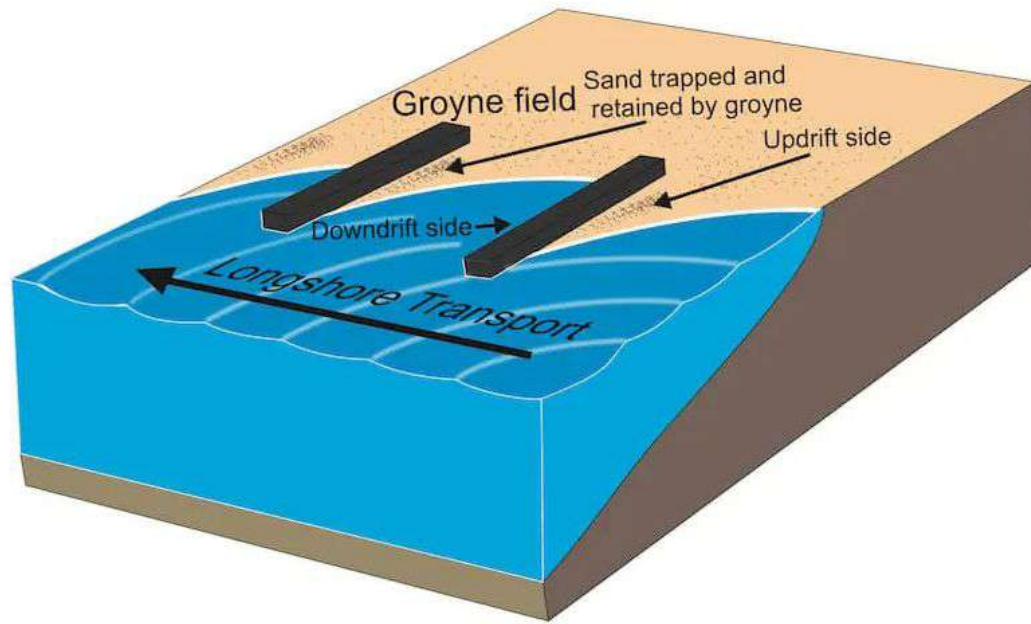
Appendix: Beach Nourishment

Category	Playa Nosara	Playa Guiones	Playa Ostional
Turtle Sensitivity	Low–moderate	Moderate	Very high (arribada)
Primary Sand Source	Offshore borrow	Offshore borrow	Nearshore/offshore with strict testing
Secondary Sand Source	River mouth (shoaling only)	Internal sand recycling	Offshore dredging with similar sands within Nosara (limited, only after testing)
Sand Compatibility Needs	Medium	Medium	Very high (grain size, mineralogy, biology)
Construction Timing	Avoid turtle season	Avoid turtle season	Avoid arribadas & peak nesting
Frequency	3-5 years	3-5 years	5-7 years
Placement Method Notes	Standard bulldozing	Standard + sand recycling	Gentle lifts, till sand, heavy monitoring
Risks to Manage	Turbidity	Scarp formation	Nest burial, compaction, heat changes, microbes



Offshore sand resources for potential dredging are identified on the inner shelf at depths up to approximately 50-60 m. The study notes that deposits are considered only where water depth is sufficiently shallow for dredging. However, sand & sediment characteristics are needed to be done locally & extensively.

<https://www.iadc-dredging.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/article-assessment-of-offshore-sand-and-gravel-for-dredging-64-3.pdf>



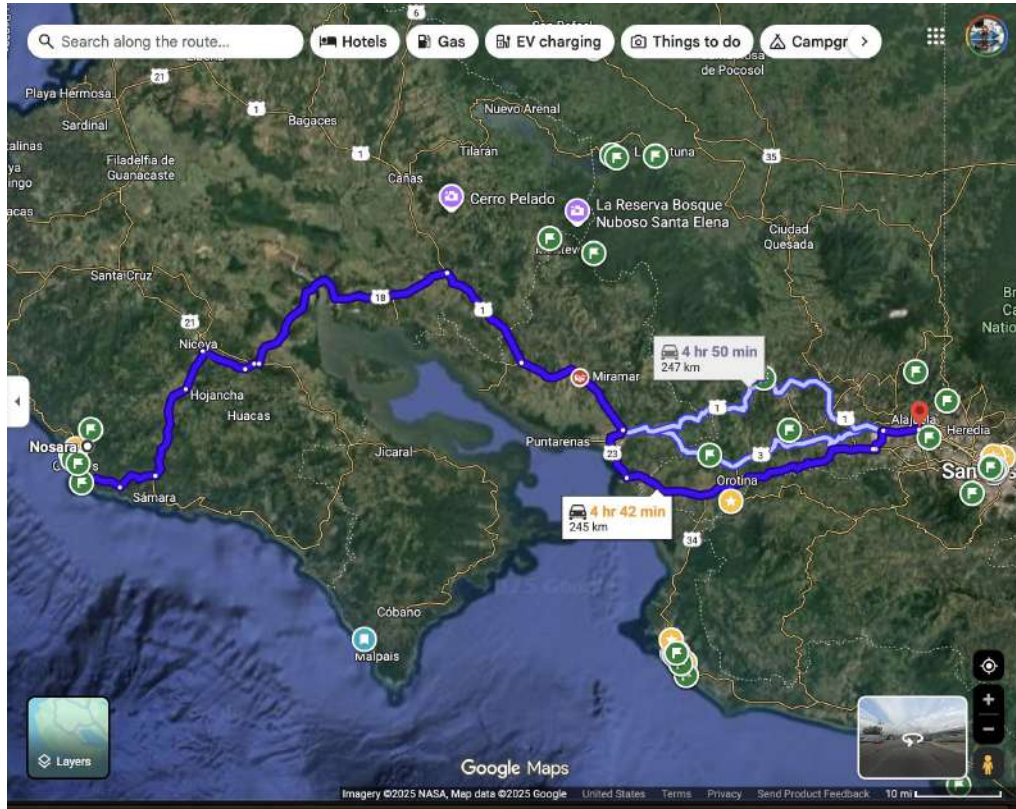
Groynes traps sands and retained sands it reduces the risk of losing the beach.

<https://www.iasgyan.in/daily-current-affairs/groynes>

Appendix E: Regional Planning | Housing

Appendix F: Regional Planning | Transportation

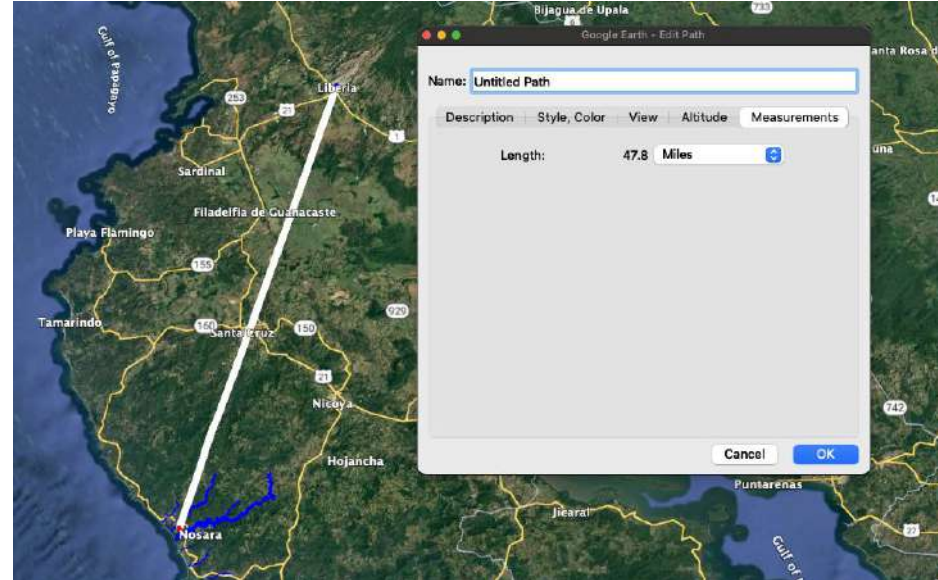
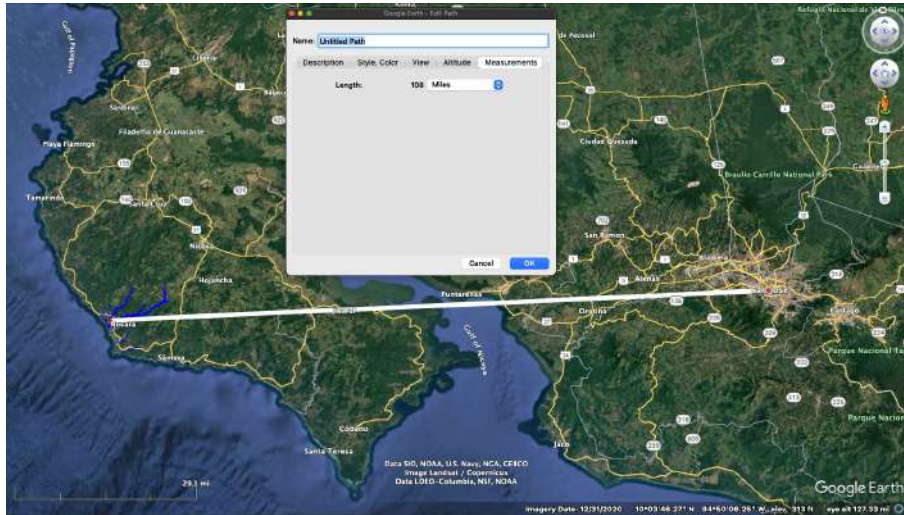
Driving Distance: Nosara to San Jose Airport



EVTOL Distance

Left: (San Jose - 108 miles)

Right: (Liberia - 48 miles)



Appendix G: Regional Planning | Utilities

Economic Moves

Goals

- Equitable growth
- Diversify Economy
- Reduce seasonality
- Reinvest in Nosara

- Ecology
- Adventure Tourism
- Blue-Zone Tourism
- Real Estate Tax
- Education
- Remote Work Economy

- Marine Biological Institute
- ESA - pay for land preservation
- Adventure Tourism
- Tourism fees - Tourism Impact Contribution (TIC)
- Transportation fees
- Connect the top of the valley to the beach
- Energy abundance
- NGO partnerships - ecological preservation & research
- Job training programs
- Organic/Regenerative Agriculture Programs
- Blue Zone Tourism
- Real Estate Tax
- Seed fund local entrepreneurship

Policy Recommendations



WATER

- Modernize water & wastewater treatment
- Watershed management authority



ECOLOGY

- Protect coastal & nature zones
- Low-impact development (LID) requirements



MOBILITY

- Limit car ownership; clean mobility
- Mobility hierarchy



LAND USE

- Transfer of Development Rights
- Tourism impact fees



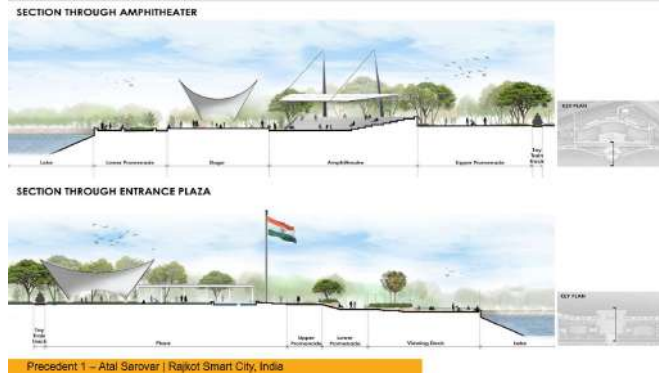
COMMUNITY

- Local employment & training
- Affordable housing

Appendix H: Site Scale Plans (i think these are integrated into other slides)

Appendix I: Precedent Projects

Atal Sarovar | India (Retention Lake Precedent)



Precedent 1 – Atal Sarovar | Rajkot Smart City, India

- *Engineered channels + public edges*
- *Seasonal stormwater capture*
- *Year-round water level via natural treatment*



Precedent 1 – Atal Sarovar | Rajkot Smart City, India

Key adoption

- Our **retention ponds** → become **community waterfronts**
- Paths + gardens around hydrology → **social + ecological function**
- Combination of **engineered drainage** with **wetland treatment**

Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park | Singapore (Floodable Park Precedent)



Key strategies

- Naturalized river channel & riparian restoration
- Soft banks designed to *expand* during floods
- Community access even in flood season

In Nosara

- **Floodplain park** integrates mobility + shade
- **Multi-season use** → daily life in dry conditions, safe expansion in wet conditions

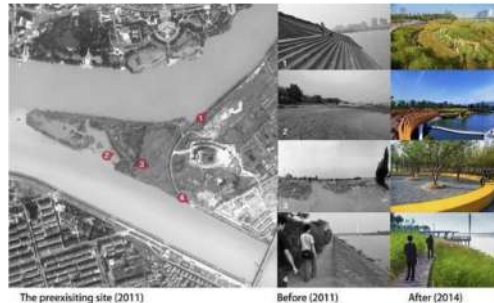


Yanweizhou Park | China (Wetland & Connectivity Precedent)



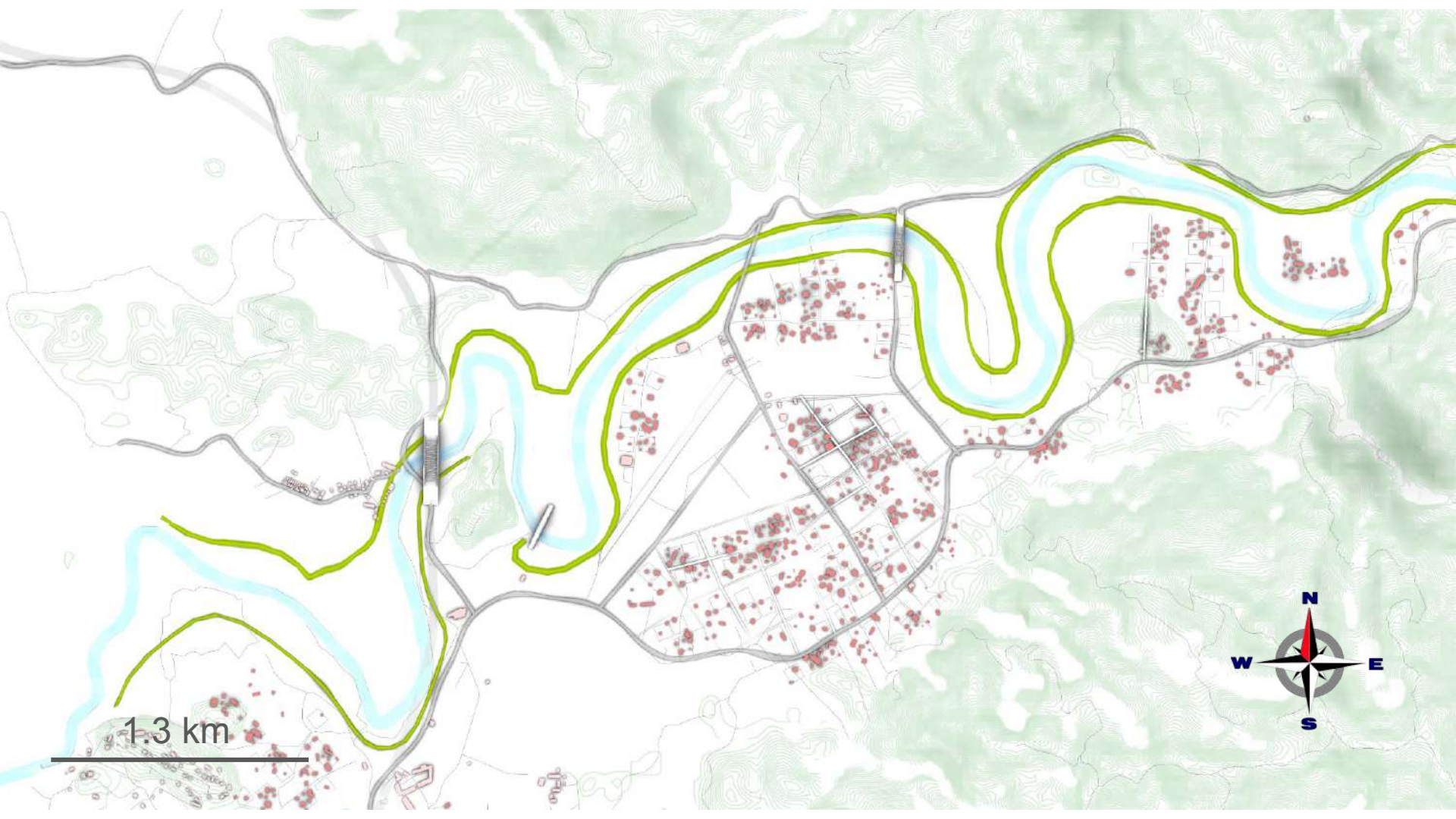
Key strategies

- **High bridge** → access preserved during 200-yr flood
- **Terraced wetland edges** → designed for submersion
- **Flood-adaptive planting** → regrows stronger after floods
- **Bioswale & infiltration ponds** → reduce erosion + treat runoff



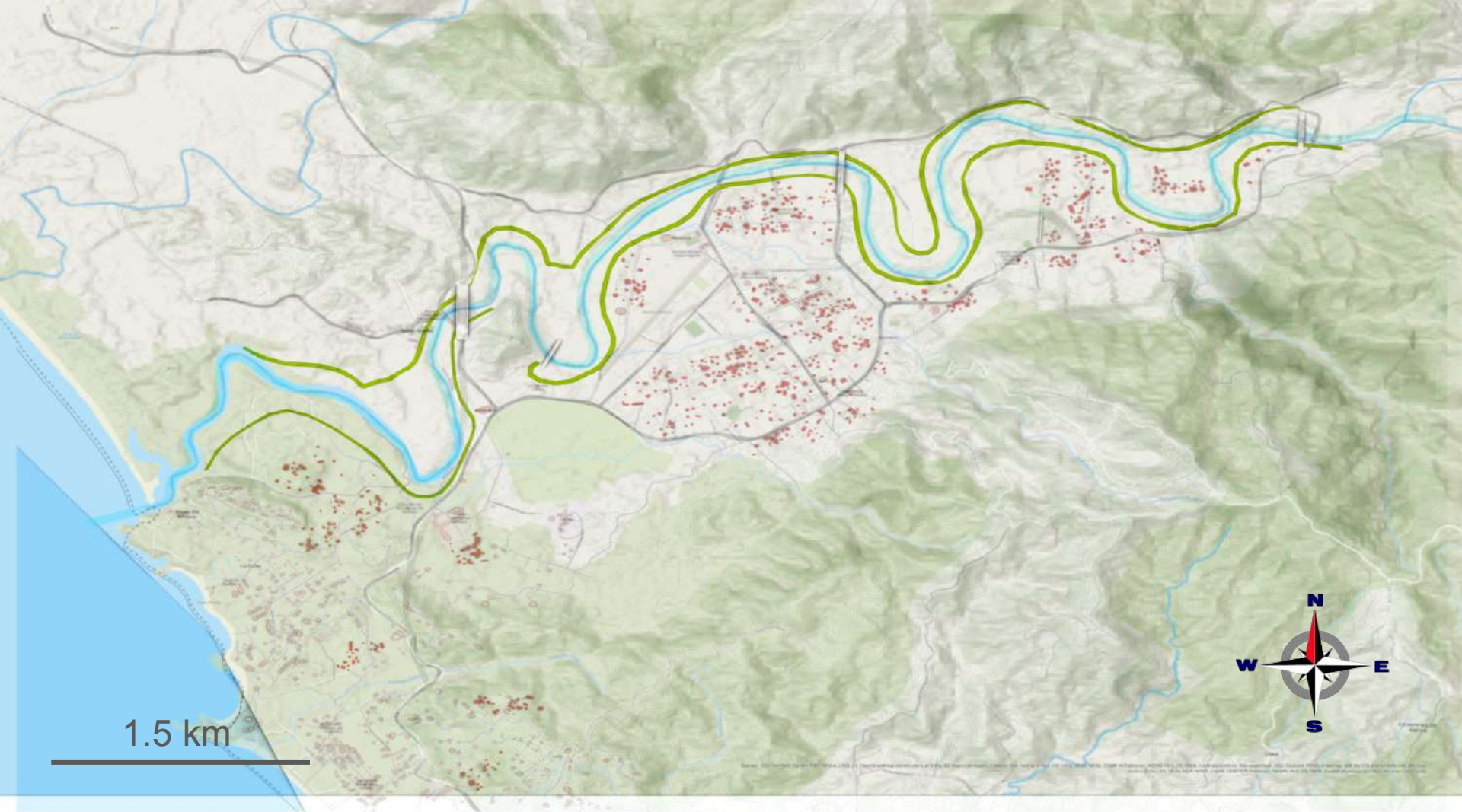
What we borrow

- **Elevated mobility spine** between neighborhoods
- **Submersible parkland** for seasonal flooding
- **Constructed wetlands** for filtration + ecology



1.3 km





Appendix J: Energy

Electricity Needs Calculation (Non-Mobility)

Item	Assumption / Input Value	Remarks
National electricity use (Costa Rica)	2,529 kWh/person/year	Used to estimate baseline community electricity demand before EVs
Community population (Doubled Population)	14,000 residents	Planning estimate for full masterplan scenario
Solar PV yield (Nosara)	1,530 kWh/kWp/year	Typical annual production per unit installed PV capacity
EV modeling components	Electric buses + e-bikes (explicit energy modeling)	Cars can be added, but main model uses buses + e-bikes
Urban block structure	200 blocks	Used to estimate available rooftop area
Rooftop PV potential	Derived from 200 blocks	Determines number of PV-capable blocks for system sizing
Model refinement note	Building EUIs not finalized	All values are <i>preliminary</i> and will be updated with detailed building models

Electricity Needs Calculation

Description	Input / Assumption	Calculation	Result	Remarks
Baseline non-EV electricity demand	35,406,000 kWh/year	—	35,406,000 kWh/year	$2,529 \times 14,000 = 35,406,000$ kWh/year
20% overhead	20% (0.20)	$0.20 \times 35,406,000$	7,081,200 kWh/year	Accounts for future growth + uncertainty
Add overhead to baseline	Baseline + overhead	$35,406,000 + 7,081,200$	42,487,200 kWh/year	Adjusted annual demand
Convert to GWh	$\div 1,000,000$	$42,487,200 \div 1,000,000$	42.49 GWh/year	Converted for planning-level reporting
Planning rounded value	—	—	≈ 42.5 GWh/year	Final value used for PV + battery sizing

Electricity Needs Calculation

Item	Assumption / Input	Calculation	Result	Remarks
Annual non-mobility demand	42.5 GWh/year (with 20% overhead)	$42.5 \text{ GWh} \times 1,000,000 = 42,500,000 \text{ kWh}$	42,500,000 kWh/year	Includes future growth + lifestyle uncertainty
PV yield	1,530 kWh/kWp/year (Nosara)	-	1,530 kWh/kWp/yr	Annual yield for good solar resource from PV yield map
Required PV capacity (kWp)	Demand $\div$ PV yield	$42,500,000 \text{ kWh} \div 1,530 \text{ kWh/kWp}$	27,777 kWp	Exact value before rounding
Required PV capacity (MWp)	kWp $\rightarrow$ MWp	$27,777 \text{ kWp} \div 1,000$	$\approx 27.8 \text{ MWp}$	Used as main design value

Solar Rooftop Needs Calculation

Item	Assumption / Input	Calculation	Result	Remarks
Panel power density	0.2 kWp/m ² (200 Wp/m ²)	-	0.2 kWp/m²	Typical for modern PV modules
Panel area needed	Capacity ÷ density	27,777 kWp ÷ 0.2 kWp/m ²	≈ 138,900 m²	<i>Actual PV panel area</i> , not total roof
Roof coverage factor	Only 50% of roof can host panels	-	50% coverage	Accounts for setbacks, walkways, shading, etc.
PV-capable rooftop area	Panel area ÷ coverage factor	138,900 m ² ÷ 0.5	≈ 277,800 m²	Total roof area that must be covered by PV

Critical Load Calculation for Batteries

Item	Assumption / Input	Calculation	Result	Remarks
Annual non-mobility demand	42.5 GWh/year	$42.5 \text{ GWh} \div 365$	0.1164 GWh/day	Average daily energy
Daily demand in MWh	GWh $\rightarrow$ MWh	$0.1164 \times 1,000$	$\approx 116.4 \text{ MWh/day}$	Used for storage sizing
Critical load fraction	50% of total	$0.5 \times 116.4 \text{ MWh}$	$\approx 58.2 \text{ MWh/day}$	Only essential services (fridges, water, clinics, etc.), assume backup 50%

Battery Storage & Second-Life EV Packs

Item	Assumption / Input	Calculation	Result	Remarks
Target storage	One full day of critical load	-	≈ 58.2 MWh	Planning range: 55–60 MWh
EV pack usable capacity	60 kWh original, 70% usable	60 kWh × 0.7	42 kWh per pack	Second-life EV batteries
Number of battery packs	Total storage ÷ per-pack capacity	58,200 kWh ÷ 42 kWh/pack	≈ 1,386 packs	Rounded planning number

Battery Storage & Second-Life EV Packs

Item	Assumption / Input	Calculation	Result	Remarks
Area per MWh	Battery yard (incl. access, spacing)	—	10 m² per MWh	Conservative planning assumption
Total battery area	Storage × area per MWh	58 MWh × 10 m ² /MWh	≈ 580 m²	Yard area for all non-mobility storage
Fraction of one block	Compare to 10,000 m ² block	580 m ² ÷ 10,000 m ²	≈ 0.058 blocks	~6% of a single block footprint

Electricity Needs Calculation (Mobility)

Item	Value / Calculation	Result	Remarks
Number of buses	50 units	—	Daily 150 km, 1.3 kWh/km range: 0.9-2.5, take 1.3 as assumption
Number of EV cars	3,000 units	—	Daily 25 km, 0.15 kWh/km
Number of e-bikes	1,000 units	—	Daily 10 km, 0.008 kWh/km
Operating days	365 days/year	—	Applies to all modes
PV block equivalents	—	≈ 19 blocks	—
Battery (1-day)	—	≈ 21 MWh (~500 packs)	—
Battery (half-day)	—	≈ 10.5 MWh (~250 packs)	—
Battery yard footprint	—	100–210 m²	Very small relative to block size

Electricity Needs Calculation (Mobility)

Item	Value / Calculation	Result	Remarks
Bus daily energy (per bus)	$150 \text{ km} \times 1.3 \text{ kWh/km}$	195 kWh/day	—
Bus daily energy (fleet)	195×50	9,750 kWh/day	—
Bus annual energy	$9,750 \times 365$	3,558,750 kWh/yr	3.56 GWh/yr
Car daily energy (per car)	$25 \text{ km} \times 0.15 \text{ kWh/km}$	3.75 kWh/day	—
Car daily energy (fleet)	$3.75 \times 3,000$	11,250 kWh/day	—
Car annual energy	$11,250 \times 365$	4,106,250 kWh/yr	4.11 GWh/yr
E-bike daily energy (fleet)	$1,000 \times 10 \times 0.008$	80 kWh/day	—
E-bike annual energy	80×365	29,200 kWh/yr	0.03 GWh/yr
Total mobility annual demand	$3.56 + 4.11 + 0.03 \text{ GWh}$	$\approx 7.70 \text{ GWh/yr}$	Exact: 7.694 GWh
Daily mobility demand	$7.70 \text{ GWh} \div 365$	$\approx 21.1 \text{ MWh/day}$	Used for battery sizing

Electricity Needs Calculation (Mobility)

Category	Item	Value / Calculation	Result	Remarks
4.3 PV Capacity for Mobility	PV yield (Nosara)	1,530 kWh/kWp/yr	—	—
	Required PV capacity	$7,694,200 \text{ kWh} \div 1,530$	5,028.9 kWp	≈ 5.03 MWp
4.4 PV Area Needed	Panel density	0.2 kWp/m ²	—	—
	PV panel area	$5,028.9 \div 0.2$	25,144 m²	Round: 25,100 m ²
	PV-capable area (50% coverage)	$25,144 \div 0.5$	50,288 m²	Round: 50,300 m ²
4.5 Blocks Required	PV-capable area per block	2,625 m ²	—	From $525,000 \text{ m}^2 \div 200$
	Effective PV panel area per block (50%)	$2,625 \times 0.5$	1,312.5 m ²	—
	Block equivalents needed	$25,144 \div 1,312.5$	≈ 19.16 blocks	Rounded ≈ 19 blocks

Electricity Needs Calculation (Mobility)

Item	Value / Calculation	Result	Remarks
Daily mobility demand	21.1 MWh	—	—
Half-day critical backup	10.55 MWh $\rightarrow \div 42$ kWh/pack	≈ 251 packs	~250 packs
Ground area (half-day) for battery storage	10.55×10	$\approx 106 \text{ m}^2$	Fits in small yard

Electricity Needs Calculation (Mobility)

Annual mobility demand	≈ 7.7 GWh/yr	—
Daily mobility demand	≈ 21.1 MWh/day	—
Required PV capacity	≈ 5.0 MWp	—
PV panel area	$\approx 25,100$ m ²	—
PV-capable area	$\approx 50,300$ m ²	—
PV block equivalents	≈ 19 blocks	—
Battery (1-day)	≈ 21 MWh (~500 packs)	—
Battery (half-day)	≈ 10.5 MWh (~250 packs)	—
Battery yard footprint	100–210 m ²	Very small relative to block size

Electricity Needs Based on Housing Types

Item	Method 1 – Per-Capita (Costa Rica Avg.)	Method 2 – Block / Unit-Based (DOE Table)	Comment
Basis	14,000 people × 2,529 kWh/person/yr	2,560 dwelling units × kWh/unit/day by type	Different starting point (people vs. units)
Unit energy use	2,529 kWh/person/yr (national avg.)	Medium unit: 50 kWh/day; Large unit: 80 kWh/day	Method 2 assumes higher, with US measures
Housing mix used	Implicit (all residents averaged)	1,600 medium units + 960 large units	Skewed toward larger, high-use homes
Daily demand	≈ 116,400 kWh/day	≈ 156,800 kWh/day	Method 2 is ~40,400 kWh/day higher
Annual demand	≈ 42.5 GWh/yr (after 20% overhead)	≈ 57.2 GWh/yr	Method 2 ≈ 35–36% higher
Includes overhead?	Includes overhead of 20% for growth/uncertainty	-	-
Lifestyle implied	Current Costa Rica average consumption	High-amenity, AC-heavy international	Important for narrative about Nosara 2050

Appendix J: Housing Development

Housing

Typology Code	Description	Storeys	Typical Units / Block	Where to use
L1	Patio / courtyard houses, all ground	1	6–8 units	Edges, slopes, village feel
L2	Duplex row (one unit per floor)	2	8–10 units	Low-density terraces
M1	Courtyard walk-up (around a green)	2	16–18 units	Town expansion, near services
M2	Small bar-buildings / walk-ups	3	20–24 units	Closer to town center / transit
C1 (optional)	Compact mixed-use (shops + flats)	3–4	24–32 units	Only in core, not everywhere

Block Numbers

Block Type (from Table 1)	Density Level	# Blocks	Approx Units / Block	Total Units
L1 / L2	Low	120	~8 units	960
M1 / M2	Medium	80	~20 units	1,600
TOTAL	—	200	—	2,560

Policy Recommendations

- Water treatment laws
- Jobs reserved for locals
- Tourism Impact Fees
- Low Impact Development (LID)
- Limits on car ownership
- Maintain nature/coastal protection.
- Transfer of Development Rights
- Establish watershed management authority
- Mobility hierarchy
- Affordable housing
- Multi-Benefit Project Requirement

Appendix J: Model Development

