

Dune Breach Susceptibility in Holgate, Long Beach Island, New Jersey

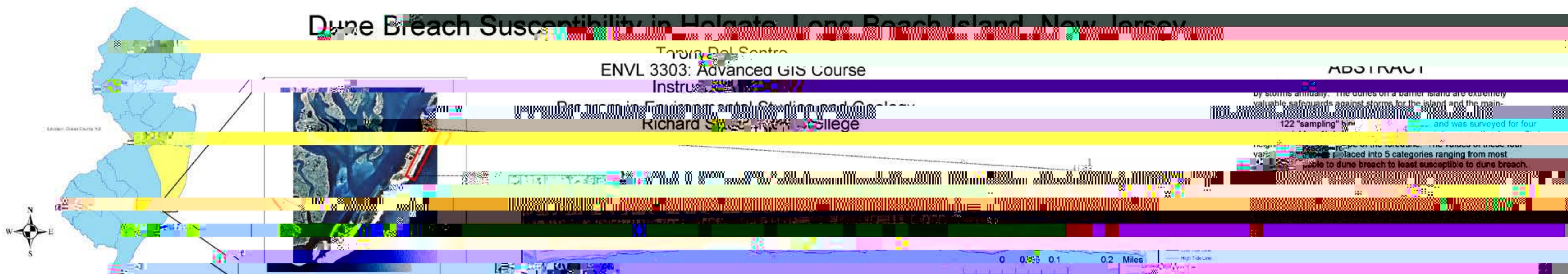
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ENVL 3303: Advanced GIS Course

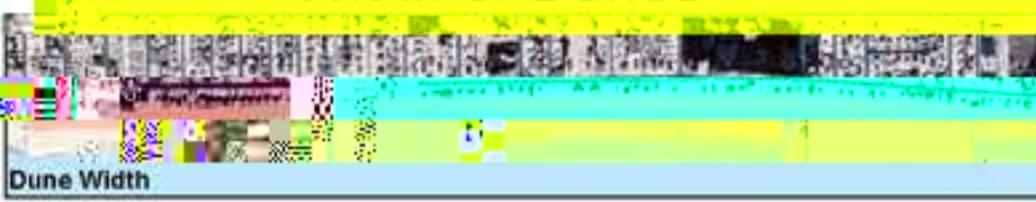
Instructor:

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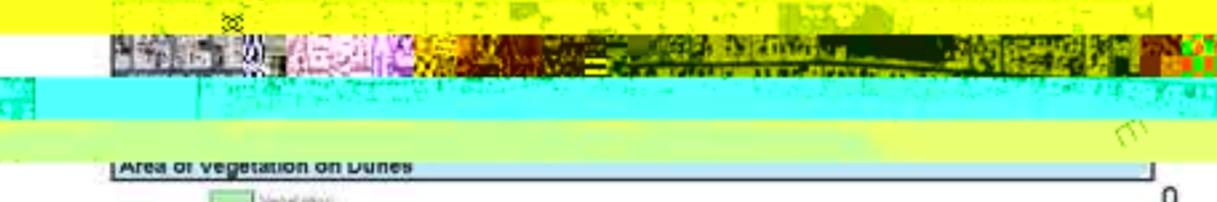
ADDITIONAL



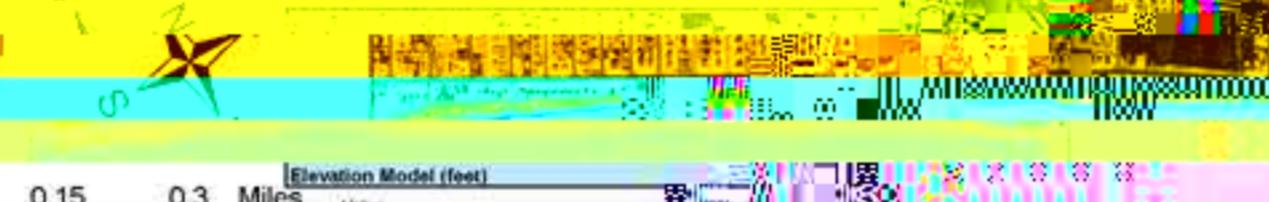
Width of Dunes



Vegetation on Dunes



Elevation of Dunes



Slope of Foredunes



INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 2002, an analysis of dune stability was carried out on Long Beach Island, New Jersey. Data were collected and examined in order to assess the vulnerability of dunes to overwash and erosion from storm activity. These variables include: (1) dune width, (2) dune height, (3) dune slope, and (4) presence/absence of dune-stabilizing vegetation. The combined influence of these variables was used to determine which sections of dune are most susceptible to breaching. GIS was used to visually compare, analyze, and weigh the importance of each variable, and to mathematically integrate the variables across "sampling bins" along the length of the dune field.

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this project was to determine and map the susceptibility of dunes to overwash and erosion. The goal was to produce a "dune susceptibility map" that will indicate where residential areas, particularly beach-front homes and property, may be at risk and exposed to dune overwash and flooding.

METHODOLOGY

Data were collected in the field as part of the larger Marine Geology (MARS-3310) class project, and acquired from several federal and state agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). In the field, dune profile measurements were taken perpendicular to the beach face every 100ft. Dune measurements included (1) distance from seaward toe to crest, (2) distance from crest to landward toe, and (3) slope of fore- and backdune. Trigonometry was used to calculate the true dune width from the slope and toe-to-crest measurements. Vegetation was field mapped as either "present" or "absent". Both the dune and vegetation data were digitized from the field maps into the GIS.

The base map image information & data: NJDEP, RWJBH, Elevation data are from NOAA LiDAR flown in September 2000. The LiDAR

dunes and vegetation were measured as points within a given bin. Average dune

RESULTS

... used to (1) constrain the locations of the seaward and landward dune toes, (2) calculate the true dune width, and (3) create a foredune slope map.

... heights, slopes, and vegetation were measured for each bin and the overall mean values determined using summary statistics. All

In order to measure the variables in a consistent manner, the study area was subdivided into 122 uniform "sampling bins", merging 10 bins.

Each variable was further grouped using a scoring system of 1 to 5, where 1 is the highest susceptibility to dune breach and 5 is the lowest. Natural breaks in the data distribution. The overall susceptibility score for a given bin was calculated by summing the variable scores using the following equation:

$$(3 \text{ Elevation} + 2 \text{ Slope} + \text{Width} + \text{Vegetation}) / 10$$

Elevation and slope were given more weight because of their greater importance in determining the stability of dunes.

The dune susceptibility map shows the overall rank of the bins.

Susceptibility is highest in the central portion of the island and have very high susceptibility and only 4 bins with very low susceptibility.

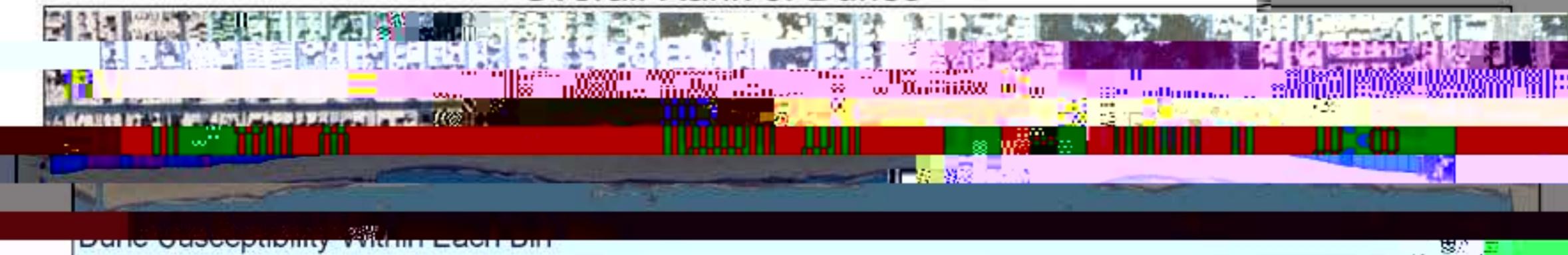
CONCLUSION

For each bin, summary statistics or area ratios were calculated individually for the four dune stability variables.

The overall rank of the bins was determined by summing the

vulnerability of the dunes. It is obvious by performing fieldwork that the

Overall Rank of Dunes



or beach-front homes. Perhaps this project will give coastal residents new insight into how their actions affect the beach dunes and the consequences they are promoting.