

# Dune Breach Susceptibility in Helgate, Long Beach Island, New Jersey

Travis Del Sontro  
 ENVL 3303: Advanced GIS Course  
 Instructor  
 Richard Spivey, Rutgers University

## ABSTRACT

by storms annually. The dunes on a barrier island are extremely valuable safeguards against storms for the island and the mainland. This study was conducted to assess the vulnerability of dunes to storm activity. The dunes were measured for four variables and were placed into 5 categories ranging from most susceptible to dune breach to least susceptible to dune breach.

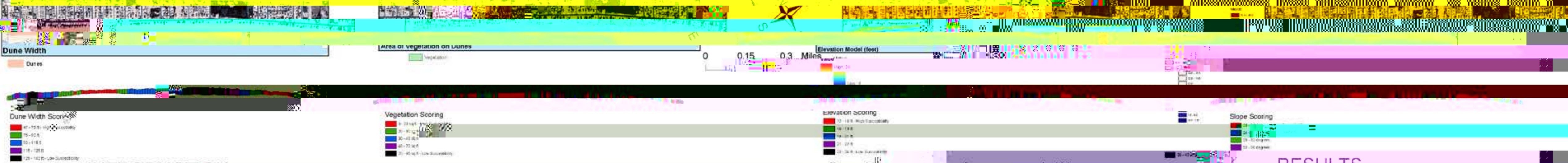


## Width of Dunes

## 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. The study was conducted to assess the vulnerability of dunes to overwash and erosion from storm activity. These variables included (1) dune width, (2) dune slope, and (3) dune elevation. 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 the dune field.

The base map image and related data were obtained from NOAA LIDAR flown in September 2000. The LIDAR data were used to constrain the locations of the seaward and landward dune toe, and to create a foredune slope map.

In order to measure the variables in a consistent manner, the study area was subdivided into 122 uniform "sampling bins", measuring 100 feet by 100 feet. For each bin, summary statistics or area ratios were calculated individually for the four dune stability variables.

Dune width, vegetation, and elevation were measured as follows: (1) dune width was measured as the distance between the seaward and landward dune toe within a given bin. Average dune width was calculated for each bin. (2) Vegetation types were measured for each bin and the area of each type was determined using summary statistics. All areas were measured within the bin boundaries. (3) Elevation and slope were measured for each bin and the average elevation and slope were determined using summary statistics. All areas were measured within the bin boundaries.

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

$$S = 3E + 2S + 2V + 2W$$

where S is the overall dune susceptibility score, E is the elevation score, S is the slope score, V is the vegetation score, and W is the width score. Elevation and slope were given more weight because of their greater importance in the stabilization of dunes.

### RESULTS

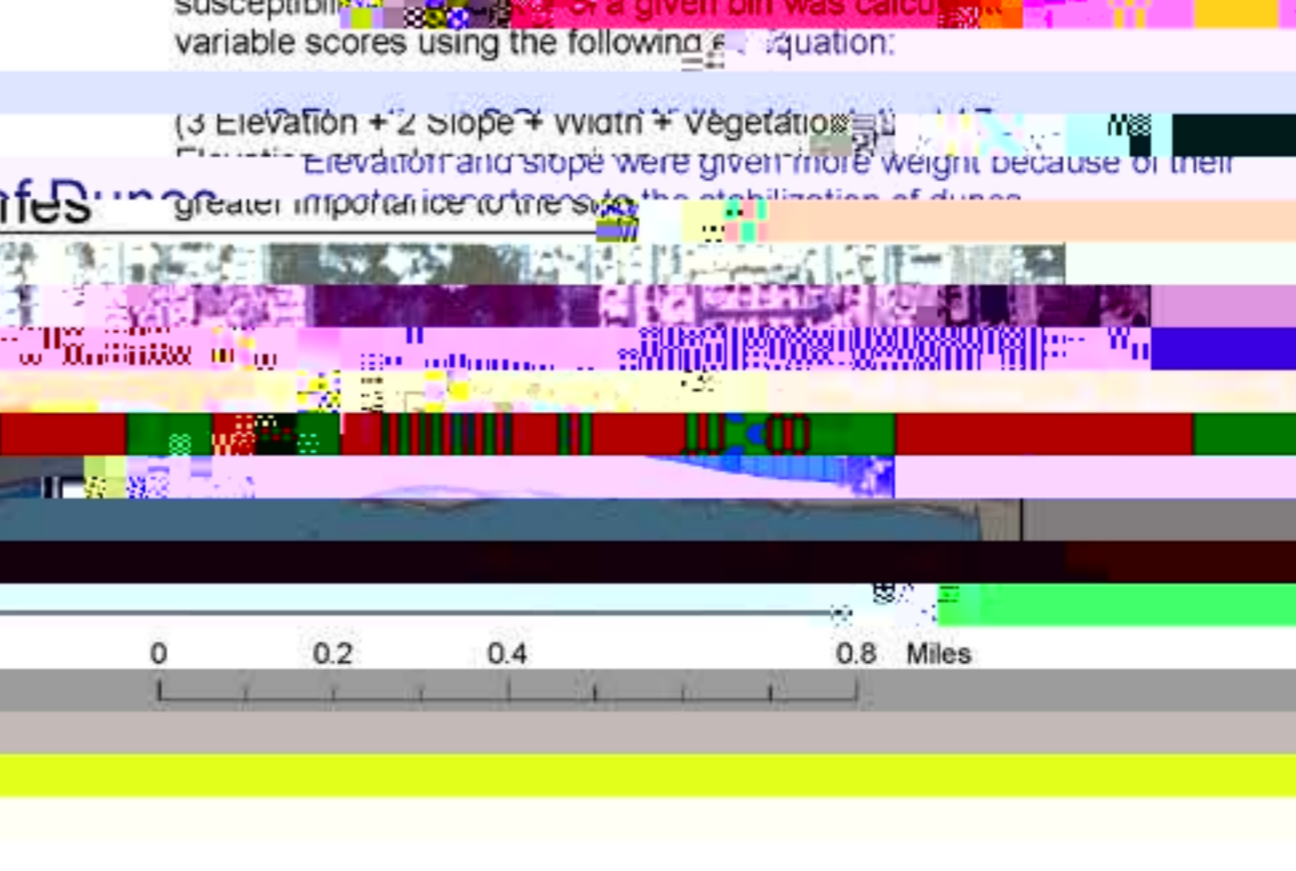
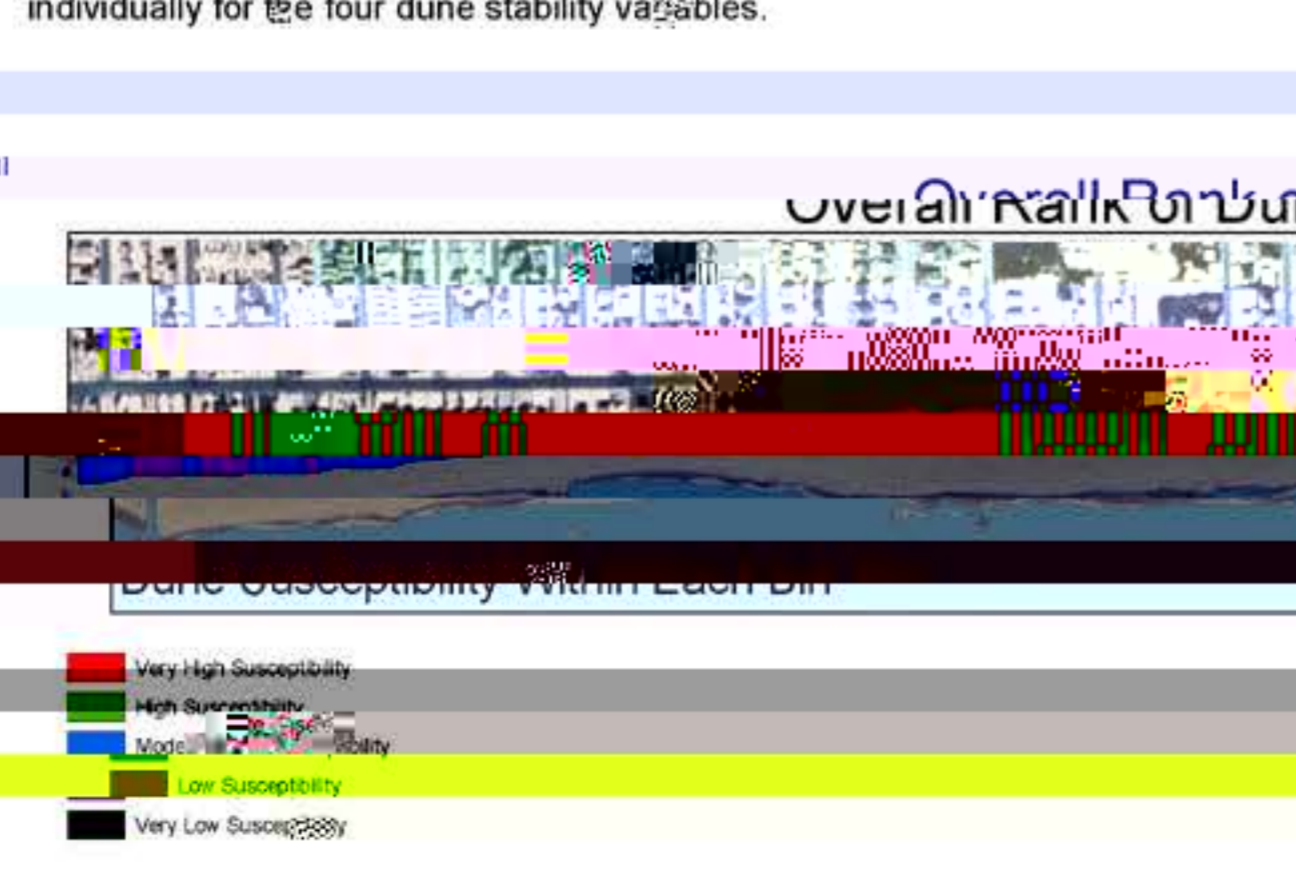
The dune susceptibility map shows the overall risk of the bins. The bins with the highest susceptibility scores (5) are the most susceptible to dune breach and only 4 bins were classified as such. The bins with the lowest susceptibility scores (1) are the least susceptible to dune breach and only 4 bins were classified as such. The remaining bins were classified as moderate, high, or very high susceptibility.

### OBJECTIVE

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

### METHODS

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 at 100-foot intervals. 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.



### CONCLUSION

The dune susceptibility map shows the overall risk of the bins. The bins with the highest susceptibility scores (5) are the most susceptible to dune breach and only 4 bins were classified as such. The bins with the lowest susceptibility scores (1) are the least susceptible to dune breach and only 4 bins were classified as such. The remaining bins were classified as moderate, high, or very high susceptibility.

It is obvious by performing fieldwork that the dunes were level and the beach was wide. The dunes are natural beach features and are not man-made. The dunes are a natural barrier between the beach and the ocean. The dunes are a natural barrier between the beach and the ocean. The dunes are a natural barrier between the beach and the ocean.