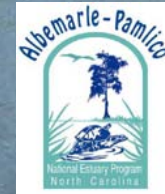
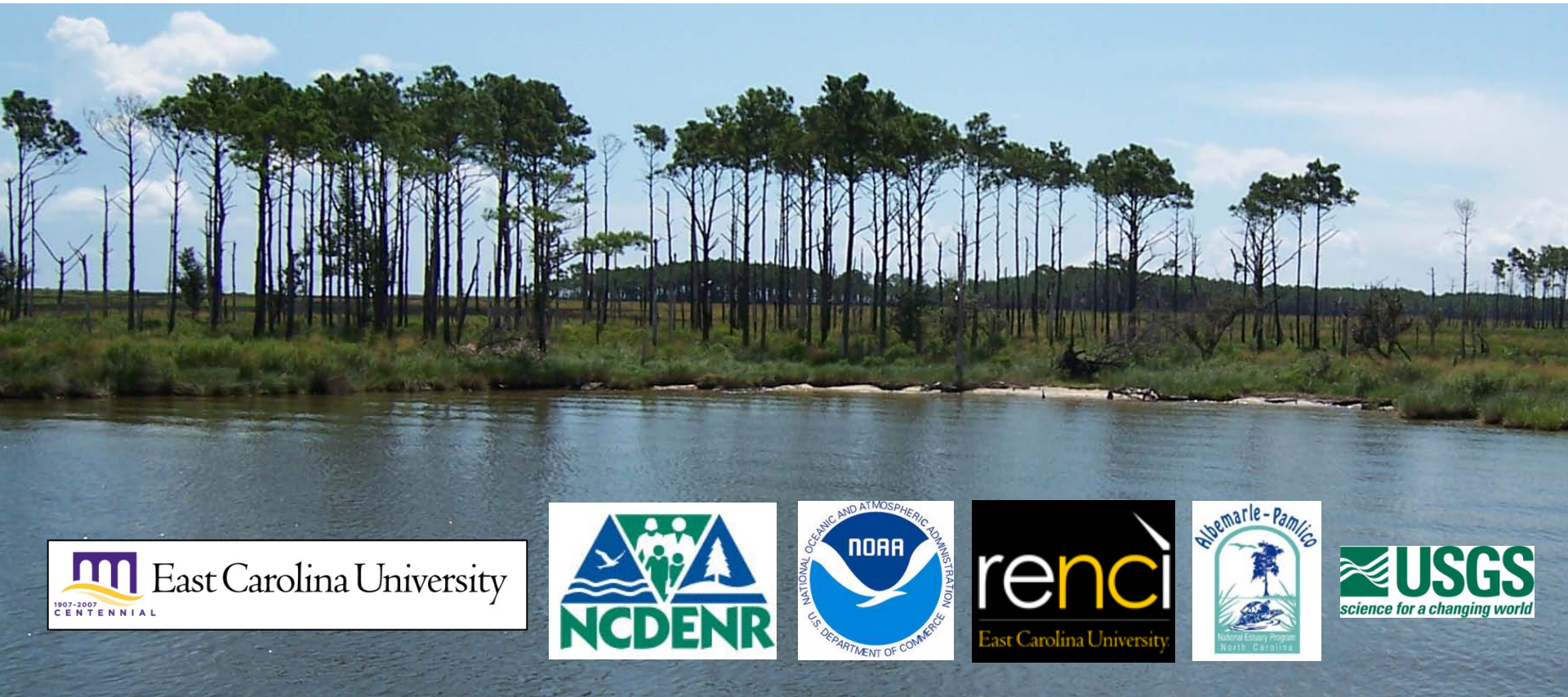


The Complex and Dynamic Nature of the North Carolina Estuarine Shoreline



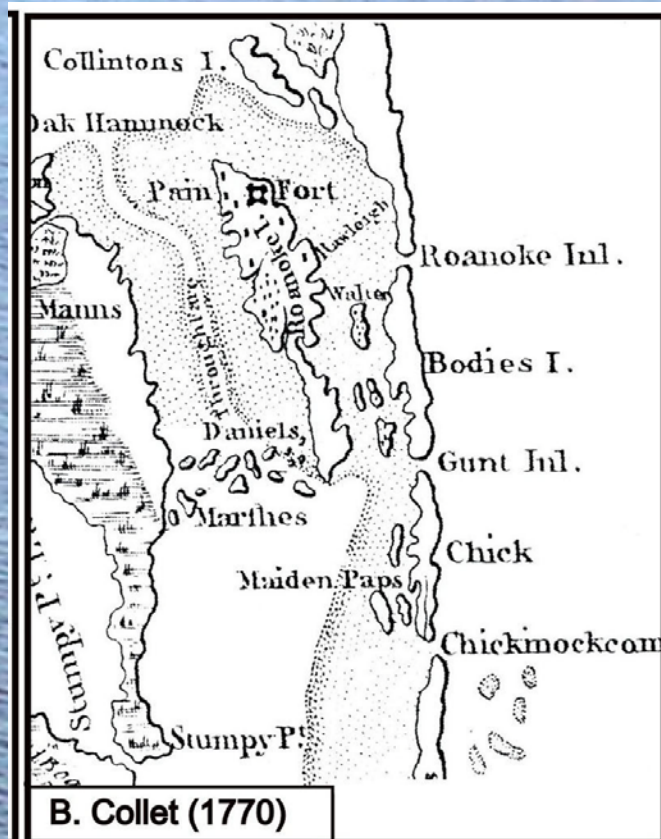
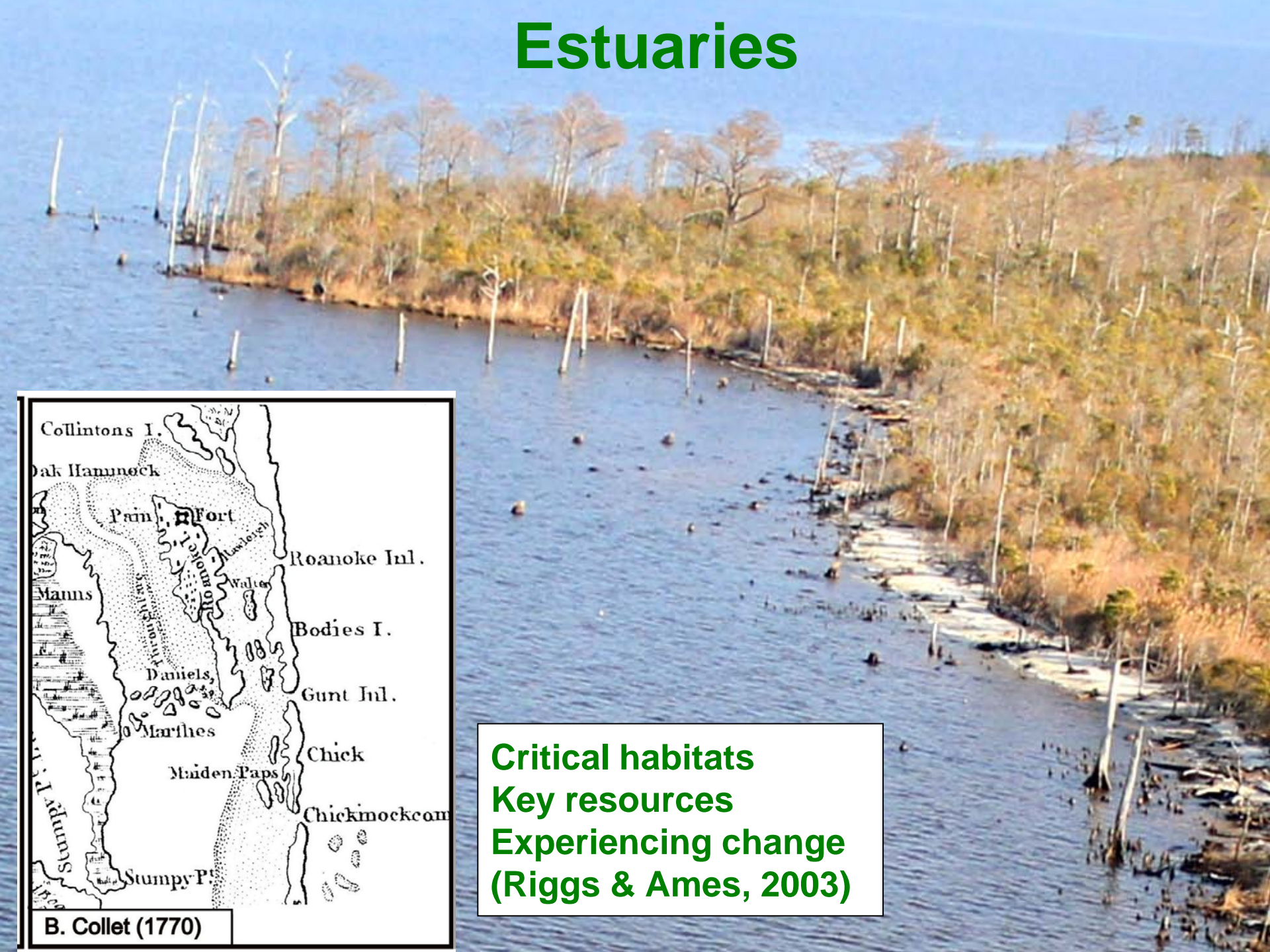
Walsh, J.P.¹, Corbett, D.R.¹, Eulie, D.¹, Geis, S², Mulligan, R., Burgess, B.¹, Elkins, S¹, Rouse, W.¹, Thornton, E. ¹, Burns, R. ¹, Balbuena, S.¹

¹Department of Geological Sciences and the Institute for Coastal Science & Policy, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858

²NC Division of Coastal Management, Raleigh, NC 27699-1638

³Engineering, Queens University

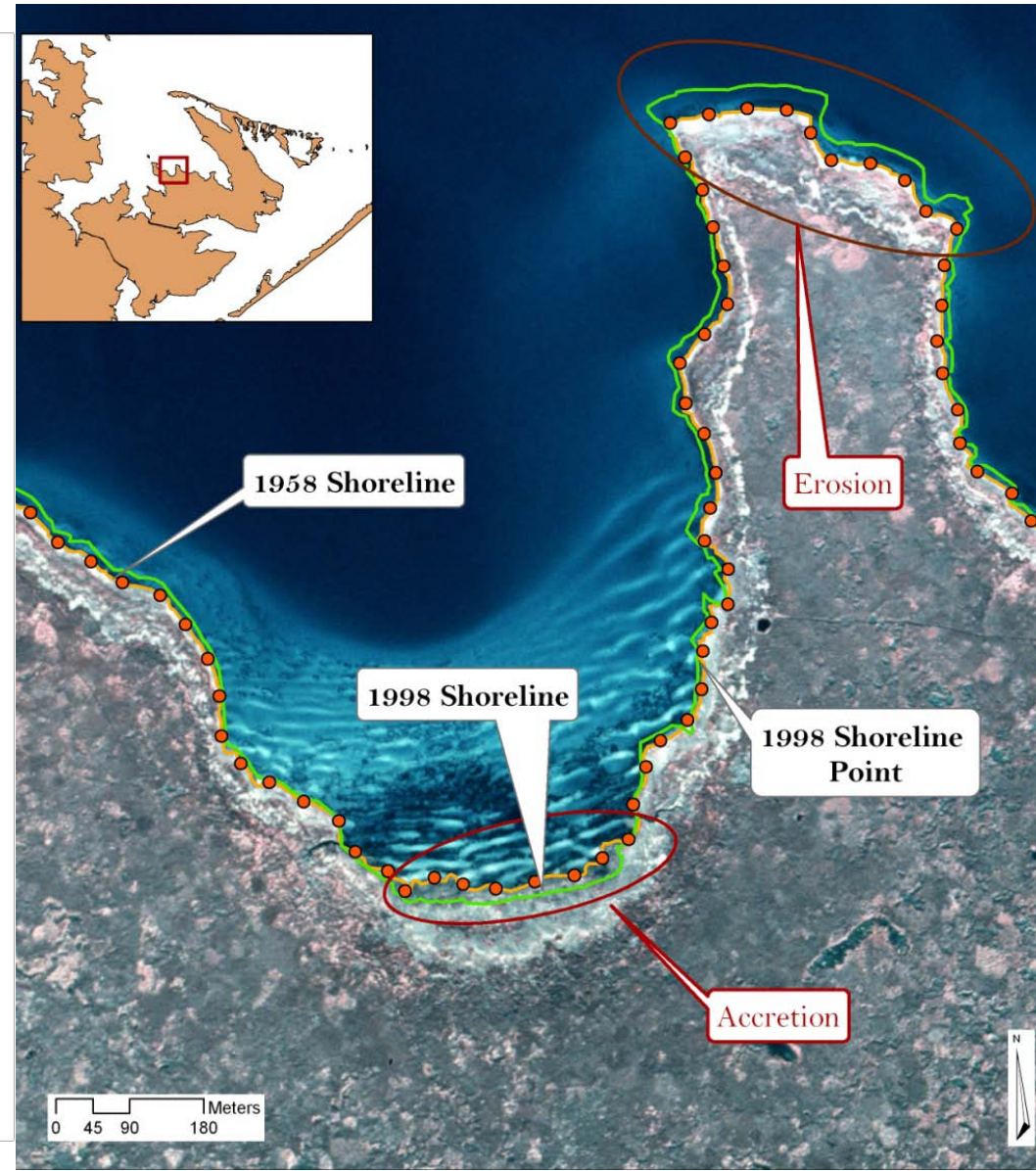
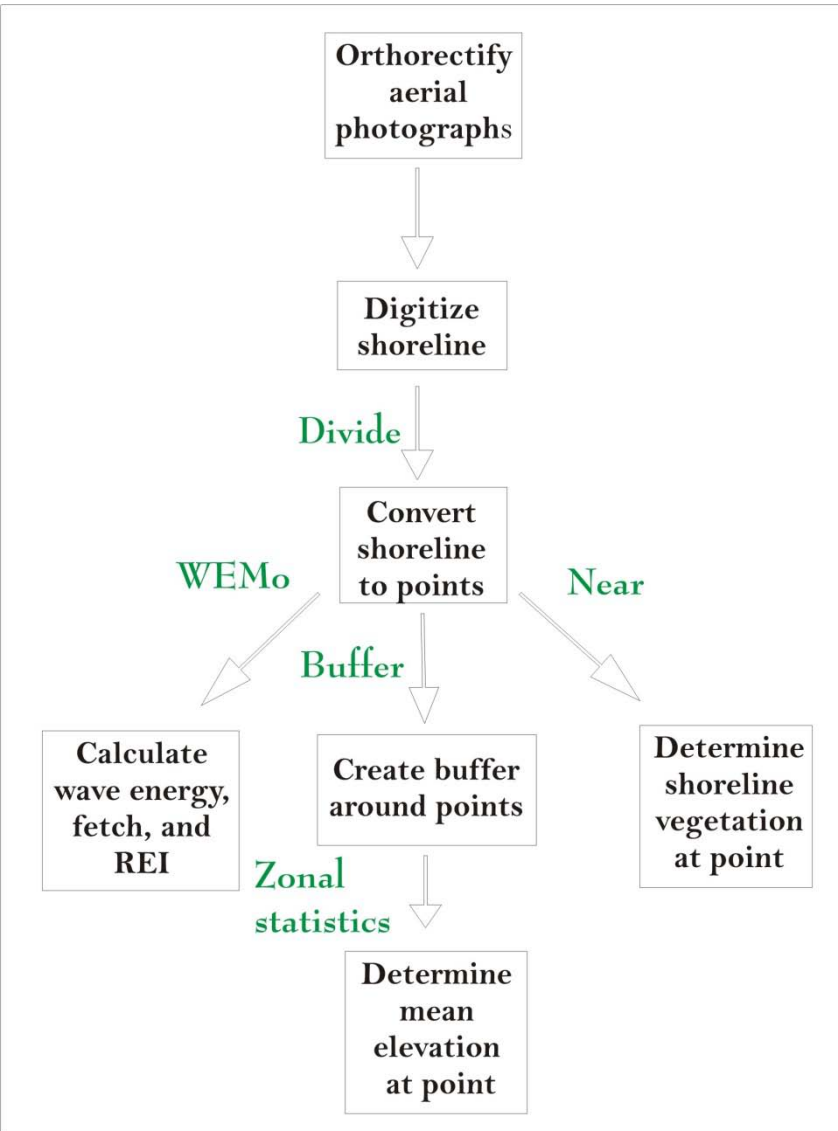
Estuaries



Critical habitats
Key resources
Experiencing change
(Riggs & Ames, 2003)

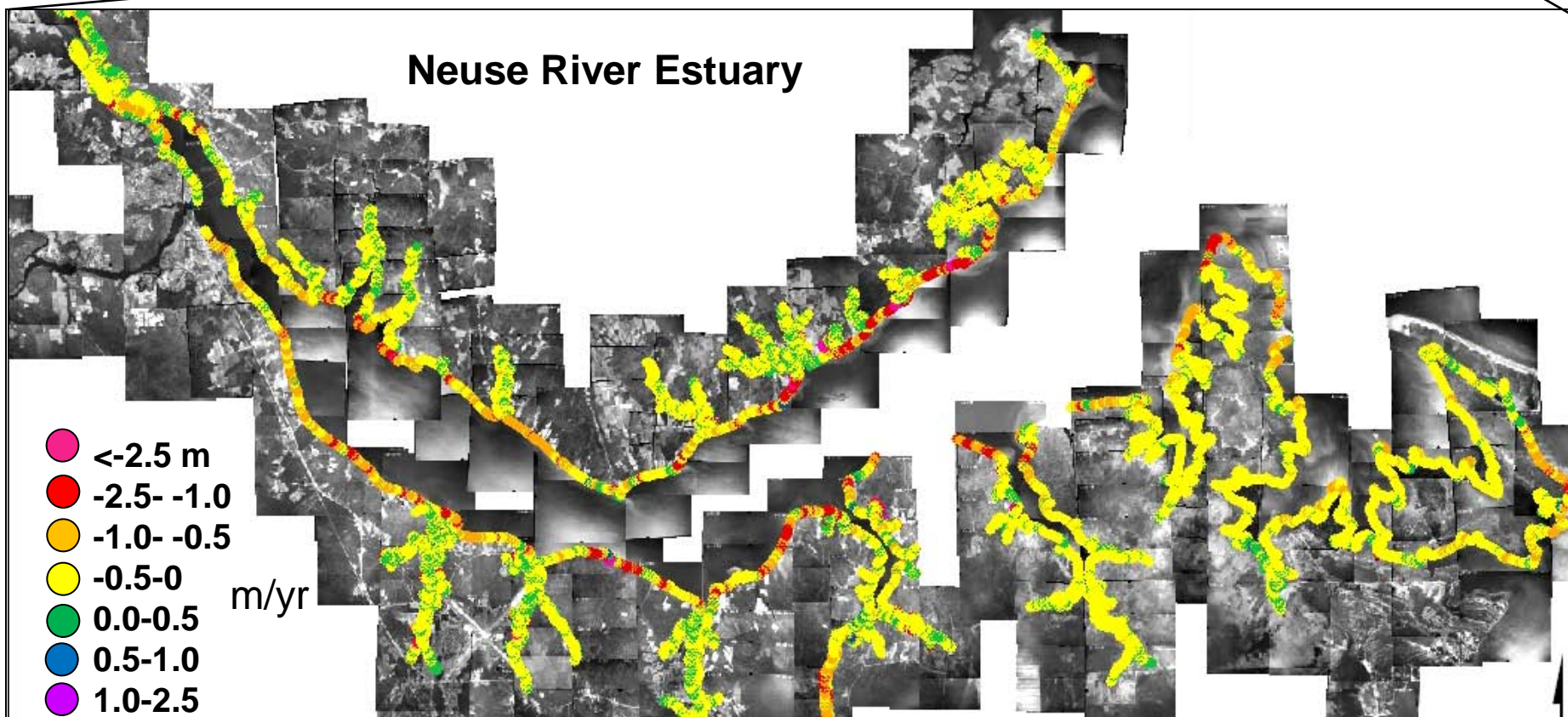
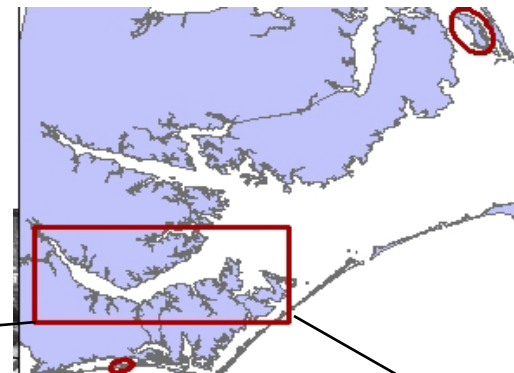
NOAA Project - Quantifying Shoreline Change

Cowart et al., 2009



Estuarine Shoreline Erosion Rates

- Great variability in rates, some large (>2 m/yr)
- Average ~ 0.25 m/y, ~ 0.6 m/yr along trunk
- Function of fetch (wave energy) and shore type
(Cowart, 2009; Cowart et al., 2009; Cowart et al., submitted)



**Today, the NC estuarine coastline is a patchwork of habitats, land uses, and structures.
*How much change and what impact?***

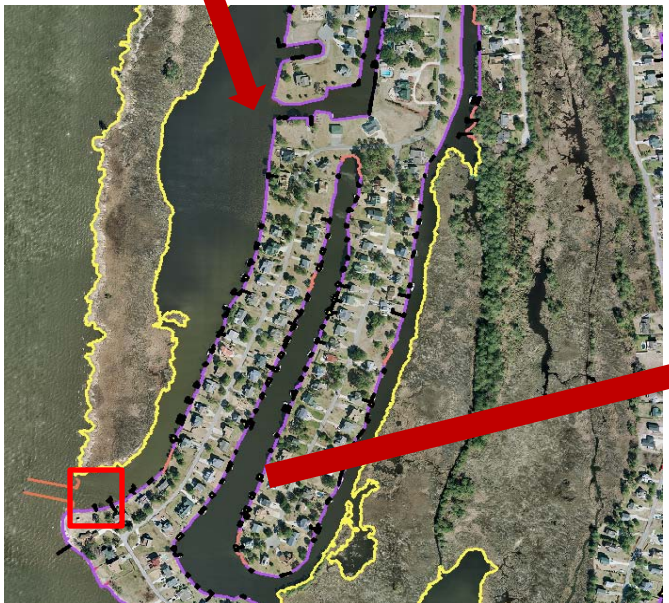
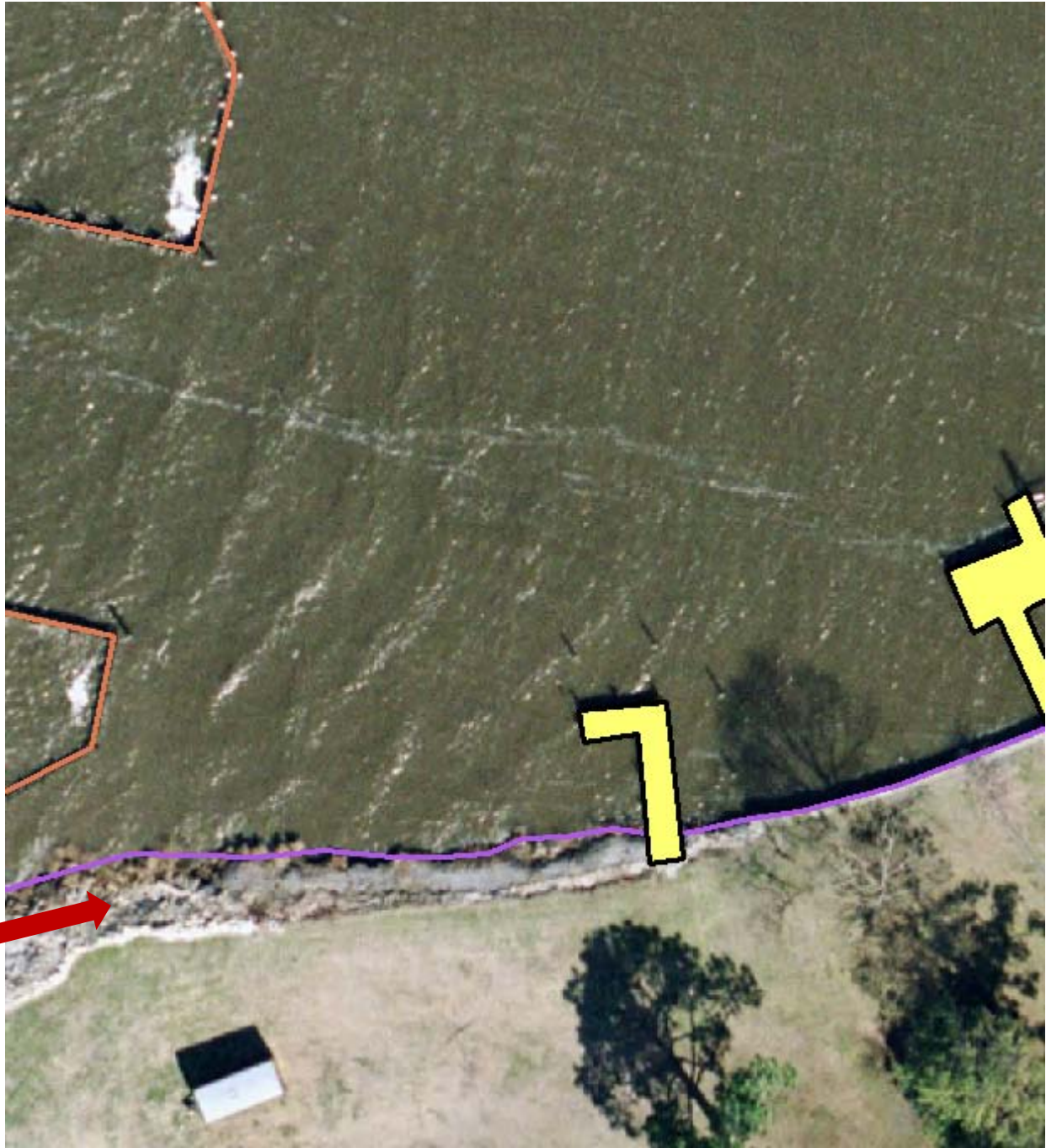


NC DCM Project – Mapping the State

- **Baseline character of shoreline**
- **Heads-up Digitizing (Geis and Bendell, NCDPCM, 2008)**
- **1:300-500 scale; Up to 20 ft stream width**



Dare County Example



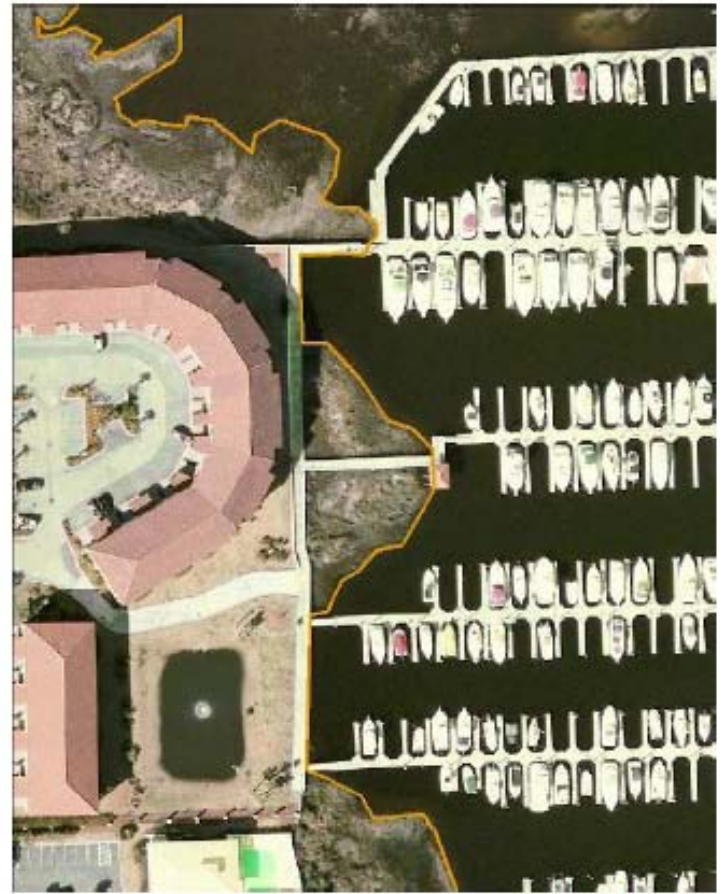
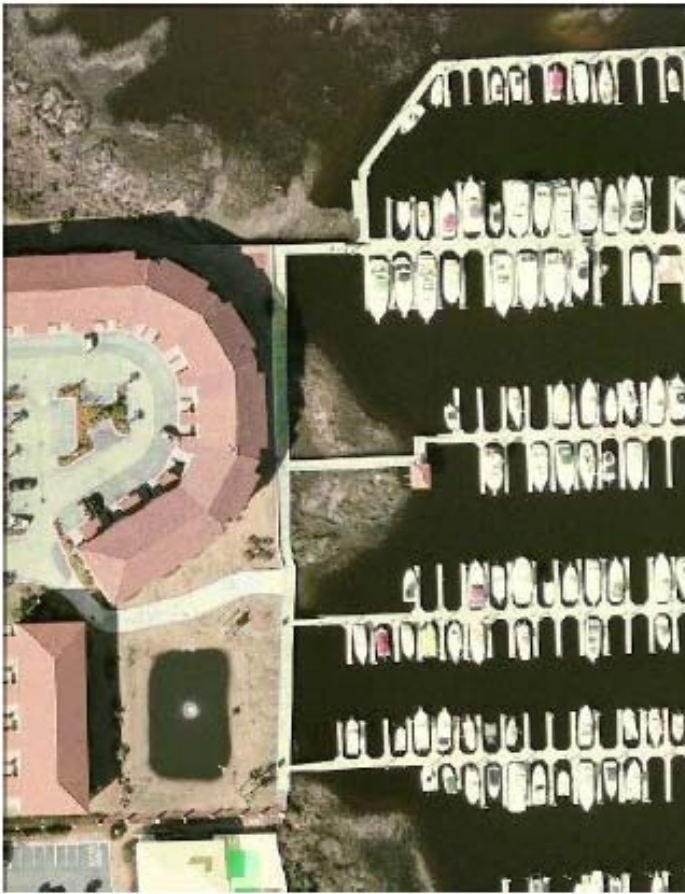
GIS Data Obtained

- **Shoreline position and type**
 - Marsh
 - Swamp forest
 - Sediment bank
 - Modified with engineered structure
 - Miscellaneous
- **Line Structures**
 - Vertical structures (bulkheads)
 - Breakwaters
 - Groins and jetties
 - Sloped structures
 - Sills
- **Polygon Structures**
 - Boat ramps
 - Bridges
 - Piers, floating docks and wharfs



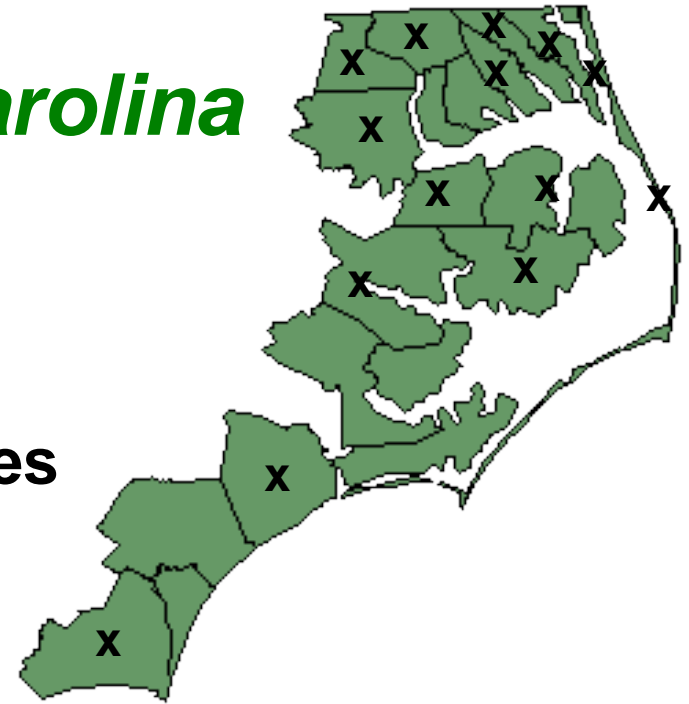
Rules and Training

- Detailed manual (Geis and Bendell, NCDCM, 2008)
- Specific rules for problem areas
- Training exercise
- Digitizer test



Mapping Coastal North Carolina

- 20 Coastal Counties, ~16,000 km
- Already digitized about 14
- Interesting, invaluable dataset
- Many management & research uses



APES Data without southernmost counties...

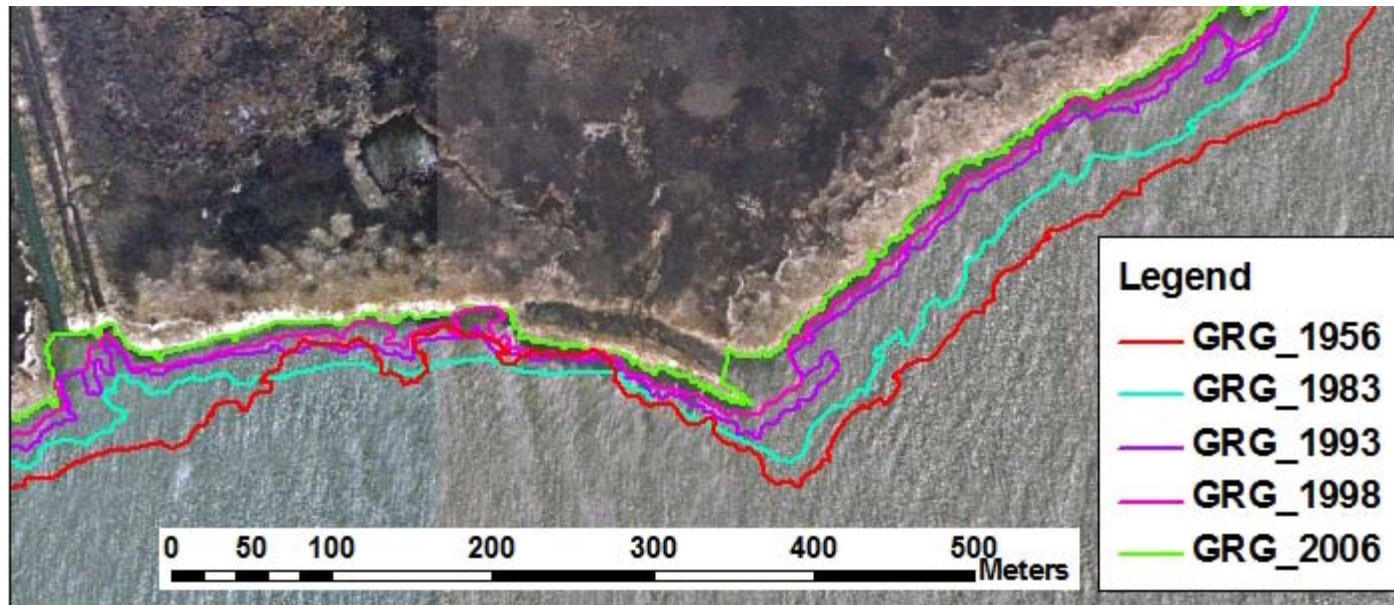
	Swamp Forest	Marsh	Sediment Bank	Modified***	Total	Structures****
Totals (km)	1746	4281	1318	538	7883	9852
Totals (%)	22	54	17	7	100	

***This includes any engineered shorelines such as bulkheads, rip-rap, and seawall

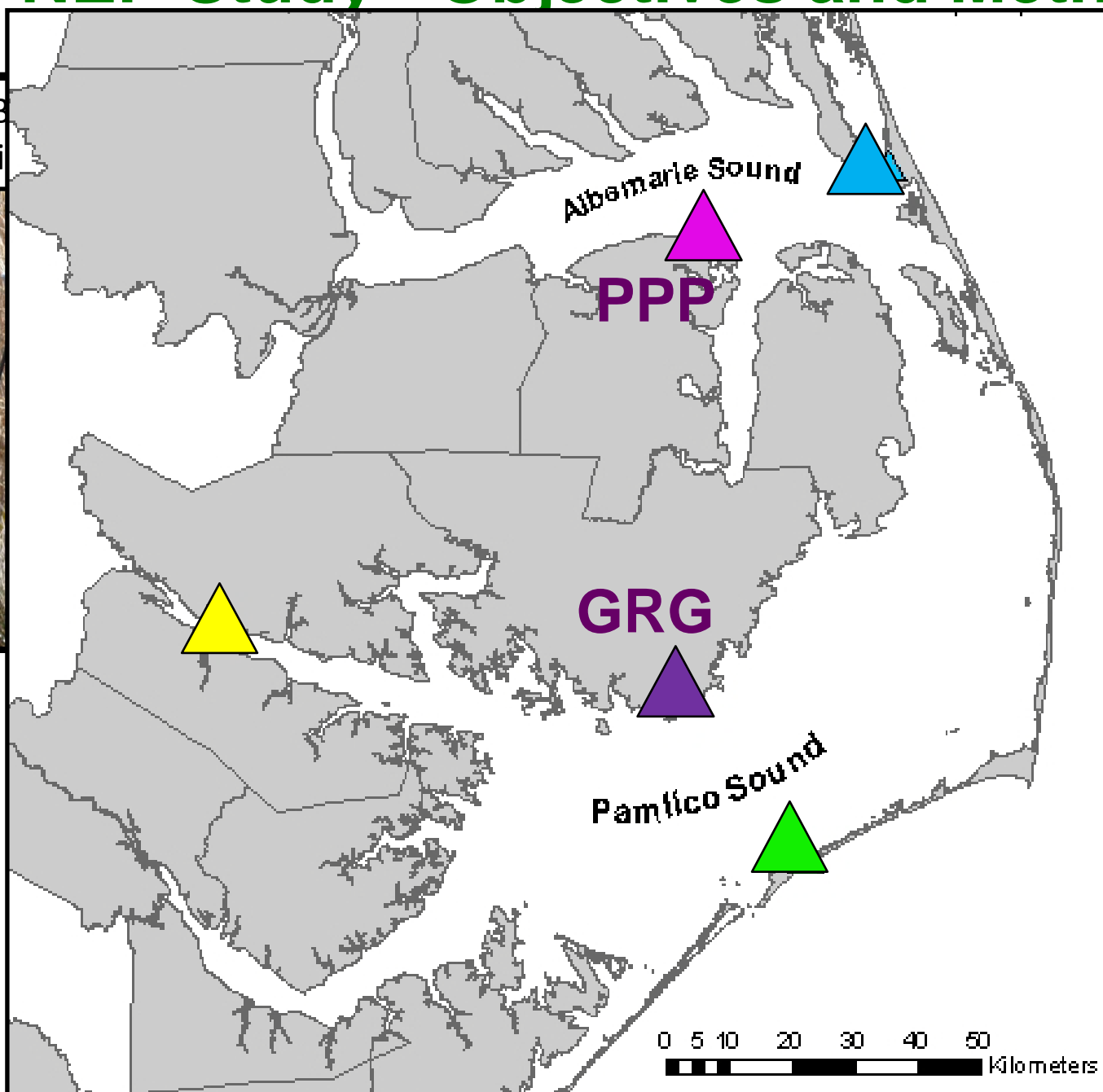
****Structures may include bridges, piers, docks, floating docks, wharves, duck blinds, and boat houses

Possible Research and Management Uses

- Map shoreline erosion
- Evaluate storm losses or hazards
- Determine coastal development rates and patterns
- Evaluate permitting trends
- Assess habitat impacts
 - Compare CDAITS with time-series SAV mapping



APNEP Study - Objectives and Methods



Temporal
and spatial

izing

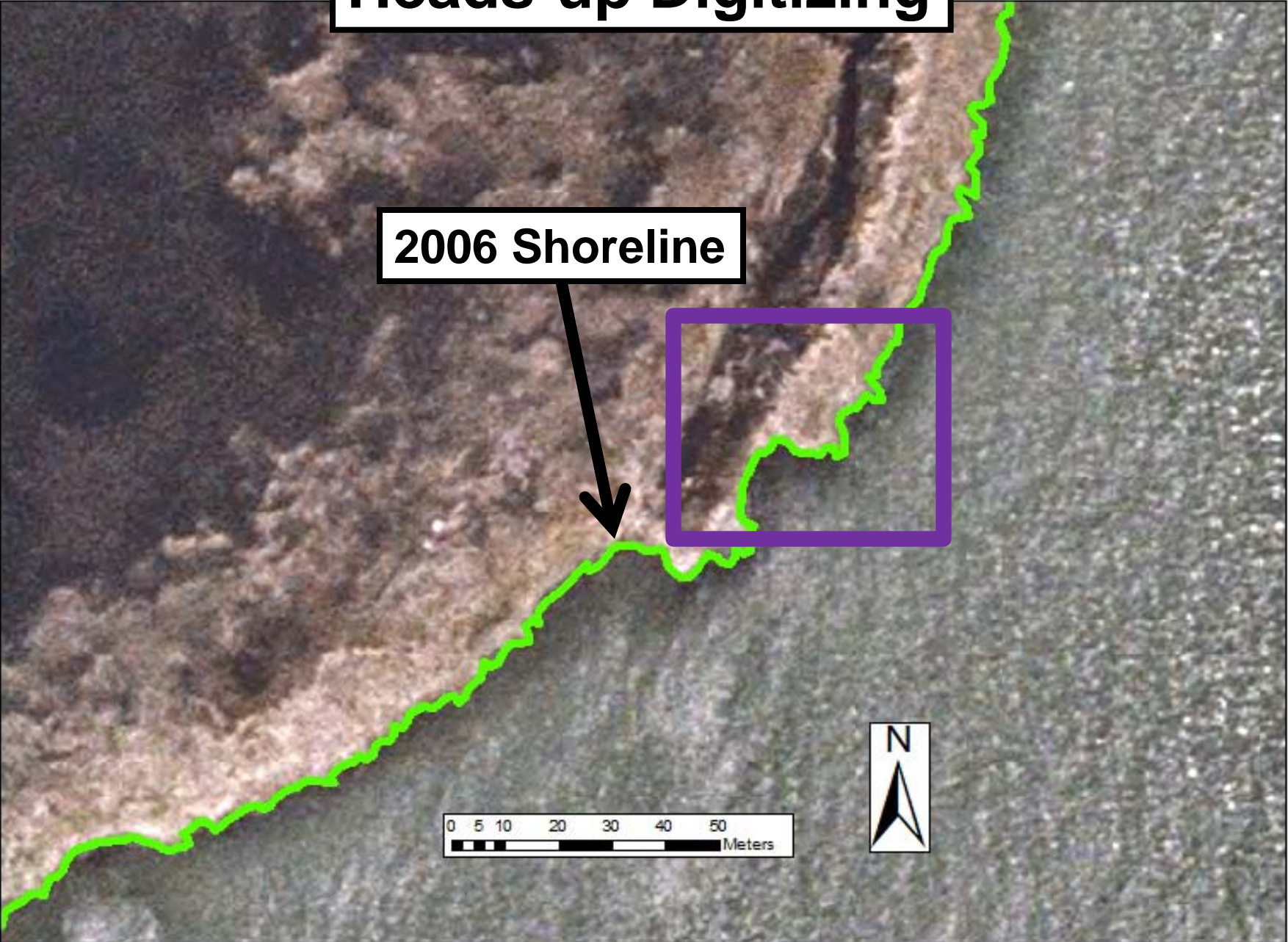
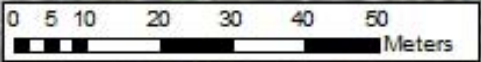
< 0.1 m
5 m

2 months:
October 2010,
March, May,
June

0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometers

Heads-up Digitizing

2006 Shoreline



RTK and Shoreline Change Rate

June 2010 Shoreline

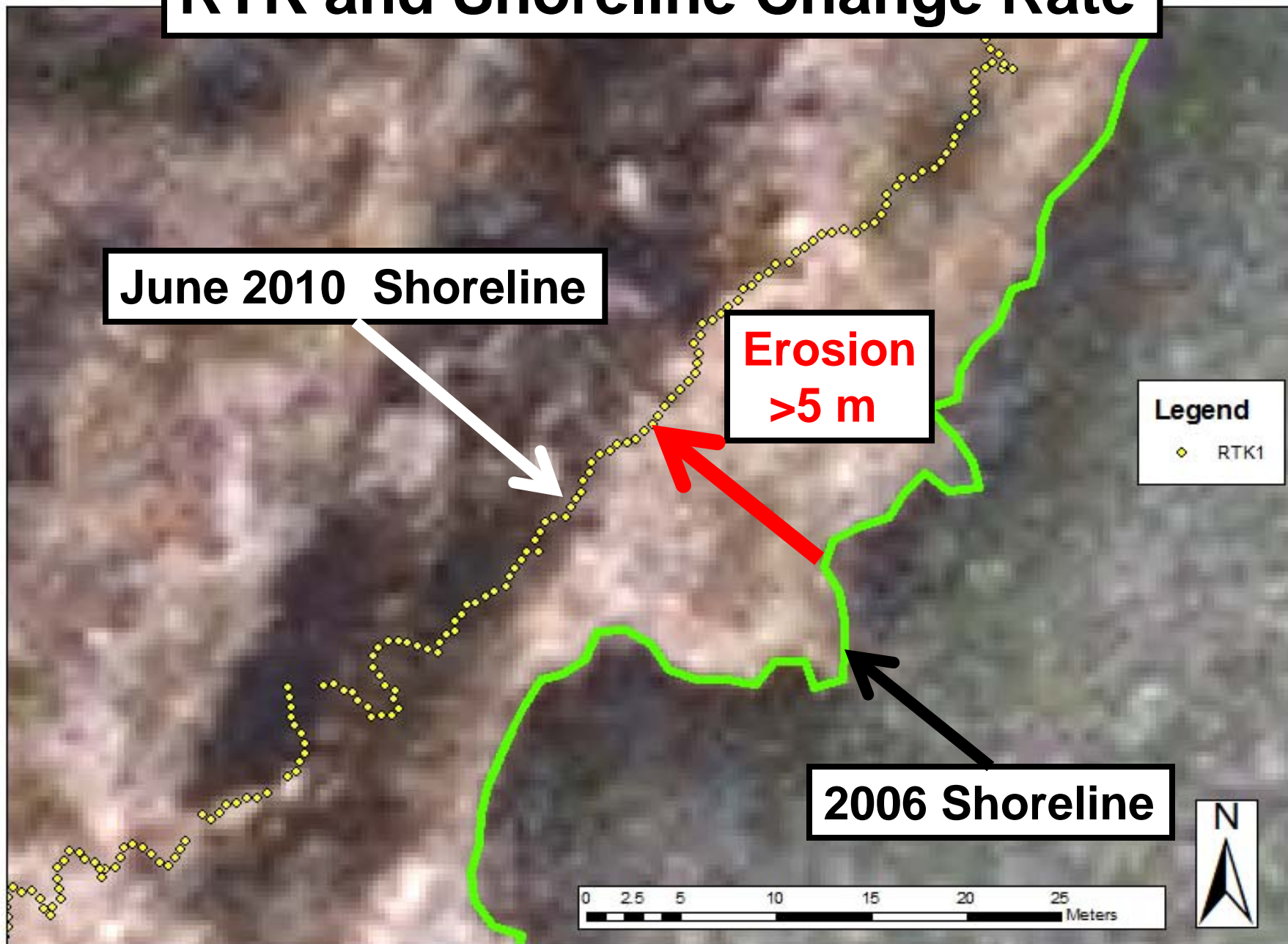
Erosion
>5 m

Legend

◆ RTK1

2006 Shoreline

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 Meters



Balloon-Aerial Photography



Balloon-Aerial Photography

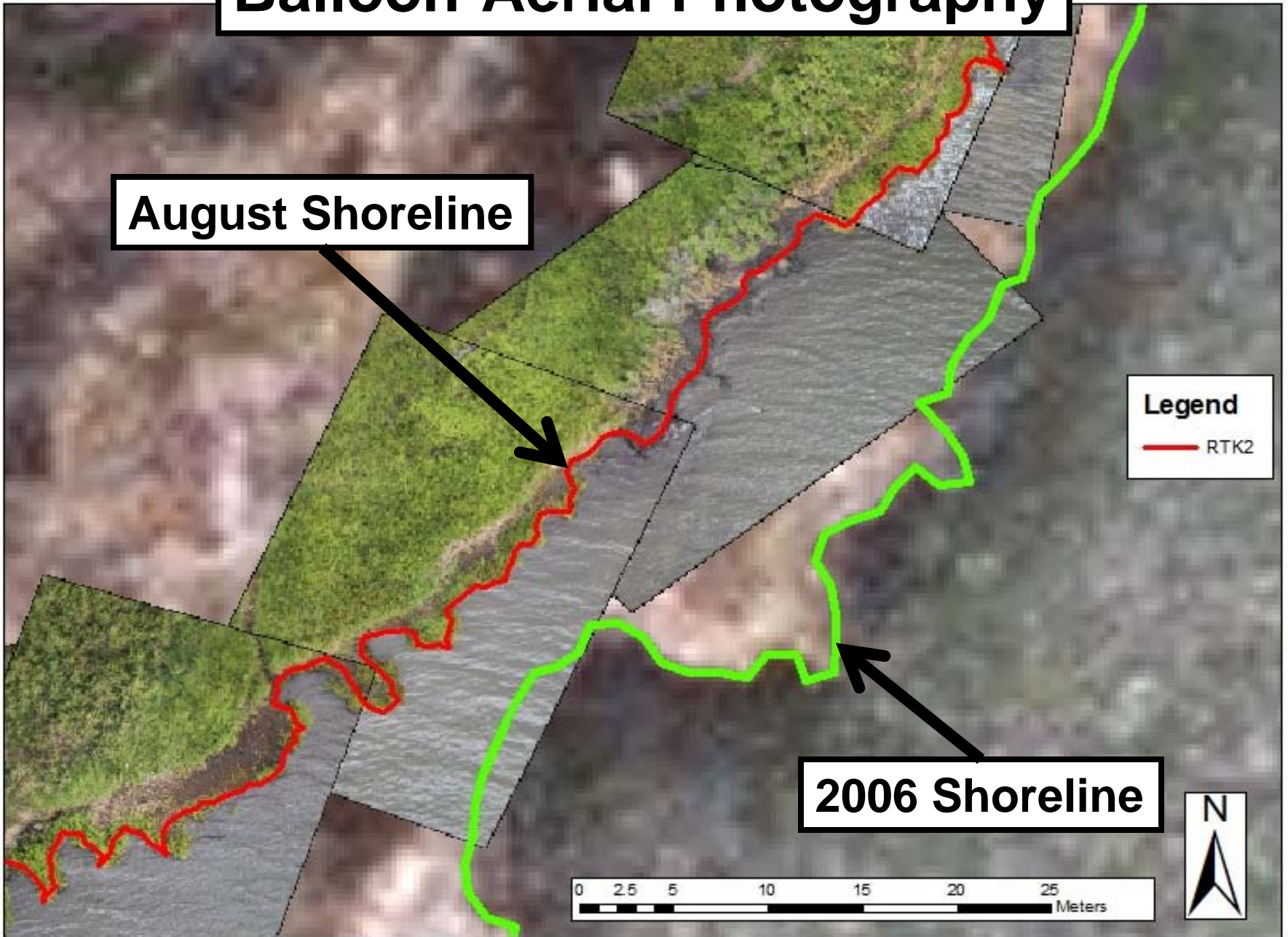
August Shoreline

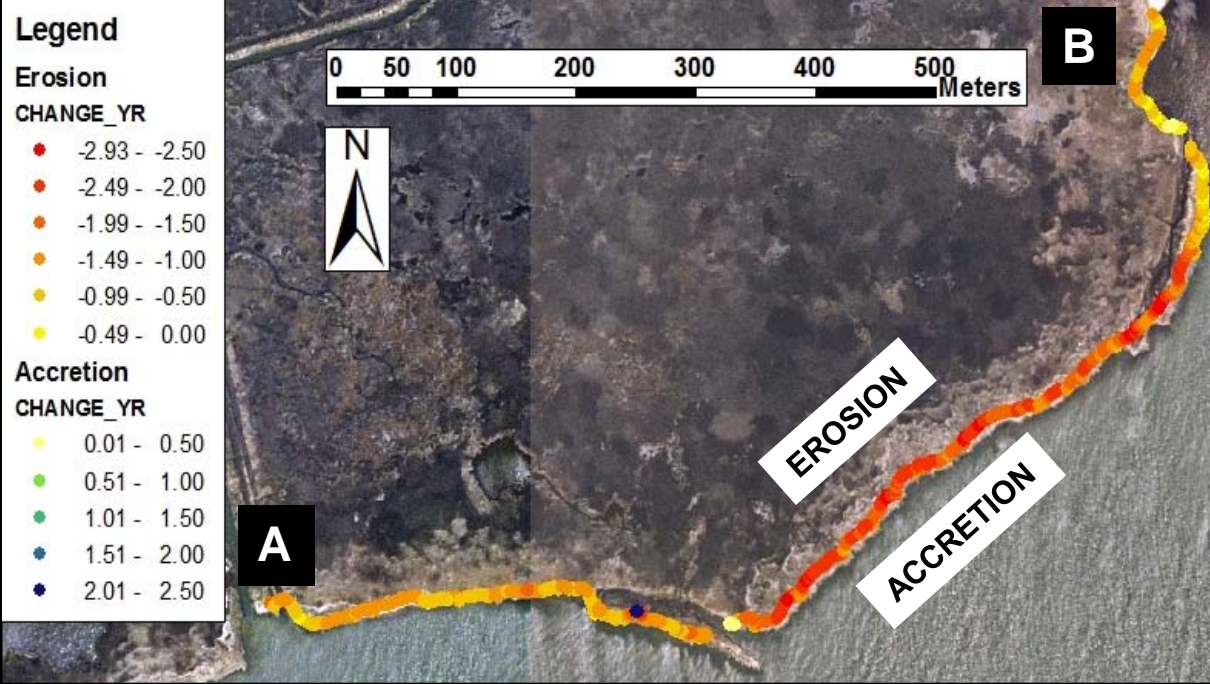
Legend

— RTK2

2006 Shoreline

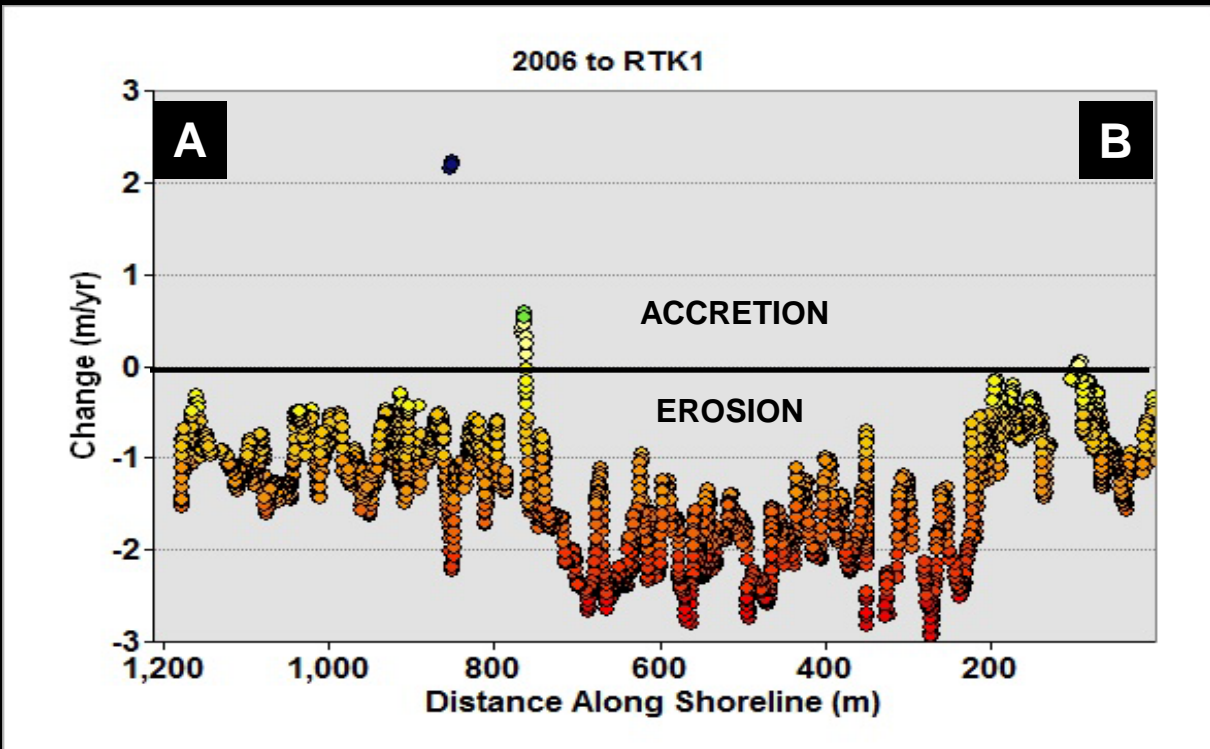
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 Meters



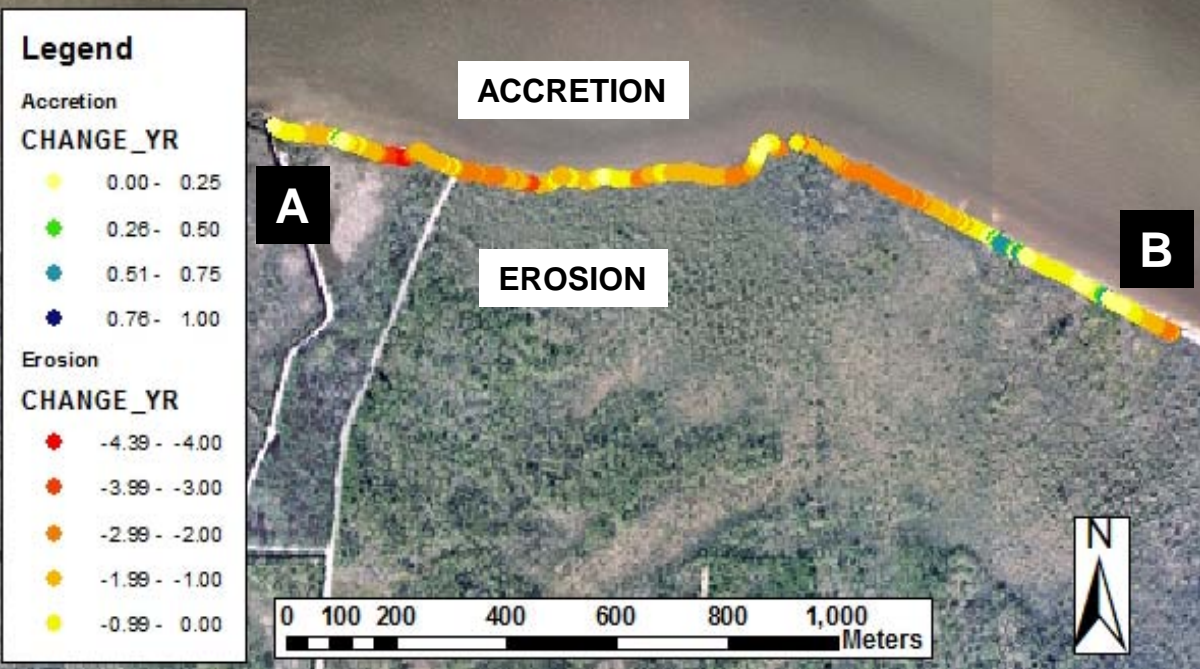


Gull Rock Game Land (GRG) 2006 to June 2010

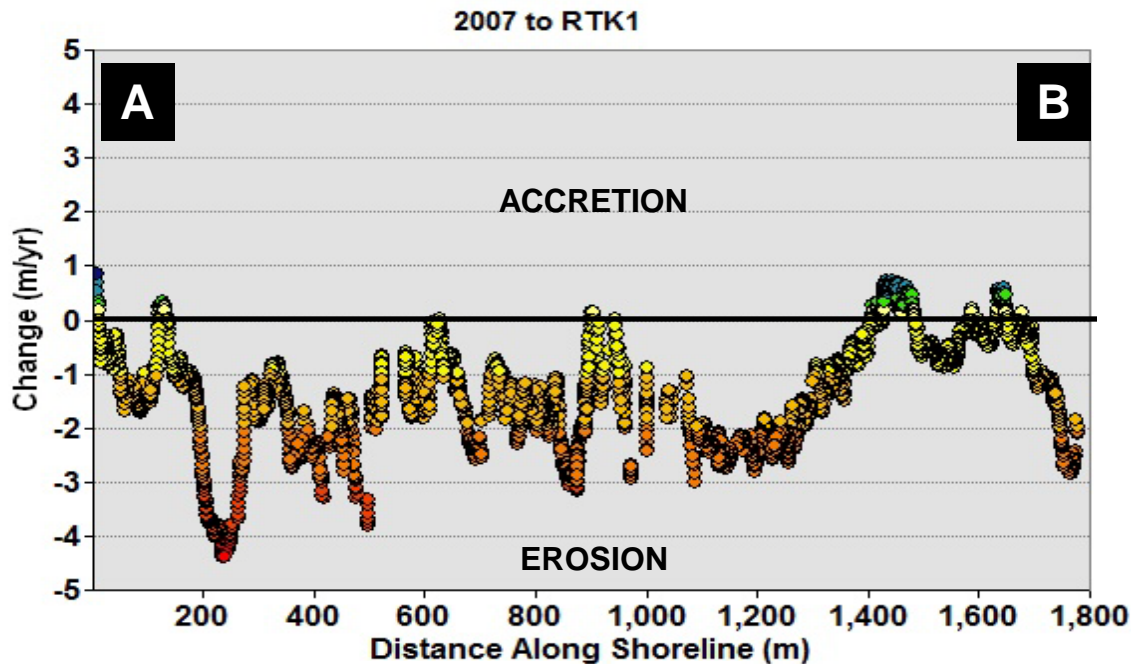
$$-1.3 \pm 0.6 \text{ m/yr}$$

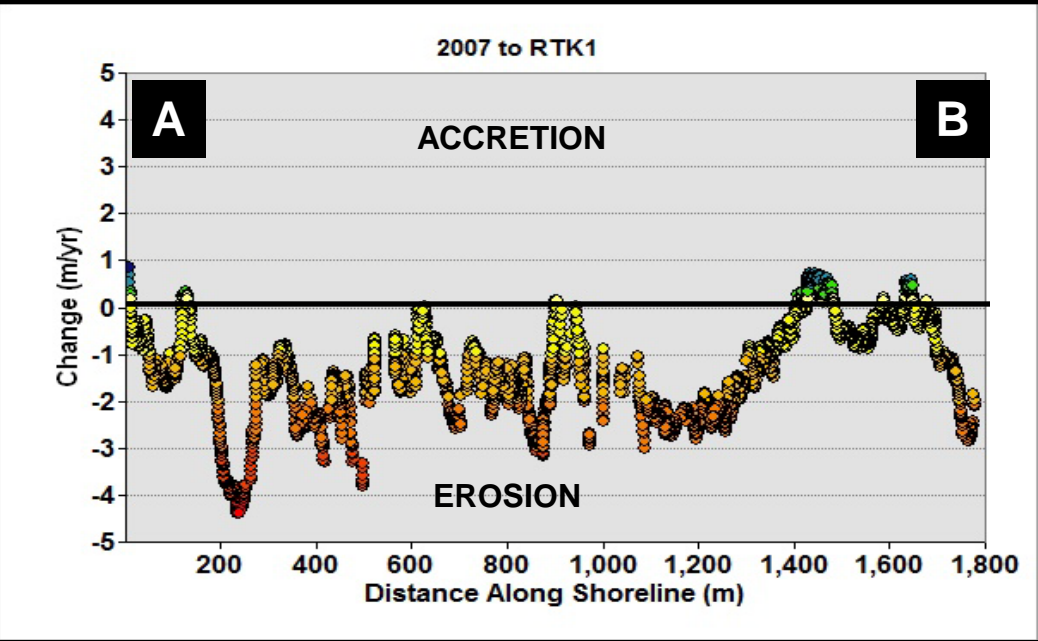
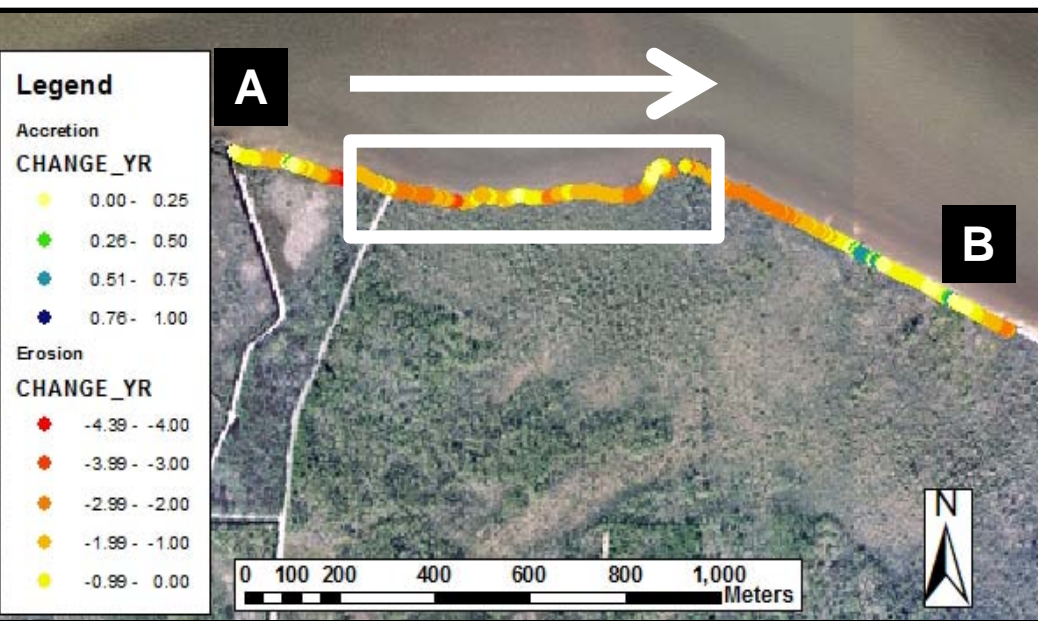


Palmetto-Peartree Preserve (PPP) 2007 to June 2010



-1.4 ± 1.0 m/yr



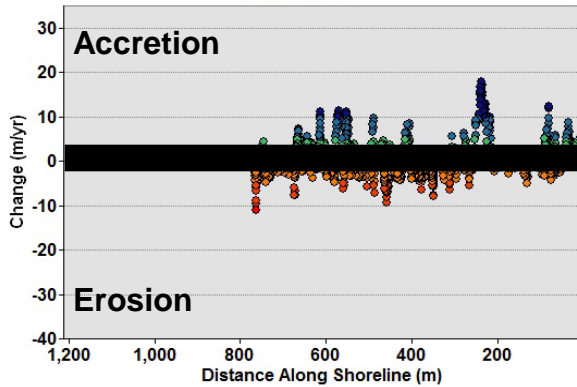


-1.4 ± 1.0 m/yr

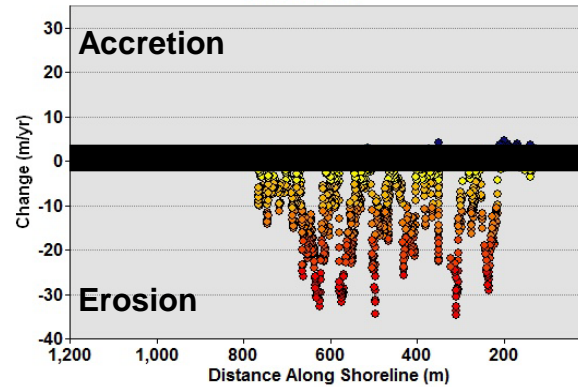
Gull Rock Game Land (GRG)

June 2010 – December 2010

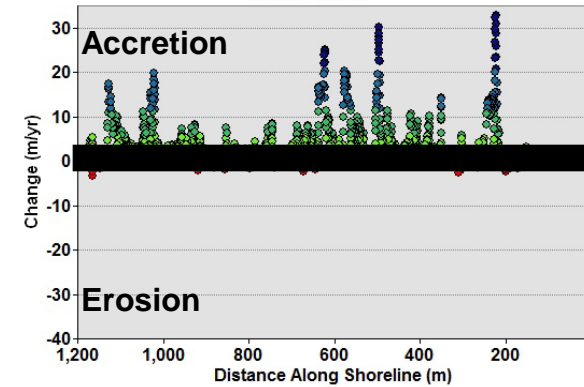
June – Aug



Aug – Oct



Oct – Dec



0.4 ± 3.7 m/yr

0.2 yr (2.0 mo)

-8.6 ± 8.9 m/yr

0.15 yr (1.8 mo)

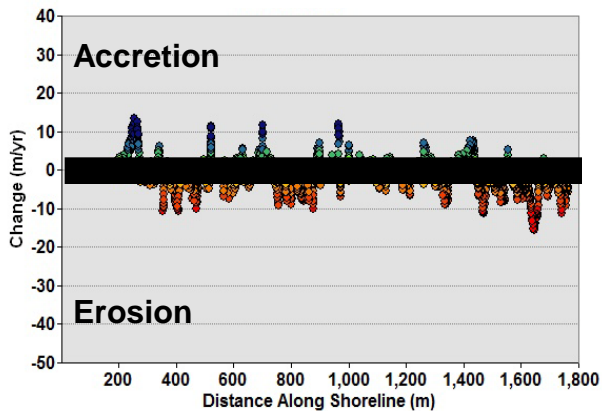
3.2 ± 4.7 m/yr

0.19 yr (2.3 mo)

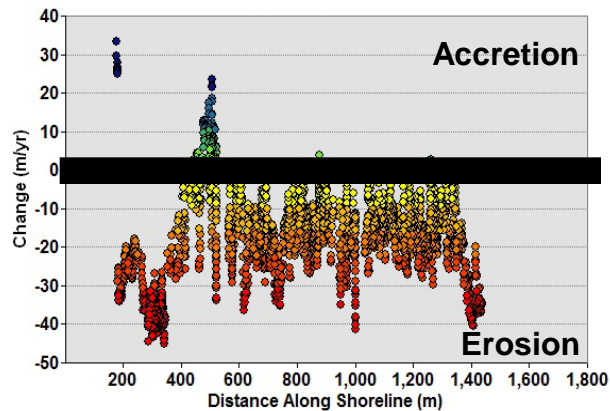
Palmetto-Peartree Preserve (PPP)

June 2010 – January 2011

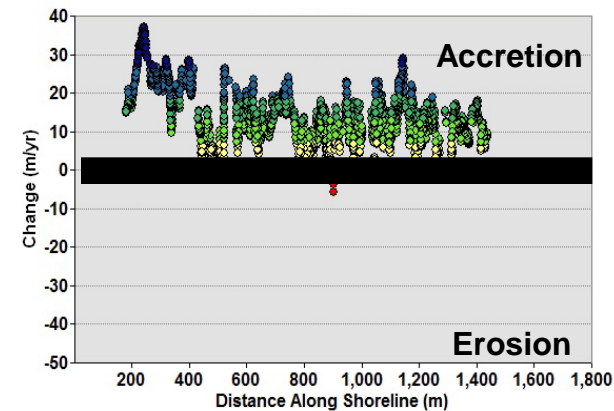
June – Aug



Aug – Oct



Oct – Jan



-1.4 ± 3.8 m/yr

-17.1 ± 11.2
m/yr

13.7 ± 7.3 m/yr

0.19 yr (2.3 mo)

0.13 yr (1.6 mo)

0.25 yr (3.0 mo)

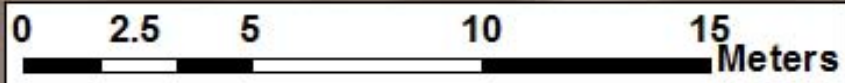


Site	RTK1 – RTK2 June - Aug	RTK2 – RTK3 Aug - Oct	RTK3 – RTK4 Oct – Dec/Jan
GRG	0.43 3.7 m/yr	-8.6 8.9 m/yr	3.2 4.7 m/yr
PPP	-1.4 3.8 m/yr	-17.1 11.2 m/yr	13.7 7.3 m/yr
GCP	2.7 2.9 m/yr	0.9 4.6 m/yr	9.7 11.8 m/yr
KHW	-0.1 5.7 m/yr	-1.6 2.9 m/yr	0.4 2.1 m/yr
OCR	-----	-3.5 27.2 m/yr (Aug – Sept)	0.3 2.2 m/yr (Sept – Dec)

Legend

— RTK 1

June 2010

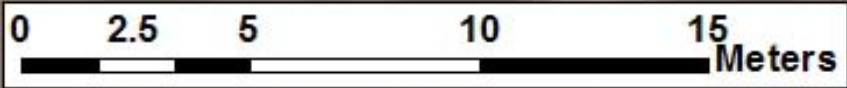




Legend

-  RTK 1
-  RTK 2

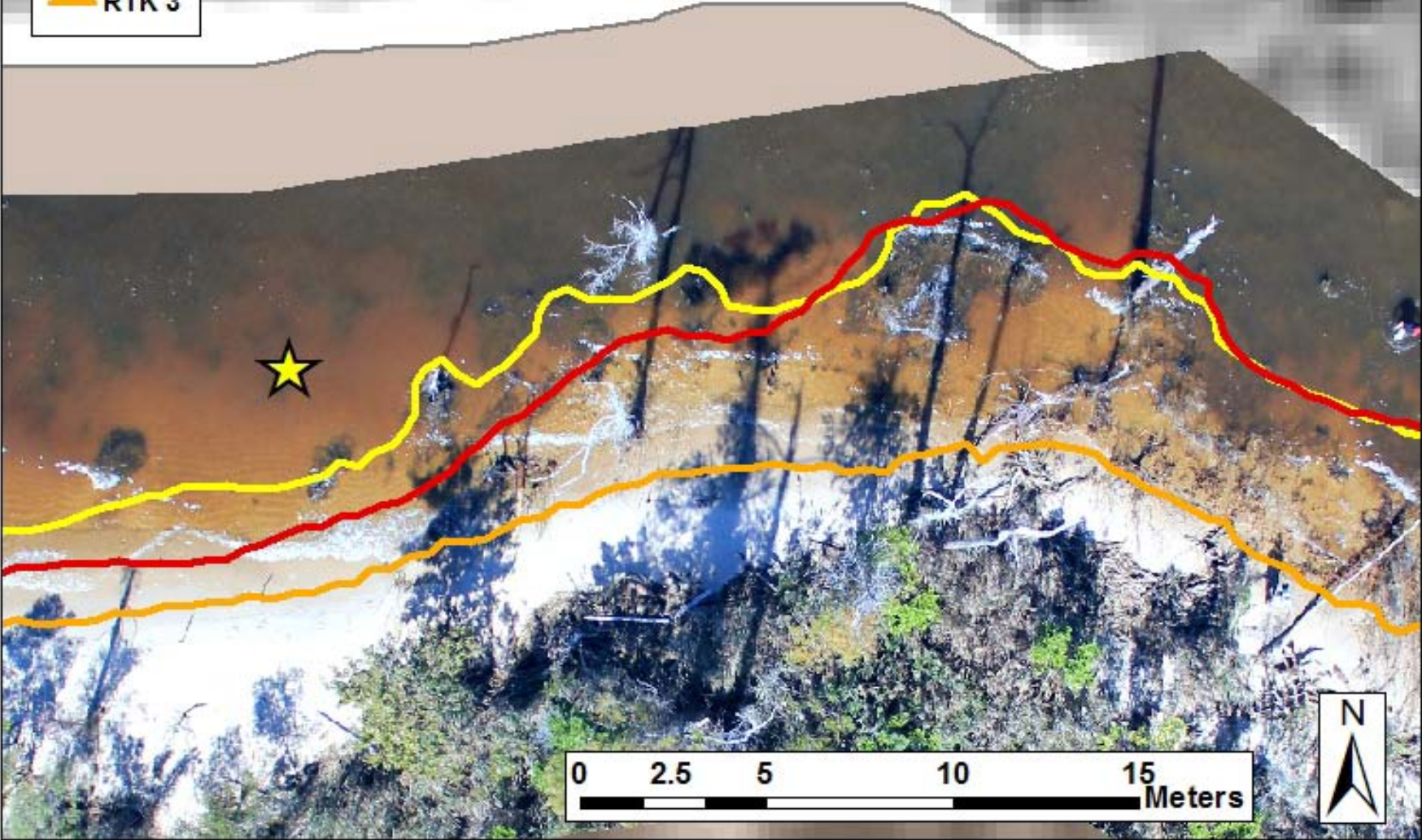
August 2010



October 2010

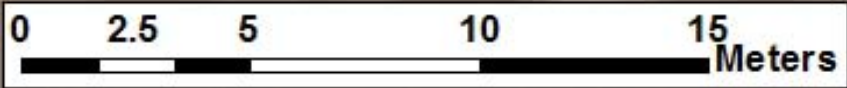
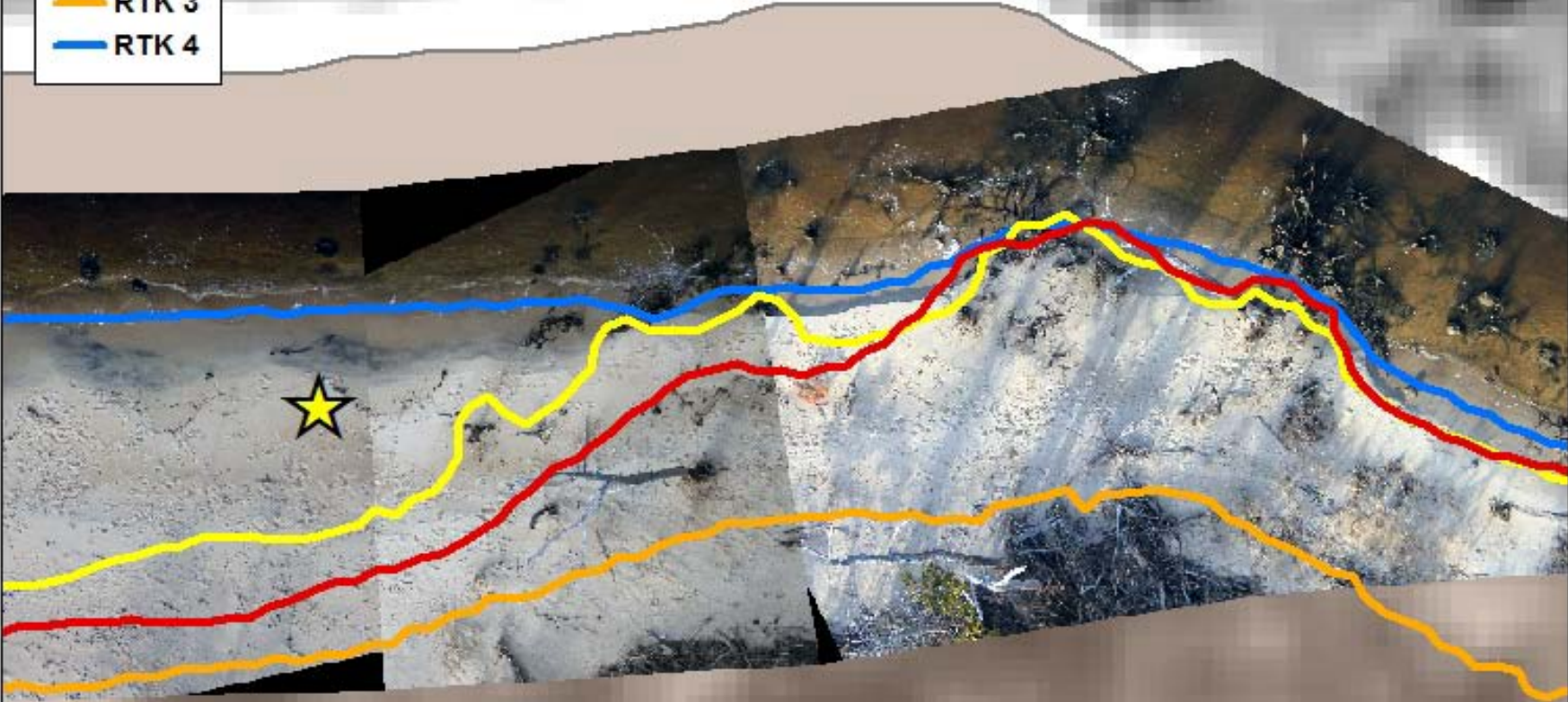
Legend

- RTK 1
- RTK 2
- RTK 3



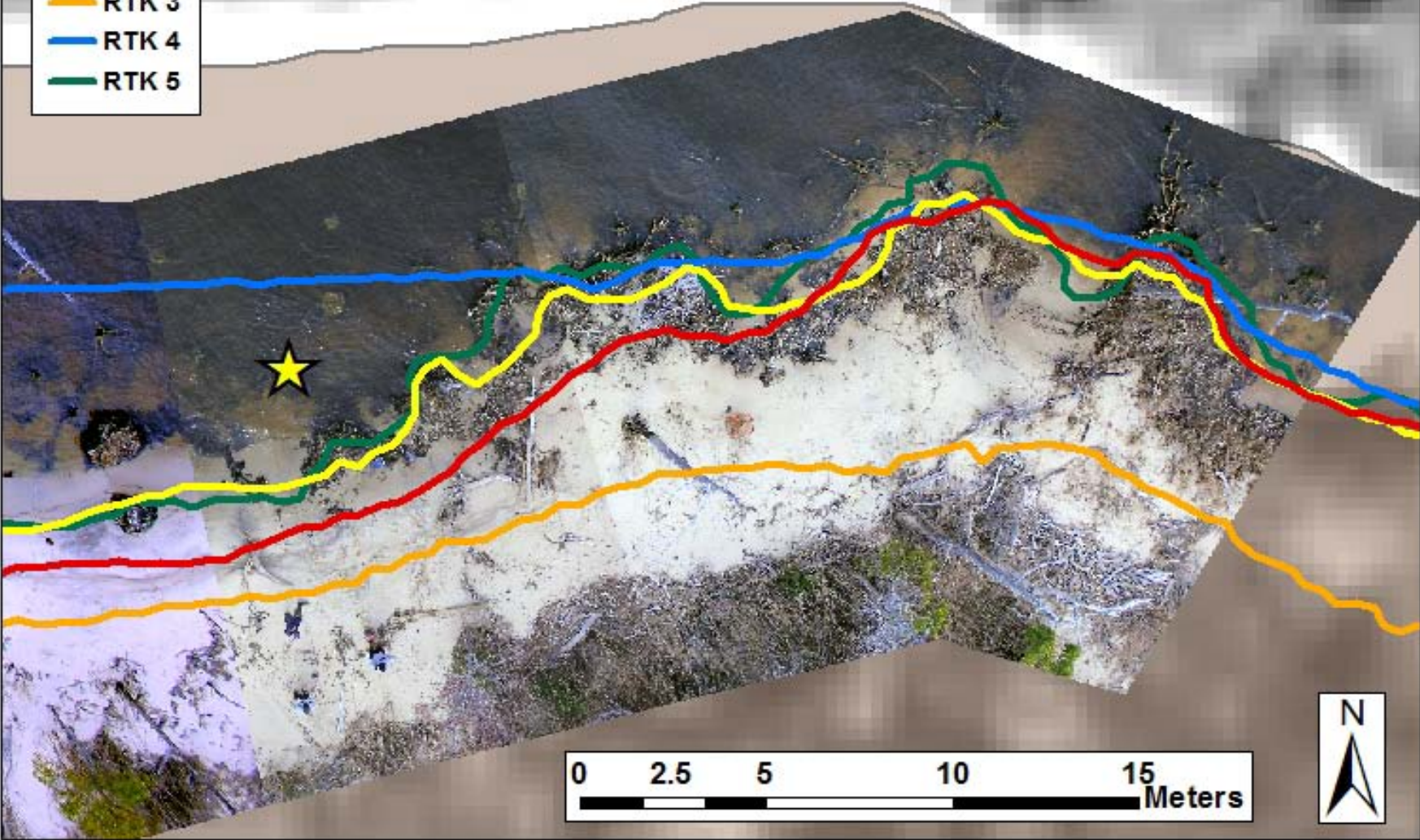
January 2011

- Legend**
- RTK 1
 - RTK 2
 - RTK 3
 - RTK 4



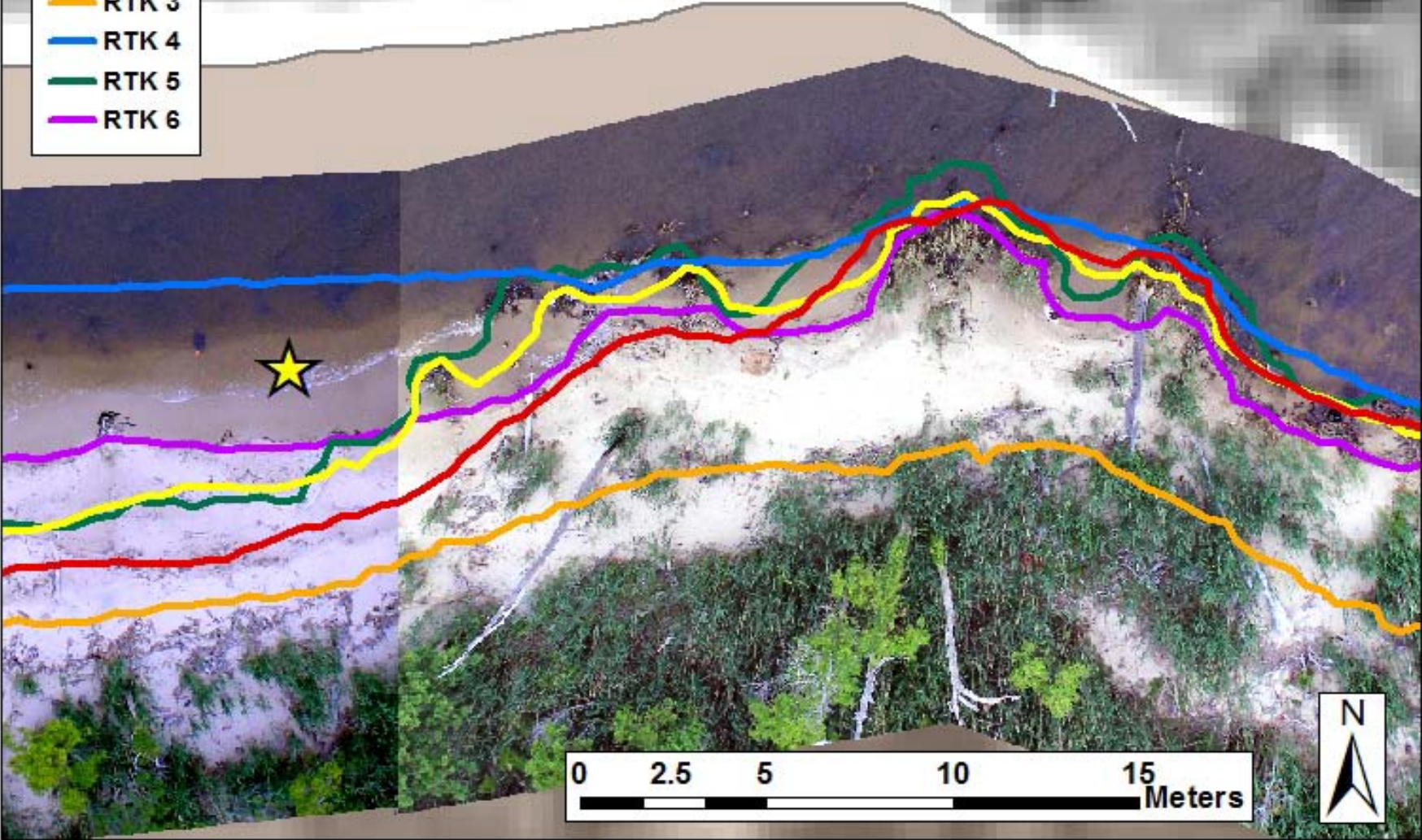
March 2011

- Legend**
- RTK 1
 - RTK 2
 - RTK 3
 - RTK 4
 - RTK 5



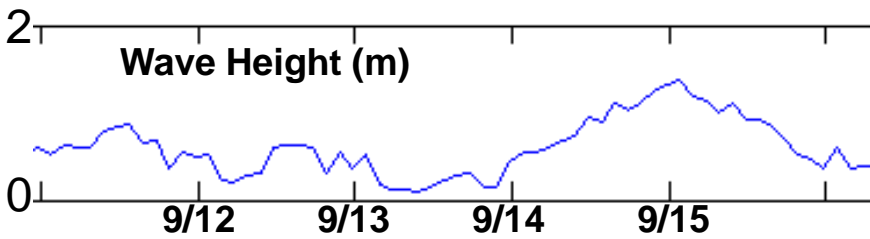
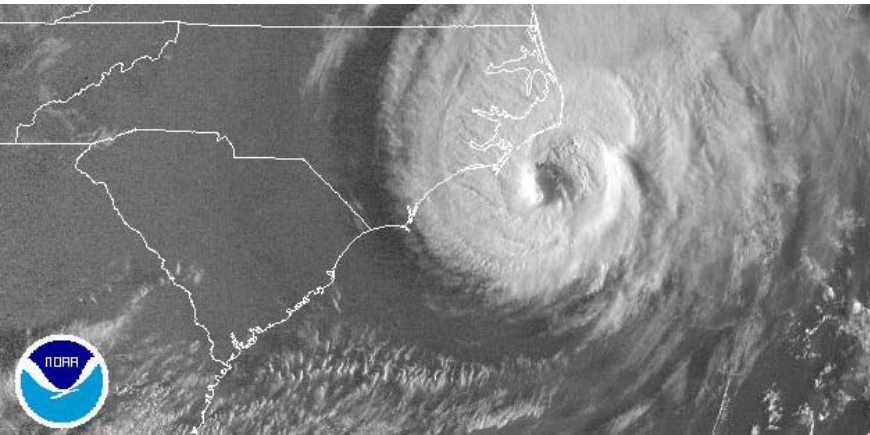
May 2011

- Legend**
- RTK 1
 - RTK 2
 - RTK 3
 - RTK 4
 - RTK 5
 - RTK 6

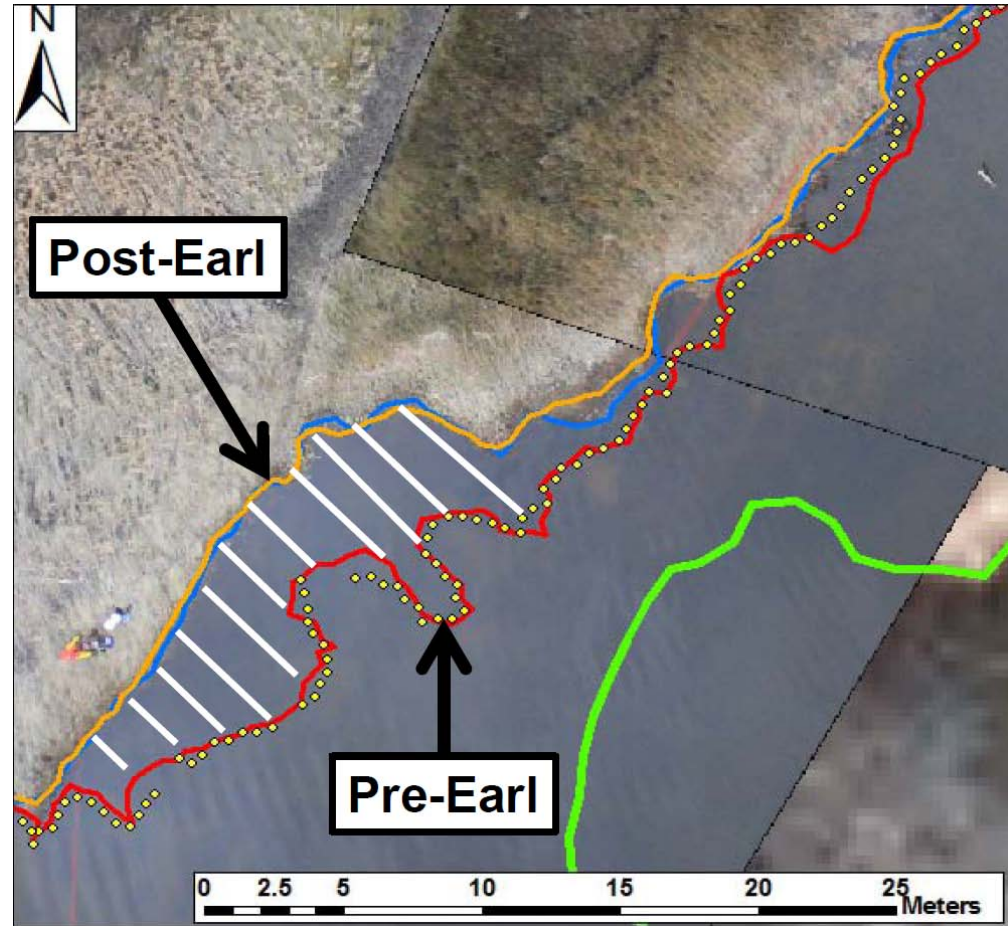


Storms are Key Drivers of Change

Neuse River Estuary, H. Ophelia



Hyde County, Hurricane Earl
>5 m Erosion





Conclusions

- **The coast of NC is extensive and complex.**
- **Infrastructure is widespread and abundant locally, yet much of the estuarine shore remains undeveloped**
- **A invaluable dataset is being collected for quantifying coastal change and useful for management applications and future research.**
- **Great spatial and temporal variability. Storms are key drivers. As data from Hurricane Irene show...**

Hurricane Irene – August 27th

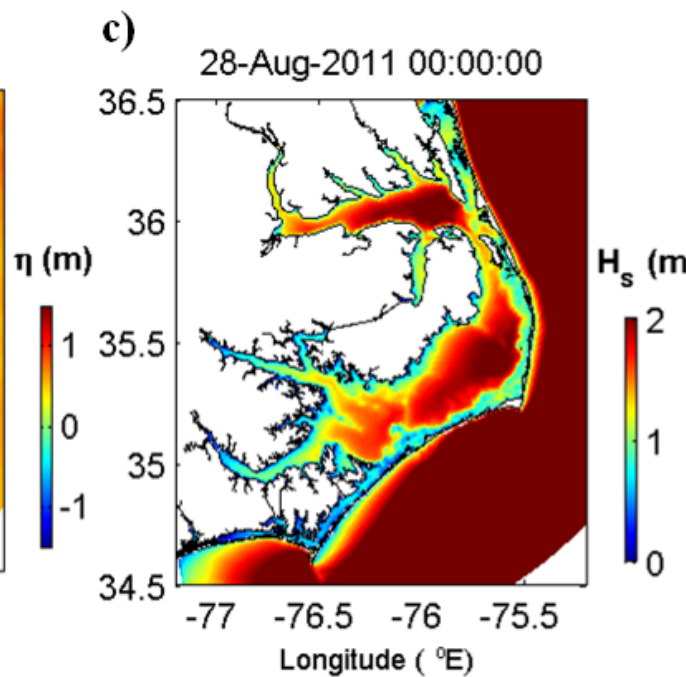
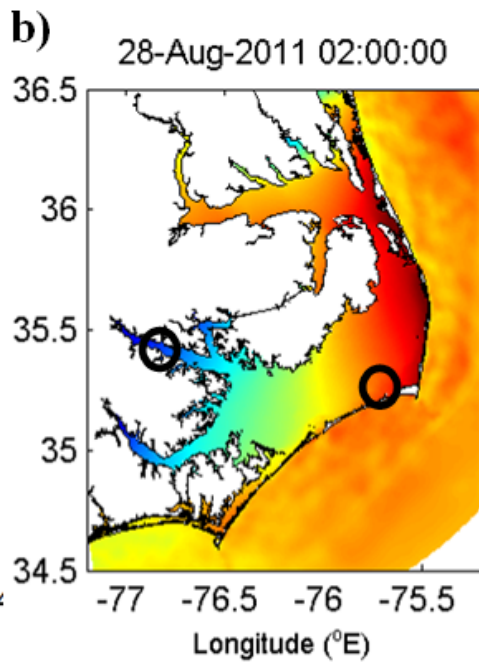
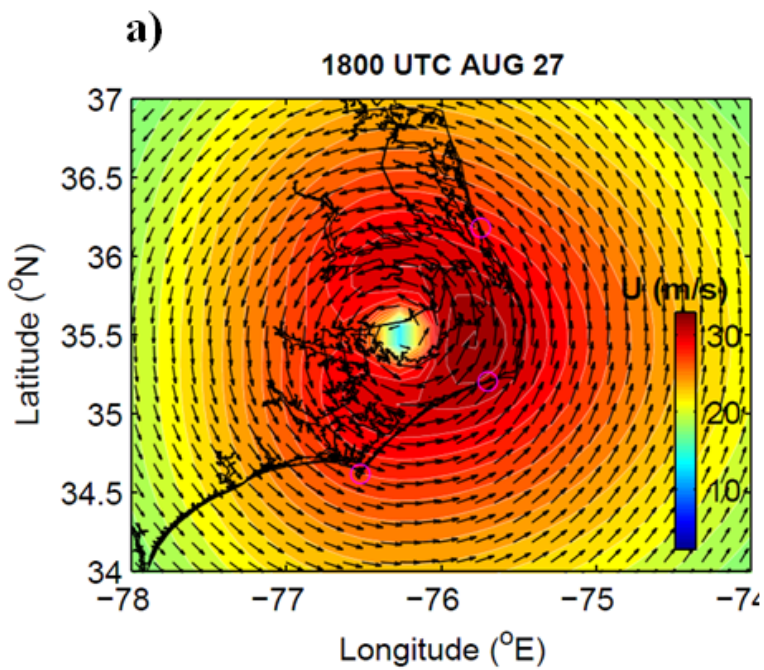


Hurr. Irene (HI), Advisory 28 *Stormpulse*

	Historical Position	Wind Speed	Pressure	Movement
8-27 5:00 AM	34.1° N, 76.5° W	90 mph	952 mb	NNE at 14 mph

© 2011 Stormpulse - Ibis v5 Base imagery: NASA. Clouds: NERC Satellite Station, Univ. of Dundee.

SOURCE: Storm tracks and forecasted paths derived from data provided by the National Hurricane Center. Cloud imagery provided by Xplanet, sourced from NERC Satellite Station, University of Dundee via the European Meteosat satellite system operated by EUMETSAT. Base imagery courtesy of NASA. Forecast models data compiled by and retrieved from the South Florida Water Management District. Gulf oil spill forecast data provided via NOAA KML. Cloud cover may be delayed up to 6 hours and is meant only as a guide.



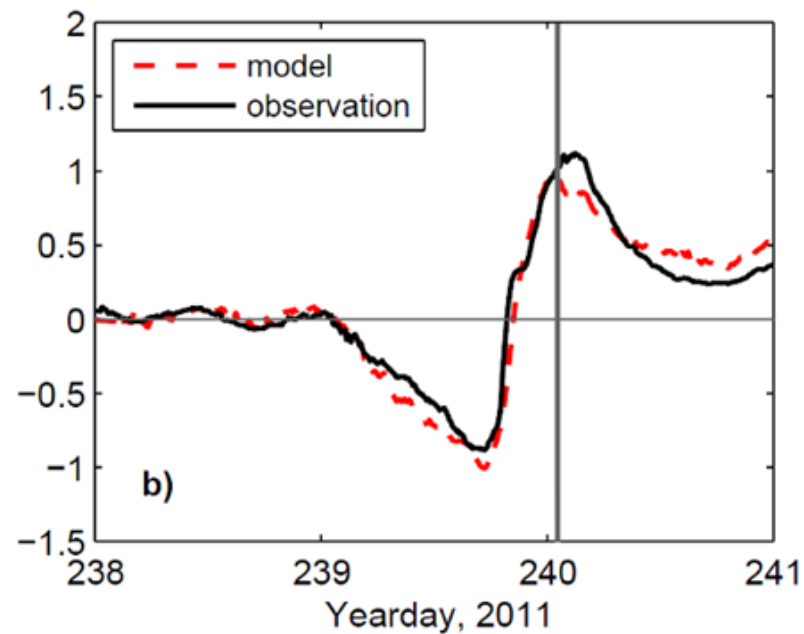
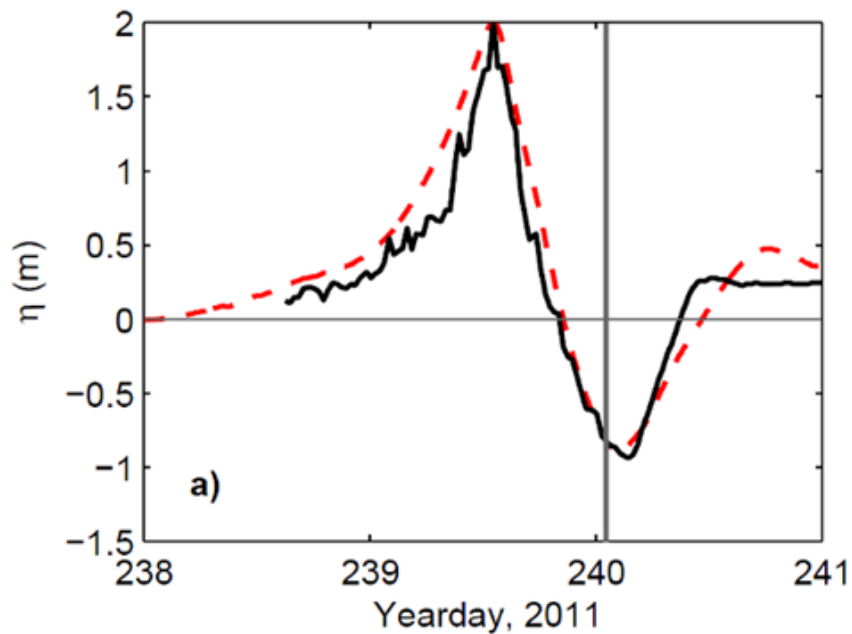
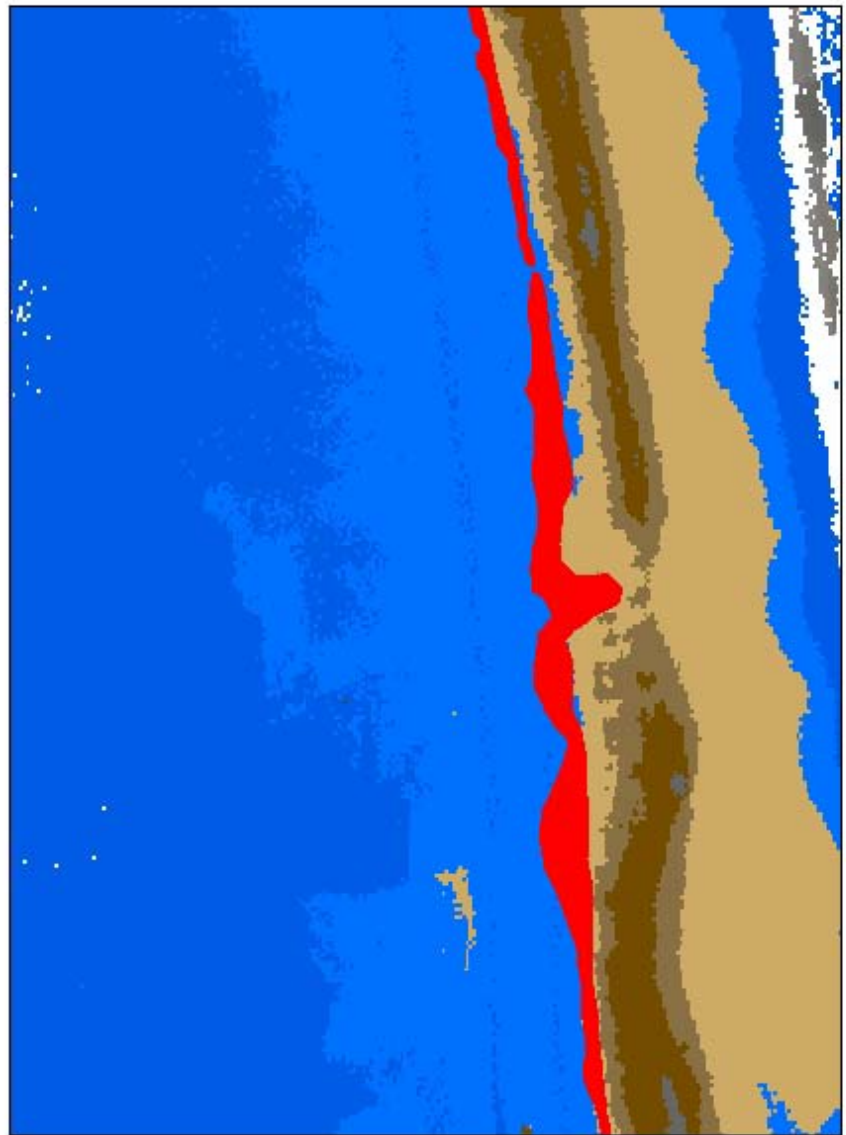


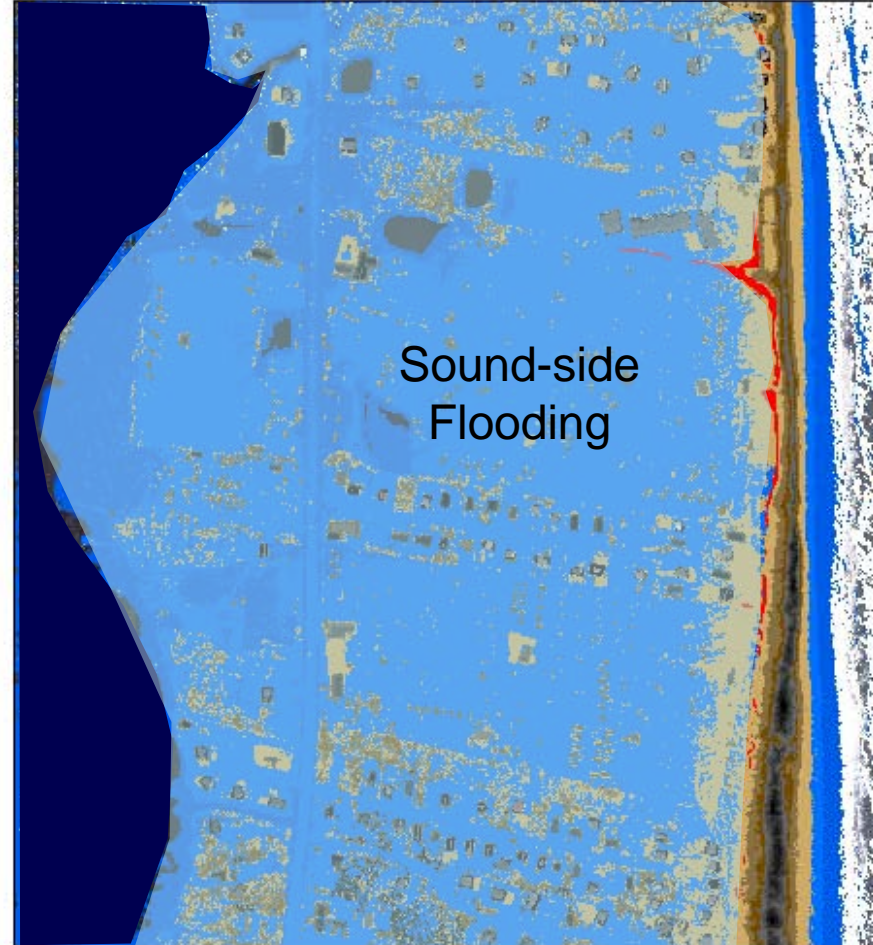
Figure 2: Time-series comparison of observed and predicted water-level displacement: a) in a tributary estuary on the western side of Pamlico Sound, and b) the eastern side of Pamlico Sound near Cape Hatteras (Stn. HCGN7, courtesy of NOAA). Vertical line indicates time of Fig. 1b.



125

Meters

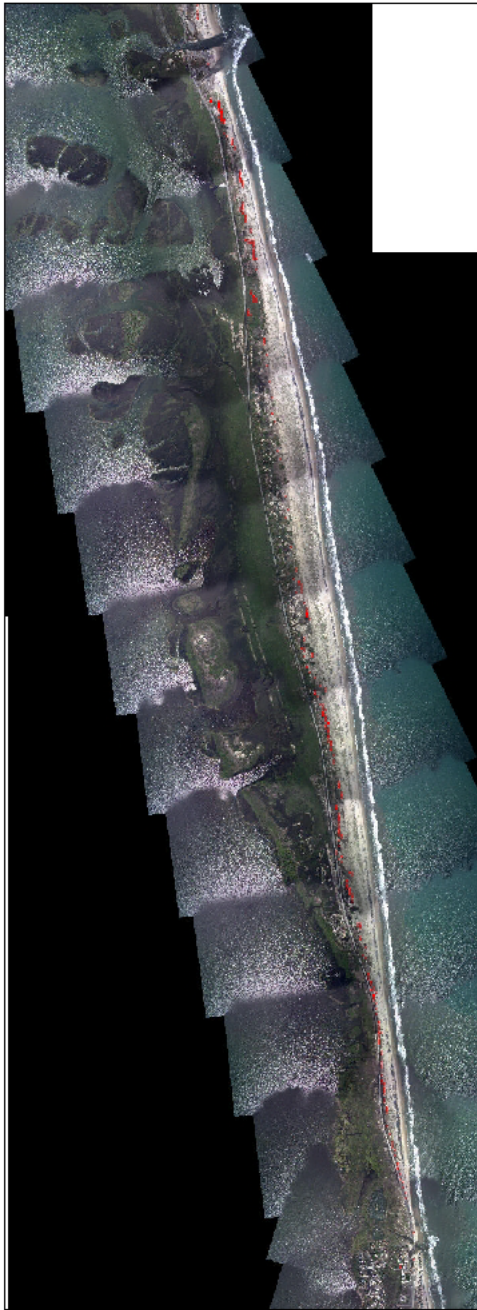




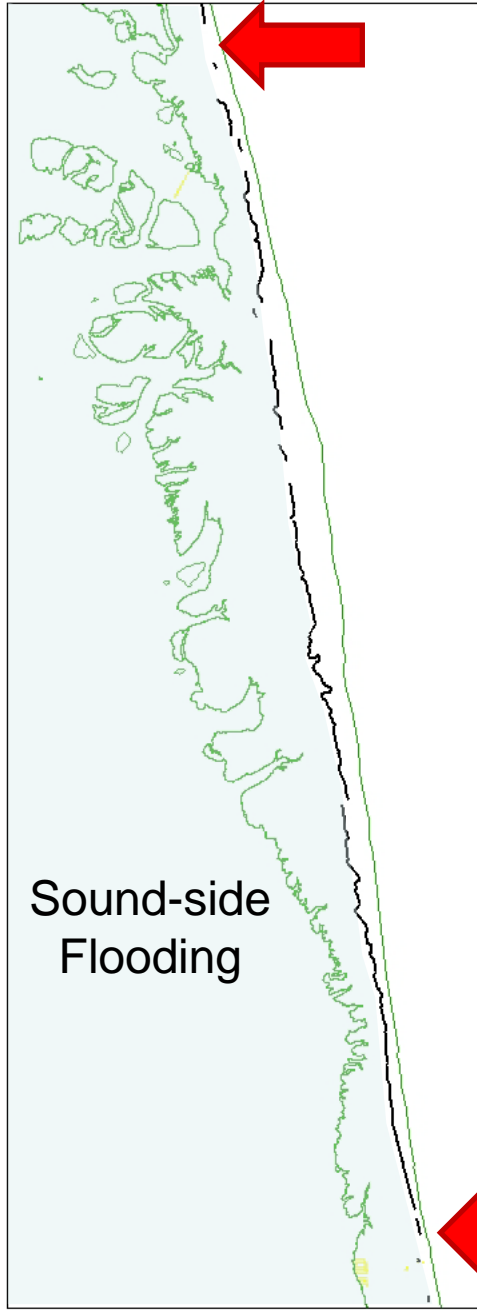
0.75

Kilometers





1
Kilometers



Sound-side
Flooding



Dune Ridge