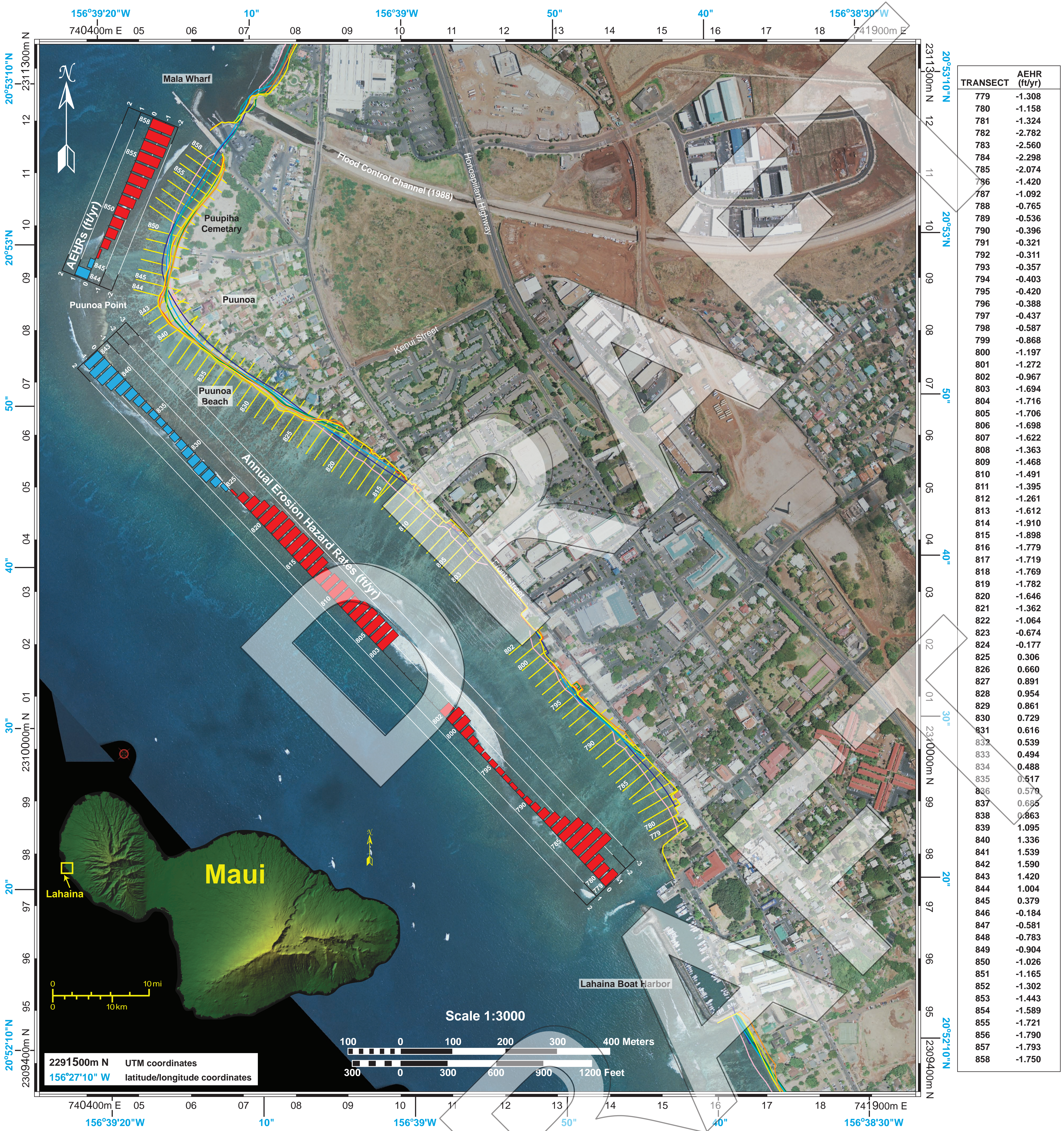


# Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii

## Annual Erosion Hazard Rates



### HISTORICAL SHORELINES

- 1912 T-sheet
- Nov 1949
- Oct 1960
- Mar 1975
- Jul 1987
- Mar 1988
- May 1997
- Apr 2007
- June 2007

Historical beach positions, color coded by year, are determined using ortho-rectified and georeferenced aerial photographs and National Ocean Survey (NOS) topographic survey charts. The low water mark is used as the historical shoreline, or shoreline change reference feature (SCRF).

For situations in which there is coastal armoring or rocky shoreline seaward of any vegetation, the vegetation line is drawn along the seaward side of the rock or armoring. If there is no sandy beach in these areas, both the vegetation line and the SCRF are delineated along the mean high water line.

Movement of the SCRF is used to calculate erosion rates along shore-normal transects spaced every 20 m (66 ft) along the shoreline. The 1987 SCRF is not used in the calculation of the Annual Erosion Hazard Rate (AEHR). It is used in determining seasonal uncertainty.

### ANNUAL EROSION HAZARD RATES (AEHR)

- Accretion Rate
- Erosion Rate

Historical shoreline positions are measured every 66 ft along the shoreline. These sites are denoted by yellow shore-perpendicular transects. Changes in the position of the shorelines through time are used to calculate shoreline change rates (ft/yr) at each transect location.

Annual erosion hazard rates (AEHR) are shown on the shore-parallel graph. Red bars on the graph indicate a trend of beach erosion, while blue bars indicate a trend of accretion. Approximately every fifth transect and bar of the graph is numbered. Where necessary, transects have been purposely deleted to maintain consistent along-shore spacing. As a result transect numbering is not consecutive everywhere.

The Single Transect (ST) method (Genz et al., 2009) is used to calculate erosion hazard rates for the study area. The rates are smoothed alongshore using a 1-3-5-3-1 technique to normalize rate differences on adjacent transects. For more information on erosion rate methods and results see: <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/coasts/erosion/index.php>

Genz, A.S., Frazer, L.N., and Fletcher, C.H. (2009) Toward parsimony in shoreline change prediction (II): Applying basis function methods to real and synthetic data. *Journal of Coastal Research*, vol. 25, no. 2: 380-392.

The Lahaina study area (transects 779 - 858) is located between Mala Wharf to the north and Lahaina Boat Harbor in the south. The shoreline is comprised of sand pocket beaches broken by hardened shoreline in the south and central portion of the area, and a sand beach at Puunooa in the north. Coastal armoring in the form of seawalls was constructed north of Lahaina Boat Harbor to protect private property and Front Street from shoreline change. Puunooa Beach (transects 803 - 858) is a narrow beach that starts from the seawall fronting businesses on Front Street and ends at Mala Wharf. Puunooa Point provides a reference feature to juxtapose the behavior of Puunooa Beach to the north and to the south.

As a whole, the area has experienced moderate erosion over time with an average AEHR of -1.0 ft/yr. The shoreline north of Lahaina Boat Harbor (transects 779 - 802) has experienced moderate erosion with an average AEHR of -1.1 ft/yr. South of Puunooa Point (transects 803 - 843) the shoreline has experienced moderate erosion with an average AEHR of -1.0 ft/yr. North of Puunooa Point (transects 844 - 858) the shoreline fronting Puuopiha cemetery has experienced moderate to high erosion over time with an average AEHR of -0.4 ft/yr.

Average beach width, the average horizontal distance from the vegetation line to the low water mark, within the Lahaina study area has decreased 33% between 1949 and 2007. The section of beach to the north of Puunooa Point has experienced a 6% decrease in average beach width. In contrast, the beach to the south of Puunooa Point has experienced a decrease in average beach width of 36% between 1949 and 2007.



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