

ANNUAL EROSION HAZARD RATES (AEHR)

Accretion Rate **Erosion Rate**

-0.495

-1.526

-1.433

-0.342

-0.220

0.043

-0.146

-0.286

-0.222

-0.098

-0.121

-0.694

-0.609

-0.459

-0.296

-0.212

-0.343

-0.496

-0.611

-0.344

-0.287

-0.181

-0.218

-0.275

-0.242

-0.287

-0.440

-1.069

-2.185

-2.022

-1.497

-1.147

-0.992

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

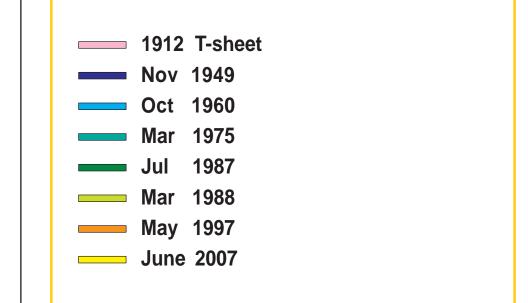
Annual erosion hazard rates (AEHR) are shown on the shore-parallel graph. Red bars on the graph indicate a trend of beach erosion, while blue bars indicate a trend of accretion. Approximately every fifth transect and bar of the graph is numbered. Where necessary, transects have been purposely deleted 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

HISTORICAL SHORELINES

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.



Erosion rate measurement locations (shore normal transects)

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.





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