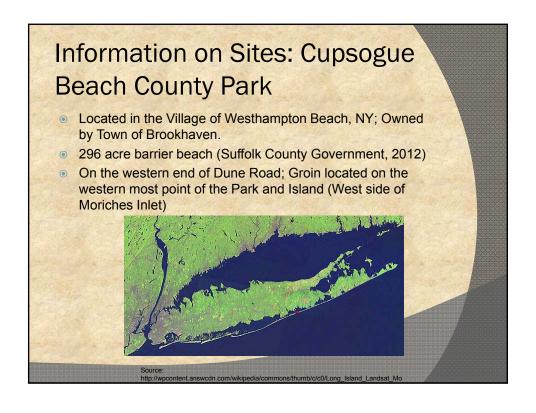
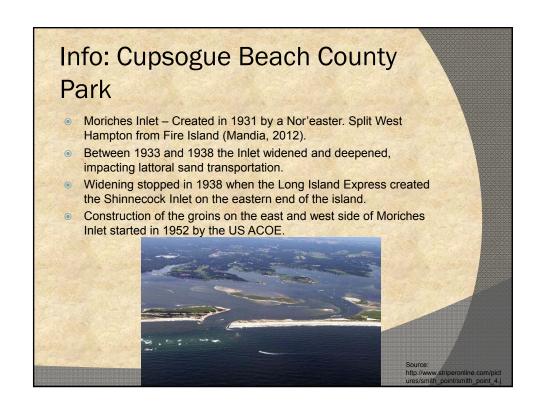
Showing new inlet formation caused by Hurricane Sandy using aerial photography and remote sensing programs

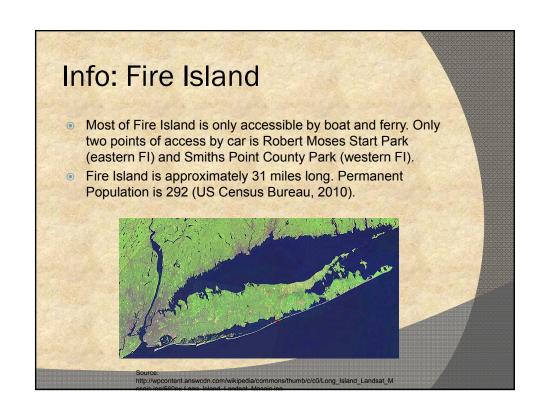
### Background on Project

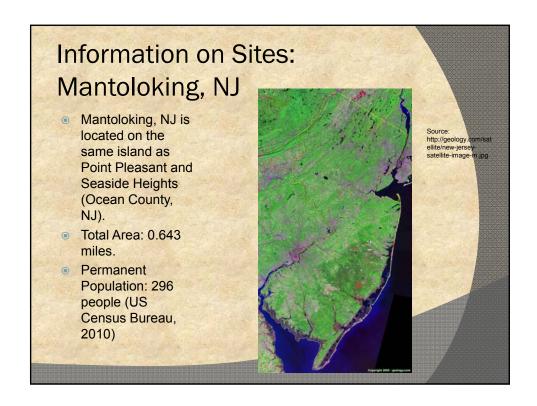
- Used Aerial Photography from Google Maps and NOAA's Hurricane Sandy Response Imagery Viewer to compare pre- and post-Sandy landscapes.
- Focused on new inlets created by Hurricane Sandy's storm surge and wave action.
- Used ERDAS Imagine 9.3 to indicate inlet locations by combining pre- and post-Sandy imagery.
- 3 Sites





# Information on Sites: Fire Island New inlet is located on Fire Island west of Smiths Point County Park Smiths Point County Park is located in Shirley, NY





### **Processes**

- Natural processes that are impacted by the creation of new inlets:
  - Lattoral and Near-shore sand transportation
  - Changes in beach size from dunes to wetdry line
  - Sediment deposition on beaches, in back bays and in channels
  - Wetland elevation changes
  - Beach migration
  - Changes in vegetation

### Information on Hurricane Sandy

- Developed in the western Caribbean Sea on October 22<sup>nd</sup>.
- Reached Category 2 (Expect this to change to Category 3 in the post-season analysis by the NHC).
- Affected 24 states.
- Lowest pressure: 940 mbar
- Highest wind: 110 mph

# Storm surge reached upwards of 12-15 feet in Northern New Jersey, New York City Harbor and Western Long Island. Wave heights exceeded 30 feet for a 24 hour period. The area of ocean with twelve-foot seas peaked at 1.4 million square miles – nearly one-half the area of the continental US (Masters, 2012). Sandy's tropical storm force winds covered 560,000 miles (2<sup>nd</sup> in Atlantic history to Olga (2001)) (Masters, 2012). Hurricane Sandy Winds October 25, 2012 October 25, 2012 Sander Highwar was a governanges content (4016) many 2012 (1038) SANDY CARRELL TO CARRELL

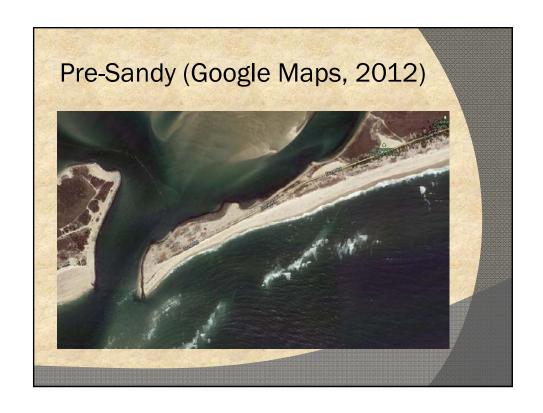
### What made Sandy so strong?

- Extremely large wind field created an immense storm surge that traveled for thousands of miles.
- Above average SST's along the East Coast and Carribbean Sea
- Injection of energy from the low pressure system ("Barclonic Energy")

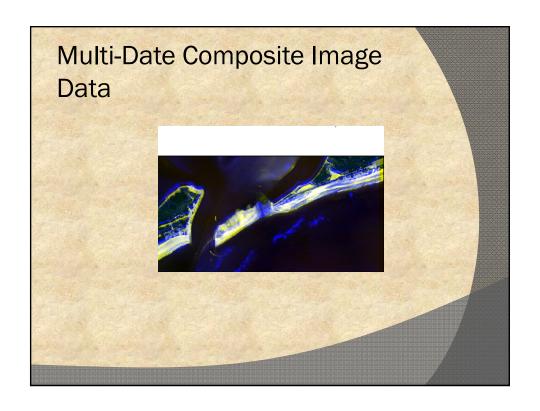
### Methods

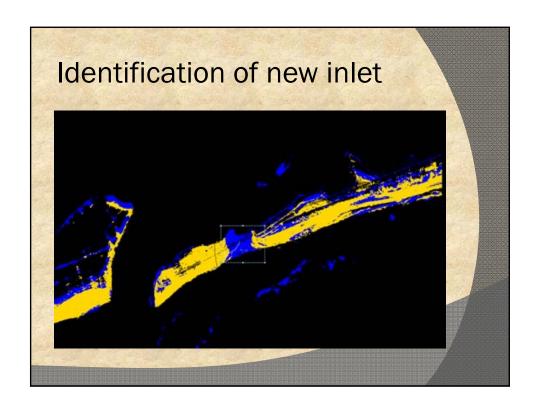
- Used Snipping Tool to create .PNG files for Pre- and Post-Sandy imagery. Resized images to 1000 x 400 pixels using Photoshop CS 5.
- Used ERDAS Imagine 9.3 to detect landscape change by creating multipledate composite image data, using the layer stack function and changing raster attributes.
- ERDAS Imagine 9.3 automatically added Pyramid Layers to the imagery: Cupsogue (4); Fire Island: (3); Mantoloking (3)



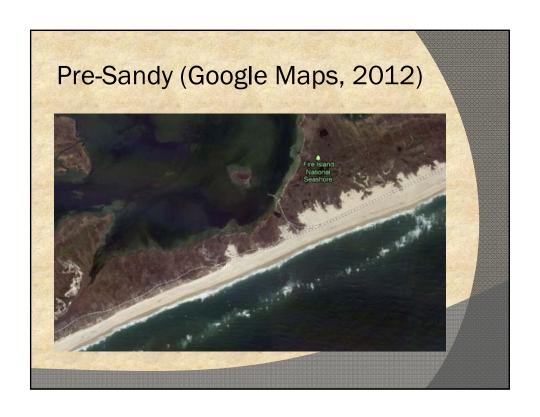




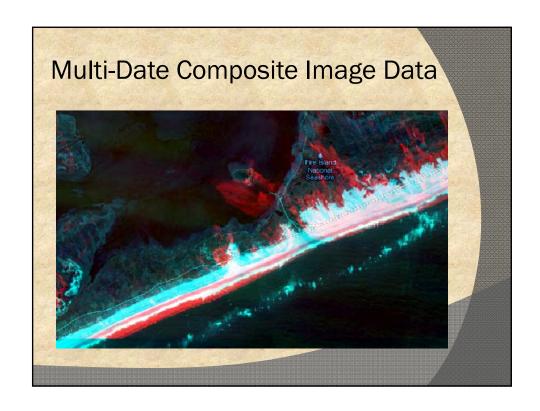


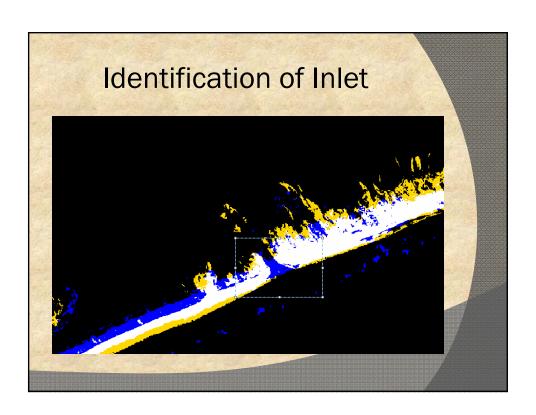


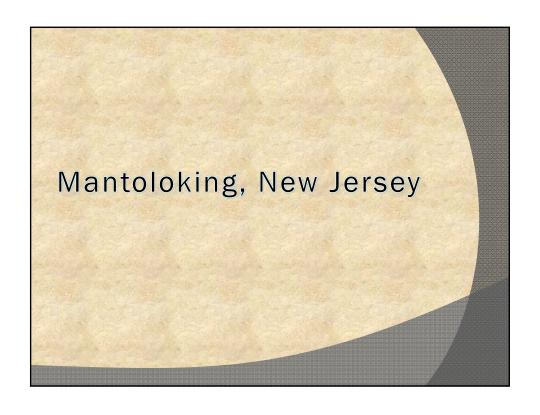


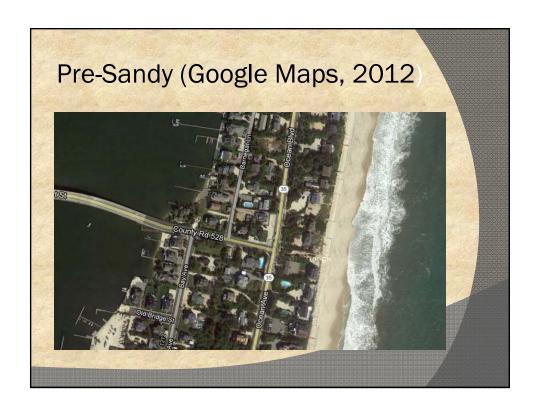




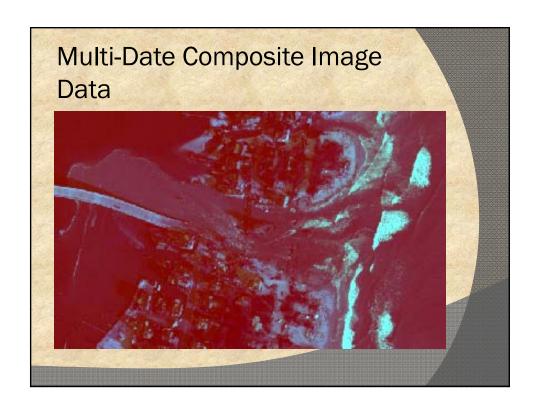


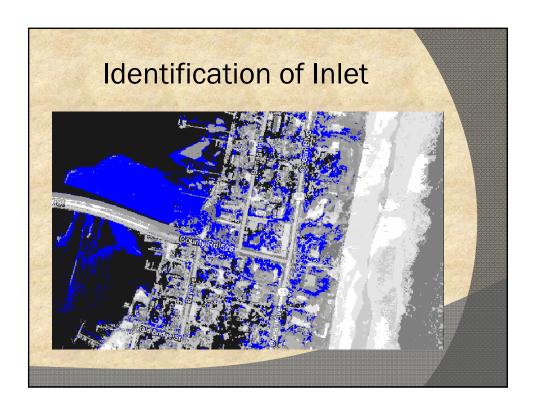












### **Potential Errors**

- Errors in data change and detection of landscape change in ERDAS Imagine 9.3
- Human Errors (Ex; Mental lapses)
- Snipping Tool errors.
  - Making sure each image (pre- and post-Sandy) covers the same exact area.

# Recommendation for Cupsogue Inlet

- Cupsogue Inlet
  - To US ACOE, NYS and Suffolk County Government
    - Leave inlet open. It will increase sand deposition on the west side of Moriches Inlet, as well as increase tidal flow through Moriches Inlet. This may help to establish sedimentation inside the Bay and increase wetland/eelgrass cover.
    - Help sediment and water flow through the Great South Bay (Ecological benefits).
    - Historically since the creation of Shinnecock Inlet, wetland and sand cover on the west side of the island has been decreasing. Leaving Cupsogue Inlet open would decrease erosion and increase sedimentation.
    - Economic and Ecological Challenges: Inlet filling may not take (would require taxpayer money) because of the complexity of sand and water flow through the Great South Bay.

## Recommendation for Fire Island Inlet

- Leave inlet as is. Monitor it on a weekly basis to determine whether the inlet is getting wider, deeper, or decreases in size.
- Historically, this spot on Fire Island was originally an inlet (called "Old Inlet") that closed on itself when Moriches Inlet was created to the east.
- Inlet closed because of the impact Moriches Inlet had on the transportation of sediment and water.
- Over time, if history repeats itself, the inlet should close on its own.

### Recommendation for Mantoloking Inlet

- Start to work on filling the new inlet in as soon as possible.
- Inlet is located next to the bridge, which could erode the infrastructure and cause the bridge to collapse, effectively impacting the recovery project.
- Highly residential area. Inlet will cause problems economically, environmentally and sociologically.

### References

- <a href="http://www.suffolkcountyny.gov/Departments/Parks/Parks/CupsogueBeachCountyPark.">http://www.suffolkcountyny.gov/Departments/Parks/Parks/CupsogueBeachCountyPark.</a>
- http://www.27east.com/assets/news.Article/443804/IMG\_7578.JPG (Cupsogue Inlet Pic)
- <a href="http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/mandias/38hurricane/geological\_impact.html">http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/mandias/38hurricane/geological\_impact.html</a> (Mandias 2012)
- http://storms.ngs.noaa.gov/storms/sandy/
- https://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&client=firefox-a&ie=U1F-8&g=cupsogue+beach&fb=1&gl=us&hg=cupsogue+beach&cid=0,0.927555195077034 0935&ei=bcmiUJTMic H0AHz4lHYAQ&ved=0CKsBEPwSMAc
- http://www.striperonline.com/pictures/smith\_point/smith\_point\_4.jpg (Moriches Inlet Picture)
- http://www.nps.gov/fiis/planyourvisit/images/WVC-Aerial\_285.jpg
- http://2010.census.gov/2010census/ (US Census Bureau 2010 Information)
- <u>nttp://geology.com/satellite/new-jersey-satellite-image-m.jpg</u>
- http://www.wunderground.com/blog/JeffMasters/archive.html?year=2012&month=11 (Masters, 2012)
- http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/701091main\_20121028-SANDY-GOES-FULL.jpg (Sandy Satellite Imagine)