The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is studying coastal hazards and coastal change to improve our understanding of coastal ecosystems and to develop better capabilities of predicting future coastal change. One approach to understanding the dynamics of coastal systems is to monitor changes in barrier-island subenvironments through time. This involves examining morphological and topographic change at temporal scales ranging from centuries to years and spatial scales ranging from tens of kilometers to meters. Of particular interest are the processes that produce these changes and the determination of whether or not these processes are likely to persist into the future. In these analyses of hazards and change, both natural and anthropogenic influences are considered. Quantifying past magnitudes and rates of coastal change and knowing the principal factors that governed these changes are critical to predicting what changes are likely to occur under different scenarios, such as short-term impacts of extreme storms or long-term impacts of sea-level rise.

Project Description
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Data Description
The barrier-island classification was reformatted and re-keyed using September 2007 high-resolution orthorectified aerial photography from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP). October 2007 low-altitude color videos of the Mississippi barrier islands acquired from Great Divide Pictures under contract to the National Park Service, and June 2007 1-meter-pixel-resolution orthorectified aerial photography from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), October 2007 low-altitude color videos of the Mississippi barrier islands acquired from Great Divide Pictures under contract to the National Park Service, and June 2007 1-meter-pixel-resolution orthorectified aerial photography from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), were obtained by Jacobs Technology, Contracted to USGS, New Orleans, LA.

Further Reading