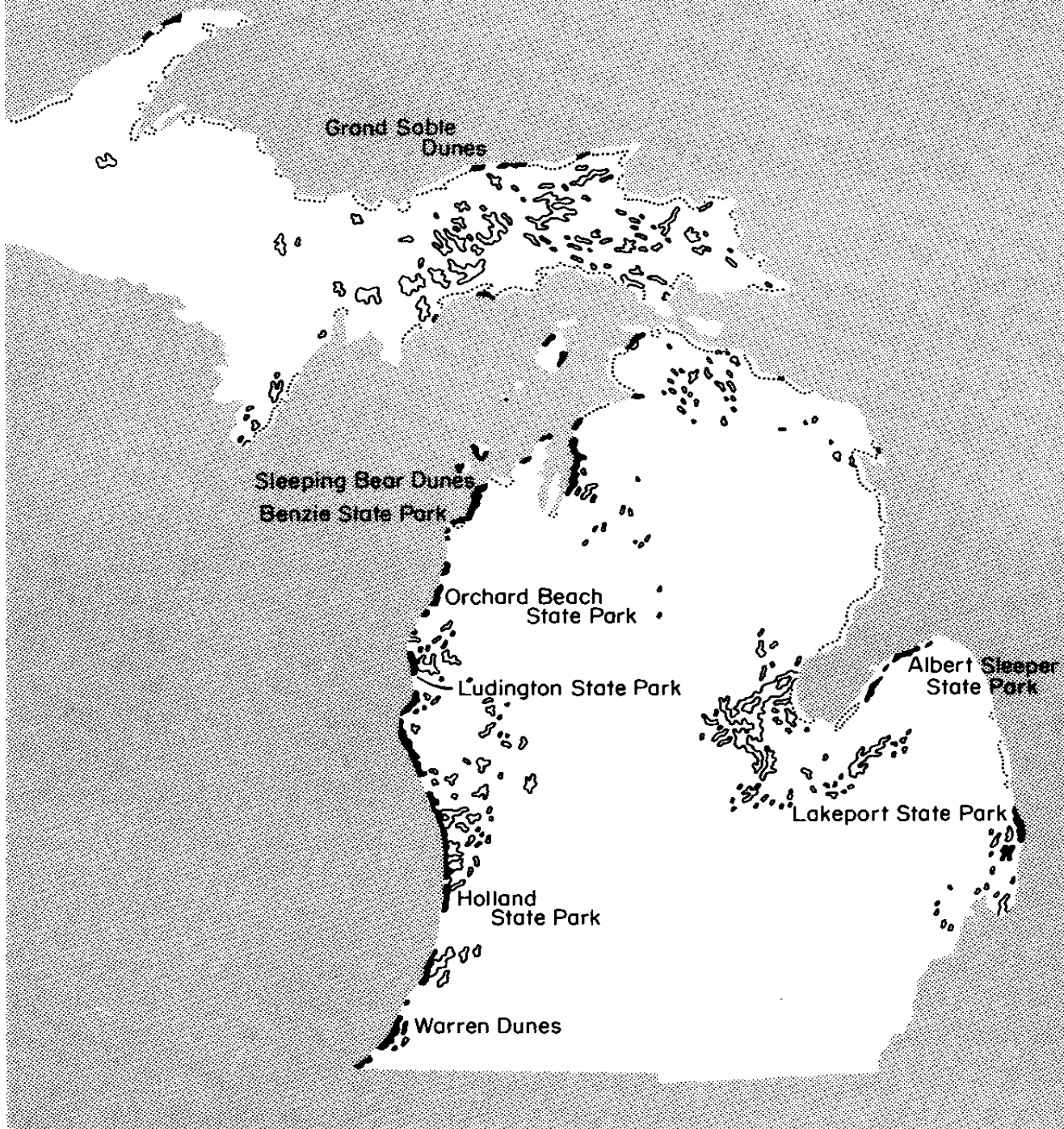


A Potential Classification System for Coastal Dunes Along Lake Michigan



Alan F. Arbogast
Department of Geography
Michigan State University



Dune fields in Michigan

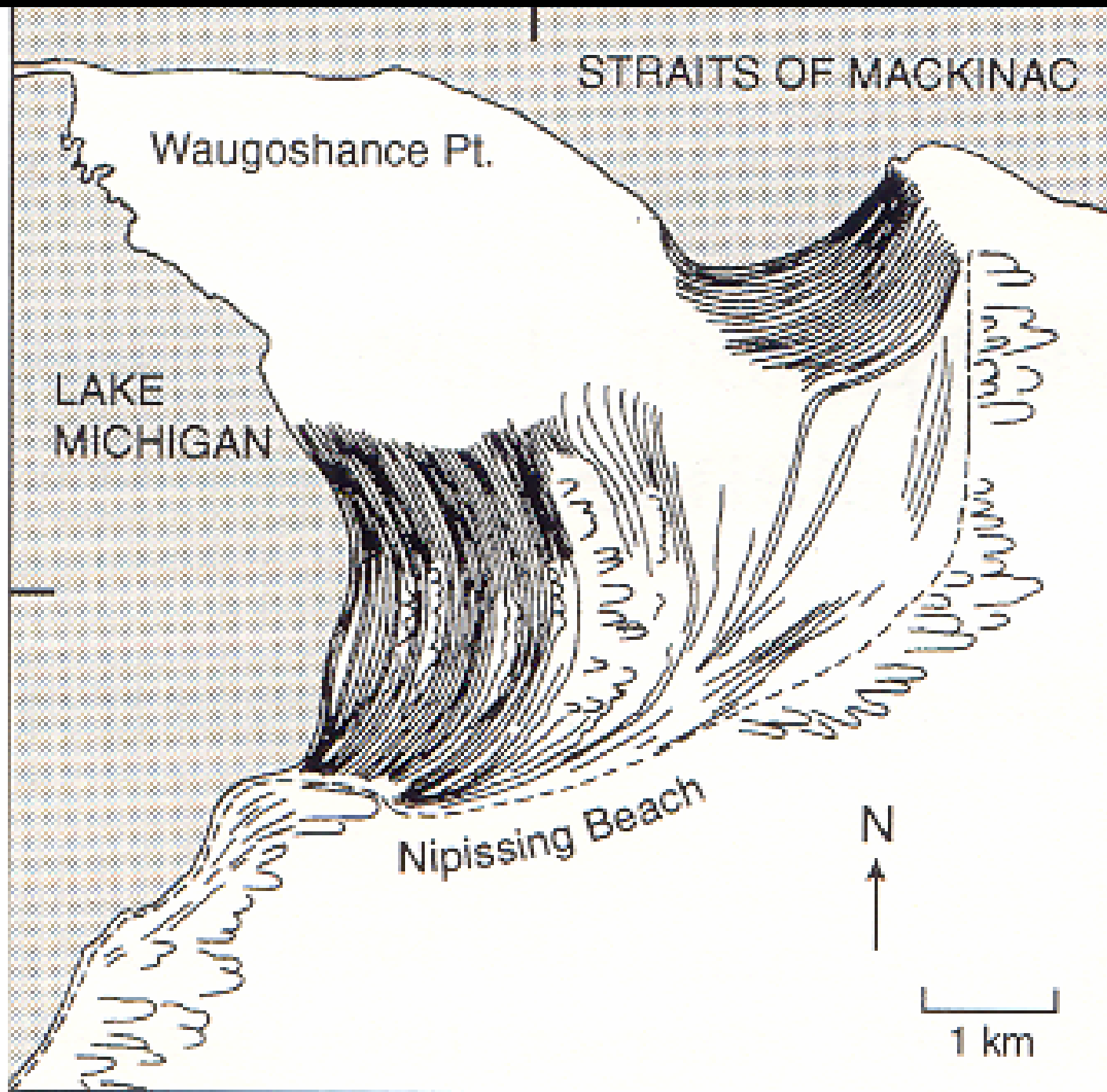
(from Dorr & Eschman, pg. 202)



Prevailing Winds →

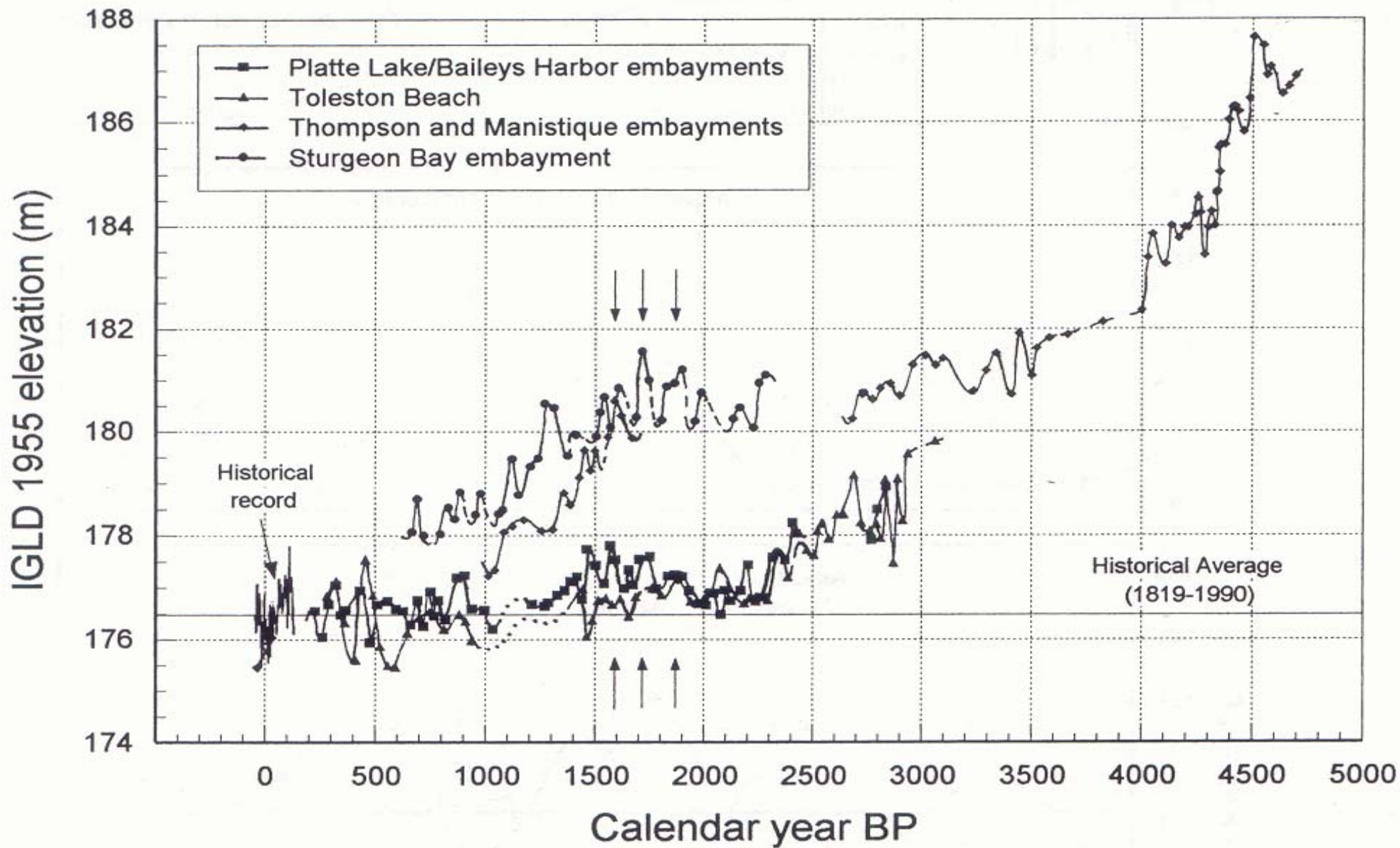


Beach Ridge Sequences
in Wilderness State Park,
Northwest Lower Michigan
(from Lichter, 1995; pg. 182).





(from Maher Collection)





South Africa



Copyright W. Illenberger

Southeastern Coast of Australia



North Island of New Zealand



Lake Michigan





1) westerly winds



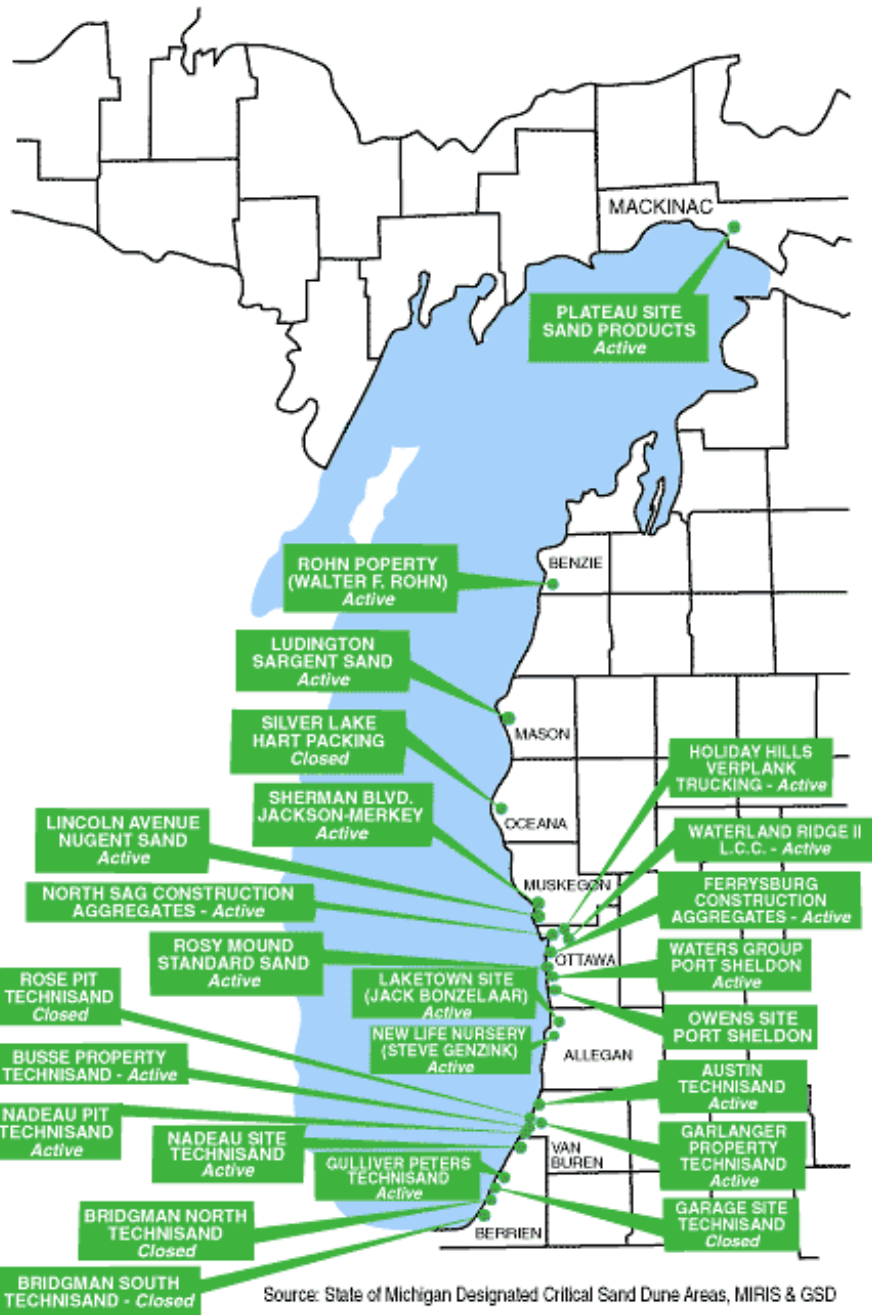
3) Michigan's a big sand box

2) long fetch across
Lake Michigan

Silver Lake Sand Dunes.net



West Michigan's Sand Playground



Source: State of Michigan Designated Critical Sand Dune Areas, MIRIS & GSD



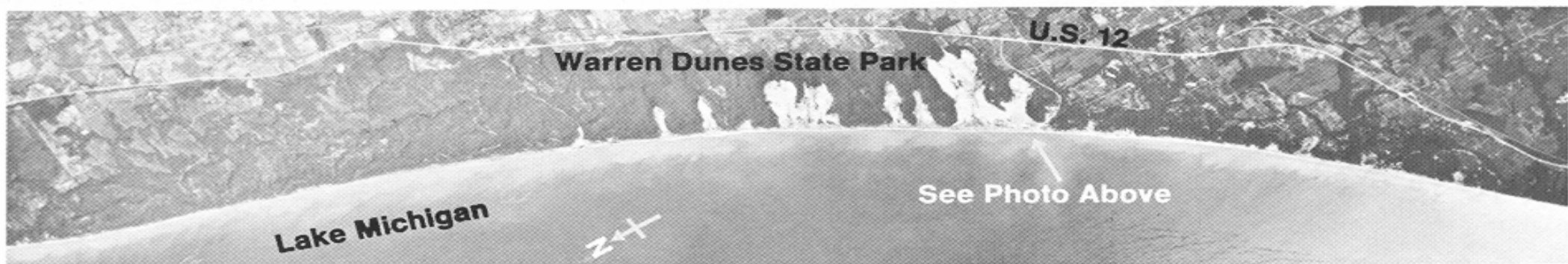
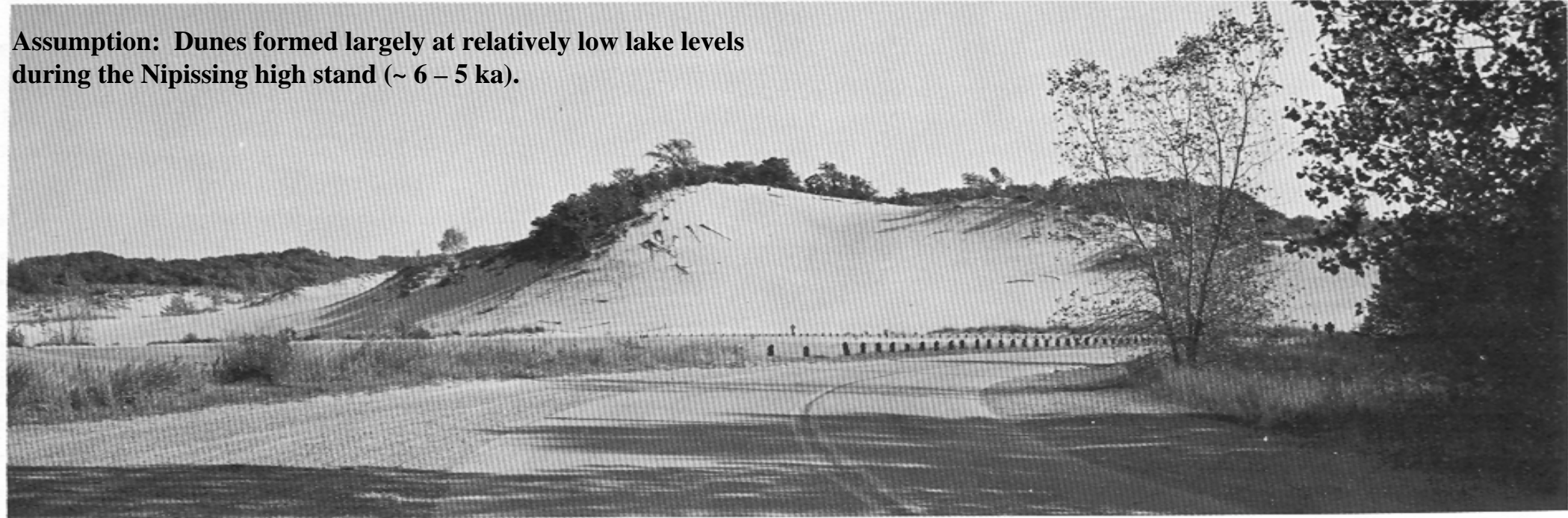
Source: Preserve the Dunes, Inc
<http://www.daac.com/sosdunes/NPa2.html>



Previous Studies (e.g., Scott, 1942; Olson, 1958a, b, c; Dorr & Eschman, 1970; Buckler, 1979)



Assumption: Dunes formed largely at relatively low lake levels during the Nipissing high stand (~ 6 – 5 ka).

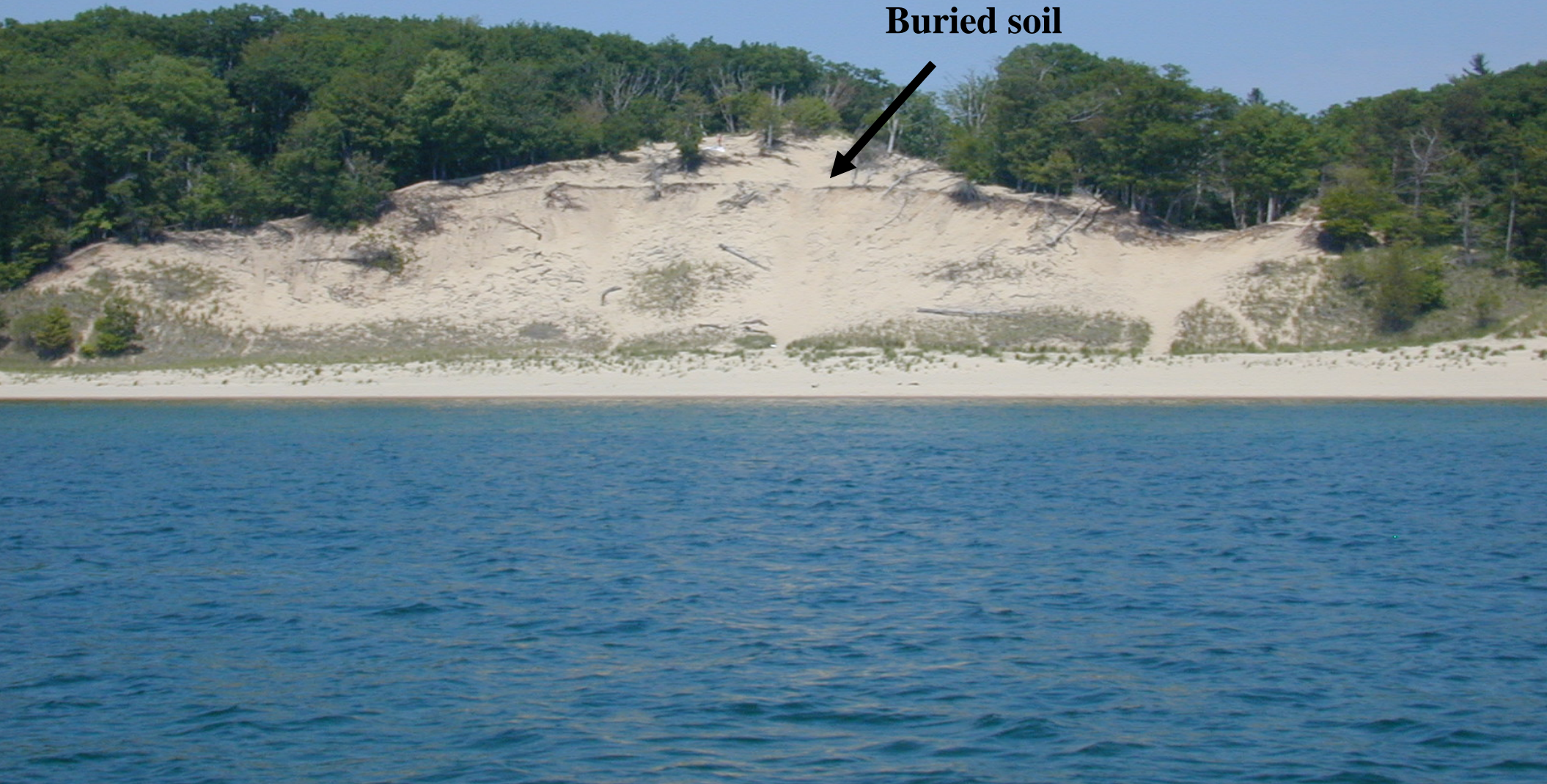


From Dorr & Eschman, 1970, pg. 201



Figure IX-19. “Blowouts” due to wind action on shoreward side of old “high dunes” related to higher water level of Glacial Lake Nipissing at Warren Dunes State Park (also see Fig. IX-24). Arrow on lower aerial photograph indicates location and direction of upper photograph. The older, high dunes for the most part are stabilized by vegetation, but blowouts form locally where vegetative cover is destroyed by fire, disease, or drought, or where wave or stream erosion at base of dune causes sliding. (Aerial photo from U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

Buried soil



Dune Sand

2183 - 1868

464 - 129

159 - 0

313 - 0

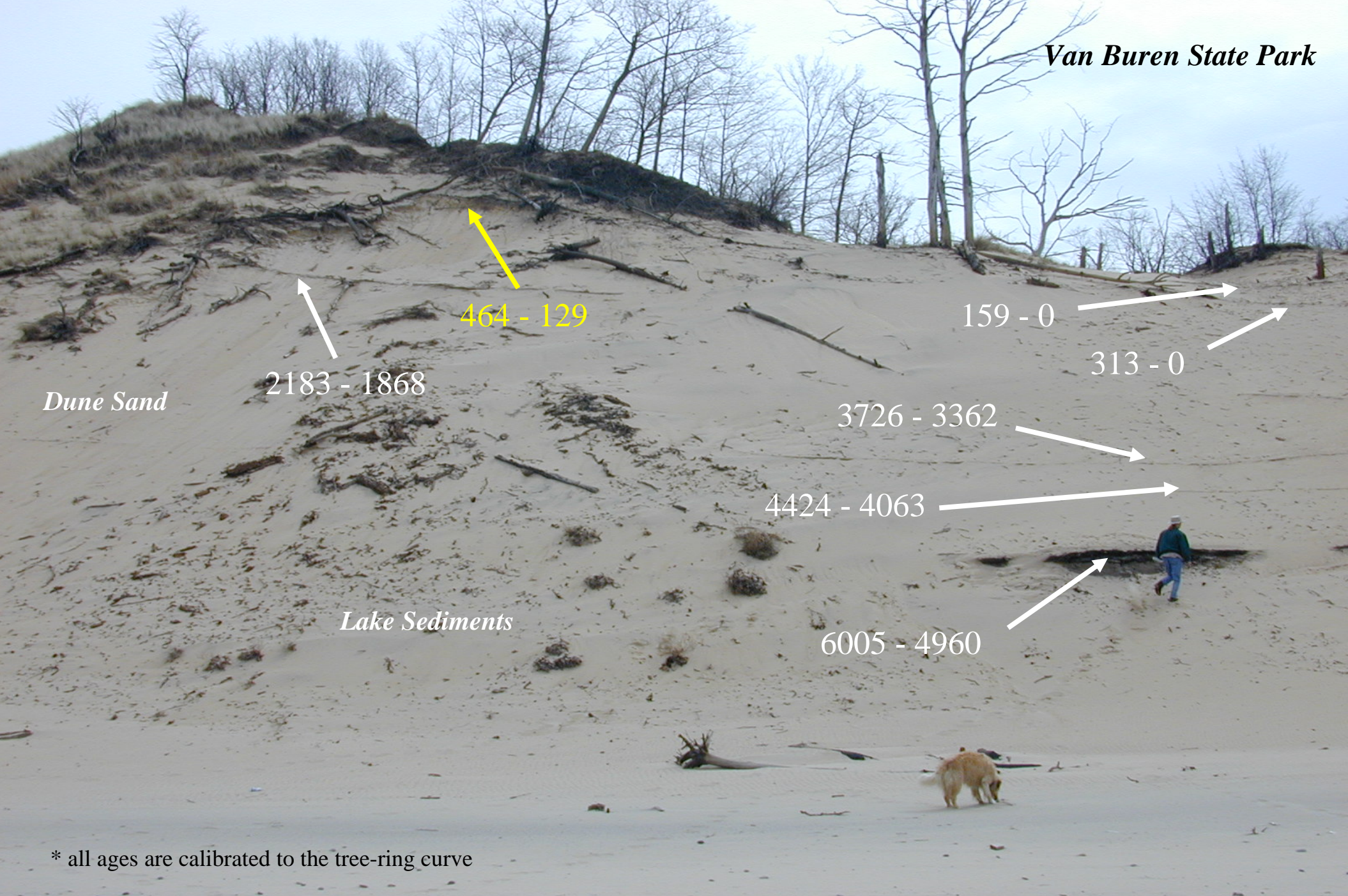
3726 - 3362

4424 - 4063

Lake Sediments

6005 - 4960

* all ages are calibrated to the tree-ring curve



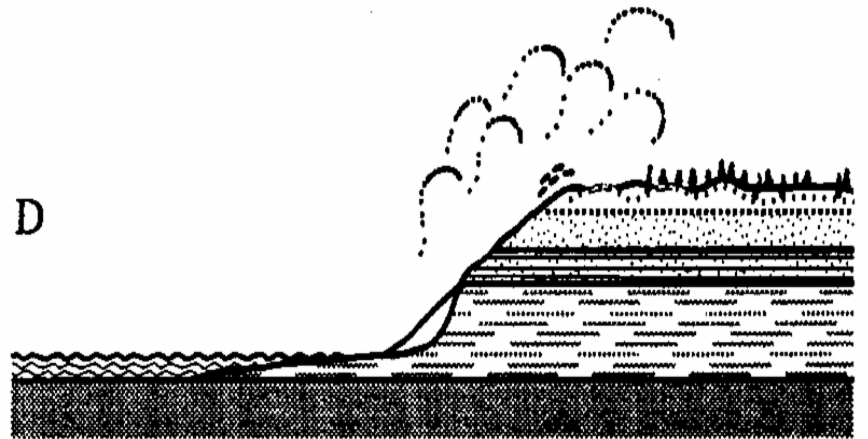
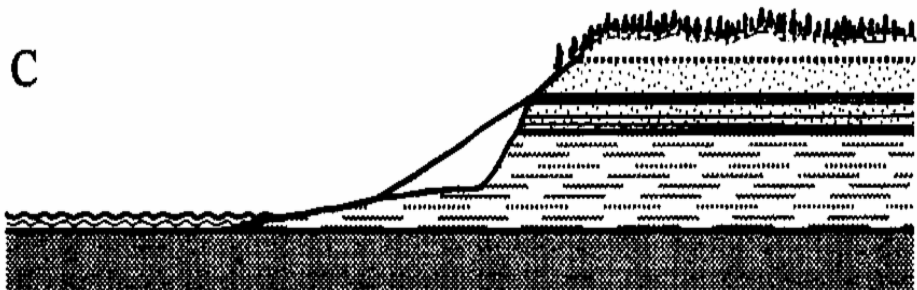
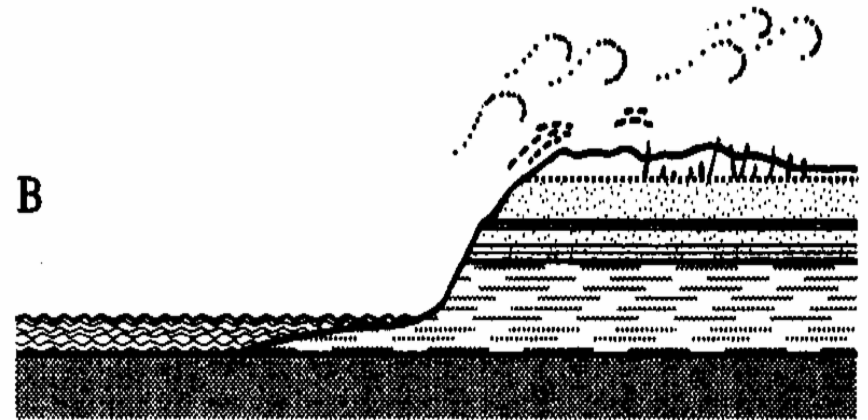
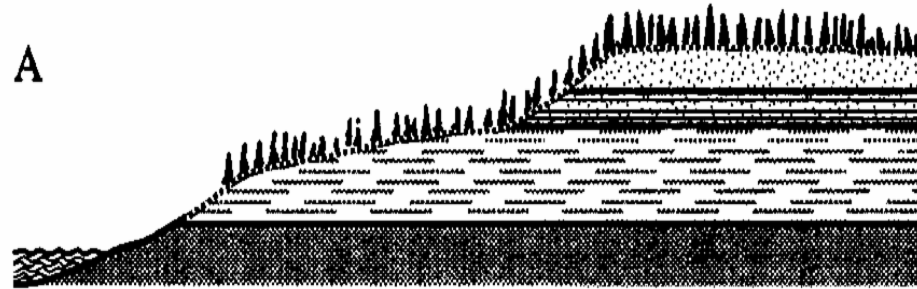
Problems of Classification



Perched Dunes



The Perched Dune Model



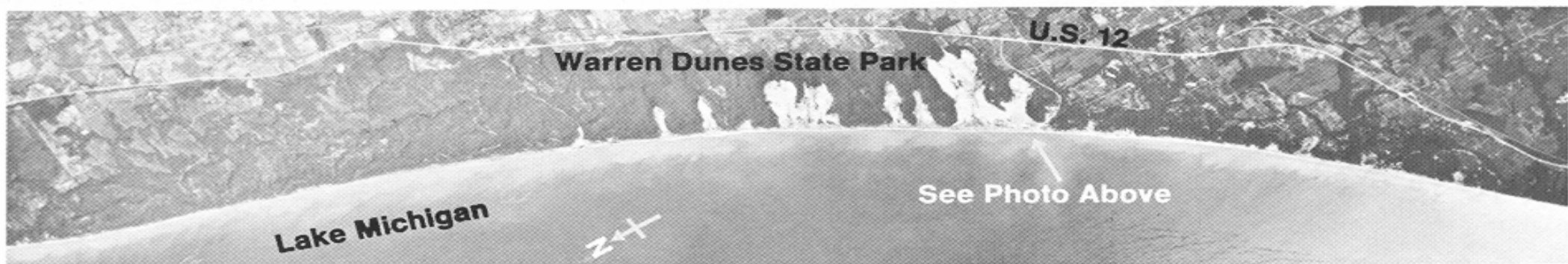
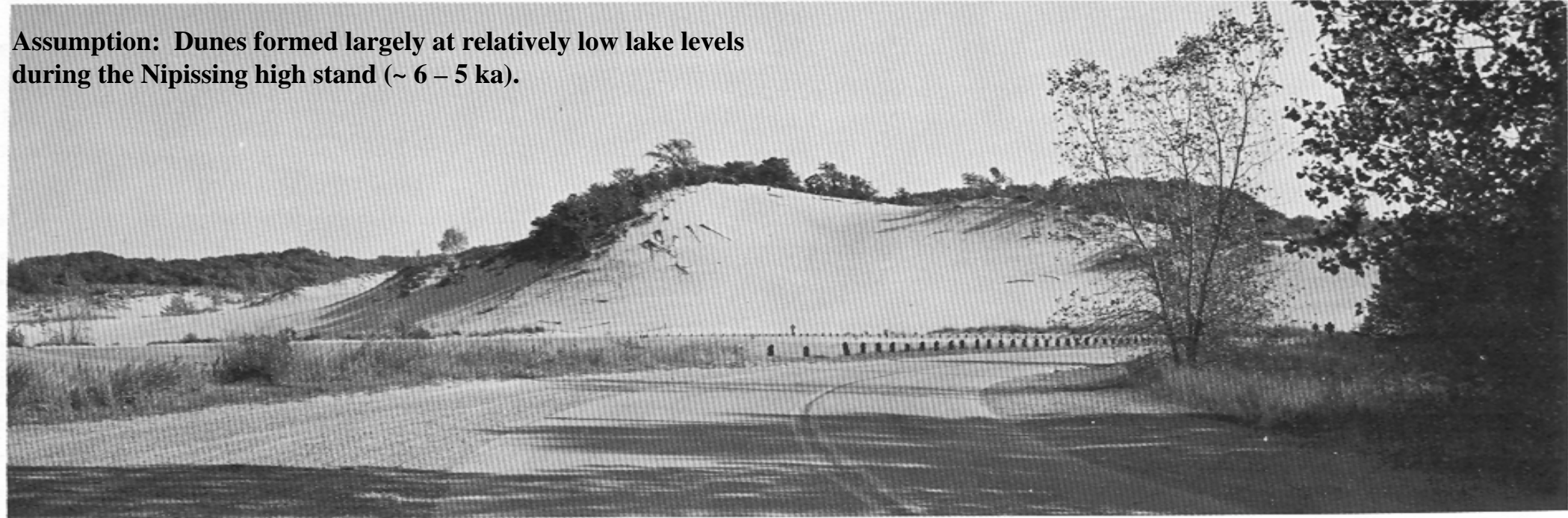
Hoffmaster State Park



Secondary Dunes
(Scott, 1942)



Assumption: Dunes formed largely at relatively low lake levels during the Nipissing high stand (~ 6 – 5 ka).



From Dorr & Eschman, 1970, pg. 201

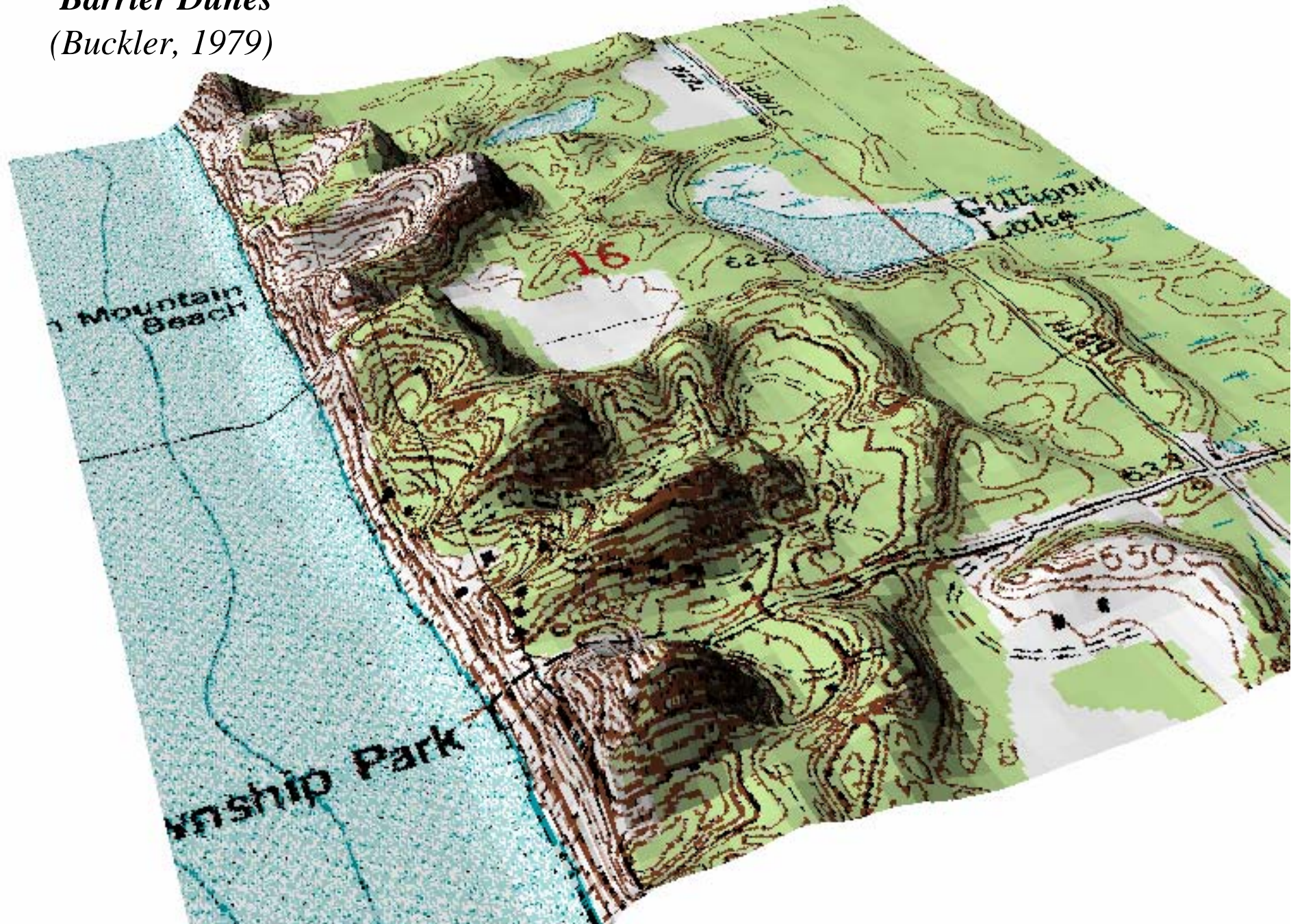


Figure IX-19. “Blowouts” due to wind action on shoreward side of old “high dunes” related to higher water level of Glacial Lake Nipissing at Warren Dunes State Park (also see Fig. IX-24). Arrow on lower aerial photograph indicates location and direction of upper photograph. The older, high dunes for the most part are stabilized by vegetation, but blowouts form locally where vegetative cover is destroyed by fire, disease, or drought, or where wave or stream erosion at base of dune causes sliding. (Aerial photo from U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

Cliffed Dunes
(Olson, 1958)



Barrier Dunes
(Buckler, 1979)



Dune Sand

2183 - 1868

464 - 129

159 - 0

313 - 0

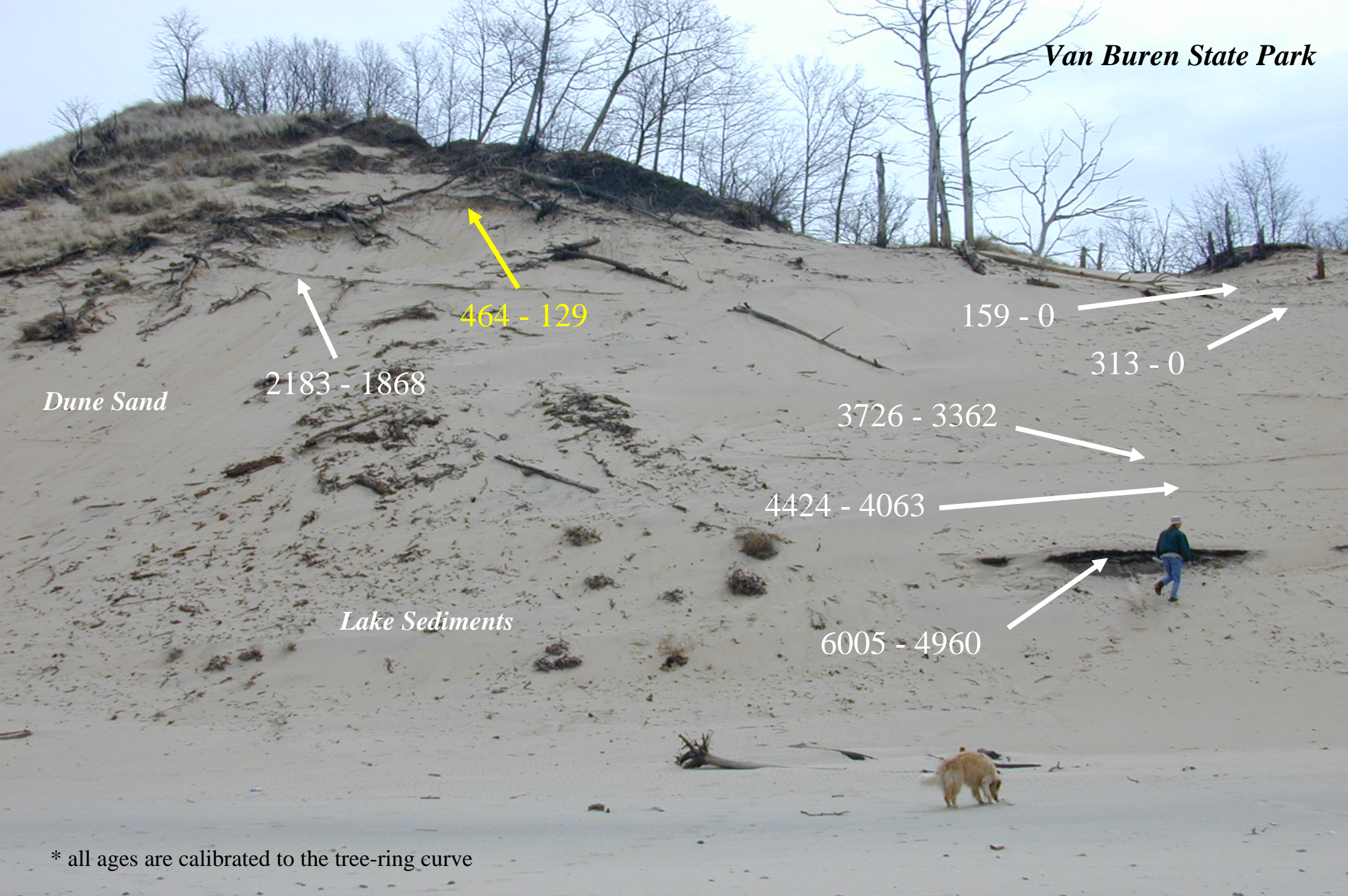
3726 - 3362

4424 - 4063

Lake Sediments

6005 - 4960

* all ages are calibrated to the tree-ring curve









Transgressive Dunes: *Dunes that advance across an older surface.*

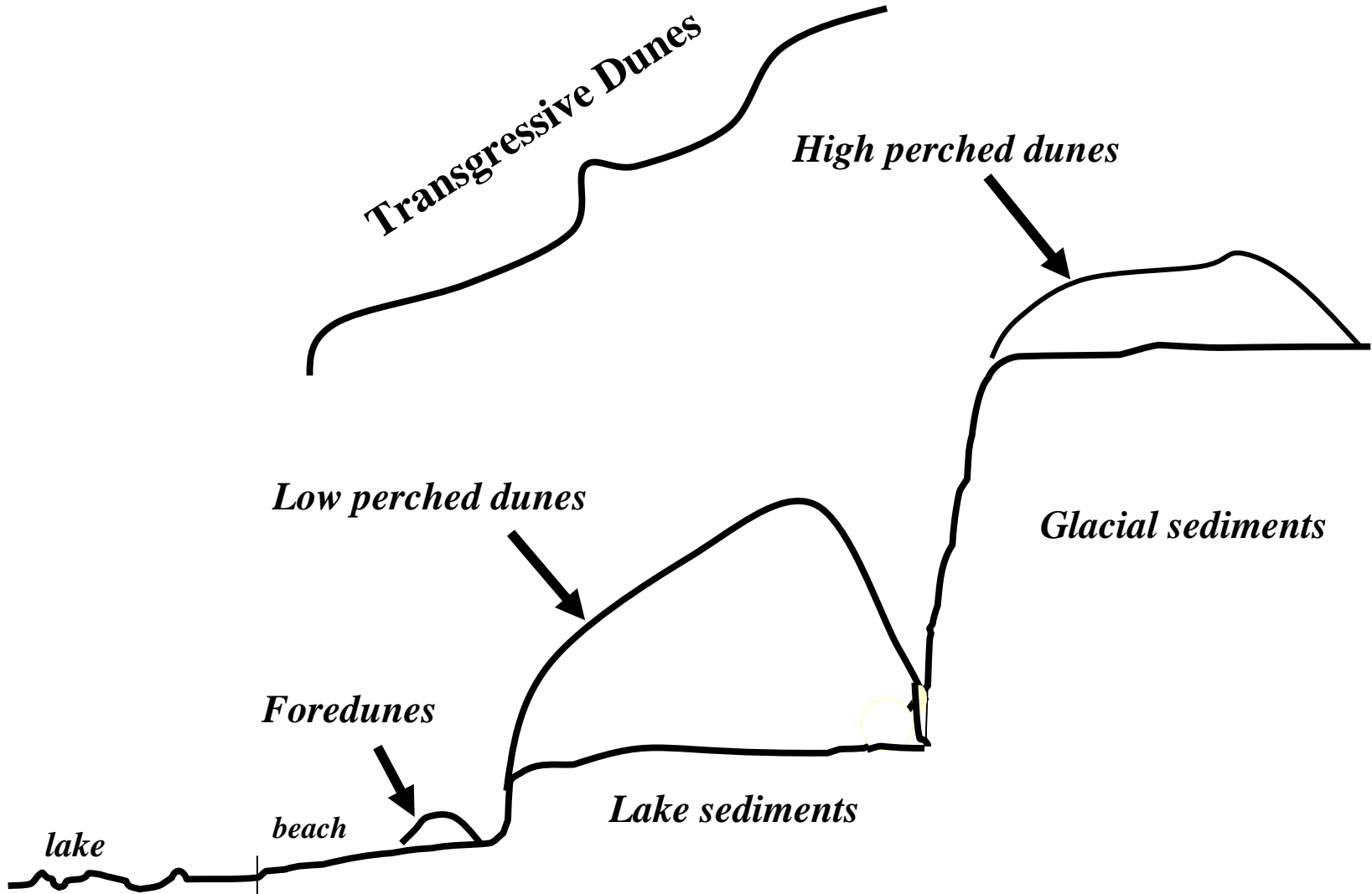
Africa

The Netherlands

New Zealand

Australia





Foredunes



Low Perched Dunes

Dune Sand

Lake Sediments



High Perched Dunes



Thanks For Your Attention!

