University of Maine / Maine Geological Survey Emery Method Beach Profile Log Sheet

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Profile Name _____ Date _____ Start Time _____

Team Names _____ Visibility of Horizon _____

Back Stake Sand Elevation (if used) _____ Front Stake Sand Elevation _____

General Condition of Beach and Dune _____

Vertical Units _____ Horizontal Units _____

	Vertical	Horizontal
1	*	0

* Sand elevation at starting point (pin or stake): minus (-) when pin above sand, plus (+) is sand above pin. Others: Use a negative number when the front pole is lower.

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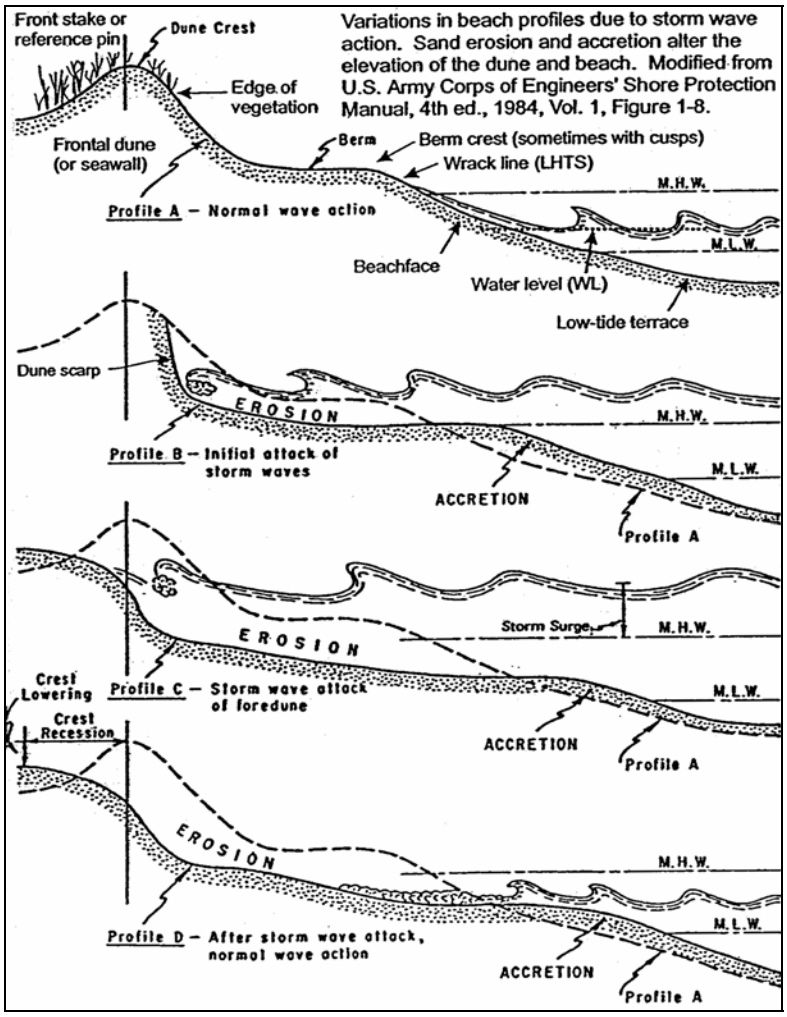
Field Sketch

Standard comments and abbreviations:

front/back stake disturbed	front or back stake disturbed - stake has been removed or vandalized
seawall	seawall position
fence	fence position
dune cr	dune crest - highest point in dune
edge vegetation	edge of dune vegetation
LHTS	Last High Tide Swash (LHTS) - marked by line between dry and wet sand
SHTW	Spring High Tide Swash (SHTS) - wrackline at highest point on beach
wrack	wrack line - collection of seaweed and marine debris washed on beach
rock, cobble, or pebble	rock, cobble, or pebble
runnoff channel	runoff channel
tide pool	tide pool
ice or snow	ice or snow frozen to beach
berm cr	berm crest - highest point on the sandy, "beach blanket" area of beach
scarp	vertically eroded "cliff" on seaward edge of dune
cusps	water-washed ridges in sand berm that are sinuous along the beach
sand bar	build up of sand in lower profile
trough	depression of sand in lower profile
accretion, ____ buried	accretion, _____ (features) buried since last month
WL	water line
[other as needed]	other comments, please describe _____



Variations in beach profiles due to storm wave action. Sand erosion and accretion alter the elevation of the dune and beach. Modified from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Shore Protection Manual, 4th ed., 1984, Vol. 1, Figure 1-8.