

Lazor, R.L., C.C. Calhoun, and T.R. Patin (1984) "The Corps' Environmental Effects of Dredging Programs", Proceedings of the Conference Dredging '84, Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal, pp. 100-106.

The Dredged Materials Research Program (DMRP) was initiated in 1973 and completed in 1978 at an approximate cost of \$33 million. The objectives, methods of investigation and findings of the program are reviewed. Three new programs are discussed to investigate: (1) The Long-Term Effects of Dredging Operations, (2) A Field Verification Program and (3) A Study of Dredging Contaminated Sediments.

Marsh, G.A., P.R. Bowen, D.R. Deis, D.B. Turbeville and W.R. Courtenay (1980) "Ecological Evaluation of a Beach Nourishment Project at Hallandale (Broward County), Florida: Volume II - Evaluation of Benthic Communities Adjacent to a Restored Beach, Hallandale (Broward County), Florida", U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Miscellaneous Report 80-1(II), 32 pages.

In 1971, 205,000 cubic meters of sand was placed on the beaches of Hallandale, FL from borrow areas located seaward of a second offshore reef in water depths of approximately 12-14 meters. This study was carried out seven years after the nourishment event to evaluate possible effects on the benthic communities. Methodology included comparison of sampling results with a control transect extending offshore from Golden Beach, FL south of the nourished beach. The same sampling techniques were applied to the stations established along each of the two transects. The study concluded that no lasting effects on the benthic community are discernible. Although damaged or diseased coral heads were found along both transects, this condition was found to be similar to other areas in Broward County and could not be attributed to the nourishment project.

Mauer, D., R. Biggs, W. Leathem, P. Kinner, W. Treasures, M. Otley, L. Watling, and V. Klemas (1974) "Effect of Spoil Disposal On Benthic Communities near the Mouth of Delaware Bay".

This field study investigated the disposition and effects on the benthic communities, of placing 360,000 cubic meters of spoil in water depths of approximately 6-7 m immediately inside Delaware Bay. The study period commenced prior to the disposal and included surveys immediately after, and one, two and