

Two predicted measures of sediment quality, presented for the projects, are the fill factor and the renourishment factor.

Nersesian, G.K. (1977) "Beach Fill Design and Placement at Rockaway Beach, New York Using Offshore Ocean Borrow Sources", ASCE Specialty Conference on Coastal Sediments '77, pp. 228-247.

Three separate contracts were let to place sand on Rockaway Beach, a popular recreational beach approximately 10 km in length. A total of 5.7 million cubic meters was obtained from two borrow areas and placed over a period of 3 years. The first contract utilized a 24 inch cutter head suction dredge in combination with four scow barges into which the dredge material was placed. The barges were towed approximately eight miles to the protected waters to a rehandling station in Jamaica Bay. The material was then pumped out of the barges across Rockaway Beach to the shoreline. The second project used the hopper dredge "Ezra Sensibar" which has a maximum capacity of 12,100 m³. The loaded dredge was towed to a location approximately 1,200 m offshore where a direct pumpout operation was carried out. The third phase was carried out in the same manner as the second phase. Project evaluation was still in progress at the time of finalization of the paper.

Oertel, G.F., C.F. Chamberlain, M. Larsen and W. Schaaf (1977) "Monitoring the Tybee Beach Nourishment Project", ASCE Specialty Conference on Coastal Sediment '77, pp. 1049-1056.

The evolution of the Tybee Island beach nourishment project (1975) is presented. Monitoring methods included staff and horizon leveling procedures and a special time lapse video camera mounted at a vantage point on a tower. The evolution was documented as a 40% decrease in the shoreline volume within 6 months with much of the sand loss migrating over and through a low permeable terminal structure built at the north end of the project. Wind transport was also identified as an effective agent in causing evolution of the project.