Selzak, W.F., J.D. Phillips, J.R. Allen and N.P. Psuty (1984) "Sediment Recycling For Beach Nourishment, Sandy Hook, NJ", Proceedings of the Conference Dredging '84, Dredging and Dredge Material Disposal, pp. 1072-1080.

An area immediately to the north (downdrift) of a segment of hardened shoreline was suffering severe erosion at Sandy Hook, Gateway National Recreation Area. Based on a 1978 environmental assessment by the National Park Service, a decision was made to recycle sand back from dredging of Sandy Hook and Ambrose Channels to provide relief to the eroded area. The recycling was conducted in three phases involving a placement of 2.3 million cubic meters at a cost of $21 million and over a time span of 18 months. Surveys documented that at the end of the 18 month period, 42% of the material remained on the beach. Of the material lost, some 400,000 cubic meters could not be accounted for by estimates of longshore transport or aeolian transport.

Stauble, D.K. and W.G. Nelson (1984) "Biological and Physical Monitoring of Beach Erosion Control Project: Indialantic/Melbourne Beach, Florida", Department of Oceanography and Ocean Engineering, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL.

Combined biological and physical monitoring was carried out to document the impacts and performance of the 1980-1981 beach nourishment project at Indialantic and Melbourne Beach, Florida. The project entailed placement by truck of 195,100 cubic meters along 3.4 km of beach. Project construction commenced in October 1980 and was completed in January 1981. Five sampling profiles were established, one on either side of the project as control and three profiles within the project limits. Beach profiles were surveyed out to depths of approximately 3 m and sediment and biological samples were collected along the profiles. Sampling was conducted before the project and quarterly, after placement.

It was found that due to extratropical storms during the 1980-1981 winter season, the profiles adjusted rapidly. With the milder 1981 summer weather, the profiles tended to stabilize. Whereas, the control profiles exhibited considerable erosion and dune scarping, the dunes within the project area were not eroded.

The biological monitoring results were found to show little difference either in number of individuals or number of species between the project and the