

Jones, Gwyneth (2000). "Introduction to the Cultural History, Geology, and Ecology of the BMMCA".

Weekly topographic profiles of a barrier beach and the collection of daily weather data provide a correlation between intensity of wind and wave energy and periods of sediment erosion and accretion. Southwest Maine's Seawall Beach, near Phippsburg, is a 2.2 km barrier spit bound by two bedrock-controlled tidal inlets with the Kennebec River to the east. Topographic profiling was conducted along two transects running perpendicular to the beach face from the back dune to the low water mark. Beach erosion and accretion were measured along the same transects and gauged by semi-permanent stakes, while washers around the stakes recorded net erosion through each tidal cycle. Continuous wind and wave data were collected from a three meter discus weather buoy off the coast of Portland, Maine. Data were recorded from September to December 1999 and analyzed for a correlation of berm and foreshore erosion to periods of intense and frequent onshore wind and wave energy. Subsequent ridge and runnel accretion to the berm was related to dissipation of onshore wave energy and a southerly wind.