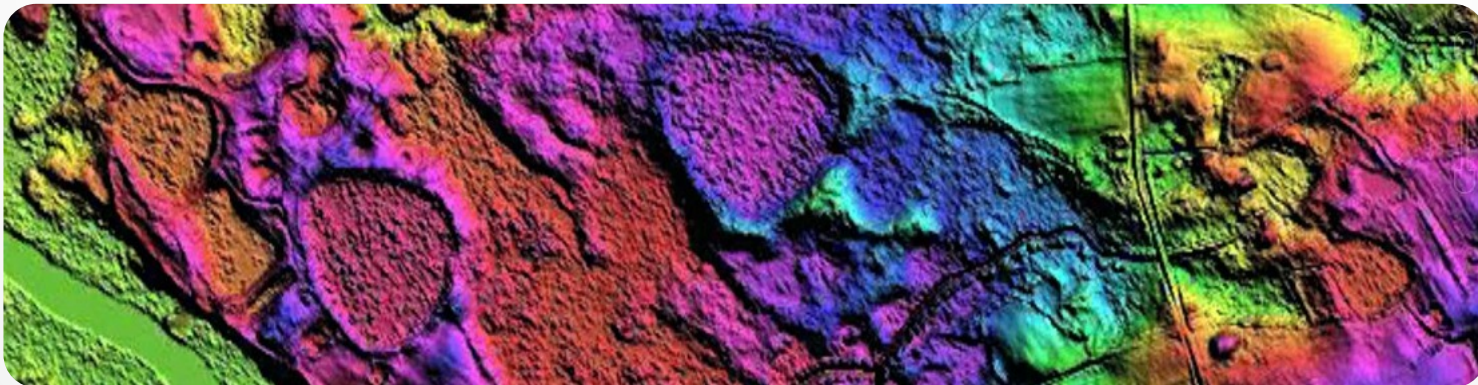


# LIDAR-DERIVED DIGITAL ELEVATION MAPS OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE AND NEW JERSEY USED TO IDENTIFY CAROLINA BAY LANDFORMS

## **Paper No. 16-11**

Northeastern Section - 47th Annual Meeting  
18 March, 2012  
Hartford, CT USA

Michael E. Davias



Visualizing the Enigmatic Coastal Ponds

# Abstract

## **LIDAR-DERIVED DIGITAL ELEVATION MAPS OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE AND NEW JERSEY USED TO IDENTIFY CAROLINA BAY LANDFORMS**

**DAVIAS, Michael**, Stamford, CT 06907, [michael@cintos.org](mailto:michael@cintos.org)

The existence of Carolina bay landforms in the Carolinas has been researched for decades, but their presence on the landscape across Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey has been slowed by their smaller sizes and more circular presentation. Recent advances in digital elevation mapping using LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) technology offer a new perspective on the location and shapes of these shallow basins and their enigmatic circumferal rims. To support a geospatial survey of Carolina bay landforms within the northeastern Atlantic coastal plain, we generated hsv-shaded DEMs (Digital Elevation Maps) as KML-JPEG tile sets for visualization. A majority of these DEMs were generated with LiDAR data, while a small subset used USGA 1/3 arc second data. A gentle progression of planform shape is seen on these maps as the viewer moves from south to north. We demonstrate that the planform of most bays identified suggests a very robust correlation to one of two archetypical shapes. These two shapes were engineered into Google Earth overlay elements, which were placed over candidate basins; by manually adjusting the length, width and rotation from North, the shape of the circumferal bay rim can often be satisfactorily captured. The generic Carolina bay characteristics set includes a pervasive common orientation among neighboring bays. However, as we traverse the coastal plain towards the north, the bays' more-rounded presentation leaves this as a subjective assignment. Using LiDAR-derived imagery, we present our argument for the alignment suggestion that we imbedded in our archetype planform overlays. We demonstrate that when these archetype planforms are overlaid on the basins, their orientation varies systematically by latitude, in a gentle progression similar to that seen further south. The high fidelity LiDAR elevation maps also demonstrates the pervasiveness of the bay planforms against a backdrop of wind-driven sand sheets and parabolic dune formations across this landscape. All LiDAR maps referenced have been made available on the Internet to support independent research. Likewise, the geospatial database of metrics for 2,500 bays we examined in this region is available from an on-line Google Fusion Table:

<http://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S226571PxmB>



# Coastal Plain Ponds in LiDAR

- Locally know as “Delaware Basins” or “Spungs”
- Closed Circumpherical Rims differentiate from dunes
- Described as Periglacial Frost-thaw Basins
- Blow-outs refined by prevailing katabatic winds
- Kettle Holes of shoaled icebergs
- Dated as late Pleistocene (Wisconsinan Glaciation)
- Shallow Depressions In the Carolinas
  - Present robust oval shapes
  - Oriented to the NW
- Shallow Depressions On Delmarva Peninsula
  - Shapes historically considered to become chaotic
  - Orientation historically said to shift “112° clockwise” or Bi-Modal

# Rasmussen, 1953

- Shot Patterns & Groupings
- Family Characteristics
  - Planform Shape
  - Orientations
  - Sizes
- Areas of No Basins

***“Their very randomness of grouping and scatter demands an explanation. As a statistical phenomenon, they deserve to be studied statistically.”***

W.C. Rasmussen, 1953, *Periglacial Frost-Thaw Basins in New Jersey: A Discussion*, *The Journal of Geology*, Vol. 61, No. 5

# Carolina Bay Survey

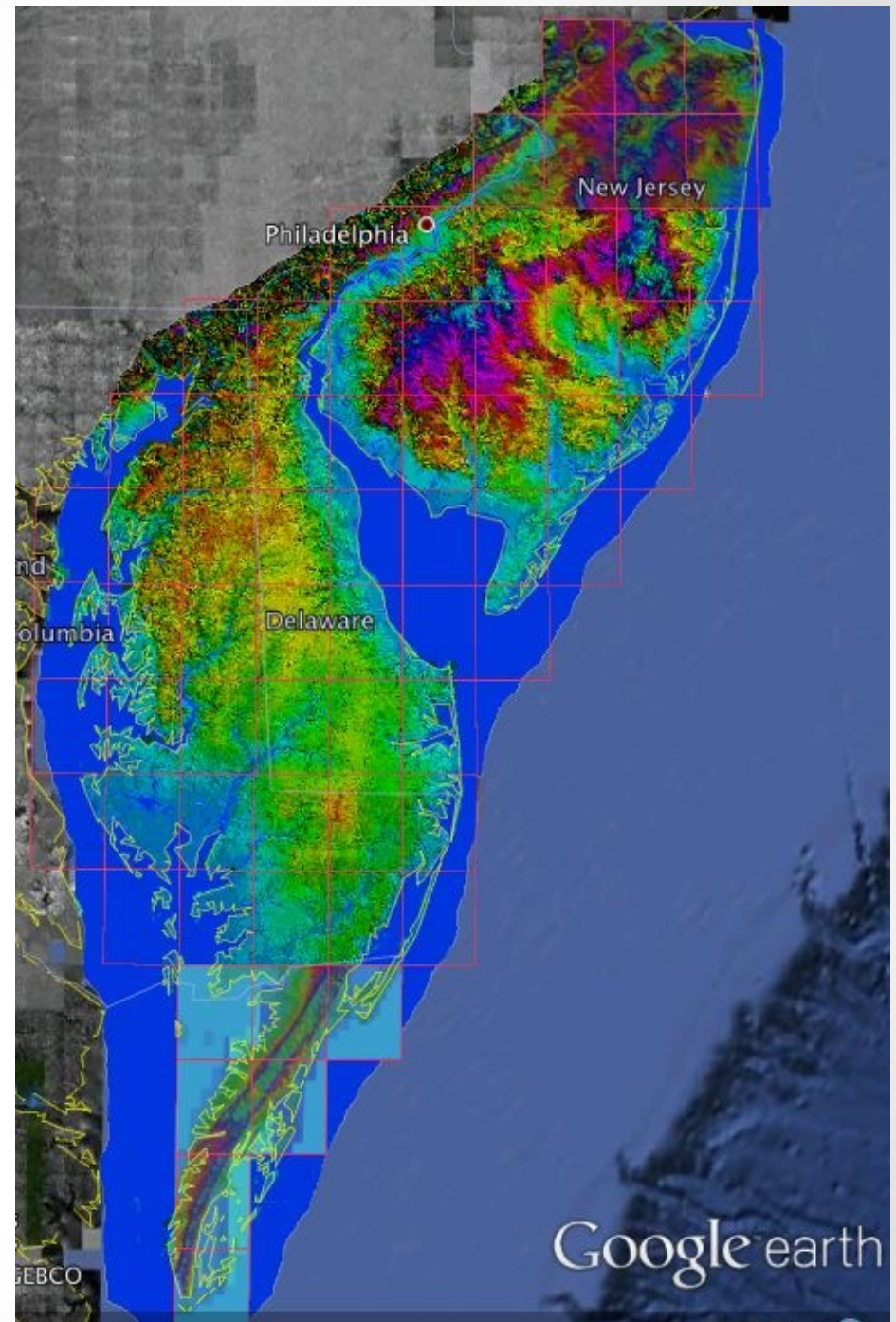
- Undertaking a geospatial survey of bays
  - Remote Sensing
- Alabama to New Jersey
  - Focus today on Delmarva Peninsula and Southern New Jersey
- Leverages LiDAR digital elevation maps
  - USGS, Virginia and NOAA data
  - Hue-Saturation-Value (HSV) imagery created in Global Mapper
  - 20x Elevation Exaggeration
  - Exported as KML image tile sets  $1/4^\circ \times 1/4^\circ$
- Integrated with Google Earth for Visualization
  - Allows for rapid geocoding and planform measurements
  - Provides open distribution mechanism
  - <http://cintos.org/LiDAR>
- Documented on-line in public Fusion Tables
  - 30,000 individual bays documented
  - 3,700 in NJ & DelMarVa Peninsula
  - Provides web-browser spatial index to bay locations
  - Presents links for download into Google Earth
  - <http://cintos.org/bays>

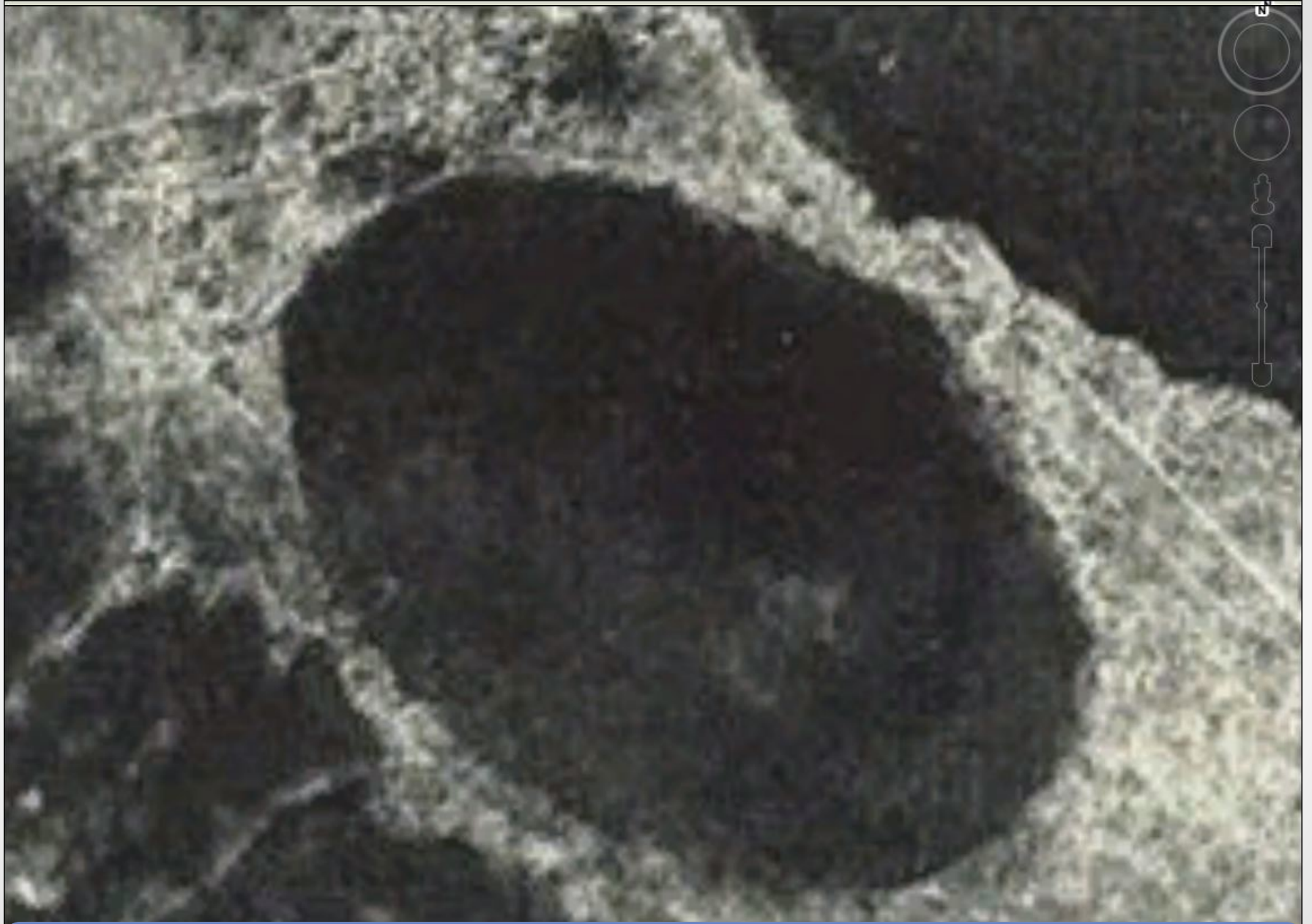


# LiDAR DEM Overlays for DelMarVa & Southern NJ

[cintos.org/NE-LiDAR](http://cintos.org/NE-LiDAR)

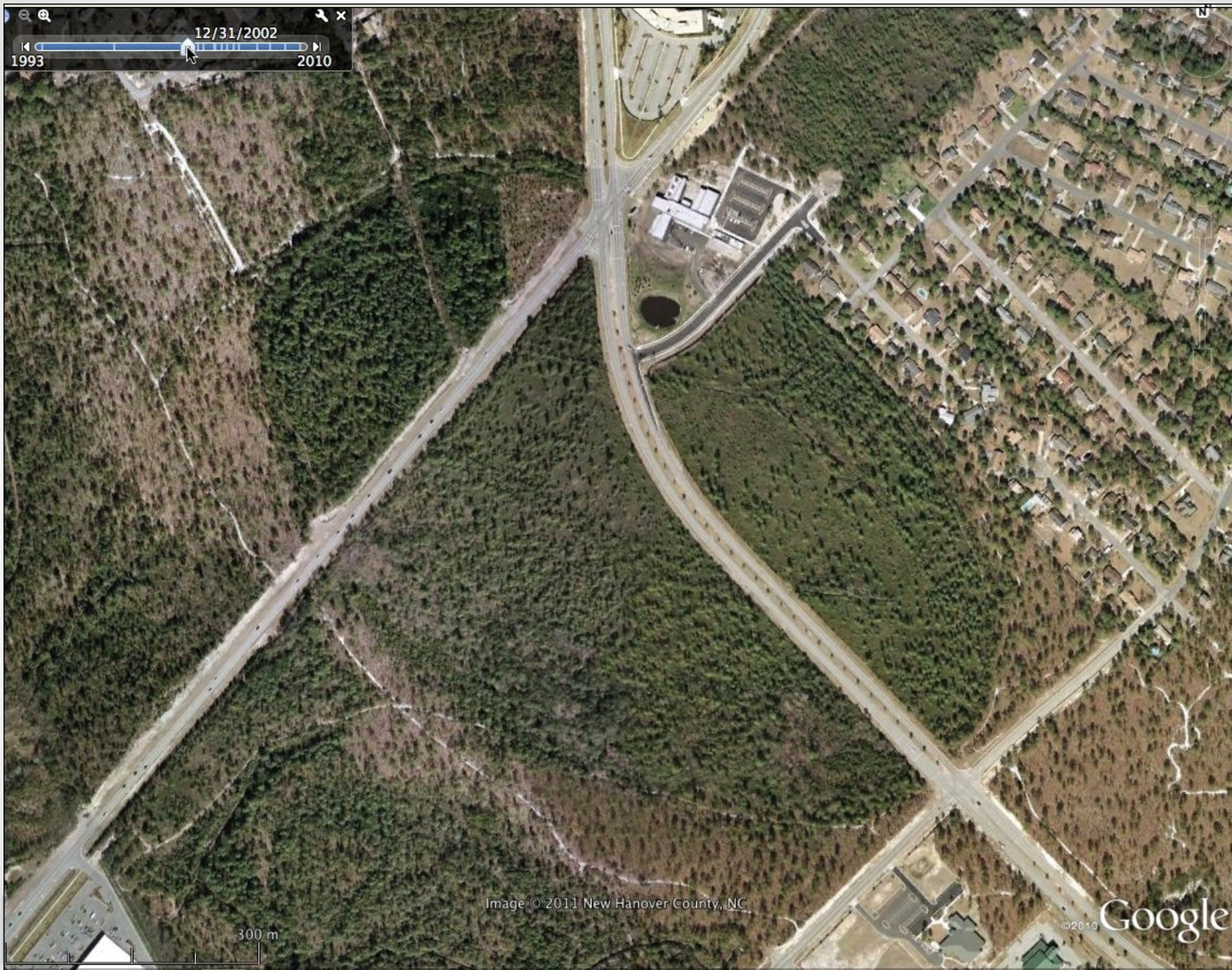
- ✓hsv shaded tile sets
- ✓USGS and Virginia Data
- ✓Network references
- ✓Only 8 Kb size



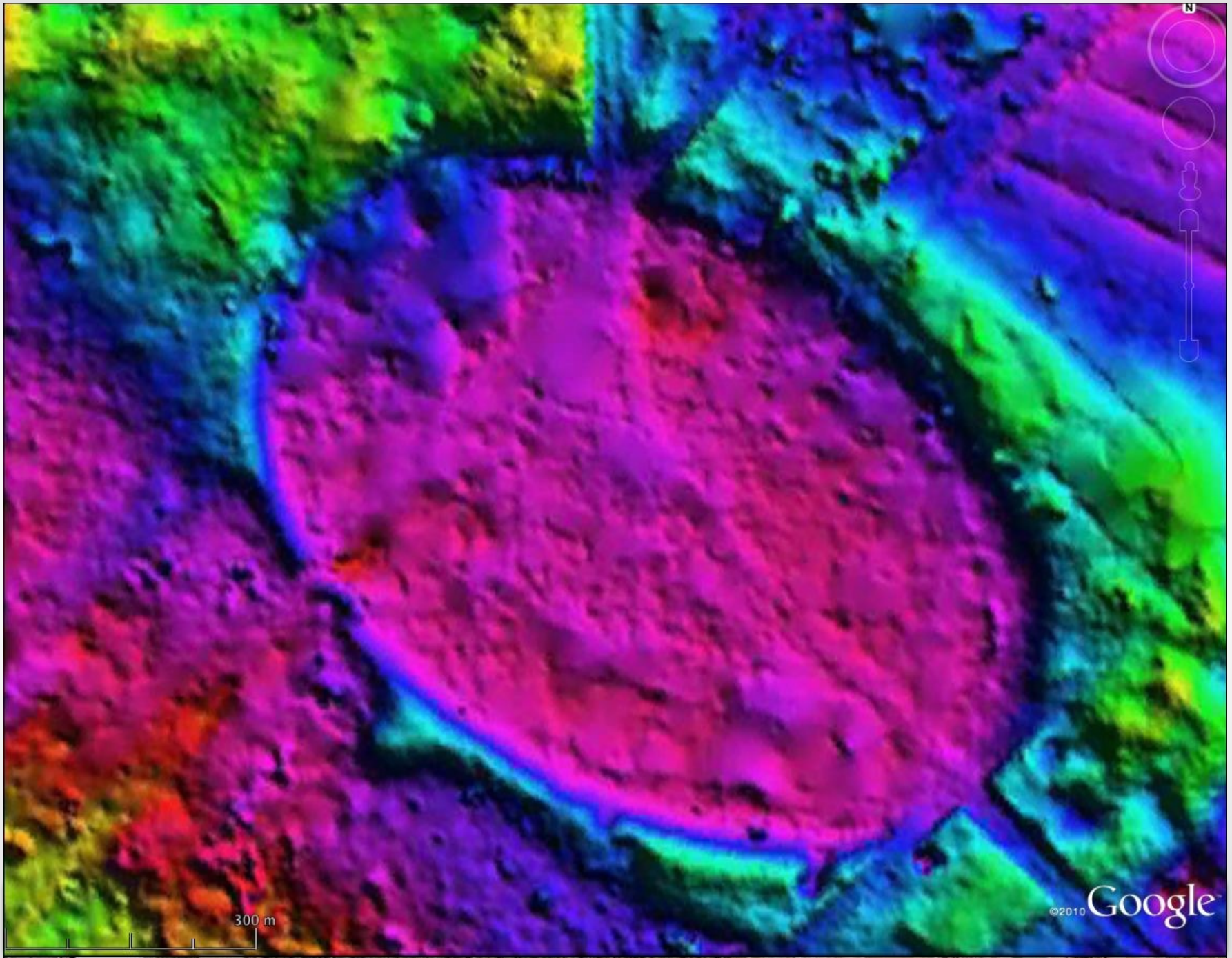


*Carolina Bays: Additional Data on their Origin, Age and History, B.W. Wells, 1953*









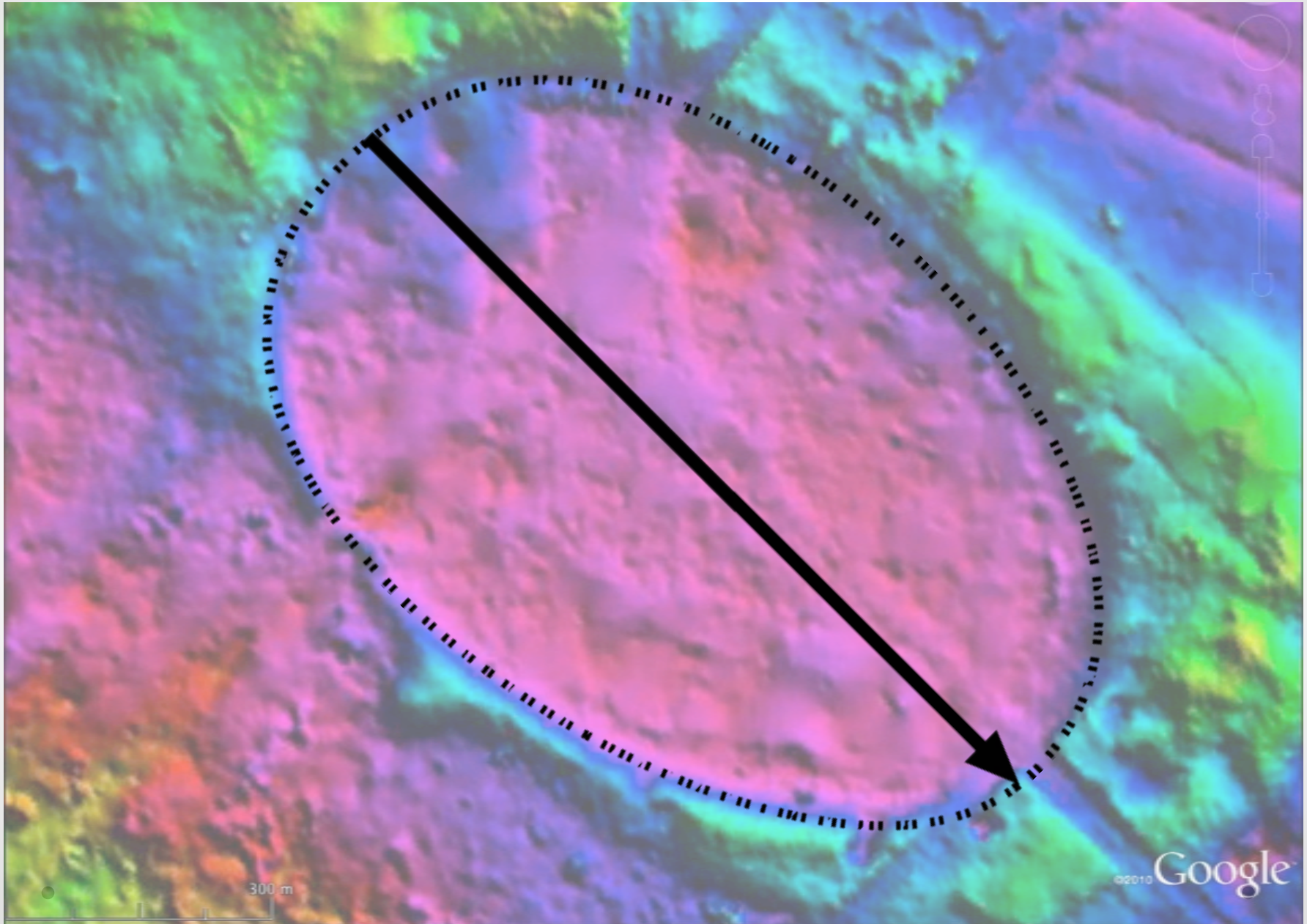
300 m

©2010 Google



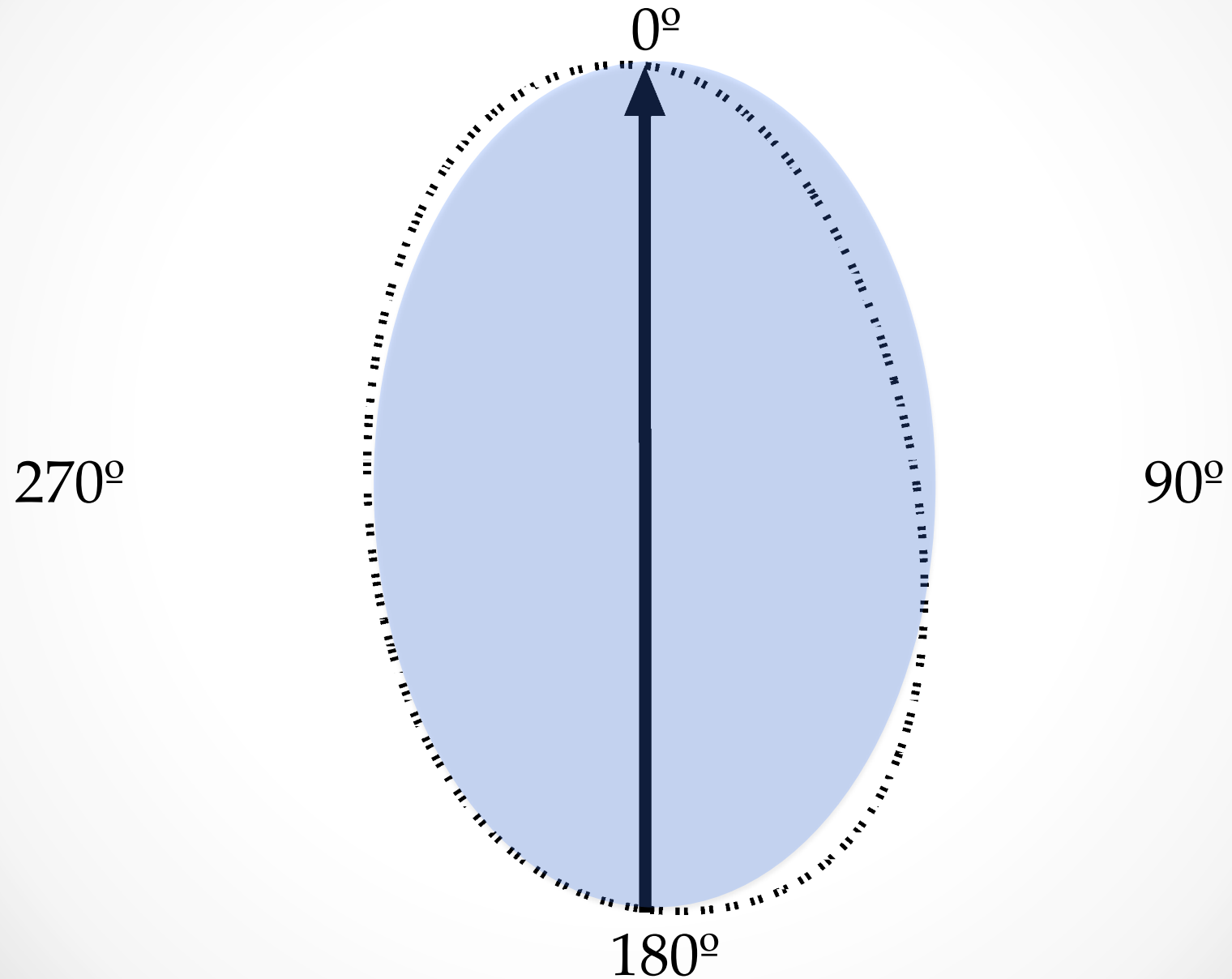
# GroundOverlay Template : 2D Measurement

## Gauge

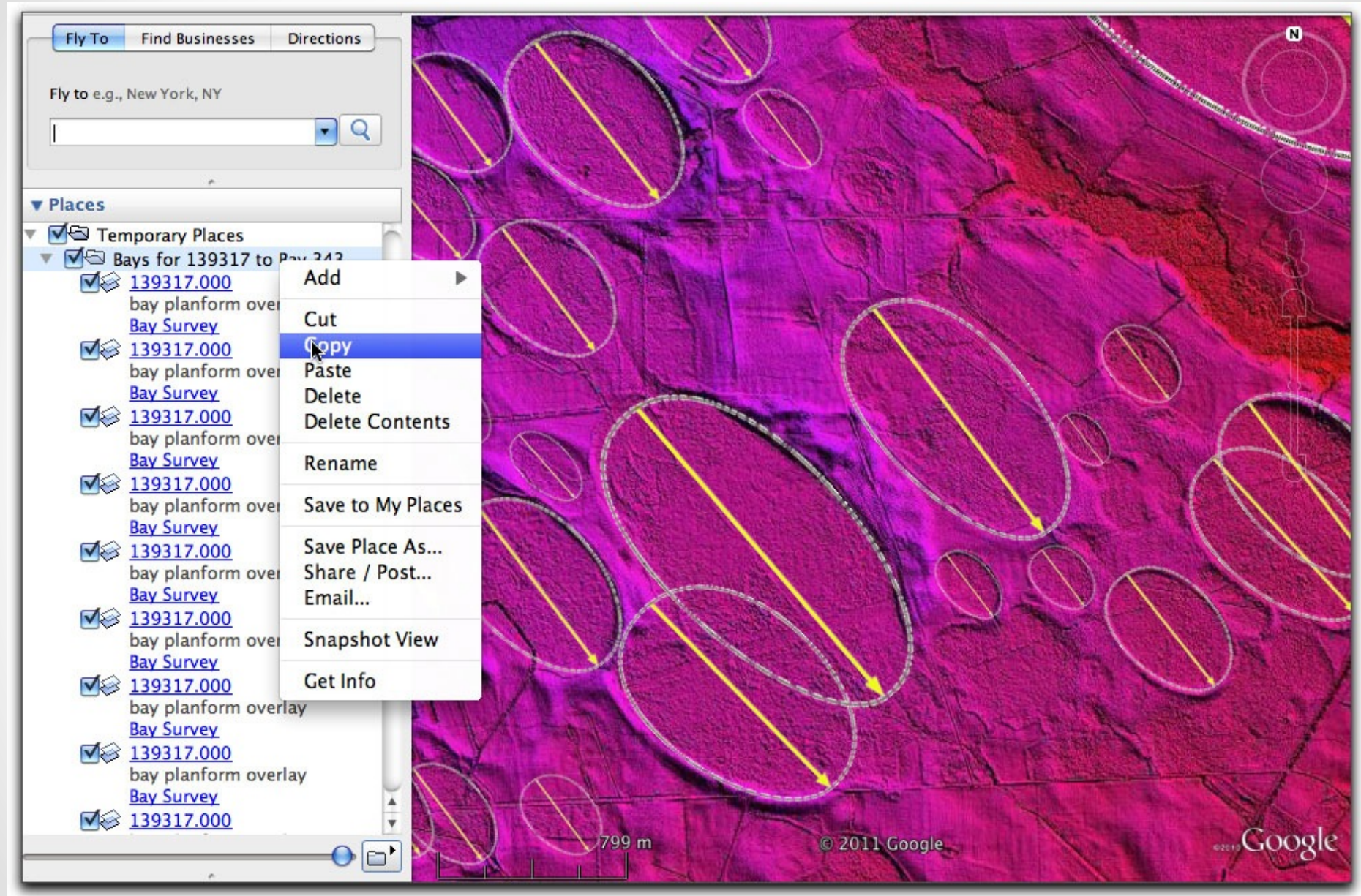


# GroundOverlay Template : 2D

## Measurement Gauge







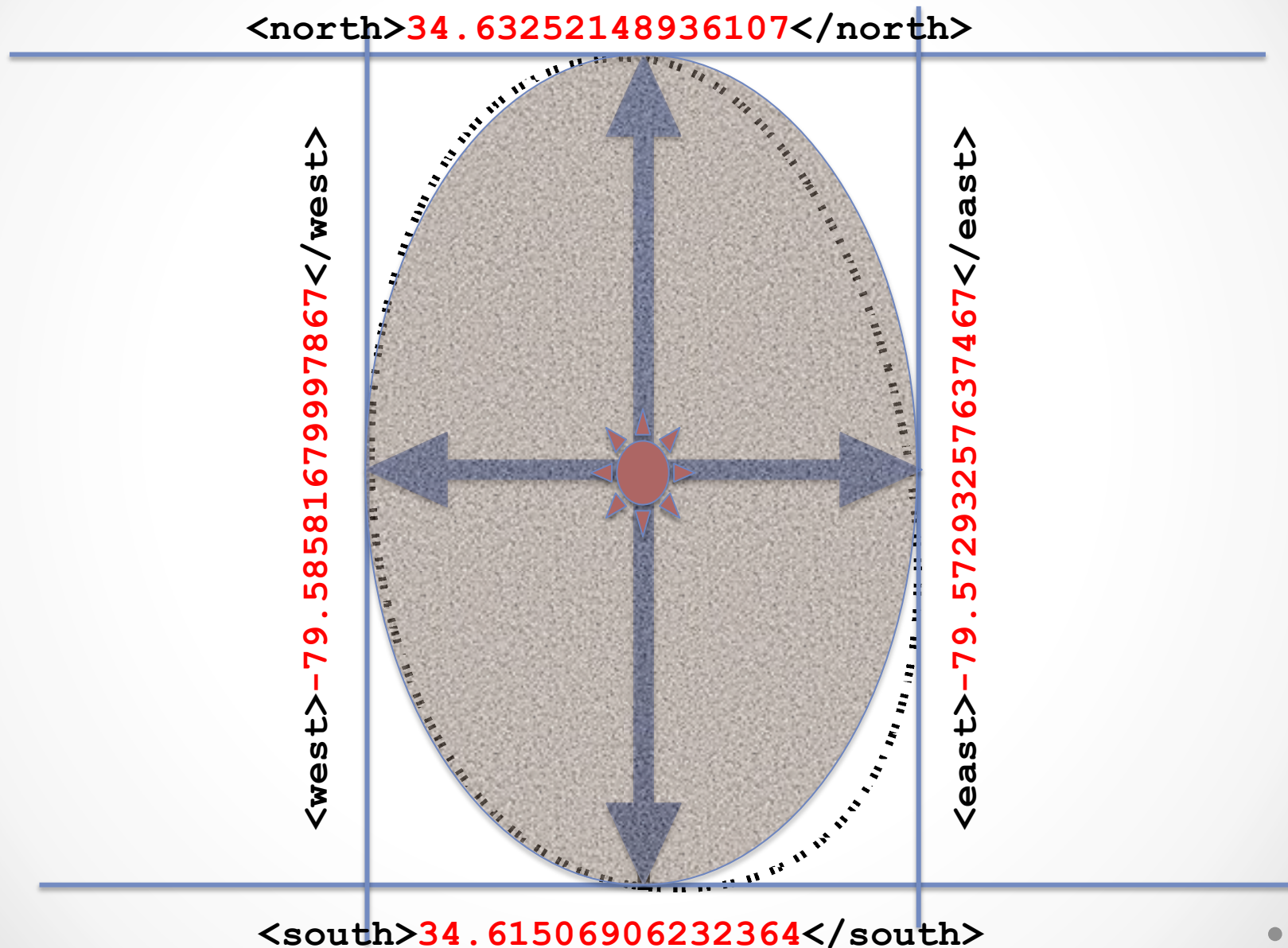
# Keyhole Markup Language Data in GroundOverlay

- `<GroundOverlay>`
- `<name>New_Bay</name>`
- `<Icon>`
- `<href>http://cintos.org/bay_prototype.png</href>`
- `</Icon>`
- `<LatLonBox>`
- `<north>34.63252148936107</north>`
- `<south>34.61506906232364</south>`
- `<east>-79.57293257637467</east>`
- `<west>-79.58581679997867</west>`
- `<rotation>-135.2369396039304</rotation>`
- `</LatLonBox>`
- `</GroundOverlay>`



# GroundOverlay LatLonBox

## Computations





# Loading Fusion Table

Google fusion tables

Bays Cintos

Get link

Share

FileViewEditVisualizeMerge

Current view: All - Show options

1 - 100 of 25804Next »

Name ▾	Octant ▾	Location ▾	Latitude ▾	Longitude ▾	Major ▾	Minor ▾								
139315_0051	139315	34.75167256054756,- 78.87822171524776	34.75167	-78.87822	0.19	0.13	0.729284551	2.14						
139315_0053	139315	34.75133078881255,- 78.88372440721037	34.75133	-78.88372	0.3	0.19	0.773879118	4.58						
139315_0056	139315	34.75055124933375,- 78.89215575049278	34.75055	-78.89215	0.16	0.12	0.661437828	1.66						
139315_0058	139315													
139315_0071	139315													
139315_0089	139315													
139315_0091	139315													
139315_0161	139315													
139315_0235	139315													
139315_0236	139315													
139315_0262	139315													
139315_0289	139315													
139315_0292	139315													
139315_0335	139315													
139315_0363	139315													
139315_0370	139315													
139315_0374	139315													
139315_0380	139315	34.75998420148102,- 78.95076326380627	34.75998	-78.95076	0.61		0.754988783	19.52						
139315_0382	139315	34.75871166252513,- 78.95563343484108	34.75871	-78.95563	0.61		0.754988783	19.52						
139315_0384	139315	34.759814332496504,- 78.96108460269974	34.75981	-78.96108	0.35		0.727870812	6.87						
139315_0392	139315	34.7587338789097,- 78.98161689790982	34.75873	-78.98161	0.4		0.78062475	8.16						
139315_0450	139315	34.76228086110217,- 78.87635706021635	34.76228	-78.87635	0.4		0.688748866	9.43						

Import more rows into Bays

Existing columns

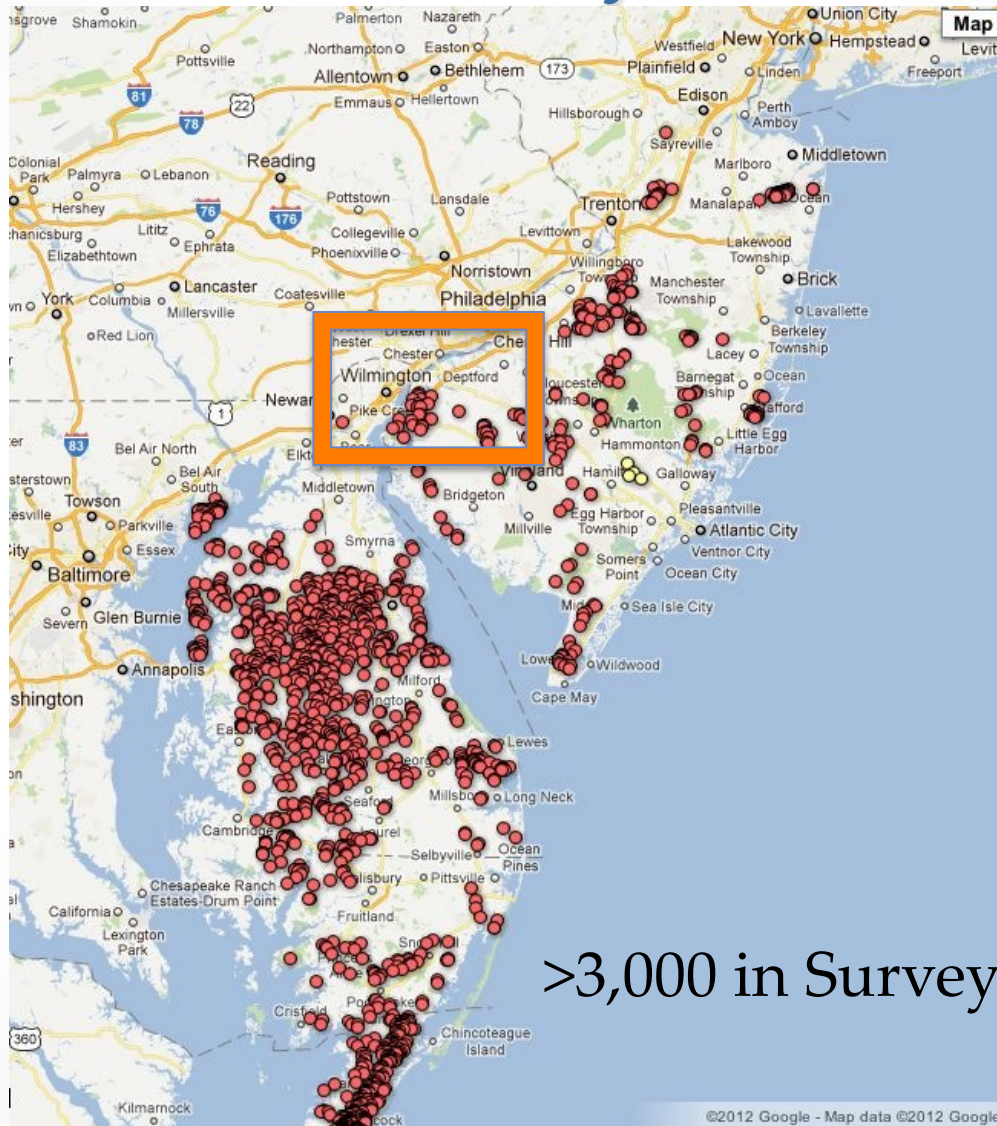
	Name	Octant	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Major	Minor	Eccentricity	Area	Bearing	Elevation	Planform	effectiveDiameter
1	139315_0051	139315	34.75167256054756,- 78.87822171524776	34.75167	-78.87822	0.19	0.13	0.729284551	2.14	140.28	42.74	bay_prototype	165.06744
2	139315_0053	139315	34.75133078881255,- 78.88372440721037	34.75133	-78.88372	0.3	0.19	0.773879118	4.58	140.28	42.54	bay_prototype	241.4834

Select matching columns in new file

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Name	Octant	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Major	Minor	Eccentricity	Area	Bearing	Elevation	Planform	
1	130326_0010	130326	32.50241958430675,- 81.52558568543932	32.50241	-81.52558	0.23	0.2	0.545	3.76	150.68	37.72	bay_south_prototype	
2	130326_0104	130326	32.50394446182284,- 81.51024428394558	32.50394	-81.51024	0.39	0.25	0.765	8.06	156.28	38.22	bay_south_prototype	

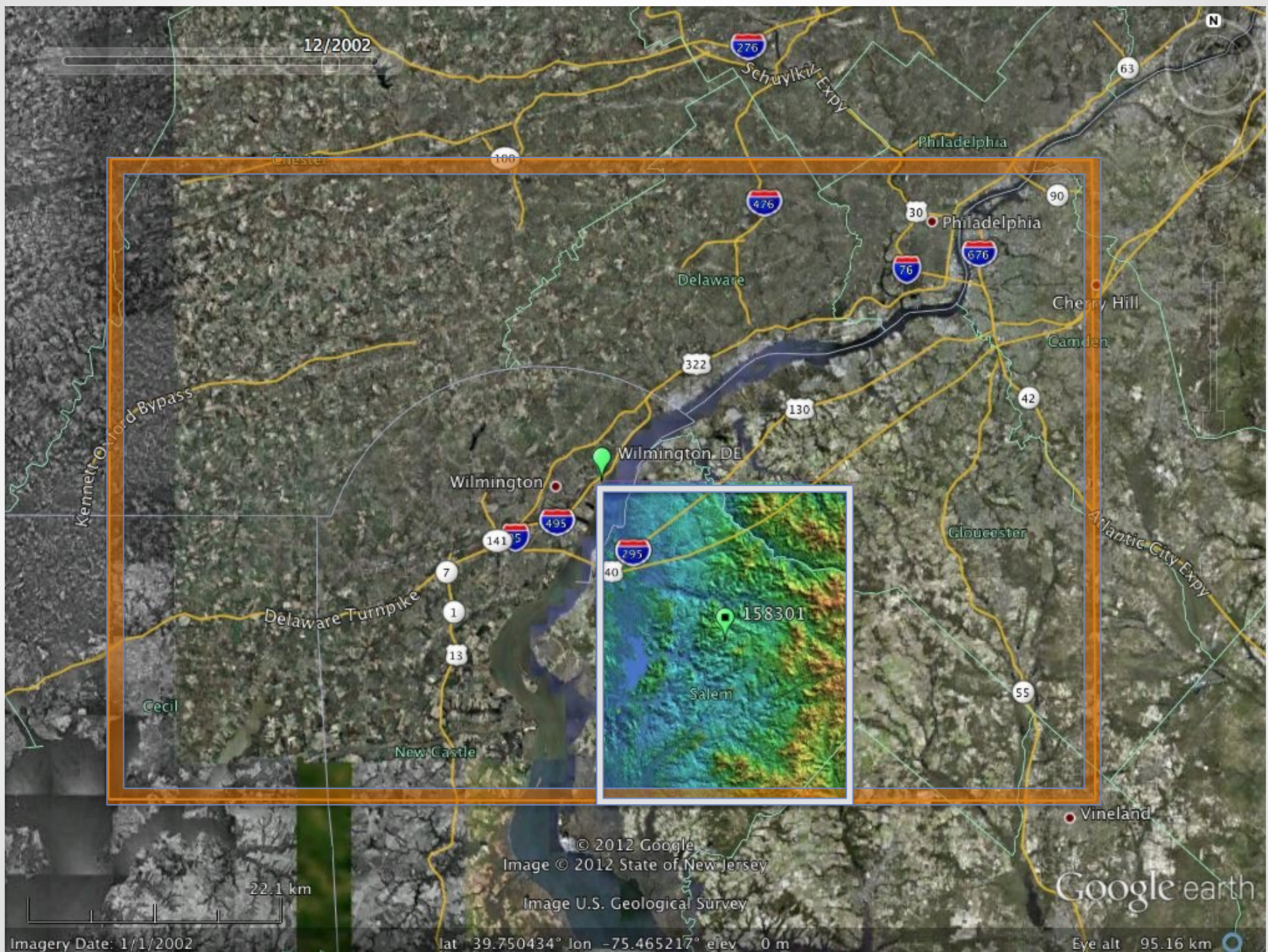
Cancel« BackFinish

# Spatial Extent of Bays in Northeast



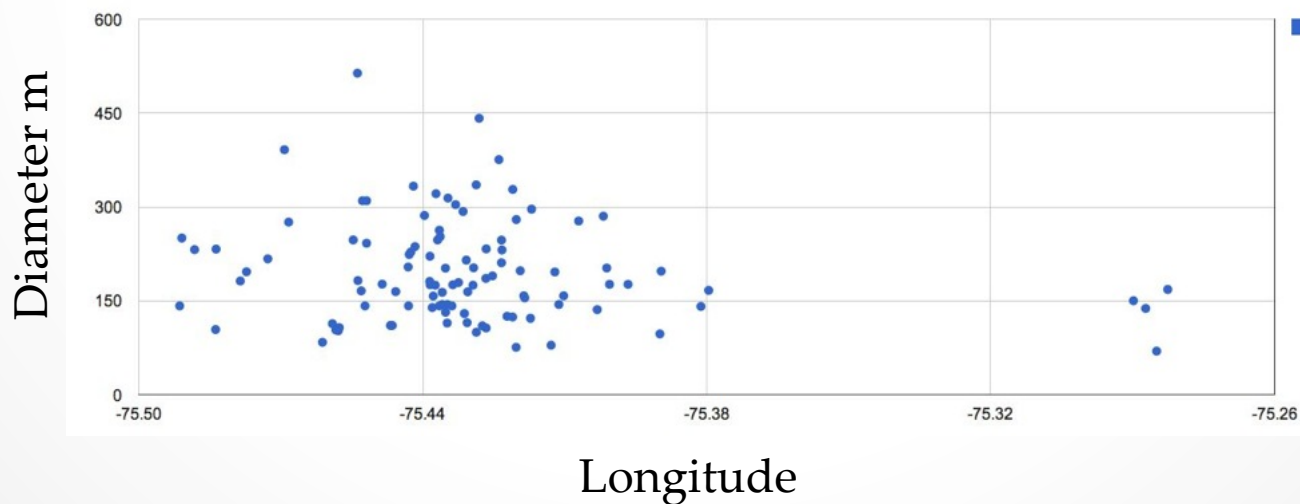
• <https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S369007PxEN> •



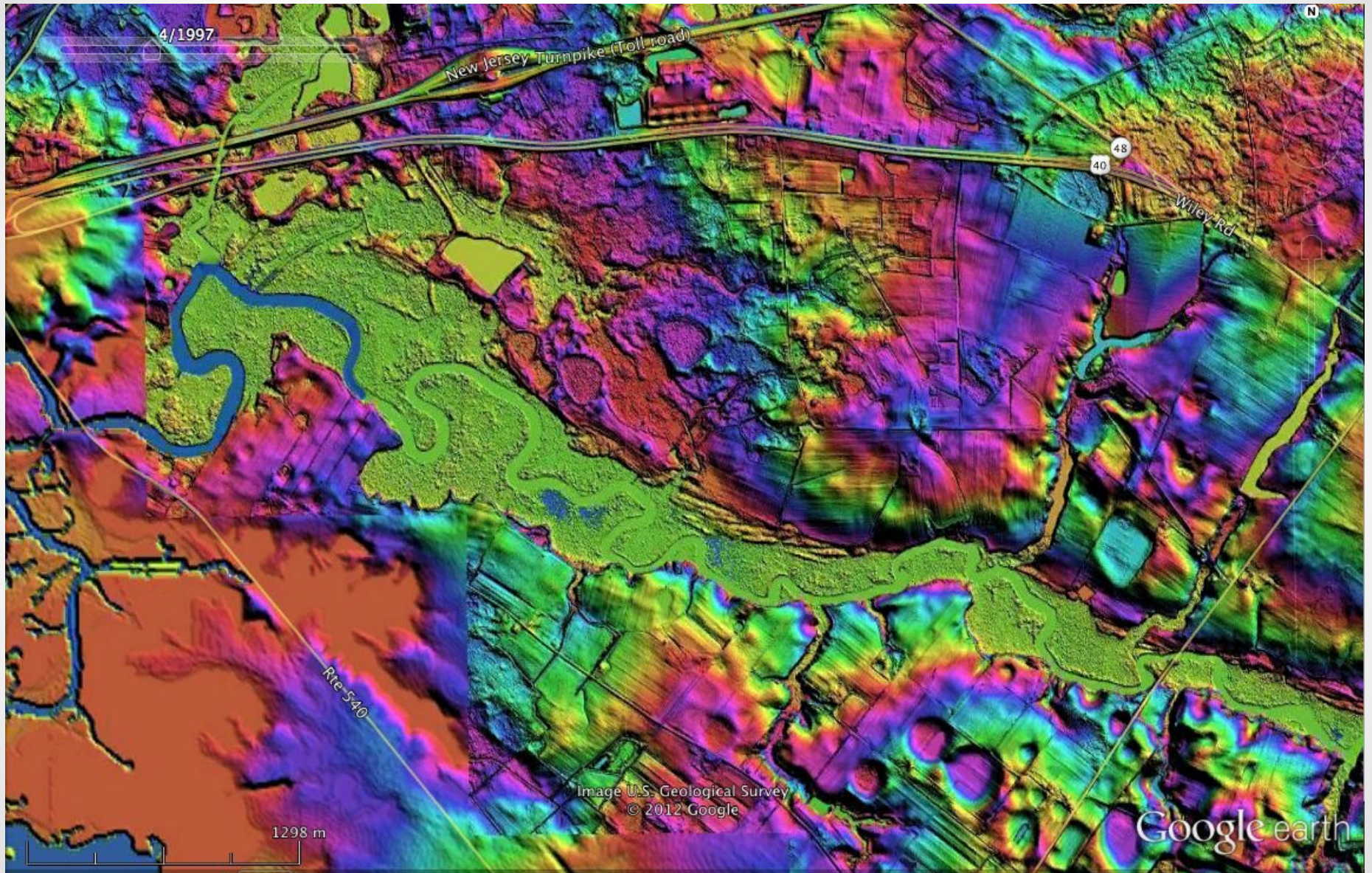


# Octant 158301

- Wilmington, DE 100k Quad
- East of Delaware River and south of Wilmington
- “bay bell” Planform
- 103 bays identified/measured
- Mean Bearing  $118^{\circ}$
- Std dev  $6.7^{\circ}$



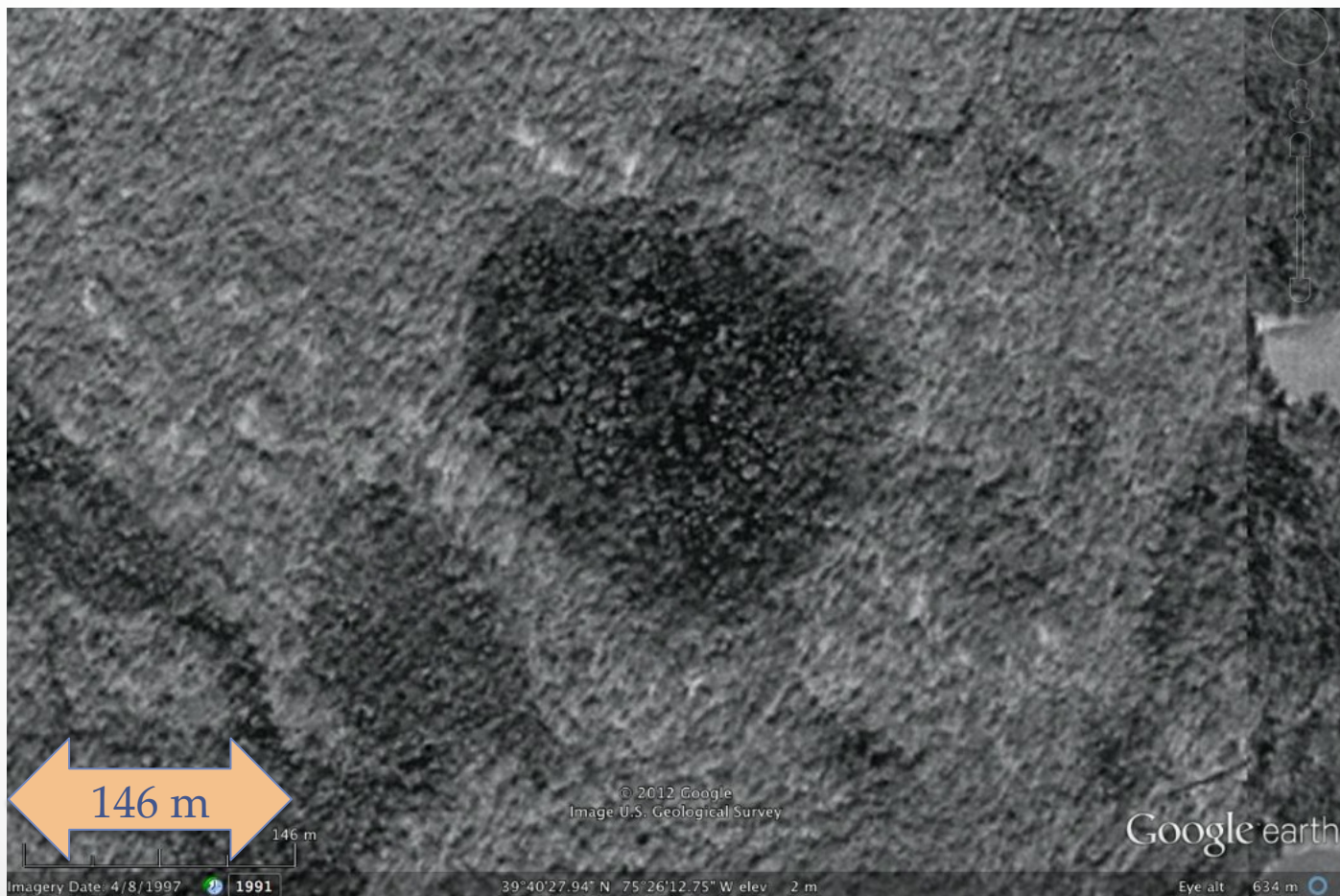






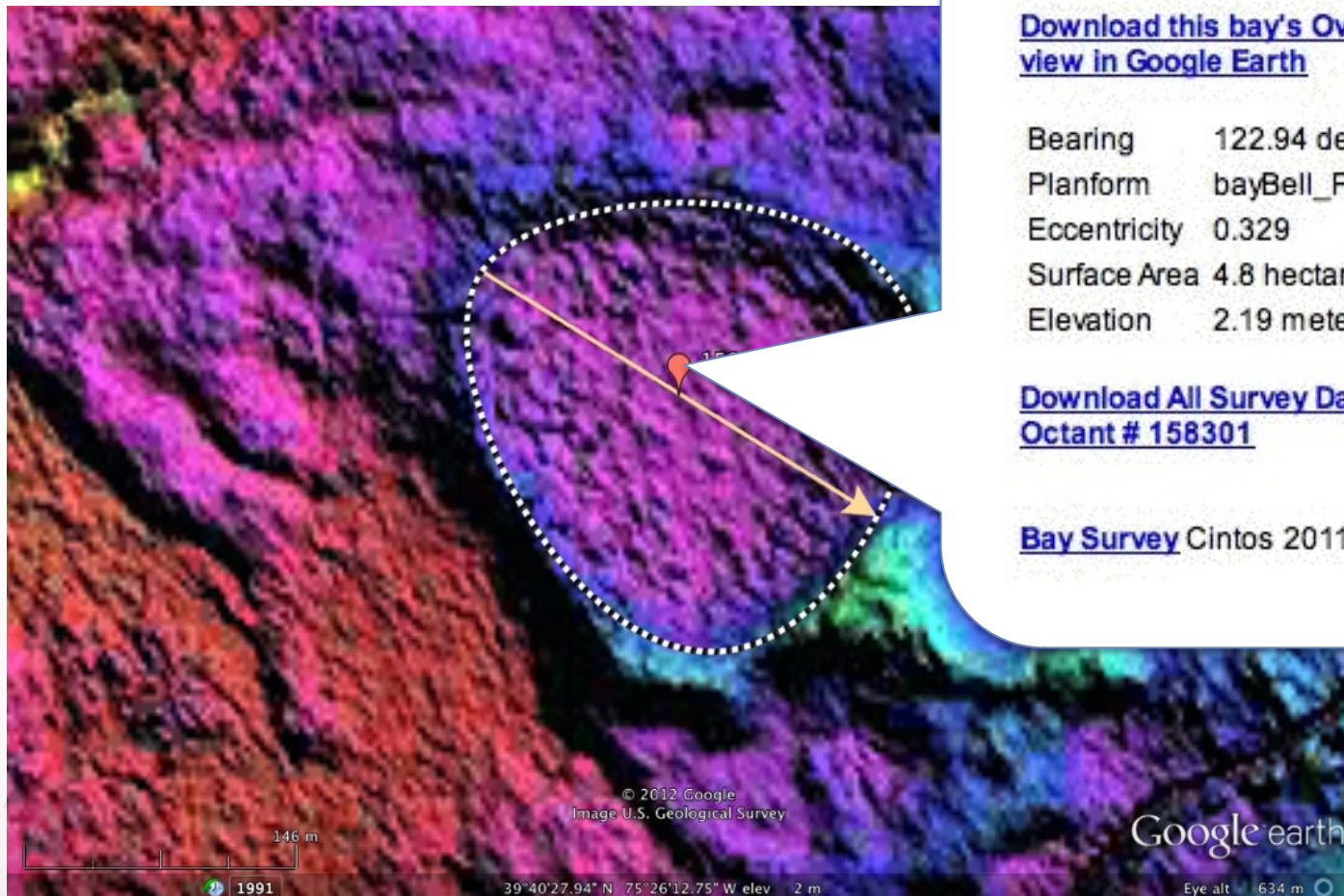
# Local Planform

- Shape differs from the classic oval - Triangular
- Closed circumpheral rim
- Shape seen MD to NJ



# Local Planform

- Shape differs from the classic oval - Triangular
- Closed circumpheral rim
- Shape seen MD to NJ



**Carolina Bay 158301\_6974**

[Download this bay's Overlay to view in Google Earth](#)

Bearing 122.94 degrees  
Planform bayBell\_Prototype  
Eccentricity 0.329  
Surface Area 4.8 hectares  
Elevation 2.19 meters

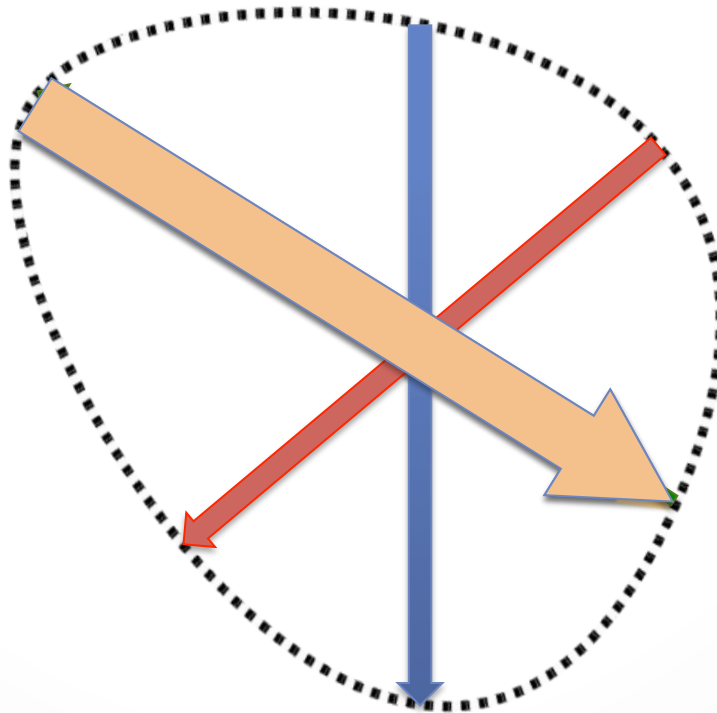
[Download All Survey Data for Octant # 158301](#)

[Bay Survey](#) Cintos 2011



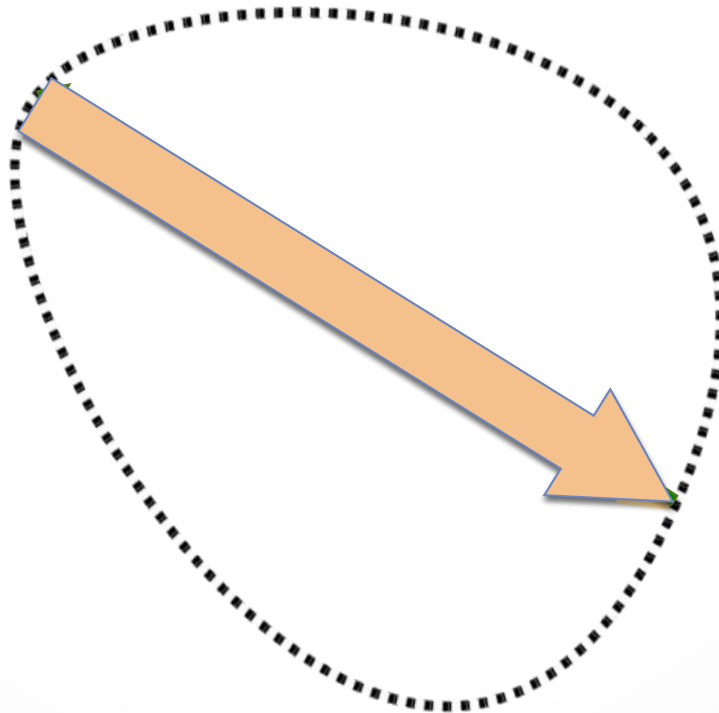
# Look at a “bay” in NJ & DelMarVa

- Shape differs from the classic oval - Triangular
- Closed circumpheral rim
- Nick-Named “Bay-Bell”
- Robust adherence to shape seen MD to NJ
- Orientation in Question

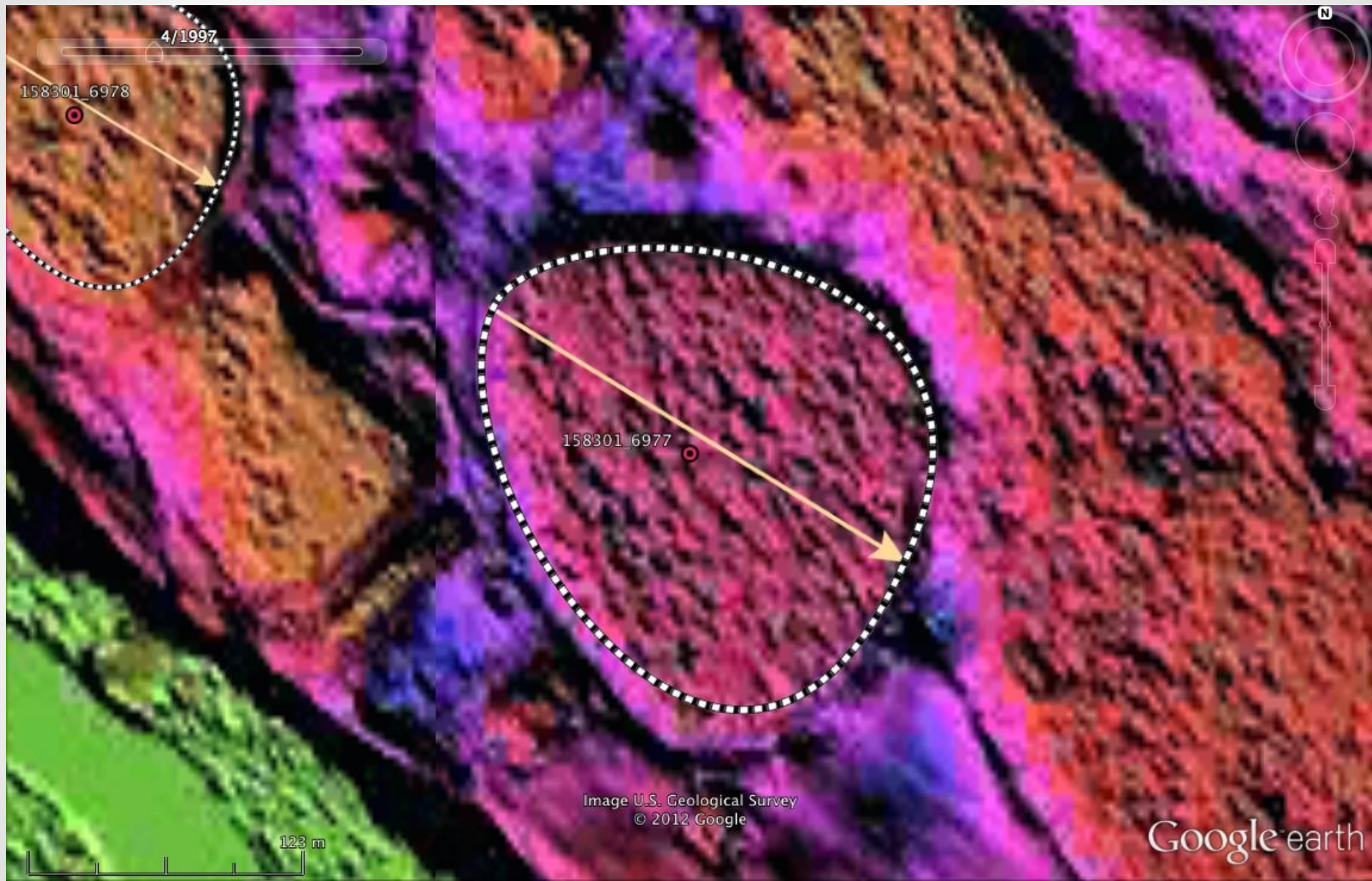


# Look at a “bay” in NJ & DelMarVa

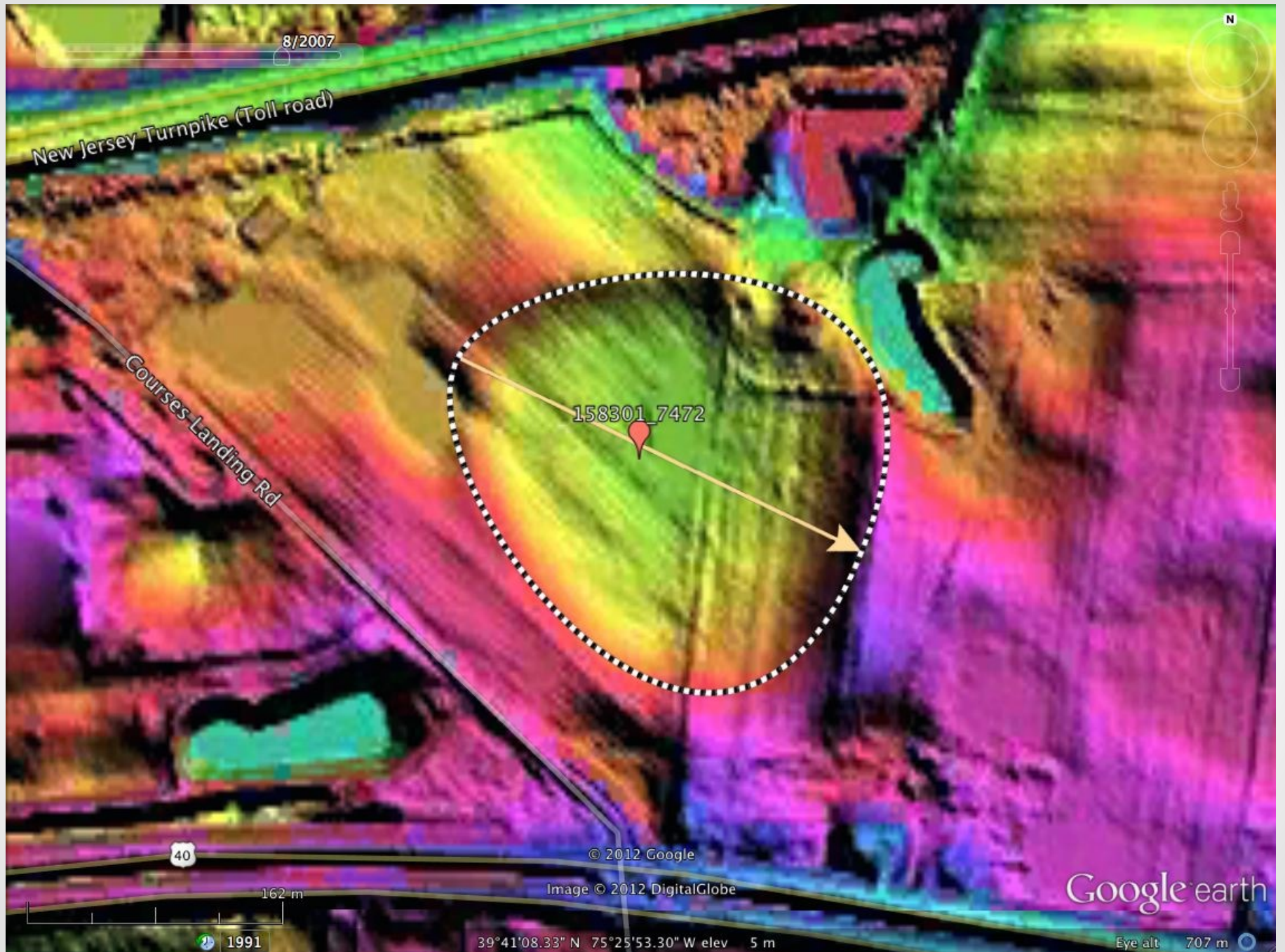
- Shape differs from the classic oval - Triangular
- Closed circumpheral rim
- Nick-Named “Bay-Bell”
- Robust adherence to shape seen MD to NJ
- Orientation in Question



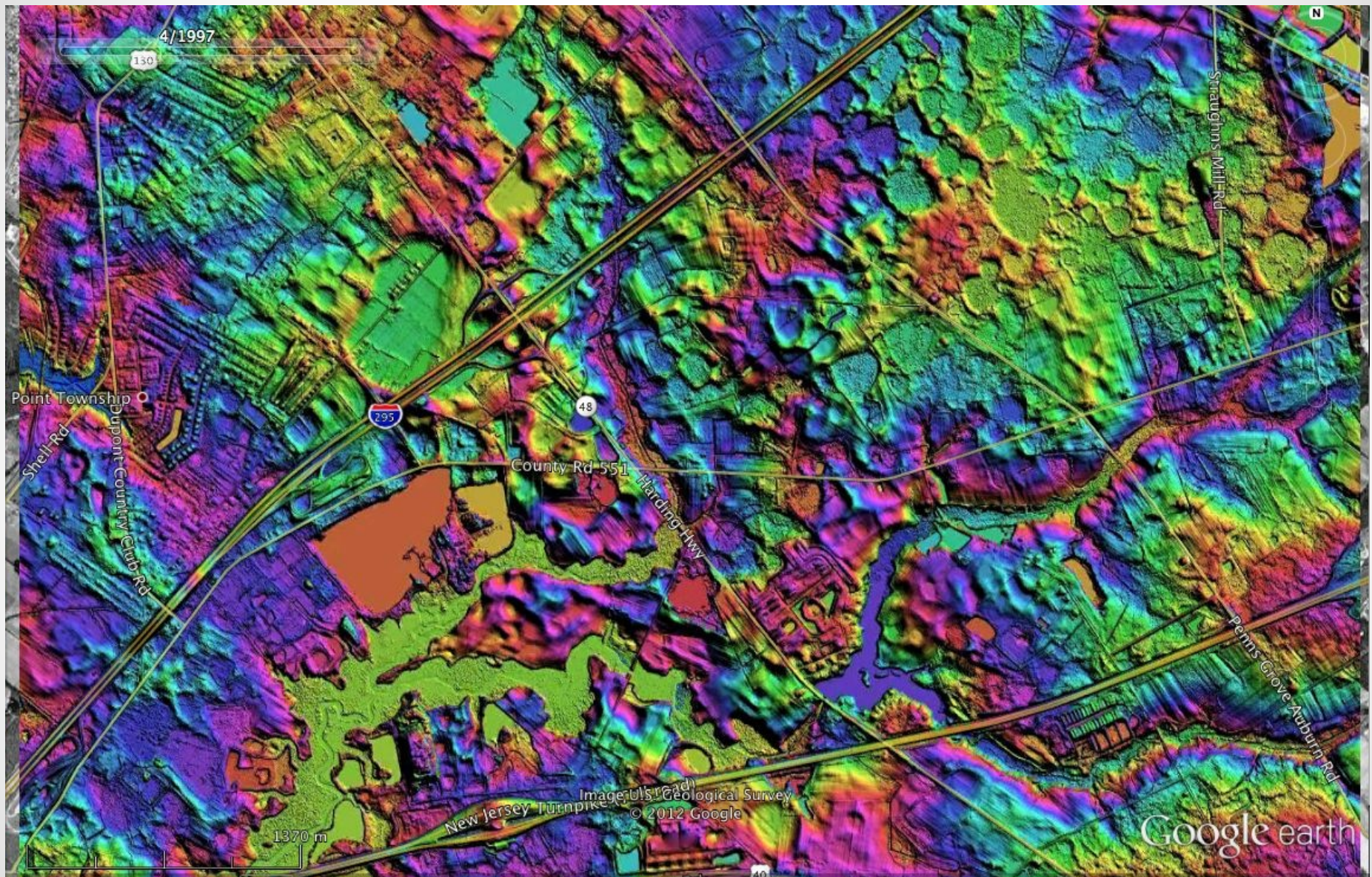














## Rasmussen, 1953

“... flying for 4 hours ... in the vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware. In general, these "basins" had a long axis in the north-westerly direction, similar to the classic "bays," and were in other respects comparable to the "bays" or "basins" of Delaware and Maryland's eastern shore.

“...any comprehensive theory of the formation of these "bays" or "basins" must either account for their wide geographic distribution on the Atlantic Coastal Plain or show that somewhere along their spread the basins change in character or in origin. ”

W.C. Rasmussen, 1953, *Periglacial Frost-Thaw Basins in New Jersey: A Discussion*, *The Journal of Geology*, Vol. 61, No. 5

3/1991

158301\_4996

Sinnickson Ln

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

148 m

1991

lat 39.622617° lon -75.490920° elev 3 m

Eye alt 643 m



3/1991

158301\_4996

Sinnickson Ln

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

148 m

1991

lat 39.622617° lon -75.490920° elev 3 m

Eye alt 643 m



3/1991

N

Rte 540

158301\_6281



© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

108 m

Imagery Date: 3/10/1991



1991

lat 39.656099° lon -75.453714° elev 3 m

Eye alt 469 m



3/1991

N

Rte 540

158301\_6281

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

108 m

Imagery Date: 3/10/1991



1991

lat 39.656099° lon -75.453714° elev 3 m

Eye alt 469 m



3/1991

158301\_6590

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

117 m

Imagery Date: 3/10/1991



1991

lat 39.664565° lon -75.477253° elev 1 m

Eye alt 503 m



3/1991

158301\_6590

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

Imagery Date: 3/10/1991 1991

lat 39.664565° lon -75.477253° elev 1 m

Eye alt 503 m



3/1991

County Rd 551

158301\_8071

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

104 m



1991

lat 39.700442° lon -75.429408° elev 5 m

Eye alt 452 m

3/1991

County Rd 551

158301\_8071

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

104 m



1991

lat 39.700442° lon -75.429408° elev 5 m

Eye alt 452 m



3/1991

158301\_8270

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

139 m

1991

lat 39.706181° lon -75.426602° elev 8 m

Eye alt 604 m



3/1991

N

158301 8270

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

139 m



1991

lat 39.706181° lon -75.426602° elev 8 m

Eye alt 604 m



3/1991

158301\_9877

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Perkintown Rd

Google earth

133 m



1991

lat 39.747158° lon -75.442865° elev 7 m

Eye alt 580 m





3/1991

158301\_9877

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

133 m



1991

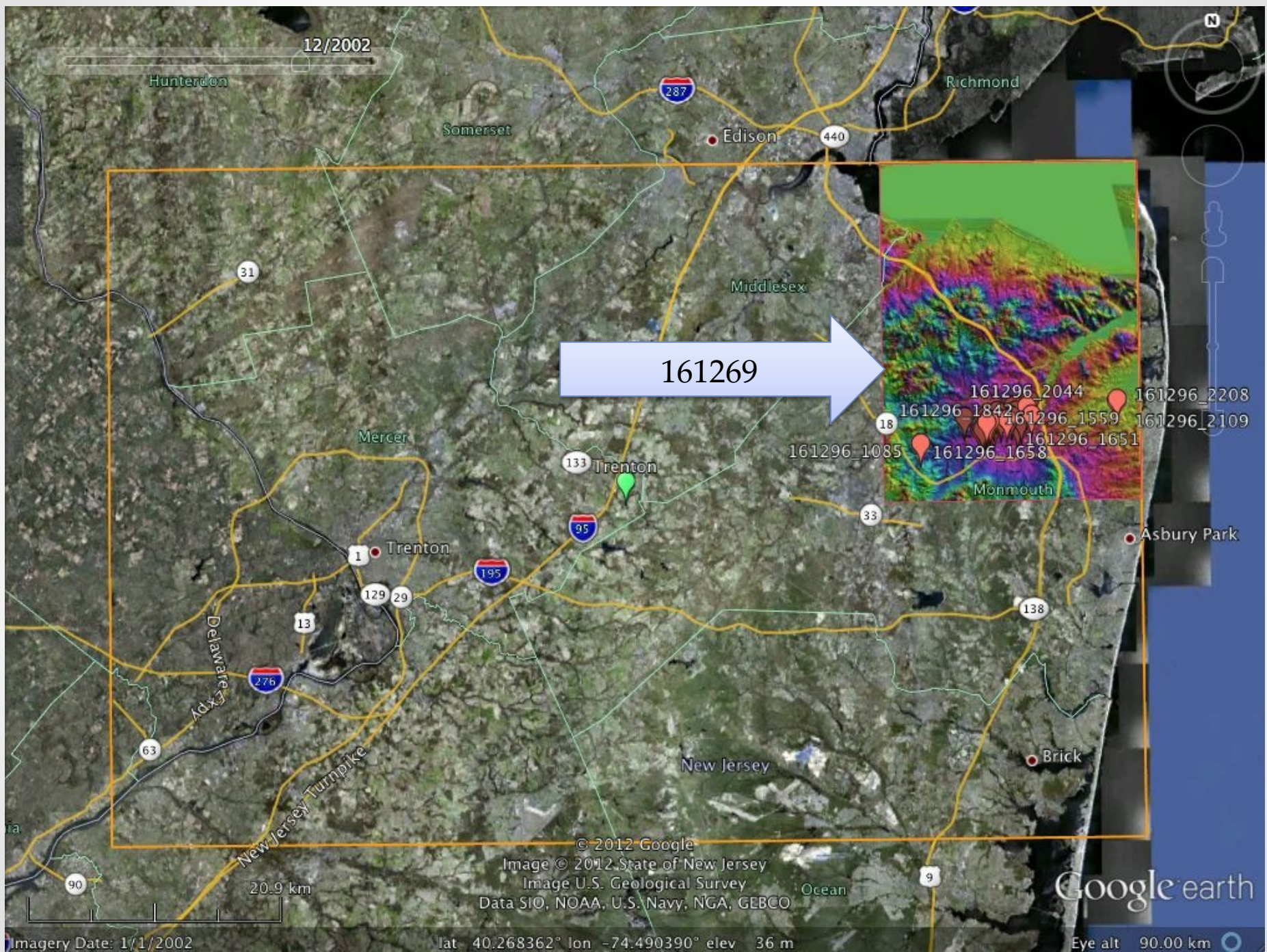
lat 39.747158° lon -75.442865° elev 7 m

Eye alt 580 m

Google earth

Perkintown Rd



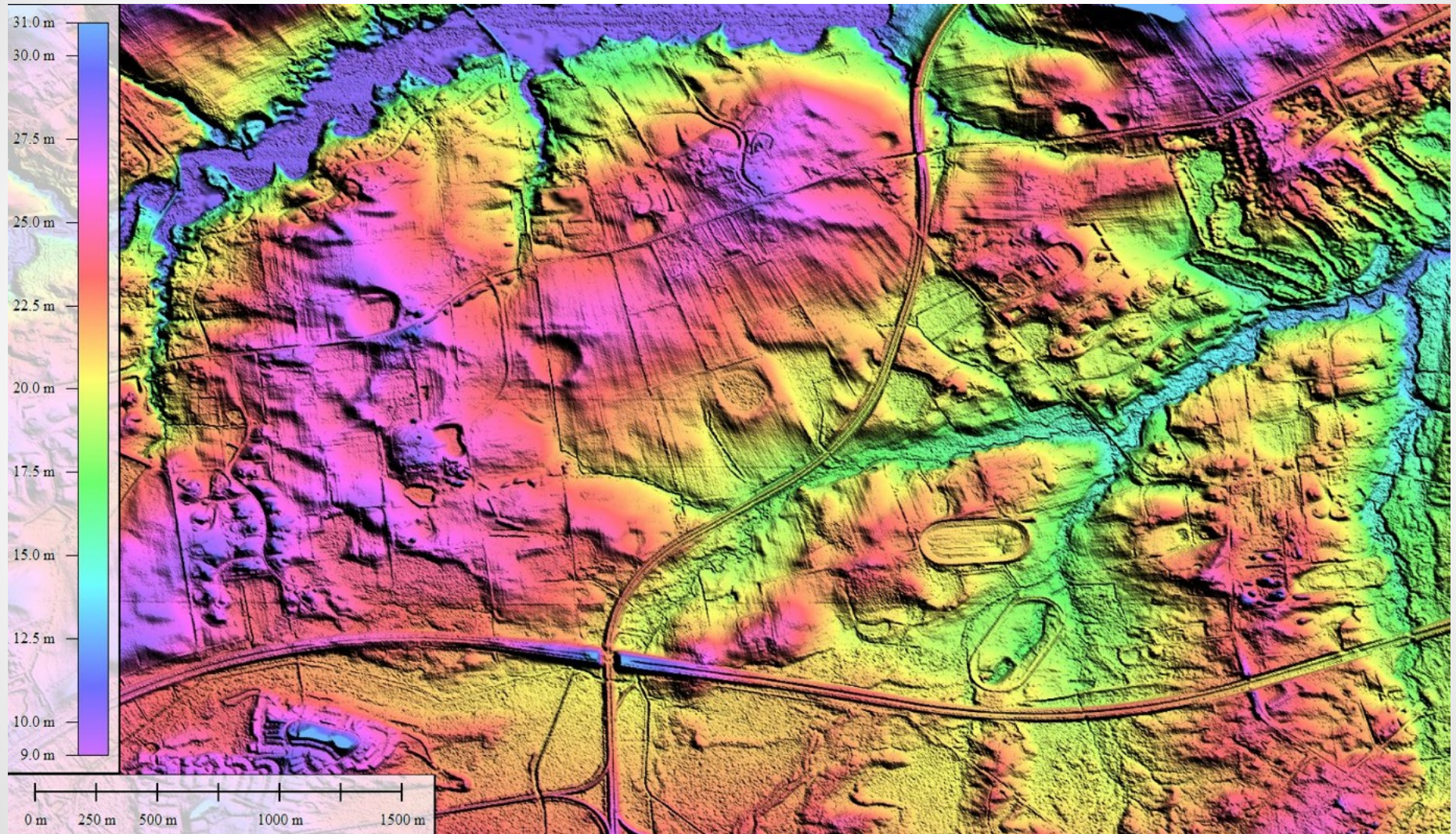


# Octant 161296

- Trenton, NJ 100k Quad
- Monmouth County / Eatontown
- “bay bell” Planform
- 31 bays identified/measured
- Mean Bearing  $119^{\circ}$
- Std dev  $6.7^{\circ}$



# Octant 161296





3/29/1995

161296\_1654

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

107 m

1995

40°17'31.80" N 74°08'07.49" W elev 22 m

Eye alt 484 m



3/29/1995

161296\_1654

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

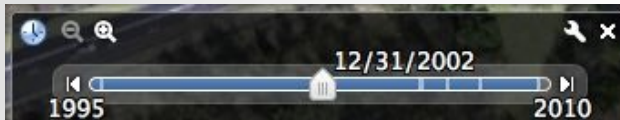
107 m

1995

40°17'31.80" N 74°08'07.49" W elev 22 m

Eye alt 484 m





161296\_1085

Edgewood Ct

© 2012 Google  
Image © 2012 State of New Jersey

Google earth

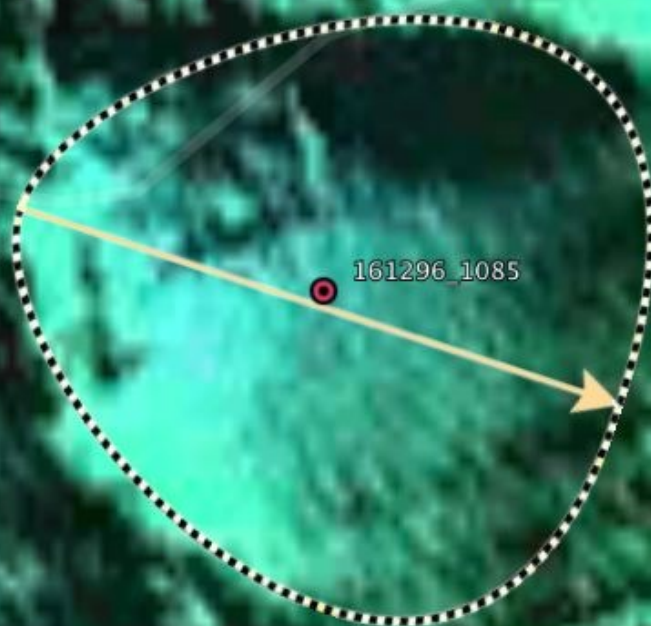


lat 40.275043° lon -74.213613° elev 38 m

Eye alt 485 m



12/31/2002  
1995 2010



Edgewood Ct

© 2012 Google  
Image © 2012 State of New Jersey

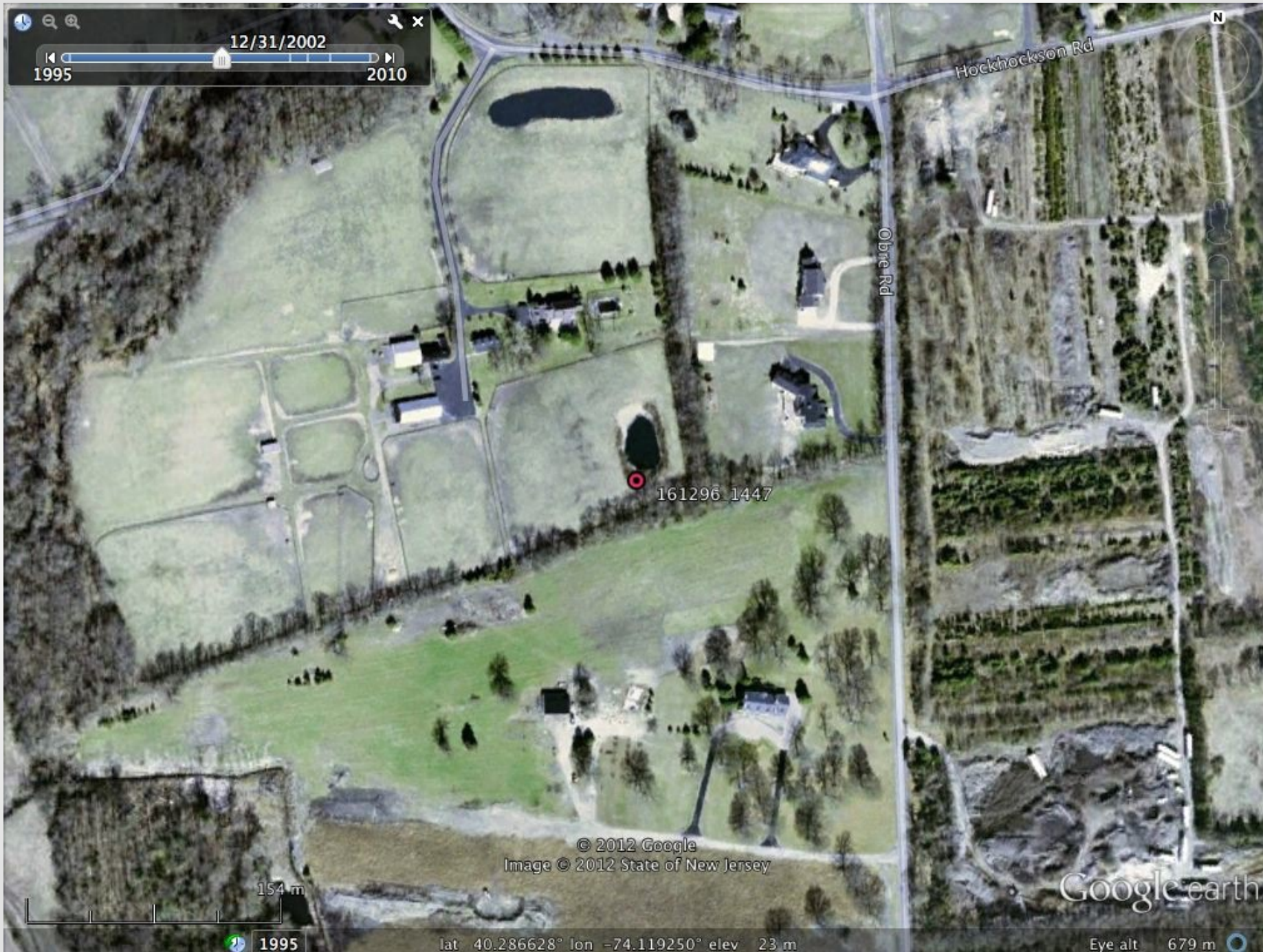
Google earth



lat 40.275043° lon -74.213613° elev 38 m

Eye alt 485 m





© 2012 Google  
Image © 2012 State of New Jersey

Google earth

154 m

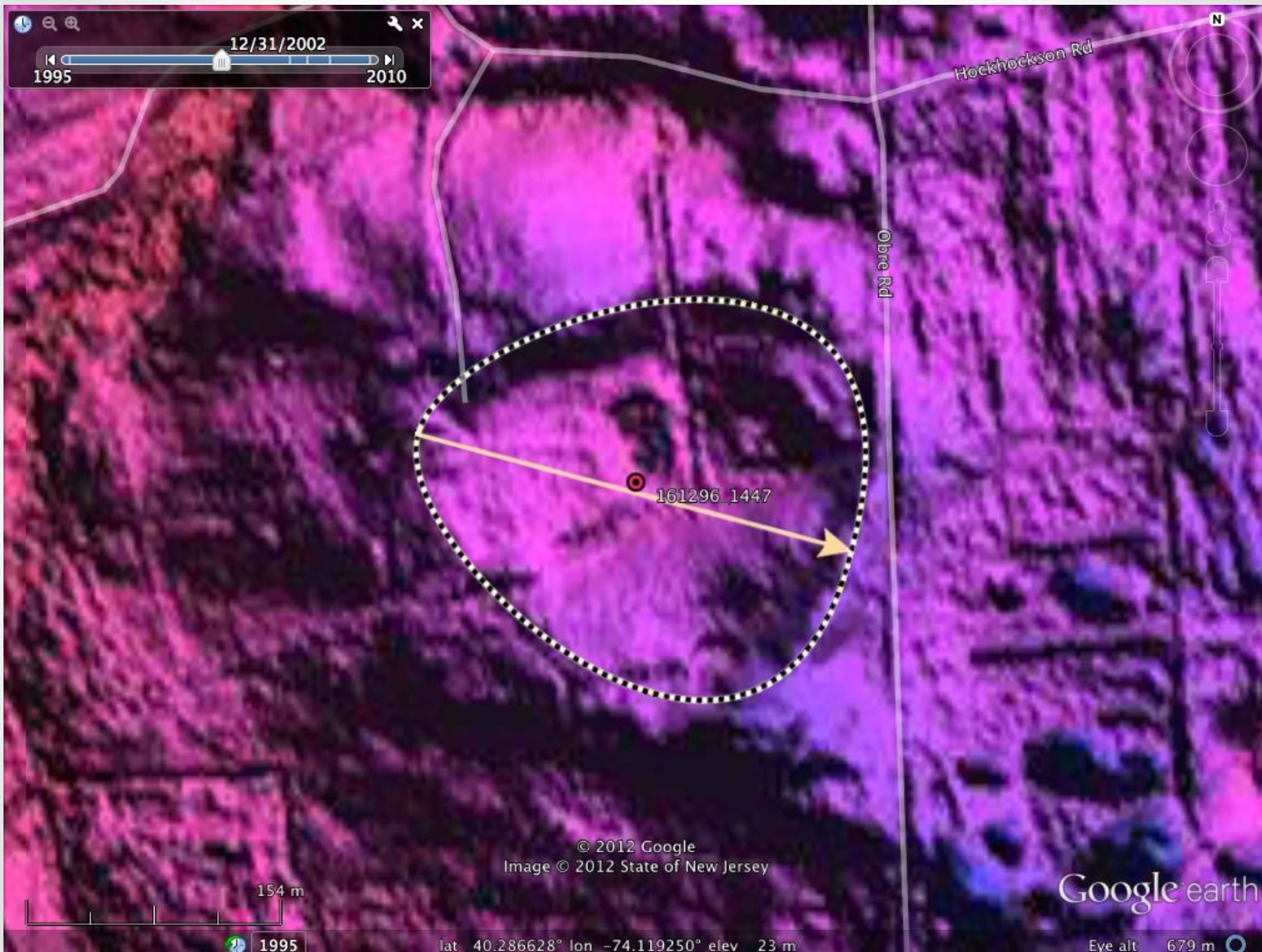
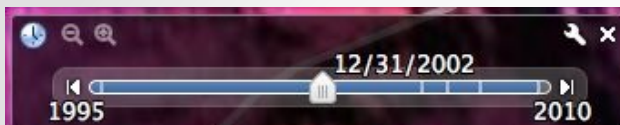


1995

lat 40.286628° lon -74.119250° elev 23 m

Eye alt 679 m





© 2012 Google  
Image © 2012 State of New Jersey

Google earth

Eye alt 679 m





4/16/1995

Image U.S. Geological Survey  
© 2012 Google

Google earth

224 m

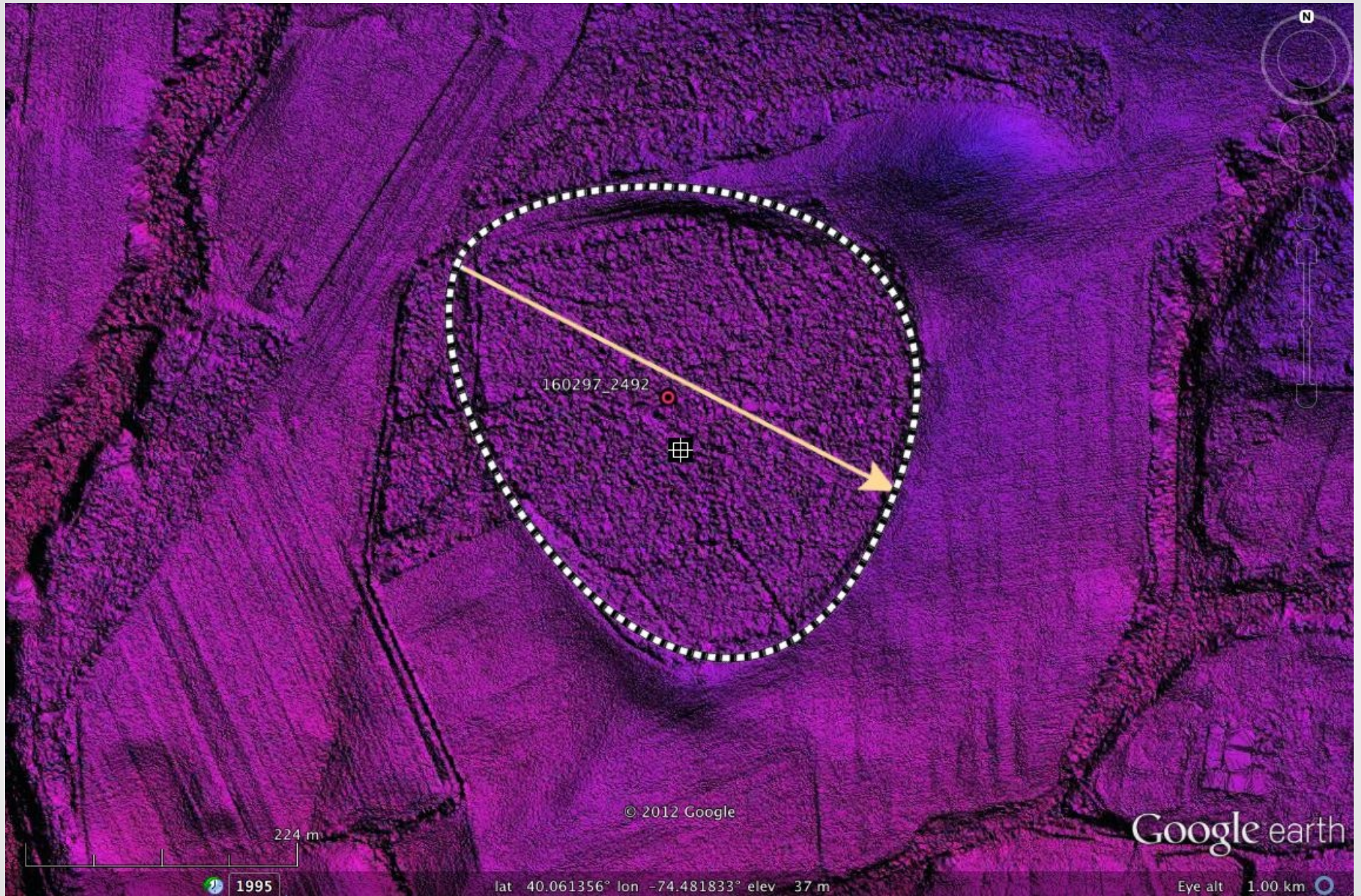
Imagery Date: 4/16/1995 1995

lat 40.061356° lon -74.481833° elev 37 m

Eye alt 1.00 km

224 m





224 m





158301 6955

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

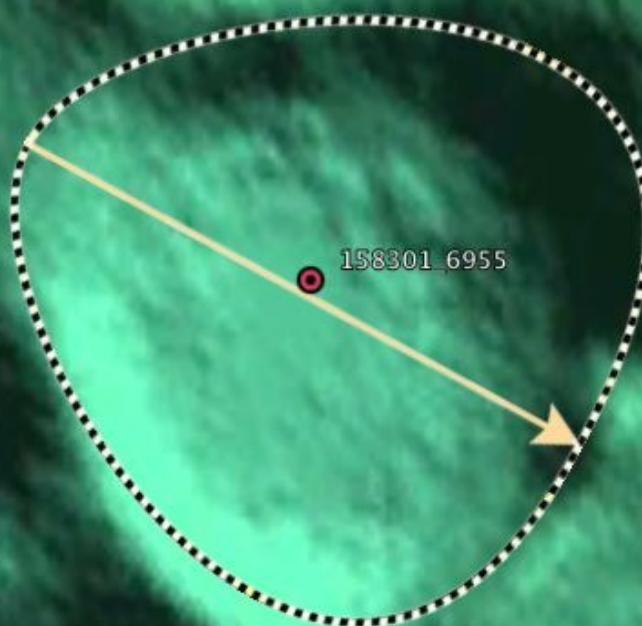
117 m  
Imagery Date: 3/10/1991 1991

lat 39.674952° lon -75.389626° elev 14 m

Eye alt 519 m

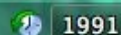


3/1991  
1991 2011



© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth



1991

lat 39.674952° lon -75.389626° elev 14 m

Eye alt 519 m



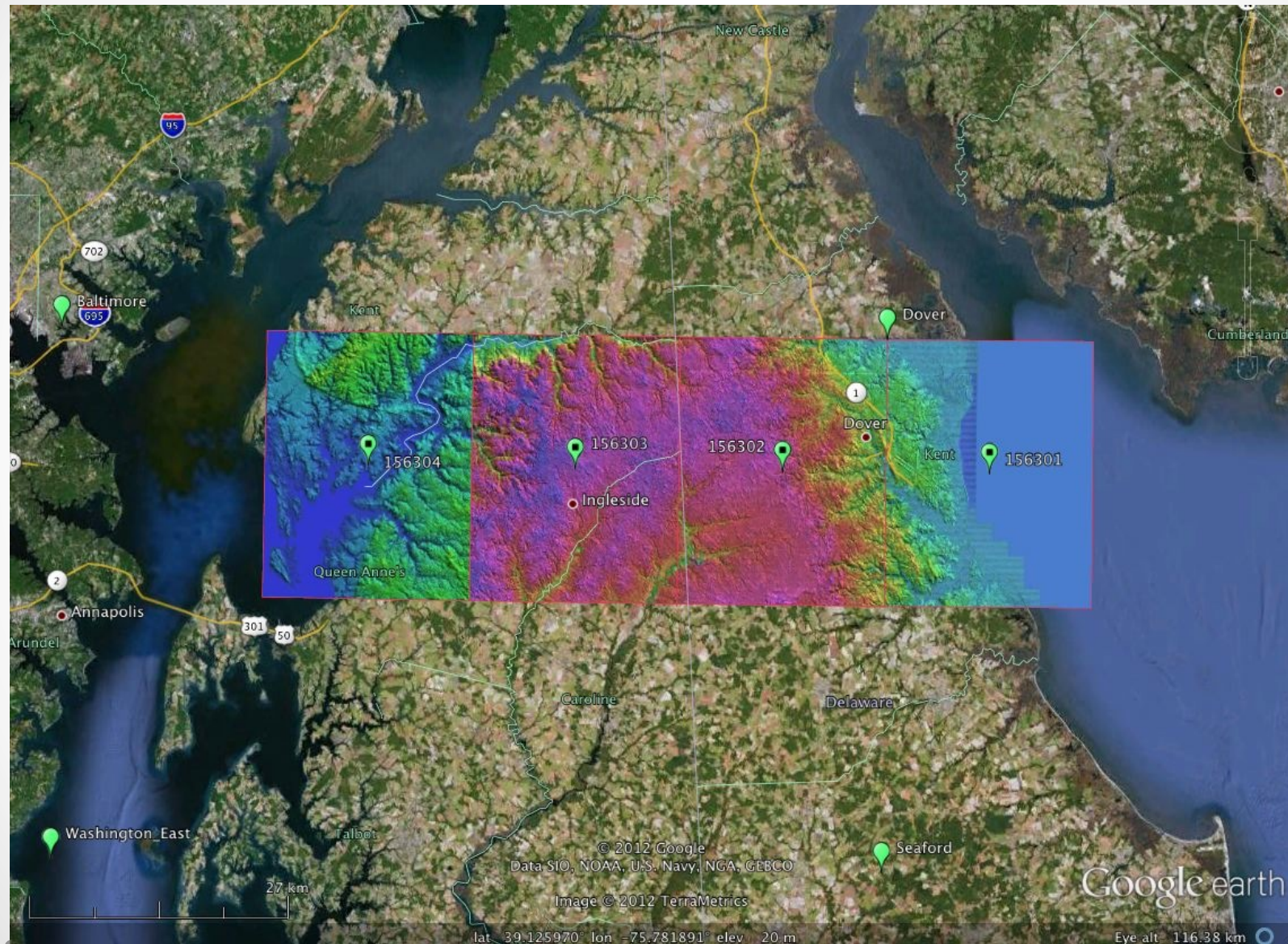








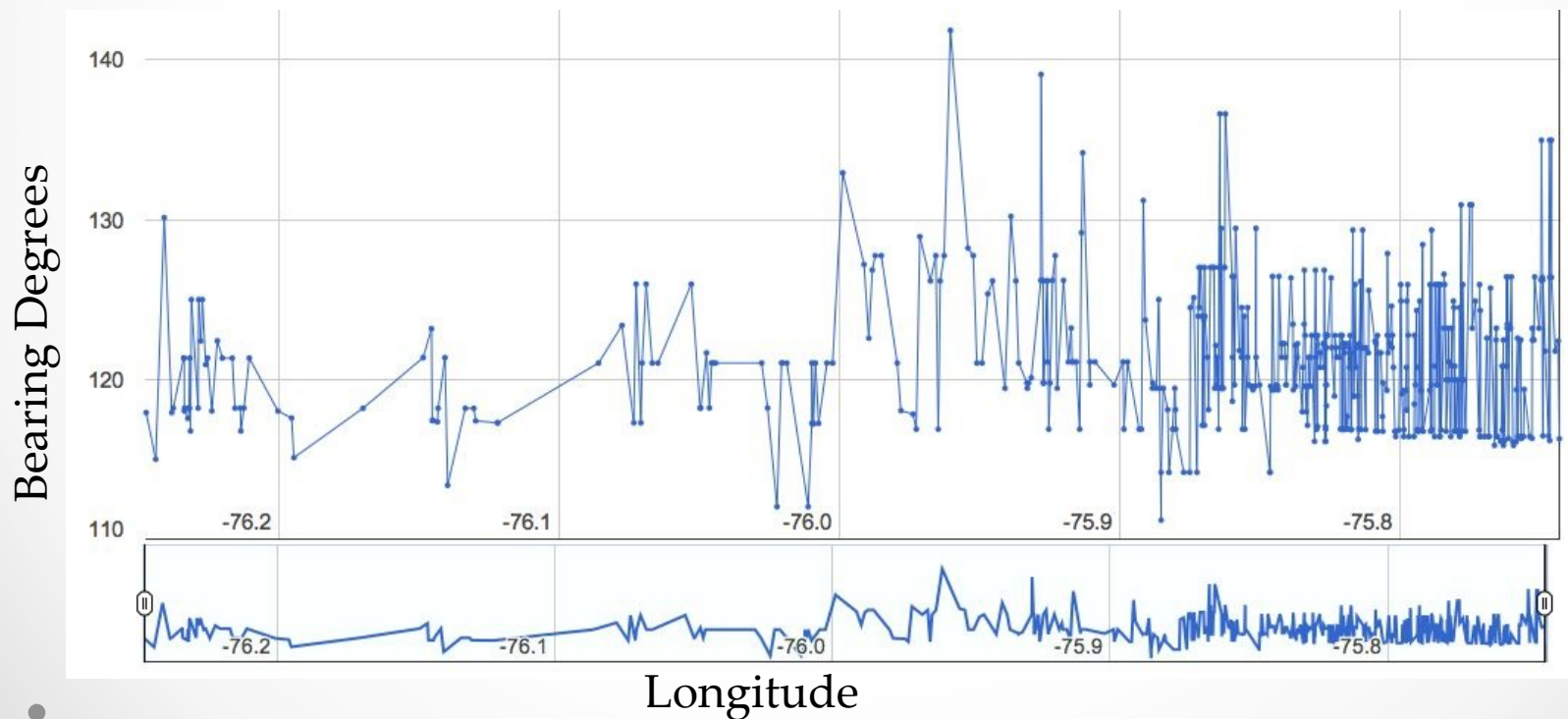
# Octant 156304 - 156301





# Octants 156304 - 156301

- Baltimore & Dover 100k Quad
- Across Central Maryland and Delaware
- “Bay Bell” Planform
- 1153 bays identified/measured





© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

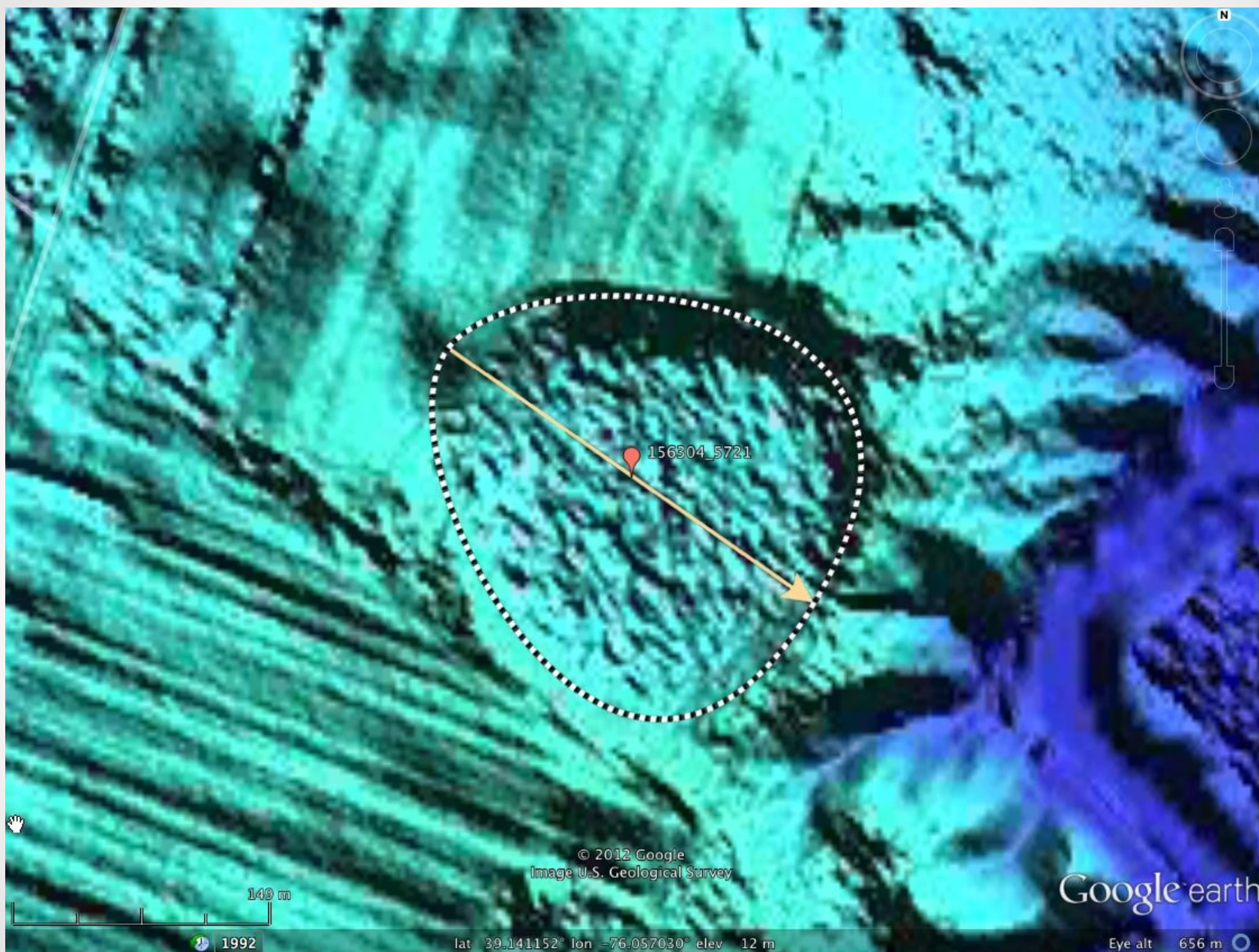
Google earth

1992

lat 39.142953° lon -76.052892° elev 12 m

Eye alt 656 m

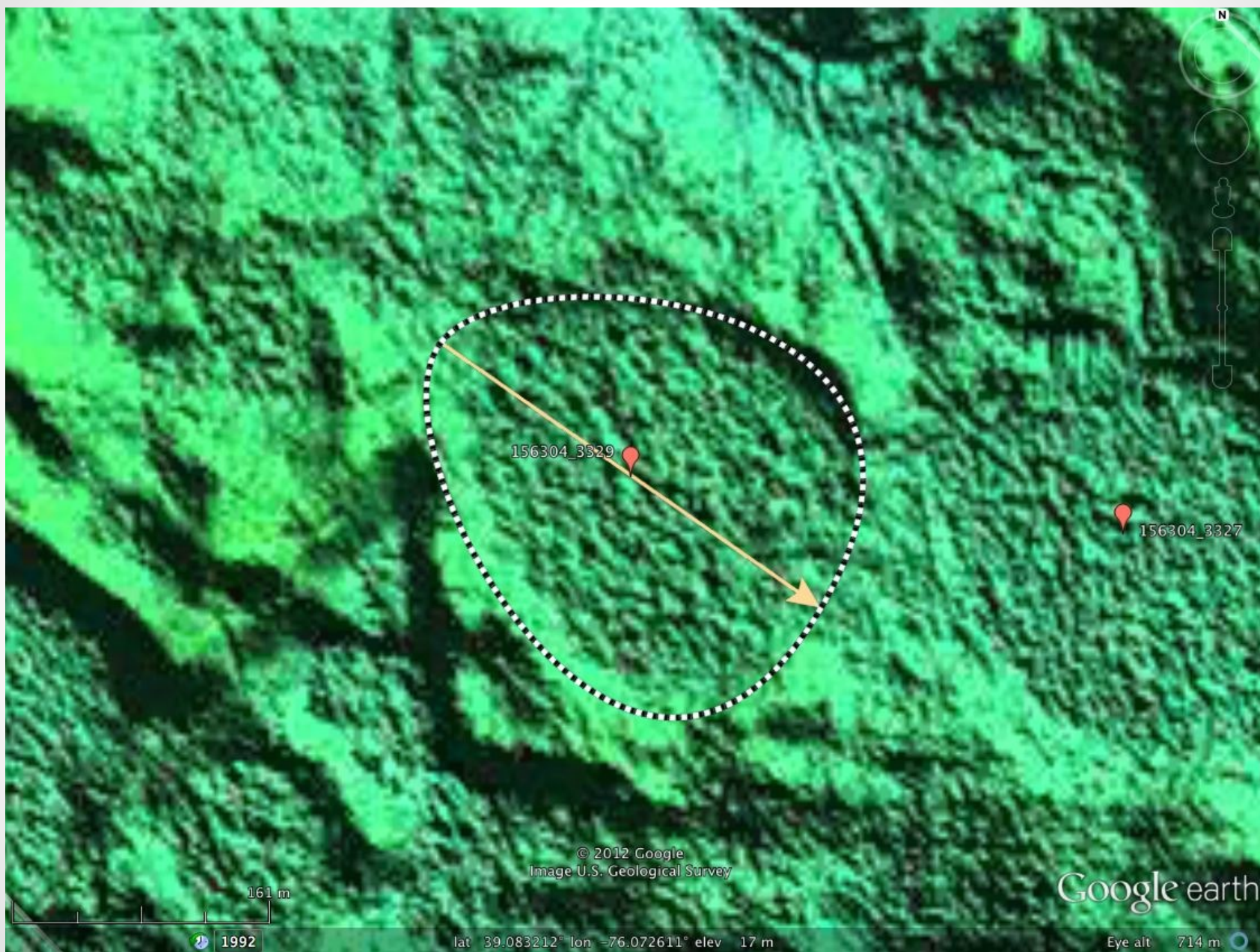




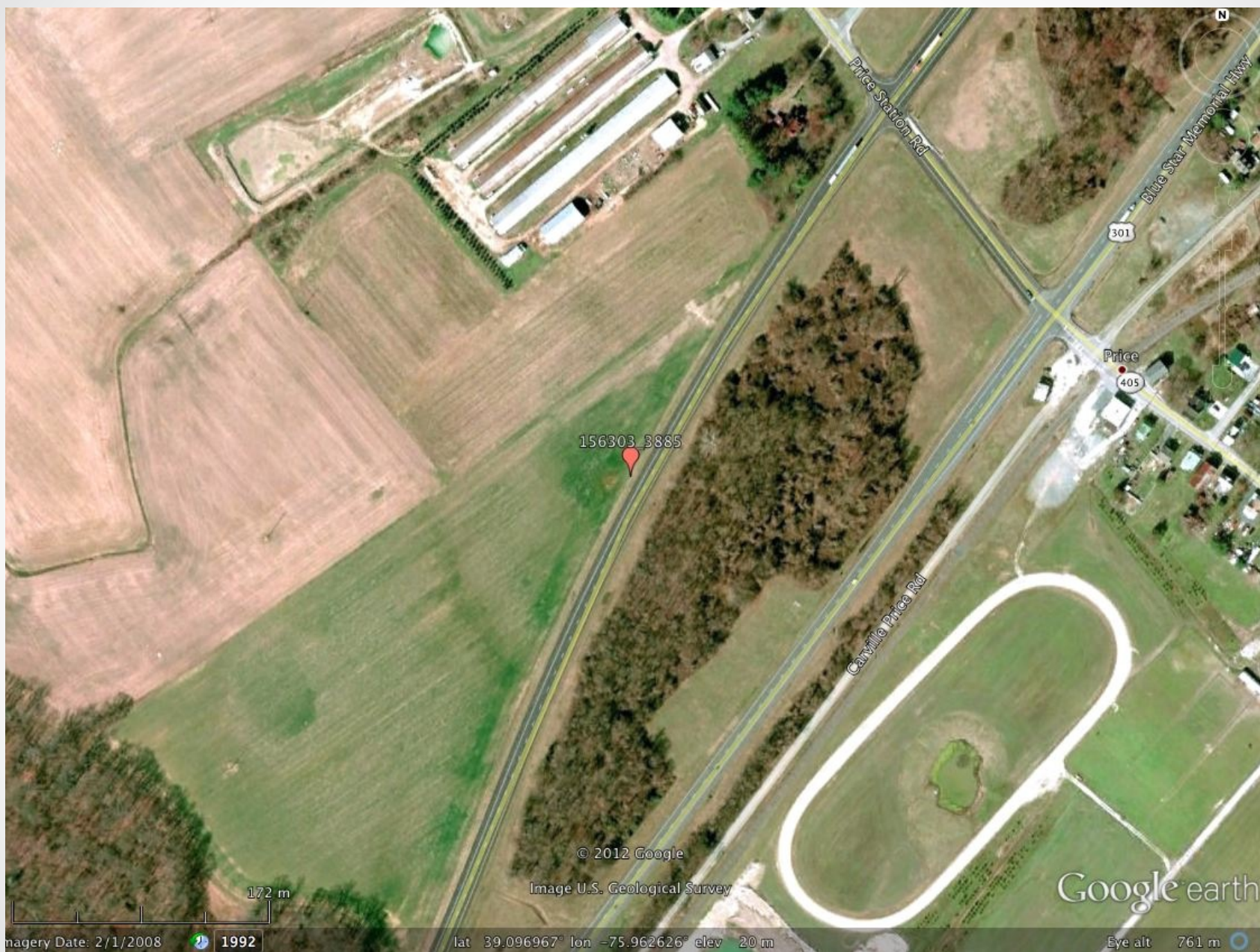




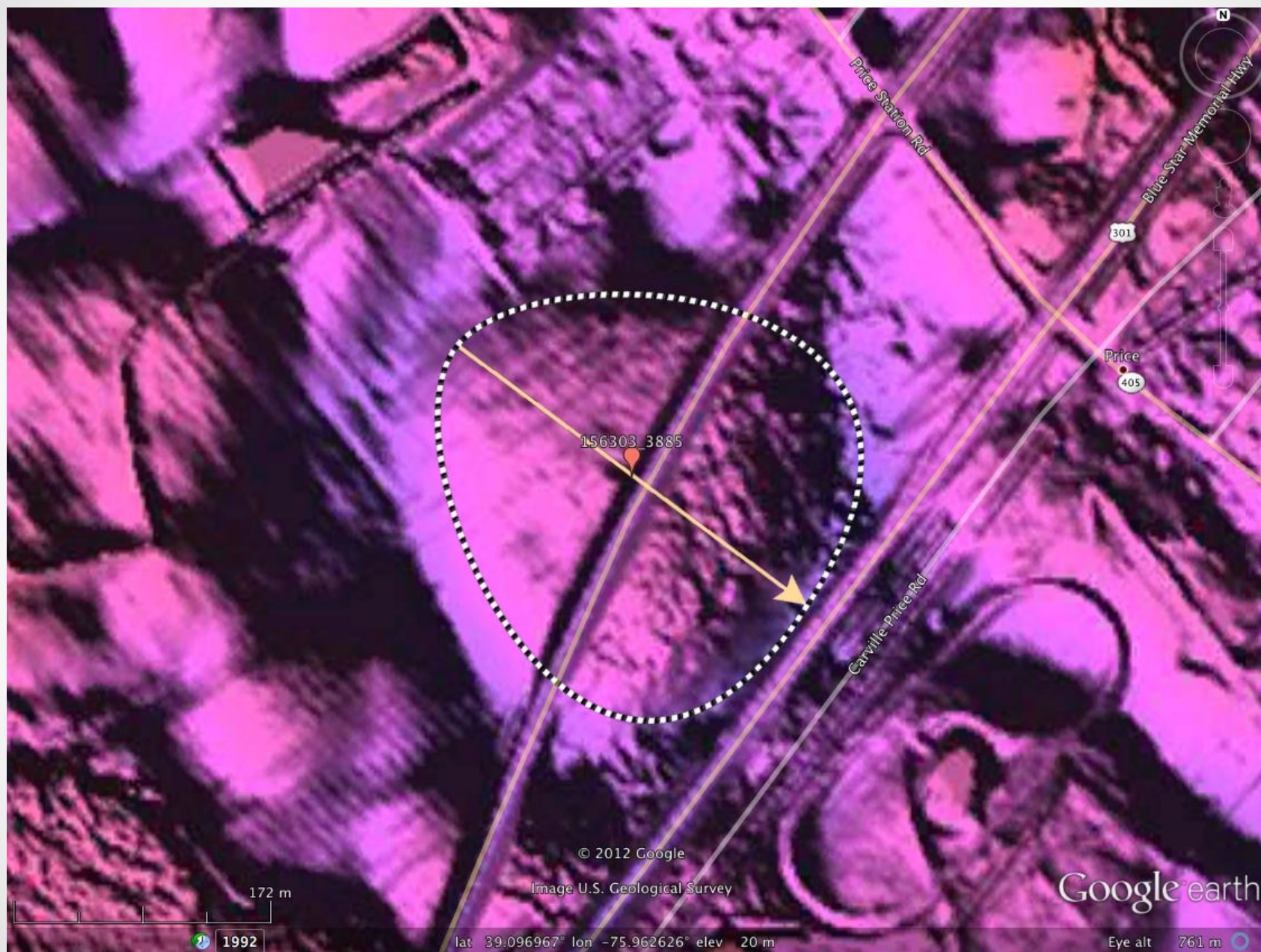








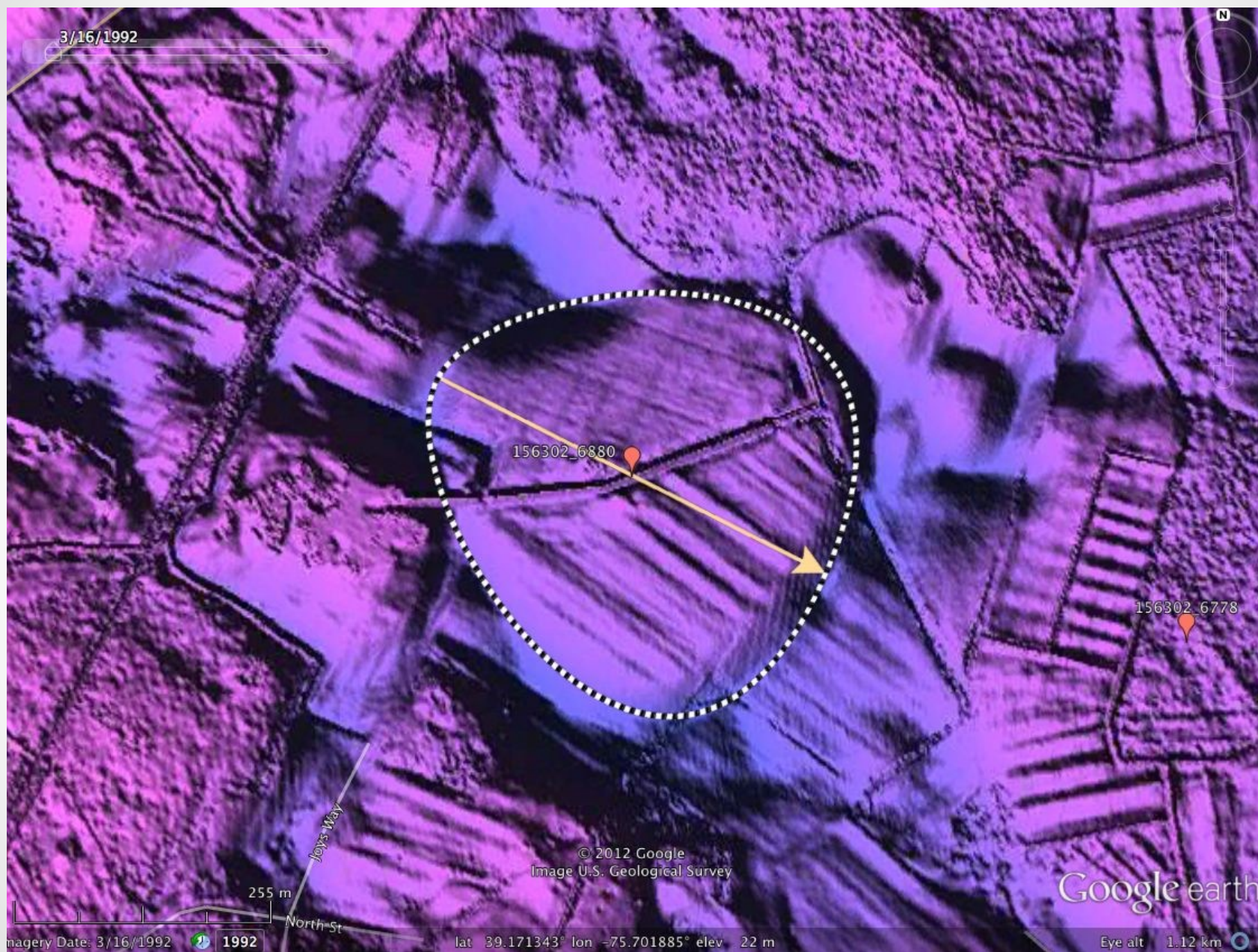








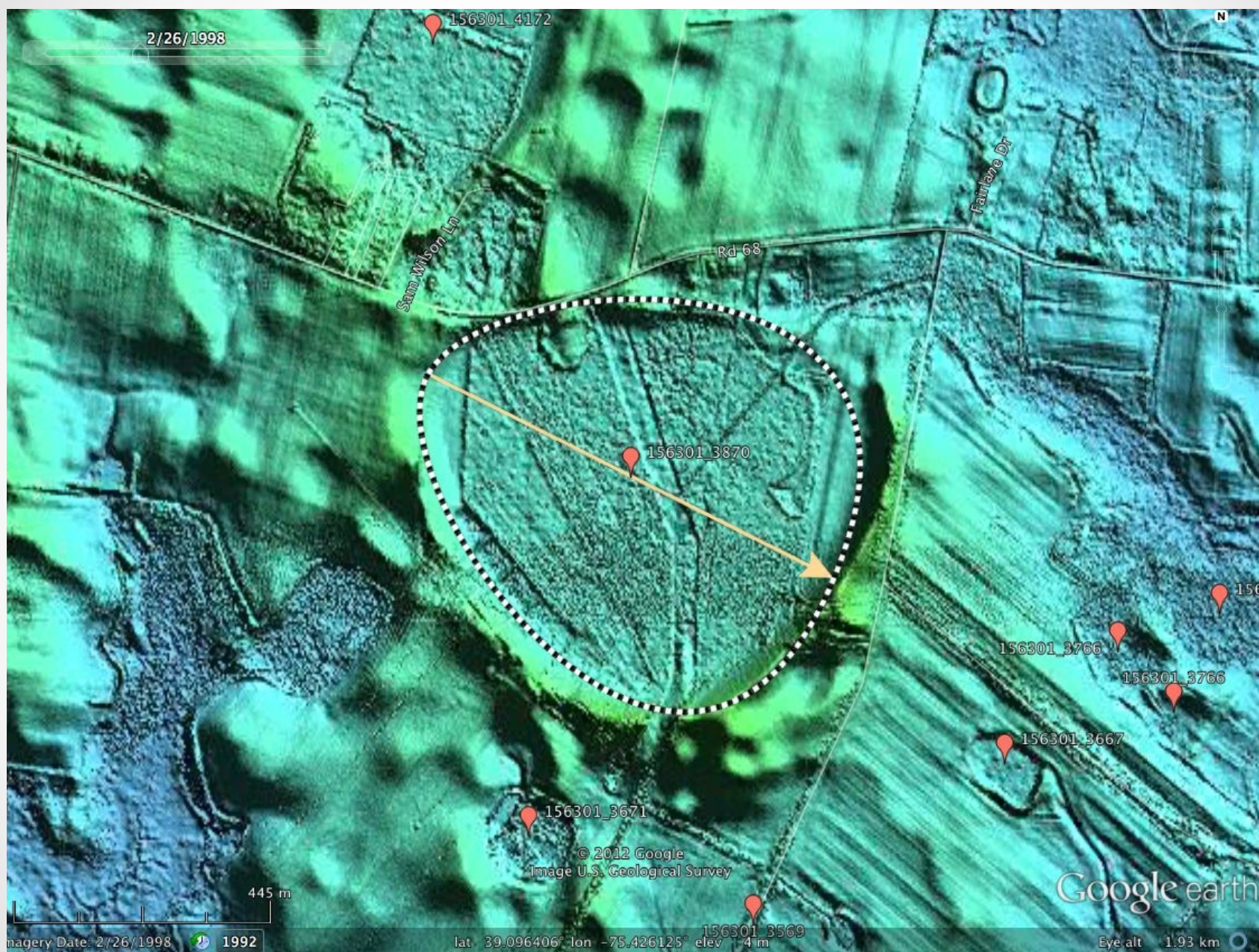
















Ewingville\_MD

Photo

© 2012 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

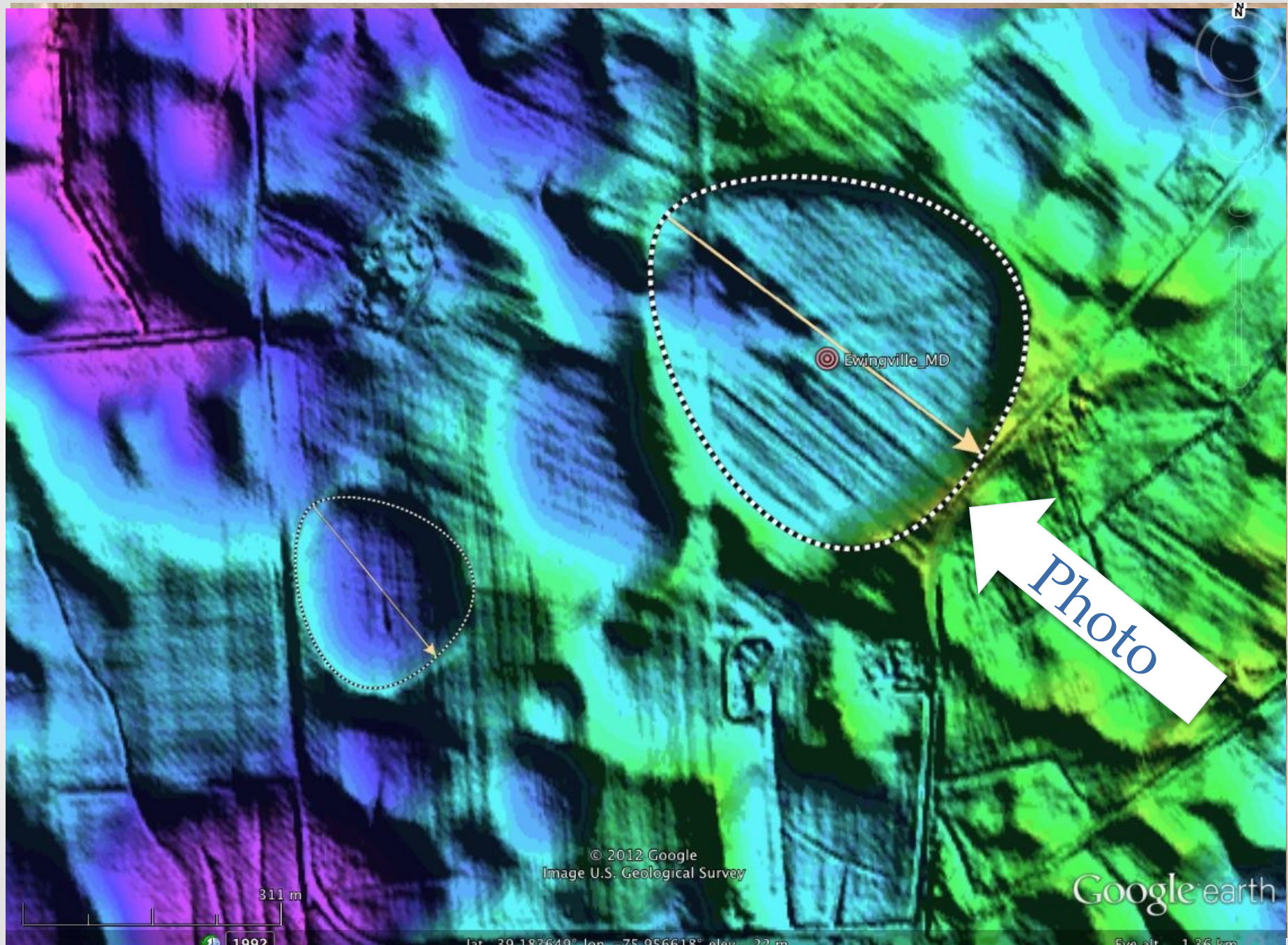
Google earth

311 m  
Imagery Date: 2/1/2008 1992

lat: 39.185649 lon: -75.956618 elev: 22 m

Elev: 136 km



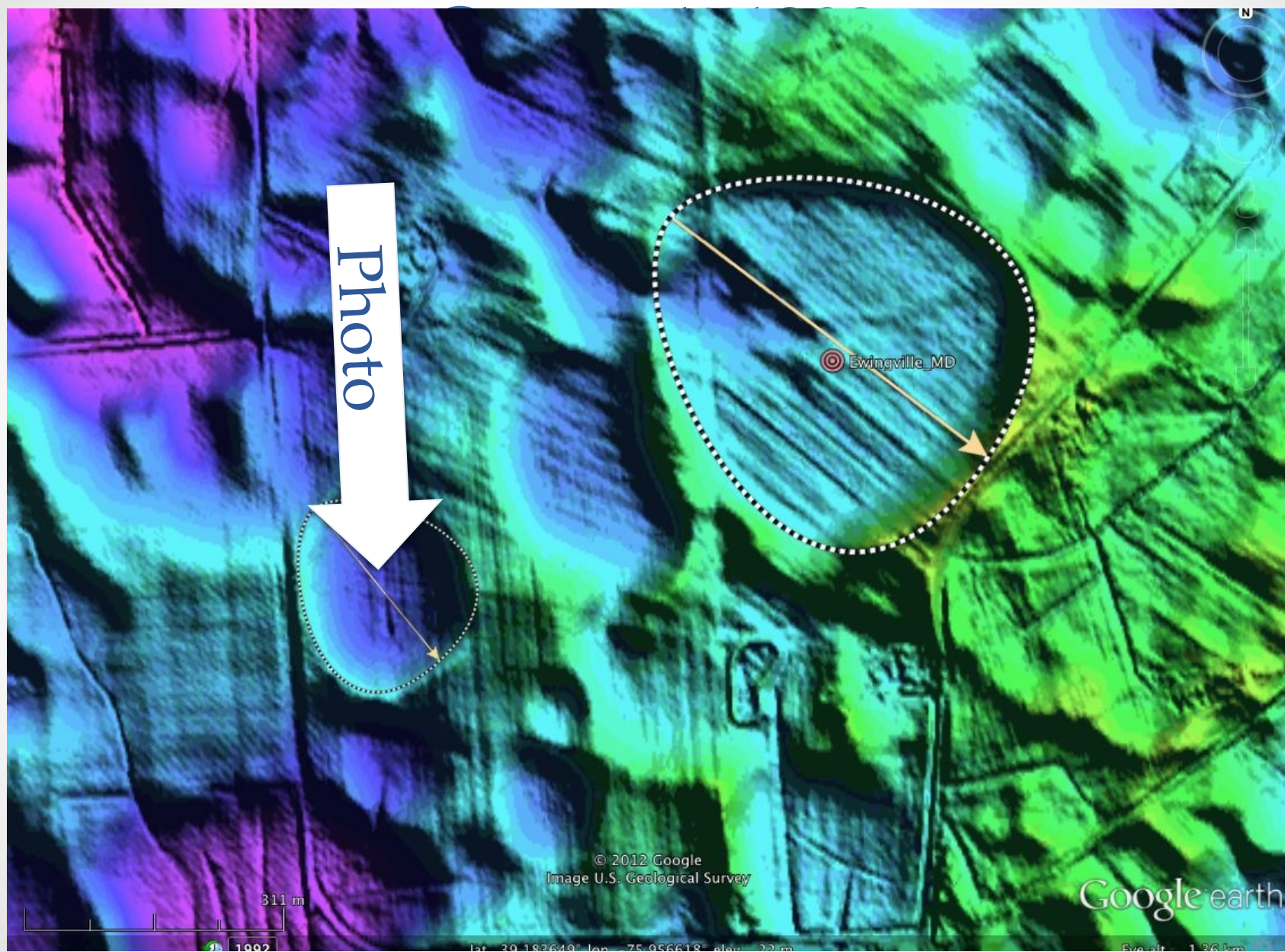




# Ewingville, MD Bay 156303\_7481





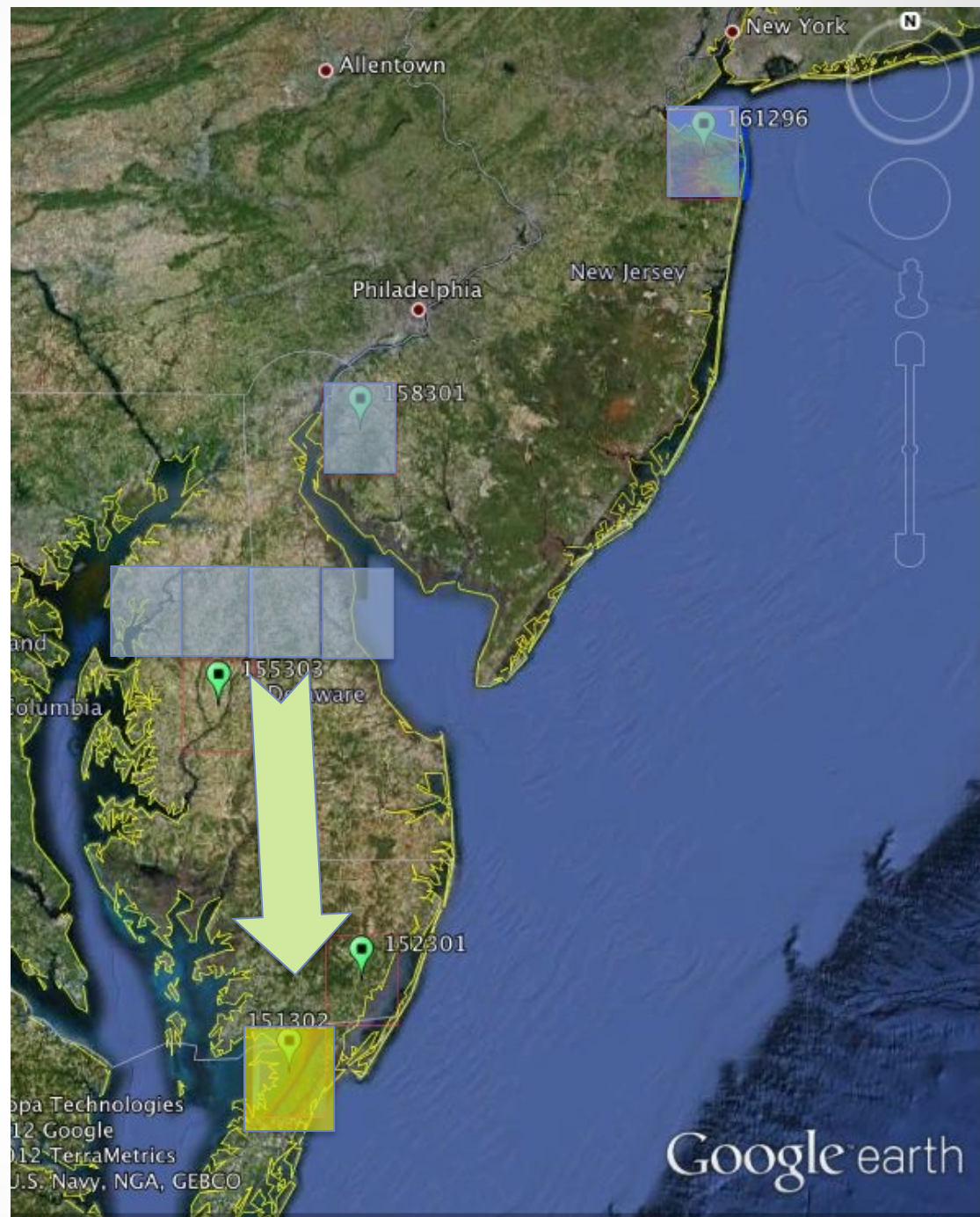




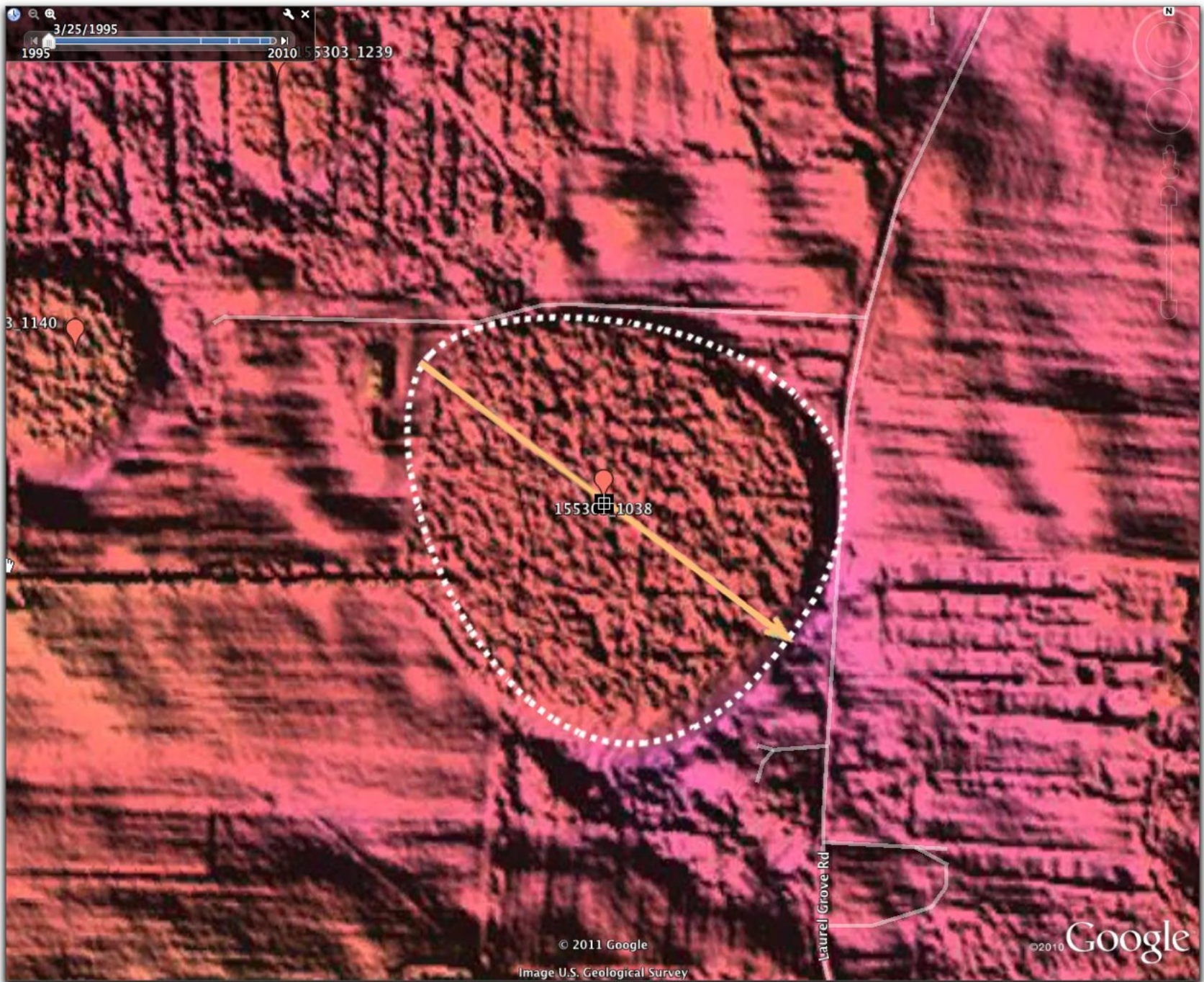




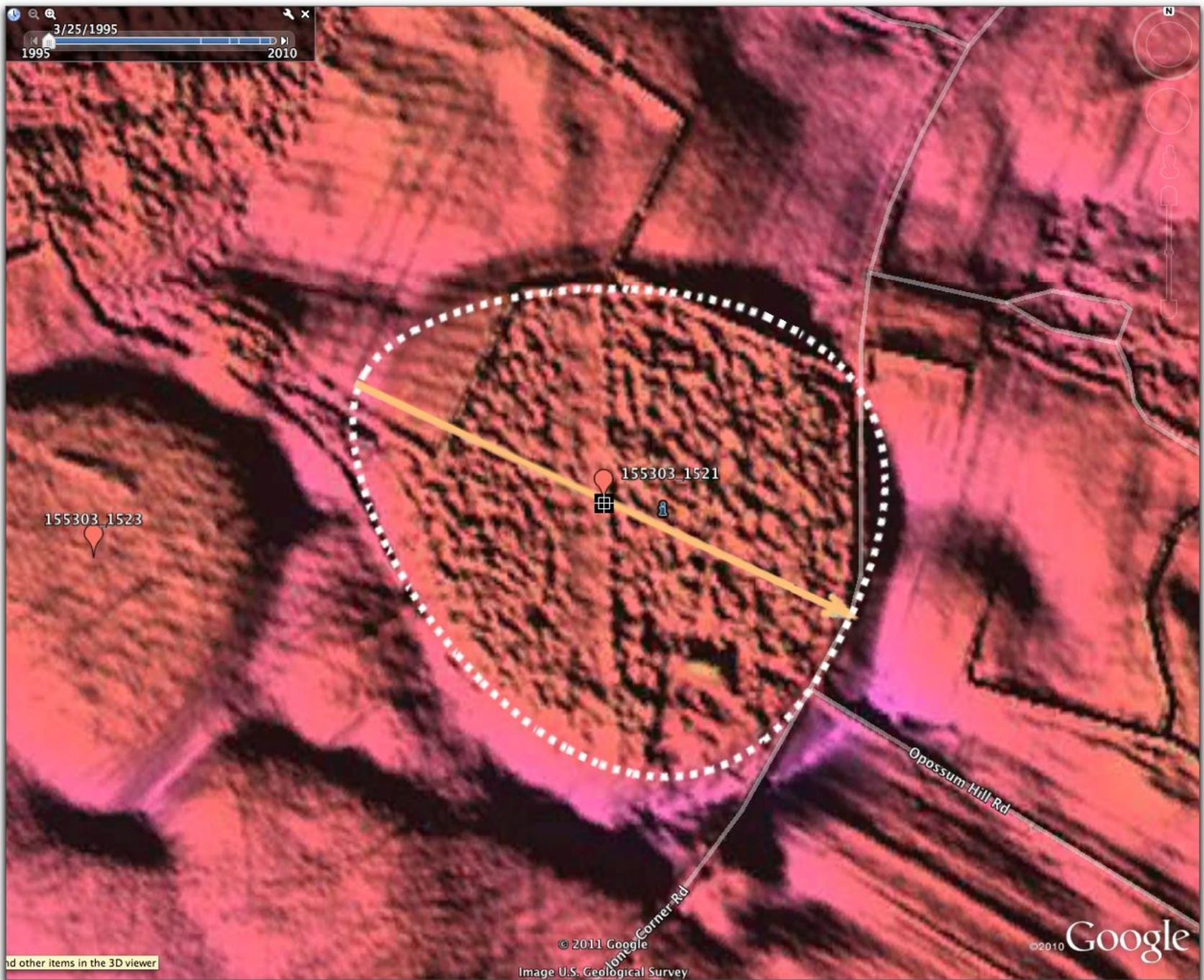
# Crossing Maryland





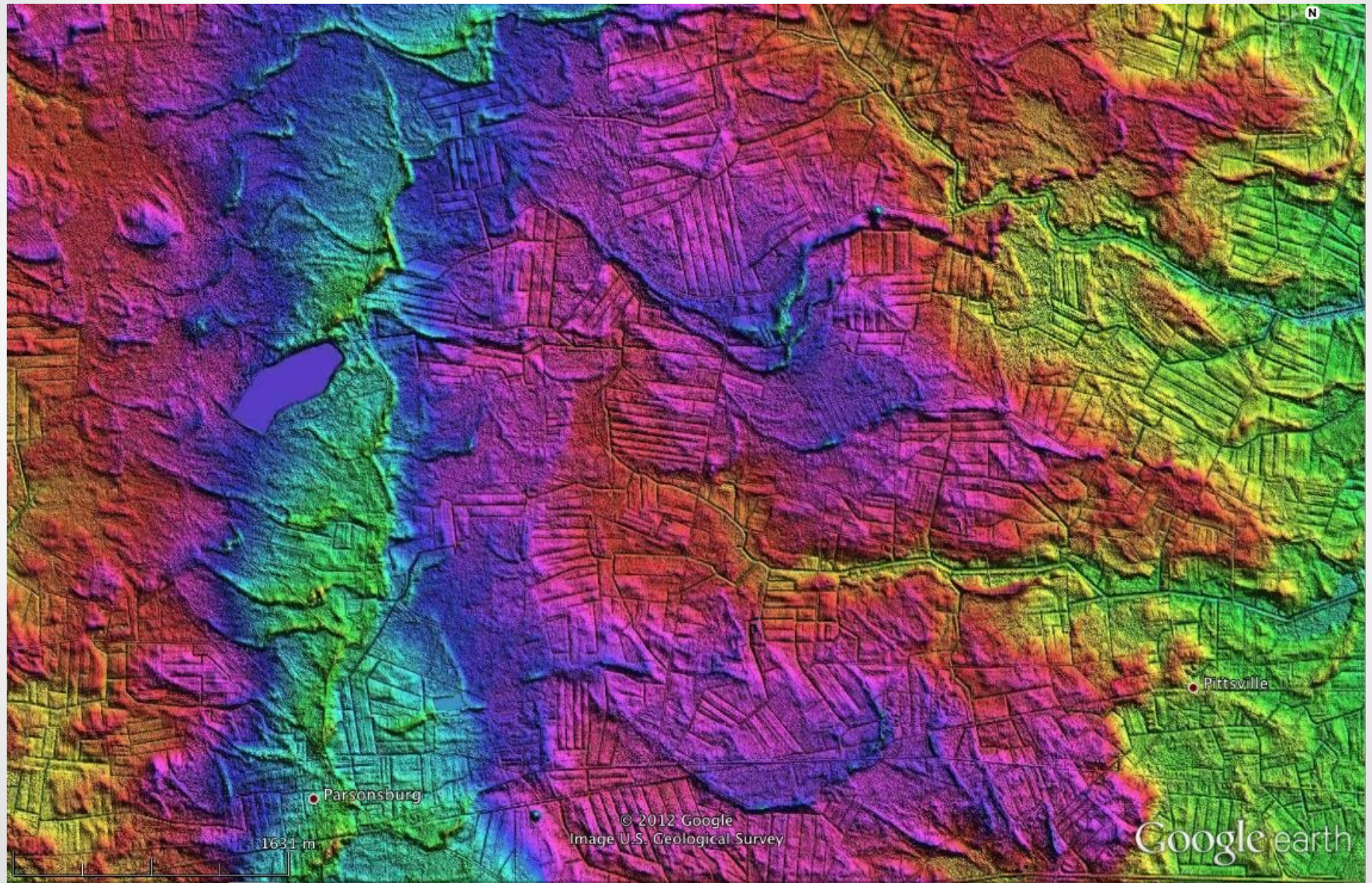




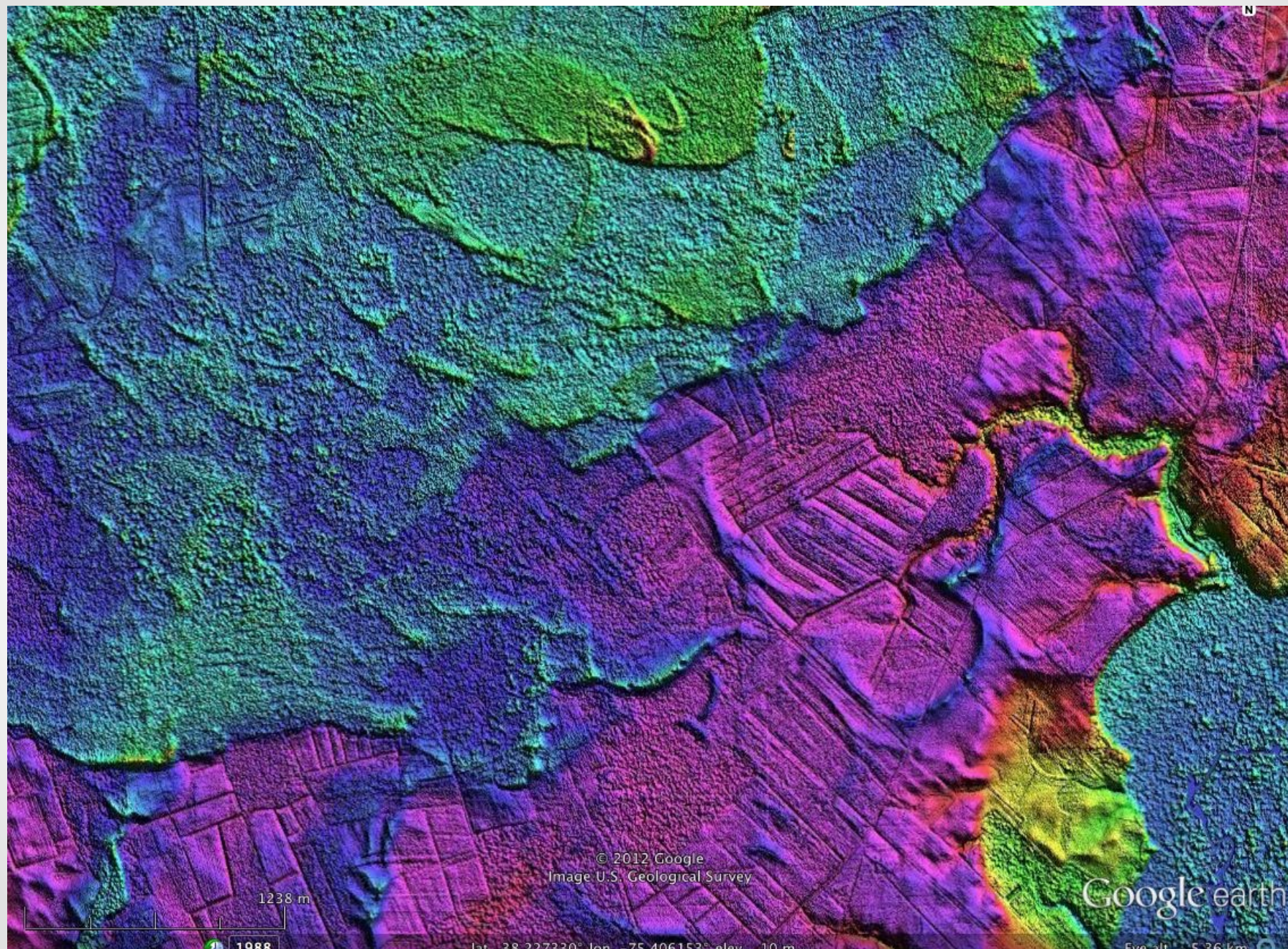




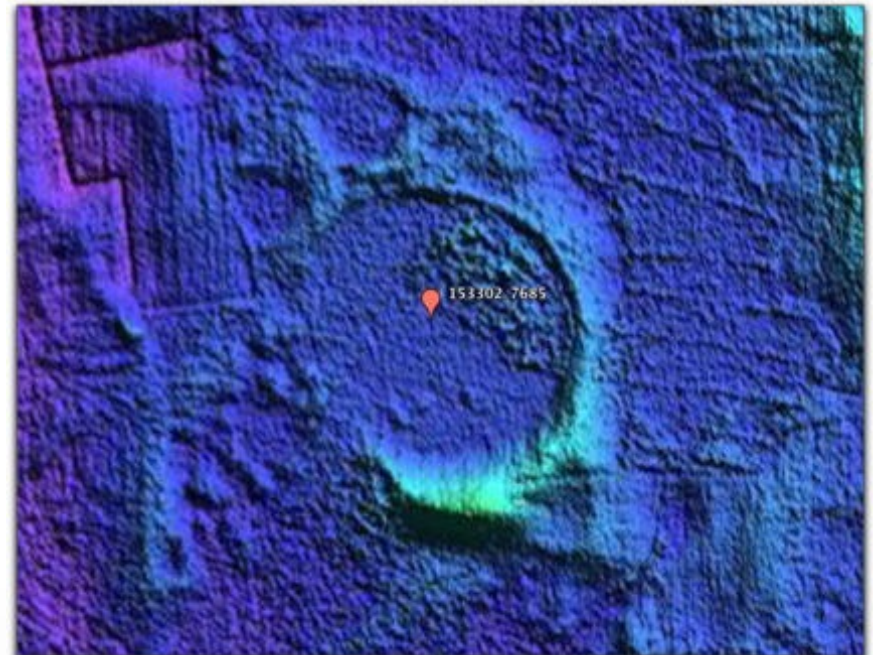
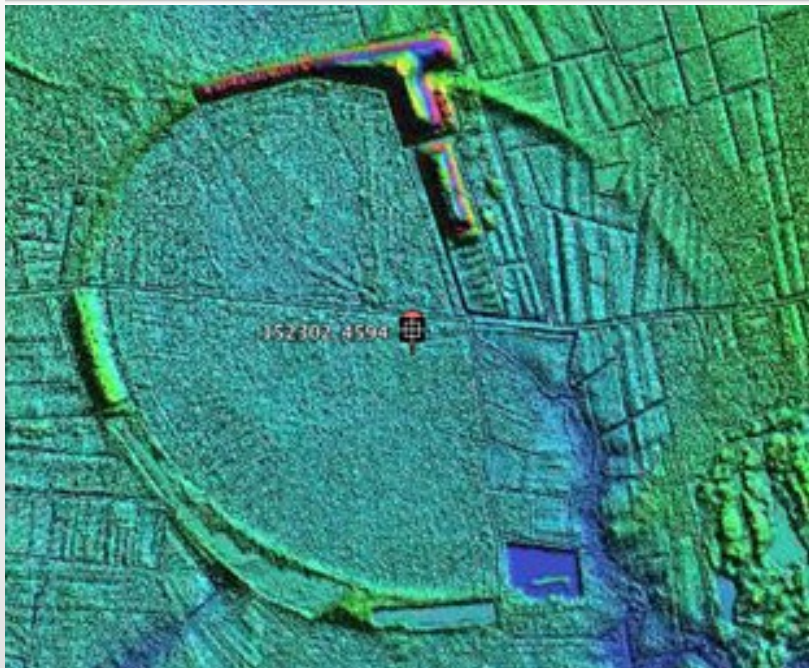
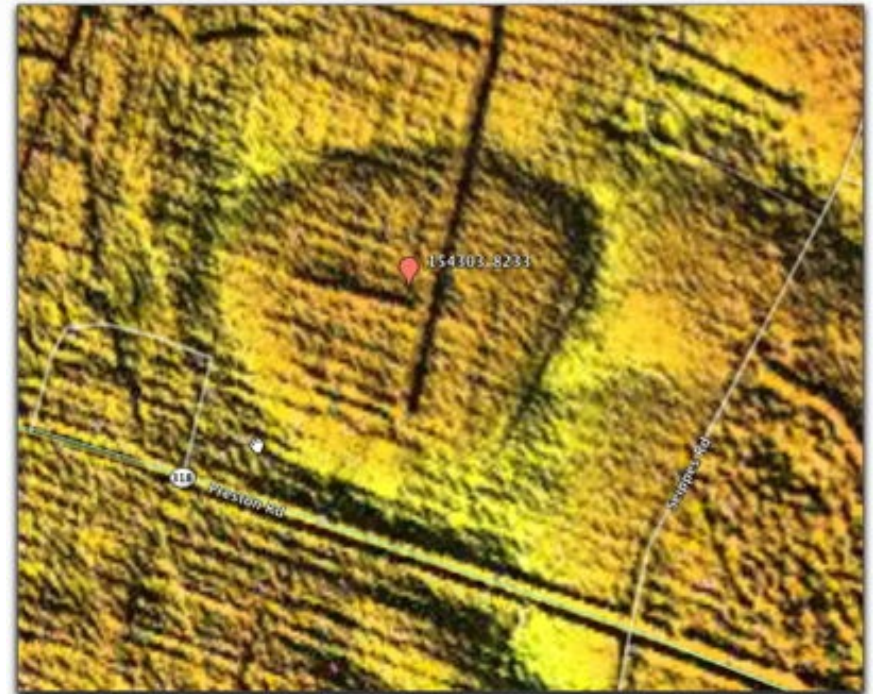
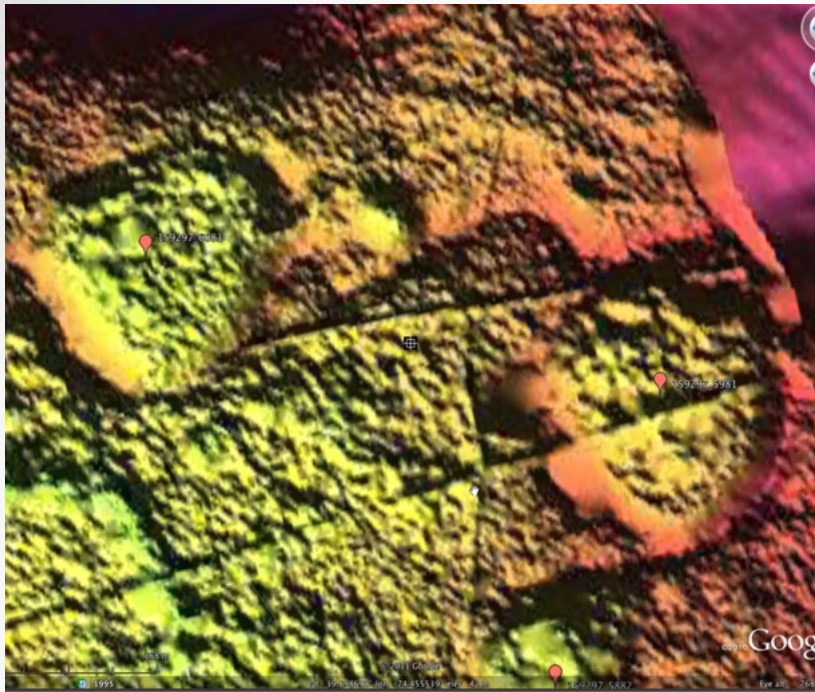
# Sand Sheet







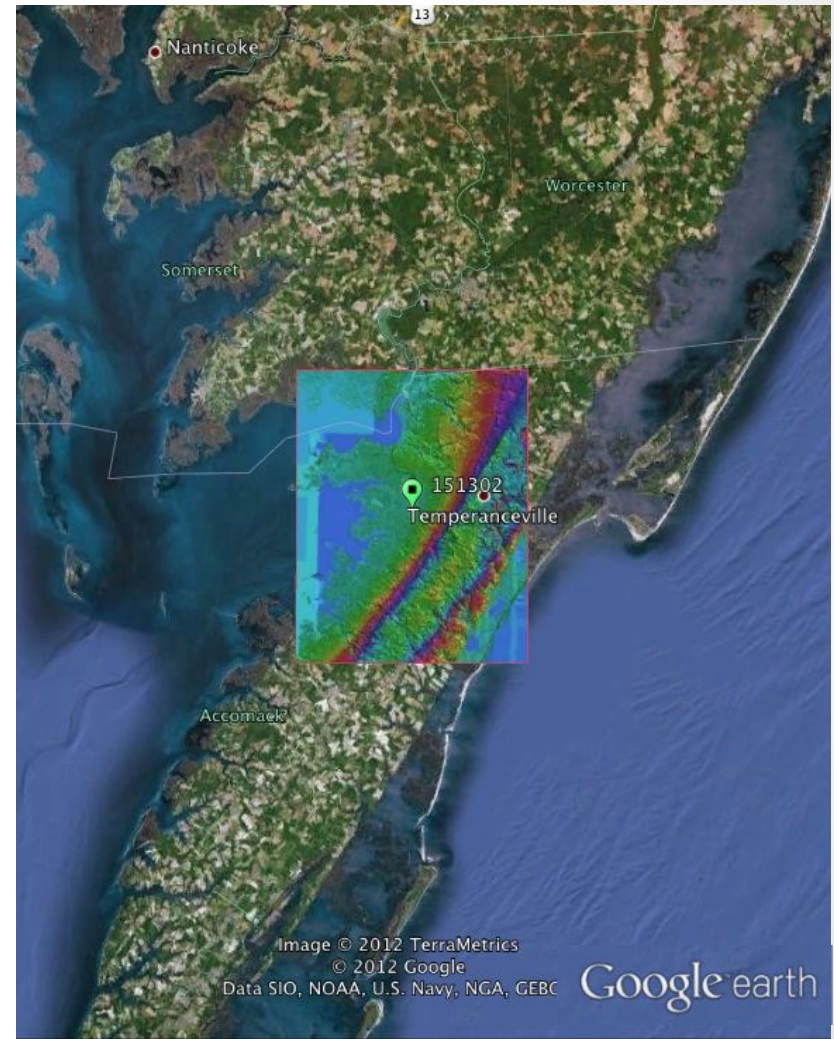




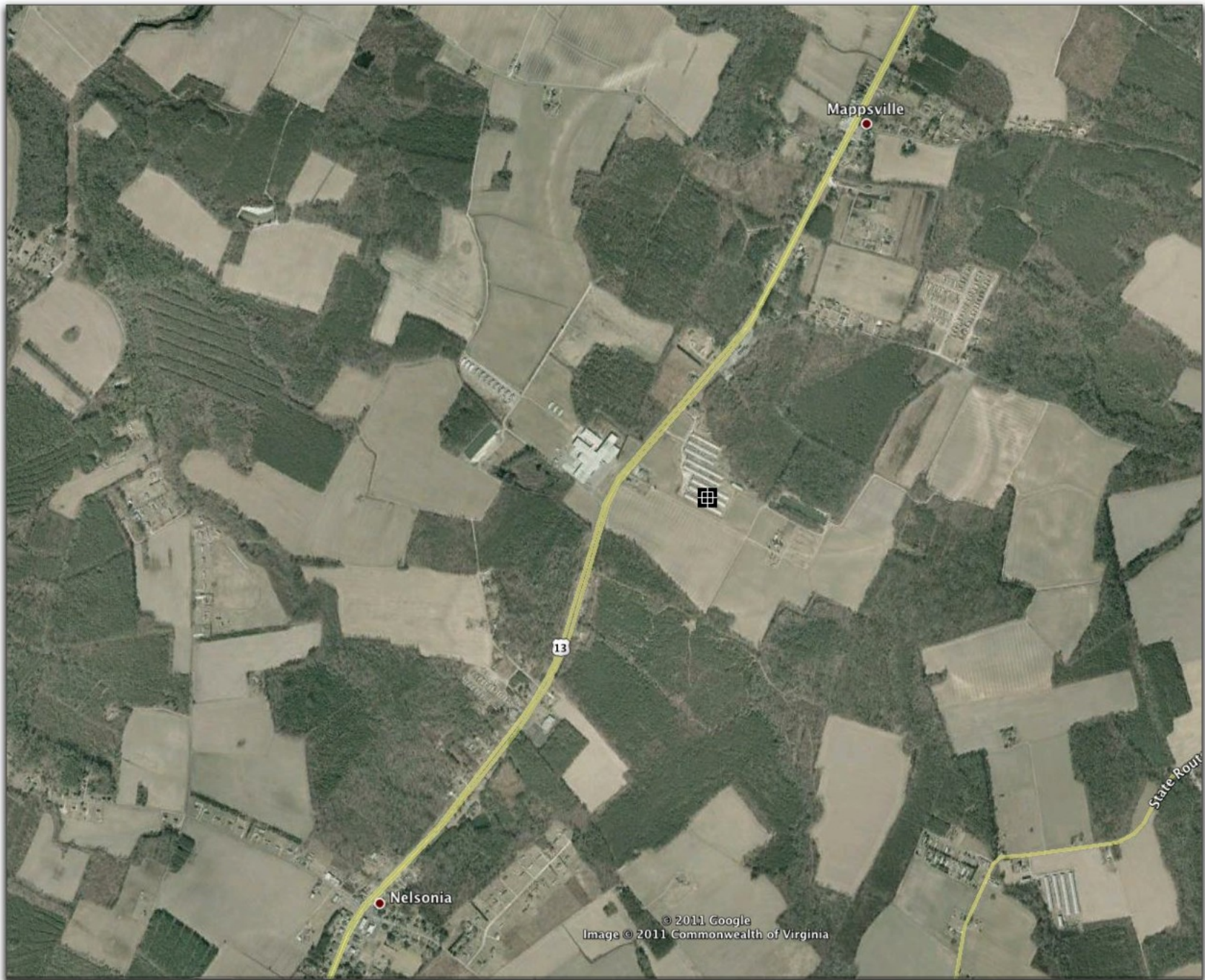


# Octant 151302

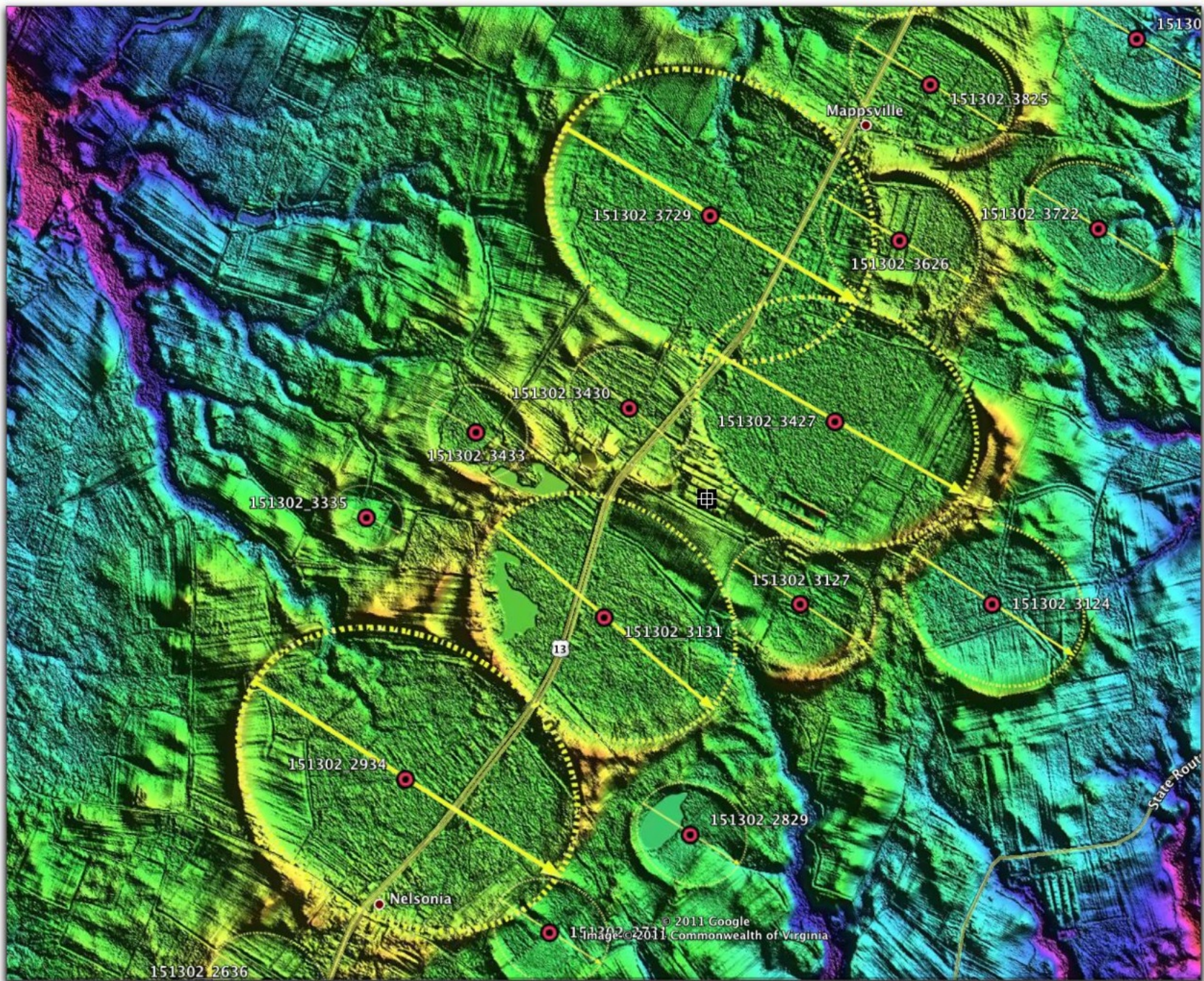
- Chincoteague 100k Quad
- Eastern shore MD/VA line
- “Oval” Planform
- 227 bays measured
- Mean Bearing  $121^{\circ}$
- Std dev  $2.1^{\circ}$



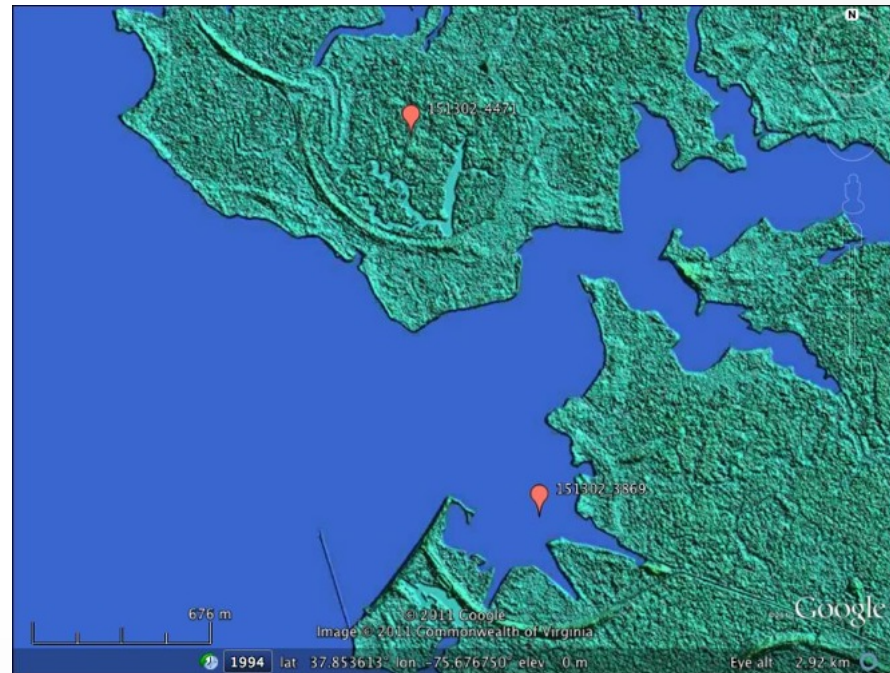
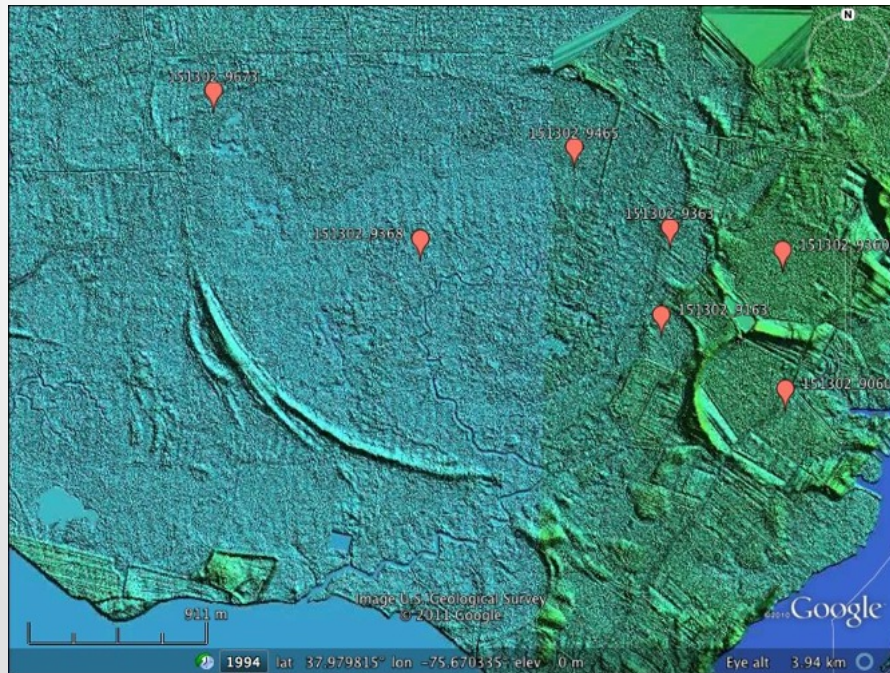
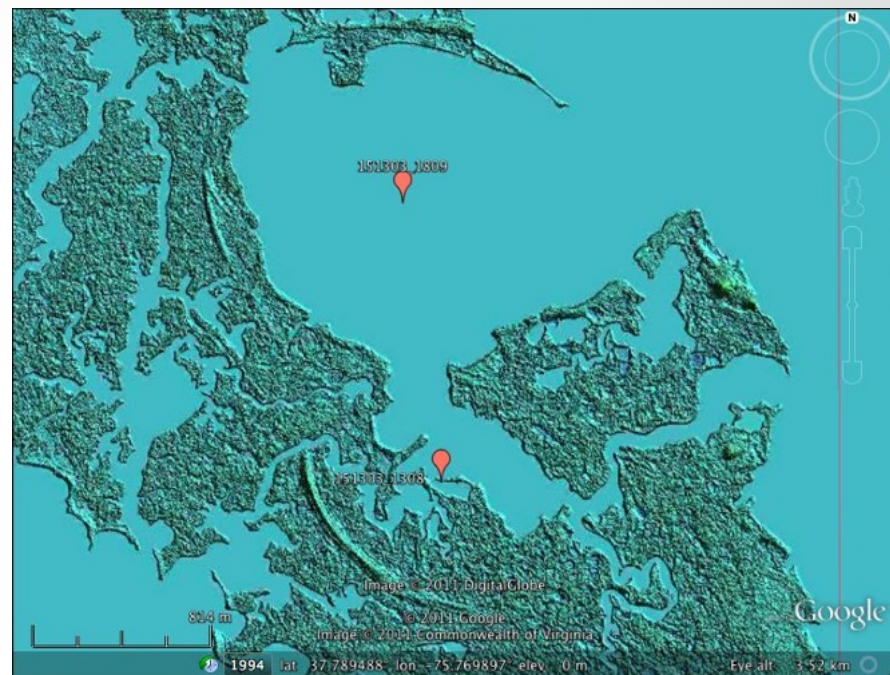
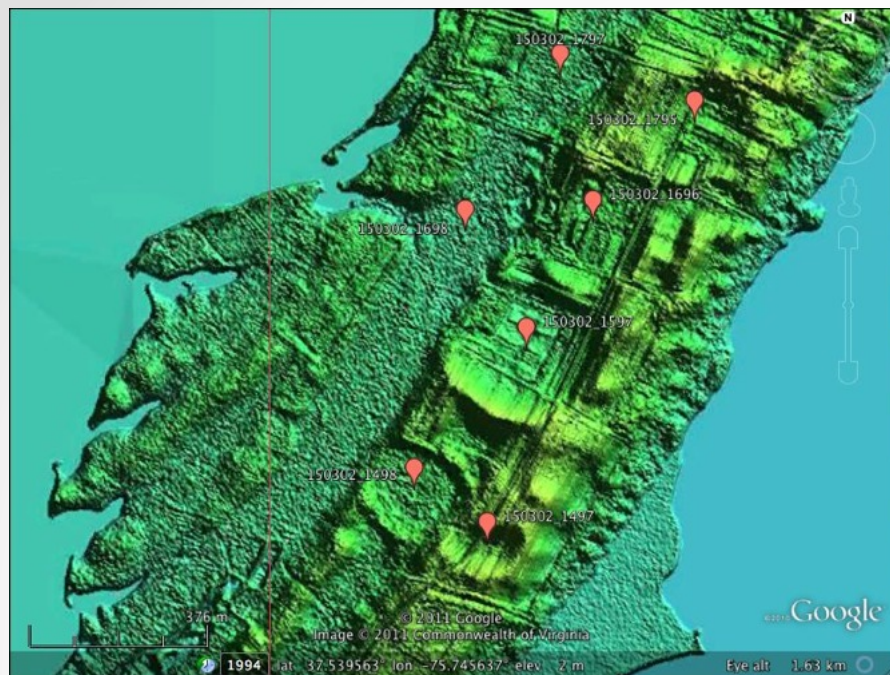






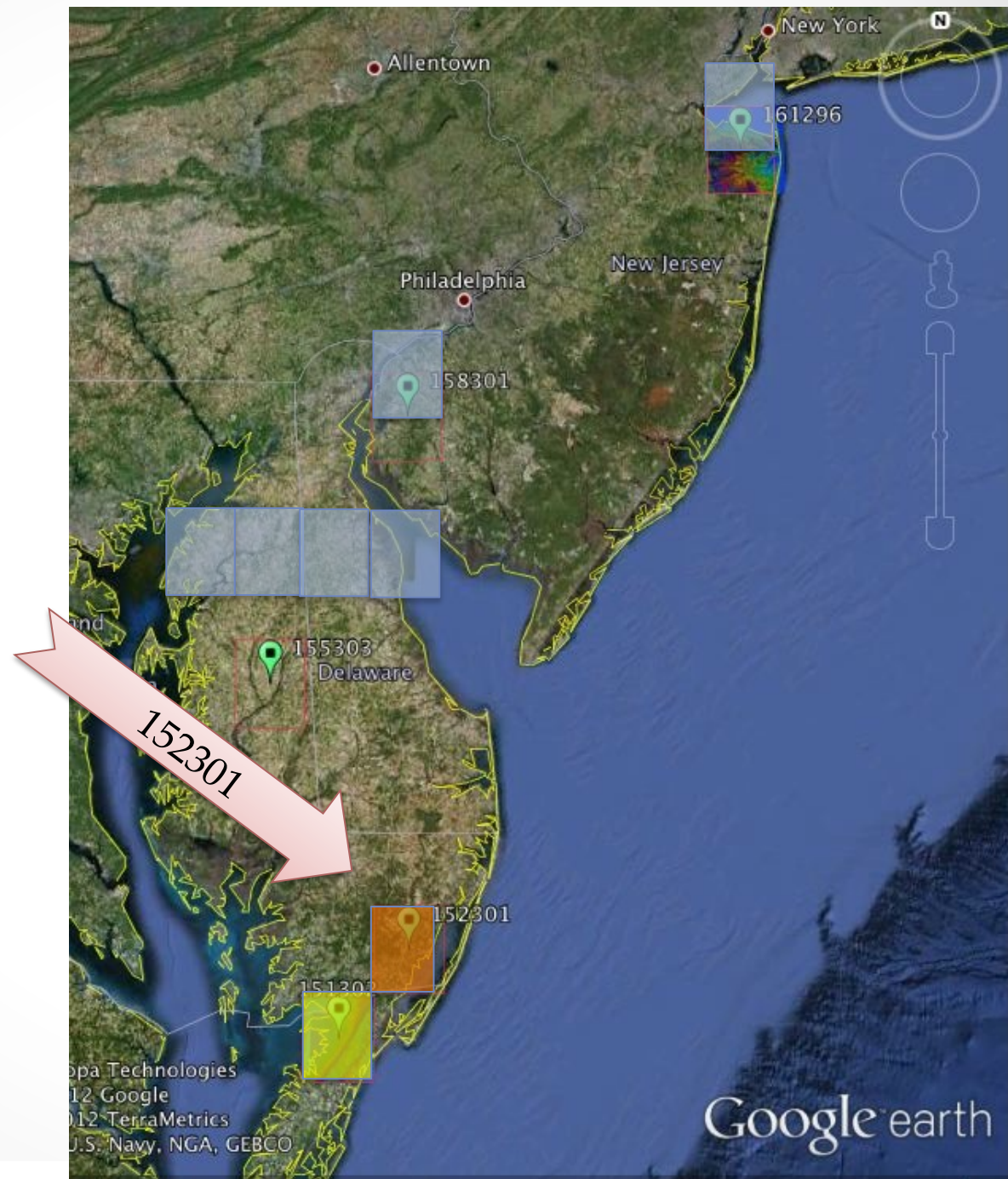




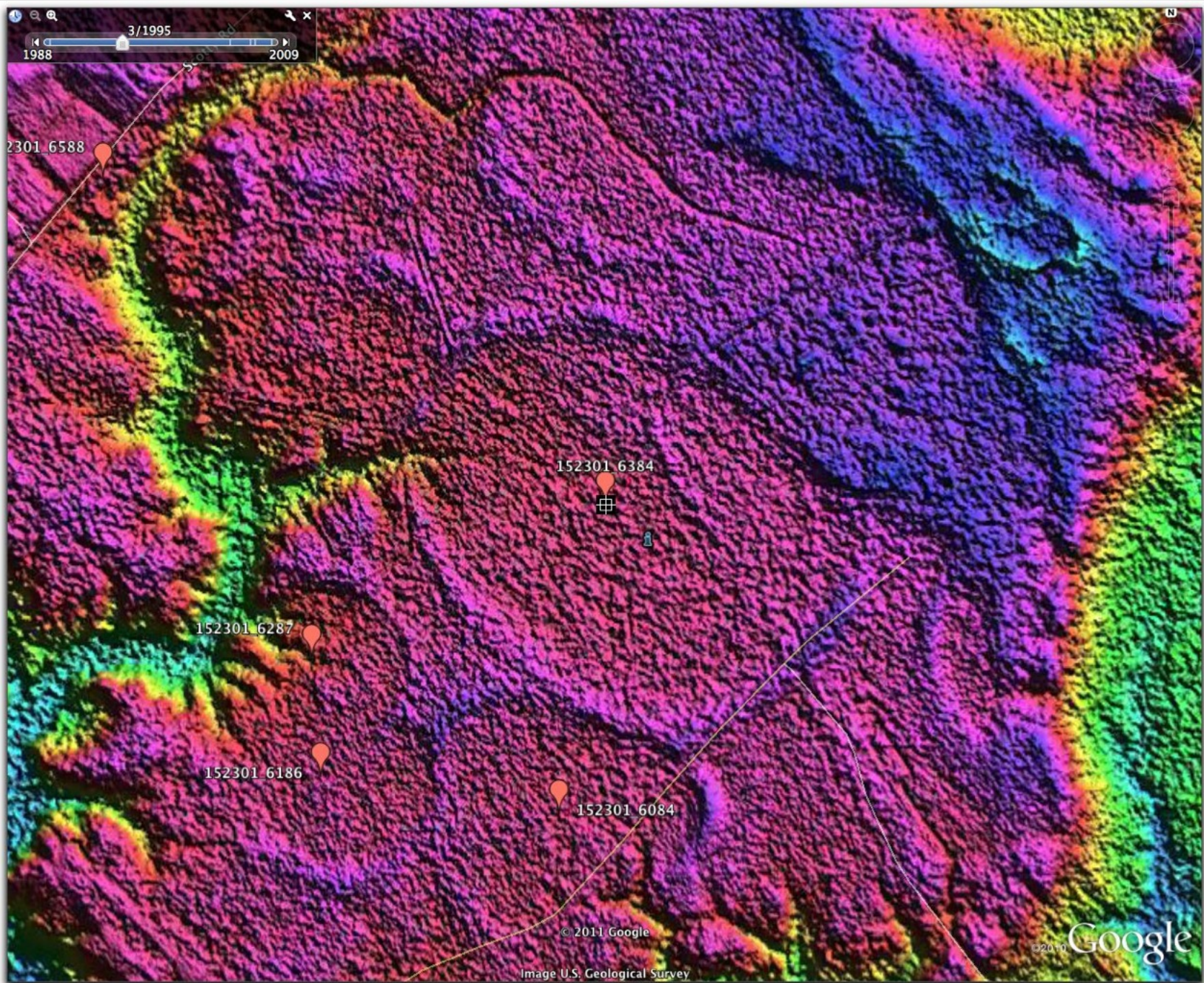




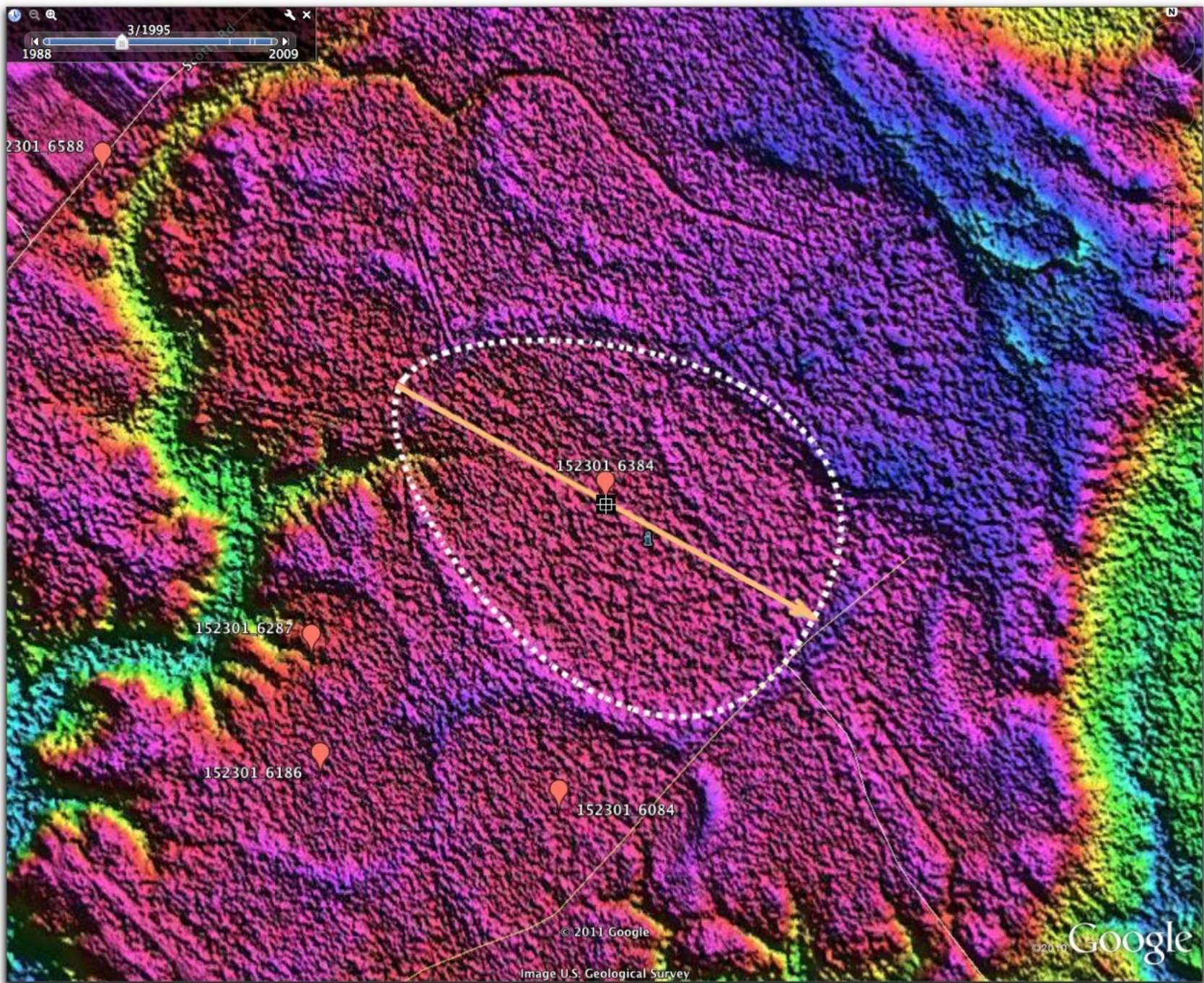
# Octant 152301



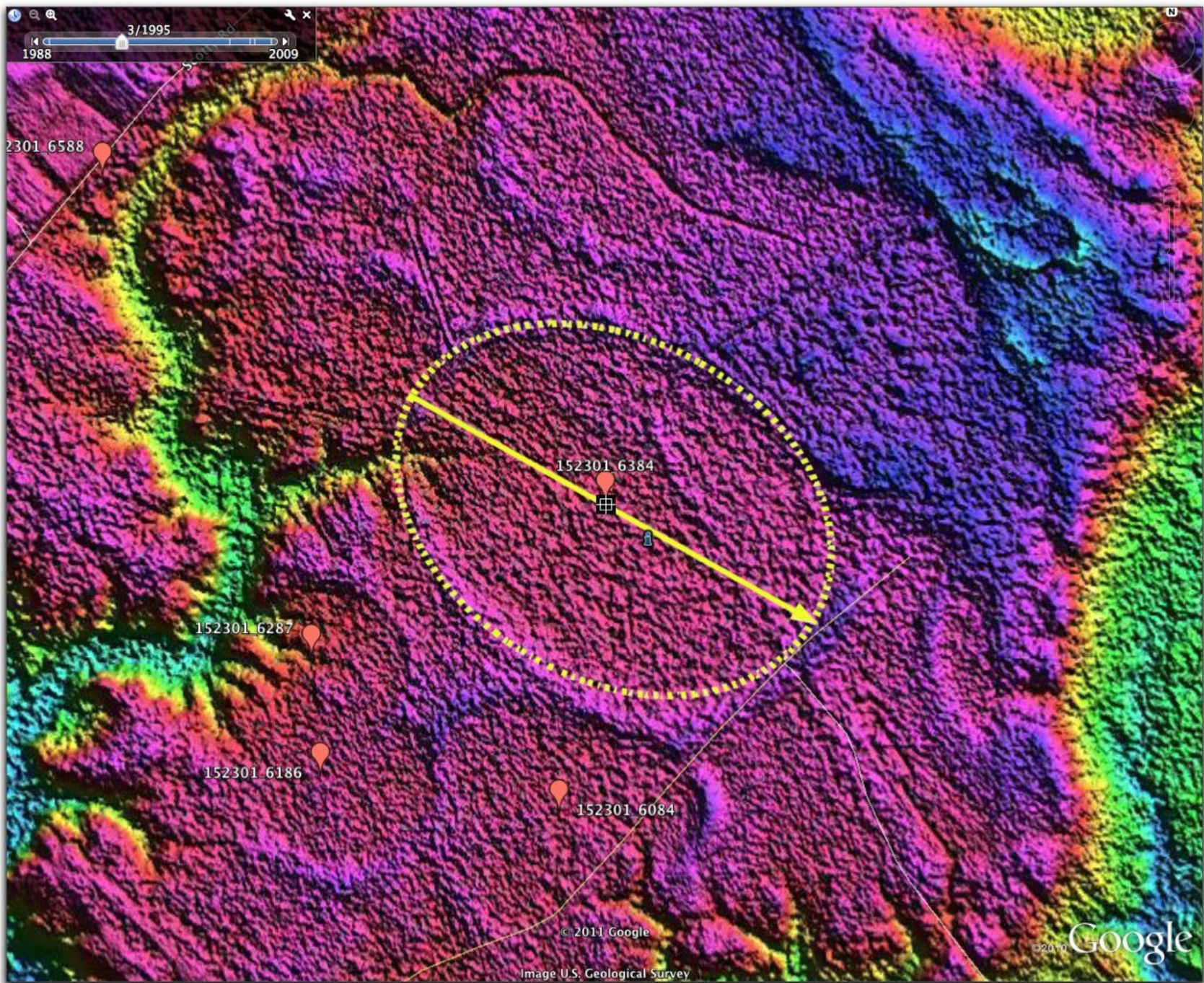










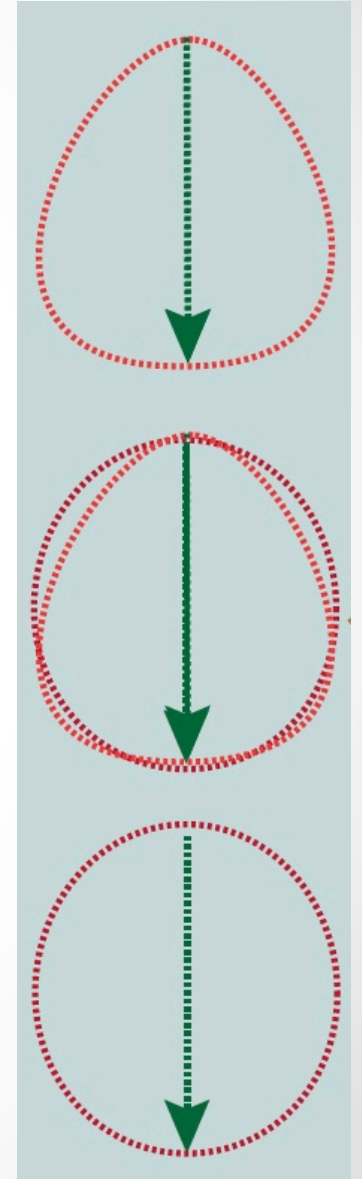




# Planform Continuum

- Carolina bays seen in two Planforms
- Shape changes gradually from one into another
- Is this Continuum a Compelling Argument?
- Can diverse Geomorphologies be Supported?

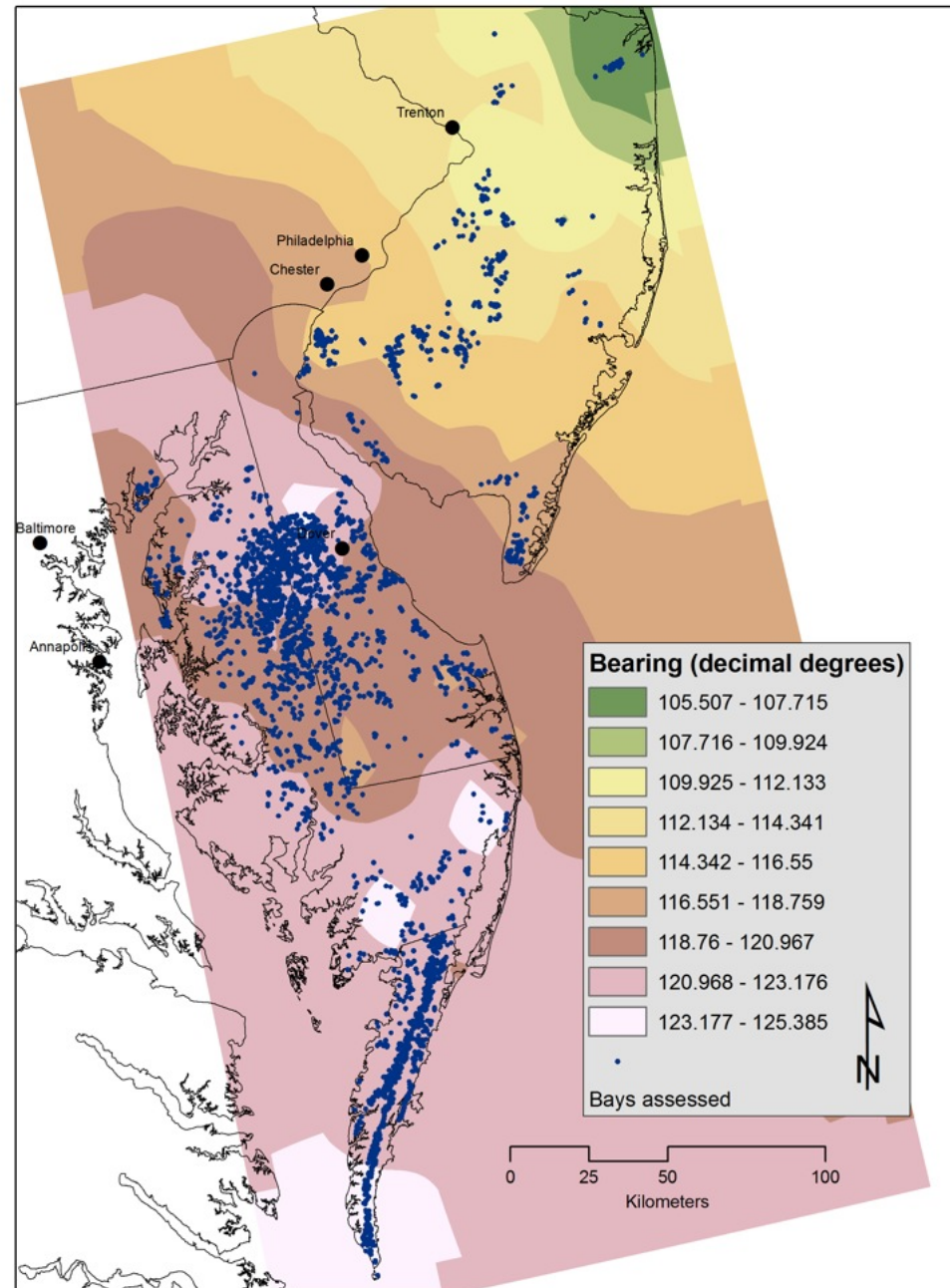
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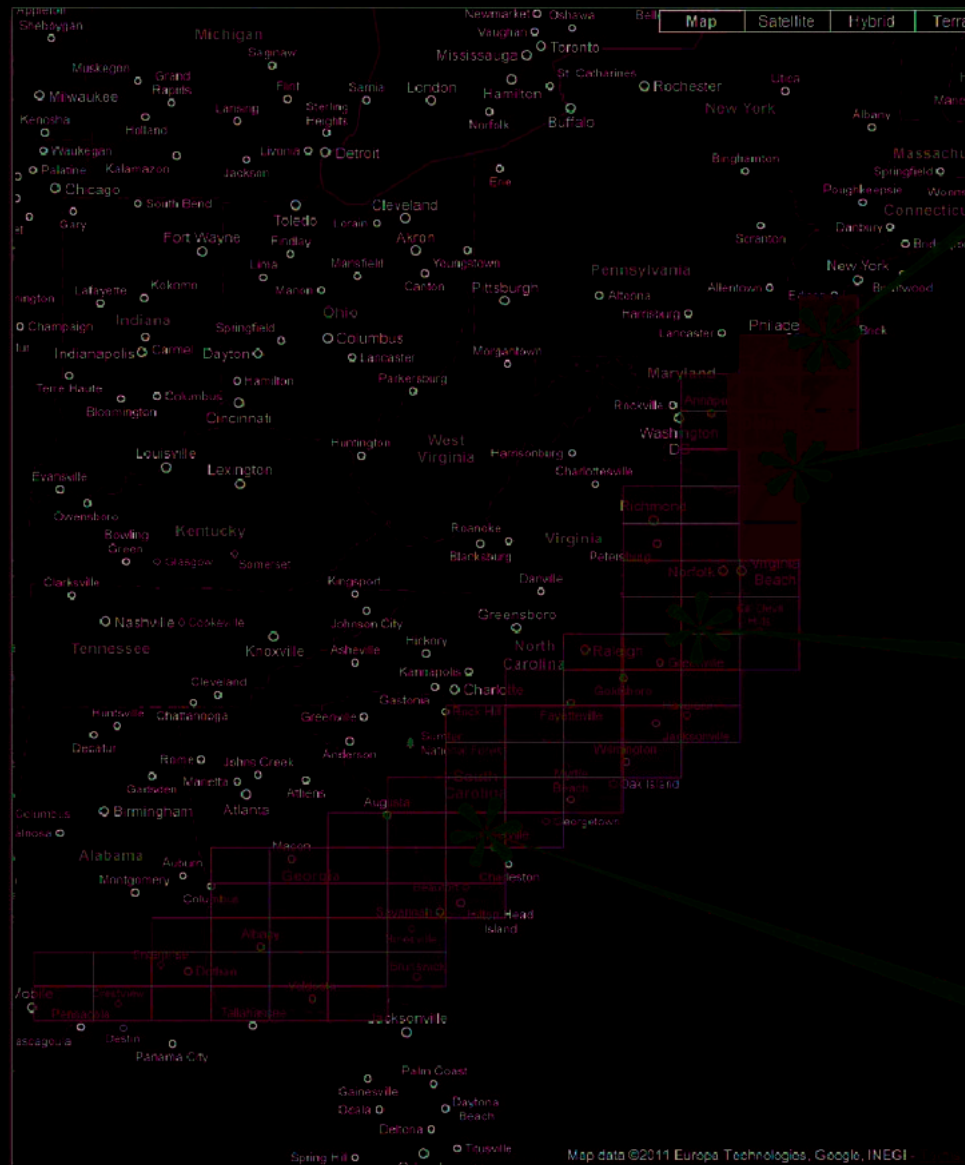


# Orientations

Rotates clockwise  
~20° from NJ through  
Eastern Shore







**Bay Bell**  
Maryland, Delaware,  
New Jersey

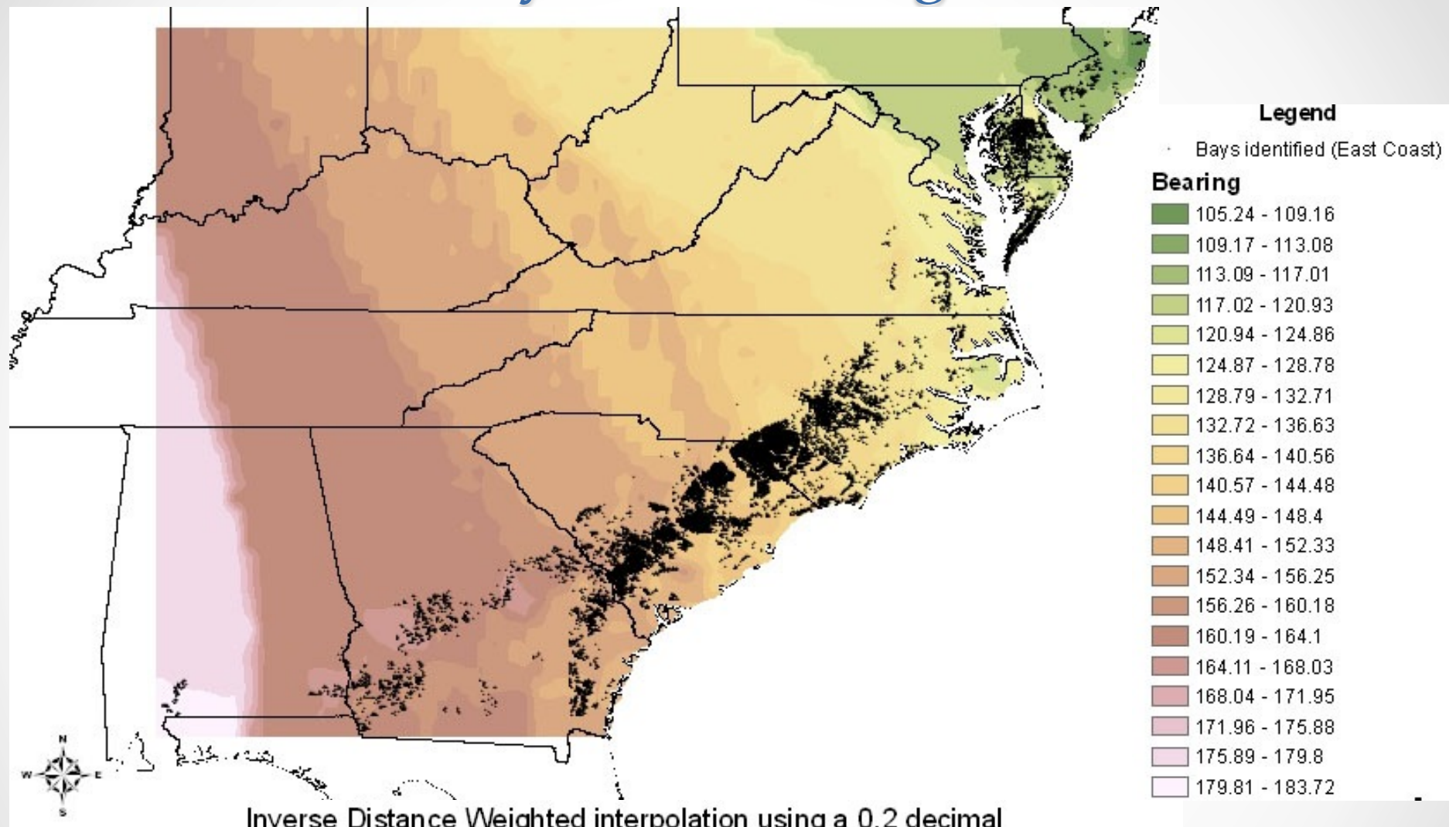
**Bay Oval**  
Virginia Eastern Shore  
Cape May

**Bay Prototype**  
North Carolina, Virginia

**Bay South**  
South Carolina,  
Georgia, Alabama



# Bays and Bearings

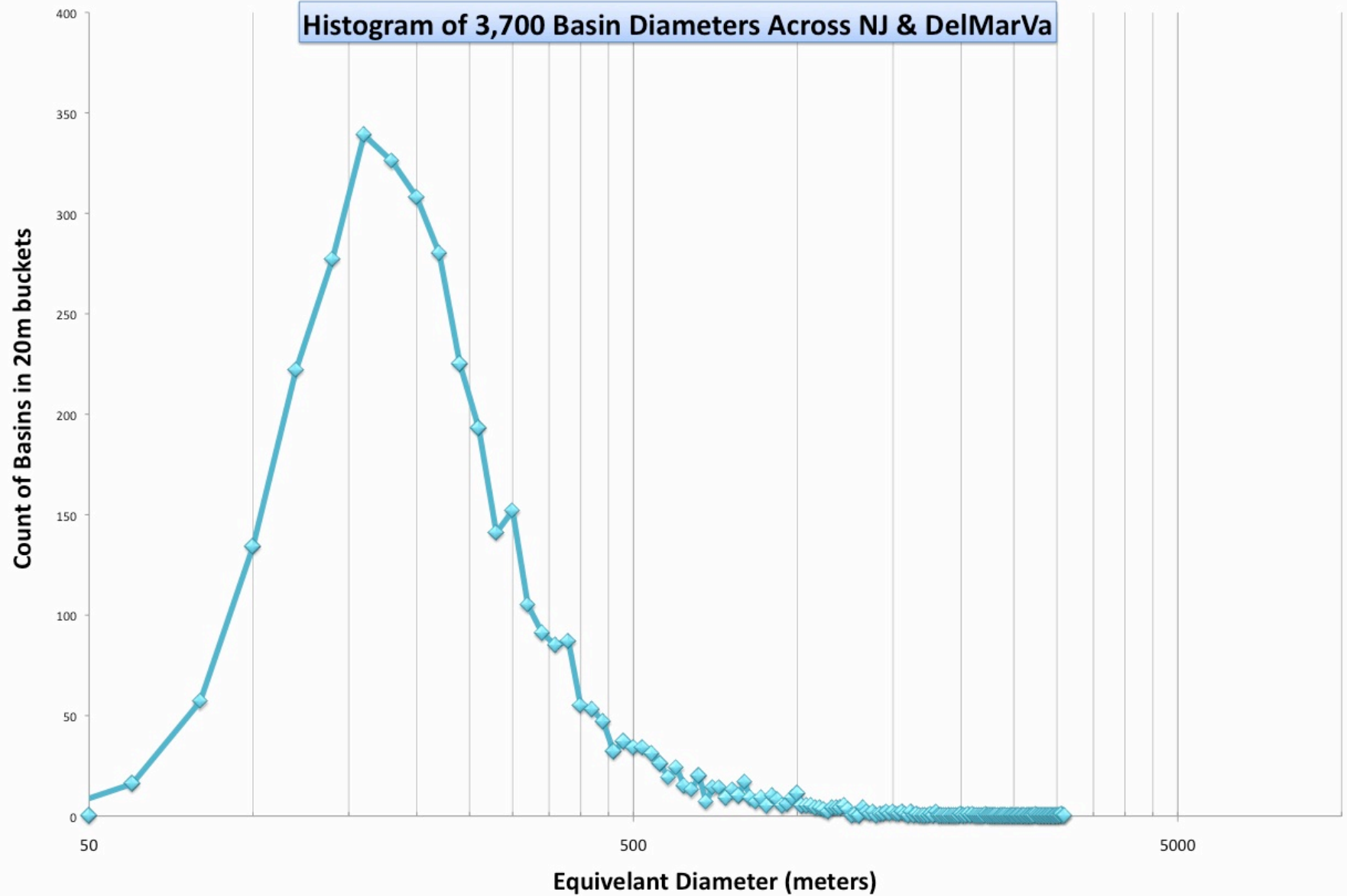


Inverse Distance Weighted interpolation using a 0.2 decimal degree search radius, minimum 3 points, and output grid size of 0.2 decimal degrees.

• Clockwise Rotation of  $\sim 75^\circ$  from NJ through Alabama •

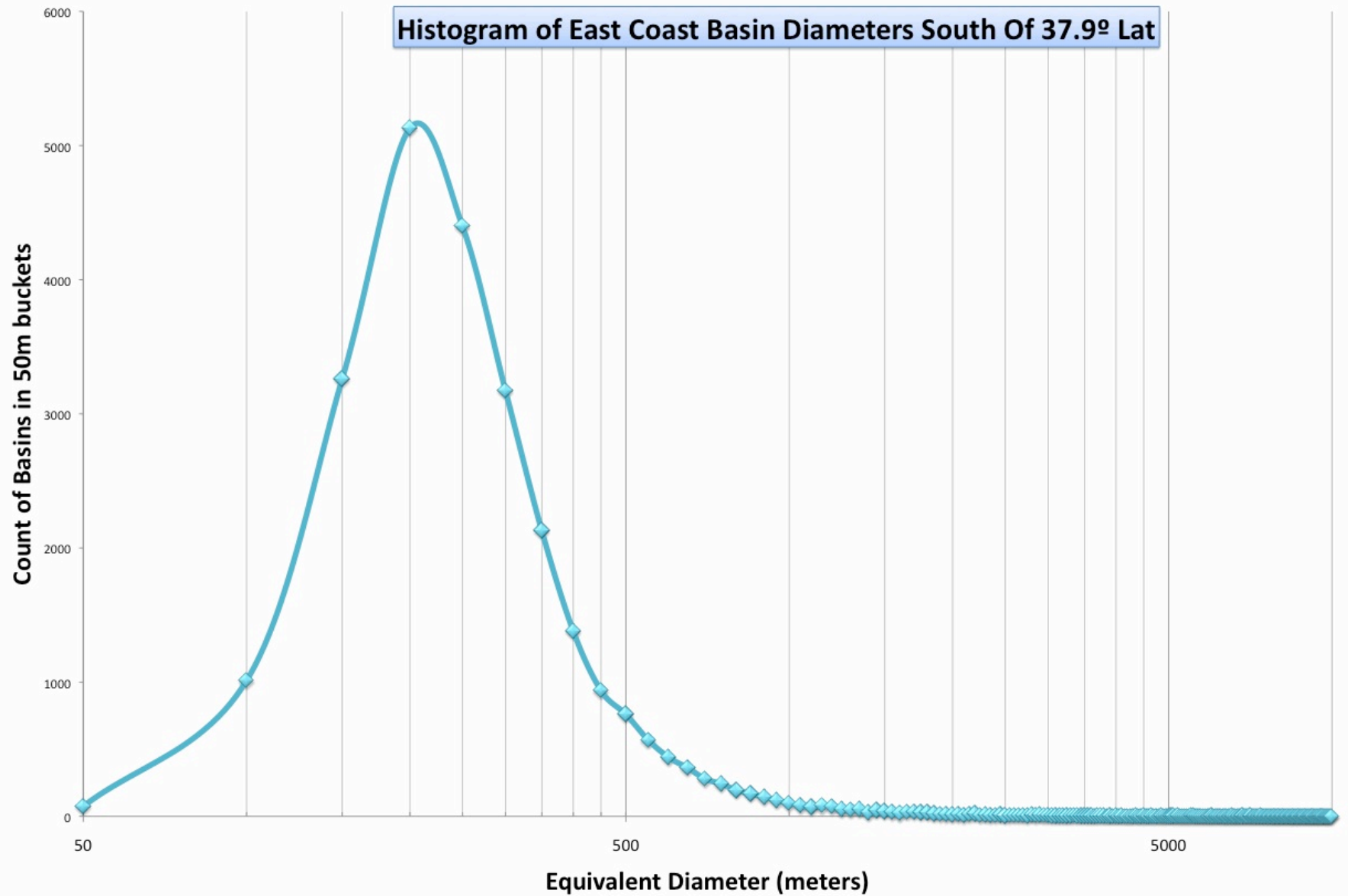


**Histogram of 3,700 Basin Diameters Across NJ & DelMarVa**





**Histogram of East Coast Basin Diameters South Of 37.9° Lat**





# Conclusions

- “Carolina bays” related to “Coastal Ponds”
  - Slightly Different planforms which change on a continuum
  - Not as robustly cookie-cutter as more southerly bays
  - Few multi-km bays
  - Lower eccentricity
- Orientation Seen as NW to SE
- Demonstrate Systematic-by-Latitude Rotation
  - 20° Monmouth County to Cape Charles
  - 75° Monmouth County to Alabama
- Size Distribution Log-Normal
  - Identical statistically with distribution of entire 30,000 bay survey



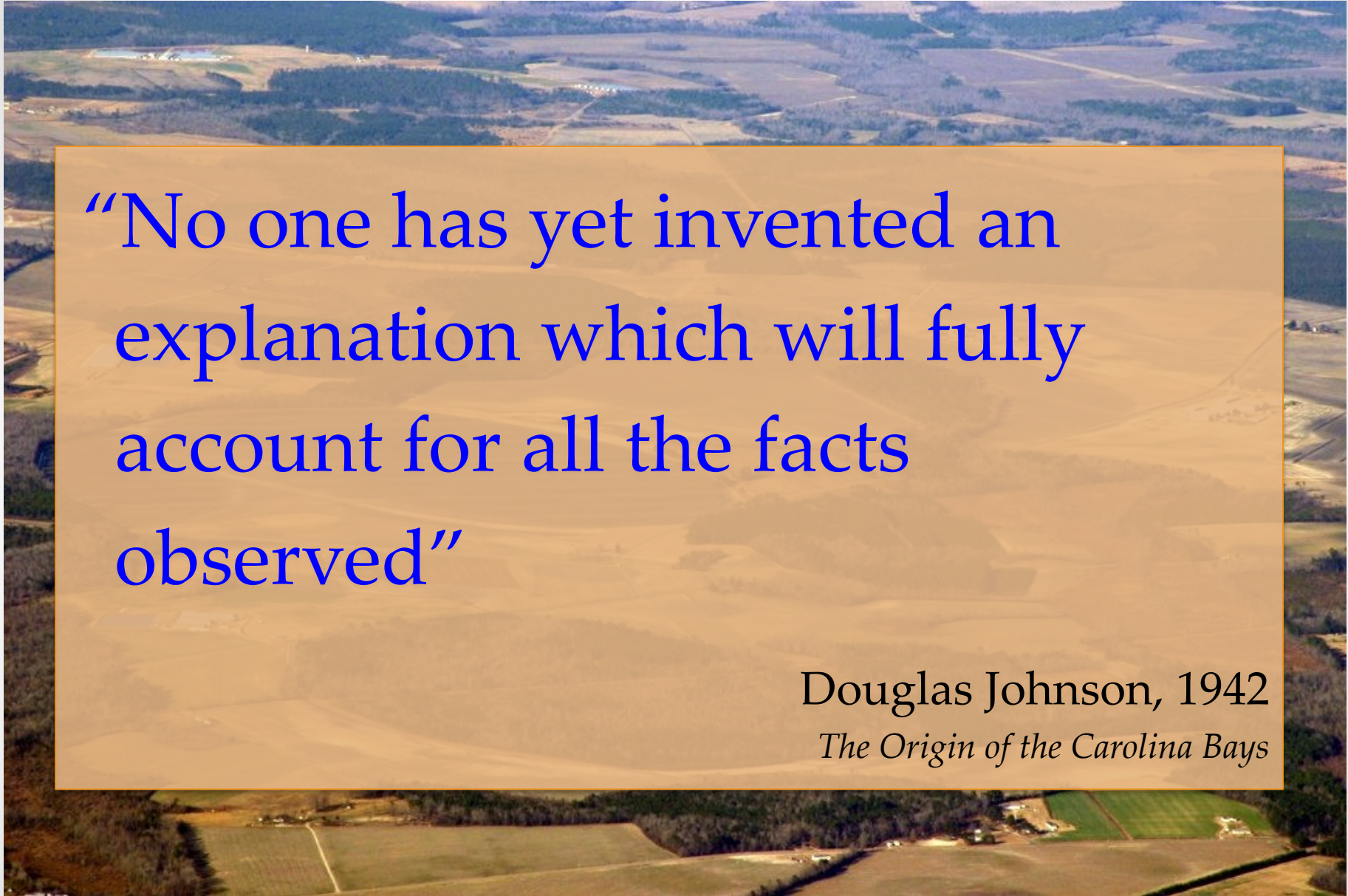
# Rasmussen, 1953

- Wolfe (1953) observed involutions, festoons, and filled wedges in the upper 3-10 feet of sediment in basins
- Proposed as evidence of periglacial action.

***“That it may be thereby deduced that the basins were created by periglacial action is a step beyond the evidence presented.”***

W.C. Rasmussen, 1953, *Periglacial Frost-Thaw Basins in New Jersey: A Discussion*, *The Journal of Geology*, Vol. 61, No. 5



An aerial photograph of a coastal landscape, likely in North Carolina, showing a mix of green fields, brownish soil, and patches of dark green forest. The terrain is somewhat hilly and irregular. A semi-transparent orange rectangle is overlaid on the center of the image, containing text in blue and black.

“No one has yet invented an  
explanation which will fully  
account for all the facts  
observed”

Douglas Johnson, 1942  
*The Origin of the Carolina Bays*

Photo by George Howard



# Bubble Wave Front

