STATE OF MICHIGAN



JOHN ENGLER, Governor DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

HOLLISTER BUILDING, PO BOX 30473, LANSING MI 48909-7973

RUSSELL J. HARDING, Director

REPLY TO:

LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION PO BOX 30458 LANSING MI 48909-7958

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

SUBJECT: Evaluation of Critical Dune Areas

Enclosed with this letter you will find a copy of the Evaluation of Critical Dune Areas report completed by Michigan State University, Center for Remote Sensing (MSU), in June 1996. This report was required under Part 353, Sand Dune Protection and Management, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended.

Please note that this report represents MSU's recommended changes to existing Critical Dune Areas (CDA). The Department of Environmental Quality (the Department) is in the process of evaluating this report. Therefore, it should not be considered a recommendation of the Department. Any changes made to the boundaries of CDAs must be made by the Legislature.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Steve DeBrabander at 517-373-3895, or you may contact me.

Sincerely,

James G. Ribbens, In Charge

Coastal Programs Unit

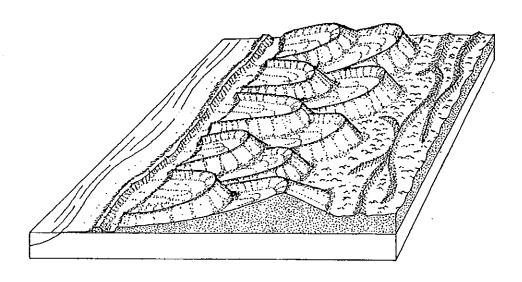
Land and Water Management Division

517-373-8787

Enclosure

FINAL REPORT

EVALUATION OF CRITICAL DUNE AREAS
Designated Under Part 353
(Sand Dune Protection And Management)
of the
Natural Resources and Environmental
Protection Act
1994 PA 451



David P. Lusch, Ph.D.
William D. Hudson, Ph.D.
Linda K. Erickson
Frank Krist
Mark Zweifler

Center for Remote Sensing Michigan State University

To
Michigan Department Of Environmental Quality
Land And Water Management Division
Great Lakes Shorelands Section

June 1996

FINAL REPORT

Evaluation Of Critical Dune Areas Designated Under Part 353 (Sand Dune Protection And Management) of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act 1994 PA 451

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Statement Of The Problem

According to Buckler (1978):

The sand dunes along the shorezone of Michigan's Great Lakes are among the youngest and largest geomorphic features within the state. Because of favorable conditions, nowhere are they better developed than on the eastern and southern shores of Lake Michigan. These dunes are somewhat unique and collectively probably represents the largest accumulation of sand dunes along any fresh water body in the world. They are valued by many for their aesthetically pleasing backdrop to the lakeshore, for the ecological communities which they support and for the recreational potential they provide. Because the environmental (climatic and geomorphic) conditions under which they formed no longer exists, once destroyed, they are not likely to regain their present significant size and extent.

Center for Remote Sensing Michigan State University In an effort to preserve the quality of the state's dunal topography, the Michigan Legislature passed the Sand Dune Protection and Management Act (1976 PA 222). This act gave authority to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) to undertake specific steps to ensure the wise use and protection of Michigan's sand dunes within two miles of the ordinary high water mark along all of its Great Lakes shorelines.

Act 222 was amended in 1989 by PA 146 and 147, to include the regulation of all vegetation removal, earthmoving, and construction activities within designated Critical Dune Areas (CDAs) which were recognized as a "unique, irreplaceable and fragile resource that provides significant recreational, economic, scientific, geological, scenic, botanical, educational, agricultural and ecological benefits to the people of this state and to people from other states and countries who visit this resource." These Critical Dune Areas were mapped by staff from the Land and Water Management Division, MDNR to define areas which were subject to regulation under PA 222, as amended by PA 146 and 147, and were published in the *Atlas of Critical Dunes* (MDNR, 1989). These CDAs were based on an analysis of the delineated barrier dune formations, a review of soil surveys and U.S.G.S. topographic maps, and maps of exemplary dune-associated plant species provided by the Natural Features Inventory.

Further amendments to the Sand Dune Protection and Management Act occurred in 1994 (1994 PA 135). The first portion of Section 23a of PA 135 (1994) stipulated:

Within 1 year of the effective date of this section, the department shall appoint a team of qualified ecologists who may be employed by the department or may be persons with whom the department enters into contracts who shall review "the atlas of critical dune areas" dated February 1989. The review team shall evaluate the accuracy of the designations of critical dune areas within the atlas and shall recommend to the legislature any changes to the atlas or underlying criteria revisions to the atlas that would provide more precise protection to the targeted resource.

In January, 1995, all environmental protection acts were codified and repealed and became parts of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994, PA 451). The Sand Dune Protection and Management Act as amended became Part 353 of Act 451.

In April 1995, the Center For Remote Sensing at Michigan State University responded to a Request For Proposal issued by the Office of Purchasing, State of Michigan, Department of Management and Budget (Invitation To Bid Number: 07115001458) on behalf of the Great Lakes Shorelands Section, Land and Water Management Division, MDNR (now the MDEQ, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.



Criteria for Identifying and Mapping Critical Dune Areas

Section II-C-1 of the RFP (Work Statement - Tasks - Evaluation of Atlas of Critical Dune Areas) states:

- A. Detailed evaluation of the accuracy of designated CDAs dated February 17, 1989, utilizing remote sensing, U.S.G.S. topographic maps, soil surveys, onsite inspections, vegetation determinations, geomorphologic interpretation and other methods determined useful. The purpose of this review is to determine if the current CDA designations accurately represent the CDAs of this state.
- B. Detailed evaluation of sand dune areas which were not designated as CDAs to determine if they meet the definition of CDAs utilizing the methods listed in Item 1 above. The purpose of this review is to determine if all sand dunes which exhibit CDA qualities have been included in the designation.

The Sand Dune Protection and Management Part (353) of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451) stipulated that the MDNR was to make or cause to have made several types of comprehensive studies and inventories relating to the dunes and their values for environmental, recreational and industrial purposes. The "Dune Type Inventory and Barrier Dune Classification Study of Michigan's Lake Michigan Shore" (Buckler, 1978; 1979) [hereafter refered to as the Buckler Study] was authorized under the old Act 222 (1974) and contracted by the Geological Survey Division, MDNR. The Remote Sensing Project [the precusor to the Center For Remote Sensing] at Michigan State University was the contractor. The Buckler Study created the Dune Morphology Classification of the Lake Michigan Shore (Figure 1) which greatly aided the present reevaluation project.

The Buckler Study was conducted within seven high priority areas consisting of nine shoreline segments along Michigan's Lake Michigan shoreline. The boundaries of the segments were predetermined by the MDNR for the Series I Designated Sand Dune Areas (MDNR, 1978). In subsequent contracts, Buckler continued the inventory and classification of dunes types and the delineation of the barrier dune within the confines of Series II and Series III Designated Sand Dune Areas. All of these studies by Buckler resulted in the creation of a set of map folders, one for each 7.5-minute quadrangle (many 7.5-minute quadrangles were photographically created from 15-minute quads for these studies), which contained stable-base overlays registered to the USGS maps. The overlays depicted the dune classification of the area, delimited the barrier dune, and portrayed other miscellaneous delineations (Figure 2).

As stated earlier, in response to the 1989 amendments to Act 222 of 1976 [now Part 353, 1994 PA 451] the Critical Dune Areas (CDAs) were mapped by the MDNR in order to define which areas were subject to regulation. These were documented in the *Atlas of Critical Dunes* dated February 17, 1989. In the review of background materials germain to this project, the specific criteria used by the MDNR to map CDAs were made available and are listed in Table 1.



Dune Form	Relative Re of Dune Fo	rm Form	ation of Dune with Respect sent Shoreline	Arrangement of Dune Form	Underlying and/or Associated Landforms
Parabolic dui	n	igh Ioderate ow	Parallel normal arcuate irregular	Singular r epetitive	n/a
linear dune R	n	igh Toderate ow	parallel normal arcuate irregular	Singular r epetitive	n/a
dune Terrace	n	igh Ioderate ow	parallel normal arcuate irregular	Singular repetitive	n/a
dune PL atfor	n	igh Ioderate ow	parallel normal arcuate irregular	Singular r epetitive	n/a
Domal dune	n	igh 1oderate w		Singular r epetitive	n/a
C omplex dun	n	igh 1oderate w	n/a	n/a	n/a
dune Flat	n/	'a	n/a	n/a	n/a
marginal sand	n	igh Ioderate w	n/a	n/a	Iacustrine plain Outwash plain alluvial plain moraine till plain
inter-dune Lo	wland n/	'a	n/a	n/a	as above

On the maps, polygons are identified by concatenating selected letters (shown as bold capitals above) from the categories listed under the criteria Form, Relief, Orientation, Arrangement, and Associated Landforms. For example, the capitalized items in line one above (Parabolic, High, Parallel, Repetitive) would be shown as "Phpr" on the map. Pmpr is a related dune assemblage, but exhibiting a moderate amount of local relief. Cl refers to a Complex dune field of low relief. A low relief, marginal sand apron formed on an outwash plain is shown as "Alo".

Figure 1. Dune morphology classification of the Lake Michigan shore (Buckler, 1978; 1979).



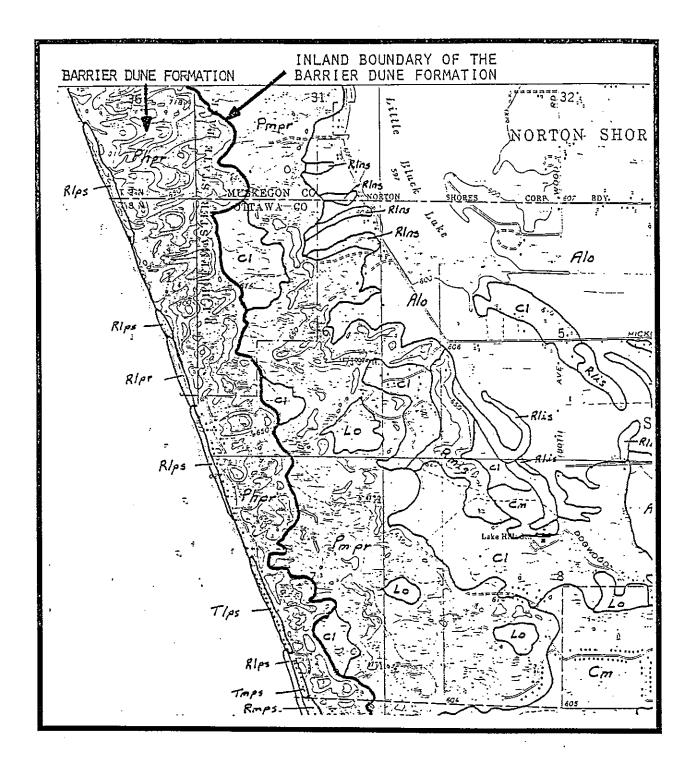


Figure 2. Example of the topographic map overlay created by Buckler displaying both the outlines of the various dune assemblages and the landward boundary of the Barrier Dune Formation. See Figure 1 for an explanation of the codes used to identify the various dune types.

Table 1. 1989 Criteria for Identifying Critical Dune Areas, Land and Water Management Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Critical Dune Areas include the following:

- 1. Barrier dune formations designated pursuant to 1976 PA 222.
- 2. Areas outside the barrier dune formations which meet all three of the following criteria:
 - a. Areas composed primarily of dune sand, as identified on soil surveys.
 - b. Areas containing dunes at least 20 feet in height. Isolated occurrences of single dunes meeting height criteria were not included.
 - c. Areas exhibiting a minimum length (measured more or less parallel to the shoreline) of 1.5 miles.
- 3. Additional areas were included if they met the following criterion:

Areas supporting exemplary dune asssociated plant communities as identified by MNFI, within the boundaries of a designated sand dune area.

plant communities:

interdunal wetlands
coastal plain marsh
dune and swale complex
open dunes
mesic southern forest
dry mesic southern forest
mesic northern forest



During the initial phase of the work, all available background and source materials were reviewed by the team. Each team member became familiar with all phases of the interpretation project including the MDEQ mapping criteria (see Table 1), definitions, and standards. Following this familiarization phase, the team analyzed a pilot area as a means of evaluating the MDEQ criteria. All project participants (project manager, senior analyst, and the photo interpreters) worked together to study an arbitrarily selected stretch of shoreline to review existing and potential Critical Dune Areas. A series of questions resulted from this initial method review. On October 4, 1995, the MSU team met with the following staff from the Great Lakes Shorelands Section, Land and Water Management Division to resolve these issues: Steve Debrabander, James Ribbens, and Christy Fox. The following decisions were made at this meeting:

1. Is there a spatial contiguity requirement for CDAs? That is, do otherwise acceptable dune polygons which are physically separated from the shore-bound CDA polygon get included?

No, there is no contiguity requirement, detached polygons within the two mile shore buffer are acceptable.

2. How irregular may the boundary of a CDA polygon be? Is there a minimum width for protrusions of CDA or intrusions of non-CDA lands?

Be as accurate as possible in delineating the CDA boundary. There is no prescribed width criteria to peninsulas or reentrants.

3. What unit area of analysis should be used to evaluate the local relief (e.g., 40 ac, 10 ac, 2.5 ac)?

No decision was taken on this issue. It was determined that a strict unit area of analysis had not been employed by MDEQ staff during their mapping of CDAs. There was concensus among MDEQ staff and the MSU team that the unit area should be somewhere in the range of 10 to 40 acres. The MSU team committed to a mini-study to evaluate this issue. Upon conclusion of the mini-study, MDEQ staff will review the recommendations of the MSU team and finalize the relief criteria method.

4. How was the 1.5 mile shore length criteria actually employed? Does it refer to the actual length of the polygon measured along its longest axis or to the length of the shoreline subtended by rays projected from the ends of the CDA polygon at right angles to the shoreline?

This criteria was not rigorously employed in a quantitative manner. Rather, the polygon was visually evaluated to estimate whether a trend line quasi-parallel to the shore and passing through the polygon was about 1.5 miles in length.



5. Is there a minimum area threshold for individual CDA polygons?

After some discussion, and refering back to the previous dialog about shore length, a concensus rule was developed that CDA polygons must be >= 40 acres in size. The rationale was that a 40 ac. or larger CDA polygon (considering only the portion within the 2 mile shore buffer) might not have a projected shore length of 1.5 miles but would nevertheless be recognized as a Critical Dune Area by most observers. Conversely, it was decided that if any of the very abrupt, longitudinal dunes which might be 1.5 miles or greater in length were not 40 acres or more in size they would be too small to include in the regulated class of CDA. In order for a polygon to be less than 40 acres in size and be 1.5 miles in length, its width must be less than 220 feet. At the mapping scale of 1:24,000 (1":2,000"), this ground distance distance appears as a width of only 0.11 inches.

6. Which soil textures should be used for "dune sand"?

Concensus was reached that the upper horizons (A, E, or B) could be loamy sand or sand, but that the C horizon must be sand (but not stratified sand and gravel).

7. Regarding the two-mile inland limit of the study, if a CDA polygon extends beyond the two-mile limit does it get truncated at the limit line or mapped inland to its natural border?

This should not happen since the two-mile limit was created in part to handle this problem. If some rare circumstance does occur, the CDA must be truncated along the twomile inland limit.

On October 18, 1995, the MSU team met with MDEQ staff (Steve Debrabander and James Ribbons) to review the results of the local relief mini-study (see question 3 above). Several new questions were discussed and resolved:

Regarding map generalization, should two or more CDA polygons be merged into one larger polygon when they occur close to one another? If so, what is the maximum gap size? Also, what is the minimum size of an area to be excluded from within a CDA polygon when it fails the local relief criteria.

The aim of the project is to capture as little non-CDA terrain as possible within any CDA polygon. Therefore, do not merge proximal CDAs, show them as distinct areal units. In an attempt to be as precise as possible, necks and blanks of non-CDA terrain within and around a CDA polygon must be wider than 0.1 inches to be shown at the scale of 1 inch: 2,000 feet (i.e., they must be approximately 200 feet or more wide to be mapped.

After a thorough review of the mapping results of the various criteria trials over the same test area (i.e., local relief assessed in unit areas of 10 ac., 40 ac., and 160 ac. using local-relief thresholds of 20 ft., 40 ft, and 60 ft.) the MSU team recommended and the MDEQ staff concurred that the standard for mapping Critical Dune Areas should be:

	The unit area for assessing local relief shall be 10 acres
	The local relief threshold for inclusion as a CDA shall be >= 40 feet
	CDAs must be 40 acres or larger in size irrespective of their projected shoreline length
	A CDA must be composed primarily of dune sand (C horizon = sand not stratified sand and gravel)
•	These criteria do not apply to Barrier Dunes as designated pursuant to 1976 P.A. 222 as amended

The above analysis and discussion was conducted in fullfillment of the directive given in Section 23a of the 1994 amendments to the Sand Dune Protection and Management Act (1994 PA 135) and restated in Section I-A of the Request For Proposal that the contractor was to conduct "... a review of the underlying criteria used to determine critical dune areas that would provide more precise protection to the targeted resource." Several changes in the criteria to be used for mapping CDAs were recommended and adopted by the Land and Water Management Division, MDEQ. These changes are:

- 1. Employ a 10-acre unit area within which to evaluate local relief. This makes the relief criterion much more spatially precise. The previous MDNR criteria did not include this parameter.
- 2. Use a minimum local relief threshold of 40 feet. The implemented procedure required four 10-ft. contour lines to be within the sand dune feature (i.e., the interpreters did not interpolate between contour lines in order to "get" 40 ft. of local relief). The previous MDNR criterion used a threshold of 20 feet. This change ensured that the targeted resource that was mapped would be very obvious in the field and on maps and airphotos.
- 3. Employ a 40-acre minimum polygon size for CDAs. This criterion was much easier to impliment than the previous MDNR criterion of 1.5 miles of projected shore length. Once again, this change was agreed upon in order to ensure that the CDAs that were mapped would be very obvious in the field as well as on maps and airphotos.



Barrier Dunes and their Relationship to Critical Dune Areas

The following discussion is extracted from the original Barrier Dune report (Buckler, 1978):

The Sand Dune Protection and Management Act (Michigan Legislature, 1976) defines a barrier dune as "the first landward sand dune formation along the shoreline of a Great Lake or a sand dune formation designated by the department" (Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 1978). This definition is somewhat ambiguous, and it is most difficult, if not impossible, to clearly designate a barrier dune from a morphological point of view, given the types, arrangements, ages and evolutionary processes of the lakeshore dunes.

The delineation of the "barrier dune", therefore, is not included in the scheme of the Dune Morphology Classification of the Lake Michigan Shore. It must be defined as a separate entity. Dune types vary along the shoreline and so must the morphologic and geometric characteristics of the barrier dune.

In the spirit of P.A. 222 the barrier dune seems to refer to a dune assemblage which separates the present-day shorezone and the interior environments. It is the landward edge of the recreationally oriented, "aesthetically pleasing" shoreland and the lakeward edge of inland oriented activities. It is a sand formation whose relief and location impede interaction between the two areas. In essence, the barrier dune is a buffer zone, but a buffer zone which seems more important, and unique, to the littoral rather than the terrestrial environment, ...

To realistically delimit the barier dune formation the following prerequisites were assumed:

- Logical criteria should be establised so that it can be defined as objectively as possible.
- 2. Its definition must allow for variation in its morphologic and geometric characteristics.
- 3. Its boundaries, and especially its landward limit, should be relatively easily recognized and delineated on stereo-paired aerial imagery at a scale of 1:20,000 and larger.
- 4. It should be a relatively permanent formation.

As a practical definition, this study has identified the BARRIER SAND DUNE FORMATION as that first* dune assemblage whose forms display the greatest relative relief within the officially designated "sand dune areas" (Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 1978); its inland boundary is at the base of the assemblage's landward limit. ...

* In cases where two different dune assemblages within the sand dune area have similar relative relief, the most lakeward assemblage would normally be the recognized barrier sand dune formation.



As Buckler clearly pointed out, the barrier dune is not a morphologically defined landform. It is defined solely on the basis of its position relative to the shoreline. Critical Dune Areas, on the other hand, are defined on the basis of morphology, primarily their local relief. As discussed above, one of the original MDNR criteria that was not changed was that all barrier dunes designated pursuant to 1976 P.A. 222 were automatically members of the Critical Dune Areas. It should be noted, however, that because they are delineated using different criteria, numerous portions of the designated Barrier Dunes do not meet the relief criteria established for Critical Dunes Areas.

In keeping with the terms of this contract, the MSU team did not alter the delineation of any of the previously mapped barrier dunes except in two cases. First, where obvious digitizing errors had occurred (i.e., the map in the Atlas of Critical Dunes did not match the original Barrier Dune delineation - the so-called Buckler maps) the correct line position is shown on the evaluation maps. The second case involves correcting mapping errors in the original Series I, II or III Barrier Dune Mapping Projects conducted for the Geological Survey Division, MDNR. This is necessary, because at the time the Barrier Dune Mapping Projects were conducted, numerous areas along the Lake Michigan shore, in west and northwest Lower Michigan in particular, were mapped by the USGS only at the 15-minute quadrangle level of detail (1:62,500 scale, usually with a 20 ft. contour interval). In comparison, the largest-scale topographic map now available for these areas is the 7.5-minute, 1:24,000 quadrangle which typically has a 10 ft. contour interval. In the original Barrier Dune Mapping Projects, all maps were compiled at the 1:24,000 scale, but those areas lacking a 7.5-minute map were completed by photo-enlarging the 15-minute (1:62,500) quadrangle by a factor of 2.604. In such cases, the basemap becomes a 1:24,000-scale product, but its inherent spatial accuracy in both the horizontal and the vertical domains remains those associated with the original 1:62,500 scale.

The horizontal National Map Accuracy Standard (NMAS) for both the 1:24,000 and the 1:62,500 quadrangles is 90% correct +/- 1/50 inch at scale. For the 7.5-minute quadrangle that measures +/- 40 feet; for the 15-minute quadrangle it measures +/- 104 feet. The vertical NMAS for both maps is 90% correct +/- one-half a contour interval. For maps with a 10 ft. contour interval that means +/- 5 feet; for those with a 20 ft. contour interval (e.g. many of the 15-minute quads) it measures +/- 10 feet. It should be expected that some "errors" exist in the original Barrier Dune Maps, induced solely as result of the scale differences of the topographic maps.

Examples of Problem or Change Areas

Figure 3 illustrates the application of the 40 ft. local relief criterion regarding the delineation Critical Dune Areas. Polygons "A" and "B" are examples of the type of terrain which were added as new CDAs. The sand ridge noted at "C", however, does not exhibit 40 feet of relief and therefore is not a qualified CDA. Also shown on Figure 3, at "D", are two portions of a designated Barrier Dune which do not meet the relief criterion for CDA. Areas such as this



exist in many places within the Designated Sand Dunes Areas of Michigan. As discussed above, this project was not authorized to, and did not, edit any of the Designated Barrier Dune polygons due to low relief. Digitizing errors were, however, corrected. In Figure 4, the area shown at "1" illustrates the correction of such an error. The sand ridge at "2" is typical of a dune area that is too small in size to qualify as a CDA. Finally, the dune at "3" is an example of a newly added CDA. In this case, the addition itself is less than 40 acres in size but it is acceptable due to its contiguity with an adjoining dune assemblage (a designated Barrier Dune).

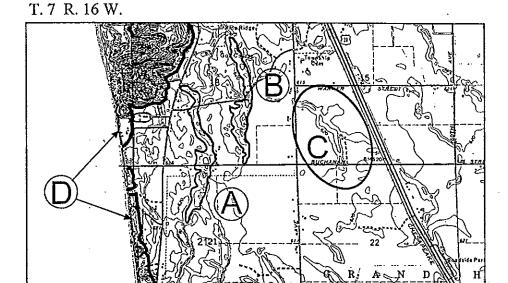


Figure 3. Examples of CDA mapping problems.

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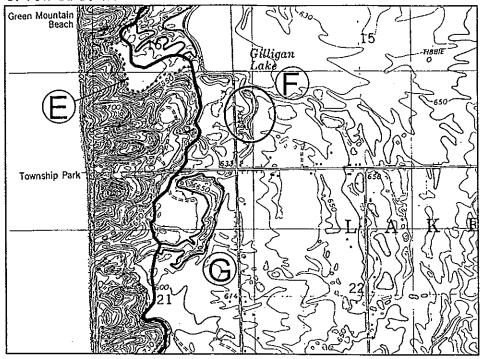


Figure 4. Examples of change areas from the reevaluation of the Atlas of Critical Dunes.

Reevaluation of the Atlas Critical Dunes

Appendix A presents the details of the quadrangle folders, their relationship to the pages of the Atlas of Critical Dunes, the names of the USGS quadrangles (both current and previous) involved, the relationship of the folder number to the Series I, II, or III Sand Dune Area designations used by the Geological Survey Division, the status of the soil surveys in the various areas, and the status of the revision mapping conducted by this project. Of the 72 pages in the Atlas of Critical Dunes, changes are recommended on 60 of them (as shown in the extreme right hand column of Appendix A).

The actual changes (additions, deletions, or linework alterations) are graphically depicted on the various registered overlays presented in Appendix B. Where changes to the *Atlas* were suggested or suspected by MDEQ staff (as shown by circled question areas), the page from the *Atlas* is reproduced and annotated regarding the review recommendations. Following the page from the *Atlas*, the one or more overlays to the 7.5-minute quadrangles are presented. These graphics are plotted at the scale of 1:24,000 and serve as registered overlays to the USGS 7.5-minute quads to which they refer. Registration is achieved via the section-corner tic marks. These maps are presented in Folder number sequence with respect to the USGS quadrangle format. The folder number generally increments northward along the west shore of the Lower Peninsula. In the Upper Peninsula, the folder numbers increment westward along the north shore of Lake Michigan and again westward along the Lake Superior shoreline from Chippewa County to Keeweenaw County.



References

- Buckler, William R. 1978. Dune Type Inventory and Barrier Dune Classification Study of Michigan's Lake Michigan Shore. Contract report from the Remote Sensing Project, Michigan State University submitted to the Geological Survey Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources. 71 p.
- Buckler, William R. 1979. Dune Type Inventory and Barrier Dune Classification Study of Michigan's Lake Michigan Shore. Report of Investigation 23. Lansing, Michigan: Geological Survey Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources. 31 p.
- MDNR. 1978. Proposed designated dune areas: Series I. Lansing, Michigan: Geo logical Survey Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources. 18 p.
- MDNR. 1989. Atlas of Critical Dunes. Lansing, Michigan: Land and Water Management Division, MDNR. February 17, 1989 (reprinted February, 1993). 74 p.

Appendix A



Center for Remote Sensing Michigan State University

	The Court of	Sofion				Source	Source Information				Revi	Sion M	Revision Mapping
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14 nc	16	Muskegon E.	1980	1:24000	Muskegon E.	-],		Muskeyon	Curent	1900	0 4		2
14 C	15	Muskegon W.	1980	1:24000	Muskegon W.			Muskegon	Current	200	U L	<u></u>	J (
	15	Muskegon W.	1980	1:24000	Muskegon W.		Buckler Dunes digitized	Muskegon	Content	200	2		
<u></u>	,	Daiton,	000	0000	* O Olivotory		Barrier dune partially digitized	Muskedon	Current	1968	17.18		00 00
ည ၂၁	17,78	Michilinga	1993	1.05000	Montague C.	-		Т	Current	1968	2	T	50
- 1	18	Michilinda	1883	000021	Montague o.		0	Mickeyon	Current	1068	a	-	٥
. 1	19	Flower Creek	1983	1:25000				Muskagan	Current	1000	2 0		
17 nc	19	Flower Creek	1983	1:25000			TOX	Muskegon	Culen	002	2		2
18		Town Corners,		3	3	*		000	(Prov.	, 00 70	20 24	u u	
0,0	20,21	Bigsble Lake	1983	1:25000	Hart SW	_	Polygons digitized but no notation		Interim	266	2,02		21/2
19	21.22	Bigsbie Lake, I iffle Point Sable	1983	1:25000	Hart SW*, Hart NW*	1	Polygons digitized, some notation missing	Oceana	(Prov. 1972)	1995	21,22	я, Э	c,nc
5 8		ittle Doint Sable							Interim (Prov.				
0 20	22.23	Little Follit Sable, Mears	1983	1:25000	Hart NW*		Buckler Dunes digitized	Oceana	1972)	1995	22,23	F,F	ນຕ,ຕ
21211	1								<i>-</i>			= ⊨ Fra	F = Frank Krist

Page 1

L = Linda Erickson M = Mark Zweifler.

* = 15 minute quad

c = changes to atlas maps nc = no changes

Vobal.	Indox information	notion				Source	Source Information				Revi	M dois	Revision Manning
Yanıı		Topography	thy		633464	Dune Maps	/aps	*****	Soil Survey	rvey			0
		•	,			_			-	3			
				Scale of Old Qua	Old Quad(s) Buckler		ine atlas status		Soil	Soil	Folder	Map	į
Page # Fc	Folder#	New Quad(s)	quads	new quads	Names	Series	of Buckler maps	County	Survey	date	*	λ	Change?
21		Mears,			***********				(Prov.			. 1	
c,c 23	23,24	Pentwater	1983	- 1	Ludington SW*	-	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Oceana	1972)	1995	23,24	<u>.</u>	၁'၁
ပ	4	Pentwater	1983		Ludington SW*	-	1	Mason	Interim	1995	54	.	ပ
22 c 24	4	Pentwater	1983	1:25000	Ludington SW*	-	No Dunes in that area	Mason	Interim	1995	24	7	ပ
23 nc 25		Ludinaton	1983	1:25000	Ludington NW*	-	Buckler Dunes digitized	Mason	Interim	1995	25		2
		Ludington	1983,		*/*/	,	boundary Charleton C	40000	to to	1005	30 30	u	
- 1	22,20	namin Lake	1002		Manistee S *		Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Mason	Interim	1995	26.23	i L	2 2
ء اد	ي اد	Hamlin 1 ako	1082		Manistee S *	-	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Mason	Interim	1995	26	L.	0
25 2 26		Hamfin Lake	1982	1:25000	Manistee N.*	-	Buckler Dunes digitized	Mason	Interim	1995	26		U
٠-۲		Manistee NW	1982	1:25000	Manistee N.*	-	Buckler Dunes digitized	Mason	Interim	1995	27	_	O
,							Buckler Dunes digitized						
27 c 27	7	Manistee NW	1982	1.25000	Manistee N.*	-	(No Dunes in area)	Manistee	8		27		ပ
	0	Manistee NW,	000	1.05000	, o do		On Original of the second of t	Manietoo	5		27 28	u	2
ي ر	07,12	Darkdala	1083	1.25000	Rar lake*	10	Buckler Dines digitized	Manistee	PIO		29	iΣ	2 0
20 00		Parkdale	1983	1.50000					5				
ပ	29.30	Onekama	1982	1:25000	Onekama NW*	01	Buckler Dunes digitized	Manistee	PIO		29,30		c,nc
O	1	Bear lake	1983	1	Onekama NW*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Manistee	PIO		31	L.	U
O		Elberta	1983	1:25000	Frankfort SW*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Benzie	S S		32	ப	ပ
		Elberta,			2 T			,	4		200	ī.	
	33	Frankfort	1983	1:25000	Frankfort SW"	N C	Buckler Dunes digitized	Bonzie	2 2		32,33	ار ا	2
32 C 33	2.4	Frankfort Reniah	1383	00002:1	FIGURIOU IVA	7	pacylel Dailes aiglazea	97190	2		33, 34.	1	اد
		Empire	1983	1:25000	Frankfort NW*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Benzie	No		35	L, L, L	2,2,2
33 33	34,	Frankfort, Beulah,			Empire SE*,						34,		
c,c,c 35		Empire	1983	1:25000	Frankfort NE*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Benzie	2		35	L, L, L	0,0,0
34 c 35		Emoire	1983	1:25000	Empire SE*, Frankfort NE*	N	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	35		v
		Empire	1983	1:25000	Empire NE*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	35		S
		Empire,											
35	35 36 37	Glen Haven, Glen Arhor	1983	1:25000	Emoire NE*		Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	35.36.37 L.M.M		0.0.0
		Glen Haven					-					$\overline{}$	
	36,37	Glen Arbor	1983	1:25000	Maple City NW*	7	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	36,37	M,M	0.0
. č	0007	Glen Arbor	1083		Manle City NW*	0	(No dinas)	il eelanau	Current				o o
د	7,01	Glen Arbor	1983	1:25000	Maple City NW*	1 2	nes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973		T	0
\top		Glen Arbor	1983	1	Maple City NW*	2		Leelanau	Current		37	Σ	O
2	8	Good Harbor Bay	1983		Maple City NE*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current		П	П	5
			000	4.05000	Moole City Nin.	c	Buckley Dunes dicitized	i eolejoe I:	. Clirrent	1973	ď	>	
20 UC		Good narbor bay	2002	1	יוומקום כיול יור	7			3	2			2
38	<u></u>	Good Harbor Bay	1983	1:25000	Maple City NE*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	38		20
												F = Fra	Frank Krist
Ö	= chanį	c = changes to atlas maps			•						_	. = Linc	= Linda Erickson
2	:= no c	nc = no changes		7	* = 15 minute quad		Page 2				_	M = Ma	= Mark Zweifler.
		ı											

Folder # 40 40 40 40 41,42	Topography	, of ≥	Sesion	Old Quad(s) Buckler	Dune Maps	Dune Maps		Soil Survey	vey			·
Folder # 39 40 40 41,42		οť		Old Quad(s) Buckler			,,,,,,		Soil			
39 40 41,42	New Quad(s)	ş	×	Names	Series	las status	County	Soil Survey	Survey date	Folder #	Map done by	Change?
40 41,42	bud		1.25000	Northood NW*	- 2	Buckler Dunes digitized (No dunes)	Leelanau	Current	1973	39		20
41,42	Gills Pier	1983		Northport NW*	1 62	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	40	Σ	o
41,42	Gills Pier			Northport NW*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	40	M	c
	Northport NW,	1983	1.25000	Northport NW*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	41,42	Σ	nc, c
C 42	Northnort		,	Northbort NE*	2	Buckler Dunes digitized	Leelanau	Current	1973	42		
43	S. Manitou I.			N. Maniton SW*	2	Dune sheet missing from folder	Leelanau	Current	1973	43		٥
4	N. Manitou I.			N. Manitou SE*	2		Leelanau	Current	1973	44	Σ	O
c 44	Aanitou I.		1:25000	N. Manitou SE*	2	Dune sheet missing from folder	Leelanau	Current	1973		Σ	၁
45	S. Fox I.			S. Fox I.*	3	Folder missing	Leelanau	Current	1973	45	M	c
45	ox I.		1:24000	S. Fox I.*	ဗ	Folder missing	Leelanau	Current	1973	45	M	၁
46	Alden	1983		Elk Rapids NE*	2	Small sliver of Dune see p.48	Antrim	Current	1978	46	M	nc nc
47 EIK 1	Elk Rapids	1983	1:25000	Elk Rapids NE*	2	Buckler classes as BD but NOT classed BD in Atlas	Antrim	Current	1978	47	M	ပ
						Dune sheet partially digitized. Buckler BD but Not classed as BD						
nc 48 Cen	Central Lake	1983	1:25000	Central Lake SE*	2		Antrim	Current	1978	48		2
40	Atwood, Charlesoiv	1983	1-25000	Charlevoix*	0	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Charlevoix	Current	1974	49	LL.	J.C
	HICKOLA		Ì	Charles	1	Ringer Dines NOT digitized	Т		-			2
c 50 Cha	Charlevoix	1983	1:25000	Charlevoix*	2	Partially Buckler BD but Not classed BD in Atlas	Charlevoix	Current	1974	50	w W	0
c 50 Cha	Charlevoix	1983	1:25000	Charlevoix*	2	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized. Partially Buckler BD but Not classed BD in Atlas	Charlevoix	Current	1974	20	<u>.</u> ∑	
	Iton	1983	1:25000	Bayshore SW*	8	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized		Current	1974	51	ο Σ	
) [1:24000	Beaver 1.*	n	Folder missing	Charlevoix	Current	1974		≥ -	ည
53	Beaver I. S			Beaver I. *	3	Folder missing		Current	1974	53		
53	Beaver I. N		l l	Beaver I.*	3	Folder missing	П	Current	1974		0	
c 53 Gard	Beaver I. N, Garden I. W	1986	1:24000	Beaver I.*	3	Folder missing	Charlevoix	Current	1974	53		
nc 54 Hart	Harbor Springs	1983	1.25000	Petoskey NW*;		Bucker Dunes NOT diaitized	Emmet	Current	1973			ပ္
55	Cross Village			Cross Village NE*	2		Emmet	Current	1973	25	ار د	:
55	Cross Village		1:25000	Pellston NW*			-	Current	1973		٥	
56	S		1:25000	Pellston NW*	2	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Emmet	Current	1973	26	ပ ၂	
c 56 Bliss	S	1982	1:25000	Pellston NW*	2	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Emmet	Current	1973	56	0	
c 56 Bliss	s _o	1982	1:25000	Pellston NW*	7	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Emmet	Current	1973	56	٥	
58	Big Stone Bay Levering	1975, 1982	1:24000	Big Stone Bay	2	No Dunes in Big Stone Bay Buckler Dunes digitized		Current	1973	57,58	Σ	nc,c
	Levering		1			Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Emmet	Current	1973		o M	

Page 3

* = 15 minute quad

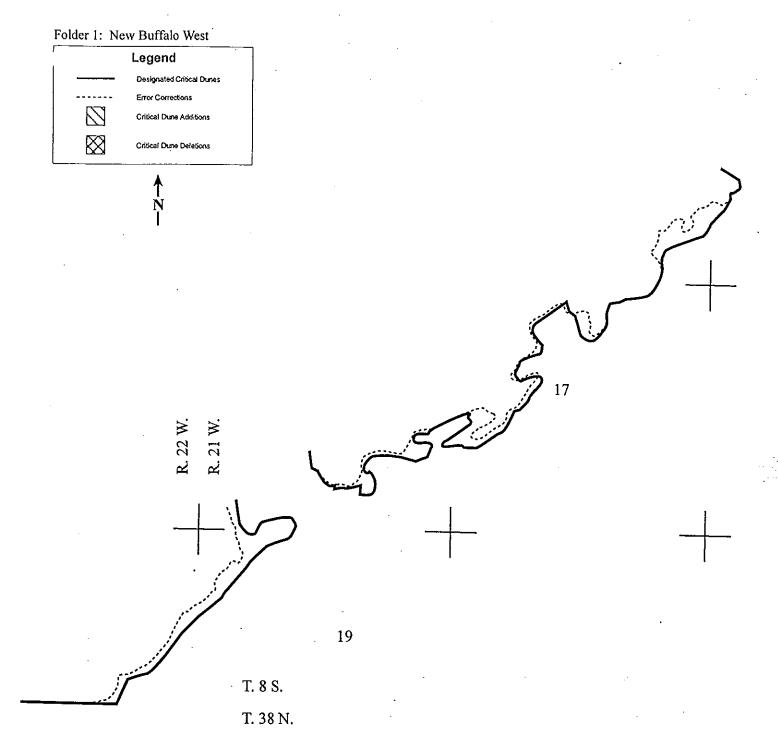
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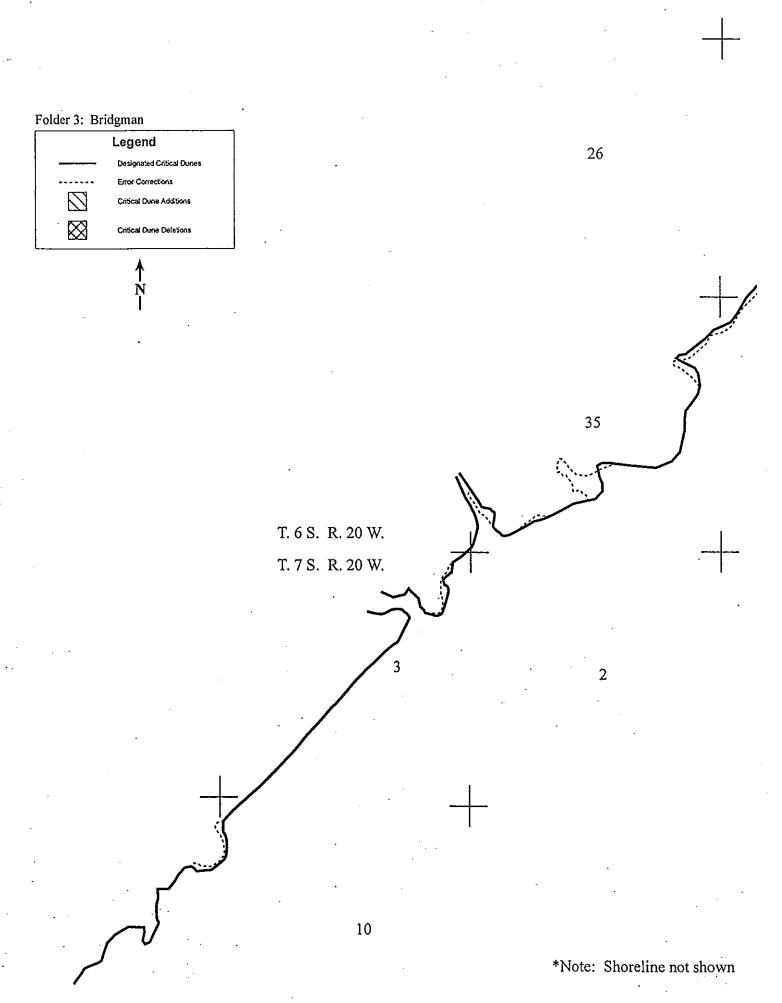
F = Frank Krist L = Linda Erickson M = Mark Zweifler.

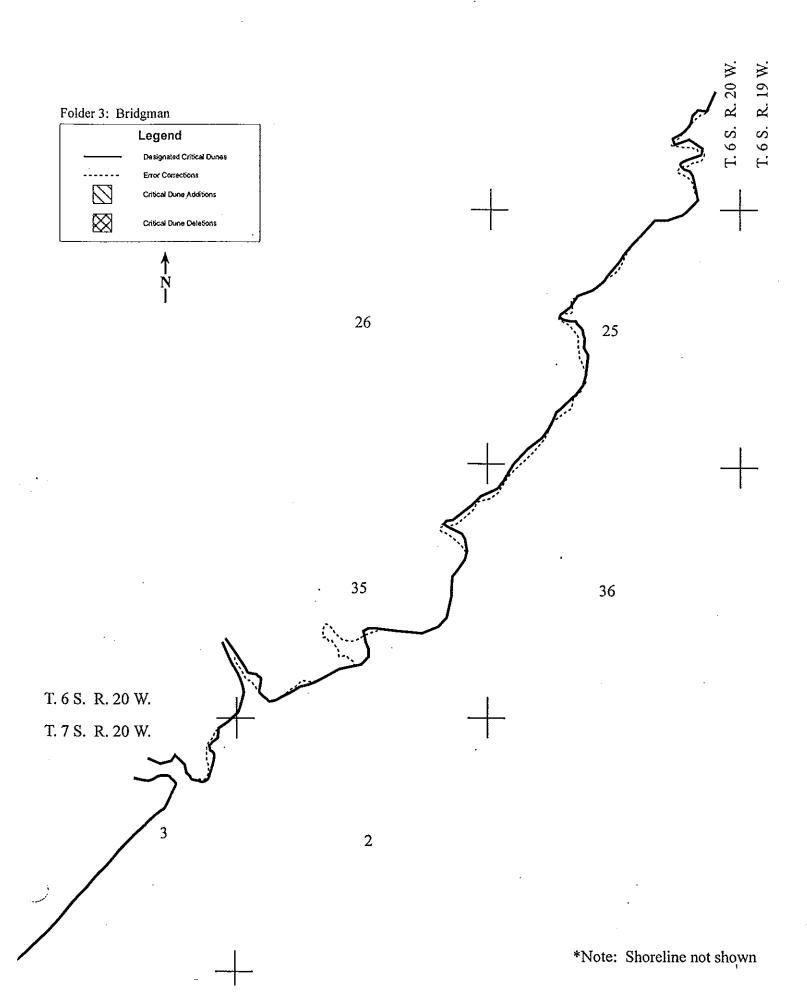
						Appendix A						
Index int	Index information				Sourc	Source Information				Revi	sion M	Revision Mapping
•	Topography	phy			Dune Maps	Maps	********	Soil Survey	vey	·		
Atlas Page # Folder #	er# New Quad(s)	Date of new quads	Scale of Old Quanes	Old Quad(s) Buckler Names	Series	Digitizing and dune atlas status of Buckler maps	County	Soil Survey	Soil Survey date	Folder #	Map done by	Change?
59 c 59	McGulpin Pt.	1964	1:24000	McGulpin Pt	2	ORLY digitized		Current	1973	59	Σ	ပ
-	Moran	1976		Pointe Aux Chenes	-	Dunes too far inland	Mackinac	Interim	1995	09	ᄔ	nc
60 c 61	Pointe Aux Chenes	1964		Pointe Aux Chenes	-			Interim	1995	61	L	O
٥	Kenneth	1964		Kenneth	-		Mackinac	Interim	1995	62	ட	O
ပ	Brevort	1975		Brevort	-	digitized	Mackinac	Interim	1995	8	ட	O
ပ	Seul Choix Point	1972	1:24000	Seul Choix Point	က	Folder missing	Schoolcraft	plo		8	LL L	0
63 c 65	Gulliver	1972	1:24000	Gulliver	9	Folder missing	ᆆ	<u>B</u>		3		0
64 c 66	Dollar Settlement	1951	1:24000	Dollar Settlement	ဗ	Folder missing	Chippewa	Current	1992	99	ட	ပ
65 c 67	Betsy Lake N.	1968	1:24000	Betsy Lake N.	3	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Luce	PIO		29	ഥ	v
89°0 99	Betsy Lake NW	1968	1:24000	Betsy Lake NW	m ²	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Luce	PIO		89	ц,	S
	Betsy Lake NW.	1968	1:24000	Betsy Lake NW	3	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Tuce	pio		89	ŧL,	ပ
ď	Muskallonge - Lake	1		Muskallonge Lake East	ო		Luce	PIO		69	ŭ.	U
	Muskallonge - Lake			Muskallonge Lake	1						1	
O	West	1968		West	20		-nce	<u>.</u>		2	L I	υ
68 c 71	Grand Marais NE	1968	1:24000	Grand Marais NE	8	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Fuce	8		71	Ł	O
69 c.c 71.72		1968	1:24000	Grand Marais	ო	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Alger	PIO		71,72	F,	0'0
		1968,									ı	
		1966		Grand Sable L.	3		-	B :		72,73		C,C
71 c 78	Eagle Harbor	1975	1:24000	Eagle Harbor	8	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized		9 <u>2</u>		8/	ı.	U
71 c 78	Eagle Harbor	1975	1:24000	Phoenix	က	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Кемеелам	No No		78	<u>н</u>	O
72 79 77		1075	1-24000	Phoenix	er,	Bucker Dunes NOT digitized	Keweenaw	Q.		78.77	LL.	00.0
200	7	2	1				I = I					
Not in Atla	in Atlas but mapped by Br	Buckler										
Pictured rocks area:	cks area:										-	
74	Au Sable Pt	1966		Au Sable Pt.	8			plo		74	Ŀ	5
75	Au Sable Pt. SW	1966		Au Sable Pt. SW	က	nnes		용				лс
76	Trappers Lake	1983	1:25000	Grand Portal Pt.*	8	Adds made	Alger	BO		76	Σ	o
Torch Lake area:	area:											
47	EIK Rapids NE		1:24000	Elk Rapids NE	2	See above				47	ַ	0
West of Kenneth:	nneth:											
	Epouette		1:24000		3	No dunes in area	:					

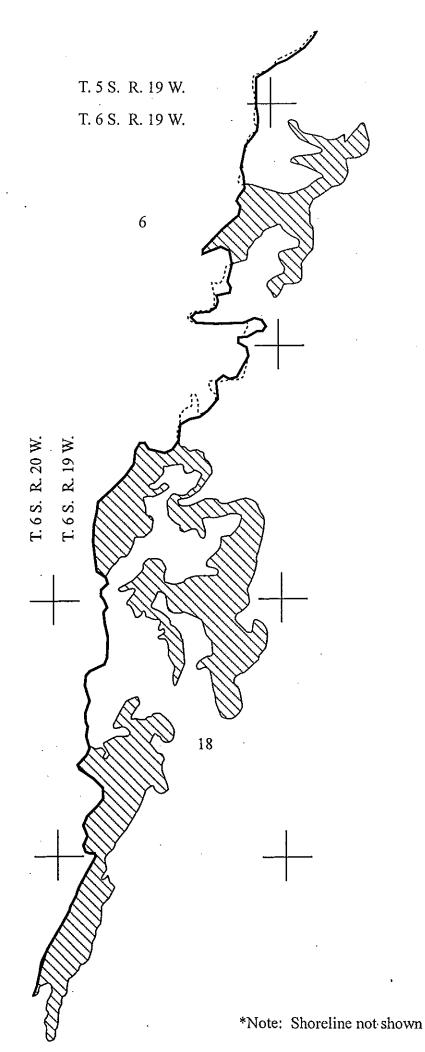
Appendix B



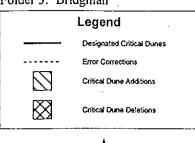






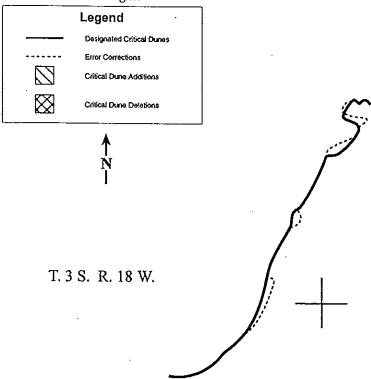


Folder 3: Bridgman



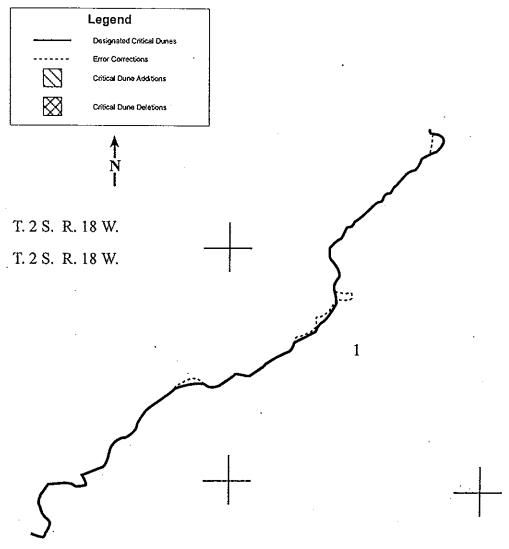
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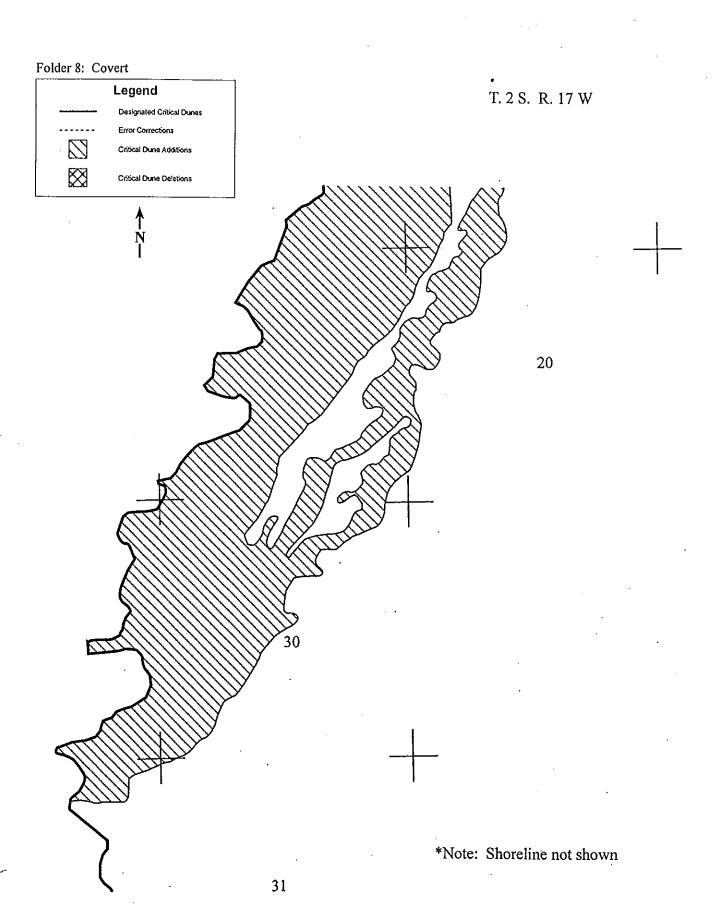




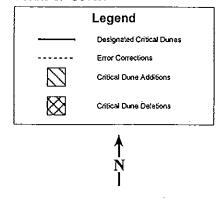
15

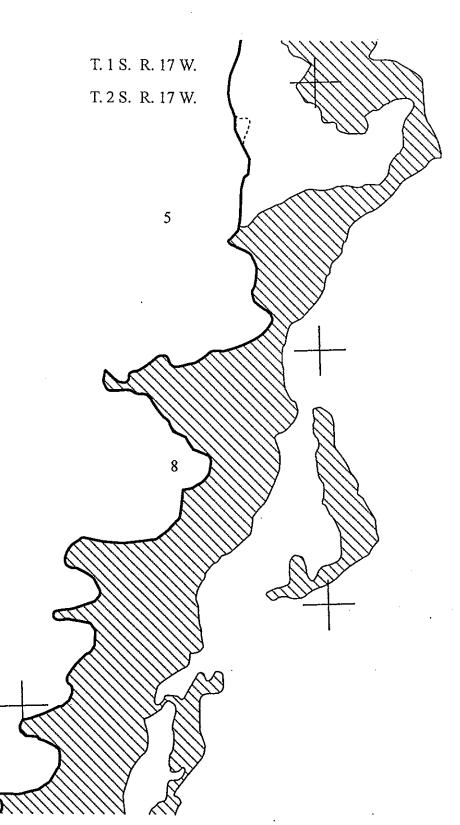
Folder 7: Coloma



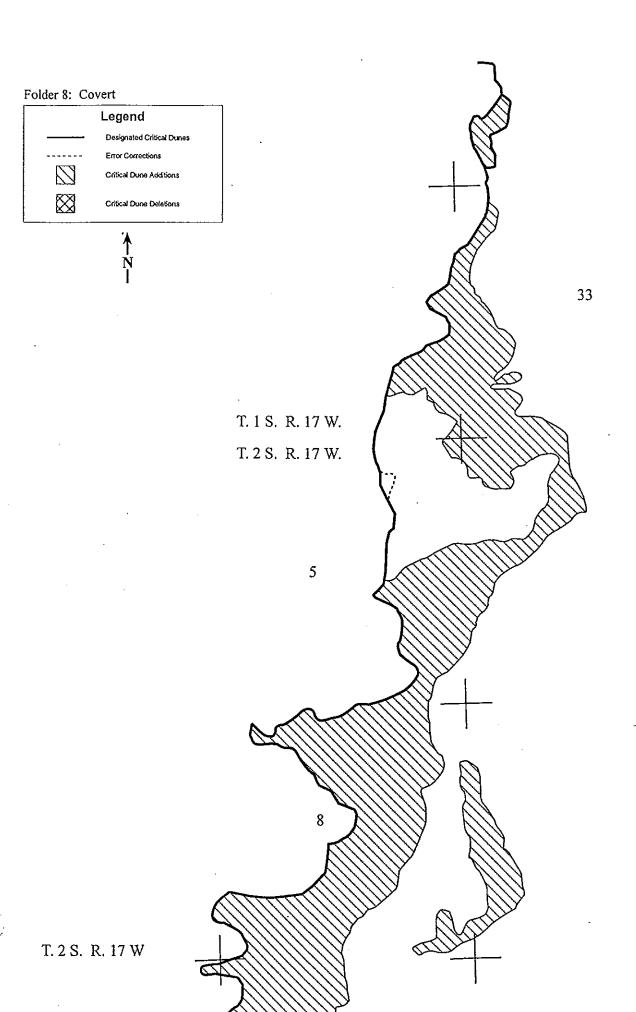


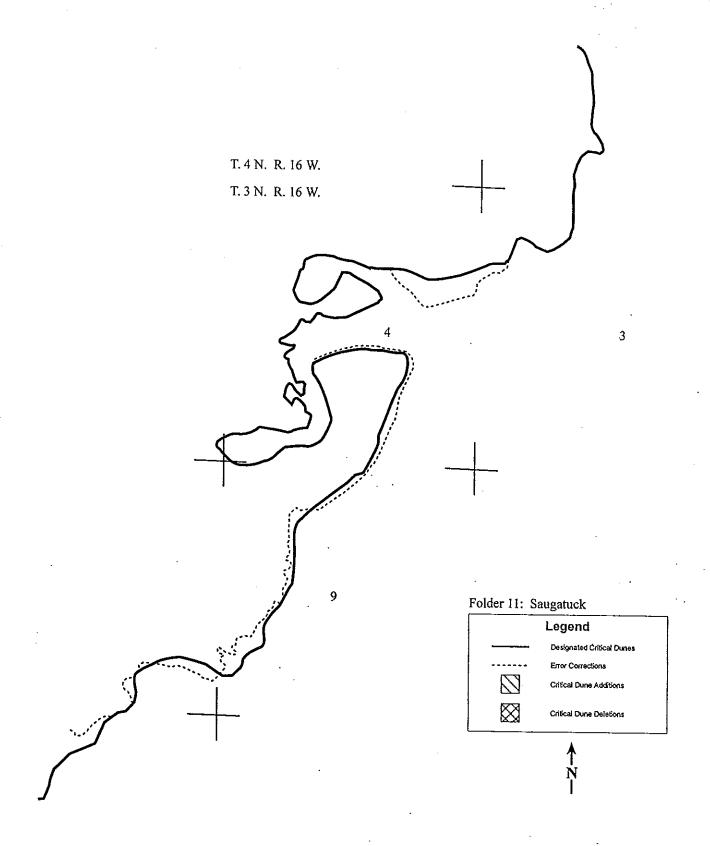
Folder 8: Covert

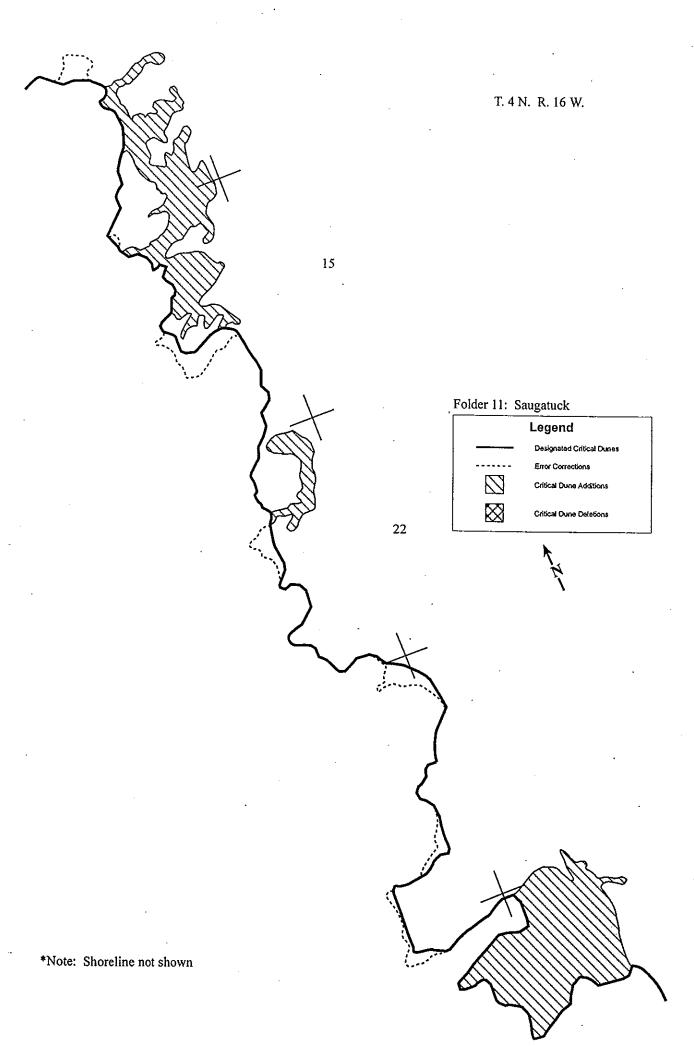




T. 2 S. R. 17 W



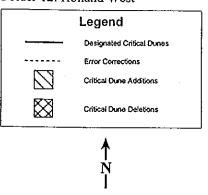




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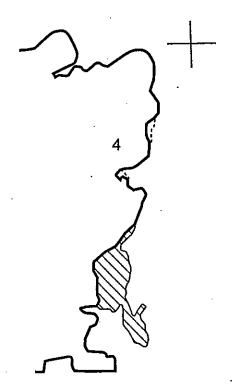


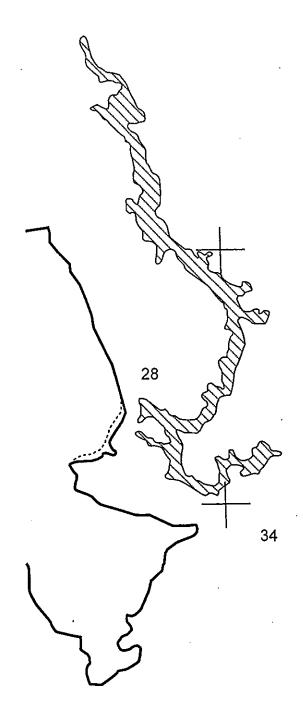




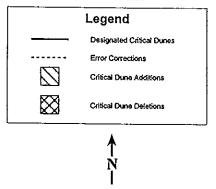
T. 5 N. R. 16 W.

T. 4 N. R. 16 W.





Folder 12: Holland West



T. 5 N. R. 16 W.

T. 4 N. R. 16 W.

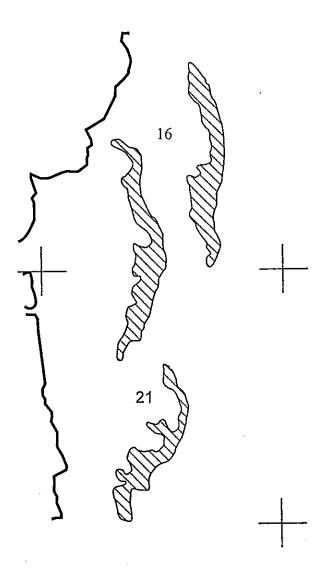
Folder 13: Port Sheldon

Legend

Designated Critical Dunes
Error Corrections
Critical Dune Additions
Critical Dune Defations

Folder 13: Port Sheldon

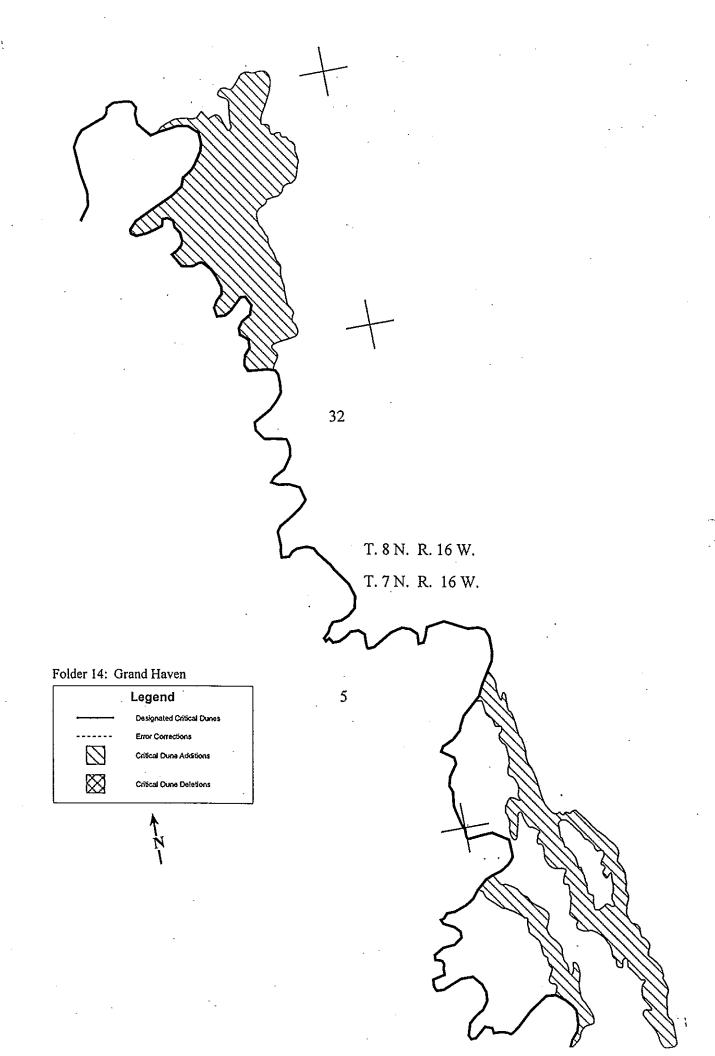
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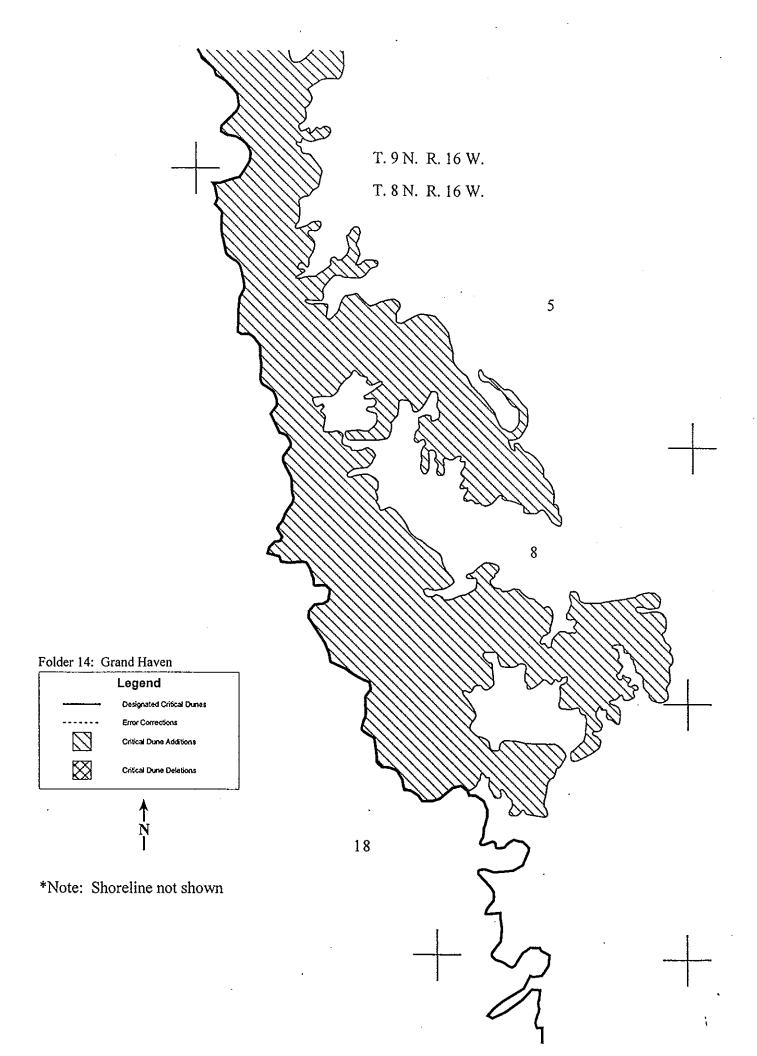


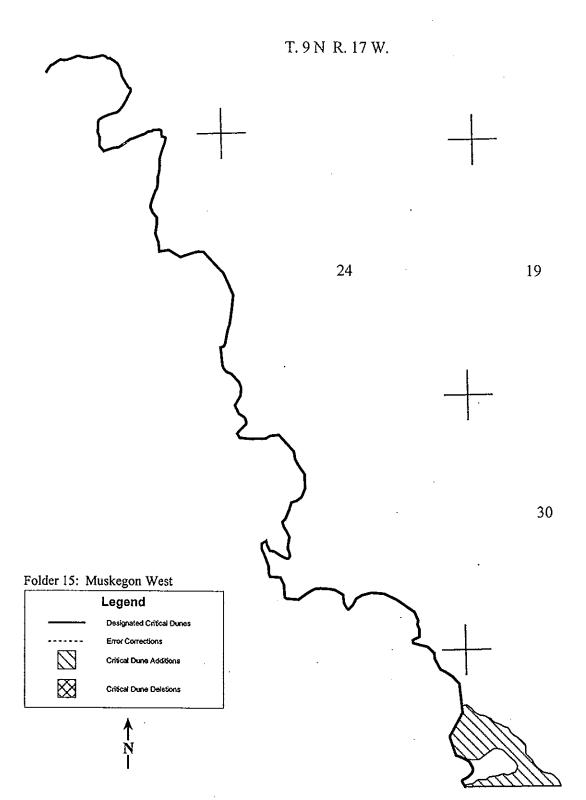
Folder 13: Port Sheldon

Legend	
	Designated Critical Dunes
	Error Corrections
	Critical Dune Additions
\boxtimes	Critical Dune Deletions

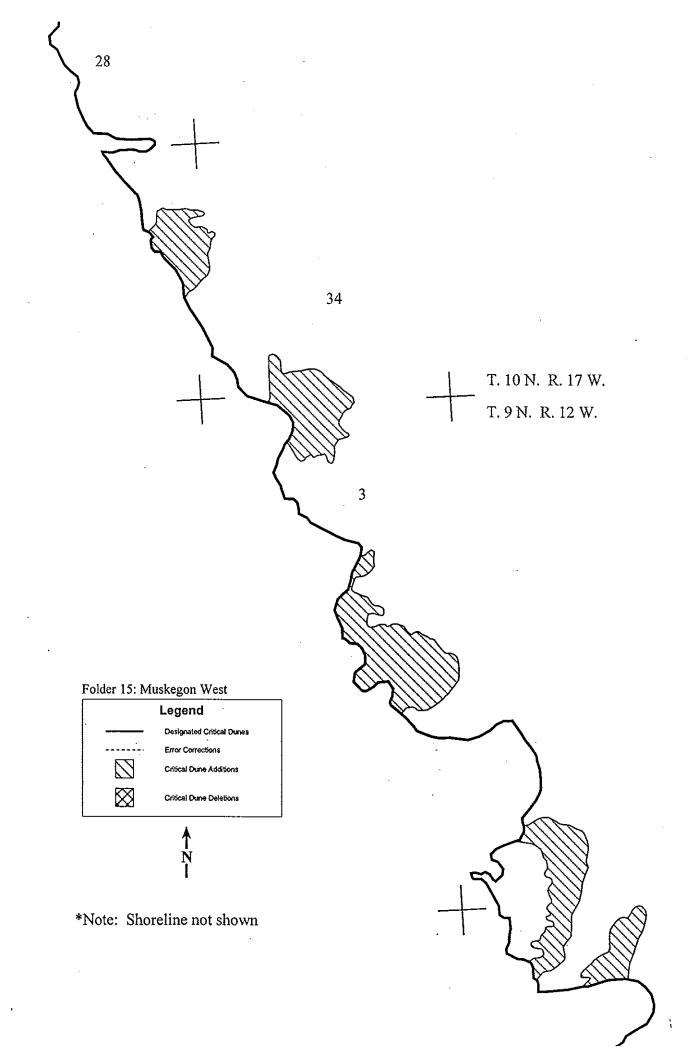
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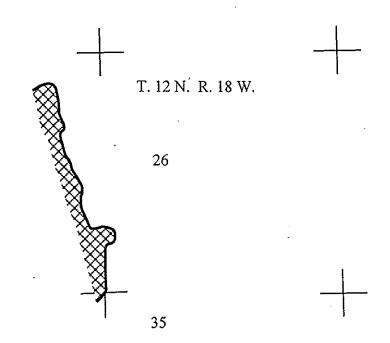




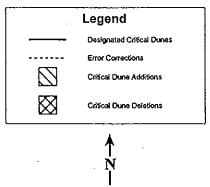


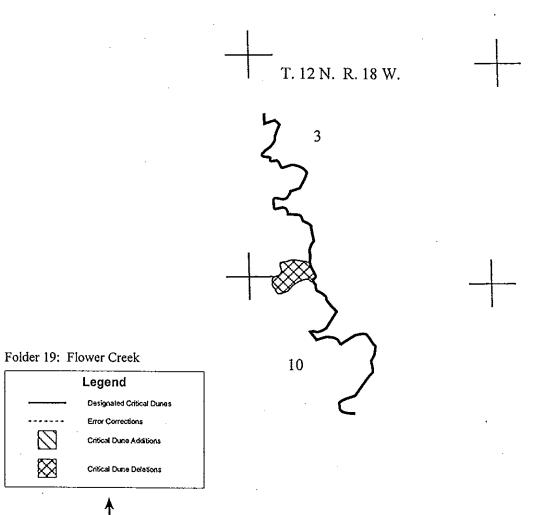
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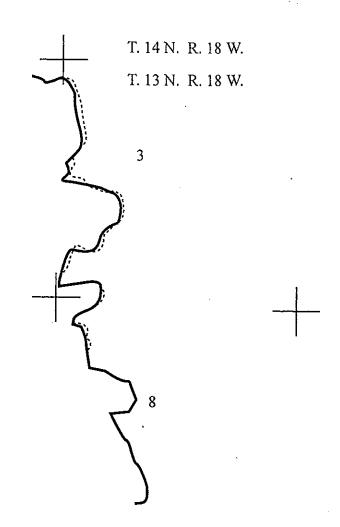


Folder 19: Flower Creek



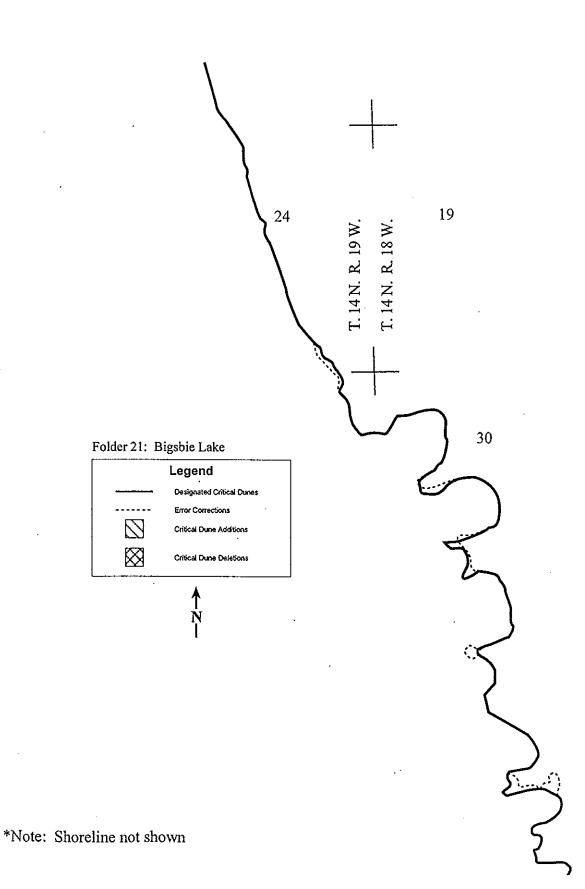


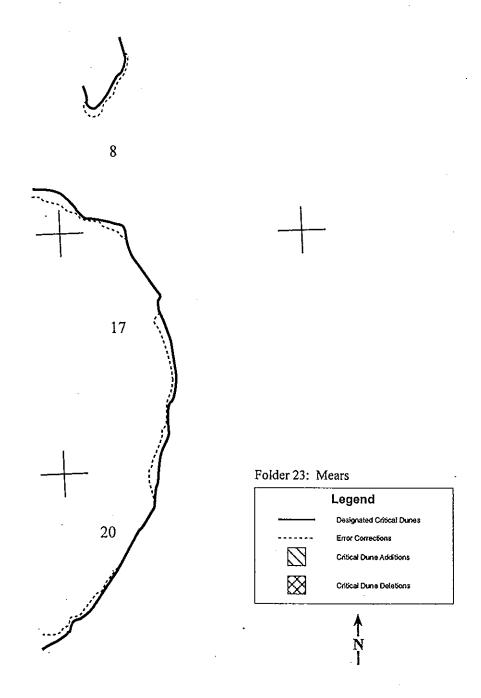
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Folder 20: Town Corners

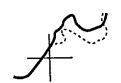
TOIGGE 20. 1	tolder zo. Town Comers	
Legend		
	Designated Critical Dunes	
	Error Corrections	
	Critical Dune Additions	
\boxtimes	Critical Dune Deletions	
	↑ N	





Folder 23: Mears

T. 16 N. R. 18 W.



Legend

Designated Critical Dunes

Error Corrections

Critical Dune Additions

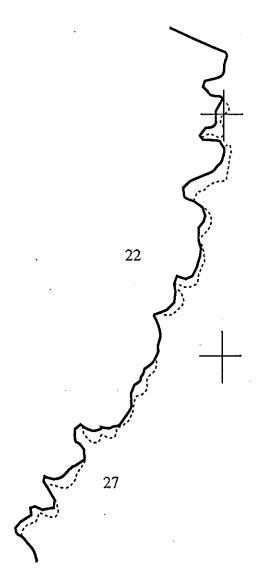
Critical Dune Deletions

34

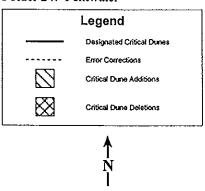
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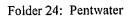
*Note: Shoreline not shown

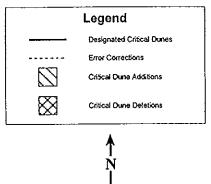
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Folder 24: Pentwater

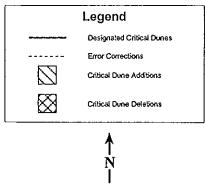


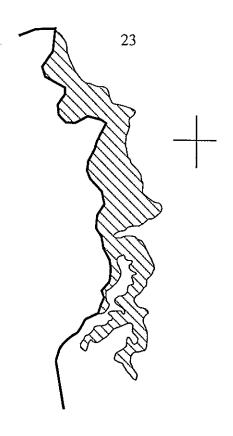




T. 17 N. R. 18 W. T. 16 N. R. 18 W.

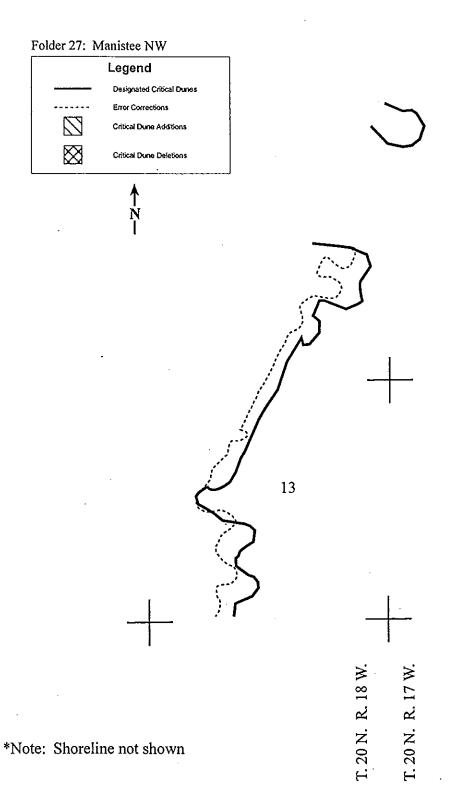
Folder 24: Pentwater

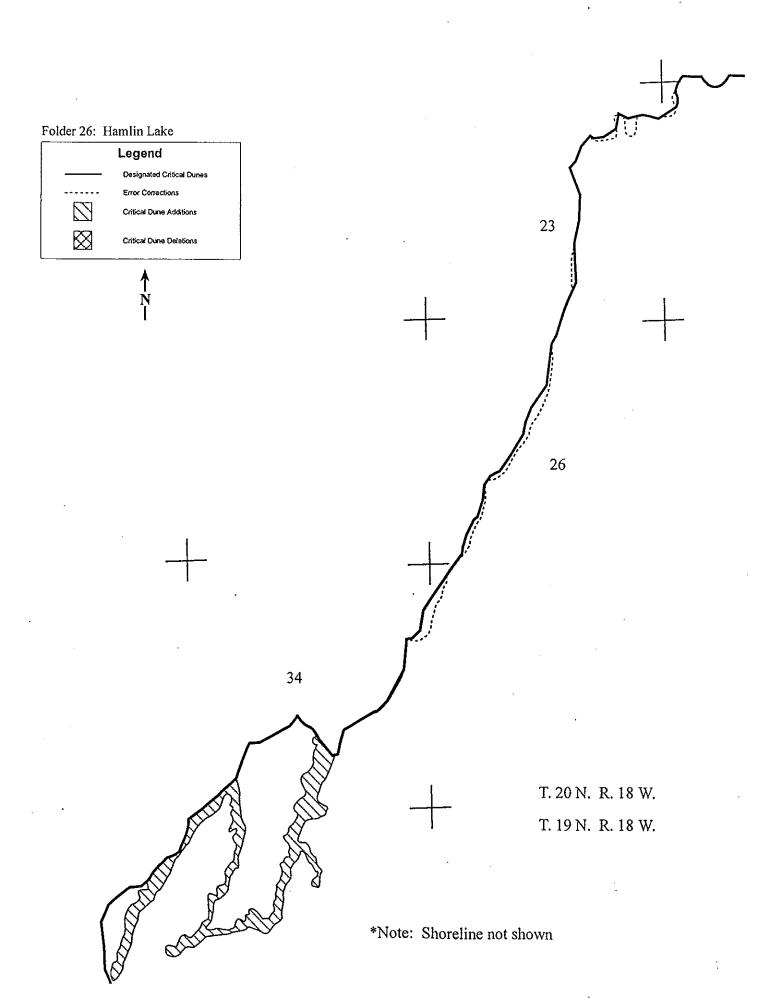


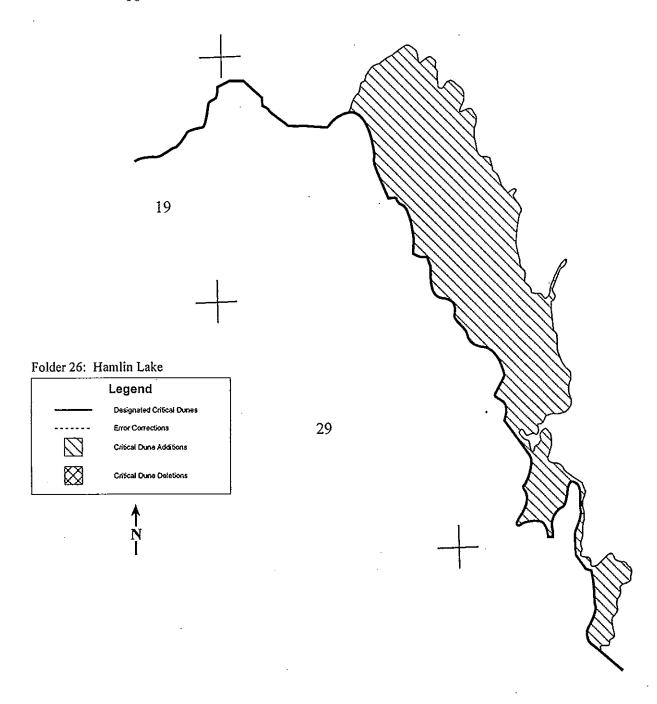


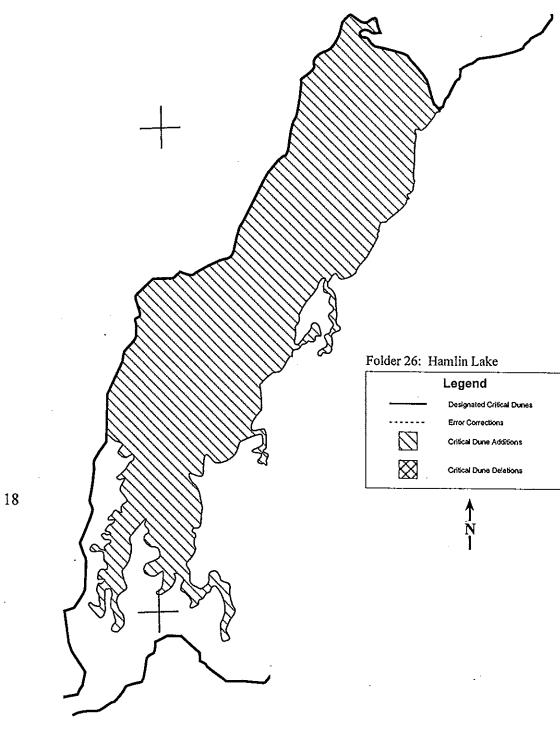
T. 17 N. R. 18 W. T. 16 N. R. 18 W.

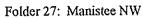
2

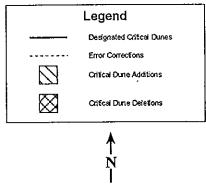




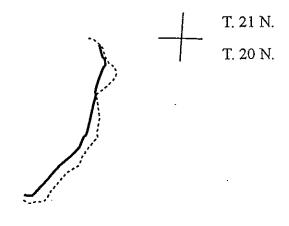




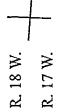




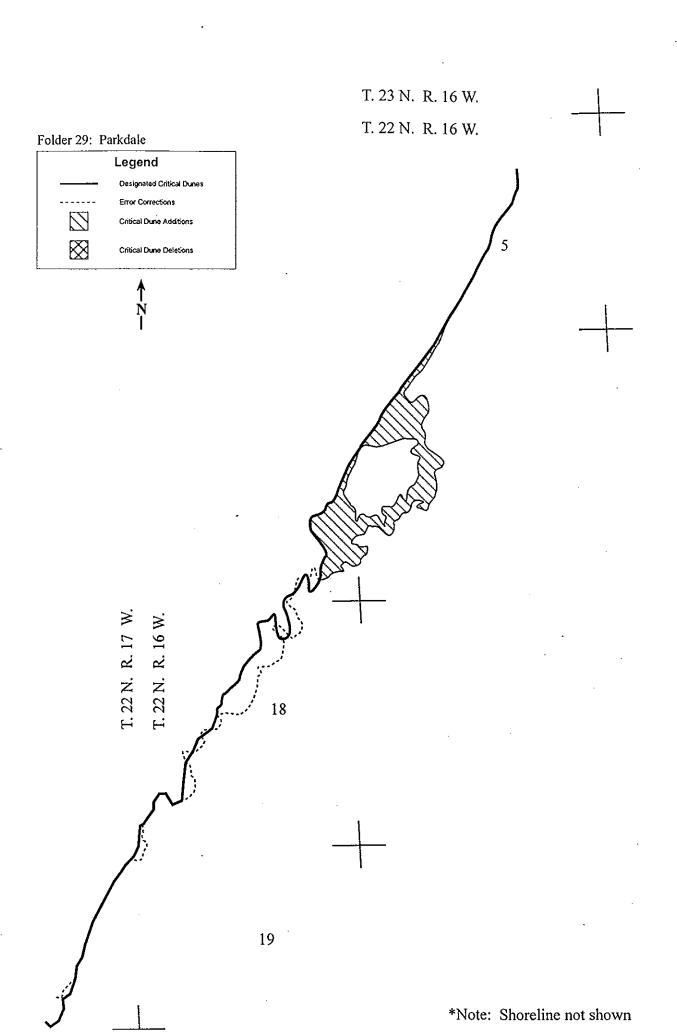




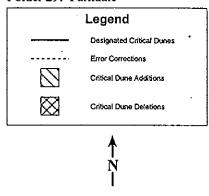
5

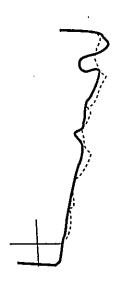


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Folder 29: Parkdale



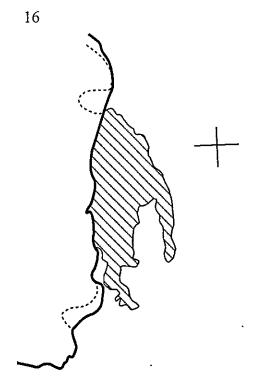


32

T. 23 N. R. 16 W.

T. 22 N. R. 16 W.

T. 23 N. R. 16 W.

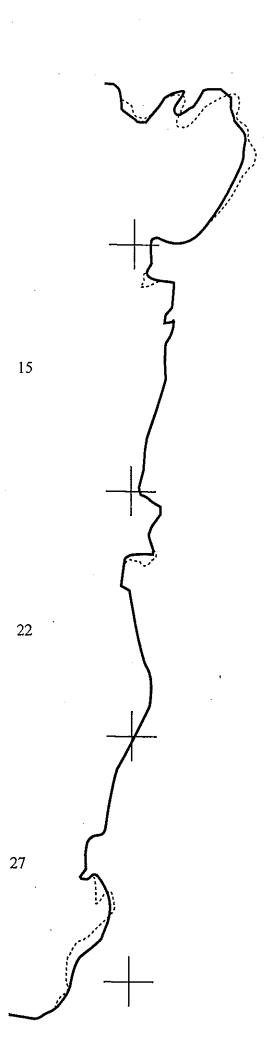


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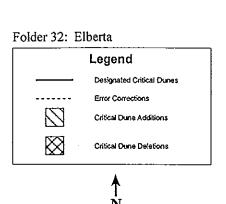
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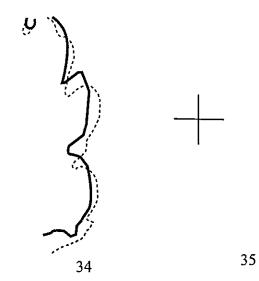
roluct 31: D	ear Lake
Legend	
	Designated Critical Dunes
	Error Corrections
	Critical Dune Additions
\boxtimes	Critical Dune Deletions
	† N



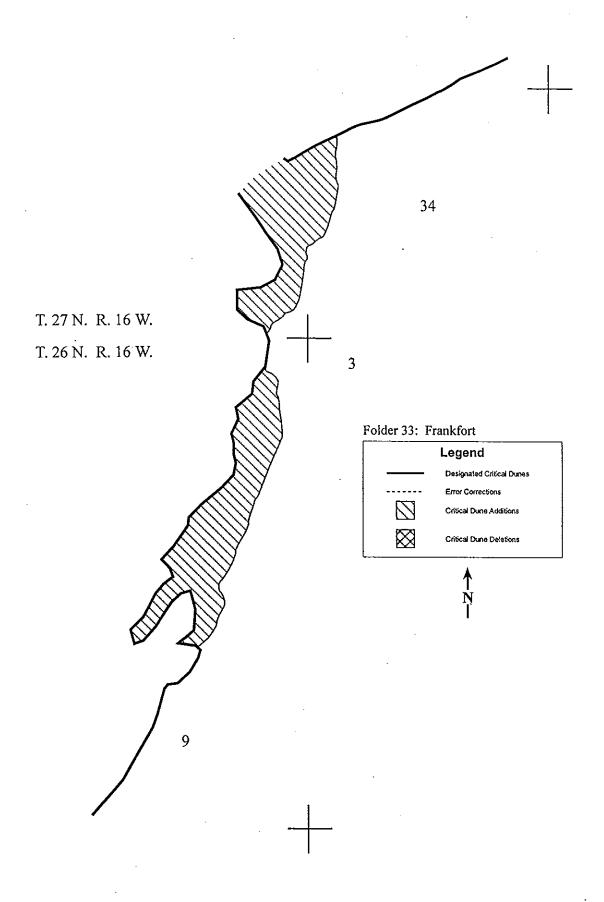
Folder 32: Elberta

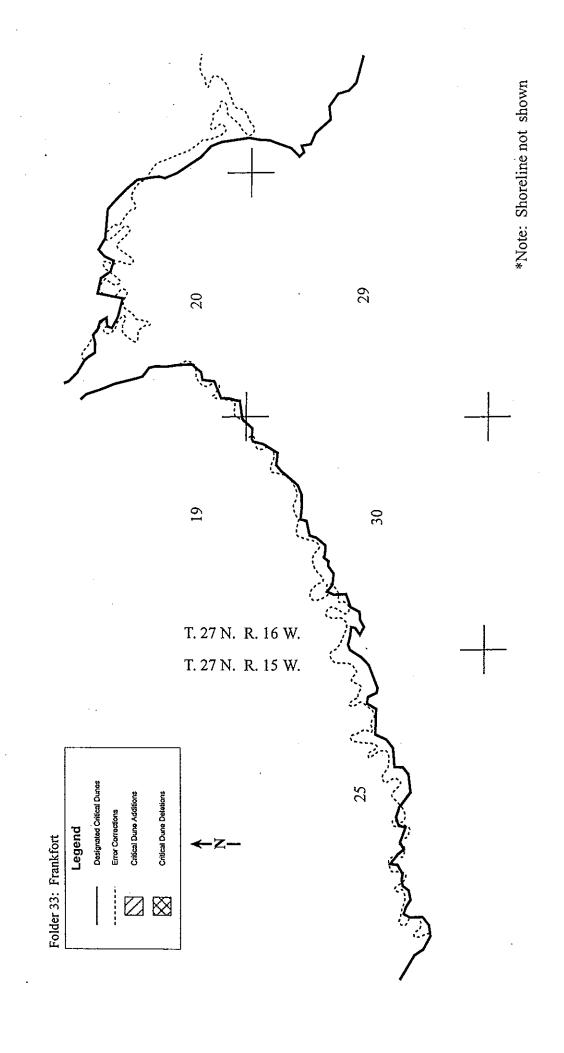
roider 32: E	iberia
Legend	
	Designated Critical Dunes
	Error Corrections
	Critical Dune Additions
X	Critical Dune Deletions
	Ť N I

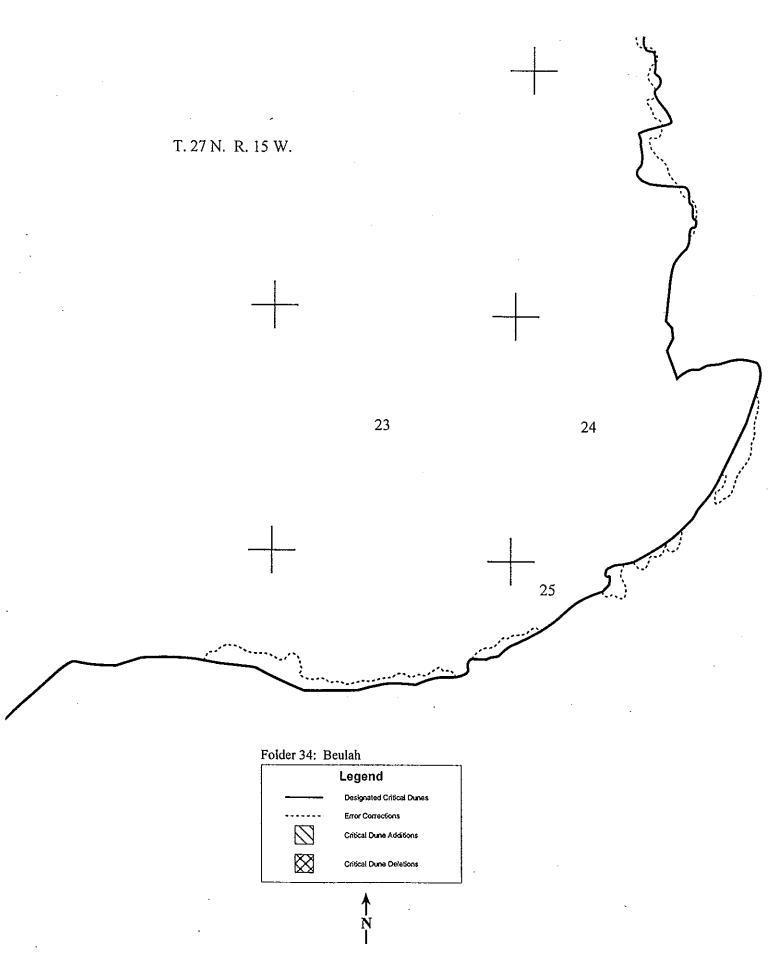




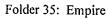
T. 26 N. R. 16 W. T. 25 N. R. 16 W. 3 2

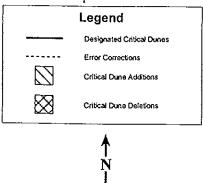






*Note: Shoreline not shown



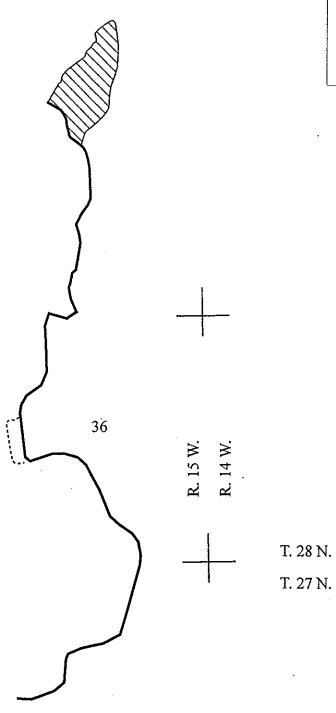


R. 15 W. R. 14 W.

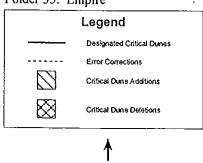
T. 28 N.

T. 27 N.

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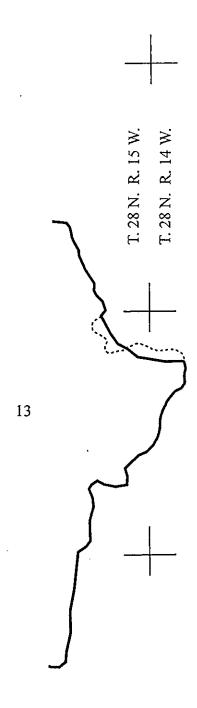


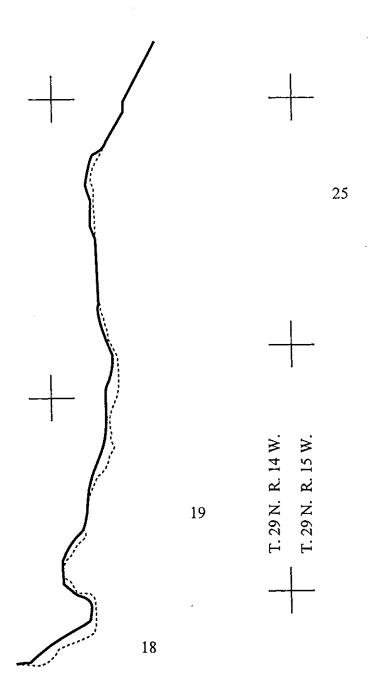
Folder 35: Empire



Folder 35: Empire

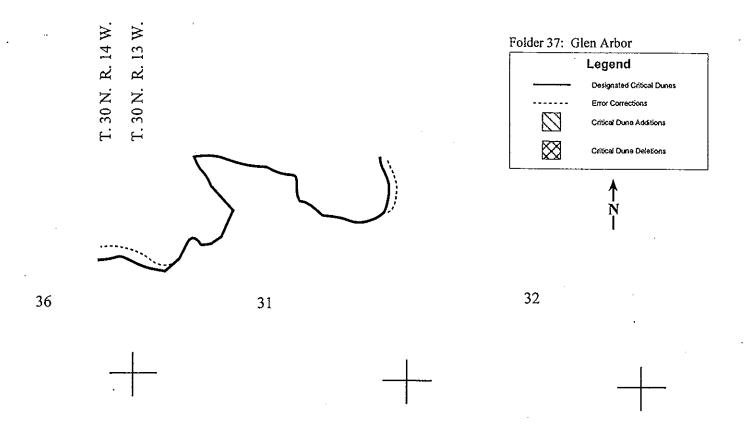
Forder 33. Empire	
Legend	
	Designated Critical Dunes
	Error Corrections
	Critical Dune Additions
₩	Critical Dune Deletions
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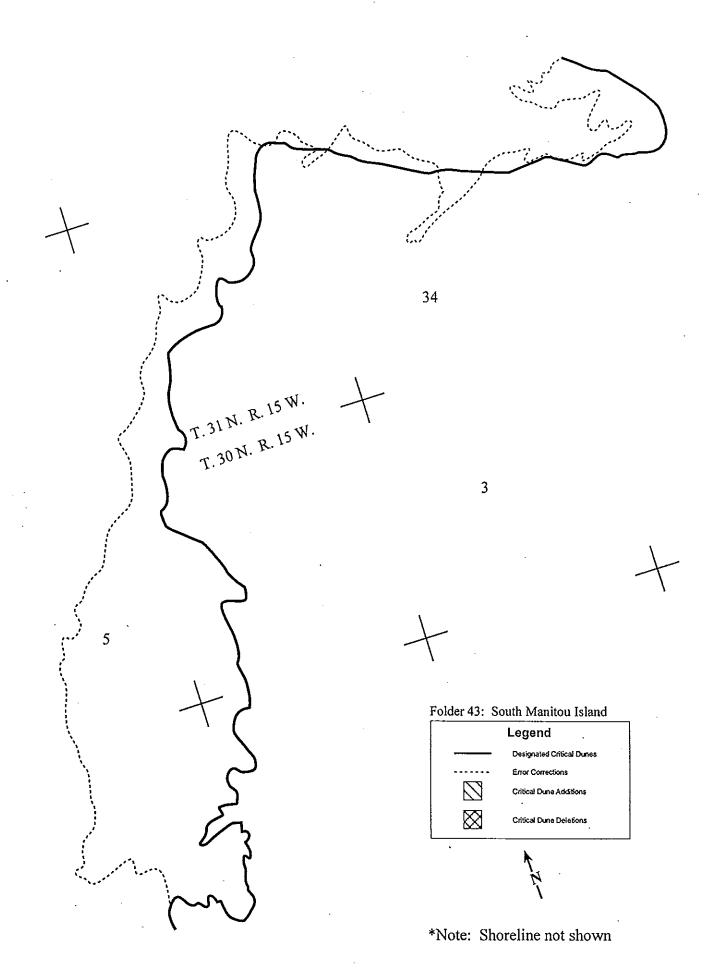
Folder 36: Glen Haven

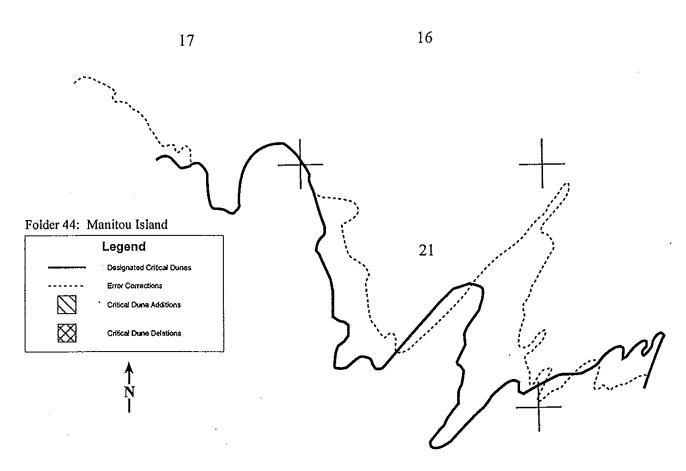
Legend	
	Designated Critical Dunes
	Error Corrections
\boxtimes	Critical Dune Additions
\boxtimes	Critical Dune Deletions
,	N N

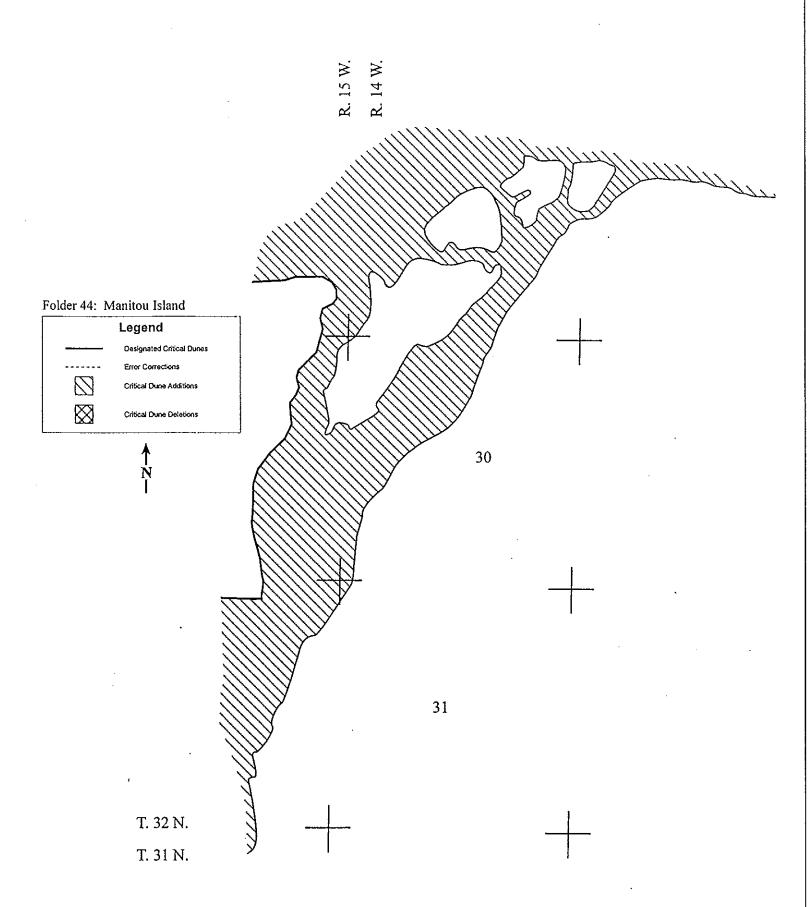


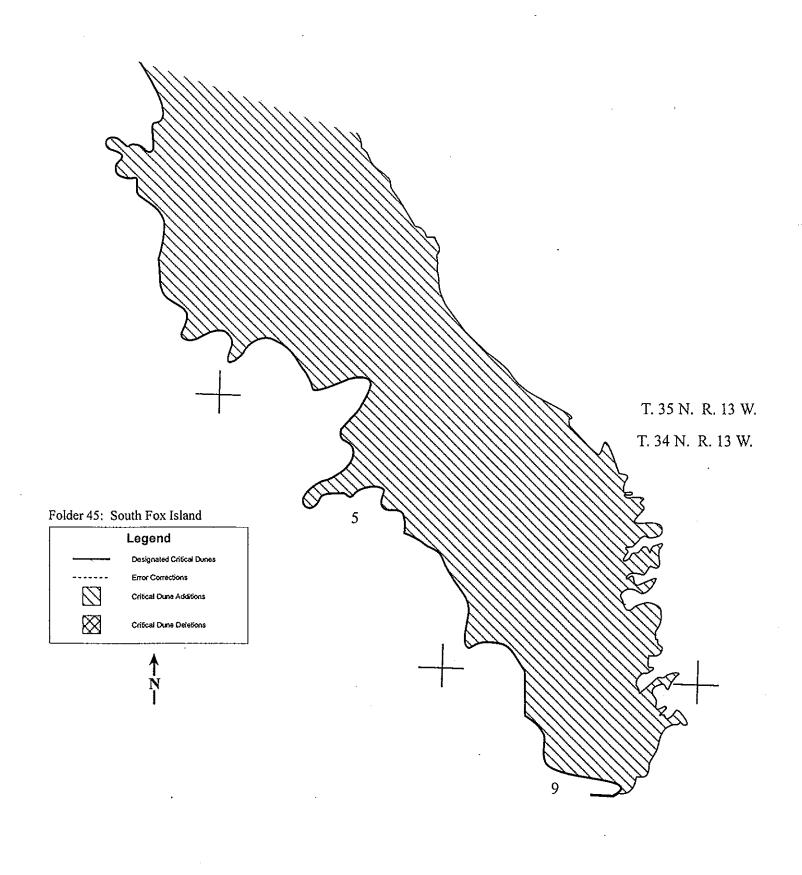
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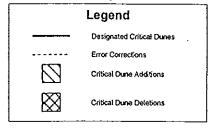




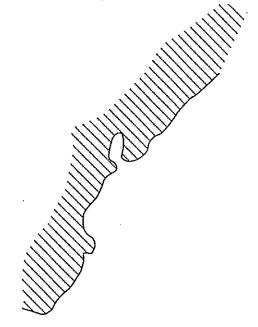




Folder 47: Elk Rapids







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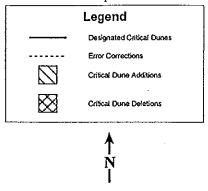
34

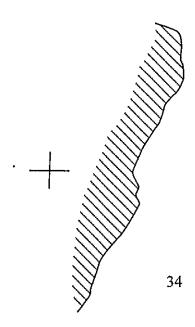
X

T. 30 N. R. 9 W.

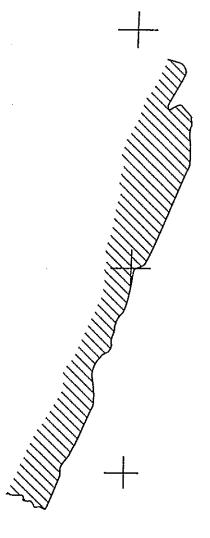
T. 29 N. R. 9 W.

Folder 47: Elk Rapids

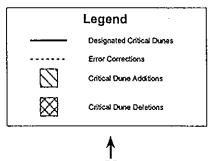




T. 30 N. R. 9 W. T. 29 N. R. 9 W.



Folder 46 and 48: Alden and Central Lake

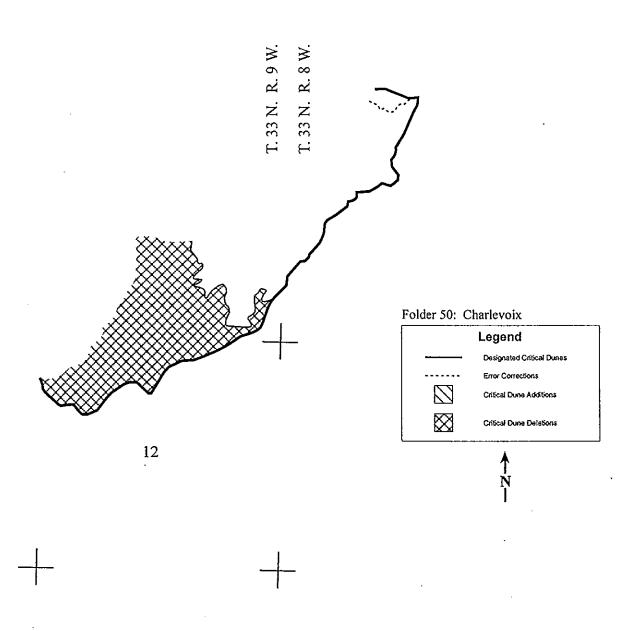


T. 30 N. R. 9 W.

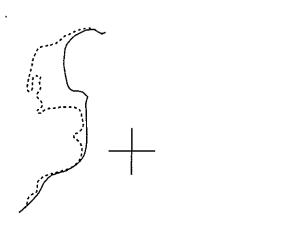
11



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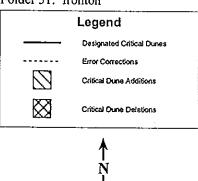
T. 34 N. R. 8 W.

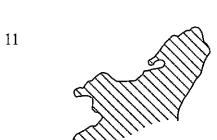


24

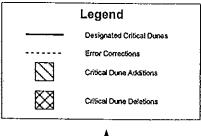


Folder 51: Ironton

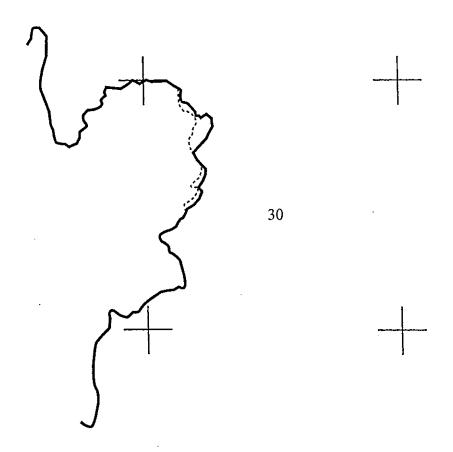




Folder 53: Beaver Island South



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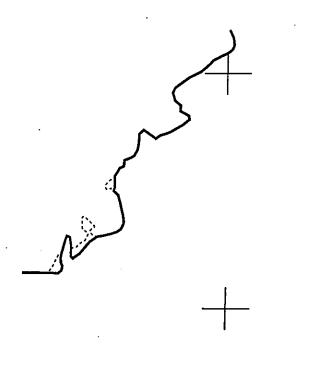
Folder 53: Beaver Island North

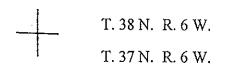
	Legend
	Designated Critical Dunes
******	Error Corrections
\square	Critical Dune Additions
	Critical Dune Deletions

↑ N I

29 37 Folder 53: Beaver Island North Legend Designated Critical Dunes Critical Dune Additions

T. 39 N R. 10 W. T. 38 N. R. 10 W.

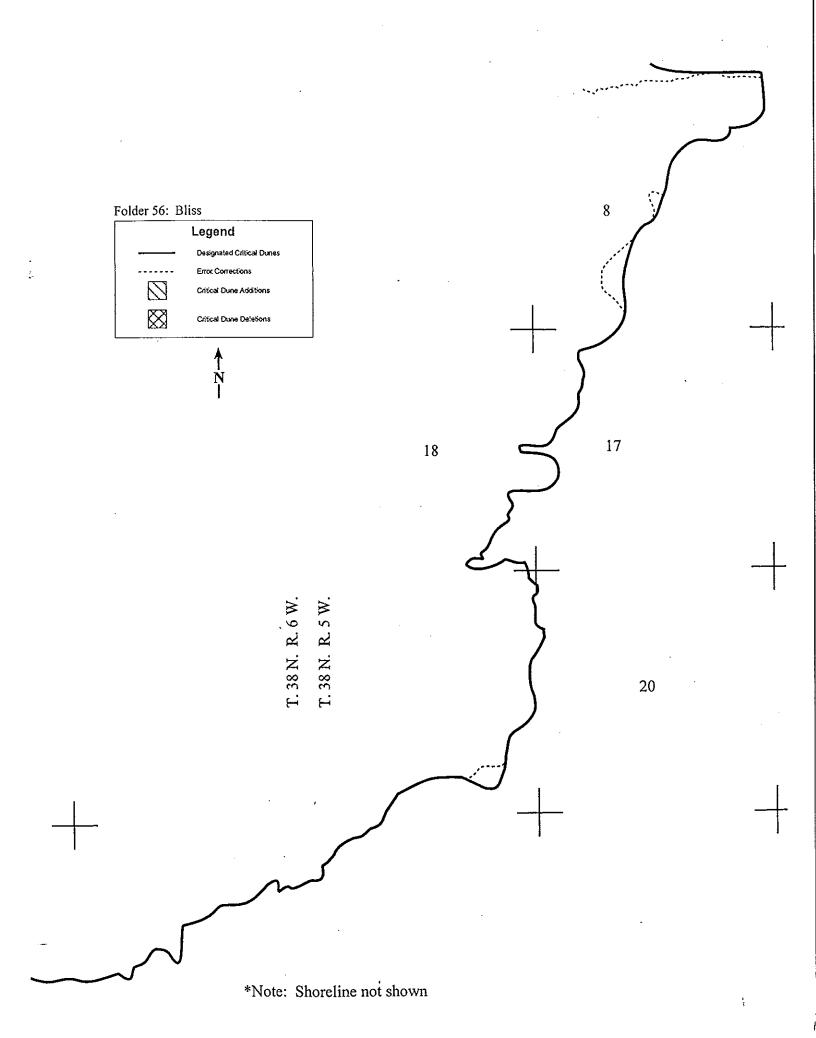




Folder 55: Cross Village

Designated Critical Dunes Error Corrections Critical Dune Additions	
Critical Dune Additions	
Critical Dune Deletions	

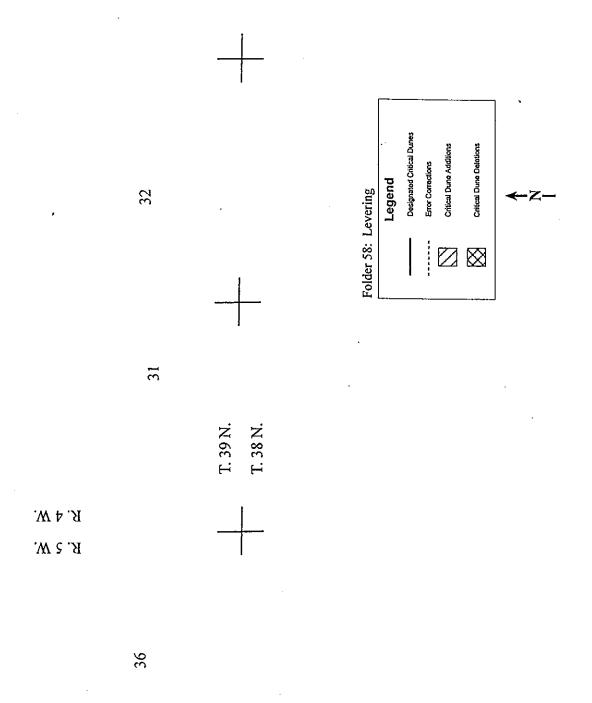
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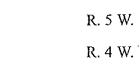


34

T. 39 N. R. 5 W.
T. 38 N. R. 5 W.

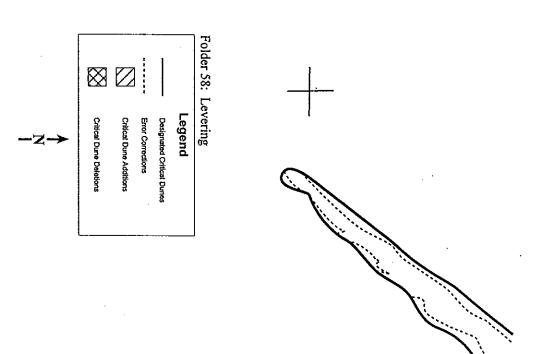
35





T. 39 N. T. 38 N. 31 32

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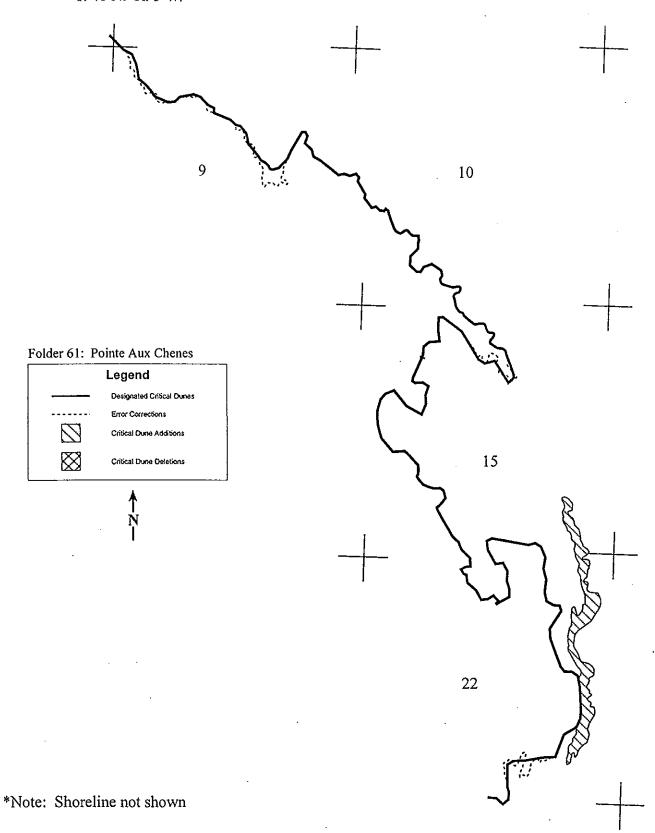
T. 39 N. R. 4 W.

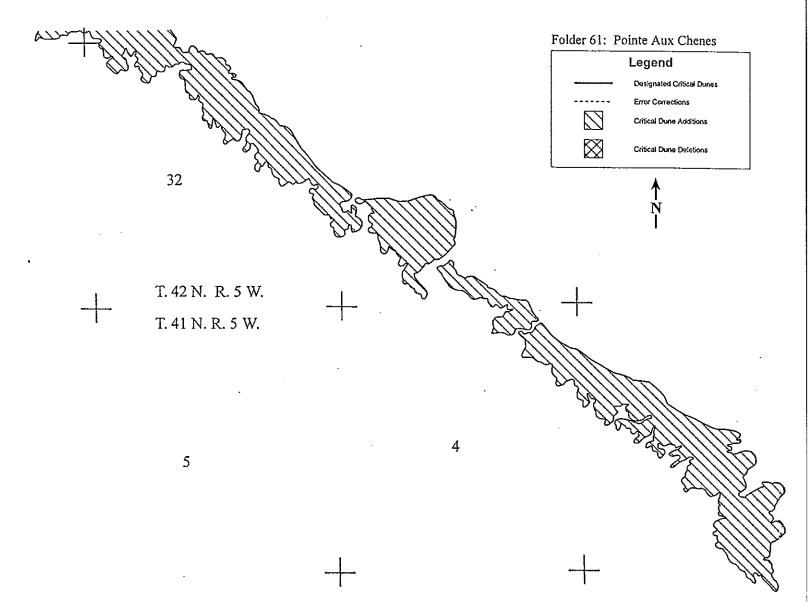
23

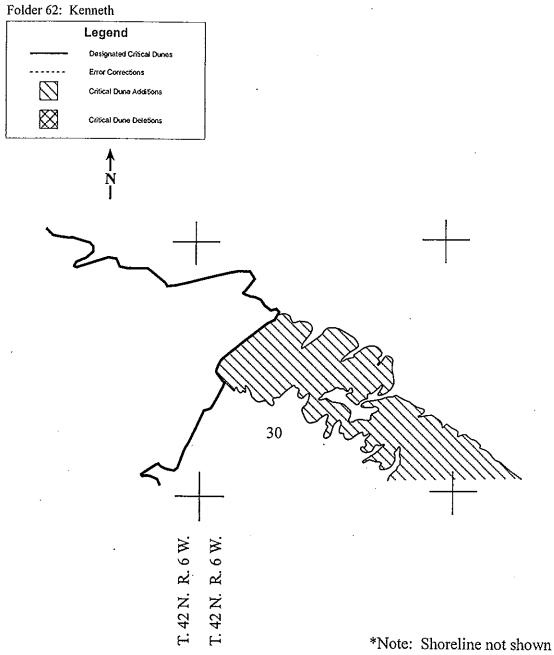
*Note: Shoreline not shown

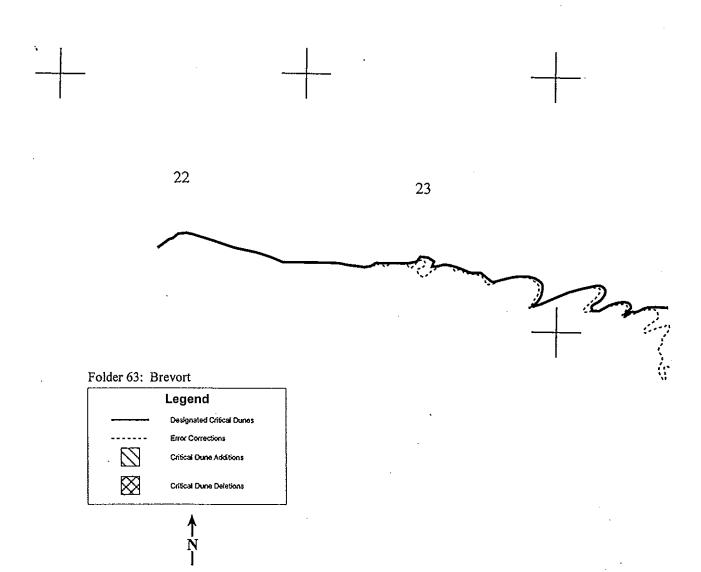
Folder 59:McGulpin Point

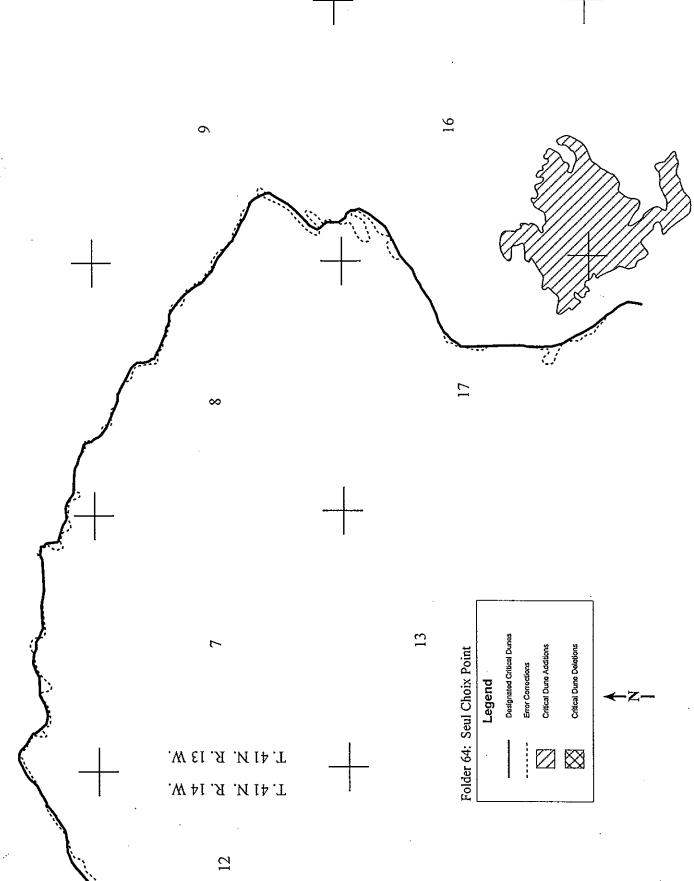
Legend Designated Critical Dunes Error Corrections Critical Dune Additions Critical Dune Deletions







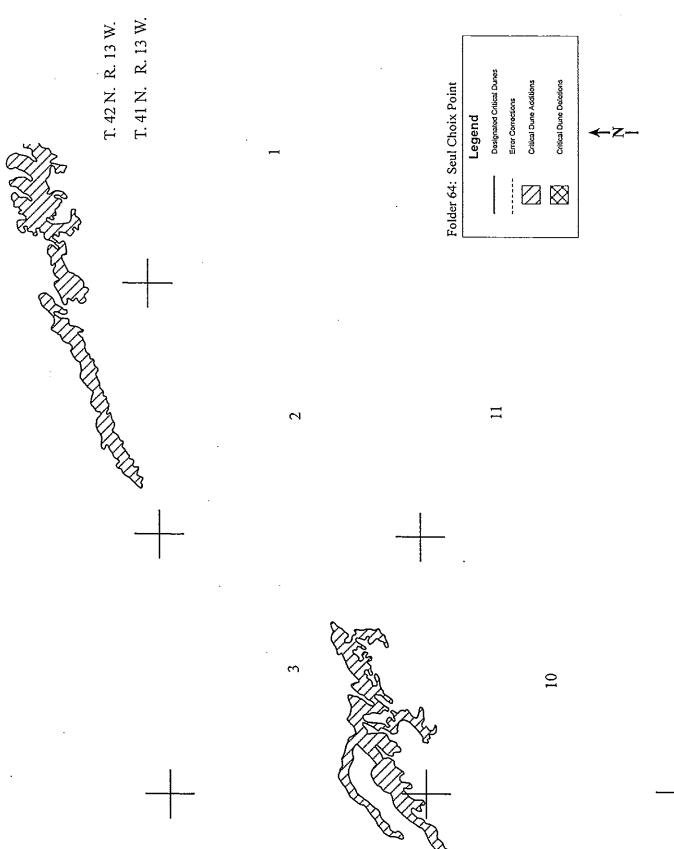


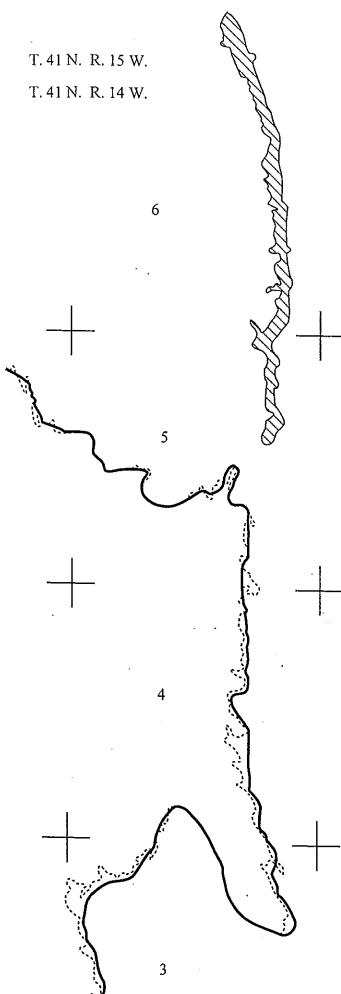


*Note: Shoreline not shown

The dune formations on the following sheet are located on the eastern half of the Seul Choix Point USGS quadrangle and meet all criteria for CDA designation. However, under consultation with DEQ officials, it was decided that we restrict our revisions of the CDA atlas to those dunes within USGS quadrangles originally included in the atlas or mapped by Buckler during the GSD series 1-3 investigations. Because these dune formations extend eastward into USGS quadrangles where no prior MDNR/DEQ dune protection surveys have been made, perhaps the dunes displayed on the following sheet will not receive CDA status. There are other dune formations in non-dune protection surveyed areas of Michigan which meet the CDA criteria outlined in this report.







Folder 65: Gulliver

Legend

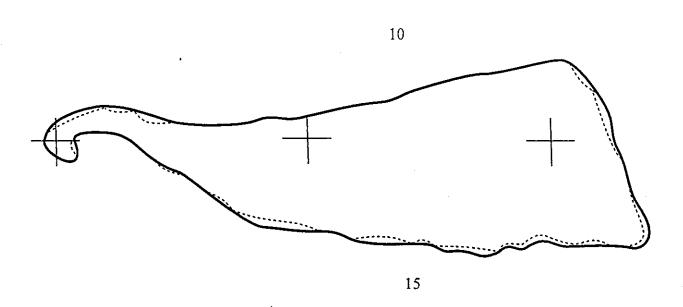
Designated Critical Dunes

Error Corrections

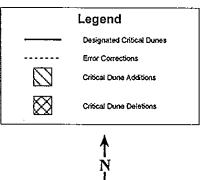
Critical Dune Additions

Critical Dune Deletions

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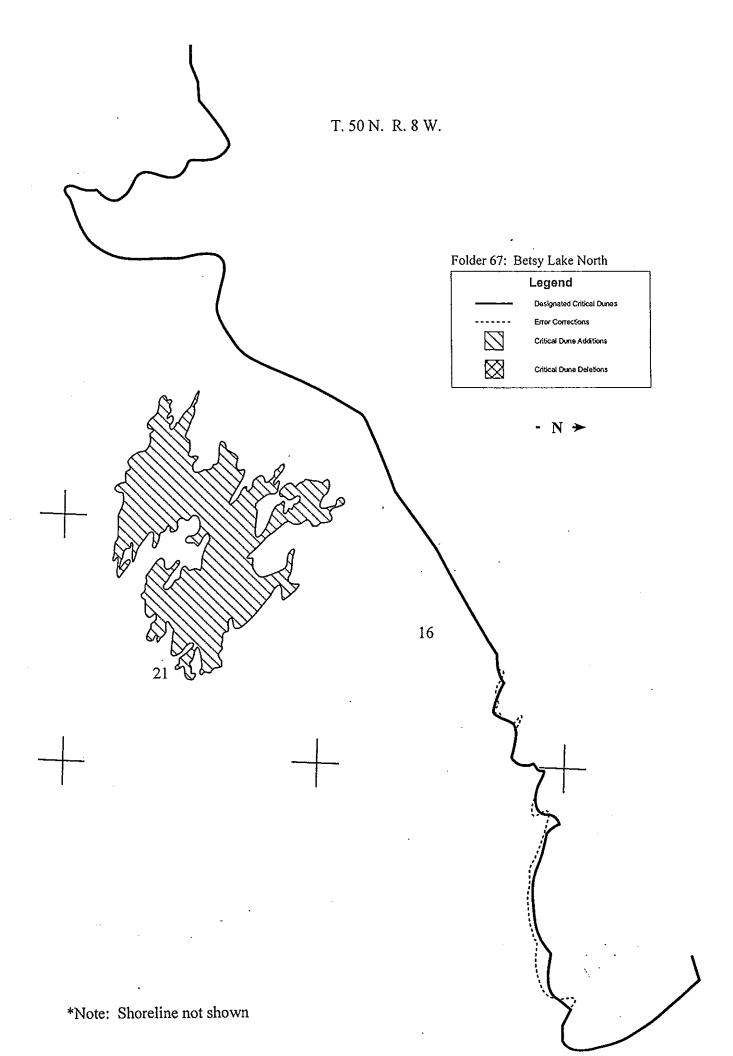


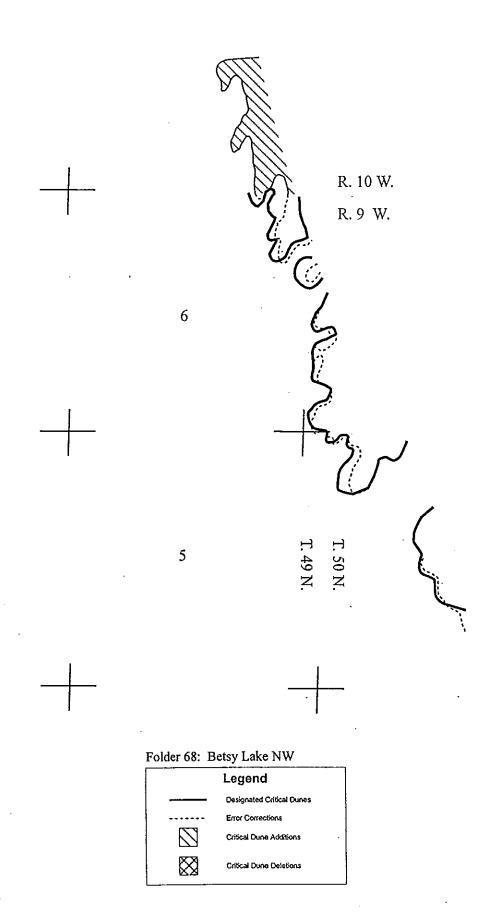
Folder 66: Dollar Settlement

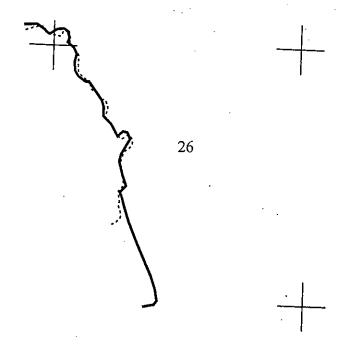


*Note: Shoreline not shown

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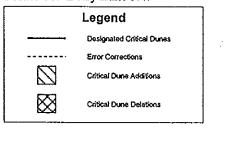




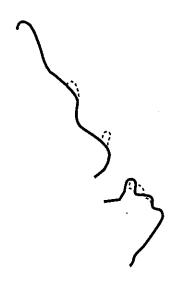


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Folder 68: Betsy Lake NW



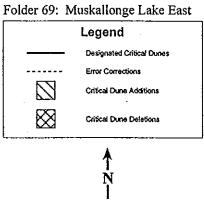
4-7-

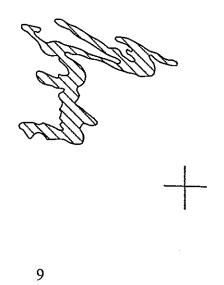




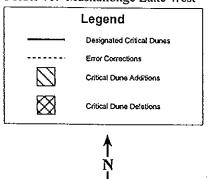
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Folder 70: Muskallonge Lake West



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Legend	Designated Critical Dunes	Error Corrections	Critical Dune Additions	Critical Dune Deletions	
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T. 49 N. R. 12 W.

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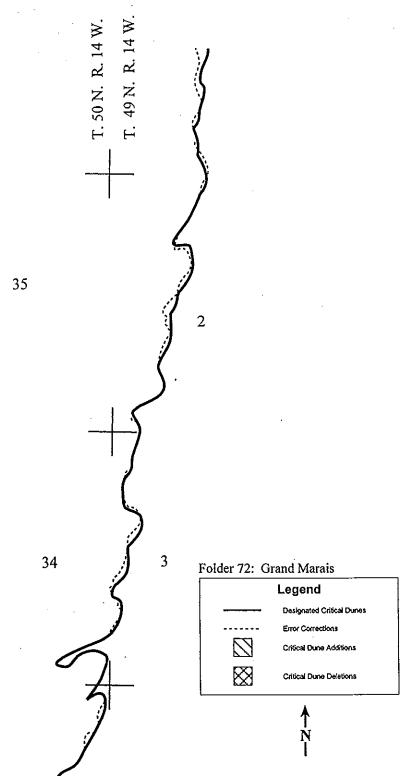
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T. 49 N. R. 12 W.

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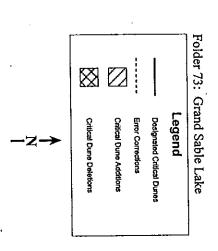


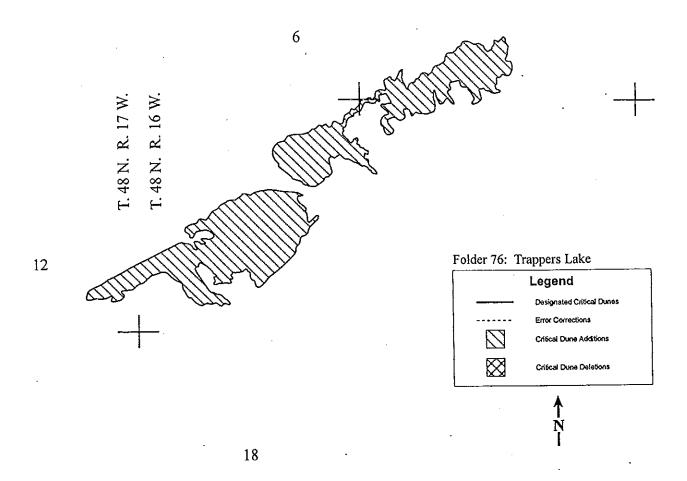
T. 50 N. T. 49 N. Folder 71: Grand Marais NE Legend Designated Critical Dunes Error Corrections Critical Dune Additions Critical Dune Deletions

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Folder 78: Eagle Harbor

