

MAINE

Atlantic Coast, Benthic Data—1992 to 1997

www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/bhm/atlantic.html

This project was initiated by the State of Maine Department of Marine Resources to assess the risk to coastal habitat from oil spills. State personnel consulted with other submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) mapping experts in the region and worked with the Center's methods to accomplish a composite data set for the entire state. Videography and single-beam acoustics have been integrated with the aerial photo analysis. The resulting data are being used by a variety of state and federal agencies, as well as commercial shellfish managers.

Beach Nourishment on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the U.S.—2002, 2003

This project helps state and local governments along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. make informed decisions about the nourishment of beaches by consolidating the best scientific and technical information and tools for evaluating and understanding beach nourishment into one source. This resource is a user-friendly Web site that includes relevant information and tools from the fields of coastal geology, engineering, economics, law and policy, and the biological sciences.

Benthic Habitats of Wells and York Harbors—2001 to 2003

The Center and the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve are using sediment profiling imagery and traditional benthic sampling to map turbid water habitats in the harbors. These maps will be integrated with information about key physical processes to inventory habitats and examine impacts from dredging.

Coastal Corridor GIS Mapping—2002, 2003

Funding for this project goes toward encouraging four coastal Maine suburban communities to use smart growth principles. The project helps these communities coordinate land use, coastal resource management, and transportation planning to protect the waters of Casco Bay and area shellfish resources from nonpoint source pollution. This project is a cooperative effort among four coastal towns to use a geographic information system (GIS) as a tool to determine the most prudent way to coordinate future residential and commercial development.

Coastal Maine Land Cover and Change Data—1995

www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/lca/maine.html

This project studied the estuarine drainage areas of the Gulf of Maine, including the surrounding areas of Great Bay in New Hampshire and the St. Croix Estuary at the Maine/Canada border. This project mapped terrestrial land cover in coastal watershed environments and identified changes in these areas that occurred between 1985 and 1995. The project relied on satellite multispectral imagery as the primary information source. These data were used to distinguish major land cover classes, and previous images were studied to locate areas that changed over time. For this project, the data were acquired according to the Center's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) methods.

Coastal Management Fellowship—1997 to 1999

www.csc.noaa.gov/cms/1997Fellows.html

A Coastal Management Fellow worked with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection to improve marine habitat protection in Maine. This was accomplished through the development of an ecological assessment methodology for the state's intertidal and subtidal habitats, the creation of guidelines for compensation and mitigation purposes, and the establishment of procedures and formats to incorporate data and regulations into the state's geographic information system (GIS).

Coastal Management Fellowship—2001 to 2003

www.csc.noaa.gov/cms/fellows/01_fellows.html

A Coastal Management Fellow is working with the Maine Geological Survey office on a project entitled "Creating a Sustainable Beach Community at Camp Ellis, Maine." The goals of the project are to develop beach nourishment policy recommendations for the state and to create a hazard mitigation plan. The project also evaluates sources of sand for beach nourishment.

Community-Based Habitat Restoration—2001 to 2003

NOAA's community-based restoration program helps community groups restore marine and estuarine habitat by providing funds and technical expertise. NOAA Fisheries leads the program. The Center has been a program partner since fiscal year 2001 and has co-funded several projects, including the Drakes Island Marsh project.

Implementing a Coordinated Approach to Growth Management for Hancock County—2002, 2003

The purpose of this project is to build regional capacity to manage growth and development in coastal Hancock County. The project will develop this capacity by establishing and implementing a regional policy development process and a framework for growth and development. A steering committee will build stakeholder and community consensus, formulate regional policies, conduct a public participation symposium, plan implementation strategies, and document, evaluate, and analyze results.

Protected Areas GIS (PAGIS)

www.csc.noaa.gov/pagis/

The PAGIS project brought compatible geographic information systems (GIS), geographic data management, and Internet capabilities to each of the nation's 25 Estuarine Research Reserves and 13 Marine Sanctuaries. Through PAGIS, the reserves and sanctuaries also developed advanced data sets, underwent extensive training, and found innovative ways to make the most effective use of their new data and technological capabilities.

Public Issues and Conflict Management—2001

The Maine Sea Grant College Program hosted a three-day Public Issues and Conflict Management workshop in October 2001. Aimed at Sea Grant extension agents and coastal resource managers, the workshop was designed to build skills in public issues management, including meeting management and planning, collaborative processes and decision making, and media relations.

Shoreline Data Rescue—1997 to 2001

www.csc.noaa.gov/products/shorelines/

GIS-compatible shoreline data sets that include high-resolution contemporary and historic shorelines are available from the Center's Web site. The source of the historic shoreline data is NOAA t-sheet charts dating from the 1800s. This information is most frequently used to measure shoreline change.

Topographic Change Mapping—2000

www.csc.noaa.gov/lidar/

High-resolution Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) measurements of coastal beach topography were made during 2000.

Town of Brunswick Rural Smart Growth Strategy—2002, 2003

This project is developing a locally-supported smart growth plan, based on regional coastal habitat priorities, that improves habitat connectivity and water quality protection, as well as helps to prioritize what open space lands are permanently protected. This project is a growth management partnership with various state and local agencies and is funded with a special project grant from the Center.

Using Remote Sensing to Address Coastal Management Issues: The Maine Project CD-ROM 2000, 2001

www.csc.noaa.gov/products/maine/

This CD-ROM provides several case studies that illustrate the use of remote sensing. These efforts include restoring Atlantic salmon, employing satellite data for coastal management, using eelgrass data to improve oil spill response, analyzing land cover and habitat (Casco Bay), and

characterizing wetlands. The CD-ROM also includes spatial data sets, geographic information system (GIS) tutorials, and educational information on GIS and remote sensing. For this project, spatial data were acquired according to the Center's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) methods.