Coastal Resilience, Long Island, USA

Coastal Resilience Project:
The purpose of the Coastal Resilience project is to provide communities with easy access to information to assist in coastal planning, zoning, acquisition, and other management decisions regarding resources at risk from sea level rise and coastal hazards. One of the principal products of the project is a spatially explicit tool that provides forecasts of inundation on the south shore of Long Island under different sea level rise scenarios. The aim of this web mapping tool is to provide communities with easy access to information for their planning, zoning, acquisition and permitting decisions.

Category: Boundary

General Description:
This data set covers the southern shore of Long Island from Queens to Montauk Point. It is made up of lines representing the landward boundary of the coastal erosion hazard area. Everything between this line and the coast is classified as the coastal erosion hazard area.

Source:
Originator: **New York State Department of State, Division of Coastal Resources**
Publication_Date: **200102**
Title: **Coastal Erosion Hazard Boundary**
Edition: **1**
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: **map**
Publication_Information:
Publication_Place: **Albany, NY**
Publisher: **New York State Department of State Division of Coastal Resources**

Caveats and limitations:
This data set is not to be used for litigation or regulation in order to determine liability or the like. It is for display and analysis only.

Process:
The lines were digitized from 1988 coastal erosion hazard area maps which are aerial photographs overlaid by the coastal erosion hazard boundary. These maps were provided by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The lines were digitized by using various landmarks on the aerial photographs as reference points. After finding the reference points in the orthoimagery, the lines were transferred to the 1994 digital orthoimagery using the graphics tools in a MapInfo map window. The data set is more accurate in highly populated areas due to the presence of more easily identified landmarks. In areas where there is no development, the accuracy is lower. The scale of the data set is 1:12,000.

The Nature Conservancy
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