



CORRIGENDA

DUBOIS, R.N., 1995. The transgressive barrier model: An alternative to two-dimensional volume balanced model. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 11(4), 1272-1286.

Corrections:

(1) Equation (5) reads $V_s = V_b + V_{bio} \dots etc.$

It should have read $V_s + V_b + V_{bio} \dots etc.$

(2) Equation (13) reads $V_{bb} = \Delta XE + SW_b + 0.5[S(S/-\tan \beta)]$

It should have read $V_{bb} = \Delta XE + SW_b + 0.5[S(S/\tan \beta)]$

(3) p. 1283, in the right column a sentence reads "In addition, model (18) calculates just the vertical accretion of the subaerial barrier and lagoon margin [$S(L_0 + W)$] and . . ." *etc.*

Change model (18) to model (20).

COASTAL PHOTOGRAPH BY ARAM V. TERCHUNION

View to the east showing the broad sweeping ebb tidal delta extending from the eastern shoreline about two thirds of the way across the inlet and the migrating mid-shore bar in the foreground. The photograph illustrates the classic "package bypassing" of south shore inlets. Sand is transported across the mouth of the inlet by the ebb tidal shoal and driven onshore in discrete "sand packages" by wave action. The protrusion from the shoreline is the result of sand bars welding onto the shoreface and sand being transported to the west.



Moriches Inlet, Suffolk County, New York (January 6, 1992).

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COASTAL PHOTOGRAPH BY OMRAN E. FRIHY



An oblique aerial view looking westward along the western coast of Abu Quir Bay, Nile Delta, taken in April 1990. This accretionary zone is characterized by an accumulation of molluscan shells and mica flakes on the native beach due to the convergence state of this area. The very low gradient of the inshore/foreshore slopes and the existence of shore parallel bars, indicated by wave breaking, are evidence of the dissipative nature of this coastal segment. (Photo: Omran E. Frihy, Coastal Research Institute, 15 El Pharaana Street, 21514, Alexandria, Egypt).

COASTAL PHOTOGRAPH BY ANDREW D. SHORT



Sandbar Beach, Smith Lake and Bridge Hill, New South Wales showing the unstable section of the beach that is periodically breached by the Lake and the extensive flood tide delta deposits in the lake. The densely vegetated Bridge Hill, to the immediate left of the lake, is a 120 m high Holocene transgressive dune ridge, overlying older Pleistocene dune deposits. It was mined for heavy mineral sands in the 1970's, but has now been restored. This view and the backing lakes are part of the Myall Lakes National Park. (Photo: 3 May 1992. Andrew D. Short, Coastal Studies Unit, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006, Australia.)