



CORRIGENDA

Correction of Morton, R. A., 2002. Factors controlling storm impacts on coastal barriers and beaches—A preliminary basis for real-time forecasting. *Journal of Coastal Research*, v. 18 (3), 486–501.

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Morton (2002) presented a classification of storm impacts that uses rising ocean levels and geologic setting to define stages of coastal change and the boundary conditions that separate the stages of change. Each successive stage of storm impact causes greater morphological change that has a higher probability of preservation. The stages also occur at progressively lower frequencies because they require higher surges or longer periods of wave attack and inundation before they occur. The storm impact classification was presented in a table that was organized to convey a sequential order of

temporal events relative to specific geographic settings (coastal headlands or barrier islands). Particular attention was paid to whether or not a lagoon was present landward of the shore (barrier island setting) because presence or absence of a lagoon can significantly affect storm overwash processes and the resulting morphological changes. Properly conveying all this information in the table relied on specific placement of terms relative to other terms.

In the published version of Table 1, the term “barrier island” was positioned near the top and out of context, morphological responses were strung together so their temporal implications may have been lost, and spaces substituted for lines between the boundary conditions were so narrow that the subdivisions were not clear. Table 1, as originally constructed, is presented below to avoid any confusion that might arise from the inadvertent shifting of words during the initial electronic conversion and typesetting process.

REFERENCE

Morton, R. A., 2002. Factors controlling storm impacts on coastal barriers and beaches—A preliminary basis for real-time forecasting. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 18, 486-501.

Table 1. *Classification of erosional and depositional storm responses depending on the coastal setting and differences in elevations of the sea and adjacent land.*

Setting	Ocean Level < Dune or Berm Elevation	Ocean Level \geq Dune or Berm Elevation
Mainland Coast or Barrier Barrier Island	Beach Erosion or Berm Migration	Washover Terrace
Ocean Level \geq Lagoon Level	Dune Erosion	Perched Fans or Washover Terrace Sheetwash Channel Incision
Ocean Level < Lagoon Level	Washout Ebb flow	Not applicable