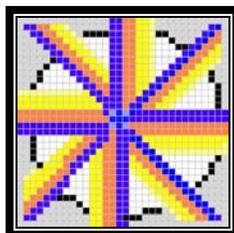


WEMo **(Wave Exposure Model)**

User Manual



Version 4.0
March 2010



WEMo
(Wave Exposure Model)
for use in
Ecological Forecasting

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

WEMo Overview	5
System Requirements	7
WEMo Installation	7
Files Installed.....	7
Project Composition	8
Getting Started	
Interface Description	9
Toolbar Description.....	9
WEMo Mode.....	10
Settings	11
Tides	17
Batch Mode.....	17
Orbital Velocity Mode.....	19
Create a project file.....	22
Opening a project file	29
Adding Point Dataset	30
Running WEMo	32
Log files (RWE).....	33
Additional Functionality	
Projection properties	34
Removing project	34
Deleting project	34
Save project	34
Change dataset	34
Remove dataset	34
Identify.....	35
Help.....	35
REI Mode Utilities	
Analyze Wind Data.....	35
Wind Data.....	37
Data Requirements	38
Shoreline Dataset.....	38
Bathymetry Dataset.....	38
Wind Data (REI).....	39
Sample Dataset.....	41
Finding & Building Data	41
Appendix A (REI Mode).....	52
Appendix B.....	58

Appendix C.....62
Contact Information.....71
References.....72

WEMo 4.0 Overview

The **Wave Exposure Model 4.0 (WEMo 4.0)** was designed to bridge the gap between ecologists and managers on one hand, and physical hydrologists on the other. Generally, the physical context is poorly represented in ecological field studies largely because there are few simple-to-use, inexpensive, parsimonious tools to provide objective information that do not require extensive advanced physical models. Wind waves, particularly those associated with storm events, are unpredictable and sometimes pose dangerous situations under which to collect empirical information, whereas in contrast tidal currents are more readily addressed because of their predictable and systematic nature. Therefore, we have attempted to create a process that allows the uninitiated ecologist, biologist, resource manager, etc., to add a tool to their analytical toolbox that accurately represents the effect of exposure to wind waves for their particular study situation.

The most essential part of running **WEMo** is assembling the input data. Therefore, the user must make some judgments as to what kind of data are appropriate to use. Finer resolution datasets (spatially as well as temporally) potentially increase the precision of the output but also dramatically increase the processing time.

WEMo was modified in this version (**WEMo 4.0**) to calculate wave height and derived wave energy called Representative Wave Energy (RWE) along with the relative index calculated in older **WEMo** versions (called Relative Exposure Index; REI). Selection of the mode depends on the project requirement, geographical area for the study and time scale used in the study. Each mode is discussed separately.

RWE Mode

Coastal managers are often required to estimate wave energy in coastal regions or in inland waters from local wind information. This entails the computation of wave propagation in coastal regions with shallow waters taking into account the effects of wind and local bathymetry. **WEMo** is modified to essentially carry out such computations as a numerical one-dimensional model. Representative wave energy (RWE) computed by **WEMo** is based on linear wave theory and ray tracing technique. It represents the total wave energy in one wavelength per unit wave crest width. RWE units are J/m or kg/m/s². (USACOE, Shore Protection Manual, Vol. 1)

WEMo computes the wave height for RWE in a monochromatic approach, i.e. along each ray generated by the winds in same direction. Waves generated are propagated along the fetch rays. Propagation of water waves over irregular bottom bathymetry involves processes like shoaling, refraction, diffraction and energy dissipation. In order to decrease complexity and computation time, refraction and diffraction of the waves are neglected and propagation is carried out by shoaling, wind generation and dissipation over downwind distance over water (fetch). The final output is the combined effect of wind generation, shoaling and dissipation due to wave breaking and a fetch-weighting process to account for shoreline irregularities. Fetch is defined as the distance from the site to land along a given compass heading. Fetch value can be adjusted in **WEMo**; 10km is the default value. Effective fetch was computed by measuring along a user-selected set of rays radiating out from either side of the i^{th} compass heading at equal degree increments (total number of rays ranges between 16 and 56, depending on the judgment of the User in the need

to capture shoreline shape; uncomplicated, linear shorelines can probably be accurately assessed using the lowest number of rays while highly crenulated shorelines with complicated intervening bathymetry should use the maximum number of rays). Effective fetch is then calculated by summing the product of fetch x cosine of the angle of departure from the i^{th} heading over each of n number of lines and dividing by the sum of the cosine of all angles. This weighting of multiple fetch measures for each ray heading helps account for irregularities in shoreline geometry that could misrepresent the potential of wind wave development from a given direction.

REI Mode

REI mode does not compute wave energy. In contrast, an internally consistent relative index value calculated for a site provides a context for evaluating how exposed a site is to wind-generated waves in comparison to any other site. The higher the REI value at a site implies higher wave energy will be experienced at that site, hence REI values are used for comparing among two sites under seemingly like conditions. For those working in fairly uncomplicated geomorphologic settings and needing only a quick approximation, REI mode will give values that behave quite similar to RWE, but at a fraction of the computational cost.

To compute the REI using **WEMo**, each of the major eight compass headings, wind speed, frequency of wind from that direction and fetch are combined to produce a relative exposure index. Fetch is defined as the distance from the site to land along a given compass heading. Fetch longer than 10km were clipped at 10 km as this was considered to be a sufficient distance to generate a maximum wave height effect following empirical experimentation with the USACOE Automated Coastal Engineering System software (version 1.07). Although the fetch may be adjusted in **WEMo**, 10km is recommended. Effective fetch was computed by measuring along 4 lines radiating out from either side of the i^{th} compass heading at increments of 11.25 degrees, including the i^{th} heading. Effective fetch is then calculated by summing the product of fetch x cosine of the angle of departure from the i^{th} heading over each of nine lines and dividing by the sum of the cosine of all angles. This weighting of multiple fetch measures for each compass heading helps account for irregularities in shoreline geometry that could misrepresent the potential of wind wave development from a given compass heading.

System Requirements

The following are the hardware requirements of **WEMo 4**:

- 1 GHz CPU (Recommend 1.5GHz or above)
- 512 MB memory (Recommend 1 GB or above)
- 1 GB minimum free space of hard disk is need to install and run the program.

The following are the software requirements of **WEMo 4**:

In order to install and use **WEMo 4**, you must have the following:

- Microsoft Windows XP/2000. It is recommended that you have latest service pack for each operating system
- ArcGIS 9.3 or higher version from ESRI
Note: ArcInfo or ArcEditor license is required for some steps described in creating shoreline input dataset (pg. 42).

WEMo Installation

WEMo should install easily. Make sure ArcGIS 9.3 or higher version is installed on the PC where you are installing **WEMo**. If you have an ArcView network installation, then you'll need to install the **WEMo** on the ArcView network server.

Confirm that you have administrative privileges. If you do not you will have to contact your system administrator to install **WEMo**.

Download the **WEMo** installation file in zipped format from the website (<http://www.ccfhr.noaa.gov/stressors/extremeevents/wemo.html>). After unzipping double **CLICK** on file **WEMo4.msi**. Follow the instructions provided by the setup program to install the **WEMo**. **WEMo** will be installed in a directory, which you have selected and that will become the application path.

Files Installed

Following important files are installed by **WEMo** installation in program folder.

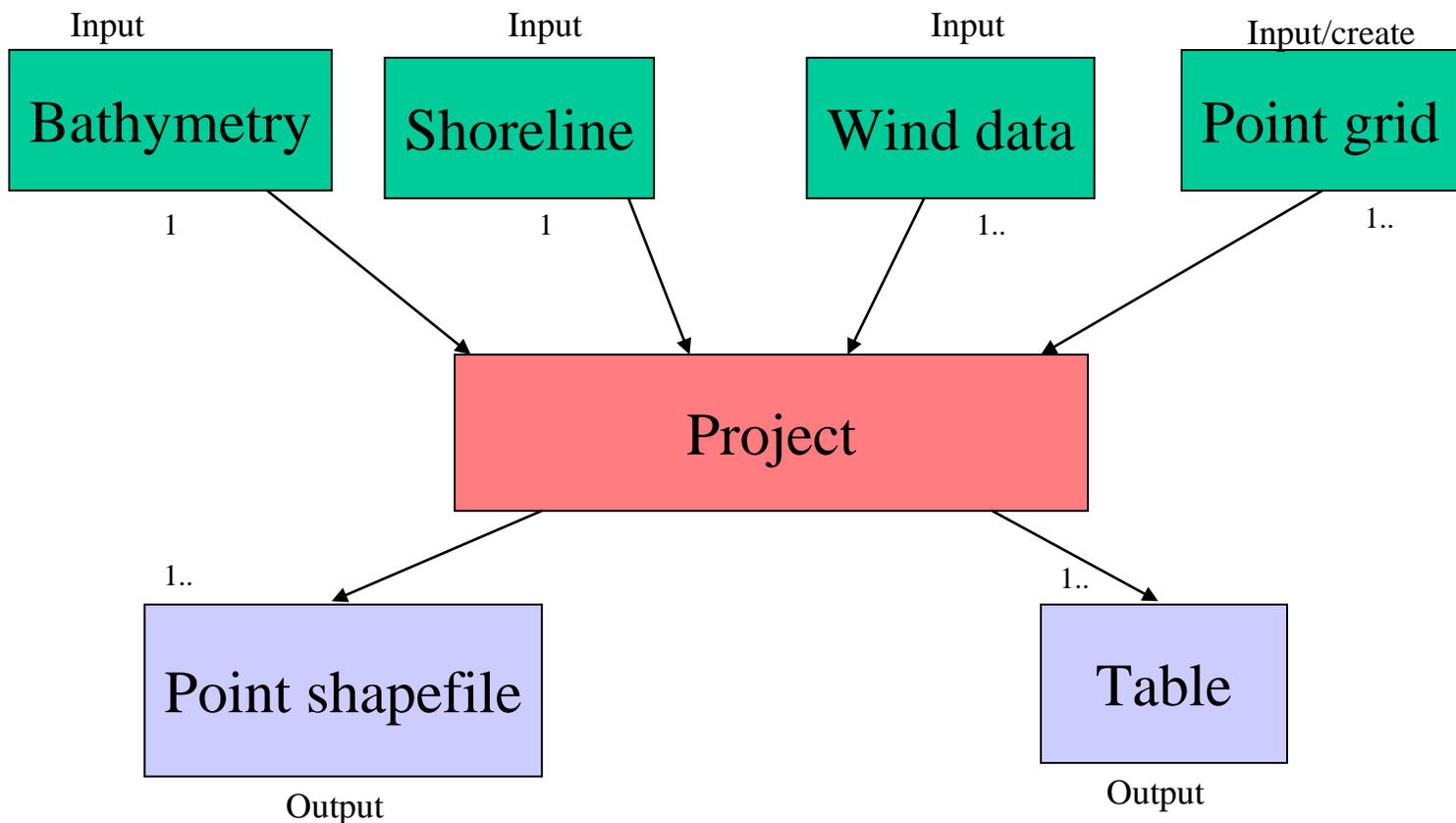
WEMo.exe	C:\Program Files\WEMo4.0
WEMo_V4.pdf	C:\Program Files\WEMo4.0\Help
WEMo 4_install.pdf	C:\Program Files\WEMo4.0\Help

Sample Data folder	Users Document and Settings\My Documents\WEMo\WEMo 4\Sample Data
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Project Composition

WEMo organizes data into projects. Project files contain the bathymetry grid, shoreline coverage, processed wind data file and zero or more point datasets. Project file structure is defined in the diagram below.

Project Structure



WEMo 4 projects have a unique extension of *.wpro_RWE or *.wpro_REI based on the running mode of **WEMo**. It is an ASCII format file storing the information about various datasets.

Project files *may have one and only one shoreline coverage, bathymetry grid and processed wind data file* but any number of point datasets associated with them. These are the four required datasets needed for running the model. Project files may be stored anywhere and can have any name recognized by Microsoft Windows. They can also be created and deleted using **WEMo** 4.

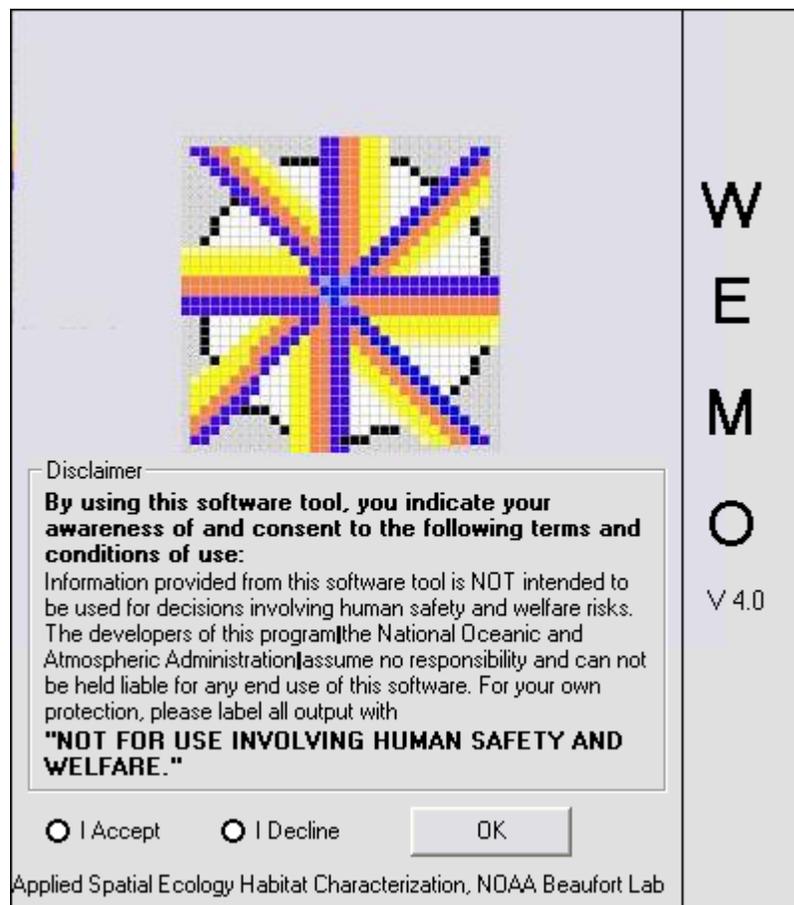
Getting Started

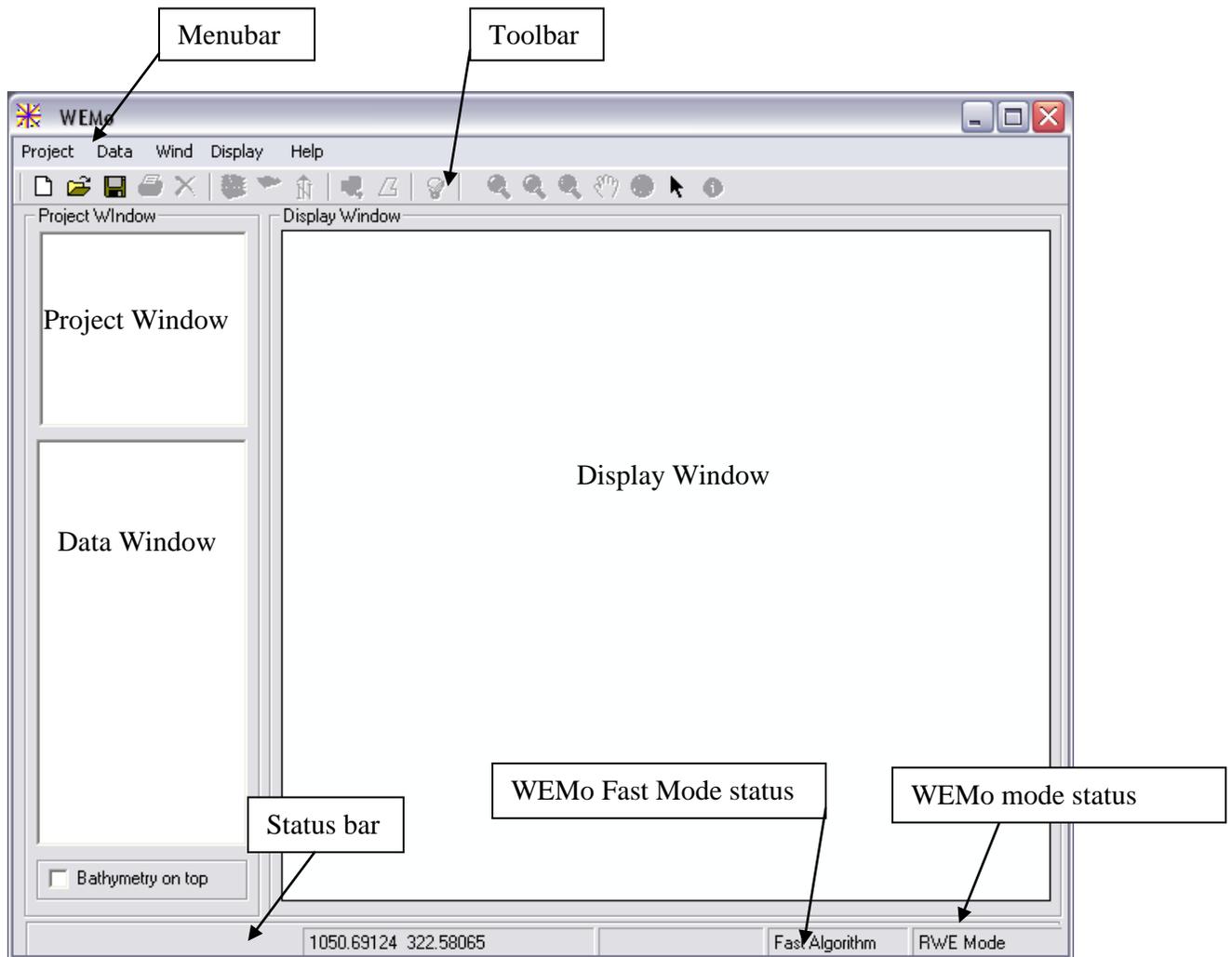
Interface description.

Disclaimer:

By using this software tool, you indicate your awareness of and consent to the following terms and conditions of use:

Information provided from this software tool is NOT intended to be used for decisions involving human safety and welfare risks. The developers of this program—the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—assume no responsibility and can not be held liable for any end use of this software. For your own protection, please label all output with **"NOT FOR USE INVOLVING HUMAN SAFETY AND WELFARE."**





Toolbar description

-  Create a new project.
-  Open an existing project
-  Save project
-  Remove project
-  Change bathymetry for a project file
-  Change shoreline coverage for a project file
-  Change wind data for a project file
-  Create point dataset.
-  Add external point dataset
-  Run

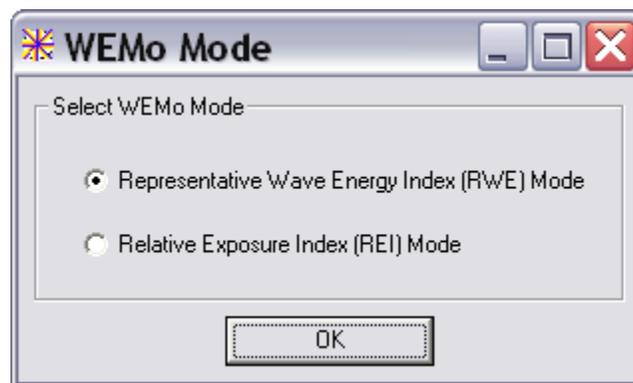
-  Zoom in
-  Zoom out
-  Zoom select
-  Pan
-  Full extent
-  Identify

WEMo Mode

As mentioned previously, **WEMo 4** can run in two modes, Representative Wave Energy (RWE) mode and Relative Exposure Index (REI) mode. WEMo's Representative Wave Energy or RWE mode carries out computations as a numerical one-dimensional model. RWE values computed by WEMo are based on linear wave theory and ray tracing technique making it a model of Lagrangian nature in a sense that the wave generation and dissipation is considered while traveling with the waves along rays. RWE represents the total wave energy in one wave length per unit wave crest width. RWE units are J/m or kg/m/s^2 (USCOE 1977).

REI mode is a non-physical relative mode to assess the amount of energy reaching a location. REI values are compared spatially or temporally to provide a context for evaluating how exposed a site is to wind-generated waves in comparison to any other site. *REI approaches a unit-less dimensionless quantity in flat, non-varying landscapes; as such we do not ascribe any units to WEMo.* The higher the REI value at a site implies higher wave energy will be experienced at that site. REI is a very parsimonious factor in simple landscapes and has the benefit of faster calculation.

WEMo mode can be selected based on the project requirement and data analysis method chosen. **WEMo** mode can be accessed from menu bar Data → **WEMo Mode**. **WEMo always starts in RWE mode** and should be changed every time application is started to access REI mode.



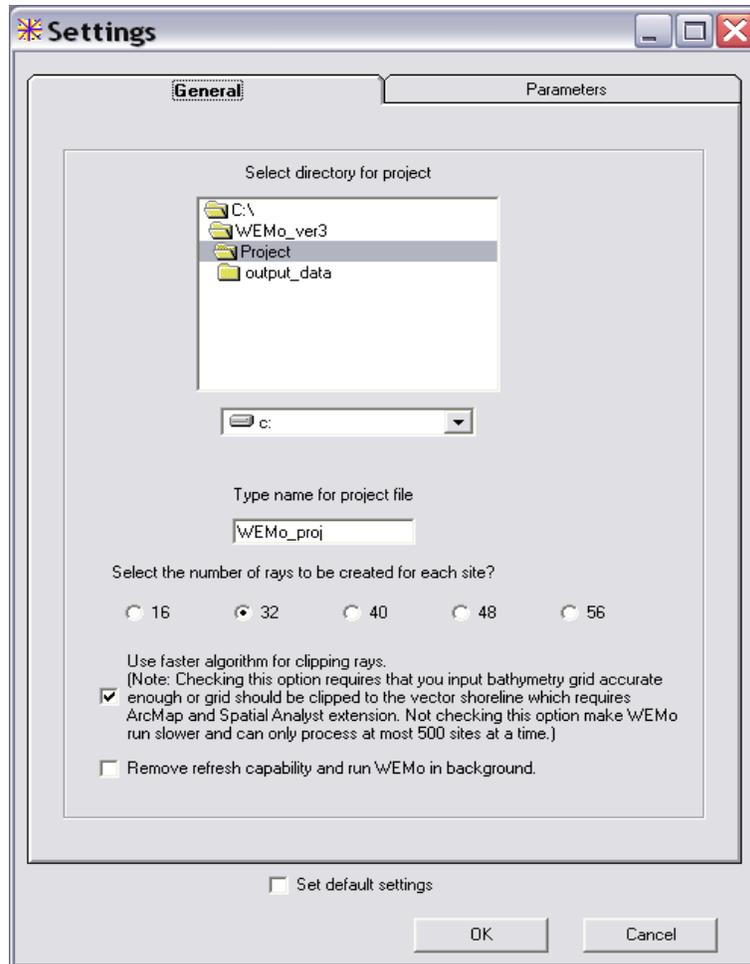
Settings

Settings for **WEMo** can be accessed from menu bar Data → Change Settings. Settings should be checked after installation of **WEMo** and before running each session. Settings options are different depending on the **WEMo** mode.

RWE Mode

The window's first tab 'General':

1. Select the path for storing **WEMo** project; default path is the application path.
2. Type the name of **WEMo** project file, default is "**WEMo_Proj**".
3. Choose the number of rays created for each site.
4. Check to use faster clipping algorithm. Checking this option means that the bathymetry grid used for processing should reach zero water depth as near to the shoreline as possible or the bathymetry grid should be clipped with accurate shoreline vectors to set the location of the shoreline in the bathymetry grid itself (also, see "A Note About Tides" section, above). Creating the Clipped grid requires ESRI ArcMap and Spatial Analyst extension. Unchecking this option makes **WEMo 3** run slower and can only process 500 points or less at a time. Points can be divided into smaller group and processed separately.
5. Check box 'Remove refresh capability and run **WEMo** in background' to allow **WEMo** running in the background without the graphic display and interference. This option makes **WEMo** run faster.
6. Check box to make **WEMo** run in debugging mode where it generates output files and log files used to diagnose the errors.



Setting window's second tab "Parameters" set physical constants to run the model.

1. Select the maximum fetch limit in meters. Fetch is defined as the distance from the site to the first encountered land along a given compass heading. The default fetch set in **WEMo** is 10,000 m, a value based on an empirical assessment of the distance to fully develop a wave using linear wave theory (Automated Coastal Engineering System, US Army Corps of Engineers v1.07).
2. The **Fetch Length Segment** selection defines how far out from the point of interest that **WEMo** uses the maximum resolution of the bathymetry grid to conduct interrogations of the effect of water depth (i.e., if your bathymetry data set had 6 m resolution between depth measurements, **WEMo** would assess the effect of bathymetry every 6 m). The default value is set at 1000 m. *Make sure this value is smaller than maximum fetch selected.*
3. Beyond the distance selected in (2), **WEMo** will use the value set in the **Bathymetry Interrogation Distance Box** for the spacing interval at which bathymetry is interrogated; the default spacing is 100 m. We give the option of making the spacing coarser beyond the **Fetch Length Segment** to save on computing resources as the influence in bathymetric changes at these distances from the point of interest have comparatively little effect on the overall computations of exposure. We do not recommend ever attempting to use a resolution (spacing) finer than that of the bathymetry grid itself.

4. The next three parameters are set for determining wave breaking constants and should only be changed after careful analysis.

Alpha in Goda's formula is a constant set at 0.17 default value.

Sensitivity eps is used to get estimation accuracy in calculating model values. Default value is set at 1 in 1000.

Beach slope is set at 1.909 degrees equivalent to 1/30; this is a very shallow slope; note that the angle of repose of most sand is closer to 1/3 which would be more appropriate for channel margins.

To set the default values check 'Set default settings' and all values returned to the default.

The screenshot shows a 'Settings' dialog box with a 'Parameters' tab selected. The dialog is divided into three sections: 'Distribution of Fetch', 'Bathymetry Interrogation Distance', and 'Wave Breaking Parameters'. Each section contains a text label and a numerical input field with a unit. At the bottom, there is a checkbox for 'Set default settings' and 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Section	Parameter	Value	Unit
Distribution of Fetch	Type Fetch in meters (F)	10000	m
	Fetch segment Length after which highest bathymetry resolution is used	1000	m
Bathymetry Interrogation Distance	Fetch segment Interrogation Distance before highest bathymetry resolution is used	100	m
Wave Breaking Parameters	Alpha Goda's Formula:	0.17	m
	Sensitivity eps:	1 in 1000	
	Beach slope for Goda's Formula:	1.909	Degree

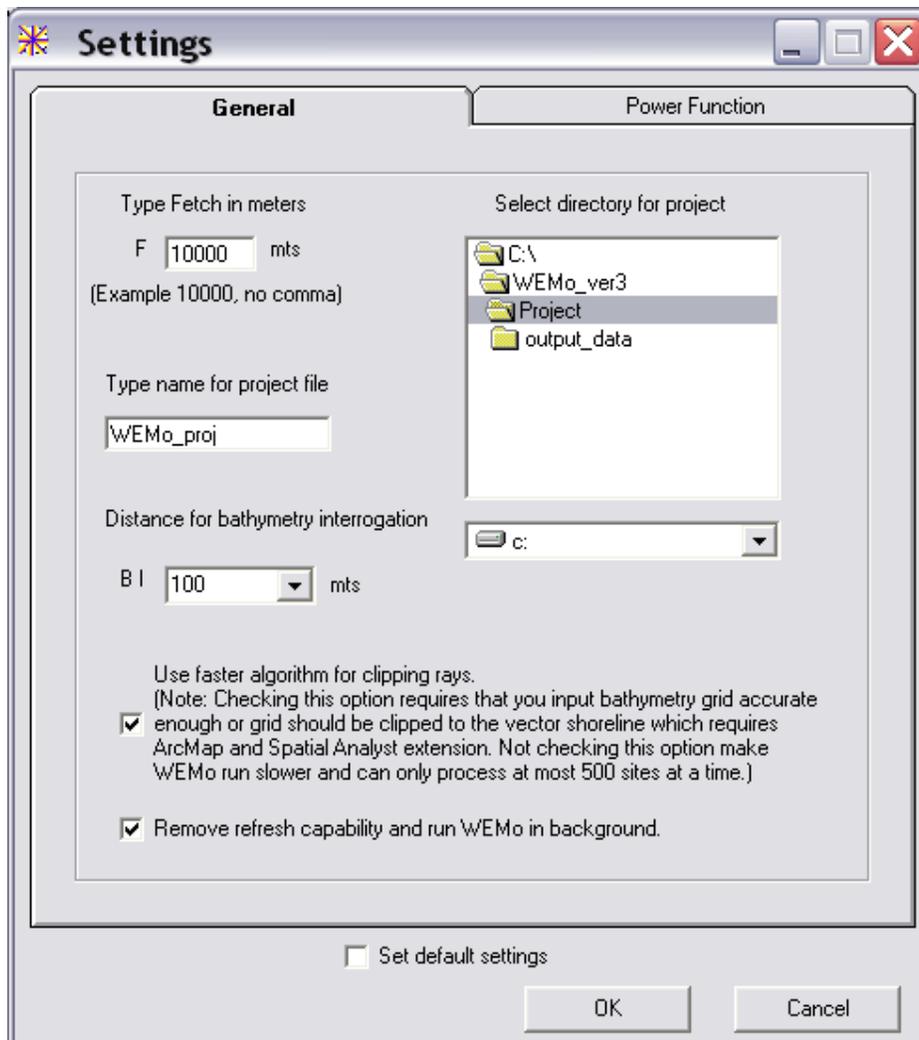
Set default settings

OK Cancel

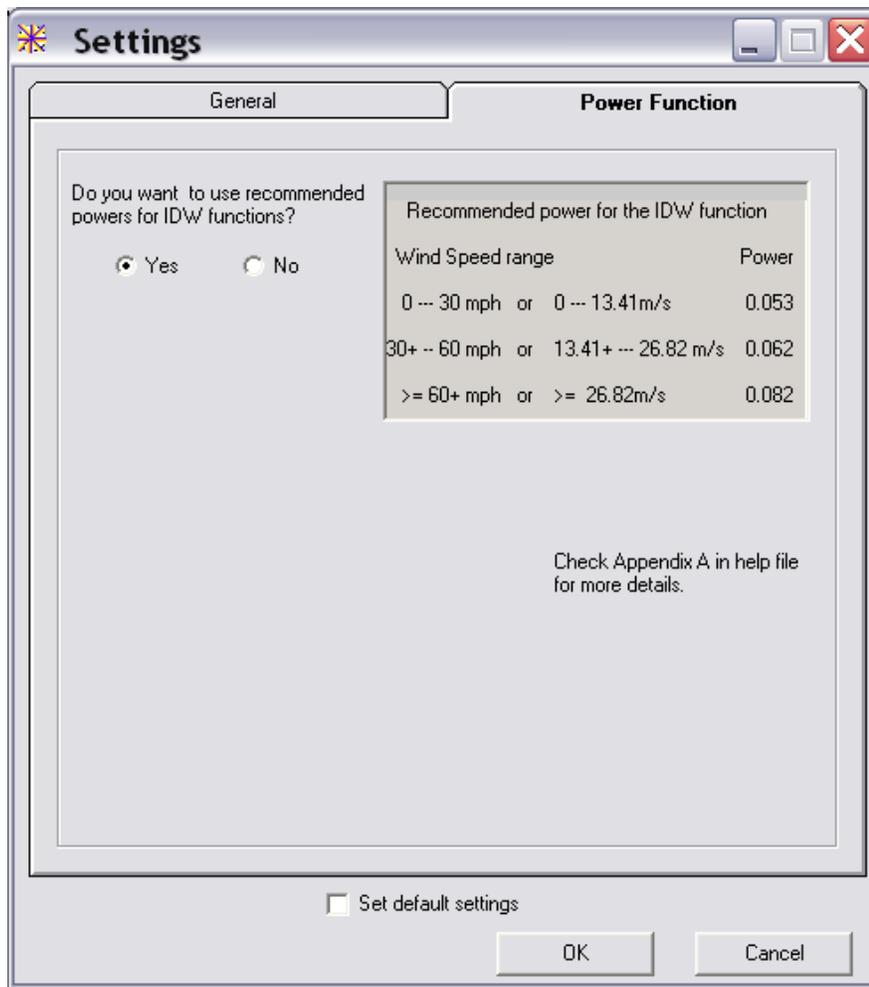
REI Mode

The settings window has the main setting options on the tab 'General':

1. Select the maximum fetch limit in meters. Fetch is defined as the distance from the site to the first encountered land along a given compass heading. Default fetch set in **WEMo** is 10,000 m, a value based on an empirical assessment of the distance to fully develop a wave using linear wave theory (Automated Coastal Engineering System, US Army Corps of Engineers v1.07).
2. Select the name of **WEMo** project files default is "**WEMo_Proj**". Any name could be chosen, recognizable by Microsoft Windows.
3. Select the 'Distance for bathymetry interrogation' in meters. This is the spacing between interrogations of water depth for use in the weighting of the fetch measurement. The distance for bathymetry interrogation is usually chosen equal to the bathymetry grid spacing. Default distance set in **WEMo** is 100 m.



4. Select the path for storing **WEMo** project; default path is the application path.
5. Check box 'Use faster algorithm for clipping rays' to make **WEMo** run in a faster mode and if you want to run multiple wind datasets on the same geographic locations.
6. Check box 'Remove refresh capability and run **WEMo** in background' to allow **WEMo** running in the background without the graphic display. This options make **WEMo** run faster.
7. IDW power function settings are done on 'Power Function' tab.
8. An Option is given to select the range of powers for the IDW function or you may use your own with your own defined wind speed categories (see Appendix A for explanation of these power functions). The default ranges were empirically derived after examination of the wave decay/growth functions in the Shore Protection Manual.
9. Selection of up to five speed categories can be done and corresponding powers are entered as numerical values. Wind speed should be entered here in miles per hour (this is because most data are reported in these units; however, these values are transparently converted to m s^{-1} automatically during the computation process).



Power for IDW function represents the effect of fetch on the site. The higher the power value, the lower the effect of fetch on the REI values. Lower power represents more of an effect of distance. For more details check **Appendix A**.

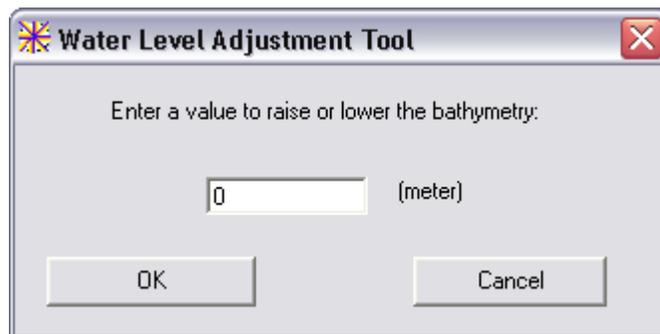
Clicking **OK** will change the settings and they will remain same even after you close the application, so you don't have to change them every time. Checking the 'Default' button changes the current settings to default.

Note – Settings should always be checked after loading or creating a Project to ensure that inappropriate settings from previous sessions have not been used.

Water Level Adjustment Tool

The reader will see that throughout the manual there are references to downloading bathymetry data from various sources. It is critical that the user understand the water level reference of the data they are using; most of the sources we use in this program are set to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW). Thus, if one wanted to assess exposure of a site to waves at high tide especially when there is significant tidal amplitude, the user would have to use the Water Level adjustment tool in WEMo to adjust the entire bathymetry data set to account for their desired stage of the tide. As a result, the user may want to consider several runs of **WEMo** at different tide stages in order to account for the influence of shoals as they become submerged (and less effective at diminishing waves) with increased tide. This feature of **WEMo** is useful for simulating any process that could change water levels examples including storm surge, wind driven tides or El Nino effects where systematic changes in tidal elevation are anticipated.

Water level effects are introduced into WEMo by clicking menu bar Data → Water Level Adjustment. The Water Level adjustment functionality lets the user raise and lower the water level within the bathymetry by user specified increments to simulate the effect of changing water level for single runs. In order to raise the water level, a continuous topography (topo-bathy) grid that seamlessly joins the bathymetry with the adjacent emergent topology is required. Many topo-bathy grids are available online for all of the continental U.S. from the NGDC NOAA website¹ (see 'Finding and building dataset' section). The raised topo-bathy grid is used to calculate the wave characteristics arising from the raised or lowered water level effect. *For e.g. if site MLLW derived from bathymetry is 1m and adjustment in bathymetry should be made to raise water level to 2m, user should enter 1m in water level adjustment tool.*



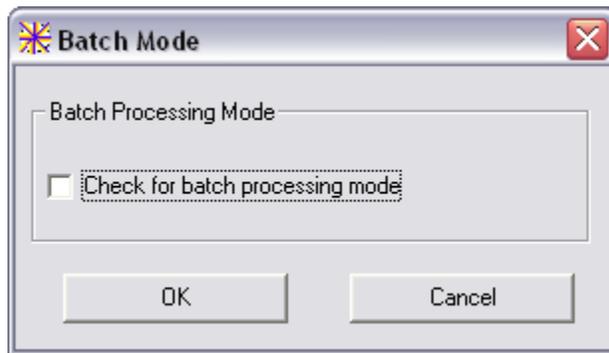
¹ <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/coastal/crm.html> (last checked March 18, 2010)

For batch mode, water level adjustment functionality is included by adding a text file containing the required water level values for each file sequentially, more details in next section.

Batch Processing Mode

This mode allows **WEMo** to run with a set of wind data files instead of just one at a time. This addition saves considerable time and effort in running the model with different wind data scenarios.

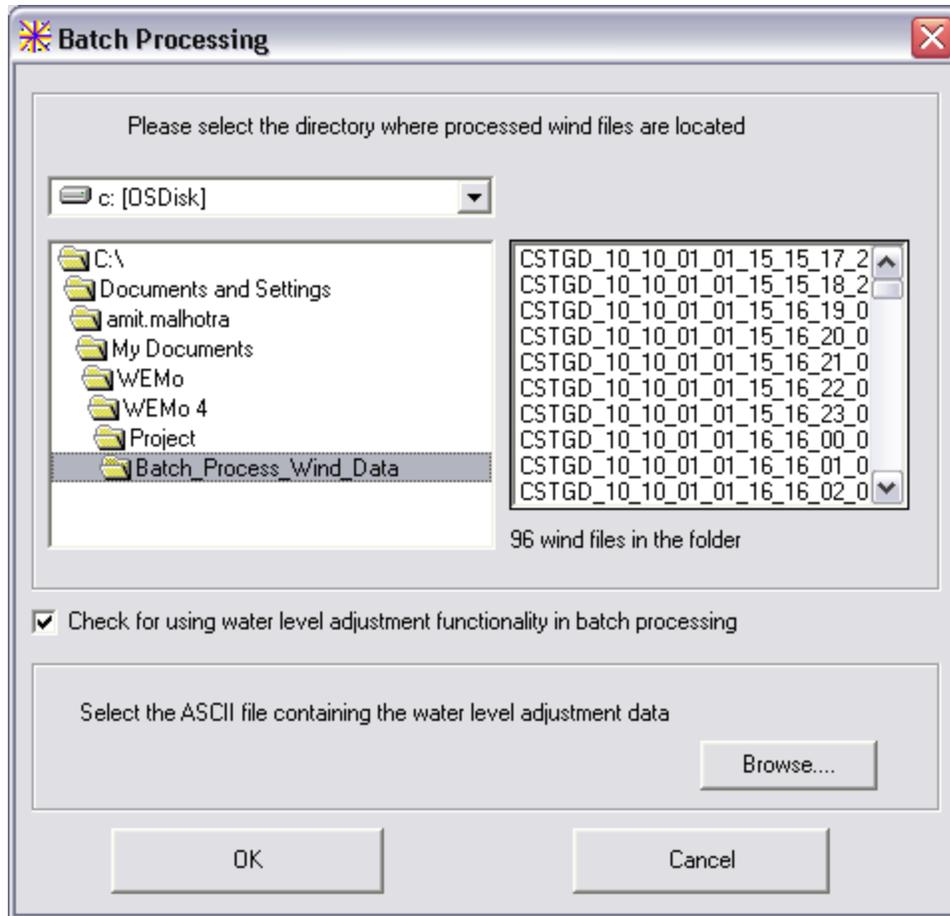
To put **WEMo** into batch processing mode, 'Batch Processing Mode' check box should be checked. Check box can be accessed from the 'Data' menu.



Once the project files are loaded and the point dataset (the points where you want a solution for waves) is selected (explained in detail in the next section) **WEMo** provides the option of selecting the folder where you have stored those wind data files.

Wind data set folder defaults to 'Batch_Process_Wind_Data' in 'Project' folder under **WEMo** application folder. The label below the data set window shows the number of files in the folder (here, 184 files representing unique wind events).

All the output data from **WEMo** (RWE, wave Height and wave direction) are written to a text file 'batch.txt' located in the 'output_data' folder under the **WEMo** folder and is rewritten every time **WEMo** runs in batch process mode; copying and renaming that output file is important to preserve the output among runs. Also all the output data are written in sequential order in the batch.txt file.



As described previously, water level adjustment functionality is also build in for the batch processing mode. This functionality could be simulated in WEMo as the option to correct for tidal fluctuations at a particular site. Tidal fluctuations at a site change the wave heights calculated by the model since the water column height changes with the tides. The tidal correction can be implemented for a site by adding wind files at higher temporal resolution and wind files should be sequential with corresponding water level adjustment data for e.g. a wind file for each hour for two weeks period making a total of 336 wind files along with every hour tidal data making a water level adjustment data file with 336 elevation readings in a format described below.

To include the water level adjustment in the model calculations, check box 'Check for using water level adjustment functionality in batch processing' in 'Batch Processing' window. This functionality requires the input of water level adjustment data in ASCII or text file format. One tidal height for each wind data file entered previously is accepted. So, if finer temporal resolution is required on tidal corrections, finer temporal resolution wind data files should be processed. For e.g. if site's MLLW elevation derived from bathymetry is 1m and the tidal elevation is 2m at some time user should enter 1m (a difference between tidal elevation and MLLW elevation) as the water level adjustment data

Format for water level adjustment data file should be as shown for example below:

Tidal_correction

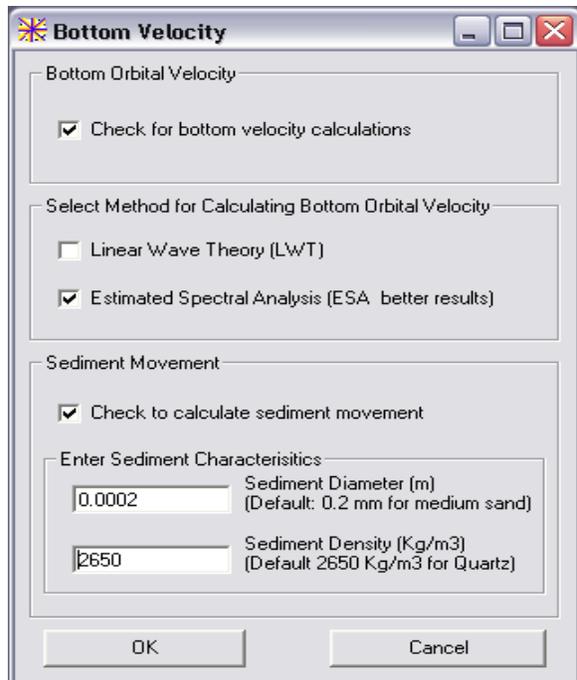
- 1
- 0.8
- 0.6
-

Where total number of records should be equal to number of wind data file provided for processing.

Note: This functionality is only available for single data point right now in this version of WEMo. In future it will be included for multiple points.

Orbital Velocity Mode

This mode provides an additional calculation of bottom velocities, bottom shear and from those calculations, a prediction of sediment movement at a site. To launch the functionality click Data-> Orbital Velocity Mode... and click 'Check for bottom velocity calculations' on the graphical user interface displayed as shown below.



Two different methods are available in **WEMo** for calculating the bottom orbital velocities and shear stress; linear wave theory and estimated spectral analysis.

Linear Wave Theory (LWT): According to linear wave theory, for small amplitude and monochromatic waves, horizontal orbital velocity is calculated as follows:

$$U_o = H * \pi / (T * \sinh (k * d))$$

where,

U_o orbital velocity,

H wave height,

T wave period,

d water depth,

k wave number.

Shear stress is calculated using the velocity profile method and Karman-Prandtl equations for boundary layers (Bowden 1962; Sternberg, 1968).

Estimated Spectral Analysis (ESA): The ESA method calculates bottom orbital velocities from an estimated wave spectra as compared to the LWT method that uses a monochromatic wave for calculation. Under field conditions the wave climate is represented by a spectrum of waves of different frequencies, amplitudes and directions. Because **WEMo** only outputs significant wave height and peak wave period, the best way is to fit a realistic surface elevation spectrum to these two parameters (Soulsby, 1987). The full spectra is estimated from different general forms of wind-generated wave spectra drawn from a number of works including Pierson and Moskowitz (1964) spectrum, the Joint North Sea Wave Project (JONSWAP) spectrum (Hasselmann et al., 1973), and modifications of each (Mitsuyasu et al., 1980, Donelan et al., 1985). The ESA method estimates orbital velocities which are expected to be closer to time-averaged, actual conditions at the sediment surface due to the complexity of more than one wave frequency typically being present at any one time. Because these are fairly complicated analytical processes users should consult these references for greater detail.

The user can also predict sediment motion in **WEMo** by clicking the check box 'Check to calculate sediment motion'. The user has to provide sediment characteristics: mean sediment diameter and sediment density. Default values are for medium grain size quartz sand. **WEMo** calculates critical shear stress based on these sediment characteristics and then compares it to the calculated shear stress to predict sediment initiation of motion.

Output results are included in the shapefile as new columns. Three to five new columns are added in the shapefile depending on the user's selection. If the user selects orbital velocity calculations by checking 'Check for bottom velocity calculations' three fields are added in the shapefile or geodatabase:

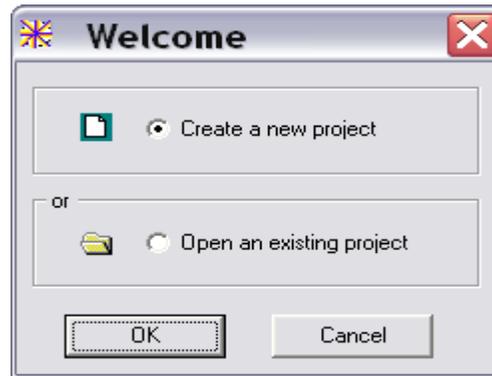
- HorVel- Horizontal velocity at the bottom in m/s
- ShearVel – Shear velocity in m/s
- ShearStrs – Shear stress observed at the bottom in kg/m/s²

If the user selects sediment movement by checking 'Check to calculate sediment movement' the user is prompted to enter the average sediment diameter and sediment density. This feature adds two additional fields; critical shear stress and prediction of sediment motion.

- CShearStrs – Critical shear stress based on particle size and density for movement in kg/m/s^2
- Sed_Motion – Prediction of sediment motion as either ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

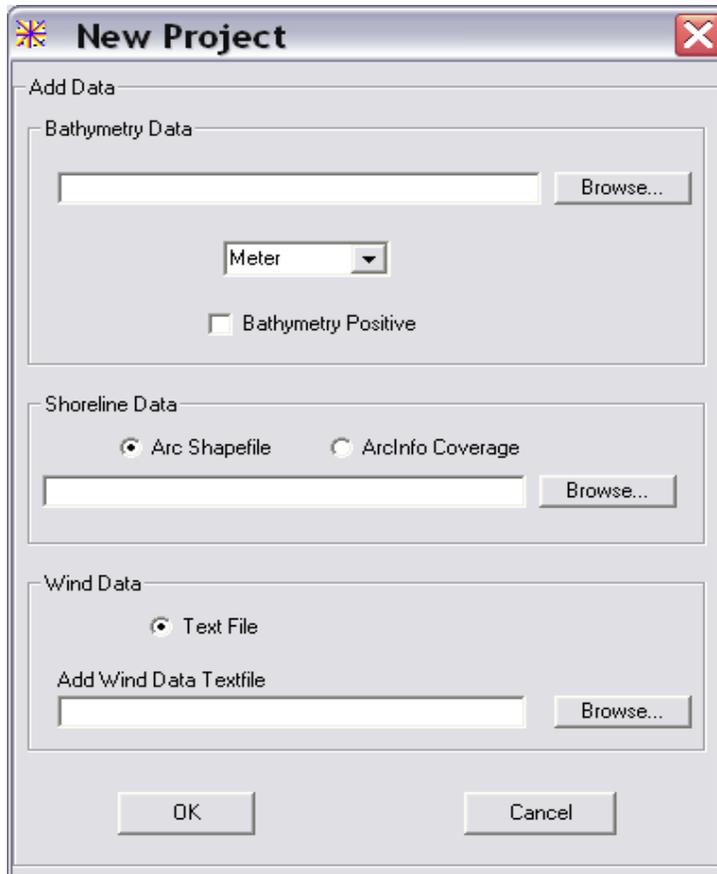
Creating a Project file

After installing **WEMo**, **CLICK** on the icon **WEMo** or select it from the start menu. The first screen asks you to make a selection of either new project file or opening an existing project.



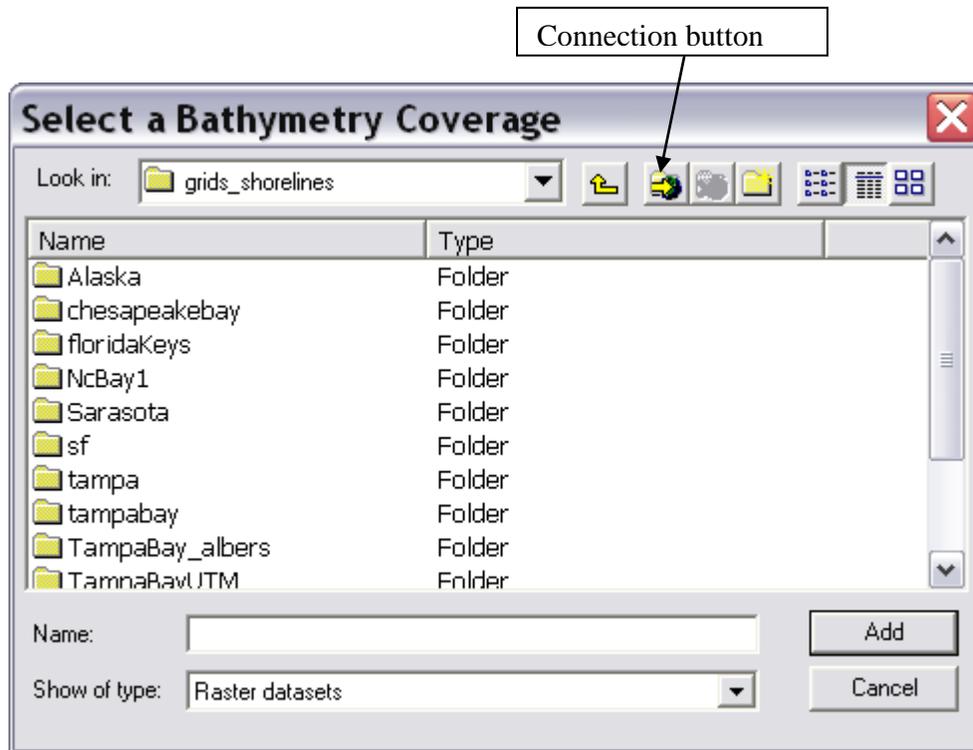
CLICK OK after making your selection.

Selecting option ‘Create a new project’ opens a new window to select the datasets for a new project. The name and location of project file will be as entered in the settings window. If there are project files with that name already in the folder an extension number is automatically attached to it after the project name, for example, **WEMo_proj1.wpro_RWE** or **WEMo_proj1.wpro_REI** depending on the mode. Check ‘**Data requirements**’ section for selecting appropriate data for a project file.



Bathymetry grid - **CLICK** on the **Browse** button in ‘**Add bathymetry grid**’ section to select a bathymetry data layer. The appropriate grid is selected from the file browser. If you can’t see your folder or directory, you have to add it using the **Connection button**. To see the appropriate format of a grid accepted by **WEMo** check ‘**Data requirement section**’. After selecting bathymetry please select the appropriate units that were used in this data for the depth (m, ft or cm). Check the box ‘**Bathymetry Positive**’ if depth in the grid is represented by positive numbers instead of negative (i.e., if the depth is measured from the seafloor as opposed to from the water surface).

When the **faster algorithm** option is checked in the settings windows the bathymetry grid should reach zero water depth as near to the shoreline as possible or the bathymetry grid should be clipped with accurate shoreline vectors to set the location of the shoreline in the bathymetry grid itself (also, see “A Note About Tides” section, above).



Shoreline coverage - **CLICK** on '**Browse**' button in '**Add shoreline coverage**' section in '**New project**' window to select a shoreline. The appropriate grids are selected from the file browser. If you can't see your folder or directory, you have to add it using the '**Connection**' button. Either shapefile or Arc coverage formats are allowed.

Both shoreline coverage and bathymetry grid must be projected in same projected coordinate system like UTM or state planes and not in Geographic coordinate system.

Wind data – For **REI mode** there are two options for selecting wind data for a project, either you can create a new wind data file or you can attach a previously created wind data file by **CLICK**ing the appropriate option button. If you **CLICK** the '**Text file**' option, you have to select an already created Wind data using the '**Browse**' button in '**Wind data**' section. Once selected the REI wind file will have extension *.Wind_REI. This file is a product of the 'Analyze Wind Data' option in the Wind menu. The default folder is the application path. If your selection is '**manual**' a new form opens where you can enter the wind data; i.e. wind speed and wind frequency for eight compass heading directions, station name from where data was collected and start and end time for the data analyzed. After entering the data you could save the wind data file for future purposes. If data are not saved in a text file, 'memory' will be written in front of the wind data in the Project window and the data will NOT be saved when the session ends.

Enter Wind Data

Select Unit for wind speed

Mean Easterly Wind Speed m/s

Percent Easterly Wind Frequency %

Mean South Easterly Wind Speed m/s

Percent South Easterly Wind Frequency %

Mean Southerly Wind Speed m/s

Percent Southerly Wind Frequency %

Mean South Westerly Wind Speed m/s

Percent South Westerly Wind Frequency %

Mean Westerly Wind Speed m/s

Percent Westerly Wind Frequency %

Mean North Westerly Wind Speed m/s

Percent North Westerly Wind Frequency %

Mean Northerly Wind Speed m/s

Percent Northerly Wind Frequency %

Mean North Easterly Wind Speed m/s

Percent North Easterly Wind Frequency %

Information

Station name

Start Date

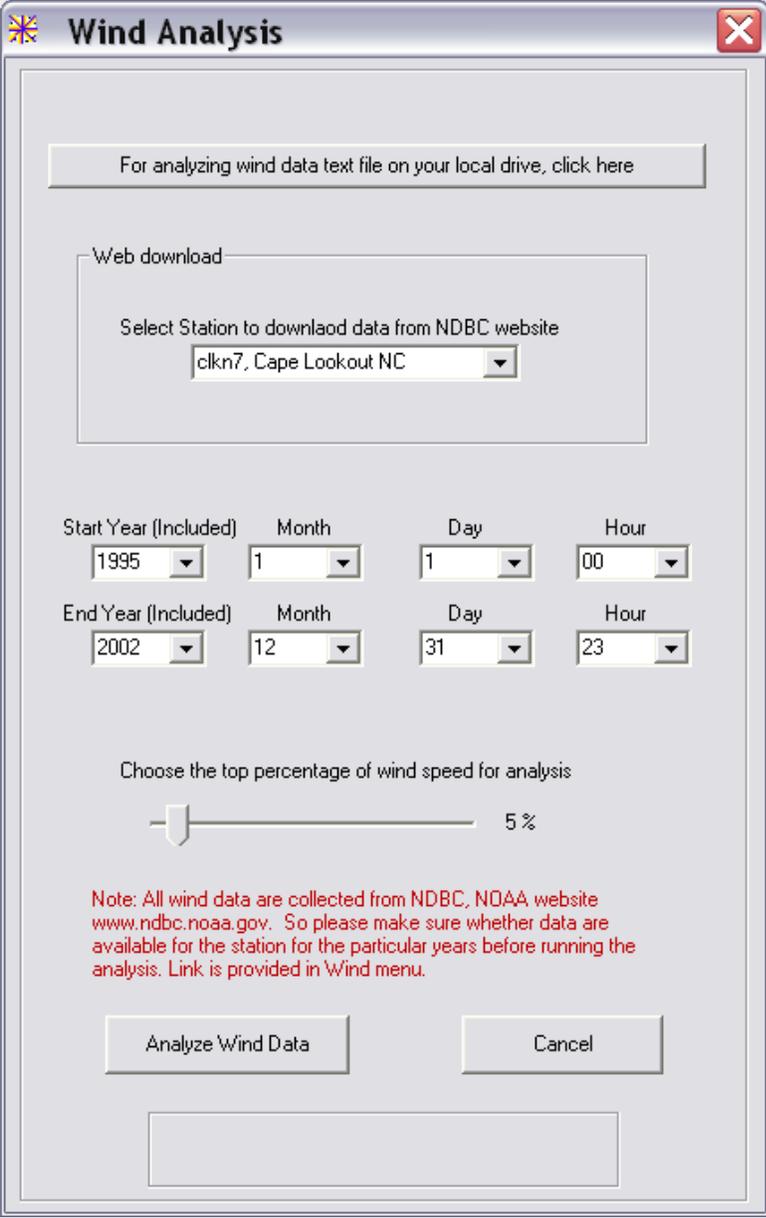
End Date

OK Cancel

For **RWE mode** all data are created using ‘Analyze Wind Data...’ command accessed from Wind menu. Wind files are directly downloaded from National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) website for select stations from the list. Select the start year, month, day, and hour to choose the starting time for analyzing wind data. You have the option of selecting time to the nearest hour as temporal resolution. Similarly, select the ending year, month, day and

hour. Select the top percentage of wind speed for analysis using the slider bar. **WEMo** uses normal frequency distribution to select the top 5% of wind speed events (after Keddy 1982). Selecting a low, top percentage wind speed will result in only high wind speed events being selected for analysis. After choosing all the parameters, **CLICK 'Analyze Wind Data'**. **Big performance was achieved for WEMo 4.0 for processing wind data where it can cut time four folds in processing big datasets compared to WEMo 3.0.**

Note - Before selecting start and end time, please navigate to the station website, provided in the links above, to check whether data for that time exists or not. If you select year for which there is no data on the NDBC website, you might get an error message or that data year will not be included in your analysis.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Wind Analysis". At the top, there is a button that says "For analyzing wind data text file on your local drive, click here". Below this is a section labeled "Web download" containing a dropdown menu with the text "Select Station to download data from NDBC website" and the selected option "clk7, Cape Lookout NC".

Below the station selection are two rows of date and time pickers. The first row is for the "Start Year (Included)" with values 1995, 1, 1, and 00 for Year, Month, Day, and Hour respectively. The second row is for the "End Year (Included)" with values 2002, 12, 31, and 23 for Year, Month, Day, and Hour respectively.

Below the date pickers is a slider bar labeled "Choose the top percentage of wind speed for analysis". The slider is positioned at the 5% mark.

At the bottom of the dialog, there is a red note: "Note: All wind data are collected from NDBC, NOAA website www.ndbc.noaa.gov. So please make sure whether data are available for the station for the particular years before running the analysis. Link is provided in Wind menu." Below the note are two buttons: "Analyze Wind Data" and "Cancel".

In case no station is found in the downloadable NDBC list for your area, **WEMo** can process text files containing wind data in certain format. Text file could be space, tab or Comma delimited and should be in NDBC wind data file format.

NDBC file format is described below:

- All fields are divided into individual columns separated by delimiters.
- Wind speed is in meter per second.
- Wind direction is the direction the wind is coming from in degrees in clockwise from true north.
- Data should be at least every hour and can be up to 1minute temporal resolution.

Example of NDBC format:

YY MM DD hh WD WSPD GST

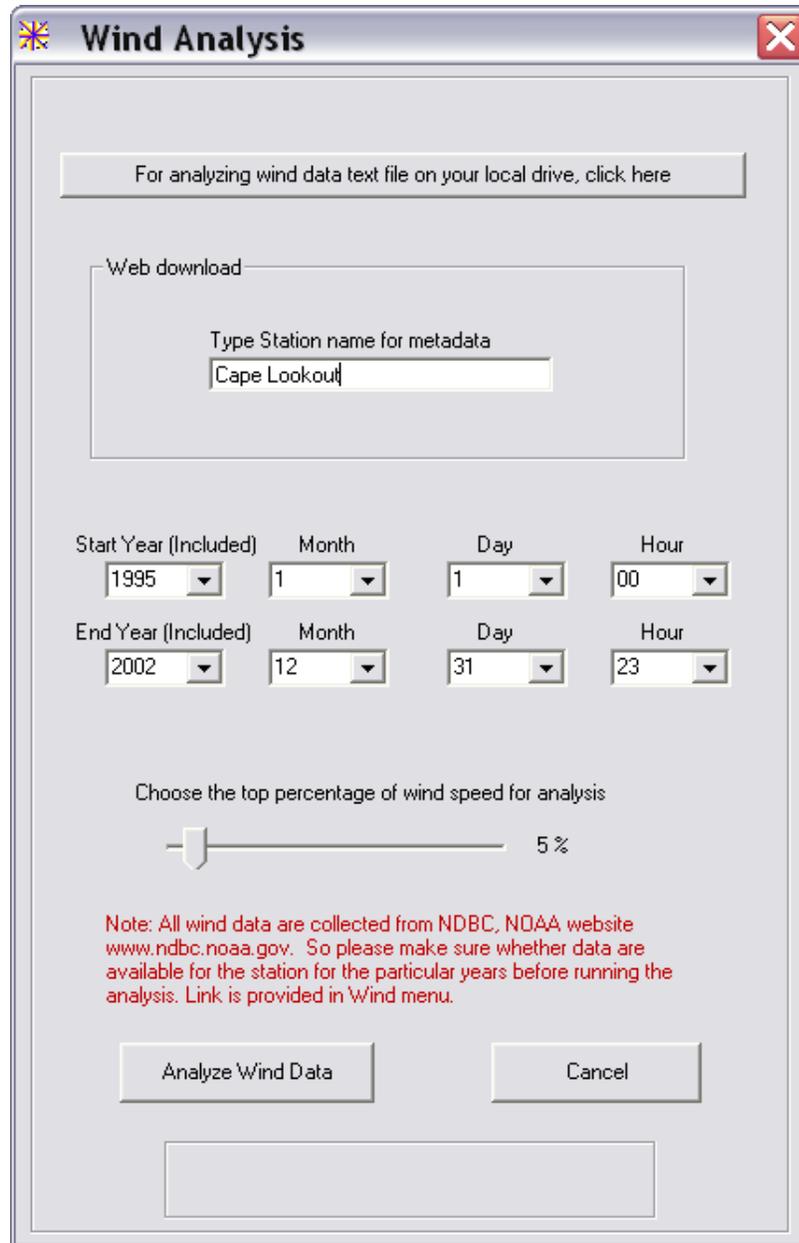
95 01 01 00 154 9.2 10.1

Other formats of wind text files should be manipulated in MS Excel or other software to match NDBC format before processing.

Import of the wind data from the text file should always start importing from the row where headers are located. Unwanted data entries should be clipped before importing either by selective highlighting or simple trimming and saving before importing.

The screenshot shows the 'Wind Analysis' dialog box. At the top, there's a title bar with a flag icon and the text 'Wind Analysis'. Below the title bar, there are three window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The main content area is divided into several sections. The first section is 'Choose the delimiter', which has three radio buttons: 'Space' (which is selected), 'Tab', and 'Comma'. Below this is a section for 'Start import of data at row:' with a dropdown menu showing the number '1'. The next section is 'Browse for ASCII wind file', which consists of a text input field and a 'browse...' button. The final section is 'Select various fields', which contains five dropdown menus for 'Year', 'Month', 'Day', 'Hour', and 'Minute', and two more dropdown menus for 'Wind Speed' and 'Wind Direction'. At the bottom of the dialog box, there are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.

After selecting all the parameters **CLICK OK** and **WEMo** will ask you to type in the station name for metadata purposes along with start and end dates and top percentage of wind speed, similar to REI mode.



The image shows a software dialog box titled "Wind Analysis". At the top, there is a button that says "For analyzing wind data text file on your local drive, click here". Below this is a section labeled "Web download" which contains a text input field with the placeholder text "Type Station name for metadata" and the value "Cape Lookout" entered. Underneath are two rows of date and time selection controls. The first row is for the "Start Year (Included)" with a dropdown set to "1995", "Month" set to "1", "Day" set to "1", and "Hour" set to "00". The second row is for the "End Year (Included)" with a dropdown set to "2002", "Month" set to "12", "Day" set to "31", and "Hour" set to "23". Below these is a slider control labeled "Choose the top percentage of wind speed for analysis" with a slider handle positioned at "5 %". A red note at the bottom states: "Note: All wind data are collected from NDBC, NOAA website www.ndbc.noaa.gov. So please make sure whether data are available for the station for the particular years before running the analysis. Link is provided in Wind menu." At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Analyze Wind Data" and "Cancel".

Note - Use only numeric values otherwise an error message will be generated.

Note - Always save wind data associated with a current project otherwise the wrong wind data may be used for processing (i.e. data from a previous session). Whenever you see a temporary file with project wind data in the project window, create a different project or add a new wind data file.

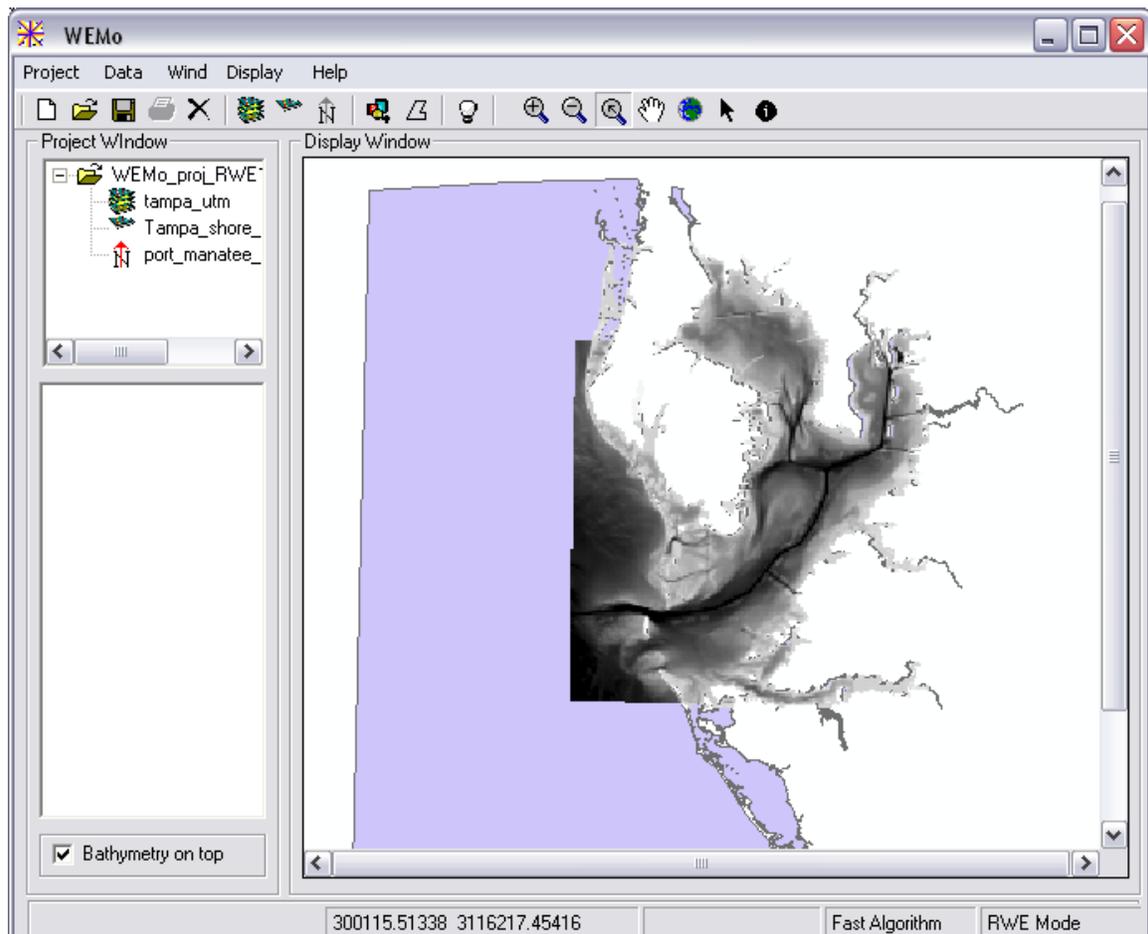
Note - When manually entering wind speed, you may select different units; the program checks your selection and transparently converts it to $m s^{-1}$.

Opening a project file

CLICKING the ‘**Open existing project**’ option and the ‘**OK**’ button opens a window to select the project from the folder. The Default folder is the application path. So - select the appropriate project and **CLICK ‘OK’**.

After selecting the project or creating a new project, both windows (i.e. Project window and Display window) get populated. The Project window contains all the datasets associated with the current project. The name of current project is displayed as a root and all datasets are displayed as its children. The Dataset window shows all the geographic datasets associated with the project and are shown in the Display window.

Note: If you try to open a previous project with the wind data stored in the memory option you will get an error message. Projects with wind data in memory mode can't be saved and hence can only be used for a quick one-time use – which may be useful during exploratory phases.



The Project window contains names of all the datasets associated with the current project. The first entry shows the current project name. Further entries in order will be the bathymetry grid, shoreline coverage, wind data file and point datasets associated with the current project.

Adding point datasets

Point datasets may be added in three ways for a current project.

Note: Point datasets may only be added after you have a current project.

Note: All points selected for sites MUST lie OVER the shoreline and bathymetry datasets, otherwise WEMo will fail.

1. *Using **create point dataset** method.* 
CLICKing this button puts **WEMo** in editing mode. After **CLICK**ing 'yes' for creating a point dataset, **left CLICK** to create new points for desired sites. You can create unlimited points (< 500) using this technique. Panning and zooming is possible in the middle of point creation. When you are done with the point creation, **CLICK**ing the 'build' button on the upper right corner of the Display window adds a new point dataset in both the windows and you can view your points in Display window. If you don't want that dataset, **CLICK cancel**. The point dataset name will be 'pointdata'. Any number of point datasets can be attached to a project and their name goes with a number extension. Datasets created by this method are permanently associated with the current project. The only way to remove these datasets is by manually going into ArcCatalog and deleting them. The point dataset created is in a Microsoft Access format.
2. *Using **external point dataset** method.* 
CLICKing this button in the toolbar allows you to add point datasets. Point datasets should be in ArcView shapefile format and consequently should be a point shapefile. The selected shapefile is displayed only in the Display windows but not in the Project window, because this external shapefile doesn't get associated with the current project. However, you may still run **WEMo** on the shapefile points. This means if you open the project next time, however, that shapefile won't be displayed in any of the windows. To create a regular point grid for a larger area please check the Appendix C at the end of the manual.

Note: If you add a shapefile with a name starting with 'pointdata' it will be displayed as 'shppointdata', to keep it different from other, previously created datasets.

3. ***Upcoming addition** Using text point dataset method. (Inactive at this time)*
Point datasets may be created by entering x and y coordinates manually. This could be accessed through Data → Enter point data in Menubar. A new window 'Enter point data' opens. After the window opens, enter the number of points you have to create. There are two options to select the coordinate system of the point coordinates.

Geographic coordinates: You can enter point coordinates in the **geographic coordinates window** in latitude and longitude as

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Enter point data" with a blue header and a close button in the top right. The dialog contains the following elements:

- A text label "How many points you want to enter?" followed by a text input field containing the number "1".
- A text label "Select the coordinate system of the point coordinates" followed by a dropdown menu showing "lat/long".
- A text label "Select the datum for point coordinates" followed by an empty dropdown menu.
- Two text input fields: "Longitude" containing "-89.46" and "Latitude" containing "23.56".
- A status label "Entering point 0" on the left.
- Two buttons: "next" and "previous".

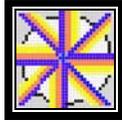
decimal degrees. You can also select the datum for your point coordinates from three choices of NAD1983, NAD 1927 and WGS 1984. The points are then converted into the current project datasets coordinate system, which could be either a geographic or a projected coordinate system. The point could also be entered by **CLICKing** the 'next' button. You could go back to previous points and make changes by **CLICKing** the 'previous' button. **CLICKing** on the 'final' button ('next' changes to 'final' after entry of the last of the points) creates the new dataset or you could **CLICK** 'cancel' to end without creating points. The point dataset created is in a Microsoft Access format.

UTM coordinates: **However**, you may also enter point coordinates in the UTM coordinate system. Select the zone of UTM for your point coordinates (if you need reference for selecting UTM please check the website referred in the 'Finding data' section). You also have to select the datum for the UTM coordinates.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Enter point data" with a blue header and a close button in the top right. The dialog contains the following elements:

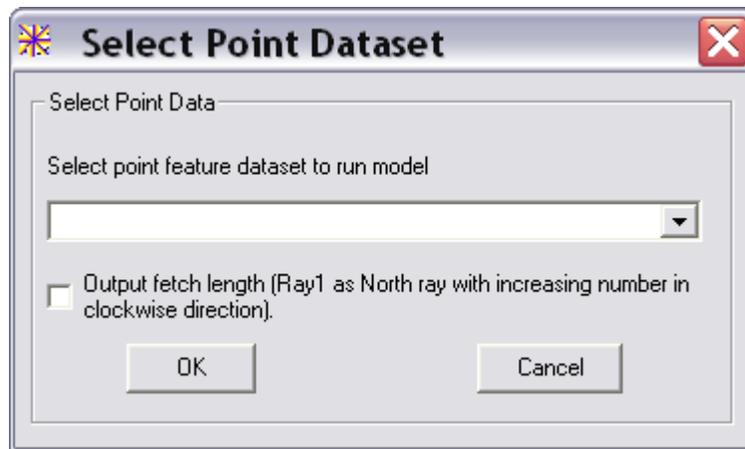
- A text label "How many points you want to enter?" followed by a text input field containing the number "3".
- A text label "Select the coordinate system of the point coordinates" followed by a dropdown menu showing "UTM" and a second dropdown menu showing "18".
- A text label "Select the datum for point coordinates" followed by a dropdown menu showing "NAD 1983".
- Two text input fields: "X" containing "0" and "Y" containing "0".
- A status label "Entering point 0" on the left.
- Two buttons: "next" and "previous".

The newly created point dataset is added to all three of the **WEMo** windows unlike the externally added dataset. The default name assigned to the dataset would be 'pointdata_ext'. If there is already a point dataset with this name an extension is added at the end of dataset name e.g. 'pointdata_ext1'. The point dataset created is in a Microsoft Access format.
Note: This functionality is not fully functional yet.

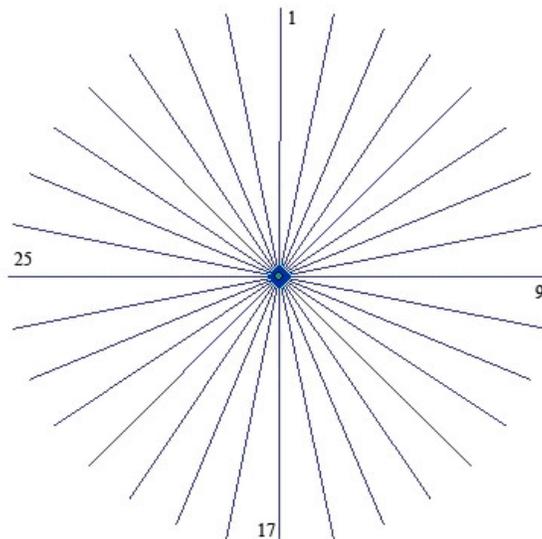


Running WEMo

After creating a project and entering a shoreline, bathymetry dataset and finally, entering the point dataset, you can run **WEMo** by **CLICK**ing the  button. The window opens asking for you to select the point dataset from the list of points in the Dataset window.



CLICK the option to select the fetch length being outputted in the shapefile. **WEMo** will output fetch length for all 32 rays, starting with ray 1 in north direction and increasing in clockwise direction as shown in image below.



After selecting a point dataset and **CLICKing** the **OK** button, **WEMo** runs for each point in the selected dataset successively. In the point dataset, a new field is created named 'RWE' or 'REI' depending on the **WEMo** mode. Index values could be viewed using the **Identify** tool in the toolbar for each point, or opening the dataset attribute table in either ArcMap or ArcCatalog. Attribute tables could be exported to MS Excel file or dbase or could be exported as a shapefile from the geodatabase. If an external shapefile is selected for running **WEMo**, a new field is created in that shapefile with calculated REI values.

Note: Running WEMo is a CPU intensive task, it consumes CPU time. Also once you CLICK the 'run' button to start processing; you can't stop processing unless you use Windows Task Manager to shut it down. So carefully select all the parameters before running WEMo.

Log files (RWE)

Many other additional files are created by **WEMo** in RWE mode, mostly used for debugging or later use on detailed analysis. Output files have data only for individual points and are rewritten every time a point is processed; hence it only contains data for last point processed.

All these files are saved in the application folder under Project\output_data. A list of these files is mentioned below.

Windarray.txt = Wind speed and frequency for individual rays.

Fetcharray.txt = Fetch distance (meters) for each ray.

Wave_HT_first\waveHt_first i.txt = wave height observed for the first fetch segment for the i^{th} ray at the site. Wave heights recorded at every few meters specified in **WEMo** settings.

Wave_depth_first\depth_first i .txt = average depth observed under the first fetch segment for the i^{th} ray at the site. Depth recorded at every few meters specified in **WEMo** settings.

Wave_HT_second\waveHt_second i.txt = wave height observed for the rest of fetch segment for the i^{th} ray at the site. Wave heights recorded at every few meters equal to the resolution of bathymetry grid.

Wave_depth_first\depth_second i .txt = average depth observed under rest of the fetch segment for the i^{th} ray at the site. Depth recorded at every few meters equal to the resolution of bathymetry grid.

WaveHt.txt = Final wave height in meters for individual rays for the last point processed.

RWE.txt = Final RWE values for each of the rays for the last point processed.

Additional Functionality

Projection properties

The current project projection properties can be checked using this utility. This utility may be accessed through Data → Projection Properties or by right **CLICK**ing either **bathymetry** dataset or **shoreline** dataset in the Project Window.



Removing projects

Projects currently loaded may be removed using the  tool or using menu Project → Remove project. This could also be accessed using the right **CLICK** on 'Project name' in the Project window.

Deleting projects

Projects may be permanently deleted using the Project → Delete project. **CLICK**ing this menu button shows the file selection window. After selecting the project, **CLICK OK**, as this deletes the selected project and all attached internal files (not datasets).

Save projects

Current projects may be saved by **CLICK**ing Project → Save project. To change the project name use 'Save Project As' button. New projects may be saved with different names by using 'Save project As' button.

Change datasets

Current project datasets could be changed using menu buttons or toolbar tools.

To change shoreline data use Data → Change shoreline coverage or toolbar button 

To change bathymetry data use Data → Change bathymetry coverage or toolbar button 

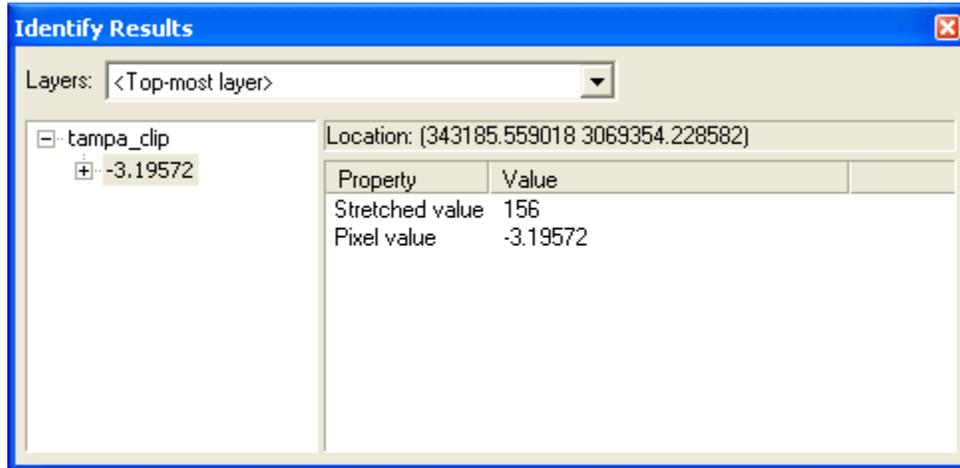
To change wind data use Data → Change wind data or toolbar button 

Removing datasets

Datasets may be removed from the Display window and Data window by double **CLICK**ing in the Data window.

Identify

Spatial features may be identified using the  tool. A window opens showing the attributes of the feature. The dataset may be selected for the desired feature using the drop down menu. The location of the feature is displayed in the right window.



Help

Help may be accessed using Help → contents. Help file is in adobe acrobat file format.

REI Mode Utilities

Analyze Wind Data

Wind data can be analyzed directly in **WEMo**. Wind data are downloaded directly from National Data Buoy Center, NOAA website. National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), a part of the National Weather Service (NWS) that develops, operates, and maintains a network of buoy and C-MAN stations. NDBC provides hourly observations from a network of about 70 buoys and 60 C-MAN stations all over the US coast. All stations measure wind speed, direction, and gusts. You may analyze wind data using **WEMo** by **CLICKing** menu '**Wind**' → '**Analyze wind data...**' to open the window as shown below.

Select the station closest to your site from the ‘Select Station’ option. Various stations listed in the drop box are shown below.

Note - If you can’t find any station close to your site, please check NDBC website, if you find any station close to you on the website, please type it in the station selection combo box using the format describe below.

[clk7, Cape Lookout, NC](#)

Where ‘clk7’ is the NDBC code for the station and ‘Cape Lookout, NC’ is the station name. Both can be obtained from the NDBC site.

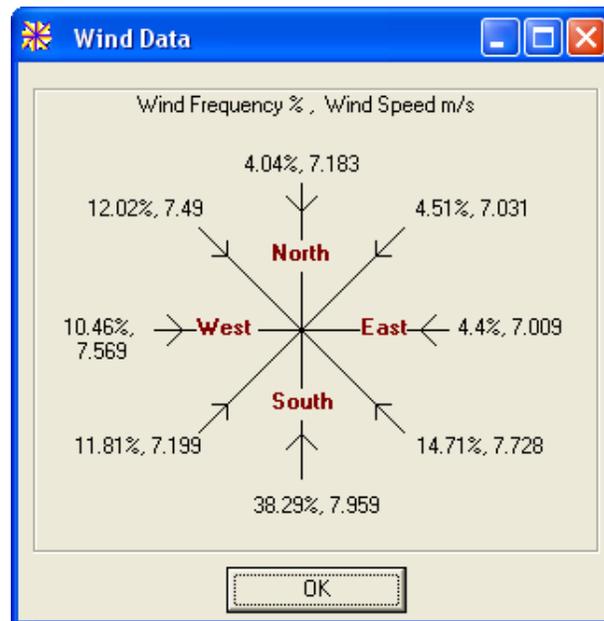
Note: Make sure the correct format is followed and it’s spelled correctly.

Select the start year, month, day, and hour to choose the starting time for analyzing wind data. You have the option of selecting time to the nearest hour as temporal resolution. Similarly, select the ending year, month, day and hour. Select the top percentage of wind speed for analysis using the slider bar. **WEMo** uses normal frequency distribution to select the top 5% of wind speed events (after Keddy 1982). Selecting a low, top percentage wind speed will result in only high wind speed events being selected for analysis. After choosing all the parameters **CLICK** 'Analyze Wind Data'. You can only select a maximum of 7 years of data for analysis due to database and processing restrictions.

Note - Before selecting start and end time, please navigate to the station website, provided in the links above, to check whether data for that time exists or not. If you select a year for which there are no data on the NDBC website, you may receive an error message or that data year may not be included in your analysis (be sure to double-check).

Wind Data

Wind data attributes can be checked by **CLICKing** menu **Data**→**Wind Data** or by right **CLICKing** the wind data **filename** in Project window.



Data requirements

Three main datasets are required by **WEMo**.

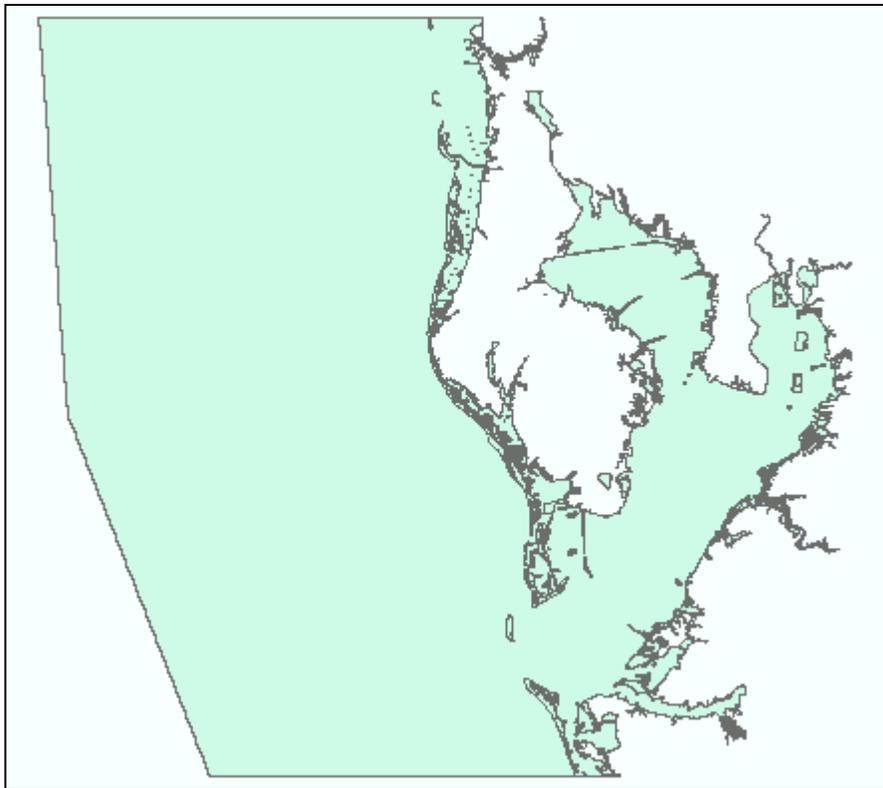
Shoreline dataset

The shoreline dataset is required to clip the fetch rays with the land if 'Faster Algorithm' is not checked. Shoreline datasets should be as detailed as possible depicting islands and proper shorelines.

Requirements:

- Datasets should be either an ESRI shapefile or ArcInfo coverage format topologically clean
- Shoreline datasets should be a polygon coverage covering the waterside instead of land as shown in the figure below.

Line coverage of shoreline can be converted into a polygon using ArcToolbox. Line coverages should be closed to make a closed polygon, which can be a tedious process. For example, the image below shows the shoreline coverage for Tampa Bay with enclosing the water body.

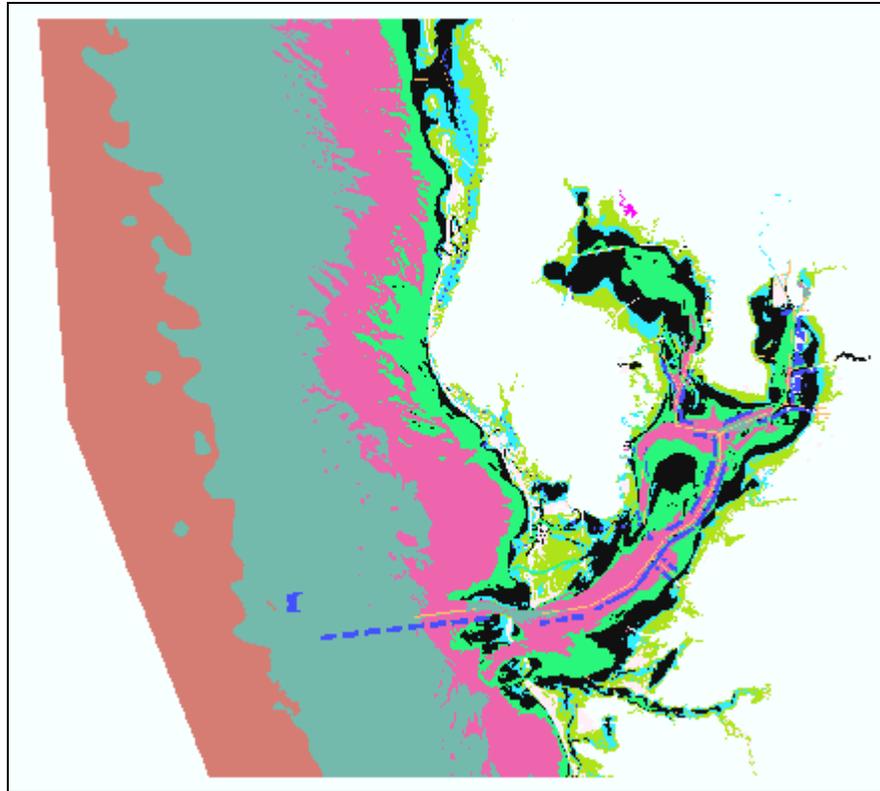


Bathymetry dataset

A bathymetry dataset is required to obtain the depth data for REI calculations. Bathymetry should cover all the area covered by the shoreline as well as all the sites. **Selecting sites where bathymetry is not available will crash WEMo.**

Requirements:

- Datasets should be either an ArcInfo grid format, image format or shapefile format.
- Bathymetry should contain depth information in meters (negative or positive). Bathymetry in units other than meters will make it difficult to compare with other **WEMo** results from other users.
- Bathymetry grid spacing should be at least 100m if using a 1 ha grid size. Mismatched grid spacing creates scale mismatches with unknown consequences.



Wind data (REI mode)

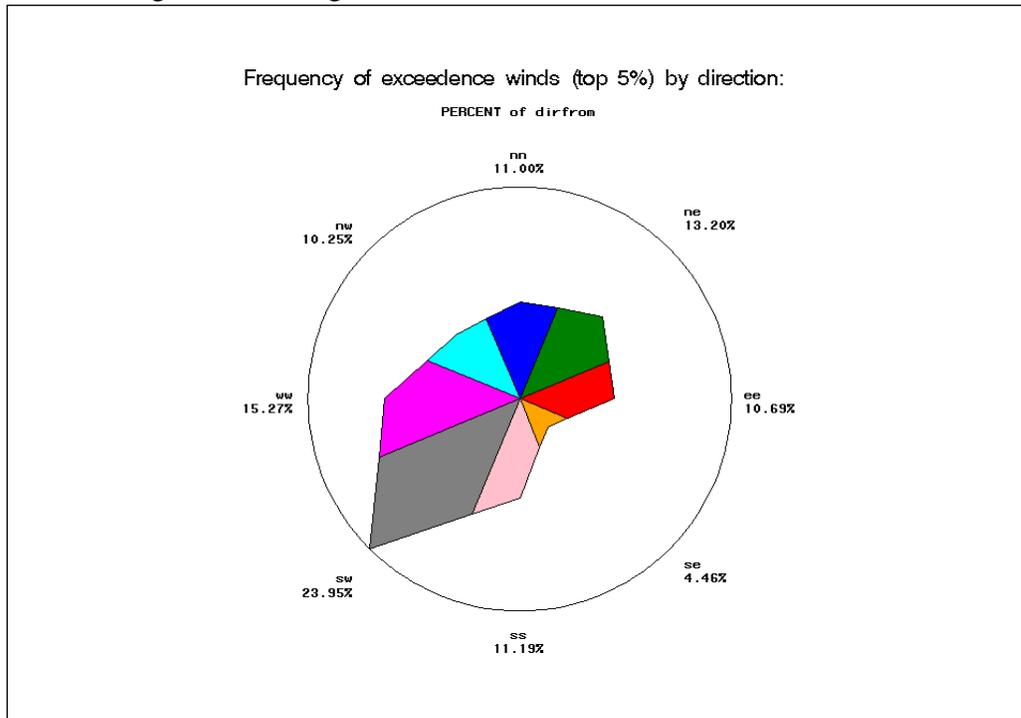
Wind data are required to calculate the REI values for a point. Two wind data parameters are required to run **WEMo**:

1. A specified percent of top hourly wind speed observation (m s^{-1} or mph) over the preceding years at the site from eight compass headings (default 5%),
2. The top wind (exceedance) occurrence frequency from the eight compass headings (default 5%).

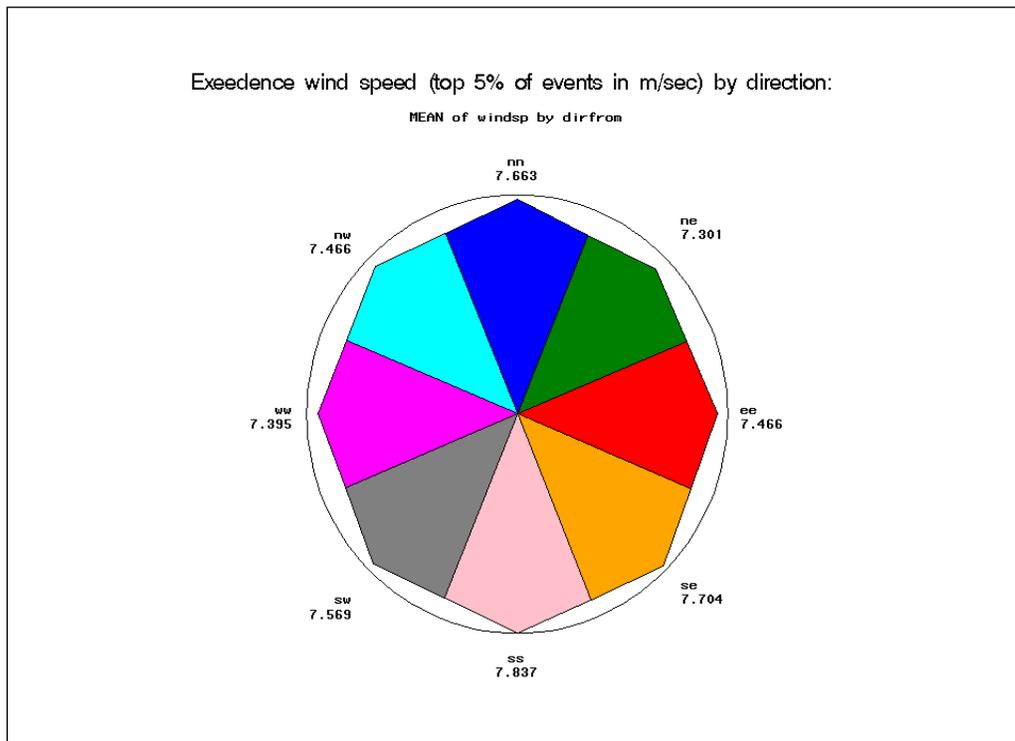
Wind data may be analyzed using the **WEMo** analysis tool or from outside using other software.

The example below shows two charts for frequency of exceedance wind and exceedance wind speed (here, top 5% of wind events by wind speed) by direction on a star chart. These

charts were generated using SAS.



Above: example of frequency of exceedence wind (top 5%) by direction.



Above: Example of exceedence wind speed (top 5%) by direction in $m s^{-1}$.

Sample Dataset

Sample datasets are included in the **WEMo** installation CD and installed along with **WEMo** software. These data sets have been cleaned and meet all of our previously described accuracy requirements; they may be a useful training tool as the results will not be compromised by data issues, thus allowing the user to separate training with the software from database issues.

Datasets can be found in the 'sample dataset' folder in **WEMo** installation folder.

Shoreline: Datasets include shoreline shapefile 'NC_shoreline_UTM.shp' for coastal NC area for Core and Bogue banks with UTM zone 18 NAD83 coordinate system.

Bathymetry: A bathymetry grid included is for the same area with 86 m spatial resolution and UTM zone 18 NAD83 coordinate system.

Wind: Also included are the processed wind data files; one each for RWE and REI mode 'wind_nc.Wind_RWE' and 'wind_nc.Wind_REI'. Wind data are from the NDBC station CLKN7 at Cape Lookout, NC processed for year including 2001 to 2004 using the exceedance (top 5%) wind speeds.

Finding & Building data

Shoreline datasets may be found at NOAA website or USGS websites. These sites have a large collection of shoreline datasets for estuaries and bays.

Bathymetry may be created using NOAA NGDS bathymetry sounding available at following website:

<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/>

Website for UTM zones:

<http://www.dmap.co.uk/utmworld.htm>

Wind data may be obtained from NOAA National data buoy center website:

<http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>

Another wind data website from NOAA is:

<http://co-ops.nos.noaa.gov/co-ops.html>

If wind data are not available for your particular site, data from other, nearby sites could be used for analysis if you are satisfied with its veracity.

Bathymetry

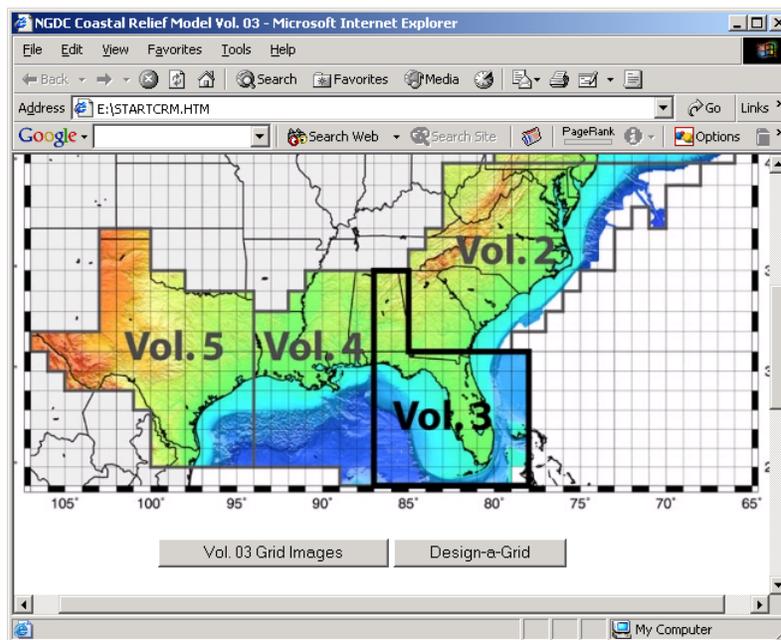
A bathymetry dataset is required to get the depth data for REI calculations. Bathymetry should cover all the area covered by shoreline as well as all the sites. **Selecting sites where bathymetry is not available will crash WEMo or not return an REI value.** Bathymetry may be created using NOAA NGDC bathymetry sounding CDs available from NGDC website for a nominal charge. The website for obtaining the CDs is:

<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/fliers/01mgg05.html>

The CD contains Coastal Relief Models, which are topographic-bathymetric relief models that integrate land and seafloor elevations by assembling a gridded database that merges the US Geological Survey 3-arc-second DEMs with a vast compilation of hydrographic soundings collected by the National Ocean Service and various academic institutions. Eight CD-ROMs are currently available covering the US East, Gulf, and West Coasts.

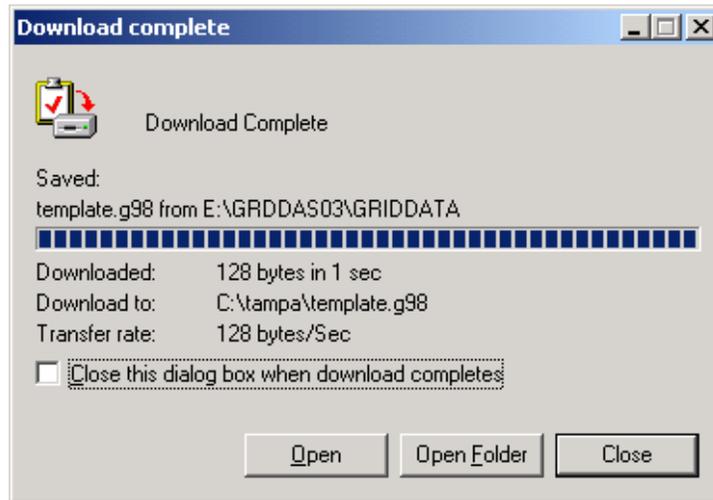
Steps for creating bathymetry from the Coastal Relief Model CDs

1. Install the CD obtained from NGDC by navigating to setup/Windows folder and **CLICKing setup.exe**. Follow on-screen instructions to install.
2. To extract a bathymetry data, you have to install the CD volume separately.
3. From the start menu navigate to Programs-> GEODAS-> Coastal Relief Model. This will launch your browser.

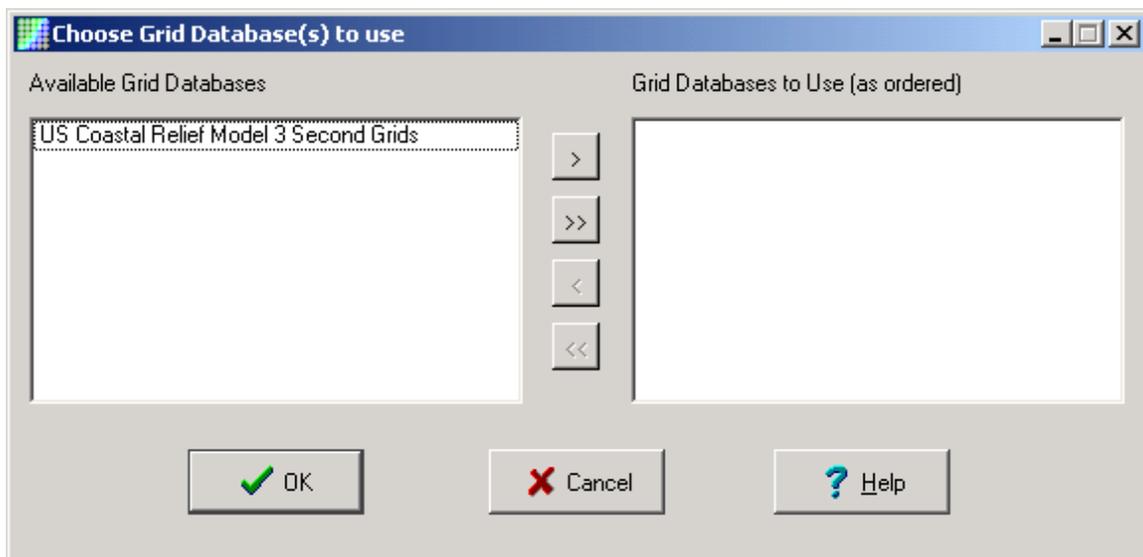


4. **CLICK** on **Design-a-Grid** button in the webpage and save the grid by assigning some appropriate name in a designated folder.

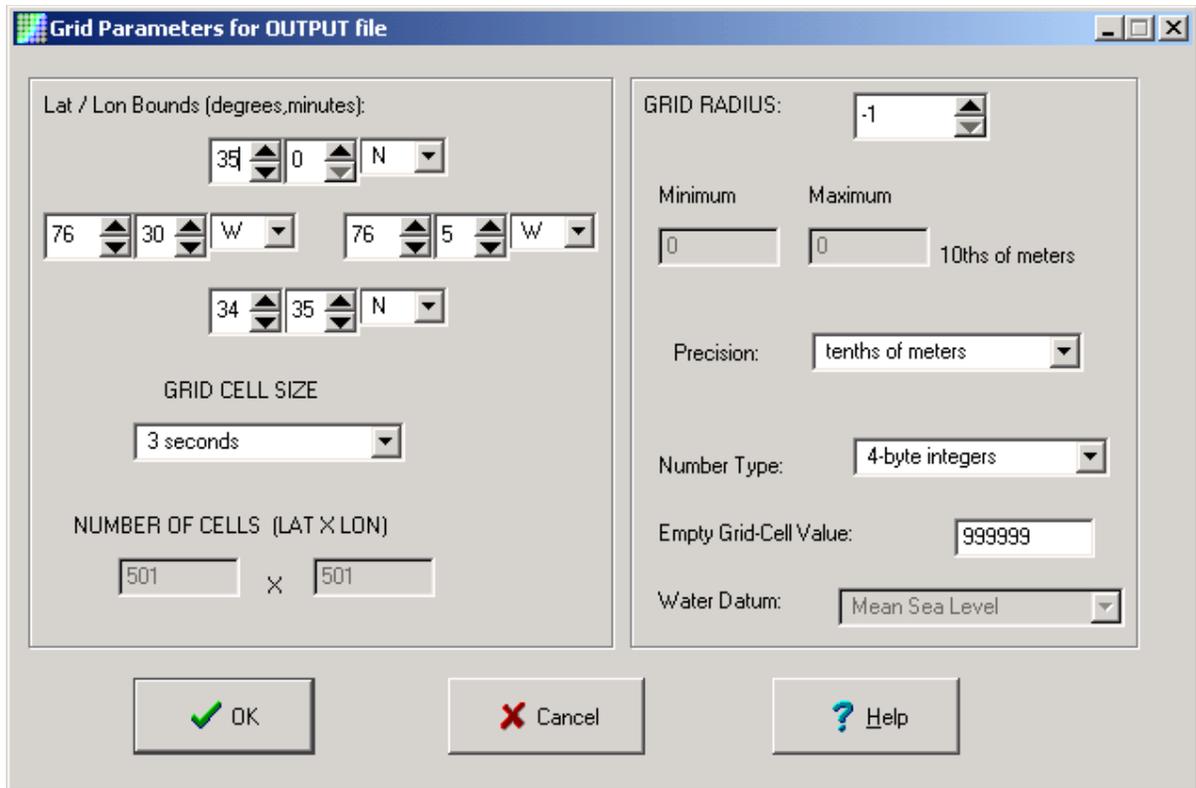
5. After saving the grid, download complete windows appear. **CLICK** on the ‘open button’ to start **Design-a-Grid**.



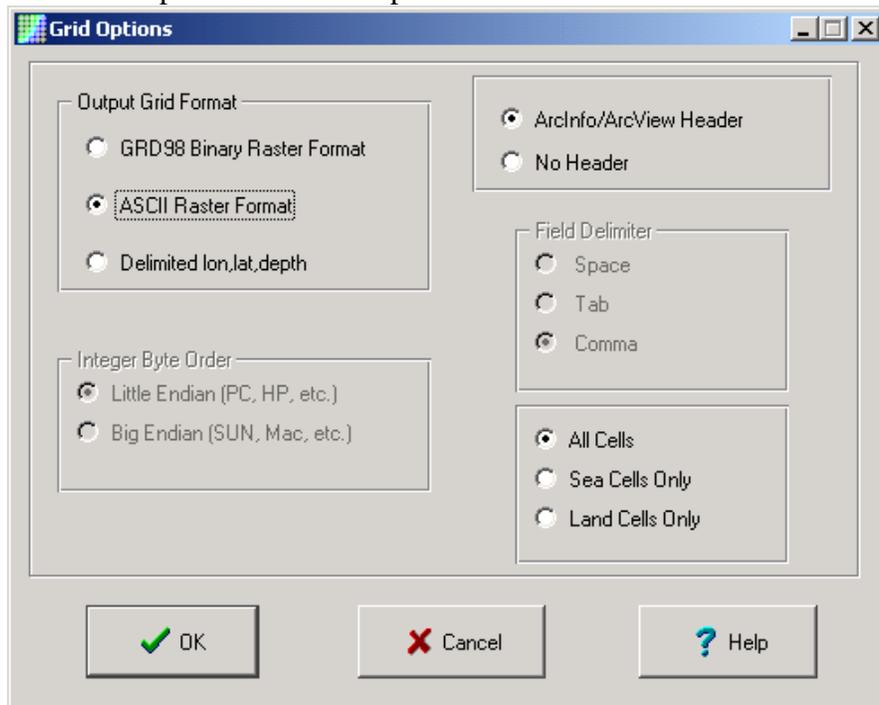
6. When using **Design-a-Grid**, you must choose the database(s) you wish to use in creating your grid. The Grid Database Dialog (below) allows you to choose from among all installed **GEODAS Grid Databases**. **CLICK OK** after selecting the grid database.



7. Design-a-Grid in Grid Translator will present a grid parameters dialog. This will give you the opportunity to enter your own grid limits. Other grid parameters can be entered or changed for your output grid.



8. Choose the file options for your output grid. Use the Grid Options Dialog to determine format, byte swapping, header, delimiter, etc. Choose the ASCII Raster Format in Output Grid Format option and ArcInfo/ArcView Header.



9. **CLICK OK** and use this to name your output file and determine the directory you wish to save it in. The file will be saved with an .asc extension.
10. Next, open an ArcInfo workstation to generate the grid from the text file you saved.
11. To generate grid use Ascigrd ArcInfo Command.

```
ASCIIGRID <in_ascii_file> <out_grid> {INT | FLOAT}
```

Arguments

<in_ascii_file> - the ASCII file to be converted full with path.

<out_grid> - the name of the grid to be created.

{INT | FLOAT} - the data type of the output grid.

INT - an integer grid will be created.

FLOAT - a floating-point grid will be created (use floating point)

12. An Ascigrd command will generate an ArcInfo grid with projection in geographic coordinates. You need to convert the grid projection to one you are using, for running **WEMo**. ArcGIS ArcInfo or ArcInfo workstation is required to project the grid to required projection.

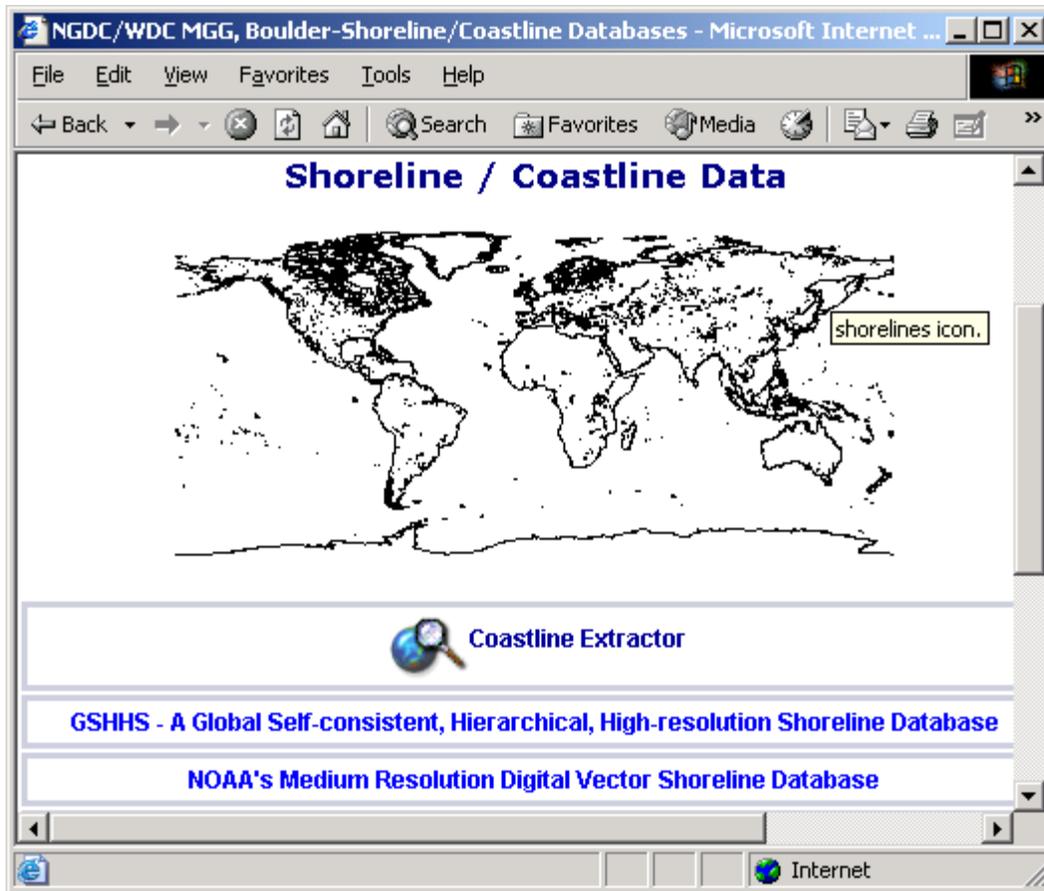
Shoreline

A shoreline dataset is required to clip the fetch with the land. Shoreline datasets should be as detailed as possible depicting islands and the actual shoreline. Line coverages of the shoreline can be converted into a polygon using the ArcToolbox. Line coverage should be closed to make a closed polygon. For e.g. the image below shows the shoreline coverage for Tampa Bay with enclosing the waterside.

Shoreline Data Mining & Preparation

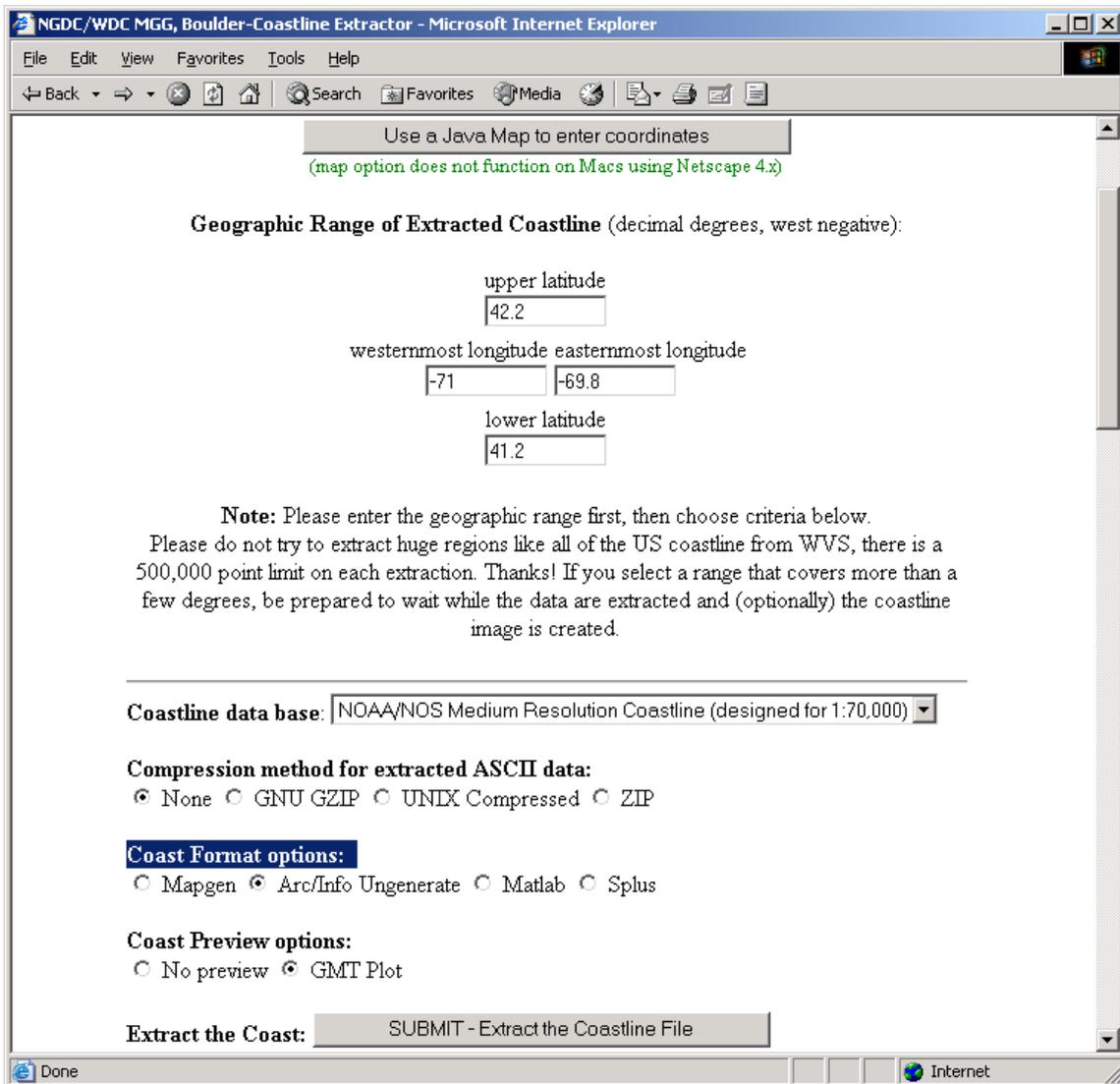
Shoreline datasets could be found at NOAA website or USGS websites. These sites have large collection of shoreline datasets for estuaries and bays. The website to extract shoreline data from

<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/shorelines.html>



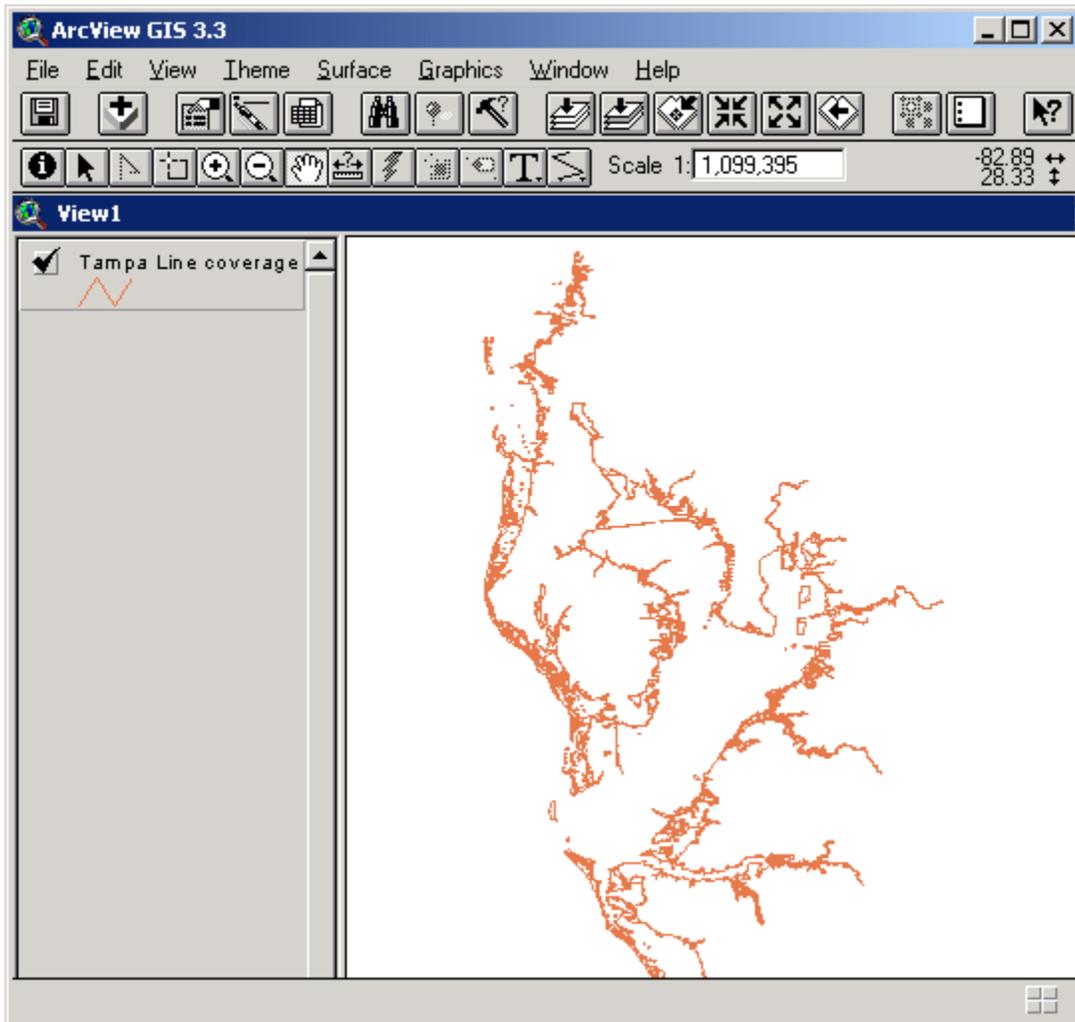
Steps for extracting and generating shoreline polygon coverage

1. **CLICK Coastline Extractor** on the above mentioned website to launch the program. Use numerical geographic range to describe the area you are interested in or you can use the java map to select the range.

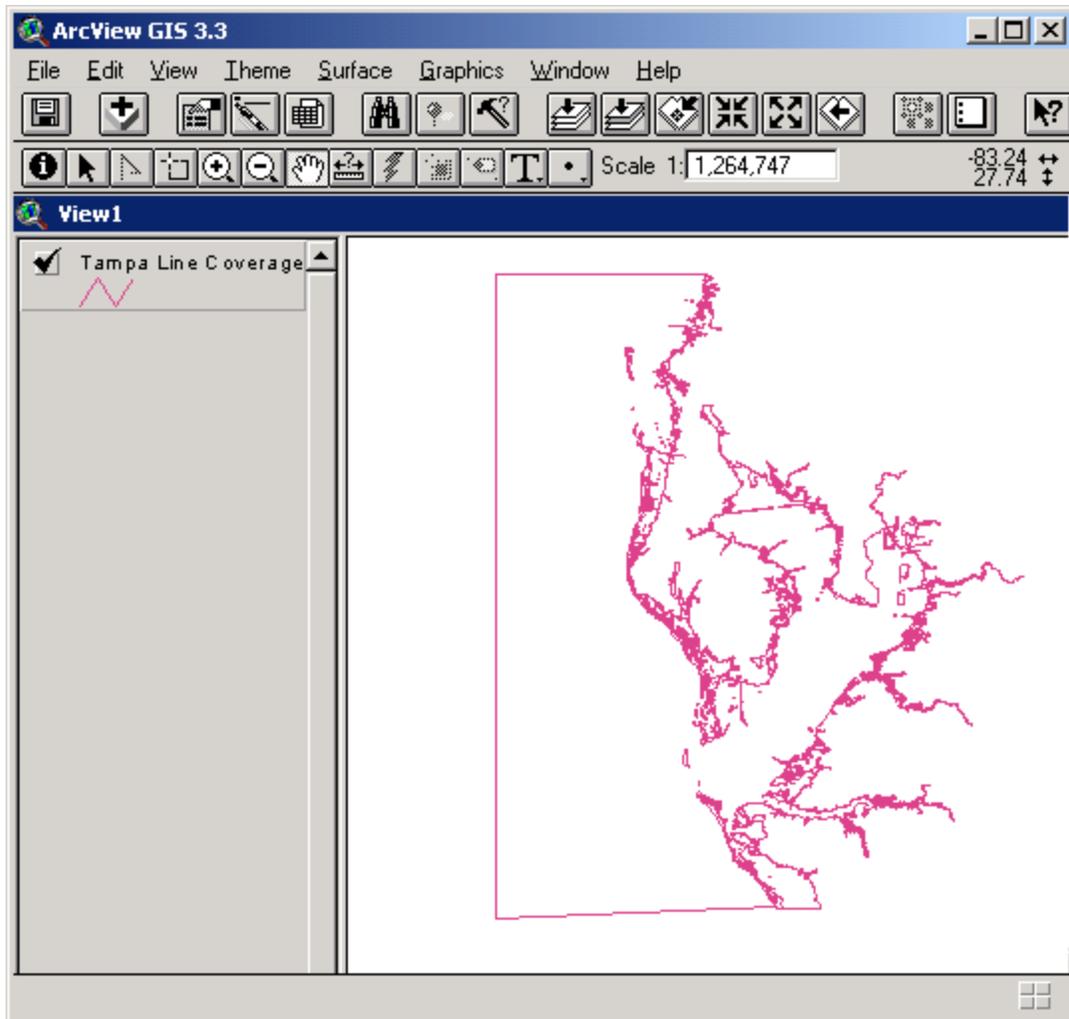


2. Select NOAA/NOS medium resolution coastline for Coastline database. The resolution is 1:70,000. Select Compression method for extracted ASCII data as none and Coast Format options as ArcInfo Ungenerate format. **CLICK 'SUBMIT –Extract the Coastline File' button.**
3. The coastline file will be generated along with a map depicting the area, please check the range before downloading the file. Save the file on your hard disk. Two options are available to convert ArcInfo ungenerate file into ArcInfo coverage. The selected data returned by the query is an ASCII flat file with two columns containing longitude and latitude in decimal degrees (west negative for North America). ArcView will not read the Ungenerate format directly, but you can convert from Ungenerate to a Shape file that ArcView can read using the script [gen2shap1.ave](#). Paste the script in ArcView script window, compile it and then run the script. The script will ask for the downloaded file. Avenue script is also

available in **Appendix B**. Yet another method is to use the ArcInfo generate method, converting it into ArcInfo line coverage as shown below.

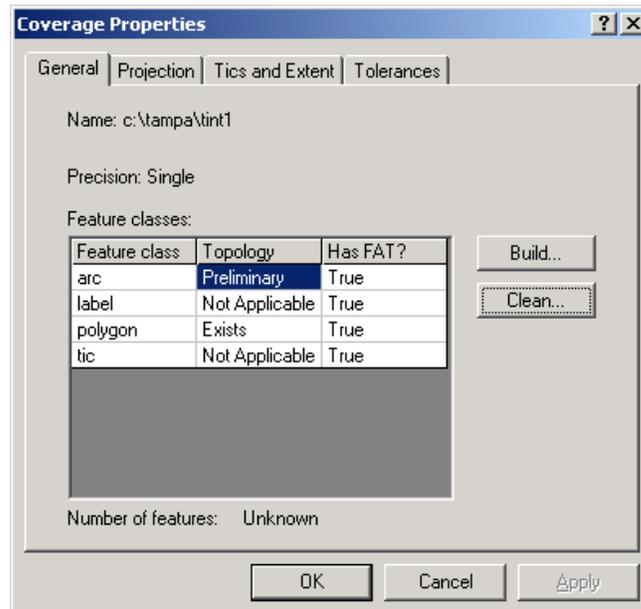


4. Line coverage generated by either ArcView or ArcInfo has to be converted into polygon coverage. Line coverage should be closed to make a closed polygon. To close the polygon, start editing the theme. Choose the tool **Draw Line to Split Feature**  and draw line to close polygon. Create a boundary on the waterside of the coverage similar to that shown in the figure below. Make sure to create the boundary as big so that the distance between the selected sites and the boundary is greater than the maximum selected fetch length. Editing of coverage could be also be done using ArcGIS or ArcInfo workstation.

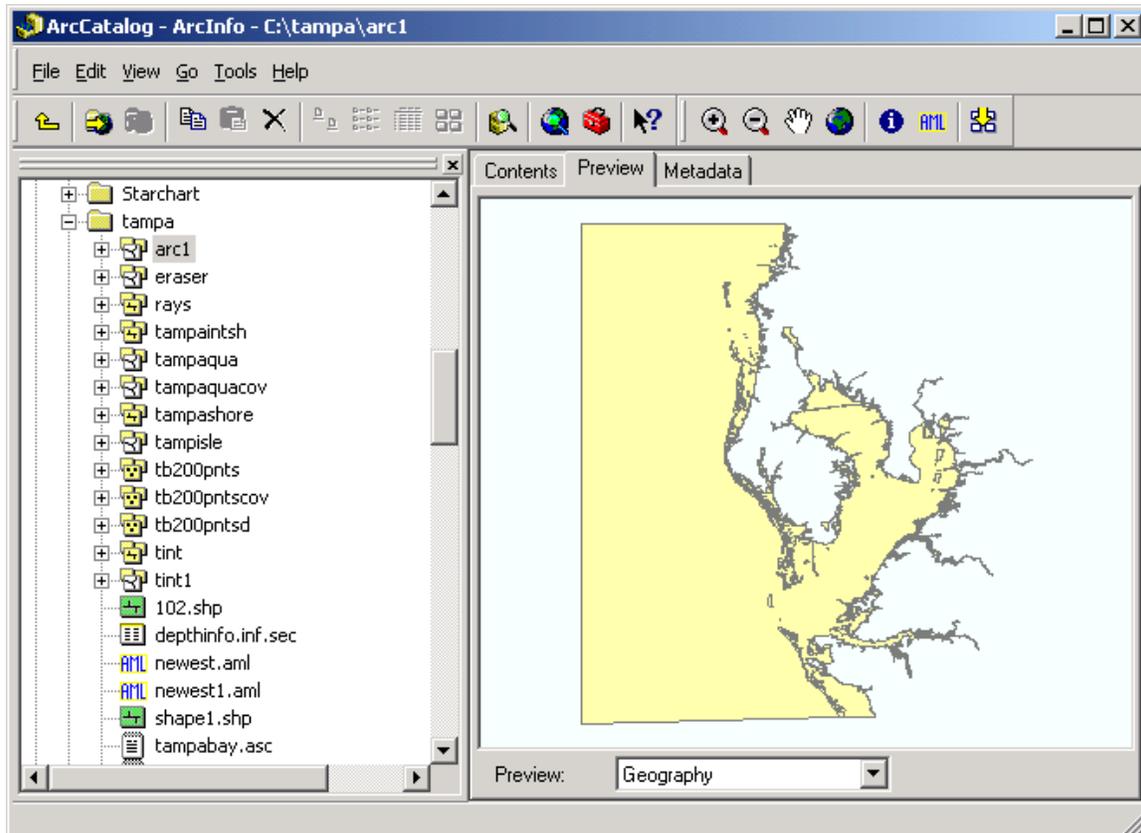


5. After closing the line coverage it can be easily converted to polygon coverage using ArcGIS ArcCatalog. *(Note: This step requires either ArcInfo or ArcEditor license for ArcGIS)* Navigate to the shapefile in ArcCatalog and right **CLICK** on the shapefile. From the menu select **export -> shapefile** to coverage. Save the ArcInfo coverage to your hard disk.
6. Right **CLICK** on the coverage saved above and **CLICK** properties. A window will pop up as shown below. **CLICK** on the **clean** button to create the topology for the polygon coverage. The **clean** window will pop up. Use the default settings and **CLICK OK**. **CLICKing Ok** will generate polygon coverage with the desired topology.

Note: If you don't see proper polygon coverage, you might have gaps in your closed polygon. Try using a higher number in the 'Clean' window for fuzzy tolerance. If it still doesn't generate polygon coverage closely check your polygon in line coverage for gaps.



7. Polygon coverage as shown below should be generated. You have successfully generated the shoreline coverage.



*Note: Export format files are converted to ArcInfo format using ArcInfo workstation or ArcView 9.1 toolbox **'Import to coverage'** option.*

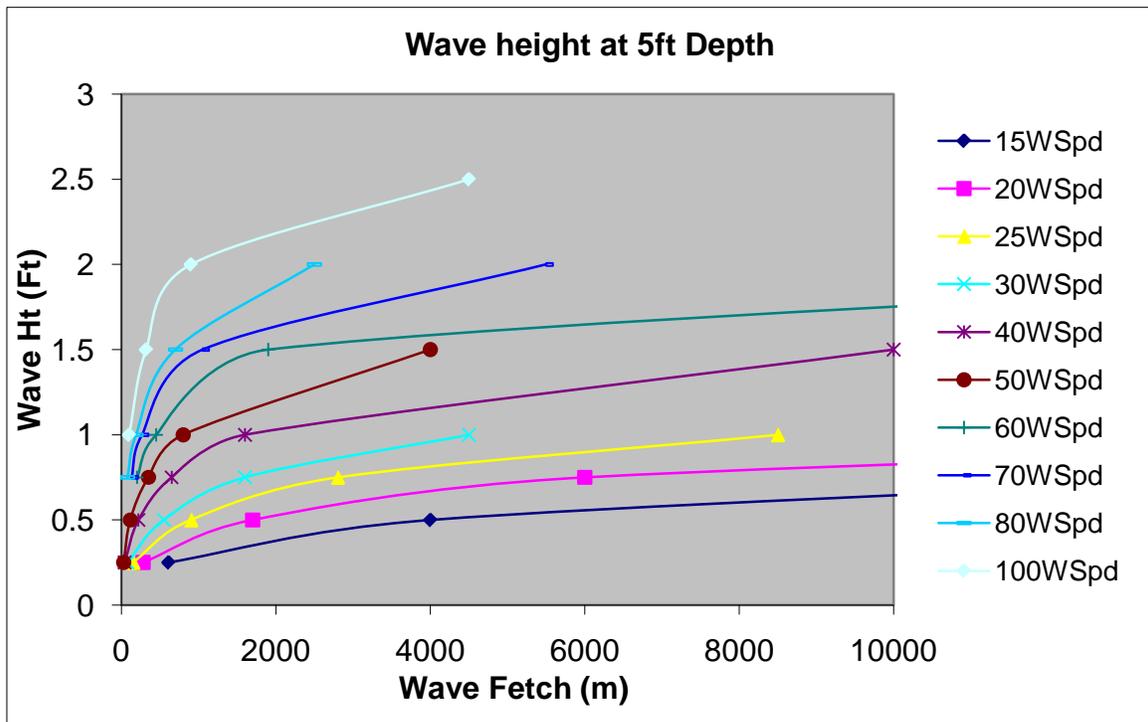
Appendix A (REI Mode)

This section provides explanation regarding the powers assigned to the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) function in greater detail and will focus on the numerical and other technical features.

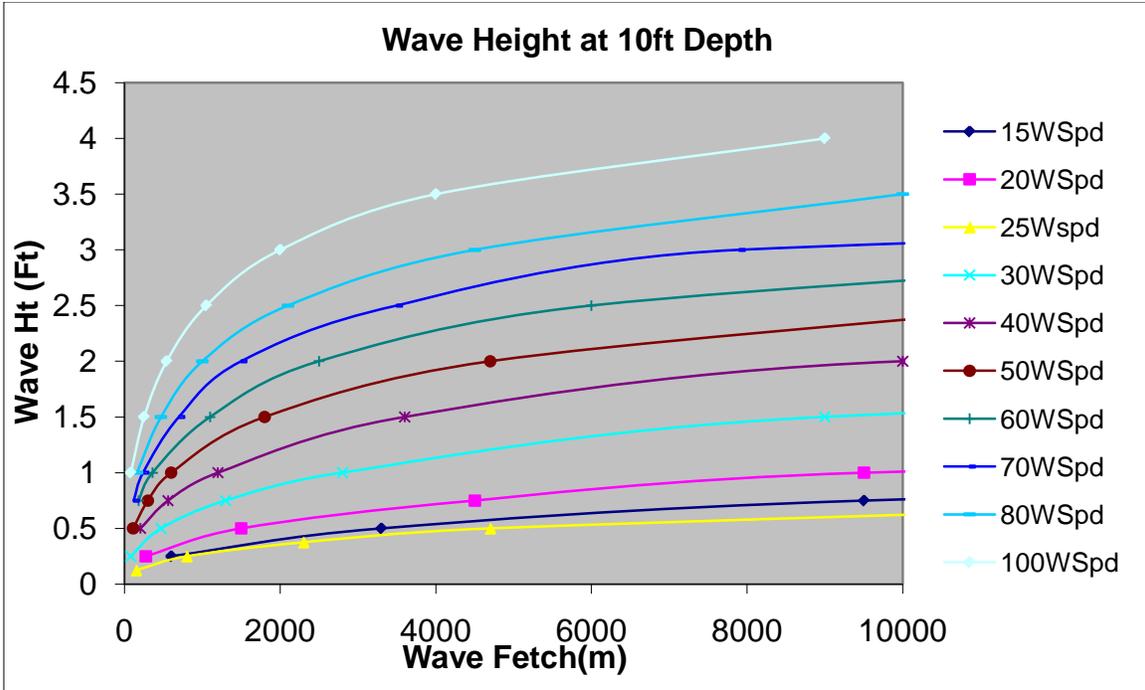
WEMo assumes wave energy generated at a site depends on the fetch, water depth and the wind speed. The IDW function calculates the mitigating effect of fetch and depth on the REI as the fetch increases and depth changes in proximity to the calculated point. The rate at which REI changes depends on the power of the IDW function.

The Army Corp of Engineers Shore Protection Manual (SPM) was used as a reference to obtain powers of the IDW function. The SPM includes wave height Vs Fetch graphs which were used for the verification purposes. Given that wave energy is directly related directly to wave height, wave height graphs were plotted against the fetch as shown in figure below.

The graphs were plotted for two depths; 5 ft and 10 ft as these depths fall near much of the work where estuarine studies occur. An assumption of constant depth was made for the wave generation calculations. Both graphs show various plots for different wind speeds in miles per hour. Wind speed affects the wave height generation along with the fetch. The higher the wind speed more the wave height for a given fetch as depicted in the graph.

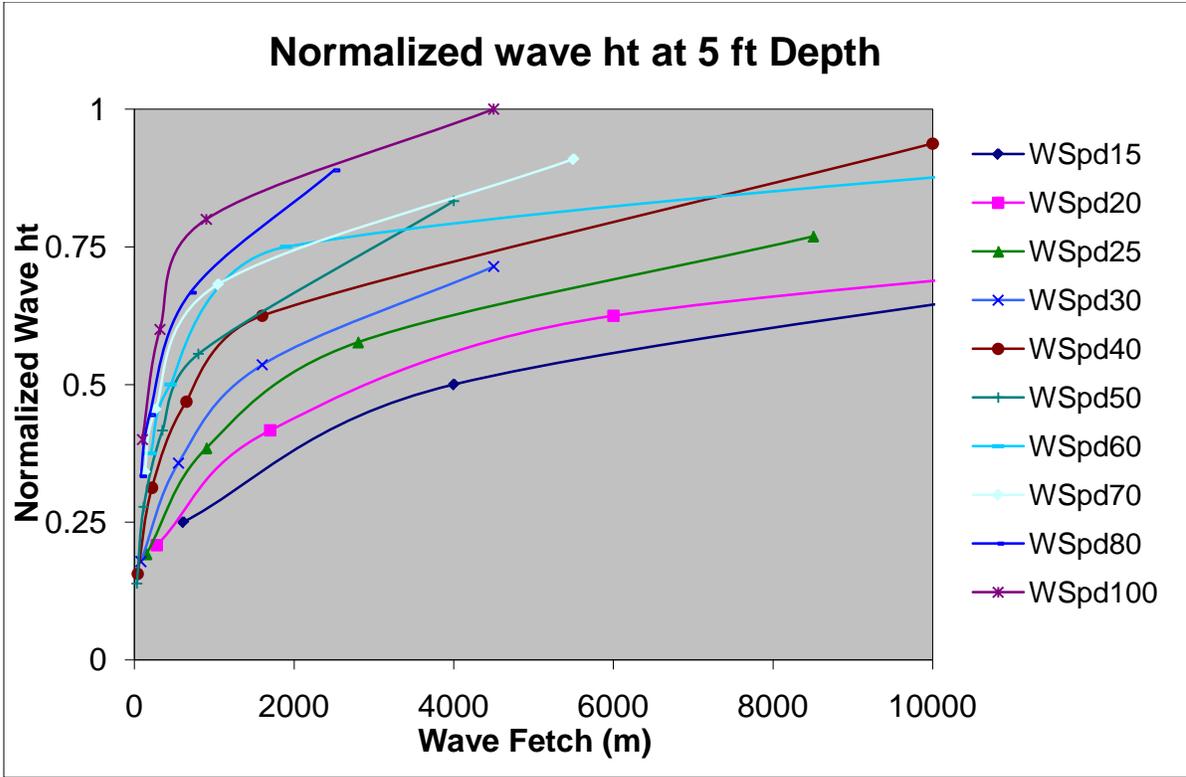


Wave height (ft) Vs. Wave fetch (m) at varying wind speeds (mph) and constant depth of 5 m.

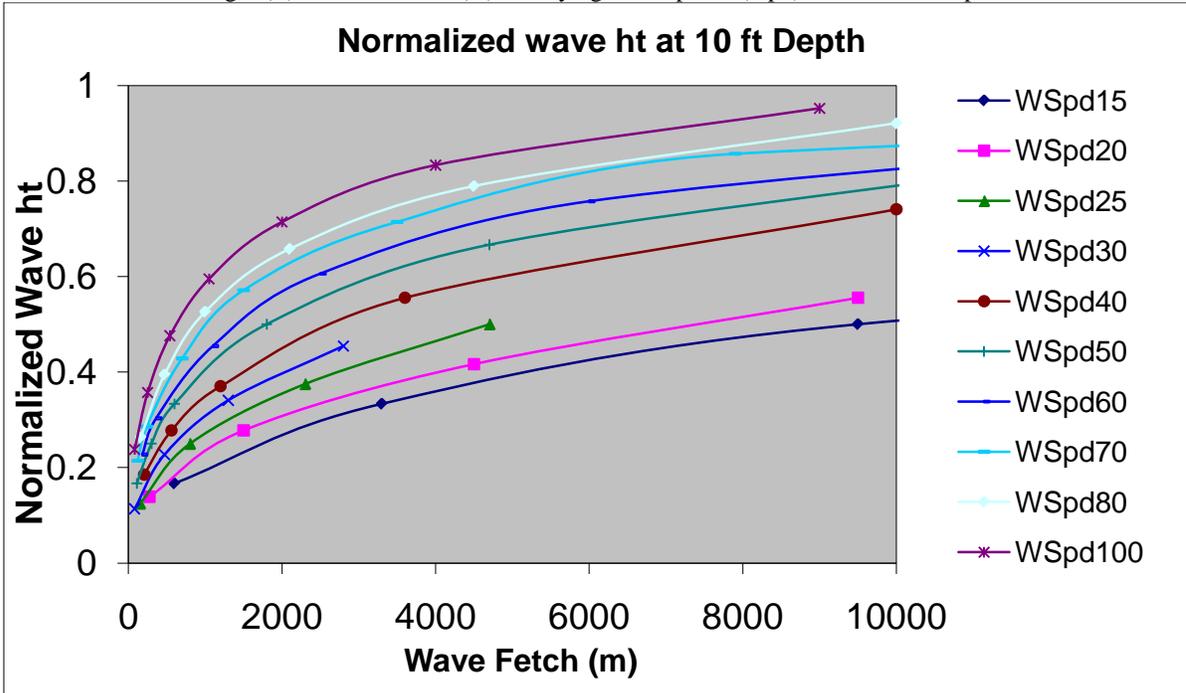


Wave height (ft) Vs. Wave fetch (m) at varying wind speeds (mph) and constant depth of 10 m.

Graphs were normalized for wave height to project it on the same scale as the IDW power function graphs. The normalization is done using the maximum wave height attained by a wave for a particular wind speed and depth. For example, maximum height attained by a wave at 60 mph and a water depth of 5 ft is 2 ft, so all wave heights were normalized by 2 ft. The next two graphs show normalized wave height graphs for 5 ft and 10 ft water depths.



Normalized wave height (ft) Vs. wave fetch (m) at varying wind speeds (mph) and constant depth of 5 m.



Normalized wave height (ft) Vs. wave fetch (m) at varying wind speeds (mph) and constant depth of 10 m.

After normalization of the curves, a power function was assigned to each curve for each depth. The power functions for all the wind speeds are shown in the table below for each of the depths.

mph	10ft	5ft
15	$y = 0.0154x^{0.3757}$	$y = 0.0277x^{0.3448}$
20	$y = 0.0156x^{0.3906}$	$y = 0.036x^{0.3209}$
25	$y = 0.0168x^{0.4016}$	$y = 0.0348x^{0.3477}$
30	$y = 0.0205x^{0.391}$	$y = 0.0393x^{0.3488}$
40	$y = 0.0283x^{0.359}$	$y = 0.0516x^{0.327}$
50	$y = 0.0347x^{0.3466}$	$y = 0.0673x^{0.304}$
60	$y = 0.0478x^{0.314}$	$y = 0.1361x^{0.2084}$
70	$y = 0.0643x^{0.2809}$	$y = 0.1036x^{0.2586}$
80	$y = 0.0597x^{0.3055}$	$y = 0.0978x^{0.2865}$
100	$y = 0.0689x^{0.2996}$	$y = 0.1434x^{0.2391}$

Power function for wind speeds at 5 m and 10 m depths.

To make the final wave generation function, wind speed was divided into 3 categories and each category was assigned a power function derived by averaging the powers from that category from the above table.

Three categories are for 5 ft depth

0 – 30 mph 0.33

30+ – 60 mph 0.30

> 60+ mph 0.25

Three categories are for 10 ft depth

0 – 30 mph 0.39

30+ – 60 mph 0.35

> 60+ mph 0.29

To implement these results in the IDW function, a decay curve for the IDW function was plotted from the equation:

$$IDW = 1/(distance + 1)^z (1 - distance / fetch)$$

Where distance is the cumulative distance from the site, fetch is the maximum wave fetch selected in **WEMo** options and z is the power to be derived. The decay curve was converted into a cumulative curve to emulate the SPM curves derived above.

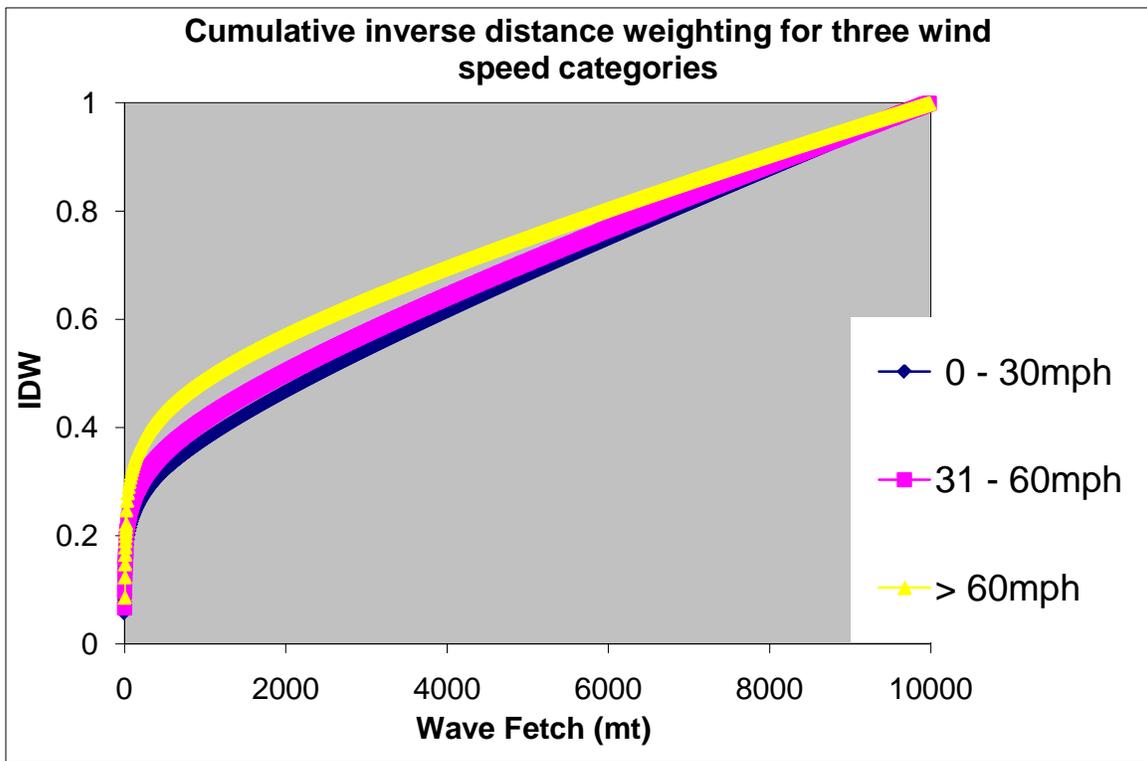
The power z was then derived for each of the wind category

0 – 30 mph 0.053

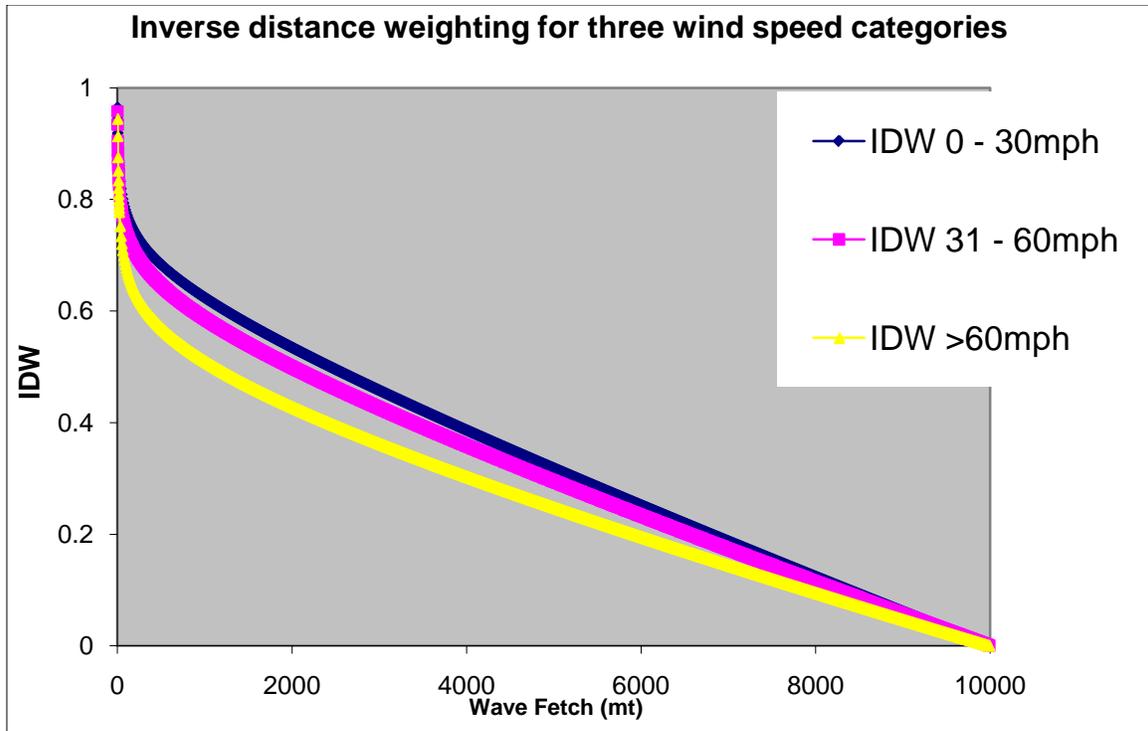
30+ – 60 mph 0.062

> 60+ mph 0.082

These are the recommended power functions for three assigned categories, used to calculate REI in **WEMo**. The graph below shows the cumulative IDW function for three categories. The next graph shows the IDW function for three wind speed categories.



Cumulative IDW function for three wind speed categories



IDW function for three wind speed categories

After assigning a power function for each wind category, each ray generated from the site in the 8 compass heading directions will have a power for use in the IDW function. However, the 4 rays radiating out from either side of the i^{th} compass heading at increments of 11.25 degrees, will not have any associated wind speed, hence they do not have a power value to utilize in the IDW function. To assign a power for intermediate rays, a linearized average function was used between adjacent i^{th} compass headings to calculate intermediate powers.

For example, if easting has power of 0.082 and northing has power of 0.062 then,

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ intermediate rays power} \rightarrow 0.082 + (0.062 - 0.082)/4 = 0.077$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ intermediate rays power} \rightarrow 0.082 + 2*(0.062 - 0.082)/4 = 0.072$$

$$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ intermediate rays power} \rightarrow 0.082 + 3*(0.062 - 0.082)/4 = 0.067$$

There is an option to change these power functions as well as wind categories in **WEMo** as explained elsewhere in the manual. However, increasing the number of categories increases the processing time while significantly decreasing a function causes coarse results. It is recommended that without specific cause for selecting other options that the user adopts the default values described above.

Appendix B

This ArcView 3.2 avenue scripts convert an ungenerate format vector file downloaded from NGDC website into ArcView shapefile format. Please copy and paste it in the ArcView script window and compile it before running.

Script obtained from NGDC website.

Script Starts

```
' Generate2Shape
' Originally based on GPS2Shape by GAT, GEODATA AS
' Converts a file with ARC/INFO Generate format to a AV2 Shape file
'
' Ver. 1 by GAT, GEODATA AS Dec, 28 1994
' ARC/INFO Generate format for lines implemented
' Format:
' ID
' x,y
' .
' .
' x,y
' END
' ID
' x,y
' .
' .
' x,y
' END
' END
' Choose the Generate file to convert to shapefile...

genName = FileDialog.Show("*.*", "Generate File", "Select Generate File to Convert")
if (genName = nil) then
  exit
end

genFile = LineFile.Make(genName, #FILE_PERM_READ)
totalRecs = genFile.GetSize

' Specify the output shapefile...
'
defaultName = FN.Make("$HOME").MakeTmp("shape", "shp")
shpName = FileDialog.Put( defaultName, "*.shp", "Output Shape File" )
if (shpName = nil) then
  exit
end
```

```

shpName.SetExtension("shp")

' Specify which kind of shapefile to create and make the new FTab...
' In current version (1.0) only line
,
type = MsgBox.ChoiceAsString({"Line"},
    "Convert coordinates to:", "Generate Convert" )
if (type = Nil) then
    exit
end

if (type = "Point") then
    shpFTab = Ftab.MakeNew(shpName,Point)
elseif (type = "Line") then

    shpFTab = FTab.MakeNew(shpName, Polyline)
elseif (type = "Polygon") then
    shpFTab = FTab.MakeNew(shpName, Polygon)
end

fields = List.Make
fields.Add(Field.Make("ID", #FIELD_LONG, 4, 0))
shpFTab.AddFields(fields)
shpField = shpFTab.FindField("Shape")
idField = shpFTab.FindField("ID")

genRec = 0

av.ShowStopButton
av.ShowMsg("Converting"++genName.GetBaseName+"...")

' If the user has chosen 'Point' then the FTab is written here in the
' while loop. Otherwise if 'Line' or 'Polygon' has been chosen we
' collect coordinates in the loop for writing to the FTab later...

while (true)

    buf = genFile.ReadElt

    if (buf = Nil) then
        break
    end

    if (buf = "END") then
        break
    end
end

```

```

if ((type = "Line") or (type = "Polygon")) then
  pointList = List.Make
  theID = buf
  buf = genFile.ReadElt
end

while (true)

  genTokens = buf.AsTokens(",")

  if (type = "Point") then      ' write points to FTab...
    theID = genTokens.Get(0)
    thePoint = genTokens.Get(1).AsNumber@genTokens.Get(2).AsNumber
    rec = shpFTab.AddRecord
    shpFTab.SetValueNumber( idField, rec, theID.AsNumber )
    shpFTab.SetValue( shpField, rec, thePoint )

  elseif (type = "Line") then  ' collect points defining line...
    thePoint = genTokens.Get(0).AsNumber@genTokens.Get(1).AsNumber
    pointList.Add( thePoint )

  elseif (type = "Polygon") then ' collect points defining polygon...
    thePoint = genTokens.Get(1).AsNumber@genTokens.Get(2).AsNumber
    pointList.Add( thePoint )
  end

  genRec = genRec + 1
  progress = (genRec / totalRecs) * 100
  proceed = av.SetStatus( progress )
  if (proceed.Not) then
    av.ClearStatus
    av.ShowMsg( "Stopped" )
    exit
  end

  buf = genFile.ReadElt

  if (buf = Nil) then
    break
  end

  if (buf = "END") then
    break
  end

end

' If Line or Polygon we still need to create FTab...

```

```

'
if (type = "Line") then
    rec = shpFTab.AddRecord
    shpFTab.SetValueNumber( idField, rec, theID.AsNumber)
    pl = Polyline.Make( {pointList} )
    shpFTab.SetValue( shpField, rec, pl )

elseif (type = "Polygon") then
    rec = shpFTab.AddRecord
    shpFTab.SetValueNumber( idField, rec, 1 )

' Add first point to end of list to close the polygon...
startPoint = pointList.Get(0)
pointList.Add( startPoint )

    pl = Polygon.Make( {pointList} )
    shpFTab.SetValue( shpField, rec, pl )
end
end

av.ClearStatus
av.ClearMsg
shpFTab.Flush

MsgBox.Info( genRec.AsString++"records converted." ,"Conversion Completed" )

Scripts End

```

Appendix C

Step-by-step guide on creating a point-grid of values using ArcGIS

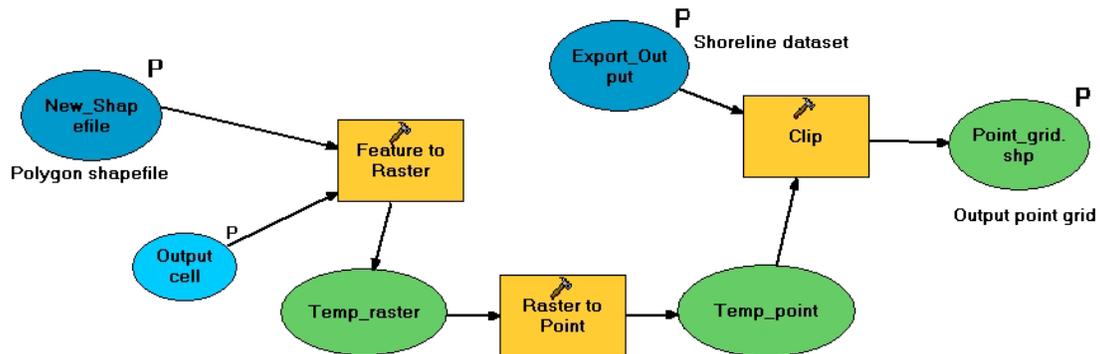
Sometimes exposure values are desired for a larger whole area of interest in a grid format as opposed to few selected sites. Output from such a process provides the data needed to generate a surface response (e.g., krigged) for a pleasing graphic (this is beyond the scope of this help document). Creation of a grid dataset can be accomplished by creating a point grid using ArcGIS tools. This appendix explains in a step-by-step fashion how to create the regular grid with desired resolution.

ArcGIS model

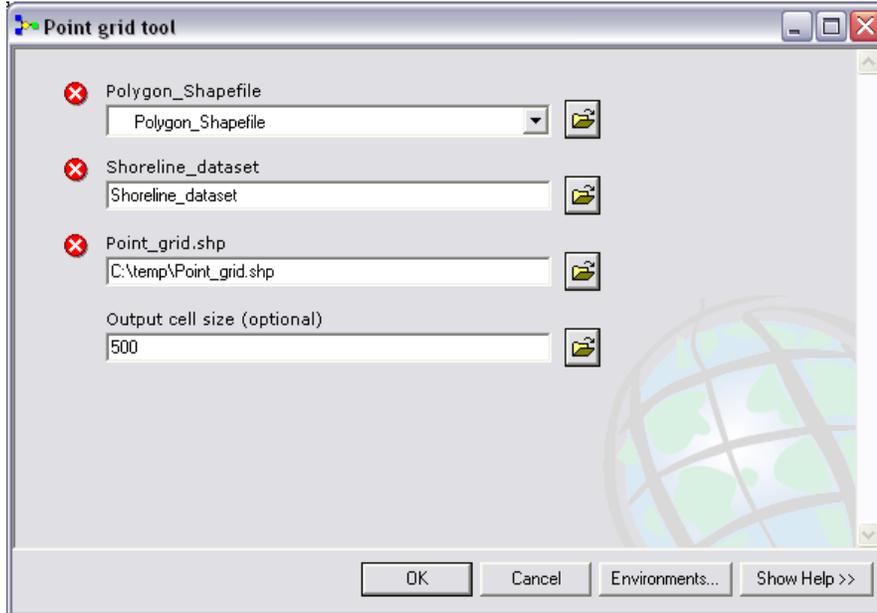
To simplify the steps in creating a grid, we created an ArcGIS model that can be loaded in the toolbox to automate all the steps except creating the polygon shapefile (see below). A more detailed description of the process is given after this section.

This model is provided in the **WEMo** installation and should be available in folder 'Help' under **WEMo** installation folder.

A schematic of the model is shown below:



To load the model in ArcGIS, right click inside the open area in ArcToolbox window and select 'Add Toolbox' navigate to the Help folder where 'Point Grid.tbx' toolbox is saved. This will add the Point Grid toolbox in the list of toolboxes in ArcToolbox window. Double click the 'Point grid tool' tool and this will open up the parameter window shown below.

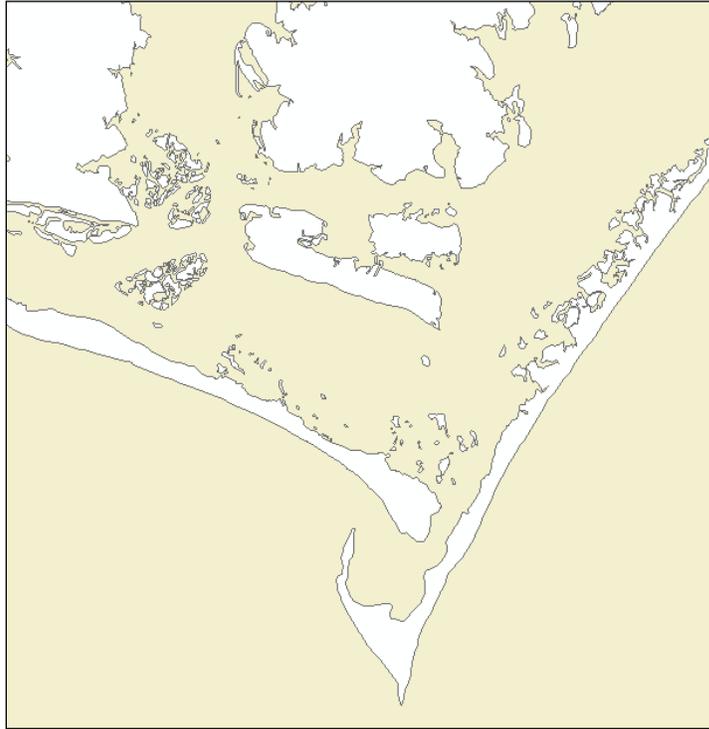


To run the model, select the polygon shapefile you created, shoreline dataset, desired resolution and the name of the output point grid. After clicking OK the model will run all the steps described below and generate the point grid shapefile.

A more detailed step-by-step version of the model is given below, INCLUDING HOW TO CREATE THE POLYGON in the first place.

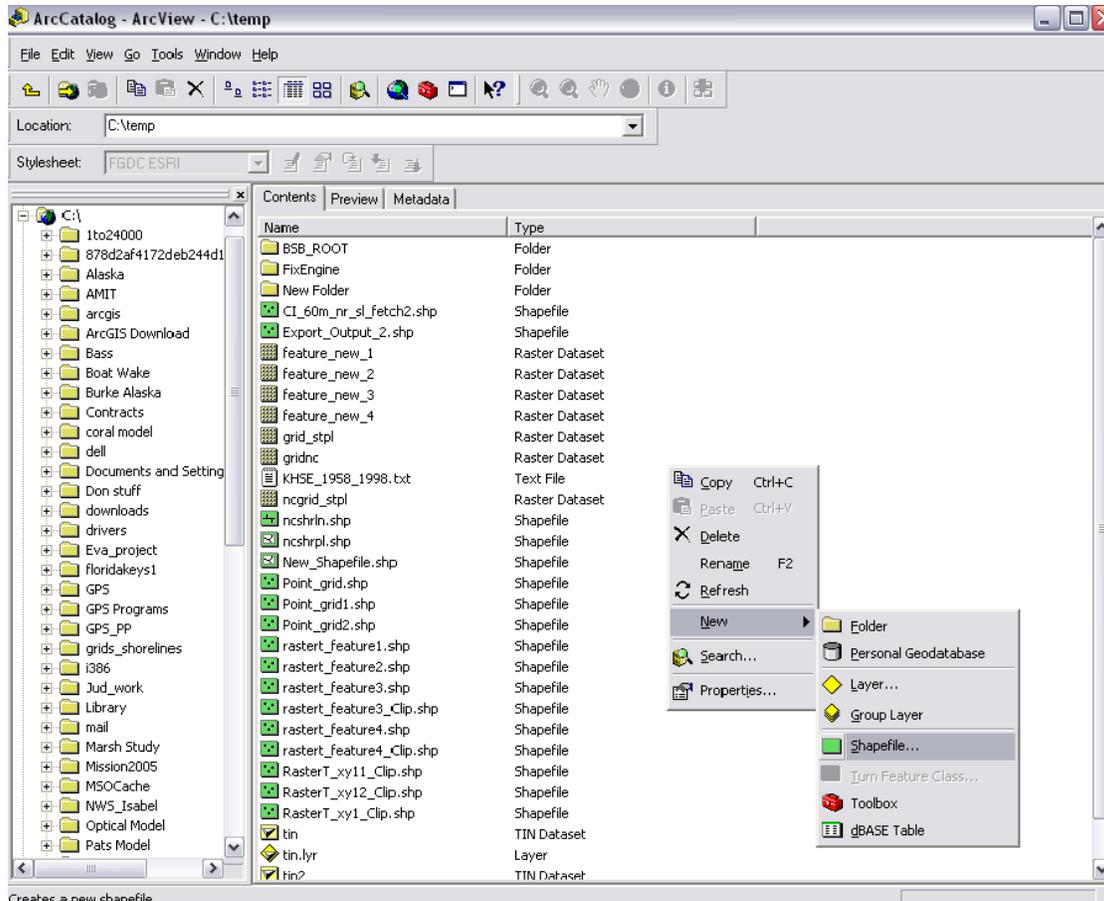
- To start we require a shoreline dataset of the area of interest, either in shapefile or ArcInfo coverage format. This can be obtained as explained in “Data requirement” section of the manual.

The figure below shows the shoreline dataset we will use here as an example.

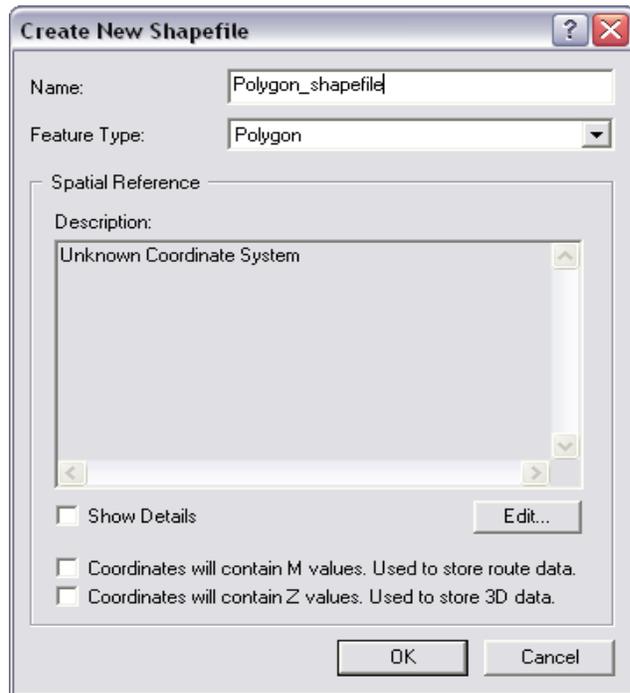


CREATION OF THE EMPTY POLYGON SHAPEFILE NEEDED TO RUN THE MODEL, ABOVE

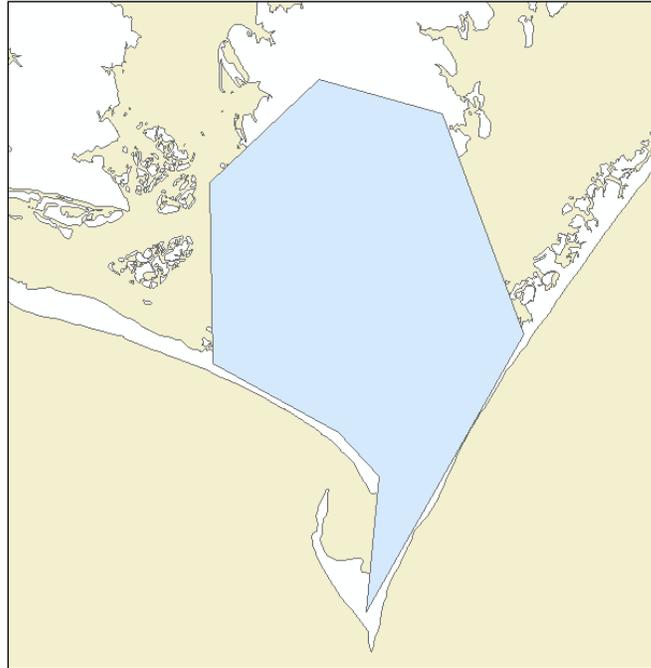
- After loading the shoreline file in ArcGIS create an empty polygon shapefile using ArcCatalog. Open ArcCatalog either from ArcMap window or from the Start → ArcGIS → ArcCatalog.
- In ArcCatalog window navigate to the desired folder and right click to select New → Shapefile.
- In the Create New Shapefile window make sure to select 'Feature Type' as 'Polygon' and select the name of the shapefile shown in figure below.



Creates a new shapefile



- Add this empty shapefile in ArcMap to edit. Edit the polygon shapefile to create a new polygon approximating the area of interest using the editor toolbar 'Sketch Tool' in ArcGIS (usually the pencil icon). The figure below shows the new polygon approximating the area of interest. Save the edited shapefile once you are done creating the polygon.



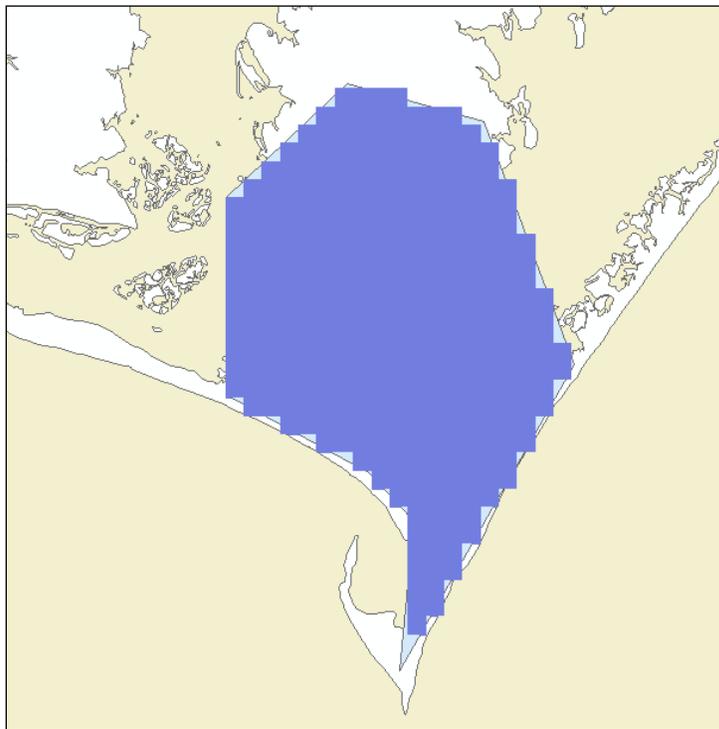
(Now ArcGIS geoprocessing model presented above, can be used for grid generation)

- The polygon shapefile must now be converted to a grid using ArcGIS tools. Open ArcToolbox and navigate to the tool 'Feature to Raster' being sure to select the grid resolution that you wish to have **WEMo's** values computed.

Conversion Tools → To Raster → Feature to Raster

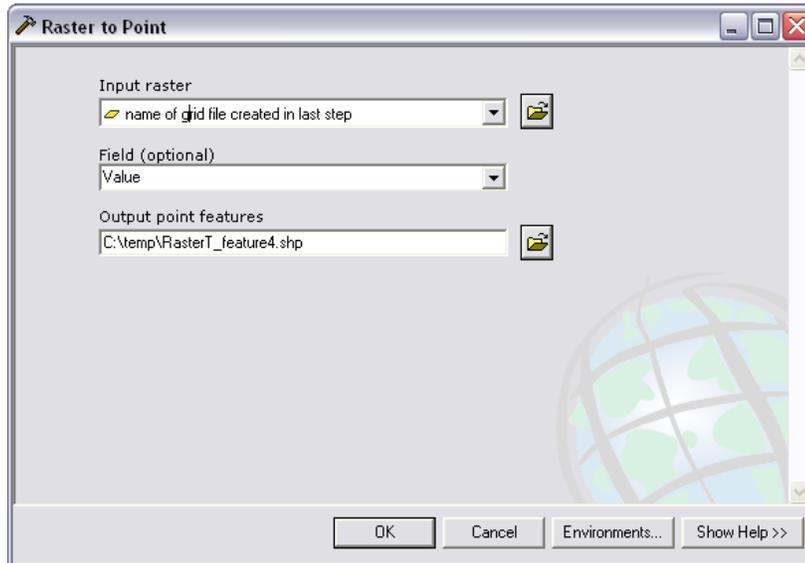


The previous figure shows the 'Feature to Raster' tool. The 'Field' parameter should always be set on 'Id'. A raster grid is then created as shown in the figure below.



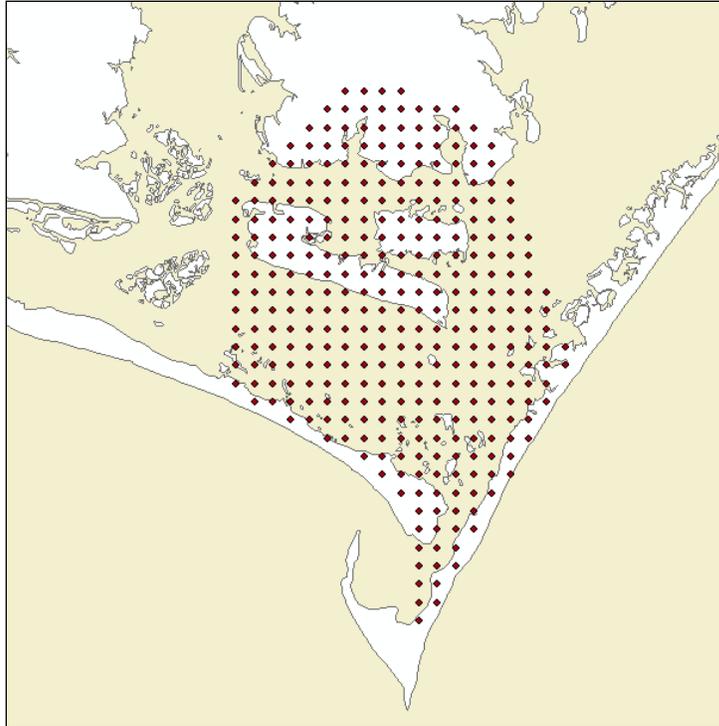
- In the next step this grid is converted into a point shapefile, where each point is created at the center of the grid cell. To create the point shapefile use the tool 'Raster to Point'

Conversion Tools → From Raster → Raster to Point



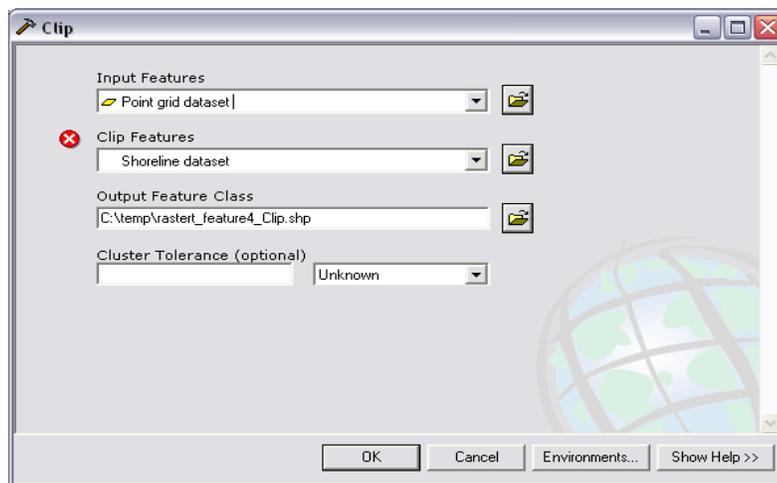
- This tool creates the point dataset covering the area of polygon shapefile with the desired resolution. The example below shows the point grid at 500 meter resolution (as selected previously).

Note: Remember that every doubling of the resolution of the point grid increases the computational time four-fold. In most of the cases 500 meters is a desired resolution. Where bathymetry is uneven and shoreline is complex, higher resolution grids should be used though only for small areas.

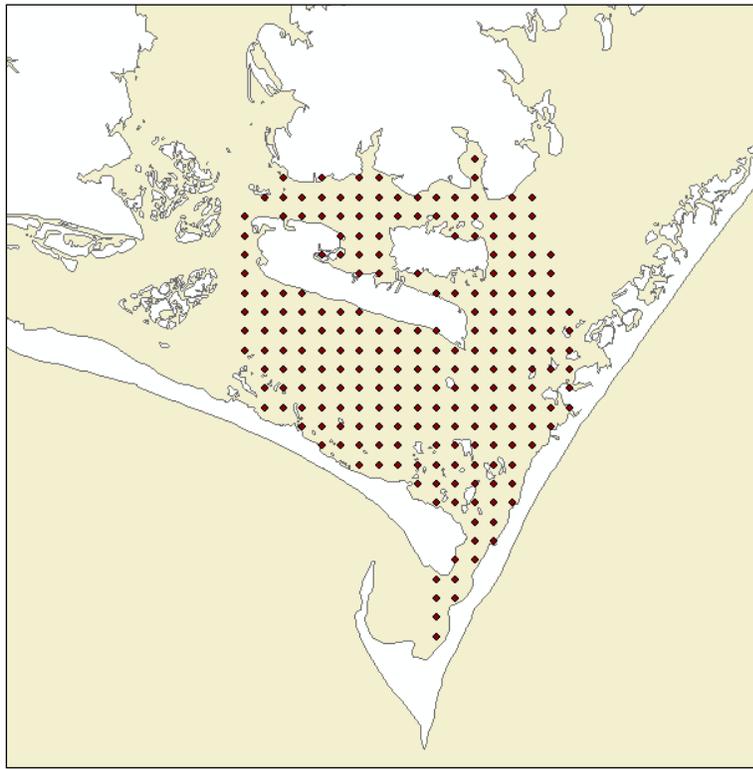


- In the next step the grid points lying on the land are removed using the clip tool in ArcToolbox. The clip tool can be accessed as

Analysis Tools → Extract → Clip



Clipping removes all the points from the land and leaves a point grid solely for the water-covered area.



The created point grid is an ArcGIS shapefile and is ready to be processed in WEMo successively. (Refer to ‘Adding point datasets’ section ‘Using external point dataset method’).

Contact Information

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References consulted and suggested reading:

Donelan, M. A., Hamilton, J., Hui, W. H., 1985. Directional spectra for wind-generated waves. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, A 315L, 509-562.

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Exploring ArcObjects™ Vol 1I – Geographic Data Management. ESRI publications, Redlands, CA

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