

# The Geomorphology and Evolution of Lake Michigan Coastal Dunes

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# Michigan's Coastal Dunes - World Class!

Lake Michigan



**Bill Lovis, MSU Anthropology**



**Bill Monaghan, Indiana Geological Survey**

Google earth



*West Coast of England*



# Euro Dunes



*Southwestern Coast of Australia*



*North Island of New Zealand*



*Oregon*



*Sleeping Bear*





*Camp Minniwanca*



*Ludington*



*Near Holland*



# Why??

Lake Superior

Lake Huron

Lake Ontario

Lake Michigan

Lake Erie

1) westerly winds

3) Lots of sand!

2) long fetch across Lake Michigan



# Dunes Are *Heavily* Utilized.....



Recreation Search  
Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Home List Map Events

1

Warren Dunes State Park



2



3



# Sand Dune Protection

- **Sand Dune Protection & Management Act in 1976**
  - **275,000 Acres Designated as “Sand Dune Areas”**
  - **First Regulations on Sand Mining**
- 

# Sand Dune Protection

- SDPA Amended in 1989
- 75,000 Acres Deemed *Critical Dunes*
- Additional Regulations Applied to Development

# This is Where I Walk In.....

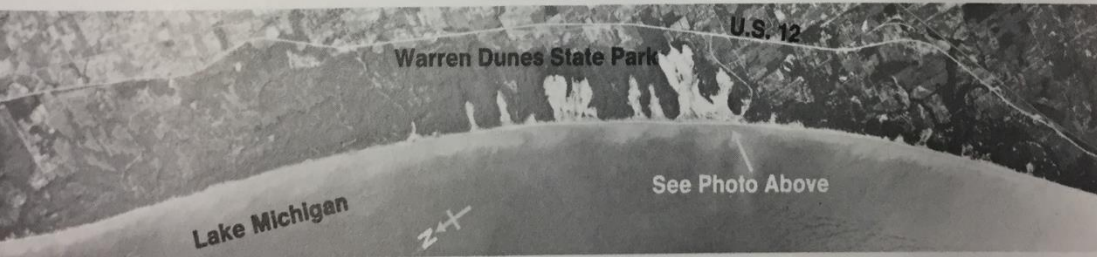
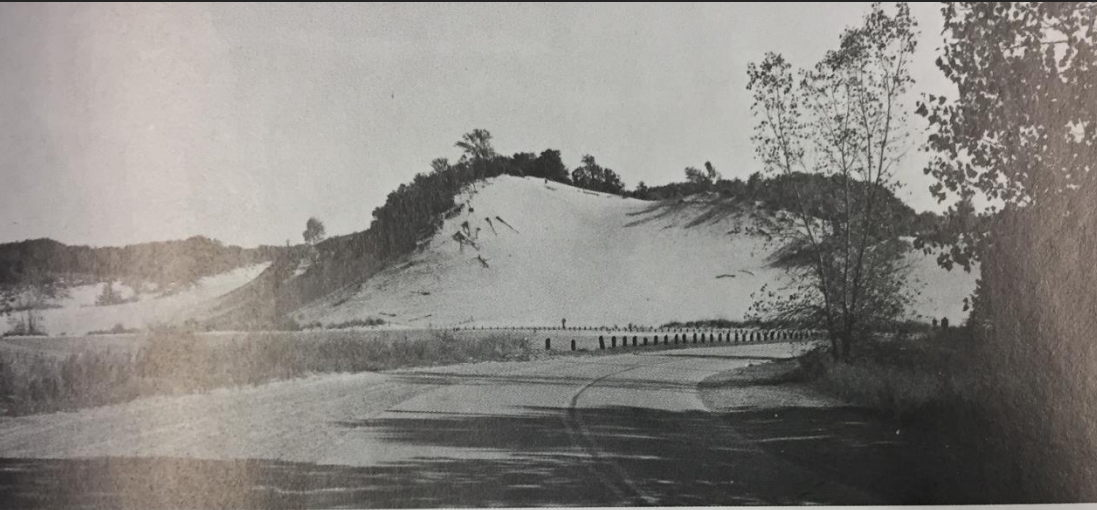
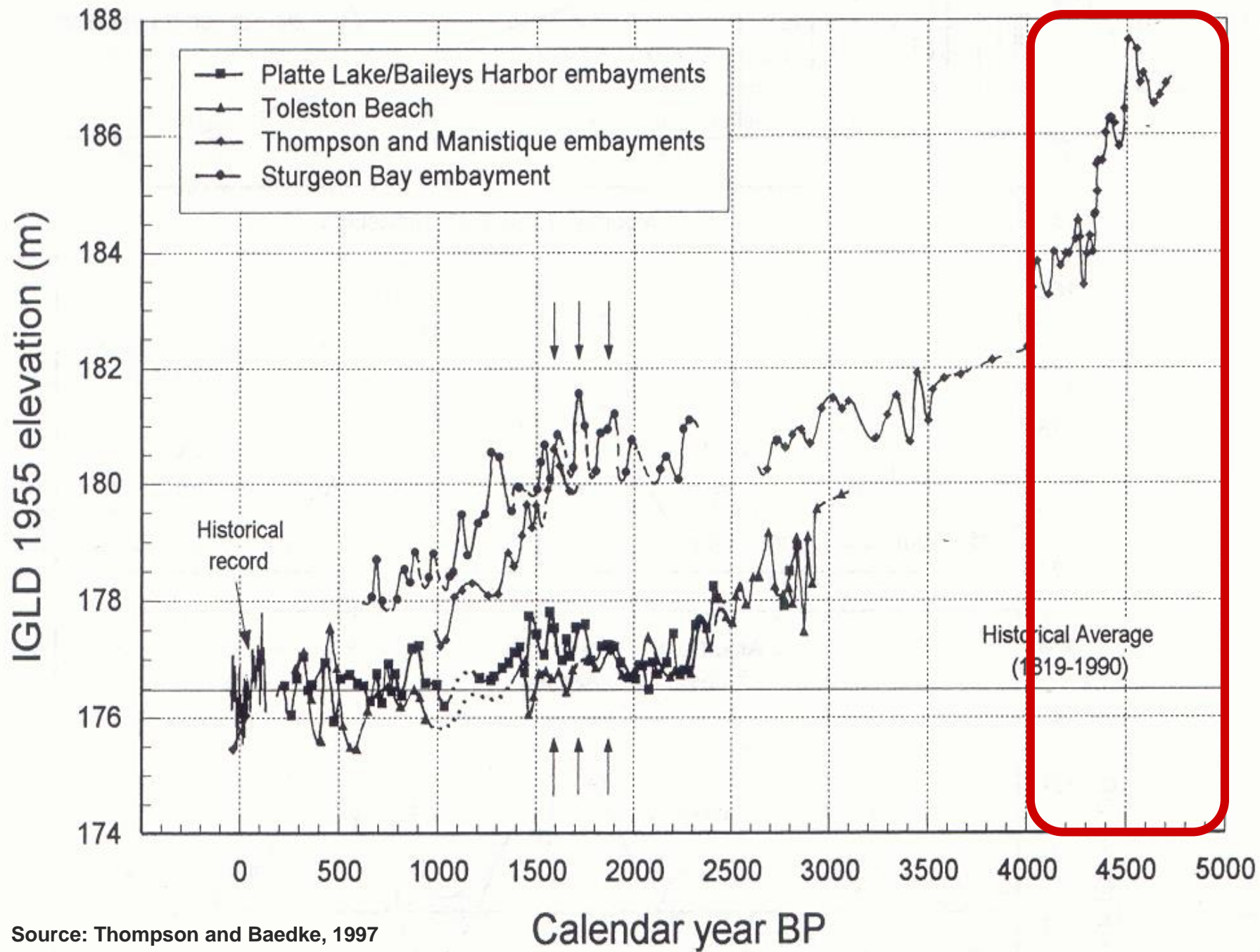


Figure IX-19. "Blowouts" due to wind action on shoreward side of old "high dunes" related to higher water level of Glacial Lake Nipissing at Warren Dunes State Park (also see Fig. IX-24). Arrow on lower aerial photograph indicates location and direction of upper photograph. The older, high dunes for the most part are stabilized by vegetation, but blowouts form locally where vegetative cover is destroyed by fire, disease, or drought, or where wave or stream erosion at base of dune causes sliding. (Aerial photo from U.S. Department of Agriculture.)







Source: Thompson and Baedke, 1997

# Or.....

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***Vanishing  
Lake Michigan  
Sand Dunes:  
Threats from Mining***

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"Those dunes are to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona and the Yosemite to California. They constitute a signature of time and eternity. Once lost, the loss would be irrevocable."  
—Carl Sandburg

1993

*a publication of*



LAKE MICHIGAN FEDERATION

Chicago • Muskegon

The sand dunes were created in the last ice age, over thousands of years, and cannot be replaced once they are gone. Particularly along Lake Michigan's eastern shoreline, unusually fine sand builds up in small mountains up to 300 feet in height. In some places a person can walk for miles through dunes before reaching the lakeshore. The dunes support plant and animal life that can't be found elsewhere, and were the birthplace for the field of ecology.

Lake Michigan's rare, internationally unique dunes were created over 10,000 years ago as the glaciers receded and the winds blew sands along the shore. The dunes took years to form and the circumstances that formed them will likely not happen again.

# What is Chronology?



Chronology is the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence



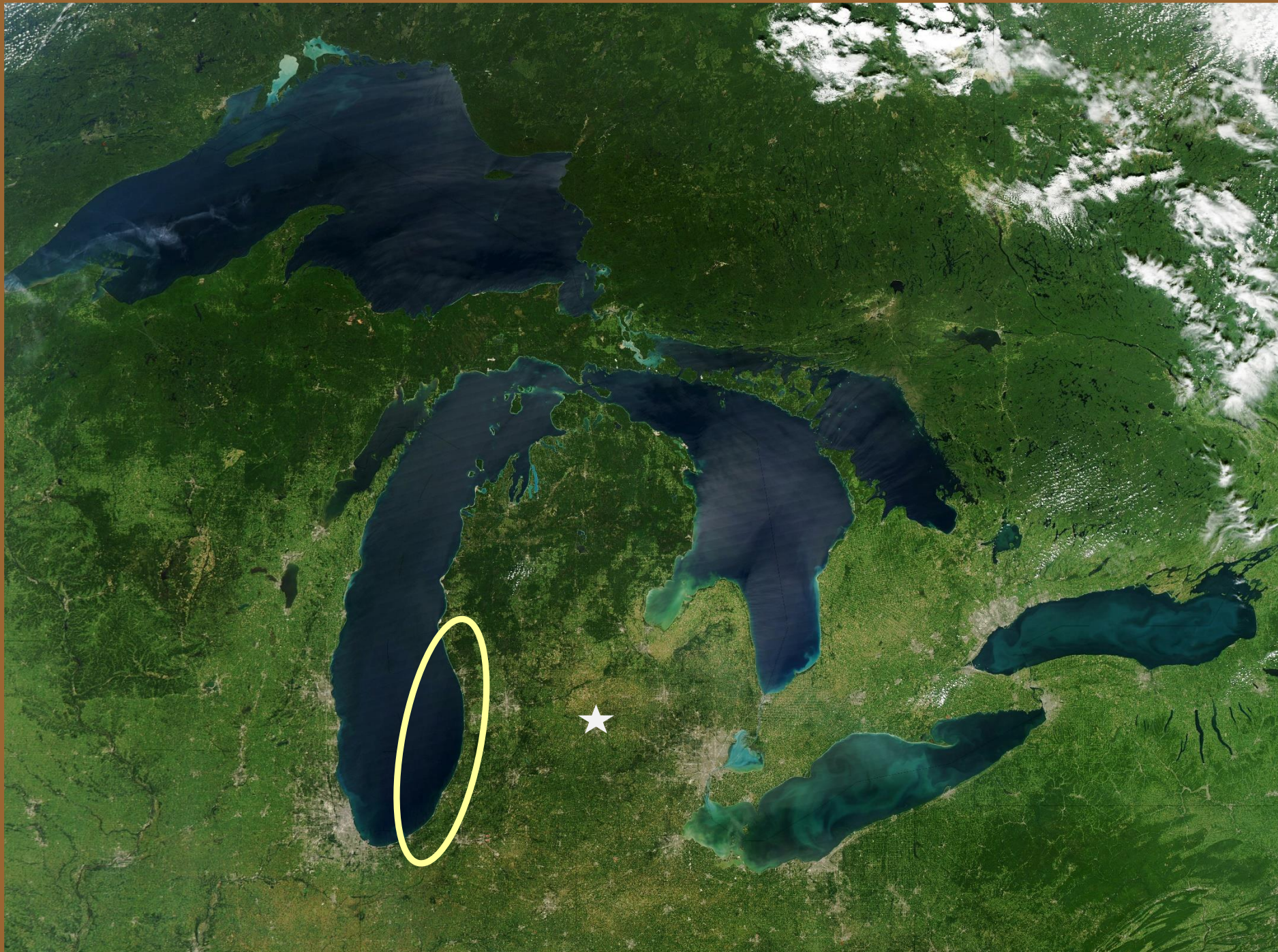
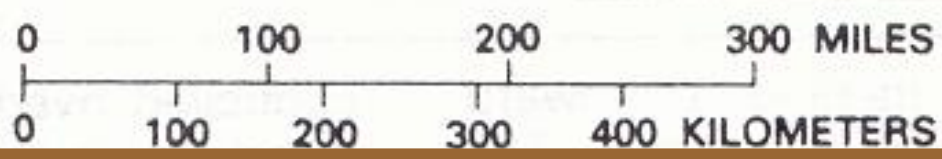




Photo: Ed Hanson

Van Buren State Park



# Isostatically Raised Shorelines

Algonquin



Nipissing



# Perched Dunes



**Eolian**

**Glacial**

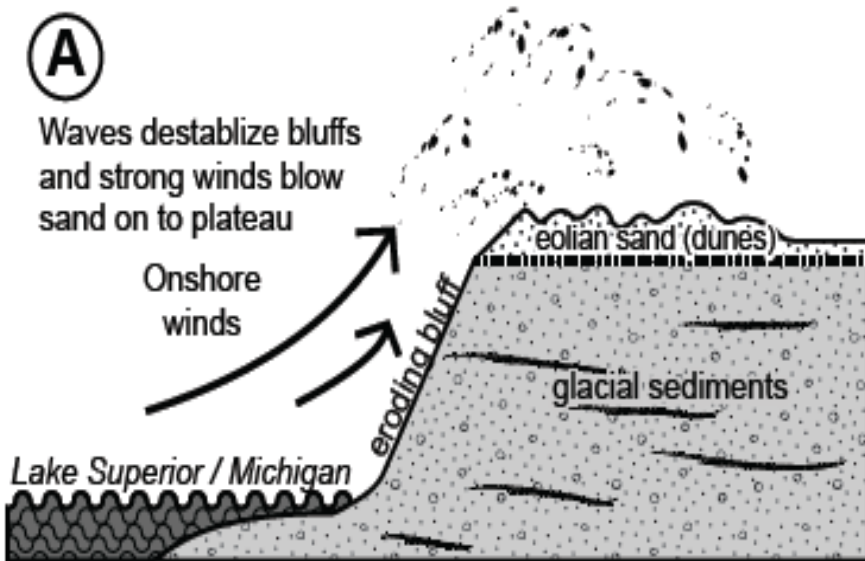


# The Perched Dune Model

**(A)**

Waves destabilize bluffs and strong winds blow sand on to plateau

Onshore winds

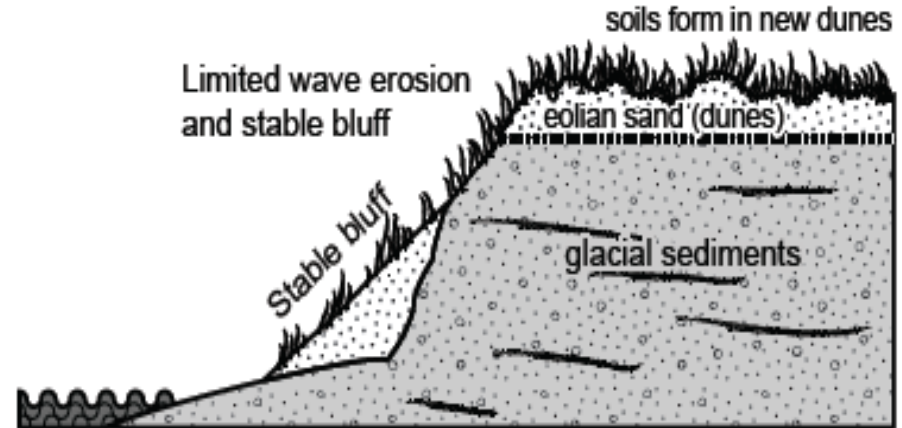


High lake phase

**(B)**

Limited wave erosion and stable bluff

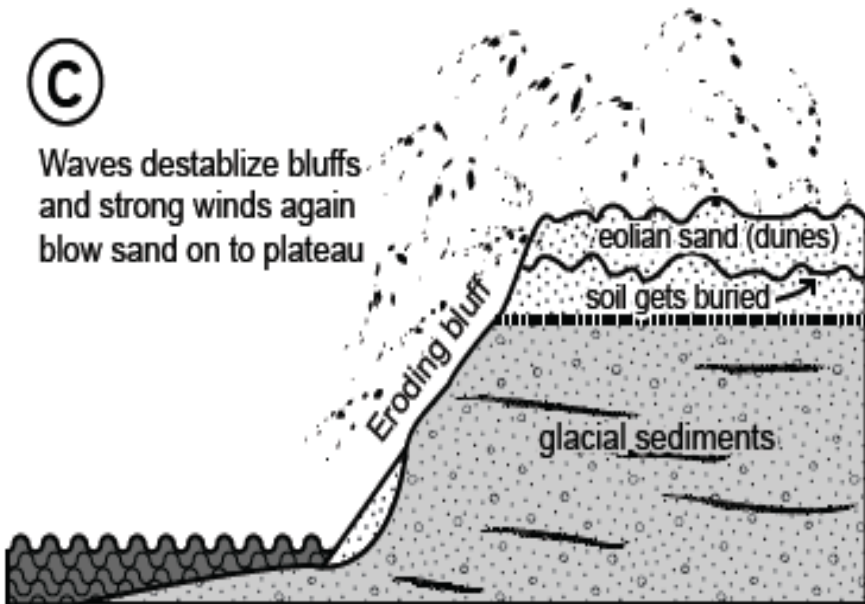
soils form in new dunes



Low lake phase

**(C)**

Waves destabilize bluffs and strong winds again blow sand on to plateau

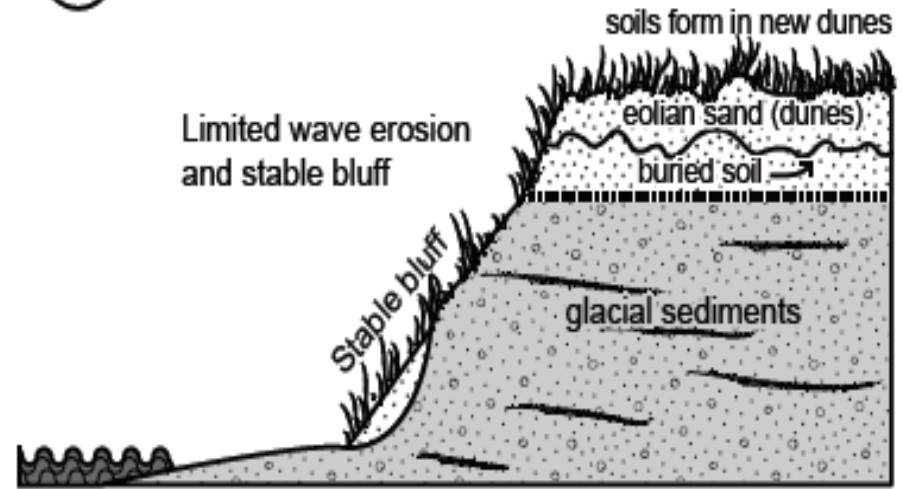


High lake phase

**(D)**

Limited wave erosion and stable bluff

soils form in new dunes



Low lake phase

(from Anderton and Loope, 1995)

# Little Traverse Bay



**Terrain**

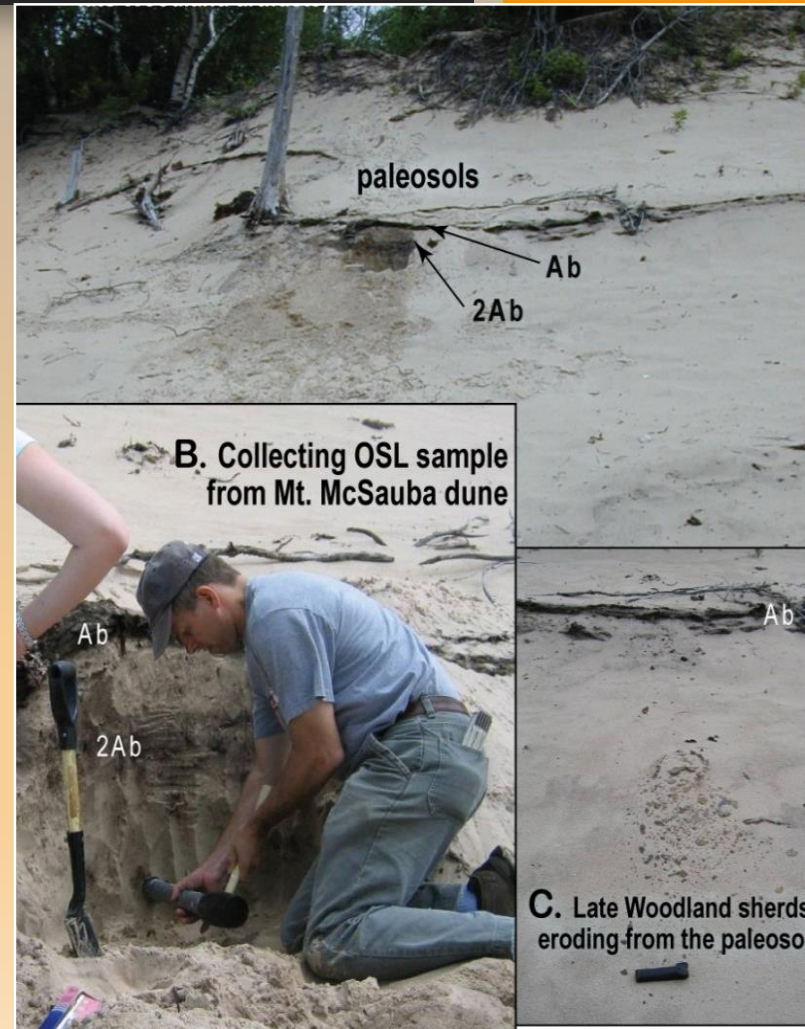
View topography and elevation



Photo: Maher Collection

# Reconstructing Dune Chronologies

- **Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL):** burial age of eolian sand
- **Radiocarbon (C-14):** soil organics



2183 - 1868

464 - 129

159 - 0

313 - 0

Dune Sand

3726 - 3362

4424 - 4063

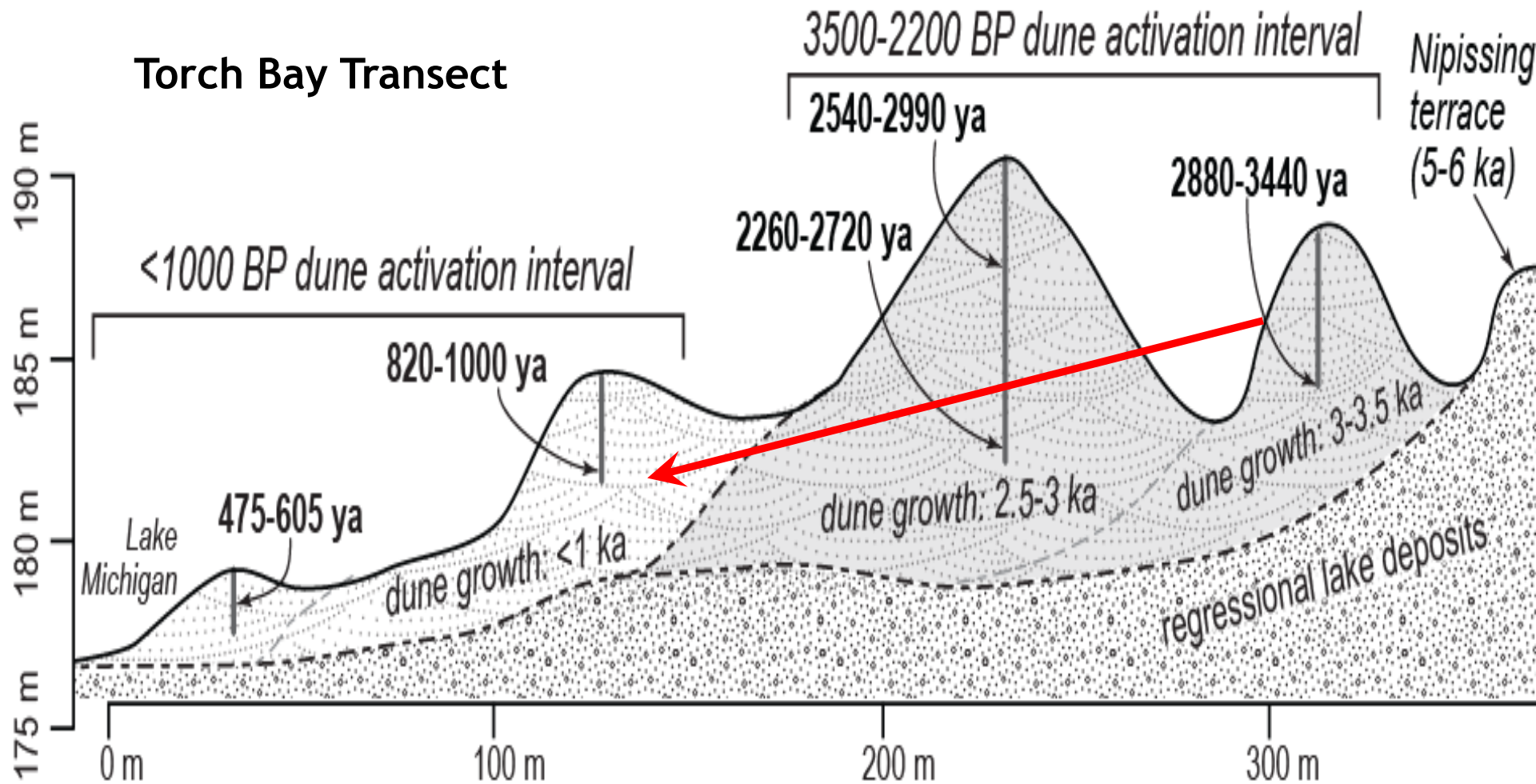
Lake Sediments

6005 - 4960

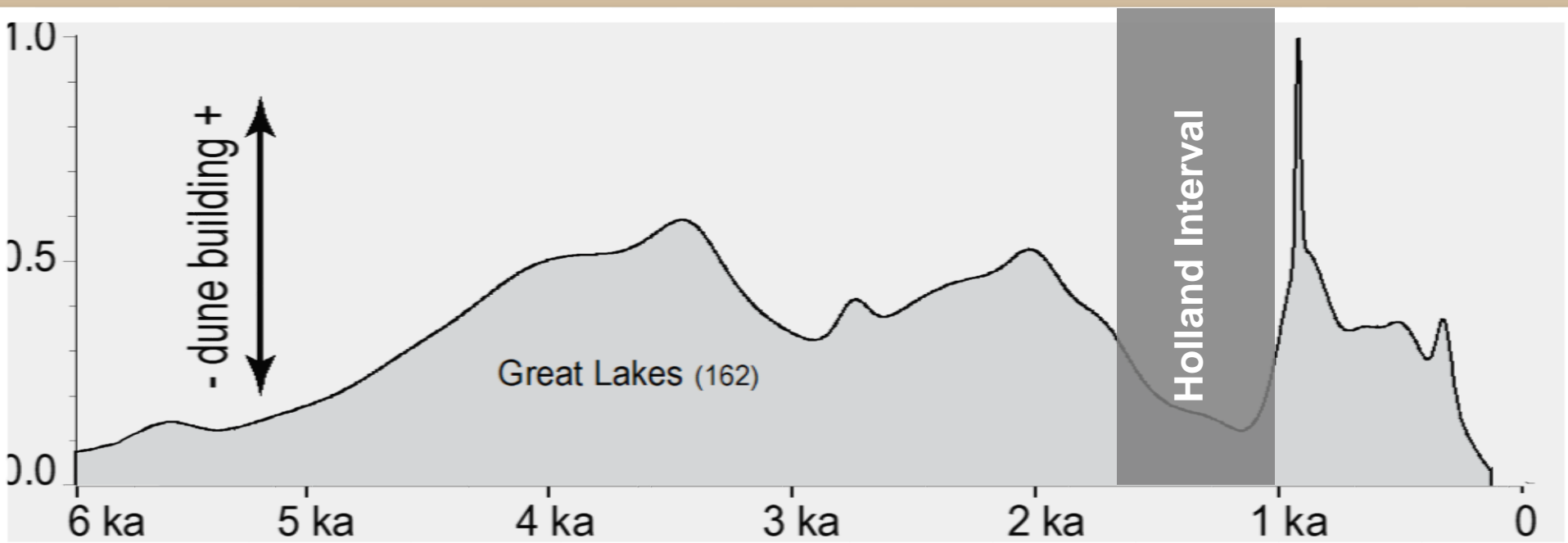
\* all ages are calibrated to the tree-ring curve

# Above the Hinge Line - Progradation

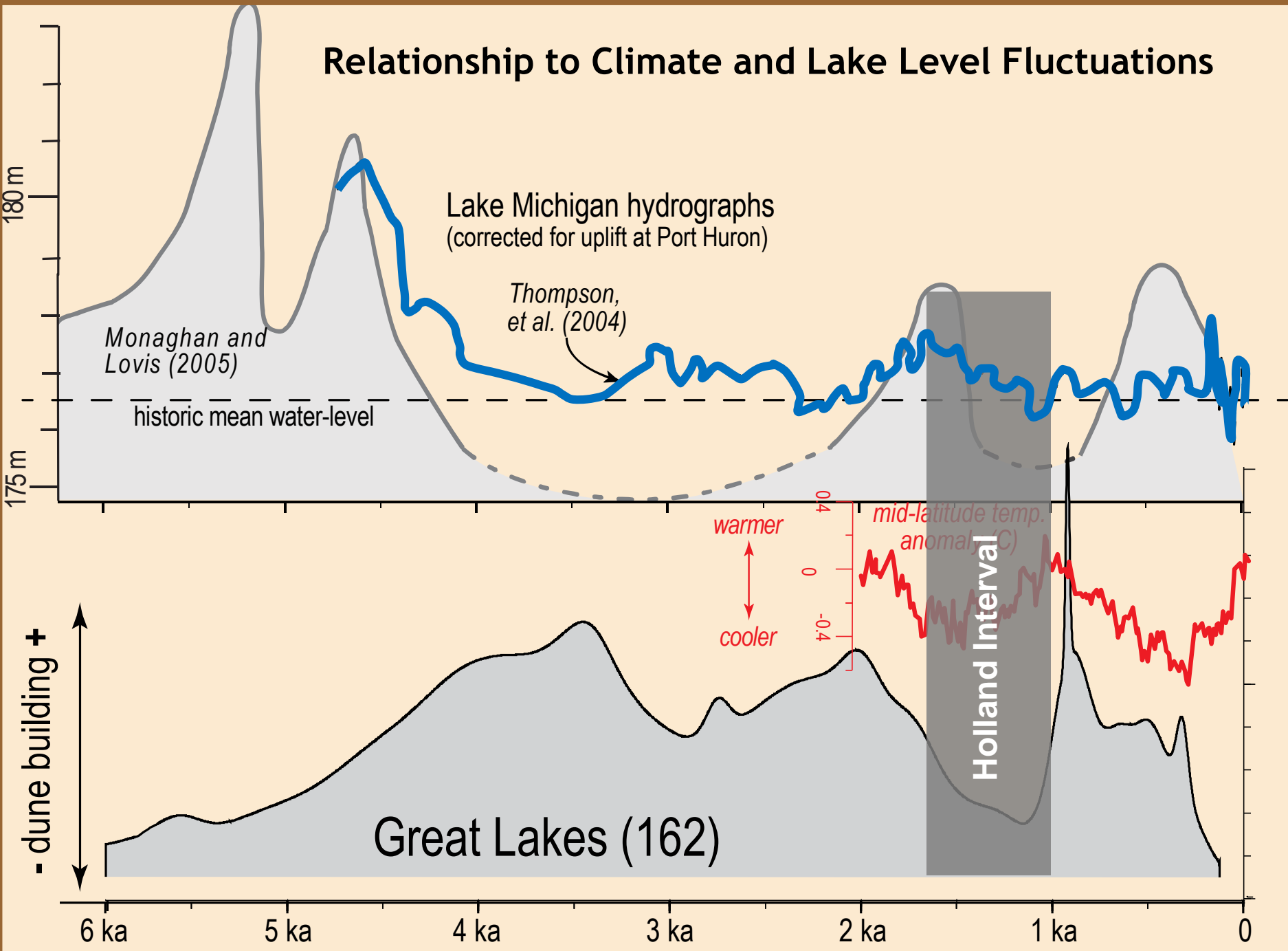
Torch Bay Transect



# Statistical Analysis of OSL Ages (PDD)



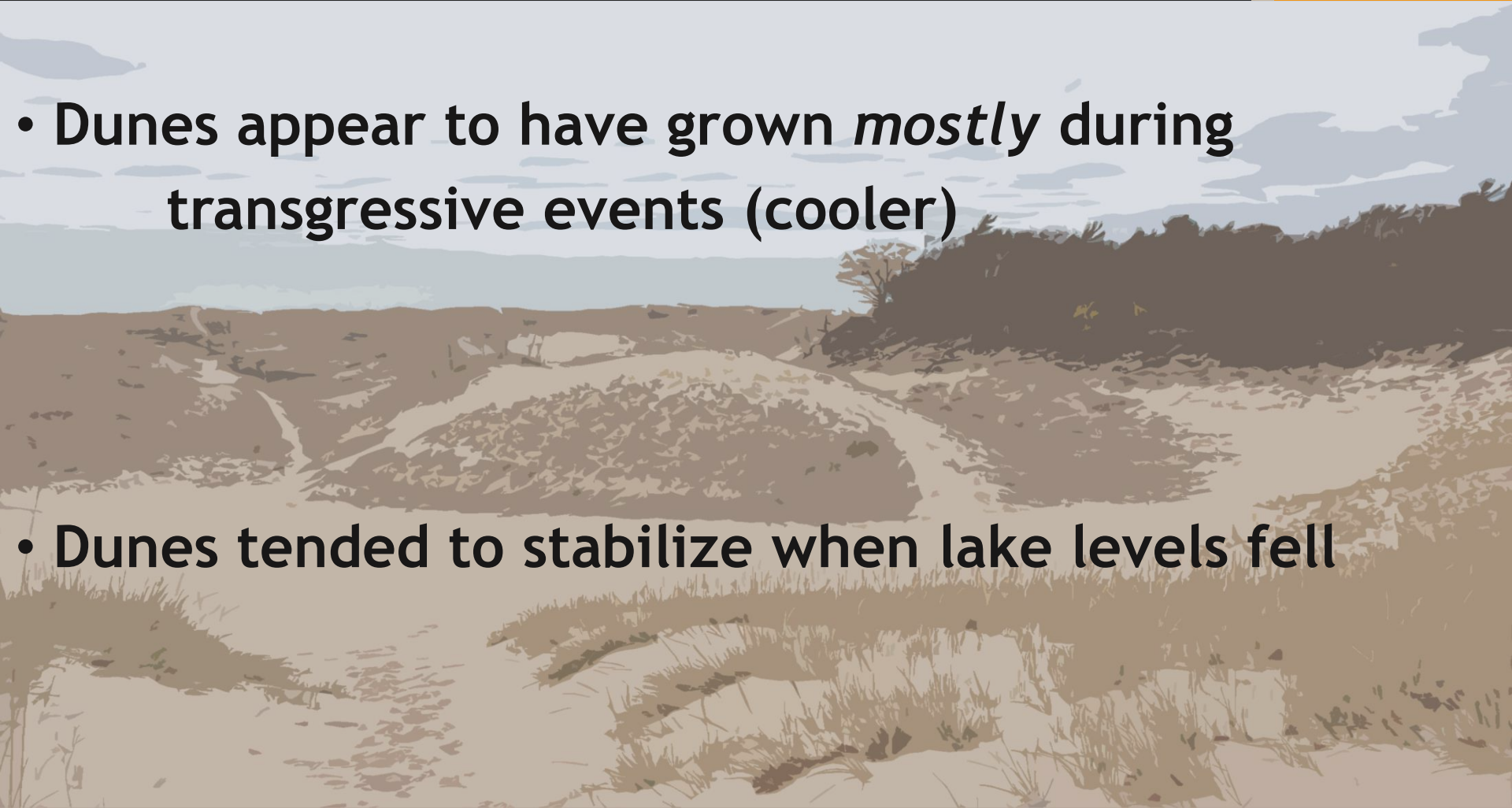
# Relationship to Climate and Lake Level Fluctuations





# Chronological Relationships

- Dunes appear to have grown *mostly* during transgressive events (cooler)
- Dunes tended to stabilize when lake levels fell

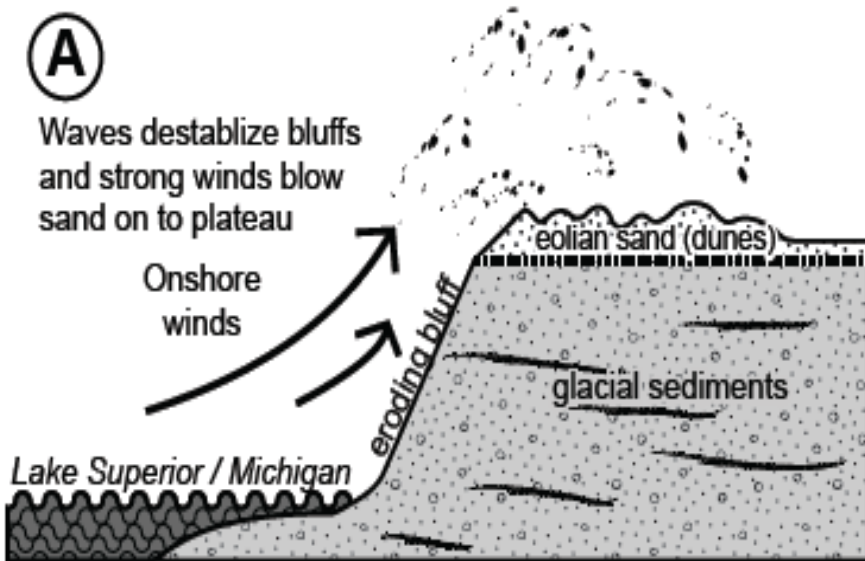


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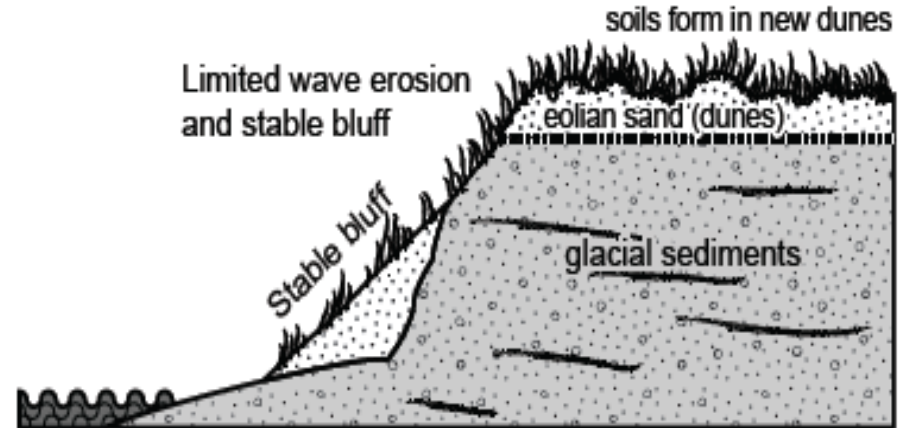


High lake phase

**(B)**

Limited wave erosion and stable bluff

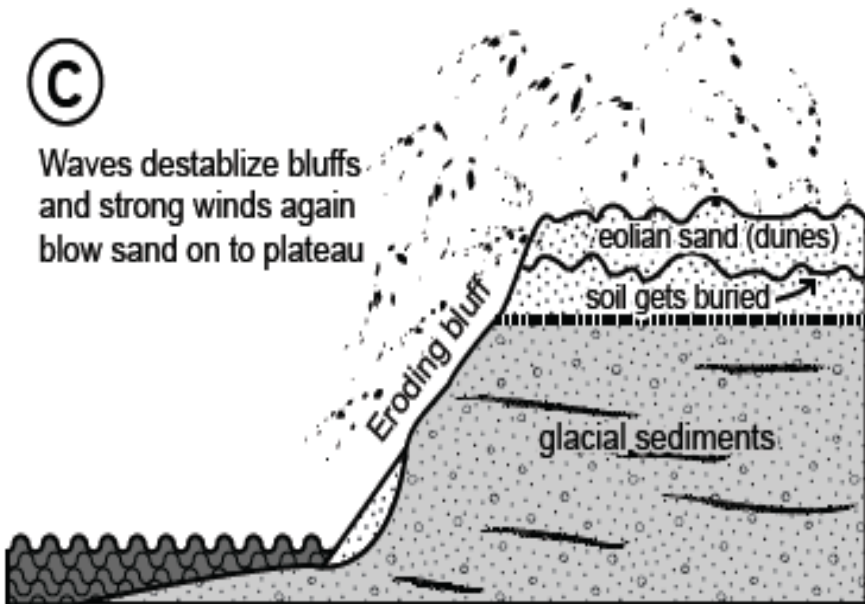
soils form in new dunes



Low lake phase

**(C)**

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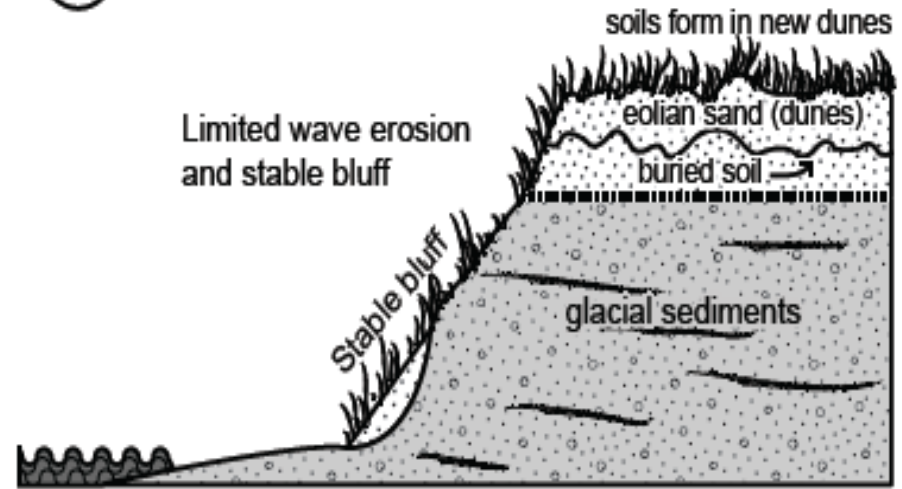


High lake phase

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Limited wave erosion and stable bluff

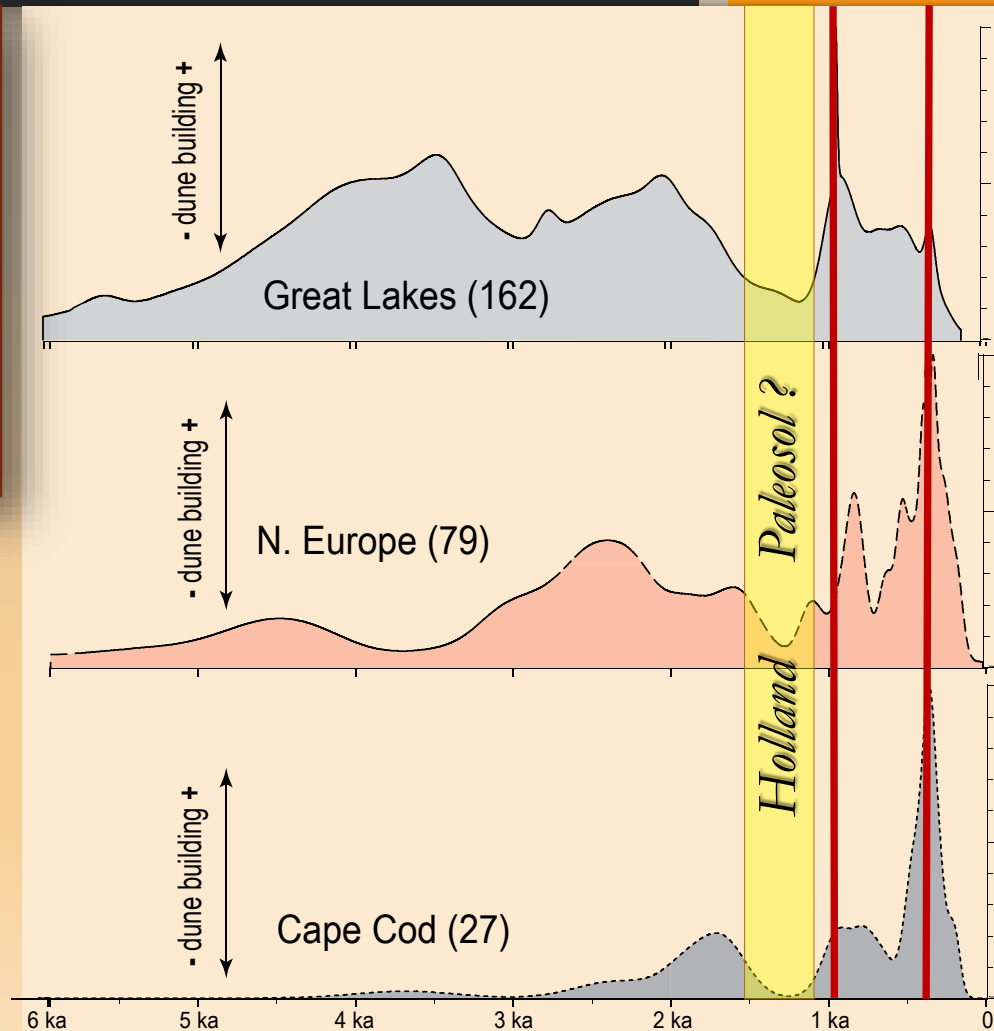
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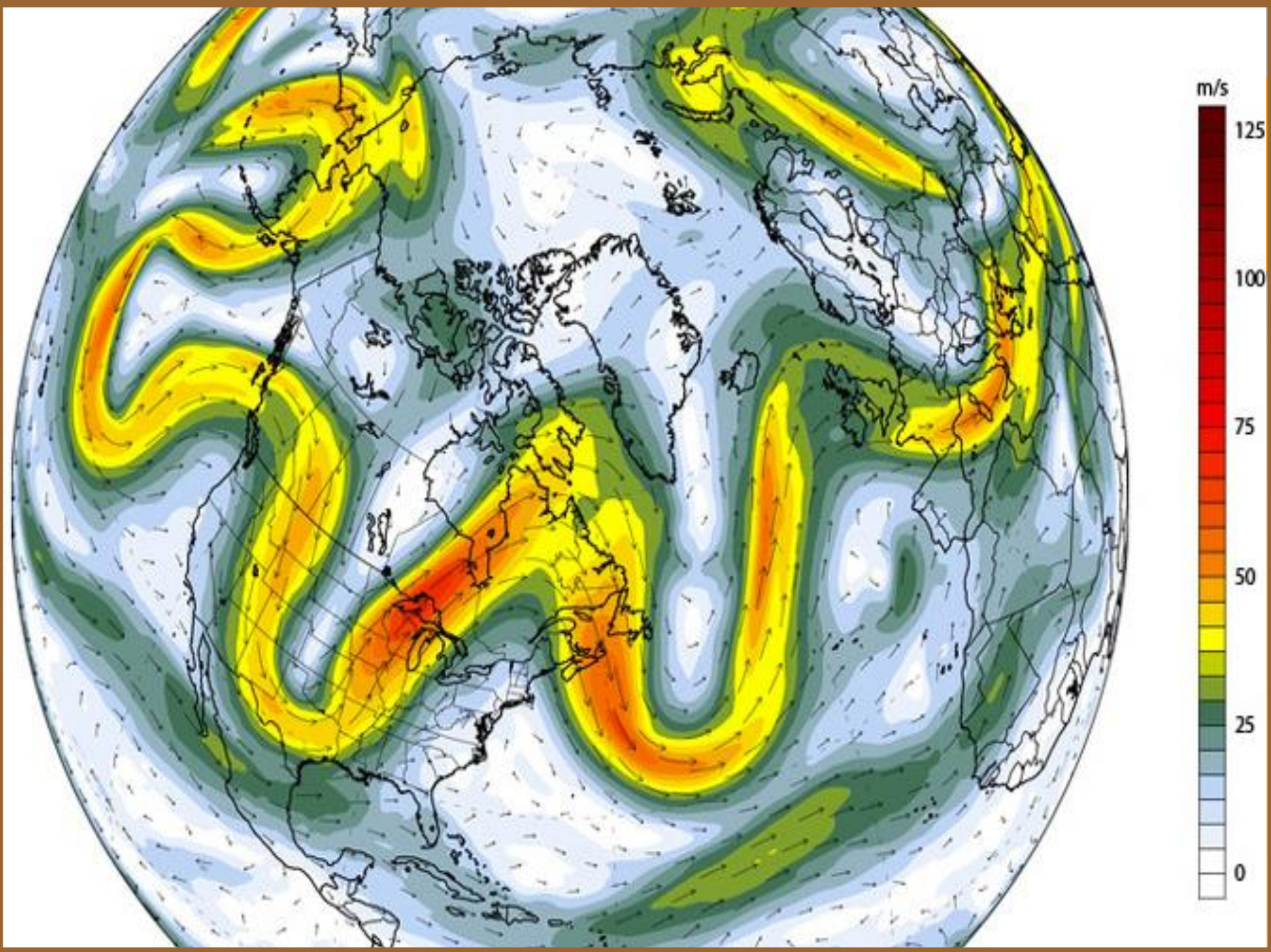
Low lake phase

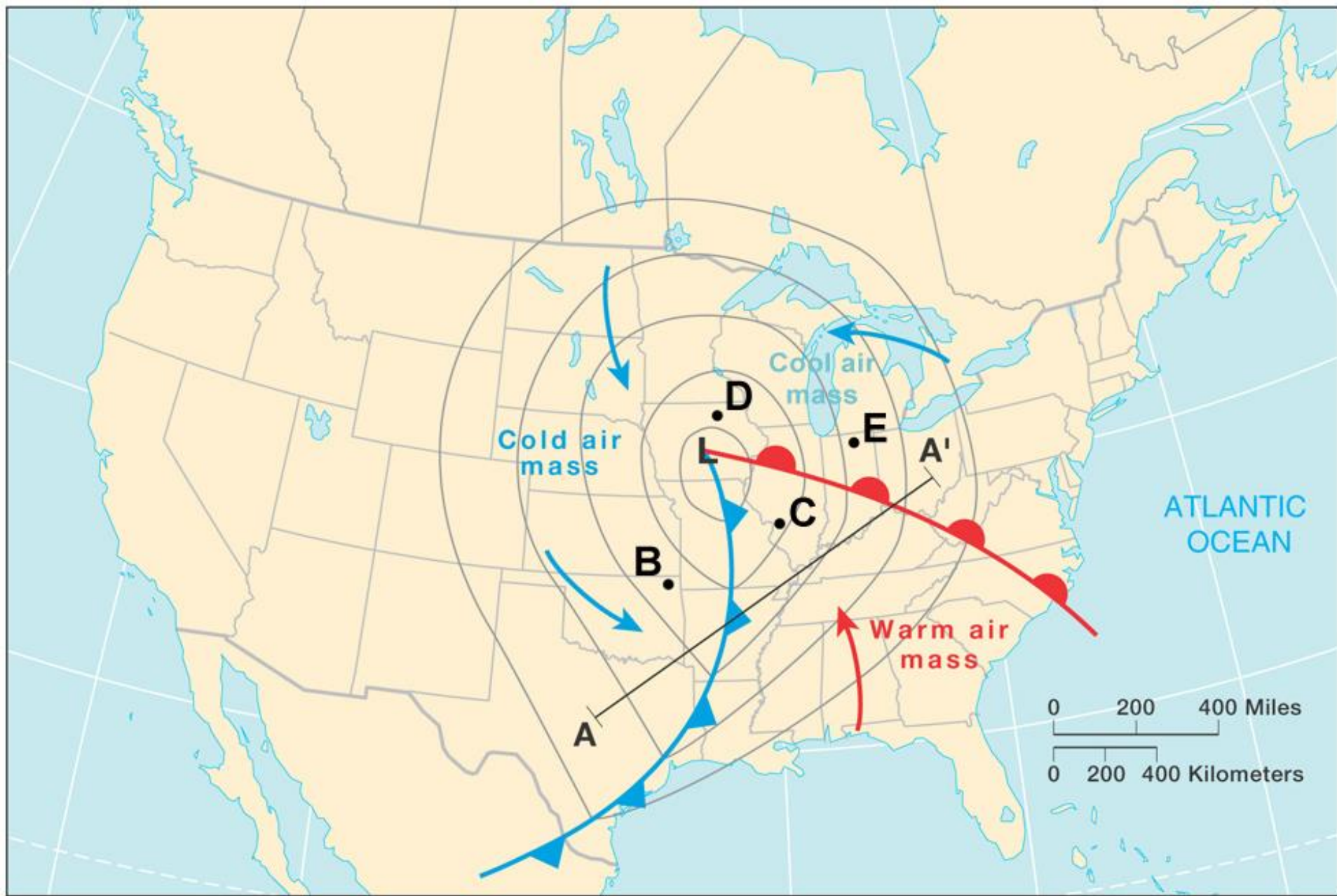
(from Anderton and Loope, 1995)

# Hemispheric Relationships??

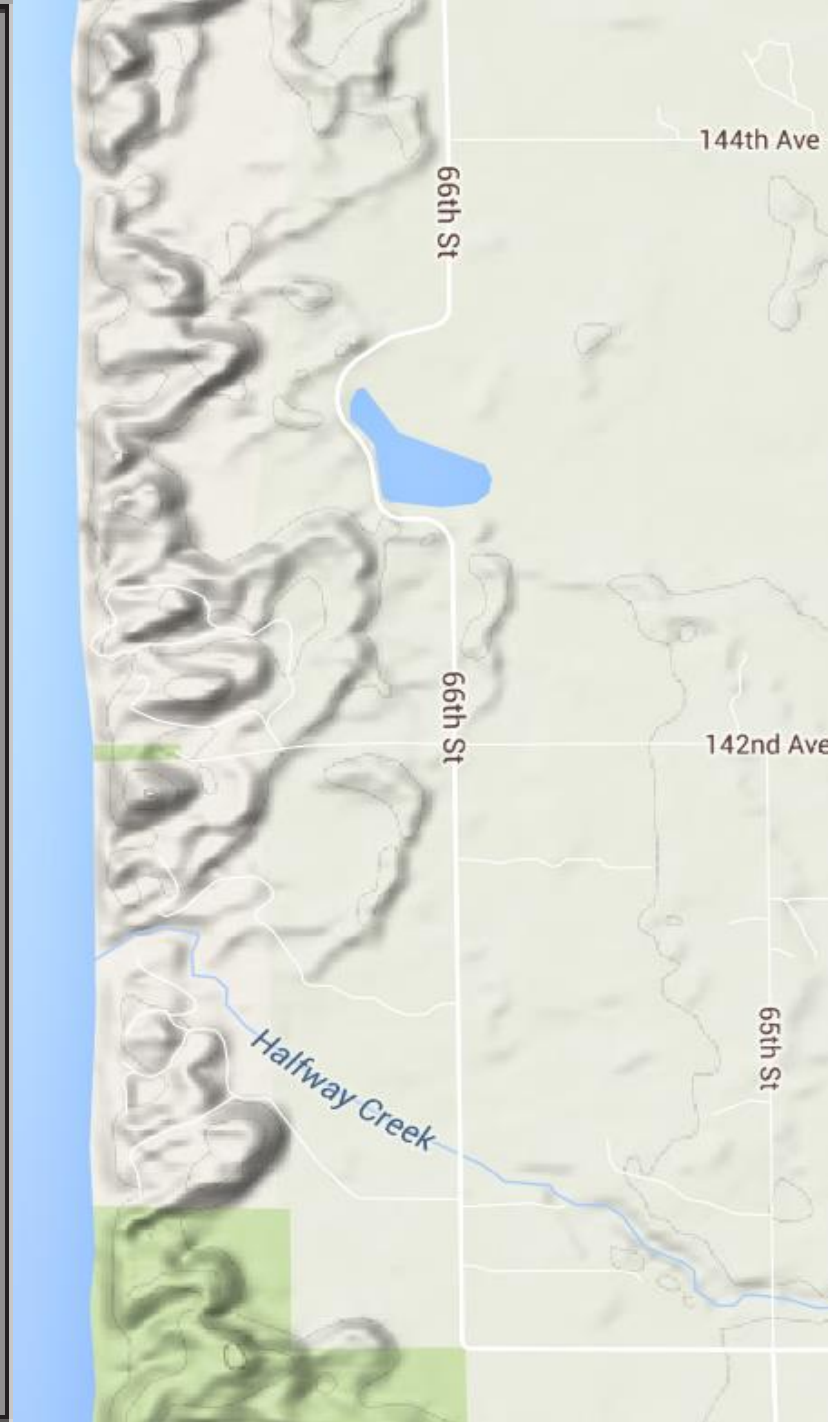
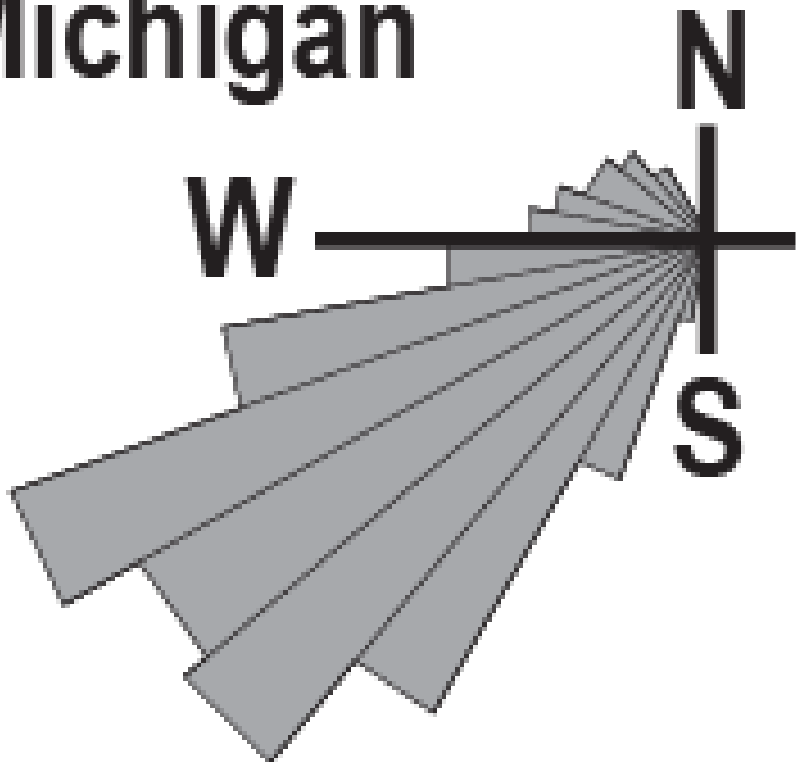


- Can we integrate the large-scale cycles & hemispheric teleconnections by comparing dune cycles from the mid-continent/northeast North America with northern European coastal dunes.





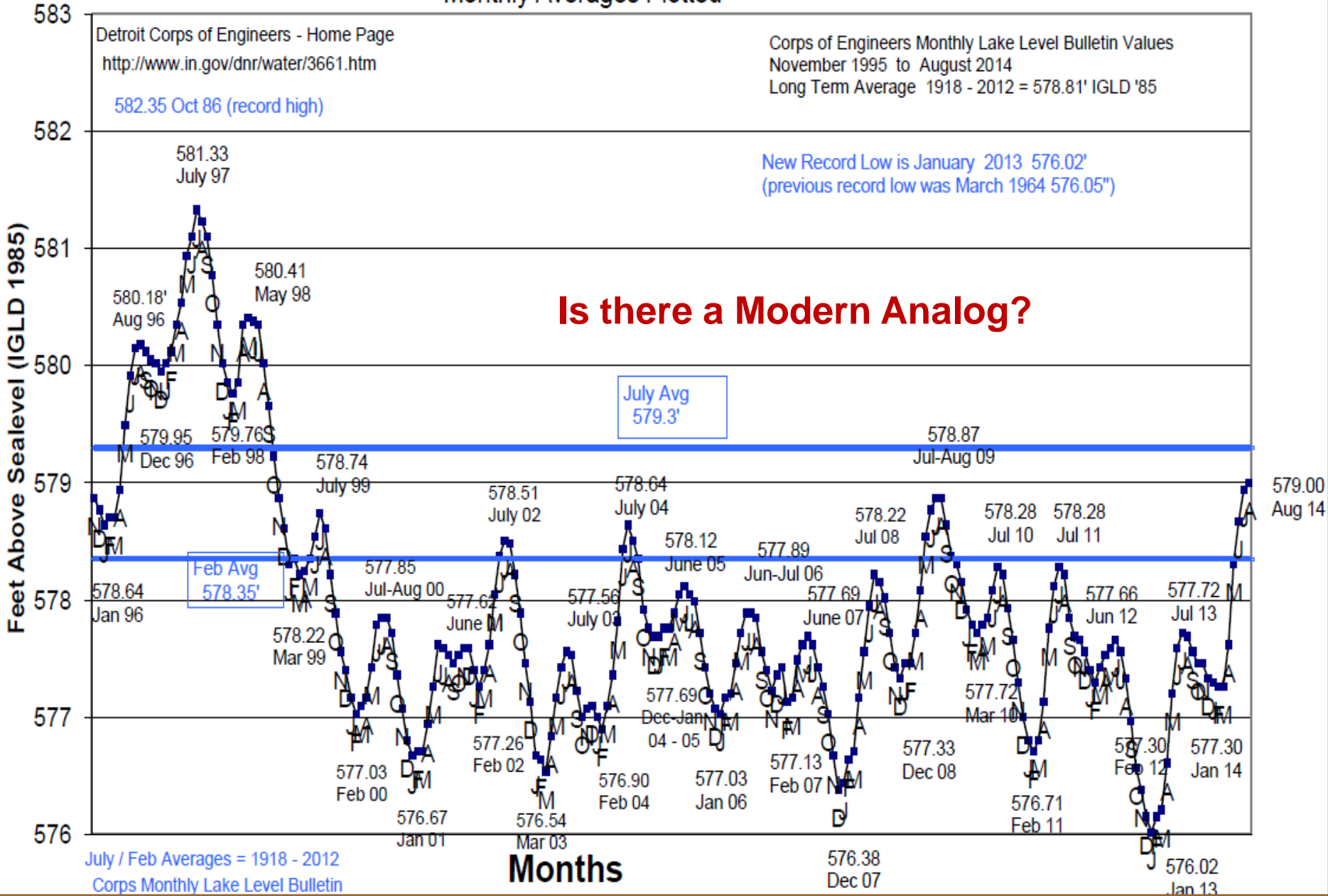
# wind direction for the formation of 1,213 parabolic coastal dunes, L. Michigan



Note: All of these numbers are the average of 6 gages in Lake Michigan and Huron.

# LAKE MICHIGAN LAKE LEVEL 1996 - 2014

Monthly Averages Plotted



# Repeat Photography



Montague

Van Buren State Park



Montague, 2001



Montague, 2008



Montague, 2014





Photo: Ed Hanson

Van Buren, 1999



Van Buren, 2008

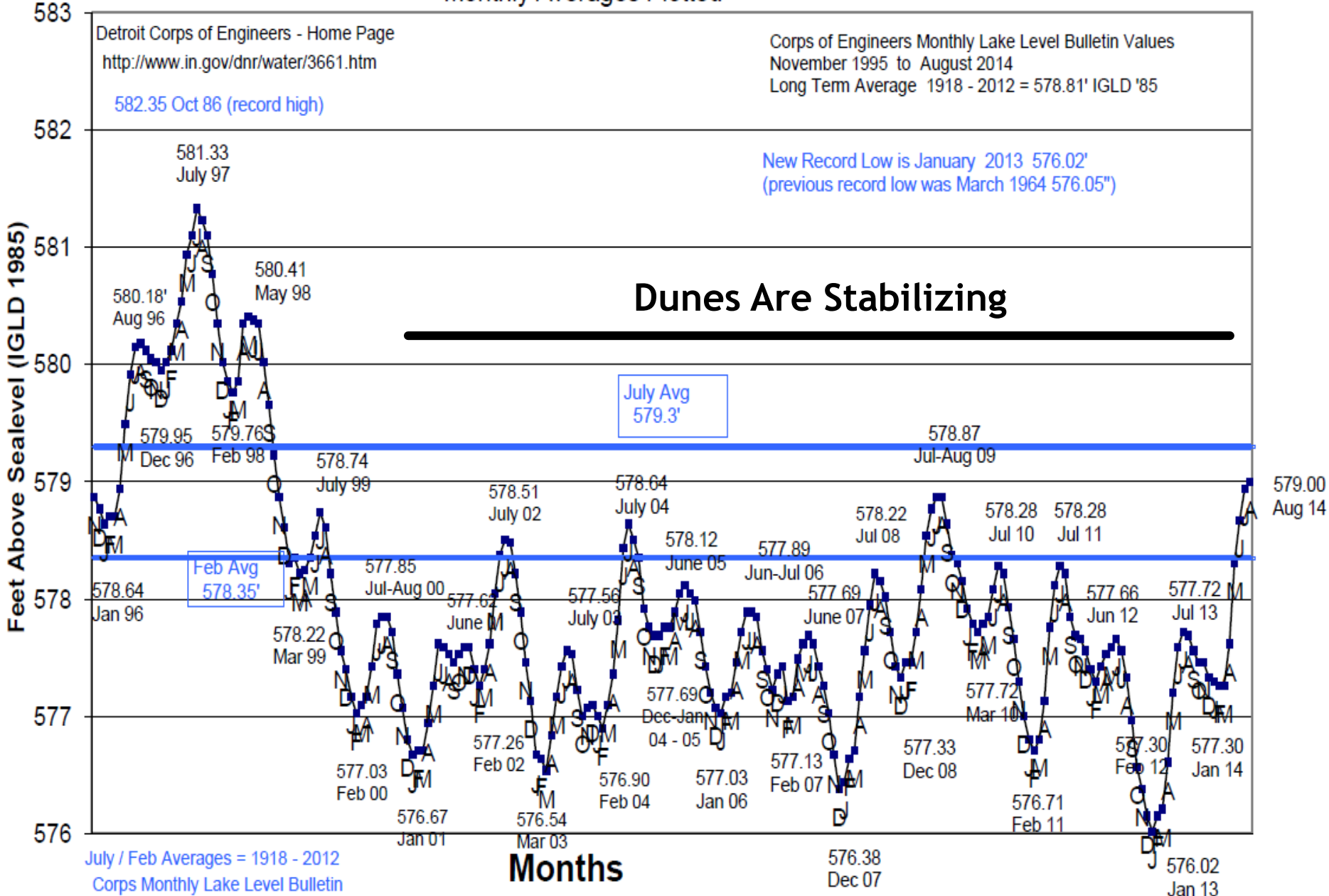
Van Buren, 2014



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# LAKE MICHIGAN LAKE LEVEL 1996 - 2014

Monthly Averages Plotted



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# LAKE MICHIGAN LAKE LEVEL 1996 - 2018

## Monthly Averages Plotted

Detroit Corps of Engineers - Home Page  
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/water/3661.htm>

Corps of Engineers Monthly Lake Level Bulletin Values  
 November 1995 to January 2018  
 Long Term Average 1918 - 2016 = 578.81' IGLD '85

582.35 Oct 86 (record high)

New Record Low is January 2013 = 576.02'  
 (previous record low was March 1961 = 576.05")

Feet Above Seal Level (IGLD 1985)

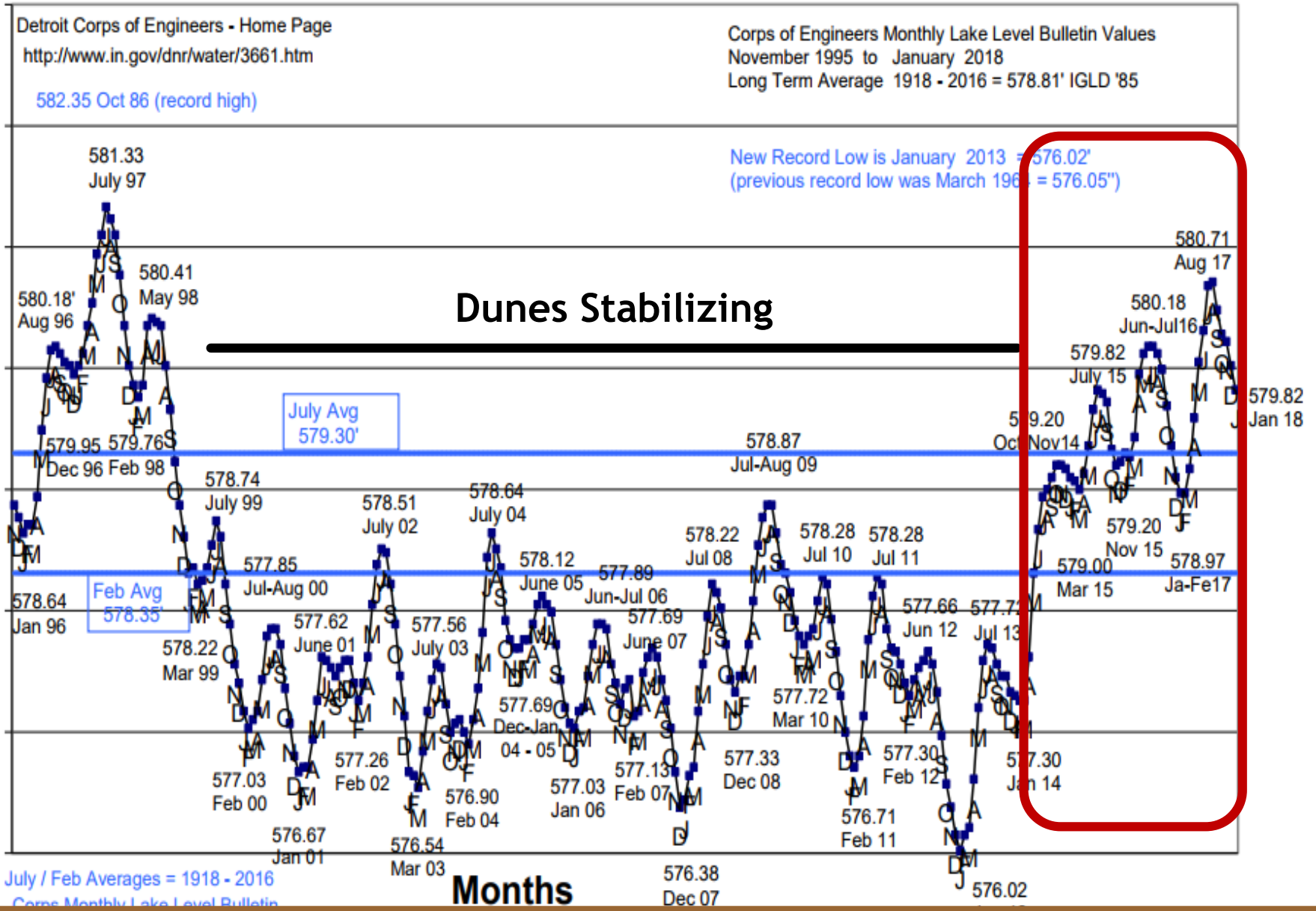
Dunes Stabilizing

July Avg  
579.30'

Feb Avg  
578.35'

July / Feb Averages = 1918 - 2016  
 Corps Monthly Lake Level Bulletin

Months







Van Buren, 2008

Van Buren, 2014



# Van Buren State Park - in November



# **The Emerging Science of Coastal Sand Dune Age and Dynamics: Implications for Regulation and Risk Management in Michigan**

Alan F. Arbogast  
Department of Geography  
Michigan State University

Brad Garmon  
Director of Conservation and Emerging Issues  
Michigan Environmental Council

Coastal sand dunes are found in many places along the shores of the Great Lakes. They are particularly common along the western coast of Lower Michigan and the northern shore of Upper Michigan due to three reasons, including 1) the very high supply of fine sand (1-2mm in size) initially deposited during the ice age, 2) the orientation of the shore as it relates to prevailing westerly winds, and 3) the long fetch resulting in unencumbered air flow across Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The interaction of these variables has resulted in spectacular dune fields that collectively embody the largest complex of freshwater dunes in the world. In fact, they rival any coastal dune systems in the world as far as their size and grandeur is concerned, including those in northern Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, to name a few places where prominent coastal dunes occur.

## *Recent Research Challenge Dune Age and Formation Assumptions*

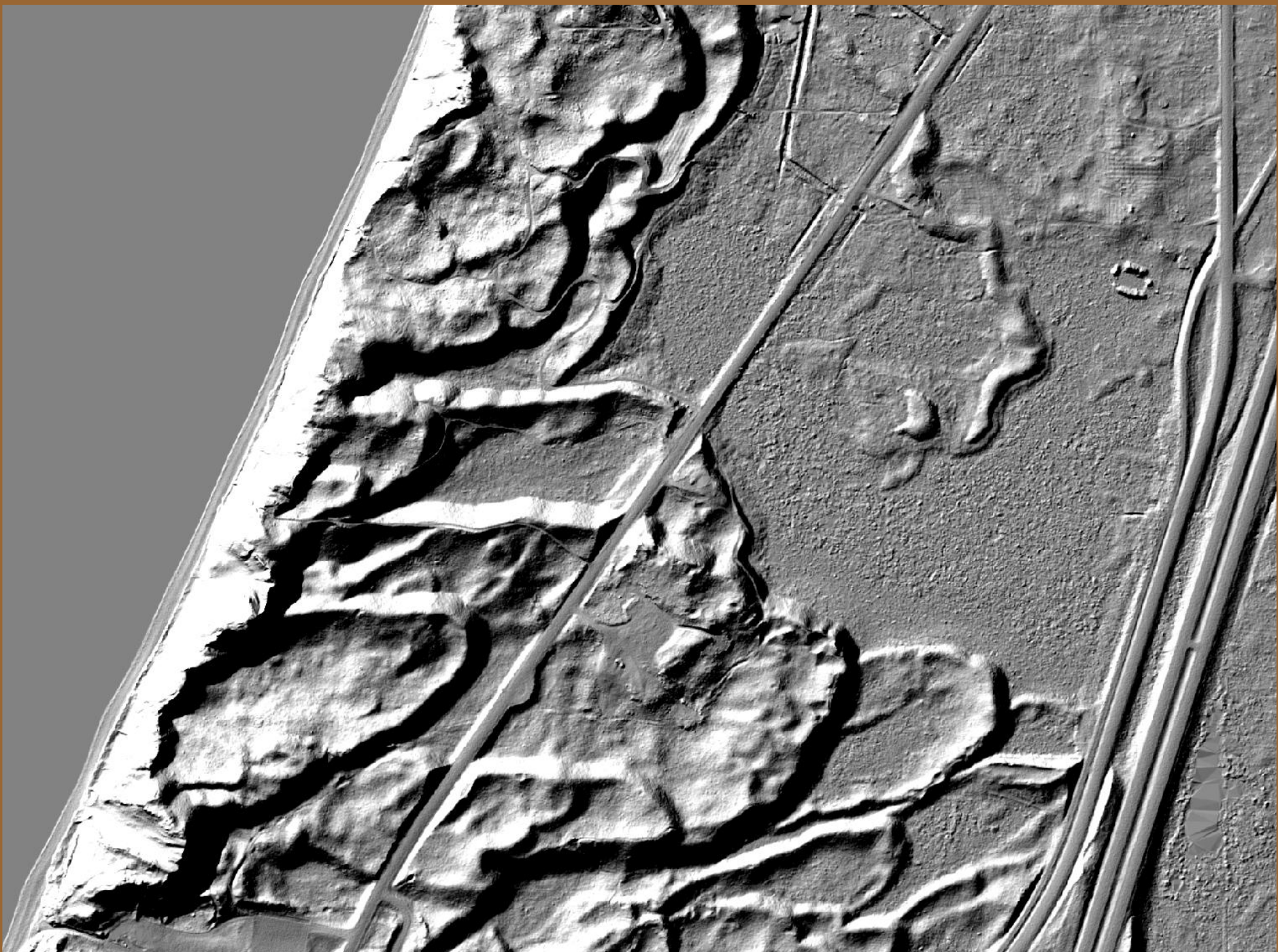
Given the high profile of the dunes, they have been a source of geological and geographical interest for over a century. Early studies (e.g., Cowles, 1899; Dow, 1937; Scott, 1942; Olson, 1958a, b) were largely descriptive in their character and focused on the general physical geography of the dune systems, including the relationship to hypothesized lake levels and the

***Diverse, Dynamic, and Sensitive Landforms!***



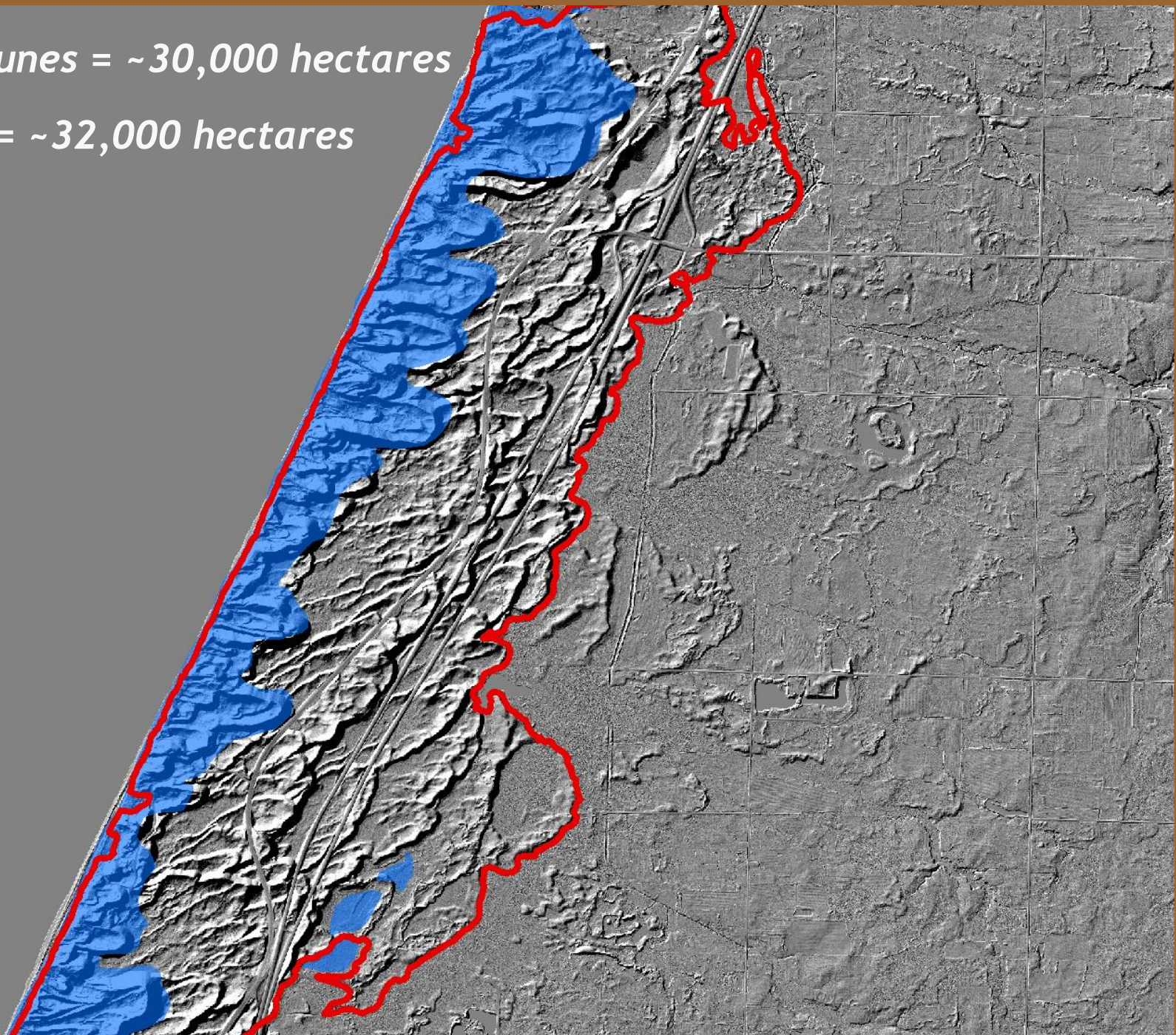
# Remapping Coastal Dunes





*Critical Dunes = ~30,000 hectares*

*The Rest = ~32,000 hectares*





*Thanks for Listening!*

