

GC
511
.L91
1995

NOAA's Estuarine Biogeography Program

Environmental Assessments (SEA) Division of NOAA's Office of Ocean Resources Conservation (OPRC) was created in response to the need for administrative information on the effects of all the nation's coastal ocean. The SEA Division evaluates documents of the estuarine and coastal and of the resources of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

The program is designed to evaluate the Nation's estuarine resources in the context of the estuarine biogeography program has been conducted jointly by SEA's Biogeographic Character-

NOAA's Estuarine Biogeography Program

istics. The program provides a framework for the scientific research on estuarine resources. The objectives of this program are to stimulate further inter-estuarine research, increasing the quality of SEA documents, creating the necessary inter-estuarine methodology, and the use of inter-estuarine analysis in support of resource management and assessment.

Additional information on this or other programs of NOAA's SEA Division is available from:

NOAA/OS SEA Branch, MPOCA1

100 East Main Street, 3rd Floor

Seattle, WA 98101

U.S. East Coast Estuaries and Inlets Analysis of Physical and Hydrodynamic Characteristics

EBP Technical Report Number 1

May 1995

*U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service*

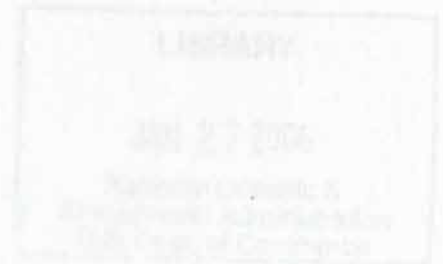
NOAA's Estuarine Biogeography Program

The Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) Division of NOAA's Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment (ORCA) was created in response to the need for comprehensive information on the effects of human activities on the nation's coastal ocean. The SEA Division performs assessments of the estuarine and coastal environments and of the resources of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

In 1990, NOAA began a program to evaluate the Nation's estuarine resources in the context of the estuaries they depend. The Estuarine Biogeography program has been conducted jointly by SEAD's Biogeographic Characterization Branch and Physical Environments Characterization Branch. These analyses use SEAD's recently compiled physical, hydrologic, and biologic data sets which were compiled for the explicit purpose of promoting inter-estuarine analyses. The insights gained from these analyses improve the scientific foundation for managing the Nation's estuarine resources. The objectives of this program are to stimulate further inter-estuarine analyses by demonstrating the utility of SEAD data sets, creating the necessary inter-estuarine methodologies, and advocating the use of inter-estuarine analyses in support of estuarine management and assessment.

Additional information on this or other programs of NOAA's SEA Division is available from:

NOAA/NOS SEA Division, N/ORCA1
1305 East-West Hwy., 9th Floor
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Phone (301) 713-3000
Fax (301) 713-4384



GC
511
1291
1995

U.S. East Coast Estuaries and Inlets
Analysis of Physical and Hydrodynamic Characteristics

Tony A. Lowery and Mark E. Monaco
Biogeographic Characterization Branch
Strategic Environmental Assessments Division
Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment
National Ocean Service
Silver Spring, MD 20910

and

C. John Klein, S. Paul Orlando and Miranda Harris
Physical Environments Characterization Branch
Strategic Environmental Assessments Division
Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment
National Ocean Service
Silver Spring, MD 20910

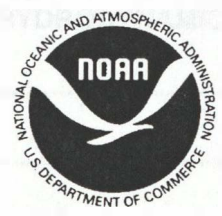
EBP Technical Report Number 1

May 1995

LIBRARY

JAN 27 2006

National Oceanic &
Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Dept. of Commerce



This report should be cited as:

Lowery, T.A., M.E. Monaco, C.J. Klein, S.P. Orlando, and M. Harris. 1995. U.S. East Coast Estuaries and Inlets Analysis of Physical and Hydrodynamic Characteristics. EBP Tech. Rep. No. 1. NOAA/NOS Strategic Environmental Assessments Division, Silver Spring, MD, 51 p.

Contents

CHAPTER 1- ASSEMBLAGES OF U.S. EAST COAST ESTUARIES BASED ON PHYSICAL AND HYDRODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction	1
Methods	1
PCA Results	3
Dendrogram Results	5
Summary	5
Future Work	8
Acknowledgments	8
References	9
List of Tables	
Table 1. Estuaries included in analysis.	2
Table 2. Variables included in analysis.	2
Table 3. Data Matrix used in analysis.	3
Table 4. PCA rotated loadings indicating components.	4
Table 5. PCA factor scores indicating estuarine associations.	4
Table 6. Factor score matrix used in cluster analysis.	6
List of Figures	
Figure 1. Dendrogram estuaries based on clustering factor scores.	7
Appendices	
Appendix 1. SAS program, log, results.	10

CHAPTER 2- ASSEMBLAGES OF U.S. EAST COAST INLETS BASED ON PHYSICAL AND HYDRODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction	16
Methods	16
Results	18
Discussion	21
Future Work	22
Acknowledgments	27
References	27

List of Tables

Table 1. Inlets included in inlet analysis.	17
Table 2. Inlet variables included in inlet analysis.....	18
Table 3. Data Matrix used in inlet analysis.	20
Table 4. Composite/non-composite inlets in estuarine-inlet analysis.	21
Table 5. Estuarine-inlet variables included in estuarine-inlet analysis.	22
Table 6. Data matrix used in estuarine-inlet analysis.	25
Table 7. Recurrent component pattern and associated variables	25
Table 8. Final inlet data matrix for dendrogram.	26
Table 9. Final estuarine-inlet data matrix for dendrogram.	26

List of Figures

Figure 1. Inlet dendrogram	23
Figure 2. Estuarine-inlet dendrogram	24

CHAPTER 3- COMPARISON OF U.S. EAST COAST ESTUARINE AND INLET ASSEMBLAGES BASED ON PHYSICAL AND HYDRODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction	28
Methods	28
Results	28
Discussion	28
Future Work	28
Acknowledgements	29
References	32

List of Tables

Table 1. Estuaries Bk statistic components.	29
--	----

List of Figures

Figure 1. Dendrogram of estuaries.	30
Figure 2. Dendrogram of inlets.....	31

CHAPTER 4- COMPARISON OF U.S. EAST COAST ESTUARINE AND INLET ASSEMBLAGES EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL AND HYDRODYNAMIC INTERACTIONS

Introduction	33
Methods	33
Estuaries/Inlets PCA Results	34
Estuaries/Inlets Dendrogram Results	36

Bk Statistic Comparisons	38
Cross Component Results	38
Summary	42
Future Work	44
Acknowledgements	44
References	48

List of Tables

Table 1. Estuaries included in analysis.	33
Table 2. Estuaries/inlets variables included in analysis.....	34
Table 3. Data Matrix used in PCA and Cluster analysis.	35
Table 4. PCA rotated loadings indicating components.	36
Table 5. PCA factor scores indicating estuarine associations.	37
Table 6. Bk static comparing estuaries/inlet dendrogram to estuaries dendrogram.....	41
Table 7. Bk static comparing estuaries/inlet dendrogram to inlet dendrogram.	43
Table 8. Bk static comparing estuaries dendrogram to inlet dendrogram.	45
Table 9. Inlet variables matrix.....	46
Table 10. Rotated loadings indicating association of inlet variables.	46
Table 11. Factor scores of estuaries/inlets variables matrix PCA.	47
Table 12. Cross component analysis of estuaries/inlet, estuaries, and inlet PCAs.....	47
Table 13. Summary of cross component analysis	48

List of Figures

Figure 1. Dendrogram estuaries based on clustering factor scores.....	39
Figure 2. Comparison of estuaries/inlet vs. estuaries dendrograms.	40
Figure 3. Comparison of estuaries/inlet vs. inlet dendrograms.	42
Figure 4. Comparison of estuaries vs. inlet dendrograms.....	44

Appendices

Appendix 1. Estuaries/inlet variable matrix's PCA.	49
---	----

CHAPTER 1- Assemblages of U.S. East Coast Estuaries Based on Physical and Hydrodynamic Characteristics

Introduction

Traditionally, estuarine characterizations are based on geomorphology or hydrodynamic regimes. Drowned river valley, coastal plain, riverine, lagoon, fjord, etc., describe geomorphology. Likewise, salt-wedge, highly stratified, moderately stratified, vertically homogeneous, etc., describe hydrodynamics. However, the influence of tides, freshwater input, and mixing energetics on estuarine water masses complicates the use of hybrid geomorphologic/hydrodynamic characterizations of estuaries. In the past, this complexity thwarted development of a unified geomorphologic/hydrodynamic characterization of U.S. East Coast estuaries.

With the aid of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis, the complexity reduces and more objectivity can be brought to bare on developing an empirically based characterization. Given the East Coast estuaries diverse geomorphology and hydrodynamic regimes, 21 descriptive characteristics were included in analysis of 41 National Estuarine Inventory estuaries (Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts to Biscayne Bay, Florida). PCA was applied to the 21 by 41 matrix to identify inter-variable (via rotated loadings) and variable/estuary associations (via factor scores). The PCA's factor scores were subjected to cluster analysis generating assemblages of similar estuaries. To sum, the analysis presented in this report uses estuarine geomorphology and hydrodynamics to identify groups of similar U.S. East Coast estuaries found in the Virginian and Carolinian Provinces.

The purpose of this chapter is to document the analytical techniques and to disseminate results of the first of four analyses, and to define coupling of estuarine and marine environments. This chapter supports an ongoing cooperative study between the University of Virginia and the SEA Division entitled the *Analysis of East Coast Inlet, Estuarine, and Climate Characteristics and Their Impact on the Exchange of Organisms through Inlets Study*. The impetus for this work stems from NOAA's Strategic Environmental Assessments Division's ongoing estuarine characterization efforts in support of improved management of the nation's estuarine resources and inter-estuarine research. Also, the analysis stems from previous success in its application to U.S. West Coast estuaries in identifying estuarine types based on geomorphology/hydrodynamics and species assemblages (Horn and Allen 1976; Monaco et al. 1991; Monaco et al. 1992).

Methods

Estuary Selection. The selection of estuaries to include in the analysis was based on the following. NEI estuaries were selected to take advantage of their previously compiled physical and hydrodynamic data summaries. Estuaries (41) below Cape Cod (Table 1) were included in the analysis due to their overall (geomorphological and hydrodynamic) similarity.

Estuaries north of Cape Cod (northern embayments) were excluded from the analysis based on the following. The northern embayments are radically different (geomorphologically and hydrodynamically) from the estuaries in the Virginian and Carolinian Provinces (south of Cape Cod). The northern embayments sedimentary budgets do not support secondary coastal features (such as spits, peninsulas, barrier islands, etc.) nor allow for bathymetric equilibriums. Therefore, these embayments strictly reflect a sea level/coastal topography intersection. This low sedimentary geomorphology and associated hydrodynamics are fundamentally different from those of the estuaries below Cape Cod. Geomorphologically, the Virginian and Carolinian estuaries have ample sedimentary budgets that maintain bathymetric equilibriums and secondary coastal features. Bathymetric equilibriums and secondary coastal features heavily impact estuarine hydrodynamics (e.g., bathymetry impacts estuary volume, and spits restrict tidal exchange). Preliminary (PCAs and Cluster Analyses) test runs on matrices including northern embayments and southern estuaries indicated that northern embayments group together and that their inclusion diluted discrimination among southern estuaries. This confusion is understandable since some of the northern embayments resemble riverine estuaries geomorphologically, but don't resemble them hydrodynamically. As a result, the inclusion of the northern embayments adds an unnecessary level of confusion into the analysis.

Variable Selection. A major assumption of this analysis was that the estuary's geomorphology and hydrodynamics are intrinsically linked. Variables included in the analysis were based on the following. The patterns of these dynamic linkages makes identification of similarly behaving estuaries possible. Therefore, variables directly affected by these dynamic linkages will be (with analysis) the most useful in identifying the patterns of the interactions and provide the basis for identifying similar estuaries. Evaluations of potential variables, to be included in the final matrix, were carried out by including them in test matrices and running

Table 1. The following East Coast NEI estuaries (Virginian and Carolinian Provinces) were included in the analysis.

Buzzards Bay	Narragansett Bay	Gardiners Bay
Long Island Sound	Connecticut River	Great South Bay
Hudson River/Raritan Bay	Barnegat Bay	New Jersey Inland Bays
Delaware Bay	Delaware Inland Bays	Chinoteaque Bay
Chesapeake Bay	Patuxent River	Potomac River
Rappahannock River	York River	James River
Chester River	Choptank River	Tangier/Pocomoke Sound
Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	Pamlico & Pungo Rivers	Neuse River
Bogue Sound	New River	Cape Fear River
Winyah Bay	Charleston Harbor	North & South Santee Rivers
St. Helena Sound	Broad River	Savannah River
Ossabaw Sound	St. Catherines/Sapelo Sound	Altamaha River
St. Andrew/St. Simons Sound	St. Marys River	St. Johns River
Indian River	Biscayne Bay.	

Table 2. Variables selected for analysis.

estuary length
estuary width
maximum width
minimum width
average depth
depth to width ratio
tidal fresh surface area
mixing zone surface area
seawater zone surface area
tidal prism volume
tidal fresh volume
mixing zone volume
seawater volume
daily flow rate
50 year flood
100 year flood
low flow period
high flow period
percent water mass fresh water
dissolved concentration potential
tidal flushing

PCA on the matrices. These alternate matrices' PCA runs consistently identified similar component patterns. This occurrence of similar component patterns for various matrices suggests that the underlying geomorphologic/hydrodynamic relationships were adequately represented by the variables tested. With this in mind, the 21 variables presented in Table 2 were selected for inclusion in the analysis. These variables were taken or developed from NOAA's Physical Environments Characterization Branch (PECB) (1993) unpublished physical and hydrodynamic data sets, for methods see NOAA (1985). The resulting variables/estuaries matrix is presented in Table 3.

Statistical Protocol. SAS version 6.04 was used to carry out the PCA and Factor Score manipulations (SAS Institute 1988). The PCA on the 21 by 41 variables/estuaries matrix was carried out using SAS's Factor procedure with the varimax option and nfactor instruction set the number of components to be generated. Component number selection was based on the following. Component eigenvalues accounted for $\geq 75\%$ of the variance in the matrix, and individual component eigenvalues must be ≥ 1 and account for $\geq 8\%$ of the variance in the matrix. Based on the above criteria, a truncated 5 component PCA was selected. The criterion for assigning variables to membership in the resulting components follows. Variables were assigned membership in a component if the variable's rotated loading were ≥ 0.5 or ≤ -0.5 . SAS's Score procedure was used to generate the factor scores. These factor scores indicate an individual estuary's strength of association with the components generated by the PCA.

Factor scores provide the basis for evaluating similarity/dissimilarity as follows. Each estuary has a set of 5 factor scores associated with it. The factor scores were placed into a 41 (number of estuaries) by 5 (number of components) matrix and subjected to cluster analysis as follows. Systat version 5.2.1 Cluster procedure (with the Join, Pearson, and Average Linkage options invoked) was used to carry out the cluster analysis and produce the dendrogram (Systat 1992). The dendrogram groups estuaries with similar factor score patterns into clusters. Therefore, the dendrogram groups the estuaries into clusters based on degree of similarity. The criterion for selecting the number of clusters to consider was based on the following. In order to maintain continuity with the PCA's identification of 5 components, the dendrogram's branching that provided 5 clusters was selected. The estuaries within

Table 4. PCA's rotated loadings for 5 components. Rotated loadings ≥ 0.5 or ≤ -0.5 (bold) indicate variables that are highly associated with the component.

	Rotated Loadings				
	Component1	Component2	Component3	Component4	Component5
	System Magnitude Function	Seawater Function	Mixing Function	Strat. Function	Width Function
estuary length	0.63239	0.21157	0.51983	0.05810	-0.29696
avg. estuary width	0.10305	0.34508	0.11090	-0.17072	0.80765
min. estuary width	0.65684	0.29652	0.12469	-0.11902	0.15102
max. estuary width	0.43767	0.40497	0.40237	-0.31782	0.03545
avg. depth	0.19827	0.88561	-0.00532	0.00166	-0.07083
depth/width ratio	-0.03296	-0.01055	-0.24935	0.69186	-0.28788
daily flow	0.81285	0.21961	0.40943	0.26009	0.03215
fifty year flood	0.97056	0.06031	0.13742	0.04034	-0.01021
hundred year flood	0.97223	0.04186	0.12988	0.02580	-0.00664
high flow	-0.01566	-0.08815	0.07813	0.90114	-0.12800
low flow	-0.02925	-0.11561	0.24388	0.92147	-0.11261
tidal prism volume	0.18128	0.91136	0.11225	-0.08004	0.18661
tidal fresh volume	0.46774	0.12146	0.82607	0.13265	-0.00318
mixing zone volume	0.87872	0.00799	0.39684	-0.02889	0.04985
seawater zone volume	-0.00870	0.92650	0.00834	0.00136	0.19122
tidal fresh area	0.31311	-0.01542	0.90541	0.13308	0.04127
mixing zone area	0.73312	-0.02681	0.57653	-0.01298	0.06317
seawater zone area	0.02848	0.87441	0.02606	-0.06437	0.44057
percent water mass fresh water	0.11701	-0.23857	0.23721	0.34965	-0.70481
dissolved conc. potential	-0.28488	-0.20124	-0.12235	-0.49484	-0.35716
tidal prism flushing	0.51662	0.01875	0.57741	-0.05407	-0.07523

Table 5. PCA's factor scores for 5 components. Estuaries with higher factor scores have strongest association with components. Further, factor scores ≥ 1.0 indicate estuaries representing the component.

Component 1	Compt	Component 2	Comp2	Component 3	Comp3	Component 4	Comp4	Component 5	Comp5
Estuaries	Factor Scores	Estuaries	Factor Scores	Estuaries	Factor Scores	Estuaries	Factor Scores	Estuaries	Factor Scores
Chesapeake Bay	5.87781	Long Island Sound	5.38919	Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	4.74406	Connecticut River	4.84227	Indian River	3.00781
Potomac River	0.99559	Delaware Bay	2.13401	St. Johns River	3.0594	St. Marys River	1.88039	Biscayne Bay	2.66941
Delaware Bay	0.84473	Buzzards Bay	0.92099	Hudson River/Raritan Bay	1.42021	Winyah Bay	1.36424	Bogue River	1.45762
James River	0.35874	Narragansett Bay	0.52623	Chesapeake Bay	0.41528	Altamaha River	1.08173	Great South Bay	1.39138
Winyah Bay	0.21268	Hudson River/Raritan Bay	0.2995	Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	0.18311	Charleston Harbor	0.67539	Barnegat Bay	1.14172
St. Marys River	0.14218	Broad River	0.29535	St. Catherine's/Sapelo Sound	0.17765	Cape Fear River	0.67065	Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	0.86889
Hudson River/Raritan Bay	0.11182	St. Catherine's/Sapelo Sound	0.25492	Choptank River	0.17631	Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	0.57792	Long Island Sound	0.84528
Cape Fear River	0.08787	Gardiners Bay	0.22824	James River	0.13596	Savannah Sound	0.38111	New Jersey Inland Bays	0.83786
Neuse River	0.0096	St. Andrews/St. Simmons Sound	0.13281	Long Island Sound	0.0686	St. Johns River	0.35329	Chincoteague Bay	0.76175
Altamaha River	-0.00705	St. Marys River	0.11058	Delaware Bay	0.06379	North & South Santee Rivers	0.27616	Gardiners Bay	0.73929
Pamlico/Pungo Rivers	-0.03911	Patuxent River	0.0254	Indian River	0.01536	Long Island Sound	0.20045	Narragansett Bay	0.55556
Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	-0.04072	Potomac River	0.00887	Great South Bay	-0.01073	Neuse River	0.07247	Delaware Bay	0.55198
Rappahannock River	-0.04388	Connecticut River	-0.0674	St. Andrews/St. Simmons Sound	-0.01179	James River	-0.00112	Buzzards Bay	0.31737
Savannah Sound	-0.04693	Rappahannock River	-0.07889	Connecticut River	-0.0745	Ossabaw Sound	-0.04076	Altamaha River	0.30057
York River	-0.09648	Charleston Harbor	-0.0881	Chester River	-0.08443	Pamlico/Pungo Rivers	-0.06577	Chesapeake Bay	0.17236
Ossabaw Sound	-0.11622	Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	-0.14367	Neuse River	-0.08871	Indian River	-0.07969	St. Helena Sound	0.16974
Charleston Harbor	-0.14791	Choptank River	-0.16039	Rappahannock River	-0.12324	Biscayne Bay	-0.11536	Delaware Inland Bays	0.06744
St. Andrews/St. Simmons Sound	-0.16195	St. Johns River	-0.17078	Pamlico/Pungo Rivers	-0.15615	Hudson River/Raritan Bay	-0.12456	St. Marys River	-0.06363
Gardiners Bay	-0.18674	York River	-0.17655	New River	-0.17527	Chester River	-0.17209	Savannah Sound	-0.08824
Narragansett Bay	-0.18804	St. Helena Sound	-0.18111	Charleston Harbor	-0.21093	Potomac River	-0.19055	Pamlico/Pungo Rivers	-0.15252
Chincoteague Bay	-0.1954	Ossabaw Sound	-0.19596	Patuxent River	-0.2213	Barnegat Bay	-0.1964	Neuse River	-0.16775
North & South Santee Rivers	-0.19713	Savannah Sound	-0.19837	York River	-0.28783	St. Helena Sound	-0.24689	Cape Fear River	-0.32772
St. Helena Sound	-0.20583	James River	-0.20574	Biscayne Bay	-0.29036	Bogue River	-0.25216	Charleston Harbor	-0.36077
Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	-0.2192	Chester River	-0.24006	Barnegat Bay	-0.3098	York River	-0.27863	Winyah Bay	-0.44782
Bogue River	-0.22383	Chesapeake Bay	-0.25997	Delaware Inland Bays	-0.31697	Narragansett Bay	-0.2878	St. Johns River	-0.50278
Buzzards Bay	-0.24121	Winyah Bay	-0.2799	St. Helena Sound	-0.31861	Chesapeake Bay	-0.30083	Potomac River	-0.50371
Barnegat Bay	-0.24937	Cape Fear River	-0.28996	Chincoteague Bay	-0.33823	Rappahannock River	-0.30814	Ossabaw Sound	-0.52155
Biscayne Bay	-0.25011	North & South Santee Rivers	-0.34568	Potomac River	-0.34187	Buzzards Bay	-0.34954	Connecticut River	-0.52955
Connecticut River	-0.26792	Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	-0.35655	New Jersey Inland Bays	-0.3429	Delaware Bay	-0.45793	James River	-0.55024
Broad River	-0.26889	Neuse River	-0.36039	North & South Santee Rivers	-0.36487	New Jersey Inland Bays	-0.48615	Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	-0.61752
Chester River	-0.32296	Pamlico/Pungo Rivers	-0.44654	Broad River	-0.39363	Gardiners Bay	-0.51203	St. Andrews/St. Simmons Sound	-0.66229
Patuxent River	-0.37559	Biscayne Bay	-0.4489	Gardiners Bay	-0.40671	Patuxent River	-0.5355	Broad River	-0.72229
Long Island Sound	-0.39553	Altamaha River	-0.47775	Narragansett Bay	-0.42257	Chincoteague Bay	-0.58755	York River	-0.75389
New Jersey Inland Bays	-0.40455	Chincoteague Bay	-0.50756	Winyah Bay	-0.44935	Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	-0.60182	Chester River	-0.76095
Choptank River	-0.43399	New River	-0.52651	Bogue River	-0.47832	Great South Bay	-0.63976	North & South Santee Rivers	-0.90099
New River	-0.44046	New Jersey Inland Bays	-0.57587	Savannah Sound	-0.49758	Broad River	-0.70121	New River	-0.91296
Indian River	-0.4414	Great South Bay	-0.67318	Altamaha River	-0.51074	New River	-0.75495	Rappahannock River	-0.94449
Great South Bay	-0.47018	Barnegat Bay	-0.69464	Buzzards Bay	-0.54269	St. Andrews/St. Simmons Sound	-0.79705	Hudson River/Raritan Bay	-1.08282
Delaware Inland Bays	-0.47036	Delaware Inland Bays	-0.7044	Cape Fear River	-0.58568	Delaware Inland Bays	-0.83481	Choptank River	-1.15888
St. Catherine's/Sapelo Sound	-0.48058	Indian River	-0.71418	Ossabaw Sound	-0.60469	Choptank River	-1.01498	St. Catherine's/Sapelo Sound	-1.46924
St. Johns River	-1.01149	Bogue River	-0.75708	St. Marys River	-1.49931	St. Catherine's/Sapelo Sound	-1.44207	Patuxent River	-1.65343

Component 5- Width Function. This component accounted for 8.5% of the variance in the matrix. Parameters that dominated this component: estuary width (0.80765); and percent water mass fresh water (-0.70481). Estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 : Indian River; Biscayne Bay; Bogue Sound; Great South Bay; and Barnegat Bay.

Dendrogram Results

The dendrogram (Figure 1) of the clustered factor scores (Table 6) identified the following estuarine groups based on similarities of geomorphology and hydrodynamic characteristics. Descriptions of the groups follow. *Caveat: the preliminary interpretation of the groups' descriptive characteristics will need further evaluation (ranges should be presented where possible at a later date). However, the descriptive characteristics used below are the obvious ones to start with.*

The dendrogram groups (branches) are presented below in order of strength of their association versus the other branches relative to the 0.75 cut distance. In other words, the first cluster links (+) to the left of the 0.75 cut distance identify the dendrogram groups and their strength of association. Therefore, the strongest dendrogram group is presented as Dendrogram Group 1 and the second strongest is presented as Dendrogram Group 2 and so on.

Dendrogram Group 1- Large Drowned River Valleys Assemblage. This group contains: Chesapeake Bay; and Potomac River. Descriptive characteristics of group: large volumetrically and surficially; mixing zone dominates; moderately stratified; large watersheds; tidal prism; and freshwater input dominate hydrodynamic regime. This group of estuaries most closely matched the characteristics identified by the PCA's Component 1- (System Magnitude Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group was 100%.

Dendrogram Group 2- Lagoons and Shallow Bays Assemblage. This group contains: Gardiners Bay; St. Helena Sound; Barnegat Bay; Bogue Sound; Biscayne Bay; New Jersey Inland Bays; Indian River; Great South Bay; Chincoteague Bay; and Delaware Inland Bays. Descriptive characteristics of group: small volumetrically; shallow; tidal prism dominates hydrodynamic regime; large seawater zone; small watersheds; reduced freshwater inputs; and vertically homogeneous. This group of estuaries most closely matched the characteristics identified by the PCA's Component 5 (Width Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries pres-

ence in the dendrogram group was 100%.

Dendrogram Group 3- Sounds and Deep Bays Assemblage. This group contains: Long Island Sound; Buzzards Bay; Narranagsett Bay; Delaware Bay; and Broad River. Descriptive characteristics of group: tidal prism dominates hydrodynamic regimes; vertically homogeneous; large seawater zones and volumes; mixing zones present; small watersheds; and proportionately small freshwater inputs. This group of estuaries most closely matched the characteristics identified by the PCA's Component 2 (Seawater Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group was 100%.

Dendrogram Group 4- Riverine Estuaries Assemblage. This group contains: Pamlico/Pungo Rivers; Neuse River; Altamaha River; St. Mary's River; Savannah River; Cape Fear River; Winyah Bay; Connecticut River; Charleston Harbor; North and South Santee River; and Ossabaw Sound. Descriptive characteristics of group: small volumetrically; mixing and tidal fresh zones dominate; and freshwater input dominates hydrodynamic regime. This group of estuaries most closely matches the characteristics identified by the PCA's Component 4- (Stratification Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group was 100%.

Dendrogram Group 5- Moderately Sized Drowned River Valleys Assemblage. This group contains: Albemarle/Pamlico Sound; St. John's River; St. Andrew/St. Simons Sound; St. Catherines/Sapelo Sound; Choptank River; Tangier/Pocomoke Sound; New River; Hudson River/Raritan Bay; Chester River; Patuxent River; Rappahannock River; York River; and James River. Descriptive characteristics of group: mid-sized volumetrically; large mixing zones; and tidal prism and fresh water input dominates hydrodynamic regime. This group of estuaries most closely matches the characteristics identified by the PCA's Component 3- (Mixing Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group was 100%.

Summary

The PCA identified the following components based on the estuaries' physical and hydrodynamic variables: (1) System Magnitude Function; (2) Seawater Function; (3) Mixing Function; (4) Stratification Function; and (5) Width Function. Cluster analysis of the PCA's factor scores identified the following estuarine assemblages: 1) Large Drowned River Valleys; 2) Lagoons

Table 6. Factor score matrix on which cluster analysis was based. Same factor scores as in Table 2, but sorted alphabetically by Estuary instead of sorted to show top estuary/factor score per component.

Estuary	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5
Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	-0.04072	-0.35655	4.74406	0.57792	0.86889
Altamaha River	-0.00705	-0.47775	-0.51074	1.08173	0.30057
Barnegat Bay	-0.24937	-0.69464	-0.3098	-0.1964	1.14172
Biscayne Bay	-0.25011	-0.4489	-0.29036	-0.11536	2.66941
Bogue River	-0.22383	-0.75708	-0.47832	-0.25216	1.45762
Broad River	-0.26889	0.29535	-0.39363	-0.70121	-0.72229
Buzzards Bay	-0.24121	0.92099	-0.54269	-0.34954	0.31737
Cape Fear River	0.08787	-0.28996	-0.58568	0.67065	-0.32772
Charleston Harbor	-0.14791	-0.0881	-0.21093	0.67539	-0.36077
Chesapeake Bay	5.87781	-0.25997	0.41528	-0.30083	0.17236
Chester River	-0.32296	-0.24006	-0.08443	-0.17209	-0.76095
Chincoteague Bay	-0.1954	-0.50756	-0.33823	-0.58755	0.76175
Choptank River	-0.43399	-0.16039	0.17631	-1.01498	-1.15888
Connecticut River	-0.26792	-0.0674	-0.0745	4.84227	-0.52955
Delaware Bay	0.84473	2.13401	0.06379	-0.45793	0.55198
Delaware Inland Bays	-0.47036	-0.7044	-0.31697	-0.83481	0.06744
Gardiners Bay	-0.18674	0.22824	-0.40671	-0.51203	0.73929
Great South Bay	-0.47018	-0.67318	-0.01073	-0.63976	1.39138
Hudson River/Raritan Bay	0.11182	0.2995	1.42021	-0.12456	-1.08282
Indian River	-0.4414	-0.71418	0.01536	-0.07969	3.00781
James River	0.35874	-0.20574	0.13596	-0.00112	-0.55024
Long Island Sound	-0.39553	5.38919	0.0686	0.20045	0.84528
Narragansett Bay	-0.18804	0.52623	-0.42257	-0.2878	0.55556
Neuse River	0.0096	-0.36039	-0.08871	0.07247	-0.16775
New Jersey Inland Bays	-0.40455	-0.57587	-0.3429	-0.48615	0.83786
New River	-0.44046	-0.52651	-0.17527	-0.75495	-0.91296
North & South Santee Rivers	-0.19713	-0.34568	-0.36487	0.27616	-0.90099
Ossabaw Sound	-0.11622	-0.19596	-0.60469	-0.04076	-0.52155
Pamlico/Pungo Rivers	-0.03911	-0.44654	-0.15615	-0.06577	-0.15252
Patuxent River	-0.37559	0.0254	-0.2213	-0.5355	-1.65343
Potomac River	0.99559	0.00887	-0.34187	-0.19055	-0.50371
Rappahannock River	-0.04388	-0.07889	-0.12324	-0.30814	-0.94449
Savannah Sound	-0.04693	-0.19837	-0.49758	0.38111	-0.08824
St. Andrews/St. Simmons Sound	-0.16195	0.13281	-0.01179	-0.79705	-0.66229
St. Catherines/Sapelo Sound	-0.48058	0.25492	0.17765	-1.44207	-1.46924
St. Helena Sound	-0.20583	-0.18111	-0.31861	-0.24689	0.16974
St. Johns River	-1.01149	-0.17078	3.0594	0.35329	-0.50278
St. Marys River	0.14218	0.11058	-1.49931	1.88039	-0.06363
Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	-0.2192	-0.14367	0.18311	-0.60182	-0.61752
Winyah Bay	0.21268	-0.2799	-0.44935	1.36424	-0.44782
York River	-0.09648	-0.17655	-0.28783	-0.27863	-0.75389

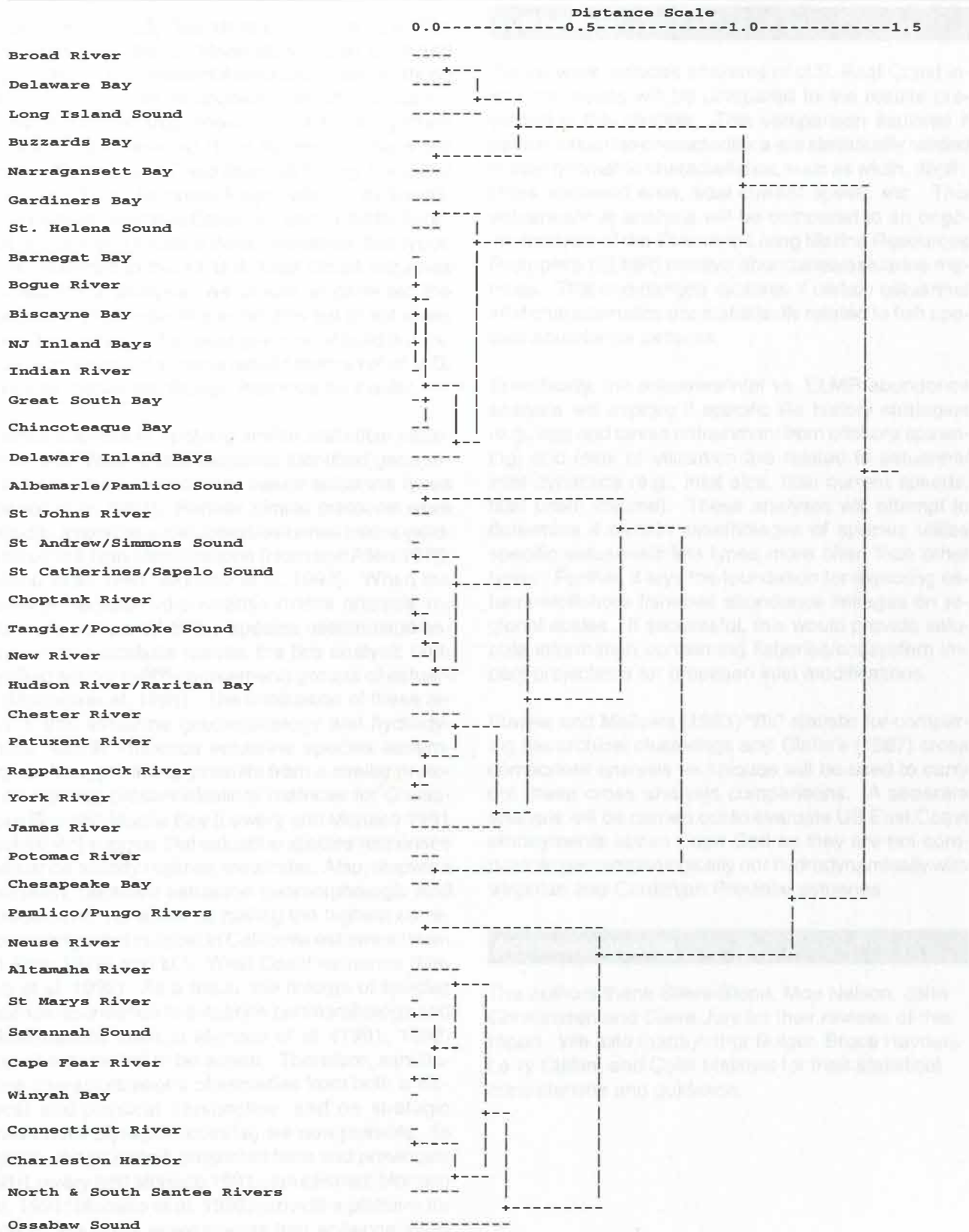


Figure 1. Dendrogram of clustered factor scores. Distance of cluster linkages (indicated by (+)) indicates strength of association between the estuaries or groups of estuaries linked together. Shorter distances indicate stronger associations among the members of the cluster (branch). Based on the PCA's identification of 5 significant components, the dendrogram's branching was cut at a distance of 0.75 to produce 5 dendrogram clusters that were comparable to the PCA components.

and Shallow Bays; 3) Sounds and Deep Bays; 4) Riverine Estuaries; and 5) Moderately Sized Drowned River Valleys. Component/Assemblage associations based on factor score/component strengths versus assemblage membership follow: 1) System Magnitude Function/Large Drowned River Valleys; 2) Seawater Function/Sounds and Deep Bays; 3) Mixing Function/Moderately Sized Drowned River Valleys ; 4) Stratification Function/Riverine Estuaries; and 5) Width Function/Lagoons and Shallow Bays. However, this typology is restricted to the 41 U.S. East Coast estuaries included in this analysis. As should be expected the differences and similarities within this set of estuaries drives the typology. For example, one should not expect to find exactly the same results from a set of U.S. Gulf Coast estuaries, though they may be similar.

Previous success in applying similar statistical protocols to U.S. West Coast estuaries identified geomorphologically/hydrodynamically based estuarine types (Monaco et al. 1991). Further, similar protocols were applied to a species assemblage/estuaries matrix yielding estuarine type identifications (Horn and Allen 1976; Monaco et al. 1991; Monaco et al. 1992). When the geomorphological/hydrodynamic matrix analysis results were compared to the species assemblage/estuaries matrix analysis results, the two analysis both identified similar (>80% agreement) groups of estuaries (Monaco et al. 1991). The implication of these results is that estuarine geomorphology and hydrodynamics heavily influence estuarine species assemblages. Also, preliminary results from a similar protocol on species presence/salinity matrices for Chesapeake Bay and Mobile Bay (Lowery and Monaco 1991 unpublished) suggest that estuarine species responses to estuarine salinity regimes are similar. Also, stepwise regression identified estuarine geomorphologic and hydrodynamic variables as having the highest correlation with species number in California estuaries (Horn and Allen 1976) and U.S. West Coast estuaries (Monaco et al. 1992). As a result, the linkage of species presence/abundance to estuarine geomorphology and hydrodynamics seen in Monaco et al. (1991, 1992) should be expected to be similar. Therefore, simultaneous characterizations of estuaries from both a biological and physical perspective, and on strategic scales (national, region, coastal) are now possible. To reiterate, the protocols presented here and previously used (Lowery and Monaco 1991 unpublished; Monaco et al. 1991; Monaco et al. 1992) provide a platform for strategic estuarine assessments that enhance inter-estuarine comparisons. These improved capabilities facilitate improvements in regional ecosystems management.

Future Work

Future work includes analyses of U.S. East Coast inlets. Its results will be compared to the results presented in this chapter. This comparison explores if certain estuarine characteristics are statistically related to inlet geometric characteristics, such as width, depth, cross sectional area, tidal current speed, etc. This estuaries/inlet analysis will be compared to an ongoing analysis of the Estuarine Living Marine Resources Program's (ELMR) relative abundance/estuaries matrices. This comparison explores if certain estuarine/inlet characteristics are statistically related to fish species abundance patterns.

Specifically, the estuaries/inlet vs. ELMR abundance analysis will explore if specific life history strategies (e.g., egg and larvae entrainment from offshore spawning) and level of utilization are related to estuarine/inlet dynamics (e.g., inlet size, tidal current speeds, tidal prism volume). These analyses will attempt to determine if certain assemblages of species utilize specific estuaries/inlets types more often than other types. Further, it lays the foundation for exploring estuarine/offshore fisheries abundance linkages on regional scales. If successful, this would provide valuable information concerning fisheries/ecosystem impact projections for proposed inlet modifications.

Fowles and Mallows (1983) "Bk" statistic for comparing hierarchical clusterings and Clafin's (1987) cross component analysis techniques will be used to carry out these cross analysis comparisons. A separate analysis will be carried out to evaluate US East Coast embayments above Cape Cod as they are not comparable geomorphologically nor hydrodynamically with Virginian and Carolinian Province estuaries.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Steve Stone, Moe Nelson, John Christensen and Steve Jury for their reviews of this report. We also thank Arthur Bulger, Bruce Hayden, Larry Clafin, and Colin Mallows for their statistical consultations and guidance.

References

Clafin, L.W. 1987. Associations between the phytoplankton and physiochemical regimes of Lake Michigan. In Munawar, M. (ed.), *Phycology of Large Lakes of the World*; *Ergebn. Limnologie* 25, p. 97-121. E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany.

Fowlkes, E.B. and C.L. Mallows. 1983. A method for comparing two hierarchical clusterings. *J. Am. Stat. Assoc.* 78(383):553-568.

Horn, M.N. and L.G. Allen. 1976. Numbers of species and faunal resemblance of marine fishes in California bays and estuaries. *Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 75:159-170.

Lowery, T.A. and M.E. Monaco. 1991. Comparison of Mobile Bay and Chesapeake Bay salinity zone delineations based on species occurrences. Unpublished manuscript. NOAA/NOS Strategic Assessments Branch, Rockville, MD.

Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1991. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the biogeography and life history characteristics of fishes (Abstract). Estuarine Research Federation 1991 Conference, San Francisco, CA.

Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1992. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the distribution of fishes. *J. Biogeography* 19:251-267.

NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 1985. *National Estuarine Inventory: Data Atlas. Volume 1. Physical and hydrologic characteristics.* p. 103. Strategic Assessments Branch, NOS/NOAA, Rockville, MD.

SAS Institute. 1988. *SAS/STAT users guide*, Release 6.03 edition, 1028 p. SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC. SYSTAT. 1992.

SYSTAT 1992. *SYSTAT: Statistics*, Version 5.2 edition, p. 724. SYSTAT, Inc., Evanston, IL.

Appendix 1. Complete SAS PCA program, log, and results.

```
libname elmo 'h:/tony/data';
options pagesize=66 linesize=120;
PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.ESTUARY;
PROC FACTOR nfactor=5 ROTATE=VARIMAX DATA=elmo.ESTUARY
score outstat=fact;
PROC SCORE DATA=elmo.ESTUARY SCORE=Fact OUT=elmo.SCORES;
PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
BY DESCENDING FACTOR1;
PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
VAR esty FACTOR1;
PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
BY DESCENDING FACTOR2;
PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
VAR esty FACTOR2;
PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
BY DESCENDING FACTOR3;
PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
VAR esty FACTOR3;
PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
BY DESCENDING FACTOR4;
PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
VAR esty FACTOR4;
PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
BY DESCENDING FACTOR5;
PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
VAR esty FACTOR5;
run;
```

```
51 libname elmo 'h:/tony/data';
NOTE: Libref ELMO was successfully assigned as follows:
      Engine:          V604
      Physical Name:  h:/tony/data
52 options pagesize=66 linesize=120;
53 PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.ESTUARY;
NOTE: The PROCEDURE PRINT used .71 seconds.
54 PROC FACTOR nfactor=5 ROTATE=VARIMAX DATA=elmo.ESTUARY
55 score outstat=fact;
NOTE: The data set WORK.FACT has 47 observations and 23 variables.
NOTE: The PROCEDURE FACTOR used 1.62 seconds.
56 PROC SCORE DATA=elmo.ESTUARY SCORE=Fact OUT=elmo.SCORES;
NOTE: No VAR statement is given. All numeric variables in the SCORE= data set will be used to compute the scores.
NOTE: The data set ELMO.SCORES has 41 observations and 27 variables.
NOTE: The PROCEDURE SCORE used .75 seconds.
57 PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
58 BY DESCENDING FACTOR1;
NOTE: SAS sort was used.
NOTE: The data set ELMO.SCORES has 41 observations and 27 variables.
NOTE: The PROCEDURE SORT used .40 seconds.
59 PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
60 VAR esty FACTOR1;
NOTE: The PROCEDURE PRINT used .20 seconds.
61 PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
62 BY DESCENDING FACTOR2;
NOTE: SAS sort was used.
NOTE: The data set ELMO.SCORES has 41 observations and 27 variables.
NOTE: The PROCEDURE SORT used .40 seconds.
63 PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
64 VAR esty FACTOR2;
NOTE: The PROCEDURE PRINT used .22 seconds.
65 PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
66 BY DESCENDING FACTOR3;
NOTE: SAS sort was used.
NOTE: The data set ELMO.SCORES has 41 observations and 27 variables.
NOTE: The PROCEDURE SORT used .40 seconds.
67 PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
68 VAR esty FACTOR3;
NOTE: The PROCEDURE PRINT used .19 seconds.
69 PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
70 BY DESCENDING FACTOR4;
NOTE: SAS sort was used.
NOTE: The data set ELMO.SCORES has 41 observations and 27 variables.
NOTE: The PROCEDURE SORT used .40 seconds.
71 PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;
72 VAR esty FACTOR4;
```


NOTE: The PROCEDURE PRINT used .19 seconds.

73 PROC SORT DATA=elmo.SCORES;

74 BY DESCENDING FACTOR5;

NOTE: SAS sort was used.

NOTE: The data set ELMO.SCORES has 41 observations and 27 variables.

NOTE: The PROCEDURE SORT used .46 seconds.

75 PROC PRINT DATA=elmo.SCORES;

76 VAR esty FACTOR5;

77 run;

NOTE: The PROCEDURE PRINT used .22 seconds.

OBS	ESTY	LENGT	ESTWI	MINWI	MAXWI	ADEPT	DPWR	DYPLR	FIFYR	HUNYR	HIFLW	LWFLW
1	buzz	48109.1	11102.1	1126.3	20273.4	10.3022	0.00093	33.9792	67.9584	79.2848	0.003	0.001
2	narr	47143.7	14641.9	804.5	20595.2	9.20496	0.00063	90.6112	968.407	1093	0.014	0.003
3	gard	49879	13998.3	1609	22043.3	6.15696	0.00044	19.8212	5.6632	5.6632	0.003	0.003
4	lisd	98149	50683.5	1126.3	36363.4	18.9281	0.00037	849.48	6311.64	6628.78	0.018	0.004
5	conn	89299.5	482.7	321.8	1448.1	3.81	0.00789	594.636	3998.22	4136.97	1.937	0.459
6	grts	11263	42063.9	321.8	9010.4	2.71272	0.00006	19.8212	42.474	48.1372	0.012	0.011
7	huds	257440	2735.3	160.9	18020.8	6.33984	0.00232	756.037	5414.02	5759.47	0.077	0.021
8	barn	33789	17699	482.7	10619.4	1.43256	0.00008	65.1268	1002.39	1206.26	0.044	0.024
9	njby	24939.5	16090	50	6900	3	0.00019	31.14	25.2296	30.015	0.012	0.006
10	deby	222042	24135	6757.8	45695.6	6.37032	0.00026	560.657	7438.61	8302.25	0.013	0.005
11	dein	19308	2896.2	150	5500	1.28016	0.00044	9.6	8.55	11.24	0.03859	0.00715
12	chnq	51488	7240.5	1609	10619.4	1.79832	0.00025	11.3264	3	4	0.015	0.011
13	ches	318582	24778.6	5148.8	55993.2	8.10768	0.00033	2429.51	58721.7	75113.9	0.1	0.029
14	patx	75600	1609	30	2900	5.88264	0.00366	26.5604	360.718	437.341	0.055	0.023
15	poto	188253	10297.6	2574.4	17859.9	5.88264	0.00057	450.224	9188.54	10748.8	0.095	0.027
16	rapp	158647	3700.7	643.6	5148.8	4.93776	0.00133	82.1164	1936.81	2129.36	0.048	0.017
17	york	78841	3378.9	643.6	6596.9	4.75488	0.00141	70.79	2755.15	3681.08	0.046	0.016
18	jams	162187	5148.8	482.7	9654	4.17576	0.00081	353.95	10216.4	11799.3	0.084	0.028
19	chst	61100	2300	160	7080	4.20624	0.00183	14.7526	114.68	156.021	0.032	0.013
20	chop	80500	6900	320	19800	3.99288	0.00058	29.1088	119.55	126.686	0.03	0.008
21	tang	91700	5800	10	25400	3.81	0.00066	83.3057	50.4308	59.4636	0.017	0.006
22	alpm	186644	21077.9	1448.1	47626.4	4.1148	0.0002	1302.54	6507.02	7506.57	0.318	0.187
23	paml	67578	5631.5	1448.1	9332.2	2.86512	0.00051	130.254	1228.91	1362	0.117	0.053
24	neus	80450	6596.9	1448.1	12228.4	3.5052	0.00053	175.559	1568.71	1795.23	0.198	0.064
25	boge	15285.5	17699	965.4	4022.5	1.40208	0.00008	36.8108	404.919	472.877	0.015	0.008
26	nwri	39903.2	2735.3	643.6	3378.9	1.76784	0.00065	22.6528	569.152	679.584	0.08	0.04
27	cpfr	83668	1126.3	482.7	3861.6	3.5052	0.00311	285.992	4043.52	4779.74	0.224	0.072
28	winy	82059	1126.3	482.7	6918.7	3.3528	0.00298	577.646	6640.1	7659.48	0.498	0.148
29	nssn	88816.8	1126.3	321.8	3218	2.52984	0.00225	76.4532	2619.23	2639.05	0.306	0.05

OBS	TPRSM	TFVOL	MXVOL	SWVOL	TFSUR	MXSUR	SWSUR	FWFRC	DCPTL	TPFLUSH
1	6.797E8	0	2.195E7	6.067E9	0	51800	5853400	0.12299	1.04119	8.95802688
2	4.928E8	4.074E7	2.669E8	3.632E9	77700	518000	3677800	0.16357	0.51929	7.9956533
3	3.26E8	0	6316130	3.141E9	0	51800	5050500	0.1222	1.77348	9.65341081
4	3.738E9	2.371E8	4.35E9	5.72E10	284900	4221700	2.815E7	0.15948	0.054	16.539622
5	2.58E7	1.819E8	1.563E7	0	466200	51800	0	0.96245	0.4656	7.65647191
6	7.476E7	0	4.742E8	5.821E8	0	2020200	1890700	0.34227	4.96728	14.128224
7	7.363E7	5.083E8	2.945E9	1.432E9	958300	4351200	2408700	0.50871	0.19356	66.3387973
8	8.553E7	0	1.397E8	2.387E8	0	777000	1864800	0.303	1.338	4.42546522
9	7.969E7	0	5.476E7	2.224E8	0	118192	1257913	0.21851	3.17116	3.47755378
10	2.889E9	4.249E8	2.826E9	9.423E9	595700	5180000	1.412E7	0.26023	0.13352	4.38775951
11	1.8E7	0	1.895E7	8.621E7	0	155400	673400	0.20994	6.2728	5.841944
12	4.673E7	0	0	6.382E8	0	0	3548300	0.12121	3.07848	13.6570368
13	8.694E8	1.013E9	5.67E10	2.851E9	2745400	6.889E7	2978500	0.59679	0.07066	69.6556646
14	3E7	4972992	7.111E8	0	36260	1181040	0	0.6165	6.959	23.8696064
15	3.398E8	4.54E7	7.49E9	0	129500	1.267E7	0	0.61592	0.39353	22.1728531
16	1.167E8	2.913E7	1.827E9	0	77700	3677800	0	0.61958	2.17045	15.9116645
17	1.062E8	6.742E7	8.464E8	0	181300	1735300	0	0.64159	2.60715	8.60438938
18	2.829E8	2.804E8	2.271E9	0	828800	5283600	0	0.65527	0.53255	9.01820195
19	3.31E7	2.73E7	5.998E8	0	142450	1344210	0	0.7198	1.462	18.9462511
20	7.22E7	2.511E7	1.115E9	0	77700	2776480	0	0.622	6.319	15.786478
21	3.77E8	8810352	4.526E9	0	93240	1.18E7	0	0.6145	2.153	12.0274439
22	8.213E8	1.117E9	2.64E10	3.067E8	5723900	6.014E7	1735300	0.62341	0.13768	33.877931
23	6.542E7	0	1.232E9	0	0	4299400	0	0.61364	1.3552	18.8311688
24	6.853E7	0	1.571E9	0	0	4480700	0	0.61364	1.00547	22.9173554
25	1.354E8	1579033	4.642E7	3.221E8	25900	543900	2072000	0.18669	1.45893	2.73418283
26	1.725E7	0	1.397E8	6947743	0	777000	51800	0.59031	7.49625	8.50542975

Appendix 1, continued

27	1.003E8	5.763E7	2.174E8	6.916E7	129500	699300	155400	0.59639	0.59987	3.43361085		
28	8.609E7	1.052E8	1.559E8	0	233100	543900	0	0.76625	0.38159	3.031776		
29	2.509E7	2.369E7	3.554E7	0	103600	129500	0	0.76788	2.88922	2.36049661		
OBS	ESTY	LENGT	ESTWI	MINWI	MAXWI	ADEPT	DPWR	DYFLR	FIFYR	HUNYR	HIFLW	LWFLW
30	char	65647.2	3861.6	643.6	5792.4	5.57784	0.00144	455.888	1160.96	1177.95	0.201	0.112
31	sthe	54706	6757.8	482.7	14641.9	3.93192	0.00058	130.254	914.607	1005.22	0.024	0.01
32	brri	53257.9	6275.1	1126.3	10458.5	7.3152	0.00117	25.4844	314.308	359.613	0.004	0.001
33	sava	46339.2	2735.3	482.7	10458.5	4.63296	0.00169	362.445	2069.9	2262.45	0.137	0.065
34	ossa	49074.5	1769.9	321.8	6757.8	4.35864	0.00246	84.948	2055.74	2488.98	0.059	0.013
35	casa	39903.2	5148.8	321.8	56636.8	4.4196	0.00086	22.6528	368.108	453.056	0.004	0.001
36	alta	43443	2735.3	643.6	4666.1	3.10896	0.00114	421.908	3446.06	3681.08	0.557	0.117
37	ansi	83668	8689	804.5	47626.4	4.35864	0.0005	70.79	1543.22	1577.2	0.014	0.005
38	mycb	51500	480	60	2300	6.00456	0.01251	231.37	525.205	572.096	0.164	0.119
39	john	197907	3700.7	1126.3	11584.8	3.6576	0.00099	220.865	1090.17	1271.39	0.252	0.125
40	indn	4827	55027.8	160.9	9010.4	2.01168	0.00004	39.6424	167.064	192.549	0.044	0.013
41	bisc	15285.5	45052	965.4	17377.2	2.34696	0.00005	90.6112	600.299	668.258	0.021	0.007

OBS	TPRSM	TFVOL	MXVOL	SWVOL	TFSUR	MXSUR	SWSUR	FWFRC	DCPTL	TPFLUSH
30	1.351E8	1.009E8	4.332E8	0	155400	802900	0	0.68519	0.43235	3.9538234
31	3.936E8	3.221E7	4.694E8	3.658E8	77700	1061900	1061900	0.42004	0.92765	2.20339642
32	5.409E8	4.706E7	1.092E9	7.548E8	103600	1450400	1036000	0.4268	4.81763	3.5012935
33	1.753E8	2.203E7	2.942E8	8.014E7	77700	595700	181300	0.53512	0.42471	2.26089771
34	1.759E8	1.026E7	3.25E8	3.719E7	51800	725200	77700	0.57491	1.94682	2.11759119
35	4.163E8	1.2E7	7.79E8	6.537E7	51800	1787100	103600	0.58136	7.38249	2.05712248
36	6.684E7	1.358E7	7.643E7	3.103E7	103600	207200	77700	0.5299	0.36129	1.81091471
37	3.88E8	8132018	7.463E8	5.661E7	25900	1761200	77700	0.58306	2.36933	2.09026952
38	7E7	3599472	1.325E7	3.936E8	2072	51800	611240	0.17499	0.217	5.86430331
39	5.324E7	9.865E8	7.95E8	6.6E8	3082100	2460500	1139600	0.63356	0.82518	45.8584851
40	6.457E7	0	5.558E7	1.402E9	0	284900	6967100	0.13999	1.01585	22.5692766
41	3.002E8	0	1.658E7	1.62E9	0	155400	6811700	0.1262	0.40065	5.4504902

Initial Factor Method: Principal Components

Prior Communality Estimates: ONE

Eigenvalues of the Correlation Matrix: Total = 21 Average = 1

Eigenvalue	8.1646	4.4133	2.4554	1.1582	1.0573	0.8829	0.8325
Difference	3.7513	1.9579	1.2972	0.1009	0.1745	0.0503	0.2293
Proportion	0.3888	0.2102	0.1169	0.0552	0.0503	0.0420	0.0396
Cumulative	0.3888	0.5989	0.7159	0.7710	0.8214	0.8634	0.9031
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Eigenvalue	0.6032	0.4934	0.3133	0.2235	0.1451	0.1056	0.0666
Difference	0.1098	0.1801	0.0898	0.0783	0.0395	0.0390	0.0238
Proportion	0.0287	0.0235	0.0149	0.0106	0.0069	0.0050	0.0032
Cumulative	0.9318	0.9553	0.9702	0.9808	0.9878	0.9928	0.9960
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Eigenvalue	0.0428	0.0203	0.0115	0.0063	0.0033	0.0006	0.0000
Difference	0.0225	0.0088	0.0052	0.0030	0.0027	0.0006	
Proportion	0.0020	0.0010	0.0005	0.0003	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000
Cumulative	0.9980	0.9990	0.9995	0.9998	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

5 factors will be retained by the NFACTOR criterion.

	Factor Pattern				
	FACTOR1	FACTOR2	FACTOR3	FACTOR4	FACTOR5
LENGT	0.81685	0.22604	0.00506	0.07434	0.28736
ESTWI	0.30108	-0.64550	-0.01879	-0.33981	-0.44755
MINWI	0.68369	-0.20004	-0.09683	0.19774	-0.12631
MAXWI	0.67402	-0.29217	-0.17778	-0.04183	0.21611
ADEPT	0.43070	-0.56987	0.40248	0.25351	0.30358
DPWR	-0.15410	0.39534	0.60419	0.27815	-0.04950
DYFLR	0.93568	0.17144	0.14039	0.09208	-0.11039
FIFYR	0.85662	0.16851	-0.14037	0.37235	-0.21381
HUNYR	0.84785	0.17201	-0.16179	0.37498	-0.22212
HIFLW	0.02442	0.55110	0.71727	-0.04498	-0.14745
LWFLW	0.09299	0.60762	0.71441	-0.18613	-0.11233
TPRSM	0.50224	-0.71794	0.33749	-0.04915	0.18235
TFVOL	0.84159	0.23432	0.03335	-0.37743	0.16365
MXVOL	0.90416	0.18940	-0.22111	0.10316	-0.14176
SWVOL	0.30664	-0.74713	0.45755	0.03387	0.17997
TFSUR	0.72055	0.30487	-0.00804	-0.54914	0.15401
MXSUR	0.87325	0.23162	-0.20520	-0.11132	-0.06342
SWSUR	0.34421	-0.84174	0.36185	-0.07797	-0.01720
FWFRC	0.10143	0.71865	0.15673	0.14985	0.41488
DCPTL	-0.39664	0.00171	-0.44361	0.09911	0.38094
TPFLUSH	0.70597	0.20686	-0.16992	-0.14625	0.13339

Variance explained by each factor

FACTOR1	FACTOR2	FACTOR3	FACTOR4	FACTOR5
8.164560	4.413288	2.455429	1.158228	1.057321

Initial Factor Method: Principal Components

Final Communality Estimates: Total = 17.248825

	LENGT	ESTWI	MINWI	MAXWI	ADEPT	DPWR	DYFLR	FIFYR	HUNYR	HIFLW	LWFLW
0.806462	0.823445	0.571884	0.619723	0.828674	0.624913	0.945267	0.966245	0.964557	0.842549	0.935485	
TPRSM	TFVOL	MXVOL	SWVOL	TFSUR	MXSUR	SWSUR	FWFRC	DCPTL	TPFLUSH		
0.917260	0.933531	0.933006	0.895119	0.937467	0.874731	0.964326	0.745890	0.509059	0.609232		

Rotation Method: Varimax

Orthogonal Transformation Matrix

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0.78841	0.31867	0.51982	0.03720	0.07252
2	0.16292	-0.71526	0.22071	0.46178	-0.44712
3	-0.20323	0.49614	-0.05283	0.84213	-0.02405
4	0.47686	0.13952	-0.74487	-0.02654	-0.44452
5	-0.28838	0.34820	0.35135	-0.27476	-0.77243

Rotated Factor Pattern

	FACTOR1	FACTOR2	FACTOR3	FACTOR4	FACTOR5
LENGT	0.63239	0.21157	0.51983	0.05810	-0.29696
ESTWI	0.10305	0.34508	0.11090	-0.17072	0.80765
MINWI	0.65684	0.29652	0.12469	-0.11902	0.15102
MAXWI	0.43767	0.40497	0.40237	-0.31782	0.03545
ADEPT	0.19827	0.88561	-0.00532	0.00166	-0.07083
DPWR	-0.03296	-0.01055	-0.24935	0.69186	-0.28788
DYFLR	0.81285	0.21961	0.40943	0.26009	0.03215
FIFYR	0.97056	0.06031	0.13742	0.04034	-0.01021
HUNYR	0.97223	0.04186	0.12988	0.02580	-0.00664
HIFLW	-0.01566	-0.08815	0.07813	0.90114	-0.12800
LWFLW	-0.02925	-0.11561	0.24388	0.92147	-0.11261
TPRSM	0.18128	0.91136	0.11225	-0.08004	0.18661
TFVOL	0.46774	0.12146	0.82607	0.13265	-0.00318
MXVOL	0.87872	0.00799	0.39684	-0.02889	0.04985
SWVOL	-0.00870	0.92650	0.00834	0.00136	0.19122
TFSUR	0.31311	-0.01542	0.90541	0.13308	0.04127
MXSUR	0.73312	-0.02681	0.57653	-0.01298	0.06317
SWSUR	0.02848	0.87441	0.02606	-0.06437	0.44057
FWFRC	0.11701	-0.23857	0.23721	0.34965	-0.70481
DCPTL	-0.28488	-0.20124	-0.12235	-0.49484	-0.35716
TPFLUSH	0.51662	0.01875	0.57741	-0.05407	-0.07523

Variance explained by each factor

FACTOR1	FACTOR2	FACTOR3	FACTOR4	FACTOR5
5.644898	3.842050	3.201159	2.774365	1.786353

Final Communality Estimates: Total = 17.248825

	LENGT	ESTWI	MINWI	MAXWI	ADEPT	DPWR	DYFLR	FIFYR	HUNYR	HIFLW	LWFLW
0.806462	0.823445	0.571884	0.619723	0.828674	0.624913	0.945267	0.966245	0.964557	0.842549	0.935485	
TPRSM	TFVOL	MXVOL	SWVOL	TFSUR	MXSUR	SWSUR	FWFRC	DCPTL	TPFLUSH		
0.917260	0.933531	0.933006	0.895119	0.937467	0.874731	0.964326	0.745890	0.509059	0.609232		

Scoring Coefficients Estimated by Regression

Squared Multiple Correlations of the Variables with each Factor

FACTOR1	FACTOR2	FACTOR3	FACTOR4	FACTOR5
1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

Rotation Method: Varimax

Standardized Scoring Coefficients

	FACTOR1	FACTOR2	FACTOR3	FACTOR4	FACTOR5
LENGT	0.03903	0.09986	0.11088	-0.04727	-0.25416
ESTWI	-0.01104	-0.07575	0.05711	0.05147	0.52563
MINWI	0.18251	0.02176	-0.13353	-0.02273	0.04367
MAXWI	-0.00715	0.10387	0.13084	-0.14367	-0.10450
ADEPT	0.00881	0.32101	-0.07189	-0.00433	-0.26146
DPWR	0.07773	0.06920	-0.19837	0.25437	-0.11793
DYFLR	0.15308	0.01184	-0.03078	0.09693	0.03487
FIFYR	0.31218	-0.04780	-0.24453	0.02042	0.00521
HUNYR	0.31658	-0.05546	-0.24890	0.01550	0.01005
HIFLW	-0.01497	0.00259	-0.00639	0.34312	0.06234
LWFLW	-0.07372	-0.00991	0.10332	0.34247	0.08577
TPRSM	-0.03543	0.27012	0.01780	-0.00560	-0.07819
TFVOL	-0.11287	0.01004	0.36170	0.00591	0.00871
MXVOL	0.19374	-0.07434	-0.04165	-0.01742	0.05498
SWVOL	-0.07098	0.28885	0.01034	0.03260	-0.07054
TFSUR	-0.18659	-0.03834	0.46563	0.00499	0.07384
MXSUR	0.08133	-0.07921	0.12211	-0.02313	0.07535

Appendix 1, continued

SWSUR	-0.05519	0.20791	0.01646	0.04385	29	alpm	-0.35655
0.12728					30	neus	-0.36039
FWFRC	-0.02811	0.07384	0.08052	0.01817	31	paml	-0.44654
0.43404					32	bisc	-0.44890
DCPTL	-0.06462	0.03200	0.04723	-0.25504	33	alta	-0.47775
0.31569					34	chnq	-0.50756
TPFLUSH	-0.00672	-0.01399	0.19733	-0.06473	35	nwri	-0.52651
0.05434					36	njby	-0.57587
					37	grts	-0.67318
OBS	ESTY	FACTOR1			38	barn	-0.69464
1	ches	5.87781			39	dein	-0.70440
2	poto	0.99559			40	indn	-0.71418
3	deby	0.84473			41	boge	-0.75708
4	jams	0.35874					
5	winy	0.21268			OBS	ESTY	FACTOR3
6	mycb	0.14218			1	alpm	4.74406
7	huds	0.11182			2	john	3.05940
8	cpfr	0.08787			3	huds	1.42021
9	neus	0.00960			4	ches	0.41528
10	alta	-0.00705			5	tang	0.18311
11	paml	-0.03911			6	casa	0.17765
12	alpm	-0.04072			7	chop	0.17631
13	rapp	-0.04388			8	jams	0.13596
14	sava	-0.04693			9	lisd	0.06860
15	york	-0.09648			10	deby	0.06379
16	ossa	-0.11622			11	indn	0.01536
17	char	-0.14791			12	grts	-0.01073
18	ansi	-0.16195			13	ansi	-0.01179
19	gard	-0.18674			14	conn	-0.07450
20	narr	-0.18804			15	chst	-0.08443
21	chnq	-0.19540			16	neus	-0.08871
22	nssn	-0.19713			17	rapp	-0.12324
23	sthe	-0.20583			18	paml	-0.15615
24	tang	-0.21920			19	nwri	-0.17527
25	boge	-0.22383			20	char	-0.21093
26	buzz	-0.24121			21	patx	-0.22130
27	barn	-0.24937			22	york	-0.28783
28	bisc	-0.25011			23	bisc	-0.29036
29	conn	-0.26792			24	barn	-0.30980
30	brri	-0.26889			25	dein	-0.31697
31	chst	-0.32296			26	sthe	-0.31861
32	patx	-0.37559			27	chnq	-0.33823
33	lisd	-0.39553			28	poto	-0.34187
34	njby	-0.40455			29	njby	-0.34290
35	chop	-0.43399			30	nssn	-0.36487
36	nwri	-0.44046			31	brri	-0.39363
37	indn	-0.44140			32	gard	-0.40671
38	grts	-0.47018			33	narr	-0.42257
39	dein	-0.47036			34	winy	-0.44935
40	casa	-0.48058			35	boge	-0.47832
41	john	-1.01149			36	sava	-0.49758
					37	alta	-0.51074
					38	buzz	-0.54269
OBS	ESTY	FACTOR2			39	cpfr	-0.58568
1	lisd	5.38919			40	ossa	-0.60469
2	deby	2.13401			41	mycb	-1.49931
3	buzz	0.92099					
4	narr	0.52623			OBS	ESTY	FACTOR4
5	huds	0.29950			1	conn	4.84227
6	brri	0.29535			2	mycb	1.88039
7	casa	0.25492			3	winy	1.36424
8	gard	0.22824			4	alta	1.08173
9	ansi	0.13281			5	char	0.67539
10	mycb	0.11058			6	cpfr	0.67065
11	patx	0.02540			7	alpm	0.57792
12	poto	0.00887			8	sava	0.38111
13	conn	-0.06740			9	john	0.35329
14	rapp	-0.07889			10	nssn	0.27616
15	char	-0.08810			11	lisd	0.20045
16	tang	-0.14367			12	neus	0.07247
17	chop	-0.16039			13	jams	-0.00112
18	john	-0.17078			14	ossa	-0.04076
19	york	-0.17655			15	paml	-0.06577
20	sthe	-0.18111			16	indn	-0.07969
21	ossa	-0.19596			17	bisc	-0.11536
22	sava	-0.19837			18	huds	-0.12456
23	jams	-0.20574			19	chst	-0.17209
24	chst	-0.24006			20	poto	-0.19055
25	ches	-0.25997			21	barn	-0.19640
26	winy	-0.27990			22	sthe	-0.24689
27	cpfr	-0.28996			23	boge	-0.25216
28	nssn	-0.34568					

24	york	-0.27863
25	narr	-0.28780
26	ches	-0.30083
27	rapp	-0.30814
28	buzz	-0.34954
29	deby	-0.45793
30	njby	-0.48615
31	gard	-0.51203
32	patx	-0.53550
33	chnq	-0.58755
34	tang	-0.60182
35	grts	-0.63976
36	brri	-0.70121
37	nwri	-0.75495
38	ansi	-0.79705
39	dein	-0.83481
40	chop	-1.01498
41	casa	-1.44207

OBS	ESTY	FACTORS
1	indn	3.00781
2	bisc	2.66941
3	boge	1.45762
4	grts	1.39138
5	barn	1.14172
6	alpm	0.86889
7	lisd	0.84528
8	njby	0.83786
9	chnq	0.76175
10	gard	0.73929
11	narr	0.55556
12	deby	0.55198
13	buzz	0.31737
14	alta	0.30057
15	ches	0.17236
16	sthe	0.16974
17	dein	0.06744
18	mycb	-0.06363
19	sava	-0.08824
20	paml	-0.15252
21	neus	-0.16775
22	cpfr	-0.32772
23	char	-0.36077
24	winy	-0.44782
25	john	-0.50278
26	poto	-0.50371
27	ossa	-0.52155
28	conn	-0.52955
29	jams	-0.55024
30	tang	-0.61752
31	ansi	-0.66229
32	brri	-0.72229
33	york	-0.75389
34	chst	-0.76095
35	nssn	-0.90099
36	nwri	-0.91296
37	rapp	-0.94449
38	huds	-1.08282
39	chop	-1.15888
40	casa	-1.46924
41	patx	-1.65343

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

CHAPTER 2- Assemblages of U.S. East Coast Inlets Based on Physical and Hydrodynamic Characteristics

Introduction

Inlet dimensions heavily impact estuarine hydrodynamic regimes and estuarine/marine exchanges. Therefore an understanding of the influence of inlets is crucial to developing an understanding of estuaries abiotically and biotically. Traditionally, inlet studies have focused on evaluating the relationships between inlet dimensions and hydrodynamic variables (e.g., cross sectional area, depth, width, current speed, etc.) (Jarrett 1976, O'Brien 1931, Vincent and Corson 1980a). The impetus for these studies has been to improve the information available to assess potential impacts of channellization and inlet stabilization projects, since modifying inlet dimensions can radically alter estuarine hydrodynamic regimes to the detriment of established ecosystems (e.g., Great South Bay's inlet modification driven oyster industry demise (Schubel et al. 1991)). The Strategic Environmental Assessments Division (SEAD) Inlet Analysis presented in this chapter carries out a similar analysis on U.S. East Coast Inlets from Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts to Biscayne Bay, Florida. The objectives of this U.S. East Coast Inlet Analysis are to: 1) identify the most important physical and hydrodynamic inlet relationships, 2) use these important physical and hydrodynamic relationships' variables to group similar inlets, 3) develop inlet information to assess fisheries species inlet usage regionally.

The purpose of this chapter is to document analytical techniques and to disseminate results of the second of four analyses to define coupling of estuarine and marine environments. This chapter supports an ongoing cooperative study between the University of Virginia and the SEA Division entitled the *Analysis of East Coast Inlet, Estuarine, and Climate Characteristics and Their Impact on the Exchange of Organisms through Inlets Study*. The impetus for this work stems from NOAA's Strategic Environmental Assessments Division's ongoing estuarine characterization efforts in support of improved management of the nation's estuarine resources and inter-estuarine research. Also, the analysis stems from previous success in its application to U.S. inlets in identifying inlet types based on geomorphology and hydrodynamics (Vincent and Corson 1980b.).

Methods

Variable Selection. Variables included in this analysis were based on the following. A major assumption of this analysis was that inlet geomorphology and hydro-

dynamics are intrinsically linked. The patterns of these dynamic linkages makes identification of similar inlets possible. Therefore, variables directly affected by these dynamic linkages will be (with analysis) the most useful in identifying patterns of interactions, and provide the basis for identifying similar inlets.

Inlet Selection. The selection of estuarine-inlets to include in this Analysis was based on the following. Inlets of National Estuarine Inventory (NEI) (NOAA 1985) estuaries were selected to take advantage of their previously compiled physical and hydrodynamic data summaries. Inlet information was compiled for 41 estuaries from Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts to Biscayne Bay, Florida. This range of estuaries was selected to make this inlet analysis comparable to the previously completed estuaries analysis in chapter 1 and Estuarine Living Marine Resources (ELMR) Program's estuarine fisheries abundance data set.

Individual-Inlet Analysis. This Individual-Inlet analysis evaluates inlets independent of their estuarine associations. The rationale for this Individual-Inlet Analysis is that some fisheries species (e.g., red drum, blue crab, American eel, striped bass, Atlantic salmon, etc.) rely on specific hydrodynamic regimes to trigger spawning, stimulate upstream migration, facilitate egg/larvae entrainment, etc. Since these inlet sensitive species rely on specific inlet hydrodynamic regimes, some inlets are more important to a particular species than others. This Individual-Inlet Analysis will be used in combination with ELMR's Life History Tables (currently under development) and an analysis of ELMR's fisheries abundance data set to evaluate "inlet hydrodynamic regime/species utilization patterns" for U.S. East Coast Inlets. As a result, assessments of inlet utility to inlet sensitive species will be evaluated from a regional perspective instead of the current *ad hoc* provincial assessments. The individual inlets, individual inlet variables, and individual inlet data matrix are presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Estuarine-Inlet Analysis. This part of the inlet analysis will be used to evaluate inlet/estuarine linkages. Therefore, to make this inlet analysis comparable to the previously completed Estuaries Analysis in chapter 1 and yet to be completed ELMR Fisheries Abundance Analysis, composite inlet variable values for estuaries with multiple inlets (Table 4) were developed by the use of sums and weighted averages (Table 5). As a result, the Estuarine-Inlet Matrix (Table 6) contains composite inlet information for estuaries with

multiple inlets, and non-composite inlet information for estuaries with single inlets. The estuarine-inlets, estuarine-inlets variables, and estuarine-inlets data matrices are presented in Tables 4, 5, and 6.

Statistical Protocol. The same statistical protocol was applied to the individual-inlet data matrix (Table 3) and estuarine-inlet data matrix (Table 6). Systat version 5.2.1 was used to carry out truncated PCA and Factor Score manipulations (Systat 1992). Systat's *Factor* procedure's *Principal Component* procedure with *correlation* option, *varimax* option, and *Num Factor* instruction invoked were used to carry out the PCAs'. Component number selection was based on the following: 1) component eigenvalues account for $\geq 75\%$ of the variance in the matrix, and 2) individual component eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and account for $\geq 8\%$ of the variance in the matrix. Based on the above criteria, truncated PCAs were selected. The criterion for assigning variables to membership in the resulting components follows: variables were assigned membership in a component if the variable's rotated loading was ≥ 0.5 . Systat's *Principal Component's save file* option with the *scores* option invoked was used to retrieve the PCA run's factor scores. These factor scores indicate an individual estuary's strength of association with the PCA generated components. These factor scores provided the basis for evaluating similarity/dissimilarity.

These factor scores were subjected to cluster analysis as follows. Systat Incorporated's Systat version 5.2.1 *Cluster* procedure (with *Join*, *Pearson*, and *Average Linkage* options invoked) was used to carry out cluster analysis and produce dendrograms (Systat 1992). The dendrogram grouped inlets with similar factor score patterns into clusters. Therefore, the dendrogram grouped the inlets into clusters based on degree of similarity. The criterion for selecting the number of clusters to consider was based on the following. In order to maintain continuity with the previously completed Estuaries Analysis in chapter 1, the dendrogram's branching was cut to provide the number of clusters equal to the number of clusters selected in the Estuaries Analysis. Given the selection of number of clusters to consider is somewhat subjective, the selection of 5 clusters facilitates our cross analyses comparisons (yet to be completed). However, the decision to cut the dendrograms into 5 branches is preliminary and other cuts may prove more useful with further analysis. The inlets within these clusters were assigned to inlet groups according to their membership in a common cluster. This identifies inlets with similar characteristics based on the variables/inlet matrix.

Test runs (PCA and factor score clustering) on Tables

3, Table 6 and their sub-matrices were used to determine the most important variables and final matrix structures (i.e., matrices on which the inlets would be clustered) for the Individual-Inlet Analysis and Estuarine-Inlet Analysis. Variables that did not generate strong PCA rotated loadings (≥ 0.5) and/or caused the test runs to yield egregiously spurious factor score

Table 1. The following 69 individual inlets included in the Individual-Inlet Analysis.

Inlet Abbrev.	Inlet Name	Estuary Affiliation
buzz	mouth of Buzzards Bay	Buzzards Bay
buzzqkhl	Quicks Hole	
narnrpbp	Narrows Point-Brenton Point	Narragansett Bay
narrspbp	Sachuest Point-Breakwater Point	
gardnogi	north mouth of Gardiners Bay	Gardiners Bay
gardsogi	south mouth of Gardiners Bay	
lisopr	Orient Point - Race Point	Long Island Sound
lisepr	East Point - Napatree Point	
conn	Connecticut River entrance	Connecticut River
gsberoc	East Rockaway Inlet	Great South Bay
gsbjone	Jones Inlet	
gsbfris	Fire Island Inlet	
huds	Hudson River entrance	Hudson River
njinbj	Barnaget Inlet (jetty)	Barnegat Bay
njinlteg	Little Egg Inlet	
njinbrg	Brigatine Inlet	New Jersey Inland Bays
njinabsj	Absecon Inlet (jetty)	
njingreg	Great Egg Inlet	
njincors	Corsons Inlet	
njintown	Towsends Inlet	
njinhere	Hereford Inlet	
njincpmj	Cape May Inlet (jetty)	
dela	mouth of Delaware Bay	Delaware Bay
delainj	Indian River Inlet (jetty)	Delaware Inland Bays
chinsine	mouth of Sinapuxent Bay	Chincoteague Bay
chin	Chincoteague Inlet	
ches	mouth of Chesapeake Bay	Chesapeake Bay
paxt	mouth of Patuxent River	Patuxent River
poto	mouth of Potomac River	Potomac River
rapp	mouth of Rappahannock River	Rappahannock River
york	mouth of York River	York River
jame	mouth of James River	James River
chst	mouth of Chester River	Chester River
chop	mouth of Choptank River	Choptank River
tgpk	mouth of Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	Tangier/Pocomoke Sound
almaorgn	Oregon Inlet	Albamarle/Pamlico Sound
almahatt	Hatteras Inlet	
almaocrk	Ocracoke Inlet	
almadrum	Drum Inlet	
pamrppgr	mouth of Pamlico/Pungo River	Pamlico/Pungo River
neunuri	mouth of Neuse River	Neuse River
bogubard	Barden Inlet	Bogue Sound
bogubeau	Beauford Inlet	
bogu	Bogue Inlet	
newnri	New River Inlet	New River
capecplr	mouth of Cape Fear River	Cape Fear River
winy	mouth of Winyah Bay	Winyah Bay
santnsan	mouth of North Santee River	N/S Santee River
santssan	mouth of South Santee River	
charchhj	Charleston Harbor (jetty)	Charleston Harbor
helesthl	mouth of St. Helena Sound	St. Helena Sound
helefrin	Fripp Inlet	
broaprs	mouth of Port Royal Sound	Broad River
sava	mouth of Savannah River	Savannah River
ossa	mouth of Ossabaw Sound	Ossabaw Sound
cathdymo	mouth of Doboy Sound	St. Catherine/Sapelo Sound
cathspmo	mouth of Sapelo Sound	
cathctmo	mouth of St. Catherine Sound	
alta	mouth of Altamaha River	Altamaha River
andranso	mouth of St. Andrew Sound	St. Andrew/St. Simon Sound
andsimo	mouth of St. Simon Sound	
marvmvil	mouth of St. Mary's River (jetty)	St. Mary's River
johnjst	mouth of St. John's River (jetty)	St. John's River
indipjt	Fort Pierce Inlet (jetty)	Indian River
indisebj	Sebastian Inlet (jetty)	
biscmikb	Miami Beach - Key Biscayne	Biscayne Bay
biscskkb	Soldier Key - Key Biscayne	
biscsksk	Sand Key - Soldier Key	
biscbacr	Broad/Angelish Creek	

clusterings (e.g., Long Island Sound and Chincoteague Bay grouping together, Chesapeake Bay and Connecticut River grouping together, etc.) were not included in the final matrix. Also, variables that appeared to duplicate each other (i.e., PCA rotated loadings within .01 of each other in the same component) were tested to determine if they were interchangeable within the matrix. That is a matrix containing one or the other

variable yields similar PCA and factor score clusterings. If the variables were interchangeable then one was not included in the final matrix.

Results

Important Variables Identified. Test runs on Tables 3, Table 6 and their sub-matrices yielded concurrent re

Table 2. Individual inlet variables included in the Individual-Inlet Analysis.

Variables	Methods Used to Develop Variables
width	This parameter is based upon the minimum width of the NEI cross section. In cases where there is a jetty, the width was determined at the terminus of the jetties or shorter jetty if one side was longer than the other. In areas where a tidal flat was exposed at the inlet mouth, a measurement was taken half way between the water line and the shoreline in order to account for the width at mid-tide level.
average depth	This parameter was taken by applying a dot grid approach along the cross section. The depths were averaged and converted from lower low water to mid-tide level depths by adding to the average depth the mean tide level recorded in NOAA's Tide Tables, High and Low Predictions.
maximum depth	This is the maximum depth found in between the borders of the thalweg. The depth only incorporates the natural channel and not random holes on the inlet bottom. The depth parameter was adjusted to reflect mid-tide depths.
cross sectional area	This was derived from multiplying the inlet width by the average depth.
distance to the continental shelf	This was measured on 1:1,200,000 scale NOS nautical charts that give depths in fathoms. The 100 (approx. 200m) bathymetric contour line was used to represent the continental shelf break. The measurements for distance were taken from the middle of the inlet cross section and followed out to the closest point of the shelf, regardless of angle.
mean tide level	This was acquired from NOAA's Tide Tables 1992, High and Low Predictions, East Coast of North and South America. The tidal range measurement closest to the NEI or jettied cross sections were recorded in the matrix and the location was marked on a nautical chart.
spring tide level	same as above
flood current speed	This is obtained from NOAA's Tidal Current Table 1992, Atlantic Coast of North America. The measurements closest to both the NEI or jettied cross sections were recorded in the matrix and the location was marked on the nautical charts. For those that do not have gages, the speed was interpolated from the closest inlet with same physical characteristics (especially depth).
ebb current speed	same as above
flood tidal excursion	This was calculated from the equation: $fte = 3.95 * \text{flood current speed}$
ebb tidal excursion	This was calculated from the equation: $ete = 3.95 * \text{ebb current speed}$
flood volume	This was calculated from the equation: $\text{flood current speed} * \text{cross sectional area}$
ebb volume	This was calculated from the equation: $\text{ebb current speed} * \text{cross sectional area}$

sults. Matrices that excluded any of the 5 important variables (listed in Table 7) produced egregiously spurious factor score clusterings of the inlets. Inclusion of tidal prism volume (estuarine-inlet matrices only), flood volume, ebb volume, flood excursion, ebb excursion, and max depth to matrices containing the 5 important variables did not alter the PCA's identification of a recurring component pattern (Table 7). Max depth, flood volume, and ebb volume usually associated (strongly) with the first component (Table 7). Flood and ebb excursions usually associated (strongly) with the second component (Table 7). Flood and ebb excursions were found to be interchangeable with flood and ebb current speed. Inclusion of average tidal height, spring tidal height, and distance to shelf caused egregiously spurious factor score clusterings of the inlets, and these variables didn't associate strongly with any component (based on their low rotated loadings). Conversely, the variables listed in Table 7 were the most important variables tested (for both the individual-inlet test runs and estuarine-inlet test runs) based on their consistently high rotated loadings (> 0.8), their consistent presence in the significant components (i.e., eigenvalues ≥ 1 and $\geq 8\%$ variance), and their required presence to maintain the recurrent component pattern. As a result, the following variables were excluded from further consideration and removed from the individual-inlet matrix and estuarine-inlet matrix: tidal height, spring tidal height, distance to shelf, max depth, flood volume, ebb volume, flood excursion, ebb excursion, tidal prism volume. The following important variables remained in the individual-inlet's (final) data matrix (Table 8) and estuarine-inlet's (final) data matrix (Table 9): cross sectional area, depth, width, flood current speed, ebb current speed. These final data matrices were evaluated further using PCA and factor score clustering protocols.

Improving Robustness of Analysis. The PCA and factor score clusterings of the individual-inlet (final) data matrix (Table 8) and estuarine-inlet (final) data matrix (Table 9) produced a minor mis-alignment of the inlets. To be specific, Long Island Sound grouped with the Chesapeake Bay Sub-estuaries. This groupment was deemed to be unrealistic given disparities in cross section and current speed within this group. After some thought, it was realized that clustering factor scores from a 3 component PCA was not very robust analytically (i.e., clustering 3×41 and 3×69 matrices). Conversely, clustering the variables of Table 8 and Table 9 would produce substantially more robust analyses (i.e., clustering 5×41 and 5×69). Therefore, Table 8 and Table 9's variables were: standardized (using Systat 5.2.1 *data* module) to compensate for the disparate units, and the resulting standardized data *Join Clustered* using *Euclidean Distance* and *Average Linkage*.

The resulting dendrograms are presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Individual-Inlet Dendrogram Results. The Individual-Inlet cluster analysis (Figure 1) identified five groups of inlets. Long Island Sound's-Orient Point - Race Point Inlet is its own group based on its large size (cross sectionally) and swift currents. This combination is opposite the trend in the other inlets which is characterized by slower currents speeds associated with larger cross sectional areas and vice versa. The Delaware Bay, Potomac River, and Chesapeake Bay Inlets make up a slow (current speeds) and large (cross section) group. Indian River's-Sebastian Inlet (jetty), and New Jersey Inland Bay's-Absecon Inlet (jetty) make an exceptional fast (current speeds) group. Buzzards Bay's-mouth of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay's-Narrows Point to Breton Point, Narragansett Bay's-Sachuest Point to Breakwater Point, Gardiners Bay's-south mouth of Gardiners Bay, and Paxtuent River Inlets make up another moderately sized (cross sectional area) / slow (current speed) group. The other 58 inlets fall into a small to moderately sized (cross section) group (group 5). One subsection of group 5 consist of moderately sized and slow inlets: New Jersey Inland Bay's-Corson's Inlet, Chester River, Choptank River, Rappahanock River, Pamlico/Pungo River, Biscayne Bay's-Solder Key to Biscayne Key, Biscayne Bay's-Sand Key to Solder Key, and Neuse River Inlets. A second subsection of group 5 consist of moderately large / swift inlets: Savannah River, St. Helena Sound's-mouth of St. Helena Sound, Hudson River, Gardiners Bay's-north mouth of Gardiners Bay. The remaining 46 inlets fall into a moderate to small group.

Estuarine-Inlet Cluster Analysis Results. The Estuarine-Inlet cluster analysis identified five groups. Long Island Sound is its own group, which makes sense since it is so large and swift. This break out also occurred in the Individual Inlet dendrogram (Figure 1). Biscayne Bay is also its own group, which makes sense since it is so wide, shallow, and slow. Narragansett Bay, Buzzards Bay, Delaware Bay, Gardiners Bay, Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay make up a "slow current speed and large cross sectional area" group. The members of this group showed a similar grouping in Figure 1. Neuse, Pamlico, Rappahannock, Choptank, Chester, Connecticut, Altama, Tangier, York, and Patuxent Rivers make up a "small cross sectional area and slow to moderate current speed" group. A similar groupment was seen in Figure 1. The rest of the inlets (23) fell within a swift current speed group.

Table 4. The following 41 estuarine-inlets included in the Estuarine-Inlet Analysis. "Composite Inlets" denotes estuaries with multiple inlets. "Non-Composite Inlet" denotes estuaries with single inlet.

Esty-Inlet Abbrev.	Composite Inlet or Non-Composite Inlet	Estuary
buzz	Composite Inlet	Buzzards Bay
narr	Composite Inlet	Narragansett Bay
gard	Composite Inlet	Gardiners Bay
lisd	Composite Inlet	Long Island Sound
conn	Non-composite Inlet	Connecticut River
grts	Composite Inlet	Great South Bay
huds	Non-composite Inlet	Hudson River
barn	Composite Inlet	Barnegat Bay
njby	Composite Inlet	New Jersey Inland Bays
deby	Non-composite Inlet	Delaware Bay
dein	Non-composite Inlet	Delaware Inland Bays
chnq	Composite Inlet	Chincoteague Bay
ches	Non-composite Inlet	Chesapeake Bay
patx	Non-composite Inlet	Patuxent River
poto	Non-composite Inlet	Potomac River
rapp	Non-composite Inlet	Rappahannock River
york	Non-composite Inlet	York River
jams	Non-composite Inlet	James River
chst	Non-composite Inlet	Chester River
chop	Non-composite Inlet	Choptank River
tang	Non-composite Inlet	Tangier/Pocomoke Sound
alpm	Composite Inlet	Albamarle/Pamlico Sound
paml	Non-composite Inlet	Pamlico/Pungo River
neus	Non-composite Inlet	Neuse River
boge	Composite Inlet	Bogue Sound
nwri	Non-composite Inlet	New River
cpfr	Non-composite Inlet	Cape Fear River
winy	Non-composite Inlet	Winyah Bay
nssn	Composite Inlet	N/S Santee River
char	Non-composite Inlet	Charleston Harbor
sthe	Composite Inlet	St. Helena Sound
brrr	Non-composite Inlet	Broad River
sava	Non-composite Inlet	Savannah River
ossa	Non-composite Inlet	Ossabaw Sound
casa	Composite Inlet	St. Catherine/Sapelo Sound
alta	Non-composite Inlet	Altamaha River
ansi	Composite Inlet	St. Andrew/St. Simon Sound
mycb	Non-composite Inlet	St. Mary's River
john	Non-composite Inlet	St. John's River
indn	Composite Inlet	Indian River
bisc	Composite Inlet	Biscayne Bay

Discussion

First and foremost, these inlet analyses identify the following variables as being the most important in characterizing the interaction of inlet geomorphology and inlet hydrodynamics: 1) cross sectional area; 2) depth; 3) width; 4) flood current speed; and 5) ebb current speed. The interaction of these variables reasonably define inlet types based primarily on cross sectional area and current speeds, and secondarily on depth and width. This appraisal is based on test runs on both the Individual-Inlet and Estuarine-Inlet data matrices (Table 3, Table 6, and their sub-matrices) which

consistently identified a recurrent PCA component pattern seen in Table 7. Cross sectional area recurrently occurred in the first component with rotated loadings >0.9. Flood current speed and ebb current speed recurrently occurred in the second component with rotated loadings >0.9. Width or depth recurrently occurred in the first component with rotated loadings <0.9, and one or the other occurred in component 3 at a higher rotated load value than it had in component one. These findings agree with those of Vincent and Corson's (1980b) identification of cross section and current speed as the most important variables defining inlets.

Estuarine inlets come into existence in three basic ways: 1) primary inlets- sea level intersects the coastal topography and drowns the subaqueous topography in such a way as to create a basin incised into the coastline (e.g., drowned river valleys, coastal plain estuaries, fjords, large sounds, etc.), 2) secondary inlets- sea level positioning in combination with adequate coastal sedimentary budgets maintain barrier islands, peninsulas, spits, etc. while the subaqueous topography behind these secondary coastal features become lagoons and small sounds, 3) hybrid inlets come into existence when primary inlets are modified by secondary coastal features (e.g., Sandy Hook Peninsula as headland for Raritan Bay, barrier islands as headlands

for Almarle/Pamlico Sound). These estuarine inlets are maintained around some dynamic equilibrium by the interaction of their estuary's geomorphology, volumetrics, and sedimentary budgets.

Future Work

Future work includes cross analyses of the U.S. East Coast Inlets Analysis results and the previously completed U.S. East Coast Estuaries Analysis results. This comparison explores if certain estuarine characteristics are statistically related to inlet geometric characteristics, such as width, depth, cross sectional area, tidal current speed, etc. This estuaries/inlet analysis

Table 5. Estuarine-inlet variables included in the Estuarine-Inlet Analysis.

Variables	Methods Used to Develop Variables
width	sum of (individual inlet width) inlet widths taken from Table 2
average depth	sum of (individual inlet average depth * proration) proration based on: (inlet cross sectional area) / (sum of (estuary's inlets cross sectional area)) inlet average depth taken from Table 2
maximum depth	sum of (individual inlet maximum depth * proration) proration based on: (inlet cross sectional area) / (sum of (estuary's inlets cross sectional area)) inlet average depth taken from Table 2
cross sectional area	sum of (individual inlet cross sectional area) inlet cross sectional area taken from Table 2
distance to the continental shelf	average of distance to the continental shelf distances inlet distance to shelf taken from Table 2
mean tide level	sum of (individual inlet mean tide level)/ number of inlets inlet mean tide level taken from Table 2
spring tide level	sum of (individual inlet spring tide level) / number of inlets inlet spring tide level taken from Table 2
flood current speed	sum of (individual inlet flood current speed * proration) proration based on: (inlet cross sectional area) / (sum of (estuary's inlets cross sectional area)) inlet flood current speed taken from Table 2
ebb current speed	sum of (individual inlet ebb current speed* proration) proration based on: (inlet cross sectional area) / (sum of (estuary's inlets cross sectional area)) inlet ebb current speed taken from Table 2
flood tidal excursion	This was calculated from the equation: fte = 3.95 * flood current speed flood current speed taken from Table 5
ebb tidal excursion	This was calculated from the equation: ete = 3.95 * ebb current speed ebb current speed taken from Table 5
flood volume	This was calculated from the equation: flood current speed * cross sectional area flood current speed & cross sectional area taken from Table 5
ebb volume	This was calculated from the equation: ebb current speed * cross sectional area ebb current speed & cross sectional area taken from Table 5
tidal prism volume	Taken directly from NEI.

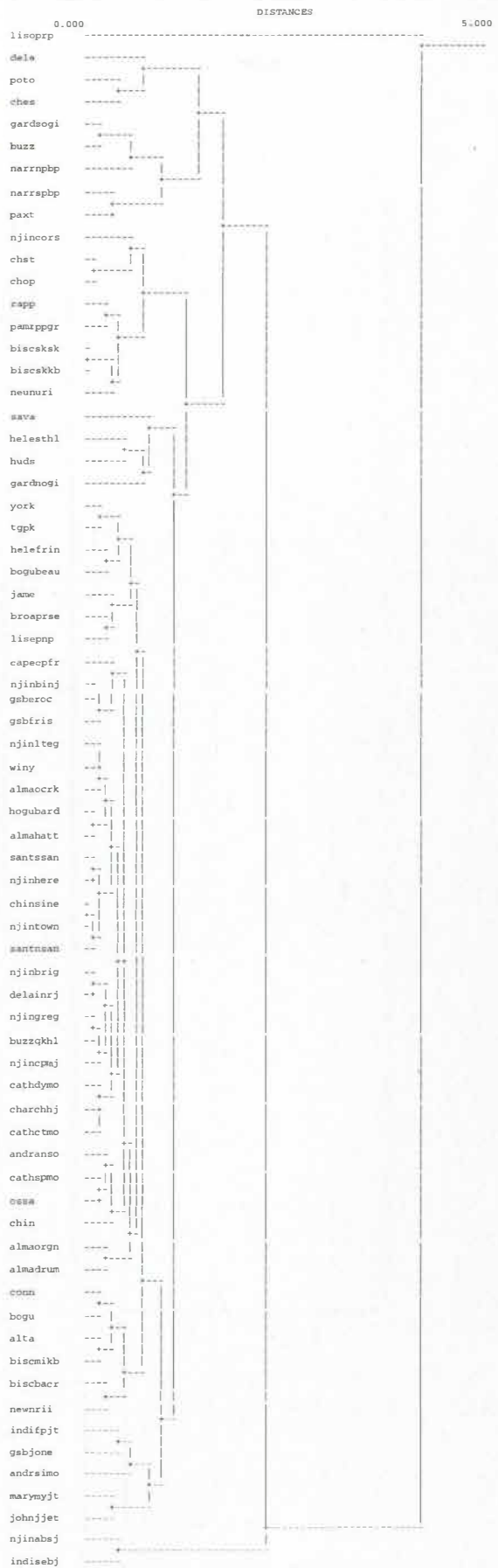


Figure 1. Individual-inlet dendrogram of standardized data in Table 8.

...were used to describe... Living Island... DISTANCES 0.000 5.000

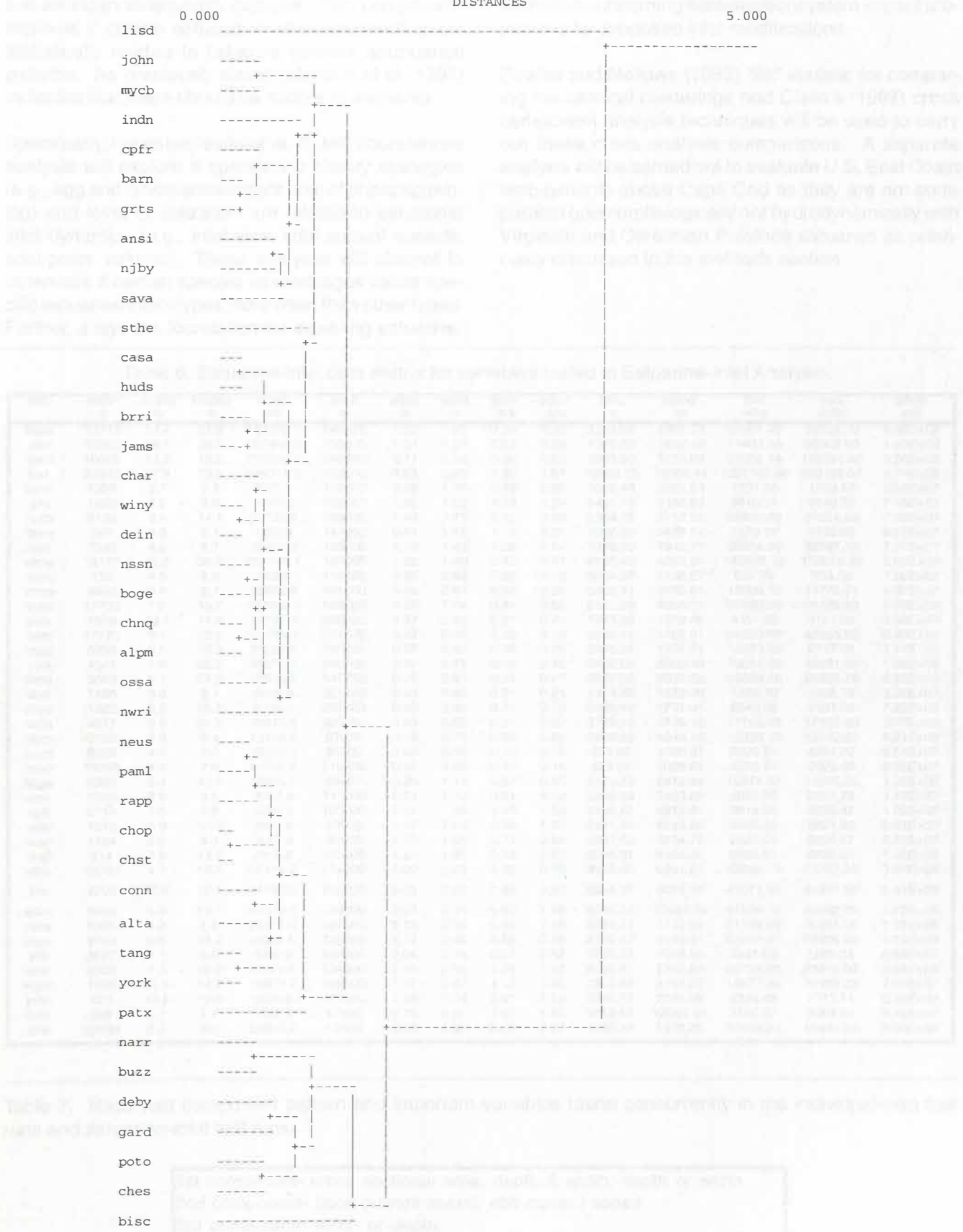


Figure 2. Estuarine-inlet dendrogram of standardized data in Table 9.

will be compared to an ongoing analysis of the Estuarine Living Marine Resources Program's (ELMR) relative abundance/estuaries matrices. This comparison explores if certain estuarine/inlet characteristics are statistically related to fisheries species abundance patterns. As previously stated (Monaco et al. 1991) indicates that there should be such a relationship.

Specifically, the estuaries/inlet vs. ELMR abundances analysis will explore if specific life history strategies (e.g., egg and larvae entrainment from offshore spawning) and level of utilization are related to estuarine/inlet dynamics (e.g., inlet size, tidal current speeds, tidal prism volume). These analyses will attempt to determine if certain species assemblages utilize specific estuaries/inlets types more often than other types. Further, it lays the foundation for exploring estuarine/

offshore fisheries abundance linkages on regional scales. If successful, this would provide valuable information concerning fisheries/ecosystem impact projections for proposed inlet modifications.

Fowles and Mallows (1983) "Bk" statistic for comparing hierarchical clusterings and Clafin's (1987) cross component analysis techniques will be used to carry out these cross analysis comparisons. A separate analysis will be carried out to evaluate U.S. East Coast embayments above Cape Cod as they are not comparable geomorphologically nor hydrodynamically with Virginian and Carolinian Province estuaries as previously discussed in the methods section.

Table 6. Estuarine-inlet data matrix for variables tested in Estuarine-Inlet Analysis.

esty	width m	avdep m	mxdep m	crsec m ²	dshlf m	atide m	sptid m	fcurr m/s	ecurr m/s	flexc m	ebexc m	fvol m ³ /s	evol m ³ /s	lprsm m ³
buzz	11713	14.4	21.0	169192.1	149925	1.02	1.26	0.34	0.30	2254.64	1961.33	58307.49	50722.20	6.80E+08
narr	10900	18.1	28.1	197444.5	150000	1.01	1.25	0.21	0.28	1373.89	1832.49	41463.34	55303.60	4.93E+08
gard	19605	13.9	19.8	271643.0	140500	0.71	0.86	0.36	0.50	2351.96	3255.98	97655.14	135190.65	3.26E+08
lisd	22357	27.9	73.1	624314.6	150000	0.68	0.80	1.66	1.57	10868.75	10302.44	1037169.96	983129.07	3.74E+09
conn	1399	2.7	7.9	3777.3	165000	0.98	1.16	0.46	0.36	3009.48	2355.24	1737.56	1359.83	2.58E+07
grts	1829	4.2	8.0	7700.0	165667	1.02	1.23	1.28	1.24	8491.75	8165.85	9840.31	9548.26	7.48E+07
huds	9135	8.4	14.1	76732.8	189000	1.43	1.71	0.82	0.88	5364.72	5757.26	62920.89	67524.86	7.36E+07
barn	347	4.0	3.1	1389.9	141000	0.94	1.16	1.13	1.29	7392.84	8439.62	1570.57	1792.96	8.55E+07
njby	7949	4.9	8.7	38951.6	135250	1.19	1.43	1.35	1.54	7376.95	7943.77	52694.96	59867.75	7.97E+07
deby	18197	12.6	30.8	229276.7	137000	1.25	1.49	0.72	0.67	4710.48	4383.37	165079.19	153615.36	2.89E+09
dein	152	4.5	5.0	685.8	118000	0.82	0.98	0.93	1.10	6084.37	7196.57	637.79	754.38	1.80E+07
chnq	4942	3.4	8.7	16852.8	101000	0.69	0.81	0.83	0.88	5399.41	5735.95	13908.70	14775.61	4.67E+07
chqs	17730	7.8	15.7	137806.3	120000	0.85	1.04	0.41	0.62	2682.36	4056.25	56500.60	85439.93	8.69E+08
patx	1509	13.1	17.6	19767.9	269900	0.37	0.43	0.21	0.21	1373.89	1373.89	4151.26	4151.26	3.00E+07
poto	17775	9.1	12.8	161752.5	231000	0.37	0.43	0.36	0.26	2355.24	1701.01	58230.90	42055.65	3.40E+08
rapp	6096	5.5	10.0	33528.0	188450	0.37	0.43	0.36	0.26	2355.24	1701.01	12070.08	8717.28	1.17E+08
york	4541	7.9	20.8	35873.9	160700	0.67	0.79	0.52	0.46	3402.02	3009.48	18654.43	16501.99	1.06E+08
jams	3683	9.1	21.5	33515.3	147750	0.76	0.91	0.77	0.77	5037.60	5037.60	25806.78	25806.78	2.83E+08
chst	1196	5.8	9.7	6936.8	351250	0.34	0.40	0.21	0.21	1373.89	1373.89	1456.73	1456.73	3.31E+07
chop	1322	6.2	16.7	8196.4	297600	0.40	0.46	0.31	0.26	2028.12	1701.01	2540.88	2131.06	7.22E+07
tang	4617	6.5	24.5	30010.5	206950	0.49	0.58	0.57	0.57	3729.13	3729.13	17105.99	17105.99	3.77E+08
alpm	5122	2.6	8.4	13199.6	57250	0.59	0.71	0.99	0.92	6468.24	6043.16	13050.13	12192.50	8.21E+08
paml	6309	4.5	7.0	28390.5	99700	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.15	673.08	1009.61	2920.81	4381.22	6.54E+07
neus	10058	4.4	7.6	44255.2	110800	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.15	673.08	1009.61	4552.97	6829.46	6.85E+07
boge	3386	5.4	10.0	18245.1	83667	0.95	1.12	0.67	0.85	4153.15	5412.44	12274.88	15500.85	1.35E+08
nwri	1006	2.0	3.5	2007.4	111000	0.91	1.10	0.51	1.13	3336.59	7403.83	1023.80	2271.78	1.72E+07
cpfr	2114	1.6	3.8	3286.3	100000	1.31	1.49	1.10	1.50	7196.57	9813.51	3614.95	4929.47	1.00E+08
winy	1975	5.0	10.0	9821.8	93000	1.16	1.34	0.98	1.00	6411.49	6542.34	9625.36	9821.80	8.61E+07
nssn	1134	2.9	4.4	3281.8	90000	1.33	1.56	0.77	0.89	5037.60	5834.72	2527.01	2926.87	2.51E+07
char	914	7.8	13.8	7135.0	103000	1.51	1.80	0.93	0.93	6084.37	6084.37	6635.51	6635.51	1.35E+08
sche	13730	4.7	10.5	65144.3	119000	1.90	2.23	0.75	0.78	4915.20	5201.51	48646.13	50752.28	3.94E+08
brri	4206	10.5	17.1	44163.0	126000	2.01	2.23	0.93	0.93	6084.37	6084.37	41071.59	41071.59	5.41E+08
sava	9400	5.9	13.1	55870.0	134000	2.07	2.44	0.93	1.60	6084.37	10467.74	51959.13	89392.05	1.75E+08
ossa	5395	4.8	7.5	25817.0	137000	2.13	2.50	0.82	1.18	5364.72	7719.96	21169.95	30464.08	1.76E+08
casa	8733	6.8	14.2	59352.0	138333	2.12	2.49	0.89	0.99	5792.56	6490.97	52550.01	58886.00	4.16E+08
alta	3667	2.3	6.0	8493.9	134000	2.04	2.38	0.57	0.62	3729.13	4056.25	4841.55	5266.24	6.68E+07
ansi	6309	7.5	15.2	47177.0	134000	2.01	2.36	1.29	1.13	8420.97	7392.84	60723.88	53310.00	3.88E+08
mycb	1166	11.9	14.7	13873.7	128000	1.77	2.07	1.13	1.40	7392.84	9159.27	15677.32	19423.23	7.00E+07
john	471	13.9	19.8	6530.9	117000	1.48	1.74	0.97	1.19	6346.07	7785.38	6334.93	7771.71	5.32E+07
indn	386	4.7	7.7	1832.6	47500	0.76	0.91	1.51	1.85	9858.53	12089.64	2761.37	3393.65	6.46E+07
bisc	22935	2.3	6.0	52807.7	10850	0.56	0.69	0.26	0.27	1232.49	1578.20	13658.31	14444.95	3.00E+08

Table 7. Recurrent component pattern and important variables found concurrently in the individual-inlet test runs and estuarine-inlet test runs.

- 1st component- cross sectional area, depth & width; depth or width
- 2nd component- flood current speed, ebb current speed
- 3rd component- width or depth

Table 8. Individual-inlet data (final) matrix on which dendrogram (Figure 1) was based.

inlet	width	avdep	crsec	fcurr	ecurr
buzz	10424	14.9	155051.5	0.31	0.26
buzzqkhl	1289	6.6	8449.1	0.98	1.03
narrmpbp	7041	19.4	136595.4	0.21	0.31
narrspbp	3859	15.1	58270.9	0.21	0.21
gardnogi	9354	12.9	120605.5	0.62	0.93
gardsogi	10250	14.6	149967.8	0.15	0.15
lisopr	18974	29.0	549983.7	1.70	1.60
lisepn	3383	9.2	31246.1	0.98	1.13
conn	1399	2.7	3777.3	0.46	0.36
gsberoc	741	3.4	2483.3	1.13	1.18
gsbjone	640	3.5	2240.3	1.60	1.34
gsbfris	878	5.1	4476.9	1.24	1.24
huds	9135	8.4	76289.9	0.82	0.88
njinbinj	347	2.9	1007.7	1.13	1.29
njintleg	3264	3.6	11840.4	1.03	1.08
njinbrig	366	3.9	1438.1	0.98	1.03
njinabsj	662	5.5	3632.1	2.10	2.49
njingreg	1463	5.7	8383.6	1.03	1.08
njincors	777	0.6	497.4	0.05	0.10
njintown	274	3.2	877.8	0.87	0.93
njinhere	892	2.3	2050.5	0.82	0.87
njincpmj	251	6.9	1731.9	0.93	1.13
dela	18197	12.6	228508.0	0.72	0.67
delainrj	152	4.5	685.8	0.93	1.10
chinsine	247	3.0	741.0	0.87	0.93
chin	4695	3.4	16099.2	0.82	0.87
ches	17730	7.8	137806.3	0.41	0.62
paxt	1509	13.1	19767.9	0.21	0.21
poto	17775	9.1	161752.5	0.36	0.26
rapp	6096	5.5	33528.0	0.36	0.26
york	4541	7.9	35873.9	0.52	0.46
jame	3683	9.1	33515.3	0.77	0.77
chst	1196	5.8	6936.8	0.21	0.21
chop	1322	6.2	8196.4	0.31	0.26
tgpk	4617	6.5	30010.5	0.57	0.57
almaorgn	1582	2.9	4587.5	1.10	0.62
almahatt	880	1.5	1319.5	1.10	1.00
almaocrk	2057	2.7	5643.9	0.88	1.20
almadrum	604	1.3	754.4	0.93	0.57
pamrppgr	6309	4.5	28390.5	0.10	0.15
neunuri	10058	4.4	44255.2	0.10	0.15
bogubard	777	1.7	1303.0	0.98	1.03
bogubeau	1054	7.7	8098.1	0.62	0.88
bogu	1554	1.7	2642.6	0.51	0.57
newnrii	1006	1.9	1901.0	0.51	1.13
capecpfr	2114	1.6	3286.3	1.10	1.50
winy	1975	3.4	6742.5	0.98	1.00
santnsan	572	3.4	1968.4	0.77	0.93
santssan	562	1.9	1045.6	0.77	0.82
charchhj	914	7.8	7135.0	0.93	0.93
helesthl	12349	4.7	57588.7	0.77	0.82
helefrin	1381	5.9	8206.6	0.62	0.62
broaprse	4206	10.5	44163.0	0.93	0.93
sava	9400	5.9	55870.0	0.93	1.60
ossa	5395	4.8	25817.0	0.82	1.18
cathdymo	2016	6.4	12844.2	0.82	0.93
cathspmo	4065	5.8	23414.5	0.88	1.13
cathctmo	2652	8.2	21663.2	0.93	0.88
alta	3667	2.3	8493.9	0.57	0.62
andranso	4398	6.6	28822.7	1.10	1.13
andrsimo	1911	9.0	17242.1	1.60	1.13
marymyjt	1166	11.9	13873.7	1.13	1.40
johnijet	471	13.9	6530.9	0.97	1.19
indifpjt	206	6.0	1236.0	1.34	1.59
indisebj	180	1.9	342.0	2.11	2.78
biscmikb	4171	0.8	3178.7	0.62	0.46
biscskkb	8230	2.1	17558.7	0.10	0.15
biscsksk	8120	1.5	12127.2	0.10	0.15
biscbacr	2414	1.1	2722.4	0.62	0.93

Table 9. Estuarine-inlet data (final) matrix on which dendrogram (Figure 2) was based.

esty	width	avdep	crsec	fcurr	ecurr
buzz	11713	14.4	169192.1	0.34	0.30
narr	10900	18.1	197444.5	0.21	0.28
gard	19605	13.9	271643.0	0.36	0.50
lisd	22357	27.9	624314.6	1.66	1.57
conn	1399	2.7	3777.3	0.46	0.36
grts	1829	4.2	7700.0	1.28	1.24
huds	9135	8.4	76732.8	0.82	0.88
barr	347	4.0	1389.9	1.13	1.29
njby	7949	4.9	38951.6	1.35	1.54
deby	18197	12.6	229276.7	0.72	0.67
dein	152	4.5	685.8	0.93	1.10
chnq	4942	3.4	16852.8	0.83	0.88
ches	17730	7.8	137806.3	0.41	0.62
patx	1509	13.1	19767.9	0.21	0.21
poto	17775	9.1	161752.5	0.36	0.26
rapp	6096	5.5	33528.0	0.36	0.26
york	4541	7.9	35873.9	0.52	0.46
jams	3683	9.1	33515.3	0.77	0.77
chst	1196	5.8	6936.8	0.21	0.21
chop	1322	6.2	8196.4	0.31	0.26
tang	4617	6.5	30010.5	0.57	0.57
alpm	5122	2.6	13199.6	0.99	0.92
paml	6309	4.5	28390.5	0.10	0.15
neus	10058	4.4	44255.2	0.10	0.15
boge	3386	5.4	18245.1	0.67	0.85
nwri	1006	2.0	2007.4	0.51	1.13
cpfr	2114	1.6	3286.3	1.10	1.50
winy	1975	5.0	9821.8	0.98	1.00
nssn	1134	2.9	3281.8	0.77	0.89
char	914	7.8	7135.0	0.93	0.93
sthe	13730	4.7	65144.3	0.75	0.78
brri	4206	10.5	44163.0	0.93	0.93
sava	9400	5.9	55870.0	0.93	1.60
ossa	5395	4.8	25817.0	0.82	1.18
casa	8733	6.8	59352.0	0.89	0.99
alta	3667	2.3	8493.9	0.57	0.62
ansi	6309	7.5	47177.0	1.29	1.13
mycb	1166	11.9	13873.7	1.13	1.40
john	471	13.9	6530.9	0.97	1.19
indn	386	4.7	1832.6	1.51	1.85
bisc	22935	2.3	52807.7	0.26	0.27

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Steve Stone, Moe Nelson, John Christensen and Steve Jury for their reviews of this technical report. The authors also thank Arthur Bulger and Bruce Hayden for their statistical consultations.

References

- Clafin, L.W. 1987. Associations between the phytoplankton and physiochemical regimes of Lake Michigan. p. 97-121. In *Phycology of Large Lakes of the World; Ergebn. Limnologie 25*, (ed. Munawar, M.), E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany.
- Fowlkes, E.B. and C.L. Mallows. 1983. A method for comparing two hierarchical clusterings. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assoc.* 78(383):553-568.
- Horn, M.N. and L.G. Allen. 1976. Numbers of species and faunal resemblance of marine fishes in California bays and estuaries. *Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 75, 159-170.
- Jarrett, J.T. 1976. Tidal Prism-Inlet Area Relationships. GITI Report 3. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. and U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.
- Lowery, T.A. and M.E. Monaco. 1991 unpublished. Comparison of Mobile Bay and Chesapeake Bay salinity zone delineations based on species occurrences. *Technical Report.(draft)*. Strategic Assessments Branch, NOS/NOAA, Rockville, Maryland
- Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1994. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the biogeography and life history characteristics of fishes. *Estuarine Research Federation*, 1991 San Francisco Conference, *Abstracts*.
- Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1994. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the distribution of fishes. *Journal of Biogeography* 19, 251-267.
- NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) (1985) *National Estuarine Inventory: data atlas. Volume 1. Physical and hydrologic characteristics*. p. 103. Strategic Assessments Branch, NOS/NOAA, Rockville, Maryland.
- O'Brien, M.P. 1931. Estuary tidal Prism related to entrance areas. *Jour. Civil. Engineers.* 1(8):738-739.
- Schubel, J.R., T.R. Bell, and H.H. Carter. 1991. The Great South Bay. Marine Sciences Research Center. State University of New York. Stony Brook, New York.
- SYSTAT (1992) *SYSTAT: Statistics, Version 5.2 edition*, p. 724 SYSTAT, Inc., Evanston, IL:
- Vincent, C.L. and W.D. Corson. 1980a. Analysis of the Stability of Selected U.S. Tidal Inlets. General Investigation of Tidal Inlets Report. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. and U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.
- Vincent, C.L. and W.D. Corson. 1980b. The Geometry of Selected U.S. Tidal Inlets. General Investigation of Tidal Inlets Report. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. and U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

CHAPTER 3- Comparison of U.S. East Coast Estuarine and Inlet Assemblages Based on Physical and Hydrodynamic Characteristics.

Introduction

Previous analyses of U.S. East Coast estuaries in chapter 1 and inlets in chapter 2 have identified assemblages of estuaries and inlets based on their physical and hydrodynamic characteristics. Given an estuary's hydrodynamic impact on its inlet(s) and vice versa, it is reasonable to assume that estuaries of a specific type possess complementary inlets. Therefore, comparisons of inlet assemblages from chapter 2 versus estuarine assemblages from chapter 1 provides a means of evaluating these estuarine/inlet relationships.

The purpose of this chapter is to document the analytical techniques and to disseminate results of the third of four analyses to define coupling of estuarine and marine environments. This chapter supports an ongoing cooperative study between the University of Virginia and the SEA Division entitled the *Analysis of East Coast Inlet, Estuarine, and Climate Characteristics and Their Impact on the Exchange of Organisms through Inlets Study*. The impetus for this work stems from NOAA's Strategic Environmental Assessments Division's ongoing estuarine characterization efforts in support of improved management of the nation's estuarine resources and inter-estuarine research. Also, the analysis stems from previous success in its application to U.S. West Coast estuaries in identifying estuarine types based on geomorphology/hydrodynamics and species assemblages (Horn and Allen 1976; Monaco et al. 1991; Monaco et al. 1992).

Methods

Fowlkes and Mallows' (1983) Bk statistic (Table 1) was used to determine the similarity of the estuaries dendrogram (Figure 1) versus the inlet dendrogram (Figure 2). Based on previous analyses (chapters 1 and 2) the estuaries and inlet dendrograms were cut to produce a five cluster configuration for comparative purposes. These clusters were used to develop the comparison matrix on which the Bk statistic's components were based (Table 1). As per Fowlkes and Mallows (1983), if the Bk statistic is above the 95% confidence interval for Bk, then the dendrograms are similar at the five cluster cut. If the Bk statistic is below the 95% confidence interval for Bk, then the dendrograms are not similar at the five cluster cut.

The Bk statistic was determined to be 0.3906 for the comparison matrix (Table 1). The Bk value was above the 95% confidence interval (0.3394) for Bk indicating that the estuaries dendrogram and inlet dendrogram were similar according to the Bk statistic procedure used here.

Discussion

This analysis of the U.S. East Coast Inlets Analysis (chapter 1) and the U.S. East Coast Estuaries Analysis (chapter 2) indicates that the assemblages of inlets and estuaries identified by Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Cluster Analysis are statistically similar. This is especially interesting since no variables are common between the U.S. East Coast Inlets Analysis (chapter 1) and the U.S. East Coast Estuaries Analysis (chapter 2). These results significantly reinforce the premise that specific estuary types are associated with complementary inlet types.

Future Work

The next step in this series of estuarine inlet analyses will subject a combined estuaries/inlet variables matrix to the above statistical protocols (chapters 1 and 2). The estuaries/inlet results will be compared to the previous estuaries results (chapter 1) and inlet results (chapter 2). This will be done to: 1) investigate intercorrelations within the combined estuaries and inlet variable matrix; and 2) evaluate the similarity of the resulting dendrograms to the previous dendrograms (chapters 1 and 2).

These estuarine inlet analyses will be compared to an ongoing analysis of the Estuarine Living Marine Resources Program's (ELMR) relative abundance/estuaries matrices. This ELMR vs. inlet/estuaries analysis explores if certain estuarine/inlet characteristics are statistically related to fish species abundance patterns. Fowles and Mallows (1983) "Bk" statistic for comparing hierarchical clusterings and Clafin's (1987) cross component analysis techniques will be used to carry out these cross analysis comparisons.

The estuaries/inlet vs. ELMR abundance analysis will explore if specific life history strategies (e.g., egg and larvae entrainment from offshore spawn

Table 1. Estuaries dendrogram (tree1) versus inlet dendrogram (tree2), comparison matrix and Bk statistic components.

Inlet vs. Estuaries- 5 cluster comparison

Comparison matrix		tree1 branch1	tree1 branch2	tree1 branch3	tree1 branch4	tree1 branch5	sum cells across rows
tree2	branch1	1	0	0	0	0	1
tree2	branch2	1	8	7	0	7	23
tree2	branch3	0	0	6	0	4	10
tree2	branch4	3	1	0	2	0	6
tree2	branch5	0	1	0	0	0	1
sum cells	down columns	5	10	13	2	11	41

Bk statistics components for above comparison matrix

values	component
41	mij=matrix cells e.g. above 1+1+3+8+1+7+6+2+7+4
231	mij squared e.g. above 1squared+1squared+3squared+8squared+7squared+6squared+2squared+7squared+4squared
41	mi.=sum bottom e.g. above 5+10+13+2+11
419	mi. squared e.g. above 5squared+10squared+13squared+2squared+11squared
41	m.j=sum side e.g. above 1+23+10+6+1
667	m.j squared e.g. above 1squared+23squared+10squared+6squared+1squared
41	n=mi j
5	k=number of clusters
25	c=number of cells in comparison matrix
190	Tk=mij squared - n
378	Pk=mi. squared-n
626	Qk=m.j squared-n
3486	Pk'=mi.(mi.-1)(mi.-2) e.g. mi. values of 5,10,13,2,11 Pk'=5*4*3+10*9*8+13*12*11+0*11*10*9
11466	Qk'=m.j(m.j-1)(m.j-2) e.g. for values of 1,23,10,6,1 Qk'=0+23*22*21+10*9*8+6*5*4+0
0.3908	Bk=Tk/square root of Pk*Qk
0.296612	E(Bk)=Bk mean= (square root of Pk*Qk)/(n*(n-1))
0.0006	var(Bk)=2/[n(n-1)]+[4(Pk'Qk')/n(n-1)*(n-2)*PkQk]+[(Pk-2-4Pk'/Pk)*(Qk-2-4Qk'/Qk)/n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)] continued from above: -PkQk/[n squared (n-1)squared]
0.3394	upper 95%Confidence Interval= E(Bk) + t-value for n * square root of var(Bk)

If Bk less than upper 95% Confidence interval
Then clusters are not similar

ing) and level of utilization are related to estuarine/inlet dynamics (e.g., inlet size, tidal current speeds, tidal prism volume). These analyses will attempt to determine if certain assemblages of species utilize specific estuaries/inlets types more than other types. Further, it lays the foundation for exploring estuarine/offshore fisheries abundance linkages on regional scales. If successful, this would provide valuable information concerning fisheries/ecosystem impact projections for proposed inlet modifications.

Acknowledgments

We thank Colin L. Mallows of AT and T Bell Laboratories for his review and guidance of our use of the Fowlkes and Mallows 1983 Bk statistic. The authors also thank John Christensen for his review of this technical report.

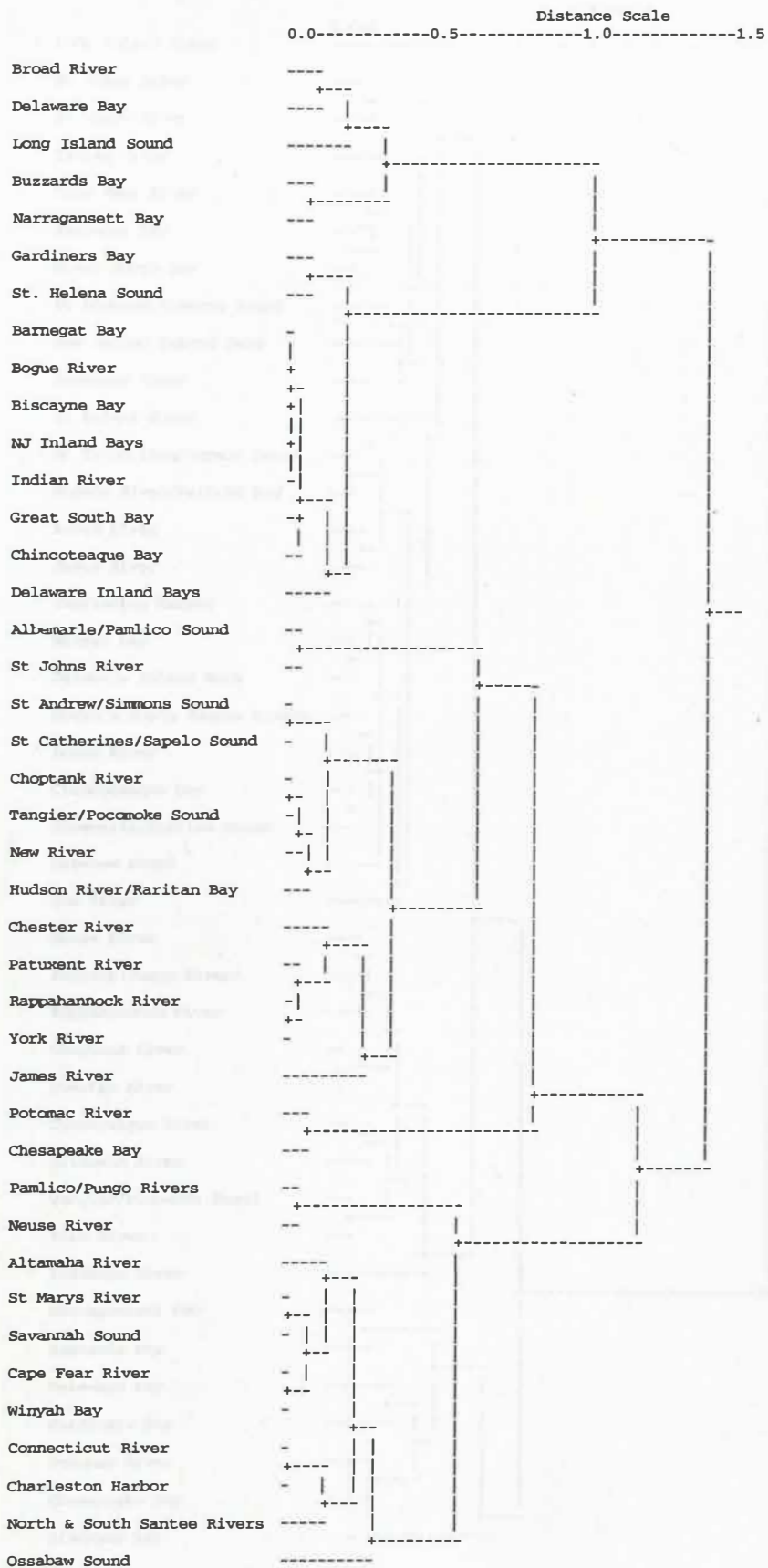


Figure 1. Dendrogram of estuaries (chapter 1).

DISTANCES

0.000

5.000

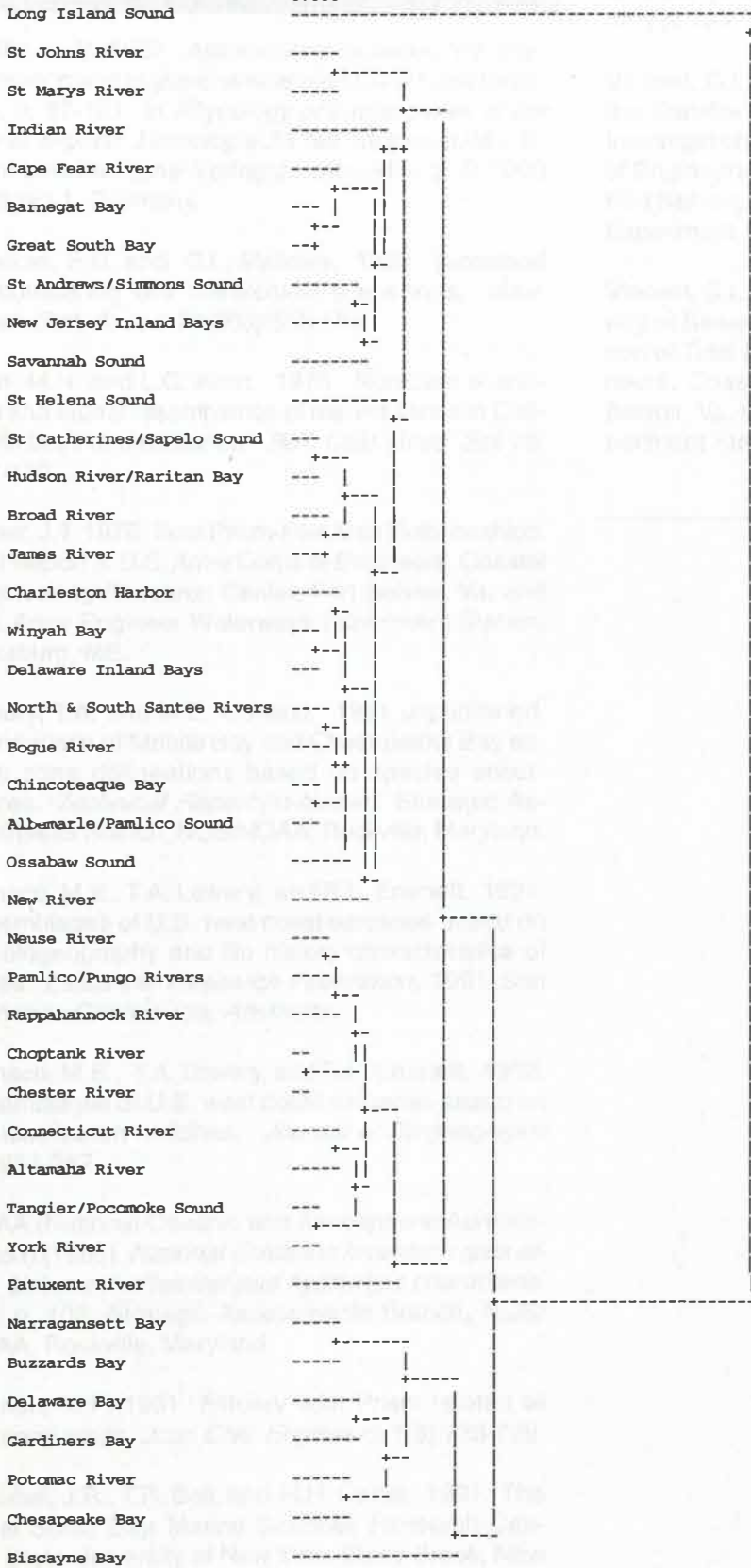


Figure 2. Dendrogram of Inlets (chapter 2).

References

Claflin, L.W. 1987 Associations between the phytoplankton and physiochemical regimes of Lake Michigan. p. 97-121. In *Phycology of Large Lakes of the World; Ergebn. Limnologie 25*, (ed. Munawar, M.), E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany.

Fowlkes, E.B. and C.L. Mallows. 1983. A method for comparing two hierarchical clusterings. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assoc.* 78(383):553-568.

Horn, M.N. and L.G. Allen. 1976. Numbers of species and faunal resemblance of marine fishes in California bays and estuaries. *Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 75, 159-170.

Jarrett, J.T. 1976. Tidal Prism-Inlet Area Relationships. GITI Report 3. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. and U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

Lowery, T.A. and M.E. Monaco. 1991 unpublished. Comparison of Mobile Bay and Chesapeake Bay salinity zone delineations based on species occurrences. *Technical Report. (in-house)*. Strategic Assessments Branch, NOS/NOAA, Rockville, Maryland.

Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1991. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the biogeography and life history characteristics of fishes. *Estuarine Research Federation, 1991 San Francisco Conference, Abstracts*.

Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1992. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the distribution of fishes. *Journal of Biogeography* 19, 251-267.

NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) (1985) *National Estuarine Inventory: data atlas. Volume 1. Physical and hydrologic characteristics*. p. 103. Strategic Assessments Branch, NOS/NOAA, Rockville, Maryland.

O'Brien, M.P. 1931. Estuary tidal Prism related to entrance areas. *Jour. Civil. Engineers.* 1(8):738-739.

Schubel, J.R., T.R. Bell, and H.H. Carter. 1991. The Great South Bay. Marine Sciences Research Center. State University of New York. Stony Brook, New York.

SYSTAT (1992) *SYSTAT: Statistics, Version 5.2 edition*, p. 724 SYSTAT, Inc., Evanston, IL.

Vincent, C.L. and W.D. Corson. 1980a. Analysis of the Stability of Selected U.S. Tidal Inlets. General Investigation of Tidal Inlets Report. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. and U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

Vincent, C.L. and W.D. Corson. 1980b. The Geometry of Selected U.S. Tidal Inlets. General Investigation of Tidal Inlets Report. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. and U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

CHAPTER 4- Comparison of U.S. East Coast Estuarine and Inlet Assemblages Evaluation of Physical and Hydrodynamic Interactions

Introduction

Three previous analyses (chapters 1, 2 and 3) indicate that assemblages of estuaries (based on estuarine geomorphology and hydrodynamics variables) are statistically similar to assemblages of inlets (based on inlet geomorphology and hydrodynamics). Now that estuaries/inlets similarity has been established, the next set of analyses investigates the nature of the relationships responsible for the observed estuaries/inlets similarity. The geomorphologic and hydrodynamic variables from the previous estuaries (chapter 1) and inlet (chapter 2) analyses were combined here for further evaluation. The resulting 26 variable by 41 estuaries/inlet matrix (Table 3) was subjected to Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis to identify assemblages of estuaries. The resulting hybrid estuaries/inlet assemblages were compared to the previous estuaries (chapter 1) and inlet (chapter 2) assemblages by the use of Bk statistics and cross component analysis.

The purpose of this chapter is to document the analytical techniques and to disseminate results of this fourth of four analysis to define coupling of estuarine and marine environments. This chapter supports an ongoing cooperative study between the University of Virginia and the SEA Division entitled the *Analysis of East Coast Inlet, Estuarine, and Climate Characteristics and Their Impact on the Exchange of Organisms through Inlets Study*. The impetus for this work stems from NOAA's Strategic Environmental Assessments Division's ongoing estuarine characterization efforts in support of improved management of the nation's estuarine resources and inter-estuarine research. Also, the analysis stems from previous success in its application to U.S. West Coast estuaries in identifying estuarine types based on geomorphology/hydrodynamics and species assemblages (Horn and Allen 1976; Monaco et al. 1991; Monaco et al. 1992).

Methods

Estuary Selection. Forty one NEI estuaries (Table 1) were selected to take advantage of previous analyses of their geomorphologic and hydrodynamic variables (chapter 1 and 2). The analyses reported here are a continuation of the previous analyses (chapters 1, 2 and 3).

Variable Selection. Previous evaluations of estuarine and inlet variables identified 21 important estuarine

Table 1. East Coast NEI estuaries were included in analyses.

Buzzards Bay
Narragansett Bay
Gardiners Bay
Long Island Sound
Connecticut River
Great South Bay
Hudson River/Raritan Bay
Barnegat Bay
New Jersey Inland Bays
Delaware Bay
Delaware Inland Bays
Chincoteague Bay
Chesapeake Bay
Patuxent River
Potomac River
Rappahannock River
York River
James River
Chester River
Choptank River
Tangier/Pocomoke Sound
Albemarle/Pamlico Sound
Pamlico & Pungo Rivers
Neuse River
Bogue Sound
New River
Cape Fear River
Winyah Bay
Charleston Harbor
North & South Santee Rivers
St. Helena Sound
Broad River
Savannah River
Ossabaw Sound
St. Catherines/Sapelo Sound
Altamaha River
St. Andrew/St. Simons Sound
St. Marys River
St. Johns River
Indian River
Biscayne Bay.

variables and 5 important inlet variables (chapter 1, 2 and 3). These important variables were combined to create a 26 variables by 41 estuaries/inlets matrix (Tables 2,3).

Table 2. Estuaries/inlets variables selected for analyses.

estuary length
 estuary width
 maximum width
 minimum width
 average depth
 depth to width ratio
 tidal fresh surface area
 mixing zone surface area
 seawater zone surface area
 tidal prism volume
 tidal fresh volume
 mixing zone volume
 seawater volume
 daily flow rate
 50 year flood
 100 year flood
 low flow period
 high flow period
 percent water mass fresh water
 dissolved concentration potential
 tidal flushing
 cross sectional area at mouth
 mouth width
 mouth depth
 flood current speed
 ebb current speed

Statistical Protocol. Systat version 5.2.1 was used to carry out truncated PCA and Factor Score manipulations (Systat 1992). Systat's *Factor* module's *Principal component* procedure (with *correlation*, *varimax*, and *Num Factor* options invoked) was used to carry out the PCAs. Component number selection was based on the following: 1) component eigenvalues account for $\geq 75\%$ of the variance in the matrix; and 2) individual component eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and account for $\geq 7\%$ of the variance in the matrix. Based on the above criteria, truncated PCAs were selected. The criterion for assigning variables to membership in the resulting components follows: variables were assigned membership in a component if the variable's rotated loadings were ≥ 0.5 . Systat's *Principal component's save file* option (with *scores* option invoked) was used to retrieve the PCA's factor scores. The factor scores indicate an estuary's strength of association to the PCA components. These estuarine factor scores provide the basis for evaluating similarity/dissimilarity as follows. For a PCA with 5 components selected, each estuary had a set of 5 factor scores associated with it. This results in a 41 estuaries by 5 factor scores matrix.

These 41 by 5 matrices were subjected to cluster analysis as follows. Systat version 5.2.1 *Cluster* procedure

(with the Join, Pearson, and Average Linkage options invoked) was used to carry out cluster analysis and produce dendrograms (Systat 1992). Dendrograms group estuaries with similar factor score patterns into clusters. The criteria for selecting the number of clusters to consider was based on the following. In order to maintain continuity with the PCA's identification of 5 components, The dendrogram's branching that provided 5 clusters was selected. The estuaries within the 5 clusters were assigned to estuarine groups according to their membership in a common cluster. This identifies estuaries with similar characteristics based on the original 26 by 41 variables/estuaries matrix.

Systat's *Correlation module's Pearson* procedure was used to carry out the cross component analysis (Clafin 1987). The factor scores of the components of the PCAs of the estuaries variables matrix, inlet variables matrix, and Estuaries and Inlet variables combined matrix were sorted by estuary and merged in to a single matrix. This matrix was subjected to correlation analysis. Correlation coefficients greater ≥ 0.5 identified component pairs that were highly similar.

Fowlkes and Mallows' (1983) Bk statistic (Tables 6,7,8) was used to determine similarity of estuarine dendrogram, inlet dendrogram, and estuaries and inlet dendrogram (Figures 2,3,4). Based on previous analyses (chapters 1, 2 and 3) the estuaries, inlet, and estuaries and inlet dendrograms were cut to produce a five cluster configuration for comparative purposes. These clusters were used to develop the comparison matrix on which the Bk statistic's components were based (Table 6,7,8). As per Fowlkes and Mallows (1983), if the Bk statistic is above the 95% confidence interval for Bk, then the dendrograms are similar at the five cluster cut. If the Bk statistic is below the 95% confidence interval for Bk, then the dendrograms are not similar at the five cluster cut.

Estuaries/Inlets PCA Results

PCA identified 5 components that account for 79.7% of the variance in the 26 by 41 estuaries/inlets matrix. Descriptions of the components follow. The PCA's rotated loadings are presented in Table 4. The PCA's factor scores are presented in Table 5. See Appendix 1 for SAS programming, log, and detailed output of PCA.

Component 1- System Magnitude and Mixing Function. This component accounted for 29.4% of the variance in the 26 by 41 estuaries/inlets matrix. The following parameters (rotated loading in parenthesis) dominated this component: mixing zone volume (0.932); mixing zone surface area (0.925); daily flow rate (0.896); tidal fresh volume (0.884); 50 year flood

(0.848); 100 year flood (0.845); length (0.830); tidal fresh surface area (0.806); tidal prism flushing (0.773); maximum estuary width (0.583); and minimum estuary width (0.553). Estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 : Chesapeake Bay; Albemarle/Pamlico Sound; St Johns River; and Hudson River.

Component 2- Seawater Function. This component accounted for 22.4% of the variance in the estuaries/inlets matrix. Parameters that dominated this component: inlet cross sectional area (0.940); average estuarine depth (0.923); inlet average depth (0.905); seawater volume (0.900); seawater surface area (0.856); tidal prism volume (0.849); and inlet width (0.588). Estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 : Long Island Sound; Delaware Bay; Buzzards Bay; and Narragansett Bay.

Component 3- Freshwater Inflow Function. This component accounted for 11.4% of the variance in the estuaries/inlets matrix. Parameters that dominated this component: low flow period (0.933); and high flow period (0.919). Estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 : Connecticut River; St Marys River; Winyah Bay; and Altamaha River.

Component 4- Inlet Current Speed Function. This component accounted for 9.4% of the variance in the

estuaries/inlets matrix. Parameters that dominated this component: inlet flood current speed (0.940); and inlet excursion current speed (0.930). Estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 : Indian River; Long Island Sound; Albemarle/Pamlico Sound; Great South Bay; New Jersey Inland Bays; Barnegat Bay; St Johns River; and St Marys River.

Component 5- Width Function. This component accounted for 7.3% of the variance in the estuaries/inlets matrix. Parameters that dominated this component: estuary width (0.593); and inlet width (0.524). Estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 : Biscayne Bay; Delaware Bay; Chesapeake Bay; and Indian River.

Estuaries/Inlets Dendrogram Results

Dendrogram (Figure 1) of estuaries/inlets factor scores (Table 5) identified the following estuarine groups based on similarities. Descriptions of the groups follow. The dendrogram groups (branches) are presented below in order of strength of their association versus the other branches. In other words, the first cluster links (+) to the left of the cut identify the dendrogram groups and their strength of association. Therefore,

Table 4. PCA's rotated loadings for 5 components. Rotated loadings ≥ 0.5 or ≤ -0.5 (bold) indicate variables that are highly associated with the component.

Variable	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
LENGT	0.830	0.200	0.098	-0.206	-0.146
ESTWI	0.106	0.351	-0.273	0.397	0.593
MINWI	0.553	0.267	-0.117	-0.274	0.459
MAXWI	0.583	0.359	-0.292	0.005	0.170
ADEPT	0.174	0.923	0.023	-0.065	-0.067
DPWR	-0.136	-0.004	0.699	0.021	-0.243
DYFLR	0.896	0.185	0.246	0.033	0.198
FIFYR	0.848	0.047	0.022	-0.131	0.260
HUNYR	0.845	0.031	0.006	-0.133	0.259
HIFLW	0.035	-0.137	0.919	-0.059	0.050
LWFLW	0.132	-0.156	0.933	0.047	-0.035
TPRSM	0.209	0.849	-0.063	0.121	0.263
TFVOL	0.884	0.117	0.129	0.162	-0.128
MXVOL	0.932	-0.003	-0.053	-0.050	0.188
SWVOL	0.012	0.900	0.003	0.236	0.119
TFSUR	0.806	-0.020	0.124	0.213	-0.156
MXSUR	0.925	-0.045	-0.033	0.005	0.123
SWSUR	0.025	0.856	-0.094	0.242	0.353
FWFRC	0.277	-0.325	0.451	-0.266	-0.434
DCPTL	-0.262	-0.242	-0.440	0.000	-0.397
TPFLUSH	0.773	0.075	-0.072	-0.066	-0.214
IWIDTH	0.211	0.588	-0.216	-0.311	0.524
IADVEP	0.023	0.905	-0.102	-0.037	-0.190
ICRSEC	0.073	0.940	-0.106	-0.039	0.218
IFCURR	-0.033	0.156	0.006	0.940	0.018
IECURR	-0.048	0.023	-0.019	0.930	0.025

Table 5. PCA's factor scores for 5 estuaries/inlets components. Estuaries with higher factor scores have strongest associations with components. Factor scores ≥ 1.0 indicate estuaries representing the component.

esty	comp1	esty	comp2	esty	comp3	esty	comp4	esty	comp5
ches	4.875	lisd	5.185	conn	4.932	indn	2.542	bisc	2.805
alpm	2.84	deby	1.632	mycb	1.673	lisd	1.778	deby	1.881
john	1.168	buzz	1.202	winy	1.43	alpm	1.555	ches	1.583
huds	1.102	narr	1.167	alta	1.058	grts	1.481	indn	1.451
deby	0.549	gard	0.915	char	0.733	njby	1.389	boge	0.97
poto	0.462	huds	0.456	cpfr	0.709	barn	1.14	alta	0.802
jams	0.413	mycb	0.35	alpm	0.516	john	1.022	gard	0.725
tang	-0.037	poto	0.297	nssn	0.425	mycb	1	barn	0.671
winy	-0.057	patx	0.267	john	0.391	cpfr	0.918	sthe	0.612
ansi	-0.071	brri	0.242	sava	0.385	dein	0.711	chnq	0.599
rapp	-0.085	john	0.199	lisd	0.234	sava	0.647	conn	0.573
lisd	-0.123	casa	-0.059	neus	0.108	ansi	0.646	grts	0.523
casa	-0.152	ansi	-0.101	jams	0.057	winy	0.326	poto	0.515
neus	-0.162	york	-0.121	ossa	0.018	ossa	0.268	njby	0.479
chop	-0.166	rapp	-0.122	paml	-0.031	char	0.262	neus	0.367
cpfr	-0.191	jams	-0.133	huds	-0.07	boge	0.24	sava	0.298
char	-0.197	char	-0.162	chst	-0.087	chnq	0.238	lisd	0.266
york	-0.221	sthe	-0.176	poto	-0.109	brri	0.172	paml	0.21
paml	-0.226	tang	-0.222	rapp	-0.183	casa	0.157	cpfr	0.092
chst	-0.283	sava	-0.225	york	-0.184	nwri	0.115	winy	0.08
patx	-0.288	ches	-0.246	sthe	-0.252	huds	0.046	buzz	0.061
conn	-0.298	chst	-0.258	deby	-0.28	nssn	0.027	narr	-0.051
nssn	-0.298	conn	-0.277	barn	-0.353	jams	-0.081	ossa	-0.214
sava	-0.314	chop	-0.291	patx	-0.398	sthe	-0.233	ansi	-0.228
brri	-0.351	neus	-0.309	buzz	-0.402	alta	-0.349	char	-0.334
nwri	-0.36	bisc	-0.319	narr	-0.403	tang	-0.408	dein	-0.364
ossa	-0.387	ossa	-0.327	boge	-0.477	deby	-0.651	nssn	-0.429
alta	-0.393	paml	-0.421	tang	-0.485	conn	-0.678	alpm	-0.461
grts	-0.394	winy	-0.433	ches	-0.496	york	-0.689	tang	-0.527
sthe	-0.418	njby	-0.515	bisc	-0.506	bisc	-0.764	jams	-0.579
chnq	-0.42	alpm	-0.539	indn	-0.56	ches	-0.807	rapp	-0.629
barn	-0.424	chnq	-0.567	brri	-0.59	chop	-0.86	york	-0.632
indn	-0.424	nssn	-0.591	ansi	-0.598	buzz	-1.055	mycb	-0.67
dein	-0.509	cpfr	-0.603	nwri	-0.607	chst	-1.07	nwri	-0.672
njby	-0.525	alta	-0.615	gard	-0.612	gard	-1.089	brri	-0.805
narr	-0.532	boge	-0.628	njby	-0.626	rapp	-1.108	chst	-0.826
gard	-0.592	indn	-0.67	chnq	-0.689	patx	-1.137	casa	-0.831
buzz	-0.595	grts	-0.697	chop	-0.829	narr	-1.19	chop	-1.16
boge	-0.595	dein	-0.738	grts	-0.855	paml	-1.387	huds	-1.727
mycb	-0.622	barn	-0.754	dein	-0.863	neus	-1.499	patx	-2.088
bisc	-0.702	nwri	-0.795	casa	-1.123	poto	-1.627	john	-2.339

the strongest dendrogram group is presented as Dendrogram Group 1 and the second strongest is presented as Dendrogram Group 2 and so on.

Dendrogram Group 1. This group contains: Long Island Sound; Broad River; and St. Catherines/Sapelo Sound. This group of estuaries did not clearly align with the PCA's Components based on review of factor scores.

Dendrogram Group 2. This group contains: Bogue River; Chincoteague Bay; Barnegat Bay; Indian River; New Jersey Inland Bays; Great South Bay; St. Andrews/Simmons Sound; Delaware Inland Bays; and New River. This group of estuaries most closely matches the characteristics identified by PCA Component 4 (Inlet Current Speed Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group is

57%.

Dendrogram Group 3. This group contains: Altamaha River; Connecticut River; St. Marys River; Charleston Harbor; North and South Santee Rivers; Winyah Bay; Cape Fear River; Ossabaw Sound; and Savannah Sound. This group of estuaries most closely matches the characteristics identified by PCA Component 3 (Freshwater Inflow Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group is 100%.

Dendrogram Group 4. This group contains: Narragansett Bay; Buzzards Bay; Gardiners Bay; Delaware Bay; Potomac Bay; Neuse River; Pamlico/Pungo Rivers; Biscayne Bay; and St. Helena Sound. This group of estuaries most closely matches the characteristics identified by PCA Component 2- (Seawater Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with

factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group is 75%.

Dendrogram Group 5. This group contains: Chesapeake Bay; Albemarle/Pamlico Sound; St. Johns River; Hudson River/Raritan Bay; James River; Choptank River; Tangier/Pocomoke Sound; Patuxent River; York River; Chester River; and Rappahannock River. This group of estuaries most closely matches the characteristics of identified by PCA Component 1- (System Magnitude Function). Overlap of the component's estuaries with factor scores ≥ 1.0 and the estuaries presence in the dendrogram group is 100%.

Bk Statistic Comparisons

Statistical comparisons of the estuaries/inlets dendrogram (above), estuaries dendrogram (chapter a), and inlets dendrogram (chapter 2) against each other were carried out by Fowlkes and Mallows (1983) Bk statistic. The Bk statistic determines if two dendrograms are statistically similar. Since the three dendrograms contain the same 41 estuaries/inlet members and have been cut into five clusters, the Bk statistic can be applied to all combinations of the dendrograms.

The dendrogram comparisons of interest here were the estuaries/inlets dendrogram vs. estuaries dendrogram, and estuaries/inlets dendrogram vs. inlet dendrogram. The estuaries/inlets dendrogram was based on variables that were common to the estuaries dendrogram (i.e., 21 estuarine variables (chapter 1) and inlet dendrogram (i.e., 5 inlet variables (chapter 2)). If these estuaries/inlets variables were intrinsically aligned based on estuarine/inlet dynamics, then these variables should produce an estuarine/inlets dendrogram that is statistically similar to the previous estuaries dendrogram (chapter 1) and inlet dendrogram (chapter 2). This estuarine/inlet alignment has been previously established (chapter 3) and this series of dendrogram comparisons was to further evaluate the alignment.

The Bk statistic's comparison of the estuaries/inlets dendrogram versus estuaries dendrogram (Table 6) indicates that these dendrograms were statistically similar at a significance level of 0.05. Given the two dendrograms share 21 common variables, this was no surprise. These results indicate that adding the 5 inlet variables to the estuaries/inlets dendrogram's matrix did not disrupt the underlying alignments found in the estuaries dendrogram.

The Bk statistic's comparison of the estuaries/inlets dendrogram versus inlet dendrogram (Table 7) indicates that these dendrograms were statistically similar at a significance level of 0.05. Given the two den-

dograms share only 5 common variables, this reinforces the indication of an estuarine/inlet alignment. These results indicate that adding the 21 estuarine variables to the estuaries/inlets dendrogram's matrix did not disrupt the underlying alignments found in the inlet dendrogram.

Previous Bk statistic analysis (chapter 3) of the inlet dendrogram vs. estuaries dendrogram (Figure 4, Table 8) indicates that these two dendrograms were statistically similar at a significance level of 0.05. This verifies there are strong linkages between estuaries and their inlets. This is especially impressive given that these two dendrograms were based on matrices which contained no common variables. The estuaries dendrogram was based strictly on non-inlet (estuarine) variables while the inlet dendrogram was based strictly on non-estuarine (inlet) variables (chapters 1 and 2).

Cross Component Results

Clafin's (1987) cross component analysis uses correlation analysis of PCA component factor scores to reveal similarities between the components of different PCAs. So long as the PCAs have common members, their components factor scores can be merged into a single matrix and that matrix subjected to correlation analysis. The component combinations (between the two PCAs) with the higher correlation coefficients indicate similarity between the components. Therefore, this analysis identifies components that are similar to components of a different PCA. The primary purpose of using cross component analysis here is to identify correlations between: 1) estuaries/inlets variables (Table 3) based components (Table 11) and inlet variables based components (Tables 9, 10, 11 (Lowery 1994b)) (Tables 12 and 13); 2) estuaries/inlets variables based components and estuaries variables based components (Table 11 (chapter 1)) (Tables 12 and 13); and 3) estuaries variables based components and inlet variables based components (Tables 12 and 13). These correlated components provide an opportunity to identify alignments of inlet and estuarine variables. Hence, these cross component analyses were to reveal underlying relationships between the inlet and estuarine variables that were linked. Since the inlet variables PCA had not been included in any previous report it is presented in Appendix 2, same methods as previously employed with the exception that 3 components were selected based on the component number selection criteria (see above methods section).

Based on the inlet PCA, three components occur (Table 10, Appendix 2): 1) Cross Sectional Area-Depth Function correlated with inlet average depth (0.972), and inlet cross section (0.742 rotated loading), accounting for 31% of the variance in the data set; 2) Inlet Current

- Chesapeake Bay
- Albemarle/Pamlico Sound
- St Johns River
- Rudson River/Raritan Bay
- James River
- Choptank River
- Tangier/Pocomoke Sound
- Patuxent River
- York River
- Chester River
- Rappahannock River
- Long Island Sound
- Broad River
- St Catherines/Sapelo Sound
- Narragansett Bay
- Buzzards Bay
- Gardiners Bay
- Delaware Bay
- Potomac River
- Neuse River
- Pamlico/Pungo Rivers
- Biscayne Bay
- St Helena Sound
- Altamaha River
- Connecticut River
- St Marys River
- Charleston Harbor
- North & South Santee Rivers
- Winyah Bay
- Cape Fear River
- Ossabaw Sound
- Savannah Sound
- Bogue River
- Chincoteague Bay
- Barnegat Bay
- Indian River
- New Jersey Inland Bays
- Great South Bay
- St Andrews/Simmons Sound
- Delaware Inland Bays
- New River

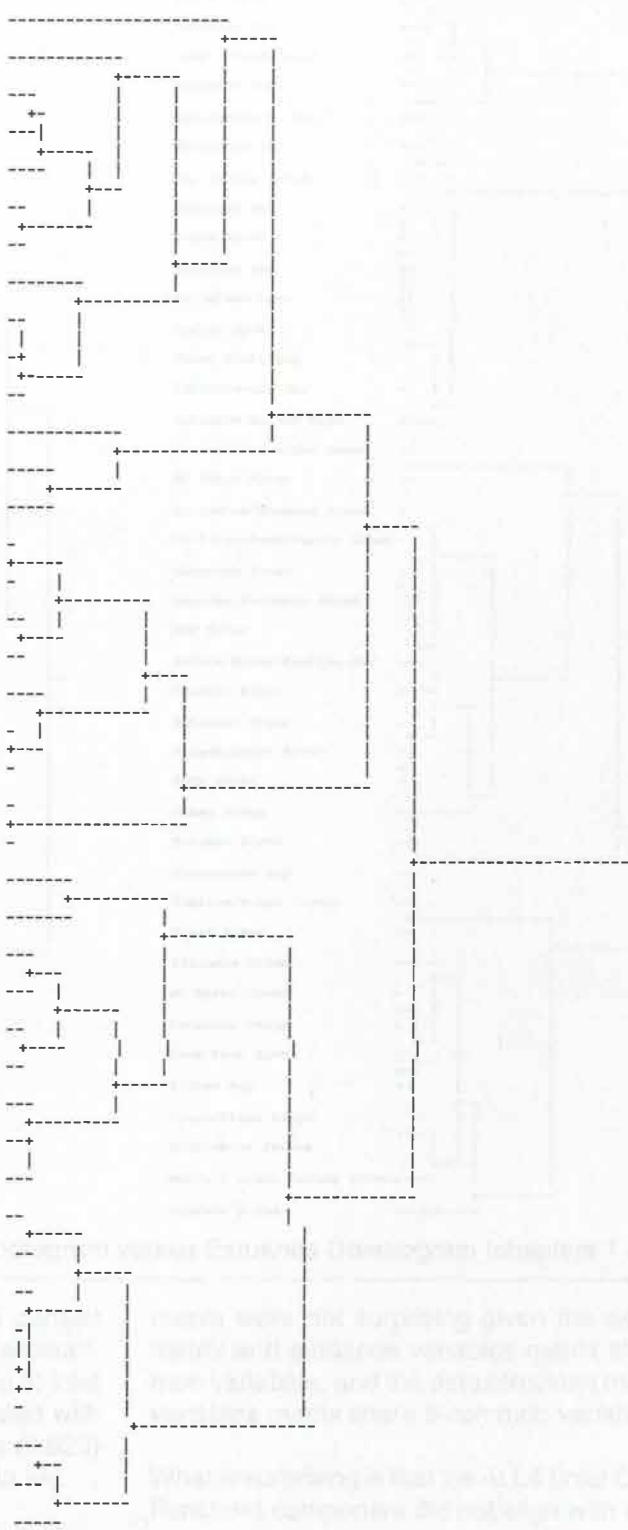
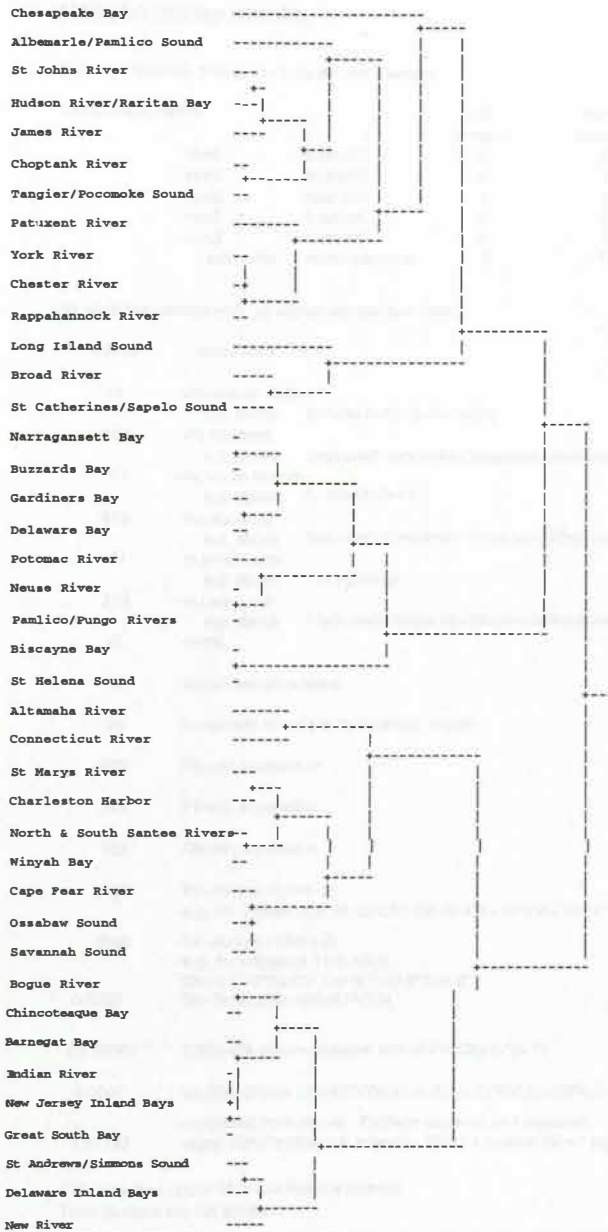


Figure 1. Dendrogram of clustered factor scores. Distance of cluster linkages (indicated by +) indicates strength of association between the estuaries or groups of estuaries linked together.

Shorter distances indicate stronger associations among the members of the cluster (branch). Based on the PCA's identification of 5 significant components, the dendrogram's branching was cut at a distance of 0.75 to produce 5 dendrogram clusters that are comparable to the PCA components.

Estuaries/Inlet Dendrogram



Estuaries Dendrogram

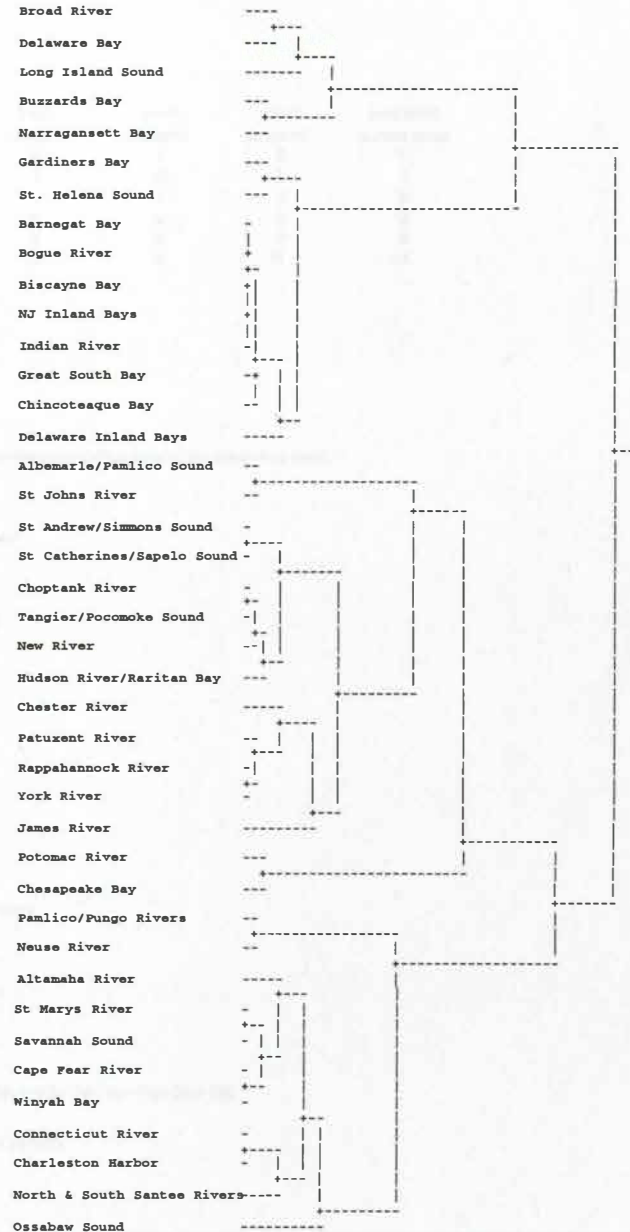


Figure 2. Comparison of Estuaries/Inlet Dendrogram versus Estuaries Dendrogram (chapters 1 and 2).

Speed Function correlated with inlet flood current speed (0.976), inlet ebb current speed (0.979) accounting for 39% of the variance in the data set; and 3) Inlet Cross Sectional Area-Width Function correlated with inlet width (0.947), inlet cross sectional area (0.629) accounting for 27% of the variance in the data set.

The results of the cross component analysis reveals that there was a high degree of similarity between the estuaries/inlets variables PCA's components (ALL1,2,3,5) and the estuaries variables PCA's components (EST1-5). Likewise, estuaries/inlets variable based components (ALL 2,4,5) aligned with the inlet variables based components (INLET1-3). These align-

ments were not surprising given the estuaries/inlets matrix and estuaries variables matrix share 21 common variables, and the estuaries/inlet matrix and inlet variables matrix share 5 common variables.

What is surprising is that the ALL4 (Inlet Current Speed Function) component did not align with any estuaries variables based components (EST1-5). Its only alignment was with the INLET2 (Inlet Current Speed Function) component. This indicates that the Inlet Current Speed Function was not aligning with any of the other components. This finding suggests: 1) the Inlet variables matrix data and/or the Estuaries variables matrix data were inadequate for the task of identifying

Table 6. Estuaries/inlets dendrogram (tree1) versus estuaries dendrogram (tree2), comparison matrix and Bk statistic components.

Estuaries/Inlet vs. Estuaries- 5 cluster comparison

Comparison matrix		tree1	tree1	tree1	tree1	tree1	sum cells
tree2	branch	branch1	branch2	branch3	branch4	branch5	across rows
tree2	branch1	0	0	10	1	0	11
tree2	branch2	2	0	1	0	0	3
tree2	branch3	3	3	0	1	2	9
tree2	branch4	0	0	0	0	9	9
tree2	branch5	0	7	2	0	0	9
sum cells	down columns	5	10	13	2	11	41

Bk statistics components for above comparison matrix

values	component
41	mij=matrix cells e.g. above 2+3+3+7+10+2+1+1+2+9
263	mij squared e.g. above 1squared+1squared+3squared+8squared+7squared+6squared+2squared+7squared+4squared
41	mi.=sum bottom e.g. above 5+10+13+2+11
419	mi. squared e.g. above 5squared+10squared+13squared+2squared+11squared
41	m.j=sum side e.g. above 11+3+9+9+9
373	m.j squared e.g. above 11squared+3squared+9squared+9squared+9squared
41	n=mij
5	k=number of clusters
25	c=number of cells in comparison matrix
222	Tk=mij squared - n
378	Pk=mi. squared-n
332	Qk=m.j squared-n
3486	Pk'=mi.(mi.-1)(mi.-2) e.g. mi. values of 5,10,13,2,11 Pk'=5*4*3+10*9*8+13*12*11+0+11*10*9
2508	Qk'=m.i.(m.i.-1)(m.i.-2) e.g. for values of 11,3,9,9,9 Qk'=11*10*9+3*2*1+9*8*7+9*8*7+9*8*7
0.6267	Bk=Tk/square root of Pk*Qk
0.216009	E(Bk)=Bk mean= (square root of Pk*Qk)/(n*(n-1))
0.0007	var(Bk)=2/[n(n-1)]+[4(Pk'Qk)/n(n-1)*(n-2)*PkQk]+[{(Pk-2-4Pk'/Pk)*(Qk-2-4Qk'/Qk)/n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}]
0.26193	continued from above: -PkQk/[n squared (n-1)squared] upper 95%Confidence Interval= E(Bk) + t-value for n * square root of var(Bk)

If Bk less than upper 95% Confidence interval
Then clusters are not similar

estuarine vs. inlet relationships concerning current speed; and or 2) no clear relationships exist between estuaries and their inlets current speeds. The authors feel that the data was inadequate and that there are definable estuarine to inlet current speed relationships. Additional effort will be required to delineate these relationships based on improved data sets.

Concerning the overall relationship of estuaries to their inlets in terms of their geomorphology, one pairing of components occurs between the estuaries variables based components (EST1-5) and the inlet variables based components (INLET1-3). This pairing aligns the EST2 (Seawater Function) component with the INLET1 (Cross Sectional Area-Depth Function) component.

The Seawater Function's dominant variables were: seawater volume; tidal prism; seawater surface area; and average depth of estuary. The Cross Sectional Area-Depth Function's dominant variables were: average depth of inlet; and cross sectional area of inlet. The Cross Sectional Area-Depth Function indicates that the cross sectional area generally increases with increasing inlet depth. Since the Seawater Function has average estuarine depth as one of its dominant variables, it makes sense that deeper estuaries have deeper inlets, and that inlet depth accounts for a large

Estuaries/Inlet Dendrogram

Inlet Dendrogram

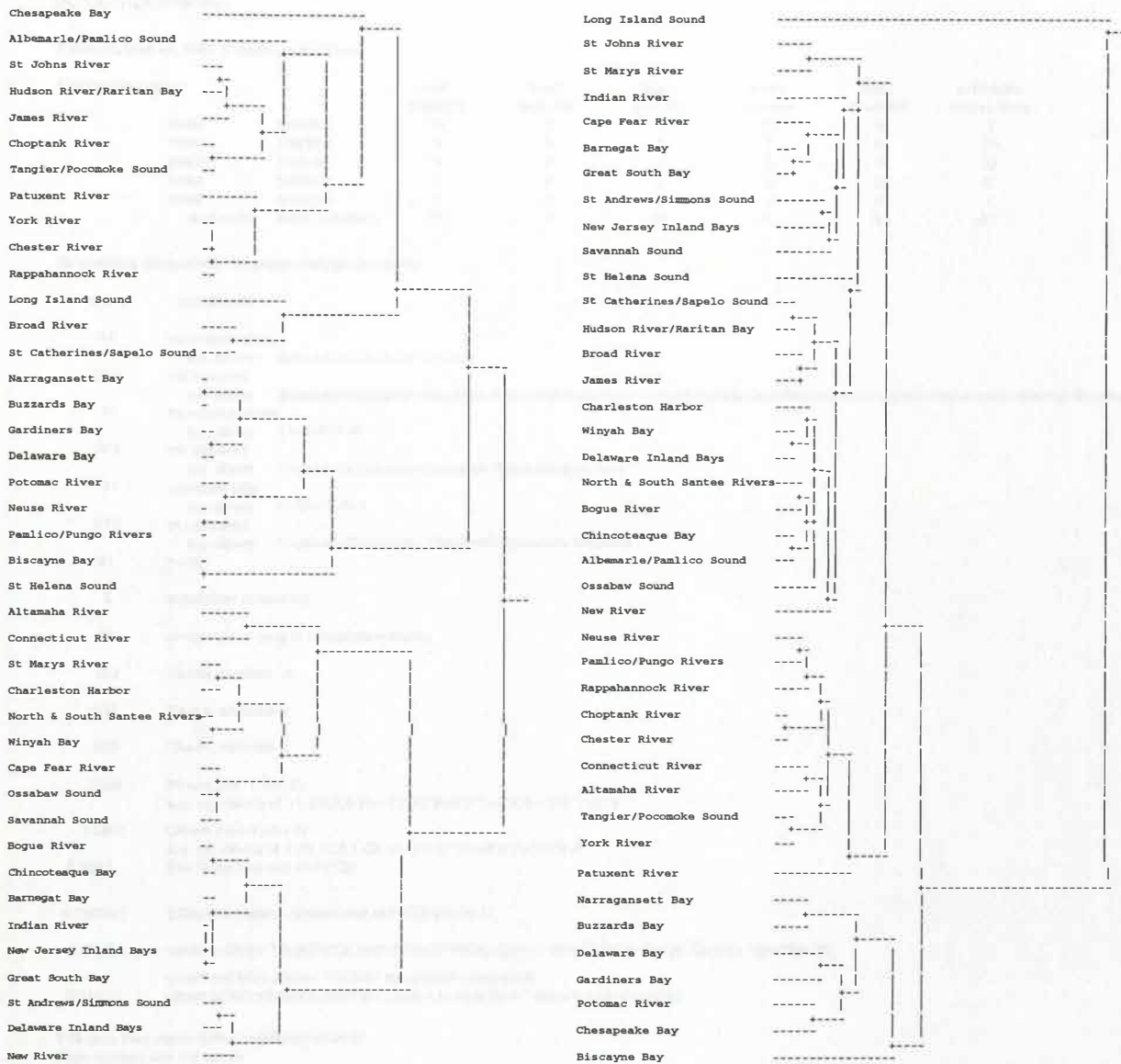


Figure 3. Comparison of Estuaries/Inlet Dendrogram versus Inlet Dendrogram (chapters 1 and 2).

portion of the inlets cross sectional area. This estuarine depth to inlet depth relationship was also seen in the estuaries/inlets PCA's Seawater Function (Table 4). The estuaries/inlets Seawater Function's dominant variables are: 1) inlet cross sectional area (rotated loading .940); 2) average estuarine depth (.923); 3) inlet average depth (.905); 4) seawater volume (.900); 5) seawater surface area (.856); 6) tidal prism volume (.849); and 7) inlet width (.588). Here the top three variables driving the component were average estuarine depth, average inlet depth, and inlet cross sectional area. Clearly, this estuarine depth to inlet depth/cross sectional area linkage is the most important geomorphological relationship based on our analyses of the available data.

Summary

Bk statistical analysis of the inlet and estuarine dendrograms indicates that estuarine/inlet linkages exist for the 41 estuary/inlets evaluated. Cross component analysis identified cross component pairing of estuaries Seawater Function and the inlets' Cross Sectional Area-Depth Function. These findings establish geomorphic linkage of estuaries and inlets via their estuarine depth with inlet depth and inlet cross sectional area intra-relationships. Based on these intra-relationships, estuarine depth is positively correlated to inlet depth and inlet cross sectional area (i.e., deeper estu-

Table 7. Estuaries/inlets dendrogram (tree1) versus inlet dendrogram (tree2), comparison matrix and Bk statistic components.

Estuaries/Inlet vs. Inlet- 5 cluster comparison

Comparison matrix		tree1 branch1	tree1 branch2	tree1 branch3	tree1 branch4	tree1 branch5	sum cells across rows
tree2	branch1	0	1	0	0	0	1
tree2	branch2	4	2	1	7	9	23
tree2	branch3	6	0	2	2	0	10
tree2	branch4	1	0	5	0	0	6
tree2	branch5	0	0	1	0	0	1
	sum cells	11	3	9	9	9	41

Bk statistics components for above comparison matrix

values	component
41	mij=matrix cells e.g. above 4+6+1+1+2+1+2+5+1+7+2+9
223	mij squared e.g. above 4squared+6squared+1squared+1squared+2squared+1squared+2squared+5squared+1squared+7squared+2squared+9squared
41	mi=sum bottom e.g. above 11+3+9+9+9
373	mi. squared e.g. above 11squared+3squared+9squared+9squared+9squared
41	m.j=sum side e.g. above 1+23+10+6+1
677	m.j squared e.g. above 1squared+23squared+10squared+6squared+1squared
41	n=mij
5	k=number of clusters
25	c=number of cells in comparison matrix
182	Tk=mij squared - n
332	Pk=mi. squared-n
636	Qk=m.j squared-n
2508	Pk'=mi.(mi.-1)(mi.-2) e.g. mi. values of 11,3,9,9,9 Pk'=11*10*9+3*2*1+8*7*6+*9*8*7+9*8*7
11466	Qk'=m.j(m.j-1)(m.j-2) e.g. for values of 1,23,10,6,1 Qk'=0+23*22*21+9*8*7+6*5*4+0
0.3961	Bk=Tk/square root of Pk*Qk
0.280191	E(Bk)=Bk mean= (square root of Pk*Qk)/(n*(n-1))
0.0005	var(Bk)=2/[n(n-1)]+[4(Pk'Qk')/n(n-1)*(n-2)*PkQk]+[((Pk-2-4Pk'/Pk)*(Qk-2-4Qk'/Qk)/n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3))] continued from above: -PkQk/[n squared (n-1)squared]
0.31913	upper 95%Confidence interval= E(Bk) + t-value for n * square root of var(Bk)

If Bk less than upper 95% Confidence interval
Then clusters are not similar

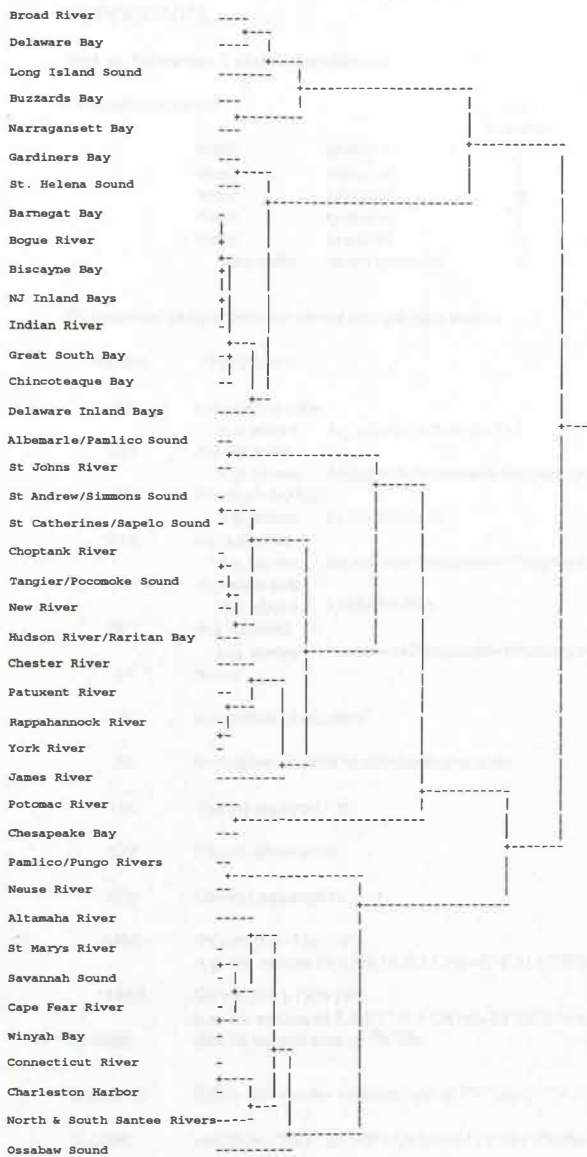
aries have deeper inlets and that increases the inlets cross sectional area accordingly).

The cross component analysis and Principal Components Analysis revealed that inlet current speed does not correlate with any estuarine variables or combination of estuarine variables evaluated. This indicates that further work will be required to determine the hydrodynamic relationships of estuarine/marine exchanges through the inlets. Based on the results obtained from the estuaries data (chapter 1) versus those obtained from the inlet data (chapter 2), the estuaries data generated highly credible results while the inlet data did not.

Efforts to improve data should focus on the inlet data. For example, the demarcation and measurement of

the inlets may need refinement. The inlets could be measured at the choke point (or manifold section) which most heavily restricts tidal exchange. This choke point (section) could be based on the cross sectional area of the inlet instead of the narrowest distance between the inlets shores. Perhaps, characterizations of the flows passing through the inlets could be developed (e.g., velocity and volumetric time series per tide cycle). No doubt it will take time and effort to compile an improved inlet data set, but it may be the only means of determining the hydrodynamic/geomorphologic relationships controlling estuarine/marine exchanges for strategic purposes.

Estuaries Dendrogram



Inlet Dendrogram

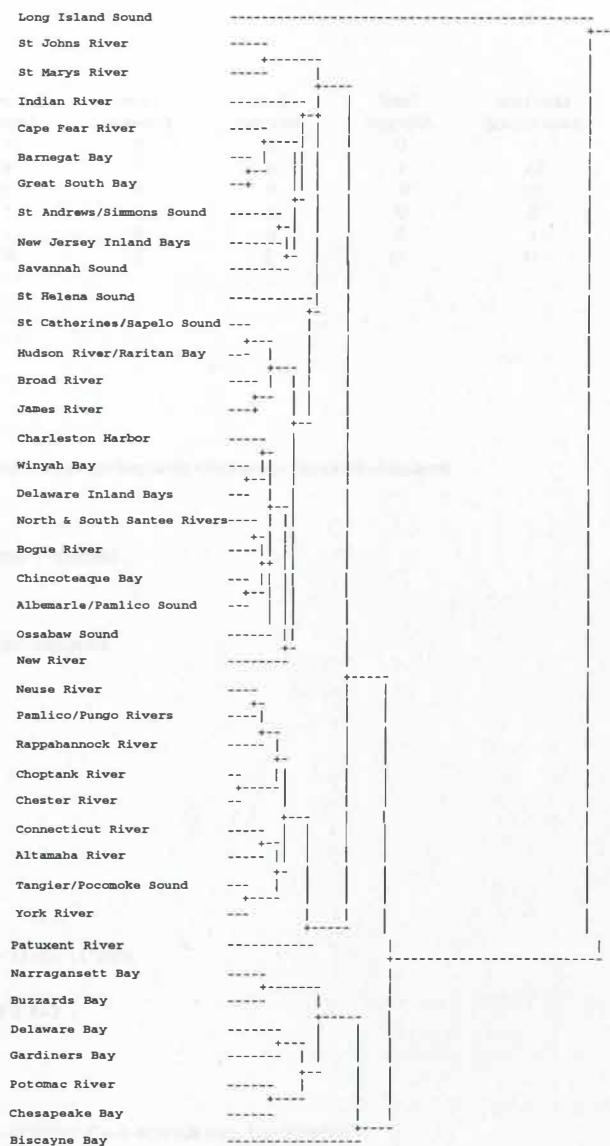


Figure 4. Comparison of Estuaries Dendrogram versus Inlet Dendrogram (Lowery et. al. 1993a, b).

Future Work

The U.S. East Coast Estuaries Analysis (chapter 1) will be compared to an ongoing analysis of the Estuarine Living Marine Resources Program's (ELMR) relative abundance/estuaries matrices. This comparison explores if certain estuarine/inlet characteristics are statistically related to fisheries species abundance patterns. Further refinements and re-evaluation of the inlet/estuarine relationships will be undertaken in the future. These relationships are believed to be paramount to understanding estuarine/marine exchanges and their discernment are crucial to SEAD's ongoing East Coast Assessment.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Steve Stone, Moe Nelson, John Christensen and Steve Jury for their reviews of this chapter. We also thank Arthur Bulger, Bruce Hayden, Larry Claflin and Colin Mallows for their statistical consultations.

Table 8. Inlet dendrogram (tree1) versus estuaries dendrogram (tree2), comparison matrix and Bk statistic components.

Inlet vs. Estuaries- 5 cluster comparison

Comparison matrix		tree1 branch1	tree1 branch2	tree1 branch3	tree1 branch4	tree1 branch5	sum cells across rows
tree2	branch1	1	0	0	0	0	1
tree2	branch2	1	8	7	0	7	23
tree2	branch3	0	0	6	0	4	10
tree2	branch4	3	1	0	2	0	6
tree2	branch5	0	1	0	0	0	1
sum cells	down columns	5	10	13	2	11	41

Bk statistics components for above comparison matrix

values	component
41	mij=matrix cells e.g. above 1+1+3+8+1+7+6+2+7+4
231	mij squared e.g. above 1squared+1squared+3squared+8squared+7squared+6squared+2squared+7squared+4squared
41	mi.=sum bottom e.g. above 5+10+13+2+11
419	mi. squared e.g. above 5squared+10squared+13squared+2squared+11squared
41	m.j=sum side e.g. above 1+23+10+6+1
667	m.j squared e.g. above 1squared+23squared+10squared+6squared+1squared
41	n=mij
5	k=number of clusters
25	c=number of cells in comparison matrix
190	Tk=mij squared - n
378	Pk=mi. squared-n
626	Qk=m.j squared-n
3486	PK'=mi.(mi.-1)(mi.-2) e.g. mi. values of 5,10,13,2,11 PK'=5*4*3+10*9*8+13*12*11+0+11*10*9
11466	QK'=m.j(m.j-1)(m.j-2) e.g. for values of 1,23,10,6,1 QK'=0+23*22*21+10*9*8+6*5*4+0
0.3906	Bk=TK/square root of PK*QK
0.296612	E(Bk)=Bk mean= (square root of Pk*Qk)/(n*(n-1))
0.0006	var(Bk)=2/[n(n-1)]+4(PK'QK')/n(n-1)*(n-2)*PkQk+[(Pk-2-4Pk/Pk)*(Qk-2-4Qk/Qk)/n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)] continued from above: -PkQk/[n squared (n-1)squared]
0.3394	upper 95%Confidence Interval= E(Bk) + t-value for n * square root of var(Bk)

If Bk less than upper 95% Confidence interval
Then clusters are not similar

Table 9. Inlet variables matrix from Lowery et. al. 1993b.

Variable	esty	width	avdep	crsec	fcurr	ecurr
buzz	11713	14.4	169192.1	0.34	0.30	
narr	10900	18.1	197444.5	0.21	0.28	
gard	19605	13.9	271643.0	0.36	0.50	
lisd	22357	27.9	624314.6	1.66	1.57	
conn	1399	2.7	3777.3	0.46	0.36	
grts	1829	4.2	7700.0	1.28	1.24	
huds	9135	8.4	76732.8	0.82	0.88	
barn	347	4.0	1389.9	1.13	1.29	
njby	7949	4.9	38951.6	1.35	1.54	
deby	18197	12.6	229276.7	0.72	0.67	
dein	152	4.5	685.8	0.93	1.10	
chnq	4942	3.4	16852.8	0.83	0.88	
ches	17730	7.8	137806.3	0.41	0.62	
patx	1509	13.1	19767.9	0.21	0.21	
poto	17775	9.1	161752.5	0.36	0.26	
rapp	6096	5.5	33528.0	0.36	0.26	
york	4541	7.9	35873.9	0.52	0.46	
jams	3683	9.1	33515.3	0.77	0.77	
chst	1196	5.8	6936.8	0.21	0.21	
chop	1322	6.2	8196.4	0.31	0.26	
tang	4617	6.5	30010.5	0.57	0.57	
alpm	5122	2.6	13199.6	0.99	0.92	
paml	6309	4.5	28390.5	0.10	0.15	
neus	10058	4.4	44255.2	0.10	0.15	
boge	3386	5.4	18245.1	0.67	0.85	
nwri	1006	2.0	2007.4	0.51	1.13	
cpfr	2114	1.6	3286.3	1.10	1.50	
winy	1975	5.0	9821.8	0.98	1.00	
nssn	1134	2.9	3281.8	0.77	0.89	
char	914	7.8	7135.0	0.93	0.93	
sthe	13730	4.7	65144.3	0.75	0.78	
brri	4206	10.5	44163.0	0.93	0.93	
sava	9400	5.9	55870.0	0.93	1.60	
ossa	5395	4.8	25817.0	0.82	1.18	
casa	8733	6.8	59352.0	0.89	0.99	
alta	3667	2.3	8493.9	0.57	0.62	
ansi	6309	7.5	47177.0	1.29	1.13	
mycb	1166	11.9	13873.7	1.13	1.40	
john	471	13.9	6530.9	0.97	1.19	
indn	386	4.7	1832.6	1.51	1.85	
bisc	22935	2.3	52807.7	0.26	0.27	

Table 10. Rotated loadings of Inlet variable matrix (Table 9). Rotated loadings in bold identify variables that are highly associated with the PCA components (Comp1-3).

Variable	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
WIDTH	0.256	-0.153	0.947
AVDEP	0.972	0.022	0.189
CRSEC	0.742	0.087	0.629
FCURR	0.093	0.976	-0.057
ECURR	-0.024	0.979	-0.078

Table 12. Cross correlation matrix of component factor scores from Table 10. Correlation coefficients in bold identify component pairs that are highly correlated. Estuarine/estuary variables (ALL1-35) and inlet variables (EST1-3) and inlet variables matrix (INLET1-3).

	ALL1	ALL2	ALL3	ALL4	ALL5	EST1	EST2	EST3	INLET1	INLET2	INLET3
EST1	0.076	-0.009	0.021	-0.025	0.084						
EST2	0.017	0.078	0.028	0.017	0.024	0.947					
EST3	0.019	-0.009	0.012	0.041	0.041	0.629	0.976				
EST4	0.002	-0.002	0.007	0.005	0.003	0.189	0.057	0.979			
EST5	-0.004	0.001	-0.001	0.001	0.001	0.189	0.057	0.979	0.947		
INLET1	0.021	0.001	0.001	-0.001	-0.001	0.947	0.976	0.979			
INLET2	0.023	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.629	0.976	0.979	0.947		
INLET3	0.014	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.189	0.057	0.979	0.947	0.976	

Table 11. Factor scores from PCA of estuaries/inlets variables matrix (ALL1-5), estuaries variables matrix (EST1-5), and inlet variables matrix (Inlet1-3).

Estuary	ALL1	ALL2	ALL3	ALL4	ALL5	Est1	EST2	EST3	EST4	EST5	Inlet1	Inlet2	Inlet3
Albemarle/Pamlico Sound	2.840	-0.539	0.516	1.555	-0.461	-0.041	-0.357	4.744	0.578	0.869	-0.897	0.490	0.119
Altamaha River	-0.393	-0.615	1.058	-0.349	0.802	-0.007	-0.478	-0.511	1.082	0.301	-0.794	-0.402	-0.198
Barnegat Bay	-0.424	-0.754	-0.353	1.140	0.671	-0.249	-0.695	-0.310	-0.196	1.142	-0.481	1.011	-0.665
Biscayne Bay	-0.702	-0.319	-0.506	-0.764	2.805	-0.250	-0.449	-0.290	-0.115	2.669	-1.803	-1.006	2.675
Bogue River	-0.595	-0.628	-0.477	0.240	0.970	-0.224	-0.757	-0.478	-0.252	1.458	-0.291	-0.065	-0.449
Broad River	-0.351	0.242	-0.590	0.172	-0.805	-0.269	0.295	-0.394	-0.701	-0.722	0.617	0.291	-0.663
Buzzards Bay	-0.595	1.202	-0.402	-1.055	0.061	-0.241	0.921	-0.543	-0.350	0.317	1.346	-1.114	0.212
Cape Fear River	-0.191	-0.603	0.709	0.918	0.092	0.088	-0.290	-0.586	0.671	-0.328	-1.051	1.267	-0.128
Charleston Harbor	-0.197	-0.162	0.733	0.262	-0.334	-0.148	-0.088	-0.211	0.675	-0.361	0.241	0.290	-1.009
Chesapeake Bay	4.875	-0.246	-0.496	-0.807	1.583	5.878	-0.260	0.415	-0.301	0.172	-0.339	-0.516	1.722
Chester River	-0.283	-0.258	-0.087	-1.070	-0.826	-0.323	-0.240	-0.084	-0.172	-0.761	0.046	-1.410	-1.019
Chincoteague Bay	-0.420	-0.567	-0.689	0.238	0.599	-0.195	-0.508	-0.338	-0.588	0.762	-0.718	0.213	0.000
Choptank River	-0.166	-0.291	-0.829	-0.860	-1.160	-0.434	-0.160	0.176	-1.015	-1.159	0.099	-1.230	-1.011
Connecticut River	-0.298	-0.277	4.932	-0.678	0.573	-0.268	-0.067	-0.075	4.842	-0.530	-0.555	-0.867	-0.664
Delaware Bay	0.549	1.632	-0.280	-0.651	1.881	0.845	2.134	0.064	-0.458	0.552	0.746	-0.092	1.642
Delaware Inland Bays	-0.509	-0.738	-0.863	0.711	-0.364	-0.470	-0.704	-0.317	-0.835	0.067	-0.340	0.529	-0.803
Gardiners Bay	-0.592	0.915	-0.612	-1.089	0.725	-0.187	0.228	-0.407	-0.512	0.739	1.043	-0.739	1.770
Great South Bay	-0.394	-0.697	-0.855	1.481	0.523	-0.470	-0.673	-0.011	-0.640	1.391	-0.498	1.159	-0.435
Hudson River/Raritan Bay	1.102	0.456	-0.070	0.046	-1.727	0.112	0.300	1.420	-0.125	-1.083	0.065	0.190	0.330
Indian River	-0.424	-0.670	-0.560	2.542	1.451	-0.441	-0.714	0.015	-0.080	3.008	-0.483	2.000	-0.563
James River	0.413	-0.133	0.057	-0.081	-0.579	0.359	-0.206	0.136	-0.001	-0.550	0.413	-0.081	-0.694
Long Island Sound	-0.123	5.185	0.234	1.778	0.266	-0.396	5.389	0.069	0.201	0.845	3.984	2.000	2.000
Narragansett Bay	-0.532	1.167	-0.403	-1.190	-0.051	-0.188	0.526	-0.423	-0.288	0.556	2.126	-1.366	-0.184
Neuse River	-0.162	-0.309	0.108	-1.499	0.367	0.010	-0.360	-0.089	0.073	-0.168	-0.607	-1.489	0.517
New Jersey Inland Bays	-0.525	-0.515	-0.626	1.389	0.479	-0.405	-0.576	-0.343	-0.486	0.838	-0.756	1.643	0.554
New River	-0.360	-0.795	-0.607	0.115	-0.672	-0.441	-0.527	-0.175	-0.755	-0.913	-0.826	0.074	-0.482
North & South Santee Rivers	-0.298	-0.591	0.425	0.027	-0.429	-0.197	-0.346	-0.365	0.276	-0.901	-0.621	0.126	-0.566
Ossabaw Sound	-0.387	-0.327	0.018	0.268	-0.214	-0.116	-0.196	-0.605	-0.041	-0.522	-0.552	0.531	0.032
Pamlico/Pungo Rivers	-0.226	-0.421	-0.031	-1.387	0.210	-0.039	-0.447	-0.156	-0.066	-0.153	-0.411	-1.532	-0.098
Patuxent River	-0.288	0.267	-0.398	-1.137	-2.088	-0.376	0.025	-0.221	-0.536	-1.653	1.321	-1.528	-1.601
Potomac River	0.462	0.297	-0.109	-1.627	0.515	0.996	0.009	-0.342	-0.191	-0.504	0.063	-0.993	1.601
Rappahannock River	-0.085	-0.122	-0.183	-1.108	-0.629	-0.044	-0.079	-0.123	-0.308	-0.945	-0.235	-1.098	-0.158
Savannah Sound	-0.314	-0.225	0.385	0.647	0.298	-0.047	-0.198	-0.498	0.381	-0.088	-0.602	1.175	0.711
St. Andrews/St. Simmons Sound	-0.071	-0.101	-0.598	0.646	-0.228	-0.162	0.133	-0.012	-0.797	-0.662	-0.071	1.049	0.015
St. Catherines/Sapelo Sound	-0.152	-0.059	-1.123	0.157	-0.831	-0.481	0.255	0.178	-1.442	-1.469	-0.268	0.415	0.400
St. Helena Sound	-0.418	-0.176	-0.252	-0.233	0.612	-0.206	-0.181	-0.319	-0.247	0.170	-0.851	0.081	1.300
St. Johns River	1.168	0.199	0.391	1.022	-2.339	-1.012	-0.171	3.059	0.353	-0.503	1.249	0.524	-1.566
St. Marys River	-0.622	0.350	1.673	1.000	-0.670	0.142	0.111	-1.499	1.880	-0.064	0.842	1.010	-1.201
Tangier/Pocomoke Sound	-0.037	-0.222	-0.485	-0.408	-0.527	-0.219	-0.144	0.183	-0.602	-0.618	-0.055	-0.511	-0.391
Winyah Bay	-0.057	-0.433	1.430	0.326	0.080	0.213	-0.280	-0.449	1.364	-0.448	-0.328	0.492	-0.572
York River	-0.221	-0.121	-0.184	-0.689	-0.632	-0.097	-0.177	-0.288	-0.279	-0.754	0.233	-0.722	-0.544

Table 12. Cross component analysis, Pearson correlation matrix of component factor scores from Table 10. Correlation coefficients in bold identify component pairs that are highly correlated. Estuaries/inlets variables matrix (ALL1-5), estuaries variables matrix (EST1-5), and inlet variables matrix (Inlet1-3)

	ALL1	ALL2	ALL3	ALL4	ALL5	EST1	EST2	EST3	EST4	EST5
EST1	0.778	-0.006	-0.021	-0.236	0.339					
EST2	0.017	0.972	0.036	0.067	0.024					
EST3	0.619	-0.008	0.010	0.242	-0.304					
EST4	0.002	-0.020	0.987	0.055	0.092					
EST5	-0.069	0.041	-0.141	0.401	0.756					
INLET1	-0.031	0.865	-0.040	-0.028	-0.308	-0.073	0.782	-0.002	-0.066	-0.124
INLET2	-0.026	0.086	-0.015	0.944	0.074	-0.136	0.164	0.068	0.024	0.325
INLET3	0.214	0.407	-0.197	-0.173	0.665	0.378	0.402	-0.046	-0.166	0.387

Table 13. Summary of cross component analysis (Table 12).

1st half of cross component pair	2nd half of cross component pair	correlation
ALL1 (System Magnitude & Mixing Function)	EST1 (System Magnitude Function:)	0.778
ALL1 (System Magnitude & Mixing Function)	EST3 (Mixing Function)	0.619
ALL2 (Seawater Function)	EST2 (Seawater Function)	0.972
ALL2 (Seawater Function)	INLET1 (Cross Sectional Area-Depth Function)	0.865
ALL3 (Freshwater Inflow Function)	EST4 (Stratification Function)	0.987
ALL4 (Inlet Current Speed Function)	INLET2 (Inlet Current Speed Function)	0.944
ALL5 (Width Function)	EST5 (Width Function)	0.756
ALL5 (Width Function)	INLET3 (Cross Sectional Area-Width Function)	0.665
EST2 (Seawater Function)	INLET1 (Cross Sectional Area-Depth Function)	0.782

References

Clafin, L.W. (1987) Associations between the phytoplankton and physiochemical regimes of Lake Michigan. p. 97-121. In *Phycology of Large Lakes of the World; Ergebn. Limnologie 25*, (ed. Munawar, M.), E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany.

Fowlkes, E.B. and C.L. Mallows. 1983. A method for comparing two hierarchical clusterings. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assoc.* 78(383):553-568.

Horn, M.N. and L.G. Allen 1976. Numbers of species and faunal resemblance of marine fishes in California bays and estuaries. *Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 75, 159-170.

Lowery, T.A. and M.E. Monaco. 1991 unpublished. Comparison of Mobile Bay and Chesapeake Bay salinity zone delineations based on species occurrences. *Technical Report. (draft)* Strategic Assessments Branch, NOS/NOAA, Rockville, Maryland.

Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1991. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the biogeography and life history characteristics of fishes. *Estuarine Research Federation, 1991 San Francisco Conference, Abstracts.*

Monaco, M.E., T.A. Lowery, and R.L. Emmett. 1992. Assemblages of U.S. west coast estuaries based on the distribution of fishes. *Journal of Biogeography* 19, 251-267.

NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) (1985) *National Estuarine Inventory: data atlas. Volume 1. Physical and hydrologic characteristics.* p. 103. Strategic Assessments Branch, NOS/NOAA, Rockville, Maryland.

SYSTAT (1992) *SYSTAT: Statistics, Version 5.2 edition*, p. 724 SYSTAT, Inc., Evanston, IL.

Appendix 1. Estuaries & Inlet variable matrix PCA.

SYSTAT 5.2.1

Principal Components

5 Components Selected

Varimax Rotation Selected

Scores Saved Selected

LATENT ROOTS (EIGENVALUES)

	1	2	3	4	5
	8.821	5.786	2.657	2.269	1.25
	6	7	8	9	10
	1.073	0.925	0.751	0.612	0.515
	11	12	13	14	15
	0.361	0.262	0.229	0.142	0.092
	16	17	18	19	20
	0.083	0.058	0.034	0.030	0.017
	21	22	23	24	25
	0.013	0.008	0.004	0.003	0.001
	26				
	0.000				

COMPONENT LOADINGS

	1	2	3	4	5
LENGT	0.746	0.408	0.019	-0.147	0.242
ESTWI	0.421	-0.492	-0.092	0.379	-0.382
MINWI	0.709	0.024	-0.226	-0.191	-0.294
MAXWI	0.719	-0.083	-0.224	0.071	0.055
ADEPT	0.607	-0.529	0.275	-0.291	0.287
DPWR	-0.208	0.223	0.666	-0.168	0.053
DYFLR	0.863	0.386	0.169	0.074	-0.099
FIFYR	0.780	0.400	-0.127	0.005	-0.151
HUNYR	0.769	0.405	-0.146	0.010	-0.151
HIFLW	-0.079	0.440	0.736	-0.213	-0.288
LWFLW	-0.031	0.507	0.778	-0.103	-0.201
TPRSM	0.679	-0.594	0.190	-0.058	-0.007
TFVOL	0.746	0.429	0.133	0.218	0.222
MXVOL	0.809	0.453	-0.181	0.119	-0.065
SWVOL	0.506	-0.705	0.339	-0.017	0.108
TFSUR	0.604	0.479	0.114	0.290	0.211
MXSUR	0.764	0.489	-0.148	0.172	-0.017
SWSUR	0.553	-0.751	0.210	0.036	-0.097
FWFRC	-0.068	0.682	0.241	-0.238	0.247
DCPTL	-0.412	-0.040	-0.382	0.102	0.389
TPFLUSH	0.625	0.392	-0.109	0.042	0.316
IWIDTH	0.618	-0.429	-0.200	-0.338	-0.297
IAVDEP	0.452	-0.620	0.200	-0.261	0.412
ICRSEC	0.608	-0.705	0.148	-0.243	0.043
IFCURR	0.050	-0.319	0.360	0.821	0.058
IECURR	-0.029	-0.240	0.294	0.851	0.025

VARIANCE EXPLAINED BY COMPONENTS

	1	2	3	4	5
	8.821	5.786	2.657	2.269	1.254

Appendix 1.- continued.

PERCENT OF TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED

	1	2	3	4	5
	33.926	22.253	10.220	8.727	4.824

ROTATED LOADINGS

	1	2	3	4	5
LENGT	0.830	0.200	0.098	-0.206	-0.146
ESTWI	0.106	0.351	-0.273	0.397	0.593
MINWI	0.553	0.267	-0.117	-0.274	0.459
MAXWI	0.583	0.359	-0.292	0.005	0.170
ADEPT	0.174	0.923	0.023	-0.065	-0.067
DPWR	-0.136	-0.004	0.699	0.021	-0.243
DYFLR	0.896	0.185	0.246	0.033	0.198
FIFYR	0.848	0.047	0.022	-0.131	0.260
HUNYR	0.845	0.031	0.006	-0.133	0.259
HIFLW	0.035	-0.137	0.919	-0.059	0.050
LWFLW	0.132	-0.156	0.933	0.047	-0.035
TPRSM	0.209	0.849	-0.063	0.121	0.263
TFVOL	0.884	0.117	0.129	0.162	-0.128
MXVOL	0.932	-0.003	-0.053	-0.050	0.188
SWVOL	0.012	0.900	0.003	0.236	0.119
TFSUR	0.806	-0.020	0.124	0.213	-0.156
MXSUR	0.925	-0.045	-0.033	0.005	0.123
SWSUR	0.025	0.856	-0.094	0.242	0.353
FWFRC	0.277	-0.325	0.451	-0.266	-0.434
DCPTL	-0.262	-0.242	-0.440	0.000	-0.397
TPFLUSH	0.773	0.075	-0.072	-0.066	-0.214
IWIDTH	0.211	0.588	-0.216	-0.311	0.524
IADVEP	0.023	0.905	-0.102	-0.037	-0.190
ICRSEC	0.073	0.940	-0.106	-0.039	0.218
IFCURR	-0.033	0.156	0.006	0.940	0.018
IECURR	-0.048	0.023	-0.019	0.930	0.025

VARIANCE EXPLAINED BY ROTATED COMPONENTS

	1	2	3	4	5
	7.647	5.819	2.968	2.449	1.904

PERCENT OF TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED

	1	2	3	4	5
	29.413	22.381	11.415	9.420	7.322

Appendix 2. Inlet variable matrix PCA.

SYSTAT 5.2.1
 Principal Components
 3 Components Selected
 Varimax Rotation Selected
 Scores Saved Selected

LATENT ROOTS (EIGENVALUES)

	1	2	3	4	5
	2.360	1.973	0.516	0.082	0.068

COMPONENT LOADINGS

	1	2	3
WIDTH	0.842	-0.116	0.514
AVDEP	0.833	0.232	-0.484
CRSEC	0.948	0.234	0.003
FCURR	-0.116	0.973	0.059
ECURR	-0.215	0.951	0.120

VARIANCE EXPLAINED BY COMPONENTS

	1	2	3
	2.360	1.973	0.516

PERCENT OF TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED

	1	2	3
	47.207	39.466	10.328

ROTATED LOADINGS

	1	2	3
WIDTH	0.256	-0.153	0.947
AVDEP	0.972	0.022	0.189
CRSEC	0.742	0.087	0.629
FCURR	0.093	0.976	-0.057
ECURR	-0.024	0.979	-0.078

VARIANCE EXPLAINED BY ROTATED COMPONENTS

	1	2	3
	1.571	1.942	1.338

PERCENT OF TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED

	1	2	3
	31.413	38.837	26.751