Figure 3 *from* **"Dune Landscape Rejuvenation by Intended Destabilization in the Amsterdam Water Supply Dunes" by S.M. Arens and L.H.W.T. Geelen, pp. 1094–1107.** Coppice dunes formed by burial of shrubs (April 2000).

Figure 4 *from* **"Dune Landscape Rejuvenation by Intended Destabilization in the Amsterdam Water Supply Dunes" by S.M. Arens and L.H.W.T. Geelen, pp. 1094–1107.** Photograph of the central part of the area, facing north (April 2000).

Figure 7 *from* **"Dune Landscape Rejuvenation by Intended Destabilization in the Amsterdam Water Supply Dunes" by S.M. Arens and L.H.W.T. Geelen, pp. 1094–1107.** Shadow dunes formed after the establishment of saltwort (*Salsola kali*; July 1999).

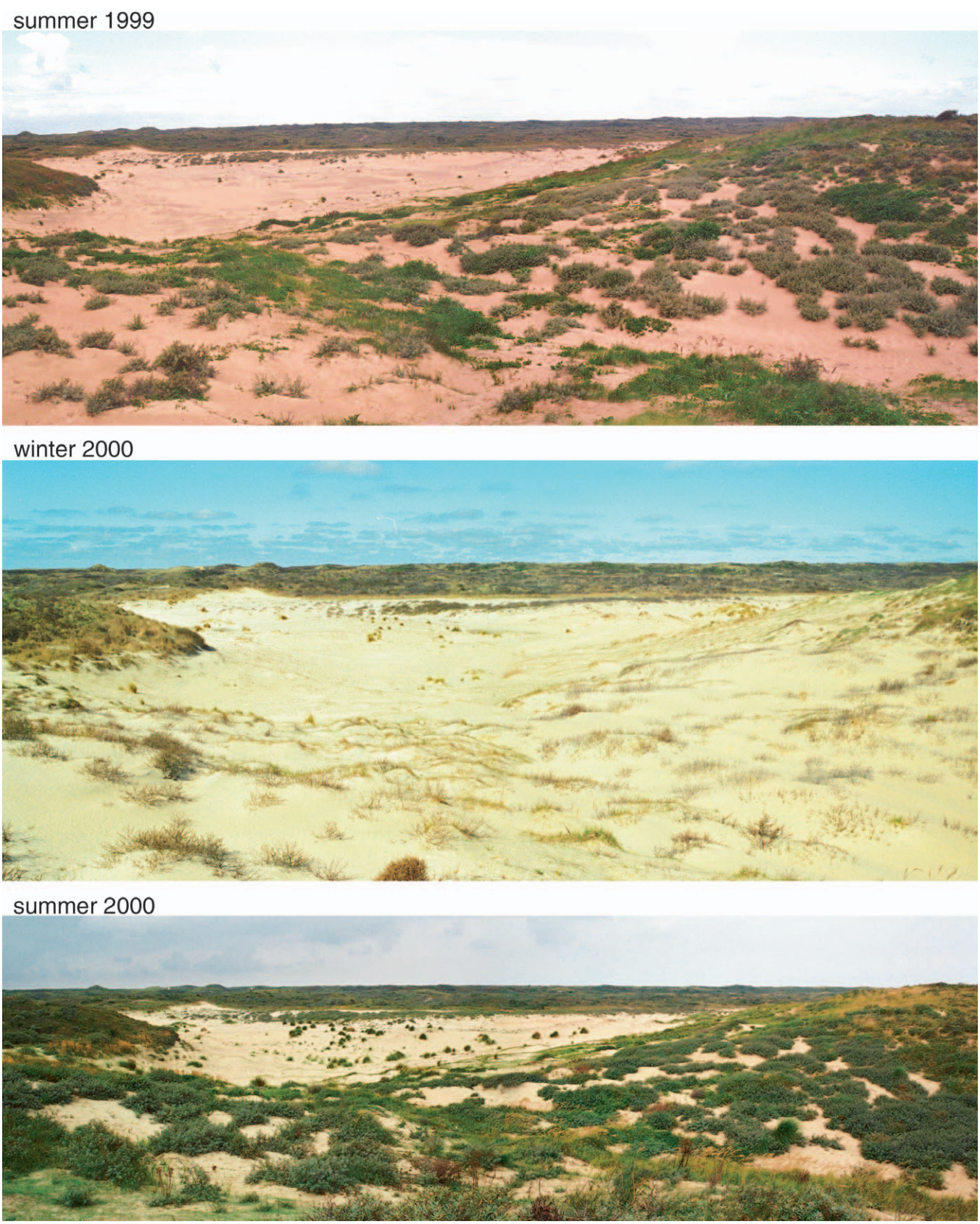

Figure 11 *from* **"Dune Landscape Rejuvenation by Intended Destabilization in the Amsterdam Water Supply Dunes" by S.M. Arens and L.H.W.T. Geelen, pp. 1094–1107.** Year-to-year variation in sand burial; from top to bottom: summer 1999; winter and summer 2000; and winters 2001, 2002, and 2003.

Figure 11 *from* **"Dune Landscape Rejuvenation by Intended Destabilization in the Amsterdam Water Supply Dunes" by S.M. Arens and L.H.W.T. Geelen, pp. 1094–1107.** Continued.

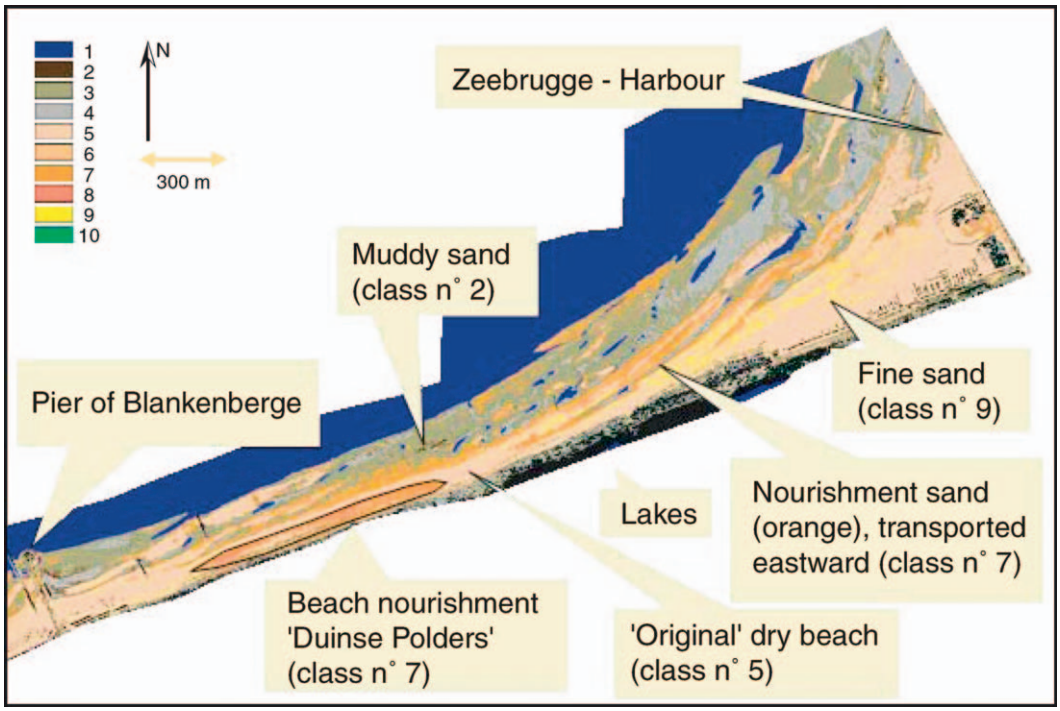

Figure 4 *from* **"Use of Airborne Hyperspectral Data and Laserscan Data to Study Beach Morphodynamics along the Belgian Coast" by Bart Deronde, Rik Houthuys, Walter Debruyn, Dirk Fransaer, Vera Van Lancker, and Jean-Pierre Henriet, pp. 1108–1117.** Classification image (2000 survey) of the beach between Blankenberge and Zeebrugge from the Spectral Angle Mapper classifications. Eight different sand types could be distinguished (labeled 2–9 in the legend; class 1 is water and class 10 is vegetation).

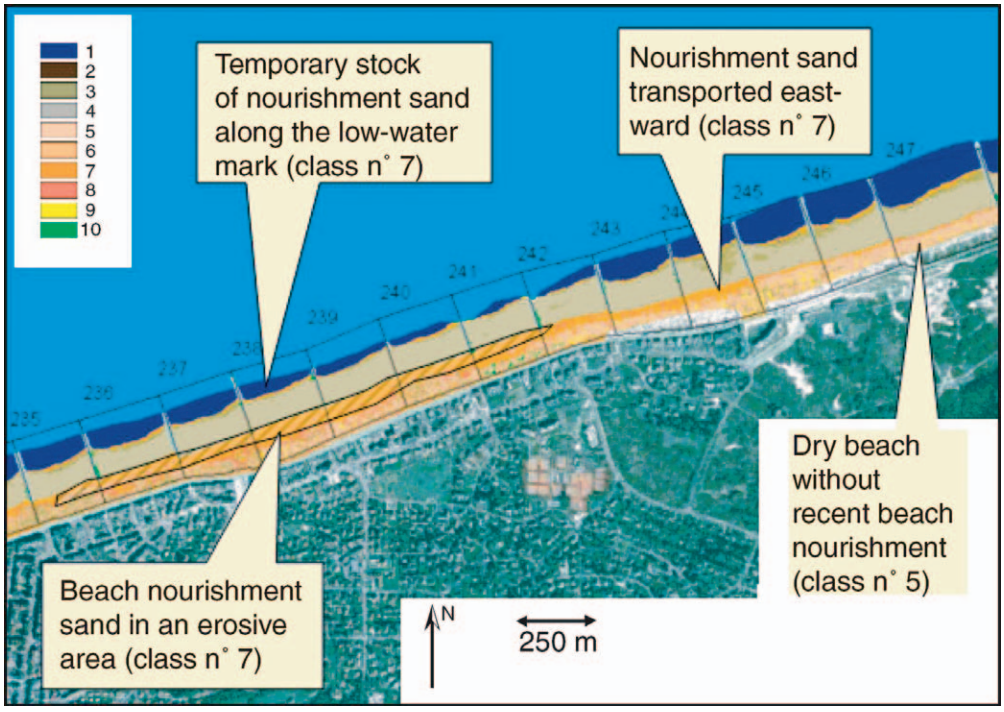

Figure 7 *from* **"Use of Airborne Hyperspectral Data and Laserscan Data to Study Beach Morphodynamics along the Belgian Coast" by Bart Deronde, Rik Houthuys, Walter Debruyn, Dirk Fransaer, Vera Van Lancker, and Jean-Pierre Henriet, pp. 1108–1117.** Classification image (2001 survey) of the beach near Knokke-Zoute from the Spectral Angle Mapper classifications. Eight different sand types can be distinguished (labeled 2–9 in the legend; class 1 is water and class 10 is vegetation). The numbers ranging from 235 to 247 are beach survey sections.

Figure 3 *from* "**Assessment of Damages from Recreational Activities on Coastal Dunes of the Southern Baltic Sea**" **by Ralf Grunewald, pp. 1145–1157.** Study site 11: dunes within the holiday resort of Karlshagen showing clear signs of heavy disturbance from trampling.

Figure 4 *from* "**Assessment of Damages from Recreational Activities on Coastal Dunes of the Southern Baltic Sea" by Ralf Grunewald, pp. 1145–1157.** Study site 1: dunes on Wolin Island showing no major signs of human disturbance.

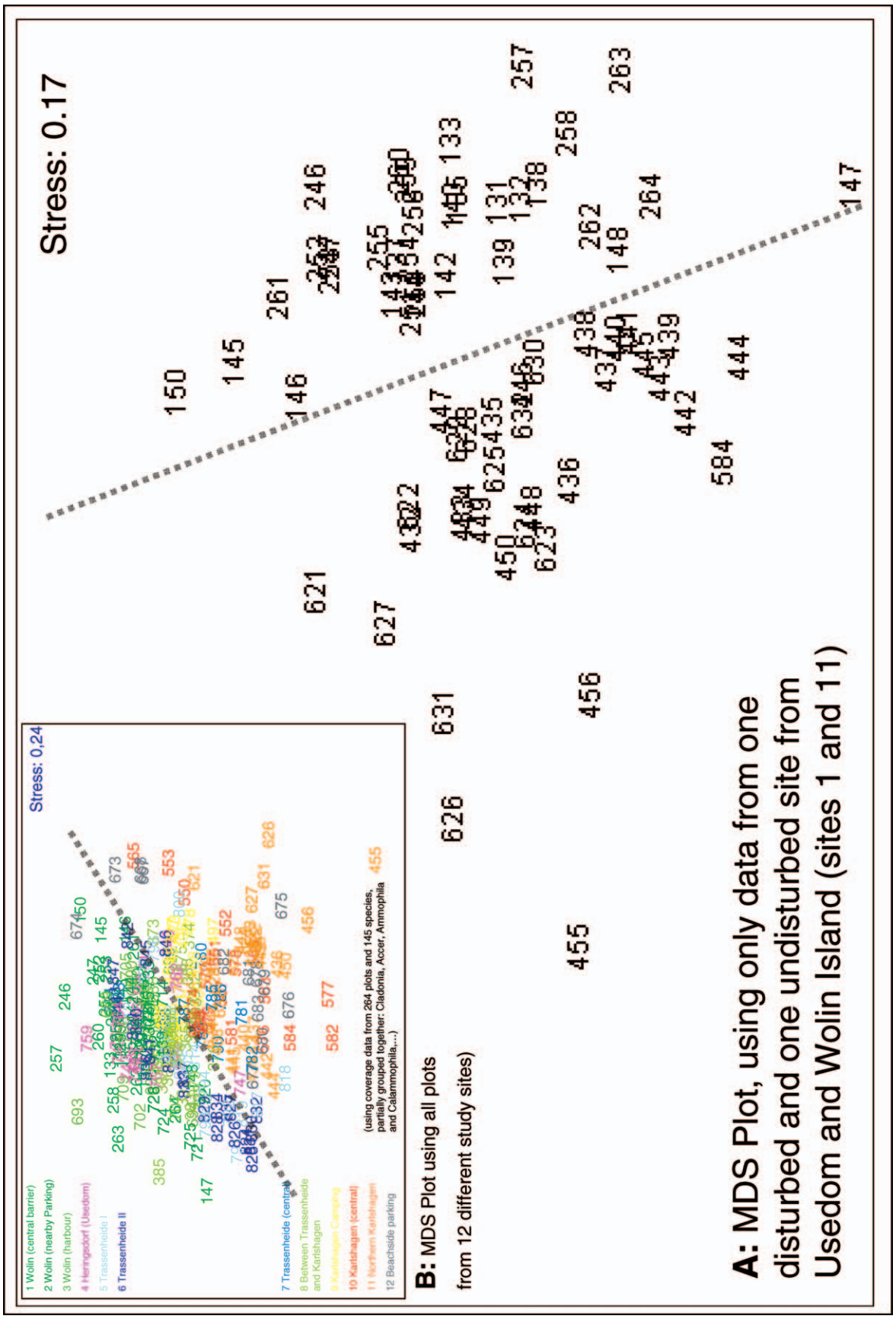

Figure 7 *from* "**Assessment of Damages from Recreational Activities on Coastal Dunes of the Southern Baltic Sea**" **by Ralf Grunewald, pp. 1145–1157.** Biplot with multidimensional scaling (MDS) and Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity based on species abundance data with the use of (A) only data from site 1 (Wolin, undisturbed), which groups on the upper right, and site 11 (Karlshagen, heavily disturbed), which groups in the lower left and (B) data from all 12 study sites (264 plots and 145 different species).

Guanabara Bay and Pão de Açúcar (Sugar Loaf), Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil. These coastal features are relicts of the humid tropical weathering cycle where large corestones are left behind as residuals after the friable regolith is stripped away by surficial processes. Changes in base level (mean sea level) and swings in the climatic regime (wet and dry cycles) produce intense chemical weathering mantles during long stable phases. The pedogenic mantles are eroded during unstable dry climatic phases. Postglacial sea-level rise flooded the coastal valleys and isolated the inselbergs at sea. (Coastal Photograph by Hans Hanson, Department of Water Resources Engineering, Lund University, Sweden.)

Beach setting in Baía de Parati, RJ, Brazil showing a typical fisherman's house. While some coastal segments of the states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are heavily urbanized, a few stretches of coast are unspoiled and can only be reached by shallow draft boats. White sand beaches composed of siliciclasitic sediments (quartz and feldspar) make up most beaches along this coast. Although this is a high-energy coast, some curved headland-bay beaches are partially sheltered from incident waves. (Coastal Photograph by Hans Hanson, Department of Water Resources Engineering, Lund University, Sweden.)

The coast and village of Barra do Una, SP, Brazil. A spit is formed at the mouth of the Una River. This headland bay-beach setting is characterized by large sediment fluxes from the hinterland that feed spit development and naturally renourish the bay beach. The spit (photo foreground) lying downdrift of the inlet, is stabilized by vegetation in its central portion but overwashed farther downdrift (to the right). Similar headland bay beach-inlet geomorphic settings exist throughout the Brazilian southern coast. Usually the migration pathway of the tidal inlets is interrupted by the headland and the inlet location is stabilized adjacent to it. (Coastal Photograph by Hans Hanson, Department of Water Resources Engineering, Lund University, Sweden.)