

SITE INFORMATION

	Morning	Mid-Day	Late Afternoon
Site Name: Assateague Island National Seashore			
Location: Assateague, MD			
Date:	3/22/2023	3/22/2023	3/22/2023
Time:	8:53 AM	2:52 PM	5:38 PM
Coordinates (Lat/Lon WGS84): 38.192220, -75.156254			
Landscape Zone: Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay) - Beach			

VIEW AND CAMERA DETAILS

	Morning	Mid-Day	Late Afternoon
Direction of View:	63.6°	63.6°	63.6°
Ground Elevation (ft msl):	13.3	13.3	13.3
Camera/Viewing Elevation (ft msl):	18.3	18.3	18.3
Camera Used for Simulation Photography:	Nikon D850	Nikon D750	Nikon D750
Camera Lens Focal Length:	50 mm	50 mm	50 mm
Photo Resolution (dpi):	1200	1200	1200
Horizontal Field of View (Panoramas):	124°		
Horizontal Field of View (Single Frame 50 mm Lens):		39.6°	39.6°

ENVIRONMENT

	Morning	Mid-Day	Late Afternoon
Weather Conditions:	Cloudy	Mostly cloudy	Partly sunny
Temperature:	46 F	60 F	59 F
Humidity:	90%	73%	76%
Lighting Conditions:	Overcast	Overcast	Clear
Visibility:	10 Miles	10 Miles	11 Miles

DEVELOPMENT DETAILS

Total Number of Turbines: 121
 Total Number of Offshore Substations: 4
 Number of Turbines Visible: 121
 Number of Offshore Substations Visible: 0
 Turbine Output: Approximately 18MW
 Turbine Maximum Blade Height: 938 ft
 Turbine Rotor Diameter: 820 ft
 Distance to Nearest Turbine (Statute Miles): 16.4
 Distance to Farthest Visible Turbine (Statute Miles): 28.9
 Nearest Turbine Visible Height (ft, %): 867.8 ft, 92%
 Farthest Turbine Visible Height (ft, %): 619.2 ft, 66%

SHEET INDEX AND VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

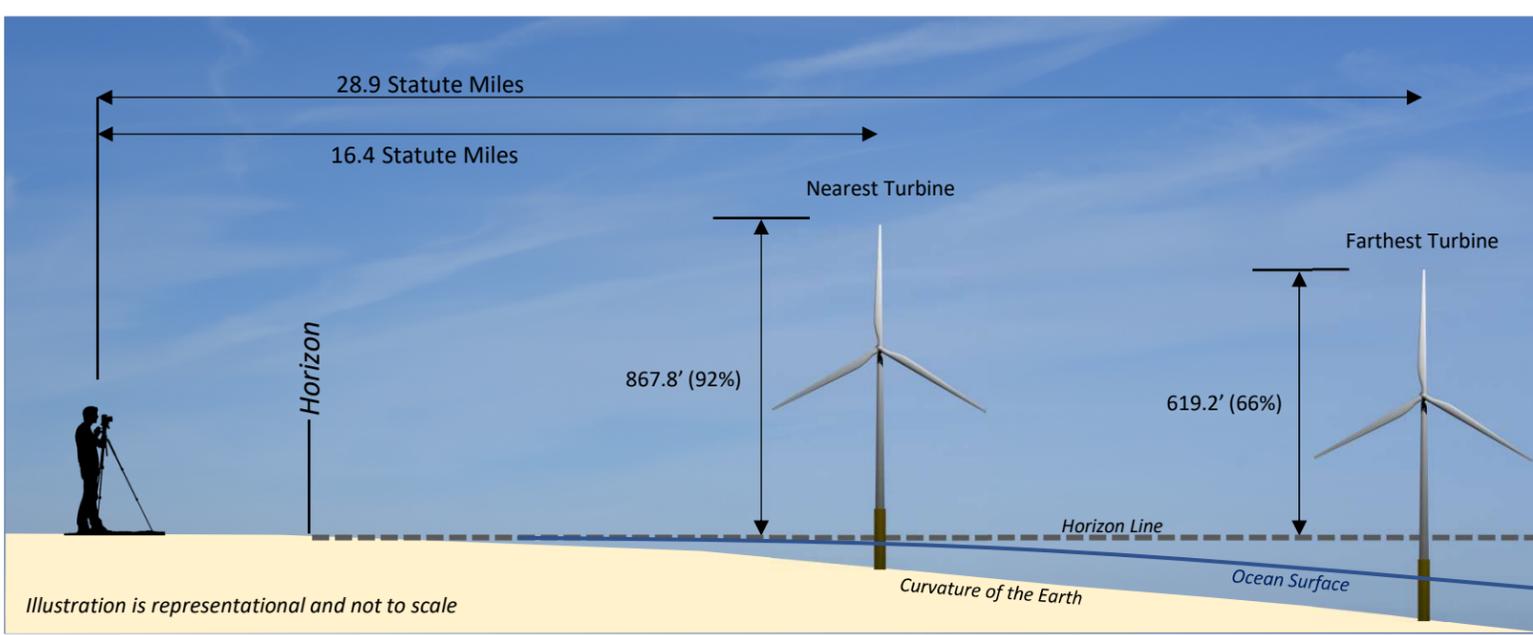
- Sheet 1 – Simulation Context Information
- Sheet 2 – Context Photography
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- Sheet 4 – Panorama View With Simulation, Morning (8:53 AM)
- Sheet 5 – Single Frame (50-mm Lens) Simulation, Mid-Day (2:52 PM)
- Sheet 6 – Single Frame (50-mm Lens) Simulation, Late Afternoon (5:38 PM)
- Sheet 7 – Nighttime Panorama View (March 22nd, 2016)

Panorama Viewing Instructions:
 To approximate the field of view represented by a 14.5" panorama it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 7 inches away¹. If viewed in a digital format (i.e. on screen) then similar size and distance should be used.

Single Frame Viewing Instructions:
 The viewing distance for a 14.5" single frame simulation captured with a 50-mm lens is 21 inches.

In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical.

¹ "The Best Paper Format and Viewing Distance to Represent the Scope and Scale of Visual Impacts", Journal of Landscape Architecture, 4-2019, pp. 142-151, J. Palmer
² Sheppard, S. 1989. Visual Simulation: A User's Guide for Architects, Engineers, and Planners. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.



3. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND SIMULATION CONTEXT INFORMATION

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment Simulations





Assateague Island National Seashore

This view is from Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland southwest of the nearest proposed WTG location. It is a popular recreation area/tourist destination that receives high visitation throughout the summer and fall. Visitors use the beach to lounge, go swimming, surfing, boating, or fishing.



#1 Context Photo, 03/22/2023 3:00 PM
A view of the public restrooms and beach access near Bayberry Drive.



#2 Context Photo, 03/22/2023 3:00 PM
A view landward from the beach looking across public access features toward a parking lot.



#3 Viewing North, 03/22/2023 3:00 PM



#4 Viewing East, 03/22/2023 3:00 PM



#5 Viewing South, 03/22/2023 3:00 PM



#6 Viewing West, 03/22/2023 3:00 PM



**3. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND
EXISTING CONDITIONS PANORAMA VIEW, MORNING (8:53 AM)**

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment Simulations

Sheet 3

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 14.5" panorama it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 7 inches away¹. If viewed in a digital format (i.e. on screen) then similar size and distance should be used. In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.



Detail



See Detail

**3. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND
PANORAMA VIEW WITH SIMULATION, MORNING (8:53 AM)**

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment Simulations

Sheet 4



VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 14.5" panorama it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 7 inches away¹. If viewed in a digital format (i.e. on screen), then similar size and distance should be used. In all cases care must be taken to not over or underrepresent the visual contrasts². Typical binocular human field of view is assumed to be 124-degrees horizontal and 55-degrees vertical. See Sheet 1 for citations.



VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 14.5" single frame simulation captured with a 50-mm lens it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 21 inches away¹. If viewed in a digital format (i.e. on screen) then similar size and distance should be used. In all cases care must be taken to not over or under represent the visual contrasts². See Sheet 1 for citations.

**3. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND
SINGLE FRAME (50-mm LENS) SIMULATION, MID-DAY (2:52 PM)**

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment Simulations

Sheet 5





VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 14.5" single frame simulation captured with a 50-mm lens it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 21 inches away¹. If viewed in a digital format (i.e. on screen) then similar size and distance should be used. In all cases care must be taken to not over or under represent the visual contrasts². See Sheet 1 for citations.

**3. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND
SINGLE FRAME (50-mm LENS) SIMULATION, LATE AFTERNOON (5:38 PM)**

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment Simulations

Sheet 6





An Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) Efficacy Report, included with the Visual Impact Assessment, indicated that use of an ADLS would reduce aviation obstruction lighting by 99% and that lights of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project would be illuminated less than 6 hours each year. Multiple projects employing ADLS would be illuminated a small fraction of 1% of the year, if at all.

Nighttime conditions are simulated from daytime photography. The height of the nighttime panorama has been reduced slightly to accommodate the project extents panel above.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS: To approximate the field of view represented by a 14.5" single frame simulation captured with a 50-mm lens it should be printed on an 11" x 17" sheet of paper and viewed from 21 inches away¹. If viewed in a digital format (i.e. on screen) then similar size and distance should be used. In all cases care must be taken to not over or under represent the visual contrasts². See Sheet 1 for citations.

**3. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, MARYLAND
NIGHTTIME PANORAMA VIEW (MARCH 22nd, 2016)**

Maryland Offshore Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment Simulations