



Conjola North NSW02.05.05

Regional Setting

The dominant regional processes influencing coastal geomorphology in this region are the humid warm to cool temperate climate, micro-tides, south-easterly Tasman Sea swells, easterly seas, dominantly quartz (terrigenous) sediments with northerly longshore transport in the northern part, and the El Nino Southern Oscillation (driving beach erosion/accretion cycles, cyclone frequency).

Regional hazards or processes driving large scale rapid coastal changes include: East Coast Lows (extra-tropical cyclones), mid-latitude cyclones (depressions), and storm surges (<1m).

This compartment extends from Red Head (Bendalong) to Warden Head.

Justification of sensitivity

Sensitivity rating is a 3 overall, although the erosion identified at Lake Conjola and Mollymook earns these areas a higher local rating of 4.

Other comments

The entrance to Lake Conjola is dynamic and the adjacent beaches vary in width according to entrance conditions. Narrawallee Inlet is less dynamic and the beaches in the centre of this compartment appear stable. Mollymook Beach is a crescentic beach south of Bannisters Point; there have been several concerns about erosion along this beach (moderately sensitive). Ulladulla has an active fishing fleet that operates from a harbour within a deep bedrock-fringed embayment.



Confidence in sources

Medium confidence: There has been little research on this compartment since Chapman et al. (1982).

Additional information (links and references)

Chapman, D.M., Geary, M., Roy, P.S., Thom, B.G., 1982. Coastal Evolution and Coastal Erosion in New South Wales. Coastal Council of New South Wales, Sydney.