



Conjola South NSW02.05.06

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 Warden Head to Wasp Head.

Justification of sensitivity

Sensitivity rating is a 3 overall, although there are inundation concerns at Burrill Lake, earning it a higher local rating of 4.

Other comments

The coast trends southwest, south of Warden Head, reflecting bedrock control. Burrill Lake has an intermittently closed entrance, and there are inundation concerns about the settlements beside the lake. The Wairoa Beach has transgressive dunes that have been stabilised. Tabourie Lake has a long inlet, that winds behind Wairoa Beach and exits close to Crampton Island, with a salient or tombolo that is dynamic. Much of the southern part of the compartment is rocky with small pocket beaches. Durras Lake occurs in the centre of crescentic Durras beach, between Point Upright and Wasp Head and Island (marking the southern limit of the compartment). The



beach is backed by a well-developed foredune ridge, and the entrance, though often closed, is relatively stable because of an offshore reef.

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.