Nadgee NSW02.06.11

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 Jane Spiers Beach Head to Cape Howe.

Justification of sensitivity

Sensitivity rating is a 3. There is little evidence of change.

Other comments

The Nadgee compartment is an east-facing rocky shore with only a few embayed beaches, backed by the Nadgee Nature Reserve. At Cape Howe at its southern end, there are transgressive dunes advancing across the Victoria-NSW border and delivering sand onto the rocky platform associated with the Cape, but little accumulates on the small, unnamed, southernmost beach in NSW. Nadgee Lagoon is an ICOLL (coastal lake), with a flood tide delta that remains closed most of the time, and Nadgee River drains only a small catchment.

Confidence in sources

Medium confidence: Little research has been undertaken.

Additional information (links and references)

N/A