

Coastal Geodiversity of the Mid North Coast

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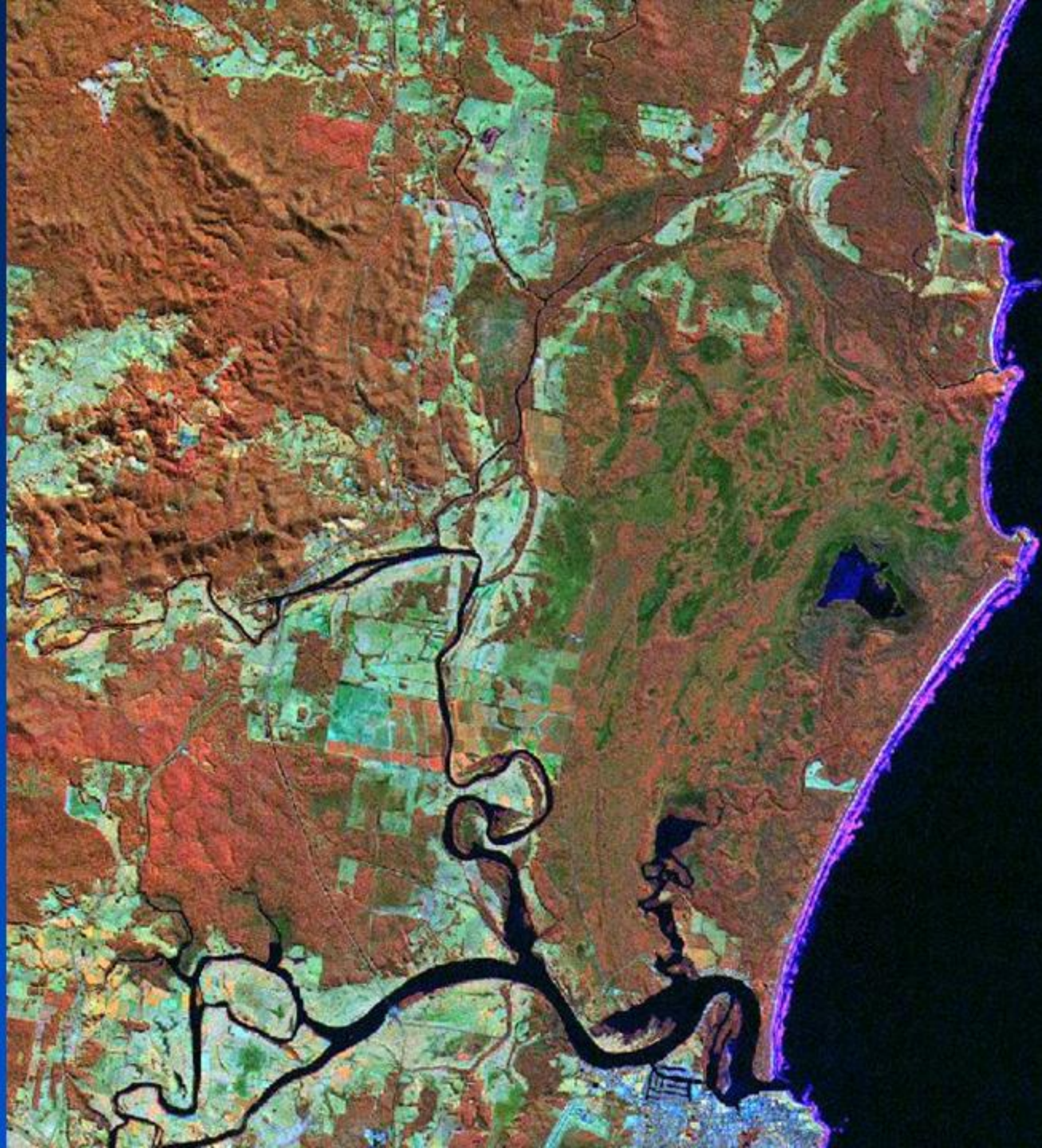


Purpose

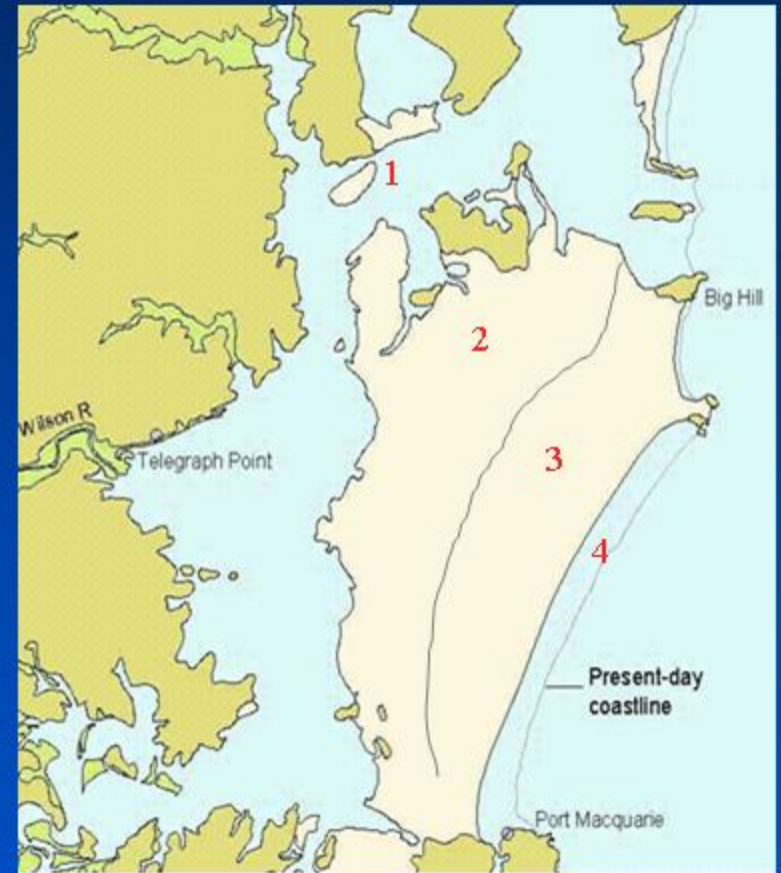
- to examine significant Quaternary coastal features
- to highlight their scientific value, particularly rarity/uniqueness and importance for research or understanding landform history
- to place them within a context of landscape change, particularly Quaternary sea levels and related geomorphic change
- to highlight their aesthetic value



Limeburners Creek
sand barrier



Limeburners Creek sand barrier

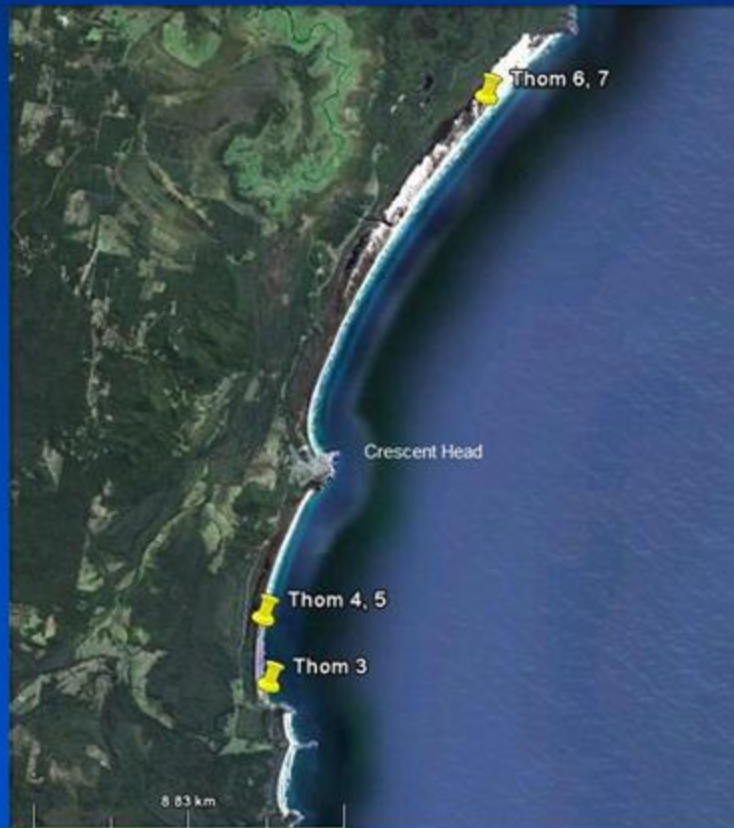


Tuncurry sand barrier



Holocene sea level research sites

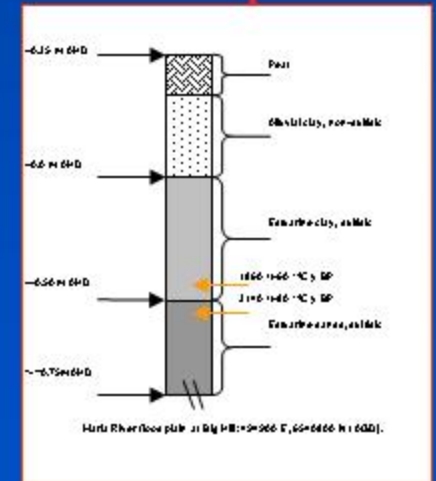
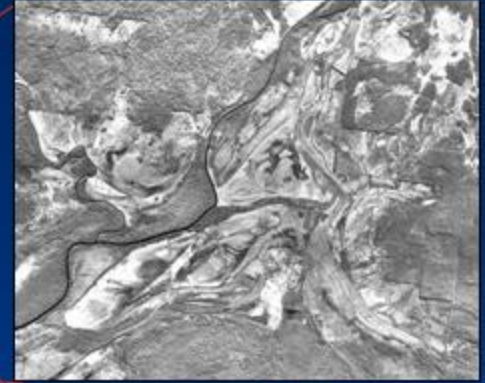
- Thom, Hails
- Flood

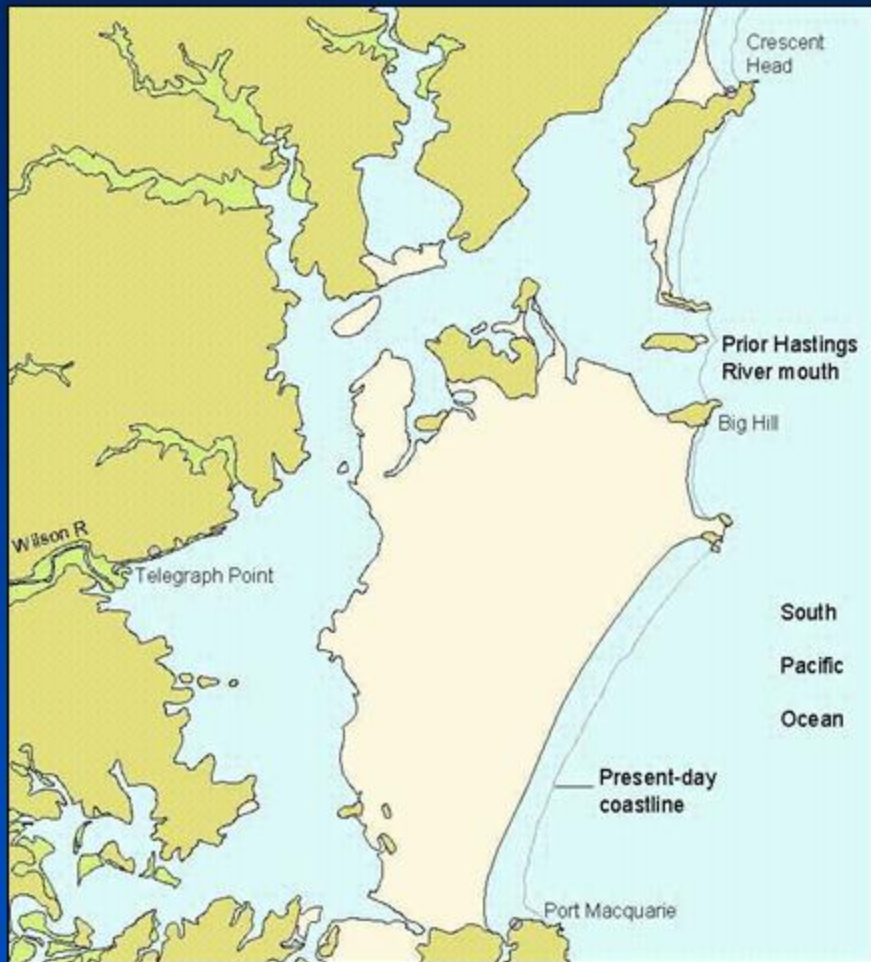


Lake Innes



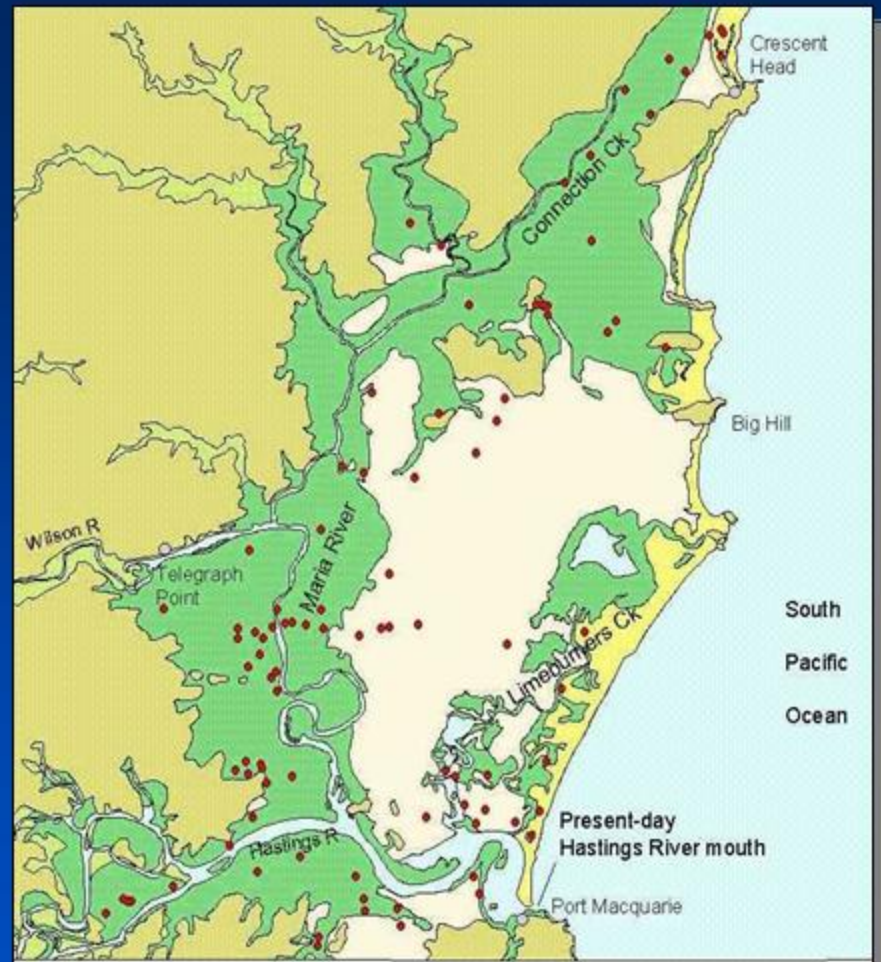
Lower Hastings - Maria





Maria River early Holocene landscapes

- Soil profile sites
- Landscapes
 - Bedrock hills
 - Pleistocene alluvium
 - Pleistocene sandplains & dunes

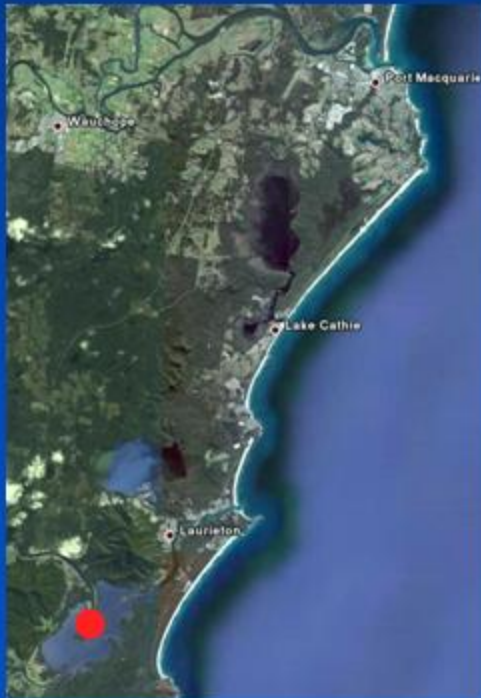


Maria River present landscapes

- Soil profile sites
- Landscapes
 - Bedrock hills
 - Pleistocene alluvium
 - Pleistocene sandplains & dunes
 - Holocene alluvial/estuarine deposits
 - Holocene beach/dune complex

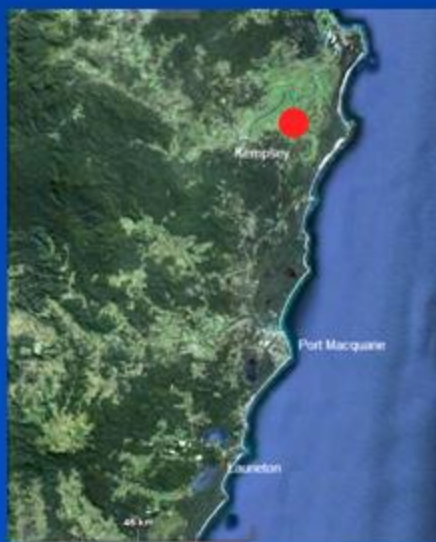


Watson-Taylor's Lake birdsfoot delta

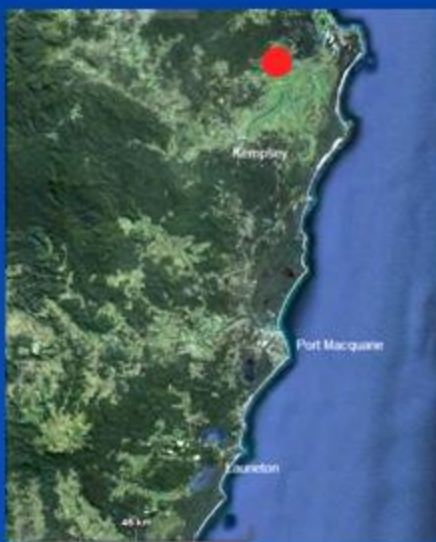


Belmore River and Kinchela Creek levees

Verges and Belmore swamps ridge plains



Mayes Swamp and Clybucca backswamp



Lower Macleay levees,
scrolls and tidal creeks
complex



Conclusions

- There are a number of unique or significant landscape features along the Mid North Coast
- Certain sites are significant from the perspective of scientific research and aesthetic interest
- These are not necessarily protected nor recognised in any way

Acknowledgements

- Glenn Atkinson for working out a lot of the stuff to do with Limeburners and Lake Innes
- Mike Eddie for preparation of diagrams