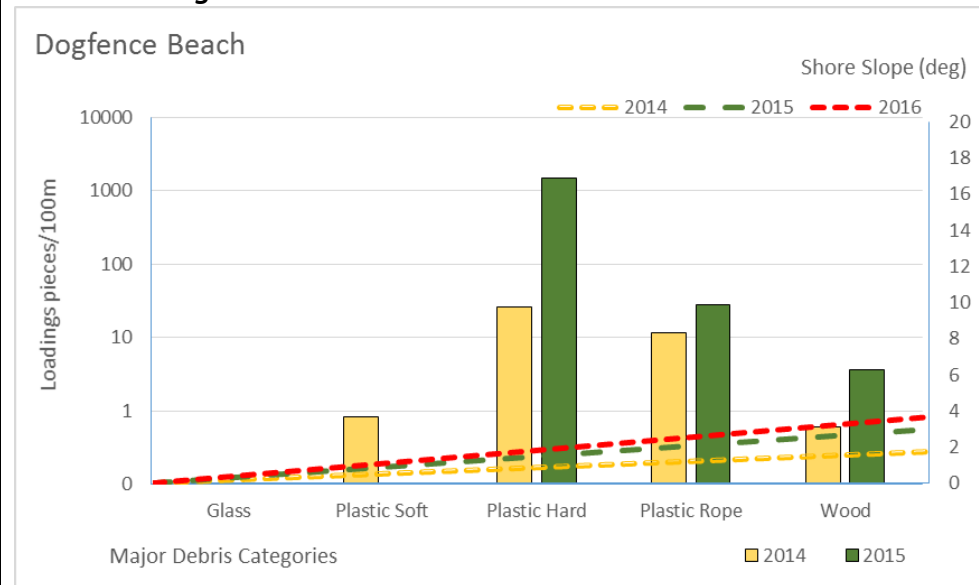
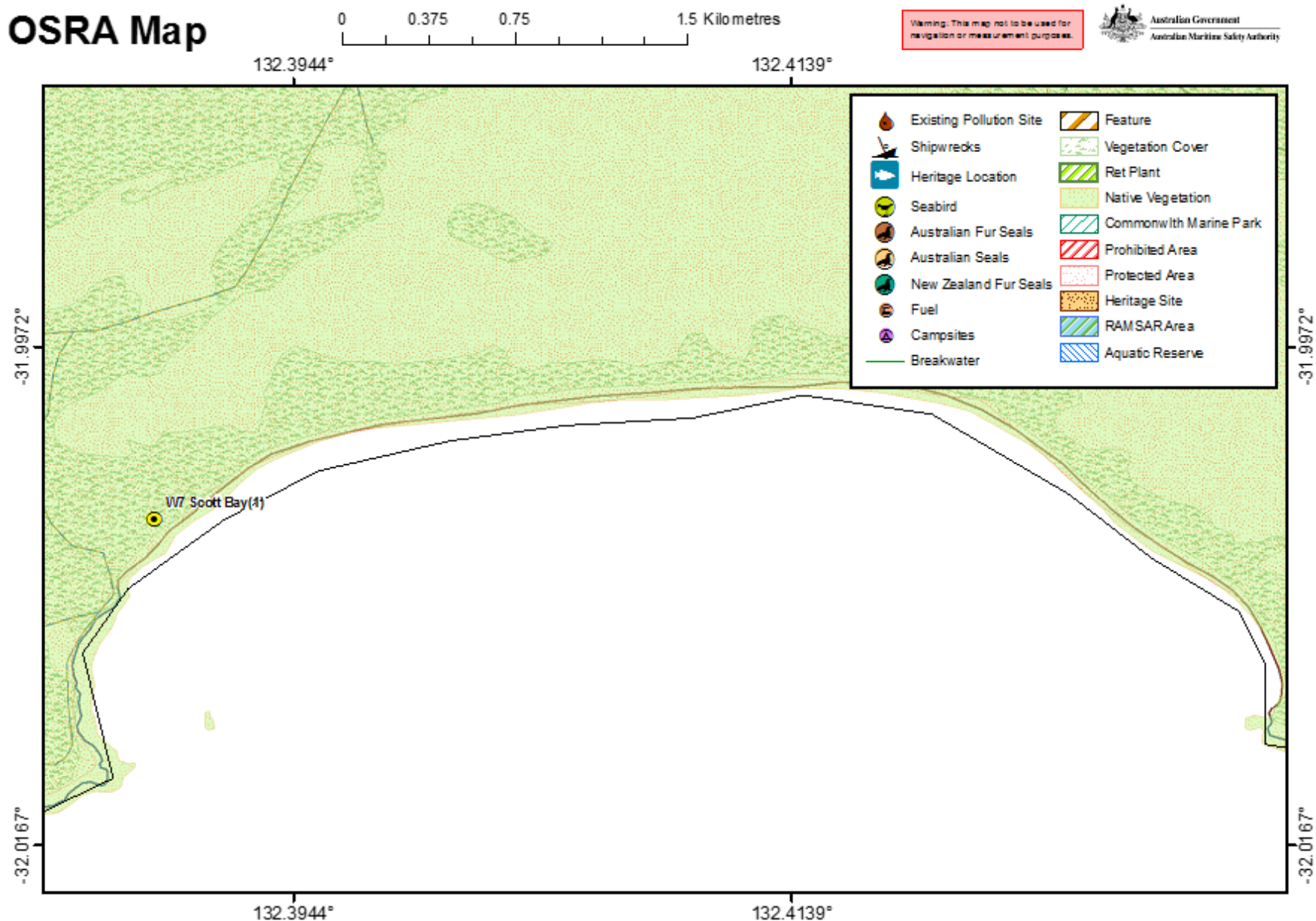


## Debris Loadings Chart



Beach details					
Beach Name:	Scott Bay		Beach ID:	W7	Priority: 1
Access point location (DD):	Latitude: -32.0039269505 Longitude: 132.389068764999		Maximum Beach survey length (km):	2.04	
General description and information					
Beach exposure or shape:	Concave (cove)/Straight/Convex (headland)	Aspect:	N NE E SE S SW W NW	Likely beach gradient:	Shallow/Medium/Steep
Beach Width:	~60m	Likely substrate:	Fine Sand	Backshore type	Dunes
General description:	Scott Bay is a 4.5 km long exposed southwest facing bay, containing a predominately energetic beach (1357) and backing massive sand dunes, some of which are spilling over into Fowlers Bay, 2 km to the northeast. The bay while exposed in the central 3 km is protected at both end by prominent beachrock reefs extending up to 1 km into the bay from Point Fowler in the east and Scott Point in the west.				
Beach classification	Wave dominated reflective transverse bar and rip				
General information:	Keep an eye out for seabirds, wombats, and sea lions. Area is popular for fishing. A ruined look out and whale bones are evidence of the areas whaling history.				
Permits and Access:	<i>Zack spoke with Tammy Cocks from Parks SA Ceduna (08) 8625 3144 – She said that Scotts bay will be accessible via our planned route. Sometimes there are road closures due to rain, so we can give them a call if that is the case and they will direct us via an alternate route.</i>  (2015) – Zack spoke w/ different woman because Tammy wasn’t in. She said we won’t have any issues with access from here to Point Peter				

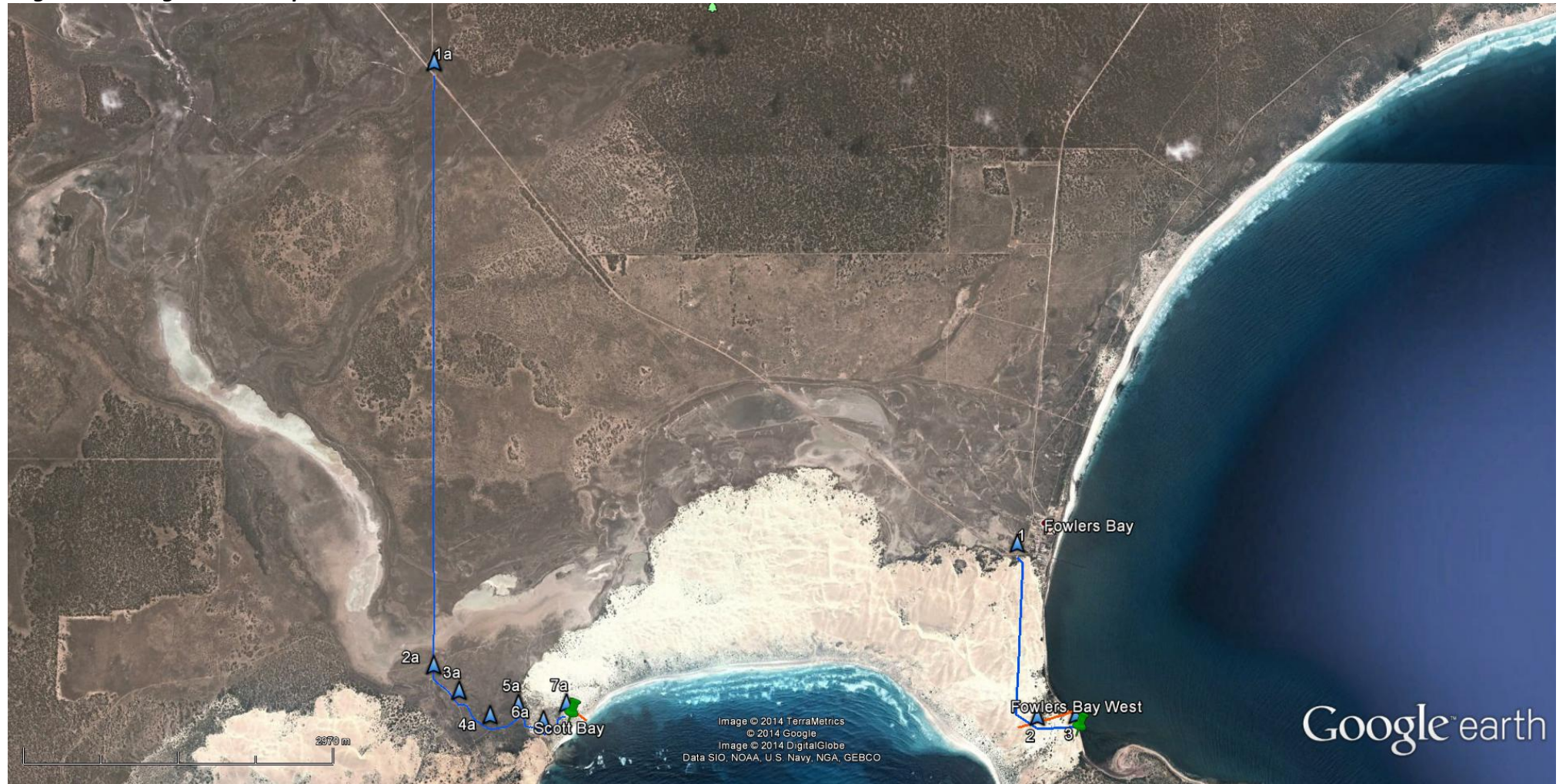
# OSRA Map



Oil Spill Response Atlas (OSRA) map layers provided courtesy of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)



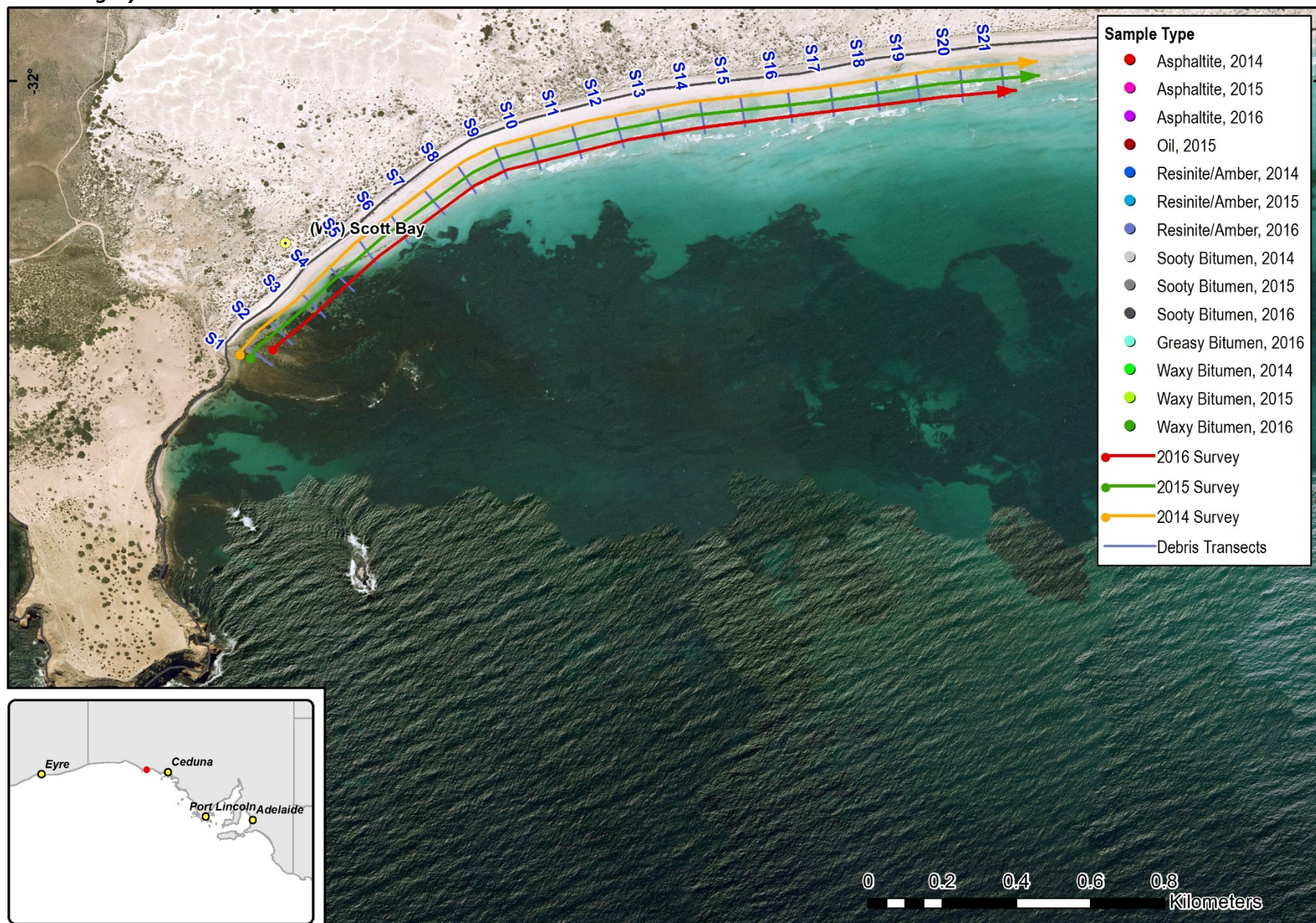
**Large scale Google Earth map**





# Beach Survey Records

## Transects and imagery





# Beach: Scott Bay

*To Sea*

*To Shore*

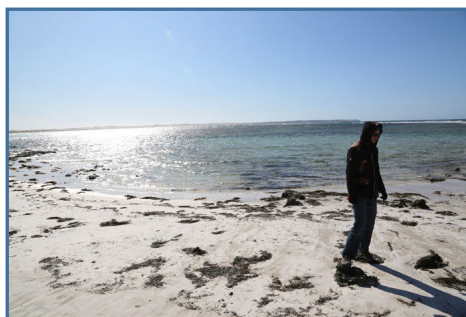
*Along*

*Back*

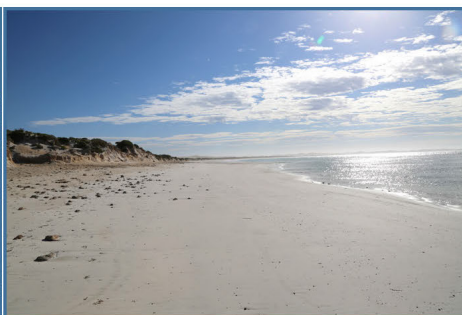
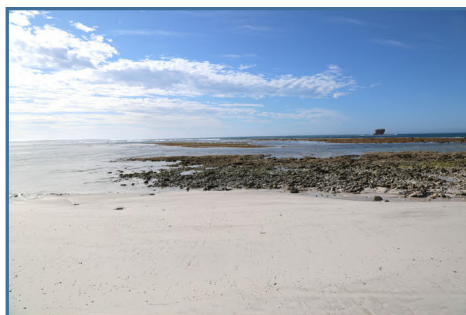
2014



2015



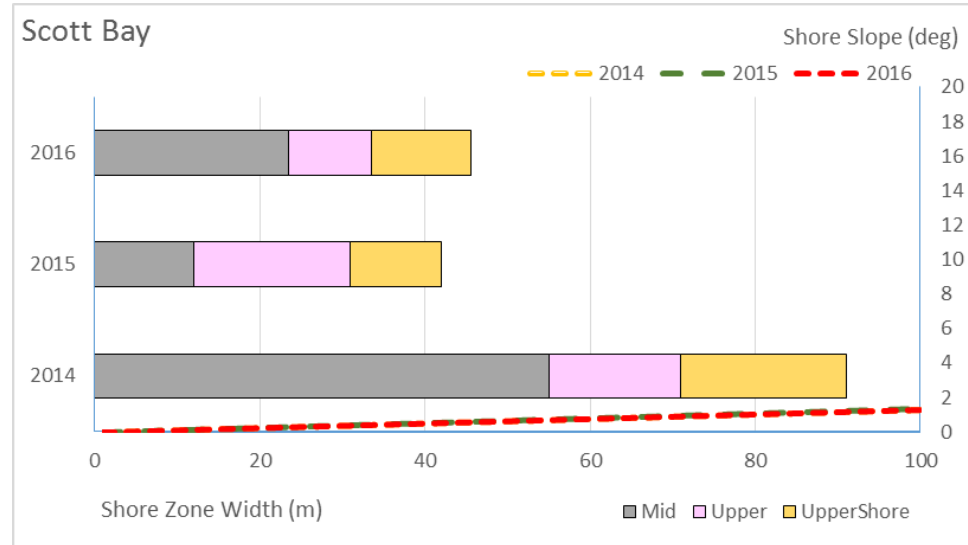
2016



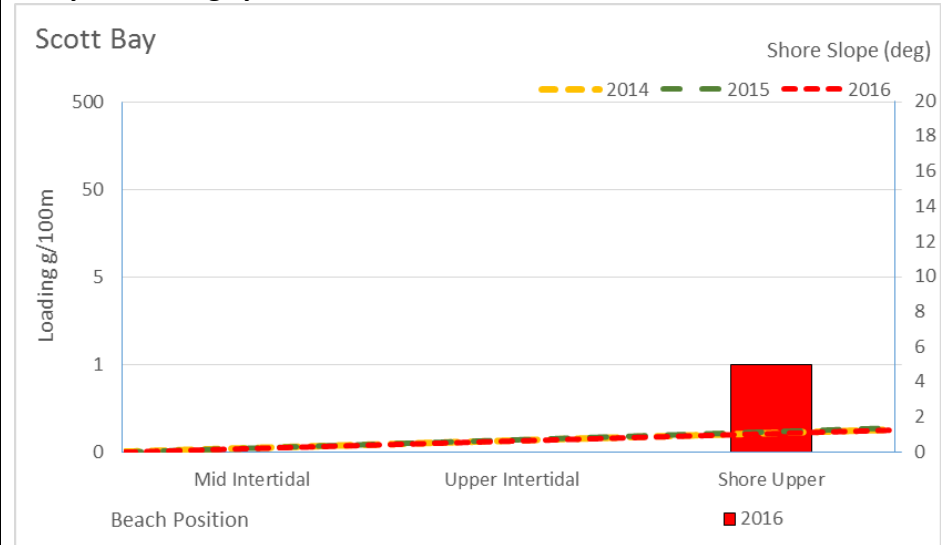
## Beach Summary Data

[sample types include asphaltite, tarball and resinite]

### Beach Character Chart



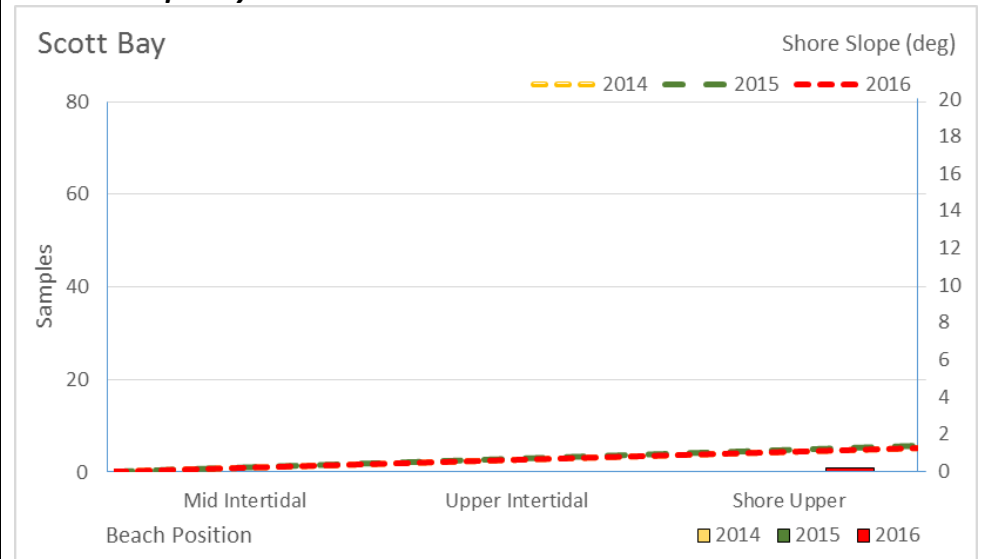
### Sample Loadings per 100m Chart



### Asphaltite Frequency Chart

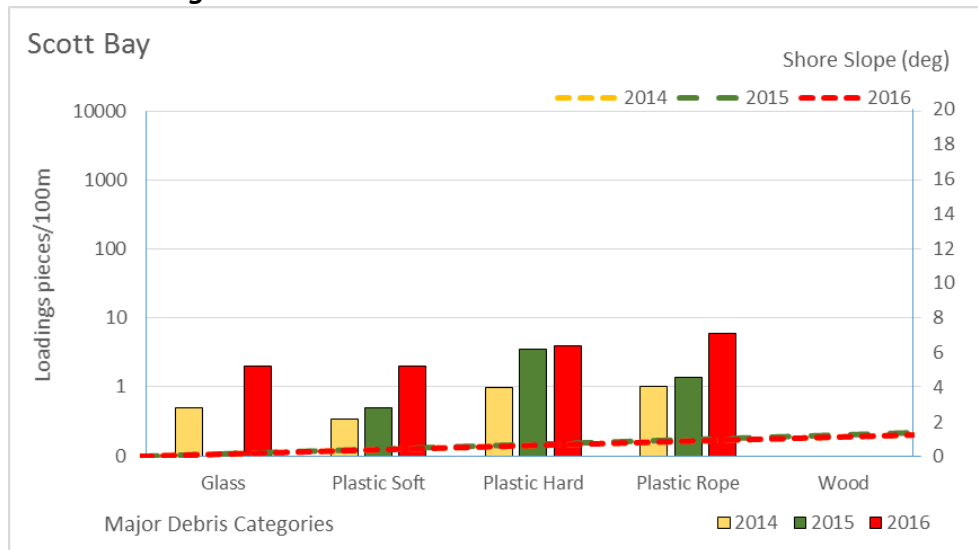
No asphaltites found on this beach

### Tarball Frequency Chart



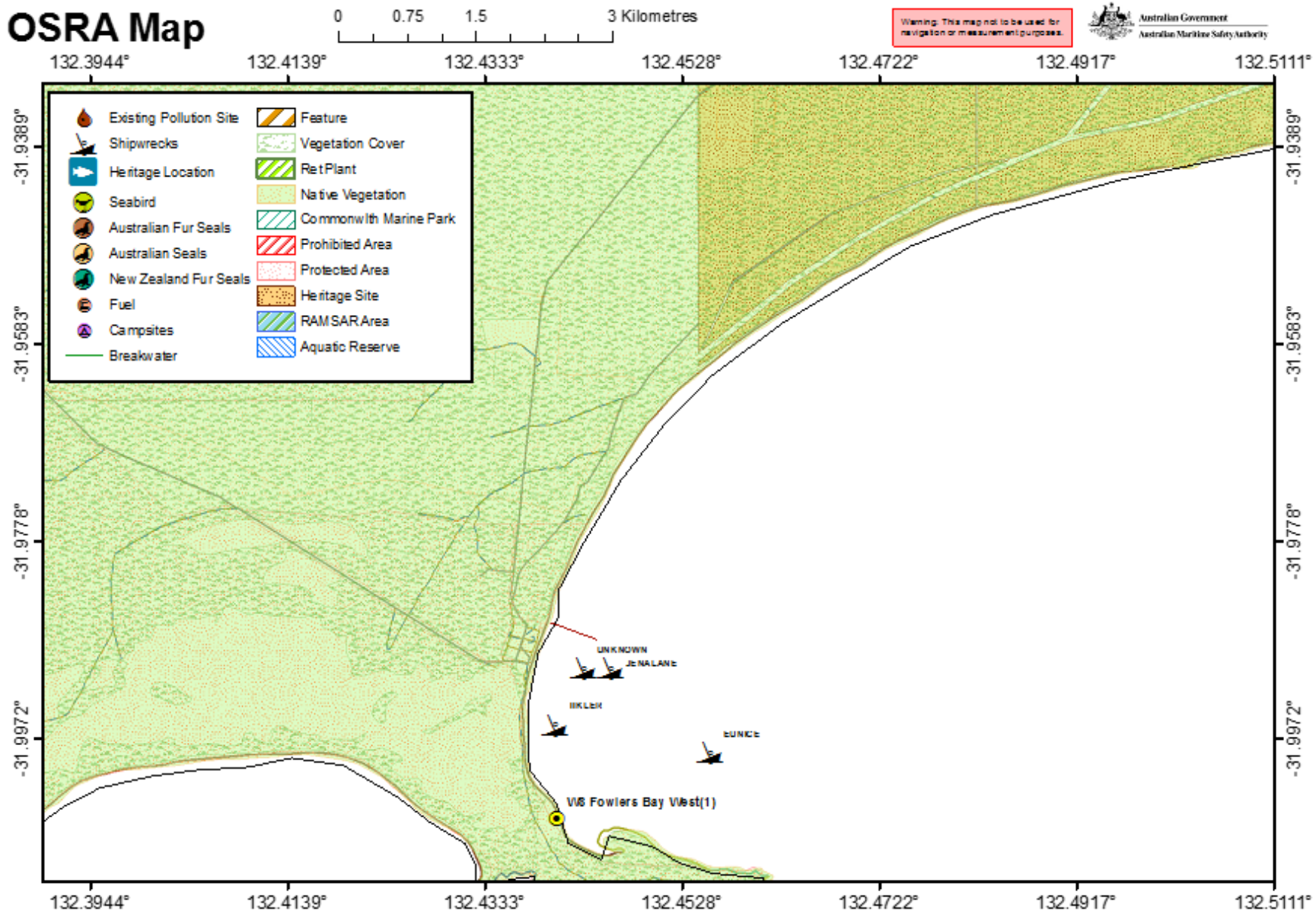


## Debris Loadings Chart



Beach details					
Beach Name:	Fowlers Bay West		Beach ID:	W8	Priority: 1
Access point location (DD):	Latitude: -32.0050690918 Longitude: 132.440465123		Maximum Beach survey length (km):	1.93	
General description and information					
Beach exposure or shape:	Concave (cove)/Straight/ <b>Convex</b> (headland)	Aspect:	N NE <b>E</b> SE S SW W NW	Likely beach gradient:	Shallow/ <b>Medium</b> /Steep
Beach Width:	~10m	Likely substrate:	Fine Sand	Backshore type	Dunes
General description:	A park of outstanding natural beauty that conserves a spectacular coastline of rocky headlands, high cliffs, sheltered bays, and long sandy beaches. Fowlers Bay beach (1351) begins in lee of the prominent Point Fowler and extends east for 16 km to the western end of the Eyre Bluffs. The 40 m high, up to 1 km wide point extends southeast for 5 km, affording considerable protection to the east facing western end of the beach. So much so that Port Eyre was established here as a wheat jetty last century, with the small settlement and 350 m long jetty still the only development of this section of coast. The spiraling 25 km long beach consists of a western 5 km long energy section either side of the jetty. The beach here is reflective grading south into sandflats and north into a low tide terrace, with seagrass growing to the shore, and often piled high in the beach. One kilometre south of the jetty is a sandy protrusion in the shoreline build from dune sands blowing across the base of the point from Scott Bay. This form of sand transport, called ‘headland bypassing’, is continuing to supply sand to Fowlers Bay. As the beach swings round it becomes increasingly exposed to higher waves, as it faces southeast and finally south.				
Beach classification	Wave dominated transverse bar and rip beach				
General information:	The jetty was constructed in 1896 and the small settlement reached its peak in the 1890’s, followed by a decline and final abandonment in the 1950’s, however since the 1980’s a few people have reoccupied the old houses and today it has a caravan park and kiosk. Large amounts of seaweed deposited on the beach – sometimes deceptively deep and soft. Keep an eye out for seabirds, wombats, and sea lions.				
Permits and Access:	<i>I spoke with Tammy Cocks from Parks SA Ceduna (08) 8625 3144 – She said that Fowlers Bay West is easily accessible from Scotts Bay if we drive back out to the main road going through Coorabie and turn right on it towards Fowlers Bay. Avoid sand dune tracks unless a local can point us in the right direction or there are fresh tracks from that day. (Sand dune tracks change frequently and it’s easy to get lost) ... Waypoints below are backwards - should be followed from 10b-1b.</i>  (2015) – Zack spoke w/ different woman because Tammy wasn’t in. She said we won’t have any issues with access.				

# OSRA Map



Oil Spill Response Atlas (OSRA) map layers provided courtesy of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)



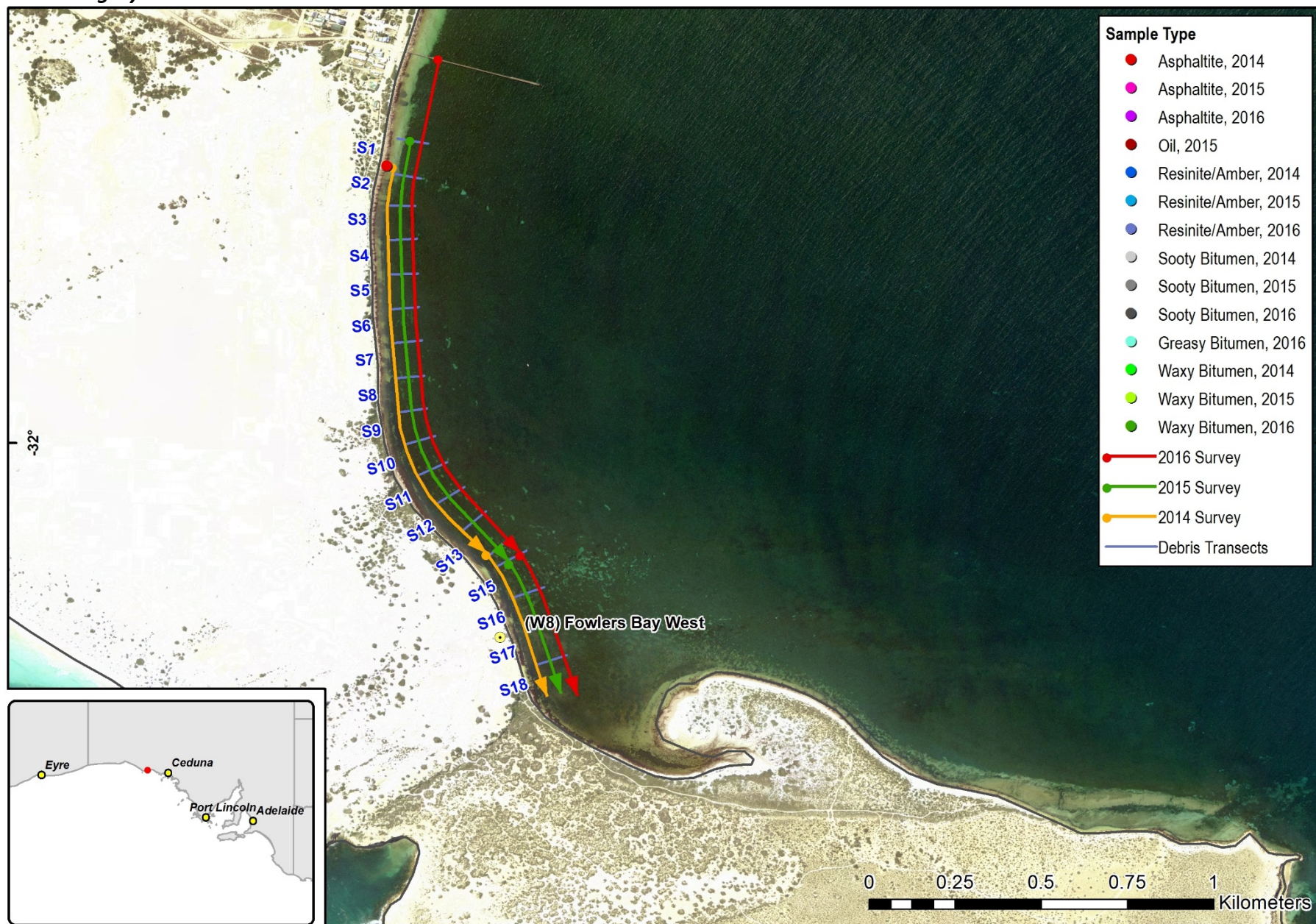
**Large scale Google Earth map**





# Beach Survey Records

## Transects and imagery





# Beach: Fowlers Bay West

*To Sea*

*To Shore*

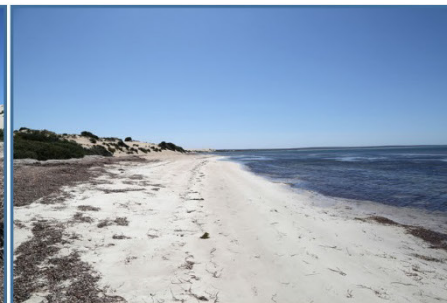
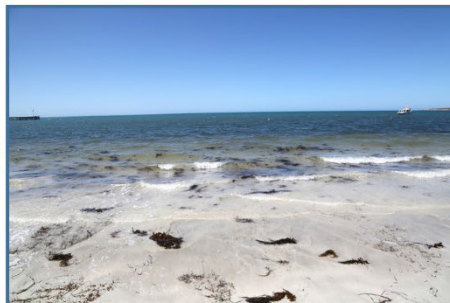
*Along*

*Back*

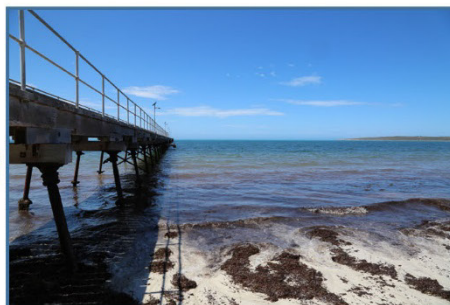
2014



2015



2016



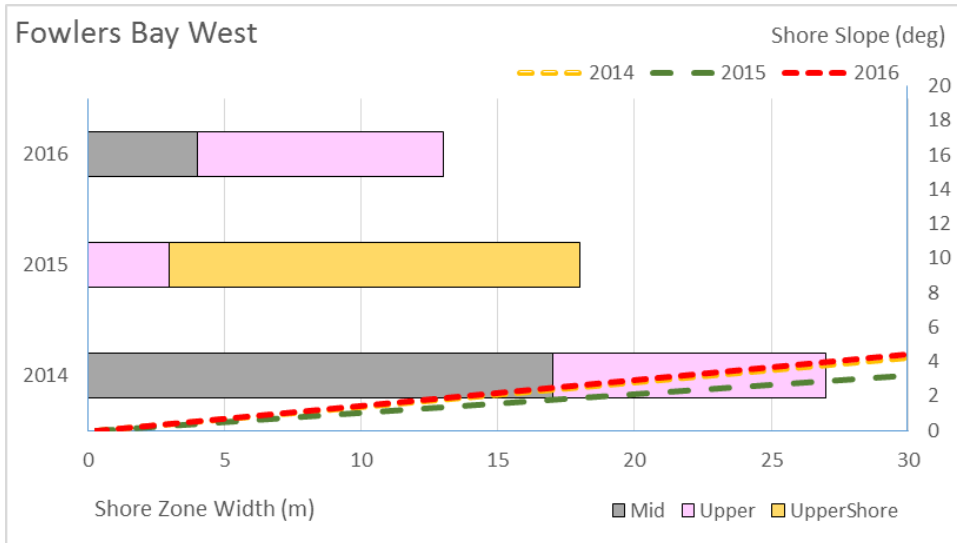
Note: 2016 start point was 250m before 2014/15 transects



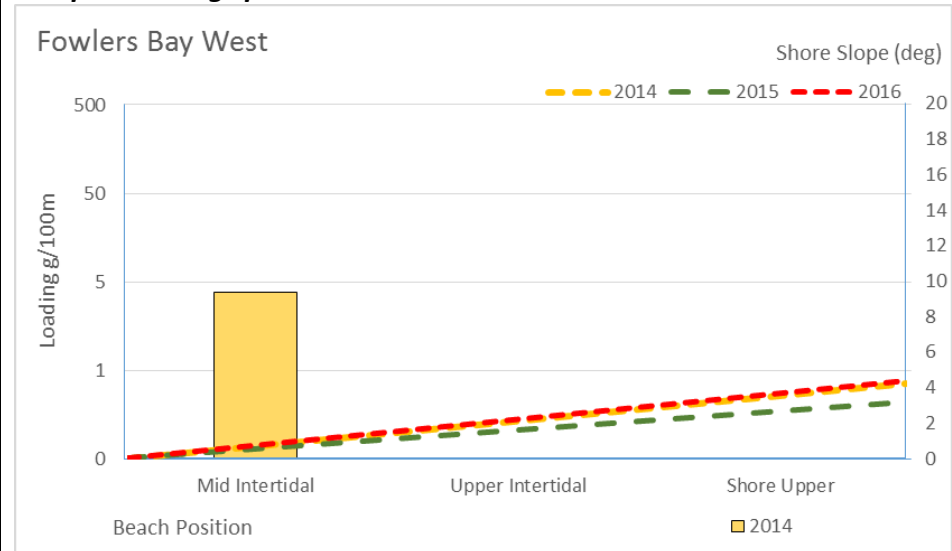
## Beach Summary Data

[sample types include asphaltite, tarball and resinite]

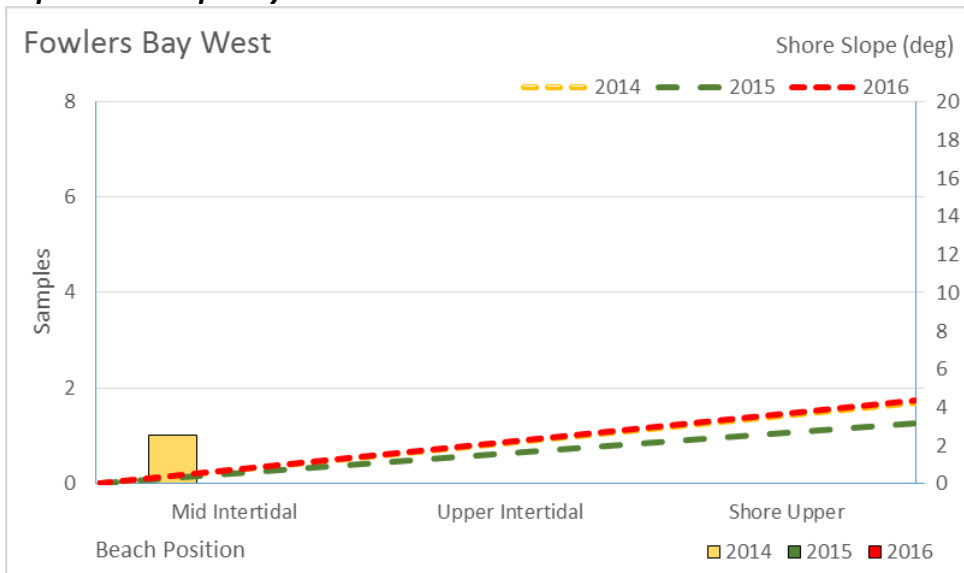
### Beach Character Chart



### Sample Loadings per 100m Chart



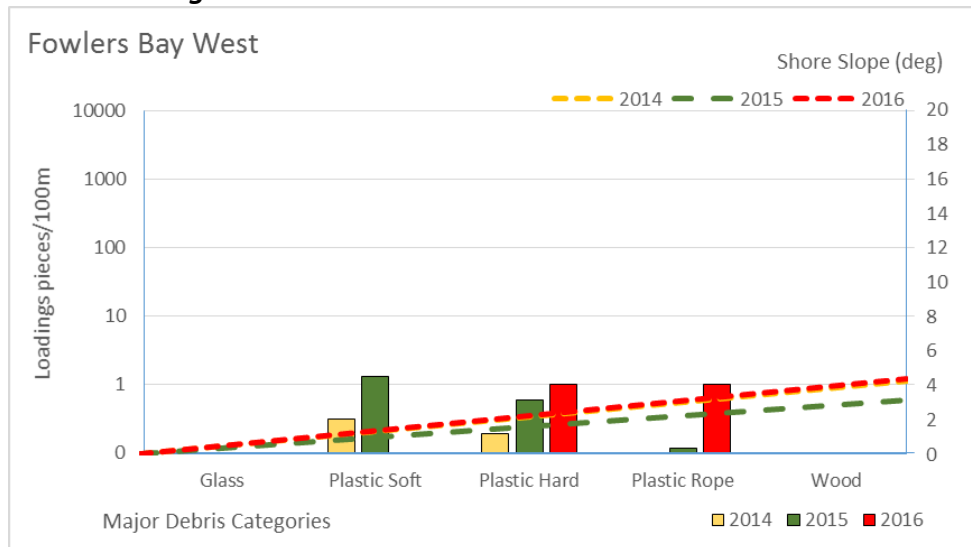
### Asphaltite Frequency Chart



### Tarball Frequency Chart

No tarballs found on this beach

## Debris Loadings Chart

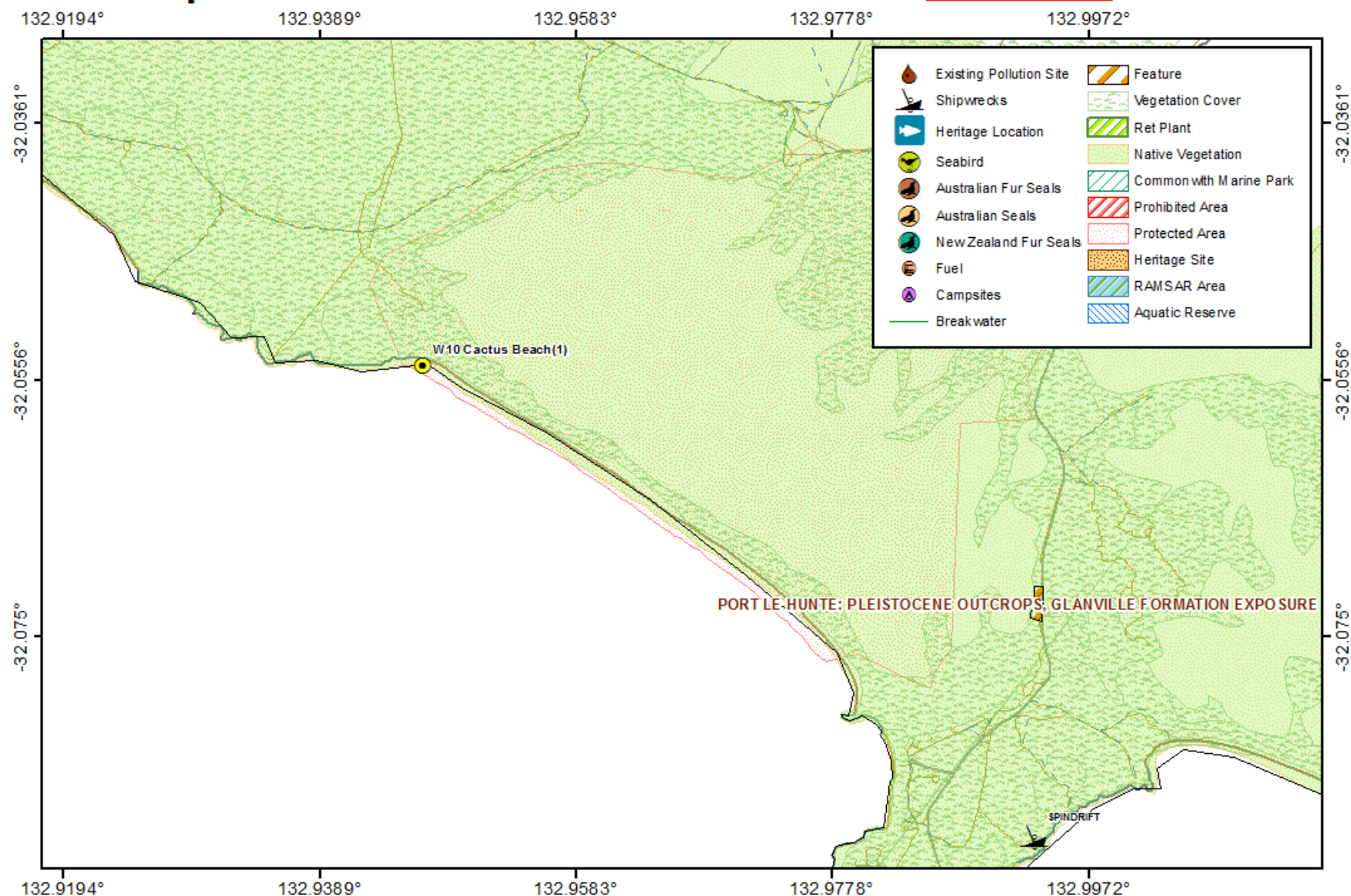


Beach details					
Beach Name:	Cactus Beach		Beach ID:	W10	Priority: 1
Access point location (DD):	Latitude: -32.0544667022999 Longitude: 132.946719245999		Maximum Beach survey length (km):	2.04	
General description and information					
Beach exposure or shape:	<u>Concave (cove)/Straight</u> /Convex (headland)	Aspect:	N NE E SE_S <b>SW</b> W NW	Likely beach gradient:	Shallow/ <b>Medium</b> /Steep
Beach Width:	~80m	Likely substrate:	Pebble/rock	Backshore type	Dunes
General description:	Wedged in between nearby Blue Lake and the coast visitors will find vast sets of white windswept sand dunes. On the western side of the Point are the world famous Cactus (1326) and Castles (1327) beaches, and their surrounding surfing breaks (Fig. 4.186). The Penong Road runs along the back of Cactus Beach, with a large camping area set amongst the dune scrub, between the road and beach, and good vehicle and foot access to the back of the beach. There is a small camp store, which provides the only commercial activity in the area. The beaches are 250 and 400 m long respectively. They face west and are backed by a low foredune, bordered by calcarenite bluffs and fronted by exposed beachrock and shallow calcarenite reefs. In lee of the reefs is a narrow high tide sand beach, and while waves can be large on the outer reefs, they are usually less than 0.5 m when they finally reach the beach. However both beaches are drained by strong permanent rips, particularly off Castles.				
Beach classification	Wave dominated reflective beach				
General information:	This area has been designated as a Coastal Protection Reserve, with all vegetation and wildlife considered protected species - and this includes snakes!				
Permits and access:	<i>I spoke with Tammy Cocks from Parks SA Ceduna (08) 8625 3144 – She said that Cactus bay will be accessible via our planned route. Some locals have been trying to keep the beach to themselves so directions are difficult to find, with signs pointing to the beach being scrubbed off and the more recently torn down.</i>  (2015) – Zack spoke w/ different woman because Tammy wasn’t in. She said we won’t have any issues with access				

# OSRA Map

0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometres

Warning: This map not to be used for navigation or measurement purposes.



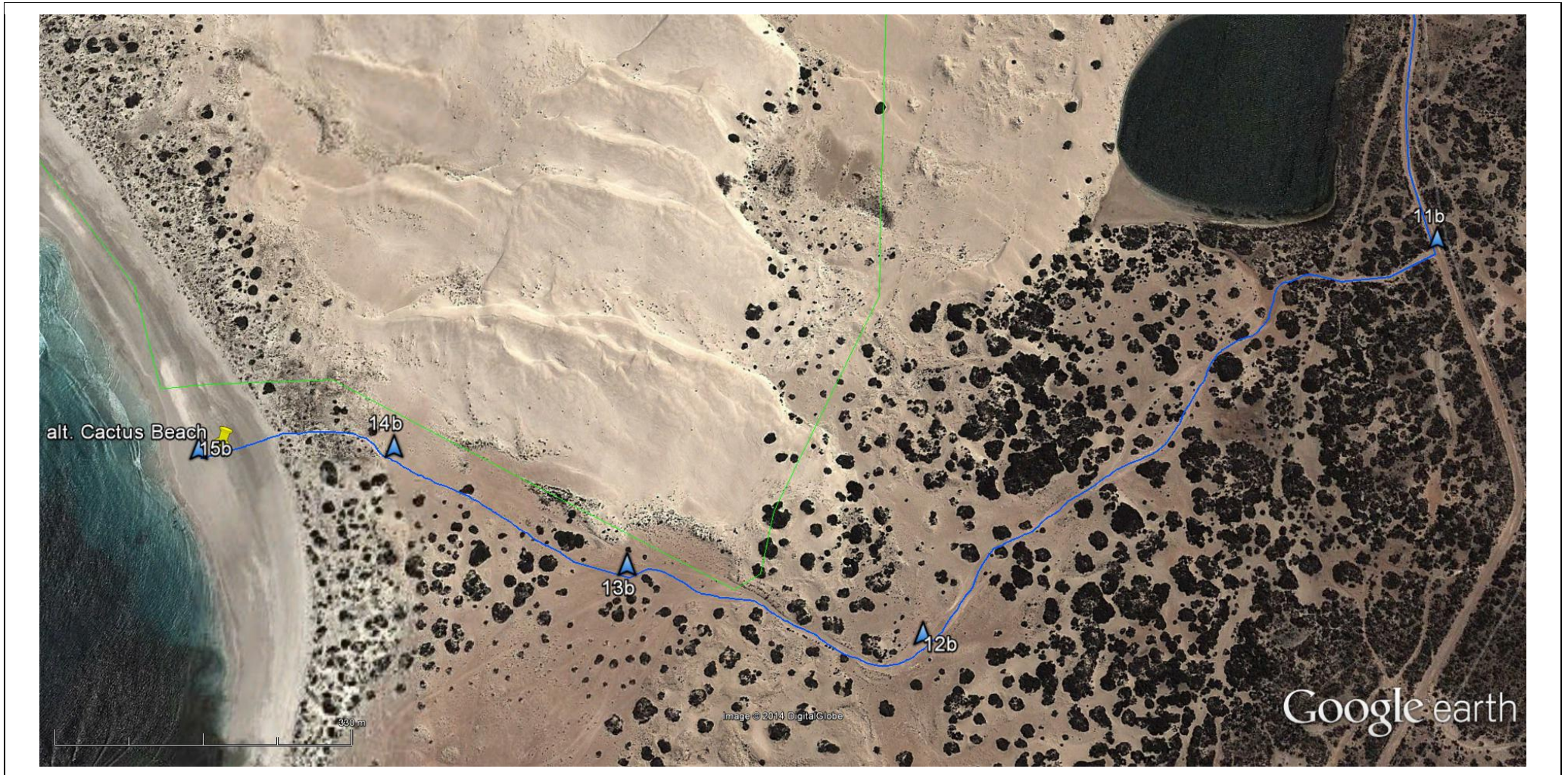
Oil Spill Response Atlas (OSRA) map layers provided courtesy of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)



*Large scale Google Earth map*



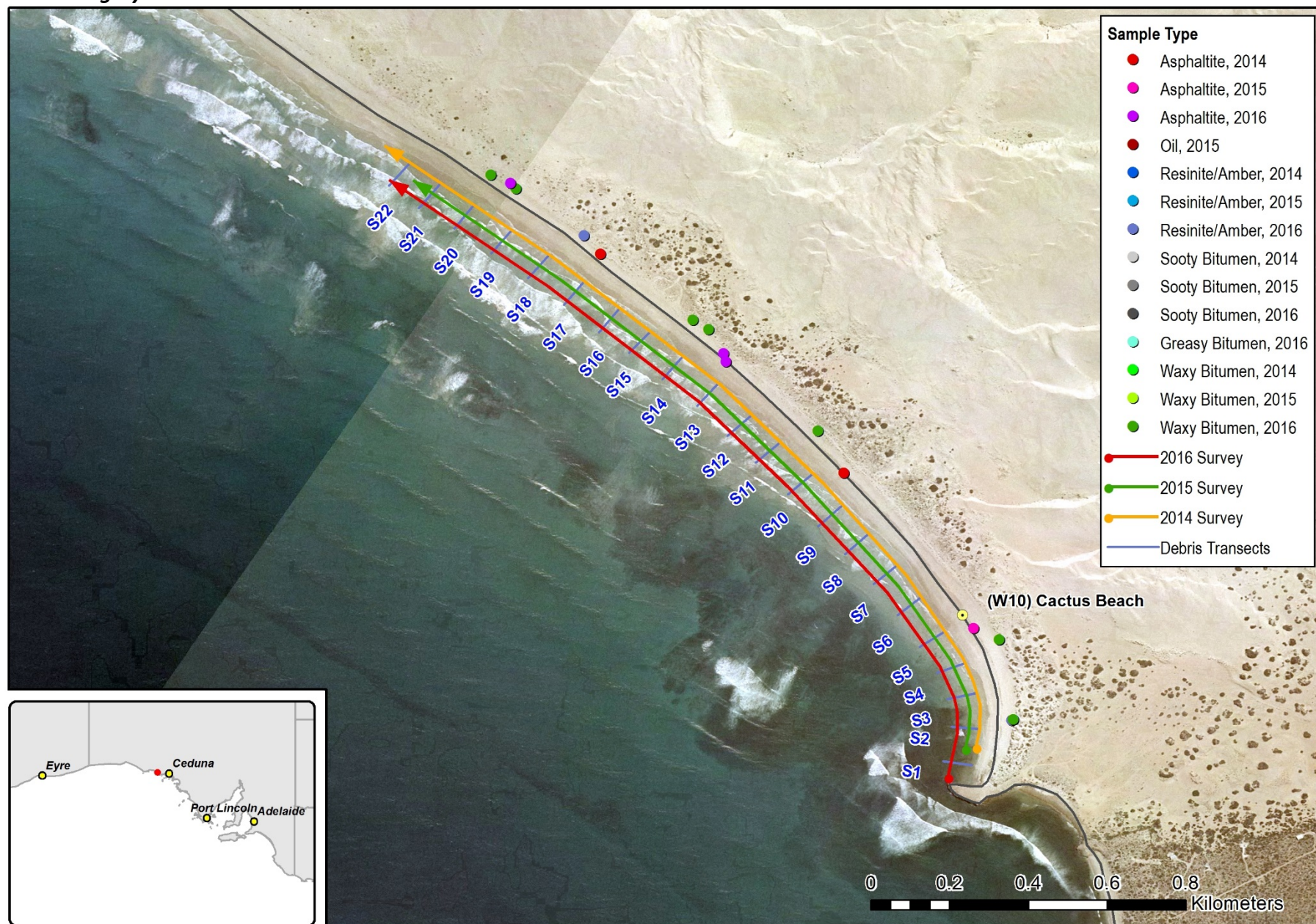






# Beach Survey Records

## Transects and imagery





# Beach: Cactus Beach

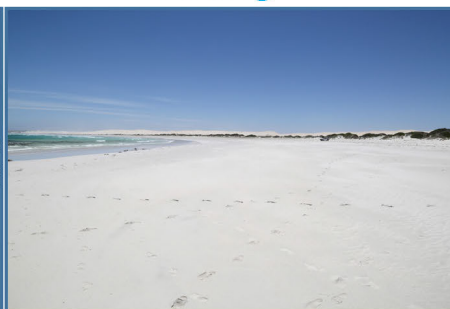
*To Sea*

*To Shore*

*Along*

*Back*

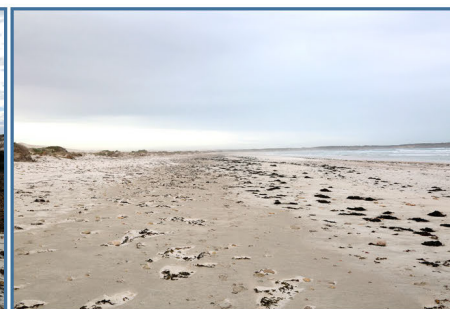
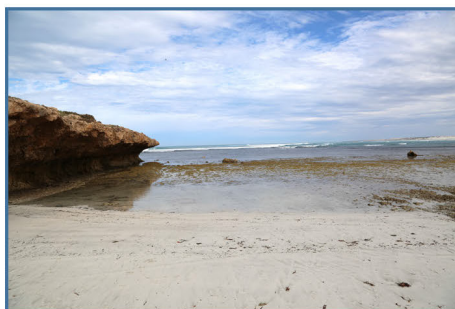
2014



2015



2016

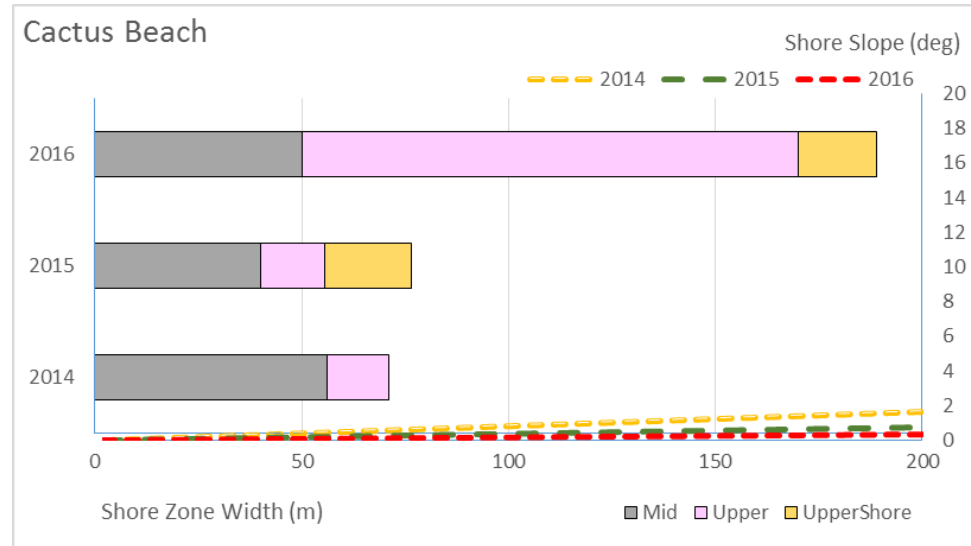


**Note:** 2016 start point was 80m before 2014/15 transects

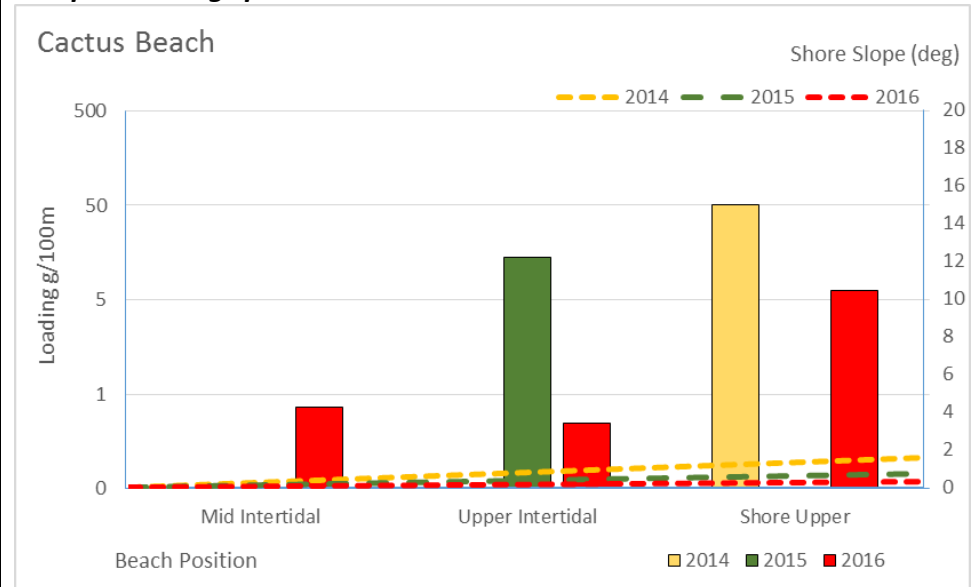
## Beach Summary Data

[sample types include asphaltite, tarball and resinite]

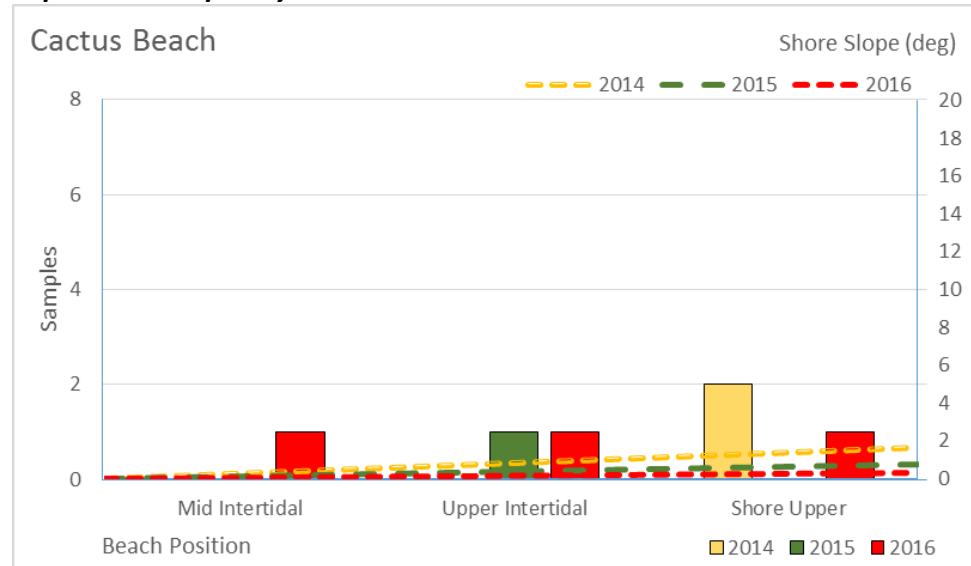
### Beach Character Chart



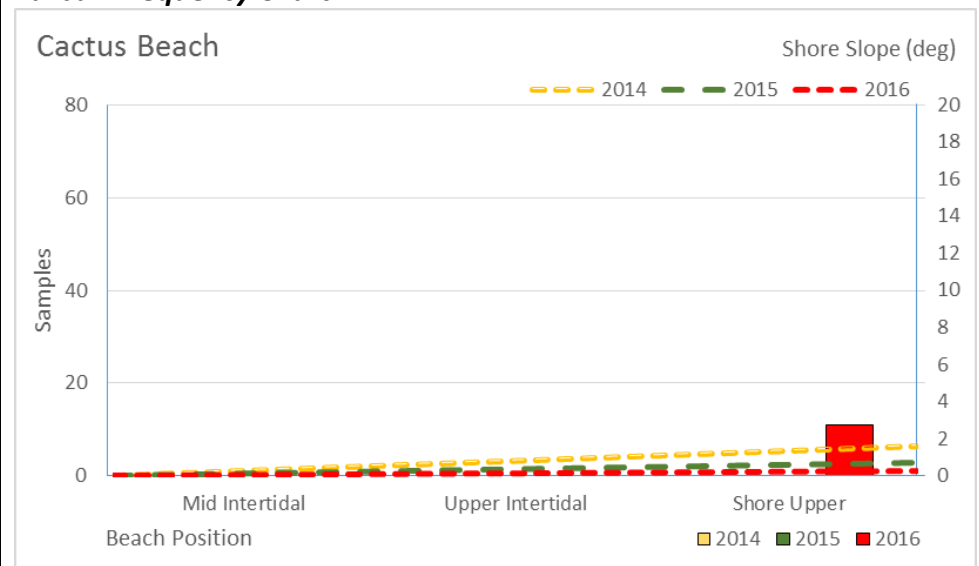
### Sample Loadings per 100m Chart



### Asphaltite Frequency Chart

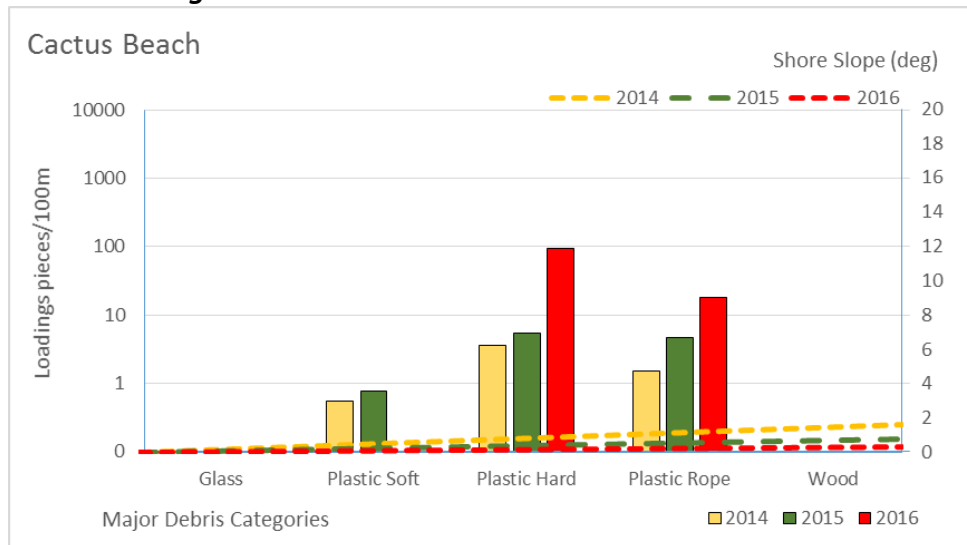


### Tarball Frequency Chart



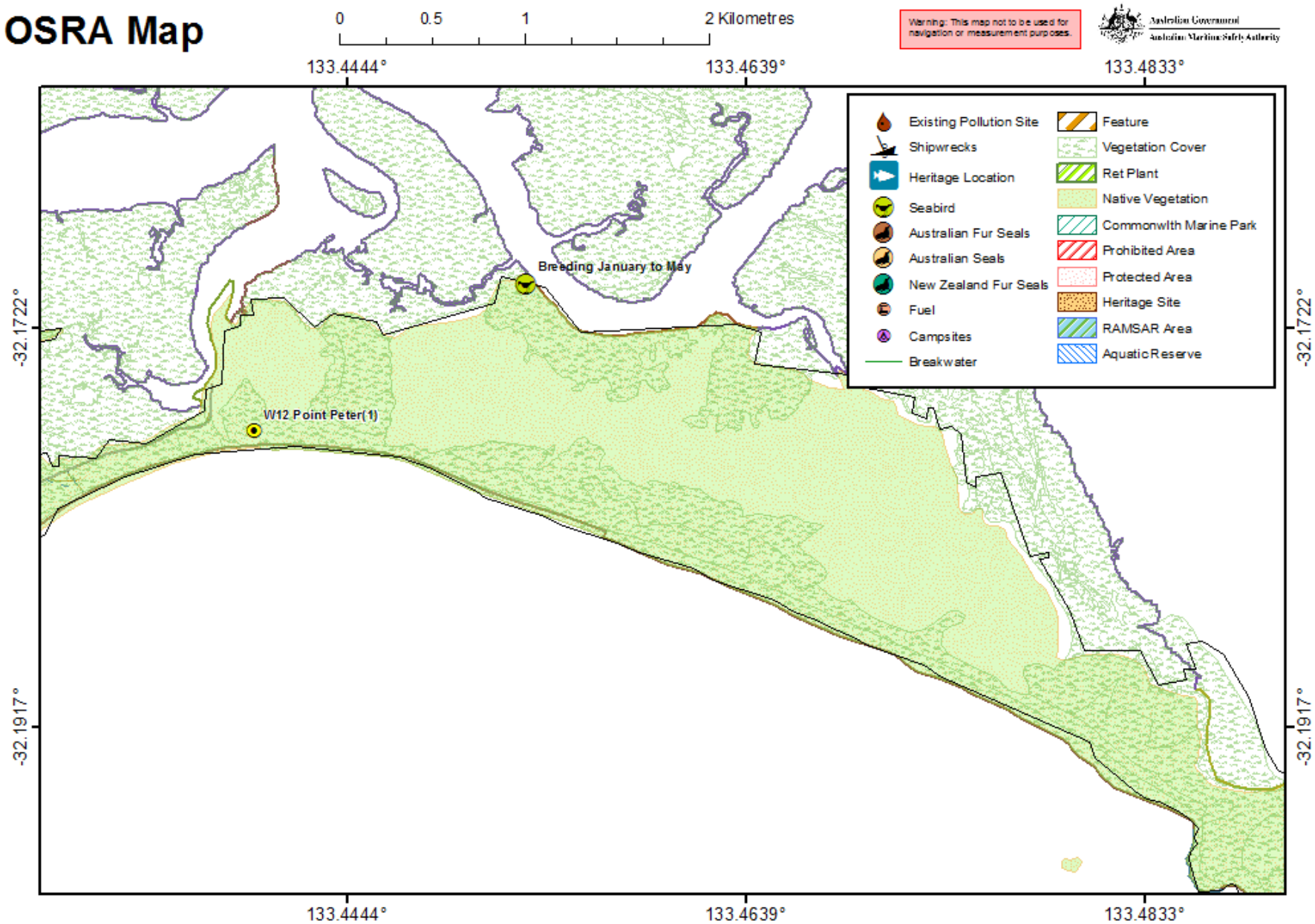


## Debris Loadings Chart



Beach details					
Beach Name:	Point Peter		Beach ID:	W12	Priority: 1
Access point location (DD):	Latitude: -32.1771834378999 Longitude: 133.439894266		Maximum Beach survey length (km):	1.91	
General description and information					
Beach exposure or shape:	<u>Concave (cove)/Straight</u> /Convex (headland)	Aspect:	N NE E SE_S <u>SW</u> W NW	Likely beach gradient:	<u>Shallow</u> /Medium/Steep
Beach Width:	~60m	Likely substrate:	Fine sand	Backshore type	Vegetated high bluffs
General description:	On the exposed southern side of the point is a 150 m long pocket beach (1306) bordered by jagged granite headlands and backed by steep vegetated 20 m high bluffs.				
Beach classification	Wave dominated reflective beach plus sand flats				
General information:	Waves average over 1.5 m and a strong rip always flows out against one of the headlands.				
Permits and access:	<i>I spoke with Tammy Cocks from Parks SA Ceduna (08) 8625 3144 – She said that Point Peter will be accessible via our planned route. She also said the beach is more commonly referred to as “Ocean’s Beach” by the locals. There is good access to Davenport Creek and the main beach, with 4WD tracks reaching the other beaches. It is possible to drive along the upper shore section of the beach in order to transport the surveying team back to the starting point at the end of the survey.</i>  (2015) – Zack spoke w/ different woman because Tammy wasn’t in. She said we won’t have any issues with access				

# OSRA Map



Oil Spill Response Atlas (OSRA) map layers provided courtesy of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)



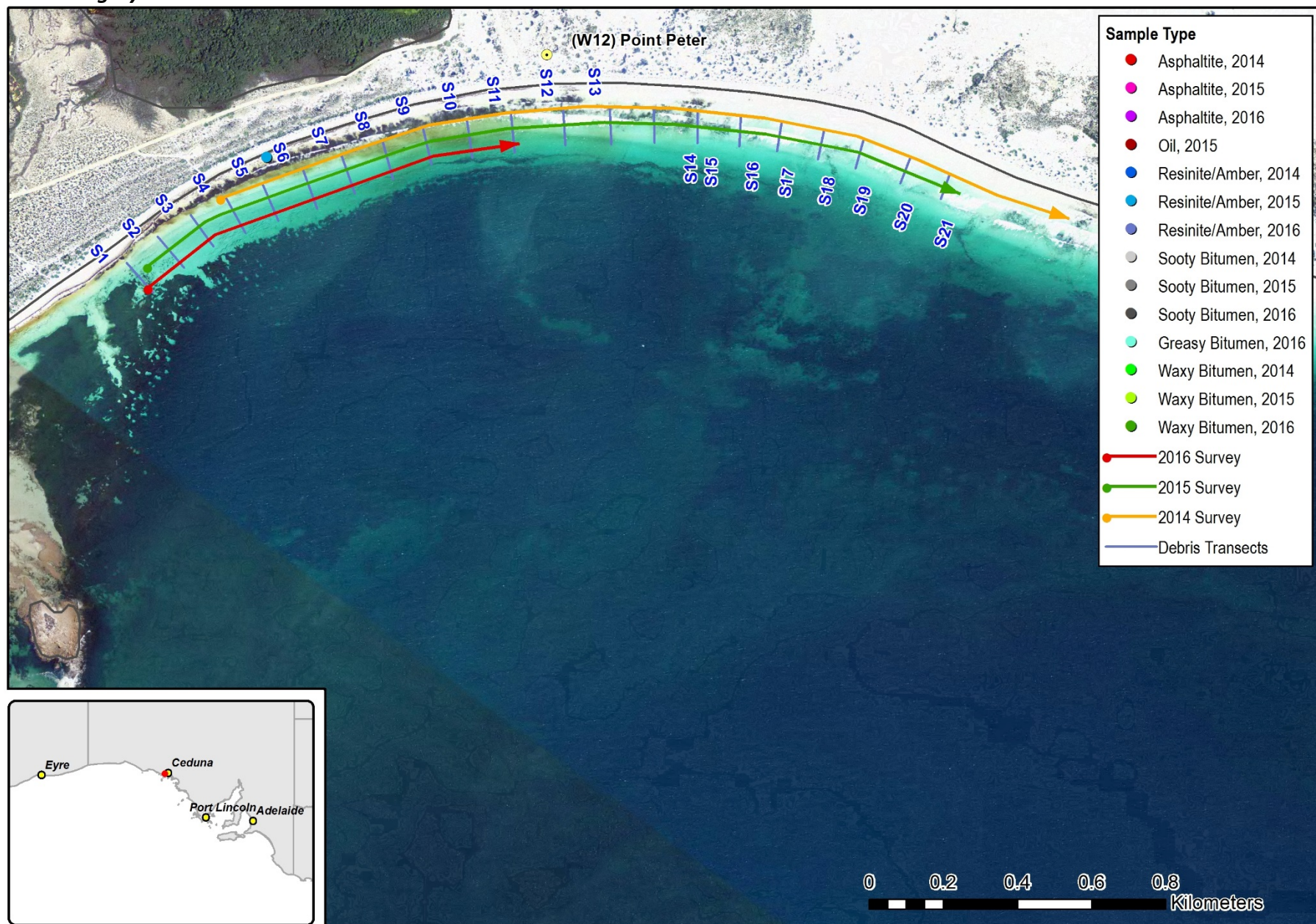
Large scale Google Earth map





# Beach Survey Records

## Transects and imagery





Photographs

# Beach: Point Peter

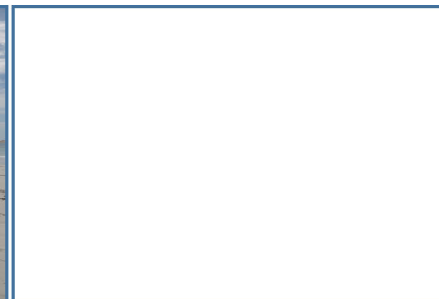
*To Sea*

*To Shore*

*Along*

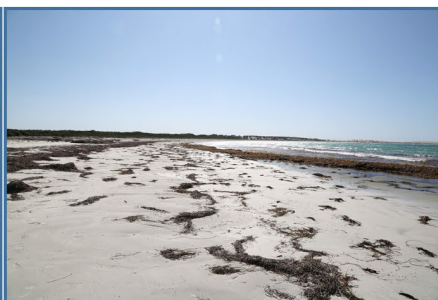
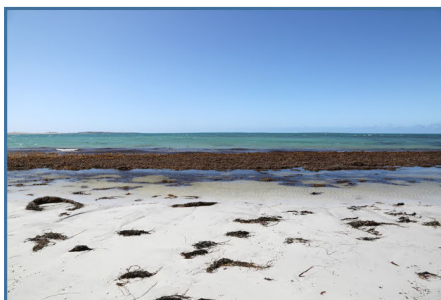
*Back*

2014

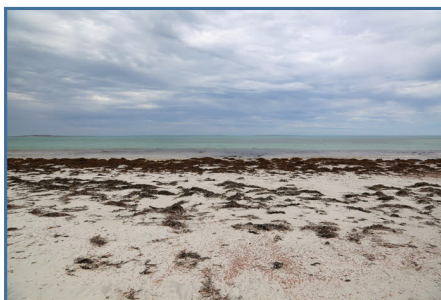


**Note:** 2014 start point was 240m after 2015/16 transects

2015



2016



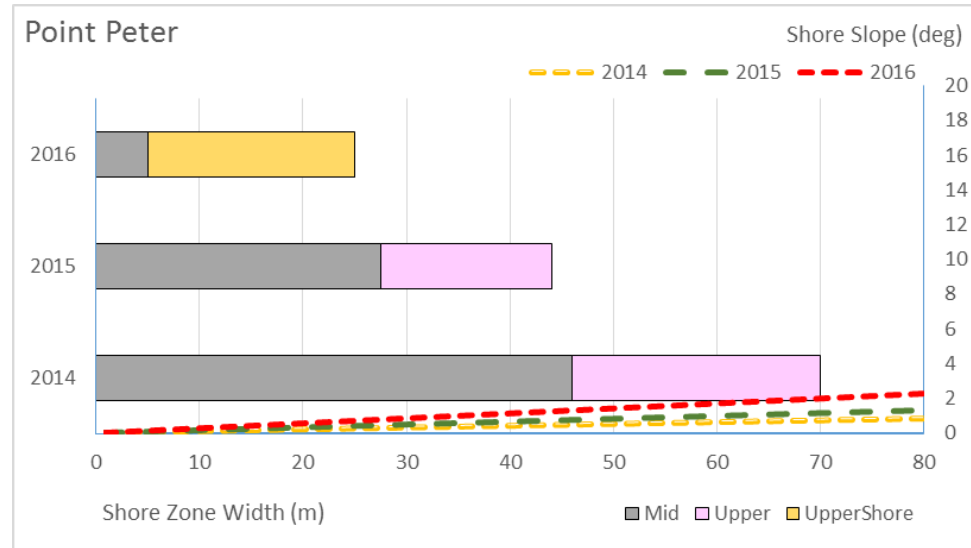
**Note:** 2016 end point was 1045m shorter than 2015 due to the presence of vehicles



## Beach Summary Data

[sample types include asphaltite, tarball and resinite]

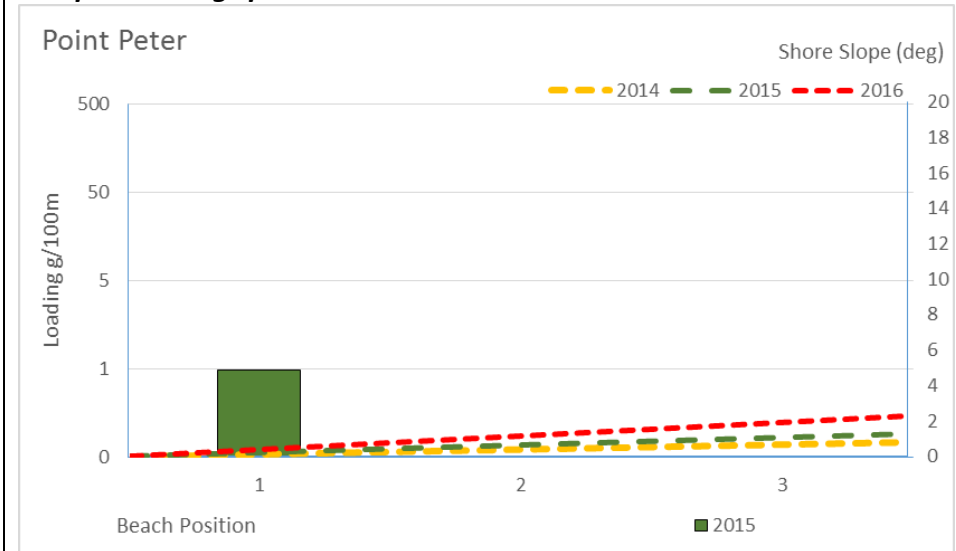
### Beach Character Chart



### Asphaltite Frequency Chart

No asphaltites found on this beach

### Sample Loadings per 100m Chart



### Tarball Frequency Chart

No tarballs found on this beach

## Debris Loadings Chart

