Toolinna Cove is the only small pocket of sand on the 160 km long Baxter Cliffs in southeast Western Australia. The cliffs are part of the 790 km long steep southern boundary of the Nullabor Plain located along the western half of Great Australia Bight and facing into the high energy Southern Ocean. The cliffs, which average 90 m in height, are formed from shallow water carbonate deposits and are rich in marine fossils. They consist of a lower (white) Wilson Bluff limestone deposited in shallow seas during the late Eocene and an upper (red) Toolinna and Nullabor limestone deposited during the early Miocene. They were subsequently uplifted to form the level Nullabor limestone plain.

The cove was used during the construction of the trans-continental telegraph line in the 1870s to transfer poles and material from ships to the clifftop via a windlass. The windlass was subsequently used by fishermen to transport their catch and was in use until about 2000, when the area became part of the Nuytsland Nature Reserve and the windlass was removed. Today the beach can only be reached by climbing down the cliffs or by boat. This view shows the cliffs and the small beach and surf zone with a bar, and prominent topographic rip channel against the rocks in the foreground. The cliffs are named for John Baxter, killed near Toolinna in 1840 while accompanying John Eyre on his epic 3000 km exploration trek from Fowlers Bay to Albany. The cliffs remain as remote and uninhabited as they were then. (Photograph taken October 2010, and caption by Andrew D. Short, School of Geosciences, University of Sydney, Australia).
The Coastal Education and Research Foundation (CERF), a non-profit society dedicated to advancing the coastal sciences, is located at the University of Western Australia in Perth, Australia. This partnership brings together experts from various fields in remote sciences, the Journal of Coastal Research (JCR) is a bimonthly publication by Charles W. Finkl, Jr., Rhodes W. Fairbridge, and Maurice L. Schwartz. The Journal covers a wide range of topics related to coastal sciences, including coastal geology, geomorphology, oceanography, biology, and environmental issues. The JCR is published by the Coastal Education & Research Foundation (CERF), and is devoted to the multi-disciplinary study of the coastal zone, its processes, and its interactions with the atmosphere, ocean, and biosphere. The JCR is devoted to the multi-disciplinary study of the coastal zone, its processes, and its interactions with the atmosphere, ocean, and biosphere. The JCR is published by the Coastal Education & Research Foundation (CERF), and is devoted to the multi-disciplinary study of the coastal zone, its processes, and its interactions with the atmosphere, ocean, and biosphere.
Aims and Scope of the Journal

Journal of Coastal Research, an International Forum for the Littoral Sciences, is dedicated to all aspects of coastal research. These include geology, biology, geomorphology (physical geography), climate, littoral oceanography, hydrography, coastal hydraulics, environmental (resource) management, engineering, and remote sensing. Although each field functions effectively within its own purview, the cross-disciplinary nature of coastal studies requires familiarity with other fields as well. Hence, the scope of topics is necessarily broad in order to address the complexity of coastal biophysical and socio-economic interactions. Because of the wide range of interrelated topics, the journal invites original contributions and manuscripts dealing with theory, methodology, techniques, and field or applied topic studies on interdisciplinary coastal issues.

The journal encourages the dissemination of knowledge and understanding of the coastal zone by promoting cooperation and communication between specialists in different disciplines. Natural scientists, for example, are encouraged to collaborate with professionals in other fields to prepare contributions relating to the coastal zone that foster increased appreciation of coastal environments and processes. By means of this journal, with its scholarly and professional papers, systematic review articles, book and symposia reviews, communications and news, and special topical issues, an international forum for the development of integrated coastal research is provided.