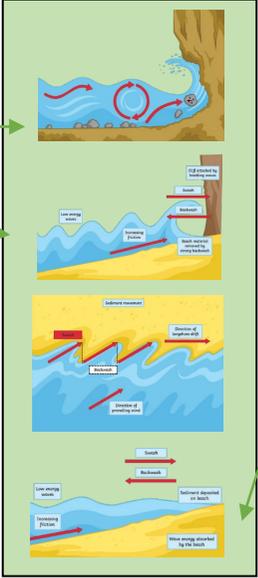


Geography Knowledge Organiser – Investigating Coasts

Key Vocabulary	
environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
coast	The part of the land adjoining or near the sea.
compass	An instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it.
measure	Ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in standard units.
record	A thing constituting a piece of evidence about the past, especially an account kept in writing or some other permanent form.
present	"To submit" or "hand over."
tide	The alternate rising and falling of the sea, usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place, due to the attraction of the moon and sun.
transportation	The action of transporting someone or something or the process of being transported.
erosion	The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.
deposition	The action of depositing something.
headland	A narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea.
arch	A sea arch is a natural opening eroded out of a cliff face by marine processes.
stack	A stack or sea stack is a geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea near a coast , formed by wave erosion.
sustainability	The ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level.

Erosion	Transportation	Deposition
<p>Hydraulic power – as the powerful waves smash into the cliff face, air is compressed in the small cracks in the rock. Tiny fragments of rock get blasted away as the process is repeated many times.</p> <p>Attrition – eroded material in the sea bumps into each other and eventually wear each other down. Over time, the material becomes smaller and more rounded.</p> <p>Abrasion – during storms, the strong waves pick up rocks, pebbles and sand. The material is then smashed into the cliff face. This can break off pieces of the cliff face.</p> <p>Destructive waves carry out erosional processes.</p> <p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • steep and high waves; • waves have a high frequency (10-14 waves per minute); • the backwash is more powerful than the swash, removing material from the coast. 	<p>Longshore drift – material is moved along the coast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waves travel in the same direction as the prevailing wind and hit the coast at an angle (swash); • material is carried back down the beach at a right angle (backwash); • material zig-zags along the coast. 	<p>Constructive waves deposit more material than they erode.</p> <p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low and long waves; • low frequency waves (6-8 waves a minute); • the wash is more powerful than the backwash, depositing material on the coast. <p>Material carried by seawater is deposited on the coast when the water loses energy. More material will be deposited when there is lots of erosion (e.g. after a storm) or when there is lots of transportation.</p>



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