

# 11 Geography 5 Biological Interactions 5 - Coastal Environments

## Quizlet

Study online at [quizlet.com/\\_211yq8](https://quizlet.com/_211yq8)

1. <b>abrade</b>	the action of rock scraping against and wearing away other rock	17. <b>sediment</b>	sand and small rock particles or silt created by the erosion of rock structures along coasts or in inland areas
2. <b>coastal dunes</b>	the deposits of wind-blown sand that accumulate behind a beach	18. <b>submergence</b>	the creation of landforms by rising sea levels associated with the warming that occurred following the last Ice Age
3. <b>coastal environment</b>	an area extending as far inland as the salt water, sea spray and wind-blown sands reach, and into the ocean as far as waves and currents are able to move material on the sea bed	19. <b>swash</b>	the upwards surge of water that moves up a beach slope when breakers crash onto the shore
4. <b>coastal resources</b>	the natural and cultural resources of the coastal environment	20. <b>swell</b>	ocean waves that spread out from their area of origin
5. <b>coastline</b>	the boundary between the land and sea; the landward limit is normally determined by the reach of storm waves	21. <b>tides</b>	the rise and fall of the sea twice a day; associated primarily with the gravitational pull of the moon as it orbits the earth
6. <b>constructive waves</b>	flat waves with low levels of energy that bring sediment from offshore stores onto the coastline	22. <b>waves</b>	a long body of water curling into an arched form and breaking on the shore; involves the transfer of energy from the wind to the surface of the body of water
7. <b>currents</b>	the flow or movement of a large body of water in an ocean, caused mainly by prevailing winds, the earth's rotation and the distribution of land masses		
8. <b>destructive waves</b>	steep waves with high levels of energy that cause coastal landforms to be eroded		
9. <b>emergence</b>	the upward movement of land masses created by the melting of ice caps during the last Ice Age		
10. <b>flow-through</b>	the portion of rainfall that percolates (infiltrates) rock structures and flows through it via cracks in the rock structure		
11. <b>foredune</b>	the coastal dune or lines of dunes nearest the sea that are usually eroded by storm waves and later rebuilt by further wind deposits of sand		
12. <b>foreshore</b>	the land lying between the high-water mark and the low-water mark; the area covered and uncovered by the ebb and flow of the tide		
13. <b>groyne</b>	a rock or concrete wall built at right angles to the beach to obstruct the drift of sediment or to minimise beach erosion		
14. <b>longshore drift</b>	the movement of sediments by currents running parallel to a beach		
15. <b>runoff</b>	the portion of rainfall that runs off as overland flow		
16. <b>sea wall</b>	a rock or concrete structure commonly built at the foot of the foredune; they are designed to protect property from coastal erosion		