

11 Geography 5 Biological Interactions 5 - Coastal Environments

Quizlet

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1. abrade	the action of rock scraping against and wearing away other rock	17. sediment	sand and small rock particles or silt created by the erosion of rock structures along coasts or in inland areas
2. coastal dunes	the deposits of wind-blown sand that accumulate behind a beach	18. submergence	the creation of landforms by rising sea levels associated with the warming that occurred following the last Ice Age
3. coastal environment	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. swash	the upwards surge of water that moves up a beach slope when breakers crash onto the shore
4. coastal resources	the natural and cultural resources of the coastal environment	20. swell	ocean waves that spread out from their area of origin
5. coastline	the boundary between the land and sea; the landward limit is normally determined by the reach of storm waves	21. tides	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. constructive waves	flat waves with low levels of energy that bring sediment from offshore stores onto the coastline	22. waves	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. currents	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. destructive waves	steep waves with high levels of energy that cause coastal landforms to be eroded		
9. emergence	the upward movement of land masses created by the melting of ice caps during the last Ice Age		
10. flow-through	the portion of rainfall that percolates (infiltrates) rock structures and flows through it via cracks in the rock structure		
11. foredune	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. foreshore	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. groyne	a rock or concrete wall built at right angles to the beach to obstruct the drift of sediment or to minimise beach erosion		
14. longshore drift	the movement of sediments by currents running parallel to a beach		
15. runoff	the portion of rainfall that runs off as overland flow		
16. sea wall	a rock or concrete structure commonly built at the foot of the foredune; they are designed to protect property from coastal erosion		