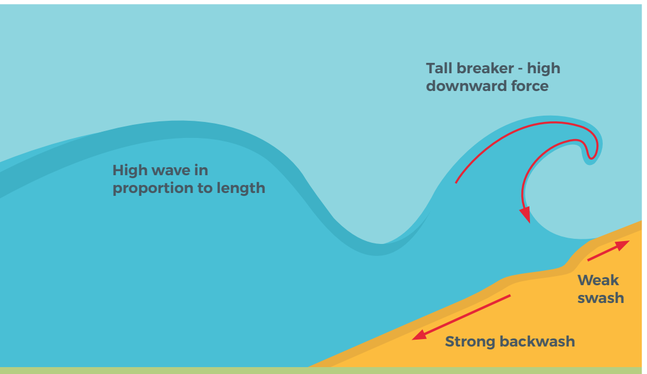
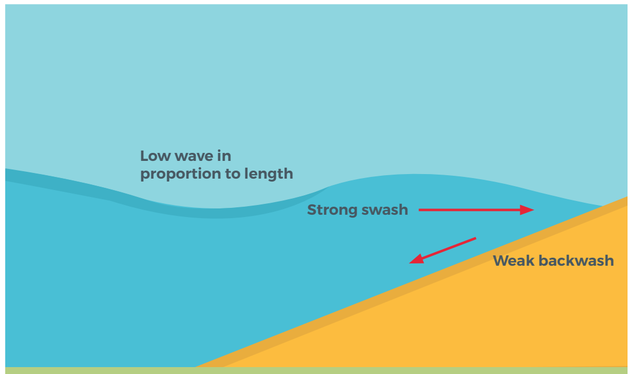
COASTAL PROCESSES

WAVES



DESTRUCTIVE

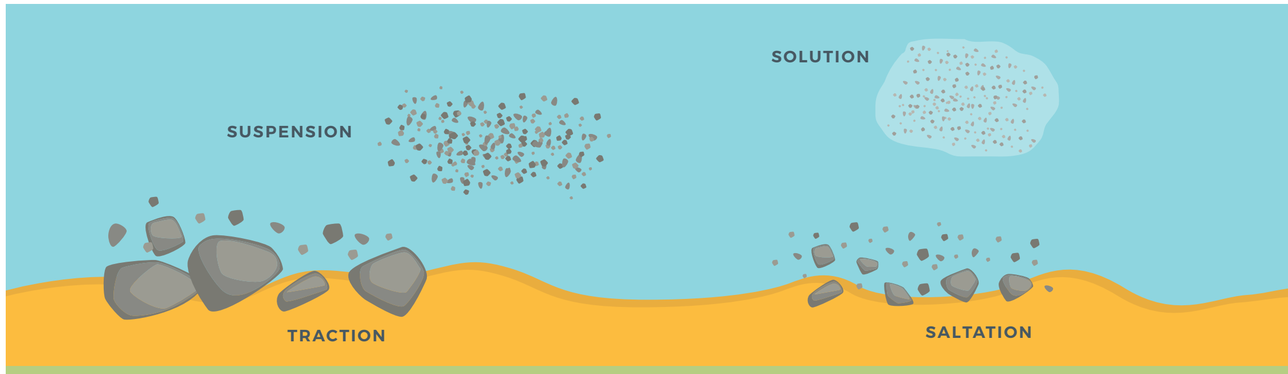
- Large wave height with short wave length
- Tall breakers have a high downward force and a strong backwash
- Strong downward energy erodes beach material and cliffs
- Strong backwash results in narrow beach profiles
- Created in storm conditions when wind is powerful
- Occur when wave energy is high and wave has travelled far



CONSTRUCTIVE

- Flat and low in height with long wave length
- Strong swash deposits material on the beach, giving a gentle profile
- Created by storms far out to sea making a large swell which eventually reaches the coast
- Wave energy disperses over wide area resulting in a weak backwash
- Lower wave frequency (break less often)

COASTAL TRANSPORTATION



Transportation is the movement of material in the sea and along the coast by waves and tidal currents.

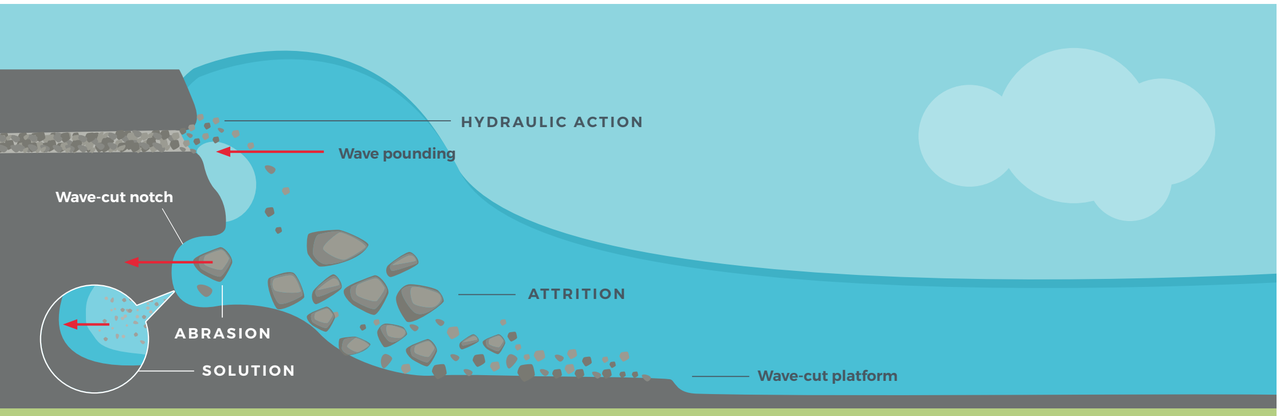
TRACTION
Large material eg pebbles and larger sediment are rolled along the sea bed.

SALTATION
Beach material eg small pieces of shingle or large sand grain is bounced along the sea bed.

SUSPENSION
Beach material eg silts and clays (which can make the water cloudy) is suspended and carried by the waves.

SOLUTION
Minerals are dissolved and carried by the water, the load is not visible and can come from cliffs.

COASTAL EROSION



Erosion is the wearing away of the land by the sea. Destructive waves erode the coast in a number of different processes:

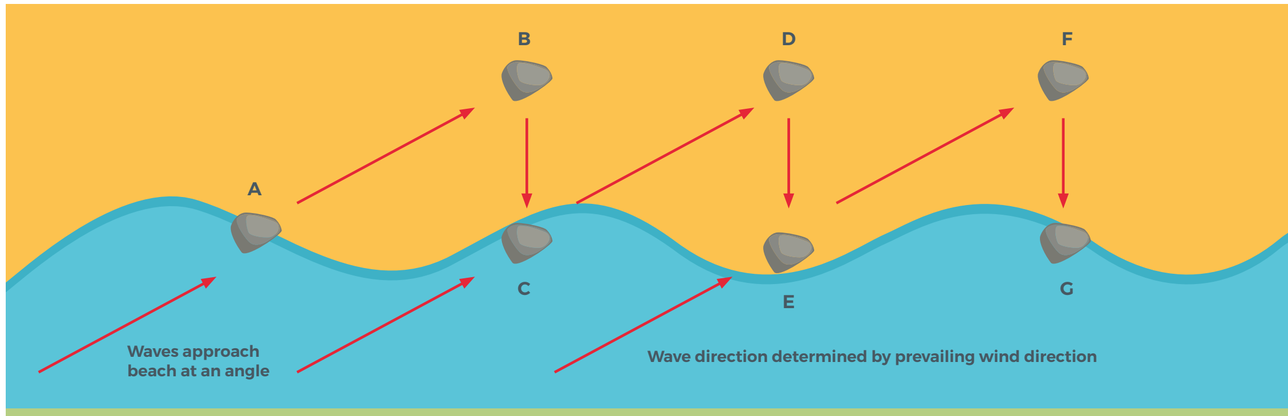
HYDRAULIC ACTION
When waves hit a cliff, air is compressed into cracks. When the wave breaks, the air rushes out of the gap causing erosion.

ABRASION
Bits of rock and sand in waves grind down cliff surfaces like sandpaper.

ATTRITION
Waves smash rocks and pebbles on the shore into each other, and they break and become smaller and smoother.

SOLUTION
Acids contained in sea water will dissolve some types of rock such as chalk or limestone.

LONGSHORE or LITTORAL DRIFT



A-B:
The prevailing wind causes waves to approach the coast at an angle. The swash carries the sand particle or pebble up the beach at the same angle.

B-C:
Backwash and gravity carry the particle back down the beach.

The process is repeated and the particle is carried along the coastline in a zig-zag motion and would eventually be deposited when the waves lose energy - this is called longshore or littoral drift.

Source: www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize