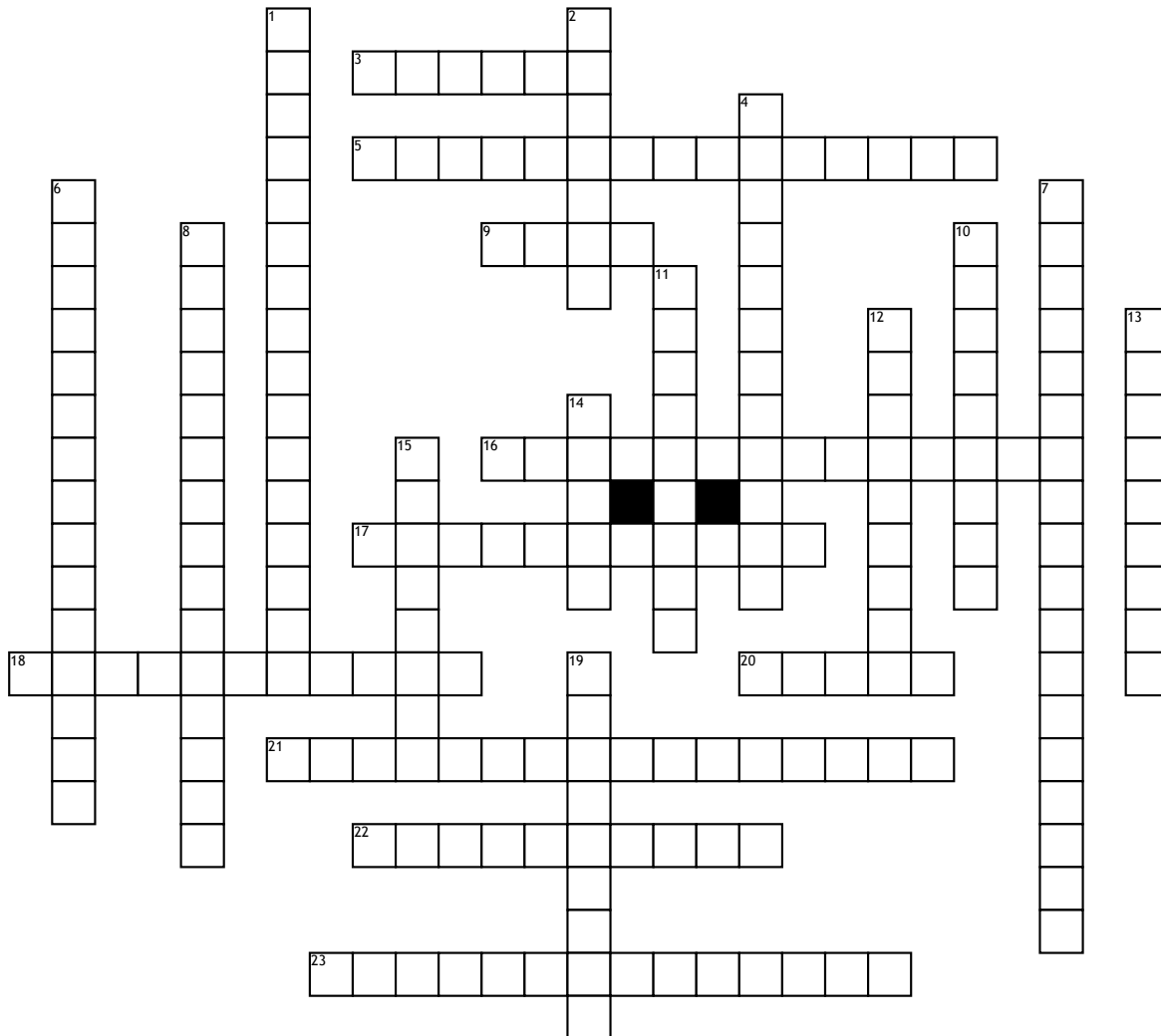


# Bio 1202 Coasts



## Across

3. Deep, narrow bays formed from glaciers.

5. Marks the submerged limit of rapid marine erosion.

9. Accumulation of sediment that runs parallel to shore, this often marks where the deposition of sand occurs.

16. The movement of sediment along the coast.

17. Leading edge, sharp cut off, near moving continents.

18. Forms when a sand spit closes off a bay by attaching to a headland adjacent to the bay.

20. Water from wave washing onto the beach.

21. Erosion is usually most rapid (hit by a lot of waves).

22. The middle between two berms.

23. Narrow, exposed sandbars that are parallel to but separated from land.

## Down

1. This movement causes sand to move along the shore at an angle.

2. Body of water partially surrounded by land, where fresh and salt water mixes.

4. Trailing edge, smooth, gradual decrease into water.

6. New coasts, the dominant processes are those that remove coastal material.

7. Growing, their rate of sediment accumulation increases.

8. Erosion is usually less rapid (hit by fewer waves).

10. Slope abruptly from land into the ocean.

11. The farthest part of the beach, this can include grass.

12. Forms where the longshore current slows.

13. The highest peak of the berm, usually the farthest from the shoreline.

14. A passage to the ocean.

15. The swash coming back to the water.

19. This is the active part of the shore.