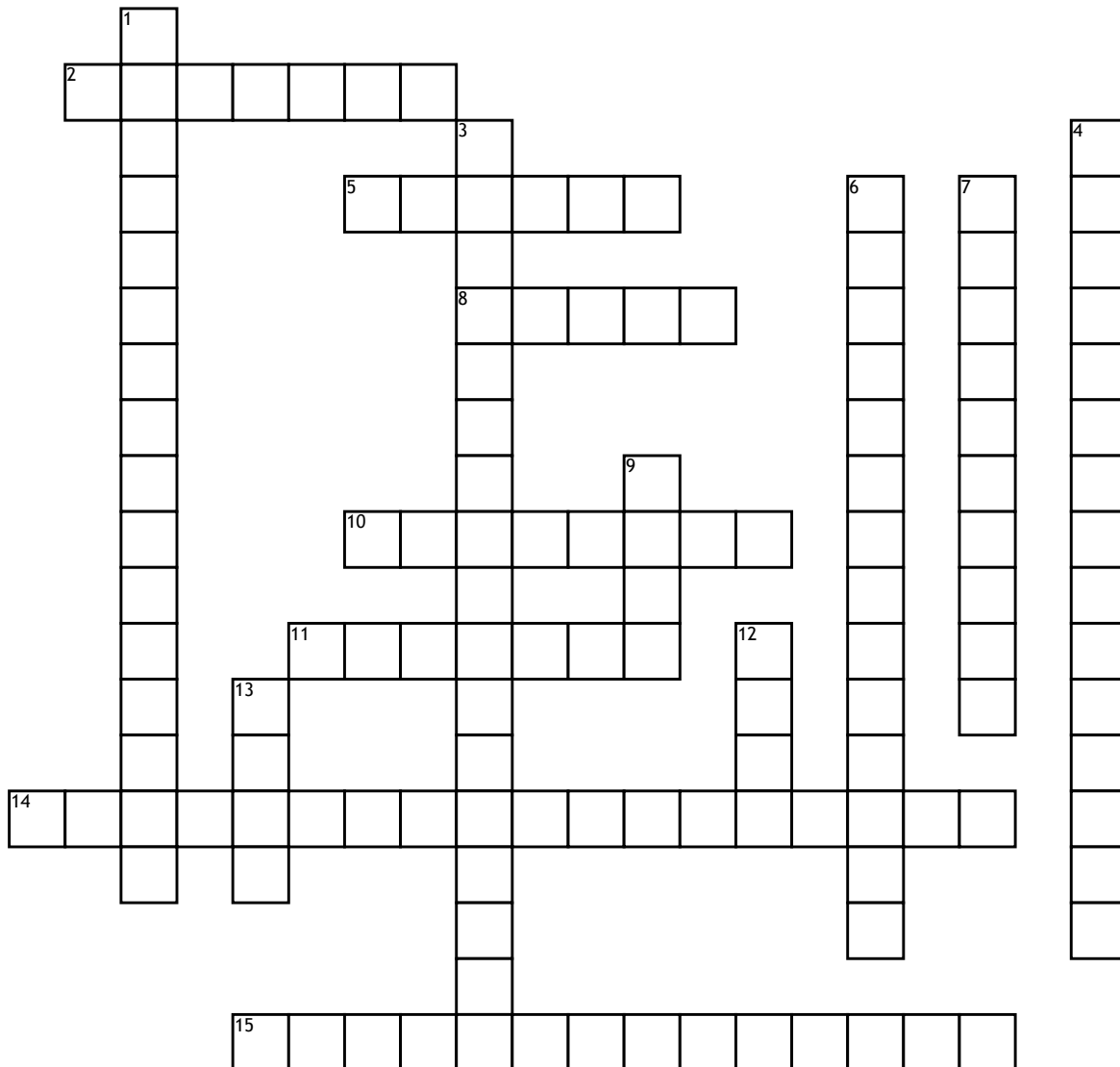


Coasts



Across

2. are a common feature of a coastline. are made up of eroded material that has been transported from elsewhere and deposited by the sea

5. In the ocean, create beaches or prevent them being washed away by longshore drift. In a river, slow down the process of erosion and prevent ice-jamming, which in turn aids navigation. Ocean run generally perpendicular to the shore, extending from the upper foreshore or beach into the water.

8. Takes sand up the beach at an angle

10. Pulls sand straight back due to gravity

11. wire mesh baskets/boxes compactly filled with rocks or soils. linked together playing an important role in gardening, construction of erosion control structures and to stabilize steep slopes and prevent erosion.

14. is caused by rain water reacting with the mineral grains in rocks to form new minerals (clays) and soluble salts. These reactions occur particularly when the water is slightly acidic.

15. movement of sediment along the coastline

Down

1. have a stronger swash than backwash, it allowing them to remove material from the beach.

3. have a stronger backwash than swash, it causing the beach to be built up by the deposited material.

4. can be effective at stopping flooding altogether, can create jobs in maintenance, examples such as a sea wall may also create promenades, dams can be used for hydroelectric power. can be very expensive to both construct and maintain, altering the channel of the river upstream may lead to an increased likelihood of flooding downstream, they 'don't look natural' and may be considered unsustainable.

6. is a geomorphic process resulting in the physical disintegration of rocks or stones and in the fretting of their surfaces. It is mainly due to the growth and expansion of various salts crystals. Buildings and building stones can be attacked in a similar way.

7. an effective solution to protect coastlines and structures from erosion by the sea, rivers, or streams. maintain coastlines. Large boulders interlocked together to form rock revetments can be used to control erosion by armouring the beach face and dissipating wave energy.

9. is a linear shoaling landform feature within a body of water. tend to be long and narrow (linear) and develop where a current (or waves) promote deposition of particles, resulting in localized shallowing (shoaling) of the water.

12. is a hill composed of sand, formed by the wind. can also form underwater by the action of waves and currents.

13. is a deposition bar or beach landform off coasts or lake shores. It develops in places where re-entrance occurs, such as at a cove's headlands, by the process of longshore drift by longshore currents.