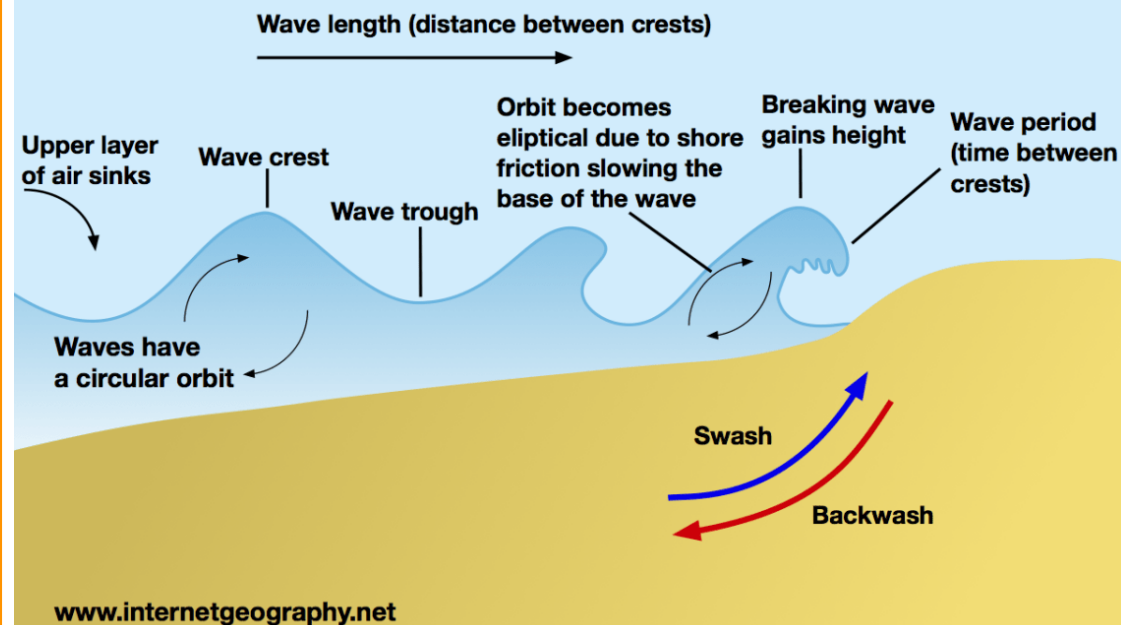


# Coasts [1].

## Knowledge Organiser

### Waves

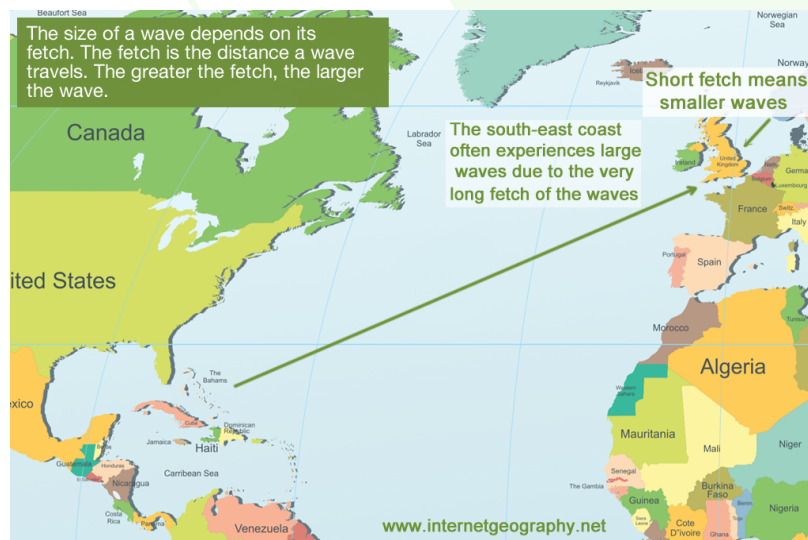
#### Characteristics of waves



### Size of a wave

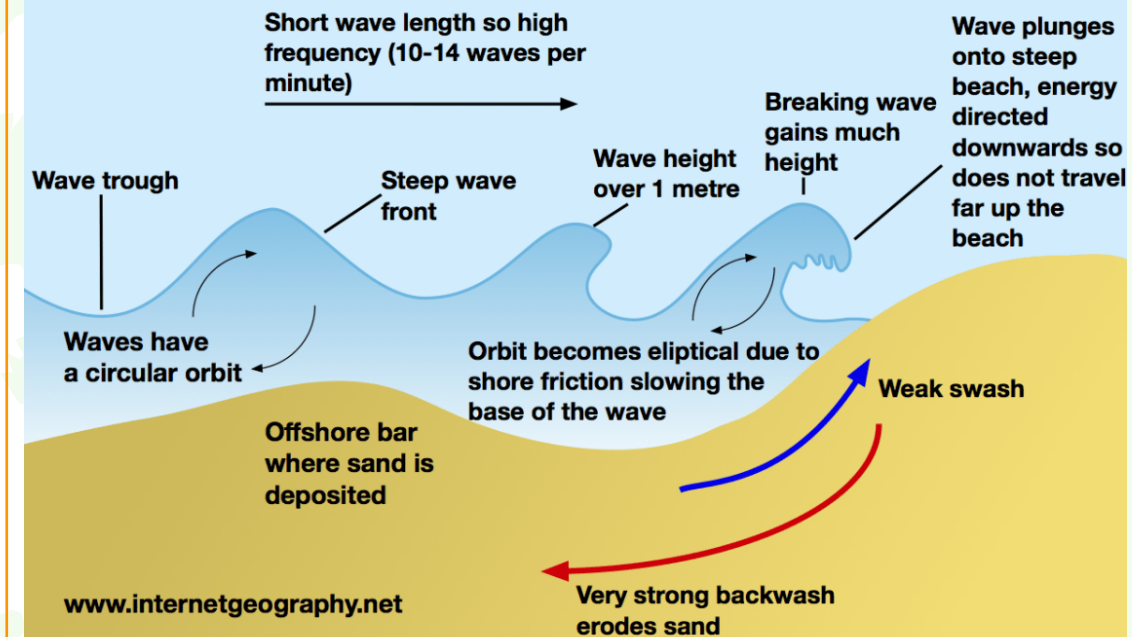
The size of a wave is determined by:

- its fetch;
- the strength of the wind above it;
- wind duration (how long the wind has been blowing above it)



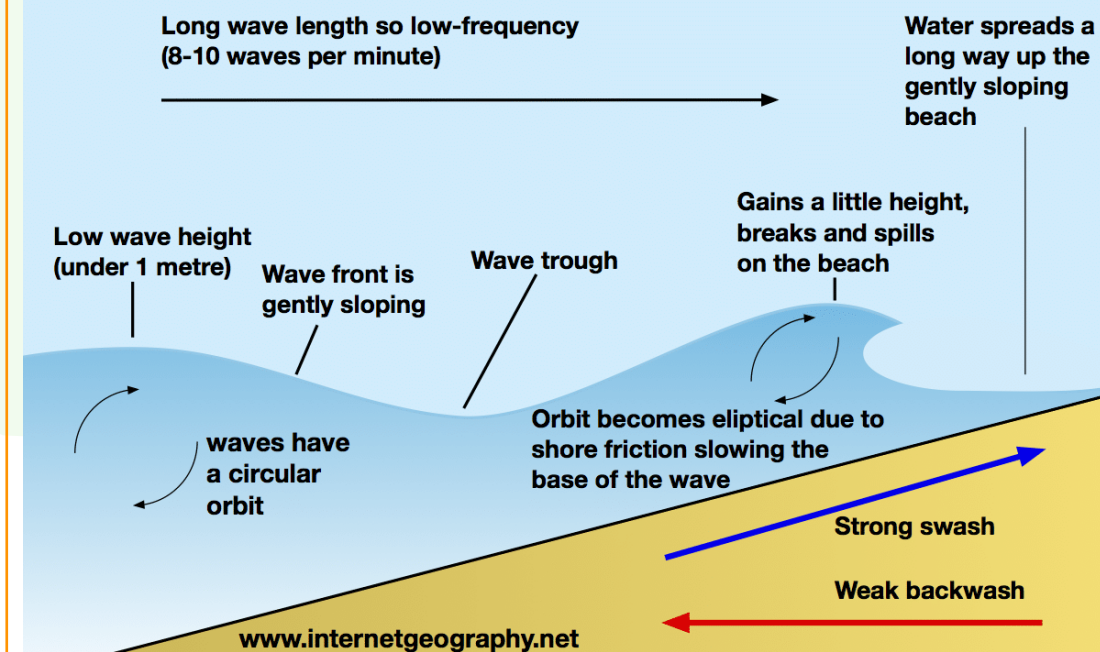
### Destructive Waves

#### Destructive Wave



### Constructive Waves

#### Constructive Wave



### Notes



Check your knowledge.

Take a quiz.

[www.internetgeography.net/quizzes/waves-quiz/](http://www.internetgeography.net/quizzes/waves-quiz/)  
[www.internetgeography.net/quizzes/weathering-quiz/](http://www.internetgeography.net/quizzes/weathering-quiz/)  
[www.internetgeography.net/quizzes/mass-movement-quiz/](http://www.internetgeography.net/quizzes/mass-movement-quiz/)

# Weathering

Weathering is the break down of rock in situ (where they are) by the action of rainwater, extremes of temperature and biological activity.

## Chemical Weathering

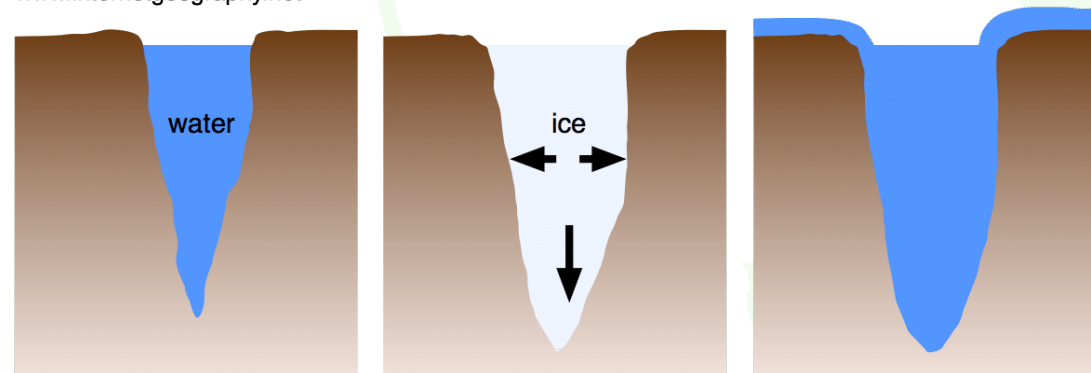
Chemical weathering is the breakdown of rock through changing its chemical composition. When rainwater hits rock it decomposes it or eats it away. This is known as carbonation. This occurs when slightly acidic (carbonic) rain or sea water comes into contact with sedimentary rock, such as limestone or chalk, it causes it to dissolve. A chemical reaction occurs between the acidic water and the calcium carbonate and forms calcium bicarbonate. This is soluble and is carried away in solution.

## Mechanical Weathering

Mechanical weathering is the breakdown of rock without changing its chemical composition. This means the rock breaks up without its chemical makeup changing. **Salt weathering** is when salt spray from the sea gets into a crack in a rock. It may evaporate and crystallise, putting pressure on the surrounding rock and weakening the structure.

### How does freeze-thaw weathering take place?

[www.internetgeography.net](http://www.internetgeography.net)

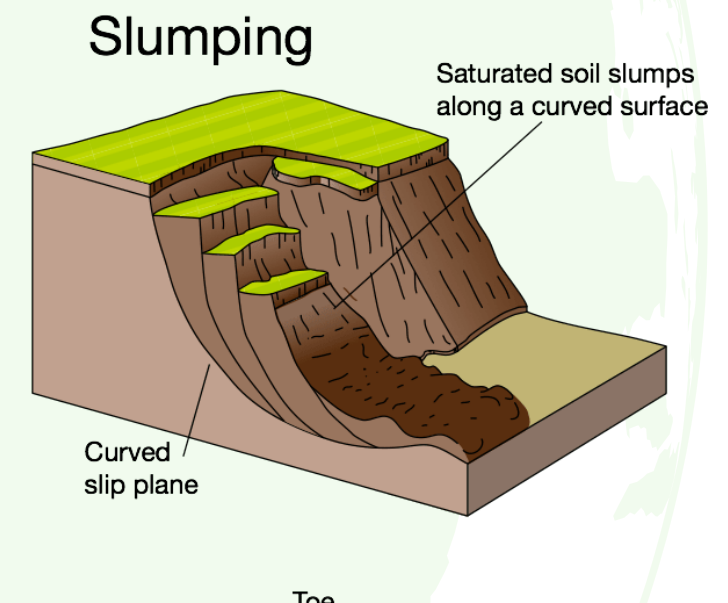
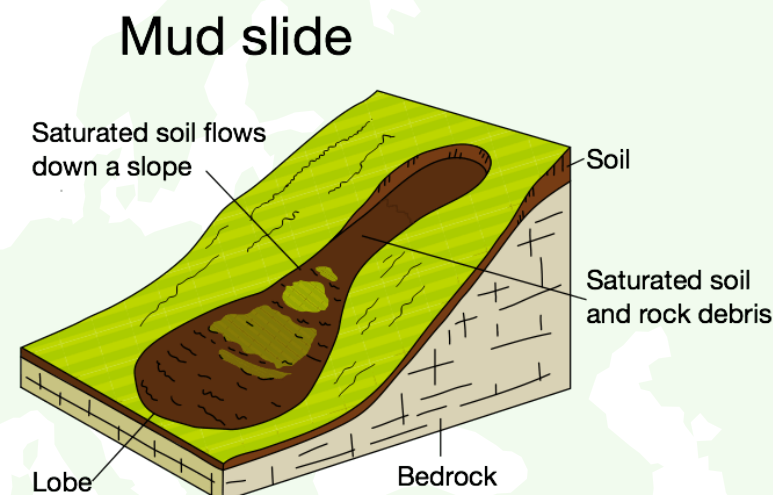
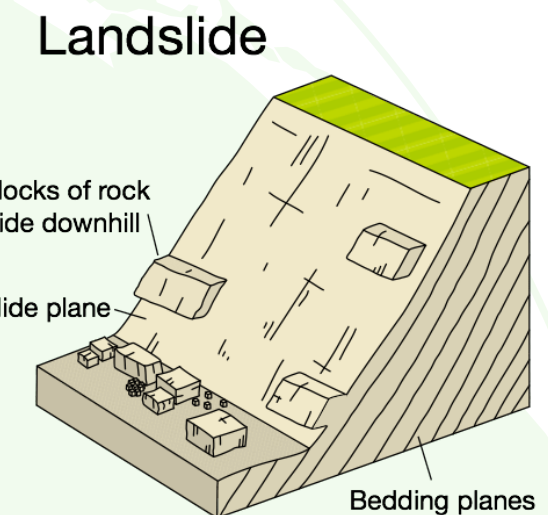
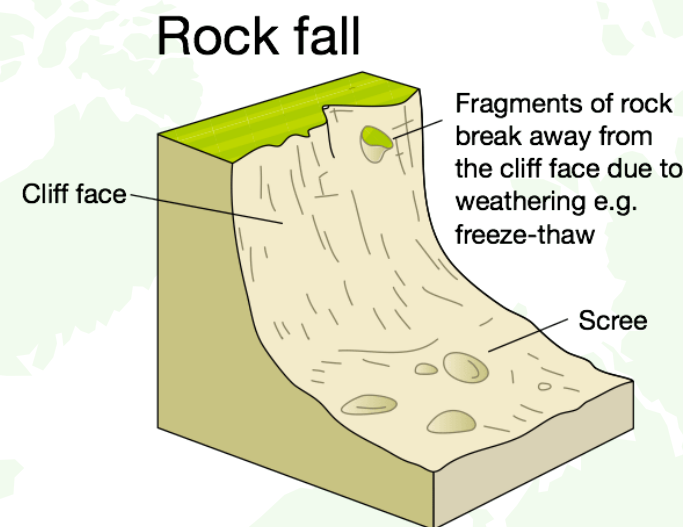


Water enters cracks in the rock. Temperatures fall at night, causing water to freeze. When water turns to ice it expands by ten percent. This puts pressure on the rock, prising the crack apart. The ice melts, water seeps deeper into the crack and freezes again. Over a period of time large blocks of rock can be shattered by repeated freeze-thaw weathering.

## Mass Movement

Mass Movement is the downhill movement of cliff material under the influence of gravity.

# Types of mass movement



## Notes

Further reading: <https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/coasts/>

