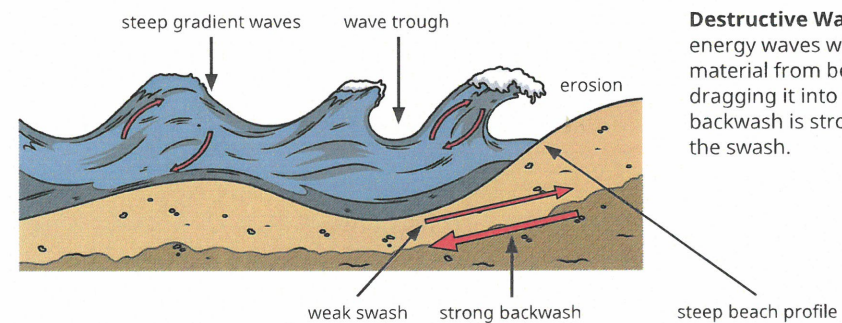
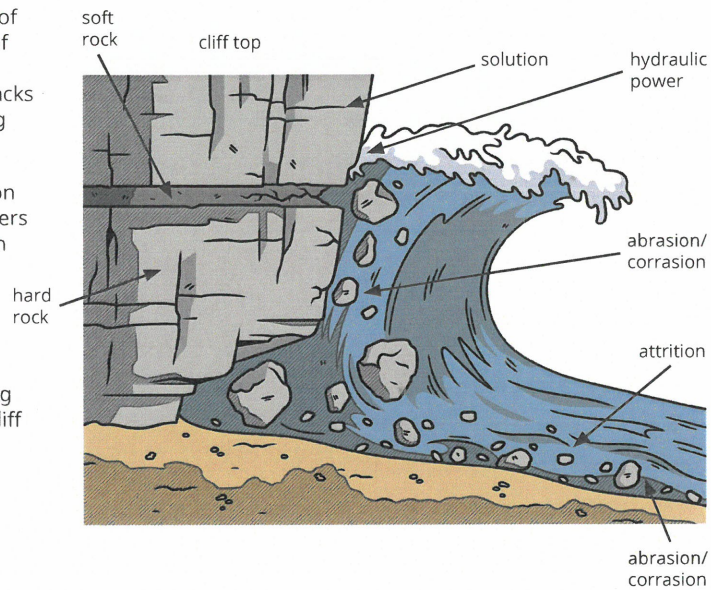


## Erosion

**Hydraulic Power** – A type of erosion where the power of seawater crashing against rocks forces air into the cracks in the rocks or land causing them to break apart.

**Attrition** – A type of erosion caused by rocks and boulders colliding and breaking each other apart into smaller pieces.

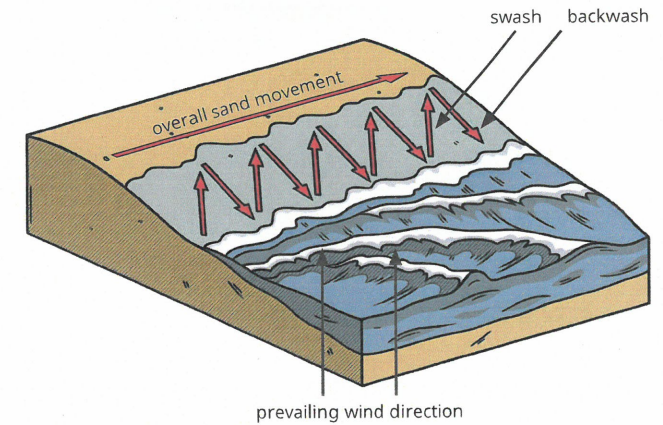
**Abrasion/Corrosion** – A type of erosion caused by sediment, flung by breaking waves, wearing away the cliff face.



**Destructive Waves** – High-energy waves which remove material from beaches by dragging it into the sea. The backwash is stronger than the swash.

## Transportation

**Longshore Drift** – The process by which material is transported along a beach through a combination of swash and backwash.

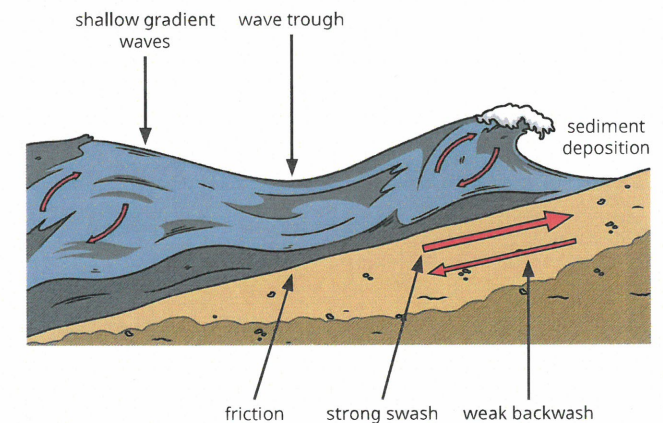


## Deposition

**Constructive Waves** – Waves which add material to beaches by carrying sediment onto the beach when the swash is stronger than backwash.

Key characteristics:

- low and long waves;
- low frequency waves (6-8 waves a minute);
- the wash is more powerful than the backwash, depositing material on the coast.

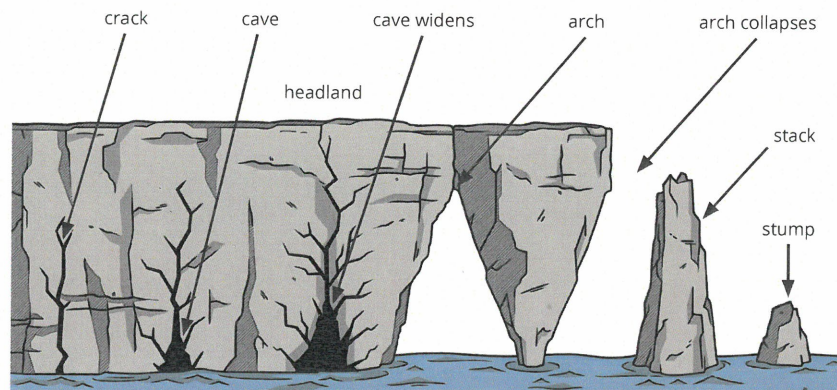


**Caves** – A hollow in a cliff-face, open on one side with solid rock on the other three sides created by waves forcing their way into cracks in the cliff-face.

**Arches** – A large wave-eroded hollow passage through a headland formed when the backwall of a cave in the headland is completely eroded and cuts through to the other side of the rock.

**Stacks** – A steep, vertical column of rock in the sea near the coastline, formed when a previous arch collapses.

**Stump** – A short vertical column of rock in the sea near the coastline, usually an eroded stack.



# Crumbling Coasts

