

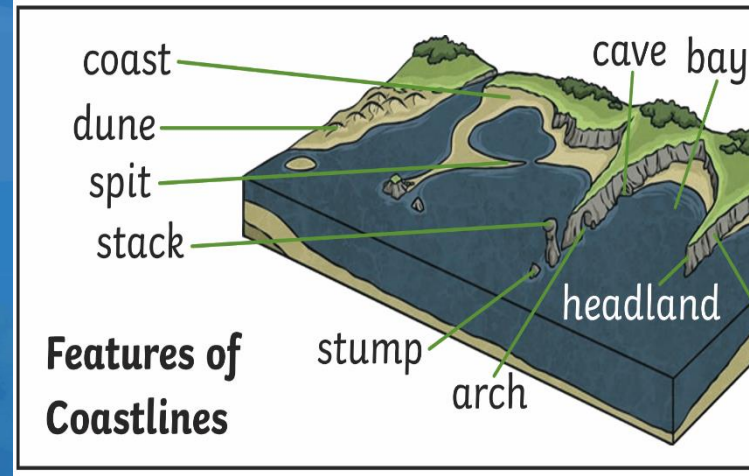
# Coasts: What happens when land meets the sea?

Knowledge C

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>acidic</b>          | A chemical substance, usually a liquid, which reacts with other substances to form salts. Some <b>acids</b> burn or <b>dissolve</b> other substances that they come into contact with. |
| <b>border/boundary</b> | The outer part or edge of a region or country that divides it from another.  |
| <b>deposition</b>      | When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place.  |
| <b>dissolve</b>        | When a solid substance mixes with a liquid to make a solution.   |
| <b>erosion</b>         | When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place.   |
| <b>weathering</b>      | The process of wearing away rocks by the weather.  |

## Interesting facts

1. In the UK, nobody lives more than 80 miles from the coast.
2. Many coastal animals have evolved with shells, to protect them from the battering sea and winds.
3. Erosion can have benefits- it can help uncover fossils.
4. Coastal communities started as people lived by the sea, so that they could trade overseas.
5. Many historical battles have taken place near the coast, as foreign invaders often came by boat. For this reason, there are many castles and forts are near coasts.



Features of Coastlines

## Features of Coastlines

### Bays and Headlands

Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will **erode** more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock **erodes** more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.



### Arches, Stacks and Stumps

Softer or weak sections of the rock are **eroded** more easily.

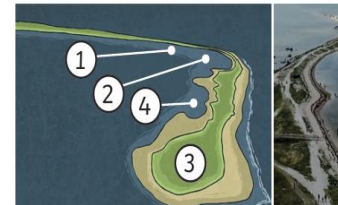
1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.
2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.
3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack.
4. Over time, the stack will **erode** leaving a small stump of rock.



### Spits

Formed by **deposition**.

1. The tide carries **eroded** material.
2. **Deposits** form a long, thin sandy spit.
3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape.
4. Mud flats develop on the inland side.



## Weathering and Erosion

**Weathering** is the process of wearing away rocks by the weather.

There are three different types of **weathering**:

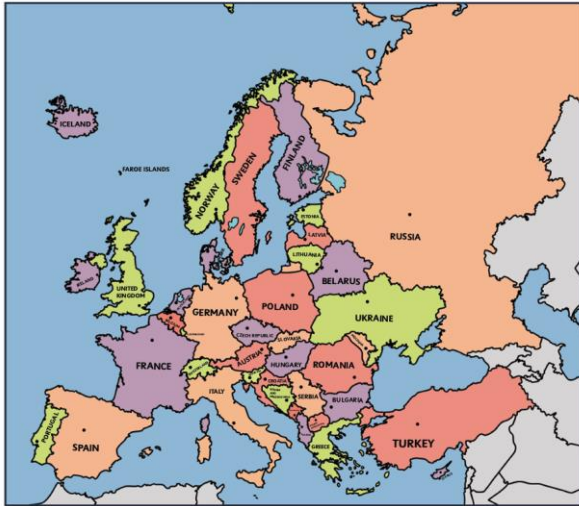
- physical **weathering**
- chemical **weathering**
- biological **weathering**

**Erosion** is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice.

# Coasts: What happens when land meets the sea

## The countries and capital cities of Europe

Europe is one of the **seven continents** of the world. It is a collection of **44 individual countries** and **capital cities**.

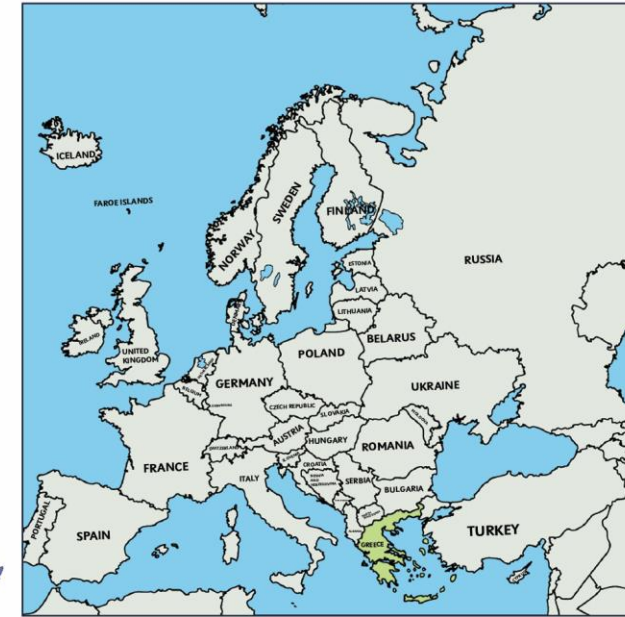


## Greece

Greece is located in **south-eastern Europe** and surrounded by the **Mediterranean Sea, Ionian Sea and the Aegean Sea**.

It includes a mainland and around **6,000 islands!** However, not all of the islands are inhabited by people. The number of islands is not exact because of things like tide changes, erosion and changes in the definition of what counts as an island!

The capital city of Greece is **Athens**, and some other famous cities are **Thessaloniki, Patras and Piraeus**.



## Key human features of the South Aegean



**Fira** stands as the picturesque **capital of the island**. Positioned on the west of the island, it **faces the volcano** and the pair of volcanic isles.



**Imerovigli village**, known as the **"Aegean's Balcony,"** is found on the **highest peak of the caldera cliffs**, approximately 300 metres above sea level.

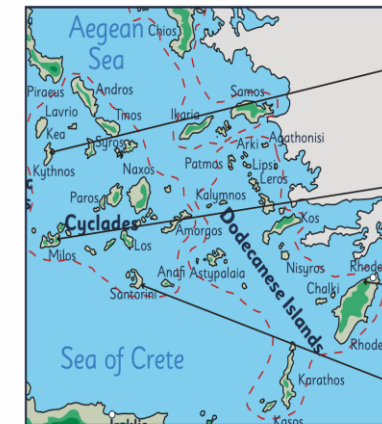


**Perissa** is situated on the **south-east** of the island. Visitors come for the beautiful beach with deep blue waters and the distinctive **blank sands** formed from **volcanic lava**.



**Oia** is found in the **north-west** of Santorini. It is the most famous of all the villages on the island due to its **recognisable white buildings with blue dome roofs**.

## Key physical features of the South Aegean



**Kythnos** thermal springs

**Sarakiniko** beach

**Mount Filerimos**

**Santorini** caldera