coasts
-
title everything that u nd to draw out >:o
can write titles in pencil LOL

scattergraph - pos/neg correlation of points :)
pie chart - rmb to put a legend!

bays vs headland ,, headlands r the one jutting out more (all the rocks n stuff)

coasts (GI)

measurements

beach gradient/profile

- identify a line of transect
- if the gradient of the beach is
    - constant ; measure out specific distances of the beach and mark out intervals between the distances and firmly put in the ranging pole upright. name the points A, B, C and so on.
    - inconsistent ; mark out intervals where the gradient changes and firmly put in the ranging pole upright. name the points A, B, C and so on.
- place a measuring tape along the line of transect
- one person should stand at point B and another should stand at point A
- the person standing at point A will hold the clinometer at eye level and should align the clinometer to the other person's head
- person standing at point A will record down the angle on the clinometer scale and distance measured by the measuring tape
- repeat steps 3 to 6 for the rest of the intervals and record down all angles and distances measured.
- draw out a graph, with the x axis as the distance of the beach and y axis as the vertical height in degrees.
- indicate the gradient from each point. connect all points together with straight lines :)

sediment analysis

stratified sampling - getting samples of sediments that have common characteristics with each other
systematic sampling - getting samples of sediments which are of a regular distances from each other (eg: 2m away from each sample)
random sampling - getting samples at random places (reduces bias :D)

1. identify line of transect, the only constant between all samples :)
2. go sampling (one of the 3 forms stated)
3. sand samples shld be collected where the slope angles are measured / regular intervals along the transect
    - sieving time, collect a 100gm sample!! all the sieves have diff filters :)
    - after sieving, measure the weight of of sand retained on each sieve and calculate the percentage of sand sediments from the original amt (100 gm) !!!

- quadrating ▦
    - to identify samples of different particle sizes from a pebble beach
    - 10 - 15 samples are randomly picked frm within the quadrat

        - measuring diameter of pebbles
            - using vernier caliper/ruler to measure the length of the pebble
            - make sure zero error first

        - determining the roundness of sediments
            - class 1 - class 5 (increasing roundness)

wave characteristics + longshore drift

- components:
    - wave height = height of wave crest (highest part of wave) - height of wave trough (lowest part of wave)

    - wave length = 1.56 x T^2 (the wave period)

    - wave freq = no. of waves in M minutes ÷ M

    - wave steepness = wave height ÷ wave length

    - wave period = time taken for x waves to pass a ranging pole ÷ x

    - longshore drift = observe the travelling patterns of 5 small oranges moving with the waves (should be zig-zag)

surveys

- bi-polar = to collect data on (coastal) environments (scale frm neg to pos)

- cliff = basically sketching cliff profile, measuring cliff height, observing rs betwen waves and cliff (erosion?)