

SEA ACTION (VPSG)

Accretion	a layer of a substance that gradually forms on a rock or area of land, making it bigger.
Blowhole	a hole at the inland end of a sea cave through which waves funnel up and out.
Bluff	a steep cliff by the sea or by a river.
Breeze	a light wind. (gentle/light/slight x fresh/stiff/strong)
Corrasion	the eroding of a surface by pieces of rock carried by water, wind, or ice.
Crag	a very steep rough part of a cliff or mountain.
Headland	a narrow piece of land that sticks out into the sea.
Hillock	a small hill.
Lash	to hit something with a very strong force. (The waves lashed the shore.)
Longshore drift	a process in which loose stones, sand, dirt etc are moved along the coast by the action of the waves.
Offshore bar	a long raised area of sand below the surface of the sea near the land and parallel to it.
Onshore	1 moving towards land from the sea. 2 on land rather than on the sea.
Pounding	the sound of repeated hard hits or loud noise.
Promontory	a narrow piece of land that sticks out into the sea.
Sand bar	a raised area of sand in a river or sea that is just below the surface of the water or that sticks out above it.
Sea bed	the ground at the bottom of the sea.
Sea stump	a small rock left after a stack collapses or is eroded.
Shingle	small stones on a beach.
Spit	a long narrow area of land that sticks out into the sea or a lake.
Stack	a tall steep piece of rock that rises out of the sea. It is formed as a result of being separated from a cliff by waves eroding the rock in between.
Strait	a narrow area of water that joins two larger areas of water. (the Straits of Gibraltar)
Swash	the water that goes onto the shore after a wave has reached its highest point and started to fall.
Tidemark	a mark left on land by the sea that shows the highest point that the sea has reached.
Tombolo	a narrow strip of sand or small stones that links one island to another, or to the mainland.
Trade wind	a wind that blows continuously towards the equator (=the imaginary line round the middle of the Earth).
Undercut	an undercut cliff has been eroded at the bottom but not at the top.
Wave-built terrace	a narrow flat area built from loose stones, sand etc that have been carried by waves.
Wave-cut platform	the narrow flat area often seen at the base of a sea cliff caused by the action of the waves.
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Breakwater	a strong wall that protects a beach from the force of the waves.
Dyke	1 a wall that prevents a river, lake, or sea from flooding the land. 2 a narrow passage in flat land that water can pass through to prevent the land from flooding.
Groyne	a wall built out into the sea to protect the beach from being destroyed by the water.
Jetty	a long narrow structure that goes from the land out into a lake, sea, or river to provide a place for boats to stop at.
Reclaim(ation)	to improve(ment) an area of land so that it can be used.
Trawler	a boat used for fishing by pulling a large net through the water.
Wildlife	1 animals, birds, and plants that live in natural conditions. 2 a wildlife conservation organization