

UK physical landscapes Flash cards

There are 2 wave types. Name them

= Constructive and Destructive

Weathering processes can be mechanical, chemical and biological. Describe 2.

CHEMICAL = Acid in rain dissolves rocks

MECHANICAL = Freeze thaw

BIOLOGICAL = Burrowing animals, tree roots etc

Explain these types of cliff mass movement. Sliding and slumping.

Sliding = large amounts of rocks slide downwards due to gravity ie rockfall or landslide

Slumping = Water saturated soil and rock that make up the cliff slump down

Describe the 4 ways waves erode the land

Hydraulic power – Weight of the water pushing air into cracks breaking bits off.

Abrasion – Large waves pick up beach material and smash it into the cliffs.

Attrition – Beach material grinds against itself making it smaller

Solution – Acid in the water dissolves the rocks

Explain 3 ways in which beach material is moved along the coast.

Longshore drift = Waves move beach material by SWASH and BACKWASH action.

Traction = Large rocks are rolled along the sea bed by strong currents.

Saltation = Small rocks are bounced along the sea bed by sea currents.

Suspension = Very fine material floats along with the current.

Solution = Rock, dissolved by acid in the water floats along with the current.

Which coastal features are caused by erosion?

- Headlands and bays
- Cliffs and wave cut platforms
- Caves
- Arches
- Stacks and Stumps
-

Which coastal features are caused by deposition?

- Beaches
- Sand dunes
- Spits and bars

Hard engineering management strategies can be used to protect coastlines. Name 3.

- Groynes
- Sea walls
- Rock armour
- Gabions

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Soft engineering management strategies can be used to protect coastlines. Name 2.

- Beach nourishment
- Dune regeneration
- Managed retreat

How does the shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream?

Upper Course

Steep + 'V' shape valley

Middle Course

Gentler slope = 'U' shape valley

Lower Course

Very slight slope + wide flat floodplains

How do rivers erode the river channel?

- **Hydraulic action** = Action of the moving water.
- **Abrasion** = Fast flowing rivers smash the rivers load against the bed and banks.
- **Attrition** = The load of the river grinds against itself.
- **Solution** = Acid in the water dissolves the rocks.
- **Vertical Erosion** = Eroding the river bed downward.
- **Lateral erosion** = Eroding the river banks sideways.

How do rivers transport their load?

Traction – Large rocks are rolled along the riverbed when the discharge is high.

Saltation – Small pieces of the rivers load are bounced along the river bed

Suspension – Very fine material floats downstream

Solution - Dissolved rock floats downstream

Which river (fluvial) landforms result from erosion?

UPPER course = Interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges

Which river (fluvial) landforms result from erosion and deposition?

= Meanders and ox bow lakes

Which river (fluvial) landforms result from deposition?

= Levees, flood plains and estuaries

Give an example of a UK river valley identifying landforms of erosion and deposition

= River Tees has – Interlocking spurs, High Force waterfall, High Force gorge, meanders, ox bow lakes, floodplains, levees and an estuary

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Which management strategies could be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding?

Hard Engineering = dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels

Soft Engineering = Flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, dredging

What physical and human factors increase flood risk?

Physical = Precipitation, geology, relief

Human = Urbanisation, deforestation

Give a case study of a flood management scheme.

Somerset = Warnings, dredging, new pumping stations, tidal barrage to prevent water and mud surging inland