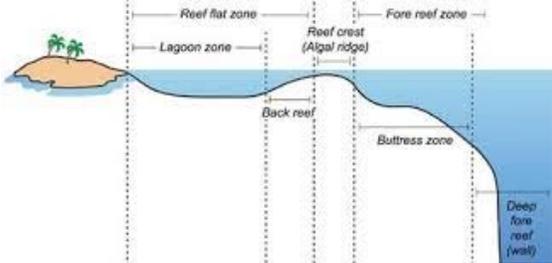
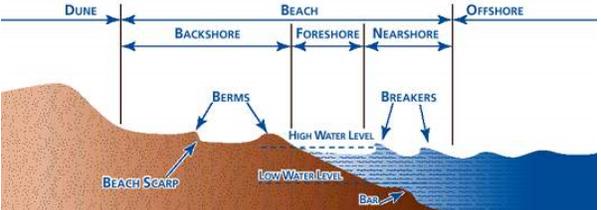
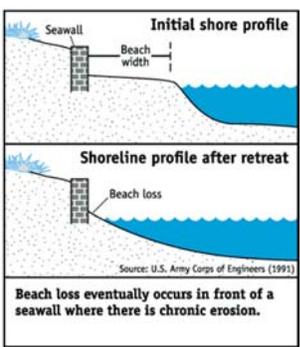
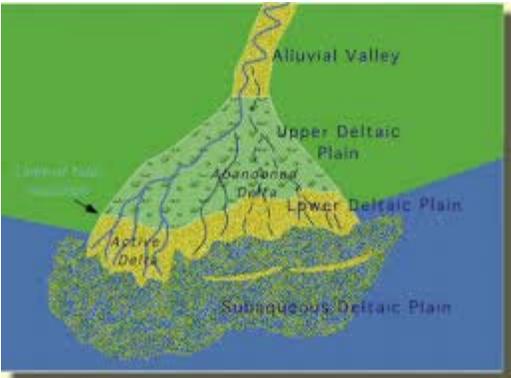
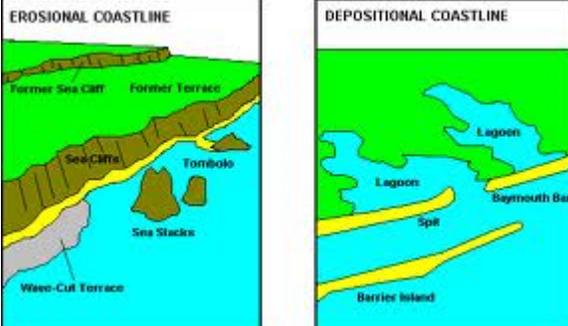
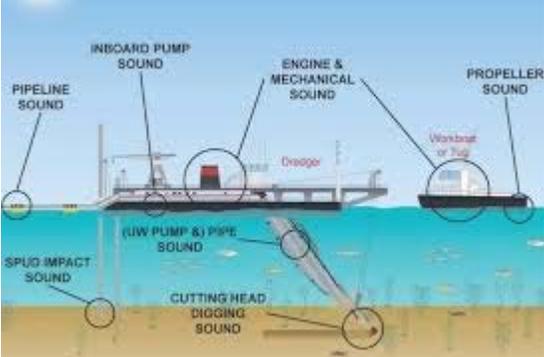
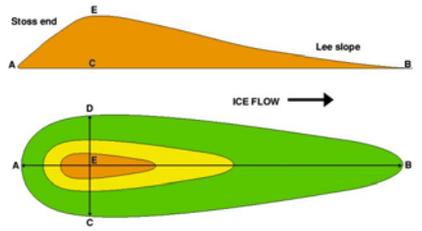
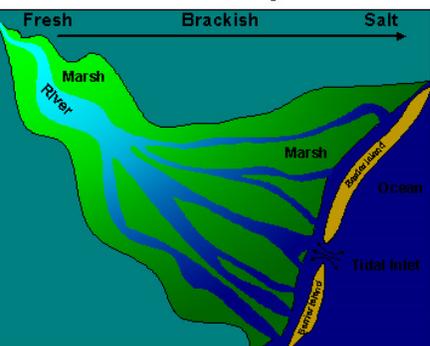
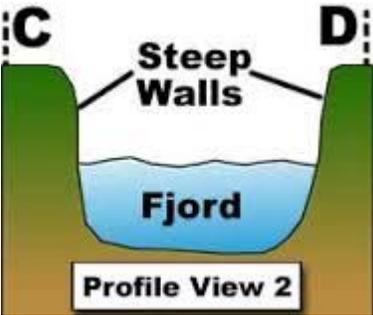


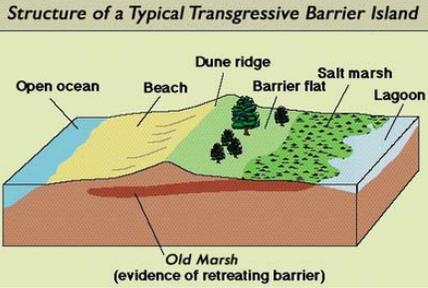
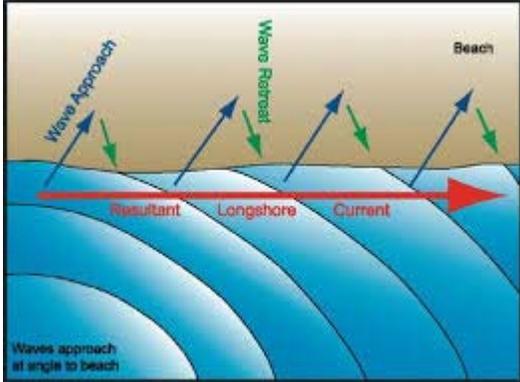
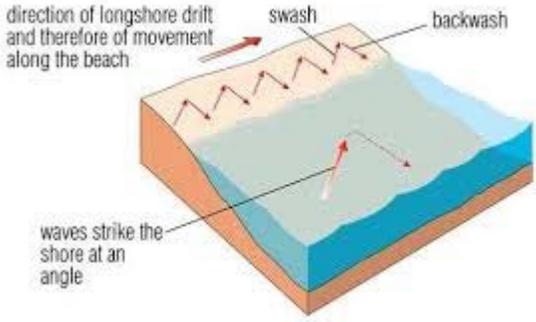
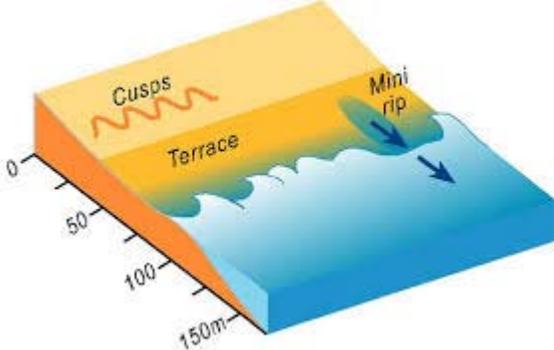


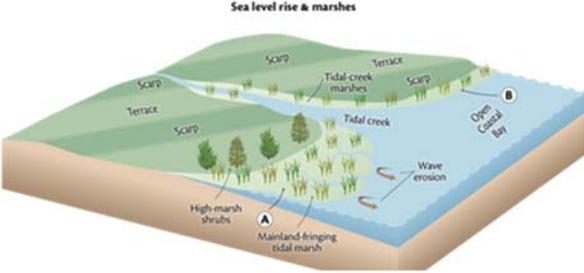
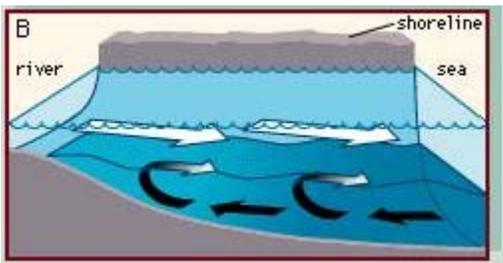
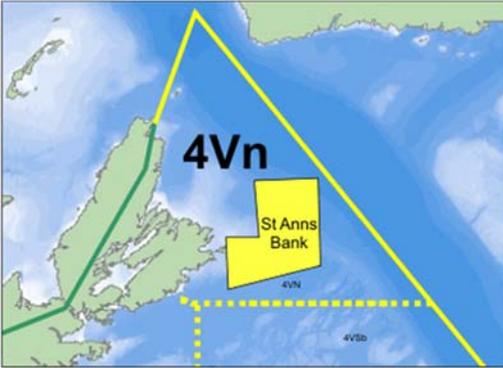
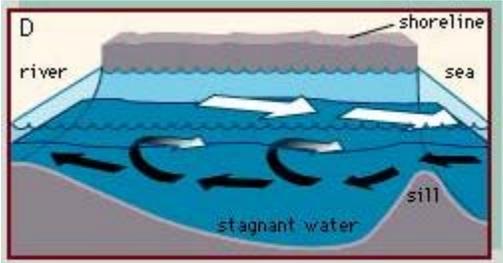
<p><b>barrier island</b></p>	<p>A long, narrow, wave-built island lying parallel to the mainland and separated from it by a lagoon or bay. Compare <i>sea island</i>.</p>	
<p><b>barrier reef</b></p>	<p>A coral reef surrounding an island or lying parallel to the shore of a continent, separated from land by a deep lagoon. Coral debris islands may form along the reef.</p>	
<p><b>beach</b></p>	<p>A zone of unconsolidated (loose) particles extending from below the water level to the edge of the coastal zone.</p>	
<p><b>Beach Loss</b></p>	<p>A volumetric loss of sand from the active beach</p>	
<p><b>breakwater</b></p>	<p>An artificial structure of durable material that interrupts the progress of waves to shore. Harbors are often shielded by a breakwater.</p>	

<p><b>coast</b></p>	<p>The zone extending from the ocean inland as far as the environment is immediately affected by marine processes.</p>	
<p><b>coral reef</b></p>	<p>A linear mass of calcium carbonate (aragonite and calcite) assembled from coral organisms, algae, mollusks, worms, and so on. Coral may contribute less than half of the reef material.</p>	
<p><b>delta</b></p>	<p>The deposit of sediments found at a river mouth, sometimes triangular in shape (named after the Greek letter Δ).</p>	
<p><b>depositional coast</b></p>	<p>A coast in which processes that deposit sediment exceed erosive processes.</p>	
<p><b>Dredging</b></p>	<p>The practice of excavating or displacing the bottom or shoreline of a water body.</p>	

<p><b>drumlin</b></p>	<p>A streamlined hill formed by a glacier.</p>	
<p><b>Dune</b></p>	<p>A landform characterized by an accumulation of wind-blown sand, often vegetated.</p>	
<p><b>erosion</b></p>	<p>A process of being gradually worn away.</p>	
<p><b>estuary</b></p>	<p>A body of water partially surrounded by land where fresh water from a river mixes with ocean water, creating an area of remarkable biological productivity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Estuary</b></p> 
<p><b>fjord</b></p>	<p>A deep, narrow estuary in a valley originally cut by a glacier</p>	

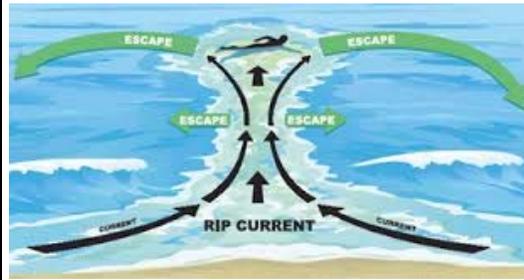
<p><b>Fjord estuary</b></p>	<p>An estuary in a fjord, a steep, submerged, U-shaped valley.</p>	
<p><b>Beach Face (foreshore)</b></p>	<p>Sand on the seaward side of the berm, sloping toward the ocean, to the low-tide mark.</p>	
<p><b>fringing reef</b></p>	<p>A reef attached to the shore of a continent or island.</p>	
<p><b>groin</b></p>	<p>A short, artificial projection of durable material placed at a right angle to shore in an attempt to slow longshore transport of sand from a beach; usually deployed in repeating units.</p>	
<p><b>high-energy coast</b></p>	<p>A coast exposed to large waves.</p>	
<p><b>inlet</b></p>	<p>A passage giving the ocean access to an enclosed lagoon, harbor, or bay.</p>	

<p><b>lagoon</b></p>	<p>A shallow body of seawater generally isolated from the ocean by a barrier island. Also, the body of water enclosed within an atoll, or the water within a reverse estuary.</p>	<p><i>Structure of a Typical Transgressive Barrier Island</i></p> 
<p><b>longshore current</b></p>	<p>A current running parallel to shore in the surf zone, caused by the incomplete refraction of waves approaching the beach at an angle.</p>	
<p><b>longshore drift</b></p>	<p>Movement of sediments parallel to shore, driven by wave energy.</p>	
<p><b>low-energy coast</b></p>	<p>A coast only rarely exposed to large waves.</p>	
<p><b>low-tide terrace</b></p>	<p>The smooth, hard-packed beach seaward of the beach scarp on which waves expend most of their energy. Site of the most vigorous onshore and off shore movement of sand.</p>	

<p><b>Marsh</b></p>	<p>A track of soft wet land, usually vegetated by reeds, grasses and occasionally small shrubs. Soft, wet area periodically or continuously flooded to a shallow depth, usually characterised by a particular subclass of grasses, cattails and other low plants.</p>	
<p><b>partially mixed estuary</b></p>	<p>An estuary in which an influx of seawater occurs beneath a surface layer of fresh water flowing seaward. Mixing occurs along the junction.</p>	
<p><b>port</b></p>	<p>A place where vessels may discharge or receive cargo; it may be the entire harbour including its approaches and anchorages, or only the commercial part of a harbour where the quays, wharves, facilities for transfer of cargo, docks, and repair shops are situated. Protection may be provided by natural or artificial features.</p>	
<p><b>Protected area</b></p>	<p>A geographically defined area that is designed and managed to achieve specified environmental objectives.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada has selected St. Anns Bank, an area east of Cape Breton on the Eastern Scotian Shelf, as an Area of Interest for establishment as a Marine Protected Area under the <i>Oceans Act</i>.</p>	
<p><b>reverse estuary</b></p>	<p>An estuary along a coast in which salinity increases from the ocean to the estuary's upper reaches because of evaporation of seawater and a lack of freshwater input.</p>	 <p>©1996 Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.</p>

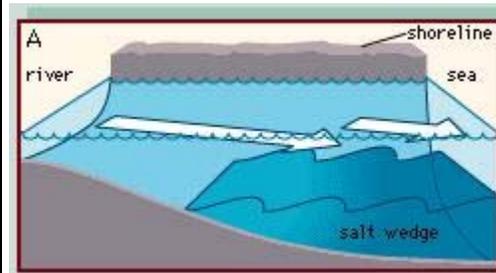
**rip current**

A strong, narrow surface current that flows seaward through the surf zone and is caused by the escape of excess water that has piled up in a longshore trough.



**salt wedge estuary**

An estuary in which rapid river flow and small tidal range cause an inclined wedge of seawater to form at the mouth.



**sand spit**

An accumulation of sand and gravel deposited down current from a headland. Sand spits often curl at their tips.



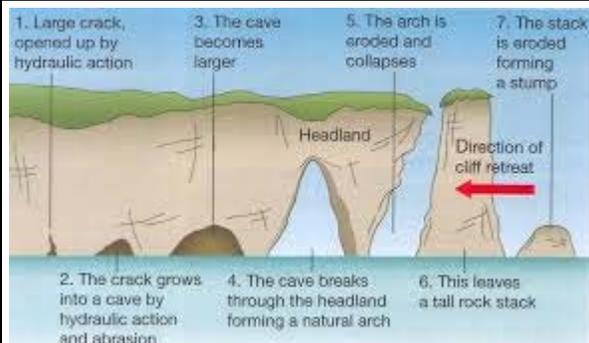
**sandbar**

An accumulation of sand and gravel deposited downcurrent from a headland. Sand spits often curl at their tips.



**sea cave**

A cave near sea level in a sea cliff cut by processes of marine erosion.



<p><b>sea cliff</b></p>	<p>A cliff marking the landward limit of marine erosion on an erosional coast.</p>	
<p><b>shore</b></p>	<p>The place where ocean meets land. On nautical charts, the limit of high tides.</p>	
<p><b>Spray zone</b></p>	<p>Area that gets splashed with waves on a daily basis. No land growth can happen here but marine growth might occur.</p>	
<p><b>swash</b></p>	<p>Water from waves washing onto a beach.</p>	
<p><b>well-mixed estuary</b></p>	<p>An estuary in which slow river flow and tidal turbulence mix fresh and salt water in a regular pattern through most of its length.</p>	
<p><b>Clay</b></p>	<p>A fine grained, plastic, sediment with a typical grain size less than 0.004 mm. Possesses electromagnetic properties which bind the grains together to give a bulk strength or cohesion.</p>	

<b>Silt</b>	Sediment particles with a grain size between 0.004mm and 0.062mm, i.e. coarser than clay particles but finer than sand.	
<b>Sand</b>	Sediment particles, often largely composed of quartz, with a diameter of between 0.062mm and 2mm, generally classified as fine, medium, coarse or very coarse. Beach sand may sometimes be composed of organic sediments such as calcareous reef debris or shell fragments.	
<b>Pebble</b>	Beach material usually well-rounded and between about 4mm to 64mm diameter.	