

Coastal plain- Low-relief regions of land adjacent to the coast

Continental shelf- A broad, shallowly submerged region of a continent along a passive margin

Continental slope- the slope at the edge of a continental shelf, leading along a passive margin

Continental rise- The sloping sea floor that extends from the lower part of the continental slope to the abyssal plain

Abyssal plain- A broad, relatively flat region of the ocean that lies at least 4.5 km below sea level

Hypsometric curve- A graph that plots surface elevation on the vertical axis and the percentage of the Earth's surface on the horizontal axis

Ocean crust- The crust beneath the oceans; composed of gabbro and basalt, overlain by sediment

Basalt- A fine-grained mafic igneous rock

Continental crust- The crust beneath the continents

Granite- A coarse-grained intrusive silicic igneous rock

Earth-

Moon-

Sun-

Tides- The daily rising or falling of sea level at a given point on the Earth

Centrifugal force-

Spring tides- An especially high tide that occurs when the Sun is on the same side of the Earth as the Moon

Neap tides- An especially low tide that occurs when the angle between the direction of the Moon and the direction of the Sun is 90 degrees

Full/new moon-

Quarter moon-

Shoreline shape- The boundary between the water and land

Bay of Fundy-

Waves- (Wave front- The boundary between the region through which a wave has passed and the region through which it has not yet passed)

Wind-

Wavelength- The horizontal difference between two adjacent wave troughs or two adjacent crests

Wave height-

Crest-

Trough-

Wave base- The depth, approximately equal in distance to half a wavelength in a body of water, beneath which there is no wave movement

Fetch- The distance across a body of water along which a wind blows to build waves

Surf- (Surf Zone- A region of the shore in which breakers crash onto the shore)

Breakers- A water wave in which water at the top of the wave curves over the base of the wave

Orbits-

Equilibrium-

Berm- A horizontal or landward-sloping terrace in the backshore zone of a beach that receives sediment during a storm

Beach profile-

Wave refraction- The bending of waves as they approach a shore so that their crests make no more than a 5-degree angle with the shoreline

Headland- A place where a hill or cliff protrudes into the sea

Embayment- A low area of coastal land

Long shore current- A current that flows parallel to the beach

Sand Spit- where the coastline indents landward, beach drift stretches beaches out into open water

Barrier islands- An offshore sand bar that rises above the mean high-water level, forming an island

Tidal delta-

Tidal inlet-

Dunes- A pile of sand generally formed by deposition from the wind

Over wash-

Seawalls- A wall of riprap built on the landward side of a backshore zone in order to protect shore cliffs from erosion

Riprap- Loose boulders or concrete piled together along a beach to absorb wave energy before it strikes a cliff face

Groins- A concrete or stonewall built perpendicular to a shoreline in order to prevent beach drift from removing sand

Jetties- A manmade wall that protects the entrance to a harbor

Beach Nourishment-

Rip current- A strong, localized seaward flow of water perpendicular to a beach

Under toad-

Eustatic- (Eustatic sea-level change- A global rising or falling of the ocean surface)

Heat- Thermal energy resulting from the movement of molecules

Glaciers- A river or sheet of ice that slowly flows across the land surface and lasts all year long

Spreading- (Spreading rate- the rate at which sea floor moves away from a mid-ocean ridge axis, as measured with respect to the sea floor on the opposite side of the axis)

Collision- The process of two buoyant pieces of lithosphere converging and squashing together

Subsidence- The vertical sinking of the Earth's surface in a region, relative to a reference plane

Tectonism-

Isostasy- (Isostatic equilibrium- the condition that exists when the buoyancy force pushing lithosphere up equals the gravitational force pulling lithosphere down)

Convection- Heat transfer that results when warmer, less dense material rises while cooler, denser material sinks

ITCZ-

Monsoon- A seasonal reversal in wind direction that causes a shift from a very dry season to a very rainy season in some regions of the world

Tropic Cancer-

Tropic Capricorn-

Equator-

Coriolis- (Coriolis effect- the deflection of objects, winds, and currents on the surface of the Earth owing to the planet's rotation)

Equatorial Low- the area of low pressure that develops over the equator because of the intertropical convergence zone

Subtropical High- (Subtropical Divergence Zone- a belt of high pressure in the atmosphere at 30 degree latitude formed where the Hadley cell converges with the Ferrel cell, causing cool, dense air to sink)

Polar High- The zone of high pressure in Polar Regions created by the sinking of air in the polar cells

Horse Latitudes- The region of the subtropical high in which winds are weak

Rain Shadow- The inland side of a mountain range, which is arid because the mountains block rain clouds from reaching the area

Continental Interior- (Continental-interior desert- an inland desert that develops because by the time air masses reach the continental interior, they have lost all of their moisture)

Polar- (Polar Glacier- dry bottom glacier) (Polar Front- the convergence zone in the atmosphere at latitude 60 degrees)

Cold Coast-

Aeolian-