

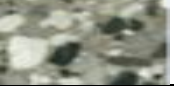



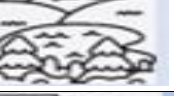



# Why is the coastline important?

## Key Vocabulary

	<b>ecotourism:</b> When travelling looking after the environment.
	<b>coast:</b> The land next to the sea.
	<b>Sediment:</b> Solid materials such as sand, rocks or mud.
	<b>deposition:</b> Sediment is picked up by the sea and then dropped back off.
	<b>erosion:</b> Wearing away of the Earth's surface by wind or water.
	<b>biodiversity:</b> The number of different animals and plants that live in an area.
	<b>physical features:</b> What the environment looks like on the Earth's surface.
	<b>human features:</b> Things that have been built by people.

## Key coastal habitats around the world

**Mangroves:** grow on tropical coasts with soft soils and are flooded twice a day by the tide.



**Coral reefs:** require sunlight and warm ocean temperatures of 20-28°C.



**Estuaries:** about 60% of the world's population lives along estuaries and the coast.



## Global warming

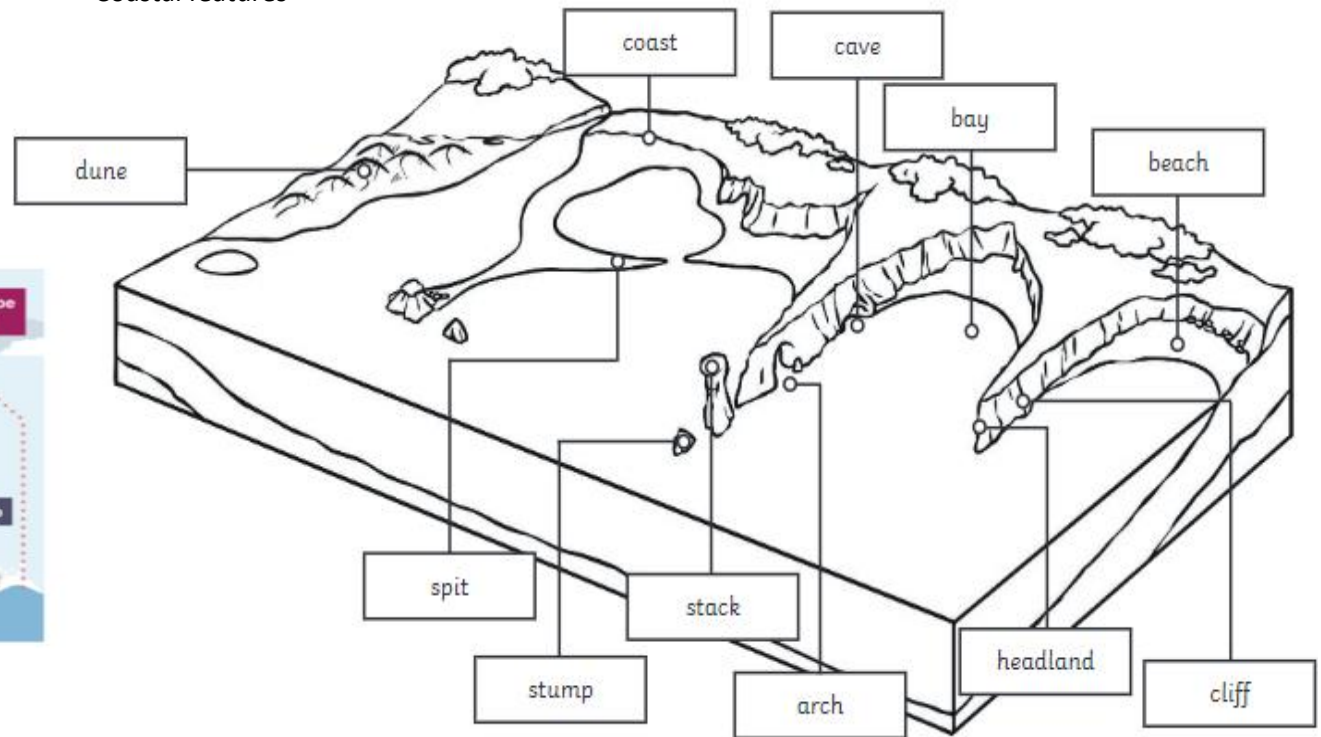
- Our planet is heating up.
- The Earth's ice caps are melting.
- Melting ice turns into water and that means more water in the sea.
- Sea levels are rising.
- Coastal areas could end up flooded, or even underwater.

The coastline of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) is about 12,429km (7723 miles) long. About 3 million people (out of 60 million) live on the UK coast.

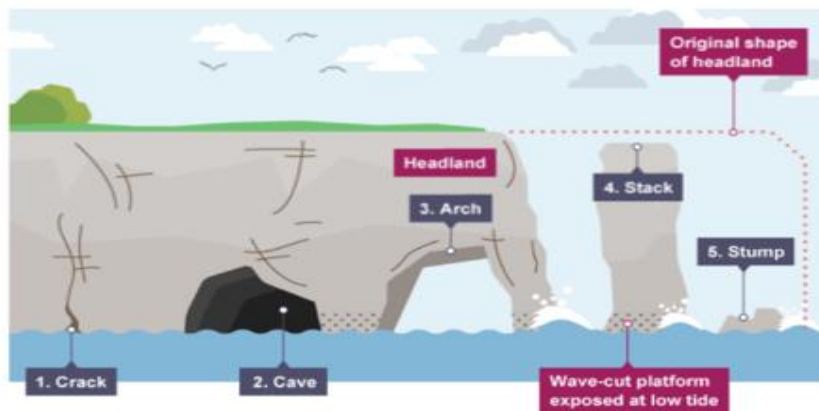
## Jobs & lifestyle

- Many similar jobs to non-coast places
- Fishermen/women
- Lifeboats
- Docks
- Diving
- Sea / beach sports
- Second homes
- Relaxing
- Bird watching
- Walking

## Coastal features



## Caves, arches, stacks and stumps



Caves, arches, stacks and stumps are erosional features that are commonly found on a headland.