



Marine landforms

Sea cliff

- The most widespread landforms of erosional coasts.
- Any very steep rock face adjoining the coast forms a cliff.
- Almost all sea cliffs are steep & may range from a few m to 30 m or even more.
- At the base of the cliff, the sea cuts a notch, which gradually undermines the cliff so that it collapses

Sea caves

- Prolonged attack of waves against the base of the cliff and the rock debris that gets smashed against the cliff along with lashing waves create holes in regions of weakness and these holes get further widened and deepened to form sea caves.
- Example Flamborough head, England

Sea Arches

- When two caves approach one another from either side of a headland and unite, they form a bridge like structure known as arch.
- These archways may have an arcuate or rectangular shape, with the opening extending below water level.
- The height of an arch can be up to tens of metres above sea level.
- It is common for sea arches to form when the waves attack a rock- form from two opposite sides, the differential erosion

beaches

- Beaches are characteristic of shorelines that are dominated by deposition but may occur as patches along even the rugged shores.
- Sands and gravels loosened from the land are moved by waves to be deposited along the shore as beaches
- Beaches are temporary features.

