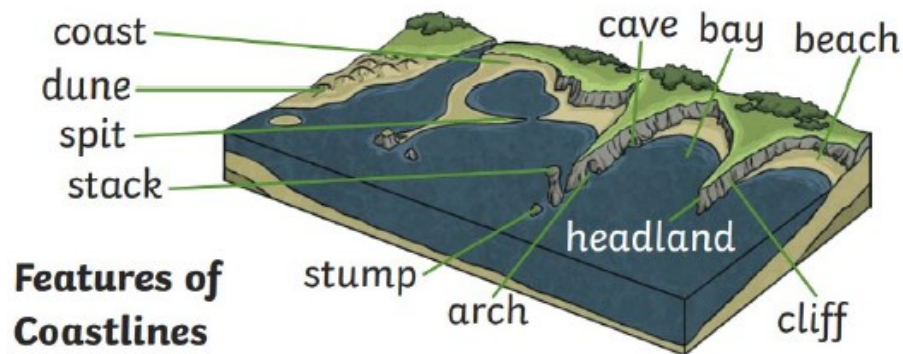


# **Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organisers**







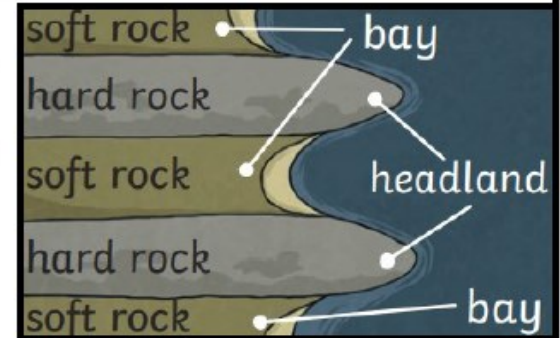
**Features of Coastlines**

### Vocabulary

weathering	The process of wearing away rocks by the weather.
erosion	When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place
deposition	When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place.
climate change	Climate change refers to the long-term changes in global temperatures and other characteristics of the atmosphere. Climate has changed throughout Earth's long history, but this time it's different. Human activity is causing worldwide temperatures to rise higher and faster than any time we know of in the past.
global warming	Global warming is a process that causes the average temperature on Earth to warm up or increase.
conservation	Conservation is the protection of things found in nature.
ecosystem	An ecosystem is made up of all of the living things (e.g. plants and animals) and non-living things (e.g. water and rocks) in an area.
biodiversity	The variety of animal and plant life in any environment is known as biodiversity.

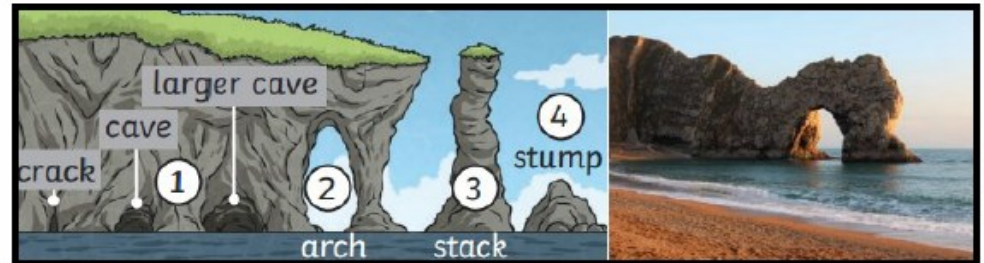
### **Bays and Headlands**

Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will erode more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays



### **Arches, Stacks and Stumps**

Softer or weak sections of the rock are eroded more easily. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack. Over time, the stack will erode leaving a small stump of rock.



### **Spits**

Spits are formed by deposition. The tide carries eroded material along the coastline. Deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.

