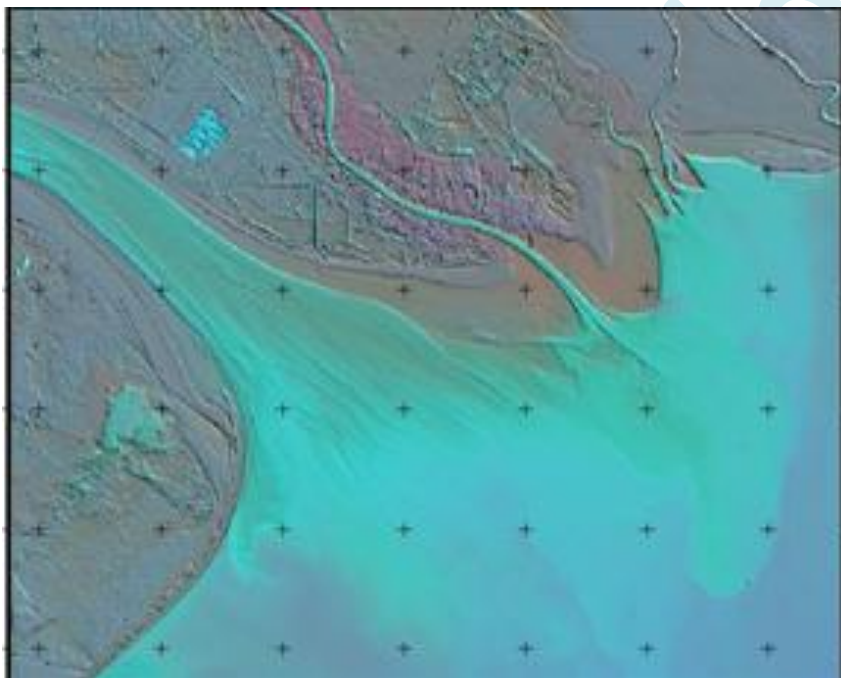


THE TRANSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT

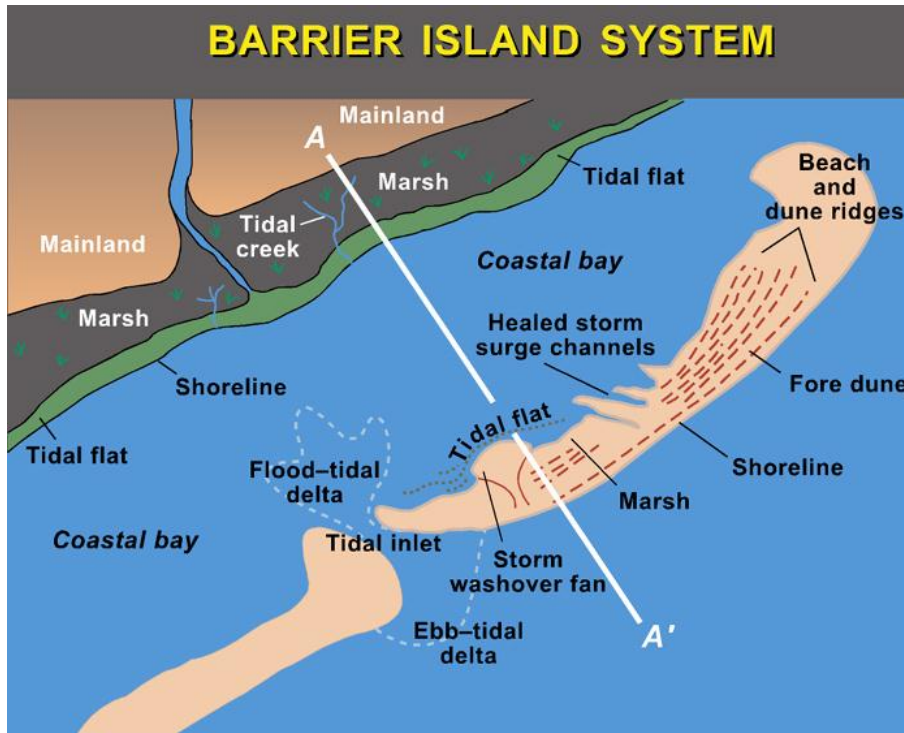
1. Delta is the ground configure triangular shape at the estuary of the river, which may be either an ocean or sea, lake.

Delta consists while up the river to its mouth, where the river throws the stuck material as a result of the different nature of current and speed in this region, leading to the accumulation of river sediment with time and taking the name of the letter Delta IV of the Greek alphabet Δ who utters Delta. Such as Nail delta.



2. Beaches: is the confluence of the continents or land with water and these areas is one of the most active areas of erosion by water, so it is subject to change constantly.

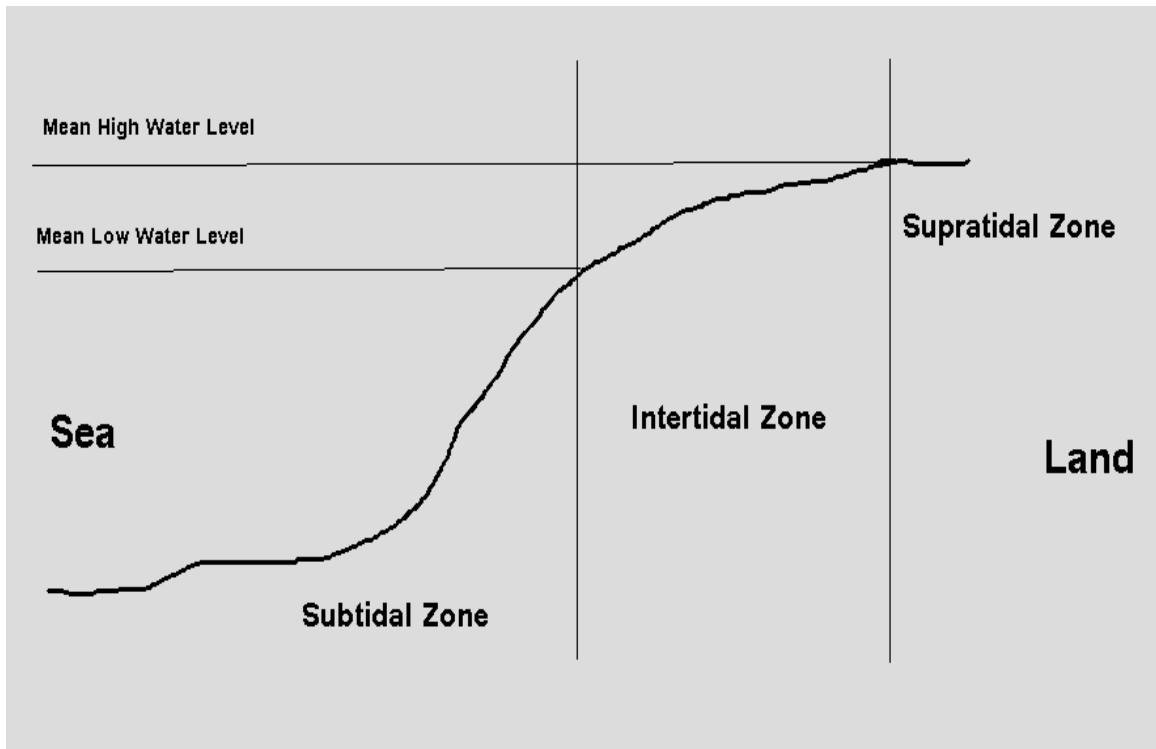
- Barrier Islands: Long narrow accumulation of sand parallel to shoreline. They tend to develop by influence waves dominated coast.



- Lagoons: Is a water body connected to the sea by a narrow channels, where sediments consist carbonate (lime) and evaporators (salt and gypsum) as a result of dominion evaporation and renewal of water.



5. Tidal Flats: Sea that moves between high and low every half a day.



Why we have monthly changes in tides?

Gravitational attraction from moon and sun pull water toward them

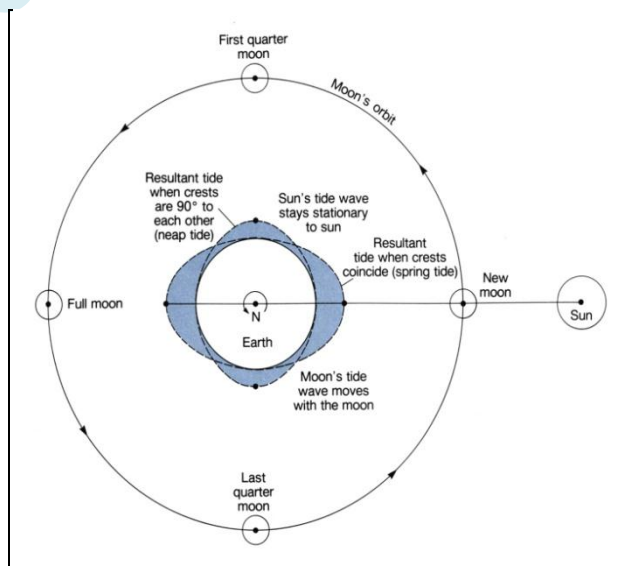
This creates two bulges

As the Earth rotates through these bulges each day, locations experience changing sea level

Over a ~28-day period, the orientation of the moon and sun change, creating different tidal ranges through month

Spring tide = large differences

Neap tide = small differences



THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

- ▶ Marine
- ◆ Shallow (to about 200 meters).
- ◆ Deep (deeper than 200 m).

