Eastern Beach

This was the place my group was assigned to collect data from.

**Biosphere:**
The dense vegetation on the hill includes bushes and small trees. There are insects, such as ants and ladybugs, live in those bushes.

**Human Impacts:**
There are boats and buildings on the far end of the beach. There are resorts and restaurants near the coast.

**Lithosphere:**
The secluded area is around 12 metres wide. Shells and small rocks are visible in sand. Most of the sand are damp, but in some areas are dry. Sediments left on sand are evidence of deposition.

**Atmosphere:**
The wind is blowing northwest with a speed of 39-49 km/h.

**Hydrosphere:**
Constructive waves with longshore drift. The waves are 10 centimetres in height with an intertidal zone of 1 metre.

There is a small groyne on the further side of the beach, to prevent deposition and longshore drift waves.

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A circular swimming enclosure is visible in the sea around the beach.

There is a small circular sea wall to prevent waves from reaching further.

Biosphere:
Light vegetation on sand (dried up seaweed).
Barwon Heads East

Atmosphere:
The wind is blowing South-East with a speed of 5.6 – 11km/h.

Human Impact:
There is a seawall that stretches along the outline of the beach, which also marks the intertidal zone of the waves. There are stairways connected to the seawall to bring people access to the beach. On the other side of the seawall, there are also pathways.

Visible headland on Barwon Heads East, proving erosion in high tide.

General Observation:
There are some pits in the sand that trap water inside or a small lagoon.

Seaweed is visible buried in the sand, which proves that the waves are depositional during low tide.

Lithosphere:
Sand is damp. The sand near the waves are squishy and soft when stepped on. The sand near the seawall are less damp than the sand near the water and feel rough when touched, doesn’t sink when stepped on. There are rocks near the seawall, proving erosion during high tide.

Hydrosphere:
Constructive waves with longshore drift. The waves have a height of 2 centimetres and a frequency of 83 waves per minute. The intertidal zone reaches up to the seawall, about 20 metres.

Visible headland on Barwon Heads East, proving erosion in high tide.

Another landform in Barwon Heads is the wave cut platform in front of the headland. There are more erosional rocks near that location.
Barwon Heads South

**Hydrosphere:**
Destructive waves with refraction. The waves are 50 centimetres in height and have a frequency of 7 waves per minute. The intertidal zone reaches up to the cliff, around 15 – 20 metres.

**Lithosphere:**
The sand is damp. Squishy in some parts of the beach when stepped on, while other parts are solid/hard.

**Vegetation:**
Shells found inhabiting rock pools in eroded rocks along the coastline.

**Atmosphere:**
The wind is blowing North-East with a speed of 39 – 49 km/h.

**Human Impact:**
Signs are placed around the area to warn about the eroded rocks.

A cliff is visible on Barwon Heads South, proving erosion.

Light vegetation on cliff.

Vegetation, including shrubs, small trees and bushes, inhabit between the eroded rocks.

The destructive waves make it perfect for surfing.

The rocks near the waves are evidence of erosion as they are sediments of eroded rocks from the cliff. This proves that Barwon Heads South is an erosional beach.