

Index

Click titles below:

- 1. Sand
- 1 2. Sandy dunes
- 3. Forming dunes
- 1 4. New sand dunes
- 5. Marching dunes
- 6. Moving sand dunes
- 1. Old dunes
- 8. Changing dunes
- 9. Erosion
- 10. Damaged dunes

- 11. Useful dunes
- 12. Safety
- 13. Shells
- 14. Salty sand
- 15. Behind the dunes
- 16. Puddles
- 17. Rubbish
- 18. Sand and soil
- 19. Trees
- 20. Marram grass survival

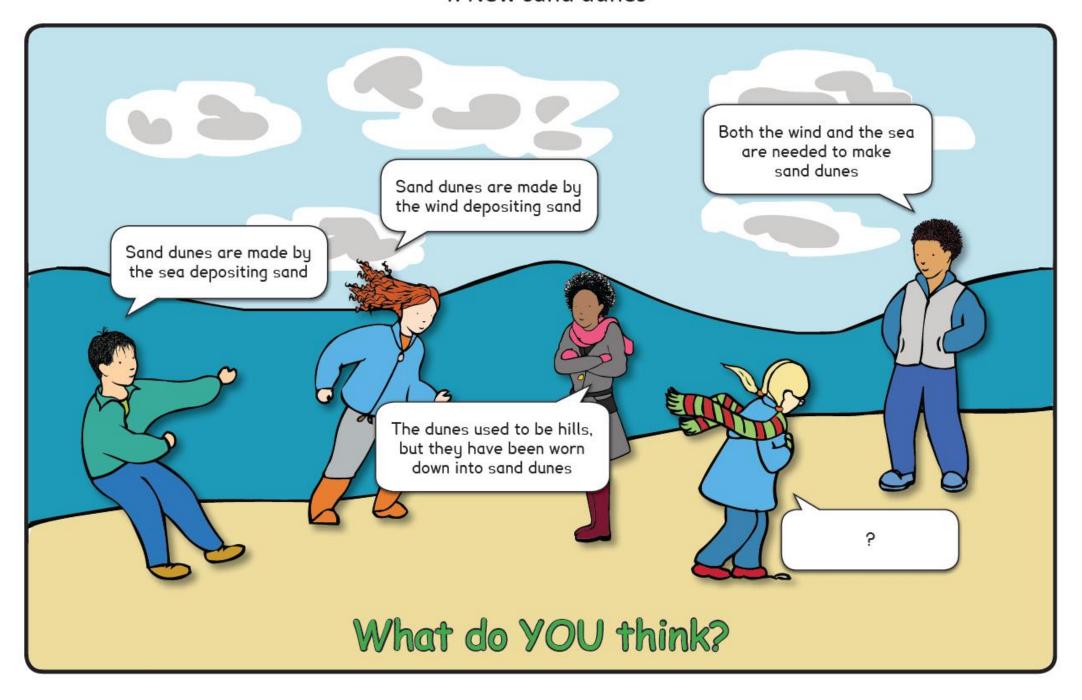
- 21. Where marram grass grows
- 22. Impact of marram grass
- 23. Leaves
- 24. Roots
- 25. Euphorbia
- 26. Tortula moss
- 27. Rabbits
- 28. Miner bees
- 29. Snails
- O 30. Gulls

Safety & references





4. New sand dunes



Notes

In the UK most sand dunes are in coastal areas with sandy beaches and/or offshore sandbanks. The sea deposits sand on sandbanks or on the shore and the wind blows this inland, allowing sand dunes to form. Both the wind and the sea are necessary for this to happen. In other parts of the world, in dry inland areas, the wind alone can be sufficient to form sand dunes. Sand that forms sand dunes generally comes from the erosion of hills and mountains. It can also come from erosion of old volcanoes (this sand is usually black), mineral deposits such as gypsum, and shells and corals. However hills don't get worn down into sand dunes — sand dunes are formed from loose sand.



