sand, and it has some magnetic properties which cause the sediment to stick a bit more compared to feldspar (white sand) (4). However, this factor could have less influence on saltation at Maori Bay due to the research area having a very small tidal range, consequently saltation would be marginal due to the sand being damp…Muriwai beach has a long inter-tidal range of 3 metres and a large backshore area, so the action of wind and the sun allows the sand to dry out. This makes the sediment more mobile-easily transported (5)...

Evaluation

A strength of data collection was the photos which provide visual evidence of the research techniques and results and the research site…The wide angle shot of our research location at Maori Bay and significant relief features…allowed me to draw more accurate annotated précis sketches and identify wave action (6). These photos also helped explain the change in longshore drift and other anomalies… Annotation of the photos further supported the analysis…The photos of the saltation sticks show the spread of sand grains which is as important as the actual recorded height which has been recorded and graphed… Without the photos of the sticks only one aspect of saltation would be recorded…(7)

The visual evidence helps confirm the validity of my results as it shows that they have neither been exaggerated nor fabricated…

Our results for saltation were compromised due to the location of the sticks used to measure sand movement…and the occurrence of rain…The result of saltation occurring to a greater extent on Muriwai Beach than Maori Bay would probably be accurate due to the different tidal range…wet sand…but the rain clearly impacted the results. The data collected pertaining to the process of saltation can explain why sand dunes are able to form on Muriwai Beach and not on Maori Bay… (8).

An alternative method would be to go back to the location more than once at different times of the day which would give me a more accurate indication of saltation rates (9)…