BASIC KNOWLEDGE IN MARINE SCIENCES

Edited by

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Introduction

Grain size is a basic descriptive measure of sediments. The grain size is the most fundamental property of sediment particles, affecting their entrainment, transport and deposition (Simon & Kenneth, 2001). Beach sediment comes in all shapes and sizes, from rounded boulders to sand grains barely visible with the naked eye. Terms such as boulder, cobble, pebble, granule, sand and silt are used to describe the particle size (Soulsby, 1997; Haslett, 2000). Clays and silts are collectively called mud, and granules, pebbles and cobbles are collectively called gravel. Waterworn, rounded gravel is often referred to as shingle. The character of sediment particles and texture reflect the wave environment of the beach and in turn can also influence the beach profile (Bascom, 1951).

Grain-size distribution patterns may be characteristic of sediments deposited in certain environments and can yield information about depositional processes (Flügel, 2009). Sediment transfer in the coastal zone arises from a number of forcing mechanisms. The most prominent is wave action, although tidal currents, river and estuary flows, and wind all play supporting roles, particularly in determining the drift of sediment along the shore (Carter, 2002).

Grain-size analysis, also known as particle-size analysis or granulometric analysis is perhaps the most basic sedimentological technique to characterize and interpret sediments and sedimentary rocks. The material sizes on any particular beach will normally comprise a range of grain sizes. Thus, it is a standard practice to measure the grain size distribution by a sieve analysis from which the percentage by weight of material passing through a range of sieve sizes