Coastal systems estuarine & shoreline successions *3.1.3.3*

Q1	***True or False?***	
A	A sand dune ecosystem receives but does not lose sand	
B	A plant succession means that as you travel along an estuary the plants change	
C	A saltmarsh involves plants that can tolerate saline conditions	
D	Embryo dunes are backed by yellow dunes, which turn into grey dunes in time	
E	A dune slack is where tourists have worn the vegetation away	

Q2	**Match each term to the correct description**	
A	An intervening stage of characteristic plants on the way to a full succession	
B	A plant succession developing in salt water conditions	
C	Final stage of a fully mature succession matched to prevailing conditions	
D	A plant succession developing on unconsolidated sand leading to stability	
E	The plant community that develops where human activity intervenes	

Psammosere **climatic climax** **plagioclimax** **halosere** **seral community**

Q3	**Tick which is the odd one out from each group of 6 terms**	
A	Grey dune	Embryo dune
	Mudflat	Yellow dune
	Dune slack	Upper beach zone
B	Halosere	Marine algae
	Estuary shore	Low saltmarsh
	Foredune	Intertidal zone
C	Climatic climax	Prisere
	Seral community	Salt-tolerant plants
	Plant succession	Secondary succession
D	Pine	Spartina
	Cordgrass	Marram
	Mobile dune	Alder

Coastal systems estuarine & shoreline successions *3.1.3.3*

Q4	**Number the stages to put them in the right sequence of development (1 = first)**
Halosere	***Psammosere***
High saltmarsh	**Grey dune**
Climax	**Embryo dune**
Submerged estuary shore	**Foredune**
Mudflat	**Heath & woodland**
Low Saltmash	**Yellow dune**

Q5	***Suggest what qualities the named variable requires for maximum development of the named sere***
A	Wind – in the development of a psammosere
B	Water – in the development of a halosere