Methods for team D:

- Buoy data (salinity and temperature), average tidal height and range and significant wave height was taken from various websites

The following were all taken from the middle transect line

- We measured salinity, surface water temperature by going down to the ocean and putting the temperature in the water for a few minutes and then checking it, the salinity was measured by a refractometer, where you put a few drops of ocean water and look into it.

- One to two slope measurements were taken from each stratum depending on how long the beach was.

- To do this you would take two meter sticks and place on the sediment surface (vertically), the rope was tied at the top of the one closer to the ocean and the other side was adjusted up and down until it was leveled and we would get the height distance. The distance between the two meter sticks was measured.

-To get angle we used inverse sine: Ɵ = sin-1(opp/hypo), opp=height hypo = distance between

- One RPD for each stratum by forcing a clear tube deep as possible into the ground, after the height of the RPD was recorded, and the sediment was bagged for grain size measurements.

- RPD did not go over 30 cm

- Peggy's cove did not have RPD or sample cores for grain size because rock

- The core samples were put into an aluminium boats (containers) and put into a mini oven at 65-85°C for 24 hours or until dried

-Each stratum of sand was then sifted through the various sized sifters (refer to table), the weights of each grain size class was measured and were changed to proportions