Appendix: Sand Samples

In the following graphs the results of the sieve analysis are represented. Each sample is taken from another location. The locations are indicated with a number and can be found in the figures below. Furthermore, some samples are taken from the beach and waterline at the North and South beach. The horizontal axes of the graphs have a logarithmic scale. The cumulative mass percentage of the vertical axes of the graphs is the mass percentage of sand that passed the sieve.

Besides sand the sand samples also consist of shells. The diameter of the shells is larger compared to the diameter of the sand. Only a few samples consist of a sufficient amount of shells. Therefore, calcium (shells) is not removed because this extra step in the preparation of the samples before the sieve analysis will not sufficiently influence the results. Furthermore, there was also some organic material in the sample. The fraction of organic material in the sample was small compared to the sand fraction. Therefore, the organic material is not removed before sieving. The organic matter and shells influenced the analysed diameter of the sand, but this influence can be neglected.

The smallest sieve diameter was 0,053 mm and the largest sieve diameter was 3,15 mm. Some samples included finer sand than sand with a diameter of 0,053 mm. The sand found behind the finest sieve is smaller than 0,053 mm. Sand in the sieve of 3,15 mm is graded to 3,15 mm. Therefore, sand with a diameter below 0,053 mm and above 3,15 mm is not analysed. To improve the results more sieves with different diameters can be used. This is efficient when the a fraction in a certain sieve is large.

Locations of sand samples at North Beach:



Locations of sand samples at South Beach:

