

Site: Cape Schanck

About Cape Schanck:

Cape Schanck is located at the southern tip of the Mornington Peninsula and separates the waters of Bass Strait from Western Port Bay. This site provides students with an amazing real-life view of coastal features such as caves, wave cut platforms and stacks. The site can be used to:

- discuss the physical processes that have caused this environment to be in a constant state of change and;
- evaluate the management strategies that have been put in place to ensure the sustainability of this environment.

The bonus of this site is that students will hopefully be stunned by the views and the power of the ocean. Such experiences tend to make students more open for discussion about how to protect these environments.

To access this site travel along Boneo Road, then turn into Cape Schanck Road. There are ample parking spaces and toilet facilities are available. There is no charge for entry. There is a walking track to a viewing area followed by a board walk with several steps down to the base of Cape Schanck.

Note: The later part of this walk is not accessible for those in wheel chairs and may not be suitable for those with other disabilities. If possible it is best to visit this site at low tide as more of the features are visible. [Here is a map to the carpark.](#)

Some information about Cape Schanck can be found at the [Parks Victoria website](#)

Fieldwork Activities:

Please note that not all of these activities need to be completed. Select those that suit your needs.

1. With reference to your base map describe the relative location of Cape Schanck.

OR

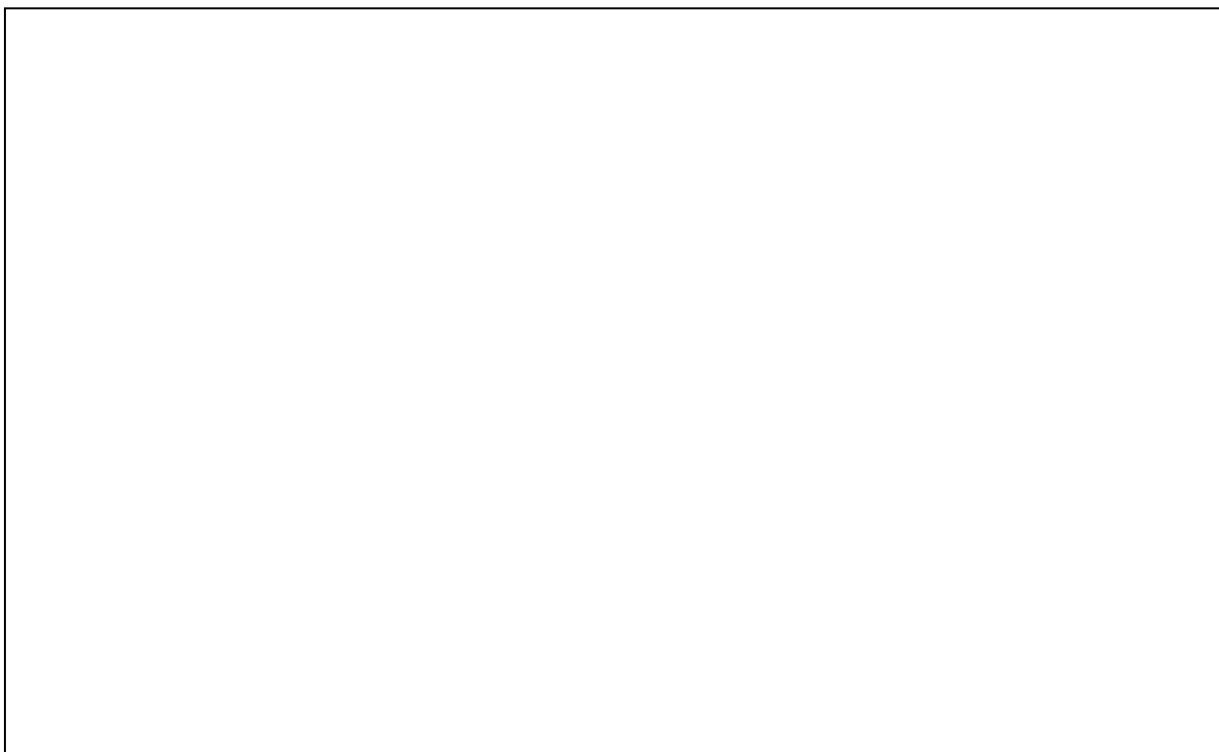
Using either the GPS Test or GPS Data apps describe the absolute location of Cape Schanck.

2. At the first viewing platform create a field sketch of the Cape Schanck headland.

Draw and annotate the following features.

- Headland
- Cliffs
- Pulpit Rock
- Wave cut platform
- Pebble Beach
- Undercutting
- Board walk
- Areas of erosion

Remember to complete your sketch with the correct geographic conventions.



Alternatively

Label the following features on the image below:

- Headland
- Cliffs
- Pulpit Rock
- Wave cut platform
- Pebble Beach
- Undercutting
- Board walk
- Areas of erosion

Cape Schanck



Source: <http://watertourist.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/cape-schanck-morning-vic0404-11x17.jpg>

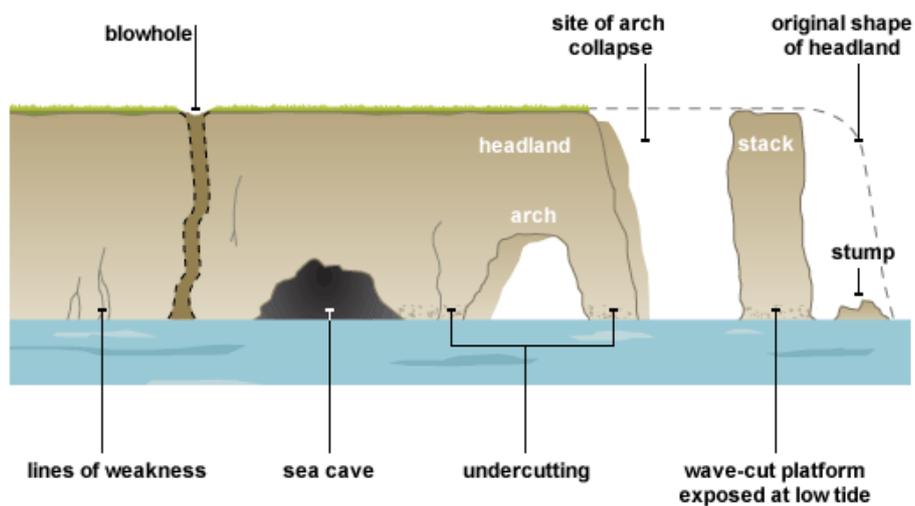
6. At the end of the board walk complete the following table:

Natural Processes (forms of erosion, deposition and transportation)	Examples of these processes at Cape Schanck. For this section either briefly describe, sketch or take photos of these images.
E.g. erosion	cave

7. What are the different types of rock present at Cape Schanck? Provide or take photos of examples showing how has this affected the type and rate of erosion present? What other factors have impacted on the rate of erosion?

8. With reference to the diagram below, explain the natural processes (stages) that formed Pulpit Rock. Try to find examples of these stages at Cape Schanck and take photos of them.

Formation of cave, arch and stack



Source: <http://worldlywise.pbworks.com>

11. Complete the table below commenting on other management strategies that could be implemented at Cape Schanck to ensure its sustainability?

Description of alternative strategy and purpose	Factors that may hinder the effectiveness of this strategy