Bulkheads are vertical wooden walls to stop soil slumping along a shoreline that doesn't experience strong waves.

Deposition occurs when material that has been eroded drops out of suspension.

Dikes are impermeable earth walls designed to hold out river or sea water and may require pumps to remove storm water.

Gabions look like rip-rap in a crab pot, essentially rocks confined by wire baskets.

Groins are low walls at right angles to the beach to block longshore drift.

Jetties are similar to groins, typically in pairs, to direct currents or keep an outlet open.

Living Shorelines allow for natural coastal processes to remain active through strategic placement of plants, stone, sand fill, and other structural and organic materials.

Longshore drift occurs when waves strike the shore at an angle but recede perpendicular to the shoreline. The effect is to push the sand along the shore.

Revetments are low sloping barriers parallel to the shore to break the force of wa	ves.
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Rip-rap is the placement of rock of various sizes to reinforce a shoreline.

Seawalls are typically concrete barriers to strong wave erosion along a shore.

Storm surge barriers are usually much larger than tide gates, often on navigable waterways, and thus used for storm protection rather than daily high tides.

Tide gates are barriers across small creeks or drainage ditches that open at low tide and closing at high tide to drain land that falls between the two elevations.