

**Breakwaters** are hard offshore barriers parallel to the shoreline to blunt waves.

**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 waves.

**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.