



HEAVY OBJECTS

Objects like fences, pools, and decks place weight onto the bluff, leading to failure.

GROUNDWATER

Over-saturation from sprinklers or storms can lead to bluff slumping.

FOOT TRAFFIC

Humans and animals can trample protective plants and disturb sediments.

CLIMBING

To prevent erosion, do not climb bluffs. Access beaches using public access points.

VEHICLES

Driving too close to the bluff can destroy plants and cause erosion.

VEGETATIVE BUFFER

Leave space at the top of the bluff to absorb runoff and reduce weight.

NATIVE PLANTS

Native plants help stabilize bluff sediments.

CONSERVATION

Bluffs play an important role in natural resilience.

ENJOY THE BEACH

Observe the bluffs from a distance.

Protecting Coastal Bluffs of Long Island

DID YOU KNOW?

The bluffs along Long Island's shorelines were deposited by advancing and retreating glaciers during the last ice age over 18,000 years ago. Composed of loose sediments that range from very small clays to large boulders, the bluffs are vulnerable to erosive forces such as wind, waves, and other influences.

We must do our part to protect these unique bluffs!



Visit bit.ly/coastalbluffsli
for more resources

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IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



Long Island Sound Study
A Partnership to Restore and Protect the Sound

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