

Protecting Coastal Bluffs of Long Island

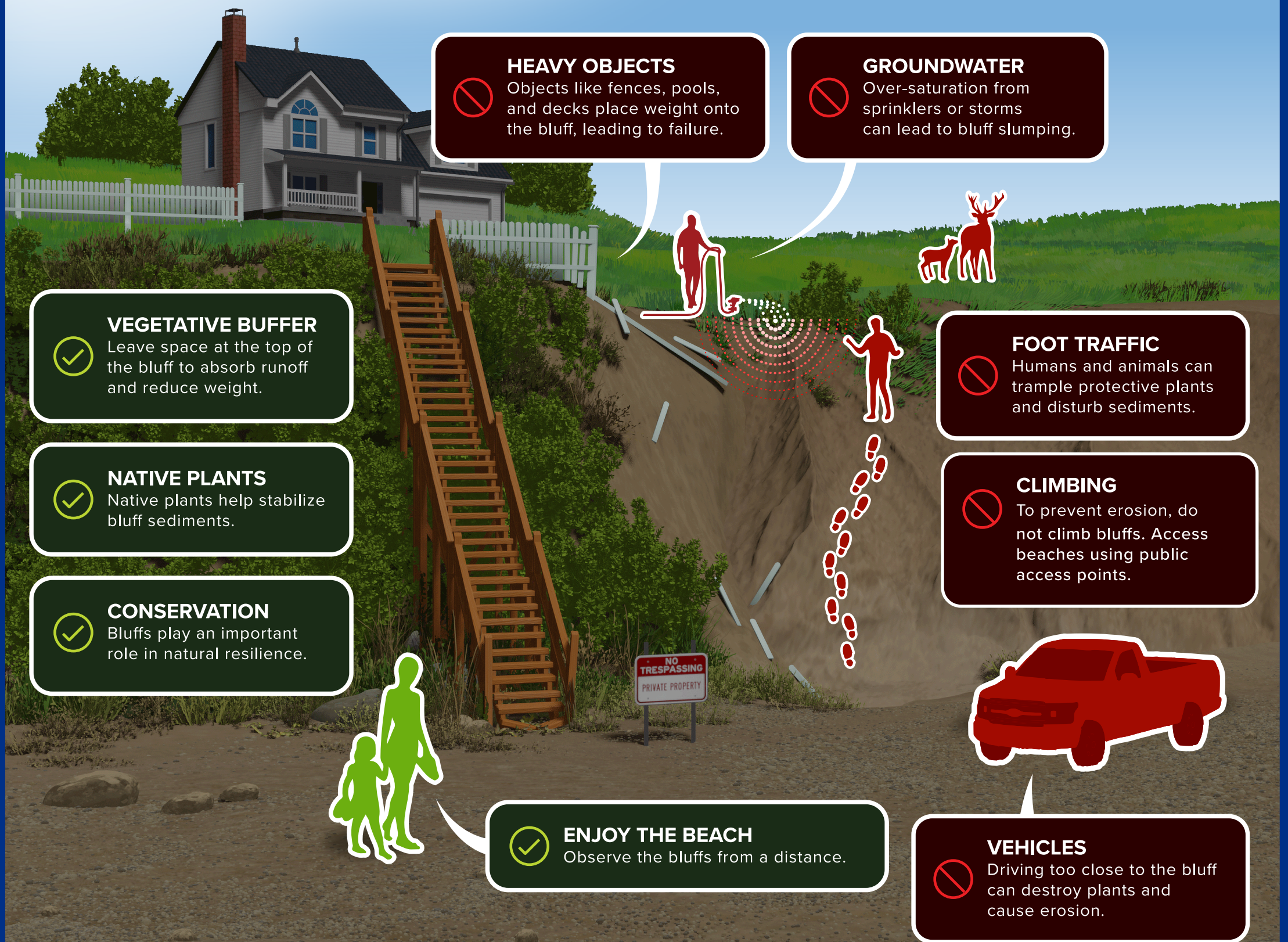


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DID YOU KNOW?

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!



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.

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.

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.

ENJOY THE BEACH
Observe the bluffs from a distance.

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

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