



Figure 12. Tide-control structures open at low tide to allow freshwater to flow to the coast and close at high tide to prevent saltwater from flooding original salt marshes, such as in the Herring River Basin. The ecologically damaging effects of tide restrictions are prompting tide-restoration projects on Cape Cod and throughout the world.

Photos courtesy of Britt Argow, National Park Service, Cape Cod National Seashore;
inset by Bruce Hansen, U.S. Geological Survey