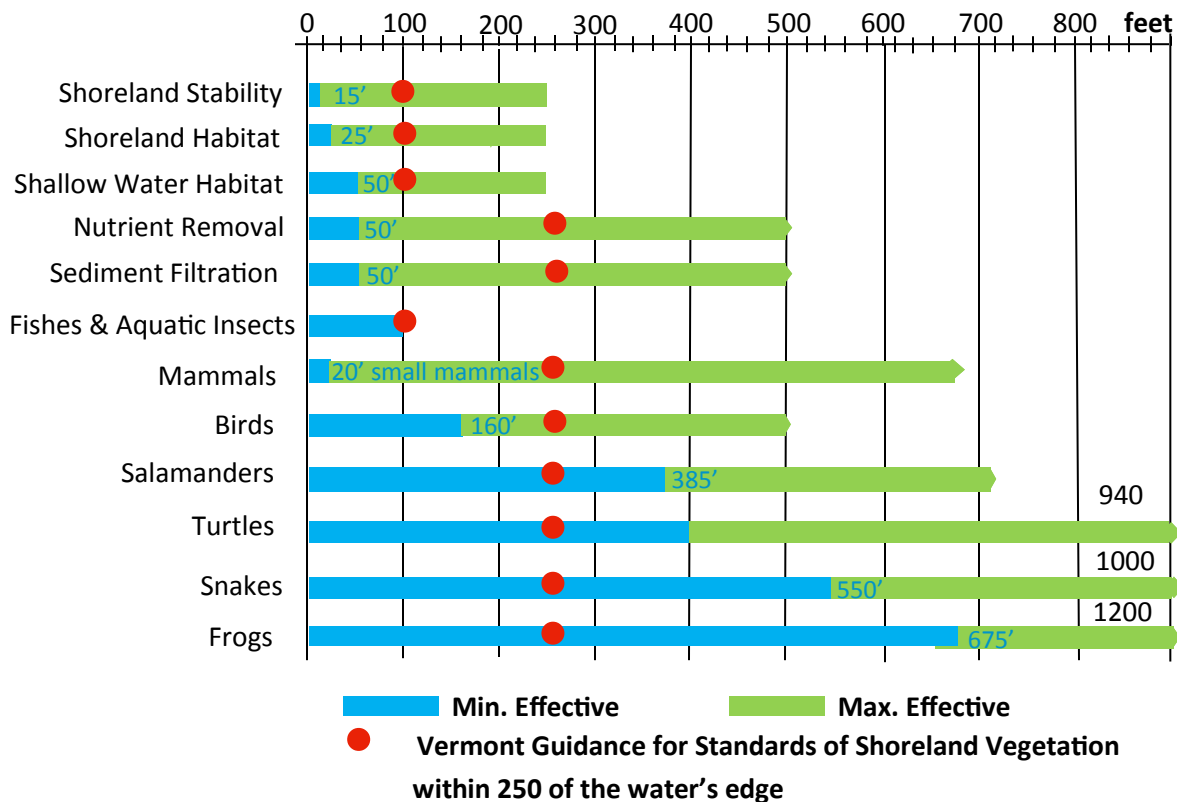


Widths of Lakeshore Vegetation For Lake Protection

measured horizontally in feet

Natural Lakeshore Vegetation:

- filters and cleans dirty runoff from uphill land uses
- provides shoreland and shallow-water habitat
- stabilizes banks
- increases lake aesthetics



Additional Factors

that Alter Effectiveness of Vegetated Shores:

- Density and Composition of Shoreland Trees and Shrubs - multiple layers (overstory, understory, and groundcover), plant species, and age classes are vital to rainfall retention, and for soil and bank stabilization.
- Slope - the steeper the slope, the less stable the bank. Sloped shores require wider widths of vegetation. All widths are measured horizontally.
- Land Use above the Shoreland Area - surfaces that easily erode (e.g. gardens and farm fields), or are considered impervious (e.g. rooftops, driveways and decks), should be minimized to lessen their impact of increasing dirty runoff to the lake, and therefore increasing the "work load" on shoreland vegetation.

References on reverse of this page

Shoreland Vegetation Widths - References

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Shoreline Habitat (in terms of Plant Diversity)

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Mammals

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Reptiles and Amphibians

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