Managing Our Shorelands to Protect Our Lakes

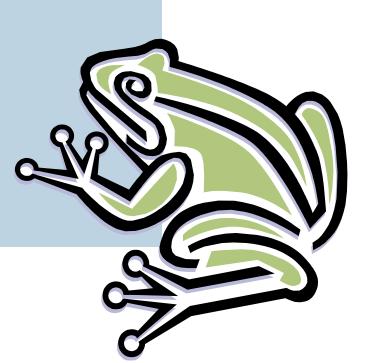


Quita Sheehan Conservation Specialist Vilas County Land and Water Conservation Dept.

Program Overview

How to manage Shorelands? Surveying Restoring

Shoreland Programs



What is the "Shoreland Buffer Zone"?

Shoreland

Zones of Vegetation: Upland & in Lake

Aquatic

Buffer Zone

What is the Shoreland Buffer Zone?

Flood Plain

Consists of Vegetation "Layers"

Ribbon of Life

Littoral Zone

Shoreling

Why are Shoreland Buffers Important?

Stabilize Soil

Provide Food & Nesting Habitat

Take Up Nutrients

Shelter for Wildlife



Protection for Fish

90% of all lake life is born, raised, sheltered, and fed or grows in the

area where land and water meet:

The Shoreland Buffer Zone

Natural Lake Shorelands

Rich Mosaic of Vegetation

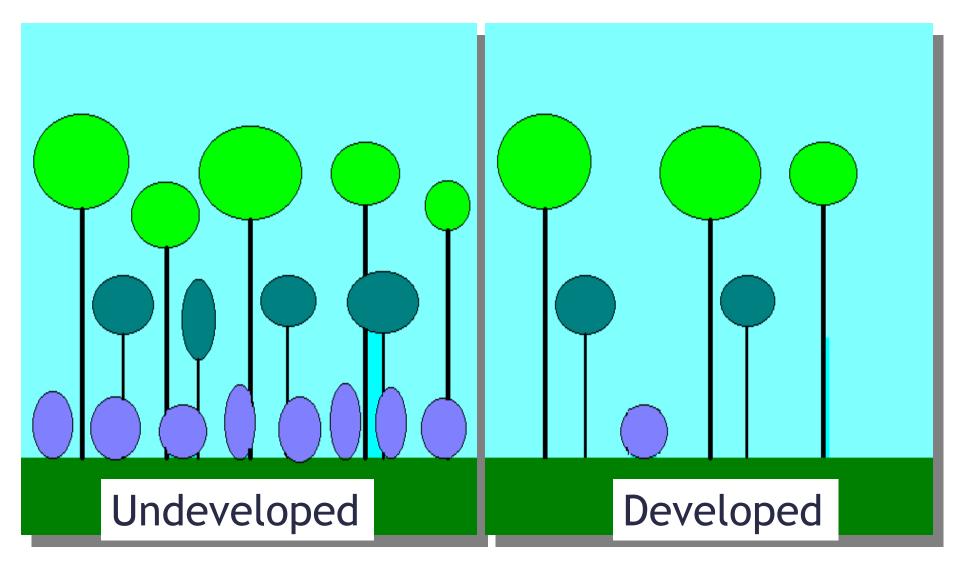
Natural Scenic Beauty

Habitat

Lake Protection

The Very Essence of Being "Up North"

What's Happening to our Shoreland Buffers?



Losing the vegetation layers



Everyone takes loving care of their own property....



But when everyone does it, the effects add up!

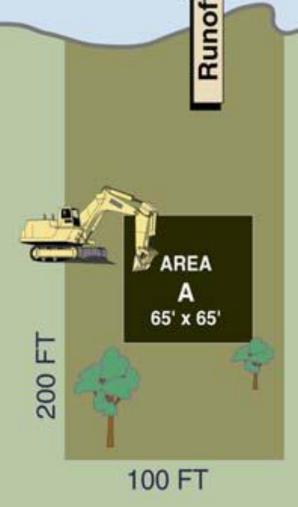


The effect of land disturbance on water quality

IF ONLY AREA A (home site) IS CLEARED:

IMPACT ON LAKE (June - Sept.)

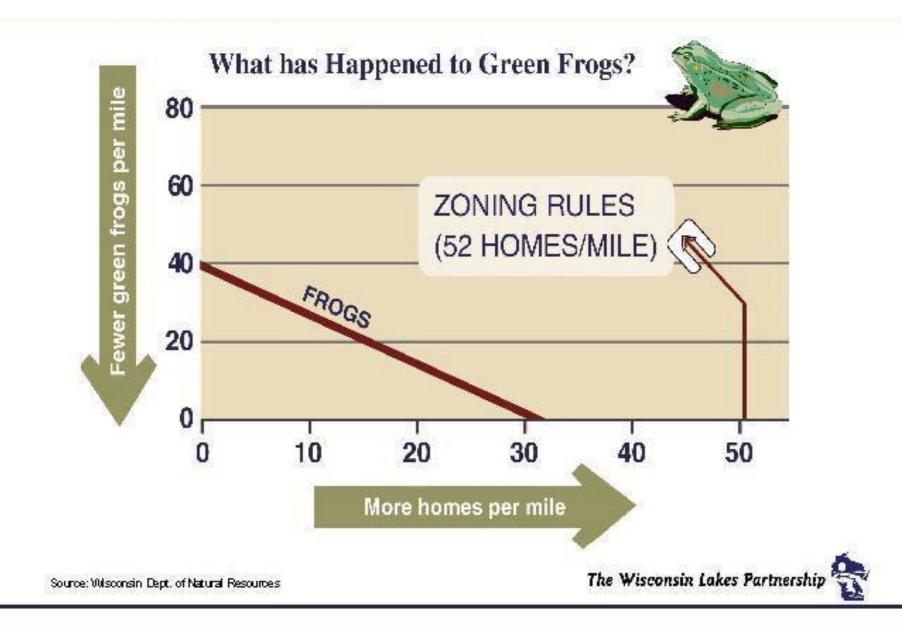
- 1 ton sediment to lake
- 2 lbs. phos. to lake



IF ENTIRE LOT IS CLEARED

IMPACT ON LAKE (June - Sept.)

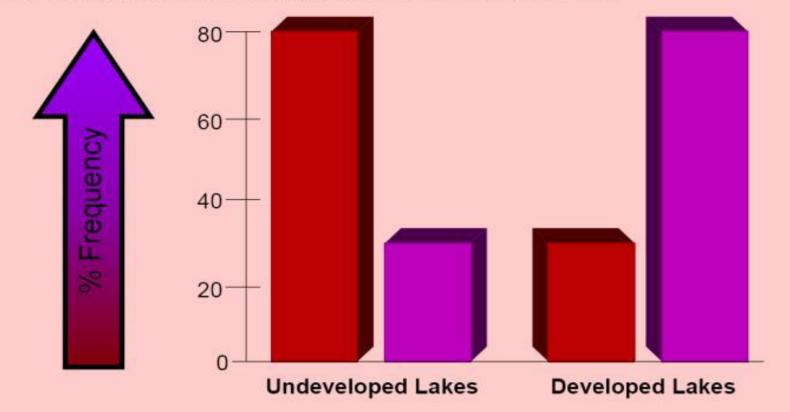
- up to 18 tons sediment to lake
- up to 36 lbs. lbs. phos. to lake



What's Happened to Songbirds?

Uncommon birds (Warblers, Thrushes, Vireos, Oven Bird) Common birds (Grackle, Catbird, Chickadee, Bluejay, Goldfinch)





Cumulative Impacts:

Increased Erosion

Increased Nutrient Input

Decreased Biological Diversity

Decreased Lake Water Quality





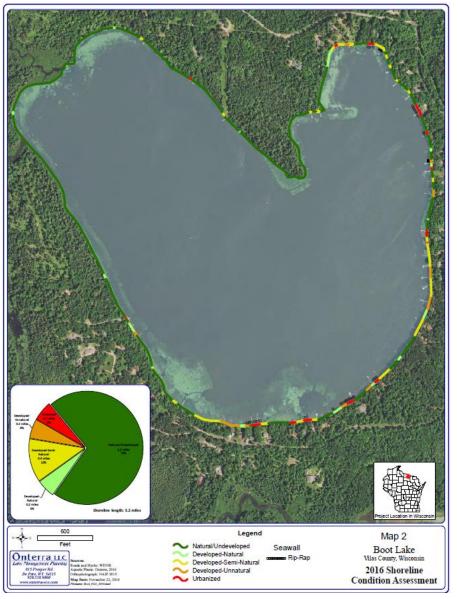
Score your Shoreland

- 1) Is there natural ground cover? How much?
- 2) Is there a shrub layer? How much?
- 3) Is there a tree layer? How much?
- 4) Is there any soil erosion? How much?

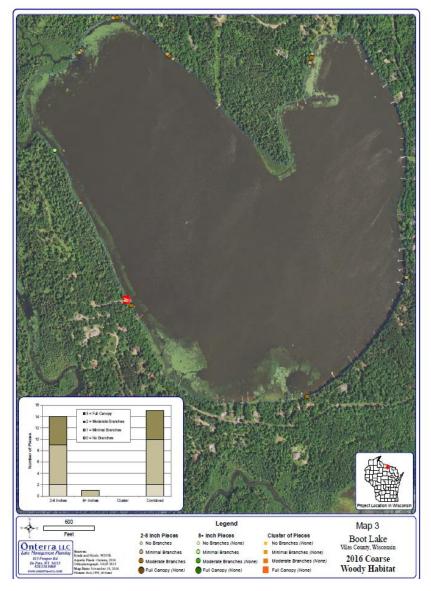
GIS Lake Shoreland Inventory

- Identify areas of shoreland that may need protection or restoration
- Provide a different perspective
- Develop a baseline for future comparison
- Provide specific information to property owners
- Inventory of potential workload for municipal/agency professionals

Shoreland Condition Assessment



Coarse Woody Habitat



Now we know what the condition of our shoreland is -

What can we do?

Restoration Options:

Protection

Natural Recovery

Accelerated Recovery

Protection

- No serious erosion problem
- Native vegetation
 present
- Diversity of structure
- Shoreland buffer requirement met



Natural Recovery

- Elements of 3 layers present
- Turf grasses not well established
- Leave it be no mowing or weed whacking
- Discourage disturbance (people and critters)



Accelerated Recovery

- Turf grass well established
- No natives
 present
- Exposed soil
- Lots of traffic
- Sand beach maintained
- Quick results wanted



Accelerated Recovery Steps

- Site Plan Design
- Find a reference site
- Bioengineering required?
- Permits needed?
- Plant native plant species



<u>"What about the toe erosion of my</u> <u>shoreland?"</u>







Restoration Assistance

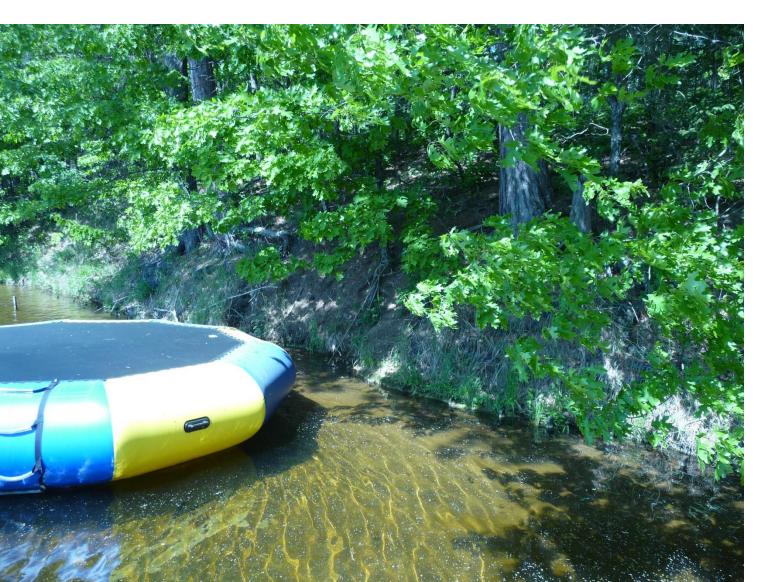
- Vilas County Land & Water Conservation
 Department
 - Technical Assistance
 - Cost Share Program
- WI DNR's Healthy Lakes Implementation Grant
 Through Lake Association
 Shovel Ready Projects



Construction







Funding the Projects

Cost Share Funding

- DATCP funding managed by Land & Water Conservation Depts.
 - Can provide engineering design
 - Requires match % varies depending on project
 - Dept. work directly with the land owners
 - Typically for moderate erosion problems
 - Funds more expensive projects (\$7500 cap)

BACKGROUND Lean Government Charter

Goal: protect and improve the health of Wisconsin lakes by increasing lakeshore property owner participation in habitat restoration and runoff and erosion control proiects.

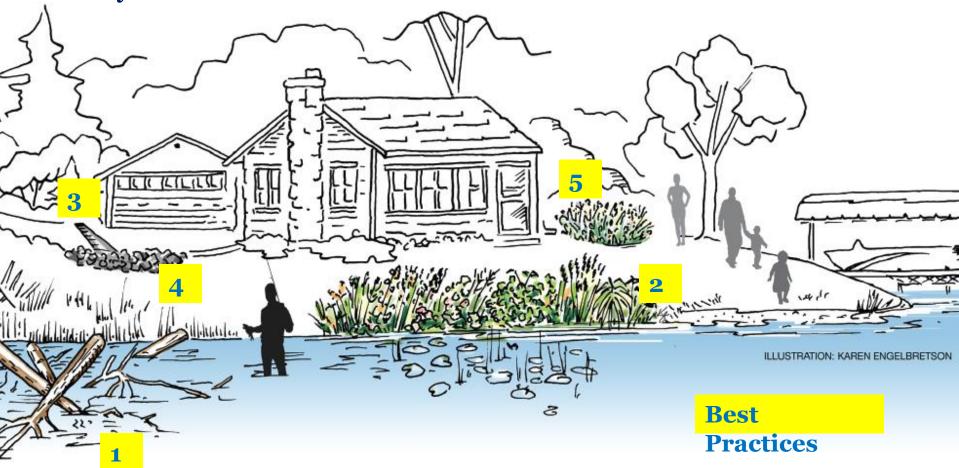
Healthy Lakes



PLANNING

Wisconsin's 2014-2017 Healthy Lakes Implementation Plan

- Apply for Healthy Lakes grant funding, or
- Integrate into local planning efforts, or
- Do it yourself.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Wisconsin's 2014-2017 Healthy Lakes Implementation Plan



WISCONSIN'S HEALTHY LAKES IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Statewide Plan

Implementation focus





ed to the shore and are partially or fully submerged. Fish sticks are not tre-tilized for the projects come from further than 35 feet from shore, thus the

ects, to fish, to turtles, ducks, and

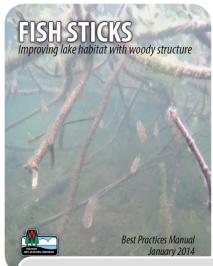
hore that is not used for pier(s) or re than a single Fish Sticks cluster.

PROJECT END



Fact Sheets

- 5 Best Practices
- Funding & Admin FAQs



Technical Guidance

• More project installation detail

FUNDING

Healthy Lakes Grants

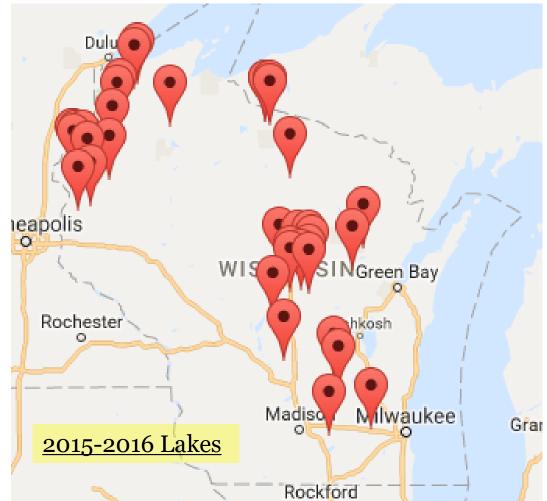
- \$1000/best practice funding cap
- Eligible sponsor applies on behalf of landowners with \$25,000 grant award cap (multiple best practices)
- 2-year grant agreement and 10-year individual landowner contract with maintenance requirements



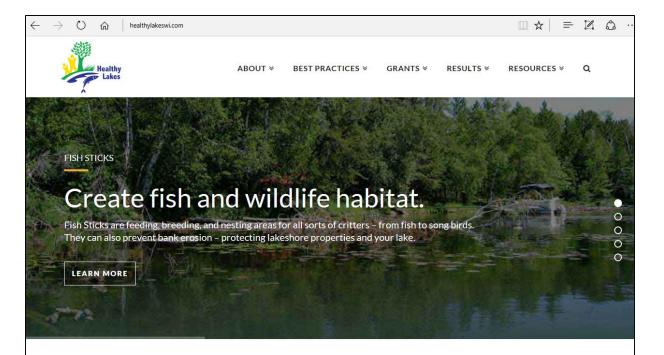


RESULTS

2015-2017: 407 Best Practices, 267 Properties, 56 Lakes, 21 Counties \$377K state investment



www.healthylakeswi.com





I own lakeshore property.

You can make a difference. Learn about Healthy Lakes best practices for your property and how

to find help.

Get Started



l'm an eligible grant applicant.

Qualified lake associations, lake districts, municipalities, and tribal governments can apply for Healthy Lakes grant funding on behalf of multiple lakeshore property owners.

ESOURCES

- www.healthylakeswi.com
- Professional Shoreland Habitat Training (UW-Extension)
- Future workshops Wisconsin Lake Partnership Convention April 5 -7



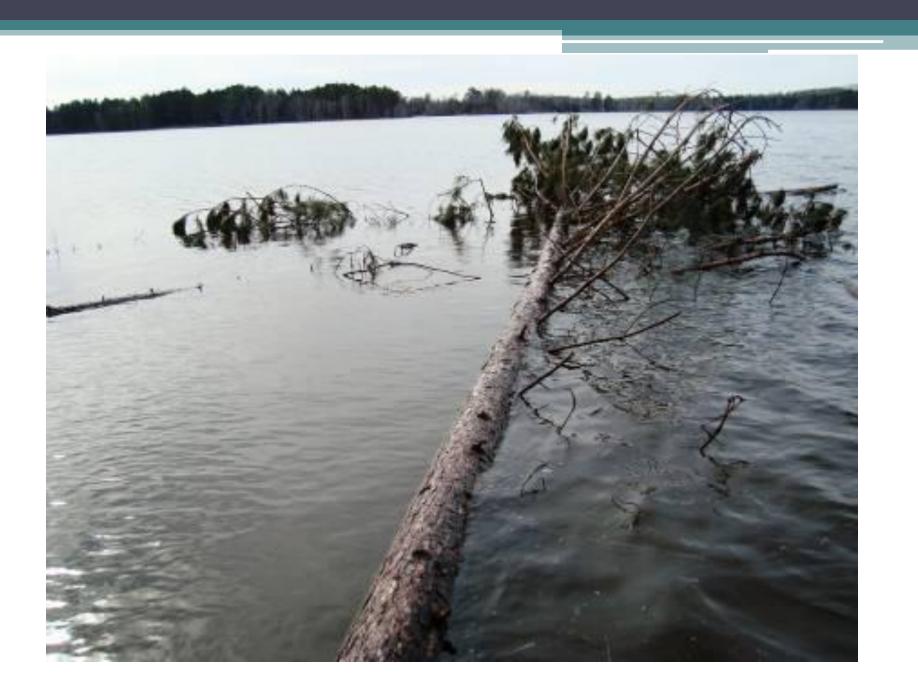


and Waler Conservation Department and Waler Conservation Department on and Ruhaldflation District fail to Electron Descences

DNR's Healthy Lakes Implementation Plan

- Grants available to Lake Associations or other entities
- 5 Best Practices (pick 1 or more)
 - Fish Sticks
 - I0 x 30 ft area of Native Plantings
 - Diversion
 - Infiltrations Pit
 - Rain Garden







Restoration in progress

Rain Gardens

- Increase the amount of water filtering into ground rather than running across the ground and causing soil erosion
- Recharge groundwater
- Provide wildlife habitat
- Enhance beauty of yard and neighborhood
- Protect against flooding and drainage problems
- Protect lakes from damaging flows and reduces erosion
- Reduce the need for costly municipal storm water treatment structures

Rain Gardens - Defined

•Shallow depressions planted with native plants usually located near drain spouts of a building or adjacent to pavement areas

•Allows water to infiltrate into the soil

•Reduces soil erosion caused by runoff, to protect the quality of lake water or storm water drainage

•Functional garden

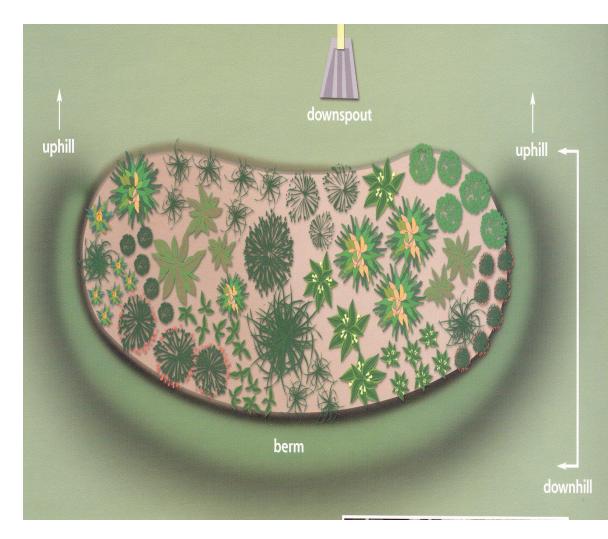


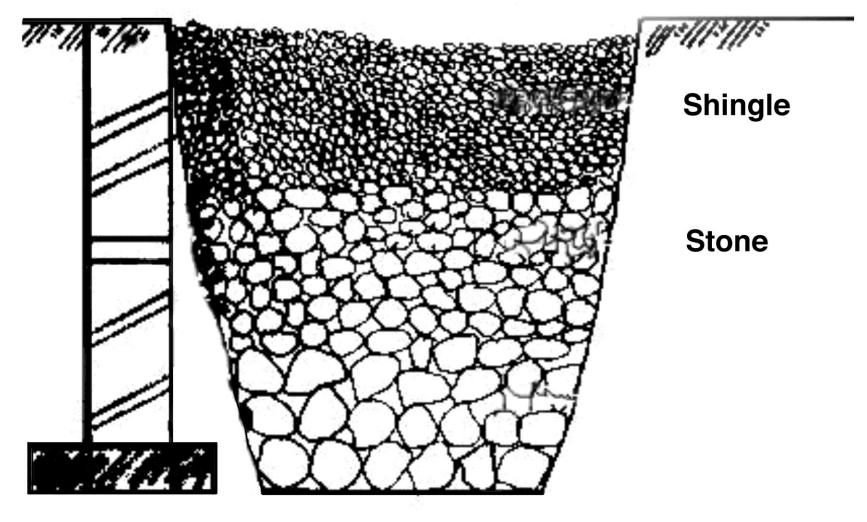




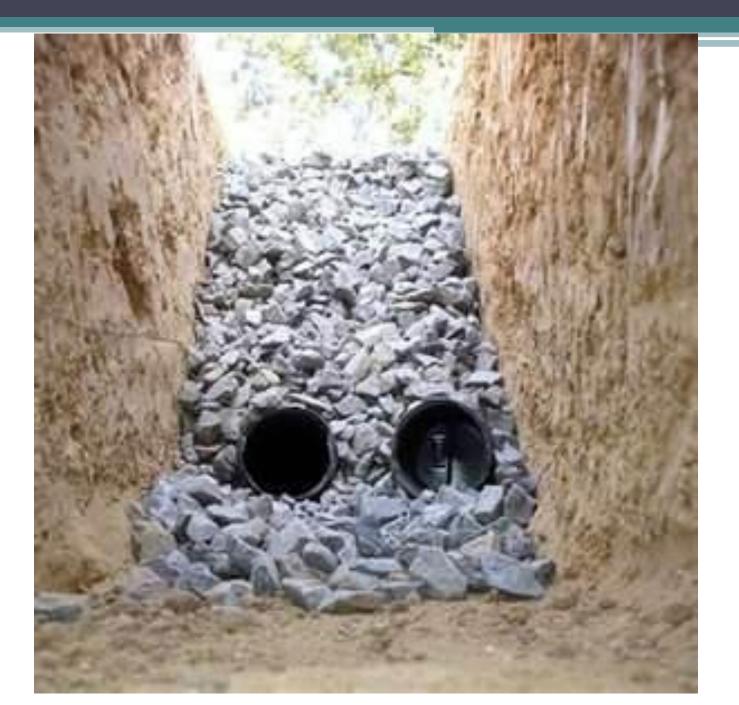


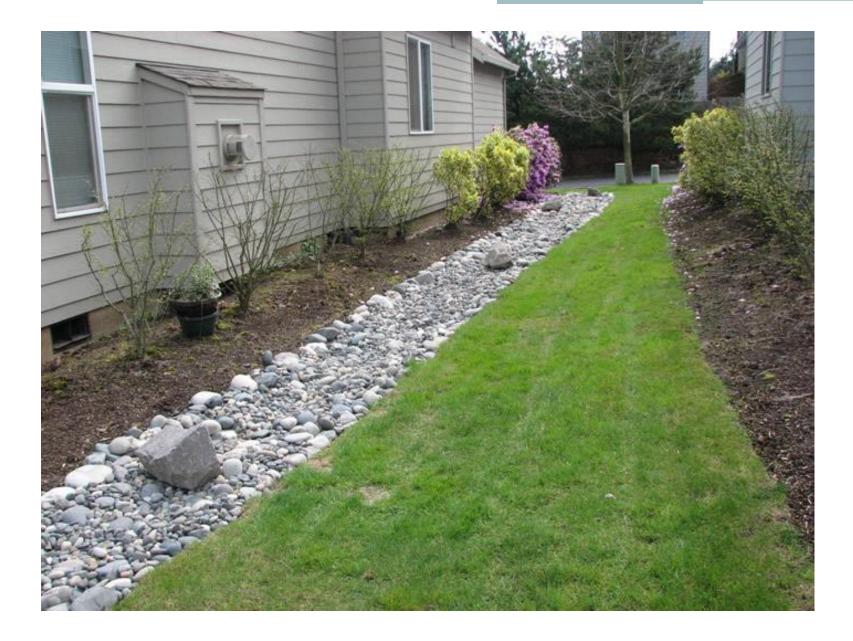
Illustration 1: French Drain

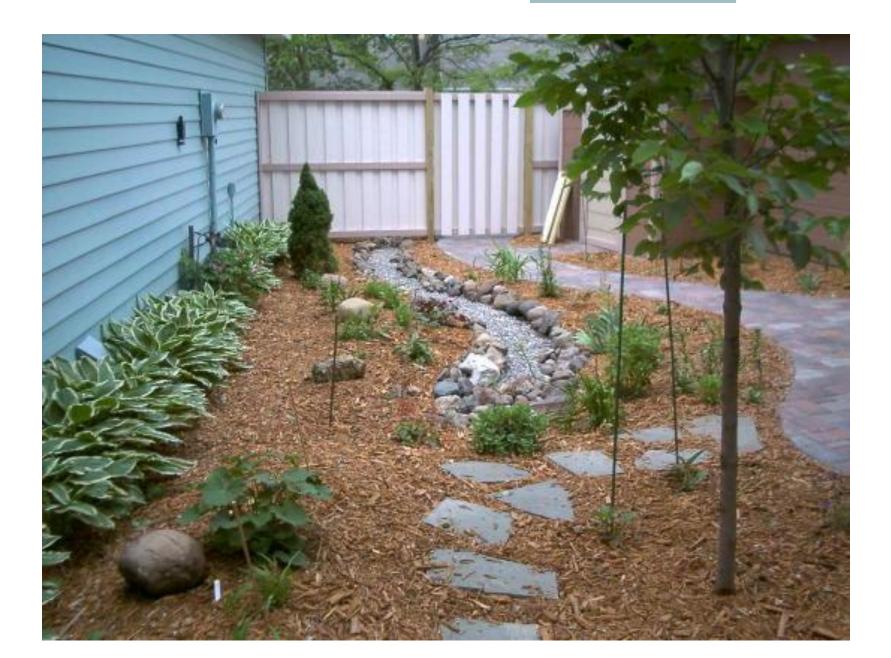
Foundation



Not to scale







Funding the Projects

Healthy Lakes

- DNR Grant Funded
 - Lake Organizations typically hold grant
 - \$1,000 max per practice awards
 - Requires 25% match (cash and/or labor)
 - Lake Organizations often have property owners cover the 25% match on practices implemented
 - Works well for minor erosion problems



Questions?