

Native “Lakescaping” to Protect Water Quality



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

Side by side plots along a lake shoreline were treated to illustrate the potential benefits of native vegetation and erosion control structures. In figures 1-2 the plot areas are treated with herbicides, and sand is brought into the site. In figures 3-4, an erosion control structure made of coconut fiber (called a coir log) is laid down along the shoreline. Black fabric cloth, wooden stakes and rocks are used to keep the coir log in place and prevent back washing from wave action. The area is mulched and seeded with grass and plants in figures 5-6. Figure 7 shows the plot planted with native vegetation while figure 8 shows the plot planted with grass only during year one.



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12

Figures 9-12 show the results during year two. The plot with the coir log and native vegetation (figures 9 and 11) has a stable shoreline, and native vegetation has begun growing within the rocks and log. The plot planted with grass (figures 10 and 12) has severe erosion along the shoreline. Geese feathers and droppings are prominent within the plot while the neighboring plot shows little evidence of geese congregating in the area.