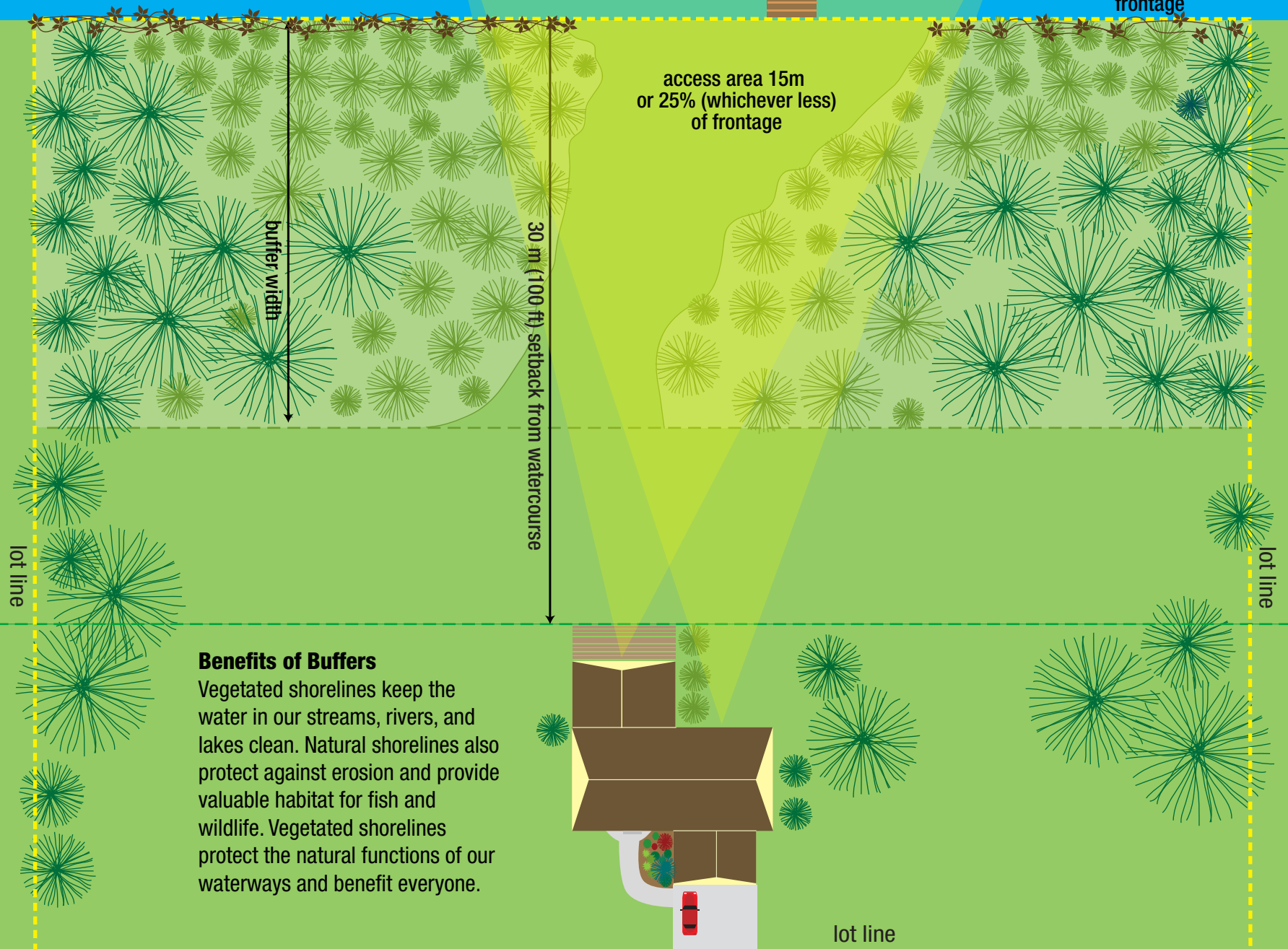


Example Shoreline Buffer Plan

Plan View 1

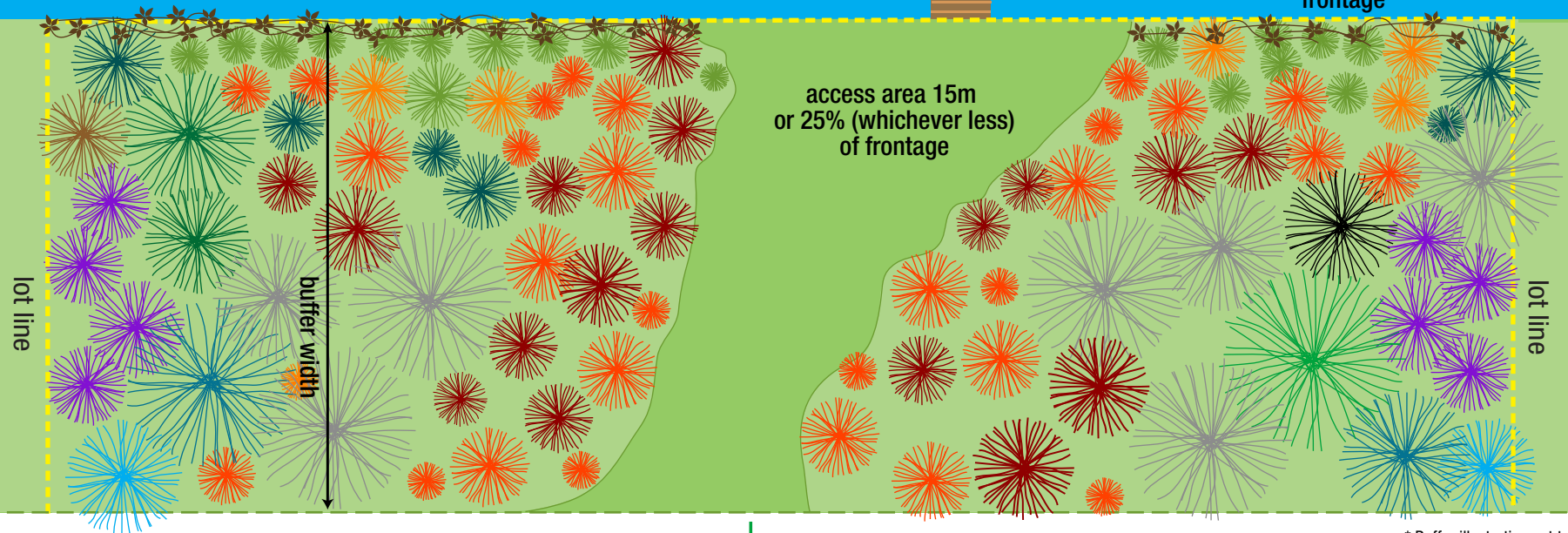


Benefits of Buffers








Vegetated shorelines keep the water in our streams, rivers, and lakes clean. Natural shorelines also protect against erosion and provide valuable habitat for fish and wildlife. Vegetated shorelines protect the natural functions of our waterways and benefit everyone.

Example Shoreline Buffer Plan

Plan View 2









Suggested Shrubs

Name	Latin Name	Characteristics
 Sweet Gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>	1.5 m. Forms dense, low thickets on rocky shorelines, provides cover for many species. Fragrant leaves and stem. On shores of fens, streams and lakes
 Highbush Cranberry	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	1 to 4 m. White flowers, red berries. Good erosion control in open areas. Wet, rich, clay or silt soil. Swamps, thickets, floodplains, streambanks, and shorelines
 Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	4 to 7 m. Creamy white flowers, red to orange berries. Wet rich sites near water, along forest edges, by roadsides, swamps and thickets
 Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	1 to 3 m. Forms a tickets, dark red branches, white flowers. Well developed root system, low branches can also produce new roots. Excellent plant for soil retention and stopping erosion. Very adaptable plant, it grows well in clay or wet soils, hilly terrain and poorly drained areas, and dry regions
 Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Up to 6 m. Small tree or a shrub. Ornamental features (fern foliage, hairy stems, bright red fruiting clusters and red fall foliage). Best when massed for stabilizing embankments or for hard-to-cover areas with poorer soils or for naturalizing in wild areas. Does best on well-drained, sandy, poor-quality, dry, sterile soils
 Sandbar Willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	1.5 to 3.5 m. Spreads extensively forming dense clumps on sandy lakeshores, floodplains, riverbanks, edges of swamps and shallow ponds
 Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	Climbing woody, perennial vine. Clearings, forest edges, fence lines

Suggested Trees

* Buffer illustration not to scale

Name	Latin Name	Characteristics
 Eastern White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Up to 15 m. Swampy to dry areas and places where soil is shallow, especially over flat limestone. Often in association with Eastern Hemlock, White Spruce, Yellow Birch, Red Maple. Easily transplanted and to grow, adaptable and tolerant once established. Does best in moist, loam, calcareous soils but tolerates dry, acidic and alkaline conditions
 Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Up to 30 m high. Moderate to fast growing. Does best in sandy loam and acidic soil; Well suited to landscape and forestry uses). No taproot. Requires large, open area for best growth
 Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Up to 35 m. Riverbanks, lakeshores, wetlands, marshes. Medium-sized to large tree. Plant far away from septic system area
 Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	10 to 25 m. Poorly drained sites. In association with White Birch, White Spruce
 White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Up to 25 m. Forest edges, lakeshores and roadsides in association with Yellow Birch, Sugar Maple, Eastern White Pine, Balsam Fir
 White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Up to 25 m. Found in a variety of habitat from uplands to wetlands. Moderate to fast growing. Tolerates a variety of acidic soils from sand to clay but does best in moist, well-drained humous soil. Planted as an ornamental

Additional Notes and Suggestions

- Spacing: Shrubs 1 m x 1 m, Trees 2.4 m x 2.4 m (evenly spread out, or if desired, in groups for a landscaped look)
- No mowing in new or existing buffer area
- Site conditions (soil, drainage, light levels) need to be assessed to make sure suitable species are planted

***Example* Shoreline Buffer Plan**

Side View

