

Shoreline Homeowners

A Guide for Lakeside Residents

www.growgreen.org



Why Should I Do This?

The health and quality of a lake is connected to the health and quality of the shoreline. Appropriate native plants can help fight erosion, provide wildlife habitat, reduce algal blooms and improve water quality. This guide provides recommendations to enhance the beauty, value and stability of your property with a native, diverse and complex shoreline.

Submerged Zone



American water willow
(*Justicia americana*)



Bandanna of the Everglades
(*Canna flaccida*)

Shoreline Zone



Native iris
(*Iris fulva, hexagona, or virginiana*)



Obedient plant
(*Physostegia angustifolia*)



Bald cypress
(*Taxodium distichum*)



Cardinal flower
(*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Bank Zone



Lindheimer muhly
(*Muhlenbergia lindheimeri*)



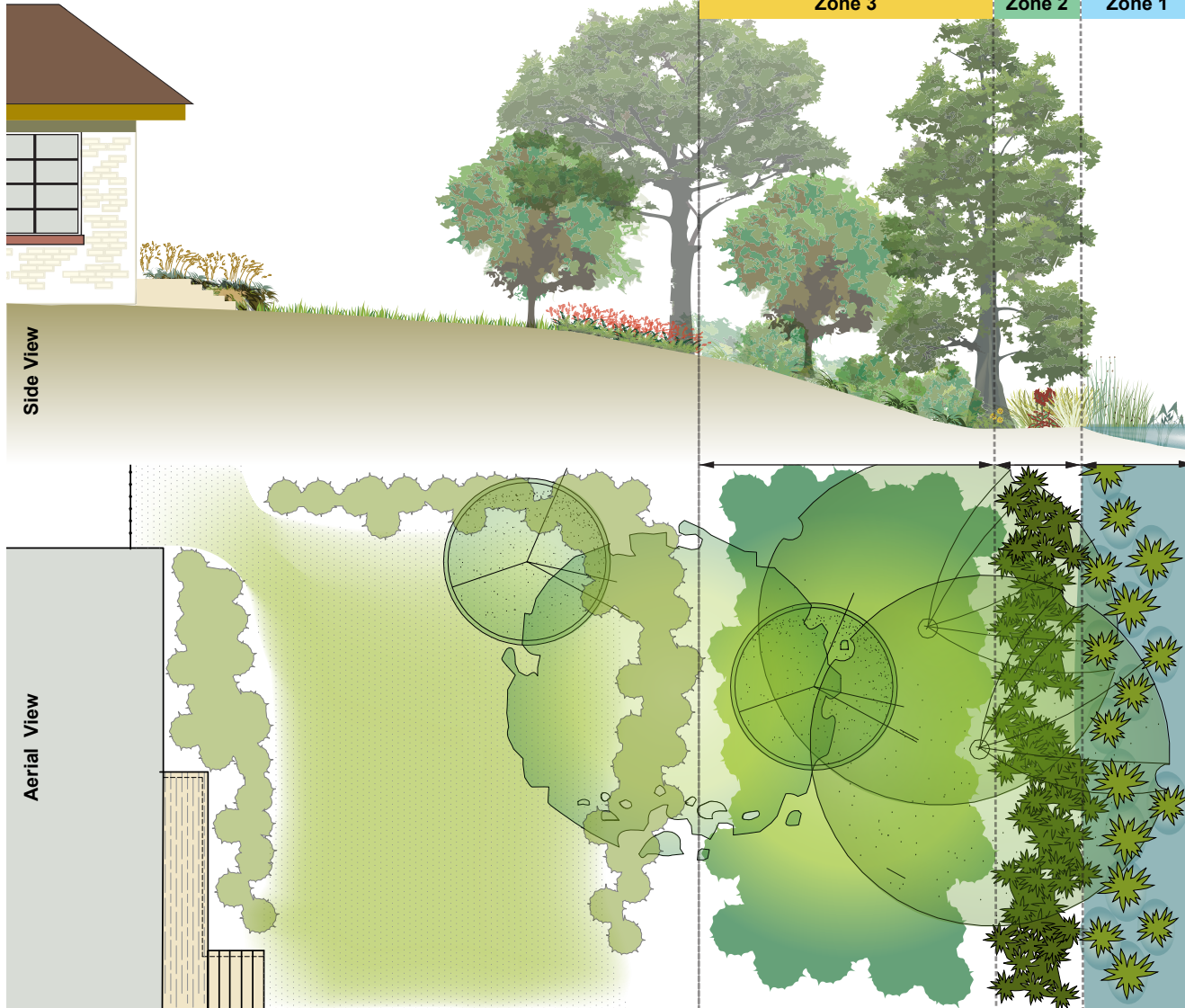
Deciduous holly
(*Ilex decidua*)



Dwarf palmetto
(*Sabal minor*)



American sycamore
(*Platanus occidentalis*)



Side View

Aerial View

Zone 3

Zone 2

Zone 1

Submerged Zone
(shallow water near shoreline) Submerged and emergent plants provide oxygen for aquatic life, nurseries for small fish, and food for fish, turtles and ducks. These plants also reduce turbidity in the water by stabilizing sediment.

Shoreline Zone
(1 to 4 feet above water's edge) Plants at the shoreline protect the bank from erosion and provide habitat to aquatic life such as fish, dragonflies and tadpoles. In addition, the shade from the plants can reduce algal growth and provide cover for hunting herons and egrets.

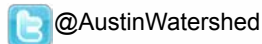
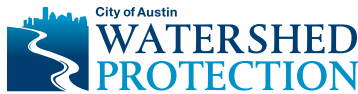
Bank Zone
(within 25' of water's edge) Plants on the bank can slow erosion and impede chemicals like fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. These plants are the last line of defense before pollutants reach the lake. These plants also drop food and structure for aquatic life and provide migratory birds with critical habitat.

More plants to consider

Planting native and adapted vegetation provides an opportunity to select plants that compliment your landscape design while providing environmental benefits. Plants can be chosen to add color, shade, stability, privacy and enhance the natural beauty of your lake view.

Tips:

- Since different plants provide different environmental benefits, plant a diversity to increase the stability, function and beauty of the shoreline.
 - Plant ground cover, shrubs, small trees and large trees to maximize structure and habitat.
 - Consult a landscaping professional to explore other native options for your specific site
 - Only use pesticides and fertilizers as a last resort
- www.austintexas.gov/ipm



Common Name	Scientific Name	Flowers	Soil Stability	Privacy Screen	Wildlife
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia or platyphylla</i>				X
American water willow	<i>Justicia americana</i>	X	X		X
Bandanna of the Everglades	<i>Canna flaccida</i>	X			X
Chairmaker's rush	<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i>		X		
Pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	X			X
Bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>		X	X	
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	X			X
Eastern gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>		X		X
Giant bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>			X	
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum hymale or laevigatum</i>		X		
Inland seaoats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolia</i>				X
Native iris	<i>Iris fulva, hexagona, or virginiana</i>	X	X		
Obedient plant	<i>Physostegia angustifolia</i>	X			X
Powdery thalia	<i>Thalia dealbata</i>	X			
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>		X		
Spider lily	<i>Hymenocallis liriosome</i>	X			X
American elder	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>				X
American sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>			X	
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>		X	X	
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	X		X	
Deciduous holly	<i>Ilex decidua</i>			X	X
Dwarf palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>			X	X
Elm	<i>Ulmus crassifolia or americana</i>			X	
Halberd-leaf rosemallow	<i>Hibiscus laevis</i>	X			X
Lindheimer muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>		X		
Turk's cap	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>	X			X
Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra or microcarpa</i>			X	X