

# Lakescaping on Whitewater Lake

✓ plant  
more  
native  
plants

✓ reduce  
lawn  
footprint



Kettle Moraine State Forest  
Southern Unit

Public  
Parklands

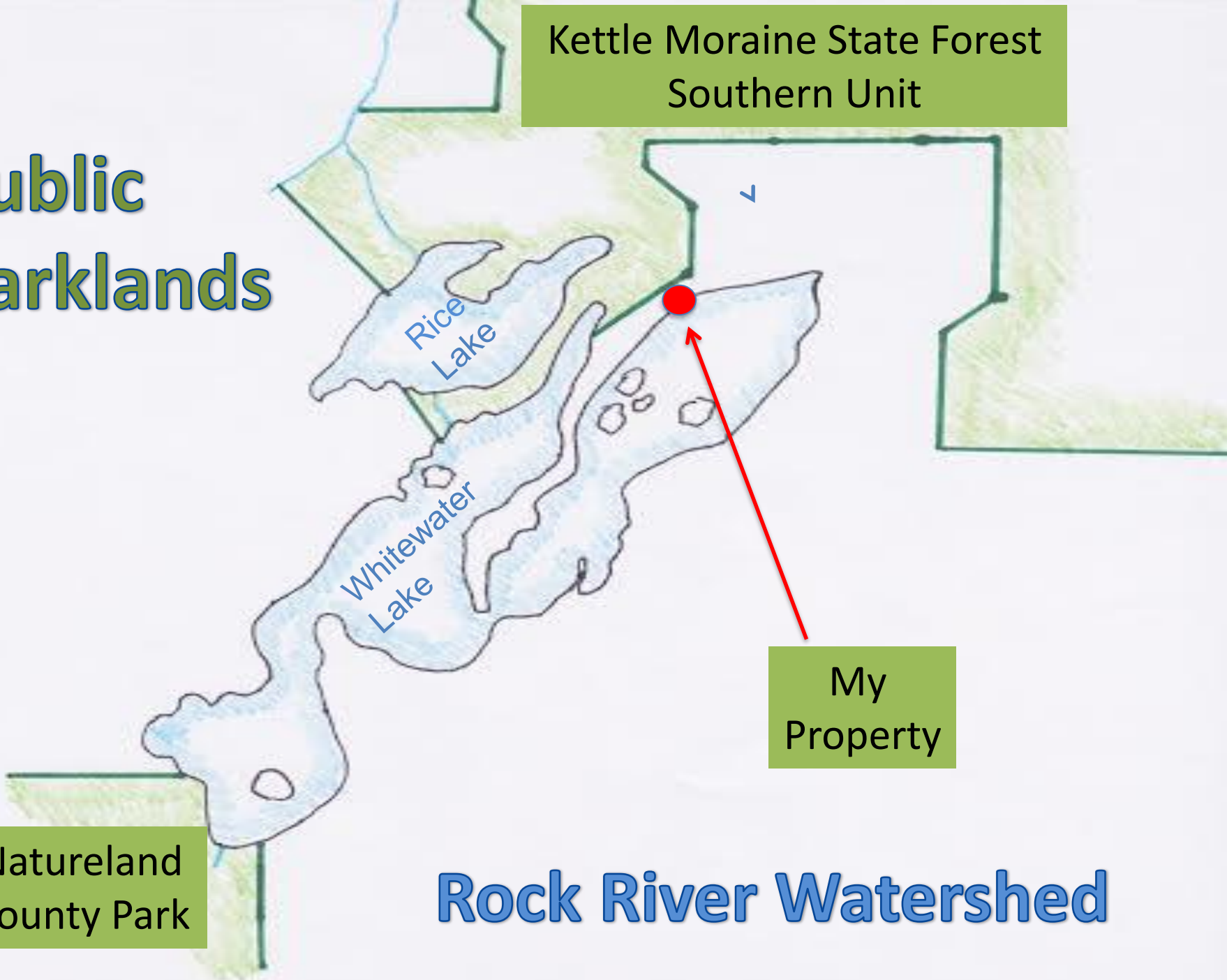
Rice  
Lake

Whitewater  
Lake

My  
Property

Natureland  
County Park

Rock River Watershed
















# Restoring Shorelands!

You are entering shorelands that are being restored. Mowed lawn once covered this area. Today, mowing has stopped and a rich variety of native plants and wildlife are returning.

## Why are native shoreland habitats so important?

-  Like sponges, they soak up runoff from rainstorms, and help prevent erosion.
-  They protect water quality by trapping sediment, fertilizers, and other pollutants.
-  They provide food, shelter and homes for songbirds, frogs, fish, beneficial insects, and other wildlife.



pickerel frog



The shoreland zone includes both aquatic and upland buffer areas.

## Did you know...

Over 73% of lakes in northern Wisconsin are developed. Nearly all of this lake property is in private ownership.

Protect and Restore

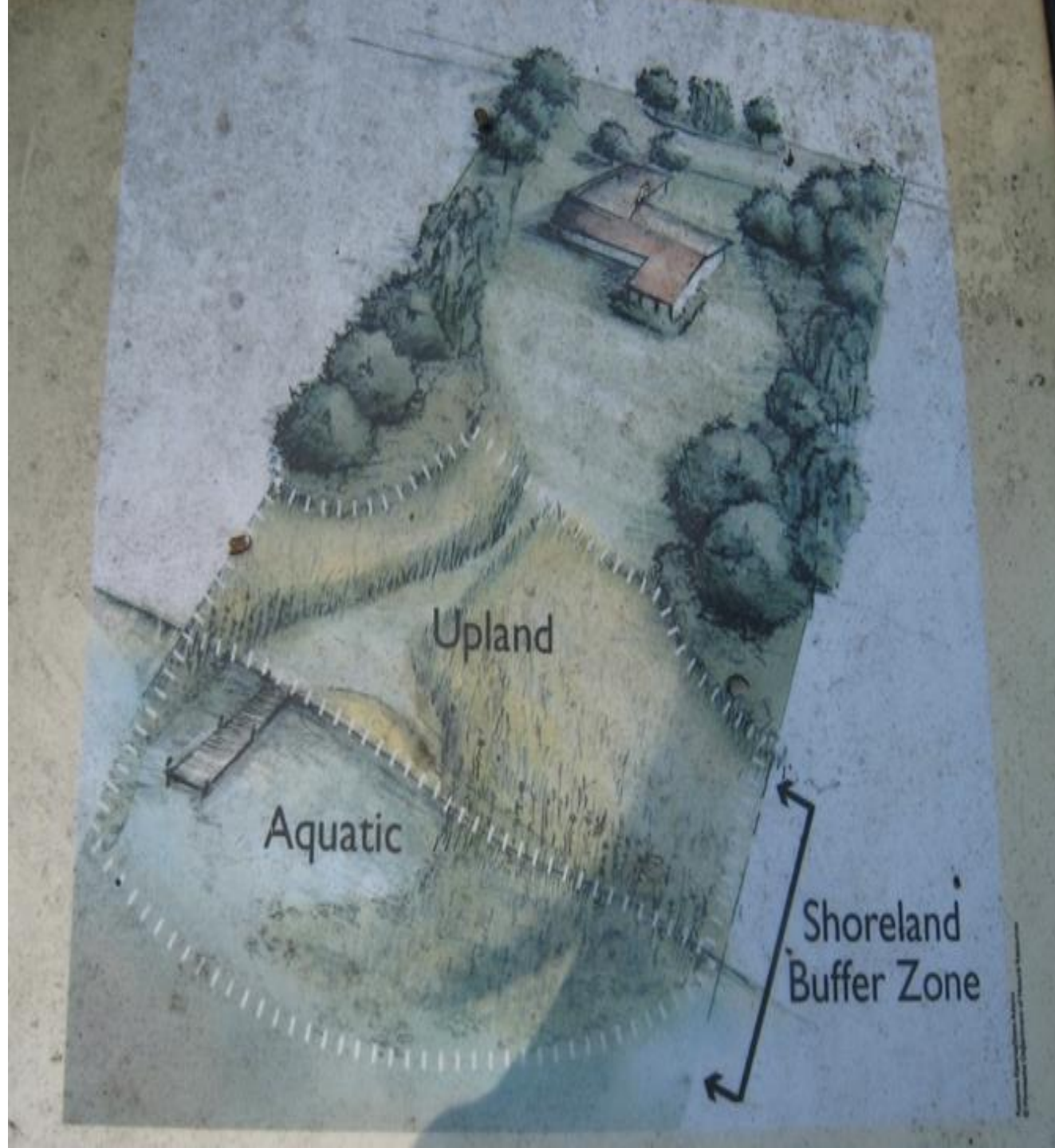


Our Living Shore

A cooperative effort of local organizations working with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

# How would my family live in this landscape?

- view corridor
- septic field
- open space
- privacy











## UW-Madison - Center for Limnology

Native grasses are far superior than trees, shrubs or lawn at filtering surface water runoff of pollutants





Trees are beneficial to fish and other aquatic wildlife





Prairie habitat supports grassland animals

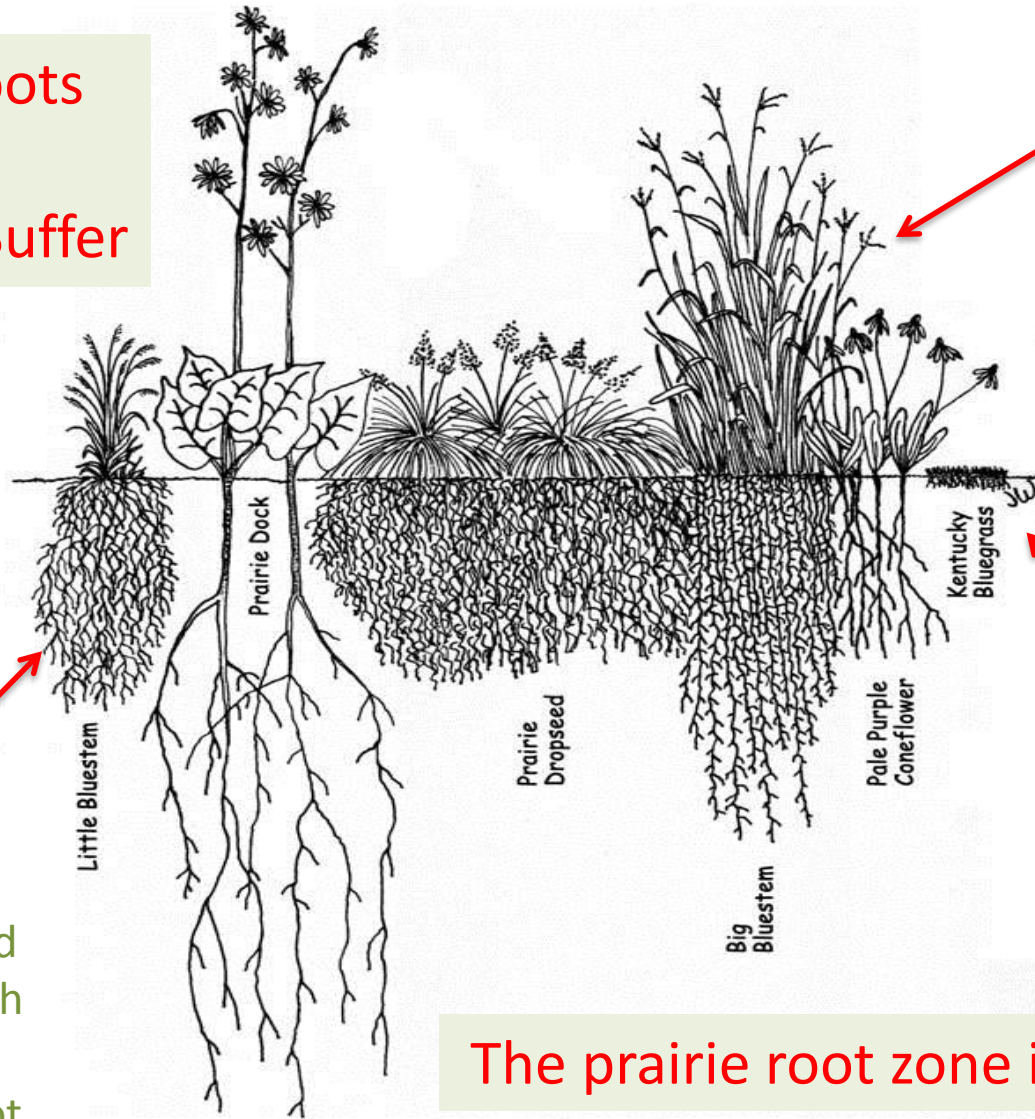




Woody permanent root systems of trees and shrubs



## Prairie Roots In the Shoreline Buffer



rainwater is  
slowed and filtered  
through a densely  
planted shoreline  
buffer

non-native  
lawn grass

30% of fibrous  
roots dieback,  
decompose and  
regenerate each  
year, creating a  
sponge-like root  
zone

The prairie root zone is like a “sponge”

Roots drawing by Janet Wissink, Wild Ones, Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter



















The  
natural  
shoreline  
is  
one of the  
most  
biologically  
diverse  
natural  
habitats  
in the  
Midwest



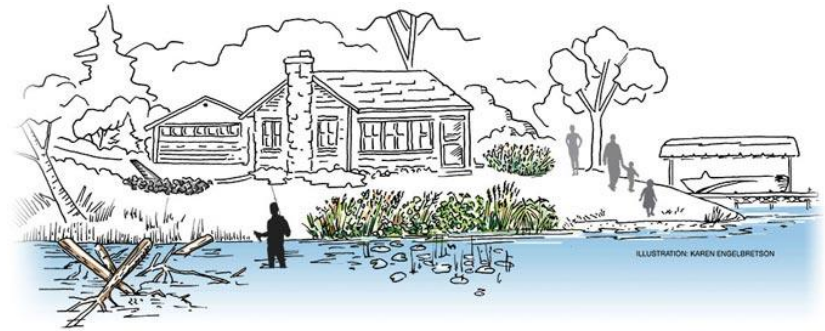
*Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality, Minnesota DNR*





# Five Best Practices for Healthy Lakes

- Fish Sticks
- 350 ft<sup>2</sup> Native Planting
- Diversion
- Rock Infiltration
- Rain Garden



[healthylakeswi.com](http://healthylakeswi.com)





## **75/25 - DNR/Individual Cost Share**

**DNR - 75%** with a maximum cap of \$1000 per project

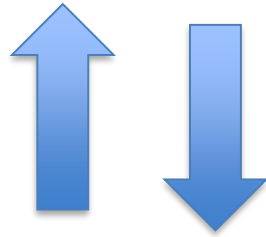
**Individuals (lakefront property owners)** – 25% or more of project costs, which can include volunteer labor hours @\$12.00 per hour and/or any donated incentive funds





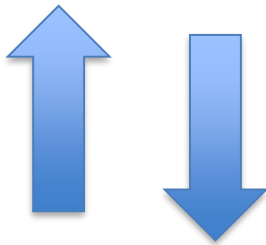
**DNR**

\$200,000 per year



**Sponsor**

Maximum DNR reimbursement allowance of \$25,000 per year  
--Healthy Lakes Application includes projects from one or more lakefront properties per year



**Individual**

\$1000 per project (reimbursed)  
Max 2 grant projects per year

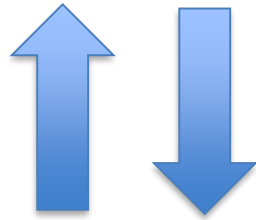
lakefront property owner(s)





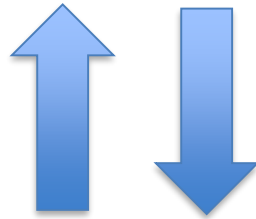
# Sponsor

Healthy Lakes Application  
deadline February 1



# Facilitator

Coordinates with  
Sponsor, Individuals,  
and DNR to facilitate  
grant processes



# Individual

lakefront property owner(s)

An Individual's grant  
documents should be  
submitted to the  
facilitator by  
October 15 (flexible)





# HL Application Documents (Individual)

- Property owner(s) name, address, email and phone
- Property parcel number
- Lake map property location marked
- Landscape design
- Description of project
- Participation Pledge (optional)
- Pre-project photo
- Budget





# Project Budget

## Maximum DNR Reimbursement

DNR	75% = \$1000 max
Individual	<u>25% = \$333.33 plus</u>
Total costs	100% = \$1,333.33 plus





# Grants are Awarded -- Now What?

Individuals are given two years to complete their projects (April 15, 2019 to June 30, 2021)

Sponsors are required to do site visits when projects are complete

A ten-year maintenance agreement between sponsor and individuals must be signed.





# Permits

**All projects required a permit from the county and/or the DNR.**

- Inquire with Walworth County LURM. Permit fees are waved for 350 ft<sup>2</sup> Native Plantings
- Check the Healthy Lakes website [healthylakeswi.com](http://healthylakeswi.com) to see if a DNR permit is required





# Fish Sticks







# Fish Sticks







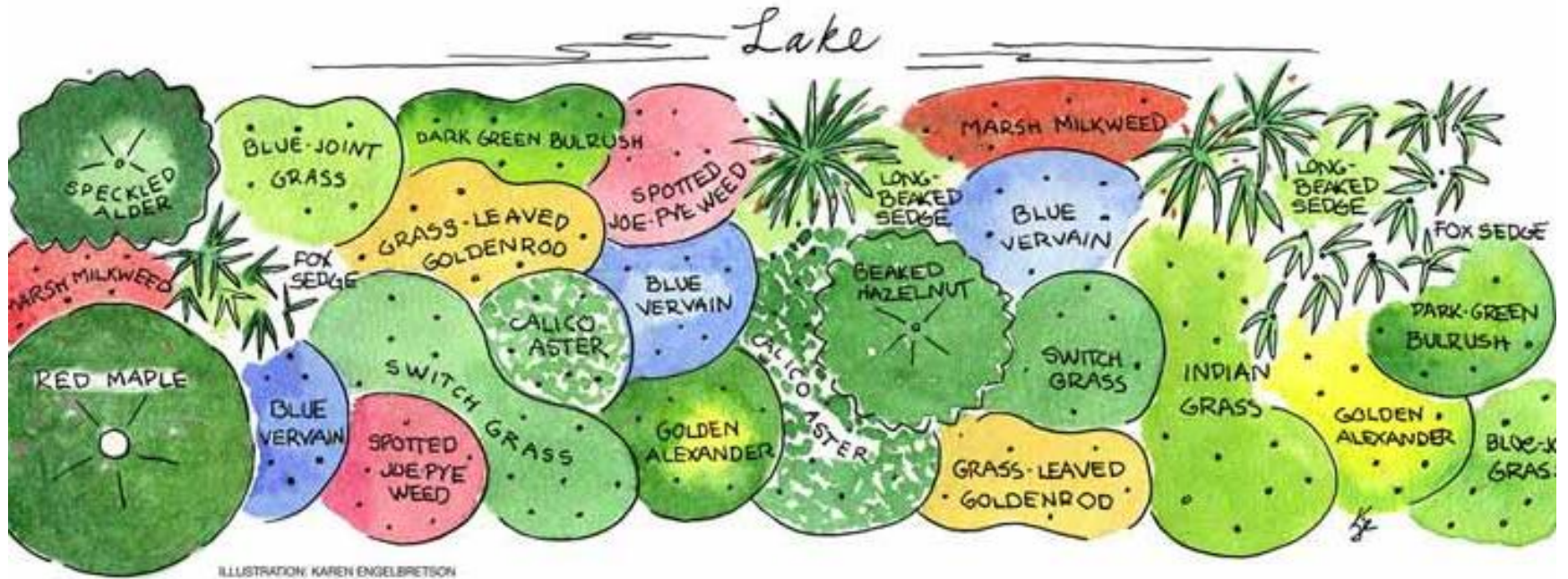
# 350 ft<sup>2</sup> Native Planting







# 350 ft<sup>2</sup> Native Planting



Eleven Templates





# 350 ft<sup>2</sup> Native Planting







# 350 ft<sup>2</sup> Native Planting







# 350 ft<sup>2</sup> Native Planting







# Diversion







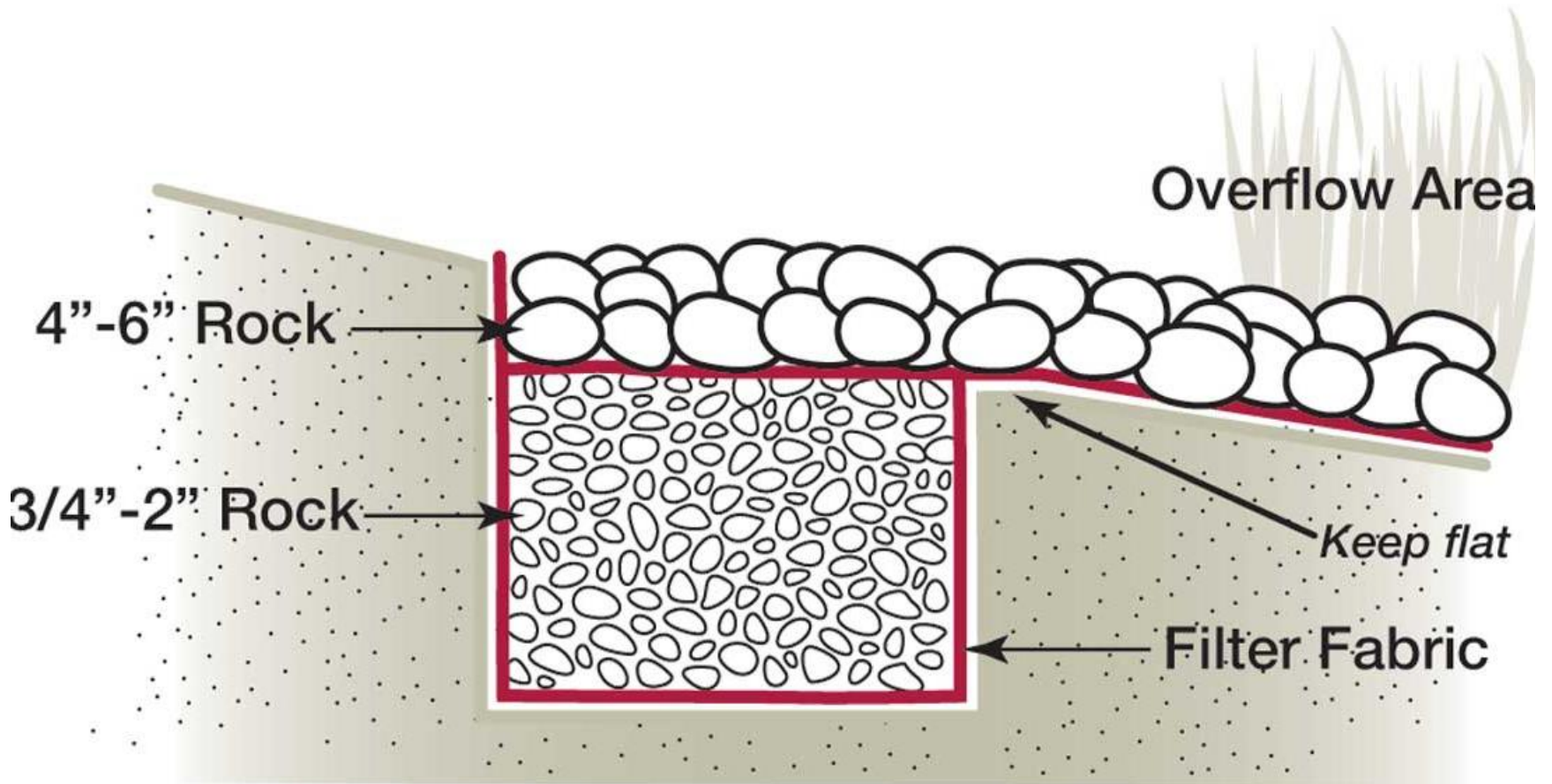
# Diversion







# Rock Infiltration







# Rock Infiltration







# Rock Infiltration







# Rain Garden





# 2015-2019 Healthy Lakes Grants

794 Best Practices, 474 Properties,  
25 Counties, \$750,000 State Investment

