



## Lakeshore Activity

Activity	Impact	Alternative
<p><b>Increased Nutrients and Toxic Run-off</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• due mainly to poorly placed or faulty septic systems, detergents, lawn and garden fertilizers and livestock</li> <li>• storm drain run-off</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water quality deterioration.</li> <li>2. More algae blooms and aquatic weed growth.</li> <li>3. Oxygen depletion and fish kills.</li> <li>4. Introduction of toxins such as gas, oil, heavy metals and salts.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Install your sewage disposal system as far from the lake as possible, and keep it functioning properly. Consult your Regional District or Health Unit regarding installation.</li> <li>2. Use phosphate-free cleaners.</li> <li>3. Minimize lawn size and watering. Lawns should be as far from lake shore as possible. Don't use fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.</li> <li>4. Maintain a strip of natural vegetation between developed area and lake shore. Plants help to soak up nutrients and harmful chemicals dissolved in run-off.</li> <li>5. Discuss routing of storm drain run-off with local government and B.C. Environment. What is the impact and what are the alternatives?</li> </ol>
<p><b>Removal of Natural Aquatic and Riparian Vegetation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to clean up shoreline, remove weeds</li> <li>• to create lawns and open up view</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loss of physical fish habitat, shade and cover.</li> <li>2. Loss of insects and bottom-dwelling organisms which are important to fish production.</li> <li>3. Loss of bank stability. Erosion.</li> <li>4. Increased effects of nutrients and toxic run-off.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider strategic clearing for partial view and pathway to lake shore, rather than clean-sweep approach.</li> <li>2. Leave patches or strips of native plants where possible and consider replanting shoreline areas with native species such as alder, black cottonwood, willow and red-osier dogwood. Should consult with B.C. Environment habitat biologist for best choices.</li> <li>3. Consult with B.C. Environment for advice about weed removal.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Lakeshore Infilling/ Breakwaters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• includes sand, rock and cobble</li> <li>• to create a beach</li> <li>• to build boat launches, wharves, retaining walls, breakwaters</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Buries food organisms.</li> <li>2. Covers spawning beds, both in lake and outlet streams (sand migrates).</li> <li>3. Destroys fish rearing habitat.</li> <li>4. Breakwaters alter the natural currents, movement of sediments and migration of plankton and fish.</li> <li>5. Fill may be a source of nutrients.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build a small dock for swimming and lake access. (Consult with B.C. Lands for necessary approvals.)</li> <li>2. Use public beaches for swimming.</li> <li>3. Consult with B.C. Environment and B.C. Lands to obtain approval before beginning any project that results in alteration of the shoreline.</li> <li>4. Operation of equipment in lakes requires authorization. (Consult B.C. Environment.)</li> </ol>