

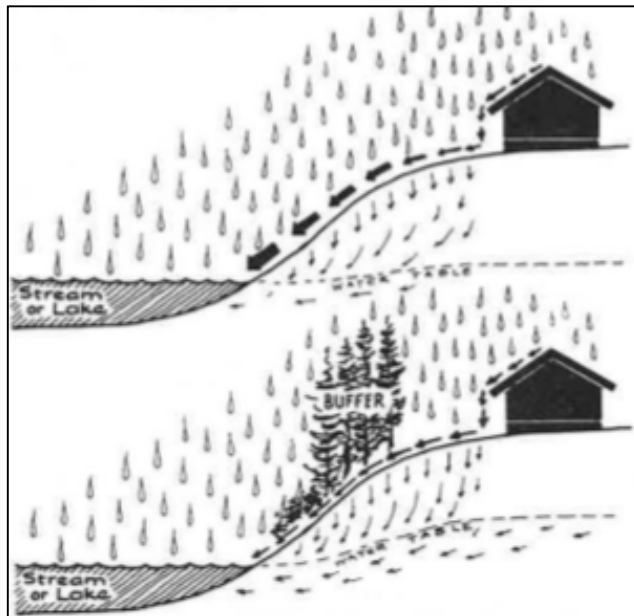
Landscaping for Water Quality

Through Public Outreach and Education

Angela LaBrecque, AICP

Meredith's Source Water Supply Pamphlet

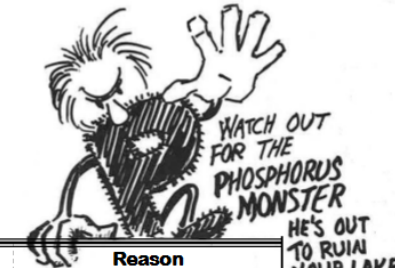
For Waukewan's Sake is an informational pamphlet designed to educate a homeowner on the importance of water quality with simple property maintenance ideas.





For Waukewan's Sake

What can be done? Everyone can contribute by following the suggestions listed below. The goal is to preserve or mimic as many natural processes in the watershed as possible; let nature do the purification which it does so well. For example, leave buffer strips along the edges of the lakes, tributary streams, and

seasonal, intermittent streams or plant vegetation which will slow surface runoff; minimize disturbance of natural soil; direct surface runoff into natural depressions where the water can seep into the ground slowly; and keep use of chemicals and other harmful substances which cannot be removed by nature to a minimum.




Land Use/Land Area	DO's and DON'TS	Reason
  <p>1. Site Disturbance, Yardwork, Clearing, Landscaping</p>	DO keep site disturbance to a minimum, especially removal of natural vegetation and exposure of bare soil.	Site disturbance dramatically increases surface runoff and erosion which contributes phosphorus to lakes.
	DO seed and mulch bare soil within two weeks of clearing and install hay bales down slope of cleared areas.	Hay bales trap sediments and the phosphorus they carry.
	DO leave naturally vegetated areas (buffer strips) along lake shores, streambeds, road ditches, intermittent streams. Leave at least 25 feet of undisturbed buffer, with more on poor soils or steep soils.	Buffer strips intercept runoff and filter sediment and phosphorus from water before it reaches the lake or stream.
	DO plant deep-rooted, woody vegetation along lake shores, streambeds, and road ditches.	Plant roots stabilize shoreline, prevent erosion and take up nutrients carried by water before they reach the lake.
	DO preserve natural topography and natural drainage systems.	Natural drainage systems evolve over years and effectively control sediment and phosphorus.
	DO use fertilizer sparingly and in multiple applications. Hay mulch is preferable.	Solid, inorganic fertilizers are readily dissolved by water and transported in runoff.
<p>2. Shore frontage</p>	DON'T use herbicides and pesticides in excess on your garden and lawn. Avoid their use if possible.	Many of these products are toxic and can get into the water.
	DON'T put leaves, branches or any kind of organic matter into the lake.	Plant debris, phosphorus and other nutrients directly into the lake.
	DO stabilize eroding areas near the shoreline (NH DES permit may be required).	Erosion contributes nutrients and sediments to the water body that promotes algal and weed growth resulting in reduction in water clarity and quality.
	DO minimize shoreline alteration and limit shoreline development (NH DES permit may be required per RSA 103:3).	Natural, undisturbed shorelines are generally stable due to years of wind, waves, and ice abraded shorelines. Shoreline stabilization increases erosion and impairs fish and wildlife habitat.



Meredith's Don't "P" in the Lake Campaign

Phosphorus Flyer




**DON'T "P"
IN THE
LAKE!**

Overuse and misapplication of fertilizers in our lawn care pollute our water and alter the fish and wildlife habitat in our lakes.

Why is Phosphorus bad for our lakes?

1. The cumulative effect of fertilizer application is significant.
2. The nutrient Phosphorus harms clear water by creating algal blooms.
3. Lawn clippings and decaying leaves contain phosphorus and should not be placed near the water's edge where they can easily run off into the water.



Before fertilizing you should have your soil tested

Don't collect lawn clippings—they feed the lawn naturally

Use zero phosphorus fertilizers on your lawn

"We have used organic turf management products on athletic turf that is adjacent to wetlands for the past 4 seasons. We have been able to maintain the same high quality turf that we achieved with the previous synthetic turf management program at a similar cost."

Greg Haines, Supervisor of Grounds Maintenance
Gifford High School, Gifford, NH

For More Information:

www.safelawns.org
Or Call
Angela, Town of Meredith 677-4228

Pesticide Flyer



**DON'T "P"
IN THE
LAKE!**

Misapplication of pesticides to kill lawn & garden weeds can pollute our water and alter the fish and wildlife habitat in our lakes

Why are Pesticides bad?

1. Some pesticides have been linked to Leukemia, Parkinsons, other forms of cancer and ADHD.
2. Children exposed to herbicides during the first years of life are four and a half times more likely to be diagnosed with asthma before the age of five.
3. Most pesticides are toxic and cannot be filtered or treated from public drinking water and private wells.



Avoid chemicals—seek out natural solutions to your lawn care needs

Chemicals can be reduced by "spot spraying" problem areas rather than treating your entire lawn in a "broad brush" approach

"We have been utilizing organic products on our athletic turf fields for the past 5 seasons with very good results."

Bob Ceccolini, Supervisor of Grounds and Maint.
Cheshire, CT Parks and Recreation Dept.

For More Information:

www.safelawns.org
www.beyondpesticides.org
Or Call
Angela, Meredith 677-4228
NH Division of Pesticide Control
271-3605

Demonstration Projects with NH Lakes

Rain Garden at Town Park



Shoreline Buffer and Infiltration Steps Private Homes



Educational Workshops

- ▶ Printed information and speaker connections offered for Home Owner Association Meetings held around the lakes.
- ▶ Public workshops held annually
 - ▶ Landscaping at the Water's Edge
 - ▶ Septic system maintenance
 - ▶ Importance of Water Quality
 - ▶ Lake Winnepesaukee Management Plan
 - ▶ Lake Waukewan Management Plan



The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a plain white space where the text is located.

Questions

Thank you