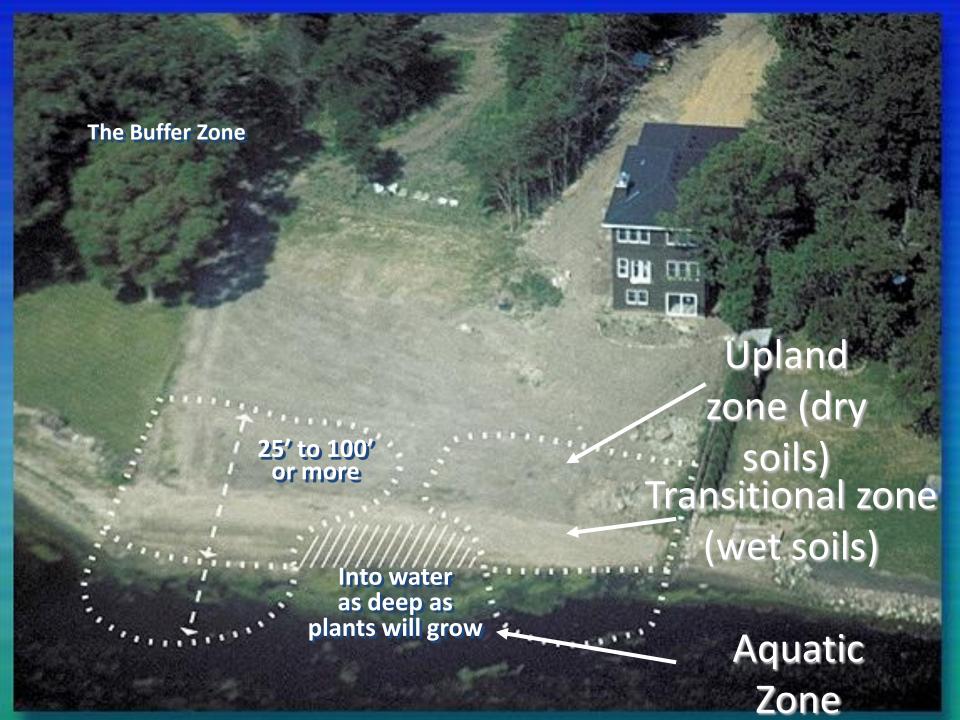
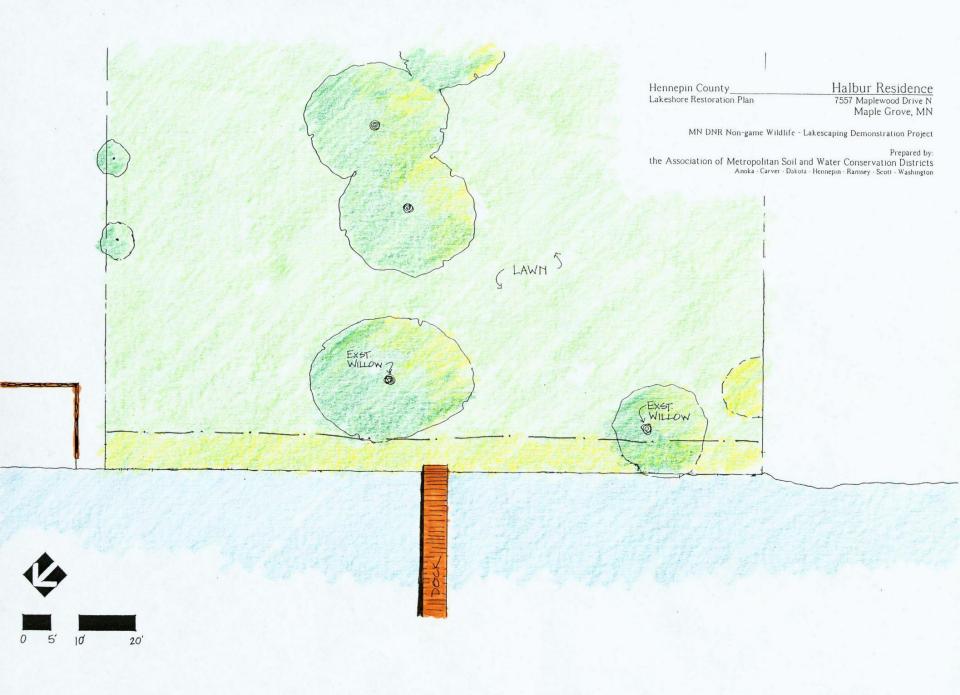


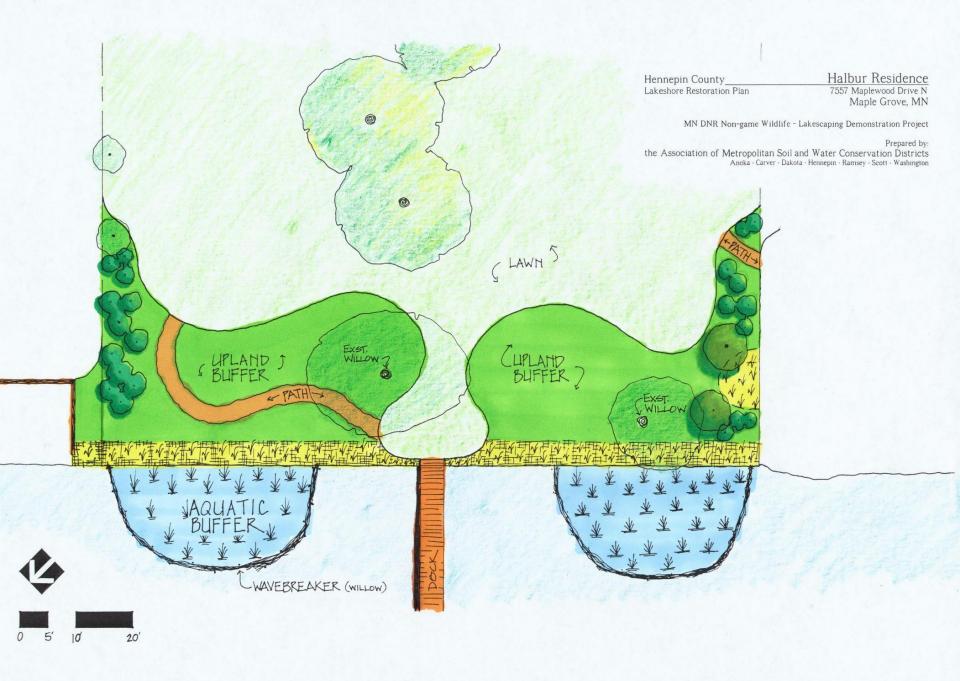
# Steps for a restoration project:

- Identify existing conditions, vegetation, soil type, moisture, sun/shade, etc.
- Choose techniques
- Create a site plan, budget, and plant & materials list
- Obtain permits
- Prepare site and install project
- Maintain project!!!







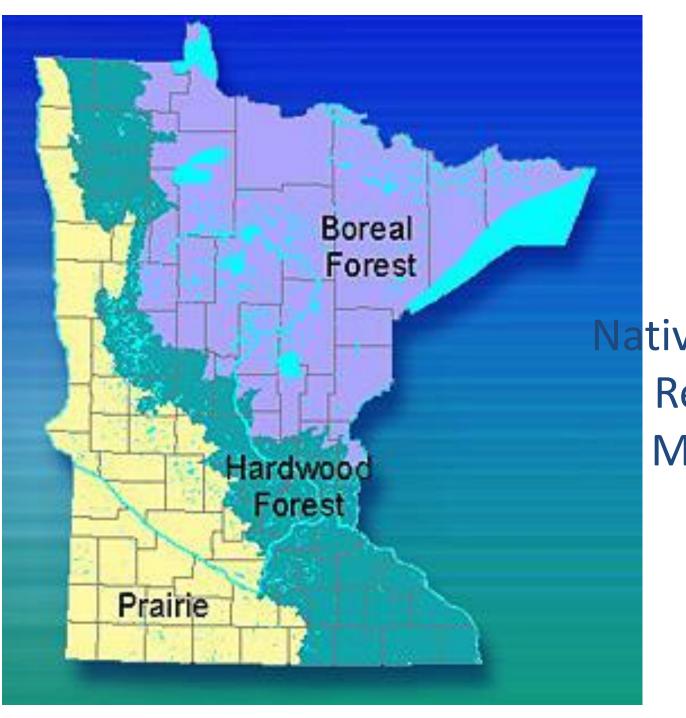






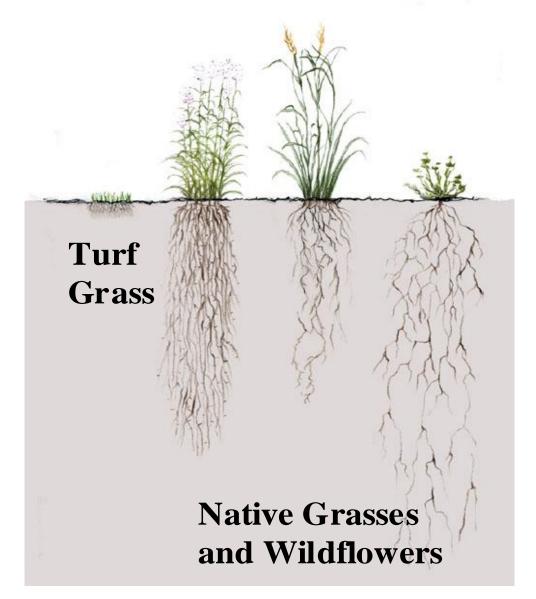


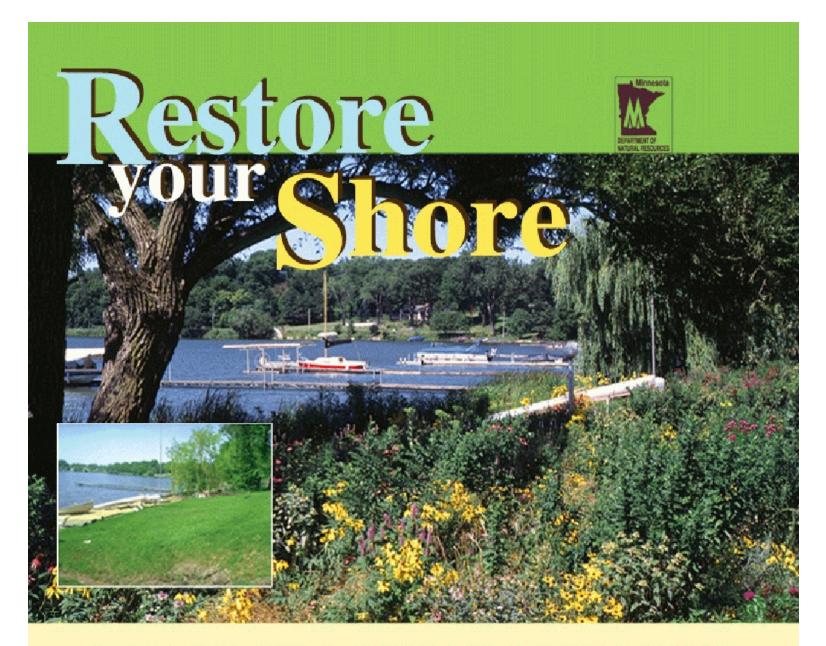
# Calculate # of plants needed by multiplying total square footage of project by .5



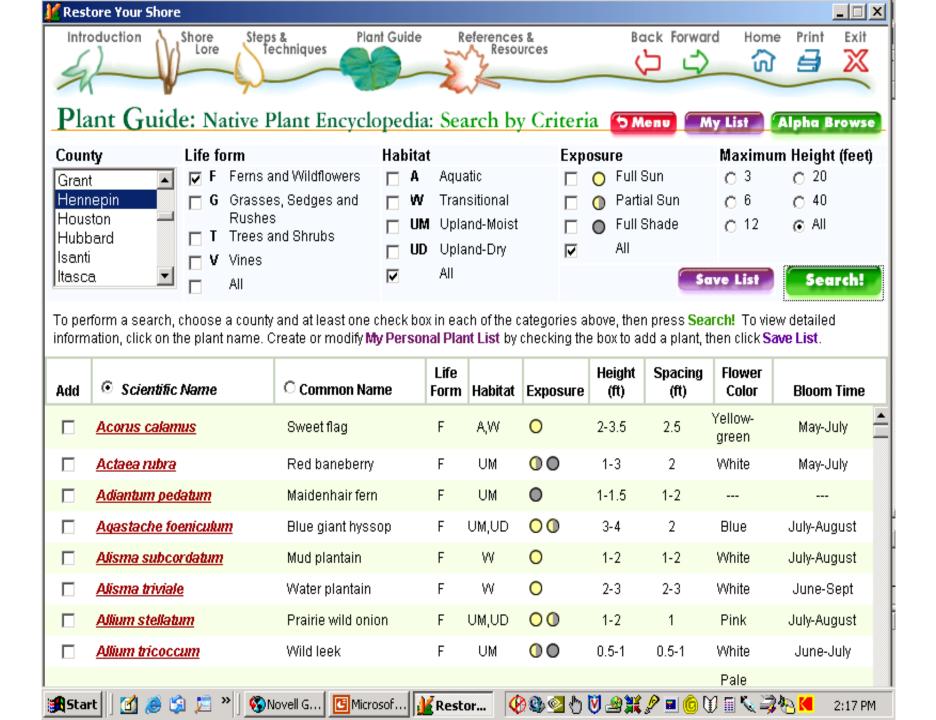
Native Ecological Regions of Minnesota

# A Comparison of Root Depths





A guide to protecting and restoring the natural beauty of your shoreland.



### **Permits**

- Aquatic Plant Management Permit- for any aquatic planting
- Division of Waters- for any retaining wall removal, regrading or rock work
- Some Counties and Cities have permit requirements

(I'm not a permit expert so just double check with every organization you think may have some involvement.)

# Plants that Established Most Reliably

#### Aquatic:

 Scirpus fluviatilis (River Bulrush), Scirpus validus (Softstem Bulrush), Sparganium eurycarpum (Giant Burreed)

#### Transition:

 Calamagrostis canadensis (Canada Bluejoint), various Carex spp, Eleocharis palustris (Creeping Spikerush), Eupatorium maculatum (Spotted Joe-Pyeweed), Iris versicolor (Blueflag), Scirpus americanus (Three Square), Scirpus fluviatilis (River Bulrush), Spartina pectinata (Prairie Cord Grass)



#### Upland:

 Agastache foeniculum (Blue Giant Hyssop), Monarda fistulosa (Bee Balm), Schizachryium scoparium (Little Bluestem), Solidago rigida (Stiff Goldenrod), Zizia aurea (Golden Alexander) Plants that Failed to Establish Well

#### Aquatic:

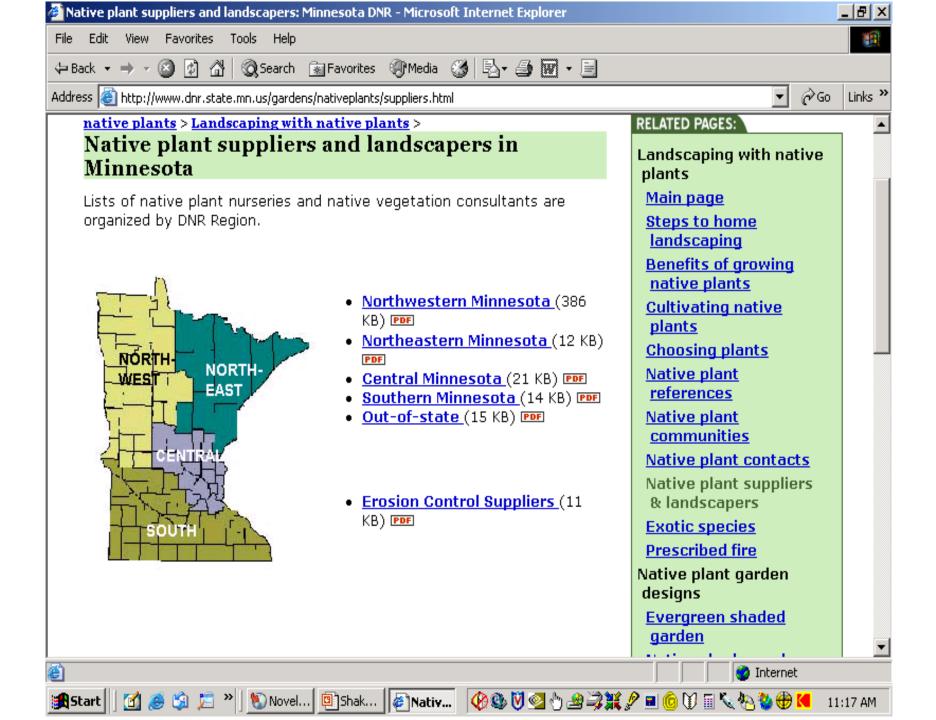
Floating leaved, submersed species

#### Transition:

Acorus calamus (Sweetflag), Andropogon gerardii (Big Bluestem), Elymus canadensis (Canada Wild Rye), Panicum virgatum (Switchgrass), Sagittaria latifolia (Arrowhead), Scirpus atrovirens (Green Bulrush), Sorghastrum nutans (Indian Grass).

#### Upland:

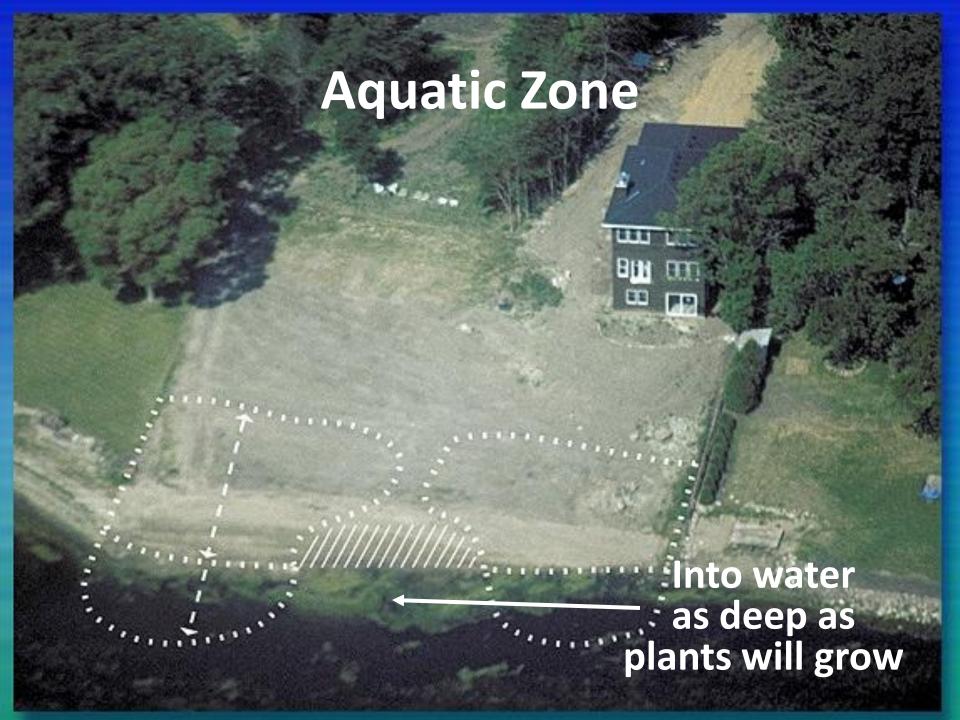
 Asclepias tuberosa (Butterflyweed), Bouteloua curtipendula (Side Oats Gramma), Sorghastrum nutans (Indian Grass), Sporobolus heterolepsis (Prairie Dropseed).

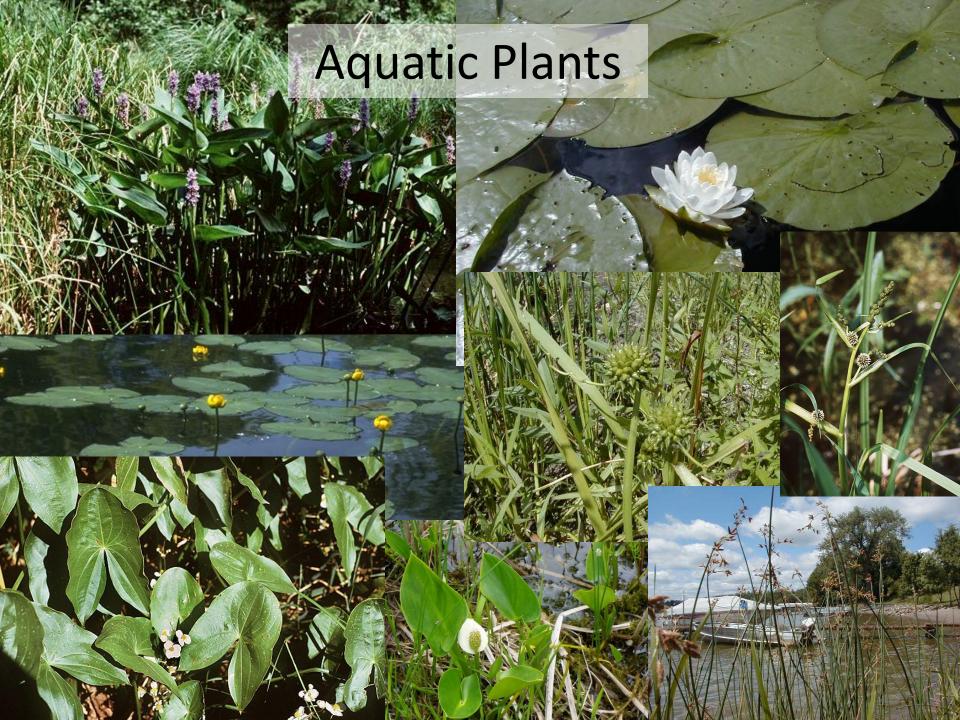


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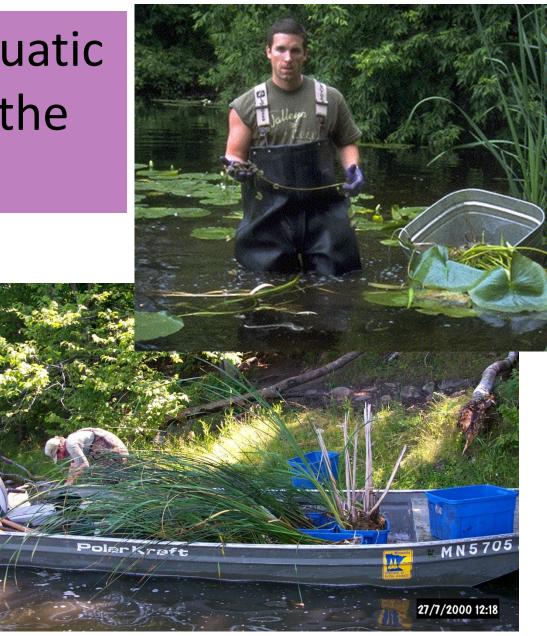
(I'm not a permit expert so just double check with every organization you think may have some involvement.)





# Transplant Aquatic Plants from the Wild





# Buy Aquatic plants from greenhouse

















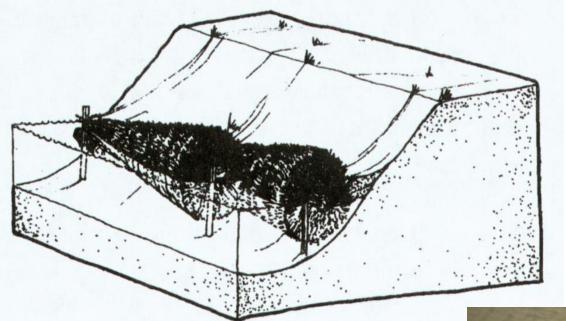


# Biologs









## Cedar Tree Revetments

Brush Revetment

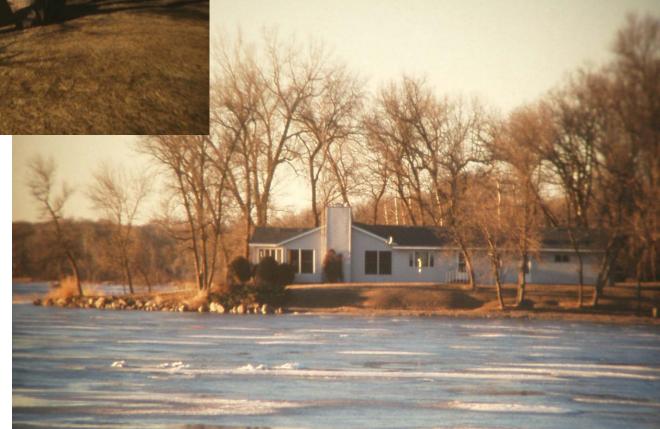


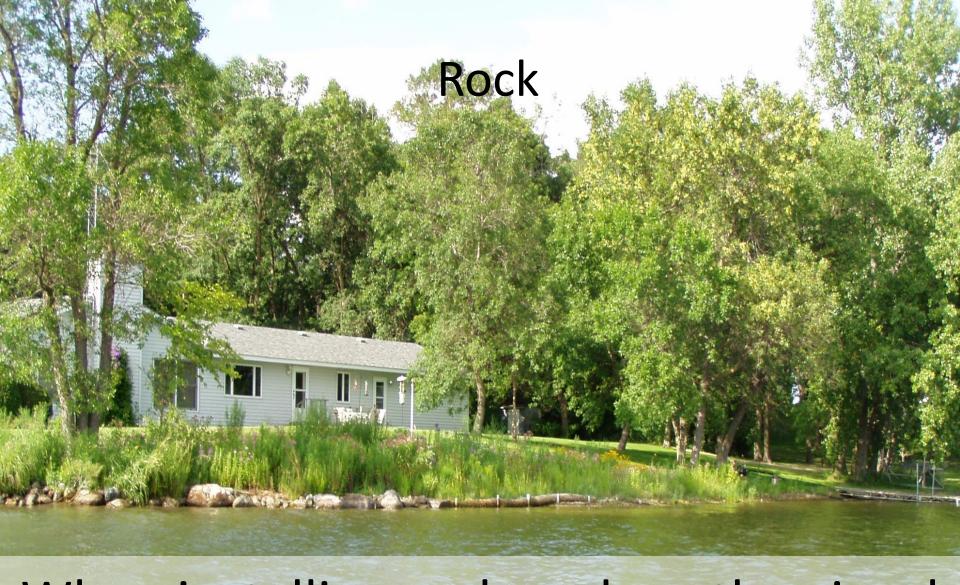


# Rock



# Rock





When installing rock, reduce the visual impact and create habitat by planting





### Avoid Tilling shoreline soils

- Tilling can cause erosion and can bring weed seeds to the surface.
- Tilling is not necessary to prepare a seed bed along the shoreline, simply eliminate the vegetation, broadcast seed, lightly rake in and cover with erosion control fabric or weed free mulch.

## Seeding













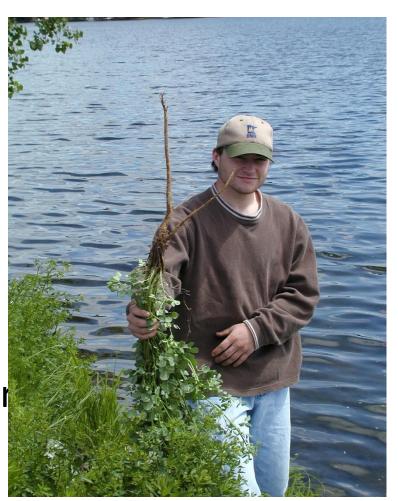






## Maintenance Is Required

- Watering
- Weeding
- Mowing for weed control
- Burning
- Install Signs & Border



#### The Test

How would you restore these shorelines?

















## Project Examples- Before & After



















# Loon Lake City Park, Waseca







## Loon Lake Public Access, Waseca

During





