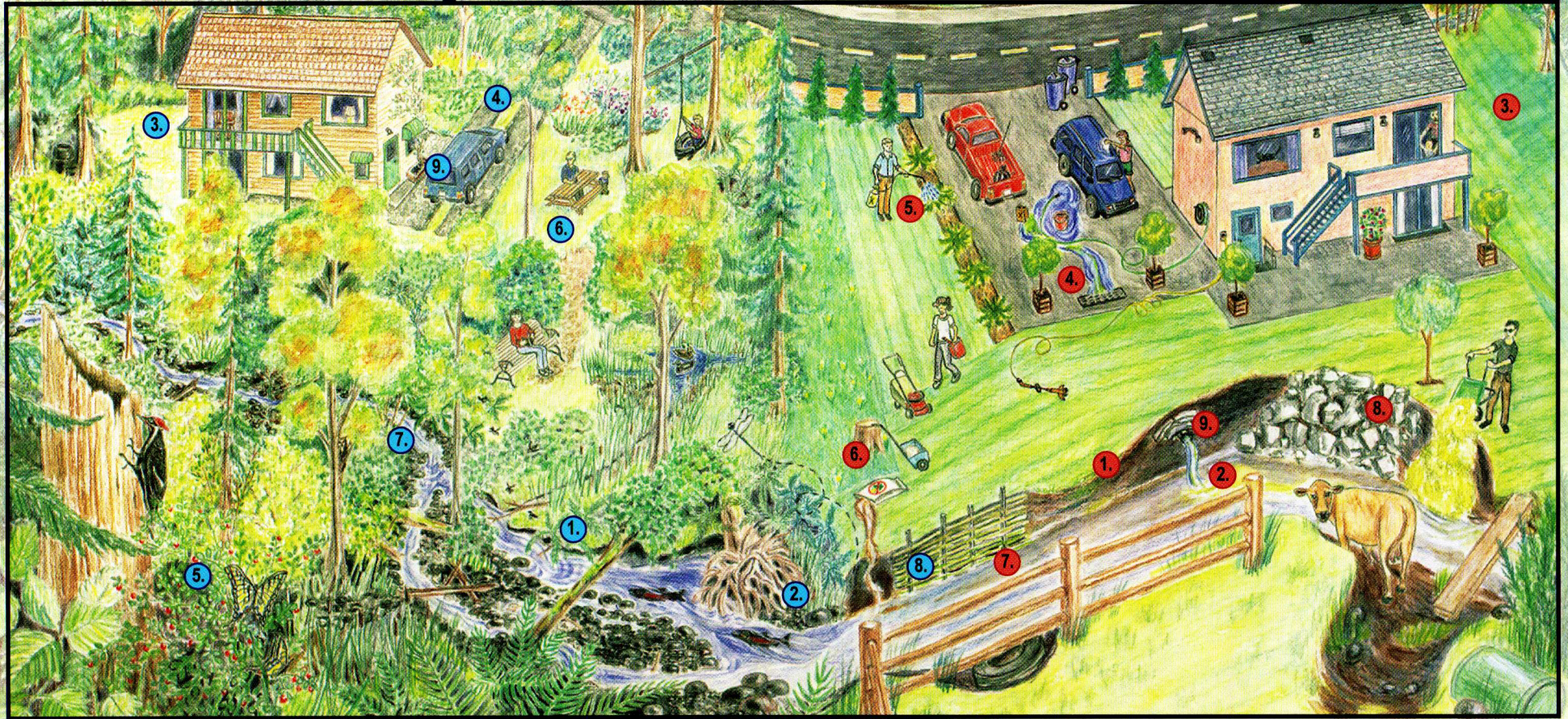


Glen Urquhart Creek Watershed



Considerations for Streamside Landowners

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Streamside vegetation — provides cooler water, food & places for fish to hide. 2. Natural stream complexing — logs, boulders, root wads & undercut banks create a complex channel shape that slows water down, provides erosion protection, creates pool habitats & places for fish to escape from predators. 3. Well maintained septic system — reduces water pollution & human health risks! 4. Gravel surfaces & minimized paving — allows water to soak into ground & be slowly released into the stream. Helps increase flow during summer months & reduce high (flood) flows during rainy months. 5. Native trees & vegetation — provides food and habitat for birds & other wildlife. 6. Minimal lawn — less chemicals, better ground water retention & less work for the homeowner! 7. Meandering channel — flow is slower, less erosion & better conditions for fish. 8. Willow wattling — anchors streambank without causing flooding and erosion down stream. 9. Car & household chemicals disposed of offsite at appropriate recycling facilities — ensures chemicals don't ultimately contaminate the stream. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bare streambank — subject to erosion, no temperature regulation or hiding places for fish. 2. No stream complexing — “scouring” of channel due to increased water velocity leaves few resting or hiding places for fish. 3. Septic seepage — pollutes water, increasing health risks to aquatic life & humans. 4. Paved surfaces — water can't soak into ground & be released slowly during dry times. This causes stream flow fluctuations to become more extreme. Chemicals from streets are washed into stream unfiltered. 5. Ornamental plants — often require extra care, more water & chemicals. 6. Large lawn area — pesticides & herbicides from lawn care enter stream. 7. Straight channel — provides no refuge areas for fish. Water velocity increases, creating more erosional force and downstream siltation. 8. Rip-rap (angular rock) — only displaces erosion & creates flooding downstream. 9. Household and/or agricultural chemicals enter storm drain — contaminate stream, and eventually contribute to contamination of marine waters. |
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