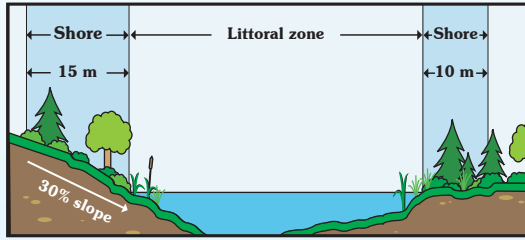




The Shoreline : The Lake's Natural Shield!

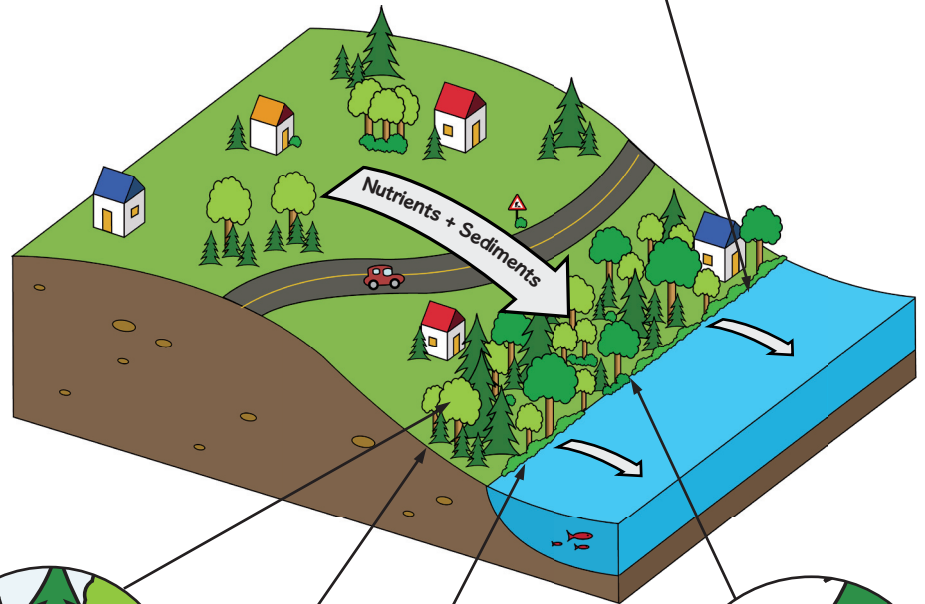


The width of the natural shoreline is determined by the slope of the bank.



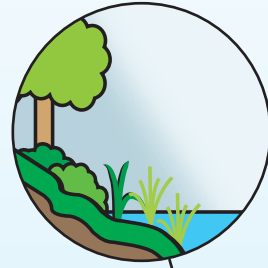
The shoreline is a 10 metre-wide strip of natural vegetation or 15 metres-wide if the slope is equal to or greater than 30%. It represents the transition between the aquatic and land environments and is ideally composed of indigenous herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees.

Shorelines are regulated by the *Politique de protection des rives, du littoral et des plaines inondables*, consequently, any changes must comply with your municipal regulations.



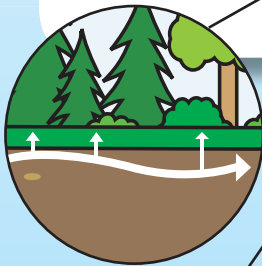
Shade

Shoreline vegetation prevents excessive warming of littoral areas.



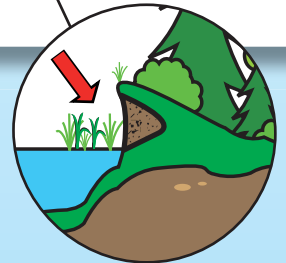
Filtration

Shoreline vegetation captures a large part of the sediment and nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) that could be washed into the lake. This helps limit excessive growth of algae and aquatic plants.



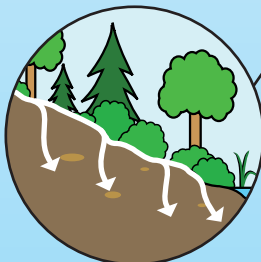
Erosion

Shorelines stabilize the banks and thereby limit erosion and landslides.



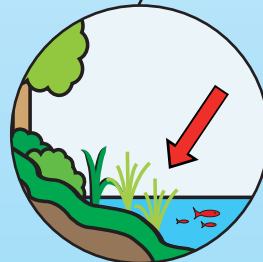
Retention

Shorelines reduce runoff velocity and facilitate water seepage into the soil.



Habitats

The shores of lakes and rivers provide essential habitat, food and shelter for wildlife.



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