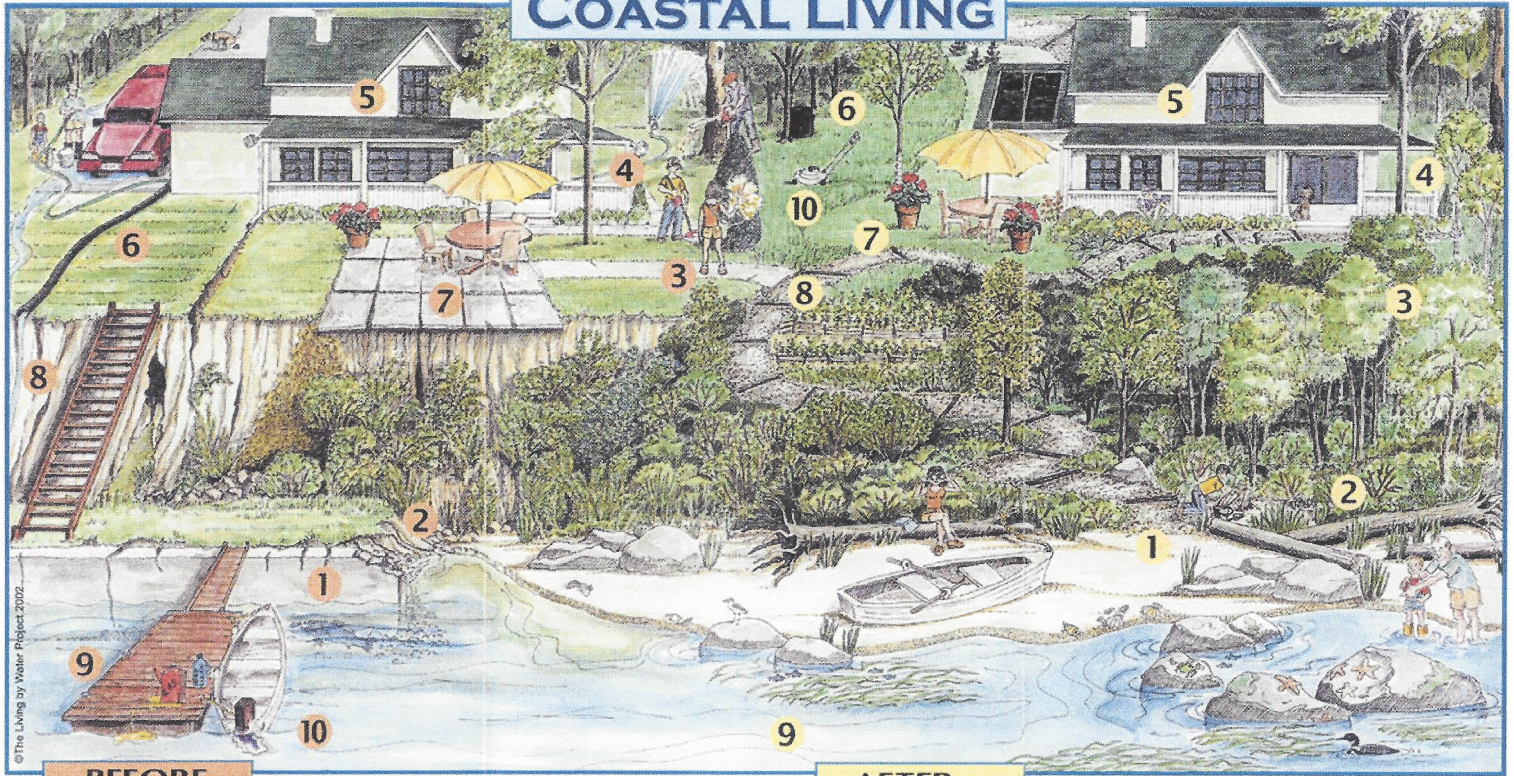


COASTAL LIVING



BEFORE

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AFTER

1. Hardened shorelines accelerate erosion, eliminate the shoreline's "filtering" ability, degrade habitat.
2. Removal or rearrangement of natural debris leaves your shoreline vulnerable to erosion.
3. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides reduce water quality, are deadly for fish and other wildlife.
4. Cleared "manicured" lots lack shade and privacy. Loss of native plants leads to more erosion, runoff and work for you!
5. Harmful household chemicals and cleaners damage septic systems and degrade water quality.
6. Malfunctioning septic systems and improper waste disposal degrade water quality, can lead to beach closures for swimming and shellfish harvesting.
7. Runoff flows over solid surfaces, accelerating erosion; excess silt degrades habitat for fish and other aquatic critters.
8. Inappropriate beach access, such as steep stairs, destabilizes banks and leads to increased erosion.
9. Private docks, piers and boat ramps destroy eelgrass beds and habitat for fish and other wildlife.
10. Poorly maintained engines leak oils and other petroleum products and waste 25-40% of fuel.

1. Work with an expert to "soften" your shoreline; improve erosion protection with native trees, shrubs, grasses and beach logs.
2. Resist the urge to "tidy up"; let organic debris like beach logs and fallen trees act as a natural seawall.
3. Landscape with low maintenance native plants. Mow lawns high using a mulching mower.
4. Prune trees, rather than removing. Plant native trees and shrubs to reduce erosion and absorb runoff.
5. Use environmentally friendly products and cleaners, or alternatives like baking soda and vinegar.
6. Repair and maintain your septic system (consult an expert). Compost house and yard waste.
7. Reduce solid surfaces and porous materials. Redirect gutter runoff into porous or vegetated areas, away from shore.
8. Share beach access with neighbours, maintaining a narrow winding trail. Avoid accessing steep banks.
9. Use public docks and boat launches where possible; consider replacing your dock with a low impact private access option (e.g. a mooring buoy).
10. Use a well-maintained electric or push mower, and a 4 or 2-stroke boat motor that meets or betters EPA 2006 guidelines.

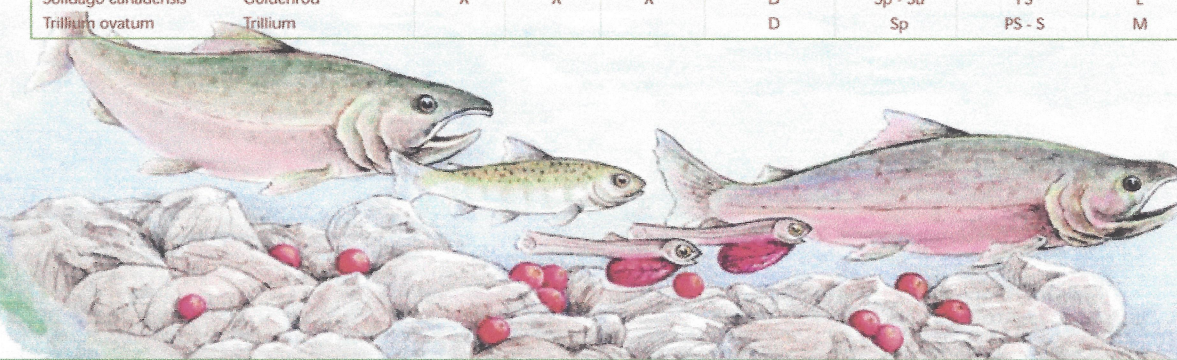
Give your Shoreline a Make-over!

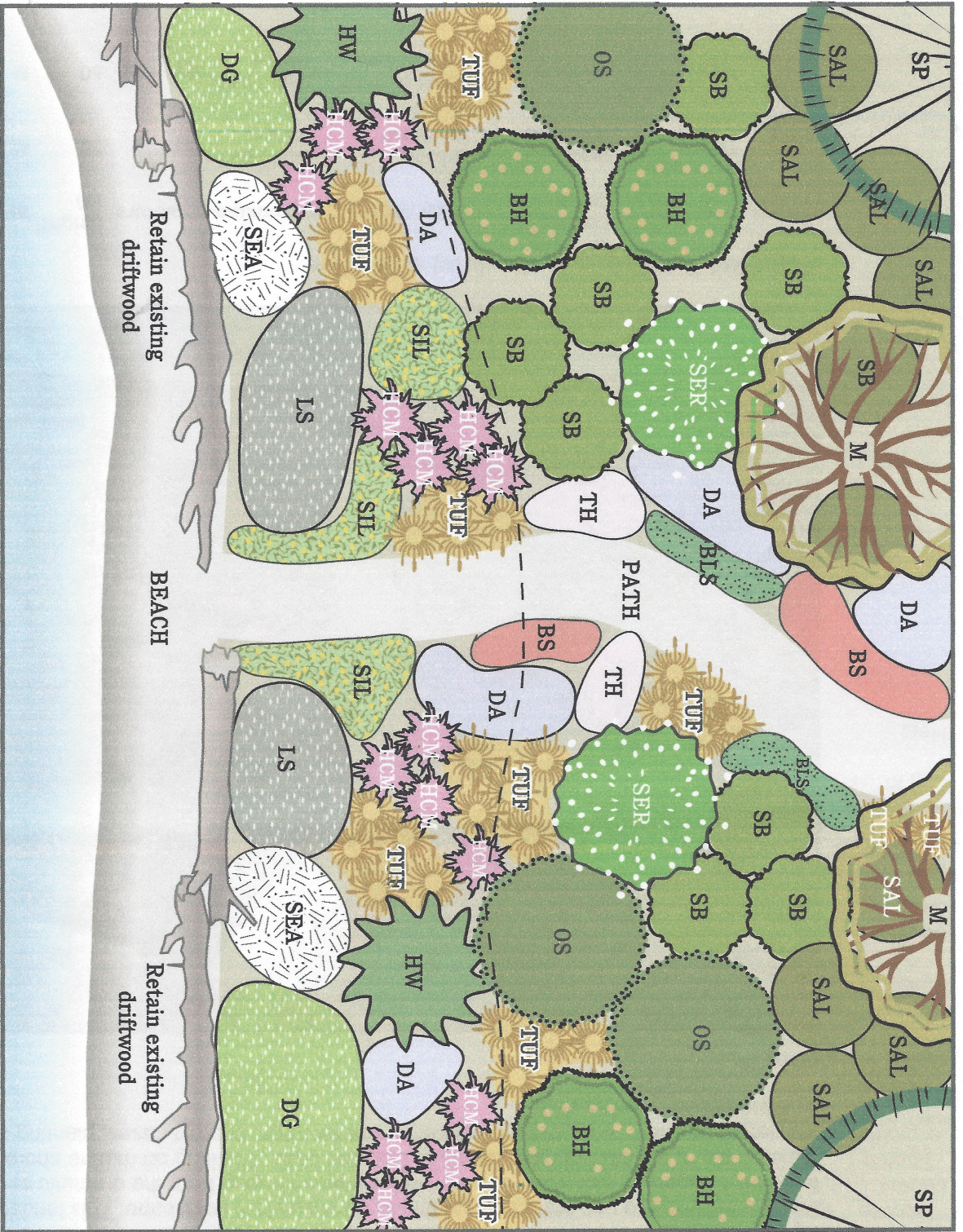
Sample Plants for Salmon Friendly Gardens



This list is just a sampling of the many native plants that can benefit salmon. Native species are especially important along streams and shorelines. They attract insects that salmon thrive on, and help maintain a balanced ecosystem in the delicate aquatic environment. Many Northwest gardens include plants that are both native and non-native to Western Washington. Away from the water, non-native plants can be woven in with natives to provide beautiful patterns and textures. Visit your local nursery for more ideas.

Latin Name	Common Name	Stabilizes slopes	Adapts to edges of lakes, streams, wetlands	Provides Wildlife Habitat: food, cover, nesting	Foliage Type: E - Evergreen D - Deciduous	Flower or Fruit Sp - spring Su - summer F - fall W - winter	Light Exposure FS - full sun PS - part shade S - shade E - either	Soil Moisture M - moist D - dry E - either
TREES								
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble fir			X	E		FS - PS	M
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	E	E
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	X	X	X	D	Sp	FS - PS	E
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking aspen	X	X	X	D	F	FS	M
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir		X	X	E		FS - PS	E
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	X	X	X	D	Su, F	FS - PS	E
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar		X	X	E		FS - PS	E
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock		X	X	E		FS - S	E
SHRUBS								
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry		X	X	D	Sp - Su	FS - PS	E
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redtwig dogwood	X	X	X	D	F - W	E	M
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	X	X	X	E	Sp - Su	PS - S	E
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray		X	X	D	Su	FS - PS	E
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape	X	X	X	E	Sp - Su	FS - PS	E
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Low Oregon grape	X		X	E	Sp - Su	PS - S	E
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering currant		X	X	D	Sp	FS - PS	E
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Bald-hip rose	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	FS - PS	E
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	FS - PS	E
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	PS	M
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler willow	X	X	X	D	Sp	FS - PS	E
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	X	X	X	D	F - W	FS - PS	E
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen huckleberry			X	E	Sp - Su	PS	D
GROUNDCOVERS								
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanilla leaf		X		D	Sp	PS - S	M
<i>Cornus unalaschensis</i>	Bunchberry		X	X	D	Sp - F	PS - S	M
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Beach strawberry			X	E	Sp - Su	FS - PS	D
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False lily-of-the-valley		X	X	D	Sp - Su	PS - S	E
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-out flower		X		D	Sp	PS - S	M
PERENNIALS								
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maidenhair fern		X		D		PS - S	M
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly everlasting	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	FS	D
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Goatsbeard	X	X	X	D	Sp	FS - PS	M
<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	Douglas' aster	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	FS	E
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern		X		E		PS - S	M
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	FS - PS	E
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	X	X	X	E		FS - PS	E
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Wild blue flax			X	D	Sp - Su	FS	D
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern		X		E		E	E
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Goldenrod	X	X	X	D	Sp - Su	FS	E
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Trillium				D	Sp	PS - S	M





SYMBOL	PLANT
SP	Shore pine
M	Madrone
HW	Hooker's willow
BH	Beaked hazelnut
SB	Snowberry
OS	Oceanspray
SER	Serviceberry
SAL	Salal
DA	Douglas aster
TH	Thrift
BS	Beach strawberry
TUF	Tufted hairgrass
SIL	Pacific silverweed
LS	Lynxby's sedge
SEA	Sea watch
DG	Dune grass

PLANTING PLAN:

Sunny, Part Sunny Marine Conditions



Produced by: DNRP GIS, Visual Communications and Web Unit
File: 0705_Maintenance.apr



King County
Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division