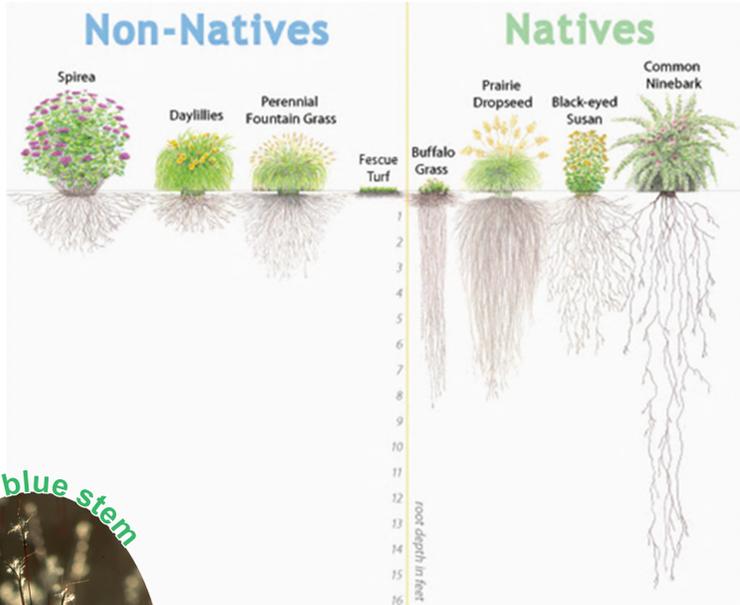


ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION WITH NATIVE PLANTS

Native plants provide a variety of beneficial functions; one of the most important is improving water quality. Deep-rooted native plants (graphic, right) reduce soil erosion, help infiltrate stormwater runoff, and absorb some forms of pollution before they can enter a waterbody. Native plants also provide excellent wildlife habitat, require minimal maintenance, and do not require fertilizer.

In contrast, shallow-rooted lawn grass offers very little erosion control, water infiltration, pollution removal, or wildlife habitat. Lawn grass allows for easy access to waterbodies by geese, a major contributor to water pollution. In addition, much of the fertilizer applied to lawn grass can run off into nearby waterbodies causing algae problems.



REMOVE THESE NON-NATIVE AND INVASIVE SPECIES

- COMMON REED
- BUCKTHORN
- REED CANARY
- GARLIC MUSTARD
- TEASEL

