

## DEVELOPMENT PERMITS

Many lakes within the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George are within a Development Permit Area. This means that any land clearing, landscaping, land alteration and/or construction activities require a permit prior to work being started. Generally, the permitting area extends from the shoreline back 300 metres.

**Remember** – This permit is not a building or sewage disposal permit.

Development Permits exist to enhance views, maintain water quality, protect fish/wildlife habitat and conserve the green buffer. A Development Permit application requires a drawing showing the layout of the property, including existing and proposed vegetation, and buildings and structures.

Contact the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George for more information.



## OTHER RESOURCES

The Shore Primer  
[www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/regions/central/pub/shore-rivages-pr/index-eng.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/regions/central/pub/shore-rivages-pr/index-eng.htm)

BC Lake Stewardship Society  
[www.bclss.org](http://www.bclss.org)

North American Lake Management Society  
[www.nalms.org](http://www.nalms.org)

Kid Fish  
[www.kidfish.bc.ca](http://www.kidfish.bc.ca)

Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca)

Ministry of Environment  
[www.gov.bc.ca](http://www.gov.bc.ca)

Streamkeepers  
[www.pskf.ca](http://www.pskf.ca)

Wetlandkeepers  
[www.bcwf.bc.ca/programs/wetlands/wetlandkeepers.html](http://www.bcwf.bc.ca/programs/wetlands/wetlandkeepers.html)

Cottage Life  
[www.cottagelife.com](http://www.cottagelife.com)

Living by Water  
[www.watersheds.ca/whatwedo/wic.html](http://www.watersheds.ca/whatwedo/wic.html)

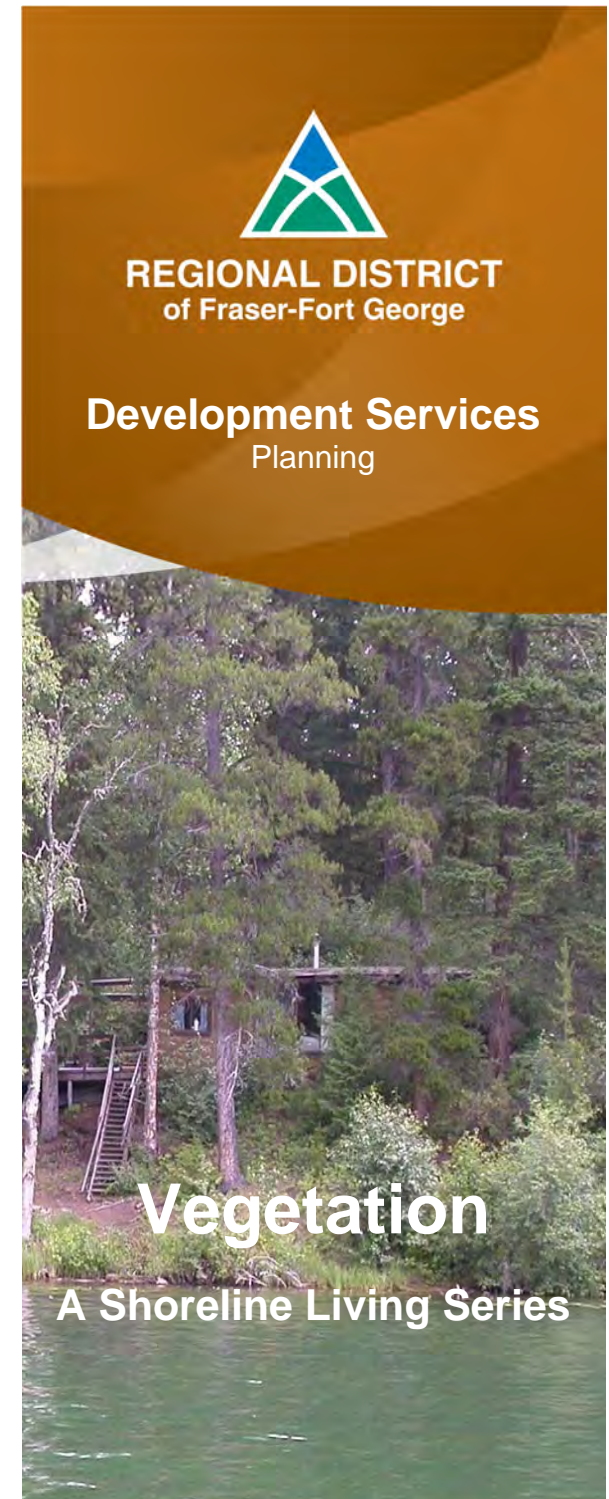
Lakeshore Guidelines  
[www.rdffg.bc.ca/Report\\_Library/Lakeshore\\_Guidelines.html](http://www.rdffg.bc.ca/Report_Library/Lakeshore_Guidelines.html)



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## BENEFITS OF VEGETATION

Maintaining natural native vegetation on your lake lot has many benefits for both you and the lake.

### Protects the Lake from Contaminants

Lakeshore lots are a source of many types of contaminants including fertilizers, pesticides, oil and gas, and sediments. In particular, phosphorus is a nutrient found in fertilizers and detergents that can over-feed the lake causing algal blooms and poor water quality. A buffer of natural vegetation acts as a barrier to absorb runoff before it carries contaminants into the lake.

### Provides Habitat for Wildlife

Native vegetation provides shelter, food and nesting sites that will attract wildlife to your lot.

### Stabilizes, Shades and Protects

Larger trees have deep roots that help stabilize slopes. The tree canopy provides shade from the sun and protection from the wind. Maintaining natural vegetation on your lot can also help to muffle boat noise and provide privacy.



## WHAT CAN I DO?

### Reduce Potential Pollutants

- Be careful when using oil and gas
- Reduce the amount of lawn on your lot and mow remaining lawn less frequently
- Don't use chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides
- Maintain septic systems regularly
- Re-plant disturbed areas quickly to prevent soil from being washed into the lake.

### Reduce Runoff

- Leave as much native vegetation as possible to absorb runoff
- Use gravel or woodchips instead of concrete and asphalt to allow runoff to reach the soil
- Angle trails along the slope instead of straight down. Build stairs on steeper slopes.

### Restore and Encourage Natural Vegetation

It is important to plant native species of plants that will thrive in the conditions on your lot. A good place to start is by checking what is already growing and thriving in the natural areas on your lake. Planting cuttings works well on gentle slopes, flat areas, small eroded areas and minor slumping. Established native plants with larger root systems will be available from your local garden centre. Remember not to plant foreign/exotic species.

## TYPES OF VEGETATION

### Shrubs

Shrubs have good rooting systems, are low growing and provide excellent habitat for wildlife. Types of shrubs that could be planted along shorelines include Willow, Red-Osier Dogwood, Saskatoon, Highbush Cranberry, Prickly Rose, Douglas Maple and Pink Spirea.

### Trees

Trees have an extensive rooting system that will physically hold the bank in place. Trees that could be planted along the shoreline include Black Cottonwood, Balsam Poplar, Paper Birch and Spruce.

### Plants

Plants have limited root anchoring abilities and are not suitable for preventing shoreline erosion. Plants are best used for ground cover around larger shrubs and trees. Native flowering plants can be used to create attractive transition zones between natural vegetation and manicured landscaping. Plants that could be planted on your lot include Little Medaow-foxtail, Bluejoint, Nuttall's Alkaligrass, Subalpine Daisy, Rush Aster, Mountain Arnica and Arrow-leafed Coltsfoot.

