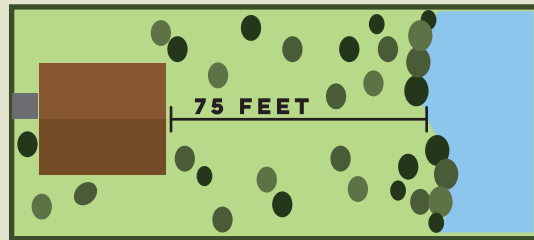


THE VALUE OF SHORELAND ZONING

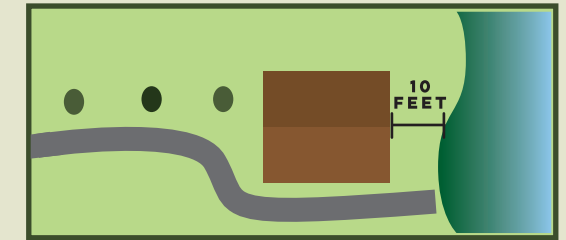
✓ SHORELAND ZONING

A house that is set back at least 75 feet from the water allows space for trees and native plants.



✗ NO SHORELAND ZONING

A house that is close to the water does not leave space for trees and native plants to stabilize the shoreline.



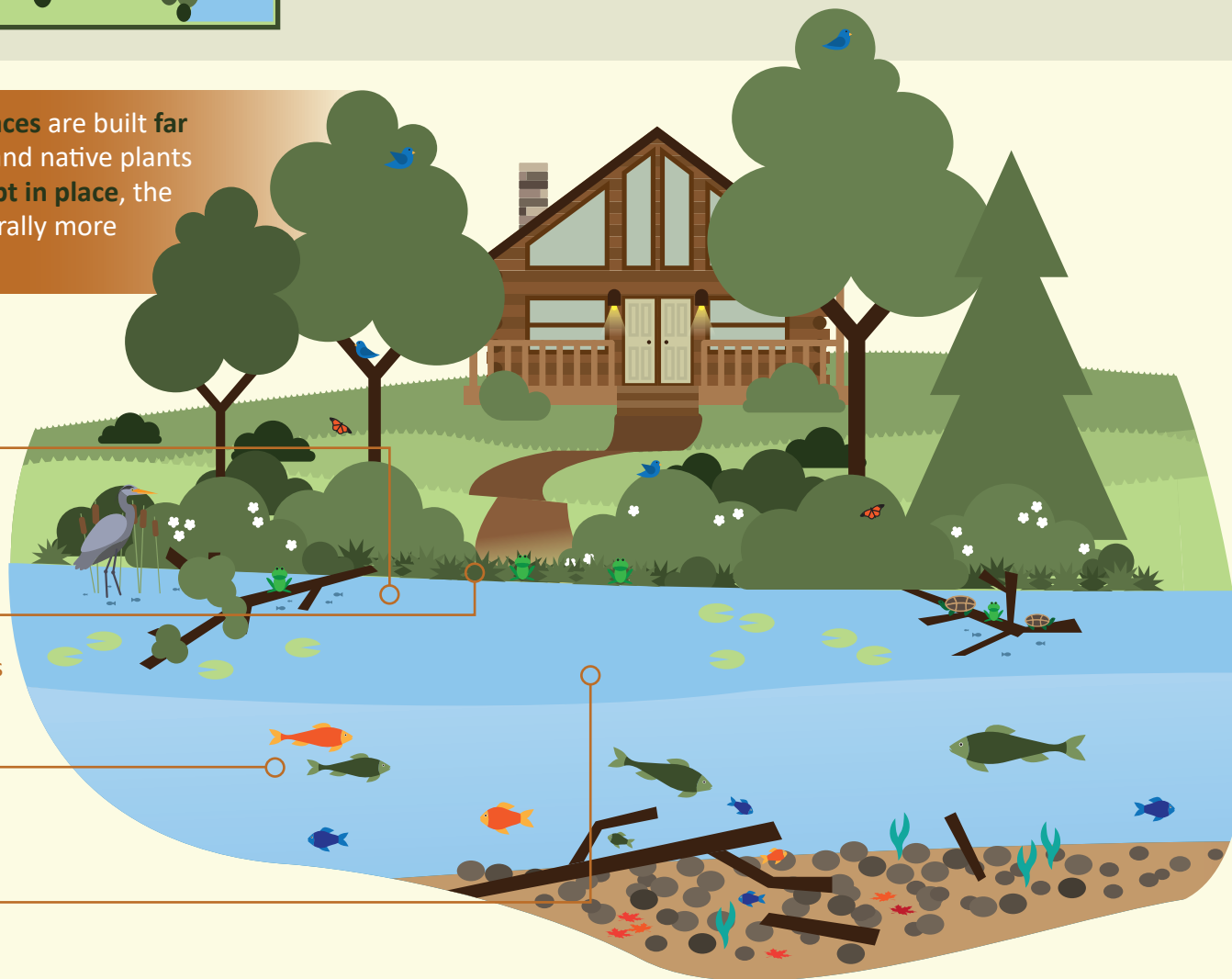
When **hard surfaces** are built **far from the shore** and native plants and trees are **kept in place**, the shoreline is naturally more stable allowing:

Clear water =
High waterfront
property values

Less lawn = Less
runoff = Less
water pollution

More native plants
and trees = More
fish and frogs

Less algae growth



When **hard surfaces** are built **close to the shore** and native plants are **removed**, the shoreline erodes into the lake causing:

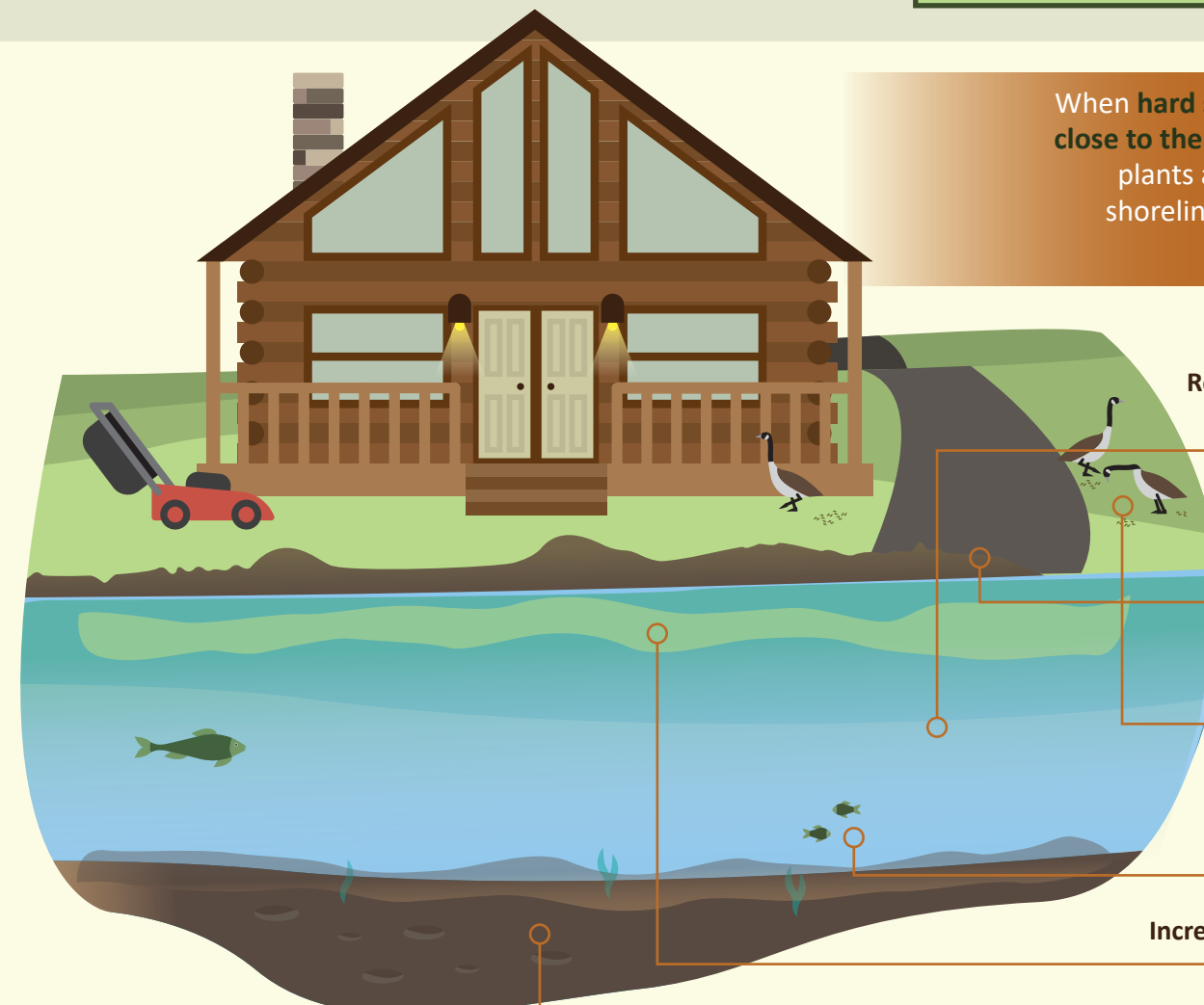
Cloudy water =
Reduced waterfront
property values

More lawn =
More erosion that
pollutes water

More lawn
attracts geese

Fewer frogs,
fish, and fish
species

Increased algae growth



Fish eggs suffocate when
covered in eroded soil

CONCLUSIONS

Shoreland zoning standards make it possible to carefully **develop** a waterfront property, **protect** the lake or river, and keep waterfront property values **high**.

For more information, check with your local zoning office.

WHAT DO SHORELAND ZONING STANDARDS ACCOMPLISH?

Fewer
eroded shorelines

Clearer water =
Higher property values

More fish and
fish species

More food and shelter
for fish and frogs

CONCLUSIONS

Waterfront property developed without shoreland zoning standards can lead to **erosion**, **harm** the lake or river, and **reduce** waterfront property values.

Complete the Shoreland Evaluation Tool to assess your waterfront property at survey.healthylakeswi.com.