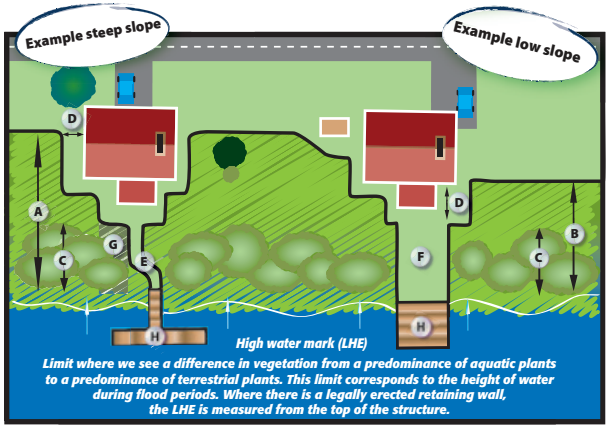
Shoreline strips development - Regulation



Steep slope: Slope of 30% and more and/or embankment of 5 m and more
Low slope: Slope of less than 30%

A Development or maintenance work to control vegetation such as grass and brush cutting is not permitted within 15m.

B Development or maintenance work to control vegetation such as grass and brush cutting is not permitted within 10m.

C Replanting over the entire area of land with a minimum depth of 5 meters directly adjacent to the high-water mark, planting and seeding in accordance with the 3 strata.

D Work to clear a 2-metre-deep strip of land around existing buildings and constructions on the shore.

E Construction of a pathway with a maximum width of 1.2 metre, made without fill or excavation, and a vegetated pathway and whose soil waterproofing is prohibited (concrete, asphalt, tiles or slabs and others are not permitted).

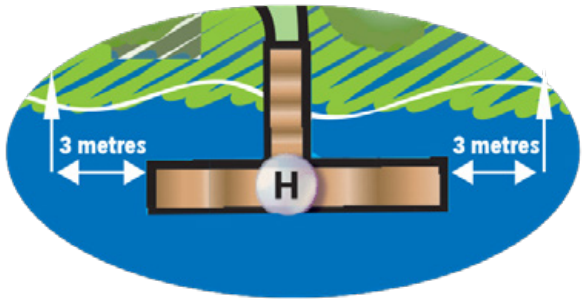
Possibility of installing a staircase with a maximum width of 1.2 metre built on piles or pilings in order to keep the vegetation in place. The staircase must not include a platform or terrace, only landings with a width of 1.2 metre may be authorized.

F Creation of one or more openings whose combined width does not exceed 5 meters. All accesses must be covered with a vegetative ground cover.

For a lot whose width calculated at the high-water mark is less than 10 metres, only one opening with a maximum width of 2 metres is authorized.

G The pruning and clearing necessary for the installation of a window (hole in the vegetation screen to allow a view of the water body) with a maximum width of 5 metres is authorized.

H The installation of a maximum of one (1) dock, located at a minimum distance of 3 metres from the extension of the property limits towards the lake, with a maximum length of 12 metres and a maximum area of 32.5 square metres, is permitted.



This summer
I'm taking my shoreline strip in hand!

Municipalité Ivry-sur-le-Lac

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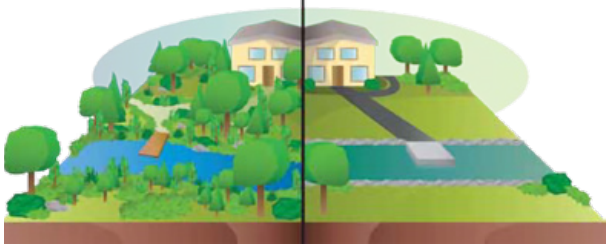
The legendary shoreline strips … so important!



What is it like at your place?
It is important to understand the legal, administrative and environmental framework that surround the restoration of a shoreline buffer strip in order to ensure compliance.

The context

To be fully effective, the shoreline buffer strip must have three layers of vegetation: grasses protect the soil surface, primarily, while trees and shrubs provide more extensive and deeper protection and help reduce the strength of the current and the erosive power of the water during floods.

Furthermore, the flexibility of shoreline shrub species allows them to survive under harsh conditions, including adjusting to damage from snow, ice, or water-borne materials.

By-Law

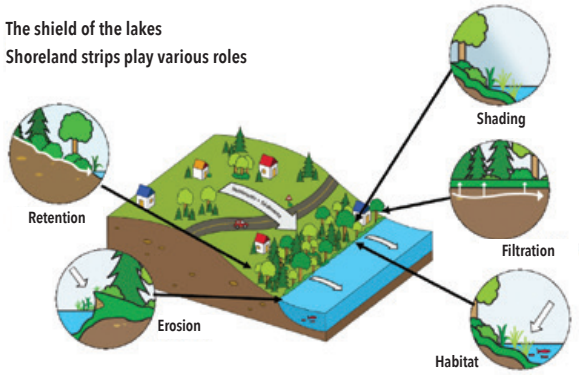
The objectives of the *Policy for the Protection of Lakeshores, Riverbanks, Littoral Zones and Floodplains* are the protection of lakes and rivers, the safeguarding of the "water" resource and of all the life forms that depend on it.

It applies to development or maintenance work to control vegetation within the 3 vegetation strata (grass, shrubs and trees), where grass cutting and brushing are not permitted in the shoreline buffer.

The Ivry-sur-le-Lac Zoning By-Law 2013-060 outlines the various standards that must be met, including sections 669 to 671. The standards emanate from the Schéma d'aménagement of the MRC des Laurentides, and are therefore regional rules that the Municipality must apply.

Shorelines, riverbanks and floodplains are essential to the survival of ecosystems. Therefore, every resident has a duty to protect the riparian zone!

Why do we want to protect the shoreline strips?



Retention : The shoreline strips reduce the speed of runoff and promote water infiltration into the soil

Stabilization : Thanks to their roots, the plants within the shoreline strip stabilize the banks and limit soil erosion

Filtration : Shoreline vegetation captures a large portion of the sediments and nutrients carried by the water flowing through it

Shading : By providing shade, shoreline vegetation limits the excessive heating of water bodies, thus limiting the proliferation of algae. In addition, the maintenance of cool water is beneficial to the development of aquatic species

Habitats : The shoreline is an essential environment for aquatic and terrestrial life. It provides habitat, food and shelter for wildlife and plants

The wider and more diverse the shoreline strip (grass, shrubs, trees), the more effective it is!

How to revegetate the shoreline strip?

There are several options available to you, including :

- Stop mowing or clipping vegetation in the shoreline. The natural vegetation will recover and diversify over the years
- Develop the shoreline strip by seeding or planting native plants. The advantage of this method is that you will be able to choose the species that will become established in your shoreline strip

More specifically, here are 10 steps to a successful shoreline plan :

1) **Find out which municipal regulations apply to your shoreline strip (depending on the slope: 30% and more or less than 30%) ;**
2) **Determine the high-water mark (the point at which you go from a predominance of aquatic plants to a predominance of terrestrial plants) ;**
3) **Measure the depth of your shoreline strip ;**
4) **Indentify the location of your descent to the lake ;**
5) **Evaluate the characteristics of your shoreline;**
6) **Choose the appropriate plants (the help of a professional is often recommended for the durability of the plants chosen according to the type of soil) ;**
7) **Calculate the number of plants needed and make a sketch to scale ;**
8) **Request a certificate of authorization from the Municipality before starting your work ;**
9) **Plant once the certificate of authorization has been issued ; and**
10) **Maintain the planting every year.**