

Reduce nutrients in the Lake

Nutrient Pollution

Nutrients are as critical to a lake ecosystem as they are to terrestrial ecosystems. Aquatic plants and algae require nitrogen, phosphorus, and a suite of micronutrients. When there is too much of a particular nutrient, certain plants or algae can dominate a system. Phosphorus is one of the primary water quality challenges in any lake. Found in lawn fertilizers, manure, as well as in human and other animal waste, phosphorus causes algal blooms and excessive aquatic plant growth when present in high concentrations. These plants and the water quality problems that occur when they decompose can harm fish and other organisms and limit the use and enjoyment of the Lake.

Storm water

When rain falls on towns and cities, much of it flows off impervious surfaces like roofs, driveways, and sidewalks into the storm drain system, which in turn drains into the nearest waterway. This storm water can erode stream banks and increase water pollution. Runoff can contain nitrogen and phosphorus **pollutants** from fertilizers and pet and yard waste. During periods of heavy rainfall or snowmelt some wastewater systems are designed to occasionally overflow and discharge excess untreated sewage directly to nearby streams, rivers or other water bodies. **Use no-phosphorus fertilizer** on lawns and gardens, keep grass clippings in the lawn, keep leaves and other organic matter out of the street, and leave a wide strip of deep-rooted plants along the shore land.

Also you can do:

- [Redirect Your Downspouts](#)
- [Plant a Rain Garden](#)
- [Install a Rain Barrel](#)