



ISLAND BUILDING PROCESS



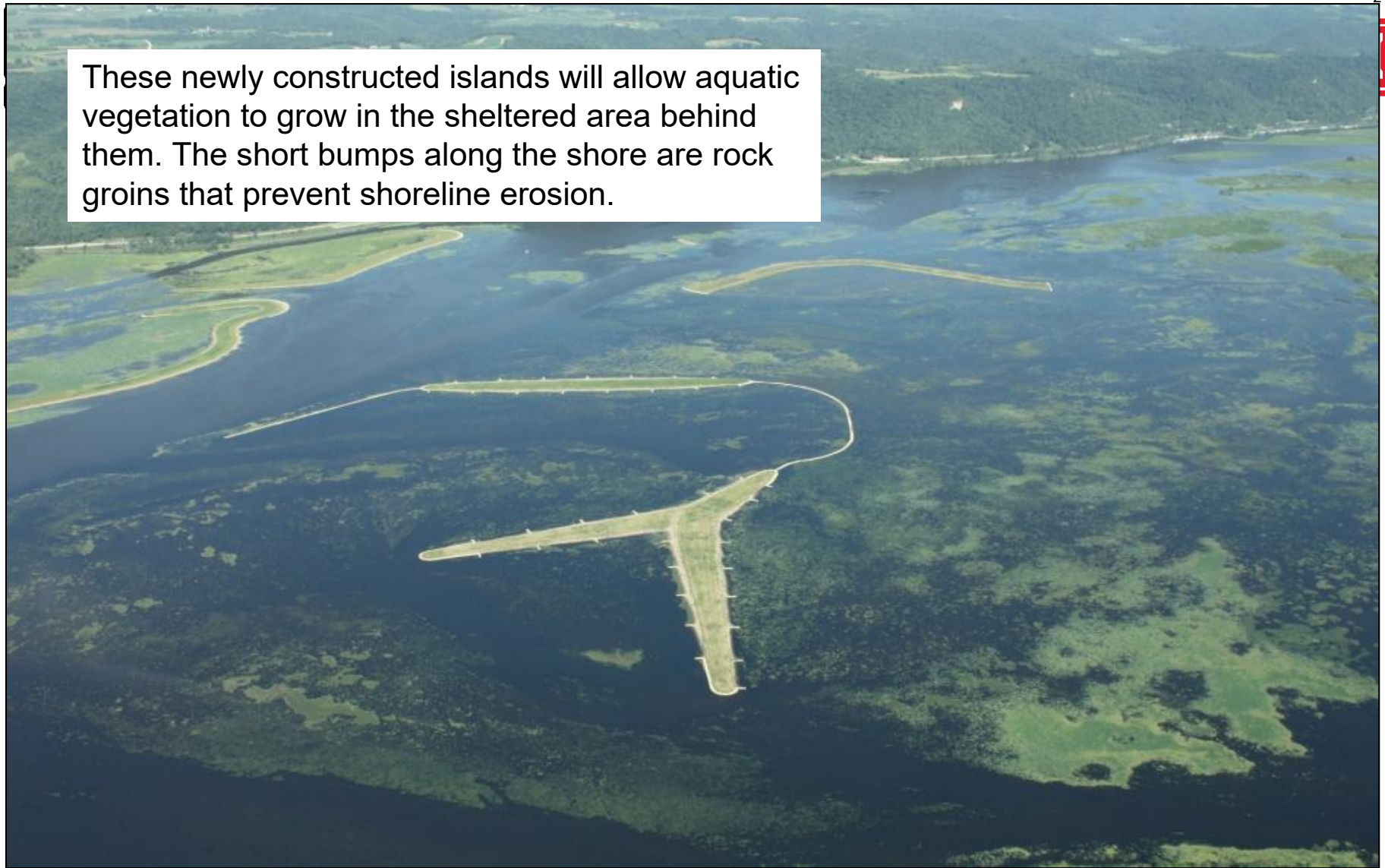
- Islands are often built to reduce wind-caused waves that stir up sediment and uproot plants in backwater lakes
- The sheltered area downwind from the island grows wetland and aquatic plants
- Aquatic plants support fish, waterfowl, herons, and more
- Islands are built with a sand base and capped with fine material (like topsoil) to ensure plants will grow
- Rock groins and willow plantings are used to stabilize the shoreline
- The top of the islands are planted or seeded with native plants of wet meadows, wet prairies, or floodplain forests habitats



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People!*

These newly constructed islands will allow aquatic vegetation to grow in the sheltered area behind them. The short bumps along the shore are rock groins that prevent shoreline erosion.

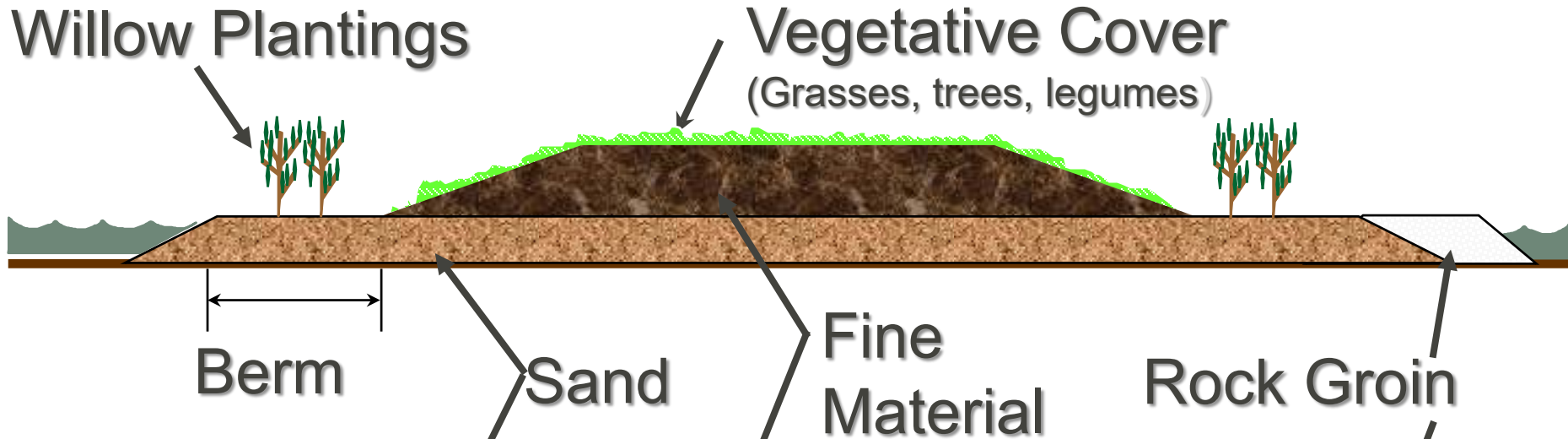


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TYPICAL ISLAND CROSS SECTION



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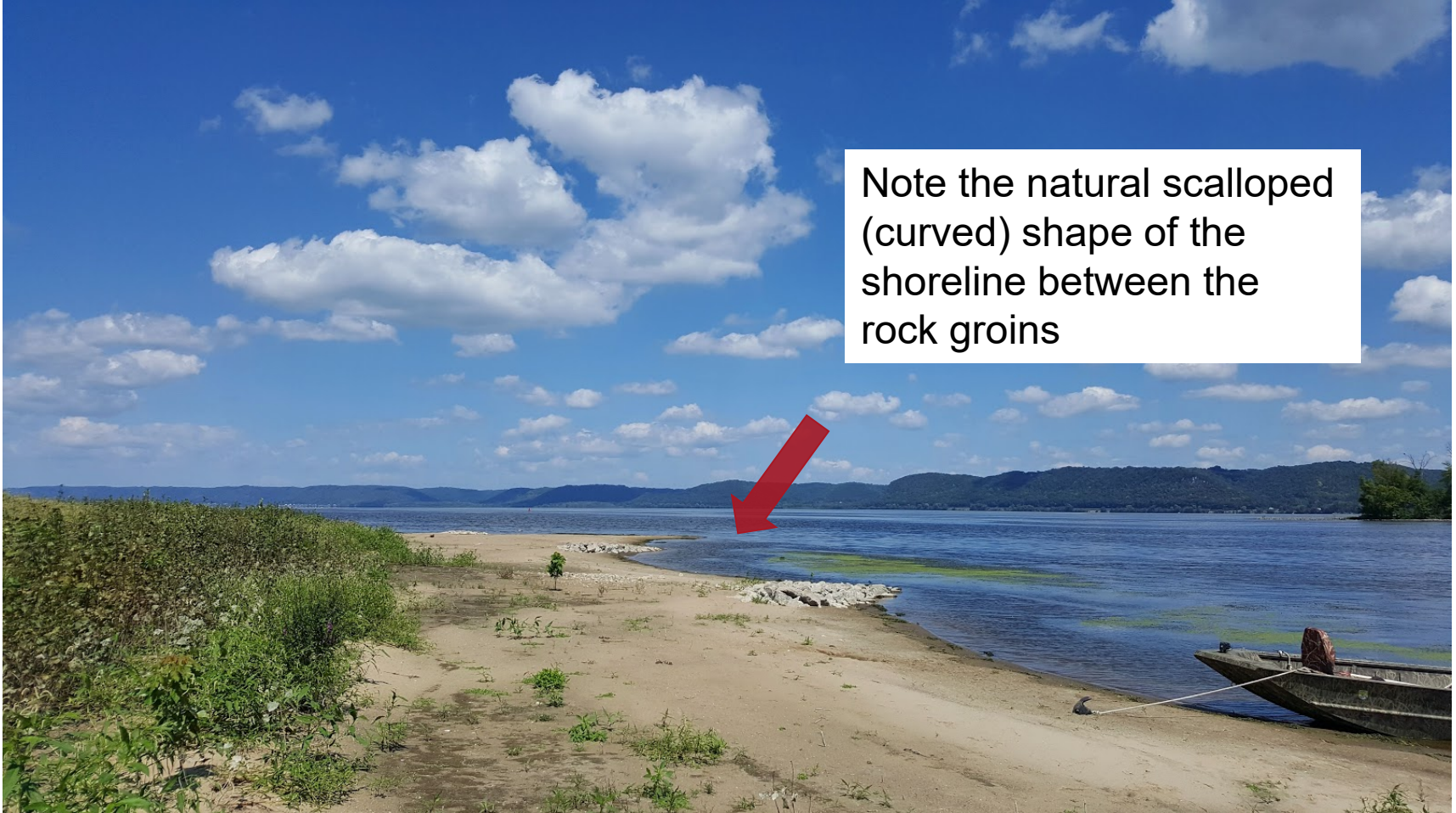
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ESTABLISHED ISLAND



Note the natural scalloped (curved) shape of the shoreline between the rock groins



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PLANTED OAK SAPPLINGS ON AN ISLAND



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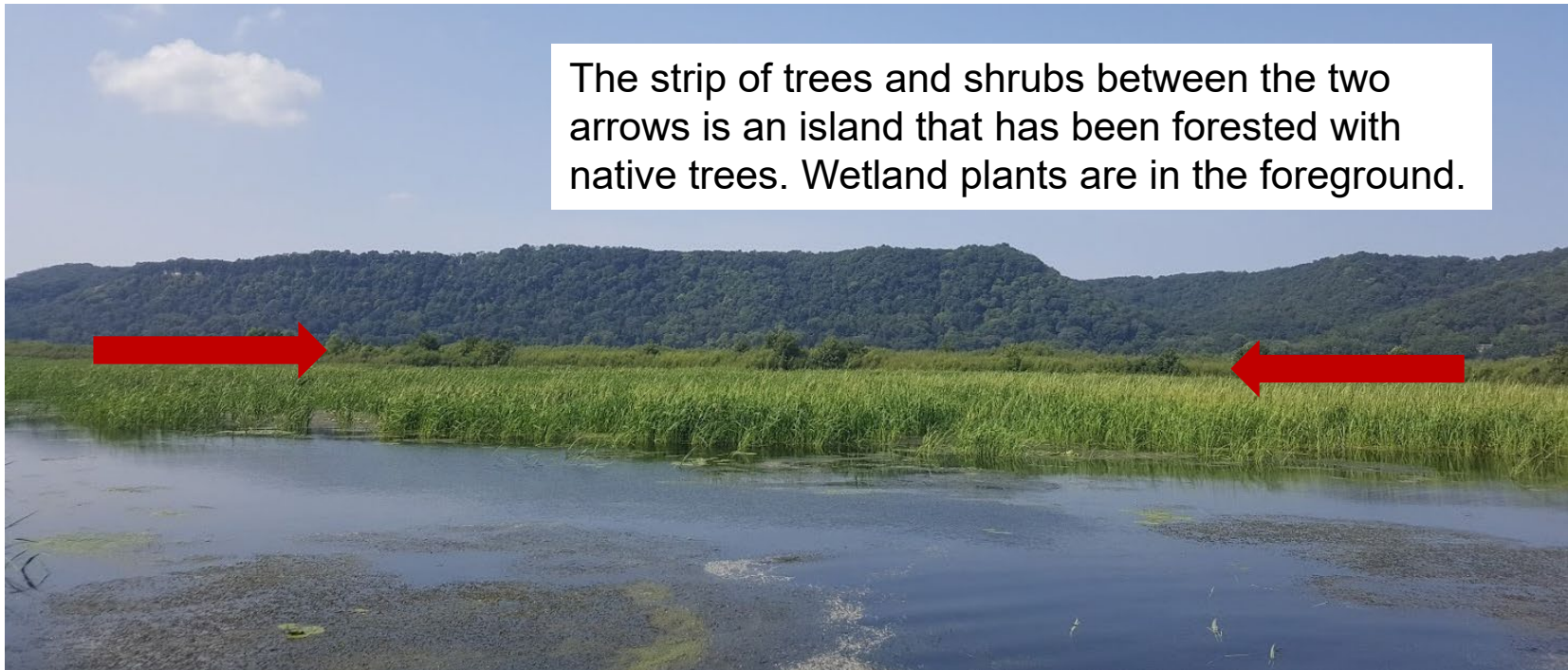
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ESTABLISHED ISLANDS



Once established, islands blend in to the landscape. You can barely tell they are not natural features.



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EMERGENT WETLANDS



- Created in shallow flats near islands or in the island interior
- Increase wetland plants
- Habitat for frogs, turtles, and other similar wildlife



Wild rice behind an island in Pool 8



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