

LAKE AGAWAM COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN SOUTHAMPTON VILLAGE

**ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING
CONSULTING**

**FEASIBILITY & DUE
DILIGENCE ASSISTANCE
REGIONAL & SITE
PLANNING
ECONOMIC PLANNING
ENVIRONMENTAL SITE
ASSESSMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& ANALYSIS
WETLAND PERMITTING
STORM WATER
MANAGEMENT PLANS
WATERFRONT & COASTAL
ZONE PROJECTS
MAPPING
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT
& WATER SUPPLY
PERMITTING & PROCESSING**

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Habitats & Recommended Plantings

Meadow – Butterfly Garden



Herbaceous Plants	Grasses
Early Goldenrod (<i>Solidago juncea</i>)	Switch Grass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>)
Butterfly Milkweed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)	Little Bluestem (<i>Stachytarphion scoparium</i>)
Blue Vervain (<i>Verbena hastata</i>)	Big Bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)
New York Aster (<i>Symphoricarpos novi-belgii</i>)	Panicgrass (<i>Panicum amarum</i>)
Wild Lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>)	Indiangrass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)
Bonset (<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>)	Purple Lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>)

Aquascape – Wet Meadow



Shrubs	Herbaceous Plants
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	Arrow Arum (<i>Peltandra virginica</i>)
Swamp Rose (<i>Rosa palustris</i>)	Hop Sedge (<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>)
Pussy Willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>)	Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>)
Silky Dogwood (<i>Cornus amomum</i>)	Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>)
Red-osier Dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>)	Marsh Marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>)
Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>)	Jac-Pye Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>)
Red Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>)	Candian Flower (<i>Labella cardinalis</i>)
Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)	Monkey Flower (<i>Mimulus ringens</i>)
Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	Beebalm (<i>Monarda didyma</i>)

**Native Buffers can be Beautiful
and Diverse!**

Buffers are a band of protective vegetation along the edge of a body of water. Naturally occurring plants usually include trees, shrubs and tall, coarse grasses. This stretch of vegetation "buffers" the vulnerable lake and its water from harmful pollutants flowing across the landscape after a rainfall or snow melt. These non-point source pollutants also include eroded soil from poorly vegetated banks. Well-rooted vegetation holds the banks of the lake in place, stabilizing the soil. Roots also absorb water and some of the contaminants, while the above-ground portions of the plants slow the flow of polluted runoff, allowing the water to seep into the ground, where it is filtered and cleaned. Additionally, buffers provide food and habitat for a variety of wildlife, including birds, butterflies, and even fish when the plants drape over into the water.

To establish a buffer along your shoreline, you can choose from a wide variety of native plants to enhance the natural beauty of your landscape, provide food and habitat for wildlife, as well as help remediate the water quality of Lake Agawam. Consider choosing plants from among these illustrated habitat types to achieve your desired look.

Planted buffers of up to 50 feet are strongly encouraged and fertilization of lawns within 125 feet of the lake is discouraged. Your efforts will help restore and protect Lake Agawam.

Invasive Plants to Avoid

- Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)
- Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- Running Bamboo (*Phyllosiphys aurea*)
- Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
- Burning Bush (*Euroyonia alata*)
- Border Privet (*Ligustrum obtusifolium*)
- Honeysuckles (*Lonicera japonica*, *L. maackii*, *L. morrowii*, *L. nitida*, *L. helix*, *L. xylosteum*)
- Austrian Olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*)
- Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
- Sycamore Maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
- Asiatic Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
- Parrotclimber (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)
- Myrtle (*Vincetoxicum*)

Woodland Plantings & Further Information

Woodland



Trees	Shrubs
Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	Shadbush (<i>Amygdalobier canadensis</i>)
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>)
Red Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>)	Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>)
Pin Oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>)	Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium sp.</i>)
Tuliptree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Pink Azalea (<i>Rhododendron vitaceum</i>)
Sweetbay Magnolia (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>)	Silky Dogwood (<i>Cornus amomum</i>)
Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)
Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)
American Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>)

Additional Information:

- To combat invasive plants along your shoreline, consider hand pulling or pruning. For more intensive management of invasives, contact the Village to obtain advice and a permit.
- Immediately revegetate any bare or sparse soil areas with a native wildflower seed mix. Consider a mixed species packet of trees or shrubs from NYS Saratoga Tree Nursery www.dnr.ny.gov/animals/9591.html
- A permit from the Village of Southampton is required to conduct any clearing, grading, landscaping, fertilization, or other disturbance within 125 feet of Lake Agawam, and the Town Trustees must be contacted to permit any activity within the Lake.
- For more information on native vegetation and invasive species, visit:
 - Invasive Plant Council of New York State <http://www.inpcny.org/>
 - Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County – Horticulture <http://www.ces.cornell.edu/huff/03>
 - Village of Southampton <http://www.southamptonvillage.org/>
 - Town of Southampton <http://www.southamptonvillage.org/>

The Village of Southampton Trustees retained NP&V to prepare a management plan for Lake Agawam. The lake is located centrally within the Village, extending south to the ocean, and is a focal point and resource of pride for Village residents and visitors. The lake experiences water quality issues including fish kills, aesthetic degradation and stormwater related impacts. The Comprehensive Management Plan for Lake Agawam provides recommendations for lake improvements through shoreline and lake restoration projects, educational awareness, Riparian zone management/enhancement, and improvements within the upland areas of the watershed that will benefit the lake through stormwater management and control of groundwater nitrogen, both sources nutrients in the water budget of the lake. The plan included public participation, government and public-private funding initiatives, and an action plan for prioritization and scheduling of improvements to ensure that the plan would be vital and active toward implementation. NP&V also developed a homeowner's guide brochure as an educational tool concerning management practices for lakefront homes.

