



Fact Sheet

Healthy streams and riparian zones

August 2016

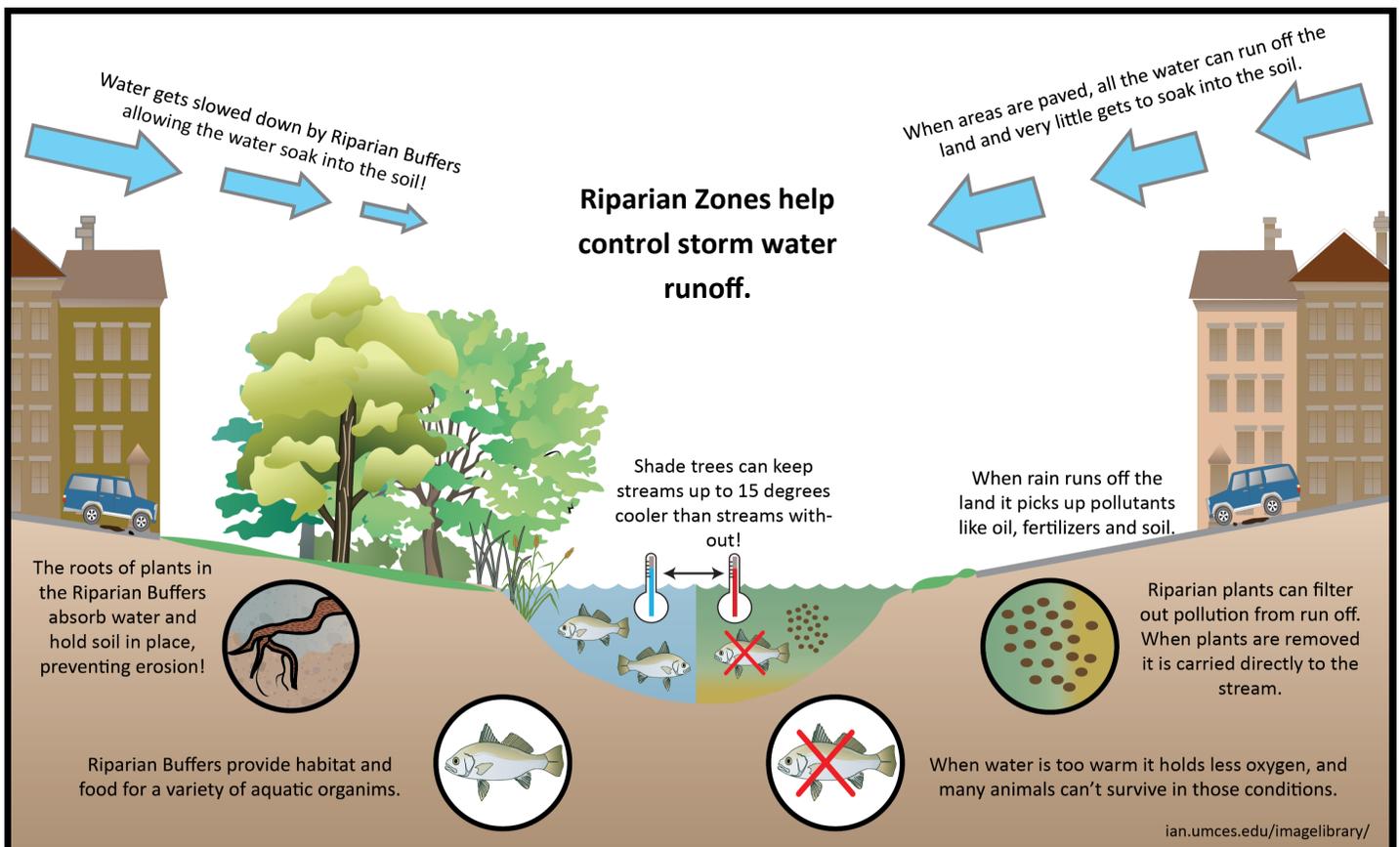
What are riparian areas?

The area of vegetation near streams is known as the riparian zone (from the Latin *ripa* for river bank). These areas are ecologically diverse and contribute to the health of other aquatic ecosystems by filtering out pollutants from stormwater runoff and preventing erosion. They are attractive additions to residential neighborhoods, and as well as critical habitat for many native animals.

Importance of riparian vegetation

Plants along a stream have multiple jobs:

- Help maintain cool water temperatures through provision of shade and creation of a cool and humid microclimate over the stream
- Provide food resources and habitat structure for aquatic ecosystems
- Stabilize soils by rooting on banks and floodplains
- Filter chemicals and nutrients that runoff from neighboring yards and landscapes
- Filter sediment in stormwater carried from construction sites, freshly tilled gardens, fields, and bare slopes
- Slow water down and allow it to soak into the soil
- Moderate downstream flooding
- Provide natural environment for recreation, such as fishing, canoeing, hiking and bird watching





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A healthy riparian zone helps improve stream water quality, and property owners can help make sure that their riparian zones are good shape by following some simple Best Management Practices.

- **Fence livestock away from your creek.** Livestock overgraze and trample riparian vegetation to get to the water which can lead to excessive erosion of the stream bank and loss of riparian zone benefits.
- **Try an alternative water source.** If you want to keep livestock away from the creek without fencing you can give them an alternative water sources to draw them away from the creek side.
- **Create a “No Mow” zone.** By simply deciding not to mow directly up to the water’s edge and allowing a buffer strip of native plants to grow up is the ultimate low effort method to improve stream health.
- **Remove nonnative species.** Nonnative species like bush honeysuckle outcompete native plants, often taking over an area without providing the habitat and food value that a native plant would provide. This leads to a less diverse, and ultimately less stable ecosystem.
- **Plant bare areas with native plants.** If you are starting with a creek with no riparian vegetation, you can work with local nurseries to plant native plant species that will become your healthy riparian zone. This will improve habitat for native wildlife as well as creating a resilient community well prepared to deal with the variation in our Kentucky climate.
- **Contact your local UK Extension Office.** The University of Kentucky Extension can be a valuable resource for learning about how to care for and repair your riparian zone.

- **Organize a community planting event.** Riparian zones in need of some TLC are often found in public spaces, like parks . Make contact with your local watershed groups to put together a community planting event to help enhance stream health overall in your watershed.

Watershed Watch in KY is a great resource, and often hosts events. (<https://sites.google.com/site/watershedwatch/>)



Riparian buffer project at the Kentucky Horse Park, in the Cane Run watershed of the Kentucky River Basin, in Fayette County