



STREAM BUFFERS

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OVERVIEW

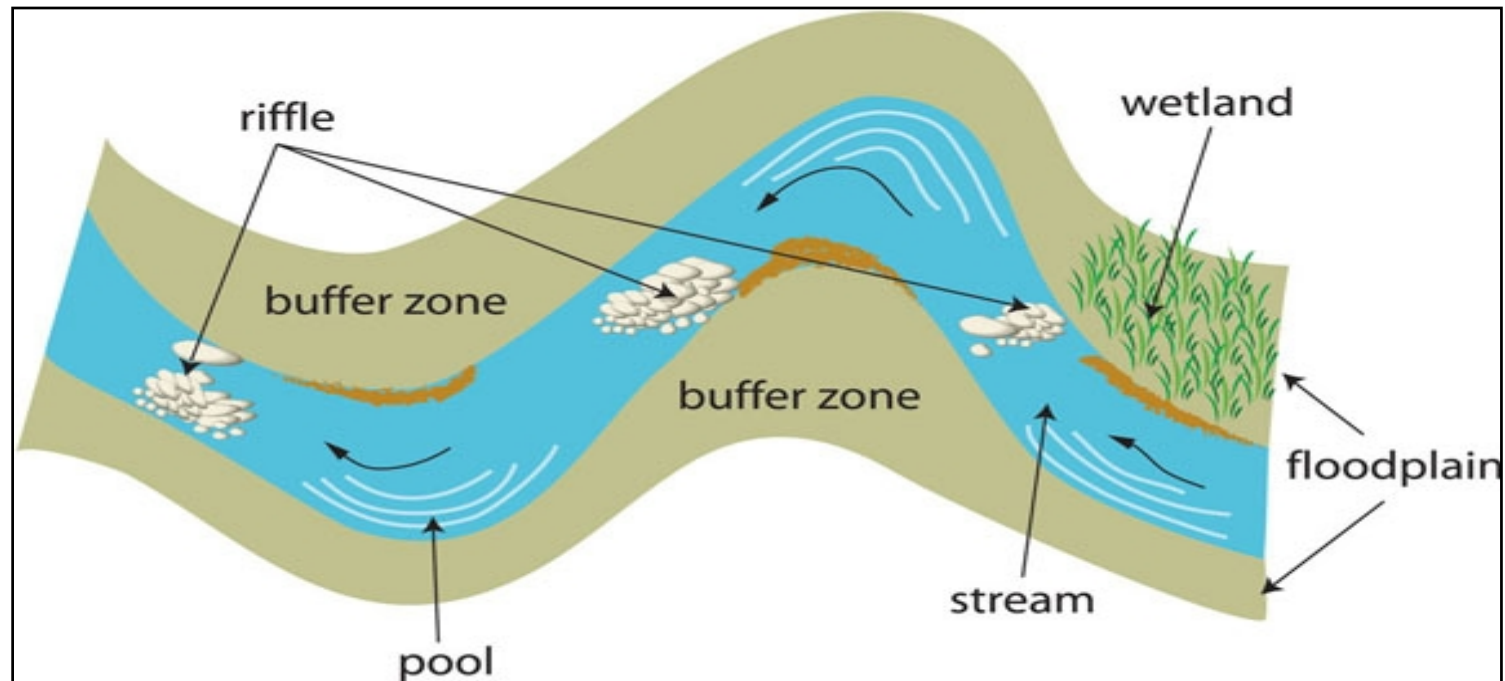
- What are stream buffers?
- Why are stream buffers important?
- How can you establish stream buffers?



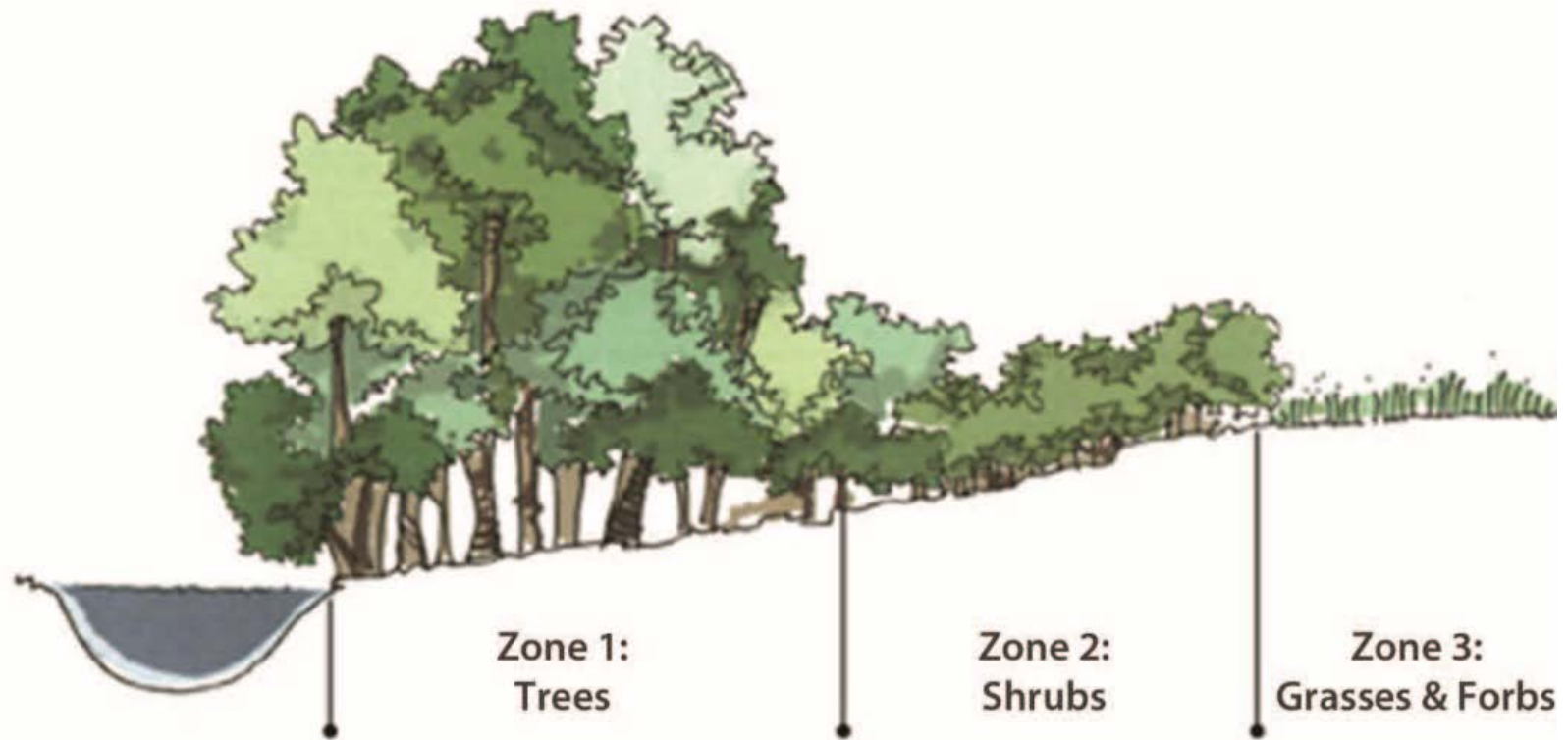
University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

WHAT ARE STREAM BUFFERS?

- Also called riparian areas, buffer zones, streamside management zones
- Transition area between water body and upland
- Vegetation includes trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs



STREAM BUFFERS - ZONES



HEALTHY STREAM BUFFER



HEALTHY STREAM BUFFER





UNHEALTHY STREAM BUFFER





UNHEALTHY STREAM BUFFER



WHY DO WE (I) LOVE
STREAM BUFFERS?

(AND WHY YOU SHOULD,
TOO.)

BENEFITS OF HEALTHY STREAM BUFFERS

- Filter stormwater runoff
- Uptake excess N-P-K from adjacent areas
- Protect streambanks from erosion
- Reduce flood damage
- Provide shade to streams
- Provide wildlife habitat
- Improve aesthetics



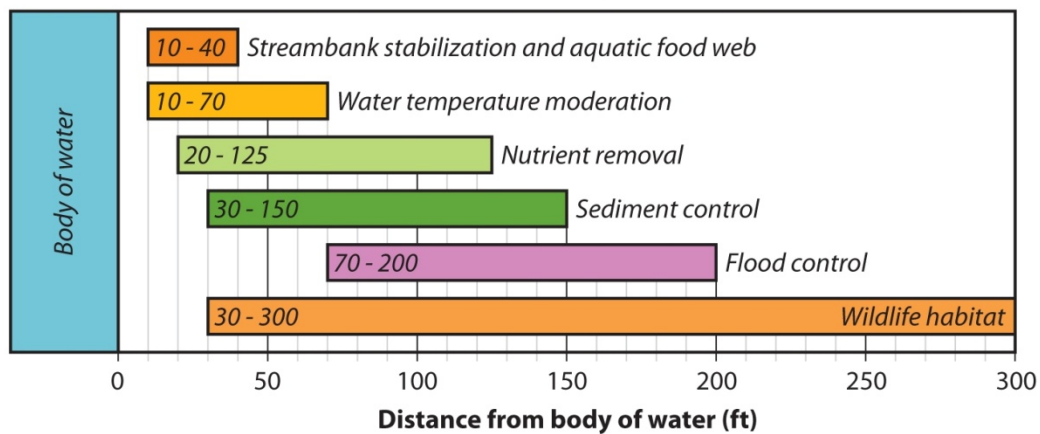
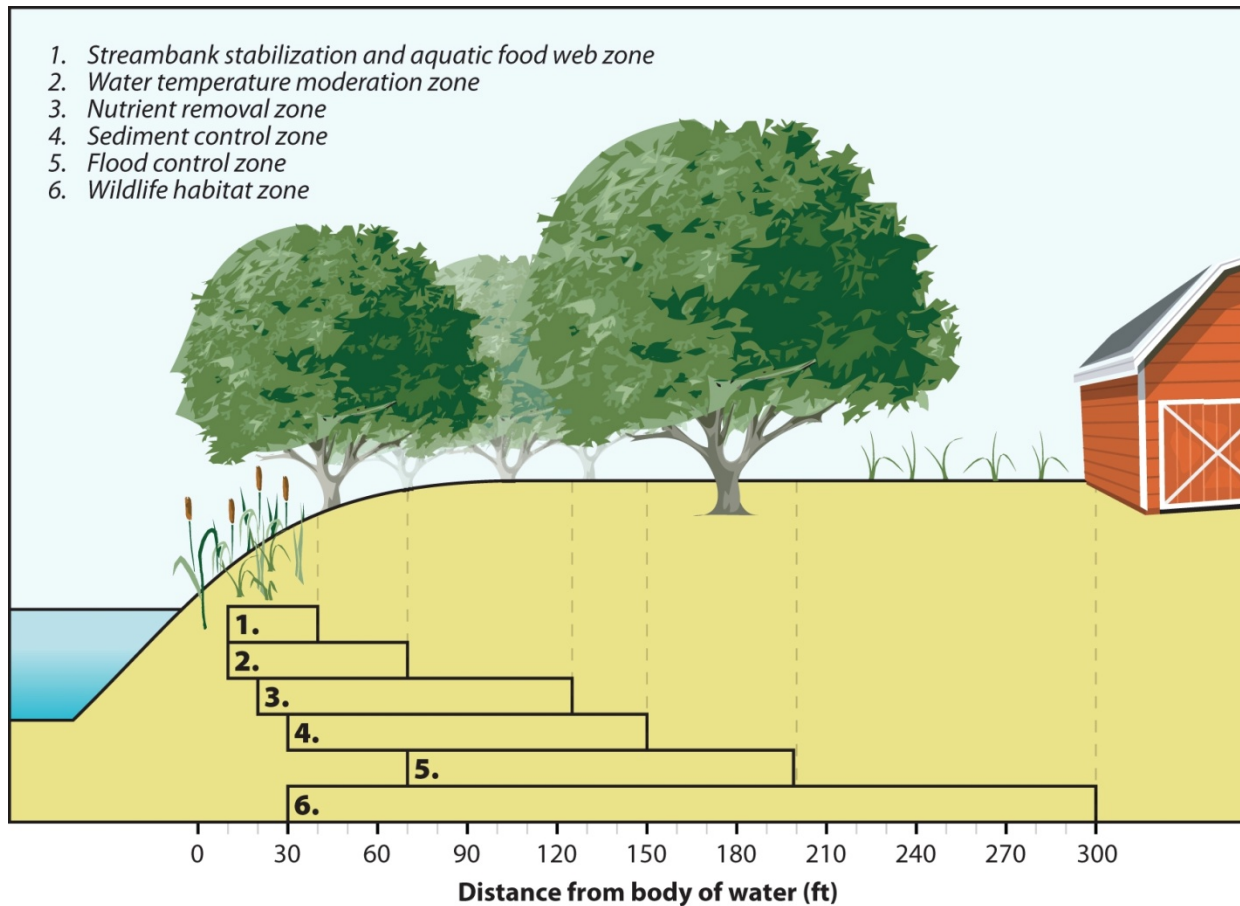
ESTABLISHING BUFFER ZONES

- Buffer Width
- Planting strategy
- Maintenance strategy
- Visual desires/tolerance

Determining factors = Desired Function,
Time, and Resources

BUFFER WIDTH

- Width will determine benefit of buffers
- Minimum of 15-20 feet for stream bank protection
- Wider buffers provide greater benefit (100-160 feet), including nutrient and pesticide removal from runoff



PLANTING STRATEGY

Passive – plants naturally establish by no-mow zones

Active – deliberate planting of specific trees, shrubs, grasses

PLANTING STRATEGY - PASSIVE

- Stop mowing
- Easy, lower maintenance (at first)
- Inexpensive, utilize existing seed bank and seeds dispersed by wind and water
- Unwanted plants might establish (non-native invasive plants like honeysuckle, wintercreeper, multiflora rose, poison hemlock, garlic mustard, etc.)





PLANTING STRATEGY - ACTIVE

- Create a planting plan
- Remove undesirable plants
- Stabilize streams and/or install erosion control materials
- Select and install desirable plants
- Maintain plant communities
- More expensive than passive
- Time/labor intensive





BUFFER ESTABLISHMENT CONSTRAINTS

- Appearance
 - Manicured
 - Intentional wildness or curated native
 - Wild and wooly
- Cost
- Maintenance



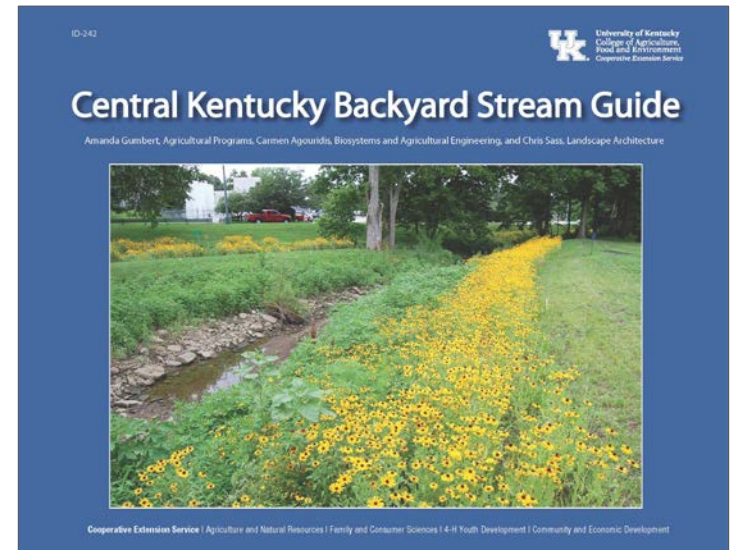
PLANT SELECTION ASSISTANCE

University of Kentucky Extension publications

- [ID-242 Central Kentucky Backyard Stream Guide](#)
- [IP-73 Living Along a Kentucky Stream](#)
- [ID-185 Planting a Riparian Buffer](#)

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

- [Plant by Numbers program](#)





WETLAND PLANTS

- May be planted in or very near the water's edge





MOISTURE-TOLERANT PLANTS

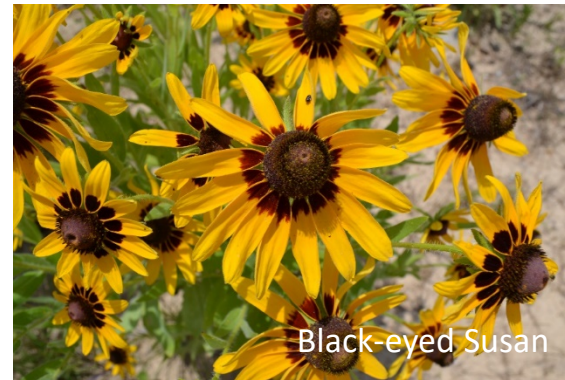
- Can be planted right on the streambank, 6 inches to 5 feet away from the water's edge





MODERATE-TO-DRY SOIL PLANTS

- Planted more than 5 feet away from the water's edge





DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Think ahead: trees and shrubs will grow and fill the space
- Think in three dimensions: horizontally and vertically
- Preferences: color, seasonal interest, texture, shape
- Mass plants together for large swaths of color



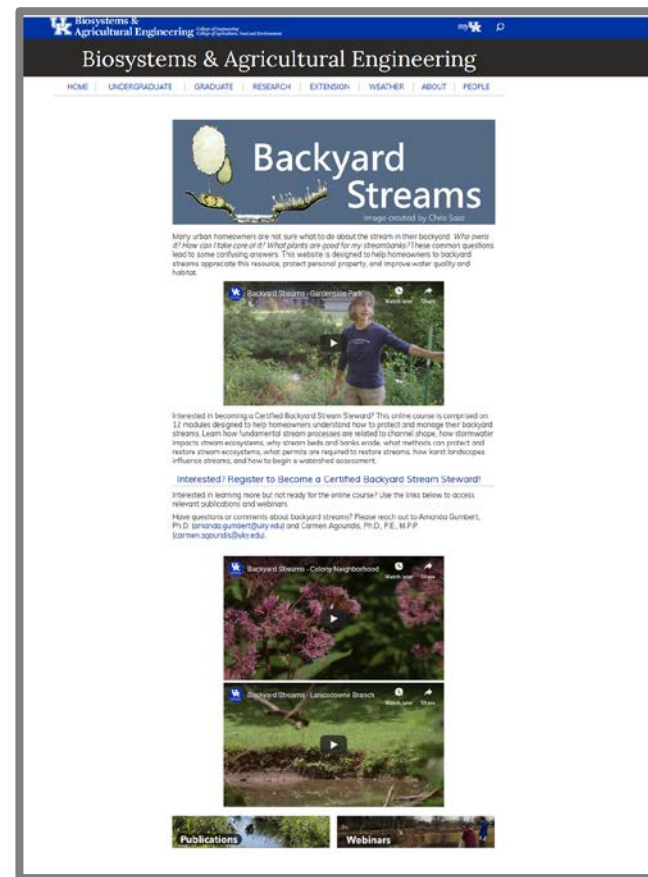
MAINTAIN YOUR STREAM BUFFER

- Inspect your stream regularly
- Remove litter after storm events
- Remove invasive plants annually
- Prune trees and shrubs as needed
- Remove previous year's growth from perennials in late winter/early spring



www.uky.edu/bae/backyardstreams

- Publications
- Online course
- Workshops



Cooperative
Extension Service

KYH2O Podcast



- Available on iTunes and Podbean

QUESTIONS?

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