

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER

(Ac.)

CODE 391

DEFINITION

An area predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.

PURPOSE

- Create shade to lower or maintain water temperatures to improve habitat for aquatic organisms
- Create or improve riparian habitat and provide a source of detritus and large woody debris
- Reduce excess amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients and pesticides in surface runoff and reduce excess nutrients and other chemicals in shallow ground water flow
- Reduce pesticide drift entering the water body
- Restore riparian plant communities
- Increase carbon storage in plant biomass and soils

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Riparian forest buffers are applied on areas adjacent to permanent or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds and wetlands. They are not applied to stabilize stream banks or shorelines.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

The riparian forest buffer shall be positioned appropriately and designed to achieve sufficient width, length, vertical structure/density and connectivity to

accomplish the intended purpose(s).

Dominant vegetation will consist of existing, naturally regenerated or seeded/planted trees and shrubs suited to the soil and hydrology of the site and the intended purpose(s).

The vegetation will extend a minimum width to achieve the purpose(s). Measurement shall begin at, and perpendicular to, the normal water line, bank-full elevation or the top of the bank as determined locally.

Overland flow through the riparian area will be maintained as sheet flow.

For sites to be regenerated or planted, excessive sheet-rill and concentrated-flow erosion will be controlled.

Excessive sheet-rill and concentrated-flow erosion will be controlled in the areas immediately adjacent and up-gradient of the buffer site.

Use tree and shrub species that are native and non-invasive. Substitution with improved and locally accepted cultivars or purpose-specific species is allowed. For plantings and seeding, only viable, high-quality and adapted plant materials will be used.

Favor tree and shrub species that have multiple values such as those suited for timber, biomass, nuts, fruit, browse, nesting, aesthetics and tolerance to locally used herbicides.

Refer to Tree/Shrub Establishment (612) for further guidance on planting trees and shrubs.

Periodic removal of some forest products such as high value trees, medicinal herbs, nuts and fruits is permitted provided the intended purpose is not compromised by the loss of

vegetation or harvesting disturbance.

Necessary site preparation and planting shall be done at a time and manner to insure survival and growth of selected species for achieving the intended purpose(s).

Refer to Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490) for further guidance on improving site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs.

Slash and debris shall be removed, treated or eliminated as approved. Refer to Slash Treatment (384).

Livestock shall be controlled or excluded as necessary to achieve the intended purpose. Refer to Prescribed Grazing (528) and/or Use Exclusion (472), as applicable.

Harmful plant and animal pests present on the site will be controlled or eliminated as necessary to achieve and maintain the intended purpose. If pesticides are used, refer to Pest Management (595).

Comply with Idaho Statute "Title 38: Forestry Forest Products and Stumpage Districts, Chapter 13, "Forest Practices Act" requirements. Consult with the local Idaho Department of Lands for permits and guidance.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Excess Amounts of Sediment, Organic Material, Nutrients and Pesticides in Surface Runoff and Reduce Excess Nutrients and Other Chemicals in Shallow Ground Water Flow

The minimum width shall be at least 35 feet measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the water body beginning at the normal water line, bank-full elevation or the top of the bank as determined locally.

The width will be extended in high nutrient, sediment and animal waste application areas where the contributing area is not adequately treated or where an additional level of protection is needed.

Existing, functional underground drains through the riparian area will pass pollutants directly to the outlet. To filter such pollutants, drains can be plugged, removed or replaced with perforated pipe/end plugs to allow passage and filtration of drain water through the riparian forest root zone. Caution is advised that saturated conditions in the

riparian and adjacent areas may limit existing land use and management.

Additional Criteria to Create or improve riparian habitat and provide a source of detritus and large woody debris.

The width will be extended to meet the minimum habitat requirements of the wildlife or aquatic species of concern.

Existing, functional underground drains shall be replaced with non-perforated pipe under the buffer area to alleviate root intrusion and to sustain the drains functionality. Alternatively, a regulating valve or structure may be installed on the drain to control drain outflow.

Establish plant communities that address the target aquatic and terrestrial wildlife needs and have multiple values such as habitat, nutrient uptake and shading.

Additional Criteria for Increasing Carbon Storage in Biomass and Soils

Maximize width and length of the riparian forest buffer.

Select plants that have higher rates of carbon sequestration in soils and plant biomass and are adapted to the site to assure strong health and vigor. Plant the appropriate stocking rate for the site.

CONSIDERATIONS

Tree and shrub species, which may be alternate hosts to undesirable pests, should be avoided. Species diversity should be considered to avoid loss of function due to species-specific pests.

Allelopathic impacts of plants should be considered.

The location, layout and density of the buffer should complement natural features, and mimic natural riparian forests.

For sites where continued function of drains is desired, woody root penetration may eventually plug the underground structure. In these cases, a setback of woody vegetation planted over the drain maintained in herbaceous cover or using rigid, non-perforated pipe will minimize woody root penetration.

Maximize widths, lengths and connectivity of riparian forest buffers.

The species and plant communities that attain biomass more quickly will sequester carbon faster. The rate of carbon sequestration is enhanced as riparian plants mature and soil organic matter increases.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for applying this practice shall be prepared for each site and recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, technical notes and narrative statements in the conservation plan or other acceptable documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The riparian forest buffer will be inspected periodically and protected from adverse impacts such as excessive vehicular and pedestrian traffic, pest infestations, concentrated flows, pesticides, livestock or wildlife damage and fire.

Replacement of dead trees or shrubs and control of undesirable vegetative competition will be continued until the buffer is, or will progress to, a fully functional condition.

Any manipulation of species composition, stand structure and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation shall sustain the intended

purpose(s). Refer to Forest Stand Improvement (666).

Control or exclusion of livestock and harmful wildlife shall continue. Refer to Prescribed Grazing (528) and/or Use Exclusion (472), as applicable.

Fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals used to maintain buffer function shall not impact water quality.