

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER**

(Acre)

**CODE NY391**

**DEFINITION**

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

**PURPOSES**

- Create shade to lower water temperatures to improve habitat for aquatic organisms.
- Provide a source of detritus and large woody debris for aquatic and terrestrial organisms.
- Create wildlife habitat and establish wildlife corridors.
- 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.
- Provide a harvestable crop of timber, fiber, forage, fruit, or other crops consistent with other intended purposes.
- Provide protection against scour erosion within the floodplain.
- Restore natural riparian plant communities.
- Moderate winter temperatures to reduce freezing of aquatic over-wintering habitats.
- To increase carbon storage.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

On areas adjacent to permanent or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands and areas with

ground water recharge that are capable of supporting woody vegetation.

**CRITERIA**

**General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes**

The location, layout and density of the riparian forest buffer will accomplish the intended purpose and function.

Dominant vegetation will consist of existing, naturally regenerated, or planted trees and shrubs suited to the site and the intended purpose.

All buffers will consist of a Zone 1 that begins at the normal water line, or at the top of the bank, and extends a minimum distance of 15 feet, measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the water body.

Occasional removal of some tree and shrub products such as high value trees is permitted in zone 1 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.

Only viable, high-quality and adapted planting stock will be used.

Site preparation shall be sufficient for establishment and growth of selected species and is done in a manner that does not compromise the intended purpose.

Livestock shall be controlled or excluded as necessary to achieve and maintain the intended

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

purpose.

Harmful pests present on the site will be controlled or eliminated as necessary to achieve and maintain the intended purpose.

For optimal carbon storage, select plant species that are adapted to the site to assure strong health and vigor and plant the full stocking rate for the site.

Comply with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations during the installation, operation (including harvesting activities) and maintenance of this practice.

**Erosion and Sediment Control.** An erosion and sediment control plan shall be developed for all disturbed areas. For disturbed areas greater than one acre, the erosion and sediment control plan shall meet the planning, installation, and maintenance requirements of NYS Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Storm water Discharges. All Erosion and sediment structures and measures shall be installed prior to earth disturbing activities unless otherwise directed in the construction drawings.

**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**

An additional strip or area of land, Zone 2, will begin at the edge and up-gradient of Zone 1 and extend a minimum distance of 20 feet, measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the water body. The minimum combined width of Zones 1 and 2 will be 100 feet or 30 percent of the flood plain whichever is less, but not less than 35 feet.

Criteria for Zone 1 shall apply to Zone 2 except that removal of products such as timber, fiber, nuts, fruit and forbs is permitted and encouraged on a periodic and regular basis provided the intended purpose is not compromised by loss of vegetation or harvesting disturbance.

Zone 2 will be expanded 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 desired.

A Zone 3 shall be added to the riparian buffer when adjacent to cropland or other sparsely vegetated or highly erosive areas to filter sediment, address concentrated flow erosion, and maintain sheet flow. The Filter Strip standard (practice code 393) shall be used to design Zone 3.

**Additional Criteria To Provide Habitat For Aquatic Organisms And Terrestrial Wildlife**

Width of Zone 1 and/or Zone 2 will be expanded to meet the minimum requirements of the wildlife or aquatic species and associated communities of concern.

Zone 3 may also be planted to grass and forb cover if the purpose is for terrestrial wildlife habitat. The mowing dates shall be after July 15 to protect ground nesting birds. The minimum width of zone 3 for wildlife habitat is 100 feet, with a maximum width of 200 feet.

Establish plant communities that address the target wildlife needs and existing resources in the watershed.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

The severity of bank erosion, concentrated flow erosion or mass soil movement and its influence on existing or potential riparian trees and shrubs should be assessed. Watershed-level or contributing area treatment or bank stability activities may be needed before establishing a riparian forest buffer.

When concentrated flow erosion and sedimentation cannot be controlled vegetatively, consider structural or mechanical treatments.

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

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.

Plants that deplete ground water should be used with caution in water-deficit areas.

Allelopathic impacts of plants should be considered.

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

## **New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (blue book)**

### **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 following actions shall be carried out to insure that this practice functions as intended throughout its expected life.

The riparian forest buffer will be inspected periodically and protected from adverse impacts such as excessive vehicular and pedestrian traffic, pest infestations, 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.

As applicable, control of concentrated flow erosion and sediment deposition shall be controlled by an adjacent filter strip.

Any use of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals to assure buffer function shall not compromise the intended purpose.

Erosion and sediment control structures will be maintained periodically and after every major runoff event until the disturbed area is fully protected.

### **REFERENCES**