

**Animal Enhancement Activity – ANM05 - Extending riparian forest buffers for water quality protection and wildlife habitat**



**Enhancement Description**

Where existing buffers are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agrochemicals.

**Land Use Applicability**

Cropland and pastureland.

**Benefits**

Widening existing riparian forest buffers that currently meet NRCS conservation practice water quality standard criteria can provide food and cover for native and game species as well as enhancing aquatic habitat by providing shade, input of wood or carbon to the stream, and stabilizing streambank conditions. Extended buffers offer more surface area to filter out sediments and agrochemicals. Riparian forest buffers can also offer buffers to mitigate pesticide drift during pesticide applications

and pollen drift where the mixing of plant varieties is not desired.

Riparian habitats are important transition zones between terrestrial landscapes and aquatic zones. Wildlife species utilize these transition zones because they provide a unique combination of cover, access to water and often provide important travel corridors. Extending existing buffers not only enhances wildlife habitat but it increases the effectiveness of water quality protection they provide to the streams.

**Criteria**

Existing buffers must meet minimum state water quality criteria requirements for width. Extend the existing buffer for a total of 60 feet or more to enhance habitat and water quality functions.

The extended buffer must be composed of at least 5 species of non-noxious, wildlife friendly trees and shrubs best suited to site conditions. Include species that provide pollinator food and habitat where possible.

1. All site preparation and plant establishment shall be accomplished according to the appropriate NRCS conservation practice standard criteria and specifications.
2. Forested riparian buffers shall consist of a diversity of tree and shrub species of which the majority are capable of producing fruit or nuts and trees which, when mature, will achieve heights of at least 60 feet and 60% canopy closure.
3. Any use of the buffer must not compromise its intended purpose.



4. To the extent possible the buffer areas and extended buffer areas will be vegetated to increase overland flow interception and increase water quality values of the stream or water body.
5. The extension of riparian forest buffers can incorporate other buffer types (riparian herbaceous and filter strips) where applicable to meet specific operator management goals.

#### **Operation and Maintenance**

1. Once established, buffers must not be mowed, disked, grazed, or otherwise disturbed, until after the primary wildlife ground nesting period has ended.
2. Buffers will be regularly maintained for its intended purpose through the life of the contract. This includes any removal of vegetation, including grazing.
3. Grazing is allowed if a grazing management plan is used that protects the integrity, diversity and function of the riparian area.
4. Buffers will have a wildlife management plan to maintain established plant communities through the life of the contract. The wildlife plan will maintain the plant community and its structural diversity and provide habitat for intended species, remove duff, and control woody vegetation.

#### **Documentation Requirements**

1. A map showing the location and size of enhanced riparian forest buffers.
2. Documentation of the type and rates of vegetation planted in the new riparian forest buffers.

**WATER QUALITY AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY**

**ANM05 – OR      Extending Riparian Forest Buffers for Water Quality Protection and Wildlife Habitat**

**Criteria**

- Minimum state requirement for existing buffer width is 35 feet.
- Planting requirements: The Oregon & Washington Guide for Conservation Seedings and Plantings (2000) provides examples of typical seeding recommendations for various settings. Native species are preferred to maximize wildlife benefits. Include a diversity of perennial forbs and flowering shrubs/trees where possible to provide food and cover for pollinators and other wildlife. Any species of perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs, and/or trees that are considered non-noxious and adapted to the site may be used except those listed below.

Plantings may not include any of the following species:

Bentgrass (creeping, colonial, velvet)  
Bluegrass, Kentucky  
Brome, Smooth  
Canarygrass, Reed  
Cereal grains  
Fescue, Creeping Red  
Fescue, Tall  
Foxtail, Creeping/Meadow  
Quackgrass  
Ryegrass, Annual  
Ryegrass, Hybrid  
Ryegrass, Perennial  
Wheatgrass, Crested  
Wheatgrass, Intermediate/Pubescent  
Wildrye, Russian

**Operation and Maintenance**

- Primary wildlife ground nesting period is March 1 - July 15.

**References**

- Oregon & Washington Guide for Conservation Seedings and Plantings. 2000. USDA-NRCS. Online: <ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/OR/Plants-Materials/OR%20WA%20seeding%20guide.pdf>