

## The Benefits of a Native Landscape

Native plants and animals sustain the environment on which we ourselves depend. By planting native species along your streamside, you are providing an excellent opportunity for our native birds, insects and other wildlife to thrive in the habitat they need. Seeds from your native species can travel throughout the watershed, promoting a healthier community environment.

Furthermore, native plants are much better adapted to our specific environment—the climate and conditions of this area. Natives are therefore easier to grow and require far less maintenance than their non-native counterparts.

Native plants can provide year-round color and texture in your streamside area or garden. Vibrant flowers in the spring, colorful berries in the summer, deep colors in the fall, and contrasting bark and branch patterns in the winter are just some of the diverse characteristics of the many native plants available.

*The information in this flyer is from the  
Chester County Conservation District,  
Kennett Square, Pennsylvania  
([www.chesco.org/conservation](http://www.chesco.org/conservation))*

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# Caring For Your Streamsides Property

**There is more to a stream  
than the stream itself.**

## Taking Care of a Stream

Taking good care of a stream involves taking care of the land around it. A streamside buffer (or riparian buffer) is a planted area along the edge of the stream.

A well-planted streamside buffer:

- Absorbs nutrients and pollutants
- Stabilized the bank and prevent erosion
- Reduces floodwater damage
- Filters out sediment
- Helps control the temperature of the stream

### Creating a Streamside Buffer

- Begin with a “no mow” or “no graze zone” along your stream banks. A buffer of any width is more beneficial than grass. Make yours as wide as possible.
- Plant trees and shrubs in your buffer area. They provide many long-lasting benefits and can be quite inexpensive to establish and maintain.
- Using shrubs will give your buffer a quick start; many reach full size in just a few years.
- Where you do have lawn, set your mower blades at least three inches high. Taller grass slows runoff, resists drought and needs less fertilizer.

### Stabilizing Your Stream Bank

It is best to work with professionals when looking for the causes of and solutions to erosion problems. Where buffers alone aren't enough, there are many new and innovative techniques to help solve the problem. Contact the Corp of Engineers (314-331-8575) and the Jefferson County Code Enforcement Office (636-797-5310) before making plans to alter a stream bank. Permits are likely to be required.

## Top Reasons Not to Mow

### Promotes bank stability —

Deep rooted native plants hold soil in place and keep banks stable. Turf grass has roots only an inch or two deep—not very effective at preventing erosion!

### Flood flow reduction —

Fully grown vegetation slows the velocity of overland flows by providing enough resistance to allow some of the water to infiltrate the soil. This helps to recharge groundwater and reduces flood damage downstream.

### Water quality —

Natural vegetation removes pollutants and fine sediment from the waterway, leaving water cleaner and clearer.

### Reduce Pollution

Most stream pollution comes from manure, fertilizers, road salts, oil and other chemicals. Called non-point source pollution, these come from the entire watershed rather than from any one point. Together these pollutants add up in the streams and become a big problem. Other accumulated pollution includes trash and yard debris that washes into the streams.

### To protect a stream from pollution:

- Don't overuse fertilizers—more is not better—and don't use fertilizer near streams.
- Limit your overall use of pesticides and herbicides, and use extreme caution when using them near streams.
- Compost, don't bag, yard waste. Leave lawn trimmings in place for effective recycling of nutrients.
- Don't burn refuse near stream banks.
- Don't store or dump manure, garden waste, or grass clippings near streams.
- Store firewood, trash, or other materials away from streams.
- Never dump trash or chemicals into streams, storm drains or sewers.
- Keep farm animals out of and away from the stream. Contact the County conservation office to find out about farm fencing programs.

### Reduction of mosquito habitat—

Turf grass does not absorb water as well as full-height vegetation; consequently, ponding occurs which makes ideal habitat for mosquito breeding. Higher vegetation may absorb more water and decrease the opportunity for mosquitos to breed.

### Wildlife habitat —

Stream banks in a natural state provide habitat for a diversity of reptiles, amphibians, birds, and small mammals. Fish and aquatic insects are also protected by the purifying function of a buffer.

### Prevent Excess Sediment

Every stream carries with it, fine particles of soil. But too much soil can clog the streambed, covering rocks and gravel where fish lay their eggs. Excess sediment can choke out the life of a stream. A major source of silt and sediment is construction or any project that disturbs the soil. Farming activities can also cause soil runoff.

### To protect the stream from silt:

- Use hay bales or a special silt fence to prevent soil from washing off a work site.
- Never store loose piles of soil near a stream
- Cover piles of soil with tarps to protect them from rain
- Use good farm practices like no-till cropping and planting winter cover crops to conserve soil.
- Contact the Stormwater Office (636-797-6228) if you see soil run-off from a construction site.

