

The Benefits of a Native Landscape

Native plants and animals sustain the environment on which we ourselves depend. By planting native species in your streamside buffer, 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.

Use the chart of plants inside as a guide to select ferns, flowers, grasses, shrubs and trees native to Pennsylvania. They are beautiful, easy to maintain, and they attract wildlife. Important local resources for native plants are listed on the back of this brochure.



For more information contact:



Delaware County
Conservation District
Rose Tree Park – Hunt Club
1521 N. Providence Road
Media, PA 19063
610-892-9484
www.delcocd.org



CHESTER COUNTY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Chester County Conservation District

688 Unionville Road Suite 200
Kennett Square, PA 19348
610-925-4920
www.chesco.org/conservation

Native plant sales in the region:

Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve
www.bhwp.org

Brandywine Conservancy/Brandywine River Museum
<http://www.brandywinemuseum.org/>

Scott Arboretum of Swarthmore College
www.scottarboretum.org

Tyler Arboretum
www.tylerarboretum.org

Brochure developed by Lehigh County Conservation District.

*Caring for your
Streamside Property*

*There's more to a stream
than the stream itself.*

Streamside Buffers

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
- stabilizes 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 Streambank

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 your regional office of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) before making plans to alter a streambank. 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.

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.

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 streambanks.
- 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.

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 your local county conservation office if you see soil run-off from a construction site.

Caring for Streamside Buffers — What to Plant?

Often, when left to grow up on its own, a streamside buffer will contain mostly weeds and other undesirable plants. One way to make sure this doesn't happen is to plant native plants. The plants below represent just a limited selection of Pennsylvania's native species appropriate for planting throughout the state along streams and in adjacent floodplains and wetlands. Choose plants adapted for your soil conditions, and your garden will thrive with less watering and without the need for chemical fertilizers or pesticides. There are many resources to help homeowners with native plantings. For some help, contact one of the organizations on the back of this brochure, or visit one of the following websites: PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - www.dcnr.state.pa.us or PA Native Plant Society - www.pawildflower.org

Illustrations by Erin Frederick, Lehigh County Conservation District

Ferns		<p>Cinnamon Fern <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> Full sun to shade Wet to moist soils Cinnamon-colored fertile fronds; moist acidic soils Photo: Robert Mohlenbrock, USDA</p>		<p>Royal Fern <i>Osmunda regalis</i> Part shade Consistently wet or saturated soils Unique form and texture Photo: Robert Mohlenbrock, USDA</p>		<p>Sensitive Fern <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> Full sun to shade Wet to moist soils Sunny or shaded swamps, marshes, moist meadows Forms colonizing masses</p>
	Flowering Perennials		<p>Wild Bergamot <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Blooms May to September Full sun to light shade Moist to dry soils Dry open woods, wet meadows, ditches, edge of woods and marshes</p>		<p>Black-eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> Blooms May to June Moist to dry soils Full sun to light shade Attracts birds and butterflies</p>	
		<p>Blue Vervain <i>Verbena hastata</i> Blooms June to September Full sun to light shade Dry soils Bright flowers; herbal uses; streambanks and moist meadows</p>		<p>Boneset <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> Blooms July to August Light shade to full shade Wet to moist soils Wet meadow species</p>		<p>Plains Coreopsis <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> Blooms April to June Full sun to light shade Moist to dry soils</p>
		<p>Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> Blooms April to September Full sun to light shade Moist soils Herbal uses</p>		<p>Ironweed <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i> Blooms August to September Full sun Wet to moist soils Tall plant with brilliant late summer flowers</p>		<p>Joe-Pye Weed <i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i> Blooms August to September Light shade Wet to moist soils Attracts beneficial insects; herbal uses</p>
		<p>Blue Mist Flower <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> Blooms July to November Full sun to light shade Moist soils Good border plant or colonizing ground cover; attracts butterflies</p>		<p>New England Aster <i>Aster novae-angliae</i> Blooms August to October Full sun to light shade Wet to moist soils Showy and frequently cultivated; dry to moist meadows</p>		<p>Common Sneezeweed <i>Helenium autumnale</i> Blooms July to September Full sun Consistently wet to moist soils Moist open areas along streams & ponds; wet meadows</p>

Grasses



Sedge
Carex vulpinoidea
 Blooms Summer
 Full sun
 Consistently wet or saturated soils
 Swampy areas



Switch Grass
Panicum virgatum
 Blooms August to September
 Moist soils
 Clump grass; can help to control erosion
 Sandy and river soils
 Photo: Bonnie Harper, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center



Virginia Wild Rye
Elymus virginicus
 Blooms June to September
 Full sun to light shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Moist woods, meadows, stream banks
 Photo: EPA

Shrubs



Arrowwood
Viburnum dentatum
 Blooms May
 Full sun to full shade Moist soils
 Dark blue fruits in fall; high wildlife value; streambanks, pastures
 Photo: Campbell and Lynn Loughmiller, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center



Buttonbush
Cephalanthus occidentalis
 Blooms June to September
 Full sun Consistently wet or saturated soils
 Multi-stemmed; tolerates inundation
 Photo: Norman Flaigg, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center



Highbush Blueberry
Vaccinium corymbosum
 Blooms May to June
 Light shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Multi-stemmed; edible berries; fall color; very high wildlife value



Nine Bark
Physocarpus opulifolius
 Blooms May to July
 Full sun to part shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Wet woods, sandy or rocky stream banks
 Photo: Stefan Bloodworth, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center



Red Chokeberry
Aronia arbutifolia
 Blooms May
 Part shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Red berries; high value for wildlife
 Photo: Robert Mohlenbrock, USDA



Serviceberry
Amelanchier arborea
 Blooms March to April
 Part shade Moist soil
 Small tree with early spring flowers; delicious edible berries in summer
 Photo: Stefan Bloodworth, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center



Silky Dogwood
Cornus amomum
 Blooms May to July
 Full sun Wet to moist soils
 Flowers in summer; blue berries; multi-stemmed; very high wildlife value
 Photo: Sally & Andy Wasowski, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center



Spice Bush
Lindera benzoin
 Blooms March to May
 Light shade to shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Bright red berries in fall; herbal uses; wildlife value



Winterberry Holly
Ilex verticillata
 Blooms May to June
 Part shade Wet to moist soils
 Showy berries in winter; high wildlife value; good colonizing shrubs for stream banks
 Photo: George Bruso, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Trees



American Beech
Fagus grandifolia
 Blooms April to May
 Full sun to full shade
 Moist, but well-drained soils
 Large tree with handsome gray bark; high wildlife value
 Foliage photo: Bill Cook, Michigan State University



American Sycamore
Platanus occidentalis
 Blooms April
 Full sun
 Wet to moist soils
 Large tree with showy mottled bark; riverbanks, floodplains and alluvial soils



Black Gum
Nyssa sylvatica
 Blooms April to May
 Full sun to part shade
 Moist soils
 Tall tree with outstanding fall color; high wildlife value
 Photo: Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service



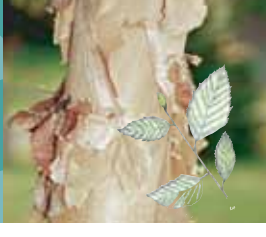
Green Ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
 Blooms April to May
 Part shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Fast growth; good fall color.
 Photo: Robert Mohlenbrock, USDA



Pagoda Dogwood
Cornus alternifolia
 Blooms May to June
 Part shade
 Moist soils
 Small tree for moist woods and shaded ravines; dark blue fruit



Red Maple
Acer rubrum
 Blooms March to April
 Full sun to full shade
 Moist soils
 Adapts to a range of moisture conditions; good fall color
 Photo: Bill Cook, Michigan State University



River Birch
Betula Nigra
 Blooms May
 Full sun to part shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Notable for its peeling bark; floodplains, streambanks, wet woods, swamps
 Photo: Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Svc



Shagbark Hickory
Carya ovata
 Blooms in May
 Full sun to part shade
 Moist soils
 Shaggy gray exfoliating bark; very high wildlife value
 Photo: Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service



Swamp White Oak
Quercus bicolor
 Blooms in May
 Part shade
 Wet to moist soils
 Large tree with very high wildlife value; good wetland oak
 Photo: Mark Brand, Univ. of CT