



pounds of phosphorous per

acre per year are removed.

CP22 Riparian Forest Buffer

210 tons of ozone are removed from the atmosphere annually.

ECONOMIC

ADVANTAGES

Access for waterfowl hunting generally runs about \$3 to \$5 per acre for an annual lease, or as much as \$80 per person for a single day

Provides clean drinking water for livestock by reducing contaminants like sulfates, which can contribute to decrease egg production in chickens.

For more information **contact:**

Just the basics

A riparian forest buffer (RFB) is a corridor of trees and/or shrubs planted adjacent to a river, stream, wetland or water body to protect against harmful chemicals or sediment transported by surface and subsurface flows from adjacent land uses. Riparian forest buffers maintain riparian habitat conditions by providing cover and food for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, lowers water temperature by shading water bodies, and stabilizes stream banks.

CREP policy guidelines

concentrated flow conditions

CREP riparian forest buffers will be installed according to Riparian Forest Buffer (391) standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG).

Must extend a minimum of 50 feet and a maximum of -180 feet from the edge of an eligible body of water

the last 20 feet may be planted with grasses for

Must consist of established trees and shrubs, except





Tree and shrub species must meet the standards of the *Conservation Tree/Shrub Suitability Groups in* Sect. II of FOTG

Livestock must be excluded from forest riparian buffers. Cost-share is authorized for fencing, alternative water sources and livestock crossing.



ANRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service



What is the life cycle of a riparian forest buffer?

SITE PREPARATION

Existing Vegetation can be removed using mechanical and/or chemical methods prior to planting

Use herbicide or tillage to eliminate competing vegetation. To reduce erosion, seed a temporary cover, if needed.

If the field is currently in sod, begin weeding in the fall using a broad-spectrum herbicide, and again in the spring after green-up

Follow guidelines detailed in the CPS Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490) standard in the FOTG for pre-planting weed control

Bank stabilization activities and additional practices (Filter Strip 393) that reduce pollution runoff may be needed before establishment of FRB

Additional site preparation methods could include Brush Management (314) and Access Control (472) standards found in

the FOTG

PLANTING GUIDE

Planting bare root stock and non-rooted stock cuttings plant in the spring after the ground thaws before June 1st or in the fall after October 1st

Containerized, balled, and burlap stock my be planted between October 1st and June 1st

Direct seeding should be completed from October 1st -April 30th

Trees may be established through natural regeneration, but no costshare is available for this option

Until the practice is established, a 9ft. sq. weed and grass free area should be maintained around shrubs and trees

Cost-share is authorized for one weed control application within 24 months after trees are planted

Post-planting weed control must comply with Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315) and/ or Mulching (484) standard in the FOTG

DESIGN

CONSIDERATIONS

Design the riparian forest buffer to achieve sufficient width, length, vertical structure, density and connectivity to accomplish the intended purpose

- Measuring buffer widths should begin a the bank-full elevation in a horizontal line perpendicular to the water body
- Buffer widths are determined by the slope of the land above the water body. Use the following table to adjust buffer widths for slope
- Trees should not be removed on slopes >50%.

% Slope of land above water body	Minimum width of riparian forest buffer
0 - 10 %	100 ft.
10 - 20 %	115 ft.
20 - 30 %	135 ft.
30 - 40 %	155 ft.
+40%	175 ft.

CONTRACT

21 pounds of nitrogen remains on the farm per acre per year by strategically placing riparian forest buffers.

LANDOWNER

OBLIGATION	TASKS
Develop a Conservation Plan with USDA approved conservationist.	Complete a soil test to determine appropriate site preparation and desired species
Perform periodic management activities according to the conservation management plan.	Order needed equipment such, as a disk, seed drill, cultipacker or roller, for site preparation.
Replacement costs of dead trees and shrubs when less than 80% of the plants are living.	Complete standard criteria related computations and analysis with the land owner
Complete practice within 12 months of the effective	Documentation of operation and maintenance for at least the first three years.
date of the contract Will maintain practice without additional cost-share payments	Develop written plans, including sketches and drawings to adequately describe the practice installment.