### Green Infrastructure Project

# Riparian Zone Revegetation

## Live on a Waterway? Have Erosion Issues?

Land adjacent to waterways is known as the riparian zone and it has many important functions. Healthy vegetated riparian areas keep your land from eroding, improve water quality and quantity, provide important fish and wildlife habitat, and help sustain aquatic life.





"Riparian" refers to something that lives or is located next to a waterway. Native plants in riparian areas reduce erosion, improve water quality and quantity, provide wildlife habitat, and help sustain aquatic life. Roots of plants protect the stream bank and keep soil (sediment) out of the water. This keeps silt from covering the gravel on the river bed where juvenile salmon and other life forms spawn. Undercut banks with overhanging plants and large woody debris are also important habitat for fish and other aquatic wildlife.

#### **Cold Climate Considerations:**

See list on back for specific plants that will survive in a Fairbanks riparian zone.

#### **Special Considerations:**

Streambank revegetation projects may require prior approval from state, federal, and/or municipal agencies. We recommend that you contact the permitting agencies early in your planning process (one year before project in spring or summer) to allow ample time to secure necessary permits, aquire grant funding if applicable, and aquire assistance. Permit processing can take 30 days after filing application, much longer depending on project and permitting stipulations. Technical assistance can be obtained by contacting the Fish and Wildlife Service Partners program at 456-0209 or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Division at 459-7289.

#### **Cost Estimates:**

- Brush Layers \$105/ft
- Trenched Willow \$50/ft
- Veg Mat \$8/ft
- Cabled Spruce \$45/ft
- Root Wads \$225/ft

#### **Time Estimate:**

This project could take one day to many weeks to complete depending on level of contractor involvement, type and size of project.

#### **Pros:**

- Reduces water runoff and increases groundwater infiltration.
- Reduces property erosion.
- Minimal maintenance required.
- Helps keep water bodies cool.
- Improves habitat for fish, birds and other aquatic life.
- Helps maintain aquatic habitats.

#### Cons:

- Permits may be necessary and can delay project.
- Should be installed during low water periods.



#### **Materials:**

Native	P	lants

☐ Veg Mat (removed with permission)

☐ Biodegradeable Fabric C125 BM (ENC2 eqv.)

☐ Biodegradeable Fabric Coir Mat 700 (CF7 eqv.)

☐ Coir Logs (12"diameter)

☐ Wooden stakes

☐ Fill soil, topsoil if possible

☐ Gravel

☐ Galvanized or stainless steel cable (1/8 inch)

☐ Duckbill earth anchor (size 66) and Ferrules

#### Tools:

- ☐ Shovels, pickaxes, loppers
- ☐ Sledgehammer
- ☐ Pruners
- ☐ Small Earthmover (optional)
- ☐ Cable Cutter

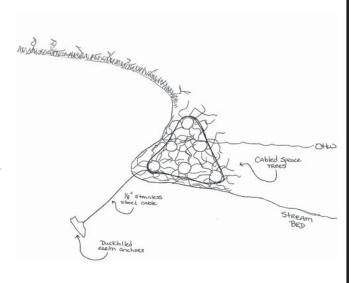


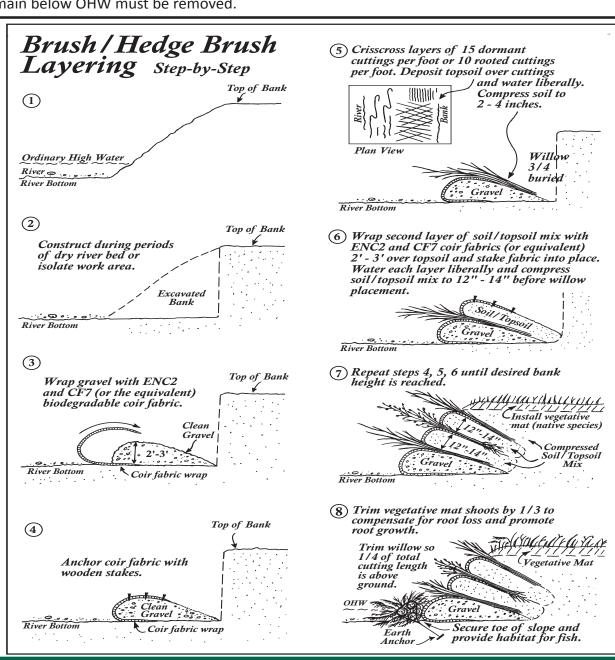
#### Maintenance:

- Water new plants daily and intensely through the hot dry part of summer to help them establish.
- Remove unnecessary debris regularly.

#### **Cabled Spruce Tree Revetment**

- The spruce trees are cabled along the river bank with the butt end of the tree facing upstream.
- The trees will overlap by 1/2 to 1/3 the length of the tree in shingle fashion.
- The trees are held in place with a duck bill anchor (size 66) driven into the river bank.
- The cabled spruce trees will be drawn tightly against the bank at and below ordinary high water (OHW)
- No limbs will be removed from the trees prior to installation.
- If the cabled spruce trees are not maintained an deteriorate, all visible cables and anchors that remain below OHW must be removed.





Tree and Shrubs	Plant Common Name	Latin Name	Zone	Revegetation Uses*
	Feltleaf Willow	Salix alaxensis	3-4	DC, LS, B, BL, L, H, RC, T, S
	Red Osier Dogwood	Cornus stolonifera	3	DC, LS, B, BL, H, RC, T, S
	Lingonberry	Vaccinium vitus-idea	3	RC, T, S
	Rugosa Rose	Rosa rugosa	3	RC, R, T, S
Deciduous Shrubs	Diamond Leaf Willow	Salix planifolia spp.	3-4	DC, LS, B, BL, H, RC, T, S
		Pulchra		
	Highbush Cranberry	Viburnum edule	3	RC, T, S
	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra	3-4	DC, LS, B, BL, L, H, RC, T, S
	Thin Leaf Alder	Alnus tenuifolia	4	RC, T, S
Coniferous Trees	Whites Spruce	Picea glauca	4-5	RC, T, S
Confiderous frees	Larch/Tamarack	Larix laricina	5	RC, T, S
	Alaska Paper Birch	Betula neoalaxensis	5	DC, LS, B, BL, H, RC, T, S
Deciduous Trees	Balsam Poplar	Populus balsamifera	5	DC, LS, B, BL, H, RC, T, S
	Quaking Aspen	Populus tremuloides	5	H, RC, T
Grasses and Sedges	Plant Common Name	Latin Name	Zone	Availability
	Bluejoint Reedgrass	Calamagrostis	2-3	Limited Seed Supply,
		canadensis		Transplants from wild
	Bering Hairgrass "Norcoast"	Deschampsia caespitosa	2-3	Seed Available
				High Demand
Grasses	Red Fescue "Arctared"	Festuca rubra	2	Seed Available
Grasses	"Boreal"			
	"Pennlawn"			
	Polargrass "Alyeska"	Arctagrostis latifolia	2	Alyeska seed available
	"Kenai"			
	Sloughgrass "Egan"	Beckmannia syigachne	2	Seed available
Sedges	Water Sedge	Caryx aquatilis	1-2	Contract seed collections
Jeuges	Lyngby Sedge	Caryx lyngbyaei	1-2	Contract seed collections

\*Key to Revegetation Uses:

DC : dormant cutting B: bundles L: live siltation RC: rooted cutting R: root cutting LS: Live Stakes BL: brush layer H: hedge layering T- transplants S: seed

#### Riparian Zones

For more information about this and other Green Infrastructure Projects please

