

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:



**Berks County
Conservation District**
1238 County Welfare Rd.
Suite 200
Leesport, PA 19533
610-372-4657
www.co.berks.pa.us/conservation

Hay Creek Watershed Association
P. O. Box 162
Geigertown, PA 19523
610-404-4292
www.haycreekwatershed.org



Maiden Creek Watershed Association
P. O. Box 68
Kutztown, PA 19530
610-683-3795
www.maidencreekwatershed.org

To purchase native plants in Berks County:

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Plant Sale
1700 Hawk Mountain Road 3rd Weekend of May
Kempton, PA 19529
610-756-6961
www.hawkmountain.org



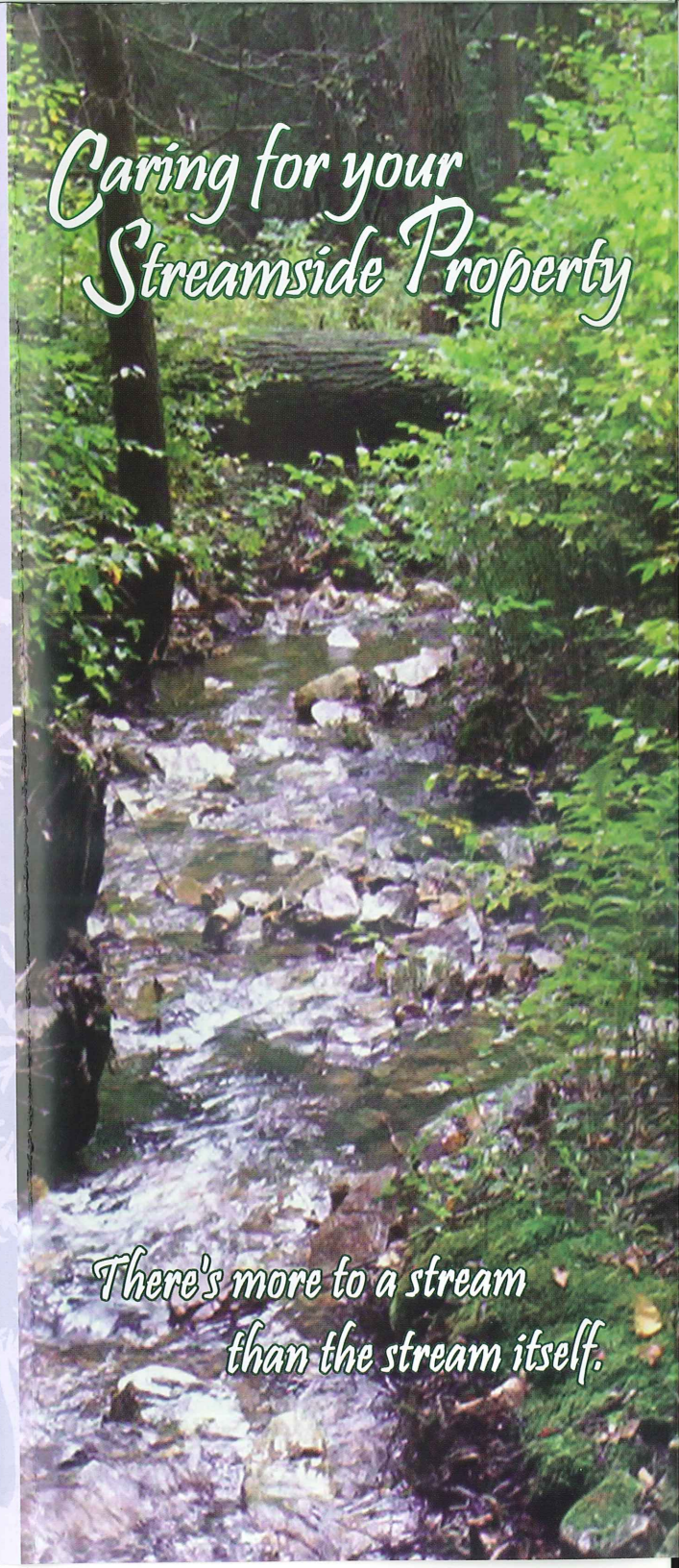
Sugarbush Nursery
4272 Morgantown Road
Mohnton, PA 19540
610-856-0998
www.sugarbushnursery.com

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Reading Area
Water Authority (RAWA)



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Customized by Berks 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 prevents 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.



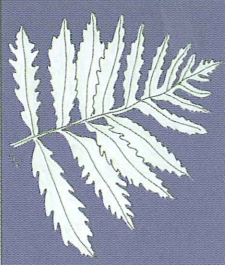
Ticks are an unpleasant and potentially dangerous reality in this area of Pennsylvania. Deer ticks can carry Lyme disease and are often found in areas of high grass and shrubs. Fear of ticks, however, should not be a reason to mow your streambank to the edge. Some basic precautions will minimize this danger:

- consider mowing a path through the buffer to access the stream without having to walk through high grass.
- learn to recognize deer ticks and check yourself and your pet thoroughly if you have been walking through the woods or fields.

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




 <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>Onochloa sensibilis</i> Full sun to shade Wet to moist soils Sunny or shaded swamps, marshes; moist meadows Forms colonizing masses</p>
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 <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 Lobelia <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> Blooms from July to October Light shade Wet to moist soils Attracts hummingbirds</p>
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 <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>Bonaset <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> Blooms July to August Light shade to full shade Wet to moist soils Wet meadow species</p>	 <p>Wild Geranium <i>Geranium maculatum</i> L. Blooms Spring and early Summer Common in woods and meadows Photo: Jennifer Anderson @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database</p>
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 <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>
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 <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 Snowy 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>
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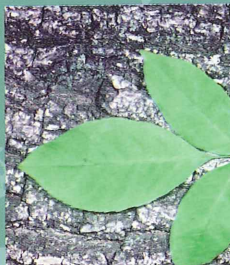
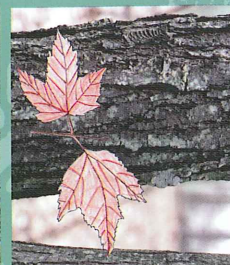
 <p>Sedge <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> Blooms Summer Full sun Consistently wet or saturated soils Swampy areas</p>	 <p>Switch Grass <i>Panicum virgatum</i> Blooms August to September Moist soils Clump grass; can help to control erosion Sandy and river soils Photo: Bonnie Harper, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center</p>	 <p>Virginia Wild Rye <i>Elymus virginicus</i> Blooms June to September Full sun to light shade Wet to moist soils Moist woods, meadows, stream banks Photo: EPA</p>
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 <p>Arrowwood <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> 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</p>	 <p>Buttontubush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Blooms June to September Full sun Consistently wet or saturated soils Multi-stemmed; tolerates inundation Photo: Norman Flaig, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center</p>	 <p>Highbush Blueberry <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> Blooms May to June Light shade Wet to moist soils Wet to moist soils Multi-stemmed; edible berries; fall color; very high wildlife value</p>
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 <p>Nine Bark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> 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</p>	 <p>Red Chokeberry <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> Blooms May Part shade Wet to moist soils Red berries; high value for wildlife Photo: Robert Mohlenbrock, USDA</p>	 <p>Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> 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</p>
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 <p>Silky Dogwood <i>Cornus amomum</i> 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</p>	 <p>Spice Bush <i>Lindera benzoin</i> Blooms March to May Light shade to shade Wet to moist soils Bright red berries in fall; herbal uses; wildlife value</p>	 <p>Winterberry Holly <i>Ilex verticillata</i> 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</p>
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 <p>American Beech <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> 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</p>	 <p>American Sycamore <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> Blooms April Full sun Wet to moist soils Large tree with showy mottled bark; riverbanks, floodplains and alluvial soils</p>	 <p>Black Gum <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Blooms April to May Full sun to part shade Moist soils Tall tree with outstanding fall color; high wildlife value Photo: Keith Kanoiti, Maine Forest Service</p>
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 <p>Green Ash <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Blooms April to May Part shade Wet to moist soils Fast growth; good fall color. Photo: Robert Mohlenbrock, USDA</p>	 <p>Pagoda Dogwood <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> Blooms May to June Part shade Moist soils Small tree for moist woods and shaded ravines; dark blue fruit</p>	 <p>Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> 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</p>
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 <p>River Birch <i>Betula nigra</i> 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</p>	 <p>Shagbark Hickory <i>Carya ovata</i> Blooms in May Full sun to part shade Moist soils Shaggy gray exfoliating bark; very high wildlife value Photo: Keith Kanoiti, Maine Forest Service</p>	 <p>Swamp White Oak <i>Quercus bicolor</i> 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</p>
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