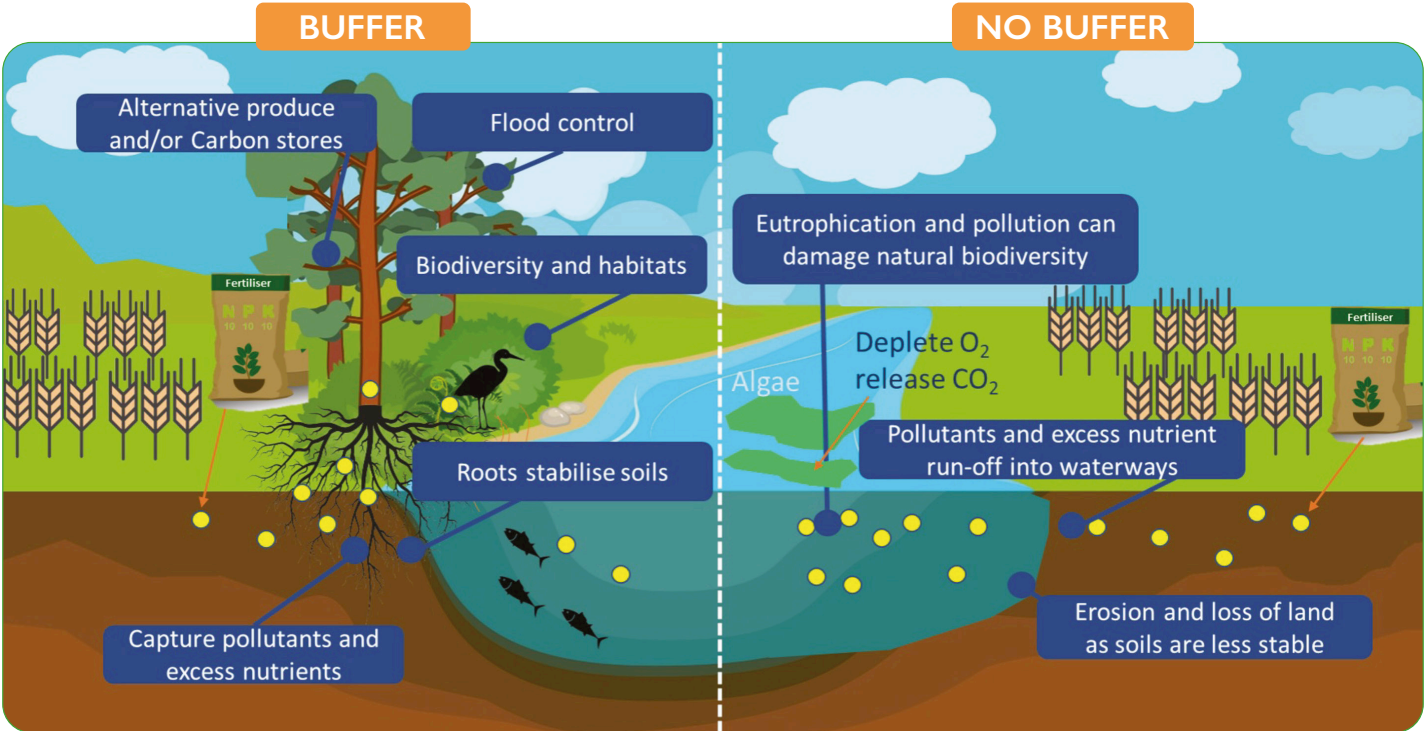
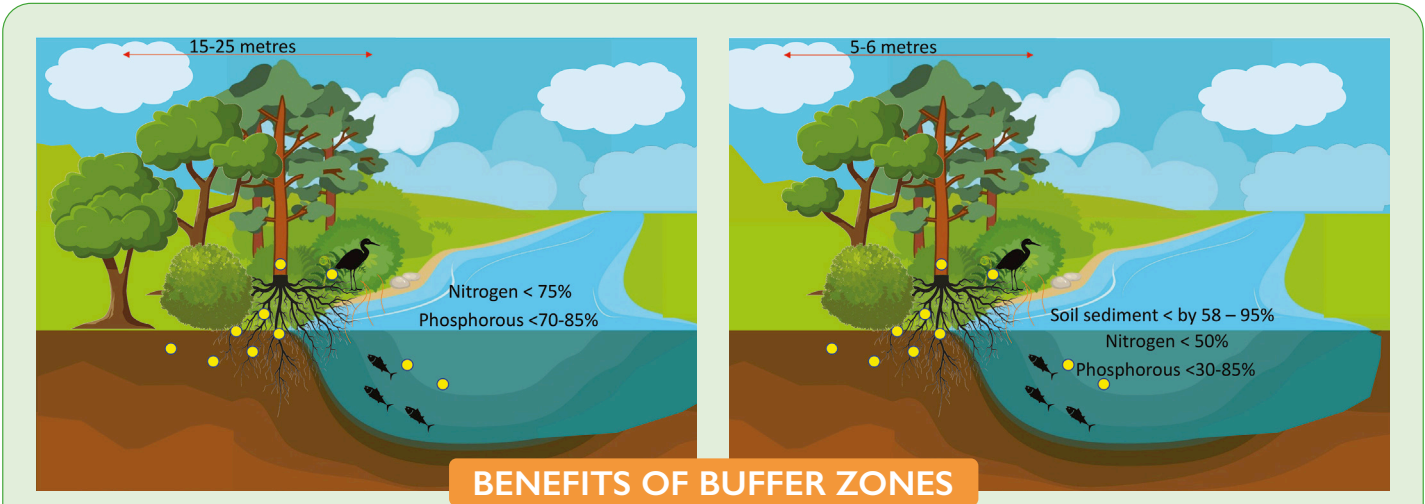


Riparian buffers

→ Riparian buffers are physical and biological barriers between our fields and waterways. They block, absorb and filter nutrients, particles and chemicals reaching waterways.

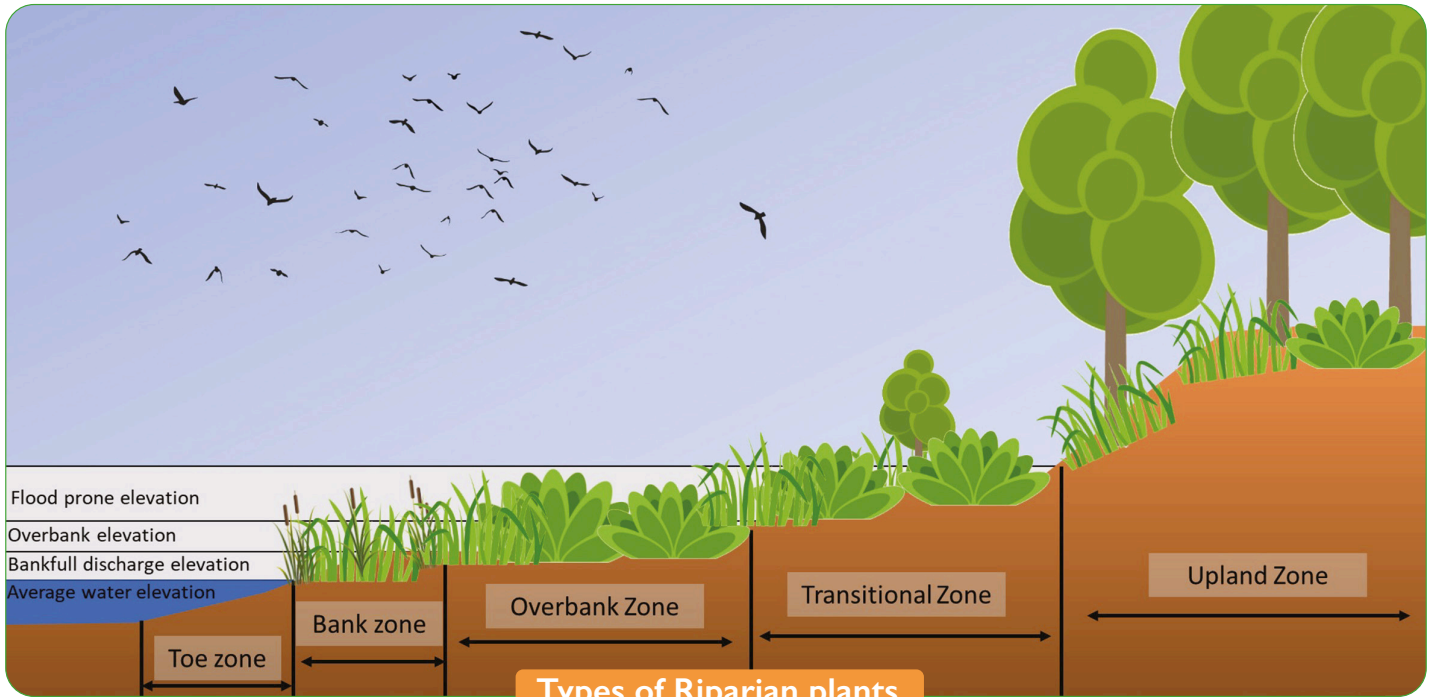


→ Any vegetation strip or buffer is better than none, but generally the wider, the better.



<p>Subsidies</p> <p>ECOSYSTEM SERVICES</p>	<p>Revenue</p> <p>Timber/Fuel</p> <p>Food production</p> <p>BIOFUEL</p>
<p>\$ Carbon Credit</p>	

→ Different riparian zones are present next to waterways; each of these has a different vegetation type that have different abilities to deal with water and floods.



Types of Riparian plants

Festulolium loliaceum
Common reeds
Reed sweet-grass
Reed canary-grass



Grasses

- Quick to establish
- Can be forage for pasture
- Good at removing soluble nutrients and pesticides
- Good at reducing stream bank erosion
- Great at sediment trapping
- Great at filtration of sediment and nutrients

Water birch
Dogwood
Syringa
Goat willow
Goat willow
Eared willow



Shrubs

- Diversity of height and canopy for habitat niches
- Good at sediment trapping soluble nutrients and pesticides
- Great at reducing stream bank erosion

Alder
Oak
Hazel
Aspen
Small-leaved lime
Sweet chestnut
Wych elm
Rowan
Willow



Trees

- Diversity of height for shading niches and impacts
- Large wood debris acts as habitats
- Good at sediment trapping soluble nutrients and pesticides
- Great at reducing stream bank erosion

→ Realistically different riparian plant types and species have different strengths and weaknesses, so mixed-species systems function best and achieve habitat mosaics with:



Native woodlands with closed canopies



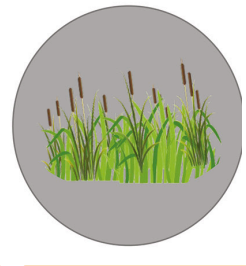
Open glades within the woodland



Open ground, especially in the aquatic zone



Occasional isolated tree to allow large growth



Patches of scrub