

## Riparian Buffer

### Definition/Purpose

A *riparian buffer* is an area of perennial, long-lived vegetative cover (grass, shrubs, trees, or a combination of vegetation types) established adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and nutrient delivery, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate and sediment-attached substances.

### Policies

1. Riparian buffers are applied on areas adjacent to perennial or intermittent streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and types of wetlands that flood or pond. Field staff shall determine the need and suitability of this practice using visual observation.
2. The width of the riparian buffer must be a minimum of 15 feet, measured from the top of the bank.
3. Cost share for this practice will only be provided for those buffer areas planted with native vegetation.
4. Riparian buffer projects planned for contiguous land parcels are highly encouraged.
5. The control of invasive species to reduce competition with desired plant species using appropriate methods is allowed. Appropriate methods can include physical, mechanical, targeted and licensed pesticides, and/or other accepted methods of control. The control of invasives should only take place where it will reduce the establishment and maturity of the desired species, not lead to erosion, and/or result in the proper establishment of the desired species. Pesticide application control measures must be made under the direction and guidance of the applicator with the proper pesticide license. Please refer to generally accepted invasives plant species in NC references such as [NC Forest Service](#) documents, [NC Native Plant Society](#), or similar publications.
6. BMP soil, nitrogen and phosphorus benefits are required to be documented on contracts greater than 50 feet in width.

RIPARIAN BUFFERS	
Lifespan	5 years single-family home, 10 years all other properties
BMP Units	ACRES

<b>Required Effects</b>	Nutrient reductions using the <a href="#">Water Quality Benefits Tool</a>
<b>JAA</b>	<a href="#">Commission JAA</a> for riparian buffers
<b>Supporting Standards</b>	<a href="#">NRCS – 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer</a> Buffers >= 35 feet this NRCS Standard 391 shall be used; for buffers less than 35 feet in width the above standard shall be used with the exception of the zones. Native tree and/or shrub species must be planted.
<b>CS2 Reference Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page</li><li>• Map with BMP location and fields</li></ul>

**Additional Resources:**

Refer to [NC Forest Service – Riparian & Wetland Tree Planting Pocket Guide](#)

A mixture of trees and shrubs and diverse species selection is preferred.

**Spacing:**

- Trees: 10-15 feet apart.
- Shrubs: 3-6 feet apart.
- If planting multiple rows, leave 4-6 feet between rows.

If area is currently in grass up to stream edge:

- Mow planting area as short as possible.
- Plant trees and shrubs, removing 2-3 feet of grass around each planting.
- Add 2–4 inches of mulch around each planting.
- As trees and shrubs grow and the canopy closes, they will shade out the grass.

Reduce compaction and site disturbance:

- It is always better to limit the use of heavy machinery within the buffer strip.
- Use shovel, planting bar or auger for seedlings and smaller trees.
- For large tree planting, the use of a mini-skid with auger attachment may be necessary.