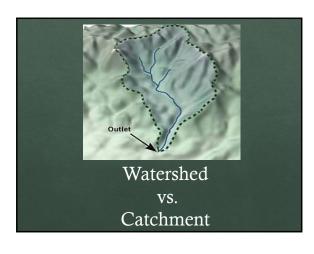
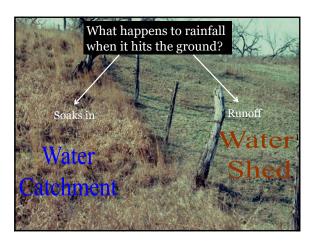
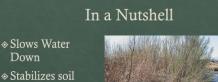


Proper Functioning Condition A properly functioning riparian area will have adequate vegetation, landform, or large logs to: Dissipate Stream Energy Protect Banks/Stabilize Channel Provide floodwater retention Enlarge riparian sponge ♦ Improve groundwater recharge Slow Down the Water





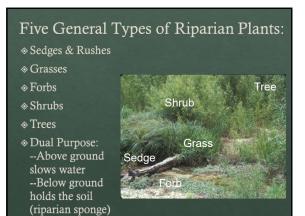


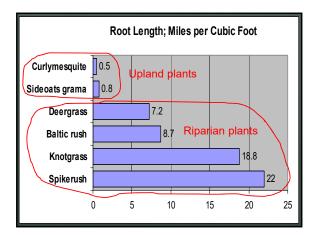
& Creates habitat along the way

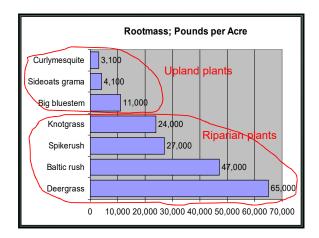
Down

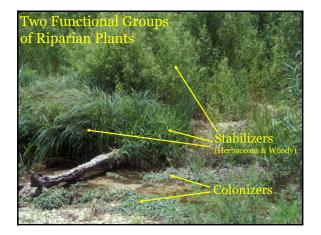
VEGETATION IS THE KEY











Colonizers

- First plants to establish in freshly deposited sediment
- Often spread rapidly by stolons or rhizomes
- Roots generally shallow and weak
- Critical to recovery



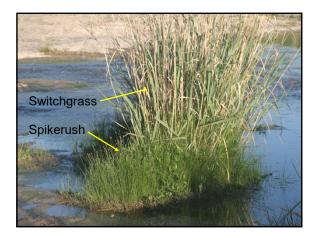




Stabilizers

- Strong, upright, robust plants, able to withstand high energy flows
- Strong, deep, fibrous root systems, often rhizomatous
- Provide bank protection and dissipate energy
- Herbaceous and
- Woody Stabilizers

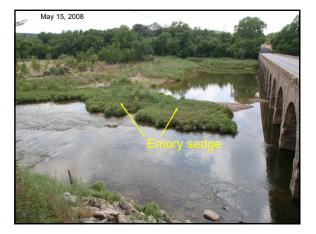


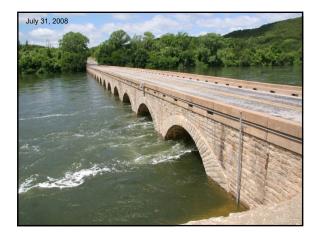


Stability Ratings of Riparian Plants

Scale of 1 to 10

- $\otimes 1$ = The stability of bare ground
- ♦7 = Acceptable riparian stability for high gradient (>0.3% slope) streams
- $\otimes 6$ = Acceptable riparian stability for low gradient (<0.3% slope) streams









Strongest Stabilizers

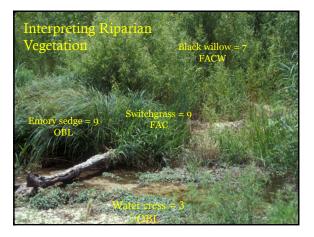
Stability Rating = 10 Plant Combinations "Plant Communities"

Elm – Sycamore - Willow
Sedge – Willow
Buttonbush – Switchgrass
Switchgrass – Sedge – Willow

= to strength of Anchored Rock

Good Riparian Vegetation = A Mixture of:

Colonizers – 2 or more species
Stabilizer Sedge-Grass – 2 or more species
Stabilizer Woody – shrub & tree species



Five Wetland Indicator Categories

- 1. Obligate Wetland OBL
- 2. Facultative Wetland FACW
- 3. Facultative FAC
- 4. Facultative Upland FACU
- 5. Obligate Upland UPL

Obligate Wetland OBL

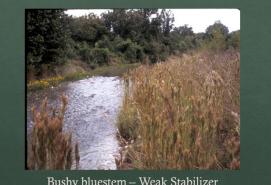
Almost always occur in wetlands 99% probability



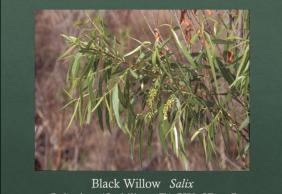


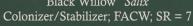
Facultative Wetland FACW

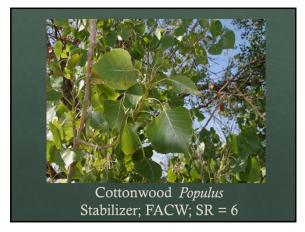
Usually occur in wetlands 66-99% probability Occasionally occur in non-wetlands.

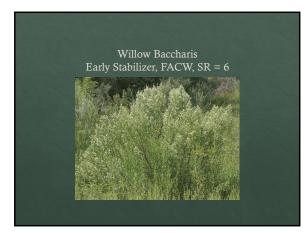


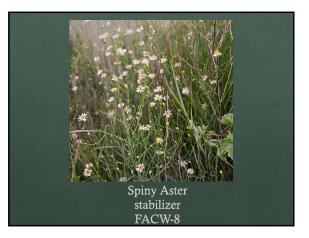
Bushy bluestem – Weak Stabilizer FACW; SR = 5/6

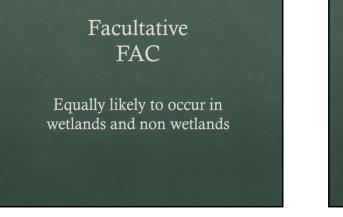


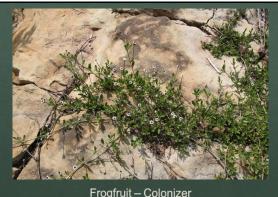












Frogfruit – Colonizer FAC; SR = 4







Facultative Upland FACU

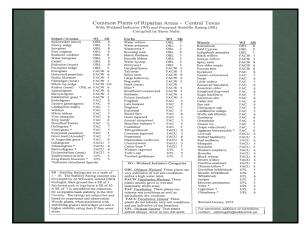
Usually occur in non wetlands 66-99% probability Occasionally occur in wetlands.



Obligate Upland UPL

Almost always occur in Non-wetlands 99% probability









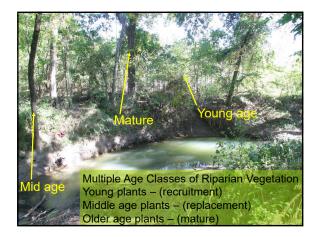


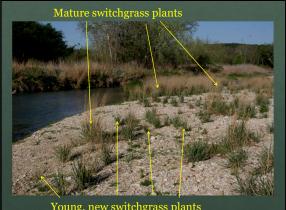
Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows



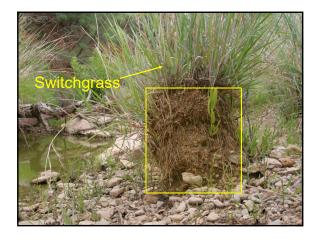




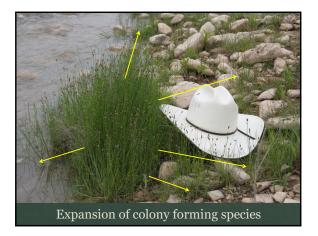


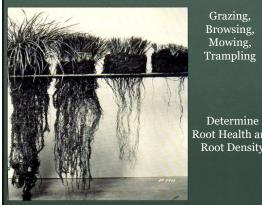






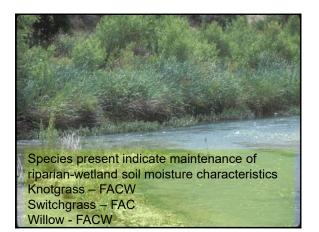




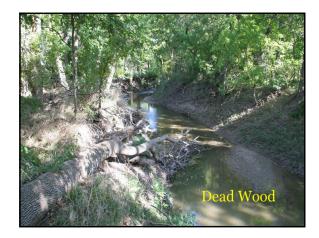


Root Health and Root Density











Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery)

*





Benefits of Healthy Riparian Areas

- High quality habitat for both aquatic and riparian species
 Dissipation of flood energy and reduced downstream flood intensity and frequency
 Higher, longer-lasting and less variable baseflow between storm events
 Deposition of sediment in the floodplain, stabilizing it and maintaining downstream reservoir capacity longer ream
- Debris and mutrient use and filtering in the floodplain to improve water quality and dissolved oxygen levels in the aquatic system
- Riparian vegetation canopies to shade streams and reduce their temperatures, providing a food base for aquatic and riparian fauna

- "Stabilized" banks, which reduce erosion and protect ownership boundaries
 Increased economic value through wildlife, livestock, timber, and recreational enterprises

