Benefits of Riparian Zones

The biologically distinctive area that borders the waterfront is called the “riparian zone.” Diverse vegetation that grows along streams, rivers or reservoirs acts as a protective buffer between the land and the water. Waterfront property owners with well-vegetated riparian zones enjoy some of the most biologically diverse and scenic communities in the Tennessee Valley. Native vegetation that occurs along waterfronts provides an attractive landscape with many important benefits, and helps preserve plants and animals that make our area unique. By selecting native plants, you help to create a more natural condition on your property—a practice that benefits you as well as the health of our water resources.

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Maintaining or developing an attractive riparian zone can:
- Increase your property value
- Reduce property loss from excessive erosion
- Protect water quality
- Enhance wildlife habitat
- Contribute to the natural beauty of the land
- Dissipate noise from reservoir traffic, roads and nearby properties
- Reduce maintenance time and related costs
- Provide privacy
- Screen unsightly views
- Enhance scenic views

Native Warm Season Grasses

Because the root structures of warm season grasses are much deeper and denser than turf grass, they are much more effective in preventing erosion.

Turf grass
Indiangrass
Big Bluestem
Switchgrass
Little Bluestem

Why Not Exotic Plants?

Exotic plants have the potential to become invasive because they are not subject to the same limiting factors that exist in their native habitat. Invasion by exotic plants is second only to habitat destruction as the greatest threat to the natural ecosystems of the United States. Here in the South, kudzu is one extreme example of an exotic plant growing out of control. Privet, mimosa, and Japanese honeysuckle are other exotic plants that have become invasive after being introduced to our area. Once exotics become established, they are very difficult to control.

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Shoreline and streambank property planted with turf grass is really an unnatural landscape. The common turf grasses, such as fescue, bermuda, zoysia or bluegrass, were imported from other countries. Because these plants did not evolve under the specific conditions of the Tennessee Valley, keeping a lush, weed-free lawn is almost always costly, labor intensive, and potentially damaging to the environment. While turf grasses slow runoff, their root systems are too shallow to stabilize streambanks or shorelines. Consequently, lawns mowed to the water’s edge will do little to control shoreline erosion. In fact, removing native vegetation and replacing it with turf grass usually results in accelerated streambank and shoreline erosion that degrades water quality.

Visit www.tva.com/river/landandshore to obtain contact information for your local Watershed Team
Focusing on the facts and clearing up some misconceptions

It’s certainly true that every piece of property is unique—with characteristics and circumstances that dictate particular “fixes” that might not be appropriate elsewhere. For property owners concerned about preserving their streambanks or shorelines, establishing a riparian zone of native vegetation is often the best way to go.

Here are some common concerns of property owners about using trees, shrubs, and grasses to protect shorelines and streambanks.

Benefits of Native Plants

Native plants have evolved under local conditions. They are tolerant of drought, extreme temperatures, and they are naturally resistant to pests and diseases. After they become established, native plants usually require much less physical effort to maintain than lawns. They can reduce or eliminate the need for lawn mowers, trimmers, and other gasoline-powered equipment. Native plants are also less costly to maintain because they generally don’t need the fertilizers and pesticides turf grass and other non-native species may require.

Waterfront vegetation enhances habitat for wildlife and increases opportunities for wildlife viewing. Native plants along waterways provide food and shelter for a variety of insects, amphibians, reptiles, songbirds, mammals, and fish. Native vegetation also helps to prevent the establishment and spread of exotics (non-native plants).

Native riparian plants protect the streambank and shoreline from the erosive forces of moving water. The deep, extensive root structure of native grasses, shrubs, and trees prevents erosion and undercutting of banks.

The branches, stems, and leaves of these plants absorb the impact of raindrops. Decaying leaves and low-growing vegetation form a groundcover that further lessens the erosive force of raindrop impact. This groundcover slows runoff, increasing the amount of water that is absorbed into the soil and then released slowly into the stream, reservoir, groundwater, or atmosphere. The water that is absorbed may contain nutrients, pesticides, and other pollutants that will eventually be taken up by plants or broken down over time. By slowing runoff, trapping sediments, and increasing absorption, these plants act as a living filter to protect water quality.

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<td>I like keeping my lawn looking neat and trimmed.</td>
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