Taking Care of Streams in Western Washington, Western Oregon, and Coastal Alaska
A Homeowner’s Guide to Riparian Areas

For more information
• Swamp rose
• Red-osier dogwood
• Elderberry
• Red flowering currant

Healthy riparian areas include a variety of types and ages of plants, including trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers. Plants adapted to the local rainfall, climate, insects, and soil conditions tend to be easier to care for because they need less water and pesticides.

Most native plants are well adapted to their regions. In the Pacific Northwest, a few of the common native riparian plants are:

- Elders (Sambucus species)
- Red-osier dogwood (Cornus sanguinea)
- Elderberry (Sambucus nigra)
- Swamp rose (Rosa palustris)
- Red flowering currant (Ribes sanguineum)


Taking Care of streams in Western Washington, Western Oregon, and Coastal Alaska
A Homeowner’s Guide to Riparian Areas
PNW 552 • Reprinted October 2002 • A Pacific Northwest Extension publication Oregon State University • University of Idaho • University of Alaska • Washington State University in cooperation with the University of Alaska

As a homeowner in the Pacific Northwest, you have a unique opportunity to help maintain or improve the health of streams and riparian areas. A riparian area is the area of land adjacent to a stream, lake, or wetland. Most healthy, natural riparian areas have moist, fertile soils that support many different types of moisture-loving plants. These plants provide food and shelter to numerous fish and wildlife.

Healthy riparian areas:
• Reduce the chance of flooding
• Improve water quality
• Provide habitat for wildlife, including salmon

Why do riparian areas matter?
Plants in healthy riparian areas:
• Provide wood to streams, creating fish habitat and slowing the stream current after a storm.
• Shade streams in summer. Cool water is healthier for many native fish species.
• Provide habitat for wildlife, including salmon.
• Filter out pollutants, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and animal wastes.
• Improve water quality
• Reduce the chance of flooding
• Allow heavy winter rains to soak into the soil instead of running into the stream. This allows water to be slowly released to the stream during the dry season.
• Filter out pollutants, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and animal wastes.

The bottom line is:
• Less winter flooding
• More water in the stream during summer
• Cleaner water
• Homes and food for wildlife, including many species of fish, insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals

Taking Care of streams in Western Washington, Western Oregon, and Coastal Alaska
A Homeowner’s Guide to Riparian Areas
PNW 552 • Reprinted October 2002 • A Pacific Northwest Extension publication Oregon State University • University of Idaho • University of Alaska • Washington State University in cooperation with the University of Alaska

It’s all about plants
Healthy riparian areas have moist, fertile soils that support many different types of moisture-loving plants. These plants provide food and shelter to numerous fish and wildlife.
It's all about plants

Healthy riparian areas include a variety of types and ages of plants, including trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers. Plants adapted to the local rainfall, climate, insects, and soil conditions tend to be easier to care for because they need less water and pesticides.

Most native plants are well adapted to their regions. In the Pacific Northwest, a few of the common native riparian plants are:

- Black cottonwood
- Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Alders
- Western redcedar
- Western hemlock
- Douglas-fir
- White alder
- Ocean spray
- Elderberry
- Red osier dogwood
- Salmonberry
- Snowberry
- Willows
- Red flowering currant
- Swamp rose
- Oregon grape

Taking Care of Streams in Western Washington, Western Oregon, and Coastal Alaska

A Homeowner’s Guide to Riparian Areas

For more information

- Oregon State University Extension Service: 800-353-3533
- Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service: http://extension.oregonstate.edu
- Washington State University Cooperative Extension Service: http://cooperativeextension.wsu.edu
- University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service: http://cooperativeextension.ua.edu

© 2002 Oregon State University. This publication may be photocopied or reprinted in its entirety for noncommercial purposes. Published and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914, by the Pacific Northwest Extension publishing cooperative (Oregon State University Extension ... for noncommercial purposes.

Healthy riparian areas:
- Reduce the chance of flooding
- Improve water quality
- Provide habitat for wildlife, including salmon

Why do riparian areas matter?

Plants in healthy riparian areas:

- Help prevent erosion by holding soil in place with their roots.
- Shade streams in summer. Cool water is healthier for many native fish species.
- Filter sediment out of muddy runoff, keeping it from smothering fish habitat.
- Filter out pollutants, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and animal wastes.
- Provide important food, homes, shelter, and travel corridors for wildlife.

The bottom line is:
- Less winter flooding
- More water in the stream during summer
- Cleaner water
- Homes and food for wildlife, including many species of fish, insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals
What Can You Do?

How do people change riparian areas?

Removing plants through construction and landscaping, especially in the riparian area, can harm streams. Plants, particularly trees and shrubs, catch rainfall and allow it to slowly soak into the ground instead of quickly running into streams. When water runoff from storms reaches streams too quickly, more erosion and flooding occur downstream. More rainwater, pesticides, fertilizers, and sediment reach the stream in areas without riparian plants to slow and filter them.

When streams and riparian areas are not healthy, people feel the consequences:
- We lose recreational areas.
- Fish and wildlife decline, reducing opportunities for hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.
- Increased flooding may cause property damage.
- The region may lose economic opportunities because people avoid unattractive and unhealthy areas.

Always be aware of ways you can reduce the amount of water flowing downhill from your property.

Take care of plants and the streamside
- Promote dense vegetation to reduce runoff and trap contaminants.
- Learn about native plants and use them where appropriate.
- Restore eroded streambanks with help from a professional.
- Leave wood and other natural materials in streams.
- Don’t straighten channels or place rubble or rip-rap on stream banks.
- Use a small switchback trail to cut down on erosion in steep areas.

Grow and maintain a stream-friendly garden and lawn
- Leave as many native plants as possible near streams and everywhere!
- Plant native plants—their care can be easier because they are more tolerant of insects and low summer rainfall.
- Minimize the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Consider using natural, slow-release fertilizers.
- Locate compost piles on flat surfaces away from streams or drainage areas, and keep them covered during the wet winter months. Keep grass clippings away from streams.

Be careful when you build
- Leave as many native plants as possible near streams and everywhere!
- Plan new construction away from existing streams and wetlands instead of modifying them.
- Minimize paved areas. Keep the roof area, walkways, and driveways as small as possible.
- Use gravel or bark instead of pavement for paths and driveways.
- Always observe local ordinances and get proper permits.
- Leave as wide of a vegetation buffer as possible next to the stream.

There’s more you can do around the house
- Don’t pour soapy water, automobile oil, paint, household chemicals, or pesticides down storm drains. Drains are often connected directly to streams.
- Direct gutters away from streams, pavement, and septic drain fields, and into areas where water can seep slowly into the soil.
- Inspect your septic system annually and pump as necessary.
- Keep pet waste away from streams, riparian areas, and paved areas. Put pet waste in a bag and place it in the trash.
- Use less toxic or nontoxic household cleaners.

Make caring for the stream a family project.

Archival Copy. For current information, see the OSU Extension Catalog: https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu
How do people change riparian areas?
Removing plants through construction and landscaping, especially in the riparian area, can harm streams. Plants, particularly trees and shrubs, catch rainfall and allow it to slowly soak into the ground instead of quickly running into streams. When water runoff from storms reaches streams too quickly, more erosion and flooding occur downstream. More rainwater, pesticides, fertilizers, and sediment reach the stream in areas without riparian plants to slow and filter them.

When streams and riparian areas are not healthy, people feel the consequences:
- We lose recreational areas.
- Fish and wildlife decline, reducing opportunities for hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.
- Increased flooding may cause property damage.
- The region may lose economic opportunities because people avoid unattractive and unhealthy areas.

Always be aware of ways you can reduce the amount of water flowing downhill from your property.

What Can You Do?

Take care of plants and the streamside
- Promote dense vegetation to reduce runoff and trap contaminants.
- Learn about native plants and use them where appropriate.
- Restore eroded streambanks with help from a professional.
- Leave wood and other natural materials in streams.
- Don’t straighten channels or place rubble or rip-rap on stream banks.
- Use a small switchback trail to cut down on erosion in steep areas.

Grow and maintain a stream-friendly garden and lawn
- Leave as many native plants as possible near streams and everywhere!
- Plant native plants—their care can be easier because they often are more tolerant of insects and low summer rainfall.
- Minimize the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Consider using natural, slow-release fertilizers.
- Locate compost piles on flat surfaces away from streams or drainage areas, and keep them covered during the wet winter months. Keep grass clippings away from streams.

Be careful when you build
- Leave as many native plants as possible near streams and everywhere!
- Plan new construction away from existing streams and wetlands instead of modifying them.
- Minimize paved areas. Keep the roof area, walkways, and driveways as small as possible.
- Use gravel or bark instead of pavement for paths and driveways.
- Always observe local ordinances and get proper permits.
- Leave as wide of a vegetation buffer as possible next to the stream.

There’s more you can do around the house
- Don’t pour soapy water, automobile oil, paint, household chemicals, or pesticides down storm drains. Drains are often connected directly to streams.
- Direct gutters away from streams, pavement, and septic drain fields, and into areas where water can seep slowly into the soil.
- Inspect your septic system annually and pump as necessary.
- Keep pet waste away from streams, riparian areas, and paved areas. Put pet waste in a bag and place it in the trash.
- Use less toxic or nontoxic household cleaners.

Make caring for the stream a family project.

Always be aware of ways you can reduce the amount of water flowing downhill from your property.
What Can You Do?

How do people change riparian areas?
Removing plants through construction and landscaping, especially in the riparian area, can harm streams. Plants, particularly trees and shrubs, catch rainfall and allow it to slowly soak into the ground instead of quickly running into streams. When water runoff from storms reaches streams too quickly, more erosion and flooding occur downstream. More rainwater, pesticides, fertilizers, and sediment reach the stream in areas without riparian plants to slow and filter them.

When streams and riparian areas are not healthy, people feel the consequences:
• We lose recreational areas.
• Fish and wildlife decline, reducing opportunities for hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.
• Increased flooding may cause property damage.
• The region may lose economic opportunities because people avoid unattractive and unhealthy areas.

Always be aware of ways you can reduce the amount of water flowing downhill from your property.

Take care of plants and the streamside
• Promote dense vegetation to reduce runoff and trap contaminants.
• Learn about native plants and use them where appropriate.
• Restore eroded streambanks with help from a professional.
• Leave wood and other natural materials in streams.
• Don’t straighten channels or place rubble or rip-rap on stream banks.
• Use a small switchback trail to cut down on erosion in steep areas.

Grow and maintain a stream-friendly garden and lawn
• Leave as many native plants as possible near streams and everywhere!
• Plant native plants—their care can be easier because they are more tolerant of insects and low summer rainfall.
• Minimize the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Consider using natural, slow-release fertilizers.
• Locate compost piles on flat surfaces away from streams or drainage areas, and keep them covered during the wet winter months. Keep grass clippings away from streams.

Be careful when you build
• Leave as many native plants as possible near streams and everywhere!
• Plan new construction away from existing streams and wetlands instead of modifying them.
• Minimize paved areas. Keep the roof area, walkways, and driveways as small as possible.
• Use gravel or bark instead of pavement for paths and driveways.
• Always observe local ordinances and get proper permits.
• Leave as wide of a vegetation buffer as possible next to the stream.

There’s more you can do around the house
• Don’t pour soapy water, automobile oil, paint, household chemicals, or pesticides down storm drains. Drains are often connected directly to streams.
• Direct gutters away from streams, pavement, and septic drain fields, and into areas where water can seep slowly into the soil.
• Inspect your septic system annually and pump as necessary.
• Keep pet waste away from streams, riparian areas, and paved areas. Put pet waste in a bag and place it in the trash.
• Use less toxic or nontoxic household cleaners.

Make caring for the stream a family project.
It’s all about plants

Healthy riparian areas include a variety of types and ages of plants, including trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers. Plants adapted to the local rainfall, climate, insects, and soil conditions tend to be easier to care for because they need less water and pesticides.

Most native plants are well adapted to their region. In the Pacific Northwest, a few of the common native riparian plants are:

- Swamp rose
- Ocean spray
- Elderberry
- Salmonberry
- Snowberry
- Willows
- Pacific ninebark
- Black cottonwood
- Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Alders
- Western redcedar
- Western hemlock
- Douglas-fir

Why do riparian areas matter?

Plants in healthy riparian areas:

- Provide wood to streams, creating fish habitat and corridors for wildlife.
- Shade streams in summer. Cool water is healthier for many native fish species.
- Filter out pollutants, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and animal wastes.
- Reduce the chance of flooding
- Improve water quality
- Provide habitat for wildlife, including salmon
- Provide food and shelter for numerous fish and wildlife.
- Allow heavy winter rains to soak into the soil instead of running into the stream. This allows water to be slowly released to the stream during the dry season.
- Filter out pollutants, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and animal wastes.
- Provide important food, homes, shelter, and travel corridors for wildlife.

The bottom line is:

- Less winter flooding
- More water in the stream during summer
- Cleaner water
- Homes and food for wildlife, including many species of fish, insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals

A Homeowner’s Guide to Riparian Areas

For more information

- Ocean spray • Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Swamp rose • Black cottonwood
- Western hemlock
- Black cottonwood
- Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Western hemlock
- Douglas-fir

Taking Care of Streams in Western Washington, Western Oregon, and Coastal Alaska

A Homeowner’s Guide to Riparian Areas

For more information

- Ocean spray • Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Swamp rose • Black cottonwood
- Western hemlock
- Black cottonwood
- Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Western hemlock
- Douglas-fir

Taking Care of Streams in Western Washington, Western Oregon, and Coastal Alaska

A Homeowner’s Guide to Riparian Areas

For more information

- Ocean spray • Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Swamp rose • Black cottonwood
- Western hemlock
- Black cottonwood
- Oregon ash
- Red-osier dogwood
- Western hemlock
- Douglas-fir