

## Implementation and maintenance of riparian strips

### Goal

Buffering water bodies/streams and provide species-rich habitats

Buffer strips should be at least 10 m wide, but may extend on up to 50 m.

In general, within (minimum of) 10 m distance to a water body natural vegetation and the development of shrubby structures should be promoted.

Further management instructions include:

- No use of fertilizer and pesticides
- Alternating management, i.e. one year the one side, next year the other
- OR: one side may remain uncut overall and sides get switched after a few years

Positive examples:



**Pic. 1:** Water stream with riparian strips consisting of trees, bushes and other elements in vineyards in the Douro valley.

### Short description of the measure



**Pic. 2:** Riparian buffer strip with the required (5 m) distance of management to the stream

Alternatively, extensive managed grassland or clover grass can be used.



Pic. 3: Correctly implemented riparian buffer strip

Quality elements of soundly implemented biodiversity measures

- Minimum width of 10 m
- Area must have vegetation which is not at all or extensively managed

Effects on biodiversity

(ecosystems, species, soil biodiversity)



Buffer strips also provide **protection and refuge** for **insects, hare** and partridges during agricultural work on the field.

Riparian strips are **habitats** and wintering grounds for many insects. This vegetation is especially important for the development of many dragonflies and butterflies.

Riparian strips also serve as step stones and **connect open landscapes** for butterflies, grasshoppers and other insects.

Other positive effects/benefit for the farmer

According to EU regulations, a riparian strip of at least 5 m needs to be implemented. (Note: national regulations need to be taken in account as well; e.g. in Germany riparian strips need to be at least 10 m wide!) As the use of pesticides and fertilizer is not allowed, those areas are sites with minor yields and may therefore be valuable sites to implement biodiversity measures. Starting in 2019, agricultural use within a 5 m distance to the water body is prohibited over all (except maintenance of flower strips and short-rotation coppices). Taking a strip of that width out of agricultural use is required; to use riparian strips to improve habitat quality for different wildlife may be a win-win situation.

Buffer strips are a very important tool to prevent eutrophication of water bodies and thus are a central measure for human health. The permanent vegetation cover in general further contribute to erosion control, especially on steep slopes.

Indicator/key data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum width of 10 m</li> <li>Length</li> </ul>
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.landwirtschaft-artenvielfalt.de">www.landwirtschaft-artenvielfalt.de</a></li> <li><a href="http://www4.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/255462/?shop=true&amp;shopView=9161">www4.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/255462/?shop=true&amp;shopView=9161</a></li> </ul>

## Further information: [Knowledge Pool](#)

This Action Fact Sheet belongs to the training package for product and quality managers of companies and was developed within the project LIFE Food & Biodiversity (Biodiversity in Standards and Labels of for the Food Industry). The main objective of the project is to improve the biodiversity performance of standards and sourcing requirements in the food industry by helping standard organisations to integrate efficient biodiversity criteria into their schemes and motivating food processing companies and retailers to include comprehensive biodiversity criteria into their sourcing guidelines.

Editor: LIFE Food & Biodiversity; Lake Constance Foundation

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