



City of Newton, Massachusetts

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NATURALLY VEGETATED BUFFERS

WHAT ARE NATURALLY VEGETATED BUFFERS ?

A natural vegetated buffer is a protective wooded border between a waterbody and human activity or landscapes, such as lawns or pavement. They are "living filters." They capture a lot of the sediment, pollutants, and nutrients that travel through them with stormwater. Natural physical, chemical, and biological processes in buffers trap and transform these pollutants, protecting the health of our waterbodies and waterways.

THE BENEFITS OF BUFFERS

Vegetated buffers have a combination of physical, biological and chemical processes that trap stormwater and sediments and breakdown pollutants such as excess nutrients and toxicants.

- <u>Buffers Reduce Stormwater Runoff</u>. Vegetated buffers disperse and slow down the flow of surface waters, extend retention times, reduce erosion, and increase infiltration. The stems of plants and leaf litter within the buffer physically slow the pace of surface runoff. Buffers can reduce local flooding.
- <u>Buffers Capture Pollution</u>. The slower the movement of water, the less power it has to erode soil and carry sediment. As the velocity of runoff is slowed, the debris and sediment that is traveling in runoff gets filtered out. The longer that runoff is in contact with the soil, the more time plants and soil microorganisms have to absorb and transform pollution into less harmful forms. Lots of pollutants adhere to sediment, so the more sediment that is trapped, the greater the reduction in pollution.
- <u>Buffers Provide Wildlife Habitat</u>. Vegetated buffers create and protect valuable wildlife habitat and wildlife corridors. They provide food, shelter, breeding, hunting, and nesting habitat for a wide variety of wildlife.
- <u>Buffers Provide Benefits to Home Owners</u>. A mix of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants can
 provide privacy. Attractively vegetated buffers with mature vegetation can provide increased
 property values. Mature trees provide shade in the summer and allow solar rays through bare
 branches in the winter, making homes more comfortable and inexpensive to maintain.
 Vegetated buffers also provide seasonal charm, from fern fiddleheads in spring, to wildflowers
 in summer, to fruit-bearing shrubs in fall. Such diversity will likely attract wildlife, allowing
 homeowners to enjoy birds, butterflies, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.

CREATING BUFFERS

Installing a naturally vegetated buffer can be as easy as converting a strip of lawn near a waterbody to a border of native shrubs and flowers, and letting nature do the rest. Planting native vegetation near wetlands can be done without a conservation permit, as long as the installers ensure that erosion doesn't occur while the newly planted (and disturbed) area is becoming established. Native plants are adapted to thrive in local conditions and they provide much needed food and habitat for native wildlife. Following is a list of native plants commonly used in buffer zone plantings.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Sun	Water
Acer rubrum	Red maple, Scarlet maple	Tree	Sun, Part-shade	Moist
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair Fern	Fern	Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Anemone canadensis	Canadian anemone	Herb	Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Campanulastrum americanum	American bellflower	Herb	Part-shade	Moist
Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud, Redbud	Tree	Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Conoclinium coelestinum	Blue boneset, Mistflower	Herb	Sun, Part-shade	Moist
Cornus alternifolia	Alternateleaf dogwood,	Shrub	Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Eutrochium purpureum	Purple joepyeweed	Herb	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain laurel, Calico bush, Kalmia	Shrub	Part-shade	Moist
Malus coronaria	Sweet crabapple, American crab	Tree	Part-shade	Moist
Matteuccia struthiopteris	Ostrich fern	Herb, Fern	Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum, Black tupelo	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Osmunda claytoniana	Interrupted fern	Herb, Fern	Shade	Moist
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak, Red oak	Tree	Sun	Moist
Rhododendron arborescens	Smooth azalea, Sweet azalea	Shrub	Part-shade	Moist
Rudbeckia laciniata	Cutleaf coneflower	Herb	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	Herb	Part-shade	Moist
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern hemlock	Tree	Shade, Part-shade	Moist
Acer saccharum	Northern sugar maple	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Aquilegia canadensis	Eastern red columbine	Herb	Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterflyweed, Butterfly milkweed	Herb	Sun, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Betula lenta	Sweet birch, Black birch	Tree	Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	Tree	Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Prunus serotina	Black cherry	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Quercus alba	White oak	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	Herb	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Thuja occidentalis	Arborvitae, Northern white cedar	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Tilia americana	American basswood, Am. linden	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
Vaccinium angustifolium	Lowbush blueberry	Shrub	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Moist, Dr
llex opaca	American holly, Christmas holly	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Wet, Dry
Amelanchier canadensis	Serviceberry, Shadblow, Juneberry	Tree	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Wet, Moi
Claytonia caroliniana	Carolina springbeauty	Herb	Part-shade	Wet, Moi
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal flower	Herb	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Wet, Moi
Osmunda cinnamomea	Cinnamon fern	Herb, Fern	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Wet, Moi
Osmunda regalis	Royal fern	Herb, Fern	Shade, Part-shade	Wet, Moi
Rhododendron maximum	Great laurel, Rosebay rhododendron	Shrub	Part-shade	Wet, Mois
Gaylussacia baccata	Black huckleberry	Shrub	Sun, Shade, Part-shade	Wet, Mois Dry

Contact the Newton Conservation Office with any questions.