

The following nurseries carry native plant species:

Althouse Nursery (541) 592-2395
5410 Dick George Rd, Cave Junction, OR 97523

Bracken Garden Center (530) 241-4653
3510 Eureka Way, Redding, CA 96001

Califlora Nursery (530) 692-2565
P.O. Box 515, Oregon House, CA 95962-0515

Cornflower Farms (916) 689-1015
P.O. Box 896, Elk Grove, CA 95759

Freshwater Farms Toll Free: (800) 200-8969
5851 Myrtle Ave, Eureka, CA 95503-9510

Menzies' Natives Nursery (530) 938-4858
P.O. Box 9, Weed, CA 96094

Plantco Nurseries, Inc. (530) 244-1956
1960 Twin View Blvd, Redding, CA 96003

Sunshine Nursery (530) 365-5521
6310 Hwy 273, Anderson, CA 96007

Trinity Nursery & Florist (530) 623-3225
719 Main St; Weaverville, CA 96093

Wyntour Gardens (530) 365-2256
8026 Airport Rd, Anderson, CA 96007

Albright Seed Co. (510) 372-8245
189-A Arthur Rd, Martinez, CA 94553-2205

Hawes Ranch & Farm Supply (530) 365-2332
21923 Dersch Rd, Anderson, CA 96007

Pacific Coast Seed (510) 373-4417
6144-A Industrial Way, Livermore, CA 94550

Salt Creek Growers Toll Free: (530) 628-5528
Highway 3 and Salt Creek Lane, Hayfork, CA 96041

Additional agencies to contact:

California Department of Fish and Game
Box 1640, Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 623-1362

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Box 1450, Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 623-3991

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
1125 16th St., Arcata, CA 95521
(707) 822-7201

United States Forest Service
Box 1190, Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 623-2121

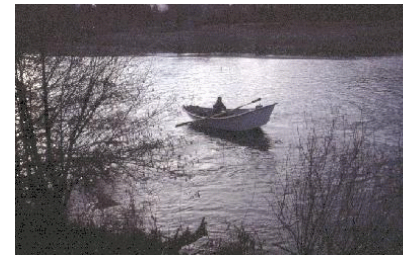
Trinity County Public Works
Box 2490, Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 623-5312

Trinity County Resource Conservation District
Box 1450
Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 623-6004
FAX (530) 623-6006
email info@tcrd.net
internet <http://www.tcrd.net>

Things to Remember

- ◆ Take a walk every so often to check on your land and its resources.
- ◆ Consult your local planning department or government agencies before attempting major work in stream corridors. There may be special permits required or you may qualify for assistance.
- ◆ Be patient! Often any work that is done needs time to show its effectiveness.

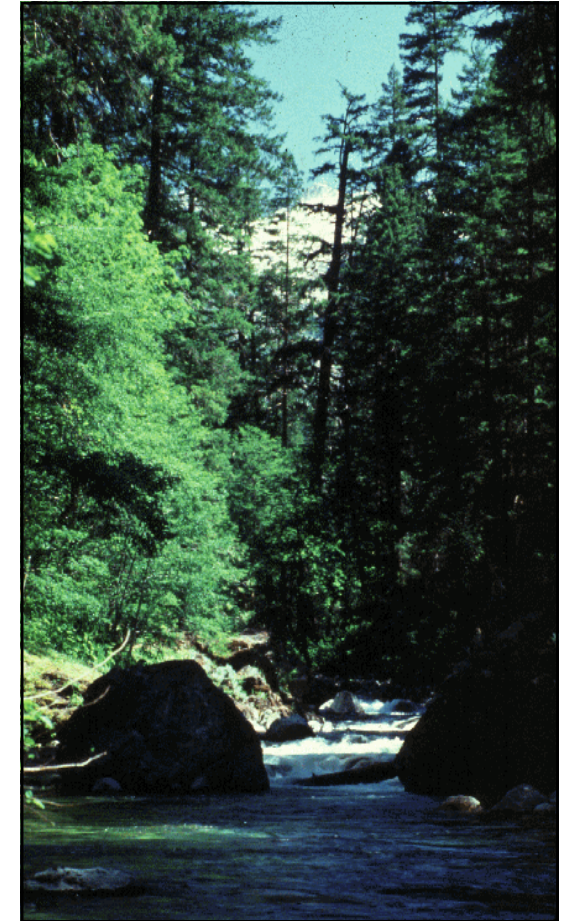
The health of an environment depends on those who use it!



The Trinity County Resource Conservation District was established in 1956 to provide technical assistance to agencies and private landowners.

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Riparian Care Guide for Landowners



prepared by the
Trinity County Resource Conservation District



What is a Riparian Ecosystem?

A riparian ecosystem involves the area in and surrounding a creek, stream, or other waterway. This includes the plants, wildlife, and biological interactions occurring within the system.

Why is streamside care important?

Not only does a creek or stream add beauty and value to your property, proper care of it can:

- ◆ Provide habitat for salmon and trout
- ◆ Prevent and/or minimize erosion
- ◆ Provide food and shelter for local wildlife
- ◆ Maintain a high quality of water
- ◆ Contribute to the health and beauty of your land and your community

What is a healthy riparian ecosystem?

A healthy creek or stream is a thriving system with a range of diverse conditions. Signs of a healthy system include:

- ◆ Cool, clear water free of excessive algae and other contaminants
- ◆ Vegetated banks, which provide good shade and stabilize banks with strong root growth
- ◆ Areas of varied flow: slow, deep pools, fast water with ripples, and shallow areas
- ◆ Limited signs of bank erosion
- ◆ Visible signs of animal life such as aquatic insects, amphibians, fish, and birds
- ◆ Fallen leaves, twigs, and other natural debris

What can you do to help?

Check water run-off from your home.

Check pipes and ditches that drain into or near a creek and culverts at road crossings. When not properly placed, they may cause serious soil erosion. Also, be aware of detergents, pesticides, or chemical fertilizers that may be draining into a creek. These may bring harm to fish, vegetation, and the overall health of the riparian system.

Control livestock and domestic animal access to riparian areas.

Horses and livestock, when not properly managed, can cause damage by foraging on vegetation and walking in and around streambanks. As an alternative to streamside access, water for livestock can be developed in an area other than adjacent to a waterway.

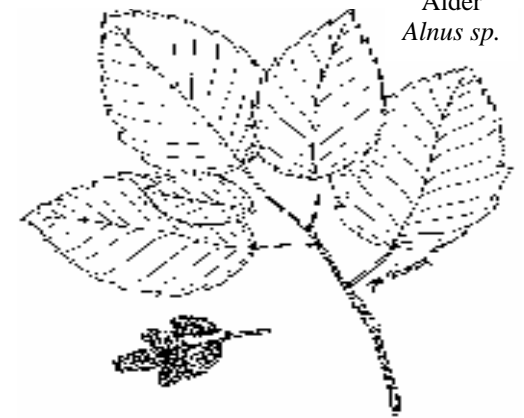


Cover and replant disturbed areas and areas lacking sufficient vegetation.

Shrubs and trees growing in a riparian corridor stabilize channel banks and provide a canopy cover to keep soil temperatures cool, which is required for the health and vigor of local fish populations.

Exposed soil from construction or other activities can erode very easily. Spreading straw mulch and native grass seed is an inexpensive way to protect soil from first-hand erosion until more permanent plants are planted or become established on their own. If you decide to plant trees or shrubs along your riparian zone, it is important that the correct species are chosen. Non-native plant species often compete vigorously with other plants native to a specific area. Native plants supply the necessary food for local wildlife and the variety of trees, shrubs, and grasses will keep a riparian system healthy and thriving.

The plants on the next page are those most commonly found in riparian areas throughout Trinity County. A list of nurseries is located on the back page. These nurseries carry grass seed, trees, and shrubs that grow naturally in this area. Check with your local nursery to find out exactly which species would be best for your needs.



Trees

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| White Fir | <i>Abies concolor</i> |
| Douglas Fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> |
| Incense Cedar | <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> |
| Pacific Madrone | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> |
| Black Cottonwood | <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> |
| Bigleaf Maple | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> |
| Vine Maple | <i>Acer circinatum</i> |
| White Alder | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> |
| Dogwood | <i>Cornus species</i> |

Shrubs

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Willow | <i>Salix species</i> |
| California Hazelnut | <i>Corylus cornuta</i> |
| Gooseberry | <i>Ribes species</i> |
| Western Azalea | <i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> |
| Black Hawthorne | <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> |
| Wild Rose | <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> |
| Western Raspberry | <i>Rubus leucodermis</i> |
| California Blackberry | <i>Rubus vitifolius</i> |
| Wild Grape | <i>Vitis californica</i> |
| Snowberry | <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> |

