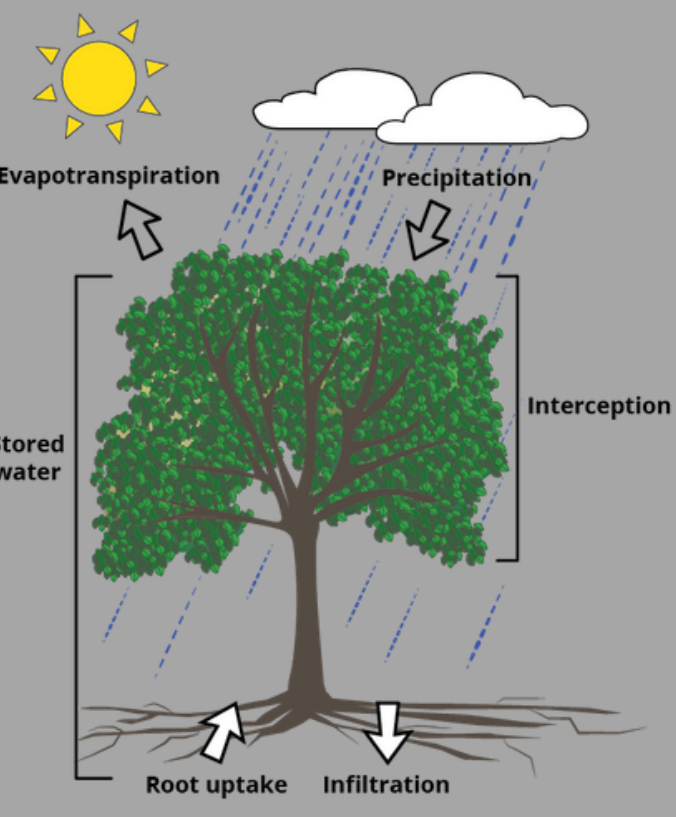


**Can my yard make a difference?**

Yes! Every planting makes a difference by improving soil and allowing it to function as a sponge. By planting native trees and vegetation, you foster stormwater management, while also improving air quality, reducing urban heat, and providing habitat for wildlife, such as song birds.

**"The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn."** — Ralph Waldo Emerson



**What's happening below ground?**

Tree roots, insects, and animals aerate the soil and enrich it with organic matter. The chance of erosion decreases and the infiltration of stormwater through "macro-pores" increases.



LAFAYETTE PARISH MASTER GARDENERS



treesacadiana



LCFP LOUISIANA COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM

A series of educational workshops & plant disbursements were made possible through the combined expertise & resources of BVPA and its Partners in Preservation, in addition to grant funding through the HDR Foundation and the Louisiana Community Forestry Program, and donations from the Society of Wetland Scientists and Cattails Environmental.



*Reviving*

**RESILIENT LANDSCAPES**

*for bankline stabilization & stormwater management*



**In cooperation with our "Partners in Preservation"**



## WHY REVIVE RESILIENT LANDSCAPES?

Resilient landscapes are able to withstand and mitigate regional hydrologic conditions, such as flooding, and are characterized by native plants. Native plants also improve water quality in nearby waterways by filtering and increasing infiltration of stormwater run-off and requiring fewer fertilizers and pesticides.

Widespread devastation caused by the Great Floods of 2016 has prompted local, state, and federal agencies to work on a strategy to pool resources, share modeling data, and align regional policies. Following a similar model, our initiative, Reviving Resilient Landscapes in the Teche-Vermilion Watershed, fosters community-led watershed management by combining the resources, man-power, and knowledge of citizen-based conservation groups across our region.

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### SLOW IT DOWN, SPREAD IT OUT

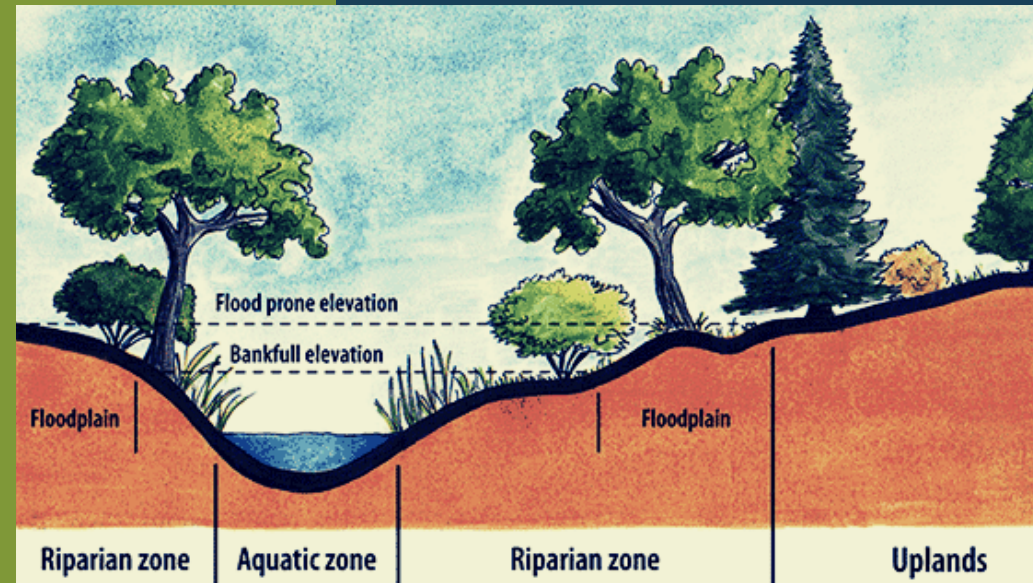
Trees and other vegetation slow down stormwater and allow it to infiltrate the ground. Slowing it down and spreading it out on land can mitigate downstream flooding during normal rain events.

### HEALTHY SOIL STAYS IN PLACE

Areas devoid of vegetation and mulch are more likely to erode. When soil erodes, we lose valuable nutrients on land and cause pollution in streams. Plant roots act like glue, helping soil to stay in place.

## KNOW YOUR ZONES

Edges of waterways are called riparian zones. By protecting and planting riparian zones we can filter stormwater runoff, minimize bankline erosion, and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife. Plants in riparian zones can handle wet soil conditions and temporary flooding.



Uplands are not immediately adjacent to waterways and have different soil conditions. Upland plants are not suitable for areas prone to flooding.

Both riparian zones and uplands have plant communities comprised of top canopy trees, understory trees & shrubs, and herbaceous plants such as grass and flowering plants.

