

WATER FACTS

April 2016 - Stream Restoration

In 2013, ALLARM began its partnership with the Dickinson College Farm to convert a cow grazing pasture into a stream restoration site along the Yellow Breeches. ALLARM students collaborated with experts at the County Conservation District and several environmental non-profits to design a riparian buffer (a vegetated area next to a body of water that helps mitigate water quality issues) that would improve the stream and restore native plants to the area. Today trees are cared for as needed in order to stabilize and protect the buffer.

Trees of the Buffer

- High water intake
- Benefits from acidic soil
- Tolerant to floods
- Fruit/seed bearing
- Increases biological diversity benefits

Fall 2013: Planted 125 trees to help filter nutrient runoff, shade the stream and stabilize the bank.

- Sycamore
- Red-osier Dogwood
- River Birch
- Swamp White Oak

Fall 2014: Planted 185 fruit/nut trees to provide wildlife habitat and increase biological diversity benefits.

- Red Oak
- Persimmon
- Hazelnut
- Winterberry Holly
- Common Ninebark
- Hornbeam

Spring 2015: Planted 150 trees inland to increase runoff filtration and reduce site erosion.

- Silky Dogwood
- Black Oak
- White Pine
- Red Chokeberry
- Buttonbush
- Witch Hazel



460 native trees planted

150 Dickinson student volunteers

6 invasive species routinely removed

50% increased seedling survival by using tree shelters

30ft² education zone for visitors to learn about the project

