

BENEFITS OF THE TAYLOR RUN STREAM RESTORATION

Taylor Run is degraded and will only **worsen** if we do not work to manage it responsibly by moving forward with the stream restoration project. The following are some benefits of completing the project:



LOCAL WATER QUALITY WILL IMPROVE

Stream restoration projects aim to improve water quality by reducing sediment from erosion and ultimately return the stream to a healthy, functional ecosystem. These projects also substantially reduce nitrogen and phosphorus pollution, which negatively affects water quality.

Too much nitrogen and phosphorus in the water causes algae to grow faster than ecosystems can handle. Significant increases in algae harm water quality, food resources and habitats, and decrease the oxygen that aquatic life need to survive.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE WILL BE PROTECTED

Sanitary sewer infrastructure that is currently exposed to the elements will be updated to a permanent stabilizing solution and the sewer line will be covered.

If the line continues to be exposed to the elements it poses the risk of raw sewage leaking into the stream. The pathogens in raw sewage can contaminate ecological systems and also sicken humans and animals.

THE RESTORATION WILL ENHANCE AND CONSERVE STREAM ECOLOGY

The project aims to slow down the water speed and allow it time to sink into the ground instead of rushing through the system. The intermittent water flow exacerbates erosion, with the crumbling sides sending sediment downstream and harming water quality. In addition, as the stream degrades, the plant habitat also changes, with trees falling into the stream and others in jeopardy of falling since bank erosion will continue to accelerate. Ever-changing conditions make it difficult for aquatic plants and animals to establish communities.

Our restoration efforts include replanting 9,500 native trees and shrubs, replacing the already-dead trees and others that are likely to fall into the stream. Replanting the trees and shrubs will help create a healthy riparian buffer (vegetation from the edge of the stream bank out through the riparian zone). The vegetative zone serves as a buffer to pollutants entering the stream from runoff; controls erosion and stabilizes stream banks; supplies habitat for aquatic wildlife; and provides nutrient input into the stream, among other benefits.





Current and proposed conditions

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