

Building roads through natural landscapes can cause lasting damage

that can negatively affect plant life, water quality, and habitats of wildlife and pollinators. To avoid these problems, a common vision of the desired future condition of the landscape and close collaboration of the groups involved in the road project are necessary.

The processes used to reestablish the plant communities that were disturbed by the road project are collectively known as "roadside revegetation."

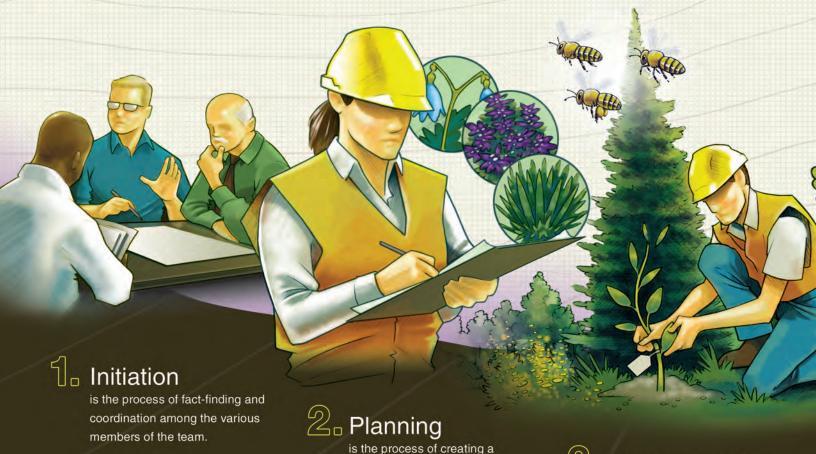
🕄 Implementation

installed.

is when the revegetation plan is

are improved, and plants are

started: plants are obtained, soils



The Project Cycle of Revegetation

revegetation plan. Appropriate

pollinator-friendly) and planting

techniques are determined.

species (native and

The process begins at the same time as the road project and continues well after its completion.

In the past, the elements of effective roadside revegetation were not well understood and efforts sometimes led to undesirable results: plants and seeds chosen for the project didn't grow well or the non-native species used out-competed native species. These problems resulted in bare slopes, prone to erosion, and were detrimental to stream courses and water quality.

