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EXPERIMENT STATION UICKSBURG MS ENVIR.

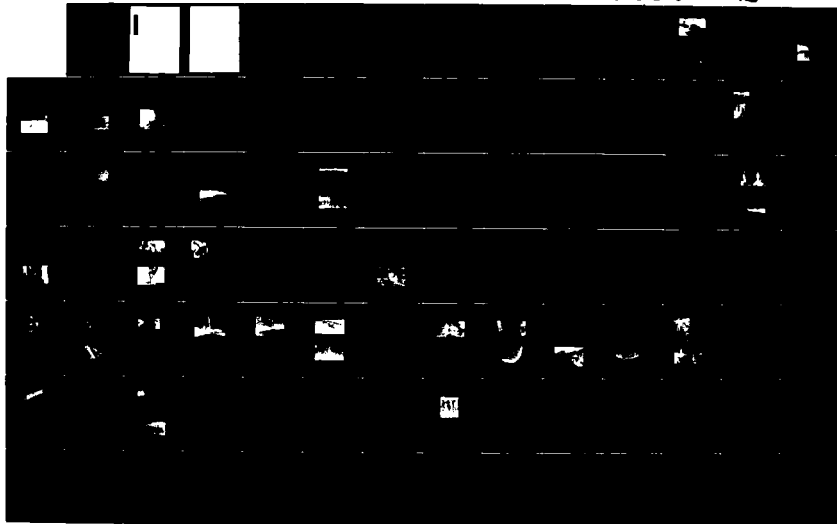
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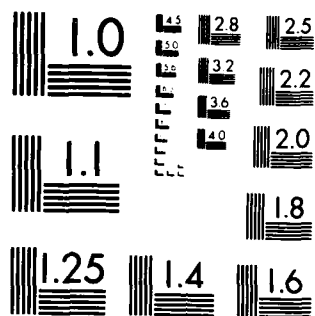
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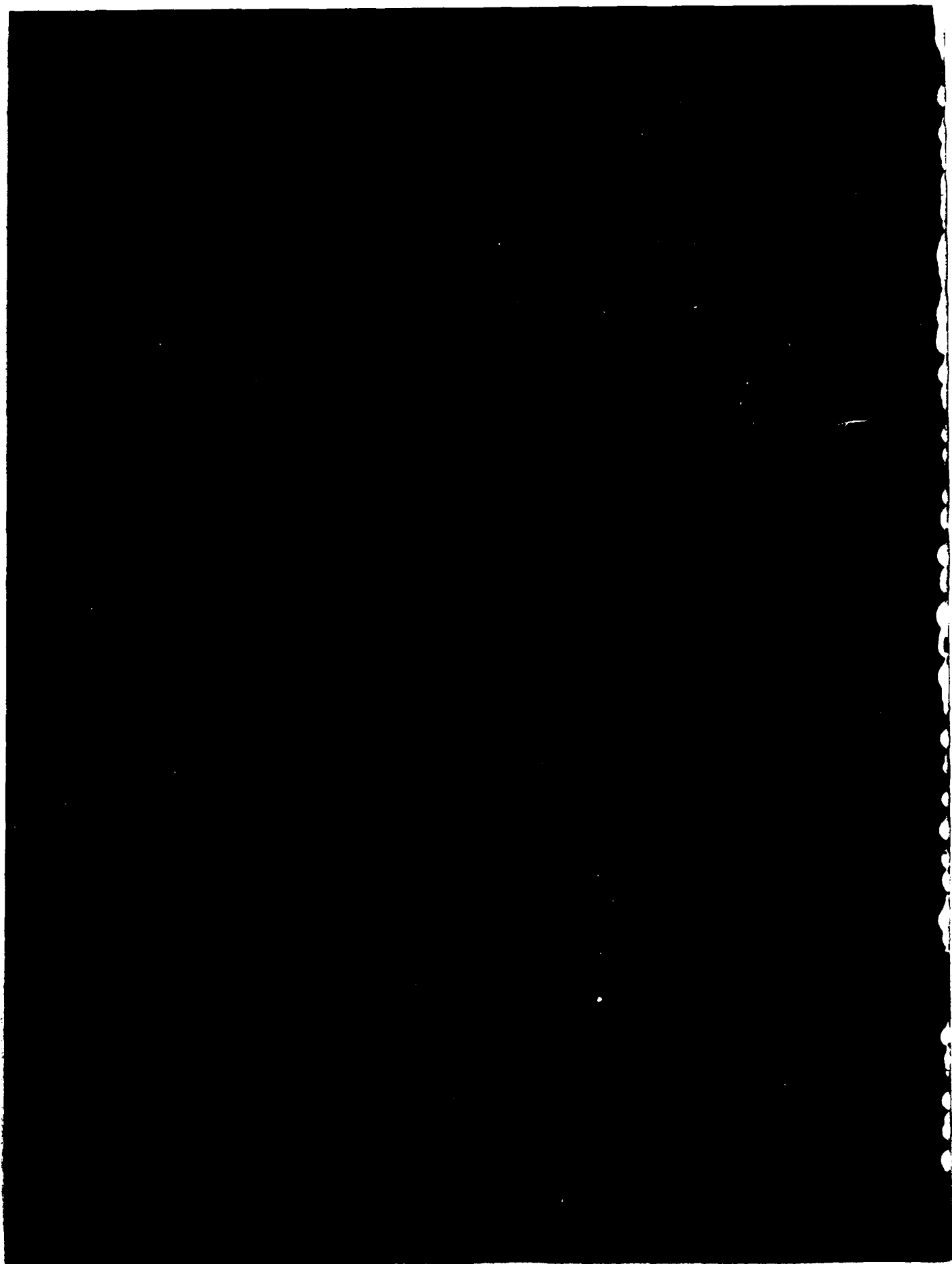
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20. ABSTRACT (Continued).

revegetation concepts reported elsewhere. Guidelines for developing vegetation on reservoir shorelines having fluctuating water levels are presented in five parts: (a) planning, (b) site preparation, (c) planting, (d) post-planting operations and maintenance, and (e) costs. Emphasis is placed on reduced costs, proper planning, procurement of plant materials, appropriate planting times and methods, and special planting techniques for erodible shorelines.

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PREFACE

This study was performed under the Environmental and Water Quality Operational Studies (EWQOS) Program, Work Unit IIE.1, "Environmental Effects of Fluctuating Reservoir Water Levels," sponsored by the Office, Chief of Engineers (OCE), US Army, and assigned to the Environmental Laboratory (EL), US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES). The OCE Technical Monitors were Mr. Earl Eiker, Dr. John Bushman, and Mr. James L. Gottesman.

This report was prepared by Messrs. Hollis H. Allen and Charles V. Klimas, Botanists, Wetlands and Terrestrial Habitat Group (WTHG), EL. Technical review was provided by Drs. Dana R. Sanders, Sr., and Mary C. Landin, both of the WTHG. The report was edited by Ms. Jessica S. Ruff of the WES Information Products Division.

The work was conducted under the direct supervision of Dr. Hanley K. Smith, Chief, WTHG, and the general supervision of Dr. Conrad J. Kirby, Chief, Environmental Resources Division, and Dr. John Harrison, Chief, EL. Dr. Jerome L. Mahloch was the Program Manager of EWQOS and Mr. Kenneth G. Hall was the Assistant Manager.

The authors of this report wish to express appreciation to the US Soil Conservation Service for providing plant propagules for various study sites and to the US Fish and Wildlife Service for partial funding support of the study at Lake Wallula, Oregon/Washington. The US Army Engineer Districts, Omaha, Tulsa, and Walla Walla, are also acknowledged for administrative and logistical support during various phases of the study. The following Resource Managers at the reservoir study areas provided outstanding assistance: Mr. David Kadlec, Lake Oahe; Mr. Herbert Smith, Lake Texoma; and Mr. Darrel Sunday, Lake Wallula.

COL Allen F. Grum, USA, was the previous Director of WES. COL Dwayne G. Lee, CE, is the present Commander and Director. Dr. Robert W. Whalin is Technical Director.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PREFACE	1
CONVERSION FACTORS, NON-SI TO SI (METRIC) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	4
PART I: INTRODUCTION	5
PART II: PLANNING	11
Selection of Sites	11
Selection and Acquisition of Plant Species and Materials	12
PART III: SITE PREPARATION	23
Project Layout	23
Preplanting Tasks at the Shoreline Site	30
PART IV: PLANTING	32
Timing	32
Seeding Methods	33
Transplanting Methods	36
Special Plant Establishment Techniques in Erodible Environments	49
PART V: POSTPLANTING OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	69
PART VI: COSTS	73
Costs of Standard Vegetation Establishment Techniques	74
Costs of Specialized Planting Techniques in Erodible Environments	77
PART VII: SUMMARY	81
Planning	81
Site Preparation	82
Planting Methods	82
Postplanting Operations and Maintenance	83
Costs	83
REFERENCES	84
APPENDIX A: NATIVE PLANT MATERIAL SOURCES FOR RESERVOIR SHORELINE REVEGETATION	A1
APPENDIX B: SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLING WATTLING BUNDLES	B1

CONVERSION FACTORS, NON-SI TO SI (METRIC)
UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Non-SI units of measurement used in this report can be converted to SI
(metric) units as follows:

<u>Multiply</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>To Obtain</u>
acres	4,046.873	square metres
feet	0.3048	metres
miles (US statute)	1.609347	kilometres
pounds (mass) per acre	0.000112	kilograms per square metre

RESERVOIR SHORELINE REVEGETATION GUIDELINES

PART I: INTRODUCTION

1. Over 65 percent of the Corps of Engineers (CE) Districts experience problems associated with varying frequencies and durations of fluctuating water levels.* Fluctuating water levels contribute to problems such as shoreline erosion and water turbidity, a lack of or degradation of fish and wildlife habitat, and degraded aesthetics. Bare shorelines result from die-off of flood-intolerant plants and wave action. Some reservoirs, primarily in the Western United States, have steep, bare banks with a 30- to 85-m** drawdown zone (Figure 1). Numerous other reservoirs have bare banks covering a vertical range of 15 m or less. Some of the more shallow reservoirs have several hundred hectares of bare mudflats that are exposed during drawdowns. Grenada Lake in northern Mississippi is an example of such a reservoir (Figure 2). Allen and Aggus (1983) and Ploskey (1983) summarize the effects and problems of fluctuating reservoir water levels on reservoir ecosystems.

2. Investigation of approaches to revegetate reservoir shorelines affected by fluctuating water levels was the subject of a comprehensive research project begun in 1979 under the auspices of the Environmental and Water Quality Operational Studies (EWQOS) Program. This report synthesizes information from several tasks within that project, including: (a) a literature review of flood tolerance and flood-tolerant plants, (b) field trials at selected reservoirs across the United States, (c) a workshop on the environmental effects of fluctuating reservoir water levels, and (d) an investigation of planting methods for soil stabilization purposes.

* Based on a 1979 telephone survey conducted by the Environmental Laboratory of the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station.

** Both non-SI and SI (metric) units are used in this report, as appropriate to the source cited. A table of conversion factors is presented on page 4.



Figure 1. Lake New Melones, California, has average annual drawdown of 34 m from gross pool and maximum drawdown of 84 m

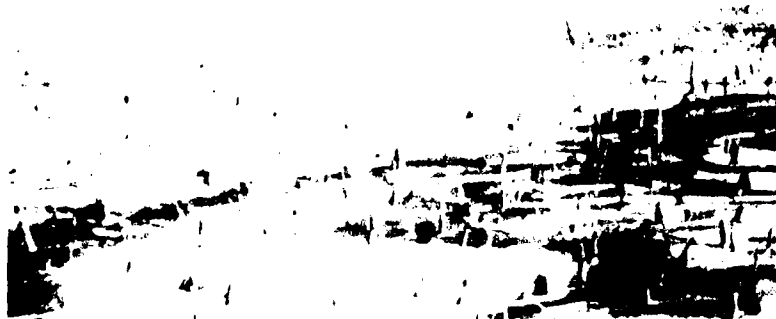
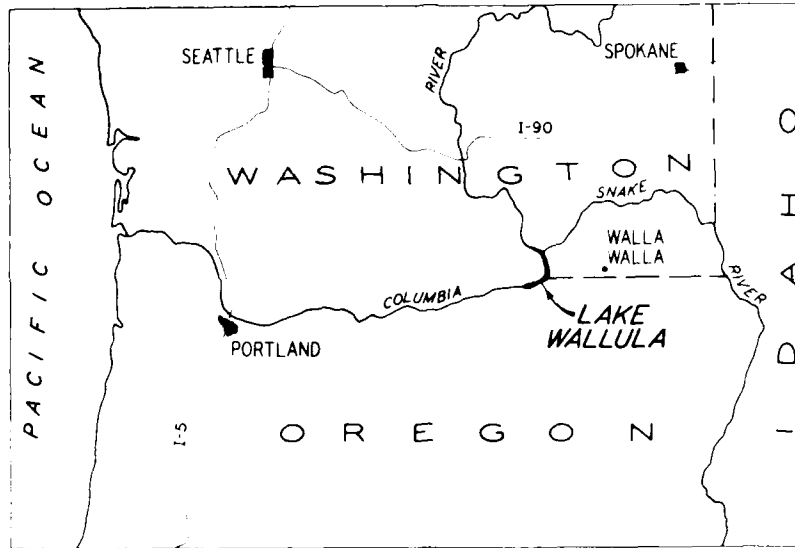


Figure 2. Grenada Lake, Mississippi, where several hundred hectares of mudflats are exposed during drawdown

3. The cornerstone of the research project was the series of field trials located at three sites across the United States: Lake Wallula, Oregon/Washington (Figure 3); Lake Oahe, South Dakota (Figure 4); and Lake Texoma, Oklahoma/Texas (Figure 5). At these locations, various woody and herbaceous plant species known from the literature review to have some degree of flood tolerance were transplanted along the shorelines of reservoirs and in impoundments near the reservoir where water levels could be controlled (Comes and McCreary 1986, Hoffman et al. 1986, and Lester et al. 1986). Experience and data obtained from these studies, pertinent literature, and other relevant studies are synthesized in this report to provide a methodology for revegetating reservoir shorelines.

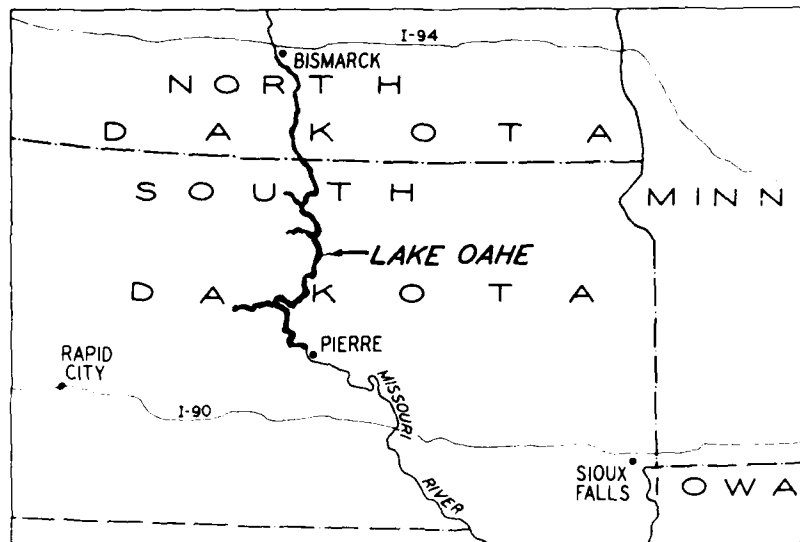


a. Location



b. Shoreline view during drawdown

Figure 3. Lake Wallula, Columbia River, Oregon/Washington

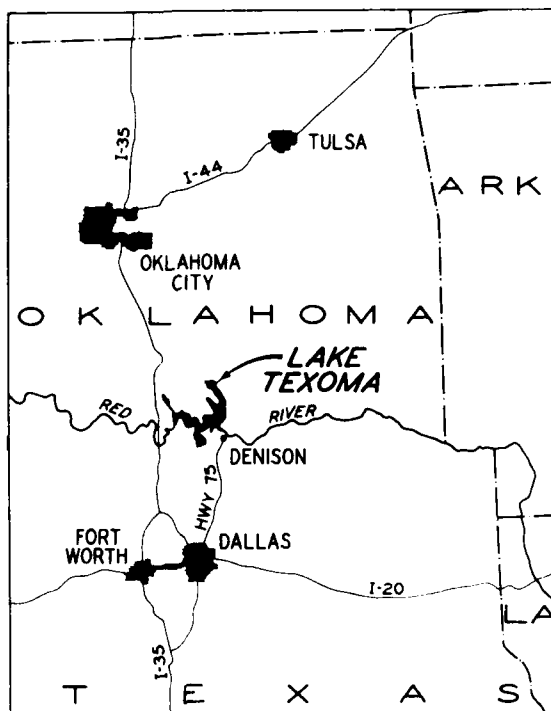


a. Location



b. Shoreline view during drawdown

Figure 4. Lake Oahe, Missouri River, South Dakota



a. Location



b. Shoreline view during drawdown

Figure 5. Lake Texoma, Red River, Oklahoma/Texas

PART II: PLANNING

Selection of Sites

4. Reservoir sites needing revegetation usually include long linear expanses of shorelines or broad acreages of mudflats. Revegetating all of these areas is generally economically impractical unless aerial seeding is possible during drawdown. The resource manager or planner must decide how large an area can be planted in any given year and prioritize potential sites based on predicted loss or enhancement of value. Typical high-priority sites are those where: (a) facilities are threatened (Figure 6), (b) archaeological sites are eroding, or (c) high-value wildlife or fisheries habitat would result from a successful revegetation project.

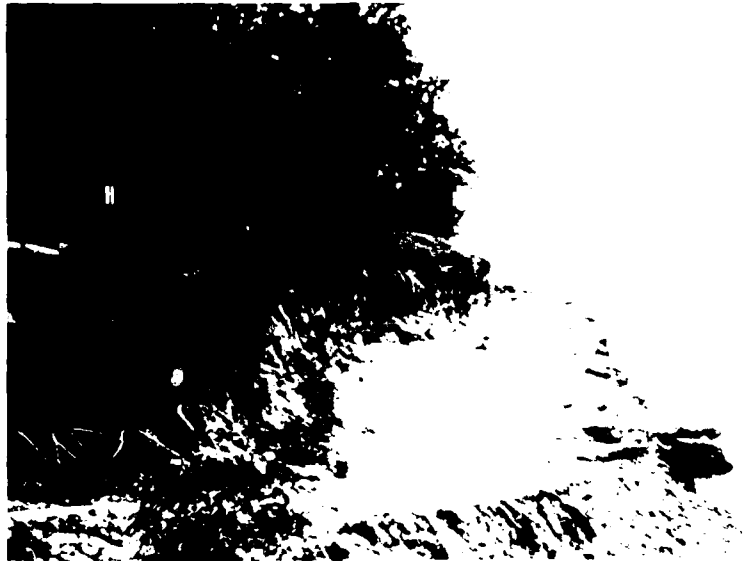


Figure 6. Eroding shoreline adjacent to valuable camping and picnic area at Lake Texoma

5. Site factors to be considered in planning a revegetation effort include fluctuation range and period; bank morphometry (i.e., steepness and shape); wave climate; animal depredation potential; and soil texture, fertility, and moisture status. Success rates are highest

on sites that are gently sloping (i.e., bank slopes not greater than 1V:3H), are protected from extreme wave action, have soils conducive to plant growth, and do not support high populations of potentially destructive animals, e.g., beavers, muskrats, and cattle. Sites with adverse characteristics such as steep or vertical banks can be vegetated but will require more effort and expense. Techniques for revegetating troublesome areas will be addressed in Part IV of this report.

6. Appropriate soil conditions are a critical precondition for successful revegetation, and certain sites may be precluded due solely to adverse soil characteristics. Examples include soils consisting predominantly of shrinking and swelling clays or those having high concentrations of sodium salts. Soil analyses should be conducted to check for such prohibitive characteristics and to aid in choosing sites to be revegetated and species to be planted. Soil analyses will also help determine what soil amendments, if any, are needed for best growth. Soil analyses should include particle size, available nutrients, pH, salinity, percent organic matter, and contaminants, if suspected to be present.

Selection and Acquisition of Plant Species and Materials

7. Selection of the proper plant species is the key to successful shoreline revegetation. The most important factor to consider is the plant's tolerance to alternate periods of flooding and drying, since plantings will be installed in the reservoir drawdown zone somewhere between conservation and gross pool (flood pool) levels.*

8. Whitlow and Harris (1979) review flood tolerance of plant species by CE Division; other reviews are available in Schiechl (1980) and Hook (1984). Teskey and Hinckley (1977a,b,c; 1978a,b,c) also review flood-tolerant woody plants that can be used for revegetation by major

* Conservation pool is the lowest allowable water level within a reservoir which allows it to maintain its intended primary purpose; gross pool is the highest allowable water level within a reservoir.

physiographic regions. Kadlec and Wentz (1974) and the Environmental Laboratory (1978) tabulate soil and moisture conditions, geographic regions of best adaptation, morphological characteristics, potential uses, and planting techniques for numerous plant species.

9. Of the plant species tested in the EWQOS Program field trials mentioned above, approximately 40 have demonstrated sufficient flood tolerance and survival to merit consideration in shoreline revegetation programs in the Pacific Northwest, north-central United States, and the south-central United States. Table 1 lists these species along with information affecting their potential use. The planner or manager who is implementing a shoreline revegetation program should review the above references and Table 1 to develop a list of species suitable for planting on the target site.

10. The literature and EWQOS field trial experience give insight into the kinds of plant species to be considered in developing a revegetation plan. A plant species to be used for substrate stabilization should have an extensive system of roots or rhizomes and should be easy to establish. One may want to consider plants thought of as weedy or pest species under other conditions because they tend to have wide ranges of tolerance and are adapted to a fairly broad spectrum of habitats (Kadlec and Wentz 1974). Pest plants are often highly adapted for rapid dispersal, fast growth, and hardiness. Species such as common reed (*Phragmites australis*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), and willow (*Salix* spp.) can become pests under certain conditions, but the very characteristics that make these species potential problems facilitate their establishment on new or bare substrates. Careful consideration should be given to whether the advantages of introducing these species outweigh the disadvantages with respect to wildlife use, irrigation, navigation, or aesthetics.

11. In addition to having the ability to develop extensive roots or rhizomes, a selected plant species should be capable of rapid height growth. At Lake Texoma, the two tallest herbaceous species, giant reed and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* var. Kanlow), were clearly the best and most consistent performers across a broad range of flooding

Table 1
Characteristics of Flood-Tolerant Plant Species Tested at Three EQQS Field Sites

Species	Flood Tolerance	Erosion Control Value*	Wildlife Value	Habitat Requirements/Remarks
Lake Wallula, Columbia River, Oregon/Washington (Comes and McCreary 1986)**				
<u>Herbaceous</u>				
<i>Carex aperta</i>	V	Low	Food and cover	Periodically wet soils that partially dry out in the growing season
<i>Carex nebraskensis</i>	M	Low	Food and cover	Same as for <i>C. aperta</i>
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	V	Low	Food and cover	Same as for <i>C. aperta</i>

(Continued)

- * Erosion control values are based on the literature and authors' experience.
- ** Lake Wallula is a power-production reservoir with daily water-level fluctuations of up to 1.52 m. Inundation tolerance is expressed as follows:
- V - Very tolerant: under experimental conditions, plants showed adequate survival and coverage with daily inundation to depths of 1.37 m for up to 22 hr.
 - M - Moderately tolerant: under experimental conditions, plants maintained 50-percent survival or cover with daily inundation to depths of 0.9 m for up to 14 hr.
 - S - Somewhat tolerant: under experimental conditions, maintained 50-percent survival or cover with daily inundation to depths of 0.46 m for up to 6 hr.
- "Food and cover" refers to seeds that are eaten by song and game birds; stems and leaves are eaten by grazing herbivores such as muskrats and nutria; roots and tubers are eaten by burrowing or digging rodents such as rice rats and birds such as Canada geese. Plants provide cover for all animal species using wetland habitats in which they occur.

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Table 1 (Continued)

Species	Flood		Erosion	Wildlife Value		Habitat Require- ments/Remarks
	Tolerance	Control Value		Control Value	Value	
<u>Lake Wallula (Cont.)</u>						
<u>Herbaceous (Cont.)</u>						
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	V		Moderate		Food and cover, including water-fowl nesting	Fresh to brackish water
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	M		Low		Food and cover	Same as for <i>C. aperta</i>
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	M		Moderate		Food and cover	Fresh to brackish water; forms dense clumps
<i>Eleocharis coloradoensis</i>	V		Low		Waterfowl food	Fresh water
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	M		Low		Food and cover	Fresh water; poor root systems
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	S		Moderate		Cover	fresh water; forms clumps
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	S		Moderate		Cover	Fresh water; forms dense clumps; fine-grained substrate
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	S		Low		Very high food value	Fresh water; spreads widely by seeding
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	M		Moderate		Very high food value	Fresh water; fine-grained substrates preferred
(Continued)						

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Table 1 (Continued)

Species	Flood		Erosion		Wildlife Value	Habitat Requirements/Remarks
	Tolerance	Control Value	Control Value	Lake Wallula (Cont.)		
<u>Herbaceous (Cont.)</u>						
<i>Scirpus americanus</i>	S		Moderate		Food and cover	Same as <i>S. latifolia</i>
<i>Scirpus validus</i>	M		Moderate		Food and cover	Same as <i>S. latifolia</i>
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	S		High		Excellent cover; seeds and tubers eaten	Extensive stands may be of relatively low value for waterfowl
<u>Woody</u>						
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	S		Moderate		Food and cover; deer browse	Fresh water; best growth in partial shade
<i>Morus alba</i>	S		Moderate		Food (browse) and cover	Appropriate only for briefly flooded sites
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	S		Moderate		Excellent food and cover	Potential agricultural pest
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	V		High		Food and cover	Wide tolerance to inundation; easily planted using cuttings
<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	M		High		Food and cover	Plant with cuttings
<i>Salix purpurea</i> var. <i>nana</i>	V		High		Food and cover	Shrubby growth habit

(Continued)

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Table 1 (Continued)

Species	Flood		Erosion		Wildlife Value	Habitat Requirements/Remarks
	Tolerance	Control Value	Control Value	Food Value		
Lake Texoma, Red River, Oklahoma/Texas (Lester et al. 1986)*						
<u>Herbaceous</u>						
<i>Arundo donax</i>	7		High		Cover	Very tall, dense thickets formed
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	6		Moderate		Excellent food	Prefers fine-grained soils
<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	2		Moderate		Food and cover	Widely adaptable
<i>Panicum obtusum</i>	4		Moderate		Food and cover	Vigorous; spreads by long stolons
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	7		Moderate		Food and cover	Widely adaptable
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	6		High		Cover	May form extensive stands; habitat value minimal in such cases
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	6		High		Food and cover	Fresh to alkaline water; forms clumps
<u>Woody</u>						
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	3		Moderate		Food and cover	Shrubby growth habit
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	3		Moderate		Food and cover	Can be planted at the upper margins of reservoirs

(Continued)

(Continued)

* Lake Texoma is a flood-control reservoir, primarily. Inundation tolerance is expressed as the number of weeks each plant species can satisfactorily tolerate inundation during its growing season.

Table 1 (Continued)

Species	Flood Tolerance	Erosion Control Value	Wildlife Value	Habitat Requirements/Remarks
<u>Woody</u>				
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	Moderate	Food and cover	Same as <i>D. virginiana</i>
<i>Salix nigra</i>	6	High	Food and cover	Easily established from cuttings
Lake Oahe, Missouri River, South Dakota (Hoffman et al. 1986)*				
<u>Herbaceous</u>				
<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	2	High	Food and cover	Can be planted at the upper margins of reservoirs
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	8	High	Food and cover	Widely adaptable; can form dense stands
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	6	High	Cover	Can form very dense stands minimizing habitat value; widely adaptable
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	4	Low	Food and cover	Cool-season grass
<i>Scirpus americanus</i>	6	High	Food and cover	Occurs in fine-grained substrates; fresh water; high food value

(Continued)

* Lake Oahe is primarily a flood-control reservoir. Inundation tolerance is expressed as the number of weeks each species can satisfactorily tolerate inundation during its growing season under experimental conditions.

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Table 1 (Concluded)

Species	Flood	Erosion		Wildlife Value	Habitat Require- ments/Remarks
	Tolerance	Control Value	Lake Oahe (Cont.)		
<u>Herbaceous (Cont.)</u>					
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	6	High		Food and cover	Fresh to alkaline water; forms clumps
<u>Woody</u>					
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	8	Moderate		Food and cover	Appropriate habitat limited to protected sites, e.g. coves, in Northern Prairie; Occurs freely south of there.
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	6	Moderate		Food and cover	Same as <i>F. pennsylvanica</i>

conditions. Whitlow and Harris (1979) state that tree age is a factor in determining survival during flooding because older, taller trees generally have their leaves above water and are subjected to relatively less severe conditions than seedlings. At Lake Wallula, taller willow transplants (86 cm) survived and grew much better than shorter transplants (36 cm).

12. Whenever possible, transplants should extend above maximum reservoir fill levels in order to ensure maintenance of physiological processes within the plant (Comes and McCreary 1986), or plants should be placed at elevations within the drawdown zone that would minimize the duration of complete submersion. This is especially important during the first growing season when plants are becoming established. If plants are submersed in shallow and sufficiently clear water, they can often withstand flooding for longer durations than if they are submersed in deep and/or muddy water.

13. When considering woody plant species for a site, species that typically leaf out late in the season should be favored. Broadfoot and Williston (1973) state that seedlings of species that leaf out late, such as green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), water hickory (*Carya aquatica*), and overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*), will survive spring floods lasting into July. At the Lake Oahe EWQOS field site, green ash was the most successful woody transplant and performed well with up to 8 weeks of flooding (Figure 7).

14. The location from which plant species and their propagules are acquired will often dictate how flood tolerant and potentially successful the species will be on reservoir shorelines. Species should be selected that are commonly associated with riparian habitats or wetlands in the general geographic area of consideration. Collection of seeds and/or transplant material should be done in areas that have been subjected to alternate periods of wetting and drying to maximize the likelihood of obtaining well-adapted ecotypes. This is important because most studies of plant species with a wide geographical range (altitudinal, latitudinal, climatic) have shown wide differences in the



Figure 7. Green ash transplant that survived and grew well at Lake Oahe after 8 weeks of flooding

response of individual plants to a variety of environmental factors, e.g., heat, cold, drought, soils, and flooding tolerance (Leiser 1983).

15. Leiser (1983) also reported that red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) is a riparian species ranging from Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Virginia and west to California. Studies of this species indicate wide variation in hardiness. Some differences relate to latitudinal distribution, while others relate to climatic differences. Collections of the species from western Washington and Minnesota, which are at about the same latitude, showed that absolute hardiness in midwinter was similar; however, the Washington collection did not attain this degree of hardiness until much later in the season.

16. Leiser (1983) noted that green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) is sometimes considered of two varieties: red ash (*F. pennsylvanica*) on

upland sites and green ash (*F. pennsylvanica* var. *lanceolata*) on riparian sites. The species range extends from Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia west to Alberta and Montana and south to central Texas and northern Florida. Studies of plant varieties and their original source of propagation show pronounced ecotypic differences in moisture and low-temperature tolerances. The variety *F. pennsylvanica* var. *lanceolata* appears to have a wide tolerance to wet soils (Leiser 1983). As stated above, in the EWQOS field study at Lake Oahe, the latter variety exhibited excellent flood tolerance.

17. As an alternative to collecting transplants in the field, plants may be acquired from commercial nurseries that specialize in wetland plants. Appendix A presents a listing of nurseries that furnish seeds or grow native plants suitable for reservoir shorelines. Plants may also be acquired from the USDA Soil Conservation Service Plant Material Centers upon request, with approval from the State Soil Conservationist in the state in which the center is located. If raising transplants from seed is selected as the preferred approach, sufficient leadtime (1 to 2 years) must be given to collect the seed and grow the plants if large quantities of materials are needed. When plants are acquired from nurseries, the contract or agreement should include a requirement that the nursery will provide evidence of the source location of their plant materials. For field-collected seeds, dormancy and scarification requirements must be met for successful germination. Many of the desired plant propagules, especially woody cuttings, may not be readily available from commercial nurseries and may have to be acquired from donor sites. In such cases, advance planning activities will have to be conducted, such as ensuring regulatory compliance for environmental and cultural resource protection and proper acquisition of rights-of-entry.

PART III: SITE PREPARATION

18. Site preparation includes development of a generalized project layout or landscape plan according to project and revegetation objectives prior to any work being done at the site. It also includes any work necessary to prepare the site for planting, such as preparing the slopes, shaping the banks, protecting the site from animals that could destroy new plantings, or temporarily protecting the site from wave action. It may be necessary to temporarily prevent wave action so that the integrity of the site is preserved during planting and new plant establishment. Waves can undercut the bank, particularly when the bank is steep to vertical. After the plants have become well established at the base, they will provide a good erosion control system. Wave protection for erodible sites is discussed further in paragraphs 20-21.

Project Layout

19. A generalized project layout or landscape plan should be the first step in site preparation and should be based largely on the revegetation objectives and the planning considerations discussed in Part II. The primary factor that will influence the landscape plan will be the availability of suitable flood-tolerant plant species that meet the site development and management goals. A project layout for erosion control may be quite different than for habitat development or aesthetic improvement. By this stage in the project, plant species and materials to be used will have already been located and selected. If time allows, the field layout may be tested in a one-season pilot project to avoid errors that may be costly in large-scale field application. The project layout described in paragraphs 20-24 below is a general layout and may be subject to change depending on site-specific conditions.

Erodible sites

20. For sites subject to erosive wave action, it is better to use flood-tolerant grasses or grasslike plants lakeward of flood-tolerant shrubs and trees (Figure 8) in a zone that is just below mean water

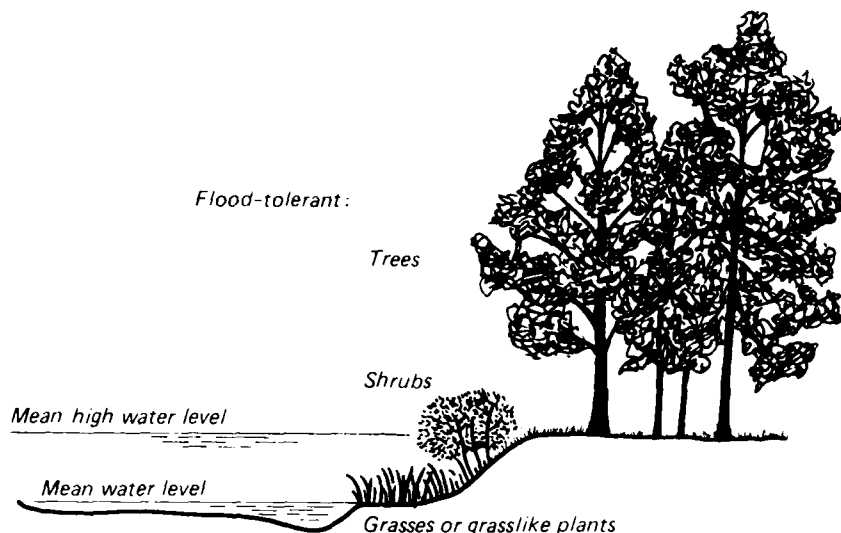


Figure 8. Layout of vegetation placement on a shoreline subject to erosion

level to just above mean high water level. Use of grass or grasslike plants lakeward of flood-tolerant shrubs and trees takes advantage of their resilient attribute of damping waves. Once established, these plants also help trap fine sediments that are conducive to the natural colonization of other plants. The grass or grasslike plants should have large, erect stems or form dense bunches or turf and should be able to tolerate expected water-level fluctuations. Some grasses or grasslike plants may withstand wave washout better if they are used in combination with plant rolls (described in paragraph 77) or are anchored with 40- to 50-cm U-shaped pins made from material similar to clothes hangers. Suitable plants for erodible sites include reeds such as common reed or giant reed, reed canary grass, maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), softstem bulrush (*Scirpus validus*) or other *Scirpus* species, rush (*Juncus*) species, taller sedge (*Carex*) species, and switchgrass.

Selection of particular species will depend upon climate and other site-specific characteristics.

21. This zone of grasses or grasslike plants for reservoir shorelines is very similar to the zone Seibert (1968) describes for streambanks. Seibert called this zone a "reedbank" zone and described its protection attributes. Plants within this zone are able to bind the soil with their roots both above and below existing water levels. Seibert (1968) noted that the reedbank plants form a permeable underwater obstacle which slows down current and waves by friction, thereby reducing soil erosion. Active protection of the bank can be ensured by reeds only in an area that is almost constantly submersed, i.e., below the average water level. Achieving plant establishment in this zone is difficult and may require some initial wave protection.

22. Flood-tolerant shrubs and shrublike trees are the next group of species to consider in the project layout behind the reedbank zone. They should be placed immediately landward or up the slope from the reedbank zone in areas that are still within that portion of the draw-down zone that is frequently flooded or flooded for relatively long durations. These species normally include buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), shrublike willow species such as purple-osier willow (*Salix purpurea*) and sandbar willow (*Salix interior*), and water elm (*Planera aquatica*).

23. Once established, the woody plants, with deeper penetrating roots, will prevent the soil from being washed away and will reinforce the reedbank zone (Seibert 1968, Gray and Leiser 1982). These plants will assist the reedbank zone plants because they have resilient attributes, such as springy branches that resist wave action. They are also prolific and spread rapidly due to their ability to sprout easily. These attributes enable the species to form vegetative banks that are difficult to undercut by waves, particularly when planted using the bioengineering techniques discussed in Part IV.

24. Taller trees such as green ash, cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) should be planted in the third zone back from the lowest lake levels. These

should be placed upslope from the shrubs and shrublike trees. Larger trees placed further up the slope offer benefits of improved slope stability and increased shear strength of soils due to their root reinforcement (Gray 1977). As a result, they help preserve the integrity of streambanks (Sigafos 1964) and should not be deemphasized as stabilizers of reservoir shorelines.

25. Site preparation may include protecting the site from waves. In a natural lake, where water levels fluctuate little, waves build up a natural terrace or berm over a long period of time at a specific lake elevation. Conversely, the wave zone occurs at varying shoreline elevations in reservoirs used for flood control or for power generation, e.g., in most CE reservoirs. Consequently, waves do not occur at one elevation for sufficient duration to form natural terraces. This is unfortunate because natural invasion of flood-tolerant plants can occur behind terraces that offer some wave protection (Figure 9). It may be necessary to prepare a wavebreak for effective revegetation in very erodible situations, such as shorelines with steep silt or loess banks, and long wind fetches. Project costs, however, may be sharply increased.



Figure 9. Invasion of flood-tolerant plants behind a natural terrace at Lake McDonald, a natural lake in Glacier National Park, Montana

26. A type of wavebreak structure that has been successfully applied in estuaries is a floating tire breakwater (FTB) (Figure 10a) (Allen, Webb, and Shirley 1984). It was used to afford protection to salt marsh grass planted behind it, along a dredged material dike (Figure 10b). The dike was in an area that had low probability of establishment success due to wind fetches of 4.8 to 6.4 km. This kind of breakwater may have application to reservoir shorelines having fluctuating water levels because it floats and can be assembled rapidly and at relatively low cost. More importantly, it breaks wave action regardless of water levels, giving protection to plants across the full range of reservoir fluctuation. Another advantage of this type of breakwater is that it can be disassembled into smaller modules of 18 tires each and floated to other parts of the reservoir for reuse, which reduces overall costs. Experience indicates that it takes about two growing seasons, on the average, for plants to become sufficiently established before the breakwater can be moved. Figure 11 illustrates how an FTB is constructed. For more detail on construction, see Shaw and Ross (1977). Since some shoreline residents and users may not appreciate the visual appearance of a tire breakwater or since FTB's may not be compatible with other shoreline uses, other breakwaters may be preferred. An example is a breakwater made from floatable wooden poles strapped together in long cylinders.

Nonerodible sites

27. Plant layouts for purposes of shoreline habitat development or aesthetic improvement are usually not so rigorously designed as for erosion control on shorelines. The key to habitat development is to use flood-tolerant plant species that can provide food and/or cover for wildlife species of interest. Table 1, which lists some of the flood-tolerant plants used in EWQOS field trials, denotes whether selected plants have wildlife value, but the planner or manager is advised to investigate the specific wildlife or fisheries benefits of plants under consideration.

28. When aesthetic improvement of the shoreline is of primary interest, a resource manager or planner will have to consider the needs

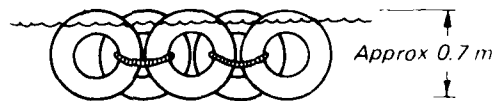


a. Placement of FTB to damp waves in front of a planted marsh

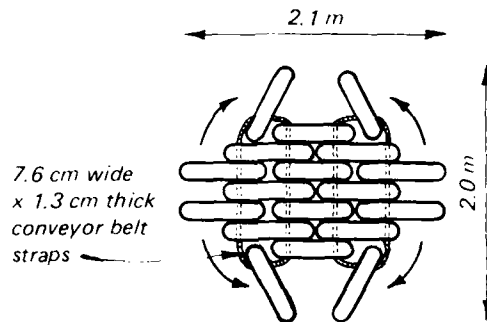


b. Two years later, development of Marsh behind FTB is successful

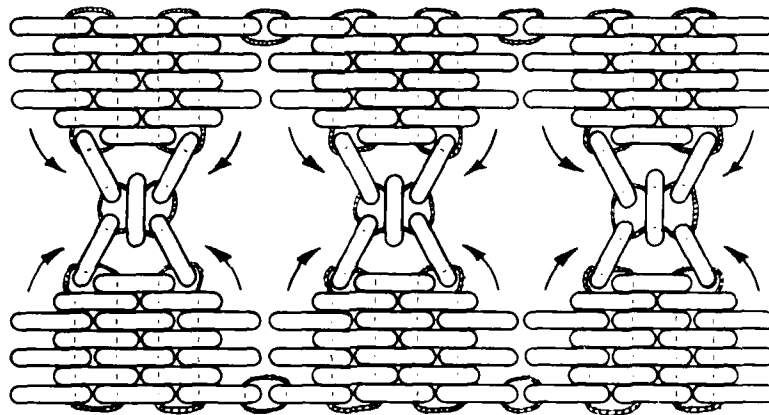
Figure 10. Application of floating tire breakwater in
Mobile Bay, Alabama



PROFILE SCHEMATIC OF ONE FTB MODULE



PLAN SCHEMATIC OF ONE FTB MODULE



PLAN SCHEMATIC OF SEVERAL FTB MODULES

Figure 11. Profile and plan schematics of an FTB, illustrating its construction by strapping tires and tire-modules together

and uses of the public using the reservoir as well as residents along the shoreline. Are grasses or low-lying plants more apt to be appealing to the public than shrubs or trees or is a mixture preferable? Again, the primary consideration should be whether the plants can tolerate varying conditions of flooding frequency and duration along with periods of dryness. As a general rule when aesthetics are of concern, it is best to avoid straight rows when planting shrubs or trees and to favor random or clumped arrangements. A well-designed landscape plan is of utmost importance for sites planted for aesthetic value.

Preplanting Tasks at the Shoreline Site

29. A shoreline site often requires preplanting site preparations. These may include tasks such as sloping and shaping the bank; incorporating fertilizer or other soil amendments such as lime or gypsum; eliminating undesirable existing vegetation by mechanical or chemical means; temporarily protecting the developing site from animals and people by fencing; and, possibly, preparing irrigation systems to ensure that newly planted vegetation obtains adequate water during periods of drought.

30. Tasks such as these should have already been considered in the planning phase of the project so they can be implemented very quickly just prior to the actual planting operation. This is important because there is often a very short time period in which to accomplish the site preparation tasks and planting, due to reservoir water-level management requirements, i.e., water levels may rise rapidly. For instance, if bank sloping and shaping by machinery are required, the machinery must be procured and mobilized on schedule so that planting can occur before optimum planting conditions (temperature, moisture) have passed. If cattle graze the shoreline, fencing needs to be installed prior to planting to prevent destructive browsing of the newly planted vegetation.

31. When the shoreline is to be sloped and shaped, areas to be vegetated should have a minimum of 10 cm of topsoil, if possible.

Usually, the topsoil is considered to be the surface of undisturbed soil that is high in organic matter. Stockpiling of topsoil by the planting contractor may be a site preparation contract requirement. Availability of topsoil at a given site may vary, and topsoil may have to be moved from one area to another. Thus, the contractor could stockpile topsoil in one area for use in another. Depending on the economic practicality, topsoil could be imported to the site. Preferably, imported topsoil should have more than 1.5 percent organic matter and have a textural class of sandy loam, loamy sand, or loam (Logan 1979).

32. Another preplanting task may be to treat the site with various soil amendments or conditioners, such as fertilizers, lime, and gypsum, or to add sand or mulch (US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service 1980). This is necessary only if the site is considered poor in various nutrients or lacks the necessary physical/chemical properties for good plant growth. Possible problems relating to the site's soil should be identified in the planning phase, as discussed in Part II.

PART IV: PLANTING

33. The site is ready for planting after landscape plans have been completed, soils evaluated, plant propagules located, any needed bank shaping or sloping completed, fences constructed (if needed), and any other tasks completed to ensure the best conditions for plant establishment and site stability.

Timing

34. Seeding and planting, as a general rule, should be conducted at a time when favorable soil-moisture and temperature conditions are going to occur and when reservoir water levels are at their lowest. If water levels are expected to drop in the fall and rise rapidly in the spring before planting operations could be mobilized, it would be better to seed or plant in the fall just after water levels drop so the planting substrate is still moist. Conversely, if reservoirs are at their lowest level during December or January and rise very slowly during the spring, seeding and/or planting could occur during late winter to early spring, depending on rainfall availability and temperature conditions. Some grass and herbaceous species can be seeded or transplanted in either the spring or the fall, while others establish better in a particular season.

35. If the grasses and forbs are to be planted in the upper margins of the drawdown zone when reservoir water levels are too low to provide moist soil conditions, the best approach is to plant just prior to the normal high-rainfall period. Woody transplants, either bare-root or balled-and-burlapped, should be planted while dormant, either after the first killing frost or before growth resumes in the spring.

36. Seeding and planting times may vary with particular species and site-specific situations. Assistance regarding site-specific requirements or species information can often be obtained from the

regional plant materials specialists of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS).

Seeding Methods

37. The time to seed and the methods of seeding are determined by location, size, and topography of the reservoir shoreline; time of draw-down; water level; seed mixture; and soil conditions. If the revegetation site will be subjected to fluctuating water levels or wave action soon after planting, seeding is probably not the best plant establishment alternative because the seeds are likely to wash out. Seeding in these cases should be done only to augment transplanting. If reservoir water levels are lowered long enough for seeds to germinate and plants to grow, seeding will be the most cost-effective means of establishing plants, particularly grasses and forbs. Fowler and Maddox (1974) and Fowler and Hammer (1976) were successful in seeding mudflats in Tennessee reservoirs using various techniques, some of which are described below. The following seeding methods are described in more detail by Shetron, Allen, and Landin (1986).

Broadcasting

38. The most common method of seeding on large areas is to disperse seed from a tractor-mounted broadcast seeder. Broadcasting by hand with a knapsack seeder is usually restricted to small areas, 1 to 2 acres or less, or inaccessible sites such as steep slopes. Broadcasting by hand is labor intensive and should be used only when no other method can be used. Because of the relatively harsh growing conditions on reservoir shorelines, three to five times the normally recommended amounts of seed should be thoroughly mixed with fertilizer, sawdust, or sand and broadcast over the site. The sand or sawdust serves as an indicator of areas already seeded and promotes a more even distribution of seed. Broadcasting in the spring should be followed by mechanical cultipacking or rolling. This will firm up the seedbed and give a better soil/seed contact for germination. Use of equipment should be minimized to avoid compaction.

39. Broadcast seeding is rapid and easy, but is not recommended for large or fluffy seeds that may plug the equipment, blow away, or be lost to scavenging animals.

Drill seeding

40. Drill seeding is generally preferred to broadcast seeding. Drill seeding will place seeds in the soil at the desired depth for germination. A tractor-mounted drill is recommended that has several seed boxes designed to seed various seed sizes and mixtures (small and dense, light and fluffy, or medium-heavy seeds) with fertilizer at the time of seeding. Drills also have coulters that will lay open the surface soil for seed placement, leading to better seed-soil contact. Areas that are drill seeded should be lightly rolled to ensure proper seed/soil contact.

41. Drill seeding has been successful on some reservoirs and can be done cost effectively if terrain and soil conditions permit. For example, the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department in coordination with the CE, successfully drill-seeded reed canary grass on a shoreline at Lake Oahe, South Dakota.* Reed canary grass was planted because it provides spawning substrate for northern pike** (Figure 12).

Hydroseeding

42. Hydroseeding, the process of spraying a slurry of seed, fertilizer, mulch, and water onto a site, is commonly used for seeding steep roadbanks or the uneven terrain of surface-mined lands. It may be used to vegetate reservoir shorelines by mounting the equipment on a barge that can be towed to otherwise inaccessible sites (Figure 13). Fowler and Hammer (1976) described modified hydroseeding equipment, the aquaseeder, which was developed for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and was tested successfully along the reservoir drawdown zones in eastern Tennessee during the late summer and fall of 1973 and 1974.

* Personal Communication, December 1985, Mr. Robert Hanten, Fisheries Specialist, South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department, Pierre, S. Dak.

** Personal Communication, December 1985, Mr. Jim Suedkamp, US Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Functions Branch, Pierre, S. Dak.



Figure 12. Successfully drill-seeded reed canary grass at Lake Oahe, South Dakota



Figure 13. Hydroseeding shorelines from a barge, Lake Ouachita, Arkansas

43. Hydroseeding has the advantages of using a one-step application of seeding materials and the ability to seed large areas of rough terrain. Disadvantages are that it will often damage seeds unless caution is used, and extensive mudflats may be largely inaccessible to hydroseeding equipment. Because of potential soil erosion associated with steeply sloping reservoir shorelines, mulching over the seeds is often required to protect the surface soil. However, mulching should be used only if water levels will remain down until the plants are growing well.

Aerial seeding

44. Seeding from aircraft is a very specialized technique and can be quite expensive unless it is applied to large areas (i.e., more than 40 ha). It is often used where site features prevent conventional methods from being used.

45. The TVA used this technique successfully on an experimental basis in 1973 and 1974 to vegetate over 1,000 acres of mudflat with a helicopter and a hopper-spreader unit. The helicopter operated 20 ft above the ground over a 30-ft swath at the speed of 30 mph and spread 20 lb per acre of annual rye-grass.

46. A possible disadvantage of using helicopters for aerial seeding on reservoirs, particularly where drawdowns are erratic, is the difficulty of scheduling (Fowler and Hammer 1976). Also, steep shorelines may be difficult to seed with this method because of the inability to achieve a uniform spread and obtain good seed/soil contact. Shorelines other than mudflats would have to receive extensive followup treatments after seeding to ensure success (e.g., rolling and mulching).

Transplanting Methods

47. Transplanting utilizes one or more of the following kinds of planting stock: bare-root seedlings, rooted or uprooted cuttings, balled-and-burlapped plants, containerized plants, sprigs, plugs, rhizomes, and tubers. These are defined and discussed below.

Transplanting is generally more effective than other establishment techniques since root system development and height growth are maximized during the first growing season, or prior to inundation of the site.

Grasses and other herbaceous plants

48. The four forms of propagule types commonly used to establish grasses and other herbaceous plants as transplants on reservoir shorelines are described below.

49. Sprigs. This propagule is the entire plant dug and removed from its natural habitat and transplanted to the new site (Figure 14). The term "sprig" generally refers to smaller transplants that are obtained by breaking multistemmed plants into smaller clumps containing one to five stems. It is best to leave soil on transplant roots when they are dug to minimize root loss and disturbance. Plants dug during the dormant (winter) season usually suffer less from stress and shock than those dug in the late spring and summer. The transplant should be as large as it is practical to handle and transport. Since plant material is obtained by manual labor and is difficult to transport, it is



Figure 14. Transplanting flood-tolerant grasses using sprigs

recommended that transplants have root clumps no larger than 10 to 15 cm in diameter, with top shoots of a compatible size (Environmental Laboratory 1978). Much smaller clumps can be used successfully if adequate roots are associated.

50. Rootstocks (plugs). Rootstocks consist of the root system of a plant, including that portion of stem normally growing below ground. The propagule may be divided into sections or clumps for planting; new growth will generate from the old root systems. Plugs are obtained by extracting rootstocks with some type of coring device, similar to those used in commercial nurseries (Figure 15).

51. Pierce (1983) successfully applied this approach to planting marsh in western New York, using cores of wetland soil that were about 1,000 to 3,000 cu cm each. These were transplanted in a grid pattern on 1-m centers and subsequently flooded. The cores contained various types of propagules that were present in the source wetland, including rootstocks, rhizomes, seeds, and whole plants.

52. Plugs can be carried in plastic bags to a shoreline to be vegetated and planted in or out of water (Figure 16). Planting in water, however, is very time consuming and more costly. Using plugs and the coring method described by Pierce (1983) would have its greatest utility in reservoir areas shallowly covered by water, such as some mudflats and shallow-sloped shorelines.

53. Rhizomes. This propagule type is similar to rootstocks and refers to underground stems that often grow horizontally. The rhizomes are dug and divided into sections, taking care to keep at least one viable growth point (node) on each to ensure new growth (Environmental Laboratory 1978).

54. Tubers. Tubers are large, fleshy underground stems often associated with rhizomes. They should be dug near the end of the growing season (Environmental Laboratory 1978). In the EWQOS field trials, giant reed tubers were planted in the early spring at the Lake Texoma field site; these remained dormant for several weeks until flooding had receded. At that point, the tubers sprouted new stems and grew well.



a. Plug of wetland plant rootstocks being obtained with a coring device



b. Plug is dropped out of coring device and stored for later planting

Figure 15. Obtaining plugs with a coring device made from a 10-cm-diam polyvinyl chloride pipe (Pierce 1983)



Figure 16. Plug transplanting operation in water. (Two-person teams are most effective when planting in saturated or submerged soils)

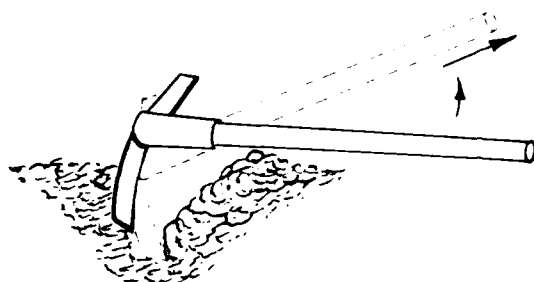
Trees and shrubs

55. Four propagule types for trees and shrubs are recommended for use on reservoir shorelines.

56. Bare-root seedlings. Bare-root seedlings are young plants with exposed root systems that are transplanted from nursery beds or from natural stands to the planting site. Seedlings of trees and shrubs are usually hand planted, using either a mattock or planting bar (dibble) for making the holes (Figures 17 and 18). The planting hole should be large enough to allow the roots of the seedling to spread out and not be crowded, rolled, or doubled under (Figure 19) (USDA, Forest Service, undated). Soil should be firmly tamped around the planted seedling. This propagule type was used most commonly during the EWQOS field trials (Figure 20).

57. Bare-root transplants are successful for many tree and shrub species, but since site conditions are often so restrictive, survival will probably be higher with container-grown stock (Leiser 1982). The advantages of using bare-root stock are that seedlings are easier to handle, take less time to acquire, are less costly, and are easier to plant. These characteristics make bare-root materials appropriate for larger projects.

MATTOCK PLANTING



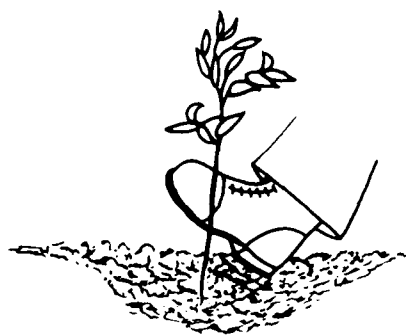
1. Insert mattock-lift handle and pull



2. Place seedling along straight side at correct depth.



3. Fill in and pack soil to bottom of roots.



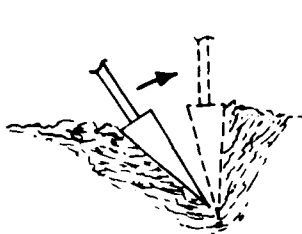
4. Finish filling in soil and firm with heel.



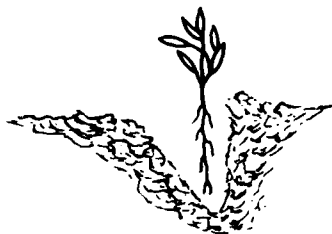
5. Firm around seedling with feet.

Figure 17. Procedure for planting bare-root tree seedlings with a mattock (illustrations courtesy of US Forest Service)

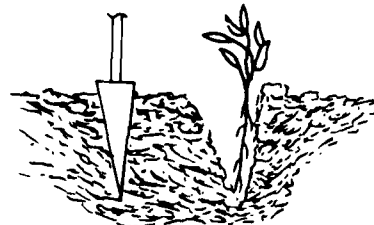
DIBBLE PLANTING



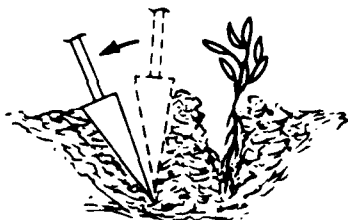
1. Insert dibble at angle shown and push forward to upright position.



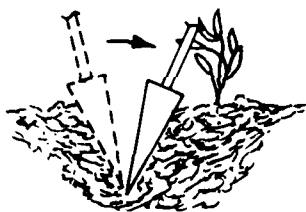
2. Remove dibble and place seedling at correct depth.



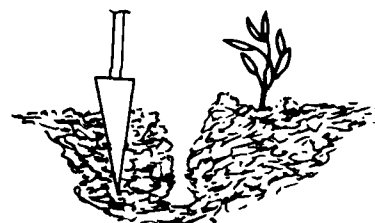
3. Insert dibble 2 inches toward planter from seedling.



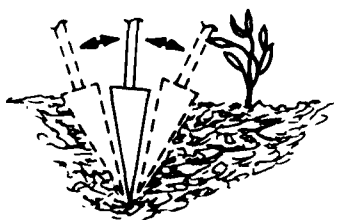
4. Pull handle of dibble toward planter firming soil at bottom of roots.



5. Push handle of dibble forward from planter firming soil at top of roots.



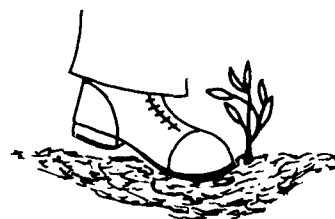
6. Insert dibble 2 inches from last hole.



7. Push forward then pull backward filling hole.



8. Fill in last hole by stamping with heel.



9. Firm soil around seedling with feet.

Figure 18. Procedure for planting bare-root tree seedling with a dibble bar (illustrations courtesy of US Forest Service)

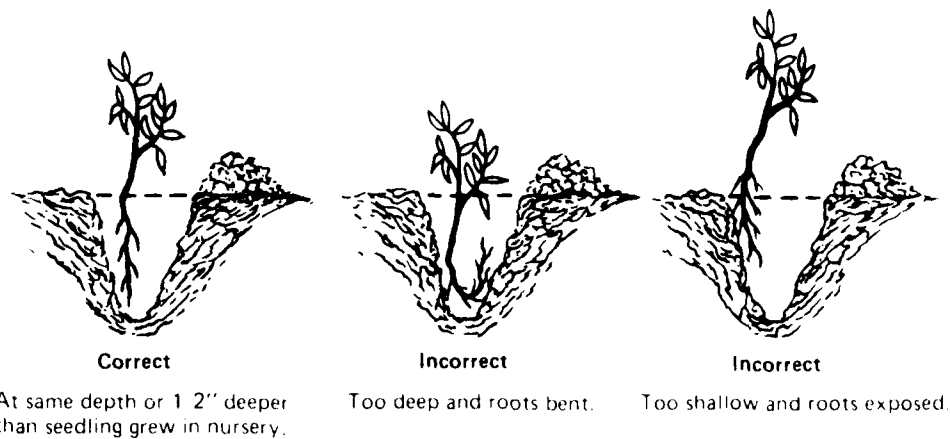


Figure 19. Correct and incorrect procedures for placing bare-root tree seedlings in planting hole



Figure 20. Bare-root tree seedling being planted at Lake Oahe

58. Cuttings. Cuttings are sections of the shoots of a plant, and must include nodes in the section cut. Cuttings may be unrooted or rooted. To obtain rooted cuttings, allow roots to develop in an appropriate rooting medium. For some woody species, it may be advantageous to treat with a rooting hormone. If planted as unrooted cuttings, place the cut section immediately in the substrate at the site to be planted. Not all trees and shrubs will reproduce from cuttings; only those that sprout readily from the stem can be used. Examples of woody species that readily sprout from the stem include all species of willow (*Salix*), certain hybrid poplars (*Populus spp.*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), swamp privet (*Forestiera acuminata*) and some species of alder (*Alnus*).

59. The size of cuttings may vary from thin (<1-cm-diam) slips (Comes and McCreary 1986) to large (10-cm-diam, 3-m-long) poles (Van Kraayenoord 1968). Figure 21 illustrates a live willow pole that is ax-scored at the bottom to facilitate treatment with a rooting hormone, if considered necessary. They are planted in a hole deep enough to reach the water table. Gray and Leiser (1982) had good results using 1- to 2-cm-diam willow cuttings at Lake Tahoe. The length of cuttings may vary with site conditions, but they should generally be long enough to maintain contact with moist soil. Cuttings over 15 to 20 cm long are difficult to embed in compacted soils, and longer cuttings should be used on dry sites with sandy soils (Gray and Leiser 1982).

60. When cuttings are planted, they should extend deep enough into the soil to be firm and relatively difficult to pull out; only 3 to 6 cm should be left aboveground to prevent moisture loss due to wicking. Any excess should be pruned off. Gray and Leiser (1982) provide the following recommendations regarding planting of cuttings:

They may be pushed directly into soft soils, but in hard, cemented, or rocky soils, a hole will need to be made with a dibble or even a star drill. Holes should be no deeper than the length of the cutting, which should be in the bottom of the hole to avoid an air pocket. This would allow the base of the cutting to dry. The soil around the cutting should be tamped firmly to eliminate any air pockets.

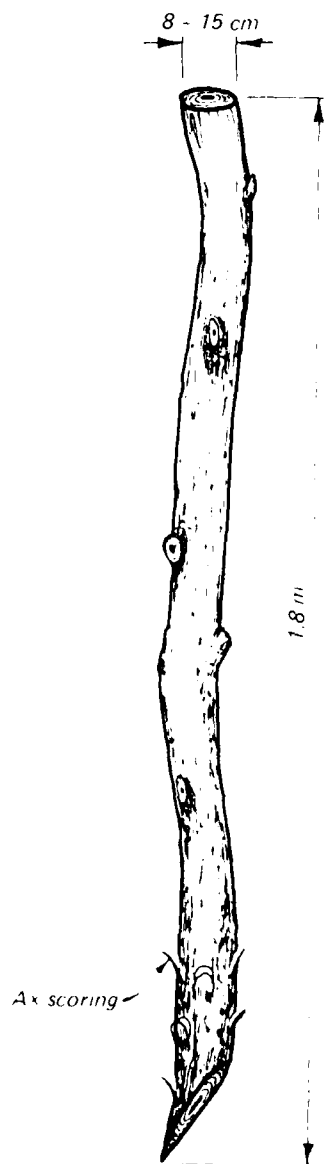


Figure 21. Live willow pole
ax-scored at the bottom to
facilitate root growth after
treatment with rooting hormone

61. Because cuttings are live material that has been severed from the root system, special care must be exercised between the time the cutting is made and planted to the site or rooting medium. Careful handling to prevent drying is essential. The cuttings should be stored in water or kept moist by covering with wet burlap or other wet material

while being stored for planting. Cuttings survive and develop better if they are planted before the vegetative bud breaks. Survival decreases if the cuttings are planted after they develop leaves. No more materials should be cut than can be planted within 1 or 2 days. The cuttings should be exposed to the air and sun during the planting process as short a time as possible (Leiser 1983).

62. Rooted willow cuttings were used successfully to stabilize a sandy shoreline at Lake Wallula during the EWQOS tests (Comes and McCreary 1986). Others have been successful by simply pushing unrooted cuttings of easy-to-root species into the soil on erosion control projects. Use of unrooted cuttings is one of the most economical methods of plant establishment. Cuttings are commonly used in conjunction with bioengineering techniques (see paragraphs 75-76) for shoreline stabilization on erodible sites. Use of cuttings for stabilizing reservoir banks should proceed from the top of the bank to the bottom if there is a chance that soil disturbance from planting may bury the cuttings. Also, rows of cuttings across a slope should be staggered for best erosion control.

63. Balled-and-burlapped. Propagules that are balled-and-burlapped refer to large trees and shrubs over 1.5 to 2 m tall that have been nursery-grown with balled-and-burlapped root systems. These propagule types are normally too expensive for most shoreline revegetation projects, except in recreation areas that are subject to periodic inundation and for which higher planting costs can be justified.

64. Containerized. Containerized tree and shrub propagules are those that have been grown in fiber, clay, plastic, or metal pots or cans, or in relatively small and deep plastic or fiber tubes. Plants grown in gallon-sized or larger containers are often available for tree and shrub species used in regular commercial landscaping, but are limited in variety. Consequently, they may not be best for use on reservoir shorelines that are periodically inundated, unless a nursery has been contracted to grow flood-tolerant species for 1 or more years. Survival is frequently reduced because of limited root systems in relation to size of the tops of the plants (Leiser 1983).

65. Two factors are of particular importance with regard to the quality of container stock: (a) roots should be well developed, adequately filling the soil mass so that it holds together when removed from the container, although they should not be so overgrown as to be "potbound," and (b) there should be no kinked, bound, or girdling roots, which result from poor transplanting of seedlings or rooted cuttings and from failure of the nursery to remove circling roots when shifting plants to larger containers (Leiser 1983). In the latter case, such roots have been shown to reduce growth and survival because they girdle the crown or promote windthrow. Transplants should appear to be vigorous, have good color, and not appear stressed or nutrient-deficient in any way. They should have well-developed branches.

66. When planting containerized stock, the container should be removed at planting time unless it is biodegradable. Biodegradable containers should be trimmed so as not to protrude above ground level, which could cause drying due to wicking (Leiser 1983). If roots have not penetrated the biodegradable container sufficiently to make good contact with the soil, those containers should also be removed. Circling roots on the outside of the rootball must be removed at planting time to prevent potential girdling of the stem. Plants should be planted promptly after holes are dug to minimize drying of the soil both around the plant and in the hole. Holes should be of sufficient size and depth that root systems are not disturbed and rootballs are slightly below ground level. They should be backfilled and tamped intermittently to firm the soil around the plant and prevent air pockets. Plants should be watered thoroughly. Berms may be formed around the plants to trap water (Leiser 1983).

67. The main advantage of containerized plants is that they have developed root systems and stems that are ready to grow when they are placed into the ground. However, containerized plants cost considerably more than other propagule types and, because of this, should be reserved for high-priority recreation sites or other such sites requiring greater assurance of success.

Rates and spacing

68. Several factors cause planting rates and spacing to vary, including growth habit, establishment rate, time of planting, species and propagule type, and project goals. These are discussed in the following paragraphs.

69. Growth habit. In general, the spacings given below will provide good cover in 2 to 3 years but are not applicable to some of the shrubs and trees that grow very fast and sprout roots from the stem (e.g., willow and hybrid poplar). On noneroding reservoir mudflats, grass and forb transplants or plugs should be placed on 0.5- to 1.0-m centers. When transplant spacing is reduced from 1.0 to 0.5 m, four times as much effort, material, and time is required.

70. Where considerable wave action and erosion are likely, grass and forb transplants should generally be placed on 0.5-m centers. Where trees and shrubs are desired and erosion is not of overriding concern, transplants are usually placed on about 3-m centers; 1.5-m centers are appropriate on erodible slopes. Other specialized techniques of planting and spacing for eroding shorelines are discussed in the final section of Part IV.

71. Rate of establishment. If rapid cover is needed for stabilization, such as within 1 year, distance between centers should be reduced. Larger spacings can be used if a longer time for achieving complete cover is acceptable (Hunt et al. 1978).

72. Time of planting. This applies primarily to grasses and forbs that have a more flexible planting window, in general, than do trees, shrubs, and other woody plants. Larger distances between centers are feasible when planting occurs at the beginning of the growing season, since rapid new growth will compensate for the spacing. Plantings at midseason or at the end of the growing season will require closer spacings (Hunt et al. 1978) to achieve more rapid closure and to aid in preventing erosion.

73. Propagule types and species. Some propagule types, such as unrooted cuttings, will grow or spread more slowly than others. When this situation is expected, spacing should be closer. Some species,

such as willow, will grow and spread much faster than other species; in such cases, spacing can be greater. The planner and resource manager can rely on local US Forest Service personnel, state forestry extension agents, or local SCS conservationists for assistance in determining proper spacing.

74. Project goal. Proper spacing is significantly influenced by the project goal. Spacing for aesthetic improvement of a project area is apt to be much different from spacing solely for erosion control. Likewise, spacing strictly for habitat development will vary according to the target wildlife or fish species as well as the plant species being developed for those animal species.

Special Plant Establishment Techniques in Erodible Environments

75. Most CE reservoirs with fluctuating water levels have some eroding banks. The extent and degree of erosion depend on wind fetch, soil type, depth of adjacent water, and the influence of man's activities on the shoreline. This section provides some techniques that can be applied for vegetative control of reservoir shoreline erosion. Techniques referred to in this section are sometimes called "bioengineering" or "biotechnical" techniques because they employ both plants and construction materials.

76. These techniques have been used extensively in Europe for streambank protection (Seibert 1968) and other erosion control projects, and some were tested at CE reservoirs under the EWQOS Program. In the last 35 years, some of these techniques have been practiced in the United States, but only to a limited extent. This is primarily because other engineering options, such as the use of riprap, have been commonly accepted practices. However, with the costs of labor, materials, and energy rapidly rising in the last two decades, less costly alternatives of stabilization are being sought. Additionally, emphasis is being placed on vegetative stabilization because it provides food and cover

for fish and wildlife and a more aesthetically appealing environment than traditional approaches.

Plant rolls

77. Plant rolls are adaptations of "reed rolls" described by Seibert (1968), which have been used extensively in Europe for stream-bank erosion control. Plant rolls are cylinders of plant clumps in soil that are wrapped by burlap, secured by hog rings or wire, and placed in a trench. Allen, Webb, and Shirley (1984) described the use of these in marsh establishment for erosion control of a dredged material dike in a moderate wave-energy environment. Such a technique is considered to be applicable to CE reservoir shoreline stabilization because plant rolls can withstand considerable wave action (at least 0.3- to 0.6-m-high waves). Plant rolls can be pregrown in the greenhouse or lathehouse to develop root systems, installed in water with a jet pump or shovel, and treated with fertilizer without excessive leaching of the fertilizer.

78. Plant rolls are constructed onsite as follows:

- a. A length of burlap (about 1 m wide by 4 m long) is laid on the ground.
- b. Sand or soil is placed on the strip of burlap, and six to seven clumps of plants are spaced at 0.5-m intervals on the burlap.
- c. About 28 g of 18-6-12 slow-release fertilizer is applied to each plant clump by hand.
- d. The sides of the burlap are brought together around the plants and fastened with hog rings creating a 3-m-long roll of plants and soil.
- e. The plant rolls are positioned at the toe of the bank or upon any existing shallow benches lakeward of the toe and are oriented parallel to the bank.
- f. The rolls are buried in the reservoir substrate by a jet pump or by shovel.

Figure 22 shows the steps involved in constructing and planting a plant roll.

79. Plant rolls are spaced about 1 to 2 m apart with the option of placing individual transplants between them. The rolls are more difficult to dislodge and to wash away than single transplants because the whole structure acts as one bed of plants and is much more massive;



a. Clumps of several sprigs are dug from a nearby stand of plants or are procured from a nursery

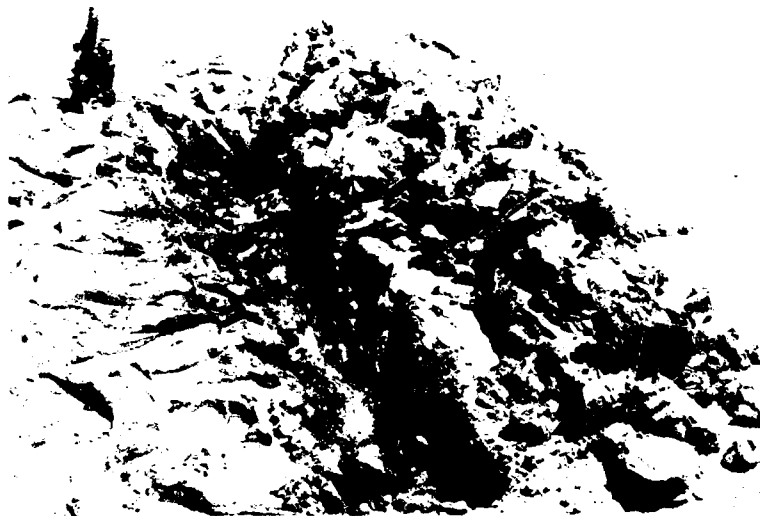


b. Clumps placed on burlap at intervals, along with soil and fertilizer

Figure 22. Procedures for constructing and planting a plant roll (Sheet 1 of 3)

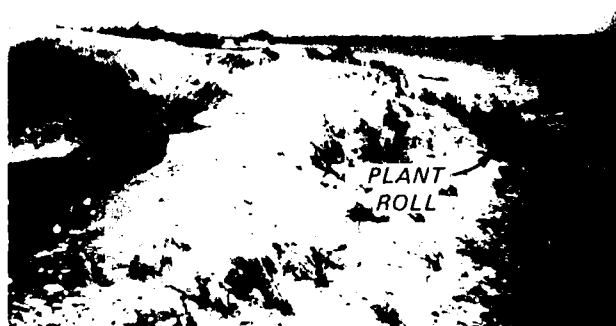


c. Burlap is brought together around plants
and fastened with hog rings



d. A trench is dug deep enough to accommodate
the burlap cylinder

Figure 22. (Sheet 2 of 3)



e. Plant roll installed parallel to shoreline

Figure 22. (Sheet 3 of 3)

the entire roll would have to be undercut to be dislodged. Plant rolls with single transplants or sprigs of grasses and herbs between them would potentially speed establishment of the grass and forb zone at the toe of a reservoir bank.

Erosion control fabrics

80. Erosion control fabrics are often used, with herbaceous plants either seeded or sprigged on them after the fabric has been secured to a shore. A biodegradable mat, trade name Paratex, consisting of 0.1 kg/m^2 natural fibers, was laid like carpet by WES on coastal shores near Mobile, Ala. (Allen, Webb, and Shirley 1984) and Galveston, Tex. Then, single-stemmed marsh grass transplants were inserted into slits cut through the material on 0.5-m centers. The edges of the mat were nailed between 2.5- by 10-cm boards that were placed on their edge and buried in the sediment. The use of the fabric and plant combination showed promise for coastal erosion control in moderate wave-energy environments (Figure 23) and should also have application to reservoir shores subject to severe wave action.

Bioengineering techniques using woody plants

81. All of the following techniques utilize woody plants that have the ability to sprout adventitious roots from the stem. Gray



Figure 23. Smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) in fabric mat on Galveston Bay shore near Galveston, Tex., 15 months after planting

(1977), Allen (1978), and Gray and Leiser (1982) discuss the advantages of woody plants for erosion control. These include root reinforcement of the soil, restraint and filtering of soil particles, restraint of soil masses on slopes by soil arching effects, interception of precipitation, and depletion of soil water. The following techniques can stabilize reservoir shorelines if employed properly and in the correct site-specific combination.

82. Willow/fence combination. This is a technique where live willow switches (cuttings) are laced through the spaces of a partially buried woven-wire fence (Figure 24). Allen (1983) discussed a successful application of this technique in stabilizing a sandy shoreline at the Lake Wallula field site. Rooted coyote willow (*Salix exigua*) cuttings averaging 122 cm in length were used. The sequence for planting the rooted cuttings was as follows:

- a. Trenches that were about 60 cm deep, 40 cm wide, and 6 m long were dug perpendicular to the shoreline.

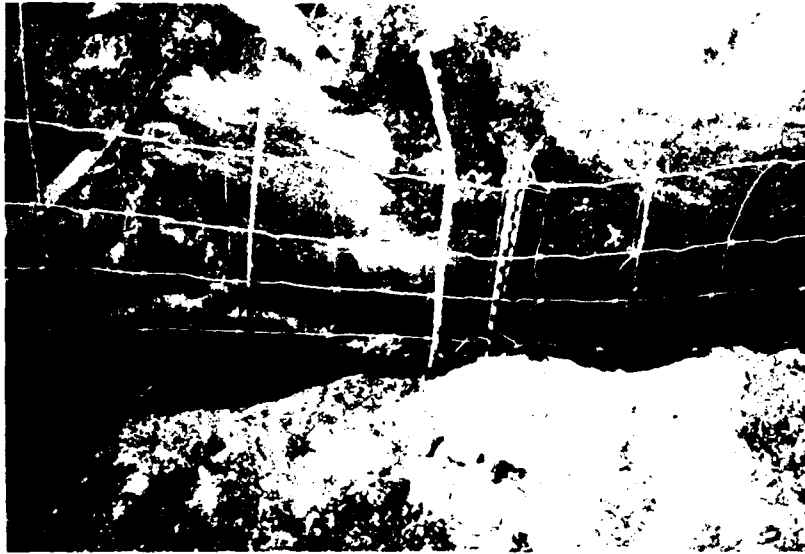
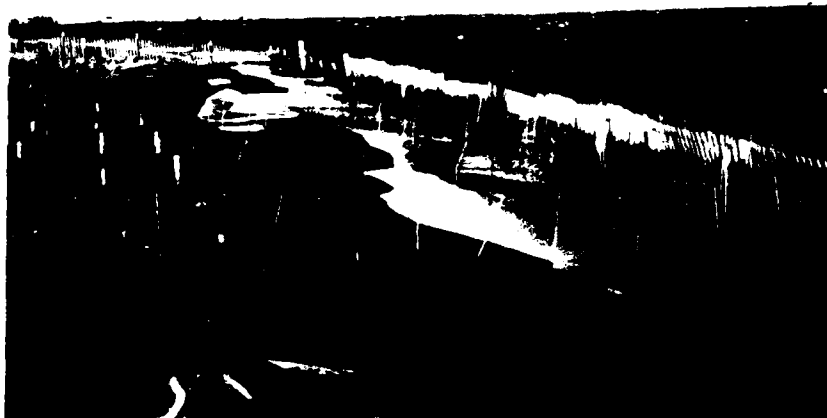


Figure 24. Rooted willow (*S. exigua*) cuttings woven through a partially buried hog-wire fence. About half the length of each cutting is buried

- b. Woven hog wire (10-cm mesh), 60 cm tall and 6 m long, was placed in an upright position in the trench and anchored with 120-cm-long steel posts woven through the wire in the center and at both ends.
- c. Posts were driven 60 cm into the sand at the bottom of the trench, and then the hog wire was tied to the posts with galvanized wire.
- d. Twenty willow switches (cuttings, basal end down) were woven through the wire at 30-cm intervals, and the trench was filled with sand. About half of each cutting was buried.

83. Four of these willow/fence combinations were installed and monitored at Lake Wallula. Three of the structures were laid perpendicular to the shoreline; the fourth consisted of willow interwoven in the spaces of a snowfence installed parallel to the shore (Figure 25a). They were located in a diurnal, 0.9-m water-level fluctuation zone where the willows were subjected to considerable wave action. Results after 3 months showed that this planting technique worked extremely well



a. Willows immediately after planting in
the early spring of 1981



b. Willows about 4 months after planting

Figure 25. Willow/fence combination at Lake Wallula

(USDA, Agriculture Research Service 1981). Survival varied between 75 and 100 percent, and the willows increased considerably in size and sprouted many new branches. The willow/fence combination improved shoreline stability (Figure 25b), as evidenced by less change in the shoreline and reduced sand movement after 4 months.

84. This type of structure has several advantages: (a) it can be used at the toe of reservoir banks to deflect debris that may damage newly planted vegetation, (b) it acts as an anchor, i.e., helps prevent undercutting, at the toe of the slope once the vegetation is well established, (c) the fence with the interwoven willow branches resists ice damage and upheaval from freezing and thawing cycles, and (d) the fence prevents beavers and other animals from completely decimating the vegetation. A disadvantage is that it may pose a navigation hazard and create a fishing bait or lure trap unless it is well marked with snag signs.

85. Wattling bundles. Wattling bundles are cigar-shaped bundles of live switches of willow or other easy-sprouting woody species that are tied (Figure 26) and placed in trenches, staked, and partially covered with soil. Wattling bundles are usually placed on contour, starting at the bottom of a slope and working up (Figures 27 and 28). They are installed in accordance with the specifications given in Appendix B.

86. Wattling bundles have several advantages (Leiser 1983): energy dissipation, temporary stabilization to allow establishment of other vegetation, sediment entrapment, and lower cost than traditional engineering approaches for bank protection. Disadvantages of wattling bundles are that they are labor intensive, and appropriate woody species are sometimes difficult to locate and acquire in the necessary quantities.

87. Brush layering. Brush layering is a technique in which cut, live woody branches (willow, hybrid poplar, etc.) are successively placed in V-like trenches along contours on a slope. The general principles of installation are presented in Figure 29. The bottom of the trench should be sloped slightly downward so as to catch and retain



Figure 26. Assembly of a wattling bundle

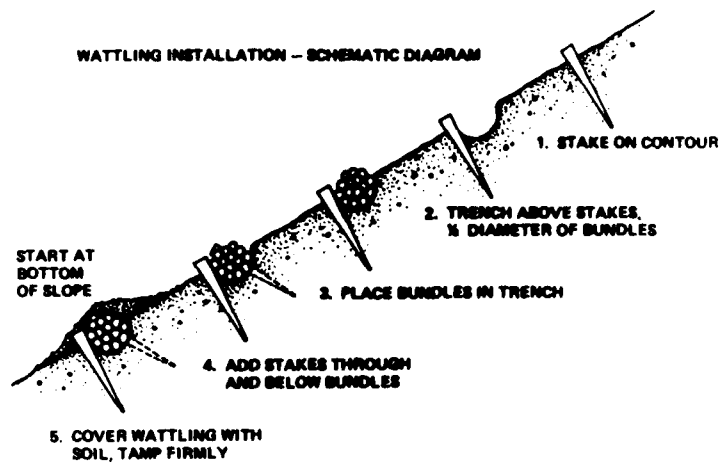


Figure 27. Procedures for installing wattling bundles (from Leiser 1983)



Figure 28. Completed wattling installation

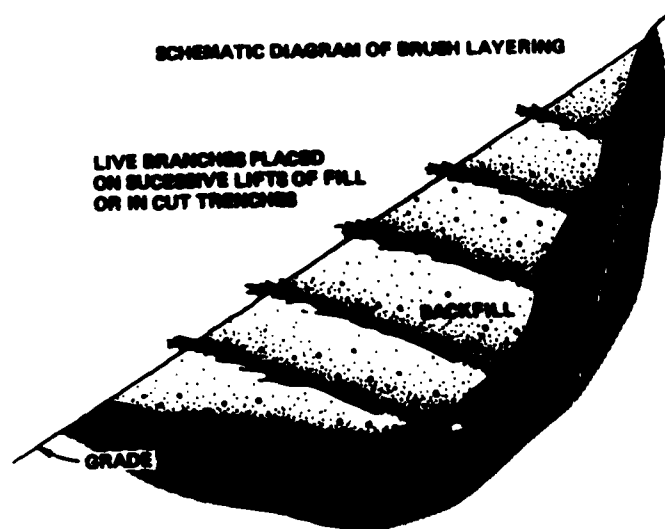


Figure 29. Schematic diagram of brush layering
(from Leiser 1983)

water. The cut material may vary in length depending on the depth of trench one can dig into the reservoir shoreline but generally will range in length from 0.5 to 1.0 m (Leiser 1983). Branches should be long enough to reach moist soil back in the sloped bank. Cut branches should be laid in a crisscross pattern, and branch ends should not protrude excessively over the lip of the trench. Excessively protruding branches (>15 cm) could dry the live plant material and kill it.

88. Brush layering has the same advantages as wattling bundles except that it can be partially installed by machinery when slopes are shallow enough in gradient to support machinery. Graders or bulldozers can cut the trenches with their blades so that field crews can lay the branches of plant material in the trenches by hand. Brush layering has the same disadvantages as wattling bundles. Figure 30 shows an installed section of brush layering.

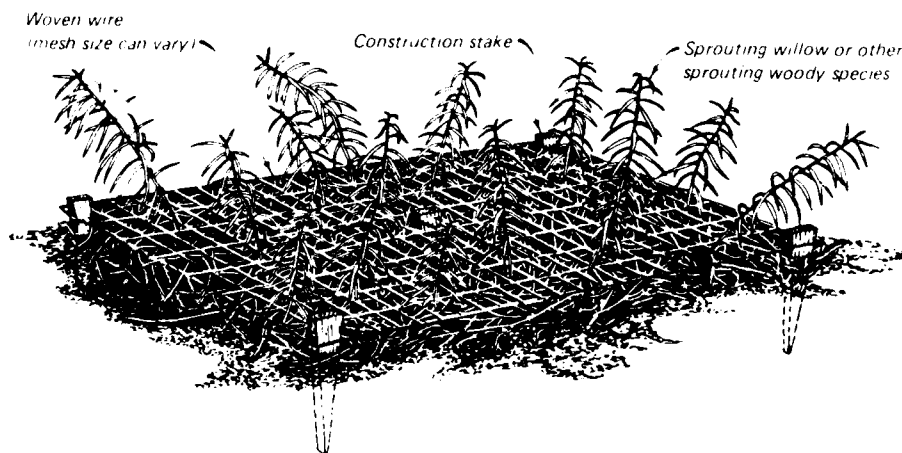
89. Brush mattress or matting. This procedure is also commonly used in Europe for streambank protection (Seibert 1978). It involves digging a slight depression on the bank and creating a mat or mattress from woven wire or single strands of wire and branches from sprouting trees or shrubs. The branches may be placed in the depression with or



Figure 30. Installed section of brush layering

without woven wire. In either situation, live, freshly cut branches are tied down by a combination of stakes and woven wire or a network of wire or other material to hold them in place (Figure 31). Branches can vary in length but are normally cut 1.0 to 3.0 m long and 1.0 to 2.5 cm in diameter. The branches are crisscrossed and turned alternately so that the butts protrude slightly out of opposite sides of the mattress. This crisscrossing and alternate facing of branches creates a more uniform mattress with few voids. The branches are laid down and covered, staked, and tied with wire; then, the structure is partially covered with soil and watered. Covering with soil and watering several times in succession will fill the air pockets with soil and facilitate sprouting. The structure is covered with only enough soil so that some branches are left partially exposed on the surface (Figure 32).

90. The brush mattress has the advantage of covering a large surface area with live sprouting material in a fairly short period of time. It provides protection from animals digging out the plants because of



NOTES

Width and length of mattress tailored to the situation.

Stakes vary in length depending on the soil, but normally are 0.6 to 0.9m long.

Figure 31. Brush mattress



a. Installation



b. Following installation

Figure 32. Brush mattress installation. (Note that it is only partially covered with soil)

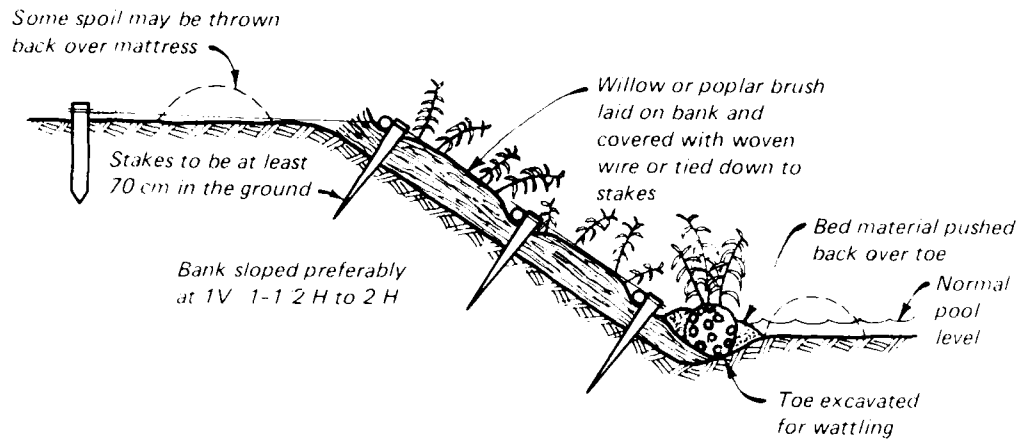
the wire and soil cover. It is also resistant to waves and currents. Disadvantages of brush mattresses are that: (a) they can be covered with too much sediment if laid flat on a sandy bank, which will smother the vegetative material and prevent sprouting, (b) additional cuttings or transplants are difficult or impossible to later plant through the matting, and (c) the mattress must be thoroughly anchored and protected from undercutting. One method for anchoring and protecting from undercutting is to extend the mattress into an excavation at the toe of the slope and to anchor it with wattling bundles at the toe, as shown in Figure 33. A light stone bolster at the toe of the mattress (Figure 33) also aids in anchoring and preventing undercutting.

91. Revetment or crib structures. Other more expensive and elaborate structures have been recommended for shoreline protection of streams and reservoirs and may be appropriate where banks are almost vertical.

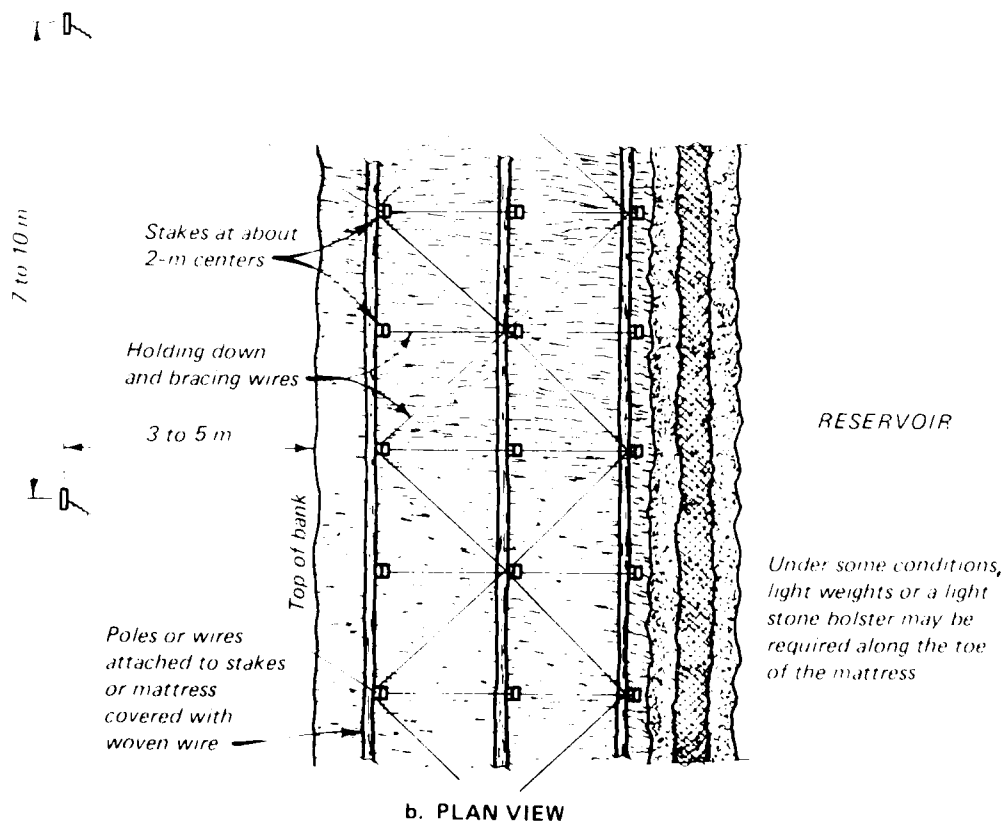
92. The "pile and facine revetment" (Figure 34) is a structure in which either timber or metal piles are driven in front of an eroding bank and spaced on about 2-m centers; they are driven below the scour level, with tops extending above the normal pool level of the reservoir. Facines are bundles of brush or tree branches (similar to wattling bundles) that are placed horizontally between the piles and the bank; then, the brush or branches are weighted down with soil and sandbags. Before the plant material is placed, a woven wire fabric is fastened to the back side of the piles and secured to the top cable, interconnecting the piles.

93. Another type of structure that has been used on streambanks and along waterways is a timber crib wall (Figure 35) where sprouting woody branches are layered between the stretchers.* Stretchers are placed lakeward of the slope, with headers installed into the slope perpendicular to the cribbing. Successive lifts of live brush with soil placed on top of it are sandwiched between each layer of stretchers. Gray and Leiser (1982) include drawings and specifications for several

* Stretchers are the frontal, horizontal members of a crib wall.



a. PROFILE VIEW



b. PLAN VIEW

SCHEMATICS OF BRUSH MATTRESS

Figure 33. Schematics of a brush mattress on a sloped bank

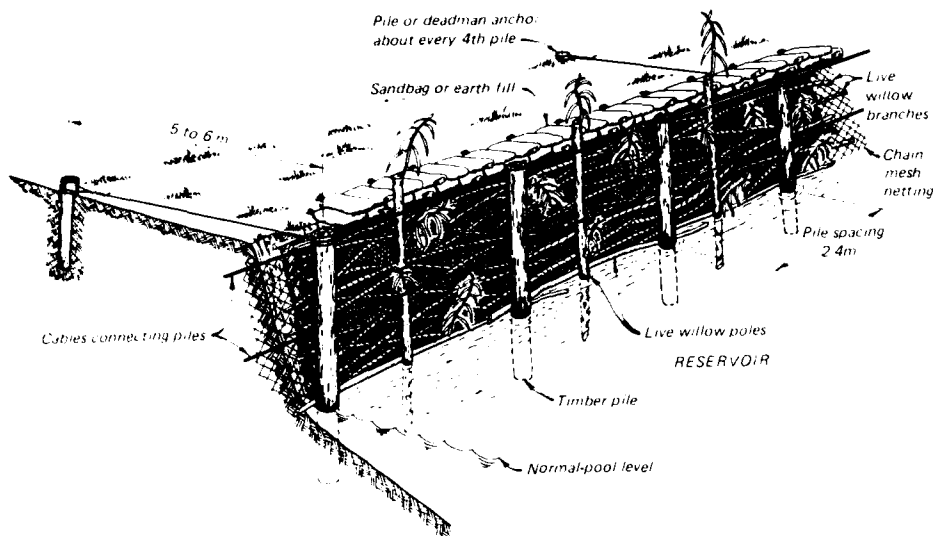


Figure 34. Pile and facine revetment

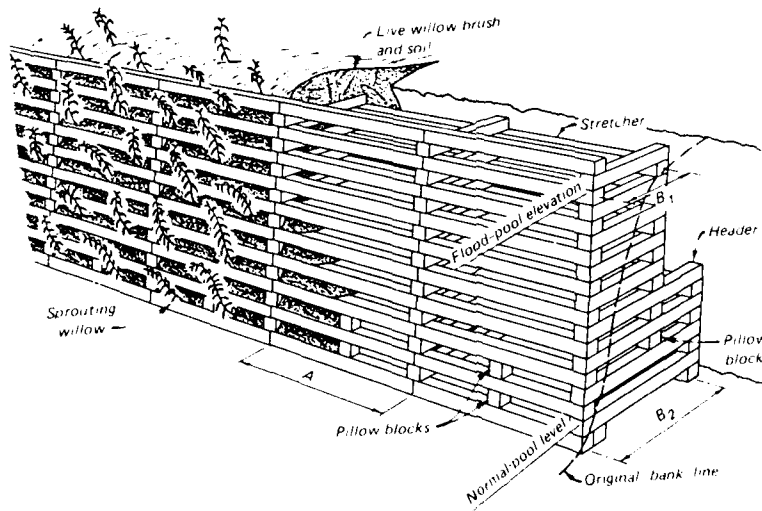


Figure 35. Timber crib wall with sprouting willow brush

different kinds of crib walls. Such a structure coupled with vegetation has great potential for controlling erosion on reservoir shorelines, but has not been used extensively for that purpose in the United States.

Conceptual plan using a
combination of techniques

94. Except for techniques such as the revetment or crib wall, a combination of plant rolls, willow/fence structures, wattling bundles, brush mattresses, brush layering, and use of live woody cuttings may be tailored to a specific eroding shoreline site, as illustrated in Figure 36. In this example, extra protection from waves is provided by an FTB until young transplants are well enough established to withstand waves. The FTB can be moved to another location and reused.

95. Bioengineering techniques using woody species are in place higher on the slope (Figure 36). Although it is not shown in the figure, a willow/fence structure could be used between the herbaceous vegetation and the wattling. Brush layering could be used in lieu of or along with wattling bundles.

96. Woody cuttings are often placed between rows of wattling bundles and brush layering to augment the planting effort and to speed plant coverage. If cuttings are used, they should be placed so that cuttings in one row alternate with cuttings in the next row. In this way, more erosion protection is offered by interrupting the downward overland flow of water.

97. Finally, flood-tolerant trees should be planted on the upper margins of the reservoir, but back far enough so that when fully grown, they will not shade out the other plants lower on the slope. Figure 37 shows an ideal shoreline planting arrangement, although it is located along Currituck Sound in North Carolina rather than a reservoir shoreline. Nevertheless, the concept is the same, with grasses or grasslike plants lakeward of shrubs and trees.

98. The combination of techniques shown in Figure 36 is only one concept; other combinations could be used depending on site-specific characteristics. In some cases, it may be best to dispense entirely with herbaceous plants because of the steepness of the bank and the lack

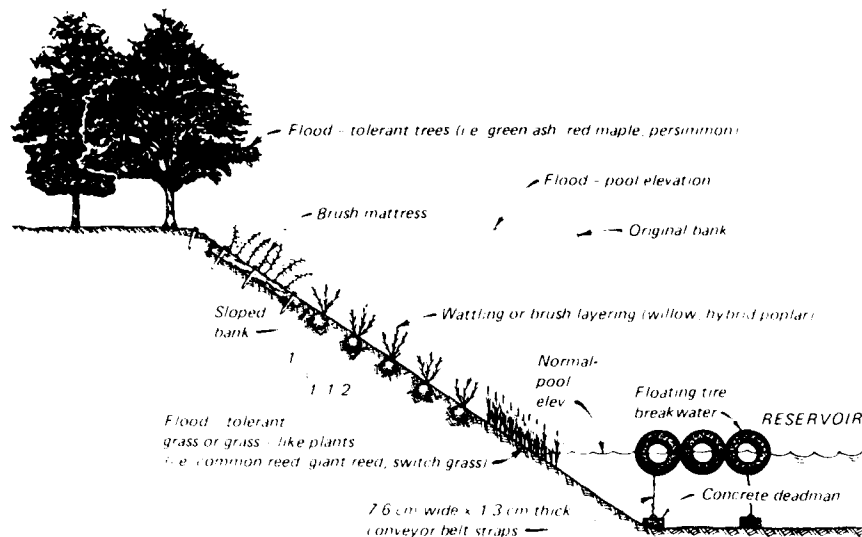


Figure 36. Concept for planting on erodible reservoir with fluctuating water levels



Figure 37. Shoreline planting arrangement with grass or grasslike plants lakeward of shrubs and trees

of a shoreline bench on which to plant them. Often, only woody plants are used on slopes. For example, only wattling bundles could be used at the toe of brush mattresses, or only brush mattresses could be used with rock at the toe to prevent undercutting. Protection of the bank toe is the most important goal in any case, and various combinations of techniques may have to be tried on a limited scale until an effective approach is developed.

PART V: POSTPLANTING OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

99. After planting has been accomplished, a monitoring program should be established to ensure that plantings are developing satisfactorily and performing as desired. Monitoring may reveal that plants need irrigation, fertilization, protection from animals, or other remedial actions. Monitoring intensity will be a function of time and money available and can range from very cursory observations to more quantitative measurements of plant density and growth. At a minimum, long-term camera locations and directions should be established for periodic visual comparisons. Photographs should be taken at least once per year during the growing season and compared with previous ones from the same location. Thus, trends can be documented that may indicate plant establishment success or failure as well as shoreline changes, e.g., erosion or no erosion. More quantitative vegetation measurements can be made if time and money permit. Numerous references are available that give guidance on vegetation monitoring and sampling, including Daubenmire (1968), Kershaw (1973), and Chapman (1976).

100. The monitoring operation may indicate that certain vegetation management or maintenance tasks need to be undertaken to ensure that long-term objectives are met. The degree of management required often depends on answers to the following questions adapted from Hunt et al. (1978):

- a. What was the project goal, i.e., to control erosion, to develop habitat, or to improve aesthetics?
- b. What were the intended level and timing of management in the project design?
- c. How suitable were the plant species selected? Did the plants grow satisfactorily?
- d. Are the quantity and quality of established vegetation adequate in relation to their intended purpose, i.e., is the vegetation dense enough for shoreline erosion control or is the vegetation suitable for fish spawning habitat?
- e. Have any perturbations occurred, such as detrimental wildlife or human use, storm damage, or unusual weather occurrences, such as drought?

101. Management or maintenance efforts that might have to be implemented after planting include soil treatments, vegetative manipulations or protection, and additional planting. Soil treatments may involve fertilizing, mulching, adding soil amendments such as lime, and cultivating. Vegetative manipulations or protection may include weeding or thinning, pruning, staking woody stems, and installing fencing around individual plants or the entire site to provide protection from animals or humans. Additional plantings may be necessary to replace unsuccessful propagules, increase plant density, expand the vegetative cover to include more shoreline, or alter the site by adding new vegetation.

102. If fertilization appears to be necessary, comparison of the nutrient needs of the plant species with an analysis of recent soil samples should dictate type and amount of fertilizer application. Split applications of fertilizer, especially during the first year after planting, are often recommended throughout the growing season on erodible sites to ensure successful establishment.

103. Weeding and cultivation of a shoreline site may be necessary for a limited time after planting to control unwanted vegetation and to increase the porosity of the surface soil for water penetration. Care often needs to be exercised to protect the transplants from being overrun with weedy annuals such as cocklebur (*Xanthium* spp.), pigweed (*Chenopodium* spp.), beggar ticks (*Bidens* spp.), and others. Periodic cultivation between and among rows and individual transplants will preclude this problems. If mechanical cultivation is considered inappropriate because of labor costs or inaccessibility of sites, selective herbicides that are rapidly biodegradable can be applied with hand-held equipment and directed only to those areas and plants where control is desired. Caution must be exercised, however, to ensure that the user adheres to environmental regulations and procedures when using herbicides, i.e., with regard to appropriate coordination and clearances with other agencies, application rates, etc.

104. New plantings should be protected from various environmental stresses caused by drought, disease, pests, and animals. If plants are

likely to be subject to drying conditions, irrigation systems may have to be installed temporarily. This often can be achieved by using portable gasoline water pumps and irrigation pipe with overhead sprinklers. Water can be pumped from the reservoir to drier sites higher on the shoreline. The decision to irrigate must be based on economics, contrasting the cost of replanting and increased plant mortality against the cost of irrigation. On many sites, irrigation may not be necessary due to adequate summer rainfall, whereas on other sites, the increase in survival may be worth the cost. Some species which are both flood and drought tolerant may be irrigated for 1 or 2 years, then allowed to survive without further irrigation (Leiser 1983).

105. Infestations of diseases and insects on new transplants may reach levels that require some control measures. Fungi, smuts, viruses, and bacteria can be controlled by cutting and burning diseased plants or by applying appropriate chemical control agents. Chewing, burrowing, or disease-carrying insects may be controlled biologically (by releasing predators) or chemically (by applying insecticides).

106. Temporary protection of young plants from animal browsing may have to be provided by building cages for individual plants or by installing fences around the entire site (Figure 38). Individual cages were necessary at Lake Wallula, to prevent beavers from completely decimating willow transplants (Comes and McCreary 1986). At Lake Texoma, domestic livestock had to be kept away from the shoreline with a barbed-wire fence (Lester et al. 1986).



Figure 38. Fenced willow plantings
at Lake Wallula to prevent beaver
depredation

PART VI: COSTS

107. Costs for shoreline revegetation, as might be expected, are dependent upon several factors. A partial listing of probable cost considerations is given below.

- a. Project goal¹. Costs will generally be greater for erosion projects than for projects that focus only on wildlife or fisheries habitat or aesthetic improvement.
- b. Accessibility of the site. Sites that lack access roads and are far removed from marinas may be costly to revegetate. Plant propagules must be carried to the site by boat and/or aircraft or transported by some other unconventional means, unless sufficient plant propagules exist in the immediate area.
- c. Type of plant propagule. Seeds are much less costly than transplants. Among types of transplants, containerized or balled-and-burlapped materials will be much more expensive to acquire and plant than bare-root materials. Transplants that are grown by contract or acquired through commercial nurseries will normally be much more expensive than those acquired from the wild.
- d. Other factors. Other factors influencing costs are total plant numbers desired, availability of particular species, and plant nursery overhead. A cost estimate for planting can be made more readily when types of species, numbers, and propagation methods are identified on a site-specific basis.

108. Most of the costs of vegetating reservoir shorelines are for labor, compared to traditional methods of erosion control where costs are associated with construction material and machinery. Costs for vegetating reservoir shorelines for erosion control purposes are usually only a fraction of the cost of using traditional methods such as riprap. Schiechl (1980) cites a few rare examples where a direct comparison between bioengineering and traditional engineering costs has been made. He cites Luchterhandt (1966), who made cost comparisons of different slope stabilization works along railway tracks in Germany. The projects were originally planned and calculated according to the conventional engineering methods (hard construction) but were then implemented with bioengineering (use of vegetation with structural materials) methods.

The cost was only one-ninth to one-fourth that calculated for hard construction.

109. Schiechtl (1980) reports another example where costs were compared for protecting a streambank near Tyrol, Austria, where a power station was to be located. The project objective was to stabilize the banks of the channel below the waterline. The best bid was equivalent to \$10 per square metre if done with concrete paving alone. Instead, the bank was stabilized with a combination of small rocks with the additional protection of joint planting (use of willow mattresses with wattling bundles for toe protection buttressed by small rocks at the toe, similar to Figure 32). The larger part of the slope was planted only with willow cuttings, without the rock. By using bioengineering methods, the cost of the project was reduced by 94 percent.

Costs of Standard Vegetation Establishment Techniques

110. Costs of vegetation establishment will vary considerably, but the following information is provided as a general estimate of the effort involved for vegetating an area using the different techniques discussed in this report. Most are expressed in terms of man-hours because of variation in prices from one part of the country to another. Also, use of man-hours allows easier comparisons among methods.

Standard seeding

111. The cost for broadcast seeding per square metre can vary considerably according to some literature sources. Reported costs in man-hours per square metre vary from 0.004 (Kay 1978) to 0.07 (Schiechtl 1980) depending on the degree of slope and the type of seeds used.

Hydroseeding

112. Depending on the material used and the distance to adequate water, 4,000 to 20,000 sq m can be hydroseeded by one hydroseeder machine per day (Schiechtl (1980). A hydroseeder normally uses a two-man crew. Fowler and Hammer (1976) reported the cost for using a modified hydroseeder on TVA reservoirs. Production cost (seed,

fertilizer, labor, vehicle operation) for applying 20 lb of Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*) seeds per acre and 6-12-12 fertilizer (200 lb/acre) was about \$18 per acre.

Aerial seeding

113. Costs for large-scale aerial seeding (helicopter, labor, and seed) amounted to \$5.59 per acre for over 1,000 acres on a TVA reservoir (Fowler and Hammer 1976).

Hydromulching

114. Mulch is often applied over seeds by a hydromulcher similar to a hydroseeding machine. For hydromulching or mechanical mulching without seeds, about 0.12 to 0.50 man-hours per square metre is estimated (Schiechtel 1980). Mulching after seeding increases the cost per square metre considerably. Hydromulching with a slurry of wood fiber, seed, and fertilizer can result in a cost of only 0.008 man-hour per square metre, according to calculations derived from Kay (1978), who reviewed contractor costs in California. The above man-hour calculations assume the following: use of a four-man mulching machine at \$64 per hour (including labor), seed plus fertilizer at \$150 per acre and fiber at \$150 per ton applied at a rate of 0.75 ton per acre, an application rate of 2 tons per hour, and a markup of 30 percent for overhead (including equipment depreciation) and profit.

Sprigs, rootstocks or plugs, rhizomes, and tubers

115. Costs for digging grasses and other herbaceous plants in their native habitat and transplanting propagules of these will vary depending on the harvesting system used, the placement of the plants, and the site. For digging, storing and handling, and planting 1,000 plants of sprigged wetland grasses and sedges, Knutson and Inskeep (1982) reported a rate of about 10 man-hours. Sprigs of this type were placed on 0.5-m centers, which would cover 250 sq m. For the same kinds of plants, Allen, Webb, and Shirley (1984) reported a rate equivalent to 400 plants per 10 man-hours for digging, handling, and planting single sprigs. According to Knutson and Inskeep (1982), using plugs of

any species (grass or forb) is at least three times more time-consuming than using sprigs (30 man-hours per 1,000 plugs).

Bare-root tree or shrub seedlings

116. Depending on type of plant and local conditions, the reported costs of planting vary considerably. On good sites with deep soils and gentle slopes, the authors have experienced planting up to between 100 and 125 plants per man-hour. Logan (1979), however, estimated that only 200 to 400 plants per day per person could be achieved on sites like the banks of the upper Missouri River. Logan (1979) noted that planting stock costs for bare-root material supplied by Federal and state government sources range from \$26 to \$80 per thousand, primarily for coniferous species. Table 2 gives estimated planting stock costs from various sources (Logan 1979).

Ball and burlap trees or shrubs

117. Planting costs for this type of transplant will range from 10 to 25 plants per man-hour (Schiechtl 1980).

Containerized planting

118. The cost of plantings varies depending on plant species, pot type, and site conditions. By using pots other than paper, 20 to 40 plants per man-hour can be planted. With paper pots, up to 100 plants per man-hour can be planted (Schiechtl 1980). Logan (1979) states that the cost for hand-planting containerized stock ranges from one-half the cost of bare-root seedlings to a cost equal to or exceeding that of the container seedling. Containerized stock costs range from \$40 to \$500 per thousand, depending on the location of the nursery, size of container, amount of time the stock is grown in the container, and the species. Shipping or transportation costs are usually computed at 20 percent of the cost of plant material. See Table 2 for planting stock costs.

Table 2
Costs of Individual Transplants*

<u>Type of Plant Material</u>	<u>Source</u>			
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Wilding**</u>	<u>Contract</u>
Bare-root 15-24 in. minimum size	\$0.08-\$0.18	\$0.10-\$0.36	\$1.00-\$1.50	\$0.08-\$1.50
Container-grown 2 x 2 x 8 in.	\$0.40-\$0.50	\$0.50-\$1.50	N/A	\$0.50-\$1.50
Larger container	N/A	\$1.50-\$7.50	N/A	\$1.50-\$7.50

* Costs are estimates based on averages from various sources (Logan 1979).

** Wilding is a bare-root plant dug from natural stands in the field.

Costs of Specialized Planting Techniques
in Erodible Environments

119. As for standard techniques, costs for specialized approaches will vary depending on types and combinations of techniques used, local site conditions, and many of the factors that were discussed previously.

Plant roll

120. Three 2-m plant rolls, each containing four plant-clumps on 0.5-m centers, can be planted in 1 man-hour according to information derived from Allen, Webb, and Shirley (1984). This rate includes time for digging the plants, constructing the roll, and burying it.

Erosion control fabric

121. Costs of the Paratex erosion control fabric previously mentioned were about \$6.30/sq m as derived from Allen, Webb, and Shirley (1984). These costs are based on an hourly labor rate of \$6.00 plus \$0.10/plant for digging, gathering, and transporting. Costs of materials are included; other direct and indirect costs are not included. Costs also assume that plants are placed on 0.5-m centers.

Willow/fence combination

122. Construction of a 1.2-m-tall fence with willows laced through the woven wire every 0.5 m requires about 1 man-hour per 6 m of length. This rate was obtained by untrained student labor during training sessions on a sandy shoreline and probably could be improved as the crew became more proficient.

Wattling bundles

123. Leiser (1983) gives costs and labor for installation of wattling bundles and placement of unrooted willow cuttings on a small job (about 1 acre) at Lake Tahoe, California, in 1973 (Table 3).

Brush layering

124. There are few references on the cost of brush layering. Schiechl (1980) reports the cost is low, presumably in comparison to techniques using riprap or other similar materials. In the training session mentioned earlier, a crew of 20 students using hand tools installed about 20 m of brush layering along one contour-slope in about 30 min. This equates to 2 m per man-hour. Often, costs can be reduced if machinery such as bulldozers or graders can gain access to the shoreline site and reduce the hand labor required in digging the trenches. This only requires workers to fill the trenches with brush, which can also be covered with machinery. This mode of operation was used extensively by Soil Bioengineering Corporation of Marietta, Ga., to control streambank erosion on parts of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in Alabama and Mississippi.

Brush mattress or matting

125. The cost of the brush mattress is moderate according to Schiechl (1980), requiring 2 to 5 man-hours per square metre. The same student workers mentioned above installed about 18 sq m of brush mattress at a rate of about 1 man-hour per square metre. This rate included harvesting the brush, cutting branches into appropriate lengths, and constructing the mattress.

Revetment or crib structures

126. Revetments made from piles, facines, and crib walls, with sprouting woody branches placed between the stretchers, are expensive,

Table 3
Costs of Installing Wattling and Willow Cuttings at
Lake Tahoe in 1973 (Leiser 1983)

1. Prepare and install wattling (1,140 lin ft)

<u>a. Labor</u>	<u>Man-Hours</u>
(1) Scaling or cutting back the bank or slope (1/2 total)	2
(2) Cutting	27
(3) Prepare (stack, tie, load)	28
(4) Layout	9
(5) Install	75
(6) Downtime (rain, 1/2 total)	10
(7) Travel (from Sacramento, Marysville, 1/2 total)	42
	193
	(@ \$9/hr* = \$1,737)
<u>b. Material</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
(1) 840 Con Stakes (2 x 4 x 24 in.) @ \$0.25 ea**	\$210
(2) Miscellaneous (twine, gas, etc.)	50
(3) Willows (obtained from Forest Service)	0
<u>c. Equipment</u>	
(1) Chain saw	25
(2) Transportation and trucking	200
(3) Miscellaneous (shears, mattock, shovel, hammer, etc.)	25
	Total \$2,247

Unit Cost: $\$2,247 \div 1,140 = \$1.97/\text{lin ft}$, or about
\$2/lin ft for wattling

2. Prepare and plant willow cuttings (8,000 cuttings)

<u>a. Labor</u>	<u>Man-Hours</u>
(1) Scaling (1/2 total)	2
(2) Cutting	9
(3) Prepare	34
(4) Plant	76
(5) Downtime (rain, 1/2 total)	10
(6) Travel (from Sacramento, Marysville, 1/2 total)	42
	173
	(@ \$9/hr* = \$1,557)
<u>b. Material</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
(1) Willows (obtained from Forest Service)	\$ 0
(2) Miscellaneous (twine, auxin solution, etc.)	50
<u>c. Equipment</u>	
(1) Transportation and trucking	200
(2) Miscellaneous (shears, drills, hammers, etc.)	25
	Total \$1,832

Unit Cost: $\$1,832 \div 8,000 = \0.229 each, or
about \$0.23 per willow cutting

Or

\$0.06/lin ft (based on planting willows at about 2-ft centers)

* \$7/hr + \$2/hr subsistence.

** 1.36 ft on center for stakes (except doubled at overlap, so probably 1.5 ft on center).

but the steepness of the bank and the potential loss from erosion may justify the expenditure. Gray and Leiser (1982) give cost comparisons for low toe walls or retaining structures. Among them is the cost of a timber crib similar to the one shown in Figure 35. Cost per square foot of front face is directly related to the height of the wall. Costs by Gray and Leiser (1982) given in Table 4 are for materials, structural fill or crib fill, and assembly and are based on 1978-79 unit price data. They do not, however, reflect procurement and installation of sprouting woody branches between the stretchers, and they do not include excavation, foundation preparation, and backfilling. These costs vary widely from site to site.

Table 4
Costs of Timber Cribs (Gray and Leiser 1982)

<u>Height Range</u> <u>ft</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u> <u>\$/sq ft</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
6-9	8-10	Higher walls require successively wider bases (longer headers) and are more expensive
10-15	10-12	
16-21	12-14	

PART VII: SUMMARY

127. This report has presented a conceptual framework for planning and implementing shoreline revegetation projects on reservoirs having varied frequencies and durations of fluctuating water levels. It has synthesized information from several EWQOS reservoir field sites where revegetation studies have been conducted as well as similar research reported by other investigators. Much of what is presented relative to plant species and specific planting methods to be employed will have to be tailored to specific site conditions; however, there are still salient points that can be applied generally to any reservoir shoreline revegetation project. These are summarized below.

Planning

128. It is probably not prudent or practical to try to vegetate large expanses of reservoir shoreline in any single year. An incremental approach permits periodic evaluation and changes in methodology.

129. Stretches of shoreline to be vegetated should be chosen based on clearly defined priorities, i.e., a campground/picnic area that is being jeopardized by erosion. Choose those areas that have a reasonable chance of success when wave-energies, soils, bank morphometry, and the probability of disturbance by animals and people are considered.

130. Choice of proper plant species is very important. Plants most likely to work effectively are those that were growing within the original riparian ecosystem before a reservoir was constructed. As a general rule, plant species selected should have the ability to develop extensive roots or rhizomes quickly and achieve rapid height growth. Other characteristics to consider are mature plant height (favor taller species) and date of first leaf flush (favor species that remain leafless until later in the growing season). The most important thing to remember when acquiring plant materials is to plan well ahead, by at

least 1 to 2 years. By allowing adequate leadtime, plants can be selected and grown under contract if necessary.

Site Preparation

131. Proper site preparation depends on development of a detailed landscape plan. Generally, grass or grasslike plants should be placed lakeward of shrubs, followed by shrubs or shrublike trees. Larger trees should be placed further inland or further up on the slope. Site preparations may include sloping and shaping the bank, protecting the site from wave action where necessary, eliminating undesirable vegetative competition, protecting the site from animals and people in some cases, providing irrigation, moving topsoil to the site, and treating the site with soil amendments.

Planting Methods

132. Proper timing is the most important factor to consider in planning for the availability of propagules and appropriate site conditions. Often, there is only a short period for planting in the fall, after which reservoir water levels rise.

133. Transplanting is usually the most practical method of achieving good planting success, but can be augmented with seeding. However, seeding has generally been effective primarily on mudflats. Seeding should occur only when water levels are stable long enough to allow germination of seeds and plants to attain summer height. Transplanting is usually more practical when sprigs are used for herbaceous plants and bare-root propagules or cuttings are used for woody plants, because these materials are easily obtained and are least expensive. For erodible shorelines, expedient breakwaters should be considered with a combination system of specialized planting techniques such as plant rolls, brush mattresses, wattling bundles, and brush layering, as the situation dictates.

Postplanting Operations and Maintenance

134. The most important aspects of the revegetation project are monitoring and maintenance. Monitoring should be included in every project even if the effort is very cursory. Without monitoring, time and money spent on planting could easily be wasted. Monitoring will often indicate the necessary remedial actions such as protecting the plants from animal browsing and burrowing, fertilizing, additional planting efforts, irrigating, and other possible actions. Once needs are detected, they should be addressed with appropriate maintenance as soon as possible to prevent site deterioration.

Costs

135. Costs for vegetating reservoir shorelines are dependent upon such things as project goals, access to the shoreline, types of plant propagules, and other factors. Costs are much higher for erosion control projects than for habitat development. Costs for vegetating reservoir shorelines for erosion control purposes, however, are usually just a fraction of the costs of using traditional methods such as riprap.

136. In summary, with proper planning, site preparation, use of appropriate plant establishment methods at the right time, and postplanting monitoring and maintenance, reservoir shorelines with fluctuating water levels can be vegetated to satisfy multipurpose objectives. Revegetating reservoir shorelines will aid in preventing turbidity, improve water quality, establish habitat for fisheries and wildlife, prevent erosion, and enhance reservoir aesthetic value.

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APPENDIX A: NATIVE PLANT MATERIAL SOURCES
FOR RESERVOIR SHORELINE REVEGETATION

Alabama

Bomar Seed Company
2313 7th Street
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

Eufaula Milling Company
Eufaula, AL 36027

R. E. Lambert and Sons, Inc.
Darlington, AL 36730

Sawan Seed Company
1324 Railroad Avenue
Guntersville, AL 35976

J. B. Sylvest Seed Company
129 Coosa
Montgomery, AL 36104

Alaska

Petersburg Pilot Greenhouse
Tongrass National Forest
P.O. Box 309
Petersburg, AK 99333

Alaska Plant Materials Center
Star Route B
Palmer, AK 95237

Arizona

ABC Seed Company
343 E. Broadmoor Drive
Tempe, AZ 85282

Advance Seed Company
310 S. 24th Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Apache Coat Seed Company
1412 E. Pierce Road
Phoenix, AZ 85006

Arizona Range Grass Seed Company
Rt. 1 Box 850
Wilcox, AZ 85643

Arizona (Continued)

Arizona Soil Conservation Service
Plant Materials Center
3241 Romero Road
Tucson, AZ 85705

Emac Seed Company
Box 338
Wilcox, AZ 85643

Ferry-Morse Seed Company
310 S. 24th Street
Tucson, AZ 85710

Greenland Nursery
7909 E. Pima
Tucson, AZ 85710

Hubbs Bros. Seed Company
1015 N. 35th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Liefgreen Seed Company
Glendale, AZ 85301

Mountain States Wholesale Nursery
P.O. Box 33982
Phoenix, AZ 85067

Northrup-King Company
Box 6069
Phoenix, AZ 85005

Southwestern Native Seeds
Box 50503
Tucson, AZ 85703

Valley Seed Company
Box 1110
Phoenix, AZ 85001

Arkansas

Ouachita Orchard
U.S. Forest Service
Mt. Ida, AR 71957

California

Agri-Turf Supplies, Inc.
Box 4191
Santa Barbara, CA 93103

Arnold-Thomas Seed Service
Box 2345
Fresno, CA 93723

Bodger Seeds Limited
1800 Tyler Avenue
Box 5090
South El Monte, CA 91734

California Nursery Company
Box 2278
Fremont, CA 94536

Cal-Kirk Landscape Contractors
1127 Bayside Road
Arcata, CA 95521

Carter's Seeds
475 Mar Vista Drive
Vista, CA 92083

Clyde Robin Seed Company, Inc.
Box 2855
Bastro Valley, CA 94546

East Slope Tree Farm
Sunnyside Road
Jamesville, CA 96114

Environmental Seed Producers, Inc.
Box 5904
El Monte, CA 91734

Ferry Morse Seed Company
Box 1081
Modesto, CA 95352

Ferry Morse Seed Company
2120 Via Burton
Anaheim, CA 92806

Ferry Morse Seed Company
Box 967
Mountain View, CA 94040

California (Continued)

Forest Hill Orchard
Tahoe National Forest
Forest Hill, CA 95631

Forest Seeds of California
Box 100
Davis, CA 95954

Glass Mountain Tree Farm and Nursery
Box 440
Saint Helena, CA 94574

H-H Forest Tree Nursery
Box 427
Sebastopol, CA 95472

Happy Camp Orchard
Klamath National Forest
Happy Camp, CA 96039

Humboldt Nursery
Six Rivers National Forest
710 E Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Laguna Selva Christmas Trees
2000 Laguna Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Lerner Seeds
Box 11143
Palo Alto, CA 94306

Lockeford Plant Materials Center
Box 68
Lockeford, CA 95237

Native Plant Farm
3350 Saint Helena Highway, North
Saint Helena, CA 94574

Northrup-King and Company
Box 1383
Fresno, CA 92716

Northrup-King and Company
5680 Sheila Street
Los Angeles, CA 90040

California (Continued)

Oak Grove Nursery
U.S. Forest Service
150 S. Los Robles Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101

Pacific Tree Farms
4301 Lynnwood Drive
Chula Vista, CA 92010

Pecoff Brothers Nursery and Seeds
Rt. 5, Box 215R
Escondido, CA 92025

Placerville Nursery
Eldorado National Forest
100 Forni Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Ramsey Seed, Inc.
Box 352
Manteca, CA 95336

Redwood City Seed Company
Box 361
Redwood City, CA 94064

S and S Seeds
382 Arboleda Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110

Sacramento Valley Milling Company
Box 68
Ord Bend, CA 95943

Saratog Horticultural Foundation
20605 Verde Vista Lane
Box 308
Saratoga, CA 95070

Security Seed Company
247 West Alamar
San Joaquin, CA 93105

Selby's Soil Erosion Control Company
Kilkenny Road
Rt. 2, Box 1170
Vacaville, CA 95688

Skylark Wholesale Nursery
6785 Sonoma Highway
Santa Rosa, CA 95405

California (Continued)

Smith and Reynolds Erosion Control
206 North Smith Road
Corona, CA 91720

Southern California Seed Company
964 South San Pedro
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Spanish Canyon Tree Farm
2550 Oak Court Road
Ukiah, CA 95482

Stover Seed Company
1415 E 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90021

The Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild
Flower and Native Plants, Inc.
10459 Tuxford Street
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Trees and Earthworks Nursery
Box 17
Caspar, CA 95420

Wapumne Native Plant Nursery Company
8305 Cedar Crest Way
Sacramento, CA 95826

Van Ness Water Gardens
2460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786

Colorado

Anderson Seed and Grain, Inc.
Lamar, CO 81052

Anderson Seed
2410 10th Street
Greeley, CO 80631

Applewood Nursery and Seed Company
15001 W. 32nd Street
Rt. 3 Box 84
Golden, CO 80401

Arkansas Valley Seeds, Inc.
Box 270
Rocky Ford, CO 81067

Colorado (Continued)

Carhart Feed and Seed
Box 55, Third and Guyman
Dove Creed, CO 81324

Environmental Landscapes, Inc.
2442 West Evans Avenue
Denver, CO 80202

Environmental Plant Center
Box 448
Meeker, CO 81641

Hydro-Gardens, Inc.
Box 9707
Colorado Springs, CO 80932

Kroh Nursery
Loveland, CO 80537

Mile High Seed Company
Box 1988
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Mt. Sopris Nursery
White River National Forest
Box 948
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601

Neco, Inc.
Box 1178
Cahone, CO 81320

Northrup-King and Company
1621 W. 12th Avenue
Denver, CO 80204

Northrup-King and Company
Box 998
Longmont, CO 80501

Treehouse Nursery
7450 Valmont Road
Boulder, CO 80301

Yellow Pine Nurseries
Box 192
Kiowa, CO 80117

Connecticut

Puskas Wildflower Nursery
Kent Hollow Road
Kent, CT 06757

Delaware

State Tree Nursery
Delaware Forest Service
Drawer D
Dover, DE 19901

Florida

Brooksville Plant Materials Center
Rt. 2, Box 242
Brooksville, FL 33512

Mangrove Systems, Inc.
Tampa, FL

Georgia

Americus Plant Materials Center
Box 668
Americus, GA 31709

J. E. Brown Company
Box 8
Monroe, GA 30655

Tidwell Nurseries
Greenville, GA 30222

Hawaii

Hawaii Plant Materials Center
Box 236
Hoolehua, HI 96729

Idaho

Aberdeen Plant Materials Center
Box AA
Aberdeen, ID 83210

Boulder Creek Orchard
Payette National Forest
McCall, ID 83638

Idaho (Continued)

Coeur d'Alene Nursery
U.S. Forest Service
Rt. 1 Box 245
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Lucky Peak Nursery
Boise National Forest
1075 Park Blvd.
Boise, ID 83706

L. E. Ford Seeds
2918 Woody Drive
Boise, ID 83703

Globe Seed and Feed
Box 445
Twin Falls, ID 83301

Gooding Seed Company
Box 57
Gooding, ID 83330

Grassland West Company
Box A
Culdesac, ID 83524

Idaho Grimm Growers
Warehouse Corporation
Box 276
Blackfoot, ID 83221

Jacklin Seed Company
W. 5300 Jacklin Avenue
Post Falls, ID 83854

Northplain Seed Producers
NAPC, Inc.
Box 9107
Moscow, ID 83843

Northrup-King and Company
Box 7746
Boise, ID 83703

Northrup-King and Company
Box 124
Twin Falls, ID 83301

Smith Tree Plantation
Rt. 1 Box 129
Iona North Road
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Idaho (Continued)

Union Seed Company
Box 339
Nampa, ID 83651

Winterfield Ranch Seed Company
Box 97
Swan Ranch, ID 83449

Illinois

Pleasant Valley Orchard
U.S. Forest Service
Jonesboro, IL 62952

Indiana

Vallonia Nursery
Vallonia, IN 47281

Iowa

The Shenandoah Nurseries
Box 99
Shenandoah, IA 51601

State Forest Nursery
2404 South Dumas Avenue
Ames, IA 50012

Kansas

Buskirk Horticultural Service
1621 E. Kansas Avenue
McPherson, KS 67460

Manhattan Plant Materials Center
Rt. 2 Box 314
Manhattan, KS 66502

Sharp Bros. Seed Company
Healy, KS 67850

Skinner Company Nursery
Box 8068
Topeka, KS 66608

Sommer Bros. Seed Company
Box 19021
Topeka, KS 66619

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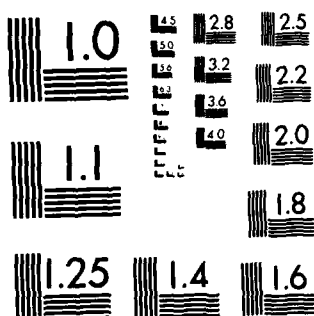
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Kansas (Continued)

Willis Nursery Company
Box 530
Ottawa, KS 66067

Kentucky

Quicksand Plant Materials Center
Quicksand, KY 41363

Louisiana

Grandview Nursery
RFD Box 54
Youngsville, LA 70592

Magnolia State Nursery
8820 Greenwell Springs Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70814

Stuart Project
U.S. Forest Service
Rt. 2 Box 684
Pillack, LA 71467

Maine

State Forest Nursery
Rt. 2
Passadumkeag, ME 04475

Maryland

Environmental Concern, Inc.
St. Michaels, MD 21663

Massachusetts

Allgrove
Box 459H
Wilmington, MA 08117

Michigan

J. W. Toumery Nursery
Ottawa National Forest
Box 468
Ironwood, MI 49938

Rose Lake Plant Materials Center
Rt. 1
East Lansing, MI 48823

Minnesota

Eveleth Nursery
Superior National Forest
Box 338
Duluth, MN 55801

Mississippi

Sawan Seed Company
Columbus, MS 39601

Ashe Nursery
U.S. Forest Service
Box 8
Brooklyn, MS 39425

Coffeetown Plant Materials Center
Coffeetown, MS 38922

Missouri

Forest Keeling Nursery
Elsberry, MO 63343

Elsberry Plant Materials Center
Box 108
Elsberry, MO 63343

Montana

Bitter Root Nursery
Corvallis, MT 59828

Bridgar Plant Materials Center
Rt. 1 Box 119
Bridgar, MT 59014

Canyon Creek Nursery
West Billings, MT 59101

Cenex Seed Company
Box 1748
Billings, MT 59103

Eisenman Seed Company
Fairfield, MT 59436

K and K Seed Company
Rt. 3
Conrad, MT 59425

Montana (Continued)

Mannakee Seed Company
Box 68
Cascade, MT 59421

Montana Seeds, Inc.
Rt. 3
Conrad, MT 59425

Mountain Home Nurseries
Box 26
Deborgia, MT 59830

Northrup-King and Company
Box 389
Billings, MT 59103

Powder River Seed Company
Box 673
Broadus, MT 59317

Quality Seed Company
Box 31
Lewistown, MT 59457

R. M. McGregor Landscaping
1310 Greene Street
Helena, MT 59601

Snow Line Tree Company, Inc.
Hwy. 93 S.
Kalispell, MT 59901

State Nursery Company
West Helena, MT 59601

Western Seed and Supply
Box 57
Charlo, MT 59824

Nebraska

Arrow Seed Company, Inc.
Box 722
Broken Bow, NE 68822

Bessey Nursery
Nebraska National Forest
270 Pine Street
Chadron, NE 69337

Nebraska (Continued)

Cenex Seed Company
Box 1061
Grand Island, NE 68801

Flatlandscapes
1219 16th Street
Aurora, NE 68818

Horizon Seeds, Inc.
Box 81823
1600 Cornhusker Highway
Lincoln, NE 68501

Marshall Nurseries
205 North 2nd Street
Arlington, NE 68002

Nevada

State Forest Nursery
201 S. Fall Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Clinton Sidwell and Dan Aten
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

New Hampshire

State Forest Nursery
Rt. 7
Penacook, NH 03301

New Jersey

Woodstream Nursery
Box 510H
Jackson, NJ 08527

Cape May Plant Materials Center
Rt. 1 Box 236A
Cape May Courthouse, NJ 08210

New York

Southern Tier Consulting
45 South Main Street
P.O. Box 610
Portville, NY 14770

Ohio

William Tricker Inc.
14 Tanglewood Drive
Independence, OH 44131

Oklahoma

Eckroat Seed Company Inc.
Box 17610
Oklahoma City, OK 73136

The Great American Seed Company
Box 725
Hennessey, OK 73742

Greenleaf Nursery Company
Rt. 1 Box 163
Park Hill, OK 74451

Johnston Seed Company
Box 1392
Enid, OK 73701

Marley Seed Company
Box 589
Vinita, OK 74301

Mid-Western Nurseries, Inc.
Box 768
Tahlequah, OK 74464

Tom Mungar Seed Company
Box 975
Enid, OK 73701

Oklahoma Forest Department Nursery
Rt. 1 Box 44
Washington, OK 71093

Spears Tree Farm
Rt. 1 Box 138
Tahlequah, OK 74464

Valley View Nursery
Rt. 1 Box 400
Parkhill, OK 74451

Weyerhaeuser Company
Rt. 1 Box 10A
Fort Townson, OK 74735

Oregon

Conifir Seed Company
5182 Sunnyside Road
Salem, OR 97302

Corvallis Plant Materials Center
3240 NW Granger Avenue
Corvallis, OR 97330

Forest Seedlings, Inc.
Box 430
Brownsville, OR 97327

Garrison Seed Company
103 SE 3rd Avenue
Milton-Freewater, OR 97862

North Coast Seed Company
Box 12185
Portland, OR 97212

Northwest Native Growers
Rt. 2 Box 87
Clackamas, OR 97015

Oregon Native Nursery
Rt. 2 Box 114
Canby, OR 97013

Pacific Coast Nursery
Rt. 1 Box 320
Portland, OR 97501

Reforestation Services, Inc.
Box 3291
Salem, OR 97302

Turner Regeneration Center
Weyerhaeuser Company
16014 Pletzer Road, SE
Turner, OR 97439

Crown Zellerbach Wood Nursery
Box 509
Aurora, OR 97002

Georgia-Pacific Nursery
Box 1618
Eugene, OR 97401

Oregon (Continued)

Weyerhaeuser Company Nursery
Box 235
Aurora, OR 97002

Beaver Creek Nursery
Suislaw National Forest
Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97330

Bend Nursery
Deschutes National Forest
211 NE Revere Avenue
Bend, OR 97701

Pennsylvania

Flinkingers' Nursery
Box 6
Sagamore, PA 16250

Nelson Tree Nursery
DuBois, PA 15801

Blue Jay Orchard
U.S. Forest Service
Marienville, PA 16239

Rhode Island

NONE

South Carolina

Coastal Nursery
Box 786
St. George, SC 29477

Ridge Nursery
Box 216
Trenton, SC 29847

Tilghman Nursery
Box 425
Wedgefield, SC 29179

South Dakota

Big Sioux Conifer Nursery
Rt. 2
Watertown, SD 57201

South Dakota (Continued)

Merl Gunderson Nursery
Rapid City, SD 57701

Cenex Seed Plant
Box 964
Sioux Falls, SD 57101

Farmers Feed and Seed
Box 520
Sturgis, SD 57785

Gurney Seed and Nursery Company
Second and Capital
Yankton, SD 57078

Rethke Nursery
Box 82
Milbank, SD 57252

The Sexauer Company
Box 58
Brookings, SD 57006

Tennessee

Unaka Orchard
Cherokee National Forest
Erwin, TN 37650

Watauga Orchard
Cherokee National Forest
Box 431
Elizabethton, TN 37643

Warren County Nurseries, Inc.
Rt. 2 Box 153
McMinnville, TN 37110

Texas

Anton Seed Company, Inc.
Box 667
Lockhart, TX 78644

Asgrow Seed Company
Drawer A
San Antonio, TX 78211

Texas (Continued)

Austin Tree Farm
1935 Berkeley
Austin, TX 78745

Bamert Seed Company
Rt. 3 Box 192
Muleshoe, TX 79347

Conlee Seed Company
Box 267
Waco, TX 76228

Empire Seed Company
109 East Avenue
Temple, TX 76501

Foster-Rambie Grass Seed
326 North Second Street
Uvalde, TX 78801

Garrison Seed Company
Box 927
Hereford, TX 79045

Horizon Seeds, Inc.
Box 886
Hereford, TX 79045

Knox City Plant Materials Center
Rt. 1 Box 155
Knox City, TX 79529

Miller Seed Company
Box 886
Hereford, TX 79045

Pohne Seed Company, Inc.
Drawer 389
Kennedy, TX 78119

Robinson Seed Company
1113 Jefferson
Plainview, TX 79072

Rudy-Patrick Seed Company
Box 218
Garland, TX 75040

Sharp Bros. Seed Company
4378 Canyon Drive
Amarillo, TX 79109

Texas (Continued)

Star Seed and Grain Corporation
415 Blue Star Street
San Antonio, TX 78204

Texas Native Plants Nursery
Rt. 1 Box 161K
Elgin, TX

Texas Pecan Nursery, Inc.
Box 306
Chandler, TX 75758

Bob Turner Seed Company
Rt. 1 Box 98
Breckenridge, TX 76024

George Warner Seed Company
Box 1448
Hereford, TX 79045

Utah

Boyd Goble and Sons
Gunnison, UT 84634

Intermountain Seed Enterprises
Box 74
Ephraim, UT 84627

Native Plants, Inc.
360 Wakara Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84108

State Forest Nursery
1594 W. North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Steven Bros. Wildlands Seeds and
Nursery
Box 496
Ephraim, UT 84627

W. R. Stewart and Sons
Box 124
Ephraim, UT 84627

Vermont

State Tree Nursery
Essex Junction, VT 05452

Virginia

Augusta Forest Center
Box 9028
Crimora, VA 24431

New Kent Forestry Center
Box 305
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Continental Can Company
Pine Tree Nursery
Box 1041
Hopewell, VA 23860

Washington

Dennie Ahl Orchard
U.S. Forest Service
Box 520
Shelton, WA 98584

Brown Seed Company
Box 1792
Vancouver, WA 98663

Charles H. Lilley Company
West 228 Pacific Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204

Davenport Seed Company
Box 264
Davenport, WA 99122

Essex Tree Seed Company
401 South Seventh Street
Montesano, WA 98463

Jacklin Seed Company
East 8803 Sprague Avenue
Spokane, WA 99213

Manning Seed Company
Roy, WA 98580

Moses Lake Conservation District
Nursery
Rt. 3 Box 415
Moses Lake, WA 98837

Northrup-King and Company
East 5618 Sprague
Spokane, WA 99206

Washington (Continued)

Palouse Seed Company Nursery
Box 866
Tekoa, WA 99033

Pullman Plant Materials Center
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99163

Western Farms Association
201 Elliott Avenue
West Seattle, WA 98119

Western Tree Seed Company
Rt. 1 Box 99
Granite Falls, WA 98252

Weyerhaeuser Company
Tacoma, WA 98477

Wind River Nursery
Gifford Pinchot National Forest
500 W. 12th Street
Vancouver, WA 98660

West Virginia

Bishop Knob Orchard
U.S. Forest Service
Richwood, WV 26261

Wisconsin

Game Food Nurseries
Box 2371
Oshkosh, WI 54901

Wildlife Nurseries
Box 399
Oshkosh, WI 54901

Wyoming

Carroll Riggs Seed Company
Shoshone, WY 82649

Clouds Seed Company
Box 937
Sheridan, WY 82801

Yoder Grain and Lumber Company
Torrington, WY 82240

There are numerous state and private sources of native tree seeds and seedlings listed in the U.S. Forest Service reports: Forest Tree Seed Orchards and Forest Tree Nurseries. These reports are unnumbered, miscellaneous, limited distribution documents which may be obtained by writing the Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

A number of other agency sources of information include State Agricultural Experiment Stations at Land Grant Colleges in each state, State Forests, State Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Commissions, or Departments of Agriculture (sources of information only). Some pertinent addresses for horticultural information include:

American Association of Nurserymen
200 Southern Building
Washington, DC

American Society for Horticultural Science
914 Main Street
St. Joseph, MO

American Sod Producers Association
9th and Minnesota Streets
Hastings, NE

Lawn Institute
Rt. 4, Kimberdale
Marysville, OH

National Christmas Tree Growers Association
225 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI

Society of American Florist and Ornamental Horticulturists
901 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA

APPENDIX B: SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLING WATTLING BUNDLES*

1. Wattling bundles shall be prepared from live, shrubby material, preferably of species which will root, such as Salix spp. (willow), Baccharis spp. (Coyote bush and Mulefat), etc.
2. Wattling bundles may vary in length, depending on material available. Bundles shall taper at the ends and shall be 1 to 1-1/2 ft (max. 2 ft) longer than the average length of stems to achieve this taper. Butts shall not be more than + or - 1/2 in. in diameter.
3. Stems shall be placed alternately (randomly) in each bundle so that approximately one-half the butt ends are at each end of the bundle.
4. When compressed firmly and tied, each bundle shall be + or - 8 in. in diameter (+ or - 2 in.).
5. Bundles shall be tied on not more than 15-in. centers with two wraps of binder twine or heavier tying material with a non-slipping knot.
6. Bundles shall be prepared not more than two days in advance of placement except that if kept covered and wet they may be prepared up to seven days in advance of placement.
7. Grade for the wattling trenches shall be staked with an Abney level, or similar device, and shall follow slope contours (horizontal).
8. Trenches shall be 3 ft vertical spacing (or such other spacing specified. Economics may dictate wider placement).
9. Bundles shall be laid in trenches dug to approximately one-half the diameter of the bundles, with ends of bundles overlapping at least 12 in. The overlap shall be as long as necessary to permit staking as specified below.
10. Bundles shall be staked firmly in place with vertical stakes on the downhill side of the wattling not more than 18 in. on center and diagonal stakes through the bundles on not more than 30 in. centers. Where bundle overlap occurs between previously set bottom or guide stakes, an additional bottom stake shall be used at the midpoint of the overlap. Bundle overlaps shall be "tied" with a diagonal stake through the ends of both bundles.
11. Stakes may be made of live wattling material greater than 1 1/2 in. in diameter or they may be construction stakes (2" x 4" x 24" or 2" x 4" x 36", diagonal cut). Reinforcing bar may be substituted only as specified below.

* These specifications are quoted verbatim from Leiser (1983).

12. All stakes shall be driven to a firm hold and a minimum of 18 in. deep. Where soils are soft and 24 in.-stakes are not solid (i.e. if they can be moved by hand), 36 in. stakes shall be used. Where soils are so compacted that 24 in.-stakes cannot be driven 18 in. deep, 3/8 - 1/2 in. steel reinforcing bar shall be used for staking.

13. Work shall progress from the bottom of the cut or fill toward the top and each row shall be covered with soil and packed firmly behind and on the uphill side of the wattling by tamping or by walking on the wattling as the work progresses or by a combination of these methods.

14. The downhill "lip" of the wattling bundle shall be left exposed when staking and covering are completed. However, the preceding specification must be rigorously adhered to.

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