

Brush Layering

Definition

This technique requires harvesting green cuttings from existing alder, cottonwood or willow stands and embedding these cuttings in horizontal layers perpendicular to the slope face during construction of a slope.



Benefits

- Provides immediate shallow slope reinforcement from unrooted brush cuttings. As roots develop, slope stability and shear resistance improve.
- Creates slope breaks that shorten slope length and reduce runoff velocities.
- Creates vegetative filters that trap sediment.
- Promotes vegetation establishment and natural succession.

Limitations

- Requires accessible, local stand of alders, cottonwoods or willows from which to harvest cuttings. Harvesting of cuttings may require a permit.
- Harvesting and planting cuttings may require a construction window.
- Not recommended for rocky slopes, slopes with low soil moisture.

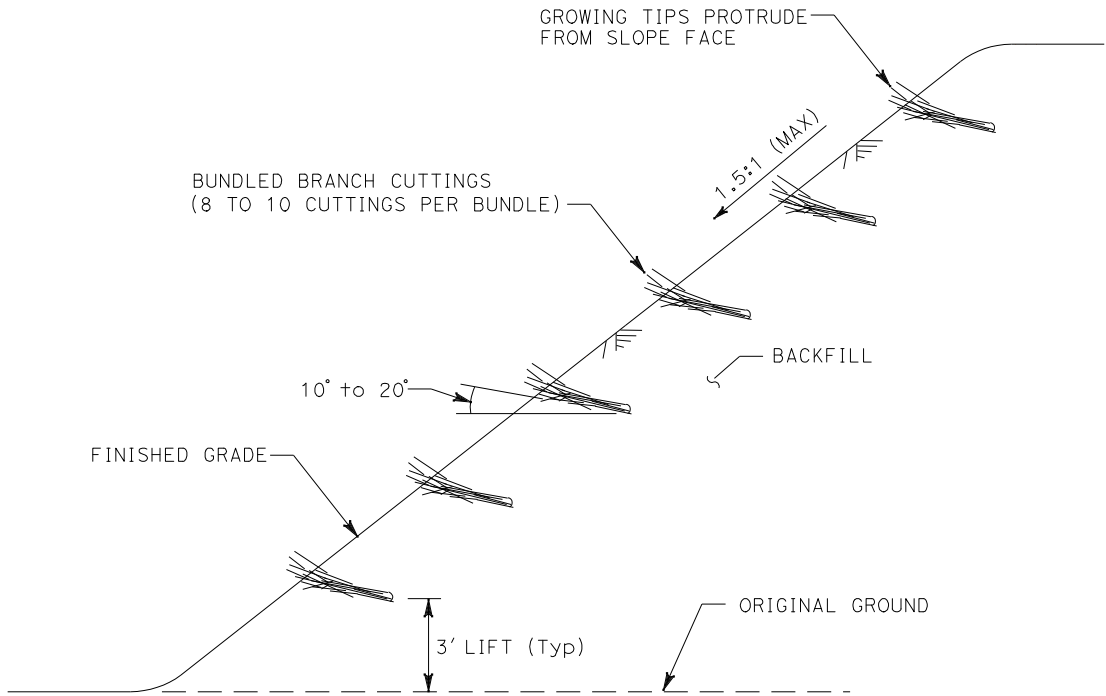
Use

- For embankment (fill) slopes between 2:1 and 1.5:1 (H:V). Most commonly used to construct 1.5:1 embankment slopes.
- For Brush Layering in a stream or channel below the 100-year base flood elevation (as determined by the Engineer) contact the Civil (Hydraulics) Engineer in responsible charge of the stream/channel.
- For reconstructed cut slopes with springs and seeps.

Use with

To enhance the establishment of vegetative cover consider specifying:

- RECP Flap
- RECP Wrap
- Erosion Control (Compost Blanket)
- Erosion Control (Hydroseed)



NO SCALE

DISCLAIMER: THIS TYPICAL SECTION IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND CAN NOT BE USED IN A CONTRACT DOCUMENT. THE SCALE, KEY DIMENSIONS AND OTHER CRITICAL DETAILS HAVE PURPOSELY BEEN OMITTED.