

RECOMMENED VEGETATION FOR EROSION CONTROL OR SITE REHABILITATION

Plants:

Birdsfoot Trefoil, and/or Crown Vetch

Can be mixed with tall or creeping red fescue, or timothy. Will persist if not mowed, and allowed to re-seed.

Shrubs:

Dry Sites: (often sands and gravels)

Caragana (Siberian Peashrub – not native), Red Cedar (Juniper), Autumn or Russian Olive (Not native)
Sumach, - Sumach can be propagated by transposing root cuttings from a healthy shrub as it normally spreads by root suckers. It is complicated to grow from seed.

Dry to Moist Sites: (Sands, Loamy sands, Silty sands, Loams, Silt Loams)

All of the above plus Viburnum, Gray Dogwood, Honeysuckle, High Bush Cranberry, Elderberry

Moist to Wet Sites: (any soil texture with high a water table or poor drainage, and often silts, silty and clayey loams)

Viburnum (Nannyberry), Gray Dogwood, Red Osier Dogwood,

Willow shrubs. These can be planted as cuttings or bundles in which case the science is called "bio-engineering".

Trees:

Dry Sites: Black Locust

This species can be propagated by transposing roots and rooted sprouts, as it spreads by root suckers. It is useful for bee pollen, is excellent firewood, and useable for fence posts. However, it is thorny and difficult to remove.

Moist Sites:

Black Locust plus White Cedar, European Larch, (non native), White Spruce, Pin, or Choke Cherry

Wetter Sites.

Willow or Poplar cuttings or rooted cuttings.

Planting cuttings:

10 inch cuttings of healthy one year old wood are taken in late winter, packed in moist straw or sawdust so they don't dry out, and stored in a refrigerated storage,. When the ground thaws, they are planted in a hole made with a metal bar, and inserted right side up, with only an inch showing. The hole is packed tight around the cutting by poking a hole an inch or so away from the cutting, from two sides at right angles to each other, and wiggling the bar to pack the soil against the cutting.

pH and Planting Pines

At one time, pine was recommended for dry soils. When dealing with eroded slopes, or disturbed soils, realize that parent materials are often exposed or mixed in with whatever soil exists. If 10% Hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) is dripped on the soil, and fizzes, then parent material is present. The reaction is with a surplus of free carbonates of calcium and magnesium, and the pH will be too high for pine