

Live Bundle (Fascines) – Information Sheet

- Useful for: Quickly establish revegetation to stabilize slopes; often used with other techniques
- Benefits to fish: Vegetation stabilizes the shore, reduces siltation, provides shade and woody debris falls into the water
- Benefits to you: Easy technique; quick results; inexpensive; hand labor

Live bundles, or Fascines, are a group of dormant branches bound together to create a log-like structure that will root, grow, and provide plant cover quickly. The bundle is used to revegetate and stabilize slopes, secure the toe of banks or provide a transition from one revegetation technique to another (e.g., a brush mat to a live siltation). Bundles are planted in shallow trenches and provide immediate physical protection to a site before plant growth begins. Bundles create spaces that collect native seeds and water.

Tie several dormant branches 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter together with cut ends in opposite directions to create a bundle about 4 or more inches in diameter. It is tied with biodegradable twine, approximately every 1 to 2 feet to any length by overlapping branches as the bundle is formed.

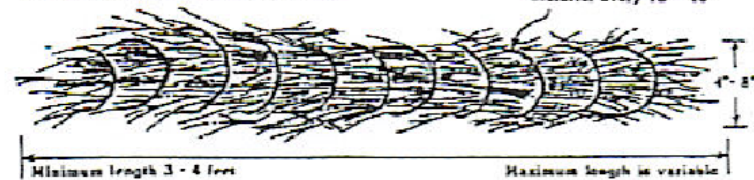
Install bundles by placing them in a shallow horizontal trench, approximately 3 inches deep for a 4 inch diameter bundle. Anchor with long stakes or live willow stakes through the bundle. Cover at least half of the diameter of the bundle with soil.

Place bundles end to end or overlapping to form a continuous planting around the contour of the slope. Plant in single or multiple rows or in a staggered pattern to reduce the erosion potential of a site.

LIVE BUNDLE (FASCINE)

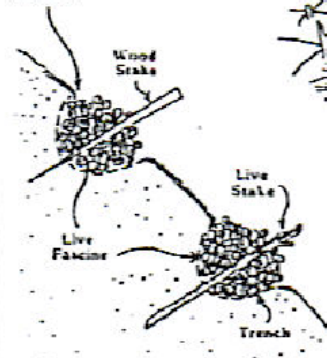
Branches Point in Both Directions.

Tied with biodegradable material every 12" - 15"



EXAMPLE 1.

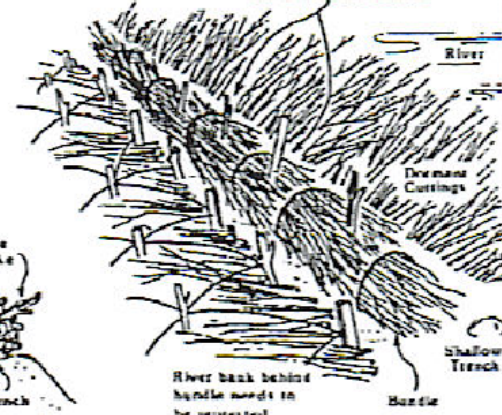
Trench is filled with soil and bundle is partially covered.



• Side view of multiple live bundles in a bank. Live bundles are partially covered with soil. Slope of bank can vary.

EXAMPLE 2.

Stakes live and/or biodegradable stakes



• One application using live bundle with brush mattress and live siltation for bank protection.

11/1987 ADF&G Habitat and Restoration Division ADNR Plant Materials Center

Information and illustration from: Muhlberg and Moore, Streambank revegetation and Protection – a guide for Alaska

For more information:

- Bentrup and Hoag. The practical streambank bioengineering guide
- FISRWG, Stream corridor restoration
- Soil Conservation Service, Kenai River landowner's guide
- ADF&G – H&R