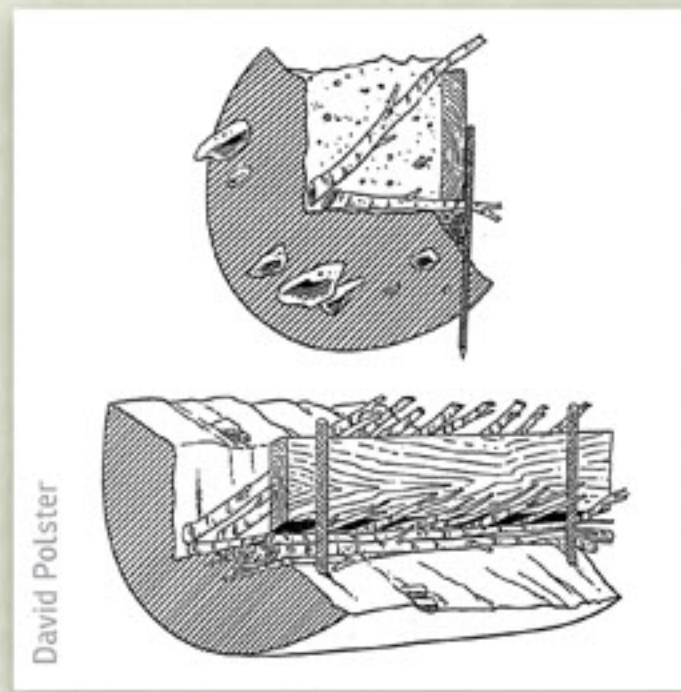


Erosion Control Experiment

Slope Stabilization

Researchers have built cliff-side beds (modified brush layers) to reduce slope erosion and create a stable place for plants to grow. These log beds are lined with stakes of willow and poplar to provide further slope stabilization and revegetation. The beds are filled with soil, peat and compost and have been seeded with grasses and herbs that are native to the area.



Native Roots

The roots, branches and leaves of plants help prevent erosion. An intricate network of underground roots increase the stability of the soil encouraging more plants to grow.



Prickly Rose
ROSA ACICULARIS



Northern Hedysarum
HEDYSARUM BOREALE SSP. MACKENZII



Arctic Wormwood
ARTEMISIA NORVEGICA

Invasive Plants

Invasive plant species flourish in disturbed environments like exposed slopes and the margins of roads and paths. They can permanently alter landscapes and ecosystem functions by competing with native plants for nutrients and water. Researchers hope to prevent the growth of invasive species by planting native plants in these beds: Prickly Rose (*Rosa acicularis*), Northern Hedysarum (*Hedysarum boreale ssp. Mackenzii*) and Arctic Wormwood (*Artemisia norvegica*), Glaucous Bluegrass (*Poa glauca*) and Slender Wildrye (*Elymus trachycaulus*).



In the past, Smooth Brome (*Bromus inermis*) has been used to stabilize slopes. It forms a thick mat of rhizomes which excludes native species; decreasing natural biodiversity.

For more information please visit yukoncollege.yk.ca/revegetation

