



# Tree Revetments for Streambank Stabilization

---

A tree revetment can be an inexpensive and effective way of stopping streambank erosion. It is accomplished by anchoring trees and slowing the current along the eroding streambank. This decreases erosion and allows silt and sand to be deposited along the bank and within the tree branches. The deposited material forms a good seed bed in which the seeds of river trees such as cottonwood and sycamore can sprout and grow. The resulting trees spread roots throughout the revetment and streambank. By the time the revetment trees have decayed, the bank should be stabilized by the roots of the living trees. As an added benefit, tree revetments provide excellent fish and wildlife cover.

## Before You Begin

You must get a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers before tree revetments can be built on some streams. Contact the Corps of Engineers or MDC to find out if you need a permit before doing any work on a stream.

## When to Use a Tree Revetment

Tree revetments will generally work on medium to small stream bends that are unstable because the original cover of trees have been removed. If a streambank is unstable because of drastic changes in its channel or watershed, a tree revetment may not work. A good example of such a change is stream straightening (or channelization). Remember that the reason for installing a tree revetment is to provide bank protection until trees have a chance to regrow on the bank. If a bank is well covered with trees already and is still eroding, then the stream is probably unstable because of watershed or channel alteration and a tree revetment may not stabilize it.

If the eroding streambank is much more than 12 feet high, a tree revetment may not be enough to stabilize it.

## Choosing Trees

Trees with many limbs and fine branches are best at slowing the stream current and trapping silt in a tree revetment. Eastern red cedar is usually the best choice. Cedar trees have the added advantage of being resistant to decay. Hardwood trees with brushy tops (like pin oak) will also work.

Trees growing in uncrowded conditions are usually the best choice because their branches are denser. When growing in close competition with other trees, even cedars can have sparse tops.

It is best to cut live trees for revetments. Dead trees can be brittle and may break apart as they are moved into place and anchored.

Tree size is important. The diameter of the tree's crown should be about two-thirds the height of the eroding bank. A large tree covers more bank than a small one and isn't much more difficult to move into place. Trees that are more than 20 feet tall are best for most streambanks.

It is best to cut off any trunk at the bottom of the tree that is without limbs. The tree limbs are what protect the bank — any excess trunk is simply extra weight that makes it more difficult to move the tree into place.

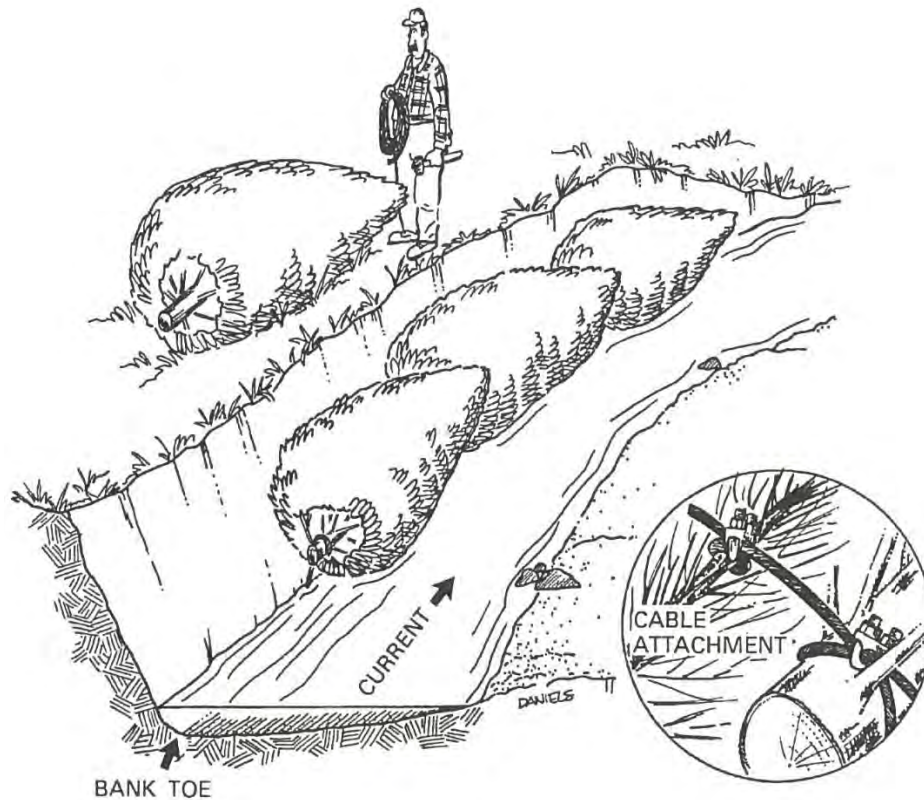
## Building a Tree Revetment

Equipment and techniques for building a tree revetment can vary, but some basic steps are always necessary.

If the trees are cut near where they are to be installed, they can be dragged to the revetment site. A four-wheel-drive pickup or tractor can move even large trees in this way.

Once the trees have been moved to the top of the eroding bank, they are ready to be placed against the bank. This can be done with a long cable attached to a truck or tractor on the opposite bank. Trees can also be pushed over the bank edge with a front-end loader mounted on a tractor.

**Caution:** It is important to avoid coming too close to the bank edge because it could collapse. Workers in the stream should stay clear of cables, chains, and trees as they are being pulled over the edge.



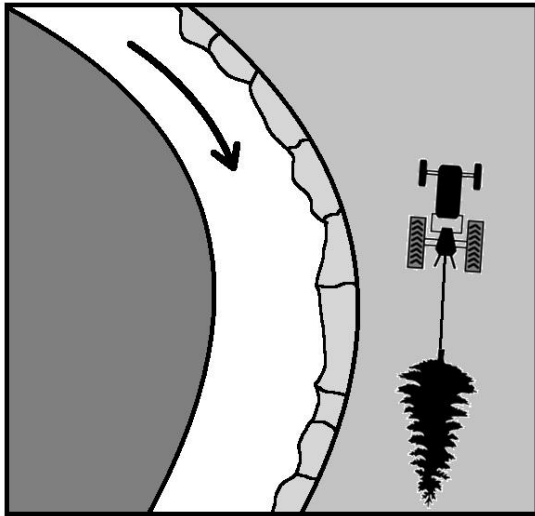
Construction of the revetment begins at the downstream end of the eroding streambank. The first tree is moved into place on the eroded surface, with the butt end pointed upstream. The tree is placed tightly against the bank and anchored at both ends. Another tree is then moved into place with its top overlapping the butt of the first tree, so that no gap between the two exists. The cable used to anchor the butt of the first tree is then secured to the top of the second tree and a new anchor is put in at the butt of the second tree. This process is continued upstream until the entire bank is covered with trees.

Overlapping the trees ensures that no gaps are left in which erosion can occur. It also reduces anchoring costs by allowing each anchor to hold both the butt of one tree and the top of the next.

It is usually necessary to pull trees tightly against the bank before anchoring them in place. This can be done by attaching a chain or cable to the trees and pulling them against the bank with a truck or tractor.

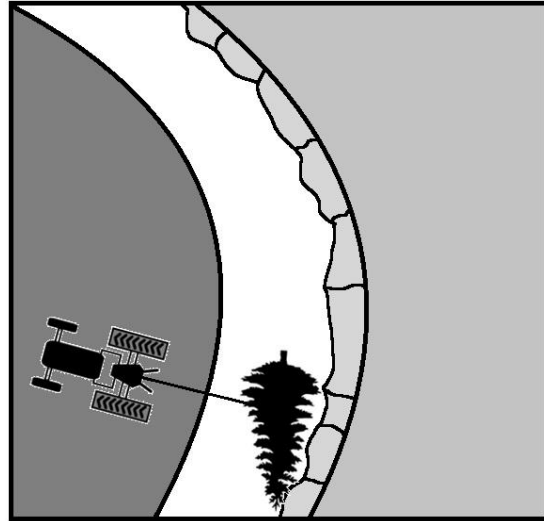
## Placing Trees

Step 1



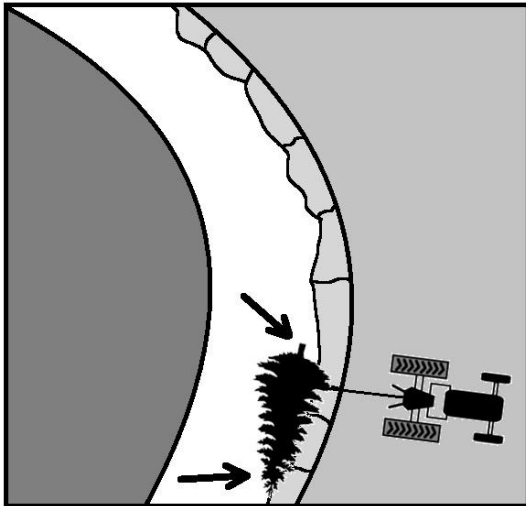
Move the first tree into place on bank. Arrow shows direction of current.

Step 2



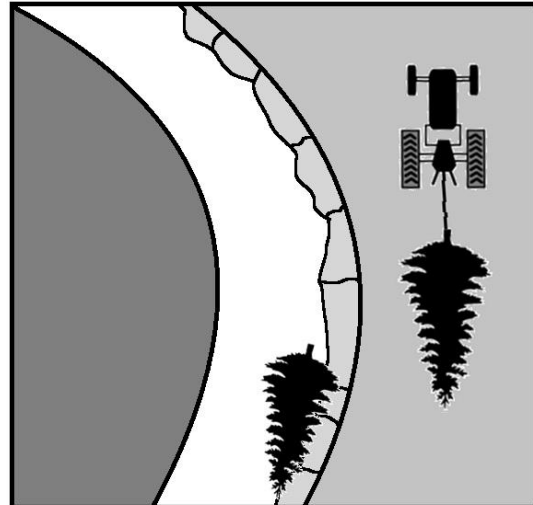
Pull tree into stream. A front-end loader can help to drop trees into place.

Step 3



Pull tree tightly against bank and anchor at points shown by arrows.

Step 4



Pull next tree into place and repeat process. Place smaller trees by hand.

## Anchoring Trees

It is very important that trees in a revetment be well anchored. Examine the streambank soil carefully before deciding how to anchor your revetment and match the anchoring method to the soil type.

Anchors cannot be driven into solid rock, so it is important to check for the presence of bedrock at or near the soil surface. Use a four-foot steel rod to probe at intervals along the bank to make sure you will be able to drive anchors to at least this depth before hitting bedrock.

### Steel T-Posts

Steel T-posts, commonly used for barbed wire fences, can be effective anchors if driven at least four feet into the rocky bank. A cable (3/16-inch or larger steel aircraft cable) is then attached to each post, wrapped around the tree, and secured with a common cable clamp.

### Driven Earth Anchors

Driven earth anchors are more expensive and more difficult to obtain than T-posts. They have excellent holding ability and can be installed in the rockiest of streambanks. They are also attached to the trees with 3/16-inch or larger steel aircraft cable.

### Screw-in Anchors

Screw-in anchors are available at most farm supply stores and can be used when streambanks are not rocky.

Regardless of how the trees are anchored, it is very important that they be held tightly against the bank. If cables are loose or too much cable is stretched between the anchors and the trees, flood waters will cause the trees to move violently, and they may break free or allow the banks behind them to erode.

## Revegetating Tree Revetment Sites

As floods deposit silt and sand in a new tree revetment, a moist, fertile seedbed is formed. Usually, the seedlings of river trees like cottonwood, sycamore and willow will appear in a tree revetment within a year. You can accelerate this process by planting seedlings in the revetment after some silt deposition has taken place. Remember that it is vital that trees get started within the tree revetment. Its primary purpose is to protect the bank from flood currents until trees can grow on the bank to permanently stabilize it.

## Designing, Planning, and Maintaining a Tree Revetment

### When to Build

Although revetments can be built during any season, late winter and early spring are usually the best times. Cedar trees placed in early summer can dry out and lose their needles before being flooded. They are most effective at trapping silt and sand if flooded while still green and supple. Timing is not so important when hardwood trees are used.

### Where to Build

Tree revetments must always begin and end at a point on the bank that is not eroding. If a revetment does not completely cover an eroding stream bend, the unprotected section will continue to erode. It may even erode faster!

## Placing Trees on the Bank Toe

Each tree in a revetment should be anchored at a point near the bank "toe." The streambank's toe is simply the notch formed where the vertical streambank meets the horizontal bottom. If trees are anchored too high on the bank, they may be undermined. If they are too far from the streambank, currents may cut between the revetment and the bank. Because the stream's waterline may be above or below the bank toe, the waterline is not a good reference point.

On small streams (those not floatable in a canoe during low water) the bank toe will usually be very near the waterline. On larger streams the toe may be three feet or more below the waterline. If the bank toe is more than 2 ½ feet below the waterline, installation of a tree revetment may not be advisable.

## Constricting the Stream Channel

Although there is no good rule of thumb, stream channels should not be made significantly narrower by the tree revetment. Generally, a revetment won't cause problems if all trees are anchored tightly against the eroding bank. It is also important that no large, single limbs protrude into the channel away from the rest of the revetment. These will not help protect the bank and may be a hazard to boats on float streams.

## Gaps in the Revetment

Don't leave gaps between trees or between trees and the bank. Gaps left after construction or caused by flooding can usually be filled with small cedar trees cabled to the larger ones already in place. Revetments should be inspected after floods and any opening repaired before they become larger.

## Maintaining a Wooded Corridor

It is essential to bank stability that a wooded strip at least 100 feet wide be left or established on both sides of the stream. All streambanks erode gradually, and if no wooded corridor is established behind a tree revetment, the few trees along the bank will eventually be lost to erosion and the bank will again become unstable.

Livestock should be excluded from stream corridors. If the bank or 100-foot corridor are grazed, little new growth of trees will occur. Any mature trees present will grow old and die, and no young trees will be around to take their place. Financial assistance to exclude livestock and plant trees along streams may be available through your county Soil and Water Conservation District Office.

Every stream problem is different and there are a few "rules of thumb" regarding bank stabilization. If you are considering a tree revetment, it is a good idea to get advice from the Missouri Department of Conservation.

For further information about streambank stabilization contact your local MDC office or visit [mdc.mo.gov](http://mdc.mo.gov).



**[mdc.mo.gov](http://mdc.mo.gov)**

*Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs of the Missouri Department of Conservation is available to all individuals without regard to their race, color, religion, national origin, sex, ancestry, age, sexual orientation, veteran status, or disability. Questions should be directed to the Department of Conservation, PO Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-4115 (voice) or 800-735-2966 (TTY), or to Chief, Public Civil Rights, Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.*



FIS126 4/2025