

Reduces toe erosion	B				X		X		X		X	X	X			X				
Reduces velocity of overland flows	B		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			X		X	X	
Reduces wind and water velocities hitting bank	B								X					X	X		X			
Requires heavy equipment	B					X		X											X	
Retains moisture	B							X	X		X									
Roots stabilize banks	B		X	X	X					X		X	X	X	X	X				
Steep banks (>1.5:1)	B	X		X		X		X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Surface runoff control	B		X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Survives fluctuating water levels	L	X				X		X						X						
Survives high velocity flows	S	X				X		X						X						
Traps sediment	B		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Uncemented soils and sugar sands	B	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Useful where space is limited	B				X		X					X	X	X	X	X	X			
According to the Streambank and Shoreline Protection Standard (580), all techniques will require a "structural" measure in the toe zone as described in EFH Chapter 16																				
Most practices require a permit from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and other local agencies. Plan for the ability to get such permits when choosing a treatment option - some may be difficult																				
NOTES:	DO NOT USE SOIL BIOENGINEERING ALONE ON STREAMS THAT ARE UNSTABLE FROM A GEOMORPHIC PERSPECTIVE (i.e. widening or downcutting)																			
	DO NOT USE SOIL BIOENGINEERING ALONE ON LAKESHORES WHERE ICE DAMAGE IS A PROBLEM																			

