



# Live Staking Vegetation

## Bank stabilization

Lake friendly living  
means using lakeshore  
BEST MANAGEMENT  
PRACTICES

### BMP

Live Staking Vegetation

### STANDARDS

#### Shorefront

- Stable bank
- Natural conditions

### LAKE BENEFITS

Healthy vegetation in shoreland areas provides shade, pollution filtering, food for aquatic organisms, and bank stability.

### MATERIALS

Native lakeshore species can be collected from an approved site or purchased from a local plant nursery.

Live stakes, like other plants, should be planted in areas with suitable soils, moisture and sunlight. See the Planting and Maintaining Vegetation Areas BMP for planting specifications. For a list of native plant nurseries in Vermont visit:

[www.vtwaterquality.org/wetlands/docs/wl\\_nativeplants.pdf](http://www.vtwaterquality.org/wetlands/docs/wl_nativeplants.pdf)

## Live Staking Vegetation

**Description:** Live stakes are living woody plant cuttings capable of quickly rooting in moist soils; generally ½ - 2 inches in diameter and 1-3 feet long and large enough to be tamped-in as stakes. Live staking is most suitable for areas with low to moderate slopes. Since it may take two or more growing seasons for the plantings to become well established, live stakes should be installed in conjunction with temporary erosion control measures such as seeding and mulching.

**Purpose:** Live stakes make a good, low-cost source of plant materials for stabilizing banks and restoring shoreland (riparian) vegetation. Healthy vegetation in shoreland areas provides shade, pollution filtering, food for aquatic organisms, and bank stability.

**Collection.** Live stakes can be collected from established/mature plants. This is a cost effective option, but **make sure that permission is granted by property owners** before gathering cuttings off a healthy parent plant. For best results, live stakes should be harvested and planted while the parent plant is dormant in late October



Source: Maine DEP

until the ground is frozen, or in the spring before plants start to leaf-out. Northern counties should aim for spring plantings because the frost heaves plants that are not established. When gathering live stakes, make sure part of the thick end of the branches are at least ½ inch in diameter (the larger the diameter the better).

1. Make a straight cut at the narrow end of the branch (toward the tip of the branch). At the thicker end (toward the trunk) cut the branch at an angle, so that it makes a point. This way you will know which end is up and it will also be easier to drive the stakes into the ground. If the wrong end of the branch is put in the ground the stake will die.
2. Once a cut has been made, remove all side branches and leaves. This will help prevent the stakes from drying. Keep the cut slender side branches, or whips, intact. These whips can be used in the installation process.

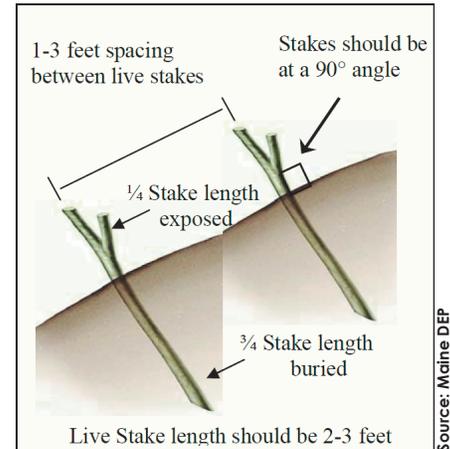
# Live Staking Vegetation

## Bank stabilization

- To increase the survival rate of the stakes, it is best to plant within 24 hours of collection. Until the planting, keep the stakes damp by wrapping them in wet burlap sacks or soaking them in buckets of water. If the stakes are being planted on a hot day, make sure to store them in the shade.

**Purchase.** Local nurseries may carry live stakes. When purchasing live stakes, ensure that the plant species are native to Vermont.

- The site should be prepared before planting the live stakes. Invasive and competing vegetation should be cut back avoiding the use of herbicides to protect water quality. Information on invasive species can be found at <http://www.vtinvasives.org/plants/impact-invasives>.
- In conjunction with live staking, cover bare soil with annual grasses and hay mulch to hold the soil and help prevent weed establishment until the stakes are established.
- Push (or use a rubber mallet) to carefully drive the pointed end of each live stake into the stream bank. If the stake doesn't go into the ground easily, use a metal rod to first create a hole the length of the stake.
- Stakes should be planted at a 90° angle with ¼ of the stake (including a few buds) sticking out of the ground. When planting, leave 1-3 feet spacing between the individual stakes. If the stake will be shaded by surrounding vegetation, use longer stakes and leave one foot sticking above the ground. If a willow stake, in particular, gets too much shade, it will drop its new leaves and die.
- The side branches, or whips, that were snipped off during the collection process will grow nicely if they are planted in very moist areas at the edges of streams and wetlands. Push them into the ground as far as they will go without breaking.



**Maintenance:** If live stakes are planted while dormant, shoots (leaves and small branches) should be seen in spring. If live stakes are planted during the growing season, it may take a full year or two to see results. If two or three growing seasons pass without signs of growth, remove the dead stakes and replace with live stakes. Also, be prepared to replant if the area is affected by high water, drought, or ice damage before the stakes are fully established. To increase survival, the live stakes could be watered once a week during their first growing season. If a bank is severely eroded or steep it will need more stabilization than live staking. Contact the Lake Wise Program for more information and guidance.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Height	Soil Moisture
<b>Redosier Dogwood</b>	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Full Sun, Partial Sun, Shade	6-9'	Wet, Flood Tolerant
<b>Grey Dogwood</b>	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Full sun, Partial Shade	15'	Moist
<b>Pussy Willow</b>	<i>Salix discolor</i>	Full Sun	10-15'	Wet, Flood Tolerant

Three common shrub species suitable for live staking in Vermont.



Redosier Dogwood



Grey Dogwood



Pussy Willow