SHORELINE STABILIZATION APPLICATIONS

Challenges of Shoreline Applications

Shoreline applications for Anchor Reinforced Vegetated Systems (ARVS's) present a particular challenge. Whether armoring the sides of levees, canal banks, lake shores or pond shores, each project brings a unique set of factors. Hydraulic forces including wave attack, overtopping flow, cross-current flow and propeller thrust may all be present on site. Additionally, the geotechnical forces on site could cause shallow plane instability. A shoreline at risk may experience any of the following:

- Shallow plane failures, exacerbated by saturated soils.
- Rising and falling water levels and groundwater levels creating cyclical pressure gradients that must be released.
- Salt water and brackish conditions
- Foot and light vehicle traffic.

Success in these challenging applications requires high performance systems, prudent and careful design and excellence in installation.

Design Considerations

A successful design for a shoreline application would incorporate a number of various factors. The overall stability of the soil used to form the bank or levee must be evaluated and considered with the varying degrees of potential soil saturation. The selection of High Performance Turf Reinforcement Mat (HPTRM) and anchorage are significantly impacted by the stability of the soil within the slope. The size and frequency of Percussion Driven Anchors (PDAs) are selected based primarily on these conditions. The scope of the system must be planned to accommodate the normal water level to fall within a protected lap-zone. The vegetation, selected to weather saturated or dry conditions, can be placed to accommodate more infrequent waves or events higher up the bank. The toe of the slope will likely be terminated underwater, which requires the use of a ballast filled trench. Finally, the hydraulic forces and overall expected longevity must be considered and accounted for.

Western Excelsior Armoring Advantages

The high tensile strength and low modulus HPTRMs offered by Western Excelsior provide excellent resistance to the potential loading by geotechnical forces. Each HPTRM can be installed with a variety of anchors and fasteners to ensure performance and economy. The optimized weaving pattern is small enough to avoid wildlife entanglement, but open enough to allow for the establishment of vegetation and the release of porewater pressure. WEC woven HPTRMs are also long lasting and mechanically durable to resist foot traffic, light vehicle loads and debris impact.



Armored shoreline with vegetation in place and prior to sod



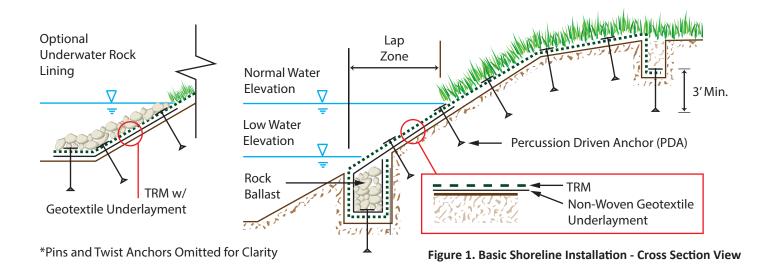
Armored shoreline with riprap toe prior to vegetation establishment.



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SHORELINE STABILIZATION APPLICATIONS Cont.



ARVS Shoreline Installation

Anchor Reinforced Vegetated System (ARVS) shoreline installation differs from other applications in several critical aspects. First, the toe of the slope is likely terminated underwater. This may require the placement of rock in a ballast trench or along the toe of slope. Rock placement and system anchorage may be conducted with water on site (most ponds, lakes or canals cannot be drained to construct). Percussion driven anchors may need to be set deep under the surface, or on a steep slope (top right). These applications are well served by the production of prepared panels with geotextile filter fabric sewn to the HPTRM and installed from the bucket of a digger or crane (bottom right). Vegetation is often established from sod. The sod panels are placed along the top of bank and extend to the normal-water line, pinned in place to secure until fully rooted.



Examples of installation fasteners (left to right): wire pins, twist hex pins, and percussion driven anchors.







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