

JOHNSON & MILLER SITE



Pre-Stabilization Conditions

The shoreline along the Johnson and Miller properties consisted of a 20-25 foot high slope ending at the bank of the Mississippi River. A major bank failure had recently occurred, likely due to wet soil conditions and the steep slope. In this project, a combination of re-grading, riprap, and bioengineering was chosen to protect the property from future bank failures and erosion. The project had many benefits including:

- Improved fish and wildlife habitat
- Aesthetically improvements
- Providing a long-term solution to counter the high-risk of slope failure and bank ero-

PROJECT SPECS

Installed Spring and Summer 2004

Project Length 150 ft

Natives Planted ~1500 plus
native seeding

Cost-share Funding Provided \$14,000



Before Installation



July 2003



This site had recently suffered a bank failure resulting in very steep slopes. Following the failure, risk of erosion due to storm events and wave action on the Mississippi River was greatly increased.



Installation



March 2004



The slope was re-graded to reduce the slope angle and reduce the risk of future bank failure. Riprap was installed up to the 10-year flood elevation to reduce the risk of erosion due to river action.



After Installation



A variety of native shrubs, trees, grasses, and flowers were planted above the 10-year flood elevation following re-grading and installation of erosion control blankets. The use of diverse native plants increases wildlife habitat, increases bank stability by creating a dense root network, and is aesthetically appealing.

◀ June 2005

After the site was re-graded to reduce the slope angle, riprap was installed from the base of the slope up to the 10-year flood elevation. The riprap provides protection against erosion caused by wave and current action of the Mississippi River.

June 2005 ▶

