Summary Chart of Treatment Effectiveness

Ratings of post-fire hillslope stabilization treatment effectiveness for three rainfall regimes (high intensity, low intensity, and high total amount; see fig. 4 and Table 1 in main text) are presented in the table below. Treatment effectiveness codes: 1=more effective; 2=somewhat effective; 3=not effective. Treatments are also rated as likely (**+**) or unlikely (**–**) to exhibit characteristics that impact effectiveness, post-fire recovery, and/or the environment. In some cases treatments are rated **+/–** to indicate they are likely to have the characteristic in some circumstances and unlikely in others. Details of treatment performance characteristics can be found in the individual treatment sections of the main text.

		Post-fire Hillslope Stabilization Treatments					
		Straw mulches	**Wood mulches**	**Hydro-mulches**	**Soil binders (PAM)**	**Contour-felled logs (LEBs)**	**Straw wattles**
Overall Effectiveness (rating: 1, 2, 3)	**High intensity rainfall (>2 yr return interval)**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**
	Low intensity rainfall	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
	High rainfall amount (>2 in [50 mm] in 6 hrs)	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**
Characteristics that impact effectiveness	Redistributed by wind	**+**[a]	**–**[a]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	Remains functional for more than 1 yr	**+**	**+**	**–**	**–**	**+**	**+**
	Provides ground cover	**+**	**+**	**+**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	Increases infiltration	**+**	**+**	**+/–**	**+/–**	**–**	**–**
	Increases soil moisture retention	**+**	**+**	**+**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	Shortens flow paths	**+**	**+**	**–**	**–**	**+**	**+**
	Traps sediment	**+**	**+**	**–**	**–**	**+**	**+**
	Increases concentrated flow	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**+**	**+**
Other considerations	Contains noxious weed seeds	**+/–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**+/–**
	Delays re-vegetation	**+/–**[b]	**+/–**[b]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	Harmful to soil, water, and/or biotic communities	**–**	**–**	**+/–**	**+/–**	**–**	**–**

[a]In wind tunnel tests, agricultural straw resisted movement in wind speeds of 15 mi h^{-1} (6.5 m s^{-1}) and wood straw resisted movement in wind speeds of 40 mi h^{-1} (18 m s^{-1}) (Copeland and others 2006).

[b]Mulch depth (thickness of mulch on the soil) determines the impact on re-vegetation; however, threshold depths have not been established.