

DATE	REVISION

Table 6-5.2 Seed Planting Requirements

Grass	Watermark	Seeds Per Pound	Planting Depth	Comments
Eleusine indica	Cornwall	125,000	1/2"	Common
Setaria viridis	Common	150,000	1/2"	Common
Digitaria sanguinalis	Common	150,000	1/2"	Common
Stylo setaceus	Common	150,000	1/2"	Common
Cynodon dactylon	Common	150,000	1/2"	Common
Tripsacum dactyloides	Common	150,000	1/2"	Common
Trifolium repens	Common	150,000	1/2"	Common
Trifolium pratense	Common	150,000	1/2"	Common

Table 6-8 Fertilizer Requirements for Sod

Soil Type	Fertilizer Rate (lbs/acre)	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium
1. Very low	1000	30	20	20
2. Low	750	20	15	15
3. Medium	500	15	10	10
4. High	250	10	5	5
5. Very high	100	5	2	2

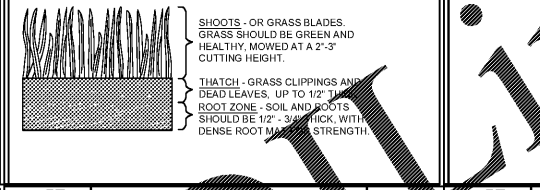
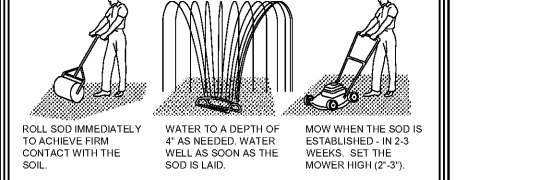
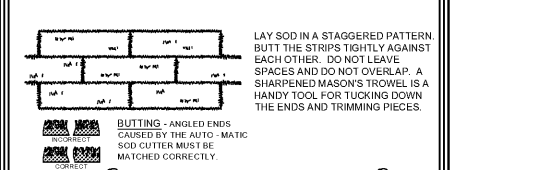


Table 6-5.1 Fertilizer Requirements

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	REQUIREMENTS (LBS/ACRE)	DATE	TOP DRESSING (LBS/ACRE)
1. Cool season grasses	First	1000 lbs/acre	9-12-12	50-100 lbs/acre
	Second	1000 lbs/acre	10-10-15	50
2. Cool season grasses and legumes	First	1000 lbs/acre	9-12-12	50-100 lbs/acre
	Second	1000 lbs/acre	10-10-15	50
3. Grass cover	First	1500 lbs/acre	10-10-15	500 lbs/acre
	Second	1500 lbs/acre	10-10-15	500 lbs/acre
4. Pine seedlings	First	20-15-5	9-12-12	50-100 lbs/acre
	Second	20-15-5	10-10-15	50-100 lbs/acre
5. Shrub Landscape	First	10-10-10	9-12-12	50-100 lbs/acre
	Second	10-10-10	10-10-15	50-100 lbs/acre
6. Temporary cover over seedbed area	First	10-10-10	9-12-12	50-100 lbs/acre
	Second	10-10-10	10-10-15	50-100 lbs/acre
7. Warm season grasses	First	1000 lbs/acre	9-12-12	50-100 lbs/acre
	Second	1000 lbs/acre	10-10-15	50-100 lbs/acre
8. Warm season grasses and legumes	First	1500 lbs/acre	9-12-12	500 lbs/acre
	Second	1500 lbs/acre	10-10-15	500 lbs/acre

PERMANENT GRASSING

THE GROUND SHALL BE PREPARED BY FLOWING AND DISKING NOT LESS THAN 4-INCHES. FERTILIZER AND LIME SHALL BE UNIFORMLY MIXED INTO THE GROUND. FERTILIZER AT A RATE OF 1500 LBS. PER ACRE AND LIME AT A RATE OF 4000 LBS. PER ACRE (OR AS DICTATED BY SOIL TESTING). THE GROUND SHALL BE FINISHED OFF SMOOTH AND UNIFORM BEING FREE OF ROCKS, CLODS, ROOTS, ETC. FERTILIZER MIXED GRADE SHALL BE 6-12-12. SEEDING SHALL BE COMPLETE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE FERTILIZER APPLICATION. SEED SHALL BE UNIFORMLY SPREAD AT THE RATE SHOWN BELOW. MULCHING IS REQUIRED AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. MULCH SHALL BE UNIFORMLY APPLIED OVER THE SEEDING AREA LEAVING APPROXIMATELY 25 PERCENT OF THE GROUND SURFACE EXPOSED. THE RATE OF APPLICATION SHOWN BELOW SHALL BE DOUBLED ON SLOPES 4H:1V AND STEEPER.

SPECIES	RATE	PLANTING DATE	SECOND YEAR FERTILIZATION
HULLED COMMON BERMUDA GRASS	10 LBS. PER ACRE	FEBRUARY - JULY	800 LBS. PER ACRE BERMUDA GRASS
UNHULLED COMMON BERMUDA GRASS AND RYE GRASS	10 LBS. PER ACRE	AUGUST - JANUARY	800 LBS. PER ACRE BERMUDA GRASS AND RYE GRASS
TALL FESCUE	50 LBS. PER ACRE	AUGUST - OCTOBER	1000 LBS. PER ACRE
MULCHING	5000 LBS. PER ACRE		

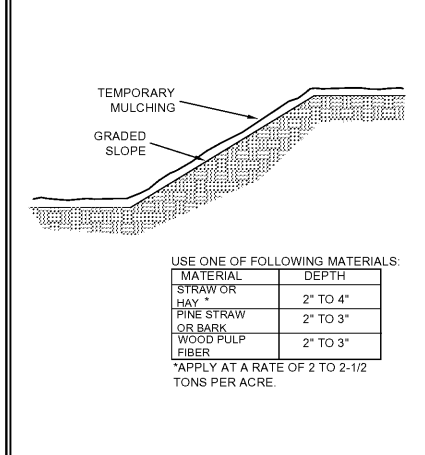
TEMPORARY GRASSING

MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 14 DAYS OF DISTURBANCE. TEMPORARY GRASSING, INSTEAD OF MULCH, CAN BE APPLIED TO ROUGH GRADED AREAS THAT WILL BE EXPOSED FOR LESS THAN SIX MONTHS. IF AN AREA IS EXPECTED TO BE UNDISTURBED FOR LONGER THAN SIX MONTHS, PERMANENT PERENNIAL VEGETATION SHALL BE USED. IF OPTIMUM PLANTING CONDITIONS FOR TEMPORARY GRASSING IS LACKING, MULCH CAN BE USED AS A TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL DEVICE FOR UP TO SIX MONTHS BUT IT SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE APPROPRIATE DEPTH, ANCHORED, AND HAVE A CONTINUOUS SOIL COVER OR GREATER OF THE SOIL SURFACE.

WHEN A HYDRAULIC SEEDER IS USED, SEEDBED PREPARATION IS NOT REQUIRED. WHEN SOIL HAS BEEN SEALED BY RAINFALL OR CONSISTS OF SMOOTH CUT SLOPES, THE SOIL SHALL BE PITED, TRENCHED OR OTHERWISE SCARIFIED TO PROVIDE A PLACE FOR SEED TO LODGE AND GERMINATE.

APPLY AGRICULTURAL LIME AT A RATE OF 4000 LBS. PER ACRE. GRADED AREA REQUIRE LIME APPLICATION. FOR SOILS WITH VERY LOW FERTILITY, 500 TO 700 POUNDS OF 10-10-10 FERTILIZER OR EQUIVALENT PER ACRE SHALL BE APPLIED. FERTILIZER SHOULD BE APPLIED BEFORE LAND PREPARATION AND INCORPORATED WITH A DISK, RIPPER OR CHISEL.

SPECIES	PLANTING DATES	RATE	REMARK
ANNUAL RYEGRASS COVER, DO NOT MIX.	JAN THRU MID APRIL	40 LBS./ACRE	DENSE
BROWN TOP MILLET	APRIL THRU MID JULY	40 LBS./ACRE	QUICK
PEARL MILLET	MID APRIL THRU AUG.	50 LBS./ACRE	QUICK
RYE	MID AUG. THRU DEC.	168 LBS./ACRE	QUICK



ds1 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

PURPOSE: To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces. To reduce the presence of airborne substances which may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

CONDITIONS: This practice is applicable to areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on and off-site damage may occur without treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: A. TEMPORARY METHODS: Mulches: See standard Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Resins such as Curasol or Terralack should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations. Vegetative Cover: See standard Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding). Spray-on Adhesives: These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Barriers: Solid board fences, snowfences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion. Calcium Chloride: Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment. B. PERMANENT METHODS: Permanent Vegetation: See standard Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place. Topsoiling: This entails covering the surface with less erodible soil material. See standard Tp - Topsoiling. Stone: Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Cr-Construction Road Stabilization.

ds2 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

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CONDITIONS: This practice is applicable to areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on and off-site damage may occur without treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: A. TEMPORARY METHODS: Mulches: See standard Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Resins such as Curasol or Terralack should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations. Vegetative Cover: See standard Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding). Spray-on Adhesives: These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Barriers: Solid board fences, snowfences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion. Calcium Chloride: Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment. B. PERMANENT METHODS: Permanent Vegetation: See standard Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place. Topsoiling: This entails covering the surface with less erodible soil material. See standard Tp - Topsoiling. Stone: Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Cr-Construction Road Stabilization.

ds3 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

PURPOSE: To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces. To reduce the presence of airborne substances which may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

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METHOD AND MATERIALS: A. TEMPORARY METHODS: Mulches: See standard Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Resins such as Curasol or Terralack should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations. Vegetative Cover: See standard Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding). Spray-on Adhesives: These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Barriers: Solid board fences, snowfences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion. Calcium Chloride: Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment. B. PERMANENT METHODS: Permanent Vegetation: See standard Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place. Topsoiling: This entails covering the surface with less erodible soil material. See standard Tp - Topsoiling. Stone: Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Cr-Construction Road Stabilization.

Su QSWCC (TABLE 6-5.1) FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

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ds4 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH SODDING)

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

PURPOSE: To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces. To reduce the presence of airborne substances which may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

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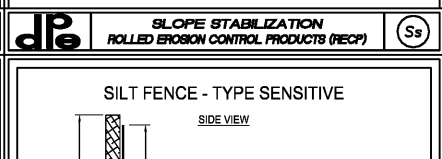
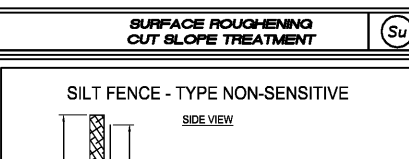
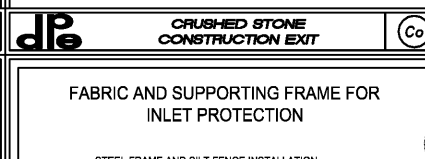
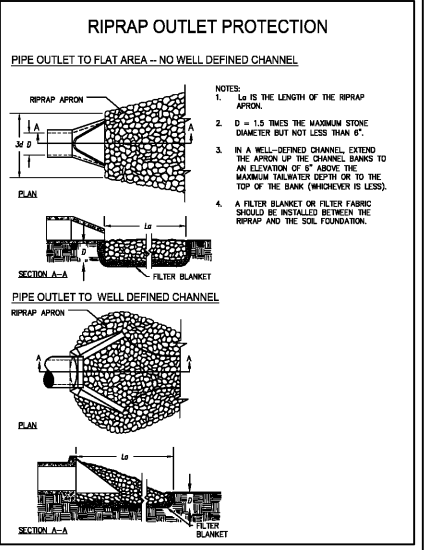
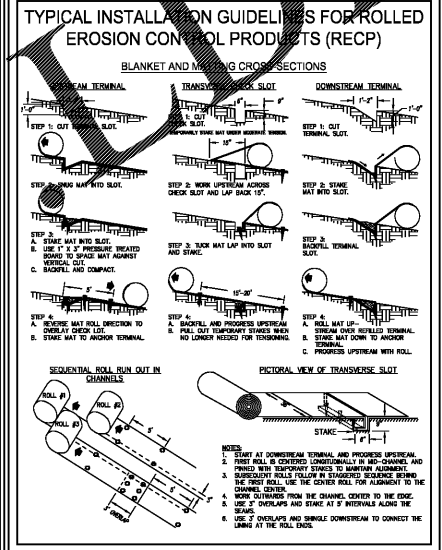
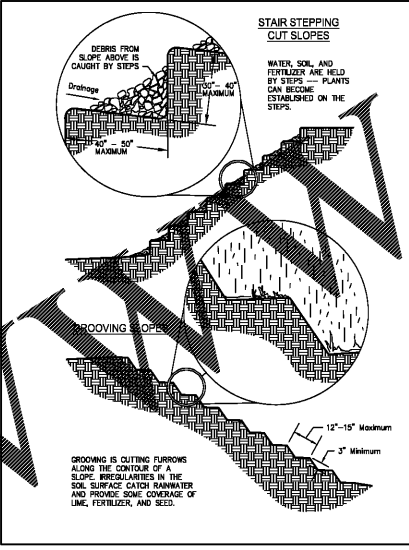
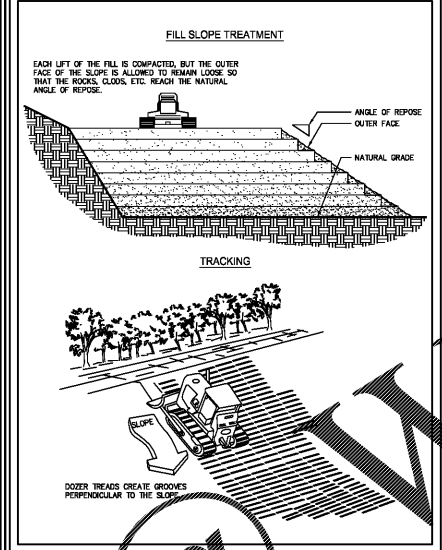
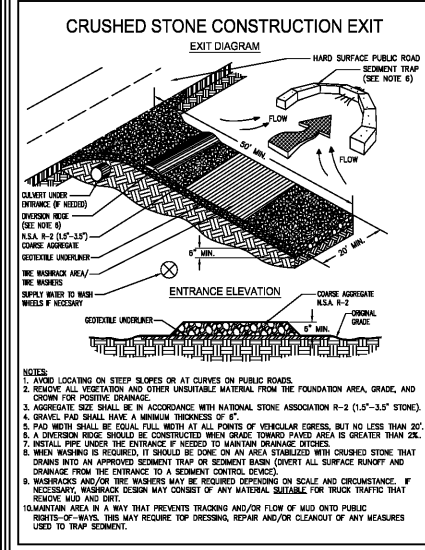
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Sd2-P CURB INLET FILTER "PIGS IN A-BLANKET"

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

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Sd2-F INLET SEDIMENT TRAP FILTER FABRIC WITH SUPPORTING FRAME

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Sd2-S INLET SEDIMENT TRAP "SOD INLET PROTECTION"

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

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Sd1-NS SEDIMENT BARRIERS "SILT FENCE - NON-SENSITIVE AREAS"

DEFINITION: Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

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Sd1-S SEDIMENT BARRIERS "SILT FENCE - SENSITIVE AREAS"

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