DURABLE SHRUBS AND GROUND COVERS FOR PERMANENT COVER

TABLE 6–5.3

GROUND COVERS INCLUDE A WIDE RANGE OF LOW-GROWING PLANTS PLANTED TOGETHER IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS TO COVER LARGE AREAS OF THE LANDSCAPE. GROUND COVERS GROW SLOWER THAN GRASSES. WEEDS ARE LIKELY TO COMPETE, ESPECIALLY THE FIRST YEAR. MAINTENANCE IS NEEDED TO INSURE SURVIVAL. THESE GROUND COVERS WILL NOT BE USED UNLESS PROPER MAINTENANCE IS PLANNED. MAINTAIN MULCH AT THREE-INCH THICKNESS UNTIL PLANTS PROVIDE ADEQUATE COVER.

FALL PLANTING IS ENCOURAGED BECAUSE THE NEED FOR CONSTANT WATERING IS REDUCED AND PLANTS HAVE TIME TO ESTABLISH NEW ROOTS BEFORE HOT WEATHER.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	PLANT SPACING	COMMENTS
ALBELIA	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	3–4 FT.	5 FT.	ALSO A PROSTRATE FORM 2 FEET HIGH. SUN, SEMI-SHADE. SEMI-EVERGREEN
CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE	GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS	LOW	3 FT.	VINE. YELLOW, TRUMPET-LIKE FLOWERS. HARDY, ONE OF BEST VINES. EVERGREEN. NATIVE TO GEORGIA.
CARPET BLUE	AJUGA REPTANS	2–4 IN.	3 FT.	NEEDS GOOD DRAINAGE, PARTIAL SHADE. BLUE OR WHITE FLOWERS. EVERGREEN
BEARBERRY COTONEASTER	COTONEASTER DAMMERI	2–4 FT.	3 FT.	WHITE FLOWERS, RED FRUIT. SUN. EVERGREEN
GROUND COVER COTONEASTER	COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIUS 'REPENS'	1–2 FT.	3 FT.	WHITE FLOWERS, RED FRUIT. SUN. EVERGREEN
ROCK COTONEASTER	COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS	1–2 FT.	3 FT.	SEMI-EVERGREEN. SUN.
VIRGINIA CREEPER	PARTHENOCISSUE QUINQUEFOLIA	LOW	3 FT.	RED IN FALL. VINE DECIDUOUS. NATIVE TO GEORGIA
DAYLILY	HEMEROCALLIS SPP.	2–3 FT.	3 FT.	MANY FLOWERS COLORS. FULL SUN. VERY HARDY.
ENGLISH IVY	HEDERA HELIX	LOW	5 FT.	SHADE ONLY. CLIMBS
COMPACTA HOLLY	LIEX CRENATA 'COMPACTA'	3–4 FT.	5 FT.	SUN, SEMI-SHADE
CHINESE HOLLY	LIEX CORNUTA 'ROTUNDA'	3–4 FT.	5 FT.	VERY DURABLE. SUN, SEMI-SHADE
DWARF BURFORD HOLLY	LIEX BURFORDII 'NANA'	5–8 FT.	8 FT.	
DWARF YAUPON HOLLY	LIEX VOMITORIA 'NANA'	3–4 FT.	5 FT.	VERY DURABLE. SUN, SEMI-SHADE
REPANDENS HOLLY	LEIX CRENATA 'REPANDENS'	2–3 FT.	5 FT.	SUN, SEMI-SHADE
ANDORRA JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS 'PLUMOSA'	2–3 FT.	5 FT.	EXCELLENT FOR SLOPES. SUN.
ANDORRA COMPACTA JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS 'PLUMOSA COMPACTA'	1–2 FT.	5 FT.	MORE COMPACT THAN ANDORA.
BLUE CHIP JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS 'BLUE CHIP'	8–10 FT.	4 FT.	
BLUE RUG JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS 'WILTONII'	4–6 FT.	3 FT.	VERY LOW. SUN.
PARSONS JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS DAVURICA 'EXPANSA' (SQUAMATA PARSONI)	18–24 FT.	5 FT.	ONE OF THE BEST GOOD WINTER COVER
PFITZER JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS 'PFITZERANA'	6–8 FT.	6 FT.	NEEDS ROOMS
PRINCE WALES JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS 'PRICE OF WALAS'	8–10 IN.	4 FT.	FEATHERY APPEARANCE.
SARGENT JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS 'SARGENTII'	1–2 FT.	5 FT.	FULL SUN. NEEDS GOOD DRAINAGE. GOOD WINTER COLOR
SHORE JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS CONFERTA	2–3 FT.	5 FT.	EMERALD SEA OF BLUE PACIFIC CULTIVARS ARE GOOD
LIRIOPE	LIRIOPE MUSCARI	8–10 FT.	3 FT.	
CREEPING LIRIOPE	LIRIOPE SPICATA	10–12 FT.	1 FT.	SPEADS BY RUNNERS.
BIG LEAF PERIWINKLE	VINCA MAJOR	12–15 IN.	4 FT.	LILAC FLOWERS IN SPRING. SEMI-SHADE
COMMON PERIWINKLE	VINCA MINOR	5–6 IN.	4 FT.	LAVENDER-BLUE FLOWERS IN SPRING SEMI-SHADE
CHEROKEE ROSE	ROSA LAEVIGATA	2 FT	5 FT.	RAMPANT GROWER. NOT FOR RESTRICTED SPACES. STATE FLOWER
MEMORIA ROSE	ROSA WEUCHURIANA	2 FT	5 FT.	RAMPANT GROWER.
ST. JOHNSWORT	HYPERICUM CALYCENUM	8–12 IN.	3 FT.	SEMI-SHADE
ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA	SPIREA BUMALDA	3–4 FT.	5 FT.	SUN.
THUNBERG SPIREA	SPIREA THINBERGII	3–4 FT.	5 FT.	SUN.

PERMANENT COVER

TABLE 6–4.1 COMPANION CROPS

TYPE OF SPECIES	APPLICATION TYPE	APPLICATION RATES PER ACRE	APPLICATION RATES PER 1000 SQ.FT.	RESOURCE AREA	PLANTING DATES BY RESOURCE AREAS (SOLID LINES INDICATE OPTIMUM DATES, DOTTED LINES INDICATE PERMISSIBLE BUT MARGINAL DATES.)	OPTIMUM PLANTING DATES	REMARKS
BAHIA, PENSACOLA (Paspalum Notatum)	ALONE OR WITH TEMPORARY COVER WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	60 lbs. 30 lbs.	1.4 lbs. 0.7 lbs.	P C		4/1 – 5/31 3/1 – 5/31	166,000 SEED PER POUND. LOW GROWING. SOD FORMING. SLOW TO ESTABLISH. WILL SPREAD INTO BERMUDA LAWNS. MIX WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA OR WEEPING LOVEGRASS.
BAHIA, WILMINGTON (Paspalum Notatum)	ALONE OR WITH TEMPORARY COVER WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	60 lbs. 30 lbs.	1.4 lbs. 0.7 lbs.	M–L P		3/15 – 5/31 3/1 – 5/31	166,000 SEED PER POUND. LOW GROWING. SOD FORMING. SLOW TO ESTABLISH. WILL SPREAD INTO BERMUDA LAWNS. MIX WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA OR WEEPING LOVEGRASS.
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon Dactylon) HULLED SEED	ALONE WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	10 lbs. 6 lbs.	0.2 lbs. 0.1 lbs.	P C		4/1 – 5/31 3/15 – 5/31	1,787,000 SEED PER POUND. QUICK COVER. LOW GROWING AND SOD FORMING. FULL SUN. GOOD FOR ATHLETIC FIELDS.
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon Dactylon) UNHULLED SEED	WITH TEMPORARY COVER WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	10 lbs. 6 lbs.	0.2 lbs. 0.1 lbs.	P C		10/1 – 2/28 11/1 – 1/31	PLANT WITH WINTER ANNUALS. PLANT WITH TALL FESCUE.
BERMUDA SPRIGS (Cynodon Dactylon)	SPRIG SOD PLUGS	40 cu.ft.	0.8 cu.ft.	M–L P C		4/15 – 6/15 4/1 – 6/15 4/1 – 5/31	1 cu.ft. = 650 SPRIGS (APPROX.). PLANT SOD PLUGS ON 3x3 FOOT GRID. USE COASTAL, COMMON, TIFT 44 IN ALL RESOURCE AREAS; TIFT 78 ONLY IN C, AND MIDLAND ONLY IN M–L.
CENTIPEDE (Eremochloa Ophiuroides)	BLOCK SOD ONLY	BLOCK SOD ONLY	BLOCK SOD ONLY	P C		11/1 – 5/31 11/1 – 5/31	DROUGHT TOLERANT. FULL SUN OR PARTIAL SHADE. EFFECTIVE IN CONCENTRATED FLOWS. IRRIGATION NEEDED UNTIL ESTABLISHED. DO NOT PLANT NEAR PASTURES. WINTERHARDY.
CROWNVETCH (Coronilla Varia)	WITH WINTER ANNUALS OR COOL SEASON GRASSES	15 lbs.	0.3 lbs.	M–L P		9/1 – 10/15 8/1 – 10/15	100,000 SEED PER POUND. DENSE GROWTH. DROUGHT TOLERANT AND FIRE RESISTANT. MIX WITH 30 POUNDS OF TALL FESCUE OR 15 POUNDS OF RYE. INOCULATE SEED WITH M INOCULANT. USE NORTH OF ATLANTA.
FESCUE, TALL (Festuca Arundinacea)	ALONE WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	50 lbs. 30 lbs.	1.1 lbs. 0.7 lbs.	M–L M–L P		3/1 – 4/15 8/15 – 10/15 9/1 – 10/15	227,000 SEED PER POUND. USE ALONE ONLY ON BETTER SITES. NOT FOR DROUGHTY SOILS. MIX WITH PERENNIAL LESPEDEZAS OR CROWNVETCH. APPLY TOPDRESSING IN SPRING FOLLOWING FALL PLANTINGS. NOT FOR HEAVY USE AREAS (e.g. ATHLETIC FEILDS).
LESPEDEZA, SERICEA (Lespedeza Cuneata) SCARIFIED	ALONE	60 lbs.	1.4 lbs.	M–L P C		4/1 – 5/31 3/15 – 5/31 3/1 – 5/15	350,000 SEED PER POUND. WIDELY ADAPTED. LOW MAINTENANCE. MIX WITH WEEPING LOVEGRASS, COMMON BERMUDA, BAHIA, OR TALL FESCUE. SLOW TO DEVELOP SOLID STANDS. TAKES 2 TO 3 YEARS TO BECOME FULLY ESTABLISHED. EXCELLENT ON ROADBANKS. INOCULATE SEED WITH EL INOCULANT.
LESPEDEZA, SERICEA (Lespedeza Cuneata) UNSCARIFIED	ALONE	75 lbs.	1.7 lbs.	M–L P C		9/1 – 2/28 9/1 – 2/28 9/1 – 2/28	
LESPEDEZA, SERICEA (Lespedeza Cuneata) SEED BEARING HAY	ALONE	3 TONS	138 lbs.	M–L P C		10/1 – 2/28 10/1 – 1/31 10/15 – 1/15	CUT WHEN SEED IS MATURE BUT BEFORE IT SHATTERS. ADD TALL FESCUE OR WINTER ANNUALS.
LESPEDEZA, AMBRO VIRGATA OR APPALOW (Lespedeza Virgata or Cuneata G. Don) SCARIFIED	ALONE	60 lbs.	1.4 lbs.	M–L P C		4/1 – 5/31 3/15 – 5/31 3/1 – 5/15	300,000 SEED PER POUND. HEIGHT OF GROWTH IS 18 TO 24 INCHES. ADVANTAGEOUS IN URBAN AREAS. SPREADING-TYPE GROWTH. MIX WITH WEEPING LOVEGRASS, COMMON BERMUDA, BAHIA, TALL FESCUE OR WINTER ANNUALS. DO NOT MIX WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA. SLOW TO DEVELOP SOLID STANDS. INOCULATE WITH EL INOCULANT.
LESPEDEZA, AMBRO VIRGATA OR APPALOW (Lespedeza Virgata or Cuneata G. Don) UNSCARIFIED	ALONE	75 lbs.	1.7 lbs.	M–L P C		9/1 – 2/28 9/1 – 2/28 9/1 – 2/28	
LESPEDEZA, SHRUB (Lespedeza bicolor) (Lespedeza thunbergii)	PLANTS ONLY	PLANTS ONLY	PLANTS ONLY	M–L P C		10/1 – 3/31 11/1 – 3/15 11/15 – 2/28	PLANT ON 3x3 FOOT GRID. PROVIDE WILDLIFE FOOD AND COVER.
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING (Eragrostis Curvula)	ALONE WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	4 lbs. 2 lbs.	0.1 lbs. 0.05 lbs.	M–L P C		4/1 – 5/31 3/15 – 5/31 3/1 – 5/31	1,500,000 SEED PER POUND. QUICK COVER. DROUGHT TOLERANT. GROWS WELL WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA ON ROADBANKS.
MAIDENCANE (Panicum Hemitomon)	SPRIGS ONLY	SPRIGS ONLY	SPRIGS ONLY	M–L P C		2/1 – 3/31 2/1 – 3/31 2/1 – 3/31	PLANT AT 2x3 FOOT SPACING. FOR VERY WET SITES. MAY CLOG CHANNELS. DIG SPRIGS FROM LOCAL SOURCES. USE ALONG RIVER BANKS AND SHORELINES.
PANICGRASS, ATLANTIC OR COASTAL (Panicum Amarumvar. Amarulum)	ALONE	20 lbs.	0.5 lbs.	P C		3/1 – 4/30 3/1 – 4/30	GROWS WELL ON COASTAL SAND DUNES, BORROW AREAS, AND GRAVEL PITS. PROVIDES WINTER COVER FOR WILDLIFE. MIX WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA EXCEPT ON SAND DUNES.
REED CANARY GRASS (Phalaris Arundinacea)	ALONE WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	50 lbs. 30 lbs.	1.1 lbs. 0.7 lbs.	M–L P		8/15 – 10/15 9/1 – 10/15	GROWS SIMILAR TO TALL FESCUE.
SUNFLOWER, 'AZTEC' MAXIMILLIAN (Helianthus Maximilliani)	ALONE	10 lbs.	0.2 lbs.	M–L P C		4/15 – 5/31 4/15 – 5/31 4/1 – 5/31	227,000 SEED PER POUND. MIX WITH WEEPING LOVEGRASS OR OTHER LOW-GROWING GRASSES OR LEGUMES.
KUDZU (Pueraria Thumbergiana)	PLANTS OR CROWNS	PLANTS OR CROWNS	PLANTS OR CROWNS	M–L P C		1/1 – 3/15 1/1 – 3/15 1/1 – 3/15	PLANT AT 3 TO 7 FOOT SPACING. RAPID AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL. WILL CLIMB. VERIFY WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION PRIOR TO USE.

TREES FOR EROSION CONTROL

TABLE 6–5.4

SITE	SOIL MATERIAL	COMMON SOILS	PLANTING TREE SPECIES 1/	SPACING	PLANTING DATES 3/
BORROW AREAS, 12/1–3/15 GRADED AREAS, AND SPOIL MATERIAL	SANDY	LAKELAND, TROUP	LOBLOLLY PINE (PINUS TAEDA) LONGLEAF PINE (PINUS PALUSTRIS)	(2)	M–L,P 12/1–3/15 C 12/1–3/1
	LOAMY	ORANGEBURG, TIFTON	LOBLOLLY PINE SLASH PINE		M–L,P 12/1–3/15 C 12/1–3/1
	CLAY	CECIL FACEVILLE	LOBLOLLY PINE SLASH PINE VIRGINIA PINE (PINUS VIRGINIANA)		M–L,P 12/1–3/15 C 12/1–3/1
STREAMBANKS ALL 11/15–3/15			WILLOWS 4/ (SALIX SPECIES)	2 FT X 2 FT	

(1) OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS LISTED ON TABLE 6–5.3 MAY BE INTERPLANTED WITH THE PINES FOR IMPROVED WILDLIFE BENEFITS.

(2)

TYPE OF PLANTING	TREE SPACING	NO. OF TREES PER ACRE
TREES ALONE	4 FT. X 4 FT.	2722
TREES IN COMBINATION WITH GRASSES AND/OR OTHER PLANTS	6 FT. X 6 FT.	1210

(3) FERTILIZATION OF COMPANION CROP IS AMPLE FOR THIS SPECIES.

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 6–5.1

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR N–P–K	EQUIVALENT	N TOP DRESSING RATE
1. COOL SEASON GRASSES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6–12–12 6–12–12 10–10–10	1500 LBS./AC. 1000 LBS./AC. 400 LBS./AC.	50–100 LBS./AC. 1/2/ – 30
2. COOL SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6–12–12 0–10–10 0–10–10	1500 LBS./AC. 1000 LBS./AC. 400 LBS./AC.	0–50 LBS./AC. 1/ – –
3. GROUND COVERS	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	10–10–10 10–10–10 10–10–10	1500 LBS./AC. 1000 LBS./AC. 400 LBS./AC.	– – –
4. PINE SEEDINGS	FIRST	20–10–5	ONE 21–GRAM PELLET PER SEEDING PLACED IN THE CLOSING HOLE	–
5. SHURB LESPEDEZA	FIRST MAINTENANCE	0–10–10 0–10–10	700 LBS./AC. 700 LBS./AC.	–
6. TEMPORARY COVER CROPS SEEDED ALONE	FIRST	10–10–10	500 LBS./AC.	30 LBS./AC. 5/
7. WARM SEASON GRASSES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6–12–12 6–12–12 10–10–10	1500 LBS./AC. 800 LBS./AC. 400/250 LBS./AC.	50–100 LBS./AC. 2/ 6/ 50–100 LBS./AC 2/ 30 LBS./AC.
8. WARM SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6–12–12 0–10–10 0–10–10	1500 LBS./AC. 1000 LBS./AC. 400 LBS./AC.	50 LBS./AC. 6/

(1) APPLY IN SPRING FOLLOWING SEEDING.
(2) APPLY IN SPLIT APPLICATIONS WHEN HIGH RATES ARE USED.
(3) APPLY IN 3 SPLIT APPLICATIONS.
(4) APPLY WHEN PLANTS ARE PRUNED.
(5) APPLY TO GRASS SPECIES ONLY.
(6) APPLY WHEN PLANTS GROW TO A HEIGHT OF 2 TO 4 INCHES.

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DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT SEEDING)

MULCHING

- MULCH IS REQUIRED FOR ALL PERMANENT VEGETATION APPLICATIONS.
- STRAW OR HAY MULCH WILL BE SPREAD UNIFORMLY WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER SEEDING AND/OR PLANTING.
- MULCH SHALL BE USED AS A BEDDING MATERIAL TO CONSERVE MOISTURE AND CONTROL WEEDS IN NURSERIES, ORNAMENTAL BEDS, AROUND SHRUBS, AND ON BARE AREAS ON LAWNS.
- THE MULCH MAY BE SPREAD BY BLOWER-TYPE SPREADING EQUIPMENT, OTHER SPREADING EQUIPMENT OR BY HAND.
- MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED TO COVER 75% OF THE SOIL SURFACE.
- WOOD CELLULOSE OR WOOD FIBER MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED UNIFORMLY WITH HYDRAULIC SEEDING EQUIPMENT.
- SELECT THE MULCHING MATERIAL BEST SUITED OR AS OUTLINED IN PLAN.
- DRY STRAW OR DRY HAY OF GOOD QUALITY AND FREE OF WEED SEEDS CAN BE USED. DRY STRAW SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE. DRY HAY SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 2 1/2 TONS PER ACRE. BOTH SHALL BE APPLIED TO ACHIEVE 4 TO 6 INCHES OF THICKNESS.
- WOOD CELLULOSE MULCH OR WOOD PULP FIBER SHALL BE USED WITH HYDRAULIC SEEDING. IT SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 500 POUNDS PER ACRE TO ACHIEVE 4 TO 6 INCHES OF THICKNESS. DRY STRAW OR DRY HAY SHALL BE THEN BE APPLIED AFTER HYDRAULIC SEEDING.
- WOOD CELLULOSE AND WOOD PULP FIBERS SHALL NOT CONTAIN GERMINATION OR GROWTH INHIBITING FACTORS. THEY SHALL BE EVENLY DISPERSED WHEN AGITATED IN WATER. THE FIBERS SHALL CONTAIN A DYE TO ALLOW VISUAL METERING AND AID IN UNIFORM APPLICATION DURING SEEDING.
- HYDRAULIC SEEDING ON SLOPES 3/4:1 OR STEEPER SHALL USE 1,000 POUNDS OF WOOD CELLULOSE OR WOOD PULP FIBER, WHICH INCLUDES A TACKIFIER.
- SERICEA LESPEDEZA HAY CONTAINING MATURE SEED CAN BE USED AND SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF THREE TONS PER ACRE.
- PINE STRAW OR PINE BARK CAN BE USED AND SHALL BE APPLIED AT A THICKNESS OF 3 TO 5 INCHES FOR BEDDING PURPOSES. THIS IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR SEEDED AREAS. OTHER SUITABLE MATERIALS IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY MAY BE USED WHERE ORNAMENTALS OR OTHER GROUND COVERS ARE PLANTED.
- WHEN USING TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR BLOCK SOD, MULCH IS NOT REQUIRED.
- BITUMINOUS TREATED ROVING MAY BE APPLIED ON PLANTED AREAS ON SLOPES, IN DITCHES OR DRY WATERWAYS TO PREVENT EROSION. BITUMINOUS TREATED ROVING SHALL BE APPLIED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER AN AREA HAS BEEN PLANTED. APPLICATION RATES AND MATERIALS MUST MEET GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SPECIFICATIONS.

ANCHORING MULCH

- STRAW OR HAY MULCH SHALL BE ANCHORED IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION.
- MULCH ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 3% SHOULD BE ANCHORED WITH EMULSIFIED ASPHALT (GRADE AE–5OR SS–1) OR OTHER SUITABLE TACKIFIER.
- WOOD WASTE ON SLOPES FLATTER THAN 3:1 (33%) DO NOT NEED ANCHORING.
- STRAW OR HAY MULCH CAN BE PRESSED INTO THE SOIL WITH A DISK HARROW WITH THE DISK SET STRAIGHT OR WITH A SPECIAL "PACKER DISK". DISKS MAY BE SMOOTH OR SERRATED AND SHOULD BE 20 INCHES OR MORE IN DIAMETER AND 8 TO 12 INCHES APART. THE EDGES OF THE DISK SHOULD BE DULL ENOUGH NOT TO CUT THE MULCH BUT TO PRESS IT INTO THE SOIL LEAVING MUCH OF IT IN AN ERECT POSITION.
- STRAW OR HAY MULCH SPREAD WITH SPECIAL BLOWER-TYPE EQUIPMENT MAY BE ANCHORED WITH EMULSIFIED ASPHALT (GRADE SS–1H OR CSS–1H). THE ASPHALT EMULSION SHALL BE SPRAYED ONTO THE MULCH AS IT IS EJECTED FROM THE MACHINE OR SPRAYED ON THE MULCH IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING MULCH APPLICATION WHEN STRAW OR HAY IS SPREAD BY METHODS OTHER THAN SPECIAL BLOWER EQUIPMENT.
- EMULSIFIED ASPHALT SHALL BE APPLIED AS A MIXTURE OF 100 GALLONS OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT AND 100 GALLONS OF WATER PER TON OF MULCH.
- TACKIFERS AND BINDERS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR EMULSIFIED ASPHALT. SYNTHETIC TACKIFERS OR BINDERS APPROVED BY GDOT SHALL BE APPLIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MULCH IS SPREAD. SYNTHETIC TACKIFERS SHALL BE MIXED AND APPLIED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
- RYE OR WHEAT CAN BE INCLUDED WITH FALL AND WINTER PLANTINGS TO STABILIZE THE MULCH. THEY SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-HALF BUSHEL PER ACRE.
- PLASTIC MESH OR NETTING WITH MESH NO LARGER THAN ONE INCH BY ONE INCH MAY BE NEEDED TO ANCHOR STRAW OR HAY MULCH ON UNSTABLE SOILS AND CONCENTRATED FLOW AREAS. THESE MATERIALS SHALL BE INSTALLED AND ANCHORED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
- NETTING OF THE APPROPRIATE SIZE SHALL BE USED TO ANCHOR WOOD WASTE. OPENINGS OF THE NETTING SHALL NOT BE LARGER THAN THE AVERAGE SIZE FOR THE WOOD WASTE CHIPS.

PLANTING

HYDRAULIC SEEDING

- MIX THE SEED (INNOCULATED IF NEEDED), FERTILIZER, AND WOOD CELLULOSE OR WOOD PULP FIBER MULCH WITH WATER AND APPLY IN A SLURRY UNIFORMLY OVER THE AREA TO BE TREATED.
- APPLY WITHIN ONE HOUR AFTER THE MIXTURE IS MADE.

CONVENTIONAL SEEDING

- SEEDING WILL BE DONE ON A FRESHLY PREPARED AND FIRMED SEEDBED.
- FOR BROADCAST PLANTING, USE A CULTIPACKER-SEEDER, DRILL, ROTARY SEEDER, OTHER MECHANICAL SEEDER, OR HAND SEEDING TO DISTRIBUTE THE SEED UNIFORMLY OVER THE AREA TO BE TREATED.
- COVER THE SEED LIGHTLY WITH 1/8 TO 1/4 INCH OF SOIL FOR SMALL SEED AND 1/2 TO 1 INCH FOR LARGE SEED WHEN USING A CULTIPACKER OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT.

NO-TILL SEEDING

- NO-TILL SEEDING IS PERMISSIBLE INTO ANNUAL COVER CROPS WHEN PLANTING IS DONE FOLLOWING MATURITY OF THE COVER CROP OF IF THE TEMPORARY COVER STAND IS SPARSE ENOUGH TO ALLOW ADEQUATE GROWTH OF THE PERMANENT (PERENNIAL) SPECIES.
- NO-TILL SEEDING SHALL BE DONE WITH APPROPRIATE NO-TILL SEEDING EQUIPMENT.
- THE SEED MUST BE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED AND PLANTED AT THE PROPER DEPTH.

INDIVIDUAL PLANTS

- SHRUBS, VINES AND SPRIGS MAY BE PLANTED WITH APPROPRIATE PLANTERS OR HAND TOOLS.
- PINE TREES SHALL BE PLANTED MANUALLY IN THE SUBSOIL FURROW.
- EACH PLANT SHALL BE SET IN A MANNER THAT WILL AVOID CROWDING THE ROOTS.
- NURSERY STOCK PLANTS SHALL BE PLANTED AT THE SAME DEPTH OR SLIGHTLY DEEPER THAN THEY GREW AT THE NURSERY.
- THE TIPS OF VINES AND SPRIGS MUST BE AT OR SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.
- WHERE INDIVIDUAL HOLES ARE DUG, FERTILIZER SHALL BE PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE HOLE, TWO INCHES OF SOIL SHALL BE ADDED AND THE PLANT SHALL BE SET IN THE HOLE.
- UTILIZE LANDSCAPE PLAN AND DETAILS WHERE APPLICABLE.

SEEDBED PREPARATION

- SEEDBED PREPARATION MAY NOT BE REQUIRED WHERE HYDRAULIC SEEDING AND FERTILIZING EQUIPMENT IS TO BE USED.
- WHEN CONVENTIONAL SEEDING IS TO BE USED, SEEDBED PREPARATION WILL BE DONE AS FOLLOWS:

BROADCAST PLANTINGS

- TILLAGE AT A MINIMUM, SHALL ADEQUATELY LOOSEN THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 4 TO 6 INCHES; ALLEVIATE COMPACTION; INCORPORATE LIME AND FERTILIZER; SMOOTH AND FIRM THE SOIL; ALLOW FOR THE PROPER PLACEMENT OF SEED, SPRIGS, OR PLANTS; AND ALLOW FOR THE ANCHORING OF STRAW OR HAY MULCH IF DISK IS TO BE USED.
- TILLAGE MAY BE DONE WITH ANY SUITABLE EQUIPMENT.
- TILLAGE SHOULD BE DONE ON THE CONTOUR WHERE FEASIBLE.
- ON SLOPES TOO STEEP FOR THE SAFE OPERATION OF TILLAGE EQUIPMENT, THE SOIL SURFACE SHALL BE PITTED OR TRENCHED ACROSS THE SLOPE WITH APPROPRIATE HAND TOOLS TO PROVIDE TWO PLACES 6 TO 8 INCHES APART IN WHICH SEED MAY LODGE AND GERMINATE. HYDRAULIC SEEDING MAY ALSO BE USED.

INDIVIDUAL PLANTS

- WHERE INDIVIDUAL PLANTS ARE TO BE SET, THE SOIL SHALL BE PREPARED BY EXCAVATING HOLES, OPENING FURROWS, OR DIBBLE PLANTING.
- FOR NURSERY STOCK PLANTS, HOLES SHALL BE LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE ROOTS WITHOUT CROWDING.
- WHERE PINE SEEDLINGS ARE TO BE PLANTED, SUBSOIL UNDER THE ROW 36 INCHES DEEP ON THE CONTOUR FOUR TO SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO PLANTING. SUBSOILING SHOULD BE DONE WHEN THE SOIL IS DRY, PREFERABLY IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER.

INNOCULANTS

- ALL LEGUME SEED SHALL BE INOCULATED WITH APPROPRIATE NITROGEN-FIXING BACTERIA. THE INNOCULANT SHALL BE A PURE CULTURE PREPARED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE SEED SPECIES AND USED WITHIN THE DATES ON THE CONTAINER.
- A MIXING MEDIUM RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER SHALL BE USED TO BOND THE INNOCULANT TO THE SEED. FOR CONVENTIONAL SEEDING, USE TWICE THE AMOUNT OF INNOCULANT RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. FOR HYDRAULIC SEEDING, FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT OF INNOCULANT RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER SHALL BE USED.
- ALL INOCULATED SEED SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN AND HIGH TEMPERATURES AND SHALL BE PLANTED THE SAME DAY INOCULATED. NO INOCULATED SEED SHALL REMAIN IN THE HYDROSEEDER LONGER THAN ONE HOUR.

MAINTENANCE

- RE-SEED AREAS WHERE AN ADEQUATE STAND OF VEGETATION FAILS TO EMERGE OR WHERE A POOR STAND EXISTS.
- ENSURE MINIMUM OF 70% COVERAGE OF ALL EXPOSED EARTH IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE FINAL STABILIZATION.
- APPLY ONE TON OF AGRICULTURAL LIME EVERY 4–6 YEARS OR AS INDICATED BY SOIL TESTS.
- FERTILIZE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOIL TESTS OR AS SHOWN IN TABLE 6–5.1 FOR SECOND YEAR AND MAINTENANCE RATES.
- MOW BERMUDA AND BAHIA AS DESIRED. MOW SERICEA LESPEDEZA ONLY AFTER FROST TO ENSURE SEEDS ARE MATURE.
- MAINTAIN 6" OR MORE OF TOP GROWTH. NOTE THAT MOWING TOO CLOSE TO THE ROOTS WILL STUNT ROOT GROWTH FOR A PERIOD OF TIME.
- IRRIGATION WILL BE APPLIED AT A RATE THAT WILL NOT CAUSE RUNOFF.

PLANT SELECTION

- REFER TO TABLES 6–4.1, 6–5.2, 6–5.3 AND 6–5.4 FOR APPROVED SPECIES.
- SPECIES NOT LISTED SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE STATE RESOURCE CONSERVATIONIST OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE BEFORE THEY ARE USED.
- PLANTS SHALL BE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF SPECIES CHARACTERISTICS, SITE AND SOIL CONDITIONS, PLANNED USE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE AREA; TIME OF YEAR OF PLANTING, METHOD OF PLANTING; AND THE NEEDS AND DESIRES OF THE LAND USER.
- SOME PERENNIAL SPECIES ARE EASILY ESTABLISHED AND CAN BE PLANTED ALONE (e.g. COMMON BERMUDA, TALL FESCUE, WEEPING LOVEGRASS).
- OTHER PERENNIALS, ARE SLOW TO BECOME ESTABLISHED AND SHOULD BE PLANTED WITH ANOTHER PERENNIAL SPECIES (e.g. BAHIA GRASS AND SERICEA LESPEDEZA).
- PLANTING WITH COMPANION SPECIES WILL PROVIDE QUICK COVER AND AMPLE SOIL PROTECTION UNTIL THE TARGET PERENNIAL SPECIES BECOMES ESTABLISHED.
- COMMON SEEDING COMBINATIONS ARE:
  1. WEEPING LOVEGRASS WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA (SCARIFIED).
  2. TALL FESCUE WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA (UNSCARIFIED).
- PLANT SELECTION MAY ALSO INCLUDE ANNUAL COMPANION CROPS. ANNUAL COMPANION CROPS SHOULD BE USED ONLY WHEN THE PERENNIAL SPECIES ARE NOT PLANTED DURING THEIR OPTIMUM PLANTING PERIOD (e.g. BROWN TOP MILLET WITH COMMON BERMUDA IN MID-SUMMER).
- CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN SELECTING COMPANION CROP SPECIES AND SEEDING RATES BECAUSE ANNUAL CROPS WILL COMPETE WITH PERENNIAL SPECIES FOR WATER, NUTRIENTS, AND GROWING SPACE.
- A HIGH SEEDING RATE OF THE COMPANION CROP MAY PREVENT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PERENNIAL SPECIES.
- RYEGRASS SHALL NOT BE USED IN ANY SEEDING MIXTURES CONTAINING PERENNIAL SPECIES DUE TO ITS ABILITY TO OUT-COMPETE DESIRED SPECIES CHOSEN FOR PERMANENT PERENNIAL COVER.

SEED QUALITY (PLS)

- THE TERM "PURE LIVE SEED" IS USED TO EXPRESS THE QUALITY OF SEED AND IS NOT SHOWN ON THE LABEL.
- PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE SEEDS THAT ARE PURE AND WILL GERMINATE.
- INFORMATION ON PERCENT GERMINATION AND PURITY CAN BE FOUND ON SEED TAGS.
- PLS IS DETERMINED BY MULTIPLYING THE PERCENT OF PURE SEED WITH THE PERCENT OF GERMINATION
- I.E.: (PLS = % GERMINATION X % PURITY)

  EXAMPLE:

  COMMON BERMUDA SEED
  70% GERMINATION, 80% PURITY

  PLS = 70% GERMINATION X 80% PURITY

  PLS = 56%
- THE PERCENT OF PLS HELPS YOU DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF SEED YOU NEED BY DIVIDING THE APPLICATION RATE BY THE PLS AND TIMES 100.
- I.E.: (BULK RATE = APPLICATION RATE : PLS X 100)

  EXAMPLE:

  IF THE SEEDING RATE IS 10 POUNDS AND THE PLS IS 56 %, THE BULK APPLICATION RATE IS:

  10 LBS./ACRE : 56% PLS X 100 = 17.9 LBS/ACRE

  YOU WOULD NEED TO APPLY 17.9 LBS/ACRE TO PROVIDE 10 LBS/ACRE OF PURE LIVE SEED.
- APPLICATION RATES SHOWN DO NOT ACCOUNT FOR INCREASES NEEDED DUE TO PLS.
- ACTUAL APPLICATION RATES REQUIRED ON SITE WILL NEED TO BE ADJUSTED BASED ON SEED BAGS BEING USED.

WILDLIFE PLANTINGS

COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE PLANTS BENEFICIAL TO WILDLIFE SPECIES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

MAST BEARING TREES

- BEECH, BLACK CHERRY, BLACKGUM, CHESTNUT, CHINKAPIN, HACKBERRY, HICKORY, HONEY LOCUST, NATIVE OAK, PERSIMMON, SAWTOOTH OAK AND SWEETGUM.
- ALL TREES THAT PRODUCE NUTS OR FRUITS ARE FAVORED BY MANY GAME SPECIES. HICKORY PROVIDES NUTS USED MAINLY BY SQUIRRELS AND BEAR.

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES

- BAYBERRY, BICOLOR LESPEDEZA, CRABAPPLE, DOGWOOD, HUCKLEBERRY OR NATIVE BLUEBERRY, MOUNTAIN LAUREL, NATIVE HOLLY, RED CEDAR, RED MULBERRY, SUMAC, WAX MYRTLE, WILD PLUM AND BLACKBERRY.
- PLANT IN PATCHES WITHOUT TALL TREES TO DEVELOP STABLE SHRUB COMMUNITIES.
- ALL PRODUCE FRUITS USED BY MANY KINDS OF WILDLIFE, EXCEPT FOR LESPEDEZA WHICH PRODUCES SEEDS USED BY QUAIL AND SONGBIRDS.

GRASSES, LEGUMES, VINES AND TEMPORARY COVER

- BAHIAGRASS, BERMUDAGRASS, GRASS-LEGUME MIXTURES, PARTRIDGE PEA, ANNUAL LESPEDEZA, ORCHARDGRASS (FOR MOUNTAINS), BROWNTOP MILLET (FOR TEMPORARY COVER), AND NATIVE GRAPES.
- PROVIDES HERBACEOUS COVER IN CLEARINGS FOR GAME BIRD BROOD-REARING HABITAT.
- APPROPRIATE LEGUMES SUCH AS VETCHES, CLOVERS, AND LESPEDEZAS MAY BE MIXED WITH GRASSES BUT THEY WILL DIE OUT AFTER A FEW YEARS.

LIME AND FERTILIZER RATES AND ANALYSIS

- AGRICULTURAL LIME IS REQUIRED AT THE RATE OF ONE TO TWO TONS PER ACRE UNLESS SOIL TESTS INDICATE OTHERWISE.
- GRADED AREAS REQUIRE LIME APPLICATION.
- IF LIME IS APPLIED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF PLANTING PERMANENT PERENNIAL VEGETATION, ADDITIONAL LIME IS NOT REQUIRED.
- AGRICULTURAL LIME SHALL BE WITHIN THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
- LIME SPREAD BY CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE "GROUND LIMESTONE". GROUND LIMESTONE IS CALCITIC OR DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE GROUND SO THAT 90 PERCENT OF THE MATERIAL WILL PASS THROUGH A 10–MESH SIEVE, NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT WILL PASS THROUGH A 50–MESH SIEVE AND NOT LESS THAN 25 PERCENT WILL PASS THROUGH A 100–MESH SIEVE.
- AGRICULTURAL LIME SPREAD BY HYDRAULIC SEEDING EQUIPMENT SHALL BE "FINELY GROUND LIMESTONE." FINELY GROUND LIMESTONE IS CALCITIC OR DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE GROUND SO THAT 98 PERCENT OF THE MATERIAL WILL PASS THROUGH A 20–MESH SIEVE AND NOT LESS THAN 70 PERCENT WILL PASS THROUGH A 100–MESH SIEVE.
- IT IS DESIRABLE TO USE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE IN THE SAND HILLS, SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN AND ATLANTIC COAST FLATWOODS MLRAS.
- AGRICULTURAL LIME IS GENERALLY NOT REQUIRED WHERE ONLY TREES ARE PLANTED.
- INITIAL FERTILIZATION, NITROGEN, TOPDRESSING, AND MAINTENANCE FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH SPECIES OR COMBINATION OF SPECIES ARE LISTED IN TABLE 6–5.1.

LIME AND FERTILIZER APPLICATION

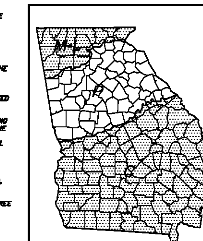
- WHEN HYDRAULIC SEEDING EQUIPMENT IS USED, THE INITIAL FERTILIZER SHALL BE MIXED WITH SEED, INNOCULANT (IF NEEDED), AND WOOD CELLULOSE OR WOOD PULP FIBER MULCH AND APPLIED IN A SLURRY.
- THE INNOCULANT, IF NEEDED, SHALL BE MIXED WITH THE SEED PRIOR TO BEING PLACED INTO THE HYDRAULIC SEEDER.
- THE SLURRY MIXTURE WILL BE AGITATED DURING APPLICATION TO KEEP THE INGREDIENTS THOROUGHLY MIXED. THE MIXTURE WILL BE SPREAD UNIFORMLY OVER THE AREA WITHIN ONE HOUR AFTER BEING PLACED IN THE HYDROSEEDER.
- FINELY GROUND LIMESTONE WILL BE MIXED WITH WATER AND APPLIED IMMEDIATELY AFTER MULCHING IS COMPLETED OR IN COMBINATION WITH THE TOP DRESSING.
- WHEN CONVENTIONAL PLANTING IS TO BE DONE, LIME AND FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLIED UNIFORMLY IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAYS:
  1. APPLY BEFORE LAND PREPARATION SO THAT IT WILL BE MIXED WITH THE SOIL DURING SEEDBED PREPARATION.
  2. MIX WITH THE SOIL USED TO FILL THE HOLES, DISTRIBUTE IN FURROWS.
  3. BROADCAST AFTER STEEP SURFACES ARE SCARIFIED, PITTED OR TRENCHED.
  4. A FERTILIZER PELLET SHALL BE PLACED AT ROOT DEPTH IN THE CLOSING HOLE BESIDE EACH PINE TREE SEEDLING.

GRADING AND SHAPING

- GRADING AND SHAPING MAY NOT BE REQUIRED WHERE HYDRAULIC SEEDING AND FERTILIZING EQUIPMENT IS TO BE USED.
- VERTICAL BANKS SHALL BE SLOPED TO ENABLE PLANT ESTABLISHMENT.
- WHEN CONVENTIONAL SEEDING AND FERTILIZING ARE TO BE DONE, GRADE AND SHAPE WHERE FEASIBLE AND PRACTICAL, SO THAT EQUIPMENT CAN BE USED SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY DURING SEEDBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCHING AND MAINTENANCE OF THE VEGETATION.
- CONCENTRATIONS OF WATER THAT WILL CAUSE EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSION SHALL BE DIVERTED TO A SAFE OUTLET.
- DIVERSIONS AND OTHER TREATMENT PRACTICES SHALL CONFORM WITH THE APPROPRIATE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

INSTALLATION

- THIS PRACTICE SHALL BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY TO ROUGH GRADED AREAS THAT WILL BE UNDISTURBED FOR LONGER THAN SIX MONTHS
- THIS PRACTICE OR SODDING SHALL BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY TO ALL AREAS AT FINAL GRADE.
- FINAL STABILIZATION MEANS THAT ALL SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, AND THAT FOR UNPAVED AREAS AND AREAS NOT COVERED BY PERMANENT STRUCTURES, AT LEAST 70% OF THE SOIL SURFACE IS UNIFORMLY COVERED IN PERMANENT VEGETATION OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT STABILIZATION MEASURES (SUCH AS THE USE OF RIP RAP, GABIONS, PERMANENT MULCHES OR GEOTEXTILES).
- PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL CONSIST OF: GRASSES, PLANTED TREES, SHRUBS, PERENNIAL VINES; A CROP OF PERENNIAL VEGETATION APPROPRIATE FOR THE REGION SUCH THAT WITHIN THE GROWING SEASON A 70% COVERAGE BY PERENNIAL VEGETATION SHALL BE ACHIEVED.
- FINAL STABILIZATION APPLIES TO EACH PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION.
- FOR LINEAR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ON LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL OR SILVICULTURAL PURPOSES, FINAL STABILIZATION MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY STABILIZING THE DISTURBED LAND FOR ITS AGRICULTURAL OR SILVICULTURAL USE.
- UNTIL THE STANDARD OF FINAL STABILIZATION IS SATISFIED AND PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES AND FACILITIES ARE OPERATIONAL, INTERIM STABILIZATION MEASURES AND TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL NOT BE REMOVED.
- PERMANENT PERENNIAL VEGETATION IS TO BE USED TO PROVIDE A PROTECTIVE COVER FOR EXPOSED AREAS INCLUDING CUTS, FILLS, DAMS, AND OTHER DENUDED AREAS.
- USE CONVENTIONAL PLANTING METHODS WHERE POSSIBLE.
- WHEN MIXED PLANTINGS ARE DONE DURING MARGINAL PLANTING PERIODS, COMPANION CROPS SHALL BE USED.
- NO-TILL PLANTING IS EFFECTIVE WHEN PLANTING IS DONE FOLLOWING A SUMMER OR WINTER ANNUAL COVER CROP. (e.g. SERICEA LESPEDEZA PLANTED NO-TILL INTO STANDS OF RYE IS AN EXCELLENT PROCEDURE).
- IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT YOU CHECK THE TAG ON THE BAG OF SEED TO VERIFY THE TYPE, PURE SEED AND GERMINATION PERCENT OF THE SEED TO BE PLANTED. CALCULATE PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) TO COMPENSATE FOR PERCENT OF BAG THAT WILL NOT PRODUCE GRASS IN THE APPLICATION RATES. APPLICATION RATES DO NOT REFLECT ANY INCREASE FOR PLS REDUCTION.
- REDUCE SEEDING RATES BY 50% WHEN DRILLED.
- SCARIFY, PIT OR TRENCH SEALED OR CRUSTED SOIL.
- FERTILIZE BASED ON SOIL TESTS OR AS SHOWN IN TABLE 6–5.1 FOR TOP DRESSING, SECOND YEAR AND MAINTENANCE RATES.
- APPLY AGRICULTURAL LIME AS PRESCRIBED BY SOIL TESTS OR AT A RATE OF 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE.
- APPLY SEED BY HAND, CYCLONE SEEDER, DRILL OR HYDRO-SEEDER. SEED PLANTED WITH A DRILL SHOULD BE PLANTED 1/2"–1" DEEP.
- IRRIGATION SHOULD BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT RAINFALL, BUT NOT TO THE EXTENT TO CAUSE EROSION.
- IRRIGATION SHOULD BE USED WHEN THE SOIL IS DRY OR WHEN SUMMER PLANTINGS ARE DONE.
- BLOCK SOD PROVIDES IMMEDIATE COVER. IT IS ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING EROSION ADJACENT TO CONCRETE FLUMES AND OTHER STRUCTURES. REFER TO DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION WITH SODDING REQUIREMENTS.
- LOW MAINTENANCE PLANTS, AS WELL AS NATIVES, SHOULD BE USED TO ENSURE LONG-LASTING EROSION CONTROL.
- MOWING SHOULD NOT BE PERFORMED DURING THE QUAIL NESTING SEASON (MAY TO SEPTEMBER).
- WILDLIFE PLANTINGS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN CRITICAL AREA PLANTINGS.



RESOURCE AREA MAP

RESOURCE AREA INDEX

- M–L – REPRESENTS THE MOUNTAIN, BLUE RIDGE, AND RIDGES AND VALLEYS MLRAs.
- P – REPRESENTS THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT MLRA.
- C – REPRESENTS THE SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN, SAND HILLS, BLACK LANDS, AND ATLANTIC COAST FLATWOODS MLRAs.

GA–Ds3

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT SEEDING)

Ds3

50 51 52

4/10/2019

JEFFREY P. MASISAK, PE, CPESC
GSWCC LEVEL II CERTIFICATION NO. 0000001217
EXPIRES: 05/05/2021

DATE

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 031742 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER JEFFREY P. MASISAK

1 2019 EROSION CONTROL CHECKLIST ITEM

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT
40 US HIGHWAY 84, CAIRO, GEORGIA 39828
PREPARED FOR:
HUDDLE HOUSE, INC.
LAND LOT 22, 18TH DISTRICT
GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA

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REVISIONS

DATE:	DESCRIPTION

DETAILS

PROJECT NUMBER: 19-0001

DATE: January 28, 2019

C-11