

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding) Ds2

CONDITIONS
Temporary negative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are dead to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established.

SPECIFICATIONS
Grading and Shaping
Excessive water runoff shall be reduced by properly designed and installed erosion control practices such as silted drains, ditches, check dams, sediment basins and others.

DEFINITION
The establishment of temporary vegetation with low growing plants for erosion control on disturbed or denuded areas.

PURPOSE
To reduce runoff and sediment damage of cut, stream and erosion.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
Multi or temporary seeding that is applied to all eroded areas within 14 days of disturbance.

Soil Seedbed Preparation
When a hydraulic excavator is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or hand-seeding, seedbed preparation is not required if soil moisture is lower and not sealed by runoff.

Line and Fertilizer
Agricultural lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate determined by soil test for pH.

Planting
Hydraulic Seeding
Mix the seed (premoistened if needed), fertilizer, and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch with water and apply in a slurry until the entire area to be treated. Apply within one hour after the mulch is made.

Conventional Seeding
Seeding will be done on a freshly prepared and leveled seedbed. For broadcast seeding, use a soil-packer, seeder, drill, rotary seeder, other mechanical seeder, or hand seeding to distribute the seed uniformly over the entire seedbed.

Individual Plants
Shrubs, vines and saplings may be planted with appropriate spacing and depth. The maximum depth of planting should be 1.5 times the root length. Exact plant shall be set in a manner that will ensure crowding the roots.

Inoculants
All legume seed shall be inoculated with appropriate nitrogen fixing bacteria. The inoculant shall be a pure culture and specifically for the seed species and used within the rates on the container.

Mulching
Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall comprise 75% to 100% soil cover. When spraying a mulch, design professionals should consider the mulch's functional longevity, vegetative growth, and erosion control.

Applying Mulch
Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly until 24 hours after seeding and/or plant.

Seeding
Select a grass or grass-legume mixture well suited to the area and season of the year. Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone spreader, disc, sub-surface seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer).

Mulching
Temporary vegetation can, in most cases, be established without the use of mulch, provided there is no erosion potential. However, the use of mulch can often accelerate and enhance germination and vegetation establishment.

Planting
During times of drought, water shall be applied at a rate that maintains soil moisture and a depth that will insure germination of the seed. Subsequent applications should be made when needed.

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Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation) Ds3

DEFINITION
The planting of permanent vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on exposed areas for final permanent stabilization. Permanent permanent vegetation shall be used to achieve final stabilization.

PURPOSE
To protect the soil surface from erosion. To restore damaged from sediment and runoff to downstream areas. To improve wildlife habitat and visual resources. To improve aesthetics.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or seeding shall be applied immediately to all areas of final grade. Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the job have been completed, and that for approved road and areas not covered by permanent structures and areas located outside the above-mentioned limits of the project, final stabilization has been completed by the contractor.

Planting
During times of drought, water shall be applied at a rate that maintains soil moisture and a depth that will insure germination of the seed. Subsequent applications should be made when needed.

Soil Seedbed Preparation
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Line and Fertilizer
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Planting
Hydraulic Seeding
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Individual Plants
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Inoculants
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Mulching
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Applying Mulch
Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly until 24 hours after seeding and/or plant.

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding, Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization With Permanent Seeding, and Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization With Seeding) Ds1

DEFINITION
Applying plant residues or other natural materials, produced on the site if possible, to the soil surface.

PURPOSE
To reduce runoff and sediment damage of cut, stream and erosion. To improve wildlife habitat and visual resources. To improve aesthetics.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
Multi or temporary seeding that is applied to all eroded areas within 14 days of disturbance.

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Slope Stabilization Ss

DEFINITION
A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, stream banks, or channels.

PURPOSE
To provide a cover layer that stabilizes the soil and acts as a rain impact dissipater while providing a microclimate that protects young vegetation and promotes its establishment.

CONDITIONS
Slope stabilization can be applied to flat areas or slopes where the erosion process is rapid and slope protection is needed during the establishment of vegetation.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS
Care must be taken to choose the type of slope stabilization product that is most appropriate for the specific needs of a project.

Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECP)
HECP shall include straw, cotton, wood or other natural fibers. Fibers must be together by a soil bonding agent that works to stabilize soil particles. Paper mulch should not be used for erosion control.

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disturb together and that intersect with cross direction strands (see notes). The bottom net may be laid across or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of any mesh should be openings of 0.5" x 1.0". The blanket should be woven together in 1.5' centers with degradable fibers. Minimum thickness should be 0.25" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

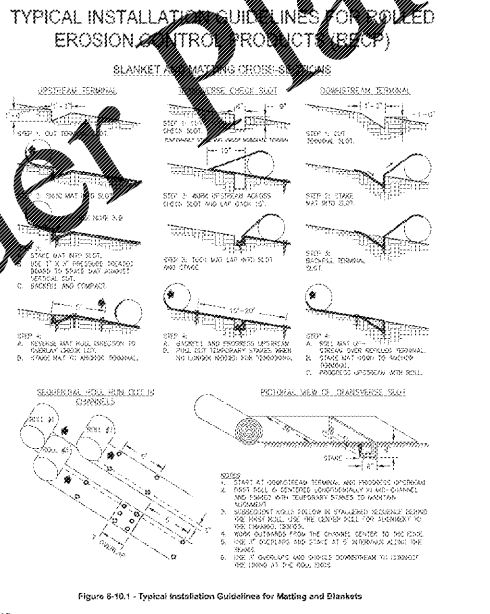


Table with 4 columns: MONTH, TEMPORARY SEED, RATE/ACRE, PERMANENT SEED. Rows include JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST.

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Table with 4 columns: TYPE OF SPECIES, YEAR, APPLICATION RATE, TOP DRESSING RATE. Rows include COOL SEASON GRASSES, WARM SEASON GRASSES & LEGUMES.

24 HR CONTACT NAME: PAUL MCKOY PH: (678) 472-3734. Includes project details and contact information for Urban Engineers, Inc.

Urban Engineers, Inc. 1904 MONROE DRIVE, N.E., SUITE 150 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30324 PHONE: (404) 873-5874 www.urbanengineers.net. Includes logo and contact details.