

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

PURPOSE
To protect the soil surface from erosion; to reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas; to improve wildlife habitat and wetland resources; to improve aesthetics.

REQUIREMENTS 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 sodding shall be applied immediately to all areas of final grades. Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that for uncultivated areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, and areas located outside waste disposal limits of a landfill that has been certified by the GA EPD of waste disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation with a density of 70% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (sodding) covered with landscaping materials in planned landscape areas, or equivalent stabilization measures. Permanent vegetation shall consist of planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines, or a crop of permanent vegetation appropriate for the region, such that within the growing season a 70% coverage by permanent 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. Land this stabilized is settled and permanent control measures and best practices are operational, interim stabilization measures and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed.

CONDITIONS
Permanent vegetative stabilization is used to provide a protective cover for exposed areas including cuts, fills, ditches, and other eroded areas.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS
1. When mixed plantings are done during marginal planting periods, companion crops shall be used.
2. No-tilt planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter annual cover crop. Sodding is typically oriented north-south rows of trees to an existing structure.
3. Black plastic mulch is used to maintain soil moisture and control weeds during the establishment period.
4. Reuse of topsoil is required to maintain soil structure and fertility.
5. Irrigation should be used when the soil is dry or when summer plantings are done.
6. Low maintenance plants, as well as natives, should be used to ensure long lasting erosion control.
7. Mowing should not be performed during the final mowing season (May to September).
8. Wildlife plantings should be included in critical area plantings.

WILDLIFE PLANTINGS
Commercially available plants beneficial to wildlife species include the following:

MEAT BEARING TREES
Beach, Black Cherry, Blackgum, Chestnut, Chickadee, Hackberry, Hickory, Honey Locust, Native Oak, Persimmon, Savannah 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
Raspberry, Blackberry, Blueberry, Dogwood, Huckleberry or Native Blueberry, Mountain Laurel, Native Holly, Red Cedar, Red Mulberry, Sycamore, 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 AND TEMPORARY COVER
Bahamas, Bermudagrass, Green-Legume mixture, Partridge Pea, Annual Lespedeza, Crotalaria (for cover), Browntop Millet (for temporary cover), and Native Grass. Provides herbaceous cover in discharge for a game bird brood-rearing habitat. Appropriate legumes such as vetches, clovers, and lespedezas may be mixed with grass, but they may die off after a few years.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
GRADING AND SHAPING
Grading and shaping may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. Vertical banks shall be shaped 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.

LINE AND FERTILIZER RATES AND ANALYSIS
Agricultural lines to be installed at the rate of one to two tons per acre unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Graded areas require line application. If line is applied within six months of planting permanent permanent vegetation, additional line is not required. Agricultural lines shall be within the specifications of the Georgia Department of Agriculture. Lines applied by conventional equipment shall be "ground limestone" or "ground limestone in plastic" or "dormant limestone ground to 40 mesh" and not less than 50 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and not less than 25 percent will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Fast acting lime spread by hydraulic seeding equipment should be "finely ground limestone" (passing from the 100 mesh sieve to the 20 mesh sieve). Finely ground limestone is calcic or calcareous limestone ground to 80 percent of the material will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and not less than 70 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve.

IT IS DESIRABLE TO USE DORMANT LIMESTONE in the Sand Hills, Southern Coastal Plain and Atlantic Coastal Piedmont M.R.A.s. Agricultural lines is generally not required where only trees are planted. Initial fertilization, nitrogen, potassium, and maintenance fertilizer requirements for grasses or combination of species are listed in the tables that follow this section.

LINE AND FERTILIZER APPLICATION
When hydraulic seeding equipment is used, the initial fertilizer shall be mixed with seed, inoculant (if needed), and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch and applied in a slurry. The inoculant, if needed, shall be mixed with the seed prior to being placed into the hydraulic seeders. The slurry mixture will be applied during application to keep the ingredients thoroughly mixed. The residue will spread uniformly on the area within one hour after being placed in the hydraulic seeder.

Finely ground limestone can be applied in the mulch slurry or in combination with the top dressing. When "conventional planting" is to be done, line and fertilizer shall be applied uniformly in one of the following ways:

- 1. Apply before final 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, plowed or trenched.
- 4. A fertilizer pellet shall be placed at root depth in the double row beds each pine tree seedling.

PLANT SELECTION
Approved species are listed in the following table. Species not listed shall be approved by the State Revisor, Conservation of the Natural Resources Conservation Division 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, method of planting, and the needs and desires of the land user. Some perennial species are easily established and can be planted alone. Examples of these are Common Bermudagrass, Tall Fescue and Weeping Lovegrass. Other perennials, such as Bahia Grass and St. Augustine, are slow to become established and should be planted with other permanent species. The additional species will provide quick cover and ample soil protection until the target permanent species become established. For example, Common seeding combinations are: 1) Weeping Lovegrass with Sodless Lespedeza (scarified) and 2) Tall Fescue with Sodless Lespedeza (scarified). Plant selection may also include annual companion crops. Annual companion crops should be used only when the permanent species are in their optimum planting period. A companion culture is Brown Top Millet with Common Bermuda Sodless Lespedeza should be applied in selecting companion crop species and seeding rates because annual crops can compete with permanent species for water, nutrients, and growing space. A high seeding rate of the companion crop may delay establishment of permanent species.

RYSGROW SHALL NOT BE USED IN ANY SEEDING MIXTURE CONTAINING PERMANENT SPECIES FOR PERMANENT VEGETATION TO OUT-COMPETE DESIRED SPECIES CHOSEN FOR PERMANENT VEGETATION.

SEED QUALITY
The term "pure live seed" is used to express the quality of seed and is defined as the sum of the percentage of seed that is pure, live seed, and is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are not dormant. The term "percent germination" is defined as the percentage of seed that is pure, live seed, and is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are not dormant. The term "seed viability" is defined as the percentage of seed that is pure, live seed, and is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are not dormant. The term "seed vigor" is defined as the percentage of seed that is pure, live seed, and is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are not dormant.

LINE MAINTENANCE APPLICATION
Apply one ton of agricultural lime every 4 to 6 years as indicated by soil tests. Soil tests can be conducted to determine more accurate requirements, if desired.

USE AND MANAGEMENT
Allow Sodless Lespedeza only after frost to ensure that the seeds are mature. Mow between November and March.

Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass, and Tall Fescue may be mowed as desired. Maintain at least 6 inches of top growth under any use and management. Moderate use of top growth is needed for seed production. Exclude traffic until the plants are well established. Because of the quiet mowing season, mowing should not take place between November and September.

SEEDBED PREPARATION
Seedbed preparation may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. When conventional seeding is to be done, seedbed preparation will be done as follows:

Seedbed preparation
1. Tillage to a minimum, shall adequately loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches, allow adequate compaction; incorporate time and fertilizer, mulch and firm the soil; allow for the proper placement of seed, sprigs, or plants; and allow for the anchoring of stems or root systems if a disk is to be used.

2. Tillage may be done with any suitable equipment.
3. On slopes less steep than 2:1, soil should be anchored with steel or approved methods.
4. On slopes steeper than 2:1, soil should be anchored with steel or approved methods.
5. Sod should be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather.
6. Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

Individual Plants
1. Where individual plants are to be set, the soil shall be prepared by excavating holes, opening furrows, or dibble planting.
2. For nursery stock plants, holes shall be large enough to accommodate roots without crowding.
3. Where pine seedlings are to be planted, subside under the row 36 inches deep on the contour four to six months prior to planting. Mulching should be done when the soil is dry, particularly in August or September.

INOCULANTS
All legume seed shall be inoculated with appropriate nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The inoculant 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 inoculant to the seed. For conventional seeding, use twice the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer. For hydraulic seeding, four times the amount of inoculant 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.

PLANTING
Hydraulic Seeding
Mix the seed (inoculated if needed), fertilizer, and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch with water and apply in a slurry uniformly over the area to be seeded. Apply within one hour after the mixture is made.

Conventional Seeding
Seeding will be done on a freshly prepared and firm seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a calibrator-seeder, air, 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 catenary or other suitable equipment.

No-Till Seeding
No-till seeding is permissible into annual cover crops under the following maturity of the cover crop or if the temporary cover is a grass species to avoid adequate growth of the permanent (perennial) species. No-till seeding shall be done with hydraulic 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 furrows. 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 in the nursery. The line 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.

MULCHING
Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation projects. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 70% to 100% soil cover. When applying a mulch, the stepladder professional should consider the mulch's functional longevity, vegetation establishment enhancement and erosion control effectiveness. Select the mulch material from the following and apply as indicated:

1. DRY STRAW OR DRY HAY of good quality and free of wood stems can be dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at the rate of 2 1/2 tons per acre.
2. 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. Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied at the rate indicated above after hydraulic seeding.
3. One thousand pounds of WOOD CELLULOSE or WOOD PULP FIBER, which include a fertilizer, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3:1 or steeper.
4. SERICIA LESPEDEZA hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.
5. PINE STRAW or PINE BARK shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where alternatives or other ground covers are planned. This is not appropriate for steeper areas.

6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or blocks not, mulch is not required.

WOOD CELLULOSE TREATED ROWING may be applied on planted areas on slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. An alternative treated rowing may be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation specifications.

Wood cellulose and wood pulp fibers shall not contain germination or growth inhibiting factors. They shall be evenly dispersed when applied in water. The fibers shall contain a dye to allow visual monitoring and aid in uniform application during seeding.

APPLYING MULCH
STRAW or HAY MULCH will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch may be spread by slower-type spreading equipment, other seeding equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75% of the soil surface. WOOD CELLULOSE or WOOD PULP FIBER shall be applied uniformly with hydraulic seeding equipment.
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ANCHORING MULCH
Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:
1. HAY and STRAW mulch shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread.
2. "Anchor disks" or "disk tractors" with the disks straight may be used. The disks may be spaced 60 inches apart and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. Disks shall be spaced to press the mulch into the ground without cutting the mulch. Disks shall not be spaced into the soil.
3. SYNTHETIC TACKLERS or BINDERS or MECHANICAL MULCH spreaders designed for use on seedbeds shall be applied in conjunction with hydraulic seeding. The tacklers or binders shall be mixed and applied according to manufacturer's specifications. The mechanical mulch spreader shall be used to apply the mulch to the seedbed.

PLASTIC MESH OR NETTING shall be used on slopes greater than 4:1 and on slopes greater than 1:1. Plastic mesh or netting shall be applied to the seedbed immediately after seeding. The plastic mesh or netting shall be applied to the seedbed immediately after seeding. The plastic mesh or netting shall be applied to the seedbed immediately after seeding.

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS FOR SOD

Table with 5 columns: TYPES OF SPECIES, PLANTING YEAR, ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT, RATE, TOP DRESSING RATE. Rows include Cool Season Grasses, Warm Season Grasses, and Ground Covers.

SEEDING MATERIAL
Mulch is used as a best practice to conserve soil moisture and control weeds in nurseries, commercial beds, around structures, and in other areas on lawns.

IRRIGATION
Irrigation shall be applied at a rate that will not cause runoff.

SECOND YEAR AND MAINTENANCE FERTILIZATION
Second year fertilizer rates and maintenance fertilizer rates are listed in the tables following this section.

LINE MAINTENANCE APPLICATION
Apply one ton of agricultural lime every 4 to 6 years as indicated by soil tests. Soil tests can be conducted to determine more accurate requirements, if desired.

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DURABLE SHRUBS AND GROUND COVERS FOR PERMANENT COVER

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 slowly but grasses. Weeds are likely to compete, especially the first year. Maintenance is needed to insure survival. These ground covers will not be used unless permanent 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.

Table with 5 columns: COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME, MATURE HEIGHT, PLANT SPACING, COMMENTS. Lists plants like Abelia grandiflora, Camellia Yellow Jasmine, Carpet Single, etc.

TREES FOR EROSION CONTROL

Table with 5 columns: SITE, SOIL MATERIAL, COMMON SOILS, PLANTING TREATMENT, RATE. Lists sites like Berron area and Lenoxy area.

Table with 2 columns: TIME SPACING, NO. OF TREES PER ACRE. Lists 4 ft x 4 ft and 8 ft x 8 ft spacing.

M.L. represents Mountain; B.L. Ridge; and Ridge and Valley M.R.A.s.
P represents the Southern Piedmont M.R.A.
C represents the Southern Coastal Plain; Sand Hills; Black Lands and Atlantic Coastal Piedmont M.R.A. (See Figure 6-4.1).

Fertilization of companion crop is ample for this species.

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PLANTS, PLANTING RATES AND PLANTING DATES FOR PERMANENT COVER

Table with 5 columns: Species, Rate, PLS, Resource Area, Planting Dates. Lists plants like BAHIA, PENNSYLOA, BAHIA, WILMINGTON, etc.

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