DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)

Ds1

NOT TO SCALE

DEFINITION

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

CONDITIONS

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, depending on the material used, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months. If an area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed.

SPECIFICATIONS

MULCHING WITHOUT SEEDING
This standard applies to grades or cleared areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retardant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover.

Site Preparation
1. Grade to permit the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.
2. Install needed erosion control measures as required such as dikes, diversions, berms, terraces and sediment barriers.
3. Loosen compact soil to a minimum depth of 3 inches.

Mulching Materials
Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:
1. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
2. Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
3. Cutback asphalt (slow curing) shall be applied at 1200 gallons per acre (or 1/4 gallon per sq.yd.).
4. Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and reused.

Applying Mulch
When mulch is used without seeding, mulch shall be applied to provide full coverage of the exposed area.
1. Dry straw or hay mulch and wood chips shall be applied uniformly by hand or by mechanicalequipment.
2. If the area will eventually be covered with perennial vegetation, 20-30 pounds of nitrogen per acre in addition to the normal amount shall be applied to offset the uptake of nitrogen caused by the decomposition of the organic mulches.
3. Cutback asphalt shall be applied uniformly. Care should be taken in areas of pedestrian traffic due to problems of 'tracking in?or damage to shoes, clothing, etc.
4. Apply polyethylene film on exposed areas.

Anchoring Mulch
1. 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 shall be anchored immediately after application. Straw or hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored with emulsified asphalt (Grade AE-5 or SS-1). The asphalt emulsion shall be sprayed onto the mulch as it is ejected from the machine. Use 100 gallons of emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch. Tackifers and binders can be substituted for emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification Tb -Tackifers and Binders. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.
2. Netting of the appropriate size shall be used to anchor wood waste. Openings of the netting shall not be larger than the average size of the wood waste chips.
3. Polyethylene film shall be anchor trenched at the top as well as incrementally as necessary.

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

Ds2

NOT TO SCALE

DEFINITION

The establishment of temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings for seasonal protection on disturbed or denuded areas.

CONDITIONS

Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than six months. Temporary vegetative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are ideal to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established.
seeded.

SEEDING RATES FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING

SPECIES	RATE Per 1,000 sq.ft.	RATE Per Acre *	PLANTING DATES **
Rye	3.9 pounds	3 bu.	9/1-3/1
Ryegrass	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	8/15-4/1
Annual Lespedeza	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	1/15-3/15
Weeping Lovegrass	0.1 pound	4 lbs.	2/15-6/15
Sudangrass	1.4 pounds	60 lbs.	3/1-8/1
Browntop Millet	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	4/1-7/15
Wheat	4.1 pounds	3 bu.	9/15-2/1

* Unusual site conditions may require heavier seeding rates
** Seeding dates may need to be altered to fit temperature variations and conditions.

SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

Excessive water run-off shall be reduced by properly designed and installed erosion control practices such as closed drains, ditches, dikes, diversions, sediment barriers and others.

No shaping or grading is required if slopes can be stabilized by hand-seeded vegetation or if hydraulic seeding equipment is to be used.

Seedbed Preparation

When a hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or handseeding, seedbed preparation is not required if the soil material is loose and not sealed by rainfall.

When soil has been sealed by rainfall or consists of smooth cut slopes, the soil shall be pitted, trenched or otherwise scarified to provide a place for seed to lodge and germinate.

Lime and Fertilizer

Agricultural lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate of one ton per acre. Graded areas require lime application. Soils can be tested to determine if fertilizer is needed. On reasonably fertile soils or soil material, fertilizer is not required. For soils with very low fertility, 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer or the equivalent per acre (12-16 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.) shall be applied. Fertilizer should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper or chisel.

Seeding

Select a grass or grass-legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year. Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed one-quarter to one-half inch deep. Appropriate depth of planting is ten times the seed diameter. Soil should be ?raked?lightly to cover seed with soil if seeded by hand.

Mulching

Temporary vegetation can, in most cases, be established without the use of mulch. Mulch without seeding should be considered for short term protection. Refer to Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only).

Irrigation

During times of drought, water shall be applied at a rate not causing runoff and erosion. The soil shall be thoroughly wetted to a depth that will insure germination of the seed. Subsequent applications should be made when needed.

TACKIFIERS

Tac

NOT TO SCALE

DEFINITION

A substance used as tie-down for soil, compost, seed, straw, hay or mulch. They hydrate in water and readily blend with other slurry materials to form a homogenous slurry.

PURPOSE

The purpose of tackifiers are to reduce soil erosion from wind and water on construction sites. It also increases the performance of the mulching material, so that it can:

? Increase infiltration.
? Increase soil fertility
? Control undesirable vegetation.
? Reduce runoff stormwater turbidity and loss of topsoil.
? Modify soil temperature.
? Increase soil cohesion and stabilization.
? Enhance seed germination

CONDITIONS

This practice is intended for direct soil surface application to sites where the timely establishment of vegetation may not be feasible or where vegetative cover is absent or inadequate.

CRITERIA

? All organic mulching materials shall be anchored by tackifiers/binders or matting/netting. Tackifiers and binders are used to anchor wood cellulose, wood pulp fiber, and other mulch materials applied with hydroseeding equipment.
? Only anionic forms of PAM shall be used. Not harmful to plants, animals, and aquatic life.
? Application rates shall conform to manufacturer?s guidelines for application.
? Shall not reduce infiltration rates.
? All organic tackifiers must be derived from natural plant sources.
? Contain no growth or germination inhibiting materials.
? Synthetic fibers shall be of nylon or polyester blends.
? There are 5 types of tackifiers:

- Tac-1 Synthetic Polymers
- Tac-2 Organic Polymers
- Tac-3 Synthetic/Organic Blends
- Tac-4 Organic Polymers w/ Synthetic Fibers
- Tac-5 Synthetic/Organic Blends w/ Synthetic Fibers

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

Ds3

NOT TO SCALE

DEFINITION

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

CONDITIONS

Permanent perennial vegetation is used to provide a protective cover for exposed areas including cuts, fills, dams, and other denuded areas.

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 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.

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

1. 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 a disk is to be used.
2. Tillage may be done with any suitable equipment.
3. Tillage should be done on the contour where feasible.
4. 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

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, 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.

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 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 or 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.

Mulching

Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% soil cover. Select the mulching material from the following and apply as indicated:

1. 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.
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. Drystraw 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 includes a tackifier, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3/4:1 or steeper.
4. Sericea 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 ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mulch is not required.
7. 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.

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.

Applying Mulch

Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. 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.

Anchoring Mulch

Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:
1. Emulsified asphalt can be (a) sprayed uniformly onto the mulch as it is ejected from the blower machine or (b) sprayed on the mulch immediately following mulch application when straw or hay is spread by methods other than special blower equipment.

The combination of asphalt emulsion and water shall consist of a homogeneous mixture satisfactory for spraying. The mixture shall consist of 100 gallons of grade SS-1h or CSS-1h emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch.
Care shall be taken at all times to protect state waters, the public, adjacent property, pavements, curbs, sidewalks, and all other structures from asphalt discoloration.
2. Hay and straw mulch shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special ?packer disk? or disk harrow with the disks set straight may be used. The 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 disks shall be dull enough to press the mulch into the ground without cutting it, leaving much of it in an erect position. Mulch shall not be plowed into the soil.
3. Synthetic tackifiers or binders approved by GDOT shall be applied in conjunction with or immediately after the mulch is spread. Synthetic tackifiers shall be mixed and applied according to manufacturer's specifications. Refer to Tb - Tackifiers and Binders.
4. 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.
5. 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.

Irrigation

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

SEEDING RATES FOR PERMANENT SEEDING

SPECIES	RATE Per 1,000 sq.ft.	RATE Per Acre *	PLANTING DATES **
BAHIA	1.4 POUNDS	60 LBS.	1/1-12/31
BERMUDA	0.2 POUND	10 LBS.	2/15-7/1
CENTIPEDE	BLOCK SOD ONLY	BLOCK SOD ONLY	4/1-7/1
LESPEDEZA	1.7 POUNDS	75 LBS.	1/1-12/31
WEEPING LOVE GRASS	0.1 POUND	4 LBS.	2/1-6/15
SWITCH GRASS	0.9 POUND	40 LBS.	3/15-6/1

* Unusual site conditions may require heavier seeding rates
** Seeding dates may need to be altered to fit temperature variations and conditions.

DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS

Du

NOT TO SCALE

DUST CONTROL METHOD & MATERIALS

A. TEMPORARY METHODS

1. MULCHES: SEE STANDARD Ds1 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY). SYNTHETIC RESINS MAY BE USED INSTEAD OF ASPHALT TO BIND MULCH MATERIAL. REFER TO STABILIZATION TAC - TACKIFIERS. RESINS SUCH AS CURASOL OR TERRATACK SHOULD BE USED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. VEGETATIVE COVER: SEE SPECIFICATION Ds2 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING).
3. SPRAY-ON ADHESIVES: THESE ARE USED ON MINERAL SOILS (NOT EFFECTIVE ON MUCK SOILS). KEEP TRAFFIC OFF THESE AREAS. REFER TO SPECIFICATION TAC - TACKIFIERS.
4. TILLAGE: THIS PRACTICE IS DESIGNED TO ROUGHEN AND BRING CLODS TO THE SURFACE. IT IS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE WHICH SHOULD BE USED BEFORE WIND EROSION STARTS. BEGIN PLOWING ON WINDWARD SIDE OF SITE. CHISEL-TYPE PLOWS SPACED ABOUT 12 INCHES APART, SPRING-TOOTHED HARROWS, AND SIMILAR PLOWS ARE EXAMPLES OF EQUIPMENT WHICH MAY PRODUCE THE DESIRED EFFECT.
5. IRRIGATION: THIS IS GENERALLY DONE AS AM EMERGENCY TREATMENT. SITE IS SPRINKLED WITH WATER UNTIL THE SURFACE IS WET. REPEAT AS NEEDED.
6. 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.
7. CALCIUM CHLORIDE: APPLY AT RATE THAT WILL KEEP SURFACE MOIST. MAY NEED RETREATMENT.

B. PERMANENT METHODS

1. PERMANENT VEGETATION: SEE SPECIFICATION Ds3 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION). EXISTING TREES AND LARGE SHRUBS MAY AFFORD VALUABLE PROTECTION IF LEFT IN PLACE.
2. TOPSOILING: THIS ENTAILS COVERING THE SURFACE WITH LESS EROSIVE SOIL MATERIAL SEE SPECIFICATION Tp - TOPSOILING.
3. STONE: COVER SURFACE WITH CRUSHED STONE OR COARSE GRAVEL. SEE SPECIFICATION Cr - CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION.

APPLY SPRAY-ON ADHESIVES TO MINERAL SOILS (NOT MUCK SOILS) AS DESCRIBED BELOW:

SPRAY-ON ADHESIVE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

ADHESIVE	WATER DILUTION	NOZZLE TYPE	APPLICATION (GAL./ACRE)
ANIONIC ASPHALT EMULSION	7:1	COARSE SPRAY	1,200
LATEX EMULSION	12.5:1	FINE SPRAY	235
RESIN-IN WATER EMULSION	4:1	FINE SPRAY	300

PURPOSE:
CONTROLLING SURFACE AND AIR MOVEMENT OF DUST ON CONSTRUCTION SITES, ROADS, AND DEMOLITION SITES.

FLOCCULANTS & COAGULANTS

Fl-Co

NOT TO SCALE

DEFINITION

Formulated to assist in the solids/liquid separation of suspended particles in solution.

Coagulant - Required to help give body to the water. A coagulant neutralizes the repulsive electrical charges surrounding particles allowing them to ?stick together?creating clumps or flocs that form a small to mid-size particle.

Flocculent - Facilitate the agglomeration or aggreation of the coagulated particles to form larger floccules and act as a net where it gathers up the smaller coagulated particles making a larger particle. This larger particle will slowly drop out of suspension.

PURPOSE

? Settle suspended sediment, heavy metals and hydrocarbons (TSS) in runoff water from construction sites for water clarification.

INSTALLATION

? Application shall conform to manufacturer?s instructions and guidelines. Fl-Co applications shall comply with all federal and local laws.
? Only anionic forms of Fl-Co shall be used.
? This practice is not intended for application to surface waters of the state. It is intended for application within construction storm water ditches and storm drainage systems that feed into pre-constructed ponds or basins.

MAINTENANCE

? Maintenance shall consist of reapplying Fl-Co via the measures above when turbidity levels are no longer met or the Fl-Co is used up. Bricks, blocks, socks,logs and bags shall be maintained when sediment accumulates on the products.

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH SODDING)

Ds4

NOT TO SCALE

DEFINITION

A permanent vegetation using sods on highly erodible or critically eroded lands.

CONDITIONS

This application is appropriate for areas which require immediate vegetative covers, drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent flow .

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALLATION

Soil Preparation

- Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 1". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.
- Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee stand. Don?t use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or soil sterilants.
- Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or Table 6-6.1. For fall planting of warm season species, half the fertilizer should be applied at planting and the other half in the spring.

Table 6-6.1. Fertilizer Requirements for Soil Surface Application

Fertilizer Type (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate	Season
10-10-10	1000	.025	Fall

- Agricultural lime should be applied based on soil tests or at a rate of 1 to 2 tons per acre.

Installation

- Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don?t overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod.
- On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with wooden or biodegradable pins or other approved methods.
- Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.
- Irrigate sod and soil to a depth of 4" immediately after installation.
- Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather.
- Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

MATERIALS

- Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable.
- Sod should be machine cut and contain 3/4" ?1/4" of soil, not including shoots or thatch.
- Sod should be cut to the desired size within ?5%. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.
- Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging.
- Avoid planting when subject to frost heave or hot weather if irrigation is not available.
- The sod type should be shown on the plans or installed according to Table 6-6.2. See Figure 6-4.1 for your Resource Area.

Table 6-6.2. Sod Planting Requirements

Grass	Varieties	Resource Area	Growing Season
Bermudagrass	Common Tifway Tifgreen Tiflawn	M-L,P,C P,C P,C P,C	Warm Weather
Bahiagrass	Pensacola	P,C	Warm Weather
Centipede	-	P,C	Warm Weather
St. Augustine	Common Bitterblue Raleigh	C	Warm Weather
Zoysia	Emerald Myer	P,C	Warm Weather
Tall Fescue	Kentucky	M-L,P	Cool Weather

MAINTENANCE

? Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained.
? New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut less than 2"-3" or as specified.
? Apply one ton of agricultural lime as indicated by soil test or every 4-6 years.
? Fertilize grasses in accordance with soil tests or Table 6-6.3.

Table 6-6.3. Fertilizer Requirements for Sod

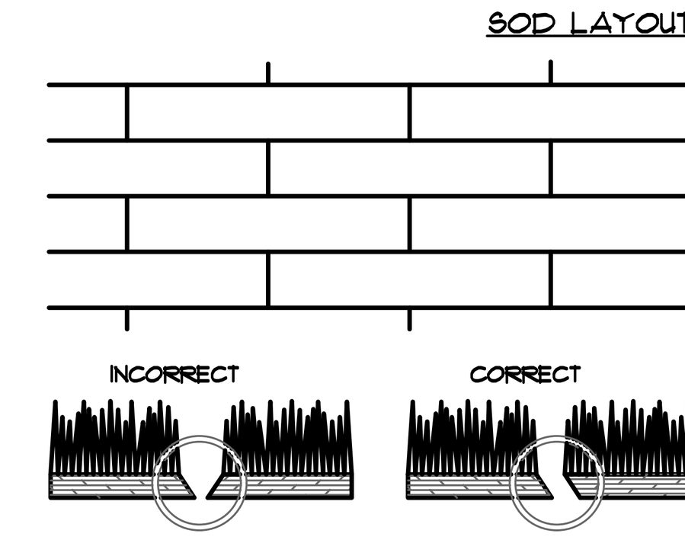
Types of Species	Planting Year	Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lbs./acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lbs./acre)
Cool Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 1000 400	50-100 - 30
Warm Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 800 400	50-100 50-100 30

SOD MAINTENANCE AND INSTALLATION

DS4

NOT TO SCALE

SOD LAYOUT AND PREPARATION



LAY SOD IN A STAGGERED PATTERN. BUTT THE STRIPS TIGHTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER DO NOT LEAVE SPACES AND DO NOT OVERLAP. A SHARPENED MASON'S TROWEL IS A HANDY TOOL FOR TUCKING DOWN THE ENDS AND TRIMMING PIECES.

BUTTING : ANGLED ENDS CAUSED BY THE AUTOMATIC SOD CUTTER MUST BE MATCHED CORRECTLY.

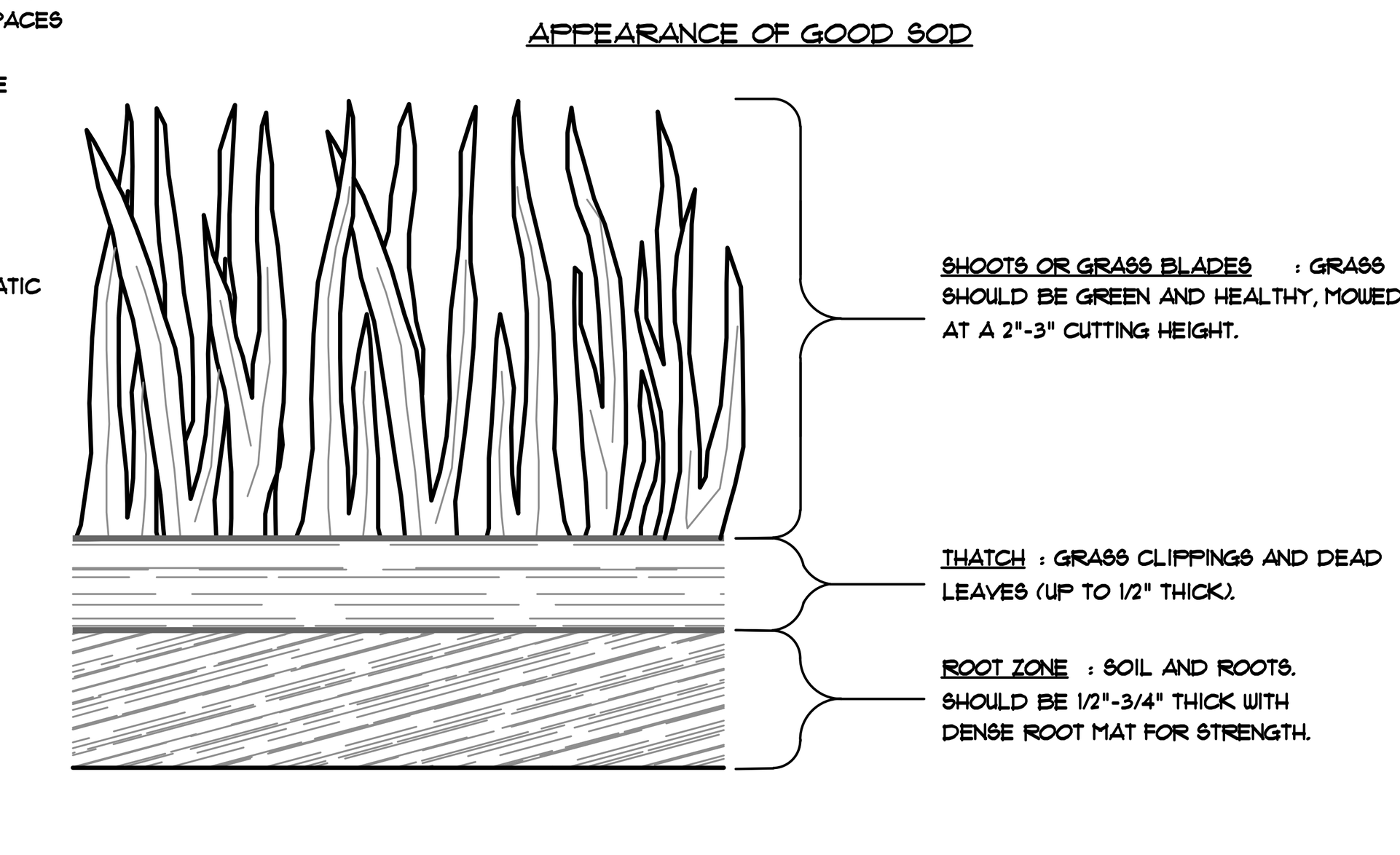
DIRECTIONS FOR INITIAL MAINTENANCE

Step 1. ROLL SOD IMMEDIATELY TO ACHIEVE FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL

Step 2. WATER TO A DEPTH OF 4" AS NEEDED. WATER WELL AS SOON AS THE SOD IS LAID.

Step 3. MOW WHEN THE SOD IS ESTABLISHED -- IN 2-3 WEEKS. SET THE MOWER HIGH (2"-3").

APPEARANCE OF GOOD SOD



SHOOTS OR GRASS BLADES : GRASS SHOULD BE GREEN AND HEALTHY, MOWED AT A 2"-3" CUTTING HEIGHT.

THATCH : GRASS CLIPPINGS AND DEAD LEAVES (UP TO 1/2" THICK).

ROOT ZONE : SOIL AND ROOTS. SHOULD BE 1/2"-3/4" THICK WITH DENSE ROOT MAT FOR STRENGTH.

VEGETATIVE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

HAMMOND CREEK MIDDLE SCHOOL
DALTON GEORGIA
DALTON BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHOOL CODE: 772-0380

JAMES W. BUCKLEY & ASSOCIATES INC. - ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS
GEORGIA
SWAINSBORO, ALBANY, ROME, AND SAVANNAH

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 29636 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER MATTHEW L. RENAULT

GSWCC LEVEL II
CERT.# 0000008762

UTILITIES PROTECTION CENTER 1-800-282-7411 CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

ISSUED FOR: BID
REVISED: 11/7/18

DRAWN BY: JAM
CHECKED BY: JJS
APPROVED BY: MLR
DATE: 09/01/18
PROJECT NO.: 22317

SHEET NUMBER: SE2.0