

## Ds1

# DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION MULCHING ONLY)

### <u>GENERAL</u>

14 DAYS OF DISTURBANCE. MULCH CAN BE USED AS A SINGULAR EROSION CONTROL DEVICE FOR UP TO SIX MONTHS, BUT IT SHALL BE APPLED AT THE APPROPRIATE DEPTH, DEPENDING ON THE MATERIAL USED, ANCHORED, AND HAVE A 90% COVER OR GREATER OF THE SOIL SURFACE. IF AN AREA WILL REMAIN UNDISTURBED FOR GREATER THAN SIX MUNTINS, FERMANETT VEGETATURE TECHTINGUS SHALL BE EMPLOYED. THIS STANDARD APPLIES TO GRADES OR CLEARED AREAS WHERE SEEDINGS MAY NOT HAVE A SUITABLE GROWING SEASON TO PRODUCE AN EROSION RETARDANT COVER, BUT CAN BE STABILIZED WITH A MULCH COVER.

# MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE SHALL BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE DEPTH AND 90% COVER.

## SITE PREPARATION

1. GRADE TO PERMIT THE USE OF EQUIPMENT FOR APPLYING AND ANCHORING 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

I. DRY STRAW OR HAY: SHALL BE APPLIED AT A DEPTH OF 2 TO 4 INCHES. 2. WOOD WASTE: (CHIPS, SAWDUST OR BARK) SHALL BE APPLIED AT A DEPTH OF 2 TO 3 INCHES.

TO 3 INCHES. 3. <u>CUTBACK ASPHALT:</u> SHALL BE APPLIED AT 1200 GALLONS PER ACRE. 4. <u>POLYETHYLENE FILM:</u> SHALL BE SECURED OVER BANKS OR STOCKPILED SOIL MATERIAL FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTION.

### APPLING 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 ZO 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. 2. NETTING OF THE APPROPRIATE SIZE SHALL BE USED TO ANCHOR WOOD WASTE. OPENINGS OF THE APPROPRIATE SIZE SHALL BE USED TO ANCHOR WOOD WASTE. OPENINGS OF THE APPROPRIATE SIZE SHALL BE USED TO ANCHOR WOOD WASTE. OPENINGS OF THE APPROPRIATE SIZE SHALL BE USED TO ANCHOR WOOD WASTE. 3. POLYETHYLENE FILM SHALL BE ANCHOR TRENCHED AT THE TOP AS WELL AS INCREMENTTALLY AS NECESSARY.

## Ds2

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

<u>GENERAL</u> Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 daysof 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 singular erosion control device for up to six months but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface.

GRADING AND SHAPING Excessive water run—off shall be reduced by property 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 hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or hand—seeding, seedbed preparation is not required if the soil material is loose and not sealed by infall. When soil has been sealed by rainfall or consists of smooth cut slopes, the soil shall be pitted, enched 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. For soils with very low fertility, 500 to 700 pounds of 10–10–10 fertilizer or the equivalent per acres shall be applied. Fertilizer should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper or chiesi.

# SEEDING Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker—seeder, or hydraulic seeder. Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed ons-quarter to ons-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. Seed selection shall be suitable to the area and season of the year as shown in the chart below.

SPECIES BROADCAST RESOURCE <u>PLANTING DATES BY</u> RATES 2/ - PLS 3/ AREA 4/ RESOURCE AREAS

	<u>RATES 2/ -</u> PER <u>ACRE</u>	<u>PLS 3/</u> PER 1000 <u>SO. FT.</u>	<u>AREA 4/</u>	RESOURCE AREAS
BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare) alone in mixures	3 bu. (144 lbs.) 1/2 bu. (24 lbs.)	3.3 lb. 0.6 lb.	М-L Р С	9/1 - 10/31 9/15 - 11/15 10/1 - 12/31
LESPEDEZA, ANNUAL (Lespedeza striata) alone in mixures	40 lbs. 10 lbs.	0.9 lb. 0.2 lb.	M-L P C	$\frac{3/1}{3/1} - \frac{3/31}{3/31}$ $\frac{3/1}{2/1} - \frac{3/31}{2/31}$
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING (Eragrostis curvula) alone in mixures	4 lbs. 2 lbs.	0.1 lb. 0.05 lb.	M-L P C	4/1 - 5/31 4/1 - 5/31 3/1 - 5/31
MILLET, BROWNTOP (Panicum fasciculatum) alone in mixures	40 lbs. 10 lbs.	0.9 lb. 0.2 lb.	M-L P C	4/15 - 6/15 4/15 - 6/31 3/15 - 6/31
MILLET, PEARL (Pennesetum glaucum) alone	50 lbs.	1.1 ю.	M-L P C	5/15 - 7/15 5/1 - 7/31 4/15 - 8/15
OATS (Avena sativa) alone in mixures	4 bu. (128 lbs.) 1 bu. (32 lbs.)	2.9 lb. 0.7 lb.	M—L P C	9/15 - 11/15 9/15 - 11/15 9/15 - 11/15 9/15 - 11/15
RYE (Secale cereale) alone in mixures	3 bu. (168 lbs.) 1/2 bu. (28 lbs.)	3.9 lb. 0.6 lb.	M-L P C	8/15 - 10/31 9/15 - 11/31 10/1 - 12/31
RYEGRASS, ANNUAL (Lolium temulentum) alone	40 lbs.	0.9 lb.	M-L P C	8/15 - 11/15 9/1 - 12/15 9/15 - 12/31
SUDANGRASS (Sorghum sudanese) alone	60 lbs.	1.4 lb.	M-L P C	5/1 - 7/31 5/1 - 7/31 4/1 - 7/31
TRITICALE (X-Triticosecale) alone in mixures	3 bu. (144 lbs.) 1/2 bu. (24 lbs.)	3.3 lb. 0.6 lb.	c	10/15 - 11/31
WHEAT (Triticum aestivum) alone in mixures	3 bu. (180 lbs.) 1/2 bu. (30 lbs.)	4.1 lb. 0.7 lb.	M-L P C	9/15 - 11/31 10/1 - 12/15 10/15 - 12/31

/ Temporary cover crope are very competitive and will crown out perennials if seeded to heavily. 1/ temporary over the section for Pure Live Seed.
 2/ Reduce seeding rates by 50% when drilled.
 3/ PLS is an abbreviation for Fure Live Seed.
 4/ M-L represents the Mountain; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs.
 P represents the Southern Pledmont MLRA.
 C represents Southern Coastal Plain; Sand Hillis; Black Lands; and Atlantic Coast

## Ds3

(WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

<u>GENERAL</u> <u>MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASS SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN</u> 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 SUNDISTURBED FOR GREATER OF THE SOIL SUFFACE. IF AN AREA WILL REMAIN UNDISTURBED FOR GREATER THAN SIX MONTHS, PERMANENT VEGETATIVE TECHNIQUES SHALL BE EMPLOYED. THIS STANDARD APPLIES TO GRADES OR CLEARED AREAS WHERE SEEDINGS MAY NOT HAVE A SUITABLE GROWING SEASON TO PRODUCE AN EROSION RETARDANT COVER, BUT CAN BE STABILIZED WITH A MULCH COVER. GENERAL This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas at our oversed by parametent structures, at the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent structures, at least 70% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent structures, at season a 70% coverage by permanical vegetation shall be achieved. Final strabilization applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and permanent control applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and permanent control applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and permanent control applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and permanent control applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and permanent control applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and permanent control applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and permanent control applies to each phase of construction. Until this standard is actisfied and the proved. BRANK AND SHARING AND HAVE A SUITABLE DIN THE ANDICE AND SHARING AND HAVE A BRANK AND HAVE A SUITABLE DIN AND HAVE A SUITABLE DIN AND HAVE A BRANK AND HAVE A SUITABLE DIN AND HAVE A SUITABLE DIN AND HAVE A BRANK AND HAVE A SUITABLE AND HAVE A SUITABLE AND HAVE A BRANK AND HAVE A SUITABLE AND

Concentrations and other treatment practices shall conform with alther gap others and segmentation control and segmentation control measures and temporary erosion control and segmentation control measures shall not be removed. GRADING AND SHAPING Gap and the sequence where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. Vertical benis 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 and be used askip and efficiently during seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and maintenance of the vegetation. Concentrations and other treatment practices shall conform with the appropriate standards and expeription to the standards and expeription.

Une approximation. Litter AND FERTILIZER RATES AND ANALYSIS Agricultural lime is required of the rate of one to two tons per acre unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Graded areas require lime application. If lime is applied within atx months of planting permanent personial vegatation, 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 calcific or dolomitic limestone ground as that 30 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 calcific or dolomitic limestone site will pass through a 100-mesh sieve, sieve. )—mesh sleve. Agricultural lime is generally not required where only trees are planted.

# 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 puip 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 uniformaly over the area within one hour after being placed in the hydraules.

mixed. The mixture will be spread uniformally over the units within the hydroseeder. 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.

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 pallet shall be placed at root depth in the closing hole beside each pine tree seedling.

 1. DRY STRAW OR HAY MULCH AND WOOD CHIPS SHALL BE APPLIED UNIFORMILY BY
 4. A fertilizer patter patter patter and the pattern in the pattern

1. Illege at a malmum, shall adequately loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches; alleviate compaction; incorporate lime and terrilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the proper placement of seed, sprige, 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 I. 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 accomodate roots without crowding. 3. Where pine seedlings are to be planted, subsoil under the row 36 inches deep on the contour four to elx months prior to planting. Subsoiling should be done when the soil is dry, preferably in August or September.

INNOCULANTS All legume seed shall be innoculated 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 innoculated seed shall be protected from the sun and high temperatures and shall be planted the same day innoculated. No innoculated seed shall remain in the hydroseder longer than one hour.

PLANTING <u>Hydraulia</u>. Seeding Mix the seed (innoculanted 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 ½ to ½ inch of soil for small seed and ½ to 1 inch for large seed when using a cultipacker or othe 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 susoil 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 desper than they grew at the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be at or slightly dows 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 match is required for an permitten regulation applications, which applies to seeked 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 at rate of 2% tons per acre. tons per core. 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 care. 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 includes a tackifier. shall be used with hyraulic seeding on slopes %:1 or steeper. 4. Sericea lespedeza hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons

e applied at a thickness of 3 is 5. Fine 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 commendates or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mutch is not required, 7. Biturninous treated roving may be applied on planted areas on slopes, in diches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Biturninous treated roving shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation, seculifications.

n specifications. luices and wood pulp fibers shall not contain germination or growth inhibiting shall be evenly dispersed when agitated in water. The fibers shall contain a dys al metering and aid in uniform application during seeding.

<u>APPLYING MULCH</u> 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. Emuleifield 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 spraed by methods other than special blower equipment. The combination of a sprayed and the mulch immediately following mulch application when straw or hay is spraed by methods other than special blower equipment. The combination of a sprayed and the mulch immediately following mulch application when straw or hay is spraed by methods other than special blower equipment. The combination of asphalt emulsion and water school of a homogenous mixture satisfactory for spraying. The mixture shall consist of 100 gallons of grade SS-1h or CSS-1h emulaified 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, paraments, curbs, sidewalks, and all other structures from asphalt discoordint. 2. Nay and straw mulch shall be pressed into the soil immedicately after the mulch. 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 duil enough to press the mulch into the ground without 5. Sphille wooth much is spraed. Synthetic tocktifiers shall be provide inton with or immedicately after the include with field and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of one-quarker to one-half bushed per acre. 5. Plastic most on surface according to manufacturer's specifications. 8EDDING MATERAL

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 MATERAIL

 BEDDING
 MATERAIL

 Much is used as a bedding material to conserve moisture and control weeds in nurseries, ornamental beds, around shrubs and on bare areas on lawns.

 Material
 DEPTH

 Grain straw
 4" to 6"

 Grass Hay
 4" to 6"

 Pine needles
 3" to 5"

 Wood waste
 4" to 6"

Topdressing will be applied on all temporary (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species

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

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