Ds1

GSWCC 2016 Edition

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

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 6 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 6 months.

If any area will remain undisturbed for greater than 6 months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. Refer to **Ds2 -Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding)**, **Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Seeding)**, and **Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding)**.

SPECIFICATIONS (Mulching Without Seeding)

This standard applies to graded 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".

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" 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". 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. Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and re-used.

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 mechanical equipment.
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. 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" or more in diameter and 8" to 12" 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 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 MULCHING ONLY) - (Ds1)

Ds2

GSWCC 2016 Edition

Table 6-4.1 - Temporary Cover or Companion Cover Crops

PLANT, PLANTING RATE, AND PLANTING DATE FOR TEMPORARY COVER OR COMPANION CROPS [1]

SPECIES	BROADCAST RATES		RESOURCE AREA[3]	PLANTING DATES BY RESOURCE AREA (**SOLID** lines indicate optimum dates, **DOTTED** lines indicate permissible, but marginal dates) J F M A M J J A S O N D	REMARKS
BARLEY *Hordeum vulagre*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	3 bu. (144 lbs)	3.3 lbs	M - L		14,000 seed per pound. Winter hardy. Use on productive soils.
in mixture	½ bu. (24 lbs)	0.6 lb	P C		
LESPEDEZA, ANNUAL *Lespedeza striata*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	40 lbs	0.9 lb	M - L P		200,000 seed per pound. May volunteer for several years. Use inoculant EL.
in mixture	10 lbs	0.2 lb	C		
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING *Eragrostis curvula*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	4 lbs	0.1 lb	M - L P		1,500,000 seed per pound. May last for several years. Mix with Sericea lespedeza.
in mixture	2 lbs	0.05 lb	C		
MILLET, BROWNTOP *Panicum fasciculatum*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	40 lbs	0.9 lb	M - L P		137,000 seed per pound. Quick dense cover. Will provide excessive competition in mixtures if seeded at high rate.
in mixture	10 lbs	0.2 lb	C		
MILLET, PEARL *Pennesetum glaucum*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	50 lbs	1.1 lbs	M - L P C		88,000 seed per pound. Quick dense cover. May reach 5' in height. Not recommended for mixtures.
OATS *Avena sativa*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	4 bu. (128 lbs)	2.9 lbs	M - L P		13,000 seed per pound. Use on productive soils. Not as a winter hardy as rye or barley.
in mixture	1 bu. (32 lbs)	0.7 lb	C		
RYE *Secale cereale*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	3 bu. (168 lbs)	3.9 lbs	M - L P		18,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Drought tolerant and winter hardy.
in mixture	½ bu. (28 lbs)	0.6 lb	C		
RYEGRASS, ANNUAL *Lolium temulentum*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	40 lbs	0.9 lb	M - L P C		227,000 seed per pound. Dense cover. Very competitive and is not to be used in mixtures.
SUDANGRASS *Sorghum sudanese*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	60 lbs	1.4 lbs	M - L P C		55,000 seed per pound. Good on droughty sites. Not recommended for mixtures.
TRITICALE *X-Triticosecale*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	3 bu. (144 lbs)	3.3 lbs	C		Use on lower part of Southern Coastal Plain and in Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods only.
in mixture	½ bu. (24 lbs)	0.6 lb			
WHEAT *Triticum aestivum*	Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	3 bu. (180 lbs)	4.1 lbs	M - L P		15,000 seed per pound. Winter hardy.
in mixture	½ bu. (30 lbs)	0.7 lb	C		

[1] Temporary cover crops are very competitive and will crowd out perennials if seeded too heavily

[2] Reduce seeding rates by 50% when drilled.

[3] **M-L** represents the Mountain; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs*; **P** represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA* **C** represents Southern Coastal Plan; Sand Hills; Black Lands; and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs*

* Refer to Georgia Major Land Resource Areas Map

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than 6 months. If an area is expected to be undisturbed for longer than 6 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 6 months but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Refer to specification **Ds1-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding)**.

CONDITIONS

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. Note: Some species of temporary vegetation are not appropriate for companion crop plantings because of their potential to out-compete the desired species (e.g. annual ryegrass).

Contact NRCS or the local SWCD for more information.

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 hand-seeding, 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 determined by soil test for pH. Quick acting lime should be incorporated to modify pH during the germination period. Bio stimulants should also be considered when there is less than 3% organic matter in the soil. Graded areas require lime application. Soils must be tested to determine required amounts of fertilizer and amendments. Fertilizer should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper, or chisel. On slopes too steep for, or inaccessible to equipment, fertilizer shall be hydraulically applied, preferably in the first pass with seed and some hydraulic mulch, then topped with the remaining required application rate.

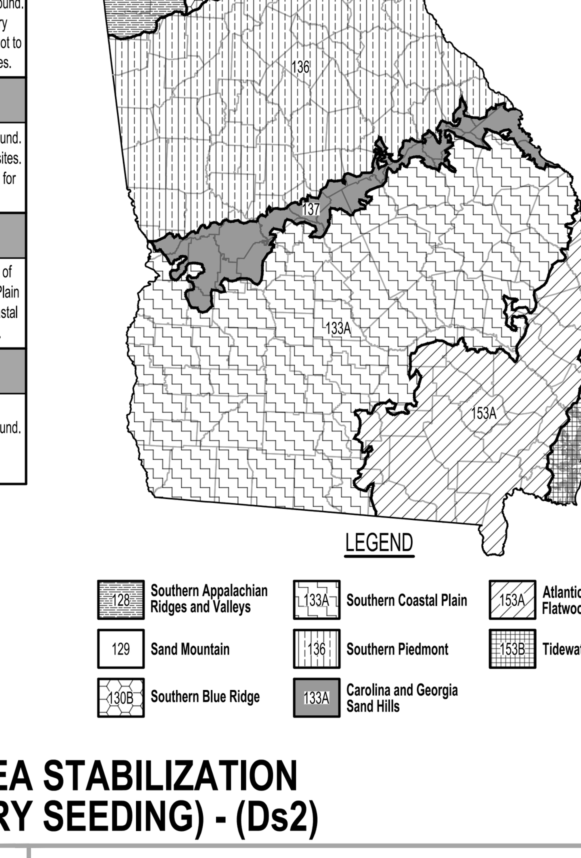
Seeding
Select a grass or grass-legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year. Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, drill, culti-packer-seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed ¼" to ½" 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. See **Table 6-4.1 - Temporary Cover or Companion Cover Crops.**

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

GEORGIA MAJOR LAND RESOURCE AREAS

Figure 6-4.1



N.T.S.

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING) - (Ds2)

Ds3

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Table 6-5.2- Permanent Cover Crops

PLANT, PLANTING RATE, AND PLANTING DATE FOR PERMANENT COVER [1]

SPECIES	BROADCAST RATES		RESOURCE AREA[3]	PLANTING DATES BY RESOURCE AREA (SOLID lines indicate optimum dates, DOTTED lines indicate permissible, but marginal dates) J F M A M J J A S O N D	REMARKS
BAHIA, PENSACOLA *Paspalum notatum*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone or with temporary cover	60 lbs	1.4 lbs	P		166,000 seed per pound. Low growing. Sod forming. Slow to establish. Plant with a companion crop. Will spread into Bermuda pastures and lawns. Mix with Sericea lespedeza or weeping lovegrass.
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb	C		
BAHIA, WILMINGTON *Paspalum notatum*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone or with temporary cover	60 lbs	1.4 lbs	M - L		166,000 seed per pound. Low growing. Sod forming. Slow to establish. Plant with a companion crop. Will spread into Bermuda pastures and lawns. Mix with Sericea lespedeza or weeping lovegrass.
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb	P		
BERMUDA, COMMON *Cynodon dactylon*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
Hulled seed alone	10 lbs	0.2 lb	P		1,787,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Low growing and sod forming. Full sun. Good for athletic fields.
with other perennials	6 lbs	0.7 lb	C		
BERMUDA, COMMON *Cynodon dactylon*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
Unhulled seed with temporary cover	10 lbs	0.2 lb	P		Plant with winter annuals.
with other perennials	6 lbs	0.1 lb	C		Plant with Tall Fescue
BERMUDA SPRIGS *Cynodon dactylon*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
Coastal, Common, Midland, or Tift 44	40 cu. ft.	0.9 cu. ft.	M - L		Cubic foot = approx. 650 sprigs. A bushel contains 1.25 cubic feet or approx. 800 sprigs.
Coastal, Common, or Tift 44	or		P C		
Tift 78	sod plugs 3' x3'		C		Southern Coastal Plain only
CENTIPEDE *Eremochloa ophiuroides*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
	Block sod only		P C		Drought tolerant. Full sun or partial shade. Effective adjacent to concrete and in concentrated flow areas. Irrigation is needed until fully established. Do not plant near pastures. Winter hardy as far as north Athens and Atlanta
CROWNVETCH *Coronilla varia*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
with winter annuals or cool season grasses	15 lbs	0.3 lb	M - L P		100,000 seed per pound. Dense growth. Drought tolerant and fire resistant. Attractive rose, pink and white blossoms spring to late fall. Mix with 30 lbs of Tall fescue or 15 lbs of rye. Inoculate seed with M inoculant. Use from North Atlanta and Northward.
FESCUE, TALL *Festuca arundinacea*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	50 lbs	1.1 lbs	M - L		227,000 seed per pound. Use alone only on better sites. Mix with perennial lespedeza or Crownvetch. Apply topdressing in spring following fall plantings. Not for heavy use areas or athletic fields.
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb	P		
LESPEDEZA SERICEA *Lespedeza cuneata*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
scarified	60 lbs	1.4 lbs	M - L P C		350,000 seed per pound. Widely adapted. Low maintenance. Mix with Weeping lovegrass, Common bermuda, bahia, or tall fescue. Takes 2-3 years to become fully established. Excellent on road banks. Inoculate seed with EL inoculant.
unscarified	75 lbs	1.7 lbs	M - L P C		Mix with Tall fescue or winter annuals.
seed-bearing hay	3 tons	1338 lbs	M - L P C		Cut when seed mixture is mature, but before, it shatters. Add Tall fescue or winter annuals.
LESPEDEZA *Ambro virgata Lespedeza virgata DC or Appalow Lespedeza cuneata (Dumont) G. Don))*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
scarified	60 lbs	1.4 lbs	M - L P C		300,000 seed per pound. Height of growth is 18"-24". Advantageous in urban areas. Spreading-type growth. New growth has bronze coloration. Mix with weeping lovegrass, common bermuda, bahia, tall fescue or winter annuals. Do not mix with Sericea lespedeza. Slow to develop solid stands. Inoculate seed with EL inoculant.
unscarified	75 lbs	1.7 lbs	M - L P C		
LESPEDEZA, SHRUB *Lespedeza bicolor Lespedeza thumbergii*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
plants	3'x3'		M - L P C		Provide wildlife food and cover.
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING *Eragrostis curvula*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	4 lbs	0.1 lb	M - L P		1,500,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Drought tolerant. Grows well with Sericea lespedeza on roadbanks.
with other perennials	2 lbs	0.05 lb	C		
MAIDENCANE *Panicum hemitomon*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
sprigs	2'x3' spacing		ALL		For very wet sites. May dig channels. Dig sprigs from local sources. Use along river banks and shorelines.
PANICGRASS, ATLANTIC COASTAL *Panicum amarum var amarukum*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
	20 lbs	0.5 lb	P C		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*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone	50 lbs	1.1 lbs	M - L		Grows similar to Tall fescue
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb	P		
SUNFLOWER, 'AZTEC' MAXIMILLIAN *Helianthus maximiliani*	Rate Per Acre[1]	Pure Live Seed[2] Per 1000 sq.ft.			
alone with other perennials	10 lbs	0.2 lb	M - L P C		227,000 seed per pound. Mix with Weeping lovegrass or other low-growing grasses or legumes.

[1] Reduce seeding rates by 50% when drilled

[2] PLS is an abbreviation for Pure Live Seed. Refer to Section V.E. of these specifications.

[3] **M-L** represents the Mountain; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs*; **P** represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA* **C** represents Southern Coastal Plan; Sand Hills; Black Lands; and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs*

* Refer to Georgia Major Land Resource Areas Map

Table 6-5.1. Fertilizer Requirements

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	N TOP DRESSING RATE
1. Cool Season Grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/2/
	Second	6-12-12	1000 lbs./ac.	---
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac.
2. Cool Season Grasses and Legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac. 1/
	Second	0-10-10	1000 lbs./ac.	---
	Maintenance	0-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	---
3. Ground Covers	First	10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. 3/	---
	Second	10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. 3/	---
	Maintenance	10-10-10	1100 lbs./ac.	---
4. Pine Seedlings	First	20-10-5	one 21-gram pellet per seedling placed in the closing hole	---
5. Shrub Lespedeza	First	0-10-10	700 lbs./ac.	---
	Maintenance	0-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 4/	---
6. Temporary cover crops seeded alone	First	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/
7. Warm Season Grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/6/
	Second	6-12-12	800 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac.
8. Warm Season Grasses & Legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac./6/
	Second	0-10-10	1000 lbs./ac.	---
	Maintenance	0-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	---

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".

Table 6-5.3. 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 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 3" 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	COMMENT
Abelia	*Abelia grandiflora*	3'-4'	5'	Also a prostrate form 2' high. Sun, semi-shade. Semi evergreen.
Carolina Yellow Jessamine	*Gelsemium sempervirens*	low	3'	Vine. Yellow, trumpet-like flowers. Hardy, one of best vines. Evergreen. Native to GA.
Carpet Blue	*Ajuga reptans*	2"-4"	3'	Needs good drainage, partial shade. Blue or white flowers. Evergreen.
Bearberry Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster dammeri*	2'-4'	5'	White flowers, red fruit. Sun. Evergreen.
Ground Cover Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster salicifolius* 'Repens'	1'-2'	5'	White flowers, red fruit. Sun. Evergreen.
Rock Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*	1'-2'	5'	Semi-Evergreen. Sun.
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissue quinquefolia*	low	3'	Red in fall. Vine. Deciduous. Native to GA.
Daylily	*Hemerocallis* spp.	2'-3'	2'	Many flower colors. Full sun. Very hardy.
Compacta Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Compacta'	3'-4'	5'	Sun. Semi-shade.
Chinese Holly	*Ilex cornuta* 'Rotunda'	3'-4'	5'	Very durable. Sun, Semi-shade.
Dwarf Burford Holly	*Ilex burfordii* 'Nana'	5'-8'	8'	- -
Dwarf Yaupon Holly	*Ilex vomitoria* 'Nana'	3'-4'	5'	Very durable. Sun, Semi-shade.
Repandens Holly	*Ilex crenata* 'Repandens'	2'-3'	5'	Sun. Semi-shade.
Andorra Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Plumosa'	2'-3'	5'	Excellent for slopes. Sun.
Andorra Compacta Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Plumosa compacta'	1'-2'	5'	More compact than Andorra.
Andorra Compacta Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Plumosa Compacta'	1'-2'	5'	More compact than Andorra.
Blue Chip Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Blue Chip'	8"-10"	4'	- -
Blue Rug Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Wiltonii'	4"-6"	3'	Very low. Sun.
Parsons Juniper	*Juniperus davurica* 'Expansa' (Squamata parsoni)	18"-24"	5'	One of the best, good winter cover.
Pfitzer Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzerana'	6'-8'	6'	Needs room.
Prince of Wales Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Prince of Wales'	8"-10"	4'	Feathery appearance.
Sargent Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Sargentii'	1'-2'	5'	Full sun. Needs good drainage. Good winter color.
Shore Juniper	*Juniperus conferta*	2'-3'	5'	Emerald Sea or Blue Pacific cultivars are good.
Liriope	*Liriope muscari*	8"-10"	3'	- -
Creeping Liriope	*Liriope spicata*	10"-12"	1'	Spreads by runners.
Big Leaf Periwinkle	*Vinca major*	12"-15"	4'	Lilac flowers in spring. Semi-shade.
Common Periwinkle	*Vinca minor*	5"-6"	4'	Lavender-blue flowers in spring. Semi-shade.
Cherokee Rose	*Rosa laevigata*	2'	5'	Rampant grower. Not for restricted spaces. State flower.
Memoria Rose	*Rosa weuchuriana*	2'	5'	Rampant grower.
St. Johnswort	*Hypericum calycenum*	8"-12"	3'	Semi-shade.
Anthony Waterer Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*	3'-4'	5'	Sun.
Thunberg Spirea	*Spirea thunbergii*	3'-4'	5'	Sun.

Table 6-5.4. Trees for Erosion Control

SITE	SOIL MATERIAL	COMMON SOILS	PLANTING TREE SPECIES[1]	SPACING	PLANTING DATES[3]
Borrow areas, 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 (*Pinus taeda*) Slash Pine (*Pinus elliottii*)	2	M - L, P = 12/1 - 3/15 C = 12/1 - 3/1
	Clay	Cecil, Faceville	Slash Pine (*Pinus elliottii*) Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*)	2	M - L, P = 12/1 - 3/15 C = 12/1 - 3/1
Streambanks	--	--	Willows[4] (*Salix spp.*)	2' x 2'	ALL

[1] Other trees and shrubs listed on Table 6-25.3 may be interplanted with the pines for improved wildlife benefits.

[2] **Type of Planting** / **Tree Spacing** / **No. of Trees per Acre**

Type of Planting	Tree Spacing	No. of Trees per Acre
Trees Alone	4' x 4'	2,722
Trees in Combination w/ grasses and/or other plants	6' x 6'	1,210

[3] **M-L** represents the Mountain; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs*; **P** represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA*; **C** represents Southern Coastal Plan; Sand Hills; Black Lands; and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs*

* Refer to Georgia Major Land Resource Areas Map

[4] Fertilization of companion crop is ample for this species.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than 6 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 and areas located outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by the GA EPD for 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 (uniformly covered with landscaping materials in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

Permanent vegetation shall consist of, planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; or 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 this standard is satisfied and permanent control measures and facilities are operational, interim stabilization measures and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed.

CONDITIONS

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

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

1. Use conventional planting methods where possible.
2. When mixed plantings are done during marginal planting periods, companion crops shall be used.
3. No-till planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter annual cover crop. Sericea lespedeza planted no-till into stands of rye is an excellent procedure.
4. Block sod provides immediate cover. It is especially effective in controlling erosion adjacent to concrete flumes and other structures. Refer to Specification **Ds4-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).**
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 insure long-lasting erosion control.
7. Mowing should not be performed during the quail nesting 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:

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 that 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 a game bird brood-rearing habitat. Appropriate legumes such as vetches, clovers, and lespedezas may be mixed with grass, but they may die out 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 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.

Lime and Fertilizer Rates and Analysis
Agricultural lime is required at the rate of 1-2 tons per acre unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Graded areas require lime application. If lime is applied within 6 months of planting permanent perennial vegetation, additional lime is not required. Agricultural lime shall be within the specifications of the GA Department of Agriculture. Lime spread by conventional equipment shall be "ground limestone." Ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 90% of the material will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, not less than 50% will pass through a 50-mesh sieve and not less than 25% will pass through a 100-mesh sieve. Fast-acting lime spread by hydraulic seeding equipment should be "finely ground limestone" spanning from the 180 micron size to the 5 micron size. Finely ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 95% of the material 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. (See **Figure 6-4.1**) 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 can be applied in the mulch slurry 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.

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, culti-packer-seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed ¼" to ½" 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. See **Table 6-4.1 - Temporary Cover or Companion Cover Crops.**

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

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 NRCS 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 needs and desires of the land user. Some perennial species are easily established and can be planted alone. Examples of these are Common Bermuda, Tall Fescue, and Weeping Lovegrass. Other perennials, such as Bahia Grass and Sericea Lespedeza, are slow to become established and should be planted with another perennial species. The additional species will provide quick cover and ample soil protection until the target perennial species become established. For example, common seeding combinations are 1) Weeping Lovegrass with Sericea Lespedeza (scarified) and 2) Tall Fescue with Sericea Lespedeza (unscarified). Plant selection may also include annual companion crops. Annual companion crops should be used only when perennial species are not planted during their optimum planting period. A common mixture is 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
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 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). The percent of PLS helps you determine the amount of seed you need. For example, if the seeding rate is 10 pounds PLS and the bulk seed is 56% PLS (i.e. 70% germination, 80% purity), the bulk seeding rate is: 10 lbs. PLS/acre / 56% PLS = 17.9 lbs/acre. You would need to plant 17.9 lbs/acre to provide 10 lbs/acre of pure live seed.

Seedbed Preparation
Seedbed preparation may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used (but is strongly recommended for any seeding process, when possible). When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation will be done as follows:

Broadcast plantings
1. Tillage, at a min., shall adequately loosen soil to a depth of 4" to 6"; alleviate compaction; incorporate lime and fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for proper placement of seed, sprigs, or plants; and allow for 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" 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" deep on the contour 4 to 6 months prior to planting. Subsoiling should be done when the soil is dry, preferably 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 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 culti-packer-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 ⅛" to ¼" of soil for small seed and ½" to 1" 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, 2" 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% to 100% soil cover. When selecting a mulch, consider the mulch's functional longevity, vegetation establishment enhancement, and erosion control effectiveness. 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 2½ 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 lbs per acre. Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied (at the rate indicated above) after hydraulic seeding.
3. 1,000 lbs 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 3 tons per acre.
5. *Pine straw or pine bark* shall be applied at a thickness of 3" 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, 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 GA 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. *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" or more in diameter and 8" to 12" 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.
2. *Synthetic tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw*, 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. All tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw should be verified nontoxic through EPA 2021.0 testing. Refer to **Tackifiers-Tac.**
3. Rye or wheat can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of ¼ to ½ bushel per acre.
4. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than 1" by 1" 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.

Bedding Material
Mulch is used as 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"

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

Topdressing
Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species. Recommended rates of application are listed in **Table 6-5.1.**

Second Year and Maintenance Fertilization
Second year fertilizer rates and maintenance fertilizer rates are listed in **Table 6-5.1.**

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.

Use and Management
Mow Sericea 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" of top growth under any use and management. Moderate use of top growth is beneficial after establishment. Exclude traffic until plants are well established. Because of quail nesting season, mowing should not take place between May and September.

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION) - (Ds3)

Fr

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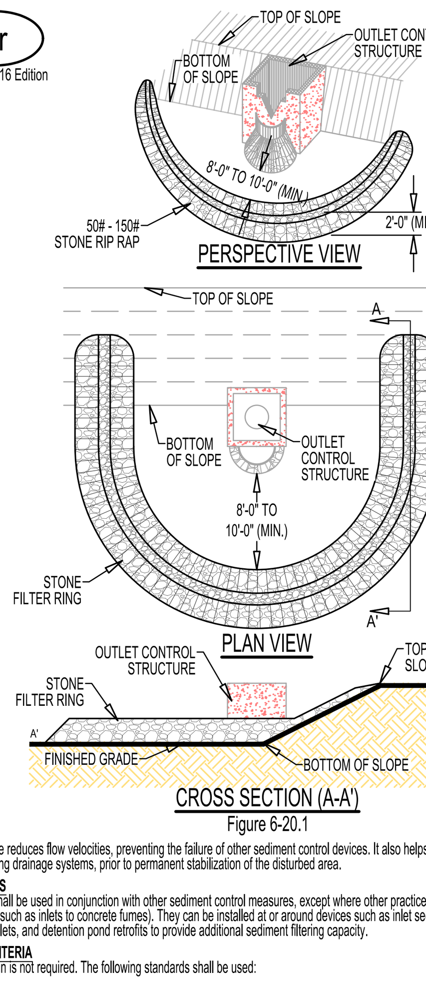


Figure 6-20.1

PURPOSE

This structure reduces flow velocities, preventing the failure of other sediment control devices. It also helps prevent sediment from leaving the site or entering drainage systems, prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.

CONDITIONS

Filter rings shall be used in conjunction with other sediment control measures, except where other practices defined in this Manual are not appropriate (such as inlets to concrete fumes). They can be installed at or around devices such as inlet sediment traps, temporary downdrain inlets, and detention pond retrofits to provide additional sediment filtering capacity.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Formal design is not required. The following standards shall be used:

Location
The filter ring shall surround all sides of the structure receiving runoff from disturbed areas. It should be placed a minimum of 4' from the structure. The ring is not intended to substantially impound water, causing flooding or damage to adjacent areas. The filter ring may also be placed below storm drains discharging into detention ponds, creating a centralized area, or "forebay", for sediment accumulation. This provides for easier, more localized clean-out of the pond. If utilized above a retrofit structure, it should be a min. of 8' to 10' from the retrofit.

Stone Size
When utilized at inlets with diameters less than 12", the filter ring shall be constructed of stone no smaller than 3"-5" (15 - 30 lbs.). When utilized at pipes with diameters greater than 12", the filter ring shall be constructed of stone no smaller than 10"-15" (50 - 100 lbs.). The larger stone can be faced with smaller filter stone on the upstream side for added sediment filtering capabilities. However, the smaller filter stone is more prone to clogging, requiring higher maintenance.

Height
The filter ring shall be constructed at a height no less than 2' from grade.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Mechanical or hand placement of stone shall be required to uniformly surround the structure to be supplemented. Refer to Appendix C for rock riprap specifications. The filter ring may be constructed on natural ground surface, on an excavated surface, or on machine compacted fill. A common failure of a filter ring is caused by placing it too close to or too high above the structure it is enhancing. When utilized below a storm drain outlet, it shall be placed such that it does not create a condition causing water to back-up into the storm drain and inhibit the function of the storm drain system.

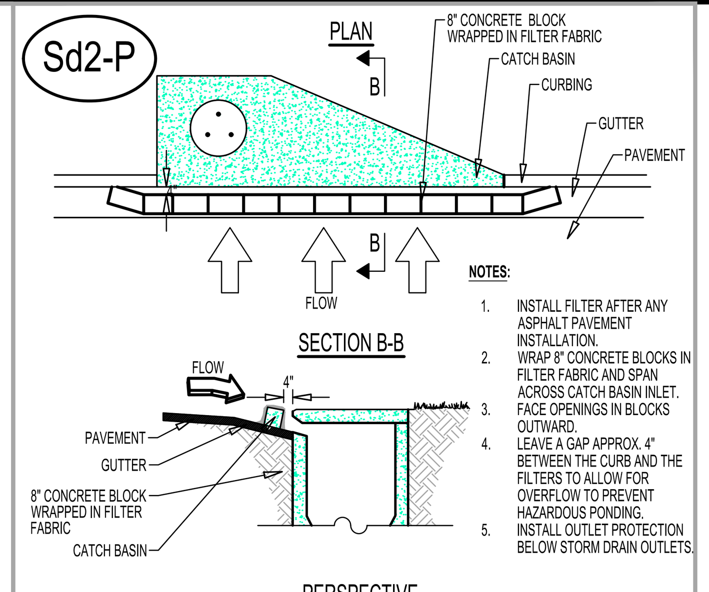
MAINTENANCE

The filter ring must be kept clear of trash and this will require continuous monitoring and maintenance, which includes sediment removal when one-half full. Structures are temporary and should be removed when the land disturbing project has been stabilized.

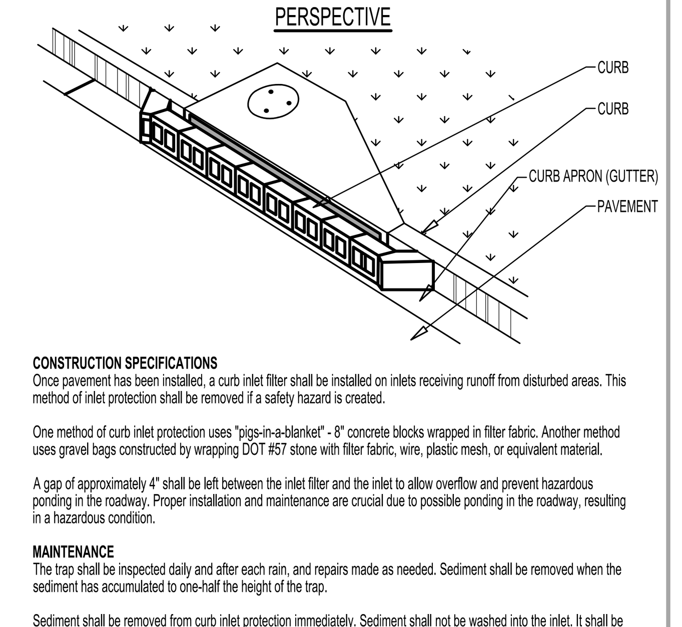
N.T.S.

FILTER RING - (Fr)

Sd2-P



NOTES:
1. INSTALL FILTER AFTER ANY ASPHALT PAVEMENT INSTALLATION.
2. WRAP 8" CONCRETE BLOCKS IN FILTER FABRIC AND SPAN ACROSS CATCH BASIN INLET.
3. FACE OPENINGS IN BLOCKS OUTWARD.
4. LEAVE A GAP APPROX. 4" BETWEEN THE CURB AND THE FILTERS TO ALLOW FOR OVERFLOW TO PREVENT HAZARDOUS PONDING.
5. INSTALL OUTLET PROTECTION BELOW STORM DRAIN OUTLETS.



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Once pavement has been installed, a curb inlet filter shall be installed on inlets receiving runoff from disturbed areas. This method of inlet protection shall be removed if a safety hazard is created.

One method of curb inlet protection uses "pigs-in-a-blanket" - 8" concrete blocks wrapped in filter fabric. Another method uses gravel bags constructed by wrapping DOT #57 stone with filter fabric, wire, plastic mesh, or equivalent material.

A gap of approximately 4" shall be left between the inlet filter and the inlet to allow overflow and prevent hazardous ponding in the roadway. Proper installation and maintenance are crucial due to possible ponding in the roadway, resulting in a hazardous condition.

MAINTENANCE

The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap.

Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again.

When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

CURB INLET PROTECTION "Pigs-in-a-Blanket"

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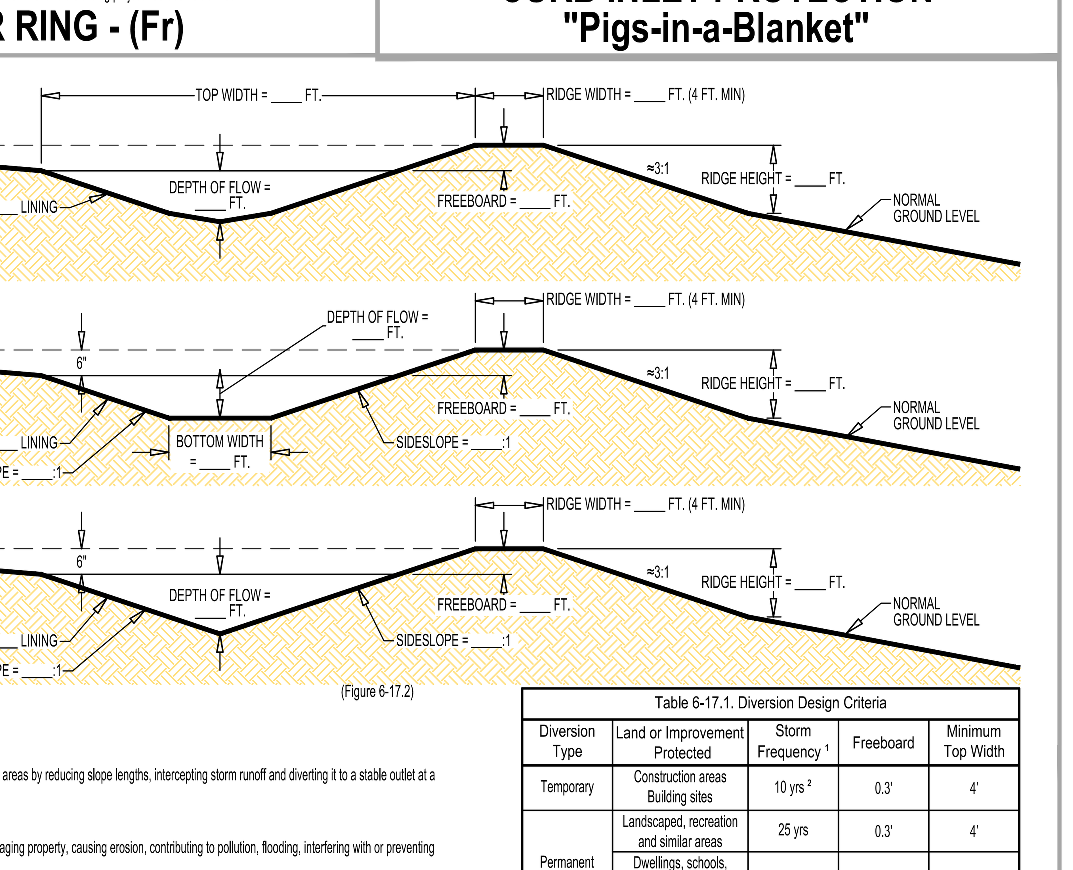
CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
1. ALL TREES, BRUSH, STUMPS, OBSTRUCTIONS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE DIVERSION.
2. THE DIVERSION SHALL BE EXCAVATED OR SHAPED TO LINE, GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION AS REQUIRED TO MEET THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED HEREIN AND FREE OF IRREGULARITIES THAT WILL IMPEDE NORMAL FLOW.
3. ALL FILLS SHALL BE MACHINE COMPACTED AS NEEDED TO PREVENT UNEQUAL SETTLEMENT THAT WOULD CAUSE DAMAGE IN THE COMPLETED DIVERSION.
4. ALL EARTH REMOVED AND NOT NEEDED IN CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE SPREAD OR DISPOSED OF SO THAT IT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF THE DIVERSION.
5. DIVERSION CHANNEL SHALL BE STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATION **CH - CHANNEL STABILIZATION**.



(Figure 6-17.2)

Table 6-17.1. Diversion Design Criteria

Diversion Type	Land or Improvement Protected	Storm Frequency [1]	Freeboard	Minimum Top Width
Temporary	Construction areas Building sites	10 yrs [2]	0.3'	4'
Permanent	Landscaped, recreation and similar areas	25 yrs	0.3'	4'
	Dwellings, schools, commercial bldgs., and similar installation	50 yrs	0.5'	4'

[1] Use 24-hr storm duration
[2] Use 10 yrs or the storm frequency specified in Title 12 of the Official Code of GA Annotated

PURPOSE

To reduce the erosion of steep, or otherwise highly erodible areas by reducing slope lengths, intercepting storm runoff and diverting it to a stable outlet at a non-erosive velocity.

CONDITIONS

Diversions are applicable when:
1. Runoff from higher areas is or has potential for damaging property, causing erosion, contributing to pollution, flooding, interfering with or preventing the establishment of vegetation on lower areas.
2. Surface and/or shallow subsurface flow is damaging sloping upland.
3. The length of slope needs to be reduced so that soil loss will be reduced to a minimum.

This standard applies to temporary and permanent diversions in developments involving land disturbing activities.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Location
Diversion location shall be determined by considering outlet conditions, topography, land use, soil type, length of slope, seep planes (when seepage is a problem), and the development layout. Diversions should be tailored to fit the conditions for a particular field and local soil type(s). A diversion consists of two components that must be designed - the ridge and the channel.

Ridge Design
The ridge shall be compacted and designed to have stable side slopes, which shall not be steeper than 2:1. The ridge shall be a minimum width of 4' at the design water elevation after settlement. Its design shall allow 10% for settlement.

Channel Design
Land slope must be taken into consideration when choosing channel dimensions. On the steeper slopes, narrow and deep channels may be required. On the more gentle slopes, broad, shallow channels usually are applicable. The wide, shallow section will be easier to maintain. Since sediment deposition is often a problem in diversions, the designed flow velocity should be kept as high as the channel lining will permit. Table 6-17.1 indicates the storm frequency required for the design of the diversion. The required storm frequency is based on the purpose of the diversion. The storm frequency is used to determine the required channel capacity, Q (peak rate of runoff). The channel portion of the diversion may have a parabolic or trapezoidal cross-section. Detailed information for the design of these channels is provided in the specification **Wt - Stormwater Conveyance Channel.**

Outlets
Each diversion must have an adequate outlet. The outlet may be a constructed or natural waterway, a stabilized vegetated area or a stabilized open channel. In all cases, the outlet must discharge in such a manner as to not cause an erosion problem. Protected outlets shall be constructed and stabilized prior to construction of the diversion.

Diversions For Roads and Utility Rights - of - Way
A detailed design is not required for this type of diversion. Diversions installed to divert water off a road or right-of-way shall consist of a series of compacted ridges of soil running diagonally across the road at a 30° angle. Ridges are constructed by excavating a channel up-stream for this type of diversion. The compacted ridge height shall be 8-12" above the original road surface; the channel depth shall be 8-12" below the original road surface. Channel bottoms and ridge tops shall be smooth enough to be crossed by vehicular traffic. The maximum spacing between diversions shall be as follows:

ROAD GRADE (PERCENT)	DISTANCE BETWEEN DIVERSIONS (FEET)
1	400
2	250
5	125
10	80
15	60
20	50

Stable outlets shall be provided for each diversion.

N.T.S.

DIVERSION - (Di)

1. **CLASS 1 RIP-RAP**
   A. NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN 12"; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN 10"; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN 6". THE THICKNESS OF THE RIP-RAP LINER SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 12".
2. **CLASS 2 RIP-RAP**
   A. NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN 16"; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN 12"; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN 6". THE THICKNESS OF THE RIP-RAP LINER SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 16".
3. **CLASS 3 RIP-RAP**
   A. NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN 22"; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN 16"; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN 8". THE THICKNESS OF THE RIP-RAP LINER SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 22".
4. **CLASS 4 RIP-RAP**
   A. NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN 27"; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN 22"; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN 10". THE THICKNESS OF THE RIP-RAP LINER SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 27".
5. **CLASS 5 RIP-RAP**
   A. NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER GREATER THAN 34"; NO MORE THAN 50% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER LESS THAN 27"; AND NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE STONE SHALL HAVE A DIAMETER OF LESS THAN 16". THE THICKNESS OF THE RIP-RAP LINER SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 34".

RIP-RAP CLASSIFICATION SPECIFICATIONS

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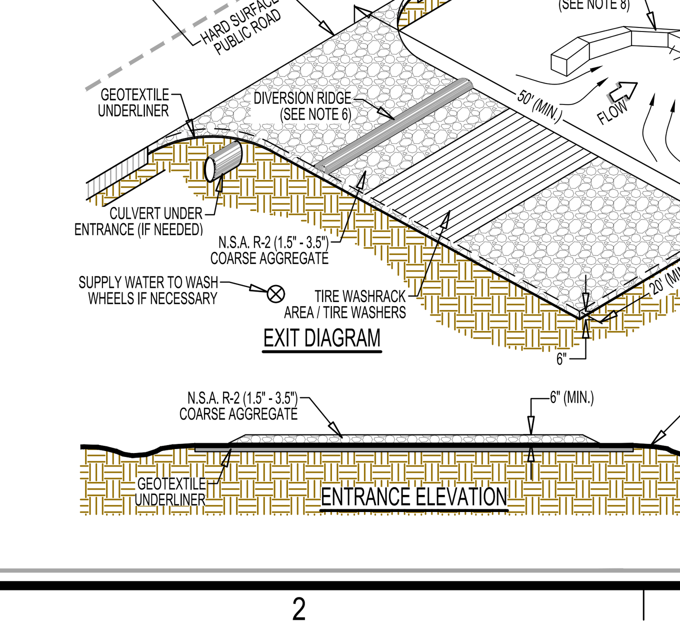
Figure 6-14.1



N.T.S.

NOTES:
1. AVOID LOCATING ON STEEP SLOPES OR AT CURVES ON PUBLIC ROADS.
2. REMOVE ALL VEGETATION AND OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL FROM THE FOUNDATION AREA, GRADE AND CROWN FOR POSITIVE DRAINAGE.
3. AGGREGATE SIZE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL STONE ASSOCIATION R-2 (1.5"-3.5" STONE).
4. GRAVEL PAD SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 6".
5. PAD WIDTH SHALL BE EQUAL FULL WIDTH AT ALL POINTS OF VEHICULAR EGRESS, BUT NO LESS THAN 20'.
6. A DIVERSION RIDGE SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WHEN GRADE TOWARD PAVED AREA IS GREATER THAN 2%.
7. INSTALL PIPE UNDER THE ENTRANCE IF NEEDED TO MAINTAIN DRAINAGE DITCHES. PIPE SHALL BE SIZED APPROPRIATELY TO HANDLE EXISTING AND/OR PROPOSED FLOWS.
8. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN (DIVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE).
9. WASHRACKS AND/OR TIRE WASHERS MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON SCALE AND CIRCUMSTANCE. IF NECESSARY, WASHRACK DESIGN MAY CONSIST OF ANY MATERIAL **SUITABLE** FOR TRUCK TRAFFIC THAT REMOVES MUD AND DIRT.
10. MAINTAIN AREA IN A WAY THAT PREVENTS TRACKING AND/OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

CONDITIONS
This practice is applied at appropriate points of construction egress. Geotextile underliners are required to stabilize and support the pad aggregates.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Formal design is not required. The following standards shall be used:

Aggregate Size / Pad Thickness / Pad Width - As noted above

Pad Length
The gravel pad shall have a minimum length of 50'. When the construction is less than 50' from the paved access, the length shall be from the edge of existing pavement to the permitted building being constructed.

Washing
If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad does not sufficiently remove the mud, the tires should be washed prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done as noted above.

Location
The exit shall be located or protected to prevent sediment from leaving the site.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
It is recommended that the egress area be excavated to a depth of 3" and be cleared of all vegetation and roots.

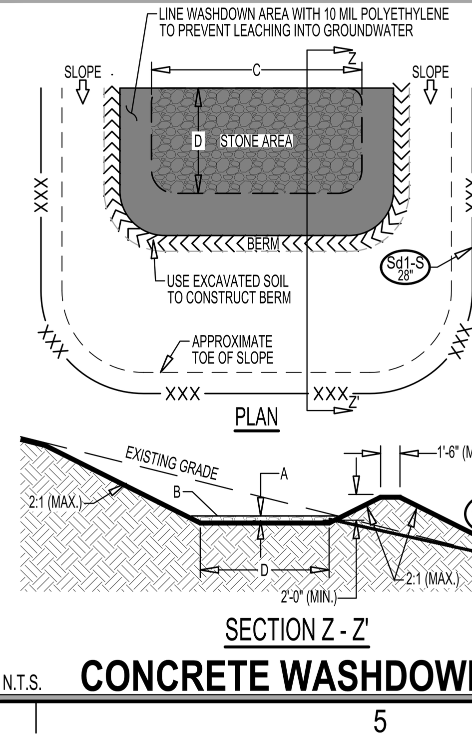
Diversion Ridge
On sites where the grade toward the paved area is greater than 2%, a diversion ridge 6" to 8" high with 3:1 side slopes shall be constructed across the foundation approximately 15' above the road.

Geotextile
Geotextile underliner must be placed the full length and width of the entrance. Geotextile selection shall be based on AASHTO M288-06 specification:

1. For subgrades with a CBR greater than or equal to 3 or shear strength greater than 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section AASHTO M288-06 Section 7.3, Separation Requirements.
2. For subgrades with a CBR between 1 and 3 or shear strength between 30 and 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section AASHTO M288-06 Section 8, Geotextile Property Requirements for Subsurface Drainage, Separation, Stabilization, and Permanent Erosion Control (Geotextile Property Requirements).

MAINTENANCE
The exit shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 1.5"-3.5" stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or cleanout of any structures to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or site onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

CONSTRUCTION EXIT - (Co)

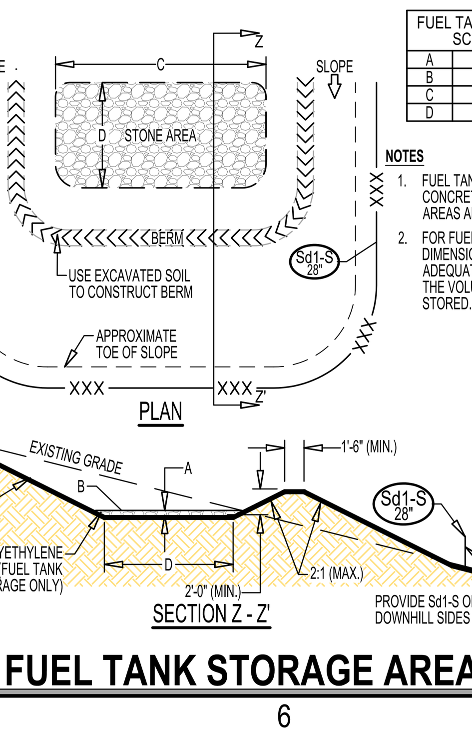


CONCRETE WASHDOWN SCHEDULE	
A	4"
B	#57 STONE
C	MIN. 20 FT.
D	MIN. 10 FT.

NOTES
1. FUEL TANK STORAGE AND CONCRETE WASHDOWN AREAS ARE SEPARATE.
2. CONCRETE TRUCK DRUM WASHOUT ON SITE IS PROHIBITED.
3. CONCRETE WASHDOWN AREA SHALL HAVE A DRAIN 2" PVC PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH BERM TO ALLOW FOR PERIODIC DRAINING WITH A MANUAL VALVE.
4. POLYETHEYLENE LINING SHALL BE FREE OF HOLES AND OTHER DEFECTS

N.T.S.

CONCRETE WASHDOWN AREA



FUEL TANK STORAGE SCHEDULE	
A	2 FT.
B	#5 STONE
C	MIN. 40 FT.
D	MIN. 20 FT.

NOTES
1. FUEL TANK STORAGE AND CONCRETE WASHDOWN AREAS ARE SEPARATE.
2. FOR FUEL STORAGE AREA, DIMENSIONS MUST BE ADEQUATE FOR 200% OF THE VOLUME OF FUEL STORED.

N.T.S.

FUEL TANK STORAGE AREA

Du

GSWCC 2016 Edition

CONDITIONS

This practice is applicable to areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on and off-site damage may occur without treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A. **Temporary Methods**
- **Mulches**. See standard **Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only)**. Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to specification **Tac - Tackifiers**. Resins should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- **Vegetative Cover**. See specification **Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding)**.
- **Spray-on Adhesives**. These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to specification **Tac - Tackifiers**.
- **Tillage**. This practice is designed to roughen and bring clods to the surface. It is an emergency measure that should be used before wind erosion starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12" apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect.

Irrigation.
This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed.

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.

Calcium Chloride.
Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment.

B. **Permanent Methods**

Permanent Vegetation. See specification **Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation)**. Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

Topsoiling. This entails covering the surface with less erosive soil material. See specification **Tp - Topsoiling**.

Stone. Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See specification **Cr - Construction Road Stabilization.**

DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS - (Du)

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311 N. Main St, Ste. 101, Unit C
P.O. Box 896 | Madison, GA 30650
P: 706.342.1104
www.georgiacivil.com

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GEORGIA REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER NO. PE031684 JASON P. BROWN

Project Information

DRYWALL WAREHOUSE HWY 81

257 HIGHWAY 81
OXFORD,GA 30054
ZONING: R1

DRAWING DATE:	5/27/2026
DRAWN BY:	DLD
CHECKED BY:	JPB

REVISIONS	
DATE:	DESCRIPTION:

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Sheet Title

EROSION SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL DETAILS

Sheet Number

C-6.6