

MATERIAL	QUANTITY
DRY STRAW OR HAY	2" - 4" DEPTH
WOOD WASTE (SAWDUST, BARK, CHIPS)	2" - 3" DEPTH
CUTBACK ASPHALT (SLOW CURING)	1200 GAL. PER ACRE (1/4 GAL. PER SQ. YD.)
POLYETHYLENE FILM	COMPLETELY COVERING EXPOSED AREA, TRENCHED IN AT OUTER EDGES.

STRAW OR HAY MULCH SHALL BE ANCHORED IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION. MULCH MAY BE ANCHORED BY MECHANICALLY PRESSING INTO SURFACE. IF SPREAD WITH BLOWER EQUIPMENT, MULCH SHALL BE ANCHORED WITH EMULSIFIED ASPHALT (GRADE AE-5 OR SS-1)-100 GAL. ASPHALT + 100 GAL. WATER PER TON OF MULCH. NETTING SHALL BE USED TO ANCHOR WOOD WASTE AND CHIPS. POLYETHYLENE SHALL BE TRENCHED IN AT EDGES.

DS1 MULCHING

PLANT, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR TEMPORARY COVER OR COMBINATION CROPS 1/

Species	Broadcast Rate 2/ Per Acre	Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Area	Planting Dates	Remarks
BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare)	3 bu. (164 lbs.) (24 bu.)	3.3 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	14,000 seed per pound. May be used for erosion control on productive soils.
LESPEDeza ANNUAL (Lathyrus pratensis)	4 bu. (168 lbs.) (24 bu.)	0.9 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	200,000 seed per pound. May be used for erosion control. Use recurrent till.
LESPEDeza PERENNIAL (Lathyrus pratensis)	4 bu. (168 lbs.) (24 bu.)	0.9 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	1,500,000 seed per pound. May be used for erosion control. Use recurrent till.
MILLET BROWNTOP (Panicum polyanthemum)	4 bu. (168 lbs.) (24 bu.)	0.9 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	137,500 seed per pound. Quick cover crop. Will provide low erosion protection. Requires 1/4 inch of high rain.

PLANT, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR TEMPORARY COVER OR COMBINATION CROPS 1/

Species	Broadcast Rate 2/ Per Acre	Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Area	Planting Dates	Remarks
MILLET PEARL (Panicum glaberrimum)	50 lbs. (11 b.)	1.1 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	80,000 seed per pound. Quick cover crop. May reach 9' in height. Not recommended for erosion.
GRASS (Alopecurus sp.)	4 bu. (168 lbs.) (24 bu.)	2.9 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	13,000 seed per pound. Use on productive soils. Not an undergrowth species.
RYE (Secale cereale)	3 bu. (154 lbs.) (21 bu.)	0.8 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	18,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Good for erosion control and undergrowth.
LESPEDeza ANNUAL (Lathyrus pratensis)	4 bu. (168 lbs.) (24 bu.)	0.9 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	200,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Very competitive with weeds. Good for erosion control.
LESPEDeza PERENNIAL (Lathyrus pratensis)	4 bu. (168 lbs.) (24 bu.)	0.9 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	1,500,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Good for erosion control. Not recommended for erosion.

PLANT, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR TEMPORARY COVER OR COMBINATION CROPS

Species	Broadcast Rate 2/ Per Acre	Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Area	Planting Dates	Remarks
PERMIT (Elymus repens)	3 bu. (154 lbs.) (21 bu.)	4.1 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	15,000 seed per pound.

DS2 STABILIZATION WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING

Fertilizer Requirements

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT NPK	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.	
2. Cool season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac. 1/
	Second	10-10-10	1000 lbs./ac.	
	Maintenance	0-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	
3. Ground covers	First	10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. 3/	30
	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	30 lbs./ac. 5/
	Maintenance	0-10-10	700 lbs./ac.	
5. Shrub Lespedeza	First	0-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 4/	30 lbs./ac. 5/
	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/
	Maintenance	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	
7. Warm season grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/6/
	Second	6-12-12	800 lbs./ac.	
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	
	Maintenance	10-10-10	30 lbs./ac.	
8. Warm season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 1/6/
	Second	10-10-10	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 inches.

PLANTS, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR PERMANENT COVER

Species	Broadcast Rate 2/ Per Acre	Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Area	Planting Dates	Remarks
BERMUDA (Cynodon dactylon)	10 bu. (470 lbs.) (67 bu.)	1.4 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	160,000 seed per pound. Low growing. Good for erosion control. Use on productive soils. Will tolerate mowing and heavy traffic. May be used for erosion control on productive soils.
BAHIA (Paspalum conjugatum)	10 bu. (470 lbs.) (67 bu.)	0.7 b.	P		J F M A M J J A S O N D	160,000 seed per pound. Low growing. Good for erosion control. Use on productive soils.
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DS3 STABILIZATION WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION

APPROPRIATE SOD VARIETIES FOR MACON

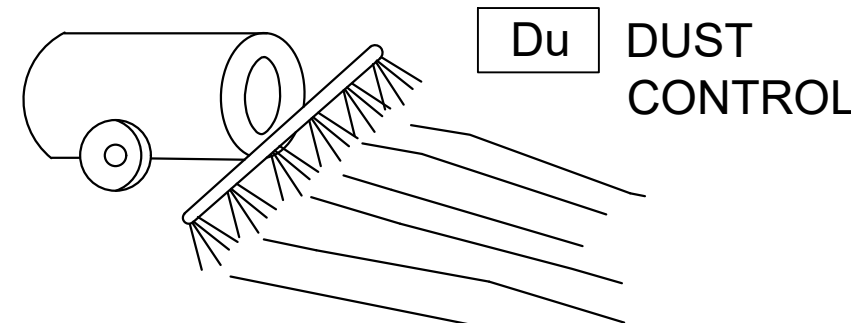
GRASS	VARIETY	GROWING SEASON
BERMUDA	COMMON TIFWAY TIFGREEN, TIFLAWN	WARM WEATHER
BAHIA	PENSACOLA	WARM WEATHER
CENTPEDE	---	WARM WEATHER
ZOYSIA	EMERALD MEYER	WARM WEATHER
TALL FESCUE	KENTUCKY	COOL WEATHER

SOIL PREPARATION
BRING SOIL SURFACE TO FINAL GRADE. CLEAR SURFACE OF TRASH, WOODY DEBRIS, STONES AND CLODS LARGER THAN 1". APPLY SOIL TO SOIL SURFACES ONLY AND NOT FROZEN SURFACES, OR GRAVEL TYPE SOILS.
MIX FERTILIZER INTO SOIL SURFACE. FERTILIZE BASED ON SOIL TESTS OR GENERAL APPLICATION OF 10-10-10 @ 1000 LBS PER ACRE (1 LB /40 SQ. FT.) AGRICULTURAL LIME SHOULD BE APPLIED BASED ON SOIL TESTS OR AT A RATE OF 1 TO 2 TONS / ACRE.

GRASS TYPE	PLANTING YEAR	FERTILIZER (NPK)	RATE (LBS/ ACRE)	NITROGEN TOP DRESSING (LBS/ ACRE)
COOL SEASON GRASSES	1ST	6-12-12	1500	50-100
	2ND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 10-10-10	1000 400	---
WARM SEASON GRASSES	1ST	6-12-12	1500	50-100
	2ND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 10-10-10	800 400	30

DS4 STABILIZATION WITH SODDING

DUST CONTROL



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 STANDARD TB-TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS. RESINS SUCH AS CURASOL OR TERRACRE SHOULD BE USED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

VEGETATIVE COVER. SEE STANDARD 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 STANDARD TB-TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS.

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.

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.

PERMANENT METHODS
PERMANENT VEGETATION. SEE STANDARD 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 EROSION SOIL MATERIAL. SEE STANDARD TP - TOPSOILING.

STONE. COVER SURFACE WITH CRUSHED STONE OR COARSE GRAVEL. SEE STANDARD CR-CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION.

VEGETATION NOTES

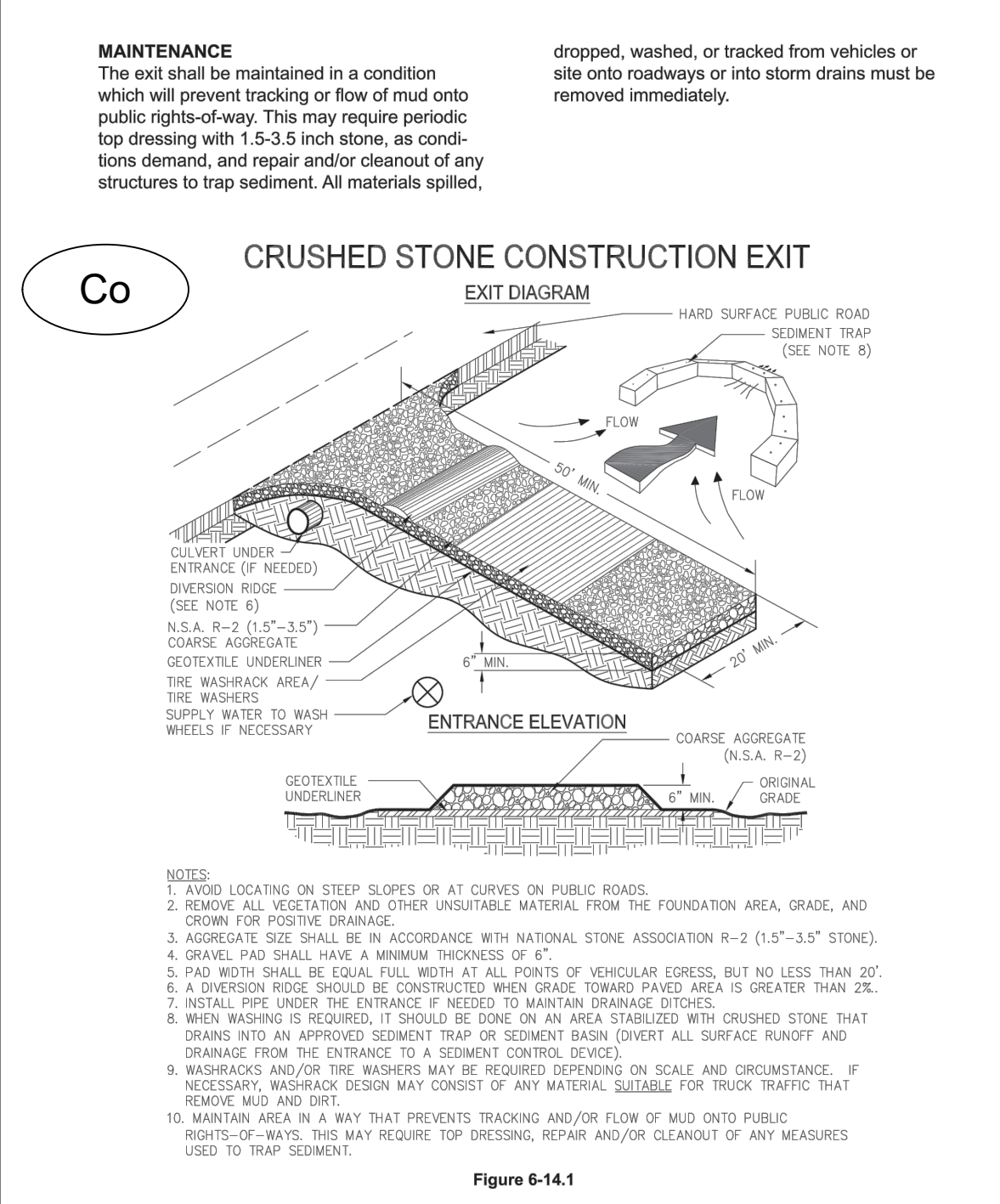
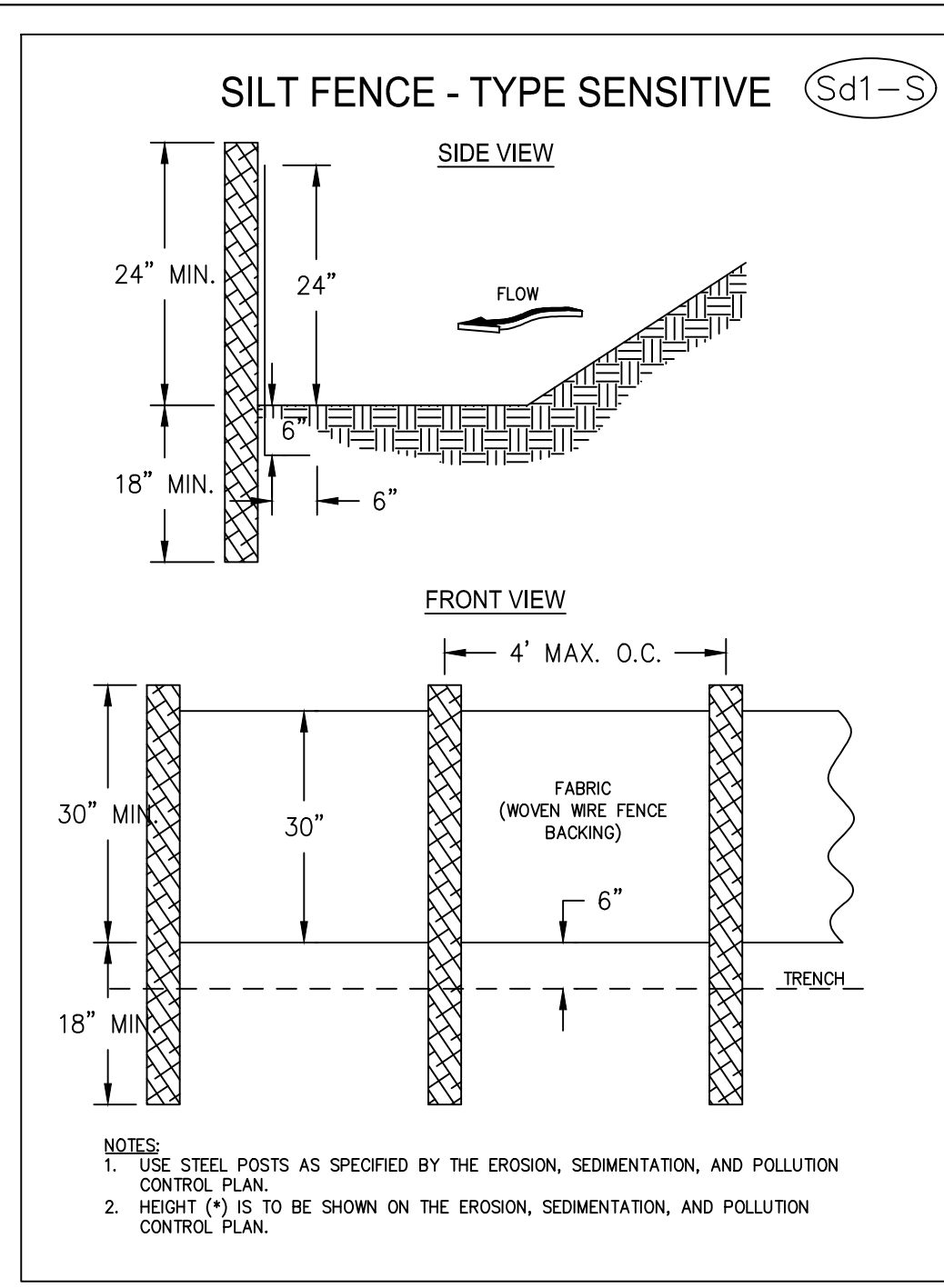
MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 14 DAYS OF DISTURBANCE. TEMPORARY GRASSING, INSTEAD OF MULCH, CAN BE APPLIED TO ROUGH GRADED AREAS THAT WILL BE EXPOSED FOR LESS THAN SIX MONTHS. IF AN AREA IS EXPECTED TO BE UNDISTURBED FOR LONGER THAN SIX MONTHS, PERMANENT PERENNIAL VEGETATION SHALL BE USED. IF OPTIMUM PLANTING CONDITIONS FOR TEMPORARY GRASSING IS LACKING, MULCH CAN BE USED AS A SINGLE 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. REFER TO SPECIFICATION DS1-DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY).

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 (TEMPORARY VEGETATION, DS-2)
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.

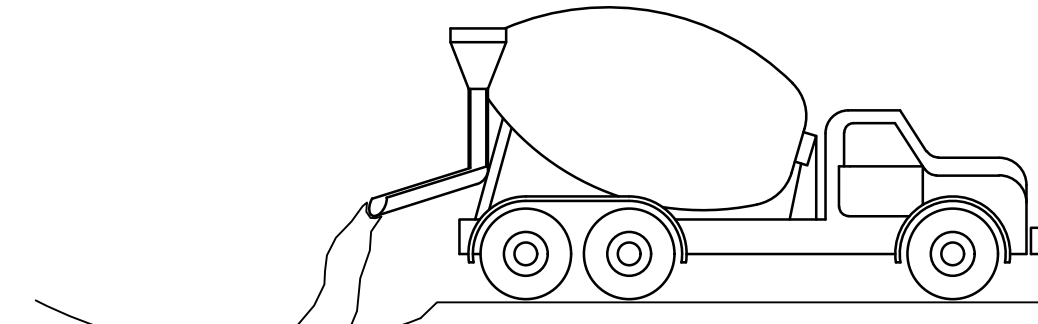
LIME AND FERTILIZER RATES AND ANALYSIS (PERMANENT VEGETATION, DS-3)
AGRICULTURAL LIME IS REQUIRED AT THE RATE OF ONE TO TWO TONS PER ACRE UNLESS SOIL TESTS INDICATE OTHERWISE. GRADED AREAS REQUIRE LIME APPLICATION. IF LIME IS APPLIED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF PLANTING PERMANENT PERENNIAL VEGETATION, ADDITIONAL LIME IS NOT REQUIRED. AGRICULTURAL LIME SHALL BE WITHIN THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. INITIAL FERTILIZATION, NITROGEN, TOPDRESSING, AND MAINTENANCE FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH SPECIES OR COMBINATION OF SPECIES ARE LISTED IN TABLE 6-5.1.

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. 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 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.

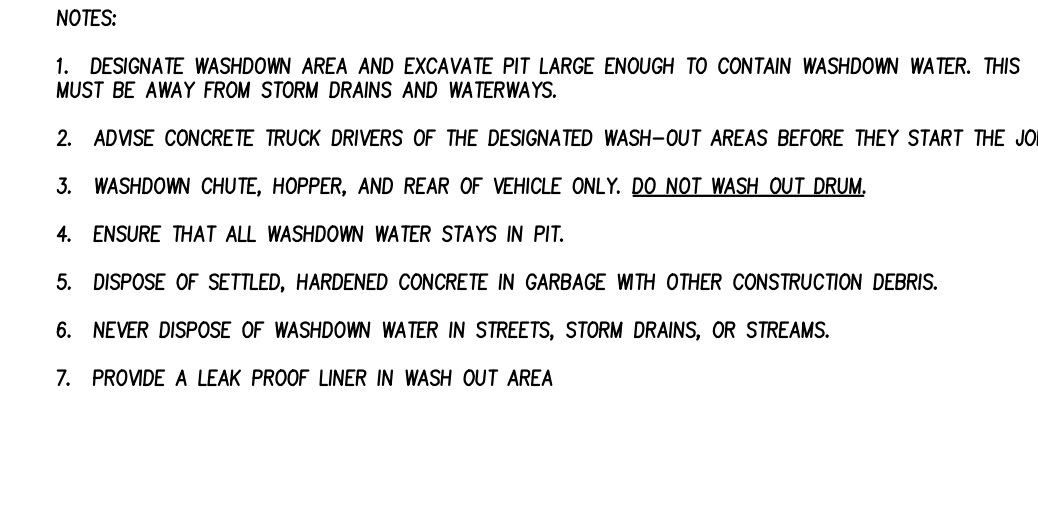


NOTES:
1. USE STEEL POSTS AS SPECIFIED BY THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.
2. HEIGHT (H) IS TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

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 #2 (1.5"-1.5" STONE).
4. DRAINAGE PAD SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 2".
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 WHICH SLOPES TOWARD PAVED AREA IS GREATER THAN 2%.
7. INSTALL PIPE UNDER THE ENTRANCE IF NEEDED TO MAINTAIN DRAINAGE DITCHES.
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 (INVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE).
9. WASHBOARDS AND/OR THE WASHERS MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON SCALE AND CIRCUMSTANCE. IF NECESSARY, WASHBOARD 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.



NOTES:
1. DESIGNATE WASHDOWN AREA AND EXCAVATE PIT LARGE ENOUGH TO CONTAIN WASHDOWN WATER. THIS MUST BE AWAY FROM STORM DRAINS AND WATERWAYS.
2. ADVISE CONCRETE TRUCK DRIVERS OF THE DESIGNATED WASH-OUT AREAS BEFORE THEY START THE JOB.
3. WASHDOWN CHUTE, HOPPER, AND REAR OF VEHICLE ONLY. DO NOT WASH OUT DRUM.
4. ENSURE THAT ALL WASHDOWN WATER STAYS IN PIT.
5. DISPOSE OF SETTLED, HARDENED CONCRETE IN GARBAGE WITH OTHER CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.
6. NEVER DISPOSE OF WASHDOWN WATER IN STREETS, STORM DRAINS, OR STREAMS.
7. PROVIDE A LEAK PROOF LINER IN WASH OUT AREA.



CONCRETE WASH DOWN STATION
scale: NTS

