

**Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only) Ds1**



**DEFINITION**

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

**PURPOSE**

- To reduce runoff and erosion
- To conserve moisture
- To prevent surface compaction or crusting
- To control undesirable vegetation
- To modify soil temperature
- To increase biological activity in the soil

**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 six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, depending on the material used, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months. If an area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. 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 grades or cleared areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retardant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover.

**Site Preparation**

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

**Mulching Materials**

Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:

1. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
2. Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
3. Cutback asphalt (slow curing) shall be applied at 1200 gallons per acre (or 1/4 gallon per sq. yd.).
4. Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and 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. Cutback asphalt shall be applied uniformly. Care should be taken in areas of pedestrian traffic due to problems of "tracking in" or damage to shoes, clothing, etc.

**4. Apply polyethylene film on exposed areas.**

**Anchoring Mulch**

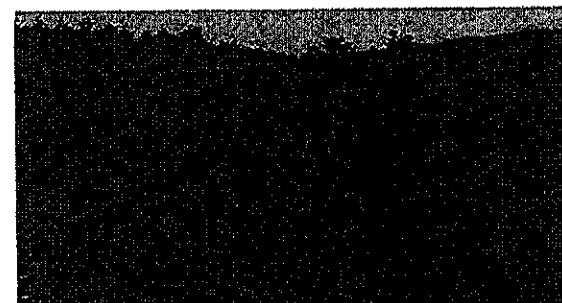
1. Straw or hay mulch can be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow with the disk set straight or with a special "packer disk." Disks may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disk should be dull enough not to cut the mulch but to press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw or hay mulch shall be anchored immediately after application.

Straw or hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored with emulsified asphalt (Grade AE-5 or SS-1). The asphalt emulsion shall be sprayed onto the mulch as it is ejected from the machine. Use 100 gallons of emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch. Tackifiers and binders can be substituted for emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification T3 - Tackifiers and Binders. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.

2. Netting of the appropriate size shall be used to anchor wood waste. Openings of the netting shall not be larger than the average size of the wood waste chips.

3. Polyethylene film shall be anchored trenched at the top as well as incrementally as necessary.

**Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding) Ds2**



**DEFINITION**

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

**PURPOSE**

- To reduce runoff and sediment damage to downstream resources
- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To improve wildlife habitat
- To improve aesthetics
- To improve lith, infiltration and aeration as well as organic matter for permanent plantings.

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

**Seeding**

Select a grass or grass-legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year. Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, drill, cult-packer-seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including

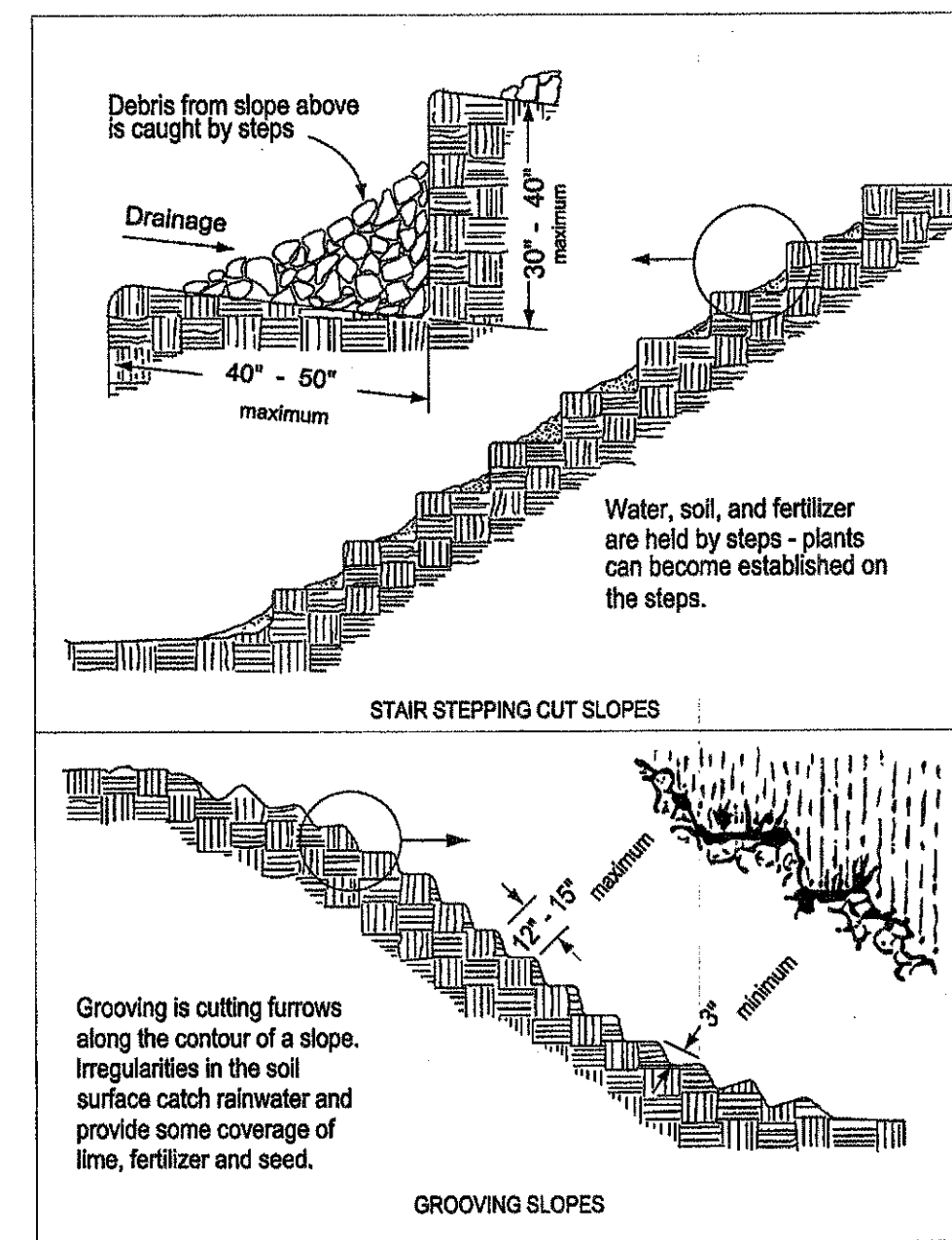
seed and fertilizer). Drill or cult-packer seeders should normally place seed one-quarter to one-half inch deep. Appropriate depth of planting is ten times the seed diameter. Soil should be "raked" lightly to cover seed with soil if seeded by hand.

**Mulching**

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

**Irrigation**

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



Su Surface Roughening

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 hydroseder 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 firm seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a cult-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 1/8 to 1/4 inch of soil for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed when using a cult-packer or other suitable equipment.

**No-Till Seeding**

No-till seeding is permissible into annual cover crops when planting is done following maturity of the cover crop or if the temporary cover stand is sparse enough to allow adequate growth of the permanent (perennial) species. No-till seeding shall be done with appropriate no-till seeding equipment. The seed must be uniformly distributed and planted at the proper depth.

**Individual Plants**

Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow. Each plant shall be set in a manner that will avoid crowding the roots. Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be at or slightly

above the ground surface. Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

**Mulching**

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

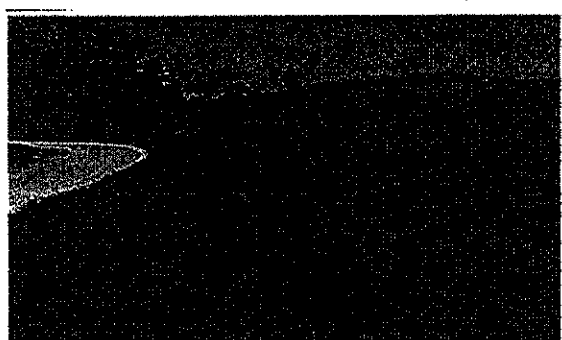
1. Dry straw or dry hay of good quality and free of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 2 1/2 tons per acre.
2. Wood cellulose mulch or wood pulp fiber shall be used with hydraulic seeding. It shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. 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. Serotinous lespedeza hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.
5. Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mulch is not required.
7. Bituminous treated roving may be applied on planted areas on slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Bituminous treated roving shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation specifications.

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

**Applying Mulch**

Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch may be spread by blower-type spreading equipment, other spreading equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75% of the soil surface. Wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch shall be applied uniformly with hydraulic seeding equipment.

**Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation) Ds3**



**DEFINITION**

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

**PURPOSE**

- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas
- To improve wildlife habitat and visual resources
- To improve aesthetics

**REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE**

This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or sodding shall be applied immediately to all areas at final grade. Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaired areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, at least 70% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of rip rap, gabions, permanent mulches or geotextiles) have been employed. Permanent vegetation shall consist of planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; 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. Serotinous 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 ensure 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 which produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

**Grasses, Legumes, Vines and Temporary Cover**

Bahgrass, 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 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.

Lime spread by conventional equipment shall be "ground limestone." Ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 90 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 calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 99 percent of the material will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and not less than 70 percent 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, inoculant (if needed), and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch and applied in a slurry. The inoculant, if needed, shall be mixed with the seed prior to being placed into the hydraulic 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 hydroseder.

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.
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 seeding.

**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 Natural Resources Conservation Service before they are used.

**PLS = 56%**

The percent of PLS helps you determine the amount of seed you need. If the seeding rate is 10 pounds PLS and the bulk seed is 56 % PLS, the bulk seeding rate is:

$$10 \text{ lbs. PLS/acre} \div 56\% \text{ PLS} = 17.9 \text{ lbs/acre}$$

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. When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation will be done as follows:

**Broadcast plantings**

1. Tillage at a minimum, shall adequately loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches; alleviate compaction; incorporate lime and fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the proper placement of seed, sprigs, or plants; and allow for the anchoring of straw or hay mulch if a disk is to be used.
2. Tillage may be done with any suitable equipment.
3. Tillage should be done on the contour where feasible.
4. On slopes too steep for the safe operation of tillage equipment, the soil surface shall be pitted or trenched across the slope with appropriate hand tools to provide two places 6 to 8 inches apart in which seed may lodge and germinate. Hydraulic seeding may also be used.

**Individual Plants**

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

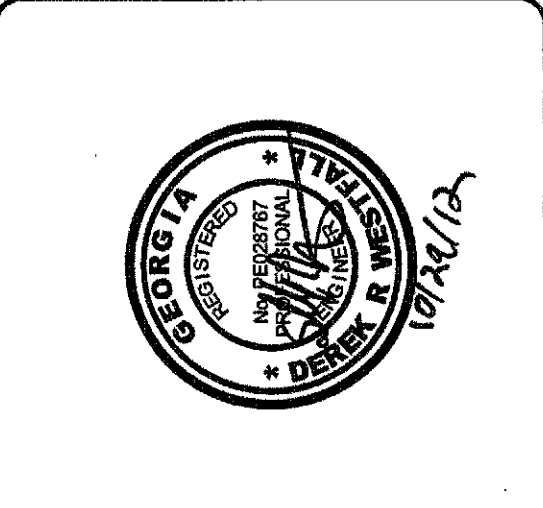
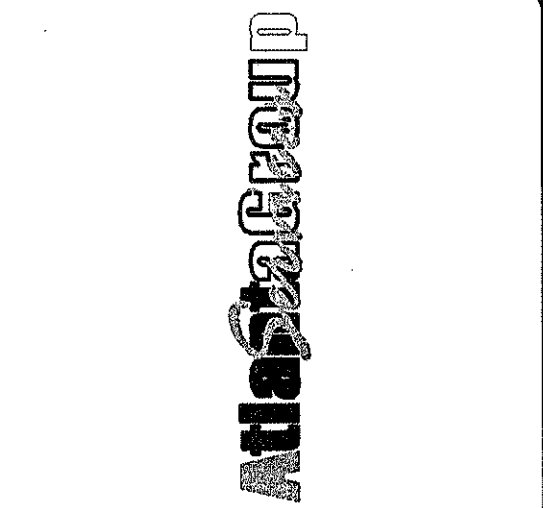
Common bermuda seed 70% germination, 80% purity  
PLS = 70% germination x 80% purity

**SEEDING REQUIREMENTS**

SEED MIXTURE	SOWING SEASON	SPECIES	RATES PER 1,000 SF (EXPECT WHERE NOTED)		
			SEED RATE	FERTILIZER	LIMESTONE
Ds1 MULCH ONLY	N/A	GRAIN STRAW OR GRASS HAY PINE NEEDLES WOOD CHIPS, BARK, OR SAWDUST			N/A
Ds2 TEMPORARY	10/1 - 3/14	RYE GRAIN	60 lbs./ac	1400 lbs./ac (13-13-13)	4000 lbs./ac
	3/15 - 9/30	BROWNTOP MILLET	40 lbs./ac	1400 lbs./ac (13-13-13)	4000 lbs./ac
Ds3 PERMANENT	NO.1 10/1 - 3/14	COMMON BERMUDA (HULLED SEED)	12	1400 lbs./ac (13-13-13)	4000 lbs./ac
		RYE GRAIN	60		
	NO.2 3/15 - 9/30	COMMON BERMUDA (HULLED SEED)	15	1400 lbs./ac (13-13-13)	4000 lbs./ac
		BROWNTOP MILLET	10		

Derek Westfall  
GSWCC LEVEL II DESIGN PROFESSIONAL

0000010475  
CERTIFICATION #



PEACHTREE CREEK SOUTH FORK  
RELIEF STORAGE AND PUMPING STATION

CITY OF ATLANTA  
DEPARTMENT OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	10/28/12	100 PERCENT BID PACKAGE

THIS LINE IS ONE INCH LONG WHEN PLOTTED FULL SCALE

THIS DRAWING MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE APPLICABLE OR GOVERNING TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

PROJECT NO: FC-6260  
DATE: OCTOBER 2012  
RESP PROF: DW  
DESIGNER: PD  
CHECKER: TC

SHEET TITLE  
CIVIL  
00 - GENERAL  
EROSION DETAILS

SHEET NO. CE-502  
REV. 0