

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

DEFINITION

Using vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion.

PURPOSE

Vegetative stabilization specifications are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration (0 up to one year), and Permanent Seeding, for long term vegetative cover. Examples of applicable areas for Temporary Seeding are temporary Soil Stockpiles, cleared areas being left idle between construction phases, earth dikes, etc., and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dams, cut and fill slopes and other areas at final grade, former stockpile and staging areas, etc.

EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Vegetation, over time, will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone. Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters.

SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

- Site Preparation**
 - Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary or permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.
 - Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.
 - Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.
- Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)**
 - Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact rates and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
 - Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee of the producer.
 - Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
 - Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- Seedbed Preparation**
 - Temporary Seeding**
 - Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth, but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.
 - Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
 - Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
 - Permanent Seeding**
 - Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
 - Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.
 - Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
 - The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained material (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lespedeza or sericea lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable.
 - Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.
 - Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
 - If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil.
 - Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a slope.
 - Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.
 - Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.

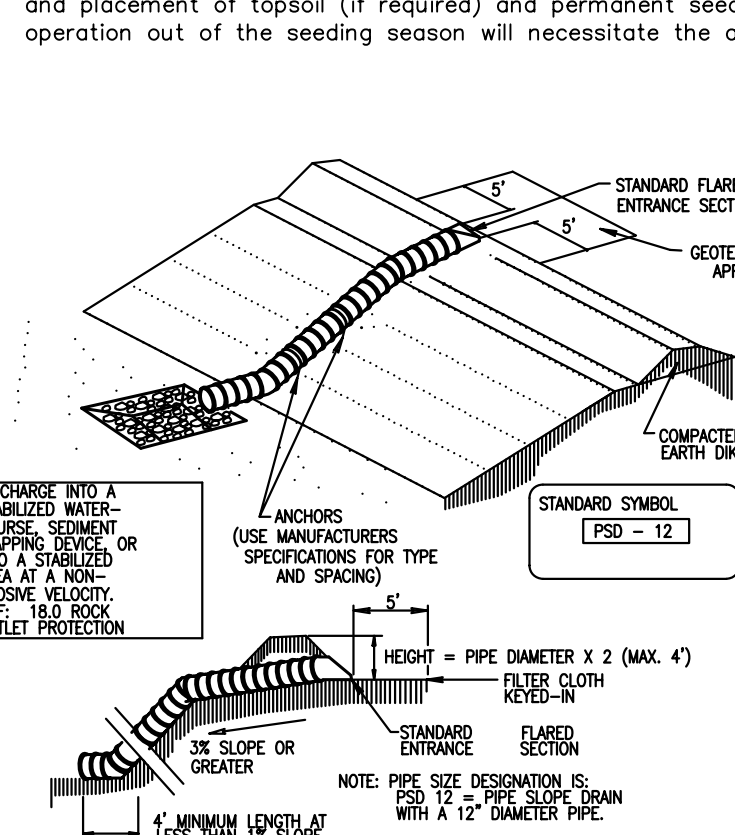
- Seed Specifications**
 - All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
 - Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.
 - Inoculant - The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydrosowing. Note: it is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

- Methods of Seeding**
 - Hydrosowing:** Apply seed uniformly with hydrosower (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder.
 - If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen: maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorus): 200 lbs./ac; K2O (potassium): 200 lbs./ac.
 - Lime - use only ground agricultural limestone. (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydrosowing). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydrosowing at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydrosowing.
 - Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.
 - Dry Seeding:** This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
 - Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed by the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 265 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.
 - Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
 - Drill or Cultipacker Seeding:** Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
 - Cultipacker seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seeded must be firm after planting.
 - Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)**
 - Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.
 - Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)
 - WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.
 - WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly applied slurry.
 - WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
 - WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

- WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phytol-toxic.
 - WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.
- Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.
- Mulching Seeded Areas** - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.
 - If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.
 - When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.
 - Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring):** Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:
 - A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface to a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.
 - Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
 - Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of banks. The remainder of area should be applied uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Agra-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.
 - Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

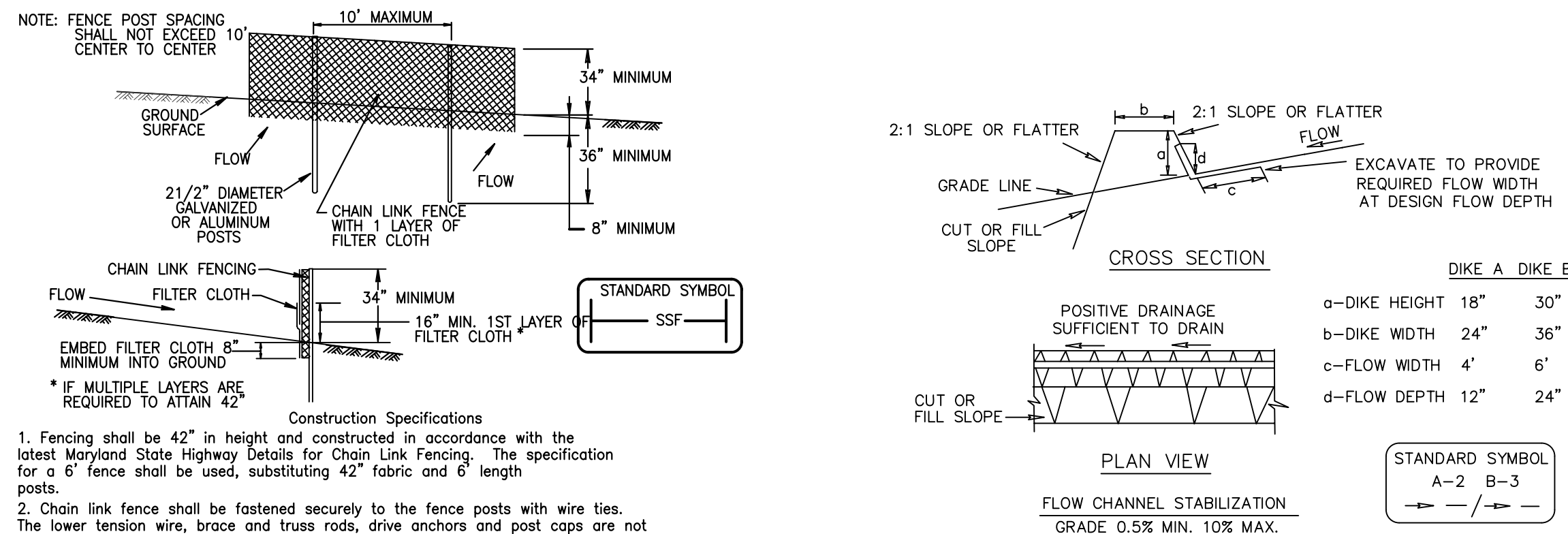
- Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes**
 - All cuts slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 15'.
 - Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff into the excavation.
 - Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.
 - Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as necessary.
 - Perform final phase excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.
 - Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation of completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.
- Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes**
 - Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans.
 - Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches 15', or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.
 - At the end of each day temporary berms and pipe slope drains should be constructed along the top edge of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner to a sediment trapping device. Refer to Figure 4 (below).
 - Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope silt fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.
 - Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.
 - Place Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.
 - Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.
 - Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.



PIPE SLOPE DRAIN DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

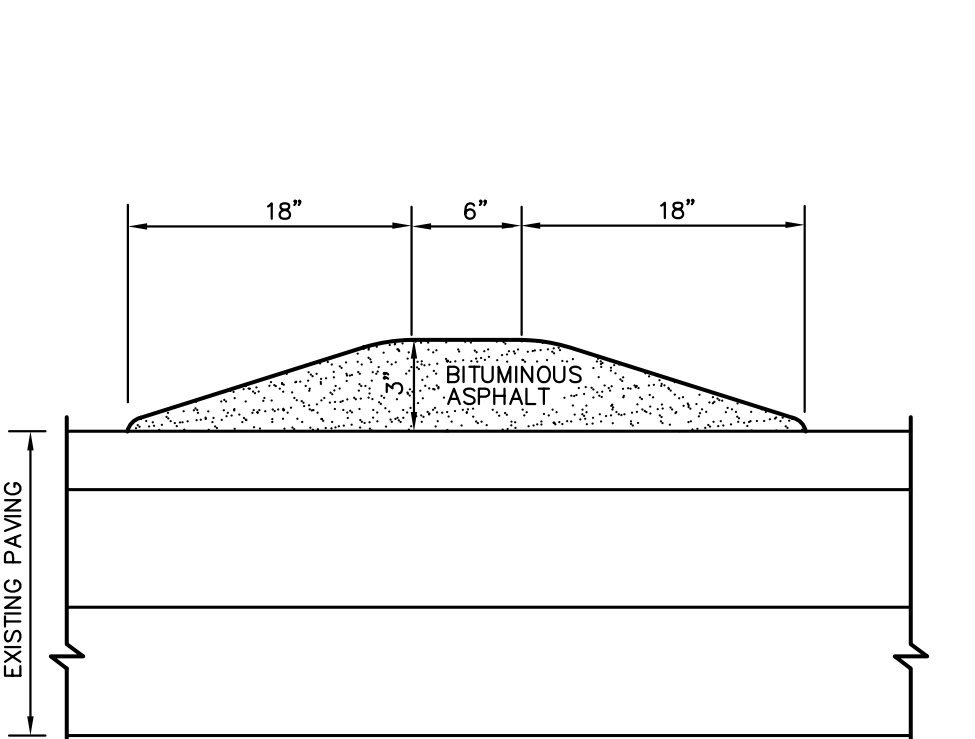


- Construction Specifications**
- Fencing shall be 42" in height and constructed in accordance with the latest Maryland State Highway Details for Chain Link Fencing. The specification for a 6' fence shall be used, substituting 42" fabric and 6' length posts.
 - Chain link fence shall be fastened securely to the fence posts with wire ties. The lower tension wire, brace and truss rods, drive anchors and post caps are not required except on the ends of the fence.
 - Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain link fence with ties spaced every 24" at the top and mid section.
 - Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8" into the ground.
 - When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped by 6" and folded.
 - Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildups removed when "bulges" develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence height.
 - Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:

Tensile Strength	50 lbs/in (min.)	Test: MSMT 509
Tensile Modulus	20 lbs/in (min.)	Test: MSMT 509
Flow Rate	0.3 gal/ft ² /minute (max.)	Test: MSMT 322
Filtering Efficiency	75% (min.)	Test: MSMT 322
- Design Criteria**
- | Slope | Slope Steepness | Slope Length (maximum) | Silt Fence Length (maximum) |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0 - 10% | 0 - 10:1 | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| 10 - 20% | 10:1 - 5:1 | 200 feet | 1,500 feet |
| 20 - 33% | 5:1 - 3:1 | 100 feet | 1,000 feet |
| 33 - 50% | 3:1 - 2:1 | 50 feet | 500 feet |
| 50% + | 2:1 + | 10 feet | 250 feet |

SUPER SILT FENCE

NOT TO SCALE



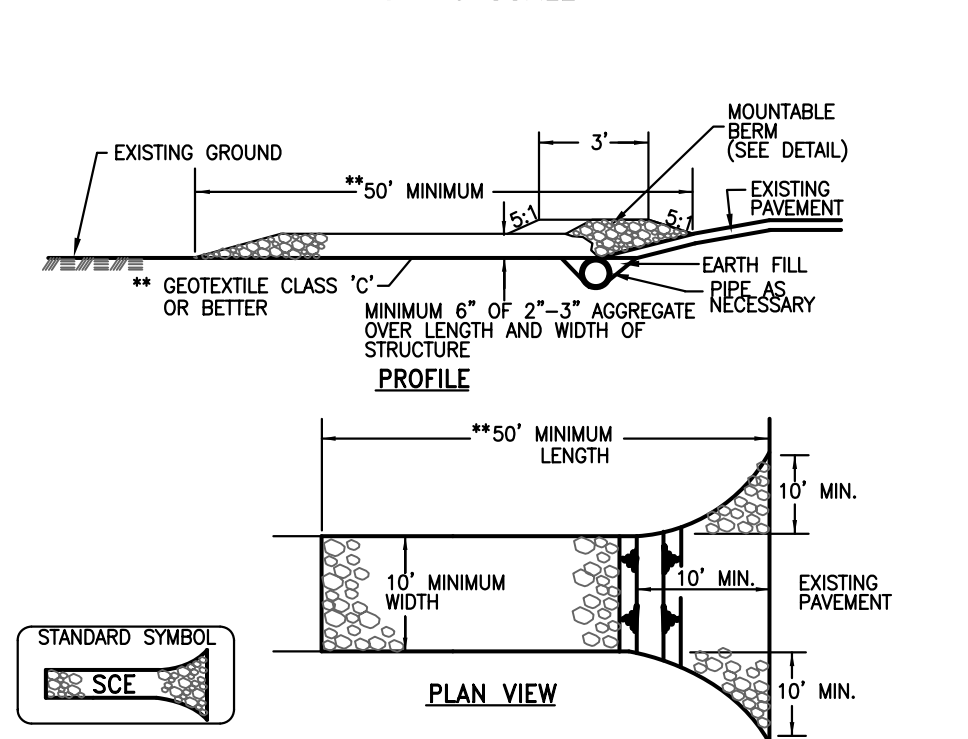
ASPHALT MOUNTABLE CURB DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

- Construction Specifications**
- All temporary earth dikes shall have uninterrupted positive grade to an outlet. Spot elevations may be necessary for grades less than 1%.
 - Runoff diverted from a disturbed area shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device.
 - Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet directly into an undisturbed, stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity.
 - 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 dike.
 - The dike shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross section as required to meet the criteria specified herein and be free of back projections or other irregularities which will impede normal flow.
 - Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment.
 - All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the dike.
 - Inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after each rain event.

EARTH DIKE

NOT TO SCALE



- CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION**
- LENGTH - MINIMUM OF 50' (*30' FOR SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT).
 - WIDTH - 10' MINIMUM, SHOULD BE FLARED AT THE EXISTING ROAD TO PROVIDE TURNING RADII.
 - GEOTEXTILE FABRIC (FILTER CLOTH) SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE EXISTING GROUND PRIOR TO FINISHING STONE. *PER PLAN APPROVAL AUTHORITY MAY NOT REQUIRE SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES TO USE GEOTEXTILE.
 - STONE - CRUSHED AGGREGATE (2" TO 3") OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT SHALL BE PLACED AT LEAST 6" DEEP OVER THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE ENTRANCE.
 - SURFACE WATER - ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE FILTERED THROUGH THE ENTRANCE. MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAINAGE. PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH A MOUNTABLE BEAM WITH 5:1 SLOPES AND A MINIMUM OF 6" OF STONE OVER THE PIPE. PIPE HATS BE SIZED ACCORDING TO THE DRAINAGE. WHEN THE SEE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT THERE IS NO DRAINAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE WILL NOT BE NECESSARY. PIPE SHOULD BE SIZED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF RUNOFF TO BE CONVEYED. A 6" MINIMUM WILL BE REQUIRED.
 - LOCATION - A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE LOCATED AT EVERY POINT WHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ENTERS OR LEAVES A CONSTRUCTION SITE. VEHICLES LEAVING THE SITE MUST TRAVEL OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

- APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED BY SHORT-TERM VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED.
- SEEDBED PREPARATION:**
 LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSENED.
- SOIL AMENDMENTS:**
 APPLY 600 LBS. PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.)
- SEEDING:**
 FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15 SEED WITH 150 LBS/ACRE (3.45 LBS./1000 SQ.FT) PLUS FOWAL MILLET FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY 28
 PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING, OR USE SOD.
- MULCHING:**
 APPLY 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING.
 ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES ON SLOPES 8 FEET OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL./1,000 SQ.FT.) FOR ANCHORING.
 REFER TO THE 1988 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT COVERED.

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

- ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED AS FOLLOWS:
- SEEDBED PREPARATION:**
 LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING.
- SOIL AMENDMENTS:**
 APPLY TWO TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) AND 600 LBS. PER ACRE 0-20-20 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) BEFORE SEEDING HARROW OR DISC INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL.
 APPLY 400 LBS. PER ACRE 38-0-0 UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) AND 500 LBS. PER ACRE (11.5 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF 10-20-20 FERTILIZER.
- SEEDING:**
 PER THE CITY OF TAKOMA PARK:
 ALL AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH SEED MIX ERNMX-132-1 AVAILABLE FROM ERNST CONSERVATION SEEDS (800) 873-3321 OR APPROVED EQUAL AT A RATE OF 30LBS./AC.
- MULCHING:**
 APPLY 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (10 TO 90 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING.
 ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING 200 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES, ON SLOPES 8 FEET OR HIGHER USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL./1,000 SQ.FT.) FOR ANCHORING.
- MAINTENANCE:**
 INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS AND RESEEDINGS.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE No. 32602, EXPIRATION DATE: 1-15-2010.

PROJECT:	TAKOMA PARK LINDEN AVE WATER QUALITY RETROFIT & RETAINING WALL REMEDIATION		
TITLE:	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS		
T.E. SCOTT+ASSOCIATES			
LANDSCAPE STORMWATER ENVIRONMENT			
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Designed By: TES/WRK	Scale: AS SHOWN	Proj. No.	0901
Drawn By: TAM	Date: 6/29/09		
Checked By: TES	Approved	SHEET 8 OF 11	