- TO PREVENT EROSION BY PROTECTING THE SOIL FROM WIND AND WATER IMPACT.
- TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY SURFACE STABILIZATION.
- TO PREVENT SOIL FROM CRUSTING. • TO CONSERVE SOIL MOISTURE, MODERATE SOIL TEMPERATURE, AND PROMOTE SEED
- GERMINATION AND SEEDLING GROWTH. • NOTE: THIS MEASURE SHOULD NOT BE USED IN STORM WATER RUNOFF CHANNELS OR AREAS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW IS ATTEMPTED.

SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIAL - SEE TABLE 1

Table 1. Mulch Specifications

Material ¹	Rate per Acre	Comments
Straw or hay	2 tons	Should be dry, free of undesirable seeds. Spread by hand or machine. Must be crimped or anchored (see <i>Table 2</i>).
Wood fiber or cellulose	1 ton	Apply with a hydraulic mulch machine and use with tacking agent.

- Mulching is not recommended in concentrated flows. Consider erosion
- control blankets or other stabilization methods.
- COVERAGE THE MULCH SHOULD HAVE A UNIFORM DENSITY OF AT LEAST 75 PERCENT OVER THE SOIL SURFACE.

• ANCHORING - SEE TABLE 2. Table 2. Mulch Anchoring Methods

Anchoring Method	How to Apply Crimp or punch the straw or hay two to four inches into the soil. Operate machinery on the contour of the slope.
Mulch anchoring tool or farm disk (dull, serrated, and blades set straight)	
Cleating with dozer tracks	Operate dozer up and down slope to prevent formation of rills by dozer cleats.
Wood hydromulch fibers	Apply according to manufacturer's recommendations.
Synthetic tackifiers, binders, or soil stabilizers	Apply according to manufacturer's recommendations.
Netting (synthetic or biodegradable material)	Install netting immediately after applying mulch. Anchor netting with staples. Edges of netting strips should overlap with each up-slope strip overlapping four to six inches over the adjacent down-slope strip. Best suited to slope applications. In most instances, installation details are site specific, so manufacturer's recommendations should be followed.

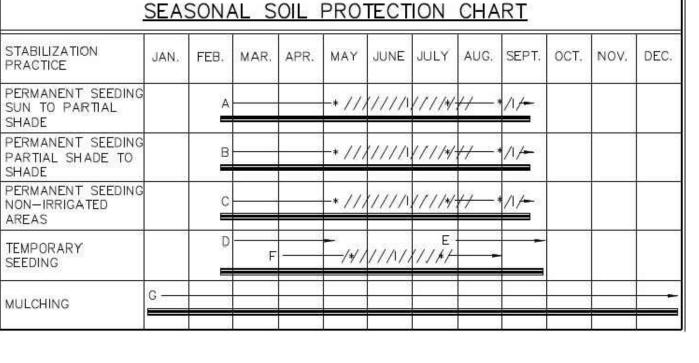
All forms of mulch must be anchored to prevent displacement by wind and/or water.

- APPLY MULCH AT THE RECOMMENDED RATE SHOWN IN TABLE 1.
- SPREAD THE MULCH MATERIAL UNIFORMLY BY HAND, HAYFORK, MULCH BLOWER, OR HYDRAULIC MULCH MACHINE. AFTER SPREADING, NO MORE THAN 25 PERCENT OF THE
- GROUND SHOULD BE VISIBLE. • ANCHOR STRAW OR HAY MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION. THE MULCH CAN
- BE ANCHORED USING ONE OF THE METHODS LISTED BELOW: CRIMP WITH A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL, A WEIGHTED FARM DISK WITH DULL
- SERRATED BLADES SET STRAIGHT, OR TRACK CLEATS OF A BULLDOZER.
- o APPLY HYDRAULIC MULCH WITH SHORT CELLULOSE FIBERS,
- o APPLY A LIQUID TACKIFIER, OR
- o COVER WITH NETTING SECURED BY STAPLES.

MAINTENANCE • INSPECT WITHIN 24 HOURS OF EACH RAIN EVENT AND AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN

- CALENDAR DAYS. • CHECK FOR EROSION OR MOVEMENT OF MULCH; REPAIR DAMAGED AREAS, RESEED,
- APPLY NEW MULCH AND ANCHOR THE MULCH IN PLACE.
- CONTINUE INSPECTIONS UNTIL VEGETATION IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.
- IF EROSION IS SEVERE OR RECURRING, USE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR OTHER MORE SUBSTANTIAL STABILIZATION METHODS TO PROTECT THE AREA.

DETAIL - MULCHING NOT TO SCALE



A = PERMANENT SEEDING: SUN TO PARTIAL SHADE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS 175 LBS/ACRE; CREEPING RED FESCUE 70 LBS/ACRE; FINE TEXTURED RYE (PERENNIAL) 105 LBS/ACRE; PLUS 800 LBS/ACRE 12-12-12 FERTILIZER.

B = PERMANENT SEEDING: PARTIAL SHADE TO SHADE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS 35 LBS/ACRE; CREEPING RED FESCUE 210 LBS/ACRE; FINE TEXTURED RYE (PERENNIAL) 105 LBS./ACRE; PLUS 800 LBS/ACRE 12-12-12 FERTILIZER.

C = PERMANENT SEEDING: NON-IRRIGATED AREAS KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS 87 LBS/ACRE; CREEPING RED FESCUE 70 LBS/ACRE; FINE TEXTURED RYE (PERENNIAL) 193 LBS./ACRE; PLUS 800 LBS/ACRE 12-12-12 FERTILIZER.

D = SPRING OATS 3 BUSHELS/ACRE

INLET

CURB INLET PROTECTION

- E = WHEAT OR RYE 2 BUSHELS/ACRE
- F = ANNUAL RYE GRASS 40 LBS/ACRE (1 LB/1000 SF)

G = STRAW MULCH 2 TONS/ACRE. SEE MULCHING DETAILS. FOR SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1 USE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET ACCEPTABLE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

/I/ IRRIGATION NEEDED DURING JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND/OR SEPTEMBER

ONE FOOT MINIMUM

THE BACK OF CURB

GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SOCK

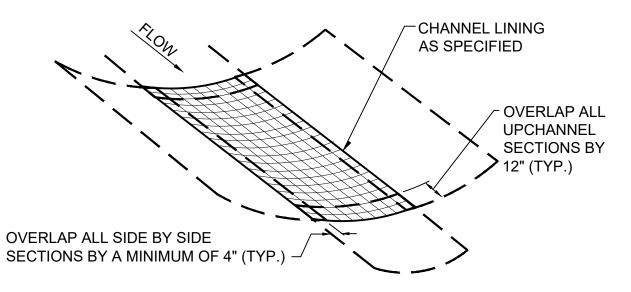
FILLED WITH NO. 2 STONE

OVERLAP BEYOND

NOTE: CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING TEMPORARY SEEDING TO CONTROL EROSION AS REQUIRED BY INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.

DETAIL - SEASONAL SOIL PROTECTION CHART

- BURY UPCHANNEL END IN VERTICAL 6-INCH SLOT, THEN BACKFILL AND TAMP. NO. 8 GAGE STEEL WIRE STAPLES, BENT U-SHAPED WITH THROAT WIDTH OF 1 TO 2 INCHES, WITH DRIVING DEPTH OF NOT LESS THAN 6 INCHES. STAPLE PATTERN GUIDE. PLACE STAPLES IN **ACCORDANCE WITH** MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS SIDE VIEW



EROSION CONTROL BLANKET NOTES:

- TO PREVENT EROSION BY PROTECTING THE SOIL FROM RAINFALL IMPACT, OVERLAND WATER FLOW, CONCENTRATED RUNOFF, OR WIND.
- TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY SURFACE STABILIZATION.
- TO ANCHOR MULCH IN CRITICAL AREAS, INCLUDING SLOPES AND CONCENTRATED FLOW
- CONVEYING SYSTEMS.

• SIX TO 12-INCH STAPLES, PINS, OR STAKES.

 TO REDUCE SOIL CRUSTING. • TO CONSERVE SOIL MOISTURE AND INCREASE SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLING GROWTH.

SPECIFICATIONS

- THE FUNCTIONAL LIFE OF AN EROSION CONTROL BLANKET IS DEPENDENT ON THE MATERIALS USED. ANCHORING - STAPLES, PINS OR STAKES USED TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OR DISPLACEMENT OF BLANKET. (FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS.) • MATERIALS - ORGANIC (STRAW, EXCELSIOR, WOVEN PAPER, COCONUT FIBER, ETC.) OR
- NOTE: SOME EROSION CONTROL BLANKET NETTINGS MAY POSE A THREAT TO CERTAIN SPECIES

SYNTHETIC MULCH INCORPORATED WITH A POLYPROPYLENE, NATURAL FIBER OR SIMILAR NETTING MATERIAL (THE NETTING MAY BE BIODEGRADABLE, PHOTODEGRADABLE OR

OF WILDLIFE IF THEY BECOME ENTANGLED IN THE NETTING MATRIX.

- SELECT THE TYPE AND WEIGHT OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKET TO FIT THE SITE CONDITIONS (E.G., SLOPE, CHANNEL, FLOW VELOCITY) PER THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
- PREPARE THE SEEDBED, ADD SOIL AMENDMENTS, AND PERMANENTLY SEED THE AREA IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING SEEDBED PREPARATION.
- LAY EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS ON THE SEEDED AREA SO THAT THEY ARE IN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH THE SOIL WITH EACH UP-SLOPE OR UP-STREAM BLANKET OVERLAPPING THE DOWN-SLOPE OR DOWN-STREAM BLANKET BY AT LEAST EIGHT INCHES, OR FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- TUCK THE UPPERMOST EDGE OF THE UPPER BLANKETS INTO A CHECK SLOT (SLIT TRENCH), BACKFILL WITH SOIL AND TAMP DOWN. IN CERTAIN APPLICATIONS, THE MANUFACTURER MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL CHECK SLOTS AT SPECIFIC LOCATIONS DOWN SLOPE FROM THE UPPERMOST EDGE OF THE UPPER BLANKETS.
- ANCHOR THE BLANKETS IN PLACE BY DRIVING STAPLES, PINS, OR STAKES THROUGH THE BLANKET AND INTO THE UNDERLYING SOIL. FOLLOW AN ANCHORING PATTERN APPROPRIATE FOR THE SITE CONDITIONS AND AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER.

- INSPECT WITHIN 24 HOURS OF EACH RAIN EVENT AND AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN CALENDAR
- CHECK FOR EROSION OR DISPLACEMENT OF THE BLANKET.

HIS RECORD DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED BASED ON

NFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTO SRW ENGINEERS, INC. HAS ATTEMPTED TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION BU SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS HICH MAY BE INCORPORATED HEREIN AS A RESULT

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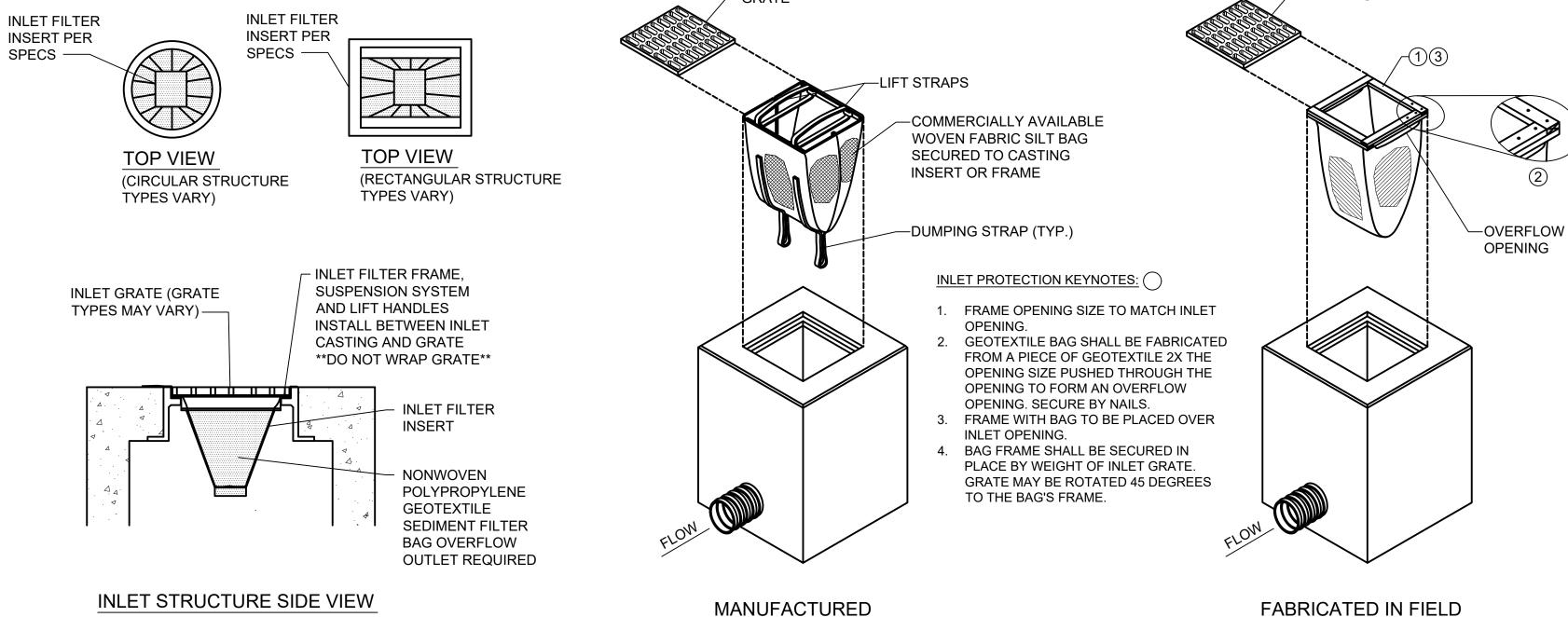
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY: B.L. BROWN COSNTRUCTION

NGINEER/ARCHITECT: JOSEPH P. TIERNEY

• IF ANY AREA SHOWS EROSION, PULL BACK THAT PORTION OF THE BLANKET COVERING THE ERODED AREA, ADD SOIL AND TAMP, RESEED THE AREA, REPLACE AND STAPLE THE BLANKET.

DETAIL - EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

FRONT VIEW



DETAILS - INLET PROTECTION

(STRUCTURE TYPES VARY)

FABRICATED IN FIELD **JULY 2022**

Γhis document, originally 🖡 issued, sealed, and signed by Joseph P Tierney, Indiana Professional Engineer, No.19300407, on July 2022, shall not be used in lieu of a certified document.

ORCEMAIN, INDIANA

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NEW LIFT TOWN

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EROSION

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