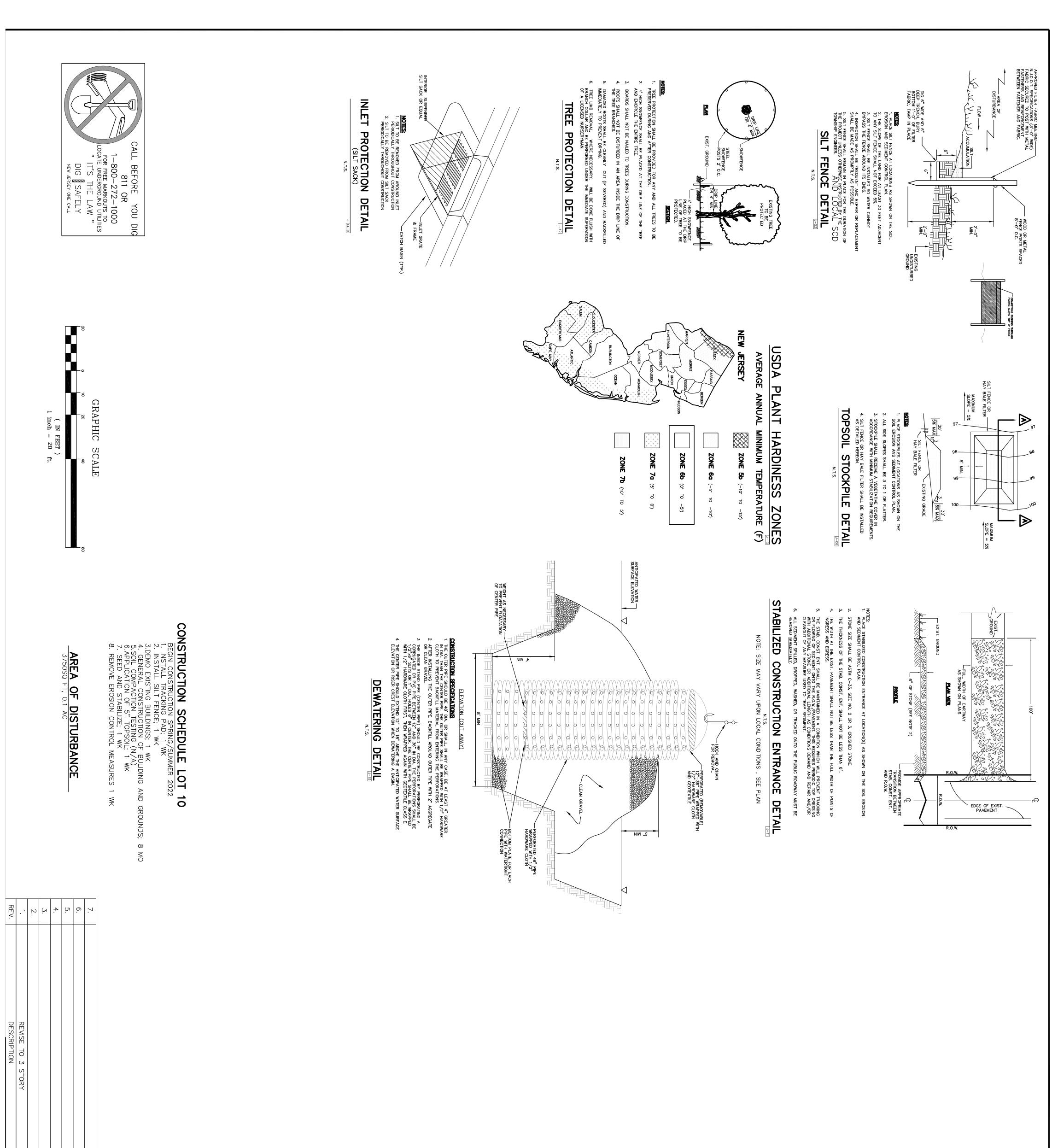


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BY BY

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JUNE 08, 2022

N DATE SIGNED

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SOIL EROSION PLAN
STY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

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C. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO S	TABLE 7-2
SEEDBED IS PREPARED.	3. SEEDING A. SELECT SEED FROM RECOMMENDATIONS IN TABLE 7-2.
1. PULVERIZED DOLOMITIC LIMI B. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZ A DISC. SEBUCTOOTH L	D. SOILS HIGH IN SULFIDES OR HAVING A pH OF 4 OR LESS REFER TO STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOILS, PG. 1—1.
LOAMY SAND, SAND	C. INSPECT SEEDBED JUST BEFORE SEEDING. IF TRAFFIC HAS LEFT THE SOIL COMPACTED, THE AREA MUST BE RETILLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE.
SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT	לבבעטבע זא וואר מארבע.
CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND H	A DISC, SPRINGTOOTH HARROW, OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE FINAL HARROWING OR DISCING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON THE GENERAL CONTOUR. CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLY UNIFORM SEFDRED IS DEPEARED.
LIMESTON	SOIL ACIDITY AND SUPPLY CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM TO GRASSES AND LEGUMES. B. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE SOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH
IN ACCURDANCE WITH IN ACCURDANCE WITH IN SOIL ACIDITY AND SUPPI GENERAL GUIDELINE FOR	
500 POUNDS PER ACRE WITH 50% WATER INSOLU	 SEEDBED PREPARATION A. APPLY GROUND LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS SUCH AS
II. SEEDBED PREPARATION A. APPLY GROUND LIMESTO OFFERED BY RUTGERS CO LOCAL RUTGERS CO	C. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO SEEDING, THE SURFACE SHOULD BE SCARIFIED 6" TO 12" WHERE THERE HAS BEEN SOIL COMPACTION. THIS PRACTICE IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY WHERE THERE IS NO DANGER TO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES (CABLES, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, ETC.).
C. IOPSOIL SHOULD BE HAN A NURFORM APPLICATION SHALL BE AMENDED WITH	B. INSTALL NEEDED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES OR FACILITIES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, CHANNEL STABILIZATION MEASURES, SEDIMENT BASINS, AND WATERWAYS. SEE STANDARDS 11 THROUGH 42.
	A. GRADE AS NEEDED AND TEASIBLE TO FERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDIBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION, AND MULCH ANCHORING. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR LAND GRADING, PG. 19—1.
I. <u>SITE PREPARATION</u> A. GRADE AS NEEDED AN PREPARATION, SEEDING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SI	l⊒
ON EXPOSED SOILS THAT HAV	WHERE APPLICABLE ON EXPOSED SOILS THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR CAUSING OFF—SITE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE.
TRIENTS ON SITE, PROTECT	PROVIDES TEMPORARY PROTECTION AGAINST THE IMPACTS OF WIND AND RAIN, SLOWS THE OVER LAND MOVEMENT OF STORMWATER RUNOFF, INCREASES INFILTRATION AND RETAINS SOIL AND NUTRIENTS ON SITE, PROTECTING STREAMS OR OTHER STORMWATER CONVEYANCES.
TO PERMANENTLY STABILIZE THE SENVIRONMENT.	PURPOSE TO TEMPORARILY STABILIZE THE SOIL AND REDUCE DAMAGE FROM WIND AND WATER EROSION UNTIL PERMANENT STABILIZATION IS ACCOMPLISHED. WATER CITALITY FRHANCEMENT

STANDARD
FOR
FOR
TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER ON SOILS EXPOSED FOR PERIODS OF TWO TO 6 MONTHS WHICH ARE NOT BEING GRADED, NOT UNDER ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION OR NOT SCHEDULED FOR PERMANENT SEEDING WITHIN 60 DAYS.

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TRAFFIC CONTROL STANDARDS REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION OF A 50'X 25'X 1'
PAD OF 1 1/2' TO 2' STONE, AT ALL CONSTRUCTION DRIVEWAYS, IMMEDIATELY
AFTER INITIAL SITE DISTURBANCE.

ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER FOR IL STABILIZATION, ANY SOIL HAVING A pH OF 4 OR LESS OR CONTAINING NI SULFIDES SHALL BE COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF 12" OF SOIL HAVING A OF 5 OR MORE PRIOR TO SEEDBED PREPARATION.

DUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT SHALL BE N ADVANCE OF ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY.

IF THE REMOVAL OR TREATMENT OF THE SOIL WILL NOT PROVIDE SUITABLE CONDITIONS, NON-VEGETATIVE MEANS OF PERMANENT GROUND STABILIZATION WILL HAVE TO BE EMPLOYED.

IT OUTLET PROTECTION MUST BE INSTALLED AT ALL REQ TO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM BECOMING OPERATIONAL.

ANY STEEP SLOPES RECEIVING PIPELINE INSTALLATION WILL BE BACKFILLED AND STABILIZED DAILY, AS THE INSTALLATION PROCEEDS (IE: SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1).

MMEDIATELY FOLLOWING INITIAL DISTURBANCE OF ROUGH GRADING ALL CRITICAL AREAS SUBJECT TO EROSION (IE: STEEP SLOPES, ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS) MILL RECEIVE A TEMPORARY SEEDING IN COMBINATION WITH STRAW MULCH OR A SUITABLE EQUIVALENT, AT A RATE OF TWO (2) TONS PER ACRE, ACCORDING TO STATE STANDARDS.

MAINTENANCE LEVEL /4

TO PERMANENTLY STABILIZE THE SOIL MITH AN IMMEDIATE AF OF SOIL AND WATER, AND TO ENHANCE THE ENVIRONMENT.

WATER QUALITY ENHANT.

PROVIDES IMMEDIATE, PERMANENT VEGATATIVE COVER TO THE PREVENTS SOIL AND NUTRIENT LOSSES TO STREAMS & OTHER

FROM THE IMPACTS OF WIND OR RAIN AND WWATER CONVEYANCES FROM RUNOFF.

ACCESS TO IRRIGATION

MAGE WHERE A QUIO

TO PROTECT DESIRABLE TREES THAT HAVE VALUE FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, SHADE, AESTHETICS, SONG BIRDS, OTHER WILDLIFE, DUST CONTROL, NOISE ABATMENT, AND OXYGEN PROD WHERE APPLICABLE
ON NEW DEVELOPMENT SITES CONTAINING VALUABLE TREES.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

STANDARD FOR TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY MAJOR SOIL DISTURBANCES. OR IN THEIR PROPER SEQUENCE AND MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT PROTECTION IS ESTABLISHED.

ANY DISTURBED AREAS THAT WILL BE LEFT EXPOSED MORE THAN 30 DAYS AND NOT SUBJECT TO CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC, WILL IMMEDIATELY RECEIVE A TEMPORARY SEDIMG. IF THE SEASON PREVENTS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEMPORARY COVER, THE DISTURBED AREAS WILL BE MULCHED WITH STRAW, OR EQUIVALENT MATERIAL, AT A RATE OF TWO (2) TONS PER ACRE, ACCORDING TO STATE STANDARDS.

PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL BE SEEDED OR SODDED ON ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN TEN (10) DAY'S AFTER FINAL GRADING. MULCH WILL BE USED FOR PROTECTION UNTIL SEEDING IS ESTABLISHED.

ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATE STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY.

A SUB-BASE COURSE WILL BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ROUGH GRADING AND INSTALLATION OF IMPROVEMENTS IN ORDER TO STABILIZE STREETS, ROAD, DRIVEWAYS AND PARKING AREAS. IN AREAS WHERE NO UTILITIES ARE PRESENT. THE SUB-BASE SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 15 DAYS OF PRELIMINARY GRADING.

						,
	SEEDIN(SEEDING RATES 1 (POUNDS)	OPTIN BASED OF	OPTIMUM SEEDING DATE ² BASED ON PLANT HARDINESS ZONE ³	ATE 2 SS ZONE 3	OPTIMUM SEED
SEED SELECTIONS	PER ACRE	PER 1,000 SQ. FT.	ZONE 5b, 6s	d6 ZONE	ZONE 7a, b	DEPTH ⁴ (INCHES)
COOL SEASON GRASSES						
1. PERENNIAL RYEGRASS	100	1.0	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	3/1-5/15 8/15-10/1	2/15-5/1 8/15-10/15	0.5
2. SPRING OATS	86	2.0	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	3/1-5/15 8/15-10/1	2/15-5/1 8/15-10/15	1.0
3. WINTER BARLEY	96	2.2	8/1-9/15	8/15-10/1	8/15-10/15	1.0
4. ANNUAL RYEGRASS	100	1.0	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	2/15-5/1 8/15-10/15	0.5
5. WINTER CEREAL RYE	112	2.8	8/1-11/1	8/1-11/15	8/1-12/15	1.0
WARM SEASON GRASSES						
6. PEARL MILLET	20	0.5	6/1-8/1	5/15-8/15	5/1-9/1	1.0
7. MILLET (GERMAN OR HUNGARIAN)	30	0.7	6/1-8/1	5/15-8/15	5/1-9/1	1.0
1. SEEDING RATE FOR WARM SEASONS GRASS, SELECTIONS 5-7 SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO REFLECT THE AMOUNT OF PURE LINE SEED (PLS) AS DETERMINED BY A GERMINATION TEST RESULT. NO ADJUSTME IS REQUIRED FOR COOL SEASON GRASSES.	SEASONS (ED (PLS) / ASON GRA	GRASS, SELEC AS DETERMINE SSES.	TIONS 5-7 SH D BY A GERMI	ALL BE ADJUST NATION TEST R	ADJUSTED TO REFLECT THE TEST RESULT. NO ADJUSTMENT	T THE USTMENT
2. MAY BE PLANTED THROUGHOUT SUMMER IF SOIL MOISTURE IS ADEQUATE OR SEEDED AREA CAN BE IRRIGATED. 3. PLANT HARDINESS ZONE (SEE FIGURE 7-1, PG 7-4.)	HOUT SUMI SEE FIGURE	MER IF SOIL N E 7-1, PG 7-	MOISTURE IS AI	DEQUATE OR SE	EDED AREA CA	N BE IRRIGATE
מונים ליווים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים	200					

WHEN PERFORMED ON THE CONTOUR, SHEET EROSION WILL ON SITE WILL BE MAXIMIZED.
TO TRAVERSE OR TOO OBSTRUCTED WITH ROCKS, STUMPS, ETC. D. AFTER SEEDING. FIRMING THE SOIL WITH A CORRUGATED ROLLER WILL ASSURE GOOD SEED-TO-SOIL CONTACT, RESTORE CAPILLARITY, AND IMPROVE SEEDING EMERGENCE. THIS IS THE PREDERRED METHOD. WHEN PERFORMED ON THE CONTOUR, SHEET EROSION WILL BE MINIMIZED AND WATER CONSERVATION ON SITE WILL BE MAXIMIZED.

MULCHING

MULCHING IS REQUIRED ON ALL SEEDING, MULCH WILL INSURE AGAINST EROSION BEFORE GRASS IS ESTABLISHED AND WILL PROMOTE FASTER AND EARLIER ESTABLISHMENT. THE EXISTENCE OF VEGETATION SUFFICIENT TO CONTROL. SOIL EROSION SHALL BE DEEMED COMPLIANCE WITH THIS MULCHING REQUIREMENT.

A. STRAW OR HAY, UNINFOTTED SMAL GRAIN STRAW, HAY FREE OF SEEDS, OR SALT HAY TO BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER AGRE (70 TO 90 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET), EXCEPT THAT WHERE A CRIMPER IS USED INSTEAD OF A LIQUID MULCH—BINDER (TACKIPYING OR ADMESSIVE AGENT), THE RATE OF APPLICATION IS 3 TONS PER AGRE, MULCH CHOPPER—BLOWERS MUST NOT GRIND THE MULCH. HAY MULCH IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ESTABLISHING FINE TURF OR LAWNS DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF WEED SEED.

APPLICATION. SPREAD MULCH UNIFORMLY BY HAND OR MECHANICALLY SO THAT APPROXIMATELY 85% OF THE SOIL SURFACE WILL BE COVERED. FOR UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF HAND-SPREAD MULCH, DIVIDE AREA INTO APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SQUARE FEET SECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTE 70 TO 90 POUNDS WITHIN EACH SECTION.

HYDROSEEDING IS A BROADCAST SEEDING METHOD USUALLY INVOLVING A TRUCK OR TRAILER MOUNTED TANK, WITH AN AGITATION SYSTEM AND HYDRAVILIC PUMP FOR MIXING SEED, WATER AND FERTILIZER AND SPRAYING THE MIX ONTO THE PREPARED SEEDBED. MULCH SHALL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE TANK WITH SEED. SHORT FIBERED MULCH MAY BE APPLIED WITH A HYDROSEEDER FOLLOWING SEEDING. (ALSO SEE SECTION IV MULCHING) HYDROSEEDING IS NOT A PREFERRED SEEDING METHOD BECAUSE SEED AND FERTILIZER ARE APPLIED TO THE SURFACE AND NOT INCOPPORATED INTO THE SOIL, POOR SEED TO SOIL CONTACT OCCURS REDUCING SEED GERMINATION AND GROWTH, HYDROSEEDING MAY BE USED FOR AREAS TOO STEEP FOR CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT TO TRAVERSE OR TOO OBSTRUCTED WITH ROCKS, STUMPS, ETC.

AFTER SEEDING, FIRMING THE SOIL WITH A CORRUGATED ROLLER WILL ASSURE GOOD SEED—TO—SOIL CONTACT, RESTORE CAPILLARITY, AND IMPROVE SEEDING EMERGENCE. THIS IS THE GOOD SEED—TO—SOIL ON SITE WILL BE MAXIMIZED.

WHEN PERFORMED ON THE CONTOUR, SHEET EROSION WILL BE MINIMIZED AND WATER CONSERVATION ON SITE WILL BE MAXIMIZED.

A SERVE	MULCHIN ISTED STR. STR. STR. AT : THA
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	APPLICATION. SPREAD MULCH UNIFORMLY BY HAND OR MECHANICALLY SO THAT APPROXIMATELY 95% OF THE SOIL SURFACE WILL BE COVERED. FOR UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF HAND-SPREAD MULCH, DIVIDE ARINTO APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SQUARE FEET SECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTE 70 TO 90 POUNDS WITHIN EACH SECTION.
	DIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND E FOLLOWING METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF
	MULCH NETTINGS: STAPLE PAPER, JUTE, COTTON, OR PLASTIC NETTINGS TO THE SOIL SURFACE. USE A DEGRADABLE NETTING IN AREAS TO BE MOWED.
	3. CRIMPER (MULCH ANCHORING COULTER TOOL). A TRACTOR—DRAWN IMPLEMENT, SOMEWHAT LIKE A DISC HARROW, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO PUSH OR CUT SOME OF THE BROADCAST LONG FIBER MULCH 3 TO 4 NICHES INTO THE SOIL SO AS TO ANCHOR IT AND LEXVE PART STANDING UPRIGHT. THIS TECHNIQUE IS LIMITED TO AREAS TRAVERSABLE BY A TRACTOR, WHICH MUST OPERATE ON THE CONTOUR OF SLOPES. STRAW MULCH RATE MUST BE 3 TONS PER ACRE. NO TACKIFYING OR ADHESIVE AGENT IS REQUIRED.
	4. LIQUID MULCH-BINDERS. — MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR SALT HAY, HAY OR STRAW MULCH.
	b. USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: (1) ORGANIC AND VEGETABLE BASED BINDERS— NATURALLY OCCURING, POWDER BASED, HYDROPHILIO

ANCHORNOMATELY 1,000 SQUARE FEET SECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTE 70 TO 90 POUNDS WITHIN EACH SECTION.

ANCHORING SHALL BE ACCOMPUSIED MAEDATELY AFTER PLACEMENT TO MINIMAZE LOSS BY WIND OR WATER, HIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SZE OF THE AREA, STEEPHESS OF SLOPES, AND COSTS.

1. REG AND THIME, DRIFE 8 TO 10 MAY BE DONE METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SZE OF THE AREA, STEEPHESS OF SLOPES, AND COSTS.

2. MULCH HATTONS, STAPLE PAPER, JUTE, COTTON, OR PLASTIC NETTINGS TO THE SQU SURFACE. USE A DECRANABLE NETTING UN AREAS TO BE MOVED.

3. CRIMPER (MULCH ANCHORING COLLIER TOOL), A TRACTOR-DEAWN MELDERT, SOMEMAT LINE A DISC. HARROW ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO 1915H OR QUI SURFACE BY STREETING THAN EXCHANGE AND LEXAS PART STRAING UPRIGHT, THIS TECHNIQUE IS LUMIED TO AREAS TRACE BY STREETING THAN EXCHANGE AND LEXAS PART STRAING UPRIGHT, THIS TECHNIQUE IS LUMIED TO AREAS TRACESSAGE BY A TRACTOR, WHICH MUST OPERATE ON THE COLD'ES. STRAW MULCH RATE MUST BE 3 TONS PER AGE. NO TACKFYING OR ADJESSIVE AGENT IS REQUIRED.

4. LUQUID MULCH—BROERS. — MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR SALT HAY, HAY OR STRAW MULCH, IN VALLEYS, AND AT ORESTS OF BANKS. THE REMANDER OF THE AREA SHOULD BE UNFORM IN APPEARANCE.

(1) SERVICATIONS SHOULD BE HEAVER AT EDGES WHERE MIND MAY OATCH THE SHATEMALS MAY BE DIFFICULT TO APPLY UNIFORMALY AND MULCH.

4. LUQUID MULCH—BROERS. — MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR SALT HAY, HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

4. LUQUID MULCH—BROERS. — MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR SALT HAY, HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

4. LUQUID MULCH—BROERS. — MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR SALT HAY, HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

5. LUQUID MULCH—BROERS. — MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR SALT HAY, HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

6. LUCH AND SALT HAY AND ANCHOR SALT HAY THAY OR STRAW MULCH.

6. LUCH ANG SALT HAY AND ANCHOR SALT HAY THAY AND STRAME MULCH.

6. LUCH AND SALT HAY AND ANCHOR SALT HAY HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

6. LUCH AND SALT HAY AND ANCHOR SALT HAY HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

6. LUCH AND SALT HAY AND ANCHOR SALT HAY HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

6. LUCH AND SALT HAY AND ANCHOR SALT HAY HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

6. LUCH AND SAL

PLYING THE FULL 0.2 TO 0.4 INCHES OF WATER AFTER SPREADING PELLETIZED MULCH ON TREMELY IMPORTANT FOR SUFFICIENT ACTIVATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MULCH TO PRO

N THE SEED BED IS OVIDE SOIL COVERAGE.



A TRUCK OR TRAILER MOUNTED TANK	USUALLY INVOLVING	C. HYDROSEEDING IS A BROADCAST SEEDING METHOD
BY HAND, CYCLONE (CENTRIFUGAL) SEEDER, HYDROSEEDD OR CULTRACKED SEEDINGS, SEEDBED PREPARATION TO A DEPTH OF 1/4 MAY BE 1/4 INCH DEEPER ON COARSE	NG SEED UNIFORMLY EXCEPT FOR DRILLED, WITHIN 24 HOURS OF S	B. CONVENTIONAL SEEDING IS PERFORMED BY APPLING SEED UNIFORMLY BY HAND, CYCLONE (CENTRIFUGAL) SEEDER, DROP SEEDER, DRILL OR CULTIPACKER SEEDER. EXCEPT FOR DRILLED, HYDROSEEDED OR CULTIPACKED SEEDINGS, SEED SHALL BE INCORPORATED NICI THE SOIL WITHIN 24 HOURS OF SEEDBED PREPARATION TO A DEPTH OF 1/4 TO 1/2 INCH, BY RAKING OR DRAGGING. DEPTH OF SEED PLACEMENT MAY BE 1/4 INCH DEEPER ON COARSE TEXTURED SOIL.
MIZE GROWTH AT TEMPERATURES E 3, MIXTURES 8–20, ADJUSTMENT OF E SEED IS NOT REQUIRED FOR COOL	LEGUMES WHICH MAXIN E AT 65° F. SEE TABLI AMOUNT OF PURE LIVE	 COOL SEASON MIXTURES ARE GRASSES AND LEGUMES WHICH MAXIMIZE GROWTH AT TEMPERATURES BELOW 85° F. MANY GRASSES BECOME ACTIVE AT 65° F. SEE TABLE 3, MIXTURES 8-20. ADJUSTMENT OF PLANTING RATES TO COMPENSATE FOR THE AMOUNT OF PURE LIVE SEED IS NOT REQUIRED FOR COOL SEASON GRASSES.
MIZE GROWTH AT HIGH TEMPERATURES, 'S 1 TO 7. PLANTING RATES FOR WARM S) AS DETERMINED BY GERMINATION	LEGUMES WHICH MAXII -3 (PG.4—7), MIXTURES - PURE LIVE SEED (PL	 WARM SEASON MIXTURES ARE GRASSES AND LEGUMES WHICH MAXIMIZE GROWTH AT HIGH TEMPERATURES, GENERALLY 85' F AND ABOVE. SEE TABLE 4-3 (PG.4-7), MIXTURES 1 TO 7. PLANTING RATES FOR WARM SEASON GRASSES SHALL BE THE AMOUNT OF PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) AS DETERMINED BY GERMINATION TESTING RESULTS.
IPLIANCE IS REQUESTED PRIOR TO EDUCTION IN RAITES MAY BE USED TO COMPLIANCE INSPECTION. PERMANENT VEGETATION MEANS THE SEEDED AREA AND MOWED	EN A REPORT OF COM ATATION. UP TO50% RE ED PRIOR TO A REPOR EEDING. ESTABLISHING IED SEED MIXTURE FOR	1. SEEDING RATES SPECIFIED ARE REQUIRED WHEN A REPORT OF COMPLIANCE IS REQUESTED PRIOR TO ACTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANIENT VEGATATION. UP 1050% REDUCTION IN RATES MAY BE USED WHEN PERMANIENT VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO A REPORT OF COMPLIANCE INSPECTION INFEST RATES APPLY TO ALL METHODS OF SEEDING, ESTABLISHING PERMANIENT VEGETATION MEANS 80% VEGETATIVE COVERAGE WITH THE SPECIFIED SEED MIXTURE FOR THE SEEDED AREA AND MOWED ONCE
OMMENDED BY RUTGERS VICE WHICH IS APPROVED BY THE ESTED WITHN 12 MONTHS OF THE TEST DATE MORE THAN 12 MONTHS	OR USE MIXTURE RECO IS CONSERVATION SERV I SHALL HAVE BEEN TR MTH A GERMINATION T	III. SELDING A. SELECT A MIXTURE FROM TABLE 4-3 (PG. 4-7) OR USE MIXTURE RECOMMENDED BY RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OR NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE WHICH IS APPROVED SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. SEED GERMINATION SHALL HAVE BEEN TESTED WITHIN 12 MONTHS PLANTING DATE. NO SEED SHALL BE ACCEPTED WITH A GERMINATION TEST DATE MORE THAN 12 OLD UNLESS RETESTED.
LL BE COVERED WITH A MINIMUM PREPARATION. SEE STANDARD	NG IRON SULFIDE SHAL ORE BEFORE SEEDBED LS, PG. 1–1.	, P
6" TO 12" WHERE THERE HAS HERE IS NO DANGER TO_	HOULD BE SCARIFIED (SSIBLE ONLY WHERE TH STEMS, ETC.).	C. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO SEEDING, THE SURFACE SHOULD BE SCARIFIED 6" TO 12" WHERE THERE HAS BEEN SOIL COMPACTION. THIS PRATICE IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY WHERE THERE IS NO DANGER TO UNIDERGROUND UTILITIES (CABLES, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, ETC.).
TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH E FINAL HARROWING OR DISCING UNTIL A REASONABLY UNIFORM	EARLY AS PRACTICAL TABLE EQUIPMENT. THE UR. CONTINUE TILLAGE	B. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE SOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH A DISC, SPRINGTOOTH HARROW, OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE FINAL HARROWNG OR DISCING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON THE GENERAL CONTOUR, CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLY UNIFORM SEEDBED IS PREPARED.
NEW BRUNSWCK-TRENTON LINE.	MOST SOILS SOUTH OF THE	DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE IS PERFERRED FOR
45	-	
90	2 3	CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM
LBS. / 1,000 SQ. FT.	TONS/ACRE	SOIL TEXTURE
TEXTURE	BY SOIL	LIMESTONE 1. APPLICATION RATE
RECOMMENDATIONS SUCH AS RS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF F 10-20-10 OR EQUIVALENT S OTHERWISE. APPLY LIMESTONE L TESTING. CALCIUM CARBONATE LIMING MATERIALS TO NEUTRALIZE D LEGUMES. TABLE 4-1 IS A	ORDING TO SOIL TEST (A. SOIL SAMPLE MAILEF S. FERTILIZER SHALL I ,000 SQUARE FEET OF A SOIL TEST INDICATES THE RESULTS OF SOIS THE ABILITY OF L SIUM TO GRASSES AND (A. 4-1	II. SEEDBED PREPARATION A. APPLY GROUND LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS SUCH AS OFFERED BY RUTGERS CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION. SOIL SAMPLE MAILERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES. FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLED AT THE RATE OF 500 POUNDS PER ACRE (OR 11 POUNDS PER 1,000 SOUABE FEET OF 10-20-10 OR EQUIVALENT WITH 50% WATER INSOLUBLE NITROGEN UNLESS A SOIL TEST INDICATES OTHERWISE. APPLY LIMESTONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE 4-1, PG 4-2 AND THE RESULTS OF SOIL TESTING. CALCIUM CARBONATE IS THE EQUIVALENT AND STANDARD FOR MEASURING THE ABILTY OF LIMING MATERIALS TO NEUTRALIZE SOIL ACIDITY AND SUPPLY CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM TO GRASSES AND LEGUMES. TABLE 4-1 IS A GENERAL GUIDELINE FOR LIMESTONE APPLICATION. TABLE 4-1
K WITH OUT DAMAGING THE SOIL ON ALL SITES, TOPSOIL OCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR TOPSOILING.	DRY ENOUGH TO WORK ISETTLED) IS REQUIRED NEEDED, IN ACCORDAN	C. TOPSOIL SHOULD BE HANDLED ONLY WHEN IT IS DRY ENOUGH TO WORK WITH OUT DAMAGING THE SO A UNIFORM APPLICATION TO A DEPTH OF 5" (UNSETTLED) IS REQUIRED ON ALL SITES, TOPSOIL SHALL BE AMENDED WITH ORGANIC MATTER, AS NEEDED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR
OIL SHALL BE EVALUATED ADING.	PLICATION, THE SUBSONDARD FOR LAND GRA	B. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO SEEDING AND TOPSOIL APPLICATION, THE SUBSOIL SHALL BE EVALUATED FOR COMPACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD FOR LAND GRADING.
ONAL EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDBED ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE	THE USE OF CONVENTION D MULCH ANCHORING.	 SITE PREPARATION A. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION, AND MULCH ANCHORING. ALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR LAND GRADING.
ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE.	PPLICABLE FOR CAUSING OFF-SITE F ID MATERIALS	EXPO
ATION AND RETAINS SOIL AND	ANCEMENT FF, INCREASES INFILTRA RMWATER CONVEYANCE	VEMENT OF S
WATER, AND TO ENHANCE THE	URPOSE CONSERVATION OF SOIL AND V	PURPOSE TO PERMANENTLY STABILIZE THE SOIL, ASSURING CONSER- ENVIRONMENT.
SOILS WHERE PERENNIAL VEGETATION IS NEEDED	OSED SOILS WHERE PI	<u>DEFINITION</u> ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER ON EXPOSED FOR LONG TERM PROTECTION.
STABILIZATION	FOR SOIL STAF	STANDARD PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER

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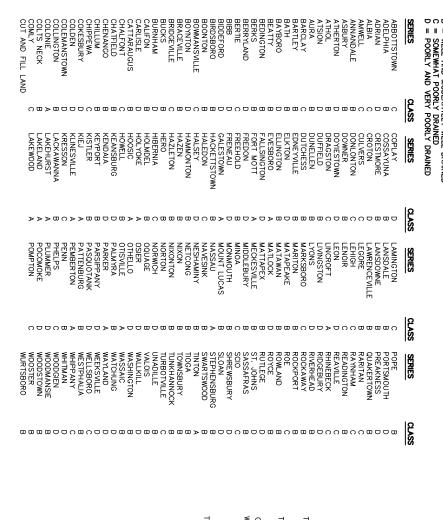
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B-D

USDA — SCS — NJ CLASSIFICATION OF NEW JERSEY SOIL INTO SITE CONDITIONS IMPORTANT TO



TILLAGE — TO ROUGHEN SURFACE AND BRING CLODS TO THE SURFACE. THIS IS A TEMPORARY EMER—GENCY MEASURE WHICH SHOULD BE USED REFORE SOIL BLOWING STARTS. REGIN PLOWING ON WINDWARD	ANIONIC ASPHALT EMULSION 7:1 COARSE SPRAY 1,200 LATEX EMULSION 12.5:1 FINE SPRAY 235 RESIN IN WATER 4:1 FINE SPRAY 300	WATER DILUTION TYPE OF NOZZLE GALLONS/ACRE	SPRAY—ON ADHESIVES — ON MINERAL SOILS (NOT EFFECTIVE ON MUCK SOILS). KEEP TRAFFIC OFF THESE AREAS.	VEGETATIVE COVER $-$ SEE STANDARDS FOR: TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER (P. 3.6.1), PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER (P. 3.2.1), AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION WITH SOD (P. 3.6.1).	MULCHES - SEE STANDARDS FOR STABILIZATION WITH MULCHES ONLY (P. 3.3.1).	THE FOLLOWING METHODS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR CONTROLLING DUST:	PLANNING CRITERIA	THIS PRACTICE IS APPLICABLE TO AREAS SUBJECT TO DUST BLOWING AND MOVEMENT WHERE ON- AND OFF-SITE DAMAGE IS LIKELY WITHOUT TREATMENT. CONSULT WITH LOCAL MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES ON ANY RESTRICTIONS	WHERE APPLICABLE	TO PREVENT BLOWING AND MOVEMENT OF DUST FROM EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES, REDUCE ON- AND OFF-SITE DAMAGE AND HEALTH HAZARDS, AND IMPROVE TRAFFIC SAFETY.	THE CONTROL OF DUST ON CONSTRUCTION SHES AND ROADS: PURPOSE	DEFINITION	DUST CONTROL	FOR	UIAZCARC
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	APPI ICATION	PERMANENT S	AND MOWED ONCE.	THE QUALITY OF PERMANENT VEGETATION RESTS WITH THE CONTRACTOR. THE TIMING OF SEEDING, PREPARING THE SEED APPLYING NUTRENTS, MUICH AND OTHER MANAGEMENT ARE ESSENTIAL. THE SEED APPLYING NUTRENTS, MUICH AND OTHER MANAGEMENT ARE ESSENTIAL. THE SEED APPLICATION ARTES IN TABLE 4-3 (PG.4-7) ARE REQUIRED WHEN A <u>REPORT OF COMPLIANCE</u> ID REQUESTED PRIOR TO ACTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATION. UP TO 50% REDUCTION IN APPLICATION RATES MAY BE USED WHEN PERMANENT VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO REQUESTING A <u>REPORT OF COMPLIANCE FROM THE DISTRICT, THESE RATES APPLY</u> TO ALL METHODS OF SEEDING. ESTABLISHING PERMANENT VEGETATION MEANS 80% VEGETATIVE COVER (OF THE SEEDED SPECIES)	7. ESTABLISHING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION	NITROGEN DEFICIENCY EXISTS TO THE EXTENT THAT TURF FAILURE MAY DEVELOPE. IN THAT INSTAI 10-10-10- OR EQUIVALENT AT 400 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 10 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET.	 TOPDRESSING SINCE SLOW RELEASE NITROGEN FERTILIZER (WATER INSOLUBLE) IS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION II. A. SEEDBED PREPARATION IN THIS STANDARD, NO FOLLOW-UP OF TOPDRESSING IS MANDATORY. AN EXCEPTION MAY BE MADE WHERE GROSS 	OF 1/4 NICH TWICE A DAY UNTIL WEGENATATION IS WELL ESTABLICHED). THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE WHEN SEEDINGS ARE MADE IN ABNORMALLY DRY OR HOT WEATHER OR ON DROUGHTY SITES.	5. IRRIGATION (WHERE FEASIBLE) FOR SOIL MAISTING IS DESCRIPT AND MILICALIS NOT LISED SLIDEDLY NEW SEEDINGS WITH ADEQUATE WATER (A MINIM
EXCESSIVELY <u>DRAINED</u>	PLANTING MIX	$\frac{TABLE\ 4-2}{PERMANENT\ STABILIZATION\ MIXTURES\ FOR\ VARIOUS\ USES$		N RESIS WITH THE CONT AND OTHER MANAGEMEN HEN A <u>REPORT OF COMP</u> REDUCTION IN APPLICA A <u>REPPORT OF COMPLIAN</u> A REPERT OF COMPLIAN	STABILIZATION	SUNDS PER ACRE OR 10	ZER (WATER INSOLUBLE) I TOPDRESSING IS MANDAT	ATATION IS WELL ESTABLE	ECH IS NOT LISED SLIDE
WELL TO MODERATELY WELL DRAINED	PLANTING MIXTURES BY SOIL DRAINAGE CLASS/1 (SEE TABLE 4–3)	FOR VARIOUS USES		FACTOR. THE TIMING OF SET ARE ESSENTIAL. THE SET AND FEDURATED PRICE TO REQUESTED PRICE TO RATES MAY BE USED THE DISTRICT.		POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUAR	S PRESCRIBED IN SECTION ORY. AN EXCEPTION MAY	CHED). THIS IS ESPECIALLY SITES.	ONGOVA OF THE MOROT A
SOMEWHAT POORLY TO POORLY DRAINED	E CLASS/1			EEDING, PREPARING THE ED APPLICATION RATES IN OR TO ACTUAL ESTABLISHM WHEN PERMANENT VEGET, WER (OF THE SEEDED SPEC		T INSTANCE, TOPDRESS WITE FEET.	II. A. SEEDBED PREPARAT BE MADE WHERE GROSS	Y TRUE WHEN SEEDINGS AI	DECLIATE WATER (A MININ
STONE - COVER SURFACE WITH CRUSHED STAON OR COARSE GRAVEL	CALCIUM CHLORIDE — SHALL BE IN THE FORM OF LOOSE, DRY GRANULES OR FLAKES FINE ENDUGH TO FEED THROUGH COMMONLY USED SPREADERS AT A RATE THAT MILL KEEP SURFACE MOIST BUT NOT CAUSE POLLUTION OR PLANT DAMMAGE. IF USED ON STEEPER SLOPES, THAN USE OTHER PRACTICES TO PREVENT WASHING INTO STREAMS OR ACCUMULATION AROUND PLANTS.	<u>BARRIERS</u> — SOILID BOARD FENCES, SNOW FENCES, BURLAP FENCES, CRATE WALLS, BALES OF HAY, AND SIMILAR MATERIAL CAN BE USED TO CONTROL AIR CURRENTS AND SOIL BLOWNG.	<u>SPRINKLING</u> — SITE IS SPRINKLED UNTIL THE SURFACE IS WET.	TILLAGE — TO ROUGHEN SURFACE AND BRING CLODS TO THE SURFACE. THIS IS A TEMPORARY EMER— GENCY MEASURE WHICH SHOULD BE USED BEFORE SOIL BLOWING STARTS. BEGIN PLOWING ON WINDWARD NO SIDE OF SITE: SHISEL—TYPE PLOWS SPACED ABOUT 12 INCHES APART, AND SPRING—TOOTHED HARROWS ARE EXAMPLES OF EQUIPMENT WHICH MAY PRODUCE THE DESIRED EFFECT.		ANIONIC ASPHALT EMULSION		SPRAY-ON ADHESIVES - ON MINERAL SOILS (NOT EFFECTIVE ON MUCK SOILS). KEEP TRAFFIC OFF THESE AREAS.	VEGETATIVE COVER $-$ SEE STANDARDS FOR: TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER (P. 3.6.1), PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER (P. 3.6.1).
ON OR COARS	OF LOOSE, DI AT A RATE TH ISED ON STEEF UMULATION AR	NCES, BURLAP ITROL AIR CUR	SURFACE IS WE	CLODS TO TH FORE SOIL BLO ABOUT 12 INC	4: 1	7:1 12.5:1	WATER DILUTION	(NOT EFFECTIVI	TEMPORARY VIT STABILIZATIO
SE GRAVEL.	RY GRANULES OR FLA 1AT WILL KEEP SURFAG 2ER SLOPES, THAN US 10UND PLANTS.	FENCES, CRATE WALL	ET.	IE SURFACE. THIS IS WING STARTS. BEGIN HES APART, AND SPRI ESIRED EFFECT.	FINE SPRAY	COARSE SPRAY	TYPE OF NOZZLE	E ON MUCK SOILS). H	ÆGETATIVE COVER (P. ON WITH SOD (P. 3.6.1
	KES FINE ENOUGH TO CE MOIST BUT NOT E OTHER PRACTICES	S, BALES OF HAY, MING.		A TEMPORARY EMER-PLOWING ON WINDWARD	300	1,200 235	APPLY GALLONS/ACRE	KEEP TRAFFIC OFF	3.6.1), PERMANENT

PLANTING MIXTURES BY SOIL DRAINAGE CLAS

(SEE TABLE 4-3)

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EWHAT POORLY TO OORLY DRAINED

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2. 10, 18, 19

2. 10, 18, 19

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TIOGA B TOWNSBURY B TOWNSBURY B TURBOTVILLE B UNADILLE B WALLIKIL B WASSAIC B WASTAIC B WASSAIC B WASSAIC B WASSAIC B WASSAIC B WASSAIC B WASSAIC	SHREWSBURY D SLOAN D STEPHENSBURG B SWARTSWOOD B TINTON A TOCCA		RARITAN C RAYNHAM C READINGTON B REAVILLE C RHINEBECK C RIDGEBURY D	lΩ	G ·	BETWEEN ROWS OF THE REACHGRASS. ALSO REFER TO CHAPTERS TO AND 18 OF ENGINEERING FELD HANDBOOK.	PLANTED IN THE INTERTIDAL ZONE. PLANTED ABOVE MEAN HIGH TIDE. COASTAL PANICORASS MAY BE INTERSEPTO	PERSISTENT UNDER SALINE CONDITIONS. REGIONAL MILDFLOWER MIX.ROSEEDING NOT RECOMMENDED.	MOIST SHADE. MOIST SHADE. USE BENTGRASS UNDER WETTER CONDITIONS.	ATHLETIC FIELD/MIX 3 CULTIVARS. OF KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS. LOW MAINTENANCE FINE FESCUE LAWN	USE IN A MANAGED FILTER STRIP FOR NUTRIENT UPTAKE. GENERAL LAWN/RECREATION.	BROSFOOT TREFOIL IS BEST ADAPTED TO ZONE 5. FILTER STRIP USE FOR NUTRIENT UPTAKE.	SUPPRESS WOODY VEGETATION. NATIVE WET MIX.	WORE DROUGHT TOLERANT. USE REDTOP FOR NOREASED DROUGHT TOLERANCE. TALL FESCUE BEST SELECTED FOR DROUGHTY COMPITIONS. USE CREEPING SHADE. SHADE. USE FI ATPEA TO	GENERAL LOW MANITEMANCE MIXTURE. SUITABLE MATERWAY LIVITABLE MATERWAY LIVITABLE MATERWAY	SUPERIOR SALE TO SERVICE STANCE. TOLERANCE. TO SERVICE	NATIVE WARM- SEASON MIXTURE.	FLATPEA SUPPRESSES INVADING WOODY VEGETATION. PINELANDS MIXTURE.	SUPERIOR WILDLIFE PLANT USE FOR WATERWAYS. REDTOP PROVIDES QUICK COVER. BIRDSCOOT NOT ADAPTED TO ZONE 6b. 7g. 7b.	NOT ADAPTED TO ZONE 5. USE DEETONGUE IF DHC4.0. SWITCHGRASS IS	CEDECAN LECPEDEZA
I. MATERIALS I. MATERIALS I. MATERIALS A. TOPSOIL SHOULD BE FRIABLE AND LOAMY, FREE OF DEBRIS, OBJECTIONABLE WEEDS AND STONES, AND CONTAIN A TOPSOIL SHOULD NOT BE EXCESSIVE (CONDUCTIVITY LESS THAN 0.5 MILLIMHOS PER CENTIMETER). TOPSOIL HAULED IN FROM OFF SITE SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT OF 2.75 PERCENT. ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT MAY BE RAISED BY ADDITIVES. B. TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTE IS A MATERIAL WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN AMMENDED WITH SAND, CLAY, ORGANIC MATTER FERTILIZER, OR LIME AND HAS THE APPEARANCE OF TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTES MAY BE USED ON SITES WITH INSUFFICIENT TOPSOIL FOR ESTABLISHING PERMANENT VEGATATION. ALL TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS SHALL BE REQUIREMENTS OF TOPSOIL NOTED ABOYE. SOIL TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE THE COMPONENTS OF SAND, SILT, CLAY ORGANICMATTER, SOLUABLE SALTS AND PH LEVEL. II. STRIPPING AND STOCKPILLING	WHERE APPLICABLE TOPSOIL SHALL BE USED WHERE SOILS ARE TO BE DISTURBED AND WILL BE REVEGETATED. METHODS AND MATERIALS	TOPSOILING ENTAILS THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUITABLE QUALITY SOIL ON AREAS TO BE VEGETATED. PURPOSE TO IMPROVE THE SOIL MEDIUM FOR PLANT ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE. WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT GROWTH AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A VIGGROUS COVER IS FACILITATED BY TOPSOIL, PERVENTING SOIL LOSS BY WIND AND RAIN OFFSITE INTO STREAMS AND OTHER CONVEYANCES.	STANDARD FOR TOPSOILING	IV. <u>TOPDRESSING</u> — IF SLOW RELEASE NITROGEN (400 POUNDS 10—10—10 PER ACRE OR EQUIVALENT) IS USED IN ADDITION TO SUGGESTED FERTILIZER, THEN A FOLLOW UP EVERY 3 TO 5 WEEKS UNTILLGROSS NITROGEN DEFIENCY IN THE TURF IS AMELIORATED.	F. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWNG INSTALLATION, SOD SHOULD BE WATERED UNTIL MOISTURE PENETRATES THE SOIL LAYER BENEATH SOD TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES. MAINTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE FOR AT LEAST TWO WEEKS.	ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 3 TO 1, SECURE SOD TO SURFACE SOIL WITH WOOD PEGS, WIRE STAPLE SPLIT SHINGES (8 TO 10 INCHES LONG BY 3/4 NICH WIDE). SURFACE WATER CANNOT ALWAYS BE DIVERTED FROM FLOWING OVER THE FACE OF THE SLOPE, BUT CAPPING STRIP OF HEAVY JUTE OR PLASTIC NETTING, PROPERTY SECURED, ALONG THE GROWN OF AND EDGES WILL PROVIDE EXTRA PROTECTION AGAINST LIETING AND UNDERCUTTING OF SOD. THE SAME TECHNIQUE CAN BE USED TO ANCHOR SOD IN WATER—CLARRYING CHANNELS AND OTHER CRITIC AREA. WIRE STAPLES MUST BE USED TO ANCHOR NETTING IN CHANNEL WORK.	ROLL OR TAMP SOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING PLACEMENT TO INSURE SOLD CONTACT OF ROOT MAT AN SOIL SURFACE. DO NOT OVERLAP SOD. ALL JOINTS SHOULD BE BUTTED TIGHTLY IN ORDER TO PREVOIDS WHICH WOULD CAUSE DRYING OF THE ROOTS.	B. PLACE SOD STRIPS WITH SNUG, EVEN JOINTS THAT ARE STAGGERED. OPEN SPACES INVITE EROSION. B. PLACE SOD STRIPS WITH SNUG, EVEN JOINTS THAT ARE STAGGERED. OPEN SPACES INVITE EROSION.	18	REMOVE FROM THE SURFACE ALL OBJECTS THAT WOULD PREVENT GOOD SOD TO SOIL CORENCY ALL OTHER DEBRIS, SUCH AS WIRE, CABLE, TREE ROOTS, PIECES OF CONCRETE LUMPS, OR OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.	B. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE SOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH A DISC, SPRINGTOOTH HARROW, OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE FINAL HARROWING OR DISCING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON THE GENERAL CONTOUR. CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLY UNIFORM FINE SEEDBED IS PREPARED.	SANDY LOAM, SILT LOAM 1 LOAMY SAND, SAND PULVERIZED DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE IS PREFERRED FOR MOST SOILS SOUTH OF THE NEW REFUNCTOR INF	SOIL TEXTURE APPLICATION RATE BY SOI LTEXTURE TABLE 6-1 SOIL TEXTURE TONS/ACRE LBS. / 1,000 SQ. FT. CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL 3 135	SIES, ON WHERE TIMING IS CRITICAL, FEBRUIZER MAY BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF SOC POUNDS WITH 50% WATER INSOLUBLE NITROGEN UNLESS A SOIL TEST INDICATES OTHERWISE, INCORPORATE INTO SURFACE 4". IF FERTALIZER IS NOT INCORPORATED APPLY 1/2 THE RATE DESCRIBED ABOVE DURING SEEDBED PREPARATION AND REPEAT ANOTHER 1/2 RATE APPLICATION WITHIN 3 T 5 WEEKS AFTER SEEDING. APPLY LIMESTONE A RATE OF 2T/AC UNLESS SOIL TESTING INDICATES OTHERWISE. CALCIUM CARBONATE IS THE EQUIVALENT AND STANDARD FOR THE MEAASURING ABILITY OF LIMINGMATERIALS TO NEUTRALIZE SOIL ACIDITY & SUPPLY CALCIUM & MACNESIUM TO GRASSES & LEGUMES.	B. TOPSOIL SHOULD BE HANDLED ONLY WHEN IT IS DRY ENOUGH TO WORK WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SOIL STRUCTURE. A UNIFORM APPLICATION TO A DEPTH OF 6" (UNSETTLEDDIS REQUIRED AT ALL SITES. SEE THE STRNDARDS FOR TOPSOIL AND AMENDMENT REQUIREMENTS. II. SOIL PREPARATION A. APPLY LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TESTS SUCH AS THOSE OFFERED BY RUTGERS UNIVERSITY SOIL TESTING LOCAL SAMPLE MAINLERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL CONCERN THE COLOR OF TH	A. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR LIMING, FERTILIZING, AND SOIL PREPARATION. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD FOR LAND GRADING.	STRAIGHT BLUEGRASS SOD. 6. ONLY MOIST, FRESH, UNHEATED SOD SHOULD BE USED. SOD SHOULD BE HARVESTED, DELIVERED, AND INSTALLED WITHIN A PERIOD OF 36 HOURS.	SUSPENDED VERTICALLY WITH A FIRM GRASP FROM THE UPPER 10 PERCENT OF THE STRIP. BROKEN PADS OR TORN AND UNEVEN ENDS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE. 5. FOR DROUGHTY SITES, A SOD OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND BLUEGRASS IS PREFERRED OVER A	SHOULD BE OF UNIFORM THICKNESS, APPROXIMATELY 5/8 INCH, PLUS OR MINUS 1/4 INCUITING. (EXCLUDES TOP GROWTH.) SHOULD BE VICOROUS AND DENSE AND RE ABLE TO RETAIN ITS OWN SHAPE AND WEIGH	 CULTIVATED SOD IS PREFERRED OVER NATIVE OR PASTURE SOD. SPECIFY "CERTIFIED SOD," OR OTHER HIGH QUALITY CULTIVATED SOD. SOD SHOULD BE FREE OF WEEDS AND UNDESIRABLE COARSE WEEDEY GRASSES. 	
B. EMPLOY NEEDED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, CHANNEL STABILIZATION MEASURES, SEDIMENT BASINS, AND WATERWAYS. SEE STANDARDS 11 THROUGH 42. II. PROTECTIVE MATERIALS A. UNROTITED SMALL-GRAIN STRAW, HAY, OR SALT HAY AT 2.0 TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE IS SPREAD A. UNROTHED SYMALL-GRAIN STRAW, HAY, OR SALT HAY AT 2.0 TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE IS SPREAD ONLY OF THE SOLUTION OF SOLUTION SOLUTION OF STABILIZERS MAY BE USED — C. SYNTHETIC ON ORGANIC SOLUTIONS AND BY MANUFACTURER. D. WOOD-FIBER OR PAPER-FIBER MULCH AT THE RATE OF 1,500 POUNDS PER ACRE MAY BE APPLIED BY A HYDROSEEDER OR HYDROMULCHER.	큐		STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ONLY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ONLY DEFINITION STABILIZING EXPOSED SOILS WITH NON-VEGETATIVE MATERIALS		(9) TREE LIMB REMOVAL, WHERE NECESSARY, WILL NO BE FLOSH TO TROUM OR MAIN BRANCH AND THAT AREA PAINTED WITH A GOOD GRADE OF TREE PAINT. SEE FIGURE 91, 9.2 NOTE: FOR MORE SPECIFIC DATA ON CERTAIN TREE CHARACTERSTICS, CONSULT THE TREE SCHRUB AND WINE STANDARD IN THIS HANDBOOK (PG. 3.B.)) OR CONSULT LOCAL PROFESSIONAL EXPERTS. YOUR LOCAL SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT CAN ASSIST YOU IN THIS.	(4) FEEDER ROOTS SHOULD NOT BE CUT IN THE AREA INSIDE THE DRIP LINE OF THE TREE BRANCHES. (5) DANAGED TRUNKS OR EXPOSED ROOTS WILL BE PAINTED IMMEDIATELY WITH A GOOD GRADE OF "TREE PAINT." CARE FOR SERIOUS INJURY SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED BY A PROFESSIONAL FORESTER OR LISCENSED TREE EXPERT. (6) TREE LINE BELLOVAL WALEE KNOESSARY WILL NOT BE FLICH TO TRUNK OR MAIN BRANCH AND	(2) BOX INSES WIHIN AS FEEL OF A BUILDING SITE TO PREVENT MECHANICAL INJURY. FENCING OR 9.3. (3) BOARDS WILL NOT BE NAILED TO TREES DURING BUILDING OPERATIONS.	B. CRITERIA FOR PROTECTING REMAINING TREES: (1) MECHANICAL DAMAGE – SEE FIGURE 9.3.	FAVOR TREES WHOSE LIFE SPAN IS LONG, SUCH AS OAK, BEECH, AND TULIP POPLAR. SHORT-LIVED TREES SHOULD BE AVOIDED FOR USE AS SHADE, LAWN, OR SPECIMEN TREES, ALTHOUGH SOME SHORT-LIVED TREES HAVE AN ATTRACTIVE FORM OR PLEASING COLORATION IN THE SPRING OR FALL, SUCH TREES MAY NOT LIVE FOR A LONG TIME. SEE PAGE 9-2,9-3	TREE SPECIES VARY GREATLY IN THIS RESPECT. SYMPTOMS VARY FROM BROWNING ON THE EDGES OF THE LEAVES AND NEEDLES, TO STUNTING OF GROWTH, TO DEATH OF THE TREE. SEE PAGE 9–2 (9) SPECIES LONGEVITY	FAVOR TREES THAT ARE PREFERRED BY MILDLIFE FOR FOOD, COVER, AND NESTING. A MIXTURE OF EVERGREENS AND HARDWOODS IS BENEFICIAL. EVERGREEN TREES ARE IMPORTANT FOR COVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. THE HARDWOODS ARE MORE VALUABLE FOR FOOD. (8) AIR POLLUTION SUSCEPTIBILITY	S DIFFER IN FA	CHOOSE TREES THAT ARE AESTHETICALLY PLEASING, EXHIBITING GOOD SHAPE AND FORM. AVOID LEANING, CROOKED, AND MISSHAPEN TREES. OCCASIONALLY, AN ODD-SHAPED TREE OR ONE OF UNUSUAL FORM MAY ADD INTEREST TO THE LANDSCAPE IF STRATEGICALLY LOCATED. BE SURE THE TREE IS STRUCTURALLY SOUND AND VIGOROUS. (6) SPRING AND AUTUMN COLORATION	1.1	MANY SPECIES OF TREES FOUND IN NEW JERSEY WOODLANDS ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR SHADE TREE USES AROUND BUILDINGS. AVOID PROTECTING TREES THAT ARE SHORT-LUYED, BRITTLE. HAVE SOFT WOOD, MESSY LEAVES, FRUIT, OR ARE FREQUENTLY ATTACKED BY INSECTS AND DISEASE. TREE ROOT SYSTEMS WHICH DO NOT ADAPT WELL TO CUTS & FILLS MAY NOT BE A SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE. THE FOLLOWING ARE SEVERELY AFFECTED BY COMPACTED CONSTRUCTION FILL: SEE PAGE 9-2 (4) RESISTANT TO INSECTS AND DISEASES	VERY OLD, PICTURESQUE TREES MAY BE MORE AESTETICALLY VALUABLE THAN SMALLER, YOUNG TREES, BUT ALSO REQUIRE MORE EXTENSIVE PROTECTION MEASURES. IF LEAVING A VERY OLD TREE, BE SURE IT IS SOUND AND HEALTHY. (3) SPECIES	OF THE BRANCHES AND ENTRE LIMBS, SMALL ANIVAL TIMG GROWTH, STUNTED LEAF SIZE, SPARSE FOLKAGE, AND POOR FOLKAGE COLORE. AVOID SAVING HOLLOW OR ROTTEN TREES, TREES GRACKED, SPLIT, LEANING OR CROOKED, OOZING SAP, OR WITH BROKEN TOPS. (2) TREE AGE	TREE HEALTH IS THE OVERALL CONDITION OF THE TRE. A TREE OF LOW VIGOR IS MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO DAMAGE BY ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES THAN HEALTHY TREES AND IS MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO INSECT AND DISEASE ATTACKS. INDICATIONS OF POOR VIGOR INCLUDE THE DYNIG OF THE TIPS	TO THE TREES OCCURS, VALUABLE SPECIMENS MAY BE LOST. A. CHARACTERISTICS OF TREES TO BE PROTECTED AND SAVED. THE FOLLOWING LISTS CHARACTERISTICS THAT SHOULD BE EVALUATED BEFORE DECIDING TO REMOVE OR PROTECT A TREE. (1) TREE VICUS (2) TREE VICUS (3) TREE VICUS (4) TREE VICUS (5) TREE VICUS (6) TREE VICUS (7) TREE VICUS (7) TREE VICUS (8) TREE VICUS (9) TREE VICUS (10) TREE VICUS (11) TREE VICUS (12) TREE VICUS (13) TREE VICUS (14) TREE VICUS (15) TREE VICUS (16) TREE VICUS (17) TREE VICUS (17) TREE VICUS (18) TREE VICUS (18) TREE VICUS (18) TREE VICUS (18) TREE VICUS (19) TREE VICUS (19) TREE VICUS (19) TREE VICUS (10)	 THE RECONNAISSANCE BEFORE LAND CLEARING BEGINS CAN RESULT IN AN AESTHETICALLY PLEASING DEVELOPMENT WITH NATURAL VEGETATION RATHER THAN THE PRESENCE OF DEAD OR DYNG TREES. INVENTORY THE SITE AND CLEARLY MARK THE TREES TO BE SAVED. CONSIDER RELOCATING STRREETS HOUSES, OR OTHER STRUCTURES IF NECESSARY AND FEASIBLE. ONCE CLEARING BEGINS AND DAMAGE 	THE PLACE AND PROPERTY.

19. 18. 17. 16. 15. 19.

ANY CHANGES TO THE CERTIFIED SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS WILL REQUIRE THE SUBMISSION OF REVISED SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS TO M.C.S.C.D. FOR RE-CERTIFICATION. THE REVISED PLANS MUST MEET ALL CURRENT STATE SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL STANDARDS.

COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT SHALL BE NOTIFIED OF ANY CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP.

MULCHING TO THE STANDARDS IS REQUIRED FOR OBTAINING A CONDITIONAL REPORT OF COMMINANCE. CONDITIONALS ARE ONLY ISSUED WHEN THE SEASON PROHIBITS SEEDING.

CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING ALL ADJACENT ROADS CLEAN DURNING LIFE OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REMEDIATING ANY EROSION OR SEDIMENT PROBLEMS THAT ARISE AS A RESULT OF ONGOING CONSTRUCTION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MERCER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

HYDROSEEDING IS A TWO STEP PROCESS. THE FIRST STEP INCLUDES SEED, FERTILIZER, LIME ETC. ALONG WITH MINIMAL AMOUNTS OF MULCH TO PROMOTE CONSISTENCY, GOOD SEED TO SOIL CONTACT, AND GIVE A VISUAL INDICATION OF COVERAGE. UPON COMPLETION OF SEEDING OPERATION, HYDRO-MULCH SHOULD BE APPUED AT A RATE OF 1500 LBS. PER ACRE IN A SECOND STEP.

THE USE OF HYDRO-MULCH, AS OPPOSED TO STRAW, IS LIMITED TO OPTIMUM SEEDING DATES AS LISTED IN THE STANDARDS.

JESOILING	
DEFINITION RIE OHALITY SON ON AREAS TO RE VEGETATED	DEFINITION STABILIZING EXPOSED SOILS WITH NON-VEGETATIVE MATERIALS.
	TO PROTECT EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES FROM EROSION DAMAGE AND TO REDUCE OFFSITE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE.
ALITY ENHANCEMENT OVER IS FACILITATED BY TOPSOIL, PERVENTING SOIL LOSS BY HER CONVEYANCES.	THIS PRACTICE IS APPLICABLE TO AREAS SUBJECT TO EROSION, WHERE THE SEASON AND OTHER CONDITIONS MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR GROWING AN EROSION-RESISTANT COVER OR WHERE STABILIZATION IS NEEDED FOR A SHORT PERIOD UNTIL MORE SUITABLE PROTECTION CAN BE APPLIED.
RE APPLICABLE BE DISTURBED AND WILL BE REVECETATED.	INCREMENTALS I. SITE PREPARATION A. GRADE, AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE, TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR APPLYING A. ADD ANCHORING MULCH. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD FOR LAND GRADING.
is and materials	B. EMPLOY NEEDED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUC- TURES, CHANNEL STABILIZATION MEASURES, SEDIMENT BASINS, AND WATERWAYS. SEE STANDARDS 11 THROUGH 42.
AY, FREE OF DEBRIS, OBJECTIONABLE WEEDS AND STONES, AND CONTAIN FICU. TO PLANT GROWTH. A PH RANGE OF 5.0-7.5 IS ACCEPTABLE. E (CONDUCTIVITY LESS THAN 0.5 MILLIMHOS PER CENTIMETER). D. HAVE A MINIMUM ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT OF 2.75 PERCENT. D BY ADDITIVES.	II. PROTECTIVE MATERIALS A. UNROTTED SMALL—GRAIN STRAW, HAY, OR SALT HAY AT 2.0 TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE IS SPREAD UNIFORMLY AT 9.0 TO 1.15 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET AND ANCHORED WITH A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL, LIQUID MULCH BINDERS, OR NETTING TIBOWN. OTHER SUITABLE MATERIALS MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.
MAT HAVE BEEN AMMENUED WITH SANU, CLAT, DISDON MATER RANCE OF TOPSOIL TPSOIL SUBSTITUTES MAY BE USED ON SITES WITH SEMANENT VEGATATION. ALL TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS SHALL MEET VE. SOIL TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE THE COMPONENTS OF	B. ASPHALT EMULSION OR CUTBACK ASPHALT IS NOT ALLOWED C. SYNTHETIC OR ORGANIC SOIL STABILIZERS MAY BE USED —— UNDER STABLE CONDITIONS AND IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES AS RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER.
E SALTS AND PH LEVEL.	D. WOOD-FIBER OR PAPER-FIBER MULCH AT THE RATE OF 1,500 POUNDS PER ACRE MAY BE APPLIED BY A HYDROSEEDER OR HYDROMULCHER.
TO DETERMINE WHETHTER QUANTITY AND OR QUALITY OF SURFACE	E. MULCH NETTING, SUCH AS PAPER JUTE, EXCELSIOR, COTTON, OR PLASTIC, MAY BE USED. F. WOODCHIPS APPLIED UNIFORMLY TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 2 INCHES MAY BE USED. WOODCHIPS WILL NOT BE USED ON AREAS WHERE FLOWING WATER COULD WASH THEM INTO AN INLET AND PLUG IT.
HE IMMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION AREA. D BEFORE STRIPPING AT A RATE DETERMINED BY THE SOIL TESTS TO BRING EVEL.	G. GRAVEL, CRUSHED STONE, OR SLAG AT THE RATE OF 9 CUBIC YARDS PER 1,000 SQ. FT. APPLIED UNIFORMLY TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 3 INCHES MAY BE USED. SIZE 2 OR 3 (ASTM C-33) IS RECOMMENDED.
MON, BUT MAY VARY DEPENDING ON THE PARTICULAR SOIL. ITUATED SO AS NOT TO OBSTRUCT NATURAL DRAINAGE OR CAUSE	
ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; -1). WEEDS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO GROW ON STOCKPILES.	
L SEEDING PERIOD SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE DURATION OF EXPOSURE OF LY PROCEES O ESTABLISH VEGATATIVE COVER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE THE ESSENCE	III. MULCH ANCHORING - SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT OF HAY OR STRAW MULCH TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND OR WATER. THIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE AREA AND STEEPNESS OF SLOPES.
HE ESSSENCE.	A. PEG AND TWINE - DRIVE 8 TO 10 INCH WOODEN PEGS TO WITHIN 2 TO 3 INCHES OF THE SOIL

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NOTE: ALL NAMES GIVEN ABOVE ARE REGISTERED TRADE NAMES. THIS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A RECOMMENDATION OF THESE PRODUCTS TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER PRODUCTS.	A. ORGANIC AND VEEGATABLE BASED BINDERS, SEE PAGE 5.2 APPLY AT RATES SPEWCIFIED BY MANUFACTURER B. SYNTHETIC OR ORGANIC BINDERS – BINDERS SUCH AS CURASOL, DCA-70, PETRO-SET, AND TERRA-TACK MAY BE USED AT RATES RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER TO ANCHOR MULCH MATERIALS.	2. USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:	 APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE HEAVIER AT EDGES WHERE WIND CATCHES THE MULCH, IN VALLEYS, AND AT CRESTS OF BANKS. REMAINDER OF AREA SHOULD BE UNIFORM IN APPEARANCE. 	LIQUID MULCH-BINDERS	MULCH ANCHORING TOOL — A TRACTOR—DRAWN IMPLEMENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO PUNCH AND ANCHOR MULCH INTO THE SOLL SURFACE. THIS PRACTICE AFFORDS MAXIMUM EROSION CONTROL, BUT ITS USE IS LIMITED TO THOSE SLOPES UPON WHICH THE TRACTOR CAN OPERATE SAFELY. TOOL PENETRATION SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT 3 TO 4 INCHES. ON SLOPING LAND, THE OPERATION SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT 3 TO 4 INCHES. ON SLOPING LAND, THE OPERATION SHOULD BE DONE ON THE CONTOUR.	MULCH NETTINGS — STAPLE PAPER, COTTON, OR PLASTIC NETTINGS OVER HAY OR STRAW MULCH. USE A DEGRADABLE NETTING IN AREAS TO BE MOWED. NETTING IS USUALLY AVAILABLE IN ROLLS 4 FEET WIDE AND UP TO 300 FEET LONG.	PEC AND TWINE - DRIVE 8 TO 10 INCH WOODEN PEGS TO WITHIN 2 TO 3 INCHES OF THE SOIL SUPFACE EVERY 4 FEET IN ALL DIRECTIONS. STAKES MAY BE DRIVEN BEFORE OR AFTER APPLYING MULCH. SECURE MULCH TO SOIL SURFACE BY STRETCHING TWINE BETWEEN PEGS IN A CRISS-CROSS AND A SQUARE PATTERN. SECURE TWINE AROUND EACH PEG WITH TWO OR MORE ROUND TURNS.	III. <u>MULCH ANCHORING</u> - SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT OF HAY OR STRAW MULCH TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND OR WATER. THIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE AREA AND STEEPNESS OF SLOPES.
	PHONE:		X 0 0 7 F 0	^	LOCAL			

PSOIL SHOULD BE HANDLED ONLY WHEN IT IS DRY ENOUGH TO WORK WITHOUT DAMAGING SOIL THAN FIELD CAPACITY (SEE GLOSSARY).

UNIFORM APPLICATION TO A DEPTH OF 5 INCHES (UNSETTLED) FIRMED IN PLACE IS REQUIRED. TERNATIVE DEPTHS MAY BE CONSIDERED WHERE SPECIAL REGULATORY &/OR INDUSTRY DESIGN UNDARDS ARE APPROPIAT SUCH AS GOLF COURSE, SPORT FIELD, LANDFILLCAPPING, ETC.. SOILS NORRE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL APPROPRIATE OF THE STANDARD SOIL APP

HOSE OFFERED BY RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WALIFIED TO TEST SOIL SAMPLES FOR AGRONOMIC PROPERTIES.

LEAST 80% OF THE SOILSTO BE STABILIZED WITH VEGATATION. FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THE MINIMUM COVERAGE MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED BY THE CONTRACTORTO INCLUDE SOME OR ALL OF THE FOLOWING: SUPPLEMENTAL SEEDING, RE—APPLICATION OF LIME AND FERTILIZER, &/OR THE ADDITIONOF ORGATORS OFFERED BY RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE OR OTHER APPROVED LABORATORY FACILITIES DUALIFIED TO TEST SOIL SAMPLES FOR AGRONOMIC PROPERTIES.

ADDRES
ADDRESS: HUDSON COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRIC 80 ORCHARD STREET BLOOMFIELD, N.J. 07003 PHONE: (862) 333-4505

		ΒY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
DRAWN BY: PROJECT NO. DRAWNG	GE27632	DCP	9-20-22	REVISE TO 3 STORY	
3CALE:1" = 20'					
HUDSONCOUNTY	JUNE 08, 2022 H			SHEEP FESCUE ARES	
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	CIVIL & ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING			COMPOSITION	
				BANNER	
SOIL FROSION	DOUGLAS C. PELIKAN PE			CHEWING'S FESCUE	UEGRASS

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