

Seeding and Mulching

Spread 4 to 6 inches of top soil and fertilize according to soil test; seed with an appropriate mix and rake lightly to cover seed with ¼ inch of soil;

Watering every day or two to keep the soil moist; less watering is needed when growth reaches 2 or more inches (See the seed chart in middle section).

Sodding

Spread 4 to 6 inches of top soil and fertilize according to soil test; lightly water the soil; lay sod; tamp or roll lightly;

On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top anchoring each piece in several places;

Initial watering should wet top soil 6 inches deep. Then water every day or two for 2 weeks.

Preserving Existing Vegetation

Wherever possible preserve existing trees, shrubs, grasses and other vegetation;

To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation and place plastic mesh or snow fence around trees to protect the area below their branches, if construction is completed after September 1, apply mulch or temporary seed if weather permits and maintain silt fence, straw bails and erosion control blankets until final seeding in spring.

Note: Permits may be required. Please consult your local Regulatory Government Agency.



**HIGHWAY
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DORR TOWNSHIP HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Erosion Control for Home Builders



**Erosion Control is important
and can be very easy!**

**The leading cause of our water quality
problems are eroding construction sites.**

Increased Flooding - Build up of
sediments lowers capacity flows in channels
and clogs vital recharge areas.

Water Quality - Sediments, nutrients and
other pollutants run off site into downstream
lakes, creeks, rivers and wetlands degrading
aquatic habitats and cause an increase in
costs for water treatment and clean up.

Effective Controls Include...

Preserve - Trees, existing grasses and plants wherever possible;

Trap Sediments - Silt fence and other urban best management practices;

Do Not Disturb - Areas you aren't working in;

Re-Vegetate - Construction site as soon as possible;

Clean up - Sediments carried off site by storms, vehicles and equipment.

Silt Fence Barrier

Silt Fence - Properly install silt fence prior to any earth moving activity (See diagram);

Install on the down slope side(s) of site with ends extended up side slopes a short distance, place parallel to the contour of the land to allow water to pond behind fence & entrench fence 8 inches deep;

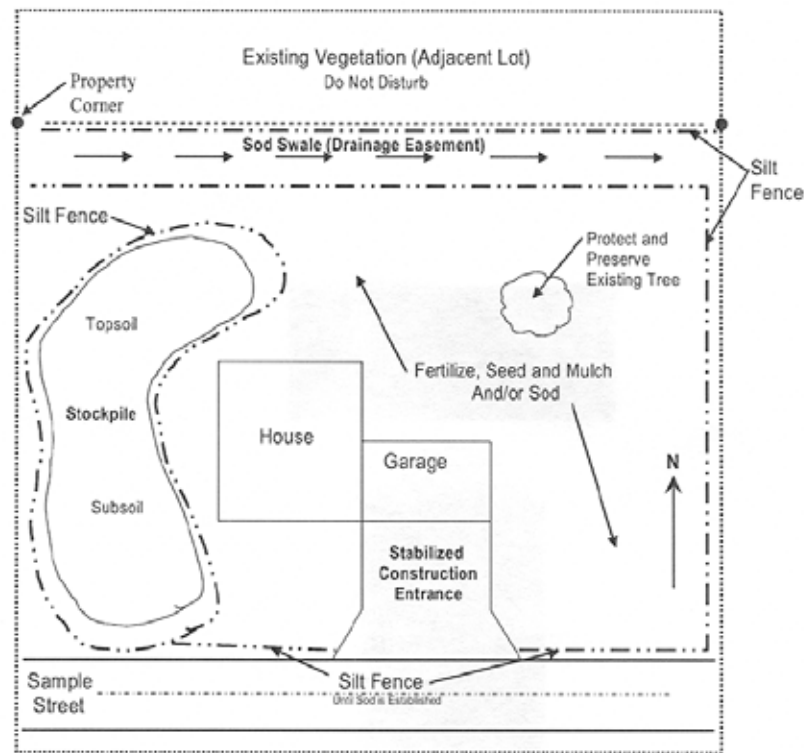
Place a stake every 5 feet and connect each section of fence together leaving no gaps;

Inspect and repair once a week or after every 1/2 inch of rain;

Remove sediment if deposits reach half the height of the fence;

Maintain until vegetation is completely established then remove.

Note: Permits may be required. Please consult your local Regulatory Government Agency.



COMMONLY USED EROSION CONTROLS TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING

The following chart is intended to provide general information on establishing temporary vegetative cover and permanent lawns

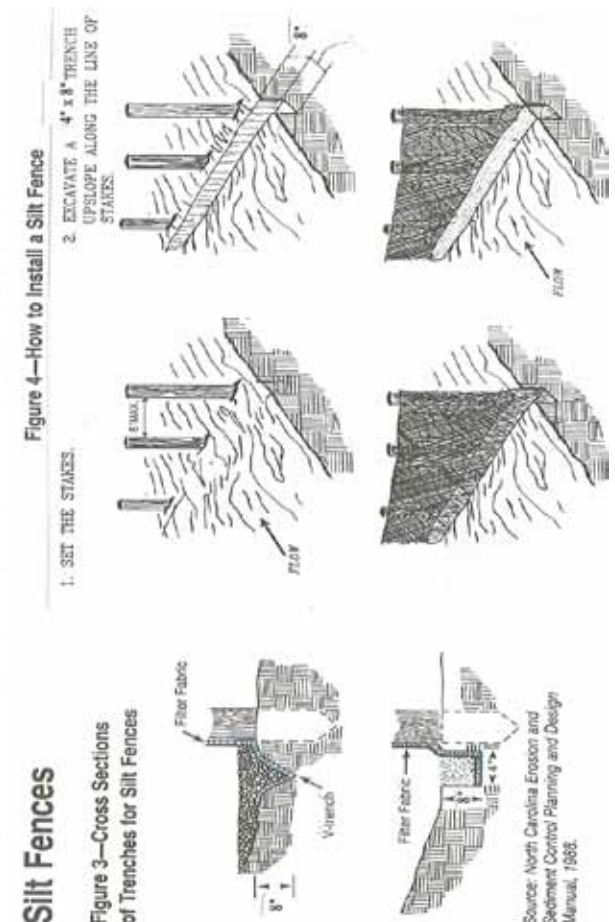
Temporary Seeding Chart		Permanent Seeding Chart	
Species	Rate/1000 sq. ft.	Species	Rate/1000 sq. ft.
Cereal (annual ryegrass)	2 lbs (90 lbs/acre)	Kentucky Blue Grass Blend Min. 3 varieties	2-3 lbs
Oats	2 lbs. (90 lbs./acre)	Kentucky Blue Grass Perennial Ryegrass mix 2:1	3-4 lbs
Wheat	2 lbs. (90 lbs/acre)	Kentucky Bluegrass Fine Fescue mix 2.5:1 Shade	3-5 lbs
Perennial Ryegrass	0.6 lbs (25 lbs/acre)	Tall Fescue Blend High Traffic Areas or Hot Dry sites	5-6 lbs.

Soil piles - Locate away from any down slope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainage way and temporary seed.

Gravel Drive - Install a single access drive using 3 to 4 inch aggregate 6 inches deep and 7 ft wide from foundation to the street, or (50 ft or less);

Use to prevent tracking sediments off site and maintain throughout construction.

Downspout Extenders - Not required, but highly recommended, routing water to a paved, rock protected or vegetated area until lawn is established.



Silt Fences

Figure 3—Cross Sections of Trenches for Silt Fences

Source: North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual, 1988.