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Introduction


This supplement highlights some of the common practices used in Arlington to control soil erosion and sedimentation and is intended to be a quick reference for developers creating their SWPPP. This supplement does not supersede or replace the Handbook.

Some practices from Maryland’s Department of the Environment are provided in this guide. These are acceptable examples that could be used in Arlington County. The drawings and their detail are available at: [http://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/StormwaterManagementProgram/SoilErosionandSedimentControl/Pages/2011_ESC_details.aspx](http://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/StormwaterManagementProgram/SoilErosionandSedimentControl/Pages/2011_ESC_details.aspx)

Monitor the Weather

It is extremely important to regularly monitor the weather forecast and plan accordingly when a construction site is active and/or unstabilized. It is the contractor’s responsibility to:

- Schedule time to implement the pre-storm plan when precipitation is predicted.
- Check containment practices after a precipitation event and maintain as necessary.
- Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather.
- Modify erosion and sediment control practices as needed to ensure only clear water will leave the site.
- If rain is predicted, check the inlet control to ensure that it will not flood.
- Check your erosion and sediment practices after a precipitation event.

Good Housekeeping

Clean up sediment and debris along the curb and in the street every day using “dry” methods, such as shoveling, sweeping or vacuuming. The use of water to remove sediment and debris from the right-of-way will not be permitted under any circumstance. Remember - only clean, clear stormwater may leave a construction site.

*Example cleanup methods. Left photo: vacuuming. Right photo: sweeping debris away from the storm drain.*
**Inlet Protection**

Filter water from a construction site before the water enters the storm drain system. Only clean, clear water should enter the storm drain system.

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**Check which practice(s) you will implement. Drawings and descriptions are in the following section.**

If choosing “Other,” supply a drawing and detailed description (including maintenance) on page 8.

- [ ] Filter Fabric Inlet Protection
- [ ] Gravel Curb Inlet Sediment Filter
- [ ] Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Sediment Filter
- [ ] Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Sediment Filter
- [ ] Silt Fence Drop Inlet Protection
- [ ] Median Inlet Protection
- [ ] Other

---

**Approved Inlet Protection Practice Drawings & Descriptions**

**Curb Inlet Protection Options**

**Filter Fabric Inlet Protection**

This practice may be a good option for storm drains that are located in traffic lanes. Note that this practice can clog quickly and cause flooding if not properly maintained.

Remove the storm drain grate and add a layer of chicken wire (or similar wire). Wrap the storm drain grate with filter fabric. The wire and filter fabric will be anchored by the weight of the grate once it is repositioned.

*Left: Photo of support wire that is placed below the grate. Right: The wrapped grate is lowered on top of the support wire. The weight of the grate will hold the fabric in place.*
Gravel Curb Inlet Sediment Filter

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.07, for further design detail. It is a best practice to use multiple gravel sizes, ensure that the gravel mounds over the top of the storm drain, and that the gravel extends beyond the width of the storm drain opening.

**SPECIFIC APPLICATION**

This method of inlet protection is applicable at curb inlets where ponding in front of the structure is not likely to cause inconvenience or damage to adjacent structures and unprotected areas.

*Gravel shall be VDOT #3, #357 or 5 coarse aggregate.*
Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Sediment Filter

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.07, for further design detail.

SPECIAL APPLICATION

THIS METHOD OF INLET PROTECTION IS APPLICABLE AT CURB INLETS WHERE AN OVERFLOW CAPABILITY IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE PONDING IN FRONT OF THE STRUCTURE.

* GRAVEL SHALL BE VDOT #3, #357 OR #5 COARSE AGGREGATE

Block and gravel inlet filter examples.
Drop Inlet Protection Options

Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Sediment Filter

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.07, for further design detail.

**SPECIFIC APPLICATION**

THIS METHOD OF INLET PROTECTION IS APPLICABLE WHERE HEAVY FLOWS ARE EXPECTED AND WHERE AN OVERFLOW CAPACITY IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE PONDING AROUND THE STRUCTURE.

* GRAVEL SHALL BE VDOT #3, #357 OR #5 COARSE AGGREGATE.

*Example block and gravel drop inlet filter.*
Silt Fence Drop Inlet Protection

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.07, for further design detail.

SPECIFIC APPLICATION

This method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) where the inlet sheet or overland flows (not exceeding 1 c.f.s.) are typical. The method shall not apply to inlets receiving concentrated flows, such as in street or highway medians.

Silt fence drop inlet filter examples.
Median Inlet Protection

The Maryland Standard E-9-4 for median inlet protection is provided as an acceptable option for use in Arlington County.

**CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS**

1. **USE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H—1 MATERIALS.**

2. **INSTALL SILT FENCE ON ALL SIDES OF INLET RECEIVING SHEET FLOW. FENCE IS TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SILT FENCE DETAIL E—1, EXCEPT POSTS ARE TO BE SPACED A MAXIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.**

3. **INSTALL STONE STRUCTURE WITH THE WEIR 10 INCHES ABOVE THE INVERT OF THE CHANNEL AND THE WEIR OPENING THE SAME WIDTH AS THE CHANNEL BOTTOM OR 2 FEET MINIMUM. USE CLEAN 4 TO 7 INCH STONE OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE. PLACE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE ON THE UPSTREAM FACE AND COVER WITH A 12 INCH THICK LAYER OF CLEAN ¾ TO 1½ INCH STONE OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE.**

4. **CONSTRUCT "WINGS" IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIVERSOR FENCE DETAIL C—9.**

5. **STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION REQUIRES FREQUENT MAINTENANCE. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO MAINTAIN FUNCTION AND AVOID PREMATURE CLOGGING. IF INLET PROTECTION DOES NOT COMPLETELY DRAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS CLOGGED. WHEN THIS OCCURS, REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND CLEAN, OR REPLACE GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.**
Inlet Protection Other

Supply a drawing and detailed description. Include information on practice maintenance.
## Silt Fences
Filter stormwater prior to leaving a construction site and keep eroding sediment on the site.

### Best Practices

- ✔ Install silt fences on a relatively level contour.
- ✔ Turn the end of the fence upslope to prevent ponded water from escaping around the end.
- ✔ The bottom of the silt fence must be keyed in or water may flow underneath. A trench should be excavated along the proposed layout line of the fence. After the silt fence stakes have been driven into the trench, backfill over the fence fabric and compact.
- ✔ Perform inspection before and after rain events, every 24 hours during extended rain events, and weekly throughout the rainy season.
- ✔ Should silt fence fabric tear or decompose, replace immediately.
- ✔ Remove sediment deposits when the sediment accumulation reaches 1/2 of the barrier height.
Approved Silt Fence Practice Drawings & Descriptions

Silt Fence Construction with Wire Support

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.05, for further design detail. Hog wire is not acceptable for use with this practice in Arlington County. Chain link may be used.

1. SET POSTS AND EXCAVATE A 4"X4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS.

2. STAPLE WIRE FENCING TO THE POSTS.

3. ATTACH THE FILTER FABRIC TO THE WIRE FENCE AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.

4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE EXCAVATED SOIL.

EXTENSION OF FABRIC AND WIRE INTO THE TRENCH.
Silt Fence Construction without Wire Support

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.05, for further design detail.

1. SET THE STAKES.

2. EXCAVATE A 4" X 4" TRENCH UPSTREAM ALONG THE LINE OF STAKES.

3. STAPLE FILTER MATERIAL TO STAKES AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.

4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE EXCAVATED SOIL.

Example silt fence without wire support.
Tree Protection

Protect the tree’s critical root zone, improving the chances that the tree will survive the construction activity. Tree protection is either a four foot chain link fence (for small by-right projects) or super silt fence (four foot chain link with silt fence). For larger projects, a six foot chain link fence is required.

Arlington standards for tree protection are available online at:

http://topics.arlingtonva.us/building/chesapeake-bay-preservation-ordinance/

Remember:

✓ Tree protection shall be a minimum of 4’ high chain link fence mounted on vertical pipes driven 2’ into the ground with no gates.

✓ Signs stating "No Entry, Tree Protection Area, Call 703-228-6557 to report violations" are to be posted in both English and Spanish.

✓ No person, materials or equipment shall be permitted within the tree protection area. Material stockpiles, including topsoil, are included in this exclusion.

✓ Tree protection shall not be removed until completion of all construction activity.

✓ When excavation is to take place within the critical root zone, the developer shall employ a professional arborist to root prune immediately beyond the limits of excavation to a depth of 24 inches, prior to excavation.

✓ Trees located on County-owned land and right-of-way trees must have tree protection installed. Damage to these trees will be addressed through the Tree and Shrub Ordinance - http://environment.arlingtonva.us/trees/trees-shrubs-ordinance/.
Trees on neighboring properties may require protection, too. Example of tree protection for a tree that could be impacted by construction on a neighboring property. Tree indicated by arrow.
Root Pruning

Root pruning example to a depth of 24 inches.

NOTES
1. ROOT PRUNING SHALL BE DONE WITH A TRENCHER OR VIBRATORY PLOW TO A DEPTH OF 18". ROOTS OVER 1.5" IN DIAMETER SHALL HAVE A CLEAN CUT MADE BY A CLEAN SAW ON THE SURFACE OF THE ROOT, WHICH IS STILL ATTACHED TO THE TREE. DO NOT PULL THE CUT ROOT END. IF EXCAVATION IS FOR INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, LEAVE THE ROOT INTACT AND THREAD THE LINES UNDERNEATH.

2. ROOT PRUNING SHALL TAKE PLACE PRIOR TO ANY CLEARING AND GRADING. EXACT LOCATION OF TREE PROTECTION AREAS SHALL BE STAKED OR FLAGGED PRIOR TO TRENCHING.

3. ROOT PRUNING SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITH THE SUPERVISION OF A CERTIFIED ARBORIST.

4. BACKFILL THE ROOT-PRUNING TRENCH WITH EXCAVATED SOIL AND MULCH AND MARK LOCATION FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. SILT FENCE MAY BE INSTALLED IN TRENCH PRIOR TO BACKFILLING AS LONG AS THE TRENCH IS NOT OPEN FOR LONGER THAN 48 HOURS WITHOUT WATERING.

5. ROOT PRUNING WORK WILL NOT BE DONE WHEN MORE THAN THE TOP 1 INCH OF SOIL IS FROZEN. ROOT PRUNING WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN WHEN THE SOIL IS WET AND CONDITIONS ARE MUDY.

6. THE ARLINGTON COUNTY URBAN FORESTER SHALL BE NOTIFIED WHEN ALL ROOT PRUNING AND TREE PROTECTION FENCE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE.
Slope Stabilization

Protect downslope drainage courses, streams and storm drains from runoff and protect the construction site from sloughing.

Best Practices

✔ Stabilize bare slopes with appropriate materials. There are a variety of slope stabilization techniques including upland runoff diversion, berms, tilling the seedbed or conditioning the soil, seeding and mulching, silt fences, blankets, mats or armoring.

✔ When installing erosion control blankets or mats, remove all rocks, clods, vegetation or other obstructions. Then re-grade to allow the blanket or mat to come into complete contact with the soil. Improper slope preparation prevents the blanket from fully contacting the soil, and allows water to flow under the blanket.

✔ Inspect blanket and mat installations periodically and after significant rainstorms for signs of erosion or undermining. Repair or replace any failures immediately. If washout or breakage of material occurs, re-install material after repairing damage to slope or channel. Maintain areas treated with temporary soil stabilization to provide adequate erosion control.
Approved Slope Stabilization Practice Drawings & Descriptions

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.36, for further design detail.

TYPICAL ORIENTATION OF
TREATMENT – 1
(SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKET)

WHERE THERE IS A BERM AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE, BRING THE MATERIAL OVER THE BERM AND ANCHOR IT BEHIND THE BERM.

ON STEEP SLOPES, APPLY PROTECTIVE COVERING PARALLEL TO THE DIRECTION OF FLOW AND ANCHOR SECURELY.

BRING MATERIAL DOWN TO A LEVEL AREA BEFORE TERMINATING THE INSTALLATION. TURN THE END UNDER 4" AND STAPLE AT 12" INTERVALS.

IN DITCHES, APPLY PROTECTIVE COVERING PARALLEL TO THE DIRECTION OF FLOW. USE CHECK SLOTS AS REQUIRED. AVOID JOINING MATERIAL IN THE CENTER OF THE DITCH IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.
See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.36, for further design detail.

**TYPICAL TREATMENT – 1**

*(SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKET)*

**INSTALLATION CRITERIA**

- Anchor Slot
- Junction Slot
- Check Slot
- Terminal Fold

**NOTES**
- Approximately 200 staples required per 100 sq. yds. of material roll.
- Anchor slots, junction slots & check slots to be buried 6" to 12".
- 12" max. 4:1 or flatter
- 6" max. steeper than 4:1
- Edge and end joints to be snugly abutted
  - (Jute mesh will have stapled lap joint in lieu of edge joint)
- 5' max. 4:1 or flatter
- 3' max. steeper than 4:1
- 1" to 2" check slot
- 6" to 8" min.
- Staple formed from No. 11 steel wire.
- *Check slots at min. 50' C-C intervals;* 8" staple min. length for sandy soil, not req'd with all 6" staple min. length for other soil.

**PLAN VIEW**

**STAPLING DIAGRAM**

*Check slots at min. 50' C-C intervals; 8" staple min. length for sandy soil, not req'd with all 6" staple min. length for other soil. *Combination* blankets*
See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.36, for further design detail.
Slope stabilization examples.
Construction Entrances and Wash Racks

Entrance to the site is stabilized to reduce the tracking of sediment (mud and dirt) onto public roads by construction vehicles.

**Best Practices**

- The entrance may require periodic top dressing with additional stone.
- Designate access points and require all employee, subcontractors and others to use the construction entrance.
- Grade the entrance to prevent runoff.
- Stabilize the entrance with aggregate over a geotextile fabric. Select aggregate that is appropriate for the type of construction vehicles that will drive over it.
- The construction entrance length for single family sites should be from the curb to the edge of the home.
- Minimize driving on the sites.
- Sediment-laden water from the wash rack must be sent to a sediment trap.

**Approved Construction Entrance and Wash Rack Practice Drawings & Descriptions**

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.02, for further design detail.
Construction entrance example.

Wash rack example.
Temporary Seeding

Reduce erosion and sedimentation by stabilizing disturbed areas that will not be brought to final grade for more than 14 days.

Best Practices

- Prior to seeding, install necessary erosion control practices.
- Erosion control practices, like silt fences, must remain in place and functional until the area is stabilized.
- Plants that are appropriate to the site and season should be selected.
- If the area is crusted, compacted or hardened, roughen the soil as needed prior to seeding.
- Re-seed areas that fail to establish.

Approved Temporary Seeding Practice Description

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.31, for further detail.

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**TABLE 3.31-B**

**ACCEPTABLE TEMPORARY SEEDING PLANT MATERIALS**

"QUICK REFERENCE FOR ALL REGIONS"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planting Dates</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rate (lbs./acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1 - Feb. 15</td>
<td>50/50 Mix of Annual Ryegrass (Lolium multi-florum) &amp; Cereal (Winter) Rye (Secale cereale)</td>
<td>50 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 16 - Apr. 30</td>
<td>Annual Ryegrass (Lolium multi-florum)</td>
<td>60 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1 - Aug 31</td>
<td>German Millet (Setaria italica)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 3.31-C

TEMPORARY SEEDING PLANT MATERIALS, SEEDING RATES, AND DATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>SEEDING RATE</th>
<th>NORTH&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>SOUTH&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>PLANT CHARACTERISTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acre</td>
<td>1000 ft&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3/1 to 4/30</td>
<td>5/1 to 8/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OATS (Avena sativa)</td>
<td>3 bu. (up to 100 lbs., not less than 50 lbs.)</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RYE&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt; (Secale cereale)</td>
<td>2 bu. (up to 110 lbs., not less than 50 lbs.)</td>
<td>2.5 lbs.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMAN MILLET (Setaria italica)</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
<td>approx. 1 lb.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNUAL RYEGRASS&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt; (Lolium multi-florum)</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td>1½ lbs.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEPING LOVEGRASS (Eragrostis curvula)</td>
<td>15 lbs.</td>
<td>5½ ozs.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOREAN LESPEDEZA&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt; (Lespedeza stipulacea)</td>
<td>25 lbs.</td>
<td>approx. 1½ lbs.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Northern Piedmont and Mountain region. See Plates 3.22-1 and 3.22-2.
<sup>b</sup> Southern Piedmont and Coastal Plain.
<sup>c</sup> May be used as a cover crop with spring seeding.
<sup>d</sup> May be used as a cover crop with fall seeding.
<sup>e</sup> May be planted between these dates.
- May <strong>not</strong> be planted between these dates.
**Permanent Seeding**

Stabilize the soil of disturbed areas with a permanent vegetative cover. Rough-graded areas that will be left dormant and not brought to final grade for more than one year should also be permanently seeded.

**Best Practices**

- ✓ Erosion control practices, like silt fences, must remain in place and functional until the area is stabilized.
- ✓ Soils on a disturbed site must be modified to provide an optimum environment for seed germination and growth. The surface must be loose enough for water to infiltrate and roots to penetrate.
- ✓ Plants are selected based on soils, climate, land use and planting season.
- ✓ When seeding for erosion and control purposes, more than one species of grass should be used.
### Approved Permanent Seeding Practice Descriptions

See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.32, for further information on permanent seeding practices.

### SITE SPECIFIC SEEDING MIXTURES FOR PIEDMONT AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Lbs.</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Care Lawn</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Commercial or Residential</td>
<td>175-200 lbs.</td>
<td>95-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kentucky 31 or Turf-Type Tall Fescue</td>
<td>95-100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improved Perennial Ryegrass</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kentucky Bluegrass</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High-Maintenance Lawn</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kentucky 31 or Turf-Type Tall Fescue</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Slope (3:1 or less)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kentucky 31 Fescue</td>
<td>128 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Red Top Grass</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Seasonal Nurse Crop *</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
<td>150 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low-Maintenance Slope (Steeper than 3:1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kentucky 31 Fescue</td>
<td>108 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Red Top Grass</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Seasonal Nurse Crop *</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Crownvetch **</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
<td>150 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Use seasonal nurse crop in accordance with seeding dates as stated below:
  - February 16th through April: Annual Rye
  - May 1st through August 15th: Foxtail Millet
  - August 16th through October: Annual Rye
  - November through February 15th: Winter Rye

** Substitute Sericea lespedeza for Crownvetch east of Farmville, Va. (May through September use hulled Sericea, all other periods, use unhulled Sericea). If Flatpea is used in lieu of Crownvetch, increase rate to 30 lbs./acre. All legume seed must be properly inoculated. Weeping Lovegrass may be added to any slope or low-maintenance mix during warmer seeding periods; add 10-20 lbs./acre in mixes.
See the Handbook, Chapter 3-3.32, for further information on permanent seeding practices.

### SITE SPECIFIC SEEDING MIXTURES FOR COASTAL PLAIN AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Lbs.</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Care Lawn</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Commercial or Residential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kentucky 31 or Turf-Type Tall Fescue</td>
<td>175-200 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| or
|   - Common Bermudagrass ** | 75 lbs. |          |
| **High-Maintenance Lawn** |            |          |
| - Kentucky 31 or Turf-Type Tall Fescue | 200-250 lbs. |          |
| or
|   - Hybrid Bermudagrass (seed) ** | 40 lbs. (unhulled) |          |
| or
|   - Hybrid Bermudagrass (by other vegetative establishment method, see Std. & Spec. 3.34) | 30 lbs. (hulled) |          |
| **General Slope (3:1 or less)** |            |          |
| - Kentucky 31 Fescue | 128 lbs. |          |
| - Red Top Grass | 2 lbs. |          |
| - Seasonal Nurse Crop * | 20 lbs. | 150 lbs. |
| **Low Maintenance Slope (Steeper than 3:1)** |            |          |
| - Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue | 93-108 lbs. |          |
| - Common Bermudagrass ** | 0-15 lbs. |          |
| - Red Top Grass | 2 lbs. |          |
| - Seasonal Nurse Crop * | 20 lbs. |          |
| - Sericea Lespedeza ** | 20 lbs. |          |
| **               | 150 lbs. |          |

* Use seasonal nurse crop in accordance with seeding dates as stated below:
  - February, March through April ................. Annual Rye
  - May 1st through August ....................... Foxtail Millet
  - September, October through November 15th .... Annual Rye
  - November 16th through January ............... Winter Rye

** May through October, use hulled seed. All other seeding periods, use unhulled seed. Weeping Lovegrass may be added to any slope or low-maintenance mix during warmer seeding periods; add 10-20 lbs./acre in mixes.
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