ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for

(either temporary or permanent) such as diversions, arade

stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control

- iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having distubed
- B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

temporary seeding.

- Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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
- iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

C. Seedbed Preparation

i. Temporary Seeding

- a. 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 loosedned 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.
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
- c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

ii. Permanent Seeding

- a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegaetative establishment:
 - Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per
- The soil shall contain less than 405 clay but enough fine grained material (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of maisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia. lesoedeza 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, ding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification fo Topsoil.
- b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loostened 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 from sliding down a
- c. Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the
- d. 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 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 $1-3^{\prime\prime}$ of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.

D. Seed Specifications

- i. 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 used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceeding the date of sowing material
- Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.
- ii. Inuculant 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 hydroseeding. Note: It is very importatnt to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Teperatures above 75-80 F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

E. Methods of Seeding

speaders.

- Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeder, or a cultipacker seeder.
 - a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amount will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium):
 - b. Lime use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.
- c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption. rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast
- a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the or Tables 25, or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.
 - b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- iii. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
 - a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.
 - b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonably 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.

- ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)
 - a. WCFM shall consisit of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.
 - b. 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 spread slurry.
 - c. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth
 - d. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water 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 hald grass seed n contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.
 - e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.
 - f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: liber length to approximately 10mm., diameter approximately 1mm., 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.
- G. Mulching Seeded Areas Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.
- If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch alone 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.
- ii. 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 expased. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.
- iii. 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 galllons of
- H. 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 implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface 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
- ii. 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.
- iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. The remainder of area should appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to
- iv. 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.

SECTION II — Temporary Seeding

Vegetation — annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 12 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover,

A. Seed Mixtures — Temporary Seeding

- Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 26 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below, glong with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this Summary is not put on the plans and completed, then Table 26 must be put on the plans.
- ii. For sites having soil tests performed, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the testing agency shall be written in. Soil tests are not required for

SECTION III - Permanent Seeding

Seeding grass and legumes to establish ground cover for a minimum period of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance. A. Seed Mixtures - Permanent Seeding

- i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropiate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Permanent Seeding Summary below, along with application rates and seeding dates. Seeding depths can be estimated using Table 26. If this Summary is not put on the construction plans and completed, then Table 25 must be put on the plans. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, streambanks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA—SCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342— Critical Area Planting. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Sections IV Sod
- ii. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the soil testing
- iii. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply ureaform fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 lbs/1000 sq.ft. (150 lbs/ac), in addition to the above soil amendments shown in the table below, to be performed at the time of

SECTION IV — Sod: To provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter).

A. General specifications

- i. Class of turfgrass sod shall be Maryland or Virginia State Certified or Approved. Sod labels shall be made available to the job foreman and
- ii. Sod shall be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 3/4", plus or minus 1/4", at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch. Individual pieces of sod shall be cut to the suppliers width and length. Maximum allowable deviation from standard widths and lengths shall be 5 percent. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable.
- iii. Standard size sections of sod shall be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the section.
- iv. Sod shall not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival.
- v. Sod shall be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period shall be approved by an agranomist or soil scientist prior to its installation.

- During periods of excessively high temperture or in areas having dry subsoil, the subsoil shall be lightly irrigated immediately prior to
- ii. The first row of sod shall be laid in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parellel to and tightly wedged against each other. Lateral joints shall be staggered to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to prevent voids which would cause air drying of the roots.

- iii. Whenever possible, sad shall be laid with the long edges parellel to the contour and with staggering joints. Sod shall be rolled and tamped, pegged or otherwise secured to prevent slippage on slopes and to ensure solid contact between sod roots and the underlying soil surface.
- iv. Sod shall be watered immediately following rolling or tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. The operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod shall be completed within eight hours.

C. Sod Maintenance

- i. In the obsence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4". Watering should be done during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.
- ii. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content
- iii. The first mowing of sod should not be attempted until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf shall be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Grass height shall be maintained between 2" and 3" unless otherwise specified.

24.0 MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE 27 Geotextile Fabrics

CLASS	APPARENT OPENING SIZE MM. MAX	GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH LB. MIN.	BUST STRENGTH PSI. MIN.				
A	0.30 * *	250	500				
В	0.60	200	320				
c	0.30	200	320				
D	0.60	90	145				
Ē	0.30	90	145				
F (SILT FENCE) 0.04-0.80*	90	190				

** 0.50 MM Max. for super silt fence

tested in accordance with MSMT 322.

* US Std. Sieve CW-02215

The properties shall be determined in accordance with the following

-Apparent opening size MSMT 323

-Grab tensile strength ASTM D 1682: 4x8" specimen, 1x2" clamps. 12"min. strain rate in both principal directions of geotextile fabric.

ASTM D 3786

The fabric shall be inert to commonly encountered chemicals and hydrocarbons, and will be rot and mildrew reistant. It shall be manufactured from fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers, and composed of a minimum of 85% by weight of polyolephins, polyesters, or polyamides. The geotextile fabric shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure.

In addition, Classes A through E shall have a 0.01 cm./sec. minimum permeability when tested in accordance with MSMT 507, and an apparent minimum elongation of 20 percent (20%) when tested in accordance with the grab tensile strength requirements listed above.

SILT FENCE

Class F geotextile fabrics for silt fence shall have a 50 lb./in minimum tensile modules when tested in accordance with MSMT 509. The material shall also have a 0.3gal./ft. /min. flow rate and seventy-five percent (75%) minimum filtering efficiency when

Geotextile fabrics used in the construction of silt fence shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure. The fabric shall contain suficient amounts of ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 12 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 to 120 degrees F

GENERAL NOTES

- Refer to "1994 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control" for standard details and detailed specifications of each practice specified herein.
- 2. With the approval of the sediment control inspector, minor field adjustments can and will be made to insure the control of any sediment. Changes in sediment control practices require prior approval of the sediment control inspector and the Baltimore County Soil Conservation District
- 3. At the end of each working day, all sediment control practices will be inspected and left in operational
- 4. Following initial soil disturbance or redisturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: a.) seven calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes greater than three horizontal to one vertical (3:1), and b.) fourteen days as to all the other disturbed or graded areas on the project site which will remain idle over fourteen days.
- Any changes to the grading proposed on this plan requires re-submission to Baltimore County Soil Conservation District for approval.
- Dust control will be provided for the disturbed areas. Refer to "1994 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control", H-30-1 for acceptable methods and specifications for
- 7. Any variations from the sequence of operations stated on this plan requires approval of the sediment control inspector and the Baltimore County Soil Conservation District prior to the initiation of the change.
- 8. Excess cut or borrow material shall go to, or come from, respectively, a site with an approved sediment control plan and/or open grading permit.
- The following item may be used as applicable: Refer to "Maryland's Guidelines to Waterway Construction" by the Water Resource Administration (WRA), dated January, 1986, for standard details and detailed specifications for each practiced specified herein for waterway

Table 25 Permanent Seeding for Low Maintenance Areas HARDINESS ZONE 70

MIX	SEED MIX (USE CERTIFIED[31] MATERIAL IF AVAILABLE)	PLANTING RATE		SITE CONDITIONS	USDA HARDI- NESS	I NECOW	IMENUEU	E L'AINTHA	G DATES	LIU		
	" AVAILABLE)	LBS/AC	LBS/100 SQ FT		ZONES (32)	3/1 5/15	3/15 6/1	5/16 8/14	8/1 7/31	8/1 10/1	8/15 10/15	8/15 11/15
1	TALL FESCUE (75%) CANADA BLUEGRASS (10%)	150	3.40	MOIST TO DRY	5b		×			×		
	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (10%) REDTOP (5%)[34]				6a		х -			×		
	(3/2)[34]				6b 7g	×					х	×
					76	×						, x
2	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (50%) CREEPING RED FESCUE OR A HARD FESCUE (40%) REDTOP (10%)	150	3.4	MOIST TO MODERATELY	5b		×			×		Constitution of the Consti
	HARD FESCUE (40%)			DRY TO DRY	6a		х			×		
	and the second s			The state of the s	6b	×					X	
3	TALL FESCUE (85%) PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (10%) KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%)	125 15	2.9 .34 .23	MOIST TO DRY	5B		×			×		
	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%)	10	.23		6A 6B	×	×			×	x	
					7A	×						×
					7B	×						×
4	RED FESCUE OR	60	.92	MOIST TO DRY	5b		×			x		
	CHEWING FESCUE (80%) PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (20%)	60 15	.92	wa and control of the	6a		×			· ×		
			,		6 b	×					×	
5	TALL FESCUE (85%) OR PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (50%)	110	2.5		5b		X			×		
	PLUS CROWNVETCH OR	20 20	.46		6a		х			×		
	FLATPEA	20	.46		6ь	×					×	
					7a	×						×
•					7b	×						×
6	WEEPING LOVEGRASS (17%) SERECIA LESPEDEZA (83%)	4 20	.09 .46	DRY TO VERY	Ба	×		×				
	SENEON LEGITOLEA (00%)	2.0	0		7a 7b	×		×				
7	TALL FESCUE (83%) WEEPING LOVECRASS (2%) PLUS	110	2.5	DRY TO VERY	5b		* ×.		×	×		
	SERECIA LESPEDEZA (15%)	20	.46	DRY	6a		×		×	×		
					6b	×		×			×	
					7a	×		×				×
		·			7ь	×		×				×
8	REED CANARYGRASS (75%) REDTOP *6%) PLUS	40 3	.92 .07 .23	WET TO MODERATELY	5b		х			×		
	BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL* (19%)	10	.23	DRY	6a		×			×		
					6b	×					×	
					7a	×						×
			-		7b	×					-	×
9	TALL FESCUE (86%) POA TRIVIALIS (7%) BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (7%)	125 10 10	2.9 .23 .23	WET TO MODERATELY	5b		×			×		
	BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (7%)	10	.23	DRY	- 6a		×			×		
					6b	×					×	-
10	TALL FESCUE (80%) HARD FESCUE (20%)	120 -30	3.4 .69	WET TO DRY	5b		×			×		
				1	6a		×			×		
					6b 7a	×					×	×
					7b	×						×
11	HARD FESCUE (100%)	75	1.7	MOIST TO DRY	5b	1 -	×			×		1
, ,	("		6a		×			×		
					6b	×					×	
					70	×						×
			1		1	11						

: A/ USED BY SHA ON SLOPED AREAS. ADD A LEGUME FOR SLOPES > THAN 3:1

B/ USED IN MEDIAN AREAS BY SHA. SHADE TOLERANT.

C/ POPULAR MIX - PRODUCES PERMANENT GROUNDCOVER QUICKLY. BLUEGRASS THICKENS STAND.

D/ BEST USE ON SHADY SLOPES NOT ON POORLY DRAINED CLAYS.

E/ USE ON LOW MAINTENANCE, STEEP SLOPES. USE TALL FESCUE IN DRAUGHTY COND. CROWN VETCH BEST FOR 5b, 6d, 6b. / SUITABLE FOR SEEDING IN MID-SUMMER.
/ WEEPING LOVEGRASS MAY BE SEEDED WITH TALL FESCUE IN MID-SUMMER. SERECIA LESPEDEZA IS BEST SUITED FOR ZONES 7g and 7b.
/ USE ON POORLY DRAINED SOILS — DITCHES OR WATERWAYS. BIRDSFOOT TREEFOILIS BEST FOR ZONES 5b, 6g, ABOVE 2,000 FT.
USE IN AREAS OF MOIST SHADE POA TRIVIALIS THRIVES IN WET SHADY AREAS.
/ TALL FESCUE MAY BE SEEDED ALONE. THE HARD FESCUE PROVIDES BETTER SHADE TOLERANCE AND PRODUCES A BETTER STAND. K/ LOW FERTILITY GRASS. REQUIRES INFREQUENT MOWING. GOOD COMPANION FOR WILDFLOWERS.

Table 26 Temporary Seeding Rates, Depths and Dates HARDINESS ZONE 7a

				p									
SPECIES	MINIMUM SEEDING RATES		PLANTING DEPTH[36]	HARDINESS ZONES[37] AND SEEDING DATES[38]									
SPECIES				70	and 75	3		6b			6a and	d 5b	
CHOOSE ONE:	PER ACRE	LBS/1000 SQ.FT.	INCHES	2/1 4/30	5/1 8/14	8/15 11/30	3/1 4/30	5/1 8/14	8/15 11/15	3/15 5/31	6/1 7/31	8/1 10/31	
	Francisco De Princisco Constituti de Carte de Ca					BY			BY			BY	
BARLEY OATS RYE(39)	2.5 BU. (122 lbs) 3 BU. (96 lbs) 2.5 BU. (140 lbs)	2.80 2.21 3.22	1-2 1-2 1-2	×××		10/15 X	× × ×	endone unimate protect	10/15 X	×	condition Species	10/1 X	
BARLEY OR RYE PLUS FOXTAIL MILLET[40]	150 LBS	3.45	1	×	X	10/15 X	X	×	10/15 X	×	×	10/15 X	
WEEPING LOVEGRASS[41]	4 LBS	.09	1/4 - 1/2		X	-	renter	X	state-	-	×	autro .	
ANNUAL RYEGRASS	50 LBS	1.15	1/4 - 1/2	×		11/1	×		11/1	X	ALAPIN .	8/15	
MILLETT[42]	50 LBS	1.15	1/2	-	×	anan		×		-	Х		

- [31]] See Table 20 for a list of recommended varieties best suited for Maryland.
- [32] Refer to Figure 5.
- [33] Recommended planting dates are indicated as x. For seeding during times periods not recommended use a nurse crop such as weeping love grass or millet (mid-summer), or cereal rye (late fall to early spring) refer to Table 26
- [34] Maryland State Highway Administration Approved Mixes.
- LEGUMINOUS SEEDS SHALL BE INOCULATED OR TREATED WITH UNEXPIRED APPROVED CULTURE FOR THE SPECIFIC LEGUME, IN THE PROPER PROPORTIONS, AS SPECIFIED ON THE PACKAGE LABEL. THE INOCULANT SHALL BE STORED AT ROOM TEMPERATURE, OUT OF DIRECT SUNLIGHT AND AWAY FROM HEATING UNITS. WHEN SEEDING DRY WITH MECHANICAL SEEDERS THOROUGHLY MIX THE POWDER FORM OF THE INOCULANT WITH THE SEED BY WETTING THE SEED WITH A SMALL AMOUNT OF WATER AND THEN ADDING THE POWDER. THE INOCULATED SEED IS THEN MIXED WITH OTHER SEEDS AND PLANTED WITHIN 48 HOURS. SEEDS INOCULATED WITH LIQUID CULTURES SHALL BE PLANTED WITHIN 24 HOURS. INOCULATED SEED NOT PLANTED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME WILL BE REINOCULATED. WHEN USING HYDRAULIC SEEDERS, USE 10 TIMES THE AMOUNT OF INOCULANT SPECIFIED FOR DRY SEEDING. INOCULATED SEED SHALL NOT BE EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT OR LEFT IN A SLURRY FOR MORE THAN ONE HOUR OTHERWISE REINOCULATION WILL BE NECESSARY.
- [36] Applicable on slopes of 3:1 or flatter. [37] Refer to Figure A - Adopted from USDA, ARS Miscellaneous Publication #1475, January 1990
- [38] Between fall and spring seeding dates, use mulch only if ground is frozen and reseed when thawed
- [39] May be used as a nurse crop for late fall/early winter permanent seeding, add 56 lbs/ac to the permanent seeding mixture [40] Maryland State Highway Administration Temporary Seed Mix
- [41] May be used as a nurse crop for mid-summer permanent seedings. Add 2 lbs/ac to permanent seed mix [42] May be used as a nurse crop for mid-summer permanent seeding. Add 10 lbs/ac to the permanent seeding mix.

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTE: Fertilizations & lime rates to be determined by soil testing to take place at the time of fine grading operations. A copy of the recommendations to be furnished to the inspector

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTE: Fertilization rate (10-10-10) 600 lb/ac (15 lb/1000 sf) Lime rate 2 tons/ac (100 lb/1000 sf)

JOB NUMBER: 01907F DRAWN BY: RBM DESIGNED BY: RBM CHECKED BY: PJC

ROAU AND (410) SADO MAR NGR

REVISIONS Description

Date

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THIS PLAN IS SEALED & CERTIFIED AS BEING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: MARCH 16, 1998 SHEET 3 OF 3 FILE NO. 01907F