

# Problems that we face with stabilization:

- 1. Sheet flow
- 2. Concentrated flow
- 3. Time of the year
- 4. Vegetation type
- 5. Soil quality
- 6. Protection layer
- 7. Wind and wildlife
- 8. How long will the protection need to last
- 9. Installation problems

NOTE:

## Seed installation:

- · Soil test
- · Prepare seedbed
- · What type of seeder is going to be used
- Be aware of the season you are planting in
- Use recommended seed mixtures and seed rates
   PLS -tags
- · Use recommended fertilizer types and rates
- · Protect your seed with something
- · Redo any areas that are failing

FRIGTE



## Prescriptive Agronomic Formulations

Soil Test?

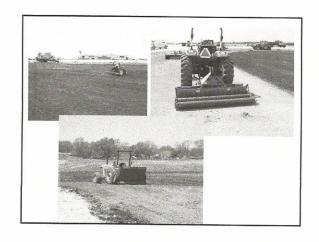
- Soil Neutralizers
  - Raise or lower pH of soil/soil solutions
- · Growth Stimulators & Enhancers
  - Achieve faster germination & establishment
  - Sustain long-term plant life
- Organic Fertilizers
  - Slow release of nutrients

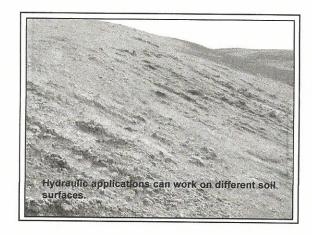
### Reasons Why Grass Plantings Fail:

- · Soil compaction
- · Poor soils- PH, Salt, Organics
- Unfavorable soil temperatures
- · Insufficient soil moisture
- · Improper seed placement
- Freezing (Late fall seeding)
- Cooking (Mid summer seeding)
- Poor drainage- Shoreline work
- No erosion control

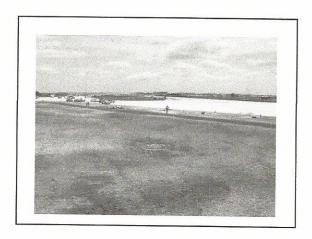
Seeding Techniques - it is important to have the seed in direct contact with the soil.

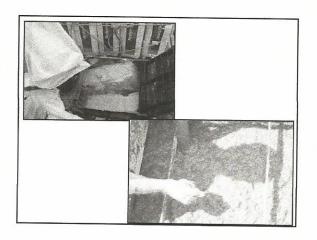
- · Hand seeding
- · Drill seeding
- Mechanical seeding
- · Hydraulic seeding

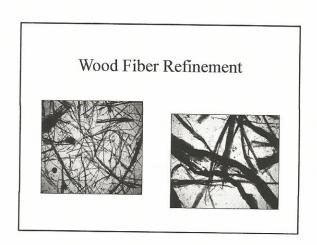


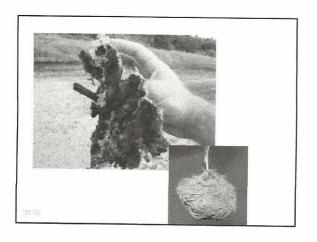


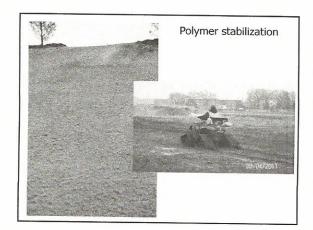










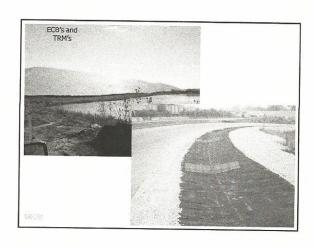


## Applying the material:

- Use a fan-type nozzle (50-degree tip) whenever possible for best soil surface coverage.
- Apply from opposing directions to soil surface reducing the shadow effect and assuring a minimum of 98% soil surface coverage.









## What to think about:

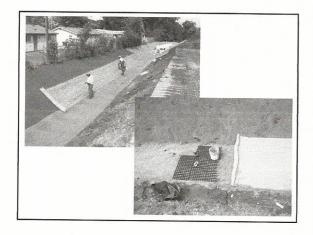
#### **ECB**

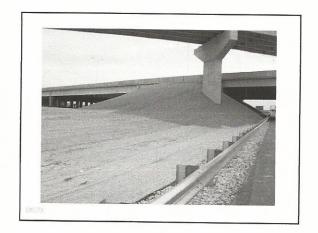
- -Performance level
- -Netting type
- -Even coverage
- -Stitch spacing
- -Thread type
- -LBS per square yard
- -Does it control soil loss
- -Does it grow grass
- -Staples per square yard

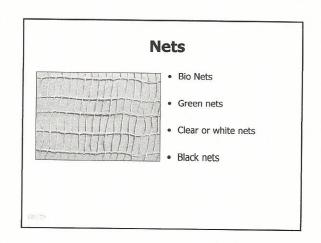
### TRM

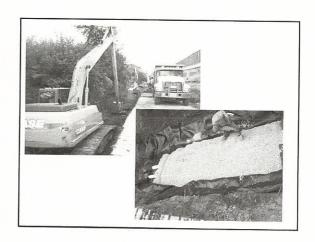
- -Performance level
- -Netting type
- Is it soil filled- protection layer is what
- -Even coverage
- -Stitch spacing
- -Thread type
- LBS per square yard
- Does it control soil loss and grow grass
- Staples per square yard



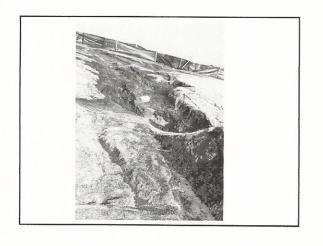


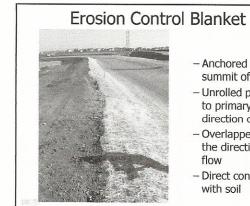






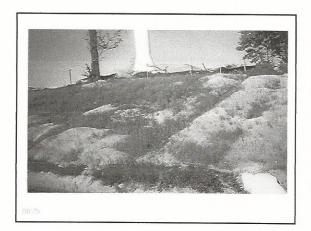


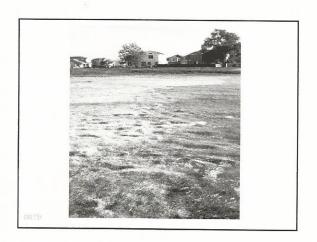


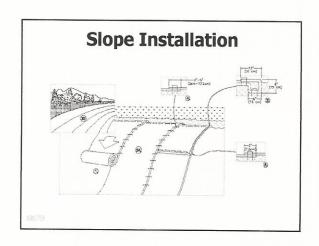


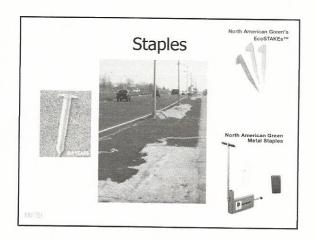
- Anchored on summit of slope
- Unrolled parallel to primary direction of flow
- Overlapped in the direction of flow
- Direct contact with soil

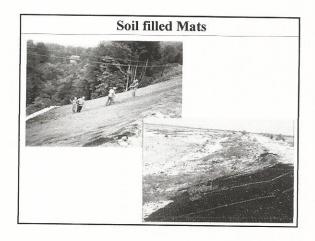


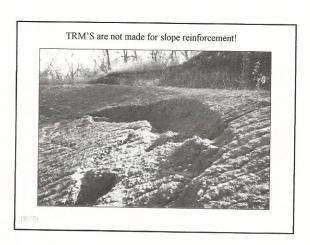


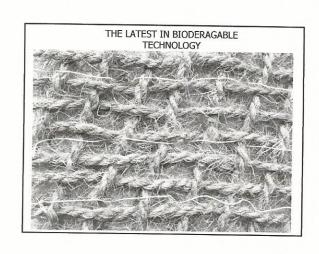




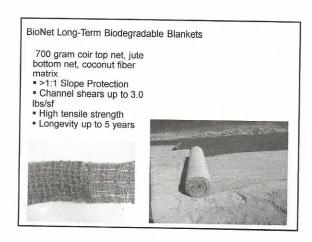








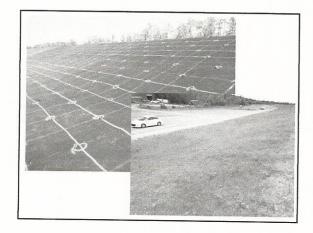




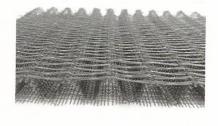
BioNet Long-Term Biodegradable Blankets

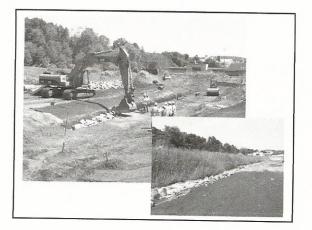
■ C700BN Applications
■ Channels/shorelines/slopes where long term (>36 month) protection is required but 100% biodegradability desired
■ Fabric incorporates high tensile coir netting outer wrap with coconut fiber blanket inner-layer ideal for wrapped soil wall construction

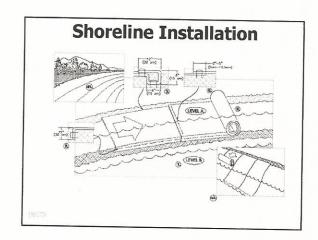


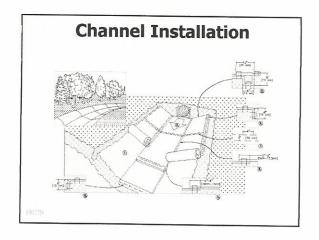


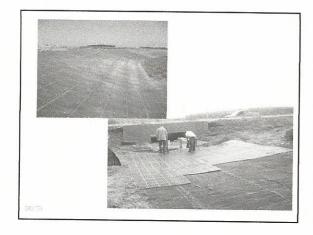
# Woven High Performance TRM











## **Transition Mats**

- Shoreline, Channel, Culvert
- Typically installed with staples, rebar, or earth anchors
- Culvert designs

  » Width

  » Length

