

Temporary Seeding (TS)

Description

Establishing a temporary fast-growing annual grass or legume on disturbed areas where vegetation can be established before final grading or at a time not suitable for planting the desired permanent species. Temporary seeding reduces erosion and the amount of sediment moving off the site.

Installation

- Make plantings during the specified planting period if possible.
- Loosen compacted, hard or crusted soil surfaces to a depth of 6” to 8” with appropriate tillage equipment for all methods of seeding except hydroseeding on slopes steeper than 3:1.
- Leave a smooth seedbed except for no-till drilling and hydroseeding.
- Avoid preparing the seedbed under excessively wet conditions.
- Incorporate lime during seedbed preparation. If a design plan or soil test is not available, use 2 tons/acre of ground agricultural lime on clayey soils (approximately 90 lbs/1000 ft²) and 1 ton/acre on sandy soils (approximately 45 lbs/1000 ft²).
- Apply fertilizer during seedbed preparation. If a design plan or soil test is not available, apply 8-24-24 or equivalent – 400 lbs/acre (approximately 9 lbs/1000 ft²) at planting.

- Apply topdressing of 30 to 40 lbs/acre of nitrogen fertilizer (approx. 0.8 lbs/1000 ft²) when vegetation has emerged to a stand.
- Incorporate lime and fertilizer to a depth of 6” with a disk or rotary tiller on slopes of up to 3:1
- On steeper slopes, lime and fertilizer may be applied to the surface without incorporation.
- Lime and fertilizer may be applied through hydroseeding equipment. Lime may be applied with the seed mixture, but fertilizer should not be added to the seed mixture during hydroseeding because fertilizer salts may damage the seed.
- Plant the species specified. In the absence of plans and specifications, plant species and seeding rates may be selected by qualified persons from Table TS-1 and Figure TS-1.

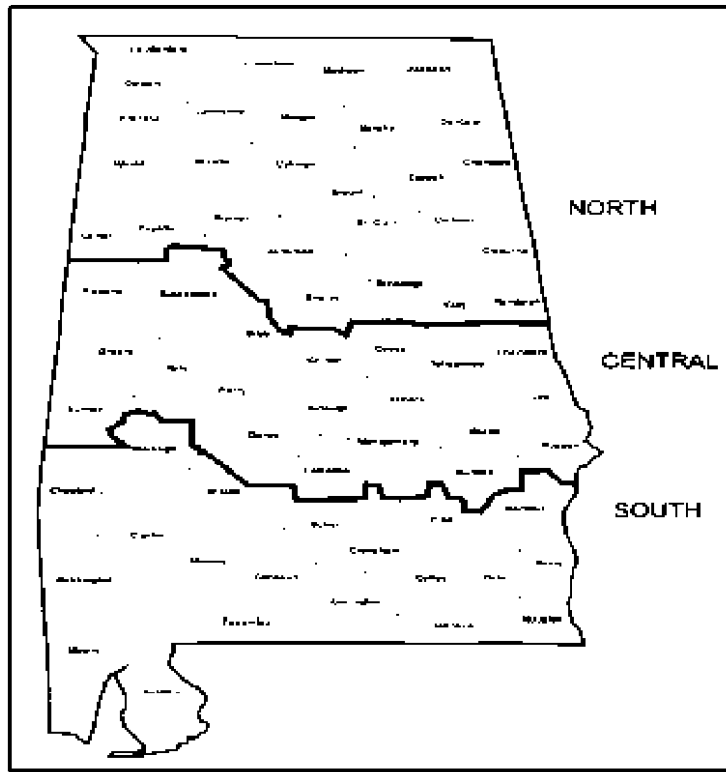


Figure TS-1 Geographical Areas for Species Adaptation in Alabama

- Cover 65% to 75% of the surface with the specified mulch materials. (See Mulching practice for more details).

Maintenance

- Inspect seedlings weekly until a stand is established and thereafter at least monthly for stand survival and vigor.
- Bare and eroded areas should be addressed appropriately by filling and/or smoothing, and reapplication of lime, fertilizer, seed and mulch. A qualified design professional should be consulted to advise on remedial actions.
- If vegetation fails to grow, a qualified design professional should be consulted for recommendations.
- Millet, sorghum-sudan hybrids, sudangrass, rye and wheat may be mowed, but no lower than 6” (closer mowing may damage the stand).
- Ryegrass is tolerant of most mowing regimes and may be mowed often and as close as 4” to 6” if this regime is started before it attains tall growth (over 8”).

Table TS-1 Plants for Temporary Cover

Species	Seeding Rate/Ac	North AL	Central AL	South AL
Seeding Dates				
Millet, Browntop or German	40 lbs	May 1- Aug 1	Apr 1- Aug 15	Apr 1- Aug 15
Rye	3 bu	Sept 1- Nov 15	Sept 15- Nov 15	Sept 15- Nov 15
Ryegrass	30 lbs	Aug 1- Sept 15	Sept 1- Oct 15	Sept 1- Oct 15
Sorghum-Sudan Hybrids	40 lbs	May 1- Aug 1	Apr 15- Aug 1	Apr 1- Aug 15
Sudangrass	40 lbs	May 1- Aug 1	Apr 15- Aug 1	Apr 1- Aug 15
Wheat Common	3 bu	Sept 1- Nov 1	Sept 15- Nov 15	Sept 15- Nov 15
Common Bermudagrass	10 lbs	Apr 1- July 1	Mar 15- July 15	Mar 1- July 15
Crimson Clover	10 lbs	Sept 1- Nov 1	Sept 1- Nov 1	Sept 1- Nov 1

- Ryegrass is highly competitive and should not be used when a temporary cover is added to the Permanent Seeding mixture.
- Plant small grains about 1” deep and grasses and legume seed ¼” to ½” deep.
- When planting by methods other than a drill seeder or hydroseeder, cover the seed and then firm the soil lightly with a roller.
- If planting a legume, use the correct inoculant and follow use recommendations on the label. For hydroseeding, increase the inoculant used to 4 times the recommended rate for other seeding methods.

Sediment Barrier (SB)

Description

A temporary structure across a disturbed landscape that reduces the quantity of sediment moving downslope. Sediment barriers include silt fence, hay bales, sand bags, brush piles and various man-made materials. Sediment barriers are used where sheet flow can be ponded to allow sediment to settle out of the water and stay on the construction site.

Installation

Silt fence is the only barrier installation covered in this edition of the Field Guide.

- Begin by determining the exact location of underground utilities so that locations for placement of stakes can be selected where utilities will not be damaged.
- Locate the fence so that sheet flow from disturbed areas must pass through the fence and the ends are turned uphill to provide temporary storage of runoff and sediment.
- Fence should not be placed across concentrated flow areas such as channels or waterways.
- Smooth the construction zone to provide a broad, nearly level area wide enough to provide storage of runoff and sediment behind the fence.
- If placed near the toe of a slope, the fence should be installed far enough from the slope

toe to provide a broad flat area for adequate storage capacity for runoff and sediment.

- Dig trench along the fence alignment as shown in Figure SB-1. Trench depth for Type A & B fences should be at least 6” deep and at least 4” deep for Type C fences.
- Drive posts at least 18” into the ground on the downslope side of the trench. Space posts a maximum of 10 feet if fence is supported by woven wire, or 6 feet if high strength fabric and no woven wire support fence is used.
- Fasten support wire fence for Types A & B fences to upslope side of posts and 6” into the trench (see Figure SB-1).

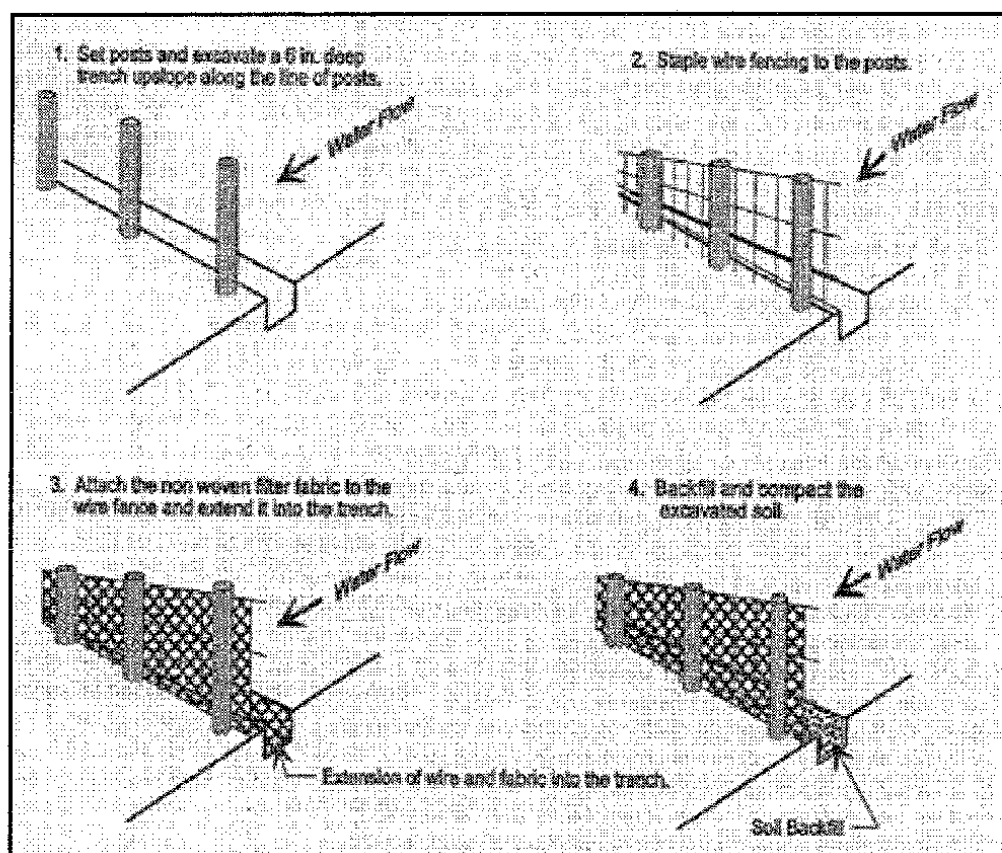


Figure SB-1 Installation of Silt Fence

- Attach continuous length of fabric to upslope side of fence posts. Minimize the number of

joints. If joints are necessary, fasten fence securely to support posts and overlap to the next post. Avoid joints at low points along the line.

- For Types A & B silt fence, place the bottom 8” of fabric in the 6” deep (minimum) trench, lapping toward the upslope side.
- For Type C fabric place the bottom 6” in the 4” deep (minimum) trench lapping toward the upslope side.
- Backfill the trench with compacted earth (see Figure SB-2).

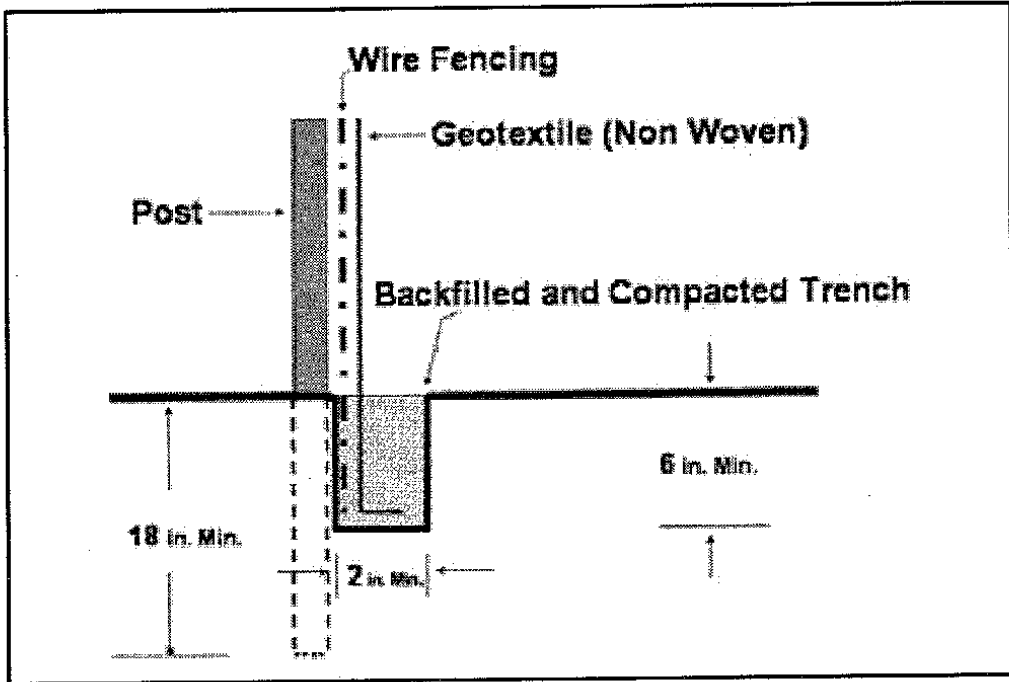


Figure SB-2 Detail of Type A & B Silt Fence Installation

- Provide good access in areas of predicted heavy sedimentation for clean out and maintenance.
- Stabilize disturbed areas with temporary or permanent vegetation. If no vegetation plan exists, select planting and mulching

information from either the Permanent Seeding or Temporary Seeding and the Mulching practice.

Maintenance

- Inspect sediment fences at least weekly and after each significant rain event and make required repairs immediately.
- Remove sediment deposits when they reach a depth of ½ the height of the fence.
- After the contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove all barrier materials and unstable sediment deposits, bring the area to grade and stabilize it with vegetation.



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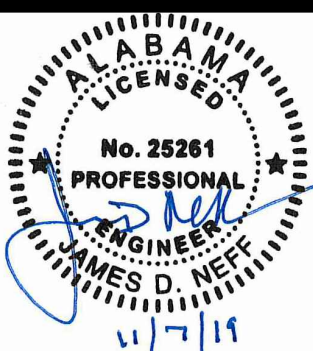
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