# RECORD DRAWINGS FOR

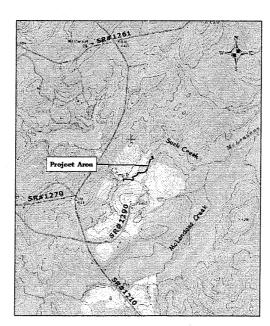
# SUCK CREEK

# STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT RICHARDSON FARMS

MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA PROJECT ID NO. 000530501

ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
NCDENR





# INDEX OF SHEETS

SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	COVER SHEET
2	STREAM MORPHOLOGY AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT DATA
3	TYPICAL SECTIONS
4-5	STREAM DETAILS
6	VEGETATION NOTES AND DETAILS
7-10	RECORD DRAWINGS

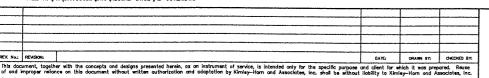
ROGER MORGAN, PLS DATED 12-20-0

WK DICKSON



LOCATION MAP

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ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
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**COVER SHEET** 

TITLE:



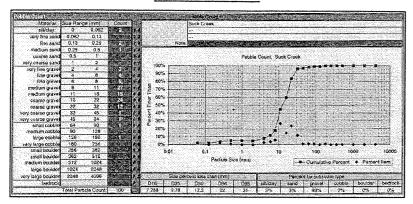
6-05-03 REMEMBER SOLE NTS VORTICAL SOLE NA

SUCK CREEK MOORE COUNTY

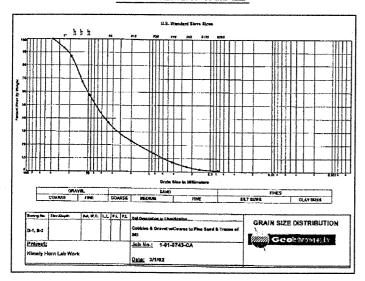
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1 . 1

# PAVEMENT SAMPLE



## SUB-PAVEMENT SAMPLE



## SEDIMENT TRANSPORT CALCULATIONS

	Critical Dimensionless Shear Stress:						
	$\tau_{ci} = 0.0834(d_i/d_{50})^{-0.872}$						
Value	Variable	Definition					
10.3	d <sub>i</sub> (mm)	D50 Bed Material (D50 from riffle pebble count)					
7.5	d <sub>50</sub> (mm)	Bar Sample D50 or Sub-pavement D50					
0.063	τ <sub>ci</sub>	Critical Dimensionless Shear Stress					
		The state of the s					
Ban	Bankfull Mean Depth Required for Entrainment of Largest Particle in Bar Sample:						
	$d_r = (\tau_{ci}^* 1.65^* D_i)/S_e$						
Value	Value Variable Definition						
0.063	τci	Critical Dimensionless Shear Stress					
0.098 D <sub>i</sub> (feet) Largest particle from bar sample		Largest particle from bar sample					
0.005	0.005 S <sub>e</sub> (ft/ft) Existing Bankfull Water Surface Slope						
2.045	045I d <sub>r</sub> (ft) Bankfull Mean Depth Required						
1.4	1.4 d <sub>e</sub> (ft) Existing Bankfull Mean Depth (from riffle cross section)						
Circle:	Stable (d <sub>e</sub> /d <sub>r</sub> =1)						

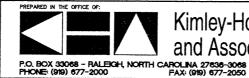
MORPHOLOGY CHARACTERISTICS

VARIABLES         EXISTIN           1. Stream Type         (Rosgen)           (Rosgen)         G4 → F		HANNEL*	PROPOSED CHANNEL		REFERENCE REACH I CHANNEL		REFERENCE REACH II CHANNEL**		REGIONAL CURVE RURAL PIEDMONT	
		64 -> F4	1	C4	1	C4		84		C4
Drainage Area			1		<b>—</b>				+	
(sq. mite)		4.8		4.8		1.0		4.8		4.8
3. Bankfull Width	Mean:	13.9	Mean;	20.0	Mean:	16.5	Mean:	17.0	Mean:	23.5
(W <sub>tkf</sub> )	Range:	12.3 - 15.8	Range:	15 - 20	Range:	16.2 - 16.7	Range:	15 - 20	Range:	
4. Bankfull Mean	Mean:	1.1	Mean:	1.5	Mean:	0.9	Mean:	1.3	Mean:	2.5
depth (d <sub>bid</sub> )	Range:	1.0 - 1.4	Range:	1.2 - 1.8	Range:	.99	Range:	1.2 - 1.8	Range:	
i. Width/Depth Ratio	Mean:	12.6	Mean:	13.3	Mean:	17.8	Mean:	13.1	Mean:	9.4
(Word/door)	Range:	8.8 - 15.8	Range:	8.3 - 16.7	Range:	17.5 - 18.0	Range:	8.3 - 16.7	Range:	
5. Bankfull cross-sectional	Mean:	16.5	Mean:	29.5	Mean:	15.2	Mean;	22.1	Mean:	63.0
Area (A <sub>bbr</sub> )	Range:	12.8 - 22.8	Range:	18 - 36	Range:	15.0 - 15.2	Range	18 - 36	Range:	
7. Bankfull Mean Velocity	Mean:	4.5	Mean:	4.34	Mean:	5.4	Mean:	6.3	Mean:	4.4
(V <sub>bkf</sub> )	Range:	3.32-5.73	Range:	4.33-4.35	Range;	5.05-5.81	Range:	5.68-6,82	Range:	
Bankfull Discharge, cfs	Mean:		Mean:		Mean:	82.5	Mean;		Mean:	279.6
(CPH) <sub>1</sub>	Range:		Range:		Range:	75.8-88.3	Range:		Range:	
9. Bankfull Maximum Depth	Mean:	1.6	Mean:	2.2	Mean:	1.5	Mean:	2.0	Mean:	,
(d <sub>max</sub> )	Range:	1.3 - 1.5	Range:	1.8-2.9	Range:	1.4 - 1.5	Range:	1.9 - 2.1	Range:	
). Max d <sub>ers</sub> /d <sub>ext</sub>	Mean:	1.4	Mean:	1.5	Mean:	1.6	Mean:	-	Mean:	-
ratio	Range:	1.3 - 1.5	Range:	1.1 - 1.8	Range:	1.1 - 1.6	Range:		Range:	
Low Bank Height to max	Mean:	1.8	Mean:	1.0	Mean:	1.0	Mean:	-	Mean:	-
d <sub>okf</sub> ratio	Range:	1.1 - 2.3	Range:	1.0 - 1.2	Range:		Range:		Range;	
Width of Flood Prone	Mean:	19.3	Mean:	64.0	Mean:	51.7	Mean:	•	Mean:	-
Area (W <sub>fpa</sub> )	Range:	18.0 - 21.0	Range:	60-66	Range:	50 - 53.3	Range:		Range:	
B. Entrenchment Ratio	Mean:	1.4	Mean:	3.2	Mean:	3.2	Mean:	1.5	Mean:	5.3
(Wfpa/What)	Range:	1.3 - 1.4	Range:	3.0 - 3.3	Range:	3.0 - 3.3	Range:	1.3 - 1.6	Range:	2.7-31.6
. Meander Length	Mean:	99.5	Mean:	180.0	Mean:	92.0	Mean:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mean:	-
(L <sub>m</sub> )	Range:	75 - 129	Range:	112-280	Range:	90 - 94	Range:	i	Range:	
. Ratio of Meander Length to	Mean:	7.2	Mean:	9.0	Mean:	5.6	Mean:	-	Mean:	
Bankfull Width (L <sub>m</sub> /W <sub>bkf</sub> )	Range:	4.7 - 10.5	Range:	5.6 - 14.0	Range:	1	Range:		Range:	9-14
. Radius of Curvature	Mean:	38.0	Меап:	50.0	Mean:	19.0	Mean:	-	Mean:	
(R <sub>c</sub> )	Range:	24.4-52.0	Range:	24-60	Range:	14 - 26	Range:		Range:	
. Ratio of Radius of Curvature	Mean:	2.7	Mean:	2.5	Меал:	1.2	Mean:		Mean:	<del></del>
to Bankfull Width (Rc/Wbxr)	Range:	1.5 - 4.2	Range:	1.2-3.0	Range:	87 - 1.59	Range:		Range:	2.5-3
Belt Width	Mean:	25.0	Mean:	80.0	Mean:	31.0	Mean:		Mean:	
(W <sub>bit</sub> )	Range:	15 - 35	Range:	30-400	Range:	25 - 40	Range:		Range:	
. Meander Width Ratio	Mean:	1.8	Mean:	4.0	Mean:	1.9	Mean:	-	Mean:	
(Wbs/Wbid)	Range:	1.1 - 2.5	Range:	1.52 - 20	Range:	1.52 - 2.43	Range:		Range:	
Sinuosity (k)			Mean:	1.33	1		T	·····	Mean:	1.9
(Stream Length / Valley Length)		1.2	Range:	1.0 - 1.6		1.2			Range:	1.43-2.8
. Valley Slope (Sv <sub>stey</sub> )	I		1		1		1			
(ft/ft)		0.0040	<u> </u>	0.0040		0.0136				
Average Stream Slope	1		Mean:	0.003					Mean:	0.005
(Savg) = (Svatey/k)		0.0030	Range:	.0025004		0.0133		0.0180	Range:	.0001101
Riffle Slope	Mean:	0,0106	Mean:	0.0050	Mean:	0.03	Mean:		Mean:	
(S <sub>eff</sub> )	Range:	0 - 1.6	Range:	.00450096	Range:	.014041	Range:		Range:	
. Ratio of Riffle Slope to Avg.	Mean:	3.5	Mean:	2.0	Mean:	2.4	Mean:	•	Mean:	-
Slope (Smrla/Smrg)	Range:	0-3.5	Range:	1.8 - 3.2	Range:		Range:		Range:	1.5-2
Pool Slope	Mean:	0.0020	Mean:	0.0006	Mean:	0.0005	Mean:	<u> </u>	Mean:	-
(Specil)	Range:	.0003003	Range:	0.00009 - 0.0012	Range:	.00014	Range:		Range:	
Ratio of Pool Slope to Avg.	Mean:	0.7	Mean:	0.200	Mean:	0.0338	Mean;	-	Mean:	
Slope (Spool/Sprg)	Range:	.1-1	Range:	.0364	Range:		Range:	<u> </u>	Range:	.23
Maximum Pool	Mean:	1.7	Mean:	4.5	Mean:	2.5	Mean:		Mean:	
Depth (d <sub>pool</sub> )	Range:	1.3 - 1.9	Range:	3.9 - 6.3	Range:		Range:		Range:	
Ratio of Pool Depth to Avg.	Mean:	1.5	Mean:	3.0	Mean:	2.8	Mean:		Mean:	3.0
Depth (d <sub>peo</sub> /d <sub>evg</sub> )	Range:	0.9 - 1.9	Range:	2.6-4.2	Range:		Range:		Range:	2,5-3,5
Pool Width	Mean:	11.8	Mean:	26.0	Mean:	11.1	Mean	-	Mean:	
(W <sub>pool</sub> )	Range:	9.4 - 15.6	Range:	14-34	Range:		Range:		Range:	
Ratio of Pool Width to	Mean:	0.8	Mean:	1.3	Mean:	0.7	Mean:		Mean:	1,5
	Range:	0.6 - 1.3	Range:	0.7 - 1.7	Range:	:	Range:	-	Range:	1.3-1.7
Bankfull Width (Wpser/Wbxf)	Mean:	0.8	Mean:	1.2	Mean:	1.3	Mean	<u> </u>	Mean:	-
Ratio of Pool Area to	Range:	0.8 - 0.8	Range:		Range:	1	Range:		Range:	
Ratio of Pool Area to Bankfull Area (Apool/Apar)			Mean:	100.0	Mean:	76.3	Mean		Mean:	•
Ratio of Pool Area to Bankfull Area (Apos/Astr) Pool to Pool Spacing	Mean:	95.9			Range:	37.3 - 95.8	Range:	2	Range:	
Ratio of Pool Area to Bankfull Area (Appol/Apar) Pool to Pool Spacing (p - p)	Mean: Range:	37 - 246	Range:	60-140				<del></del>		
Ratio of Pool Area to Bankfull Area (Apport Abat) Pool to Pool Spacing (p - p) Ratio of Pool to Pool Spacing	Mean: Range: Mean:	37 - 246 6.9	Mean:	5.0	Mean:	4,6	Mean:		Mean:	
Ratio of Pool Area to Bankfull Area (A <sub>pool</sub> /A <sub>bat</sub> ) Pool to Pool Spacing (p - p) Ratio of Pool to Pool Spacing to Bankfull Width (p-p/Wbkf)	Mean: Range: Mean: Range:	37 - 246 6.9 2.3 - 20	Mean: Range:	5.0 3.0 - 7.0						5-7
Ratio of Pool Area to Bankfull Area (Apport Abat) Pool to Pool Spacing (p - p) Ratio of Pool to Pool Spacing	Mean: Range: Mean: Range: ed by cattle.	37 - 246 6.9 2.3 - 20 Bankfull field ind	Mean: Range: icators not c	5.0 3.0 - 7.0 lear.	Mean:	4,6	Mean:		Mean:	5-7

<sup>1</sup>Q value from Regional Curves. Q not applicable due to upstream impoundments. V calculated from Mannings and u/u\*.

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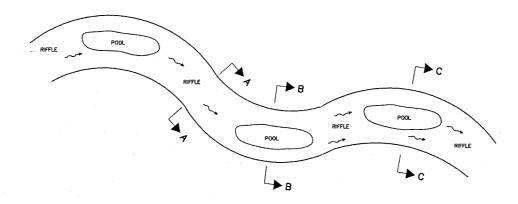
STREAM MORPHOLOGY AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT DATA



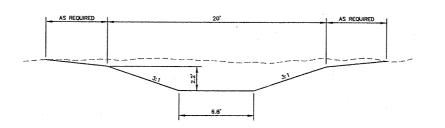
SUCK CREEK MOORE COUNTY

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2 or 10



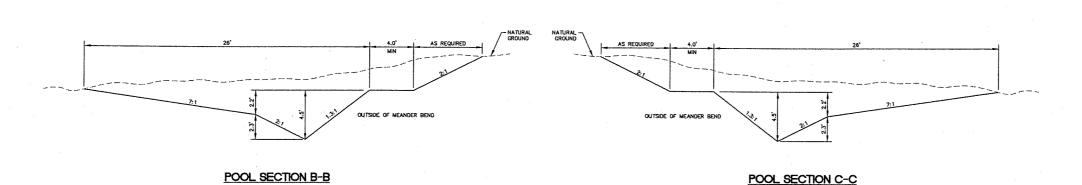
# TYPICAL PLAN VIEW SCHEMATIC



### NOTES:

TYPICAL SECTIONS ARE PROVIDED TO GIVE THE GENERAL DIMENSIONS OF THE CHANNEL. FINAL GRADING WILL GIVE THE CHANNEL A MORE "NATURAL" APPEARANCE AND ALLOW A SMOOTH TRANSITION FROM EXISTING CHANNEL TO NEW CHANNEL.

## RIFFLE SECTION A-A



# RESTORED BANKFULL CHANNEL TYPICAL SECTIONS

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REV. Mo.: REVISION:

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and Asso

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ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM NCDENR

TYPICAL SECTIONS

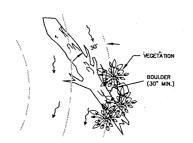


PROJECT PROJEC

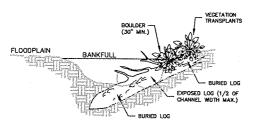
SUCK CREEK
MOORE COUNTY

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95008 SEET MANUEL.



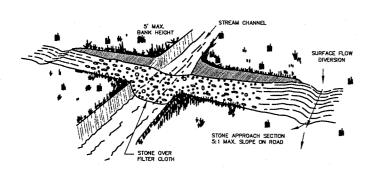
## PLAN VIEW

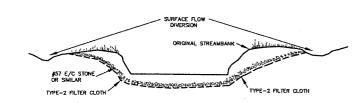


## SECTION VIEW

LOG DIAMETER 15"+

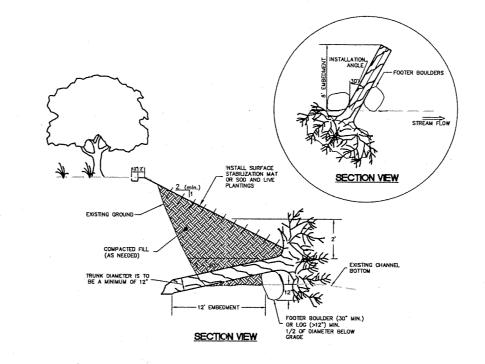
# LOG VANE STRUCTURE



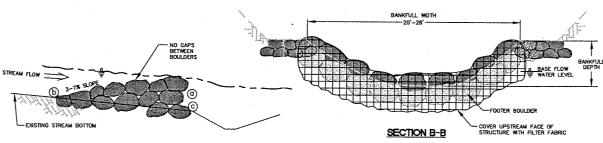


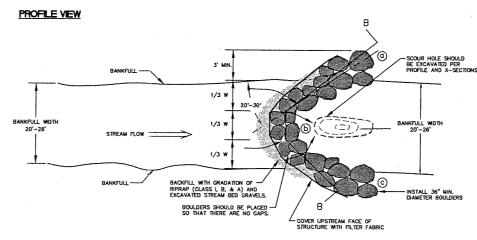
\* CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE PER SECTION 6.70 OF NCDENR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING AND DESIGN MANUAL.

# STREAM CROSSING/FORD

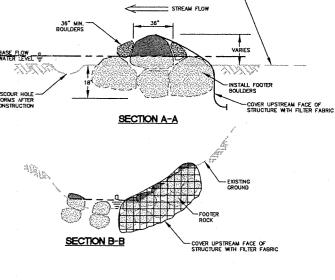


# ROOT WAD INSTALLATION





CROSS VANE



J-HOOK VANE

REVISED PER DWQ COMMENTS (DEC. 19, 2001)
PER NCDENR LAND QUALITY COMMENTS

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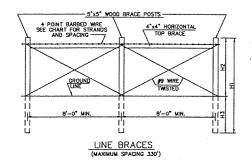
**DETAILS** 

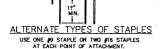


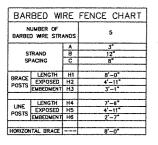
SUCK CREEK MOORE COUNTY

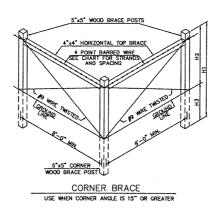
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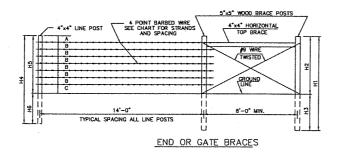
4 or 10



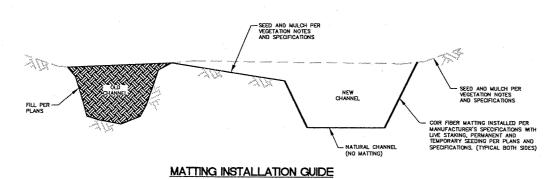


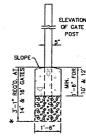






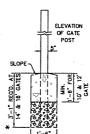
BARBED WIRE FENCE WITH WOOD POSTS





DETAIL OF GATE POST ANCHOR

USE CLASS "B" CONCRETE AT GATE POSTS OR WHERE REQUIRED BY SOIL, CONDITIONS. CONCRETE MAY ALSO BE USED IN UEU OF SETTING POSTS TO THEIR MAXIMUM DEPTH.



CENERAL NOTES:

ALL POSTS AND BRACES MAY BE EITHER ROUND OR SQUARE AT THE OPTION OF THE CONTRACTOR, PROVIDED THE SAME TYPE IS USED THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE THE DIAMETER OF ROUND OR EDGE DIMENSIONS OF SQUARE POSTS AND BRACES.

THE 330' INTERVAL MAY BE REDUCED BY THE ENGINEER ON CURVES WHERE THE DEGREE OF CURVATURE IS GREATER THAN 3 DEGREES.

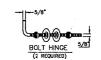
NOTCH BRACE POSTS 1" MINIMUM FOR HORIZONTAL BRACES. PLACE TWO CALYANIZED 12d OR THREE GALYANIZED 10d NAILS AT EACH END OF ALL BRACES.

PLACE THE BRACE WIRE AROUND THE POST. DRAW ALL BRACE WIRE TAUT BY TWISTING BETWEEN EACH POST.

INSTALL THE FENCE FACING THE PROPERTY OWNER EXCEPT THAT ON HORIZONTAL CURVES GREATER THAN THREE DEGREES (3") INSTALL THE FENCE TO PULL AGAINST ALL POSTS. SEE NODOT STD. BEB.0.2 FOR FENCING AT DITCH CROSSINGS, BREAKS IN GRADES AND R/W BREAKS.

USE LATCH DEVICE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, HINGE ASSEMBLY AS SHOWN IS SUGGESTED. SUBSTITUTION MAY BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER. USE 19" OLAMETER GALYANIZED STEEL PIPE FOR GATE FRAME EXCEPT AS SHOWN HERE.

ANY COMBINATION OF GATE AND FENCE TYPE MEETING THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER IS ACCEPTABLE AND IS NOT LIMITED TO THE EXAMPLES SHOWN HEREON.



CURVED TO FIT DIAMETER OF FRAME /

HINGE ASSEMBLY

BARBED WIRE FENCE WITH WOOD POSTS

FILE: H: \PN\011795008\DWG\RECORD-DWGS\AB-DETAILS.DWG

REVISED PER DWQ COMMENTS (DEC. 19, 2001) DATE: DRAWN BY: CHECKED BY:

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ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM NCDENR

-GATE POST

GATE POST-

CROUND LINE

METAL GATE-

CATTLE GATE

SUCK CREEK MOORE COUNTY

011795008

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**DETAILS** 

#### BUFFER ZONES

Riparian Buffer- Planted easement area with bare root vegetation. Little or no maintenance except for hazard reduction to diseased or dying trees and shrubs.

Grass Filter Strip- Areas adjacent to fence to be maintained in herbaceous cover.

#### BARE ROOT VEGETATION:

Reneral: In order to establish vegetation in restoration areas, such as bankfull benches and slopes, barcroot and herbaceous vegetation will be planted as shown on the plans or required in the Special Conditions.

#### 2.Materials

- a) Initial vegetation material will be provided by the contractor. The contractor
- b) Vegetation material will consist of bare root trees and/or shrubs. Vegetation to be installed in areas shown on the plan labeled "Riparian Buffer" includes, but is not limited to the following:

#### RIPARIAN BUFFER TREES/SHRUBS

Trees¹
Celtis laevigata (sugarberry) Diospyros virginiana (persimmon)
Fraxinus pennsylvanica (green ash) Nyssa sylvatica (blackgum) Platanus occidentalis (sycamore) Quercus phellos (willow oak)

Aronia arbutifolia (red chokeberry) Calycanthus floridus (sweet-shrub Cephalanthus occidentalis (buttonbush Corylus americana (hazel-nut) Lindera benzoin (spicebush)

The composition of the riparian buffer trees/shrubs will be 70% trees and 30% shrubs from list above of riparian buffer trees/shrubs. At least seven different tree species with no more than 25% and not less than 5% of any one species. At least eight different shrub species with no more than 25% and not less than

 A) Planting shall take place in winter (December – March). Immediately following delivery to the project site, all plants with bare roots, if not promptly planted, shall be heeled-in in constantly moist soil or sawdust in an acceptable manner corresponding to generally accepted horticultural practices.

b) While plants with bare roots are being transported to and from heeling-in beds, or are being distributed in planting beds, or are awaiting planting after distribution, the contractor shall protect the plants from drying out by means of wet canvas, burlap, or straw, or by other means acceptable to Engineer/Project Manager and appropriate to weather conditions and the length of time the roots will remain out of the

1. Recommended Native Plant Species for Stream Restoration in North Carolina, Karen Hall, NC Stream Restoration Institute NCSU January 2001

- a) Soil in the area of shrub and tree plantings shall be loosened to a depth of at least 5 inches. This is necessary only on compacted soil.
   b) Bare root vegetation may be planted in hole made by a mattock, dibble, planting bar, or other means approved by Engineer/Project Manager. Rootstock shall be planted in a vertical position with the root collar approximately 1/2 inch below the soil surface. The planting trench or ole shall be deep and wide enough to pennit the roots to spread out and down without J-rooting. The plant stem shall remain upright.
- c) Soil shall be replaced around the transplanted vegetation and tamped around the shrub or tree firmly to eliminate air pockets.
- d) The space guidelines of rooted shrubs and trees will be 10 feet between rows on 6-foot centers within rows.

### SHRUB AND TREE TRANSPLANTS

Vegetation to be transplanted will be identified by the Engineer/Project Manager. Shrub and trees less than 3 inches in diameter shall be salvaged onsite in areas designated for construction, access areas, and other sites that will necessarily be disturbed.

#### 2.Installation

- a) Transplanted vegetation shall carefully be excavated with rootballs and surrounding soil remaining intact. Care shall be given not to rip limbs or bark from the shrub and free transplants. Vegetation should be transplanted immediately, if possible. Otherwise, transplanted vegetation shall be carefully transported to designated stockpile areas and heeled-in in constantly moist soil or sawdust in an acceptable manner appropriate to weather or seasonal conditions. The solidity of the plants shall be carefully preserved.
- b) Installation of shrub and tree transplants shall be located in designated areas along the stream bank above bankfull elevation or in floodplain restoration areas as directed by Engineer/Project Manager. Soil in the area of vegetation transplants shall be loosened to a depth of at least 1 foot. This is only necessary on compacted soil. Transplants shall be replanted to the same depth as they were originally growing. The planting trench or hole shall be deep and wide enough to permit the roots to spread out and down without J-rooting. The plant stem shall remain
- Soil shall be replaced around the transplanted vegetation and tamped around the shrub or tree firmly to eliminate air pockets.
- d) Spacing of vegetation transplants will be determined onsite by the Engineer/ Project Manager.

### PERMANENT SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS

Permanent seeding will be used in combination with woody plantings on the up-slope side of the riparian areas and down to the bankfull elevation. Permanent seeding will occur in conjunction with temporary seeding where applicable. This mixture will also be used in any terrestrial (areas not inundated) riparian area that has been disturbed by construction, is designated as welfand and/or riparian enhancement, or as directed by Engineer/Project Manager. This mixture shall be planted in late fall in combination with the temporary seeding operation and woody plant installations. Seeding should be done evenly over the area using a mechanical or hand seeder. A drag should be used to cover the seed with no more than ½ inch of soils. Where a drag cannot safely be utilized, the seed should be covered by hand raking.

On sites where equipment can be operated safely, the seedbed shall be adequately loosened On sites where equipment can be operated sately, the seedbed shall be adequately loosened. Disking may be needed in areas where soil is compacted. Steep banks my require roughening, either by hand scarifying or by equipment, depending on site conditions. Engineer/Project Manager will determine condition needs onsite. If seeding is done immediately following construction, seedbed preparation may not be required except on compacted, polished or freshly cut areas. If permanent seeding is performed in conjunction with temporary seeding, seedbed preparation only needs to be executed once.

A riparian seed mix at the rate of 1/4 lb per 1,000 sq ft or 10 lbs per acre shall be used for seeding.

Common Name	Scientific Name	9%
Rice Cut Grass	Leersia oryzoides	5
Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	10
Deertongue	Panicum clandestinum	20
Switchgrass	Panicum virgatum	50
Ironweed	Vernonia noveh-pracensis	5
Swamp Sunflower	Helianthus angustifolius	5
Toe Due Weed	F	16

## GRASS FILTER STRIP

Panicum virgatum (switchgrass) Tripsacum dactyloides (Eastern gama grass)
Andropogon gerardii (big bluc stem)
Sorghastrum nutans (Indian grass)

Apply 10 lbs/acre using same seed bed preparation and seeding methods as the permanent mix. Use three of the four species with no more than 40% of any one of the three selected

Live stakes are to be installed on exposed stream banks to bankfull elevation of the designed stream. The stakes are to be installed at a density of 2 to 4 live stakes per square yard. The species to be used for live staking are listed in the following Species List. The Supervising Engineer reserves the right to reject any "stakes" that do not meet the above mentioned criteria The Contractor shall replace rejected work at no additional cost to the owner

Live stakes are to be dormant (out fall or winter), and either gathered locally or purchased from a

- Collection/Preparation

  Stakes must be freshly cut with side branches removed, but with bank in tact (ensure that the bark is not stripped during the cutting, preparation, or installation of the
- Cuttings are to be collected using a saw (not an ax). One end must be cut at an angle for insertion into the soil, and the other must

- be cut square for tamping.

  Cuttings must be kept fresh and moist prior to installation.

  Cuttings must be prepared from 0.5 to 2-inch diameter stock and approximately 2 to 3 feet in length.

### Installation

- Install stakes the same day they are prepared.

  Start the installation nearest to the stream and work up the bank/floodplain.
- Cuttings must be installed right side up with the buds pointing upward.

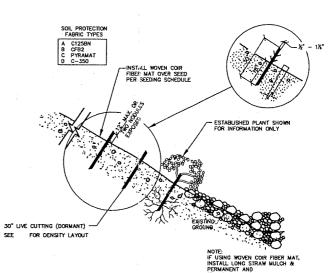
  Cuttings should be temped into the ground at right angles to the slope and
- They are to be tamped into the ground for approximately 4/5 of their length.
- Cuttings that split or become "mushroomed" must be replaced.

  Stakes are to be spaced at such that there are 2 to 4 stakes per square yard.

  Stakes should be installed in a random configuration to prevent gullies and promote a more

#### Species List and Composition

Live Stakes	Percent Composition
Cornus amomum (silky dogwood)	25
Populus deltiodes (cottonwood)	0-25
Salix nigra (black willow)	50
Sambucus canadensis (elder berry)	0-25
Viburnum dentatum (arrow wood)	0-25



LIVE STAKE (IN EARTH)

TEMPORARY SEEDING FOR LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING

Seeding mixture

Rate (lb/acre)

Refertilize if growth is not fully adequate, Reseed, refertilize and mulch immediately following erosion or other damage.

Note: Ground cover shall be established on exposed slopes within 30 working days following completion of any phase of grading.

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PER NODENR LAND QUALITY COMMENTS

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**VEGETATION NOTES AND DETAILS** 

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