


	Glasgow, Kentucky Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) Erosion Prevention Practices (EPPs)	EPP-07															
PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS: Design Life: Permanent Acraege Needed: As required Estimated Unit Cost: Medium Monthly Maintenance: 30% of installation																	
	<div style="text-align: center;">Target Pollutants</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Significant ♦</td> <td>Partial ♦</td> <td>Low or Unknown ♦</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sediment ♦</td> <td>Heavy Metals ♦</td> <td>Nutrients ♦</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oil & Grease ♦</td> <td>Bacteria & Viruses ♦</td> <td>Oxygen Demanding Substances ♦</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Floatable Materials ♦</td> <td>Toxic Materials ♦</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Construction Waste ♦</td> </tr> </table>	Significant ♦	Partial ♦	Low or Unknown ♦	Sediment ♦	Heavy Metals ♦	Nutrients ♦	Oil & Grease ♦	Bacteria & Viruses ♦	Oxygen Demanding Substances ♦		Floatable Materials ♦	Toxic Materials ♦			Construction Waste ♦	
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Description Suitable Applications Approach Installation Procedures	<p>Sodding is a method used to quickly establish permanent grass stands. This practice can prove very effective in quickly stabilizing critical, erosion-prone areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ditches or channels carrying intermittent flow. ➤ Areas around drop inlets in grass swales. ➤ Residential or commercial lawns that would be aesthetically enhanced sodding. ➤ Other critical areas not previously described. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish permanent grass stands quickly. ➤ Prevent erosion by stabilizing formerly denuded areas. ➤ Reduce the amount of air borne sediment, dust and mud leaving the project site. ➤ Stabilize channels where concentrated overland flow occurs. <p><i>Site Preparation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Soil material should be capable of supporting permanent vegetation and have at least 25 % silt and clay to sufficiently hold moisture during establishment. ➤ In compacted areas, soil should be loosened to a depth of 6-8 inches. ➤ Stockpile unwanted topsoil to be used in other areas at the construction site. ➤ Grade and prepare the area for conventional construction equipment to be used for preparing the sod bed. 																

Installation Procedures (cont'd)*Sod Bed Preparation*

- Soil should be analyzed for fertilizer and lime requirements.
- Use a 10-10-10 fertilizer shall be applied at a rate of 1,000 lbs per acre, or as determined by soil testing.
- Work lime and fertilizer into the soil with disk harrow, springthooth harrow or like equipment to a depth of 4 inches.
- Clear vicinity of deleterious materials and stones greater than 4" in diameter prior to laying sod.
- Loosen the top one-inch of soil prior to saying the sod pieces.

Handling

- Sod should be kept moist and covered during transport and preparation.
- Sod should be free of noxious and secondary weeds and secured from good, thick growing stands.
- Sod should be mowed to a height between 2-4 inches.

Placement

- Do not place sod in freezing conditions (ambient temperatures less than 32° F.)
- Sod shall be placed and pressed together such that it will be continuous.
- The outer edges of the sod placed along curbing or side walks shall be sufficiently deep so that the surface water will flow over onto the top of the sod.
- In swales and ditches, lay sod strips perpendicularly to the centerline of the channel.
- In steep channels, wood stakes should be used to secure the sod strips.
- On slopes 3:1 or steeper, the sod shall be rolled or tamped, then secured with chicken wire or jute mesh over the sod for protection over critical areas. The stakes should secure the sod and the net and be spaced no further than 18" apart. The size of the stakes shall be approximately ½" x ¾" x 12". The netting or mesh shall be stapled on the side of each stake within two inches of the top of the stake. The stake would then be driven flush with the top of the sod.
- The sod shall be tamped or rolled after placement and then watered.

Maintenance

- Sod should be kept moist for at least the first three weeks, until properly rooted.
- Sod areas where original placement does not establish or take root.
- Do not mow for the first three weeks.
- Once mowing begins, cutting height should be 3" or greater.
- Fertilize and mow grasses once established.

Inspection Checklist

- Sodded areas are properly watered and maintained.
- Heavy construction equipment has been prohibited from crossing sodded areas.
- Sodded areas are mowed once established.