



**Approach  
(cont'd)**

Permanent Erosion Control Matting

Consist of permanent, non-degradable, three-dimensional plastic structures that are filled with soil prior to planting.

- Typically used to stabilize concentrated flow areas where velocities are between 5 and 10 ft/sec.
- Linings should be designed and selected by a professional experienced in the use of these materials
- Provides the same benefits as erosion control blankets.
- Protects channels from erosion within high capacity storm water conveyance channels.
- Filters fine sediment during lower flow stormwater events.

**Installation  
Procedures**

**Always follow the manufacturer’s recommendations for orientation, overlapping, entrenching, and securing blankets and mats.**

Temporary Blankets

Some of the pertinent characteristics required in some machine produced temporary blankets are found in [Table EPP-11-01](#)

**Table EPP-11-01  
Temporary Blanket Characteristics**

<b>Blanket</b>	<b>Materials</b>	<b>Mesh</b>	<b>Minimum Thickness</b>	<b>Minimum Dry Weight</b>
Straw	weed-free straw from agricultural crops	5/16" x 5/16"	3/8"	0.5 lbs/sy
Excelsior	curled wood excelsior (80% fibers are six inches or longer)	1 1/2" x 3"	1/4"	0.8 lbs/sy
Coconut Fiber	100% coconut fiber	5/8" x 5/8"	1/4"	0.5 lbs/sy
Wood Fiber	reprocessed wood fibers	5/8" x 3/4"	N/A	0.35 lbs/sy
Jute Mesh	woven root fiber or yarn	N/A	N/A	1 lbs/sy

All blankets should have a minimum width of 48 inches.

- Blankets are typically installed vertically from top to bottom of slopes.
- Trim blankets as needed to optimize coverage.
- In areas of concentrated flows, such as the bottom of a ditch, orient blanket in the same direction of the flow.
- Entrench blanket at the top and bottom of the slope.
- Overlap vertical joints at least 3 inches.
- Staples should be used to anchor blankets. Do not use stakes.

**Installation  
Procedures  
(cont'd)**Permanent Matting

- Consists of webs, nettings, monofilaments or fibers that are entangled to form a strong and dimensionally stable matrix.
- Maintain shape before, during and after installation.
- Resistant to ultraviolet degradation
- Inert to chemicals in a natural soil environment.
- Begin installing permanent matting in storm conveyances at the bottom of the slopes and progress upstream.
- Staples or stakes can be used to anchor mats.

**Maintenance**

- Inspect erosion control matting before (if anticipated) and within 24 hours following rainfall events to check for movement of topsoil, mulch or erosion. Continue checking until vegetation is firmly established.
- Inspect blankets or mats at least every 14 days.
- Repair or replace netting that has been washed out, broken, eroded, and/or needing surface repair, re-seeding, re-sodding, re-mulching or topsoil replacement.

**Inspection  
Checklist**

- Channel grades are adequately managing runoff velocity.
- Staples are appropriately spaced to avoid loss of seed, topsoil and mulch to stormwater runoff and winds.
- Nets are adequately covered or anchored to prevent erosion, washout, and poor plant establishment.