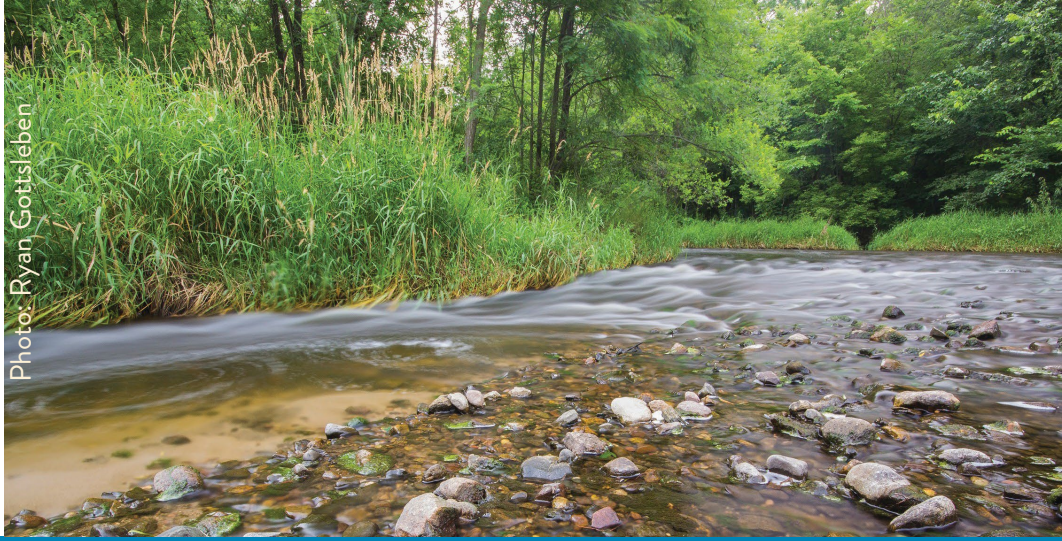




Photo: Ryan Gottsleben



This guide references rule

5.3.1b

Erosion Control Blanket/ Temporary Stabilization

Importance:

Construction is messy and exposes soil. Temporary stabilization is how soil gets covered before grass/plants regrow or landscaping is completed. When erosion blanket is used for temporary stabilization, there are requirements that must be met.

What is needed?

- NMCWD requires projects that proposed erosion blanket to use blanket that is fully biodegradable with loose-weave netting (or netless).
- Traditional plastic blanket creates trip hazards, mowing hazards, and strangles wildlife.
- **There are ways to temporarily stabilize disturbed soil without using blanket**, including straw mulch with 90% coverage, hydromulch, and scattering fast-growing seeds like oats. Photos of each are on the next page.
- See tips for finding compliant blanket on page 3.

continued

Alternatives to Blanket

- Straw Mulch – strive for 90% ground coverage



Above: Newly-scattered straw mulch on top of grass seed



Above: Grass seed grows through straw mulch

- Hydromulch and Hydroseed



Above: Hydromulch sprayed on top of stockpile

continued

Finding Biodegradable, Loose-Weave Erosion Blanket:

■ Materials

- Common fill materials are: straw, coconut fibers, aspen fibers
- Common netting material is “jute”
- “Plastic free” is likely biodegradable
- *Avoid* “poly-jute,” “photodegradable,” and “polypropylene”

■ Loose Weave

- What is loose weave? Loose weave means the vertical and horizontal netting pieces in erosion blanket slide around each other where they meet
- Ask yourself: If a bird got its foot caught in the netting, could it likely free itself because the netting slides apart? If the answer is “yes,” then its probably loose-weave
- If netting is green, black, or clear, its probably plastic and noncompliant
- Avoid anything that’s called welded net or fixed net.



Above: Plastic netting example



Above: Loose weave netting easily slides apart