



XEROX

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## Administrator

Document Name: AQ-3-002\_ESC\_Manual(3of8).pdf  
Printing Time: 09/14/11 07:57:02  
Copies Requested: 1  
Account:  
Virtual Printer: docucolor8000/dc8000\_slip-sheet  
Printed For: Administrator

Administrator



# Job Messages

**XEROX**

## Administrator

Document Name: AQ-3-002\_ESC\_Manual(3of8).pdf

%%[ ProductName: Xerox DocuColor 8000 Digital Press ]%%

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Print Server Release: 61.80.73.86 Wed 14 Sep 2011 07:57:15 AM EDT  
Printer Type: Xerox DocuColor 8000 Digital Press  
Version Color: 3.0.66  
Queue Name: dc8000\_slip-sheet  
Printer Name: docucolor8000 (SunOS 5.10 i386)  
Job Id: 3843  
Copies Requested: 1  
Total Pages RIP'd: 7

Stock:  
Name: Unspecified  
Size: US Letter(8.5x11") (216.00 x 279.00)  
Color: White  
Weight: 90.00  
Type: plain  
Coating Type: None

Output:  
Sides Imaged: 2 Sided  
Stapling/Finishing: No Finishing

Image Quality:  
Print As Grayscale: Disabled  
Image Adjustments:  
Lightness: -100 --- 0 --- +100 Cyan: -100 --- 0 --- +100 Red  
Contrast: -100 --- 0 --- +100 Magenta: -100 --- 0 --- +100 Green  
Saturation: -100 --- 0 --- +100 Yellow: -100 --- 0 --- +100 Blue

Options:  
Black Overprint: Disabled  
PostScript Overprint: Enabled  
Anti-aliasing: Disabled  
Trapping: Disabled  
Image Vector Trapping: Disabled  
User TRC: None  
Halftone: System Specified

Input Color Setup  
RGB Color Space:  
Images Profile: sRGB  
Text and Graphics Profile: sRGB  
CMYK Color Space:  
Images Profile: SWOP Coated CMYK  
Text and Graphics Profile: SWOP Coated CMYK  
Gray Color Space:  
Images Profile: gamma-1.8  
Text and Graphics Profile: DC8000 GRAY

Output Color Setup  
Destination Profile: XEROX DC8000  
Rendering for Specific Data:  
Images: Relative Colorimetric  
Text: Pure  
Graphics: Saturation  
Pantone Processing: Enabled  
Automatic Image Enhancement: Disabled

# Job Messages

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Interpolation Method:	System Specified
Dynamic LUT Generation:	Enabled

PDL Settings:	
PostScript Resolution(dpi):	600x600
Process Images at Half Resolution:	Disabled

The online help contains information regarding the fields in this report.

## S

Sodding is an erosion control practice, especially effective where immediate cover is required. It allows the use of vegetation to protect channels, spillways, and drop inlets where design flow velocities may reach the maximum allowable for the type of vegetation to be used. Sodding should also be considered in locations where a specific plant material cannot be established by seed or when immediate use is desired for aesthetics such as landscaping.

Some additional advantages of sod are nearly year-round establishment capability, less chance of failure, freedom from weeds, and immediate protection of steep slopes. Disadvantages include high installation costs, especially on large areas, and the necessity for irrigation in the early weeks. Sod also requires careful handling and is sensitive to transport and storage conditions. Soil preparation, installation, and proper maintenance are as important with sod as with seed.

Choosing the appropriate type of sod for site conditions and intended use is of utmost importance.



**Sodding** is an effective way to immediately stabilize a critical area (Source: NC DOT).

**Practice no. 6.13**

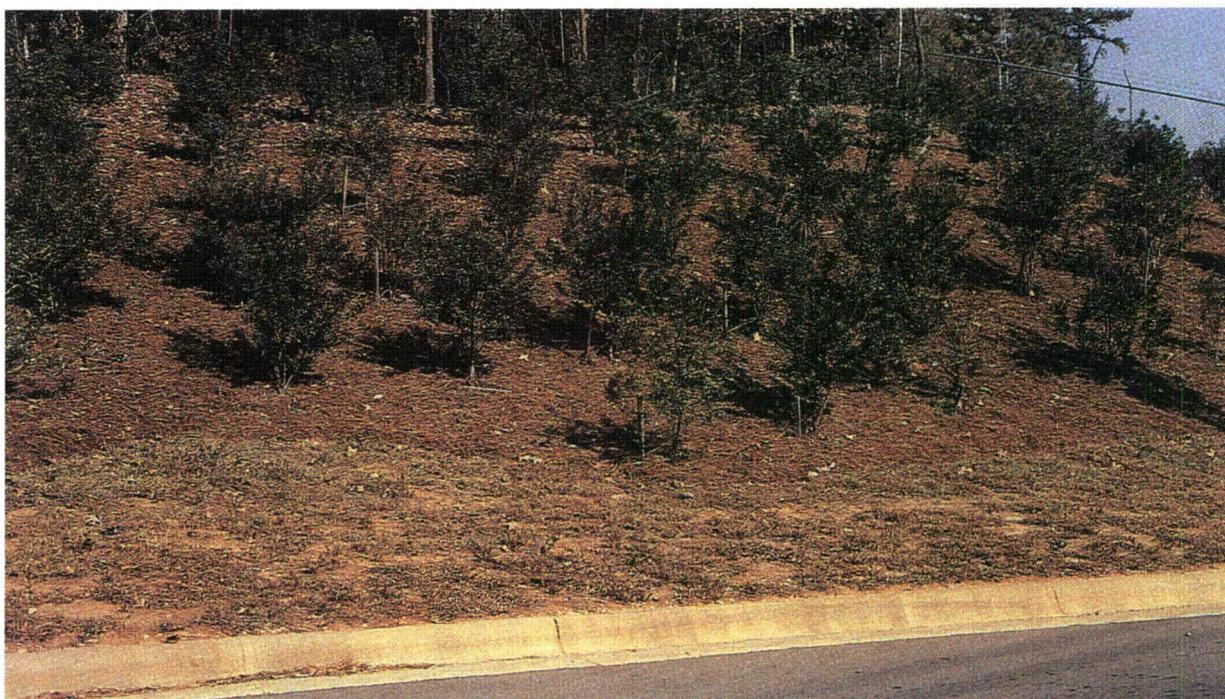
**TREES, SHRUBS, VINES,  
AND GROUND COVERS**



Trees, shrubs, vines, and ground covers can provide superior, low-maintenance, long-term erosion protection. They may be particularly useful where site aesthetics are important.

Woody plants and ground covers are particularly adapted for use on steep or rocky slopes where maintenance is difficult, in shaded areas, for wildlife habitat improvement, as windbreaks or screens, and for other special landscape uses.

There are many different species of plants from which to choose, but care must be taken in their selection. It is essential to select planting material suited to both the intended use and specific site characteristics. None of these plants, however, is capable of providing the rapid cover possible by using grass and legumes. Vegetative plans must include close-growing plants or an adequate mulch with all plantings of trees, shrubs, vines, and ground covers.



**Trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers**, in combination with a suitable mulch, beautify and provide long-term protection to sloping areas.

## M

Surface mulch is the most effective, practical means of controlling erosion on disturbed areas before establishing vegetation. Mulch protects the soil surface, reduces runoff velocity, increases infiltration, slows soil moisture loss, helps prevent soil crusting and sealing, moderates soil temperatures, and improves the microclimate for seed germination.

Organic mulch such as straw, wood chips, and shredded bark are effective for general use where vegetation is to be established. In recent years a variety of mats and fabrics have been developed that make effective mulches for use in critical areas such as waterways and channels. Various types of tacking and netting materials are used to anchor organic mulches. Netting is generally not effective when used alone.

Mechanical mulches, such as gravel, are used in critical areas where conditions preclude the use of vegetation for permanent stabilization.



**Mulch** must be held in place—especially on slopes (source: NC DOT).

**Practice no. 6.15**

**RIPRAP**



A properly designed layer of stone can be used in many ways and in many locations to control erosion and sedimentation. Riprap protects the soil surface from direct erosive forces. It is often used on steep cut-and-fill slopes subject to severe weathering or seepage, for channel liners, for inlet and outlet protection at culverts, for streambank protection, and to protect shore lines subject to wave action.

Well-graded riprap forms a dense, flexible, seal-healing cover that will adapt well to uneven surfaces. Care must be exercised in the design so that stones are of good quality, sized correctly, and placed to proper thickness. Riprap should be placed on a proper filter material of sand, gravel, or fabric to prevent soil "piping."



**Riprap** can be used to line slopes or channels to prevent erosion.

DS

Coastal dunes protect backshore areas from ocean storms, shoreline erosion, and encroachment by migrating sand. Adapted native vegetation can be used to stabilize coastal dunes and sandy areas disturbed by construction, and to rebuild frontal dunes. In North Carolina the perennial grasses American beachgrass, sea oats, and bitter panicum are the primary dune stabilizers, and have been extensively planted for this purpose. Vegetative planting is the most effective way to establish these grasses. Primary considerations in planning dune grass plantings include finding a source of plant material and timing plantings so they have maximum chance of success.

American beachgrass is excellent for initial dune stabilization, but is often not persistent. If 10% sea oats and bitter panicum are included in beachgrass plantings these will fill in bare spots and provide persistent cover.

Sand fences accelerate sand accumulation and can be used in combination with vegetation to rebuild frontal dunes. Dune grasses grow upward through accumulating sand to hold it as the dune grows.



**Dune stabilization** with appropriate vegetation impedes sand migration, and helps maintain a buffer against wave overwash.

Practice no. 6.17

ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS



Many different types of rolled erosion control products are used to prevent erosion and hold seed and mulch in place on steep slopes and in channels so that vegetation can become well established. These products are temporary degradable or long-term nondegradable material manufactured or fabricated into rolls designed to reduce soil erosion and assist in the growth, establishment and protection of vegetation. Use the RECP's to help permanent vegetative stabilization of slopes 2:1 or greater and with more than 10 feet of vertical relief, as well as, channels when runoff velocity exceeds 2 feet per second on bare earth during the 2-year rainfall event.

Installation is critical to the effectiveness of these products. When close ground contact is not properly achieved, runoff can concentrate under the product, causing significant erosion. Monitor the products on a regular basis to avoid significant problems caused by rainfall.



**Rolled erosion control products** hold seeds and mulch in place until vegetation is able to establish on steep slopes or channels.



Diversion are among the most effective and least costly practices for controlling erosion and sedimentation. They can be permanent or temporary and can serve special purposes such as diversion dikes or right-of-way diversions.

Temporary diversions may be planned to function one year or more, or may be rebuilt at the end of each day's operation to protect freshly graded cuts or fills. Temporary diversions are used above disturbed slopes to prevent flow across unprotected slopes, to reduce slope length, and to divert excess runoff away from level areas. Diversions help maintain good working conditions and reduce erosion potential. A diversion may also serve as a sediment trap when overexcavated and located on relatively flat grade adjacent to a sediment fence.

Temporary diversions are usually constructed by excavating a channel and using the spoil to form a ridge or dike on the downhill side. It is important that diversions be designed, constructed, and maintained properly since they concentrate flow and increase erosion potential if failure occurs. Outlets for diversions must be stable for the expected flow and reinforced before the diversion is installed.



**Temporary diversion** across a slope helps prevent sheet and rill erosion.