

## **Part 11: Rehab and Stabilization**

### **Rule Requirements:**

FPG .0203 requires stabilization of stream crossings.

FPG .0209 requires rehab and stabilization on the job site.

### **BMPs for Site Rehab**

- Install effective diversion and catchment structures where needed across the job site to control runoff and capture sediment.
  - Focus on sloping skid trails, roads, firelines, log decks or truck turnaround areas.
- If needed, disk or till compacted soil to create a suitable seedbed for revegetation groundcover and to promote infiltration of rainfall runoff.
- If needed, incorporate appropriate soil amendments such as fertilizer, lime or organic matter.
- Apply groundcover seed on critical bare soil that requires prompt revegetation.
- After broadcasting seed, apply mulch (such as straw) to retain moisture and shield the seed from wildlife browsing. Straw should cover at least 75 percent of the seeded area but not completely smother the seed.

- Instead of grass seed, a thick layer of wood chips, bark, or mulch may be suitable to provide groundcover.
  - If applied, material should cover almost all of the exposed soil at a depth of at least 4 to 6 inches thick. This treatment is best on flat ground and away from waterways, ensuring the mulch will not wash downslope or float away during flooding.
- Consider working with the landowner to control access to the rehabilitated site so groundcover vegetation can become established. Gates, fences, brush piles, trenches or tall waterbars/berms are good methods.
- Monitor and make repairs until the forestry related work is permanently stabilized effectively to restrain accelerated erosion and prevent visible sedimentation into intermittent streams, perennial streams and perennial waterbodies. Checking the site after heavy rain is helpful.

### **Timber Harvests:**

- Deposit, crush and pack down leftover slash (limbs, tops) on critical bare soil areas to provide groundcover during and after the logging operation.
  - Focus on the approach ways to skid trail waterway crossings, on sloping or erodible sections of skid trails or temporary roads, and on log decks.
  - This is not suitable on firebreaks or permanent roads.

**Waterway Crossings:**

- Stabilize bare soil on the channel banks.
- Remove temporary crossings promptly when not needed.
- Remove excessive debris and soil introduced during the forestry operation to prevent obstructing waterway flow.
- Recontour the channel bank and approach ways as needed to stabilize them.

**✗ Do not widen or deepen the channel beyond its original size.**

**Groundcover Vegetation Seed Mixes**

<b>Spring Application Mix</b>	<b>Seeding Rate</b>
Creeping Red Fescue	20 pounds / acre
Red Clover	10 pounds / acre
Oats	1 to 2 bags / acre
<b>Summer Application (Temporary Cover)</b>	<b>Seeding Rate</b>
German Foxtail or Browntop Millet	25 pounds / acre
<b>Early Fall Application Mix</b>	<b>Seeding Rate</b>
Creeping Red Fescue	20 pounds / acre
Red Clover	10 pounds / acre
Wheat	1 to 2 bags / acre
<b>Late Fall Application Mix</b>	<b>Seeding Rate</b>
Creeping Red Fescue	20 pounds / acre
Annual Ryegrass	10 pounds / acre
Rye	1 to 2 bags / acre
<b>Winter Application (Temporary Cover)</b>	<b>Seeding Rate</b>
Annual Ryegrass	20 pounds / acre



*There is a list of hydroseeding and hydromulching contractors on the NCFCS website at this QR code:*



Stream debris was removed and groundcover established.