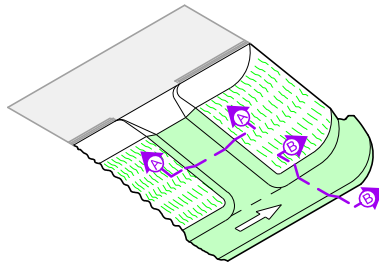
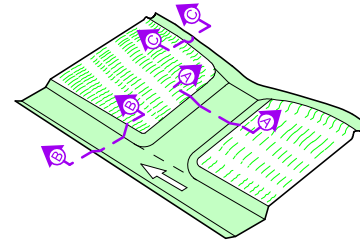


SECTIONS A-A AND B-B

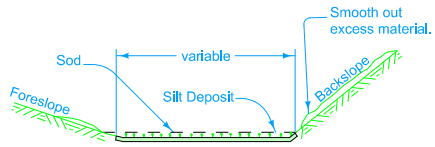
Sod placement for eroded gully.



PERSPECTIVE FORESLOPE FLUME AND ROADWAY DITCH

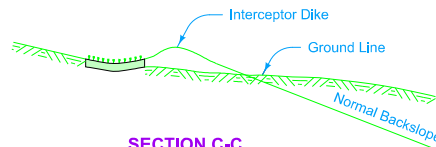


PERSPECTIVE BACKSLOPE WITH FLUME AND INTERCEPTING DITCH



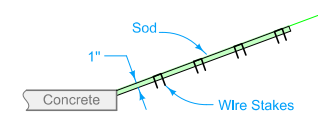
SECTION B-B

Sod placement for silted ditch in cut.

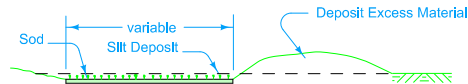


SECTION C-C

Sod placement on Interceptor Ditch

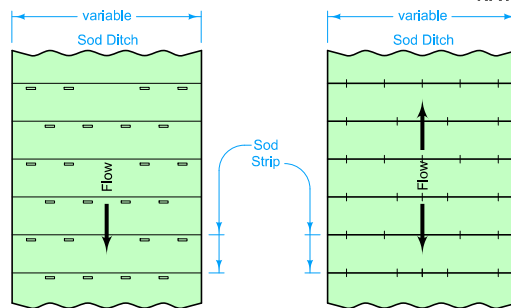


**CASE 1
NATURAL GROUND SLOPES TOWARD CONCRETE**



SECTION B-B

Sod placement for silted area in no-ditch section.



4 Wood Stakes per row, staggered in rows

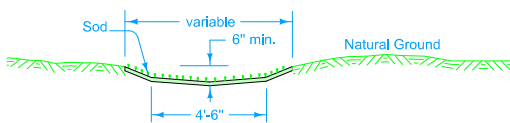
5 Wire Stakes per row, staggered in rows



WOOD STAKES

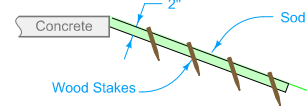
WIRE STAKES

STAKING FOR SOD CHANNELS



SECTION A-A

Sod placement on slopes where excavation is required for proper installation of sod.



**CASE 2
NATURAL GROUND SLOPES AWAY FROM CONCRETE**

LEGEND

- Existing Ground
- Sod

Through ditches or borrow areas, construct sod channels at the low point. Use all excavated material to fill low areas to facilitate the free flow of surface water into the channel. Alignment should be smooth and avoid abrupt changes.

Provide necessary excavation at locations where silt conditions require shaping of a ditch to provide a proper type of area for installation of sod for special ditch control. Dispose excavated material in adjacent area as directed by the Engineer.

At locations where erosion has created gullies in ditches or backslopes, fill and compact gullies in lifts not more than 8-inches thick.

Unless specifically required otherwise by the Engineer, install wire stakes or wood stakes. Stagger wire stakes as shown. Minimum 33 stakes per square. Use wood stakes in sod flumes when designated by the Engineer. When directed by the Engineer, longer stakes may be required for certain soil conditions to properly hold sod in place.

Work for providing proper ditches will not be paid for directly but is incidental to other work on the project.

Shaping and grading work necessary to prepare the ground for sodding adjacent to concrete surfaces will not be paid for separately but is incidental to other work on the project. Such grading and shaping may include the removal and disposal of excess earth, as directed by the Engineer, in order to obtain satisfactory drainage and appearance for the finished work.

<p>STANDARD ROAD PLAN</p> <p>REVISIONS: Replaced DOT logo with new version, Revised Section A-A and B-B drawings to show ditch bottoms being flat.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Brian Smith</i> APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER</p>	REVISION 1 04-21-15
	EC-102
	SHEET 1 of 1
SOD FOR DITCH PROTECTION	