STRAW WATTLE INSTALLATION

Proper installation of the STRAW WATTLES is essential to insure successfull erosion control. The ground should be trenched (especially on slopes) and the Wattles laid in the trenches, butted tightly end to end. The Wattles also need to be staked to the ground with wooden stakes or willow cutting used as stakes. If you have access to willow cuttings, and the Wattles are being laid in an area where Willows will grow, a double benefit is gained.

VERTICAL/CONTOUR SPACING: Wattles should be placed on the contour of the slope, approximately 10' - 20' apart, depending on the site conditions:

- Use closer spacing for:
 Sandy, loose soil; high rainfall; heavy sediment load; steep slopes
- Use wider spacing for:
 Dense, clay-type soil; low rainfall; light sediment load; gradual slopes

TRENCHING: Trenches should be dug 3" - 5" deep depending on the type of soil and the angle of the slope.

- Sandy, loose soil; steep slopes: dig deeper trenches
- •Dense, clay-type soil; flatter slopes: dig shallower trenches

No daylight should be seen under the wattles, as undercut and washout could occur in such places.

INSTALLING: Lay the wattles in the trenches abutted tightly end to end. DO NOT overlap the ends. Soil from excavating the trenches can be placed on the uphill, or flow side, of the wattle to further prevent water from flowing under the wattle.

STAKING: Place a stake in each end of each wattle, and 4 foot on center (a 25 foot wattle needs 6 stakes). Stakes should be driven through the middle of the wattle, leaving 2 - 3 inches of the stake protruding above the wattle. For extremely hard or rocky slopes, a pilot bar maybe needed to make stake holes.



