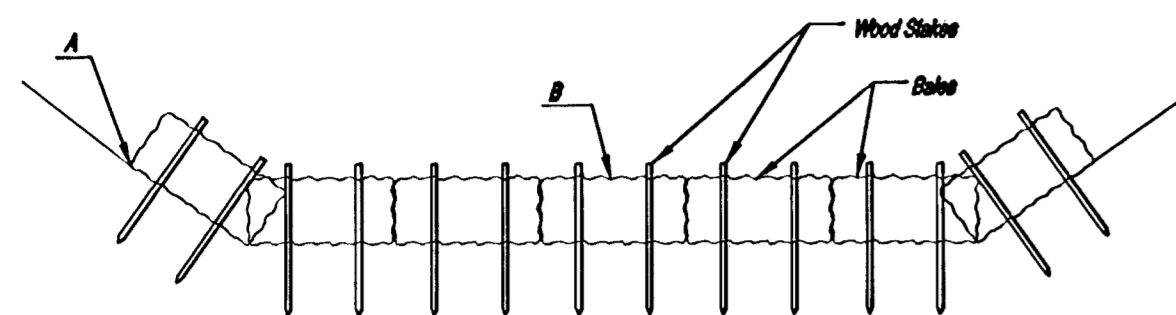


NOTE Point A must be higher than Point B so that water flows over the bales and not around them.



STRAW BALE DITCH CHECKS

Material Specifications:

Bale ditch checks may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (finished) by 4' long.
 Option: The downstream scour apron should be constructed of a double-walled straw erosion-control blanket at least 4' wide.
 Option: The metal landscape staples used to anchor the erosion-control blanket should be at least 8" long.

Placement:

Bale ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch. The ditch check should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale. This prevents water from flowing around the check.
 Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.
 Bales should be placed in ditches with slopes of 8% or less. For slopes steeper than 8%, rock checks should be used.
 The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade.

Ditch grade	Check Spacing (%)	Check Spacing (ft)
0.5	200	
1.0	200	
2.0	100	
3.0	95	
4.0	50	
5.0	40	
6.0	30	

Proper Installation Method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench-it will be used later.
 Option: On the downstream side of the trench, roll out a length of erosion-control blanket (scour apron) equal to the length of the trench. Place the upstream edge of the erosion-control blanket along the bottom upstream edge of the trench. The erosion control blanket should be anchored in the trench with one row of 8" landscape staples placed on 18" centers. The remainder of the erosion-control blanket (the portion that is not lying in the trench) will serve as the downstream scour apron. This section of the blanket should be anchored to the ground with 8" landscape staples placed around the perimeter of the blanket on 18" centers. The remainder of the blanket should be anchored using two evenly spaced rows of 8" landscape staples on 18" centers placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
 Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are batted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 8" to 12" from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.
 Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upstream side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 2" to 4" deep and extend upstream no more than 24".

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

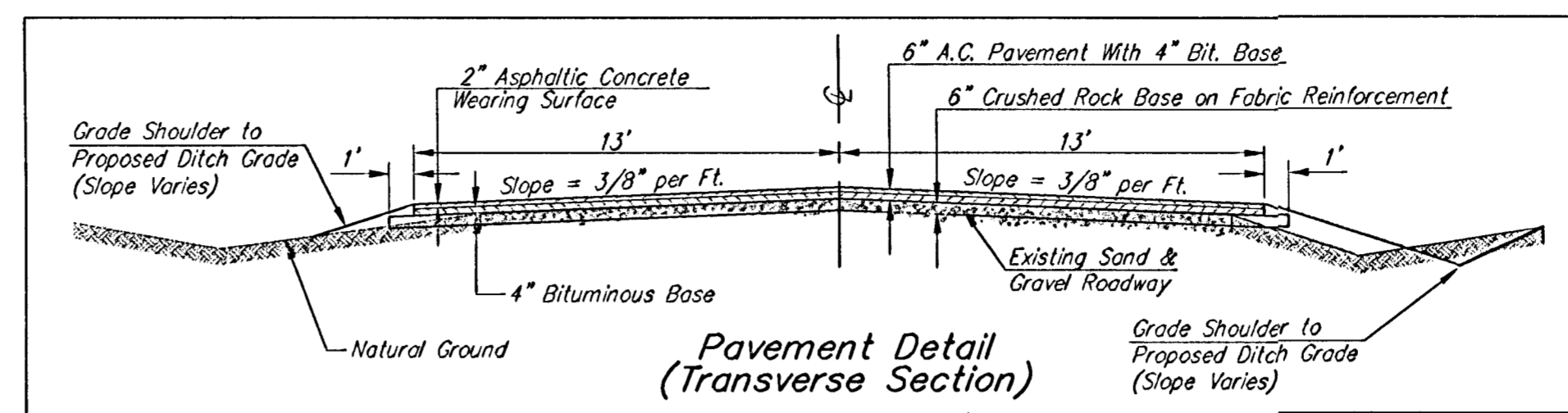
- Do not place a bale ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.
- Do not place bale ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.
- Follow prescribed ditch-check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.
- Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale.
- Do not place bale ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.
- Bale ditch checks must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the check.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

- Does water flow around the ditch check?
- Does water flow under the ditch check?
- Does water flow through spaces between adjoining bales?
- Are any bales and/or scour aprons (optional) dislodged?
- Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
- Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?

BENCHMARK:
 "□" on South Hubguard of RCBC on 37th St. N. 73' West of Q Ridge Road
 Elev. = 144.12 (City Datum)



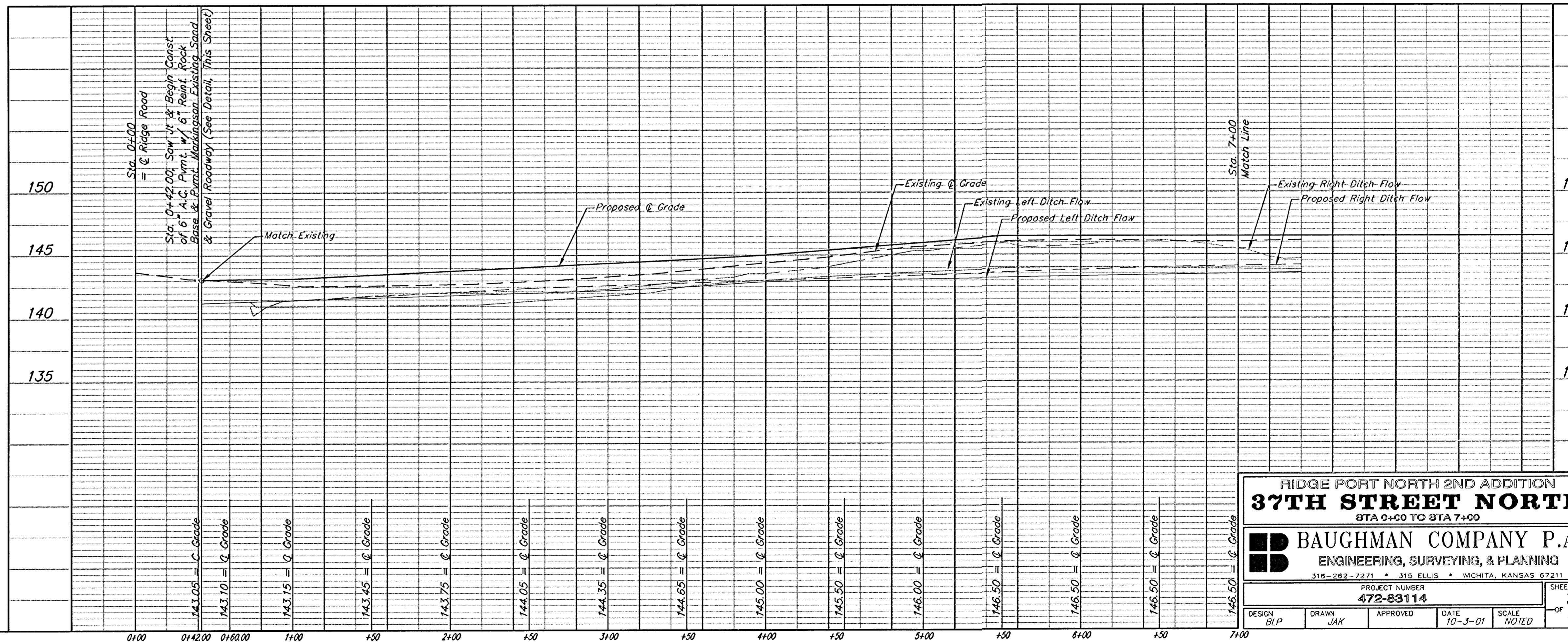
Sta. 0+47, Install 84 L.F. 24" R.C.P. w/End Sections. Regrade Ditch, 50 L.F., in each Direction for Proper Drainage. "See Note 12 Cover Sheet"

Sta. 0+42.00, Saw Jt & Begin Const. of 6" A.C. Pvm't. w/ 6" Reinf. Rock Base & Pvm't. Markings Existing Sand & Gravel Roadway (See Detail, This Sheet)

NW COR. NW1/4, SEC. 34, TWP. 26-S, R-1-W
 Saw Jt./Remove, Match Pvm't.

Install 11 S.Y. Light Stone Rip-Rap (Both Sides)

FOR INFORMATION ONLY
 8 EA. STRAW BALE DITCH CHECKS
 TO BE PAID FOR AS THE LUMP SUM BID ITEM "EROSION CONTROL BMP'S"



RIDGE PORT NORTH 2ND ADDITION
37TH STREET NORTH
 STA 0+00 TO STA 7+00

BAUGHMAN COMPANY P.A.
 ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, & PLANNING
 315-262-7271 • 315 ELLIS • WICHITA, KANSAS 67211

PROJECT NUMBER: 472-63114
 SHEET: 3 OF 7
 DESIGN: BLP DRAWN: JAK APPROVED: DATE: 10-3-01 SCALE: NOTED