

Wattle Specification

1) Physical Characteristic

- Straw wattle shall consist of 99.9% weed-free wheat, oat, barley, or rice straw, compacted. Diameter may vary from $\pm 13\%$.
- Wattle netting is made out of non-woven photodegradable HDPE (high density polypropylene) with a 1 year UV inhibitor.

Property	9" wattle	12" wattle
Unit per linear foot weight	1.70 lbs	2.75 lbs
Dimension	8" \pm 1"	12" \pm 1"
Fiber length	4" \pm 3"	
Netting weight	9.2 grams/ft	
Tensile strength @ Yield	4.0 grams/strand	
Tensile strength @ Max Load	4.6 grams/strand	
Biodegradability	Straw-natural, Green netting Earth-Switch ® technology.	

Product	Dimension
Wattle, 9"	9"x25'
Wattle, 12"	12"x10'
Wattle, 12"	12"x20'

Approximate Pallet Dimensions					
Wattle	L	W	H	Approx. Pallet Weight	Wattle/Pallet
9" x 25'	50"	50"	100"	800 lbs.	14
12" x 10'	50"	50"	100"	800 lbs.	20
12" x 20'	50"	50"	100"	800 lbs.	10



2) Storage

- Wattles should be stored in a dry covered area, out of direct exposure to sun until use.
- Wattles may be tarped on the jobsite but should be monitored to ensure it avoids excessive moisture and light exposure. Excessive exposure can significantly reduce the life of the wattle.
- In the event that wattles are stored longer than 2 weeks, precautions should be taken for rodent control.

3) Usage

- To be installed following contours intermittently throughout the slope to decrease water velocity and sediment retention.
- Reduce runoff velocities.
- Reduce and capture of soil particle runoff.
- Installation can also be beneficial around water inlets and catch basins, or topsoil stockpiles.

4) Installation Instructions

- Soil Installation (standard)
 - Determine if an anchor trench is required.
 - If required, excavate a 1" to 2" rounded trench length of proposed wattle position. Attempt to throw spoils on upside of trench.
 - Place wattle into position ensuring that wattle is firmly in contact with soil.
 - Either butt wattle ends up to each other and zip tie. If you can't achieve a good continuous fit, wattle ends can either be doglegged, overlapped and zip tied, or place a stub role to the upslope side.
 - Wattle should be staked approximately every four feet. A pilot hole may be desirable to refrain from continuous ripping. Where excessive ripping occurs, wattle should be replaced, repaired, or staked on the downhill side on both sides of the rip.
 - Rake loose dirt to back side (uphill or erosion side) of wattle to ensure good contact.
 - Final installed height is approximately 75% of wattle original height.
 - The system should be visually inspected on a weekly basis or after significant weather.
 - For temporary wattle installation, dispose in place by slitting the top and removing the netting and stakes, or entirely removed from position.
 - Permanent erosion control installation may leave the wattle in place.
 - If desirable or necessary, the trench can be filled in.
- Hard surface installation (asphalt concrete around storm drains, catch basins, or stockpiles on hard surfaces).
 - Instead of staking used sandbags.

5) Performance

- The wattle is intended to survive for longer than 12, but less than 24 months under normal use and traffic.
- Sediment retention is dependent on staking and installation technique.
 - Wattles can be used in conjunction with other erosion control techniques including, but not limited to, erosion control blanket, silt fence, hydro-seeding and straw.