NOTE: Rock Slope Protection does not protect against mass movement of earth or landslides.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. Rock Slope Protection without Fabric applies to slopes too unstable for revegetation practices alone. If concentrated flow is expected or seepage will occur, use Standard Drawing BMP-041, “Rock Slope Protection,” to protect against erosion beneath the rock armor and allow groundwater to drain. Consult a civil engineer to ensure applicable design requirements are met.

2. Maximum slope 1.5:1 horiz:vert, (67% or 34) or flatter, and is limited to slopes < 30° of uninterrupted length.

3. Prepare slope by removing invasive species, fallen or hazardous trees, rocks or other debris. Flatten slope as needed to provide a suitable grade.

4. Begin installation by trenching along the toe of the slope. Hand place the largest rocks in the trench first to form a solid row as the foundation.

5. Place rock in a manner that is uniformly distributed and firmly in contact one to another with smaller rocks filling the voids between the larger rocks. Hand placement of some rock may be required adjacent to existing structures to prevent damage and to achieve the final finished surface.

6. Rock slope protection is most effective when used in combination with long-term vegetative practices. Provide spaces between rocks for containerized plants if desired and over-seed to encourage vegetation in rock inter-spaces. Refer to NRCS “Slope Stabilization using Vegetation” tip sheet for more information.

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Rock layer thickness = 18”

9” to 12” diameter angular to sub angular dense, durable, rock with a specific gravity > 2.5 (river rock is NOT acceptable)

Toe trench depth = 1/2 diam. of largest rock

Soil amendments (optional)

3. Points of contact

Top of slope

Space between rocks for plants

Footing trench

Graded and prepared soil see note 3

Key in larger rocks

24” min. width

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