

Product Specifications

Straw Wattles (also known as straw logs or bio-logs)



Wattles are made from weed-free straw, entangled within tubular, photo-degradable plastic netting. A rough exterior & porous straw matrix absorb the hydraulic energy of flowing water, reducing its velocity and its ability to erode. Their light-weight design makes handling and installation easy. The straw log degrades on site, eliminating removal.

Available in 9" diameter x 25' feet long.

USAGES

- Intercept storm-water surges, filtering and releasing water at a constant rate with less velocity.
- Form sediment ponds with reduced velocity to allow coarser soil particles to settle out.
- Improve infiltration and absorb water, improving conditions for germination and re-vegetation.
- Spread overflow as a sheet flow in a less concentrated lower velocity runoff stream.

Wattles replace bales or silt fence in situations where performance cannot be compromised by seams, undermining, tipping, or blowing out.

Effective in ditch bottoms, waterways, or swales, on road or railroad right-of-ways, on dams or embankments, for mine or landfill reclamation, or keep soil off sidewalks or roads below a slope. They can be used to encircle storm drains or protect drop structures, culvert inlets, and curb and drainage outlets. Wattles around the perimeter of disturbed areas can keep sediment contained within the site.

Wattles can be used on bare soil, conventionally seeded or hydro-seeded sites, over erosion control blankets or turf reinforcement blankets. They can be used along contours of erodible slopes, forestry operations, mining, or construction activity. They promote germination & re-vegetation.

USER TIPS

Water channel or ditch bottom application with less than 5 fp flow, plan enough length for the end to rest higher than the center height. Stake with 18" wood stakes to be spaced 3-4' apart, driven to a depth of 1' on the downstream side, angled upward and back toward upstream to form a "V". Water flow pushes log tight to the stakes and to the ground.

Slope interruption: Rule of thumb for spacing (adjust for soil type, compaction, etc.), assuming sheet flow of 1 fps or less: < 4:1 slope = 40' apart; < 3:1 slope = 30' apart; < 2:1 = 20' apart; 1:1 slope = 10' apart.