



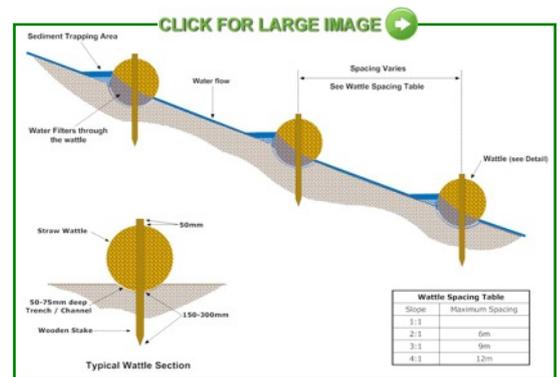
Straw Wattles help to stabilize slopes by shortening the slope length and there by slowing, spreading and filtering overland water flow. This helps to prevent sheet erosion as well as gully formation which occurs when water run-off flows uninterrupted down a slope. Straw Wattles retain sediment on the slope, therefore aiding re-vegetation and also preventing the sediment entering the water system.

Installation.

Wattles are typically installed in a 50-75 mm deep trench / channel, constructed perpendicular to the slope and direction of water flow.

Once the spacing of the wattles has been calculated (See Diagram). The first Wattle should be placed across the hillside and temporarily held in place with wooden stakes placed downhill side of the wattle.

Using the wattle as a "guide" a small 50-75mm deep 100mm wide channel should be excavated on the uphill side of the wattle using a curved blade wattle hoe or similar. The excavated earth placed uphill of the channel.



The wattle should be placed in the channel and secured to the ground by wooden stakes spaced approximately every 1.2 / 1.5 m along the length of the wattle. The stakes, approximately 25mm x 25mm should be driven through the centre of the wattle and into the ground, to a depth of between 150 - 300mm, dependant on the type of ground. The stake should have approximately 50mm exposed above the wattle.

A stake should be placed within 150mm of the end of the wattle and when joining two wattles, tightly about both ends.

Once secure, the excavated earth should be placed against the uphill side of the wattle and foot tamped into place.

At each end of the Wattle run, the ends should be turned up the slope, so as to retain water and prevent it from flowing around the end of the wattle.

- UK Manufacture
- Over 99.5% Biodegradable
- 100% Agricultural Straw
- ECO Friendly
- Sustainable Source
- Flexible & Versatile

