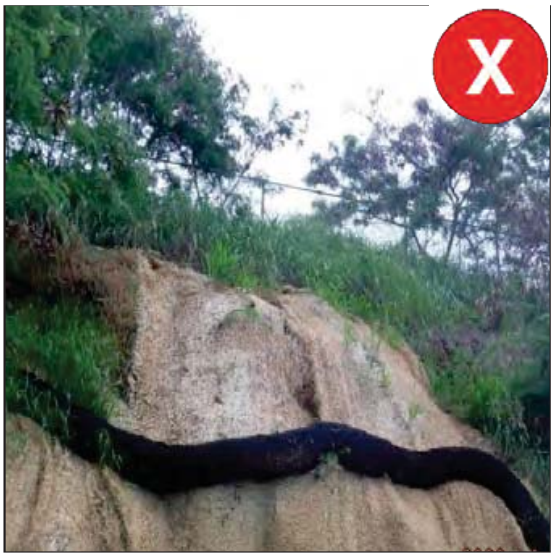
Geotextiles and Mats

Natural or synthetic mats are roll-type materials used for temporary or permanent soil stabilization and protection from rain/wind erosion.

What to Inspect

- ☐ Is ther evidence of undercutting at the top of the slope?
- ☐ Is the slope eroding benearth the blanket?
  - Matting must maintain direct contact with soil to prevent rills, gullies, and undermining.
- ☐ Are blankets firmly anchored and trenched in at the top and bottom of the slope?
  - Entrench or anchor material at the top and bottom of the slope in a 6-inch x 6-inch trench or per manufacturer`s specifications, whichever is more stringent.
- ☐ Are blanket segments properly overlapped?
- ☐ Are stakes properly spaced and driven into the soil to prevent the blanket from lifting away from soil?
  - Manufacturer`s specifications must be followed for overlapping and stake spacing requirements.
- ☐ Is matting free from any defects or tears?
- ☐ Are there areas that are not adequately growing vegetation?
  - Areas not adequately growing vegetation must be reseeded and fertilized.

Geotextiles and Mats



Installing erosion control mats without grading the slope will cause tenting and hinder contact with soil.



Matting must maintain direct contact with soil to prevent rills, gullies, and undermining.



Incorrectly installed matting at the top and toe of the slope can lead to water sliding underneath the matting and create undermining.



Matting must be entrenched or anchored at the top and toe of the slope in a 6-inch x 6-inch trench or per manufacturer`s specifications.