

HEAVY-DUTY SOIL STABILISATION AND WEED SUPPRESSION MAT

JUTE BIODEGRADABLE EROSION CONTROL MAT (THICK)

INSTALLATION GUIDE

Jute Mat Thick is a heavy-duty, biodegradable erosion control mat made from 100% natural jute fibres, designed for enhanced soil stabilisation, weed suppression, and moisture retention. Acting as a natural mulch layer, it protects topsoil from erosion, while supporting healthy vegetation growth.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Storage

Matting rolls should be stored in their original, unopened packaging. The designated storage area should be level, dry, well-drained, stable, and should protect the product from:

- Precipitation
- Chemicals
- Standing water
- Excessive heat
- Ultraviolet radiation
- Vandalism and animals

Note : Biodegradable matting, such as jute, must be protected from moisture prior to installation, as exposure may result in premature degradation. Any damaged wrapping should be repaired immediately using weather-resistant tape. Protective wrapping should only be removed immediately before installation.

What You'll Need On Site

Prior to commencement of installation the following equipment will be required:

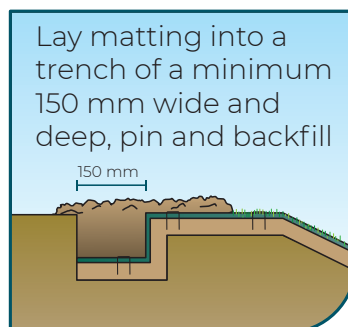
- Carpet knife, safety knife or scissors
- Hammer or mallet
- Spade or digger for trenching

PREPARING THE SURFACE

- It is recommended that weed affected areas are sprayed with herbicide prior to mat installation.
- Excavate and trim slope to smooth profile, removing obstructions such as tree stumps or rubble and filling in any voids. The smoother the surface, the better contact between soil and matting.
- Excavate anchor trenches along the top edge as specified.
- Topsoil is required to successfully grow plants. Evenly spread topsoil across the surface to required depth.
- All pre-seeding of the soil to be carried out prior to laying Jute mat.

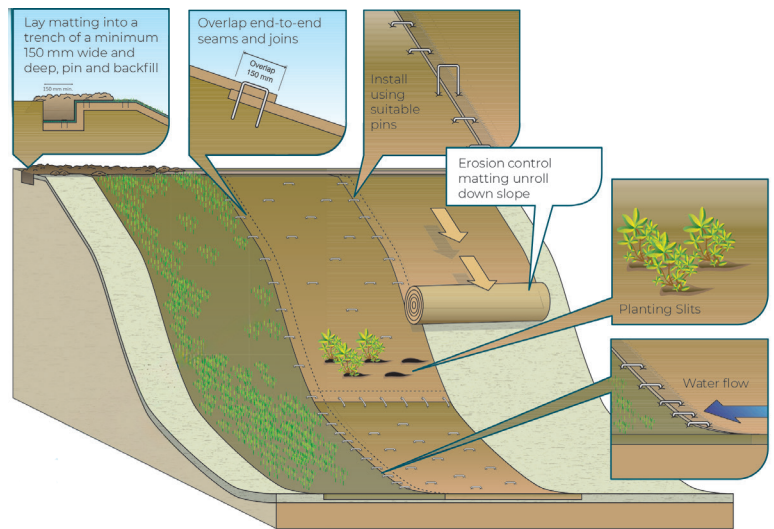
TRENCHING

- A trench is necessary on gradients of 1:3 or steeper and in riparian or flood areas.
- Dig a trench at the top of the slope, minimum width and depth of 150 mm.
- Pin the end of the roll into the bottom of the trench at 300 mm intervals.
- Back-fill the trench and roll the matting down the slope with a minimum overlap of 150 mm.
- Pin material ensuring the overlaps are secured well.
- Trenches should be deeper for channels and slopes steeper than 1:1.



LAYING THE MATTING

- The material should be rolled from top to bottom of steep batters, as opposed to across the batter. The material may sag between fastening pins if laid across steep slopes.
- Minimum overlap of 150 mm is recommended. Overlaps should be pinned at 300 mm intervals.
- The matting should be laid down the flow line in swale drains. The leading edges should be trenched and overlaps must follow the flow line downstream.
- Sites subject to flooding require the laying pattern to mimic a fish-scale pattern. The material should be laid so that the leading edges are not exposed to water flow.
- Do not pull the material tightly across the soil surface. Allow it to contour to the soil profile and into undulations. This allows the material to settle and bond with the topsoil.
- If the site requires the matting to be laid across slopes, then the top edge should be trenched and pinned at a higher rate.

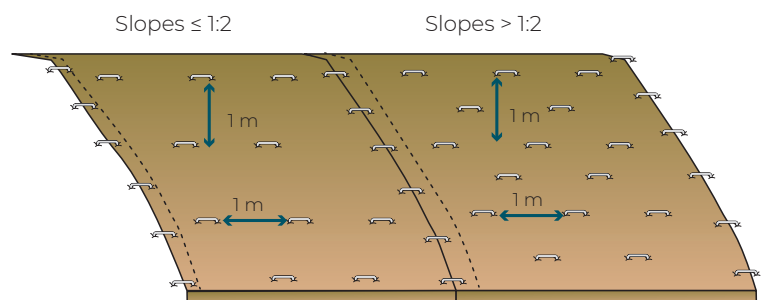


PLANTING

- Jute mat thick, available in 6 slits per square metre format, is designed for planting tube stock and seedlings efficiently into prepared soil bed beneath the mat. Planting into the mat may require a small slit to be cut (150 mm long) using a sharp blade or scissors. Do not cut a circular hole for your seedlings, as this may facilitate weed growth.
- Remove enough soil from under the material to plant the seedling. Ensure that excess soil does not come into contact with the top surface of the matting to reduce the spread of weed seed.

PINNING

- Minimum pinning frequency is shown in the adjacent figure.
- Additional pinning may be required in undulating soil with low spots to ensure intimate contact between mat and soil.
- On steeper batters, flooding areas or areas prone to high wind and unstable subsoils, a higher pinning rate should be used.
- Pinning is extremely important to the long-term stability of the matting. Insufficient pinning may result in the material uplift from wind or creating a path for water access under the mat.
- Pin type and size will depend on site conditions, soil depth, compaction, wind and water flow. For suggested pins sizes, please refer to the designer. Contact Geofabrics for options available in your area.



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