

ECP Revised: 6/25/24

Hydrology). No potentially serious erosion problem areas were noted. (Custom Soil Resource Report for Napa County, California,

non-native grasses (WRA July 2022 BRRS Report). The central portion of the parcel is planned for a residence. The upland portion of the site gets steepest at the top (eastern) end with elevation range of 300 ft to 400 ft asl. Even though the majority of existing canopy on the property was damaged or destroyed by the 2020 Glass Fire, Ordinace No. 1463 defines a baseline for evaluating canopy impacts of June 19, 2018. Canopy removal is limited to 0.15 ac for the vineyard and 0.02 ac for a pool house for a total of 1.17 ac to be removed (TBR), which correlates to 25% of total canopy indentified on parcel (4.66 ac). A canopy preservation

property. The only existing utilities serve the "Lower Well" and existing vineyard. Vineyard fencing will be limited to the vineyard

of 6 ft avenues. Vine spacing will be 4 ft and minimum row spacing will be 6 ft, for a 1,815 vines per acre. Block access will be via

within the vineyard boundaries and may be buried, or used for vineyard avenues or landscaping. For at least the first winter after

construction, it is advised to stage on-site silt fence or straw bales for use as emergency measure in case repairs are needed due

with 16-20-0 at a rate of 100 lbs/acre the first year and as needed in future years. All seeding and mulching of disturbed areas

will be completed by October 15. Any areas of cover crop that have less than their designated cover, will be seeded and mulched annually until adequate cover is reached. As an alternative, an annual cover crop may be used in the first three years. In the first three years, cover may be disked or otherwise cultivated to develop healthy soil structure; after three years a permanent, no-till cover shall be established. Post-emergent herbicide may be applied so long as 75% cover is maintained throughout the vineyard. For example, with a 6 ft row spacing, up to 18" strip may be sprayed, or spot spraying may be more effective with a spot diameter

Construction Meeting" with the owner/manager and contractor, a "Mid-Construction Meeting" to advise on BMP placement, and a "Winterization Inspection". The plan preparer, Coda Rainsford of HDVine LLC, is required to oversee implementation of the permit. Prior to the first winter rains after construction begins and each year thereafter until the project has received a final

inspection. The plan preparer is required to inspect the site and certify in writing to the director that all of the erosion control

first three years after planting, then the winterization schedule will be extended for each year that tilling occurs, up to a total of

six years, or more if adequate cover has not been established. Final inspections may be conducted after all work has been

completed in relation to the permit and the site has been found to be stable, with minimum cover achieved, for three consecutive

years. Finalization is dependent on approval by the director of the Planning Department or his/her agent (NCC 18.108.135.E.1).

MATERIALS AND APPLICATION RATE (VINEYARD SPECIAL FROM LE BALLISTER'S 526-6723

SUPPLEMENTAL EROSION NOTES FOR SLOPES

BROMUS MOLLIS (BLANDO BROME)

TEMPORARY COVER CROP LESS THAN 20%

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet

PENNY WISE PLOWDOWN *LE BALLISTERS MIX 100

receiver (RTK Precision, H: 0.28 in, V: 0.55 in). Surfaces, contours, and slopes were interpolated by HDVine LLC in ArcMap.

APNs: 021-010-079 (Prior to a lot line adjustment, W21-00497, the parcel number was APN 021-010-077)

Sebastien Marineau-Mes, from USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, May 2022).

zone was specified at a 2:1 ratio (per Napa County General Plan, CON-24): 2.34 ac.

to storm damage; installation specifications are depicted on this sheet.

measures have been installed in conformance with the ECP.

ZORRO FESCUE CRIMSON CLOVER

ROSE CLOVER OR RED

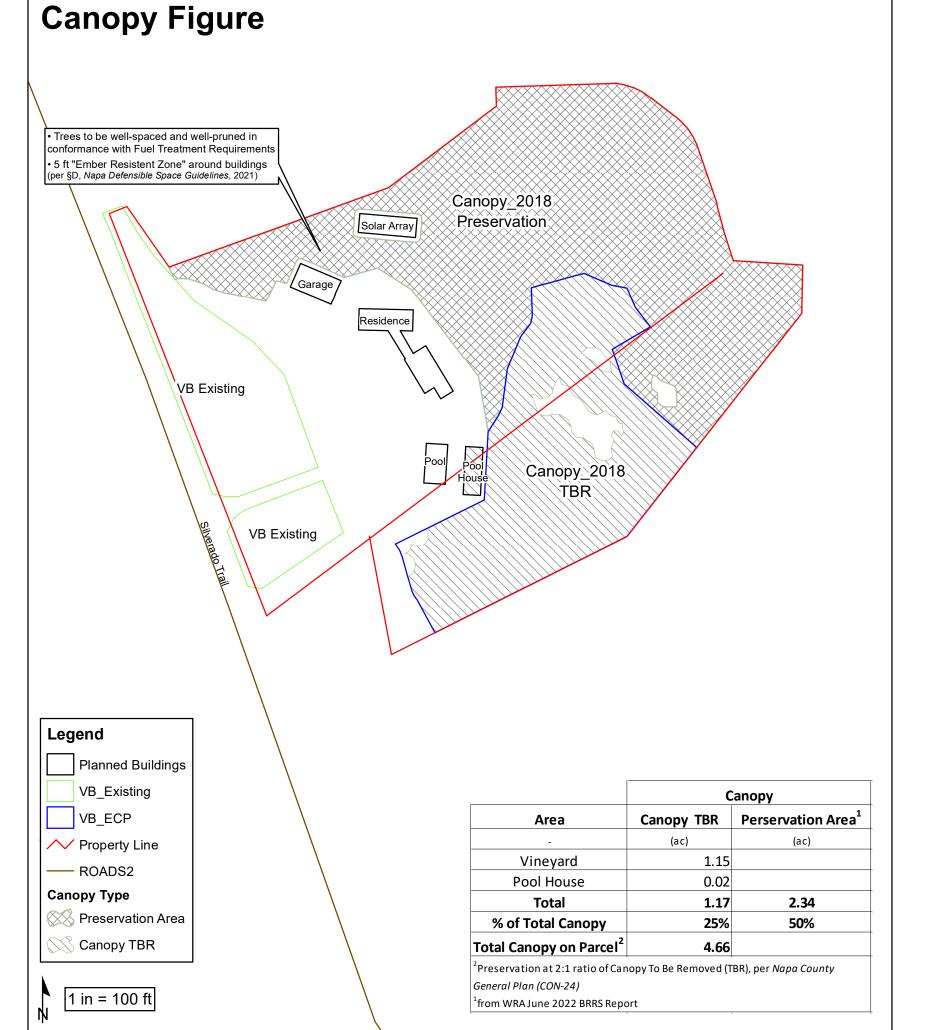
MULCH RICE STRAW:

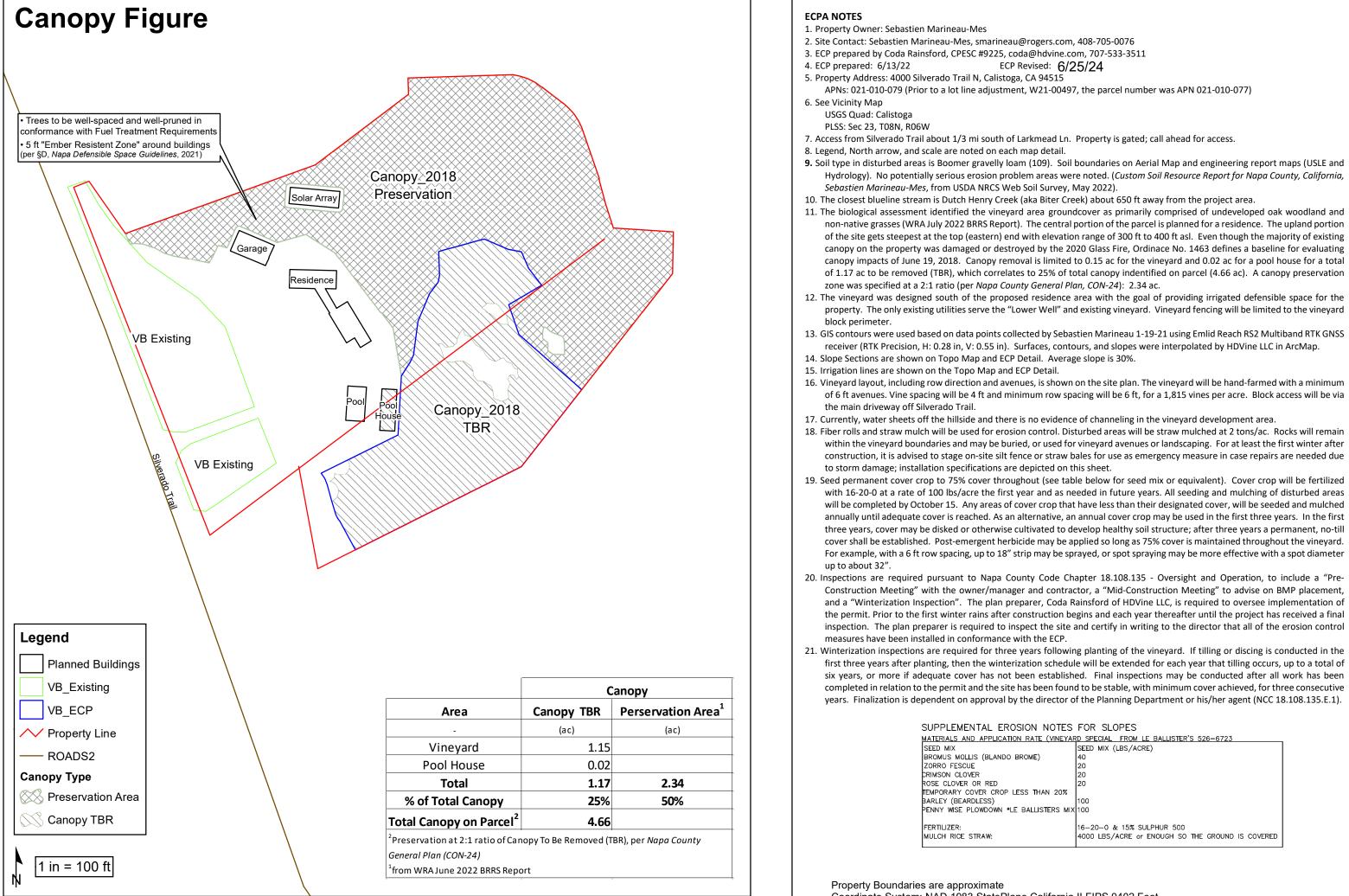
Property Boundaries are approximate

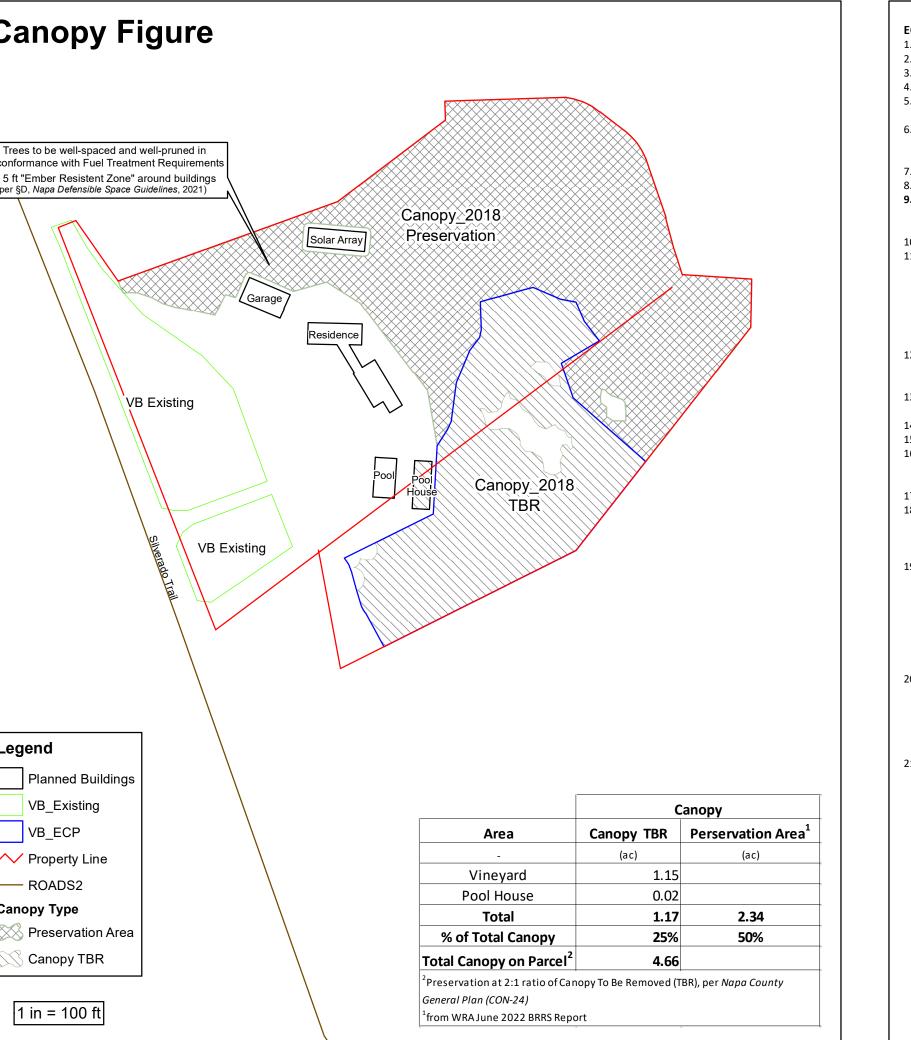
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Datum: North American 1983

PLSS: Sec 23, T08N, R06W

the main driveway off Silverado Trail.









1. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ON SLOPE CONTOURS TO MAXIMIZE PONDING EFFICIENCY.

2. INSPECT AND REPAIR FENCE AFTER EACH STORM EVENT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN NECESSARY. 9" MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED STORAGE HEIGHT.

3. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED TO AN AREA THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE SEDIMENT OFF—SITE AND CAN BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

EXTRA STRENGTH FILTER FABRIC NEEDED WITHOUT WIRE MESH SUPPORT—

10' MAXIMUM SPACING WITH WIRE SUPPORT FENCE 6' MAXIMUM SPACING WITHOUT

INSTALLATION WITHOUT TRENCHING

NOT TO SCALE

SILT FENCE

Santa Rosa, CA If bar does not measure 1 in www.HDVine.com then map is not to scale. 707-533-3511

Silt Fence or Straw Bales (specifications below) should be staged on-site during winterization so that it is available for installation in case winter repairs are needed.

PONDING H

1. THE STRAW BALES SHALL BE PLACED ON SLOPE CONTOUR.

UNDER BALES.

3. KEY IN BALES TO PREVENT EROSION OR FLOW

Drawn by: Coda Rainsford, CPESC #9225 **Date**: 6/25/24 Version: REV2024

File: ...Sebastien D ECP REV2024.mxd

MINIMUM INTO SOIL EMBED CENTER BALE 8"

~ ANGLE STAKE TOWARD PREVIOUS BALE TO PROVIDE TIGHT FIT

STRAW BALE

DIKE

Signature of Plan Preparer: Coda Rainsford, CPESC #9225

and the wattle.

Typical Fiber Roll/Wattle Sediment Barrier

Straw wattles or fiber rolls are designed to slow down runoff, filter and trap sediment before the runoff

gets into waterways. Straw wattles are porous and allow water to filter through fibers and trap sediment.

Straw wattles may be used on slopes to shorten slope length. They are designed for short slopes or slopes

It is important to know how much drainage area the most uphill wattle is receiving and accommodate for

Prepare smooth slope before the wattling procedure is started. Shallow gullies should be smoothed as

Dig small trench across the slope on contour, to place rolls in. The trench should be deep enough to accommodate a third to half the thickness of the roll.

It is critical that rolls are installed perpendicular to water movement, parallel to slope contour. Start

4. Lay the roll along the trenches fitting it snugly against the soil. Make sure no gaps exist between the soil

Use a straight bar to drive clean holes through the roll and into the soil. Drive the stake through prepared

Construct an compacted earthen berm along the uphill side of the roll to force sheet flow into the roll and

When more than one roll is placed in a row, the rolls should overlap, one in front of the other, by at least

Napa County Resource Conservation District

www.naparcd.org / 1303 Jefferson St, Suite 500B, Napa Ca, 94559 / (707)252-4189

AT LEAST 1.5 FEET INTO GROUND

Either staking method can be used

Because they slow runoff they reduce sheet and rill erosion.

flatter than 3:1 and low surface flows not to exceed 1 c.f.s. for small areas.

building trenches and install the rolls from the bottom of the slope and work up.

Install stakes at 4 feet max intervals. Either staking method shown above can be used.

hole into soil. Leave only 1 or 2 inches of stake exposed above roll.

1 foot and staked securely to prevent piping.
Wattles with plastic netting need to be removed after the wet season has ended.

prevent water from piping into the trench.

REVISED TRACK I P22-00212 Marineau Vineyard Site Plan APN 021-010-079 **ECPA** 4000 Silverado Trail N, Calistoga, CA 94515

16-20-0 & 15% SULPHUR 500 4000 LBS/ACRE or ENOUGH SO THE GROUND IS COVERED