—bulldozers cut benches in the sides of hills.
—workmen drill down from the benches, explosives are placed in the holes, and set off to loosen the soil above the coal
—dragline removes spoils, then coal
—spoils are pushed back into the cut by large, double-width blade bulldozers
—spoils are contoured
—topsoil is replaced
—drainage ditches are cut across hillsides which feed into large ditches which lead to the silt basins
—lime and fertilizer are applied.
—seed is either drilled or hydraulically sprayed
—straw mulch is applied with straw thrower
—crimper goes over straw to bind it to the topsoil

According to Ohio law reclamation efforts must be current. This is defined as within 500 ft. of the digging site. Therefore, reclamation is a continuation of the mining process which is not complete until vegetation is back in place.

Murphy devised a system to provide hay and straw for mulching from the grasses planted during reclamation. Although a number of grasses are used, the most common are Kentucky 31 fescue, sweet clover, lespedeza, orchardgrass, and annual and perennial rye. Applying 2½ tons per acre of straw mulch. Murphy hopes to produce most of the 750 tons of straw needed each year.

Lime and fertilizer are applied each spring and fall to the reclaimed areas. Lime is applied originally at six tons per acre. Extra applications may be made based on soil tests taken regularly. The soil is extremely sandy at Broken Aro and mixed with chunks of sandstone. New laws may require all stones larger than six in. be picked up.

Although Murphy doesn't plant many trees on the latest section of Broken Aro, he uses many trees on Simco Mine, Peabody's other surface mine under his supervision.

An example of reclamation from 1965 to 1972 in Ohio. Highwalls were topped, trees were planted at 900 per acre, and grass was seeded at 12 lbs./acre mainly by plane. Note the area that failed to accept the vegetation.

The types of trees he uses are sweetgum, cottonwood, white pine, black locust, European black alder, and autumn olive. Most of the trees are purchased from state nurseries in vast quantities. Murphy mentioned that river birch showed great promise as a tree in reclaimed areas, but the Indiana nursery stopped producing them. Murphy pointed to healthy patches of grass at the base of nitrogen fixing trees. Some mines are considering harvesting trees on reclaimed land to market as pulpwood.

Perhaps the most unique aspect about reclamation at Broken Aro is that the workers doing the planting are employed by the Ohio Mining and Reclamation Association of Columbus. Peabody is one of approximately 100 members of the association which owns the revegetation equipment, hires the man-
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power, and offers advice. For this service, Peabody pays OMRA an annual dues based upon tonnage of coal produced and an hourly charge for the workers. The re-vegetation staff of six stays at Broken Arroyo year-round as does a complete inventory of equipment. Included in the inventory is a Bowie hydraulic seeder, a Finn straw blower, a Brillion seed drill, numerous trucks and tractors.

OMRA is also providing its members with legal assistance on Federal and state reclamation, and is currently lobbying to have air pollution standards adjusted in the state so that Ohio business can burn the high-sulfur coal mined in the state. OMRA works closely with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources which will administer the Federal program when in force. OMRA offers soil and water testing services as well.

Reclamation laws are not perfect, Murphy points out. The requirements discourage removal of coal left in some older mines, since the older reclamation would have to be redone under current standards if part of the older area was re-affected. Prime farm land is the area facing strictest reclamation standards. Complete return of productivity is required within five years of mining. Nevertheless, Murphy remarked, "If you say current, you practically eliminate erosion and productivity problems."

Like many other surface mines, there are occasionally patches where revegetation didn't work. These patches are the greatest challenge of reclamation today. People like Murphy certainly want to understand why such bald areas occur.

Another lingering question is the upward migration of salts from the spoils. Does it occur often? Why? How can it be prevented?

The mystery about revegetation of surface mines should continue until these questions are fully answered.

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35 YEARS IN EROSION CONTROL

Southern Seeding Service, under the supervision of Ralph D. Stout, Jr., performs erosion control for highways, industrial sites, utility rights-of-way, airports, golf courses, and water and sewage treatment plants in central and eastern North Carolina. "Anywhere the ground has been disturbed presents an opportunity for our services," says Stout.

The business began in 1942, as Southern Mapping and Engineering Company (Southern Seeding Service succeeded this company) based on a need at that time for erosion control on a number of military installations being constructed over the eastern United States. The men who founded the company were agronomists, farmers and engineers with years of experience in the growing of grass and erosion control. Ralph D. Stout, Sr. headed the company at that time. Along with six employees, using antiquated farm equipment, they seeded and grassed airports, army bases, highways and athletic fields. Most of the work was done by hand.

Southern Seeding Service operates office and warehouse facilities in both Greensboro and Raleigh, North Carolina. Most employees are full time with a year round minimum of twenty on the payroll. Southern Seeding Service currently has five superintendents and twenty operators and laborers using the most modern equipment available.

"At the present time, the company owns two hydroseeders, a Toro unit and a Finn unit, four Finn mulch spreaders, three asphalt distributors, eleven tractors and twenty-three trucks. The trucks range in size from pick-ups to 10-wheel truck-tractors. Additionally, Southern Seeding Service operates twelve truck trailers along with tag-along trailers, and all the required miscellaneous equipment such as tillers, rollers, spreaders, seeders and harrows needed to operate a business like ours."

"We're basically satisfied with this equipment. We use primarily Ford Industrial tractors, Chevrolet trucks, along with several GMC's. We do have another company Classic Landscapes, Ltd. in Raleigh, which is in the commercial maintenance business, and in my opinion, the equipment they are trying to operate the business with is just not properly designed nor constructed to withstand the rigors of commercial maintenance work," says Stout.

Last year, Southern Seeding Service spent over $140,000 on equipment maintenance. Certain types of maintenance — painting, minor tune-ups and repairs — are done in-house during the winter. Major engine overhaul, transmission replacement, etc., is normally performed by local dealers.

The company owns all its equipment and purchases $50,000 to $75,000 worth a year.

The size of an erosion control project will vary considerably, says Stout. "Some will go as low as $700, some as high as $300,000. We're primarily involved only in establishing the initial vegetation. However, the contracts with the Department of Transportation, here in North Carolina do include maintenance until the job is accepted. "We do some consultant work primarily for industrial sites where we prepare specifications and submit our proposals on same.

"At the present time, we are in the final stages of completing erosion control work on approximately thirty miles of highway between Kinston, NC and New Bern, NC. We had a total of five contracts in this area, two of which have been completed and accepted. Of the three remaining, Robert Merritt is resident engineer on two of the projects and Bob Harding is resident engineer on the third.

"These three project have represented a particular challenge to our people in that when they were bid, they were scheduled for completion in August 1978, November 1978 and December 1978; however, due to the need to get coastal summer traffic on the new road, we have had to re-schedule our men and equipment to complete our portion of the work by the middle of June. When these projects are completed, it will put the traveling public on a four-lane interstate type highway instead of an antiquated two lane road. We are proud of our performance on these projects.

"We spend over two hundred thousand dollars per year on lime, fertilizer, grass seed and the various mulches we use. We use wood cellulose fiber and straw for mulching. The basic agent we use for holding straw is emulsified asphalt. The price is competitive and it's readily available, plus it does a good job for us. I would like to see a material available that would be priced equal and do as good a job but wouldn't be as dirty and hard to handle. We also use a considerable amount of excelsior matting and "Landglas", fiberglas roving.

"Due to the climate in North Carolina most of our jobs here are seeded and there is not much sodding done. We can usually seed, except in the dead of winter, and get
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NALQUATIC should be used according to the following dosages:

### FOR BOAT APPLICATIONS

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<td>Inline Injection or Tank Mix</td>
<td>2 gal/100 gal tank mix applied</td>
<td>1½ gal/100 gal tank mix applied</td>
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### FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Add 1½ gallons NALQUATIC per 100 gallons spray mixture. Use D-6 or larger orifice plates.

For complete application instructions and use precautions, refer to the NALQUATIC container label.

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reasonable germination. Along the coast, there is some bermudagrass sprigging and beachgrass planting. We've got a job down there, just ready to start, on dune sand that's primarily going to be a sprigging and mulching job.

"We don't see much work coming our way as a result of the Surface Mining Act, mainly because there is not that much mining in the area where we work. We have done some erosion control work for rock quarries; they usually have to take off some overburden, build up a big berm and need to get some erosion control on those areas. We did one job in the mountains for a mica company. They'd had a problem for years, so when we went up and did the work, the newspaper took pictures and wrote it up. We just did our job and Mother Nature took over and made it look good. Sometimes she makes us look bad though.

"The Trade Association that has done the most for us is the Associated Landscape Contractors of America. That's the association for businesses like ours. We also belong to the North Carolina Landscape Contractors Association which really got started as a result of ALCA involvement. Additionally we're national associate members of the Associated General Contractors of America and associate members of the Carolinas Branch of AGC. As far as industry educational programs go, we feel that we find what we need in ALCA's annual meeting and the programs and seminars they sponsor around the country.

"On the one hand, we see business opportunities for us in the next couple of years, however, the Minority Business Enterprise requirements being pushed by the federal government could adversely affect small businesses like ours. Since the majority of our work is subcontract involving federal money participation, general contractors may find themselves in the position of being unable to subcontract erosion control work to us due to having to conform to the quotas being established by the federal government.

One of the greatest things about our country is that people have the opportunity to do the thing they think they can be most successful in but by the same token, I dislike the prospect that the federal government may legislate us out of business by discriminating against us. We have even considered setting up a minority owned business enterprise which would in actuality only be a sham. We are not willing to play that sort of game so, if Southern Seeding Service gets legislated out of business, Uncle Sam is just going to miss a good tax payer.

"The greatest asset of our company is our people. A few years ago, we brought in some younger people who, while they weren't really professionally trained, had the proper attitudes to come in and learn the business. They're our key people in the field right now. Our philosophy is, "You can have all the equipment in the world and you can have all the money to finance it with, but if you haven't got the folks doing the job, forget it, you've got nothing."
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