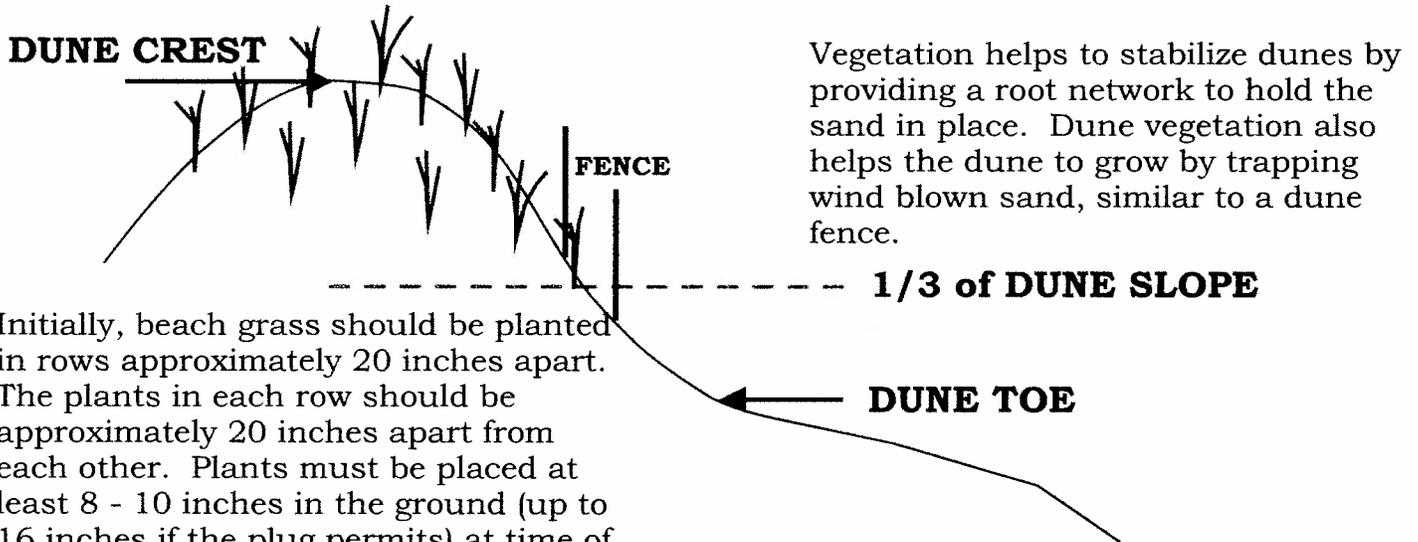


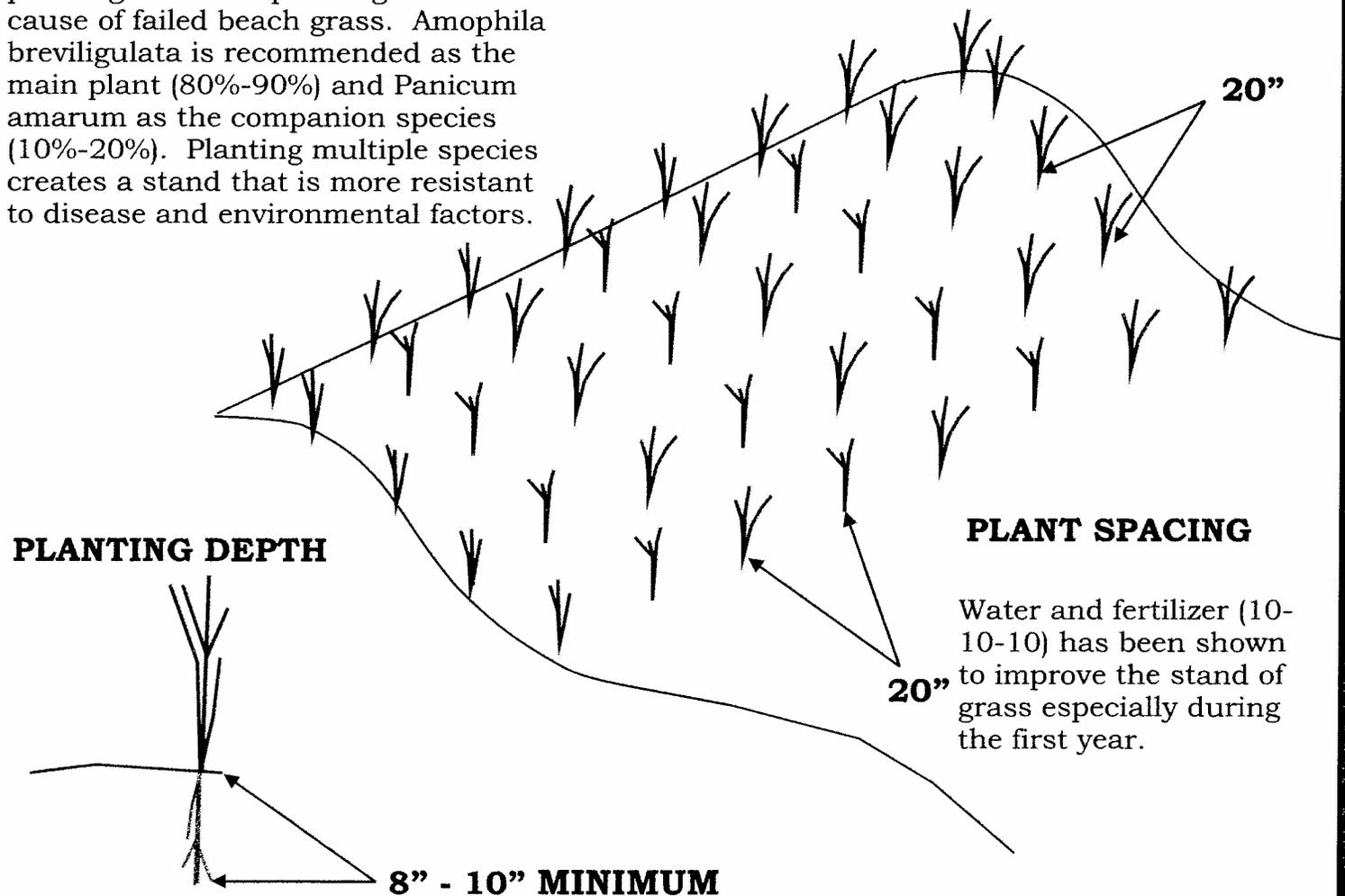


Optimal Beach Grass Planting (Initial Planting)



Vegetation helps to stabilize dunes by providing a root network to hold the sand in place. Dune vegetation also helps the dune to grow by trapping wind blown sand, similar to a dune fence.

Initially, beach grass should be planted in rows approximately 20 inches apart. The plants in each row should be approximately 20 inches apart from each other. Plants must be placed at least 8 - 10 inches in the ground (up to 16 inches if the plug permits) at time of planting. Shallow planting is the #1 cause of failed beach grass. *Amophila breviligulata* is recommended as the main plant (80%-90%) and *Panicum amarum* as the companion species (10%-20%). Planting multiple species creates a stand that is more resistant to disease and environmental factors.



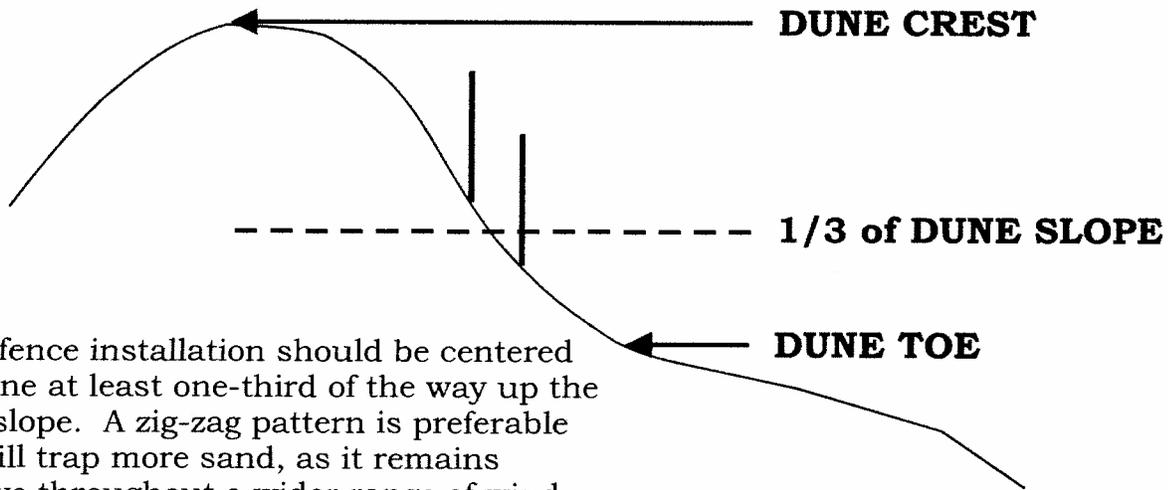
PLANT SPACING

Water and fertilizer (10-10-10) has been shown to improve the stand of grass especially during the first year.

8" - 10" MINIMUM



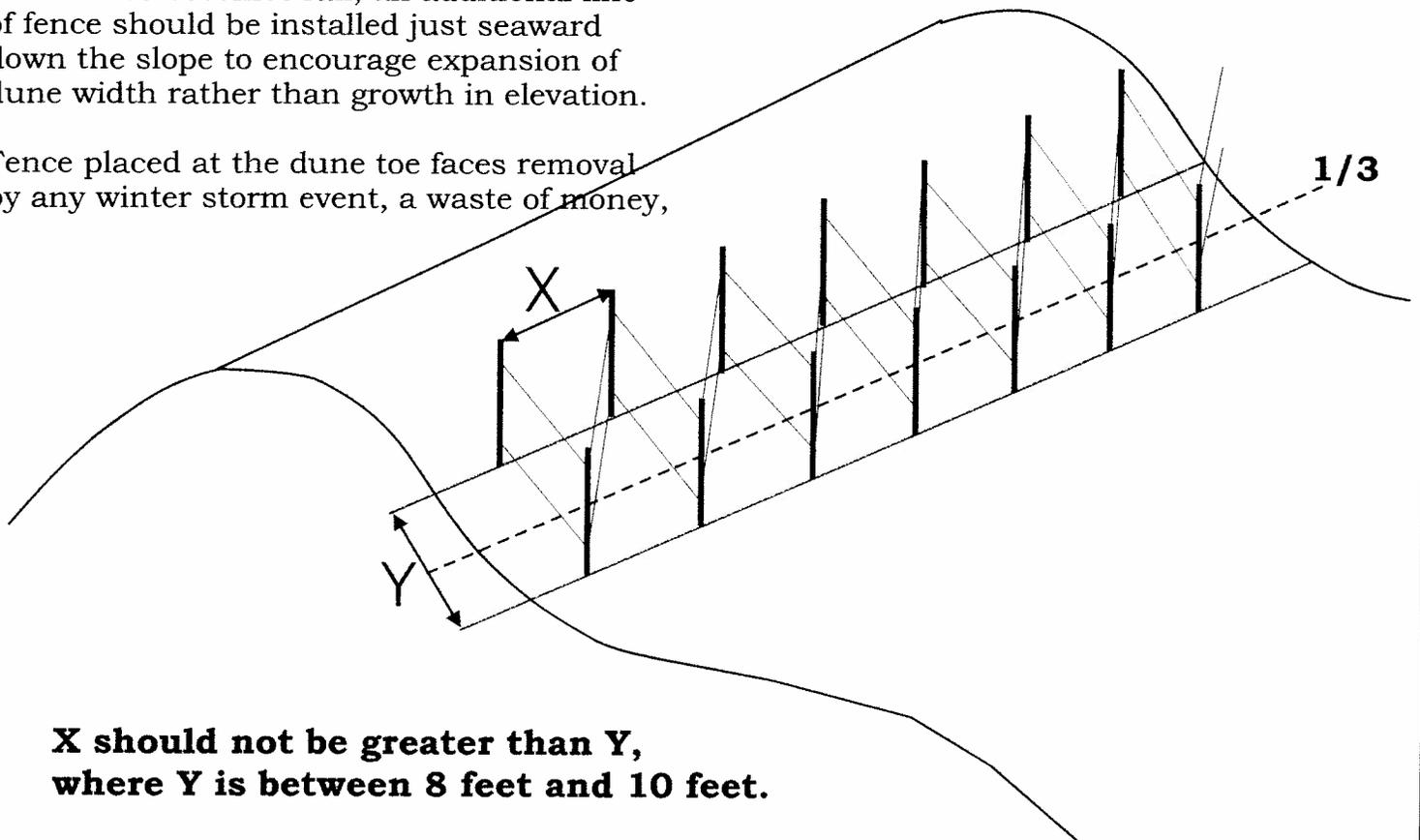
Optimal Dune Fence Placement (Initial Fence Placement)



Dune fence installation should be centered on a line at least one-third of the way up the dune slope. A zig-zag pattern is preferable and will trap more sand, as it remains effective throughout a wider range of wind directions. The zig-zag pattern should be implemented as shown below.

If the fence becomes full, an additional line of fence should be installed just seaward down the slope to encourage expansion of dune width rather than growth in elevation.

Fence placed at the dune toe faces removal by any winter storm event, a waste of money,



**X should not be greater than Y,
where Y is between 8 feet and 10 feet.**