



The Coir Mat is made from woven coconut coir fibers and has been frequently used for **soil erosion prevention** and **fire mitigation** applications. These coir mats come in several different sizes and woven materials to help with **either permanent or temporary erosion control**. Mats typically last either 4-6 years, 9-24 months or 6 to months before they biodegrade.

Perfect for use in:

- Wetland Restoration Projects
- Support for Moderate Slopes
- Erosion Control in Low Flow Channels
- Restoration of Stream Banks
- Soil Bioengineering Projects

Available Erosion Control Mats	
Semi-Permanent Control (4-6 years)	Control Mat 40 Control Mat 60 Control Mat 70 Control Mat 90
Temporary Control (9-24 months)	Control Mat OCF30 Control Mat SCF30 StrawCoco Mat
Temporary Control (6-9 months)	Jute Mat Straw Mat Excelsior Mat





Semi-Permanent Control Mats Specifications

The semi-permanent control mats typically provide erosion control for approximately **4 to 6 years**, depending on your area conditions. These mats are made with open weaves to allow for reseeding and vegetation both before and after installation.

Semi-Permanent Coir Mat Typical Specifications				
Mat Type	Control Mat 40	Control Mat 60	Control Mat 70	Control Mat 90
Openings	0.75" x 0.75"	0.75" x 0.5"	0.4" x 0.5"	0.3" x 0.45"
Weight	460 g/m ²	600 g/m ²	780 g/m ²	980 g/m ²
Sizes	3.28 ft x 83 ft = 30 sy/roll	6.56 ft x 166 ft = 120 sy/roll	3.28 ft x 83 ft = 30 sq/roll	3.28 ft x 83 ft = 30 sq/roll
	6.56 ft x 166 ft		6.56 ft x 166 ft	6.56 ft x 166 ft
	9.84 ft x 166 ft = 180 sy/roll		9.84 ft x 166 ft = 180 sy/roll	9.84 ft x 166 ft = 180 sy/roll
	13.1 ft x 83 ft		13.1 ft x 83 ft	13.1 ft x 83 ft
Recommended Slope	> 2:1	> 2:1	> 1.1	> 1.1
Recommended Flow	8 fps (2.4 m/s)	10 fps (3 m/s)	12 fps (3.7 m/s)	16 fps (4.9 m/s)
Recommended Shear Stress	3 lbs/sq. ft (145 N/sq. m)	4 lbs/sq. ft (192 N/sq. m)	4.5 lbs/sq. ft (215 N/sq. m)	5 lbs/sq. ft (240 N/sq. m)





Temporary Control Mats Specifications

The temporary control mats are designed of **shorter term projects or vegetation needs**. They have been made using coir, straw, jute, and wood materials and are typically used for areas that require a short term solution.

Temporary Control Mats (9 - 24 months)			
Mat Type	Control Mat OCF 30	Control Mat SCF 30	StrawCoco Mat
Weight	283 g/m ²	-	322 g/m ²
Sizes	8' ft x 112.5 ft	7.5 ft x 120 ft = 120 sy/roll	7.5' x 120' = 100 sq/roll
		8 ft x 165 ft = 144 sy/roll	
Recommended Slope	Up to 2:1		3:1
Recommended Flow	8 fps (2.4 m/s)		6 fps (1.8 m/s)
Recommended Shear Stress	2.3 lbs/sq. ft. (110 N/sq.m)		1.6 lbs/sq. ft. (77 N/sq.m)

Temporary Control Mats (6 - 9 months)			
Mat Type	Jute Mat	Straw Mat	Excelsior Mat
Weight	490 g/sq.m	271 g/m ²	390 g/m ²
Sizes	4' x 225' = 100 sy/roll	7.5' x 120' = 100 sy/roll	8' x 9' rolls
Recommended Slope	3:1	3:1	1.5:1
Recommended Flow	6 fps (1.8 m/s)	6 fps (1.8 m/s)	8.5 fps (2.6 m/s)
Recommended Shear Stress	0.45 lbs/sq.ft. (22N/sq.m)	1.9 lbs/sq. ft. (91 N/sq.m)	2.3 lbs/sq. ft. (110 N/sq.m)





Coir Mat Specifications

Coir Mat Fabric:

Fabrics used for these coir mats include materials such as coconut coir mattress fiber, wheat straw, wood, and jute materials. All fabrics are designed to be natural and provide no additional harm to the environment. They are also designed to biodegrade over time, acting as a type of mulch to your area.

Coir Netting Fabric:

The netting material on these coir mats are equally natural and are designed to biodegrade with the mat. Netting usually features an open weave design that allows for seeding both before and after the mat has been installed.

Installation:

The coconut fiber geotextile should be placed in an area that has been uniformly graded so that the mat comes in complete contact with the soil. It is recommended that a trench should be made at both the top and bottom of your slope to backfill after the mat has been placed. Mats can be installed by unrolling the unit from the top and laying them in the direction of the water flow. It is typically recommended that mats overlap a minimum of 6 to 8 inches. Mats can be secured with staples and/or wooden stakes. After mats have been secured in all areas (open end, secured along the face of the slope), the trenches can be filled with soil.

For more information, check out the [Coir Mat Installation Guide](#).

