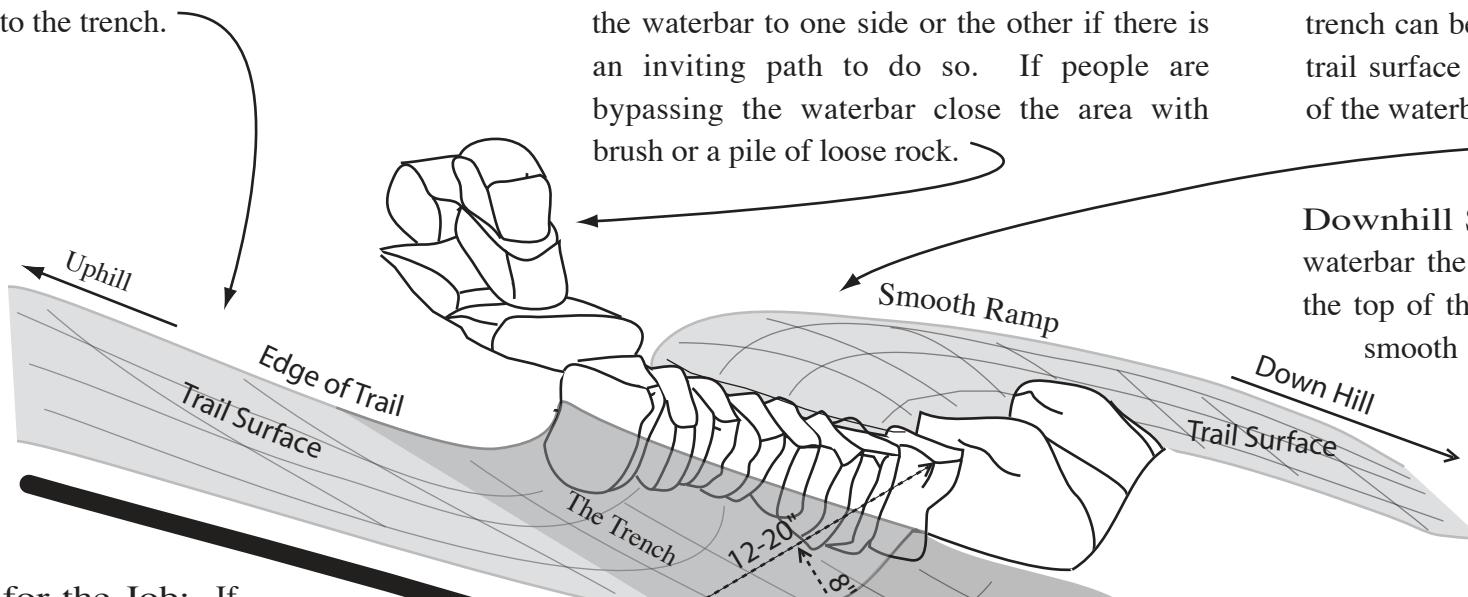


Tips for Annual Waterbar Maintenance

Uphill Side: The trail should ramp smoothly down into the trench.



Tools for the Job: If the waterbar is maintained on a regular basis a shovel can be used to clear leaves and soil. However if a waterbar has not been cleaned for a few seasons heavier tools may be required such as a pick mattock or a pulaski, a pair of loppers, and a folding saw.

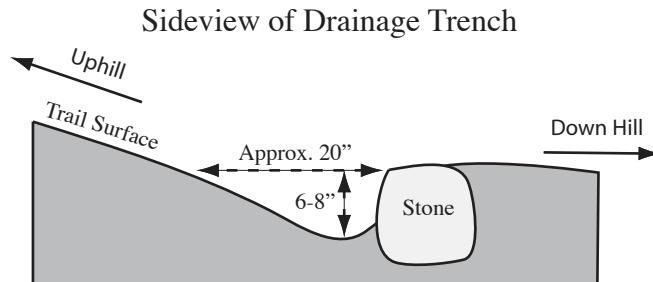


Figure created by Julian Wiggins

Rocks/Brush: Hikers may decide to bypass the waterbar to one side or the other if there is an inviting path to do so. If people are bypassing the waterbar close the area with brush or a pile of loose rock.

The Berm: Mineral soil cleaned from the trench can be placed behind the waterbar. The trail surface should be level or above the tops of the waterbar rocks.

Downhill Side: On the downhill side of the waterbar the trail should smoothly ramp up to the top of the stones. The trail should form a smooth ramp with a step down into the trench.

Insure that water is unable to flow back onto the trail below the waterbar.

The Trench:
The trench (on the uphill side of the waterbar) should be 6-8 inches deep and 12-20 inches wide. The trench should have a clear uninterrupted path all the way from one side of the trail to the other and beyond. Most properly placed waterbars require only a 2 or 3 ft long trench beyond the edge of the trail but some sites could require a longer drainage trench.

This figure was created by Julian Wiggins for use by the Maine Appalachian Trail Club