

**4: Further Information/Tips/Materials**

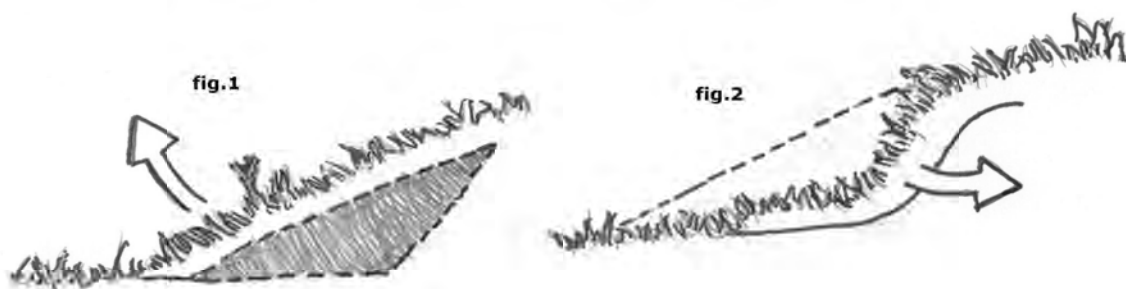
Almost always we get our materials from the area close to the path or landscape we are working on. This can be done in a number of ways:

Turf which has been removed to create a tray for a new path can be used for landscaping nearby. Similarly, stones, earth and boulders might become available. Apart from this it is necessary to look around the area near to the work site for these things.

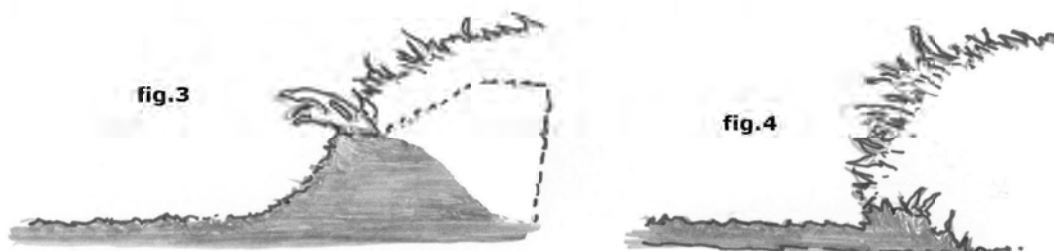
**Turf** can be cut and brought to the job. It should be taken in small amounts from scattered places to avoid creating a new bare area. These places should be out of sight of the path.

**Soil** can be taken out of a 'soil mine'.

In this example the turf on a slope is lifted away and the soil underneath it is taken for use (fig.1). When finished, the turf is replaced (fig.2). Care is taken to blend the new contour naturally with the surrounding slope.

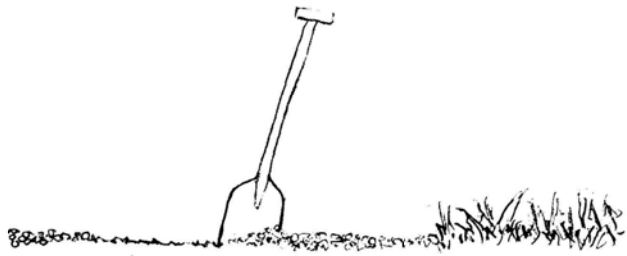


In some areas of heath soil is exposed by erosion (fig.3). With care, this can be hollowed out and the gap closed with turf (fig.4).

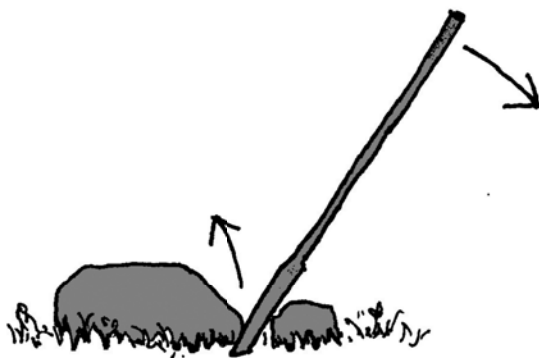


**4: Further Information/Tips/Materials (continued)**

It is sometimes possible to find areas of outcropping **gravel** which can be scraped to provide surface material. To do this, scrape off a thin layer of the exposed gravel for use. Do not dig holes or scrape too deeply into the gravel. Leave the surface smooth and it will weather back into its original condition.

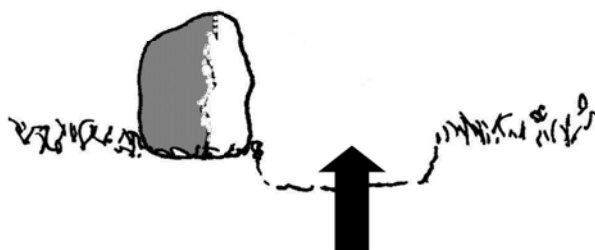
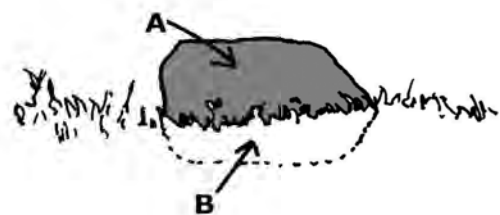


**Gravel** is sometimes bought from a supplier by the site management. In such cases care should be taken that the gravel has the right appearance for the location in which it is used. The best sort of gravel has clay-like material mixed in with it, which hardens to form a strong, water resistant surface. Unfortunately this is difficult to find in Iceland. **River gravel should not be used** because it is rounded and slippery, causing it to spread out from the path as people walk on it.



Search the area around the project and identify **large stones** which will be useful. Using a rock bar with a smaller stone as a fulcrum, lever the stone out of the ground and bring it to the job by rolling or in a rock carrier.

The surface of the stone above ground will have a weathered appearance (A); the surface below ground will be much paler (B). When landscaping, at the side of a path for instance, try to lay the stone with the weathered face in view.



Before leaving the site, use turf or stones to hide the hole left by the stone's removal.