
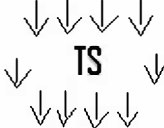

	City of Berea, Kentucky Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) Erosion Prevention Practices (EPPs)	EPP 4.2.5									
PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS: Design Life: 1 yr Acreage Needed: As Needed Estimated Unit Cost: Low Annual Maintenance: 20% of Capital Costs											
	Target Pollutants										
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Significant ♦</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Partial ♦</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Low or Unknown ◊</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sediment ♦ Heavy Metals ◊ Nutrients ◊</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Oxygen Demanding Substances ◊ Toxic Materials ◊</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Oil & Grease ◊ Bacteria & Viruses ◊</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Floatable Materials ◊ Construction Waste ◊</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Significant ♦	Partial ♦	Low or Unknown ◊	Sediment ♦ Heavy Metals ◊ Nutrients ◊	Oxygen Demanding Substances ◊ Toxic Materials ◊	Oil & Grease ◊ Bacteria & Viruses ◊		Floatable Materials ◊ Construction Waste ◊		
Significant ♦	Partial ♦	Low or Unknown ◊									
Sediment ♦ Heavy Metals ◊ Nutrients ◊	Oxygen Demanding Substances ◊ Toxic Materials ◊	Oil & Grease ◊ Bacteria & Viruses ◊									
	Floatable Materials ◊ Construction Waste ◊										
Description Suitable Applications Approach	<p>Temporary seeding is used as a means of providing stabilization subject to erosion. This management practice is likely to create a significant reduction in sediment loss and a partial reduction in nutrients and toxic materials.</p> <p>Temporary seeding may also prevent costly maintenance operations on other erosion control systems and improve the visual resources of the construction area.</p> <p>➤ Apply to areas that are left in rough grade condition, and will not be disturbed for 21 days or more.</p> <p>➤ Conventional Seeding Common methods of application include: disc, cultivator, broadcasting, and no-till drilling.</p> <p>➤ Hydroseeding Hydroseeding uses a mixture of mulch, seed, and tactifier which is sprayed over a disturbed area for coverage.</p>										

**Installation/
Applications**

Seed bed Preparation

- Prepare area to be seeded.
- Apply seed, fertilizer, and lime as required
- Apply mulch as specified in [EPP-4.2.10](#).
- Grade as needed to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, fertilization and seeding.
- Apply to bare or denuded areas, soil stockpiles, if they will not be used for more than 21 consecutive days.
- Soil material should be capable of supporting permanent vegetation and have at least 25% silt and clay to sufficiently hold moisture during establishment.
- In compacted areas, soil should be loosened to a depth of 6-8 inches.
- Protect areas against seed wash-out using surface roughening diversions or terraces.
- Soil should be analyzed for fertilizer and lime requirements.

Conventional Seeding

- Work lime and fertilizer into the soil with disk harrow, springhooth harrow or like equipment to a depth of 2 inches.
- Apply seeding uniformly with a cyclone or drill. Seed no deeper than ¼" to ½".
- Weather conditions should be taken into account when seeding areas. Seeding should not take place during adverse weather conditions.

Hydroseeding

A practice of applying a hydraulic spray that seeds, fertilizes and tacks in a single step.

- Prepare a homogenous mixture in a slurry tank: Seed (inoculated if needed), fertilizer, wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch, and water. (Ordinary mulch is not suitable for hydroseeding).
- Apply within one hour after mixture is prepared. The application rate should be approximately 35 lbs per 1000 sq ft.
- Spray in two, orthogonal directions (i.e. north/south and east/west) for an even distribution of the hydroseed mixture.
- A straw mulch can be applied after hydroseeding at a rate of 100 lbs per 1000 sq. ft.

The chart below displays the recommended rates for temporary seeding.

Seeding Rates

March 1 to October 31	Per 1000 SF	Per Acre
Oats	3 lbs	120 lbs
Perennial Ryegrass	1 lbs	40 lbs
Tall Fescue	1 lbs	40 lbs
Wheat	1 lbs	40 lbs
Annual Rye	3 lbs	120 lbs
November 1 to February 28 Annual		
	Per 1000 SF	Per Acre
Rye	3 lbs	120 lbs
Wheat	3 lbs	120 lbs
Perennial Ryegrass	1 lbs	40 lbs
Tall Fescue	3 lbs	120 lbs

Source: Kentucky ESPC Field Guide

Activity: Temporary Seeding

EPP 4.2.5

Maintenance

- Inspect frequently during the first six weeks following planting to assure that appropriate moisture levels are maintained and determine if stands are uniform and dense.
- Water until grass is thoroughly established, especially during dry, hot seasons or adverse conditions.
- Check for damage caused by equipment or heavy rains. Damaged areas should be repaired, fertilized, seeded, and mulched. Tack or tie down mulch as necessary.

Inspection Checklist

- Area is watered daily until stabilization has taken place.
- After stabilization, water as needed.
- Heavy equipment has not been used within area.
- Washout areas have been repaired.
- Vegetative coverage is (check one): 20-40% 40-60% 60-80% 80-100%