

Winter Seed and Mulching Recommendations:

Mulching Materials

Straw: Air-dried; free of undesirable (weed) seeds and coarse materials.

Application rate: 90-100lbs or 2-3 bales per 1,000 sq. ft. Two (2) tons or 100-120 bales per acre. Cover about 90% of disturbed surface area.

Mulch anchoring method: Cut mulch into the bare soil surface with the tracks of a bulldozer. Mulch should be tracked into soil surface about 3 inches.

Wood Chips: Air-dried. Free of objectionable coarse material. Chipped branches, trees, bark, etc.

Application Rate: 500-900lbs per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply 10-20 tons per acre. Application depth should be 2-7 inches.

Seed Mix

Seed can be applied in the late fall or winter under mulch so it can germinate in the spring when conditions are right for growth.

Seed that will germinate after Oct. 1st:

- **Winter wheat** : 100lbs per acre
- **Winter Rye**: 100lbs per acre
- **Aroostock Winter Rye**: 100lbs per acre
- **Tall Fescue, Creeping Red Fescue, or Perennial Ryegrass**: 40lbs per acre

For more information about erosion or sediment control, please contact us at:

518.623.3119 (p), 518.623.3519 (f)
www.warrenswcd.org

For further erosion and sediment control information, go to the **NYSDEC Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control** manual at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/bluebook.pdf

This is the comprehensive source for temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control, and one that we highly recommend utilizing.

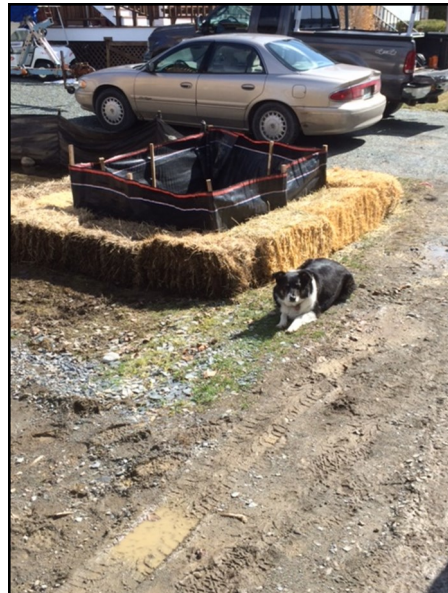


Photo courtesy of Joe Thouin

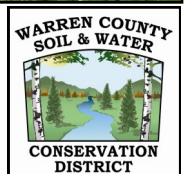
Information in this handout was compiled from:

- Planning and Development Services of Boise, Idaho (<http://pds.cityofboise.org>)
- Public Work Department of Modesto, California (www.modestogov.com/pwd/)
- Stormwater Coalition of Monroe County and Monroe County Soil and Water Conservation District (www2.monroecounty.gov/des-stormwater-coalition)

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL



Warren County Soil and Water
Conservation District



What is the purpose of erosion & sediment control (ESC)?

- To protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Warren County.
- To protect the high water quality of the county.
- To control nonpoint source pollution from soil disturbing activities.
- To ensure that appropriate best management practices are utilized.



The problem with disturbed soil

Soil disturbance from construction sites play a large role in creating storm water runoff. Soil can be blown or washed into a street, gutter or storm drain which may connect to bodies of water such as: The Hudson River, Lake George, Brant Lake, Loon Lake, or any of our numerous surface waters. The most common pollutant to enter the storm sewer system is sediment, which causes many problems within the system.

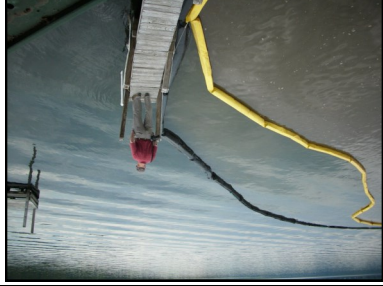


The goals of erosion and sediment control

- Minimize soil exposure.
- Prevent problems at hillside locations.
- Establish permanent vegetation.
- Prevent sediment impacts to storm drain systems.
- Control storm water discharges to minimize downstream erosion.
- Stabilize waterways and outlets.
- Protect storm water inlet structures from sediment during construction.
- Install and maintain ESC control structures and practices.

Best Management Practices (BMP's) to consider

- Preserve existing vegetation where possible to prevent erosion.
- Re-vegetate disturbed sites as soon as possible
- Install structural BMPs to trap sediment on the lot
- Locate and stabilize soil piles away from roads or waterways
- Control access used by all vehicles to limit tracking of mud onto streets



Tips for erosion prevention and sediment control

- Minimize amount of exposed soil on site:
- Plan projects in stages.
- Vegetate disturbed areas with permanent or temporary seeding.
- Vegetate/cover up soil and subsoil stock piles not immediately in use.
- Divert clean water away from disturbed soil:
- Use interceptors and diversions to direct flows to stable areas.
- Reduce velocity of stormwater:
- Vegetated buffers and check dams.
- DO NOT use silt fences or other perimeter filters to slow runoff in ditches and swales.
- Protect defined channels: Sod, geotextile, natural fiber, riprap. (softer methods such as geotextile or vegetation will help prevent downstream impact).
- Keep sediment on site:
- Maintain a 50 ft. length of clean stone at entrances to site to accommodate construction vehicles
- Perform regular street sweeping.
- Use sediment traps and basins (temporary structures) in conjunction with other ESC measures to reduce sediment migration and loss.

Maintain all ESC practices throughout the project life:

- Regularly remove collected sediment from silt fences, berms, traps, and all other ESC practices (generally when systems is at 50% capacity).
- Geotextiles and mulch must remain in place until vegetation is properly established (90% coverage required at time of application).
- Protect sensitive areas: use and maintain BMP's such as silt fences, diversion structures, and other ESC practices through the project life.