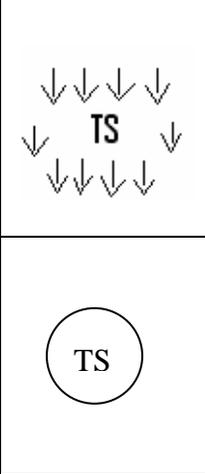


	<b>Bowling Green, Kentucky Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) Erosion Prevention Practices (EPPs)</b>	<b>EPP-05</b>
<b>Activity: Temporary Seeding</b>		
<b>PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:</b>  <b>Design Life:</b> 1 yr  <b>Acreage Needed:</b> As Needed  <b>Estimated Unit Cost:</b> Low  <b>Annual Maintenance:</b> 20% of Capital Costs		
<b>Target Pollutants</b>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>Significant ♦</span> <span>Partial ♦</span> <span>Low or Unknown ♦</span> </div>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Sediment ♦</span> <span>Heavy Metals ♦</span> <span>Nutrients ♦</span> <span>Oxygen Demanding Substances ♦</span> <span>Toxic Materials ♦</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Oil &amp; Grease ♦</span> <span>Bacteria &amp; Viruses ♦</span> <span>Floatable Materials ♦</span> <span>Construction Waste ♦</span> </div>		
<b>Description</b>  <b>Suitable Applications</b>  <b>Approach</b>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Apply to areas that are left in rough grade condition, and will not be disturbed for 21 days or more.</li> <li>➤ <b>Conventional Seeding</b> Common methods of application include: disc, cultivator, broadcasting, and no-till drilling.</li> <li>➤ <b>Hydroseeding</b> Hydroseeding uses a mixture of mulch, seed, and tactifier which is sprayed over a disturbed area for coverage.</li> </ul>	

**Installation/  
Applications**

**Seed bed Preparation**

- Prepare area to be seeded.
- Apply seed, fertilizer, and lime as required
- Apply mulch as specified in [EPP-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, springtooth 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**

<b>March 1 to October 31</b>	<b>Per 1000 SF</b>	<b>Per Acre</b>
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
<hr/>		
<b>November 1 to February 28</b>	<b>Per 1000 SF</b>	<b>Per Acre</b>
Annual 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-05****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%