

## List of suggested best management practices for stabilizing steep slopes and eroded sites:

BMP	DEFINITION	PURPOSE	WHERE APPLICABLE	PLANNING CONSIDERATION
<b>Mulching</b>	Use of a protective blanket of straw, residue, gravel or synthetic material on soil surface	To protect soil surface from forces of raindrop impacts, overland or sheet water flow	May be used on beds for temporary or permanent seeding and on areas of bare soil when seeding or planting must be delayed	Avoid organic mulch that may contain weed seeds Choice of mulch should be based season, type of vegetation, soil condition, and size of area
<b>Temporary Seeding</b>	Planting fast-growing vegetation to provide temporary erosion control	To provide stabilization of bare soil areas that will not be brought to final grade for a period of more than 30 working days	May be used on cleared, unvegetated areas where temporary erosion control is needed	Selection of appropriate plant species, use of quality seed, and proper bed preparation are important
<b>Permanent Seeding</b>	Control of runoff and erosion with permanent vegetation	To economically control erosion and sedimentation	May be used in fine-graded areas	Planting should occur within 30 working days or 120 calendar days of final grade. Same as for temporary seeding
<b>Sodding</b>	Use of grass sod to permanently stabilize an area	To rapidly prevent erosion and sedimentation	May be used in areas requiring immediate and permanent vegetative cover	More costly than seeding, but can be established during times of year when grass seed may fail
<b>Silt Fence (Sediment Fence)</b>	Temporary sediment barrier consisting of filter fabric or burlap stretched across supporting posts and entrenched	To catch and hold small amounts of sediment from disturbed areas by reducing the velocity of sheet flow to allow sediment deposition	May be used below small disturbed areas less than ¼ acre per 100' of fence, and where runoff can be stored behind the fence without damaging the fence or the area behind the fence	Sediment or silt fences should be located in areas where only shallow pools can form behind them. Sediment deposition should be periodically removed and properly disposed of
<b>Straw Bale Dike</b>	Temporary sediment barrier constructed from a row of entrenched and anchored straw bales.	To catch and retain sediment on the construction site and prevent sedimentation.	May be used below disturbed areas subject to sheet and rill erosion, where temporary sediment control is needed.	Straw bale dikes should never be built in live streams, swales, or drainage ways.
<b>Check Dam</b>	Small, temporary stone dam constructed across a drainageway	To reduce erosion of the channel by restricting the velocity of flow in the channel	May be used as a temporary or emergency measure to limit erosion by reducing flow in a small, open channel.	Check dams should not be used in live streams. Check dams installed in grass-lined channels may kill the vegetative lining if submergence after rain is too long or sedimentation is too heavy.
<b>Temporary Sediment Trap</b>	A small temporary ponding basin formed by excavation or by an embankment.	To detain sediment-laden runoff and to trap the sediment; to protect receiving lakes, streams, rivers, and other water bodies from sedimentation.	May be used at the outlets of drains, diversions, channels, and other runoff conveyances; may be installed during early site development.	Access to the basin must be maintained to periodically remove sediment for proper disposal. Structure life limited to 2 years.