

OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Filter strips are 20-foot-wide strips of natural or planted vegetation around a construction site. They are designed to cause deposition of sediments within the vegetation layer.

APPLICATIONS:

- ▶ Suited for areas where the soils are well drained or moderately well drained.
- ▶ Areas where the bedrock and the water table are well below the surface.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

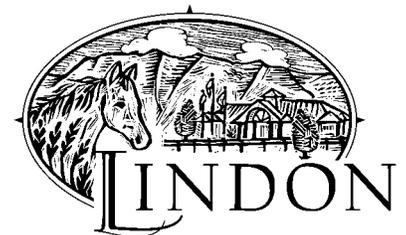
- ▶ Make sure the vegetative cover is dense enough to protect underlying soil while causing sediment to settle.
- ▶ Filter strip must be approximately 20 feet wide to function well.
- ▶ The length should be approximately 50 to 75 feet. Where slopes become steeper the length of the strip must be increased.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Only applicable in areas where vegetation is previously established or where sod is added.
- ▶ Vegetated filter strips will not function well on steep slopes, in hilly areas, or in highly paved areas.
- ▶ Sites with slopes of 15 percent or more may not be suitable for filtering storm water flows.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Check for channels and repair.
- ▶ Provide rock aprons to aid in slowing flow if necessary.
- ▶ Maintain vegetation at optimal height and thickness.



Adapted from Salt Lake County BMP Fact Sheet

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

- High
- Medium
- Low