

Maintaining Your Vegetated Filter Strip



1. Clean gutters regularly to reduce debris.
2. Check splash blocks twice a year to make sure they are not broken or damaged.
3. Maintain a healthy vegetation along filter strip.
4. Plant additional vegetation along the filter strip if bare soil or erosion is present.

Questions?

For more advice about vegetated filter strip design and installation, contact the **City of Lynchburg Department of Water Resources** at 434-485-RAIN (7246) or visit

<http://www.lynchburgva.gov/stormwater-credit-program>



Vegetated Filter Strips

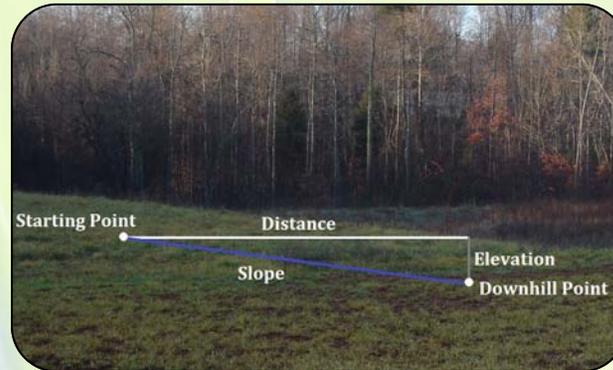
Design and Maintenance Guide



Vegetated Filter Strips

Determining Slope

Vegetated Filter Strips are runoff flow paths of dense turf, meadow grasses, trees, or other vegetation with a slope of 5% or less to treat runoff from roof downspouts.



1. Locate an area that may accommodate a 50 foot strip.
2. Tie a string with a line level to a nail at the uphill reach of the area and extend it over and beyond the spot where you want your vegetated filter strip. Making sure the string is level, measure the height of the string over the ground at the downhill point. This is your **Elevation**.
3. Keep the string level and measure its length from the starting point uphill to the end point downhill. This is your **Distance**.
4. Divide your elevation by your distance (E/D). Multiply that result by 100 to determine your slope.

Example: It the elevation drops 1 foot over a distance of 20 feet:

First: $1/20=0.05$

Second $0.05 \times 100= 5\%$ slope

Installing Your Vegetated Filter Strip

1. Disconnect the downspouts to your house so that a minimum of 50% of your roof area drains to the vegetated filter strip.
2. Filter strips **must be fully vegetated with no area of bare soil or mulch**
3. Filter strips must be at least 50 feet long with a slope of less than 5%
4. A splash block must be used to disperse runoff

