# Sheet



Shoreland Best Management **Practices for** Lake-friendly Living.

#### **Benefits**



Water Quality



**Prevents Erosion** 



Slow, Spread, Sink Stormwater



**Low Cost** 



Low Maintenance



Wildlife Habitat



Visual Appeal



Protection & Resiliency

VT DEC suggested BMP for shorelands

## **Related Info Sheets:**

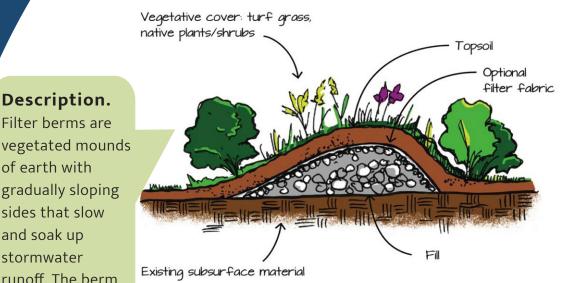
Rain Gardens

Downspout Disconnection & Rain Barrels

**Vegetated Swales** 

# FILTER BERMS

# Upland stormwater management



Filter berm section diagram. VT Guide to Stormwater Management.

# Applicability.

Description.

of earth with

sides that slow

is filled with sand

well-drained soil.

and soak up

stormwater

or stable.

Stormwater from developed areas is directed through the filter berm(s), which filters and slows the runoff, encouraging infiltration. Native plants are planted in the berms to improve structural integrity and aesthetics. Soils should be well drained if infiltration is desired, but filter berms can also be used in poorly drained soils to slow and filter stormwater. Filter berms are good for areas with high groundwater tables where other infiltration practices are not recommended.

## How to.

- 1. Determine the area where the filter berm(s) will be installed. Do not install within 10 feet of structures or septic system. Mark the area with string or spray paint.
- 2. Clear the area of existing vegetation (other than turf grass) including the top root layer. Break up the soil and rough it up ensure it is not compacted.
- 3. Filter berms should be shaped with sandy, well-drained soils found on-site or nonorganic clean fill soil. You can design a more natural shape by creating a gradual peak on one side of the berm.
- **4.** Berm height should be between six and 24 inches and will vary depending on the stormwater volume reaching the berm.







# FILTER BERMS

# Lake Wise Info Sheet



# Upland stormwater management

#### Materials.

- Spray paint or string to mark the area
- Shovel
- 🎇 Rake
- Sandy soil or nonorganic fill soil
- Topsoil (weed-free)
- Low-phosphorus compost
- Native plants (grasses, shrubs, flowers)
- Nonwoven geotextile fabric (optional)
- Crushed washed stone (optional)



A filter berm seeded with native wildflower meadow species.

#### How to.

- **5.** Slope the sides of the berm so that they do not exceed a 4:1 ratio, meaning that for every vertical foot, there will be four horizontal feet. If side slopes are too steep, structural integrity could be compromised.
- **6.** Optionally, a layer of nonwoven geotextile fabric can be added over the berm to improve stability.
- **7.** Add six to 12 inches of clean (weed-free) topsoil on top of the berm and lightly tamp down the soil and smooth the sides of the berm, making sure not to compact the fill. A small amount of compost can be added when digging holes for plants to help boost growth in the first season.
- **8.** Plant the berm with native plants, including grasses and shrubs, with the goal to cover the berm entirely with vegetation. Refer to the Lake Wise Native Plant List and Restore Natural Plant Communities for a list of recommended species. Plants can be seeded or transplanted from containers.
- **9.** Mulch is not recommended because it can wash away but straw mulch can be applied to protect bare soil at planting. Optionally, washed crushed stone could be added along the base of the berm to prevent scour from stormwater flows.

#### Maintenance.

Periodically remove accumulated debris and sediment that can cause clogging; put it in an area that will not wash into the lake. Inspect the berm after large rain events and in the spring. Remove weeds and invasive plants. Replace plants that die. Water plants during establishment in the first couple growing seasons. After that, plants may need to be watered in very dry periods.

## For more information...

- The Vermont Guide to
  Stormwater Management for
  Homeowners and Small
  Businesses (2018)
- The Vermont Stormwater
  Management Manual Rule and
  Design Guidance (Ch. 6.4.1,
  2017)





