

**LEBALLISTER'S  
SEED & FERTILIZER**



Weed Control

The planting area may contain excessive weed population. One method used to reduce weed contamination is to pre-irrigate the area prior to disking, thus allowing the weeds to germinate and be eliminated.

Be aware that frequently, dormant weed seed in the and soil may appear following pasture establishment.

*LeBallister's*  
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**LEBALLISTER'S  
SEED & FERTILIZER**

**Tips for Planting  
Erosion Control  
Seed**



**LOCALLY OWNED  
"BRANDS YOU CAN TRUST"**

**707-526-6733**

# Tips for Planting Erosion Control

## Application Rate:

- 40-60#s per acre --steep terrain or soils prone to erosion should use the higher end of the range.
- 1- 1 1/2#s per square foot



## Seeding Your Area

Mid September to Mid November is the ideal planting period. The soil is still warm and it is prior to the onset of winter rains.

## Soil Preparation

Mow existing grasses and weeds and clear excessive debris. Broadcast seed and then if possible rake or harrow the area.

Additionally, material such as straw, jute netting, compost, etc. should be used to lightly cover the seed to protect it from birds, wind, etc.

## Using Annuals for Erosion Control (i.e., LeBallister's Economy Mix, Quick Cover, Annual Ryegrass)

### Benefits of **Annuals**:

- Fast germination and establishment. Annuals should be used in areas where the threat of erosion is high.
- Provide a dense root system
- Annuals have a very good reseeding capacity
- Can help with weed suppression
- Cost effective

### Disadvantages of **Annuals**:

- Tend to be tall
- Can be difficult to eradicate if you no longer want them in the area.

Without irrigation, your seeded area will go to seed in late spring. If you plan on mowing the area, mow after the seed heads are fully developed and drying out. The seed that is produced should continue to provide good erosion control in the future.

## Using Perennials for Erosion Control (i.e., LeBallister's Pathway Mix, Fine Fescue Blend, most native grasses)

### Benefits of **Perennials**:

- Generally shorter stature than annual grasses. Due to shorter stature, a better option for mixing in wildflowers.
- Will stay green for a longer period of time, particularly in wet areas. Excellent with irrigation.
- More shade tolerance

### Disadvantages of **Perennials**:

- Slower than annuals to germinate and establish
- Can eventually be crowded out by annual weeds and grasses

With perennial grasses, the seeded area will go dormant in the summer. Once established, perennial grasses can be mowed at any time, but take care not to mow too short and harm the crown of the plant.