BENEFITS OF HYDROSEEDING

What is hydroseeding & why consider it over hand seeding or sod applications?

HYDROSEEDING:\hi-dro-seeding\ (verb) The process of combining seed, mulch, fertilizer, and healthy soil amendments with water to mix in a HydroSeeder® tank to form thick slurry. This slurry is applied with pressure to the surface for seed germination and turf development.

COST EFFECTIVE

Hydroseeding is definitely the most economical choice for establishing vegetation without the expense, time, material costs or installation demands of sodding or traditional hand seeding methods. Hydroseeding typically costs 50-80% less than the price of sod, and coupled with labor charges, the overall expenses associated with sodding can be astronomical. With the savings in material costs and installation expenses, a vegetation could be fully established for half the price of sod.

Hydroseeding is also the cost effective solution over hand seeding as well. While the average hand-sewn vegetation takes along time, the same area can be hydroseeded to completion in a fraction of the time. While maintaining even more beneficial results, a healthier vegetation, costs savings and faster germination, hydroseeding is truly the cost effective choice and the wave of the future

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QUALITY

The vegetation quality that hydroseeding affords is much healthier, greener and longer lasting than sodding or hand seeding applications. The root establishment is grown deeper into the soil and avoids the shock of being transplanted into foreign soils. Hydroseeding typically yields superior results the first time it is installed and the seeds are more resistant to external problems because it has been adjusted to its present soil conditions. Hydroseeding soils hold moisture better than sod or hand seeded types, therefore the seeds can germinate quicker.

With hydroseeding, it is possible to customize the application of different grass seed preferences to meet the quality expectations of the client's aesthetic appeal, traffic needs and surrounding environments.

COVERAGE

Hydroseeding creates an evenly covered area that forms a barrier to keep seed stabilized and retain moisture, fertilizer and other healthy growth-enhancing nutrients, while ultimately resulting in a full, lush vegetation. Other beneficial coverage advantages of hydroseeding are its ability to cover large, difficult and inaccessible areas, such as slopes, that are too steep for sod applications. Coupled with increased plant survival and faster germination, hydroseeding is ideal for covering projects ranging from golf courses to roadside erosion control.

EROSION CONTROL

Erosion control is the most prevalent reason for using hydroseeding in an effort to hold moisture and protect against erosion from wind, rain, sun and pests through the binding of seed, mulch, tackifiers and other soil conditioners that encompass the hydroseeding slurry to bind with the ground surface soil.

VERSATILITY & USE

Hydroseeding has become increasing popular, overshadowing both hand seeding and sod, for a wide array of jobsites and applications. Some of these uses include residential lawns, erosion control, hillside stabilization, vegetation restoration, wildfire repair, roadsides, national parks, soil renovation, landfills, city parks, airport dust control, and many other

versatile uses. Hydroseeding is used primarily to establish permanent vegetation or landscaping, however it is also known for serving as temporary cover for soil stockpiles. One of the benefits of hydroseeding is that indigenous seed varieties can be added to the hydroseeding slurry mix.

HEALTH

Hydroseeding creates the ideal micro-environment for germinating seed because the slurry materials enhance the seeds germination process and stimulates the seeds to grow a healthy, deep-rooted system in the ground where moisture is at its greatest. In comparison to sod, hydroseeding is grown right at source, rather than some distant sod farm, so the threat of transplant shock or soil adaptation problems are not an issue.

Because the hydroseeding slurry is a combination of different elements to help maximize seed growth, each of those individual elements adds various benefits to the hydroseeding process. Mulch fiber helps prevent wind and water erosion, while simultaneously protecting the surface from sun damage and soil temperature fluctuation. Ultimately the mulch fiber decomposes and adds nourishment to the soil to enhance the germination process. Working together with the mulch, fertilizers have high phosphorus content to enhance the root growth and soil amendments improve the pH levels of the soil. Traditional hand seeding methods will have considerably less grass growth than hydroseeding methods because hydroseeding provides a moisture retaining mulch that allows the undisturbed seed to germinate and root faster.

SPEED

Although hydroseeding doesn't afford the "instant lawn" gratification, such as sod, the combination of cost, quality, coverage, erosion control and health definitely tip the scales in favor of the plentiful benefits of hydroseeding. Hydroseeding is faster and easier to install than sod, and this rapid application is managed without the downfall of outstanding labor expenditures. In comparison to other methods of seeding, seed applied in a hydroseeding mix will generally show growth and develop turf faster than if it was applied in a broadcast fashion.

WATER RETENTION

With hydroseeding's ability to retain up to 10 times its weight in water, it's definitely proved to be the best method for fast, healthy germination, high plant survival and protection of seeds with a moisture sealant. No other method of growing grass, whether sod or hand seeding, has the advantages of hydroseeding when it comes to water retention.

In the hydroseeding mix, fiber mulch and tackifiers are used to anchor the mixture to slopes and help seal in moisture. The water is then slowly released, along with nutrients, to the root system to constantly replenish itself until the next rainfall. A hydroseeded ground starts growing grass from the root first, allowing the root system to go deep into the ground where moisture is at its greatest, making very drought-tolerant vegetation.