Advanced Topics in LID Design:

Soil Protection and Compost-Amended Soils

Learning Objective:
Know the options for meeting BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth, strategies for determining site soil conditions, and how to develop a soil management plan.
Module 6.2 Advanced Soil Protection & Compost
Amended Soils - DMcDonald 5-4-2017.pptx

1. Introduction
   - Requirements & guidance
   - How soil manages runoff & water quality

2. Determining Site Soil Conditions

3. Developing a Soil Management Plan

4. Soil Protection

5. Soil Amendment

Statewide LID Training Program
DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington
Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth

- Retain native soil and duff wherever possible – protect from construction disturbance, compaction etc.

- All areas cleared and graded require 8 inch soil depth:
  - Organic matter content ≥ 10% dry weight (≥ 5% for turf areas)
  - Use native topsoil, amend existing soil with compost, or import topsoil blend
  - Subsoil scarified 4 inches below 8-inch topsoil layer (12” total)
  - Protect amended soil from compaction
  - Mulch after planting
  - Maintenance practices to replenish organic content

**Required** on all sites in Western WA.
Recommended in Eastern WA.
BMP T5.13: Runoff Model Representation

- Areas meeting the design guidelines may be entered into approved runoff models as “Pasture” rather than “Lawn.”

- Flow reduction credits can be taken in runoff modeling when BMP T5.13 is used as part of a dispersion design under the conditions described in:
  - BMP T5.10B Downspout Dispersion
  - BMP T5.11 Concentrated Flow Dispersion
  - BMP T5.12 Sheet Flow Dispersion
  - BMP T5.18 Reverse Slope Sidewalks
  - BMP T5.30 Full Dispersion (for public road projects)
BMP T5.13 design guidance: 
2012 LID Manual for Puget Sound

• 2.4 Soil Protection Areas
• 4.1 Vegetation and Soil Protection
• 5.2 Techniques to Minimize Site Disturbance
• 6.2 Amending Construction Site Soils

Similar guidance in Eastern WA LID Manual: 
- Chapter 4, BMP 4.2
Amending Construction Site Soils
BMP T5.13 design guidance: Ecology-approved *Building Soil* manual

- Source of *LID Manual* content
- Manual developed regionally with experts
- Develop a “Soil Management Plan” for each site
- **Four options for soil management (can use 1 or more per site):**
  1. Retain undisturbed native soil & vegetation, protect from compaction
  2. Amend existing soil in place with compost
  3. Stockpile topsoil prior to grading, and reuse on site (amend if needed)
  4. Import topsoil meeting organic matter content requirements

- Choose pre-approved or custom calculated amendment rates
- Simple field inspection and verification procedures

Available [www.soilsforsalmon.org](http://www.soilsforsalmon.org) or [www.buildingsoil.org](http://www.buildingsoil.org)
Development typically degrades soil functions. How can we make this function more like this?
BMP T5.13 asks: How can we protect or restore soil functions on every site?
Restoring soil life, to restore soil functions

Soil organisms create:
• soil structure
• fertility = nutrient cycling
• plant disease protection
• biofiltration
• erosion control
• stormwater detention

Compost kick-starts the soil ecosystem.
(Provides food and home for organisms)
How does soil life create soil structure?

- Bacteria secretions glue clays, silts and sands together into micro-aggregates.
- Micro-aggregates are bound together by fungal hyphae, root hairs and roots.
- Spaces are made by moving arthropods & earthworms, and decaying roots.
- Only when all organisms are present can roots and water move into the soil with ease.
How does soil life provide fertility (nutrient cycling)?

- Soil foodweb stores nutrients in living & dead organic matter
- Nutrients are released in root zone as organisms eat and excrete “waste” (nitrogen, etc.)
- Mycorrhizal fungi bring nutrients and water to roots of plants
How does soil life provide plant disease protection?

Diversity $\Rightarrow$ predation, parasitization & competition with the few disease-causing organisms

- Bacteria cover leaf surfaces, block infection
- Ecto- and endomycorrhizae prevent root infection
- Many organisms prey on the few disease-causing organisms
How does soil life filter & remove pollutants?

• Creates soil structure
• Breaks down hydrocarbons, pesticides, etc.
• Converts fertilizers/nutrients to stable forms, so they are available to plants but won’t wash away
• Increases cation exchange capacity, binding nutrients & other ions
• Binds metals in soil, so they don’t wash into streams
• Creates “dissolved organic carbon” (DOC) complexes, which sequester metals & other pollutants in water, reducing toxicity.
WsDOT: Compost Amended Vegetated Filter Strip - 2004 pollutant & flow reduction trials along I-5

These 3 slides courtesy of:
Mark Maurer, WSDOT
maurerm@wsdot.wa.gov
Flow rates for background vs compost amended shoulder

- SR5
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WsDOT 2004:
10 ft. wide compost-amended strip treats stormwater from 2 lanes

“first flush” – first winter’s rain events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Untreated Runoff</th>
<th>Compost filter strip treated</th>
<th>% Concentration Reduction</th>
<th>% Load Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TDS (mg/l)</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Phosphorus (mg/l)</td>
<td>0.089</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>-192</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COD (mg/l)</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSS (mg/l)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Copper (ug/l)</td>
<td>28.18</td>
<td>9.14</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dissolved Copper</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Lead (ug/l)</td>
<td>12.62</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved Lead</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Zinc (ug/l)</td>
<td>129.70</td>
<td>31.57</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved Zinc</td>
<td>64.22</td>
<td>20.71</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TDS=Total Dissolved Solids, COD=Chemical Oxygen Demand, TSS=Total Suspended Solids
Cation exchange capacity = binding sites

Sand
1 Particle Fine Sand 0.2mm
0.24m² Surface Area

Silt
1,000 Particles Silt .02mm
2.4 mm² Surface Area

Clay
1,000,000 Particles Clay .002 mm
24 mm² Surface Area

The smaller the particle the greater the CEC, but organic complexes multiply binding sites. Humus/clay colloids have the most!

**Cation Exchange Capacity** (CEC) for soil mixes
- Low fertility soil: Less than 5 meq+/100g
- Medium fertility: 5-10
- High fertility: 10-30
- Compost/humus: up to 200!

- Fine sand 0.24mm
- Silt 2.4mm
- Clay 24mm

Relative surface area
Organic-amended soil removes pollutants and binds remainder to Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)

Soil removes most toxics, adds dissolved organic complexes that bind remaining metals, nutrients, PAH’s and other pollutants.

DOC-bound pollutants are much less toxic to aquatic organisms.

“DOC” is the fraction of water-borne organics that pass through a 0.45 μm filter

Figure 4 Survival of three test organisms exposed to control water, untreated September 2012 runoff, runoff treated with bioretention without plants (No Plants), and runoff treated with bioretention with plants (Plants). Asterisks indicate survival significantly lower than control. Error bars are ± one standard error of the mean.

Soil bioretention protects juvenile salmon and their prey from the toxic impacts of urban stormwater runoff

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2014.12.052

Statewide LID Training Program

6.2 SOILS

ADVANCED LID DESIGN
How does soil life control erosion?

- Creates pore spaces, increases infiltration
- **Sticks soil particles & aggregates together** with bacterial slime, fungal hyphae, & root hairs (bigger aggregates are harder to move) → “aggregate stability”
- Promotes rapid plant growth & deep root development
How does soil life provide stormwater detention and infiltration?

- Builds soil structure, pores, and moisture-holding capacity
- Increases surface porosity
- Modifies underlying sub-soils

Learn more:
USDA-NRCS Soil Biology Primer
http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/
How can we enhance & restore soil biodiversity, to improve plant growth, water quality, and reduce runoff?

• Prevent /correct compaction

• Reduce use of pesticides & soluble fertilizers

• Incorporate compost into soil to feed soil life

\[
\text{organic matter} + \text{soil organisms} + \text{time} \\
\text{creates} \Rightarrow \\
\text{soil structure, biofiltration, fertility, & stormwater detention}
\]
Soil Amendment: A cost-effective solution for new development

- Much better plant survival = fewer callbacks
- Easier planting
- Can cut irrigation needs by 50% = 3-7 year payback on irrigation savings alone
Improving & maintaining soil functions in existing development

- Amend soil when re-landscaping
- Plant native trees & shrubs, especially near waterways
- Mulch beds annually with leaves, chips, compost, etc.
- Mulch-mow (leave clippings) & top-dress turf areas with compost
Determining Site Soil Conditions

**USDA Soil Surveys:** a good starting point, but use with caution!

⇒ Compare site soil to the existing USDA survey description.

Changes since development:
- Consistency with existing conditions
- Graded and compacted conditions
- Imported soils

[http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/]
Washington soils: leftovers from glaciers, floods, & volcanoes

**glacial till**: unsorted, unstratified mixtures of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders; deposited under ice, or in moraines

**hardpan**: till compacted under glacier

**outwash soils**: layers sorted by particle size by water - sand / gravel / rocks

**lake/marine bed soils**: clay or silt that settled out in lakes & estuaries

**volcanic ash**: light, fertile, holds moisture - mostly blown east of Cascades

**mudflows**: mixed size, compact - like till

Learn about Washington soils at:
[www.puyallup.wsu.edu/soilmgmt/Soils.htm](http://www.puyallup.wsu.edu/soilmgmt/Soils.htm)
Limitations of traditional soil analysis methods for disturbed urban soils

- Soils vary across site: fill? native? subsoil?
- Mixed or missing horizons – topsoil layer often removed
- Sharp interface problems (between native and fill soils)
- Compaction
- Low pH, anaerobic?
- Low organic matter
- Debris, toxins?
Soil information sources

Soil tests:
- Organic Matter
- Bulk Density
- Nutrients
- Texture (% sand/silt/clay)
- Contaminants (if suspected)

Old maps and photos
Regional geologic maps
Read existing topography
Interviews
Creating a soil profile with a Dutch auger.
Compile information on a site soil survey map

- Record different soil types, test results, and issues
- Identify potential soil & vegetation protection zones
Developing A Soil Management Plan (SMP)

- A scale-drawing identifying areas where each soil treatment option will be applied.
- A completed SMP form identifying treatment options, amendment products and calculated application rates for each area.
- Copies of laboratory analyses for compost and topsoil products to be used, with OM content and C:N.
1: Review Landscape and Grading Plans

Working with plans, check the soil in each area to assess how grading will impact soil conditions and potential for reuse of topsoil excavated from building foundations, stormwater detention facilities, and planned pavement areas.

Identify potential vegetation and soil protection zones –

If you don’t mess it up, you don’t have to fix it!
2. Identify Areas Suitable for Each Option

• Established “native” plants and duff – to be left undisturbed.
• Areas to be protected from compaction during construction.
• Areas to be cleared of native vegetation but not graded – may be amended at reduced rate.
• Excavated or graded topsoil suitable for stockpiling and reuse on site.
• Compacted layers less than 12 inches deep (after grading) – require scarification or soil import.
• Existing organic content in soil to be retained or stockpiled and reapplied – reduced amendment rate.
**Soil Treatment Options**

| Option 1. Retain undisturbed native vegetation and soil, and protect from compaction during construction. |
| Option 2. Amend existing soil at pre-approved or custom calculated rates based on soil and amendment tests. |
| Option 3. Import topsoil mix of sufficient organic content and depth. |
| Option 4. Stockpile native topsoil during grading, and reapply after construction. (import soil if needed to achieve depth). Amend stockpiled soil if needed to meet 5% O.M. (turf) or 10% (planting beds) |

**Amendment Rate Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-approved Amendment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turf: Mix 1.75” compost in to 8” depth (≥ 5% OM by loss-on-ignition test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds: Mix 3” compost in to 8” depth (≥ 10% OM by loss-on-ignition test)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom-Calculated Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test soil and amendment for organic content and bulk density, to determine amendment rate needed to achieve 5 or 10% organic content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clearing up the confusion about “% organic”

“% Soil Organic Matter Content” in lab soil tests is by “loss-on-ignition method” (= amount of combustible carbon by dry weight)
- Most composts are 40-65% organic matter (OM) content by this method

Recommended soil amendment rates (for low-organic soils or sand-compost mixes):

• 5% Soil Organic Matter Content for Turf =15-25% compost amendment by volume

• 10% Soil Organic Matter Content for Landscape Beds =30-40% compost amendment by volume
3. Tests to Conduct for Custom Calculated Amendment Rates

If planning to use calculated amendment rate, sample and test soil. Request compost test results from supplier.

**Soil**
- Bulk density
- Percent organic matter

**Compost**
- Bulk density
- Percent organic matter
- Moisture content (to determine dry weight, to compute bulk density)
- Carbon to nitrogen ratio

Sampling and calculations should be performed or verified by a licensed Soil Scientist, Geologist, Civil Engineer or Landscape Architect.
4. Select Amendment Options

Outline areas where each amendment option will be applied on plan. Assign each area a letter (A, B, C...) on the plan and Soil Management Plan form.
5. Calculate Amendment, Topsoil & Mulch Volumes on Soil Management Plan Form

- **For Pre-Approved Amendment Rates:** Calculate the square footage of each area, and complete calculations for each area to convert inches of amendment into cubic yards.

- **To Compute Custom Calculated Amendment Rates:** Use soil and amendment test results, and the *Model Amendment Rate Calculator.*

- List products on the Soil Management Plan form.

- Procure recent product test sheets showing that compost or other organic materials specified meet requirements.

Amendment calculators at:
- [www.buildingsoil.org](http://www.buildingsoil.org)
- [www.soilsforsalmon.org](http://www.soilsforsalmon.org)
- For (King County example) [https://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/compost-calculator.htm](https://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/compost-calculator.htm)
Exercise – Soil Management Plan
Fill in the SMP worksheet, using the pre-approved amendment rates:
- Turf – 1.75 inches of compost tilled in 8 inches
- Planting Beds – 3 inches of compost tilled in 8”
King County’s SMP form, available at http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/compost-calculator.htm

example site plan for exercise
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King County’s Amendment Rate Calculator
http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/compost-calculator.htm

- Need to test organic content and bulk density of compost and native soil for custom amendment rates.
- Just enter square footage for default rates.
Suggested Inspection Procedures

- Pre-Grading Inspection
- Grading Progress Inspection
- Post-Construction Inspection
- Mulch Verification

Exact number of inspections will vary between jurisdictions and project type.

Example form and guide at [www.soilsforsalmon.org](http://www.soilsforsalmon.org)

Field Verification form & guide is on page 16 in the “Building Soil” manual, and on website.
Inspection / Verification Supplies

- Field Verification Form
- Soil Management Plan
- Site drawing
- Shovel
- Tape measure
Pre-Grading / Grading Progress Inspection

• Verify native soils & vegetation delineation and protection (fencing or other) per SMP

• Review SMP with general contractor and/or grading equipment operator

• Verify subcontractors informed of SMP

• Verify erosion controls in place

• Verify excavation & stockpiling of native soils consistent with SMP

• Check sub-grades consistent with SMP
Post Construction (prior to planting)

- Compare conditions to SMP / drawings
- **Confirm volumes on amendment delivery tickets match approved SMP**
- Dig test holes to check depth of amended soil & scarification
- Use shovel test to check un-compacted depth in multiple locations
Dig Test Holes to Check Depth of Amended Soil & Scarification

- At least three 12 inch deep test holes per acre (3 minimum) for each treatment
- 8” depth of amended soil (excluding mulch layer)
- Scarified subsoil
Check Soil Depth

- Use shovel or rod “driven only by inspectors weight” to test for compaction
- Test 10 locations per landscaped acre (10 minimum).
In Case Of Dispute

Referred to third party for sampling and testing of organic matter:

- Independent Certified Agronomist, Crop Advisor or Soil Scientist; Licensed Civil Engineer, Landscape Architect or Geologist
- Accredited Soil Testing Lab

Best to avoid this, by having clear SMP and delivery tickets that match volumes/products listed on SMP.
How to Select Compost

Know your supplier!

- Field tests:
  - earthy smell - not sour, stinky, or ammonia
  - brown to black color
  - uniform particle range
  - stable temperature (does not get very hot if re-wetted)
  - not powdery or soaking wet
  - Solvita field maturity test

- Soil/compost lab test info:
  - Nutrients
  - Salinity
  - pH
  - % organic content (OM)

- Mfr.-supplied info:
  - C:N ratio
  - Weed-seed trials
  - Nutrients, salinity, contaminants
  - Size: “screen”, % fines

- Specifications:
  - WsDOT
  - Bioretention Soil: Compost spec www.seattle.gov/util/GreenInfrastructure
“Composted Material” per WAC 173-350-220

• Produced at “Permitted Facilities” with environmental safeguards to protect streams and groundwater.

• Process monitored to ensure temperatures that destroy most pathogens.

• Tested at frequencies dictated by feedstock & output, for:
  • Heavy metals
  • Pathogens
  • Physical contaminants
  • Biological stability (affects odors and plant response)
Bioretention spec compost meets WAC and STA
Carbon to Nitrogen ratio of composts

• For turf & most landscapes
  C:N ratio of 20:1 to 25:1 - good nutrient availability for first year of growth (no other fertilizer needed)

• For native plants and trees
  C:N ratio of 30:1 to 35:1, and coarser (1” minus screen)
  • less nitrogen better for NW natives, discourages weeds
  • for streamside, unlikely to leach nitrogen
Importing “Topsoil”

- “Topsoil” is not a defined, regulated product. Topsoil products often include subsoil, uncomposted organic material, land-clearing and construction debris...

- Best to use mixes containing only clean compost and mined sand or “sandy loam” as defined by USDA.

- Important to avoid excess clay that can inhibit drainage – spec <5% passing #200 sieve

- Good soil specs for planting, turf, & other areas available at www.seattle.gov/util/engineering/standardspecsplans Div. 9-14
Protecting soil & vegetation during construction

- Fence *vegetation & soil protection zones*
- Inform all contractors & subs: no stockpiles etc.
- If temporary vehicle access required, place steel plates over 6” coarse wood chip.
Fence to protect from construction impacts
Communicate vegetation & soil protection zones and Soil Management Plans to all contractors and crews

Soil and tree preservation are similar, but trees sometimes need extra effort in tight urban spaces.
Compost Application Methods

Compost application & incorporation methods:

- Blowing
- Spreading
- Tilling / ripping
- Blending off-site
Blowing & spreading

• Blower trucks

• Various construction grading equipment

• Other equipment: golf course & farm spreaders
Issaquah Highlands – the big scale
Incorporating amendments into soil

- Range of equipment for different-sized sites
- Till in to 8" depth
- If compacted, rip (scarify) to 12" depth before/while amending
Stockpile site soils & amend, after road & foundation work

- Allows mass grading
- Can reduce hauling & disposal costs
- Set grade to allow re-application of topsoil & allow for settling
- Amend stockpile to spec offsite, or after reapplication
- Spread after concrete work
- Rip in first lift, to reduce sub-grade compaction, and break up sharp soil horizons that can limit water penetration
Redmond Ridge

- Large, master-planned development
- Forest left undisturbed where possible - no compaction
- Cleared vegetation & duff stockpiled for use as soil amendment
- Removed topsoils stockpiled
- All soils amended to 12” depth with organics
- **Early Problems:** Too much organic esp. for turf areas, organic materials not composted (landclearing & duff) - soft soil, excessive water retention, low N, plant/turf problems as result
Redmond Ridge: improved method

• Grade site 12 in. below finish
• Install foundation, along with driveway & walkway rock pads
• Spread 14 in. amended soil mix, (will settle to 12 inches) rip in first lift to mix with subsoil
• Soils blended offsite from native duff plus compost
• Soil organic matter controlled to ~10%, pH and C:N ratio for optimal plant growth
Putting organics to work - SEA Streets

Street Edge Alternative onsite detention demo, Seattle Public Utilities and SDOT.

- Compost in wet and dry zones
- 98% reduction in runoff.

www.seattle.gov/util/GreenInfrastructure
Compost Based Erosion Control BMPs

• EPA and Ecology-approved BMPs: blankets, berms, and socks see www.buildingsoil.org

• “2 for 1” – use compost for erosion control, then till in at end to meet soil BMP:
  - No disposal costs
  - Faster planting, better growth

• Costs: blankets similar to rolled products, but savings on disposal, plus 2 for 1 benefits

• Learn more at www.buildingsoil.org/tools/Erosion_Control.pdf
Broadview Green Grid, Seattle
Compost-amended soil in bioretention swales, compost blankets on slopes
Broadview -
Erosion control with compost blankets, berms, and socks
day after 100-year storm event – no erosion
WsDOT: Erosion control, water quality, successful landscapes with lower mtce. costs

- SR 14, Vancouver
  Coarse compost, blown in
  Note erosion where not applied

- Compost amendment, ripped in

- Extensive soil bio-engineering info at:
  http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Design/Roadside/
WsDOT projects around Washington

Erosion control and plant establishment on steep site using compost blankets

Chelan
Combine methods as needed for best water quality and flow control

WsDOT - Protecting Wetland Area from I-5 Runoff
USING MULCHES
After planting and for annual maintenance

MULCH BENEFITS:

• Limit weed growth, make weeds that sprout easier to pull or cultivate
• Conserve water, moderate soil temperature, and reduce erosion
• Replenish soil organic matter, enhancing soil biodiversity, structure, and nutrient cycling = increased plant vigor

MULCHING BEST PRACTICES

• Annual, spring or fall, until plant canopy closes
• Arborist wood chips best (for woody & perennial plants).
Selling soil BMP’s to developers, builders, landscape contractors, & homeowners:

Value to builder/contractor

- Better erosion control
- Less plant loss = fewer callbacks
- Making money on materials and labor
- Quicker planting in prepped soil
- Easier maintenance
- Better appearance sells next job

Sell quality & savings to customer

- Better plant survival/ health/ growth/ appearance
- Lower water bills
- Lower maintenance costs
- Reduced chemical needs
- Better for salmon because:
  - reduced storm runoff
  - improved water quality
Which site is selling the next job?

Compost

No Compost

I-5 Marvin Rd. Interchange
Links to useful soil specifications:

Building Soil: Guidelines for Implementing WDOE Soil Quality & Depth BMP (includes APWA & CSI specs)
www.soilsforsalmon.org or www.buildingsoil.org

LID Technical Guidance Manuals for Puget Sound and Eastern WA:
http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/lid-manuals-guides/

WsDOT “Soil Bioengineering” specs
www.wsdot.wa.gov/Design/Roadside/

Seattle Green Stormwater Infrastructure specs
www.seattle.gov/util/GreenInfrastructure

King County soil regs (in Grading code)

City of Seattle soil regs (in Stormwater code)
Why build healthy soil?
- More marketable buildings and landscapes
- Better site erosion control
- Reduced need for water and chemicals
- Less stormwater runoff, better water quality
- Healthy landscapes = satisfied customers

Washington State's stormwater permits require these soil BMPs. That requirement is taking effect locally as towns and counties around Western Washington update their stormwater codes (as required by law). Some jurisdictions already require the soil BMPs – all will soon.

The good news is, it’s easy, and customers want it. New home buyers say they are happy to pay more for a healthy, easy to care for landscape – and that starts with the soil.

Successful Projects
Learn more about these projects>
- Preventing vegetation, stockpiling topsoil
- Amending existing soil with compost
- Placing compost amended topsoil

Tools for builders
- View slide show (PDF 9MB) (Why, how-to tips, and successful projects, or brochure)
- Watch videos (on King County’s website)

Building Soil Manual
- The building guide:
  - Summary (PDF) with links to compost calculator, supplies, space, and more
  - Full Building Soil Manual (PDF, 4MB)

Soil BMP requirements in state and local codes, or lack of State BMP
- Landscaping guide (PDF) design, building, and maintenance tips for professionals
- Where to amend? (PDF) Construction sequencing for soil protection and restoration
- Erosion control with compost (PDF)
  - Meet your TESC requirements, build healthy soil, work faster, and save money

Homebuyer factsheet (PDF) facts and use to promote your healthy soil and landscape practices to your customers. It sells!
- Learn More – Background, issues, spaces and resources for designers, and related information are available on our partner website:
  - www.soilforsoil.com

Science and design: [www.SoilsforSalmon.org](http://www.SoilsforSalmon.org)
Related national standards: 2014 Sustainable Sites (SITES™)

- SITES is the new national site & landscape equivalent to the USGBC’s LEED™ green building certification system.
- SITES includes soil protection and restoration requirements modeled on Washington’s
- Includes Soil Management Plan requirement
- Similar Green Stormwater BMP requirements to WA LID & DOE stormwater manuals

www.sustainablesites.org
A natural solution - for healthier streams, and healthier landscapes

Conserve existing soils and vegetation where possible.
Restore natural functions in disturbed soils by correcting compaction and using organic amendments.