



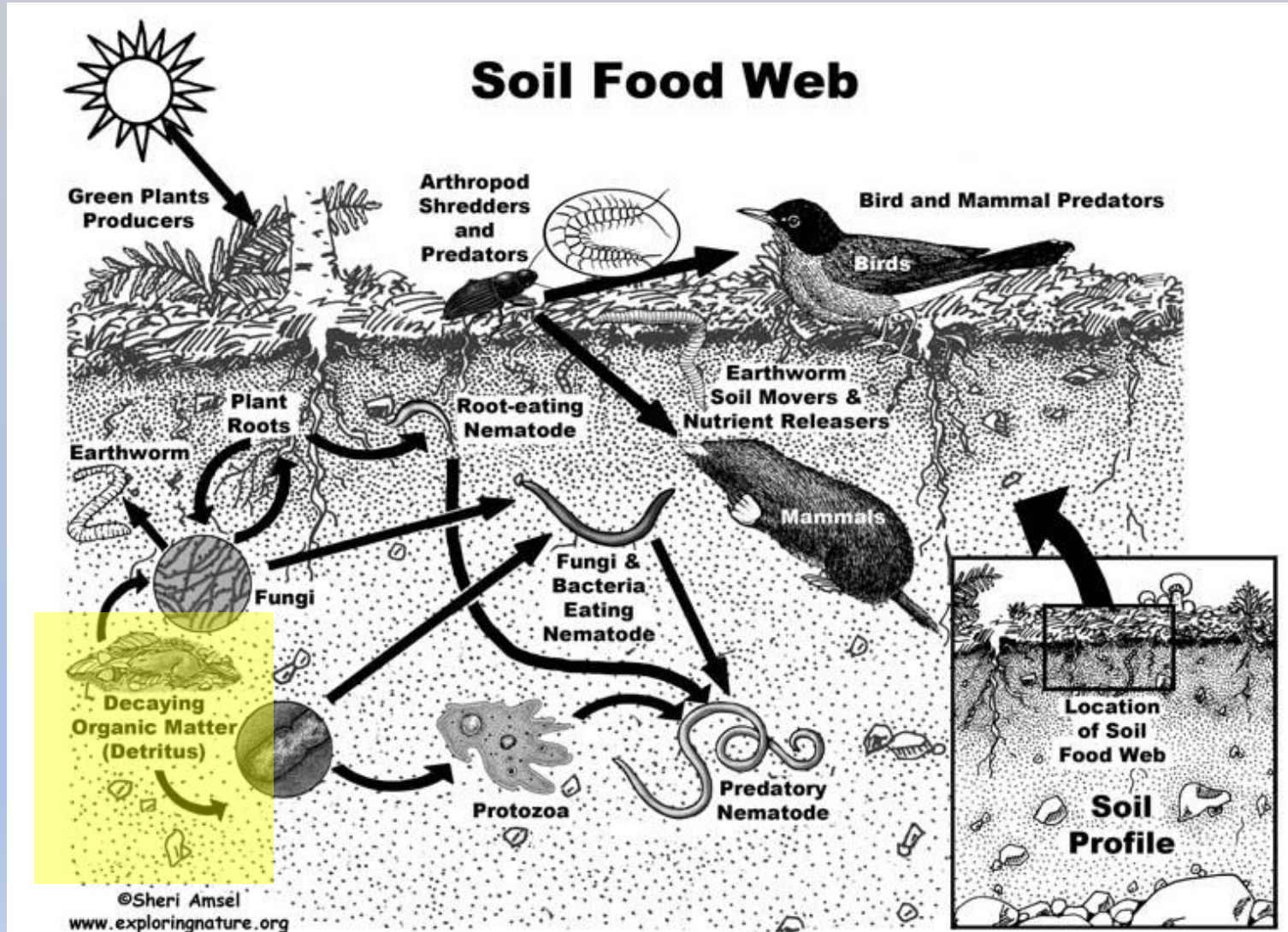
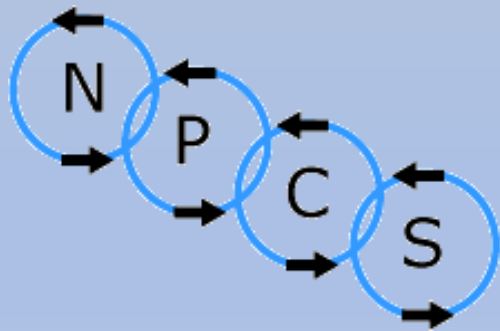
# **URBAN SOIL HEALTH**

April 13, 2023

**11<sup>th</sup> – Biennial Bay-Wide  
Stormwater Partners' Retreat**

# What is Soil Health?

*Vitality of soil to sustain the ecological functions of our lands & living systems*



**Nutrient Cycling**

**Soil Erosion**

**Climate**

**Carbon Sequestration**

**Water Quality**

**Hydrology**

**Groundwater Recharge**

**Native Planting**

**Organic Waste Recycling**

**Agriculture & Economics**

**Human Nutrition**

**Fertilizers**

**Irrigation**

**Flooding**

**Drought**

**Heat Islands**

**Air Quality**

# PERFECTING PERCOLATION IN DISTRICT PARKLANDS

**Testing Soil Amendment Techniques and Subsoiling  
on Compacted Urban Land in DC**

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**CECILIA LANE**

Environmental Protection Specialist

Watershed Protection Division

Department of Energy & Environment

[cecilia.lane@dc.gov](mailto:cecilia.lane@dc.gov)



GOVERNMENT OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

# The Problem

- Compacted, sandy soils with poor infiltration capacity and little organic content
- Stormwater runoff volumes increase
- Soil loss from “open space” ends up in storm sewers and waterways
- Carries pollutants attached to sediment
- Loss of soil impacts site directly:
  - Tree health: lack of water, loss of soils
  - User experience



# The Problem



(Kalorama pictured)



# Impacts to Trees



(Takoma pictured)

# Impacts to Site Users



# Impacts to Water Quality



# Impacts to Water Quality



Hickey Run (\$100k/yr)

VOLUME!



# Results & Management Implications

- Addressing existing problems
- Responsive to community concerns
- Better design guidance
- Soil “restoration” specs improved
- Recs for sustainable land mgmt



# Process

- Literature review
  - Desktop assessment
  - Site selection
  - Field assessment
  - Monitoring and work plan development
  - Implementation and monitoring
  - Results and recommendations
  - Two-year effort 2023-2025
- 
- Website:  
<https://doee.dc.gov/node/1635051>
  - POC: Cecilia Lane,  
[cecilia.lane@dc.gov](mailto:cecilia.lane@dc.gov)





Questions ?



# Soil Profile Rebuilding in Arlington VA

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BAY STORMWATER RETREAT

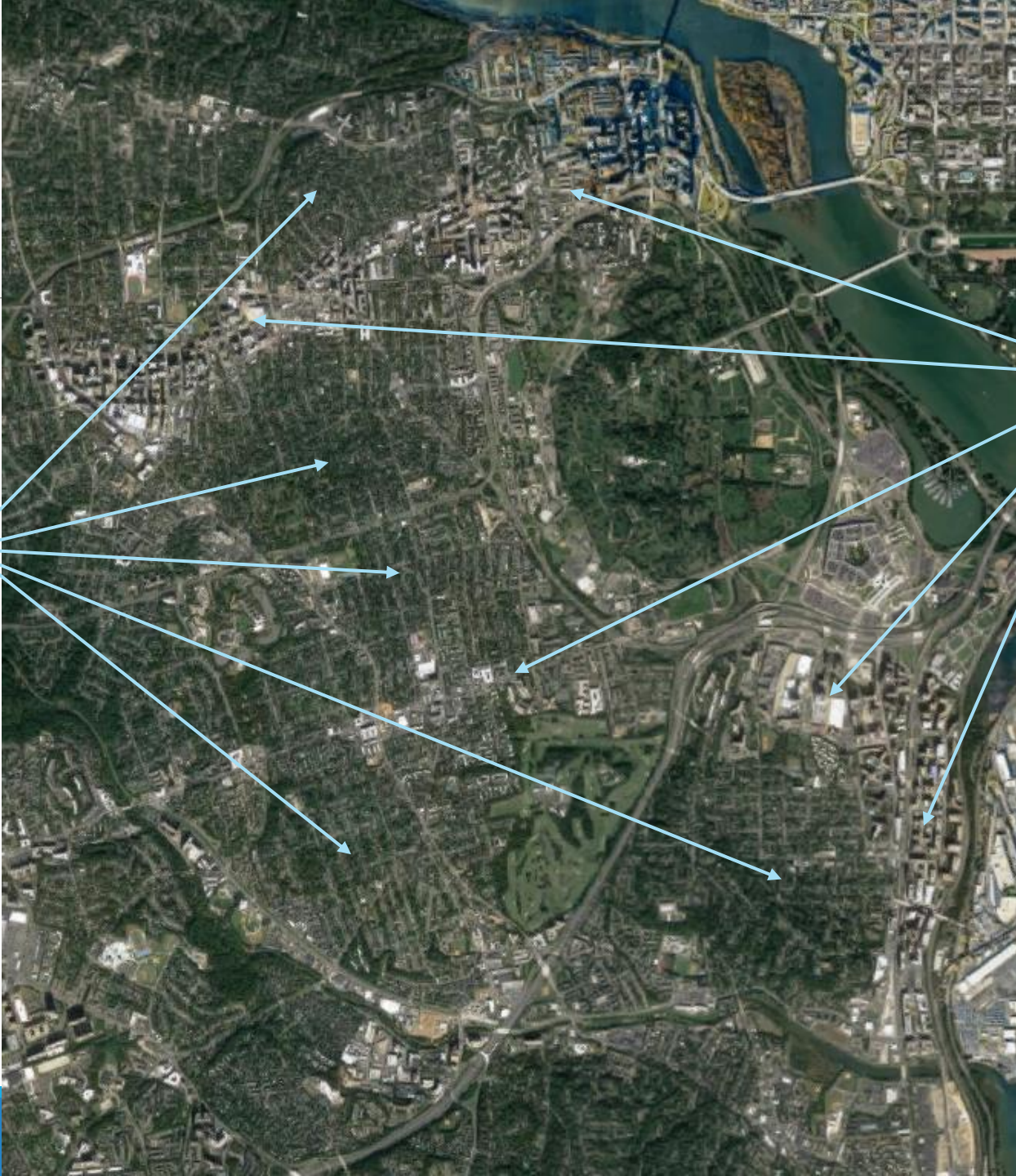
APRIL 13, 2023

# A Tale of Two Cities

**SINGLE FAMILY NEIGHBORHOODS**  
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE INCREASES, TREE CANOPY IMPACTS, AND SOIL COMPACTION

**73% of Arlington's land use**

**>50% of impervious surface increase from regulated activities**



**URBAN CORRIDORS**  
ALREADY HIGH IMPERVIOUS SURFACES, LOWER TREE CANOPY AND GREEN SPACE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

# LDA 2.0 – Single Family Homes

(effective 09/2021)

- Manage more water -  
Emphasis on heavy rainfall and protecting downhill properties
- New gravity detention tank tool
- Requirement to restore soil permeability after construction
- Right-sized detention credits for trees



LDA = Land Disturbing Activities permitting program

# INFILTRATION CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD AND NEW ARLINGTON COUNTY RESIDENTIAL SITES

October 2021

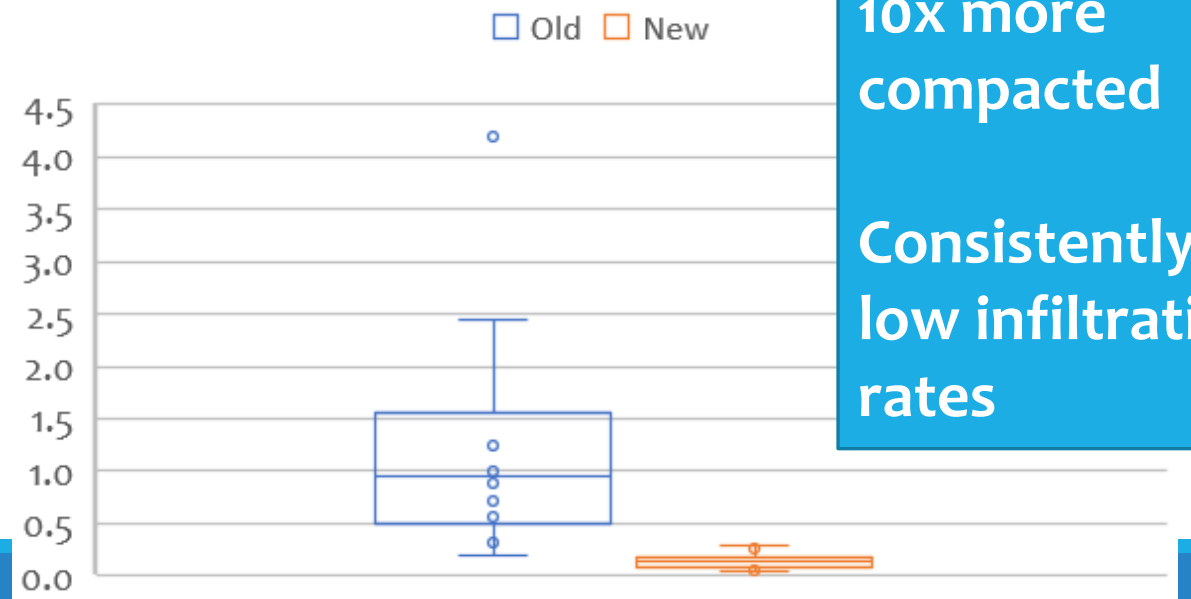
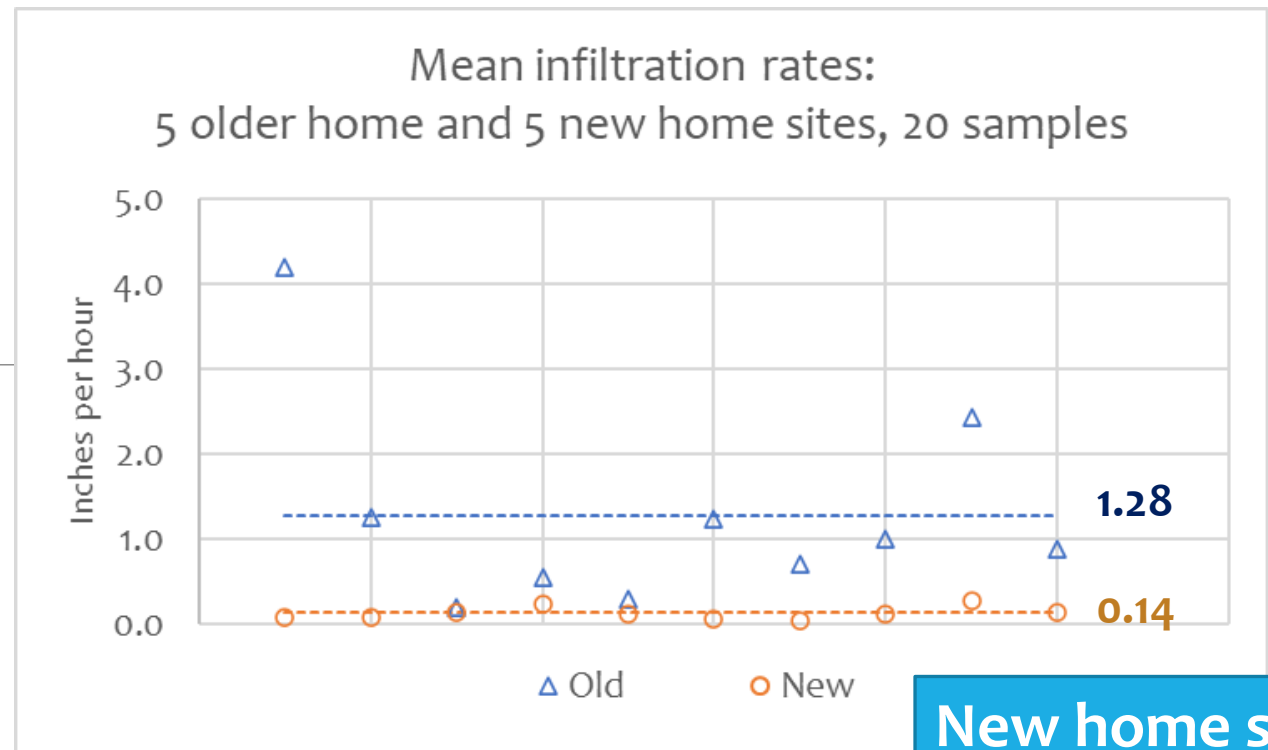
Prepared for Arlington County Department of Environmental Services, Office of Sustainability and Environmental Management

Prepared by Dan Schwartz and Maria Harwood

Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District

Statistical analysis by Chris Ruck

Fairfax County Department of Public Works and Environmental Services, Stormwater Planning Division



New home sites  
10x more  
compacted

Consistently  
low infiltration  
rates

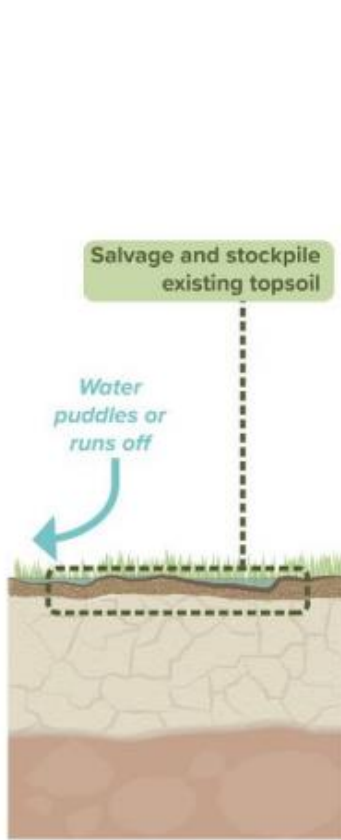
# Soil Profile Rebuilding

A technique for rehabilitating compacted urban soils in place.

[DOWNLOAD THE SPECIFICATION](#)

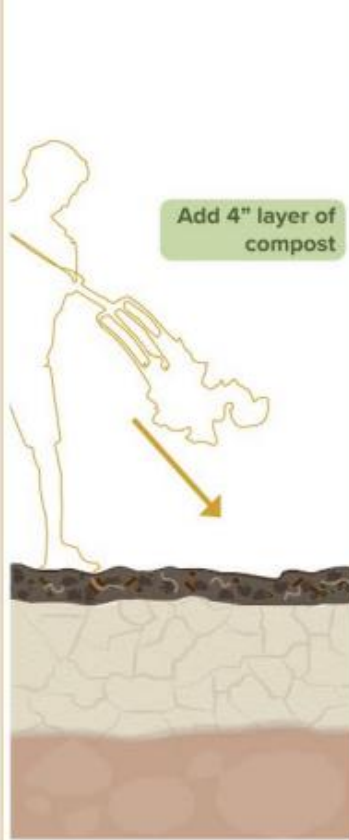
## Existing

Prior to construction, remove and salvage any existing topsoil.



## Step One

Spread mature, stable compost to a 4" depth over compacted subsoil



## Step Two

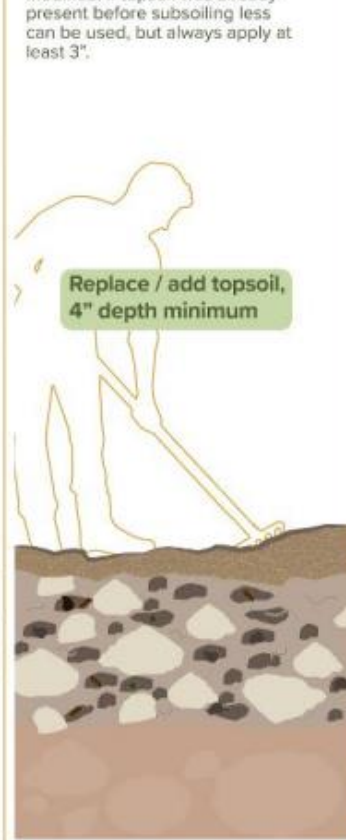
Use a backhoe to break up the compacted soil and incorporate the compost to a depth of 24".



## Step Three

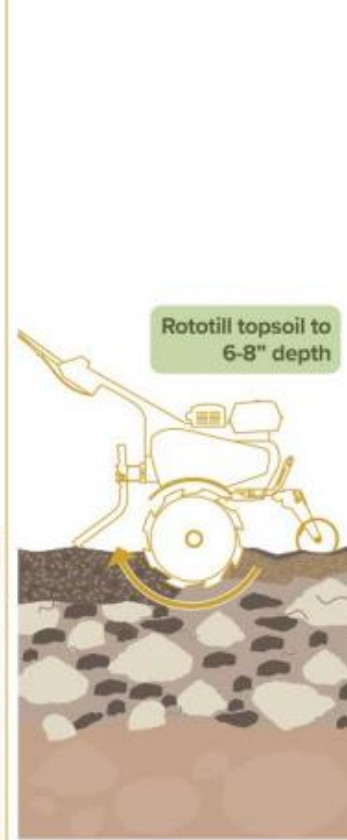
Standard: Return stockpiled topsoil or additional topsoil if none is available from the site to a 4" min depth. If soil was severely disurbed, 6-8" deshold be used.

Modified: If topsoil was already present before subsoling less can be used, but always apply at least 3".



## Step Four

Rototill topsoil to a depth of 6-8" when soil is neither dry nor very moist. Rototilling depth should ideally cross the interface with the subsoiled layer.



## Step Five

Plant the site with woody plants, trees, or shrubs, such that at least half the area will be colonized by roots within about 10 years.



## Rebuilt

The plant roots will exploit the loosened subsoil and compost veins and then continue to contribute organic matter and work the soil over time to develop soil structure throughout the profile.



High Compaction  
Low permeability  
Insufficient nutrients

Low compaction  
High permeability  
Organic matter

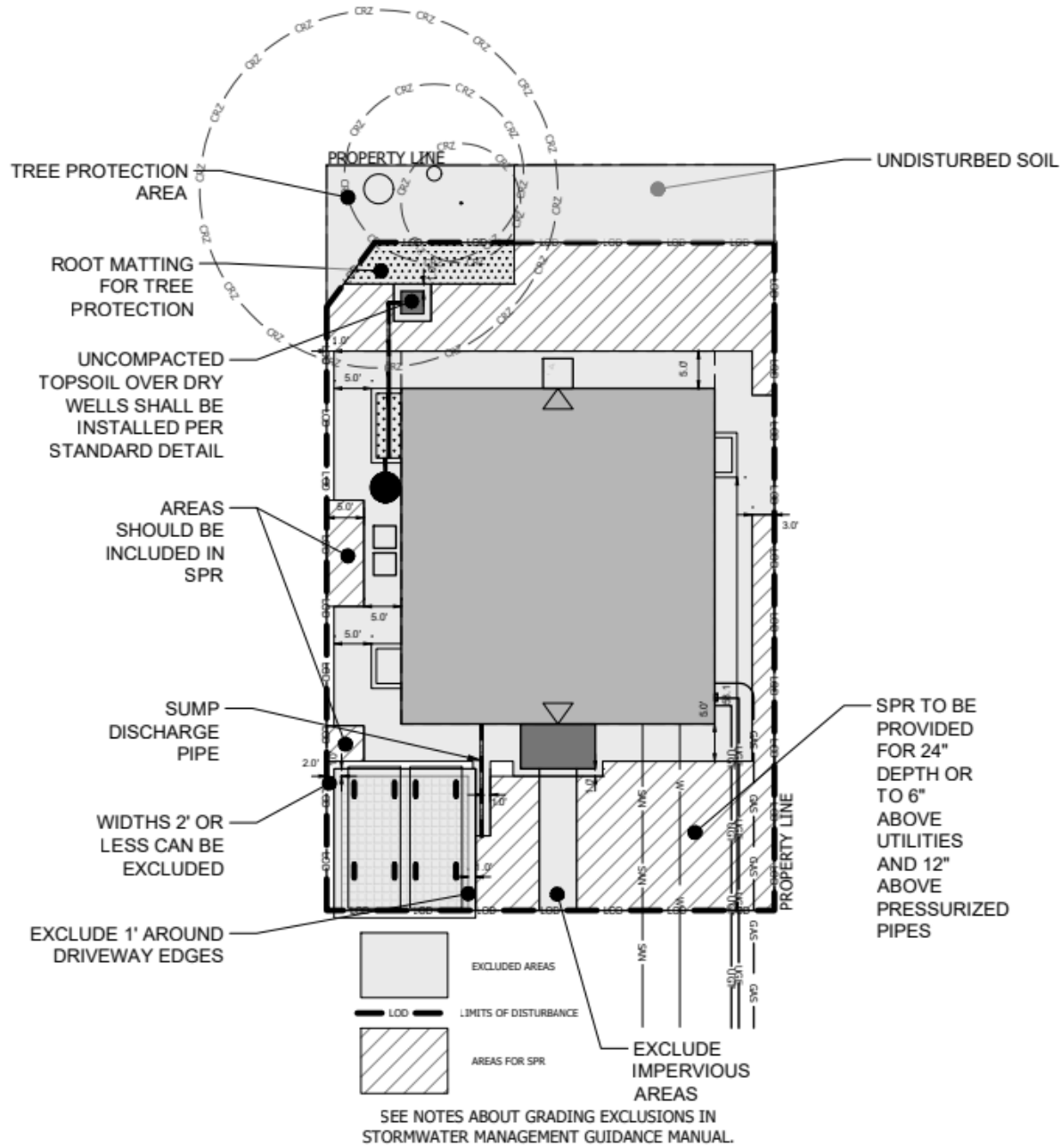
Source: Tree People Los Angeles



From this ....

to this →

# PLAN REVIEW



## SOIL PROFILE REBUILDING (SPR) SCHEMATIC EXAMPLE



**PHOTO  
DOCUMENTATION**

Quantity	Item Code	Description	Price Each	Amount
40	Misc Plant Material	Grow Good Compost	45.00	1,800.00
40	Misc Plant Material	Topsoil	45.00	1,800.00
		Sales Tax	5.30%	0.00

VIRGINIA NURSERY STOCK CERTIFICATE - This is to certify that Owl Run Nursery, 10318 Bristersburg Rd, Catlett, Fauquier County, VA has paid the license fee in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth of Virginia's Plants and Plant Products Inspection Law. The stock of this nursery has been inspected and found apparently free from destructive plant pests. Expires: Dec 31, 2019.

**Customer Total Balance**

**Total This Inv \$3,600.00**

**Pmnt/Crdt Applied to This Invoice \$0.00**

**Balance Due - This Invoice \$3,600.00**

## RECEIPTS and INSPECTION

### COMPOST TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

A & I Great Lakes Laboratories, Inc. 3505 Conestoga Drive Fort Wayne IN 46808

Compost Parameters	Method	Reported as (units of measure)	Test Results
Plant Nutrients:		% weight basis	Not Reported
Moisture Content	TMECC 03.09-A	% wet weight basis	33.42
Organic Matter Content	TMECC 05.07-A	% dry weight basis	67.16
pH	TMECC 04.11-A	pH units	6.1
Soluble Salts (electrical conductivity EC <sub>1:1</sub> )	TMECC 04.10-A	dS/m (mmhos/cm)	1.60
Particle Size	TMECC 02.02-B	% < 9.5 mm (3/8 in.), dw basis	100.00
Stability Indicator (respirometry)			Stability Rating:
CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution	TMECC 05.08-B	mg CO <sub>2</sub> -C/g OM/day	2.1
		mg CO <sub>2</sub> -C/g TS/day	1.7
Maturity Indicator (bioassay)			
Percent Emergence	TMECC 05.05-A	average % of control	93
Relative Seedling Vigor	TMECC 05.05-A	average % of control	100
Select Pathogens	TMECC 07.02	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.32(a)	PASS
Trace Metals	TMECC 04.06	PASS/FAIL: per US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR § 503.13, Tables 1 and 3.	Salmonella
			As, Cd, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, Zn



# A quick aside about the Virginia Runoff Reduction Method

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**Runoff Coefficients (Rv)**

	A Soils	B Soils	C Soils	D Soils
Forest/Open Space	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05
Managed Turf	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.25
Impervious Cover	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95

Assumption of  
excellent soil  
conditions 😊

VS

Reality 😞

# What our folks say so far...

Under our Urban Forestry program – Vincent Verweij, Melissa Gildea, Jose Portuhondo Sanchez, Aftab (Shaw) Hussain

## Their insights:

- Important to have trained staff who understand why and can explain; forestry/plant people know about soils.
- And they are also on-site to inspect trees anyway.
- If you require materials receipts and other documentation, they'll do it.
- SPR works well because you don't have to remove/replace the soils.
- First time through, more attention to verification.
- Needed a lot of elbow grease to find materials and sources; still a bit of a sticking point; open for suggestions.
- Settlement? We have done on our own SPR and have monitored. No evidence so far.

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*For your convenience for Soil Profile Rebuilding, Arlington County staff checked with several suppliers in the region and so far, have confirmed that the following suppliers offer compost, soil, or both. As additional suppliers are identified, contacts may be updated here. Email [urbanforestry@arlingtonva.us](mailto:urbanforestry@arlingtonva.us) if you would like to send in tests to be included in this list.*

# Discussion

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**Jason Papacosma**

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F: 703-228-7134

E: [jpapacosma@arlingtonva.us](mailto:jpapacosma@arlingtonva.us)



[SPR at George Mason and Lee Hwy - YouTube](#)



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# Urban Soil Conservation and Management Methods

Chris Fields-Johnson, PhD



# Loss of the Forest Floor



# Soil Structure

## Surface Structure

- Avoid it being crusty, compacted
- Want it to be porous, granular



# Long-term Effects of Mulch: 7 Years



# Soil Structure



- Sub-angular Blocky**
- Common Natural Sub-Soil Structure



- Platy Compacted**
- Common Urban Soil Structure with Low Organic Matter



- Spongy**
- Tillage with High Organic Matter

# Soil Improvement

## Topdressing

- Low Disturbance
- Common on Turf
- Fertilizer, Lime, Organics



## Vertical Mulching

- Med Disturbance
- Improve Deep Drainage
- Organics



## Hydraulic Fracturing

- Low Disturbance
- Decompaction
- Deep Liquid Fertilizer, Organic Suspensions



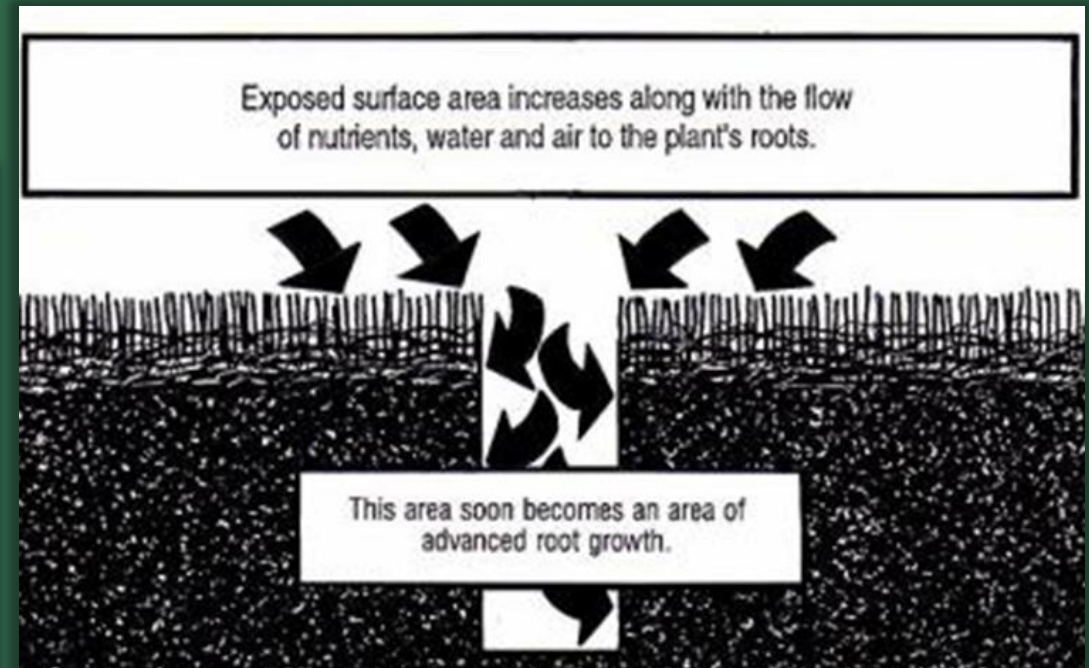
## Air Tillage

- High Disturbance
- Decompaction
- High Input of Organics



# Turf Renovation

- Turf Care Annual Cultural Practice
- Reduce Compaction and Grow Roots
- Begin with 3”+ Depth Core Aerification
- Overseed with Desirable Turf Varieties
- Topdress with Compost + Biochar
  - 5-10% Biochar in Blend
  - Fresh and Pelletized Options



# Soil Profile Rebuilding

- Spread 4" Compost
- Scoop-and-Dump 2'+ Depth
- Spread 1" Compost and 1/2" Biochar
- Till 6"+ Depth
- Plant Trees



# Soil Compaction

## Penetrometer:

Relative resistance of soil to penetration

- Need moderate soil moisture
- < 100 PSI Optimal
- > 200 PSI Action Threshold
- > 300 PSI Severe Root Limitations



# SPR after 1 YR of Traffic

## Penetrometer Transect



Soil compaction ratings  
by depth in pounds per  
square inch.

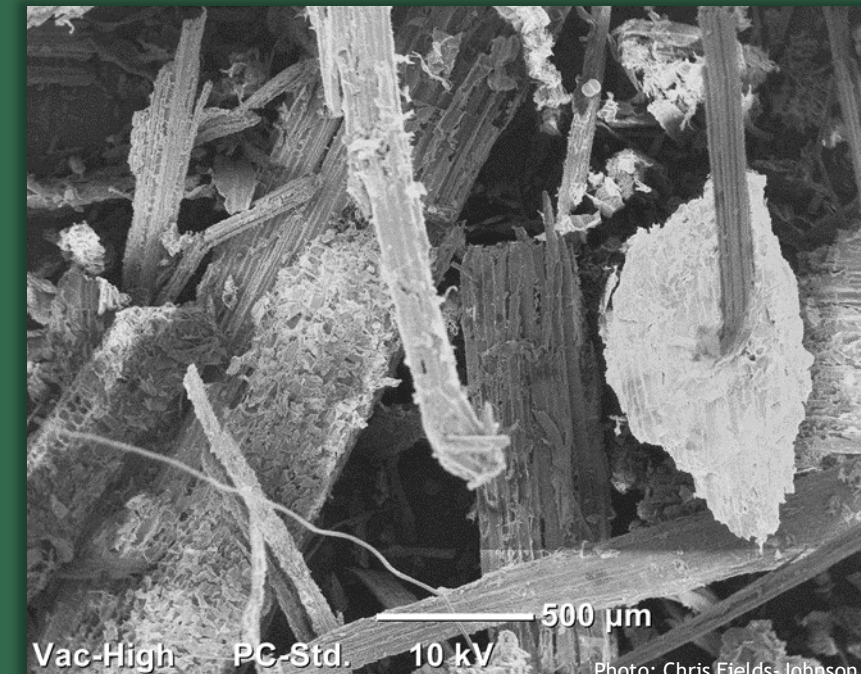
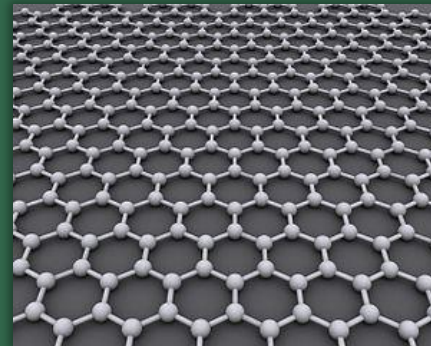
### Treatment Area

Soil Depth Difference  
Significance  
 $p = 0.0001$

Depth	0 m	1 m	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	7 m	8 m	9 m	10 m	11 m	12 m	13 m	14 m
10 cm	225	250	350	75	75	125	100	100	100	125	100	100	350	350	350
20 cm	350	350		100	350	175	175	100	100	150	150	175			
30 cm				125		175	175	100	100	150	150	125			
40 cm				125		150	150	200	125	125	250	250			
50 cm				125		150	150	350	125	125	350	350			
60 cm				350		100	100		175	200	350				
70 cm						200	200		350	350					

# Biochar Material Properties

- Good charcoal is resonant, refractory and burns without flame
- $sp^2$  C-C bonding: delocalized electrons
  - conduct electricity
  - strongly resist compaction
  - facilitate electron transfer (catalytic)
  - resist decomposition
- Functional groups provide ion exchange
  - $100 \text{ cmolc}^+ \text{ kg}^{-1}$  CEC
  - $30 \text{ cmolc}^- \text{ kg}^{-1}$  AEC
- High Surface Area:  $400 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$



# Penetration Resistance Comparison ( $\alpha = 0.01$ )



**Structural  
Soil**

-



**Clay Loam (CL)  
Only**

**350 PSI**  
a



**Clay Loam + 50%  
Biochar**

**100 PSI**  
b



**CL + 25% Biochar, 25%  
Biosolids**

**60 PSI**  
c

# Aboveground Biomass Comparison ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )



**Structural  
Soil**

**18 g**  
**a**



**Clay Loam (CL)  
Only**

**28 g**  
**a**



**Clay Loam + 50%  
Biochar**

**73 g**  
**b**



**CL + 25% Biochar, 25%  
Biosolids**

**99 g**  
**b**

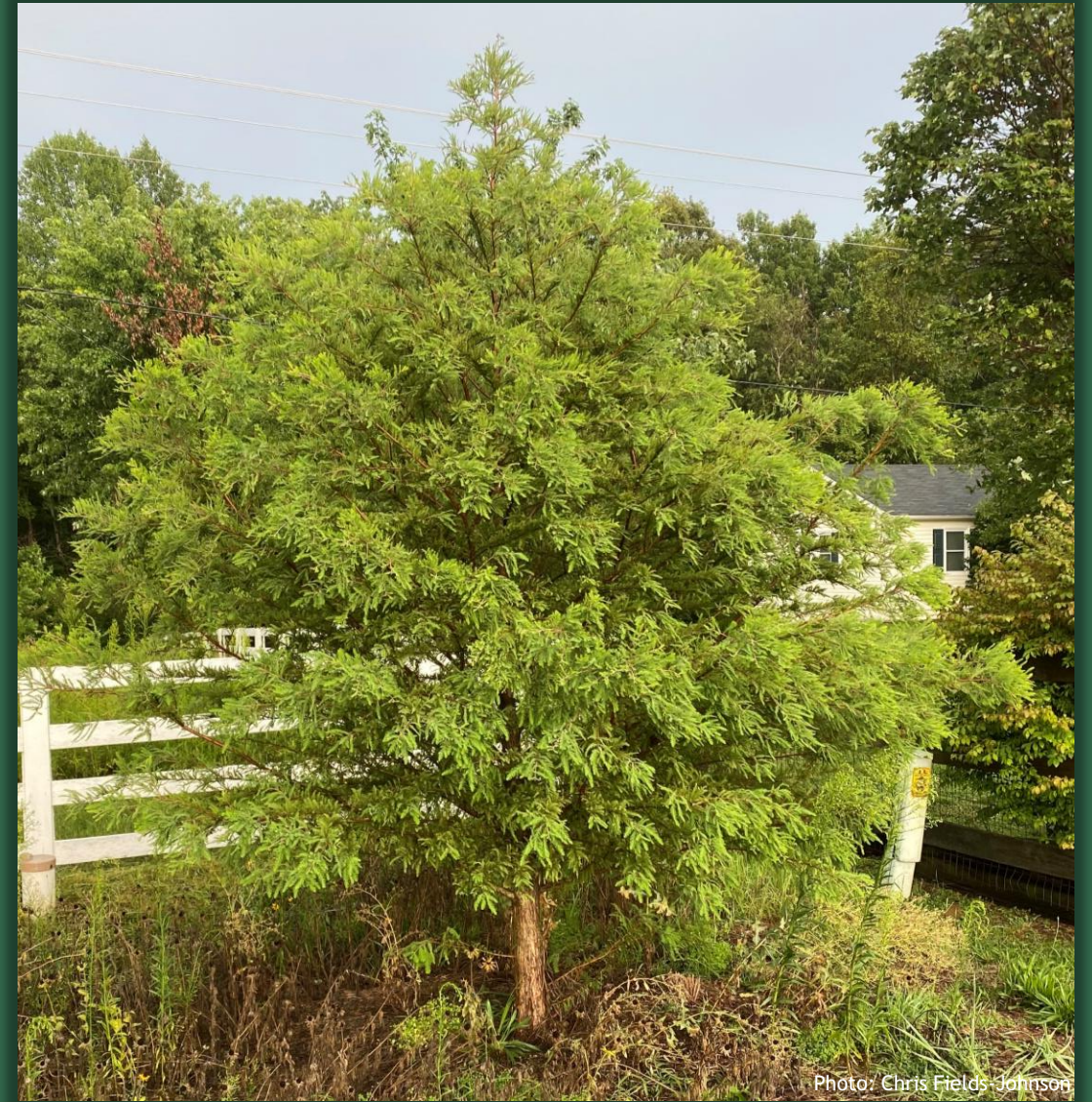
# Baldcypress bare root seedling in pure biochar backfill.



**May 2017: 1'6"**



**July 2018: 6'**



**August 2021: 12'**

# Missouri Gravel Bed Biochar Variant

## Other Similar Applications

- Containerized Seedlings
- Green Roofs
- Freestanding Planters



# CU Soil Filtration

	% NO <sub>x</sub> Retained α = 0.01	% P Retained α = 0.01
Granite Stone	-83.27 c	90.20 b
Diabase Stone	-83.29 c	90.16 b
Limestone Stone	-99.50 c	97.77 a
Granite CU Soil	99.93 a	99.96 a
Diabase CU Soil	99.49 a	99.96 a
Limestone CU Soil	96.79 b	99.67 a



Photo: Chris Fields-Johnson



Photo: Chris Fields-Johnson



Photo: Chris Fields-Johnson

# CU Soil Evaporation

	Evaporation mm year <sup>-1</sup> $\alpha = 0.05$
Granite Stone	46 b
Diabase Stone	60 b
Limestone Stone	63 b
Granite CU Soil	181 a
Diabase CU Soil	179 a
Limestone CU Soil	151 a



# CU Soil Demonstration

- Drainpipe outfall sealed since 2018 installation
- All surface water is going into groundwater, even over poorly-drained Triassic siltstone residuum
- Trees are well established, healthy, and growing



# Biochar Filtration

- Pure Biochar vs. Biochar + Limestone Structural Soil
- Nitrate + Nitrite ( $\alpha = 0.01$ )
  - 41.5 ppm influent
  - Biochar: 100.00 % Retention A
  - B&L SS: 64.12% Retention B
- Total Phosphorus ( $\alpha = 0.01$ )
  - 143.6 ppm influent
  - Biochar: 91.69% Retention B
  - B&L SS: 99.91% Retention A
- Water Evaporation ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )
  - Biochar: 276 mm A
  - B&L SS: 126 mm B



Photo: Chris Fields-Johnson



Photo: Chris Fields-Johnson



Photo: Chris Fields-Johnson

# Biochar Lifecycle in the Green Industry





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# Urban Soil Conservation and Management Methods

Chris Fields-Johnson, PhD

