

STANDARD FOR PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION

Methods and Materials

1. Site Preparation

- A. Grade as needed and feasible to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and mulch anchoring. All grading should be done in accordance with Standard for Land Grading.
- B. Immediately prior to seeding and topsoil application, the subsoil shall be evaluated for compaction in accordance with the Standard for Land Grading .
- C. Topsoil should be handled only when it is dry enough to work without damaging the soil structure. A uniform application to a depth of 5 inches (unsettled) is required on all sites. Topsoil shall be amended with organic matter, as needed, in accordance with the Standard for Topsoiling.
- D. Install needed erosion control practices or facilities such as diversions, grade-stabilization structures, channel stabilization measures, sediment basins, and waterways.

2. Seedbed Preparation

- A. Uniformly apply ground limestone and fertilizer to topsoil which has been spread and firmed, according to soil test recommendations such as offered by Rutgers Co-operative Extension Soil sample mailers are available from the local Rutgers Cooperative Extension offices (http://njaes.rutgers.edu/county/). Fertilizer shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre or 11 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 10-10-10 or equivalent with 50% water insoluble nitrogen unless a soil test indicates otherwise and incorporated into the surface 4 inches. If fertilizer is not incorporated, apply one-half the rate described above during seedbed preparation and repeat another one-half rate application of the same fertilizer within 3 to 5 weeks after seeding.
- B. Work lime and fertilizer into the topsoil as nearly as practical to a depth of 4 inches with a disc, spring-tooth harrow, or other suitable equipment. The final harrowing or disking operation should be on the general contour. Continue tillage until a reasonable uniform seedbed is prepared.
- C. High acid producing soil. Soils having a pH of 4 or less or containing iron sulfide shall be covered with a minimum of 12 inches of soil having a pH of 5 or more before initiating seedbed preparation. See Standard for Management of High Acid-Producing Soils for specific requirements.

3. Seeding

- A. SEE SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS ON THIS SHEET. Seed germination shall have been tested within 12 months of the planting date. No seed shall be accepted with a germination test date more than 12 months old unless retested.

- 1. Seeding rates specified are required when a report of compliance is requested prior to actual establishment of permanent vegetation. Up to 50% reduction in rates may be used when permanent vegetation is established prior to a report of compliance inspection. These rates apply to all methods of seeding. Establishing permanent vegetation means 80% vegetative coverage with the specified seed mixture for the seeded area and mowed once.
- 2. Warm-season mixtures are grasses and legumes which maximize growth at high temperatures, generally 85° F and above. See Table 4-3 mixtures 1 to 7. Planting rates for warm-season grasses shall be the amount of Pure Live Seed (PLS) as determined by germination testing results.
- 3. Cool-season mixtures are grasses and legumes which maximize growth at temperatures below 85°F. Many grasses become active at 65°F. See Table 4-3, mixtures 8-20. Adjustment of planting rates to compensate for the amount of PLS is not required for cool season grasses.

- B. Conventional Seeding is performed by applying seed uniformly by hand, cyclone (centrifugal) seeder, drop seeder, drill or cultipacker seeder. Except for drilled, hydroseeded or cultipacked seedings, seed shall be incorporated into the soil within 24 hours of seedbed preparation to a depth of 1/4 to 1/2 inch, by raking or dragging. Depth of seed placement may be 1/4 inch deeper on coarse-textured soil.
- C. After seeding, firming the soil with a corrugated roller will assure good seed-to-soil contact, restore capillarity, and improve seeding emergence. This is the preferred method. When performed on the contour, sheet erosion will be minimized and water conservation on site will be maximized.
- D. Hydroseeding is a broadcast seeding method usually involving a truck, or trailer-mounted tank, with an agitation system and hydraulic pump for mixing seed, water and fertilizer and spraying the mix onto the prepared seedbed. Mulch shall not be included in the tank with seed. Shortfibred mulch may be applied with a hydroseeder following seeding. (also see Section 4-Mulching below). Hydroseeding is not a preferred seeding method because seed and fertilizer are applied to the surface and not incorporated into the soil. When poor seed to soil contact occurs, there is a reduced seed germination and growth.

4. Mulching

Mulching is required on all seeding. Mulch will protect against erosion before grass is established and will promote faster and earlier establishment. The existence of vegetation sufficient to control soil erosion shall be deemed compliance with this mulching requirement.

- A. Straw or Hay. Unrotted small grain straw, hay free of seeds, to be applied at the rate of 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 pounds per 1,000 square feet), except that where a crimper is used instead of a liquid mulch-binder (tackifying or adhesive agent), the rate of application is 3 tons per acre. Mulch chopper-blowers must not grind the mulch. Hay mulch is not recommended for establishing fine turf or lawns due to the presence of weed seed. Application - Spread mulch uniformly by hand or mechanically so that at least 85% of the soil surface is covered. For uniform distribution of hand-spread mulch, divide area into approximately 1,000 square feet sections and distribute 70 to 90 pounds within each section. Anchoring shall be accomplished immediately after placement to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods, depending upon the size of the area, steepness of slopes, and costs.
 - 1. Peg and Twine. Drive 8 to 10 inch wooden pegs to within 2 to 3 inches of the soil surface every 4 feet in all directions. Stakes may be driven before or after applying mulch. Secure mulch to soil surface by stretching twine between pegs in a criss-cross and a square pattern. Secure twine around each peg with two or more round turns.
 - 2. Mulch Nettings - Staple paper, jute, cotton, or plastic nettings to the soil surface. Use a degradable netting in areas to be mowed.
 - 3. Crimper (mulch anchoring couller tool) - A tractor-drawn implement, somewhat like a disc harrow, especially designed to push or cut some of the broadcast long fiber mulch 3 to 4 inches into the soil so as to anchor it and leave part standing upright. This technique is limited to areas traversable by a tractor, which must operate on the contour of slopes. Straw mulch rate must be 3 tons per acre. No tackifying or adhesive agent is required.
- 4. Liquid Mulch-Binders - May be used to anchor salt hay, hay or straw mulch.
 - a. Applications should be heavier at edges where wind may catch the mulch, in valleys, and at crests of banks. The remainder of the area should be uniform in appearance.
 - b. Use one of the following:
 - (1) Organic and Vegetable Based Binders - Naturally occurring, powder-based,

hydrophilic materials when mixed with water formulates a gel and when applied to mulch under satisfactory curing conditions will form membraned networks of insoluble polymers. The vegetable gel shall be physiologically harmless and not result in a phytotoxic effect or impede growth of turf grass. Use at rates and weather conditions as recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch materials. Many new products are available, some of which may need further evaluation for use in this state.

- (2) Synthetic Binders - High polymer synthetic emulsion, miscible with water when diluted and, following application of mulch, drying and curing, shall no longer be soluble or dispersible in water. Binder shall be applied at rates recommended by the manufacturer and remain tacky until germination of grass.

Note: All names given above are registered trade names. This does not constitute a recommendation of these products to the exclusion of other products.

- B. Wood-fiber or paper-fiber mulch - shall be made from wood, plant fibers or paper containing no growth or germination inhibiting materials, used at the rate of 1,500 pounds per acre (or as recommended by the product manufacturer) and may be applied by a hydroseeder. Mulch shall not be mixed in the tank with seed. Use is limited to flatter slopes and during optimum seeding periods in spring and fall.
- C. Pelletized mulch - compressed and extruded paper and/or wood fiber product, which may contain co-polymers, tackifiers, fertilizers, and coloring agents. The dry pellets, when applied to a seeded area and watered, form a mulch mat. Pelletized mulch shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Mulch may be applied by hand or mechanical spreader at the rate of 60-75 lbs/1,000 square feet and activated with 0.2 to 0.4 inches of water. This material has been found to be beneficial for use on small lawn or renovation areas, seeded areas where weedseed free mulch is desired, or on sites where straw mulch and tackifier agent are not practical or desirable. Applying the full 0.2 to 0.4 inches of water after spreading pelletized mulch on the seed bed is extremely important for sufficient activation and expansion of the mulch to provide soil coverage.
- 5. Irrigation (where feasible) If soil moisture is deficient supply new seeding with adequate water (a minimum of 1/4 inch applied up to twice a day until vegetation is well established). This is especially true when seedlings are made in abnormally dry or hot weather or on droughty sites.
- 6. Topdressing Since soil organic matter content and slow release nitrogen fertilizer (water insoluble) are prescribed in Section 2A - Seedbed Preparation in this Standard, no follow-up of topdressing is mandatory. An exception may be made where gross nitrogen deficiency exists in the soil to the extent that turf failure may develop. In that instance, topdress with 10-10-10 or equivalent at 300 pounds per acre or 7 pounds per 1,000 square feet every 3 to 5 weeks until the gross nitrogen deficiency in the turf is ameliorated.
- 7. Establishing Permanent Vegetative Stabilization The quality of permanent vegetation rests with the contractor. The timing of seeding, preparing the seedbed, applying nutrients, mulch and other management are essential. The seed application rates in Table 4-3 are required when a Report of Compliance is requested prior to actual establishment of permanent vegetation. Up to 50% reduction in application rates may be used when permanent vegetation is established prior to requesting a Report of Compliance from the district. These rates apply to all methods of seeding. Establishing permanent vegetation means 80% vegetative cover (of the seeded species) and mowed once. Note this designation of mowed once does not guarantee the permanency of the turf should other maintenance factors be neglected or otherwise mismanaged.

SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. Apply ground limestone at a rate of 90 lbs/1000 SF.
- 2. Apply fertilizer (10-20-10) at a rate of 11 lbs/1000 SF. and work into the soil 4" deep.
- 3. Apply seed mixture: Perennial ryegrass at 100 lbs/acre and annual ryegrass at 100 lbs/acre or approved equal.
- 4. Mulch with unrotted, seed free salt hay or small grain straw immediately after seeding. Apply at a rate of 70 to 90 lbs/1000 SF.
- 5. Plant seed between March 1 & May 15 or between August 15 & October 1, if possible.

PERMANENT STABILIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. Apply topsoil to a depth of 5" (unsettled) on all graded areas.
- 2. Apply ground limestone at a rate of 90 lbs/1000 SF.
- 3. Apply fertilizer (10-10-10) at a rate of 11 lbs/1000 SF.
- 4. Apply seed mixture: Hard fescue 130 lbs/acre, Chewings Fescue at 45 lbs/acre, Strong Creeping Red Fescue at 45 lbs/acre, and Perennial Ryegrass at 10 lbs/acre.
- 6. Mulch with unrotted seed free salt hay or small grain straw immediately after seeding. Apply at a rate of 70 to 90 lbs/1000 SF. according to NJ Standards.
- 7. Anchor mulch with organic, vegetable-based or synthetic binders. Other approved methods (i.e. peg and twine, or mulch netting) may be used. If possible, plant between March 1 & May 15 or between August 15 & October 1, if possible.

TOPSOIL AND SEEDING NOTES

- 1. Topsoil specifications. No topsoil shall be removed from any site or used as spoil. Topsoil moved during the course of construction shall be redistributed so as to provide at least four (4) compacted inches of spread cover to all seeding and planting areas of the subdivision and shall be stabilized by seeding or planting. In the event that the quantity of topsoil at the site is insufficient to provide four (4) inches of cover for all seeding and planting areas, the developer shall provide and distribute a sufficient quantity of topsoil to provide such a cover.
- 2. Fertilizer, seed and mulch specifications.
 - a. The fertilizing, seeding and mulching shall meet the following specifications:
 - (1) Ground limestone: two (2) tons per acre.
 - (2) 10-20-10 fertilizer: six hundred (600) pounds per acre.
 - (3) Salt, hay or straw mulch: one and one-half (1 ½) to two (2) tons per acre.
 - (4) Temporary seeding: one (1) pound of ryegrass per one thousand (1,000) square feet.
 - (5) Permanent seeding: one-half (1/2) pound of perennial ryegrass, three-fourths (3/4) pound of creeping red fescue and three-eighths (3/8) pound of Kentucky bluegrass per one thousand (1,000) square feet.
 - b. These mixtures may be either broadcast seeded or hydroseeded. If hydroseeded, the fertilizer, seed, mulch and mulch binder are applied at the same rate in a slurry mix. This section of the Land Use Regulations will not be considered complied with until the seed attains growth sufficient to ensure a stable, nonerodable ground condition.
- 3. Compliance with Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District. The addition or removal of topsoil shall comply with the requirements of the Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District.

STANDARD FOR TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION

Methods and Materials

1. Site Preparation

- A. Grade as needed and feasible to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and mulch anchoring. All grading should be done in accordance with Standards for Land Grading, pg. 19-1.
 - B. Install needed erosion control practices or facilities such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, channel stabilization measures, sediment basins, and waterways. See Standards 11 through 42.
 - C. Immediately prior to seeding, the surface should be scarified 6" to 12" where there has been soil compaction. This practice is permissible only where there is no danger to underground utilities (cables, irrigation systems, etc.).
2. Seedbed Preparation
- A. Apply ground limestone and fertilizer according to soil test recommendations such as offered by Rutgers Co-operative Extension. Soil sample mailers are available from the local Rutgers Cooperative Extension offices. Fertilizer shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre or 11 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 10-20-10 or equivalent with 50% water insoluble nitrogen unless a soil test indicates otherwise. Apply limestone at the rate of 2 tons/acre unless soil testing indicates otherwise. Calcium carbonate is the equivalent and standard for measuring the ability of liming materials to neutralize soil acidity and supply calcium and magnesium to grasses and legumes.
 - B. Work lime and fertilizer into the soil as nearly as practical to a depth of 4 inches with a disc, springtooth harrow, or other suitable equipment. The final harrowing or disking operation should be on the general contour. Continue tillage until a reasonable uniform seedbed is prepared.
 - C. Inspect seedbed just before seeding. If traffic has left the soil compacted, the area must be retilled in accordance with the above.
 - D. Soils high in sulfides or having a pH of 4 or less refer to Standard for Management of High Acid Producing Soils, pg. 1-1.

- 3. Seeding
 - A. SEE SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS ON THIS SHEET.

- B. Conventional Seeding. Apply seed uniformly by hand, cyclone (centrifugal) seeder, drop seeder, drill or cultipacker seeder. Except for drilled, hydroseeded or cultipacked seedings, seed shall be incorporated into the soil, to a depth of 1/4 to 1/2 inch, by raking or dragging. Depth of seed placement may be 1/4 inch deeper on coarse textured soil.
- C. Hydroseeding is a broadcast seeding method usually involving a truck or trailer mounted tank, with an agitation system and hydraulic pump for mixing seed, water and fertilizer and spraying the mix onto the prepared seedbed. Mulch shall not be included in the tank with seed. Short fibred mulch may be applied with a hydroseeder following seeding. (also see Section IV Mulching) Hydroseeding is not a preferred seeding method because seed and fertilizer are applied to the surface and not incorporated into the soil. Poor seed to soil contact occurs reducing seed germination and growth. Hydroseeding may be used for areas too steep for conventional equipment to traverse or too obstructed with rocks, stumps, etc.
- D. After seeding, firming the soil with a corrugated roller will assure good seed-to-soil contact, restore capillarity, and improve seeding emergence. This is the preferred method. When performed on the contour, sheet erosion will be minimized and water conservation on site will be maximized.

4. Mulching

Mulching is required on all seeding. Mulch will insure against erosion before grass is established and will promote faster and earlier establishment. The existence of vegetation sufficient to control soil erosion shall be deemed compliance with this mulching requirement.

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 - 1. Peg and Twine. Drive 8 to 10 inch wooden pegs to within 2 to 3 inches of the soil surface every 4 feet in all directions. Stakes may be driven before or after applying mulch. Secure mulch to soil surface by stretching twine between pegs in a criss-cross and a square pattern. Secure twine around each peg with two or more round turns.
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- 4. Liquid Mulch-Binders. – May be used to anchor hay or straw mulch.
 - a. Applications should be heavier at edges where wind may catch the mulch, in valleys, and at crests of banks. The remainder of the area should be uniform in appearance.
 - b. Use one of the following:

(1) Organic and Vegetable Based Binders – Naturally occurring, powder based, hydrophilic materials when mixed with water formulates a gel and when applied to mulch under satisfactory curing conditions will form membraned networks of insoluble polymers. The vegetable gel shall be physiologically harmless and not result in a phytotoxic effect or impede growth of turfgrass. Use at rates and weather conditions as recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch materials. Many new products are available, some of which may need further evaluation for use in this state.

(2) Synthetic Binders – High polymer synthetic emulsion, miscible with water when diluted and following application to mulch, drying and curing shall no longer be soluble or dispersible in water. It shall be applied at rates recommended by the manufacturer and remain tacky until germination of grass.

Note: All names give above are registered trade names. This does not constitute a commendation of these products to the exclusion of other products.

- B. Wood-fiber or paper-fiber mulch. Shall be made from wood, plant fibers or paper containing no growth or germination inhibiting materials, used at the rate of 1,500 ponds per acre (or as recommended by the project manufacturer) and may be applied by a hydroseeder. This mulch shall not be mixed in the tank with seed. Use is limited to flatter slopes and during optimum seeding periods in spring and fall.
- C. Pelletized mulch. Compressed and extruded paper and/or wood fiber product, which may contain co-polymers, tackifiers, fertilizers and coloring agents. The dry pellets, when applied to a seeded area and watered, forma mulch mat. Pelletized mulch shall be applies in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. Mulch may be applied by hand or mechanical spreader at the rate of 60-75 lbs./1,000 square feet and activated with 0.2 to 0.4 inches of water. This material has been found to be beneficial for use on small lawn or renovation areas, seeded areas where weed-seed free mulch is desired or on sites where straw mulch and tackifier agent are not practical or desirable. Applying the full 0.2 to 0.4 inches of water after spreading pelletized mulch on the seed bed is extremely important for sufficient activation and expansion of the mulch to provide soil coverage.

Soil De-compaction and Testing Requirements

Soil Compaction Testing Requirements

- 1. Upgrade soils **prior to the application of topsoil** (see permanent seeding and stabilization notes for topsoil requirements) shall be free of excessive compaction to a depth of 6.0 inches to enhance the establishment of permanent vegetative cover.
- 2. Areas of the site which are subject to compaction testing and/or mitigation are **graphically denoted** on the certified soil erosion control plan.
- 3. **Compaction testing locations** are denoted on the plan. A copy of the plan or portion of the plan shall be used to mark locations of tests, and attached to the compaction remediation form, available from the local soil conservation district. This form must be filled out and submitted prior to receiving a certificate of compliance from the district.
- 4. In the event that testing indicates compaction in excess of the maximum thresholds indicated for the simplified testing methods (see details below), the contractor/owner shall have the option to perform either (1) compaction mitigation over the entire mitigation area denoted on the plan (excluding exempt areas), or (2) perform additional, more detailed testing to establish the limits of excessive compaction whereupon only the excessively compacted areas would require compaction mitigation. Additional detailed testing shall be performed by a trained, licensed professional.

Compaction Testing Methods

- A. Probing Wire Test (see detail)
- B. Hand-held Penetrometer Test (see detail)
- C. Tube Bulk Density Test (licensed professional engineer required)
- D. Nuclear Density Test (licensed professional engineer required)

Note: Additional testing methods which conform to ASTM standards and specifications, and which produce a dry weight, soil bulk density measurement may be allowed subject to District approval.

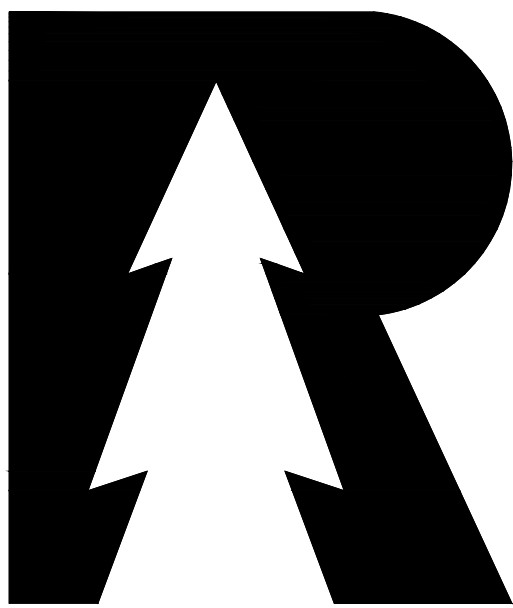
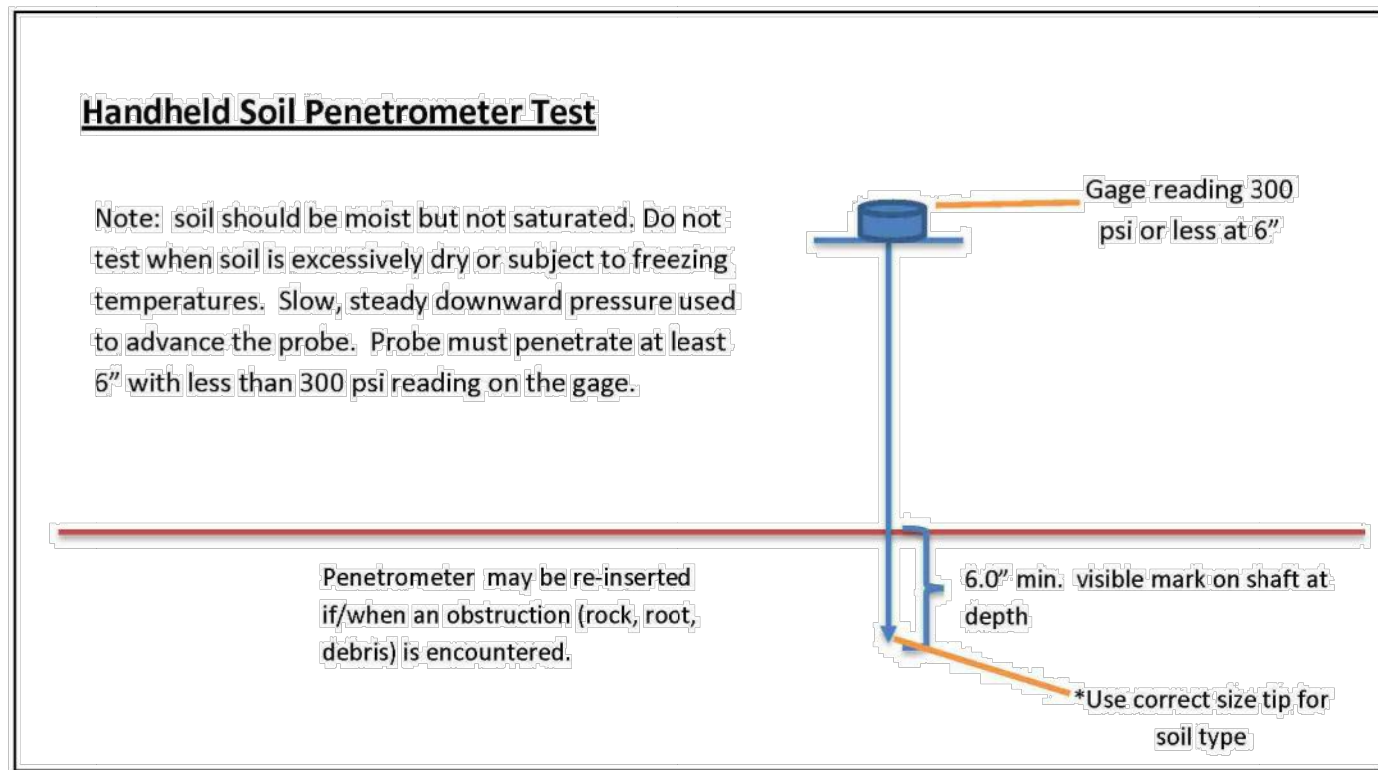
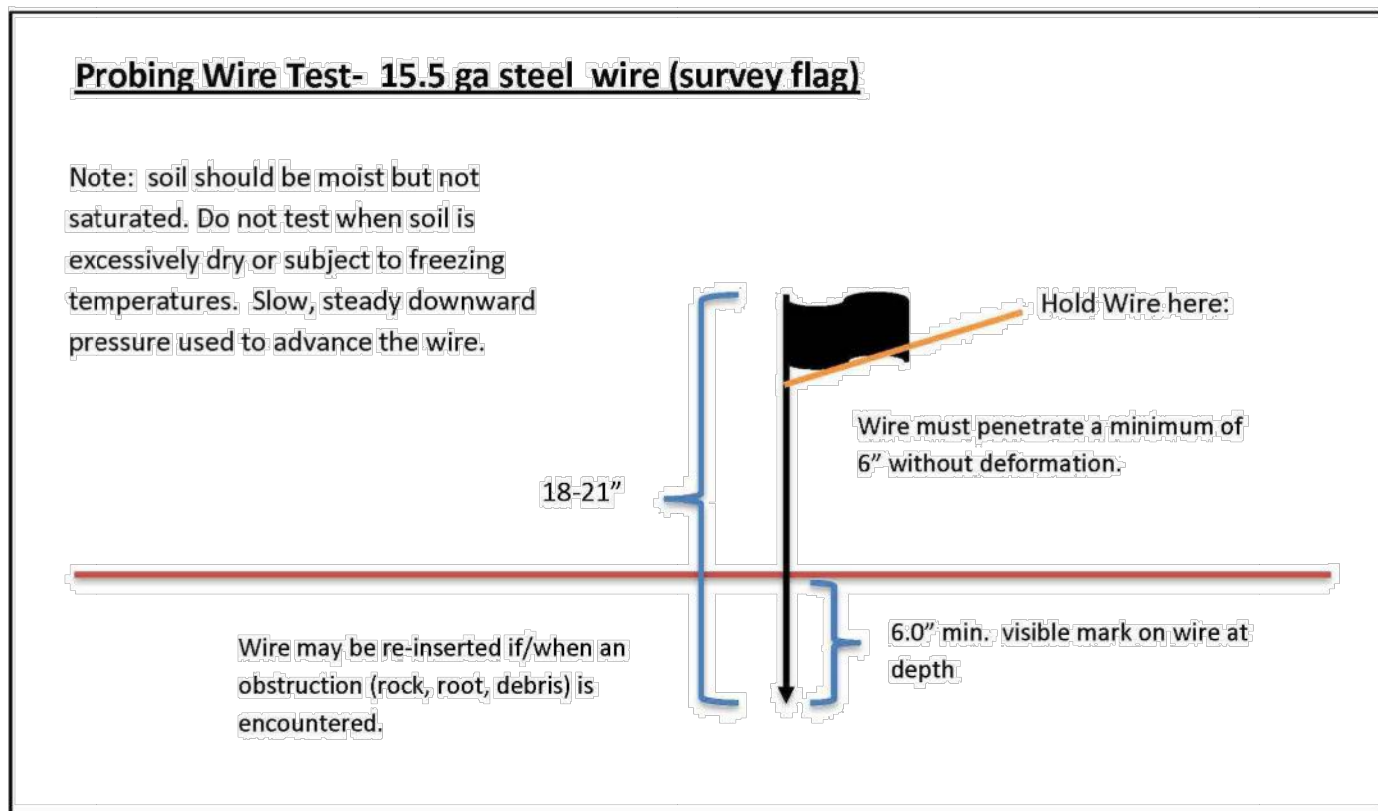
Soil compaction testing is not required if/when subsoil compaction remediation (scarification/tillage (6" minimum depth) or similar) is proposed as part of the sequence of construction.

Procedures for Soil Compaction Mitigation

Procedures shall be used to mitigate excessive soil compaction **prior to placement of topsoil** and establishment of permanent vegetative cover.

Restoration of compacted soils shall be through deep scarification/tillage (6" minimum depth) where there is no danger to underground utilities (cables, irrigation systems, etc.). In the alternative, another method as specified by a New Jersey Licensed Professional Engineer maybe substituted subject to District Approval.

Simplified Testing Methods



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| ISSUE | | | |
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| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | INT. |
| 1 | 9/27/23 | ORIGINAL DOCUMENT | NS |

| REVISION | | | |
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| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | INT. |
| 1 | 10/19/23 | PERMIT SUBMISSION | NS |
| 1 | 12/6/23 | REVISION | NS |
| 3 | 4/9/24 | REVISION PER ZBA COMMENTS | NS |

LOT 25 BLOCK 2303
McGREEVY
RESIDENCE
29 DEERFIELD DRIVE
BOROUGH OF
FLORHAM PARK
MORRIS COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

| | |
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| Project Number: | Scale: |
| Drawn By: NS | Approved By: RH |
| Drawing Name: SOIL COMPACTION AND MITIGATION NOTES | |
| Drawing Number: SI.2 | BRIAN M. HOARLE NJ. PE. LIC. #43521 |