NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA

(Acre)
CODE 635

DEFINITION

An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment.

PURPOSE

Improve water quality by using vegetation to reduce the loading of nutrients, organics, pathogens, and other contaminants associated with livestock, poultry, and other agricultural operations.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

- A vegetated treatment area (VTA) can be constructed, operated and maintained to treat contaminated runoff from such areas as feedlots, feed storage, compost areas, solid manure storage areas, barnyards, and other livestock holding areas; or to treat process wastewater from agricultural operations.
- A VTA is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

CRITERIA

Plan and design vegetated treatment areas to comply with all Federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Waste management systems may need to be approved or permitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Evaluate and avoid or minimize impact to cultural resources, wetlands and Federal and state protected species to the extent practicable during planning, design and implementation of this conservation practice in accordance with established National and Florida policy, General Manual (GM) Title 420-Part 401; Title 450-Part 401, Title 190-Parts 410.22 and 410.26, National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH) Florida Supplements to Parts 600.1 and 600.6, National Cultural Resources Procedures Handbook (NCRPH), National Food Security Act Manual (NFSAM), and the National Environmental Compliance Handbook (NECH).

Size the total treatment area for the VTA on both the contributing site water runoff and vegetation nutrient balances.

- Water balance is the soil's capacity to infiltrate and retain runoff within the root zone. Base the runoff determination on the most restrictive soil layer within the root zone regardless of its thickness. Use the soil's water holding capacity in the root zone, infiltration rate, permeability, and hydraulic conductivity to determine its ability to absorb and retain runoff.
- Nutrient balance utilizes the nutrients from the waste runoff to meet the nutrient removal requirements in the harvested vegetation. Base the nutrient balance on the most limiting nutrient (i.e. nitrogen or phosphorus). Document nutrient balance through a nutrient management plan or comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP).

Divert uncontaminated water from the treatment area to the fullest extent possible unless additional moisture is needed to manage vegetation growth in the treatment area.

Establish permanent vegetation in the treatment area. Use a single species or a mixture of grasses, legumes, and other forbs adapted to the soil and climate. Select species to meet the current site conditions and intended use. Selected species will have the capacity to achieve adequate density, vigor, and yield within an appropriate time frame to treat contaminated runoff. Complete site preparation and seeding at a time and in a manner that best ensures survival and growth of the selected species.

Select vegetation that will withstand anticipated wetting or submerged conditions. Harvest vegetation as appropriate to encourage dense growth, maintain an upright growth habit, and remove nutrients and other contaminants that are contained in the plant tissue.

Design the VTA based on the need to treat the runoff volume from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event from the agricultural animal management facility. Infiltrate a portion or the entire volume of the design storm, based on management objectives. Unless discharge is permitted by applicable regulations, store the noninfiltrated portion of the design volume for utilization or treatment.

Exclude all livestock, including grazing, from the VTA.

Apply discharge into and through vegetated treatment area as sheet flow. To encourage sheet flow across the treatment area, provide a means to disperse concentrated flow, such as a ditch, curb, gated pipe, level spreader, or a sprinkler system. Complete land grading and install structural components necessary to maintain sheet flow throughout the treatment area.

Limit the natural or constructed slope of the VTA from 0.3 to 6 percent. The minimum entrance slope to the VTA is 1 percent.

Use Florida NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) Waste Separation Facility, Code 632 to pretreat influent with waste separation (i.e., settling basin) to reduce organic loading and nutrients to

levels that are tolerated by the VTA and to prevent excessive accumulation of solids in the treatment area.

Utilize inlet control structures to control the rate and timing of inflow during normal operations and to control inflow as necessary for operation and maintenance.

Locate VTAs outside of floodplains. However, if site restrictions require location within a floodplain, provide protection from inundation or damage from a 25-year flood event, or larger, if required by regulation.

Install VTAs where the water table is either naturally deep or artificially lowered so that the infiltrated runoff does not mingle with the groundwater at the bottom of the root zone. Subsurface drainage within the VTA is not allowed. Subsurface drainage may be used to lower the seasonal high water table to an acceptable level provided the subsurface drain lines are at least 10 feet away from the VTA boundary.

Unless soil moisture can be maintained to prevent drying and cracking, do not plan infiltration areas where soil features such as cracking will result in preferential flow paths that transport untreated runoff from the surface to below the root zone.

Ensure that appropriate erosion control measures and sheet flow control measures (i.e., gravel spreaders) are adequately addressed over the entire length of the VTA.

Additional Criteria for Pressure Dosing Systems

Distribute the effluent over the VTA through sprinkler irrigation or other pressure dosing system. Match the application rate of sprinkler nozzles to the most restrictive soil infiltration rate or other factors to prevent effluent from discharging from the VTA.

CONSIDERATIONS

Additional nutrient and infiltration design guidance in Vegetated Treatment Systems for Open Lot Runoff, (Koelsch, et. al., 2006).

Provide more than one vegetated treatment area to allow for resting, harvesting vegetation, and maintenance, and to minimize the potential for overloading.

Provide additional storage in the basin collection area to minimize or eliminate discharge into the VTA during rainfall events. Delay application until rainfall has ended to improve infiltration and nutrient uptake.

To maximize nutrient uptake, use warm and cool season species in separate areas to ensure that plants are actively growing during different times of the year.

Supplement water as necessary to maintain plants in a condition suitable for the treatment purpose.

Direct contaminated effluent to a waste storage facility during excessively wet or cold climatic conditions.

Consider suspension of application to treatment area when weather conditions are not favorable for aerobic activity or when soil temperatures are lower than 39° F. When soil temperatures are between 39° F and 50° F, consider reducing application rate and increasing application period while maintaining a constant hydraulic loading rate.

Manage the VTA to maintain vegetative treatment effectiveness throughout the growing season. Time the harvest of the VTA plants so vegetation can regrow to a sufficient height to effectively filter effluent late in the growing season.

Install a berm around the lower end of the VTA to contain excess runoff that may occur.

Effluent from the VTA may be stored for land application, recycled through the wastewater management system, or otherwise used in the agricultural operation.

Install fences or other measures to exclude or minimize access of the VTA to humans or animals.

Install a pumping system at the bottom of the VTA to either recirculate the effluent to the top of the VTA or transfer to a waste storage facility.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications that describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use. As a minimum, the plans shall include, but not limited to, the following:

- Critical construction perimeters, necessary construction sequence, vegetation establishment requirements, level spreader mechanism requirements, associated practices and agronomic nutrient removal.
- Plan view showing the location of the VTA.
- Details of the length, width, and slope of the treatment area to accomplish the planned purpose (length refers to flow length down the slope of the treatment area).
- Herbaceous species, seed selection, and seeding rates to accomplish the planned purpose.
- Planting dates, care, and handling of the seed to ensure that planted materials have an acceptable rate of survival.
- Site preparation sufficient to establish and grow selected species.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Develop an operation and maintenance plan consistent with the purposes of the practice, its intended life, safety requirements, and the criteria for its design.

The O&M plan as a minimum shall include but not limited to, the following requirements:

- Control undesired weed species, especially state-listed noxious weeds, and other pests that could inhibit proper functioning of the VTA.
- Inspect and repair treatment areas after storm events to address gullies, reseed disturbed areas, and prevent concentrated flow.
- Apply supplemental nutrients and soil amendments as needed to maintain the desired species composition and stand density of herbaceous vegetation.
- Maintain or restore the treatment area as necessary by periodically grading or removing excess material when deposition jeopardizes its function. Reestablish herbaceous vegetation.
- Routinely dethatch or aerate a treatment area used for treating runoff from livestock holding areas in order to promote infiltration.
- Conduct maintenance activities only when the surface layer of the VTA is dry enough to prohibit compaction.

Monitor treatment areas in arid or semiarid regions that potentially could be affected by high salinity or sodium content for excessive salt and sodium buildup. Take corrective action if excessive salt or sodium is found.

Monitor all treatment areas to maintain optimal crop growth and environmental protection. Ensure that neither phosphorus is accumulating in the soil profile, nor nitrogen is leaching below the root zone.

REFERENCES

Florida NRCS CPS Waste Separation Facility, Code 632
General Manual (GM)
Title 420-Part 401
Title 450-Part 401
Title 190-Parts 410.22 and 410.26

National Cultural Resources Procedures Handbook
National Environmental Compliance Handbook
National Food Security Act Manual
National Planning Procedures Handbook
Florida Supplements to Parts 600.1 and 600.6
National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook.
Koelsch, R., B. Kintzer, and D. Meyer. (ed.) 2006. Vegetated Treatment Systems for Open Lot Runoff - A Collaborative Report. USDA, NRCS.