

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
NEW JERSEY  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA**

(Ac.)

**CODE 635**

**DEFINITION**

An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment.

unless additional moisture is needed to manage vegetation growth in the treatment area.

**PURPOSE**

To improve water quality by reducing loading of nutrients, organics, pathogens, and other contaminants associated with livestock, poultry, and other agricultural operations.

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. The portion of the design volume not infiltrated shall be stored for utilization or treatment unless discharge is permitted by applicable regulations.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Where a Vegetated Treatment Area (VTA) can be constructed, operated and maintained to treat contaminated runoff from such areas as feedlots, compost areas, barnyards, and other livestock holding areas; or to treat process wastewater from agricultural operations.

The VTA design for processed water shall be based on the nutrient contents of the processed water and the VTA's ability to hold and uptake the nutrients.

Nutrient loading of VTA's shall be based on crop removal of the vegetation used in the VTA.

**CRITERIA**

Vegetated treatment areas shall comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, and permit requirements including those applicable to the discharges of waters to the state.

Base the total treatment area for the VTA on the soil's capacity to infiltrate and retain runoff within the root zone and the vegetation's agronomic nutrient requirements. 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. Base the runoff determination on the most restrictive soil layer within the root zone regardless of its thickness.

Permanent vegetation consisting of a single species or a mixture of grasses, legumes and/or other forbs adapted to the soil and climate shall be established in the treatment area. Selected species shall be suited to 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. Site preparation and seeding shall be done at a time and in a manner that best ensures survival and growth of the selected species.

Vegetation shall be able to withstand anticipated wetting and/or submerged conditions. Harvest VTA as appropriate to encourage dense growth, maintain an upright growth habit, and remove nutrients and other

Divert uncontaminated water from the treatment area to the fullest extent possible

*Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated as needed. The most current version of this standard can be obtained on our website at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/>*

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contaminants that are contained in the plant tissue

Exclude livestock access to the vegetated treatment area.

Discharge into and through treatment areas shall be applied as sheet flow. Where sheet flow is planned, some means, such as a ditch, curb, gated pipe, level spreader or a sprinkler system, shall be provided to disperse concentrated flow and ensure sheet flow across the treatment area. Land grading and structural components necessary to maintain sheet flow throughout the treatment area shall be provided as necessary.

Vegetated treatment areas must have a minimum flow length of 100 feet where application of the design treatment volume over the VTA is by sheet flow, unless nutrient management and infiltration requirements can be satisfied before the 100 foot flow length is reached. The natural or constructed slope of the VTA shall be 0.3 to 6 percent. The entrance slope to the VTA shall not be flatter than 1 percent.

Locate VTA's outside of floodplains. However, if site restrictions require location within a floodplain, they shall be protected from inundation or damage from a 100-year flood event, or larger if required by regulation.

The water table shall be either naturally deep enough or artificially lowered so that the infiltrated runoff does not mingle with the ground water at the bottom of the root zone. Subsurface drainage shall not be provided within the VTA. 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.

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

## CONSIDERATIONS

Provide more than one treatment area to allow for resting, harvesting vegetation,

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maintenance, and to minimize the potential for overloading.

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

Pre-treat influent with solid/liquid separation to reduce organic loading, odor generation, and nutrients to levels that will be tolerated by the VTA and to prevent excessive accumulation of solids in the treatment area.

Utilize inlet control structures to prevent undesirable debris from entering the VTA, to control the rate and timing of inflow during normal operations and to control inflow as necessary for operation and maintenance.

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

Store seasonal contaminated water upstream of the VTA 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 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.

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

Fences or other measures may be needed to exclude or minimize access of the VTA to humans or animals that would inhibit its function.

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications in accordance with the criteria of this standard

that describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use. Include critical construction perimeters, necessary construction sequence, vegetation establishment requirements, and nutrient removal.

Plans and Specifications will include:

- A 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 that is consistent with the purposes of the practice, its intended life, safety requirements, and the criteria for its design.

The plan shall include the following as appropriate:

- 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 fill in gullies, remove flow disrupting sediment accumulation, re-seed disturbed areas, and take other measures to 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 when deposition jeopardizes its function, and then reestablishing to herbaceous vegetation
- Routinely de-thatch and/or aerate treatment areas 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

#### **REFERENCES**

USDA/NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook. 1992, Last revised, June 1999.

“Vegetated Treatment Systems for Open Lot Runoff, a Collaborative Report”.

<http://www.heartlandwq.iastate.edu/ManureManagement/AlternativeTech/Avtsguidance/>