Strategies for Remediating Compromised Soils in the Landscape

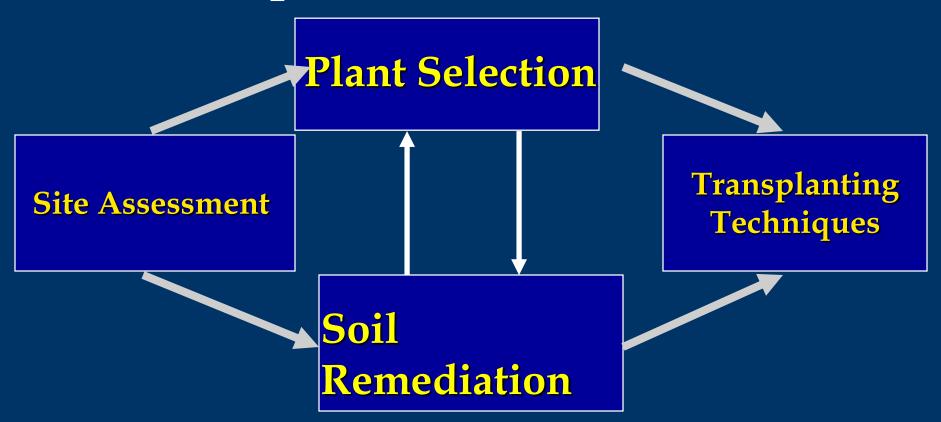
NINA BASSUK, URBAN HORTICULTURE INSTITUTE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Site Assessment: understanding site opportunities and limitations

Or, how do you go from this to



Landscape Establishment Process



Limits of Plant Selection

- Insects/diseases
- Size
- Heat/Cold
- Poor Drainage
- Dry Soils
- pH
- Salt
- Soil Compaction(physical impedance)

Yes Yes Yes Yes (fewer options) Yes (up to a point) Yes Somewhat NO

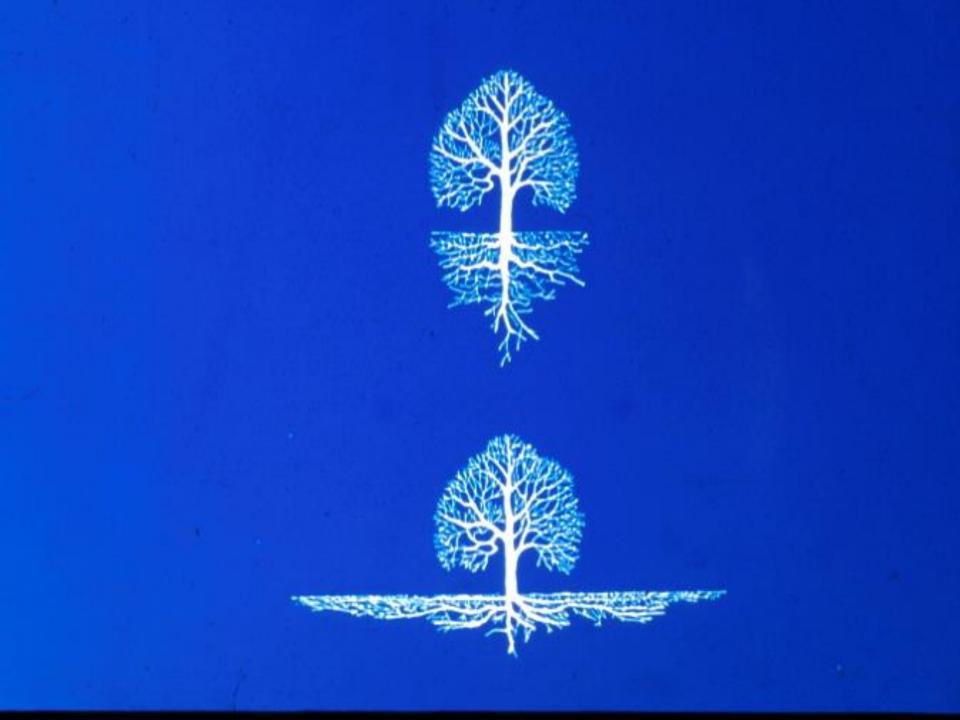
SOIL TRUMPS TREES!





Remediating Compacted Soil

- Protect soil structure during construction
- Design for adequate volume
- Soil replacement
- Soil amendment
- 'Bury' the soil
- Appropriate plant selection



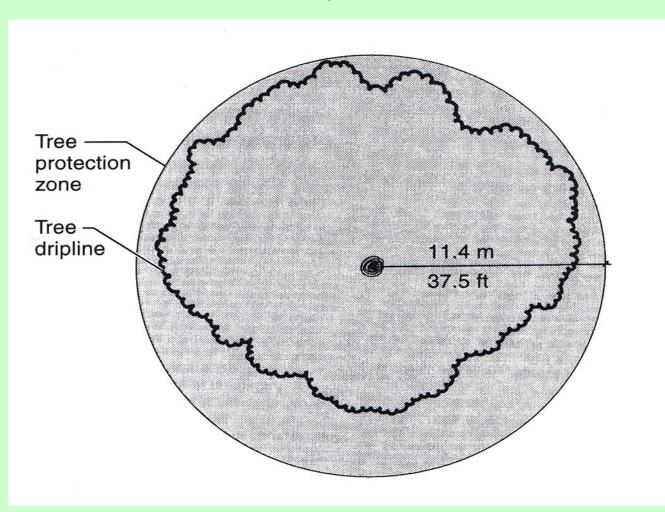






Tree protection zone

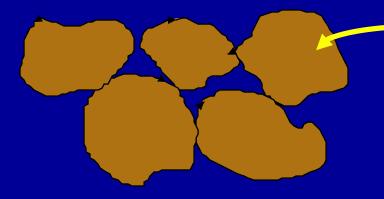
• DBH x 1.5' = radius of protection





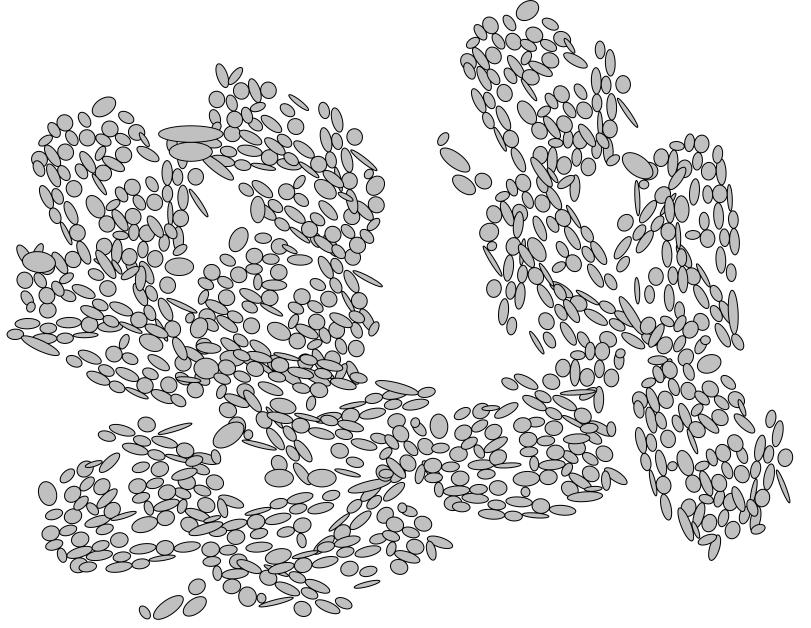
Micropores

- the small spaces within a ped
- where most of the plant-available water is held
- hold water under tension



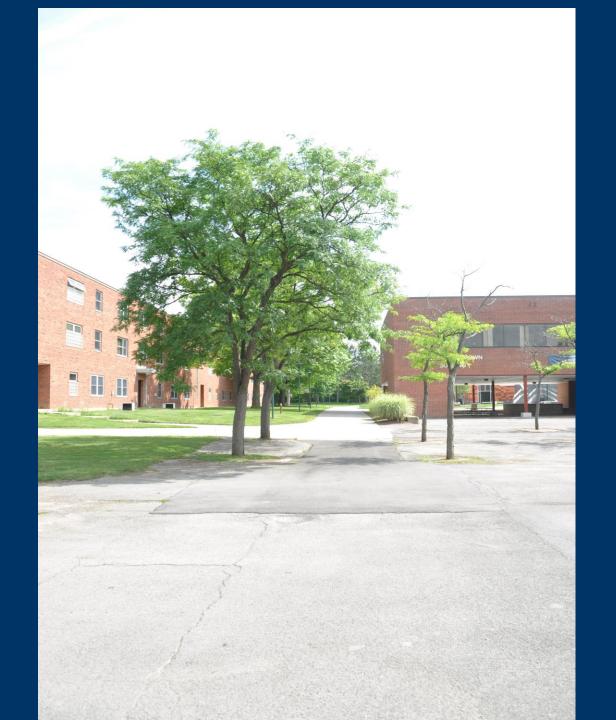
-Micropores are the tiny spaces *within* a ped

Soil ped or crumb





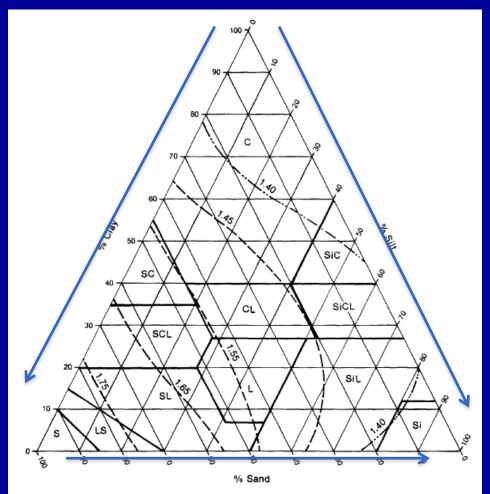
Compacted soil showing loss of







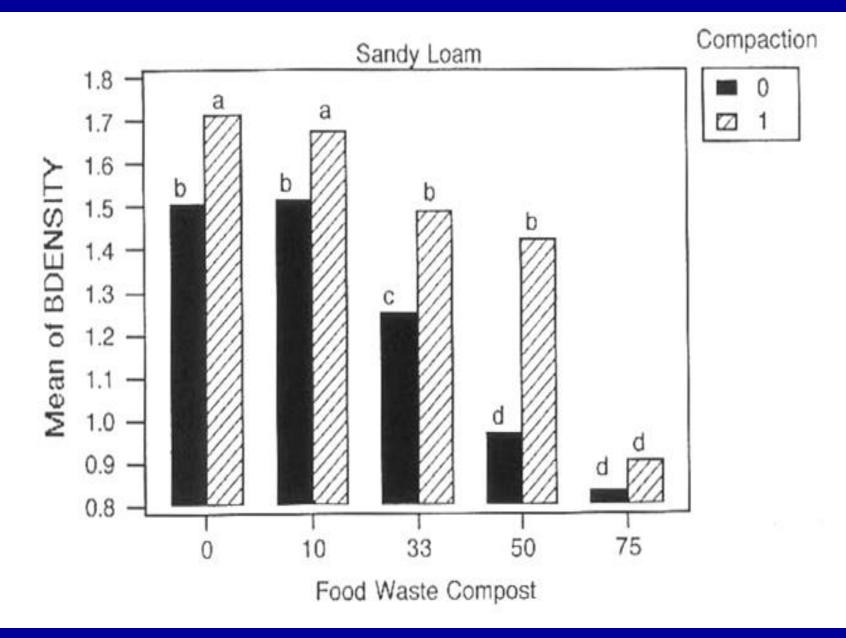
Root Limiting Bulk Density by Textural Class



Texture	Bulk Density (g/cm ³)
Sand	1.75
Silt	1.40
Clay	1.40

(Daddow & Warrington, 1983)

Effects of organic amendments on bulk density













Scoop & Dump Technique



- Apply 6-8" of compost to compacted soil
- Use backhoe bucket to dig down to 18"
- Mulched added every year to replenish organic matter

Study Sites Plant **Roberts** Mann Centennial CCC **Fernow Science** 2009 2010 2004 2001 2012 2007 - fift ... the pe

= Control (n=4)

= Study Site (n=6)









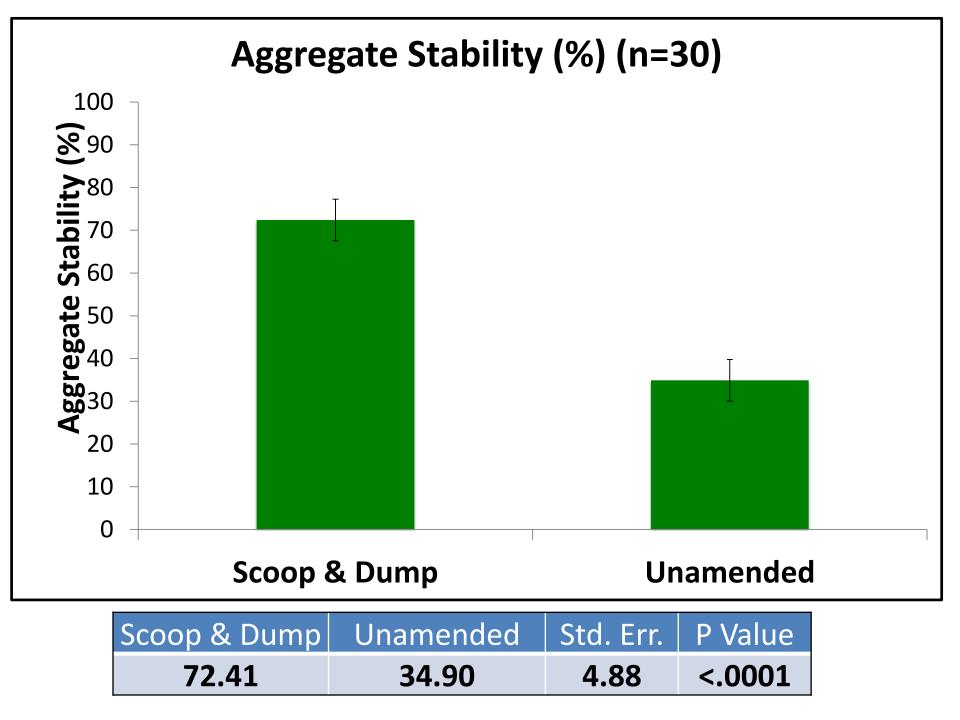


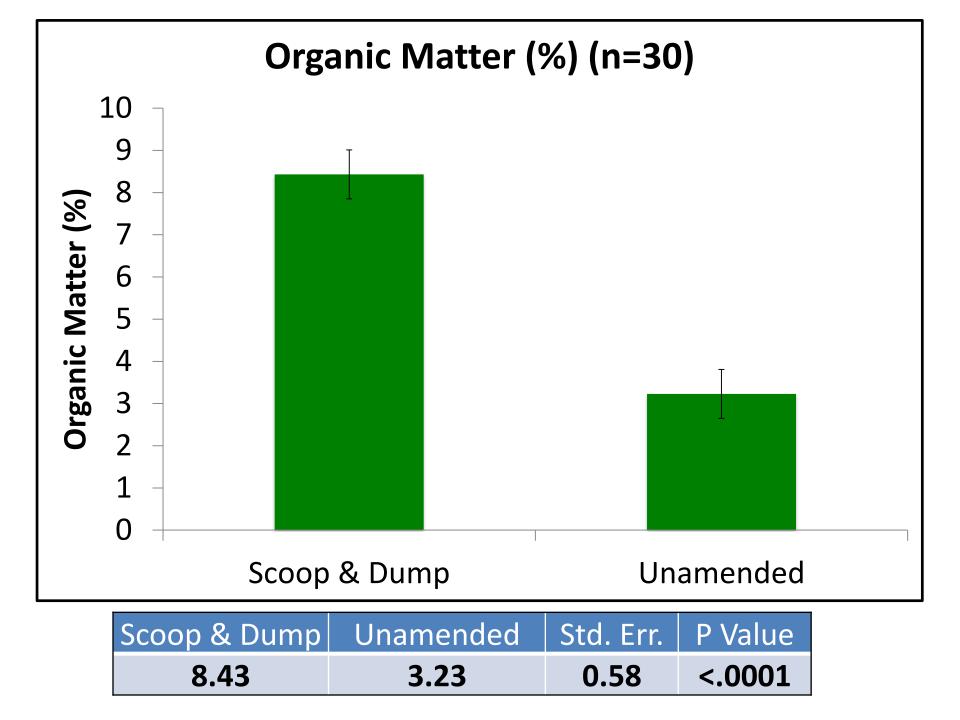


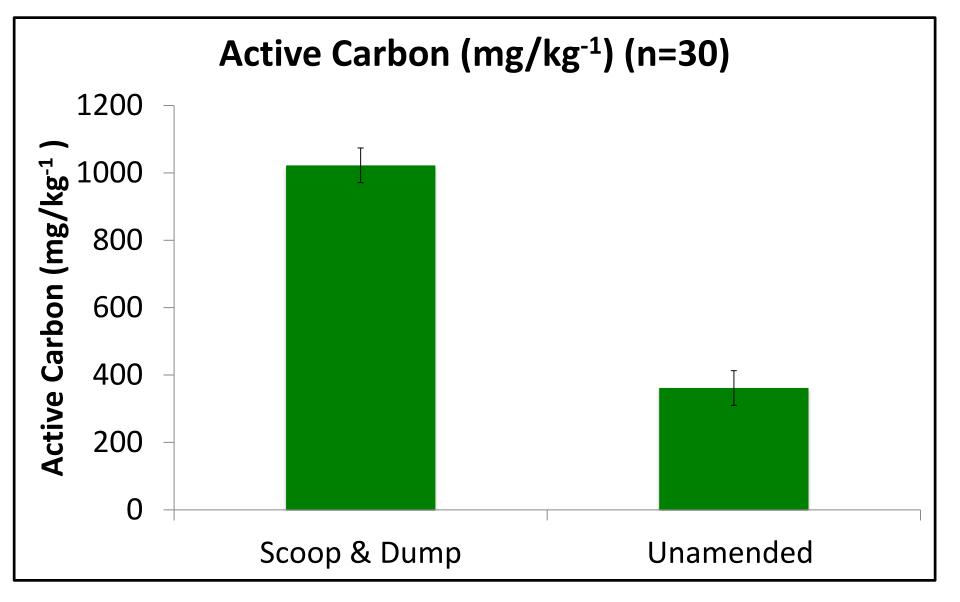




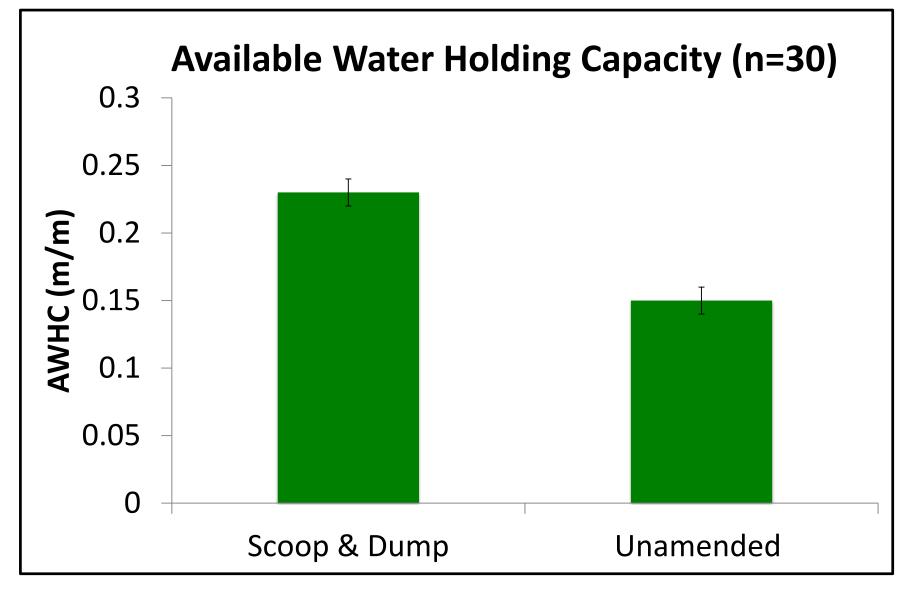




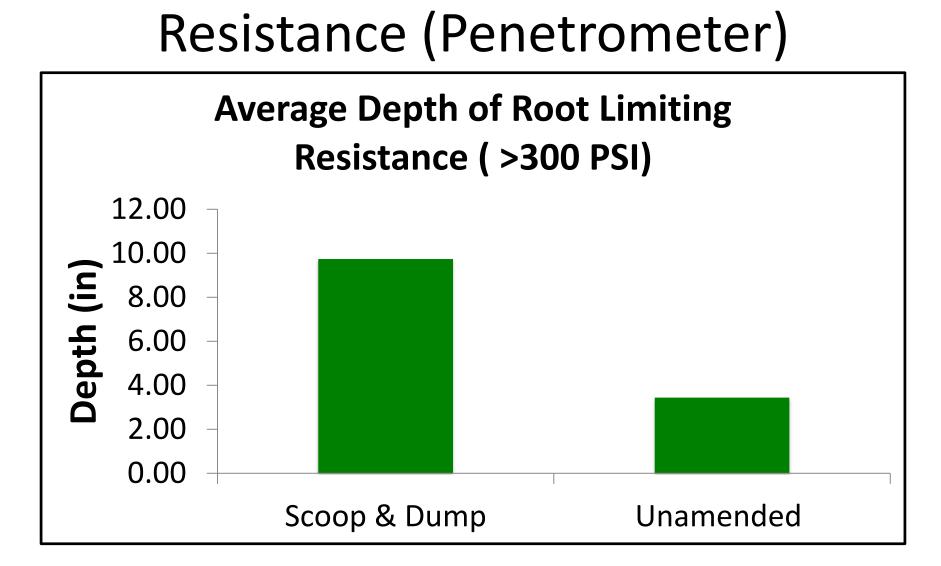




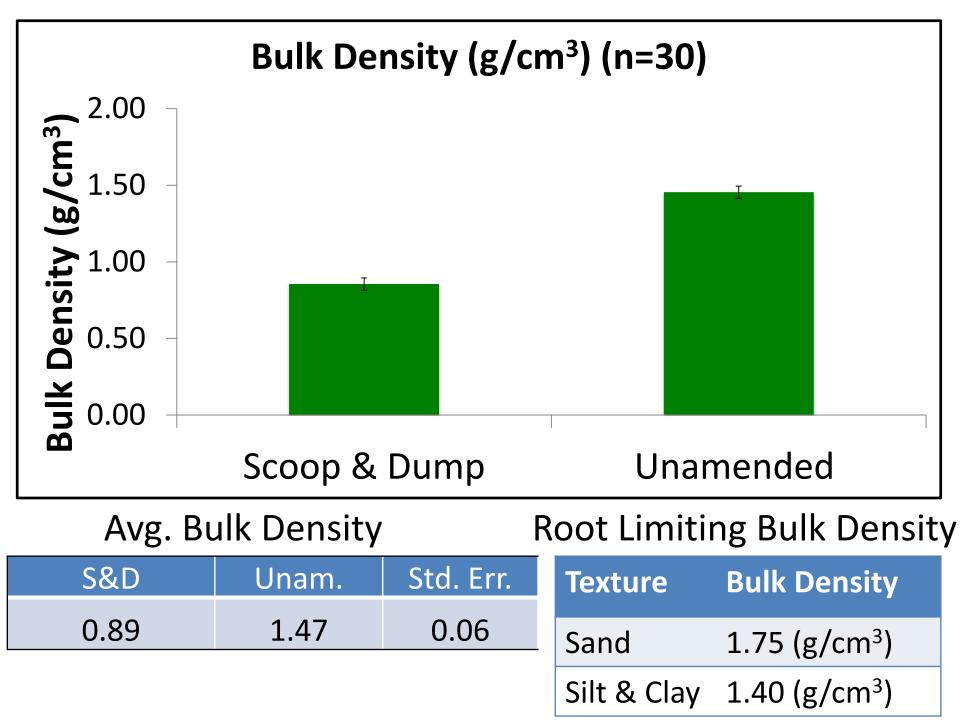
Scoop & Dump	Unamended	Std. Err.	P Value
1022.47	361.60	51.51	<.0001



Scoop & Dump	Unamended	Std. Err.	P Value
0.23	0.15	0.01	<.0001



Treatment	Mean	St. Dev.
Scoop & Dump	9.74	2.24
Unamended	3.44	1.65

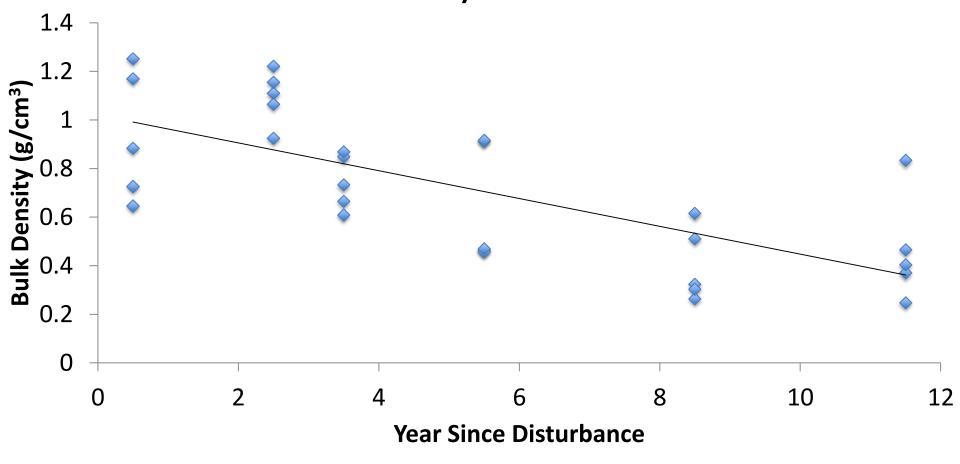


Scoop & Dump Over Time



Bulk Density

Bulk Density (g/cm³) Over time (R²= 0.50, P<.0001, n=30)



Active Carbon

Active Carbon (mg/kg⁻¹) Over time (R²=0.57, p<.0001, n=30) (mg/kg⁻¹ **Active Carbon** Year since Disturbance







Amending a Soil

- incorporate at least 33- 50 % by volume of a well composted organic matter
- amend over a site, never amend a hole
- work in to a depth of at least 18 inches
- be sure that excess water in soil can drain

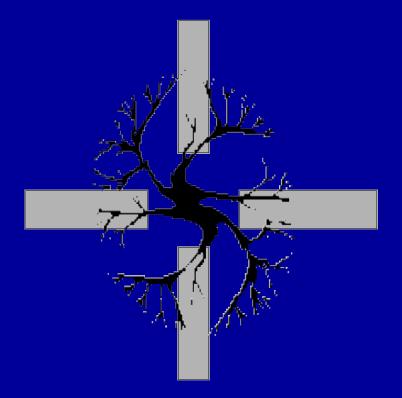
 sufficient topography to drain water
 - -Use French drains where appropriate
 - install sub-surface drainage just above unamended soil

Benefits of Preparing a Landscape Bed

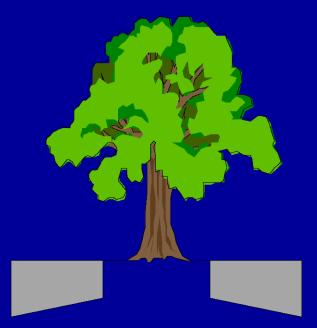
- provides greater rooting volume for plants
- easier for plant roots to establish
- more consistent water movement into bed
- easy to plant once bed is prepared



Radial Trenching



Radial trenching--plan view



Radial trenching-section















Required compaction prior to laying pavement.





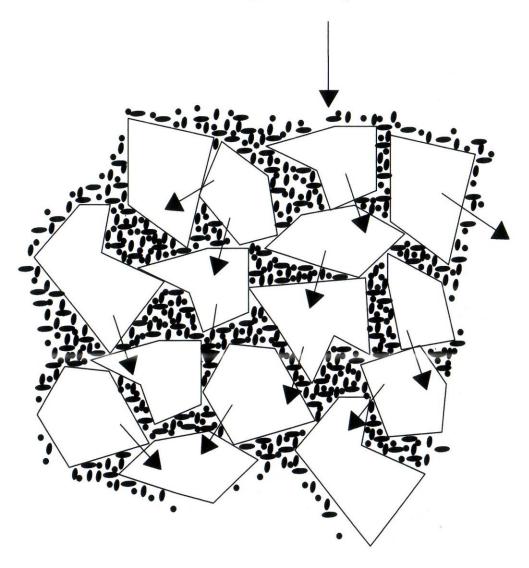


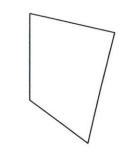
How Much Soil Does a Tree Need?

2 cubic feet of soil for every 1 square foot of crown projection

Crown projection

Loading or Compaction Effort





Stone particle

Soil particle

- Air or water pore



Stone contact points where load is transferred





Roots growing through CU-Structural Soil



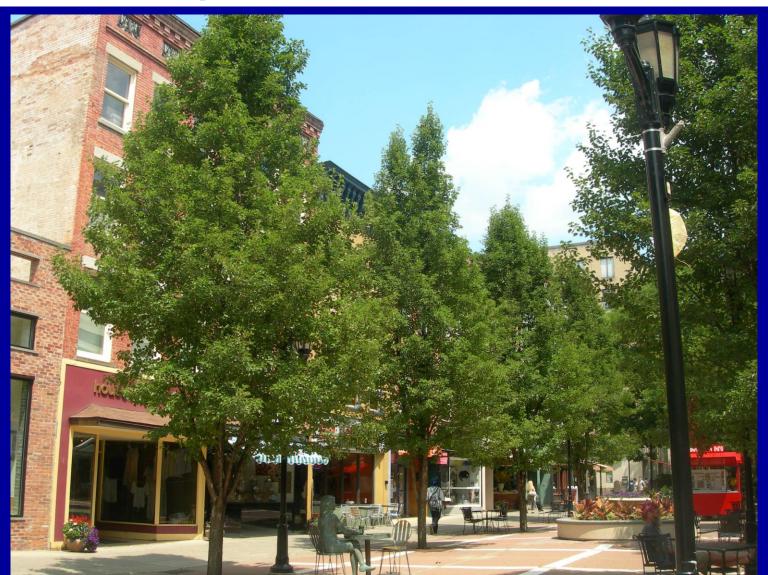








Ithaca, NY plaza with trees in structural soil



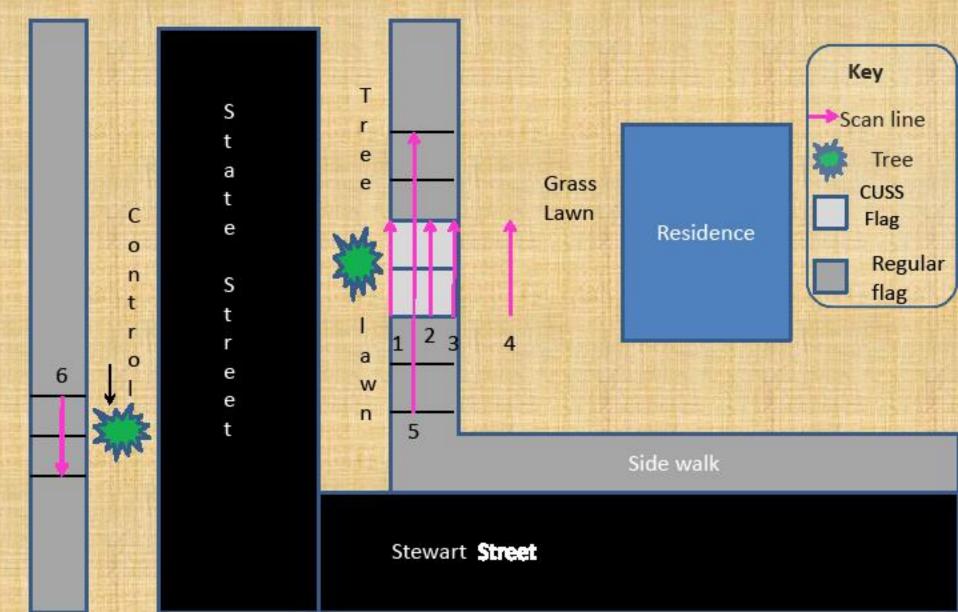


Frontier Elms in in CU-Structural Soil planted 8 years





530 State Street Accolade[™] Elm



























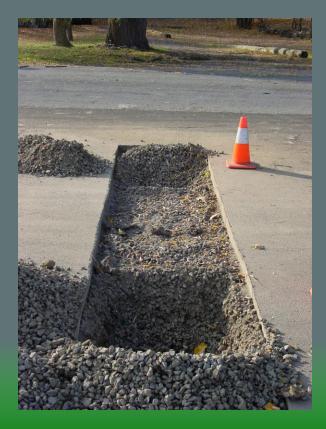






Porous Asphalt Research -

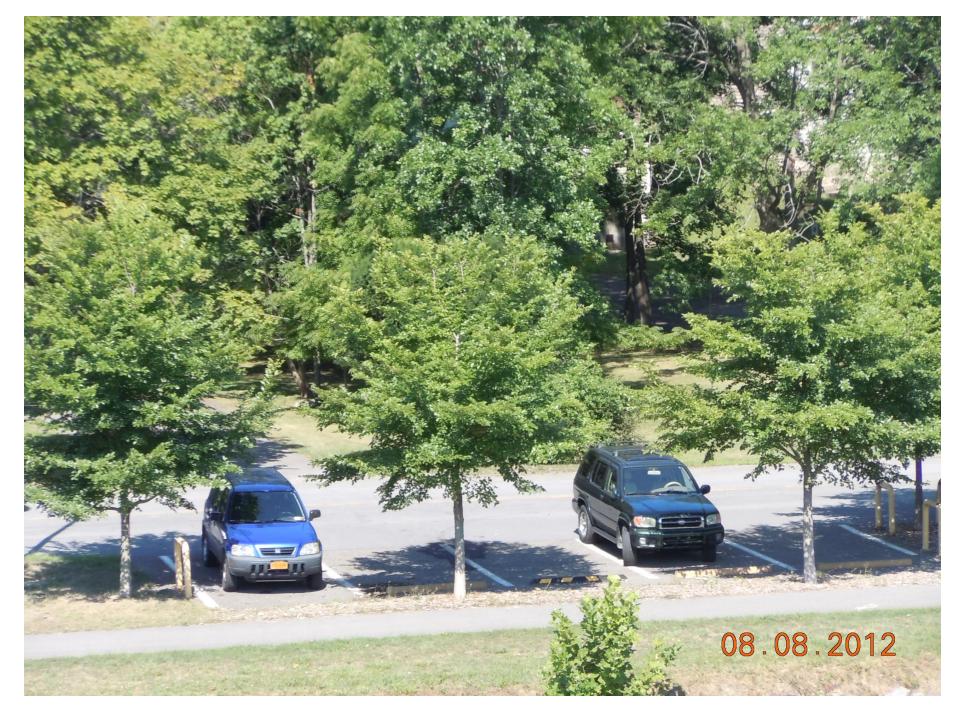
Planting in CU-Structural Soil





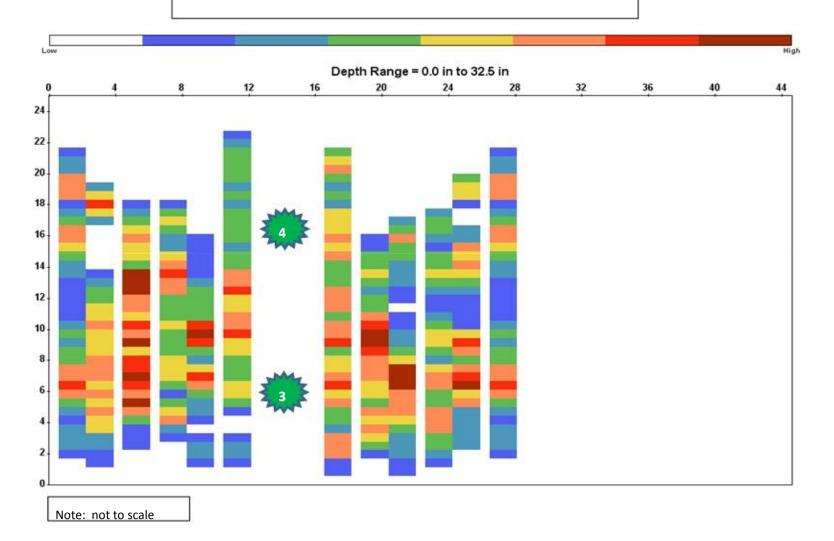




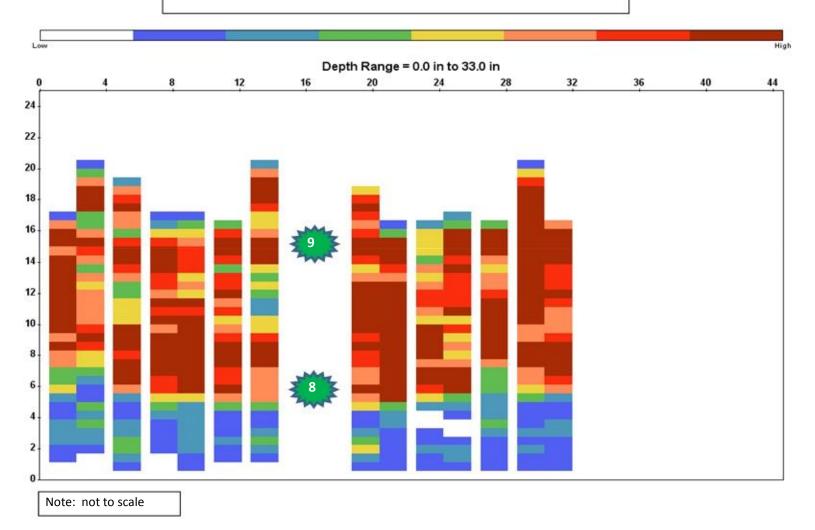


06.15.2012

Non-Porous Lot. Root Density



Porous Lot. Root Density





WEB SITE: WWW.HORT.CORNELL.EDU/UHI.

