Managing Land Based Pollution Threats in St. Croix's East End Marine Park, U.S. Virgin Islands

Call Order EA133C-17-BA-0054/1305M220FNCNP0321

March 2024



PREPARED FOR:

NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program



PREPARED BY:

Horsley Witten Group, Inc



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Introduction

This project builds on long-term investments to reduce land-based sources of pollution (LBSP) in the east end watersheds of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. In 2011, the <u>St. Croix East End Watersheds</u> <u>Management Plan</u> (2011 WMP) was produced and identified over 50 site-specific structural, as well as a dozen watershed-wide programmatic management actions to reduce LBSP impacts to the STXEEMP¹. In 2023 the updated <u>St. Croix East End Watersheds Restoration Strategy 2023 -2028</u> identified 24 sites for restoration focus moving forward. Out of the 24 identified sites, 4 were given priority due to the presence of vulnerable coral reef species, the focus on coral restoration efforts, and where stakeholders have supported potential watershed restoration projects that focus on LBSP². Two of the four sites, Boiler Bay and Goat Hill Rd., were selected to begin advancing restoration efforts and progress is discussed below. Both sites were also priorities from the 2011 WMP.

Objectives & Deliverables

The objectives of this call order were to advance LBSP management in the STXEEMP by:

- 1. Identifying 1-2 priority restoration projects;
- 2. Coordinating partners and developing project designs; and
- 3. Constructing 1-2 restoration projects.

Another key element of this effort is to demonstrate how to apply the new stormwater standards adopted in the USVI to restoration projects.

Accomplishments

We were able to coordinate with partners, property owners, and permitting agents on two (2) priority restoration projects in the STXEEMP, Boiler Bay and Goat Hill Road. Existing conditions survey, draft

memorandum of agreement, permit-ready design plan, and a CZM minor permit package were completed within the period of performance.

At the Boiler Bay site, we coordinated with partners and developed engineering design plans for an exposed parking area, and two eroding trails, where one trail is currently used for vehicular access to the beach. We collaborated on restoration design concepts and conducted onsite visits with partners to discuss the design concepts and permitting requirements while in the field. Discussions and feedback were integrated into the design



Endangered coral and sea turtle nesting site in STXEEMP. Eroding trail used as a dirt road to access beach.

¹ Horsely Witten Group (2011) <u>St. Croix East End Watersheds Management Plan.</u> Accessed March 24, 2024.

² Horsley Witten Group (2023) <u>St. Croix East End Watersheds Restoration Strategy 2023 – 2028</u>. Accessed March 24, 2024.

concepts and further revised. Property management is currently being transferred from the Dept. of Sports, Park, and Recreation to the new Division of Territorial Parks and Protected Areas (DTP) under the Department of Planning and Natural Resources. We met with the Director of DTP and CZM staff to walk through the design concepts and solicit further input. We are currently working on the permit application and navigating through property transfer for this project. A memorandum of agreement is under development to allow for access to the site for restoration activities and to transfer long-term maintenance responsibilities to the DTP.



Access to Goat Hill Road off East End Rd. 2024.

Goat Hill Road and trail was also a priority site for erosion control. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) owns the land and trail system above the satellite dish, but the GVI owns the road entrance up to the first bend in the road uphill. It is currently uncertain if the deed will be transferred to the new division of Territorial Parks and Protected Areas from the Department of Sports, Parks, and Recreation. We had a site visit with TNC to discuss potential solutions to erosion and vehicular access at this site. They confirmed that the road still contributes sediment during rain events to the bay below Cramer's Beach. The preferred restoration concept at this site includes blocking vehicular access, narrowing the road to a 3-4 ft wide pedestrian trail by planting native trees, installing water bars and turnouts to get water off the trail surface, and encouraging low-impact parking options for access to the trail at the satellite dish.



Boulders were installed at the starting point to TNC's trail to prevent vehicular access.



Example of a hybrid road closure technique in Culebra used to close roads.



Figure 1. Conceptual sketch of improvements to Goat Hill Rd, which provides access to the TNC managed trail.

Due to timing of the St. Croix East End Watershed Restoration Strategy, restructuring of the USVI Territorial Park and Protected Area system, staff changes at the STXEEMP, and change in property ownership, we were unable to pursue construction activities at Boiler Bay within the time constraints of the call order. Construction dollars were returned to NOAA. A similar change in land authority of the Goat Hill Rd. site also has sidelined that project, despite enthusiasm of TNC and DPNR over proposed restoration activities.

Budget

A total budget of \$188,500 was allocated for this project.

Activity	Activity Name	Deliverable	Budget (approximate)
1	Identify 1-2 priority restoration projects	100% complete	\$5,000
2	Project designs and coordination	 Preliminary designs Permit ready designs Site access MOA Permit-ready plans CZM permit package 	\$50,000*
3	Construct 1-2 restoration projects	ConstructionPictures of pre- and post- installation	\$110,000*
4&5	Admin	 Meetings and partner coordination Progress reports Summary report 	\$8,000
	Travel and direct costs		\$15,500*
		Call Order Total	\$188,500

* Not fully expended

Boiler Bay Improvements

Existing Site and History

Boiler Bay is located within the <u>St. Croix East End Marine Park (STXEEMP)</u>, which is designated as a Marine Protected Area (MPA) and an Area of Particular Concern (APC) for the protection of significant marine resources, striking unspoiled beauty and a myriad of threatened and endangered species that are found there. Three federally listed threatened and endangered (high risk of extinction in the wild) sea turtle species, green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricatause*) and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) nest on the beaches and feed nearshore. Many of the listed threatened and endangered coral reef species, such as staghorn (*Acropora cervicornis*), elkhorn (*Acropora palmata*) and boulder star (*Orbicella franksi*) are known to be in and near Boiler Bay. In 2023, St. Croix and the entire Caribbean experienced extreme marine heat stress causing wide-spread coral bleaching (Figure 1). On April 15th, 2024 NOAA confirmed the <u>4th global coral bleaching event</u> on record and scientists estimate that it will become the largest coral bleaching event in history. Increased anthropogenic sources of terrestrial erosion in Boiler Bay continue to exasperate these already fragile ecosystems.

For over a decade, Boiler Bay has been recognized as a site of concern, due to an eroding trail that during rain events, flushes out the beach berm and directly discharges sediment-laden runoff onto nearshore seagrass meadows and coral reefs. Boiler Bay was identified and listed as a priority site in the 2011 WMP. Between 2009 – 2014, a series of studies measured sediment loading, particulate organic matter and sediment plumes in Boiler Bay, resulting from anthropogenic sources of terrestrial erosion. These studies suggested that vegetation cover density was the greatest contributing factor controlling erosion³. Disturbed trail surfaces with little vegetation and moderate slopes (mean 11.3%) exhibited erosion rates that were 1,680 times higher than the undisturbed hillslopes, which had exceedingly steeper slopes (mean 44.3%)⁴. During a tropical storm the trail in Boiler Bay generated an estimated 159 kg (351 lbs) of sediment and produced a sediment plume with turbidity values of just under 20 NTU (Figure 3), well above the regulatory limit of 3 NTU⁵.



Figure 1. Boulder star coral in St. Croix following extreme marine heat stress in 2023. (Image credit: NOAA)

Problem Being Solved

Reducing LBSP in coastal areas, such as the sediment-laden runoff into the bays is crucial for the health of sea turtle nesting habitats and coral reefs. Sediment reduction can mitigate coastal erosion, which is a significant threat to sea turtle nesting sites, as it can lead to the loss of critical nesting beaches. For coral reefs, decreased sedimentation improves water clarity, allowing more sunlight to penetrate, which is essential for the photosynthesis process that sustains coral and the marine life that depends on them. Additionally, less sediment in the water means corals are less likely to suffer from smothering, abrasion, and other physical damages that can impede their growth and reproduction. Decreasing anthropogenic sources of erosion into the bays is a vital part of conserving these sensitive marine ecosystems.

³ Reale-Munroe K, Castillo, B, Ramos-Scharron, C (2011) *Measurement of Particulate Organic Material and Erosion Rates in Small Subtropical Watersheds on the East End of St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands*. University of the Virgin Islands, St. Croix, VI. Unpublished.

⁴ Reale-Munroe K, Castillo, B, Ramos-Scharron, C (2012) *Quantifying Sediment and Organic Material Production Rates from Surface Erosion Processes and the Effect on Marine Water Quality in Small Subtropical Watersheds on the East End of St. Croix, USVI.* University of the Virgin Islands, St. Croix, VI. Unpublished.

⁵ Reale-Munroe K, Castillo, B, Ramos-Scharron, C (2014) Terrestrial Sediment Delivery and Nearshore Water Turbidity – A Case Study from the East End of St. Croix, USVI. University of the Virgin Islands, St. Croix, VI. Unpublished.





Sedimentation event. Boiler Bay. 2013.

Figure 3. Turbidity (brown) in Boiler Bay following a sedimentation event in 2013. Regulatory limit of 3 (red).

Design Summary

The objective of this project is to advance LBSP management in the STXEEMP by stabilizing two trails and a parking area to reduce anthropogenic sources of sediment into the bays (see Appendix A for design plans). A secondary goal is to protect sea turtle nesting beaches from vehicles. There are three main components included in the restoration design for Boiler Bay: 1) the east trail (currently a dirt road), 2) the west trail, and 3) the parking area in between the two trails (Figure 4).

Annual rainfall at St. Croix's east end historically has been 25 inches or less. Table 1 shows the 24-hr precipitation amounts for standard storm frequencies from the Cotton Valley 2 (ID# 67-1810) rain gauge. Soils in the parking lot and along the trails range are shown in Figure 5 and summarized in Table 2. While we are not expecting a significant amount of infiltration to occur with this design, we do anticipate a reduction of runoff volume due to storage below permeable pavers and in the bioretention area; reduced site erosion and sedimentation, and increased evapotranspiration.



Figure 4. Site locations at Boiler Bay: 1) East Trail, 2) West Trail, 3) Parking Area



Figure 5. USGS Soil Survey Map

Table 1. Rainfall amounts (inches)

Avg Recurrence Intervals (YR)	1	5	10	25	100
24 by Duration	3.45	7.09	9.10	12.1	17.4
24-nr Duration	(2.72-4.33)	(5.58-8.80)	(7.09-11.2)	(9.32-14.9)	(13.1-21.3)

Table 2. Soil types found at the site

	Name & Description	Hydrologic Soils Group
SrE	Southgate-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 40 percent slopes, HSG D	D
VsC	Victory-Southgate complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes, very stony, HSG C	С
VsE	Victory-Southgate complex, 20 to 40 percent slopes, very stony; HSG C	С
CvE	Cramer-Victory complex, 20 to 40 percent slopes, very stony; HSG C	С
GyB	Glynn gravelly loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes ; HSG C	С
GyC	Glynn gravelly loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes; HSG C	С
RdB	Redhook extremely stony sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, rubbly HSG A	А

East Trail (Unpaved Road)

This project aims to reduce the amount of sediment entering the bay by narrowing and stabilizing a 400 ft long, 15-25 ft wide unpaved road with an average slope of 12.5% (~20% in steepest section) that vehicles currently use to access the beach. This road was once a narrow foot trail blocked by a guardrail; however, the guardrail no longer exists, and vehicles can drive down onto the beach.

The plan includes the installation of a series of waterbars in the upper portion of the unpaved segment to slow water flow from the top, divert runoff into existing vegetation, and reduce erosion of the unpaved surface. In the lower segment, a drainage swale will be used to convey flows. A series of check dams will be used to slow concentrated flows in the ditch to reduce erosion and to convey flows to a small basin at the bottom. The basin will trap sediment and temporarily pond runoff. A stone spillway will help dissipate and infiltrate any overflows and protect the beach from scouring.

A 4-ft foot wide trail is proposed to remain to allow pedestrian access to the beach from the east. No further materials will be added to form the trail. Remaining exposed surfaces not designated as walking



Existing conditions. East Trail/Dirt Road. 2024.

trail will be revegetated or allowed to naturally regenerate with grasses and native flora that are typical of the dry scrub subtropical forest of the east end of St. Croix.

West Trail

The existing foot trail that is used to access the beach and Boiler Bay to the west side of the parking area is approximately 580 ft long, 2 - 4 ft wide, with a slope of ~7%. There is an eroded gully in the trail leaving the parking lot.

Flow from the parking lot will be prevented from running down the trail by installation of a small dryscaped raingarden managing parking lot runoff. To reduce the amount of remaining flow down the trail, a series of waterbars will be placed to direct water towards the natural gut



Existing conditions. West Trail. 2024.

along to the north of the trail. This drainageway conveys runoff from the vegetated knoll of Whale Pt. Flows cross the trail closer to the beach, and erosion along the northern edge of the trail is evident for a segment of the trail. To stabilize the trail, stone check dams and slope protection at several key locations and a stabilized dip at the flow crossing are proposed.

Parking Area

The existing parking area is a 5,500 ft² unpaved surface used for informal parking (~8 vehicles). This area contributes erosive runoff down both the west and east trails/road, as evidenced by erosive gully formations down path surfaces. To reduce the amount of runoff leaving the parking area and to enhance recreational access, a smaller, permeable parking area (2,500 ft²) is proposed with 6 parking spaces, including a designated handicap accessible space. Parking spaces are set back from the road's edge to allow for an extended backout/pull in egress. The parking lot will be slightly graded to direct any runoff towards a dryscaped bioretention facility to allow for increased infiltration and diversion of overflows into the natural gut rather than onto the trail.



Existing conditions. Parking Area. 2024

A handicapped accessible parking area is provided with access to an overlook area, picnic table and educational signage.



Examples of key elements of the proposed improvements at Whale Pt.

Construction Estimate

A preliminary engineering construction estimate is provided below. This estimate will be refined after permitting. We anticipate requesting quotes from several on-island construction companies.

	Line item	Cost
		(Planning Level)
1	Site Prep/Mobilization/ Demobilization	\$10,000
2	Erosion Control (high vis fencing, silt sock, cleanout sediment)	\$12,000
3	Grading	\$8,000
4	Bioretention Areas	\$8,000
5	Permeable Pavers and curbing in parking lot	\$70,000
6	Water bars, check dams, stone	\$15,000
7	Picnic Tables and signage, accessories	\$5000
8	Landscaping	\$20,000
	25% Contingency	\$37,000
	Total construction	\$185,000
	Construction Oversight	\$20,000
	Total Project	\$205,000

Next Steps

We were able to collaborate with stakeholders and landholders on two key restoration initiatives within the STXEEMP, specifically at Boiler Bay and Goat Hill Road. These collaborative efforts were pivotal in advancing the restoration objectives prioritized during the development of the 2023 St. Croix East End Watersheds Restoration Strategy 2023 – 2028. The next steps will be to secure permits and construct the restoration project at Boiler Bay. We anticipate completing construction for Boiler Bay under the next call order for St. Croix East End implementation funds and will seek additional support for the Goat Hill Road project with TNC. Table 3 summarizes the next steps to implementation.

Table 3. Next steps

Action	Schedule
Submit CZM Minor Permit and NEPA with the support of partners and permitting staff.	May 2024
Final construction plans and contractor selection	June 2024
The deed transfer between the Department of Sports, Parks, and Recreation to the new DPNR Division of Territorial Parks and Protected Areas (for Boiler then for Goat Hill Rd.)	TBD
Finalize the draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	June 2024
Construction	August-Sept 2024
Educational signage development	TBD
Additional collaborations with TNC are needed to seed funds to implement restoration at Goat Hill Rd.	TBD

Appendix A. Design Plan: Boiler Bay/Whale Point

WHALE POINT PARKING AND TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS PERMITTING PLANS EAST END, ST. CROIX MAY 22, 2024









VICINITY MAP Graphic Scale 1-inch = 500-feet



Sheet List Table					
Sheet Title					
COVER					
EXISTING CONDITIONS					
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL					
EAST- SITE, GRADING, PROFILES & NOTES					
WEST- SITE, GRADING, PROFILES & NOTES					
TYPICAL DETAILS					
PLANTING PLAN					
PLANTING DETAILS					

GENERAL NOTES:

THIS PLAN SET IS FOR <u>PERMITTING ONLY</u> AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION. THE PROJECT SITE IS LOCATED WITHIN TEAGUE BAY WATERSHED. THE PROJECT SITE IS LOCATED WITHIN COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT TIER 1

VHALE POINT PARKING AND						
TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS						
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Prepared By: Horsley Witten Group, Inc. Sustainable Environmental Solutions www.horsleywitten.com						
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Date Issued: MAY 22, 2024 Designed By:	Revisio	ns			Project Number: 22091	
EWH Drawn By: EWH					Sheet Number: 1 of 8	
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LEGEND: 1 INCH = 20 FEET

GENERAL		SYMBOLS
44	CONTOUR - MINOR	BENCHMARK
50	CONTOUR - MAJOR	DENGING W
	PERMEABLE PAVERS	EL:98.45 EXISTING SPOT GRADE
	LIMIT OF WORK	
	PATHWAY	EL:95.00
888888	STONE	STONE APRON
()	BIORETENTION AREA	SIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL		PICNIC TABLE
	EDGE OF WATER	
MHW	MEAN HIGH WATER	
	MEAN HIGH WATER BUFFER (50 FT)	
	GUT CENTERLINE	
	GUT BUFFER (30 FT)	
	FEMA FLOOD ZONE A / FEMA FLOOD ZONE VE (EL. 13)	
	FEMA FLOOD ZONE VE (EL. 15)	

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- ALL SITE WORK TO COMPLETE THIS PROJECT, AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS, I THE SPECIFICATIONS AND AS DESCRIBED BELOW IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SPECIFICATION THE CONTRACTOR.
- DEVIATION OR ALTERATION OF THE WORK PROPOSED ON THESE DRAWINGS IS REQUIRED.
- UTILIZE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND MEASURES TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC, ALL PERSONNEL AND PROPERTY DURING CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH OSHA STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY FENCING BARRICADES, CONES, AND OTHER SAFETY MEASURES AS DETERMINED INCESSARY BY VI DPNR
- MAKE ALL NECESSARY CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATIONS AND APPLY FOR AND OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY CONSTRUCTION PERMITS, PAY ALL FEES AND POST ALL BONDS, IF NECESSARY, ASSOCIATED WITH THE SAME, AND COORDINATE WITH THE OWNER AND THE ENRINEER.
- ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE BASED ON THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE. PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION VERIPY THAT THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS SHOWN ON THE FLANDS DO NOT CONFLICT WITH ANY KNOWN EXISTING OR OTHER PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS. IF ANY CONFLICTS ARE DISCOVERED, NOTIFY THE OWNER AND THE SUBJICER PRIOR TO INSTALLING ANY PORTION OF THE SITE WORK WHICH WOULD BE AFFECTED.
- MAINTAIN ALL EXISTING UTILITIES IN WORKING ORDER AND FREE FROM DAMAGE DURING THE ENTIRE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. REPAR ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITY LINES OR STRUCTURES DURING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AT NO COST TO THE OWNER. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL COST RELATED TO THE REPAR OF UTILITIES. EXCAVATION REQUIRED WITHIN THE PROXIMITY OF EXISTING UTILITY LINES MUST BE DONE BY HAND.
- IMPORT ONLY CLEAN MATERIAL.
- ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN ALL CONTROL POINTS AND BENCHMARKS DURING CONSTRUCTION INCLUDING BENCHMARK LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS AT CRITICAL AREAS. COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER THE LOCATION OF ALL CONTROL POINTS AND BENCHMARKS.
- SITE LAYOUT SURVEY RECURRED FOR CONSTRUCTION MUST BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND PERFORMED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYO THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING WITH THE SURVEYOR FOR ALL SITE SURVEY WORK
- MAINTAIN ALL GRADE STAKES SET BY THE SURVEYOR. GRADE STAKES ARE TO REMAIN UNTIL A FINALI INSPECTION OF THE ITEM HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE ENGINEER. RE-STAKING OF PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED SITE FEATURES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY (INCLUDING COST) OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- PROVIDE ALL CONSTRUCTION SERVICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING NOISE, VIBRATION, DUST, SEDIMENTATION CONTAINMENT. REGULATIONS REGA AND TRENCH WORK

- 12. COLLECT SOLID WASTES AND STORE IN A SECURED DUMPSTER. THE DUMPSTE MUST MEET ALL LOCAL AND STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS.
- 13. RESTORE ALL SURFACES EQUAL TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE PER SPECIFICATIONS. LEAVE ALL AREAS NOT DISTURED BY CONSTRUCTION IT HIER NATURAL STATE TAKE CARE TO PREVENI DAMAGE TO SHRUBS. TREES, OTHER LANDSCAPIE GANOOR NATURAL FEATURES. WHEREAS THE PLANS DO NOT SHOW ALL LANDSCAPE FEATURES, EXISTING CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN ADVANCE OF THE WORK.
- 14. REGULARLY INSPECT THE PERIMETER OF THE PROPERTY TO CLEAN UP AND REMOVE LOOSE CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS BEFORE IT LEAVES THE SITE. PROMPTLY REMOVE ALL DEMOLITION DEBRIS FROM THE SITE TO AN APPROVED DUMP SITE.
- 15. ALL TRUCKS LEAVING THE SITE MUST BE COVERED.
- 16. DO NOT WASH ANY CONCRETE TRUCKS ONSITE. REMOVE BY HAND ANY CEMENT OR CONCRETE DEBRIS LEFT IN THE DISTURBED AREA. BURIAL OF ANY STUMPS, SOLID DEBRIS, AND/OR STONES/BOULDERS ONSITE IS PROHIBITED.
- 18. AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION, REMOVE ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS AND SURPLUS MATERIALS FROM THE SITE. PERFORM A THOROUGH INSPECTION OF THE WORK PERIMETER. COLLECT AND REMOVE ALL MATERIALS AND BLOWN OR WATER CARRIED DEBRIS FROM THE SITE.

BASIC CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

THE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE IS TO BE USED AS A GENERAL GUIDELINE. COORDINATE WITH THE OWNER, ENGINEERS, AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND SUBMIT A PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONSTRUCTION.

- SURVEY AND STAKE THE PROPOSED LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE AND LIMIT OF SEDIMENTATION BARRIERS.
- PLACE SEDIMENTATION BARRIERS AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS AND STAKED OUT IN THE FIELD. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS THE LIMIT OF WORK TO EXTEND BEYOND THE SEDIMENTATION BARRIERS/LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS 2.
- BEGIN SITE PREPARATION, CLEARING AND DEMOLITION AS REQUIRED. TOPSOIL IS TO BE STRIPPED FROM THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREAS AND STOCKPIED IN APPROVED LOCATIONS. STOCKPILES MUST BE PROTECTED BY A SEDIMENT BARRIER.
- SURVEY AND STAKE CENTERLINE OF THE PROPOSED PATHS, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREAS, AND DRAINAGE SWALES.
- EXCAVATE AND ROUGH GRADE THE PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA EACAVALE AND KOUDON GRADE INFORMENT PACINGS DISTANTIAL EN MANAGEMENT PARCE AND ANY ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY BASINS NECESSARY TO CONTROL SITE RUNOFF AND SEDIMENTS. TEMPORARILY STABILIZE/SEED PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREAS AS NECESSARY TO REDUCE SIDE SLOPE EROSION AND SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION.









WEST PATH PROFILE HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 20' VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 10'

PERMITTING SET ONLY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MORTLE WEST 5/22/2 (Linearco) t Number: She

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GENERAL PLANTING NOTES:

- 1. ALL PLANTS TO BE GROWN IN THE USVI.
- 2. THE FOLLOWING NOTES ARE PROVIDED AS GENERAL PLANTING GUIDELINES ONLY. THOROUGHLY REVIEW THE PROLECT SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY LANDSCAPE WORK. SUBMIT IN WRITING TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SOLENTISTERICIPLER ANY QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATIONS REQUIRED AT A MINIMUM OF 30 DAYS PRIOR TO ODERING ANY MATERIALS OR BEGINNING ANY LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION.
- SUBMIT TO THE EWIRONMENTAL SOCIENTISTENGINEER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL ALL REQUIRED LANDSCAPE SUBMITTALS AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING A PLANT LIST WITH PLANT SIZE AND QUANTITIES TO BE ORDERED PRIOR TO DELIVERY TO THE PROJECT SITE.
- 4. FURNISH AND INSTALL ALL PLANTS AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND IN THE SIZE AND QUANTITIES SPECIFIED ON THE PLANTING SCHEDULE. PLANT SUBSTITUTION SELECTION MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST/ENGINEER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- 5. ALL PLANTS TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF ANSI 280.1 "AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSER'S STOCK." LATEST EDITION, PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN NURSERY AND LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION INC.
- PLANTS TO BE GROWN UNDER CLIMATIC CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE IN THE LOCALITY OF THE PROJECT FOR AT LEAST TWO (2) YEARS, USE HEALTHY NURSERY GROWN PLANTS THAT. HAVE A WELL DEVELOPED ROOT SYSTEM PLANTS MUST BE FREE OF DISEASE, INSECTS, GEGO OR LARVAE.
- INSTALL PLANTS WITHIN ONE (1) WEEK OF PURCHASE. IF PLANTS ARE TO BE STORED AT THE SITE PRIOR TO PLANTING, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THEY ARE PROPERLY MAINTAINED, STORED UNDER SHADE, WATERED, AND REMAIN HEALTHY.
- PROCEED WITH PLANTING ONLY WHEN EXISTING AND FORECASTED WEATHER CONDITIONS PERMIT. SUBMIT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTIENGINEER IN WRITING THE PROPOSED PLANTING SCHEDULE. OBTIAN APPROVAL OF PLANTING SCHEDULE FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTIENGINEER PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK.
- 9. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE PLANTING TO ENSURE PLANTING DURING THE RAINY SEASON, AND TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION FOR PLANTS AS NEEDED.
- 10. GUARANTEE A WARRANTY FOR TREES, SHRUBS, AND GROUNDCOVER FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF FINAL ACCEPTANCE.
- 11. ALL TREES WITHIN 5'-0" OF PARKING AREA AND TRAILS TO HAVE A 6'-8" STANDARD BRANCHING HEIGHT.
- 12. INSPECT ALL AREAS TO BE PLANTED PRIOR TO STARTING ANY LANDSCAPE WORK. REPORT ANY
- 13. PROVIDE PROPER PREPARATION OF ALL PROPOSED PLANTED AREAS PER THE NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- 14. ALL PLANT LAYOUT AND ACTUAL PLANTING LOCATIONS ARE TO BE FIELD VERIFIED BY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTENGINEER PRIOR TO PLANTING. NOTIFY THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTENGINEER AT A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS IN AUXIACE PRIOR TO SCHEDULING ANY FIELD INSPECTIONS.
- 15. BALL AND BURLAP: REMOVE BURLAP AND WIRE BASKETS FROM TOPS OF BALLS AND FROM TOP HALF OF ROOTBALL AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS. REMOVE PALLETS, IF ANY, BEFORE SETTING.
- POTTED PLANTS: REMOVE THE PLANT FROM THE POT AND LOOSEN OR SCORE THE ROOTS BEFORE PLANTING TO PROMOTE OUTWARDS ROOT GROWTH INTO THE SOIL.
- 17. DIG THE THE PLANTING HOLE TO THE SAME DEPTH AS THE ROOT BALL AND TWO TO THREE TIMES WIDER. SCORE ALL SIDES OF THE HOLE, PLACE THE PLANT IN THE HOLE SO THE TOP OF ROOT BALL IS EVEN WITH SOL SUFFACE. FILL THE HOLE HALFWAY AND THEN ADD WATER ALLOWING IT OF SEP INTO BACK FILLED MATERIAL. BE SURE TO REMOVE ALL ARE POCKETS FROM BACK FILLED SOL. DO NOT SPREAD SOLL ON TOP OF THE ROOTBALL IF SOL IS EXTREMELY POOR, REPLACE BACK FILL WITH GOOD QUALITY TOP SOLL. AMEND THE SOL, AS NECESSARY.
- CREATE A 2" TO 4" BERM AROUND THE EDGE OF PLANTING HOLE WITH REMAINING SOIL TO RETAIN WATER.
- 19. REMOVE ALL PLANT TAGS AND FLAGS FROM THE PLANTS.
- 20. TRIM BROKEN AND DEAD BRANCHES FROM TREES AND SHRUBS AFTER PLANTING. NEVER CUT A LEADER.

WATERING NOTES:

- 1. PROVIDE PROPER PLANT CARE, MAINTENANCE AND WATERING ON SITE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE LANDSCAPING IS ACCEPTED BY THE PROPERTY OWNER AS SATERATORY PER THE SPECIFICATIONS OR AS DETERMINED BY ANY WHITTEN AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR AND PROPERTY
- ESTABLISH AN APPROPRIATE WATERING SCHEDULE FOR ALL PLANT MATERIAL BASED UPON PLANT SPECIES REQUIREMENTS AND SITE CONDITIONS. PROVIDE SCHEDULE IN WRITING TO THE ENVIRONMENTLA SCIENTISTENGINEER AN DOWRER FOR REVEW AND APPROVAL. ADHERE TO THE APPROVED SCHEDULE UNTIL PLANTS ARE FULLY ESTABLISHED.









CONTAINER PLANT ROOTBALL TREATMENT NOT TO SCAL



USE EQUIDISTANT TRIANGULAR SPACING FOR PLANTS - FOR ACTUAL SPACING SEE PLANS OR PLANTING SCHEDULE







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DETAILS

PLANTING