NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

TERRACE
(feet, meter)
CODE 600

DEFINITION

An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel, constructed across the field slope.

PURPOSE

This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to support one or both of the following:

- Reduce soil erosion
- Retain runoff for moisture conservation

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

- Soil erosion by water is a problem
- There is a need to conserve water
- The soils and topography are such that terraces can be constructed and farmed with reasonable effort
- A suitable outlet can be provided
- Excess runoff is a problem

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes

Terraces shall be planned, designed, and constructed to comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Spacing - The maximum spacing for terraces for erosion control shall be determined by use of one of the following methods:

1. **V.I. = xs + y or H.I. = (xs + y) (100/s)**

   Where:

   V.I. = vertical interval in feet (m)

   H.I. = horizontal interval in feet (m)

   (See figure 2 and 3)

   x = a variable with values from 0.4 to 0.8 (0.12 to 0.24)

   s = land slope in percent

   y = a variable with values from 1.0 to 4.0 (0.3 to 1.2)

Values of x for different geographical zones are shown in Figure 1. Values of y are influenced by soil erodibility, cropping system and crop management practices. A value of 1.0 (0.3) shall be selected for erodible soils with tillage systems that provide little or no cover during periods of intense rainfall. A value of 4.0 (1.2) shall be used for erosion- resistant soils with tillage systems that leave a large amount of cover (1.5 tons of straw equivalent per acre or 3.4 metric tons per hectare) on the surface. A value of 2.5 (0.75) shall be used if one of the factors indicated is favorable and the other unfavorable. Other values between 1.0 (0.3) and 4.0 (1.2) may be used according to the estimated quality of the factors. The horizontal spacing does not have to be less than 90 feet.

2. Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). The spacing shall not exceed the critical slope length as determined using RUSLE. When tables are used to calculate critical slope, refer to Table 1 of this standard for terrace P factor. Soil loss in the inter-terrace interval must be less than or equal to the allowable soil loss.

In no case shall the maximum horizontal spacing exceed that shown in Table 2 for the condition shown. The maximum limits may not be exceeded when making adjustments indicated below.

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

Spacing may be increased as much as 10 percent to provide better location or alignment, to adjust for farm machinery, or to reach a satisfactory outlet.

The likelihood of benching of steep slopes by tillage, land forming, and erosion shall be considered when determining the terrace interval. For example, use the proposed as-built slope and length in RUSLE calculations.

For level terraces used for erosion control and water conservation, the spacing shall be determined as previously described, but in no case shall the maximum horizontal spacing exceed 600 ft (180 m). An x value of 0.8 (0.24) may be used for all level terraces used primarily to impound water. When using the V.I. or H.I. spacing method, Figures 2 and 3 show the horizontal interval or erosion length to be used in calculating terrace spacing (Figure 4).

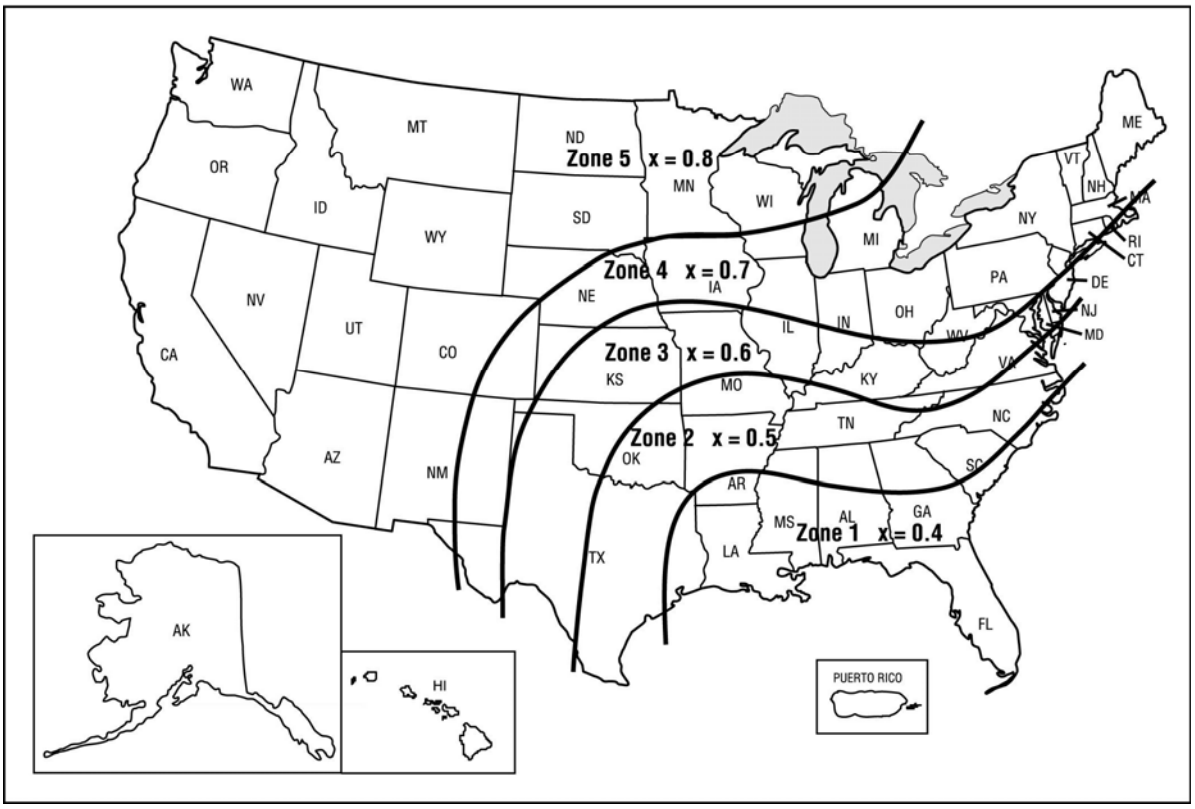

Figure 1. Values of x in equation V.I. = xs + y or H.I. = (xs + y) (100/s)

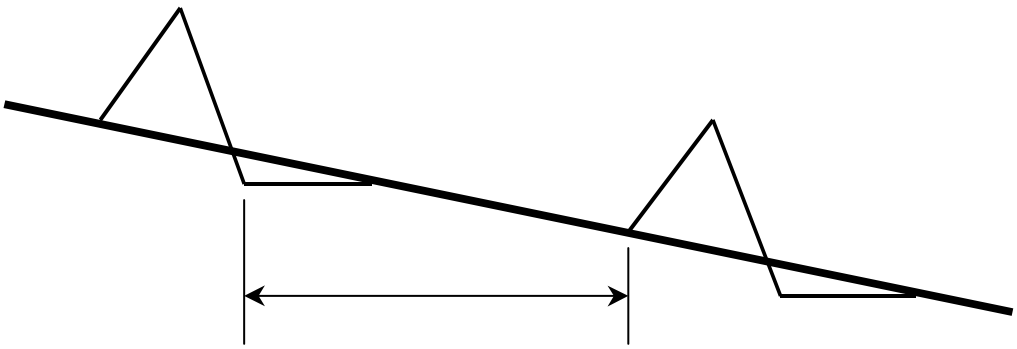

Figure 2. Horizontal Interval for Steep Back-slope Terraces

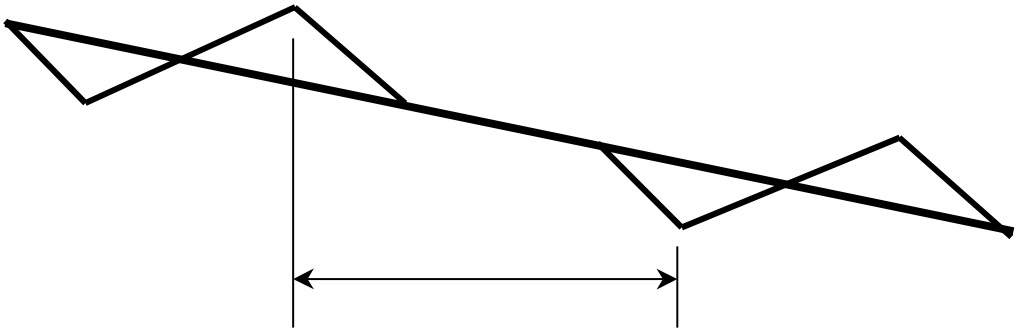

Figure 3. Horizontal Interval for Broad-Based Terraces

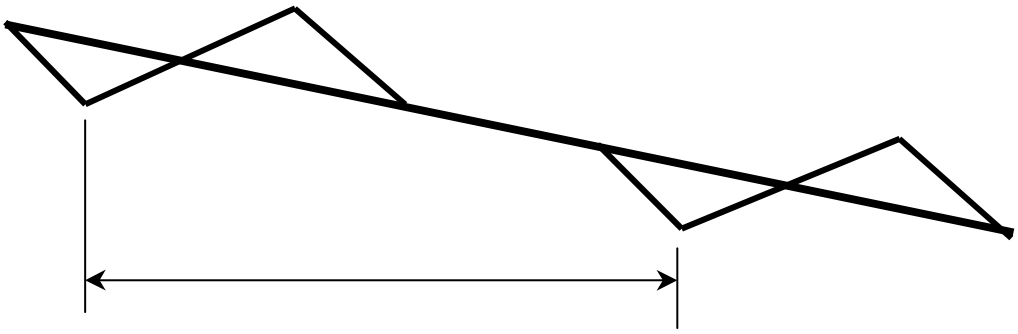

Figure 4. Terrace Spacing

Table 1. Terrace P factors [1]

Horizontal Interval		Closed Outlets [2]	Open outlets with percent grade of: [3]		
(ft)	(m)		0.1 - 0.3	0.4 - 0.7	0.8
Less than 110	Less than 33	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
110-140	33-42	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
140-180	43-54	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
180-225	55-68	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
225-300	68-90	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
More than 300	More than 90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

NOTE: If contouring or stripcropping P factors are appropriate, they can be multiplied by the terrace P factor for the composite P factor.

1 These figures are not appropriate for sediment yield estimates.

2 "P" factors for closed outlet terraces also apply to terraces with underground outlets and to level terraces with open outlets.

3 The channel grade is measured on the 300 ft. of terrace or the one-third of total terrace length closest to the outlet, whichever distance is less

Table 2. Maximum horizontal spacing for terraces

	RUSLE R Factor of						With Contour Stripcropping		For Concentrated Flow Control	
	0 - 35		35 - 175		> 175					
Percent Slope	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M
0-2	700	210	500	150	450	130	600	180	700	210
2-4	700	210	400	120	300	90	600	180	700	210
4-6	600	180	400	120	200	60	600	180	600	180
6-9	400	120	300	90	150	45	400	120	500	150
9-12	400	120	250	75	150	45	250	75	500	150
12-18	250	75	200	60	150	45	150	45	400	120
> 18	250	75	200	60	150	45	150	45	300	90
Minimum spacing required, all slopes	200	60	150	45	90	27	90	27	200	60

Alignment - Cropland terraces shall be parallel if feasible and as parallel as practicable. Curves shall be long and gentle to accommodate farm machinery.

Capacity - The terrace shall have enough capacity to control the runoff from a 10-year frequency, 24-hour storm without overtopping. For terraces with underground outlets, the capacity shall be increased by the estimated 10-year sediment accumulation, unless sediment is removed through maintenance. Terrace systems designed to provide flood protection or to function with other structures shall have the appropriate design capacity. When the capacity is determined by the formula Q = AV and the V is calculated using Manning's formula, a minimum n value of 0.035 shall be used for bare channels. Agricultural Handbook Number 667, Stability Design of Grass-lined Open Channels, or equivalent shall be used for vegetated channels.

Cross section - The terrace cross section shall be proportioned to fit the land slope, the crops grown, and the farm machinery used. Additional height shall be added if necessary to provide for settlement, channel sediment deposits, ridge erosion, the effect of normal tillage operations, and safety. The ridge shall have a minimum width of 3

ft. (1 m) at the design elevation. The steepest slope of a vegetated front or back ridge slope is 2 horizontal: 1 vertical. Terrace ridges, especially those with steep back slopes, can be very hazardous. All cropped terrace slopes that are to be farmed shall be no steeper than those on which farm equipment can operated safely. Potential hazards must be brought to the attention of the responsible person. The opening at the outlet end of gradient and open-end level terraces shall have a cross section equal to that specified for the terrace channel.

End closures -Level terraces may have open ends, partial end closures, or complete end closures. Partial and complete end closures shall be used only on soils and slopes where the stored water will be absorbed by the soil without appreciable crop damage or where underground outlets are provided.

If terraces with closed or partly closed ends are specified, the end closures must be installed before the terraces are completed. The end closures shall be designed so that the water flows over the end closure before overtopping the terrace ridge.

Partial end closures shall not be more than half the effective height of the terrace ridge. Complete end closures are more than half the height of the ridge. The cross section of the closures may be less than the terrace cross section.

Channel grade - Channel grade shall be determined by one of the following methods:

1. Maximum channel velocities for permanently vegetated channels shall not exceed those used for grassed waterways.

2. Maximum channel velocity for cultivated channels shall be non-erosive for the soil and planned treatment. Maximum velocity for erosion-resistant soils is 2.5 ft/s (0.75 m/s); for average soils, 2.0 ft/s (0.6 m/s); and for easily erodible soils, 1.5 ft/s (0.45 m/s). Velocity shall be computed by Manning's formula, using a maximum n value of 0.035.

For short distances and in upper reaches, channel grades or velocities may be increased to improve alignment. If terraces have an underground outlet, water and sediment will pond in the lower reaches of the channel, thus reducing the velocity in those reaches and allowing steeper channel grades within the impoundment area. Minimum grades shall be such that ponding in the channel caused by minor irregularities will not cause serious damage to crops or delay field operations.

Terrace length - The volume of water stored in level terraces is proportional to the length. Therefore, it is necessary that the length be held within reason so that damage in case of a break is minimized. Level terrace length shall not exceed 3,500 ft. (1,000 m) unless the channel is blocked at intervals not exceeding 3,500 ft. (1,000 m). Normally, the capacity and the non-erosive velocity requirements will control the gradient terrace length.

Outlets - All terraces must have adequate outlets.

Vegetated outlets may be used for gradient or open-end level terraces. Such an outlet may be a grassed waterway or other vegetated area. The outlet must convey runoff water to a point where the outflow will not cause damage. Outlets shall be installed and vegetation established before the terrace is constructed to provide a stable outlet. The water surface in the terrace shall not be lower than the water surface in the outlet at their junction when both are operating at design flow.

Underground outlets may be used on gradient or level terraces. The outlet consists of an intake and an underground conduit. An orifice plate, increase in conduit size, or other features shall be installed as needed to control the release rate and prevent excessive pressure in the conduit. Terraces shall be designed to control a 10-year frequency, 24- hour storm without overtopping. The release time shall not exceed the inundation tolerance of the planned crops. If sediment retention is desired, adjust release rate according to particle size.

The underground conduit shall meet the requirements specified for Underground Outlets (620) or Subsurface Drains (606). Conduits must be installed deep enough to prevent damage from tillage equipment. The inlet shall consist of a vertical perforated pipe or other structure suitable for the intended purpose. The inlet shall be located uphill of the front slope of the terrace ridge, if farmed, to permit passage of farm machinery and, if necessary, provide for the anticipated accumulation of sediment. The outlet of the conduit shall have adequate capacity for the design flow without causing erosion. Blind inlets may be used where they are effective.

Soil infiltration may be used as the outlet for level terraces. Soil infiltration must permit drainage of the design storm from the terrace channel within a

reasonable period so standing water does not significantly damage crops.

Combinations of different types of outlets may be used on the same system to maximize water conservation, to affect water quality, and to provide for economical installation of a more farmable system.

Vegetation - All areas to be vegetated shall be established as soon as practicable after construction.

Drainage -Install subsurface drainage to stabilize terrace where needed. It shall be designed taking into consideration the effect of snowcatch and melt on water budget components.

Additional Criteria Applicable To Retaining Runoff For Moisture Control

Terrace capacity shall be designed in accordance with a water budget analysis.

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider adjusting the spacing to allow an even number of trips with the equipment.

Consider aligning terraces and/or installing subsurface drainage to correct seepage problems.

Cultural Resources Considerations

NRCS's objective is to avoid any effect to cultural resources and protect them in their original location. Determine if installation of this practice will have any effect on any cultural resources.

Document any specific considerations for cultural resources in the design docket and the Practice Requirements worksheet.

GM 420, Part 401, the California Environmental Handbook and the California Environmental Assessment Worksheet provide guidance on how the NRCS must account for cultural resources. The Field Office Technical Guide, Section II contains general information, with Web sites for additional information.

Endangered Species Considerations

Determine if installation of this practice, along with any others proposed, will have an effect on any federal or state listed Rare, Threatened or Endangered species or their habitat. NRCS's objective is to benefit these species and others of concern, or at least not have any adverse effect on a listed species. If the Environmental Evaluation indicates that the action may adversely affect a listed species or result in adverse modification of habitat of listed species which has been determined to be critical habitat, NRCS will advise the land user of the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and recommend alternative conservation treatments that avoid the adverse effects. Further assistance will be provided only if the landowner selects one of the alternative conservation treatments for installation; or at the request of the landowners, NRCS may initiate consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game. If the Environmental Evaluation indicates the action will not affect a listed species or result in adverse modification of critical habitat, consultation generally will not apply and usually would not be initiated. Document any special considerations for endangered species in the Practice Requirements Worksheet.

Water Quantity

1. Effects on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, deep percolation and ground water recharge.

2. .Variability effects caused by seasonal or climatic changes.

3. The type of outlet, time of water detention, topography, and geology of the site.

4. Effects of snow catch and melt on water budget components.

5. Potential for a change in plant growth and transpiration because of changes in the volume of soil water.

6. Effects on the downstream or aquifers that could affect other water uses and users.

7. The effect on the water table suitable rooting depth for anticipated land uses.

8. Potential for water management to supply alternate uses.

Water Quality

1. Effects on erosion and the movement of sediment, pathogens, and soluble and sediment-attached substances that would be carried by runoff.

2. Effects of nutrients and pesticides on surface and ground water quality.

3. Effects on the visual quality of onsite and downstream water.

4. Short-term and construction-related effects on the quality of onsite and downstream water.

5. Potential for development of saline seeps or other salinity problems resulting from increased infiltration in soils that have restrictive layers.

6. Potential for uncovering or redistributing toxic materials such as saline soils.

7. Effects on the movement dissolved substances below the root and to the ground water.

8. Effects on wetlands and water related wildlife habitats.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for installing terraces shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan shall be prepared for the operator.

The minimum requirements to be addressed in the operation and maintenance plan are:

1. Provide periodic inspections, especially immediately following runoff events.

2. Promptly repair or replace damaged components as necessary.

3. Maintain terrace ridge height and outlet elevations.

4. Remove sediment that has accumulated in the terrace to maintain capacity, a positive channel grade, and to maintain capacity where soil infiltration serves as the outlet.

5. Each inlet for underground outlets must be kept clean and sediment buildup redistributed so that the inlet is in the lowest place. Inlets damaged or cut off by farm machinery must be replaced or repaired immediately.

6. Vegetation, where specified, shall be maintained and trees and brush controlled by chemical or mechanical means.

7. Vegetated outlets should be established before construction when feasible.

8. Keep machinery away from steep back sloped terraces. Keep equipment operators informed of all potential hazards.