

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

IRRIGATION FIELD DITCH

(ft)
CODE 388

DEFINITION

A permanent irrigation ditch constructed to convey water from the source of supply to a field or fields in a farm distribution system.

SCOPE

This standard applies to open channels and elevated ditches of 25 ft³/s or less capacity formed in and with earth materials. It does not include canals and laterals or ditches constructed and removed during a season and ditches shaped or constructed for lining installations or irrigation canals or laterals that deliver water to a farm.

PURPOSE

To prevent erosion or loss of water quality or damage to the land, to make possible proper irrigation water use, and to efficiently convey water to minimize conveyance losses.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Field ditches shall serve an integral part of an irrigation water distribution system designed to facilitate the conservation use of soil and water resources.

Water supplies and irrigation deliveries for the area served shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application methods to be used.

Field ditches shall be constructed in earth material that contains enough fines to prevent excessive seepage losses and where shrinkage cracks will not endanger the ditch. The sealing effect of sediment carried in the irrigation water may be considered.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Capacity requirements. Field ditches shall have the capacity to deliver to the field a flow adequate to meet:

1. The design peak consumptive use of the crops to be grown in the field, with proper provisions for the expected field irrigation efficiency.
2. The largest irrigation stream required for the irrigation methods planned for the field.

The capacity shall be increased to provide for the additional flow required to compensate for the ditch seepage loss and to safely carry surface runoff from adjacent lands that must be transported to wasteways or overflow points. For capacity design, the value of "n" shall be selected according to the material in which the ditch is constructed, the alignment and hydraulic radius, and additional retardance because of weeds or moss.

Velocities. Field ditches shall be designed to develop velocities that are nonerosive for the soil materials through which they pass. Local information on the velocity limit for specific soils shall be used if available. If such information is not available, the maximum design velocity shall not exceed those shown in figure 6-2, chapter 6, TR-25.

Field ditches shall be designed with enough capacity to carry the required flows at the velocities that will be developed under the maximum probable retardance conditions.

For checking designs to see that velocities do not exceed permissible values, a Manning's "n" no greater than 0.025 shall be used, and applicable criteria in the SCS standard for open channels (582) shall be followed.

Cross section. Freeboard in field ditches shall be not less than one-third of the maximum design depth of water. Side slopes shall be stable. The top width of banks as measured at the elevation providing the required freeboard shall be not less than 12 in. and shall equal or exceed the flow depth.

If a field ditch is to be constructed on an embankment, the side slopes of the embankment shall not be steeper than:

Height to water surface on centerline of fill	Steepest allowable side slope of fill
Less than 3 ft	1-1/2:1
3-6 ft	2:1
More than 6 ft	2-1/2:1

Water surface elevations. All field ditches shall be designed so that the water surface elevations at field takeout points are high enough to provide the

FOUNDATION PREPARATION

The foundation area for all ditch embankments and ditch pads shall be cleared of all trees, weeds, sods, loose rock, or other material not suitable for the subgrade.

PLACEMENT OF EARTHFILL

Earthfill embankments shall be constructed to the neat lines and grades shown on the plans and established at the field location. Embankment materials shall be free of brush, roots, sod, large rocks, or other material not suitable for making compacted fills. The moisture content and methods of placing and compacting fill material shall be of such that a firm, stable embankment results. The fill material shall be placed in horizontal lifts of such thickness that proper compaction and prescribed densities are obtained.

EXCAVATION

Excavation shall be to the neat lines and grades shown on the plans and established at the field location. Excavated materials shall be used in designated fill locations or spoil areas.

Overexcavation in the channel area or overfill on the ditch banks shall be permissible if it does not interfere with the function of the ditch or the related structures and if the finished section generally is smooth.

required flow onto the field surface. If ditch checks or other control structures are to be used to provide the necessary head, the backwater effect must be considered in computing freeboard requirements. The required elevation of the water surface above the field surface will vary with the type of takeout structure or device used and the amount of water to be delivered through each. A minimum head of 4 in. shall be provided.

Related structures. Erosion- or water-control structures, culverts, diversions, or other related structures needed to supplement the field ditch shall be designed and installed to meet SCS standards for the particular structure and type of construction.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for constructing irrigation field ditches shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purposes.

CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

Construction operations shall be done in such a manner that erosion and air and water pollution are minimized and held within legal limits. The completed job shall be workmanlike and present a good appearance.

CONSIDERATIONS

Endangered Species Considerations

Determine if installation of this practice with any others proposed will have any 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 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 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.

Some species are year-round residents in some streams, such as, freshwater shrimp. Other species, such as steelhead and salmon, utilize streams during various seasons. Be aware that during critical periods, such as spawning, eggs in gravel's, and rearing of young may preclude activities in the stream that may directly affect the stream habitat during those periods. For example there should be no disturbance of stream gravel beds that may have eggs in them. That could include any equipment in the stream or even walking in the stream or work upstream that may result in sediment depositing in the gravel beds. 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, and deep percolation.
2. Potential for a change in plant growth and transpiration because of changes in the volume or level of soil water.
3. Effects on downstream flows or aquifers that would affect other water uses or users.
4. Effect on the water table of the field in providing suitable rooting depth for anticipated land uses.

Water Quality

1. Effects on erosion and the movement of sediment, and the soluble and sediment attached substances carried by runoff.
2. Effects on the movement of dissolved substances to ground water.
3. Short-term and construction-related effects on the quality of downstream water courses.
4. Potential for uncovering or redistributing toxic material.
5. Effects on wetlands or water-related wildlife habitats.
6. Effects on the visual quality of water resources.
7. Effects of water level control on salinity of soils, soil water or downstream water.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan must be prepared by the Designer for use by the owner or other responsible for operating this practice. The plan should provide specific instructions for operating and maintaining the system to insure that it functions properly. It should also provide for periodic inspections and prompt repair or replacement of damage components.