Appendix A

Appendix A (graph) is an example of how erodibility of a map unit is determined and the criteria for placing map units in a potentially highly erodible lists and highly erodible lists.

Graph-Appendix A: (see attached page): Topographic factor – LS vs. Slope length (feet)
The LS values appear on the left side of the graph. The percent slope is on the diagonal lines in the interior and slope lengths are along bottom.

An example – A certain map unit has an LS value of 1.0, slopes of 3 to 8 percent and slope lengths ranging from 50 to 200 feet. To determine erodibility, locate LS of 1.0 on the left side of Figure 4, follow the LS line across the figure to the 50 foot length vertical line, follow the vertical line either up or down until the 3 percent slope line. Mark that point!

Go back to the 1.0 LS line and follow it across the figure to the 200 foot slope length vertical line, follow the vertical line up or down to intercept the 8 percent slope line. Mark that point.

The 50 foot slope length sloe and 3 percent slope line is below the LS line 1.0. The 200 foot length slope and 8 percent slope point is above the 1.0 LS line.

The soil map unit in this example is potentially highly erodible land because on point fell below the LS line and the other point was above the line.

The points for highly erodible land both fall above the LS line. If both points fall below the line, the unit is non-erodible and does not appear on these lists.

Relation of LS factor, slope percent and slope length. From page 12 of Agricultural Handbook No. 537, Predicting Rainfall Erosion Losses, Dec. 1978.