

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

PRECISION LAND FORMING

(Ac.)

CODE 462

DEFINITION

Precision Land Forming is reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.

PURPOSE

This practice improves surface drainage and controls erosion.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all land where soils will be of sufficient depth and of suitable textures so that after completing precision land forming, an adequate root zone remains to permit the planned use of the land and the application of proper conservation measures, soil amendments, and fertilizer.

This standard does not apply to areas needing Conservation Practice Land Smoothing (466) or Conservation Practice Irrigation Land Leveling (464).

CRITERIA

Plan all precision land forming as an integral part of an overall system to facilitate the conservative use of soil and water resources.

Design and installation must be based on adequate engineering surveys and investigations. If the land is to be formed for more than one purpose, it must be formed to meet the requirements of the most restrictive purpose or crop.

All forming work must be designed within the slope limits required for the proposed use and provide for the removal of excess surface water. If other conservation practices such as

grassed waterways, surface field ditches, and filter strips are needed to accomplish the stated purpose, they must be included in the plans for improvement.

Slope Requirements. Slope may be uniform in the direction of flow or may increase or decrease.

Reverse grades in the direction of planned water flow must not be permitted. Short level sections are permissible to meet field conditions. Depending on cultural practices, cross slopes must be such that water can be contained within the furrows to prevent breakthroughs from rainfall runoff.

Slope to Control Erosion Caused by Runoff from Rainfall. Design field grades must be such that erosion caused by runoff from rainfall can be controlled within the limits permissible for conservation farming. When benching between land-formed plots exceeds 1 foot, a permanent grassed area or border ridge must be left between the plots to reduce the possibility of gully erosion.

Surface Drainage. All precision land-forming systems must include plans for removing or otherwise providing for control of excess water.

Designs must provide field elevations and field grades that will permit proper functioning of the planned drainage facilities.

Borrow Computations. Excavation and fill material required for or obtained from such structures as ditches, ditch pads, and roadways must be considered part of the precision land-forming design, and the appropriate yardage must be included when balancing cuts and fills and determining borrow requirements.

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

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Mississippi
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CONSIDERATIONS

Effects on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, deep percolation, and evaporation should be considered.

Short-term and construction effects of installation on downstream water resources should be minimized.

Potential for earth moving to uncover or redistribute toxic materials, such as saline soils, and make them available to water or plants should be addressed.

Consider effects on wetland hydrology and/or wetland wildlife habitat.

Address potential impacts to existing utilities by relocating and avoiding all utilities.

Consider effects on soil loss due to increased wind erosion potential and subsequent deposition.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for land smoothing must be in keeping with this standard and must describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose. Plans and specifications must include construction plans, drawings, job sheets or other similar documents. These documents must specify the requirements for installing the practice.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan must be prepared for and reviewed with the

landowner or operator. Actions must be carried out to insure that this practice functions as intended. Such action must include performing maintenance when needed to insure that surface irregularities are maintained at the degree of smoothness required. The plan must specify that the treated areas and associated practices be inspected annually and after significant storm events to identify repair and maintenance needs.

REFERENCES

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Engineering Field Handbook, Chapter 1. Surveying. National Engineering Handbook, Part 650.01, Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Engineering Field Handbook, Chapter 4. Elementary Soils Engineering. National Engineering Handbook, Part 650.04, Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Irrigation Land Leveling. Section 15, Chapter 12. National Engineering Handbook, Part 623.12. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Engineering Field Handbook, Chapter 14. Water Management (Drainage). National Engineering Handbook, Part 650.14, Washington, DC.

**Natural Resources Conservation Service
Construction Specification**

PRECISION LAND FORMING

1. SCOPE

This specification shall consist of reshaping the land surface to a planned grade.

2. LOCATION

The planned location of the area to be land formed shall be as shown on furnished drawings or as staked in the field.

3. SITE PREPARATION

The land surface shall be free of brush, crop residue, trash and vegetative material that would materially reduce the effectiveness of land forming operations. The land should be smoothed or floated to firm the soil to permit an accurate design survey.

4. MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION

Soil for land forming operations shall be obtained from designated cut areas in the field or other designated areas as specified in the plan.

The land shall be formed to the designed elevations. Fills of more than 6 inches shall be built up by spreading the soil in layers. Land forming operations shall not be performed when soil moisture conditions will result in excessive damage to soil structure. After cuts and fills have been completed, the land should be plowed or disked and the surface smoothed with land revealers, graders, or similar equipment to remove minor irregularities.

All land forming work shall be finished according to the design specifications given in the plan. Permissible variations of the finished grade from the planned grade, or a plane paralleling the planned plane, shall be 0.10 foot, plus or minus, providing such variations will not cause undrained grade sags and drainage or tillage problems.

5. MEASUREMENT

- a. Method 1. When land forming is performed on an acreage basis, the formed area will be measured to the nearest 0.1 acre. Sufficient profiles will be taken to determine that designed grades have been obtained. Since accurate measurements are made during design and layout, only sufficient checks will be made to ensure that the acreage land formed equals or exceeds the acreage planned to be land formed.
- b. Method 2. When land forming is performed on a yardage basis, measurement will be the designed yardage computed to the nearest cubic yard. Sufficient profiles will be taken to determine that designed grades have been obtained. Sufficient checks will be made to ensure that the acreage land formed equals or exceeds the acreage planned to be land formed.

