

# Best Management Farming Practices for Water Quality Protection

## Diversion (362) Fact Sheet

**BMP:** Structures to divert sediment to settling areas are installed and maintained.

### NRCS Practice Standard: Diversion (362)

Constructed erosion control diversions will collect runoff from vineyard facilities and discharge runoff to a safe and stable outlet.



### Diversions (NRCS Conservation Practice Code 362)

**Definition:** A channel generally constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side

#### Purposes:

- Break up concentrations of water on long slopes
- Collect or direct water
- Intercept surface flow
- Control erosion and protect water quality
- Minimize potential entry of sediment to surface waters
- Spread storm water runoff to multiple low-discharge locations
- Provide temporary or long-term erosion protection on newly-developed or redeveloped farmland

For more information contact your local NRCS office or visit our website at <http://efotq.sc.egov.usda.gov/treemenuFS.aspx>

#### **CONSIDER THIS:**

*Diversions that protect agricultural land shall have a minimum capacity for the peak discharge from a 10-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm.*

*The outlet conditions, topography, land use, cultural operations and soil type shall determine the location of the diversion.*

*A combination of practices may be needed to prevent damaging accumulations of sediment in the diversion channel.*

*Each diversion must have a safe and stable outlet with adequate capacity. The outlet could be a grassed waterway, a lined waterway, a vegetated or paved area, a grade stabilization structure, an underground outlet, a stable watercourse, a sediment basin, rock energy dissipator, level spreader or a combination of these practices.*

*The outlet must convey runoff to a point where outflow will not cause damage.*

*Seek assistance from a licensed engineer or other qualified professional.*