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.

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.

**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://efota.sc.egov.usda.gov/treemenuFS.aspx](http://efota.sc.egov.usda.gov/treemenuFS.aspx)