BMP: Stabilize grade and control erosion in natural and artificial channels. Prevent the formation or advancement of gullies. Maintain and improve habitat for fish and wildlife.

NRCS Practice Standard: Grade Stabilization (410)

This standard applies to all types of grade stabilization structures, including a combination of earth embankments and mechanical spillways and full-flow or detention-type structures. This standard also applies to channel side-inlet structures installed to lower the water from a field elevation, a surface drain, or a waterway to a deeper outlet channel. It does not apply to structures designed to control the rate of flow or to regulate the water level in channels.

CONSIDER THIS:

Grade stabilization structures may affect volumes and rates of runoff, evaporation, deep percolation and ground water recharge.

Grade stabilization structures may affect soil water, plant growth and transpiration.

Structures may trap sediment and sediment attached substances carried by runoff.

Structures may influence the susceptibility of downstream stream banks and stream beds to erosion.

Structures may affect movement of dissolved substances to ground water.

Structure may affect the visual quality of water resources.

Structure may impact federal or state listed Rare, Threatened or Endangered species or their habitat.

Structures must be designed for stability after installation. The crest of the inlet must be set at an elevation that stabilized upstream head cutting.

Grade Stabilization (NRCS Conservation Practice Code 410)

Definition: A structure used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels.

Purposes:

- Stabilize grade in channels where the concentration and flow velocity of water are resulting in head-cutting and bank erosion
- Prevent or control gully erosion

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

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