

**ROHINI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**



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**COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

**AI3402 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ENGINEERING**

**Mr. VENKATESHAN P**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**

**AI3402 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ENGINEERING**

## 2.5 Runoff Computation for Soil Conservation: SCS-CN Method:

- The Soil Conservation Service Curve Number (SCS-CN) method is widely used for estimating direct runoff from rainfall events.
- It considers factors such as land use, soil type, and hydrologic soil group to determine a curve number, which is then used to estimate runoff potential.
- The SCS-CN method is particularly useful in assessing the initial abstraction, potential runoff, and infiltration characteristics of a given area.

## 2. Evolution of Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE):

- The Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) was developed by the USDA in the 1960s to predict soil erosion.
- It incorporates factors such as rainfall, soil erodibility, slope length, slope steepness, cover management, and support practices.
- The USLE has been widely used for soil conservation planning and has undergone revisions to enhance its accuracy and applicability.

## 3. Applications and Limitations of USLE:

### • Applications:

- USLE is applied at the field or small watershed scale to estimate soil loss.
- It helps in designing erosion control measures and conservation practices.

### • Limitations:

- Assumes constant erosion factors over time.
- May not adequately address complex erosional processes.
- Limited representation of certain land management practices.

## 4. Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE):

- MUSLE is an extension of the USLE that considers additional factors such as slope shape, land use, and climate.
- It provides a more comprehensive approach to estimating soil erosion and sediment yield.

## **5. Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE):**

- RUSLE further builds upon the USLE and includes additional parameters, such as support practices, climate, and vegetation cover.
- It is a more sophisticated model, suitable for assessing soil erosion at various scales.

## **6. Permissible Erosion:**

- Permissible erosion refers to the maximum allowable rate of soil loss that still maintains soil productivity and sustainability.
- It is a critical concept in soil conservation planning, helping to set realistic goals for erosion control.

## **7. Land Use Capability Classification:**

- Land use capability classification involves categorizing land based on its potential for various uses and its susceptibility to erosion.
- It aids in determining suitable land management practices to maintain soil productivity and prevent erosion.

## **8. Classification of Eroded Soils:**

- Eroded soils can be classified based on their properties, such as texture, structure, and organic matter content. Understanding the characteristics of eroded soils helps in developing strategies for soil restoration and rehabilitation. In soil conservation, a holistic approach involves integrating these concepts and methods. This includes accurate runoff computation, effective erosion prediction models, consideration of land use capabilities, and the implementation of sustainable land management practices to minimize soil loss and maintain soil health. It's crucial to adapt these methods to local conditions and continuously monitor and reassess conservation strategies.