

Sheet, Rill and Gully Erosion

Sheet, rill and gully erosion is the unwanted removal of soil from the land surface or through incised channels by the action of rainfall and runoff. Protecting the soil from runoff stops potential land degradation and assists with water quality protection.



DSL-02 Permanent Vegetative Cover Improvement

Eligible Conservation Practices

DSL-01 Permanent Vegetative Cover Establishment is intended to establish permanent grass cover to stabilize soil on land experiencing significant erosion.

DSL-02 Permanent Vegetative Cover Improvement applies to lands needing permanent vegetative cover improvement where forage production or conservation is desired and feasible. Cost-share is provided for legume interseeding in established grass pastures.



DSL-04 Terrace System

DSL-04 Terrace Systems prevent sheet, rill and gully erosion by reducing long slopes into a series of shorter ones.

DSL-44 Terrace Systems with Tile practices use terraces combined with risers and underground pipe to move excess water from the terrace channel to stable outlets down the slope.

DSL-15 No-Till System is an incentive payment to encourage farmers to implement a no-till system where it has never been used before.

N380 Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment reduces the impact of wind erosion and improves irrigation efficiency in cropland by establishing trees and shrubs at the edges of crop fields to deflect the impact of wind.

DSL-11 Permanent Vegetative Cover – Critical Area is a practice used to establish permanent vegetative cover on sites that have high erosion rates or conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.



DSL-44 Terrace System with Tile

DSL-111 Permanent Vegetative Cover — Critical Area: Confined Animal Feed Lot establishes permanent vegetative cover on sites associated with animal confinement. These areas have high rates of erosion and prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.

DWC-01 Water Impoundment Reservoirs are ponds used to stabilize the grade and control gully erosion in natural and artificial channels. An active gully must be present on non-forested agricultural land to qualify for this practice.

DWP-1 Sediment Retention, Erosion or Water Control Structures trap sediment, reduce watercourse and gully erosion, and improve downstream water quality. This practice is used in areas where there are active gullies, but sheet and rill erosion have been controlled by other methods.

DSL-05 Diversions reduce erosion damage from upland runoff by diverting water away from active gullies or critically eroding areas. They can also be used to divert water from the top terrace of a system where topography or landuse prevent terracing of the land above.

DWP-03 Sod Waterways convey concentrated runoff from terraces, diversions or other concentrated sources without causing erosion or flooding.

N332 Contour Buffer Strips are permanent vegetative strips alternated down the hill with larger strips of annual crops. This practice must be implemented with field borders surrounding the fields. These vegetated strips reduce erosion and water quality degradation by preventing transport of sediment and nutrients downslope.

N340 Cover Crops prevent erosion, improve water quality and benefit soil health. This is a per acre incentive practice paid to cooperators that implement cover crops in the off season, between cash crops.

N410 Drop Pipes move excess water from field level to deeper outlet channels and prevent gully erosion.

N585 Contour Stripcropping provides a per acre incentive to alternate strips of erosion prone crops with less erosion susceptible varieties or cover crops. These strips are planted on the contour and reduce erosion and sediment transport similar to contour buffer strips.



DWP-03 Sod Waterway



N340 Cover Crop



N410 Drop Pipe