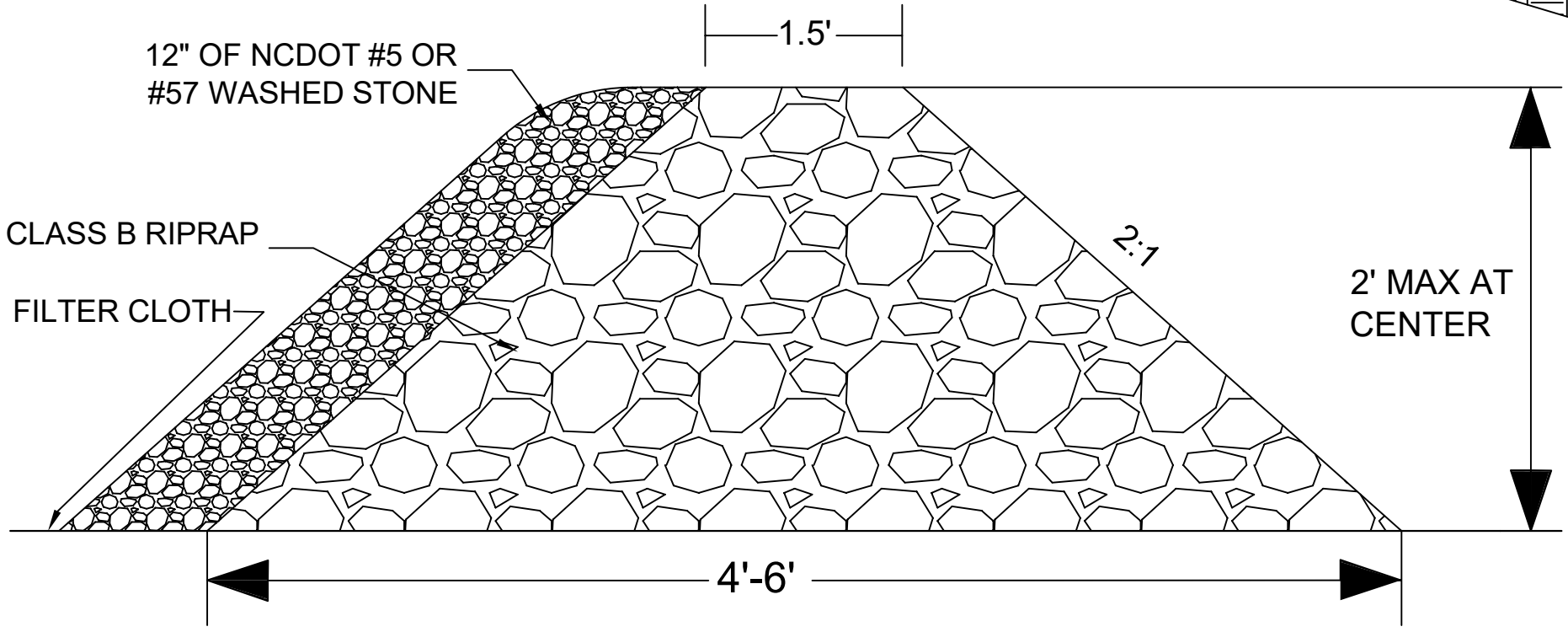
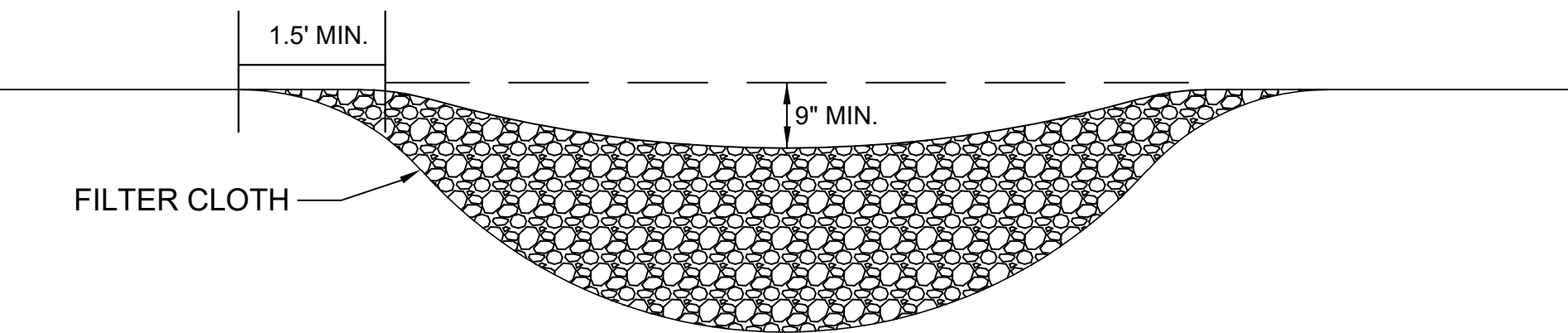


L= THE DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS A AND B ARE OF EQUAL ELEVATION



CROSS-SECTION VIEW



PLAN VIEW

NOTES:

1. Place stone on a filter fabric foundation.
2. The center stone section must be at least 9 inches below natural ground level where the dam abuts the channel banks.
3. Extend stone at least 1.5 feet beyond the ditch bank to keep water from cutting around the ends of the check dam.
4. Set spacing between dams to assure that the elevation at the top of the lower dam is the same as the toe elevation of the upper dam.
5. Protect the channel after the lowest check dam from heavy flow that could cause erosion.
6. Make sure the channel reach above the most upstream dam is stable.
7. Ensure that other areas of the channel, such as culvert entrances below the check dams, are not subject to damage or blockage from displaced stones.
8. Riprap and filter fabric should be keyed in to prevent under cutting.
9. Ends of check dams may need to be turned uphill to prevent bypass and better conform to site conditions.
10. Do not place check dams in intermittent or perennial streams.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Inspect check dams and channels at least weekly and after each rainfall of 1.0 inch or greater. Clean out sediment, straw, limbs or other debris that could clog the channel when needed.
2. Anticipate submergence and deposition above the check dam and erosion from high flows around the edges of the dam. Correct all damage immediately. If significant erosion occurs between dams, additional measures can be taken such as, installing a protective riprap liner in that portion of the channel.
3. Remove sediment accumulated behind the dams as needed to prevent damage to channel vegetation, allow the channel to drain through the stone check dam, and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam. Add stones to the dams as needed to maintain design height and cross section.