Slope Interceptor or Diversion Ditches/Berms

Methods to minimize sheet flow over slopes and reduce erosion by intercepting and conveying runoff to sediment removing structures or a protected drainage system.

What to Inspect

- ☐ Are washouts evident in ditches or berms?
- ☐ Are structures accumulating sediment and/or debris?
- ☐ Is there evidence of rill or gully erosion?
- ☐ Is sediment discharging into outlets?
- ☐ Are berms properly spaced on slope?
  - Slope inclination of 4:1 (H:V) or flatter: Compost filter berms/socks should be placed at a maximum interval of 20 feet.
  - Slope inclination of 4:1 and 2:1 (H:V): Compost filter berms/socks should be placed a maximum interval of 15 feet.
  - Slope inclination 2:1 (H:V) or greater: compost filter berms/socks should be placed at a maximum interval of 10 feet, a closer spacing is more effective.
- ☐ Is a BMP device installed at the top of the disturbed slope?
  - Install a BMP device (i.e. dike, berm) at the top of disturbed slopes until the slope is revegetated or temporary erosion controls are installed on the face of the slope.
- ☐ Are velocity dissipation devices installed on slopes over 15 feet in height?
  - Velocity dissipation measures must be installed when exposing erodible surfaces are greater than 15 feet in height.

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Gaps in slope interceptors allow runoff to flow through, creating erosion on the slope.



Compost filter socks must be overlapped a minimum of 6 inches when more than one compost filter sock is placed in a row.



Distrubed slopes require the use of slope interceptors as velocity dissipation devices to protect against erosion.



Compost filter socks used as slope interceptors must be staked into a 2- to 4-inch trench to secure them into place.