

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Miscellaneous Publication No. 397

Issued July 1940

**INFLUENCES OF
VEGETATION AND WATERSHED
TREATMENTS ON RUN-OFF,
SILTING, AND STREAM FLOW**

A Progress Report of Research

**Prepared by the
Forest Service and
the Soil Conservation Service**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION No. 397

Washington, D. C.

INFLUENCES OF VEGETATION AND WATER-SHED TREATMENT ON RUN-OFF, SILTING, AND STREAM FLOW

A PROGRESS REPORT OF RESEARCH

CONTENTS

	Page	Consequences of change in vegetal cover—Continued	Page
Soil, vegetation, and water flow	1	Overgrazing—Continued.....	47
The water cycle.....	3	On farm woodlots.....	48
Land storage of water.....	4	Denudation by smelter fumes.....	48
Ground-water storage.....	6	Siltling of reservoirs.....	50
Character of flood-producing rains.....	7	Shoaling of channels.....	52
Factors affecting infiltration.....	8	Damage to flood-plain soils and improvements.....	56
Soil porosity.....	8	Run-off and erosion control by cropping practices and mechanical measures.....	53
Organic-matter content of soil.....	9	Crop rotations, green manure, and winter cover crops.....	60
Plant roots form channels.....	12	Strip cropping.....	60
Plant and animal life.....	12	Terracing.....	62
Slope and soil influences.....	14	Contour furrowing and listing.....	65
Infiltration after saturation.....	15	Structures.....	66
Influences of vegetation on water behavior.....	15	Current research in water conservation.....	67
Influences on infiltration.....	16	Experiment station investigations on agricultural land.....	63
Interception of precipitation.....	18	Experimental watershed studies in agricultural areas.....	70
Reduction of evaporation from the soil.....	19	Research in forest and range influences.....	71
Water consumed by vegetation.....	20	Economic research in soil conservation.....	73
Absorption by plant litter.....	22	Hill-culture research.....	73
Retardation of run-off.....	22	Sedimentation studies.....	74
Retardation of snow-melt.....	23	Climatic and physiographic research.....	74
Protection from freezing.....	24	Studies on demonstration projects.....	75
Consequences of change in vegetal cover.....	26	Irrigation investigations.....	76
Extent of modification of cover.....	23	Literature cited.....	76
Run-off measurements.....	27		
Clearing and cultivation.....	28		
Fire damage.....	35		
Logging.....	41		
Overgrazing.....	42		
On western range lands.....	42		

SOIL, VEGETATION, AND WATER FLOW

In the course of some 30 years, the Department of Agriculture and other agencies have conducted studies and investigations of the effects of various types of land use treatment on run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention. Most of the early work was restricted to forested lands. In 1929, when soil-erosion experiment stations were established in the several types of farming regions, the scope of the Department's investigations was widened to include studies on agricultural land.

These studies have gradually led to an understanding of some of the basic relationships between land use and run-off, debris deposition, the shoaling of stream channels, silting of reservoirs, storm flows, and other phenomena that have followed logging, cultivating, burning, and grazing. They have revealed something of the nature