



Terracing

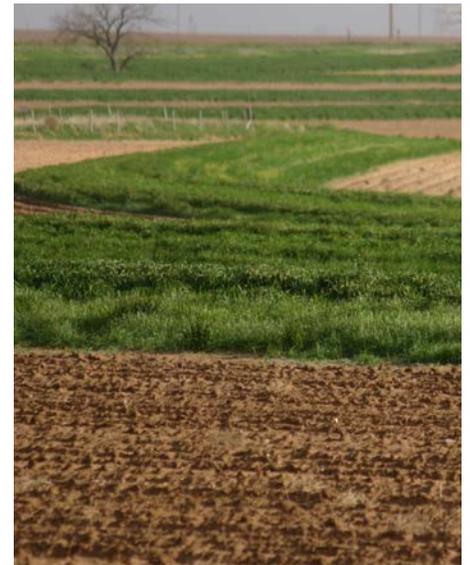
An effective way to address terrain differences and reduce soil and water loss.



CONSERVATION
in your
BACKYARD
WE CAN ALL HAVE A HAND IN IT

On the farm terracing is a soil conservation practice applied to prevent rainfall runoff on sloping land from accumulating and causing serious erosion. Terraces consist of ridges and channels constructed across-the-slope.

A terrace is an earth embankment, channel, or a combination of ridge and channel constructed across a slope to intercept runoff. This practice is commonly used with practices such as contour farming, grassed waterways, subsurface drains and underground outlet.



Terraces catch runoff water, let the water soak into the ground, and deliver the excess to a safe outlet, much like down spouts on a house. The earthen ridges built around a hillside on the contour cut a long slope into shorter slopes, preventing water from building to a highly erosive force. In a field, some terraces are seeded to grass, which provides erosion control and a nesting area for birds.

The same principle is true for your backyard to utilize the space and protect the soil on sloped areas on a much smaller scale!

Let's look at how you can use terraces to make flower and vegetable gardening possible on steep slopes, or simply to add interest to your landscape.

Terraces can create several mini-gardens in your backyard. On steep slopes, terracing can make planting a garden possible. Terraces prevent erosion by shortening the long slope into a series of shorter, more level steps. These level steps allow heavy rains to soak into the soil rather than run off and cause erosion.

Materials for Terracing

Numerous materials are available for building terraces. Treated wood is often used for several reasons: it is easy to work with, blends well with plants, and is often less expensive than other materials. There are many types of treated wood on the market--from railroad ties to landscaping timbers. These materials will last for years.

While there has been some concern about using these treated materials around plants, studies by Texas A&M University and the Southwest Research Institute concluded that these materials are not harmful to gardens or people when used as recommended. Other materials for

terraces include bricks, rocks, concrete blocks, and similar masonry materials.

Some masonry materials are made specifically for walls and terraces and can be more easily installed by a homeowner than other materials such as field stone or brick. Most stone or masonry products tend to be more expensive than wood.

Height of Walls

The steepness of the slope often dictates wall height. Make the terraces in your yard high enough so the land between them is fairly level. Be sure the terrace material is strong enough and anchored well enough to stay in place through

freezing and thawing, and heavy rainstorms. Do not underestimate the pressure of waterlogged soil behind a wall. It can be enormous and cause improperly constructed walls to bulge or collapse.

Many communities have building codes for walls and terraces. Large projects will need the expertise of a professional to make sure the walls can stand up to water pressure in the soil. Large terraces also need to be built with proper drainage and to be tied back into the slope properly. Because of the expertise and equipment required to do this correctly, you will probably want to restrict terraces you build yourself to no more than a foot or two high.

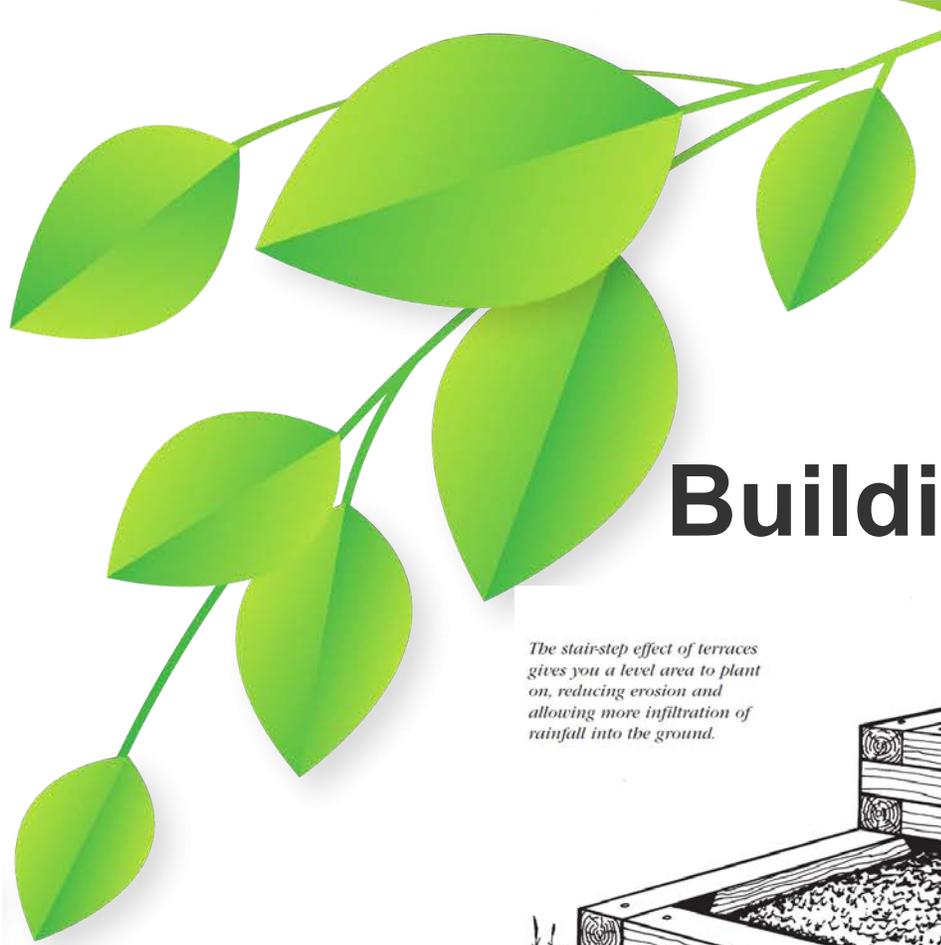


Sloped areas offer space for hill-side garden beds and multi-purpose materials can be used to build sturdy structures.



Treated wood is a good option to build garden beds as it is a cost effective and lasts longer than untreated wood.





Building a Terrace

The stairstep effect of terraces gives you a level area to plant on, reducing erosion and allowing more infiltration of rainfall into the ground.



- 1 Contact your utility companies to identify the location of any buried utilities before starting to excavate.
- 2 Determine the rise and run of your slope. The rise is the vertical distance from the bottom of the slope to the top. The run is the horizontal distance between the top and bottom. This will help you determine how many terraces you need. For example, if your run is 20 feet and the rise is eight feet and you want each bed to be five feet wide, you will need four beds. The rise of each bed will be two feet.

- 3 Start building beds at the bottom of your slope. You will need to dig a trench in which to place your first tier. The depth and width of the trench will vary depending on how tall the terrace will be and the specific building materials you are using.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when using masonry products. Many of these have limits to the number of tiers or the height that can be safely built.

If using landscape timbers and your terrace is low (less than two feet), you only need to bury the timber to about half its thickness or less. The width of the trench should be slightly wider than your timber. Make sure the bottom of the trench is firmly packed and completely level. Place your timbers in the trench.



4 For the sides of your terrace, dig a trench into the slope. The bottom of this trench must be level with the bottom of the first trench. When the depth of the trench is one inch greater than the thickness of your timber, you have reached the back of the terrace and can stop digging.

5 Cut a timber to the correct length and place in trench.

6 Drill holes through your timbers and pound long spikes or pipes through the holes and into the ground. A minimum of 18" pipe length is recommended; longer pipes may be needed for stability for higher terraces.

7 Place the next tier of timbers on top of the first, overlapping corners and joints. Spike these together.

8 Move soil from the back of the bed to the front of the bed until the surface is level. Add another tier as needed.

9 Repeat, starting with step 2. In continuously connected terrace systems, the first timber of the second tier will also be the back wall of your first terrace.

10 The back wall of the last bed will be level with the front wall of that bed.

11 When finished, plant and mulch.



Other options for backyard slopes

If terraces are beyond the limits of your time or money, you may want to consider other options for backyard slopes. If you have a slope that is hard to mow, consider using groundcovers other than grass. There are many plants adapted to a wide range of light and moisture conditions that require little care but provide soil erosion protection. Learn about your soil type and what plants are most adapted to your area. Consider native plants as your first choice to conserve water.

Strip cropping is another way to deal with long slopes. Rather than terracing to make garden beds level, plant perennial beds and strips of grass across the slope. Once established, many perennials are effective in reducing erosion. Mulch also helps reduce erosion. The erosion that may occur will be primarily limited to the garden area. Grass strips will act as filter strips and catch much of the soil that may run off the beds. Grass strips should be wide enough to mow across the hill easily as well as wide enough to effectively reduce erosion.





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