

Floodwater Storage Design Information Sheet

SI Units

This worksheet is a supplement to Publication 832: Agricultural Erosion Control Structures: A Design and Construction Manual.

Use this form to calculate the quantity of water exiting from a pond. It will indicate the effectiveness of a particular size of pond in reducing the peak flow associated with an upstream watershed. Follow all the instructions on this form and on all the associated figures.

Section 1: Floodwater Storage Design Information

No.	Description	Input Value
1	Watershed area	ha
2	Average grade of watershed	%
3	Runoff curve number from Tables 2.2 – 2.4	
4	Peak flow from watershed for a 25-year storm from Table 2.5-M to 2.11-M	m³/s
5	Obtain one-day rainfall for the watershed location from Table E.1	mm
6	Obtain the depth of runoff (Vr) from Table E.2-M	mm
7	Calculate the ponding volume available	m³
8	Calculate the equivalent depth of storage (Vs) over the entire watershed	Vs = (pond volume x 1000) ÷ (hectares x 10,000) = mm
9	Refer to Figure E.3 to decide which chart to use Table E.3 (A) or Table E.4-M (B)	Choose one (A or B) and proceed to appropriate section below:

A. Table E.3			
If T	If Table E.3 is used, divide Vs by Vr (i.e. divide answer in Line (8) above by the answer in Line (6) above):		
Vs	÷ Vr =		
,			
Using Table E.3, read the first decimal place of Vs/Vr on the lem side and the second decimal place across the top. Obtain the answer			
wh	where the two lines intersect:		
An	swer:		
Multiply this answer by the peak flow in Line (4) above to obtain the peak pond outflow:			
An	swer: x = m³/s		

B. Table E.4-M		
If Table E.4-M is used, read Vs along the top of the chart and Vr along the left side to obtain discharge:		
Answer: m³/s/ha		
Multiply this answer by Line (1), the number of hectares in the watershed, to obtain the peak pond outflow:		
Answer: x = m³/s		