TWO-STAGE DITCHES

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO WATER MANAGEMENT

WHAT ARE THEY?



Two-stage ditches transform traditional drainage ditches by incorporating a widened channel and a floodplain bench. This design not only accommodates more water but also uses vegetation on the floodplain bench to enhance nutrient removal from the water, contributing to cleaner waterways.

FEATURES



Widened Design

The channel is expanded to include a vegetated floodplain bench alongside the conventional ditch, significantly increasing its width—typically to about three times that of a standard ditch.



Floodplain Storage

This bench provides additional space for water during highflow events, effectively storing floodwater and reducing overflow.

Nutrient Processing

The vegetation on the floodplain bench plays a crucial role in filtering water and encouraging denitrification, which removes nitrates from the water.

IMPACT AND COST

Environmental Benefits: USDA-ARS research shows two-stage ditches achieve 30 percent higher denitrification rates than natural channels, enhancing nutrient removal.

Flood Management: The extra width allows for up to a 200-year flood within ditch banks, minimizing flood risk.

Economic Efficiency: Installation costs range from \$5 to \$50 per linear foot, making it a scalable, sustainable drainage solution for communities and land managers.

WIDE DESIGN

WATERWAY

CHANNEL IS EXPANDED TO INCORPORATE FLOODPLAIN BENCH

IMPLEMENTATION

Location Considerations: Two-stage ditches are designed to maximize efficiency and preserve agricultural land by utilizing space effectively, making them ideal for areas alongside streams with existing filter strips.

Design Criteria: The top width of a two-stage ditch is generally three times as wide as a conventional drainage ditch, providing ample room for water management and floodplain reconnection.

Two-stage ditches represent a strategic advancement in drainage management, balancing the need for effective water conveyance with environmental stewardship and flood risk mitigation.

> SOURCES: AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT COALITION (ADMC) & OHIO STATE EXTENSION

STORAGE CAPACITY MORE CAPACITY TO ABSORB OVERFLOW THAN TRADITIONAL DITCHES **3** NUTRIENT PROCESSING VEGETATION FILTERS WATER BEFORE IT RETURNS TO WATER WAYS

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