

Conservation Practice Standard Overview

Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (453)

Landslide treatment is used when stabilizing or managing in-place natural materials, mine spoil, mine waste, or overburden to reduce downslope movement.

Practice Information

This practice applies to the construction, grading, and reshaping of land where in-place material, mine spoil, waste or overburden, or rock-cut road banks are unstable, moving, or judged to have potential of moving downslope in a manner that will cause damage to life, property, or the environment. It does not apply to constructed embankment surfaces such as road fills, dams, dikes, levees, and terraces.

The purpose of landslide treatment is to stabilize the area and restore it to a productive, economic use. Sources of water that will enter the landslide area will be controlled to the extent possible using diversions and subsurface drainage. Vegetation will be planted using selected soil-bioengineering slope-stabilization techniques appropriate to the site.

Operation and maintenance requirements will include periodic inspections with prompt repair



of damaged areas and monitoring to ensure the continued success of the practice.

Common Associated Practices

Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (453) is commonly applied with conservation practices such as Critical Area Planting (342), Obstruction Removal (500), Pest Management (595), Land Reclamation, Currently Mined Land (544), Land Reclamation, Toxic Discharge Control (455), Nutrient Management (590), Terrace (600), Subsurface Drain (606), Underground Outlet (620).

For further information, contact your local NRCS field office.