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General view of the Manns Creek Valley irrigated wheat in the foreground. No storage water is available and irrigation in this fertile valley depends entirely on normal runoff. Manns Creek rises in the high country in the background. Depletion of the range area through fire and improper grazing contribute to the undesirable flash runoff of the snow water and the spring rains. Under ideal vegetal cover on the upper reaches of the watershed flash floods would be reduced in volume and the normal runoff period prolonged until late in the summer. This situation is typical of many in the Pacific Northwest where the erosion problem on the range land and the high country is a contributing factor to the maintenance of a steady flow of irrigation water to provide livelihood for farmers in the irrigated valleys.

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J. H. Calvert, irrigator on the farm of cooperator, explaining the damage caused by improperly designed and constructed distribution ditch outlets. Mr. A. E. Victor, Asst. Regional Administrator CCC and Mr. Roger N. Young, Camp Supt. SCS I-10, Weiser, Idaho. This was formerly a shallow ditch 18 inches deep and 2 feet wide. Water undercut the outlet box and eroded this large channel through the field. The portions of the outlet box are imbedded in the soil in the bottom of the new ditch, approximately 4 feet lower than its original position. The distribution ditch is now 4 feet lower than the field it was intended to irrigate, and before irrigation can be accomplished it will be necessary to bring the bottom of this ditch up to the level of the field so that water will be able to flow out onto the land to be irrigated. This is graphically illustrated in pictures Nos. 42, 43, to follow.

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This is a typical outlet box which has not yet been washed away. It