**Section 501.360 Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation Version 2 (RUSLE2)**

a) The equation for calculating soil loss due to erosion is as follows:



Where:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ai | = | long-term average soils loss for the ith day; |
|  |  |  |
| ri~~ri~~ | = | erosivity factor; |
|  |  |  |
| ki | = | soil erodibility factor; |
|  |  |  |
| li | = | soil length factor; |
|  |  |  |
| S | = | soil steepness factor; |
|  |  |  |
| ci | = | cover management factor; and |
|  |  |  |
| pi | = | supporting practices factor, |
|  |  |  |
| all on the ith day, except for slop steepness factor (S). |

b) The average annual soil loss is computed as follows:



Where:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | = | average annual soil loss. |
|  |  |  |
| 365m | = | number of days per year. |
|  |  |  |
| m | = | number of years in the analysis period. The value for m is 1 for continuous vegetation on range, pasture, and other lands, where conditions are the same year after year, while m = the number of years of cropping management rotations on cropland and the number of years following a disturbance such as construction, logging, grading of a reclaimed surface mine, or closing of a land fill where conditions are changing year to year. |

BOARD NOTE: Soil loss may be calculated using Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation 2 (RUSLE2) software program available at http://fargo.nserl.purdue.edu/rusle2\_dataweb/

RUSLE2\_Index.htm. Additional information may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Services, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington DC 20250, (202) 720-3656.

(Source: Amended at 38 Ill. Reg. 17661, effective August 11, 2014)