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Modelling event erosion using a modification of the Universal Soil Loss Equation

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Rainfall erosion on hillslopes has both onsite and offsite impacts. The Universal Soil Loss Equation and the revised version of it predict the long term average annual soil loss but were not designed to predict annual or event soil losses. Changing the basis by which event erosivity is determined will produce a better capacity to predict shorter term soil losses which are of interest in predicting the impact of land on water quality. The consequence of such a change on the values of other factors such a soil erodibility and the crop factor will be demonstrated as well as the need to consider transport capacity in the delivery of sediments from hillslopes.