Type	Extreme	High	Normal	Low
Relief	0.35	0.28	0.20	0.14
	Steep, rugged terrain with average slopes above 30%.	Hilly, with average slopes of 10% to 30%.	Rolling, with average slopes of 5% to 10%.	Relatively flat land, with average slopes of 0 to 5%.
Soil infiltration	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.06
	No effective soil cover, either rock or thin soil mantle of negligible infiltration capacity.	Clay or shallow loam soils of low infiltration capacity or poorly drained.	Normal; well- drained light or medium textured soils, sandy loams, silt and silt loams.	High; deep sand or other soil that takes up water readily, very light, well-drained soils.
Vegetal cover	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.06
	No effective plant cover, bare or very sparse cover.	Poor to fair; natural cover, with less than 20% of drainage area having been irrigated landscape.	Fair to good; about 50% of area in crop or other irrigated landscaping.	Good to excellent; about 90% of drainage area in crop or other irrigated landscaping.
Surface storage	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06
	Negligible surface depression few and shallow; drainage ways steep and small.	Low; well- defined system of small drainage ways; no isolated low areas.	Normal; considerable surface depression storage.	High; surface storage, high; drainage system not sharply defined, typical for interior areas of Regions 1 and 3. Applies also to isolated sabkha areas that have no surface outlet*.
How to use this table: Select the appropriate coefficient value from each of the four relief categories and cumulate to find the composite 'C' value to use in the rational equation. For example: for a catchment area with rolling terrain with 8 percent slopes (0.20), with well-drained sandy loam soil (0.08), no plant cover (0.16), and normal surface depression storage (0.08), C = 0.20 + 0.08 + 0.16 + 0.08 = 0.52.				
*Special case 'C' for sabkha areas: Where sabkha areas have a direct surface flow connection (not isolated) within the drainage catchment area, use a C = 0.85 for the sabkha area				

Table 3-7 - Typical Rural Run-Off Coefficients