Targeted Control of Agricultural Sources of Phosphorus and Lessons Learned

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The Nature Conservancy

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Outline

- Background
- Soil Test Results
- SNAP-Plus Modeling
- SNAP Results
- Examples of Practices
- Lessons Learned
- Application to Adaptive Mgmt. / P Trading

Sheboygan River Partners



Partners for Clean Water

Conservation organizations, landowners and farm operators in two watersheds in Sheboygan County are testing a more efficient and effective way to improve water quality in area streams.

The partners are testing the idea that a handful of fields in a given watershed contribute comparatively large amounts of nutrients like phosphorus to nearby streams. Too much phosphorous in a stream fuels the growth of plants and algae that can decrease water clarity and deplete oxygen, suffocating fish and affecting outdoor recreation including swimming, boating and fishing.

The partners will target conservation practices on those agricultural fields and pastures in the Otter Creek watershed with the greatest potential for

contributing phosphorous to streams. Conservation practices could include different types of tillage and manure applications as well as restoring wetlands or keeping livestock out of streams. Fisher Creek is also part of the project and will serve as the control watershed where no action will be taken.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources are gathering baseline data on stream flow, water quality and fish populations in both watersheds. As the study proceeds, the agencies will continue to collect data so that differences between the two watersheds can be compared. The gauge you see here is one of two USGS gauges collecting the stream flow and water quality data.













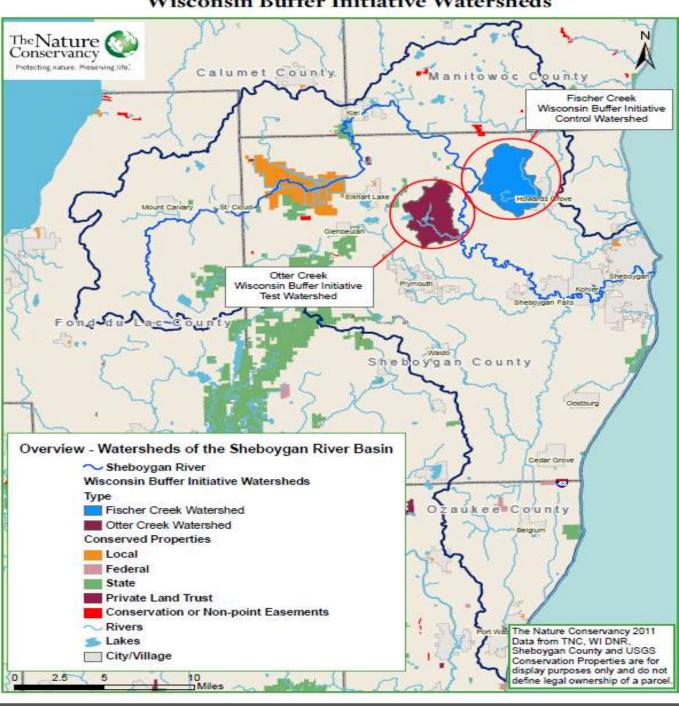


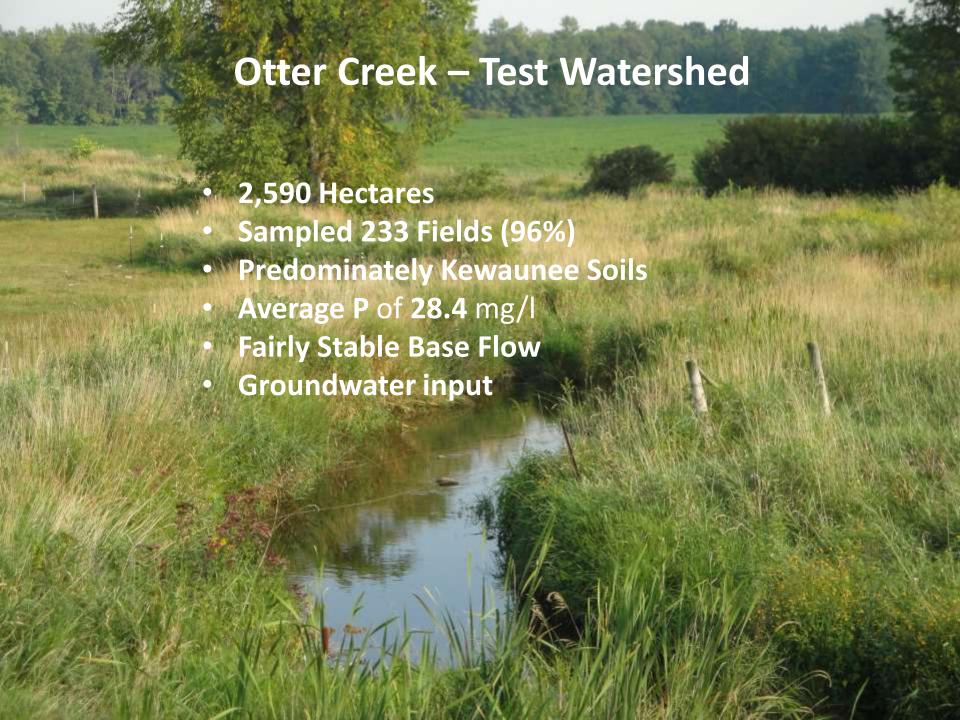






Wisconsin Buffer Initiative Watersheds







Monitoring



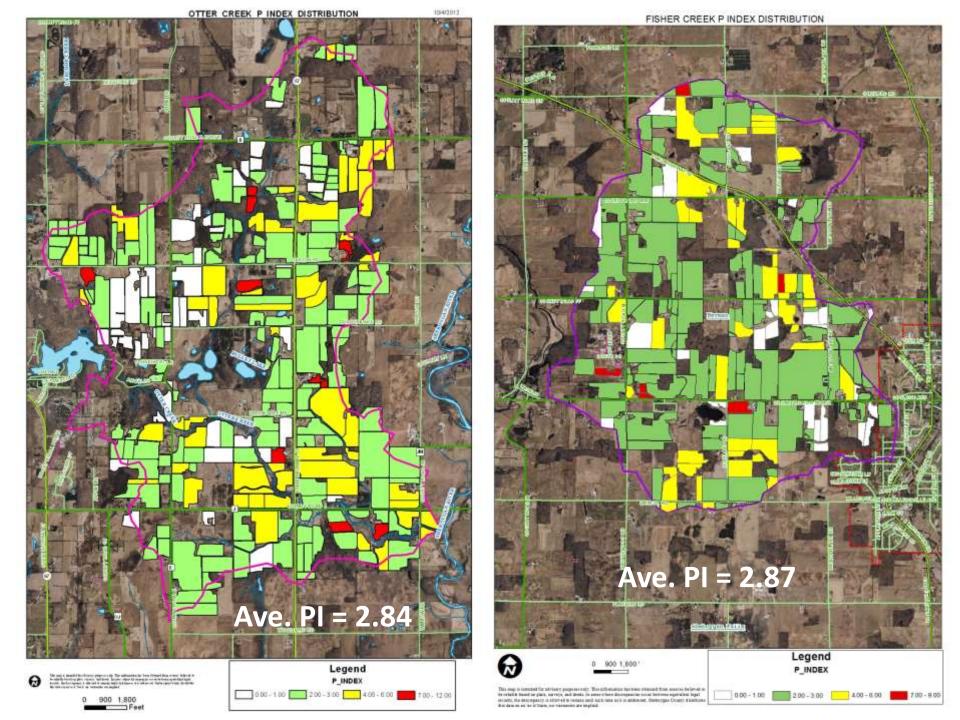




Photos by Heather Baker

SNAP – Plus Modeling Significant Inputs

- Individual Field Soil Characteristics Soil Type, Average P
- Slope, proximity to surface water
- Crop Rotation
- Tillage Strategy
- Nutrient Application
- Presence/Absence of Buffers
- Calculates Phosphorus Index (PI) value



Nutrient Management



Heather Baker Photo

Cover Crops



Crop Rotation



No-Till Planting



Grassed Waterways & Buffers



Heather Baker Photo

Tillage and Residue Management



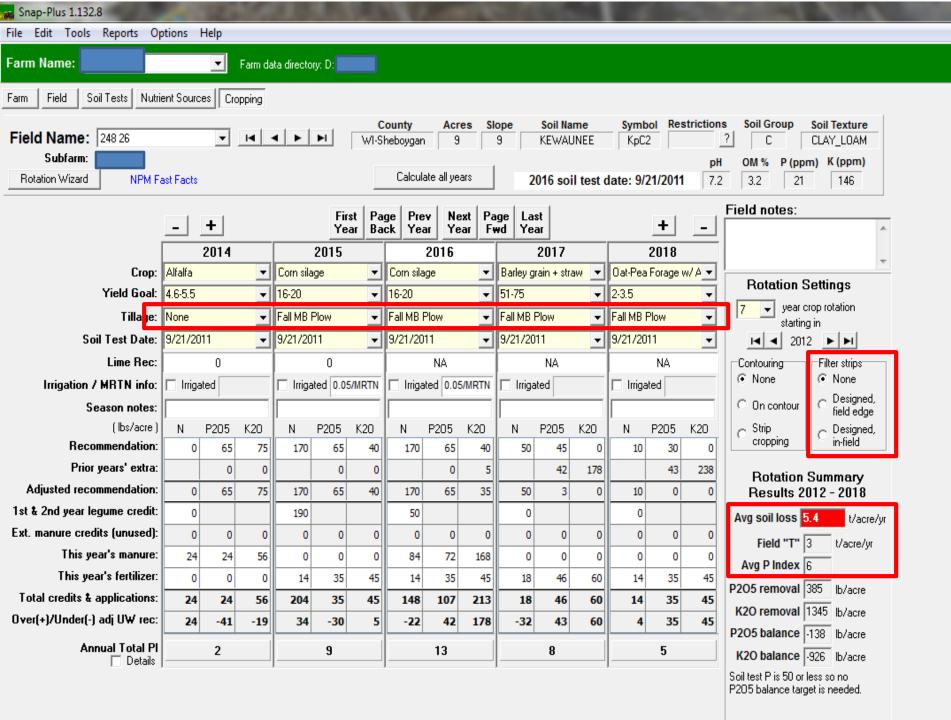


Managed Grazing





Photos by Chris Ertmann



Soil & P Savings

Before After

- 5.4 t/ac/yr 2.6 t/ac/yr = 2.8 t/ac/yr
- 2.8 t x 9 ac = 25.2 t of soil saved

Before After

- 6 lbs P 1 lbs P = 5 lbs P/ac
- 5 lbs x 9 ac = 45 lbs P reduced

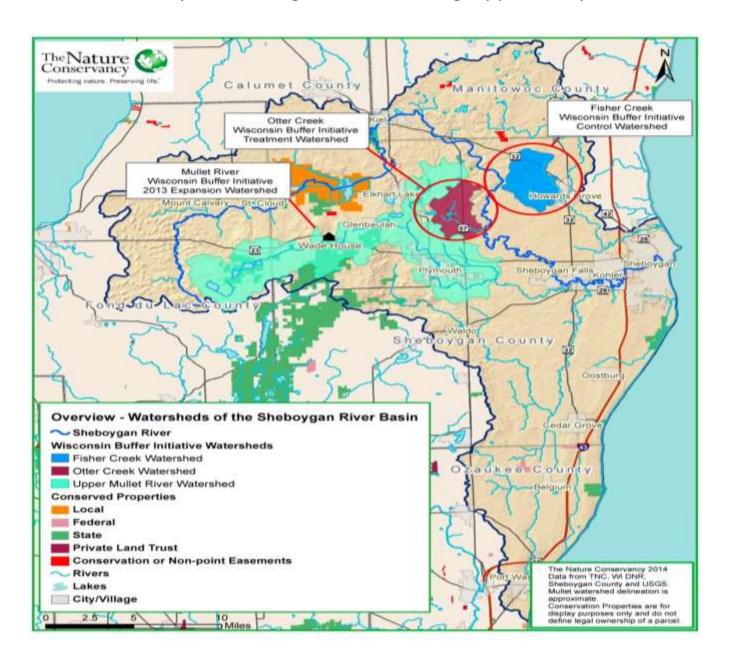
P Savings to Date

- Farm 1 NMP 155 lbs.
- Farm 2 NMP 31 lbs.
- Farm 3 Buffer 11 lbs.
- Farm 4 Buffer/WW 90 lbs.
- Farm 5 NMP 40 lbs.
- Farm 5 Rot. Grazing 211 lbs.
- Total **538** lbs.

Lessons Learned

- Field by Field Evaluations
- Other Models may be Useful eg. EVAAL
- Voluntary Cooperation Building Trust
- Success depends on watershed condition
- Cost Sharing Opportunities
- Adaptation dependent on Bottom Line
- Acceptance of New Practices Slow
- Access to Equipment

Adaptive Management/P Trading Opportunity



Can Targeting help?

- Whole Watershed Evaluation consumes time
 & money
- Other models available EVAAL
- Need support of respected entities
- Cost-sharing available
- May require some WWTP changes also

Summary

- Small percentage of fields exceed standard
- Targeting helps focus/success
- SNAP-Plus a good tool
- Practice changes make a difference
- Working with farmers requires Trust
- Potential to support AM/WQT efforts

Soil Conservation

- "The nation that destroys its soil, destroys itself" Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- "While a farmer holds the title to the land, actually it belongs to all the people because civilization itself rests upon the soil" Thomas Jefferson