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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

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A collaborative approach for evaluating agricultural contributions to nonpoint source pollution in the Deschutes watershed, south Puget Sound

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Bramwell, Stephen and Warren, Nicole, "A collaborative approach for evaluating agricultural contributions to nonpoint source pollution in the Deschutes watershed, south Puget Sound" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 541.

<https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec/2018ssec/allsessions/541>

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Building a Team and an Approach to Assess Potential Agricultural Non-Point Source Water Pollution

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Larry Schaffner, Thurston County Stormwater Utility

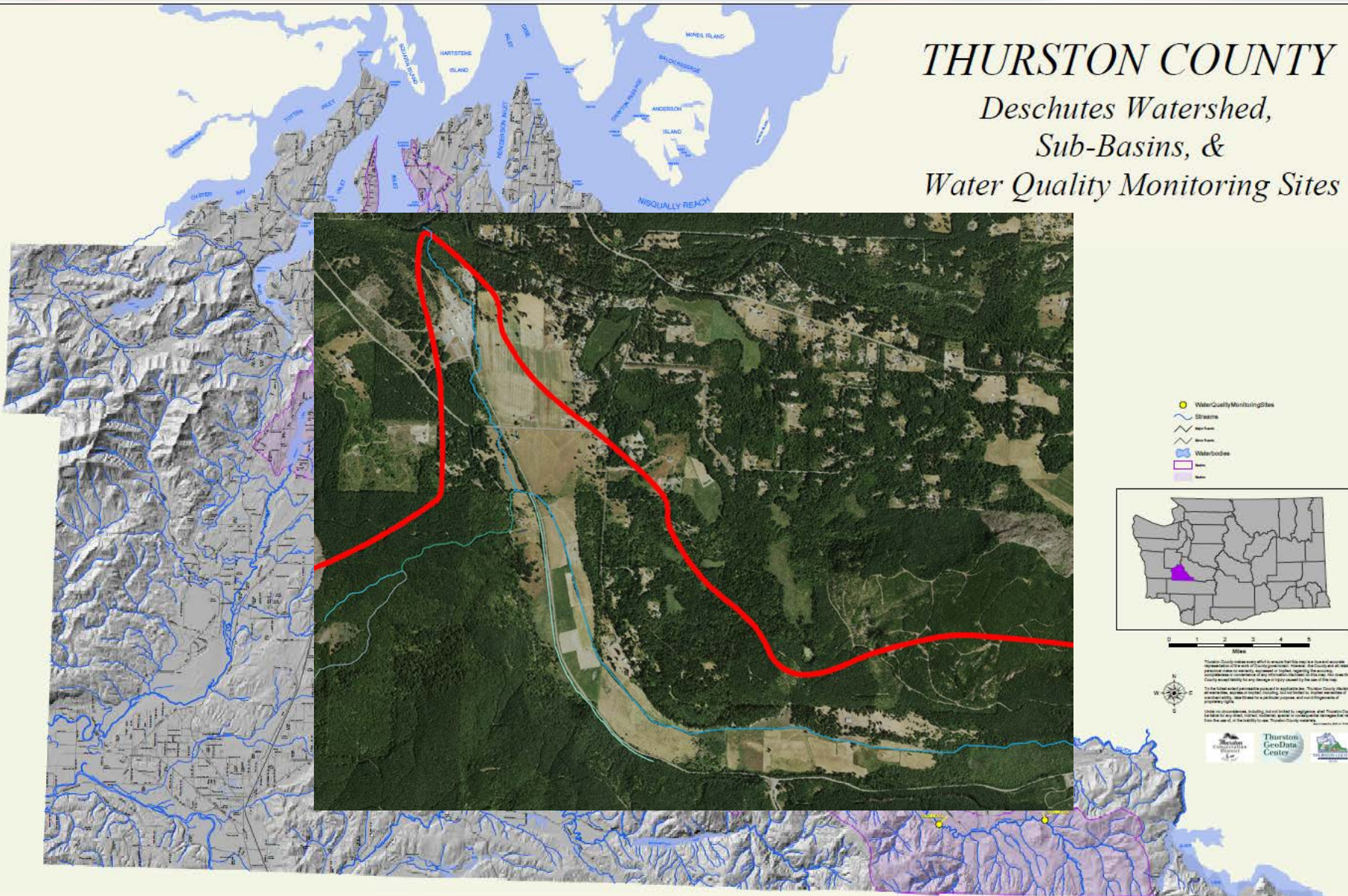


Project goals

1. find opportunities for improving water quality as impacted by farming,
2. develop a protocol to integrate natural resource and farm management data, and
3. craft this data collection in a manner that would later enable procurement of cost-share dollars in the form of grants for farmers, thereby incentivizing voluntary stewardship

THURSTON COUNTY

Deschutes Watershed, Sub-Basins, & Water Quality Monitoring Sites



Deschutes River, Percival Creek, and Budd Inlet Tributaries Temperature, Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, and Fine Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load

Water Quality Improvement Report and Implementation Plan - FINAL

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that a TMDL be developed for each of the water bodies on the 303(d) list of impaired waters.

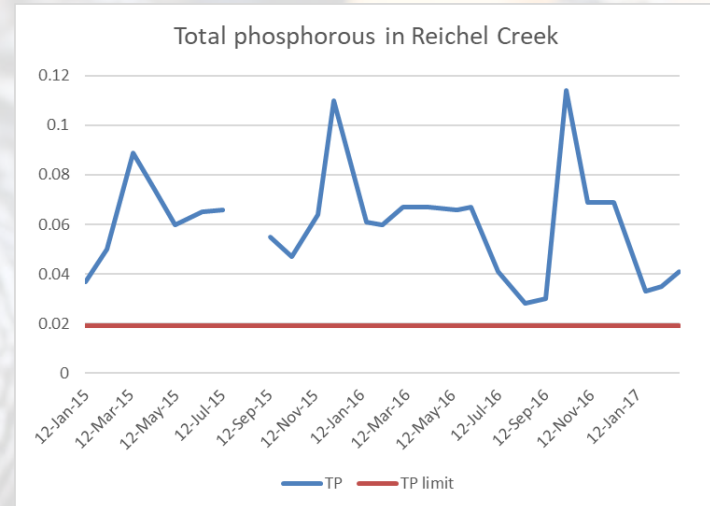
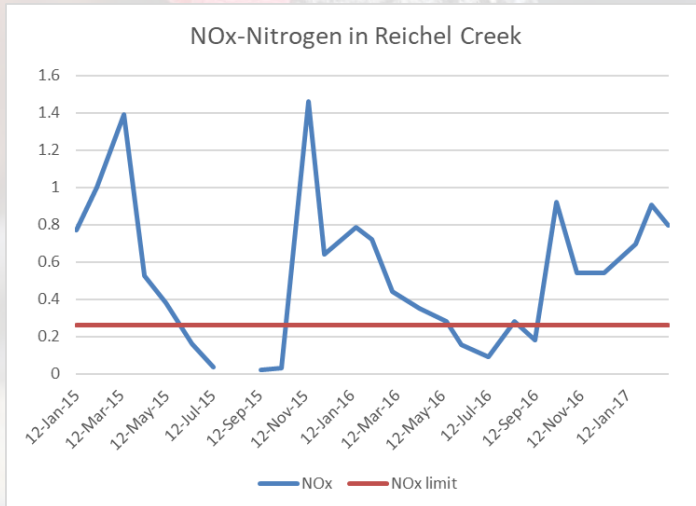
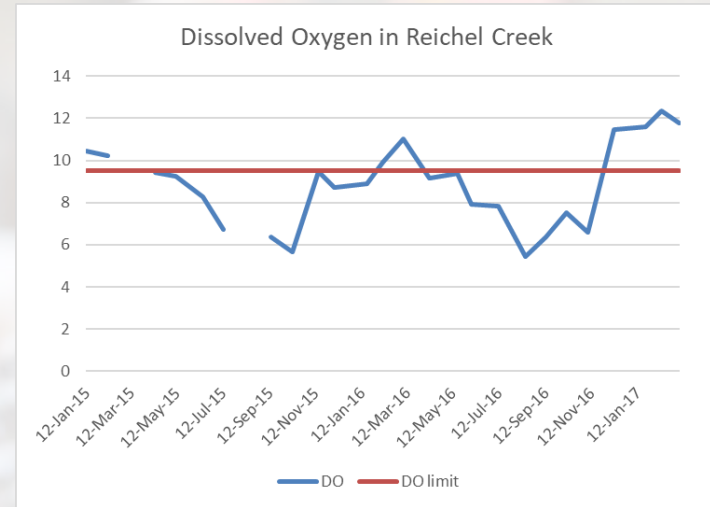
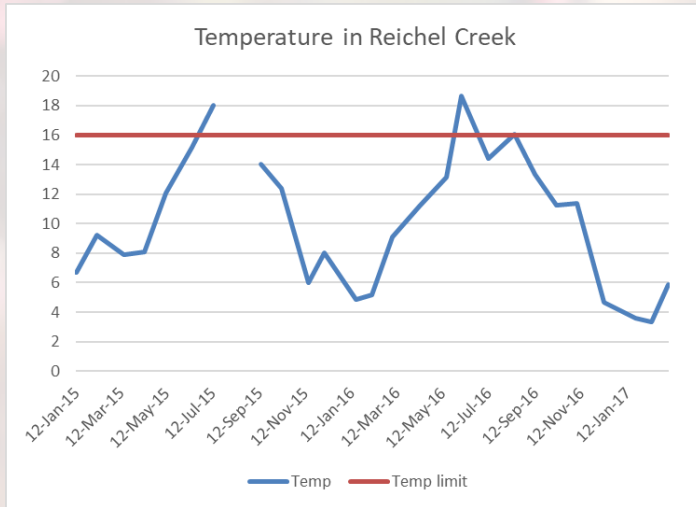


DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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Publication no. 15-10-012

Water Quality Thresholds and Measurements



Point source discharges

Non-point source discharges



Project Activities

1. Hire a part-time **rural-working lands conservation technician**
2. Utilize partner (TCD, State agencies, County, other) source material to aggregate existing watershed-level information concerning nutrient and bacteria **loads**, and farm types.
3. Develop a **watershed-level farm characterization** including farm numbers and types, and underutilized nutrient resources and associated bacteria loads on ag lands.

Team building and Approach Quiz

D'ja hear the new yahoo at extension is building a farm pollution map?



This project will quantify:

- A. Ag non-point pollution
- B. Underutilized farm resources

A project deliverable will be a:

- A. Parcel-level database of farming activity
- B. Basin-level level summaries of farming activity

Data will be stored at:

- A. WSU Extension
- B. Thurston Conservation District
- C. Thurston County

A primary outcome of this project is to:

- A. Help secure grants for voluntary cost-share programs
- B. Develop a pollution identification and control program

Farmers need to be:

- A. Regulated into submission
- B. Paid for the ecosystem service work that society is asking of them

Activity 1: Hire a working lands conservation technician



1. protocol for data collection and storage
2. trust with farmers/landowners
3. protocol for farm evaluation work (pasture, nutrient assessment, windshield surveys)
4. span divide between farming and conservation
5. partner/lead for outreach and implementation
6. ...need to know farming

Activity 2. Aggregate existing watershed-level data

Department of Ecology:

- Deschutes Total Daily Maximum Load Report 2012
- Deschutes Water Quality Improvement and Implementation Plan 2015
- Puget Sound Characterization 2016

Thurston County:

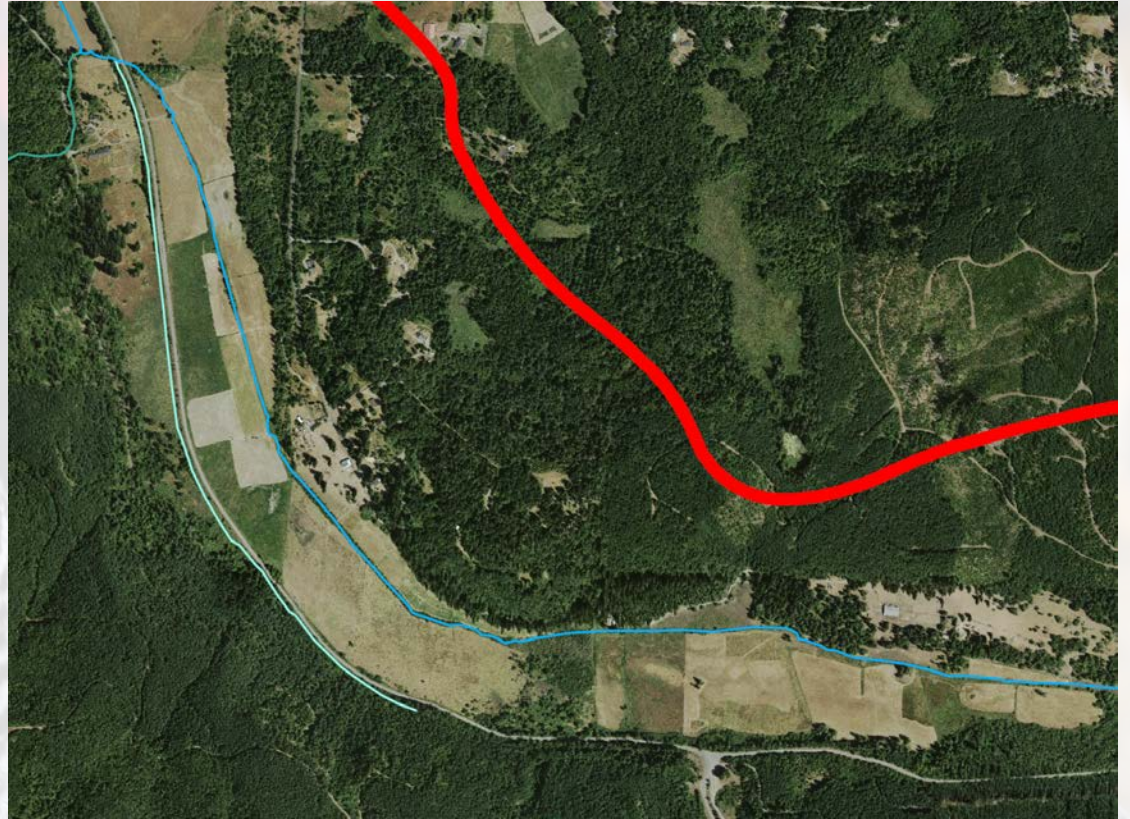
- Deschutes Watershed Land Use Analysis: Current Conditions Report 2015
- Deschutes Watershed Characterization Study 2011

Department of Ecology and the Department of Health:

- Available Water Quality Data 2004 - 2017
 - Bacteria
 - Dissolved oxygen
 - Temperature
 - pH
 - Total Nitrogen
 - Total Phosphorous

Activity 3. Aggregate existing watershed-level data

1. Inventory existing farm plans at TCD
2. Review available GIS data
3. Collect windshield survey data



Aggregate parcel-to-parcel level agricultural activity

Develop basin-level agricultural activity summaries

FARM WINDSHIELD SURVEY FORM

Farm Plan Candidate – Yes No Existing Farm Plan: Year _____

Priority – High Medium Low

Critical Areas Present – Geological Hazardous Areas Wetlands Critical Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Critical Recharge Area Frequently Flooded

Slope – Flat Moderate Steep

Watershed _____ Date _____

Parcel # _____ Acreage _____

Address _____

Mailing Address _____

Owner _____ Operator _____

Farm Size – Commercial Private Personal

Farm Type – Pasture Hay Woodland Cropland Wetland Prairie Habitat

Livestock Type –	Estimated Head Count –

Crop Type – Row Crop Grains Timber Orchard Berries Hay

Bare Crop Land? Yes No

Noxious/Invasive Weeds – Knotweed Scotch Broom Blackberry Reed Canary Grass

Other: _____

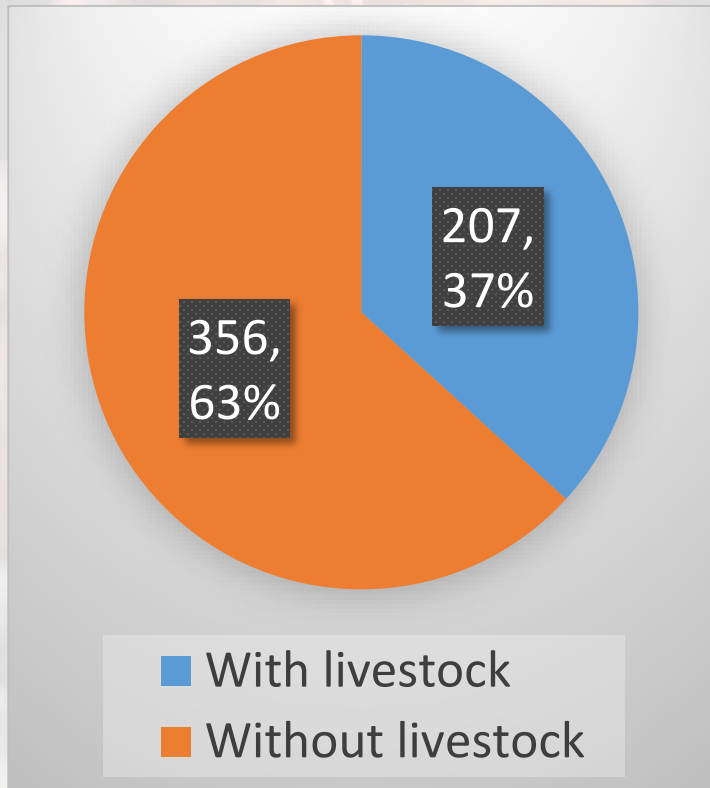
Pasture Condition – Excellent Good Fair Poor

Additional Pasture Comments

Data story lines, or data clusters

Reichel Sub-basin

Agricultural Activity



Total agricultural acreage: 563 acres (of 5,045)

Total in pasture or hay: 100%

Total with livestock: 37%

Total without livestock: 63%

Number of cattle: 135

Number of horses: 4

Number of goats: 6

Total A.U.s: 176

1. Land use
2. Ag activity
3. Animal density distribution
4. Livestock stream access
5. Known/unknown Ag characterization

Next steps

Use of the data, team and approach:

- Evaluate connection of ag activity & water quality data - geographic
- Identify risk categories
- Enable assessment of change over time
- Critical areas overlap
- Landowner outreach
- Cost-share \$ (infrastructure, restoration, other)
- Expand analysis to whole watershed

Thank you

Lessons learned:

- Outreach opportunity, not pollution quantification (or even unused resources quantification)
- Need GIS modeling to expand approach to whole watershed