



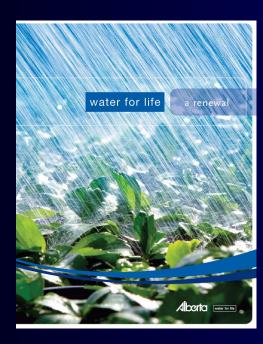
Alberta Phosphorus Watershed Project

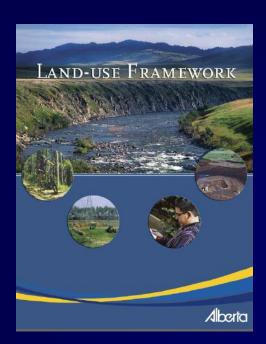
Manure Management Update Janna Casson M.Sc., P.Ag. Lethbridge, AB January 19, 2015



Linking Land and Water

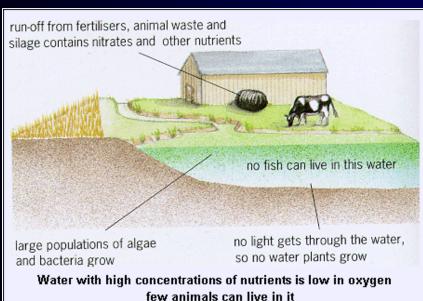
- Water quality is a major focus for cumulative effects management and natural resource planning in AB.
- Water quality outcomes have been developed for most of Alberta's rivers on the main stem.
- Agriculture will be expected to contribute towards maintaining (or obtaining) water quality.





Agricultural Runoff & the Environment

- Alberta's increasingly urban public perceives agriculture as a major cause of environmental degradation.
 - Overland runoff is one of the main ways agricultural nutrients enter waterways.
 - Too many nutrients can lead to algae blooms, odours, fish die-offs, and animal health safety concerns.







How Do Nutrients Enter Water Bodies?

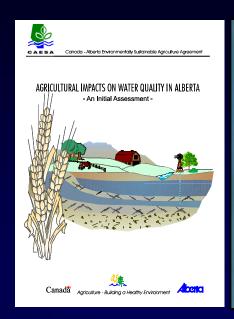
- Landscape Factors (slope, soil nutrient retention, land cover)
- Environmental Factors (rain and snowmelt)
- Management Factors (frequency & rate of manure and fertilizers, livestock access to stream, location of seasonal bedding and feeding areas)

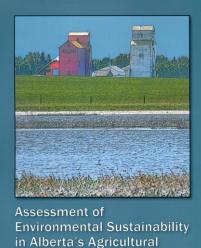




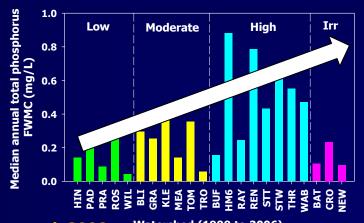
Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture (CAESA & AESA)

- CAESA (1992-1997), AESA (1999-2007)
- Agricultural practices are contributing to the degradation of water quality.
- As agricultural intensity increases, water quality deteriorates.
- Nutrient concentrations exceed guidelines, even when ag development is minimal.





Watersheds



Lorenz et al. 2008

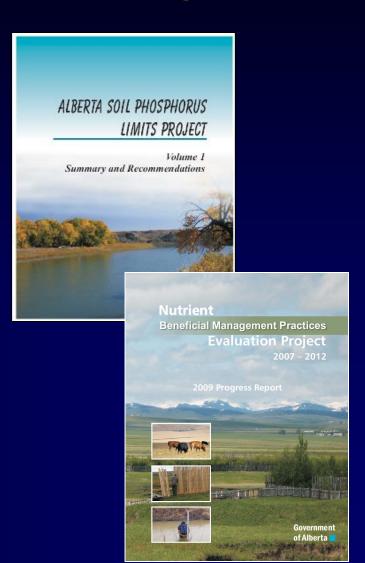
Watershed (1999 to 2006)



Alberta Soil Phosphorus Limits and Nutrient BMP Evaluation Projects

 P Limits (1996-2006): Legislated soil P limits should not be implemented as BMPs need to be developed, tested, & demonstrated in AB.

BMP Study (2007-2012):
 Developed a watershed approach to BMP implementations & determined environmental & economic costs/benefits.





Alberta Phosphorus Watershed Project

Purpose and Objectives:

"To improve water quality at a sub-watershed scale through producer's adoption of a comprehensive phosphorus management tool"

- Develop an Alberta Phosphorus Management Tool (APMT) to improve P management at the farm-scale.
- Implement as many BMPs as possible in 2 watersheds utilizing the tool (focus on critical source areas).
- Evaluate the cumulative effects of the BMPs on reducing P loss from the watersheds.
- Evaluate the economic costs and social benefits of implementing the recommend BMPs.



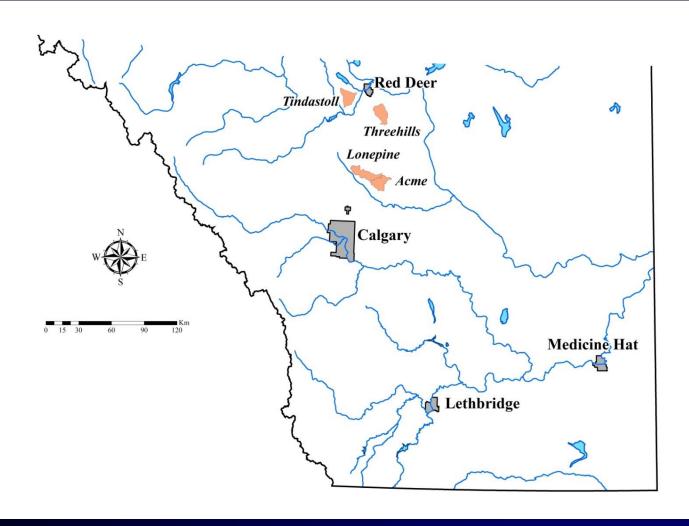
Alberta Phosphorus Watershed Project

Partners:

- Landowners in the watersheds
- Intensive Livestock Working Group
- Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development
- Alberta Livestock and Meat Agency
- Red Deer County
- Kneehill County
- Mountain View County

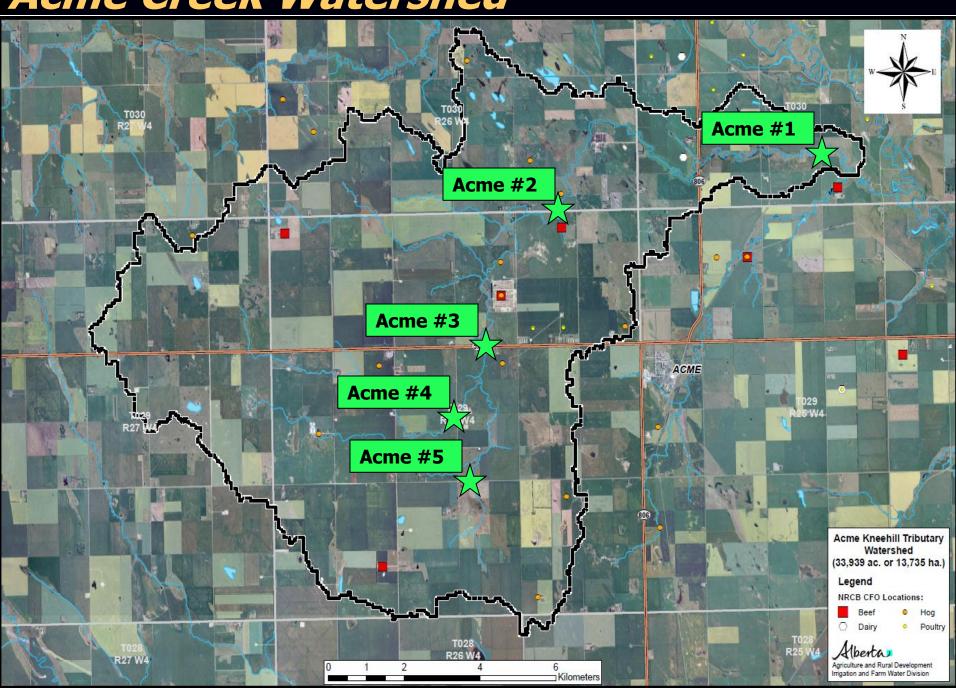


Watershed Locations



Treatment watersheds: Tindastoll & Acme Creeks (2013&2014) Control watersheds: Threehills & Lonepine Creeks (2014)

Acme Creek Watershed





Acme Creek Land Cover

- Foothills Fescue Grassland Natural subregion
- Primary land use is cereal cropping
- Hay and pasture land
- Beef feedlots, dairy, hog (1 active) and poultry operations
- Some wetlands and intact riparian areas







Acme and Lonepine flows

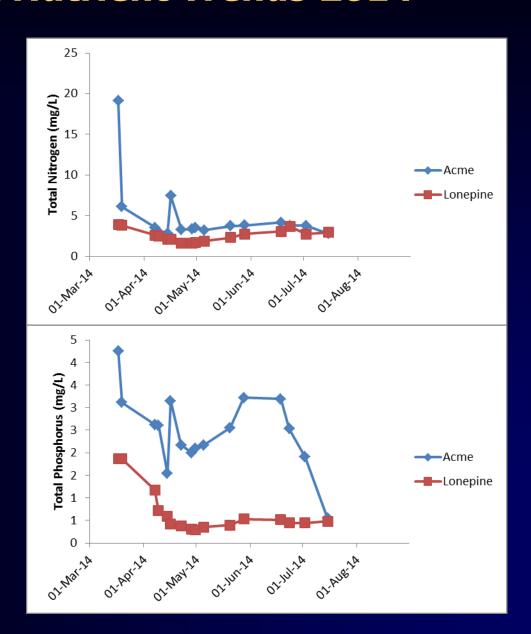


- Acme and Lonepine tributaries enter Kneehill Creek and then flows into Red Deer River west of Drumheller
- Flow slowed down after snowmelt and started again with heavy rains in spring
- Flow measurement at both outlets using Agronauts





Outlet Nutrient Trends 2014





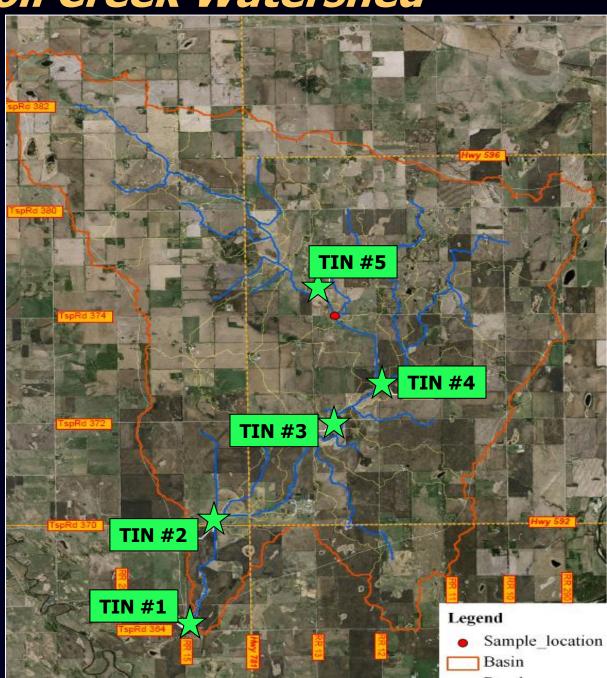
Outlet Average Nutrients 2014

- Average Total Nitrogen (TN) was 4.6 mg L⁻¹ in Acme and 2.6 mg L⁻¹ in Lonepine
 - AESA average TN 0.89 (Grassland)
- Average Total Phosphorus (TP) was 1.6 mg L⁻¹ in Acme and 0.7 mg L⁻¹ in Lonepine
 - AESA average TP 0.10 (Grassland)





Tindastoll Creek Watershed





Tindastoll Creek Land Cover

- Central Parkland Natural subregion
- Primary land use is cereal cropping
- Hay and pasture land common
- Beef feedlots, hog, dairy or multi-use operations
- Wetlands and forested areas
- Riparian areas frequently grazed through







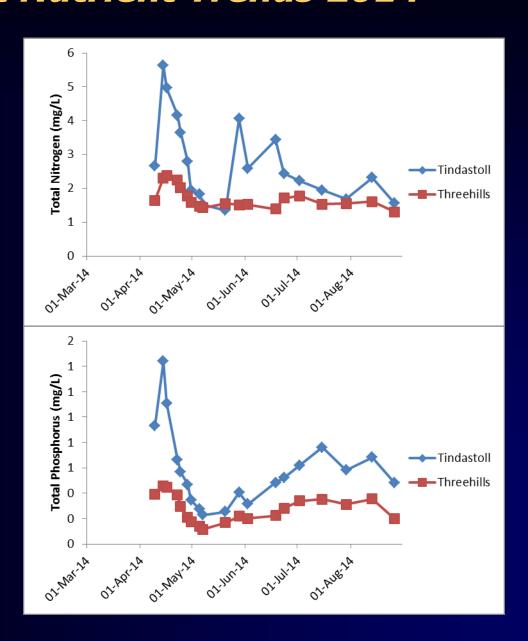
Tindastoll & Threehills Creek flows

- Tindastoll Creek enters Medicine River and then flows into Red Deer River northwest of Innisfail
- Threehills Creek enters Red Deer River NW of Drumheller
- Flow slowed down after April snowmelt but remained fairly consistent until mid to late August
- Flow measurement using a Level Troll at Tindastoll and Environment Canada gauging station at Threehills





Outlet Nutrient Trends 2014





Outlet Average Nutrients 2014

- Average Total Nitrogen (TN) was 2.5 mg L⁻¹ in Tindastoll and 1.7 mg L⁻¹ in Threehills
 - AESA average TN 2.42 (Parkland) mg L⁻¹
- Average Total Phosphorus (TP) was 0.56 mg L⁻¹ in Tindastoll and 0.28 mg L⁻¹ in Threehills
 - AESA average TP 0.42 (Parkland) mg L⁻¹

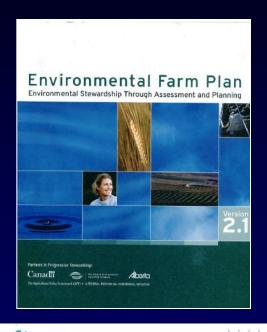






Alberta Phosphorus Management Tool (APMT)

- Risk Assessment (runoff/runon, nutrient accumulation & flooding) tool focused on Phosphorus
- Aligned with EFP
- Layout:
 - Questions
 - Yes/No or Risk levels (Low, Moderate, High)
 - BMP options



Manure Storage

All manure storage

YOUR FARMSTEAD SITES

3. Manure and compost storage capacity

YOUR RATING

- Enough storage for manure to be applied just prior to or during active plant growth.
- Enough storage for manure to be applied 2 to 6 months before active plant growth.
- Storage limitations lead to spreading during winter months.
 - Storage limitations lead to spreading more often than once every 3 months.



Future Work 2015

- Winter aerial flyovers
- Continued flow and water quality monitoring
- Riparian surveys in treatment watersheds
- Producer and Community Engagement activities
- APMT producer consultations and BMP planning
- APMT improvement and validation





Thank You





