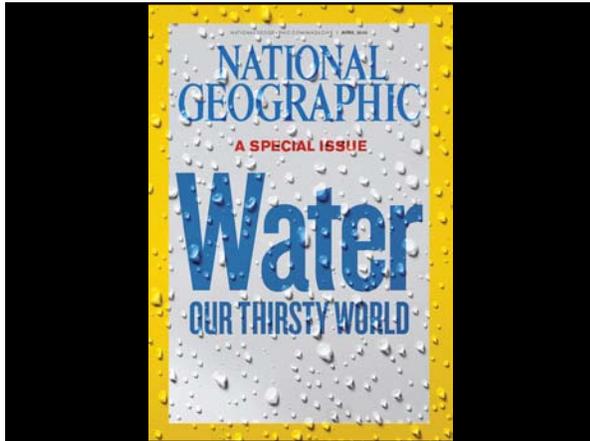


Overview of Water Quality Issues on California Rangelands

Core Research Team

- Barbara Allen-Diaz
- Rob Atwill
- Randy Dahlgren
- John Harper
- David Lewis
- Toby O'Geen
- Mike Singer
- Ken Tate



Urban-Wildland-Agricultural Interface

80% of Reservoirs

The top part of the slide features a landscape with a mix of urban buildings, agricultural fields, and wildland areas. Below this, the text '80% of Reservoirs' is centered above an image of a large reservoir surrounded by mountains and hills.

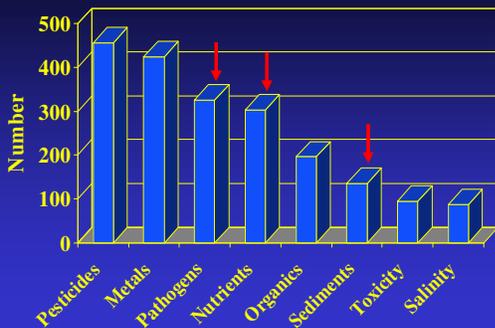
Goal of Clean Water Act

- Restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters
- Waters should be safe for swimming, fishing and as a source of drinking water



In June 1969, Cleveland's Cuyahoa River caught fire for the third time. The damning image of a river in flames is credited by many for passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

Top Water Quality Impairments California - 2006



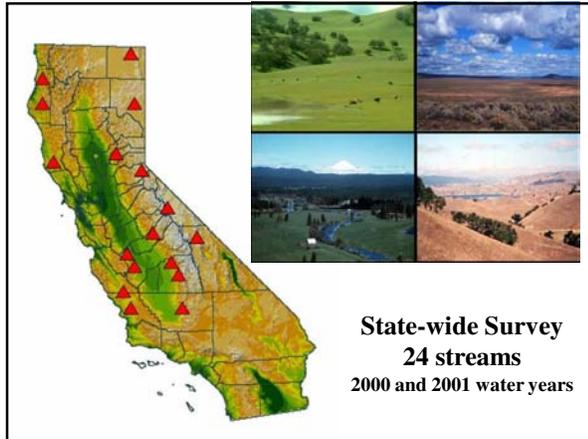
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/303d_lists2006approvedd.html

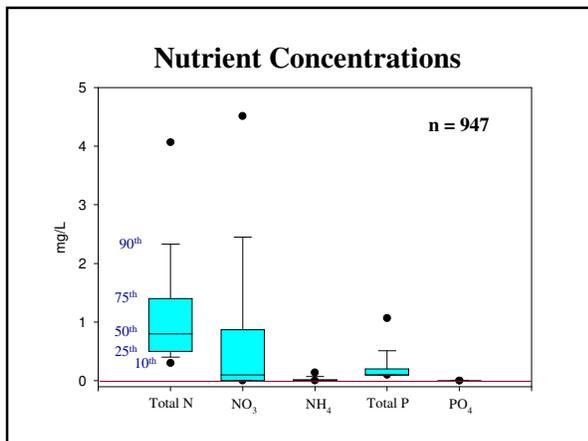
Sources of Water Contaminants

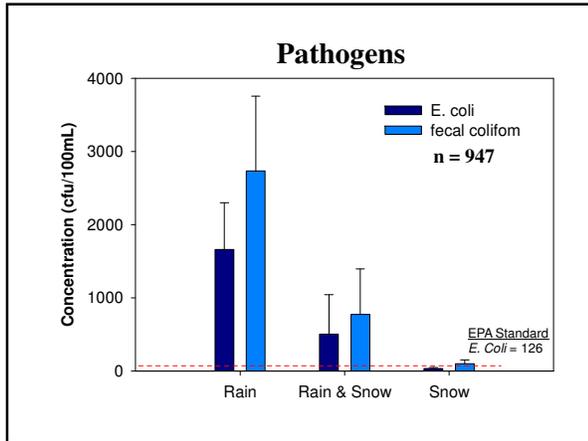
Point source pollutants - originate from an identifiable source

Non-point source pollutants - originate from diffuse and hard-to-identify sources

Natural sources - originate from naturally occurring sources in the environment (sediment, nutrients, *E. coli*)







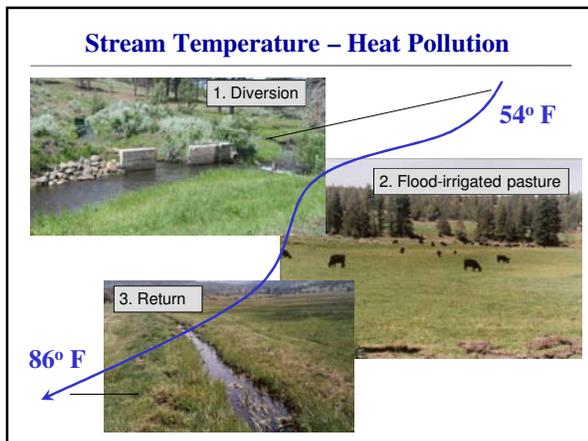
Nutrients (N/P)

Pathogens

- E. coli*
- Cryptosporidium parvum*

Sediments

Photo Credit: H.D.A. Lindquist, U.S. EPA



Grazing and Stream Temperature/Habitat

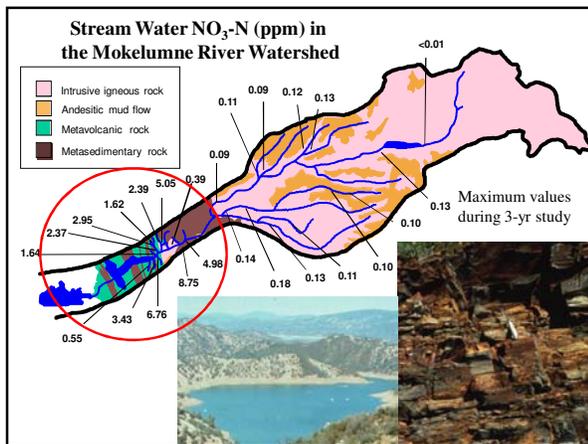
Excessive Grazing → Reduced Shade



Source of Microbial Pathogens?

Both livestock and wildlife can be significant sources of waterborne pathogens





Thermal Spring Water from California's Coast Range

	<u>NH₄-N (ppm)</u>
Sulfur Bank mine	460
Elgin mine	271
Wilbur springs	266



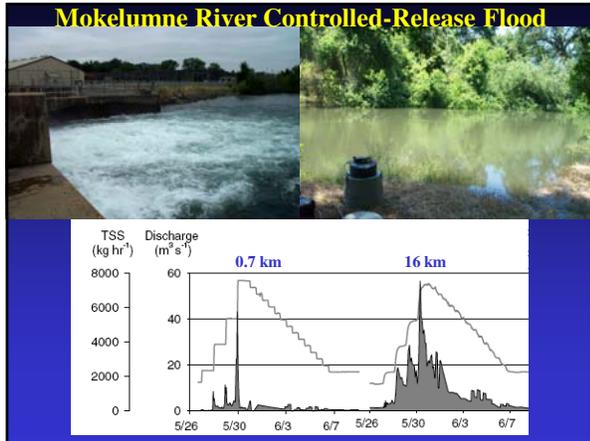
Sediment Generation in Northern Coast Ranges

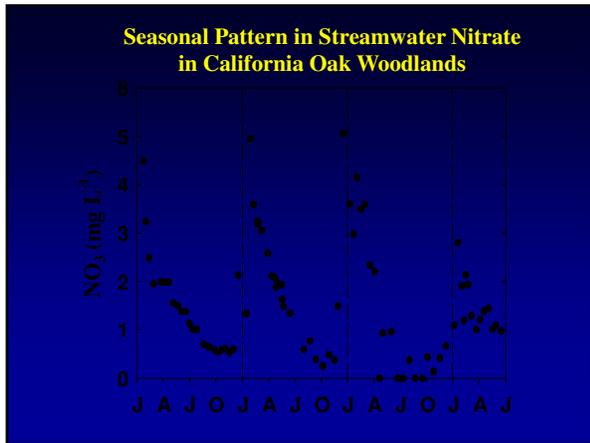


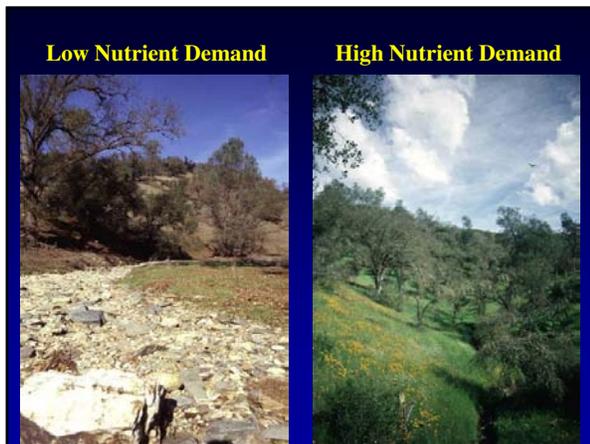
99 % associated with historic land management or natural sources
1 % due to current management practices

Hopland Research & Extension Center







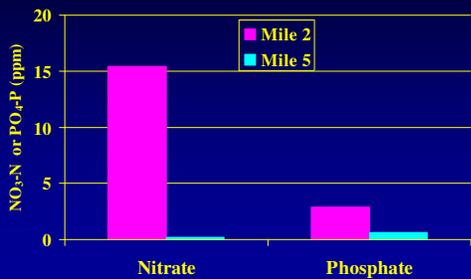


Assimilative Capacity

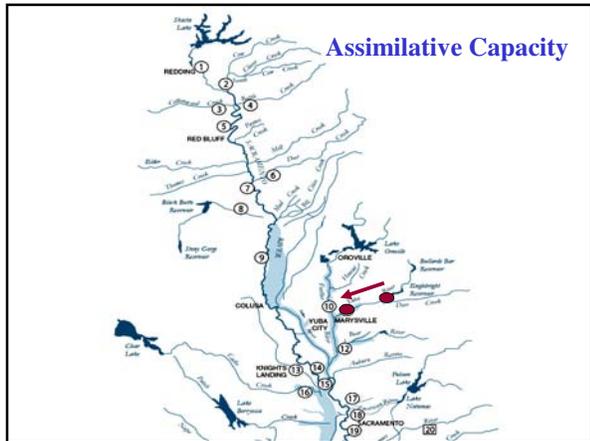
Capacity of a water body to receive a pollutant, without harmful effects and damage to aquatic life and to humans who consume its water.

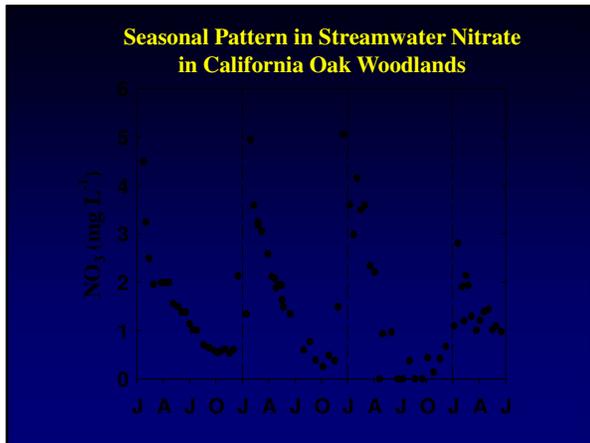


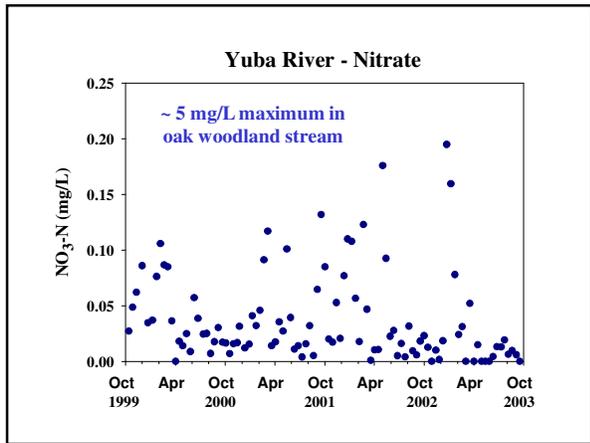
Nutrient Attenuation – Deer Creek



Assimilative Capacity







Water Quality Monitoring Considerations

Issues of Scale

Regional scale

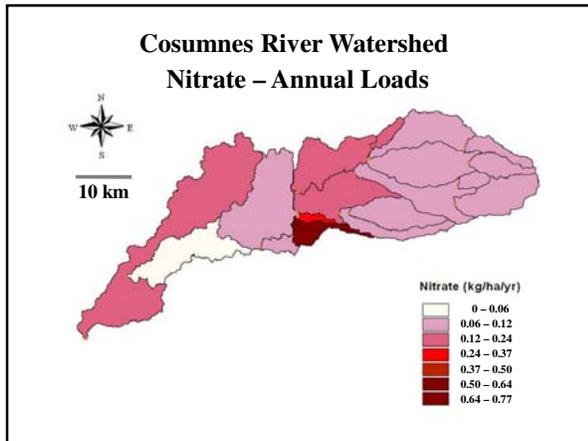
- ▶ provides context

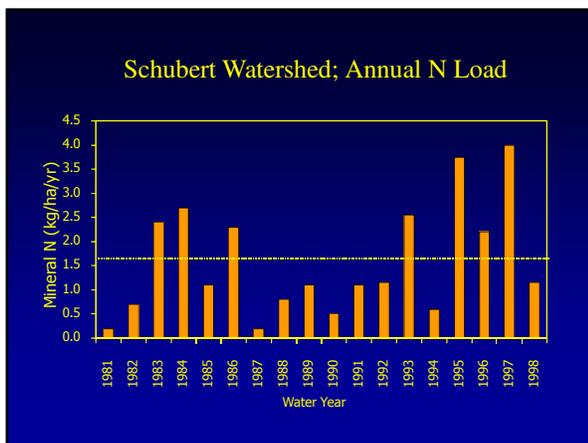
Small watershed

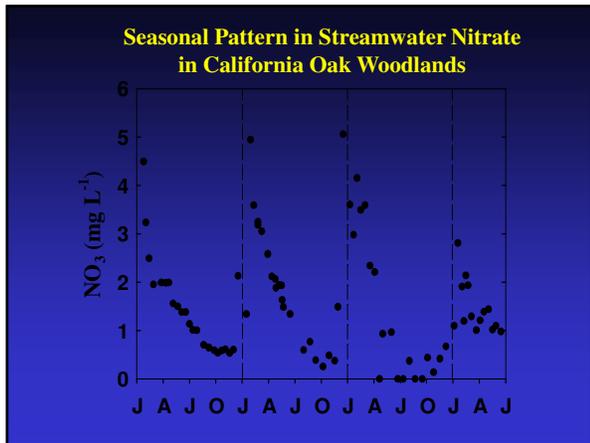
- ▶ management unit

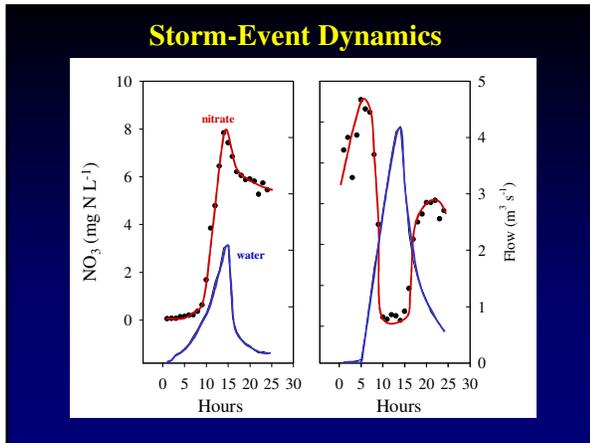
Hillslope/Plot/Soil horizon/Colloids

- ▶ processes and mechanisms

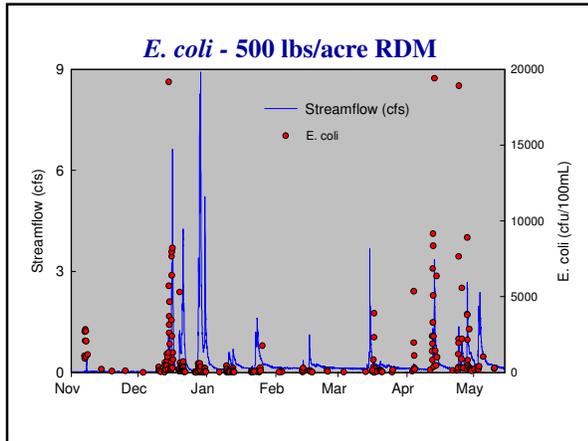


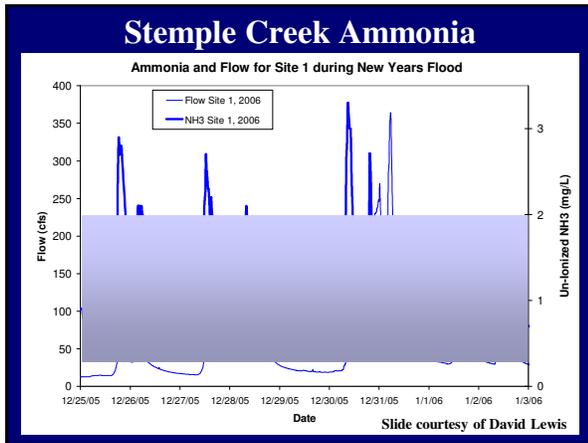


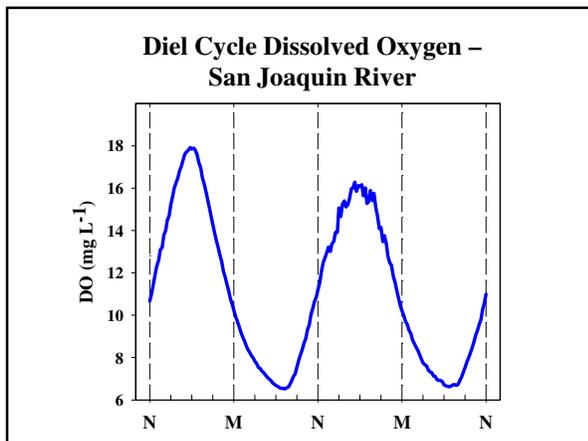












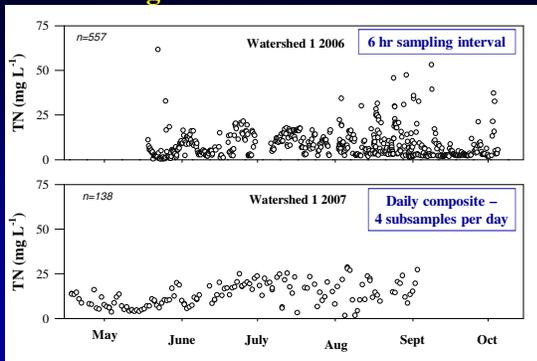
Temporal Variability in Water Quality of Agricultural Tailwaters

Implications for Water Quality Monitoring

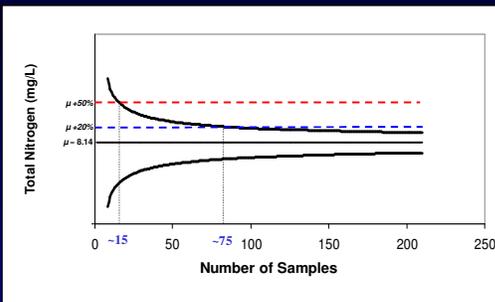
Neil Brauer* Anthony O'Geen and Randy Dahlgren



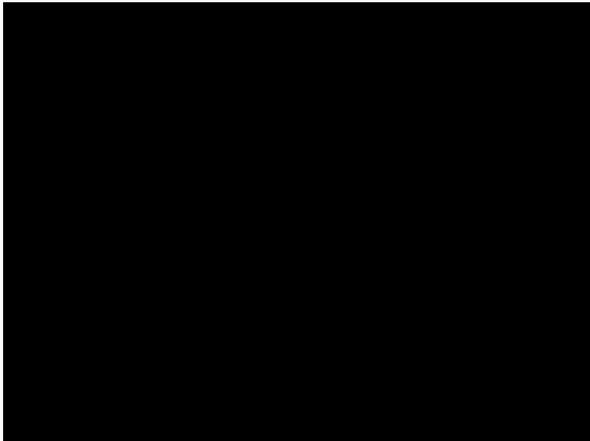
Irrigation Tailwater Runoff



95 % Confidence Interval - Total N



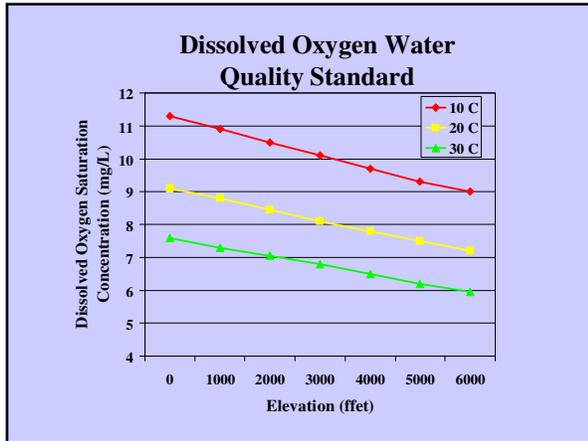




Water Quality Standards & Impairment

Water quality standards are developed for each water body to meet a designated use (e.g. drinking water, recreation)

If water quality standards are not met, the water body is considered impaired



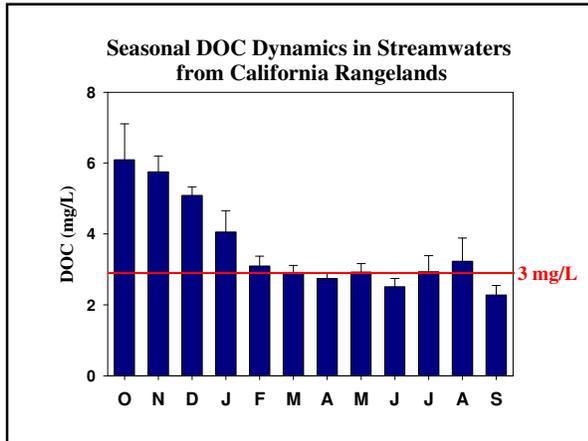
Water Pollution

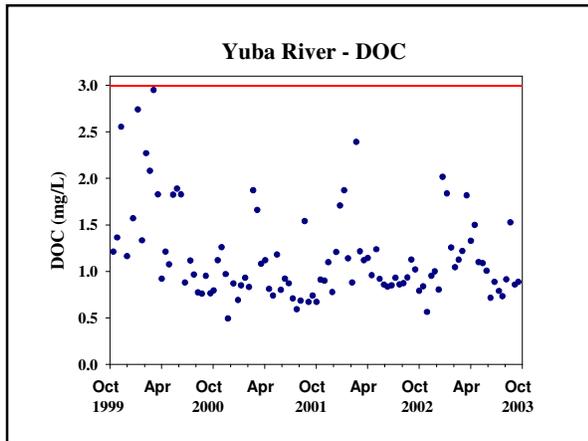
Human-induced alteration of the chemical, physical or biological integrity of water

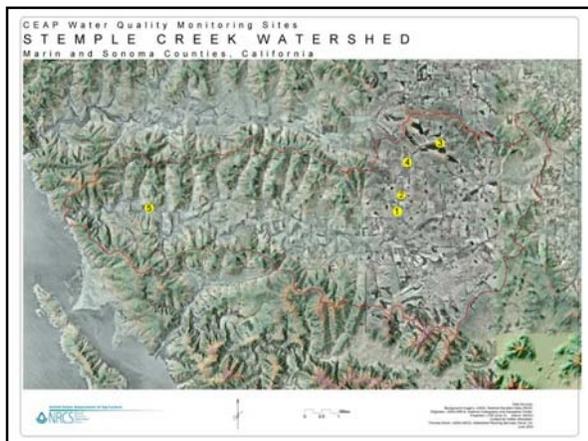
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)

+ Chlorine → $\begin{matrix} \text{Cl} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{Cl} \\ | \\ \text{Cl} \end{matrix}$

Disinfection Byproducts







Stream Habitat