Delineating Conservation Practices in a Nutrient Impaired Watershed: High Rock Lake Watershed, NC.

Deanna L. Osmond, NC State University and Kathy Neas, USDA-NASS

Introduction

Methods and Materials

Results

A large portion (High Rock Lake watershed) of another

On-the-ground Area Frame Sample of agriculture:

Analysis of data have been delayed due to the US government shutdown; therefore we only have preliminary results developed based on reviewing every data entry (field).

river basin (Yadkin-PeeDee) is currently under rulemaking and agriculture is considered to be a significant source of the nutrients since 30% of land use is agricultural (Figure 1).



- computerized
- used census blocks
- rural filter (> 10 acres and acres > people)
- census blocks aggregated to ~ 300 acres
- 352 sampling sites (figure 2) Field and farmer survey:
 - cropping systems
 - nutrient application rates
 - soil testing frequency
 - nutrient behavior
 - animal numbers and stocking rates
- use of conservation practices

Preliminary Conclusions Based on Pre-Statistical Analysis

• There are many landowners tending small acreages (<10 acres).

• These on-the-ground surveys provided significantly more data

Objective

Delineate agricultural practices in the High Rock Lake watershed to better

such as riparian buffers, conservation tillage, and other practices.

High Rock 2012 Distribution of Target SUs (Draft) Allegha Ashe Stokes -orsyth Caldwell Alexande Burke Catawba

than USDA Agricultural Survey or Census data and are invaluable for modeling work.

- Agriculture represents low inputs and low sediment losses due the large amount of pasture and low fertilizer inputs.
- The government shutdown slowed down and affected our ability to provide timely scientific analysis.

inform the rulemaking

process relative to agricultural

conditions.



Figure 2. High Rock Lake Watershed

Agricultural Sampling Sites



who helped with this survey.

Figure 1. High Rock Lake Land Use