

Coalition for Urban/Rural Environmental Stewardship www.curesworks.org

Central Valley

Water Quality Coalitions

Demonstrating Achievements in Water Quality



Coalition for Urban/Rural Environmental Stewardship

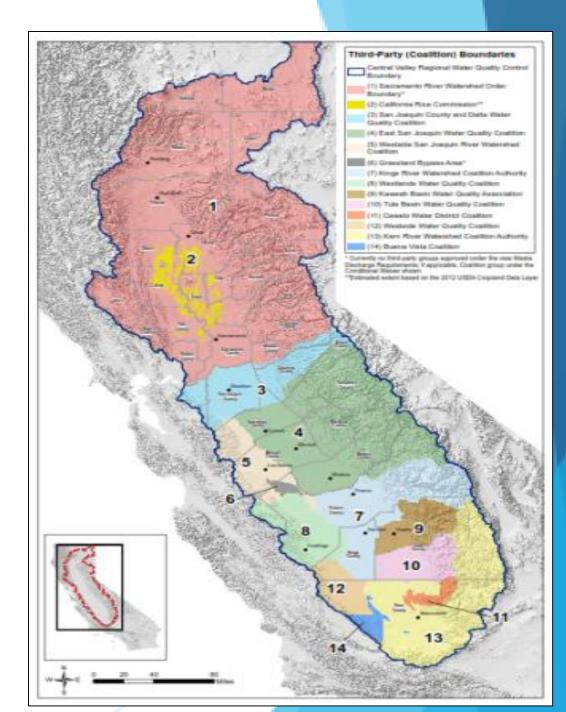
- Non-profit organization
- Founded 1997
 - 22th Anniversary
- Agricultural, Urban projects
- Promote stewardship, Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - Pesticides
 - Nitrogen Fertilizers

Board of Directors

- Almond Board of California
- Western Growers Association
- Bayer Crop Science
- □ California League of Food Producers
- Corteva (Formerly Dow-DuPont)
- Ducks Unlimited
- **Syngenta**
- Western Plant Health Association
- □ Almond/walnut grower

Central Valley Coalitions Region 5

- Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition
 - Bruce Houdesheldt
- California Rice Commission
 - Tim Johnson
- San Joaquin County & Delta Water Quality Coalition
 - Michael Wackman
- Westside San Joaquin River Watershed Coalition
 - Joseph C. McGahan
 - David Cory
- East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition
 - Parry Klassen
 - Wayne Zipser
- Westlands Coalition
- Southern San Joaquin Valley Water Quality Coalition
 - 7 watershed coalitions under one umbrella organization for policy issues



East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition

- In operation since 2003
 - -16 years!
- 3,341 Landowner / operators
- 701,009 irrigated acres
 - Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mariposa counties



ESJWQC Approach



What we are not ...

- Commodity group / farm organization
- Lobbying organization

What we are

- We hold a "group permit" for our members
- Operate efficiently as possible
- Provide info to make tough decisions

State Water Board Adopts "Precedential" Order Based On Challenges to ESJWQC General Order (2012)

• New WDR/Order Adopted February 4, 2018

- All Central Valley WQ coalitions revised WDR based on ESJWQC Precedential Order
 - All other WDRs adopted on February 7, 2019
 - Identical to ESJWQC regulations

Central Valley Coalition Model Working on new WDR

- ESJ / CV coalitions collaborated to get best regulation possible
 <u>Goal: keep new reporting to a minimum</u>
- Without Coalition approach could be in position of Central Coast
 - Edge of field monitoring proposed because surface water issues unresolved
 - ESJWQC members have virtually no pesticides exceedances in surface water
- Challenge Today: minimizing excess nitrogen to groundwater

- Challenge for all California irrigated agriculture

WDR Options for Irrigated Lands Compliance

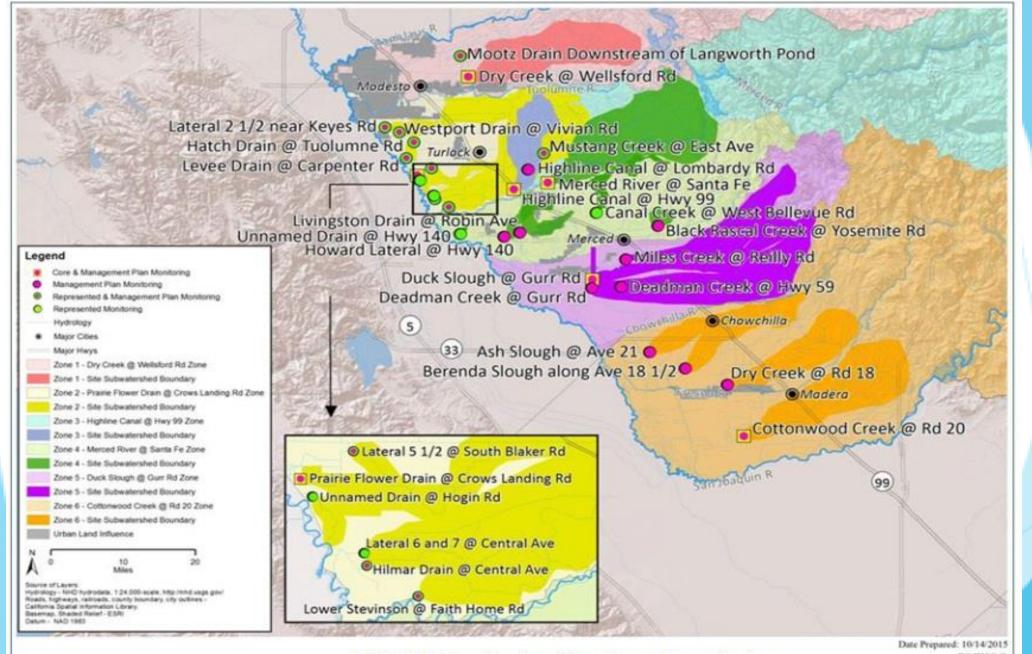
All owners/operators of irrigated cropland in the Central Valley have two options:

(1) File Individually (General Order or Individual Permit)

- Pay separate fee to State
- Hire specialty consultant to complete paper work (or do yourself)
- Complete plans, monitoring and reports similar to coalition

(2) Join Third Party Group

- 13 regional groups formed in Central Valley
 - Rice only commodity specific coalition



ESJWQC Monitoring Sites Zone Boundaries & Urban Land Influence

ESJWOC

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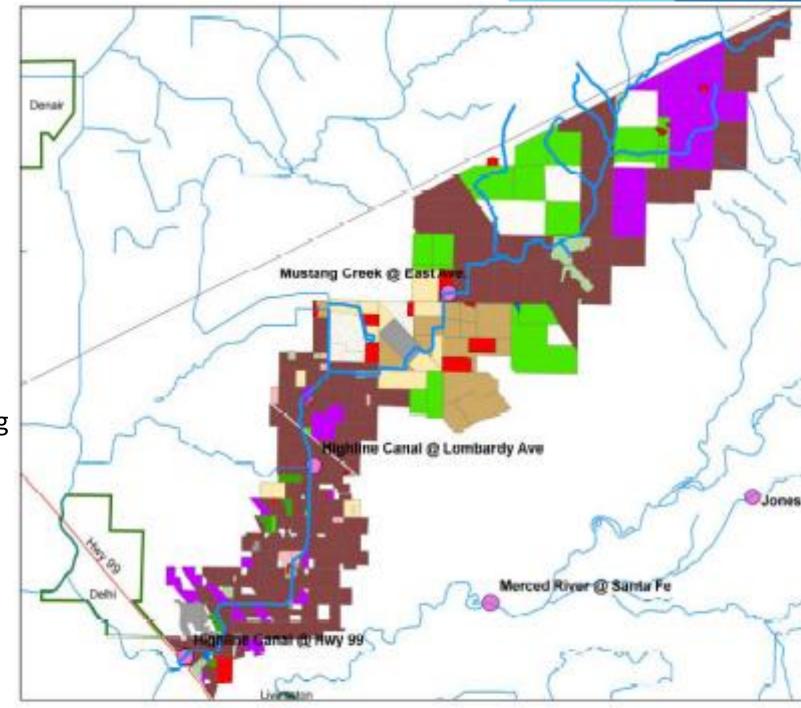
ESJ Watershed Management Plans

- Management Plan triggered by 2 or more pesticide exceedances/toxicity
 - 22 Watersheds with Management Plans in ESJ Region in 2008

- Identified Priority Watersheds
 - Watersheds with most pesticide exceedances / toxicity to indicator species

Step One: Identify members with parcels adjacent to waterways

- Used GIS Mapping to Identify High Risk Fields
 - Mapping performed upstream of each monitoring site
 - Fields bordering waterways
 - Fields that drain into waterways



Step Two: ESJ staff meets with members

- Discuss current management practices used on fields next to waterways
- Complete survey of practices (for watershedwide report)

Step Three: Water/Sediment monitoring proceeds

 Since 2004, ESJWQC has collected 80,880+ samples

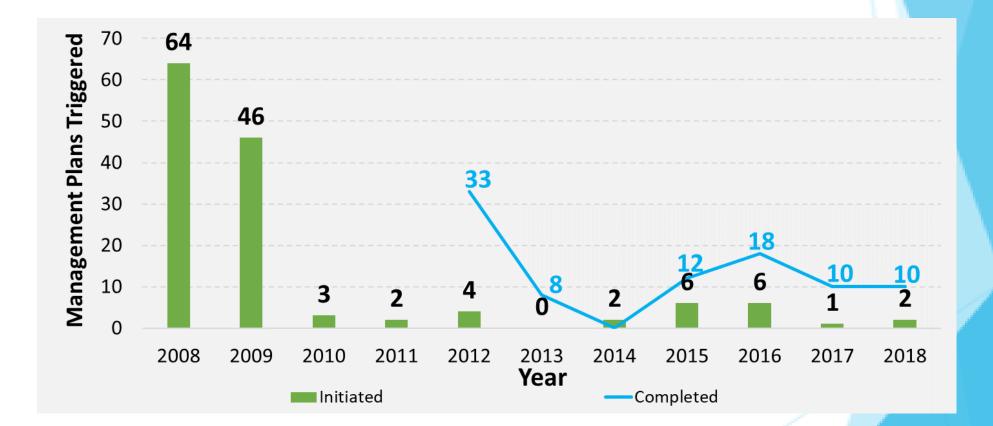


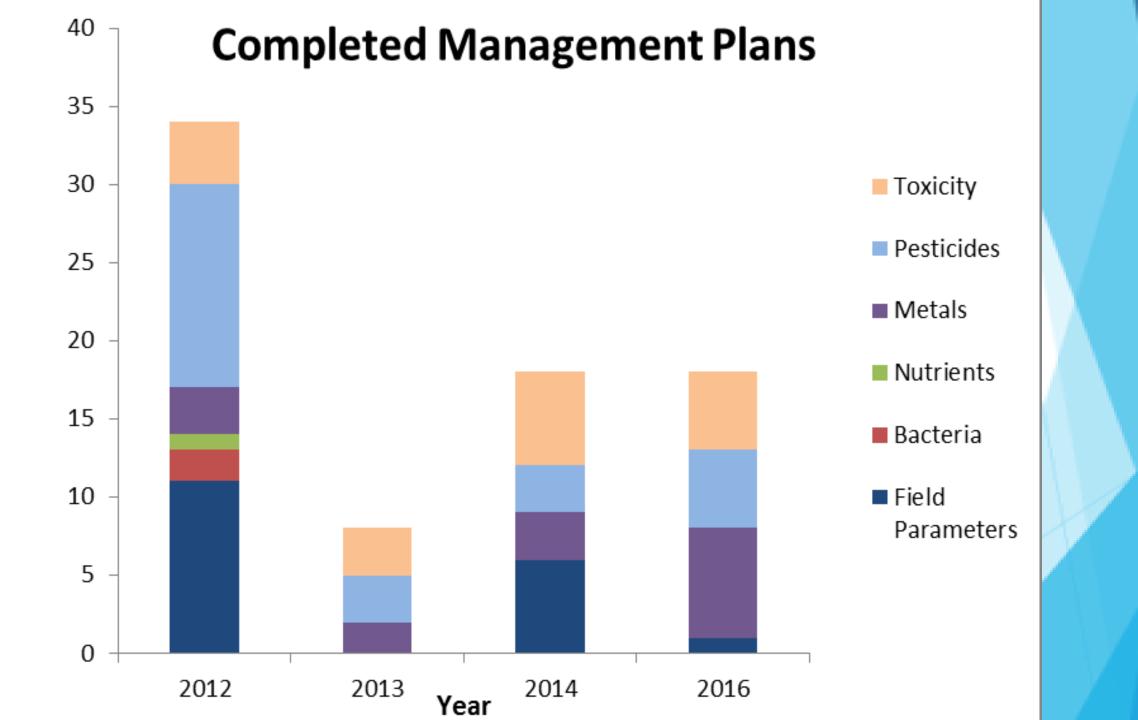
Results of ESJ Efforts Completion of Management Plans

- From 2012-2016, 78 management plans completed
 - 1. 3 years of no exceedances
 - 2. Demonstrate implementation of effective practices
 - 3. Petition Regional Board for plan completion
 - 4. EO approves completion in writing
- Continue surface water sampling

Management Plan Success

2008-2018





Strategy for New Challenge *Nitrate in Groundwater*

 Understand nitrogen applied, nitrogen removed through "Crop coefficients"

2. Set up groundwater basin "Trend Monitoring" network

- 3. Establish "Groundwater Protection Targets"
 - 1. Where are we now
 - 2. Where are improvements needed

Strategy for New Challenge Nitrate in Groundwater

With nitrogen fertilizer we are on our own

- What is correct number?
 - University of California
 - Fertilizer suppliers
- Options to prove numbers are correct
 - -We do own research
 - Rely on UC numbers

Strategy for New Challenge Nitrate in Groundwater

<u>Crop Coefficients</u>: "The Number"

- Indicates amount of nitrogen to efficiently grow a crop

 Little to no excess for leaching to groundwater
- Some crops have "Good Numbers" i.e. research supports number
- Some crop coefficient need more studies

Converting Yield to Nitrogen Removed

- <u>Crop Coefficients</u> are used to convert pounds of harvested material to pounds of N removed
- Example
 - Crop conversion coefficient for almonds is 0.068* pounds of N removed per pound of yield

- If yield is 2000 lbs then crop needs 136 lbs/N acre

- Pounds of N removed = 2000 lbs yield * 0.068 = 136 pounds of N removed with harvest
- * Developed by UC Davis (Dr. P Brown)

State Water Board Precedential Order for all Central Valley Coalitions

- Crop Coefficient defined
 - Yield per acre x Coefficient = Pounds of N removed

- -Coalitions to publish crop coefficients for
 - 95% of crops by March 2021
 - 99% of crops by March 2023
 - Currently <50% of crops have "reliable" crop coefficients

"Crop Coefficients"

- Reliability of coefficients is variable
 - UC Davis gathered and reviewed all available coefficients
 - ESJWQC then reviewed/ranked coefficients
 - Good
 - Reasonable
 - Poor
- Currently, no plans to spend resources to improve coefficients ranked as reasonable or poor
 - Coalition welcomes discussing improvement with commodity groups

Grower Performance and Groundwater Quality

- Reducing A R means less N leached to groundwater
- Reflected in improved groundwater quality over time
 - May take decades for improvements
 - Some areas improvement in short time
- Key

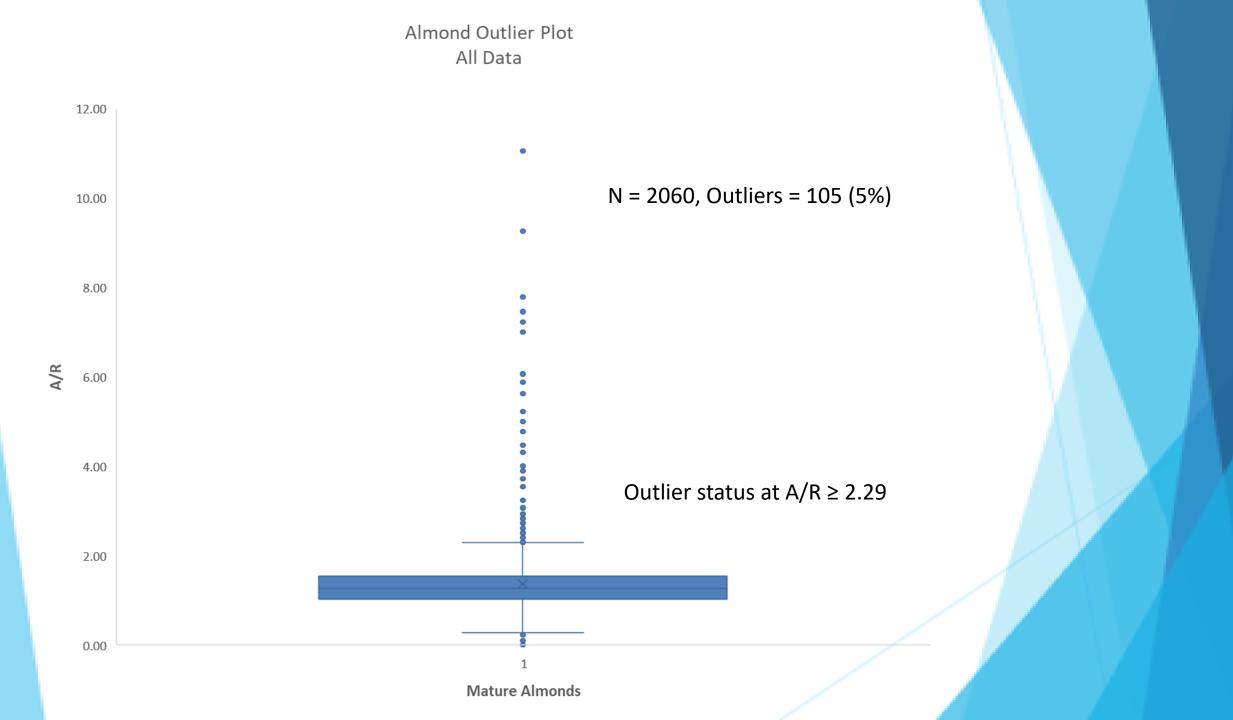
-Use management practices to reduce leaching potential

Metric for Grower Performance – A/R

• Used to determine outliers

Accumulate A/R values for crops across coalition region

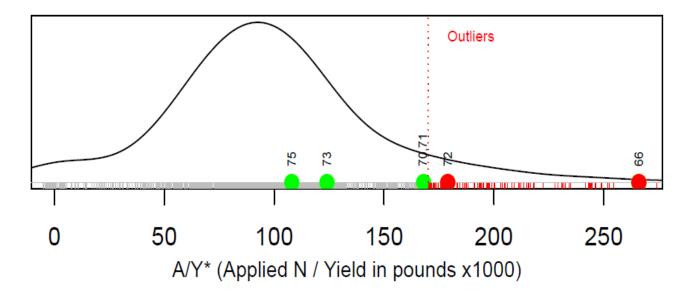
- Propose outlier identification method
 - Calculate the Interquartile Range
 - Box and whisker plot
 - Calculate outliers with standard approach



How Do Your Management Units Compare To All Other Almonds Growers?

 $\begin{array}{rcl} \textbf{835} \mbox{ Coalition members reported on } \textbf{2143} \mbox{ Almonds Management Units.} \\ \mbox{ Median A/Y*} &= & \textbf{97} & & & A/Y* \mbox{ values larger than } \textbf{170} \mbox{ are considered outliers.} \\ \mbox{ Median A} &= & & \textbf{171} \mbox{ pounds/acre} \end{array}$

Your A/Y* Compared To All Other Almonds Growers



Registration is optional Free for ESJWQC members

Web Portal

https://www.esjmemberlogin.com/

Features

- 24/7 access to membership information including enrolled parcels, invoice, and upcoming events
- Submit your
 - Farm Evaluation (FE) survey
 - Irrigation/Nitrogen Management Plan (NMP) Summary Report
- Assign parcels to secondary contact
 - They login and complete surveys

Member Dashboard





NEONICITINOID INSECTICIDE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

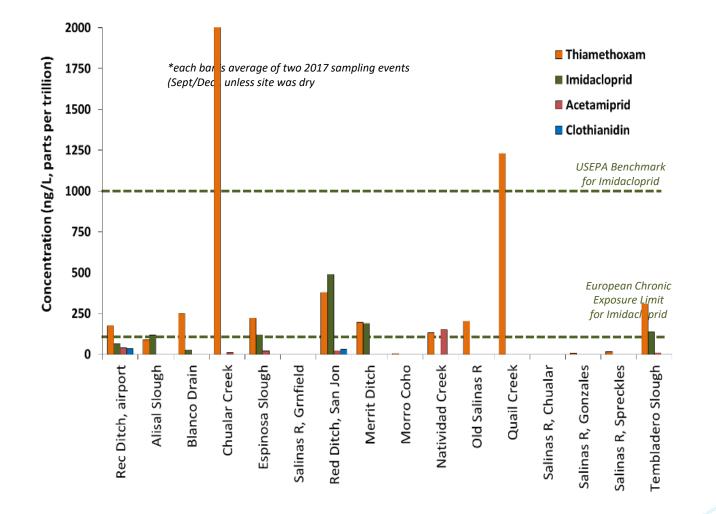




Neonicotinoid Insecticide Stewardship Program

- Identify potential Best Management Practices (BMPs) by Crop Use Category
 Interview growers/Pest Control Advisors, suppliers on potential practices
- Develop and Publish Neonic BMP Brochure: Vegetable Crops
 1. Summary of BMPs to protect surface water
- 3. Pesticide Applicator Outreach
 - 1.25 minute video on application BMPs for neonics
 - 2. Survey participants on use levels of BMPs
- 4. Presentations at Grower/Applicator/PCA Outreach and Educational Meetings
 - 1. Presentations at Continuing Education meetings on surface water issue, potential BMPs

Salinas Valley Neonicotinoid Detections



Neonicotinoid Product Stewardship Focus

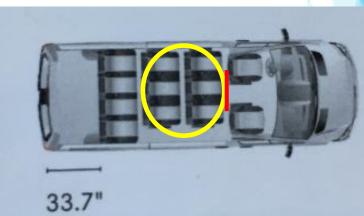
Primary Transport Mechanisms for Pesticides to Surface Water

- Irrigation runoff
 - Sprinklers or furrow/flood
 - Minimize or eliminate sediment transport
- Stormwater runoff
 - Avoid applications prior to storm events
 - Retain water on-site (not practical in large storm events)
- Spray drift management / over spray of waterways
 - Set back / buffer between sensitive areas and field
 - Spray field edges when wind blowing away from waterways

Mixing and loading spills can be transported by either



Pesticide Applicator Outreach



Is this the culprit?



Schedule On-farm Training Pesticide BMP Video

English or Spanish

Parry Klassen 559-288-8125



