

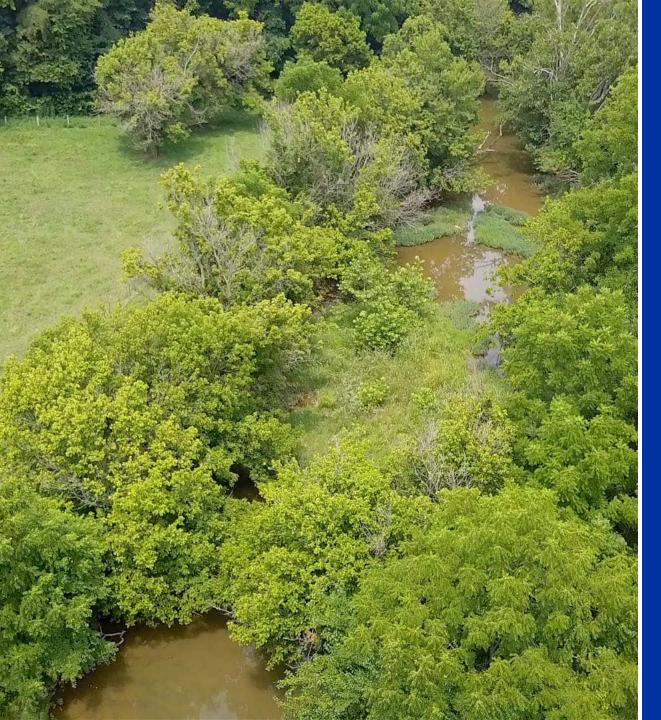
Kentucky Waterways



Amanda Gumbert, PhD Extension Specialist for Water Quality

KENTUCKY RIVER BASINS





KENTUCKY WATER FACTS

- More than <u>90,000</u> miles of streams and rivers
- More than <u>440,000</u> acres of lakes

STREAMS IMPAIRED (DO NOT FULLY SUPPORT DESIGNATED USE)

	2014	2016
Aquatic Life	49%	58%
Primary Contact Recreation (swimming)	71%	79%
Secondary Contact Recreation (fishing, boating, wading)	33%	45%
Fish Consumption	62%	60%
Domestic Water Supply	0%	0%
Outstanding State Resource Water		16%

Causes (Pollutants)

- 1. Pathogens (fecal coliform, E. coli)
- 2. Sediment
- 3. Nutrients (N, P)

Source: 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report to Congress, Kentucky Division of Water. *Note: Data represent monitoring of approximately 14% of Kentucky's stream miles.

If it's on the ground, it's in your water.





- Volume
- Sediment
- Pathogens (bacteria)
- Nutrients



- Volume
 - Impervious surfaces





WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT RAINS?

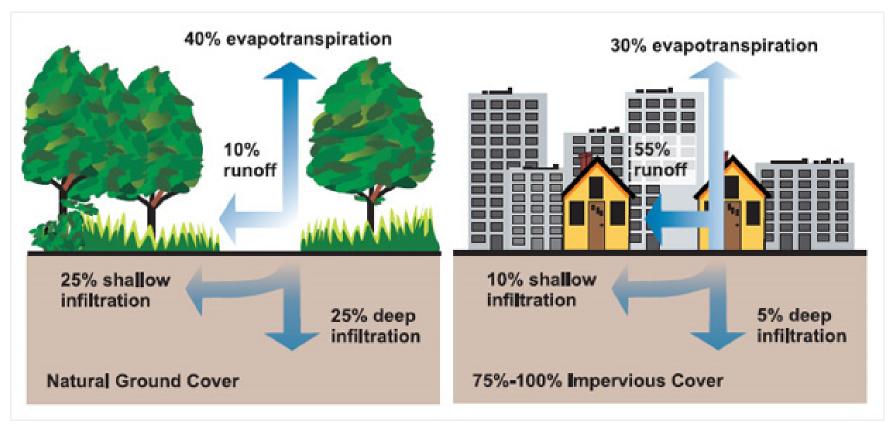


Image: https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/nps_urban-facts_final.pdf



- Sediment (bare soil)
 - Streambank erosion
 - Construction
 - Tillage











- Pathogens (bacteria, viruses)
 - Failing septic/sanitary sewers
 - Livestock
 - Wildlife







- •Nutrients (N, P)
 - Excess fertilizer
 - Animal manure
 - Human wastewater
 - Wildlife



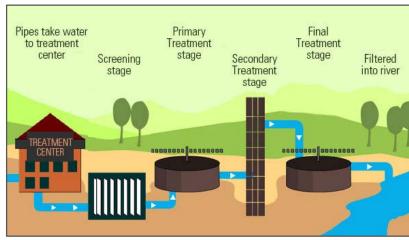


Image: https://eschooltoday.com/learn/sewage-treatment-process/

MISSISSIPPI-ATCHAFALAYA RIVER BASIN



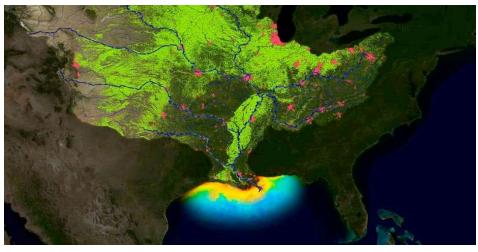


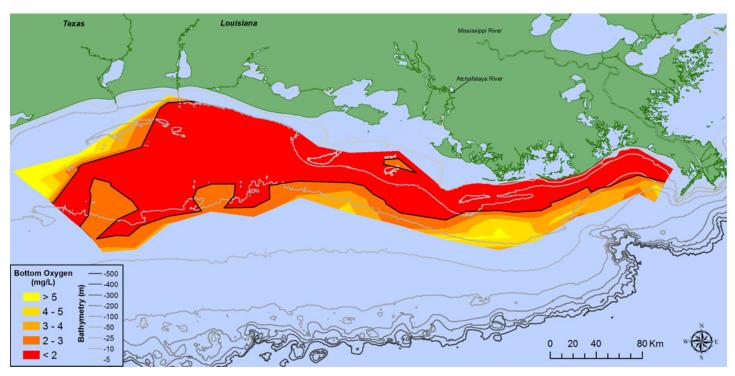
Image: https://coastalscience.noaa.gov/news/noaa-forecasts-very-large-dead-zone-for-gulf-of-mexico/

41% of contiguous U.S. drains to the Gulf of Mexico.

Runoff from farms (green) and cities (red) carries nutrient-rich water to the Gulf of Mexico. A large hypoxic or "dead zone" forms during summer each year.



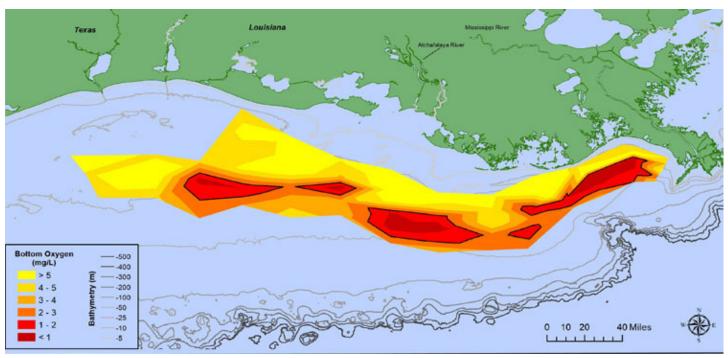
2017



Source: https://gulfhypoxia.net/research/shelfwide-cruise/?y=2017

2017: 8,776 sq. miles (5.6m acres); largest size measured to date since the standardized mapping cruises began in July 1985.

2020



https://www.noaa.gov/media-release/smaller-than-expected-gulf-of-mexico-dead-zone-measured

2020: 2,116 sq. miles (1.4m acres); 3rd smallest in 34 years of surveys; due to mixing by Hurricane Hanna



When you're fertilizing the lawn, you're not just fertilizing the lawn.





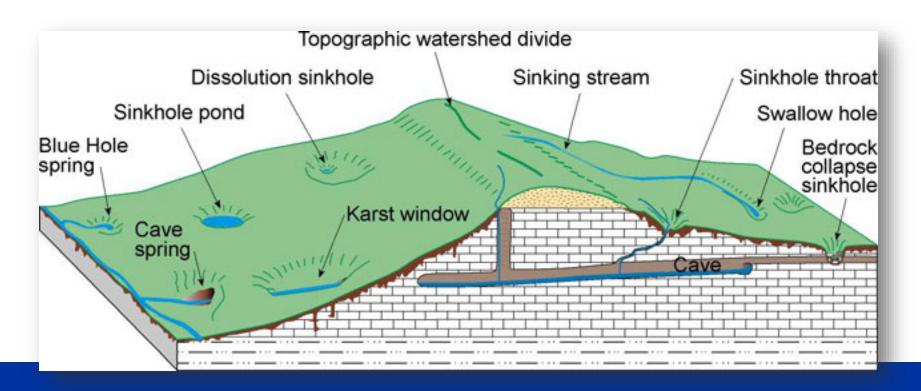
Kentucky Waterways



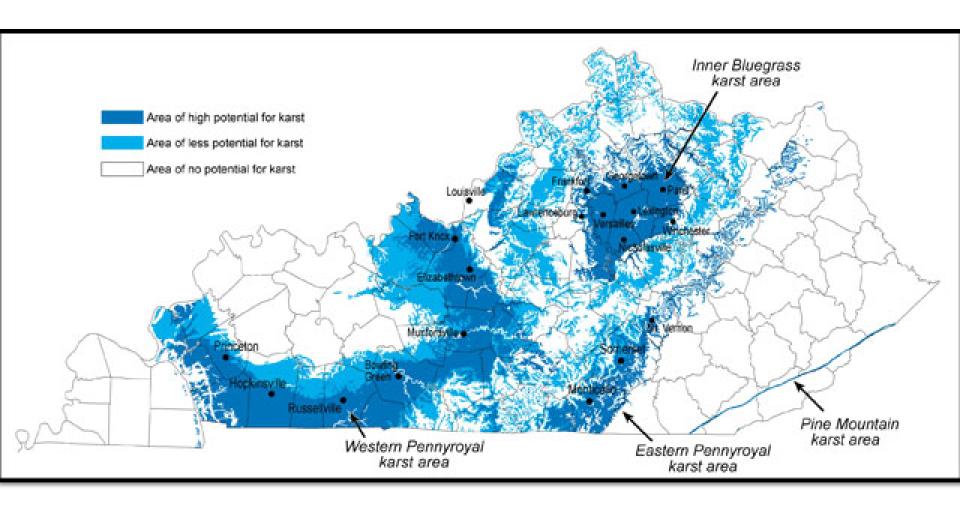
Amanda Gumbert, PhD Extension Specialist for Water Quality

SENSITIVE AREAS

- Where ground water is near the surface or easily accessed (wells, sinkholes, porous soil, etc.)
- In karst regions, there may be little infiltration into the soil before contaminants reach ground water



KARST REGIONS OF KENTUCKY





If it's on the ground, it's in your water.





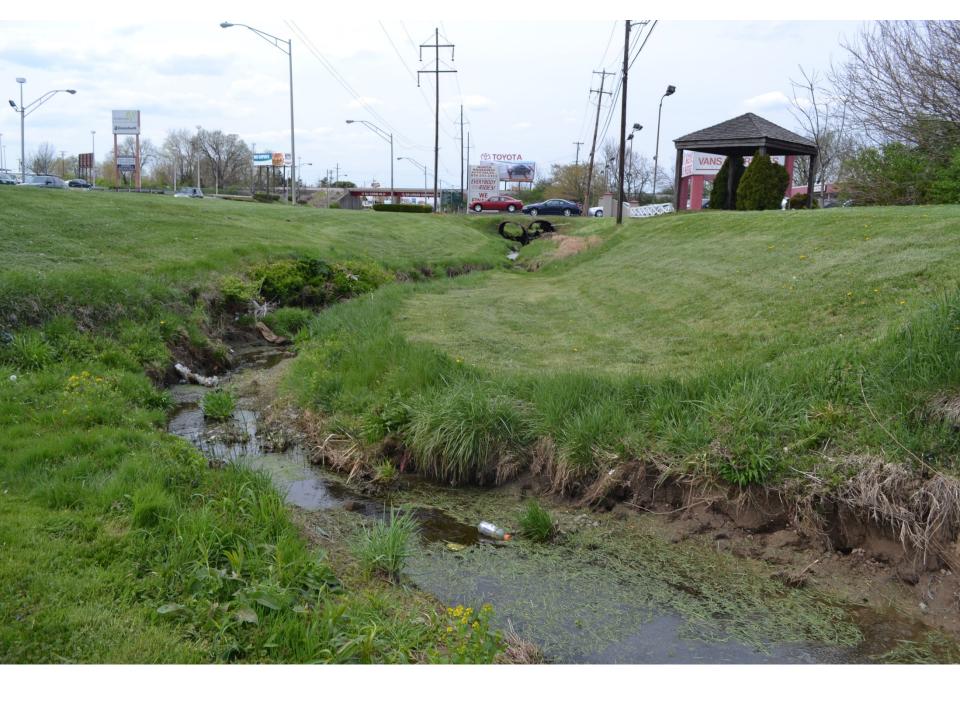
1) Plant in the buffer zone

BENEFITS OF HEALTHY STREAM BUFFERS

- Filter runoff water
 - Slows down water, increases infiltration
 - Dissolved pesticides can be filtered
- Uptake excess N-P-K from adjacent areas
- Protect streambanks from erosion
- Reduce flood damage
- Provide shade to streams
- Provide wildlife habitat
- Improve aesthetics



- 1) Plant in the buffer zone
- 2) Don't mow in the buffer zone (see #1)



- 1) Plant in the buffer zone
- 2) Don't mow in the buffer zone
- Keep your septic system in good condition <u>AND</u> watch what you flush





- 1) Plant in the buffer zone
- 2) Don't mow in the buffer zone
- Keep your septic system in good condition <u>AND</u> watch what you flush
- 4) Pick up litter and don't dump anything down storm drains

- Educate family members not to litter.
- Be part of a community clean-up or organize one yourself.





- 1) Plant in the buffer zone
- 2) Don't mow in the buffer zone
- Keep your septic system in good condition <u>AND</u> watch what you flush
- 4) Pick up litter
- 5) Don't change the path of streams



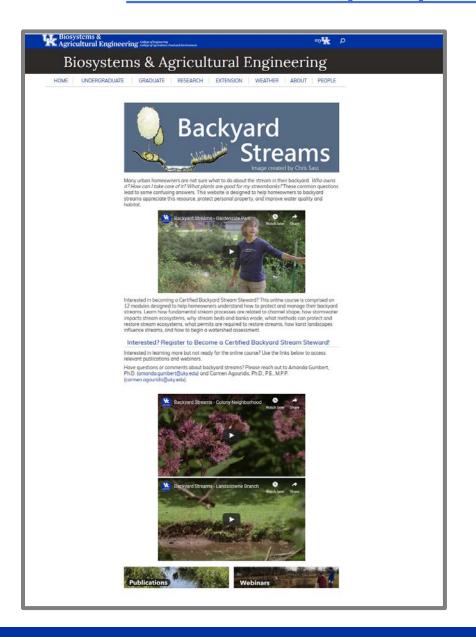
- 1) Plant in the buffer zone
- 2) Don't mow in the buffer zone
- Keep your septic system in good condition <u>AND</u> watch what you flush
- 4) Pick up litter
- 5) Don't change the path streams
- 6) Get outside and enjoy Kentucky's water resources!

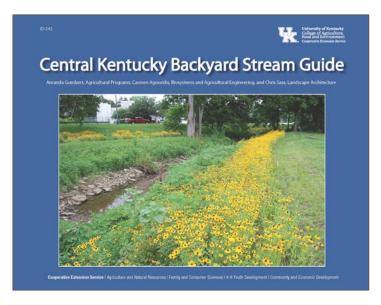
"Water is the most critical resource issue of our lifetime and our children's lifetime. The health of our waters is the principal measure of how we live on the land."

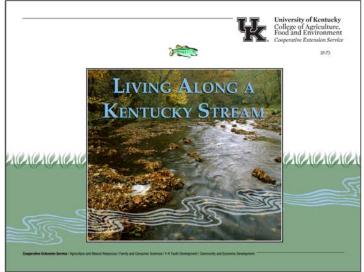
Luna Leopold



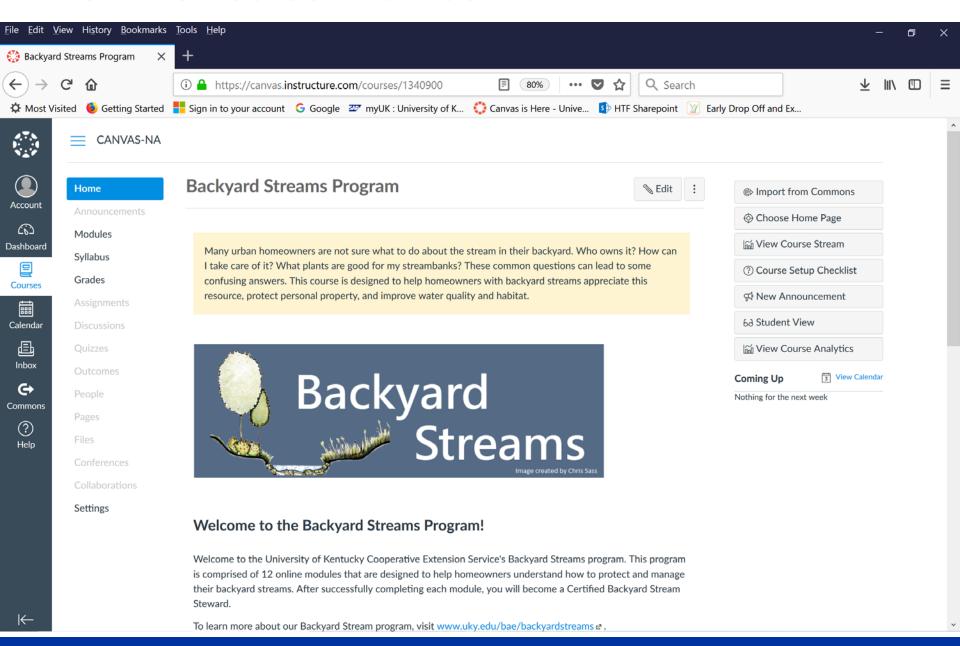
WWW.UKY.EDU/BAE/BACKYARDSTREAMS







Online Course - Canvas





Course Topics

- Backyard Stream Basics
- Challenges for Urban Streams
- Fluvial Geomorphology 101
- Ecosystem Services 101
- Streambank Erosion 101
- Riparian Buffer Vegetation 101

- Stream Restoration 101
- Stormwater 101
- Low Impact Development 101
- Permitting 101
- Karst 101
- Watershed Assessment 101

Certificate of Completion

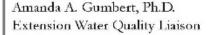
presented to

Tammy Barnes

for completing stream science learning modules as part of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service Backyard Streams Program

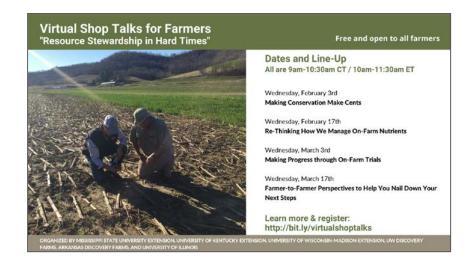
August 27, 2018







Virtual Farmer Shop Talks (Archived) https://bit.ly/virtualshoptalks



KYH2O Podcast

Available on iTunes and Podbean

YouTube channels

- UK Watershed Protection and Restoration
- UK Turfgrass Science



CONTACT INFO



University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment Cooperative Extension Service

Find your local Cooperative Extension Service Office:

http://extension.ca.uky.edu/county





Amanda Gumbert (amanda.gumbert@uky.edu)

https://anr.ca.uky.edu/person/amandagumbert-phd