Water Quality Program

History
- 2003 SE Oklahoma – USDA 406 underserved Communities Drinking Water Protection
- 2003 Statewide – USEPA Phase II Stormwater Education
- 2003 Fort Cobb Basin – USEPA 319 Modeling and Land Cover Classification
- 2002 Lake Eucha Basin - Nutrient Management Decision Support System
- 2001 Lake Eucha Basin - Modeling Phosphorous Loading
- 2001 Stillwater Creek – USEPA 319 NPS Education Program
- 1998 Turkey Creek - Wellhead BMPs Implementation
- 1998 Statewide - Stream Trailer Education Program
- 1997 Central Oklahoma – USEPA 319 Farm & Rancian Wethead Protection
- 1997 Centrail SE Oklahoma – USEPA 319 Community Wellhead Protection
- 1997 Eastern Oklahoma – USEPA 319 Litter Market Pilot
- 1997 Lake Texhiller – USEPA 319 Capture and Treat Technology for Nurseries
- 1997 Salt Fork Watershed – USEPA 319 BMP Demonstration and Education
- 1996 Illinois River – USEPA 319 NPS Education Program (continued)
- 1996 SE Oklahoma – USEPA 319 Small Farns Livestock Pollution Prevention
- 1996 Poteau River – USEPA 319 Environmentally Sound Grazing System
- 1994 Statewide – USEPA 319 Riparian Management Program
- 1994 Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Blue Thumb Volunteer Monitoring
- 1994 Upper Little Dapp Fork - NPS Phosphorous and Sediment Loading Estimation
- 1994 Lake Creek – USEPA 319 Improving the Quality of Ground and Surface Water
- 1993 Statewide – USEPA 104 Riparian Area Management Technical Assistance
- 1992 SE Oklahoma – USEPA 319 Swine Waste Management Education
- 1992 Illinois River – USEPA 319 NPRS Education Program
- 1991 Peacher Creek – USDA HUA
- 1990 Battle Branch – USDA HUA

Water Quality Program

Locations

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Impacts
- Oklahoma’s Spot risk assessment programs have helped watershed residents statewide protect their drinking water from contamination.
- Sale of poultry litter as fertilizer has been stimulated through soyghum and wheat crop demonstrations and establishment of an online market.
- Over 5000 Illinois River Basin youth were taught the value of land & water resources during 2000-2002 environmental fairs and water camps.
- The State-mandated Poultry Producer Education Program requires 5 hours of initial certification training with 3 hours continuing education annually for every grower.
- The use of watershed modeling to target critical areas for BMP implementation has been adopted for use by the State NPS agency.
- Approximately 100 conservation professionals participated in 8 riparian area management training workshops held throughout the State.
- Four trailer-mounted stream hydrology models were constructed. Over 100 educators used them. Over 5,000 people attended stream tracer demonstrations in 2002; another 30,000 viewed them at state and county fairs.
- Community wetland protection area assessments and groundwater protection action plans were developed in cooperation with six rural municipalities.
- Investigation of stormwater and plant pathology indices for capture and recycle irrigation systems for commercial nurseries received international acclaim.
- Increased conservation tillage of wheat was documented in northwest Oklahoma.
- Rainfall simulator demonstrations have provided quantitative data on phosphorus levels in runoff from pastures fertilized with high rates of poultry litter.
- Approximately 45 Blue Thumb volunteers, including 10 high school students, regularly monitor 11 stream stations in or near the Illinois River Basin. During 2000-2002, this group devoted over 1250 hours to monitoring, 1150 hours to training, 130 hours to Quality Assurance, and 90 hours to conducting education events.
- An Assistant Extension Specialist was hired in 2002 to increase drinking water protection efforts in underserved communities. Development of working relationships with primarily minority groups such as The Oklahoma Landowners & Tenants Association (TOLA) and Retired Educators for Agricultural Programs (REAP), as well as other groups, is a major goal.