Animal Waste Management Strategies for Pacific Island Environments

Protection of Island Water Resources from Livestock Waste Pollution



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Island Hydrology



(Source: USGS)

Rainfall Distribution in Hawaii

- Orographic rainfall
- Extreme variation over short distances





(Source: USGS)

Groundwater in Hawaii



Geohydrology of Guam



Marri el Gren, 152,00, 162 Electrico Iron Ogni Clandor Hune 130,00 Mean Annual Rainfall, inches/year

Eluvenes

(Source: USGS)



EXPLANATION



Geohydrology of Tinian







Figure 6. Clagrones of trashwater ions. (A). Solie motic diagram of salially structure and ground-water flow gallers. vertical dimension grouply exagerrated, (B). Thilen institution loss, no vertical exaggeration. Line of section shown in figure 1.

Figure 7. Location of selected wells and rain gages, Tinian.

(Source: USGS)

Island Streamflow Characteristics

- Streams are short with steep gradients and small drainage areas
- Few streams are perennial over their entire reaches
- Flow is highly variable
 - Low flows maintained by ground-water discharge
 - High flows in response to short-term rainfall events

Rapid runoff with high peak flows



(Source: USGS)

Flooded pasture at Waipa, Hawaii

Geology & Soils of Guam



Geology & Soils of Saipan



Figure 1. Location map and shaded relief of Saipan.

(Source: USGS)



(Source: NRCS)



Limestone Quarry

Limestone Cliffs of Western Tinian, CNMI

Soils of Federated States of Micronesia





(Source: NRCS)



Soils differ in their properties, behavior and management



Soil = f(pm, cl, o, r, t, ... h)

(Source: NRCS)







Pathways by which Manure Contaminates Water

Pollutant

Pathway

- 1) Nitrate N
- 2) Ammonium N
- 3) Phosphorus
- 4) Pathogens
- 5) Organic Matter

Leaching & Runoff

- Surface water run off & Aerial deposition
- Surface water runoff
- Surface water runoff
- Surface water runoff

Water Quality Contaminants in Manure

Possible Pollutants

- 1) Nitrate-N
- 2) Ammonia-N
- 3) Phosphorus
- 4) Pathogens
- 5) Organic Matter

Environmental / Health Risk

Human Health

Fish Kills

Eutrophication

Human Health

Oxygen Depletion



Island Piggery

Effluent Drainage to Field

Overflowing "septic tank"

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Alternative Manure Management Practices are needed ...

• to avoid environmental degradation of our water resources

 to avoid possible human health & environmental problems

• to take advantage of the nutrients or "fertilizer" value for growing crops



A Guide to a COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

for Livestock Production in Hawaii







September 2003

The manure manager should select a manure application rate that:

- Supplies the crop's nutrient needs without buildup of soil nutrients.
- Prevents runoff to surface water.
- Minimizes percolation to groundwater.
- Reduces / eliminates pathogen transmission

LEPTOSPIROSIS TN AMERICAN SAMOA

Knowledge is the Key to **Prevention and Good Health**







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Information in the brochure was provided by the Center for Disease Control website at :

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/ leptospirosis_g.htm

Information provided in this brochure is not intended as a substitute for consultation with a health-care provider. If you have questions about leptospirosis, please contact the LBJ Tropical Medical Center at 633-2662, or the American Samoa Department of Health at 633-4606. This brochure was created by the Interagency Piggery Management Council, and published by the American Samoa Community College, with funding from the USDA-CSREES Farm Safety Program.



Swine Husbandry in American Samoa



pigs are raised in small pens commonly located along stream banks or wetlands. Pig waste is discharged directly to these bodies of water.

In American Samoa.

Not only can this degrade water quality, but it also poses serious public health risks. One of the most dangerous infectious diseases that can be contracted from contaminated water, and from the piggery itself, is leptospirosis.

What is leptospirosis?

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease transmitted to humans from animals (pigs, cattle, horses, dogs, and rodents).

People become infected through contact with contaminated urine, water, or soil. The bacteria enter the body through skin or mucous membranes (eyes, nose, or mouth), especially if the skin is broken from a cut or scratch. Drinking contaminated water can also cause infection.

Symptoms can occur as early as 2 days or up to 4

weeks after exposure. They include:

Severe headache Fever Vomiting Red Eves Chills Abdominal pain

Muscle aches Diarrhea

Rash

More severe symptoms include:

Kidney damage Liver failure Jaundice (yellow skin and eyes)

Respiratory distress

In rare cases death can occur.

Protect Your Family Prevent Leptospirosis

- If you own a piggery, make sure you properly dispose of the pig waste. Contact NRCS at 633-1031 or Land Grant at 699-1394 for more information.
- Wear protective clothing (gloves and boots), and thoroughly clean yourself after working with pigs or in your piggery.
- Do not swim or bathe in water that might be contaminated with animal waste.
- Vaccinate your pets against leptospirosis. For more information, contact the Veterinary Clinic at the Department of Agriculture at 699-9445.
- Seek medical attention should you feel any of these symptoms. Leptospirosis can be treated with antibiotics.



The National Water Quality Program

A Regionally-Based National Network

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Building Bridges Across a Vast Region





Livestock Manure Management

Several regional projects have been initiated to promote:

- (1) safe application rates of livestock waste,
- (2) understanding interactions of nutrients with arid and tropical soils,(3) adoption of nutrient management plans.









Pacific Dairy Lagoon

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An example of a practice being promoted is a portable dry-litter system which eliminates discharges into waterways and integrates composting.

A series of workshops were conducted in July-August 2004 In Guam and CNMI to extend this information to farmers and agencies in the Western Pacific.



Kalangan 🎢

Fa'afetai

MAHALO

Komoltata

Ke kmal mesulang

Dunkalu Na Si Yuus Maase