

Where can I get help?

Soil and Water Conservation District

Crook County	447-3548
Deschutes County	923-2204
Jefferson County	923-4358 x101

Watershed Councils

Crooked River	447-3548
Middle Deschutes	923-4358 x113
Upper Deschutes	382-6103

Oregon State University

Central Oregon Ag Research Center	475-7107
Crook County	447-6228
Deschutes County	548-6088
Jefferson County	475-3808
Warm Springs Res.	553-3238

Oregon Department of Agriculture

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ehammond@oda.state.or.us

Your irrigation district

Arnold	382-7664
Central Oregon	548-6047
Lone Pine	548-2640
Ochoco	447-6449
North Unit	475-3625
Swalley	388-0658
Three Sisters	549-8815
Tumalo	382-3053



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November 2007

Ag Water Quality Management Area Plan and Rules

Oregon's Agricultural Water Quality Management Act **requires landowners to prevent and control water pollution** from agricultural activities and soil erosion. This mandate led to the adoption of Water Quality Management Area Plans and Rules throughout Oregon.

Central Oregon has three **Water Quality Management Areas**: Middle Deschutes, Upper Deschutes, and the Crooked River.

These three **Area Plans** provide information on water quality issues and recommend management practices.

Area Rules outline requirements for agricultural landowners to protect water quality. Landowners must manage their operations to prevent water pollution by:

- keeping excess **manure, fertilizer & soil** out of streams and irrigation water conveyances
- encouraging **vegetation along streams** for shade, bank stability, and filtering pollutants out of runoff

These requirements are **enforced** by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Landowners are responsible for conditions under their control. They are not responsible for conditions that are natural or a result of other landowners' activities or unusual weather events.

You can contact your local Soil and Water Conservation District for **technical and financial assistance**. Ask them for your copy of the Area Plan and Rules.

Water Quality Requirements: Canals & Ditches



What's in the water?

Where does it go?

Why does it matter?

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Landowners are responsible for preventing pollution from their activities whether or not they live in an irrigation district.

Where's it going and what's in it?



This water may or may not be a problem, depending on where it's going and what's in it.

WHERE'S IT GOING?

Water can have different effects depending on where it goes. Does the water:

- stay on your property?
- continue to a **neighbor's** property?
- flow to a **stream**?

WHAT'S IN IT?

What's in the water can have unintended consequences for people and fish.

Excess **soil**

- clogs irrigation equipment
- fills ponds and ditches
- silts in fish habitat

Excess **manure or fertilizer**

- creates algae in ponds and streams
- contaminates groundwater

Excess **bacteria or pesticides**

- may harm people and animals
- contaminates groundwater

WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Losing topsoil reduces productivity, and lost productivity costs **money**.

Who wants to harm people with excess bacteria or nitrates?

Who wants livestock to drink water containing bacteria or algae?

When irrigation runoff enters rivers and streams, it may harm fish through warm water temperatures and excess soil and nutrients.

Keeping water from harming humans or fish **is the law**.

Oregon law (ORS 468B.025) states no person shall:

- *pollute any water, including wells, ditches, and streams*
- *place wastes such as excess soil or manure where they are likely to enter water*
- *violate water quality standards*

MANAGEMENT TIPS

Keep soil on the land and nutrients on site!

Keep **manure** out of irrigation water:

- Provide alternate drinking water source
- Clean manure out of ditches before water is delivered
- Pile manure away from canals and ditches
- Fence livestock out of canals and ditches
- Pipe ditches running through pastures

Reduce runoff: schedule water applications and use appropriate equipment for crop needs.

Eliminate runoff from ponds and ditches to nearby streams and rivers.



Fencing: just one of many management options.

Reduce soil in irrigation water:

- Maintain vegetation on ditch banks to stabilize the banks and filter soil and fertilizer out of irrigation runoff
- Fence livestock out of canals and ditches.
- Pipe or line ditches.

Reuse irrigation water: collect in a pond, pump out, and use for irrigation.

Apply fertilizer based on crop needs, soil tests, irrigation schedule, and weather.