

North Central Texas

Water Quality Project



Eagle Mountain Stakeholder BMP Surveys

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TARRANT REGIONAL
WATER DISTRICT



North Central Texas



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BMP Prioritization

“Please prioritize the following best management practices with 1 being the most important and 28 being the least important/effective.”

1. Construction site management
2. Nutrient management
3. Residential fertilizer management
4. Graze stabilization
5. Channel stabilization
6. Streambank protection
7. Sedimentation basins or ponds
8. Riparian buffer strips
9. Filter strips
10. Grassed waterway

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Likelihood of Implementation

“Please evaluate the following best management practices for their likelihood to be implemented by stakeholders within the watershed with 1 being the most unlikely and 5 being the most likely.”

1. Reservoir BMPs
2. Fencing
3. (tie) Rotational grazing
and nutrient management
4. Filter strips, residue management
and pasture planting
5. Grassed waterway
6. (tie) Rainwater harvesting,
construction site management,
and grade stabilization
7. Contour farming
8. Water facility
9. Illegal dumping prevention
10. Cropland conversion to pasture

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Effectiveness of BMPs

“Please evaluate the following best management practices for their effectiveness to improve water quality in the watershed with 1 being least effective and 5 being most effective.”

1. Construction site management
2. Cropland conversion to pasture
3. (tie) Grassed waterway, filter strips and nutrient management
4. (tie) Grade stabilization and soil testing
5. (tie) Sediment basins, ponds, streambank protection and septic maintenance
6. Residential fertilizer management
7. Rotational grazing
8. (tie) Contour farming, terracing and riparian buffer strips
9. (tie) Crop residue management and wetland creation
10. (tie) Range planting and fencing

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“List Additional BMPs to be considered”

Survey H- Decrease stocking rates (livestock population).

Survey J- Management of Fort Worth sludge through applications to Wise County pastures.

Survey M- Septic System upgrades; especially around reservoir and near/ in riparian areas,
- Livestock shade structures; especially paired with water and feed supplements.

In general, I think urban BMPs will have the greatest impact on water quality in the watershed. Cropland and pasture/range will be approximately equal due to the small amount of cropland in the watershed.

Survey S- Product endorsement, educational programs, landowner incentives

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*“List Potential Barriers to Implementation of BMPs
within the Watershed”*

Survey B- Most of the area is rural and most property owners are upstream from the EML, making it difficult for them to see the importance.

Survey J- Money, education and the ability to provide guidance and enforce the projects so that they are finished and maintained.

Survey M- Depends on each individual stakeholder’s situation (i.e., farmer, rancher, urban resident, etc.)

Survey N- Public resistant to government “mandates”...education would be ineffective

Survey S- 1) Lack of legal authority to require action
2) Financial incentive to participate (i.e., tax incentive)
3) Need good citizen awards program to those who set a good example.

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Comments on effectiveness of BMPs

Survey J- Reservoir BMPs including biomanipulation and CuSO₄ trtm

Survey S- Start on a good public education program early. Lake front property owners love the lake, and would be flattered to help if you would try to involve them early.

