The Importance of water

2014 INTEGRATED WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT

Water Quality in Alabama
2012-2014

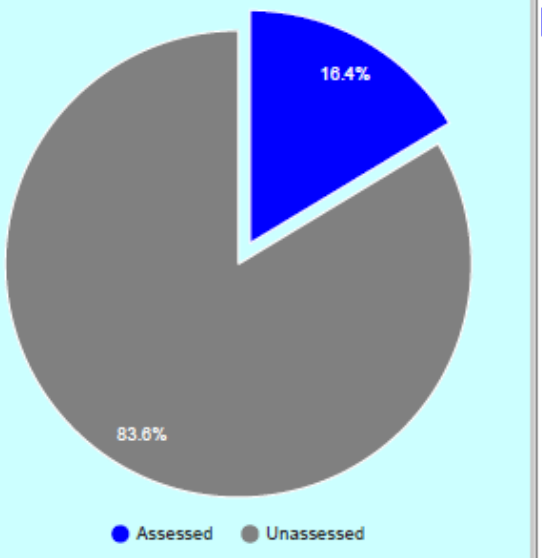
Summary of Water Quality Assessments for Each Waterbody Type for Reporting Year 2014

Site-specific Targeted Monitoring Results

Alabama Rivers and Streams 2014

Description of this table

All Rivers and Streams

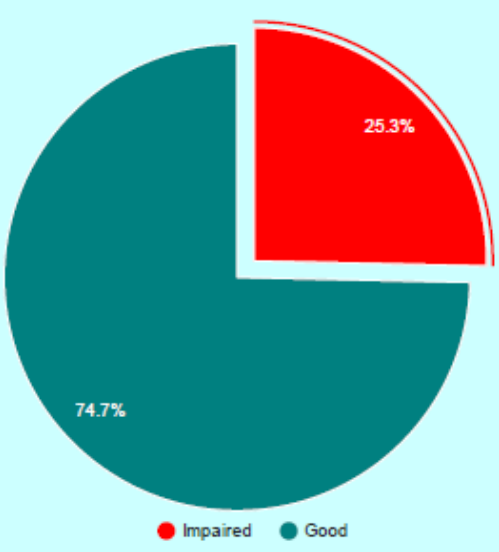


77,242.0 Miles of Rivers and Streams

Assessed Status	Miles
Assessed	12,642.6
Unassessed	64,599.4
Total Miles	**77,242.0**

Description of this table

Assessed Rivers and Streams



12,642.6 Miles of
Assessed Rivers and Streams

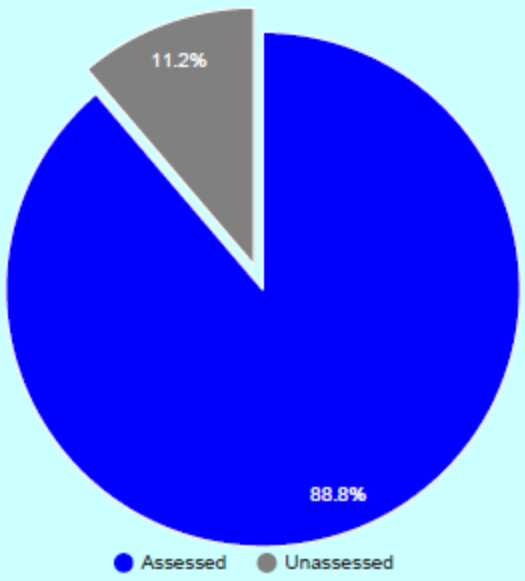
Attainment Status	Miles
Good	9,438.0
Threatened	.0
Impaired	3,204.6
Total Miles Assessed	**12,642.6**

Site-specific Targeted Monitoring Results

Alabama Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds 2014

Description of this table

All Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds

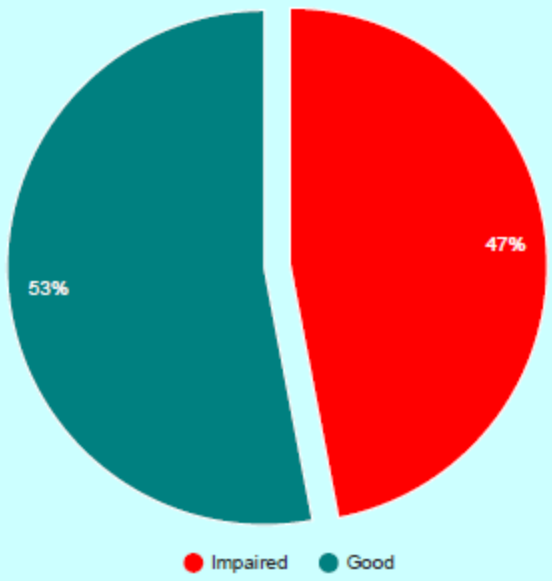


490,472.0 Acres of Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds

Assessed Status	Acres
Assessed	435,384.3
Unassessed	55,087.8
Total Acres	**490,472.0**

Description of this table

Assessed Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds



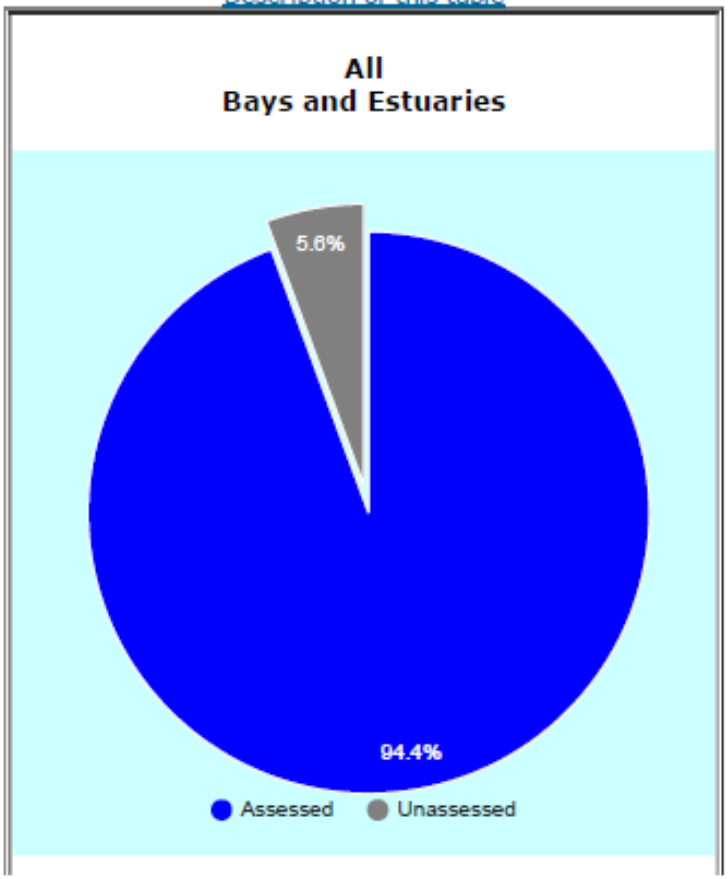
435,384.3 Acres of
Assessed Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds

Attainment Status	Acres
Good	230,778.8
Threatened	.0
Impaired	204,605.4
Total Acres Assessed	**435,384.3**

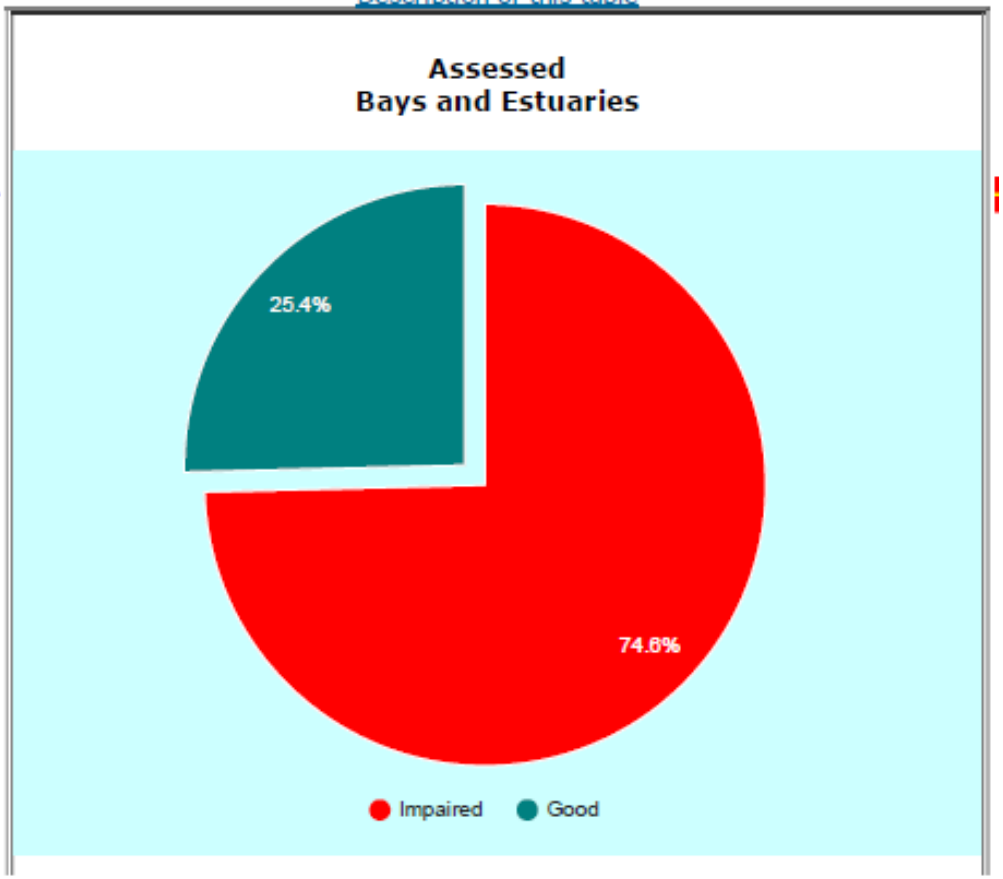
Site-specific Targeted Monitoring Results

Alabama Bays and Estuaries 2014

Description of this table



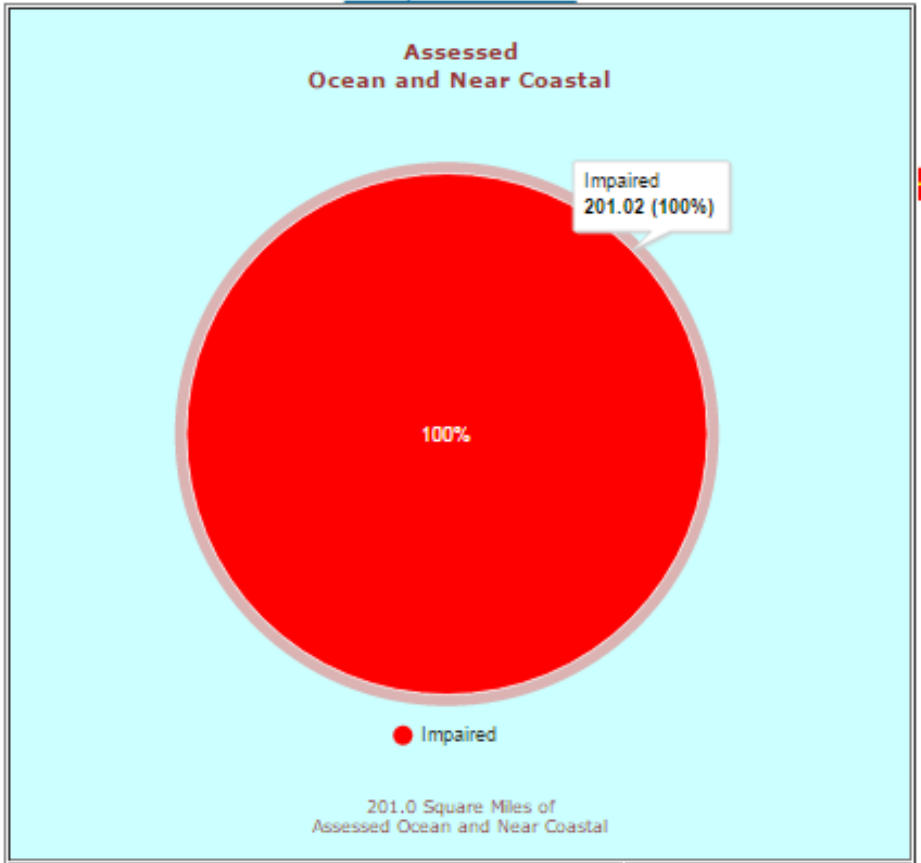
Description of this table



Site-specific Targeted Monitoring Results

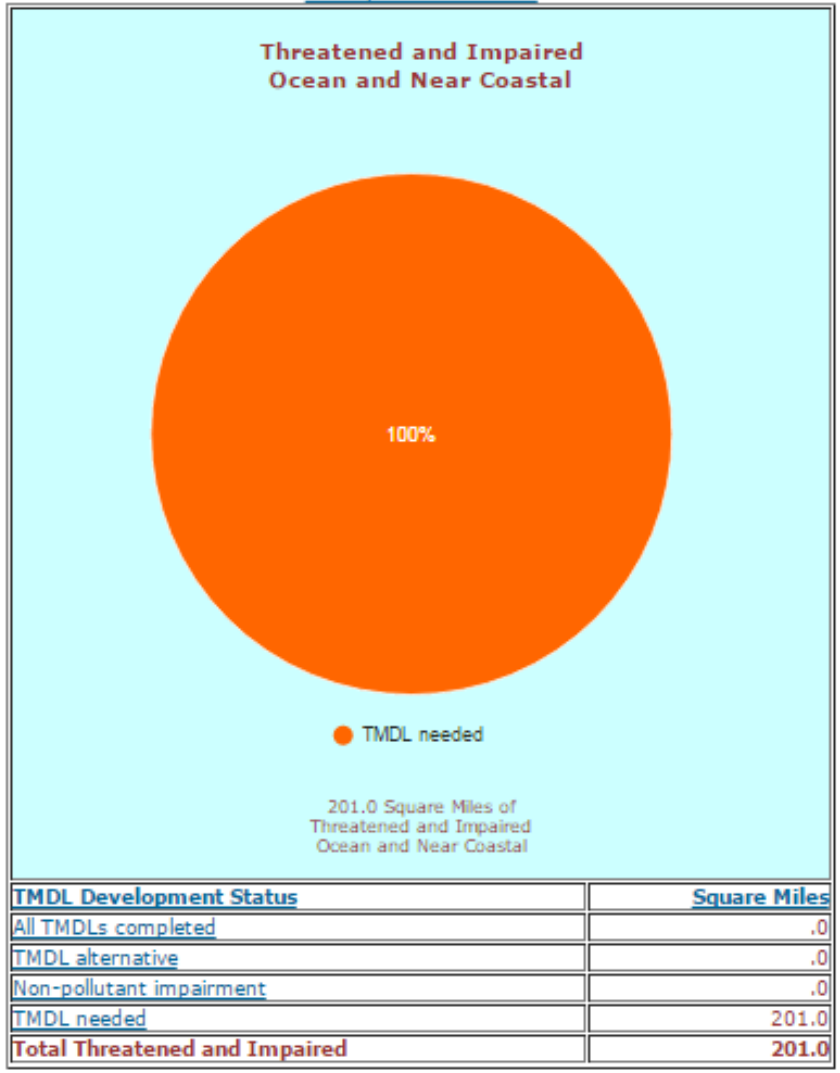
Alabama Ocean and Near Coastal 2014

Description of this table



Attainment Status	Square Miles
Good	.0
Threatened	.0
Impaired	201.0
Total Square Miles Assessed	**201.0**

Description of this table



TMDL Development Status	Square Miles
All TMDLs completed	.0
TMDL alternative	.0
Non-pollutant impairment	.0
TMDL needed	201.0
Total Threatened and Impaired	**201.0**

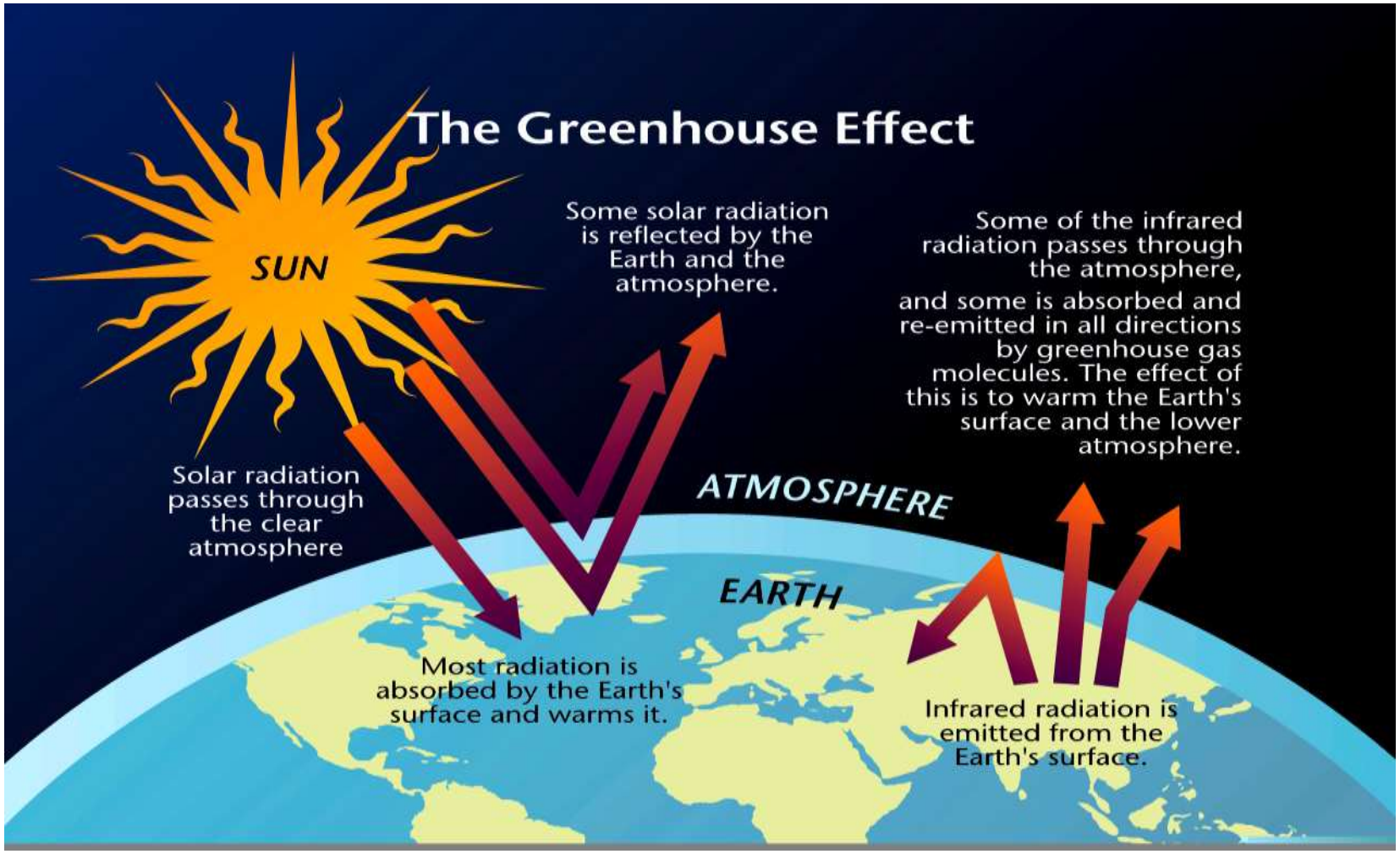
Alabama Probable Sources Contributing to Impairments for Reporting Year 2014

Description of this table

NOTE: Click on the underlined Probable Source Group to see a list of specific state Probable Sources making up the Probable Source Group.

Probable Source Group	Size of Assessed Waters with Probable Sources of Impairments			
	Rivers and Streams (Miles)	Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds (Acres)	Bays and Estuaries (Square Miles)	Ocean and Near Coastal (Square Miles)
Agriculture	1,393.4	93,606.1		
Aquaculture	9.0			
Atmospheric Deposition	894.7	40,891.2	.7	201.0
Construction	352.4			
Habitat Alterations (Not Directly Related To Hydromodification)	56.4			
Hydromodification	39.4	58,712.6		
Industrial	265.7	32,909.9	94.6	
Land Application/Waste Sites/Tanks	44.8			
Legacy/Historical Pollutants	69.0	32,281.9		
Municipal Discharges/Sewage	563.4	12,276.8	7.7	
Natural/Wildlife	12.4			
Other	30.8	50,019.3		
Resource Extraction	351.2	412.5		
Silviculture (Forestry)	4.2			
Spills/Dumping		412.5		
Unknown	91.4	1,435.1		
Unspecified Nonpoint Source		62.6		
Urban-Related Runoff/Stormwater	757.7	22,499.2	426.2	

Climate Variability and Change



Source: Climate Change Impacts on the US, NAST, 2000

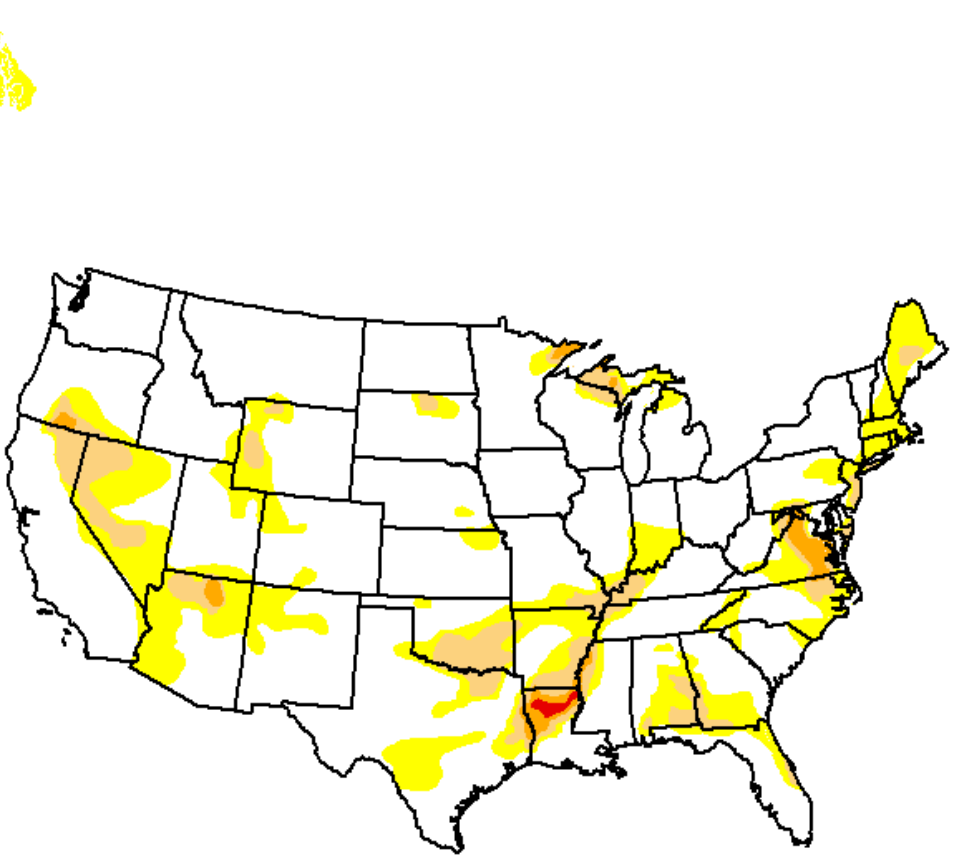

SPECIAL REPORT GLO
BE WORRIED. BE VERY WORRIED
NEW YORK POST
Page Six
EARLY CITY SPECIAL
WORLD LEADERS SLIP ON UN SUMMIT SLOPE
WE'RE SCREWED
NEW YORK FIGHTS BACK!
What you're not being told: Official City report predicts massive climate catastrophes, public health disasters.
OBAL ING, PID
LAC 83 HOU

Near-term Climate Challenges and Opportunities in Southeast Water Resource Management

Steven McNulty, PhD
Director
USDA Southeast Climate Hub
smcnulty@fs.fed.us

U.S. Drought Monitor

CONUS



August 24, 2010

(Released Thursday, Aug. 26, 2010)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	73.99	26.01	8.01	1.44	0.14	0.00
Last Week *8/17/2010*	72.40	27.60	8.46	1.66	0.14	0.00
3 Months Ago *5/25/2010*	76.25	23.75	9.26	2.48	0.18	0.00
Start of Calendar Year *12/29/2009*	72.07	27.93	12.40	4.24	0.19	0.00
Start of Water Year *9/29/2009*	63.99	36.01	14.98	6.18	1.30	0.28
One Year Ago *8/25/2009*	68.13	31.87	14.13	6.02	2.33	1.66

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

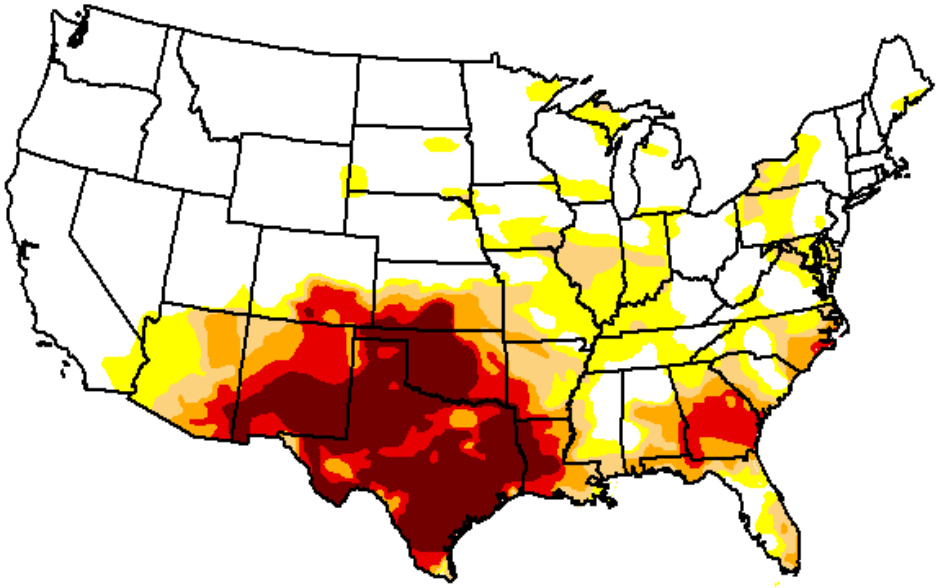
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author(s):
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

U.S. Drought Monitor

CONUS



August 16, 2011

(Released Thursday, Aug. 18, 2011)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	55.14	44.86	31.00	23.43	17.37	10.83
Last Week *8/9/2011*	55.01	44.99	32.86	24.74	18.48	11.46
3 Months Ago *5/17/2011*	67.69	32.31	26.35	20.68	13.18	6.04
Start of Calendar Year *1/4/2011*	60.50	39.50	21.74	8.50	2.60	0.00
Start of Water Year *9/28/2010*	60.05	39.95	13.16	3.09	0.30	0.00
One Year Ago *8/17/2010*	72.40	27.60	8.46	1.66	0.14	0.00

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

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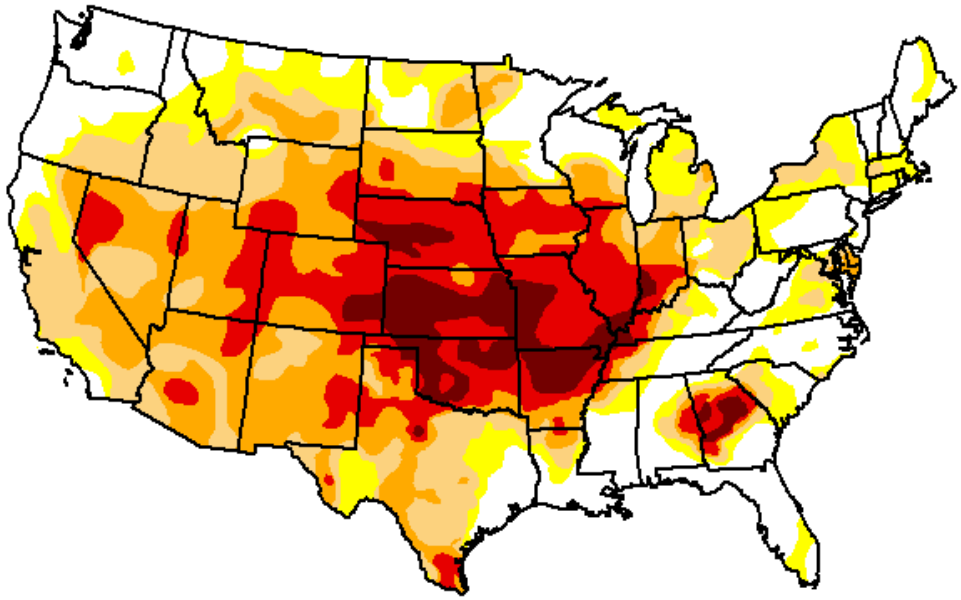
Author(s):
Laura Edwards
Western Regional Climate Center

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

U.S. Drought Monitor

CONUS



August 21, 2012

(Released Thursday, Aug. 23, 2012)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	22.72	77.28	63.20	44.03	23.01	6.31
Last Week *8/14/2012*	22.32	77.68	61.77	45.54	23.68	6.26
3 Months Ago *5/22/2012*	37.68	62.32	35.30	19.46	5.95	0.95
Start of Calendar Year *1/3/2012*	50.41	49.59	31.90	18.83	10.18	3.32
Start of Water Year *9/27/2011*	56.45	43.55	29.13	23.44	17.80	11.37
One Year Ago *8/23/2011*	54.81	45.19	30.95	23.43	17.24	11.14

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

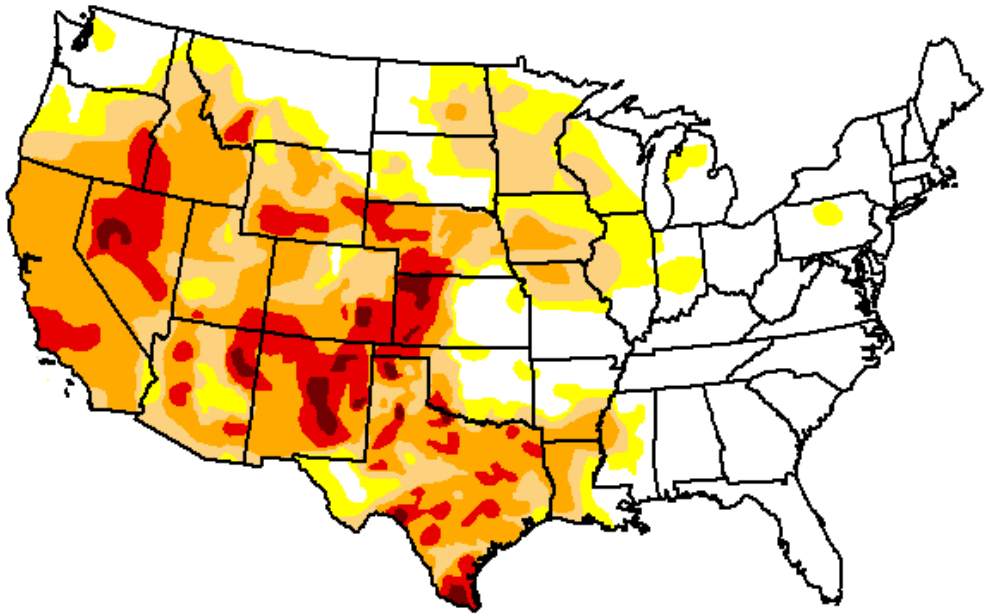
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author(s):
Michael Brewer
NCDC/NOAA

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

U.S. Drought Monitor

CONUS



August 27, 2013

(Released Thursday, Aug. 29, 2013)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	37.66	62.34	50.04	33.37	10.53	1.32
Last Week *8/20/2013*	40.02	59.98	45.61	32.23	10.54	1.32
3 Months Ago *5/28/2013*	43.13	56.87	44.34	29.56	11.75	4.74
Start of Calendar Year *1/1/2013*	27.22	72.78	61.09	42.05	21.31	6.75
Start of Water Year *9/25/2012*	23.41	76.59	65.45	42.12	21.48	6.12
One Year Ago *8/28/2012*	22.31	77.69	62.89	42.34	23.18	6.04

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author(s):
Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

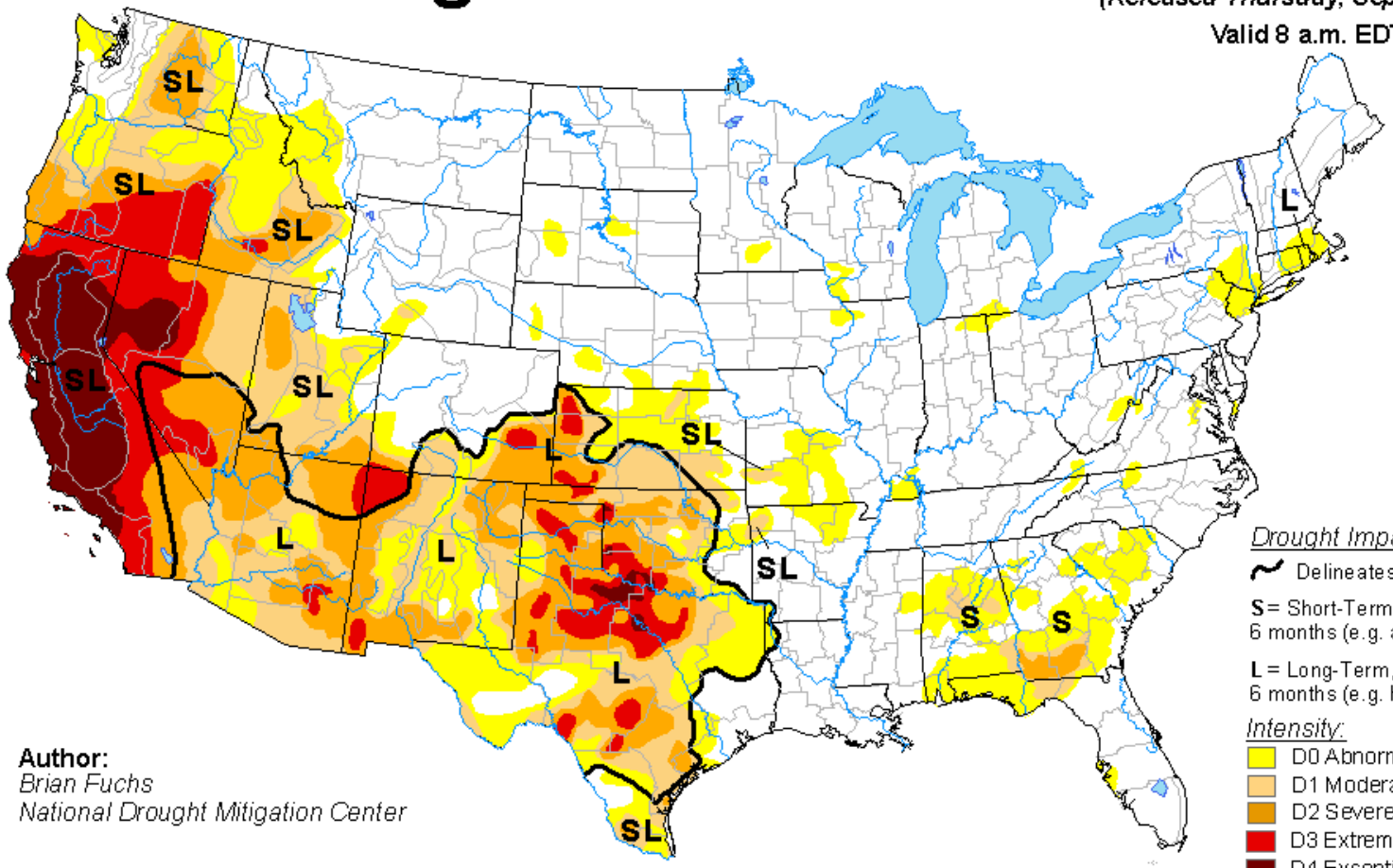
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 9, 2014

(Released Thursday, Sep. 11, 2014)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center

Drought Impact Types:

Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
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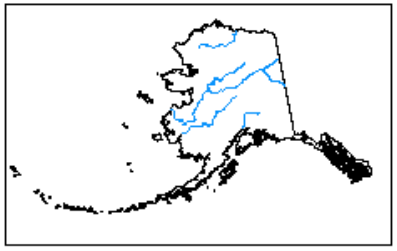
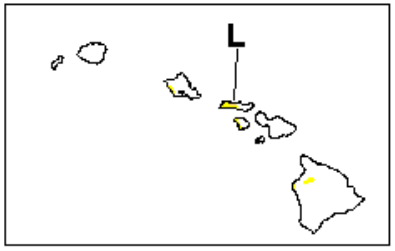
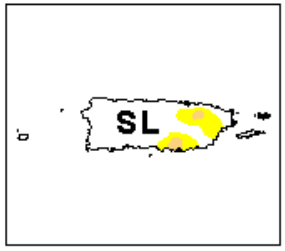
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.







USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

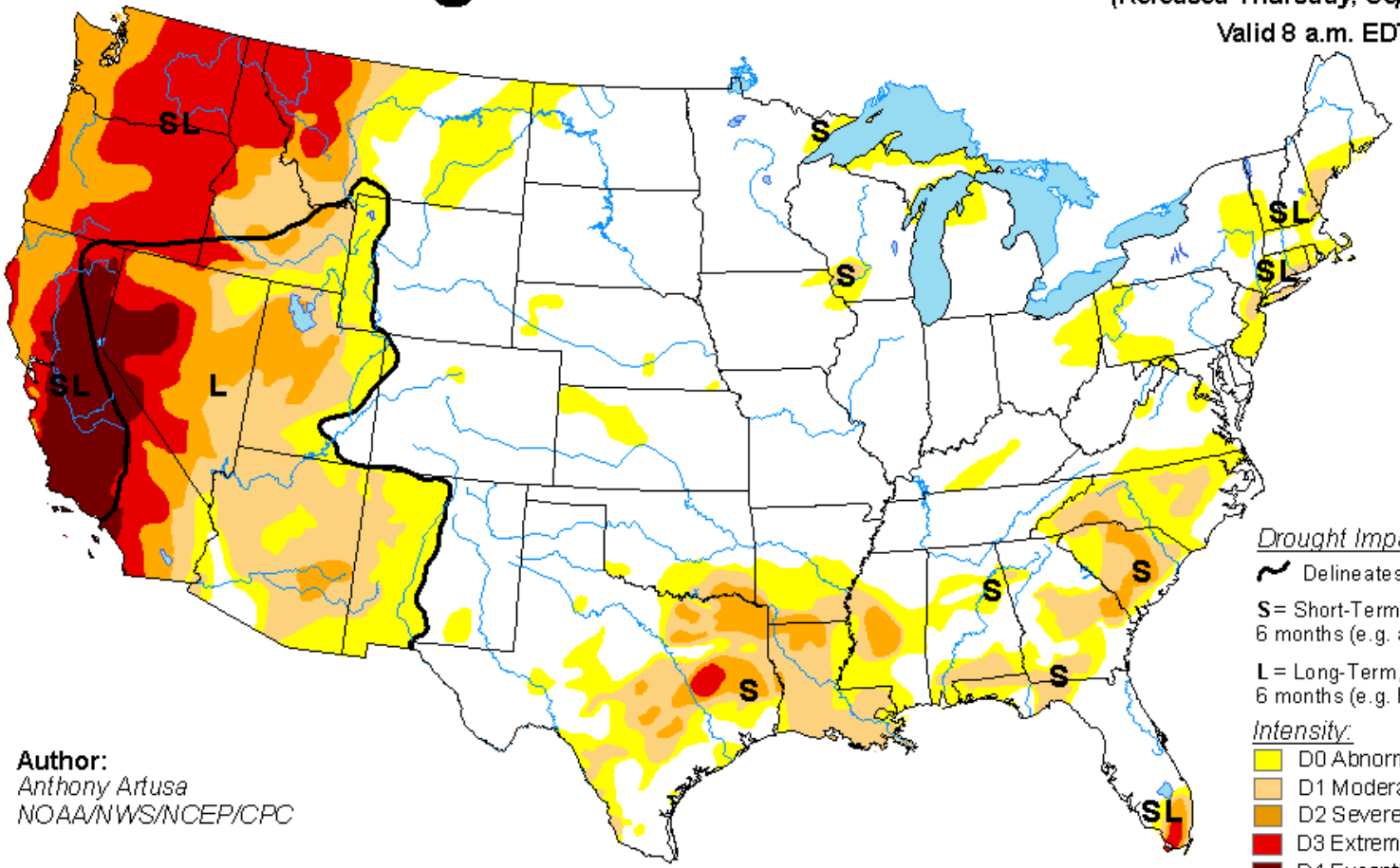
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 1, 2015

(Released Thursday, Sep. 3, 2015)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:
Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Drought Impact Types:

~ Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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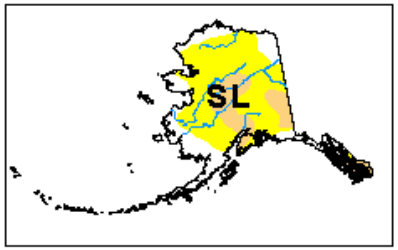
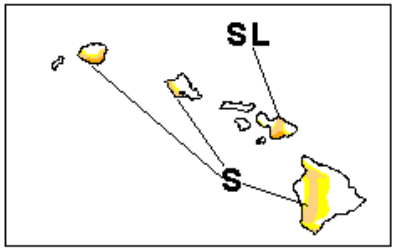
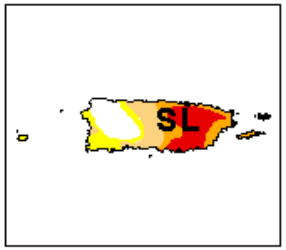


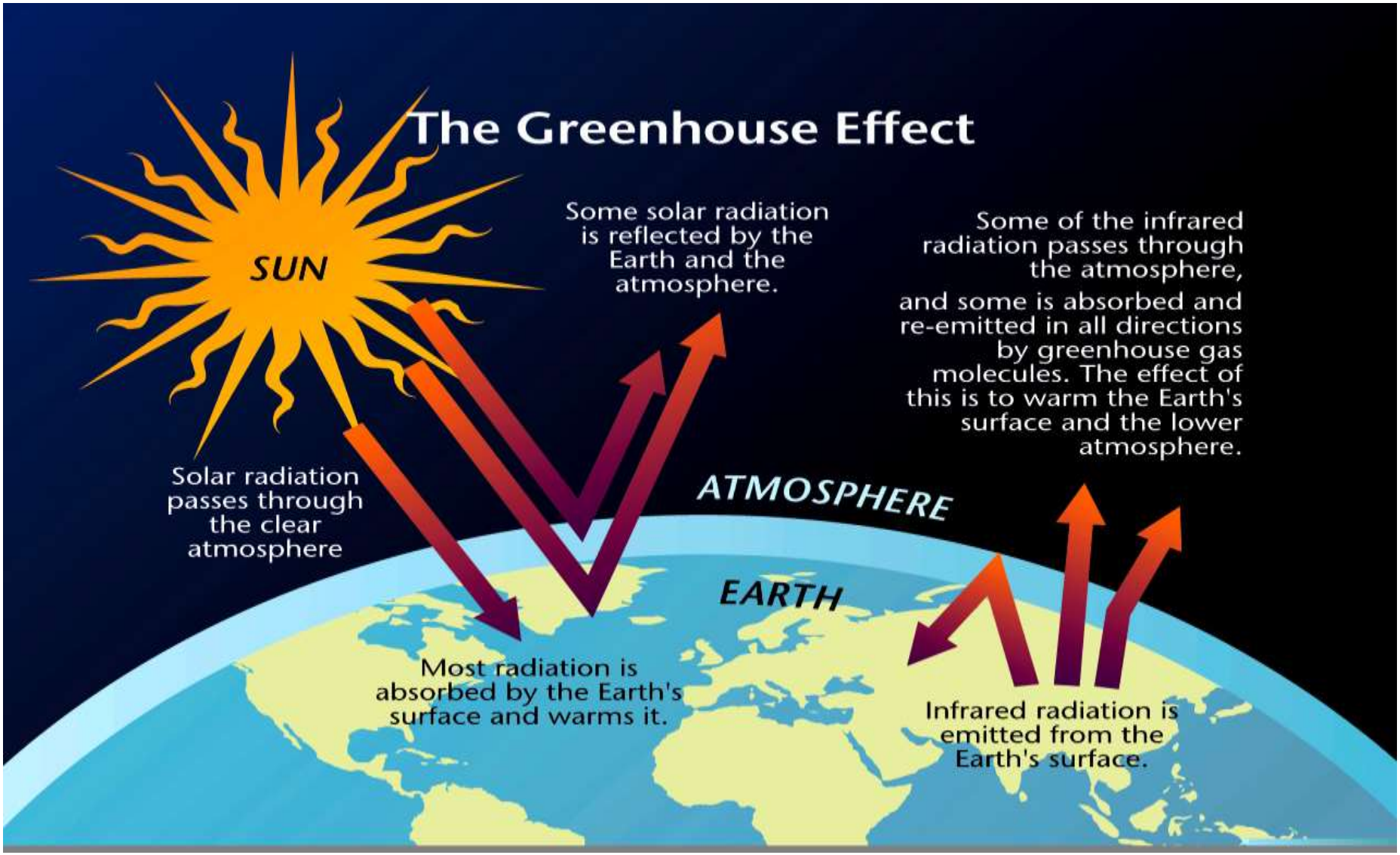




USDA

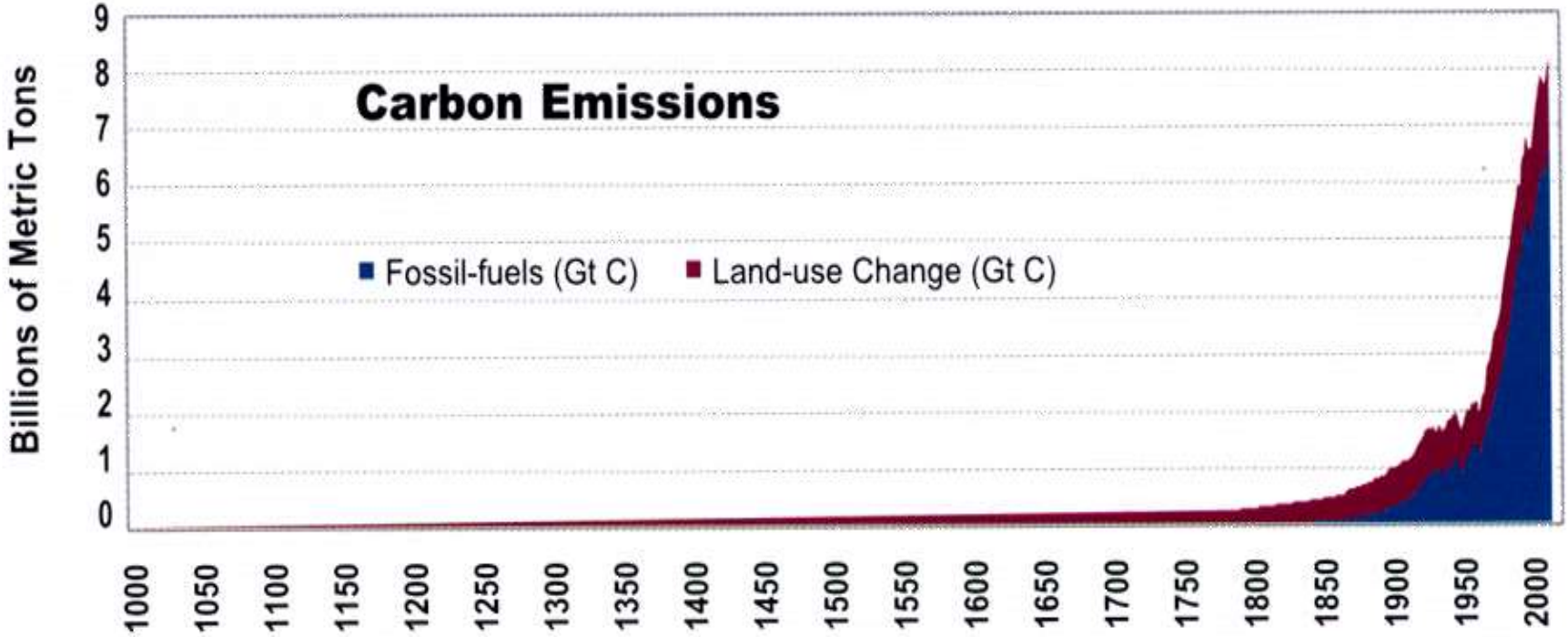
National Drought Mitigation Center

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/



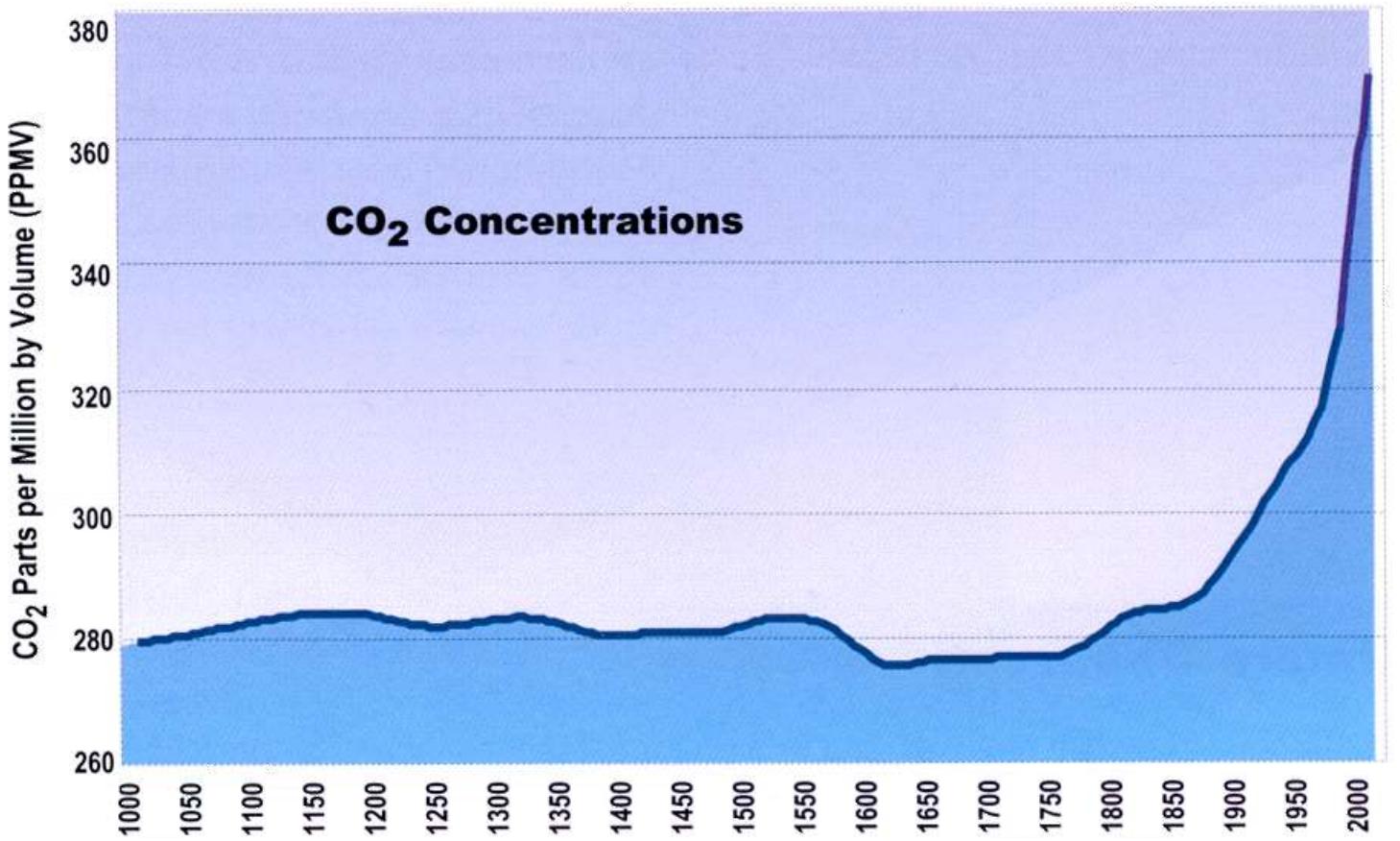
Source: Climate Change Impacts on the US, NAST, 2000

Northern Hemisphere Carbon Emissions



Source: Climate Change Impacts on the US, NAST, 2000

Atmospheric CO_2 Concentrations



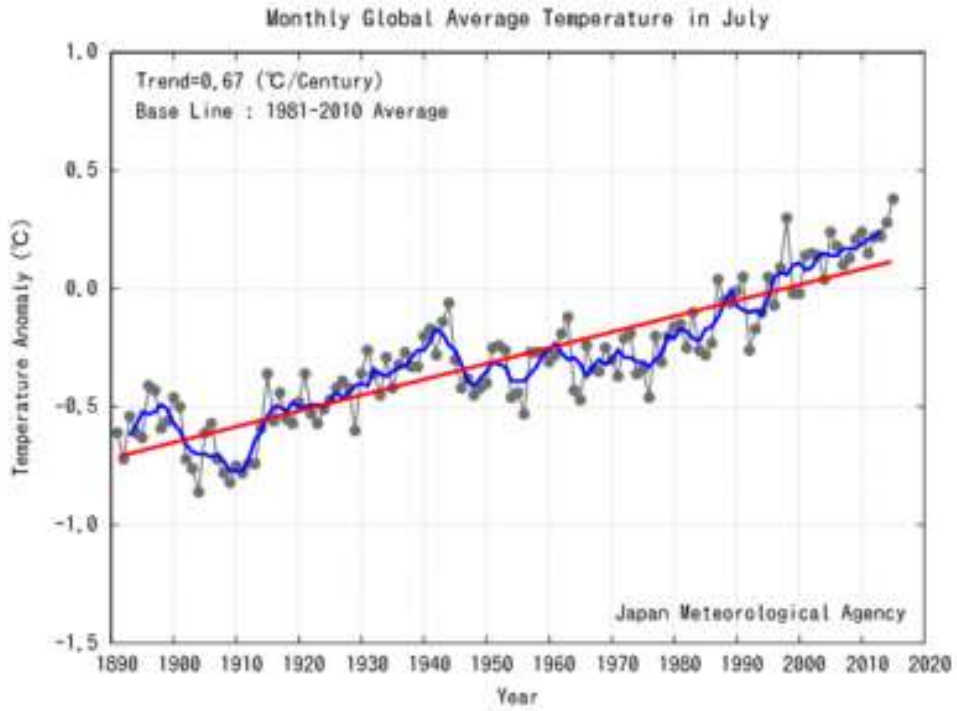
Source: Climate Change Impacts on the US, NAST, 2000

Global Warming Is Here and Now: July 2015 Was the Hottest Month on Record

By Phil Plait

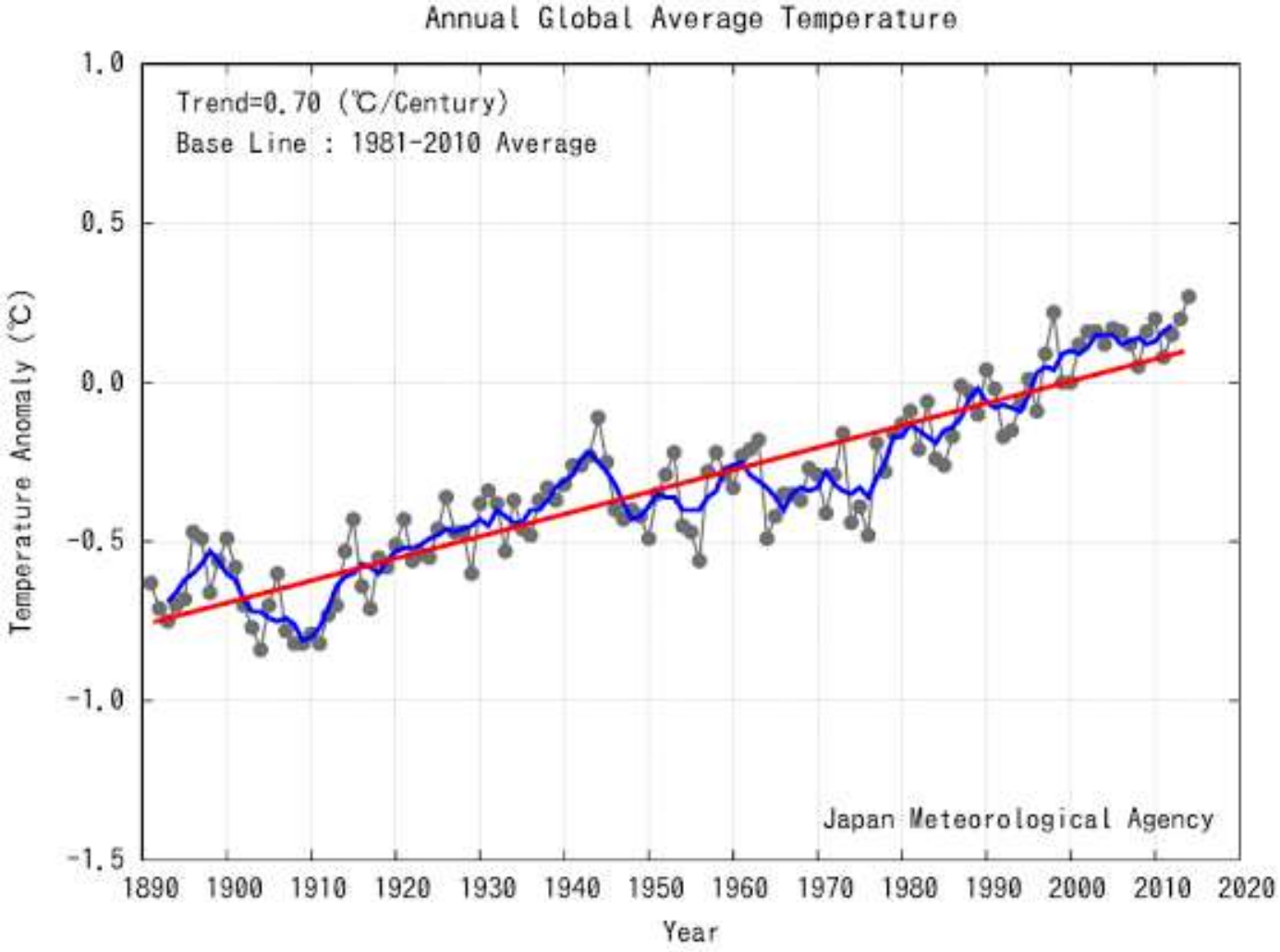
Both **NASA** and the Japan Meteorological Agency are reporting that July 2015 was the hottest July on record—and those records go back to before 1900.

The Japanese chart makes this most clear:

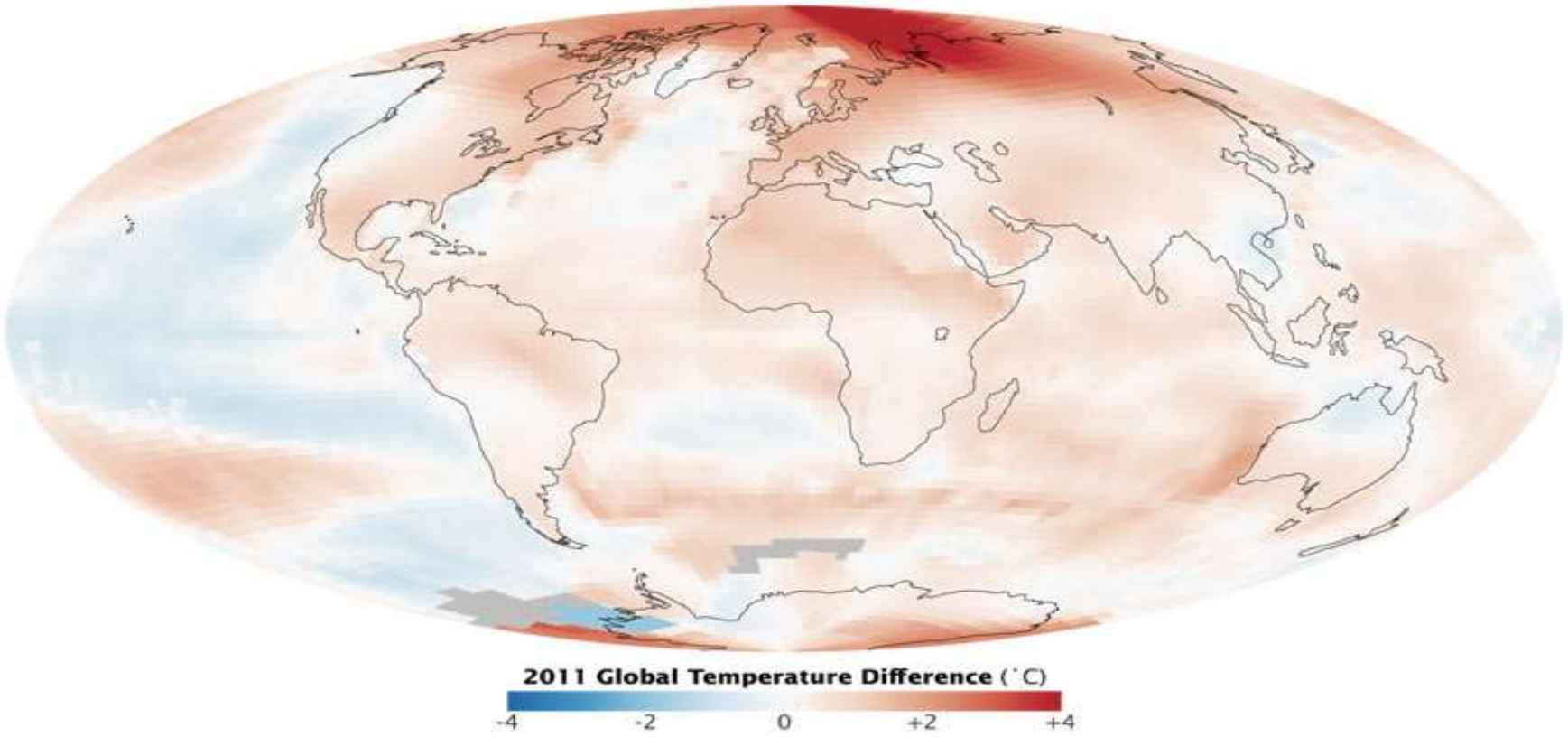


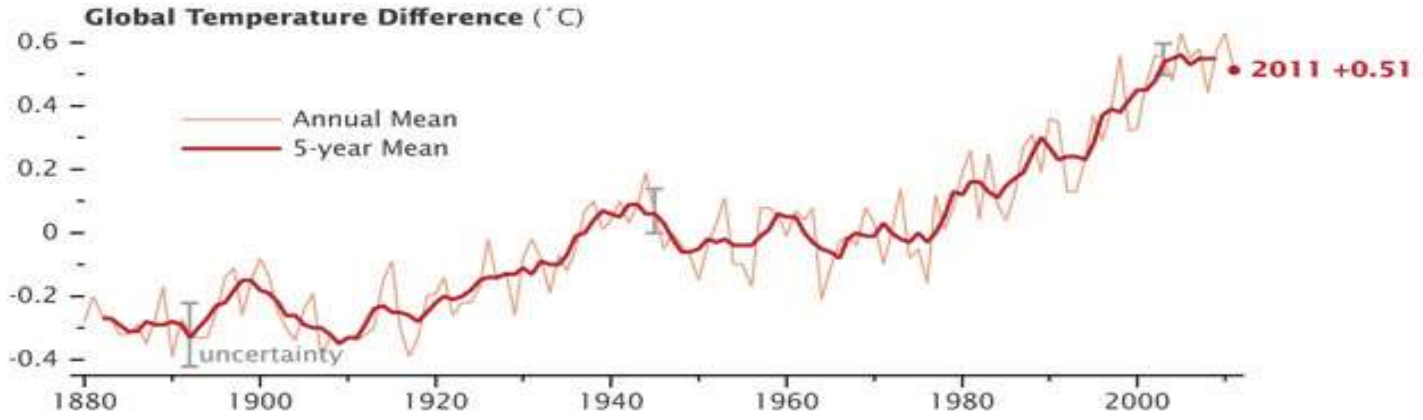
Japanese Meteorological Agency data show that this last July was the hottest on record. The plot shows deviations from the average temperature over the years 1981–2010.

Graph by JMA



Anomalies are deviation from baseline (1981-2010 Average).
The black thin line indicates surface temperature anomaly of each year.
The blue line indicates their 5-year running mean.
The red line indicates the long-term linear trend.


2011 Global Temperature Difference (˚C)
-4
-2
0
+2
+4


Global Temperature Difference (˚C)
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
-0.2
-0.4
Annual Mean
5-year Mean
uncertainty
2011 +0.51
1880
1900
1920
1940
1960
1980
2000

2015/9/16

Changes in Earth axis

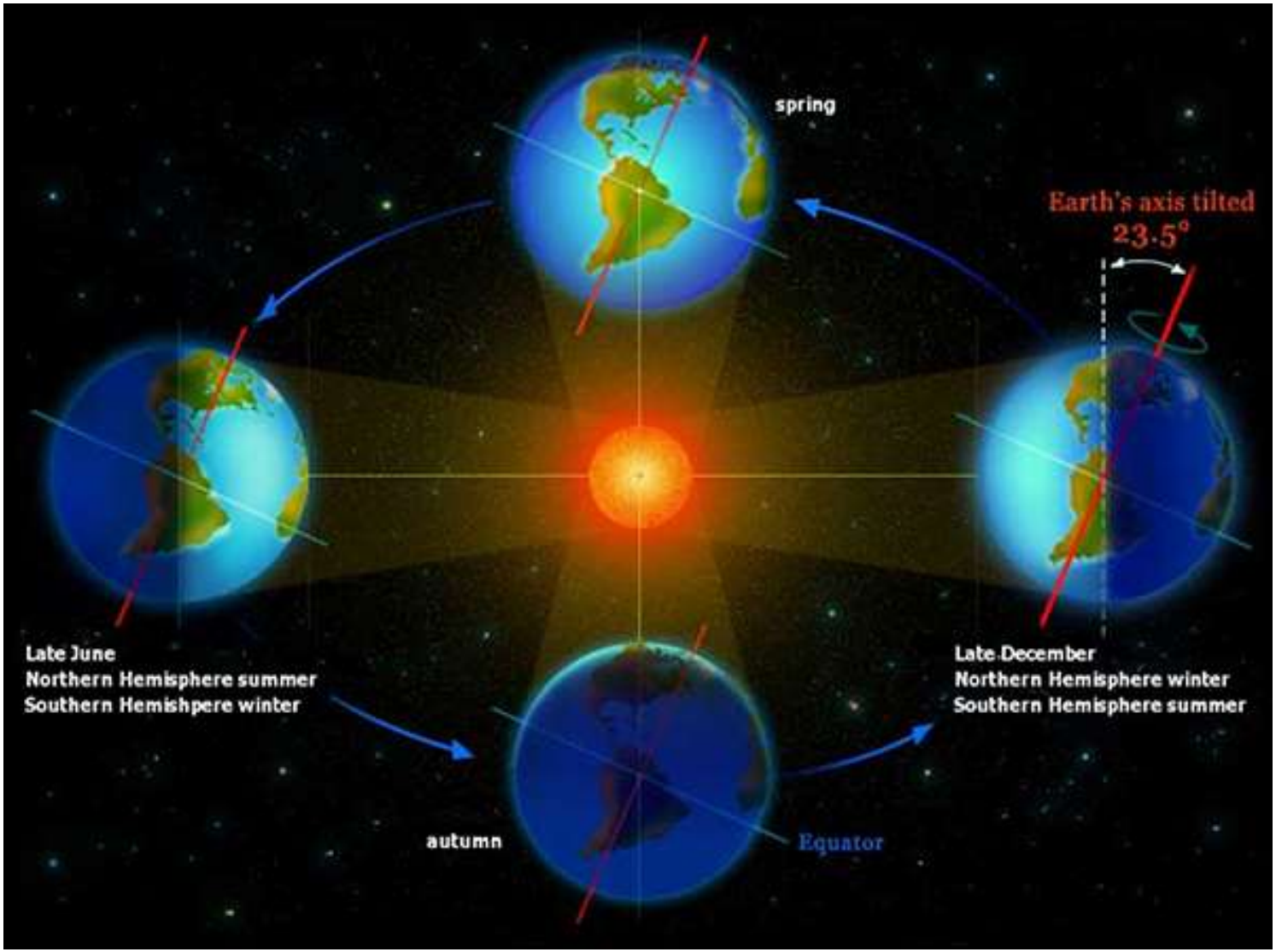


Image by NOAA

Changes in solar radiation

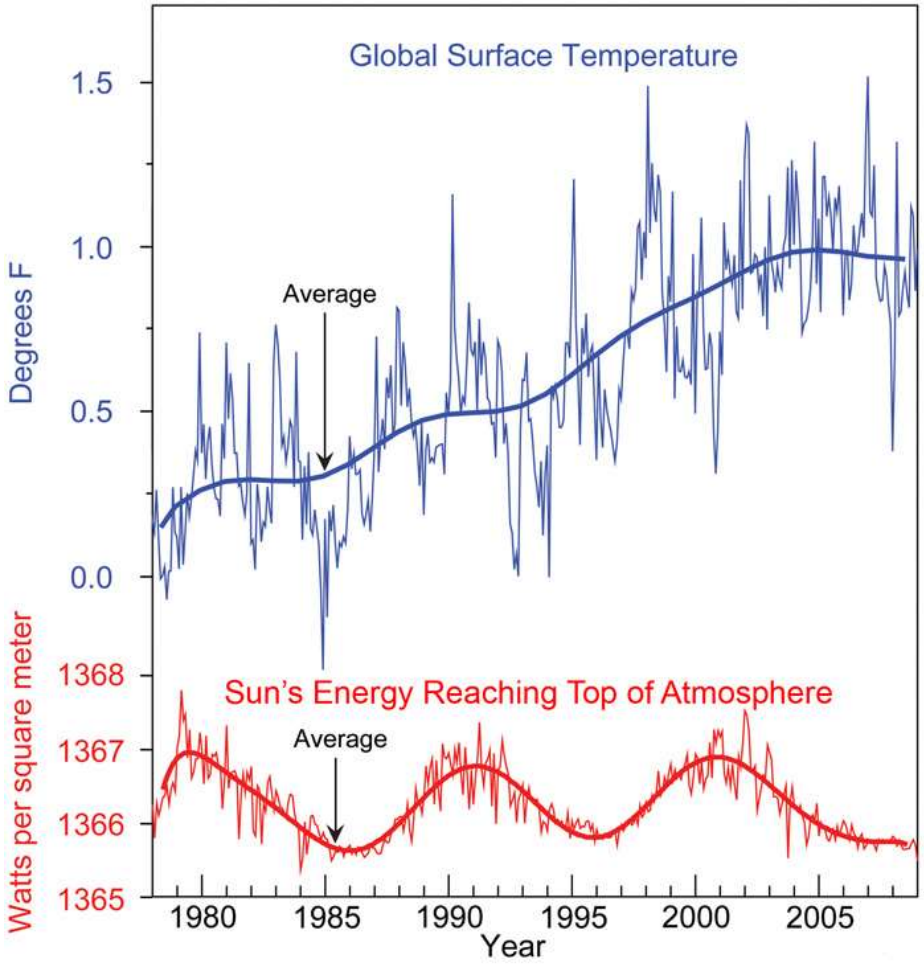


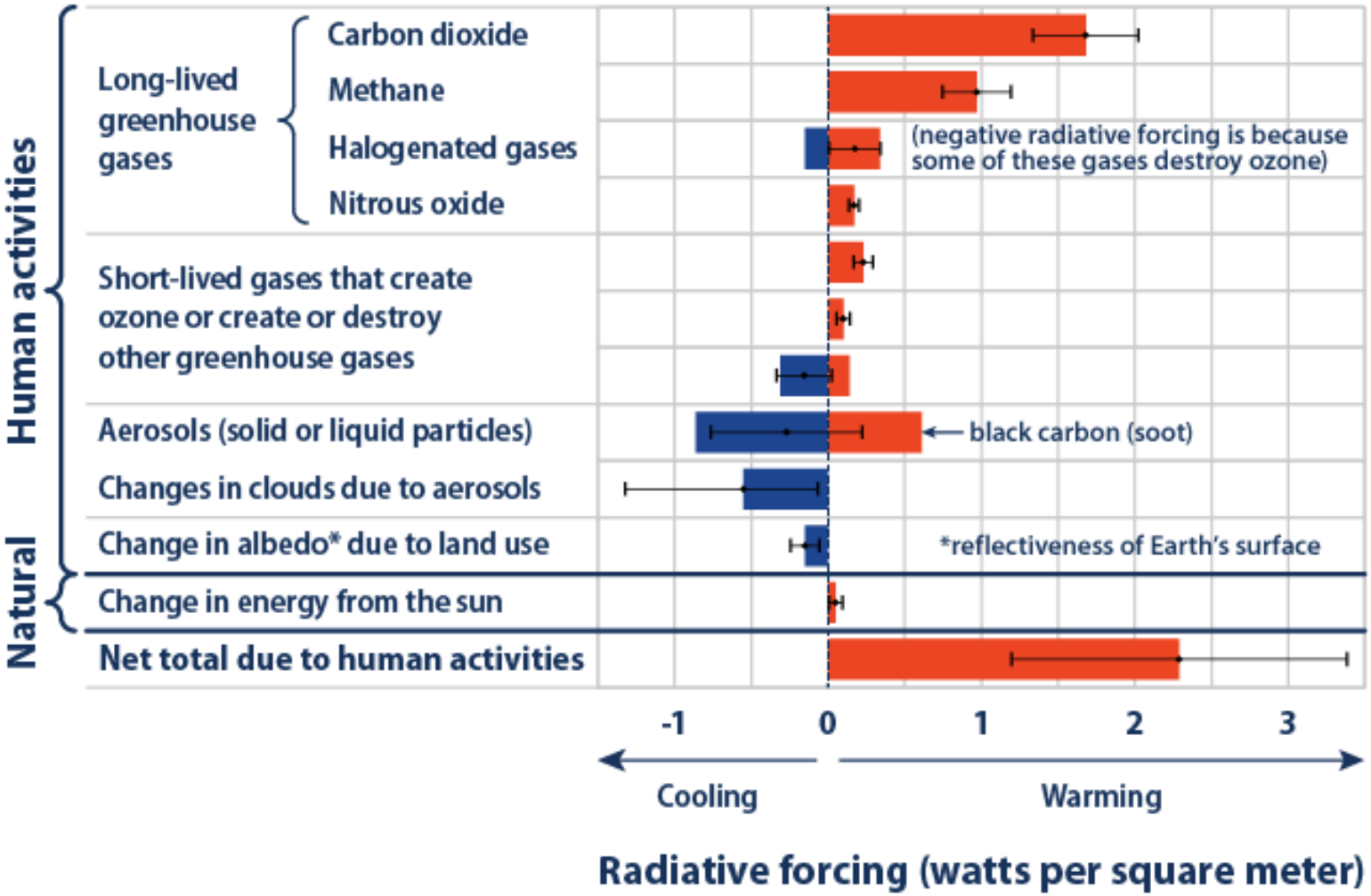
Photo from Shutterstock)

1816
The Year without a Summer

- Average Earth temperature decreased by 0.5^{o}C
- June frosts in New England
- Major crop losses

Mt. Tambora, Indonesia

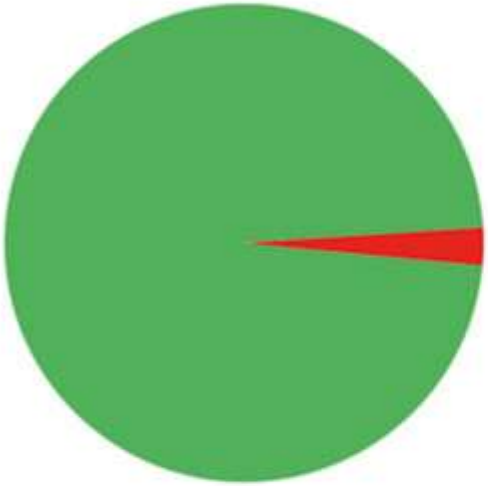
Radiative Forcing Caused by Human Activities Since 1750



Data source: IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). 2013. Climate change 2013: The physical science basis. Working Group I contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1.

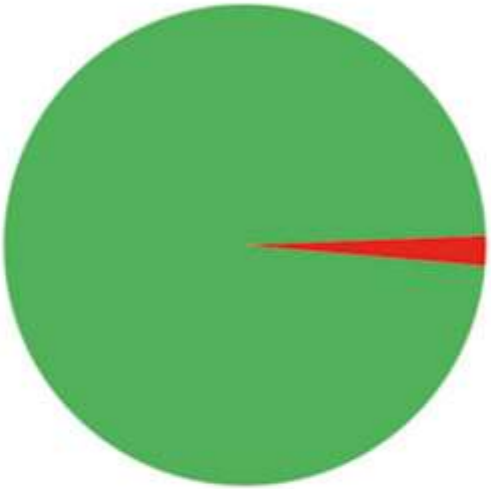
For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climatechange/indicators.

The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change



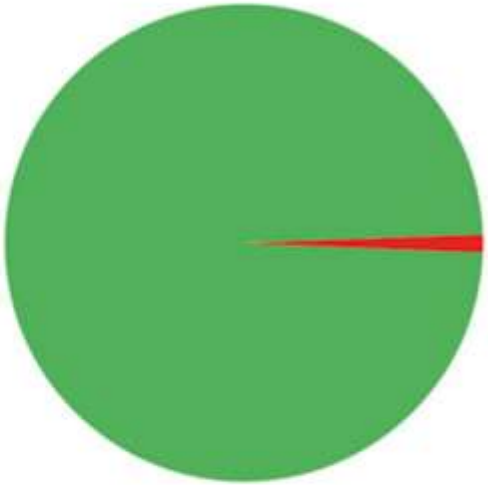
97%

Doran and
Zimmerman 2009
79 scientists



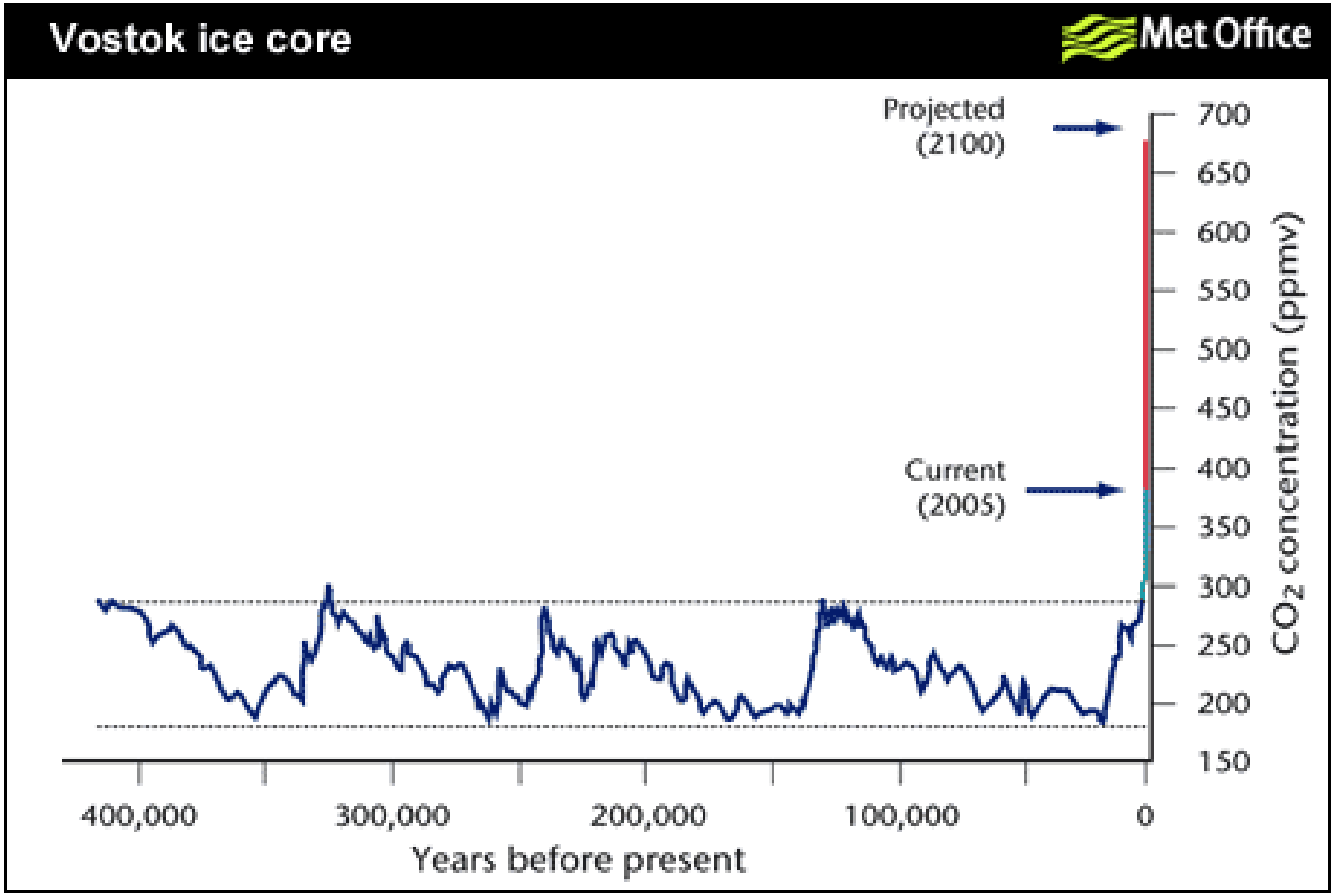
97.5%

Anderegg et al 2010
908 scientists

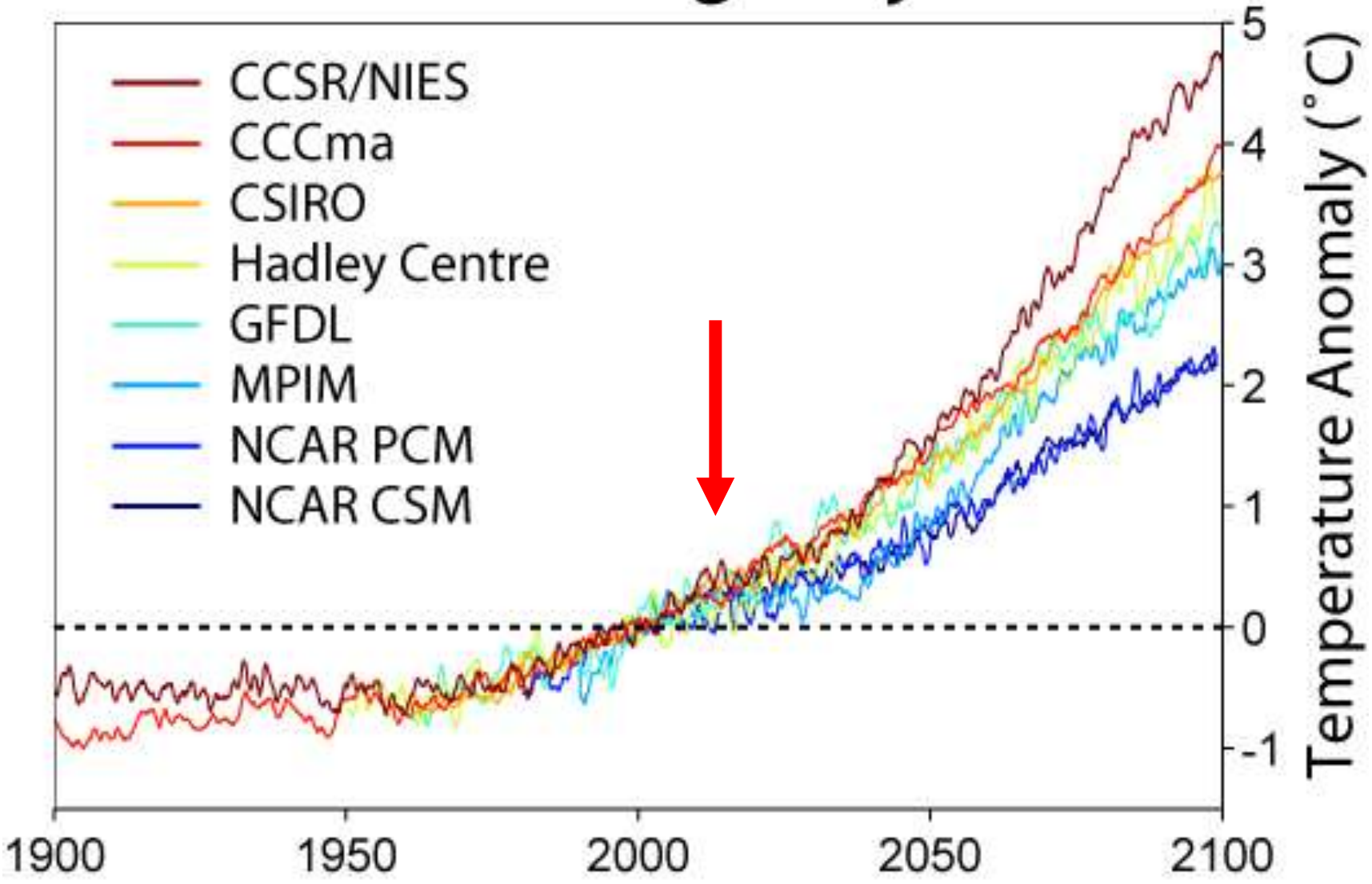


98.5%

Cook et al 2013
10,306 scientists


Vostok ice core
Met Office
Projected
(2100)
Current
(2005)
700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
CO_2 concentration (ppmv)
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
Years before present

Global Warming Projections



nature International weekly journal of science

comments on this story

Stories by subject

- Earth and Environment

Stories by keywords

- Climate change
- Hurricanes
- Atlantic Ocean

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Published online 21 January 2010 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news.2010.24

News

Most powerful hurricanes on the rise

Global warming could lead to fewer but more-intense storms.

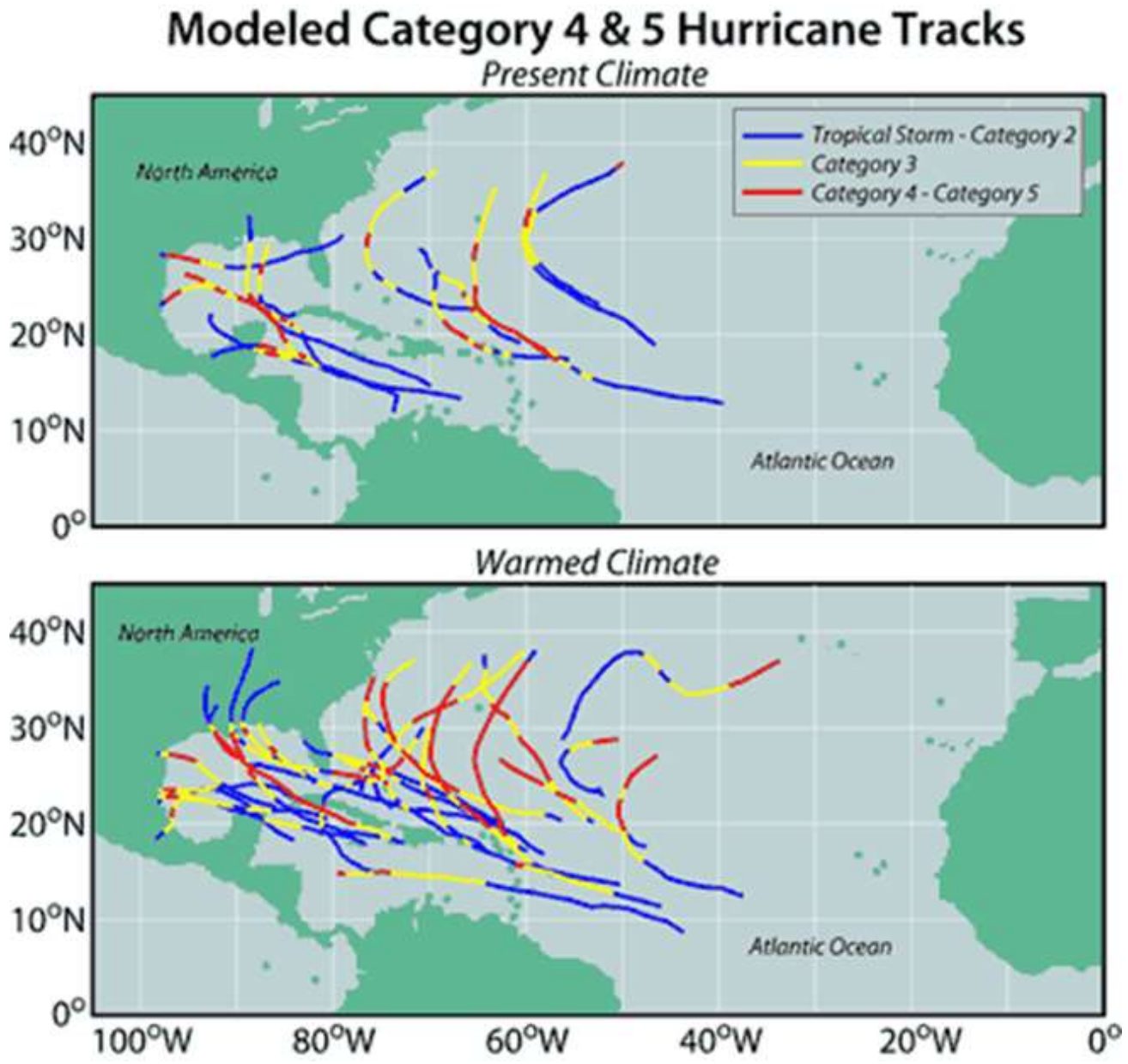
Quirin Schiermeier

The number of major Atlantic hurricanes per year may almost double by the end of the century in response to global warming, according to a new study.

Fewer, more powerful hurricanes in future? *NASA*

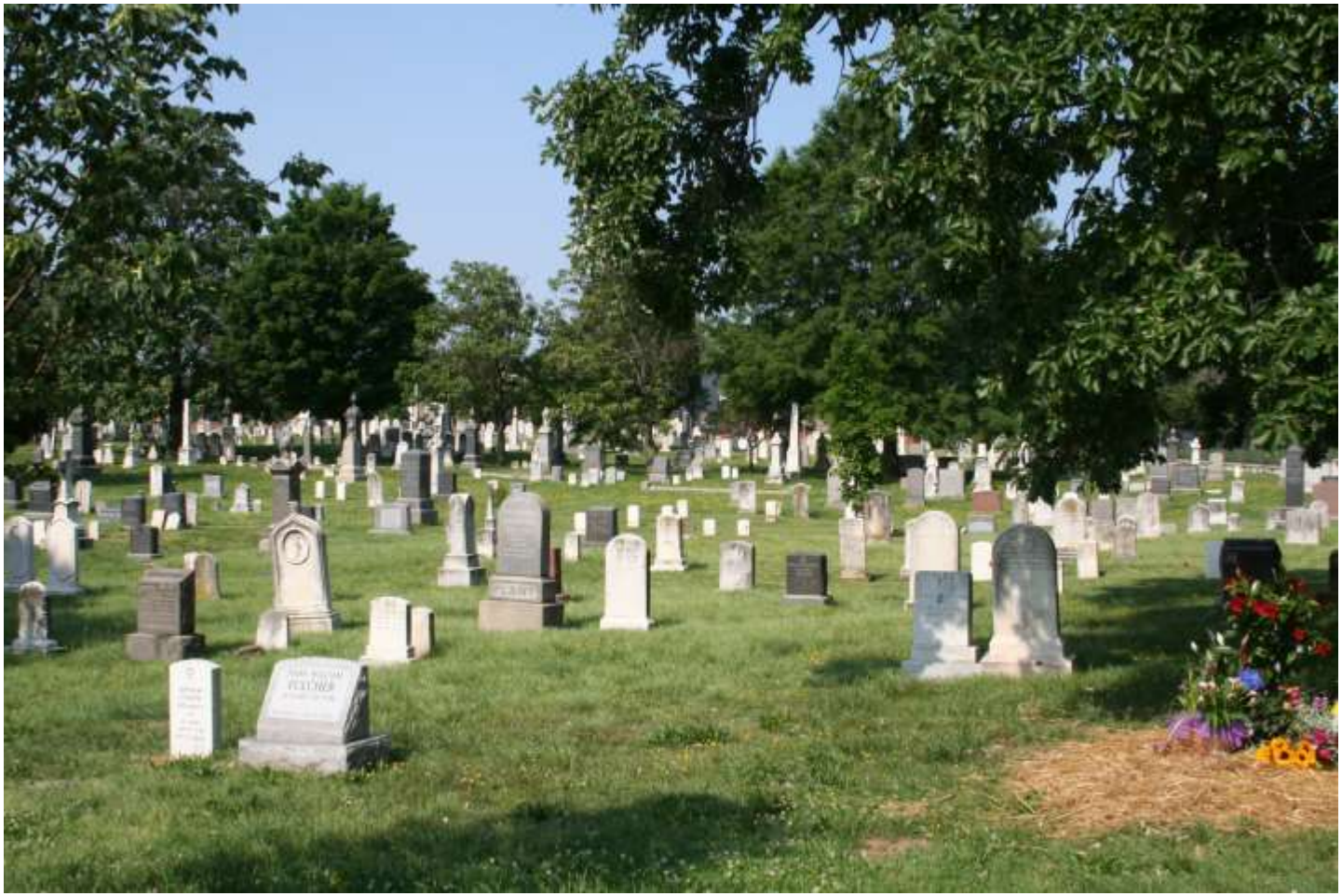
A team of hurricane researchers suggests that damage from a larger number of very strong — Category 4 and 5 — hurricanes is likely to outweigh a projected decline in less-intense storms[1].

In 2008, a group led by Thomas Knutson of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) in Princeton, New Jersey, projected a marked reduction in the overall number of tropical storms and hurricanes in the western North Atlantic Ocean[2].

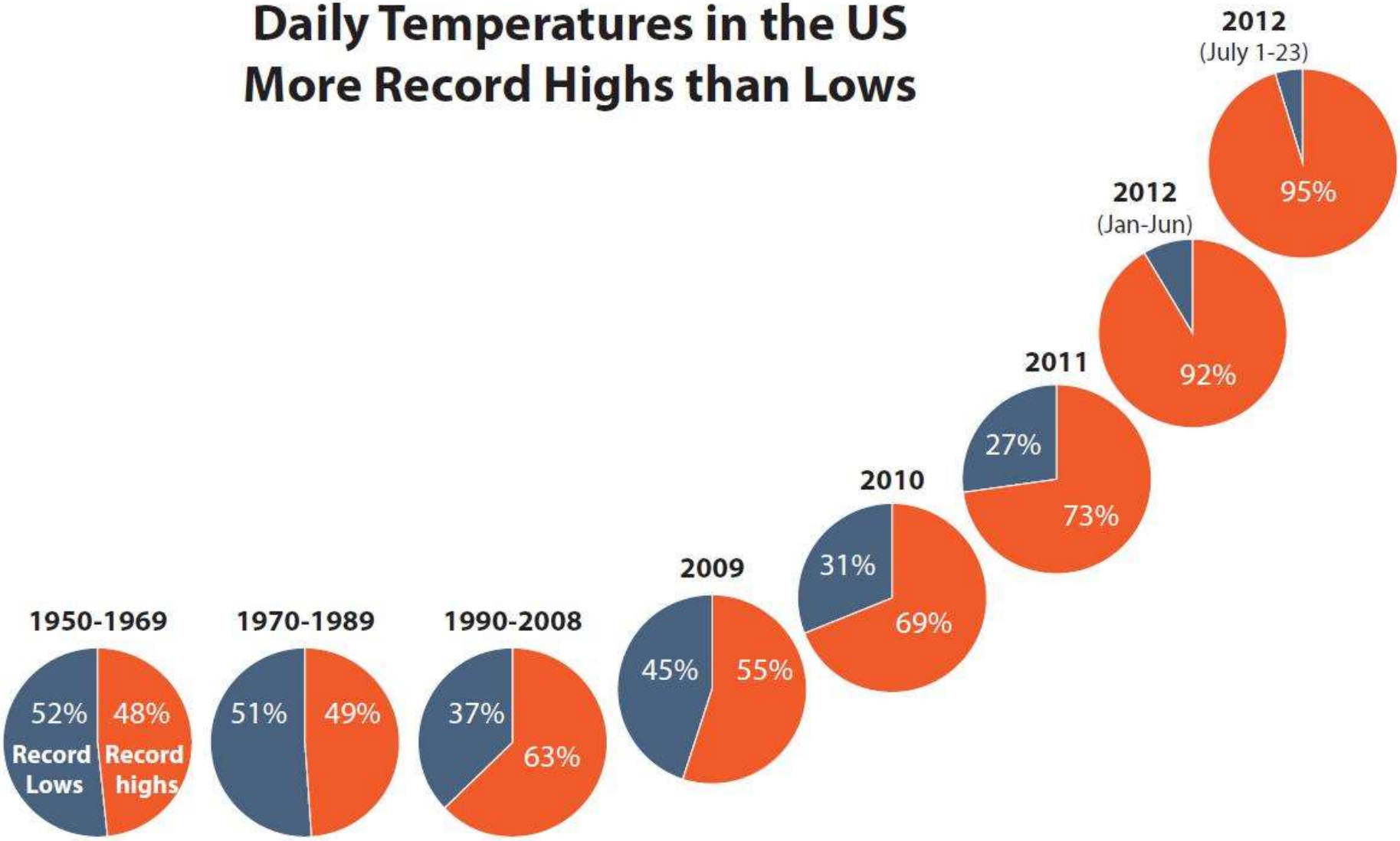


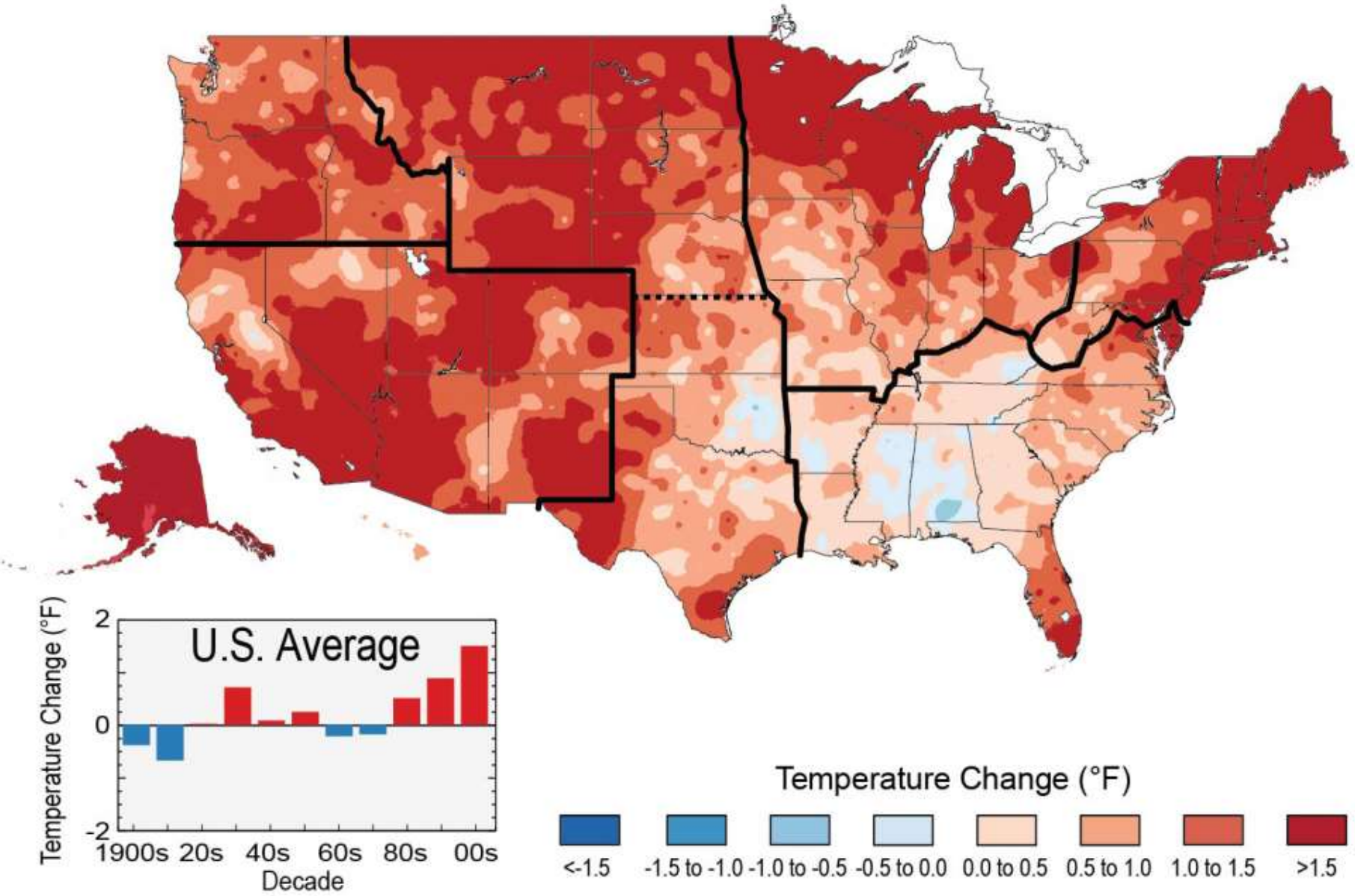
Bender et al. 2010

Our view of the world in 2100



Daily Temperatures in the US
More Record Highs than Lows




U.S. Average
Temperature Change (°F)
2
0
-2
1900s
20s
40s
60s
80s
00s
Decade
Temperature Change (°F)
<-1.5
-1.5 to -1.0
-1.0 to -0.5
-0.5 to 0.0
0.0 to 0.5
0.5 to 1.0
1.0 to 1.5
>1.5

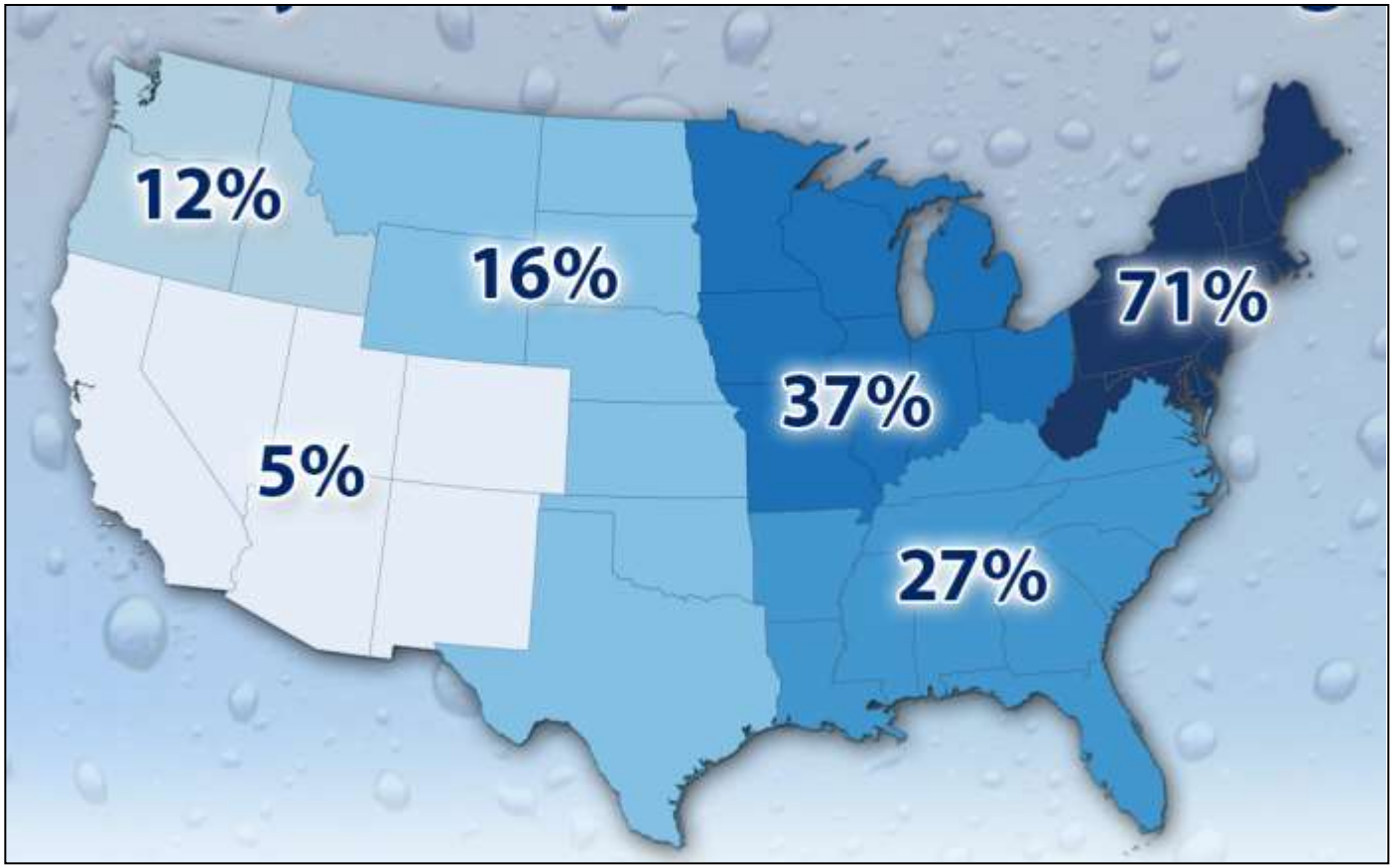
Alabama Probable Sources Contributing to Impairments for Reporting Year 2014

Description of this table

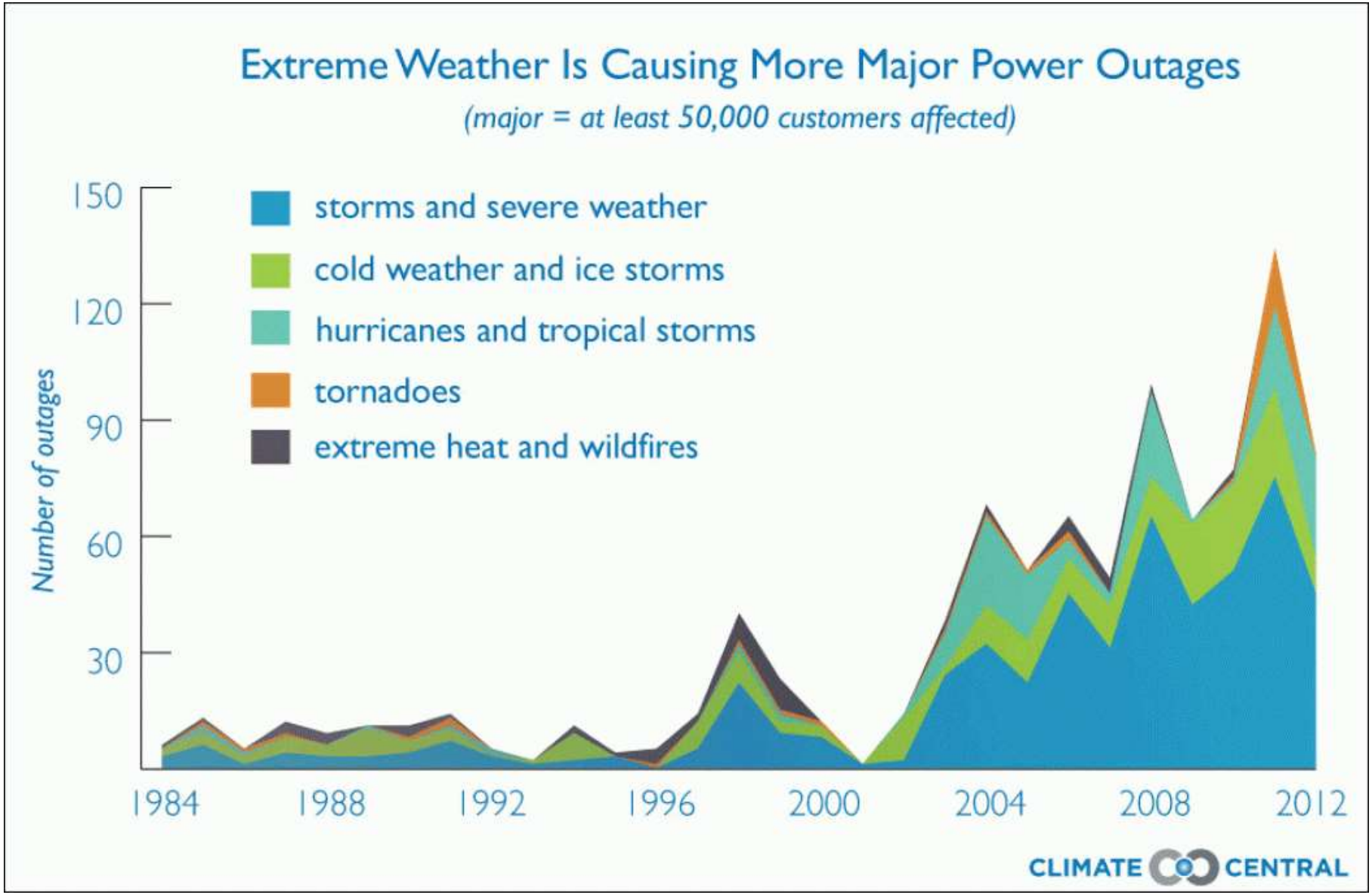
NOTE: Click on the underlined Probable Source Group to see a list of specific state Probable Sources making up the Probable Source Group.

Probable Source Group	Size of Assessed Waters with Probable Sources of Impairments			
	Rivers and Streams (Miles)	Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds (Acres)	Bays and Estuaries (Square Miles)	Ocean and Near Coastal (Square Miles)
Agriculture	1,393.4	93,606.1		
Aquaculture	9.0			
Atmospheric Deposition	894.7	40,891.2	.7	201.0
Construction	352.4			
Habitat Alterations (Not Directly Related To Hydromodification)	56.4			
Hydromodification	39.4	58,712.6		
Industrial	265.7	32,909.9	94.6	
Land Application/Waste Sites/Tanks	44.8			
Legacy/Historical Pollutants	69.0	32,281.9		
Municipal Discharges/Sewage	563.4	12,276.8	7.7	
Natural/Wildlife	12.4			
Other	30.8	50,019.3		
Resource Extraction	351.2	412.5		
Silviculture (Forestry)	4.2			
Spills/Dumping		412.5		
Unknown	91.4	1,435.1		
Unspecified Nonpoint Source		62.6		
Urban-Related Runoff/Stormwater	757.7	22,499.2	426.2	

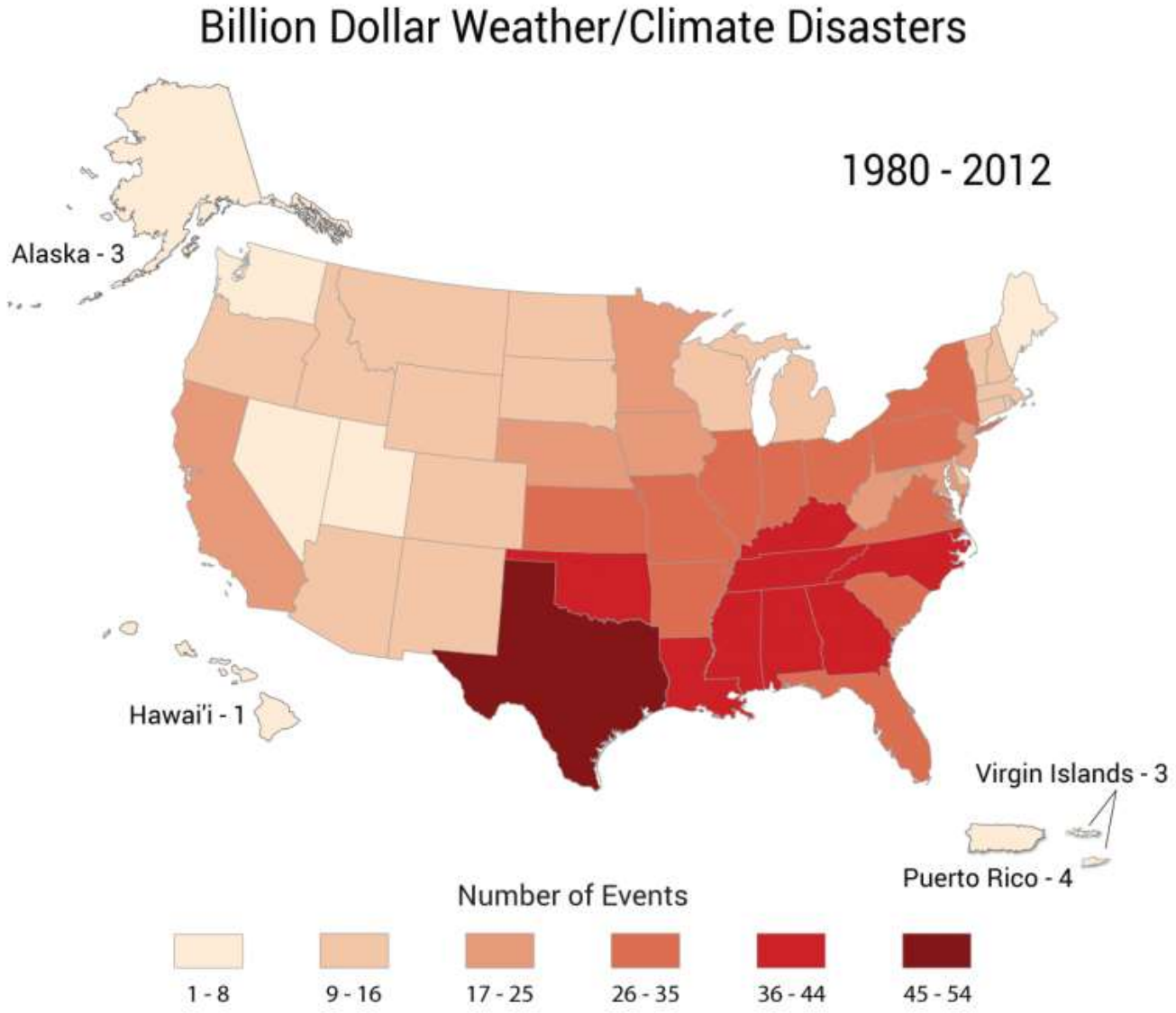
Trends in Extreme Precipitation



Increase in the number of 2” rainfalls per year from 1958 to 2011


Extreme Weather Is Causing More Major Power Outages
(major = at least 50,000 customers affected)
storms and severe weather
cold weather and ice storms
hurricanes and tropical storms
tornadoes
extreme heat and wildfires
Number of outages
150
120
90
60
30
1984
1988
1992
1996
2000
2004
2008
2012
CLIMATE CENTRAL

You don’t need warming to have major disasters



ENSO and greenhouse warming

Wenju Cai, Agus Santoso, Guojian Wang, Sang-Wook Yeh, Soon-Il An, Kim M. Cobb, Mat Collins, Eric Guilyardi, Fei-Fei Jin, Jong-Seong Kug, Matthieu Lengaigne, Michael J. McPhaden, Ken Takahashi, Axel Timmermann, Gabriel Vecchi, Masahiro Watanabe & Lixin Wu

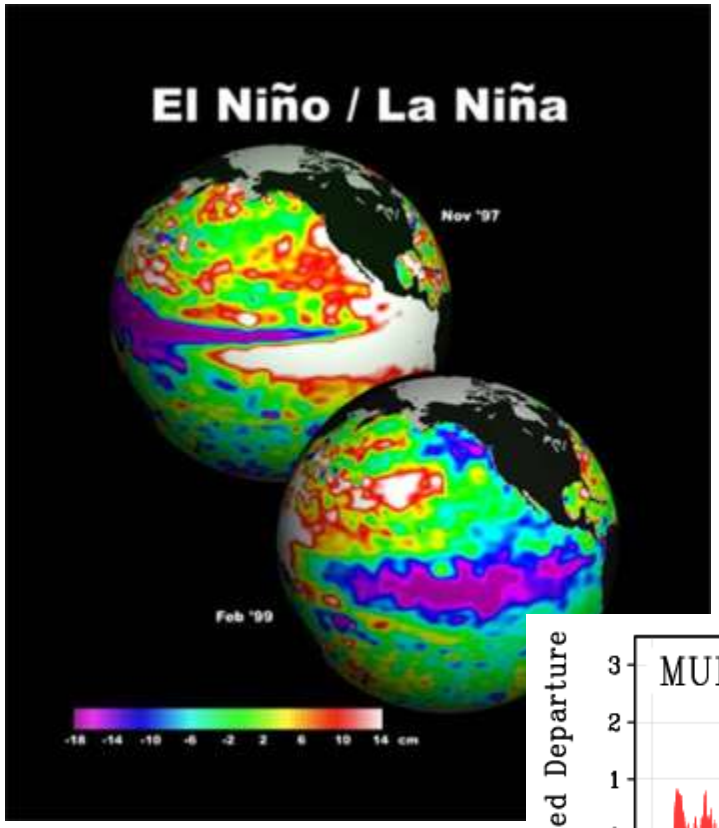
Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding author

Nature Climate Change (2015) | doi:10.1038/nclimate2743
Received 30 March 2015 | Accepted 01 July 2015 | Published online 17 August 2015

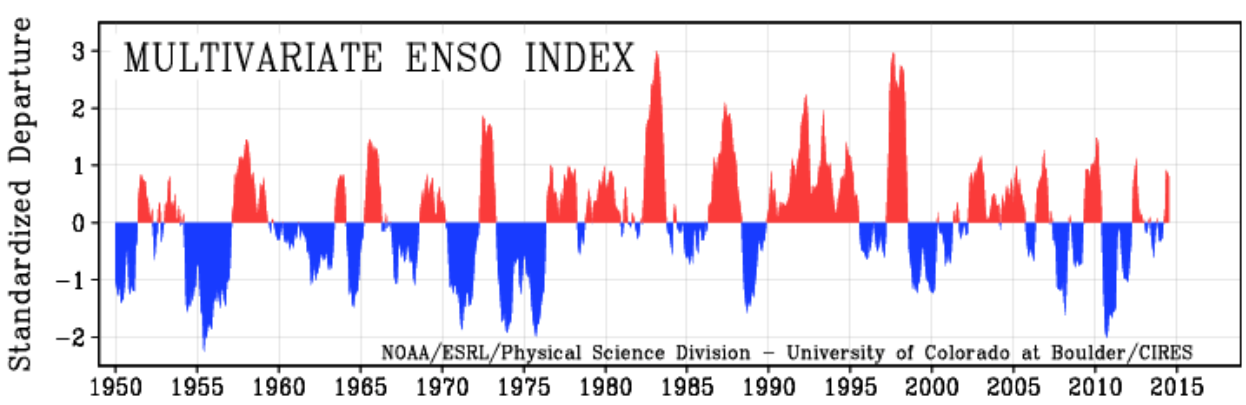
Abstract

The El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is the dominant climate phenomenon affecting extreme weather conditions worldwide. Its response to greenhouse warming has challenged scientists for decades, despite model agreement on projected changes in mean state. Recent studies have provided new insights into the elusive links between changes in ENSO and in the mean state of the Pacific climate. The projected slow-down in Walker circulation is expected to weaken equatorial Pacific Ocean currents, boosting the occurrences of eastward-propagating warm surface

El Niño and La Niña

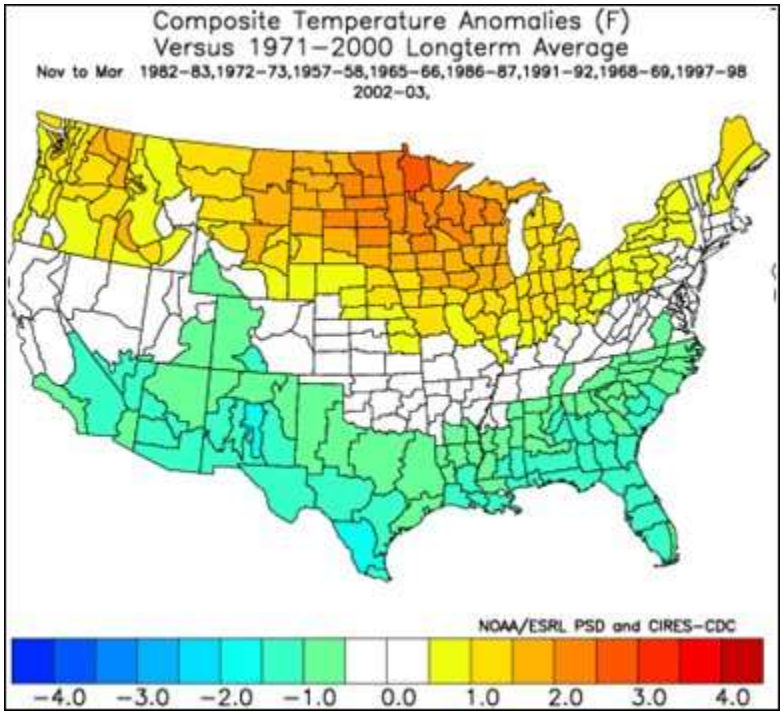


El Niño is associated with unusually warm water in the eastern Pacific Ocean, usually observed near Christmas (so associated with the coming of "The Child"). La Niña is the opposite phase of El Niño, with unusually cool water in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

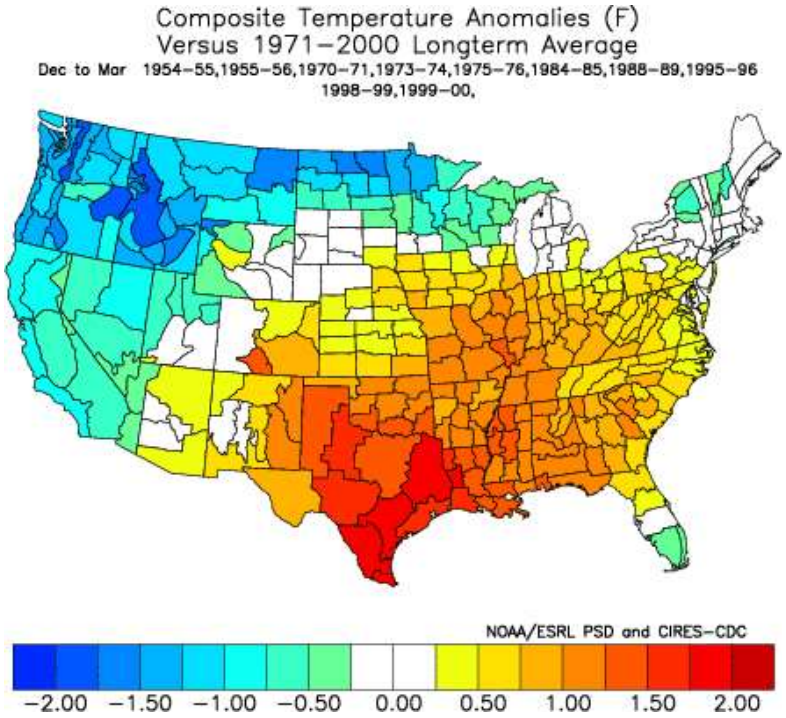


El Niño and La Niña

Temperature



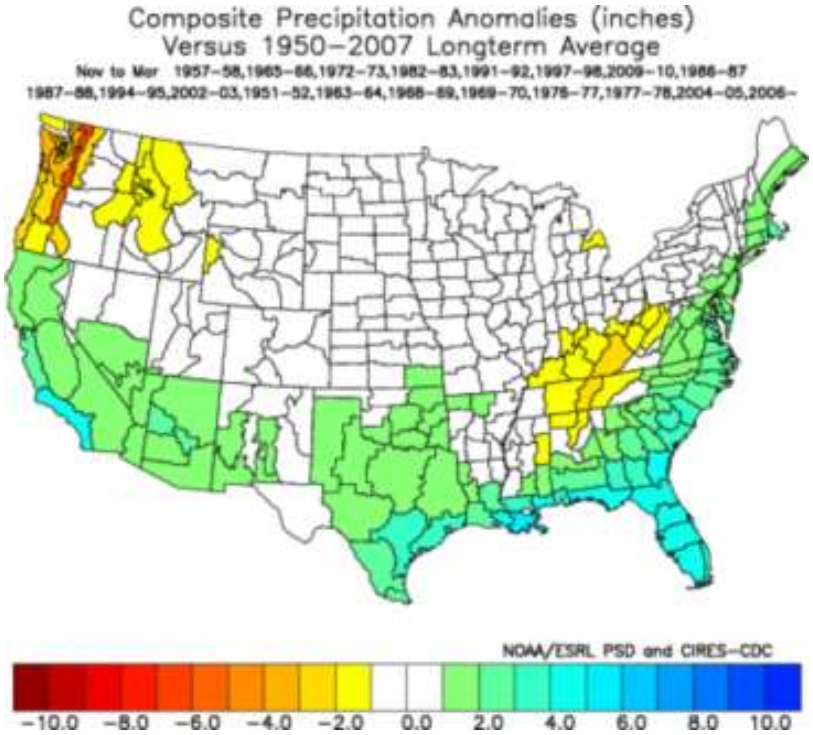
El Niño



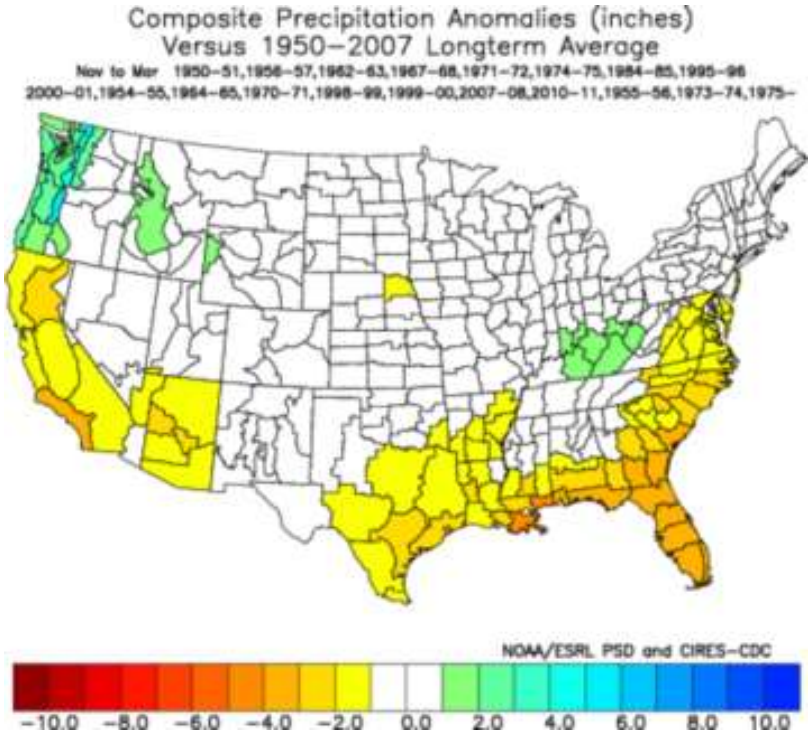
La Niña

El Niño and La Niña

Precipitation



El Niño



La Niña

FARM PRESS BLOG

A big 'boy' is coming. Don't delay harvest or planting cover crops.

by Brad Haire in Farm Press Blog

Sep 6, 2015

RSS

- If what they say comes true about the potential of the current El Niño, Southeast farmers need to plant cover crops as soon as possible after harvest.

RELATED MEDIA

Carl Coleman plants cover behind corn to stop pigweed, boost next crop

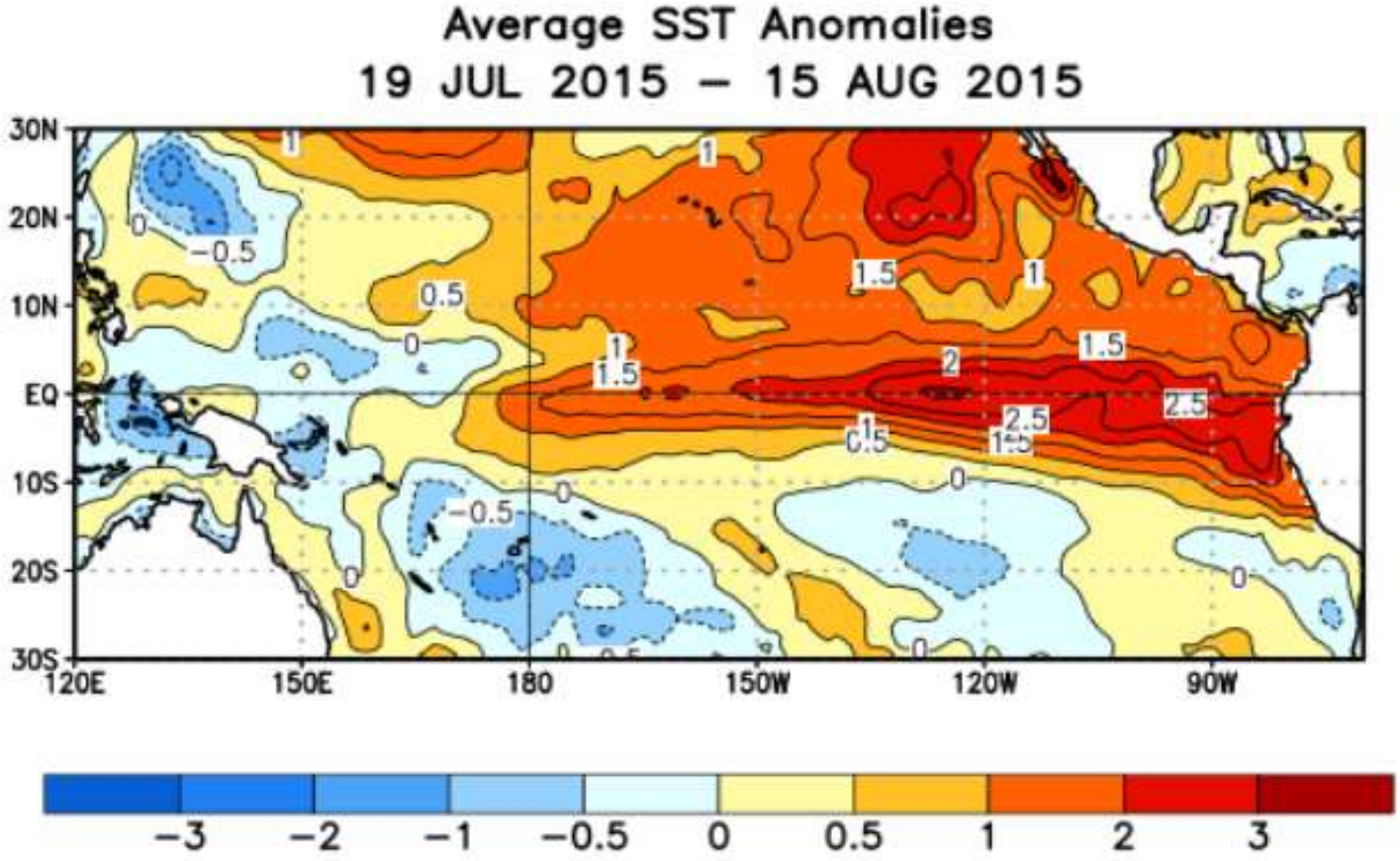
Good cover crop mix essential for animal and soil health

Peanut Profitability winners discuss strip tillage benefits, fungicides

If what they say comes true about the potential of the current El Niño, Southeast farmers need to plant cover crops as soon as possible after harvest, or they may be chasing after their topsoil come spring.

I've attended a half dozen farm meetings over the last month. At each one, the looming weather phenomenon known as El Niño was a topic discussed openly or in private asides.

Over the past several months, water temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean have been warming at an alarming rate, building one of the strongest El Niño's in

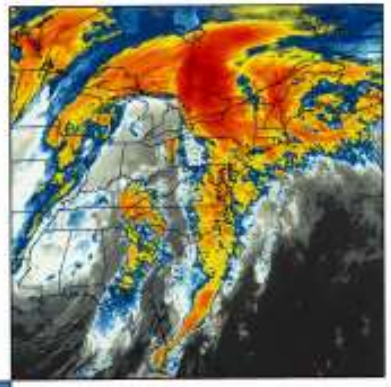

Average SST Anomalies
19 JUL 2015 – 15 AUG 2015
30N
20N
10N
EQ
10S
20S
30S
120E
150E
180
150W
120W
90W
−3
−2
−1
−0.5
0
0.5
1
2
3

Technical Report 98-02

April 1998

NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

The El Nino Winter of '97-'98



El Nino 1998

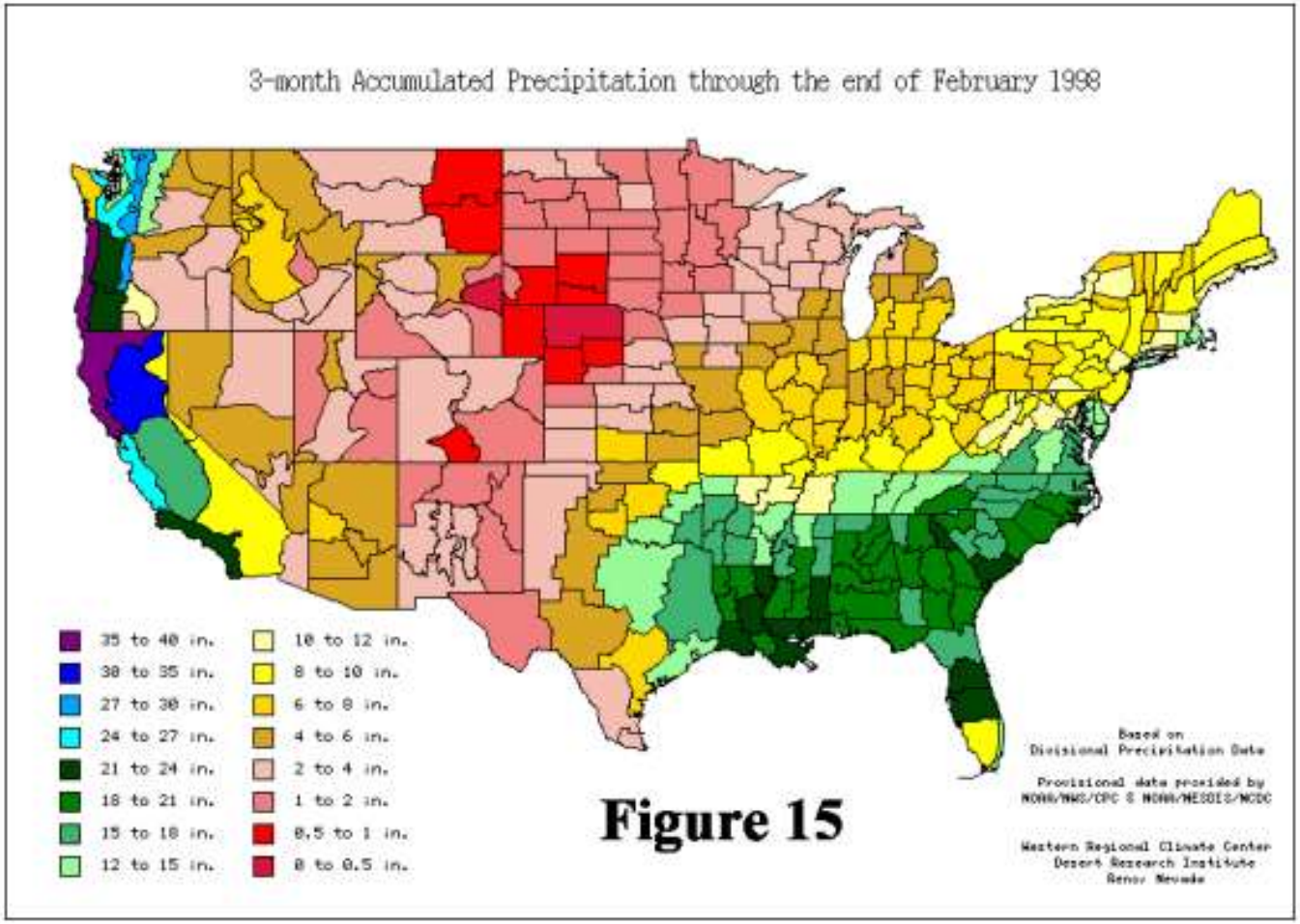


Figure 15

El Nino 1998

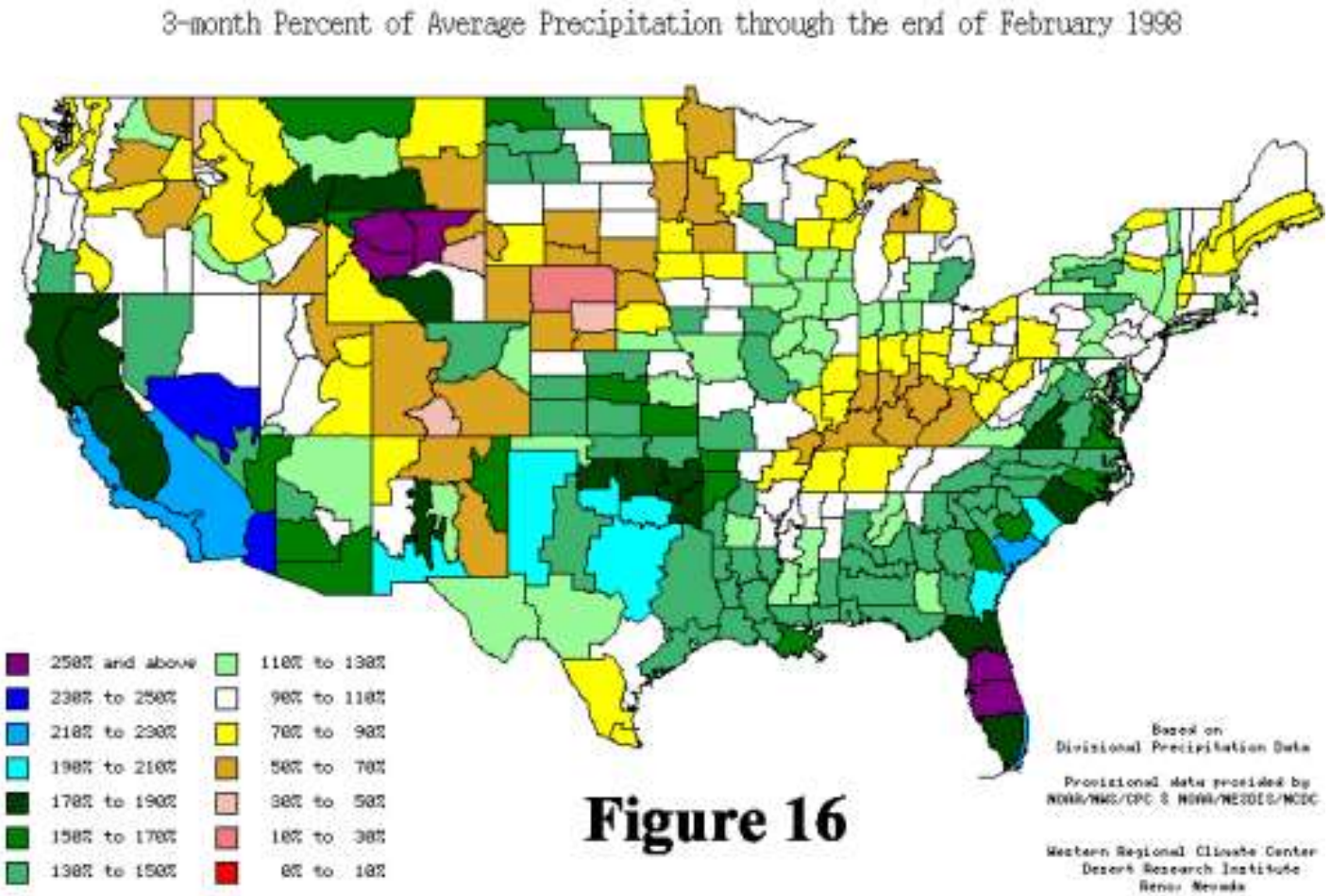
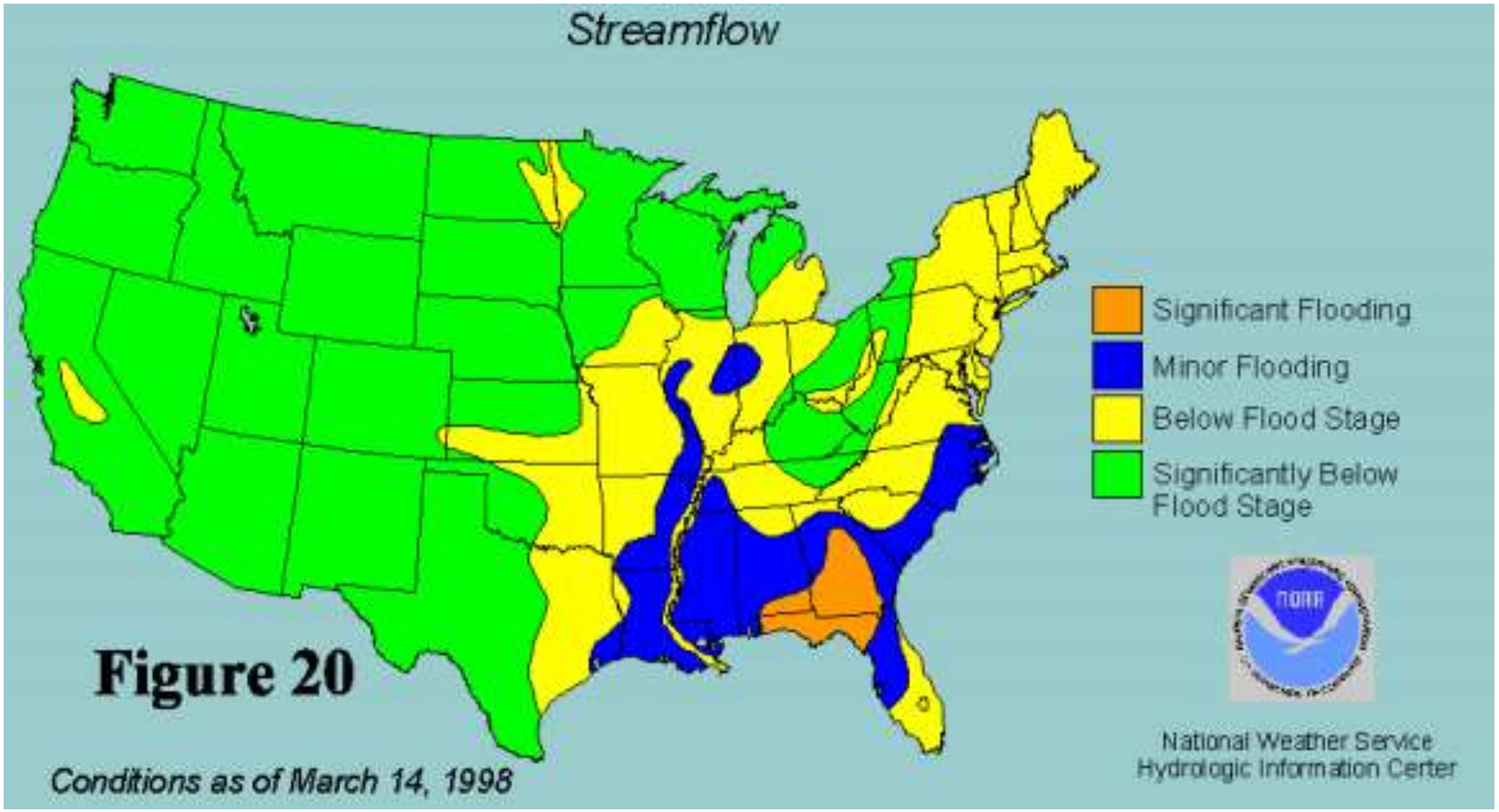
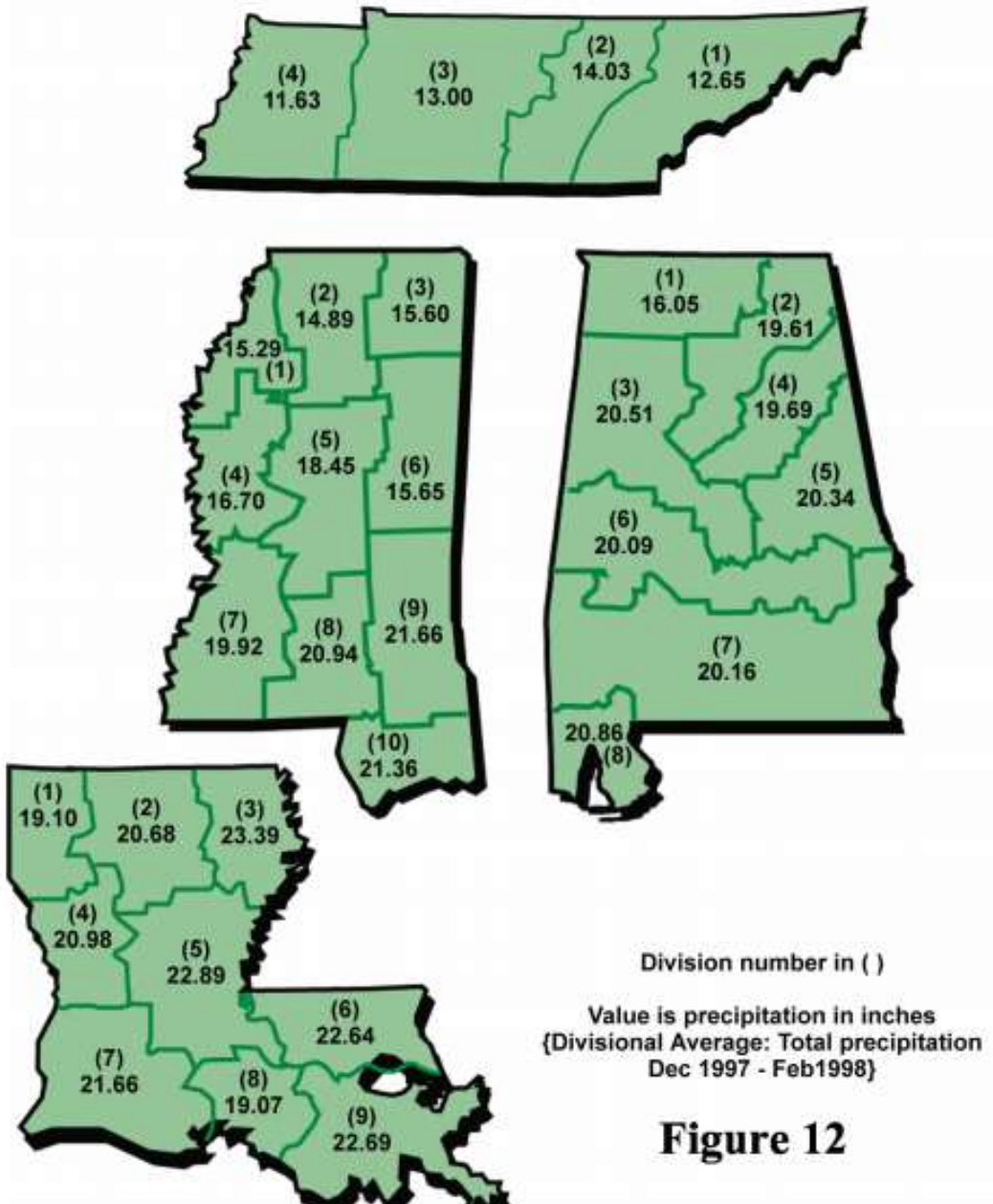


Figure 16

El Nino 1998


Streamflow
Significant Flooding
Minor Flooding
Below Flood Stage
Significantly Below Flood Stage
Figure 20
Conditions as of March 14, 1998
National Weather Service
Hydrologic Information Center



Division number in ( )

Value is precipitation in inches
{Divisional Average: Total precipitation
Dec 1997 - Feb1998}

Figure 12

El Nino issues
- flooding
  - erosion control
  - road
  - sewer
  - farm lagoons
- cover crops
- controlled burning
- planting and harvesting

La Nina
- irrigation
- wildfire risk
- water restrictions
- aquatic biodiversity

Opportunities made easier through new technology, data and information exchange

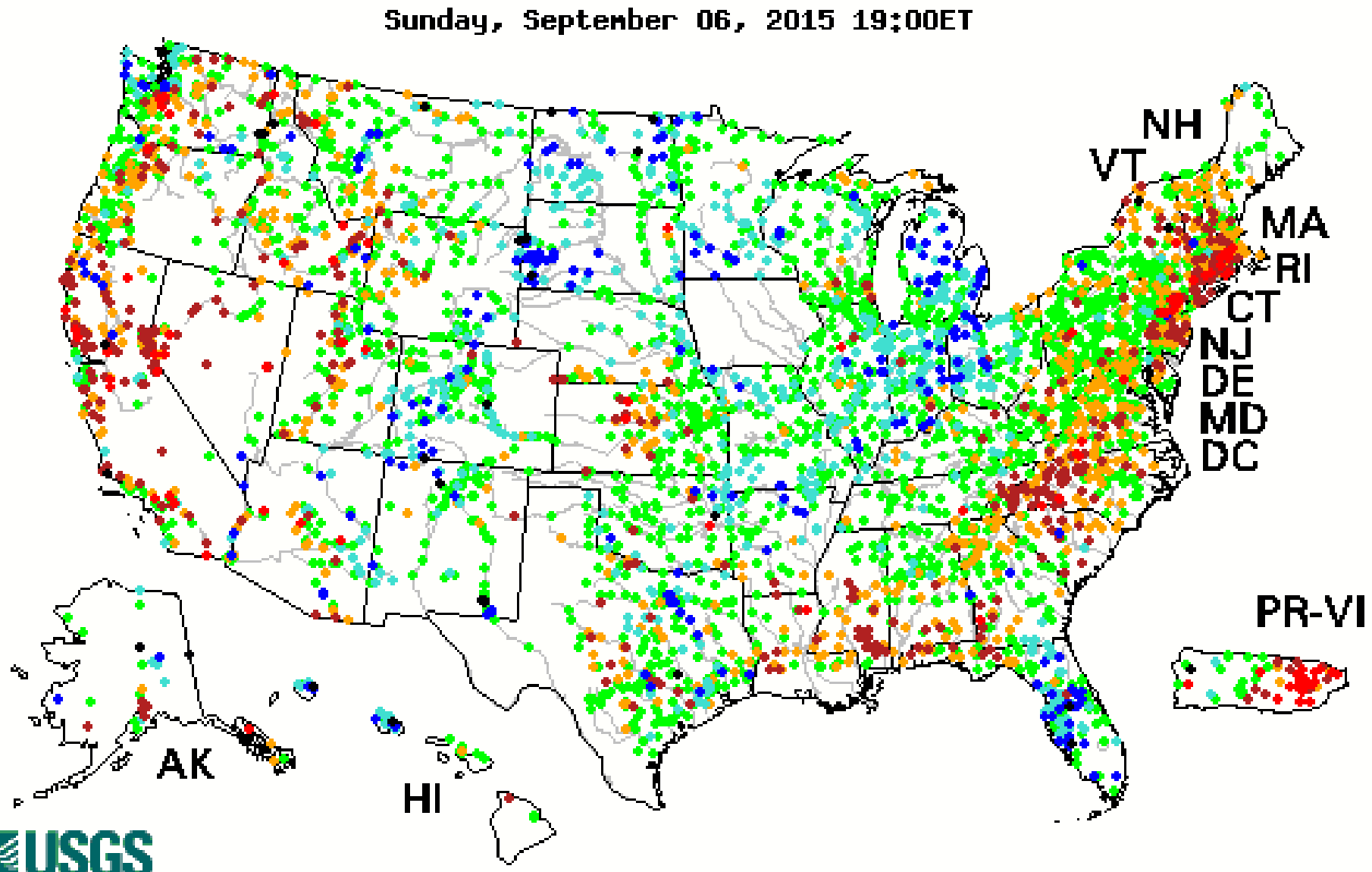
Opportunities

"In the middle of **difficulty** lies **opportunity**"
Albert Einstein

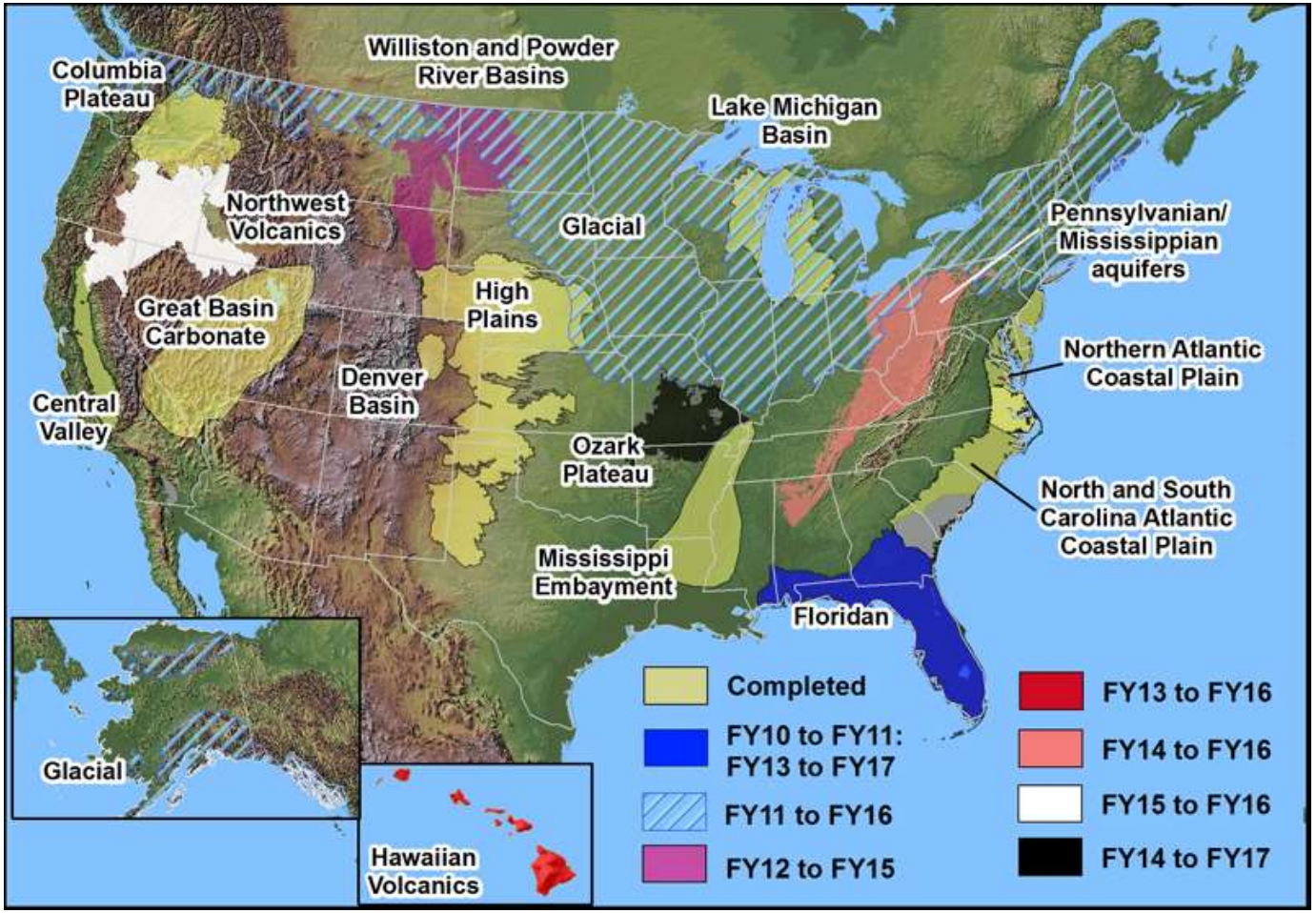
“Fortune favors the **prepared** mind”
Louis Pasteur

“The reason a lot of people do not recognize opportunity is because it usually goes around wearing overalls looking like **hard work**”
Thomas A. Edison

Real Time Streamflow



USGS Groundwater Studies



ADEM Forms
ADEM Programs
Air
Coastal
Waste/Remediation
Water
AFO/CAFO
Clean Vessel
Construction Stormwater
CWA §401 Certification
Drinking Water
Forestry BMP Program
Groundwater
Guidance
Industrial
Mining
Municipal
NPS Program
Operator


Coleman Lake, Cleburne County - Bill Wilson

Water Programs

Water Division Organizational Chart

Water Division Staff Assignment Maps

Industrial/Municipal Branch
Industrial Section
Municipal Section
Industrial General Permit Section

Stormwater Management Branch
Mining and Natural Resource Section
Construction Permits Section
Special Services Section

Groundwater Festivals

Construction Stormwater

Clean Vessel

ADEM Forms
ADEM Programs
Air
Coastal
Waste/Remediation
Water
AFO/CAFO
Clean Vessel
Construction Stormwater
CWA §401 Certification
Drinking Water
Forestry BMP Program
Groundwater
Guidance
Industrial
Mining
Municipal
NPS Program
Operator

Lower High Falls, Talladega Forest - Bill Wilson

Forestry BMP Program

Best Management Practices for Forestry (Timber Harvesting)
The Department has a long-standing and continuing compliance program relative to the implementation of effective best management practices (BMPs) associated with timber harvesting forestry activities, including road construction associated with these harvesting operations.

The Department's Field Operations Division staff and Alabama Forestry Commission staff work cooperatively to promote forestry (silviculture) BMP implementation, conduct compliance assistance for forestry operators, perform routine evaluations of forestry activities statewide, respond to citizen complaints in a timely manner, achieve voluntary implementation of BMPs where possible, and the Department requires implementation of BMPs though compliance assurance activities, as necessary. In addition, Field Operations Division staff independently perform compliance inspections of forestry operations and initiate appropriate compliance activities as needed in order to ensure that effective forestry BMPs are implemented and maintained to ensure the protection of water quality.

Alabama's Best Management Practices for Forestry

Alabama Forestry Commission

Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction

Training and Guidance

Sea Grant Mississippi-Alabama

Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium

About | Research | Outreach | Education | Focus Areas | News | Publications | Funding | Calendar | Contact

Event Details

Urban Planning for Headwater Wetlands and Coastal Water Quality

October 17, 2014 from 8:30 am - 4:30 pm

Land planners and municipal leaders play important roles in promoting low impact designs that sustain wetlands for societal benefits, such as good water quality, water storage and critical habitats.

This free workshop is for land planners, city/county officials, and others interested in learning about the importance of headwaters for local water quality. Urban development can have direct and indirect impacts on wetlands, and attendees will learn about urban planning measures that can help sustain wetlands and their benefits.

Learn from university scientists and extension specialists about:
- What headwater wetlands and streams are
- Important features and benefits headwater wetlands provide
- How headwater wetlands benefit local water quality and how urban development may compromise this benefit
- How modeling may be used to assess watershed-level benefits that headwater wetlands provide
- How modeling can be used to project changes in water quality based on land use change and wetland condition

A field trip will take you to Spanish Fort and Bay Minette area headwater wetlands. Lunch will be provided. Registration is free and required by Oct. 14.

Location: 5 Rivers Delta Resource Center, 30945 Five Rivers Blvd., Spanish Fort, Alabama

Contact

Christian Miller
christian@auburn.edu

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EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

September 2-3, 2015

Clear Water Alabama Seminar and Field Day

Brochure

Online Registration

Clear Water Alabama Seminar & Field Days

Tuscaloosa, AL

Publications

AL Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Area

2014 Handbook two volume set (complete)
- 2014 Handbook Appendix
- 2014 Handbook Vol 1
- 2014 Handbook Vol 2

2014 Electronic File, section by section (click here)

CAD Drawings (available with AutoCAD 2013 or earlier version)

Hardcopy and CD - Order Form to purchase hardcopy (click here)

The Clear Water Alabama Seminars and Field Day are offered by the Alabama Erosion and Sediment Control Partnership to help planners, designers, contractors, inspectors, and others learn more about erosion and sediment control practices and products.

Partnership Members

- AL Soil and Water Conservation Committee
- AL Associated General Contractors
- AL Association of Conservation Districts
- AL Chapter Soil and Water Conservation Society
- AL Department of Environmental Management
- AL Department of Transportation
- Auburn University
- Alabama Cooperative Extension System
- Home Builders Association of AL
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

Industry Sponsors (Tentative)

- Alabama Power Company
- American Excelsior Company
- Erosion Pros, L.L.C.
- Hanes Geo Components
- J.W. Faircloth & Son, Inc.
- Motz Enterprises, Inc.
- Pennington Seed Inc.
- Southeast Environmental Consultants
- Southern Pipe and Supply Company
- Sunshine Supplies, Inc.
- Thompson Engineering, Inc.

Who Should Attend

- Representatives from construction firms that utilize/install BMPs on their sites
- Road builders and engineers
- Representatives from firms that prepare erosion control/stormwater plans
- County and city engineers and/or their staff
- Representatives of local Home Builders Association and Associated General Contractors
- Representatives from the Alabama Department of Transportation
- Inspectors from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management
- Soil and Water Conservation District Boards and their field employees
- City and county officials (county commissioners, city council, and planners)
- Staff of Natural Resources Conservation Service field offices

For more information contact:

Earl Norton
Erosion & Sediment Control
Program Coordinator
334 728-4107

The Alabama Erosion and Sediment Control Partnership Presents

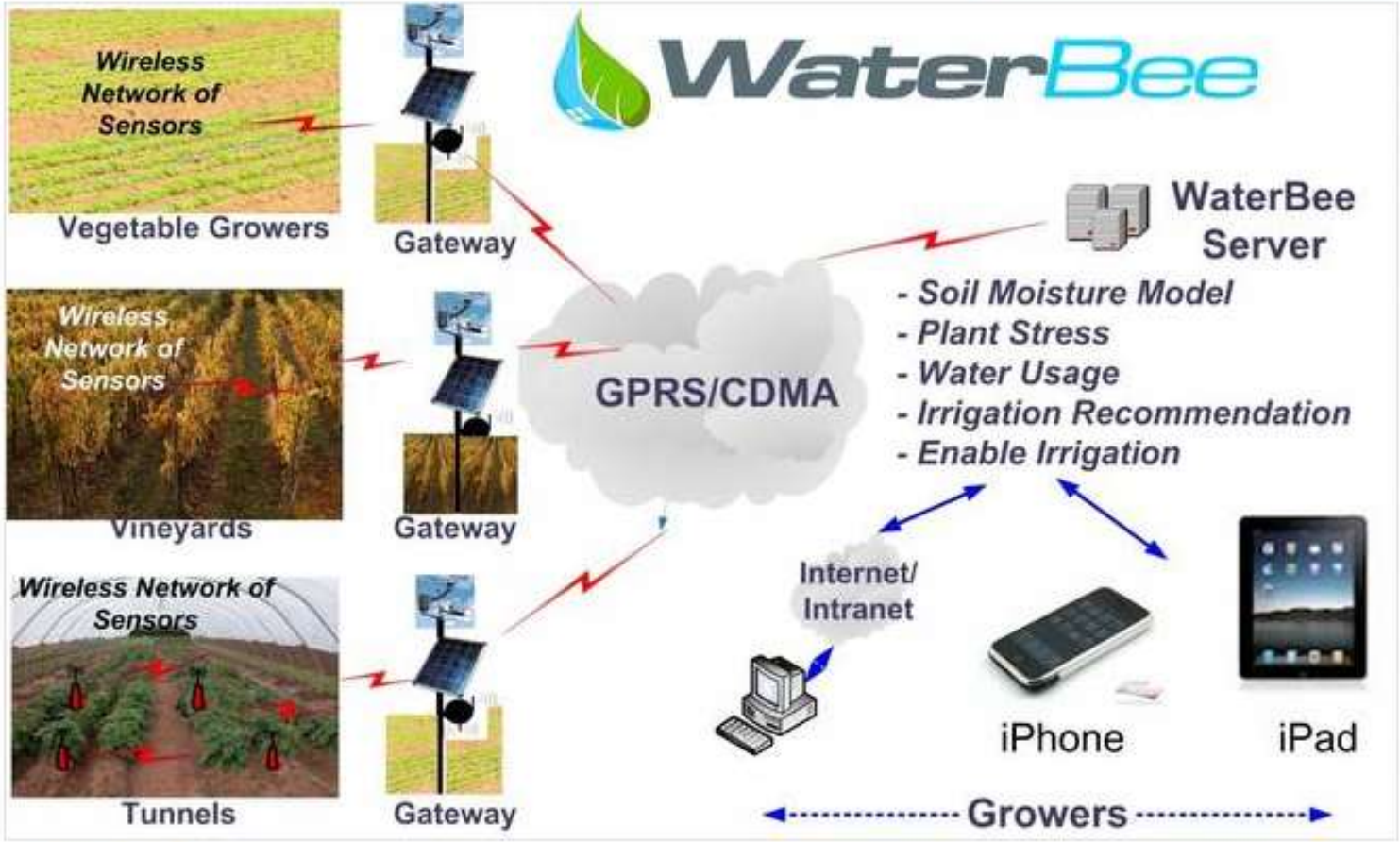
2015 Clear Water Alabama Seminar and Field Day

Tuscaloosa AL
September 2-3
Tuscaloosa River Market

This smart irrigation and water management system is controlled by your smartphone

Derek Markham (@derekmarkham)
Technology / Gadgets
July 19, 2013

Share on Facebook



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news: AgSense and Valley Irrigation Launch New Remote Monitoring and Control Solution

Home / Improving Agriculture / What Is Monsanto Doing to Help / Monsanto and Water / AquaTEK

AquaTEK

Improving Irrigation Efficiency in Italy

Article Highlights:

- As costs rise and Italy continues to experience variations in climate, irrigation management and efficiency becomes more important for Italian farmers.
- Monsanto in Italy brought AquaTEK℠ --formerly "Efficienza Irrigua"—to farmers in 2013 to collaborate on a systems approach to water management.
- The project is part of a public-private partnership.

agroclimate.org/tools/Regional-Yield-Maps/

Apps | New Tab | Hurricanes & Tropic... | Alabama Irrigation P... | ISEM Symposia - Th... | Inbox (8) - sgmcnult...

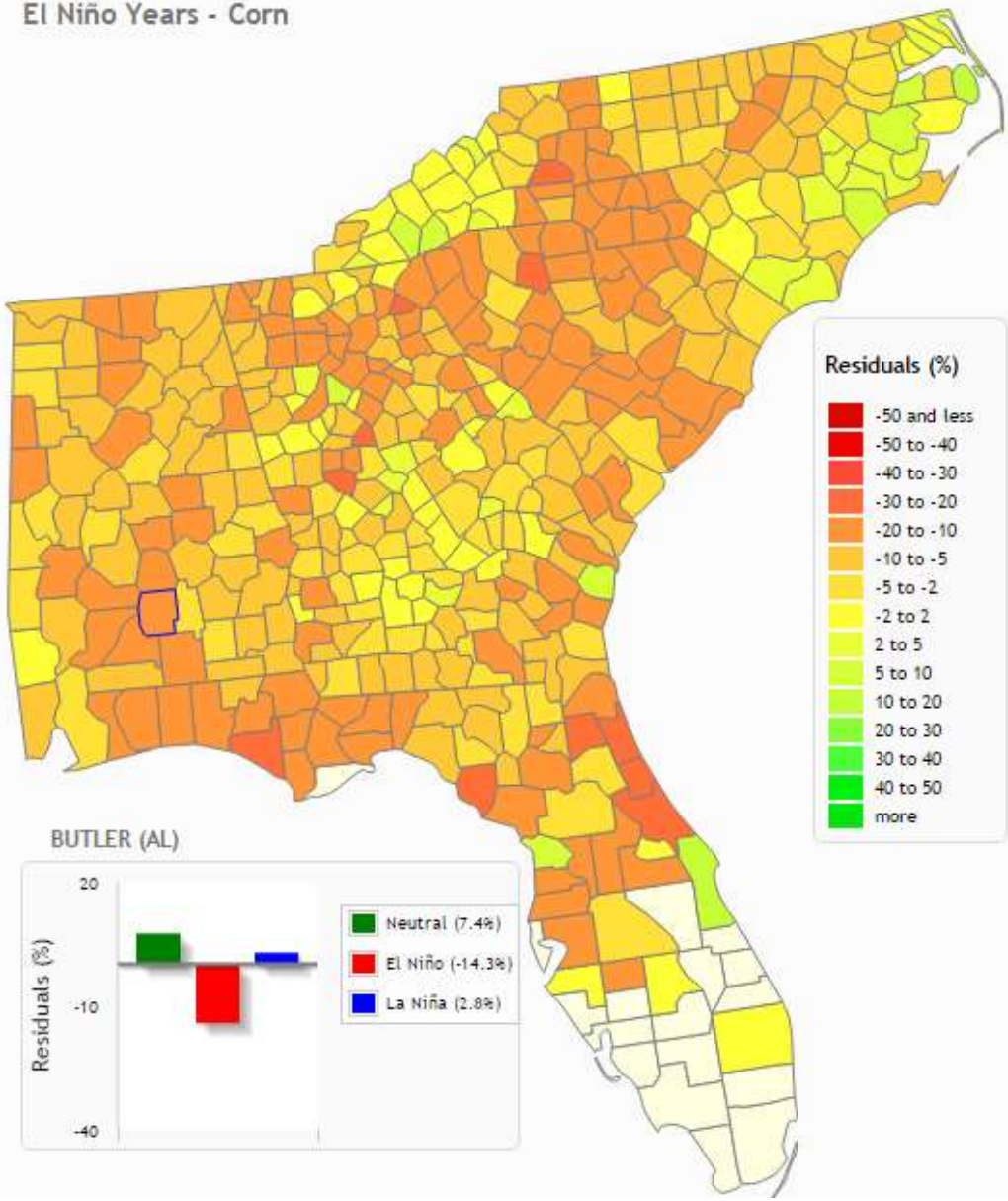
Select crop

- Corn
- Cotton
- Hay
- Oat
- Peanut
- Potato
- Rye
- Soybean
- Sorghum
- Sugarcane
- Tobacco
- Wheat

Select ENSO phase

About

El Niño Years - Corn



BUTLER (AL)

agroclimate.org/tools/Regional-Yield-Maps/

Apps | New Tab | Hurricanes & Tropic... | Alabama Irrigation P... | ISEM Symposia - Th... | Inbox (8) - sgmcnult...

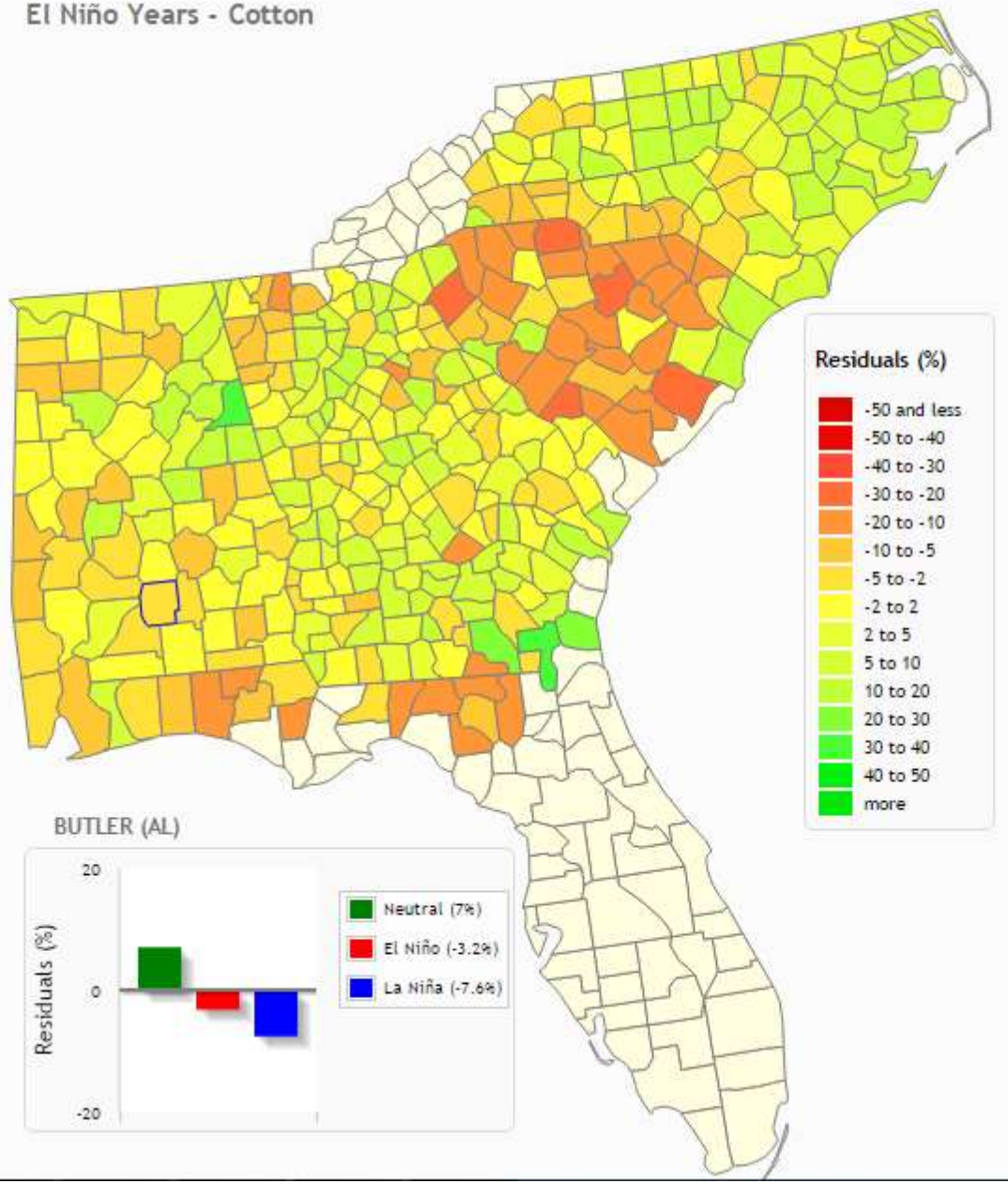
Select crop

- Corn
- Cotton
- Hay
- Oat
- Peanut
- Potato
- Rye
- Soybean
- Sorghum
- Sugarcane
- Tobacco
- Wheat

Select ENSO phase

About

El Niño Years - Cotton



BUTLER (AL)

Randy Dowdy, the Georgia producer who grew 503.79 bushels per acre for the National Corn Growers Association yield contest in 2014, talks to members of the ag media at an event sponsored by BASF at the Memphis, Tenn., Agricenter.

Delta Farm Press

Randy Dowdy

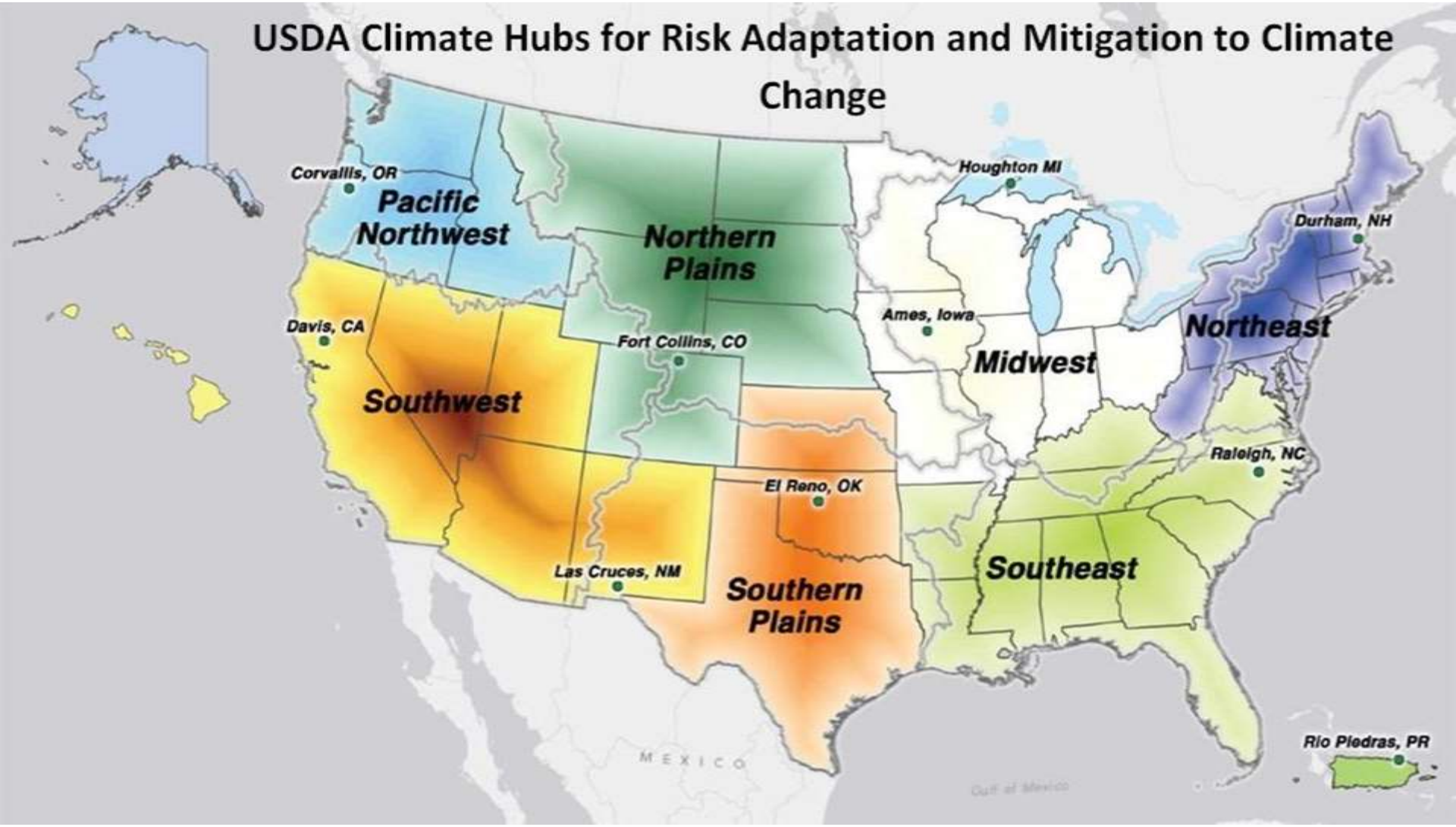
- Dowdy describes himself as a “first-generation” farmer. “I learned real quick you have to surround yourself with people who are smarter than yourself, and you don’t always have to reinvent the wheel,” he noted. “We’ve reached out to university, to industry professionals, and then we do a lot of on-farm trial work ourselves.”

- “ When I’m giving these talks, I feel like about 10 percent might be listening to try something different. That 10 percent is where change comes from. Imagine if we still drove horse and buggies?”

Delta Farm Press

To Address the issue of disaster impacts to working land sustainability USDA Secretary of Agriculure Vilsack established a series of climate hubs with the following mission

To develop and deliver science-based, region-specific information and technologies for agricultural and natural resource managers that enable climate-smart decision-making and provide assistance to enable land managers to implement those decisions.


USDA Climate Hubs for Risk Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change
Corvallis, OR
Pacific Northwest
Northern Plains
Houghton MI
Durham, NH
Davis, CA
Fort Collins, CO
Ames, Iowa
Northeast
Midwest
Southwest
Raleigh, NC
El Reno, OK
Las Cruces, NM
Southeast
Southern Plains
Rio Piedras, PR
MEXICO

USDA Regional Climate Hubs

- **Translate science into USEFUL tools and information**
- **Work with extension to give them the tools and information to pass along to land managers**
- **LISTEN to feedback from land managers and extension regarding what does and does not work, and what new information is needed**
- **Provide this information to funding agencies to support future work**

Life is about not knowing, having to change, taking the moment and making the best of it, without knowing what's going to happen next.

Gilda Radner