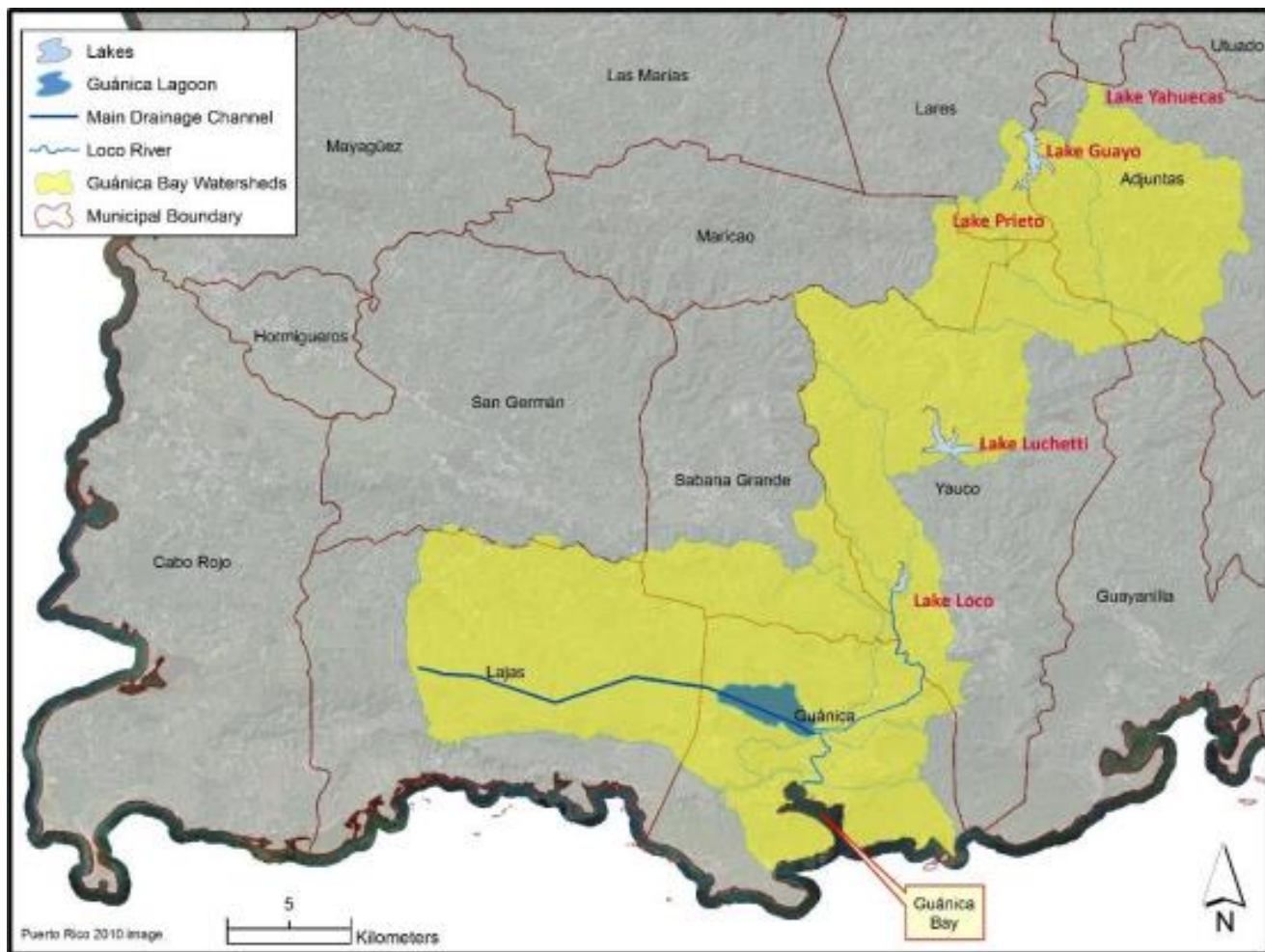


Guánica Bay/Rio Loco Agenda to Neutralize Detrimental Inputs (GRAND)

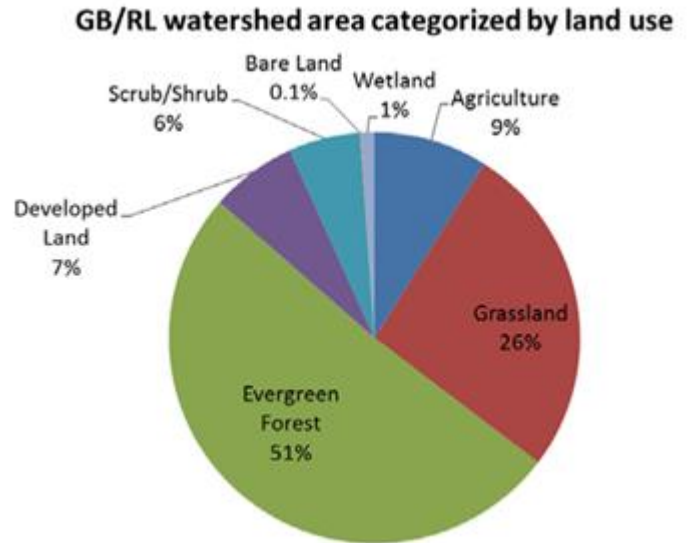
By: Justin Leary, Rebecca Schurr, Polly Ni, and Luke Stirparo





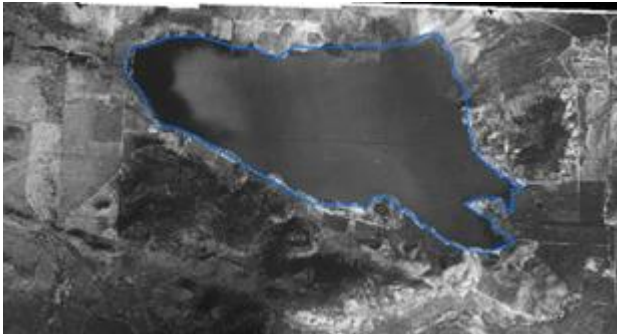
History and Background

- Founded on August 12, 1508, by Juan Ponce de León
- Named Guánica, a word derived from the Taíno indigenous culture
 - Means “here is a place with water”
- Was a part of the municipality of Yauco until 1914 when it became separate
- Watershed includes urbanized areas of Yauco, a portion of the Lajas Valley agricultural region, and the upper watershed where coffee farming and subsistence agriculture is practiced



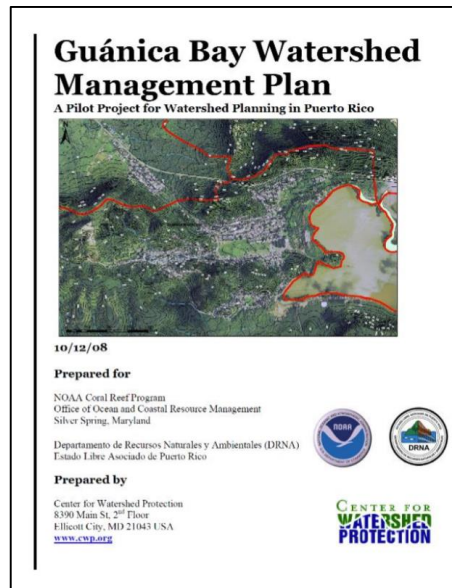
History and Background (cont.)

- Human alterations to increase drainage area included:
 - Series of inter basin or inter-watershed water transfers
 - Five reservoirs
 - Two hydroelectric plants (Yauco 1 and 2)
- High levels of deforestation due to sugarcane cultivation
- Ditching and draining of Guánica Lagoon, a large historical lagoon and adjacent wetland system, in the 1950s in addition to farmland clearing



History and Background (cont.)

- First watershed management plan created in 2008
 - Guánica Bay Watershed Management Plan
 - National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA)
 - The Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources
 - NOAA Coral Reef Management Fellow in Puerto Rico
 - In partnership with the Center for Watershed Protection
- Plan was updated in 2014
 - Protectores de Cuencas and their partners
 - Done to address the EPA's nine elements of a watershed management plan



Mission Statement

GRAND's mission is to attain the classification of fishable water quality standards by the EPA in the Guánica Bay/Rio Loco Watershed in the Southwestern corner of Puerto Rico by the year 2040.

Problem 1: Coral Degradation

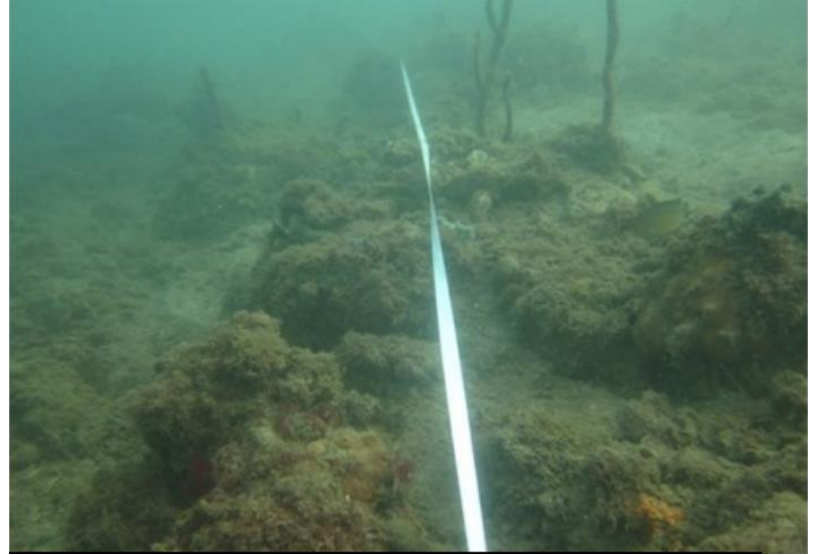
Issue:

- Coral degradation is an arising issue throughout the world, Guánica Bay is no exception.

Solution:

- Build basins/wetlands to contain the nutrients
- Introduce new agricultural methods such as hydroseeding
- Implement more farms to practice shade grown coffee





2001



2006



Problem 2: High Nitrate Levels



Issue:

- Hurricanes Irma and Maria amplified nitrate effluent.
- Sources of nitrates include fertilizers from local farms and waste from residential areas.
- Excess nitrate encourages algal blooms which cause low dissolved oxygen levels, killing aquatic wildlife.

Solution:

- Surround waterways and sources of nitrate with aquatic buffers:
 - Man-made wetlands
 - Shade grown coffee



Problem 3: Erosion and Sediment Transport

Issue:

- The Rio Loco has severe erosion problems
- Abandoned infrastructure and lack of mature trees in riparian zone cause instability of river banks
- Sediments are running into the river from exposed soils and dirt roads throughout agricultural areas
- Loss of reservoir capacity due to sediment build up
- Sediments traveling into the Guánica Bay are harming corals



Solutions for Erosion and Sediment Transport

Solution:

- Bank Stabilization project including removing old infrastructure and planting native trees
- Sediment transport reduction by stabilizing dirt roads and using hydro seeding techniques to protect bare soils.



GRAND Goals

- Build basins/wetlands to contain the nutrients
- Introduce new agricultural methods such as hydroseeding to limit sediment run off.
 - Currently, 20 acres of land was stabilized. By 2040, Grand proposes to stabilize more than 150 acres of land.
- Implement more farms to practice shade grown coffee
- Ensure nitrate-nitrogen levels are 10 ppm or below.
- Carry out bank stabilization projects along the Rio Loco