development in the headwaters of the Coco, Honduras and Nicaragua:

A "snapshot" of the watershed



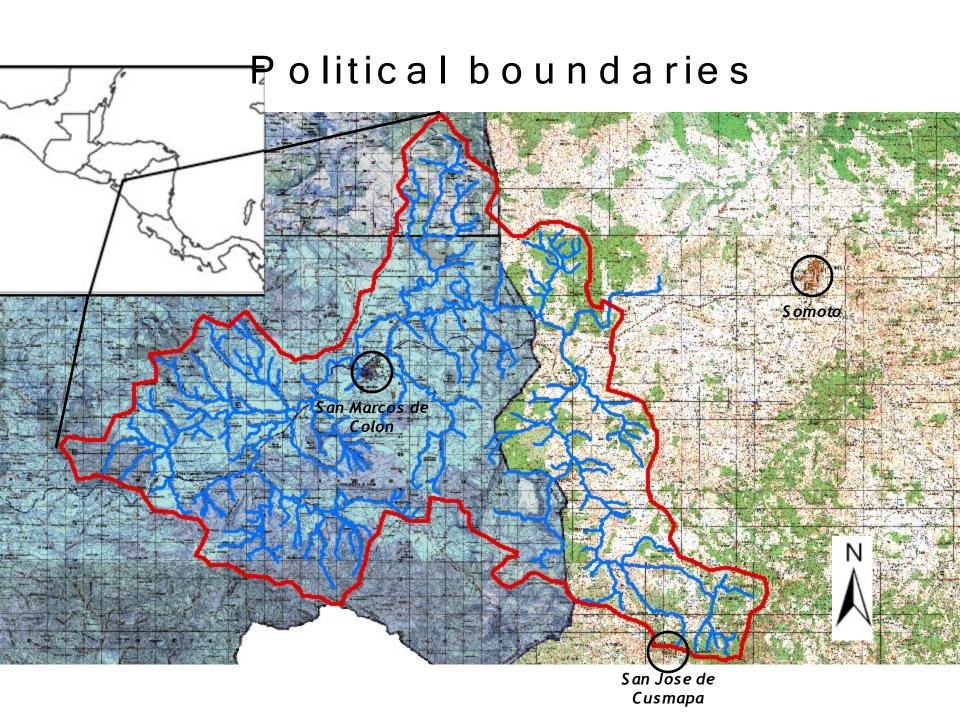
Sara K. Enders, Jordan Macknick, Shimon Anisfeld,
Sean Johnson, Jairo Escalante, Orlando Lagos

Overview

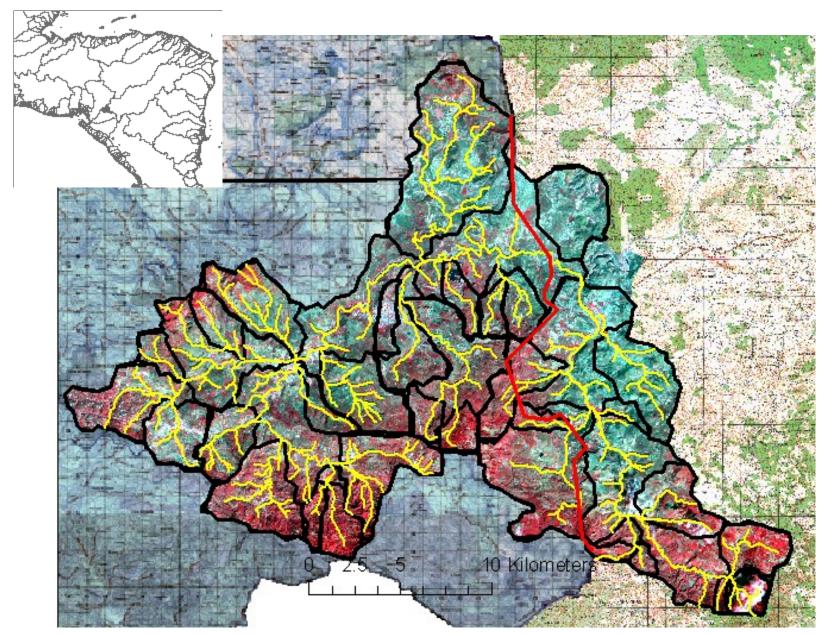
- Introduction to region
- The transboundary view
- Methodology
 - Design: Watershed snapshot
 - Im plementation: Participatory data collection
- Results
 - Point source
 - Nonpoint source
- Evaluation of Approach
- Ongoing work







Watershed boundaries



A transboundary challenge

- Headwater area
- Transboundary flows: water and fire
- IUCN resolution 60
- Canon de Somoto
- Point source and nonpoint source
- Public health, sustainability of land use, development as protected are

Methodology

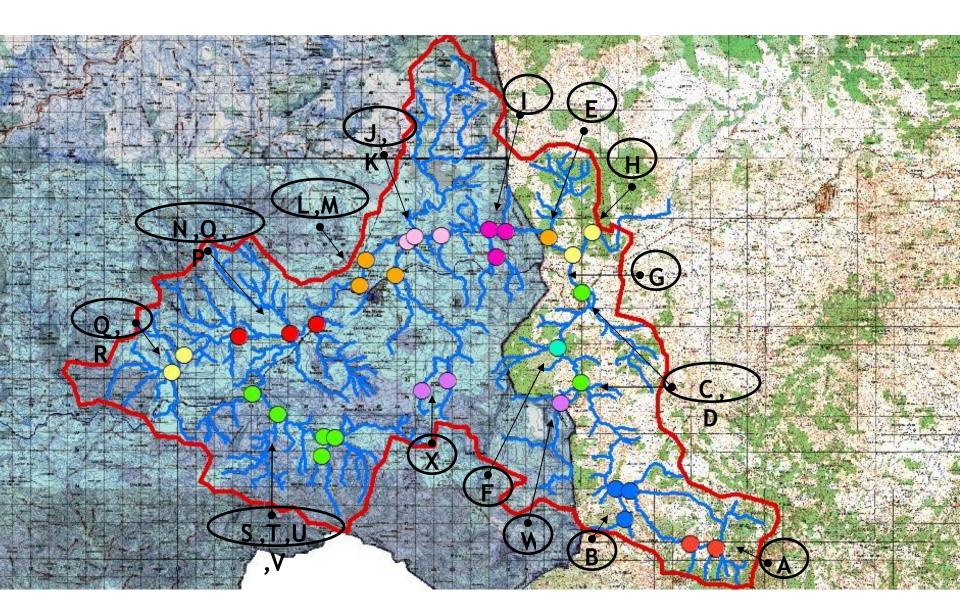
- W atershed "snapshot" (Grayson et al. 1997¹)
 - Baseflow
 - Capture tributaries and discharge points
- Analytes: TN, TP, $m{E.coli}$, (pesticides)
 - A gricultural pollutants
 - Fertilization
 - Pesticide Application
 - Animal and human wastes
 - Simple methodology, practical in study region
- Analytical Methods: Idexx Colilert, grab

Samples'Grayson R.B., C.J. Gippel, B. L. Finlayson and B. T. Hart. 1997. Catchment-wide impacts on water quality: The use of 'snapshot' sampling during stable flow. Journal of Hydrology 199: 1-2, 121-134.

Im plem entation

- Simultaneous sampling
 - 90 sites, 60 people, 13 teams of 3+
- Recruitment
 - Local institutions: schools, government, civil society
- "Capacitaciones"
- Equipment distribution
 - Local products

Sampling locations



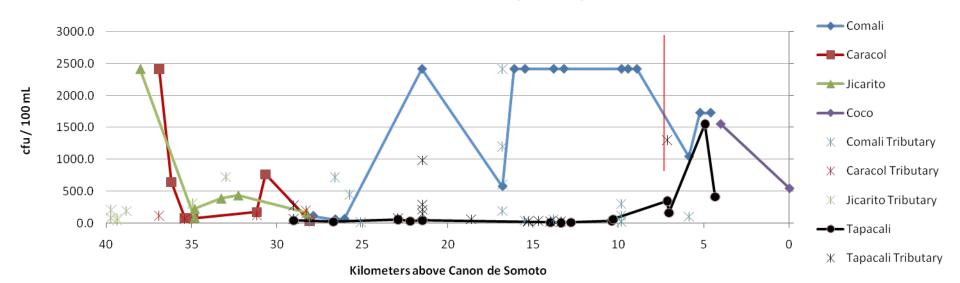






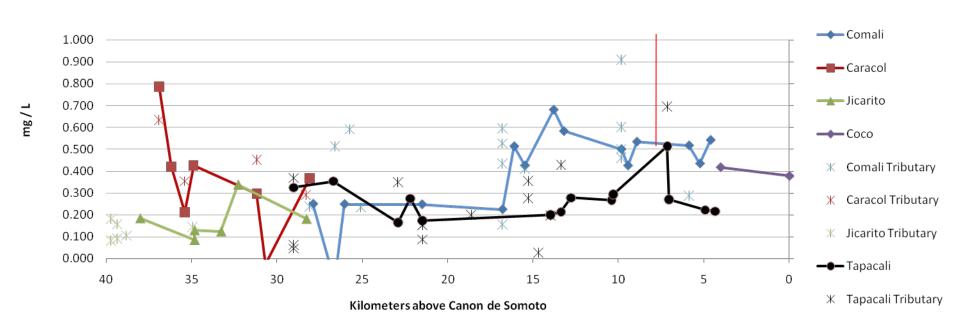
Results: Bacteria profile

Bactera concentration (E. coli) 16-7-08



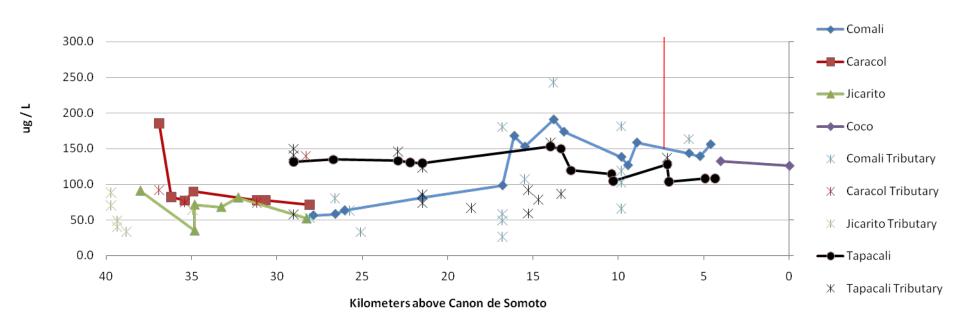
Results: Nitrogen profile

TN concentration 16-7-08

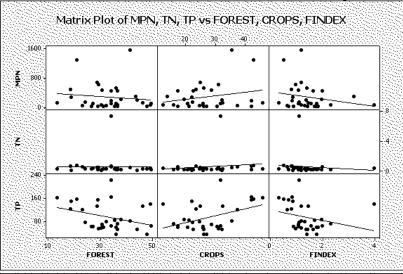


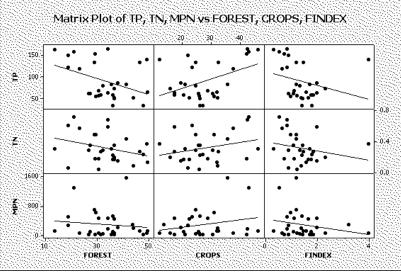
Results: Phosphorus profile

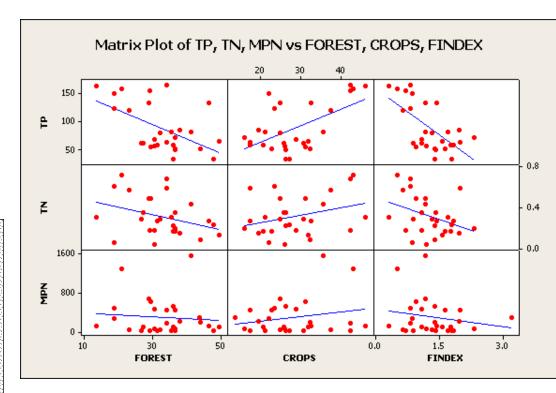
TP concentration 16-7-08



Results: land use and water quality relationships in rural watersheds







Implications of Results

- High P
 - N limitation and P saturation?
 - Role of orthophosphates?
- Damming of cleaner tributary to Lajas
- Need for treatment of San Marcos sewage

Benefits of approach

- Cross-border shared activities
- Direct stakeholder involvement
 - Trust building
 - Education and awareness
- Data quality increased simultaneity
- Potential for continued monitoring

Limitations of approach

- Reliability of sampling
 - Blanks, photos
 - Reproducibility of subjective measures: discharge

Improvements and Extensions

- Storm flow concentrations
- Time series

Continuing work

- Buffer area testing
- Pesticide concentrations
- Self-cleaning capacity (conservative ions)
- On—site capacity building
- Management recommendations
 - Nonpoint hotspot investigations