



“Converting Badlands to Good-lands”

A watershed Management Technique for reducing sedimentation at the Talakhaya Watershed in Rota, CNMI

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Where is Rota?



Micronesia

CNMI

Guam

Marshall
Islands

Palau

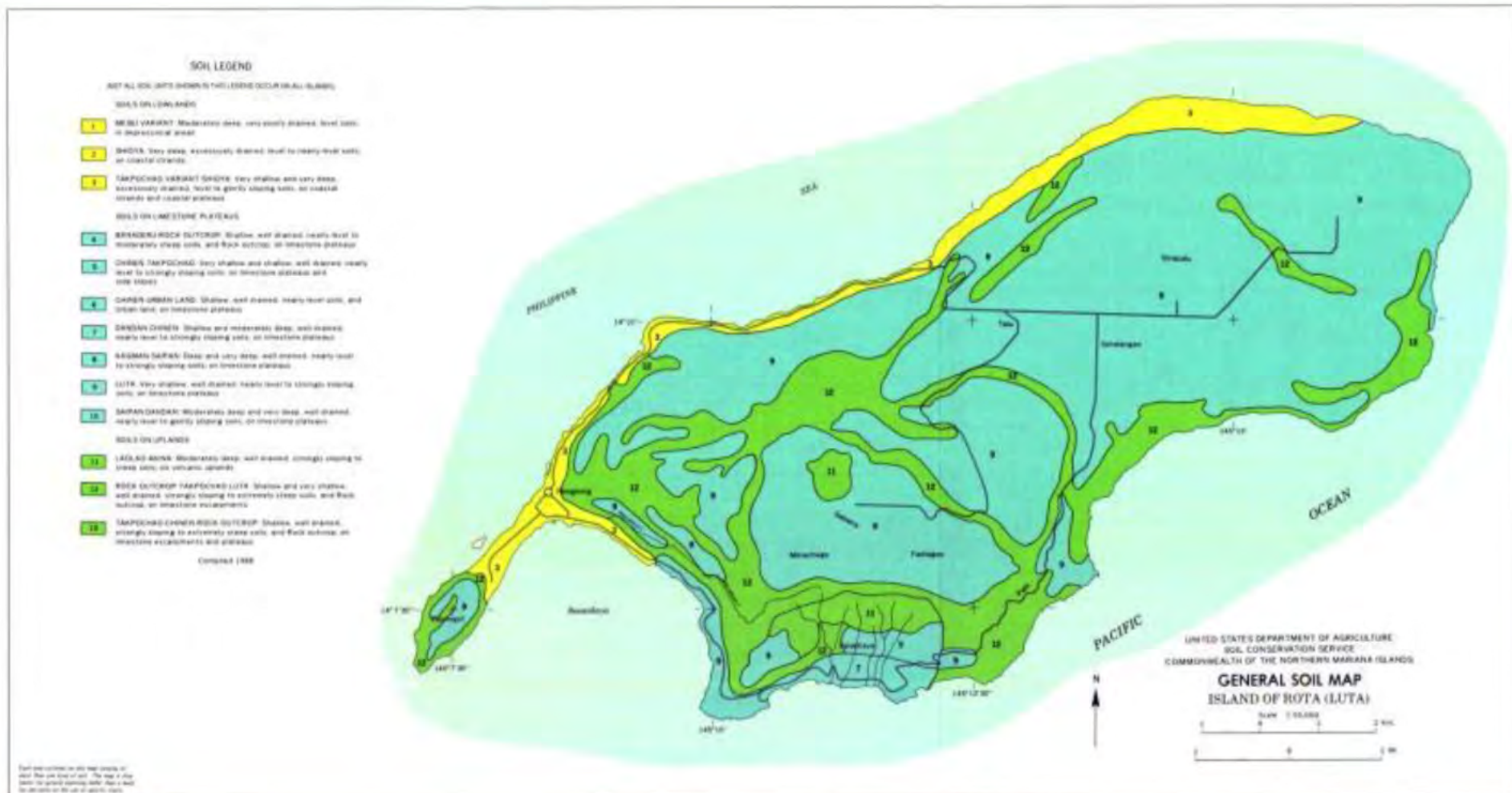
Pohnpei

Yap

Chuuk

Kosrae

Rota Soil



USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1988. Island of Rota (Luta) General Soil Map.

volcanic area



Rota

Talakhaya Watershed Map



Talakhaya Watershed overview



Selected Badland areas of Talakhaya watershed



Typical exposed/badland areas at the Talakhaya watershed in Rota, CMNI



Purpose of the Project

- Talakhaya watershed was identified as a priority area to improve water quality and reduce sedimentation impacting coral reefs.
- The study was designed to quantify the reduction in sediment as a result of the re-vegetation efforts occurring in Talakhaya Watershed.



Some of the Management
practices (i.e. Vetiver grass
plantation)

Carrying Vetiver grass to the planting site



Hiking far to the planting site



Still hiking



Areas where Vetiver grass is being planted at the Talakhaya Watershed in Rota



Volunteer workers carrying Vetiver grass seedlings to Talakhaya watershed



Areas where Vetiver grass is being planted at the Talakhaya Watershed in Rota



Volunteer workers carrying Vetiver and equipment grass seedlings to Talakhaya watershed (cont'd)



Volunteer workers carrying Vetiver grass seedlings to Talakhaya watershed (at break)



Picture time (way over the ocean)



Volunteers at work (finally) planting Vetiver grass seedlings

Vetiver seedlings are mass produced and prepared at the Rota's DLNR and the division of forestry in Rota.

Seedlings and equipments are carried manually to the selected areas of the Talakhaya watershed despite steep slopes and rough Trane leading to the designated sites



Planting to convert these badlands to good land



Planting to convert these badlands to good land (cont'd)



Planting to convert these badlands to good land (cont'd)



Planting Vetiver grass seedling



Talakhaya on-going Re-vegetation project

(Dr. Golabi helping a Rota DLNR manager with planting of the Vetiver)



Hi from Talakhaya Watershed re-vegetation site



Dr. Golabi showing the local grass with little root with little or no protective ability



Comparing with Vetiver grass with ability to hold on sediment



Some of the Results from the
re-vegetation efforts so far:

Remember This:



Now this



Look how the Vetiver hedges are planted in each plot at the watershed



Now this hedge is only 4 months old



Now This a year later:

(Proud members of the team standing in the areas where Vetiver grass planting is completed)



Now This is a year later:
(Proud members of the team standing in the
areas where Vetiver grass planting is completed)



Areas where Vetiver grass is planted which in turn has induced improvement with local vegetation growth



About six months old Vetiver grass at the Talakhaya Re-vegetation site



Re-vegetation of Badlands with Vetiver Grass and
Acacia

A year old Vetiver grass at the Talakhaya Re-vegetation project site:

Note: As shown Vetiver works as barrier to sediment loading down to the streams and shorelines, hence protecting the precious coral from siltation.



Project Goals

Year 1

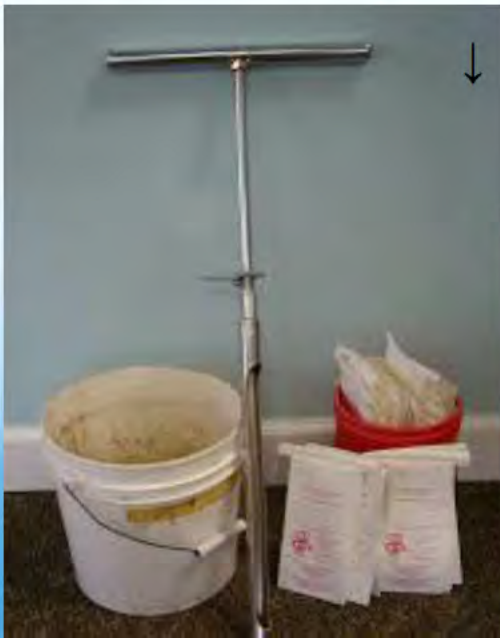
- Site assessment of the watershed
- Obtain permissions and collaborate with community members and local agencies
- Purchase equipment needed
- Install equipment
- Begin sampling/monitoring

Year 2

- Continue Sampling
- Analyze Data
- Submission of Final Report
- Presentation of Findings to the community and resource agencies

Monitoring Methodology

- Hydrologic Data Collection
 - Rainfall
 - Stream Level
 - Water Quality
 - Stream Discharge → →
- Soil Sampling tools:



Soil sampling at the Talakhaya re-vegetation site for analysis



Soil sampling at the Talakhaya re-vegetation site (cont'd)



Methodology



Rain Gauge



Water Quality Meter



Level Logger



Flow Meter



Analysis of Beach sediment/deposits

Stream Study Sites

Treatment categorization at the Talakhaya Watershed Site

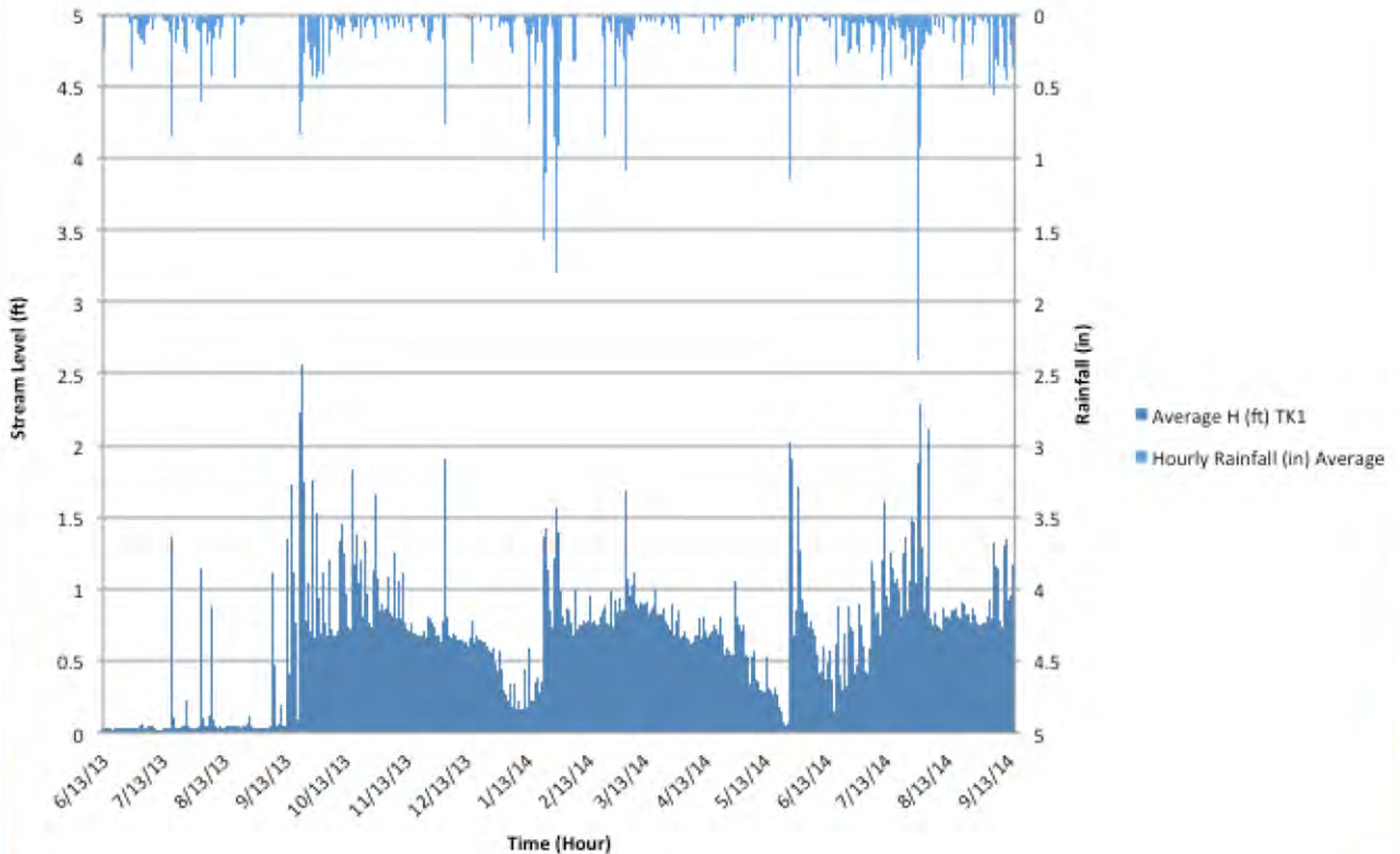
- Unvegetated Project Stream (TK1)
- Re-vegetated Project Stream (TK2 and TK3)
- Natural Vegetation Control Stream (TK4)



Stream Monitoring Results:

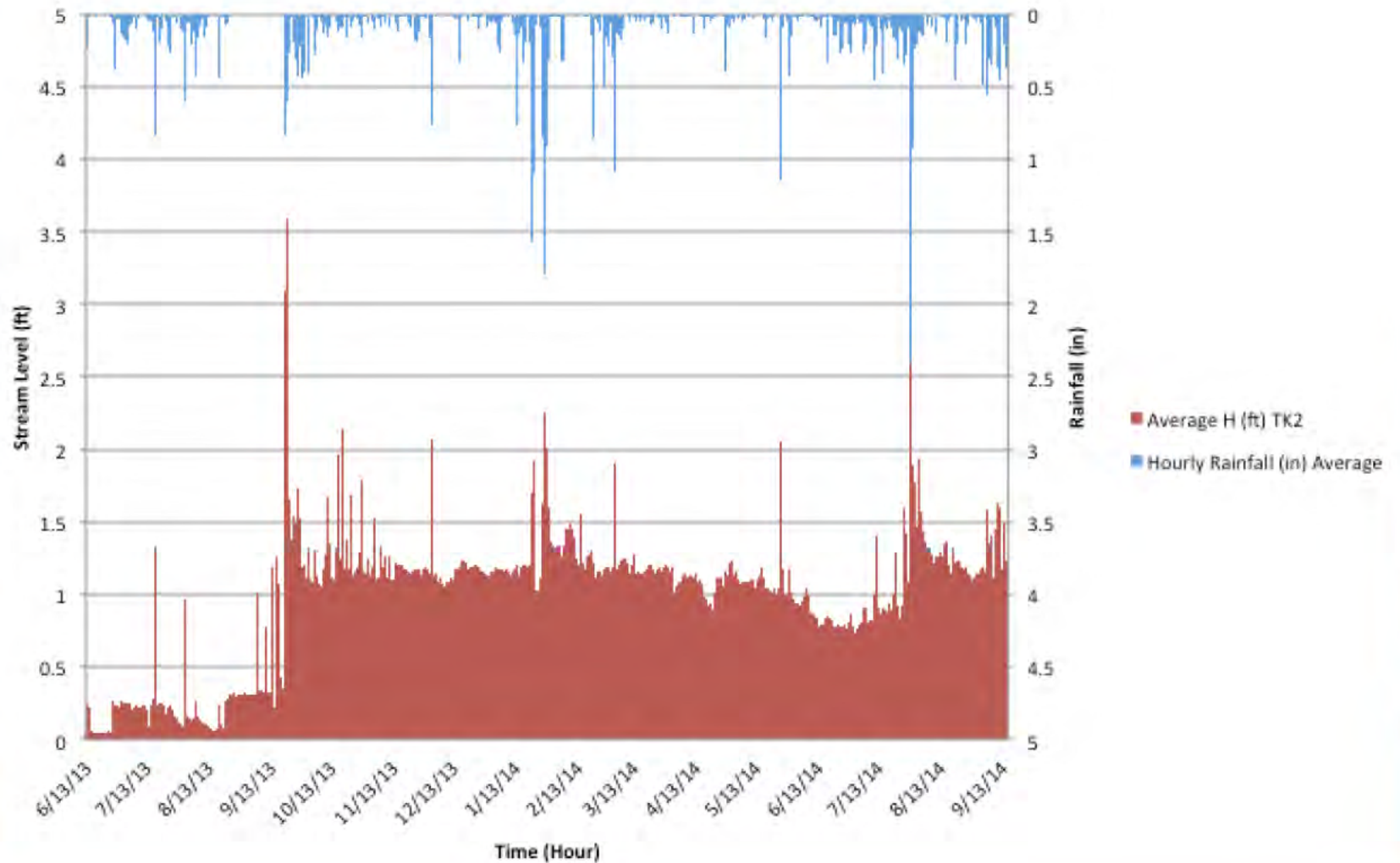
TK1

Unvegetated Hourly Stream Level and Rainfall



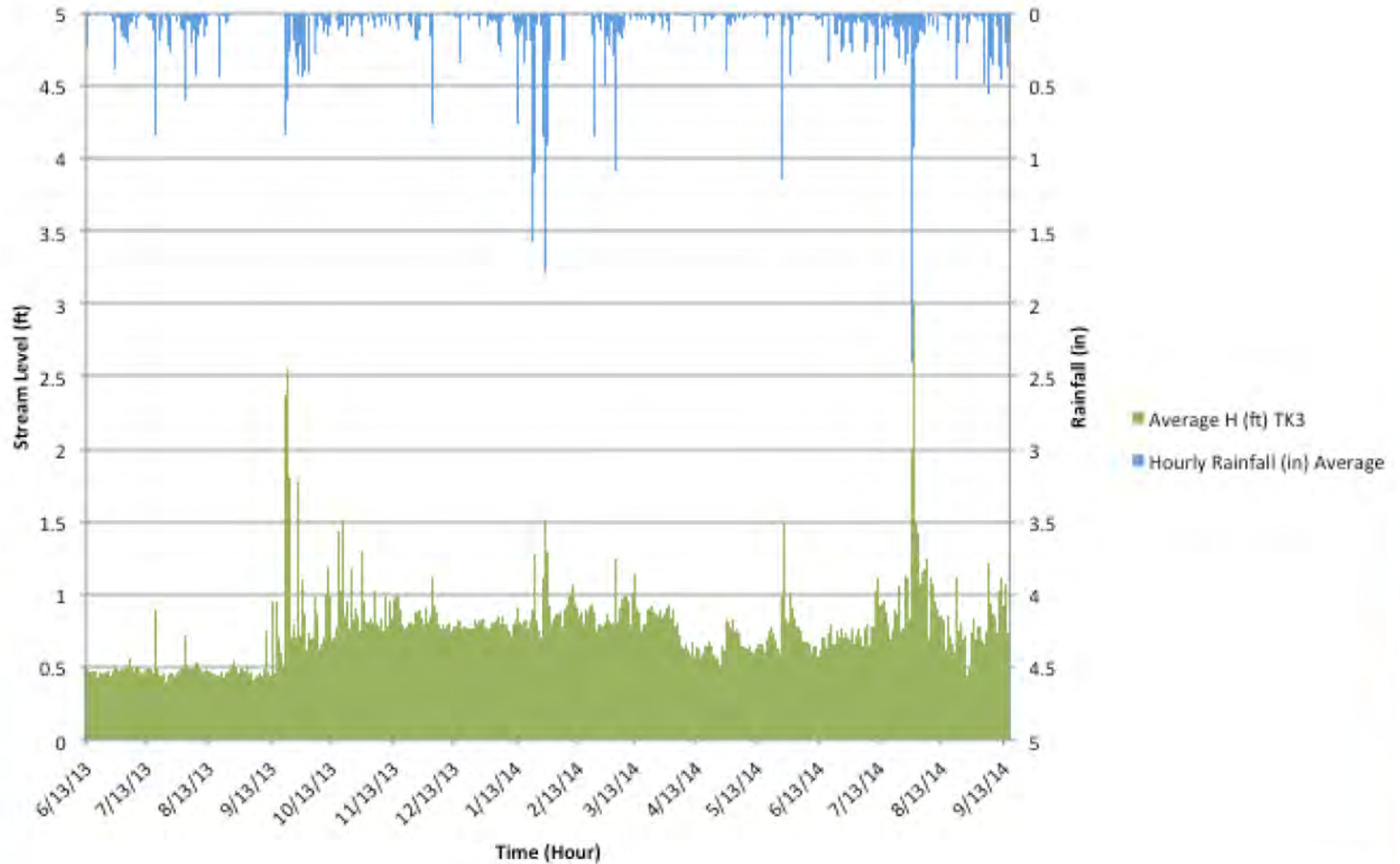
TK2

Revegetated Hourly Stream Level and Rainfall



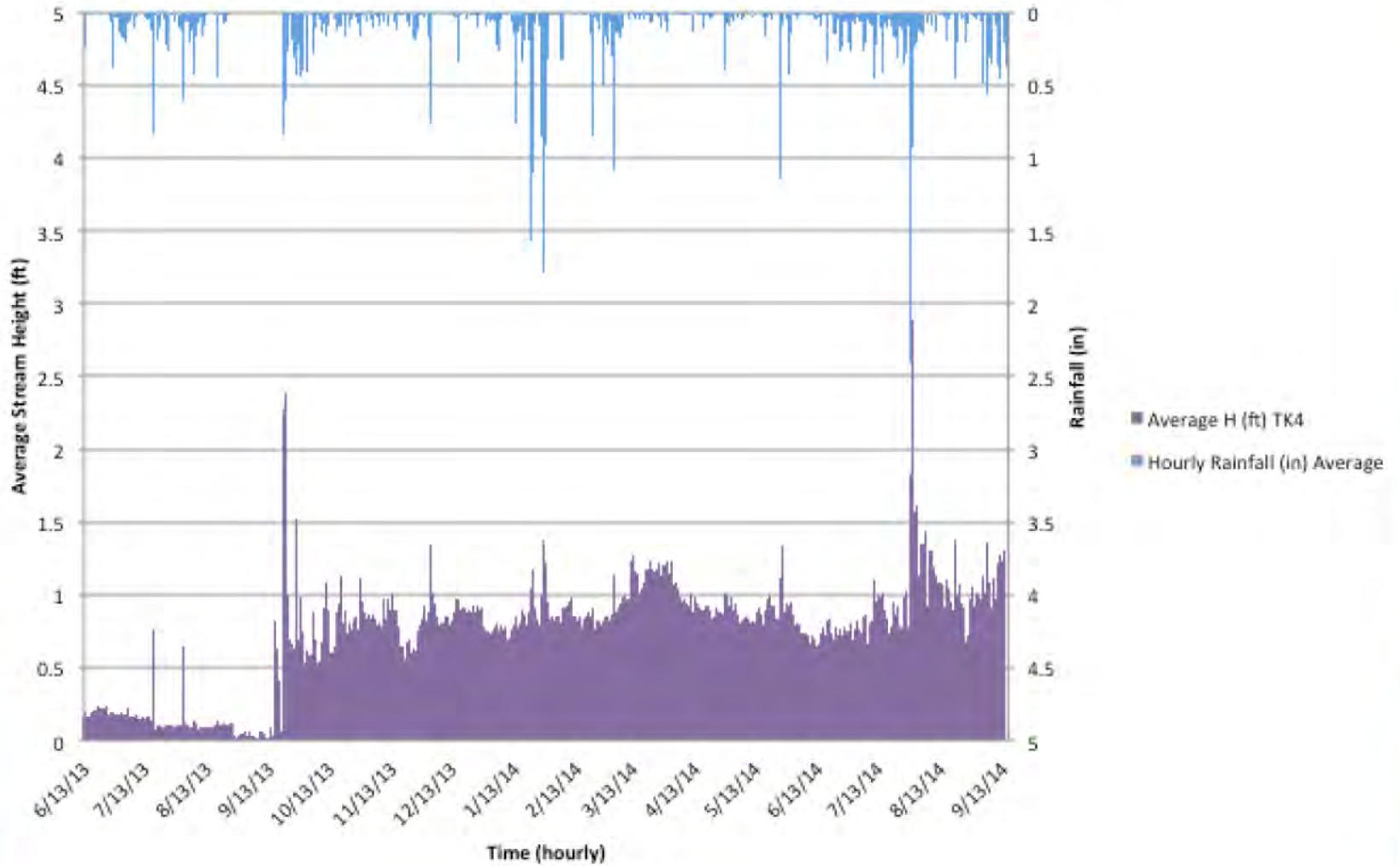
TK3

Revegetated Hourly Stream Level and Rainfall



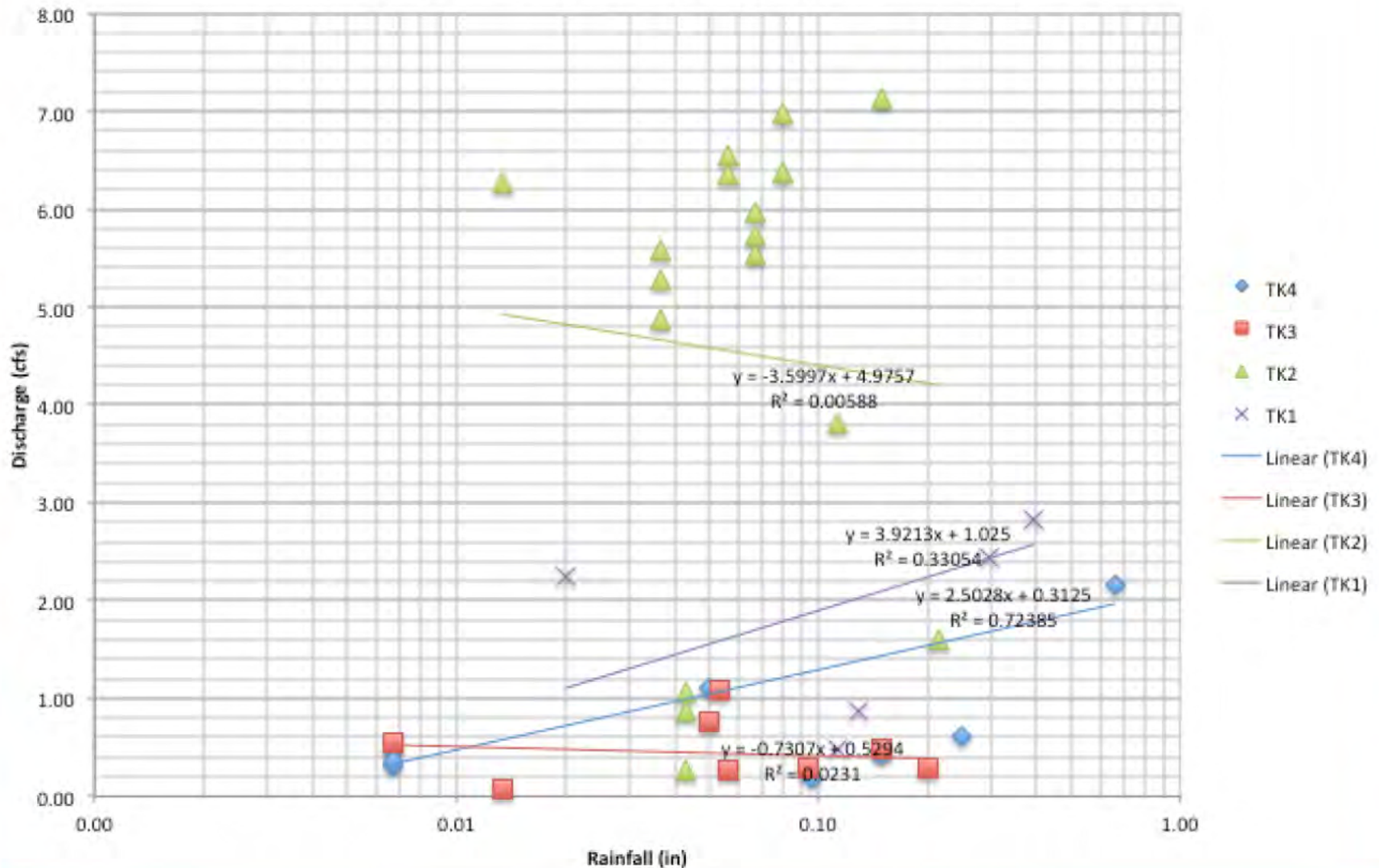
TK4

Natural Vegetation Hourly Stream Level and Rainfall



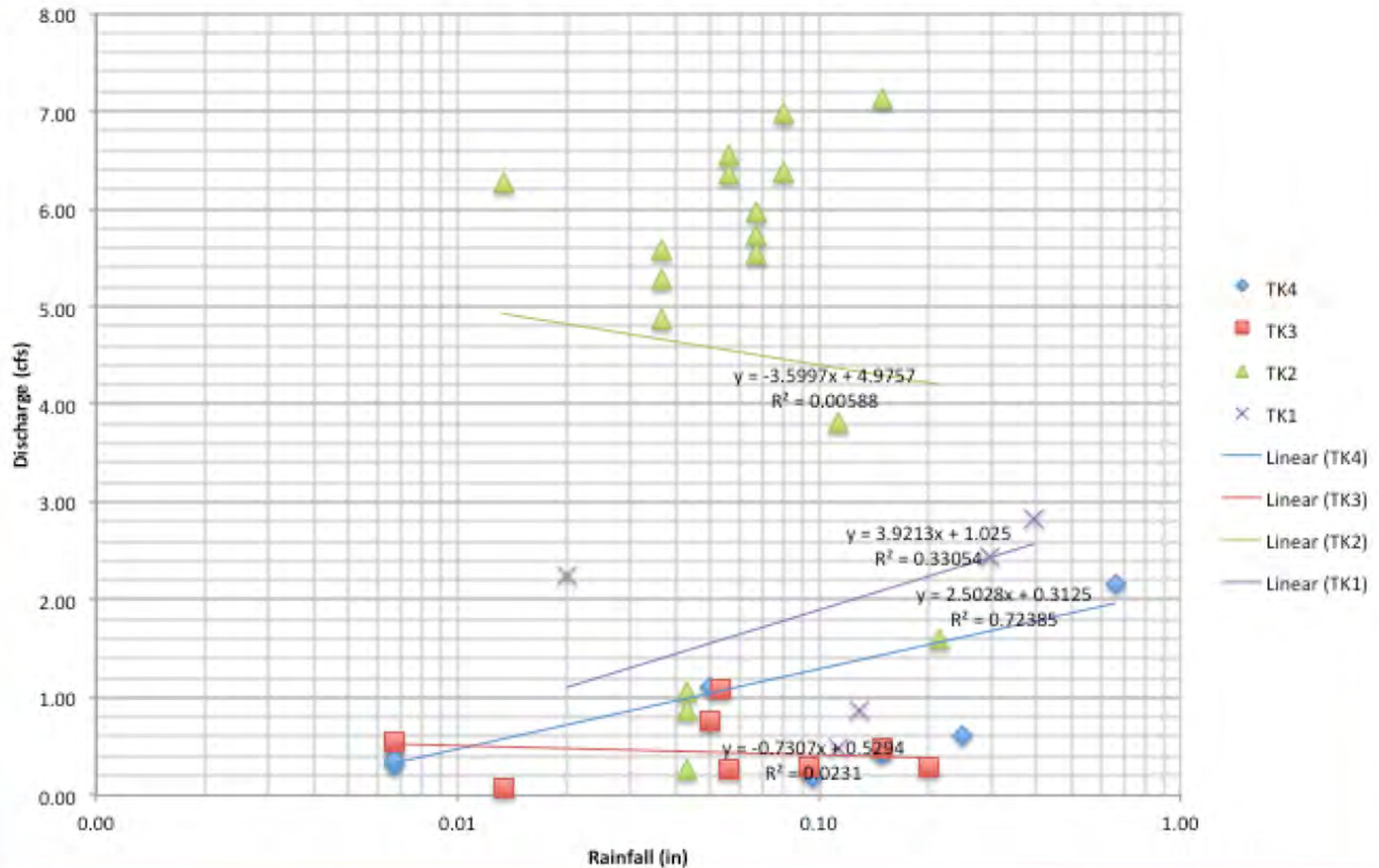
Stream Comparison

Talakhaya 6-Hour Average Rainfall vs Stream Discharge



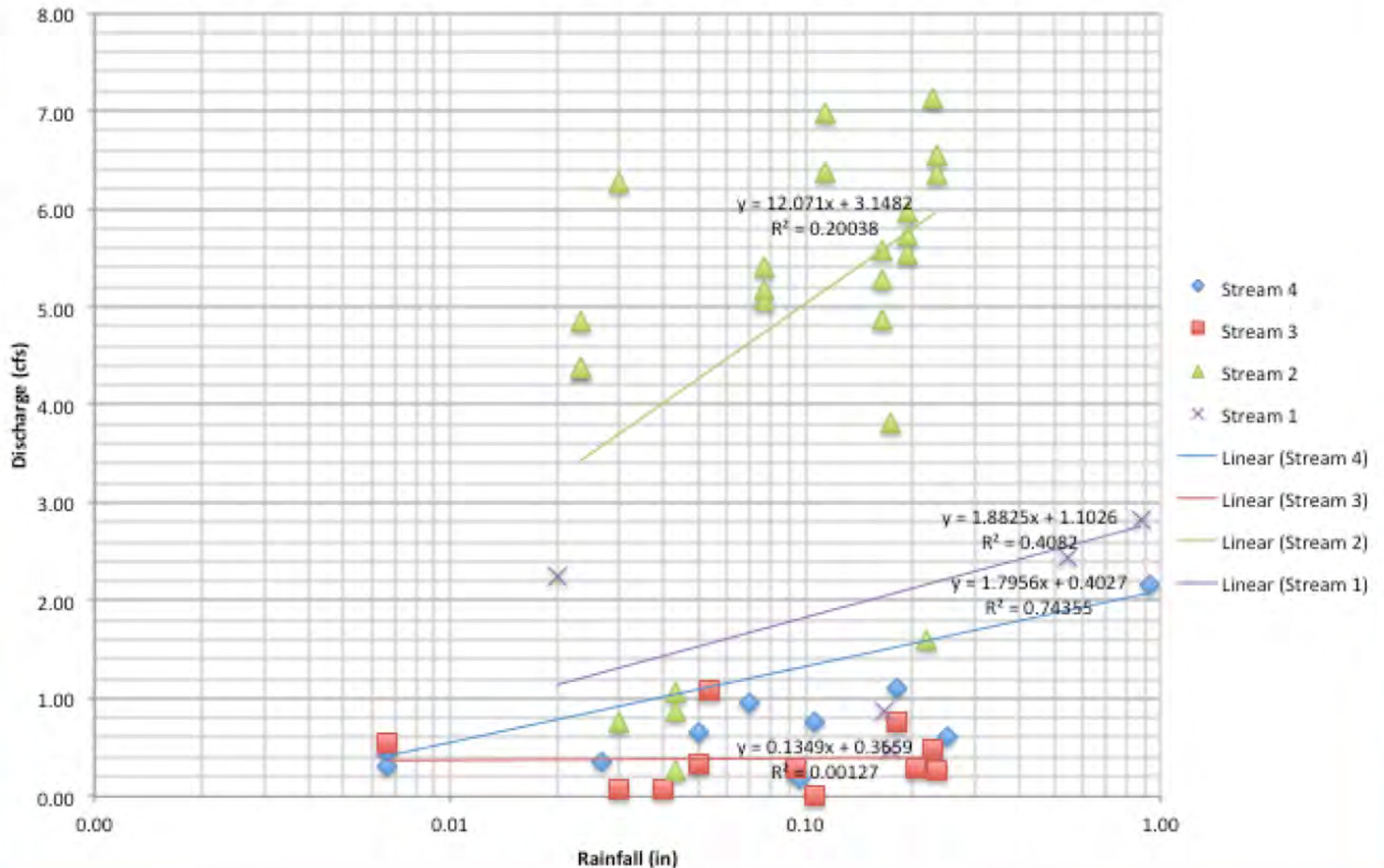
Stream Comparison

Talakhaya 6-Hour Average Rainfall vs Stream Discharge



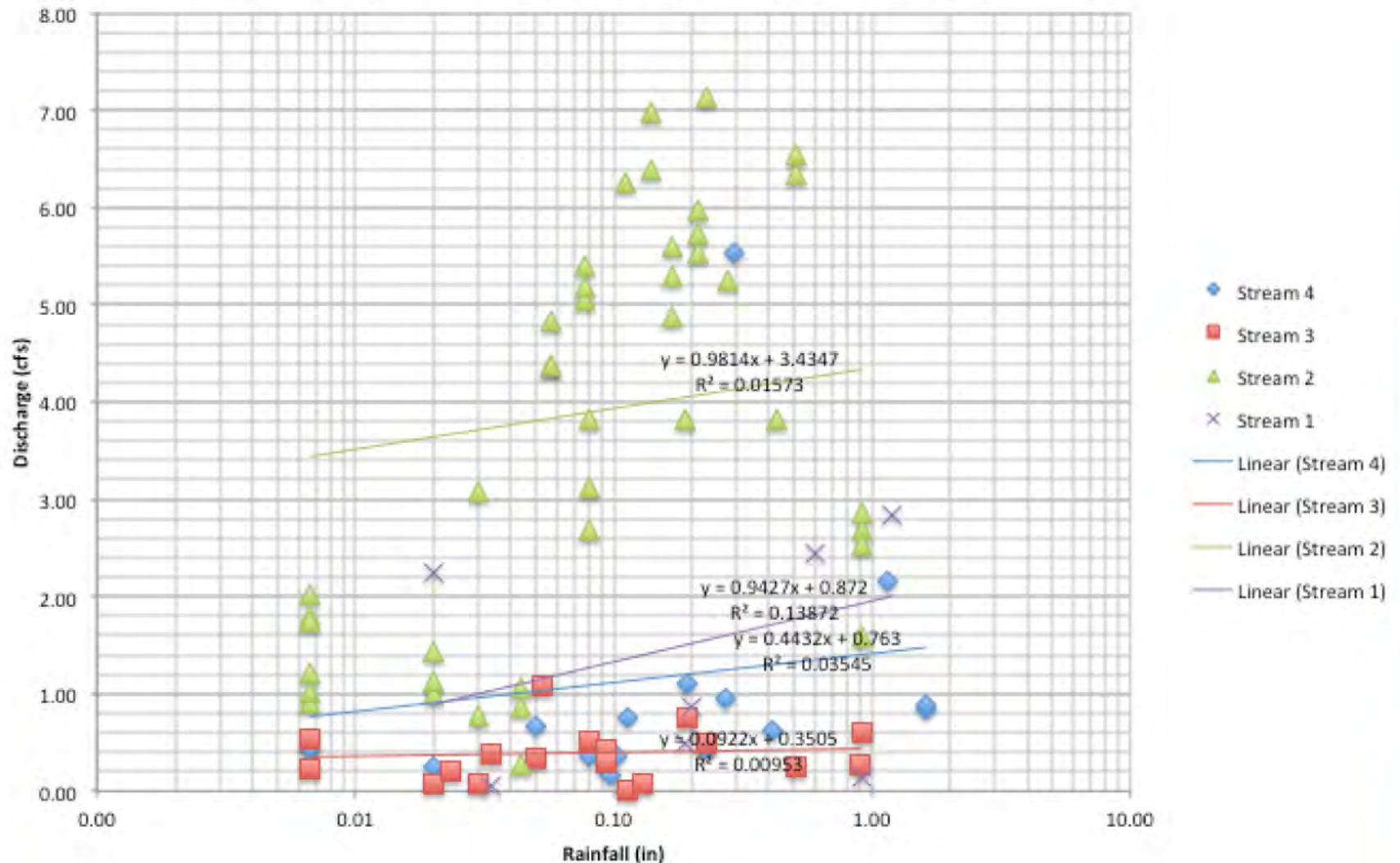
Stream Comparison

Talakhaya 12-Hour Average Rainfall vs Stream Discharge



Stream Comparison

Talakhaya 24-Hour Average Rainfall vs Stream Discharge



Educational efforts at the local level



Educational efforts at the local level (cont'd)



Recommendations:

It appears that Re-vegetation to include Vetiver grass has had a positive impact on reducing sedimentation however:

- New growth must have time to establish itself
- More data is required
- Need for increased community awareness

Enjoy site seeing after a long day hard work



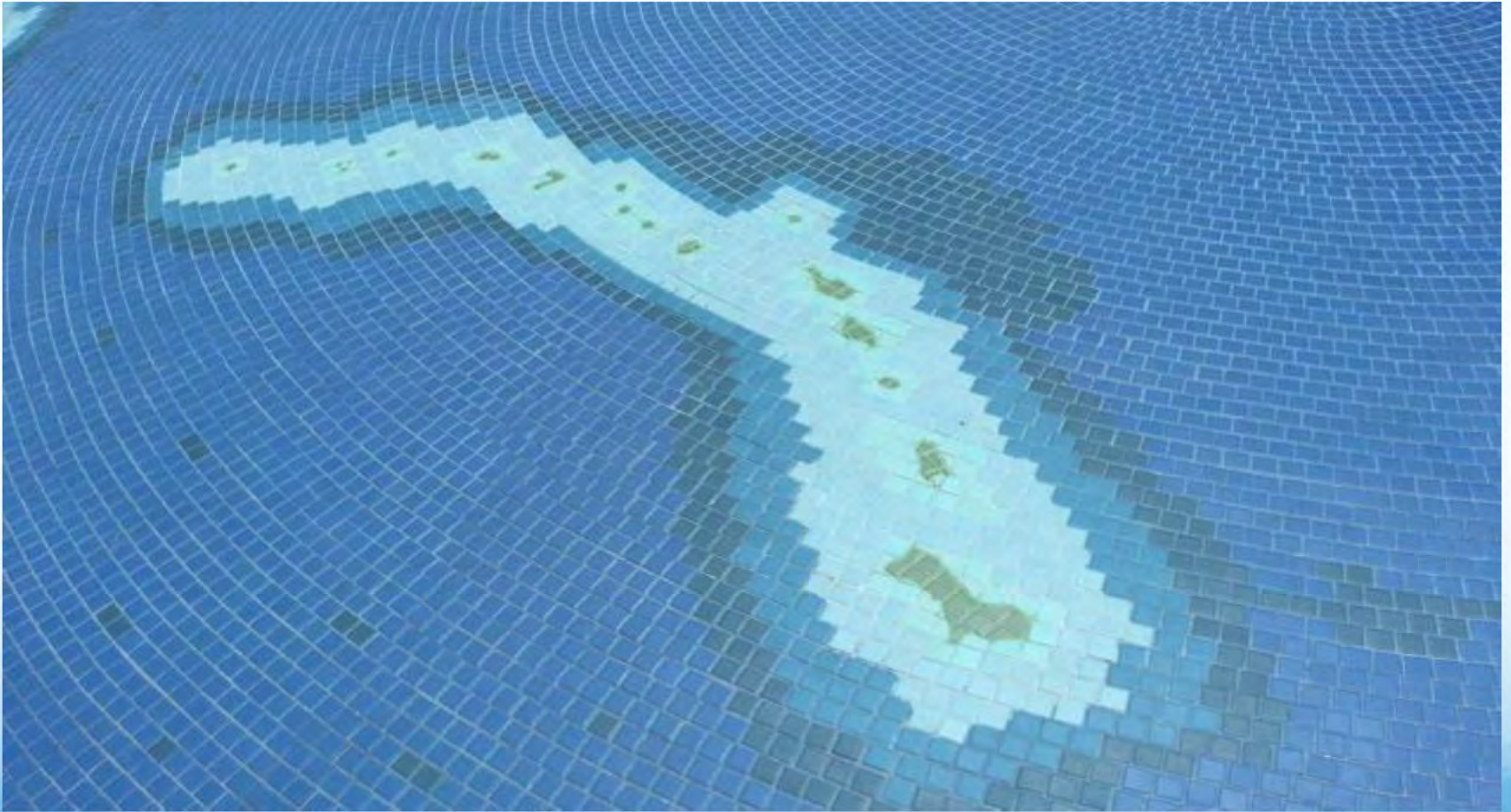
Enjoy site seeing after a long day hard work
(cont'd)



Thank You!



Questions?



Team

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Working to Convert
Badlands to Goodlands

