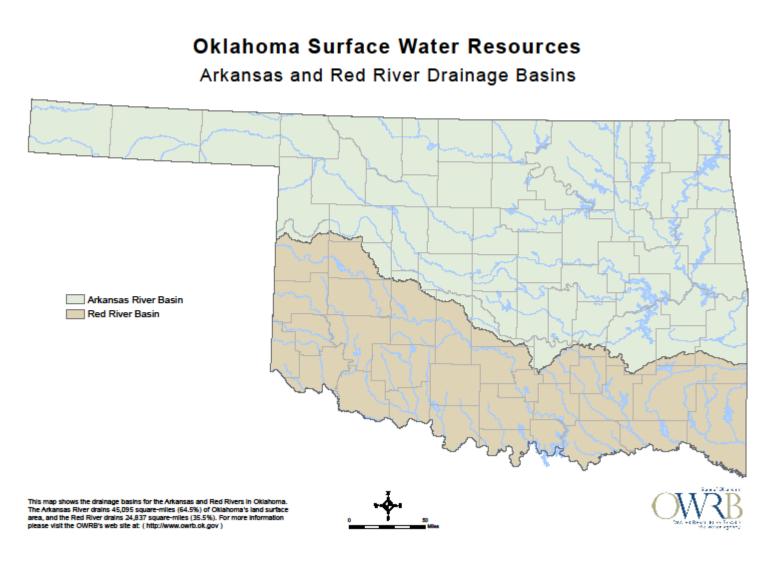
RED BAYOU WATERSHED PROJECT

Putting Water Back Where It Belongs

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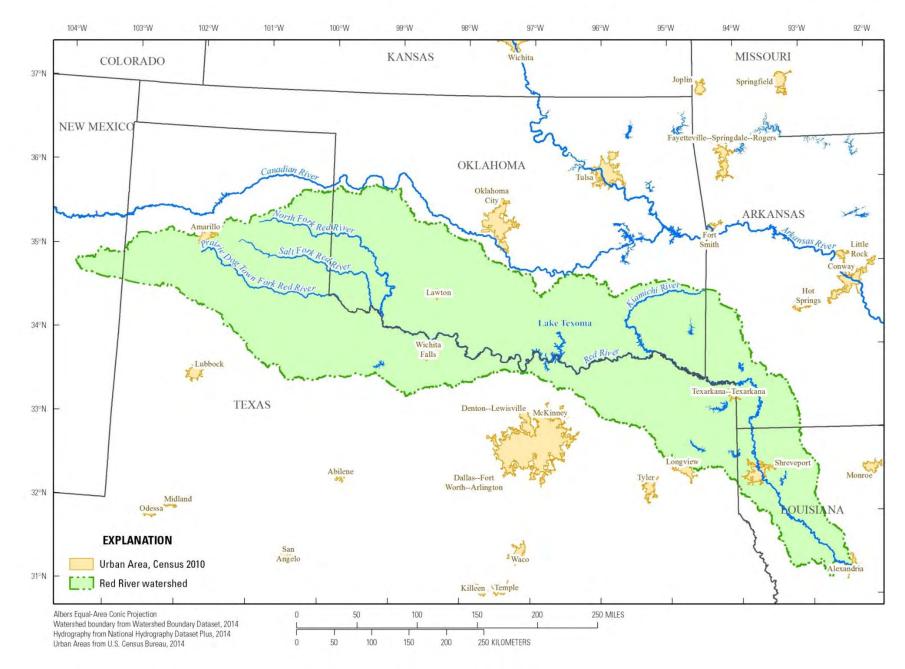


Figure 1. Red River watershed of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

How It All Began

- In 1997 a small group of landowners approached the Caddo Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)
 - Lack of water
 - Soil erosion and sedimentation
 - Inefficient irrigation systems
 - Poor water quality
 - Degraded fish and wildlife habitat
- Caddo SWCD requested assistance from NRCS and we completed a feasibility study in April of 2000.

Project Partners

Caddo Soil and Water Conservation District

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry

State of Louisiana-FP&C

North Caddo Irrigation District

Red River Waterway Commission Caddo Levee District

Red River Valley Association

Red River Research Station-LSU AgCenter Federation Twin Valley RC&D

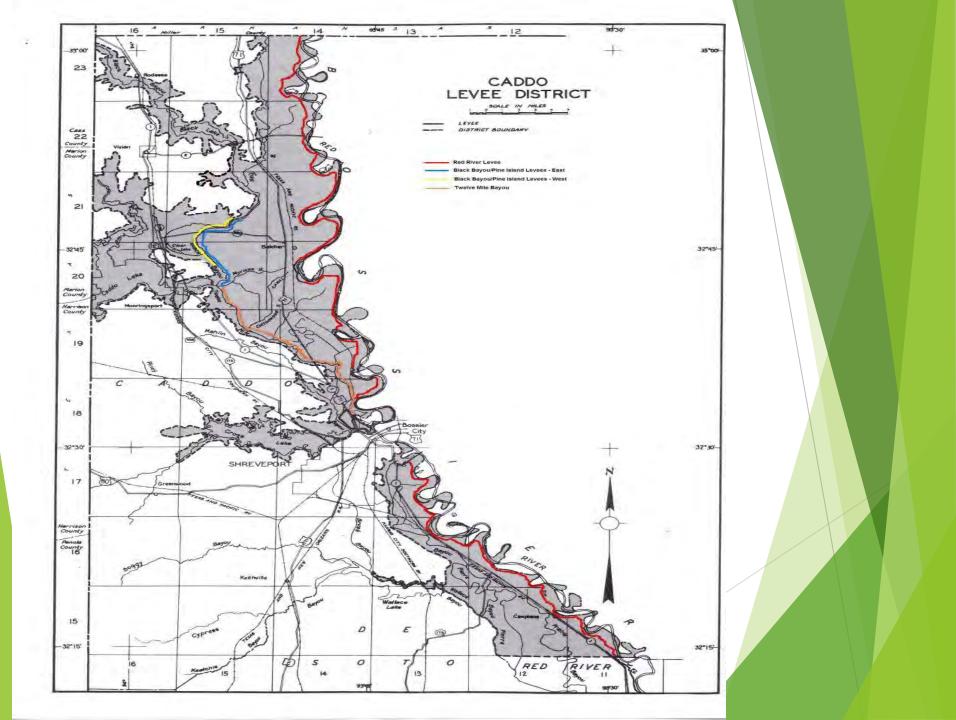
Louisiana Farm Bureau

Caddo Parish Commission

Funding

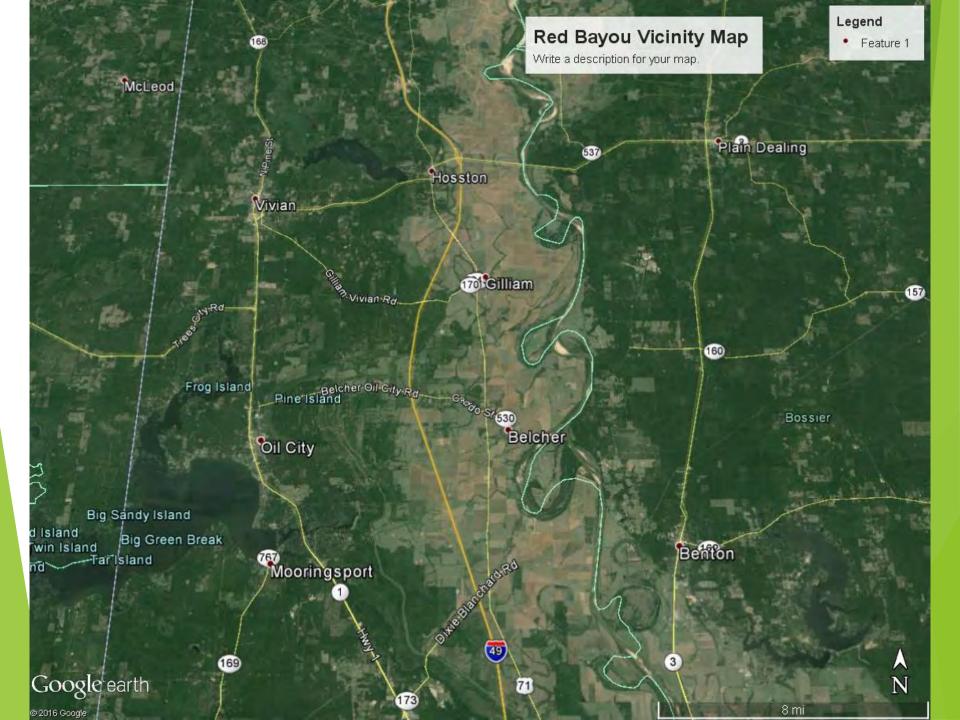
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

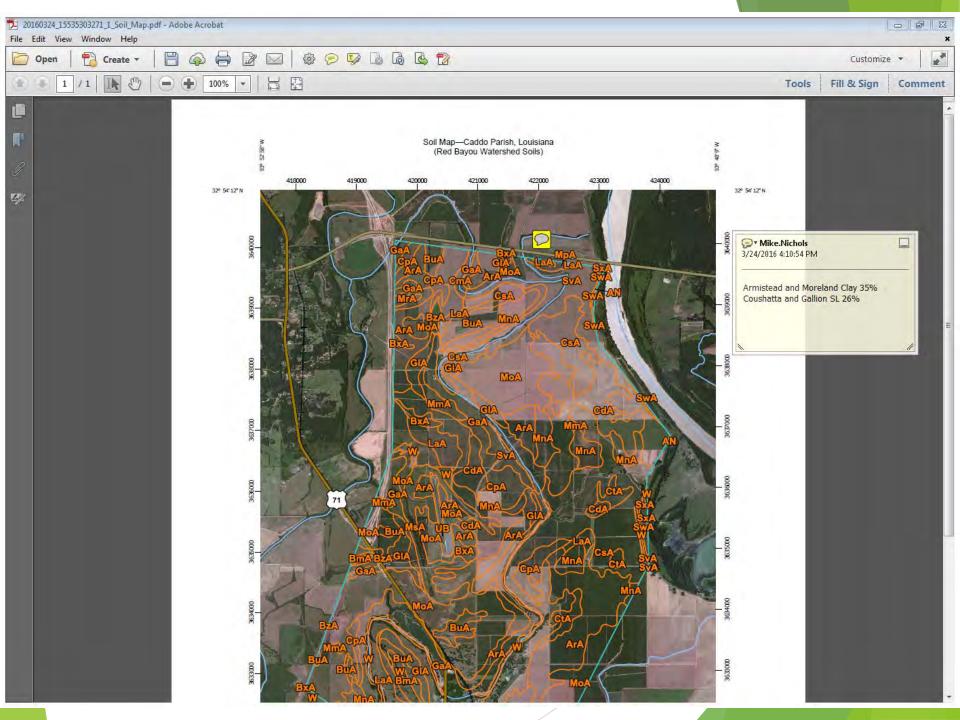
State Funding



HISTORIC SITE Seawell's Canal, 1830-1873

In 1830 Lt. Washington. W. Seawell of the United States Corps of Engineers developed a canal connecting Black Bayou and Red Bayou by cleaning out and improving a natural channel between the two bayous. This canal, later named after Lt. Seawell, enabled small riverboats to navigate around the Upper Red River raft by following Twelve Mile Bayou, Caddo Lake, Black Bayou and Red Bayou. In 1873 the Upper Red River Raft was removed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers and riverboats ceased using this route and followed the cleared Red River channel.

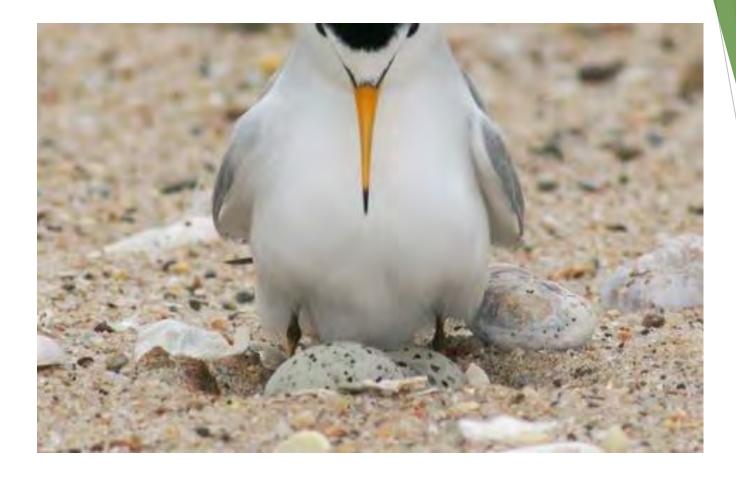












Environmental Considerations

Wetlands

Interior Least Tern (ILT)

Blocking fisheries movements

ILT Endangered Species

- Nesting colony just south of intake
- USFWS consultation
- We agreed to a provision to stop pumping if the flow in the Red River drops below 22,000 cfs
- Peak capacity of pumps is 150 cfs
- Expect to use 95 cfs or about 42,500 gpm during an average year. That's about 20,000 acre feet per year
- About 7.5 min to pump 1 acre feet of water
- 18,200 to 36,400 acre feet
- During a normal year corn needs about 16 inches of supplemental water and 22 inches during a dry year

































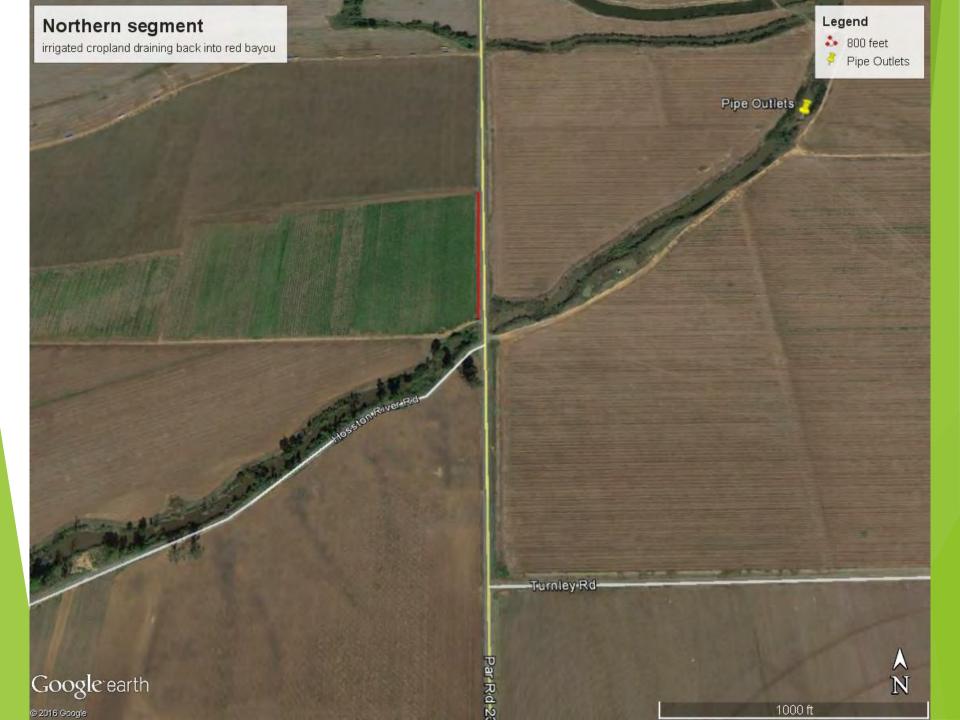














Incentive-based conservation since 2011

- Residue Management, Mulch Till: 345 acres
- Residue Management, Strip Till: 709 acres
- Residue Management, Ridge Till: 793.6 acres
- Structure for Water Control: 23
- Grade Stabilization Structure 2
- Irrigation Pipeline: 29,516 feet (5.6 miles)
- Irrigation Land Leveling 174.7 acres
- Irrigation System, center pivot sprinkler: 4 systems, 912 acres
- Irrigation Water Management; 1,083 acres
- Pumping Plant: 6
- Reduce soil erosion by 18,700 TPY and offsite sedimentation by 6,200 TPY.

Irrigation Numbers

2015 season

PHAUCET (NRCS) Pipe Planner (Delta Plastics) Low pressure systems

2500 acres
400 acres expected in 2016
15 pumps operating and 1 planned in 2016
25 flow meters
658 million gallons pumped into Red Bayou
416 million gallons used to irrigate crops





















HISTORIC SITE Fairview Farm

In 1897, James Richard Cavett, an early settler, acquired this 240 acres. Elsie Louella Cavett McClenaghan named it Fairview, honoring their Scots-Irish ancestry. Around 1915, her son, William Cavett McClenaghan, built a farmhouse, commissary, barns, cotton house, etc., for his family, and he was one of the first planters who had a steel wheeled tractor. Farmhands used brozines bearing the family name. Fairview has been in the family over 115 years and six generations.





























