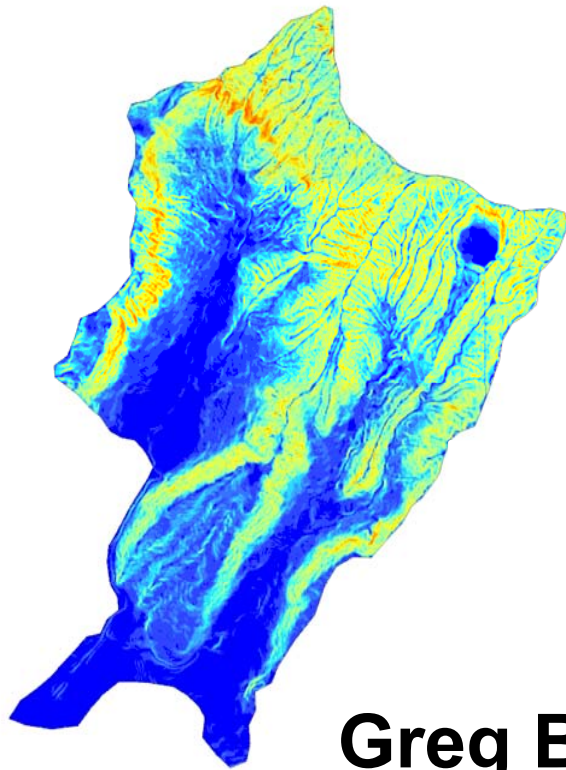


Effects of Feral Pigs on Runoff & Water Quality in the Mānoa Watershed: Experimental Design & Preliminary Results

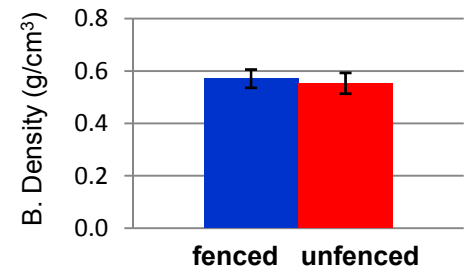
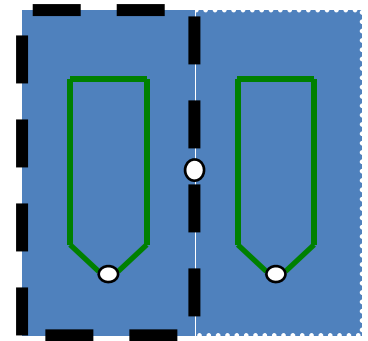


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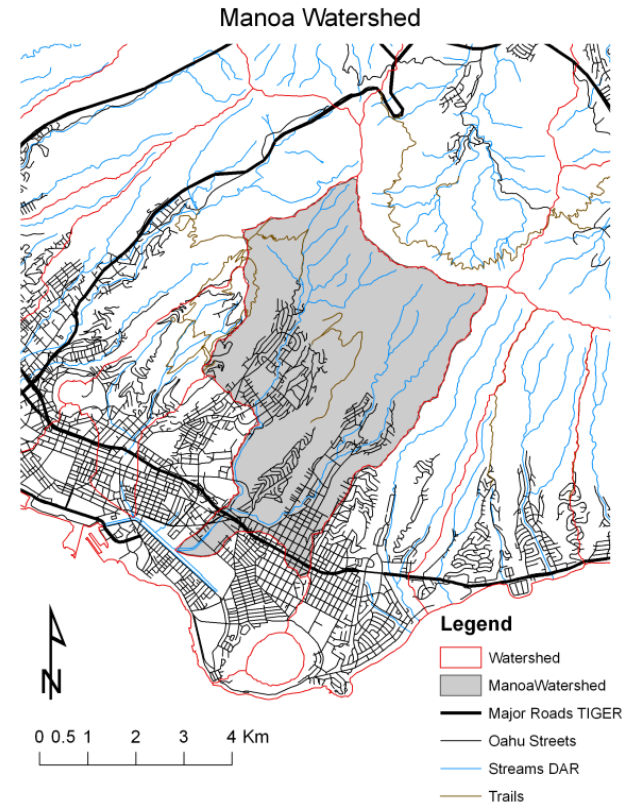
Outline

- Justification
- Previous research on ungulate browsing
- Project objectives & hypotheses
- Experimental design & sampling
- Preliminary results
- Conclusions



Introduction

- HI DoH (1993) estimated that as much as 75% of the sediments in the Ala Wai Canal come from forested areas in upper sections of the Mānoa watershed
- Recently, a number of community meetings held about feral pigs and hunting program was initiated
- *To what degree do feral pigs contribute to runoff and erosion in this watershed?*

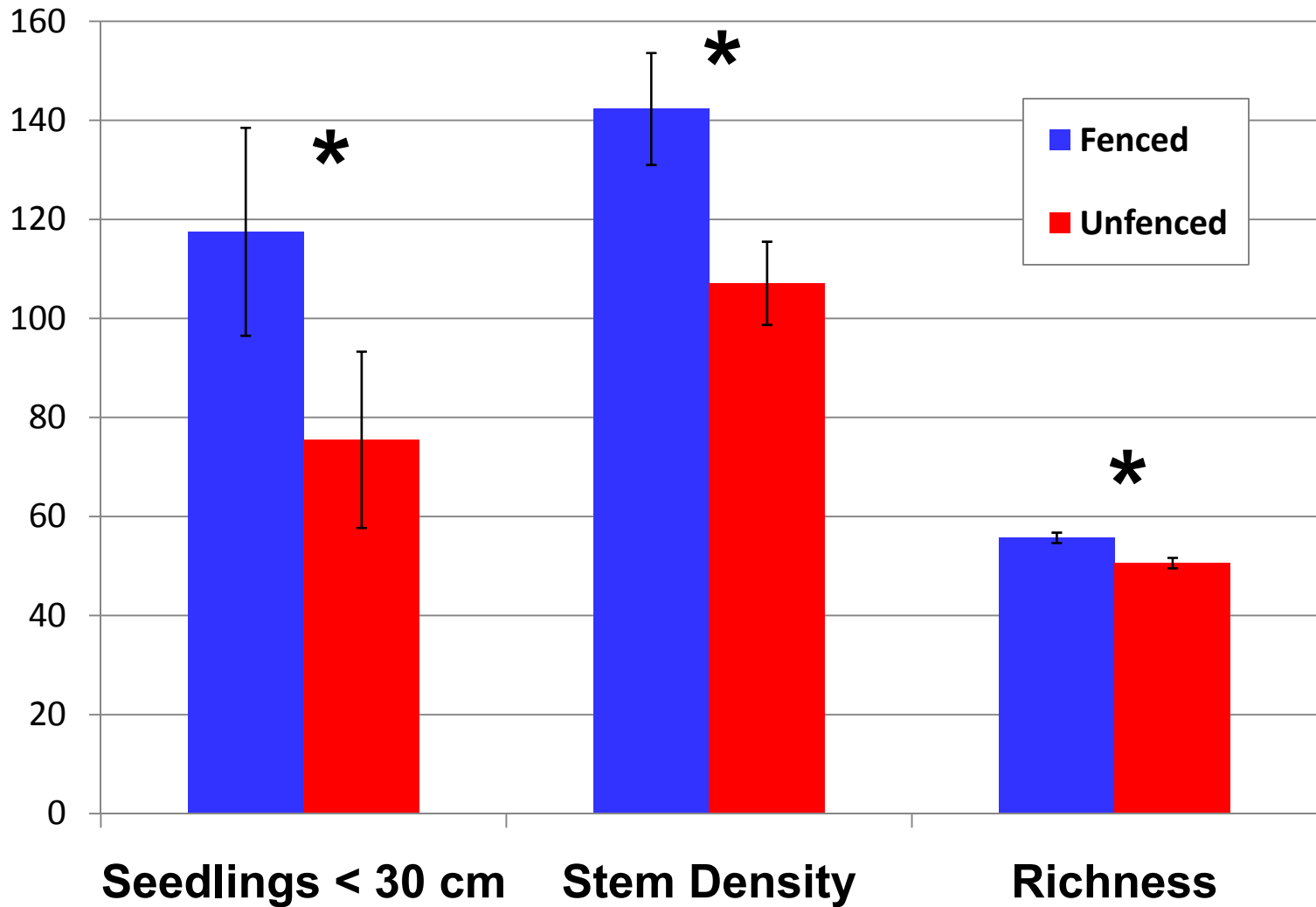


Previous Studies in HI, NZ, Aust., etc.

- Feral ungulates impact plant density, plant diversity, recruitment (Bratton '75, Stone & Loope '87, Ickles et al. '01, Wardle et al. '01)
- Feral pigs damage & destroy vegetation via browsing, felling, debarking, creating wallows, treading on paths (Diong '82, Anderson '94, Ickles et al. '01)
- Feral pigs are vectors for exotic plant species in HI (Diong '82, Stone & Loope '87, Anderson '94)
- Feral ungulates effect soil nutrient levels, mineralization rates, arthropod communities (Howe '79, Singer et al. '82, Wardle et al. '01)



**A hāpu‘u
knocked over
and
browsed by
feral pigs**



(Modified from Ickes et al. 2001)

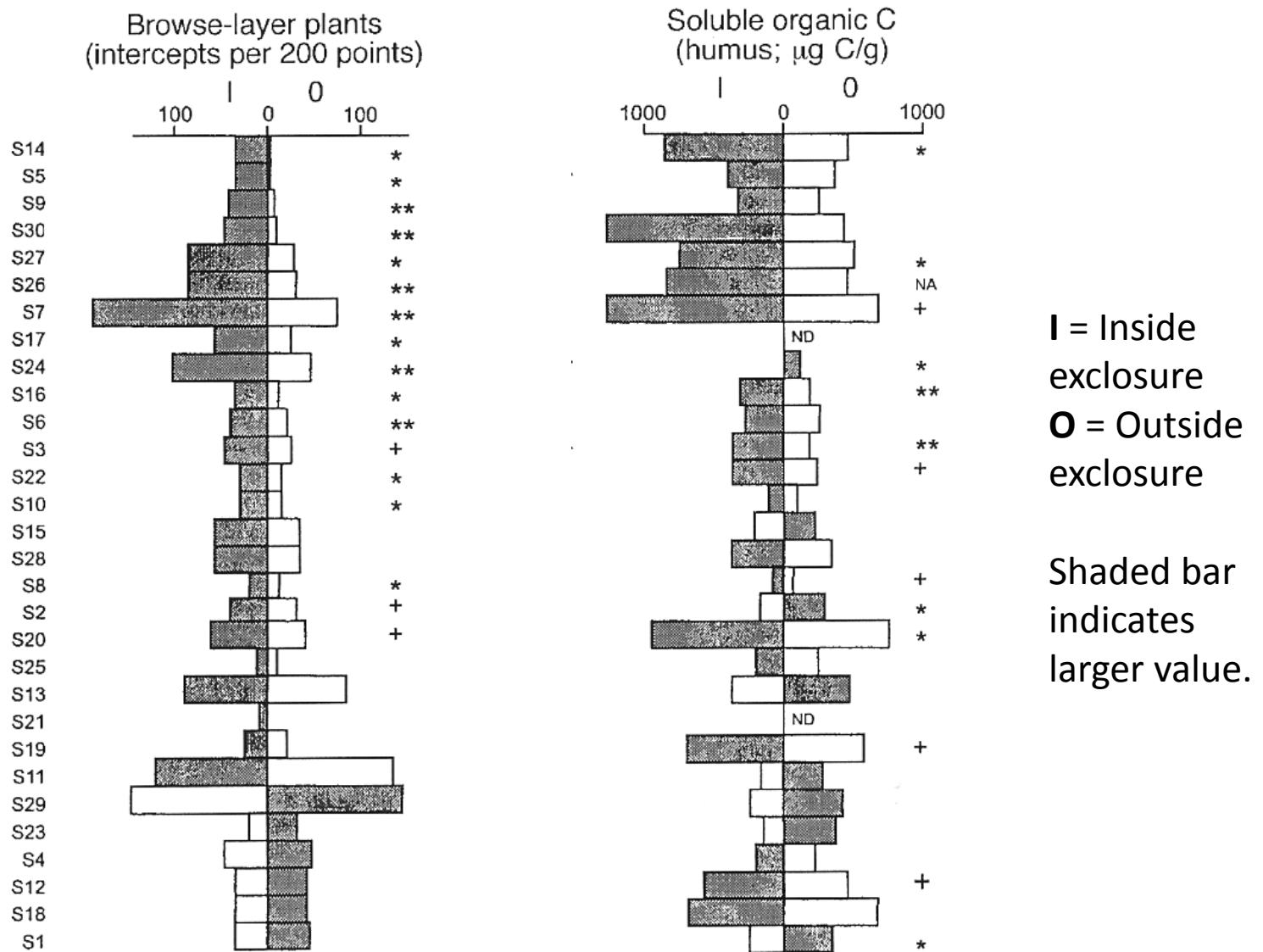
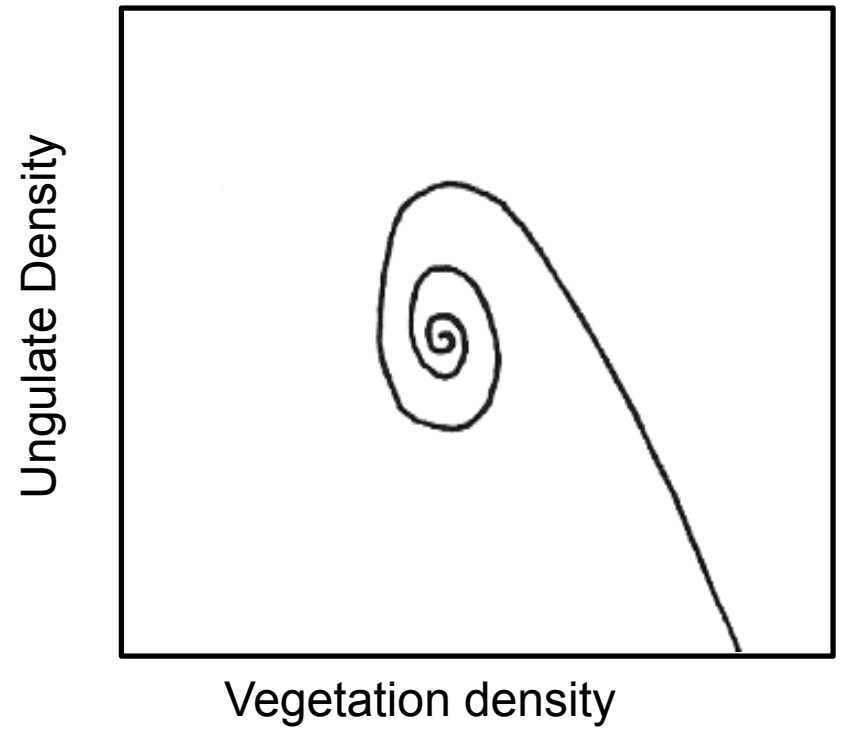
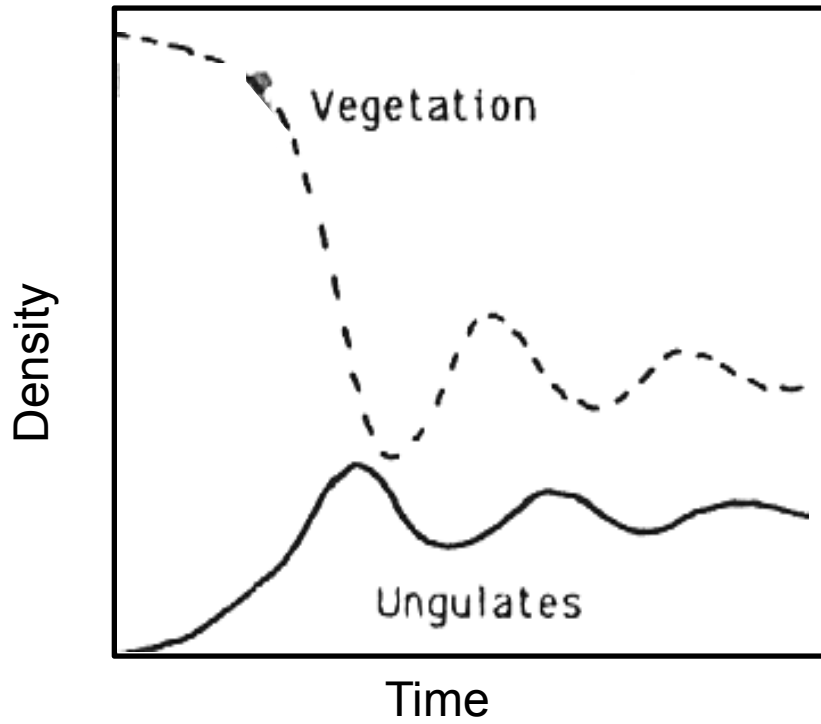


FIG. 2. Plant density and soil chemical properties inside and outside of 30 browsing mammal exclosure plots. I, inside exclosure; O, outside exclosure. For each panel, locations are arranged in order of decreasing effect of browsers on the density of plants in the browse layer (calculated as $[\text{density inside exclosure} - \text{density outside exclosure}]/[\text{density inside exclosure}]$)

(Wardle et al. 2001)



(Modified from Hone 1988)

Effects of pigs on runoff and WQ

- Speculation & anecdotal evidence that feral pig browsing also increases runoff, erosion, sediment & nutrient loading into streams (Bratton '74, Diong '82, Stone & Loope '87)
- Quantitative data as to effects of feral pigs on runoff & erosion still lacking for Hawaii



Project Objectives

- **Determine how much runoff is typically generated in the upper forested areas of the Mānoa watershed**
- **Evaluate how characteristics of slope, soil type, ground cover, canopy cover, and feral pig disturbance influence runoff and soil loss**
- **Determine if differences exist between runoff amount, sediment and nutrient loads between fenced and unfenced plots**

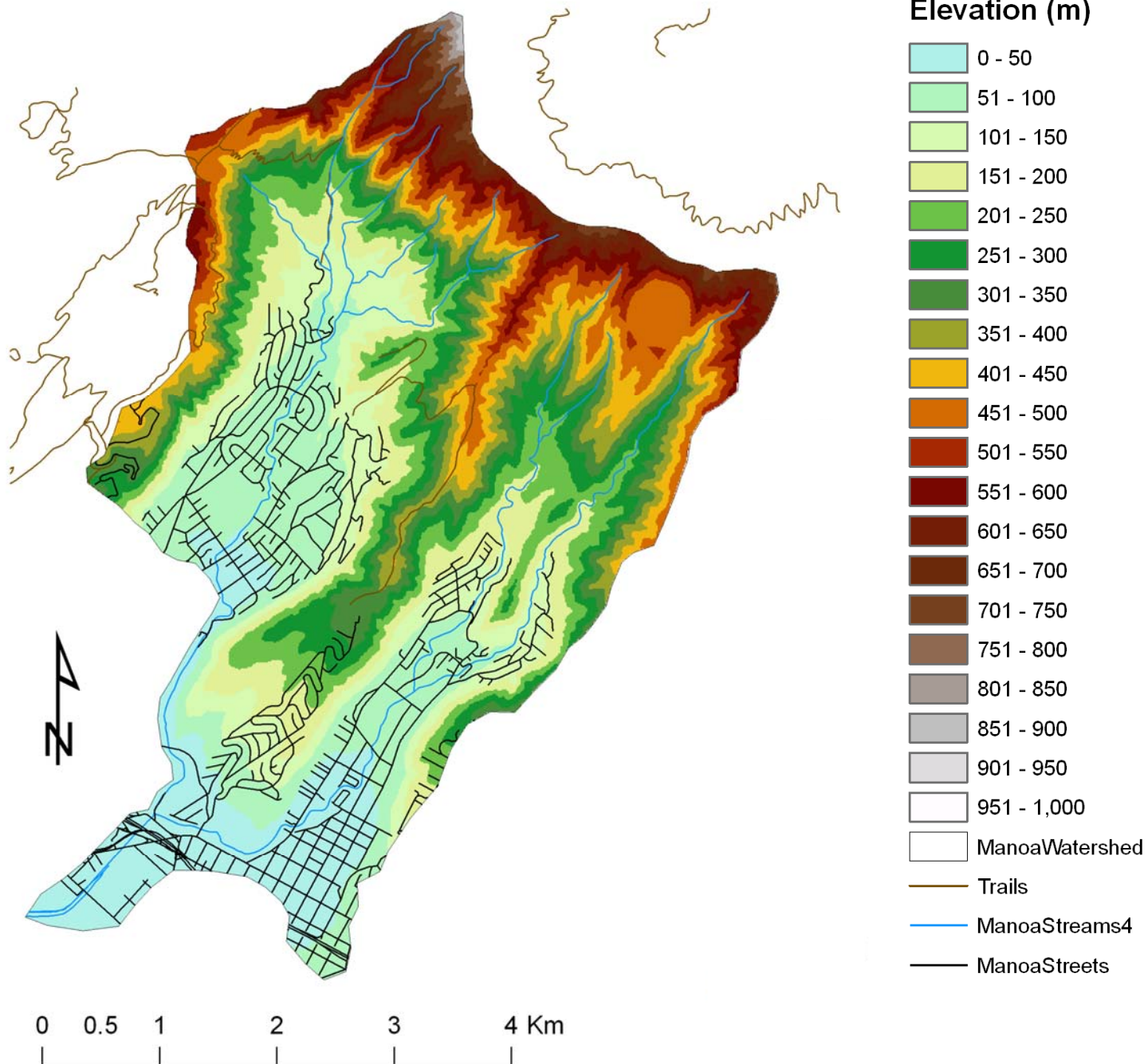
Hypotheses

- **Unfenced plots open to pig activity will exhibit greater runoff and erosion than fenced plots in which pig activity has been excluded.**
- **Unfenced plots will exhibit higher soil nutrient concentrations and subsequently export greater amounts of N and P in runoff.**

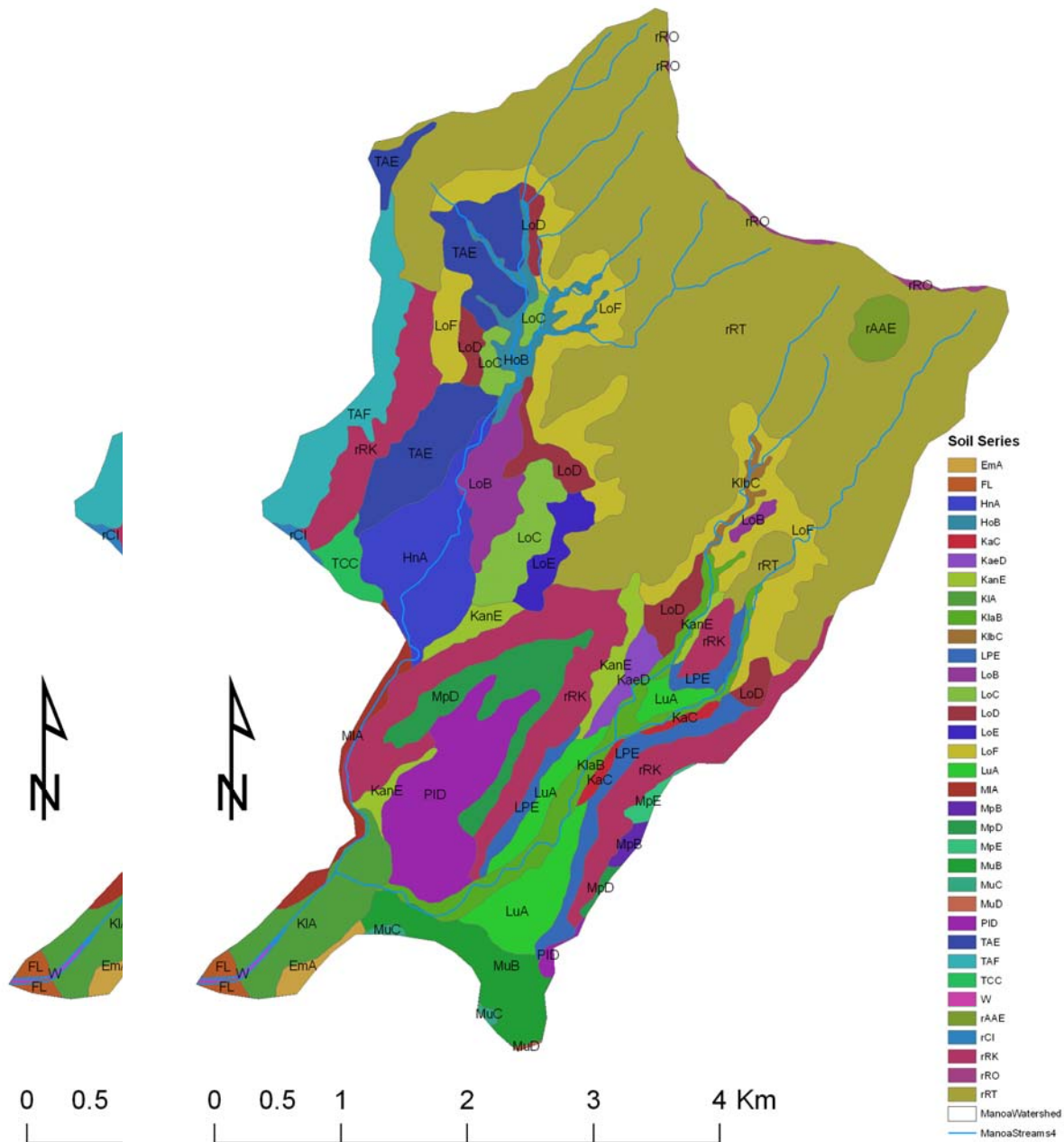
Site Selection

- 8 representative sites within Mānoa Watershed
- Paired fenced & unfenced plots at each site
- Selection based on:
 - Slope < 30%
 - Accessibility (w/i 250 m of trails)
 - Spatial coverage

Manoa Watershed Elevation

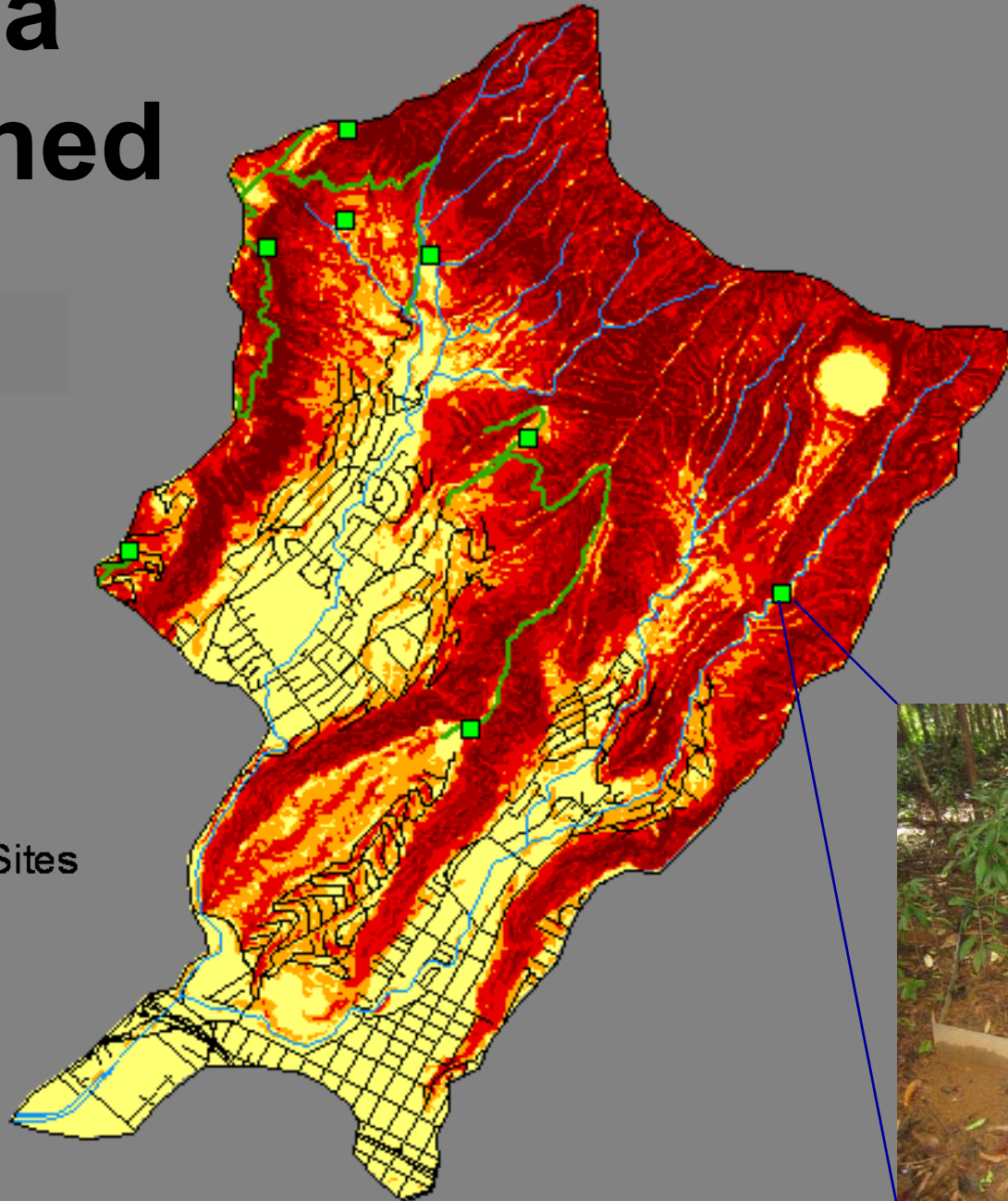
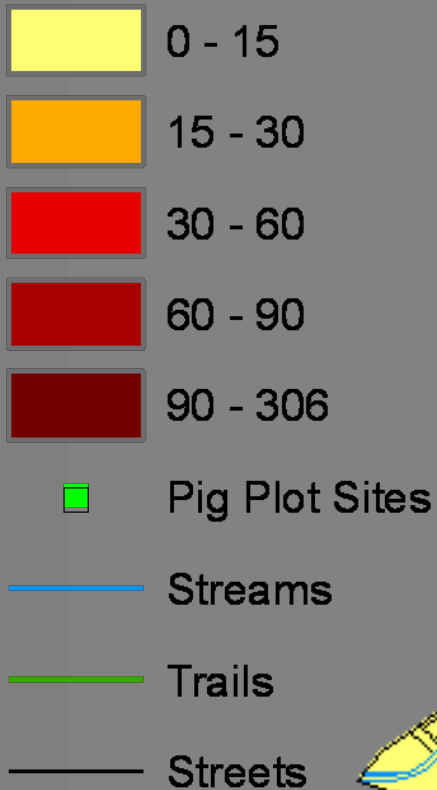


Manoa Watershed Soils

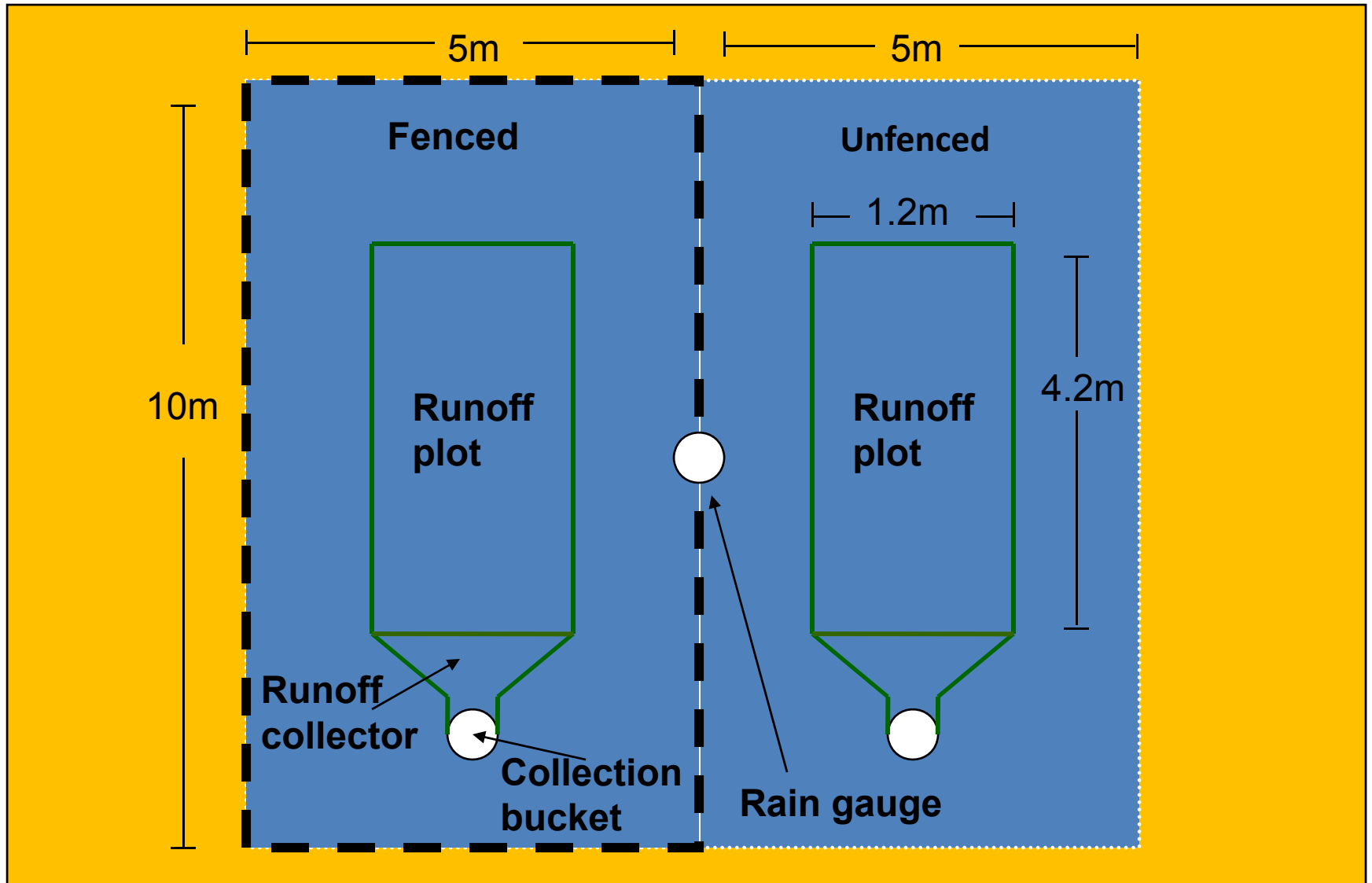


Mānoa Watershed

Slope (%)



Plot Layout





Data Collection

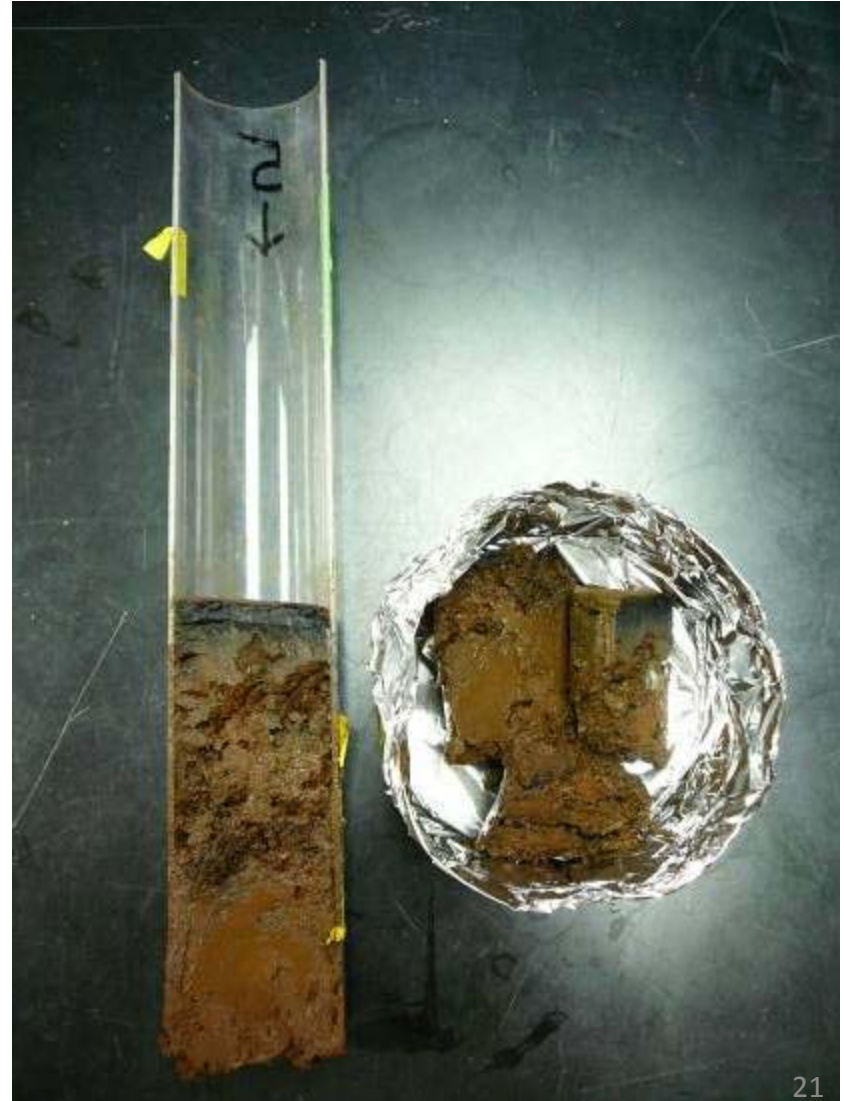
- Soil sampling
- Ground, understory, canopy cover monitoring
- Runoff collection

Site Characteristics

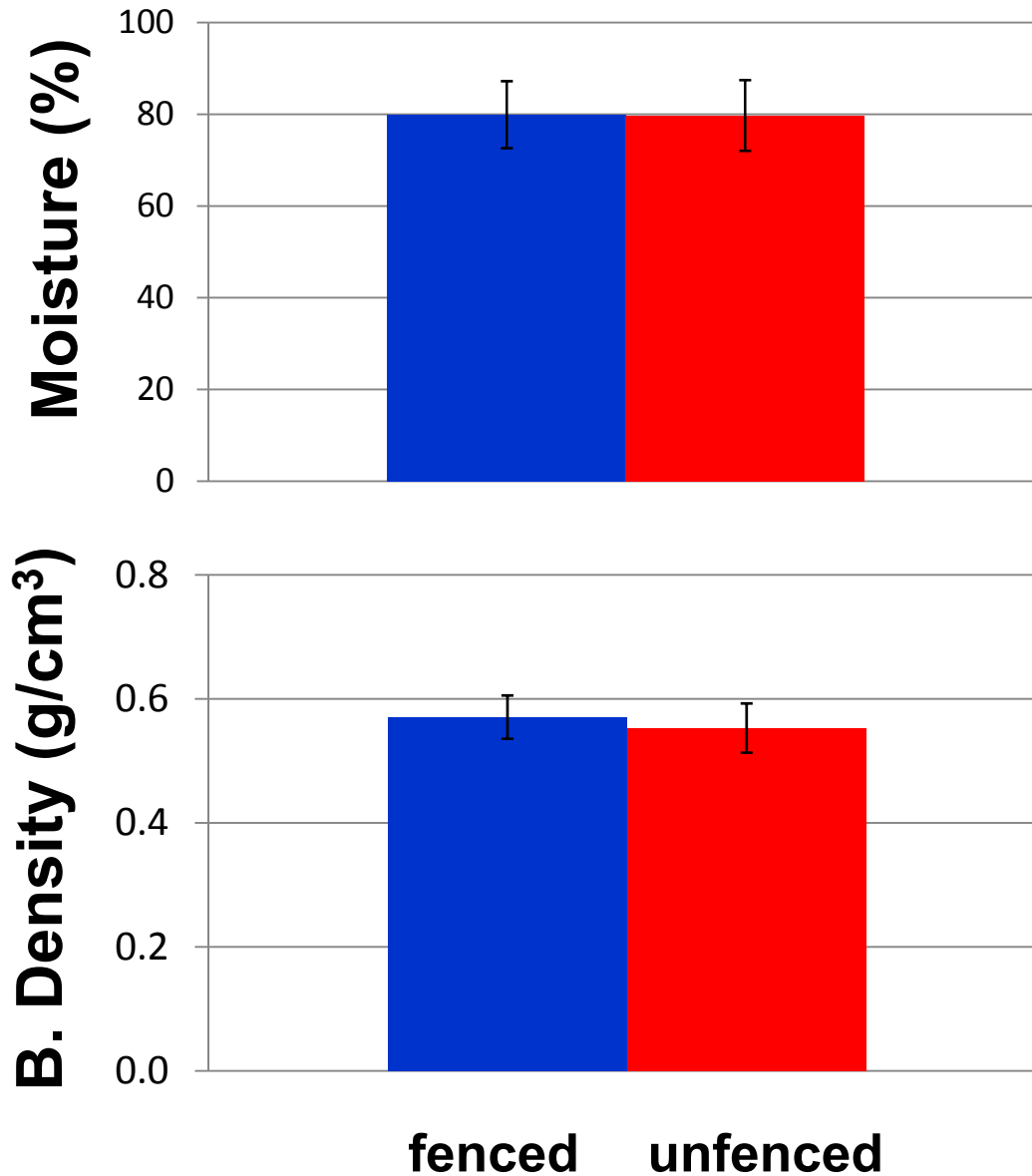
Site	Slope (%)	Elevation (m)	Soil Series
Pauoa Flats	6	538	Rough Mountainous
Mānoa Cliffs	8	450	Rough Mountainous
Waahila Ridge	14	340	Manana
Lyon	15-16	215	Lolekaa
Mānoa Falls	16-18	171	Lolekaa
Round Top	25-26	340	Tantalus
Puu Pia	26	209	Lolekaa
Palolo	25-27	225	Rough Mountainous

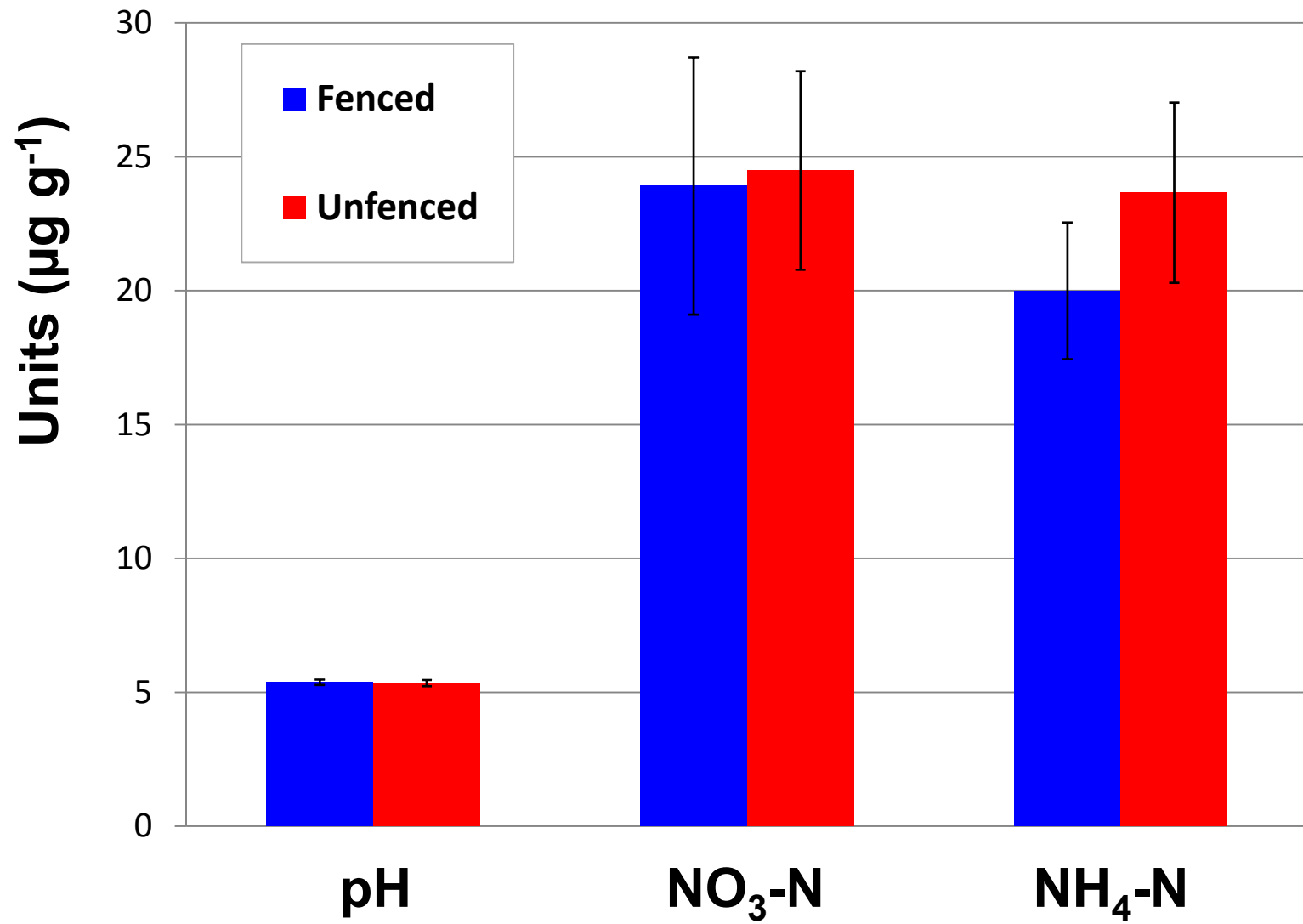
Soil Sampling

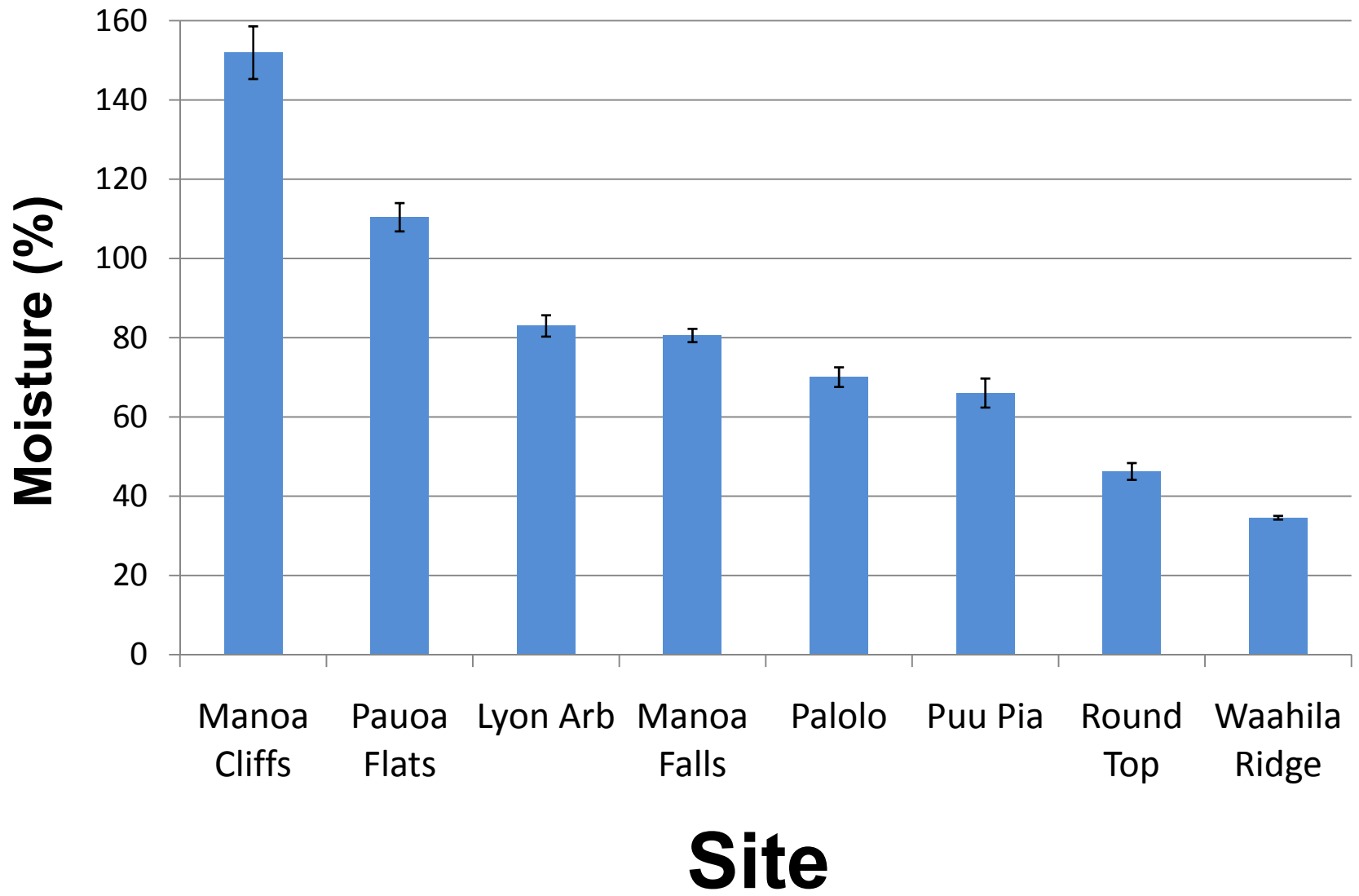
- Soil cores taken from upper 20 cm in 9/07
- 6 site⁻¹ for total of 48
- Bruland Lab:
 - Moisture, bulk density
- ADSC:
 - pH
 - NO₃-N, NH₄-N (KCl)
 - Extr. P (Olsen)
 - Extr. Ca, Mg, K (NH₄OAc)



Preliminary Soil Data







Vegetation Monitoring

- Estimate cover within plots:

Canopy

Understory

Ground (bare, rock, root, litter, vegetative)



Runoff Sampling

Runoff samples will be collected 11/07, 12/07, 1/08, 2/08, analyzed for:

On site

- Volume

Bruland Lab

- TSS

ADSC

- $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$
- TP, TN, Ca, Mg, Fe

Runoff collection started 11/13/07



Long-Term Plan: Maintain & monitor plots over time, ask other questions regarding vegetation, soil arthropods, earthworms, biogeochemistry, pathogens, microbial communities, etc.

Conclusions

- **Studies have shown feral pigs effect plant density, survival, composition, diversity.**
- **Much less work on the effects of pigs on runoff, erosion, sediment transport and water quality, especially in HI.**
- **Need quantitative data on the effects of feral pigs and fencing on runoff and erosion in Hawaiian watersheds for cost-benefit analyses, valuation of ecosystem services.**
- **Unique opportunity to quantify how feral pigs alter ecosystem structure and function, examine management & policy options, as well as social, cultural and economic dimensions of this issue.**

Acknowledgements

We thank: David Smith, Dr. Samir El-Swaify, Brian Bordeaux, Grant Takayesu, Holly Bruland, Ilima Hawkins, and others for help with site selection, access, and sampling.

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For more information: <http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/brulandg/>