

### **Identify Project Sites**

By partnering with local nutrient service providers, the team is working to identify which fields contain elevated levels of phosphorus and would make good candidates to implement a strategic practice aimed at reducing phosphorus runoff.

## **Best Management Practice (BMP)**

Aiding the landowner in implementing a best management practice (BMP) that will target phosphorus runoff from each field. Implementing practices like cover crops, saturated buffers or filter beds can greatly reduce the amount of O phosphorus leaving a field.

# **Secure Funding**

Study

Monitoring and researching the

how these practices work.

effectiveness of each practice that has been implemented is key to understanding

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The partnership works to ease the financial burden to implement practices and provide support in installing the practices needed to slow nosphorus runoff from the farm.

## Scale

Once we **understand** which practices are most effective, we'll be able to take that information and apply it to future work throughout the Western Lake Erie Basin watershed and beyond.



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## ELEVATED PHOSPHORUS FIELDS

An elevated phosphorus field contains high levels of phosphorus in the soil because of soil type, geography or historic land use. The Nature Conservancy, The Ohio State University and local nutrient service providers have launched a pilot project identifying pathways for elevated levels of phosphorus reaching our waterways. The goal is to reduce phosphorus inputs into the Western Lake Erie Basin and reduce the threat of harmful algae blooms.





